



Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

General Description

The MAX9000 family features the combination of a high-speed operational amplifier, a 185ns comparator, and a precision 1.230V reference. These devices operate from a single +2.5V to +5.5V supply and draw less than 500 μ A of quiescent current. The MAX9001/MAX9004 feature a shut-down mode that reduces supply current to 2 μ A and puts the outputs into a high-impedance state, making them ideal for portable and battery-powered applications.

The amplifiers in the MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002 are unity-gain stable with a 1.25MHz gain-bandwidth product, while the amplifiers in the MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005 are stable for closed-loop gains of +10V/V or greater with an 8MHz gain-bandwidth product. The input common-mode voltage extends from 150mV below the negative supply to within 1.2V of the positive supply for the amplifier, and to within 1.1V for the comparator. The amplifier and comparator outputs can swing Rail-to-Rail® and deliver up to ± 2.5 mA and ± 4.0 mA, respectively, to an external load while maintaining excellent DC accuracy. The unique design of the comparator output stage substantially reduces switching current during output transitions, virtually eliminating power-supply glitches.

The comparator's ± 2 mV of built-in hysteresis provides noise immunity and prevents oscillations even with a slow-moving input signal. The MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004 have an internal 1.230V $\pm 1\%$ precision reference with a low 8ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C temperature coefficient that can sink or source up to 1mA. The amplifier and reference are stable with capacitive loads up to 250pF and 100nF, respectively. The comparator's inverting input is internally connected to the reference output in the MAX9000/MAX9003.

Applications

Single-Supply Zero-Crossing Detector	Photodiode Preamps
Instruments, Terminals, and Bar-Code Readers	Smart Card Readers
Keyless Entry	Infrared Receivers for Remote Controls
	Sensor Signal Detection

Features

- ♦ Op Amp + Comparator + Reference in Space-Saving μ MAX Package
- ♦ +2.5V to +5.5V Single-Supply Voltage Range
- ♦ 340 μ A Supply Current (MAX9002/MAX9005)
- ♦ Unity-Gain Stable (GBW = 1.25MHz) and Decompensated ($A_v \geq 10$ V/V, GBW = 8MHz) Options
- ♦ Op-Amp/Comparator Outputs Swing Rail-to-Rail
- ♦ Ground-Sensing Inputs for Both Op Amp and Comparator
- ♦ Op Amp Stable with Capacitive Loads up to 250pF
- ♦ Internal ± 2 mV Comparator Hysteresis
- ♦ Fast 185ns Propagation-Delay Comparator
- ♦ No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs (Both Op Amp and Comparator)
- ♦ Internal 1.230V Precision Reference (MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004)
 - $\pm 1\%$ Initial Accuracy
 - Low 8ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C Temperature Drift
 - Sink or Source up to 1mA
 - Stable for Capacitive Loads up to 100nF

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX9000EUA	-40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C	8 μ MAX
MAX9000ESA	-40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C	8 SO
MAX9001EUB	-40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C	10 μ MAX
MAX9001ESD	-40 $^{\circ}$ C to +85 $^{\circ}$ C	14 SO

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuit appear at end of data sheet.

Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

Selector Guide

PART	INTERNAL PRECISION REFERENCE	OP-AMP GAIN STABILITY (V/V)	SHUTDOWN	OP-AMP GAIN BANDWIDTH (MHz)	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX9000	Yes	1	No	1.25	8 SO/ μ MAX
MAX9001	Yes	1	Yes	1.25	10 μ MAX, 14 SO
MAX9002	No	1	No	1.25	8 SO/ μ MAX
MAX9003	Yes	10	No	8	8 SO/ μ MAX
MAX9004	Yes	10	Yes	8	10 μ MAX, 14 SO
MAX9005	No	10	No	8	8 SO/ μ MAX



Maxim Integrated Products 1

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MAX9000-MAX9005

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS})-0.3V to +6V
 Voltage Inputs (A_{IN} , C_{IN}).....($V_{SS} - 0.3V$) to ($V_{DD} + 0.3V$)
 Output Short-Circuit Duration (A_{OUT} , C_{OUT} , REF)...Continuous
 to either V_{SS} or V_{DD}
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)
 8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....471mW
 8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....330mW

10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)444mW
 14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....667mW
 Operating Temperature Range
 MAX900_E _-40 $^\circ C$ to +85 $^\circ C$
 Maximum Junction Temperature+150 $^\circ C$
 Storage Temperature Range-65 $^\circ C$ to +160 $^\circ C$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+300 $^\circ C$

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

($V_{DD} = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$ (MAX9001/MAX9004 only), $V_{CM(OP\ AMP)} = 0$, $V_{AOUT} = V_{DD} / 2$, $V_{CM(COMP)} = 0$ (for MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005), $C_{OUT} = low$, $I_{OUT(REF)} = 0$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $V_{DD} = 5V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V_{DD}	Guaranteed by PSRR tests	2.5		5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{DD}	MAX9000/MAX9001/ MAX9003/MAX9004	$V_{DD} = 3V$	410	500	μA
			$V_{DD} = 5V$	450	550	
		MAX9002/MAX9005	$V_{DD} = 3V$	340	425	μA
			$V_{DD} = 5V$	375	475	
Supply Current in Shutdown	$I_{\overline{SHDN}}$	MAX9001/MAX9004 ($V_{\overline{SHDN}} = 0$)		2	5	μA
Shutdown Input Bias Current	$I_{IN(\overline{SHDN})}$	MAX9001/MAX9004 ($V_{\overline{SHDN}} = 0$ to V_{DD})		1	2.5	μA
Shutdown Logic High	$V_{IH(\overline{SHDN})}$		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$			V
Shutdown Logic Low	$V_{IL(\overline{SHDN})}$			$0.3 \times V_{DD}$		V
OP AMP						
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	MAX900_ES_		± 0.5	± 1.5	mV
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TCV_{OS}	MAX900_ES_		± 1		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	I_{BIAS}	A_{IN+} , A_{IN-}		± 0.05	± 2	nA
Input Offset Current		A_{IN+} , A_{IN-}		± 0.02	± 1	nA
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	Differential or common mode		1000		M Ω
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	CMVR	Guaranteed by CMRR test	-0.15		$V_{DD} - 1.2$	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	MAX900_ES_, ($V_{SS} - 0.15V$) $\leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{DD} - 1.2V)$, $V_{DD} = 5.5V$	72	96		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$	74	100		dB
Output Resistance		$A_V = 1V/V$		0.01		Ω
Output Short-Circuit Current		Shorted to V_{SS}		10		mA
		Shorted to V_{DD}		65		
Disabled Mode Output Leakage	I_{OUT} (DISABLED)	$V_{\overline{SHDN}} \leq (0.3V \times V_{DD})$, $V_{AOUT} = 0$ to V_{DD}		± 0.01	± 1	μA

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

MAX9000-MAX9005

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$ (MAX9001/MAX9004 only), $V_{CM(OP\ AMP)} = 0$, $V_{AOUT} = V_{DD} / 2$, $V_{CM(COMP)} = 0$ (for MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005), $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $I_{OUT(REF)} = 0$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $V_{DD} = 5V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A _{VOL}	V _{DD} = 2.5V	V _{AOUT} = 0.05V to 2.45V, R _L = 100kΩ		94	125	dB	
			V _{AOUT} = 0.2V to 2.3V, R _L = 1kΩ		84	115		
		V _{DD} = 5.5V	V _{AOUT} = 0.05V to 5.4V, R _L = 100kΩ		94	120		
			V _{AOUT} = 0.25V to 5.2V, R _L = 1kΩ		86	106		
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OL} / V _{OH}	V _{AIN+} - V _{AIN-} ≥ 10mV	R _L = 100kΩ	V _{DD} - V _{OH}	1	5	mV	
				V _{OL}	1	5		
			R _L = 1kΩ	V _{DD} - V _{OH}	140	250		
				V _{OL}	60	100		
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW	MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002			1.25		MHz	
		MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005			8			
Phase Margin		MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002			75		degrees	
		MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005			80			
Gain Margin		MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002			30		dB	
		MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005			40			
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	f = 10kHz, V _{AOUT} = 2Vp-p, V _{DD} = 5V	MAX9000/MAX9001/ MAX9002 (A _V = 1V/V)		0.009		%	
			MAX9003/MAX9004/ MAX9005 (A _V = 10V/V)		0.028			
Slew Rate	SR	V _{DD} = 5V, V _{AOUT} = 4V step	MAX9000/MAX9001/ MAX9002 (A _V = 1V/V)		0.85		V/μs	
			MAX9003/MAX9004/ MAX9005 (A _V = 10V/V)		6.0			
Settling Time to within 0.01%		V _{DD} = 5V, V _{AOUT} = 4V step	MAX9000/MAX9001/ MAX9002 (A _V = 1V/V)		6.9		μs	
			MAX9003/MAX9004/ MAX9005 (A _V = 10V/V)		2.1			
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}				2.5		pF	
Input Noise Voltage Density	V _{NOISE}	f = 10kHz			36		nV/√Hz	
Input Noise Current Density	I _{NOISE}	f = 10kHz			1		fA/√Hz	
Shutdown Delay Time					0.2		μs	
Enable Delay Time					2		μs	
Power-On Time					2		μs	
Capacitive-Load Stability	C _{LOAD}	MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002 (A _V = 1V/V)			250		pF	
		MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005 (A _V = 10V/V)			250			
COMPARATOR								
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	MAX900_ES_ (Notes 1, 2)			±1	±2	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TCV _{OS}	MAX900_ES_			±1		μV/°C	
Input-Referred Hysteresis		V _{DD} = 5V (Notes 2, 3)			4	7	mV	

