

Open Drain Output Sub-Microamp Comparators

Features

- Low Quiescent Current: 600 nA/comparator (typ.)
- Rail-to-Rail Input: $V_{SS}-0.3V$ to $V_{DD}+0.3V$
- Open Drain Output: $V_{OUT} \leq 10V$
- Propagation Delay 4 μs (typ)
- Wide Supply Voltage Range: 1.6V to 5.5V
- Available in Single, Dual, and Quad
- Chip Select (\overline{CS}) with MCP6548
- Low Switching Current
- Internal Hysteresis: 3.3 mV (typ)

Typical Applications

- Laptop Computers
- Mobile Phones
- Metering Systems
- Hand-held Electronics
- RC Timers
- Alarm and Monitoring Circuits
- Windowed Comparators
- Multi-vibrators

Related Devices

- CMOS/TTL Compatible Output: MCP6541/2/3/4

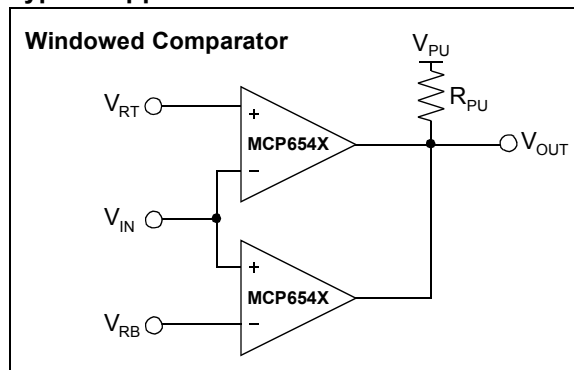
Description

The Microchip Technology, Inc. MCP6546/7/8/9 family of comparators is offered in single (MCP6546), single with chip select (MCP6548), dual (MCP6547) and quad (MCP6549) configurations. The outputs are open drain, and are capable of driving heavy DC or capacitive loads.

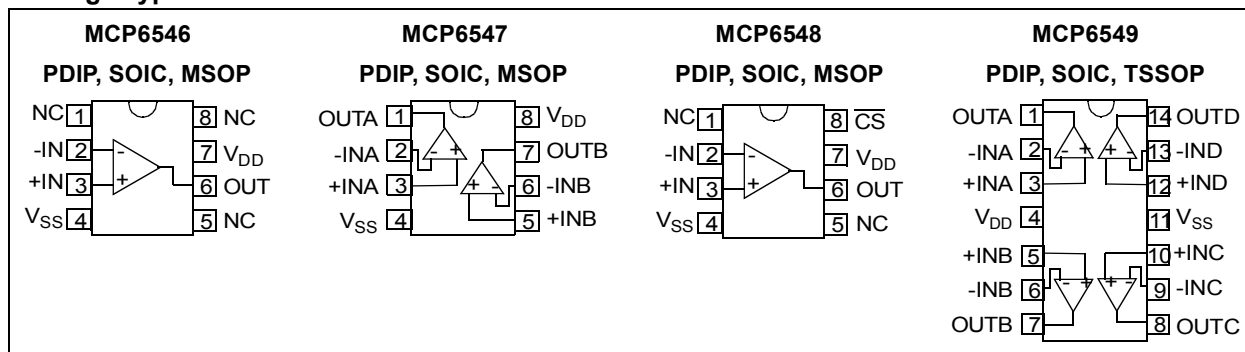
These comparators are optimized for low power, single-supply operation with greater than rail-to-rail input operation. The output limits supply current surges, and dynamic power consumption, while switching. The open drain output of the MCP6546/7/8/9 family, with a pull-up resistor, can be used as a level shifter for any desired voltage up to 10V, and in wired-OR logic. Input hysteresis eliminates output switching due to internal noise voltage, reducing current draw. These comparators operate with a single supply voltage as low as 1.6V and draw less than 1 μA /comparator of quiescent current.

The related MCP6541/2/3/4 family of comparators from Microchip has a push-pull output that supports rail-to-rail output swing, and interfaces with CMOS/TTL logic.

Typical Application Circuit



Package Types



MCP6546/7/8/9

1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings*

$V_{DD} - V_{SS}$	7.0V
Open Drain output.....	$V_{SS} + 10.5V$
All inputs and outputs	$V_{SS} - 0.3V$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$
Difference Input voltage	$ V_{DD} - V_{SS} $
Output Short Circuit Current	continuous
Current at Input Pins	± 2 mA
Current at Output and Supply Pins	± 30 mA
Storage temperature	$-65^{\circ}C$ to $+150^{\circ}C$
Ambient temp. with power applied	$-55^{\circ}C$ to $+125^{\circ}C$
Junction temp.	$+150^{\circ}C$
ESD protection on all pins (HBM); (MM).....	4 kV; 400V

***Notice:** Stresses above those listed under "Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

PIN FUNCTION TABLE

NAME	FUNCTION
+IN/+INA/+INB/+INC/+IND	Non-inverting Inputs
-IN/-INA/-INB/-INC/-IND	Inverting Inputs
V_{DD}	Positive Power Supply
V_{SS}	Negative Power Supply
OUT/OUTA/OUTB/OUTC/OUTD	Outputs
\overline{CS}	Chip Select

DC CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise indicated, all limits are specified for: $V_{DD} = +1.6V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = V_{SS}$, $R_{PU} = 2.74$ k Ω to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$. Refer to Figure 1-3.

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Power Supply:						
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	1.6	—	5.5	V	
Quiescent Current per comparator	I_Q	0.3	0.6	1.0	μA	$I_{OUT} = 0$
Input:						
Input Voltage Range	V_{CMR}	$V_{SS} - 0.3$	—	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	55	70	—	dB	$V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{CM} = -0.3V$ to $5.3V$
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	50	65	—	dB	$V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$ to $5.3V$
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	55	70	—	dB	$V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{CM} = -0.3V$ to $2.5V$
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	63	80	—	dB	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	-7.0	± 1.5	+7.0	mV	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ (Note 1)
Drift with Temperature	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$	—	± 3	—	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Input Hysteresis Voltage	V_{HYST}	1.5	3.3	6.5	mV	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$ (Note 1)
Drift with Temperature	$\Delta V_{HYST}/\Delta T$	—	10	—	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Drift with Temperature	$\Delta V_{HYST}/\Delta T$	—	5	—	$\mu V/^{\circ}C$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Input Bias Current	I_B	—	1	—	pA	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Over Temperature	I_B	—	—	100	pA	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	—	± 1	—	pA	$V_{CM} = V_{SS}$
Common Mode Input Impedance	Z_{CM}	—	$10^{13} 4$	—	ΩpF	
Differential Input Impedance	Z_{DIFF}	—	$10^{13} 2$	—	ΩpF	
Open Drain Output:						
Output Pull-Up Voltage	V_{PU}	V_{DD}	—	10	V	(Note 2)
High Level Output Current	I_{OH}	-100	—	—	nA	$V_{DD} = 1.6V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{PU} = 10V$ (Note 2)
Low Level Output Voltage	V_{OL}	V_{SS}	—	$V_{SS} + 0.2$	V	$I_{OUT} = 2$ mA, $V_{PU} = V_{DD} = 5V$
Short Circuit Current	I_{SC}	—	± 50	—	mA	$V_{PU} = V_{DD} = 5.0V$ (Note 2)
Output Pin Capacitance	C_{OUT}	—	8	—	pF	

Note 1: The input offset voltage is the center of the input-referred trip points. The input hysteresis is the difference between the input-referred trip points.

2: Do not short the output about $V_{SS} + 10V$. Limit the output current to Absolute Maximum Rating of 30 mA. The comparator does not function properly when $V_{PU} < V_{DD}$.

AC CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise indicated, all limits are specified for: $V_{DD} = +1.6V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, Step = 200 mV, Overdrive = 100 mV, $R_{PU} = 2.74 k\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36 pF$. Refer to Figure 1-2 and Figure 1-3.

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Fall Time	t_F	—	0.7	—	μs	(Note 1)
Propagation Delay (High to Low)	t_{PHL}	—	4.0	8.0	μs	(Note 1)
Propagation Delay (Low to High)	t_{PLH}	—	3.0	8.0	μs	
Propagation Delay Skew	t_{PDS}	—	-1.0	—	μs	
Maximum Toggle Frequency	f_{MAX}	—	225	—	kHz	$V_{DD} = 1.6V$
	f_{MAX}	—	165	—	kHz	$V_{DD} = 5.5V$
Input Noise Voltage	E_N	—	200	—	μV_{P-P}	10 Hz to 100 kHz

Note 1: t_R and t_{PLH} depend on the load (R_L and C_L); these specifications are valid for the indicated load only.

2: Propagation Delay Skew is defined as: $t_{PDS} = t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}$.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MCP6548 CHIP SELECT

Unless otherwise indicated, all limits are specified for: $V_{DD} = +1.6V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = V_{SS}$, $R_{PU} = 2.74 k\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36 pF$. Refer to Figure 1-3.

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
\overline{CS} Low Specifications:						
\overline{CS} Logic Threshold, Low	V_{IL}	V_{SS}	—	$0.2V_{DD}$	V	
\overline{CS} Input Current, Low	I_{CSL}	—	0.005	—	nA	$\overline{CS} = V_{SS}$
\overline{CS} High Specifications:						
\overline{CS} Logic Threshold, High	V_{IH}	$0.8V_{DD}$	—	V_{DD}	V	
\overline{CS} Input Current, High	I_{CSH}	—	0.005	—	nA	$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$
\overline{CS} Input High, GND Current	I_{SS}	—	0.02	—	nA	$\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$
Comparator Output Leakage	$I_{O(LEAK)}$	—	20	—	pA	$V_{OUT} = V_{SS} + 10V$
\overline{CS} Dynamic Specifications:						
\overline{CS} Low to Comparator Output Low Turn-on Time	t_{ON}	—	2	50	ms	$\overline{CS} = 0.2V_{DD}$ to $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = V_{DD}$
\overline{CS} High to Comparator Output High Z Turn-off Time	t_{OFF}	—	10	—	μs	$\overline{CS} = 0.8V_{DD}$ to $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = V_{DD}$
\overline{CS} Hysteresis	V_{CS_HYST}	—	0.6	—	V	$V_{DD} = 5V$

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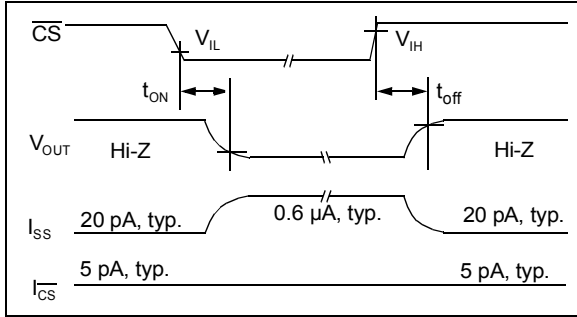


FIGURE 1-1: Timing Diagram for the $\overline{\text{CS}}$ pin on the MCP6548.

