Universal Voltage Monitors

The MC34161/MC33161 are universal voltage monitors intended for use in a wide variety of voltage sensing applications. These devices offer the circuit designer an economical solution for positive and negative voltage detection. The circuit consists of two comparator channels each with hysteresis, a unique Mode Select Input for channel programming, a pinned out 2.54 V reference, and two open collector outputs capable of sinking in excess of 10 mA. Each comparator channel can be configured as either inverting or noninverting by the Mode Select Input. This allows over, under, and window detection of positive and negative voltages. The minimum supply voltage needed for these devices to be fully functional is 2.0 V for positive voltage sensing and 4.0 V for negative voltage sensing.

Applications include direct monitoring of positive and negative voltages used in appliance, automotive, consumer, and industrial equipment.

Features

- Unique Mode Select Input Allows Channel Programming
- Over, Under, and Window Voltage Detection
- Positive and Negative Voltage Detection
- Fully Functional at 2.0 V for Positive Voltage Sensing and 4.0 V for Negative Voltage Sensing
- Pinned Out 2.54 V Reference with Current Limit Protection
- Low Standby Current
- Open Collector Outputs for Enhanced Device Flexibility
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant

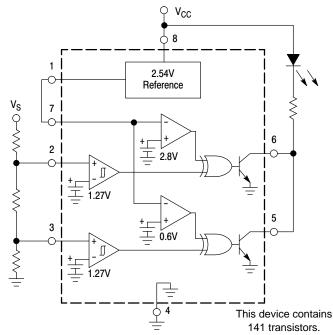


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram (Positive Voltage Window Detector Application)



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MARKING DIAGRAMS



PDIP-8 P SUFFIX CASE 626





SOIC-8 D SUFFIX CASE 751





Micro8™ DM SUFFIX CASE 846A



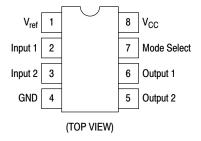
x = 3 or 4

A = Assembly Location

WL, L = Wafer Lot YY, Y = Year WW, W = Work Week

G or ■ = Pb–Free Package (Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 15 of this data sheet.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{CC}	40	V
Comparator Input Voltage Range	V _{in}	- 1.0 to +40	V
Comparator Output Sink Current (Pins 5 and 6) (Note 2)	I _{Sink}	20	mA
Comparator Output Voltage	V _{out}	40	V
Power Dissipation and Thermal Characteristics (Note 2) P Suffix, Plastic Package, Case 626 Maximum Power Dissipation @ T _A = 70°C Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air D Suffix, Plastic Package, Case 751 Maximum Power Dissipation @ T _A = 70°C Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air DM Suffix, Plastic Package, Case 846A Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient	P _D R _{θJA} P _D R _{θJA} R _{θJA}	800 100 450 178 240	mW °C/W mW °C/W
Operating Junction Temperature	T _J	+150	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature (Note 3) MC34161 MC33161 NCV33161	TA	0 to +70 - 40 to +105 -40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	– 55 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:

Human Body Model 2000 V per MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.

Machine Model Method 200 V.

2. Maximum package power dissipation must be observed.

3. $T_{low} = 0^{\circ}C$ for MC34161 $T_{high} = +70^{\circ}C$ for MC34161 $T_{high} = +70^{\circ}C$ T_{high} = +70°C for MC34161 +105°C for MC33161 -40°C for MC33161 -40°C for NCV33161 +125°C for NCV33161

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}$, for typical values $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, for min/max values T_A is the operating ambient temperature range that applies [Notes 4 and 5], unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
COMPARATOR INPUTS					
Threshold Voltage, V_{in} Increasing $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$ $(T_A = T_{min} \text{ to } T_{max})$	V _{th}	1.245 1.235	1.27 -	1.295 1.295	V
Threshold Voltage Variation (V _{CC} = 2.0 V to 40 V)	ΔV_{th}	_	7.0	15	mV
Threshold Hysteresis, V _{in} Decreasing	V _H	15	25	35	mV
Threshold Difference V _{th1} - V _{th2}	V _D	_	1.0	15	mV
Reference to Threshold Difference (V _{ref} – V _{in1}), (V _{ref} – V _{in2})	V _{RTD}	1.20	1.27	1.32	V
Input Bias Current $(V_{in} = 1.0 \text{ V})$ $(V_{in} = 1.5 \text{ V})$	I _{IB}	- -	40 85	200 400	nA
MODE SELECT INPUT	•				
Mode Select Threshold Voltage (Figure 6) Channel 1 Channel 2	V _{th(CH 1)} V _{th(CH 2)}	V _{ref} +0.15 0.3	V _{ref} +0.23 0.63	V _{ref} +0.30 0.9	V
COMPARATOR OUTPUTS					
Output Sink Saturation Voltage (I_{Sink} = 2.0 mA) (I_{Sink} = 10 mA) (I_{Sink} = 0.25 mA, V_{CC} = 1.0 V)	V _{OL}	- - -	0.05 0.22 0.02	0.3 0.6 0.2	V
Off-State Leakage Current (V _{OH} = 40 V)	I _{OH}	_	0	1.0	μΑ
REFERENCE OUTPUT	•				
Output Voltage (I _O = 0 mA, T _A = 25°C)	V _{ref}	2.48	2.54	2.60	V
Load Regulation (I _O = 0 mA to 2.0 mA)	Reg _{load}	-	0.6	15	mV
Line Regulation (V _{CC} = 4.0 V to 40 V)	Reg _{line}	-	5.0	15	mV
Total Output Variation over Line, Load, and Temperature	ΔV_{ref}	2.45	-	2.60	V
Short Circuit Current	I _{SC}	-	8.5	30	mA
TOTAL DEVICE					
Power Supply Current (V_{Mode} , V_{in1} , V_{in2} = GND) (V_{CC} = 5.0 V) (V_{CC} = 40 V)	I _{CC}		450 560	700 900	μΑ
Operating Voltage Range (Positive Sensing) (Negative Sensing)	V _{CC}	2.0 4.0	- -	40 40	V

