

Threshold detector and reset generator

PCF1252-X family

FEATURES

- Very low current consumption, typically 10 μ A
- 10 factory programmed threshold voltages available covering trip voltages from 4.75 to 2.55 V
- ± 50 mV trip point accuracy over full temperature range
- Variable RESET delay
- RESET pulse polarity selection
- Defined outputs at 0.6 V (typ.)
- Comparator for second level detection (e.g. overvoltage detection)
- Advance warning of power fail
- Operating temperature range -40 to $+85$ $^{\circ}$ C.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCF1252-Xs are low-power CMOS voltage threshold detectors designed especially for supervision of microcontroller/microprocessor systems for detection of power-on/off conditions and generation of a system reset pulse. The PCF1252-X also provides a $\overline{\text{POWF}}$ (power fail) output which is activated at a precise factory-programmed trip point. A system RESET output has a built-in delay with duration determined by an external capacitor (C_{CT}).

A second comparator (comparator 2) has been included to enable the possibility of a second monitoring point in the system.

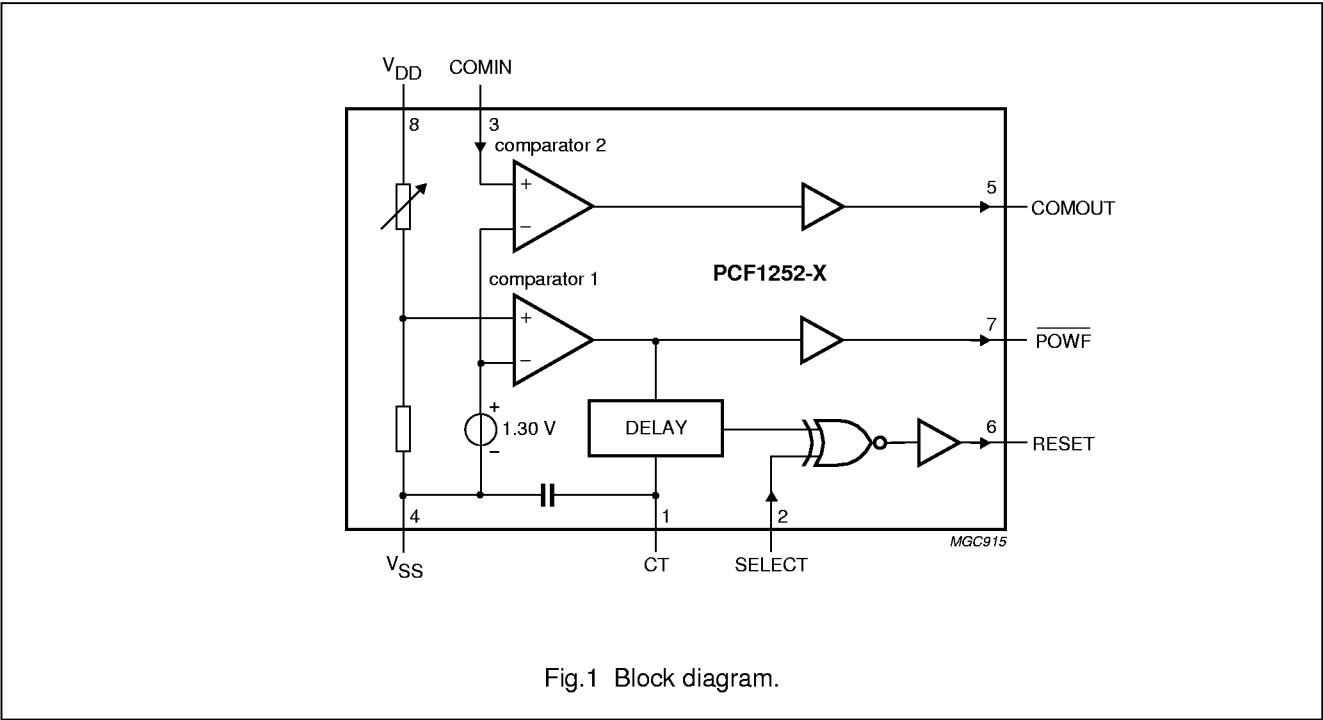
ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	DESCRIPTION	VERSION
PCF1252-XP ⁽¹⁾	DIP8	plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)	SOT97-1
PCF1252-XT ⁽¹⁾	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1

Note

1. X = 0 to 9; depending on threshold voltage.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

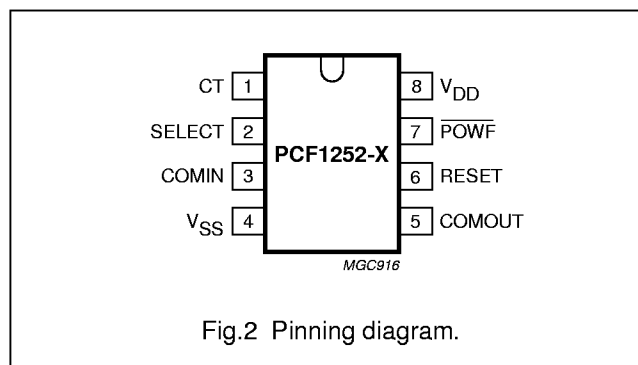


Threshold detector and reset generator

PCF1252-X family

PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
CT	1	connection for the external capacitor
SELECT	2	select polarity or external reset input
COMIN	3	comparator input
V _{SS}	4	ground (0 V)
COMOUT	5	comparator output
RESET	6	reset output
POWF	7	power failure signal output
V _{DD}	8	supply voltage



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION (see Fig.1)

The PCF1252-X contains:

- A precise factory-programmed voltage reference
- Two comparators
- A delay circuit.

