

**HT70XXA-1****TinyPower™ Voltage Detector****Features**

- Low power consumption
- Low temperature coefficient
- High input voltage range (up to 24V)

- Output voltage accuracy: tolerance  $\pm 3\%$
- Built-in hysteresis characteristic
- TO-92, SOT-89 and SOT-25 package

**Applications**

- Battery checkers
- Level selectors
- Power failure detectors

- Microcomputer reset
- Battery memory backup
- Non-volatile RAM signal storage protectors

**General Description**

The HT70XXA-1 series devices area set of three terminal low power voltage detectors implemented in CMOS technology. Each voltage detector in the series detects a particular fixed voltage ranging from 2.2V to 5V. The voltage detectors consist of a high-precision and low power consumption standard voltage source as well as a

comparator, hysteresis circuit, and an output driver. CMOS technology ensures low power consumption.

Although designed primarily as fixed voltage detectors, these devices can be used with external components to detect user specified threshold voltages.

**Selection Table**

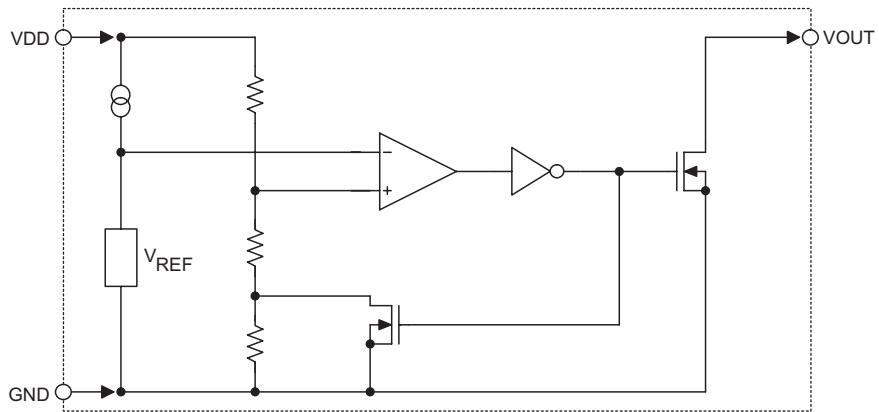
Part No.	Detectable Voltage	Hysteresis Width	Tolerance	Package	Marking
HT7022A-1	2.2V	0.11V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7024A-1	2.4V	0.12V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7027A-1	2.7V	0.135V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7033A-1	3.3V	0.165V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7039A-1	3.9V	0.195V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7044A-1	4.4V	0.22V	$\pm 3\%$		
HT7050A-1	5.0V	0.25V	$\pm 3\%$		

Note: "XX" stands for output voltages.

For lead free devices, TO-92 package will add a "#" mark at the end of the date code, whereas SOT-89 & SOT-25 packages will add a "#" mark at the end of the marking.

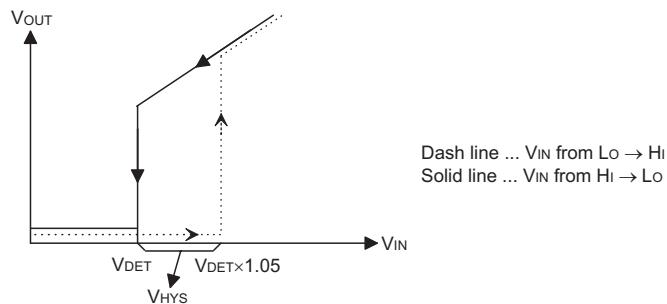
### Block Diagram

N Channel Open Drain Output (Normal Open; Active Low)

