

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.

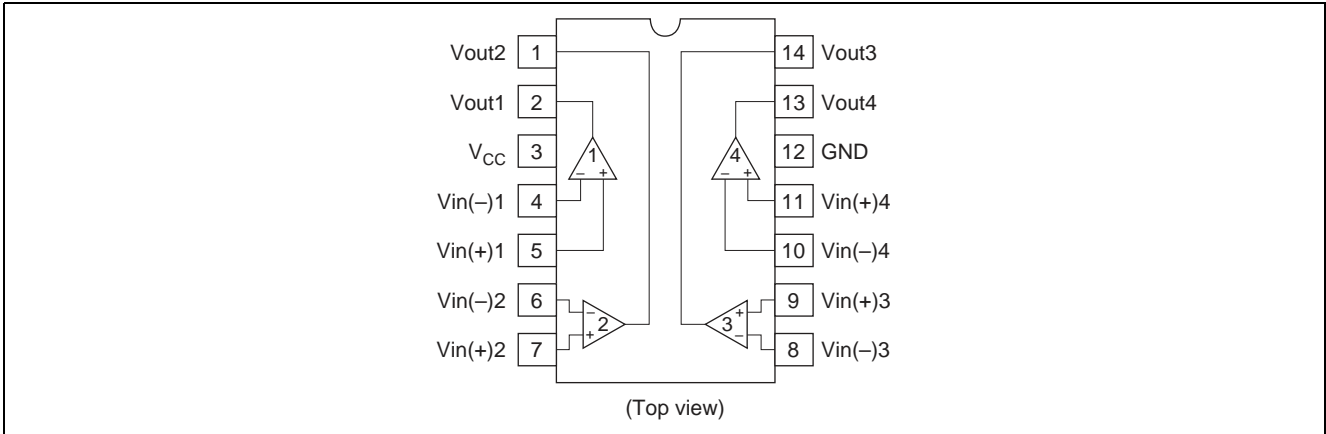
Features

- Wide power-supply voltage range: 2 to 36V
- Extremely low current drain: 0.8mA
- Low input bias current: 25nA
- Low input offset current: 5nA
- Low input offset voltage: 2mV
- The common-mode input voltage range includes ground.
- Low output saturation voltage: 1mV (5 μ A), 70mV (1mA)
- Output voltages compatible with CMOS logic systems

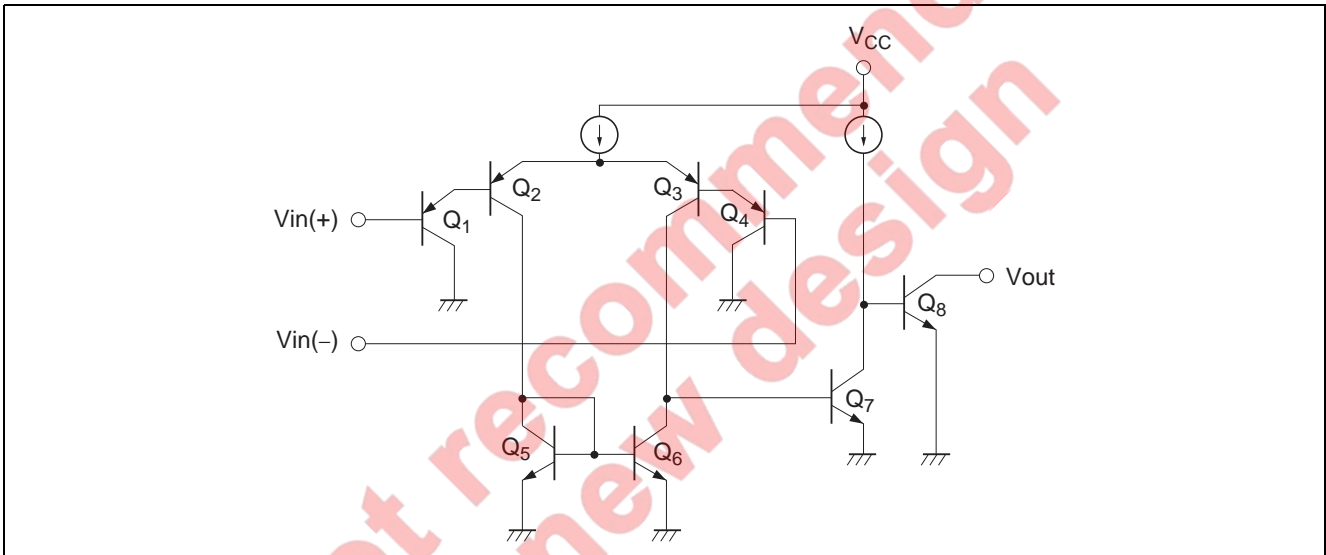
Ordering Information

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°C)

Item	Symbol	17901PJ	17901FPJ	17901FPK	Unit
Power-supply voltage	V _{CC}	36	36	36	V
Differential input voltage	V _{in(diff)}	±V _{CC}	±V _{CC}	±V _{CC}	V
Input voltage	V _{in}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	V
Output current	I _{out} * 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	V _{out}	36	36	36	V