The PCF1252-X family is comprised of 10 versions with different factory-programmed voltage trip-points (V_{TRIP}), see Chapter "Characteristics".

Supply

The supply voltage (V_{DD}) is internally divided before being compared, via comparator 1, with the internal reference voltage.

POWF (see Fig.3)

The POWF output is:

- LOW, if V_{DD} is below V_{TRIP}
- HIGH, if V_{DD} is above V_{TRIP} .

Power-on reset (SELECT = LOW)

As V_{DD} rises past V_{TRIP} , a positive reset pulse is generated at RESET. The duration of the reset pulse (t_R) is determined by the value of the external capacitor (C_{CT} ; maximum 1 μ F, see Fig.8) connected to CT. With no external capacitor connected, C_{CT} assumes a minimum value of 100 pF. If SELECT is HIGH, the reset pulse is inverted.

Power failure

During a power-off condition ($V_{DD} < V_{TRIP}$), POWF goes LOW. After a time delay (t_S), also determined by C_{CT} , RESET goes HIGH. Any POWF assertion ($V_{DD} < V_{TRIP}$) will result in a subsequent RESET pulse.

Voltage trip-point

By selecting the voltage trip-point slightly higher than the minimum operating voltage of the microcontroller/microprocessor, there is sufficient time for data storage before the power actually fails.

In order to prevent oscillations around the voltage trip-point, a small hysteresis has been included, resulting in a power-on switching point that is higher than the voltage trip-point (minimum of 15 mV). The voltage trip-point refers to the value at which power-off is signalled.

COMIN

Input to the second comparator (comparator 2). When used in conjunction with an external voltage divider, this allows a second point in the system to be monitored. This input has no built-in hysteresis. When not in use connect to V_{DD} . COMOUT will be LOW or HIGH depending on the voltage at COMIN:

- COMOUT = HIGH, if voltage at COMIN is above the switch point V_{SP} (typically 1.30 V).
- COMOUT = LOW, if voltage at COMIN is below the switch point V_{SP} (typically 1.30 V).

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PCF1252-X family

LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134).

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{DD}	supply voltage		-0.5	+7.0	V
V_I	input voltage		-0.5	$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V
I_I	DC clamp-diode current	all pins: $V_I < -0.5$ V or $V_I > V_{DD} + 0.5$ V	—	20	mA
I_O	output current		—	20	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		—	150	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-65	+100	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature		-40	+85	°C

HANDLING

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be totally safe, it is desirable to take normal handling precautions appropriate to handling MOS devices (see “*Handling MOS Devices*”).

CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 2.4$ to 6.0 V; $V_{SS} = 0$ V; $T_{amb} = -40$ to $+85$ °C; (see Fig.3); unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{DD}	supply voltage		2.4	—	6.0	V
V_{TRIP}	Voltage trip-point: PCF1252-0 PCF1252-1 PCF1252-2 PCF1252-3 PCF1252-4 PCF1252-5 PCF1252-6 PCF1252-7 PCF1252-8 PCF1252-9	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C; note 1	4.70 4.50 4.20 4.00 3.70 3.50 3.20 3.00 2.70 2.50	4.75 4.55 4.25 4.05 3.75 3.55 3.25 3.05 2.75 2.55	4.80 4.60 4.30 4.10 3.80 3.60 3.30 3.10 2.80 2.60	V V V V V V V V V V
I_{DD}	supply current	$T_{amb} = 25$ °C; $V_{DD} = V_{TRIP} + 0.5$ V; $COMIN = V_{DD}$; see Figs. 4 and 5	—	10	15	μA
ΔV_{TRIP}	voltage trip-point temperature coefficient	note 2	—	$\pm 100 \times 10^{-6}$	$\pm 400 \times 10^{-6}$	mV/K
V_{hys}	voltage trip-point hysteresis		15	30	50	mV

