DESCRIPTION

The MC34064 is an undervoltage sensing circuit designed specifically for use as a reset controller in microprocessor- based systems. It offers the designer an economical, space-efficient solution for low supply voltage detection when used in combination with a single pullup resistor. Adding one capacitor offers the functionality of a programmable delay time after power returns. The 34064 consists of a temperature stable reference comparator with hysteresis, high-current clamping diode and open collector output stage capable of sinking up to 60mA. The MC34064's RESET output is specified to be fully functional at VIN=1V. A major improvement over competing products is the glitch-free supply current during undervoltage detection. Competing products demand a step function increase in operating current during the time that you least want or need it: during power loss. See Product Highlight below.

IMPORTANT: For the most current data, consult *MICROSEMI*'s website: http://www.microsemi.com

KEY FEATURES

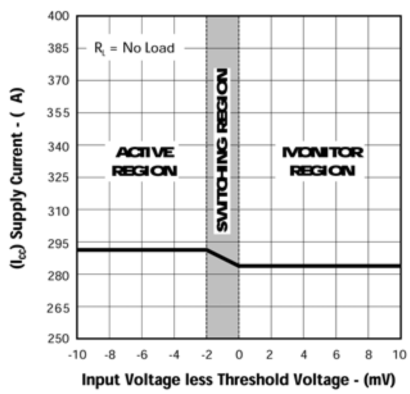
- Monitors 5V Supplies (VT = 4.6V Typ.)
- Outputs Fully Defined At VIN = 1V (See Figure 1)
- Glitch-Free Supply Current During Switching (See Product Highlight)
- Ultra-Low Supply Current (500µA Max.)
- Temperature Compensated ICC For Extremely Stable Current Consumption
- µP Reset Function Programmable With 1 External Resistor And Capacitor
- Comparator Hysteresis Prevents Output Oscillation
- Electrically Compatible With Motorola MC34064
- Pin-to-Pin Compatible With Motorola MC34064 / MC34164

APPLICATIONS

- All Microprocessor Or Microcontroller Designs Using 5V Supplies
- Simple 5V Undervoltage Detection

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHT

SUPPLY CURRENT VS. INPUT VOLTAGE



PACKAGE ORDER INFO

T_A (°C)	DM Plastic SOIC 8-Pin RoHS / Pb-free Transition DC: 0440	LP Plastic TO-92 3-Pin RoHS / Pb-free Transition DC: 0509	PK Plastic SOT-89 3-Pin RoHS / Pb-free Transition DC: 0518
0 to 70	MC34064DM	MC34064LP	MC34064PK
-40 to 85	MC33064DM	MC33064LP	MC33064PK

Note: Available in Tape & Reel. Append the letters "TR" to the part number. (i.e. LX34064DM-TR)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Input Supply Voltage (V_{IN}) .... -1V to 10V
RESET Output Voltage (V_{OUT}) 10V
Output Sink Current (I_{OL}) .... Internally Limited (mA)
Clamp Diode Forward Current (I_F), Pin 1 to Pin 2 .... 100mA
Operating Temperature Range .... 150°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range (TA)
MC34064 .... 0°C to 70°C
MC33064 .... -40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range .... -65°C to 150°C
Package Peak Temp. for Solder Reflow (40 seconds maximum exposure) ... 260°C (+0 -5)

Note: Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of specified terminal.

THERMAL DATA

DM **Plastic SOIC 8-Pin**

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	165°C/W

LP **Plastic TO-92 3-Pin**

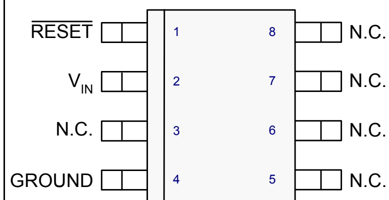
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	156°C/W

PK **Plastic SOT-89 3-Pin**

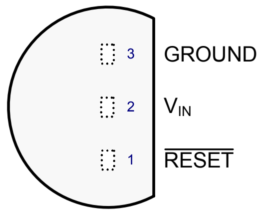
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO TAB, θ_{JT}	35°C/W
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, θ_{JA}	71°C/W

Junction Temperature Calculation: $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$.
The θ_{JA} numbers are guidelines for the thermal performance of the device/pc-board system. All of the above assume no ambient airflow.

