



+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

General Description

The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 microprocessor (μ P) supervisory circuits simplify power-supply monitoring, battery control, and chip-enable gating in μ P systems by reducing the number of components required. These devices are designed for use in +5V-powered systems. Low supply current (11 μ A typical) and small package size make these devices ideal for portable applications. The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 are specifically designed to ignore fast transients on VCC. Other supervisory functions include active-low reset, backup-battery switchover, watchdog input, battery freshness seal, and chip-enable gating. The *Selector Guide* below lists the specific functions available from each device.

These devices offer two pretrimmed reset threshold voltages for $\pm 5\%$ or $\pm 10\%$ power supplies: 4.65V for the L versions and 4.40V for the M versions. The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 are available in space-saving μ MAX packages, as well as 8-pin DIP/SO.

Selector Guide

FEATURE	MAX817 L/M	MAX818 L/M	MAX819 L/M
Active-Low Reset	✓	✓	✓
Backup-Battery Switchover	✓	✓	✓
Power-Fail Comparator	✓	—	✓
Watchdog Input	✓	✓	—
Battery Freshness Seal	✓	✓	✓
Manual Reset Input	—	—	✓
Chip-Enable Gating	—	✓	—
Pin-Package	8-DIP/SO/ μ MAX	8-DIP/SO/ μ MAX	8-DIP/SO/ μ MAX
Low-Power, Pin-Compatible Upgrades for:	MAX690A/ MAX692A	—	MAX703/ MAX704

Applications

Battery-Powered Computers and Controllers
Embedded Controllers
Intelligent Instruments
Critical μ P Monitoring
Portable Equipment

Typical Operating Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Features

- ◆ **Precision Supply-Voltage Monitor:**
4.65V (MAX81_L)
4.40V (MAX81_M)
- ◆ **11 μ A Quiescent Supply Current**
- ◆ **200ms Reset Time Delay**
- ◆ **Watchdog Timer with 1.6sec Timeout (MAX817/MAX818)**
- ◆ **Battery-Backup Power Switching; Battery Voltage Can Exceed VCC**
- ◆ **Battery Freshness Seal**
- ◆ **On-Board, 3ns Gating of Chip-Enable Signals (MAX818)**
- ◆ **Uncommitted Voltage Monitor for Power-Fail or Low-Battery Warning (MAX817/MAX819)**
- ◆ **Manual Reset Input (MAX819)**

Ordering Information

PART [†]	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX817_CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX817_CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX817_CUA	0°C to +70°C	8 μ MAX

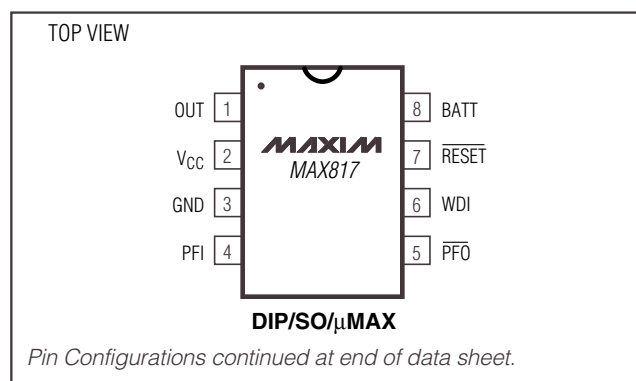
Ordering Information continued on last page.

[†]These parts offer a choice of reset threshold voltage. From the table below, select the suffix corresponding to the desired threshold and insert it into the blank to complete the part number.

Devices are available in both leaded and lead-free packaging. Specify lead free by adding the + symbol at the end of the part number when ordering.

SUFFIX	RESET THRESHOLD (V)
L	4.65
M	4.40

Pin Configurations



+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Input Voltage	
V _{CC} , BATT	-0.3V to +6.0V
All Other Pins (Note 1)	-0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
Input Current	
V _{CC} Peak	1A
V _{CC} Continuous	250mA
BATT Peak	250mA
BATT Continuous	50mA
GND	25mA
Output Current	
OUT	250mA
All Other Outputs	25mA
OUT Short-Circuit Duration	10sec

Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)	
Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW
SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	471mW
μMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)	330mW
Operating Temperature Ranges	
MAX81__C_A	0°C to +70°C
MAX81__E_A	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+300°C

Note 1: The input voltage limits on PFI and WDI may be exceeded (up to 12V V_{IN}) if the current into these pins is limited to less than 10mA.

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} = +4.75V to +5.5V for MAX81_L, V_{CC} = +4.5V to +5.5V for MAX81_M, V_{BATT} = 2.8V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Voltage Range, V _{CC} , V _{BATT} (Note 2)				0		5.5	V
Supply Current (excluding I _{OUT})	I _{SUPPLY}	As applicable; $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN = 0V, WDI and $\overline{\text{MR}}$ unconnected	MAX81__C		11	45	μA
			MAX81__E		11	60	
Supply Current in Battery-Backup Mode (excluding I _{OUT})		V _{CC} = 0V	T _A = +25°C		0.05	1.0	μA
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}			5.0	
BATT Standby Current (Note 3)		5.5V > V _{CC} > (V _{BATT} + 0.2V)	T _A = +25°C	-0.10		0.02	μA
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	-1.00		0.02	
BATT Leakage Current, Freshness Seal Enabled		V _{CC} = 0V, V _{OUT} = 0V				1	μA
V _{OUT} Output		I _{OUT} = 5mA		V _{CC} - 0.05	V _{CC} - 0.025		V
		I _{OUT} = 50mA		V _{CC} - 0.5	V _{CC} - 0.25		
V _{CC} to OUT On-Resistance					5	10	Ω
BATT to OUT On-Resistance					100		Ω
V _{OUT} in Battery-Backup Mode		I _{OUT} = 250μA, V _{CC} < (V _{BATT} - 0.2V)		V _{BATT} - 0.1	V _{BATT} - 0.02		V
Battery Switch Threshold (V _{CC} - V _{BATT})		V _{CC} < V _{RST}	Power-up		20		mV
			Power-down		-20		
Battery Switchover Hysteresis					40		mV

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +4.75V to +5.5V for MAX81_L, V_{CC} = +4.5V to +5.5V for MAX81_M, V_{BATT} = 2.8V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
RESET AND WATCHDOG TIMER							
Reset Threshold	VRST	MAX81_L	4.50	4.65	4.75	V	
		MAX81_M	4.25	4.40	4.50		
Reset Threshold Hysteresis			25			mV	
Reset Timeout Period	trp		140	200	280	ms	
RESE $\overline{T}$ Output Voltage	VOH	VCC > VRST(MAX), ISOURCE = 800μA	VCC - 1.5			V	
	VOL	VCC < VRST(MIN), ISINK = 3.2mA	0.4				
		MAX81__C, VCC = 1V, VCC falling, VBATT = 0V, ISINK = 50μA	0.3				
		MAX81__E, VCC = 1.2V, VCC falling, VBATT = 0V, ISINK = 100μA	0.3				
VCC to RESE $\overline{T}$ Delay		From VRST, VCC falling at 10V/ms	100			μs	
Watchdog Timeout Period	tWD		1.00	1.60	2.25	sec	
WDI Pulse Width	tWDI	VIL = 0.4V, VIH = 0.8VCC	50				ns
WDI Input Threshold (Note 4)	VIL	VCC = 5V	0.8			V	
	VIH		3.5				
WDI Input Current (Note 5)		WDI = VCC, time average	120		160	μA	
		WDI = GND, time average	-20	-15			
POWER-FAIL COMPARATOR (MAX817/MAX819 only)							
PFI Input Threshold	VPFT		1.20	1.25	1.30	V	
PFI Input Hysteresis			4			mV	
PFI Input Current	IPFI		-25	0.01	25	nA	
PFO Output Voltage	VOL	VPFI < 1.20V, ISINK = 3.2mA, VCC > 4.50V	0.4			V	
	VOH	VPFI > 1.30V, ISOURCE = 40μA, VCC > 4.5V	VCC - 1.5				
PFO Short-Circuit Current		VPFO = 0V	250		500	μA	
MANUAL RESET INPUT (MAX819 only)							
MR Input Threshold	VIL		0.8			V	
	VIH		2.0				
MR Pulse Width			1			μs	
MR Pulse that Would Not Cause a Reset			100			ns	
MR to Reset Delay			120			ns	
MR Pull-Up Resistance			45	63	85	kΩ	