- Notes: 1. These are the allowable values up to Ta = 50°C. Derate by 8.3mW/°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°C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	—	2	7	mV	Output switching point: when V _O = 1.4V, R _S = 0Ω
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	I _{CC}	—	0.8	2	mA	R _L = ∞
Voltage Gain	A _{VD}	—	200	—	V/mV	R _L = 15kΩ
Response time* ²	t _R	—	1.3	—	μs	V _{RL} = 5V, R _L = 5.1kΩ
Output sink current	I _{osink}	6	16	—	mA	V _{IN(-)} = 1V, V _{IN(+)} = 0, V _O ≤ 1.5V
Output saturation voltage	V _{O sat}	—	200	400	mV	V _{IN(-)} = 1V, V _{IN(+)} = 0, I _{osink} = 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

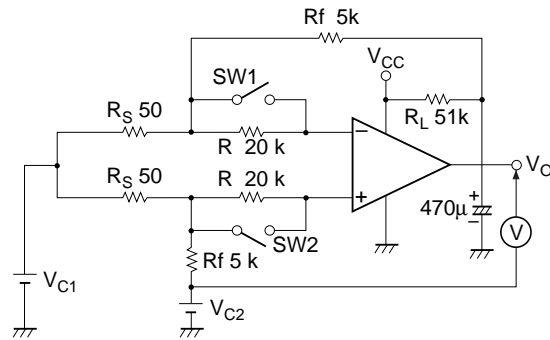
(V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = -41 to +125°C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Condition
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	—	—	7	mV	Output switching point: when V _O = 1.4V, R _S = 0Ω
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(-)} ≥ 1V, V _{IN(+)} = 0, I _{osink} ≤ 4mA
Output leakage current	I _{LO}	—	1.0	—	μA	V _{IN(-)} = 0V, V _{IN(+)} ≥ 1V, V _O = 30V
Supply current	I _{CC}	—	—	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}
Off	Off	V_{O2}
On	Off	V_{O3}
Off	On	V_{O4}

$$V_{C1} = \frac{1}{2} V_{CC}$$

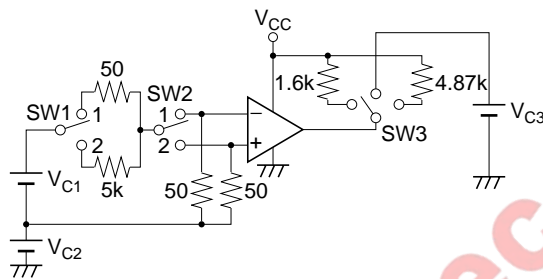
$$V_{C2} = 1.4V$$

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

$$I_{IO} = \frac{|V_{O2} - V_{O1}|}{R(1 + R_f / R_S)} \quad (\text{nA})$$

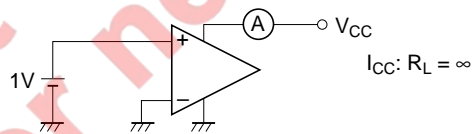
$$I_{IB} = \frac{|V_{O4} - V_{O3}|}{2 \cdot R(1 + R_f / R_S)} \quad (\text{nA})$$

2. Output saturation voltage ($V_{O sat}$) output sink current (I_{osink}), and common-mode input voltage (V_{CM}) test circuit

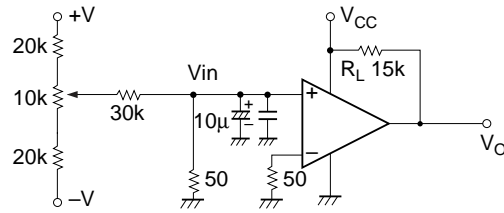


Item	V_{C1}	V_{C2}	V_{C3}	SW1	SW2	SW3	Unit
$V_{O sat}$	2V	0V	—	1	1	1 at $V_{CC} = 5V$ 3 at $V_{CC} = 15V$	V
I_{osink}	2V	0V	1.5V	1	1	2	mA
V_{CM}	2V	-1 to V_{CC}	—	2	Switched between 1 and 2	3	V

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

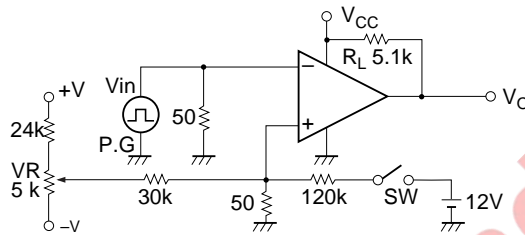


4. Voltage gain (A_{VD}) test circuit ($R_L = 15k\Omega$)



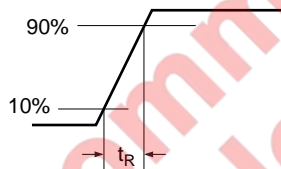
$$A_{VD} = 20 \log \frac{V_{O1} - V_{O2}}{V_{IN1} - V_{IN2}} \quad (\text{dB})$$