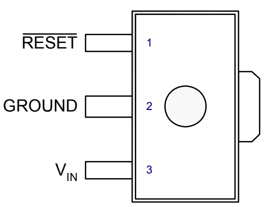
PACKAGE PIN OUT



DM PACKAGE
(Top View)



LP PACKAGE
(Top View)



PK PACKAGE
(Top View)

RoHS / Pb-free 100% matte Tin Lead Finish

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Conditions: Range over which the device is functional.

Parameter	Symbol	MC3x064			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	
Input Supply Voltage	V_{IN}	1		6.5	V
RESET Output Voltage	V_{OUT}		6.5		V
Clamp Diode Forward Current	IF		50		mA

IC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise specified, the following specifications apply over the operating ambient temperature 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C for the MC34064 and -40°C ≤ TA ≤ 85°C for the MC33064. Low duty cycle pulse testing techniques are used which maintains junction and case temperatures equal to the ambient temperature.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	MC3x064			Units
			Min	Typ	Max	
COMPARATOR SECTION						
Threshold Voltage						
High State Output	V_{T+}	V_{IN} Increasing – 4V to 5V	4.5	4.61	4.7	V
Low State Outputs	V_{T-}	V_{IN} Decreasing – 5V to 4V	4.5	4.59	4.7	V
Hysteresis	V_H		0.01	0.02	0.05	V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ OUTPUT SECTION						
Output Low Level Saturation Voltage	VOL	VIN = 4.0V, IOL = 8.0mA			1.0	V
		VIN = 4.0V, IOL = 2.0mA			0.4	V
		VIN = 1.0V, IOL = 0.1mA			0.1	V
Output Low Level Current	IOL	VIN = VOUT = 4.0V	10	27	60	mA
Output Off-State Leakage	IOH	VIN = VOUT = 5.0V		0.02	0.5	µA
Clamp Diode Forward Voltage	VF	Pin 1 to Pin 2, IF = 10mA	0.6	0.9	1.2	V
TOTAL DEVICE						
Supply Current	ICC	VIN = 5.0V		390	500	µA

CHART AND APPLICTION INDEX

Characteristic Curves

Figure #

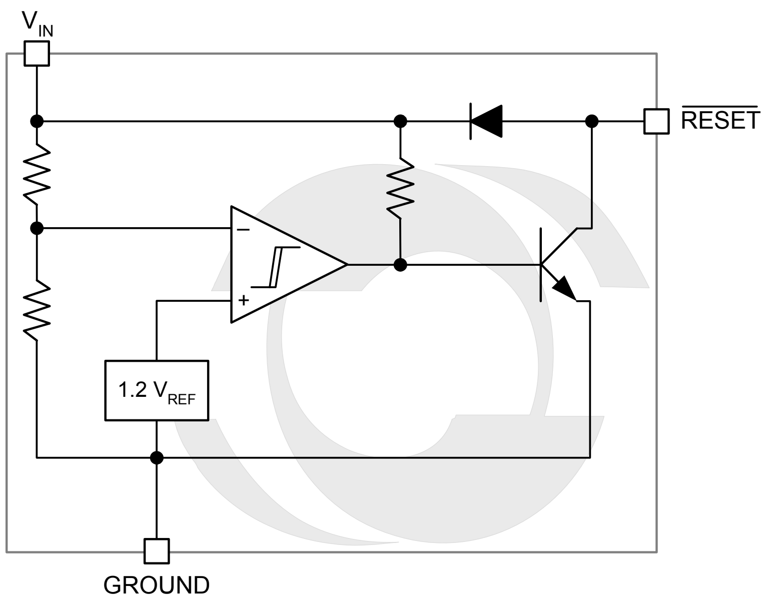
1. Input Voltage and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Time
2. Power-Up $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage
3. Power-Down $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage
4. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage
5. Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature
6. Threshold Hysteresis vs. Temperature
7. Supply Current vs. Input Voltage
8. Supply Current vs. Temperature
9. Low Level Output Current vs. Temperature
10. Low Level Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature
11. Low Level Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature
12. Clamp Diode Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current
13. Propagation Delay – HIGH to LOW
14. Propagation Delay – LOW to HIGH

