

ILC5062

SOT-23 Power Supply reset Monitor With Complementary CMOS Output

Features

- All-CMOS design in SOT-23 or SC70 package
- A grade $\pm 1\%$ precision in Reset Detection
- Standard grade : $\pm 2\%$ precision in Reset Detection
- Only $1\mu\text{A}$ of I_{Q}
- Over 2mA of sink current capability
- Built-in hysteresis of 5% of detection voltage
- Voltage options of 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.1, 4.4, and 4.6V fit most supervisory applications

Applications

- Microprocessor reset circuits
- Memory battery back-up circuitry
- Power-on reset circuits
- Portable and battery powered electronics

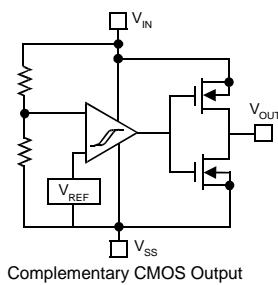
Description

All-CMOS voltage monitoring circuit in either a 3-lead SOT-23 or SC70 package offers the best performance in power consumption and accuracy.

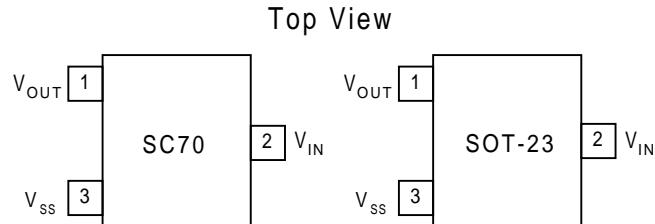
The ILC5062 is available in a series of $\pm 1\%$ (A-grade) or 2% (standard grade) accurate trip voltages to fit most microprocessor applications. Even though its output can sink over 2mA, the device draws only $1\mu\text{A}$ in normal operation.

Additionally, a built-in hysteresis of 5% of detect voltage simplifies system design.

Block Diagram



Pin-Package Configurations



Top View

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Units
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	12	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	50	mA
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	$V_{SS}-0.3 \sim V_{IN}+0.3$	V
Continuous Total Power Dissipation (SOT-23)	P_D	150	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{opr}	-30~+80	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40~+125	°C

Electrical Characteristics ILC5062 ($T_A=25^\circ C$)

