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**REVISION HISTORY**

**8/13—Rev. 0 to Rev. A**

Changes to Figure 8.....	6
Updated Outline Dimensions .....	11

**2/07—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
<b>THRESHOLD<sup>1</sup></b>					
Threshold Voltage	396.6	400.4	404.3	mV	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
	399.3	400.4	401.5	mV	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
	398.5	400.4	402.2	mV	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$
	395.0	400.4	405.8	mV	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$
	397.4	400.4	403.4	mV	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$
	396.9	400.4	403.7	mV	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$
	391.2	400.4	407.7	mV	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
	393.4	400.4	405.6	mV	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
	393.2	400.4	405.8	mV	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C}$
Threshold Voltage Accuracy			$\pm 0.275$	%	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$
Threshold Voltage Temperature Coefficient		16		ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>					
Supply Current		6.5	9	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$
		7.0	10	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$
<b>INPUT CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Input Bias Current		0.01	5	nA	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = V_{DD}$
		0.01	5	nA	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{IN} = 0.1\text{ V}$
<b>OPEN-DRAIN OUTPUTS</b>					
Output Low Voltage <sup>2</sup>		140	220	mV	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 3\text{ mA}$
		140	220	mV	$V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OUT} = 5\text{ mA}$
Output Leakage Current <sup>3</sup>		0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}$
		0.01	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{DD} = 1.7\text{ V}$ , $V_{OUT} = 5.5\text{ V}$
<b>DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE<sup>2, 4</sup></b>					
High-to-Low Propagation Delay		10		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OL} = 400\text{ mV}$
Low-to-High Propagation Delay		8		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_{OH} = 0.9 \times V_{DD}$
Output Rise Time		0.5		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = (0.1\text{ to }0.9) \times V_{DD}$
Output Fall Time		0.07		$\mu\text{s}$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$ , $V_O = (0.1\text{ to }0.9) \times V_{DD}$

<sup>1</sup>  $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $V_O = 2\text{ V}$  swing.

<sup>2</sup> 10 mV input overdrive.

<sup>3</sup>  $V_{IN} = 40\text{ mV}$  overdrive.

<sup>4</sup>  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ .

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Table 2.

Parameter	Rating
V <sub>DD</sub>	−0.3 V to +6 V
±INA_U, ±INA_L, ±INB_U, ±INB_L	−0.3 V to +6 V
OUTA, OUTB	−0.3 V to +6 V
Operating Temperature Range	−40°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	−65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature	
Soldering (10 sec)	300°C
Vapor Phase (60 sec)	215°C
Infrared (15 sec)	220°C

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

$\theta_{JA}$  is specified for the worst-case conditions, that is, a device soldered in a circuit board for surface-mount packages.

Table 3. Thermal Resistance

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$	Unit
8-Lead SOT-23	211.5	°C/W