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

4. Low duty cycle pulse techniques are used during test to maintain junction temperature as close to ambient as possible.

5. T_{low} = 0°C for MC34161 T_{high} = +70°C for MC34161

Total Conditions.

 $T_{high} = +70^{\circ}C \text{ for MC34161}$ -40°C for MC33161 -40°C for NCV33161 +105°C for MC33161 +125°C for NCV33161

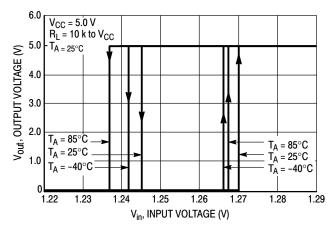


Figure 2. Comparator Input Threshold Voltage

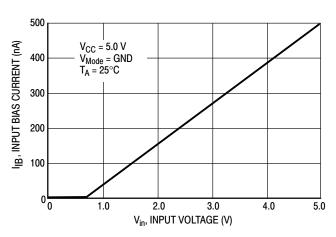


Figure 3. Comparator Input Bias Current versus Input Voltage

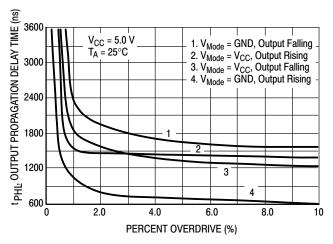


Figure 4. Output Propagation Delay Time versus Percent Overdrive

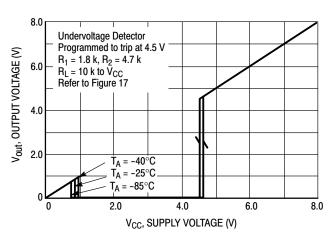


Figure 5. Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage

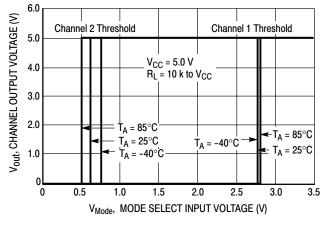


Figure 6. Mode Select Thresholds

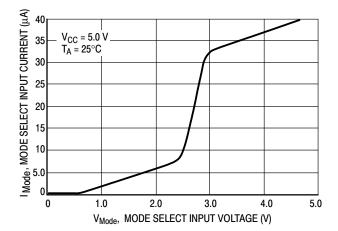


Figure 7. Mode Select Input Current versus Input Voltage

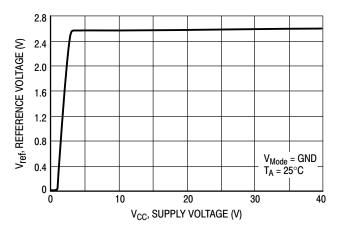


Figure 8. Reference Voltage versus Supply Voltage

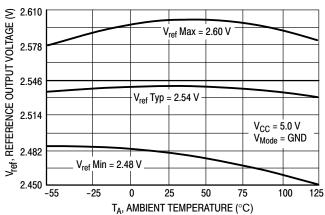


Figure 9. Reference Voltage versus Ambient Temperature

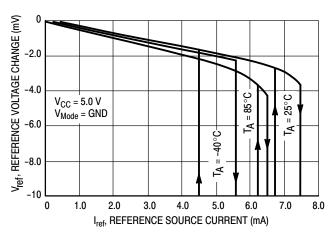


Figure 10. Reference Voltage Change versus Source Current

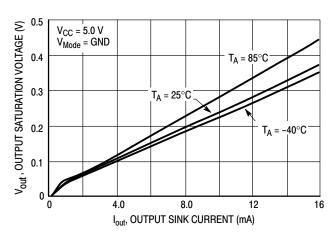


Figure 11. Output Saturation Voltage versus Output Sink Current

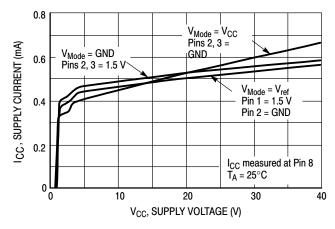


Figure 12. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage

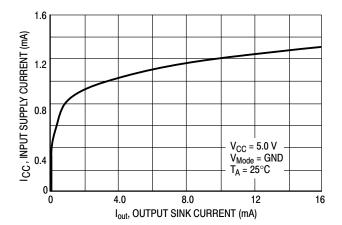


Figure 13. Supply Current versus Output Sink Current

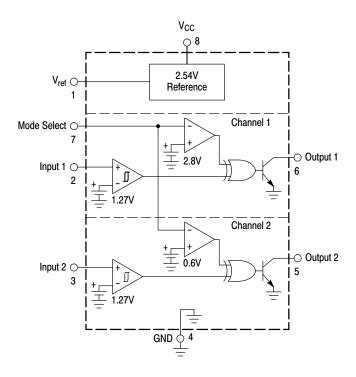


Figure 14. MC34161 Representative Block Diagram

Mode Select	Input 1	Output 1	Input 2	Output 2	Comments
Pin 7	Pin 2	Pin 6	Pin 3	Pin 5	
GND	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	Channels 1 & 2: Noninverting
V _{ref}	0	0	0	1	Channel 1: Noninverting
	1	1	1	0	Channel 2: Inverting
V _{CC} (>2.9 V)	0 1	1 0	0 1	1 0	Channels 1 & 2: Inverting

Figure 15. Truth Table

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

To be competitive in today's electronic equipment market, new circuits must be designed to increase system reliability with minimal incremental cost. The circuit designer can take a significant step toward attaining these goals by implementing economical circuitry that continuously monitors critical circuit voltages and provides a fault signal in the event of an out-of-tolerance condition. The MC34161, MC33161 series are universal voltage monitors intended for use in a wide variety of voltage sensing applications. The main objectives of this series was to configure a device that can be used in as many voltage sensing applications as possible while minimizing cost. The flexibility objective is achieved by the utilization of a unique Mode Select input that is used in conjunction with