

μP Supervisor Circuits

#### **Features**

- Precision supply-voltage monitor
  - 4.63V (PT7A7511, 7521, 7531)
  - 4.38V (PT7A7512, 7522, 7532)
  - 3.08V (PT7A7513, 7523, 7533)
  - 2.93V (PT7A7514, 7524, 7534)
  - 2.63V (PT7A7515, 7525, 7535)
- 200ms reset pulse width
- Debounced TTL/CMOS-compatible manualreset input
- Independent watchdog timer 1.6sec time-out (not available for PT7A7531 7535)
- Reset output signal:
  - Active-low only (PT7A7511 7515)
  - Active-high only (PT7A7521 7525)
  - Active-high and active-low (PT7A7531 7535)
- Voltage monitor for power-fail or low battery warning
- Guaranteed  $\overline{RESET}/RESET$  valid at  $V_{CC}=1.2V$

## **Description**

The PT7A751X/752X/753X family micro-processor ( $\mu P$ ) supervisory circuits are targeted to improve reliability and accuracy of power-supply circuitry in  $\mu P$ 's systems. These devices reduce the complexity and number of components required to monitor power-supply and battery functions.

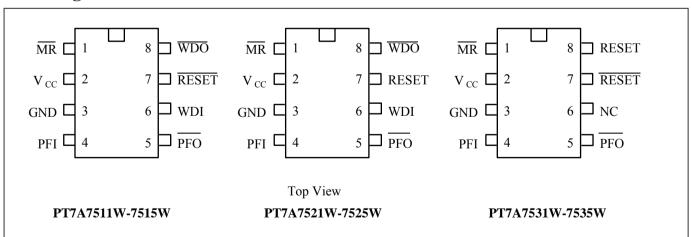
The main functions are:

- 1. Asserting reset output during power-up, power-down and brownout conditions for μP system.
- 2. Detecting power failure or low-battery conditions with a 1.25V threshold detector.
- 3. Watchdog functions (not for PT7A753x)

## **Applications**

• Power-supply circuitry in μP systems

## **Pin Configuration**



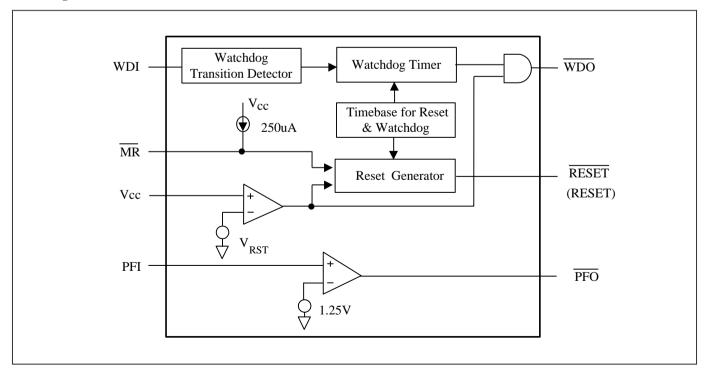


# **Pin Description**

Pin	Type	Description
MR	I	<b>Manual-Reset:</b> triggers a reset pulse when pulled below 0.8V, active low. It has an internal 250 μA pullup current and be driven from a TTL or CMOS logic line as well as shorted to ground with a switch.
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power	Supply Voltage.
GND	Ground	Ground Reference for all signals.
PFI	I	<b>Power-Fail Voltage Monitor Input.</b> When PFI is less than 1.25V, PFO goes low. Connect PFI to GND or Vcc when not used.
PFO	O	<b>Power-Fail Output:</b> it gets low and sinks current when PFI is less than 1.25V; otherwise PFO stays high.
WDI	Ι	<b>Watchdog Input:</b> If WDI remains high or low for 1.6sec, the internal watchdog timer runs out and WDO goes low. Floating WDI or connecting WDI to a high-impedance three-state buffer disables the watchdog feature. The internal watchdog timer clears whenever reset is asserted. WDI is three-stated, or WDI sees a rising or falling edge.
RESET	O	Reset Output pulses: low for 200ms when triggered, and stays low whenever Vcc is below the reset threshold. It remains low for 200ms after Vcc rises above the reset threshold or MR goes from low to high. A watchdog timeout will not trigger RESET unless WDO is connected to MR.
WDO	О	Watchdog Output: pulls low when the internal watchdog timer finishes its 1.6sec count and does not go high again until the watchdog is cleared. WDO also goes low during low-line conditions. Whenever Vcc is below the reset threshold, WDO stays low; however, unlike RESET, WDO does not have minimum pulse width. As soon as Vcc rises above the reset threshold, WDO goes high with no delay.
RESET	О	The inverse of RESET, active high. Whenever RESET is high, RESET is low.