## ESD CAUTION



**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

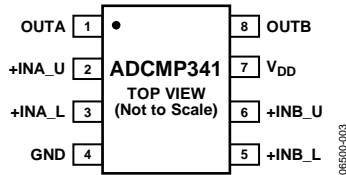


Figure 4. ADCMP341 Pin Configuration

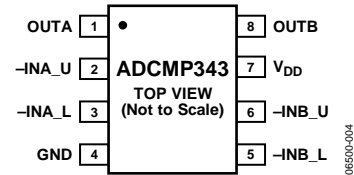


Figure 5. ADCMP343 Pin Configuration

Table 4. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	OUTA	Open-Drain Output for Comparator A.
2	$\pm$ INA_U	Monitors Analog Input Voltage on Comparator A. Connect to the upper tap point of the resistor string. Connect internally to the noninverting input on the ADCMP341 or the inverting pin on the ADCMP343 via a mux controlled by the output level on Comparator A. The other input of Comparator A is connected to a 400 mV reference.
3	$\pm$ INA_L	Monitors Analog Input Voltage on Comparator A. Connect to the lower tap point of the resistor string. Connect internally to the noninverting input on the ADCMP341 or the inverting pin on the ADCMP343 via a mux controlled by the output level on Comparator A. The other input of Comparator A is connected to a 400 mV reference.
4	GND	Ground.
5	$\pm$ INB_L	Monitors Analog Input Voltage on Comparator B. Connect to the lower tap point of the resistor string. Connect internally to the noninverting input on the ADCMP341 or the inverting pin on the ADCMP343 via a mux controlled by the output level on Comparator B. The other input of Comparator B is connected to a 400 mV reference.
6	$\pm$ INB_U	Monitors Analog Input Voltage on Comparator B. Connect to the upper tap point of the resistor string. Connect internally to the noninverting input on the ADCMP341 or the inverting pin on the ADCMP343 via a mux controlled by the output level on Comparator B. The other input of Comparator B is connected to a 400 mV reference.
7	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power Supply Pin.
8	OUTB	Open-Drain Output for Comparator B.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

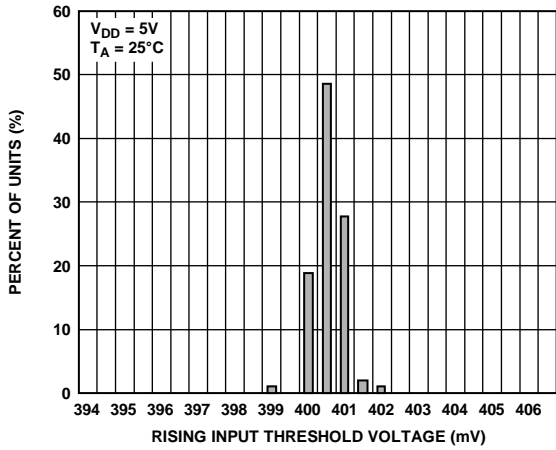


Figure 6. Distribution of Rising Input Threshold Voltage

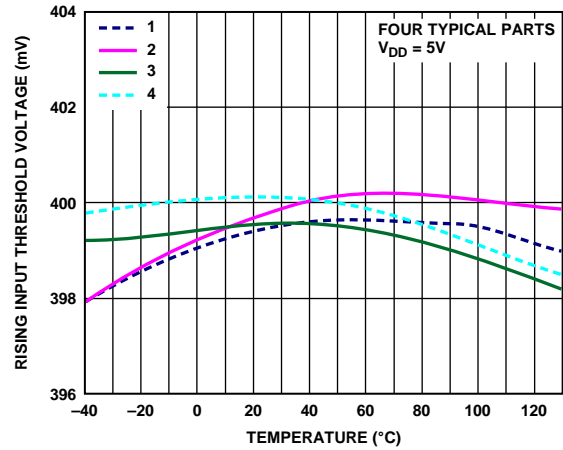


Figure 9. Rising Input Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

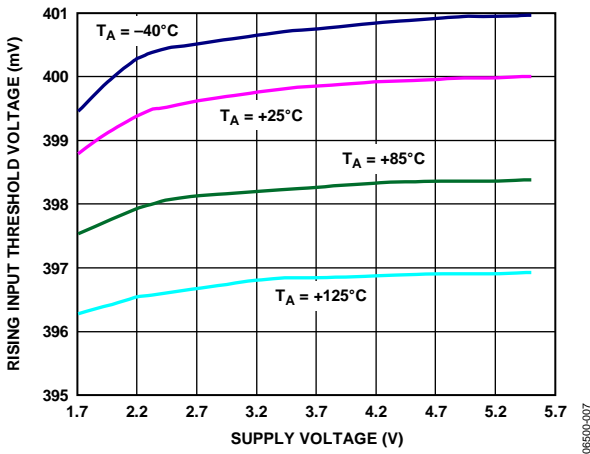


Figure 7. Rising Input Threshold Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

