
HA17901A Series

Quadruple Comparators

REJ03D0806-0100

Rev.1.00

Mar 10, 2006

Description

The HA17901A series products are comparators designed for general purpose, especially for power control systems.

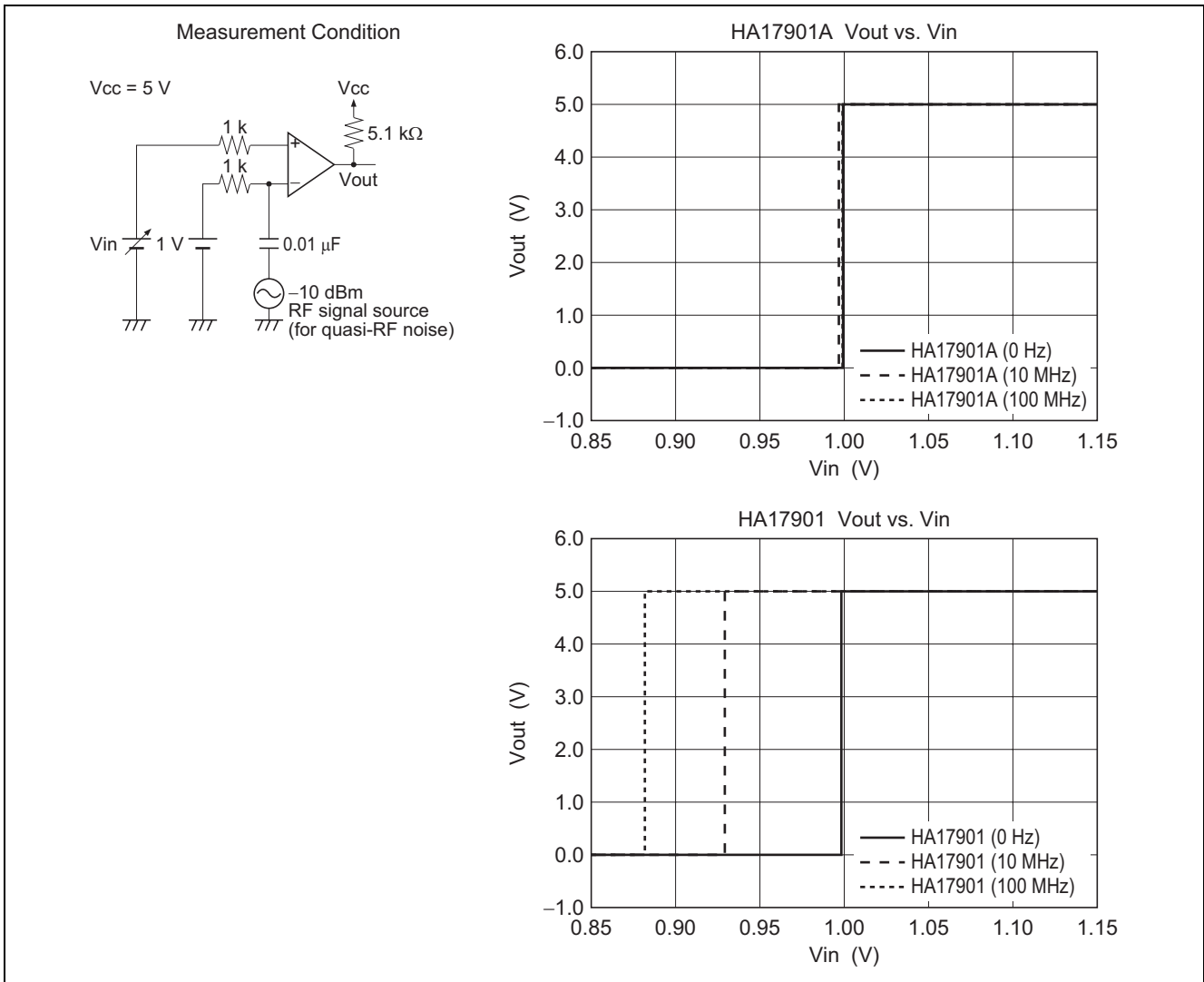
These ICs operate from a single power-supply voltage over a wide range of voltages, and feature a reduced power-supply current since the supply current is independent of the supply voltage.

These comparators have the merit which ground is included in the common-mode input voltage range at a single-voltage power supply operation. These products have a wide range of applications, including limit comparators, simple A/D converters, pulse/square-wave/time delay generators, wide range VCO circuits, MOS clock timers, multivibrators, and high-voltage logic gates.

Features

- Wide power-supply voltage range : 2 to 36 V
- Very low supply current : 0.8 mA Typ.
- Low input bias current : 25 nA Typ.
- Low input offset current : 5 nA Typ.
- Low input offset voltage : 2 mV Typ.
- The common-mode input voltage range includes ground
- Output voltages compatible with CMOS logic systems