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = +2.5V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$ (MAX9001/MAX9004 only), $V_{CM(OP\ AMP)} = 0$, $V_{AOUT} = V_{DD} / 2$, $V_{CM(COMP)} = 0$ (for MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005), $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $I_{OUT(REF)} = 0$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $V_{DD} = 5V$ and $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Bias Current	I_{BIAS}			8	80	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005		± 2	± 15	nA
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test	$V_{SS} - 0.15$		$V_{DD} - 1.1$	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005, $0.15V \leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{DD} - 1.1V)$, $V_{DD} = 5.5V$	72	100		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$	72	100		dB
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OL}/V_{OH}	$(V_{CIN+} - V_{CIN-}) \geq 20mV$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	$I_{SOURCE} = 10\mu A$	5	mV
				$I_{SOURCE} = 4mA$	400	
			V_{OL}	$I_{SINK} = 10\mu A$	5	
				$I_{SINK} = 4mA$	400	
Output Short-Circuit Current				55		mA
Disabled Mode Output Leakage	I_{OUT} (DISABLED)	$V_{\overline{SHDN}} \leq (0.3V \times V_{DD})$, $V_{COUT} = 0$ to V_{DD}		± 0.01	± 1	μA
Propagation Delay	t_{PD+} , t_{PD-}	$V_{OD} = 25mV$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$ (Note 4)		185		ns
Rise/Fall Time	t_R , t_F	$V_{DD} = 5V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$ (Note 5)		10		ns
Shutdown Delay Time				100		ns
Enable Delay Time				100		ns
Power-On Time				100		ns
VOLTAGE REFERENCE (MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004)						
Output Voltage	V_{REF}	MAX9000_ES_, $V_{DD} = 5V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$	1.218	1.230	1.242	V
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TCV_{REF}			8		ppm/ $^\circ C$
Line Regulation		$V_{DD} = 2.5V$ to $5.5V$		20	250	$\mu V/V$
Load Regulation		$V_{DD} = 5V$, $I_{OUT} = 0$ to $1mA$	Sourcing	0.15	0.8	mV/mA
			Sinking	0.6	2.0	mV/mA
Output Short-Circuit Current		Shorted to V_{SS}		6		mA
		Shorted to V_{DD}		10		
Disabled Mode Output Leakage		$V_{\overline{SHDN}} \leq (0.3V \times V_{DD})$, $V_{REF} = 0$ to V_{DD}		± 0.01	± 1	μA
Output Noise		0.1Hz to 10Hz		20		μV_{p-p}
Shutdown Delay Time				1		μs
Enable Delay Time		$R_L = 100k\Omega$ to V_{SS} , V_{REF} within 1%		16		μs
Power-On Time		$R_L = 100k\Omega$ to V_{SS} , V_{REF} within 1%		16		μs
Capacitive Load Stability				0 to 100		nF

Note 1: Comparator Input Offset is defined as the center of the input-referred hysteresis zone.

Note 2: Measured at $V_{CM(COMP)} = 0$ for the MAX9001/MAX9002/MAX9004/MAX9005; or $V_{CM(COMP)} = V_{REF}$ for the MAX9000/MAX9003.

Note 3: Input-referred hysteresis is defined as the difference of the trip points required to change comparator output states.

Note 4: V_{OD} is the overdrive that is beyond the offset and hysteresis-determined trip points.

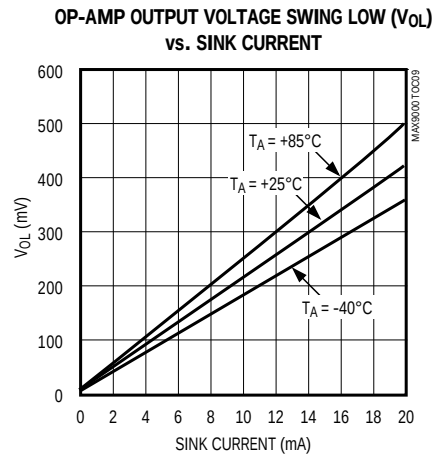
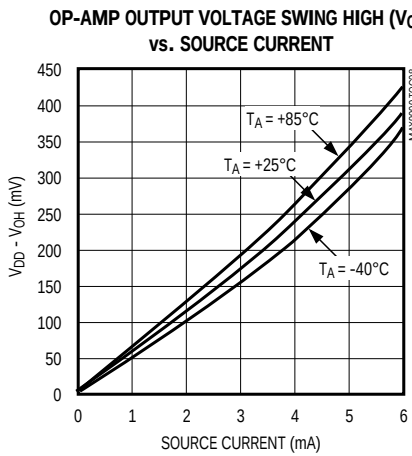
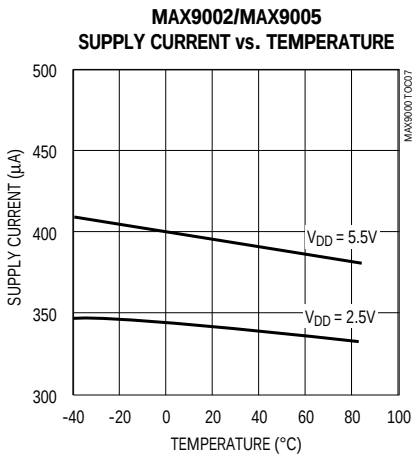
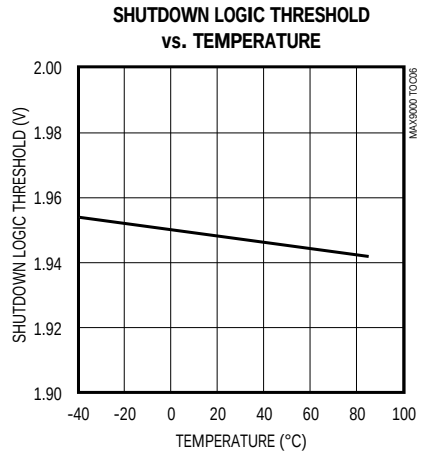
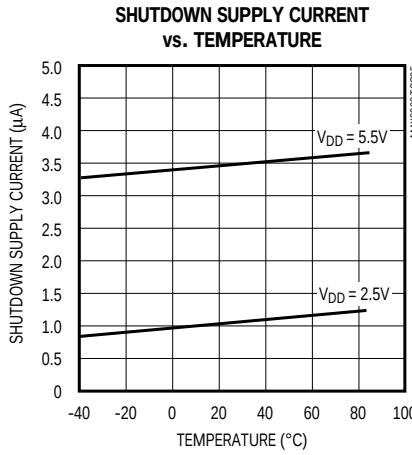
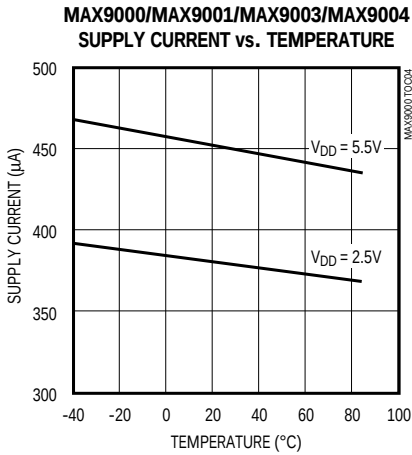
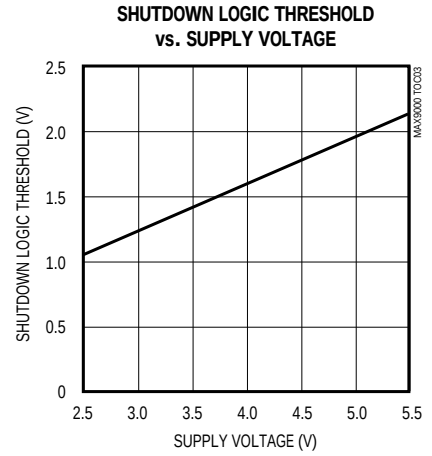
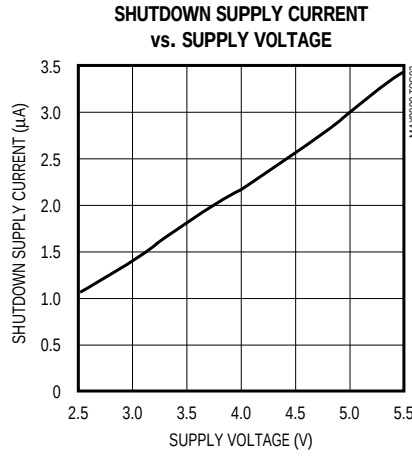
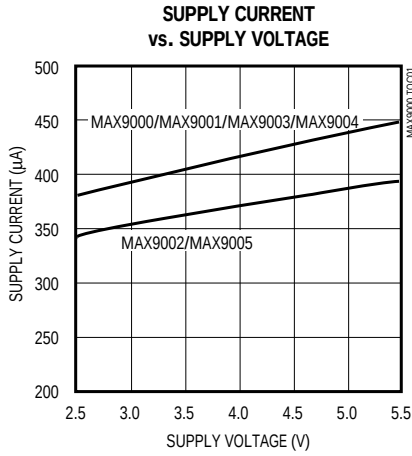
Note 5: Rise and fall times are measured between 10% and 90% at C_{OUT} .

