19-0487; Rev 1; 6/97

MAXIM

5-Pin Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

General Description

The MAX823/MAX824/MAX825* microprocessor (µP) supervisory circuits combine reset output, watchdog, and manual-reset input functions in a 5-pin SOT23-5 package. They significantly improve system reliability and accuracy compared to separate ICs or discrete components. The MAX823/MAX824/MAX825 are specifically designed to ignore fast transients on V_{CC}.

Five preprogrammed reset threshold voltages are available, designated by the following package suffixes: L = 4.63V, M = 4.38V, T = 3.08V, S = 2.93V, and R = 2.63V. All three devices have an active-low reset output, which is guaranteed to be in the correct state for V_{CC} down to 1V. The MAX824/MAX825 also have an active-high reset output. The following *Selector Guide* explains the functions offered in this series of parts.

Applications

Battery-Powered Computers and Controllers
Embedded Controllers
Intelligent Instruments
Automotive Systems
Critical µP Monitoring
Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment

Selector Guide

FUNCTION	MAX823	MAX824	MAX825
Active-Low Reset	✔	✔	✔
Active-High Reset	—	✔	✔
Watchdog Input	✔	✔	—
Manual-Reset Input	✔	—	✔

Typical Operating Circuit appears at end of data sheet.
Marking Information appears at end of data sheet.

Features

- ♦ **Precision Monitoring of +3V, +3.3V, and +5V Power Supplies**
- ♦ **Operating Current: 10µA (MAX823L/M) 3µA (MAX825T/S/R)**
- ♦ **Fully Specified Over Temperature**
- ♦ **140ms Min Power-On Reset**
- ♦ **Guaranteed $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Valid to V_{CC} = 1V**
- ♦ **Power-Supply Transient Immunity**
- ♦ **Watchdog Timer with 1.6sec Timeout (MAX823/MAX824)**
- ♦ **Manual-Reset Input (MAX823/MAX825)**
- ♦ **No External Components**

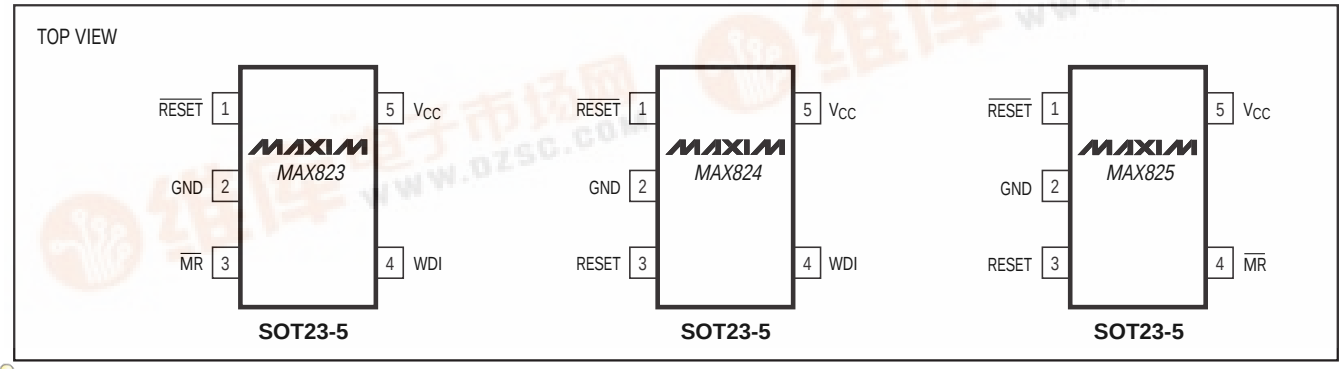
Ordering Information

PART†	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX823_EUK	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5
MAX824_EUK	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5
MAX825_EUK	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5

†*Insert the desired suffix letter (from the table below) into the blank to complete the part number.*