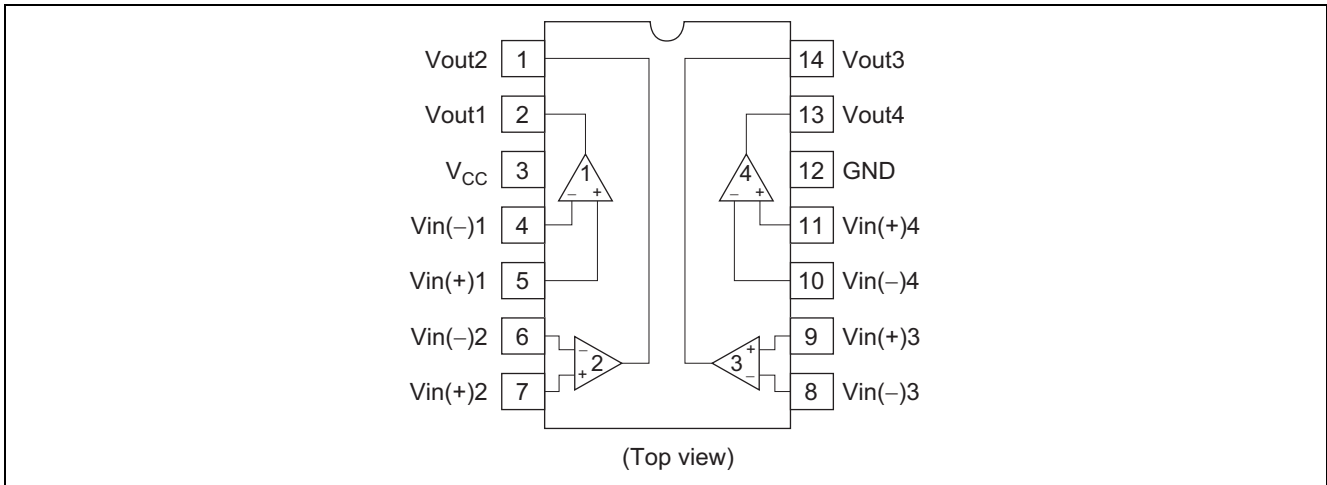
- Low electro-magnetic susceptibility



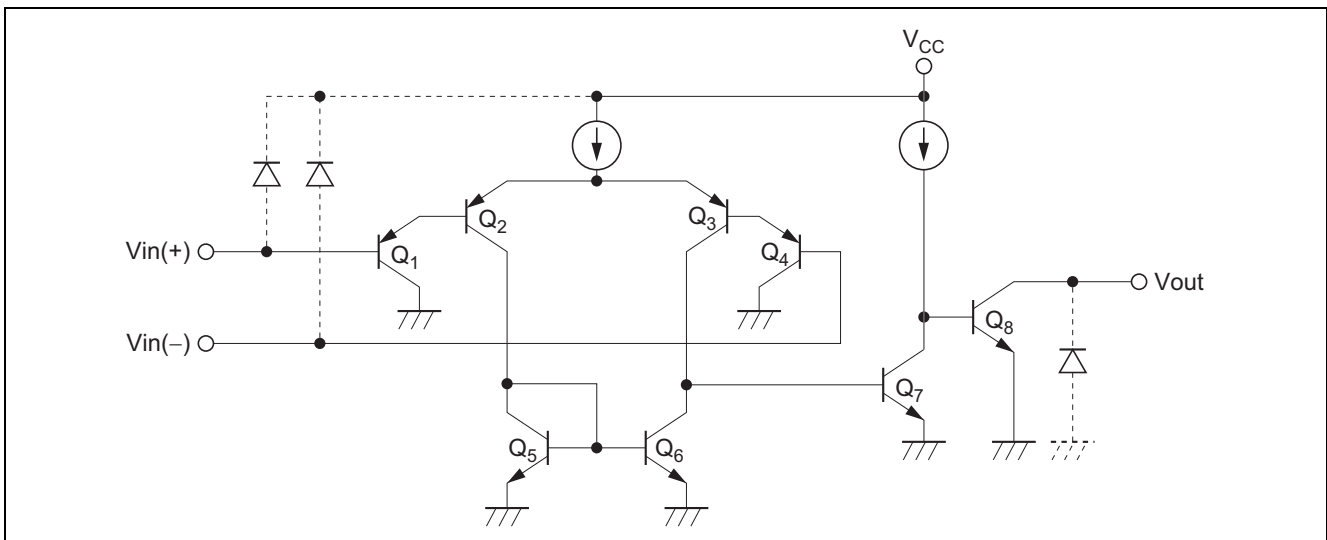
Ordering Information

Type No.	Application	Package Name	Package Code
HA17901AP	Industry use	DIP-14 pin	PRDP0014AB-B
HA17901AFP		SOP-14 pin (JEITA)	PRSP0014DF-B
HA17901ARP		SOP-14 pin (JEDEC)	PRSP0014DE-A
HA17901AT		TSSOP-14 pin	PTSP0014JA-B

Pin Arrangement



Circuit Structure (1/4)



Note: If Input/Output terminals voltage over the absolute maximum ratings, there is possibility of mis-operation, characteristics deterioration and destruction, because of the current's flowing to parasitic diode in IC. The Input/Output terminals are recommended to be protected with the clamp circuit which using the diode with low forward voltage (like schottky barrier diode) when there is a possibility for the Input/Output terminals voltage exceeds the absolute maximum ratings.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	36	V
Differential input voltage	V _{in(diff)}	±V _{CC}	V
Input voltage	V _{in}	-0.3 to +V _{CC}	V
Output pin voltage	V _{out}	-0.3 to +36	V
Output current	I _{out} *1	20	mA
Allowable power dissipation	DIP	P _T	625 *2
	SOP		625 *3
	TSSOP		400 *4
Operating temperature	Topr	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 to +125	°C

- Notes: 1. These products can be destroyed if the output and V_{CC} are shorted together. The maximum output current is the allowable value for continuous operation.
2. HA17901AP:
These are the allowable values up to Ta = 50°C. Derate by 8.3 mW/°C above that temperature.
3. HA17901AFP/ARP:
When it is mounted on glass epoxy board of 40 mm × 40 mm × 1.6 mm with 10% wiring density, value at Ta ≤ 25°C. If Ta > 25°C, derated by 6.25 mW/°C.
When it is mounted on glass epoxy board of 40 mm × 40 mm × 1.6 mm with 30% wiring density. If Ta > 32°C, derated by 6.70 mW/°C.
4. HA17901AT:
These are the allowable values up to Ta = 25°C. Derate by 4 mW/°C above that temperature.

Electrical Characteristics

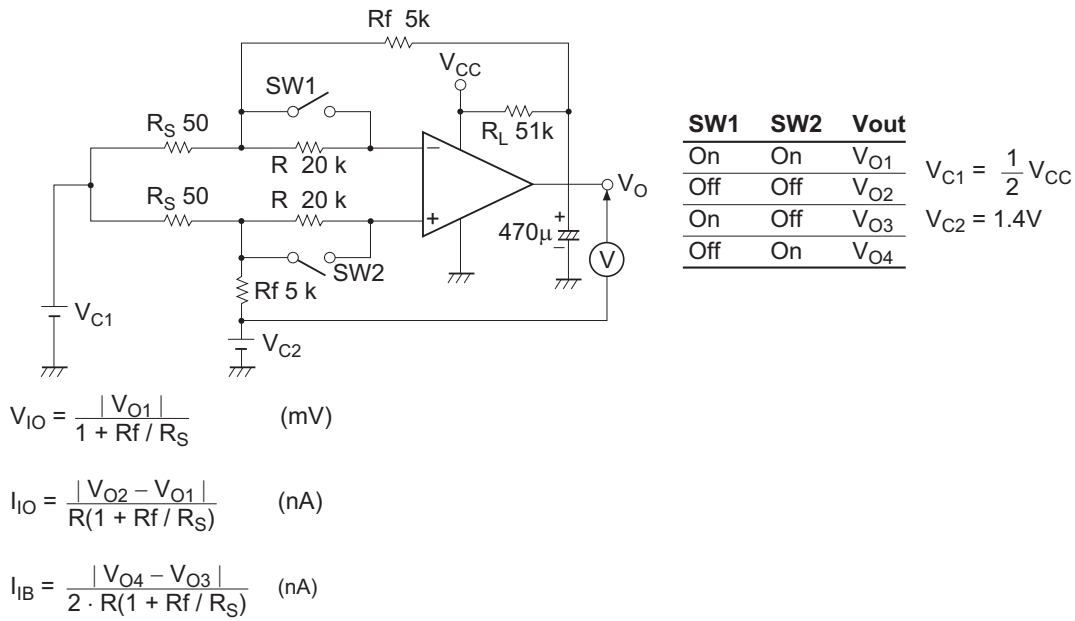
(V_{CC} = 5 V, Ta = 25°C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	—	2	7	mV	Output switching point: when V _O = 1.4V, R _S = 0Ω
Input offset current	I _{IO}	—	5	50	nA	I _{IN(+)} - I _{IN(-)}
Input bias current	I _{IB}	—	25	250	nA	I _{IN(+)} or I _{IN(-)}
Common-mode input voltage *1	V _{CM}	0	—	V _{CC} -1.5	V	
Supply current	I _{CC}	—	0.8	2	mA	R _L = ∞
Voltage Gain *3	A _V	—	(200)	—	V/mV	R _L = 15kΩ
Response time *2,3	t _R	—	(1.3)	—	μs	V _{RL} = 5V, R _L = 5.1kΩ
Output sink current	I _{O(sink)}	6	16	—	mA	V _{IN(-)} = 1V, V _{IN(+)} = 0, V _O ≤ 1.5V
Output saturation voltage	V _{O(sat)}	—	200	400	mV	V _{IN(-)} = 1V, V _{IN(+)} = 0, I _{osink} = 3mA
Output leakage current *3	I _{LO}	—	(0.1)	—	nA	V _{IN(+)} = 1V, V _{IN(-)} = 0, V _O = 5V

