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HA17901 Series

Quadruple Comparators

REJ03D0684-0100

(Previous: ADE-204-047)

Rev.1.00 Jun 15, 2005

Description

The HA17901 series products are comparators designed for use in power or control systems.

These IC operate from a single power-supply voltage over a wide range of voltages, and feature a reduced power-supply current since the power-supply voltage is determined independently.

These comparators have the unique characteristic of ground being included in the common-mode input voltage range, even when operating from a single-voltage power supply. These products have a wide range of applications, including limit comparators, simple A/D converters, pulse/square-wave/time delay generators, wide range VCO circuits, MOS clock timers, multivibrators, and high-voltage logic gates.

Features

• Wide power-supply voltage range: 2 to 36V

• Extremely low current drain: 0.8mA

Low input bias current: 25nALow input offset current: 5nA

Low input offset voltage: 2mV

• The common-mode input voltage range includes ground.

• Low output saturation voltage: 1mV (5μA), 70mV (1mA)

• Output voltages compatible with CMOS logic systems

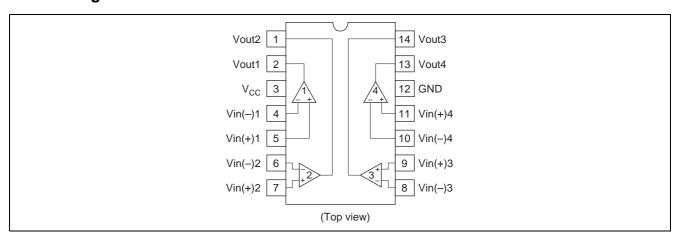
Ordering Information

Type No.	Application	Package Code (Previous Code)		
HA17901PJ	Car use	PRDP0014AB-A (DP-14)		
HA17901FPJ		PRSP0014DF-B (FP-14DAV)		
HA17901FPK		PRSP0014DF-B (FP-14DAV)		

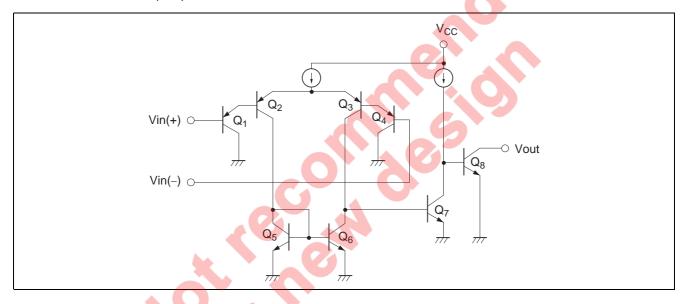




Pin Arrangement



Circuit Structure (1/4)



Absolute Maximum Ratings

 $(Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

Item	Symbol	17901PJ	17901FPJ	17901FPK	Unit
Power-supply voltage	V _{CC}	36	36	36	V
Differential input voltage	Vin(diff)	±V _{CC}	±V _{CC}	±V _{CC}	V
Input voltage	Vin	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	V
Output current	lout*2	20	20	20	mA
Allowable power dissipation	P _T	625* ¹	625* ³	625* ³	mW
Operating temperature	Topr	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +125	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	-55 to +125	-55 to +150	°C
Output pin voltage	Vout	36	36	36	V

Notes: 1. These are the allowable values up to $Ta = 50^{\circ}C$. Derate by 8.3mW/ $^{\circ}C$ above that temperature.

- 2. These products can be destroyed if the output and V_{CC} are shorted together. The maximum output current is the allowable value for continuous operation.
- 3. See notes of SOP Package Usage in Reliability section.

Electrical Characteristics 1

 $(V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25^{\circ}C)$

Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	_	2	7	m۷	Output switching point: when
						$V_0 = 1.4V, R_S = 0\Omega$
Input bias current	I _{IB}	_	25	250	nA	I _{IN(+)} or I _{IN(-)}
Input offset current	I _{IO}	_	5	50	nA	$I_{IN(+)} - I_{IN(-)}$
Common-mode input voltage*1	V _{CM}	0	-	V _{CC} – 1.5	V	
Supply current	Icc	_	0.8	2	mA	R _L = ∞
Voltage Gain	A _{VD}	70	200		V/mV	$R_L = 15k\Omega$
Response time* ²	t _R	4	1.3		μs	$V_{RL} = 5V$, $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$
Output sink current	Iosink	6	16	_	mA	$V_{IN(-)} = 1V, V_{IN(+)} = 0, V_O \le 1.5V$
Output saturation voltage	V _o sat		200	400	mV	$V_{IN(-)} = 1V$, $V_{IN(+)} = 0$, $Iosink = 3mA$
Output leakage current	I _{LO}	_	0.1	_	nA	$V_{IN(+)} = 1V, V_{IN(-)} = 0, V_O = 5V$

Notes: 1. Voltages more negative than -0.3V are not allowed for the common-mode input voltage or for either one of the input signal voltages.

