

# SGM8748 155ns, Low-Power, 3V/5V, Rail-to-Rail Input Single-Supply Comparator

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The SGM8748 is a dual high-speed comparator optimized for systems powered from a 3V or 5V supply. The device features high-speed response, low-power consumption, and rail-to-rail input range. Propagation delay is 155ns, while supply current is only 45µA.

The input common mode range of the SGM8748 extends beyond both power supply rails. The outputs pull to within 0.1V of either supply rail without external pull-up circuitry, making the device ideal for interface with both CMOS and TTL logics. All input and output pins can tolerate a continuous short-circuit fault condition to either rail. Internal hysteresis ensures clean output switching, even with slow-moving input signals.

The SGM8748 is available in Green SOIC-8 and MSOP-8 packages. It is rated over the -40°C to +85°C temperature range.

## **FEATURES**

- Fast, 155ns Propagation Delay (10mV Overdrive)
- Low Power Consumption: 45µA (TYP) at V<sub>s</sub> = 3V
- Wide Supply Voltage Range: 2.7V to 5.5V
- Optimized for 3V and 5V Applications
- Rail-to-Rail Input Voltage Range
- Low Offset Voltage: 0.8mV (TYP)
- Internal Hysteresis for Clean Switching
- Output Swing to within 190mV from Rails with 4mA Output Current
- CMOS/TTL-Compatible Outputs
- -40°C to +85°C Operating Temperature Range
- Available in Green SOIC-8 and MSOP-8 Packages

### **APPLICATIONS**

Line Receivers Battery-Powered Systems Threshold Detectors/Discriminators 3V/5V Systems Zero-Crossing Detectors Sampling Circuits

## PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

MODEL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	PACKING OPTION
SGM8748 -	SOIC-8	-40°C to +85°C	SGM8748YS8G/TR	SGM 8748YS8 XXXXX	Tape and Reel, 2500
	MSOP-8	-40°C to +85°C	SGM8748YMS8G/TR	SGM8748 YMS8 XXXXX	Tape and Reel, 4000

#### MARKING INFORMATION

NOTE: XXXXX = Date Code and Vendor Code.

#### SOIC-8/MSOP-8



Vendor Code

—— Date Code - Week

— Date Code - Year

Green (RoHS & HSF): SG Micro Corp defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your SGMICRO representative directly.

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage, +V <sub>S</sub> to -V <sub>S</sub> 6V
V <sub>IN</sub> Differential±2.5V
Voltage at Input/Output Pins $(-V_S) - 0.3V$ to $(+V_S) + 0.3V$
Junction Temperature+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)+260°C
ESD Susceptibility
HBM6000V
MM400V

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Operating Temperature Range .....-40°C to +85°C

### **OVERSTRESS CAUTION**

Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability. Functional operation of the device at any conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions section is not implied.

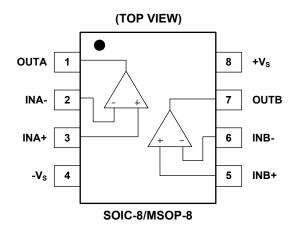
### **ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION**

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD if you don't pay attention to ESD protection. SGMICRO recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

#### DISCLAIMER

SG Micro Corp reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, or specifications without prior notice.

