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ASSP

POWER SUPPLY MONITOR

MB3771

POWER SUPPLY MONITOR

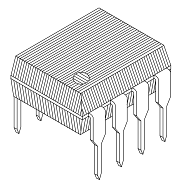
The Fujitsu MB3771 is designed to monitor the voltage level of one or two power supplies (+5V and an arbitrary voltage) in a microprocessor circuit, memory board in large-size computer, for example.

If the circuit's power supply deviates more than a specified amount, then the MB3771 generates a reset signal to the microprocessor. Thus, the computer data is protected from accidental erasure.

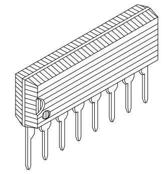
Using the MB3771 requires few external components. To monitor only a +5V supply, the MB3771 requires the connection of one external capacitor. The level of an arbitrary detection voltage is determined by two external resistors.

The MB3771 is available in an 8-pin Dual In-Line, Single In-Line Package or space saving Flat Package.

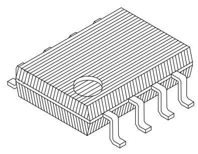
- Precision voltage detection (V_{SA} = 4.2V ±2.5%)
- User selectable threshold level with hysterisis (V_{SB} = 1.23V ±1.5%)
- Monitors the voltage of one or two power supplies (5V and an arbitrary voltage, >1.23V)
- Low voltage output for reset signal (V_{CC} = 0.8V typ.)
- Minimal number of external components (one capacitor min.)
- Low power dissipation (I_{CC} = 0.35 mA typ., V_{CC} = 5V)
- Usable as over voltage detector
- Detection threshold voltage has hysteresis function
- Reference voltage is connectable.
- Available in a variety of packages
  - 8-pin Dual In-Line Package
  - 8-pin Single In-Line Package
  - 8-pin Flat Package



**PLASTIC PACKAGE
DIP-8P-M01**



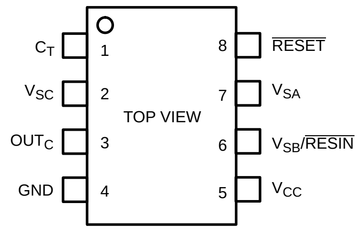
**PLASTIC PACKAGE
SIP-8P-M03**



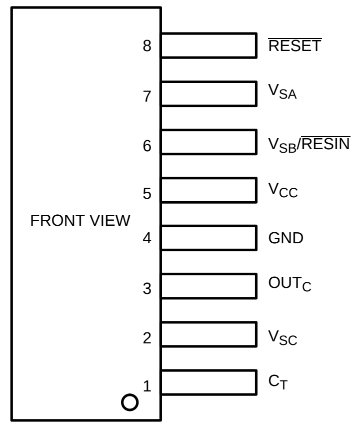
**PLASTIC PACKAGE
FPT-8P-M01**

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields. However, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high impedance circuit.

PIN ASSIGNMENT



(DIP–8P–M01)
(FPT–8P–M01)



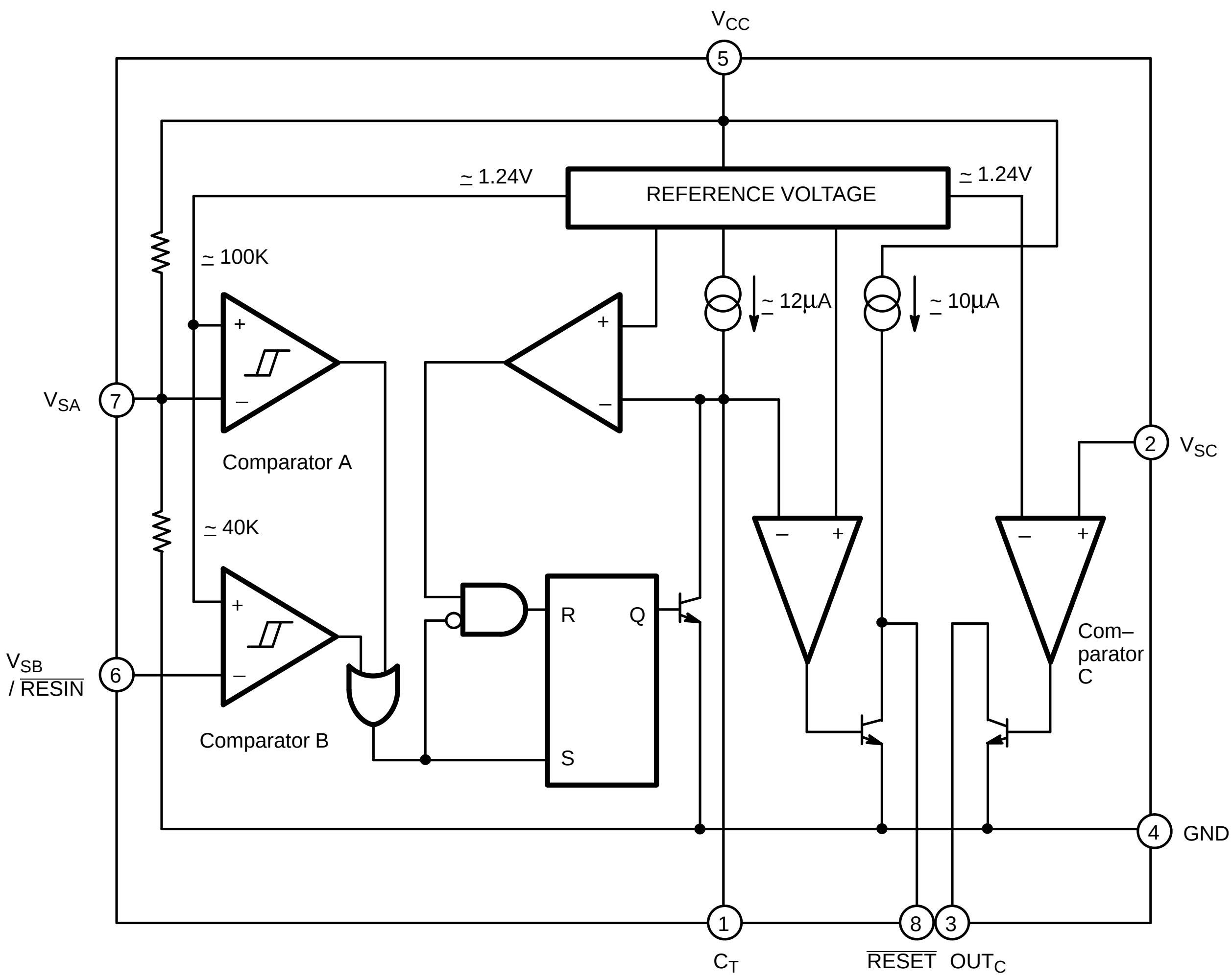
(SIP–8P–M03)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	–0.3 to +20	V
Input Voltage A	V_{SA}	–0.3 to V_{CC} +0.3 (<+20)	V
Input Voltage B	V_{SB}	–0.3 to +20	V
Input Voltage C	V_{SC}	–0.3 to +20	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	200 (Ta ≦ 85°C)	mW
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	–55 to +125	°C

NOTE: Permanent device damage may occur if the above **Absolute Maximum Ratings** are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions as detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



FUNCTIONAL EXPLANATIONS

Detection voltage inputs A and B are connected to the inverting input of Comparators A and B respectively. Both comparators have built-in hysterisis. If either V_{SA} or V_{SB} drops lower than about 1.23V, then $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low.

Comparator B is used for the arbitrary preset voltage detection (See Example 3), or as forced reset input for TTL logic level input. (See Example 6).

Comparator C is designed as an open-collector output with inverted polarity input/output characteristics. Comparator C has no hysteresis of $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal by positive logic (See Example 7), and generation of reference voltage (See Example 10).

Note that V_{SB} and V_{SC} should be connected with V_{CC} and GND respectively. (See Example 1).

The MB3771 can detect about 2µs voltage sag/surge of the power supply. The user can add delayed trigger capacity by connecting a capacitor between inputs V_{SA} and V_{SS}. (See Example 8)

Internal pull-up resistor on the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ line provides for high impedance loading (i.e. CMOS logic).