SUFFIX	RESET THRESHOLD (V)
L	4.63
M	4.38
T	3.08
S	2.93
R	2.63

Pin Configurations



*Patents Pending

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{CC} .....-0.3V to +6.0V
All Other Pins.....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Input Current, All Pins Except RESET and $\overline{RESET}$.....20mA
Output Current, RESET, $\overline{RESET}$ 20mA
Rate of Rise, V_{CC} 100V/µs
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
SOT23-5 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C).....571mW
Operating Temperature Range
MAX82_EUK .....-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) .....+300°C

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 MAX82_L, V_{CC} = +4.5V to +5.5V for MAX82_M, V_{CC} = +3.15V to +3.6V for MAX82_T, V_{CC} = +3V to +3.6V for MAX82_S, V_{CC} = +2.7V to +3.6V for MAX82_R, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Voltage Range	V_{CC}	T_A = 0°C to +70°C		1.0		5.5	V
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C		1.2			
Supply Current	I_{SUPPLY}	WDI and $\overline{MR}$ unconnected	MAX823L/M, MAX824L/M		10	24	µA
			MAX823T/S/R, MAX824T/S/R		5	12	
		$\overline{MR}$ unconnected	MAX825L/M		4.5	12	
			MAX825T/S/R		3	8	
Reset Threshold	V_{RST}	MAX82_L	T_A = +25°C	4.56	4.63	4.70	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	4.50		4.75	
		MAX82_M	T_A = +25°C	4.31	4.38	4.45	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	4.25		4.50	
		MAX82_T	T_A = +25°C	3.04	3.08	3.11	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	3.00		3.15	
		MAX82_S	T_A = +25°C	2.89	2.93	2.96	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	2.85		3.00	
		MAX82_R	T_A = +25°C	2.59	2.63	2.66	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	2.55		2.70	
Reset Threshold Hysteresis		MAX82_L/M			10		mV
		MAX82_T/S/R			5		
Reset Threshold Temperature Coefficient					40		ppm/°C
Reset Timeout Period	t_{RP}	MAX82_L/M		140	200	280	ms
		MAX82_T/S/R		140	200	280	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +4.75V to +5.5V for MAX82_L, V_{CC} = +4.5V to +5.5V for MAX82_M, V_{CC} = +3.15V to +3.6V for MAX82_T, V_{CC} = +3V to +3.6V for MAX82_S, V_{CC} = +2.7V to +3.6V for MAX82_R, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$\overline{RESET}$ Output Voltage	V_{OH}	MAX82_L/M, V_{CC} = V_{RST} max, I_{SOURCE} = 120µA	V_{CC} - 1.5			V
		MAX82_T/S/R, V_{CC} = V_{RST} max, I_{SOURCE} = 30µA	0.8V_{CC}			
	V_{OL}	MAX82_L/M, V_{CC} = V_{RST} min, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA			0.4	
		MAX82_T/S/R, V_{CC} = V_{RST} min, I_{SINK} = 1.2mA			0.3	
		T_A = 0°C to +70°C, V_{CC} = 1V, V_{CC} falling, I_{SINK} = 50µA			0.3	
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C, V_{CC} = 1.2V, V_{CC} falling, V_{BATT} = 0V, I_{SINK} = 100µA			0.3	
$\overline{RESET}$ Output Short-Circuit Current (Note 2)	I_{SOURCE}	MAX82_L/M, $\overline{RESET}$ = 0V, V_{CC} = 5.5V			800	µA
		MAX82_T/S/R, $\overline{RESET}$ = 0V, V_{CC} = 3.6V			400	
RESET Output Voltage	V_{OH}	V_{CC} > 1.8V, I_{SOURCE} = 150µA	0.8V_{CC}			V
	V_{OL}	MAX824L/M, MAX825L/M, V_{CC} = V_{RST} max, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA			0.4	
		MAX824T/S/R, MAX825T/S/R, V_{CC} = V_{RST} max, I_{SINK} = 1.2mA			0.3	
V_{CC} to $\overline{RESET}$ Delay		V_{RST} - V_{CC} = 100mV		20		µs
WATCHDOG INPUT (MAX823/MAX824)						
Watchdog Timeout Period	t_{WD}		1.12	1.60	2.40	sec
WDI Pulse Width	t_{WDI}	V_{IL} = 0.4V, V_{IH} = 0.8V_{CC}	50			ns
WDI Input Threshold (Note 3)	V_{IL}	V_{CC} = 5V			0.3V_{CC}	V
	V_{IH}		0.7V_{CC}			
WDI Input Current (Note 4)		WDI = V_{CC}, time average		120	160	µA
		WDI = 0V, time average	-20	-15		
MANUAL-RESET INPUT (MAX823/MAX825)						
$\overline{MR}$ Input Threshold	V_{IL}		0.3V_{CC}			V
	V_{IH}				0.7V_{CC}	
$\overline{MR}$ Pulse Width			1.0			µs
$\overline{MR}$ Noise Immunity (pulse width with no reset)				100		ns
$\overline{MR}$ to Reset Delay				500		ns
$\overline{MR}$ Pull-Up Resistance (internal)			35	52	75	kΩ