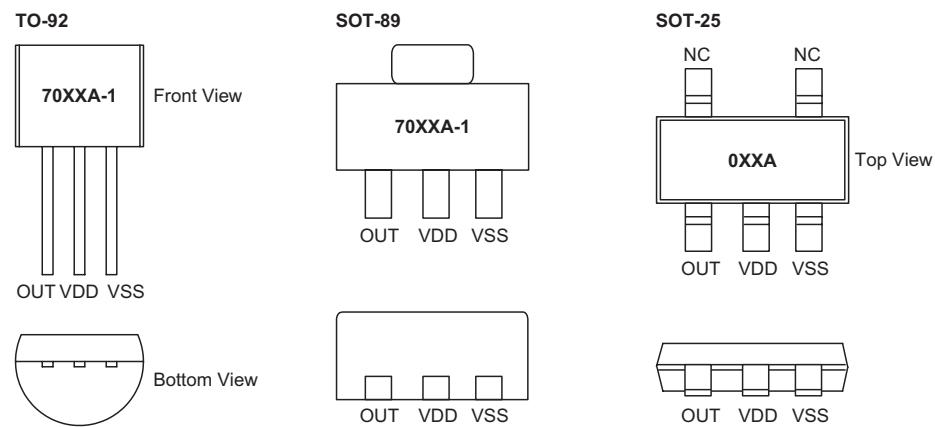


### Output Table & Curve

$V_{DD}$	$V_{DD} > V_{DET}(+)$	$V_{DD} \leq V_{DET}(-)$
$V_{OUT}$	Hi-Z	VSS



### Pin Assignment



### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage .....	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3V to V <sub>SS</sub> +26V
Output Voltage .....V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3V to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3V	Output Current.....50mA
Storage Temperature .....-50°C to 125°C	Power Consumption .....200mW
Operating Temperature .....-40°C to 85°C	

Note: These are stress ratings only. Stresses exceeding the range specified under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause substantial damage to the device. Functional operation of this device at other conditions beyond those listed in the specification is not implied and prolonged exposure to extreme conditions may affect device reliability.

### Electrical Characteristics

**HT7022A-1**

Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
		V <sub>DD</sub>	Conditions				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	2.134	2.200	2.266	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	2V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.2V	0.5	1	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±1.1	—	mV/°C

**HT7024A-1**

Ta=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
		V <sub>DD</sub>	Conditions				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	2.328	2.400	2.472	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	2V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.2V	0.5	1	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

**HT7027A-1**

Ta=25°C

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>
		<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	<b>Conditions</b>				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	2.619	2.700	2.781	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	2V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.2V	0.5	1	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

**HT7033A-1**

Ta=25°C

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>
		<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	<b>Conditions</b>				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	3.201	3.300	3.399	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	2.5V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.25V	1.2	2.5	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

**HT7039A-1**

Ta=25°C

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>
		<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	<b>Conditions</b>				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	3.783	3.900	4.017	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	2.5V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.25V	1.2	2.5	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

**HT7044A-1**

Ta=25°C

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>
		<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	<b>Conditions</b>				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	4.268	4.400	4.532	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	1.5	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	3.6V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.36V	3	6	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

**HT7050A-1**

Ta=25°C

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Conditions</b>		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>
		<b>V<sub>DD</sub></b>	<b>Conditions</b>				
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detection Voltage	—	—	4.850	5.000	5.150	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width	—	—	0.02 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.05 V <sub>DET</sub>	0.1 V <sub>DET</sub>	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Current	8V	No load	—	4	7	μA
V <sub>DD</sub>	Operating Voltage	—	—	2.1	—	24	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	3.6V	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.36V	3	6	—	mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{DET}}{\Delta T_a}$	Temperature Coefficient	—	0°C<Ta<70°C	—	±0.9	—	mV/°C

### Functional Description

The HT70XXA-1 series is a set of voltage detectors equipped with a high stability voltage reference which is connected to the negative input of a comparator—denoted as V<sub>REF</sub> in the following figure for NMOS output voltage detector.

When the voltage drop to the positive input of the comparator (i.e., V<sub>B</sub>) is higher than V<sub>REF</sub>, V<sub>OUT</sub> goes high, M1 turns off, and V<sub>B</sub> is expressed as  $V_{BH} = V_{DD} \times (R_B + R_C) / (R_A + R_B + R_C)$ . If V<sub>DD</sub> is decreased so that V<sub>B</sub> falls to a value less than V<sub>REF</sub>, the comparator output inverts from high to low, V<sub>OUT</sub> goes low, V<sub>C</sub> is high, M1 turns on, RC is bypassed, and V<sub>B</sub> becomes:  $V_{BL} = V_{DD} \times R_B / (R_A + R_B)$ , which is less than V<sub>BL</sub>. By so doing, the comparator output will stay low to prevent the circuit from oscillating when  $V_B \approx V_{REF}$ .