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	+3.5 to +18	V
Output Current ($\overline{RESET}$)	I_{RESET}	0 to 20	mA
Output Current (OUT_C)	I_{OUTC}	0 to 6	mA
Operating Ambient Temperature	Ta	–40 to +85	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Supply Current	V_{SB} = 5V, V_{SC} = 0V	I_{CC1}	–	350	500	μA
	V_{SB} = 0V, V_{SC} = 0V	I_{CC2}	–	400	600	μA
Sugging Detection Voltage Falling	V_{CC}	V_{SAL}	4.10	4.20	4.30	V
	Ta = –40 to +85°C		4.05	4.20	4.35	V
Rising	V_{CC}	V_{SAH}	4.20	4.30	4.40	V
	Ta = –40 to +85°C		4.15	4.30	4.45	V
Hysterisis Width		V_{HYSA}	50	100	150	mV
Sagging Detection Voltage	V_{SB}	V_{SB}	1.212	1.230	1.248	V
	Ta = –40 to +85°C		1.200	1.230	1.260	V
Deviation of Detection Voltage	V_{CC} = 3.5 to 18V	ΔV_{SB}	–	3	10	mV
Hysterisis Width		V_{HYSB}	14	28	42	mV
Input Current	V_{SB} = 5V	I_{IHB}	–	0	250	nA
	V_{SB} = 0V	I_{ILB}	–	20	250	nA
High-Level Output Voltage	I_{RESET} = –5μA, V_{SB} = 5V	V_{OHR}	4.5	4.9	–	V
Output Saturation Voltage	I_{RESET} = 3mA, V_{SB} = 0V	V_{OLR}	–	0.28	0.4	V
	I_{RESET} = 10mA, V_{SB} = 0V		–	0.38	0.5	V
Output Sink Current	V_{OLR} = 1.0V, V_{SB} = 0V	I_{RESET}	20	40	–	mA
C_T Charge Current	V_{SB} = 5V, V_{CT} = 0.5V	I_{CT}	9	12	16	μA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

DC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25°C)

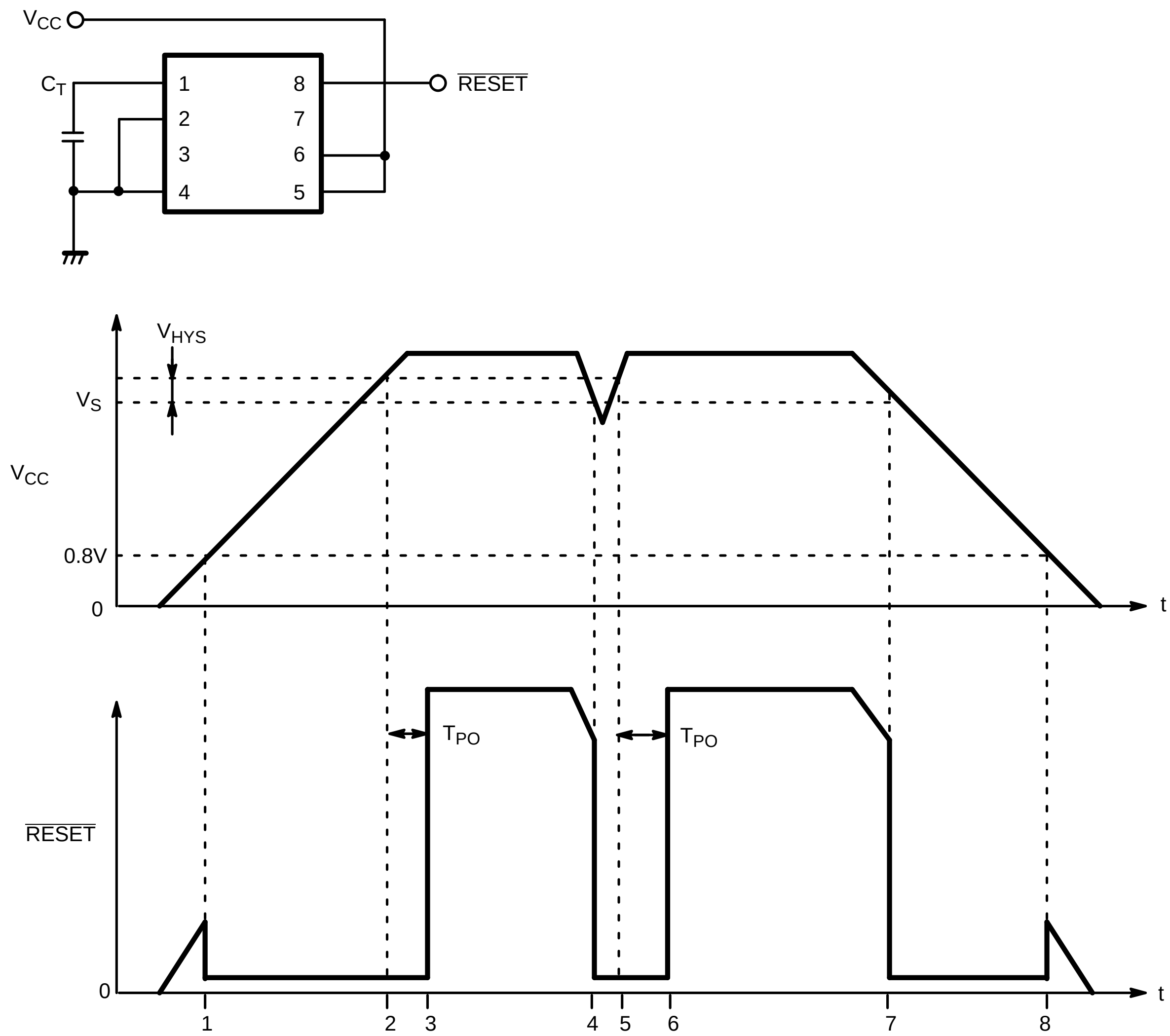
Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Input Current	V_{SC} = 5V	I_{IHC}	–	0	500	nA
	V_{SC} = 0V	I_{ILC}	–	50	500	nA
Detection Voltage		V_{SC}	1.225	1.245	1.265	V
	Ta = –40 to +85°C		1.205	1.245	1.285	V
Deviation of Detection Voltage	V_{CC} = 3.5 to 18V	ΔV_{SC}	–	3	10	mV
Output Leakage Current	V_{OHC} = 18V	I_{OHC}	–	0	1	μA
Output Saturation Voltage	I_{OUTC} = 4mA, V_{SC} = 5V	V_{OLC}	–	0.15	0.4	V
Output Sink Current	V_{OLC} = 1.0V, V_{SC} = 5V	I_{OUTC}	6	15	–	mA
Reset Operation Minimum Supply Voltage	V_{OLR} = 0.4V, I_{RESET} = 200μA	V_{CCL}	–	0.8	1.2	V

AC CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5V, Ta = 25°C C_T = 0.01μF)

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
Input Pulse Width		t_{PI}	5.0	–	–	μs
RESET Output Pulse Width		t_{PO}	0.5	1.0	1.5	ms
RESET Rising Time	R_L = 2.2KΩ, C_L = 100pF	t_R	–	1.0	1.5	μs
RESET Falling Time	R_L = 2.2KΩ, C_L = 100pF	t_F	–	0.1	0.5	μs
Propagation Delay Time		t_{PD} *1	–	2	10	μs
	R_L = 2.2KΩ, C_L = 100pF	t_{PHL} *2	–	0.5	–	μs
	R_L = 2.2KΩ, C_L = 100pF	t_{PLH} *2	–	1.0	–	μs

Note: *1 In case of V_{SB} termination.
*2 In case of V_{SC} termination

FUNCTION EXPLANATION



Point 1: When V_{CC} rises to about 0.8V, $\overline{RESET}$ goes low.

Point 2: When V_{CC} reaches V_S +V_{HYS}, C_T then begins charging. $\overline{RESET}$ remains low during this time.

Point 3: $\overline{RESET}$ goes high when C_T begins charging.

$$T_{PO}\ [ms] \simeq 100 \times C_T\ [\mu F]$$

Point 4: When V_{CC} level dropps lower then V_S, then $\overline{RESET}$ goes low and C_T starts discharging.

Point 5: When V_{CC} level reaches V_S + V_{HYS}, then C_T starts charging
In the case of voltage sagging, if the period from the time V_{CC} goes lower than or equal to V_S to the time V_{CC} reaches V_S +V_{HYS} again, is longer than t_{P1}, (as specified in the AC Characteristics), C_T is discharged and charged successively.

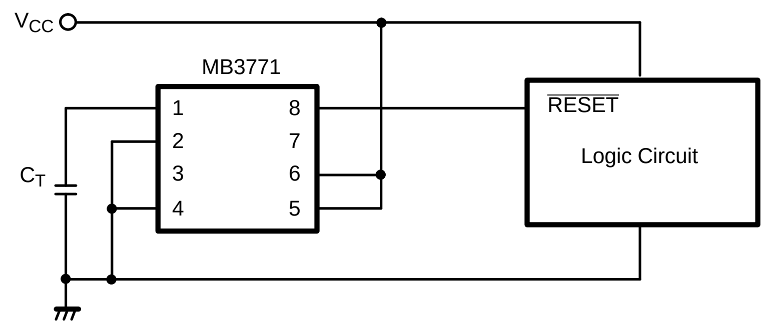
Point 6: After T_{PO} passes, and V_{CC} level exceeds V_S + V_{HYS}, then $\overline{RESET}$ goes high.