2. The stipulated response time is the value for a 100 mV input step voltage that has a 5mV overdrive.

Electrical Characteristics 2

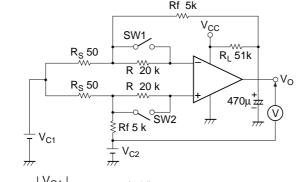
 $(V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = -41 \text{ to } + 125^{\circ}C)$

						(100 1120 0)
Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	_	_	7	mV	Output switching point: when
						$V_0 = 1.4V, R_S = 0\Omega$
Input offset current	I _{IO}	_	_	200	nA	$I_{IN(-)} - I_{IN(+)}$
Input bias current	I _{IB}	_	_	500	nA	
Common-mode input voltage*1	V _{CM}	0	_	V _{CC} - 2.0	V	
Output saturation voltage	V _{O sat}		_	440	mV	$V_{IN(-)} \ge 1V, V_{IN(+)} = 0, Iosink \le 4mA$
Output leakage current	I _{LO}		1.0	_	μΑ	$V_{IN(-)} = 0V, \ V_{IN(+)} \ge 1V, \ V_O = 30V$
Supply current	Icc	_	_	4.0	mA	All comparators: R _L = ∞,
						All channels ON

Note: 1. Voltages more negative than -0.3V are not allowed for the common-mode input voltage or for either one of the input signal voltages.

Test Circuits

1. Input offset voltage (V_{IO}) , input offset current (I_{IO}) , and Input bias current (I_{IB}) test circuit



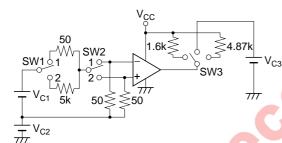
SW1	SW2	Vout	
On	On	V _{O1}	$V_{C1} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$
Off	Off	V _{O2}	$VC1 - \frac{1}{2}VCC$
On	Off	V _{O3}	$V_{C2} = 1.4V$
Off	On	V _{O4}	

$$V_{IO} = \frac{|V_{O1}|}{1 + Rf/R_S}$$
 (mV)

$$I_{IO} = \frac{\mid V_{O2} - V_{O1} \mid}{R(1 + Rf / R_S)}$$
 (nA)

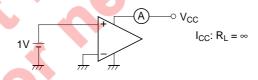
$$I_{IB} = \frac{|V_{O4} - V_{O3}|}{2 \cdot R(1 + Rf/R_S)}$$
 (nA)

2. Output saturation voltage (Vo sat) output sink current (Iosink), and common-mode input voltage (Vom) test circuit

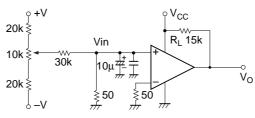


Item	V _{C1}	V _{C2}	V _{C3}	SW1	SW2	SW3	Unit
V _O sat	2V	OV	7	1	1	1 at V _{CC} = 5V	V
		•	5	•			
						3 at V _{CC} = 15\	/
losink	2V	0V	1.5V	1	1	2	mΑ
V_{CM}	2V	-1 to V _{CC}	_	2	Switched between	3	V
		VUC			1 and 2		

3. Supply current (I_{CC}) test circuit

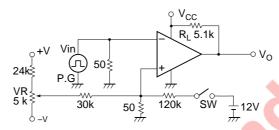


4. Voltage gain (A_{VD}) test circuit ($R_L = 15k\Omega$)



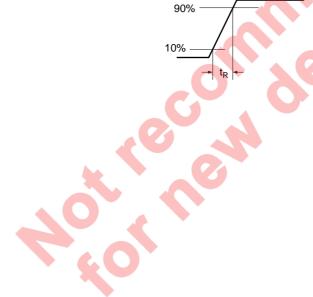
$$A_{VD} = 20 \log \frac{V_{O1} - V_{O2}}{V_{IN1} - V_{IN2}}$$
 (dB)