If V<sub>DD</sub> falls below the minimum operating voltage, the output becomes undefined. When V<sub>DD</sub> goes from low to V<sub>DD</sub> × R<sub>B</sub> / (R<sub>A</sub>+R<sub>B</sub>) > V<sub>REF</sub>, the comparator output and V<sub>OUT</sub> goes high.

The detectable voltage is defined as:

$$V_{DET}(-) = \frac{R_A + R_B + R_C}{R_B + R_C} \times V_{REF}$$

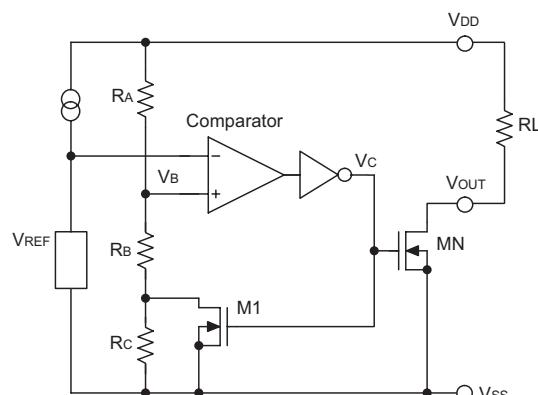
The release voltage is defined as:

$$V_{DET}(+) = \frac{R_A + R_B}{R_B} \times V_{REF}$$

The hysteresis width is:

$$V_{HYS} = V_{DET}(+) - V_{DET}(-)$$

The figure demonstrates the NMOS output type with positive output polarity (V<sub>OUT</sub> is normally open, active low). The HT70XXA-1 series also supplies options for other output types with active high outputs. Application circuits shown are examples of positive output polarity (normally open, active low) unless otherwise specified.

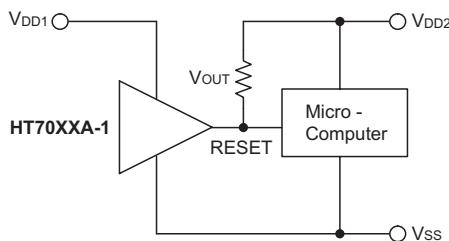

**NMOS Output Voltage Detector (HT70XXA-1)**

## Application Circuits

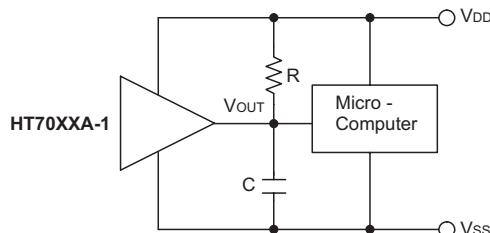
### Microcomputer Reset Circuit

Normally a reset circuit is required to protect the microcomputer system from malfunctions due to power line interruptions. The following examples show how different output configurations perform a reset function in various systems.