5. Response time (t_R) test circuit



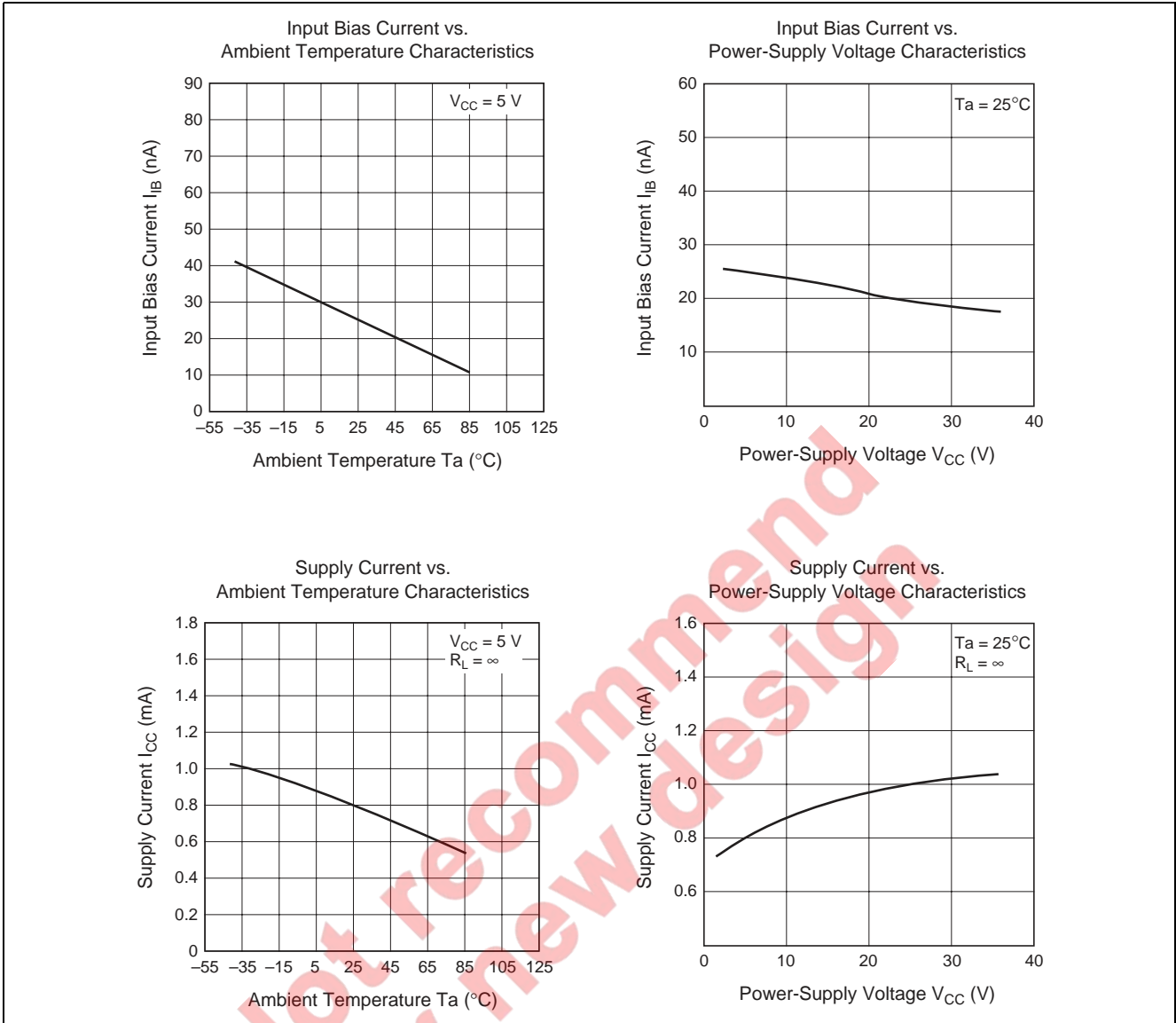
t_R : $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$, a 100mV input step voltage that has a 5mV overdrive

- 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.
- Apply V_{IN} and turn the switch SW on.

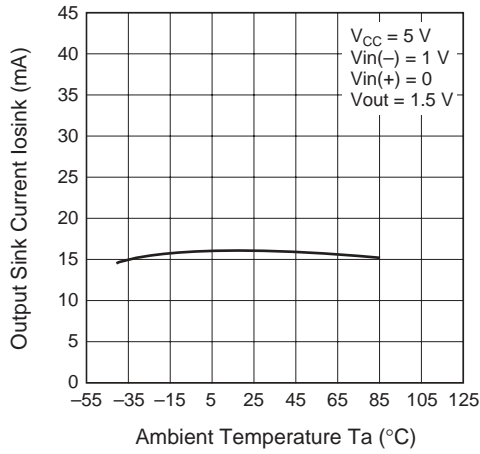


Not recommended for new design

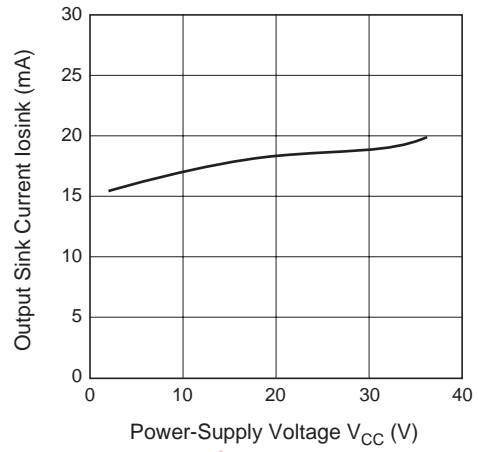
Characteristics Curve



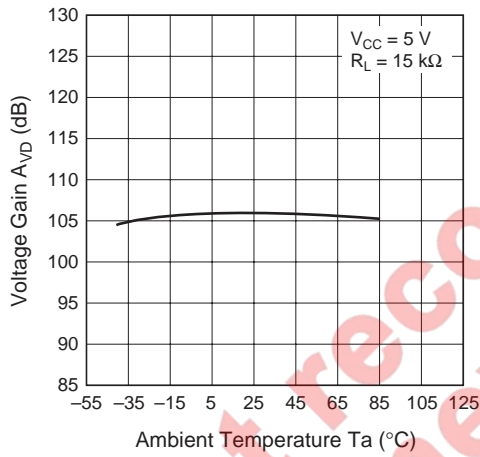
Output Sink Current vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics



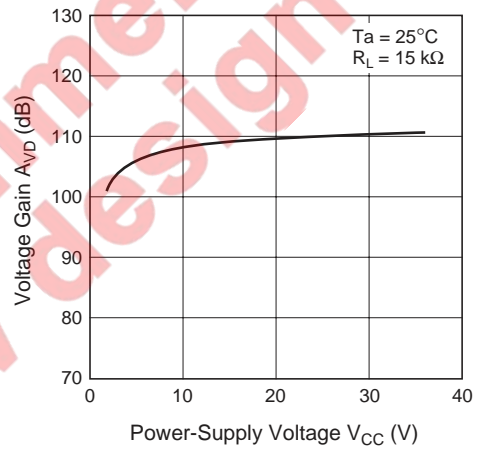
Output Sink Current vs. Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



Voltage Gain vs. Ambient Temperature Characteristics



Voltage Gain vs. Power-Supply Voltage Characteristics



Not recommended for new design

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.

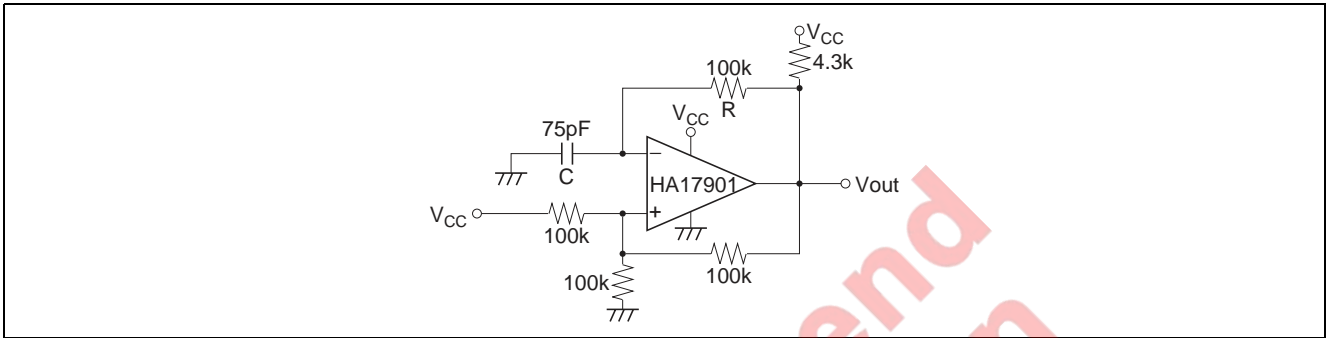


Figure 1 Square-Wave Oscillator

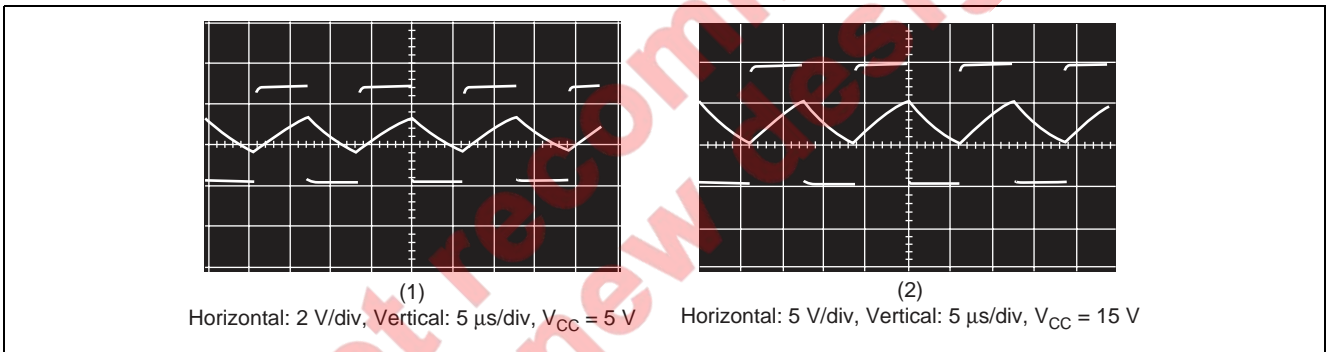


Figure 2 Operating Waveforms

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.