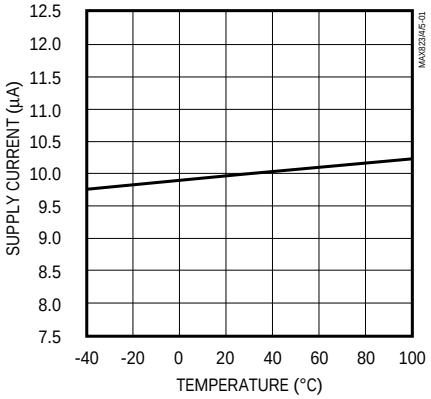
Note 1: Over-temperature limits are guaranteed by design and not production tested.
Note 2: The $\overline{RESET}$ short-circuit current is the maximum pull-up current when $\overline{RESET}$ is driven low by a µP bidirectional reset pin.
Note 3: WDI is internally serviced within the watchdog period if WDI is left unconnected.
Note 4: The WDI input current is specified as the average input current when the WDI input is driven high or low. The WDI input is designed to drive a three-stated-output device with a 10µA maximum leakage current and a maximum capacitive load of 200pF. This output device must be able to source and sink at least 200µA when active.

5-Pin Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

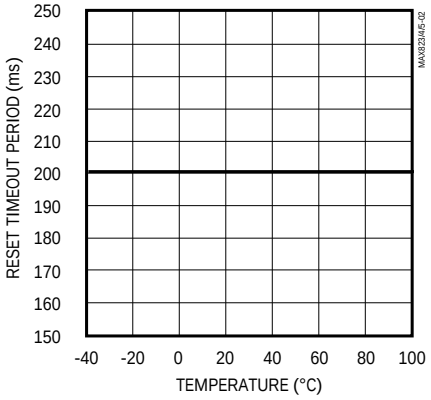
Typical Operating Characteristics

(MAX823L, V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

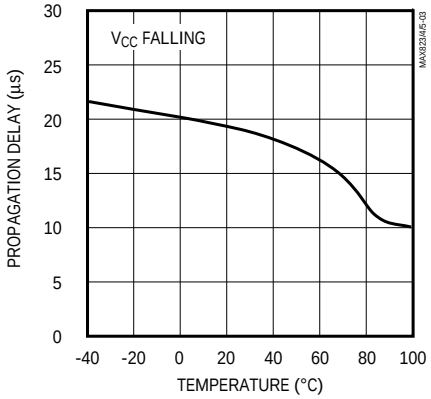
V_{CC} SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