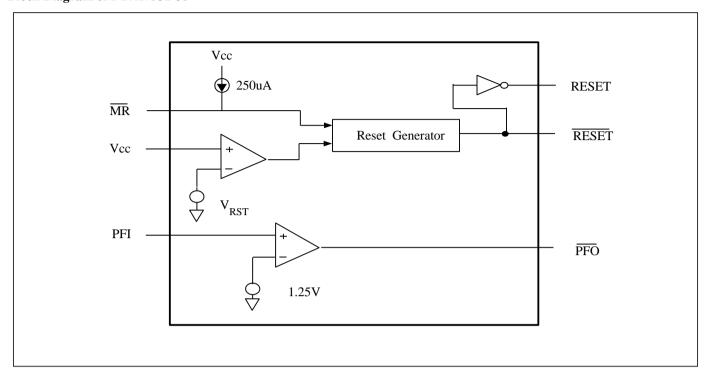
# **Block Diagram**

## Block Diagram of PT7A7511-7515/7521-7525





#### **Block Diagram of PT7A7531-35**



## **Maximum Ratings**

Storage Temperature
Power Dissipation

#### Note:

Stresses greater than 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 these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

## **Recommended Operation Conditions**

Symbol	Description	<b>Test Conditions</b>	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
	Supply Voltage for 75x1,75x2	-	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
$V_{CC}$	Supply Voltage for 75x3,75x4	-	3.0	3.3	5.5	V
	Supply Voltage for 75x5		2.7	3.0	5.5	
V <sub>IH1</sub>	MR Input High Voltage	$V_{CC} > 4.0V$	2.0	2.4	$V_{CC}$	V
V IH1	wik input fright voltage	$V_{CC} \le 4.0V$	0.7V <sub>CC</sub>	-	$V_{CC}$	V
$V_{IH2}$	WDI Input High Voltage	-	0.7V <sub>CC</sub>	-	$V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>IL1</sub>	MR Input Low Voltage	$V_{CC} > 4.0V$	-	-	0.8	V
	Wik input Low voltage	$V_{CC} \le 4.0V$	-	-	$0.2V_{CC}$	V
V <sub>IL2</sub>	WDI Input Low Voltage	-	-	-	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
$T_A$	Operating Temperature	-	-40	-	85	$\mathcal{C}$





## **DC Electrical Characteristics**

 $(V_{CC} = V_{RN} + 5\% \text{ to } 5.5V, T_A = -40 \sim 85 \text{ C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})(\text{Note } 1)$ 

Symbol	Description	<b>Test Conditions</b>	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
$I_{CC}$	Supply Current	75x1/x2 Vcc = 5V, 75x3/x4 Vcc = 3.3V, 75x5 Vcc = 3.0V, Left WDI un- connected (No output load)	-	30	200	μΑ	
$V_{IH}$	Input High Voltage	Pin: MR, WDI	$0.7V_{CC}$	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
$V_{IL}$	Input Low Voltage	Pin: MR, WDI	-	-	0.3V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
		T <sub>A</sub> = 25 ℃	V <sub>RN</sub> - 1.5%	$V_{RN}$	V <sub>RN</sub> + 1.5%		
		75x1	4.560	4.630	4.699		
	Reset Threshold Voltage	75x2	4.314	4.380	4.446		
$V_{RST}$	(Note 2)	75x3	3.034	3.080	3.126	V	
		75x4	2.886	2.930	2.974		
		75x5	2.590	2.630	2.669		
$V_{RTH^+}$	Reset Threshold Voltage (Note 2)	V <sub>CC</sub> Varies between V <sub>RN</sub> - 5%	-	70	-	mV	
	Output High Voltage	Vcc ≥ 4.5V Isource=800 μA	Vcc-1.5	-	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
$V_{OH}$		Vcc ≥ 2.7V Isource=500 μA	0.8×Vcc	-	V <sub>CC</sub>		
		Vcc ≥ 1.8V Isource=150 μA	0.8×Vcc	-	$V_{CC}$		
		Vcc ≥ 4.5V Isink=3.2mA	-	-	0.4	V	
$V_{OL}$	Output Low Voltage	Vcc ≥ 2.7V Isink=1.2mA	-	-	0.3		
		Vcc ≥ 1.2V Isink=100 μA	-	-	0.3		
V <sub>PFT</sub>	DELT THE 1 11	V <sub>PFI</sub> varies from 1.0V to 1.5V	.0V to 1.5V 1.23 1.25 1.27		1.27		
	PFI Input Threshold	V <sub>PFI</sub> varies from 0V to 1.0V	1.20	1.25	1.30	V	
$I_{PFI}$		PFI connected to Vcc	-	-	2.00		
	PFI Input Current	PFI connected to GND	-2.00	-	-	μΑ	
$I_{WDI}$	Average WDI Input	WDI connected to V <sub>CC</sub>	-	30	100		
	Current (Note 3)	WDI connected to GND	-100	-30	-	μA	
$I_{MR}$	MR input Current	$\overline{MR}$ =0, Vcc = 5V	-600	-250	-100	μΑ	

Note: 1. Parameters of room temperature guaranteed by production test and parameters of full-temperature guaranteed by design.