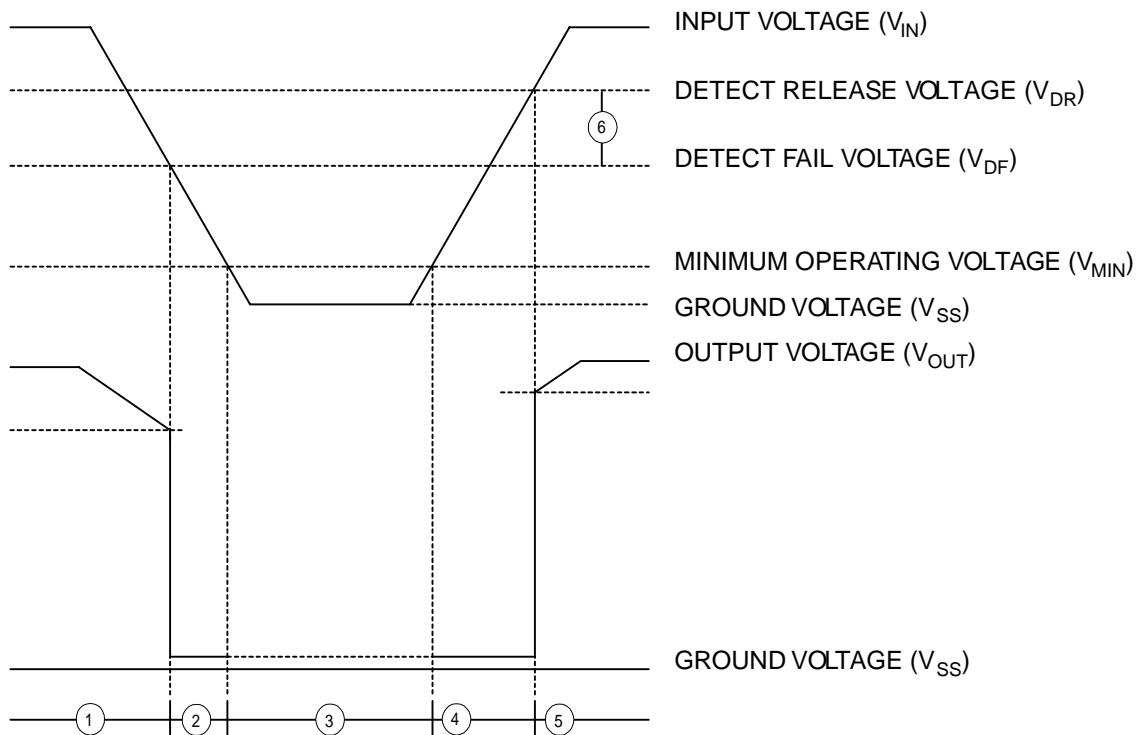
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Detect Fail Voltage	V_{DF}	A grade	$V_{DF} \times 0.99$	V_{DF}	$V_{DF} \times 1.01$	V
Detect Fail Voltage	V_{DF}	Standard grade	$V_{DF} \times 0.98$	V_{DF}	$V_{DF} \times 1.02$	V
Hysteresis Range	V_{HYS}		$V_{DF} \times 0.02$	$V_{DF} \times 0.05$	$V_{DF} \times 0.08$	V
Supply Current	I_{SS}	$V_{IN} = 1.5V$ $V_{IN} = 2.0V$ $V_{IN} = 3.0V$ $V_{IN} = 4.0V$ $V_{IN} = 5.0V$		0.9 1.0 1.3 1.6 2.0	2.6 3.0 3.4 3.8 4.2	μA
Operating Voltage	V_{IN}	$V_{DF} = 2.1 \sim 6.0V$	1.5		10.0	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	N-ch $V_{DS} = 0.5V$ $V_{IN} = 1.0V$ $V_{IN} = 2.0V$ $V_{IN} = 3.0V$ $V_{IN} = 4.0V$ $V_{IN} = 5.0V$ P-Ch $V_{DS} = 2.1V$ $V_{IN} = 8V$		2.2 7.7 10.1 11.5 13.0 -10		mA
Temperature Characteristics	$\Delta V_{DF}/(\Delta T_{opr} \cdot V_{DF})$	$-30^\circ C \leq T_{opr} \leq 80^\circ C$		± 100		ppm/°C
Delay Time (Release Voltage → Output Inversion)	t_{DLY} ($V_{DR} \rightarrow V_{OUT}$ Inversion)				0.2	ms

Note: An additional resistor between the V_{IN} pin and supply voltage may cause deterioration of the characteristics due to increasing of V_{DR} .