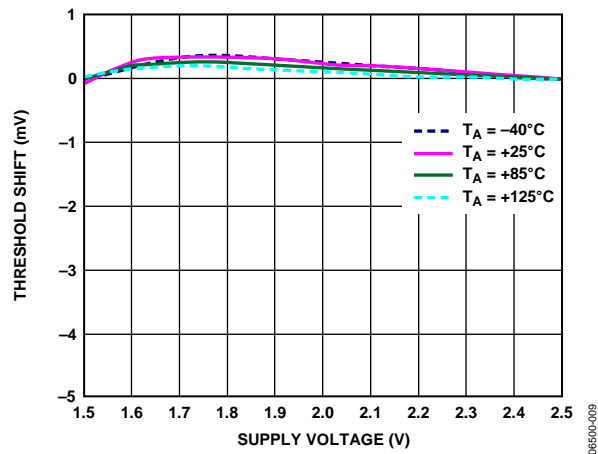


Figure 10. Minimum Supply Voltage

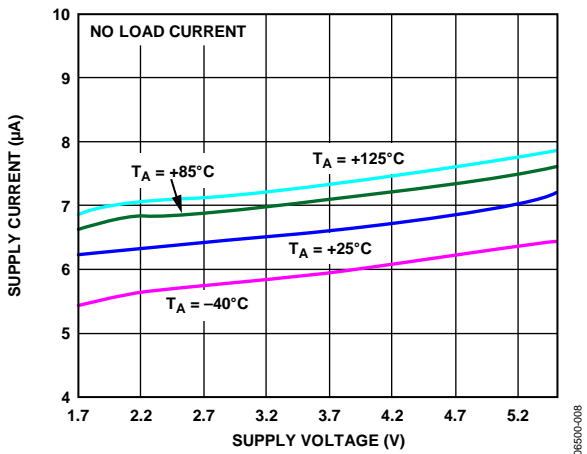


Figure 8. Quiescent Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

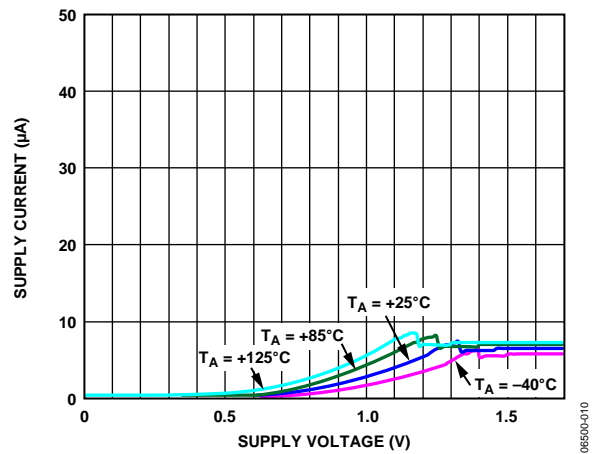


Figure 11. Start-Up Supply Current

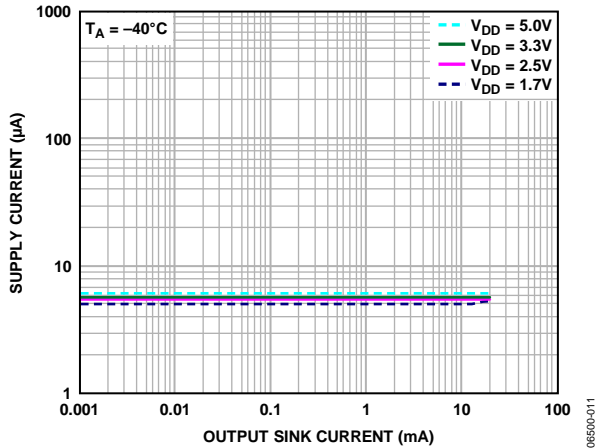


Figure 12. Supply Current vs. Output Sink Current