Application Circuits

Figure #

15. Low Voltage Microprocessor Reset
16. Switching the Load off when Battery Reaches Below 4.3V
17. Voltage Monitor
18. MOSFET Low Voltage Gate Drive Protection
19. Low Voltage Microprocessor Reset with Additional Hysteresis
20. Solar Powered Battery

SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



Simplified Block Diagram

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

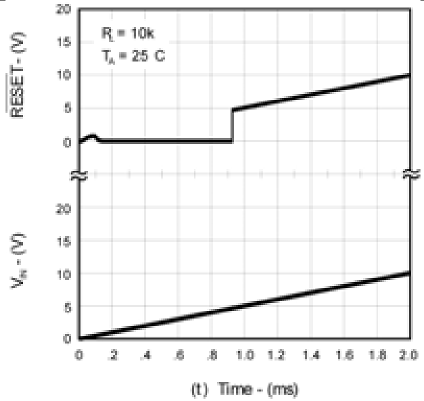


Figure 1 – Input Voltage and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Time

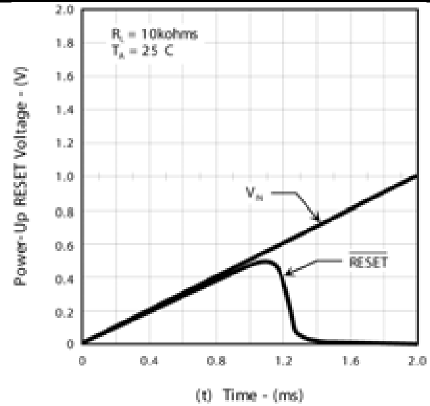


Figure 2 – Power-Up $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage

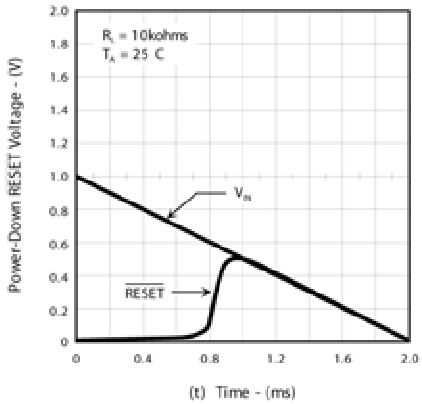


Figure 3 – Power-Down $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Voltage

