

System Reset

Monolithic IC PST573

Outline

This IC functions in a variety of CPU systems and other logic systems, to detect power supply voltage and reset the system accurately when power is turned on or interrupted. This ultra-low current consumption high reset type system reset IC was developed using high resistance process and low current circuit design technology.

Features

1. Ultra-low current consumption

2. Low operating limit voltage

3. Output current high for ON

4. Hysteresis voltage provided in detection voltage

5. 10 ranks of detection voltage
- $I_{CCH}=450\mu A$ typ. $I_{CCL}=1\mu A$ typ.

0.65V typ.

-6mA typ.

50mV typ.

PST573
- C : 4.5V typ. H : 3.1V typ.

D : 4.2V typ. I : 2.9V typ.

E : 3.9V typ. J : 2.7V typ.

F : 3.6V typ. K : 2.5V typ.

G : 3.3V typ. L : 2.3V typ.

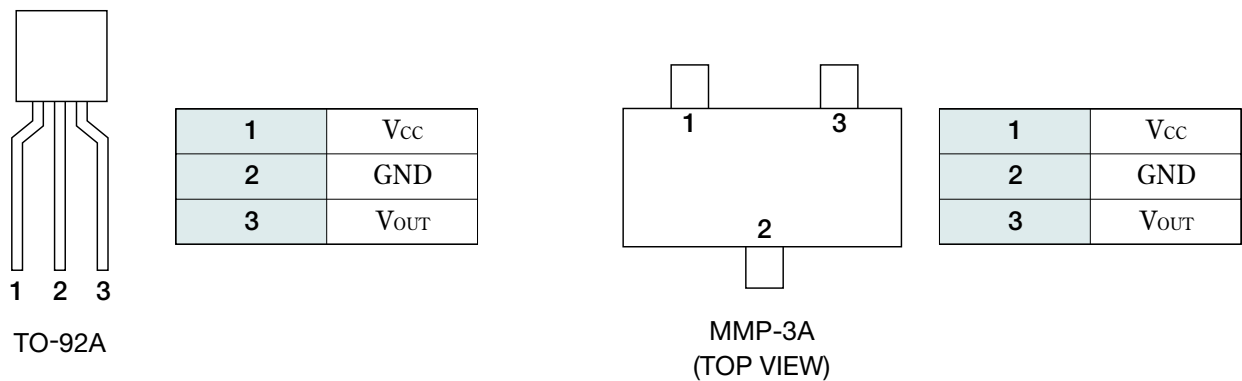
Package

- MMP-3A (PST573□M)
- TO-92A (PST573□)
- *□contains detection voltage rank .

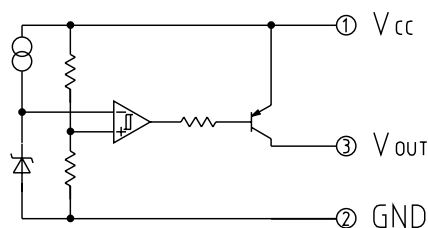
Applications

1. Reset circuits in microcomputers, CPUs and MPUs.
2. Logic circuit reset circuits.
3. Battery voltage check circuits.
4. Back-up power supply switching circuits.
5. Level detection circuits.

Pin Assignment



Equivalent Circuit Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rating	Units
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	-40~+125	°C
Operating temperature	T _{OPR}	-20~+75	°C
Power supply voltage	V _{CC} max.	-0.3~10	V
Allowable loss	P _d	200(MMP-3A) 300(TO-92A)	mW

Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C) (Except where noted otherwise, resistance unit is Ω)