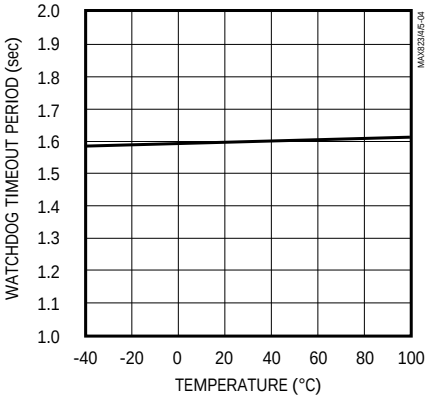
RESET TIMEOUT PERIOD vs. TEMPERATURE



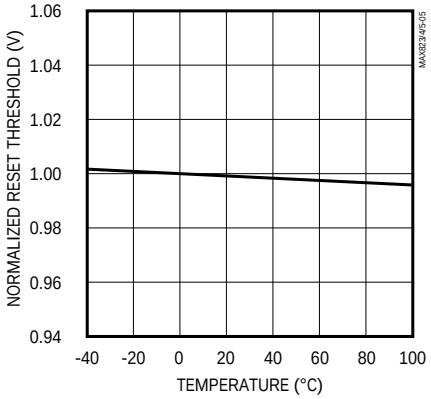
RESET COMPARATOR PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE



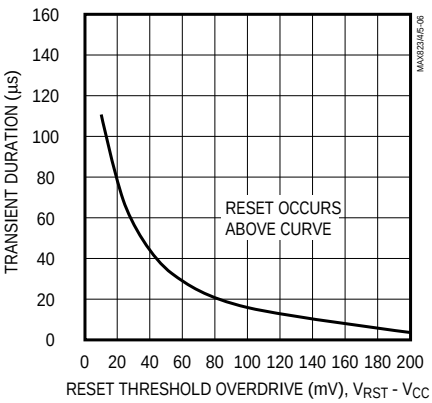
WATCHDOG TIMEOUT PERIOD vs. TEMPERATURE



NORMALIZED RESET THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



MAXIMUM V_{CC} TRANSIENT DURATION vs. RESET THRESHOLD OVERDRIVE



Pin Description

PIN			NAME	FUNCTION
MAX823	MAX824	MAX825		
1	1	1	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Active-Low Reset Output. Pulses low for 200ms when triggered, and remains low whenever V_{CC} is below the reset threshold or when $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is a logic low. It remains low for 200ms after one of the following occurs: V_{CC} rises above the reset threshold, the watchdog triggers a reset, or $\overline{\text{MR}}$ goes low to high.
2	2	2	GND	Ground. 0V reference for all signals.
3	—	4	$\overline{\text{MR}}$	Manual-Reset Input. A logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted as long as $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is held low and for 200ms after $\overline{\text{MR}}$ returns high. The active-low input has an internal 52kΩ pull-up resistor. It can be driven from a CMOS-logic line or shorted to ground with a switch. Leave open or connect to V_{CC} if unused.
—	3	3	RESET	Active-High Reset Output. Inverse of $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.
4	4	—	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. The internal watchdog timer clears whenever reset is asserted, or whenever WDI sees a rising or falling edge. If WDI is left unconnected or is connected to a three-stated buffer output, the watchdog feature is disabled.
5	5	5	V_{CC}	Supply Voltage