5. Response time (t_R) test circuit

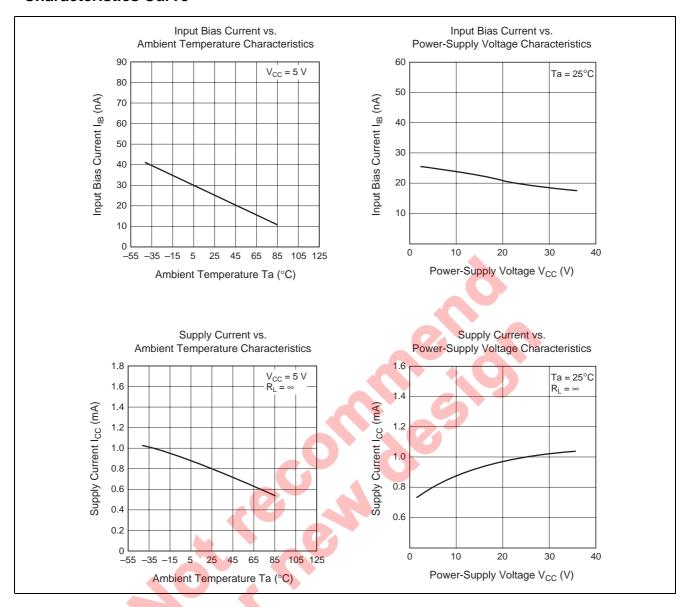


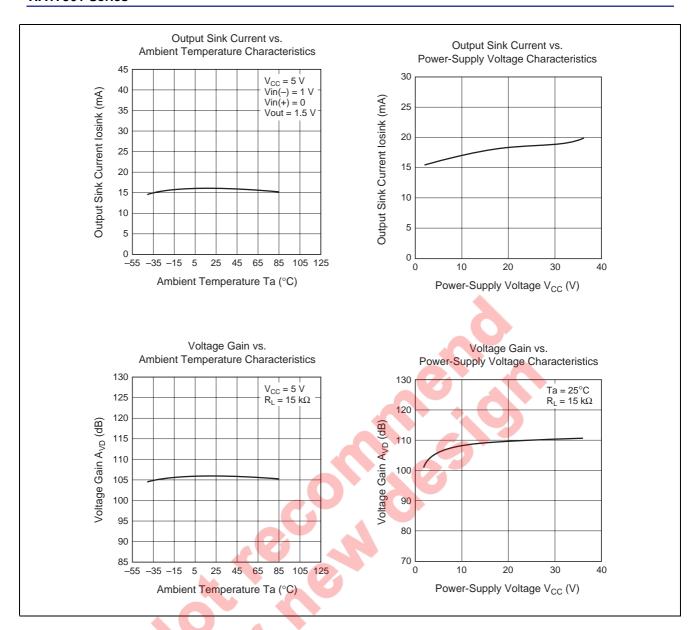
 $t_R \!\!: R_L = 5.1 k\Omega,$ a 100 mV input step voltage that has a 5 mV overdrive

- With V_{IN} not applied, set the switch SW to the off position and adjust V_R so that V_O is in the vicinity of 1.4V.
- $\bullet \quad \text{Apply } V_{\text{IN}} \text{ and turn the switch SW on.}$



Characteristics Curve





HA17901 Application Examples

The HA17901 houses four independent comparators in a single package, and operates over a wide voltage range at low power from a single-voltage power supply. Since the common-mode input voltage range starts at the ground potential, the HA17901 is particularly suited for single-voltage power supply applications. This section presents several sample HA17901 applications.

HA17901 Application Notes

1. Square-Wave Oscillator

The circuit shown in figure one has the same structure as a single-voltage power supply astable multivibrator. Figure 2 shows the waveforms generated by this circuit.

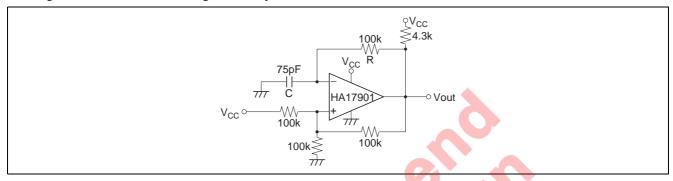


Figure 1 Square-Wave Oscillator

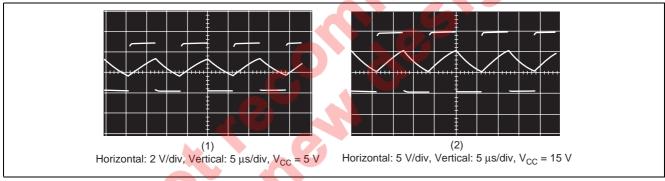


Figure 2 Operating Waveforms

2. Pulse Generator

The charge and discharge circuits in the circuit from figure 1 are separated by diodes in this circuit. (See figure 3.) This allows the pulse width and the duty cycle to be set independently. Figure 4 shows the waveforms generated by this circuit.