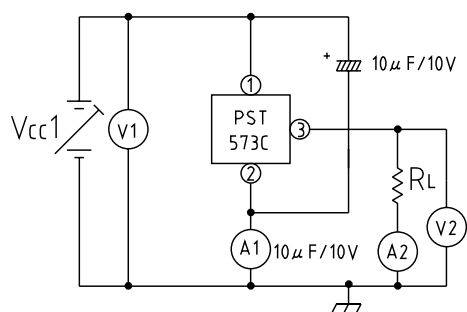
Item	Symbol	Measurement circuit	Measurement conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Detection voltage	V _S	1	R _L =4.7k V _{OL} ≤ V _{CC} -0.4V V _{CC} =H→L	PST573C	4.3	4.5	4.7
				PST573D	4.0	4.2	4.4
				PST573E	3.7	3.9	4.1
				PST573F	3.4	3.6	3.8
				PST573G	3.1	3.3	3.5
				PST573H	2.9	3.1	3.3
				PST573I	2.75	2.90	3.05
				PST573J	2.55	2.70	2.85
				PST573K	2.35	2.50	2.65
				PST573L	2.15	2.30	2.45
Hysteresis voltage	ΔV _S	1	R _L =4.7k V _{CC} =L→H→L	25	50	100	mV
Detection voltage temperature coefficient	V _S /ΔT	1	R _L =4.7k Ta=-20°C~+75°C		±0.01		%/°C
High level output voltage	V _{OH}	1	V _{CC} =V _S min. -0.05V R _L =4.7k	V _{CC} -0.4			V
Output leakage current	I _{OH}	1	V _{CC} =7.5V			±0.1	μA
Circuit current while on	I _{CCL}	1	V _{CC} =V _S min. -0.05V R _L =∞		450	700	μA
Circuit current while off	I _{CCH}	1	V _{CC} =V _S typ. /0.85V R _L =∞		1.0	1.8	μA
"H"transport delay time	tp _{LH}	2	R _L =4.7k *1 C _L =100pF		25	60	μs
"L"transport delay time	tp _{HL}	2	R _L =4.7k *1 C _L =100pF		8	20	μs
Operation limit voltage	V _{opL}	1	R _L =4.7k V _{OL} ≥ V _{CC} -0.4V		0.65	0.85	V
Output current while on 1	I _{OL} I	1	V _{CC} =V _S min. -0.05V R _L =0	-2.0	-6.0		mA
Output current while on 2	I _{OL} II	1	Ta=-20°C~+75°C *2 R _L =0	-1.5			mA

*1 : tp_{LH} : V_{CC}=(V_S typ.-0.4V)→(V_S typ.+0.4V), tp_{HL} : V_{CC}=(V_S typ.+0.4V)→(V_S typ.-0.4V)

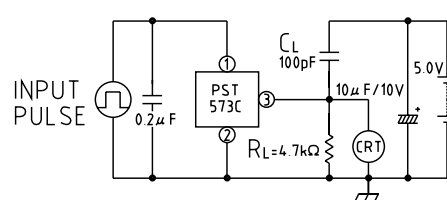
*2 : V_{CC}=V_S min.-0.15V

Measuring Circuit

[1]

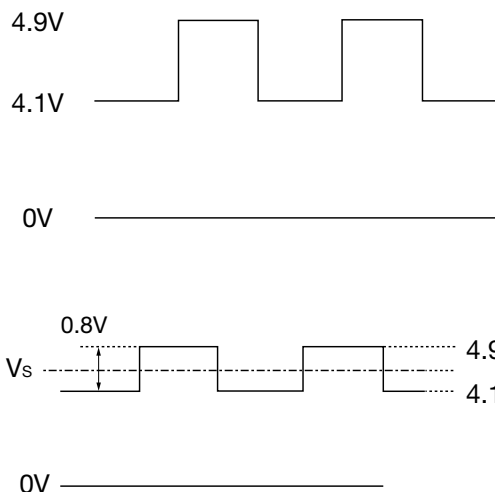


[2]