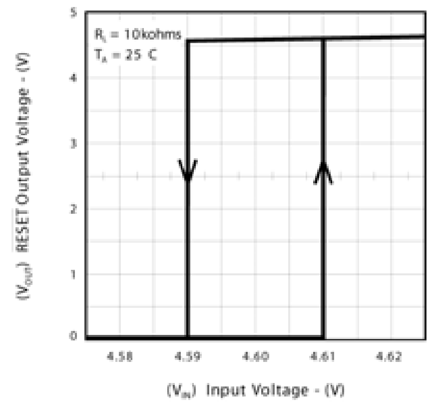


Figure 4 – $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

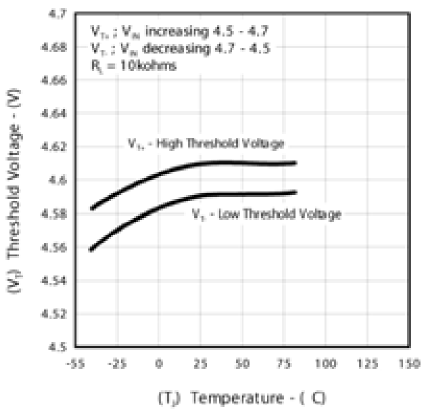


Figure 5 – Threshold Voltage vs. Temperature

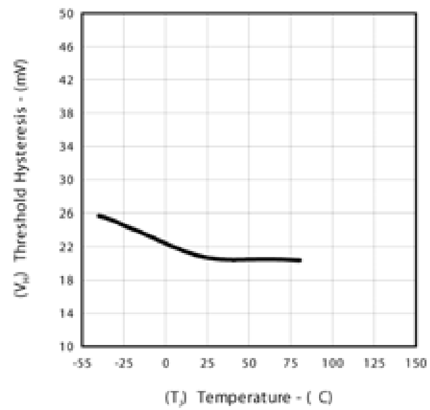


Figure 6 – Threshold Hysteresis vs. Temperature

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

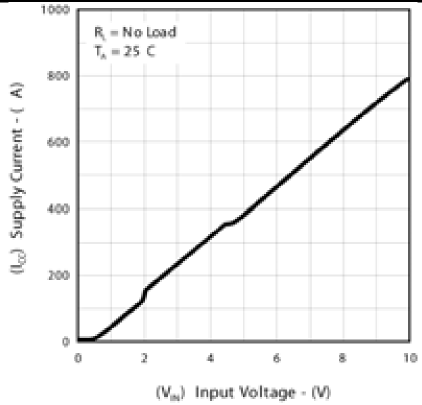


Figure 7 – Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

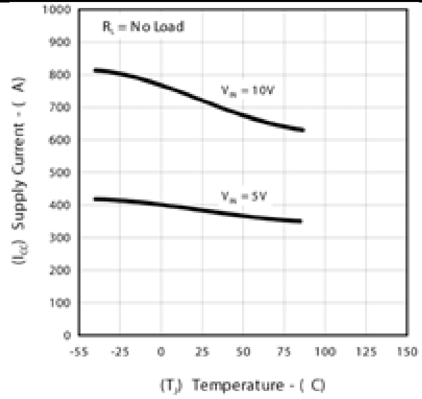


Figure 8 – Supply Current vs. Temperature

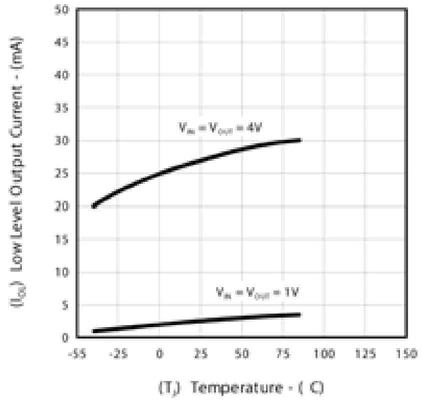


Figure 9 – Low Level Output Current vs. Temperature

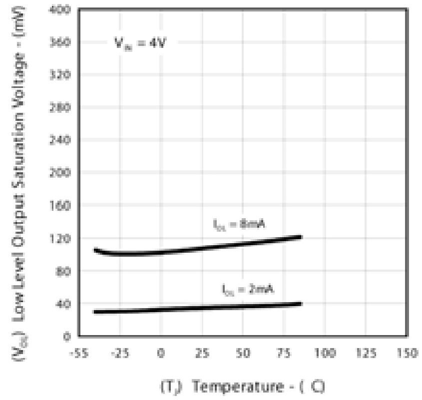


