

#### 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

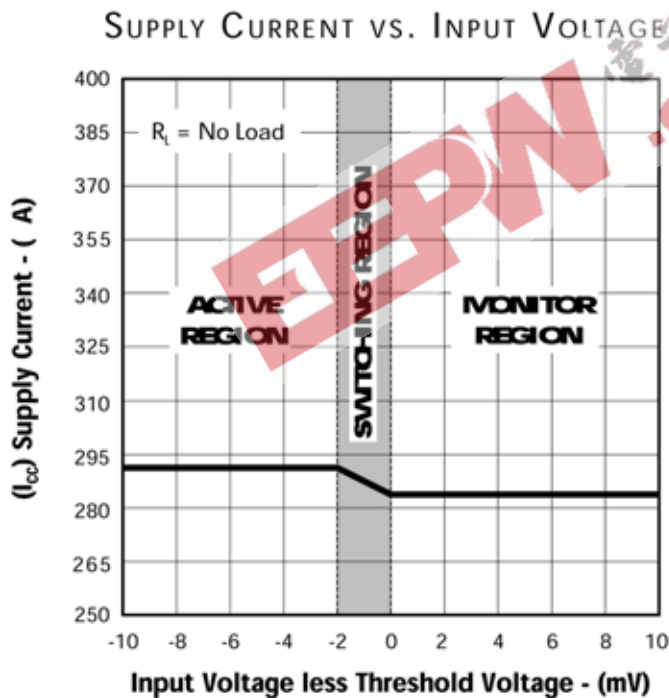
collector output stage capable of sinking up to 60mA. The MC34064's RESET output is specified to be fully functional at  $V_{IN}=1V$ . A major improvement over competing products is the glitch-free supply current during undervoltage detection. Competing products demand a step function increase in operating 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 ( $V_T = 4.6V$  Typ.)
- Outputs Fully Defined At  $V_{IN} = 1V$  (See Figure 1)
- Glitch-Free Supply Current During Switching (See Product Highlight)
- Ultra-Low Supply Current (500 $\mu A$  Max.)
- Temperature Compensated ICC For Extremely Stable Current Consumption
- $\mu P$  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

#### PRODUCT HIGHLIGHT



#### KEY FEATURES

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

#### PACKAGE ORDER INFO

$T_A$ (°C)	DM	LP	PK
	Plastic SOIC 8-Pin RoHS / Pb-free Transition DC: 0440	Plastic TO-92 3-Pin RoHS / Pb-free Transition DC: 0509	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. MC34064DM-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
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, $\theta_{JA}$	165°C/W
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##### LP Plastic TO-92 3-Pin

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{JA}$	156°C/W
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##### PK Plastic SOT-89 3-Pin

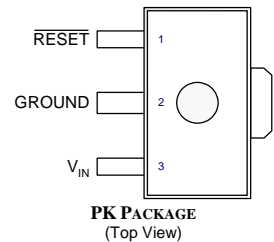
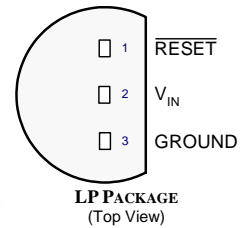
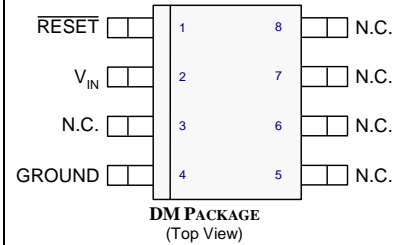
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO TAB, $\theta_{JT}$	35°C/W
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THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{JA}$	71°C/W
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Junction Temperature Calculation:  $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$ .