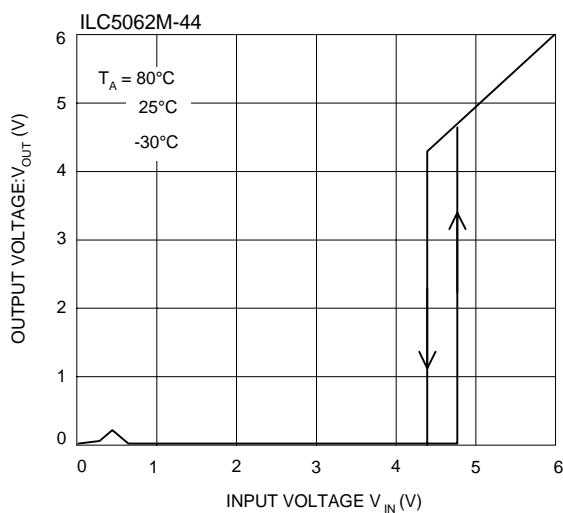
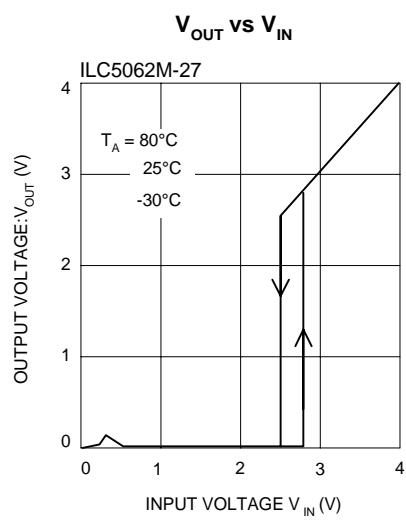
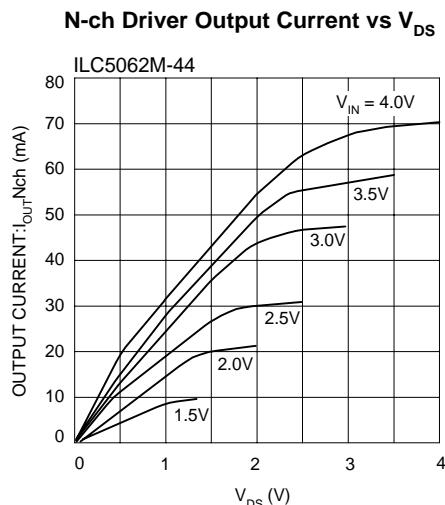
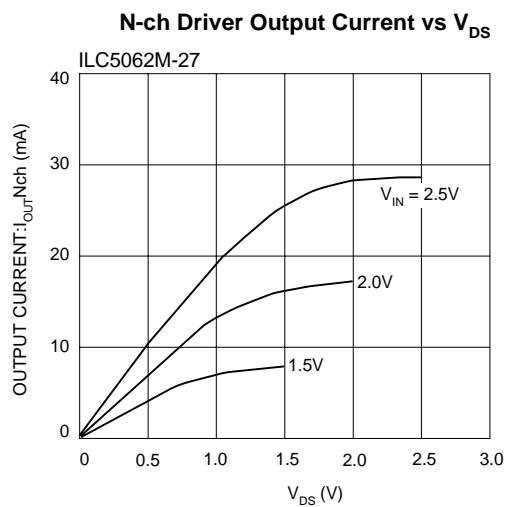
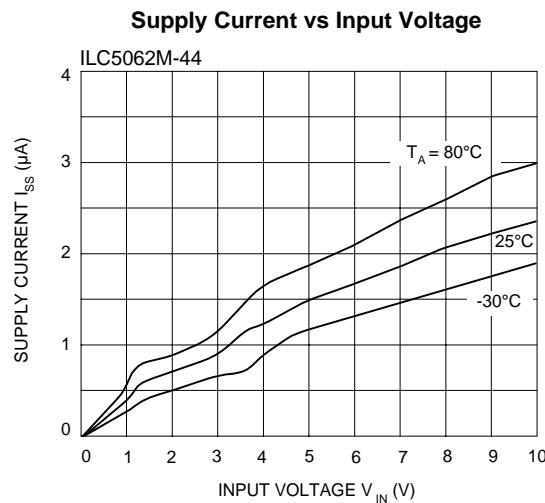
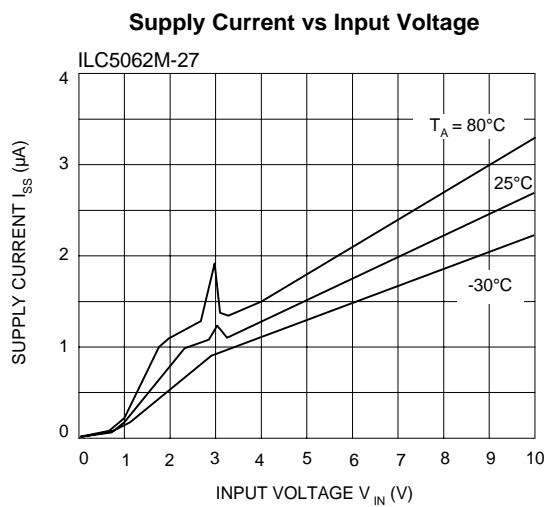
Functional Description

The following designators 1~6 refer to the timing diagram below.