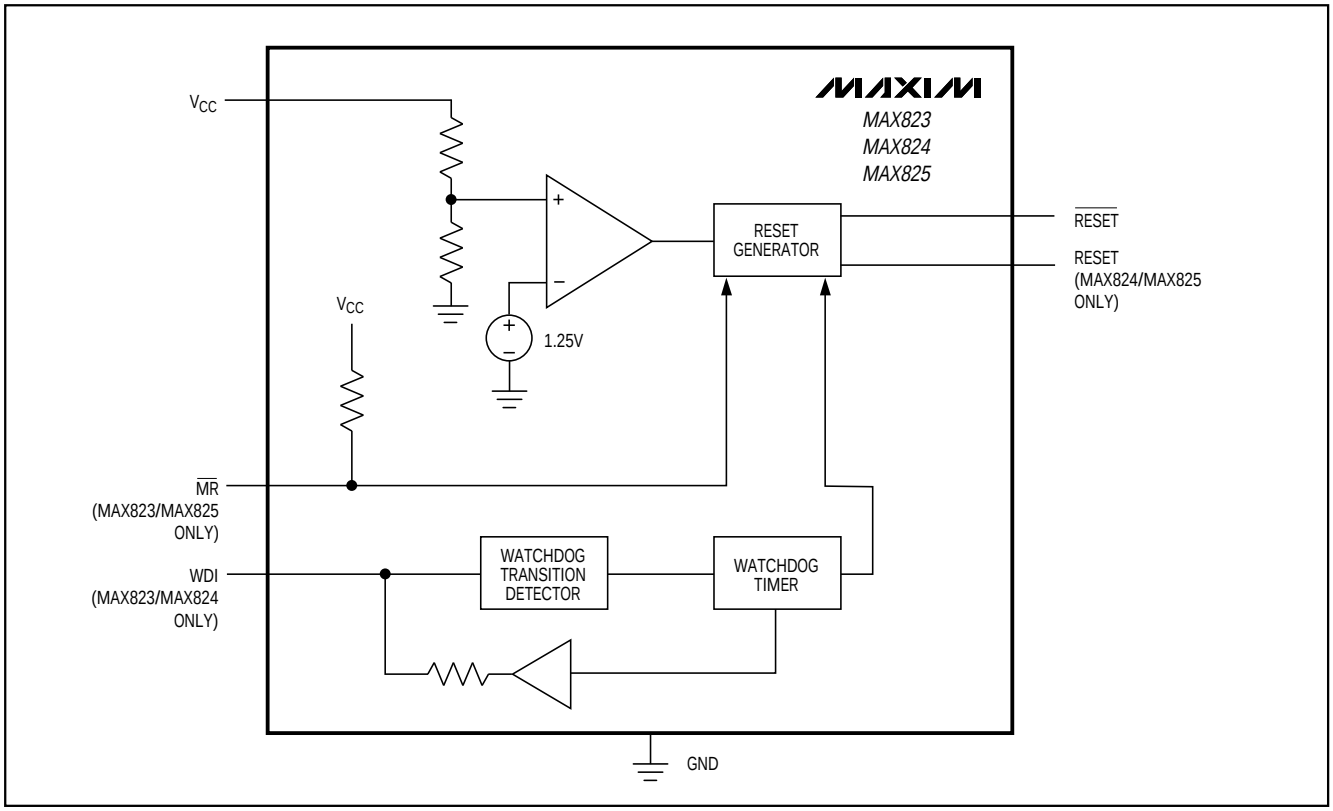


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

5-Pin Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Detailed Description

RESET Output

A microprocessor's (µP's) reset input starts the µP in a known state. The MAX823/MAX824/MAX825 µP supervisory circuits assert a reset to prevent code-execution errors during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions. $\overline{RESET}$ is guaranteed to be a logic low for V_{CC} down to 1V. Once V_{CC} exceeds the reset threshold, an internal timer keeps $\overline{RESET}$ low for the specified reset timeout period (t_{RP}); after this interval, $\overline{RESET}$ returns high (Figure 2).

If a brownout condition occurs (V_{CC} dips below the reset threshold), $\overline{RESET}$ goes low. Each time $\overline{RESET}$ is asserted it stays low for the reset timeout period. Any time V_{CC} goes below the reset threshold the internal timer restarts. $\overline{RESET}$ both sources and sinks current. RESET on the MAX824/MAX825 is the inverse of $\overline{RESET}$.