Threshold detector and reset generator

PCF1252-X family

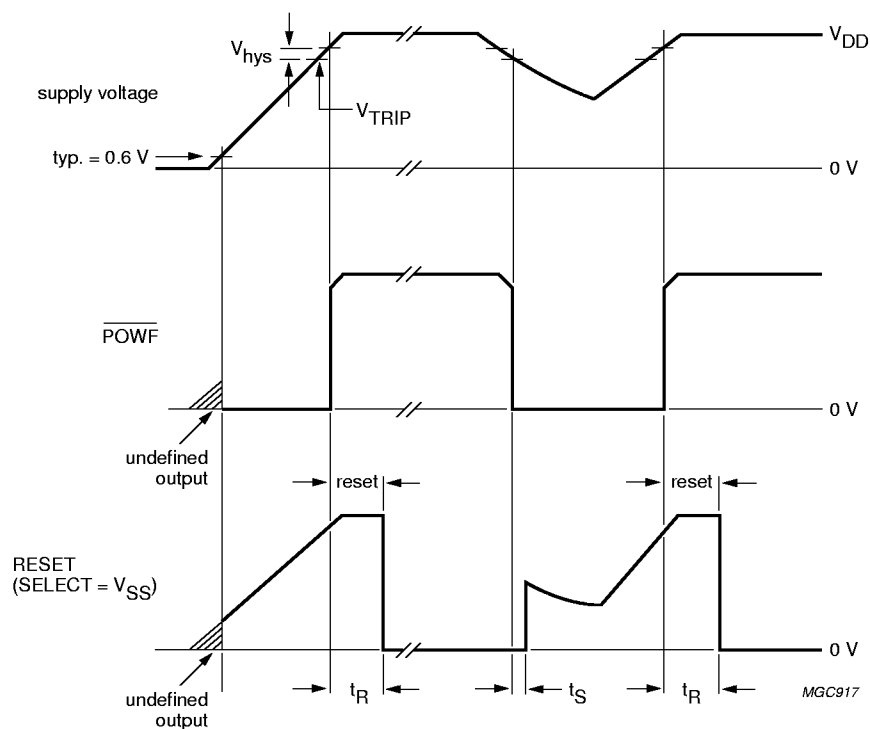
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
COMIN						
V_{SP}	COMIN switch point	$T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; note 1	1.28	1.30	1.32	V
ΔV_{SP}	COMIN switch point temperature coefficient	note 2	–	± 0.1	± 0.5	mV/K
SELECT						
V_{IL}	LOW level input voltage		–	–	$0.3V_{DD}$	V
V_{IH}	HIGH level input voltage		$0.7V_{DD}$	–	–	V
SELECT and COMIN						
I_{LI}	LOW level leakage input current		–	–	–1.0	μA
I_{LI}	HIGH level leakage input current		–	–	1.0	μA
POWF, RESET and COMOUT						
I_O	output sink current	$V_O = 0.4\text{ V}$; $V_{DD} = 2.4\text{ V}$; see Fig.6	1	3	–	mA
I_O	output source current	$V_O = 2.0\text{ V}$; $V_{DD} = 2.4\text{ V}$; see Fig.7	–0.75	–2	–	mA
t_R	reset time	$C_{CT} = 1\text{ nF}$; note 3	400	1000	2000	μs
t_S	save time	$C_{CT} = 1\text{ nF}$; note 3	40	100	200	μs
t_R/t_S	reset to save time ratio		–	10	–	
C_{int}	CT internal capacitance		–	100	–	pF

Notes

1. Long time stability of COMIN switch point V_{SP} and voltage trip point V_{TRIP} : within 10 years of continuous operation at $V_{DD(max)}$ and an average operating temperature of $55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ the drift of V_{SP} will not exceed $\pm 10\text{ mV}$. The maximum drift for V_{TRIP} will not exceed $(\pm V_{TRIP(typ)}/V_{SP(typ)}) 10\text{ mV}$.
2. Values given per degree Kelvin; tested on a sample basis.
3. Conformance to these specifications is only guaranteed if the slew rate of V_{DD} is less than 25 V/ms .

Threshold detector and reset generator

PCF1252-X family



t_R = reset time (duration of reset pulse).

t_S = save time (time between assertion of \overline{POWF} and assertion of the reset output). This time can be used for storing of critical data and orderly system shut-down.