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

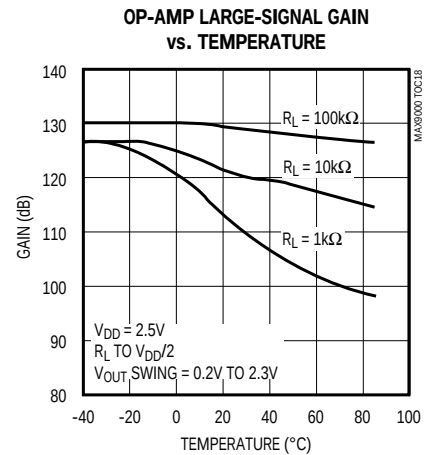
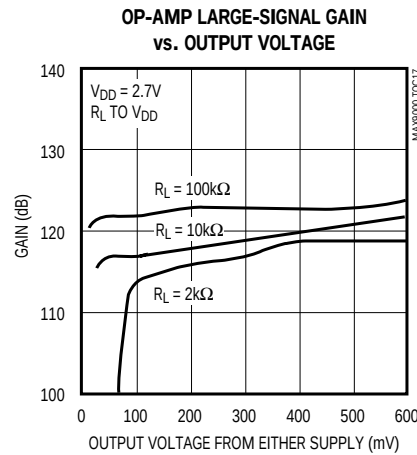
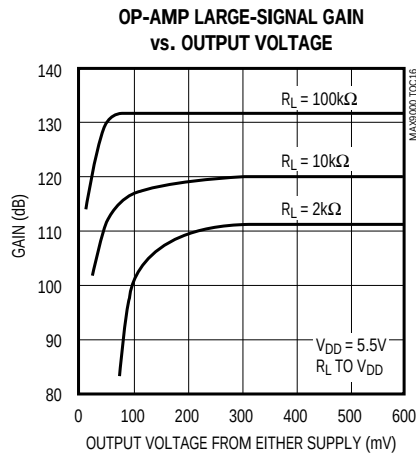
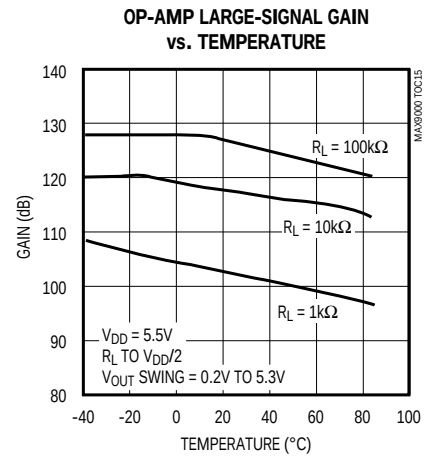
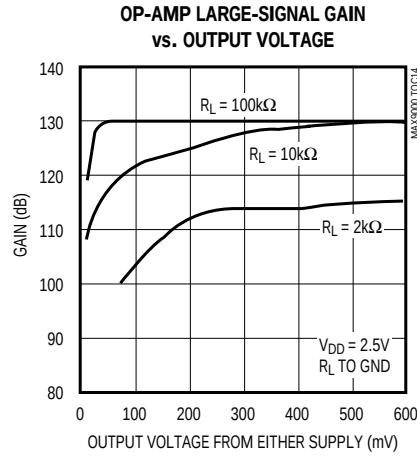
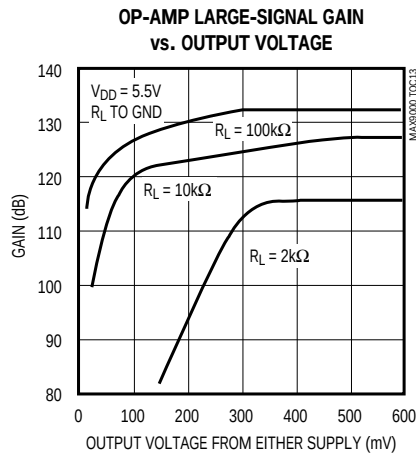
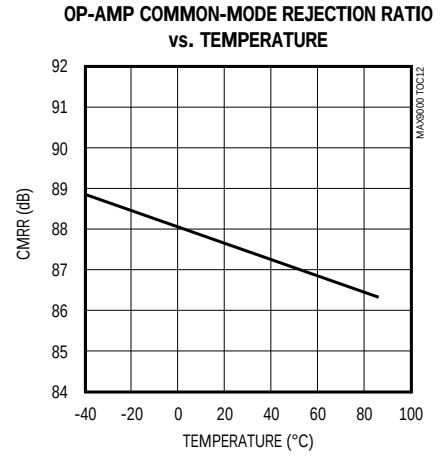
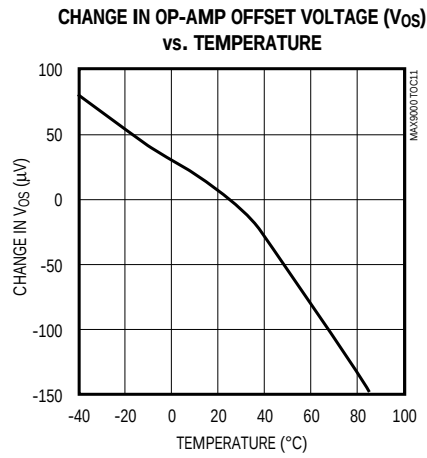
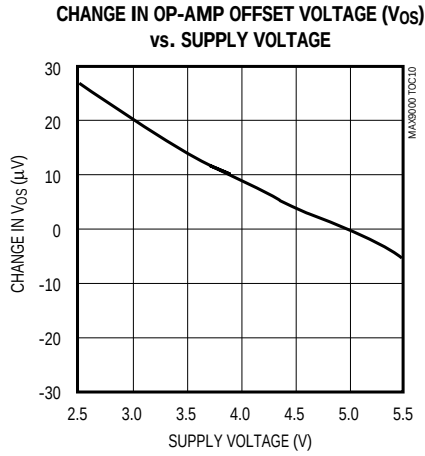
MAX9000-MAX9005



Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

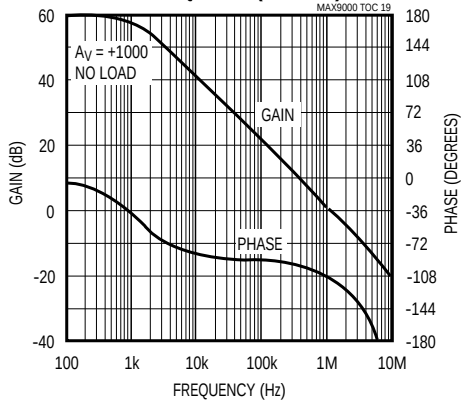


Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

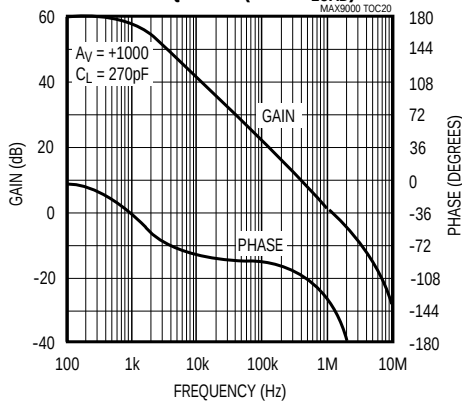
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

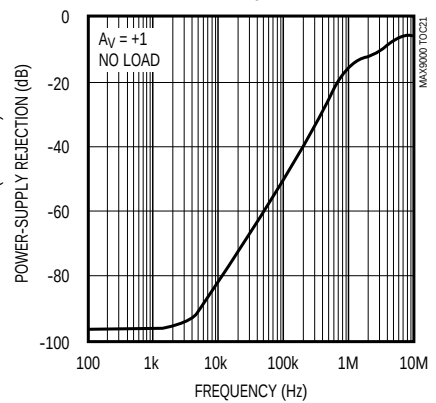
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP GAIN AND PHASE
vs. FREQUENCY (NO LOAD)



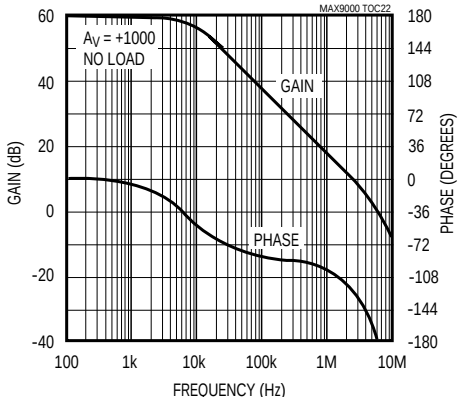
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP GAIN AND PHASE
vs. FREQUENCY (WITH C_{LOAD})



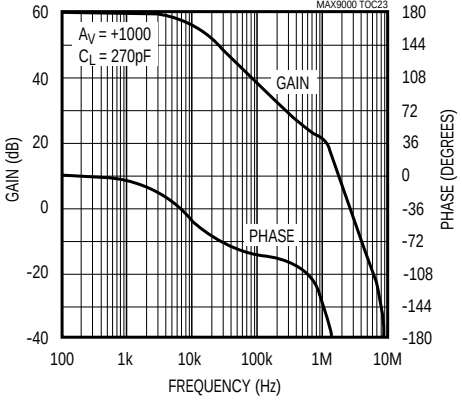
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY



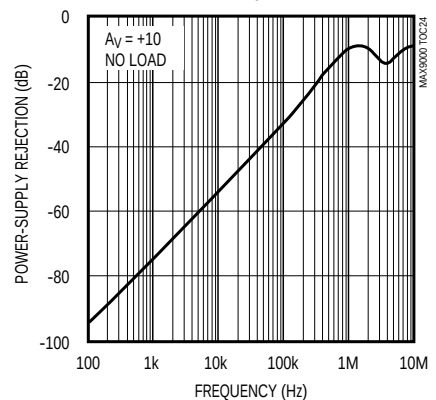
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP GAIN AND PHASE
vs. FREQUENCY (NO LOAD)



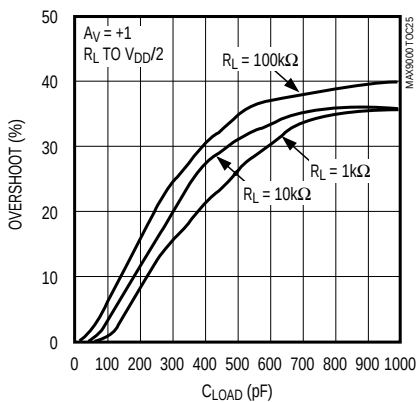
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP GAIN AND PHASE
vs. FREQUENCY (WITH C_{LOAD})



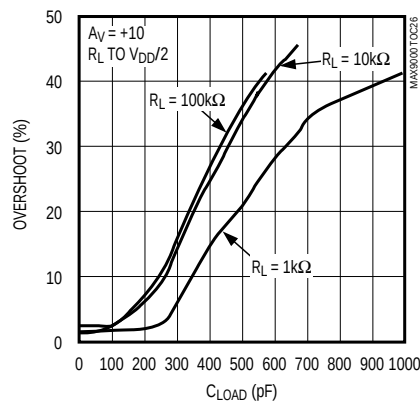
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY



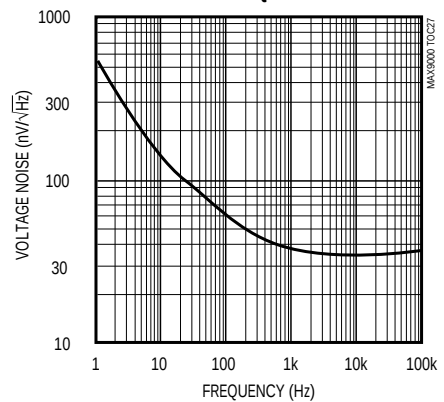
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP PERCENT OVERSHOOT
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP PERCENT OVERSHOOT
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



**OP-AMP VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY**



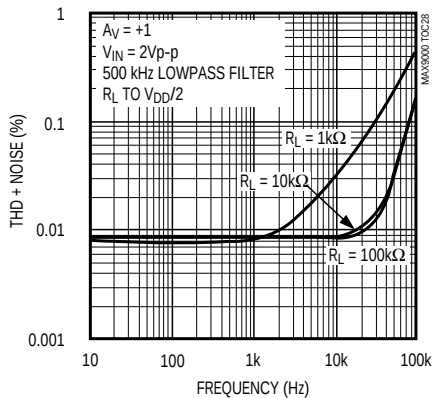
MAX9000-MAX9005

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

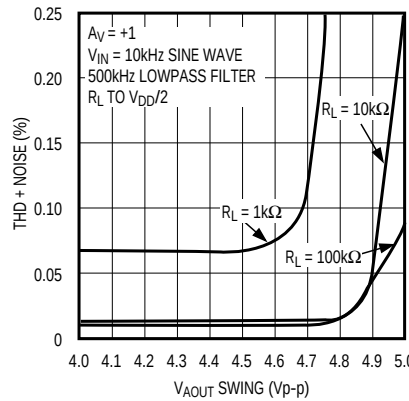
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

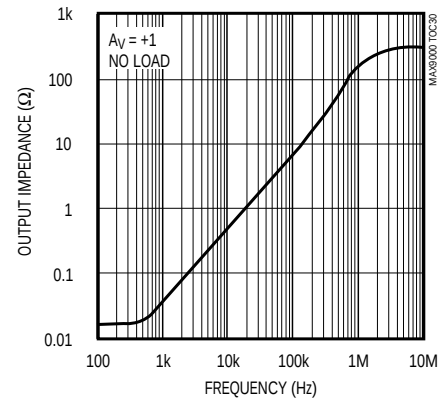
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