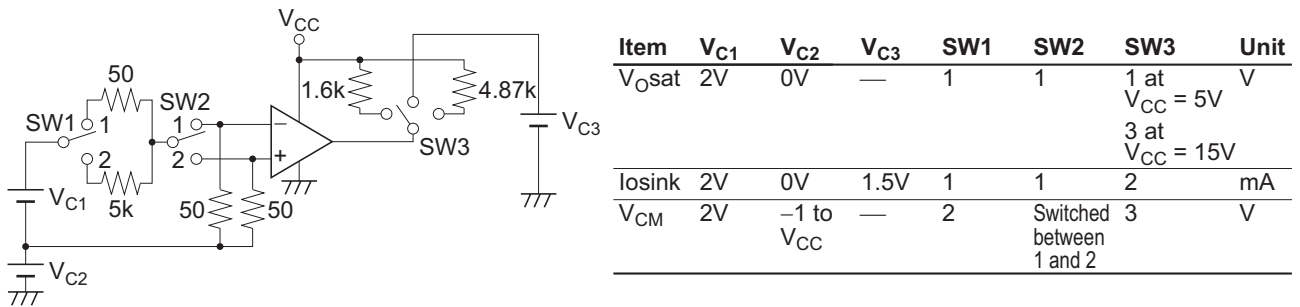
- Notes: 1. Voltages more negative than -0.3 V are not allowed for the common-mode input voltage or for either one of the input signal voltages.
2. The stipulated response time is the value for a 100 mV input step voltage that has a 5 mV overdrive.
3. Design spec.

Test Circuits

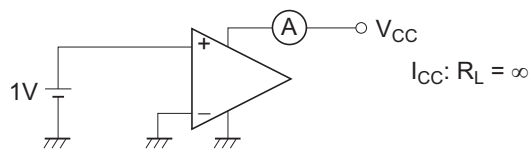
1. Input offset voltage (V_{IO}), input offset current (I_{IO}), and Input bias current (I_{IB}) test circuit



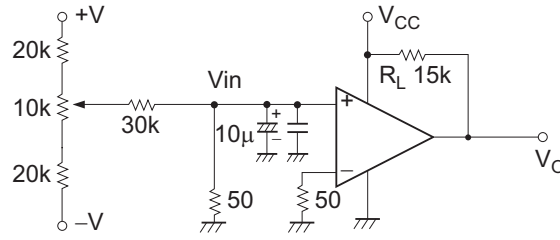
2. Output saturation voltage ($V_{O\text{ sat}}$) output sink current (I_{osink}), and common-mode input voltage (V_{CM}) test circuit



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

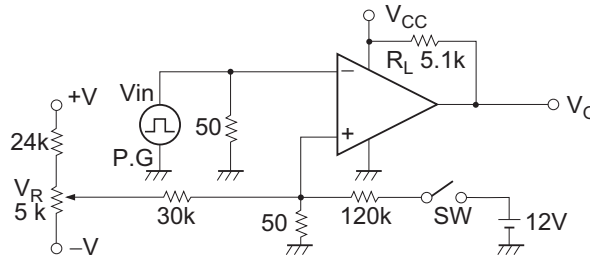


4. Voltage gain (A_V) test circuit ($R_L = 15\text{ k}\Omega$)



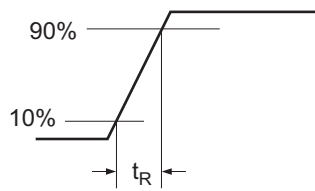
$$A_V = 20 \log \frac{V_{O1} - V_{O2}}{V_{IN1} - V_{IN2}} \quad (\text{dB})$$

5. Response time (t_R) test circuit

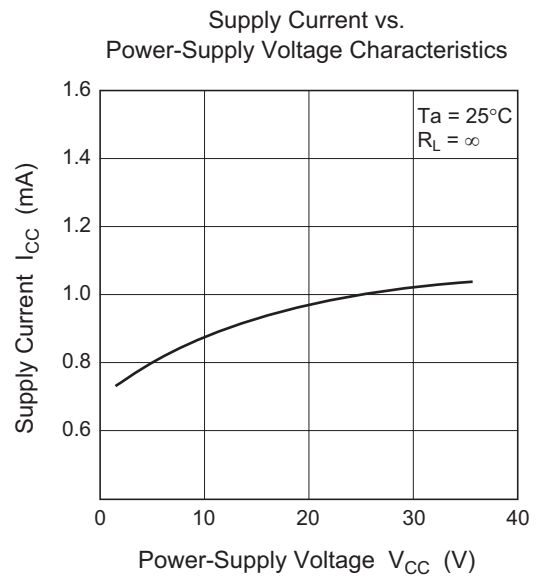
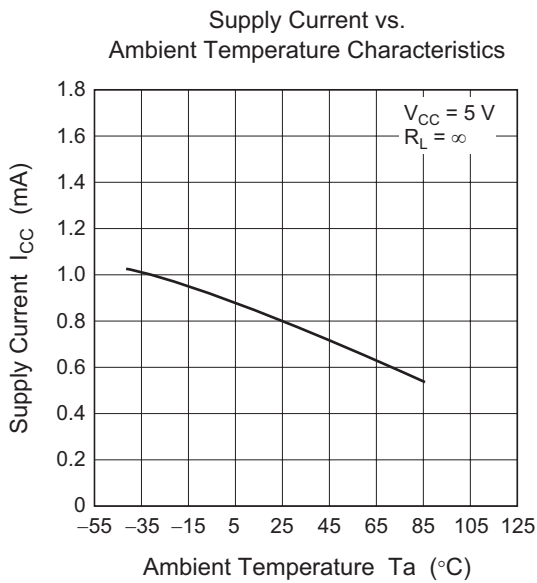
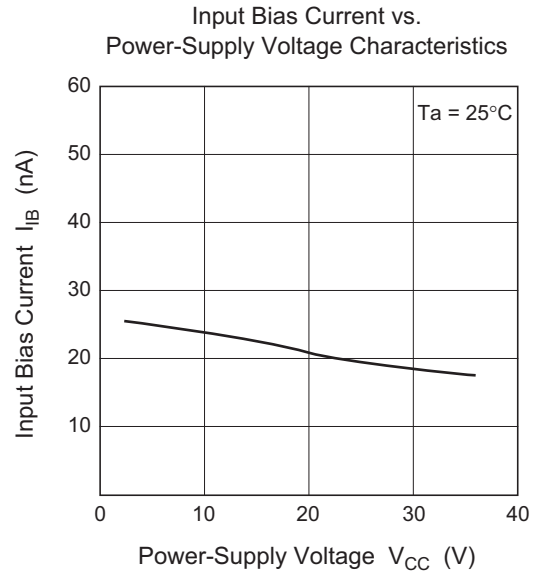
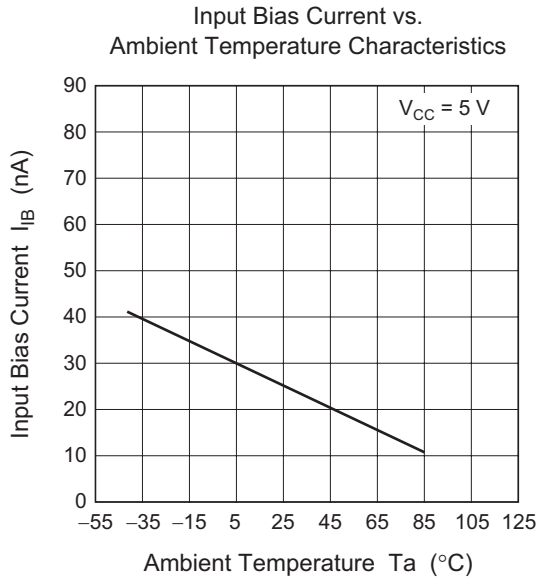