A : DC ammeter
 V : DC voltmeter
 CRT: Oscilloscope

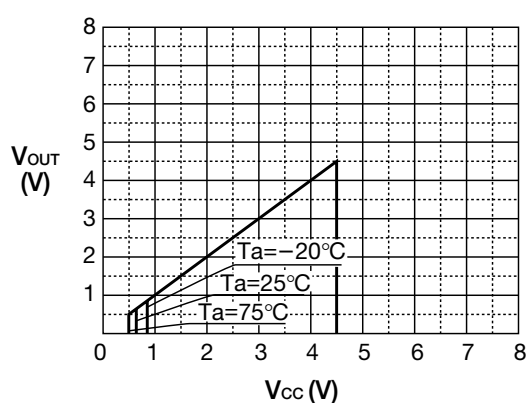
INPUT PULSE



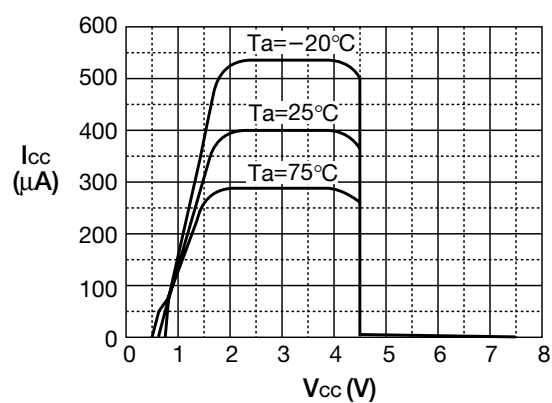
Note: Input model is an example for PST573C.

Characteristics (Example: PST573C)

