## INTEGRATED CIRCUITS



Product data Supersedes data of 20 Jun 2002

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Philips Semiconductors

## MAX708R/S/T

#### DESCRIPTION

The MAX708R/S/T are microprocessor supervisory circuits used to monitor +3 V power supply levels in +3 V to +5 V microprocessor and other logic systems. The R, S, T suffixes have reset thresholds of 2.63 V, 2.93 V and 3.08 V, respectively. They reduce the number of circuit components, and improve reliability and accuracy compared to using separate ICs or discrete components.

The MAX708R/S/T features make the MAX708R/S/T ideal for use in portable, battery operated equipment. The low supply current, typically 50  $\mu$ A, minimizes battery load. Both RESET and RESET are active during power-up, power-down and brownout conditions An active-LOW manual reset input is also available.

A 1.25 V threshold detector provides power-fail warning. This independent comparator can be used to monitor a second voltage supply and provide an early warning to the microprocessor that voltage is falling. This allows for an orderly shutdown, transmitting an alert to an operator, or activation of an alternate power source before the device asserts the reset signals.

The device is available in the 8-pin SO package.

#### FEATURES

- RESET and RESET signals
- Independent comparator with 1.25 V threshold for power failure or low battery warning
- Manual reset input
- 50 μA quiescent current
- Reset thresholds of 2.63, 2.93, and 3.08 V
- Guaranteed RESET assertion to  $V_{CC} = 1 V$



#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Battery powered devices
- Critical microprocessor monitoring
- Controllers
- Portable instruments



Figure 1. Simplified system diagram.

### Product data

### MAX708R/S/T

#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE	TEMPERATURE	
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	RANGE
MAX708xD	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads (see dimensional drawing)	–45 °C to +85 °C

#### NOTE:

The device has 3 voltage output options, indicated by the ' $\mathbf{x}$ ' on the 'Type number'.

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Part number	Threshold Voltage (Typical)
MAX708RD	2.63 V
MAX708SD	2.93 V
MAX708TD	3.08 V

#### **PIN CONFIGURATION**



#### Figure 2. Pin configuration.

### **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	MR	Manual reset input (Active-LOW). Triggers a reset pulse when pulled below 0.6 V. Connect to $V_{CC}$ or leave floating if not used.
2	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage input.
3	GND	Ground.
4	PFI	Power fail comparator input. When PFI is less than 1.25 V, PFO goes LOW, otherwise PFO remains HIGH. Connect to ground if not used.
5	PFO	Power fail comparator output (Active-LOW). When voltage at PFI is less than 1.25 V, PFO goes LOW and sinks current. Do not connect if not used.
6	NC	No connection.
7	RESET	Active-LOW reset output. RESET is LOW if $V_{CC}$ is below the threshold voltage or if $\overline{MR}$ is held LOW. RESET is maintained for 200 ms after the reset conditions are terminated.
8	RESET	Active-HIGH reset output. RESET is HIGH if $V_{CC}$ is below the threshold voltage or if MR is held LOW. RESET is maintained for 200 ms after the reset conditions are terminated.

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage		-0.3	6.0	V
V <sub>n</sub>	Other input pin voltage	Note 1	-0.3	V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3	V
	Input current at $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize CC}}$ or GND		-	20	mA
	Output current, all outputs		-	20	mA
	Rate of rise at $V_{CC}$		-	100	V/µs
T <sub>amb</sub>	Ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature		-65	+160	°C
Р	Power dissipation, SO8 package	T <sub>amb</sub> = 70 °C; Note 2	-	470	mW