Manual-Reset Input (MAX823/MAX825)

Many µP-based products require manual-reset capability, allowing the operator, a test technician, or external logic circuitry to initiate a reset. On the MAX823/MAX825, a logic low on $\overline{MR}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted while $\overline{MR}$ is low, and for t_{RP} (200ms nominal) after it returns high. $\overline{MR}$ has an internal 52kΩ pull-up resistor, so it can be left open if not used. This input can be driven with CMOS-logic levels or with open-drain/collector outputs. Connect a normally open momentary switch from $\overline{MR}$ to GND to create a manual-reset function; external debounce circuitry is not required. If $\overline{MR}$ is driven from long cables or the device is used in a noisy environment, connect a 0.1µF capacitor from $\overline{MR}$ to GND to provide additional noise immunity.

Watchdog Input (MAX823/MAX824)

In the MAX823/MAX824, 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 detects pulses as short as 50ns. While reset is asserted, the timer remains cleared and does not count. As soon as reset is released, the timer starts counting (Figure 3).

Disable the watchdog function by leaving WDI unconnected or by three-stating the driver connected to WDI. The watchdog input is internally driven low during the first 7/8 of the watchdog timeout period and high for the last 1/8 of the watchdog timeout period. When WDI is left unconnected, this internal driver clears the 1.6sec timer every 1.4sec. When WDI is three-stated or unconnected, the maximum allowable leakage current is 10µA and the maximum allowable load capacitance is 200pF.

Applications Information

Watchdog Input Current

The MAX823/MAX824 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 the first 7/8 of the watchdog timeout period to reset the watchdog timer. If WDI is externally driven high for the majority of the timeout period, up to 160µA can flow into WDI.

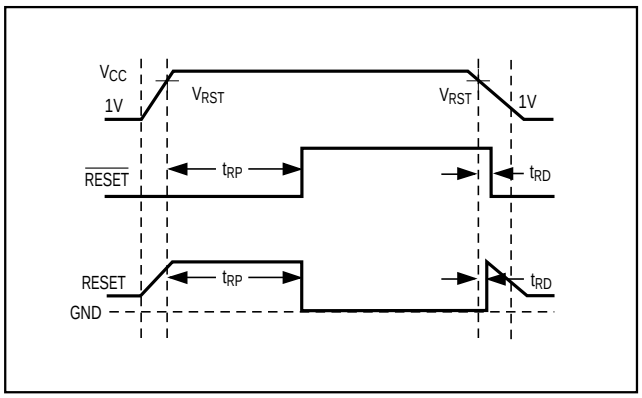


Figure 2. Reset Timing Diagram

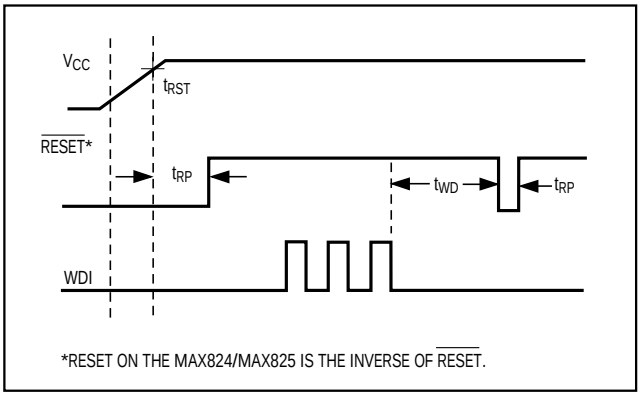


Figure 3. MAX823/MAX824 Watchdog Timing Relationship

Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Reset Pins

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output maximum pull-up current is 800µA for L/M versions (400µA for T/S/R versions). This allows µPs with bidirectional resets, such as the 68HC11, to force $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low when the MAX823/MAX824/MAX825 are pulling $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ high (Figure 4).

Negative-Going V_{CC} Transients

These supervisors are relatively immune to short-duration, negative-going V_{CC} transients (glitches), which usually do not require the entire system to shut down. Resets are issued to the µP during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions.

