

#### DESCRIPTION

The LX7001 is an improved undervoltage sensing circuit specifically designed for use as a reset controller in microprocessor-based systems. Today's complex miniaturized systems present difficult challenges to the system designer such as overcoming spurious noise problems. The LX7001 is optimized for systems that must be tolerant of high-speed power supply glitches caused by high-speed logic transitions and similar switching phenomena. The LX7001 offers a unique stage that couples glitch immunity with a micropower, ultra-stable band-gap reference for precision sensing of undervoltage conditions. It offers the designer an

economical, space-efficient solution for low supply voltage detection when used in combination with a single pull-up resistor. Adding one capacitor offers the functionality of a programmable delay time after power returns. Additionally, the LX7001 offers excellent temperature stability. A high-quality trimmed voltage reference and bias circuit permit very accurate and repeatable undervoltage sensing. The remaining blocks consist of a comparator with hysteresis, high current clamping diode and open collector output stage capable of sinking up to 60mA. The LX7001's  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  output is specified to be fully functional at  $V_{\text{IN}}=1\text{V}$ .

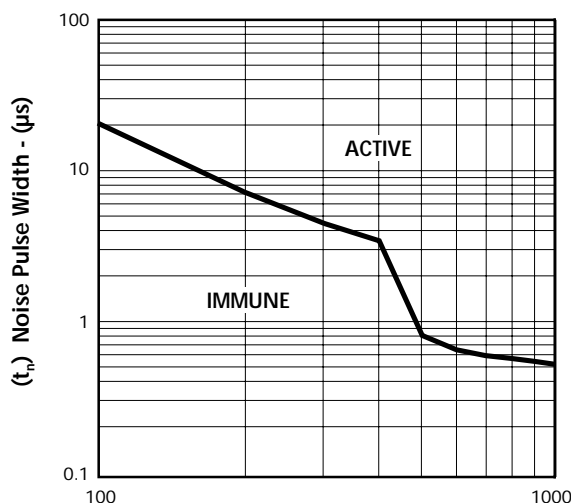
**NOTE:** For current data & package dimensions, visit our web site: <http://www.linfinity.com>.

#### KEY FEATURES

- Fully Characterized, Transient Immune Input Stage (See Product Highlight)
- Monitors 5V Supplies ( $V_{\text{TRIP}}=4.6\text{V Typ.}$ )
- Outputs Fully Defined At  $V_{\text{CC}}=1\text{V}$
- Ultra-Low Supply Current (500 $\mu\text{A}$  Max. Over Temp)
- Temperature Compensated  $I_{\text{CC}}$  For Extremely Stable Current Consumption
- $\mu\text{P}$  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

##### INPUT TRANSIENT IMMUNITY



(e.) Noise Pulse Amplitude - (mV)

#### APPLICATIONS

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

#### PACKAGE ORDER INFORMATION

$T_A$ (°C)	<b>DM</b> Plastic SOIC 8-pin	<b>LP</b> Plastic TO-92 3-pin	<b>Y</b> Ceramic Dip 8-pin
0 to 70	LX7001CDM	LX7001CLP	—
-40 to 85	LX7001IDM	LX7001ILP	—
-55 to 125	—	—	LX7001MY

Note: All surface-mount packages are available in Tape & Reel.  
Append the letter "T" to part number. (i.e. LX7001CDMT)

## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

### PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

#### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Input Supply Voltage ( $V_{IN}$ )	-1V to 12V
RESET Output Voltage ( $V_{OUT}$ )	-1V to 12V
Output Sink Current ( $I_{OL}$ )	Internally Limited (mA)
Clamp Diode Forward Current ( $I_F$ ), Pin 1 to pin 2	100mA
Operating Junction Temperature	
Ceramic (Y - Package)	150°C
Plastic (DM, LP - Packages)	150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C

Note 1. Values beyond which damage may occur. All voltages are specified with respect to ground, and all currents are positive into the specified terminal.