<sup>2.</sup> Valid for both RESET and RESET.  $V_{RST}$  is the Reset threshold voltage when  $V_{CC}$  from high to low level,  $V_{RN}$  is nominal reset threshold voltage.

<sup>3.</sup> WDI is internally serviced within the watchdog period if WDI is left unconnected.

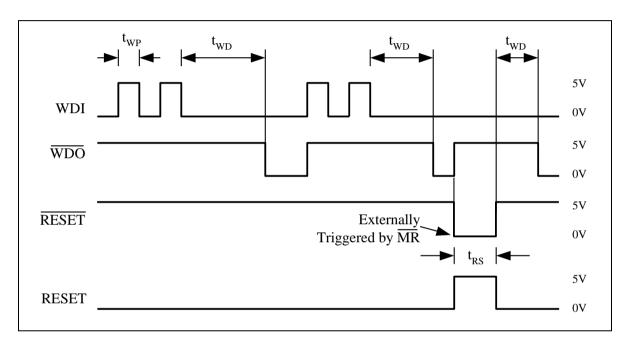




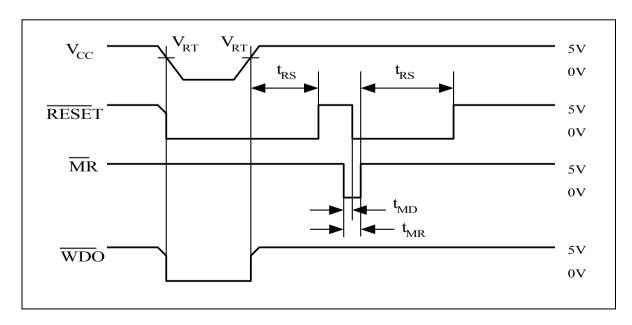
## **AC Electrical Characteristics**

Symbol	Description	<b>Test Conditions</b>	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
$t_{RS}$	Reset Pulse Width	MR from low to High.	160	200	280	ms
$t_{\mathrm{WD}}$	Watchdog Timeout Period	WDI, $\overline{MR}$ tied to $V_{CC}$ , $V_{CC} > V_{RN} + 5\%$ .	1.2	1.6	2.25	S
$t_{MR}$	MR Pulse Width	-	200	-	-	ns
$t_{MD}$	MR to RESET Delay	V <sub>CC</sub> =5V	-	-	250	ns
t <sub>WP</sub>	WDI Pulse Width	-	150	-	-	ns

#### **Watchdog Timing Diagram**



#### **Watchdog Timing Diagram**





## **Functional Description**

The PT75xx family can assert reset output during power-up, power-down and brownout conditions for  $\mu P$  system, detect power failure or low-battery conditions with a 1.25V threshold detector and have watchdog functions. Refer to Function Table of PT7A75xx Family for their individual features. The typical application see Figure 4.

#### **Reset Output**

The supervisory circuits can assert reset for a microprocessor during power-up, power-down and brownout to prevent code execution errors.

On power-up, once Vcc reaches about 1.2V, RESET is a guaranteed logic low of 0.4V or less. As Vcc rises, RESET stays low. When Vcc rises above the reset threshold, an internal timer releases RESET after about 200ms. RESET pulses low whenever Vcc drops below the reset threshold, i.e. brownout condition. If brownout occurs in the middle of a previously initiated reset pulse, the pulse continues for at least another 140ms. On power-down, once Vcc falls below the reset threshold, RESET stays low and is guaranteed to be 0.4V or less until Vcc drops below 1.0V.

The PT7A752x and PT7A753x active-high RESET output is simply the inverse of the  $\overline{RESET}$  output, and is guaranteed to be valid with Vcc down to 1.2V. Some  $\mu$ Ps, such as Intel's 80C51, require an active-high reset pulse.

#### **Watchdog Timer**

The watchdog circuit monitors the  $\mu P$  activity. If the  $\mu P$  does not toggle the watchdog input (WDI) within 1.6sec and WDI is not in high impedance,  $\overline{WDO}$  goes low. As long as  $\overline{RESET}$  is asserted or the WDI input is in high impedance, the watchdog timer will stay cleared and will not count. As soon as reset is released and WDI is driven high or low, the timer will start counting. Pulses as short as 50ns can be detected.