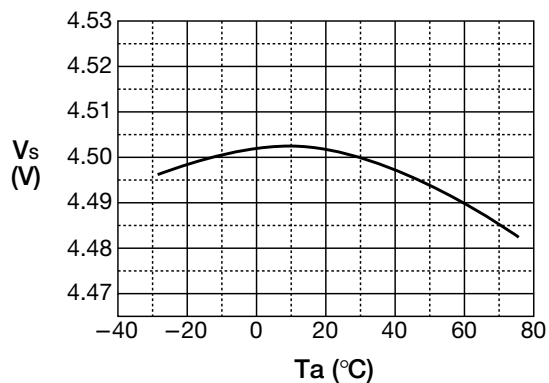
■ Vcc vs. Vout



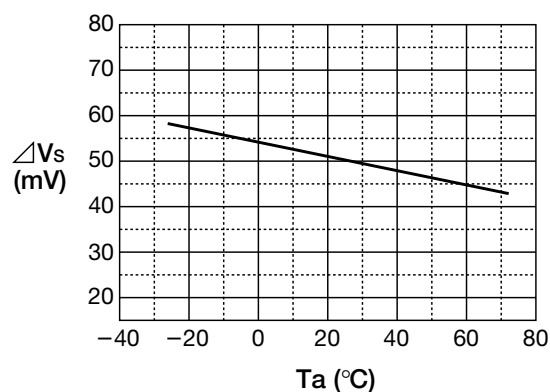
■ Vcc vs. Icc



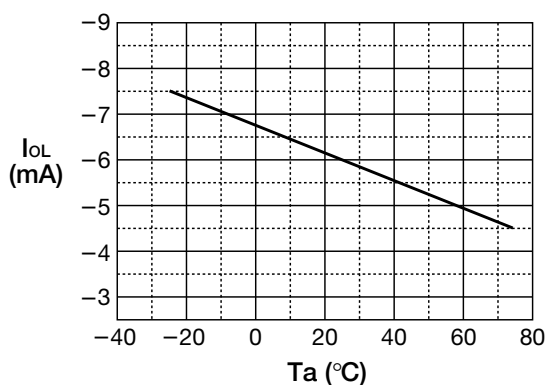
V_s vs. T_a



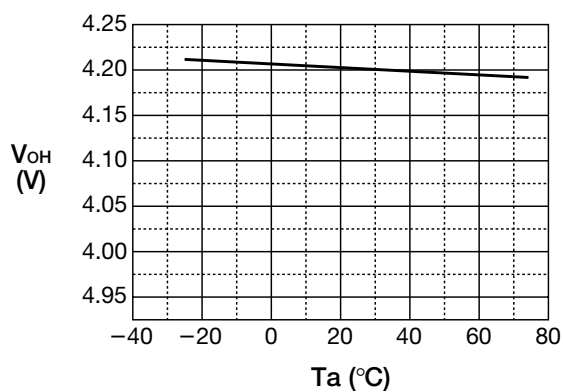
ΔV_s vs. T_a



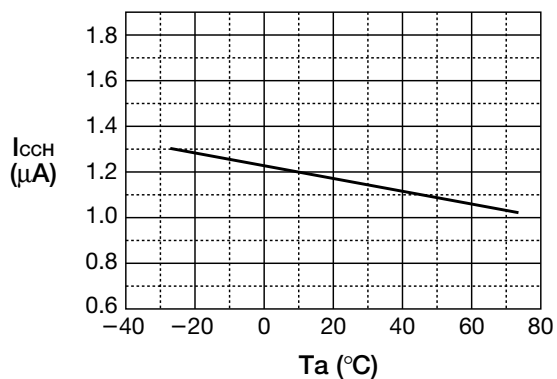
I_{OL} vs. T_a



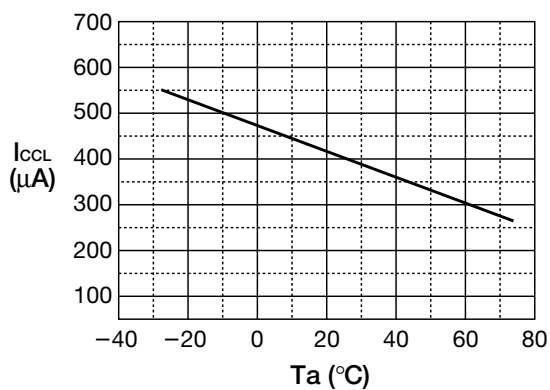
V_{OH} vs. T_a



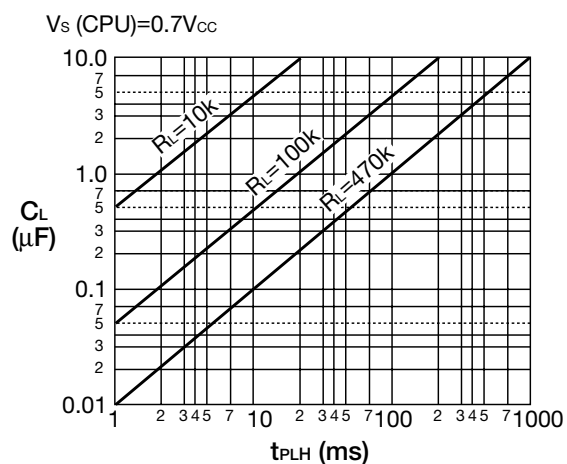
I_{CCH} vs. T_a



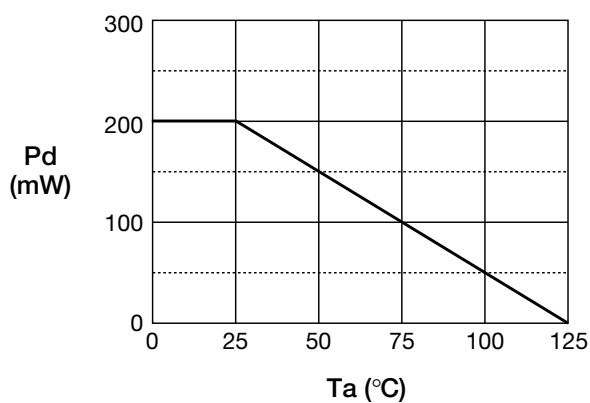
I_{CCL} vs. T_a



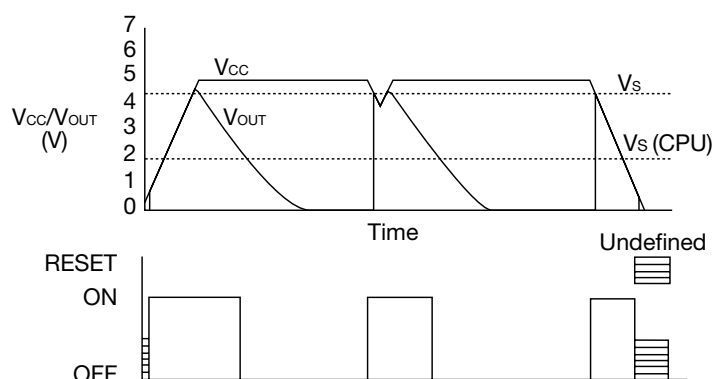
C_L (R_L) vs. t_{PLH}



P_d vs. T_a

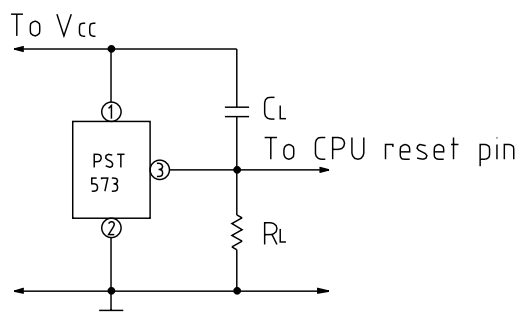


Timing Chart



Application circuits

1. Normal hard reset



Delay time (tpLH)