#### THERMAL DATA

##### DM PACKAGE:

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{JA}$	165°C/W
---	---------

##### LP PACKAGE:

THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{JA}$	156°C/W
---	---------

##### Y PACKAGE:

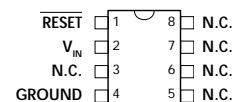
THERMAL RESISTANCE-JUNCTION TO AMBIENT, $\theta_{JA}$	130°C/W
---	---------

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.

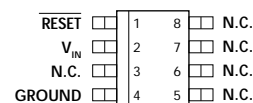
All of the above assume no ambient airflow

#### PACKAGE PIN OUTS



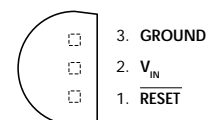
##### Y PACKAGE

(Top View)



##### DM PACKAGE

(Top View)



##### LP PACKAGE

(Top View)

## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

## P R O D U C T I O N   D A T A   S H E E T

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (Note 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Recommended Operating Conditions			Units
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Input Supply Voltage	$V_{IN}$	1		10	V
RESET Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$		10		V
Clamp Diode Forward Current	$I_F$		50mA		
Operating Ambient Temperature Range:					
LX7001C		0		70	°C
LX7001I		-25		85	°C
LX7001M		-55		125	°C

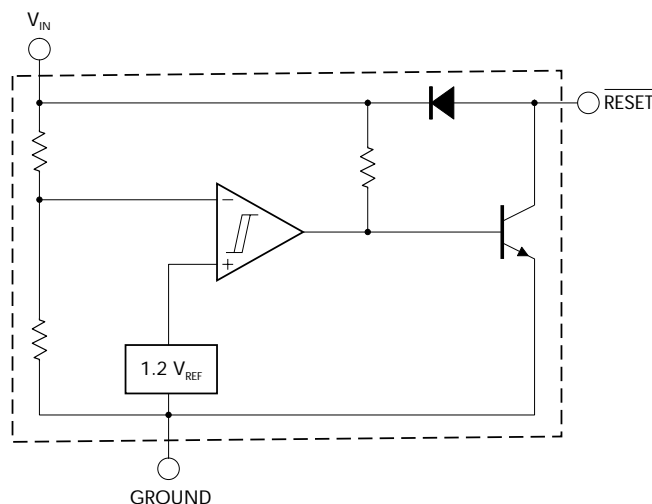
Note 2. Range over which the device is functional.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply over the operating ambient temperatures of  $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the LX7001C,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the LX7001I, and  $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the LX7001M. Low duty cycle pulse testing techniques are used which maintains junction and case temperatures equal to the ambient temperature.)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	LX7001C/7001I/7001M			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Comparator Section						
Threshold Voltage						
High State Output	$V_{T+}$	$V_{IN}$ Increasing — 4V to 5V	4.5	4.62	4.7	V
Low State Output	$V_{T-}$	$V_{IN}$ Decreasing — 5V to 4V	4.5	4.60	4.7	V
Hysteresis	$V_H$		0.01	0.02	0.05	V
RESET Output Section						
Output Sink Saturation Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{IN} = 4.0V, I_{OL} = 8.0mA$		0.06	1.0	V
		$V_{IN} = 4.0V, I_{OL} = 2.0mA$		0.25	0.4	V
		$V_{IN} = 1.0V, I_{OL} = 0.1mA$		0.3	0.1	V
Output Sink Current	$I_{OL}$	$V_{OUT} = 4.0V$	10	40	60	mA
Output Off-State Leakage	$I_{OH}$	$V_{OUT} = 5.0V$		0.01	0.5	$\mu A$
		$V_{OUT} = 10V$		0.02	2.0	$\mu A$
Clamp Diode Forward Voltage	$V_F$	Pin 1 to pin 2, $I_F = 10mA$	0.6	0.82	1.2	V
Total Device						
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{IN} = 5.0V$		345	500	$\mu A$