MAX817L/M, MAX818L/M, MAX819L/M

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +4.75V to +5.5V for MAX81_L, V_{CC} = +4.5V to +5.5V for MAX81_M, V_{BATT} = 2.8V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
CHIP-ENABLE GATING (MAX818 only)						
$\overline{CE}$ IN Leakage Current		Disable mode		±0.005	±1	μA
$\overline{CE}$ IN to $\overline{CE}$ OUT Resistance (Note 6)		Enable mode		40	150	Ω
$\overline{CE}$ OUT Short-Circuit Current (Reset Active)		Disable mode, $\overline{CE}$ OUT = 0V	0.1	0.75	2.0	mA
$\overline{CE}$ IN to $\overline{CE}$ OUT Propagation Delay (Note 7)		50Ω source impedance driver, C _{LOAD} = 50pF		3	8	ns
$\overline{CE}$ OUT Output	V _{OH}	I _{OUT} = -100μA, V _{CC} = 0V	V _{CC} - 1V			V
		I _{OUT} = -1μA, V _{CC} = 0V, V _{BATT} = 2.8V	2.7			
$\overline{CE}$ OUT Input Threshold	V _{IH}	V _{CC} = 5V	0.8			V
	V _{IL}		3.5			
$\overline{RESET}$ to $\overline{CE}$ OUT Delay		Power-down		15		μs

Note 2: Either V_{CC} or V_{BATT} can go to 0V if the other is greater than 2.0V.

Note 3: “-” = battery-charging current, “+” = battery-discharging current.

Note 4: WDI is internally serviced within the watchdog timeout period if WDI is left unconnected.

Note 5: WDI input is designed to be driven by a three-stated output device. To float WDI, the “high-impedance mode” of the output device must have a maximum leakage current of 10μA and a maximum output capacitance of 200pF. The output device must also be able to source and sink at least 200μA when active.

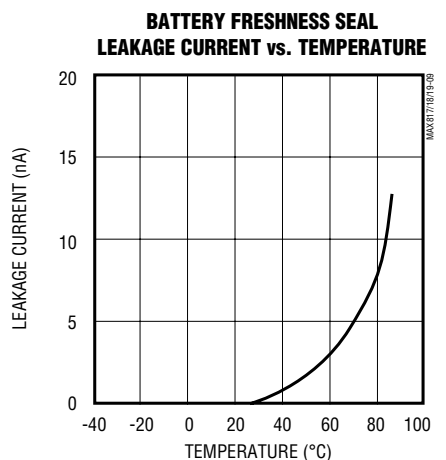
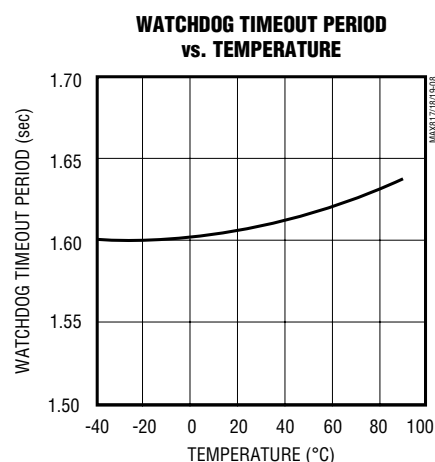
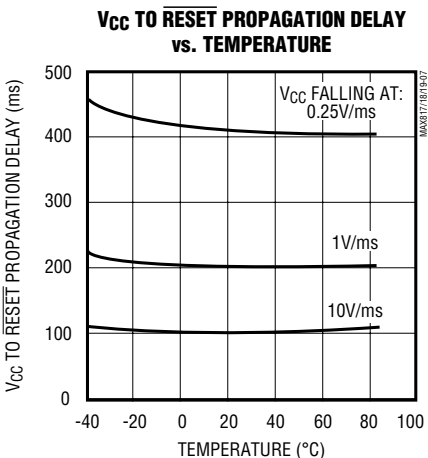
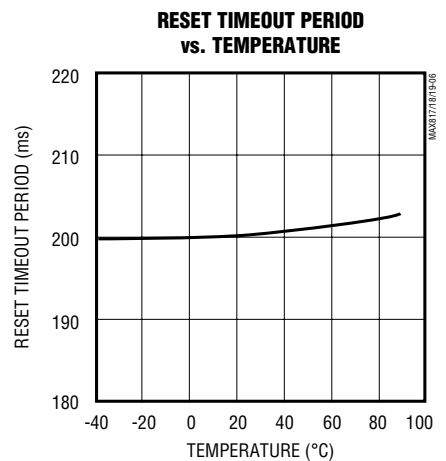
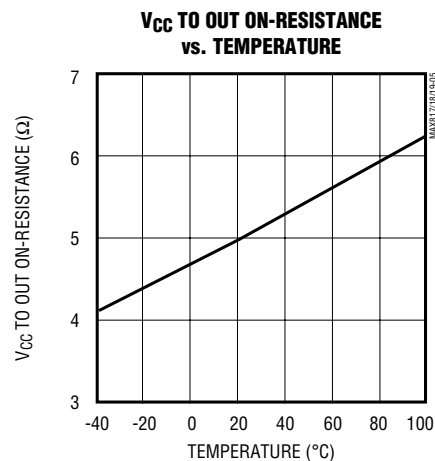
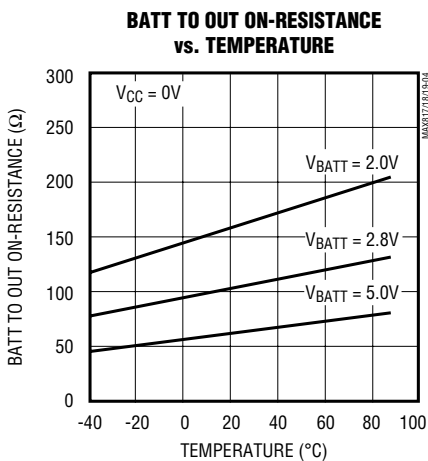
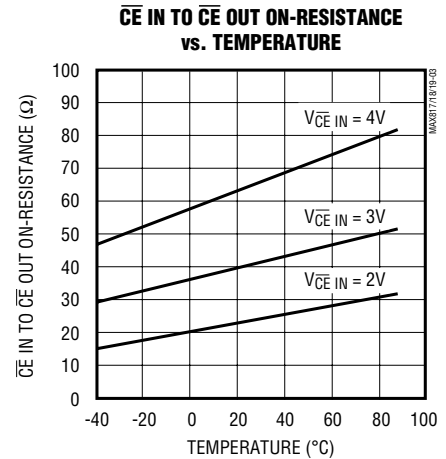
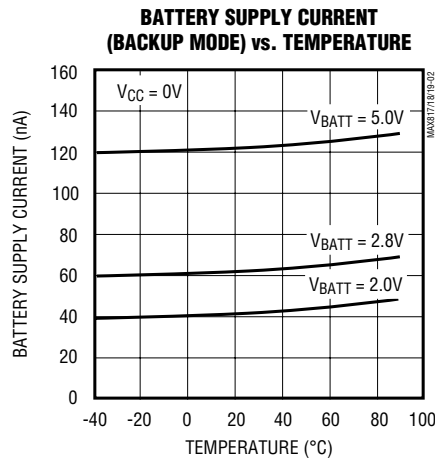
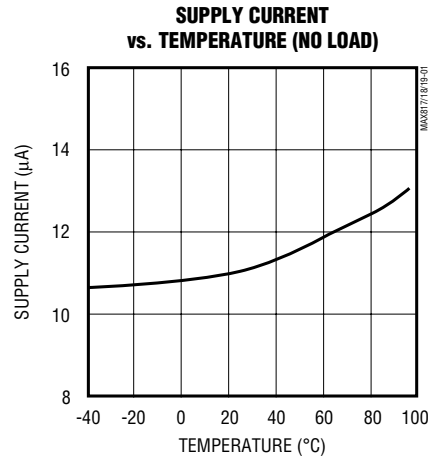
Note 6: The chip-enable resistance is tested with V_{CC} = +4.75V for the MAX818L and V_{CC} = +4.5V for the MAX818M. $V_{\overline{CE} IN} = V_{\overline{CE} OUT} = V_{CC}/2$.