Point 7: Same as Point 4.

Point 8: $\overline{RESET}$ remains low until V_{CC} drops below 0.8V.

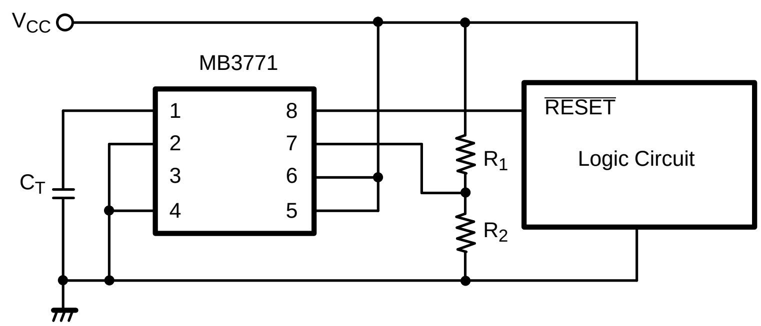
APPLICATION CIRCUIT

EXAMPLE 1: 5V Power Supply Monitor



NOTE: Monitored by V_{SA}. Detection Threshold Voltage is V_{SAL} and V_{SAH}.

EXAMPLE 2: 5V Power Supply Monitor with external adjust



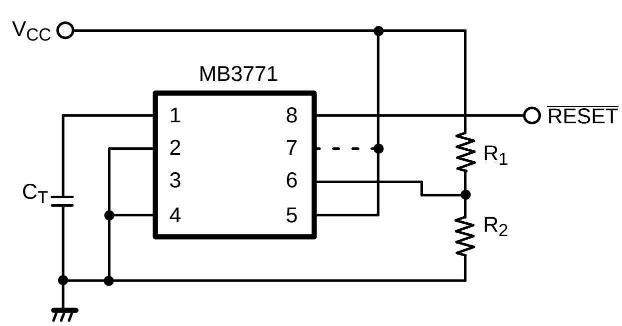
NOTE: Detection voltages can be adjusted as shown below.

R_1 [KΩ]	R_2 [KΩ]	Detection Voltage V_{SAL}[V]	Detection Voltage V_{SAH}[V]
10	3.9	4.37	4.47
9.1	3.9	4.11	4.20

EXAMPLE 3: Arbitrary Voltage Supply Monitor

Example 3a: Case: $V_{CC} < 18V$

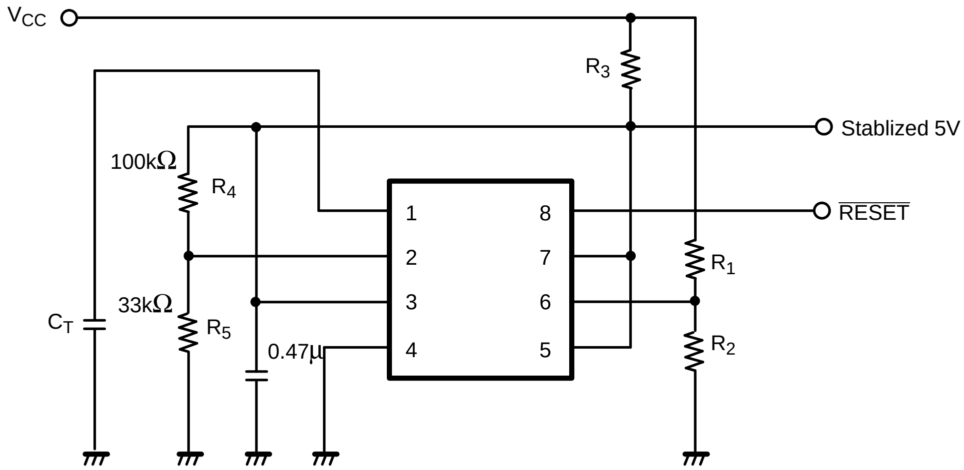
- Detection Voltage can be set by R_1 and R2.
  Detection Voltage = $(R_1 + R_2) \times V_{SB}/R_2$
- Connect Pin 7 to V_{CC} when V_{CC} less than 4.45V.
- Pin 7 can be opened when V_{CC} greater than 4.45V.
  Power Dissipation can be reduced.



NOTE: Hysteresis of 28mV at V_{SB} at termination is available.
Hysteresis width dose not depend on $(R_l + R_2)$.

EXAMPLE 3: Arbitrary Voltage Supply Monitor

Example 3b: Case: $V_{CC} \geqq 18V$

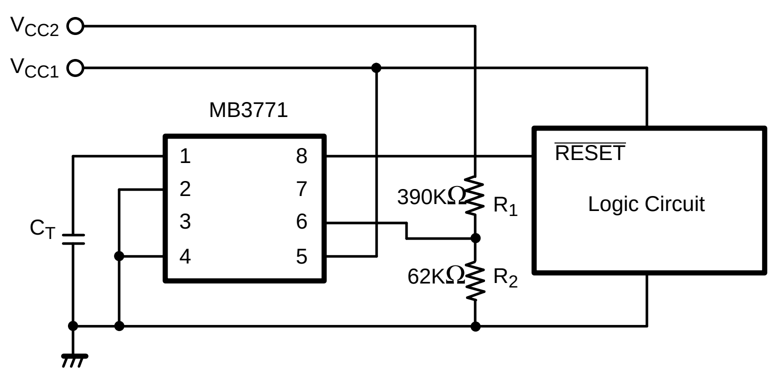


- $\overline{RESET}$ output levels range from 0V to 1V approximately. Device damage may occur if $\overline{RESET}$ exceeds its high level (1V).
- Output voltage and maximum $\overline{RESET}$ voltage levels and determined by resistor R_1 and R_2.
- In this case, the 5V stabilized output can be used to power TTL circuitry.
- Using the chart below, the value of R_3 can be determined with respect to the output current.

V_{CC} [V]	Detection Voltage [V]	Min. V_{CC}* for adequat RESET [V]	R_1 [MΩ]	R_2 [KΩ]	R_3 [KΩ]	Output Current [mA]
140	100	6.7	1.6	20	110	< 0.2
100	81	3.8	1.3	20	56	< 0.5
40	33	1.4	0.51	20	11	< 1.6

NOTE: Resistor values are determined when I_{OUTC} = 100μA, V_{OLC} = 0.4V. All resistor are 1/4W.

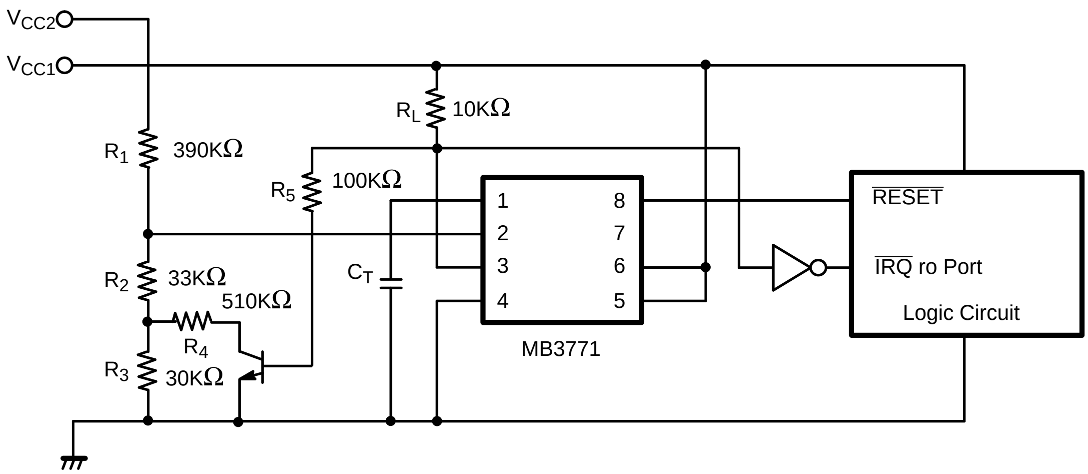
EXAMPLE 4: 5V and 12V Power Supply Monitor (V_{CC1} = 5V, V_{CC2} = 12V)



NOTE: 5V is monitored by V_{SA}. Detection voltage is about 4.2V.
12V is monitored by V_{SB}. When R_1 = 390KΩ and R_2 = 62KΩ, Detection voltage is about 9.0V.Generally the detection voltage is determined by the following equation.