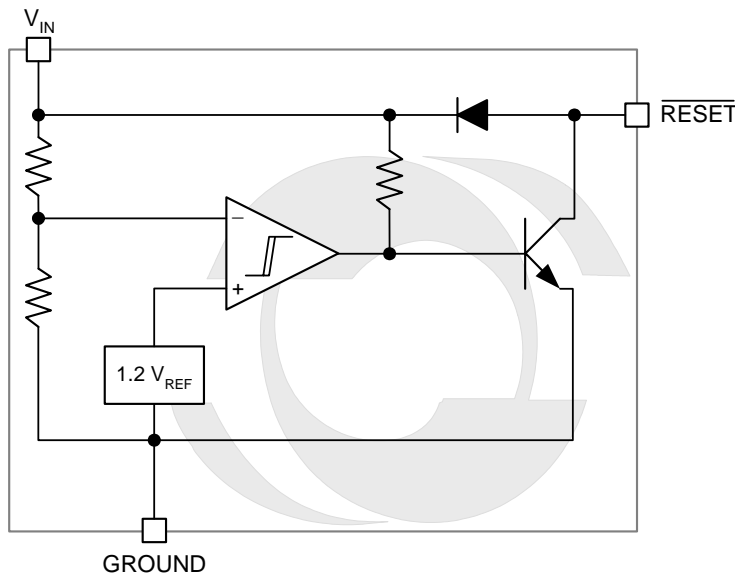
The  $\theta_{JA}$  numbers are guidelines for the thermal performance of the device/pc-board system. All of the above assume no ambient airflow.

#### PACKAGE PIN OUT



RoHS / Pb-free 100% matte Tin Lead Finish

#### SIMPLIFIED BLOCK DIAGRAM



# MC33064/MC34064

## UNDervoltage Sensing Circuit

### PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (Note 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Recommended Operating Conditions			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	$I_F$		50mA		
Operating Ambient Temperature Range:					
MC34064	$T_A$	0		70	°C
MC33064	$T_A$	-40		85	°C

Note 2. Range over which the device is functional.

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over the operating ambient temperatures of  $0^\circ\text{C} = T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$  for the MC34064 and  $-40^\circ\text{C} = T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$  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	MC34064/MC33064			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
<b>Comparator Section</b>						
Threshold Voltage						
High State Output	$V_{T+}$	$V_{IN}$ Increasing — 4V to 5V	4.5	4.61	4.7	V
Low State Output	$V_{T-}$	$V_{IN}$ Decreasing — 5V to 4V	4.5	4.59	4.7	V
Hysteresis	$V_H$		0.01	0.02	0.05	V
<b>RESET Output Section</b>						
Output Low Level Saturation Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{IN} = 4.0V, I_{OL} = 8.0mA$			1.0	V
		$V_{IN} = 4.0V, I_{OL} = 2.0mA$			0.4	V
		$V_{IN} = 1.0V, I_{OL} = 0.1mA$			0.1	V
Output Low Level Current	$I_{OL}$	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 4.0V$	10	27	60	mA
Output Off-State Leakage	$I_{OH}$	$V_{IN} = V_{OUT} = 5.0V$		0.02	0.5	$\mu\text{A}$
Clamp Diode Forward Voltage	$V_F$	Pin 1 to pin 2, $I_F = 10mA$	0.6	0.9	1.2	V
<b>Total Device</b>						
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{IN} = 5.0V$		390	500	$\mu\text{A}$

# MC33064/MC34064

## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

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##### Characteristic Curves

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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
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UNDervOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT  
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CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 1. — INPUT VOLTAGE and  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TIME

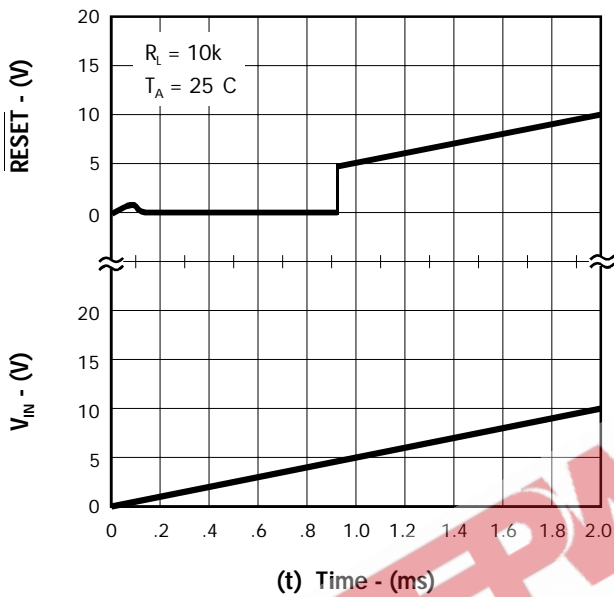


FIGURE 2. — POWER-UP  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  VOLTAGE

