



## Accurate Voltage Window Surveillance and Software Monitoring

### Features

- Standby mode, maximum current  $35\ \mu\text{A}$
- Reset output guaranteed for  $V_{\text{DD}}$  voltage down to 1.2 V
- Comparator for voltage monitoring, voltage reference 1.17 V
- $\pm 1.5\%$  voltage reference accuracy at  $+25\ ^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\pm 3\%$  voltage reference accuracy for  $-40$  to  $+85\ ^\circ\text{C}$
- Programmable reset voltage monitoring
- Voltage window, high threshold 5.9 V
- Programmable power-on reset (POR) delay
- Watchdog with programmable time window guarantees a minimum time and a maximum time between software clearing of the watchdog
- Time base accuracy  $\pm 10\%$
- System enable (EN) output offers added security
- 3 chip select feed-thru circuit controlled by EN
- TTL / CMOS compatible
- $-40$  to  $+85\ ^\circ\text{C}$  temperature range
- DIP8 and SO8 packages

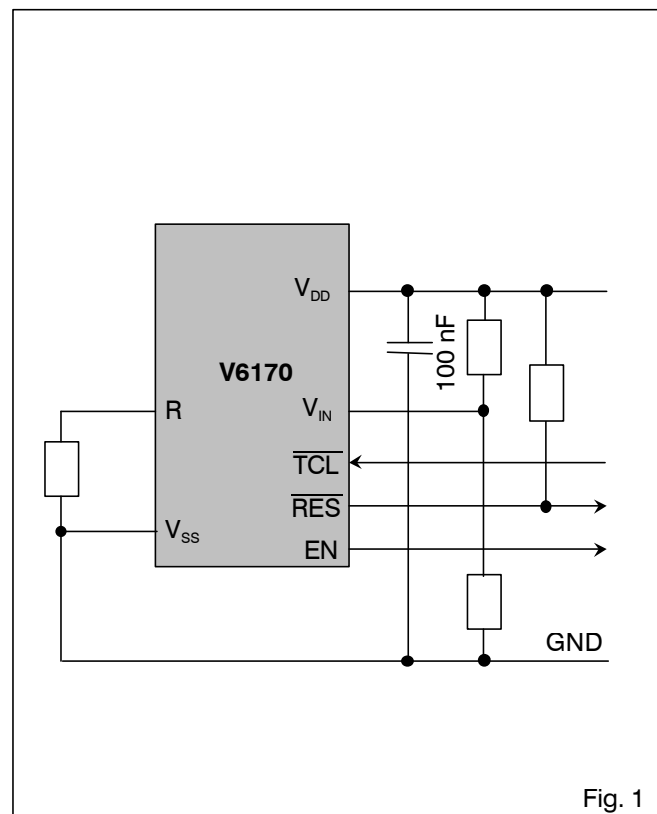
### Description

The V6170 offers a high level of integration by voltage monitoring and software monitoring in an 8 lead package. A comparator monitors the voltage applied at the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  input comparing it with an internal 1.17 V reference. The power-on reset function is initialized after  $V_{\text{IN}}$  reaches 1.17 V and takes the reset output inactive after  $T_{\text{POR}}$  depending of external resistance. The reset output goes active low when the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  voltage is less than 1.17 V or when  $V_{\text{DD}}$  is higher than 5.9 V. The RES and EN outputs are guaranteed to be in a correct state for a supply voltage as low as 1.2 V. The watchdog function monitors software cycle time and execution. If the software clears the watchdog too quickly (incorrect cycle time) or too slowly (incorrect execution), it will cause the system to be reset. The system enable output prevents critical control functions being activated until software has successfully cleared the watchdog three times. Such a security could be used to prevent motor controls being energized on repeated resets of a faulty system.

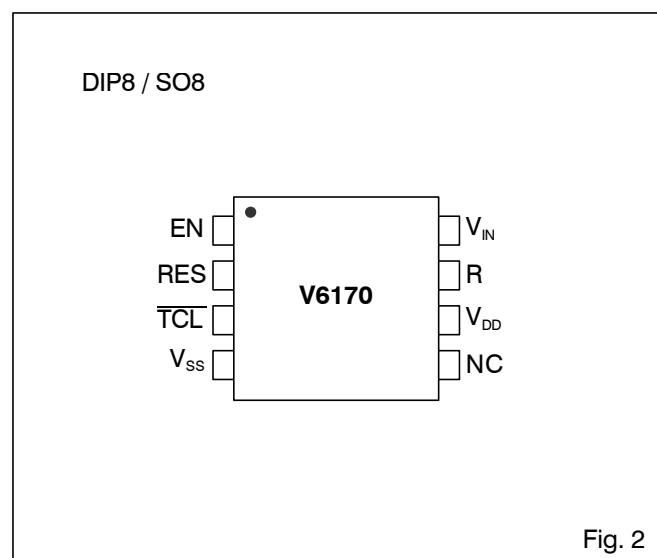
### Applications

- Industrial electronics
- Cellular telephones
- Security systems
- Battery powered products
- Automotive electronics

### Typical Operating Configuration



### Pin Assignment





## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions
Maximum voltage at $V_{DD}$	$V_{DDmax}$	$V_{SS} + 8\text{ V}$
Minimum voltage at $V_{DD}$	$V_{DDmin}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$
Max. voltage at any signal pin	$V_{MAX}$	$V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$
Min. voltage at any signal pin	$V_{MIN}$	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$
Storage temperature	$T_{STO}$	$-65\text{ to }+150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
Electrostatic discharge max. to MIL-STD-883C method 3015	$V_{Smax}$	1000 V
Max. soldering conditions	$T_{Smax}$	$250\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 10\text{ s}$

Table 1

Stresses above these listed maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure beyond specified operating conditions may affect device reliability or cause malfunction.

## Handling Procedures

This device has built-in protection against high static voltages or electric fields; however, anti-static precautions must be taken as for any other CMOS component. Unless otherwise specified, proper

operation can only occur when all terminal voltages are kept within the supply voltage range. Unused inputs must always be tied to a defined logic voltage level.

## Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operating temperature	$T_A$	-40		+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{DD}$	1.2		7	V
RES & EN guaranteed <sup>2)</sup>	$V_{DD}$	1.2			V
Comparator input voltage	$V_{IN}$	0		$V_{DD}$	V
RC-oscillator programming	R	10		1000	$\text{k}\Omega$

Table 2

<sup>1)</sup> A 100 nF decoupling capacitor is required on the supply voltage  $V_{DD}$  for stability.

<sup>2)</sup> RES must be pulled up externally to  $V_{DD}$  even if it is unused.

(Note: RES and  $\overline{\text{EN}}$  are used as inputs by EM test)

## Electrical Characteristics

$3 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $C = 100\text{ nF}$ ,  $T_A = -40\text{ to }+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply current in standby mode	$I_{SS}$	$R_{EXT} = \text{don't care}$ , $TCL = V_{DD}$ , $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$		24	35	$\mu\text{A}$
Supply current	$I_{SS}$	$R_{EXT} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , I/Ps at $V_{DD}$ , O/Ps $1\text{ M}\Omega$ to $V_{DD}$		55	100	$\mu\text{A}$
<b><math>\overline{\text{RES}}</math> and <math>\overline{\text{EN}}</math></b>						
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 20\text{ mA}$		0.4		V
	$V_{OL}$	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 8\text{ mA}$		0.2	0.4	V
	$V_{OL}$	$V_{DD} = 2.0\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$		0.2	0.4	V
	$V_{OL}$	$V_{DD} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $I_{OL} = 0.5\text{ mA}$		0.06	0.2	V
<b><math>\overline{\text{EN}}</math></b>						
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $I_{OH} = -1\text{ mA}$	3.5	4.1		V
	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} = 2.0\text{ V}$ , $I_{OH} = -100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	1.8	1.9		V
	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} = 1.2\text{ V}$ , $I_{OH} = -30\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	1.0	1.1		V
<b><math>\overline{\text{TCL}}</math> and <math>V_{IN}</math></b>						
$\overline{\text{TCL}}$ and Input Low Level	$V_{IL}$	$3\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	$V_{SS}$			V
$\overline{\text{TCL}}$ and Input High Level	$V_{IH}$	$3\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	2.0		0.8	V
Leakage current $\overline{\text{TCL}}$ input	$I_{LI}$	$V_{SS} \leq V_{TCL} \leq V_{DD}$		0.05	$V_{DD}$	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{IN}$ input resistance	$R_{VIN}$			100	1	$\text{M}\Omega$
Comparator reference <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{REF}$	$T_A = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.148	1.170	1.200	V
	$V_{REF}$	$T_A = -20\text{ to }+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1.123		1.218	V
	$V_{REF}$		1.123		1.222	V
Comparator hysteresis <sup>1)</sup>	$V_{HY1}$			2		mV
Level detector of $V_{DD}$ <sup>2)</sup>	$V_{HIGH}$	$T_A = +25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	5.78	5.95	6.12	V
	$V_{HIGH}$	$T_A = -40\text{ to }+70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	5.60		6.30	V
Hysteresis <sup>2)</sup>	$V_{HY2}$			50		mV

Table 3

<sup>1)</sup> The comparator reference is the power-down reset threshold. The power-on reset threshold equals the comparator reference voltage plus the comparator hysteresis (see Fig. 5).

<sup>2)</sup> The level detector of  $V_{DD}$  ( $V_{HIGH}$ ) is the level when  $V_{DD}$  is rising. The level detector when  $V_{DD}$  is falling equals  $V_{HIGH}$  minus the hysteresis ( $V_{HY2}$ ) (see Fig. 5).



## $I_{SS}$ Standby versus at $V_{DD} = 5.5\text{ V}$

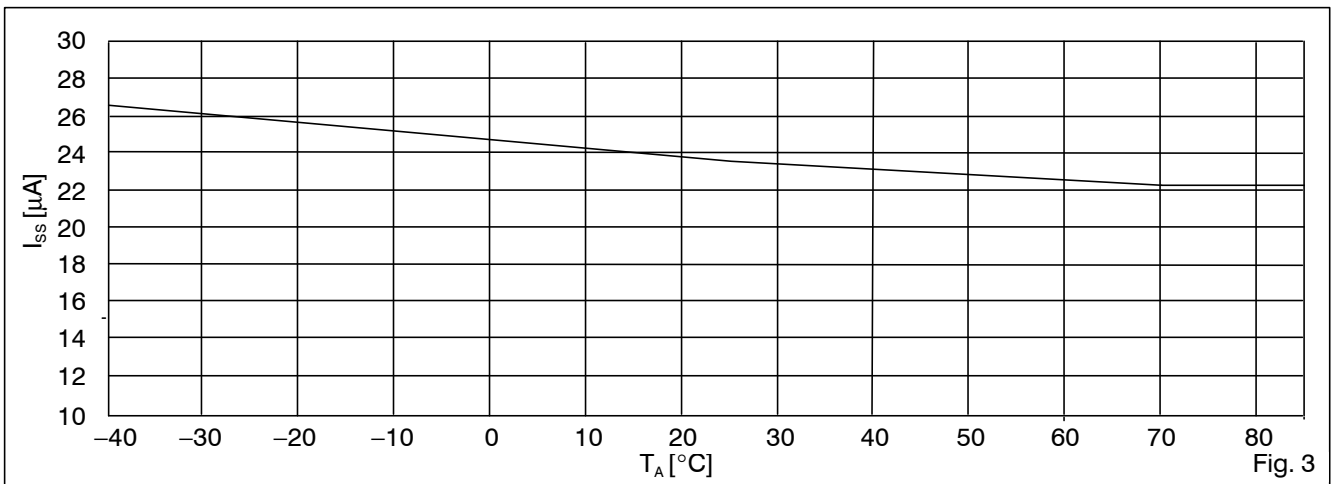


Fig. 3

## Timing Characteristics

$V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 3\%$ ,  $C = 100\text{ nF}$ ,  $T_A = -40\text{ to }+85\text{ °C}$ , unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Propagation delays: TCL to Output Pins	$T_{DIDO}$			250	500	ns
$V_{IN}$ sensitivity	$T_{SEN}$		1	5	20	µs
Logic Transition Times on all Output Pins	$T_{TR}$	Load $10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $50\text{ pF}$		30	100	ns
Power-on Reset delay	$T_{POR}$	$R_{EXT} = 118\text{ k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$	90	100	110	ms
Watchdog Time	$T_{WD}$	$R_{EXT} = 118\text{ k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$	90	100	110	ms
Open Window Percentage	OWP			$\pm 0.2 T_{WD}$		
Closed Window Time	$T_{CW}$			$0.8 T_{WD}$		
Open Window Time	$T_{OW}$	$R_{EXT} = 118\text{ k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$	72	80	88	ms
Watchdog Reset Pulse	$T_{WDR}$	$R_{EXT} = 118\text{ k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$	36	40	44	ms
$T_{CL}$ Input Pulse Width	$T_{TCL}$	$R_{EXT} = 118\text{ k}\Omega, \pm 1\%$	150	$T_{WD}/40$ 2.5		ms ns