Note 7: The chip-enable propagation delay is measured from the 50% point at $\overline{CE}$ IN to the 50% point at $\overline{CE}$ OUT.

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{BATT} = 3.0V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

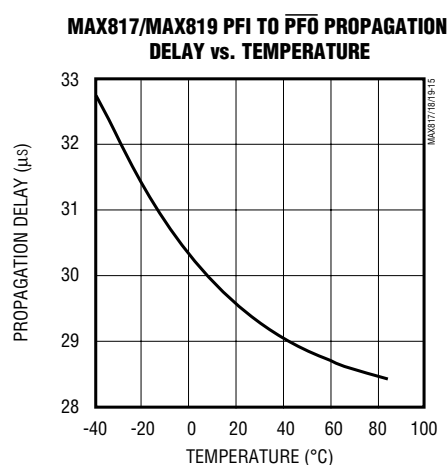
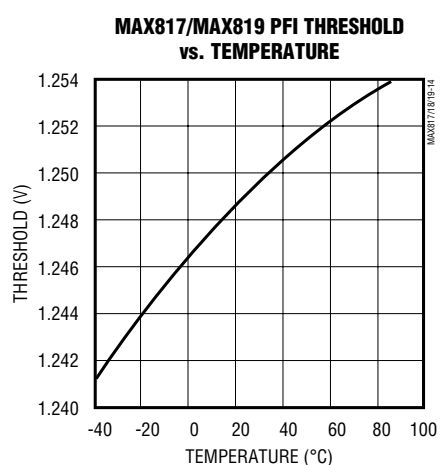
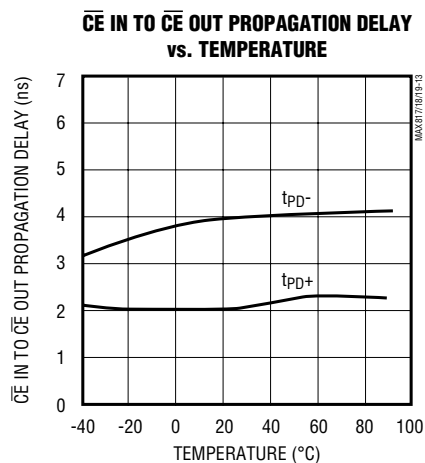
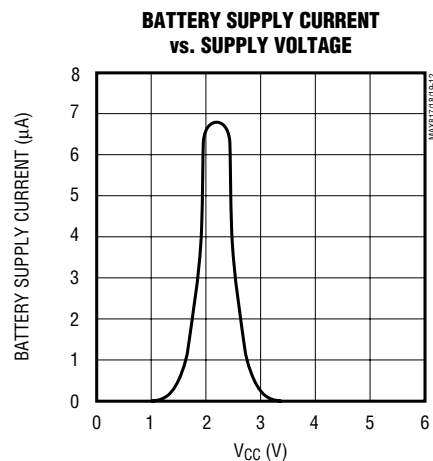
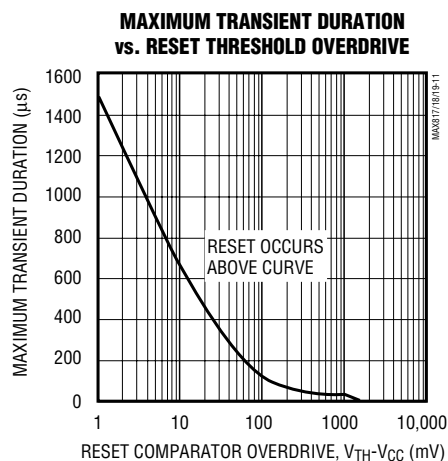
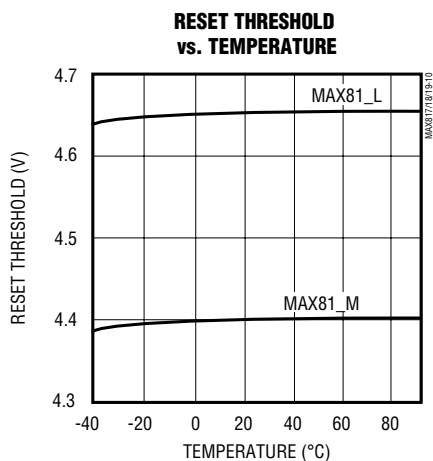


MAX817L/M, MAX818L/M, MAX819L/M

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{BATT} = 3.0V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Pin Description

MAX817L/M, MAX818L/M, MAX819L/M

PIN			NAME	FUNCTION
MAX817	MAX818	MAX819		
1	1	1	OUT	Supply Output for CMOS RAM. When V_{CC} rises above the reset threshold or above V_{BATT} , OUT is connected to V_{CC} through an internal P-channel MOSFET switch. When V_{CC} falls below V_{BATT} , BATT connects to OUT.
2	2	2	V_{CC}	Input Supply Voltage, +5V input.
3	3	3	GND	Ground. 0V reference for all signals.
4	—	4	PFI	Power-Fail Comparator Input. When V_{PFI} is below V_{PFT} or when V_{CC} is below V_{BATT} , $\overline{PFO}$ goes low; otherwise, $\overline{PFO}$ remains high (see <i>Power-Fail Comparator</i> section). Connect to ground if unused.
—	4	—	$\overline{CE}$ IN	Chip-Enable Input. The input to the chip-enable gating circuit. Connect to ground if unused.
5	—	5	$\overline{PFO}$	Power-Fail Comparator Output. When PFI is less than V_{PFT} or when V_{CC} is below V_{BATT} , $\overline{PFO}$ goes low; otherwise $\overline{PFO}$ remains high. $\overline{PFO}$ is also used to enable the battery freshness seal (see <i>Battery Freshness Seal</i> and <i>Power-Fail Comparator</i> sections).
—	5	—	$\overline{CE}$ OUT	Chip-Enable Output. $\overline{CE}$ OUT goes low only if $\overline{CE}$ IN is low while reset is not asserted. If $\overline{CE}$ IN is low when reset is asserted, $\overline{CE}$ OUT will remain low for 15 μ s or until $\overline{CE}$ IN goes high, whichever occurs first. $\overline{CE}$ OUT is pulled up to OUT in battery-backup mode. $\overline{CE}$ OUT is also used to enable the battery freshness seal (see <i>Battery Freshness Seal</i> section).
6	6	—	WDI	Watchdog Input. If WDI remains either high or low for longer than the watchdog timeout period, the internal watchdog timer runs out and a reset is triggered. If WDI is left unconnected or is connected to a high-impedance three-state buffer, the watchdog feature is disabled. The internal watchdog timer clears whenever reset is asserted, WDI is three-stated, or WDI sees a rising or falling edge. The WDI input is designed to be driven by a three-stated-output device with a maximum high-impedance leakage current of 10 μ A and a maximum output capacitance of 200pF. The output device must also be capable of sinking and sourcing 200 μ A when active.
—	—	6	$\overline{MR}$	Manual Reset Input. A logic low on $\overline{MR}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted for as long as $\overline{MR}$ is held low and for 200ms after $\overline{MR}$ returns high. The active-low input has an internal 63k Ω pull-up resistor. It can be driven from a TTL- or CMOS-logic line or shorted to ground with a switch. Leave open, or connect to V_{CC} if unused.
7	7	7	$\overline{RESET}$	Active-Low Reset Output. Pulses low for 200ms when triggered and remains low whenever V_{CC} is below the reset threshold or when $\overline{MR}$ is a logic low. It remains low for 200ms after V_{CC} rises above the reset threshold, the watchdog triggers a reset, or $\overline{MR}$ goes low to high.
8	8	8	BATT	Backup-Battery Input. When V_{CC} falls below V_{BATT} , OUT switches from V_{CC} to BATT. When V_{CC} rises above V_{BATT} , OUT reconnects to V_{CC} .