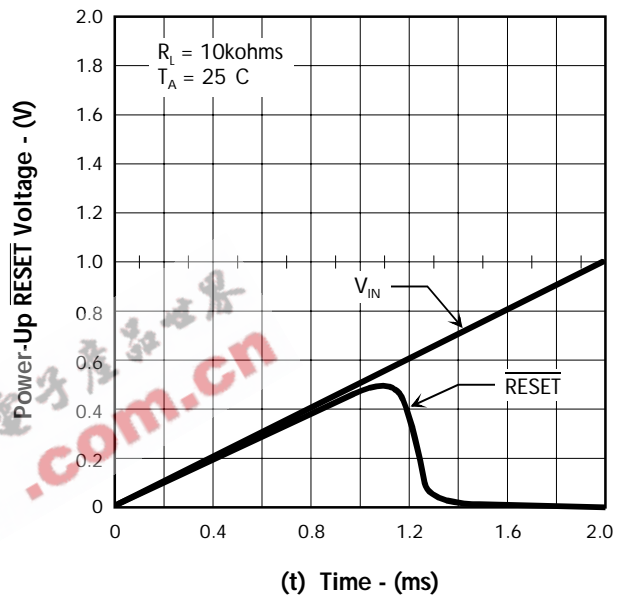


FIGURE 3. — POWER-DOWN  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  VOLTAGE

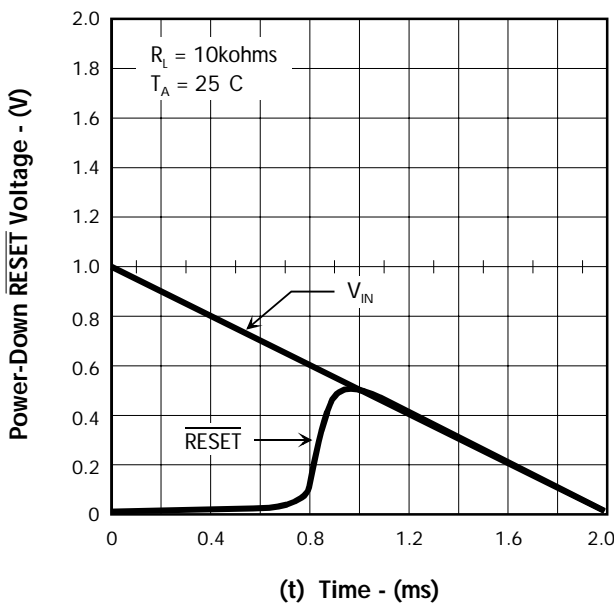
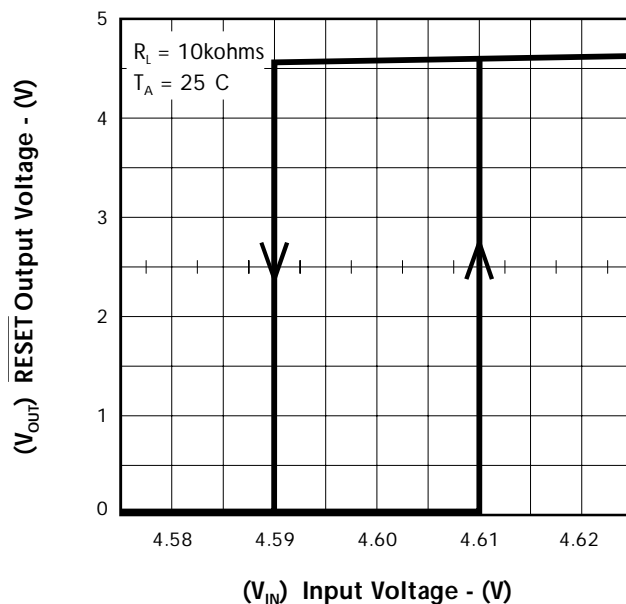


FIGURE 4. —  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



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## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

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#### CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 5. — THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE