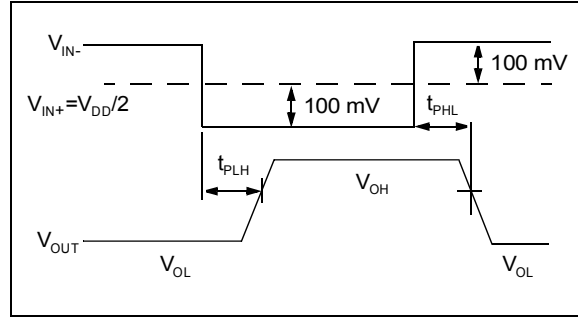


FIGURE 1-2: Propagation Delay Timing diagram.

TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, all limits are specified for: $V_{DD} = +1.6\text{V to }+5.5\text{V}$ and $V_{SS} = \text{GND}$.

Parameters	Sym	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Specified Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 8L-PDIP	θ_{JA}	—	85	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC	θ_{JA}	—	163	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	
Thermal Resistance, 8L-MSOP	θ_{JA}	—	206	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-PDIP	θ_{JA}	—	70	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-SOIC	θ_{JA}	—	120	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	
Thermal Resistance, 14L-TSSOP	θ_{JA}	—	100	—	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$	

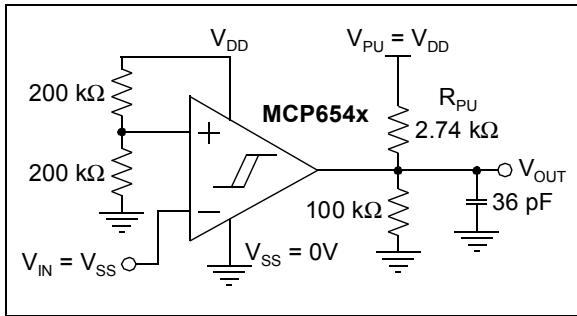


FIGURE 1-3: DC Test circuit for the open drain output comparators.

2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\ k\Omega$ $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\ pF$.

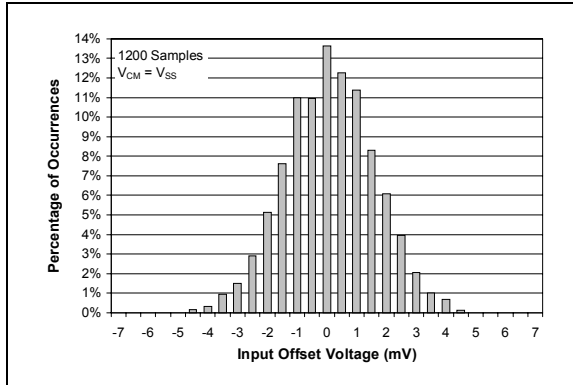


FIGURE 2-1: Histogram of Input Offset Voltage with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

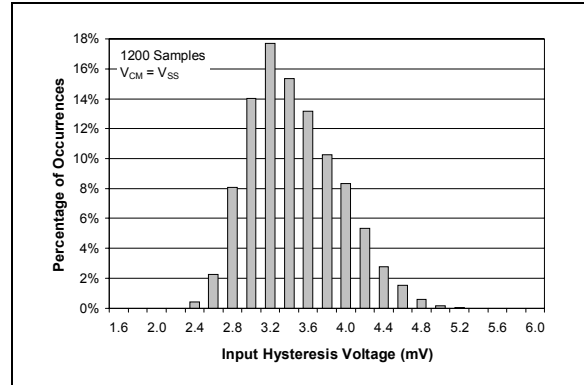


FIGURE 2-4: Histogram of Input Hysteresis Voltage with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

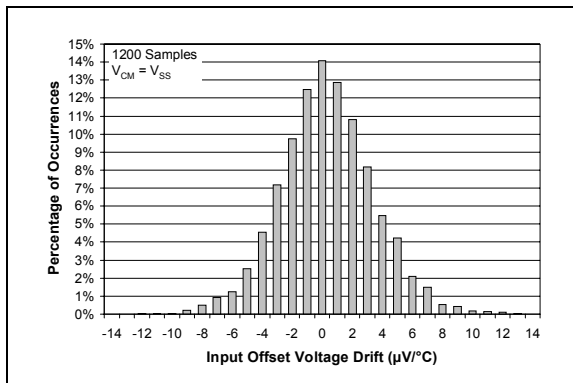


FIGURE 2-2: Histogram of Input Offset Voltage Drift with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

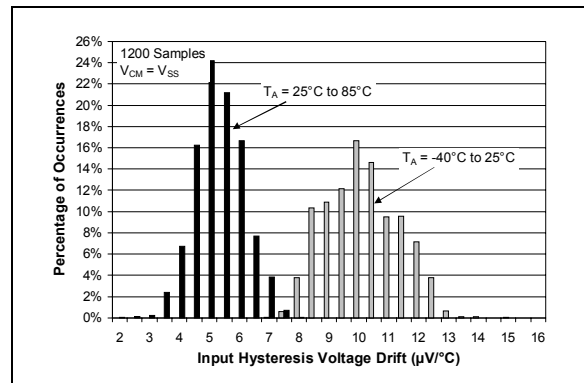


FIGURE 2-5: Histogram of Input Hysteresis Voltage Drift with Temperature = $-40^\circ C$ to $25^\circ C$ and $25^\circ C$ to $85^\circ C$, $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

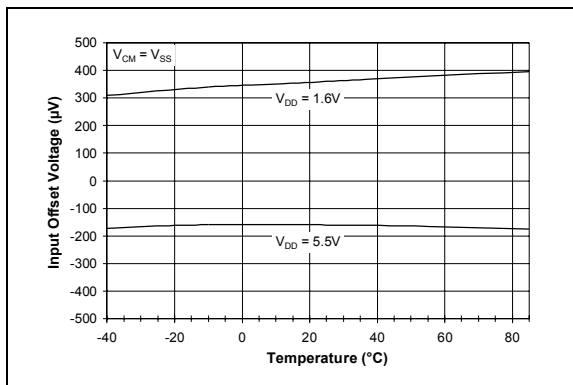


FIGURE 2-3: Input Offset Voltage vs. Temperature vs. Power Supply Voltage with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

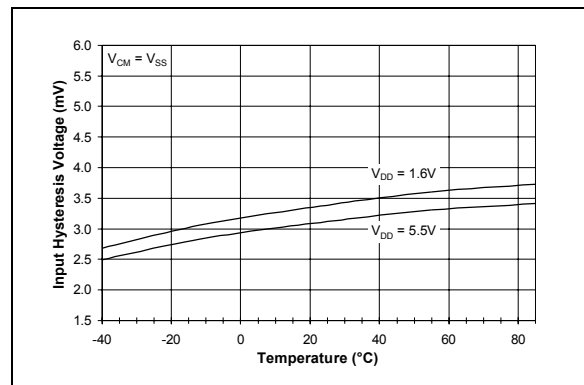


FIGURE 2-6: Input Hysteresis Voltage vs. Temperature vs. Power Supply Voltage with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\text{ pF}$.

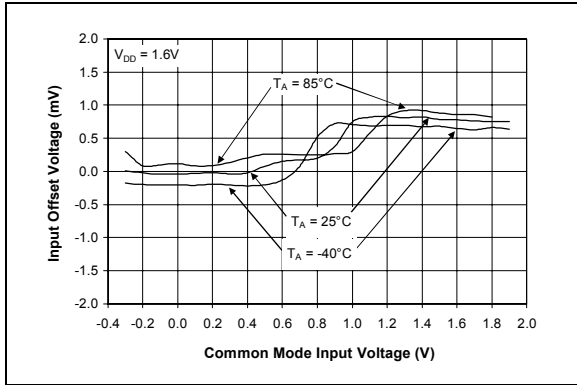


FIGURE 2-7: Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$.

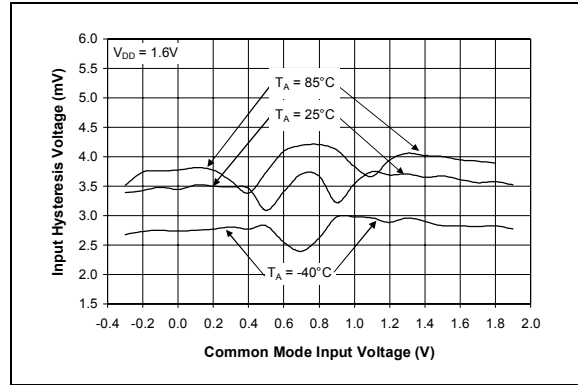


FIGURE 2-10: Input Hysteresis Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$.

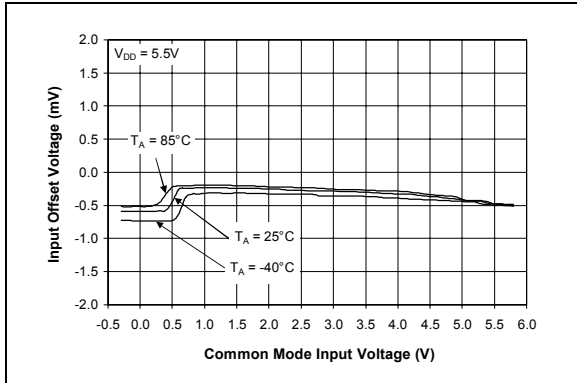


FIGURE 2-8: Input Offset Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$.

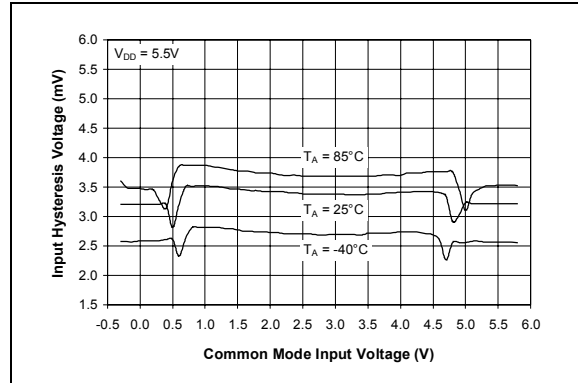


FIGURE 2-11: Input Hysteresis Voltage vs. Common Mode Input Voltage vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$.