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Detailed Description

General Timing Characteristics

Designed for 5V systems, the MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 provide a number of microprocessor (μ P) supervisory functions (see the *Selector Guide* on the first page). Figure 2 shows the typical timing relationships of the various outputs during power-up and power-down with typical V_{CC} rise and fall times.

RESET Output

A μ P's reset input starts the μ P in a known state. The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 μ P supervisory circuits assert a reset to prevent code-execution errors during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is guaranteed to be a logic low for $0V < V_{CC} < V_{RST}$ if V_{BATT} is greater than 1V. Without a backup battery ($V_{BATT} = \text{GND}$) $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is guaranteed valid for $V_{CC} \geq 1V$. Once V_{CC} exceeds the reset threshold an internal timer keeps $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low for the reset timeout period, t_{RP} . After this interval $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ returns high (Figure 2).

If a brownout condition occurs (V_{CC} drops below the reset threshold), $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low. Each time $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted it stays low for at least the reset timeout period. Any time V_{CC} goes below the reset threshold the internal timer clears. The reset timer starts when V_{CC} returns above the reset threshold. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ both sources and sinks current.

Manual Reset Input (MAX819)

Many μ P-based products require manual reset capability, allowing the operator, a test technician, or external logic circuitry to initiate a reset. On the MAX819, a logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted while $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is low, and for t_{RP} (200ms) after it returns high.

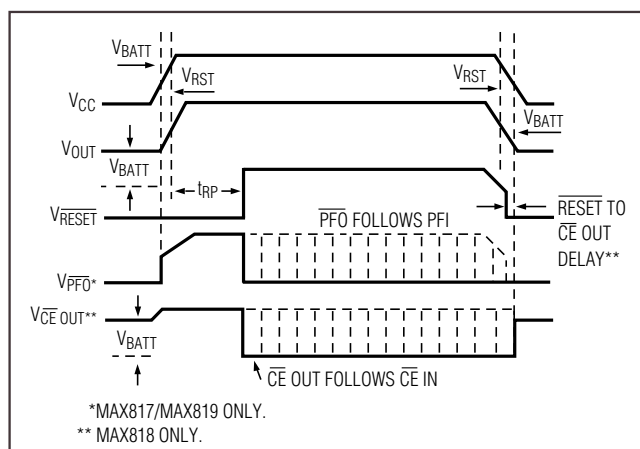


Figure 2. Power-Up and Power-Down Timing

During the reset timeout period (t_{RP}), $\overline{\text{MR}}$'s state is ignored if the battery freshness seal is enabled. $\overline{\text{MR}}$ has an internal 63k Ω pull-up resistor, so it can be left open if not used. This input can be driven with TTL/CMOS logic levels or with open-drain/collector outputs. Connect a normally open momentary switch from $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to GND to create a manual reset function; external debounce circuitry is not required. If $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is driven from long cables or the device is used in a noisy environment, connect a 0.1 μ F capacitor from $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to GND to provide additional noise immunity.

Note that $\overline{\text{MR}}$ must be high or open to enable the battery freshness seal. Once the battery freshness seal is enabled its operation is unaffected by $\overline{\text{MR}}$.

Battery Freshness Seal

The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 battery freshness seal disconnects the backup battery from internal circuitry and OUT until it is needed. This allows an OEM to ensure that the backup battery connected to BATT will be fresh when the final product is put to use. To enable the freshness seal on the MAX817 and MAX819:

- 1) Connect a battery to BATT.
- 2) Ground $\overline{\text{PFO}}$.
- 3) Bring V_{CC} above the reset threshold and hold it there until reset is deasserted following the reset timeout period.
- 4) Bring V_{CC} down again (Figure 3).

Use the same procedure for the MAX818, but ground $\overline{\text{CE OUT}}$ instead of $\overline{\text{PFO}}$. Once the battery freshness seal is enabled (disconnecting the backup battery from internal circuitry and anything connected to OUT), it remains enabled until V_{CC} is brought above V_{RST} .

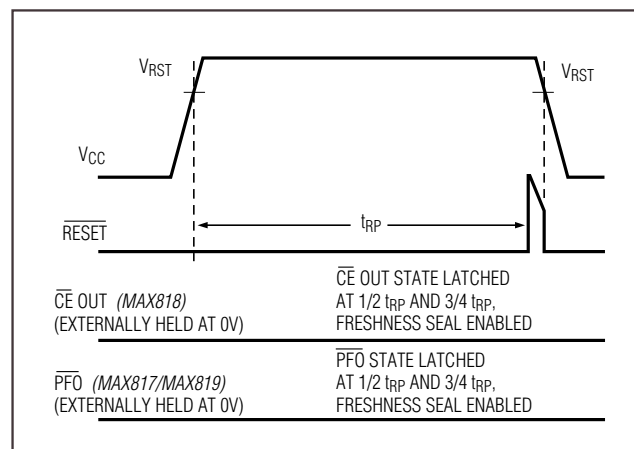


Figure 3. Battery Freshness Seal Timing

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

On the MAX819, $\overline{MR}$ must be high or open to enable the battery freshness seal. Once the battery freshness seal is enabled its operation is unaffected by $\overline{MR}$.

Watchdog Input (MAX817/MAX818)

In the MAX817/MAX818, the watchdog circuit monitors the μP 's activity. If the μP does not toggle the watchdog input (WDI) within t_{WD} (1.6sec), reset asserts. The internal 1.6sec timer is cleared by either a reset pulse or by toggling WDI, which can detect pulses as short as 50ns. The timer remains cleared and does not count for as long as reset is asserted. As soon as reset is released, the timer starts counting (Figure 4).

To disable the watchdog function, leave WDI unconnected or three-state the driver connected to WDI. The watchdog input is internally driven low during the first 7/8 of the watchdog timeout period, then momentarily pulses high, resetting the watchdog counter. When WDI is left open-circuited, this internal driver clears the 1.6sec timer every 1.4sec. When WDI is three-stated or left unconnected, the maximum allowable leakage current is 10 μA and the maximum allowable load capacitance is 200pF.

Chip-Enable Gating (MAX818)

Internal gating of the chip-enable (CE) signal prevents erroneous data from corrupting CMOS RAM in the event of an undervoltage condition. The MAX818 uses a series transmission gate from $\overline{CE}$ IN to $\overline{CE}$ OUT (Figure 5). During normal operation (reset not asserted), the CE transmission gate is enabled and passes all CE transitions. When reset is asserted, this path becomes disabled, preventing erroneous data from corrupting the CMOS RAM. The short CE propagation delay from $\overline{CE}$ IN to $\overline{CE}$ OUT enables the MAX818 to be used with most μP s. If $\overline{CE}$ IN is low when reset asserts, $\overline{CE}$ OUT remains low for typically 15 μs to permit the current write cycle to complete.

