



4-PIN μ P VOLTAGE MONITORS WITH MANUAL RESET INPUT

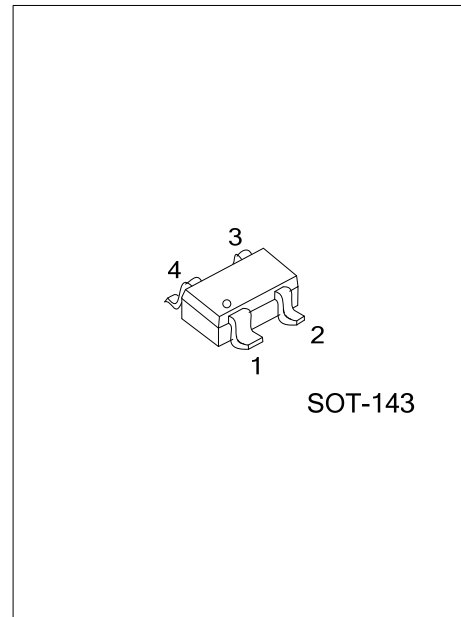
DESCRIPTION

The UTC **83CXXX** is a microprocessor supervisory circuit. It has an active-low $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ and push-pull outputs. The circuit can assert a reset signal as long as the V_{CC} power supplies voltage dropping below a preset threshold and it keep the reset signal for at least 140ms when V_{CC} has risen above the reset threshold. The reset threshold can be operated with multi-supply voltages.

The UTC **83CXXX** provides the circuit with perfect reliability and low cost through eliminating external components and adjustments when applied with +5V, +3.3V, +3.0V power supply. The UTC **83CXXX** also provide a de-bounced manual reset input.

The reset comparator can work despite of fast transients on V_{CC} , and the outputs are guaranteed to be in the right logic state while V_{CC} is down to 1V.

In applications, the UTC **83CXXX** is suitable for computers, intelligent instruments, controllers, critical microprocessor and microcomputer power monitors, portable or battery-powered equipment, automotive.



FEATURES

- * +3V, +3.3V, and +5V power-supply voltages
- * Full temperature rated
- * Supply current: 5 μ A
- * Available in configuration: push-pull $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output
- * 140ms minimum power-on reset pulse width
- * Guaranteed reset to $V_{CC} = +1V$
- * Power supply transient Immunity
- * Eliminating external components
- * Manual reset input

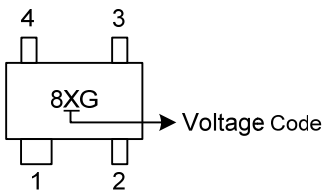
ORDERING INFORMATION

Ordering Number	Package	Packing
83CXXXG-AD4-R	SOT-143	Tape Reel

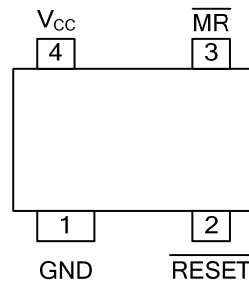
Note: XXX: Output Voltage, refer to Marking Information.

<p>83CXXXG-AD4-R</p>	<p>(1) R: Tape Reel</p> <p>(2) AD4: SOT-143</p> <p>(3) G: Halogen Free and Lead Free</p> <p>(4) XXX: Refer to Marking Information</p>
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MARKING INFORMATION

PACKAGE	VOLTAGE CODE	MARKING
SOT-143	B: 2.93V C: 3.08V	

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN NO	PIN NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	GND	Ground
2	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output remains low while V_{CC} is below the reset threshold, and for at least 140ms after V_{CC} rises above the reset threshold.
3	$\overline{\text{MR}}$	Manual reset input. A logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted as long as $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is low and for at least 140ms after $\overline{\text{MR}}$ returns high, This active-low input has an internal 20k Ω pull-up resistor. It can be driven from a TTL or CMOS-logic line, or shorted to ground with a switch. Leave open if unused.
4	V_{CC}	Supply voltage (+5V, +3.3V, +3.0V)