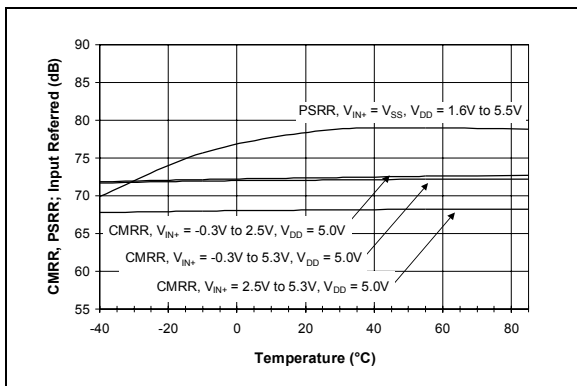


FIGURE 2-9: Common Mode Rejection Ratio, Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs. Temperature with $V_{CM} = V_{SS}$.

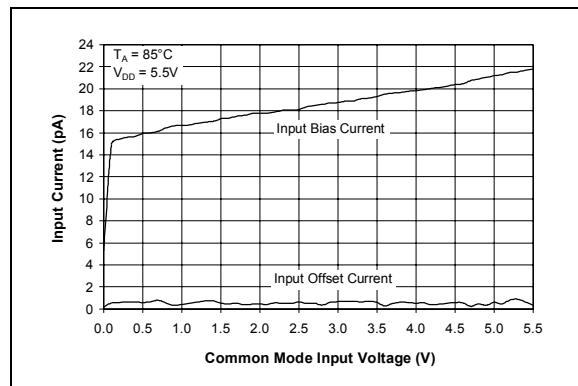


FIGURE 2-12: Input Bias Current, Input Offset Current vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with Temperature = $85^\circ C$.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\text{ pF}$.

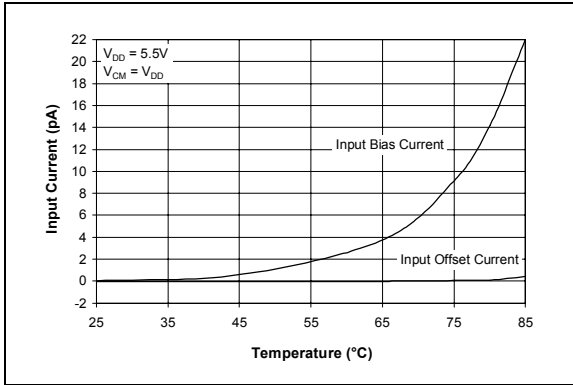


FIGURE 2-13: Input Bias Current, Input Offset Current vs. Temperature.

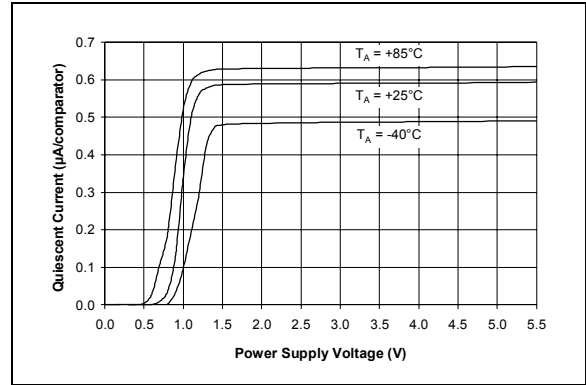


FIGURE 2-16: Quiescent Current vs. Power Supply Voltage vs. Temperature.

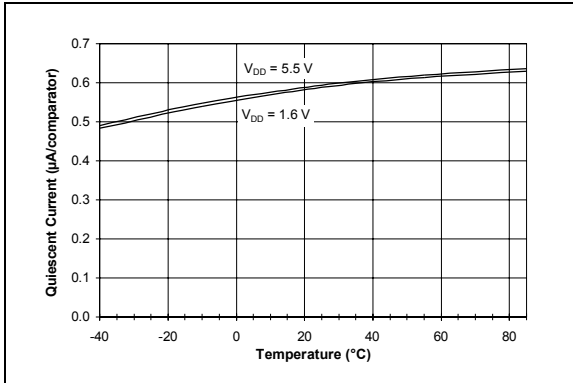


FIGURE 2-14: Quiescent Current vs. Temperature vs. Power Supply Voltage.

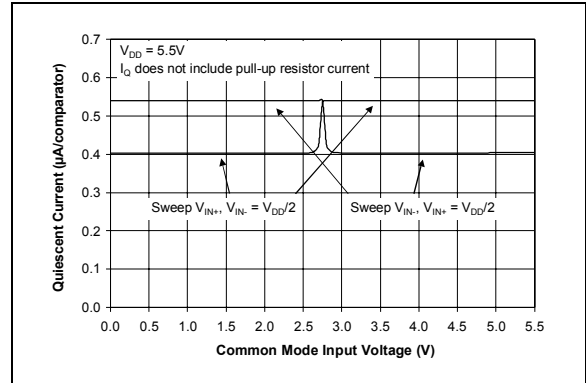


FIGURE 2-17: Quiescent Current vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with $V_{DD} = 5V$.

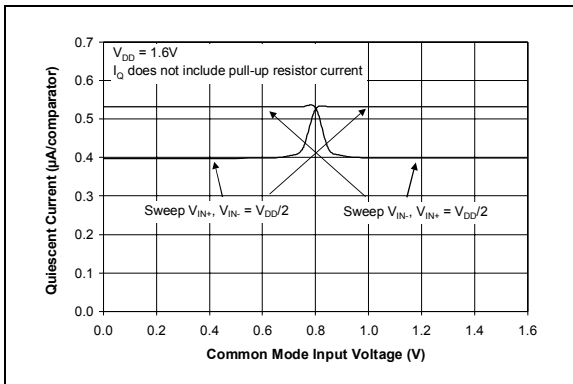


FIGURE 2-15: Quiescent Current vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$.

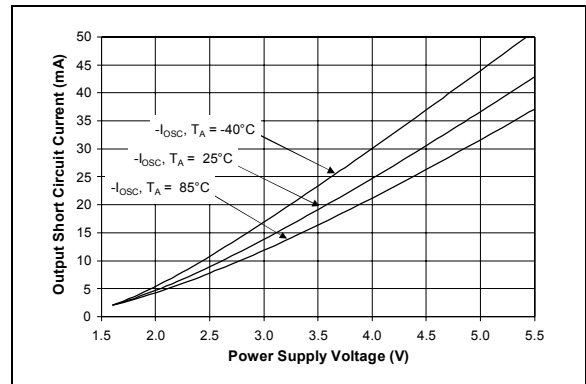


FIGURE 2-18: Output Short Circuit Current vs. Power Supply Voltage vs. Temperature.

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\text{ pF}$.

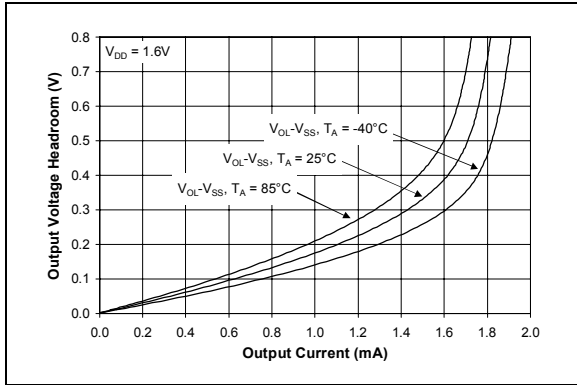


FIGURE 2-19: Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$.

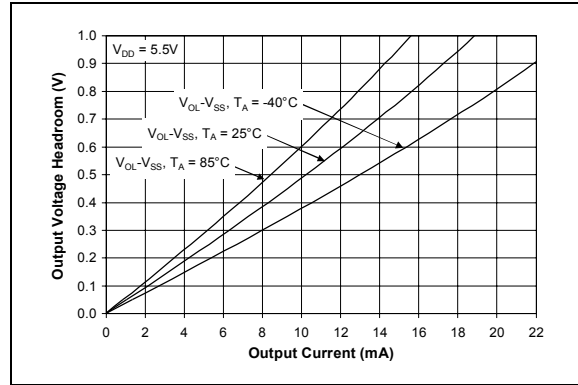


FIGURE 2-22: Output Voltage Headroom vs. Output Current vs. Temperature with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$.

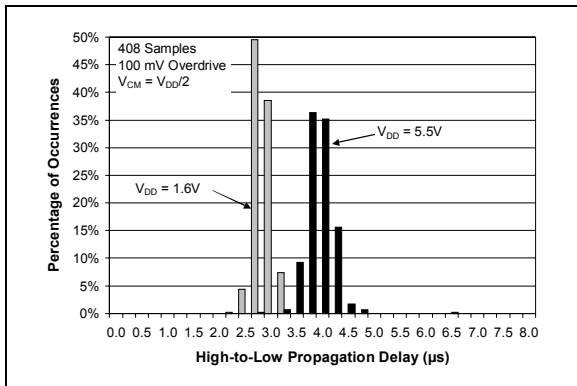


FIGURE 2-20: Histogram of High-to-Low Propagation Delay with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$ and $5.5V$.

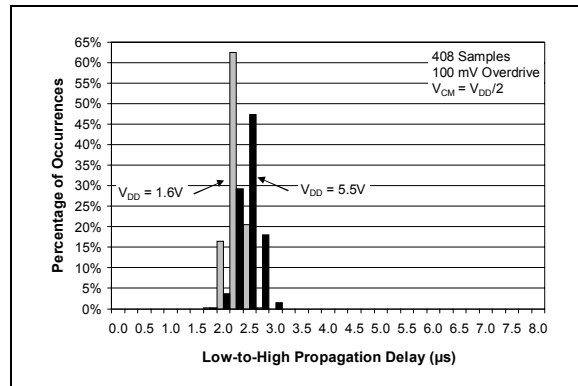


FIGURE 2-23: Histogram of Low-to-High Propagation Delay with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$ and $5.5V$.