Typically,  $\overline{WDO}$  will be connected to the non-maskable interrupt input (NMI) of a  $\mu P$ . When  $V_{CC}$  drops below the reset threshold,  $\overline{WDO}$  will go low whether or not the watchdog timer has timed out yet. Normally this would trigger an NMI interrupt, but  $\overline{RESET}$  goes low simultaneously, and thus overrides the  $\overline{NMI}$  interrupt. If WDI is left unconnected,  $\overline{WDO}$  can be used as a low-line output. Since floating WDI disables the internal timer,  $\overline{WDO}$  goes low only when VCC falls below the reset threshold, thus functioning as a low-line output. Do not apply voltage level over  $V_{CC}$ .

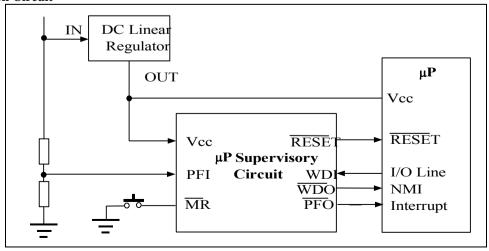
#### **Manual Reset**

The manual-reset input  $(\overline{MR})$  allows reset to be triggered by a push button switch. The switch is effectively debounced by the 140ms minimum reset pulse width.  $\overline{MR}$  is TTL/CMOS logic compatible, so it can be driven by any logic reset output. Do not apply voltage level over  $V_{CC}$ 

#### **Power-Fail Comparator**

The power-fail comparator will send out a Low signal once detects a voltage lowered than 1.25V. It can be used for various purposes because its output and non-inverting input are not internally connected. The inverting input is internally connected to a 1.25V reference.

**Typical Application Circuit** 

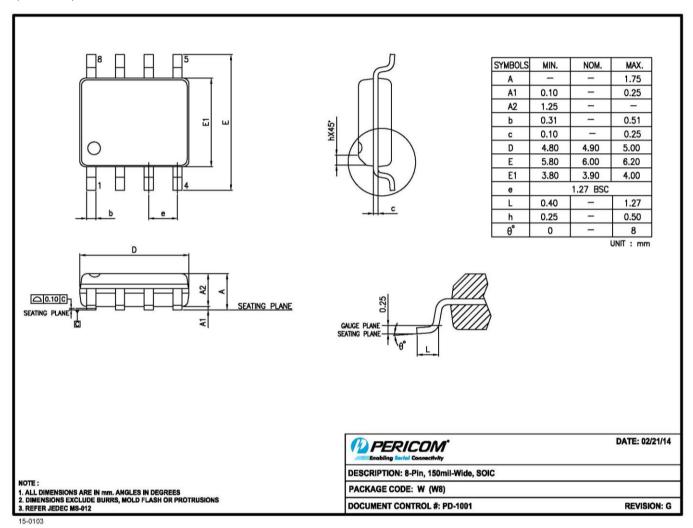






## **Mechanical Information**

W (SOIC-8L)



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## **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Package Code	Package Description
PT7A751xWE	W	8-Pin, 150mil-Wide (SOIC)
PT7A752xWE	W	8-Pin, 150mil-Wide (SOIC)
PT7A753xWE	W	8-Pin, 150mil-Wide (SOIC)

Note:

- "x" refers to voltage range, see below *Function Comparison Table*.
- E=Lead-free or Lead-free and Green
- Adding X suffix=Tape/Reel







# **Function Comparison Table**

Part No.	Reset	Reset Active	Nom. Reset	Nom. Watch dog	Power Fail	Manual
	Threshold	Low or High	Time (ms), $t_{RS}$	Time (sec), t <sub>WD</sub>	Comp.	Reset Input
PT7A7511	4.63V	LOW	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7521	4.63V	HIGH	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7531	4.63V	LOW, HIGH	200	unavailable	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7512	4.38V	LOW	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7522	4.38V	HIGH	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7532	4.38V	LOW, HIGH	200	unavailable	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7513	3.08V	LOW	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7523	3.08V	HIGH	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7533	3.08V	LOW, HIGH	200	unavailable	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7514	2.93V	LOW	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7524	2.93V	HIGH	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7534	2.93V	LOW, HIGH	200	unavailable	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7515	2.63V	LOW	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7525	2.63V	HIGH	200	1.6	1.25V detector	Yes
PT7A7535	2.63V	LOW, HIGH	200	unavailable	1.25V detector	Yes

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