

HA17901G, HA17901P

Quadruple Comparators

**AUTOMOTIVE
VERSION**

HA17901 and HA17339 are comparators designed for car use and control system use.

They provide wide operating voltage with single power source, and the supply current is small because it is independent of the supply voltage.

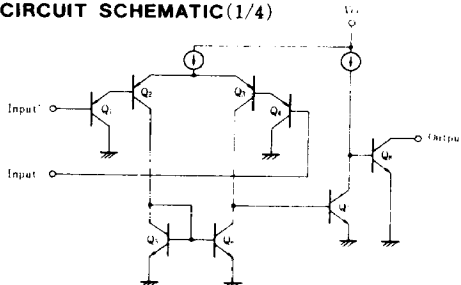
They can be widely applied, such as limit comparator, simple analog/digital converter, pulse/square wave/time delay generator, wide range VCO, MOS clock timer, multivibrator, high voltage logic gate, etc.

Automotive Use HA17901G, HA17901P

FEATURES

- Wide Range of Supply Voltage 2 to 36V
- Very Small Supply Current 0.8mA
- Small Input Bias Current 25nA
- Small Input Offset Current 3nA
- Small Input Offset Voltage 2mV
- Common Mode Input Voltage Range Including Ground
- Differential Input Voltage Range Equal to Supply Voltage.
- Small Output Saturation Voltage 1mV(5μA)
70mV(1mA)
- The output voltage is compatible with that of CMOS Logic System

CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC (1/4)



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	1 HA17901G	2 HA17901P	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	36	36	V
Differential Input Voltage	V _{IN d,ff}	± V _{CC}	± V _{CC}	V
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3 to +36	-0.3 to +36	V
Power Dissipation	P _T *	625	625	mW
Output Current	I _{OL} **	20	20	mA
Operating Temperature	T _{op}	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	65 to +150	-55 to +125	°C
Output Voltage	V _{OL}	36	36	V

Note * : 1. Value at Ta = 70°C. In case of more than it, 7.6mW/°C derating shall be performed.

2. Value at Ta = 50°C. In case of more than it, 8.3mW/°C derating shall be performed.

** : Short-circuit between the output and V_{CC} will be a cause to destroy the circuit.

The maximum output current is the permissible value for continuous operation.

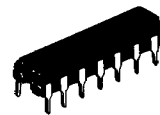
Data Sheets contain information for automotive operation only. Refer to **Reference Guide** (Section 9) for a listing of supplementary publications which provide complete specifications.

HA17901G



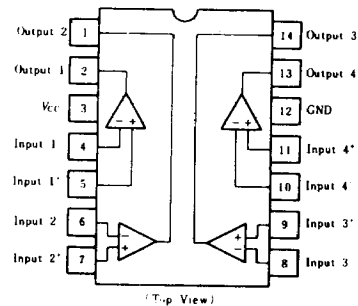
(DG-14)

HA17901P
HA17339



(DP-14)

PIN ARRANGEMENT



■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC}=5V$, $T_a=25^\circ C$)

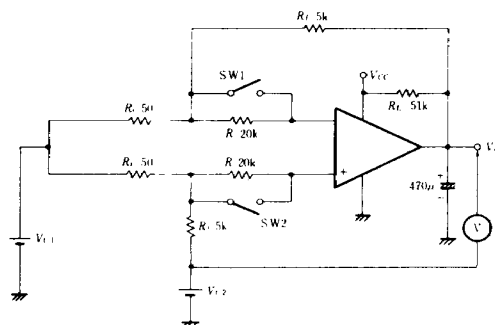
Item	Symbol	Test Condition	min	typ	max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage	V_{IO}	$V_{REF}=1.4V$ & $R_S=0\Omega$ when $V_{O1}\cong 1.4V$ at the output switching point	—	2	7	mV
Input Bias Current (Note 1)	I_{IB}	I_{IN1} or I_{IN2}	—	25	250	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}	$I_{IN1} - I_{IN2}$	—	5	50	nA
Common Mode Input Voltage (Note 2)	V_{CM}		0	—	$V_{CC}-1.5$	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	$R_L=\infty$	—	0.8	2	mA
Voltage Gain	A_V	$R_L=15k\Omega$	—	200	—	V/mV
Response Time (Note 3)	t_R	$V_{R_L}=5V$, $R_L=5.1k\Omega$	—	1.3	—	μs
Output Sink Current	$I_{O sat}$	$V_{IN1}=1V$, $V_{IN2}=0$, $V_{O1}\geq 1.5V$	6	16	—	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{O sat}$	$V_{IN1}=1V$, $V_{IN2}=0$, $I_{O sat}=3mA$	—	200	400	mV
Output Leak Current	I_{LO}	$V_{IN1}=1V$, $V_{IN2}=0$, $V_O=5V$	—	0.1	—	nA