#### NOTES:

1. Input voltage limits on PFI and MR can be exceeded provided the input current is less than 10 mA.

2. Derate the dissipation 5.88 mW/°C above 70 °C.

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $T_{amb}$  = -40 °C to +85 °C;  $V_{CC}$  = ( $V_{RST(max)}$  + 0.7 V) to 5.5 V, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating voltage range			1.2	-	5.5	V
I <sub>SUP</sub>	Supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> < 3.6 V		-	50	300	μΑ
		V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V		-	65	500	μΑ
V <sub>RST</sub>	Reset threshold (Note 1)	MAX708F	2	2.55	2.63	2.70	V
		MAX7085	8	2.85	2.93	3.00	V
		MAX7081	-	3.00	3.08	3.15	V
	Reset threshold hysteresis			-	20	-	mV
t <sub>RST</sub>	Reset delay time (Note 1)	MAX708F	R; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V	140	200	280	ms
		MAX7085	S, MAX708T; V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	140	200	280	ms
		MAX708F	R, MAX708S, MAX708T; $V_{CC} = 5.0 V$	-	200	-	ms
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	RESET	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6V;$ $I_{SOURCE} = 500 \ \mu A$	$V_{CC} \times 0.8$	_	-	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 800 μA	V <sub>CC</sub> – 1.5	-	-	V
		RESET	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6V;$ I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 500 µA	$V_{CC} \times 0.8$	-	-	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 800 μA	V <sub>CC</sub> – 1.5	-	-	V
		PFO	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6V;$ I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 500 $\mu$ A	$V_{CC} \times 0.8$	-	-	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SOURCE</sub> = 800 μA	V <sub>CC</sub> – 1.5	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	RESET	V <sub>RST(max)</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> < 3.6 V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 1.2 mA	_	_	0.3	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2 mA	-	-	0.4	V
			$V_{CC}$ = 1.2 V; $I_{SINK}$ = 100 $\mu$ A	-	-	0.3	V
		RESET	V <sub>RST(max)</sub> < V <sub>CC</sub> < 3.6 V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 500 μA	_	-	0.3	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 1.2 mA	-	-	0.4	V
		PFO	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V;$ $I_{SINK} = 1.2 mA$	-	-	0.3	V
			4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; I <sub>SINK</sub> = 3.2 mA	-	-	0.4	V
	MR pull-up current	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V; \overline{MR} = 0 V$		25	70	250	μΑ
		4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V; MR = 0 V		100	250	600	μΑ
t <sub>MR</sub>	MR pulse width	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V$		500	-	-	ns
		4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V		150	-	-	ns
V <sub>IL</sub>	MR LOW-level input threshold	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V$		-	-	0.6	V
		4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V		-	-	0.8	V
VIH	MR HIGH-level input threshold	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V$		$V_{CC} \times 0.7$	-	-	V
		4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V		2.0	_	-	V
t <sub>MD</sub>	MR to reset out delay (Note 1)	$V_{RST(max)} < V_{CC} < 3.6 V$		-	_	750	ns
		4.5 V < V <sub>CC</sub> < 5.5 V		-	_	250	ns
	PFI input threshold	PFI falling MAX7085	y; MAX708R: V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.0 V; S/T: V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V	1.2	1.25	1.3	V
	PFI input current			-25	0.01	+25	nA

NOTE:

1. Applies to RESET and RESET.

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#### TIMING DIAGRAM

On power-up, when  $V_{CC}$  reaches 1 V, RESET is guaranteed to be a logic LOW and RESET is guaranteed to be a logic HIGH.

**Event A:** V<sub>CC</sub> rises to the reset threshold voltage, V<sub>RST</sub>. At this time, the internal reset delay timer is initiated. RESET and RESET will remain asserted for the reset delay time,  $t_{RST}$  of typically 200 ms after the supply voltage rises above the reset threshold, V<sub>RST</sub>.

**Event B:** At this time, the resets are released. RESET goes HIGH; while RESET goes LOW. The reset delay time helps to ensure valid reset signals despite erratic changes in supply voltage.

**Events C–E:** At Event C, under brown-out conditions, V<sub>CC</sub> falls below the reset threshold minus the hysteresis voltage (typically 20 mV), and the reset signal is asserted. As power recovers and V<sub>CC</sub> rises above the reset threshold (Event D), it once again initiates the reset delay time. At Event E, V<sub>CC</sub> falls below the reset threshold before the reset delay time has elapsed and reset remains asserted.

**Event F:** The  $V_{CC}$  rises above the reset threshold again and remains above the reset threshold for typically 200 ms. At G, the reset is once again released.

**Event H:** The  $\overline{MR}$  is externally pulled LOW for longer than 150 ns (minimum  $\overline{MR}$  pulse width, t<sub>MR</sub> for V<sub>CC</sub> = +5 V).

**Event I:** The manual reset is asserted within 250 ns (maximum  $\overline{MR}$  to reset out delay time, t<sub>MD</sub> for V<sub>CC</sub> = +5V).

**Event J:** the  $\overline{MR}$  pin returns HIGH. At this point, reset delay timer is initiated and in typically 200 ms, (at Event K), the reset condition is released.

**Event L:** On power-down, when V<sub>CC</sub> falls below V<sub>RST</sub> – 20 mV, RESET and RESET are guaranteed to be asserted until V<sub>CC</sub> falls below 1 V.