# **PIN CONFIGURATIONS**



# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(V<sub>S</sub> = 5.0V, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0V, C<sub>L</sub> = 15pF, typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Supply Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	Vs		2.7		5.5	V	
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (2)	V <sub>CM</sub>		-0.1		V <sub>s</sub> + 0.1	V	
	Ň	$V_{\rm S} = 5V, V_{\rm CM} = 0V$		0.8	4.9		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	Vos	-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			5.8	mV	
Input Hysteresis <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>HYST</sub>	$V_{\rm S} = 5V, V_{\rm CM} = 0V$		2.5		mV	
	-	$V_{\rm S}$ = 5V, Out to $V_{\rm S}/2$	22.5	34			
Output Chart Circuit Current	SOURCE	-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C	19				
Output Short-Circuit Current	-	$V_{\rm S}$ = 5V, Out to $V_{\rm S}/2$		-33	-25.5	mA	
	I <sub>SINK</sub>	-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			-21		
	0100	$V_{\rm S}$ = 5V, $V_{\rm CM}$ = 0V to 5V	59	78		dB	
Common Mode Rejection Ratio <sup>(5)</sup>	CMRR	$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +85^{\circ}C$	54				
Deven Ormala Deisetien Detie	PSRR	$V_{CM}$ = 0V, $V_{S}$ = 2.7V to 5.5V	58	71		dB	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +85^{\circ}C$	54				
	V <sub>OH</sub>	$V_{\rm S}$ = 5V, $I_{\rm OUT}$ = 4mA		188	275		
		-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			305		
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V <sub>OL</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = -4mA		179	222	mV	
		$-40^{\circ}C \le T_{A} \le +85^{\circ}C$			248		
		V <sub>S</sub> = 3V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0		45	60		
Currently Current		-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			70		
Supply Current	I <sub>S</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5V, I <sub>OUT</sub> = 0		50	69	μA	
		-40°C ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ +85°C			83		
		V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 10mV		155			
Propagation Delay (High to Low)		V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 100mV		95		ns	
		V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 10mV		145			
Propagation Delay (Low to High)		V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 100mV		120		ns	
		V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 10mV		10		1	
Rise Time	t <sub>RISE</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 100mV		8		ns	
	4	V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 10mV		8		ns	
Fall Time	t <sub>FALL</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> = 3V, Overdrive = 100mV		6			

NOTES:

1. Inferred from PSRR test.

2. Inferred from PD test. Note also that either or both inputs can be driven to the absolute maximum limit (0.1V beyond either supply rail) without damage or false output inversion.

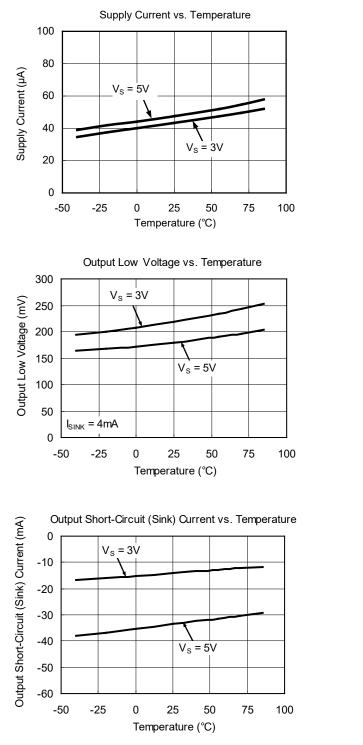
3.  $V_{\text{OS}}$  is defined as the center of the input-referred hysteresis zone. See Figure 1.

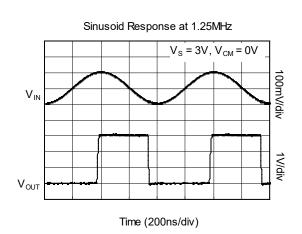
4. The input-referred trip points are the extremities of the differential input voltage required to make the comparator output change state. The difference between the upper and lower trip points is equal to the width of the input-referred hysteresis zone. See Figure 1.

5. Specified over the full input common mode voltage range ( $V_{CM}$ ).

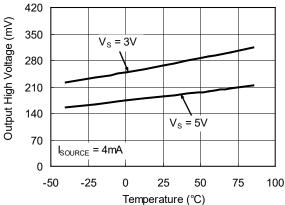
### SGM8748

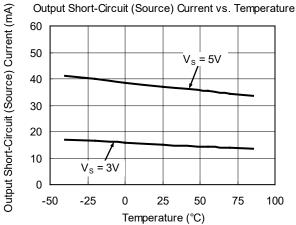
# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**