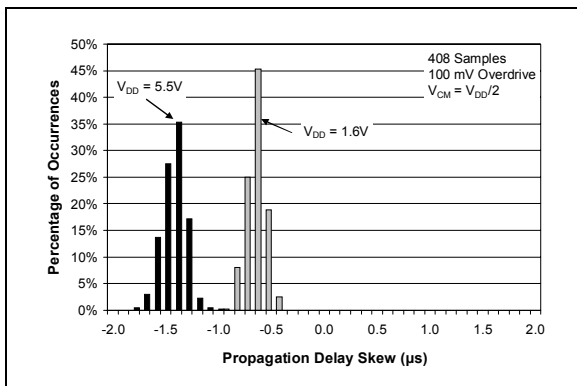


FIGURE 2-21: Histogram of Propagation Delay Skew with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$ and $5.5V$.

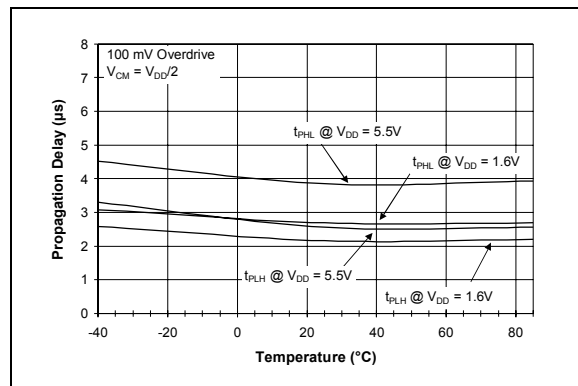


FIGURE 2-24: Propagation Delay vs. Temperature vs. Power Supply Voltage.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\text{ pF}$.

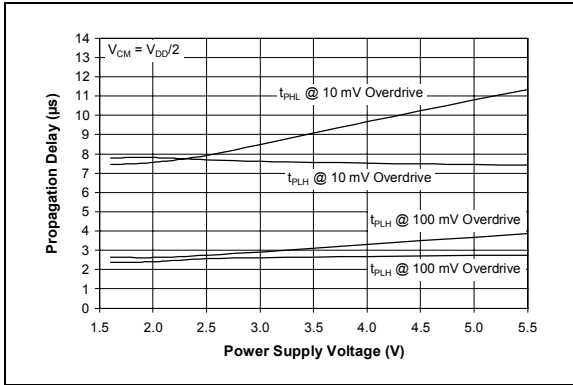


FIGURE 2-25: Propagation Delay vs. Power Supply Voltage vs. Input Overdrive.

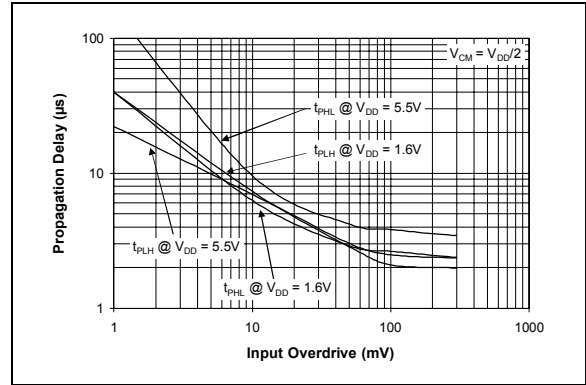


FIGURE 2-28: Propagation Delay vs. Input Overdrive vs. Power Supply Voltage.

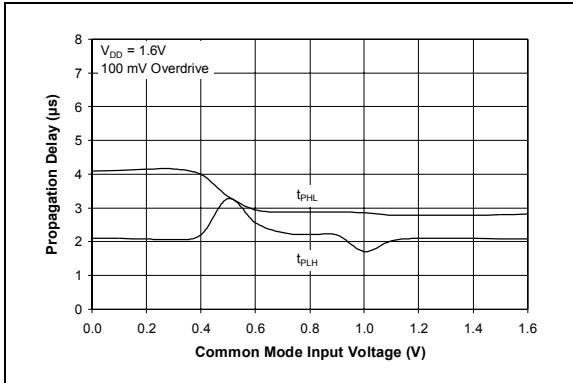


FIGURE 2-26: Propagation Delay vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$.

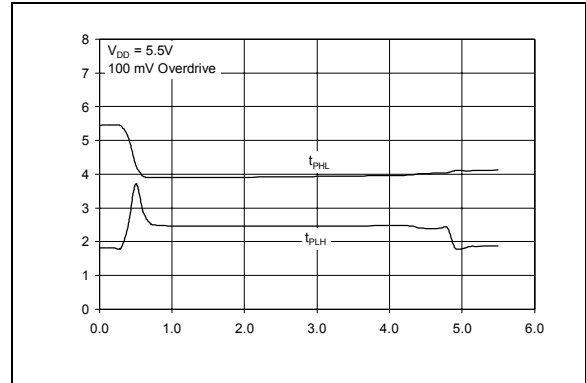


FIGURE 2-29: Propagation Delay vs. Common Mode Input Voltage with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$.

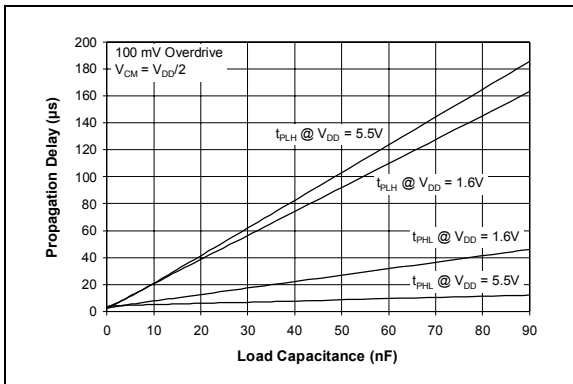


FIGURE 2-27: Propagation Delay vs. Load Capacitance vs. Power Supply Voltage.

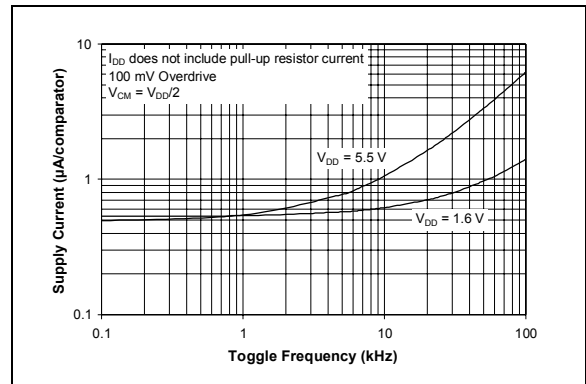


FIGURE 2-30: Supply Current vs. Toggle Frequency vs. Power Supply Voltage.

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36\text{ pF}$.

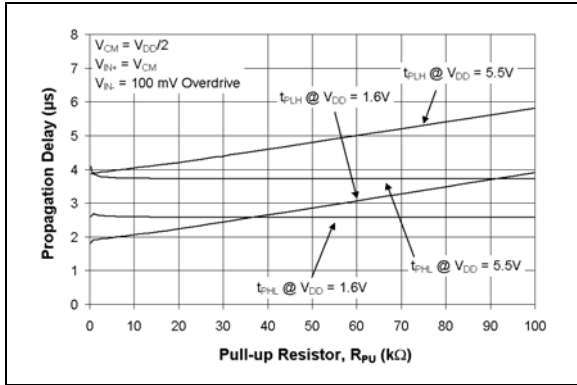


FIGURE 2-31: Propagation Delay vs. Pull-up Resistor vs. Power Supply Voltage.

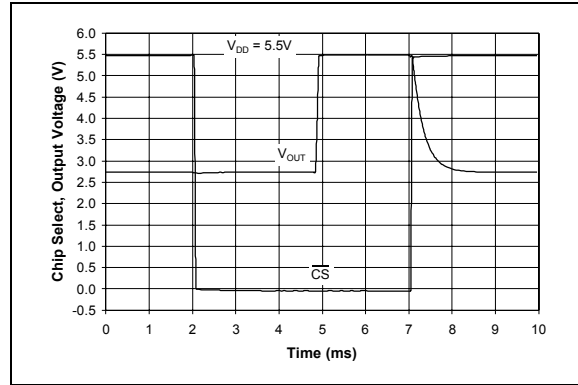


FIGURE 2-34: Chip Select (\overline{CS}) Step Response (MCP6548 only).

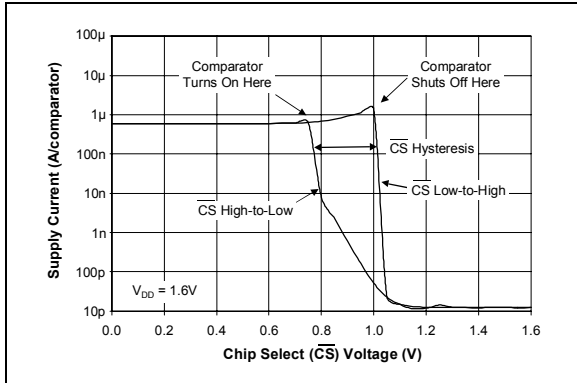


FIGURE 2-32: Supply Current (shoot through current) vs. Chip Select (\overline{CS}) Voltage with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$ (MCP6548 only).

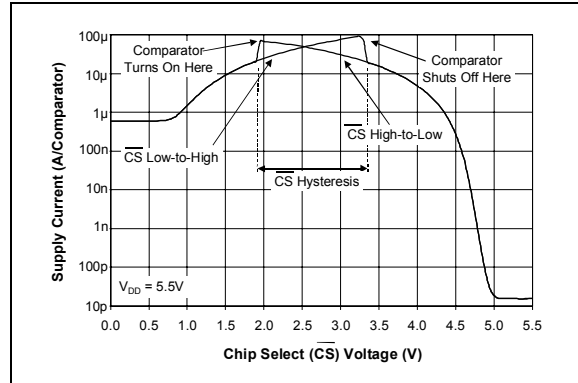


FIGURE 2-35: Supply Current (shoot through current) vs. Chip Select (\overline{CS}) Voltage with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ (MCP6548 only).