#### BLOCK DIAGRAM



#### GRAPH / CURVE INDEX

##### Characteristic Curves

###### FIGURE #

1.  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE
2. POWER-UP  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  VOLTAGE
3.  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE
4. THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE
5. THRESHOLD HYSTERESIS vs. TEMPERATURE
6. SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE
7. SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE
8. LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE
9. LOW LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT
10. VOLTAGE vs. CLAMP DIODE FORWARD CURRENT
11. PROPAGATION DELAY
12. LOW LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE

#### FIGURE INDEX

##### Application Circuits

###### FIGURE #

13. LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET
14. SWITCHING THE LOAD OFF WHEN BATTERY REACHES BELOW 4.3V
15. VOLTAGE MONITOR
16. MOSFET LOW VOLTAGE GATE DRIVE PROTECTION
17. LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET with ADDITIONAL HYSTERESIS

## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

## P R O D U C T I O N   D A T A   S H E E T

## C H A R A C T E R I S T I C   C U R V E S

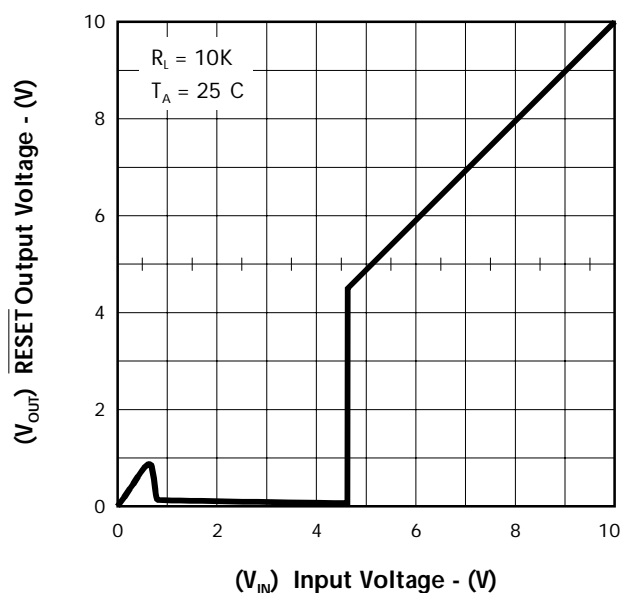
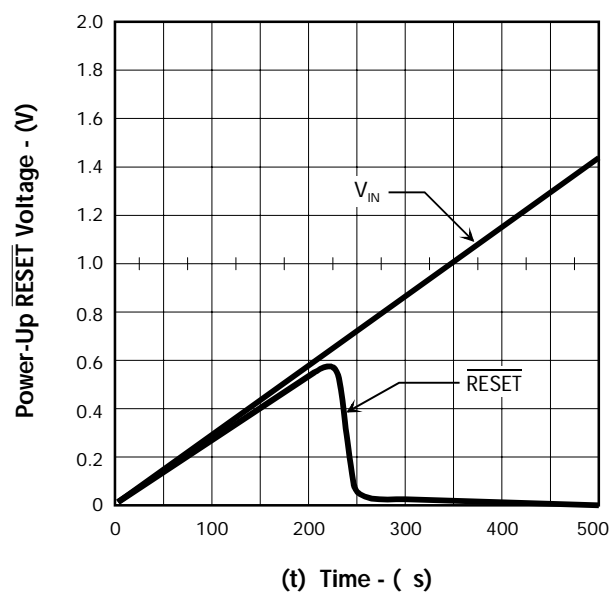
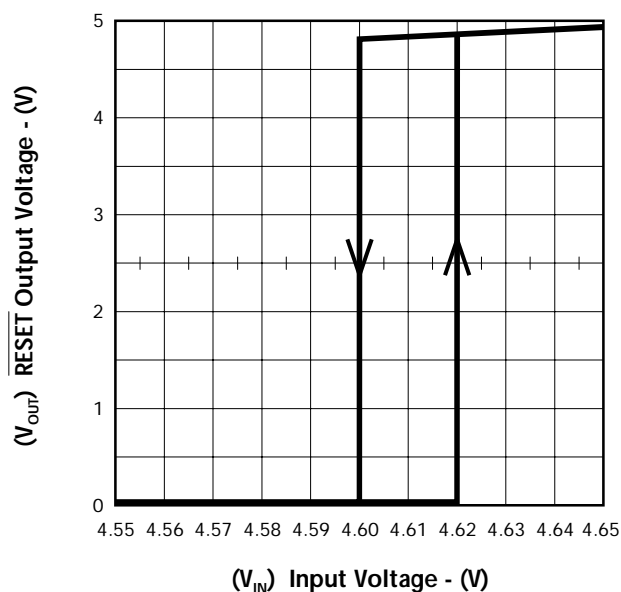
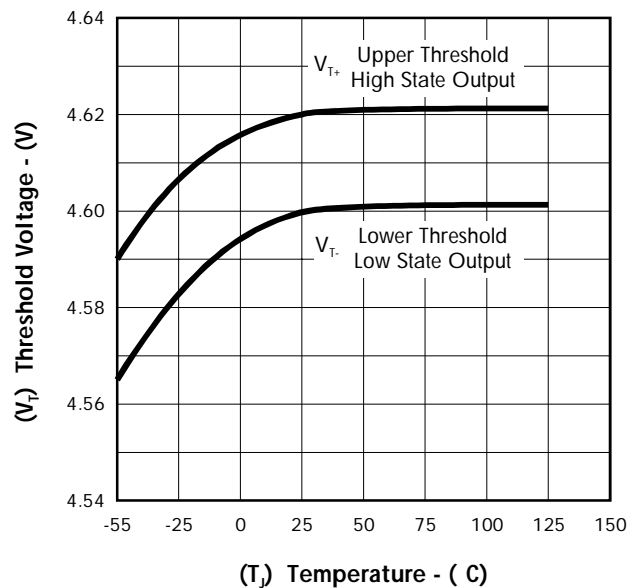
FIGURE 1. —  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGEFIGURE 2. — POWER-UP  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  VOLTAGEFIGURE 3. —  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