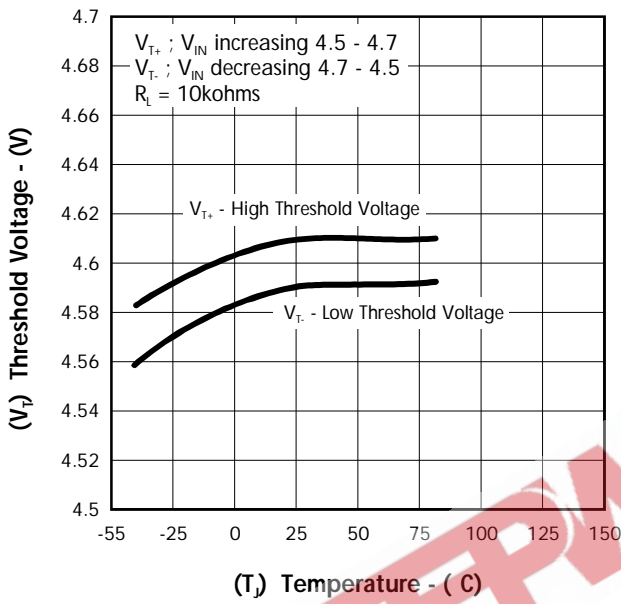


FIGURE 6. — THRESHOLD HYSTERESIS vs. TEMPERATURE

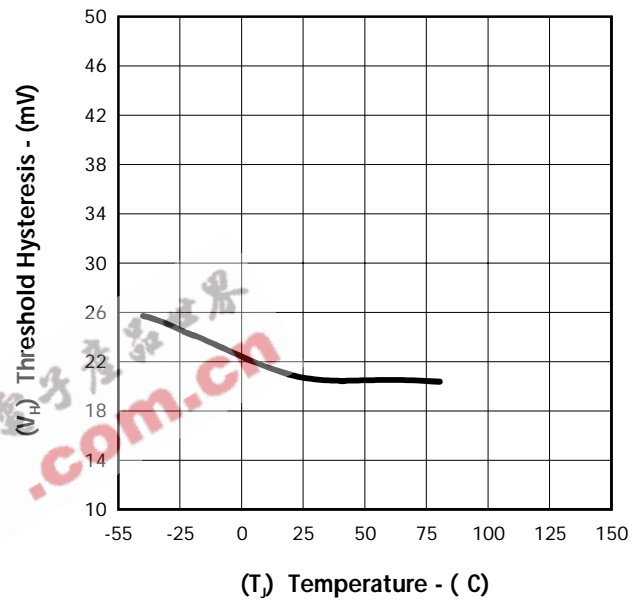


FIGURE 7. — SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

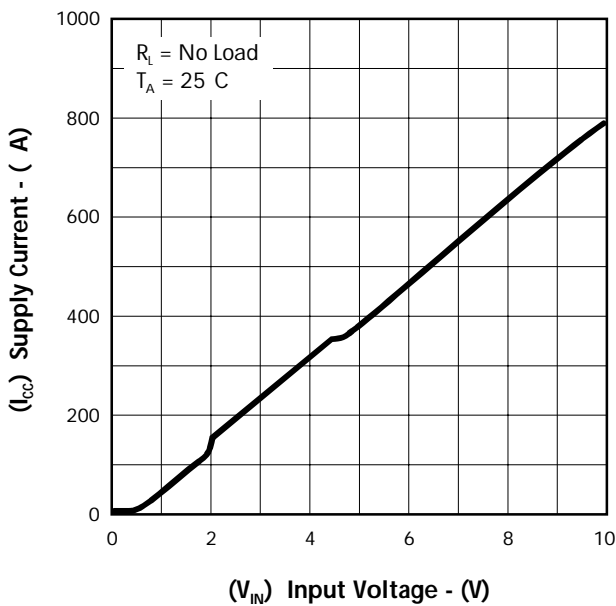
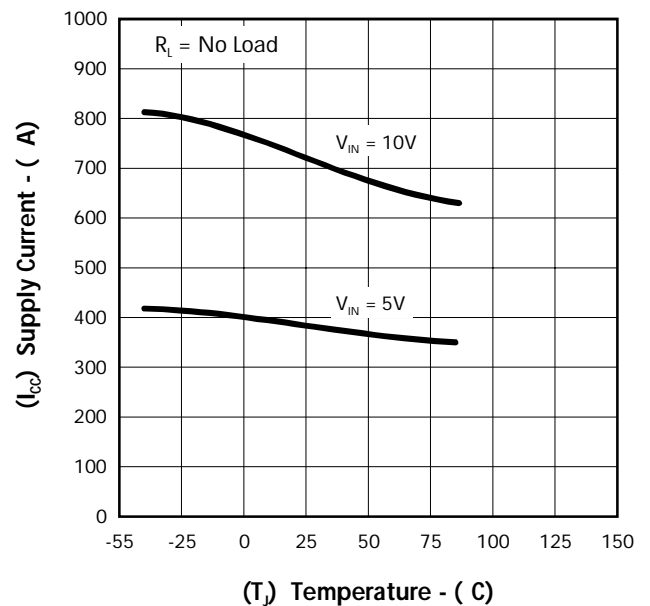