traditional circuit building blocks. The cost objective is achieved by processing the device on a standard Bipolar Analog flow, and by limiting the package to eight pins. The device consists of two comparator channels each with hysteresis, a mode select input for channel programming, a pinned out reference, and two open collector outputs. Each comparator channel can be configured as either inverting or noninverting by the Mode Select input. This allows a single device to perform over, under, and window detection of positive and negative voltages. A detailed description of each section of the device is given below with the representative block diagram shown in Figure 14.

Input Comparators

The input comparators of each channel are identical, each having an upper threshold voltage of 1.27 V $\pm 2.0\%$ with 25 mV of hysteresis. The hysteresis is provided to enhance output switching by preventing oscillations as the comparator thresholds are crossed. The comparators have an input bias current of 60 nA at their threshold which approximates a 21.2 $M\Omega$ resistor to ground. This high impedance minimizes loading of the external voltage divider for well defined trip points. For all positive voltage sensing applications, both comparator channels are fully functional at a V_{CC} of 2.0 V. In order to provide enhanced device ruggedness for hostile industrial environments, additional circuitry was designed into the inputs to prevent device latchup as well as to suppress electrostatic discharges (ESD).

Reference

The 2.54 V reference is pinned out to provide a means for the input comparators to sense negative voltages, as well as a means to program the Mode Select input for window detection applications. The reference is capable of sourcing in excess of 2.0 mA output current and has built—in short circuit protection. The output voltage has a guaranteed tolerance of $\pm 2.4\%$ at room temperature.

The 2.54 V reference is derived by gaining up the internal 1.27 V reference by a factor of two. With a power supply voltage of 4.0 V, the 2.54 V reference is in full regulation, allowing the device to accurately sense negative voltages.

Mode Select Circuit

The key feature that allows this device to be flexible is the Mode Select input. This input allows the user to program each of the channels for various types of voltage sensing applications. Figure 15 shows that the Mode Select input has three defined states. These states determine whether Channel 1 and/or Channel 2 operate in the inverting or noninverting mode. The Mode Select thresholds are shown in Figure 6. The input circuitry forms a tristate switch with thresholds at 0.63 V and $V_{\rm ref}$ + 0.23 V. The mode select input current is $10~\mu A$ when connected to the reference output, and $42~\mu A$ when connected to a V_{CC} of 5.0 V, refer to Figure 7.