FIGURE 4. — THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



#### CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

FIGURE 5. — THRESHOLD HYSTERESIS vs. TEMPERATURE

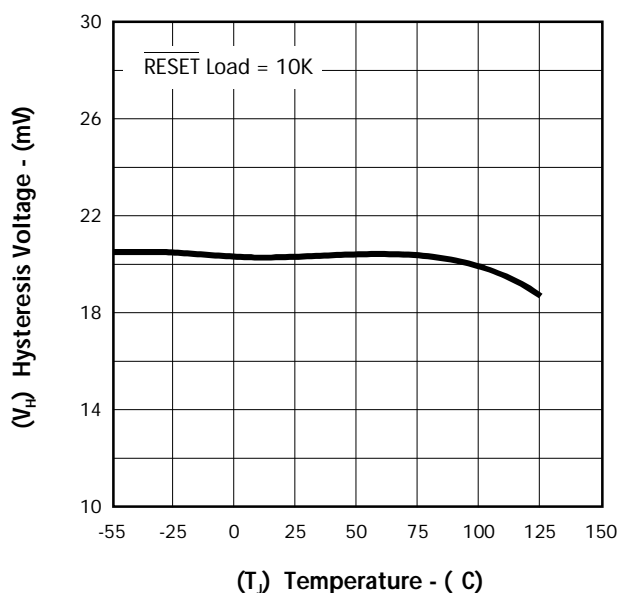


FIGURE 6. — SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

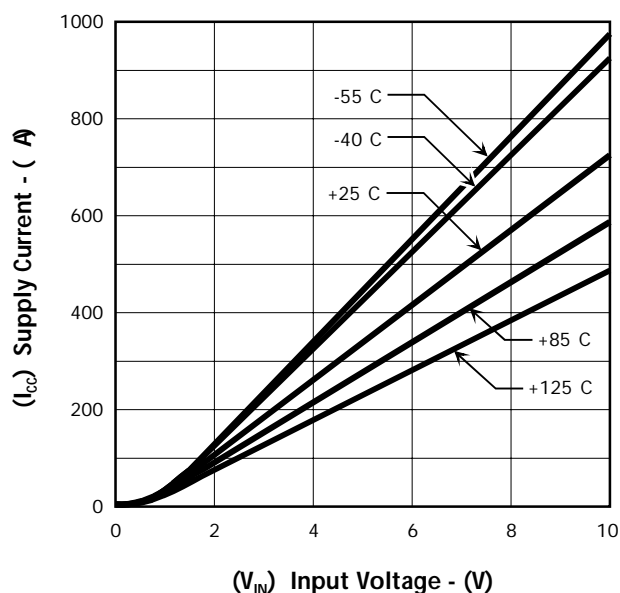


FIGURE 7. — SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE

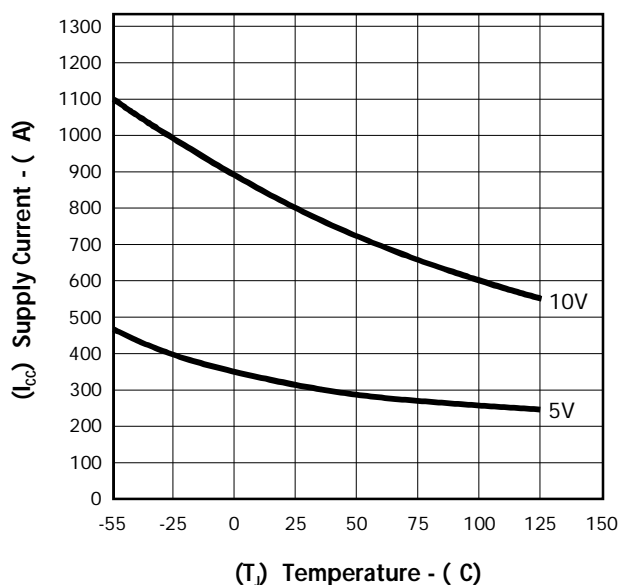
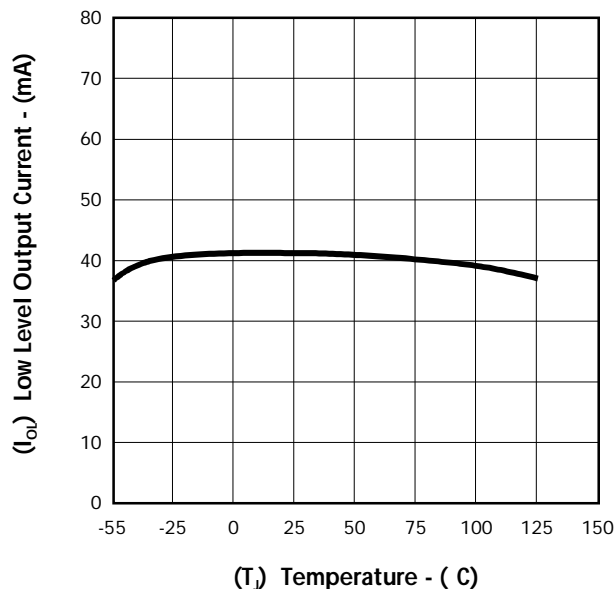