Table 4

## Timing Waveforms

### Watchdog Timeout Period

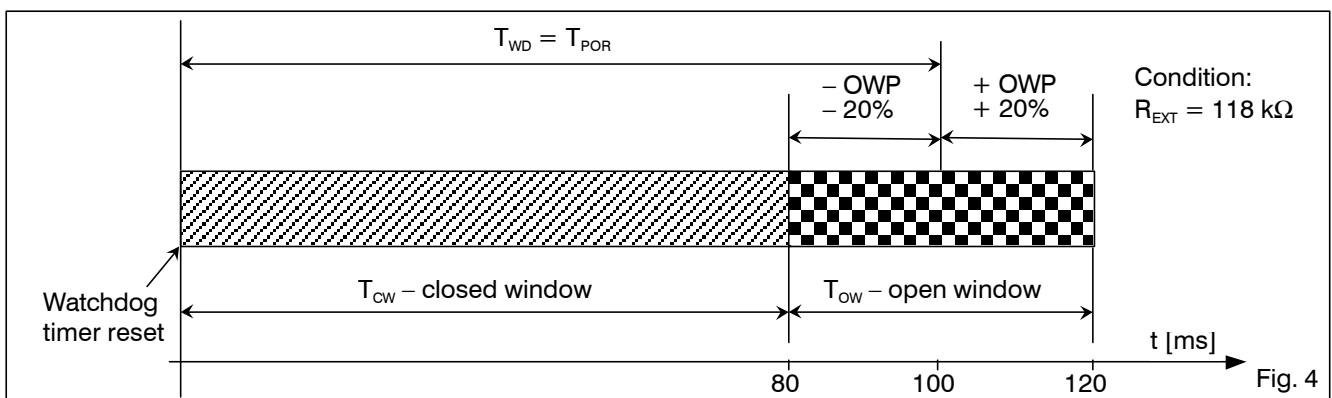
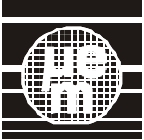
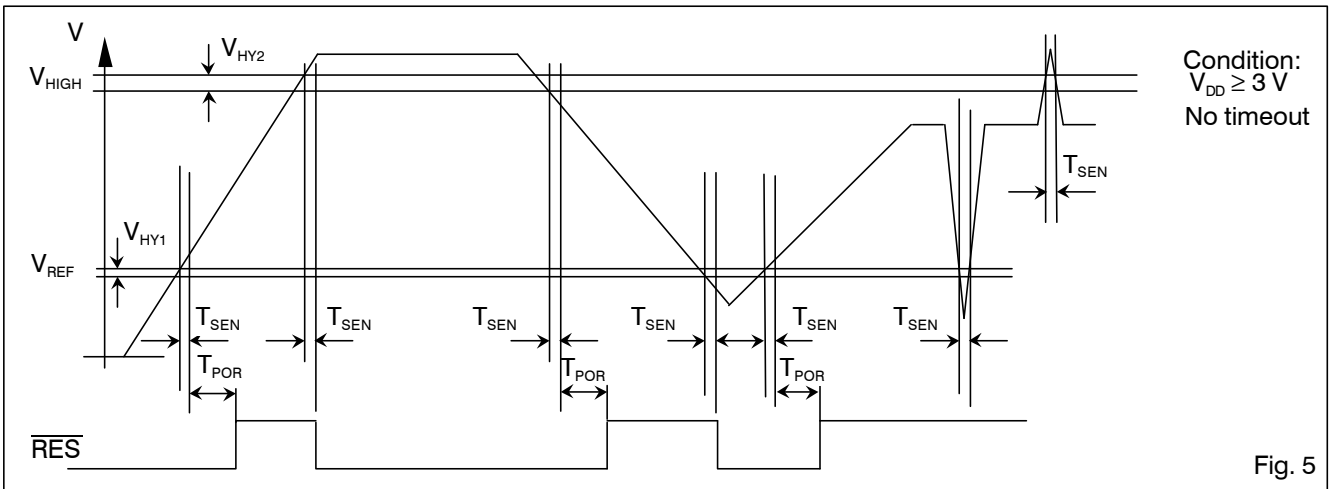