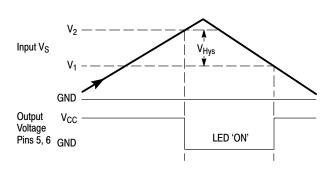
Output Stage

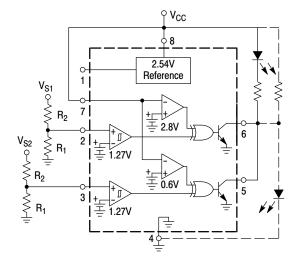
The output stage uses a positive feedback base boost circuit for enhanced sink saturation, while maintaining a relatively low device standby current. Figure 11 shows that the sink saturation voltage is about 0.2 V at 8.0 mA over temperature. By combining the low output saturation characteristics with low voltage comparator operation, this device is capable of sensing positive voltages at a $V_{\rm CC}$ of 1.0 V. These characteristics are important in undervoltage sensing applications where the output must stay in a low state as $V_{\rm CC}$ approaches ground. Figure 5 shows the Output Voltage versus Supply Voltage in an undervoltage sensing application. Note that as $V_{\rm CC}$ drops below the programmed 4.5 V trip point, the output stays in a well defined active low state until $V_{\rm CC}$ drops below 1.0 V.

APPLICATIONS

The following circuit figures illustrate the flexibility of this device. Included are voltage sensing applications for over, under, and window detectors, as well as three unique configurations. Many of the voltage detection circuits are shown with the open collector outputs of each channel connected together driving a light emitting diode (LED). This 'ORed' connection is shown for ease of explanation and it is only required for window detection applications.

Note that many of the voltage detection circuits are shown with a dashed line output connection. This connection gives the inverse function of the solid line connection. For example, the solid line output connection of Figure 16 has the LED 'ON' when input voltage $V_{\rm S}$ is above trip voltage $V_{\rm 2}$, for overvoltage detection. The dashed line output connection has the LED 'ON' when $V_{\rm S}$ is below trip voltage $V_{\rm 2}$, for undervoltage detection.





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a dual positive overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when VS1 or VS2 exceeds V2. With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a dual positive undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases from the peak towards ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when V_{S1} or V_{S2} falls below V_1 .

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

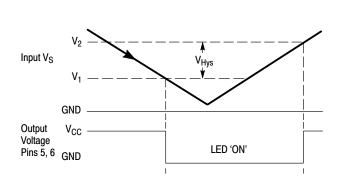
$$V_1 = (V_{th} - V_H) \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$
 $V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$

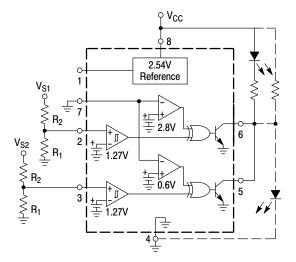
$$V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_{th} - V_H} - 1$$
 $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - 1$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - \frac{V_2}{V_{th}}$$

Figure 16. Dual Positive Overvoltage Detector





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a dual positive undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases towards ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when V_{S1} or V_{S2} falls below V₁. With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a dual positive overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when VS1 or VS2 exceeds V2.

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

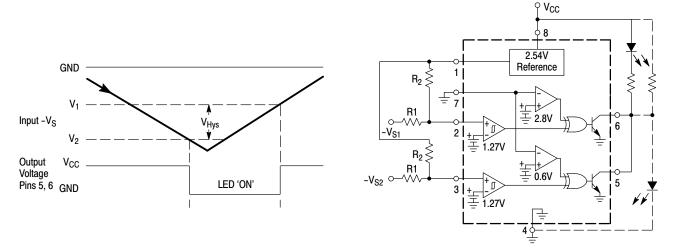
$$V_1 = (V_{th} - V_H) \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$
 $V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$

$$V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_{th} - V_H} - 1$$
 $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - 1$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - 1$$

Figure 17. Dual Positive Undervoltage Detector



The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a dual negative overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when -V_{S1} or -V_{S2} exceeds V₂. With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a dual negative undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases from the peak towards ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when $-V_{S1}$ or $-V_{S2}$ falls below V_1 .