Note: 1. The input bias current is constant, because there is a reference line or input line without any change of load.

2. Common mode input voltage or either of the input signal voltages should not be less than $-0.3V$.

3. This is a value to 100mV input step voltage with 5mV overdrive.

■ TEST CIRCUIT

1. Input Offset Voltage (V_{IO}), Input Offset Current (I_{IO})
Input Bias Current (I_{IB})

SW 1	SW 2	V_{out}
ON	ON	V_{O1}
OFF	OFF	V_{O2}
ON	OFF	V_{O3}
OFF	ON	V_{O4}

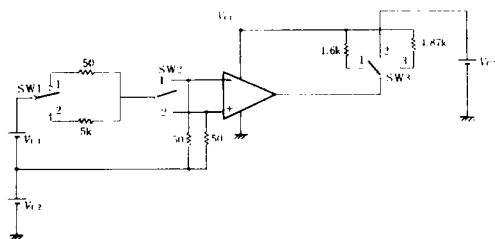
$$V_{C1} = 1/2 V_{CC}$$

$$V_{C2} = 1.4V$$

$$(1) \quad V_{IO} = \frac{|V_{O1}|}{1 + \frac{R_f}{R_s}} \quad [V]$$

$$(2) \quad I_{IO} = \frac{|V_{O2} - V_{O1}|}{R \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_s}\right)} \quad [A]$$

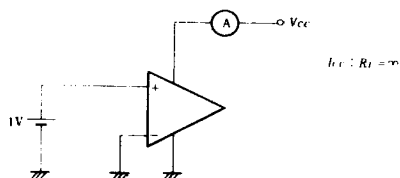
$$(3) \quad I_{IB} = \frac{|V_{O4} - V_{O3}|}{2 \cdot R \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_s}\right)} \quad [A]$$

2. Output Saturation Voltage ($V_{O sat}$), Output Sink Current (I_{sink}), Common Mode Input Voltage (V_{CM})

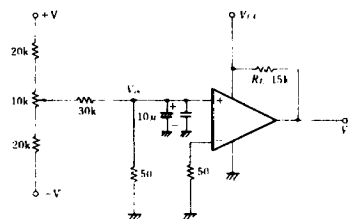
Item	V_{C1}	V_{C2}	V_{C3}	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	Unit
$V_{O sat}$	2V	0V	—	1	1	1 at $V_{C1}=5V$ 3 at $V_{C1}=15V$	V
$I_{O sat}$	2V	0V	1.5V	1	1	2	mA
V_{CM}	2V	$-1 - V_{C1}$	—	2	1.2切换	3	V



3. Supply Current (I_{CC})

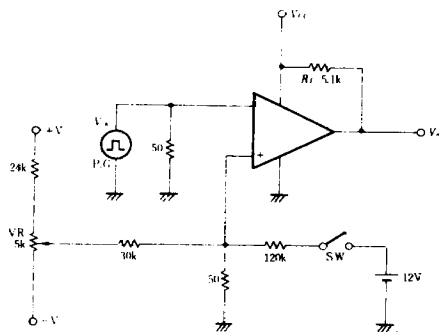


4. Voltage Gain (A_V) ($R_L = 15k\Omega$)



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

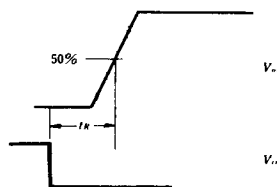
5. Response Time (t_R)