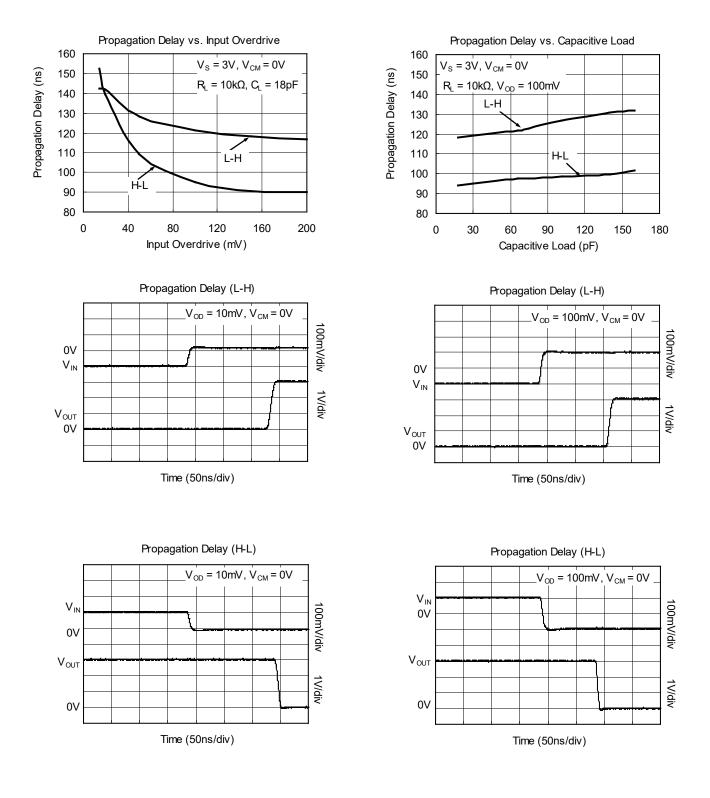




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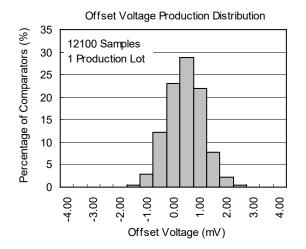
### SGM8748

# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**



## SGM8748

# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**





## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The SGM8748 is a single-supply comparator that features internal hysteresis, high speed, and low power. With 4mA output current, its output is pulled to within 190mV of either supply rail without external pull-up or pull-down circuitry. Rail-to-rail input voltage range and low-voltage single-supply operation make the device ideal for portable equipment. The SGM8748 interfaces directly to CMOS and TTL logics.

Most high-speed comparators oscillate in the linear region because of noise or undesired parasitic feedback. This tends to occur when the voltage on one input is at or equal to the voltage on the other input. To counter the parasitic effects and noise, the SGM8748 has an internal hysteresis of 2.5mV.

The hysteresis in a comparator creates two trip points: one for the rising input voltage and one for the falling input voltage (Figure 1). The difference between the trip points is the hysteresis. The average of the trip points is the offset voltage. When the comparator's input voltages are equal, the hysteresis effectively causes one comparator input voltage to move quickly past the other, thus taking the input out of the region where oscillation occurs. Standard comparators require hysteresis to be added with external resistors. The SGM8748's fixed internal hysteresis eliminates these resistors. To increase hysteresis and noise margin even more, add positive feedback with two resistors as a voltage divider from the output to the non-inverting input.

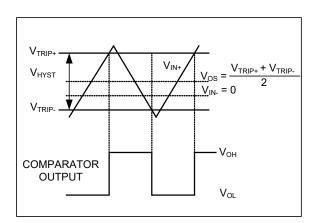


Figure 1. Input and Output Waveform, Non-Inverting Input Varied

Figure 1 illustrates the case where IN- is fixed and IN+ is varied. If the inputs were reversed, the figure would look the same, except the output would be inverted.

#### **Output Stage Circuitry**

The SGM8748 contains a current-driven output stage as shown in Figure 2. During an output transition,  $I_{SOURCE}$  or  $I_{SINK}$  is pushed or pulled to the output pin. The output source or sink current is high during the transition, creating a rapid slew rate. Once the output voltage reaches  $V_{OH}$  or  $V_{OL}$ , the source or sink current decreases to a small value, capable of maintaining the  $V_{OH}$  or  $V_{OL}$  static condition. This significant decrease in current conserves power after an output transition has occurred.

One consequence of a current-driven output stage is a linear dependence between the slew rate and the load capacitance. A heavy capacitive load will slow down a voltage output transition. This can be useful in noise-sensitive applications where fast edges may cause interference.