Chip-Enable Input (MAX818)

The CE transmission gate is disabled and $\overline{CE}$ IN is high impedance (disabled mode) while reset is asserted. During a power-down sequence when V_{CC} passes the reset threshold, the CE transmission gate disables and $\overline{CE}$ IN immediately becomes high impedance if the voltage at $\overline{CE}$ IN is high. If $\overline{CE}$ IN is low when reset asserts, the CE transmission gate will disable 15 μs after reset asserts (Figure 6). This permits the current write cycle to complete during power-down.

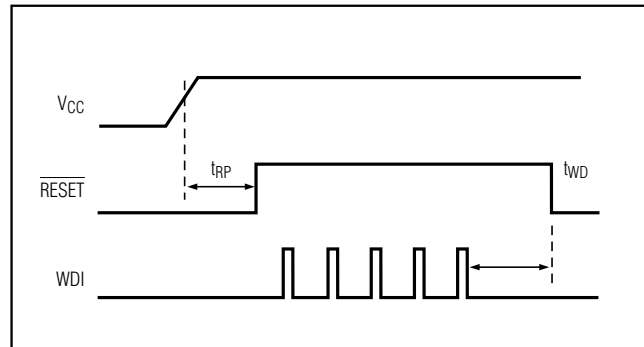


Figure 4. Watchdog Timing

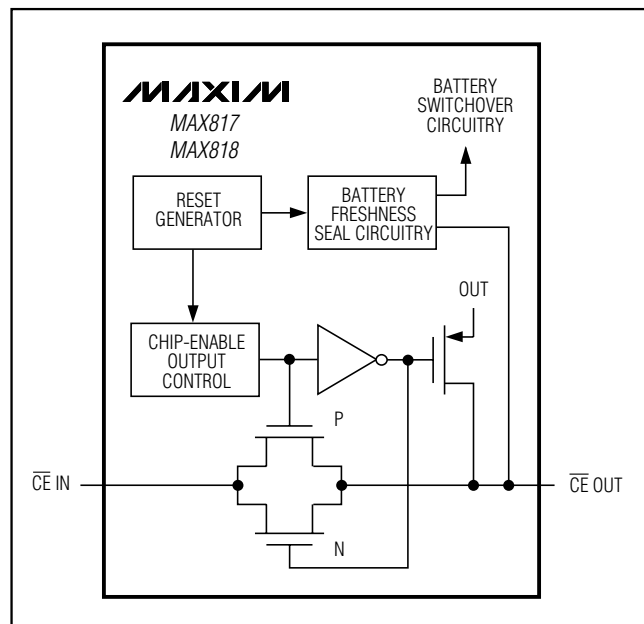


Figure 5. Chip-Enable Transmission Gate

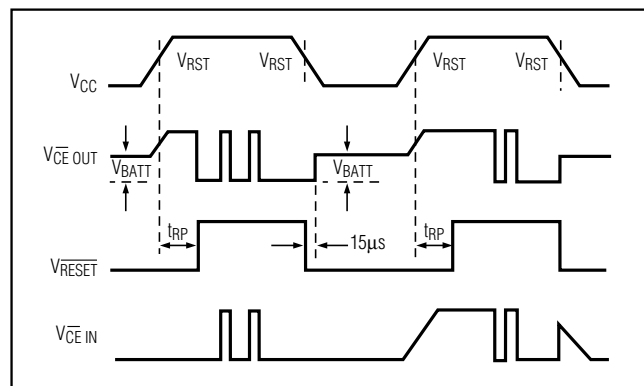


Figure 6. Chip-Enable Timing

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Any time a reset is generated, the CE transmission gate remains disabled and $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN remains high impedance (regardless of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN activity) for the reset timeout period. When the CE transmission gate is enabled, the impedance of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN appears as a 40Ω resistor in series with the load at $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT. The propagation delay through the CE transmission gate depends on V_{CC} , the source impedance of the drive connected to $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN, and the loading on $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*). The CE propagation delay is production tested from the 50% point on $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN to the 50% point on $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT using a 50Ω driver and a 50pF load capacitance (Figure 7). For minimum propagation delay, minimize the capacitive load at $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT and use a low-output-impedance driver.

Chip-Enable Output (MAX818)

When the CE transmission gate is enabled, the impedance of $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT is equivalent to a 40Ω resistor in series with the source driving $\overline{\text{CE}}$ IN. In the disabled mode, the transmission gate is off and an active pull-up connects $\overline{\text{CE}}$ OUT to OUT (Figure 5). This pull-up turns off when the transmission gate is enabled.

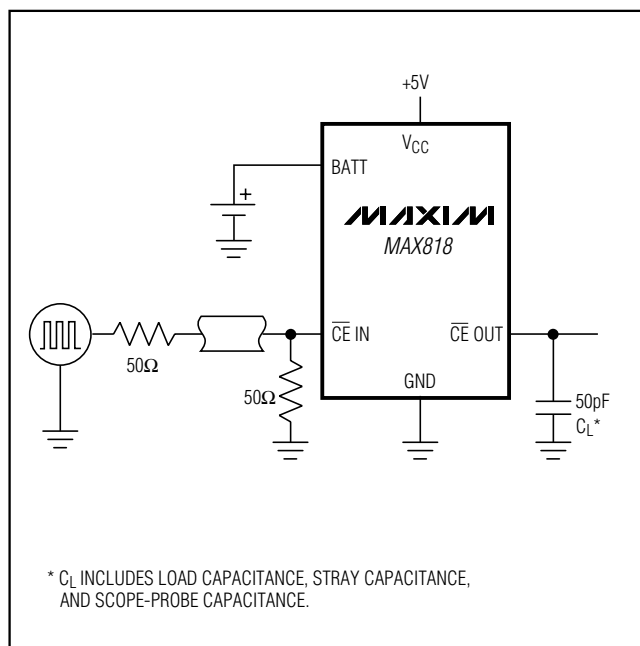


Figure 7. CE Propagation Delay Test Circuit

Power-Fail Comparator (MAX817/MAX819)

The MAX817/MAX819 PFI input is compared to an internal reference. If PFI is less than the power-fail threshold (V_{PFT}), $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ goes low. The power-fail comparator is intended for use as an undervoltage detector to signal a failing power supply (Figure 8). However, the comparator does not need to be dedicated to this function because it is completely separate from the rest of the circuitry.

The power-fail comparator turns off and $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ goes low when V_{CC} falls below V_{BATT} . During the reset timeout period (t_{RP}), $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ is forced high, regardless of the state of V_{PFI} (see *Battery Freshness Seal* section). If the comparator is unused, connect PFI to ground and leave $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ unconnected. $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ can be connected to $\overline{\text{MR}}$ on the MAX819 so that a low voltage on PFI will generate a reset (Figure 9). In this configuration, when the monitored voltage causes PFI to fall below V_{PFT} , $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ pulls $\overline{\text{MR}}$ low, causing a reset to be asserted. Reset remains asserted as long as $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ holds $\overline{\text{MR}}$ low, and for t_{RP} (200ms) after $\overline{\text{PFO}}$ pulls $\overline{\text{MR}}$ high when the monitored supply is above the programmed threshold. When PFO is connected to $\overline{\text{MR}}$, it is not possible to enable the battery freshness seal. Enabling the battery freshness seal requires $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to be high or open. Once the battery freshness seal is enabled, it is no longer affected by $\overline{\text{PFO}}$'s connection to $\overline{\text{MR}}$.