FIGURE 8. — SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



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CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 9. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE

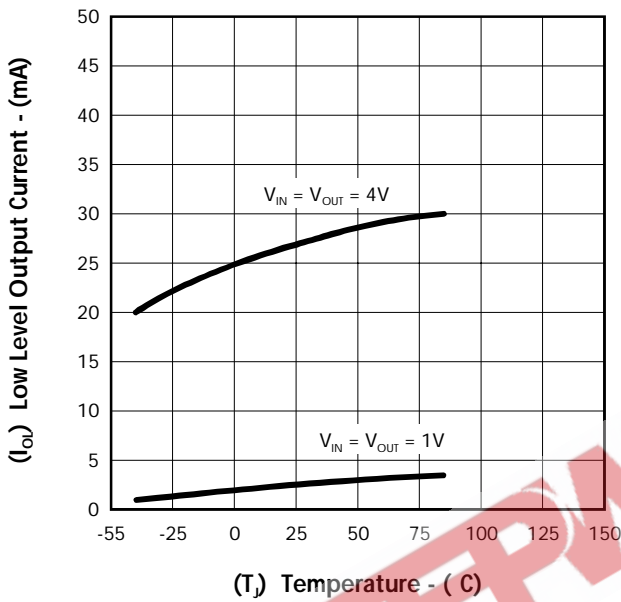


FIGURE 10. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE

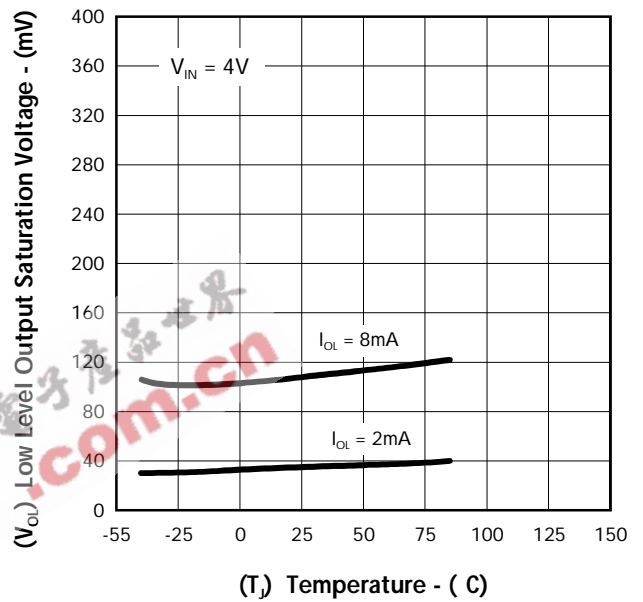


FIGURE 11. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE

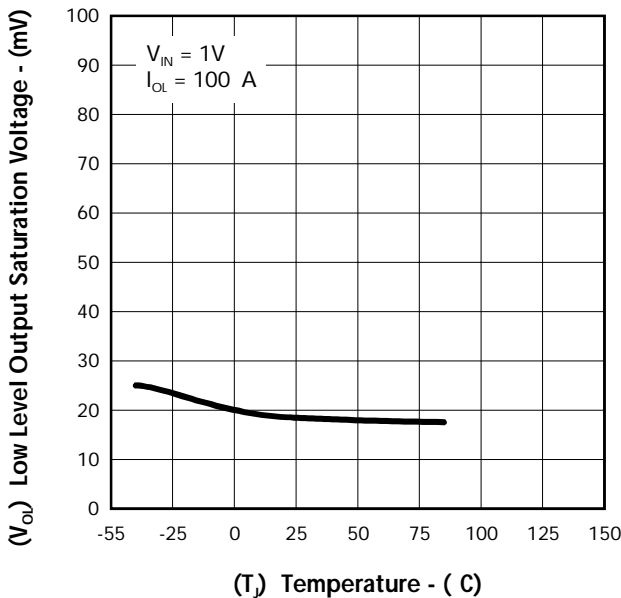
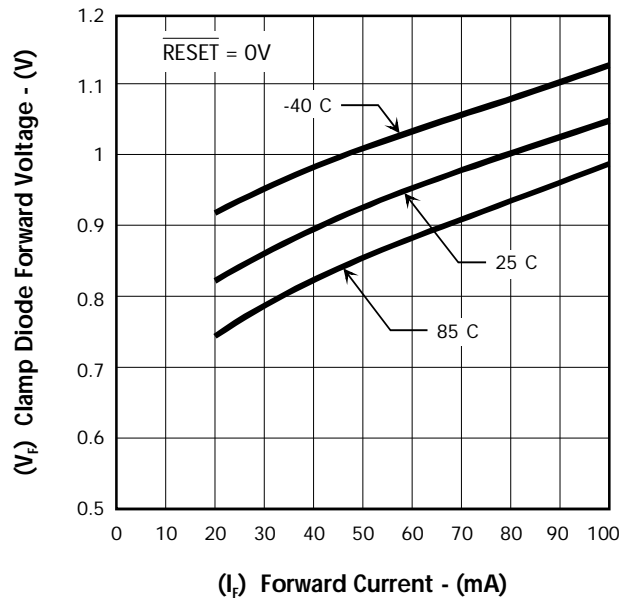


FIGURE 12. — CLAMP DIODE FORWARD VOLTAGE vs. FORWARD CURRENT



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## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

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#### CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 13. — PROPAGATION DELAY — HIGH to LOW

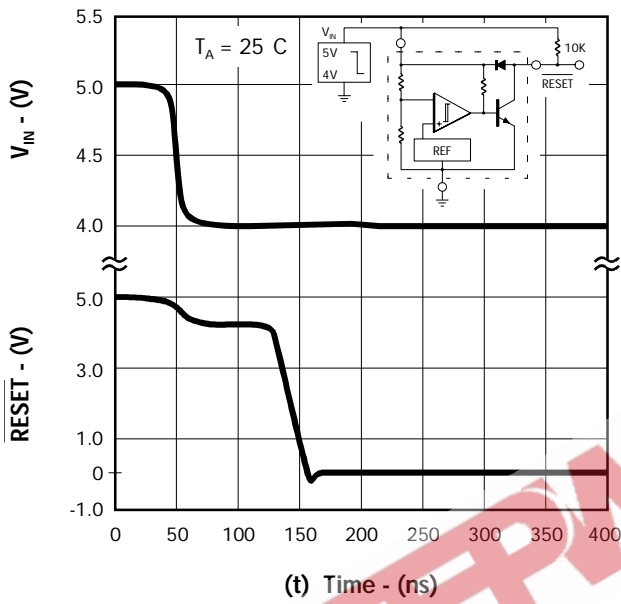
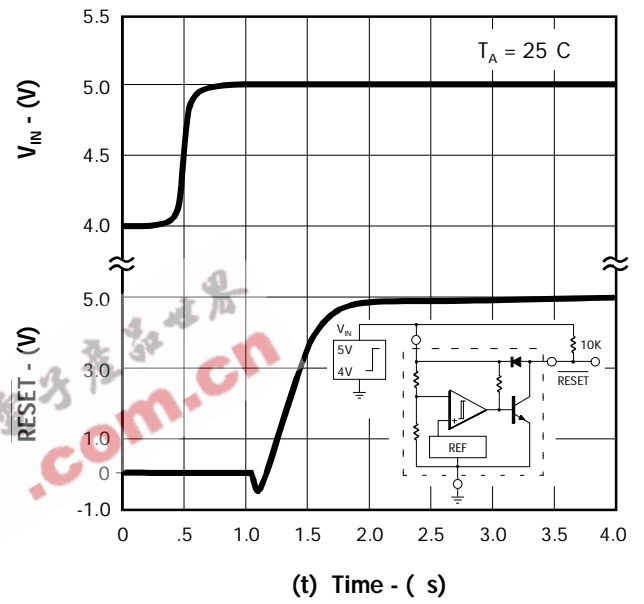