$$\text{Detection Voltage} = (R_1 + R_2) \times V_{SB}/R_2$$

EXAMPLE 5: 5V and 12V Power Supply Monitor
($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signale is generated by 5V, V_{CC1} = 5V, V_{CC2} = 12V)



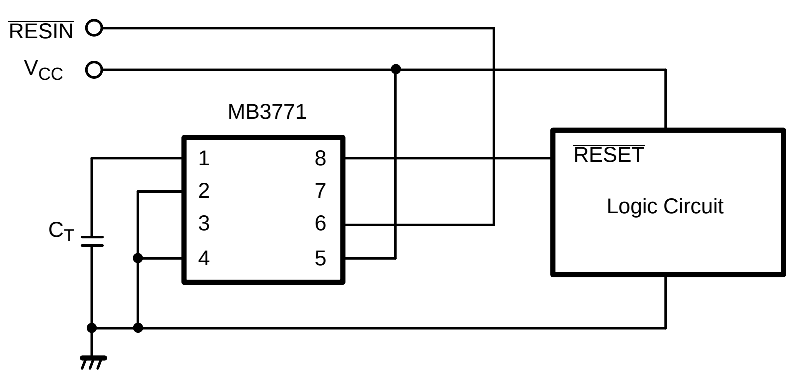
NOTE: 5V is monitored by V_{SA}, and generates $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal when V_{SA} detects voltage sagging.12V is monitored by V_{SC}, and generates its detection signal at OUT_C.

The detection voltage of 12V monitoring and its hysterisis is determined by the following equations.

$$\text{Detection voltage} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \times V_{SC} \text{ (8.95 volts in the circuit above)}$$

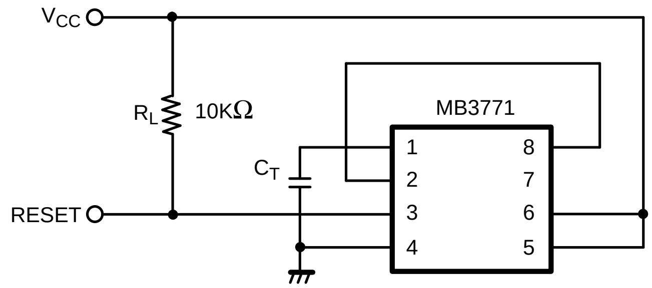
$$\text{Hysterisis width} = \frac{R_1 (R_3 - R_3 // R_4)}{(R_2 + R_3)(R_2 + R_3 // R_4)} \times V_{SC} \text{ (200mV in the circuit above)}$$

EXAMPLE 6: 5V Power Supply Monitor with forced $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input



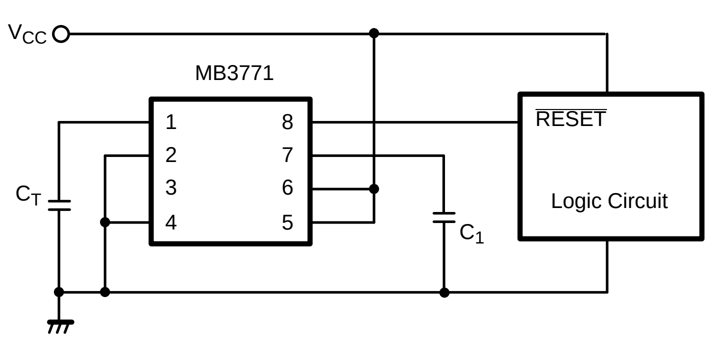
NOTE: $\overline{\text{RESIN}}$ is an TTL compatible input.

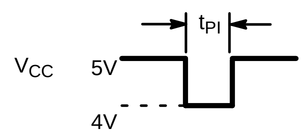
EXAMPLE 7: 5V Power Supply Monitor with Non-inverted RESET



NOTE: In this case, Comparator C is used to invert $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ signal. OUT_C is an open-collector output. R_L is used an a pull-up resistor.

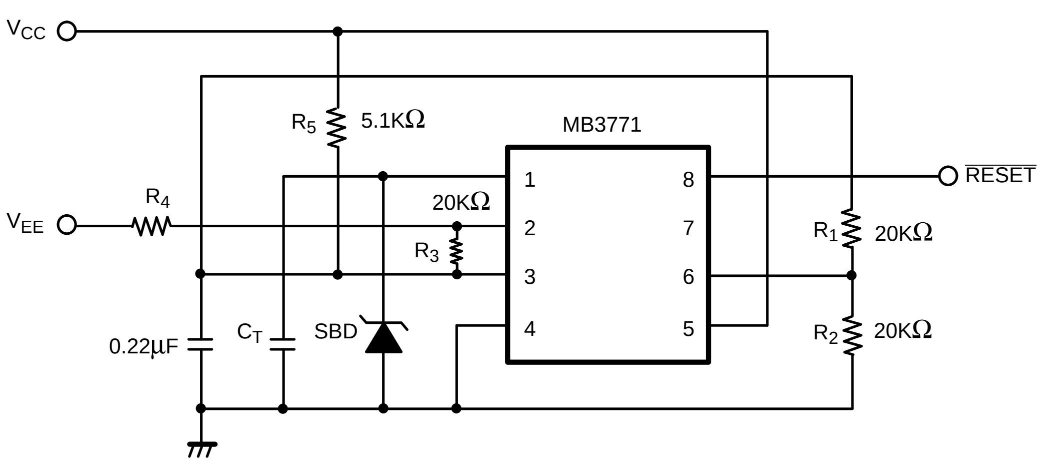
EXAMPLE 8: 5V Power Supply Monitor with delayed trigger





t_{PI} min. = 40µs
when C_1 = 1000pF.

EXAMPLE 9: 5V and Arbitrary Negative Voltage Monitor



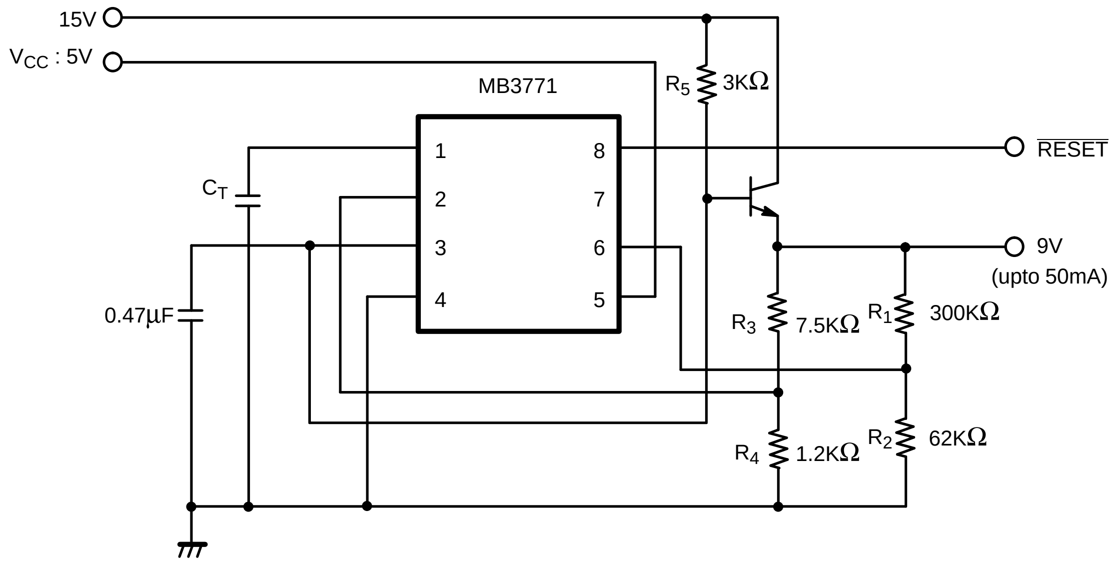
NOTE: +5V and negative voltage are monitored at V_{CC} and V_{EE} respectively. R_1, R_2, and R_3 should be the same value. The negative detection voltages is determined by as the following equation.

Detection Voltage $V_S = V_{SB} - V_{SB} \cdot R_4 / R_3$

Example: When V_{EE} = –5V and R_4 = 91KΩ, V_S = –4.37V.