FIGURE 8. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

## PRODUCTION DATA SHEET

## CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

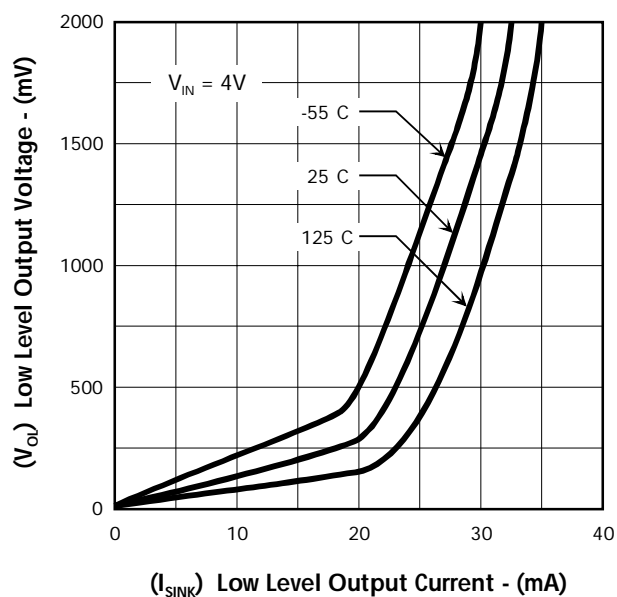
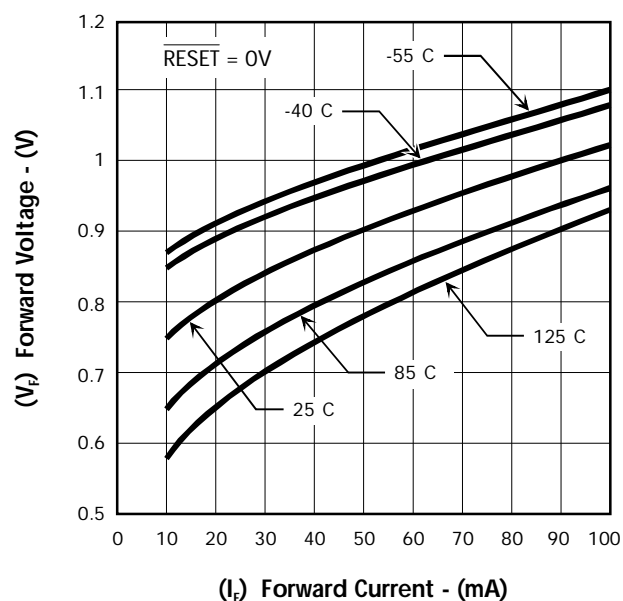
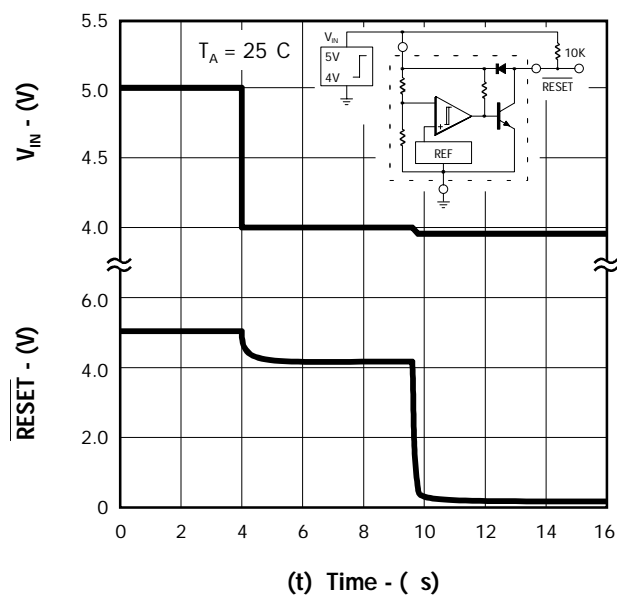
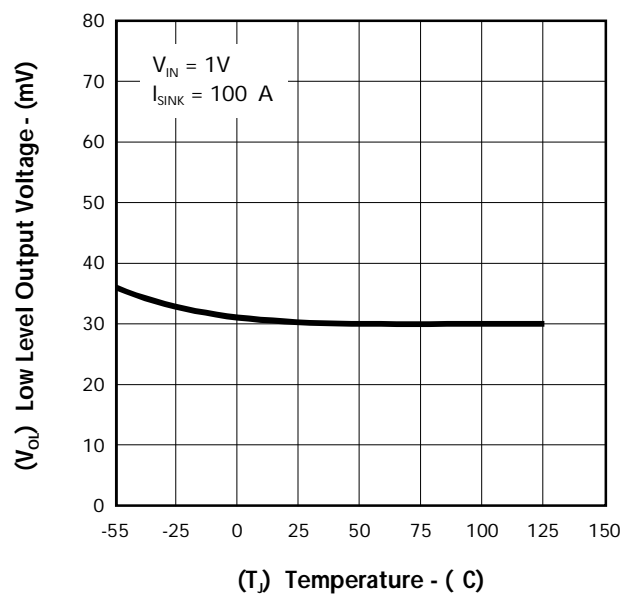
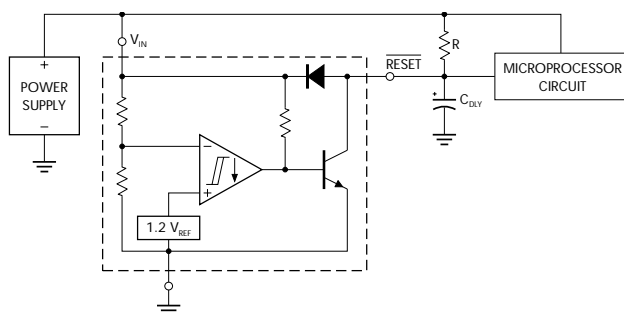
FIGURE 9. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs. LOW LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENTFIGURE 10. — VOLTAGE vs. CLAMP DIODE FORWARD  
CURRENT