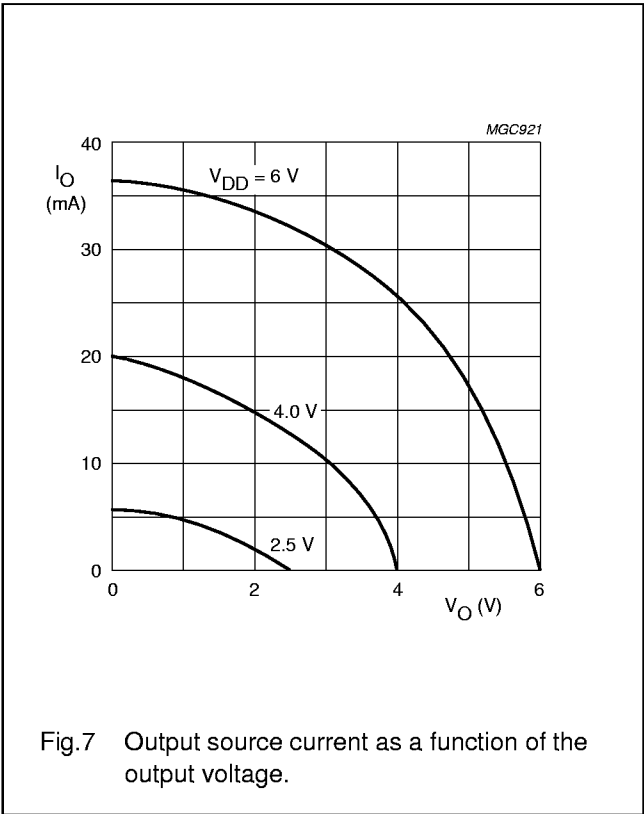
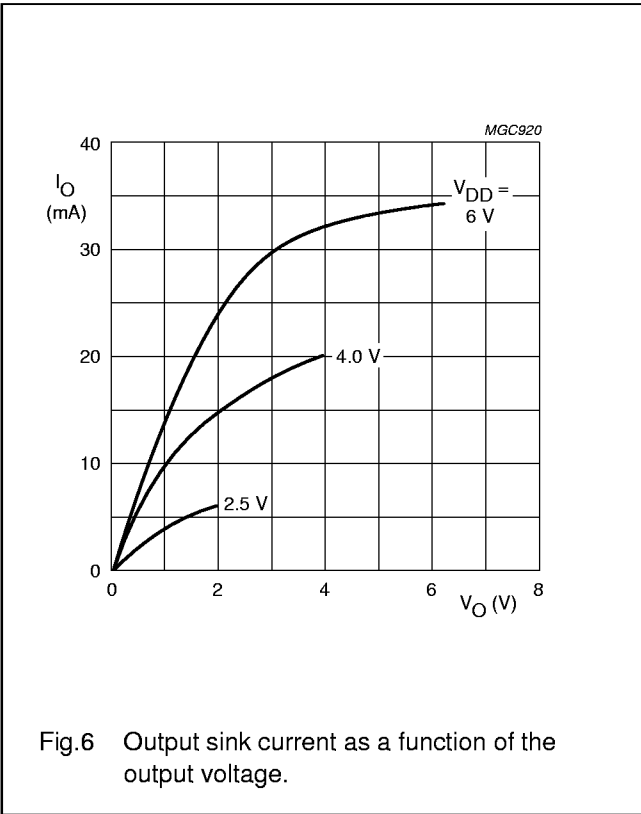
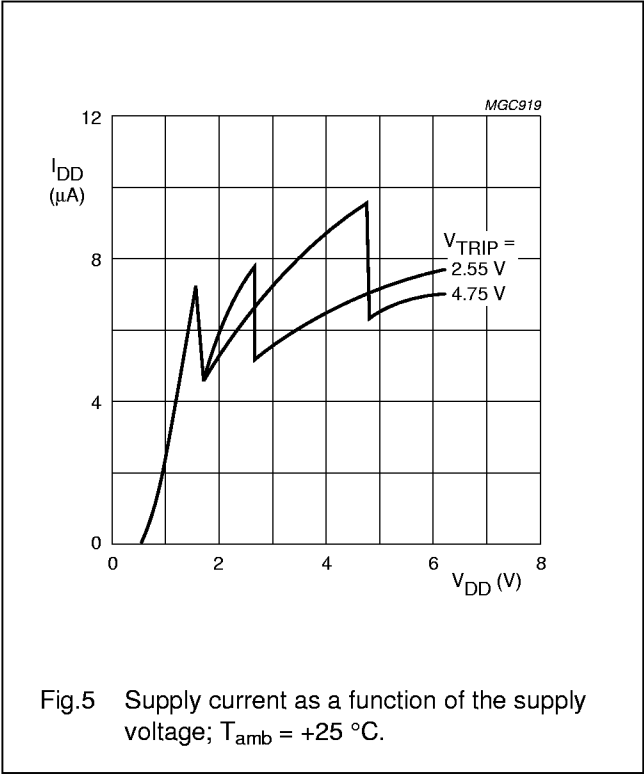
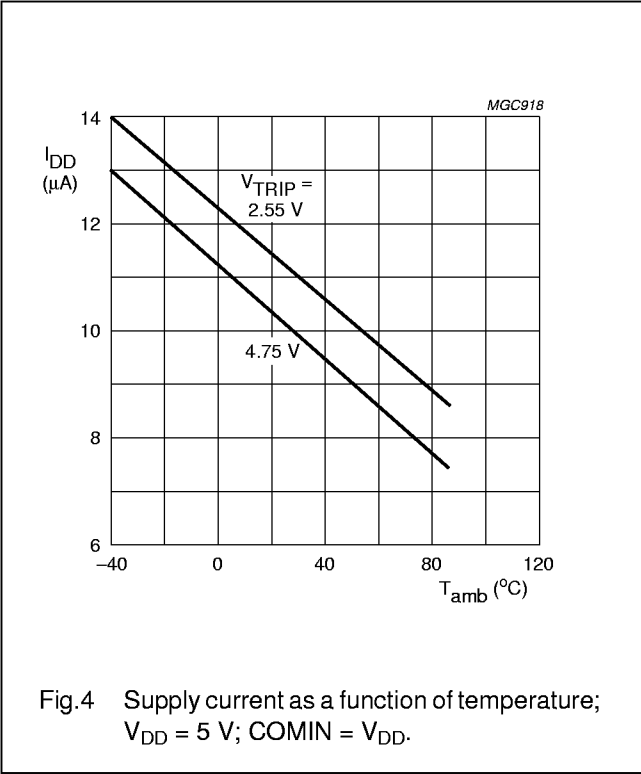
V_{hys} = hysteresis voltage (prevents oscillation around V_{TRIP}).