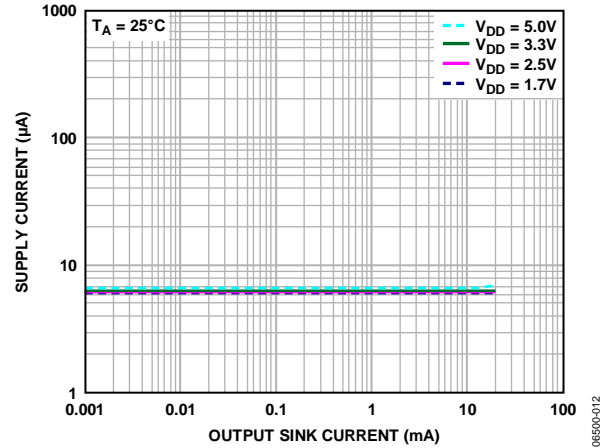


Figure 15. Supply Current vs. Output Sink Current

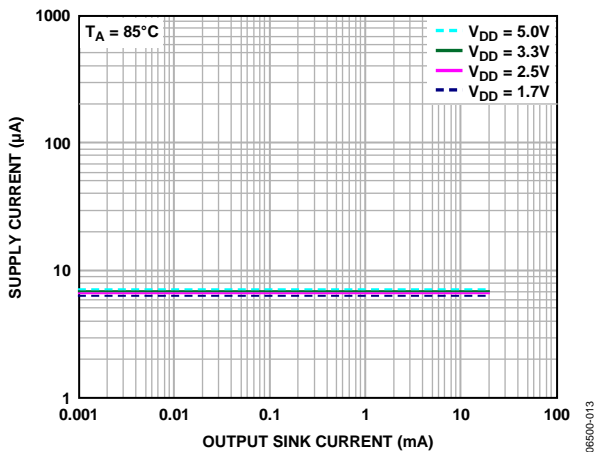


Figure 13. Supply Current vs. Output Sink Current

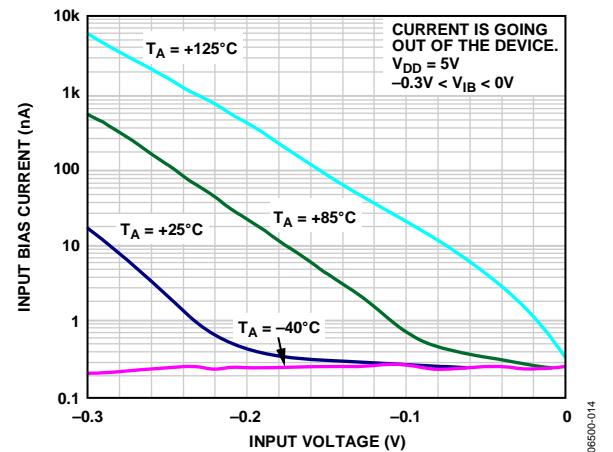


Figure 16. Below Ground Input Bias Current

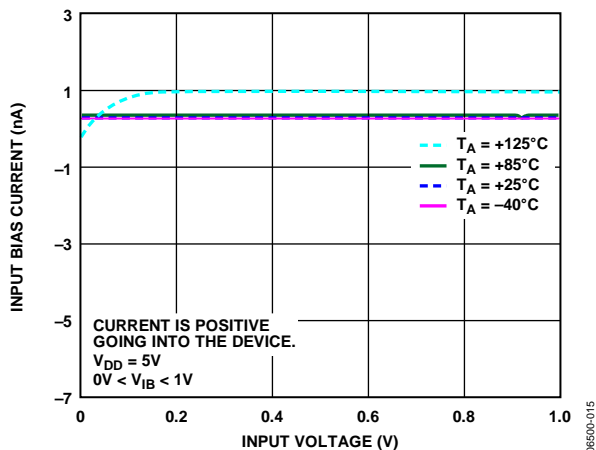


Figure 14. Low Level Input Bias Current