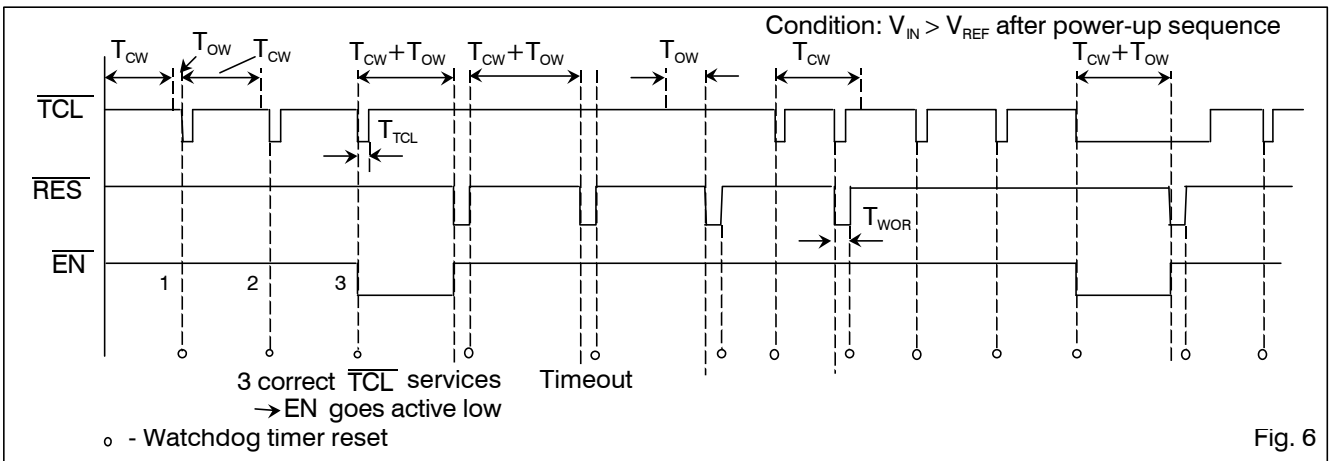
Fig. 4



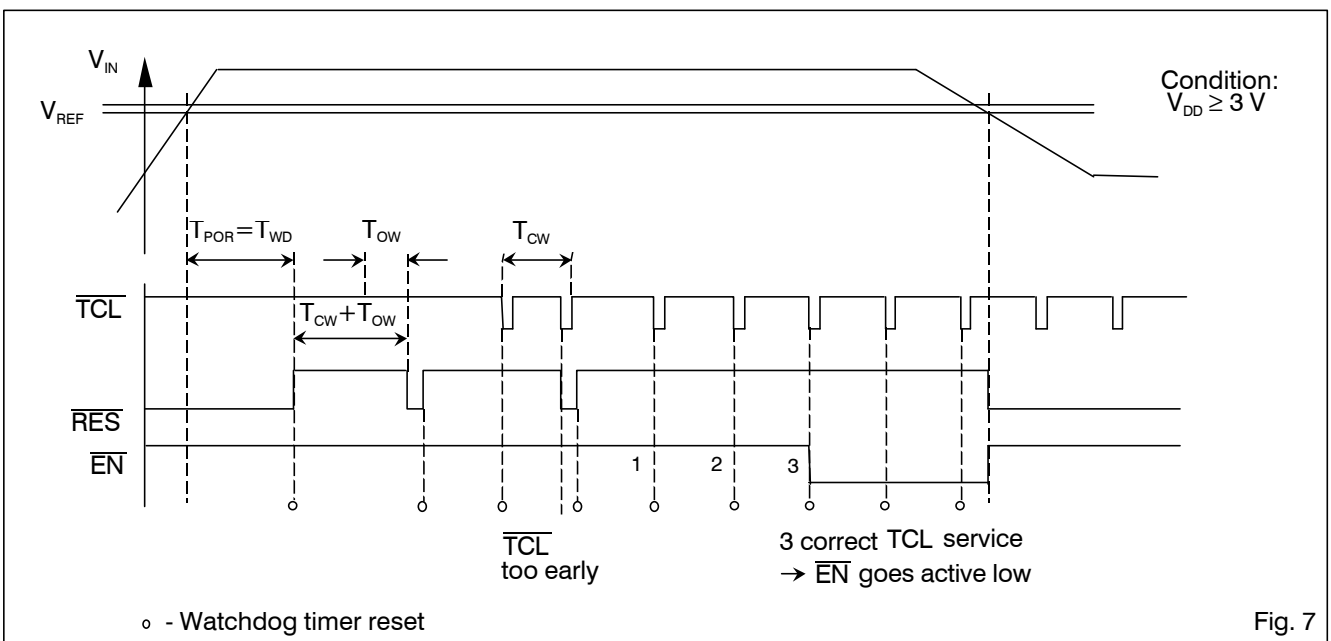
## Voltage Monitoring



## Timer Reaction



## Combined Voltage and Timer Reaction





## Block Diagram

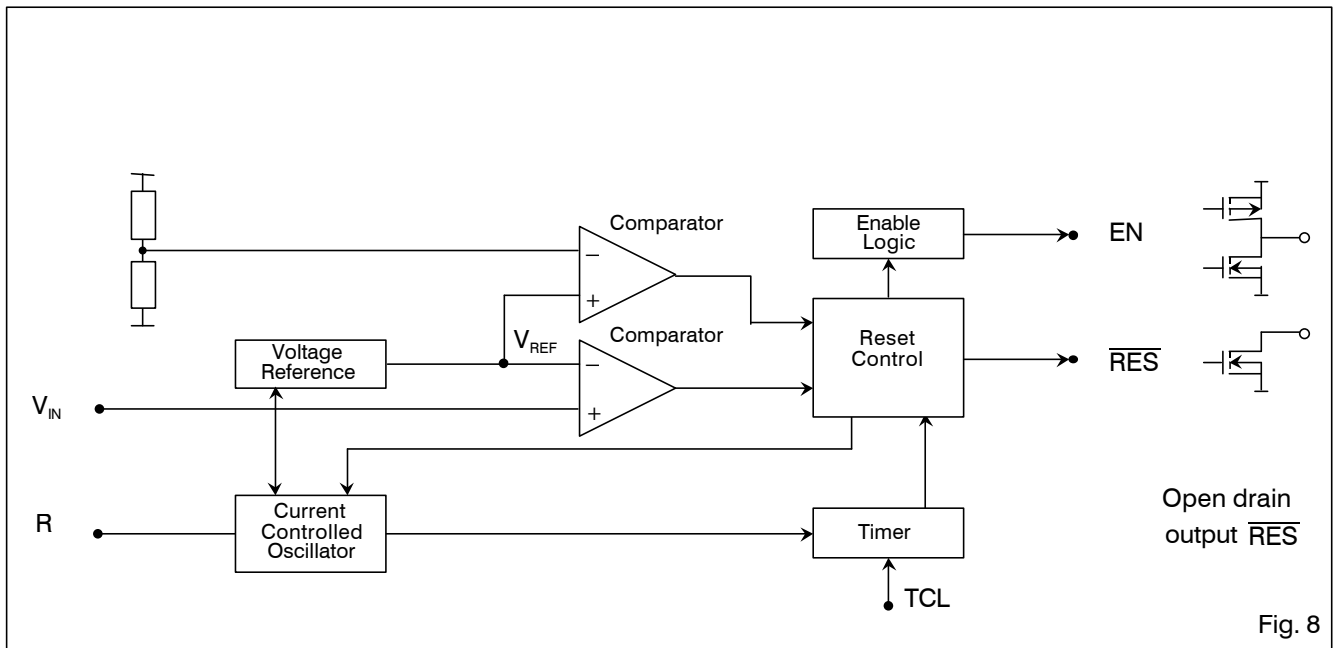


Fig. 8

## Pin Description

Pin	Name	Function
1	EN	Push-pull active low enable output
2	$\overline{\text{RES}}$	Open drain active low reset output. $\overline{\text{RES}}$ must be pulled up to $V_{\text{DD}}$ even if unused
3	$\overline{\text{TCL}}$	Watchdog timer clear input signal
4	$V_{\text{SS}}$	GND terminal
5	NC	No connection
6	$V_{\text{DD}}$	Voltage supply
7	R	$R_{\text{EXT}}$ input for RC oscillator tuning
8	$V_{\text{IN}}$	Voltage comparator input