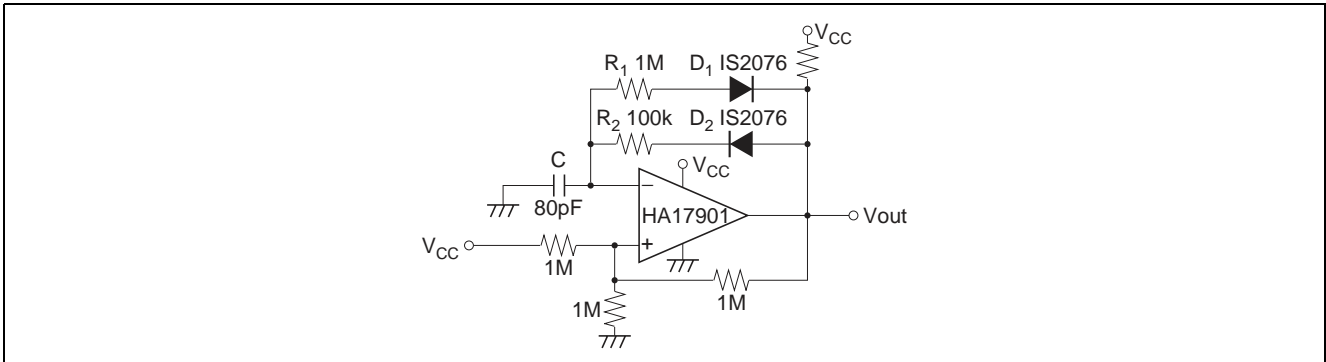


Figure 3 Pulse Generator

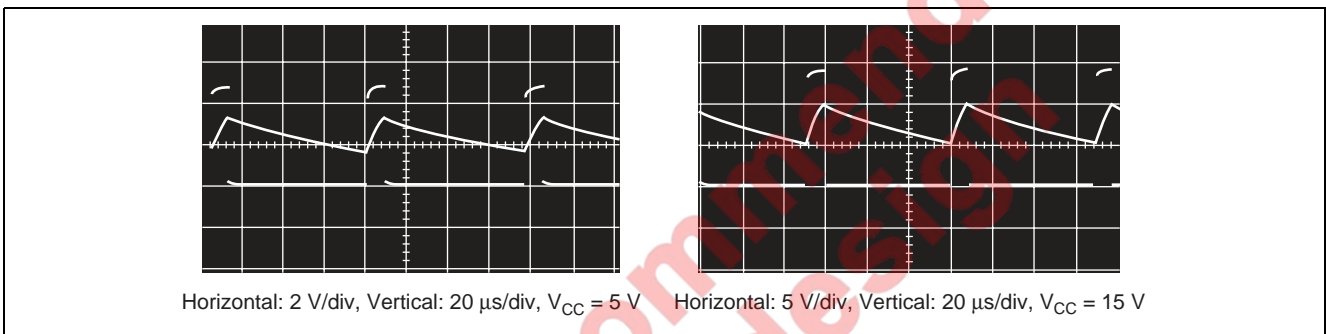


Figure 4 Operating Waveforms

3. Voltage Controlled Oscillator

In the circuit in figure 5, comparator A₁ operates as an integrator, A₂ operates as a comparator with hysteresis, and A₃ operates as the switch that controls the oscillator frequency. If the output Vout1 is at the low level, the A₃ 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 A₁ exceeds the level on the comparator A₂ inverting input, A₂ inverts to the high level and both the output Vout1 and the A₃ 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 A₁ output level becomes lower than the level on the A₂ 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.

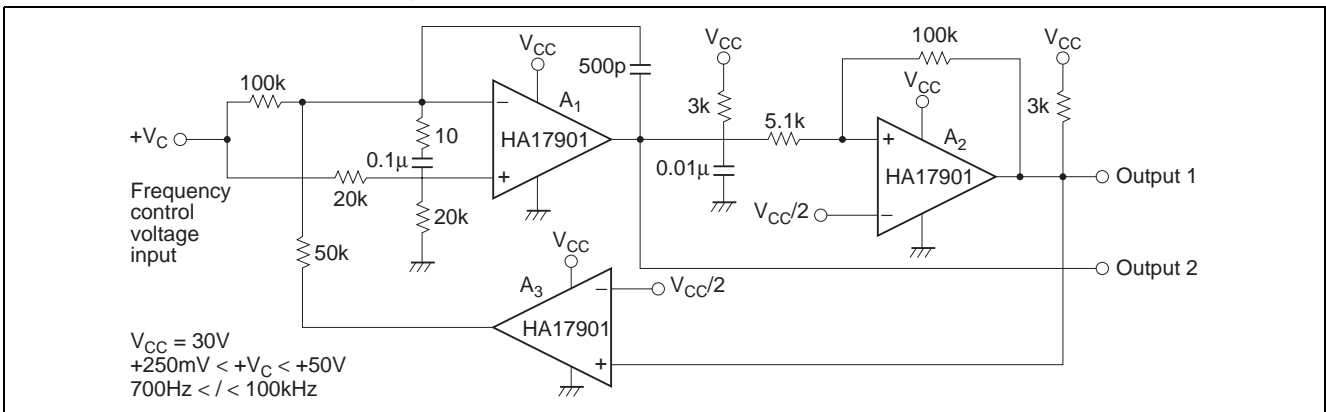


Figure 5 Voltage Controlled Oscillator

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.