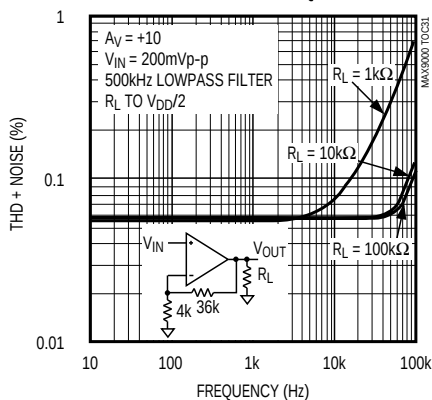
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
PLUS NOISE vs. V_{AOUT}



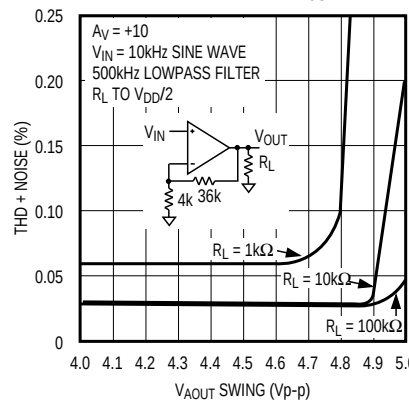
MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY



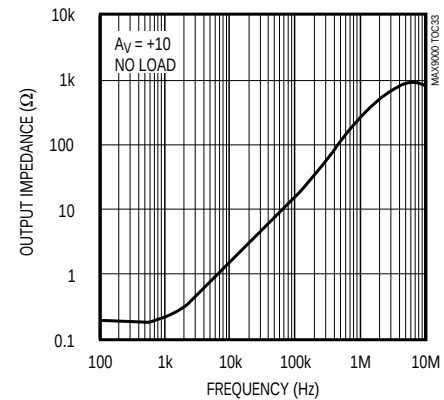
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



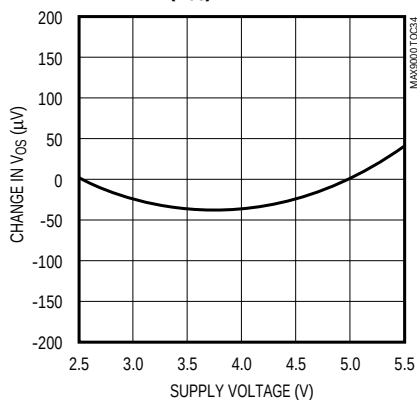
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
PLUS NOISE vs. V_{AOUT}



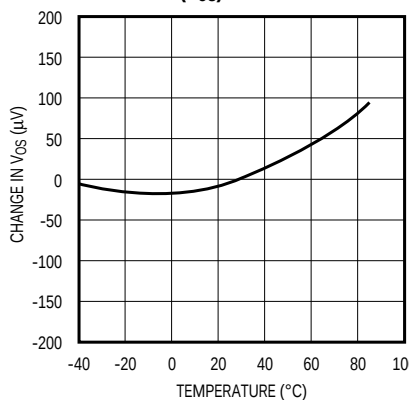
MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY



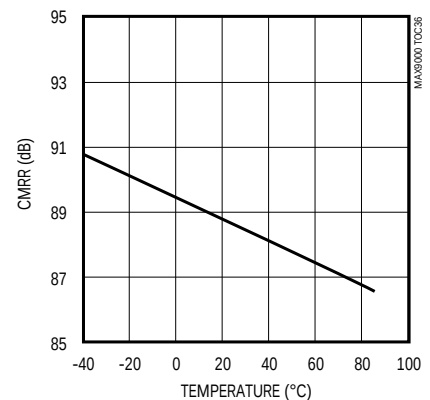
**CHANGE IN COMPARATOR OFFSET
VOLTAGE (V_{OS}) vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**CHANGE IN COMPARATOR OFFSET
VOLTAGE (V_{OS}) vs. TEMPERATURE**



**COMPARATOR COMMON-MODE
REJECTION RATIO (CMRR)
vs. TEMPERATURE**

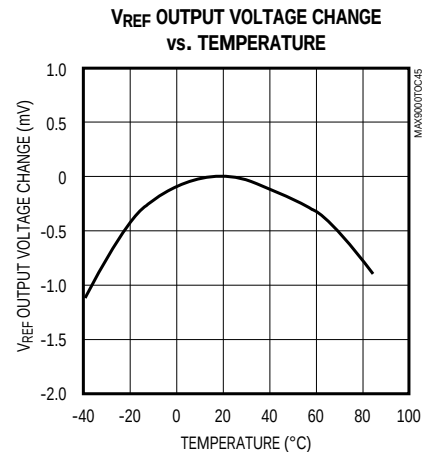
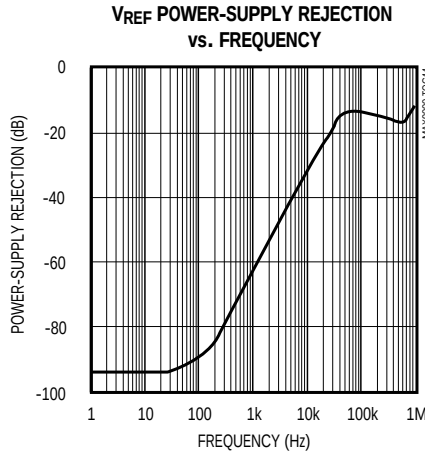
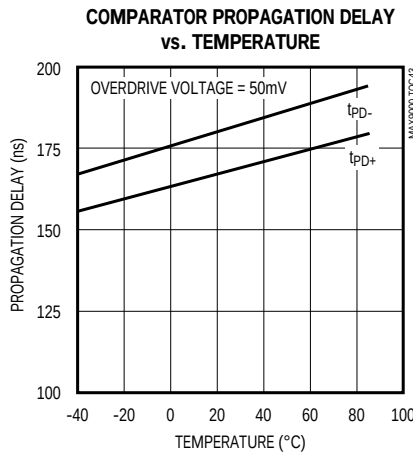
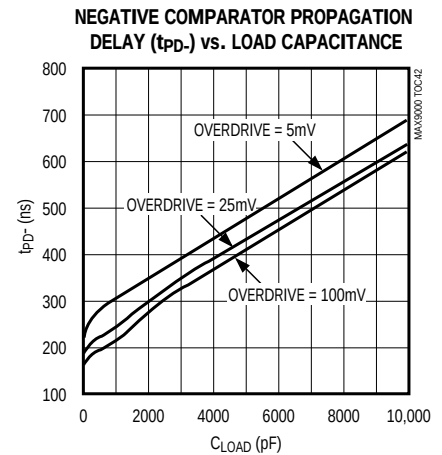
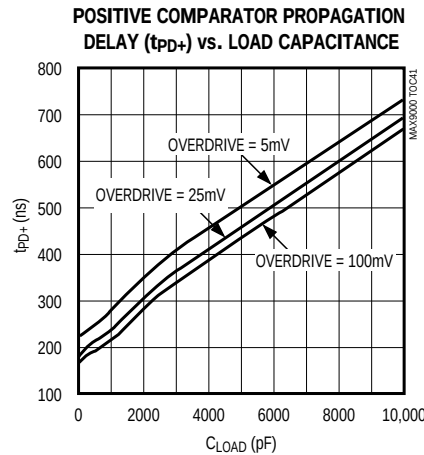
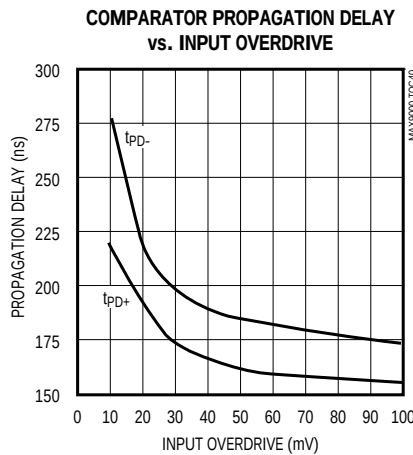
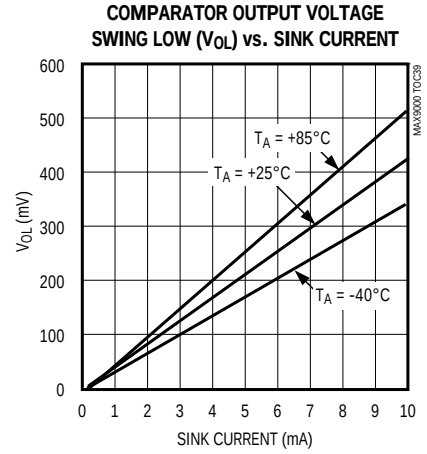
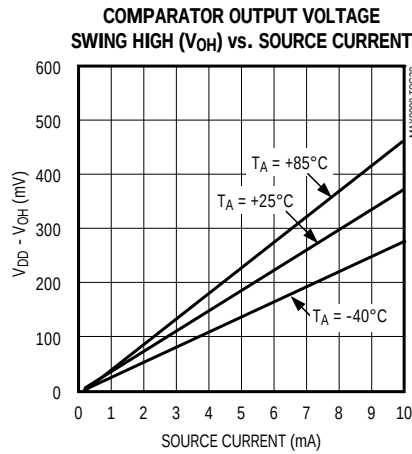
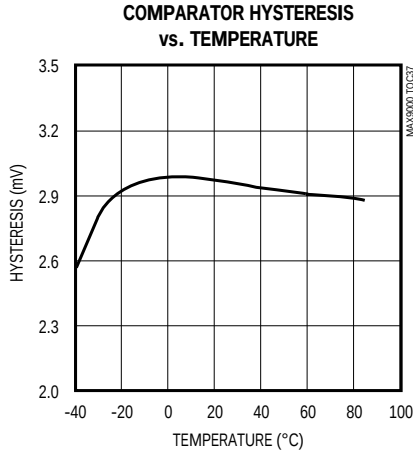


Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

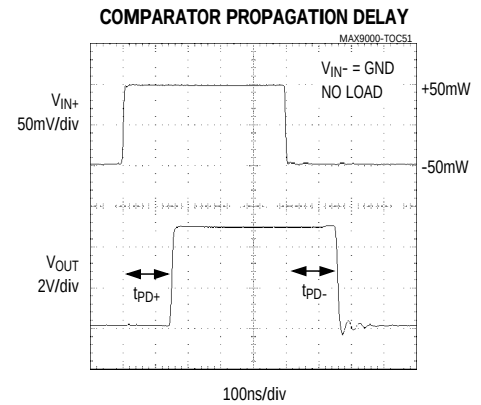
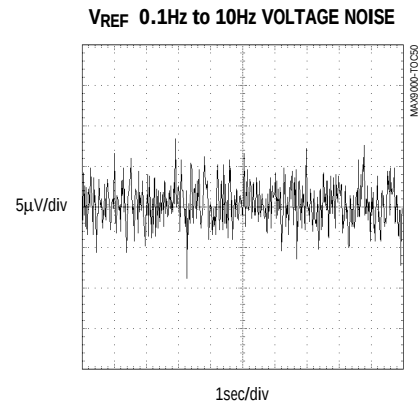
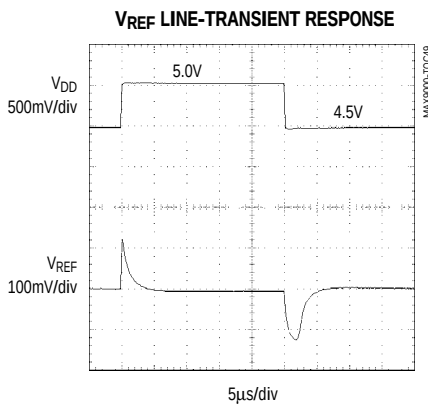
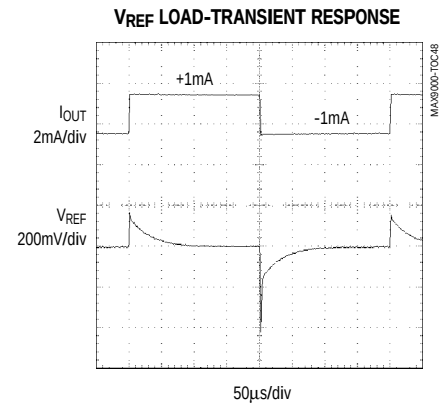
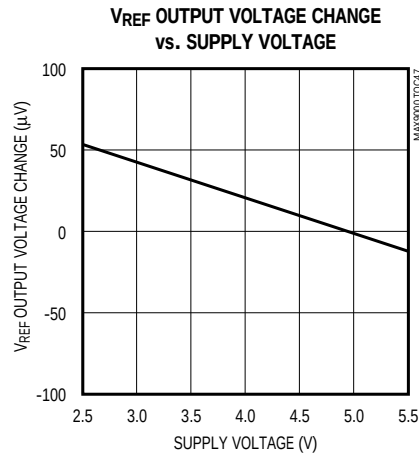
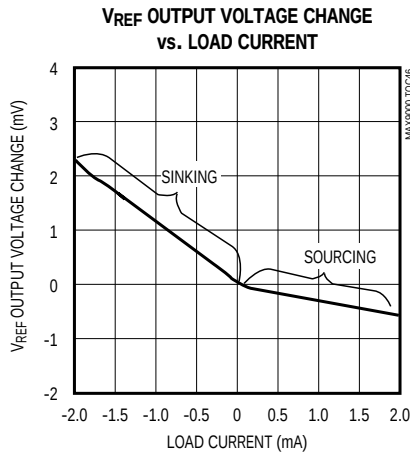
MAX9000-MAX9005



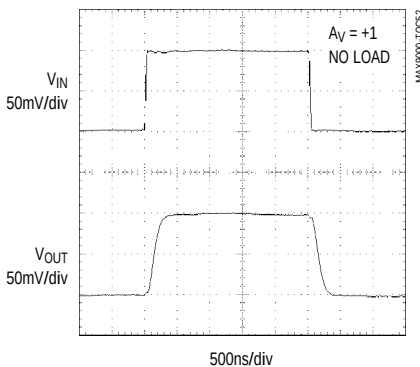
Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

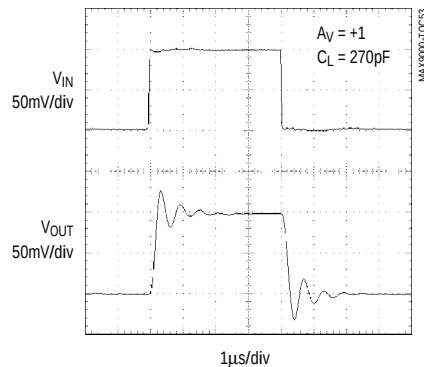
($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)



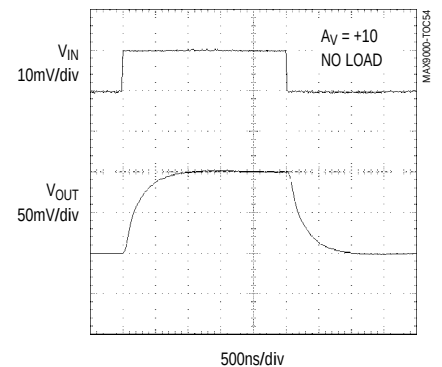
**MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE**



**MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002
OP-AMP SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT
RESPONSE WITH C_{LOAD}**



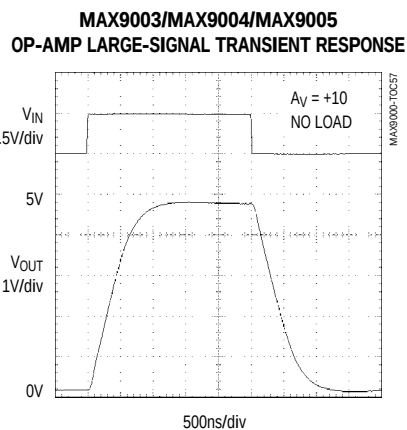
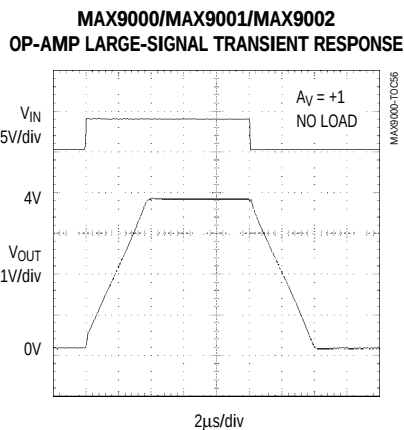
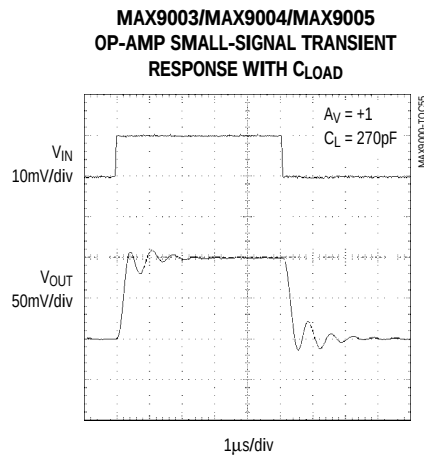
**MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005
OP-AMP SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE**



Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{DD} = +5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, V_{CM} (op amp) = 0, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $C_{OUT} = \text{low}$, $R_L = \infty$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)



MAX9000-MAX9005

Pin Description

PIN				NAME	FUNCTION
MAX9000/ MAX9003	MAX9002/ MAX9005	MAX9001/MAX9004			
		10 μMAX	14 SO		
—	—	1	2	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown Logic Input
1	1	2	3	AOUT	Op-Amp Output
2	2	3	4	AIN-	Inverting Op-Amp Input
3	3	4	5	AIN+	Noninverting Op-Amp Input
4	4	5	6	V_{SS}	Negative Supply or Ground
5	—	6	9	REF	Internal Reference Output
—	5	7	10	CIN-	Inverting Comparator Input
6	6	8	11	CIN+	Noninverting Comparator Input
7	7	9	12	COUT	Comparator Output
8	8	10	13	V_{DD}	Positive Supply
—	—	—	1, 7, 8, 14	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Detailed Description

The MAX9001–MAX9005 are combinations of a high-speed operational amplifier, a 185ns comparator, and a 1%-accurate, 8ppm/°C, 1.230V reference. The devices are offered in space-saving 8-pin and 10-pin μ MAX packages. The comparator's inverting input is internally connected to the reference output in the MAX9000/MAX9003. The MAX9002/MAX9005 do not have an internal reference, but the inverting input of the comparator is available externally. The MAX9001/MAX9004 include both the inverting input and the reference output. The MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004 typically consume only 410 μ A of quiescent current, while the MAX9002/MAX9004 typically consume 340 μ A. These low-power, Rail-to-Rail devices provide excellent AC and DC performance and are ideally suited to operate from a single supply. The MAX9001/MAX9004 feature a shutdown mode that sets the outputs in a high-impedance state and reduces the supply current to 2 μ A, making these devices ideal for portable and battery-powered systems.

Op Amp

The op amps in the MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002 are unity-gain stable with a gain-bandwidth product of 1.25MHz and a slew rate of 0.85V/ μ s. The amplifiers in the MAX9003/MAX9004/MAX9005 are stable at closed-loop gains greater than or equal to 10V/V, with a gain-bandwidth product of 8MHz and a slew rate of 6.0V/ μ s.

The common-mode input voltage range extends from 150mV below the negative rail to within 1.2V of the positive rail. The amplifier output does not undergo phase reversal when the common-mode input range is exceeded, and the input impedance is relatively constant for input voltages within both supply rails. The MOS differential inputs of the amplifiers feature extremely high input impedance and ultra-low input bias currents. The CMOS output stage achieves true rail-to-rail operation; the outputs swing to within a few millivolts of the supply rails, thus extending the dynamic range. A proprietary design achieves high open-loop gain, enabling these devices to operate at low quiescent currents yet maintain excellent DC and AC characteristics under various load conditions. These devices have been designed to maintain low offset voltage over the entire operating-temperature, common-mode, and supply-voltage ranges.