$$\approx C_L \times R_L \times \left[\ln \frac{V_{CC}-0.2}{V_{S\text{cpu}}} \right] + 0.025 \text{ (ms)}$$

C_L: μF

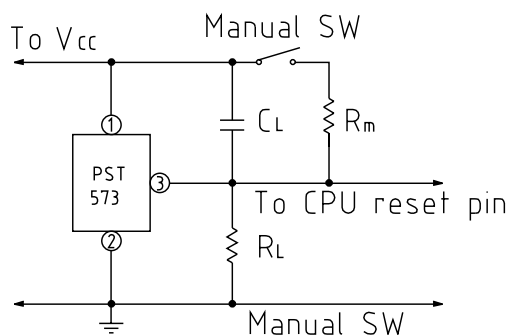
R_L: kΩ

V_S cpu : Reset threshold voltage of CPU, MPU, etc.

Voltage: V

Note: Connect a capacitor between IC pins 1 and 2 if V_{CC} line impedance is high.

2. Manual reset added



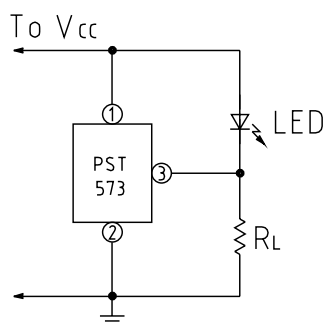
Note 1: Use R_L, C_L and R_m to prevent manual switch chattering.

Note that R_m should be set to the following conditions.

$$R_m \leq 1/20R_L$$

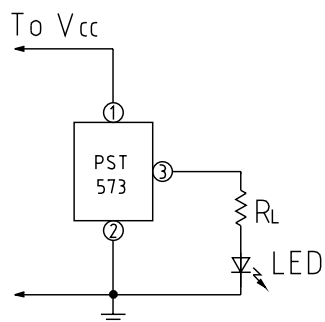
Note 2: Connect a capacitor between IC pins 1 and 2 if V_{CC} line impedance is high.

3. Battery checker (LED ON for high voltage)



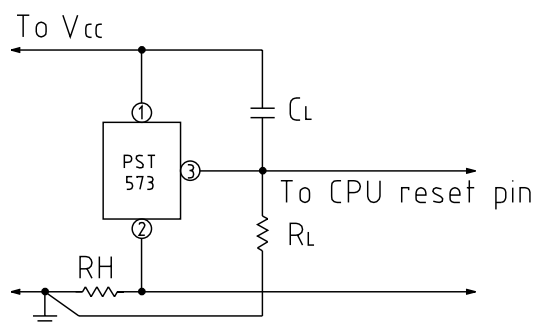
Note: Connect a capacitor between IC pins 1 and 2 if V_{CC} line impedance is high.

4 Battery checker (LED ON for low voltage)



Note: Connect a capacitor between IC pins 1 and 2 if V_{CC} line impedance is high.

5. Hysteresis voltage UP method



When increasing hysteresis voltage for stable system operation, determine R_H as follows and connect externally.

However, I_{CCH} is $-5000\text{PPM}/^{\circ}\text{C}$, so perform temperature compensation at R_H when using over a wide temperature range.

Hysteresis voltage UP amount (ΔV_{sup}) is

$$\Delta V_{sup} \cong R_H \times I_{CCL}$$

Total hysteresis voltage (ΔV_{total}) is

$$\Delta V_{total} \cong V_s + \Delta V_{sup}$$

Note: Connect a capacitor between IC pins 1 and 2 if V_{CC} line impedance is high.