- NMOS open drain output application for separate power supply

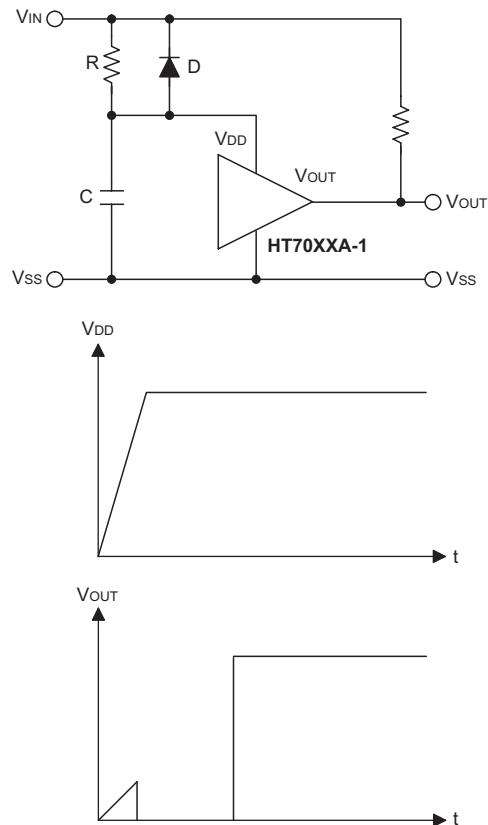


- NMOS open drain output application with R-C delay



### Power-on Reset Circuit

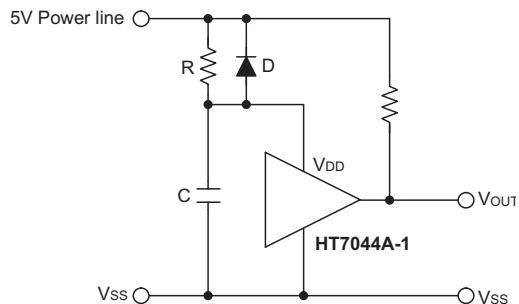
With several external components, the NMOS open drain type of the HT70XXA-1 series can be used to perform a power-on reset function as shown:



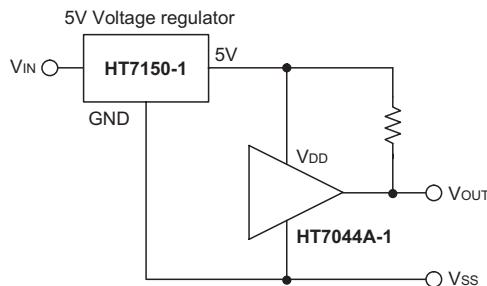
### 5V Power Line Monitoring Circuit

Generally, a minimum operating voltage of 4.5V is guaranteed in a 5V power line system. The HT7044A-1 is recommended for use as 5V power line monitoring circuit.

- 5V power line monitor with power-on reset



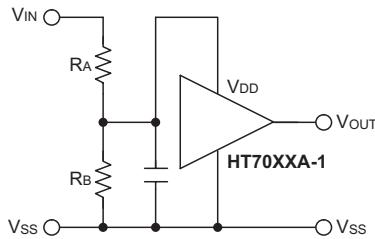
- with 5V voltage regulator



#### Change of Detectable Voltage

If the required voltage is not found in the standard product selection table, it is possible to change it by using external resistance dividers or diodes.

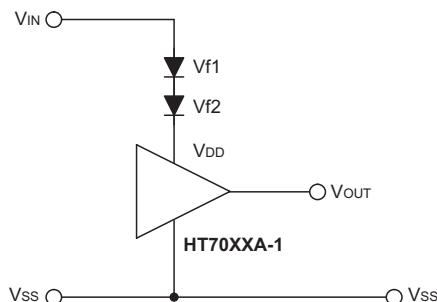
- Varying the detectable voltage with a resistance divider



$$\text{Detectable voltage} = \frac{R_A + R_B}{R_B} \times V_{DET}$$

$$\text{Hysteresis width} = \frac{R_A + R_B}{R_B} \times V_{HYS}$$

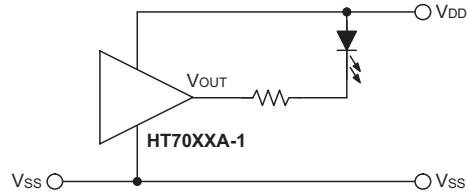
- Varying the detectable voltage with a diode



$$\text{Detectable Voltage} = V_{f1} + V_{f2} + V_{DET}$$

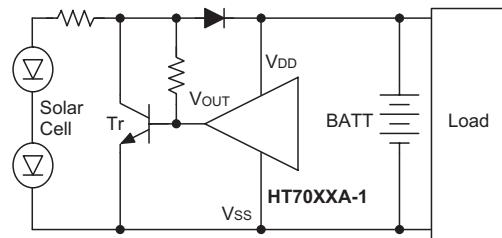
#### Malfunction Analysis

The following circuit demonstrates the way a circuit analyzes malfunctions by monitoring the variation or spike noise of power supply voltage.