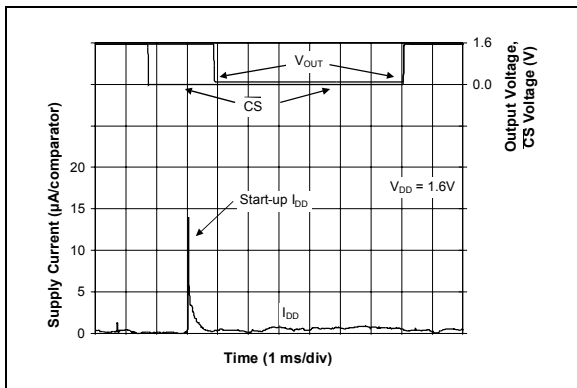


FIGURE 2-33: Supply Current (charging current) vs. Chip Select (\overline{CS}) pulse with $V_{DD} = 1.6V$ (MCP6548 only).

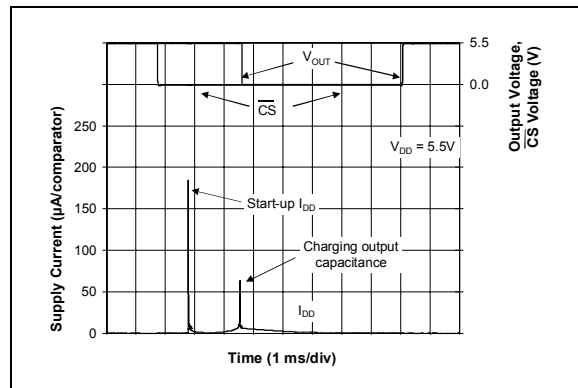


FIGURE 2-36: Supply Current (charging current) vs. Chip Select (\overline{CS}) pulse with $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ (MCP6548 only).

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = +5.0V$, $V_{SS} = GND$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $V_{IN+} = V_{DD}/2$, $V_{IN-} = GND$, $R_{PU} = 2.74 k\Omega$ to $V_{PU} = V_{DD}$, and $C_L = 36 pF$.

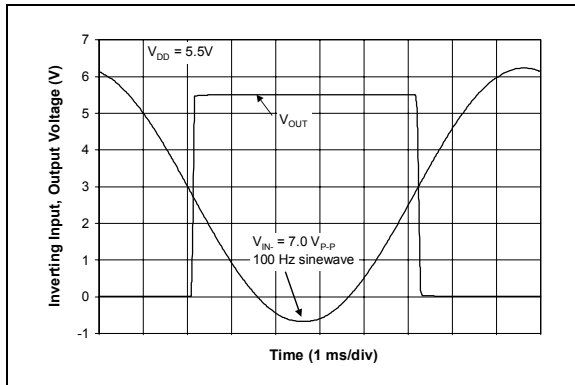


FIGURE 2-37: The MCP6546/7/8/9 comparators show no phase reversal.

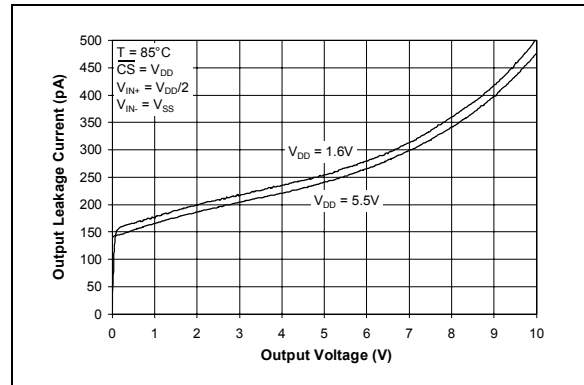


FIGURE 2-38: Output Leakage Current ($\overline{CS} = V_{DD}$) vs. Output Voltage vs. Power Supply Voltage (MCP6548 only)

MCP6546/7/8/9

3.0 APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The MCP6546/7/8/9 family of open drain output comparators are fabricated on Microchip's state of the art CMOS process. They are suitable for a wide range of applications requiring very low power consumption. The power supply pin needs to be by-passed with a 0.1 μF capacitor.

3.1 Rail to Rail Input

The input stage of this family of devices uses two differential input stages in parallel: one operates at low input voltages, and the other at high input voltages. With this topology, the family operates to 0.3V past both rails. The input offset voltage is measured at both $V_{SS}-0.3\text{V}$ and $V_{DD}+0.3\text{V}$ to ensure proper operation.

3.2 Input Voltage and Phase Reversal

The comparator family uses CMOS transistors at the input. They are designed to not exhibit phase inversion when the input pins exceed the supply voltages. Figure 2-37 shows an input voltage exceeding both supplies with no resulting phase inversion.

The maximum operating input voltages that can be applied are $V_{SS}-0.3\text{V}$ and $V_{DD}+0.3\text{V}$. Voltages on the inputs that exceed this absolute maximum rating can cause excessive current to flow in or out of the input pins. Current beyond $\pm 2\text{ mA}$ can cause possible reliability problems. Applications that exceed this rating must be externally limited with an input resistor as shown in Figure 3-1.

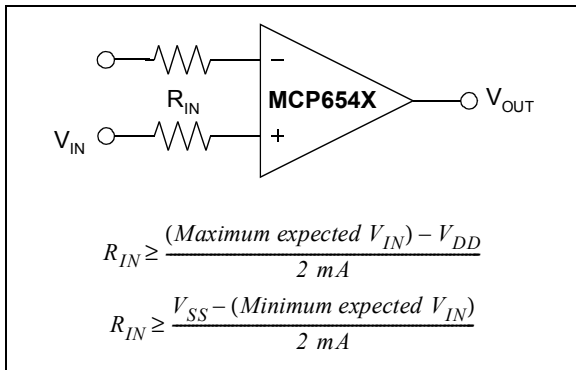


FIGURE 3-1: An input resistor (R_{IN}) should be used to limit excessive input current if either of the inputs exceeds the Absolute Maximum specification.

3.3 Hysteresis

Input offset voltage (V_{OS}) is the center (average) of the (input referred) low-high and high-low trip points. Input hysteresis voltage (V_{HYST}) is the difference between the same trip points. Hysteresis reduces output chattering when one input is slowly moving past the other, and thus reduces dynamic supply current. It also helps in systems where it is best not to cycle between states too frequently (e.g., air conditioner thermostatic control).

The family has internally set hysteresis which is small enough to maintain input offset accuracy ($<7\text{ mV}$), and large enough to eliminate output chattering caused by the comparator's own input noise voltage (200 $\mu\text{Vp-p}$).

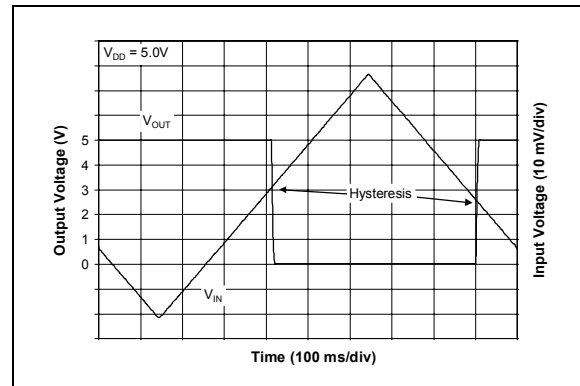


FIGURE 3-2: The MCP6546/7/8/9 comparators' internal hysteresis eliminates output chatter caused by input noise voltage.

3.3.1 INVERTING CIRCUIT

Figure 3-3 shows an inverting circuit for single supply using three resistors, besides the pull-up resistor. The resulting hysteresis diagram is shown in Figure 3-4.

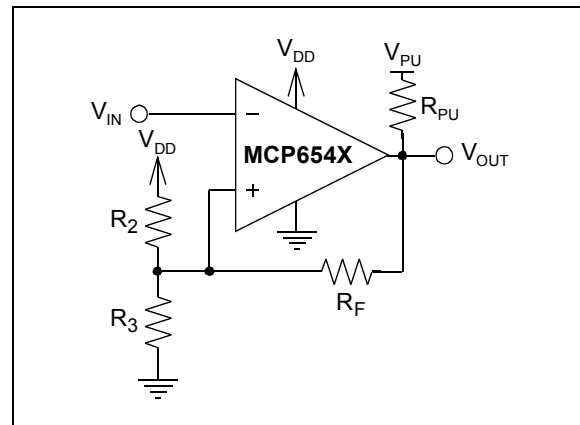


FIGURE 3-3: Inverting circuit with hysteresis.

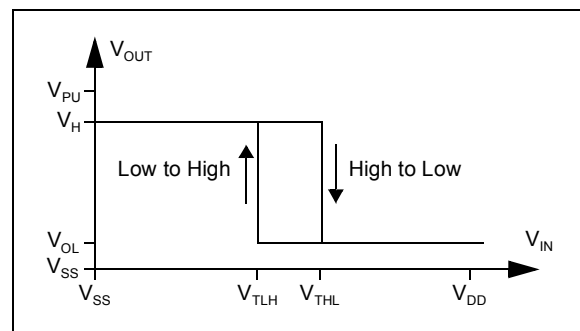


FIGURE 3-4: Hysteresis diagram for the inverting circuit.

The trip points for Figures 3-3 and 3-4 are given by:

$$R_{23} = R_2 \parallel R_3$$

$$V_{REF} = V_{DD} \left(\frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \right)$$

$$V_H = V_{PU} \left(\frac{R_{23} + R_F}{R_{23} + R_F + R_{PU}} \right)$$

$$V_{THL} = V_{PU} \left(\frac{R_{23}}{R_{23} + R_F + R_{PU}} \right) + V_{REF} \left(\frac{R_F + R_{PU}}{R_{23} + R_F + R_{PU}} \right)$$

$$V_{TLH} = V_{OL} \left(\frac{R_{23}}{R_{23} + R_F} \right) + V_{REF} \left(\frac{R_F}{R_{23} + R_F} \right)$$

The output current required to drive V_{OL} is:

$$I_O = \frac{V_{PU} - V_{OL}}{R_{PU}} + \frac{V_{REF} - V_{OL}}{R_{23} + R_F}$$

As explained in Section 3.2, it is important to keep the non-inverting input below $V_{DD} + 0.3V$ when $V_{PU} > V_{DD}$.

3.4 The MCP6548 Chip Select (\overline{CS}) Option

The MCP6548 is a single comparator with a chip select (\overline{CS}) option. When \overline{CS} is pulled high, the supply current drops to 20 pA (typ), and goes through the \overline{CS} pin to V_{SS} . When this happens, the comparator output is put into a high impedance state. By pulling \overline{CS} low, the comparator is enabled. If the \overline{CS} pin is left floating, the comparator will not operate properly. Figure 1-1 shows the output voltage and supply current response to a \overline{CS} pulse.