Fig.3 Timing diagram.

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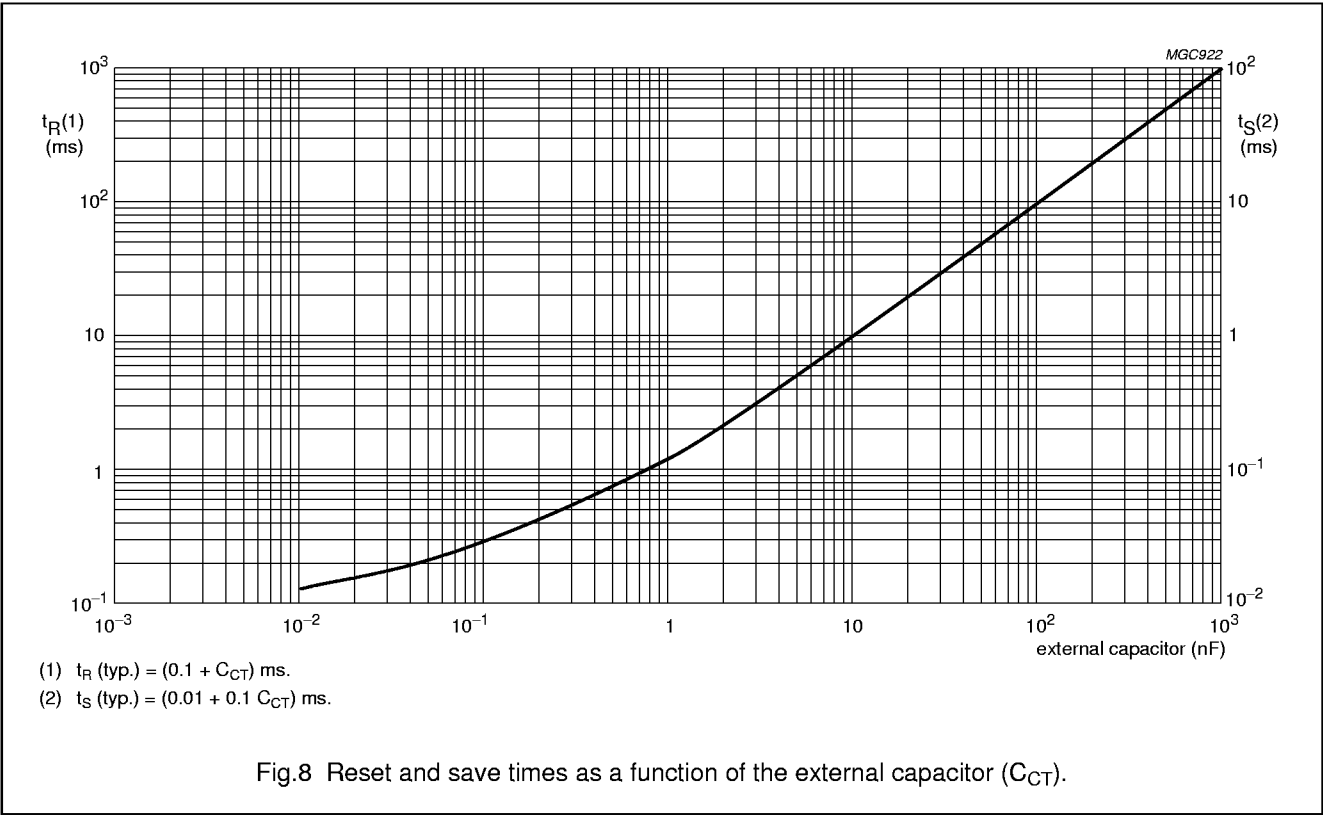
PCF1252-X family