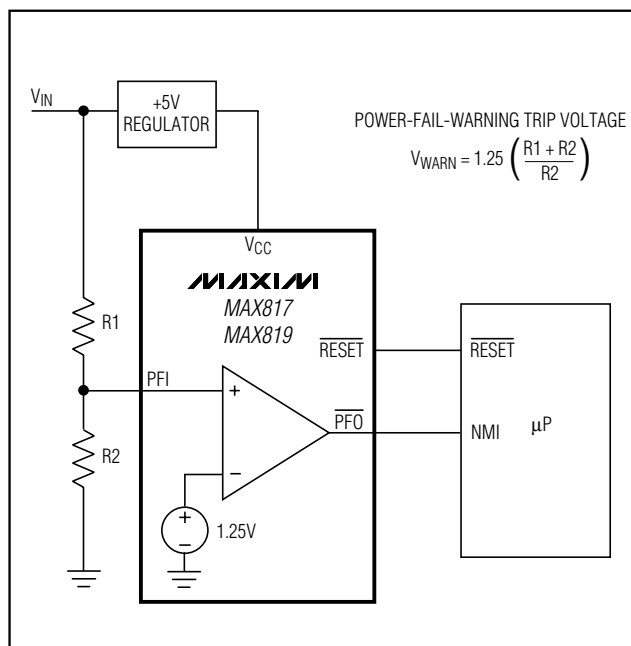


Figure 8. Using the Power-Fail Comparator to Generate a Power-Fail Warning

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Backup-Battery Switchover

In a brownout or power failure, it may be necessary to preserve the contents of RAM. With a backup battery installed at BATT, the MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 automatically switch RAM to backup power when VCC falls. These devices require two conditions before switching to battery-backup mode: 1) VCC must be below the reset threshold, and 2) VCC must be below VBATT. Table 1 lists the status of the inputs and outputs in battery-backup mode.

As long as VCC exceeds the reset threshold, OUT connects to VCC through a 5Ω PMOS power switch. Once VCC falls below the reset threshold, VCC or VBATT (whichever is higher) switches to OUT. When VCC falls below V_{RST} and VBATT, BATT switches to OUT through an 80Ω switch.

Table 1. Input and Output Status in Battery-Backup Mode

SIGNAL	STATUS
VCC	Disconnected from V _{OUT} .
V _{OUT}	Connected to V _{BATT} through an internal 80Ω PMOS switch.
V _{BATT}	Connected to V _{OUT} . Current drawn from the battery is less than 1μA, as long as VCC < V _{BATT} - 0.2V.
V _{RESET}	Logic low
V _{WDI}	Watchdog timer is disabled.
V _{CEOUT}	Logic high. The open-circuit voltage is equal to V _{OUT} .
V _{CEIN}	High impedance

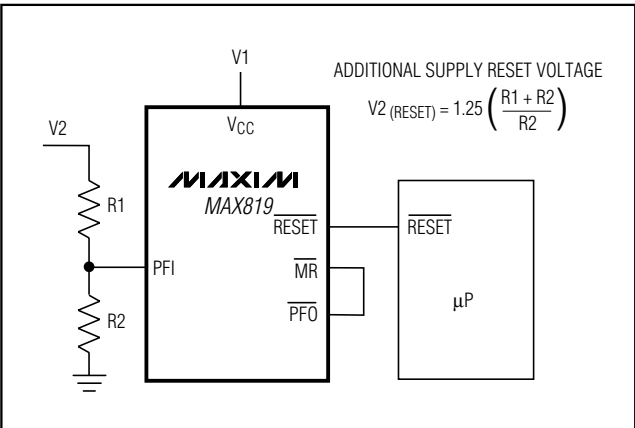


Figure 9. Monitoring an Additional Supply by Connecting PFO to MR.

When VCC exceeds the reset threshold, it is connected to the substrate, regardless of the voltage applied to BATT (Figure 10). During this time, the diode (D1) between BATT and the substrate will conduct current from BATT to VCC if VBATT is 0.6V greater than VCC. When BATT connects to OUT, backup mode is activated and the internal circuitry is powered from the battery (Table 1). When VCC is just below VBATT, the current draw from BATT is typically 6μA. When VCC drops to more than 1V below VBATT, the internal switchover comparator shuts off and the supply current falls to less than 1μA.

Applications Information

The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 are protected for typical short-circuit conditions of 10sec or less. Shorting OUT to ground for longer than 10sec destroys the device. Decouple VCC, OUT, and BATT to ground by placing 0.1μF capacitors as close to the device as possible.

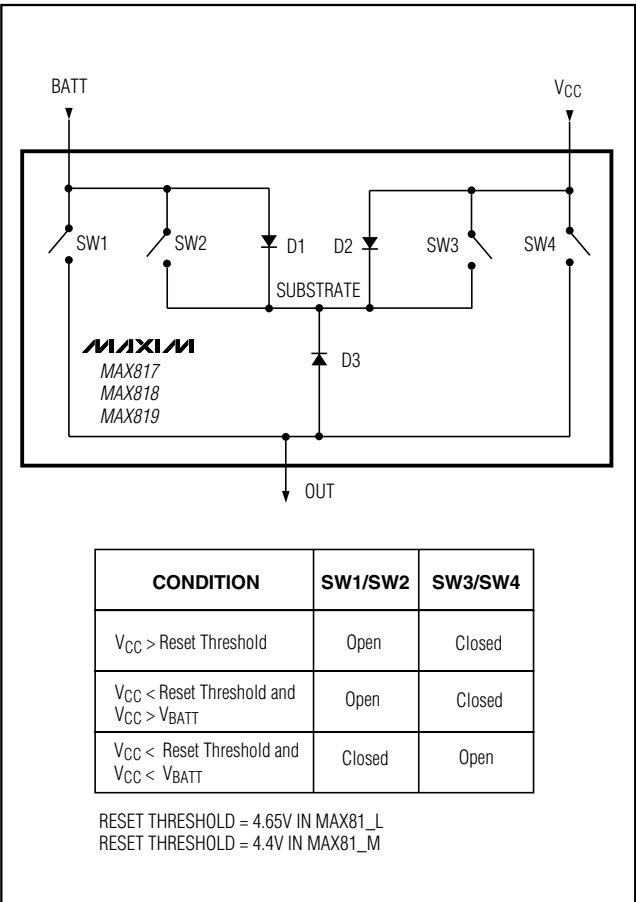


Figure 10. Backup-Battery-Switchover Block Diagram

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Watchdog Input Current

The MAX817/MAX818 WDI inputs are internally driven through a buffer and series resistor from the watchdog counter (Figure 1). When WDI is left unconnected, the watchdog timer is serviced within the watchdog timeout period by a low-high-low pulse from the counter chain. For minimum watchdog input current (minimum overall power consumption), leave WDI low for the majority of the watchdog timeout period, pulsing it low-high-low once within $\frac{7}{8}$ of the watchdog timeout period to reset the watchdog timer. If instead WDI is externally driven high for the majority of the timeout period, up to 150 μ A can flow into WDI.

Using a SuperCap™ as a Backup Power Source

SuperCaps are capacitors with extremely high capacitance values (on the order of 0.47F) for their size. Since BATT has the same operating voltage range as VCC, and the battery switchover threshold voltages are typically ± 30 mV centered at VBATT, a SuperCap and simple charging circuit can be used as a backup power source. Figure 11 shows a SuperCap used as a backup source.