The internal \overline{CS} circuitry is designed to minimize glitches when cycling the \overline{CS} pin. This helps conserve power, which is especially important in battery powered applications.

3.5 Open Drain Output

The open drain output is designed to make level shifting and wired-OR logic easy to implement. The output can go as high as 10V for 9V battery-powered applications. The output stage minimizes switching current (shoot through current from supply to supply) when the output changes state. See Figures 2-15, 2-17, 2-32 through 2-36 for more information.

3.6 Capacitive Loads

Reasonable capacitive loads (e.g., logic gates) have little impact on propagation delay; see Figure 2-27. The supply current increases with increasing toggle frequency (Figure 2-30), especially with higher capacitive loads.

3.7 Battery Life

In order to maximize battery life in portable applications, use large resistors and small capacitive loads. Also, avoid toggling the output more than necessary, and do not use chip select (\overline{CS}) to conserve power for short periods of time; capacitive loads will draw additional power at start-up.

3.8 Layout Considerations

Good PC board layout techniques will help you achieve the performance shown in the specs and Typical Performance Curves. It will also help you minimize EMC (Electro-Magnetic Compatibility) issues.

3.8.1 SURFACE LEAKAGE

In applications where low input bias current is critical, PC board surface leakage effects and signal coupling from trace to trace need to be considered.

Surface leakage is caused by a difference in voltage between traces, combined with high humidity, dust or other contamination on the board. Under low humidity conditions, a typical resistance between nearby traces is $10^{12}\Omega$. A 5V difference would cause 5 pA of current to flow; this is greater than the input current of the family at 25°C (1 pA, typ).

The simplest technique to reduce surface leakage is using a guard ring around sensitive pins (or traces). The guard ring is biased at the same voltage as the sensitive pin or trace; Figure 3-5 shows an example of a typical layout.

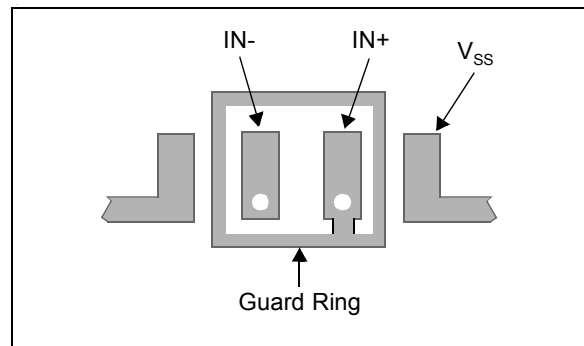


FIGURE 3-5: Example of guard ring layout.

Circuit schematics for different guard ring implementations are shown in Figure 3-6. Figure 3-6A biases the guard ring to the input common mode voltage. Figure 3-6B biases the guard ring to a reference voltage (V_{REF} , which can be ground). Place the guard ring on the node that is the most constant.

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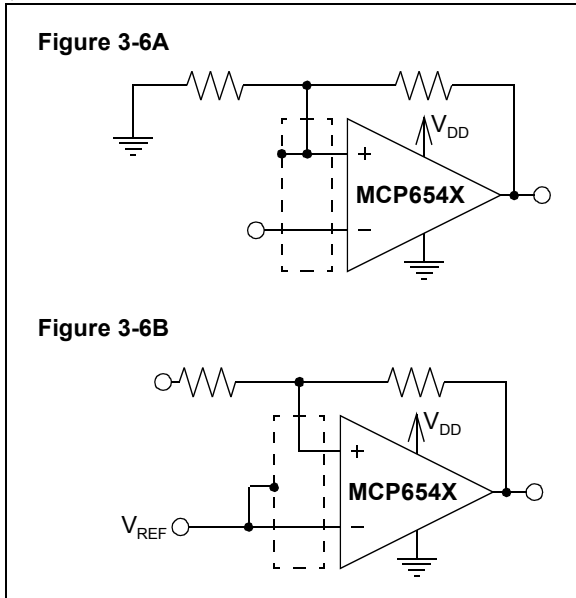


FIGURE 3-6: Two possible guard ring connection strategies to reduce surface leakage effects.

3.8.2 COMPONENT PLACEMENT

Separate digital from analog, and low speed from high speed. This helps prevent crosstalk.

Keep sensitive traces short and straight. Separate them from interfering components and traces. This is especially important for high frequency (low rise time) signals.

Use a 0.1 μF supply bypass capacitor within 0.1" (2.5 mm) of the V_{DD} pin. It must connect directly to the ground plane.

3.8.3 SIGNAL COUPLING

The input pins of the family of op amps are high impedance, which allows noise injection. This noise can be capacitively or magnetically coupled. In either case, using a ground plane helps reduce noise injection.

When noise is coupled capacitively, ground plane reduces the coupling capacitance, and provides shunt capacitance to ground for high frequency signals; Figure 3-7 shows the equivalent circuit. The coupled current, I_M , produces a lower voltage ($V_{TRACE 2}$) on the victim trace when the trace to ground plane capacitance (C_{SH2}) is large, and the terminating resistor (R_{T2}) is small. Increasing the distance between traces, and using wider traces, also helps.

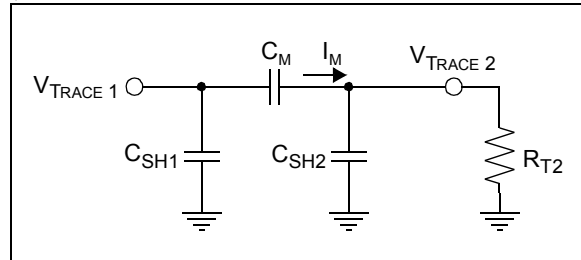


FIGURE 3-7: Equivalent circuit for capacitive coupling between traces on a PC board (with ground plane).

When noise is coupled magnetically, ground plane reduces the mutual inductance between traces. This occurs because the ground return current at high frequencies will follow a path directly beneath the signal trace. Increasing the separation between traces makes a significant difference. Changing the direction of one of the traces can also reduce magnetic coupling.

If these techniques are not enough, it may help to place guard traces next to the victim trace. They should be on both sides of the victim trace, and as close as possible. Connect the guard traces to ground plane at both ends, and in the middle for long traces.

3.9 Typical Applications

3.9.1 PRECISE COMPARATOR

Some applications require higher DC precision. An easy way to solve this problem is to gain up the input signal before it reaches the comparator. Figure 3-8 shows an example of this approach.

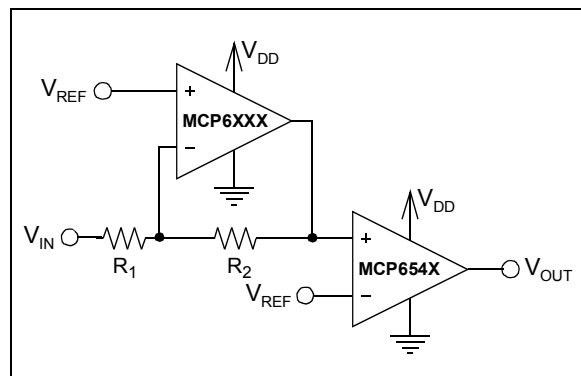


FIGURE 3-8: Precise Inverting comparator.

3.9.2 WINDOWED COMPARATOR

Figure 3-9 shows one approach to designing a windowed comparator. The wired-OR connection produces a high output (logic 1) when the input voltage is between V_{RB} and V_{RT} (where $V_{RT} > V_{RB}$).

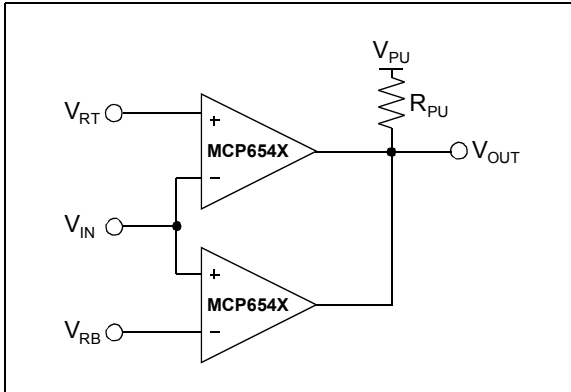


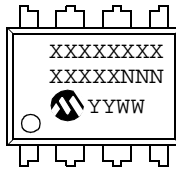
FIGURE 3-9: Windowed comparator.

MCP6546/7/8/9

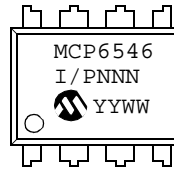
4.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

4.1 Package Marking Information

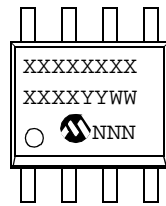
8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



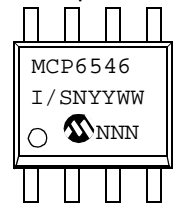
Example:



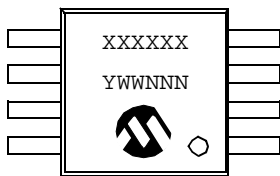
8-Lead SOIC (150 mil)



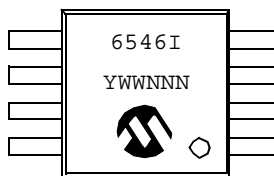
Example:



8-Lead MSOP



Example:



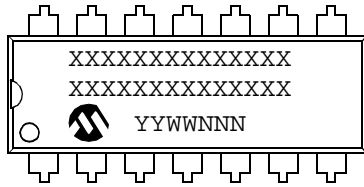
Legend:	XX...X	Customer specific information*
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code

Note:	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information.
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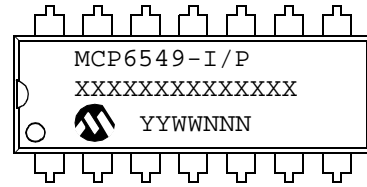
* Standard marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, traceability code (facility code, mask rev#, and assembly code). For marking beyond this, certain price adders apply. Please check with your Microchip Sales Office.