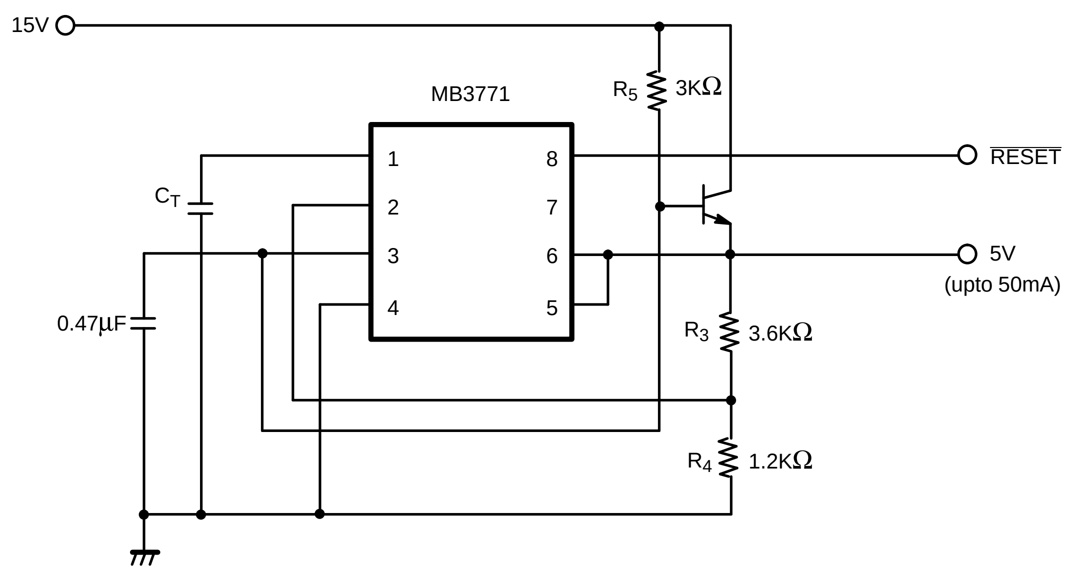
EXAMPLE 10: Reference Voltage Generation and Voltage Sagging Detection

Example 10a: 9V Reference Voltage Generation and 5V/9V Monitoring



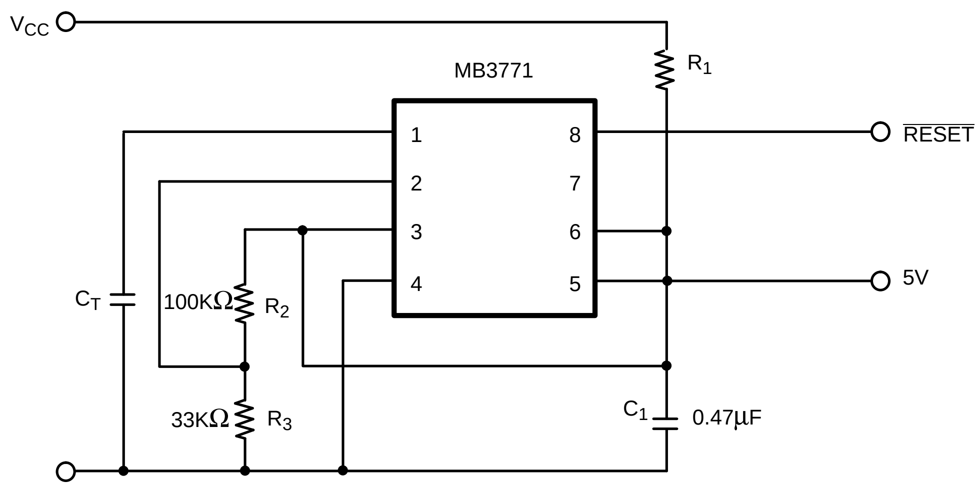
NOTE: Detection Voltage: V_S = 7.2V, 4.2V
In the above examples, the output voltage and the detection voltage are determined by the following equations:
Output Voltage: $V_O = (R_3 + R_4) \times V_{SC}/R_4$
Detection Voltage: $V_S = (R_1 + R_2) \times V_{SB}/R_2$

Example 10b: 5V Reference Voltage Generation and 5V Monitoring



NOTE: Detection Voltage: V_S = 4.2V
In the above examples, the output voltage is determined by the following equations:
Output Voltage: $V_O = (R_3 + R_4) \times V_{SC}/R_4$

Example 10c: 5V Reference Voltage Generation and 5V Monitoring

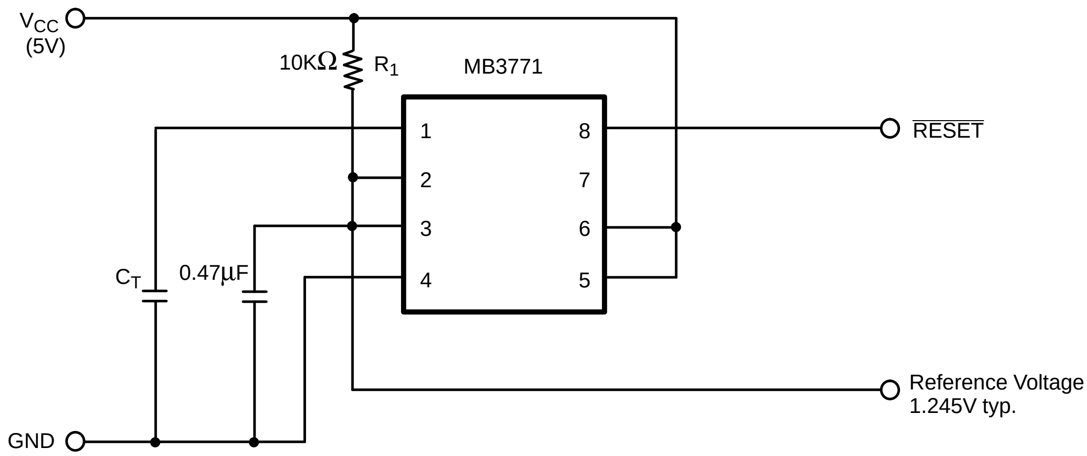


Using the reference table below, the value of R_1 can be determined. Where R_2 is 100KΩ, R_3 is 33KΩ, C_1 is 0.47μF.

Reference Table of R_1, V_{CC}, and the output current

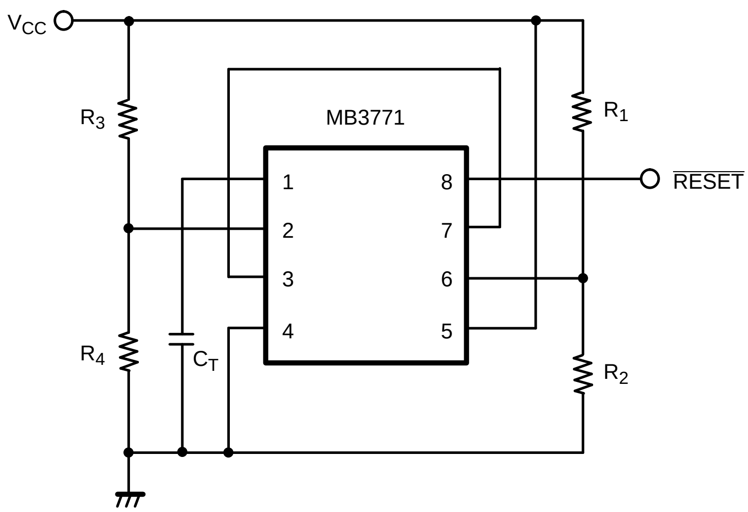
V_{CC} [V]	R_1 [KΩ]	Output Current [mA]
40	11	< 1.6
24	6.2	< 1.4
15	4.7	< 0.6

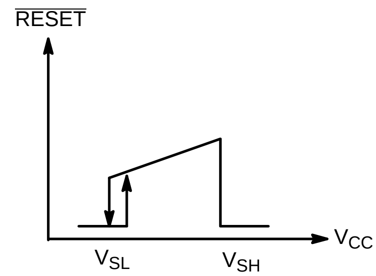
Example 10d: 1.245V Reference Voltage Generation and 5V Monitoring



NOTE: Resistor R_1 determines Reference current. Using 1.2KΩ as R_1, reference current is about 2mA.