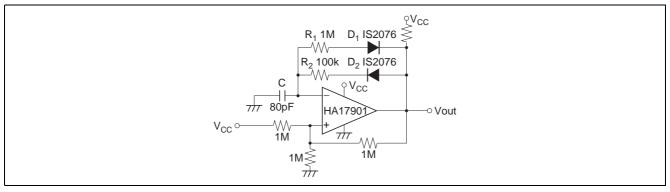


Figure 3 Pulse Generator

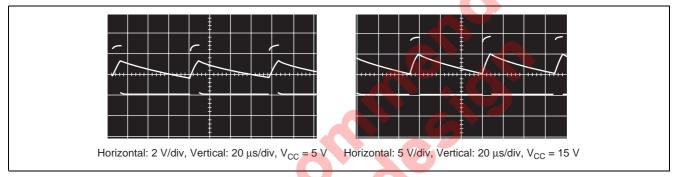


Figure 4 Operating Waveforms

3. Voltage Controlled Oscillator

In the circuit in figure 5, comparator A_1 operates as an integrator, A_2 operates as a comparator with hysteresis, and A_3 operates as the switch that controls the oscillator frequency. If the output Vout1 is at the low level, the A_3 output will go to the low level and the A1 inverting input will become a lower level than the A1 noninverting input. The A1 output will integrate this state and its output will increase towards the high level. When the output of the integrator A_1 exceeds the level on the comparator A_2 inverting input, A_2 inverts to the high level and both the output Vout1 and the A_3 output go to the high level. This causes the integrator to integrate a negative state, resulting in its output decreasing towards the low level. Then, when the A_1 output level becomes lower than the level on the A_2 noninverting input, the output Vout1 is once again inverted to the low level. This operation generates a square wave on Vout1 and a triangular wave on Vout2.

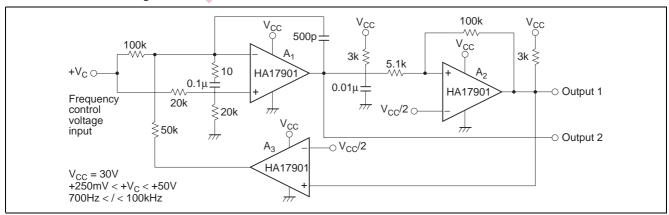


Figure 5 Voltage Controlled Oscillator

4. Basic Comparator

The circuit shown in figure 6 is a basic comparator. When the input voltage V_{IN} exceeds the reference voltage V_{REF} , the output goes to the high level.

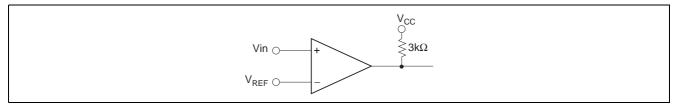


Figure 6 Basic Comparator

5. Noninverting Comparator (with Hysteresis)

Assuming $+V_{IN}$ is 0V, when V_{REF} is applied to the inverting input, the output will go to the low level (approximately 0V). If the voltage applied to $+V_{IN}$ is gradually increased, the output will go high when the value of the noninverting input, $+V_{IN} \times R_2/(R_1+R_2)$, exceeds $+V_{REF}$. Next, if $+V_{IN}$ is gradually lowered, Vout will be inverted to the low level once again when the value of the noninverting input, $(Vout-V_{IN}) \times R_1/(R_1+R_2)$, becomes lower than V_{REF} . With the circuit constants shown in figure 7, assuming $V_{CC}=15V$ and $+V_{REF}=6V$, the following formula can be derived, i.e. $+V_{IN} \times 10M/(5.1M+10M) > 6V$, and Vout will invert from low to high when $+V_{IN}$ is > 9.06V.

$$(Vout - V_{IN}) \times \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{IN} < 6V$$
(Assuming Vout = 15V)

When $+V_{IN}$ is lowered, the output will invert from high to low when $+V_{IN}$ < 1.41V. Therefore this circuit has a hysteresis of 7.65V. Figure 8 shows the input characteristics.