1. While the input voltage (V_{IN}) is higher than the detect voltage (V_{DF}), the output voltage at V_{OUT} pin equals the input voltage at V_{IN} pin.
2. When the input V_{IN} voltage falls lower than V_{DF} , V_{OUT} drops near ground voltage.
3. If the input voltage decreases below the minimum operating voltage (V_{MIN}), the V_{OUT} output voltage will be undefined.
4. During an increase of the input voltage from the V_{SS} voltage, V_{OUT} is undefined at the voltage below V_{MIN} . Exceeding the V_{MIN} level, the output stays at the ground level (V_{SS}) between the minimum operating voltage (V_{MIN}) and the detect release voltage (V_{DR}).
5. If the input voltage increases more than V_{DR} , the output voltage at V_{OUT} pin equals the input voltage at V_{IN} pin.
6. The difference between V_{DR} and V_{DF} is the hysteresis in the system.

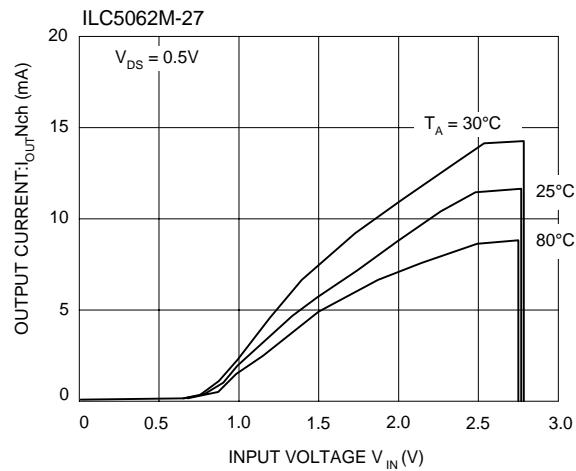


Typical Performance Characteristics - General conditions for all curves

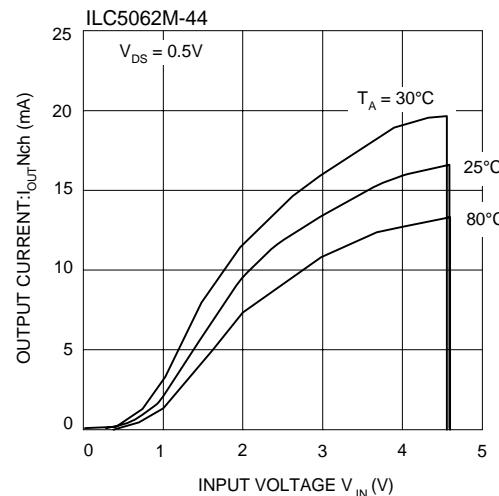


Typical Performance Characteristics - General conditions for all curves

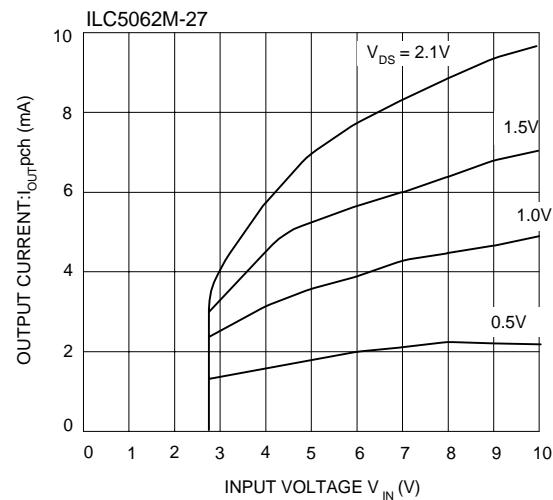
N-ch Driver Output Current vs Input Voltage



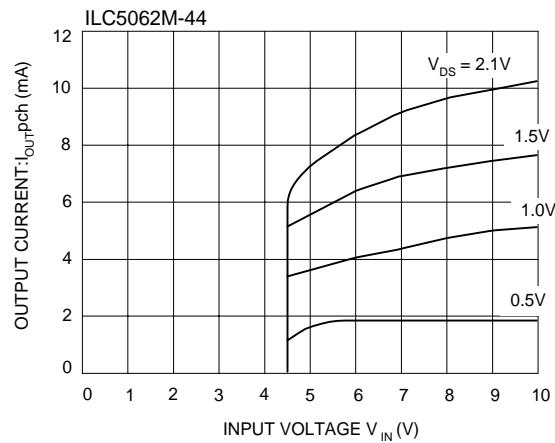
N-ch Driver Output Current vs Input Voltage