Table 5

## Functional Description

### $V_{\text{IN}}$ Monitoring

The power-on reset and the power-down reset are generated as a response to the external voltage level on the  $V_{\text{IN}}$  input. The external voltage level is typically obtained from a voltage divider as shown in Fig. 9. The user defines an external voltage divider to set the desired threshold level for power-on reset and power-down reset in his system. The internal comparator reference voltage is typically 1.17 V.

At power-up the reset output ( $\overline{\text{RES}}$ ) is held low (see Fig. 5). When  $V_{\text{IN}}$  becomes greater than  $V_{\text{REF}}$ , the  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  output is held low for an additional power-on reset (POR) delay which is equal to the watchdog time  $T_{\text{WD}}$  (typically 100 ms with an external resistor of 118 k $\Omega$  connected at R pin). The POR delay prevents repeated toggling of  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  even if  $V_{\text{IN}}$  and the INPUT voltage drops out and recovers. The

POR delay allows the microprocessor's crystal oscillator time to start and stabilize and ensures correct recognition of the reset signal to the microprocessor.

The  $\overline{\text{RES}}$  output goes active low generating the power-down reset whenever  $V_{\text{IN}}$  falls below  $V_{\text{REF}}$ . The sensitivity or reaction time of the internal comparator to the voltage level on  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is typically 5  $\mu\text{s}$ .

### Voltage Window

The reset output ( $\overline{\text{RES}}$ ) is inactive when  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is higher than  $V_{\text{REF}}$  and when  $V_{\text{DD}}$  is lower than  $V_{\text{HIGH}}$ . If  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is less than  $V_{\text{REF}}$  or  $V_{\text{DD}}$  higher than  $V_{\text{HIGH}}$ , the reset output goes active low (see Fig. 5).

### Timer Programming

The on-chip oscillator needs an external resistor  $R_{\text{EXT}}$  connected between the R pin and  $V_{\text{SS}}$  (see Fig. 9). It allows the user to adjust the power-on reset (POR) delay, watchdog time  $T_{\text{WD}}$  and with this also the closed and open time windows as well as the watchdog reset pulse width ( $T_{\text{WD}}/40$ ).

With  $R_{\text{EXT}} = 118 \text{ k}\Omega$ , the typical delays are:

- Power-on reset delay:  $T_{\text{POR}}$  is 100 ms
- Watchdog time:  $T_{\text{WD}}$  is 100 ms
- Closed window:  $T_{\text{CW}}$  is 80 ms
- Open window:  $T_{\text{OW}}$  is 40 ms
- Watchdog reset:  $T_{\text{WOR}}$  is 2.5 ms

Note the current consumption increases as the frequency increases.

### Watchdog Timeout Period Description

The watchdog timeout period is divided into two parts, a "closed" window and an "open" window (see Fig. 4) and is defined by two parameters,  $T_{\text{WD}}$  and the Open Window Percentage (OWP).

The closed window starts just after the watchdog timer



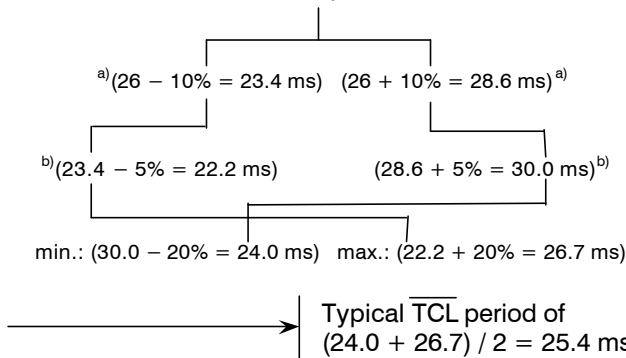
resets and is defined by  $T_{CW} = T_{WD} - OWP(T_{WD})$ .

The open window starts after the closed time window finishes and lasts till  $T_{WD} + OWP(T_{WD})$ . The open window time is defined by  $T_{OW} = 2 \times OWP(T_{WD})$ .

For example if  $T_{WD} = 100$  ms (actual value) and  $OWP = \pm 20\%$  this means the closed window lasts during first the 80 ms ( $T_{CW} = 80$  ms =  $100$  ms -  $0.2$  ( $100$  ms)) and the open window the next 40 ms ( $T_{OW} = 2 \times 0.2$  ( $100$  ms) =  $40$  ms). The watchdog can be serviced between 80 ms and 120 ms after the timer reset. However as the time base is  $\pm 10\%$  accurate, software must use the following calculation for servicing signal  $\overline{TCL}$  during the open window:

Related to curves (Fig. 10 to Fig. 20), especially Fig. 19 and Fig. 20, the relation between  $T_{WD}$  and  $R_{EXT}$  could easily be defined. Let us take an example describing the variations due to production and temperature:

1. Choice,  $T_{WD} = 26$  ms.
2. Related to Fig. 20, the coefficient ( $T_{WD}$  to  $R_{EXT}$ ) is 1.125 where  $R_{EXT}$  is in k $\Omega$  and  $T_{WD}$  in ms.
3.  $R_{EXT}$  (typ.) =  $26 \times 1.125 = 29.3$  k $\Omega$ .
4. 26 ms at  $+25^\circ\text{C}$



The ratio between  $T_{WD} = 26$  ms and the ( $\overline{TCL}$  period) = 25.4 ms is 0.975.