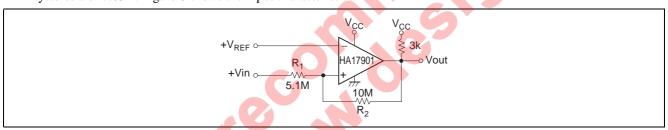


Figure 7 Noninverting Comparator

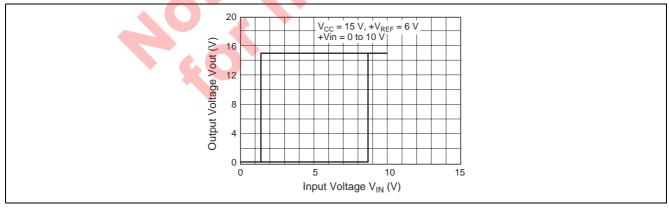


Figure 8 Noninverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

6. Inverting Comparator (with Hysteresis)

In this circuit, the output Vout inverts from high to low when $+V_{IN} > (V_{CC} + Vout)/3$. Similarly, the output Vout inverts from low to high when $+V_{IN} < V_{CC}/3$. With the circuit constants shown in figure 9, assuming $V_{CC} = 15V$ and Vout = 15V, this circuit will have a 5V hysteresis. Figure 10 shows the I/O characteristics for the circuit in figure 9.

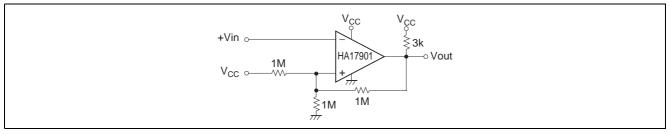


Figure 9 Inverting Comparator

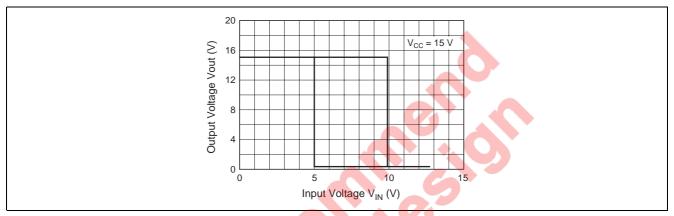


Figure 10 Inverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

7. Zero-Cross Detector (Single-Voltage Power Supply)

In this circuit, the noninverting input will essentially beheld at the potential determined by dividing V_{CC} with $100k\Omega$ and $10k\Omega$ resistors. When V_{IN} is 0V or higher, the output will be low, and when V_{IN} is negative, Vout will invert to the high level. (See figure 11.)

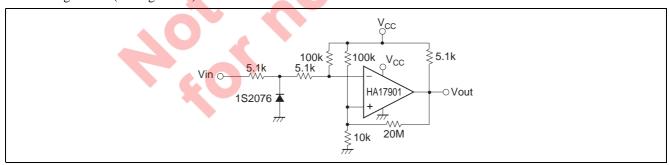
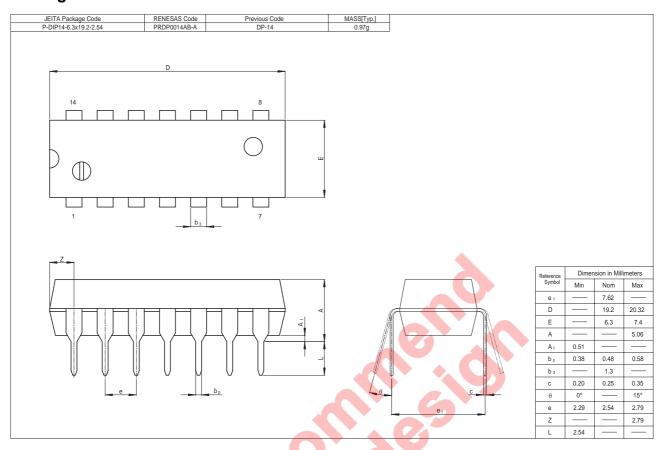
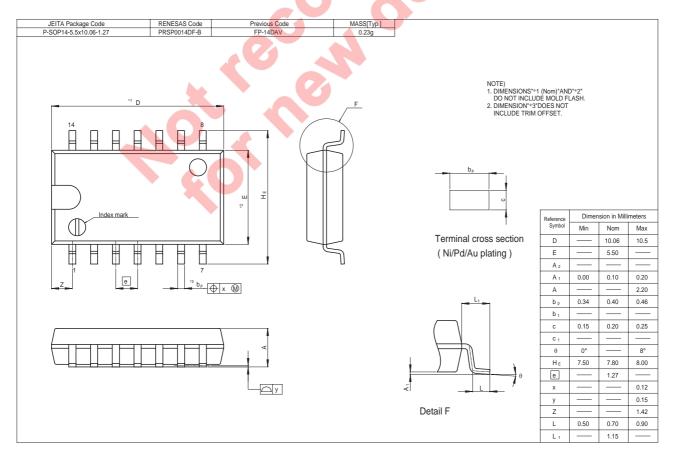


Figure 11 Zero-Cross Detector

Package Dimensions





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