■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNIT
Terminal Voltage (respect to GND)	V_{CC}	-0.3 ~ +6.0	V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage	Push-Pull	-0.3 ~ ($V_{CC}+0.3$)	V
	Open Drain	-0.3 ~ +6.0	V
Input Current	I_{CC}	20	mA
Output Current ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$)	I_{OUT}	20	mA
Power Dissipation ($T_a = +70^\circ\text{C}$)	P_D	320	mW
Derated Above 70°C		4	mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	-40~+105	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-65~+150	$^\circ\text{C}$

Note: Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the device could be permanently damaged. Absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only and functional device operation is not implied.

■ ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = full range, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +105^\circ\text{C}$. Typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

83C293 (2.93V) ($V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC} Range	V_{CC}	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C} \sim +70^\circ\text{C}$	1.0		5.5	V
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +105^\circ\text{C}$	1.2		5.5	V
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Input Threshold	V_{IH}	$V_{CC} > V_{TH(MAX)}$	1.98			V
	V_{IL}				0.825	V
Reset Threshold	V_{TH}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.871	2.93	2.988	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} < 3.6\text{V}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +105^\circ\text{C}$		5	8	μA
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Current (push-pull active low)	Low	$V_{CC} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{\overline{\text{RESET}}} = 0.5\text{V}$	8			mA
	High		$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{\overline{\text{RESET}}} = 2.8\text{V}$	3		
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Pull-up Resistance			10	20	30	k Ω
Reset Threshold Tempco				70		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
V_{CC} to Reset Delay		$V_{CC} = V_{TH} \sim (V_{TH} - 100\text{mV})$		15		
Reset Active Timeout Period		$V_{CC} = V_{TH(MAX)}$	140	310	520	ms
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Minima Pulse Width	t_{MR}			10		μs
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Glitch Immunity (Note)				100		ns
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ to Reset Propagation Delay	t_{MD}			0.5		μs

83C308 (3.08V) ($V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC} Range	V_{CC}	$T_A = 0^\circ\text{C} \sim +70^\circ\text{C}$	1.0		5.5	V
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +105^\circ\text{C}$	1.2		5.5	V
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Input Threshold	V_{IH}	$V_{CC} > V_{TH(MAX)}$	1.98			V
	V_{IL}				0.825	V
Reset Threshold	V_{TH}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	3.018	3.08	3.141	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} < 3.6\text{V}$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \sim +105^\circ\text{C}$		5	8	μA
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Current (push-pull active low)	Low	$V_{CC} = 2.5\text{V}$, $V_{\overline{\text{RESET}}} = 0.5\text{V}$	8			mA
	High		$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{\overline{\text{RESET}}} = 2.8\text{V}$	3		
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Pull-up Resistance			10	20	30	k Ω
Reset Threshold Tempco				70		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
V_{CC} to Reset Delay		$V_{CC} = V_{TH} \sim (V_{TH} - 100\text{mV})$		15		
Reset Active Timeout Period		$V_{CC} = V_{TH(MAX)}$	140	310	520	ms
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Minima Pulse Width	t_{MR}			10		μs
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ Glitch Immunity (Note)				100		ns
$\overline{\text{MR}}$ to Reset Propagation Delay	t_{MD}			0.5		μs

Note: "Glitches" of 100ns or less typical values will not generate a reset pulse.

■ DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The UTC **83CXXX** have a push-pull output stage. A microprocessor's (μP 's) reset input initiates the microprocessor in a known state. The UTC **83CXXX** assert a reset signal as long as the V_{CC} power supply voltage drops below a preset threshold. When V_{CC} has risen over the reset threshold, the devices keep the signal for at least 140ms. They have a function of preventing code-execution errors during power-up, power-down, or brownout conditions by resetting.

See the manual reset input section if you want to see function that the manual reset input (\overline{MR}) can initiate a reset.