Then the relation over the production and the full temperature range is,  $\overline{TCL}$  period =  $0.975 \times T_{WD}$

or  $\overline{TCL}$  period =  $\frac{0.975 \times R_{EXT}}{1.125}$ , as typical value.

- a) While PRODUCTION value unknown for the customer when  $R_{EXT} \neq 118$  k $\Omega$ .
  - b) While operating TEMPERATURE range  $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A + 85^\circ\text{C}$ .
5. If you fixed a  $\overline{TCL}$  period = 26 ms
- $$\Rightarrow R_{EXT} \frac{26 \times 1.125}{0.975} = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$$

If during your production the  $T_{WD}$  time can be measured, at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  and the  $\mu\text{C}$  can adjust the  $\overline{TCL}$  period, then the  $\overline{TCL}$  period range will be much larger for the full operating temperature.

### Timer Clearing and RES Action

The watchdog circuit monitors the activity of the processor. If the user's software does not send a pulse to the  $\overline{TCL}$  input within the programmed open window timeout period, a short watchdog RES pulse is generated which is equal to  $T_{WD}/40 = 2.5$  ms typically (see Fig. 6).

With the open window constraint, new security is added to conventional watchdogs by monitoring both software cycle time and execution. Should software clear the

watchdog too quickly (incorrect cycle time) or too slowly (incorrect execution), it will cause the system to be reset. If the software is stuck in a loop which includes the routine to clear the watchdog, a conventional watchdog will not reset the system even though the software is malfunctioning; the V6170 will generate a system reset because the watchdog is cleared too quickly.

If no  $\overline{TCL}$  signal is applied before the closed and open windows expire,  $\overline{RES}$  will start to generate square waves of period  $(T_{CW} + T_{OW} + T_{WDR})$ . The watchdog will remain in this state until the next  $\overline{TCL}$  falling edge appears during an open window, or until a fresh power-up sequence. The system enable output,  $\overline{EN}$ , can be used to prevent critical control functions being activated in the event of the system going into this failure mode (see section "Enable -  $\overline{EN}$  Output").

The RES output must be pulled up to  $V_{DD}$  even if the output is not used by the system (see Fig. 9).

### Combined Voltage and Timer Action

The combination of voltage and timer actions is illustrated by the sequence of events shown in Fig. 7. On power-up, when the voltage at  $V_{IN}$  reaches  $V_{REF}$ , the power-on-reset, POR, delay is initialized and holds RES active for the time of the POR delay. A  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse will have no effect until this power-on reset delay is completed. After the POR delay has elapsed, RES goes inactive and the watchdog timer starts acting. If no  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse occurs,  $\overline{RES}$  goes active low for a short time  $T_{WDR}$  after each closed and open window period. A  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse coming during the open window clears the watchdog timer. When the  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse occurs too early (during the closed window), RES goes active and a new timeout sequence starts. A voltage drop below the  $V_{REF}$  level for longer than typically  $5 \mu\text{s}$ , overrides the timer and immediately forces  $\overline{RES}$  active and  $\overline{EN}$  inactive. Any further  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse has no effect until the next power-up sequence has completed.

### Enable - $\overline{EN}$ Output

The system enable output,  $\overline{EN}$ , is inactive always when  $\overline{RES}$  is active and remains inactive after a RES pulse until the watchdog is serviced correctly 3 consecutive times (ie. the  $\overline{TCL}$  pulse must come in the open window). After three consecutive services of the watchdog with  $\overline{TCL}$  during the open window, the  $\overline{EN}$  goes active low.

A malfunctioning system would be repeatedly reset by the watchdog. In a conventional system critical motor controls could be energized each time reset goes inactive (time allowed for the system to restart) and in this way the electrical motors driven by the system could function out of control. The V6170 prevents the above failure mode by using the  $\overline{EN}$  output to disable the motor controls until software has successfully cleared the watchdog three times (ie. the system has correctly restarted after a reset condition).