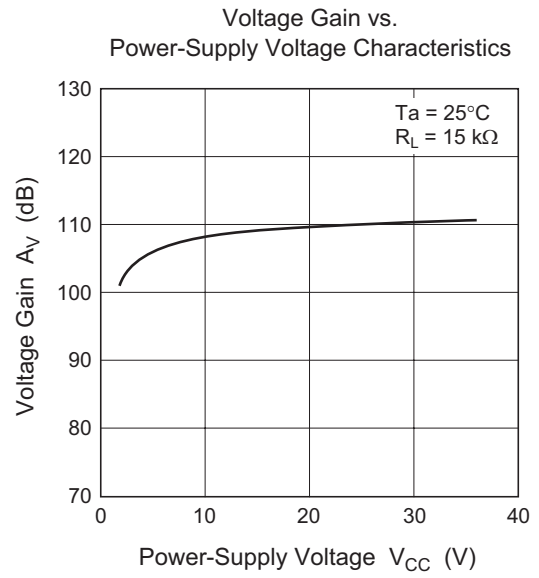
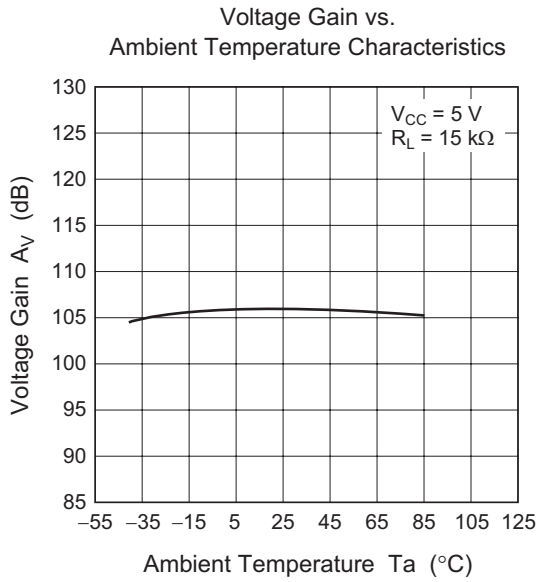
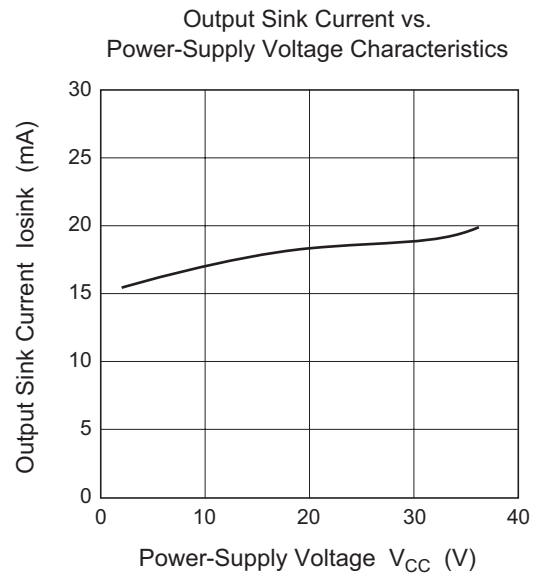
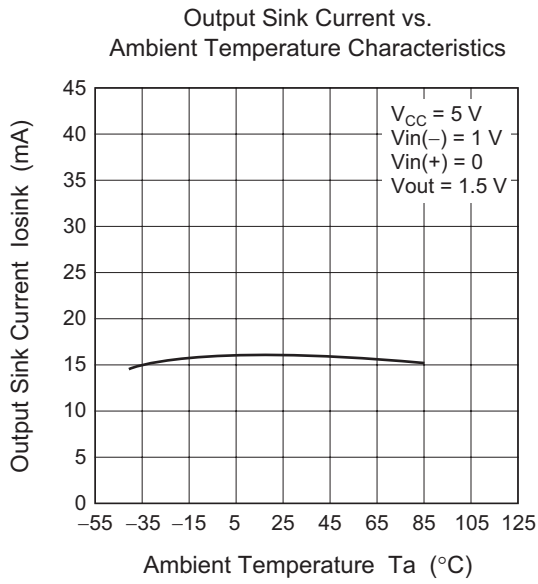
t_R : $R_L = 5.1\text{ k}\Omega$, a 100 mV input step voltage that has a 5 mV overdrive

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



Characteristic Curves





HA17901A Application Examples

The HA17901A houses four independent comparators in a single package, and operates over a wide voltage range at low power from a single-voltage power supply. Since the common-mode input voltage range starts at the ground potential, the HA17901A is particularly suited for single-voltage power supply applications. This section presents several sample HA17901A applications.

1. Square-Wave Oscillator

The circuit shown in figure 1 has the same structure as a single-voltage power supply astable multivibrator. Figure 2 shows the waveforms generated by this circuit.