Package Marking Information (Continued)

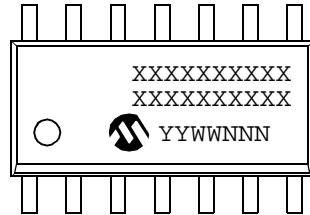
14-Lead PDIP (300 mil) (MCP6549)



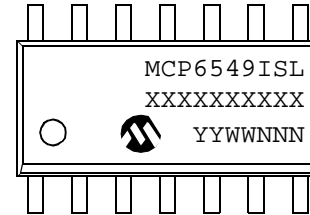
Example:



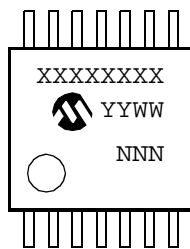
14-Lead SOIC (150 mil) (MCP6549)



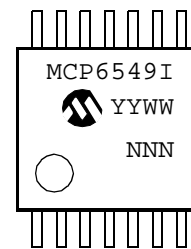
Example:



14-Lead TSSOP (MCP6549)



Example:

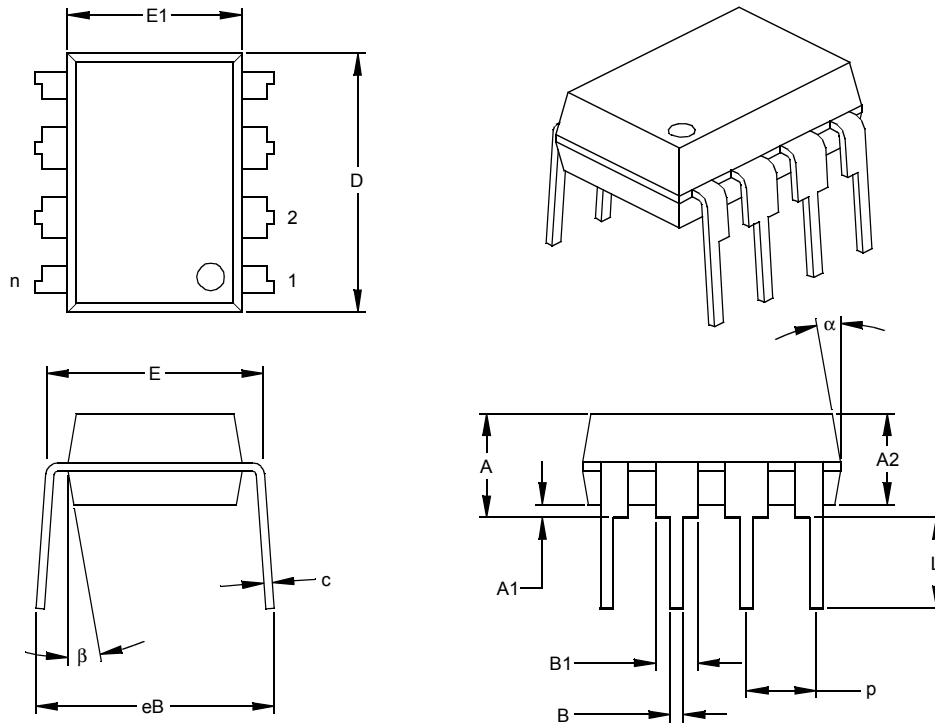


Legend:	XX...X	Customer specific information*
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
Note:	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line thus limiting the number of available characters for customer specific information.	

* Standard marking consists of Microchip part number, year code, week code, traceability code (facility code, mask rev#, and assembly code). For marking beyond this, certain price adders apply. Please check with your Microchip Sales Office.

MCP6546/7/8/9

8-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8			8	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.155	.170	3.56	3.94	4.32
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.145	2.92	3.30	3.68
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.313	.325	7.62	7.94	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.260	6.10	6.35	6.60
Overall Length	D	.360	.373	.385	9.14	9.46	9.78
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.045	.058	.070	1.14	1.46	1.78
Lower Lead Width	B	.014	.018	.022	0.36	0.46	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.310	.370	.430	7.87	9.40	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

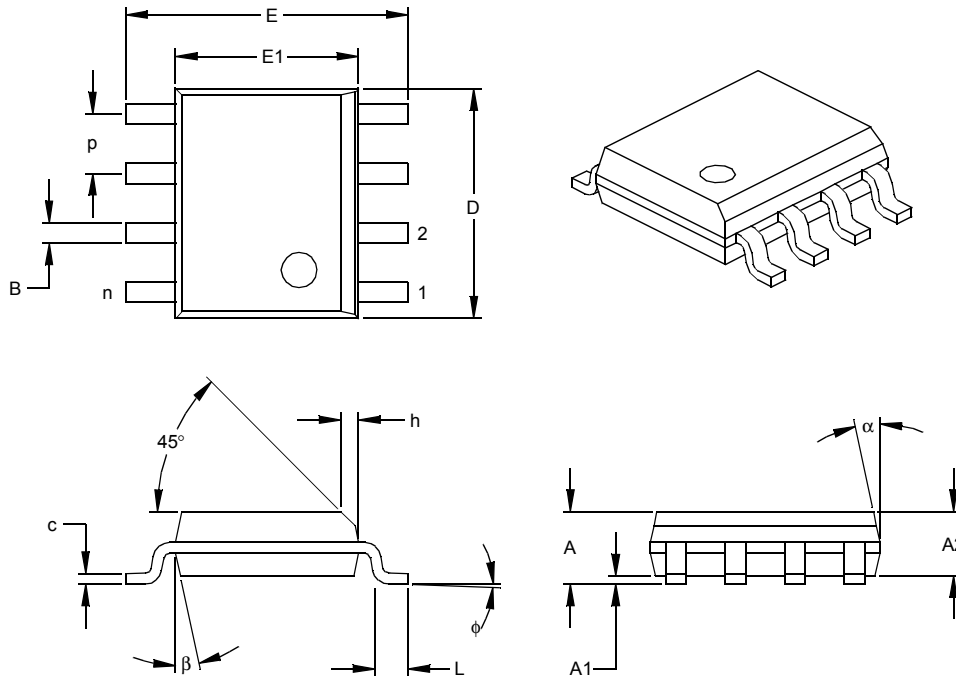
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001

Drawing No. C04-018

MCP6546/7/8/9

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 150 mil (SOIC)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8			8	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Overall Height	A	.053	.061	.069	1.35	1.55	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.052	.056	.061	1.32	1.42	1.55
Standoff §	A1	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Overall Width	E	.228	.237	.244	5.79	6.02	6.20
Molded Package Width	E1	.146	.154	.157	3.71	3.91	3.99
Overall Length	D	.189	.193	.197	4.80	4.90	5.00
Chamfer Distance	h	.010	.015	.020	0.25	0.38	0.51
Foot Length	L	.019	.025	.030	0.48	0.62	0.76
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.009	.010	0.20	0.23	0.25
Lead Width	B	.013	.017	.020	0.33	0.42	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	12	15	0	12	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	12	15	0	12	15

* Controlling Parameter
 § Significant Characteristic

Notes:

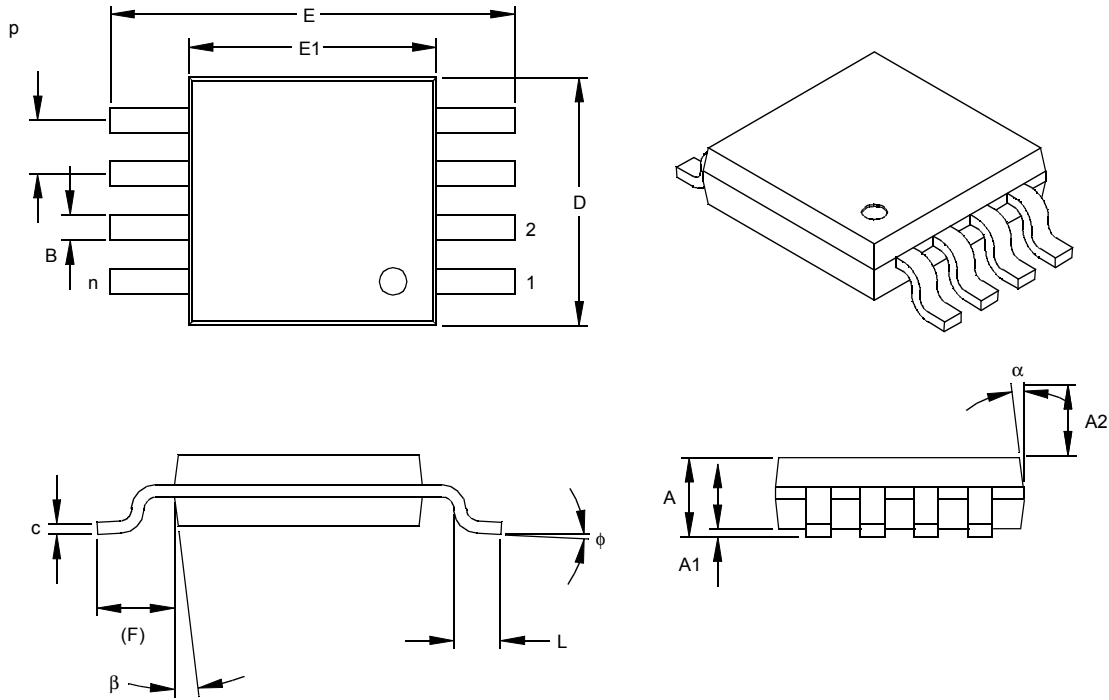
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-012

Drawing No. C04-057

MCP6546/7/8/9

8-Lead Plastic Micro Small Outline Package (MS) (MSOP)



Units		INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		8				8
Pitch	p	.026			0.65		
Overall Height	A			.044			1.18
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.030	.034	.038	0.76	0.86	0.97
Standoff §	A1	.002		.006	0.05		0.15
Overall Width	E	.184	.193	.200	4.67	4.90	5.08
Molded Package Width	E1	.114	.118	.122	2.90	3.00	3.10
Overall Length	D	.114	.118	.122	2.90	3.00	3.10
Foot Length	L	.016	.022	.028	0.40	0.55	0.70
Footprint (Reference)	F	.035	.037	.039	0.90	0.95	1.00
Foot Angle	φ	0		6	0		6
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.006	.008	0.10	0.15	0.20
Lead Width	B	.010	.012	.016	0.25	0.30	0.40
Mold Draft Angle Top	α		7			7	
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β		7			7	

