ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{CC} , OUT to GND (MAX836)0.3V to 12V IN, OUT to GND (MAX837)0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)	Rate of Rise, V _{CC}
Input Current VCC	4-Pin SOT143 (derate 4mW/°C above +70°C)320mW Operating Temperature Range40°C to +85°C Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

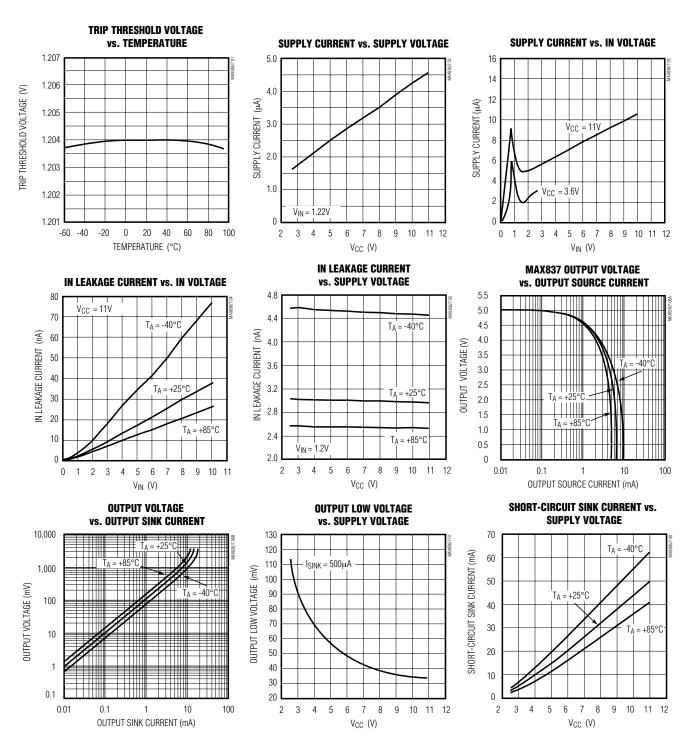
 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +11.0V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Voltage Range (Note 1)	Vcc				2.5		11.0	V
Supply Current (Note 2)	Icc	V _{IN} = 1.16V, OUT = low	Vcc = 3.6V	T _A = +25°C		3.5	6.5	μΑ
				$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			10	
			V _{CC} = full opera	ating range			15	
		V _{IN} = 1.25V, OUT = high	V _{CC} = 3.6V	T _A = +25°C		2.0	5.0	
				$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			8.0	
		Toor - riigir	V _{CC} = full opera	V _{CC} = full operating range			13	
Trip Threshold Voltage	VTH	V _{IN} falling	Talling $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$		1.185	1.204	1.215	V
The threshold voltage	VIH	VIN Iailii ig		85°C	1.169	1.204	1.231	1 V
Trip Threshold Voltage Hysteresis	VHYST	V _{CC} = 5V, IN = low to high			6		mV	
IN Operating Voltage Range (Note 1)	VIN						V _{CC} - 1	V
IN Leakage Current (Note 3)	I _{IN}	$V_{IN} = V_{TH}$			±3	±12	nA	
Propagation Delay	tpL	V _{CC} = 5.0V, 50mV overdrive			80		μs	
Glitch Immunity		V _{CC} = 5.0V, 100mV overdrive			35		μs	
OUT Rise Time	t _{RT}	V _{CC} = 5.0V, no load (MAX837 only)			260		ns	
OUT Fall Time	tFT	$V_{CC} = 5.0V$, no load (MAX836 pull-up = $10k\Omega$)			680		ns	
Output Leakage Current (Note 4)	ILOUT	V _{IN} > V _{THMAX} (MAX836 only)				±1	μΑ	
Output-Voltage High	Voн	VIN > VTHMAX, ISOURCE = 500µA (MAX837 only)		Vcc - 0.5	5		V	
Output-Voltage Low	V _{OL}	VIN < VTHMIN, ISINK = 500µA				0.4	V	

- Note 1: The voltage-detector output remains in the direct state for V_{CC} down to 1.2V when V_{IN} ≤ V_{CC}/2.
- Note 2: Supply current has a monotonic dependence on V_{CC} (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics*).
- Note 3: IN leakage current has a monotonic dependence on Vcc (see the Typical Operating Characteristics).
- Note 4: The MAX836 open-drain output can be pulled up to a voltage greater than V_{CC}, but may not exceed 11V.