FIGURE 11. — PROPAGATION DELAY

FIGURE 12. — LOW LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE  
vs. TEMPERATURE

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

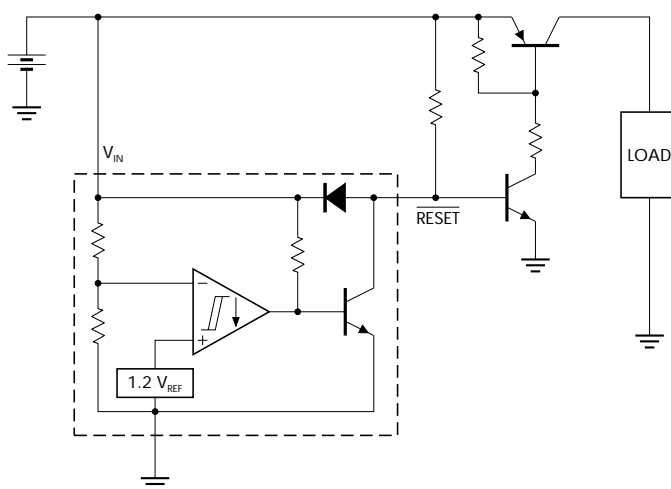
**FIGURE 13. — LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET.**



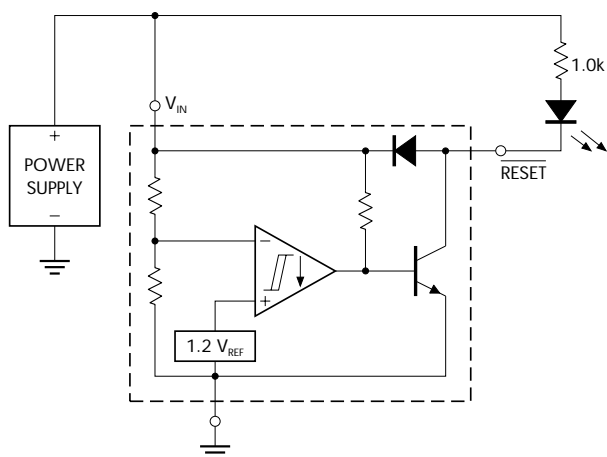
A time delayed reset can be accomplished with the addition of  $C_{DLY}$ . For systems with extremely fast power supply rise times ( $< 500\text{ns}$ ) it is recommended that the  $RC_{DLY}$  time constant be greater than  $5.0\mu\text{s}$ .  $V_{TH(MPU)}$  is the microprocessor reset input threshold.