Typical performance characteristics

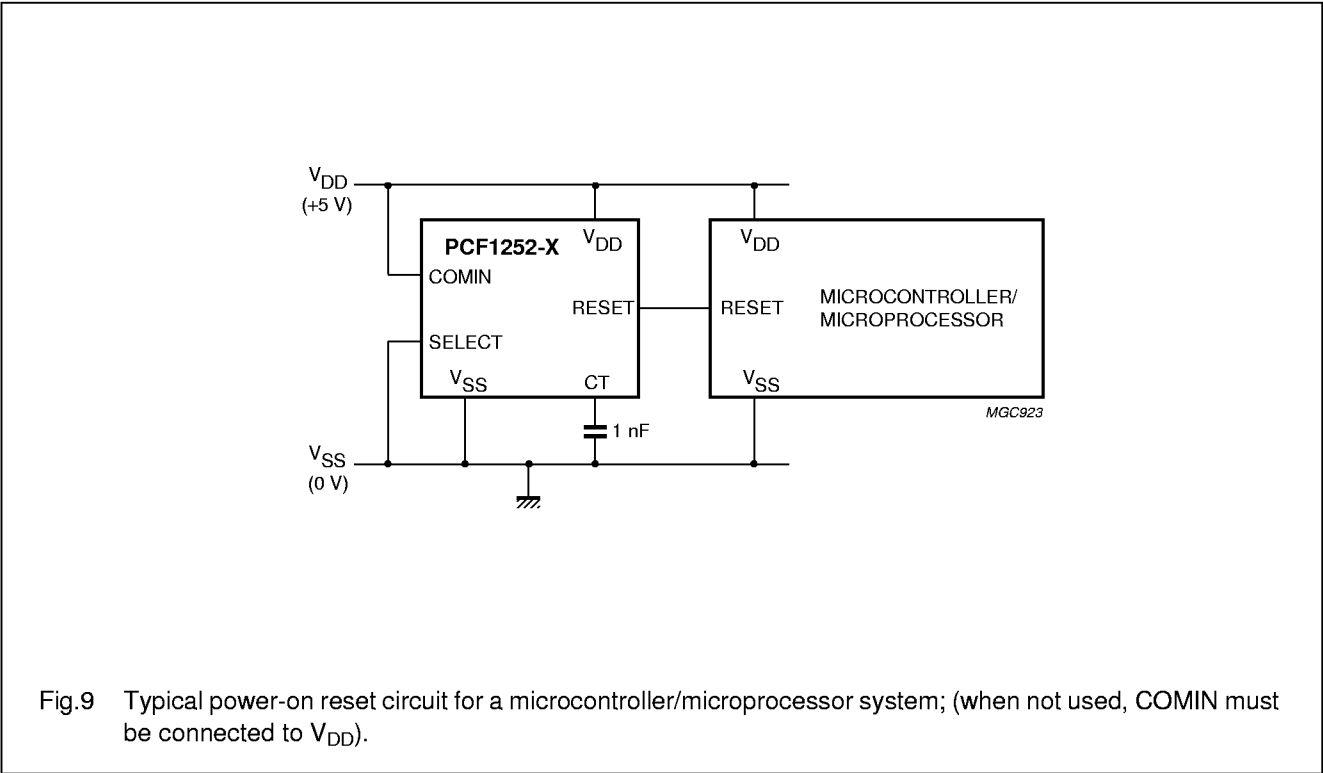


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PCF1252-X family



APPLICATION INFORMATION



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PCF1252-X family

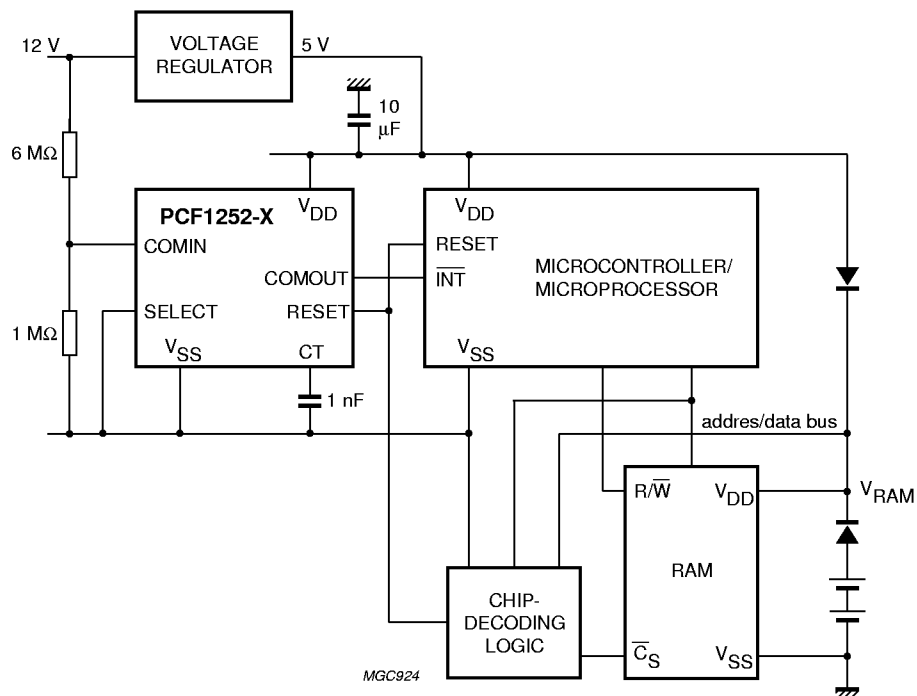
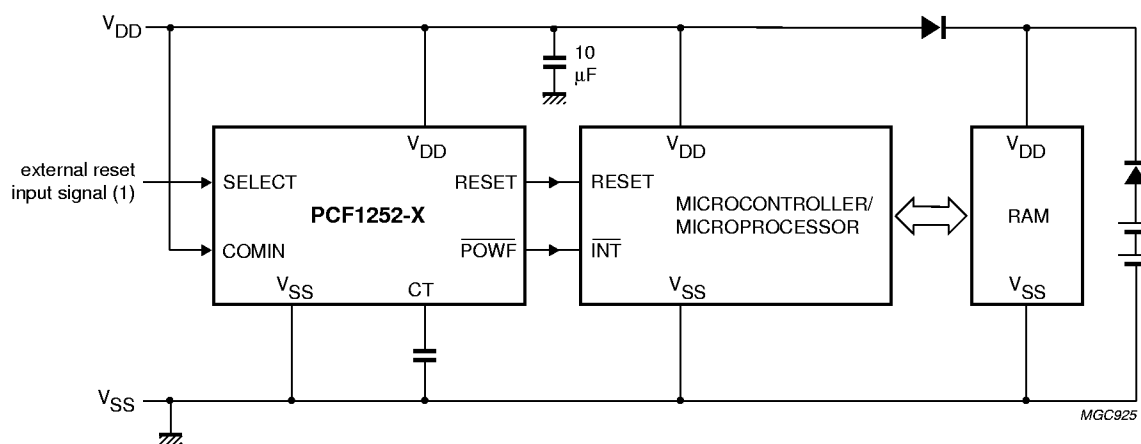