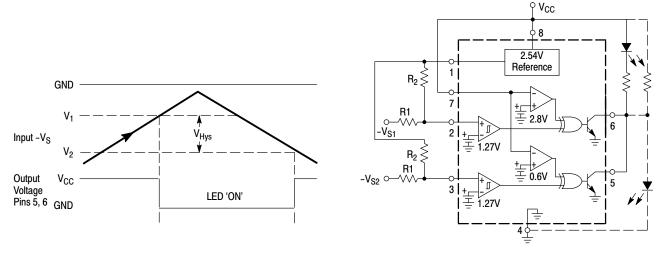
For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

$$V_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} (V_{th} - V_{ref}) + V_{th} \qquad V_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} (V_{th} - V_H - V_{ref}) + V_{th} - V_H \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_2 - V_{th} + V_H}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_2 - V_{th} + V_H}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_2 - V_{th} + V_H}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}} \\ \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{th}}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{rot}}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_2 - V_{th} + V_H}{V_{th} - V_H - V_{re}}$$

Figure 18. Dual Negative Overvoltage Detector



The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a dual negative undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases towards ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when $-V_{S1}$ or $-V_{S2}$ falls below V_1 . With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a dual negative overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when $-V_{S1}$ or $-V_{S2}$ exceeds V_2 .

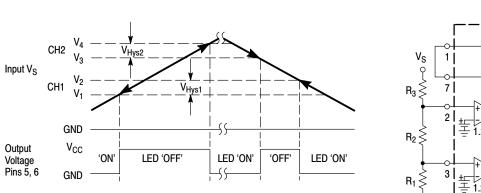
For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

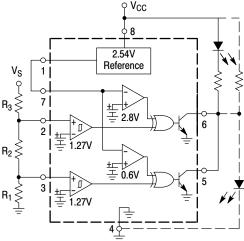
$$V_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} (V_{th} - V_{ref}) + V_{th}$$
 $V_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_2} (V_{th} - V_H - V_{ref}) + V_{th} - V_H$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{rot}}$$

$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_1 - V_{th}}{V_{th} - V_{ref}} \qquad \qquad \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{V_2 - V_{th} + V_H}{V_{th} - V_H - V_{ref}}$$

Figure 19. Dual Negative Undervoltage Detector





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a positive voltage window detector. This is accomplished by connecting channel 1 as an undervoltage detector, and channel 2 as an overvoltage detector. When the input voltage V_S falls out of the window established by V_1 and V_4 , the LED will turn 'ON'. As the input voltage falls within the window, V_S increasing from ground and exceeding V_2 , or V_S decreasing from the peak towards ground and falling below V_3 , the LED will turn 'OFF'. With the dashed line output connection, the LED will turn 'ON' when the input voltage V_S is within the window.

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

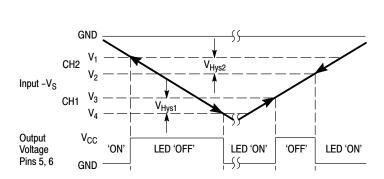
$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= (V_{th1} - V_{H1}) \left(\frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2} + 1 \right) & V_3 &= (V_{th2} - V_{H2}) \left(\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

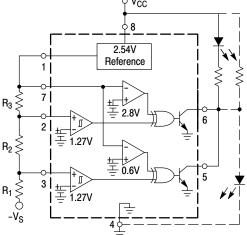
$$V_2 &= V_{th1} \left(\frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2} + 1 \right) & V_4 &= V_{th2} \left(\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

$$\begin{split} \frac{R_2}{R_1} &= \frac{V_3(V_{th2} - V_{H2})}{V_1(V_{th1} - V_{H1})} - 1 & \quad \frac{R_3}{R_1} &= \frac{V_3(V_1 - V_{th1} + V_{H1})}{V_1(V_{th2} - V_{H2})} \\ \\ \frac{R_2}{R_1} &= \frac{V_4 \times V_{th1}}{V_2 \times V_{th2}} - 1 & \quad \frac{R_3}{R_1} &= \frac{V_4(V_2 - V_{th1})}{V_2 \times V_{th2}} \end{split}$$

Figure 20. Positive Voltage Window Detector





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a negative voltage window detector. When the input voltage $-V_S$ falls out of the window established by V_1 and V_4 , the LED will turn 'ON'. As the input voltage falls within the window, $-V_S$ increasing from ground and exceeding V_2 , or $-V_S$ decreasing from the peak towards ground and falling below V_3 , the LED will turn 'OFF'. With the dashed line output connection, the LED will turn 'ON' when the input voltage $-V_S$ is within the window.