Figure 10 – Low Level Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature

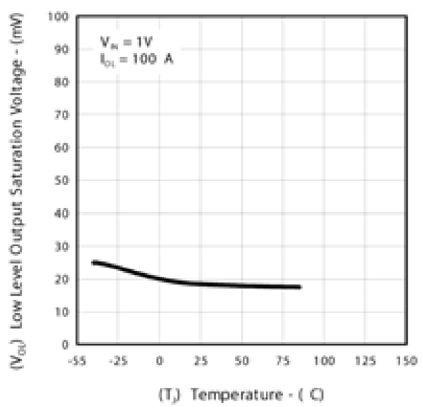


Figure 11 – Low Level Output Saturation Voltage vs. Temperature

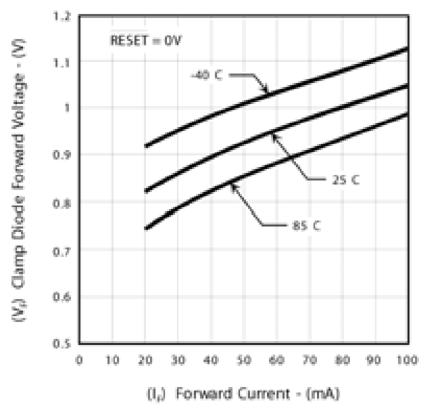


Figure 12 – Clamp Diode Forward Voltage vs. Forward Current

CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

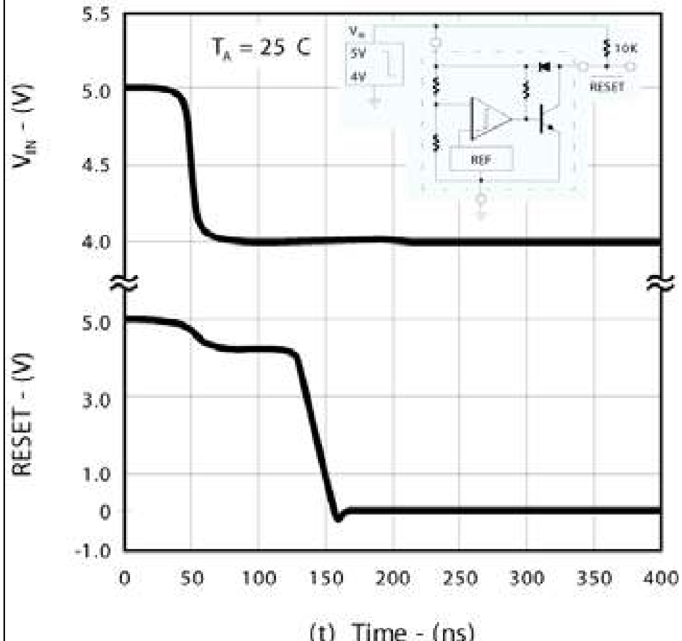


Figure 13 – Propagation Delay – HIGH to LOW

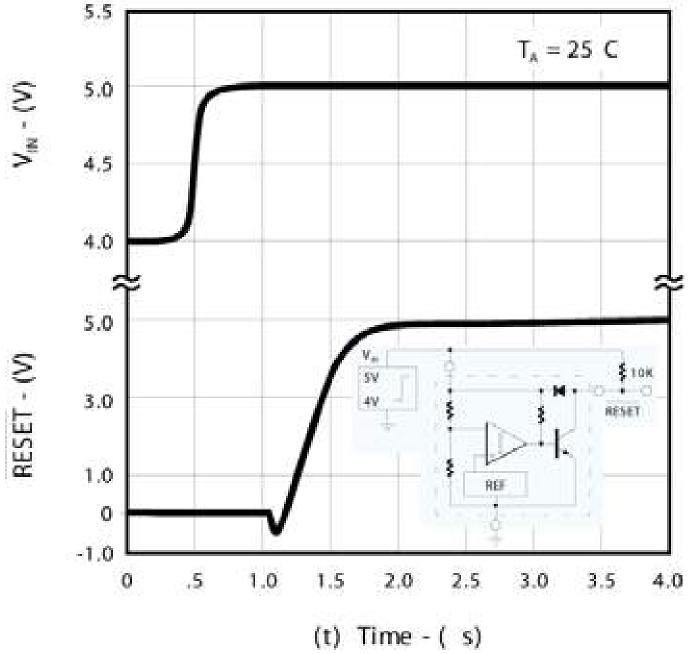


Figure 14 – Propagation Delay – LOW to HIGH

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRUITS

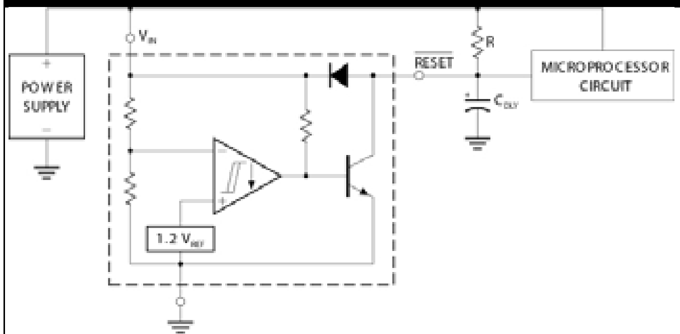


Figure 15 – Low Voltage Microprocessor Reset