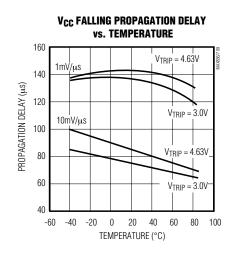
Typical Operating Characteristics

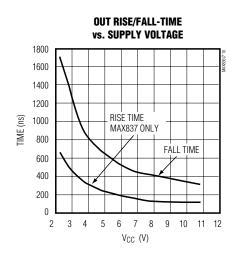
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_{LOAD} = 1M\Omega, R_{PULLUP} = 10k\Omega (MAX836 only), T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_{LOAD} = 1M\Omega, R_{PULLUP} = 10k\Omega$ (MAX836 only), $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)





Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION		
1	GND	System Ground		
2	Vcc	System Supply Input		
3	IN	Noninverting Input to the Comparator. The inverting input connects to the internal 1.204V bandgap reference.		
4	OUT	Open-Drain (MAX836) or Push-Pull (MAX837) Output		

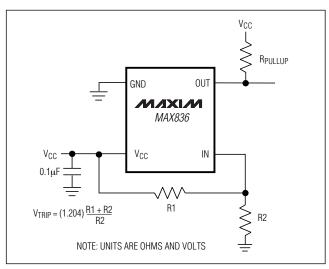


Figure 1. Programming the Trip Voltage, VTRIP

Detailed Description

The MAX836/MAX837 micropower voltage monitors contain a 1.204V precision bandgap reference and a comparator (see the *Typical Operating Circuit*). The only difference between the two parts is the structure of the comparator output driver. The MAX836 has an open-drain n-channel output driver that can be pulled up to a voltage higher than V_{CC}, but under 11V. The MAX837's output is push-pull, and can both source and sink current.

Programming the Trip Voltage

Two external resistors set the trip voltage, VTRIP (Figure 1). VTRIP is the point at which the applied voltage (typically VCC) toggles OUT. The MAX836/MAX837's high input impedance allows large-value resistors without compromising trip-voltage accuracy. To minimize current consumption, select a value for R2 between $500k\Omega$ and $1M\Omega$, then calculate R1 as follows:

$$R1 = R2 \left(\frac{V_{TRIP}}{V_{TH}} - 1 \right)$$

where V_{TRIP} = desired trip voltage (in volts), V_{TH} = threshold trip voltage (1.204V).

Applications Information

Adding Hysteresis

Hysteresis adds noise immunity to the MAX836/MAX837 and prevents repeated triggering when V_{IN} is near the threshold trip voltage. Figure 2 shows how to add hysteresis to the comparator. The technique is similar for

both parts. For the MAX836, select the ratio of resistors R1 and R2 so that IN sees 1.204V when the monitor voltage falls to or rises above the desired trip point (VTRIP). R3 adds hysteresis and is typically an order of magnitude larger than R1 or R2. The current through R1 and R2 should be at least 500nA to ensure that the 12nA maximum input current does not shift the trip point significantly. Capacitor C1 adds additional noise rejection.

Monitoring Voltages Other than Vcc

The MAX836/MAX837 can monitor voltages other than VCC (Figure 3). Calculate VTRIP as shown in the *Programming the Trip Voltage* section. The monitored voltage (VMON) is independent of VCC. VIN must be 1V less than VCC.

Heater Temperature Control

Figure 4 shows a basic heater temperature-control circuit. Upon power-up, OUT is high and the n-channel MOSFET turns on. Current flows through the heating element (R4), warming the surrounding area. R2 is a negative-temperature-coefficient thermistor and as temperature increases, its resistance decreases. As the thermistor heats up and its resistance decreases, the MAX837's voltage at IN decreases until it reaches the 1.204V threshold voltage. At this point, OUT goes low, turning off the heating element. The thermistor cools and the voltage at IN rises until it overcomes the MAX837's hysteresis (6mV). OUT returns high when this point is reached, turning on the heating element again. This cycle repeats as long as power is applied.

Determine the thermistor's resistance (R2) at the desired temperature. Then, using R2's resistance and half the resistance of R3, calculate R1's value with the following formula:

$$R1 = (R2 + R3) \left(\frac{V_{CC}}{1.204} - 1 \right)$$

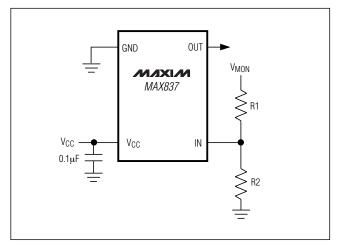


Figure 3. Monitoring Voltages Other than VCC

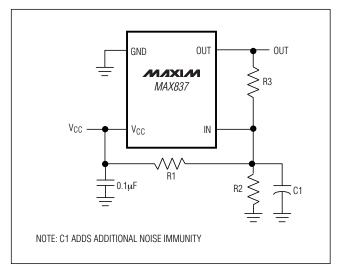


Figure 2. Adding Hysteresis to the Comparator

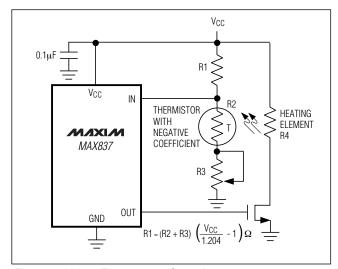


Figure 4. Heater Temperature Control

_____Chip Information
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 54

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
4 SOT143	U4-1	21-0052

6 ______ /I/XI/M

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	9/96	Initial release	_
1	3/04	Updated top mark information in the Ordering Information.	1
2	12/05	Added lead-free notation.	1
3	5/08	Updated top mark information in the Ordering Information.	1

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