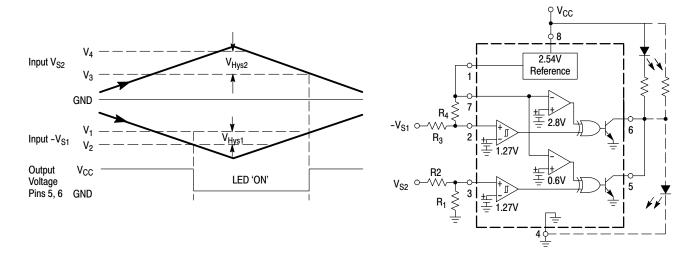
For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \frac{R_1(V_{th2} - V_{ref})}{R_2 + R_3} + V_{th2} \\ V_2 &= \frac{R_1(V_{th2} - V_{H2} - V_{ref})}{R_2 + R_3} + V_{th2} - V_{H2} \\ V_3 &= \frac{(R_1 + R_2)(V_{th1} - V_{ref})}{R_3} + V_{th1} \\ V_4 &= \frac{(R_1 + R_2)(V_{th1} - V_{H1} - V_{ref})}{R_2} + V_{th1} - V_{H1} \end{split}$$

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

$$\begin{split} \frac{R_1}{R_2 + R_3} &= \frac{V_1 - V_{th2}}{V_{th2} - V_{ref}} \\ \frac{R_1}{R_2 + R_3} &= \frac{V_2 - V_{th2} + V_{H2}}{V_{th2} - V_{H2} - V_{ref}} \\ \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2} &= \frac{V_{th1} - V_{ref}}{V_3 - V_{th1}} \\ \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2} &= \frac{V_{th1} - V_{H1} - V_{ref}}{V_4 + V_{H1} - V_{th1}} \end{split}$$

Figure 21. Negative Voltage Window Detector



The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a positive and negative overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when either $-V_{S1}$ exceeds V_2 , or V_{S2} exceeds V_4 . With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a positive and negative undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases from the peak towards ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when either V_{S2} falls below V_3 , or $-V_{S1}$ falls below V_1 .

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

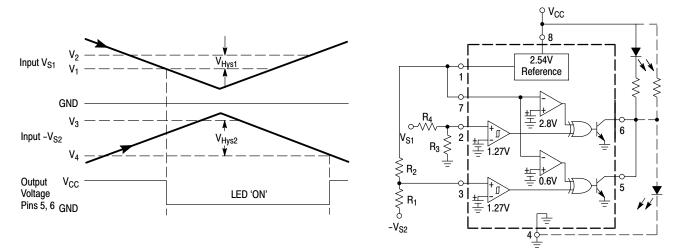
$$\begin{split} V_1 &= \frac{R_3}{R_4} (V_{th1} - V_{ref}) + V_{th1} \\ V_2 &= \frac{R_3}{R_4} (V_{th1} - V_{H1} - V_{ref}) + V_{th1} - V_{H1} \\ \end{split} \qquad V_3 &= (V_{th2} - V_{H2}) \bigg(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \bigg) \\ V_4 &= V_{th2} \bigg(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \bigg) \end{split}$$

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

$$\begin{split} \frac{R_3}{R_4} &= \frac{(V_1 - V_{th1})}{(V_{th1} - V_{ref})} & \frac{R_2}{R_1} &= \frac{V_4}{V_{th2}} - 1 \\ \frac{R_3}{R_4} &= \frac{(V_2 - V_{th1} + V_{H1})}{(V_{th1} - V_{H1} - V_{ref})} & \frac{R_2}{R_1} &= \frac{V_3}{V_{th2} - V_{H2}} - 1 \end{split}$$

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

Figure 22. Positive and Negative Overvoltage Detector

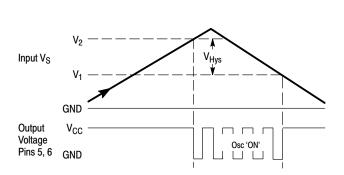


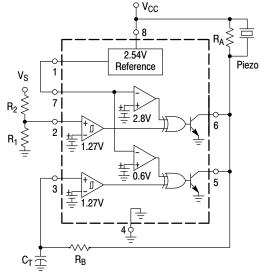
The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a positive and negative undervoltage detector. As the input voltage decreases toward ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when either V_{S1} falls below V_1 , or $-V_{S2}$ falls below V_3 . With the dashed line output connection, the circuit becomes a positive and negative overvoltage detector. As the input voltage increases from the ground, the LED will turn 'ON' when either V_{S1} exceeds V_2 , or $-V_{S1}$ exceeds V_1 .

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

$$V_{1} = (V_{th1} - V_{H1}) \left(\frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}} + 1\right) \qquad V_{3} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} (V_{th} - V_{ref}) + V_{th2} \\ V_{2} = V_{th1} \left(\frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}} + 1\right) \qquad V_{4} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} (V_{th} - V_{H2} - V_{ref}) + V_{th2} - V_{H2} \\ \frac{R_{4}}{R_{3}} = \frac{V_{2}}{V_{th1}} - 1 \qquad \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}} = \frac{V_{4} + V_{H2} - V_{th2}}{V_{th2} - V_{ref}} + V_{th2} - V_{th2} - V_{th2} + V_{th2} + V_{th2} - V_{th2} + V_{th2} - V_{th2} + V_$$

Figure 23. Positive and Negative Undervoltage Detector





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as an overvoltage detector with an audio alarm. Channel 1 monitors input voltage V_S while channel 2 is connected as a simple RC oscillator. As the input voltage increases from ground, the output of channel 1 allows the oscillator to turn 'ON' when V_S exceeds V_2 .