A time delayed reset can be accomplished with the addition of C_{DLY}. For systems with extremely fast power supply rise times (<500ns) it is recommended that the RC_{DLY} time constant be greater than 5.0µs. $V_{TH(MPU)}$ is the microprocessor reset input threshold.

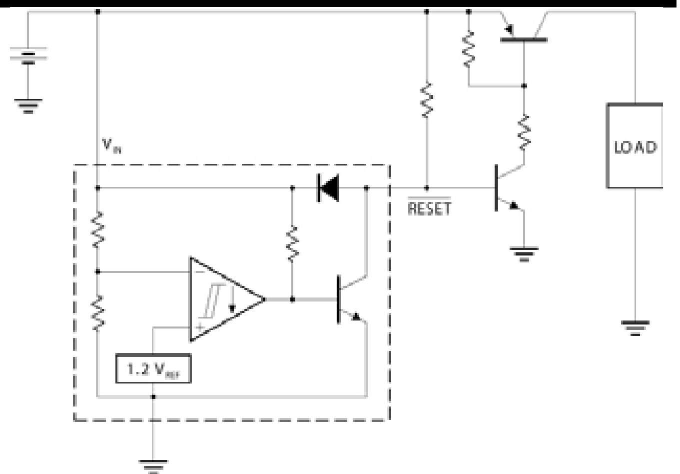


Figure 16 – Switching the Load off When battery Reaches Below 4.3V

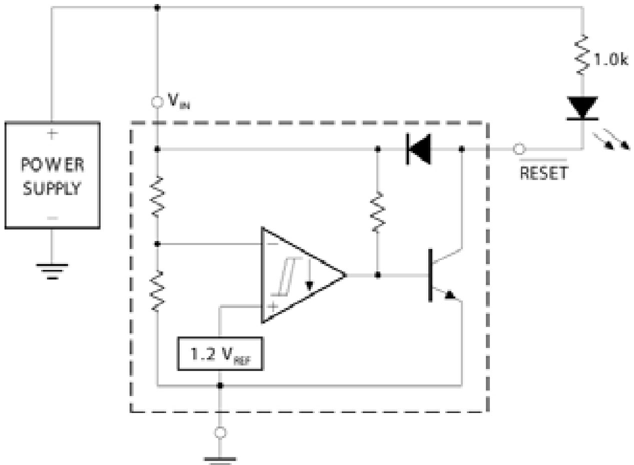


Figure 17 – Voltage Monitor

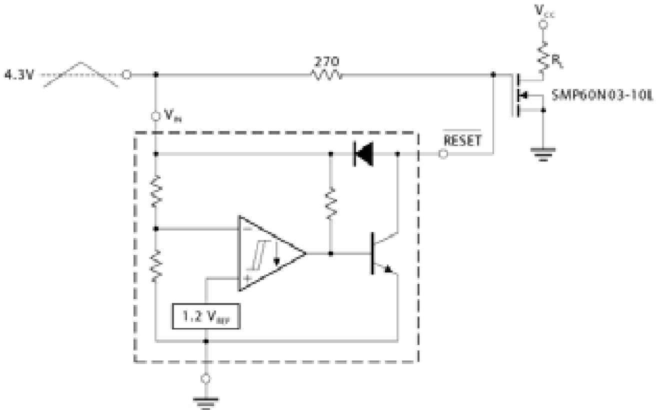


Figure 18 – MOSFET Low Voltage gate Drive Protection

Overheating of the logic level power MOSFET due to insufficient gate voltage can be prevented with the above circuit. When the input signal is below the 4.6 volt threshold of the MC34064, its output grounds the gate of the L^2 MOSFET.