## Typical Application

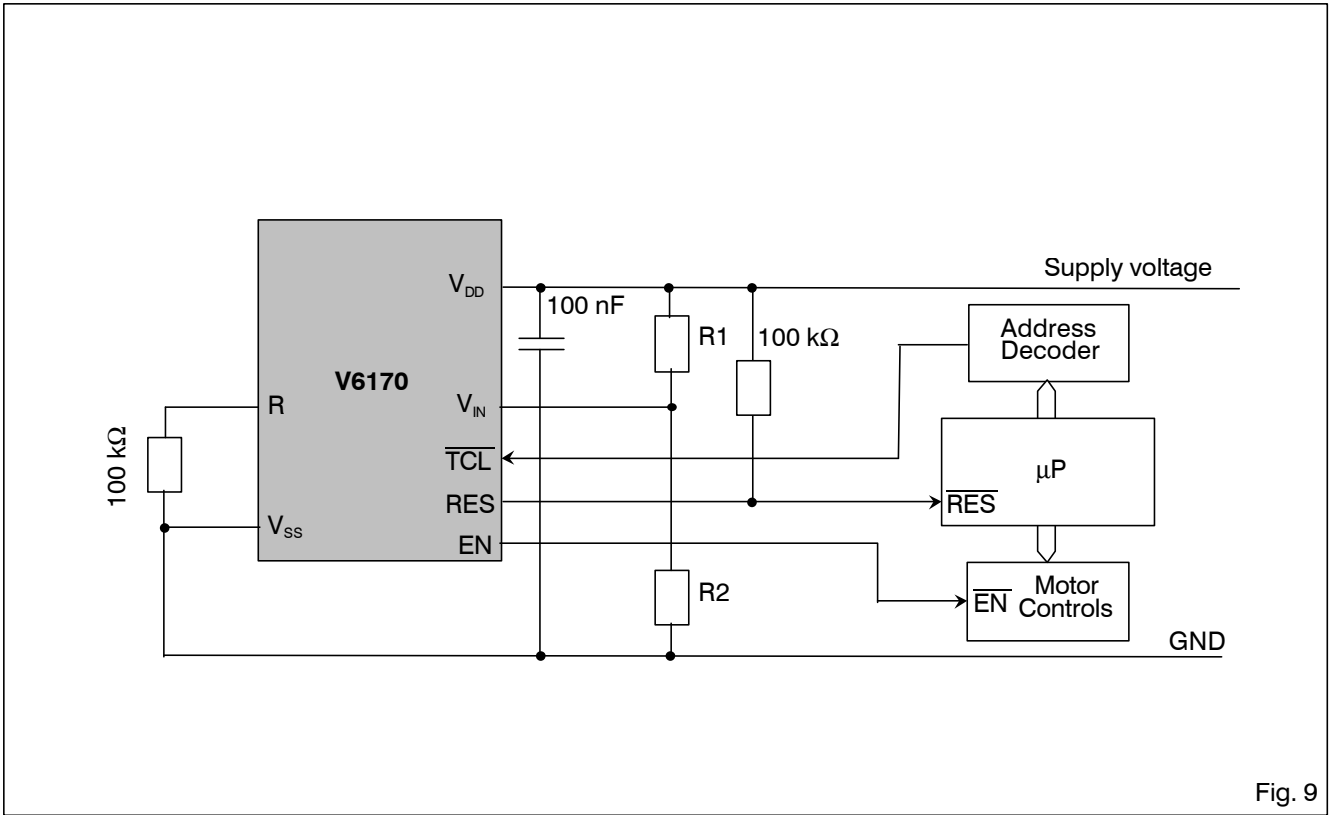
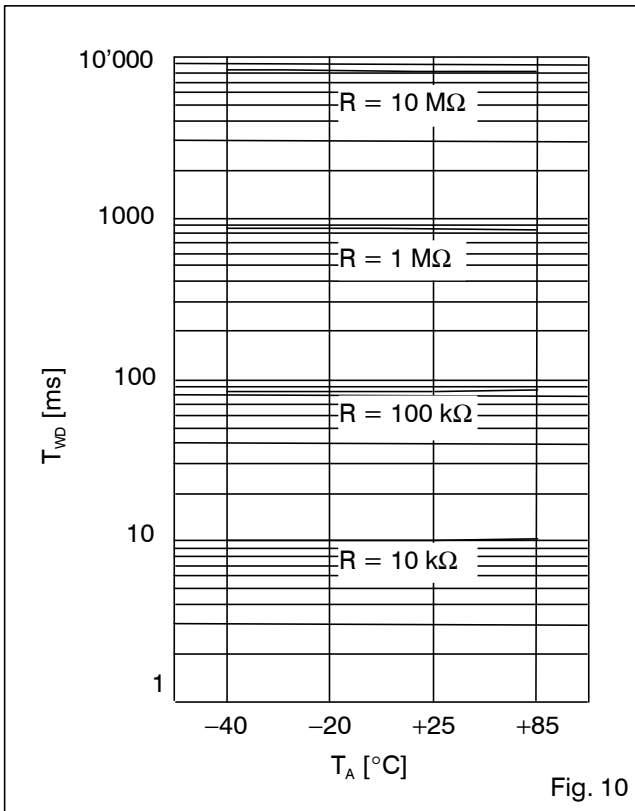