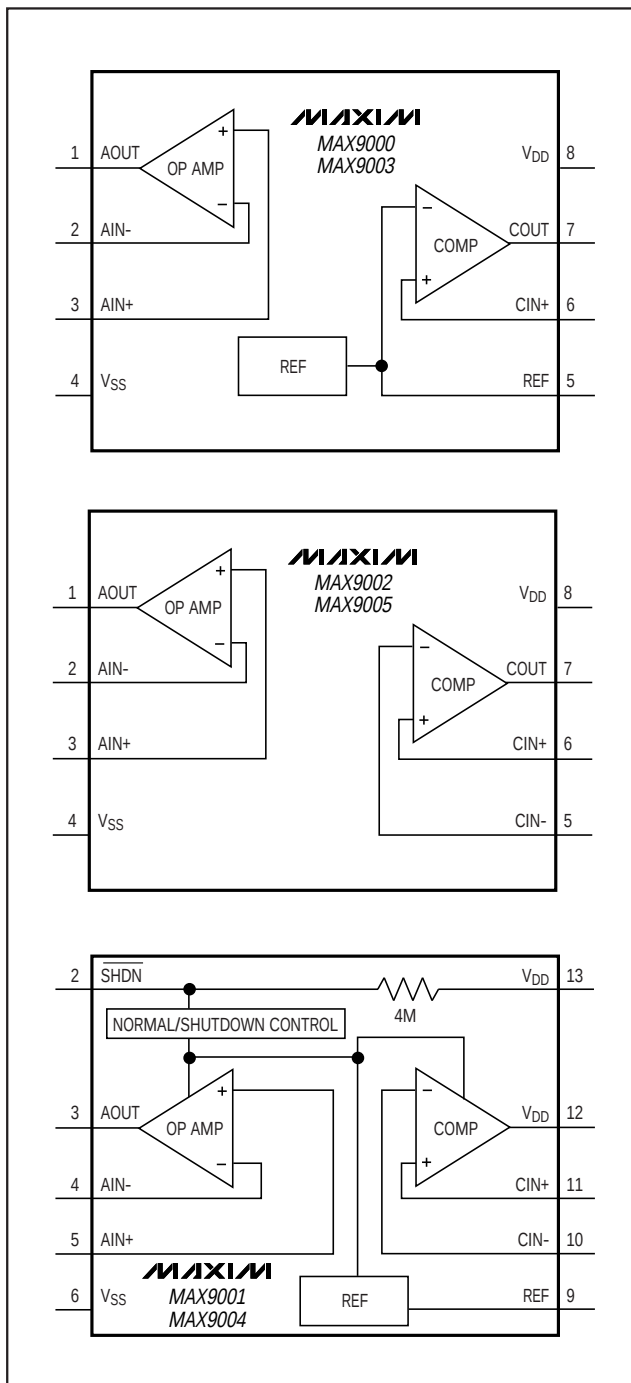


Figure 1. MAX9000–MAX90005 Functional Diagrams

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

MAX9000-MAX9005

Comparator

The common-mode input range extends from 150mV below the negative rail to within 1.1V of the positive rail. The bipolar differential inputs of the comparator feature high input impedance and low input bias currents. The comparators are designed to maintain low offset voltage over the entire operating-temperature, common-mode, and supply-voltage ranges. In the MAX9000/MAX9003, the comparator's inverting input is internally connected to the reference output.

The CMOS output stage achieves true rail-to-rail operation; the outputs swing to within a few millivolts of the supply rails. The comparator's propagation delay is 185ns and is a function of the overdrive (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*). TTL/CMOS compatibility is maintained even with a $\pm 4\text{mA}$ output load. A proprietary design of the output stage substantially reduces the cross-conduction current during output transitions, thereby minimizing power-supply glitches typical of most comparators. In addition, the comparator's $\pm 2\text{mV}$ of built-in hysteresis provides noise immunity and prevents unstable outputs even with slow-moving input signals.

Voltage Reference

The 1%-accurate, precision 1.230V internal bandgap reference in the MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004 achieves an 8ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature coefficient (tempco). The reference can sink or source 1mA of load current with excellent load regulation. The output typically changes only 60 μV for a 3V change in input voltage (line regulation). The reference is stable for capacitive loads up to 100nF.

Applications Information

The MAX9000-MAX9005 offer excellent performance and low power consumption, and are available in space-saving μMAX packages. The following section provides some practical application guidelines.

Bypassing and Layout

The MAX9000-MAX9005 operate from a +2.5V to +5.5V single supply or from $\pm 1.25\text{V}$ to $\pm 2.75\text{V}$ dual supplies. (In the MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9003/MAX9004, the reference voltage is referred to as V_{SS} .) For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a 0.1 μF capacitor. For dual supplies, bypass each supply to ground. Bypass with capacitors as close as possible to the device to minimize lead inductance and noise. Use a low-inductance ground plane if possible. A printed circuit board with a ground plane is recommended. Avoid using wire-wrap boards, breadboards, or IC sockets. For heavy loads at the comparator's and/or

amplifier's output, add a 1 μF to 10 μF power-supply bypass capacitor.

The device has a high degree of isolation between the various blocks. To maintain isolation, careful layout is required. Take special precautions to avoid crossing signal traces, especially from the outputs to the inputs. For sensitive applications, shielding might be required. In addition, stray capacitance may affect the stability and frequency response of the amplifier. Decrease stray capacitance by minimizing lead lengths in the board layout, as well as placing external components as close to the device as possible.

Op-Amp Frequency Stability

Driving large capacitive loads can cause instability in most low-power, rail-to-rail output amplifiers. These amplifiers are stable with capacitive loads up to 250pF in their minimum gain configuration. Stability with higher capacitive loads can be improved by adding an isolation resistor in series with the op-amp output, as shown in Figure 2. This resistor improves the circuit's phase margin by isolating the load capacitor from the amplifier's output. Figures 3 and 4 show the response of the amplifier with and without an isolation resistor, respectively.

The total capacitance at the op amp's inputs (input capacitance + stray capacitance) along with large-value feedback resistors can cause additional poles within the amplifier's bandwidth, thus degrading the phase margin. To compensate for this effect, place a 2pF to 10pF capacitor across the feedback resistor, as shown in Figure 5.

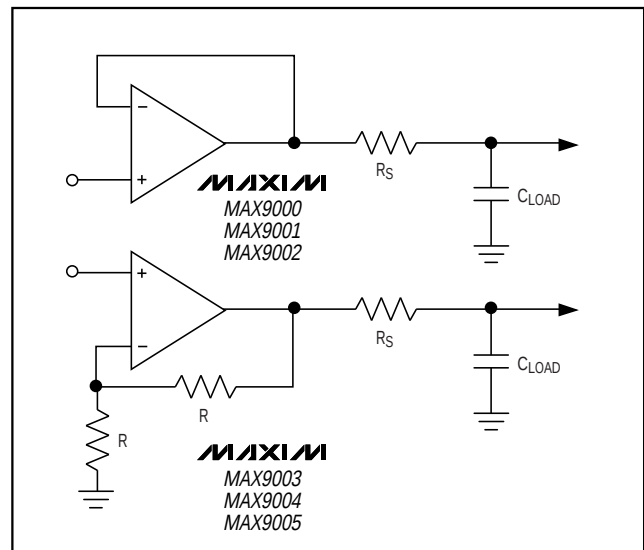


Figure 2. Isolation Resistors to Drive Capacitive Loads

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

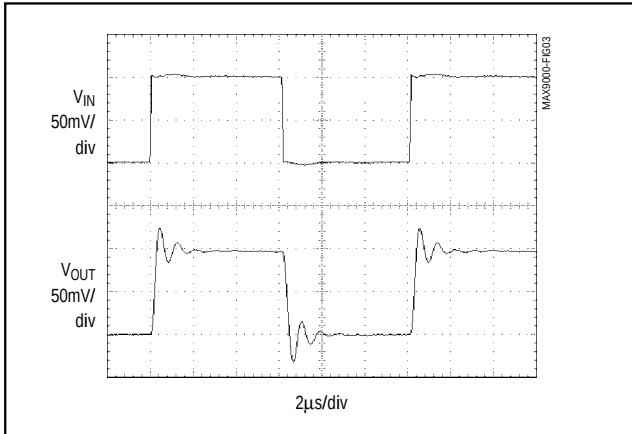


Figure 3. MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002 Op-Amp Small-Signal Transient Response with Capacitive Load ($C_L = 510\text{pF}$) and Isolation Resistor ($R_{ISO} = 91\Omega$)

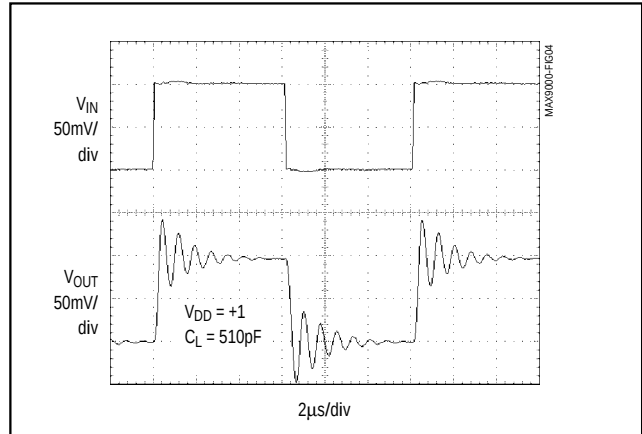


Figure 4. MAX9000/MAX9001/MAX9002 Op-Amp Small-Signal Transient Response with Capacitive Load ($C_L = 510\text{pF}$) and No Isolation Resistor

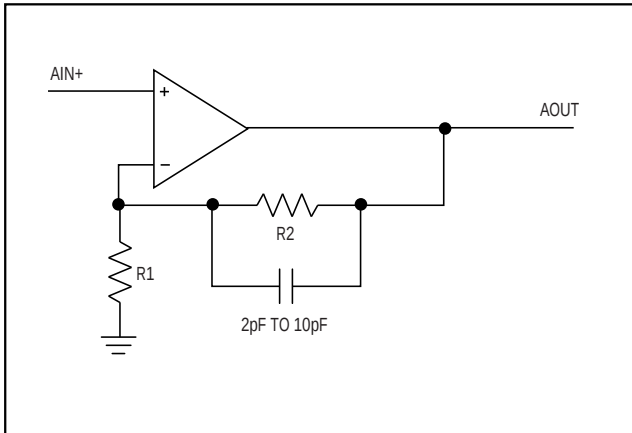


Figure 5. Compensation for Input Capacitance

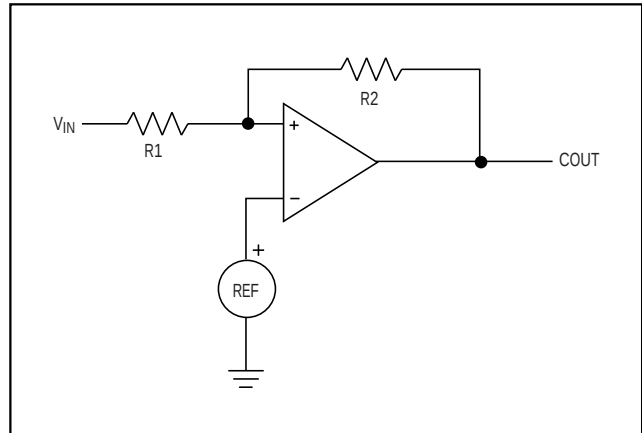


Figure 6. External Hysteresis

Reference Bypassing

While the internal reference is stable with capacitive loads up to 100nF, it does not require an output capacitor for stability. However, in applications where the load or the supply could experience large step changes, an output capacitor reduces the amount of overshoot and improves the circuit's transient response.

Comparator Input Stage

The comparator's input bias current is typically 8nA. To reduce the offset error caused by the bias current flowing through the external source impedance, match the effective impedance seen by each input. High source impedance together with the comparator's input capacitance can increase the propagation delay through the

comparator. The outputs do not undergo phase reversal when the input common-mode range is exceeded, and the input impedance is relatively constant for input voltages within both supply rails.