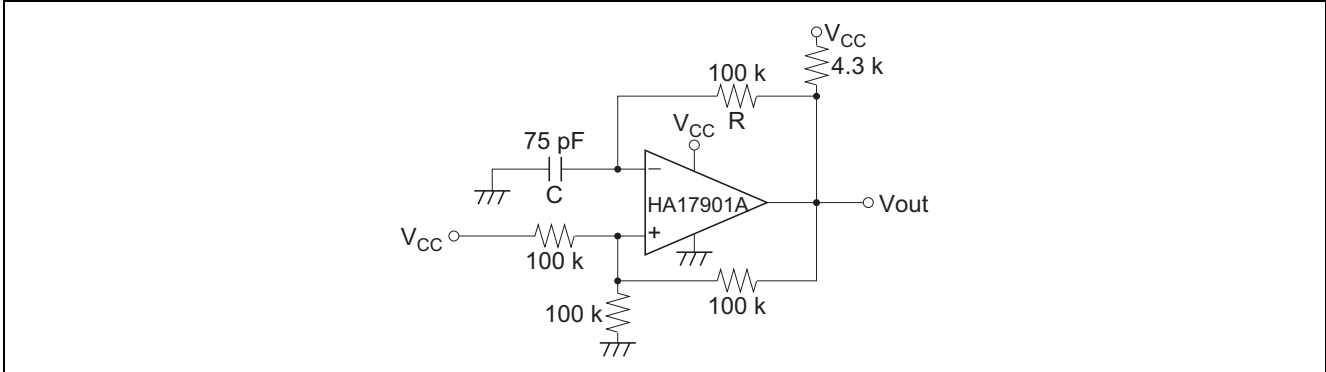


Figure 1 Square-Wave Oscillator

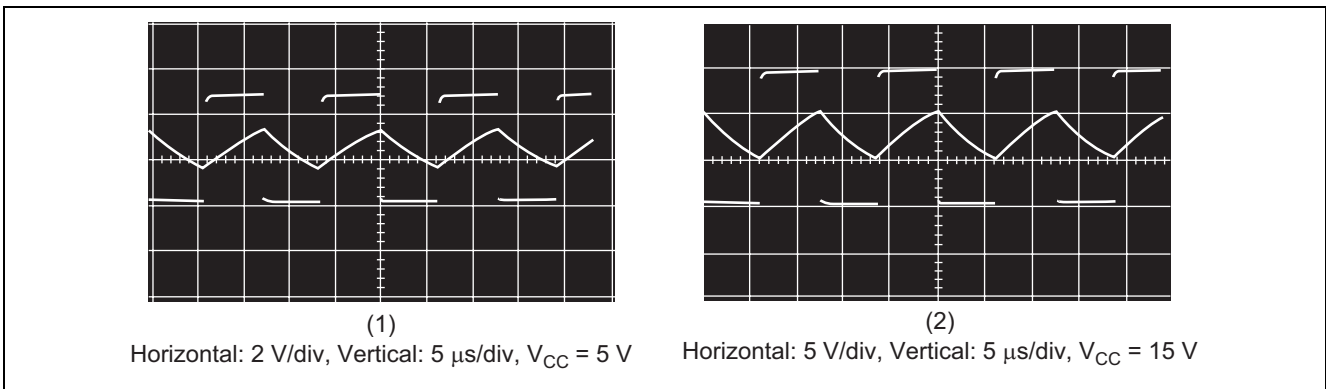


Figure 2 Operating Waveforms

2. Pulse Generator

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

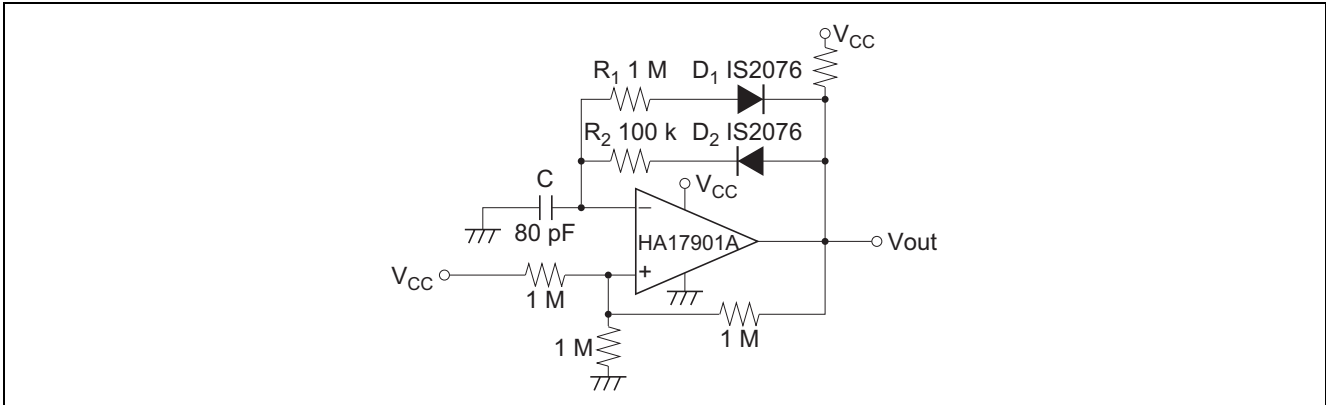


Figure 3 Pulse Generator

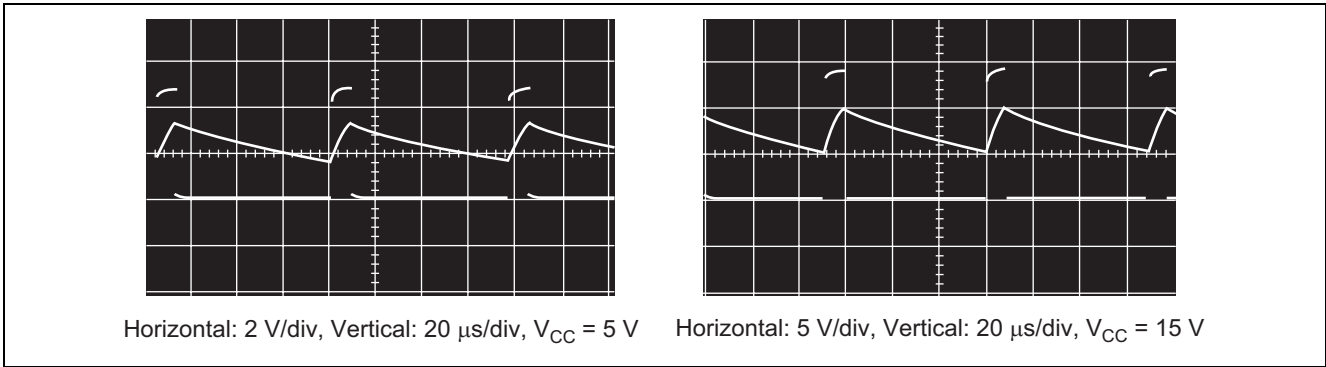


Figure 4 Operating Waveforms

3. Voltage Controlled Oscillator

In the circuit in figure 5, comparator A₁ operates as an integrator, A₂ operates as a comparator with hysteresis, and A₃ operates as the switch that controls the oscillator frequency. If the output Vout1 is at the low level, the A₃ output will go to the low level and the A₁ inverting input will become a lower level than the A₁ noninverting input. The A₁ output will integrate this state and its output will increase towards the high level. When the output of the integrator A₁ exceeds the level on the comparator A₂ inverting input, A₂ inverts to the high level and both the output Vout1 and the A₃ output go to the high level. This causes the integrator to integrate a negative state, resulting in its output decreasing towards the low level. Then, when the A₁ output level becomes lower than the level on the A₂ noninverting input, the output Vout1 is once again inverted to the low level. This operation generates a square wave on Vout1 and a triangular wave on Vout2.