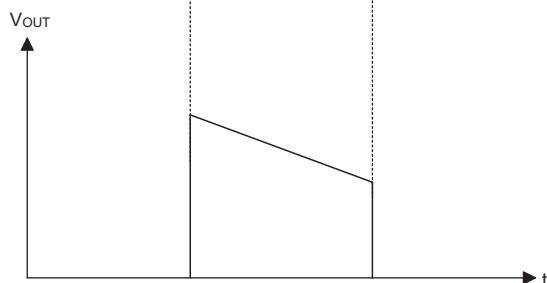
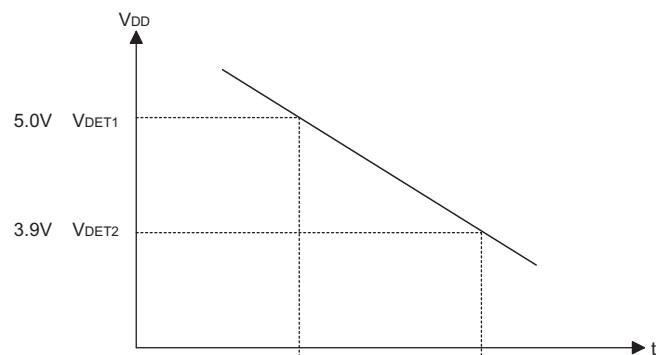
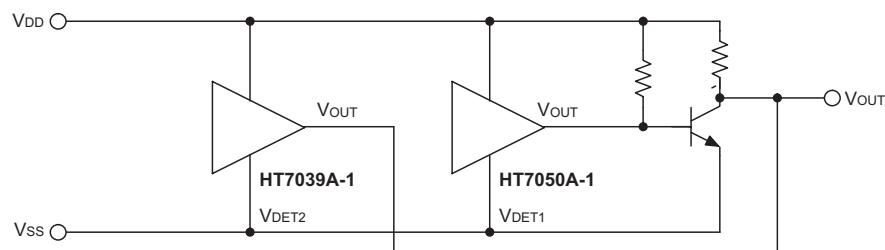
#### Charge Monitoring Circuit

The following circuit shows a charged monitor for protection against battery deterioration by overcharging. When the voltage of the battery is higher than the set detectable voltage, the transistor turns on to bypass the charge current, protecting the battery from overcharging.



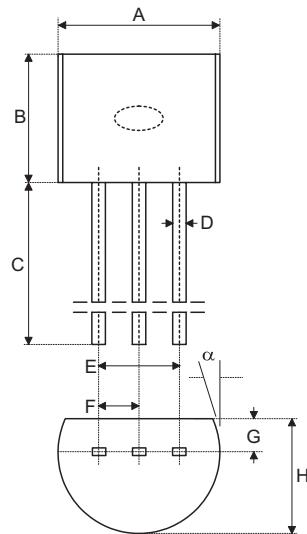
### Level Selector

The following diagram illustrates a logic level selector.

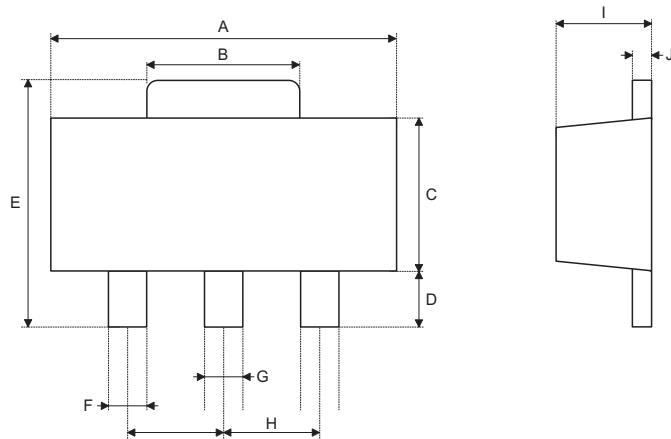


### Package Information

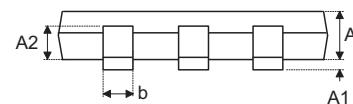
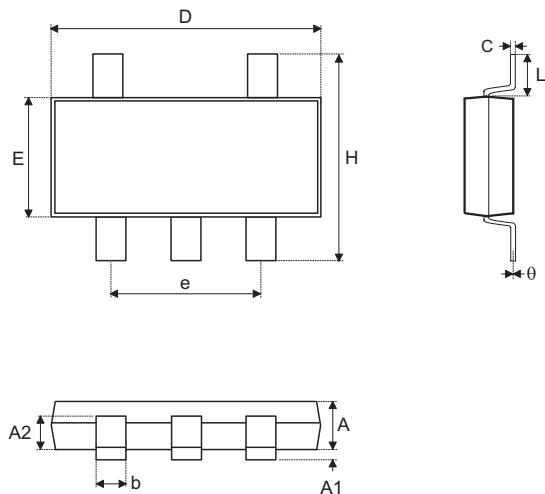
#### 3-Pin TO-92 Outline Dimensions