Comparator Hysteresis

Built-in $\pm 2\text{mV}$ hysteresis improves the comparator's noise immunity. It prevents unstable outputs with slow-moving or noisy input signals. If additional hysteresis is required, add positive feedback as shown in Figure 6. This configuration increases the hysteresis band to desired levels, but also increases power consumption and slows down the output response.

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

To add hysteresis, use the following procedure:

Step 1: The device's input bias current can be as high as 80nA. To minimize error due to the input bias, choose a value for R2 of 100k Ω ($V_{REF} / R2$), which allows a current of 12.33 μ A at the upper trip point.

Step 2: Choose the width of the hysteresis band. In this example, choose 20mV for the added external hysteresis ($V_{EHYST} = 20$ mV). Total hysteresis = $V_{EHYST} + V_{IHYST} = 24$ mV.

$$R1 = R2 (V_{EHYST} - 2V_{IHYST}) / (V_{DD} + 2V_{IHYST})$$

where I_{HYST} is the device's internal hysteresis.

Step 3: Determine R1. If $V_{DD} = 5$ V, then $R1 = 319\Omega$.

Step 4: Check the hysteresis trip points. The following equation represents the upper trip point ($V_{IN(H)}$):

$$V_{IN(H)} = [(R1 + R2) / R2] (V_{REF} + V_{IHYST}) = 1.238$$

The lower trip point is 24mV lower than upper trip point. $V_{IN(L)} = 1.238$ V - 0.024V = 1.214V.

Comparator Propagation Delay

The comparator's propagation delay is a function of the input overdrive voltage. Overdrive voltage is measured from beyond the edge of the offset and hysteresis-determined trip points (see *Typical Operating Characteristics* for a graph of Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive). High source impedance coupled with the comparator's input capacitance increases the propagation delay. Large capacitive loads also increase the propagation delay.

Shutdown ($\overline{SHDN}$)

Shutdown is active-low enabled. The $\overline{SHDN}$ input for the MAX9001/MAX9004 can be taken above the posi-

tive supply without an increase in the $\overline{SHDN}$ input current, allowing them to be driven from independent logic circuits powered from a different supply voltage. However, the logic threshold voltage requirements must be met for proper operation. If $\overline{SHDN}$ is left unconnected, the device defaults to the enabled mode through an internal 4M Ω pull-up to V_{DD} . If $\overline{SHDN}$ is to be left unconnected, take proper care to ensure that no signals are coupled to this pin, as this may cause false triggering.

In shutdown mode, all outputs are set to a high-impedance state and the supply current reduces to 2 μ A. Enable times for the op amp, comparator, and reference are 2 μ s, 100ns, and 16 μ s, respectively. Shutdown delay times for the op amp, comparator, and reference are 200ns, 100ns, and 1 μ s, respectively (Figure 7).

Application Circuits

Radio Receiver for Alarms and Detectors

Figure 8's circuit is useful as a front end for RF alarms. An unshielded inductor is used with capacitors C1A, C1B, and C1C in a resonant circuit to provide frequency selectivity. The op amp from a MAX9003 amplifies the signal received. The comparator improves noise immunity, provides a signal-strength threshold, and translates the received signal into a pulse train. The tuned LC circuit in Figure 8 is set for 300kHz. The layout and routing of components for the amplifier should be tight to minimize 60Hz interference and crosstalk from the comparator. Metal shielding is recommended to prevent RFI from the comparator or digital circuitry from exciting the receiving antenna. The transmitting

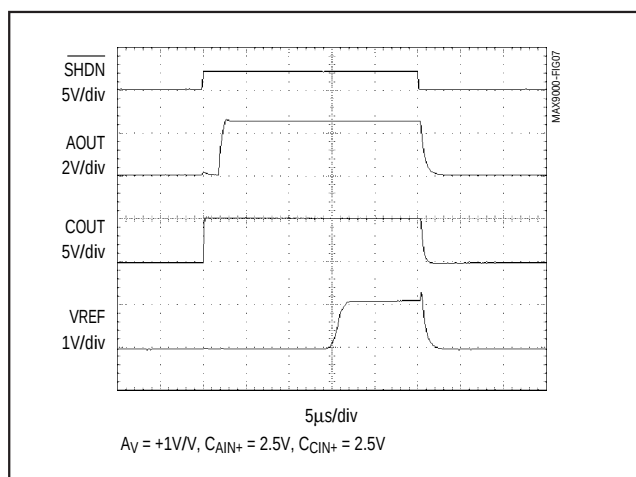


Figure 7. Enable/Disable Response of Op Amp, Comparator, and Reference to $\overline{SHDN}$

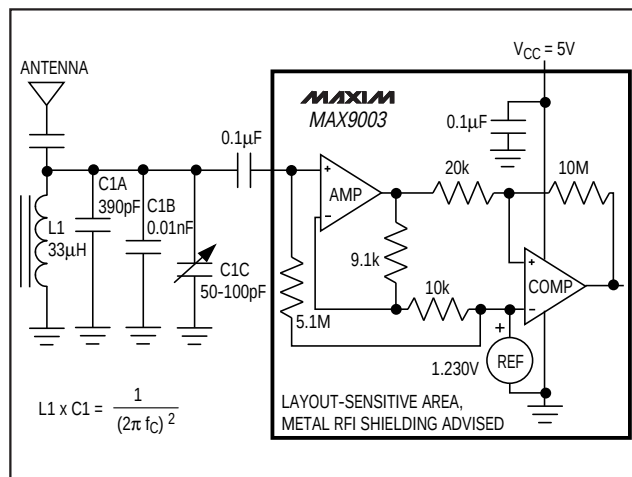


Figure 8. Radio Receiver Application

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

antenna can be long parallel wires spaced about 7.2cm apart, with equal but opposite currents. Radio waves from this antenna are detectable when the receiver is brought within close proximity, but cancel out at greater distances.

Infrared Receiver Front End for Remote Controls and Data Links

The circuit in Figure 9 uses the MAX9003 as a PIN photodiode preamplifier and discriminator for an infrared receiver. The op amp is configured as a Delyiannis-noise and eliminates low-frequency interference from sunlight, fluorescent lights, etc. This circuit is applicable for TV remote controls and low-frequency data links up to 200kbps. Carrier frequencies are limited to around 100kHz, as in the example circuit. Component layout and routing for the amplifier should be tight to reduce stray capacitance, 60Hz interference, and RFI from the comparator. Crosstalk from comparator edges distorts the amplifier signal. To minimize this effect, add a lowpass RC filter to the connection from the reference to the op amp's noninverting input.

Signal Conditioning

For incoming signals that require filtering, the internal amplifier provides an opportunity to create an active filter. This may be required for relatively high-speed signals that require adequate filtering of high-speed carrier frequencies, harmonics, and external noise. In addition, the amplifier can be used to amplify the signal prior to digitizing it through the comparator to improve the comparator's overall output response and improve its noise immunity.

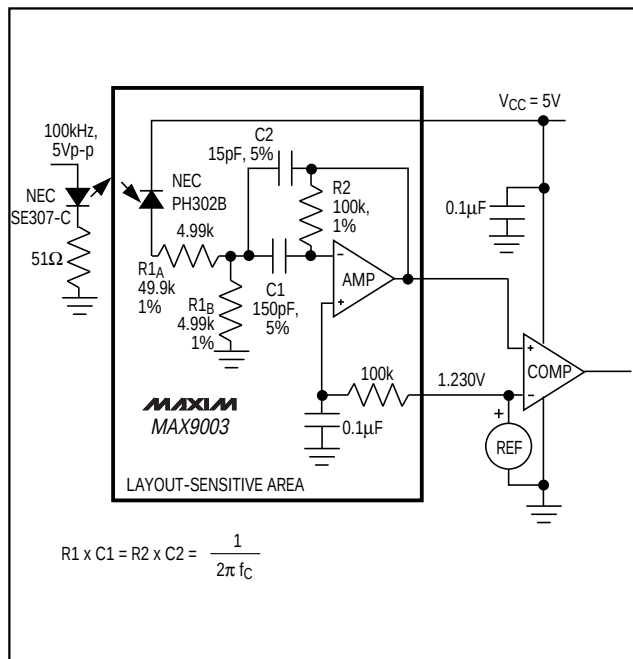
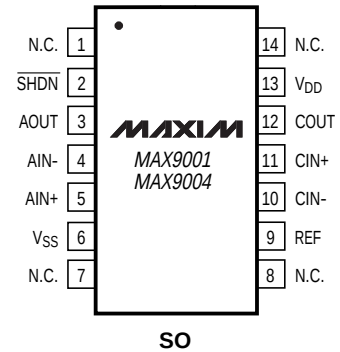
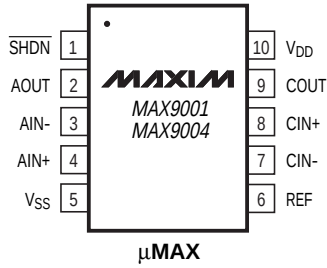
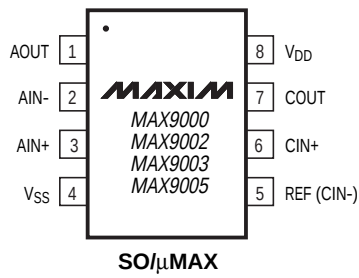


Figure 9. Infrared Receiver Application

Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Pin Configurations

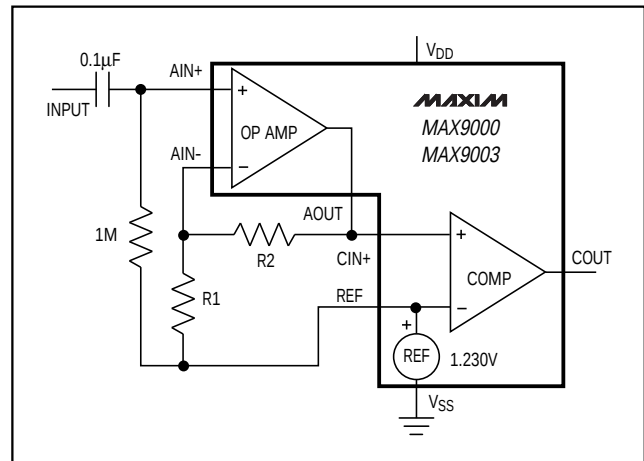
TOP VIEW



() ARE FOR THE MAX9002/MAX9005.