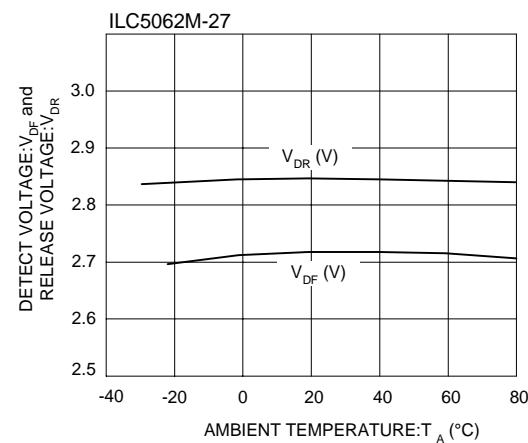
P_ch Driver Output Current vs Input Voltage

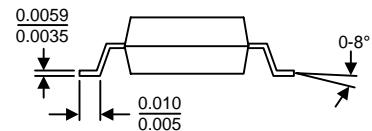
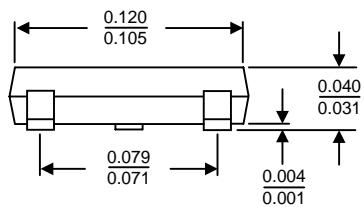
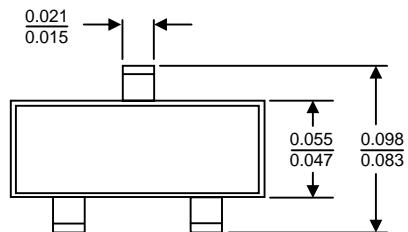
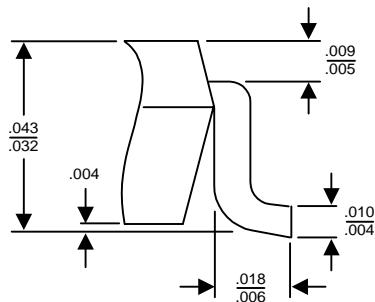
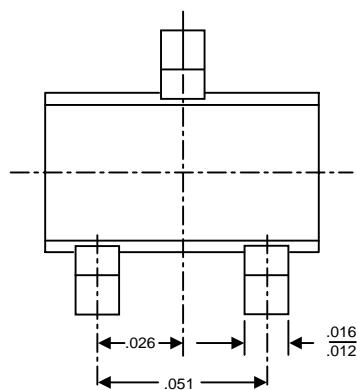
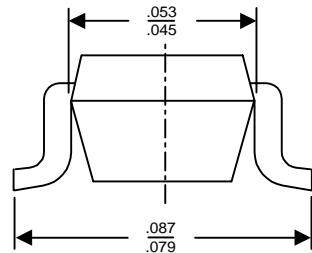
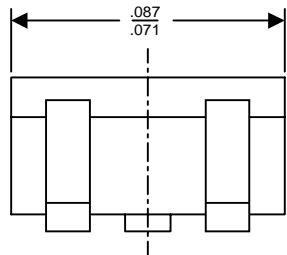


P_ch Driver Output Current vs Input Voltage



V_{DR} and V_{DF} vs Temperature



SOT-23**SC70**

Ordering Information*	
ILC5062AM-23	2.3V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-25	2.5V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-26	2.6V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-27	2.7V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-28	2.8V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-29	2.9V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-31	3.1V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-37	3.7V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-44	4.4V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062AM-46	4.6V \pm 1% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -23	2.3V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -25	2.5V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -26	2.6V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -27	2.7V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -28	2.8V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -29	2.9V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -31	3.1V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -37	3.7V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -44	4.4V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23
ILC5062 -46	4.6V \pm 2% Monitor in SOT-23

Ordering Information*	
ILC5062AIC-23	2.3V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-25	2.5V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-26	2.6V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-27	2.7V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-28	2.8V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-29	2.9V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-31	3.1V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-37	3.7V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-44	4.4V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AIC-46	4.6V \pm 1% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-23	2.3V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-25	2.5V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-26	2.6V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-27	2.7V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-28	2.8V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-29	2.9V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-31	3.1V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-37	3.7V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-44	4.4V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70
ILC5062AC-46	4.6V \pm 2% Monitor in SC-70

*Standard product offering comes in tape & reel, quantity 3000 per reel, orientation right.

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2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.