Symbol	Dimensions in mil		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	170	—	200
B	170	—	200
C	500	—	—
D	11	—	20
E	90	—	110
F	45	—	55
G	45	—	65
H	130	—	160
I	8	—	18
α	4°	—	6°

**3-Pin SOT-89 Outline Dimensions**


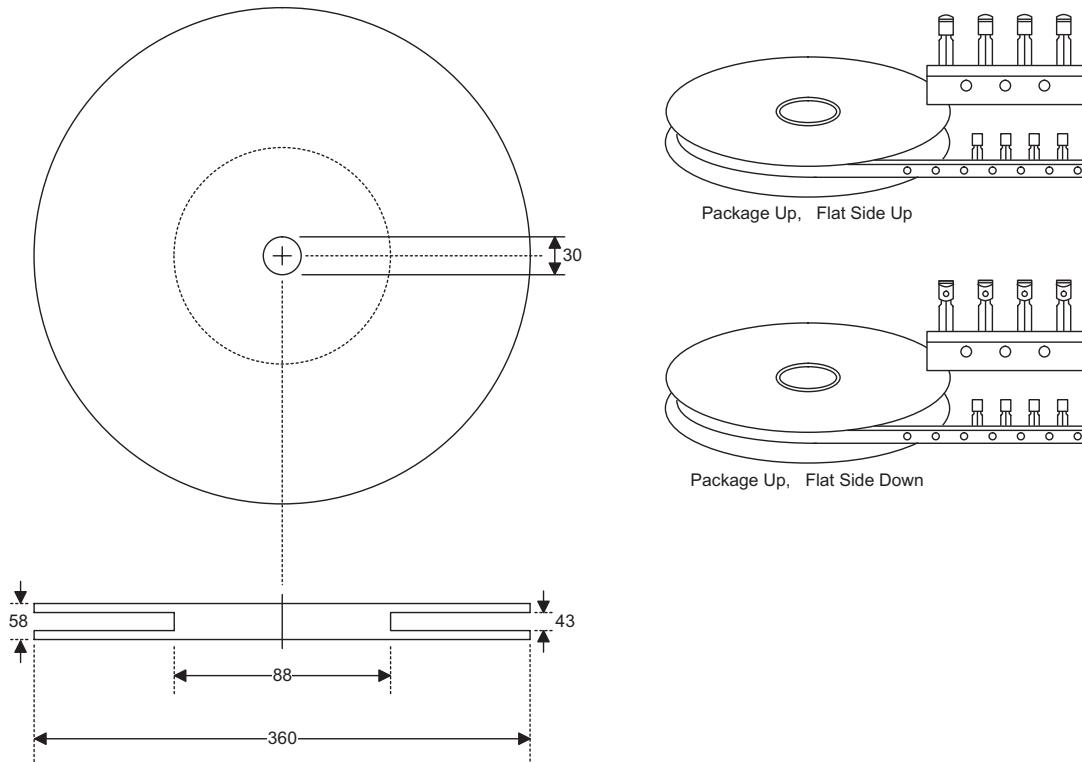
Symbol	Dimensions in mil		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	173	—	181
B	64	—	72
C	90	—	102
D	35	—	47
E	155	—	167
F	14	—	19
G	17	—	22
H	—	59	—
I	55	—	63
J	14	—	17