Figure 3. Timing diagram.

#### **TECHNICAL DISCUSSION**

#### **General discussion**

The MAX708R/S/T microprocessor supervisor circuits are comprised of both RESET and RESET outputs, a MR manual reset input, and a comparator which may be used for power-failure detection (see Figure 4).

The reset threshold voltages are guaranteed within  $\pm 3\%$  of the nominal reset threshold. The MAX708R/S/T are designed to monitor +3 V to +3.3 V power supplies in +3 V to +5 V microprocessor and other logic systems. With a threshold voltage range between 5% to 10% of the nominal supply voltage, the MAX708R/S/T will assert an output within predictable range of power supply voltage.



Figure 4. MAX708R/S/T internal block diagram.

#### **RESET** and **RESET** outputs

The MAX708R/S/T RESET and RESET outputs are push-pull outputs and do not require an external pull-up resistor. The RESET output is active-LOW logic, while the RESET output is active-HIGH logic.

#### **Manual Reset**

The manual reset input,  $\overline{\text{MR}}$  is active-LOW logic. It allows the RESET and RESET to be asserted by a pushbutton switch. A mechanical pushbutton switch is effectively debounced by the 140 ms minimum reset time delay.  $\overline{\text{MR}}$  may be driven from an external logic circuit because it is TTL/CMOS compatible. The minimum  $\overline{\text{MR}}$  input pulse is 500 ns for V<sub>CC</sub> = +3 V and 150 ns for V<sub>CC</sub> = +5 V. If manual reset will not be used, leave the pin left floating or tie it to V<sub>CC</sub>.

#### **Power-fail comparator**

The power-fail comparator has many useful purposes, such as monitoring upstream or secondary power supplies. The Power-Fail Output (PFO) and the non-inverting Power-Fail Input (PFI) are pinned out. The inverting input of the power-fail comparator is internally connected to a 1.25 V reference. The comparator has 10 mV of hysteresis which prevents repeated triggering of the output (PFO).

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#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### Operating with a +3 V or +5 V supply

When powered from either +3.0 V or +5.0 V, the MAX708R/S/T provides voltage monitoring at the reset threshold. The MAX708R/S/T are ideal for portable applications that are powered from a +3 V battery or an AC-DC wall adapter that generates +5 V.

#### **Power-fail comparator**

An early warning power-fail circuit uses the power-fail input to monitor the upstream, unregulated DC supply that powers the +3 V/+3.3 V regulator powering the MAX708R/S/T.

Figure 1, "Simplified system diagram", shows the resistor divider network that is connected to PFI. The network resistors R1 and R2 are chosen so that the voltage at PFI will fall below 1.25 V before the regulator voltage drops out. The PFO signal may be used to interrupt the microprocessor so it can perform an orderly shutdown.

Any unregulated or regulated supply can be monitored by adjusting the resistive divider for the desired power supply trip voltage. Table 1 shows examples for nominal trip voltages of 3.7 V and 10.9 V. The desired trip voltage, V<sub>T</sub> is calculated by the following equation:

$$V_{\rm T} = 1.25 \text{ V} \left[ \frac{(\text{R1} + \text{R2})}{\text{R2}} \right]$$

## Table 1. Power-fail detection circuit of3.7 V and 10.9 V

	R1 1%	R2 1%	V <sub>T</sub>
5 V unregulated power supply	1 ΜΩ	510 kΩ	3.7 V
12 V unregulated power supply	1 ΜΩ	130 kΩ	10.9 V

#### Adding hysteresis to the power-fail comparator

Hysteresis adds noise margin to the power-fail comparator and prevents repeated triggering of PFO when  $V_{IN}$  is varying around the comparator trip point. In Figure 5, "Adding hysteresis to the power-fail comparator", R1 and R2 are the divider resistors that set the desired trip point. R3 is added from the comparator input to the output to increase hysteresis; it is typically an order of magnitude greater than R1 and R2. The current through R1 and R2 should be at least 1 mA to ensure that the 25 nA max PFI input current does significantly shift the trip point. Capacitor C1 provides noise rejection.