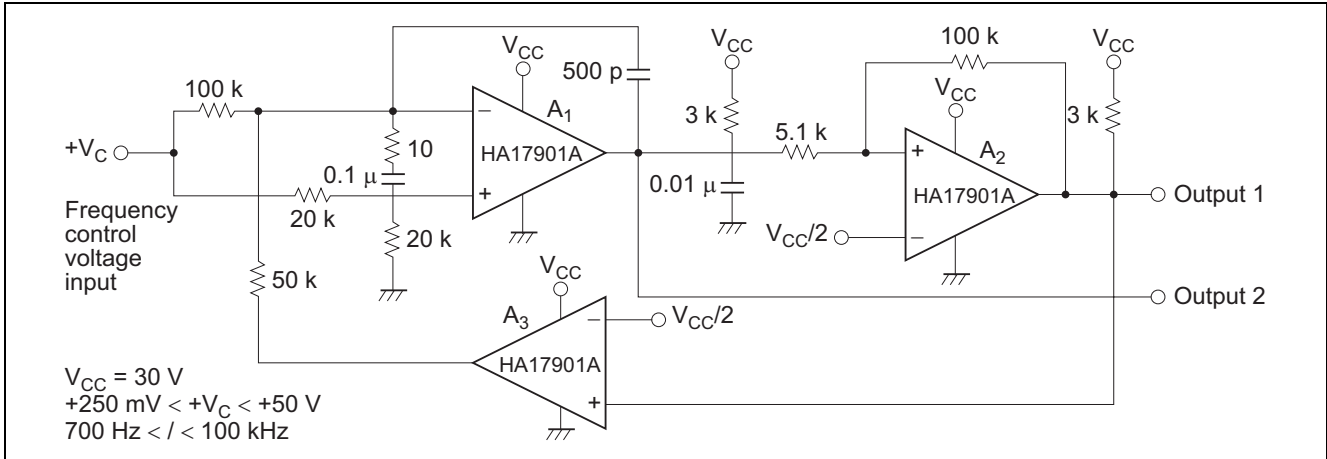


Figure 5 Voltage Controlled Oscillator

4. Basic Comparator

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

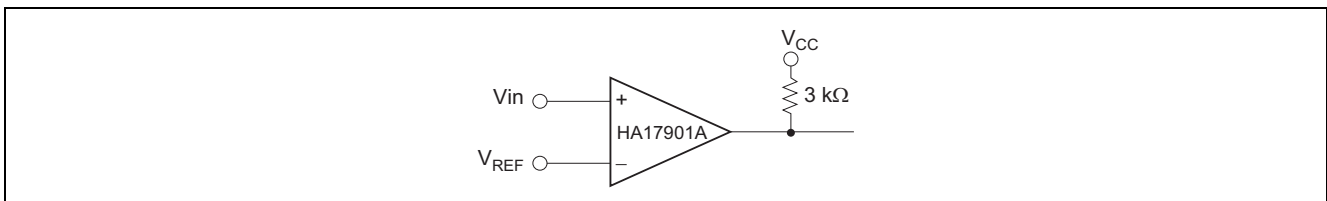


Figure 6 Basic Comparator

5. Noninverting Comparator (with Hysteresis)

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

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

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

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

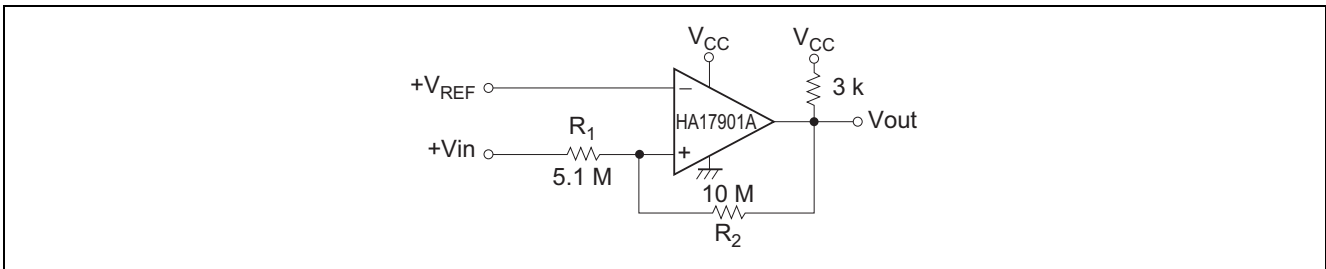


Figure 7 Noninverting Comparator

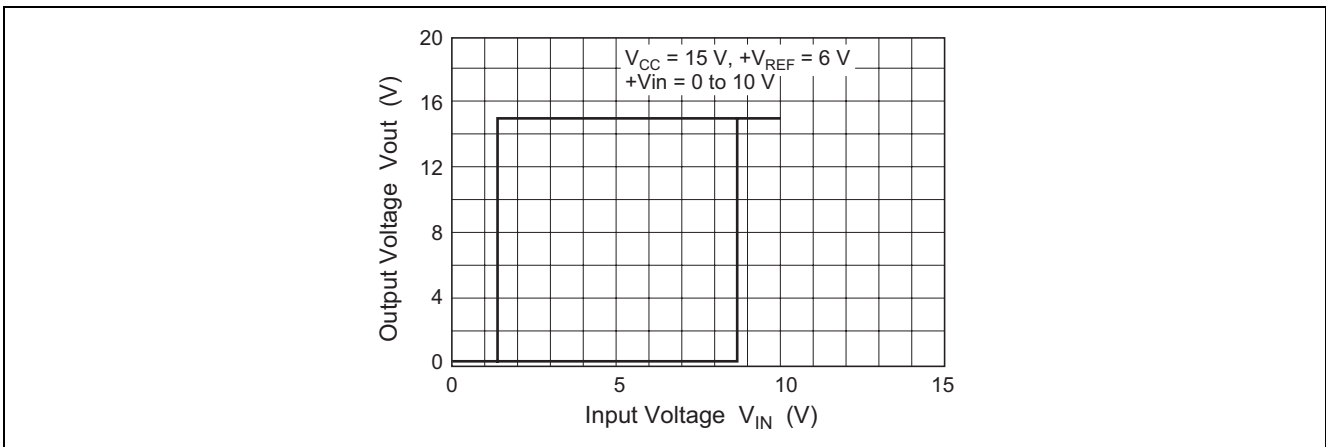


Figure 8 Noninverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

6. Inverting Comparator (with Hysteresis)

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

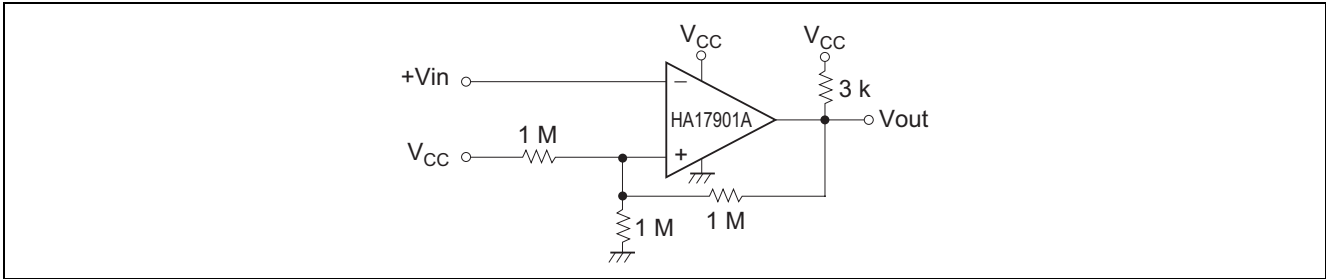


Figure 9 Inverting Comparator

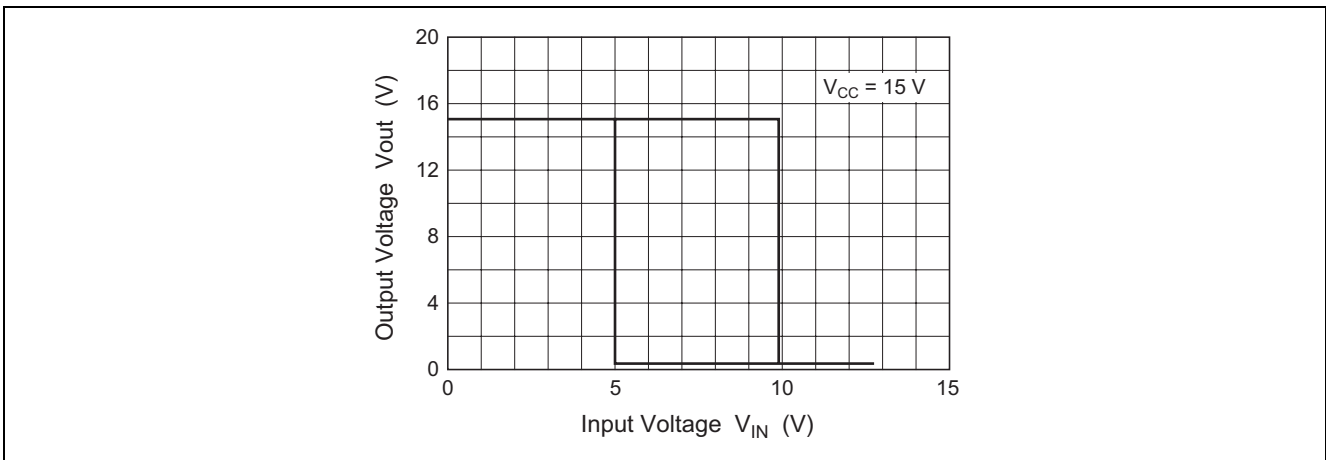


Figure 10 Inverting Comparator I/O Transfer Characteristics