MAX9000-MAX9005

Typical Operating Circuit



Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

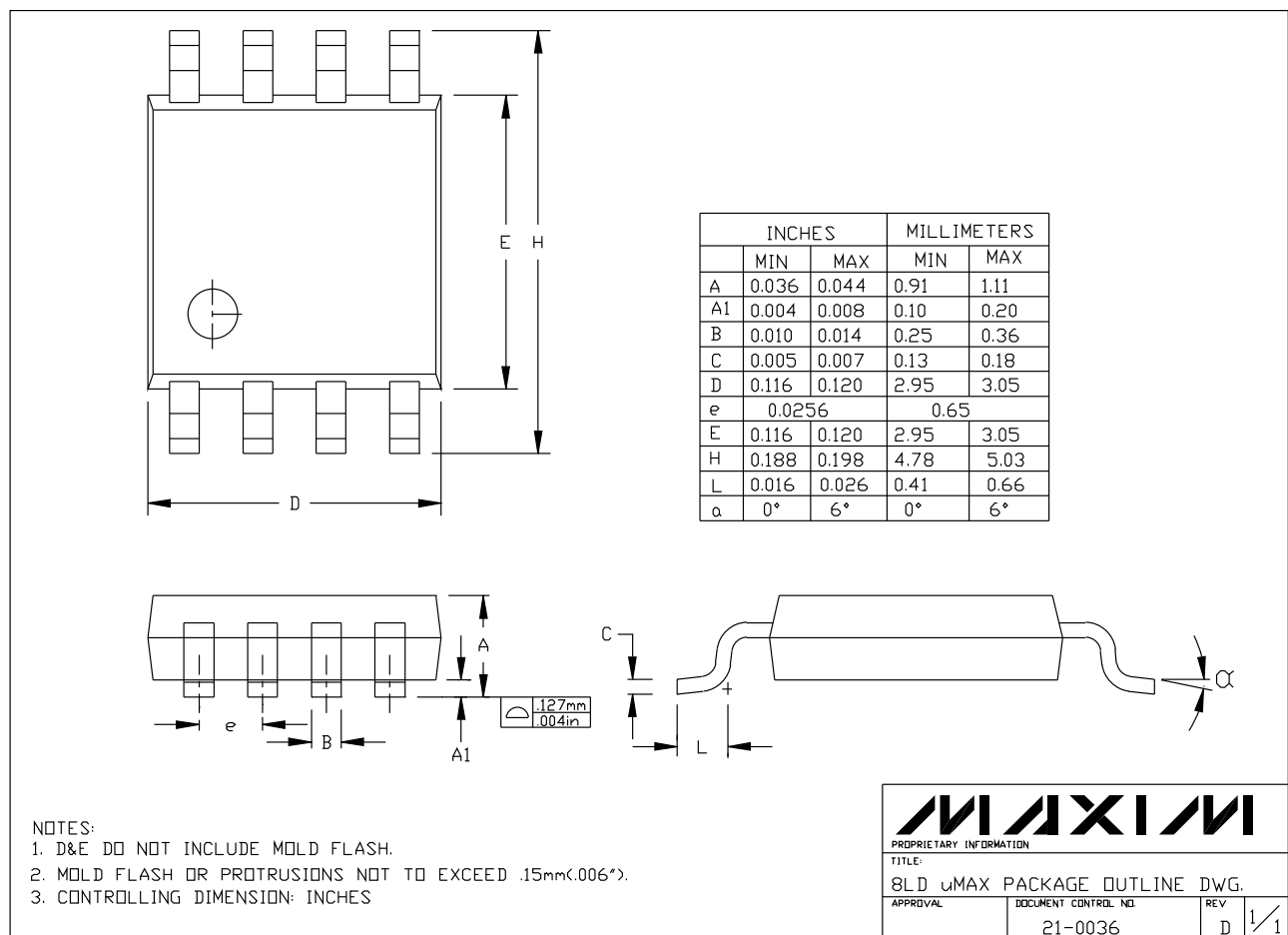
Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX9002EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX
MAX9002ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX9003EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX
MAX9003ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX9004EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μ MAX
MAX9004ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX9005EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX
MAX9005ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO

Chip Information

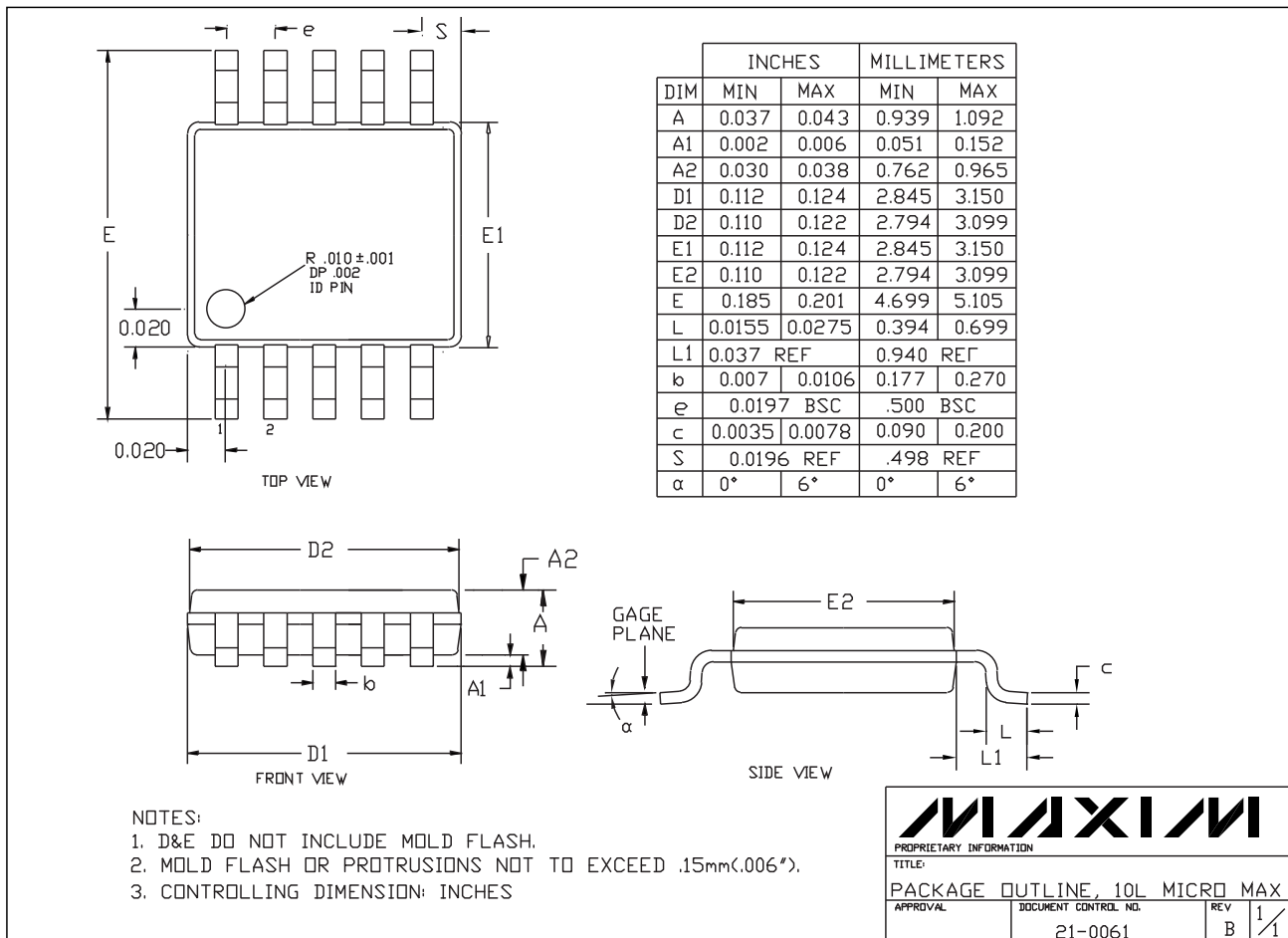
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 283

Package Information



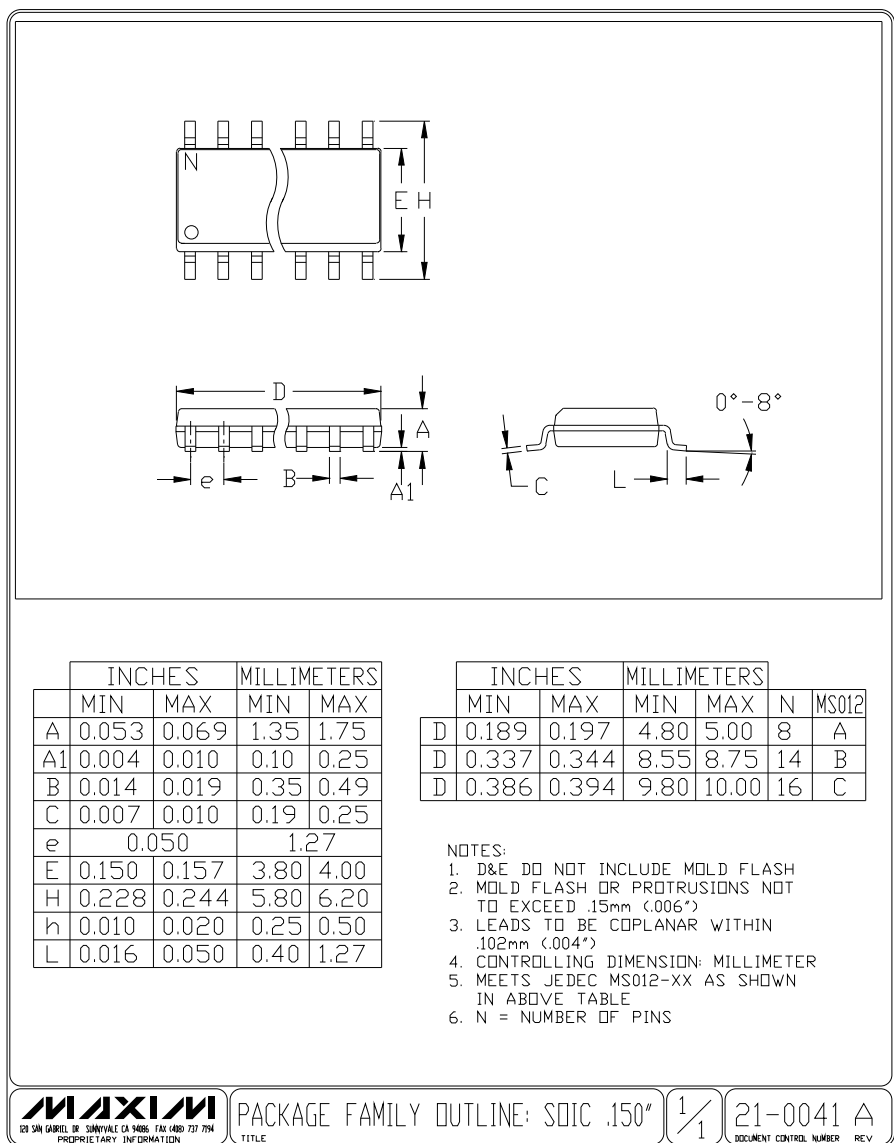
Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Package Information (continued)



Low-Power, High-Speed, Single-Supply Op Amp + Comparator + Reference ICs

Package Information (continued)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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Электрон
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