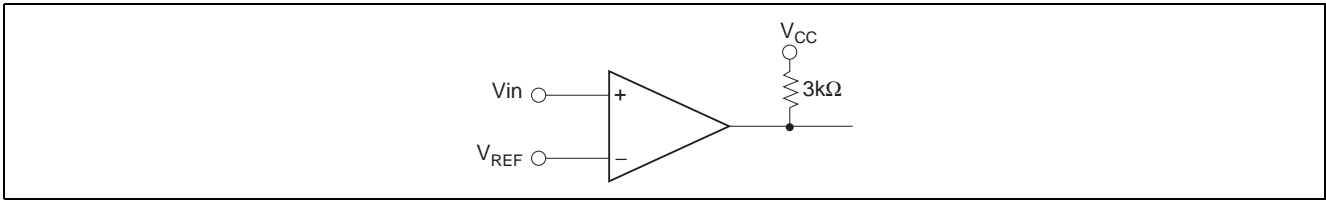


Figure 6 Basic Comparator

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, V_{out} will be inverted to the low level once again when the value of the noninverting input, $(V_{out} - V_{IN}) \times R_1 / (R_1 + R_2)$, 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 V_{out} will invert from low to high when $+V_{IN}$ is $> 9.06V$.

$$(V_{out} - V_{IN}) \times \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} + V_{IN} < 6V$$

(Assuming $V_{out} = 15V$)

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.