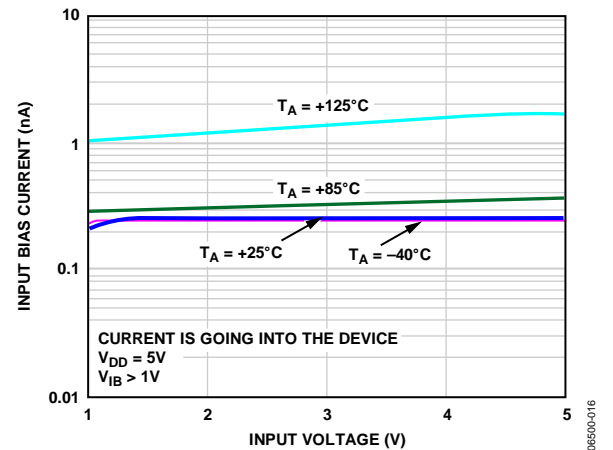


Figure 17. High Level Input Bias Current

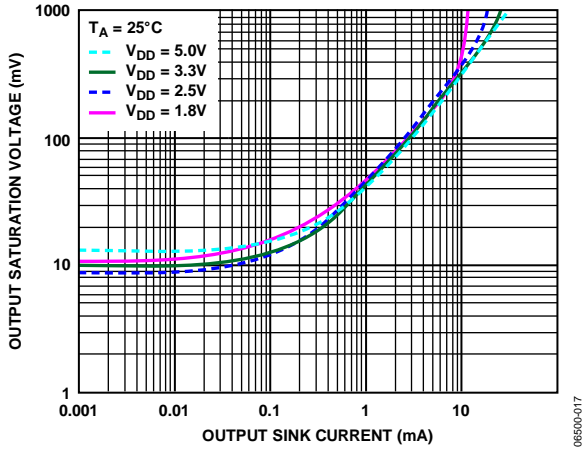


Figure 18. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Output Sink Current

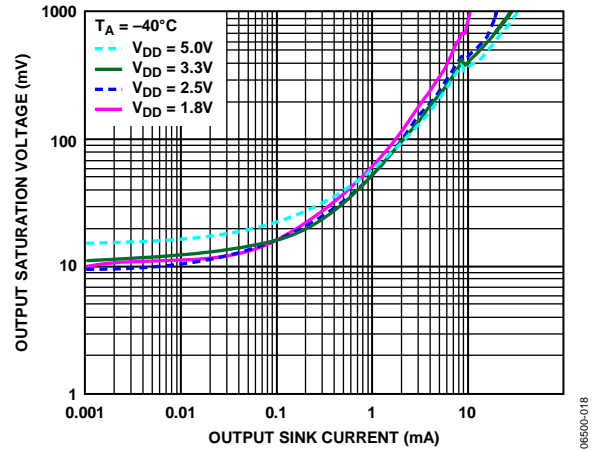


Figure 21. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Output Sink Current