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

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

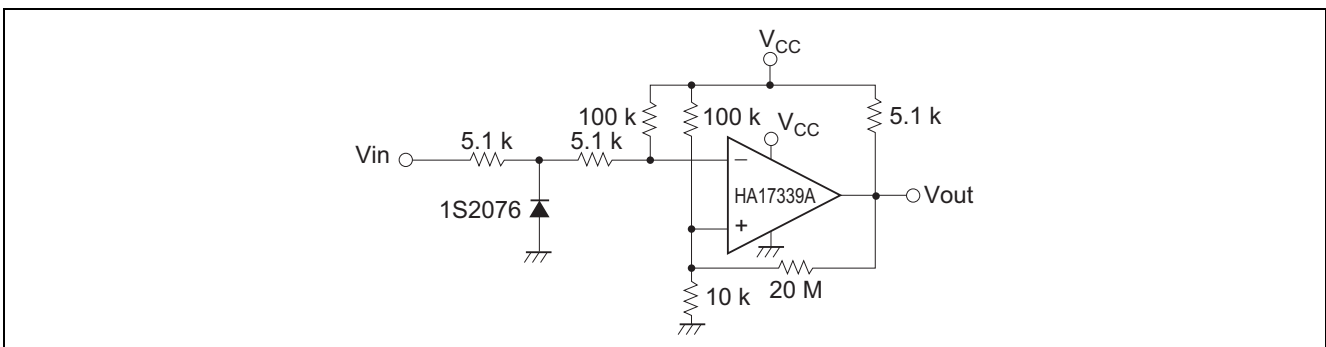
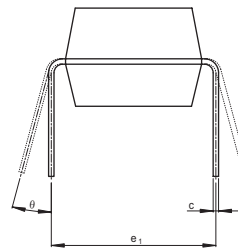
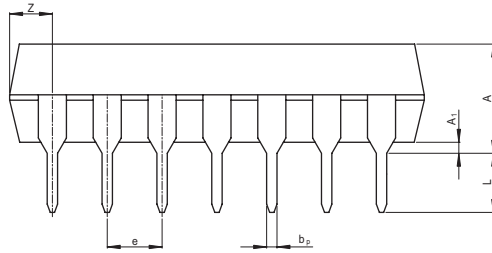
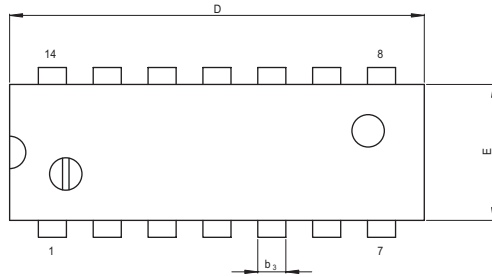


Figure 11 Zero-Cross Detector

Package Dimensions

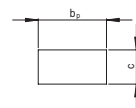
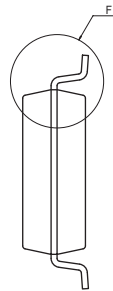
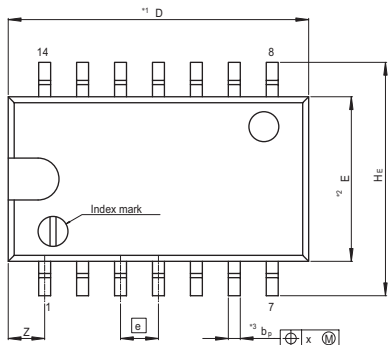
JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-DIP14-6.3x19.2-2.54	PRDP0014AB-B	DP-14AV	0.97g



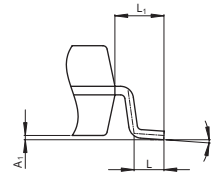
(Ni/Pd/Au plating)

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
e ₁	—	7.62	—
D	—	19.2	20.32
E	—	6.3	7.4
A	—	—	5.06
A ₁	0.51	—	—
b _p	0.40	0.48	0.56
b ₃	—	1.30	—
c	0.19	0.25	0.31
θ	0°	—	15°
e	2.29	2.54	2.79
Z	—	—	2.39
L	2.54	—	—

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-SOP14-5.5x10.06-1.27	PRSP0014DF-B	FP-14DAV	0.23g



Terminal cross section
(Ni/Pd/Au plating)