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

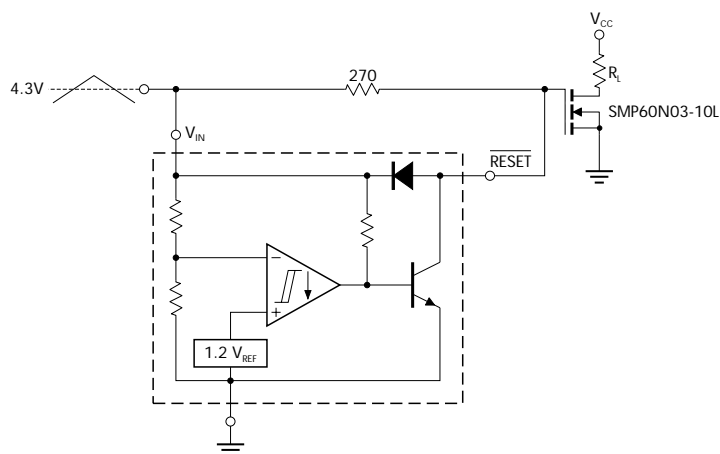
**FIGURE 14. — SWITCHING THE LOAD OFF WHEN BATTERY REACHES BELOW 4.3V.**



**FIGURE 15. — VOLTAGE MONITOR.**



**FIGURE 16. — MOSFET LOW VOLTAGE GATE DRIVE PROTECTION.**



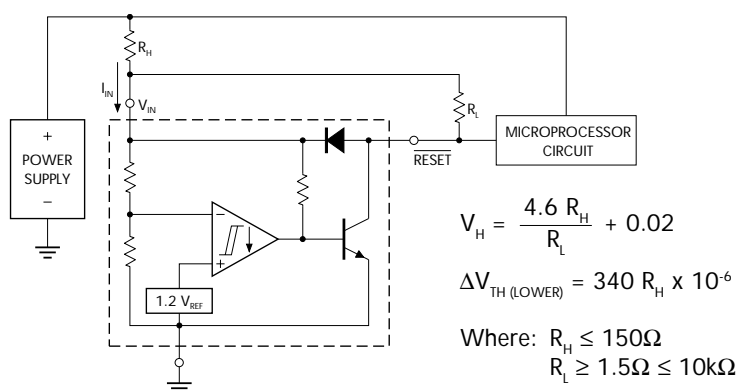
Overheating of the logic level power MOSFET due to insufficient gate voltage can be prevented with the above circuit. When the input signal is below the 4.3 volt threshold of the LX7001C, its output grounds the gate of the  $L^2$  MOSFET.



## TRANSIENT IMMUNE UNDERVOLTAGE SENSING CIRCUIT

## P R O D U C T I O N   D A T A   S H E E T

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS (Con't.)

FIGURE 17. — LOW VOLTAGE MICROPROCESSOR RESET  
with ADDITIONAL HYSTERESIS.

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  $340\mu A$  at  $4.59V$ . The equations are accurate to  $\pm 10\%$  with  $R_H$  less than  $150\Omega$  and  $R_L$  between  $1.5k\Omega$  and  $10k\Omega$ .

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

PRODUCTION DATA - Information contained in this document is proprietary to Linfinity, and is current as of publication date. This document may not be modified in any way without the express written consent of Linfinity. Product processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters. Linfinity reserves the right to change the configuration and performance of the product and to discontinue product at any time.