EXAMPLE 11: Low Voltage and Over Voltage Detection





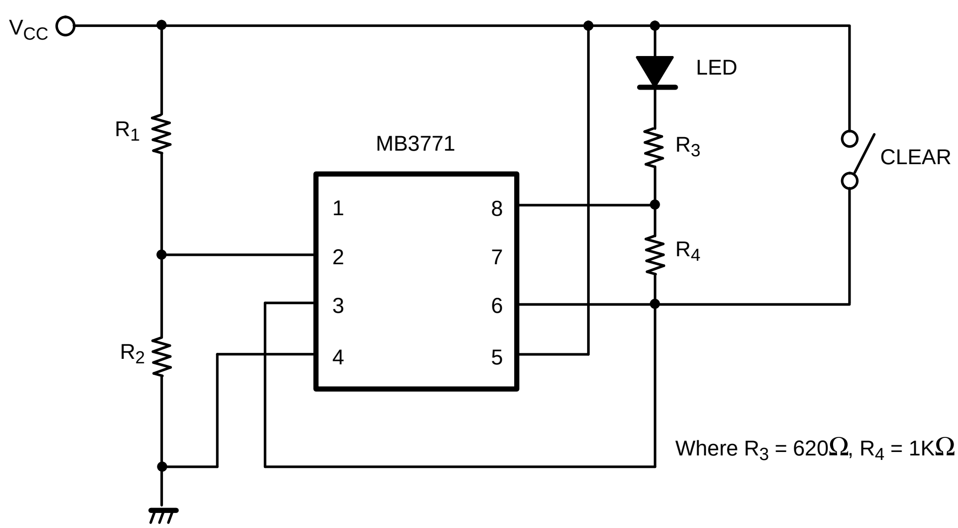
NOTE: V_{SH} has no hysteresis. When over voltage is detected, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is held in the constant time as well as when low voltage is detected.

$V_{SL} = (R_1 + R_2) \times V_{SB}/R_2$

$V_{SH} = (R_3 + R_4) \times V_{SC}/R_4$

EXAMPLE 12: Detection of Abnormal State of Power Supply System

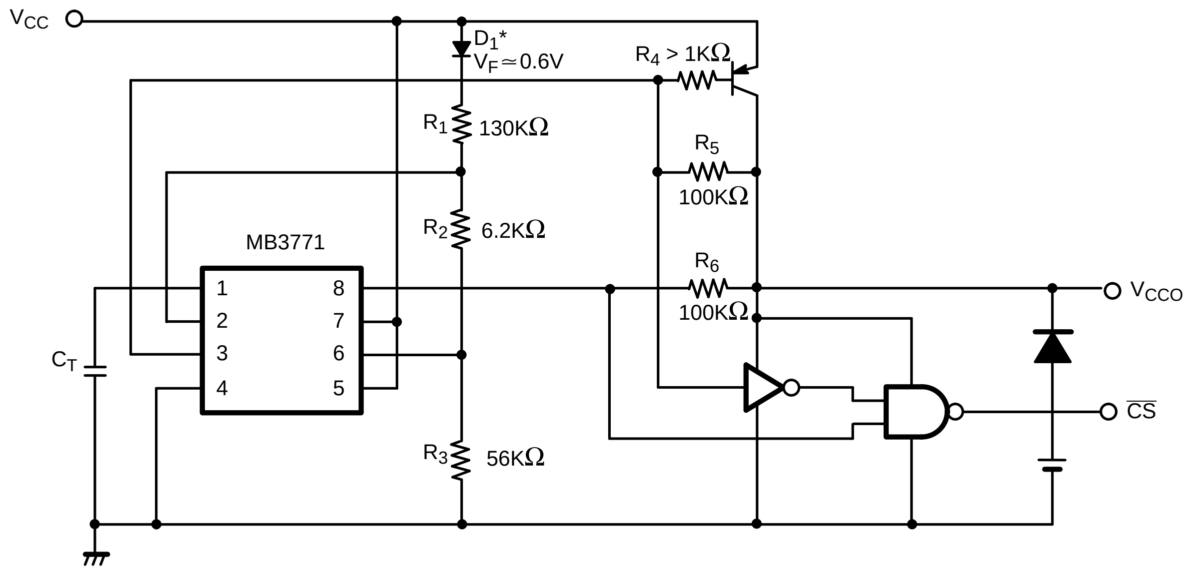
This Example circuit detects abnormal low/over voltage of power supply voltage and is indicated by LED indicator. LED is reset by the CLEAR key.

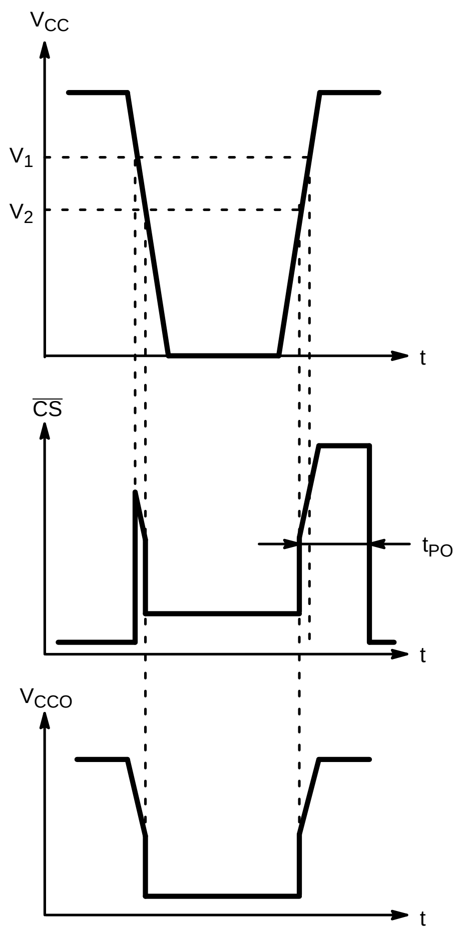


Where R_3 = 620Ω, R_4 = 1KΩ to 100KΩ

NOTE: The detection levels of low/over voltages are determined by V_{SA}, and R_1 and R_2 respectively.

EXAMPLE 13: Back-up Power Supply System (V_{CC} = 5V)





* : Diode has been added to prevent Comp.C from malfunctionig when V_{cc} voltage is low.
Set V_1 and V_2 with care given to V_F temperature characteristics (typically negative temperature characteristics).

NOTE: Use CMOS Logic and connect V_{DD} of CMOS logic with V_{CCO}.
The back-up battery works after $\overline{CS}$ goes high as $V_2 < V_1$.
During t_{PO}, memory access is prohibited.
CS's threshold voltage V_1 is determined by the following equation:

$$V_1 = (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \times V_{SB}/R_3$$

The voltage to change V_2 is provided as the following equation:

$$V_2 = (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) \times V_{SC}/(R_2 + R_3)$$