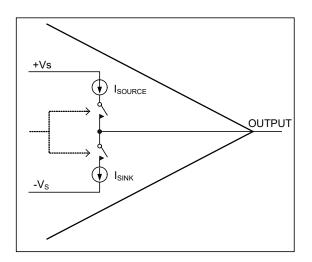


Figure 2. Output Stage Circuitry



## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **Circuit Layout and Bypassing**

The high gain-bandwidth product of the SGM8748 requires design precautions to realize the full high-speed capabilities of the comparator. The recommended precautions are:

1) Use a PCB with a good, unbroken, low-inductance ground plane.

2) Place a decoupling capacitor (a  $0.1\mu$ F ceramic capacitor is a good choice) as close to +V<sub>S</sub> as possible. 3) Pay close attention to the decoupling capacitor's bandwidth, keeping leads short.

4) On the inputs and outputs, keep lead lengths short to avoid unwanted parasitic feedback around the comparator.

5) Solder the device directly to the PCB instead of using a socket.

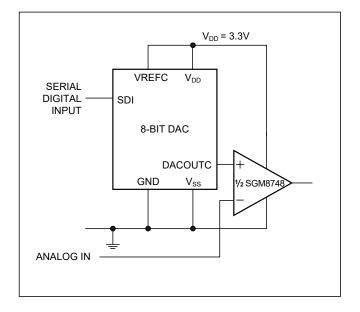


Figure 3. 3.3V Digitally Controlled Threshold Detector

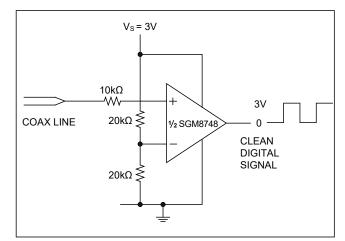


Figure 4. Line Receiver Application

## **REVISION HISTORY**

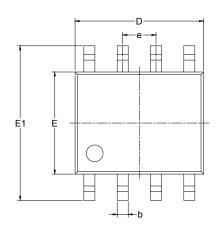
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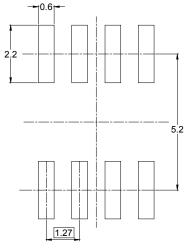
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Changed from product preview to production data	All



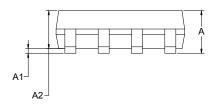
# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

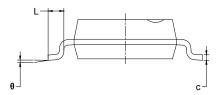
# SOIC-8





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



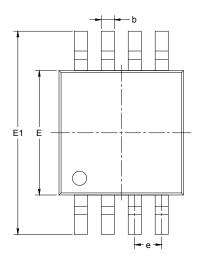


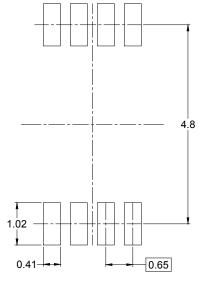
Symbol	-	nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010	
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061	
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020	
С	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010	
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200	
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157	
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244	
е	1.27 BSC		0.050	BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	

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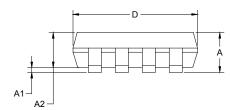
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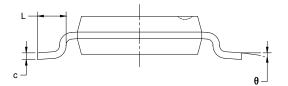
# **MSOP-8**





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)

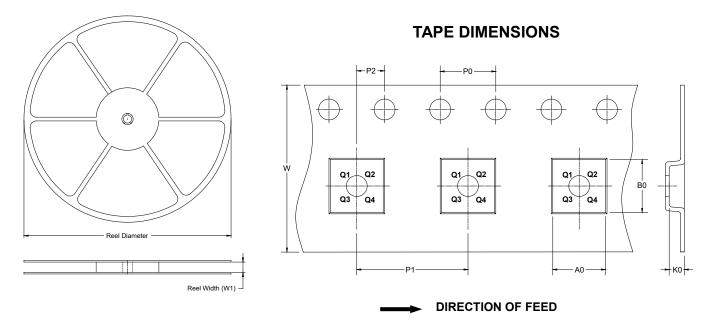




Symbol	-	nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043	
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006	
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037	
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015	
с	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122	
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199	
е	0.650	BSC	0.026	BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031	
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°	

# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

#### **REEL DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

#### **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL**

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SOIC-8	13″	12.4	6.40	5.40	2.10	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1
MSOP-8	13″	12.4	5.20	3.30	1.50	4.0	8.0	2.0	12.0	Q1

#### **CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

#### **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX**

Reel Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton	
13″	386	280	370	5	DD0002