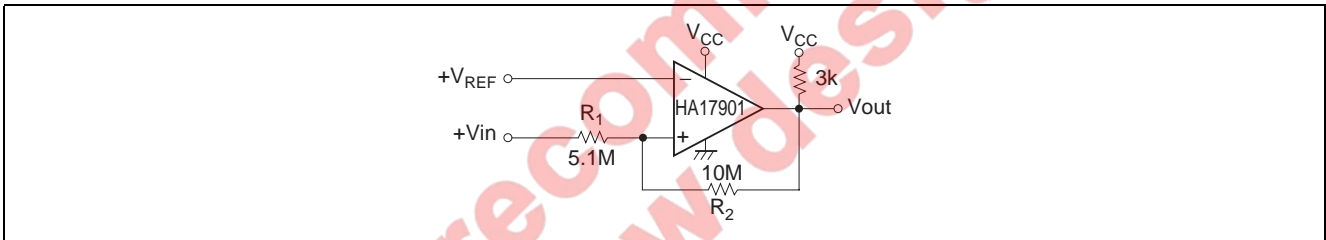


Figure 7 Noninverting Comparator

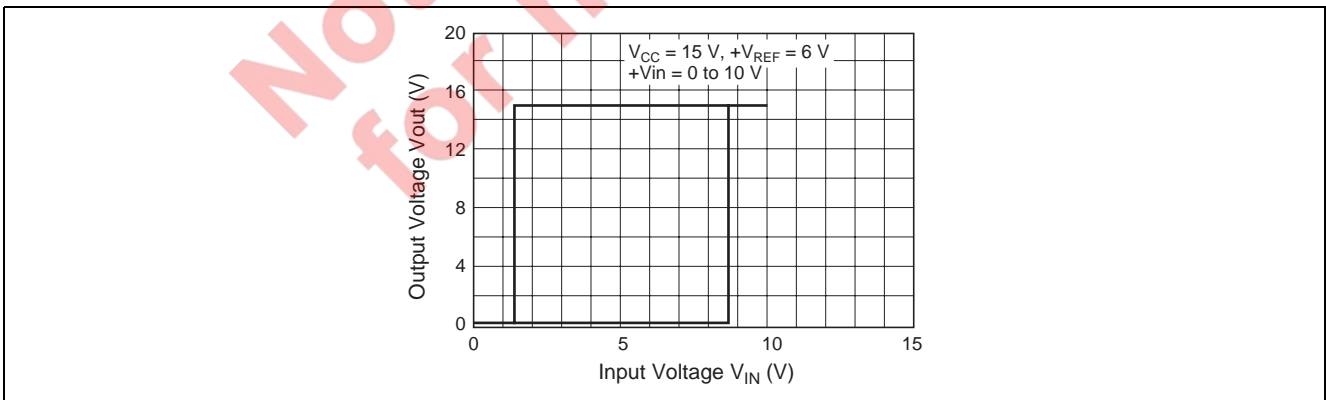


Figure 8 Noninverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

6. Inverting Comparator (with Hysteresis)

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

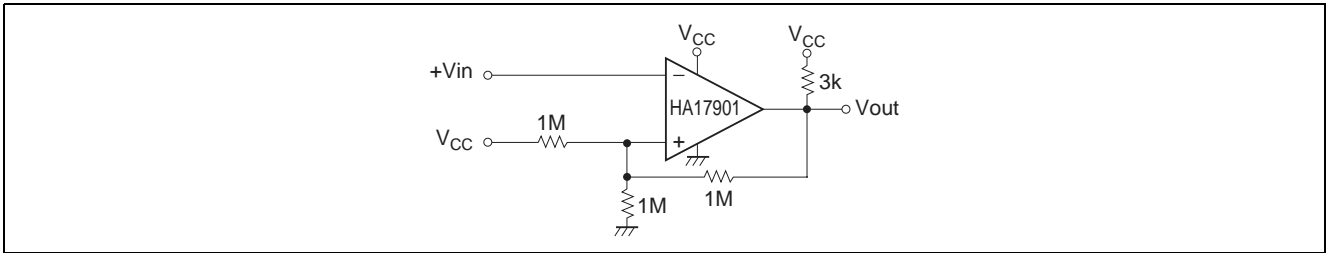


Figure 9 Inverting Comparator

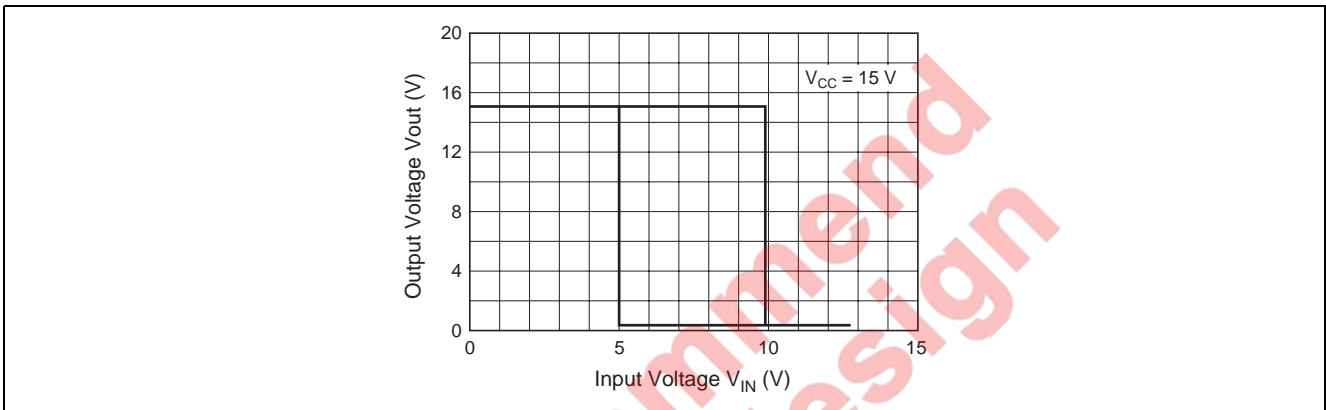


Figure 10 Inverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

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

In this circuit, the noninverting input will essentially be held 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, V_{out} will invert to the high level. (See figure 11.)