Figure 5. Adding hysteresis to the power-fail comparator.



$$V_{\rm T} = 1.25 \ V \left[ \frac{({\rm R1} + {\rm R2})}{{\rm R2}} \right]$$

The hysteresis of  $V_H$  and  $V_L$  voltages are calculated by:

$$V_{H} = 1.25 \text{ V} \left\{ 1 + \left[ \frac{(R3 + R2)}{(R2 \times R3)} \right] \text{ R1} \right\}$$
$$V_{L} = 1.25 \text{ V} + \text{R1} \left\{ \left( \frac{1.25}{R2} \right) + \left( \frac{\left( 1.25 - \text{V}_{\text{CC}} \right)}{R3} \right) \right\}$$

Thus,

$$V_{HYS} = V_{H} - V_{L} = \frac{\left(R1 \times V_{CC2}\right)}{R3}$$

### MAX708R/S/T

#### Monitoring a negative voltage

The power-fail comparator can be used to monitor a negative voltage using the circuit shown in Figure 6.

When the negative supply is operating in tolerance,  $\overline{\text{PFO}}$  is LOW. However, when the negative supply drops (goes positive)  $\overline{\text{PFO}}$  goes HIGH.



Figure 6. Circuit for monitoring a negative voltage.

When monitoring a negative supply, the trip voltage,  $V_T$  is a negative voltage. Use the following ratio to determine the divider resistors:

$$\frac{\left(V_{CC} - 1.25\right)}{R1} = \frac{\left(1.25 - V_{T}\right)}{R2}$$

Solving for VT:



#### Ensuring a valid reset down to $V_{CC} = 0 V$

When V<sub>CC</sub> falls below 1 V, the MAX708R/S/T RESET no longer sinks current (i.e., it becomes open circuit). A high impedance CMOS logic input connected to RESET can drift to undetermined voltages. In most applications in which the microprocessor circuitry is inoperative below 1 V this will not present a problem. However, in applications in which RESET must be valid down to 0 V, use a relatively large pull-down resistor from RESET to ground (Figure 7). 100 k $\Omega$  is small enough to provide a path for any stray leakage currents to flow to ground (holding RESET LOW), while it is large enough not to load RESET.



Figure 7. **RESET** valid to  $V_{CC}$  = Ground circuit.

## Interfacing to a microprocessor with bi-directional reset pins

Microprocessors with bi-directional reset pins, such as the Motorola 68HC11 series, can be connected to the MAX708R/S/T RESET output. The bi-directional reset of the microprocessor functions both as a driven reset input and as an active reset driver.

To ensure a correct output on the MAX708R/S/T even when the microprocessor reset pin is in the opposite state, connect a 4.7 k $\Omega$  resistor between the reset pins as shown in Figure 8. This allows the microprocessor to issue commands to the system regardless of the state of the RESET pin.



Figure 8. Interfacing to a microprocessor with bi-directional Reset I/O

## MAX708R/S/T

#### **PACKING METHOD**

The MAX708R/S/T are packed in reels, as shown in Figure 9.



Figure 9. Tape and reel packing method.

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0.003

## 3 V microprocessor supervisor circuit with power fail comparator and manual reset

## MAX708R/S/T

#### SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm



#### Notes

inches

0.010

0.004

0.068

0.057

0.049

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.

0.189

0.195

0.013

0.020

2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE	REFERENCES			
VERSION	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ	
SO8	076E03	MS-012		

0.0100

0.0075

0.20

0.19

0.16

0.15

0.050

0.244

0.228

0.050

0.015

## MAX708R/S/T

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

Rev	Date	Description	
_2	20030213	Product data (9397 750 10514); ECN 853–2354 29010 of 02 October 2002; supersedes data of 20 Jun 2002 (9397 750 10023).	
		<ul> <li>Modifications:</li> <li>Ordering information: change temperature range from: (0 °C to +70 °C) to: (-45 °C to +85 °C).</li> <li>Maximum ratings: change (T<sub>opr</sub>, operating temperature) to (T<sub>amb</sub>, ambient temperature).</li> </ul>	
_1	20020620	Product data (9397 750 10023).	
		Engineering Change Notice 853–2354 28505 (date: 20020620).	

## MAX708R/S/T

#### Data sheet status

Level	Data sheet status <sup>[1]</sup>	Product status <sup>[2] [3]</sup>	Definitions
I	Objective data	Development	This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.
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[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

#### Definitions

Short-form specification — The data in a short-form specification is extracted from a full data sheet with the same type number and title. For detailed information see the relevant data sheet or data handbook.

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#### **Contact information**

For additional information please visit http://www.semiconductors.philips.com. Fax:

sales.addresses@www.semiconductors.philips.com

For sales offices addresses send e-mail to:

Fax: +31 40 27 24825

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