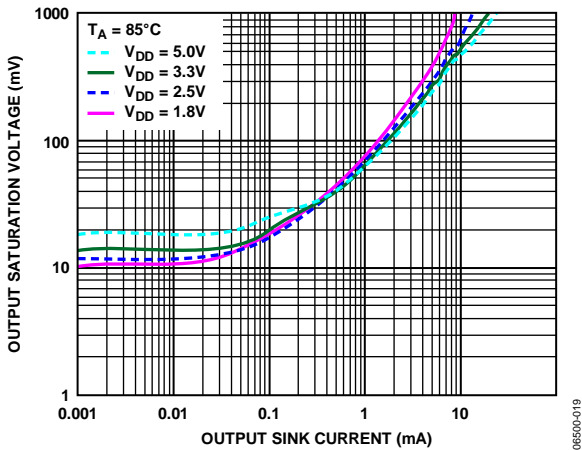


Figure 19. Output Saturation Voltage vs. Output Sink Current

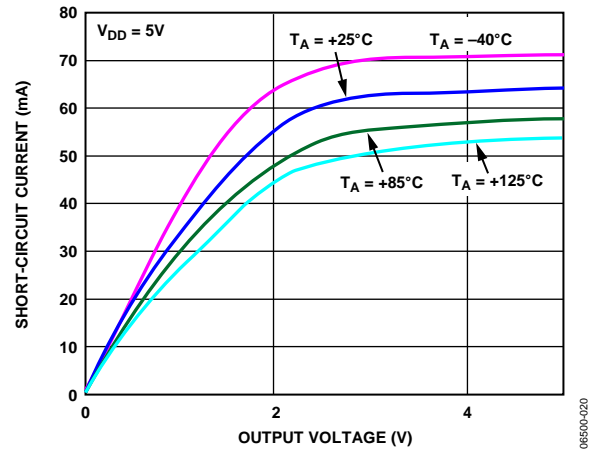


Figure 22. Short-Circuit Current vs. Output Voltage

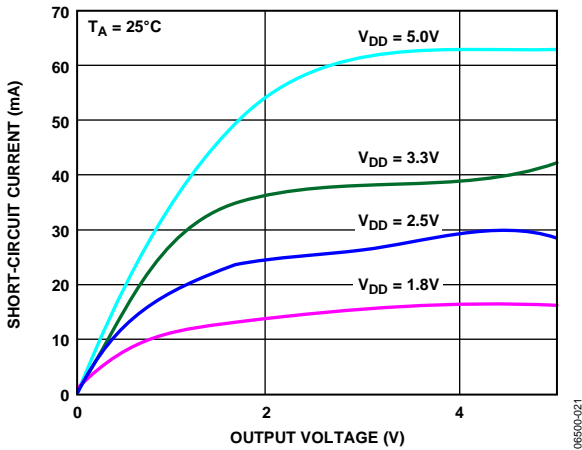


Figure 20. Short-Circuit Current vs. Output Voltage

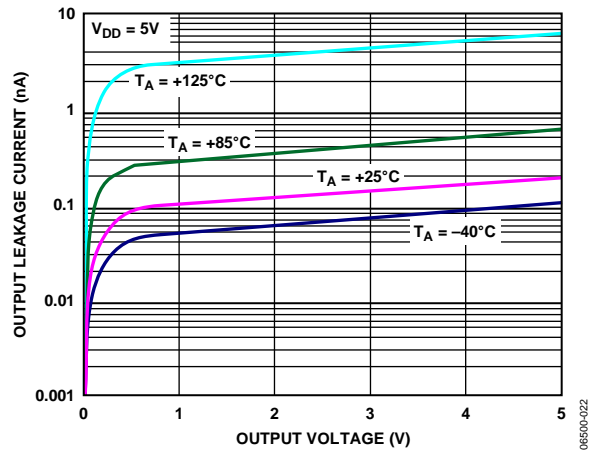


Figure 23. Output Leakage Current vs. Output Voltage

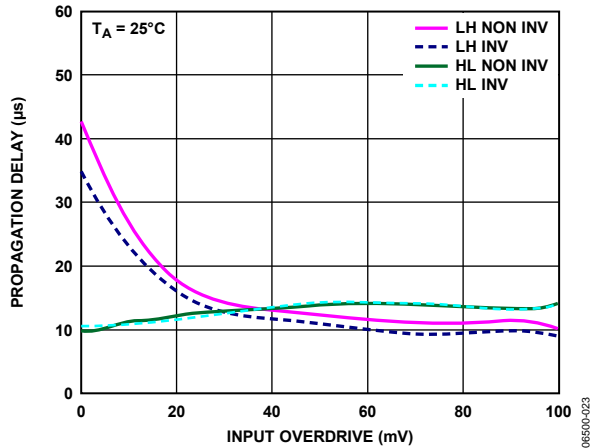


Figure 24. Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive

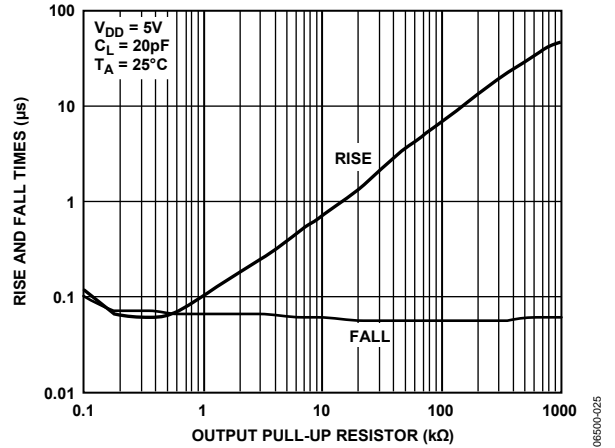


Figure 26. Rise and Fall Times vs. Output Pull-Up Resistor

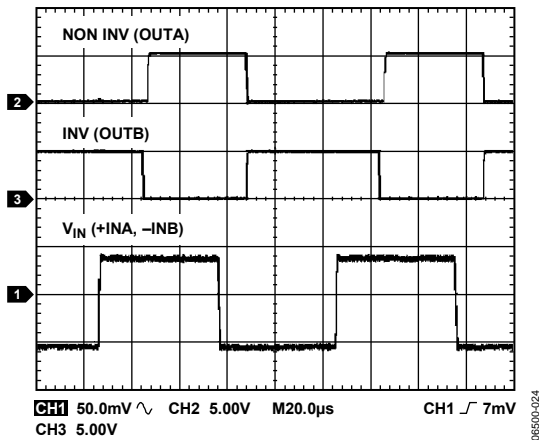


Figure 25. Noninverting and Inverting Comparators Propagation Delay

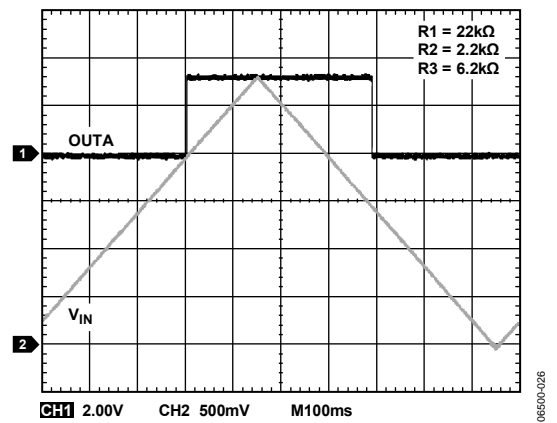


Figure 27. Hysteresis Programmed to ~513 mV at Top of Input String (Hysteresis at ADCMP341 Pins ≈ 104 mV)



## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The ADCMP341/ADCMP343 are dual, low power comparators with a built-in 400 mV reference that operates from 1.7 V to 5.5 V. The comparators are 0.275% accurate with fully programmable hysteresis, implemented using a new technique of a three-resistor string on the input. These open-drain outputs are capable of sinking up to 40 mA.

### COMPARATORS AND INTERNAL REFERENCE

Each of the comparators has one input available externally; the other comparator inputs are connected internally to the 400 mV reference. The ADCMP341 has two noninverting comparators and the ADCMP343 has two inverting comparators.