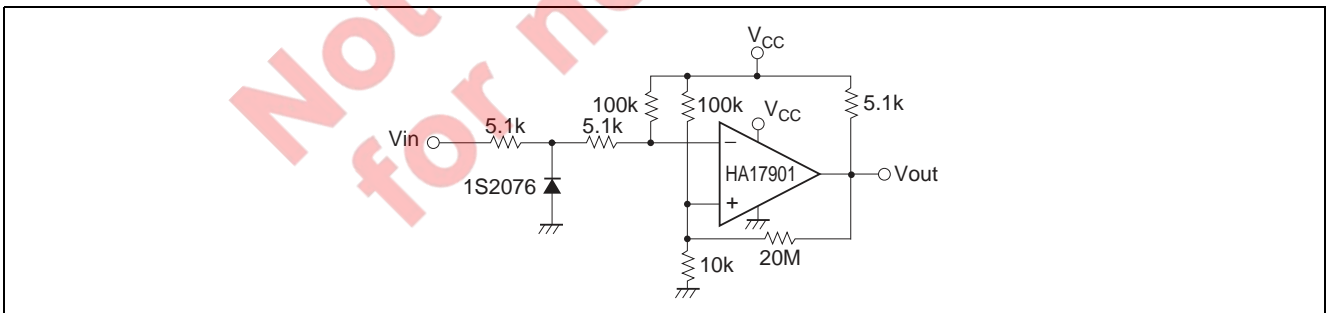
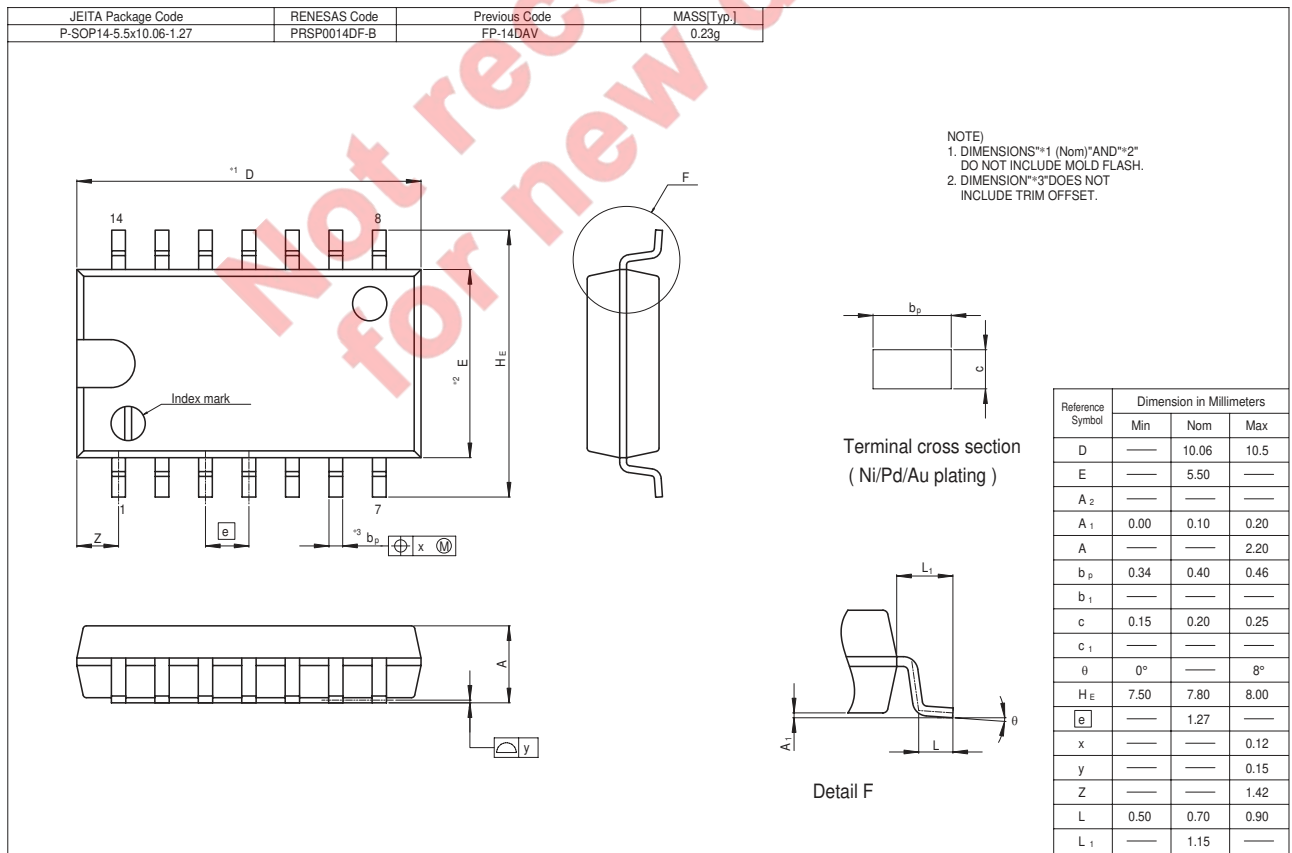
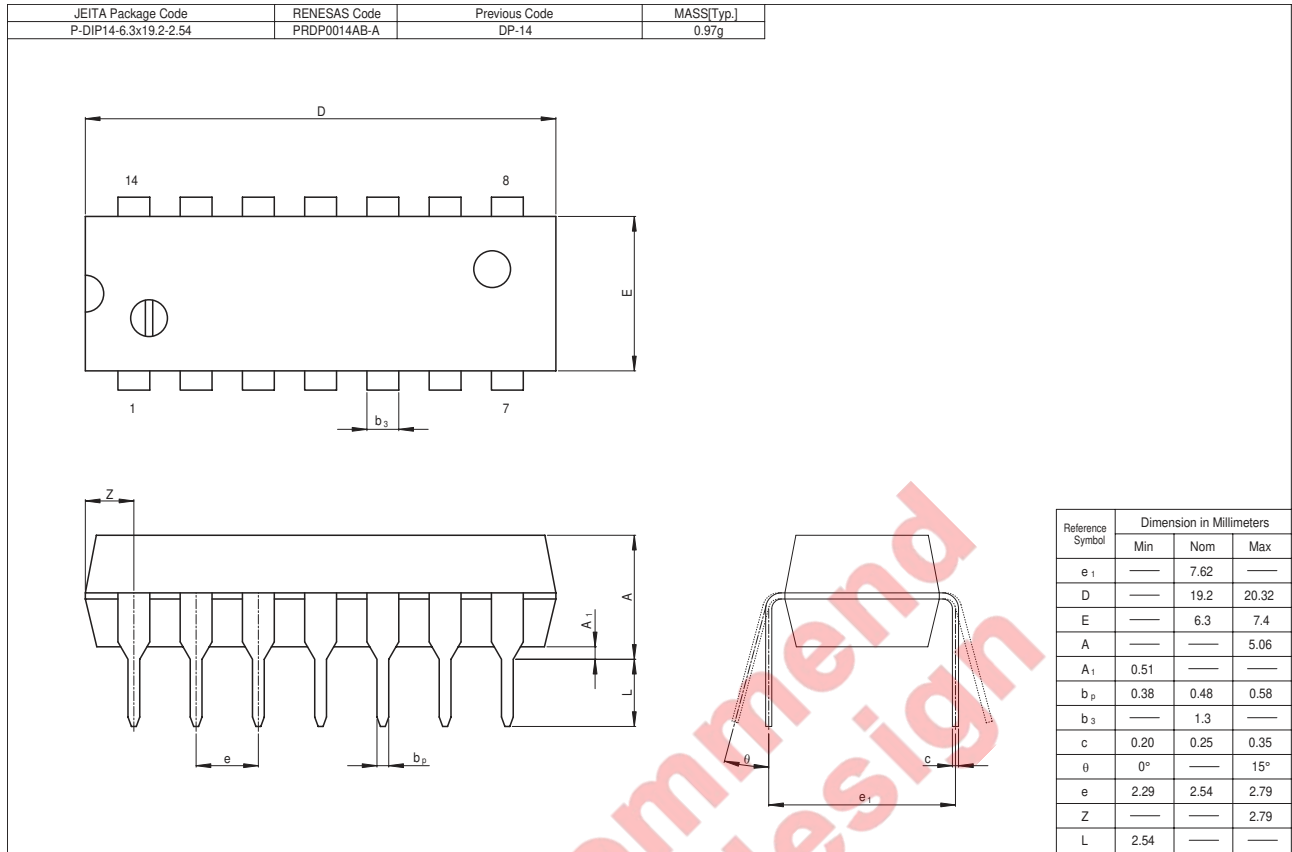


Figure 11 Zero-Cross Detector

Package Dimensions



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