Fig.10 Data retention circuit for memory back-up systems.



(1) For external reset application, the SELECT input must be debounced.

Fig.11 Data retention circuit with external switchable reset for systems with a single voltage supply.

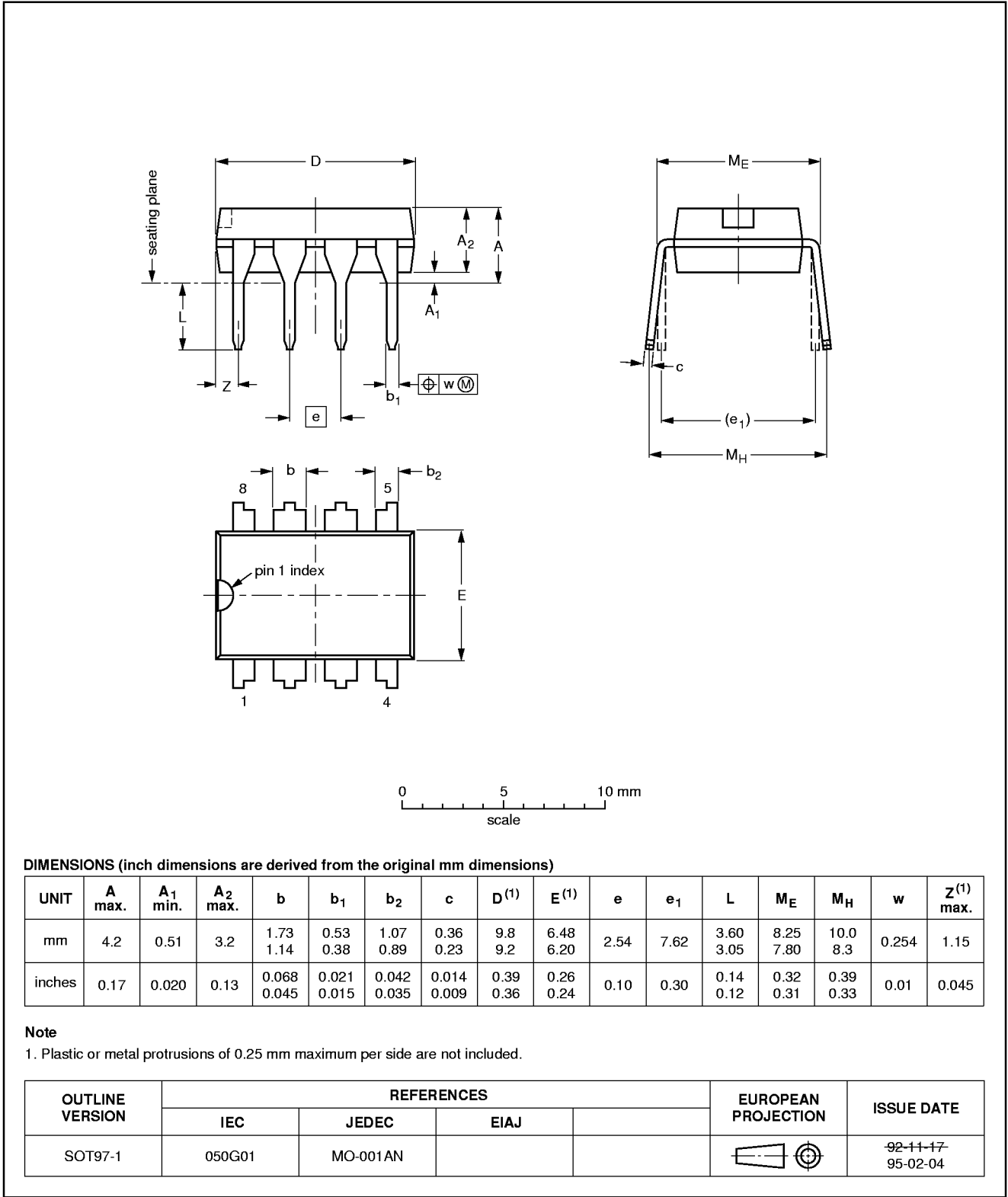
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PCF1252-X family

PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP8: plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)

SOT97-1

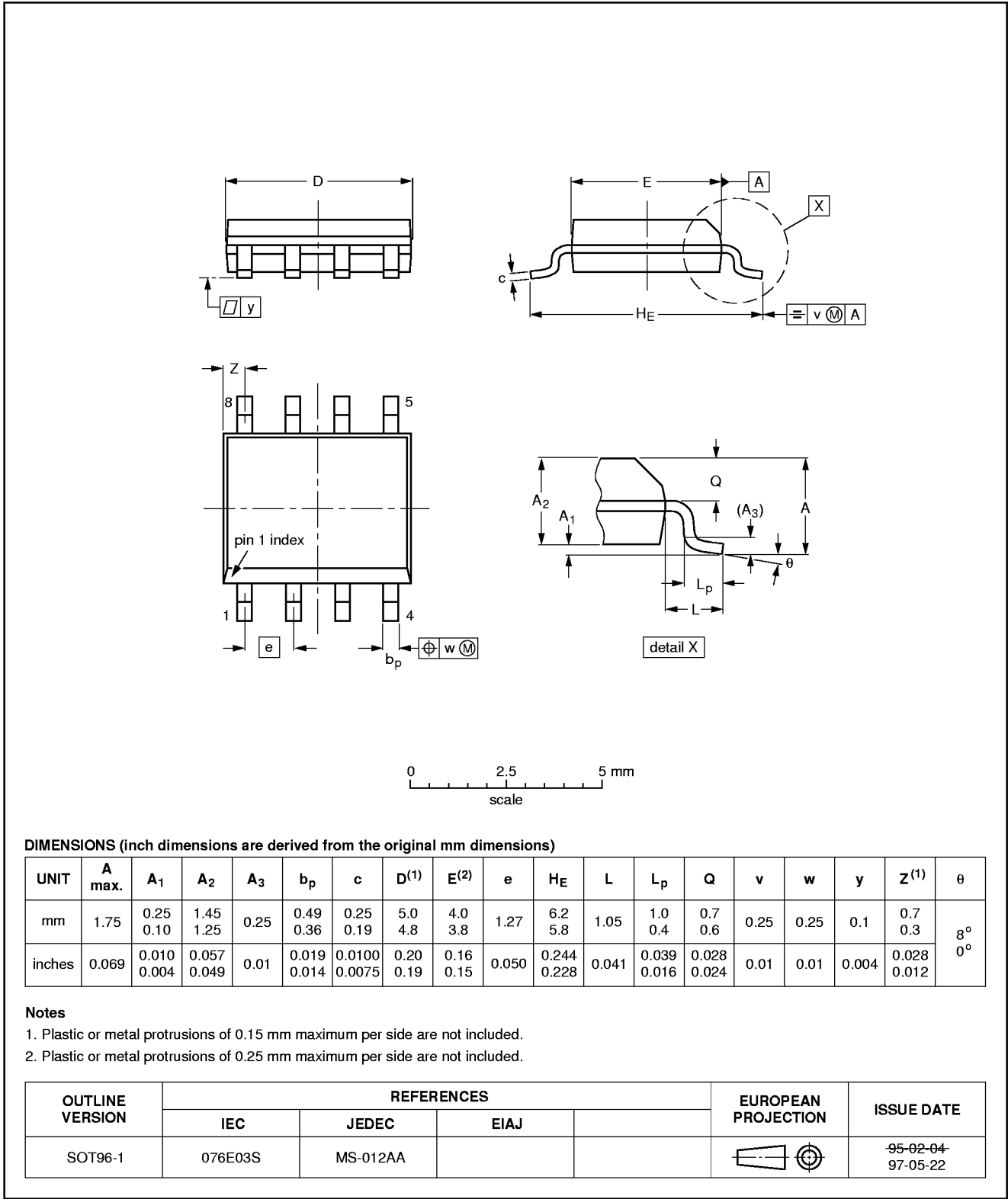


Threshold detector and reset generator

PCF1252-X family

SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT96-1



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PCF1252-X family

SOLDERING

Introduction

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (order code 9398 652 90011).

DIP

SOLDERING BY DIPPING OR BY WAVE

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{stg\ max}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Apply a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) to the lead(s) of the package, below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

SO

REFLOW SOLDERING

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all SO packages.

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 minutes at 45 °C.

WAVE SOLDERING

Wave soldering techniques can be used for all SO packages if the following conditions are observed:

- A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.
- The longitudinal axis of the package footprint must be parallel to the solder flow.
- The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.