There are two input pins available to each comparator. However, these two input pins ( $\pm\text{INx\_U}$ ,  $\pm\text{INx\_L}$ ) connect to the same input leg of the comparator via a muxing system. This is to provide fully programmable rising and falling trip points. The output of the comparator determines which pin is connected to the input of the same comparator. Using Figure 28 as an example, when OUTA is high, +INA\_U is connected to the comparator input. When the input voltage drops and passes below the 400 mV reference, the output goes low. This in turn disconnects +INA\_U from the comparator and connects +INA\_L. This leg of the string is at a lower voltage and thus instantaneously the effect of hysteresis is applied. Therefore, using a resistor string on the input as shown in Figure 28, the voltages for the rising and falling trip points can be programmed by selecting the appropriate resistors in the string.

### POWER SUPPLY

The ADCMP341/ADCMP343 are designed to operate from 1.7 V to 5.5 V. A 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  decoupling capacitor is recommended between  $V_{\text{DD}}$  and GND.

### INPUTS

The comparator inputs are limited to the maximum  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage range. The voltage on these inputs can be above  $V_{\text{DD}}$  but never above the maximum allowed  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage.

### OUTPUTS

The open-drain comparator outputs are limited to the maximum specified  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage range, regardless of the  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage. These outputs are capable of sinking up to 40 mA. Outputs can be tied together to provide a common output signal.