Manual Reset Input

Many products based on microprocessor need manual reset characteristic, allowing them to initiate a reset. Reset keeps working while \overline{MR} is low, and when \overline{MR} returns high it is for the reset Active Timeout Period (t_{RP}). TTL or CMOS-logic levels, or with open-drain / collector outputs both can drive \overline{MR} . \overline{MR} will be started by a logic low on manual reset. Because the input has a build-in 20k Ω pull-up resistor; it can be left open if it is not used. We can put a 0.1 μF capacitor from \overline{MR} to ground if \overline{MR} is driven from long cables or the device is used in a noisy environment strengthening additional noise capacity. Connecting a normally open momentary switch from \overline{MR} to ground to create a manual-reset function, and external debounce circuitry is not required.

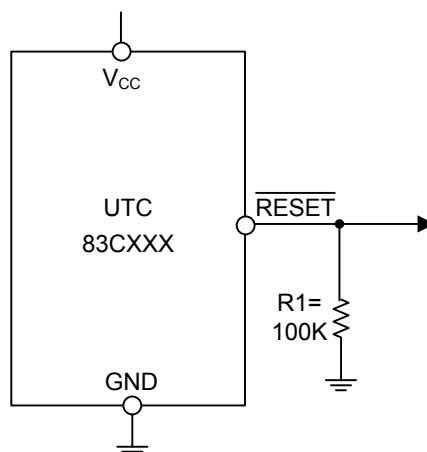


Figure 1. \overline{RESET} Valid to V_{CC} = Ground Circuit

■ APPLICATION INFORMATION

1. Ensuring a Valid Reset Output Down to $V_{CC} = 0$

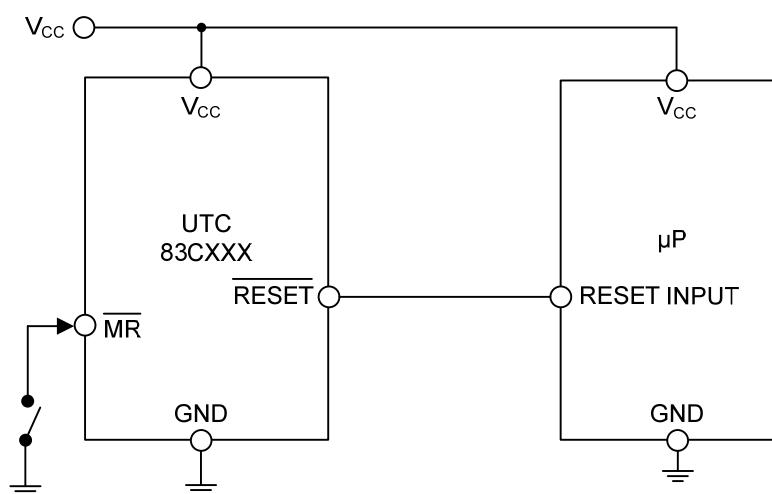
The UTC 83CXXX $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output no more sinks current when V_{CC} drops below 1V—it becomes an open circuit. Therefore, high-impedance CMOS logic input connected to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ can drift to undetermined voltages. This presents no problem in most applications since most microprocessors and other circuitry can't be operated when V_{CC} is under 1V. In figure 1, however, in applications where $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ must be valid down to 0V. In order to causes any stray leakage currents to flow to ground, adding a pull-down resistor to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, that holding $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low. (R1's value is not critical and the value 100k Ω is large enough not to load $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ and small enough to pull $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ to ground).

2. Benefits of Highly Accurate Reset Threshold

Most microprocessor supervisor ICs has reset threshold voltages between 5% and 10% below the value of nominal supply voltages. If using ICs rated at only the nominal supply $\pm 5\%$, this leaves an uncertainty zone where the supply is between 5% and 10% low and where the reset may or may not be asserted.

The UTC 83C308 with high accuracy ensure that the reset is asserted closely to 5% limit and long before the supply has declined to 10% below nominal.

■ TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



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