Fig. 1 – Supply Current I_{CC1} vs. Supply Voltage

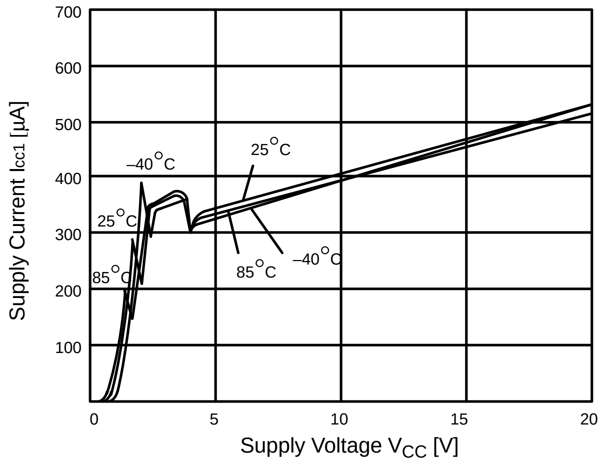


Fig. 2 – Supply Current I_{CC2} vs. Supply Voltage

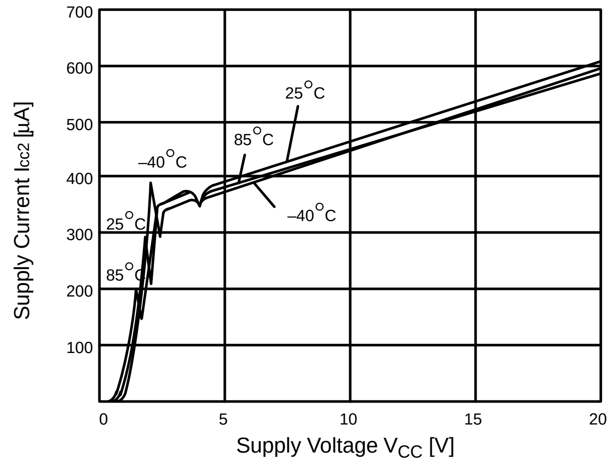


Fig. 3 – Detection Voltage V_{SA} vs. Ambient Temperature

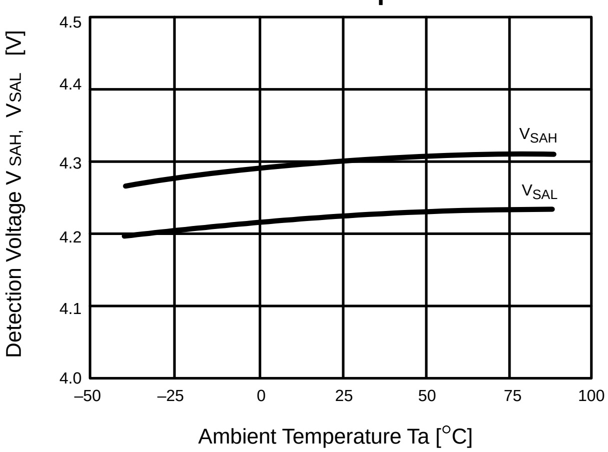


Fig. 4 – Detection Voltage V_{SB} vs. Ambient Temperature

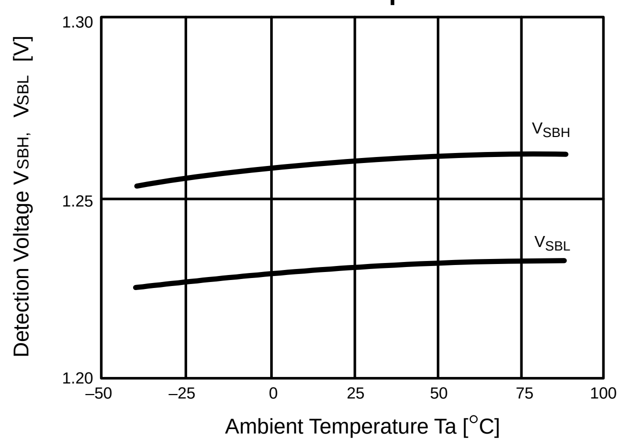


Fig. 5 – Detection Voltage V_{SC} vs. Ambient Temperature

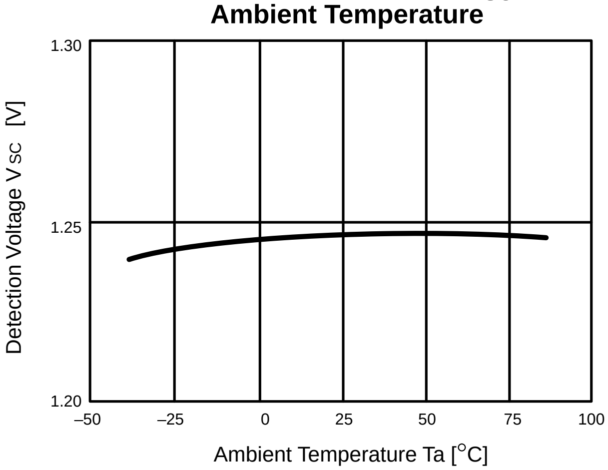


Fig. 6 – Detection Voltage V_{SB}, V_{SC} vs. Supply Voltage

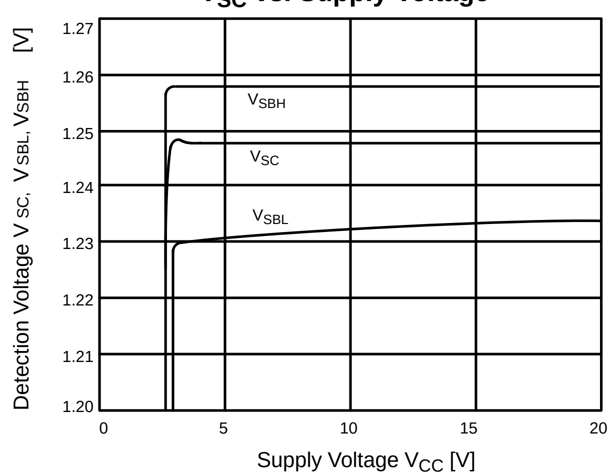


Fig. 7 – $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

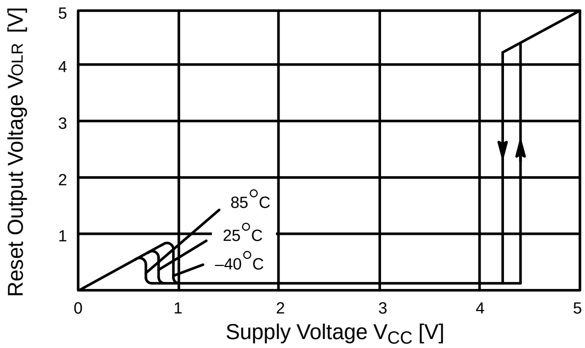


Fig. 8 – $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ High-level Voltage vs. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Current

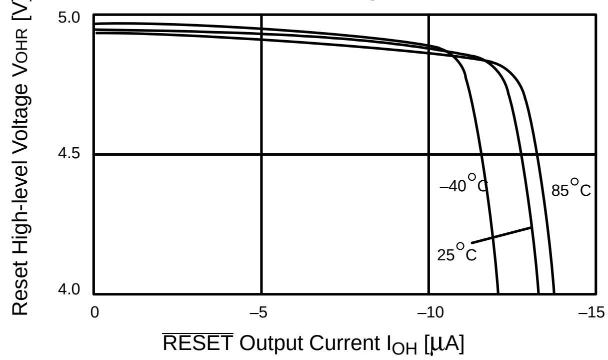


Fig. 9 – $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Low-level Voltage vs. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Current