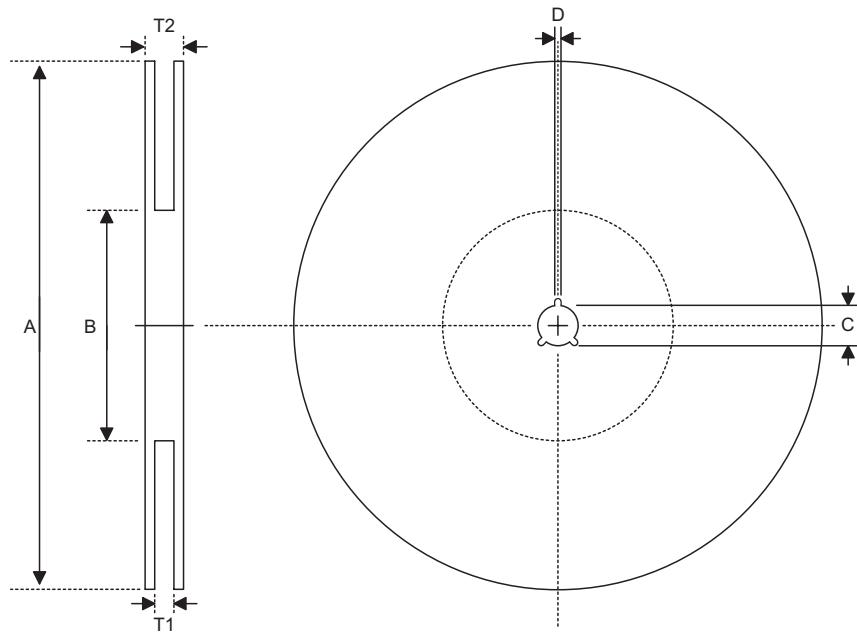
**5-Pin SOT-25 Outline Dimensions**


Symbol	Dimensions in mm		
	Min.	Nom.	Max.
A	1.00	—	1.30
A1	—	—	0.10
A2	0.70	—	0.90
b	0.35	—	0.50
C	0.10	—	0.25
D	2.70	—	3.10
E	1.40	—	1.80
e	—	1.90	—
H	2.60	—	3
L	0.37	—	—
$\theta$	1°	—	9°

### Product Tape and Reel Specifications

TO-92 Reel Dimensions (Unit: mm)

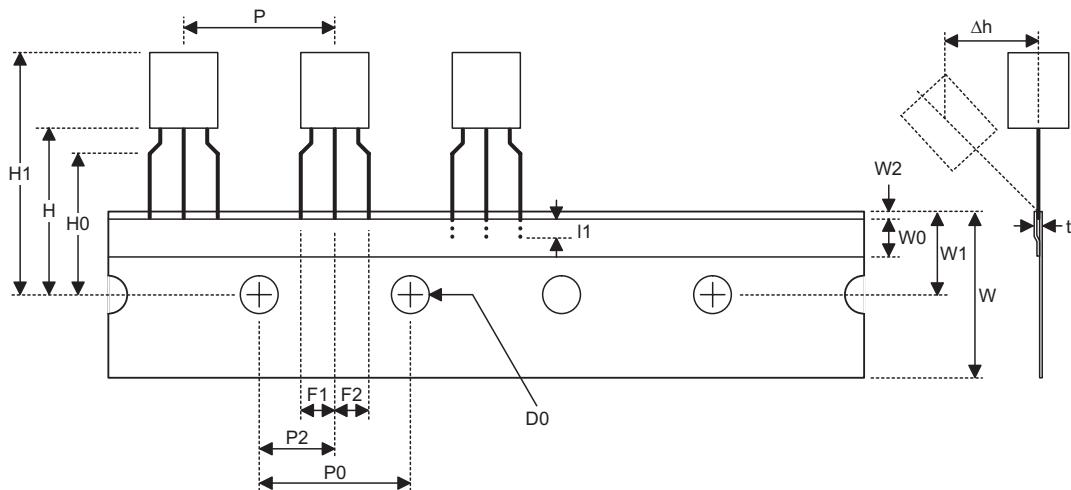


**Reel Dimensions**

**SOT-89**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions in mm</b>
A	Reel Outer Diameter	180±1.0
B	Reel Inner Diameter	62±1.5
C	Spindle Hole Diameter	12.75+0.15
D	Key Slit Width	1.9±0.15
T1	Space Between Flange	12.4+0.2
T2	Reel Thickness	17–0.4

**SOT-25**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions in mm</b>
A	Reel Outer Diameter	178±1.0
B	Reel Inner Diameter	62±1.0
C	Spindle Hole Diameter	13.0±0.2
D	Key Slit Width	2.5±0.25
T1	Space Between Flange	8.4+1.5 –0.0
T2	Reel Thickness	11.4+1.5