FIGURE 14. — PROPAGATION DELAY — LOW to HIGH



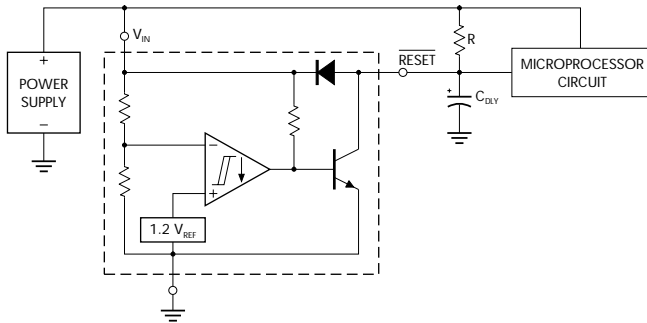


## UNDervOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

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#### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

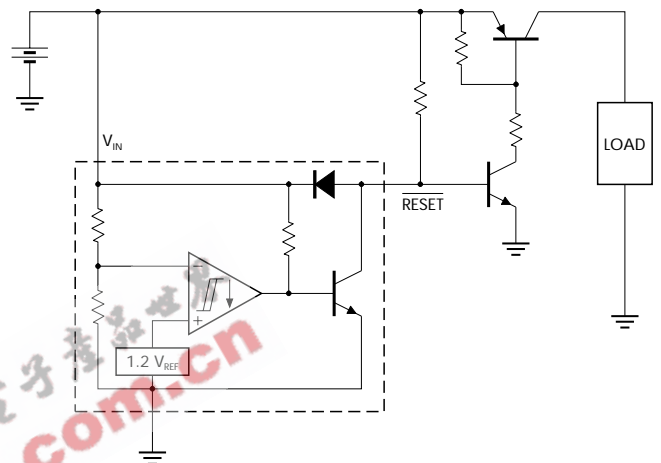
**FIGURE 15. — LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET**



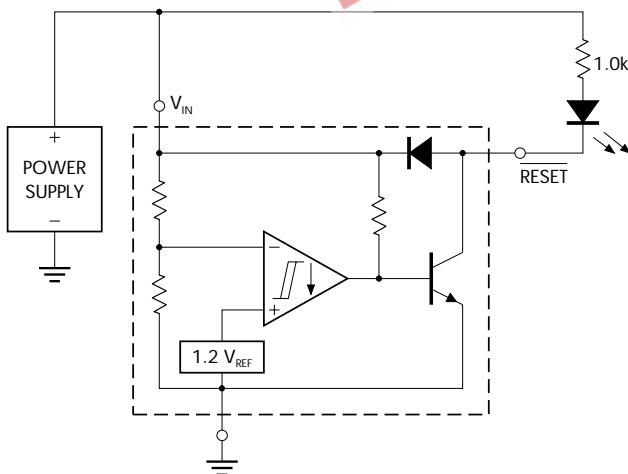
A time delayed reset can be accomplished with the addition of  $C_{DLY}$ . For systems with extremely fast power supply rise times ( $< 500\text{ns}$ ) it is recommended that the  $RC_{DLY}$  time constant be greater than  $5.0\mu\text{s}$ .  $V_{TH(MPU)}$  is the microprocessor reset input threshold.

$$t_{DLY} = R C_{DLY} \ln \left[ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{V_{TH(MPU)}}{V_{IN}}} \right]$$