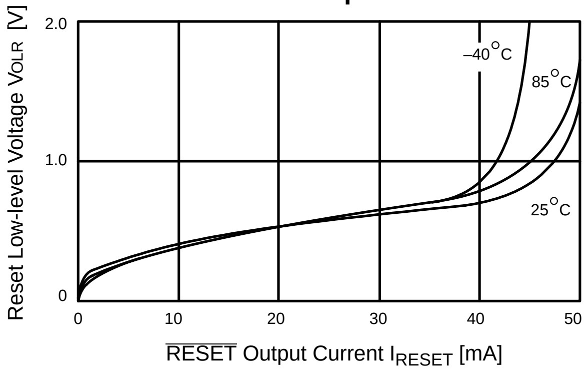


Fig. 10 – OUT_C Output Voltage vs. OUT_C Output Current

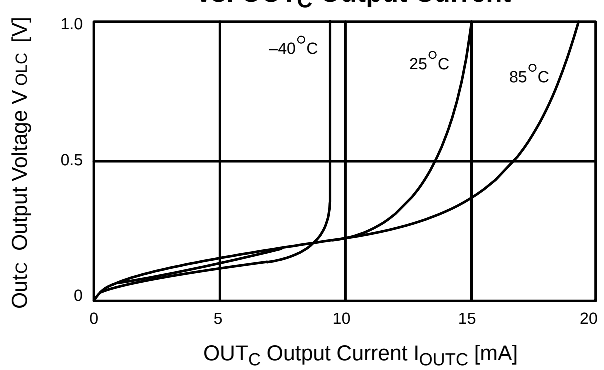


Fig. 11 – C_T Capacitance vs. Reset Hold Time

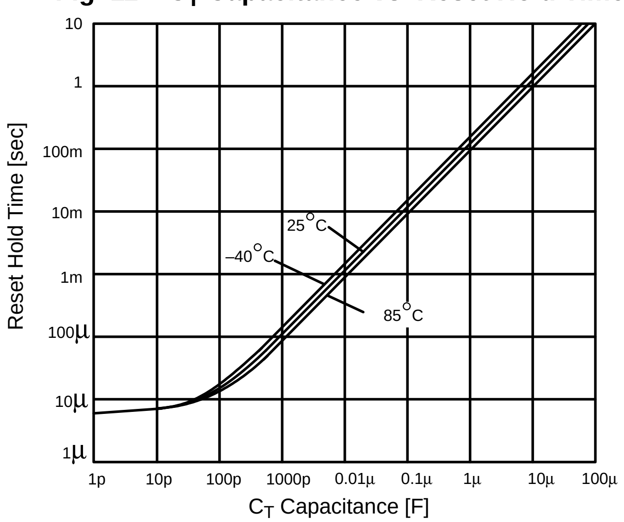
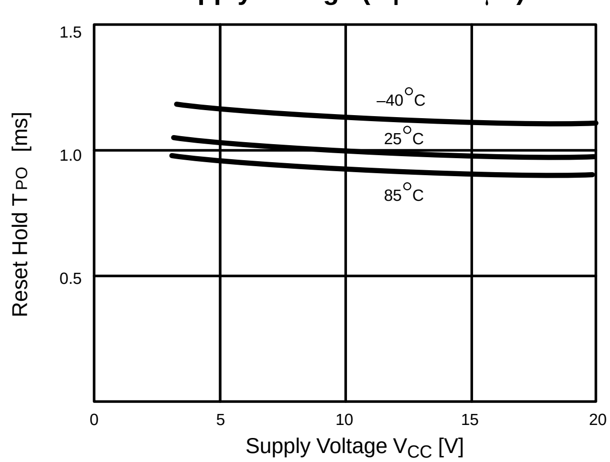
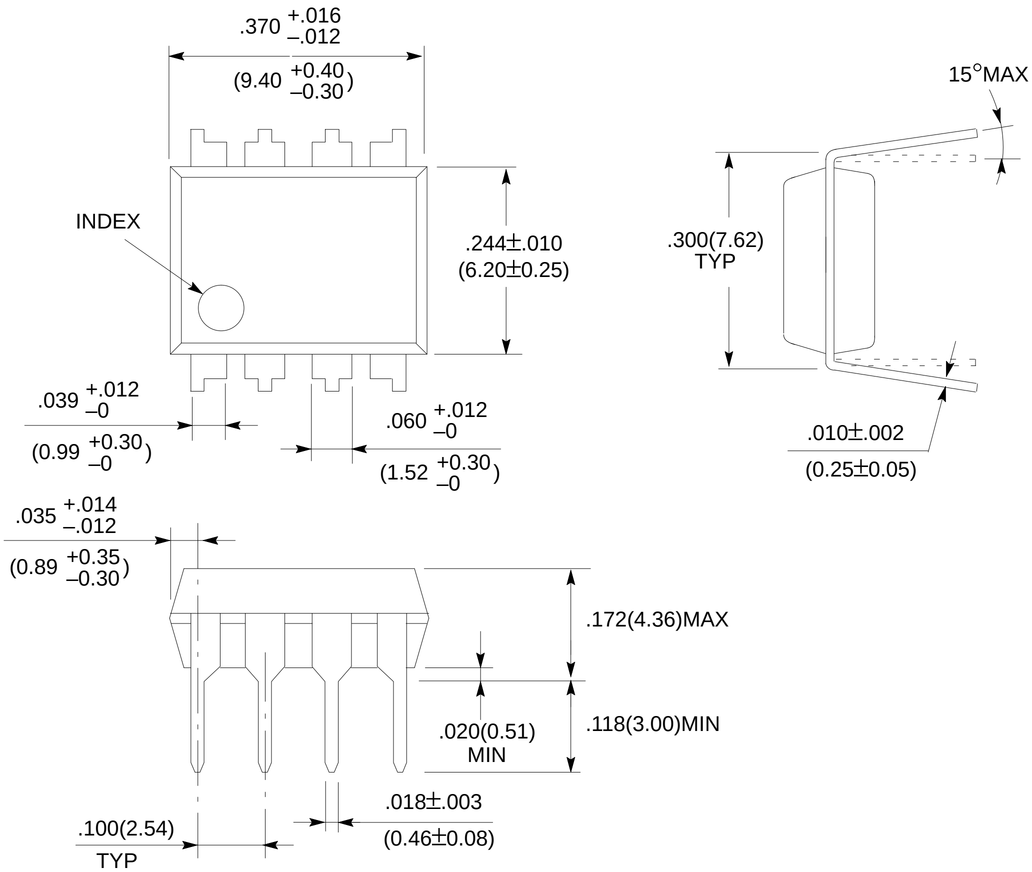


Fig. 12 – Reset Hold Time vs. Supply Voltage (C_T = 0.01µF)



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

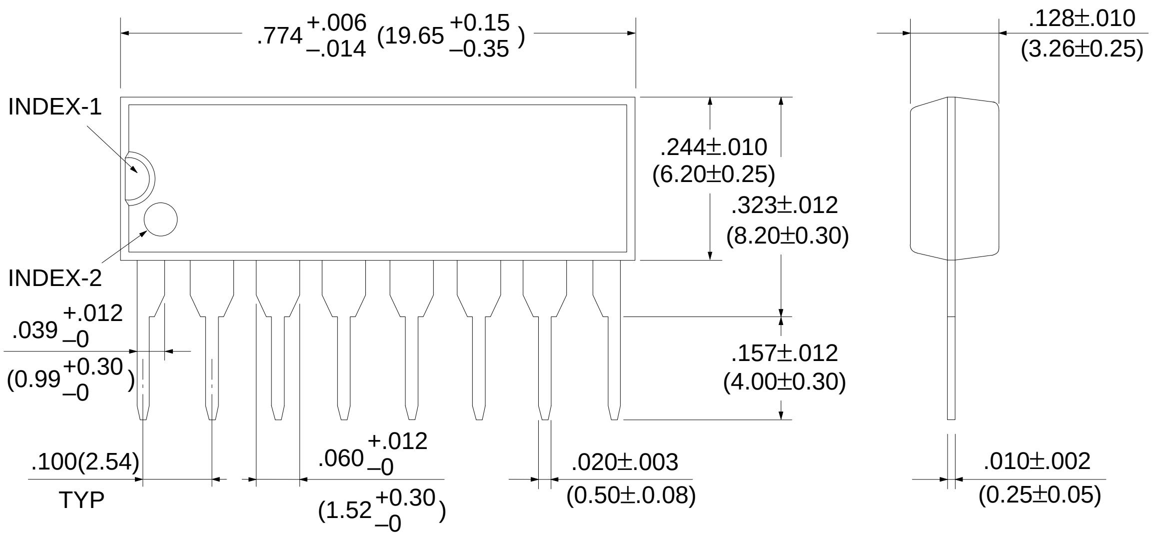
8-LEAD PLASTIC DUAL IN-LINE PACKAGE
(CASE No.: DIP-8P-M01)



Dimensions in
inches (millimeters)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Continued)

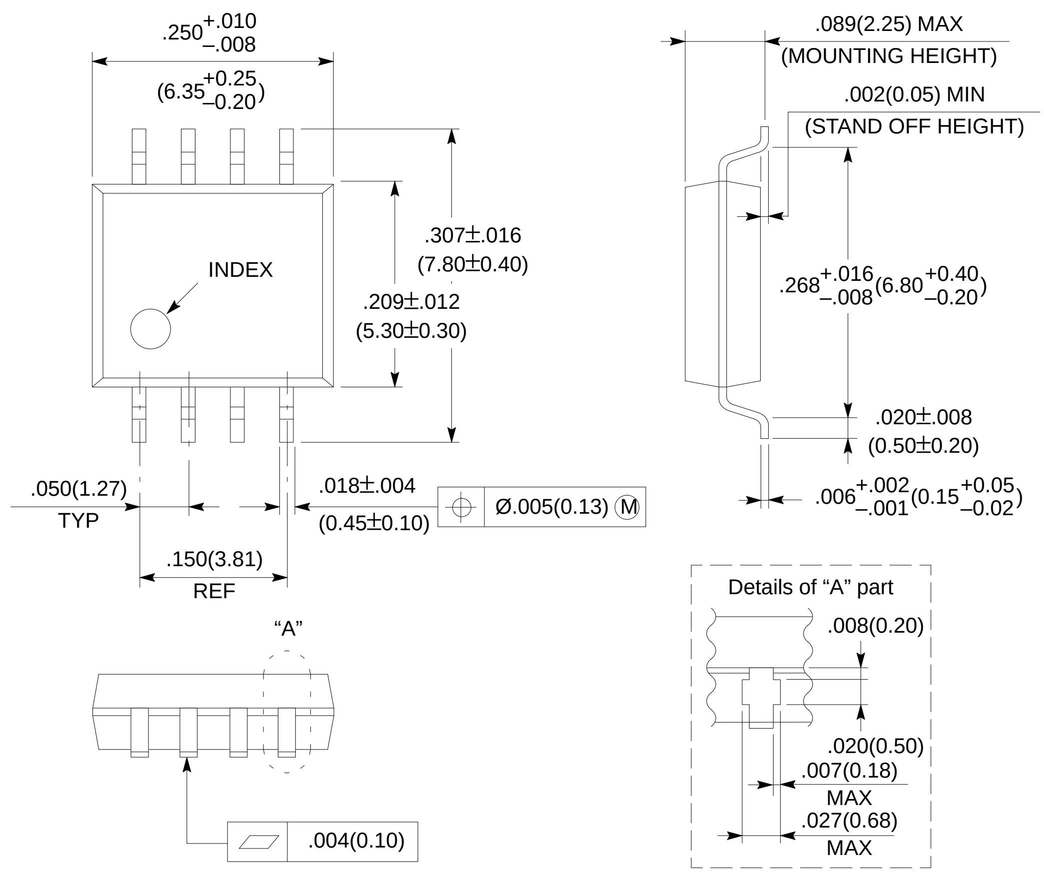
8-LEAD PLASTIC SINGLE IN-LINE PACKAGE
(CASE No.: SIP-8P-M03)



Dimensions in
inches (millimeters)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Continued)

8-LEAD PLASTIC FLAT PACKAGE
(CASE No.: FPT-8P-M01)



Dimensions in inches (millimeters)

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