The *Typical Operating Characteristics* show a graph of the MAX823L's Maximum V_{CC} Transient Duration vs. Reset Threshold Overdrive, for which reset pulses are **not** generated. The graph was produced using negative-going V_{CC} pulses, starting at 5V and ending below the reset threshold by the magnitude indicated (reset threshold overdrive). The graph shows the maximum pulse width that a negative-going V_{CC} 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 V_{CC} transient that goes 100mV below the reset threshold and lasts for 15µs or less will not trigger a reset pulse.

An optional 0.1µF bypass capacitor mounted close to V_{CC} provides additional transient immunity.

Watchdog Software Considerations (MAX823/MAX824)

One way to help the watchdog timer monitor software execution more closely is to 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 inside the loop, keeping the watchdog from timing out.

Figure 5 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, causing a reset or interrupt to be issued. As described in the *Watchdog Input Current* section, this scheme results in higher time average WDI input current than does leaving WDI low for the majority of the timeout period and periodically pulsing it low-high-low.

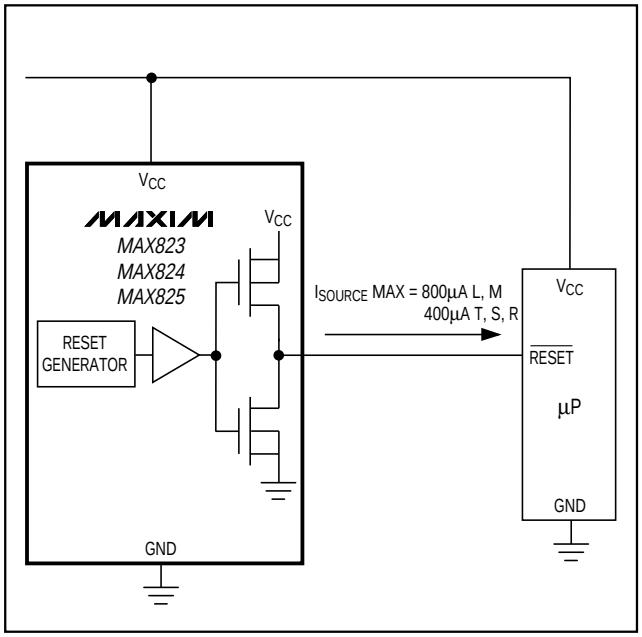


Figure 4. Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Resets

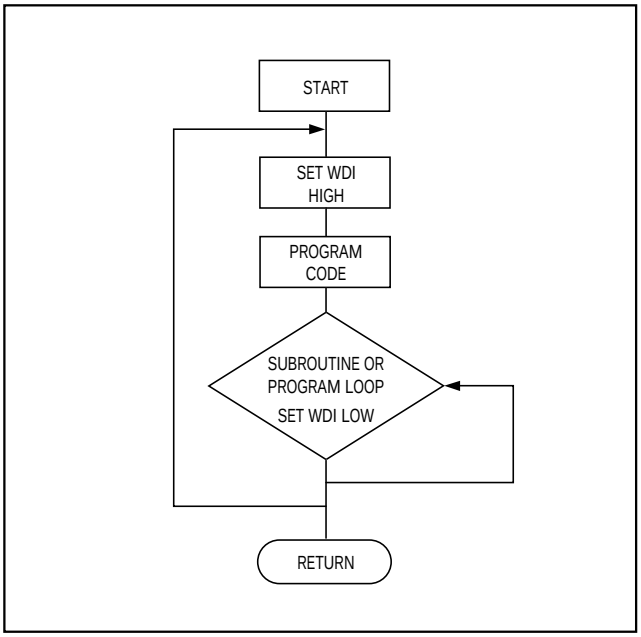
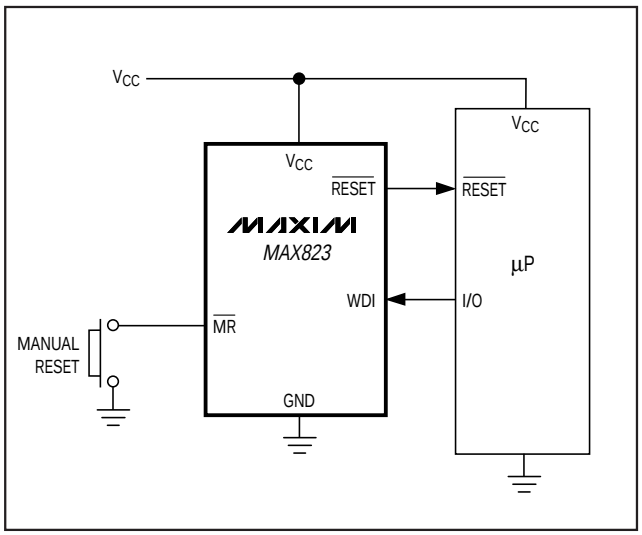