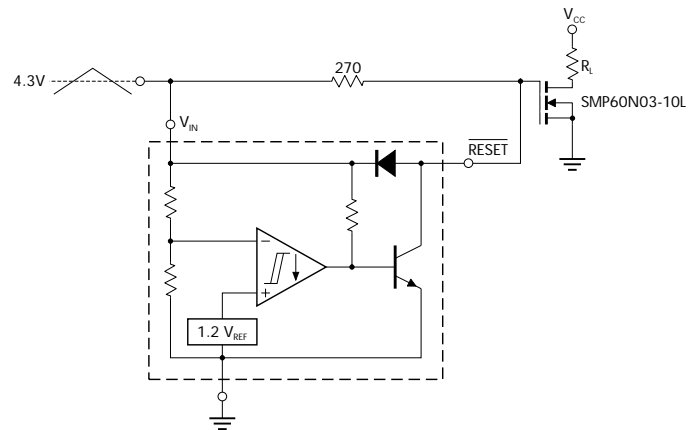
**FIGURE 16. — SWITCHING THE LOAD OFF WHEN BATTERY REACHES BELOW 4.3V**



**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.

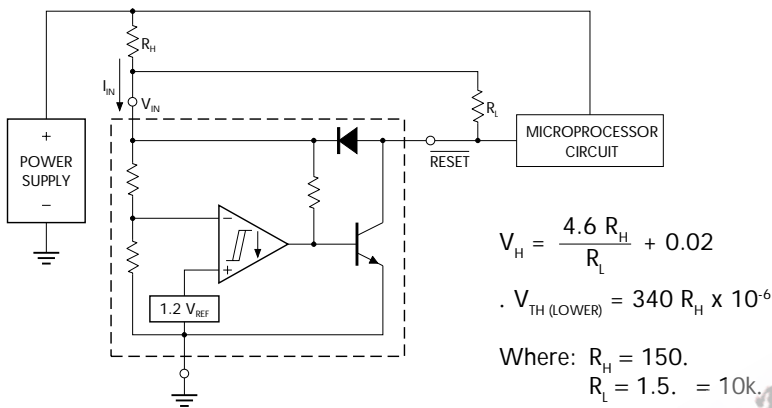
# MC33064/MC34064

## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

### PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (Cont'd.)

**FIGURE 19. — LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET with ADDITIONAL HYSTERESIS**



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

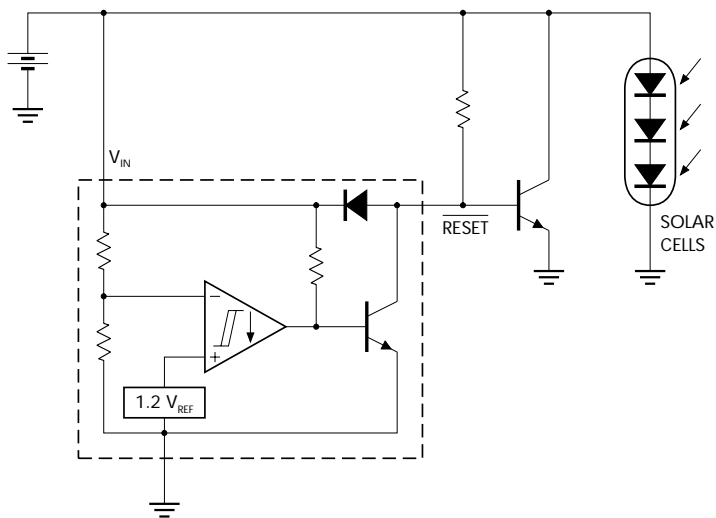
$$V_{TH(LOWER)} = 340 R_H \times 10^{-6}$$

Where:  $R_H = 150.$   
 $R_L = 1.5k. = 10k.$

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  $V_{TH(LOWER)}$  will be observed due to  $I_{IN}$  which is typically  $340\mu A$  at  $4.59V$ . The equations are accurate to  $\pm 10\%$  with  $R_H$  less than  $150k.$  and  $R_L$  between  $1.5k.$  and  $10k.$

TEST DATA			
$V_H$ (mV)	$V_{TH}$ (mV)	$R_H$ ( $\cdot$ )	$R_L$ ( $\cdot$ )
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

**FIGURE 20. — SOLAR POWERED BATTERY CHARGER**



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