If VCC is above the reset threshold and VBATT is 0.5V above VCC, current flows to OUT and VCC from BATT until the voltage at BATT is less than 0.5V above VCC. For example, if a SuperCap is connected to BATT through a diode to VCC, and VCC quickly changes from 5.4V to 4.9V, the capacitor discharges through OUT and VCC until VBATT reaches 5.1V typical. Leakage current through the SuperCap charging diode and the internal power diode eventually discharges the SuperCap to VCC. Also, if VCC and VBATT start from 0.1V above the reset threshold and power is lost at

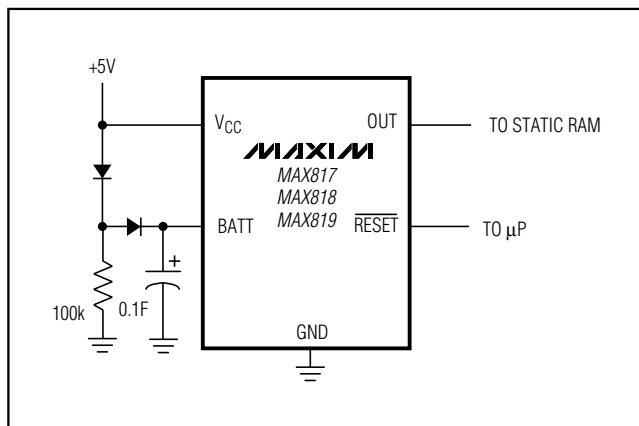


Figure 11. Using a SuperCap™ as a Backup Power Source with a +5V $\pm 10\%$ Supply

SuperCap is a trademark of Baknor Industries.

VCC, the SuperCap on BATT discharges through VCC until VBATT reaches the reset threshold. Battery-backup mode is then initiated and the current through VCC goes to zero.

Operation Without a Backup Power Source

The MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 were designed for battery-backed applications. If a backup battery is not used, connect VCC to OUT, and connect BATT to ground.

Replacing the Backup Battery

The backup power source can be removed while VCC remains valid, without danger of triggering a reset pulse, if BATT is decoupled with a 0.1 μ F capacitor to ground. As long as VCC stays above the reset threshold, battery-backup mode cannot be entered.

Adding Hysteresis to the Power-Fail Comparator (MAX817/MAX819)

The power-fail comparator has a typical input hysteresis of 4mV. This is sufficient for most applications where a power-supply line is being monitored through an external voltage divider (see *Monitoring an Additional Supply*).

For additional noise margin, connect a resistor between PFO and PFI, as shown in Figure 12. Select the ratio of R1 and R2 such that PFI sees VPFT when VIN falls to the

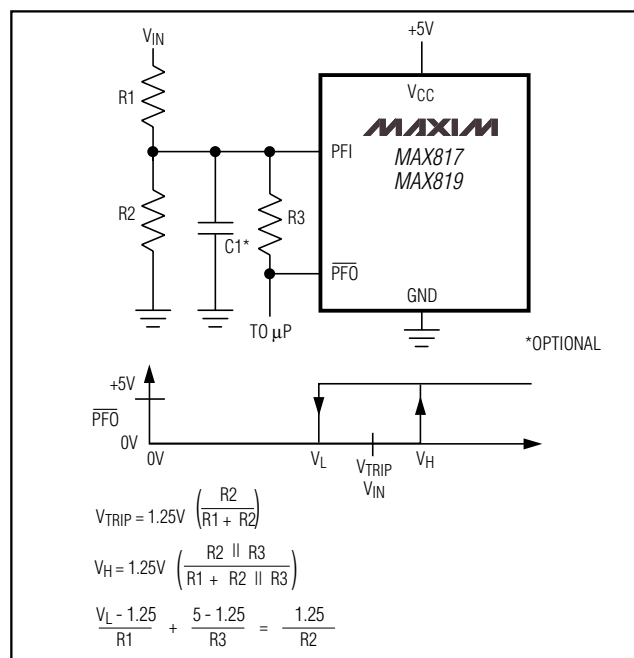


Figure 12. Adding Hysteresis to the Power-Fail Comparator

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

desired trip point (V_{TRIP}). Resistor R3 adds hysteresis. It will typically be an order of magnitude greater than R1 or R2. The current through R1 and R2 should be at least 1µA to ensure that the 25nA (max) PFI input leakage current does not shift the trip point. R3 should be larger than 200kΩ to prevent it from loading down the $\overline{PFO}$ pin. Capacitor C1 adds additional noise rejection.

Monitoring an Additional Supply (MAX817/MAX819)

The MAX817/MAX819 µP supervisors can monitor either positive or negative supplies using a resistor voltage divider to PFI. $\overline{PFO}$ can be used to generate an interrupt to the µP or to trigger a reset (Figures 9 and 13).

Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Reset Pins

µPs with bidirectional reset pins, such as the Motorola 68HC11 series, can contend with the MAX817/MAX818/MAX819 RESET output. If, for example, the RESET output is driven high and the µP wants to pull it low, indeterminate logic levels may result. To correct this, connect a 4.7kΩ resistor between the RESET output and the µP reset I/O, as in Figure 14. Buffer the RESET output to other system components.

Negative-Going VCC Transients

These supervisors are relatively immune to short-duration, negative-going VCC transients (glitches) while issuing a reset to the µP during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions. Therefore, resetting the µP when VCC experiences only small glitches is usually not desirable.

The *Typical Operating Characteristics* show a graph of Maximum Transient Duration vs. Reset Threshold Overdrive for which reset pulses are **not** generated. The graph was produced using negative-going VCC pulses, starting at 3.3V and ending below the reset threshold by the magnitude indicated (reset threshold overdrive). The graph shows the maximum pulse width that a negative-going VCC transient can typically have without triggering a reset pulse. As the amplitude of the transient increases (i.e., goes farther below the reset threshold), the maximum allowable pulse width decreases. Typically, a VCC transient that goes 100mV below the reset threshold and lasts for 135µs will not trigger a reset pulse.

A 0.1µF bypass capacitor mounted close to the VCC pin provides additional transient immunity.

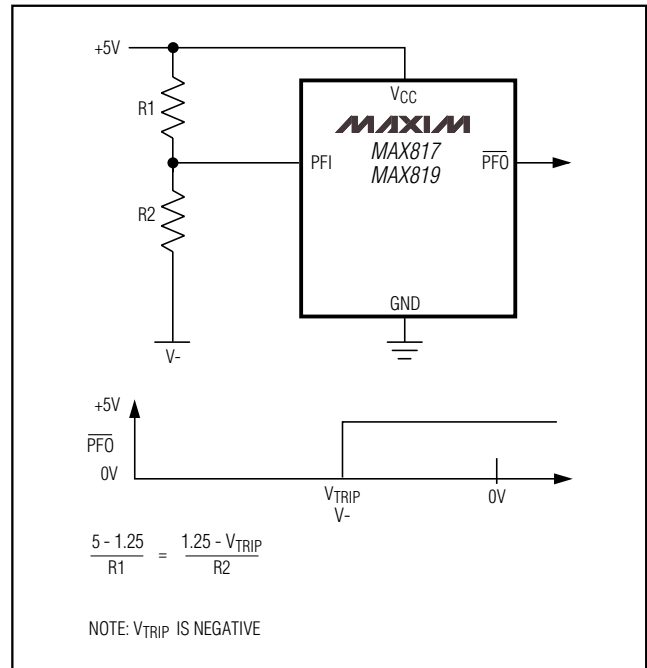


Figure 13. Monitoring a Negative Voltage

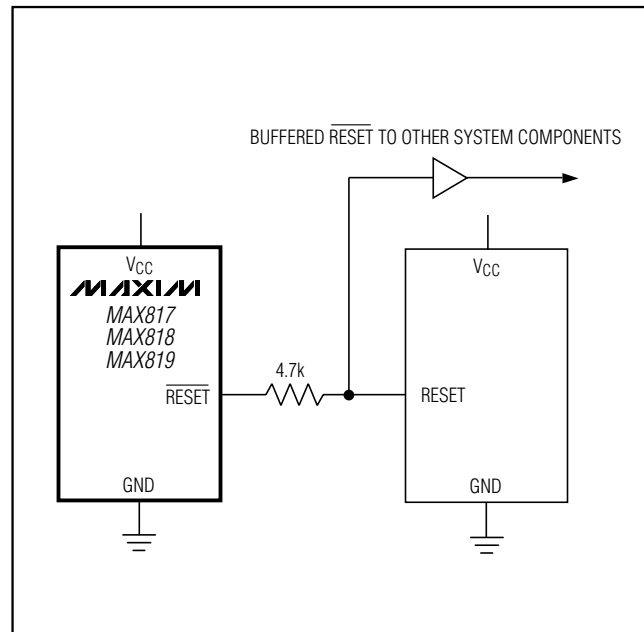


Figure 14. Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Reset I/O

+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Watchdog Software Considerations (MAX817/MAX818)