Figure 5. Watchdog Flow Diagram

5-Pin Microprocessor Supervisory Circuits

Typical Operating Circuit



Chip Information

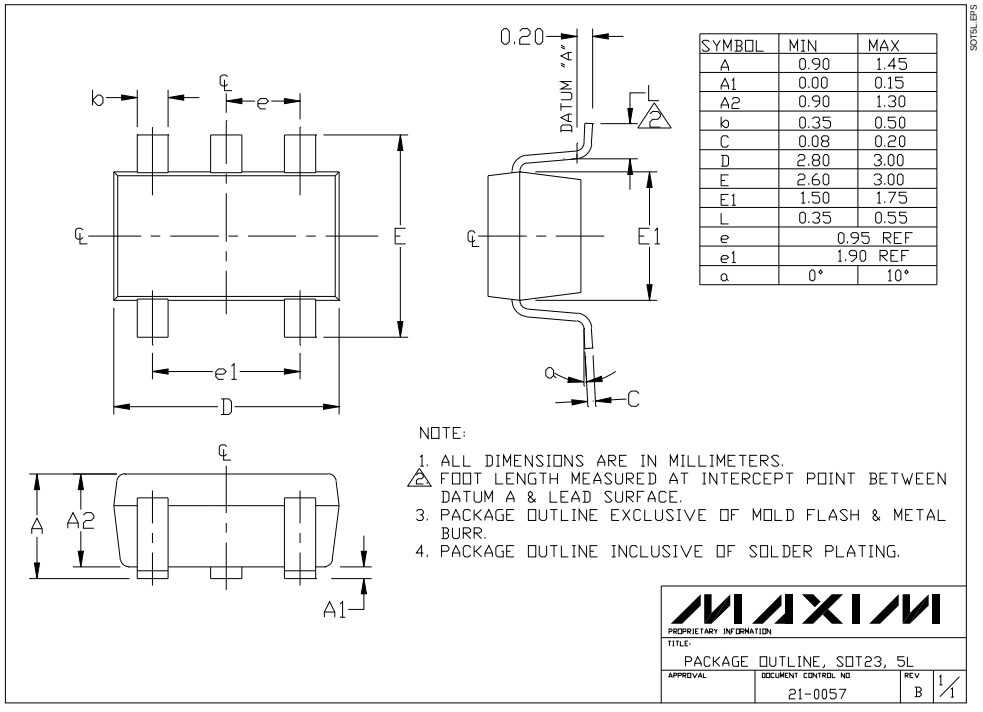
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 607

Package Information

MARKING INFORMATION (TOP)

XXXX

AAAI = MAX823L
AAAJ = MAX823M
AAAK = MAX823T
AAAL = MAX823S
AAAM = MAX823R
AAAN = MAX824L
AAAO = MAX824M
AAAP = MAX824T
AAAQ = MAX824S
AAAR = MAX824R
AAAS = MAX825L
AAAT = MAX825M
AAAU = MAX825T
AAAV = MAX825S
AAAW = MAX825R



SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
A	0.90	1.45
A1	0.00	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.35	0.50
C	0.08	0.20
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.75
L	0.35	0.55
e	0.95 REF	
e1	1.90 REF	
α	0°	10°