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRUITS

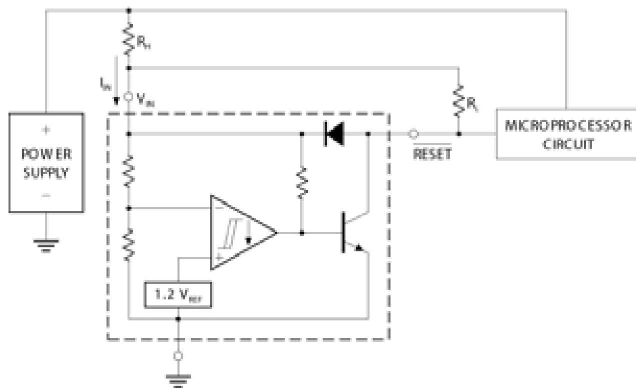


Figure 19 – Low Voltage Microprocessor Reset with Additional Hysteresis.

$$V_H = \frac{4.6R_H}{R_L} + 0.02$$

$$V_{TH(LOWER)} = 340R_H \bullet 10^{-6}$$

Where : $R_H = 150\Omega$

$R_L = 1.5\Omega = 10k\Omega$

Test Data			
VH (mV)	ΔVTH (mV)	RH (Ω)	RL (Ω)
20	0	0	0
51	3.4	10	1.5
40	6.8	20	4.7
81	6.8	20	1.5
71	10	30	2.7
112	10	30	1.5
100	16	47	2.7
164	16	47	1.5
190	34	100	2.7
327	34	100	1.5
276	51	150	2.7
480	51	150	1.5

Comparator hysteresis can be increased with the addition of resistor R_H. The hysteresis equation has been simplified and does not account for the change of input current I_{IN} as V_{CC} crosses the comparator threshold. An increase of the lower threshold. $\Delta V_{TH(LOWER)}$ will be observed due to I_{IN} which is typically 340μA at 4.59V. The equations are accurate to ±10% with R_H less than 150Ω and R_L between 1.5kΩ and 10kΩ.

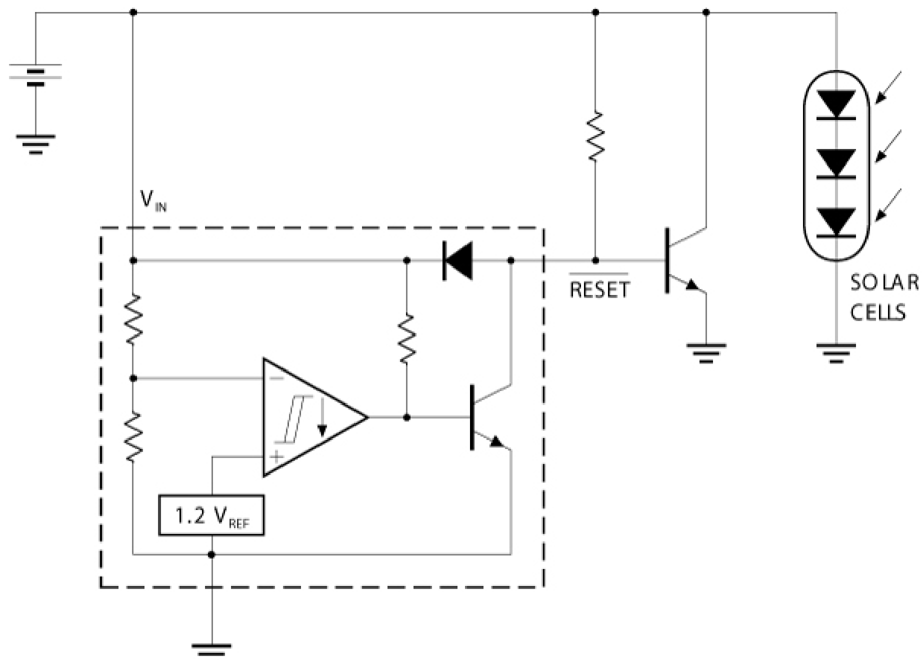


Figure 20 – Solar Powered Battery Charger

NOTES