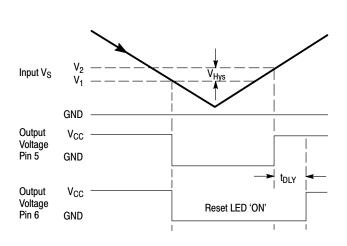
For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

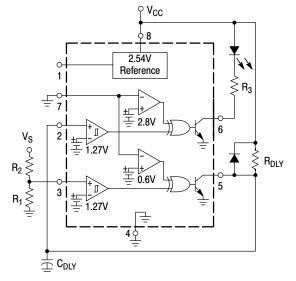
For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

$$V_1 = (V_{th} - V_H) \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right) V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_{th} - V_H} - 1 \qquad \frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - 1$$

Figure 24. Overvoltage Detector with Audio Alarm





The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a microprocessor reset with a time delay. Channel 2 monitors input voltage V_S while channel 1 performs the time delay function. As the input voltage decreases towards ground, the output of channel 2 quickly discharges C_{DLY} when V_S falls below V_1 . As the input voltage increases from ground, the output of channel 2 allows R_{DLY} to charge C_{DLY} when V_S exceeds V_2 .

For known resistor values, the voltage trip points are:

For a specific trip voltage, the required resistor ratio is:

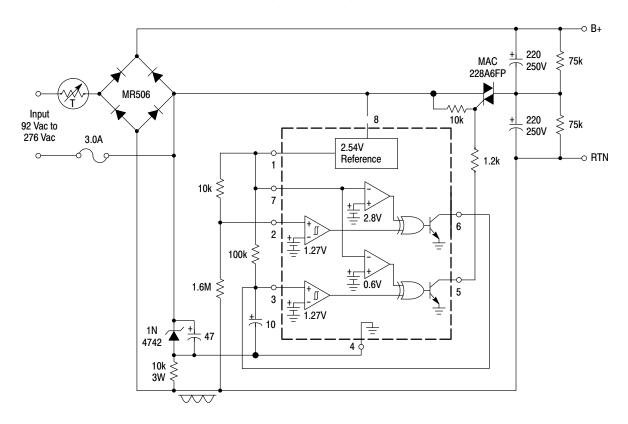
$$V_1 = (V_{th} - V_H) \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1\right) \quad V_2 = V_{th} \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1} + 1\right)$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_1}{V_{th} - V_H} - 1$$
 $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{V_{th}} - 1$

For known R_{DLY} C_{DLY} values, the reset time delay is:

$$t_{DLY} = R_{DLY}C_{DLY} \text{ In } \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{V_{th}}{V_{CC}}}\right)$$

Figure 25. Microprocessor Reset with Time Delay



The above circuit shows the MC34161 configured as an automatic line voltage selector. The IC controls the triac, enabling the circuit to function as a fullwave voltage doubler or a fullwave bridge. Channel 1 senses the negative half cycles of the AC line voltage. If the line voltage is less than 150 V, the circuit will switch from bridge mode to voltage doubling mode after a preset time delay. The delay is controlled by the 100 k Ω resistor and the 10 μ F capacitor. If the line voltage is greater than 150 V, the circuit will immediately return to fullwave bridge mode.

Figure 26. Automatic AC Line Voltage Selector

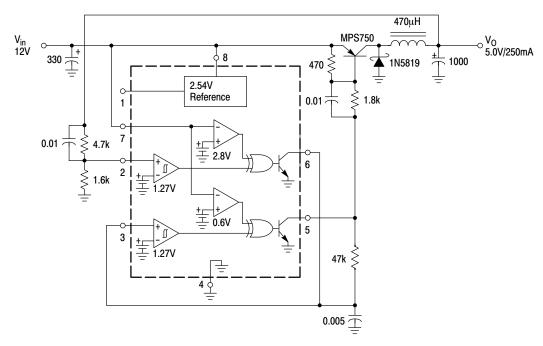


Figure 27. Step-Down Converter

Test	Conditions	Results
Line Regulation	V_{in} = 9.5 V to 24 V, I_{O} = 250 mA	$40 \text{ mV} = \pm 0.1\%$
Load Regulation	V_{in} = 12 V, I_{O} = 0.25 mA to 250 mA	2.0 mV = ±0.2%
Output Ripple	$V_{in} = 12 \text{ V}, I_{O} = 250 \text{ mA}$	50 m√pp
Efficiency	V _{in} = 12 V, I _O = 250 mA	87.8%

The above figure shows the MC34161 configured as a step-down converter. Channel 1 monitors the output voltage while Channel 2 performs the oscillator function. Upon initial powerup, the converters output voltage will be below nominal, and the output of Channel 1 will allow the oscillator to run. The external switch transistor will eventually pump-up the output capacitor until its voltage exceeds the input threshold of Channel 1. The output of Channel 1 will then switch low and disable the oscillator. The oscillator will commence operation when the output voltage falls below the lower threshold of Channel 1.