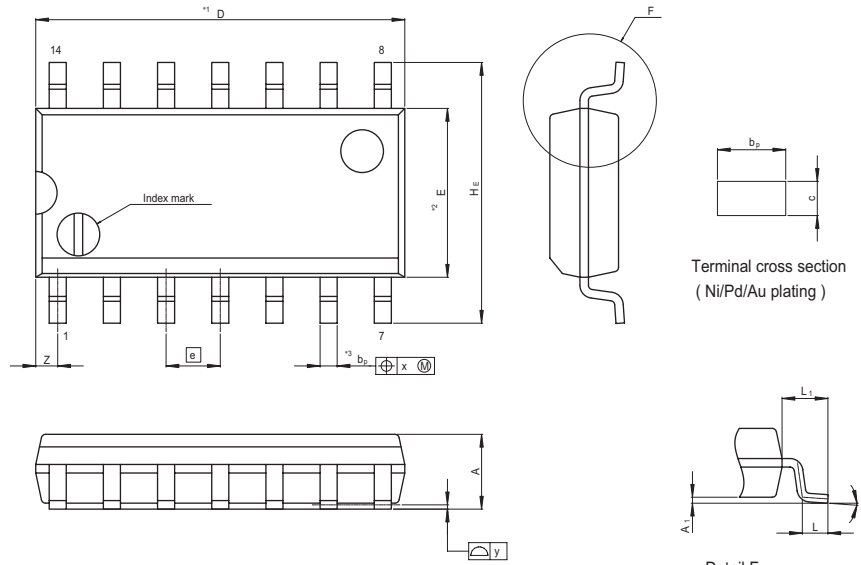
Detail F

NOTE)
1. DIMENSIONS**1 (Nom)**AND**2* DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. DIMENSION**3* DOES NOT INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	—	10.06	10.5
E	—	5.50	—
A ₂	—	—	—
A ₁	0.00	0.10	0.20
A	—	—	2.20
b _p	0.34	0.40	0.46
b ₁	—	—	—
c	0.15	0.20	0.25
c ₁	—	—	—
θ	0°	—	8°
H _E	7.50	7.80	8.00
Ⓜ	—	1.27	—
x	—	—	0.12
y	—	—	0.15
Z	—	—	1.42
L	0.50	0.70	0.90
L ₁	—	1.15	—

HA17901A Series

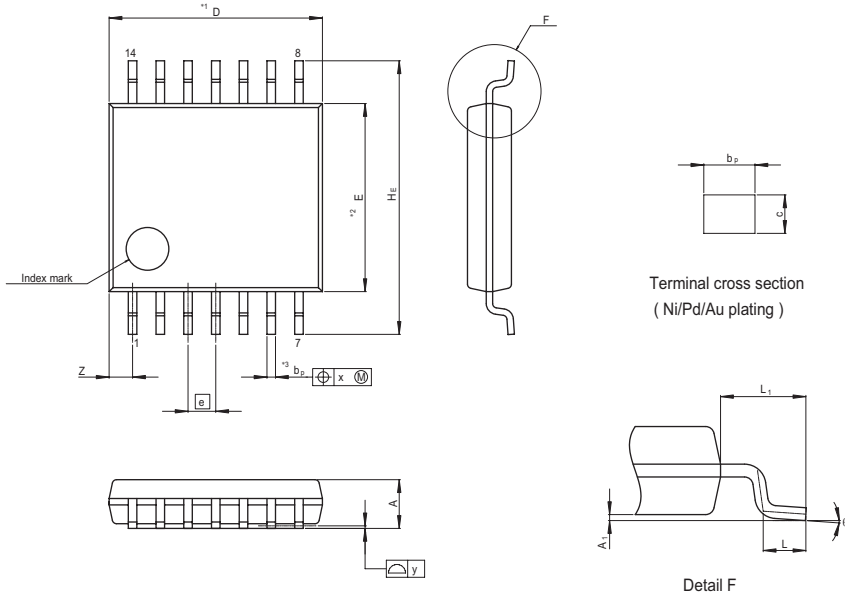
JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-SOP14-3.95x8.65-1.27	PRSP0014DE-A	FP-14DNV	0.13g



NOTE)
 1. DIMENSIONS**1 (Nom)**AND**2*
 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
 2. DIMENSION**3*DOES NOT
 INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	—	8.65	9.05
E	—	3.95	—
A ₂	—	—	—
A ₁	0.10	0.14	0.25
A	—	—	1.75
b _p	0.34	0.40	0.46
b ₁	—	—	—
c	0.15	0.20	0.25
c ₁	—	—	—
θ	0°	—	8°
H _E	5.80	6.10	6.20
Ⓜ	—	1.27	—
x	—	—	0.25
y	—	—	0.15
Z	—	—	0.635
L	0.40	0.60	1.27
L ₁	—	1.08	—

JEITA Package Code	RENESAS Code	Previous Code	MASS[Typ.]
P-TSSOP14-4.4x5-0.65	PTSP0014JA-B	TTP-14DV	0.05g



NOTE)
 1. DIMENSIONS**1 (Nom)**AND**2*
 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
 2. DIMENSION**3*DOES NOT
 INCLUDE TRIM OFFSET.

Reference Symbol	Dimension in Millimeters		
	Min	Nom	Max
D	—	5.00	5.30
E	—	4.40	—
A ₂	—	—	—
A ₁	0.03	0.07	0.10
A	—	—	1.10
b _p	0.15	0.20	0.25
b ₁	—	—	—
c	0.10	0.15	0.20
c ₁	—	—	—
θ	0°	—	8°
H _E	6.20	6.40	6.60
Ⓜ	—	0.65	—
x	—	—	0.13
y	—	—	0.10
Z	—	—	0.83
L	0.4	0.5	0.6
L ₁	—	1.0	—

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450 Holger Way, San Jose, CA 95134-1368, U.S.A
Tel: <1> (408) 382-7500, Fax: <1> (408) 382-7501

Renesas Technology Europe Limited

Dukes Meadow, Millboard Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, SL8 5FH, U.K.
Tel: <44> (1628) 585-100, Fax: <44> (1628) 585-900

Renesas Technology (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Unit 204, 205, AZIACenter, No.1233 Lujiazui Ring Rd, Pudong District, Shanghai, China 200120
Tel: <86> (21) 5877-1818, Fax: <86> (21) 6887-7898

Renesas Technology Hong Kong Ltd.

7th Floor, North Tower, World Finance Centre, Harbour City, 1 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: <852> 2265-6688, Fax: <852> 2730-6071

Renesas Technology Taiwan Co., Ltd.

10th Floor, No.99, Fushing North Road, Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: <886> (2) 2715-2888, Fax: <886> (2) 2713-2999

Renesas Technology Singapore Pte. Ltd.

1 Harbour Front Avenue, #06-10, Keppel Bay Tower, Singapore 098632
Tel: <65> 6213-0200, Fax: <65> 6278-8001

Renesas Technology Korea Co., Ltd.

Kukje Center Bldg. 18th Fl., 191, 2-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140-702, Korea
Tel: <82> (2) 796-3115, Fax: <82> (2) 796-2145

Renesas Technology Malaysia Sdn. Bhd

Unit 906, Block B, Menara Amcorp, Amcorp Trade Centre, No.18, Jalan Persiaran Barat, 46050 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Tel: <603> 7955-9390, Fax: <603> 7955-9510