To help the watchdog timer monitor software execution more closely, set and reset the watchdog input at different points in the program, rather than “pulsing” the watchdog input high-low-high or low-high-low. This technique avoids a “stuck” loop, in which the watchdog timer would continue to be reset within the loop, keeping the watchdog from timing out. Figure 15 shows an example of a flow diagram where the I/O driving the watchdog input is set high at the beginning of the program, set low at the beginning of every subroutine or loop, then set high again when the program returns to the beginning. If the program should “hang” in any subroutine, the problem would quickly be corrected, since the I/O is continually set low and the watchdog timer is allowed to time out, triggering a reset or an interrupt. As described in the *Watchdog Input Current* section, this scheme results in higher average WDI input current than does the method of leaving WDI low for the majority of the timeout period and periodically pulsing it low-high-low.

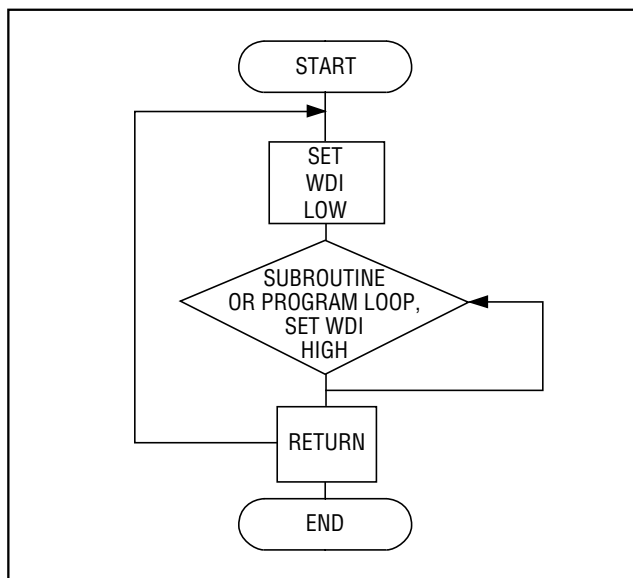
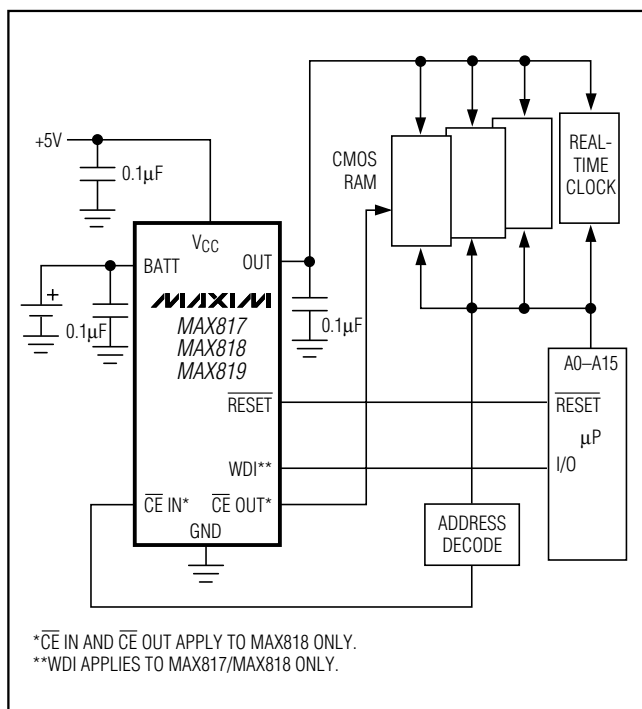


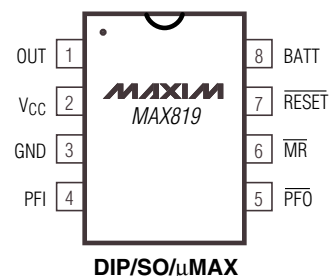
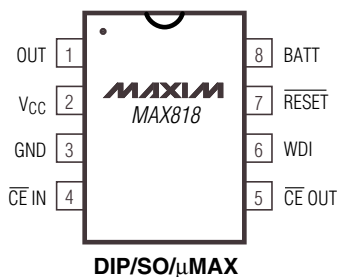
Figure 15. Watchdog Flow Diagram

Typical Operating Circuit



Pin Configurations (continued)

TOP VIEW



+5V Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Ordering Information (continued)

PART†	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX817_EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX817_ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX818_CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX818_CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX818_CUA	0°C to +70°C	8 μ MAX
MAX818_EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX818_ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX819_CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX819_CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX819_CUA	0°C to +70°C	8 μ MAX
MAX819_EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX819_ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO

†These parts offer a choice of reset threshold voltage. From the table below, select the suffix corresponding to the desired threshold and insert it into the blank to complete the part number.

Devices are available in both leaded and lead-free packaging. Specify lead free by adding the + symbol at the end of the part number when ordering.

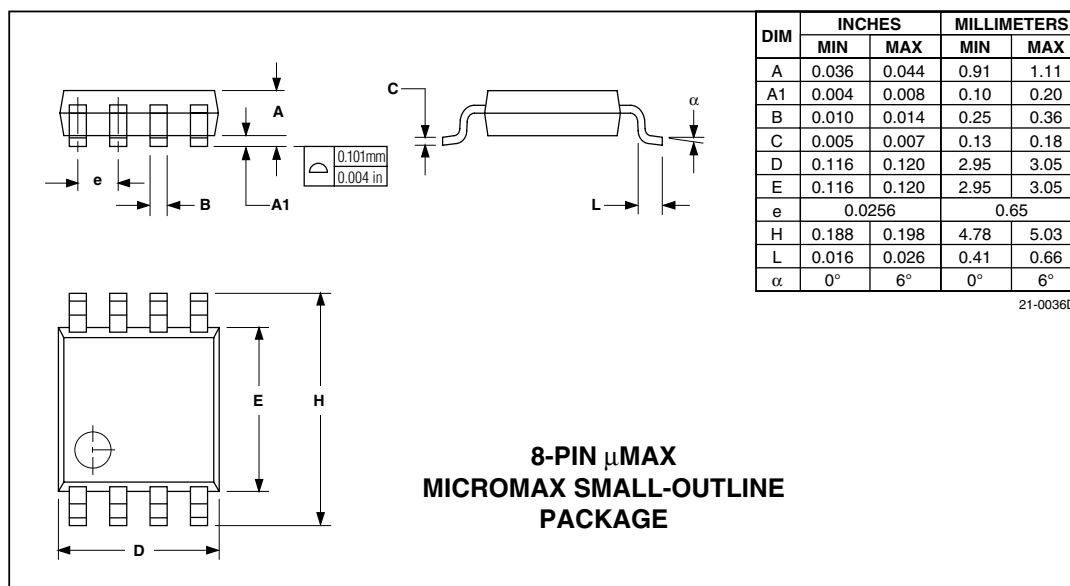
SUFFIX	RESET THRESHOLD (V)
L	4.65
M	4.40

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 719

Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.