ORDERING INFORMATION

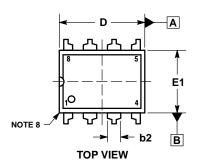
Device	Package	Shipping [†]
MC34161DG	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	98 Units / Rail
MC34161DR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
MC34161DMR2G	Micro8 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
MC34161PG	PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
MC33161DG	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	98 Units / Rail
MC33161DR2G	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel
MC33161DMR2G	Micro8 (Pb-Free)	4000 / Tape & Reel
MC33161PG	PDIP-8 (Pb-Free)	50 Units / Rail
NCV33161DR2G*	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	2500 / Tape & Reel

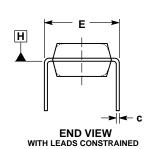
[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

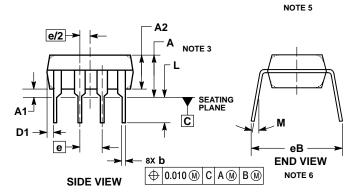
^{*}NCV: T_{low} = -40°C, T_{high} = +125°C. Guaranteed by design. NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC-Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

PDIP-8 CASE 626-05 ISSUE N





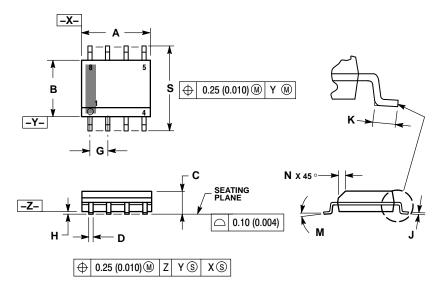


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 4. DIMENSIONS D, D1 AND E1 DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS ARE
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 5. DIMENSION E IS MEASURED AT A POINT 0.015 BELOW DATUM DIMENSION E IS MEASURED AT A POINT 0.015 BELOW DATUM PLANE H WITH THE LEADS CONSTRAINED PERPENDICULAR TO DATUM C.
 DIMENSION E3 IS MEASURED AT THE LEAD TIPS WITH THE LEADS UNCONSTRAINED.
 DATUM PLANE H IS COINCIDENT WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE LEADS, WHERE THE LEADS EXIT THE BODY.
 PACKAGE CONTOUR IS OPTIONAL (ROUNDED OR SQUARE CORNERS).

	INCHES		MILLIM	ETERS
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Α		0.210		5.33
A1	0.015		0.38	
A2	0.115	0.195	2.92	4.95
b	0.014	0.022	0.35	0.56
b2	0.060	TYP	1.52 TYP	
С	0.008	0.014	0.20	0.36
D	0.355	0.400	9.02	10.16
D1	0.005		0.13	
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.26
E1	0.240	0.280	6.10	7.11
е	0.100 BSC		2.54	BSC
eВ		0.430		10.92
L	0.115	0.150	2.92	3.81
M		10°		10°

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

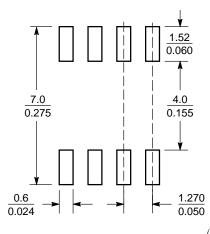
SOIC-8 NB CASE 751-07 **ISSUE AK**



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	MILLIN	IETERS	INCHES		
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
Α	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197	
В	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157	
С	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069	
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020	
O	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC		
H	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010	
۲	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010	
K	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050	
M	0 °	8 °	0 °	8 °	
Ν	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020	
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0 244	

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

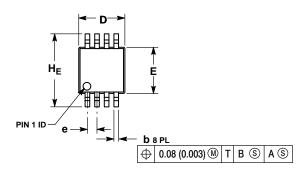


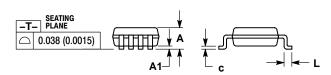
 $\left(\frac{\text{mm}}{\text{inches}}\right)$ SCALE 6:1

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Micro8™ CASE 846A-02 **ISSUE J**



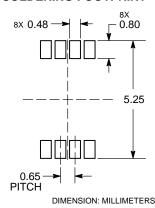


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	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
DIM	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
Α			1.10		-	0.043
A1	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.002	0.003	0.006
b	0.25	0.33	0.40	0.010	0.013	0.016
С	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.005	0.007	0.009
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
е		0.65 BSC		0.026 BSC		
L	0.40	0.55	0.70	0.016	0.021	0.028
HE	4.75	4.90	5.05	0.187	0.193	0.199

RECOMMENDED SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



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