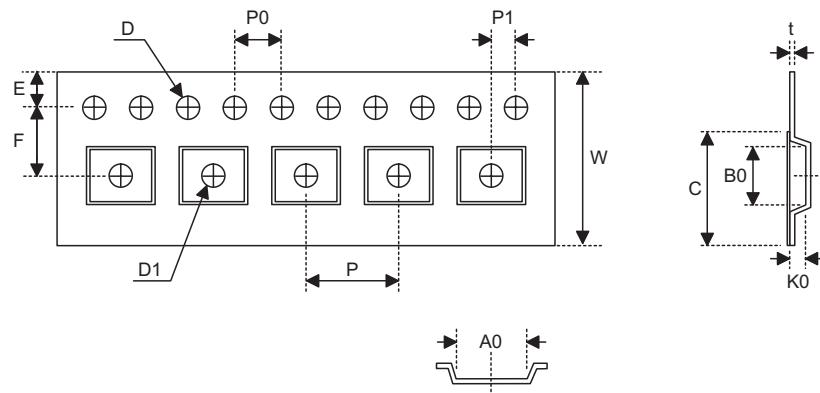
**TO-92 Carrier Tape Dimensions**

**TO-92**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions in mm</b>
I1	Taped Lead Length	(2.5)
P	Component Pitch	$12.7 \pm 1.0$
P <sub>0</sub>	Perforation Pitch	$12.7 \pm 0.3$
P <sub>2</sub>	Component to Perforation (Length Direction)	$6.35 \pm 0.4$
F <sub>1</sub>	Lead Spread	$2.5 \pm 0.4$ -0.1
F <sub>2</sub>	Lead Spread	$2.5 \pm 0.4$ -0.1
Δh	Component Alignment	$0 \pm 0.1$
W	Carrier Tape Width	$18.0 \pm 1.0$ -0.5
W <sub>0</sub>	Hold-down Tape Width	$6.0 \pm 0.5$
W <sub>1</sub>	Perforation Position	$9.0 \pm 0.5$
W <sub>2</sub>	Hold-down Tape Position	(0.5)
H <sub>0</sub>	Lead Clinch Height	$16.0 \pm 0.5$
H <sub>1</sub>	Component Height	Less than 24.7
D <sub>0</sub>	Perforation Diameter	$4.0 \pm 0.2$
t	Taped Lead Thickness	$0.7 \pm 0.2$
H	Component Base Height	$19.0 \pm 0.5$

Note: Thickness less than  $0.38 \pm 0.05$ mm~0.5mm

P0 Accumulated pitch tolerance:  $\pm 1$ mm/20pitches.

( ) Bracketed figures are for consultation only

**Carrier Tape Dimensions**

**SOT-89**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions in mm</b>
W	Carrier Tape Width	12.0±0.3 -0.1
P	Cavity Pitch	8.0±0.1
E	Perforation Position	1.75±0.1
F	Cavity to Perforation (Width Direction)	5.5±0.05
D	Perforation Diameter	1.5±0.1
D1	Cavity Hole Diameter	1.5±0.1
P0	Perforation Pitch	4.0±0.1
P1	Cavity to Perforation (Length Direction)	2.0±0.10
A0	Cavity Length	4.8±0.1
B0	Cavity Width	4.5±0.1
K0	Cavity Depth	1.8±0.1
t	Carrier Tape Thickness	0.30±0.013
C	Cover Tape Width	9.3

**SOT-25**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions in mm</b>
W	Carrier Tape Width	8.0±0.3
P	Cavity Pitch	4.0
E	Perforation Position	1.75
F	Cavity to Perforation (Width Direction)	3.5±0.05
D	Perforation Diameter	1.5±0.1
D1	Cavity Hole Diameter	1.5±0.1
P0	Perforation Pitch	4.0
P1	Cavity to Perforation (Length Direction)	2.0
A0	Cavity Length	3.15
B0	Cavity Width	3.2
K0	Cavity Depth	1.4
t	Carrier Tape Thickness	0.20±0.03
C	Cover Tape Width	5.3

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