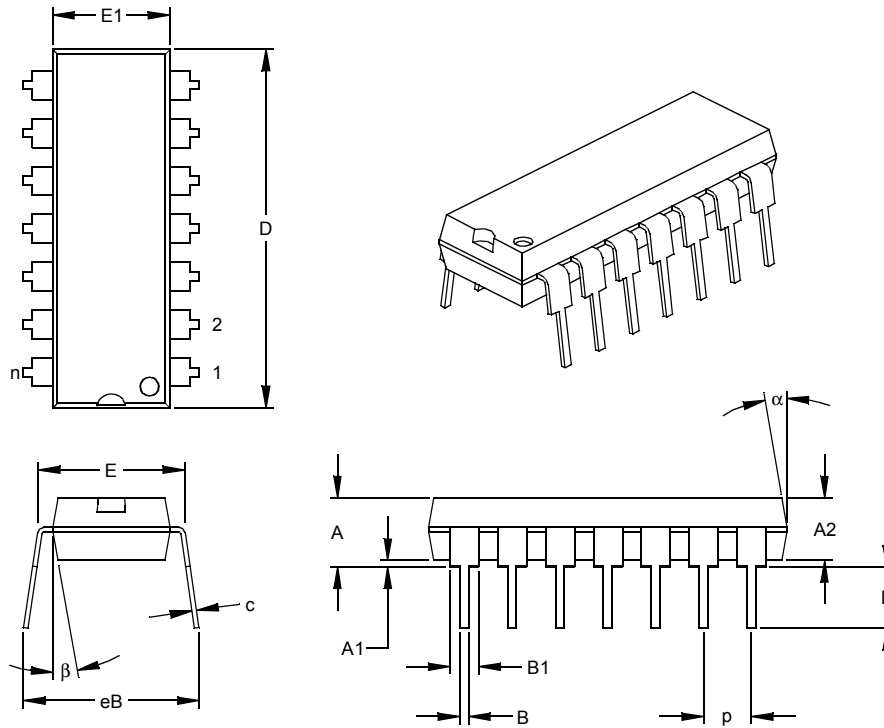
*Controlling Parameter
 § Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

Drawing No. C04-111

14-Lead Plastic Dual In-line (P) – 300 mil (PDIP)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.100			2.54	
Top to Seating Plane	A	.140	.155	.170	3.56	3.94	4.32
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.145	2.92	3.30	3.68
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015			0.38		
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.313	.325	7.62	7.94	8.26
Molded Package Width	E1	.240	.250	.260	6.10	6.35	6.60
Overall Length	D	.740	.750	.760	18.80	19.05	19.30
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.125	.130	.135	3.18	3.30	3.43
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.012	.015	0.20	0.29	0.38
Upper Lead Width	B1	.045	.058	.070	1.14	1.46	1.78
Lower Lead Width	B	.014	.018	.022	0.36	0.46	0.56
Overall Row Spacing	§ eB	.310	.370	.430	7.87	9.40	10.92
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5	10	15	5	10	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5	10	15	5	10	15

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

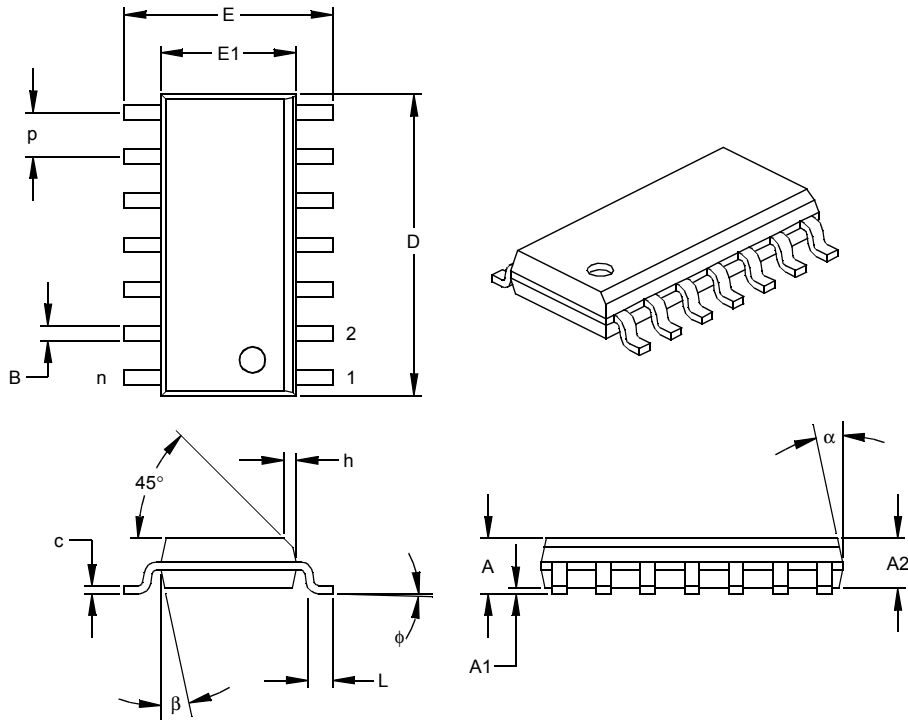
Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-001

Drawing No. C04-005

MCP6546/7/8/9

14-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SL) – Narrow, 150 mil (SOIC)



Units		INCHES*			MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.050			1.27	
Overall Height	A	.053	.061	.069	1.35	1.55	1.75
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.052	.056	.061	1.32	1.42	1.55
Standoff §	A1	.004	.007	.010	0.10	0.18	0.25
Overall Width	E	.228	.236	.244	5.79	5.99	6.20
Molded Package Width	E1	.150	.154	.157	3.81	3.90	3.99
Overall Length	D	.337	.342	.347	8.56	8.69	8.81
Chamfer Distance	h	.010	.015	.020	0.25	0.38	0.51
Foot Length	L	.016	.033	.050	0.41	0.84	1.27
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.008	.009	.010	0.20	0.23	0.25
Lead Width	B	.014	.017	.020	0.36	0.42	0.51
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	12	15	0	12	15
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	12	15	0	12	15

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

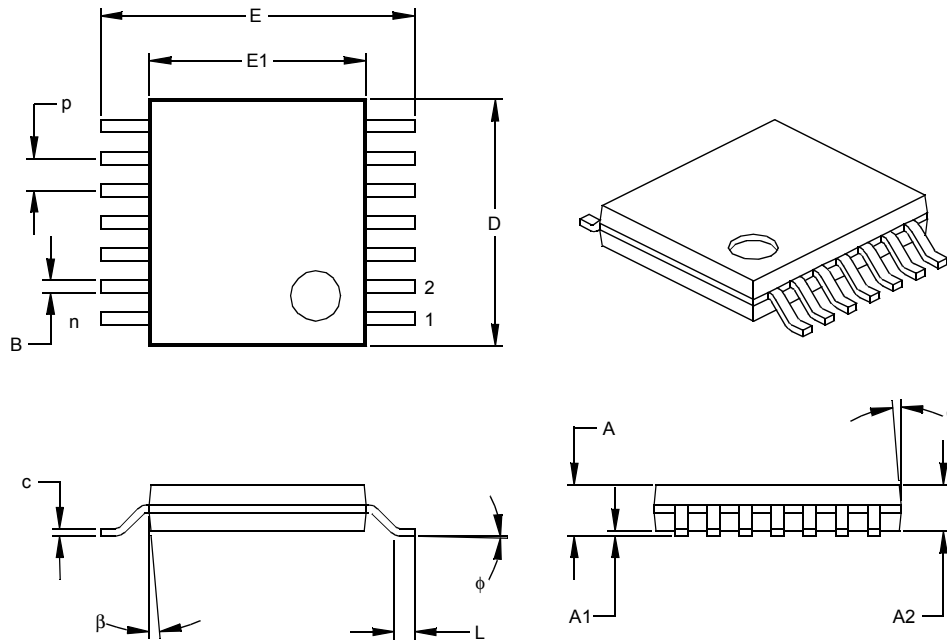
Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" (0.254mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MS-012

Drawing No. C04-065

14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm (TSSOP)



Dimension Limits	Units	INCHES			MILLIMETERS*		
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	n		14			14	
Pitch	p		.026			0.65	
Overall Height	A			.043			1.10
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.033	.035	.037	0.85	0.90	0.95
Standoff §	A1	.002	.004	.006	0.05	0.10	0.15
Overall Width	E	.246	.251	.256	6.25	6.38	6.50
Molded Package Width	E1	.169	.173	.177	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	.193	.197	.201	4.90	5.00	5.10
Foot Length	L	.020	.024	.028	0.50	0.60	0.70
Foot Angle	φ	0	4	8	0	4	8
Lead Thickness	c	.004	.006	.008	0.09	0.15	0.20
Lead Width	B1	.007	.010	.012	0.19	0.25	0.30
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	0	5	10	0	5	10

* Controlling Parameter

§ Significant Characteristic

Notes:

Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .005" (0.127mm) per side.

JEDEC Equivalent: MO-153

Drawing No. C04-087

MCP6546/7/8/9

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013001

MCP6546/7/8/9

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Device: **MCP6546/7/8/9** Literature Number: **DS21714A**

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<u>PART NO.</u>	<u>-X</u>	<u>/XX</u>
Device	Temperature Range	Package
Device:	MCP6546: Single Comparator MCP6546T: Single Comparator (Tape and Reel for SOIC and MSOP)	
	MCP6547: Dual Comparator MCP6547T: Dual Comparator (Tape and Reel for SOIC and MSOP)	
	MCP6548: Single Comparator with <u>CS</u> MCP6548T: Single Comparator with <u>CS</u> (Tape and Reel for SOIC and MSOP)	
	MCP6549: Quad Comparator MCP6549T: Quad Comparator (Tape and Reel for SOIC and TSSOP)	
Temperature Range:	I = -40°C to +85°C	
Package:	MS = Plastic MSOP, 8-lead P = Plastic DIP (300 mil Body), 8-lead, 14-lead SN = Plastic SOIC (150 mil Body), 8-lead SL = Plastic SOIC (150 mil Body), 14-lead (MCP6549) ST = Plastic TSSOP (4.4mm Body), 14-lead (MCP6549)	

Examples:

- MCP6546-I/P: Industrial temperature, PDIP package.
- MCP6547T-I/MS: Tape and Reel, Industrial temperature, MSOP package.
- MCP6548-I/SN: Industrial temperature, SOIC package.
- MCP6549-I/ST: Industrial temperature, TSSOP package.
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MCP6546/7/8/9

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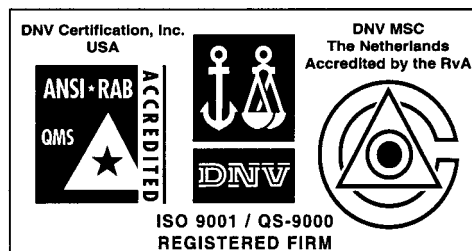
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