### PROGRAMMING HYSTERESIS

When choosing the resistor values, the input bias current must be considered as a potential source of error. Begin by choosing a resistor value for R3, which takes into account the acceptable error introduced by the maximum specified input bias current. To reduce this error, the current flowing through the Resistor R3 should be considerably greater than the input bias current.

$$I_{R3} \gg I_{BIAS}$$

R3 is therefore

$$R3 = \frac{V_{REF}}{I_{R3}}$$

Now R2 can be calculated from the following:

$$R2 = \frac{R3(V_{RISING} - V_{FALLING})}{V_{FALLING}}$$

R1 can then be calculated using the following equation:

$$R1 = \left( R3 \times \left( \frac{V_{RISING}}{V_{REF}} - 1 \right) \right) - R2$$

where:

$V_{REF}$  is the specified on chip reference.

$I_{BIAS}$  is the maximum specified input bias current.

R1, R2, and R3 are the three resistors as shown in Figure 28.

$I_{R3}$  is the current flowing through R3.

$V_{FALLING}$  is the desired falling trip voltage and lower of the two.

$V_{RISING}$  is the desired rising trip voltage and higher of the two.

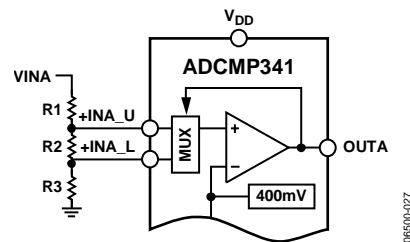


Figure 28. Programming Hysteresis Example

### LAYOUT RECOMMENDATIONS

Correct layout is very important to increase noise immunity. Long tracks from the input resistors to the device can lead to noise being coupled onto the inputs. To avoid this, it is best to place the input resistors as close as possible to the device. It is also recommended that a GND plane is used under this layout. The combination of small hysteresis and the use of a large R3 resistor further increases susceptibility to noise. In this case, a decoupling capacitor (CA, CB) may be required on the  $\pm\text{INx\_U}$  node to help reduce any noise. A recommended layout example can be seen in Figure 29.

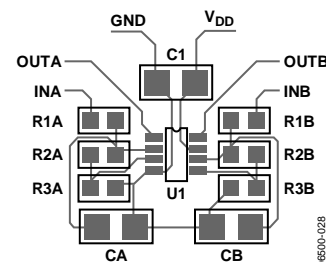
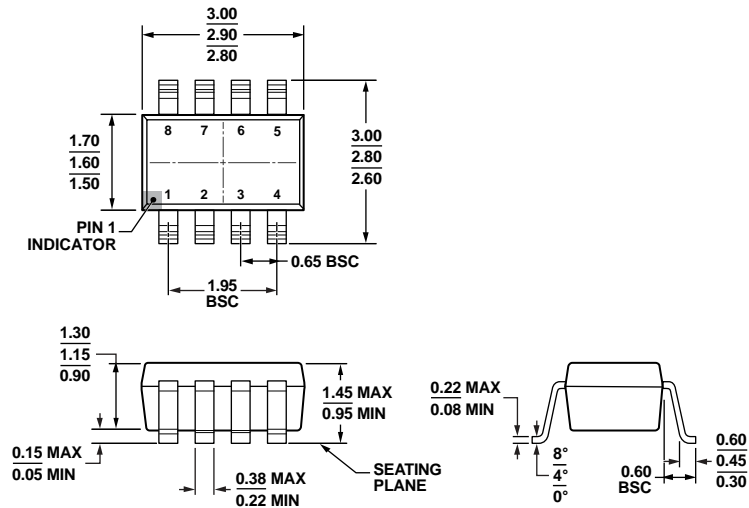


Figure 29. Recommended Layout Example

### OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MO-178-BA

Figure 30. 8-Lead Small Outline Transistor Package [SOT-23] (RJ-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters

12-16-2008-A

### ORDERING GUIDE

Model <sup>1</sup>	Temperature Range	Package Description	Package Option	Branding
ADCMP341YRJZ-REEL7	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOT-23	RJ-8	M8Y
ADCMP343YRJZ-REEL7	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOT-23	RJ-8	M91

<sup>1</sup> Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

**NOTES**