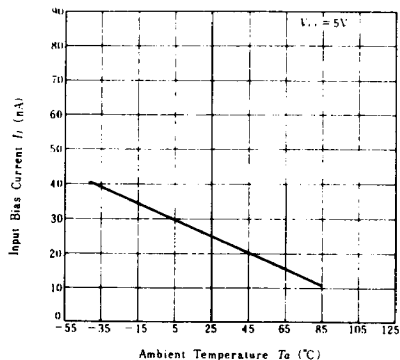
t_R : $R_L = 5.1k\Omega$,

100mV input with 5mV overdrive

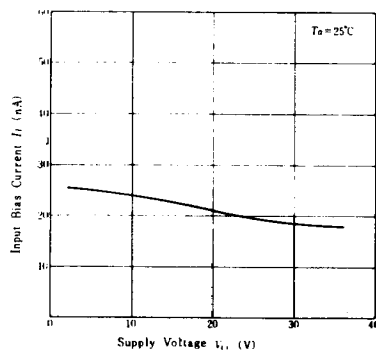
Turn the SW OFF without applying V_{IN} , and adjust the V_R to make V_O 1.4V approximately. Apply V_{IN} , and turn the SW ON.



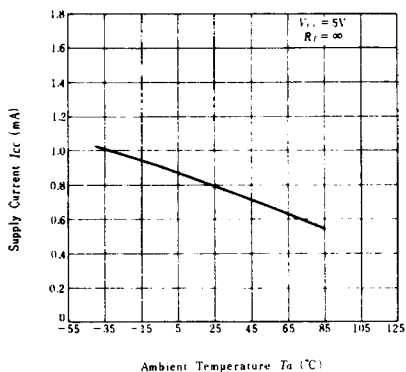
**INPUT BIAS CURRENT VS:
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**



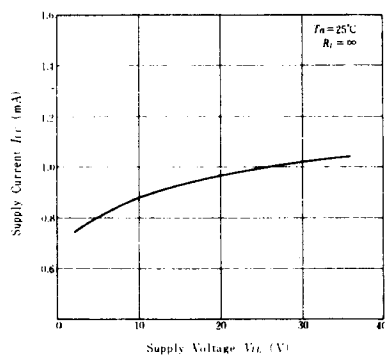
**INPUT BIAS CURRENT VS.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



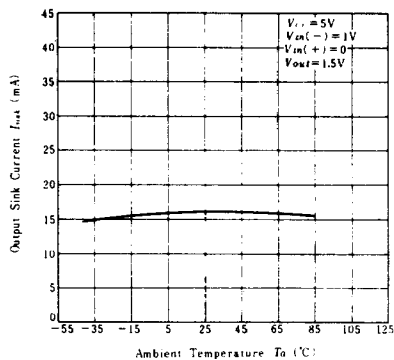
**SUPPLY CURRENT VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**



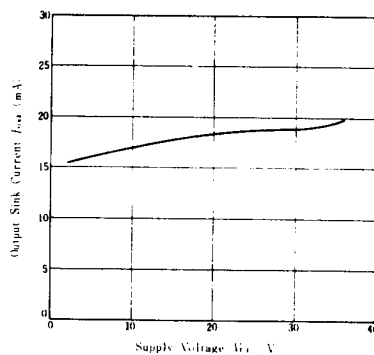
**SUPPLY CURRENT VS.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



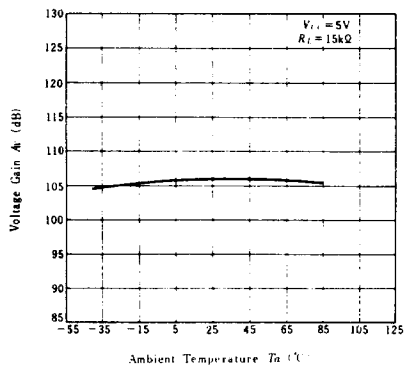
**OUTPUT SINK CURRENT VS.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



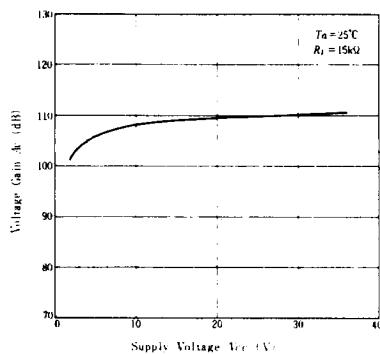
**OUTPUT SINK CURRENT VS.
SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**VOLTAGE GAIN VS.
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE**



VOLTAGE GAIN VS. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



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