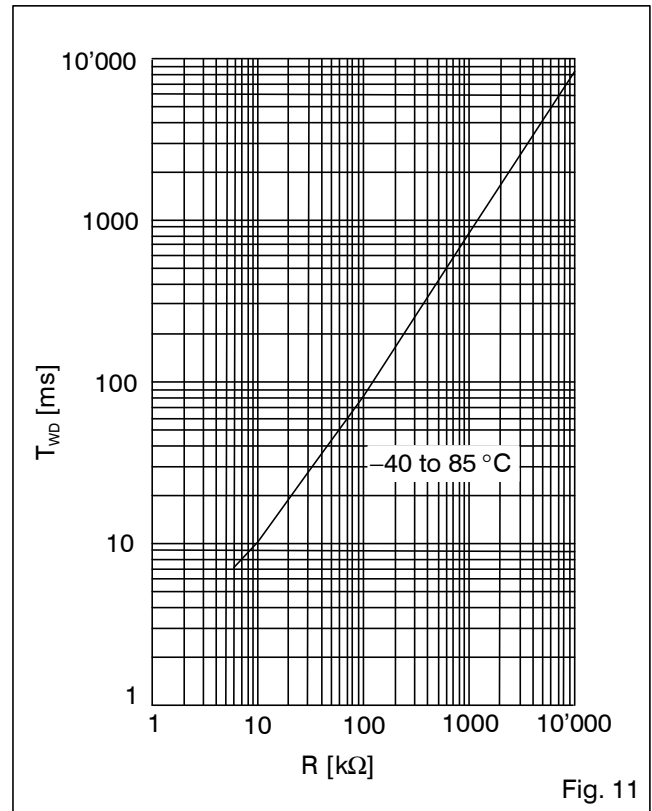
Fig. 9



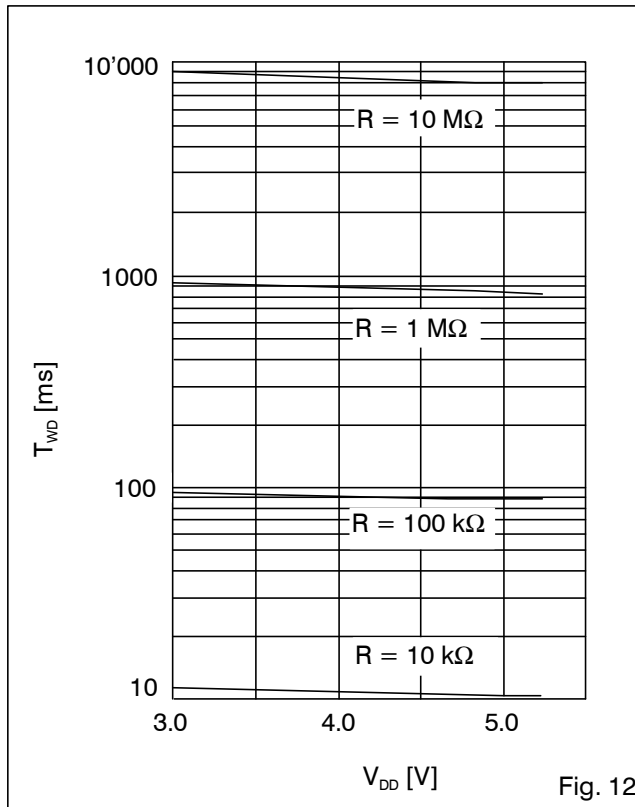
**$T_{WD}$  versus Temperature at 5 V**



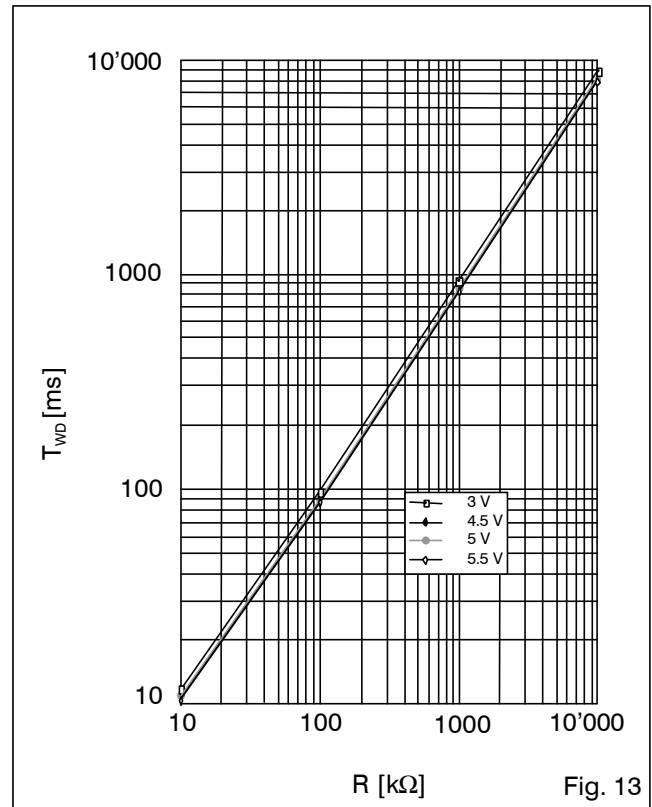
**$T_{WD}$  versus R at 5 V**



**$T_{WD}$  versus  $V_{DD}$  at  $T_A = +25\text{ °C}$**



**$T_{WD}$  versus R at  $T_A = +25\text{ °C}$**







$T_{WD}$  versus R at  $T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

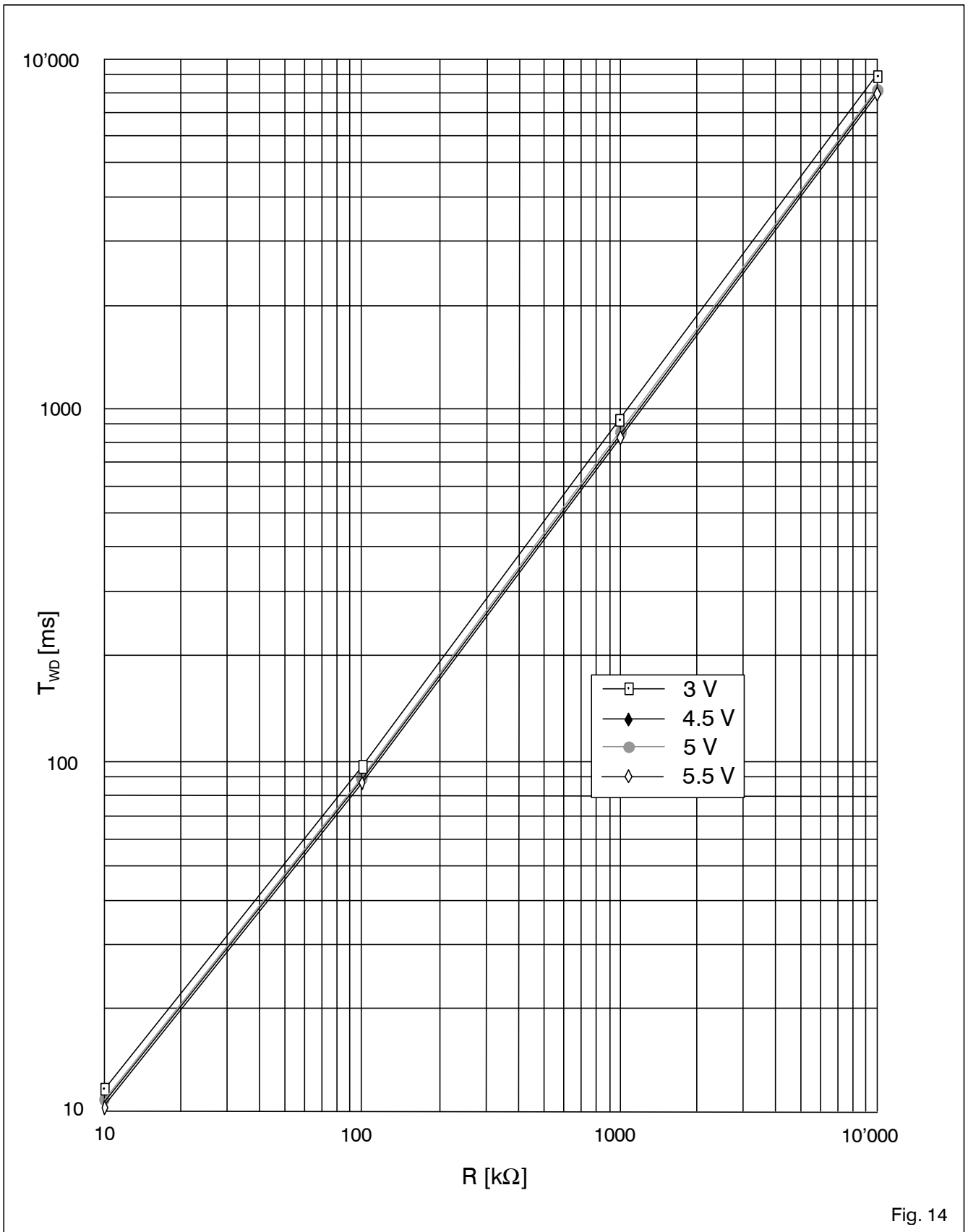
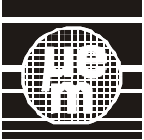
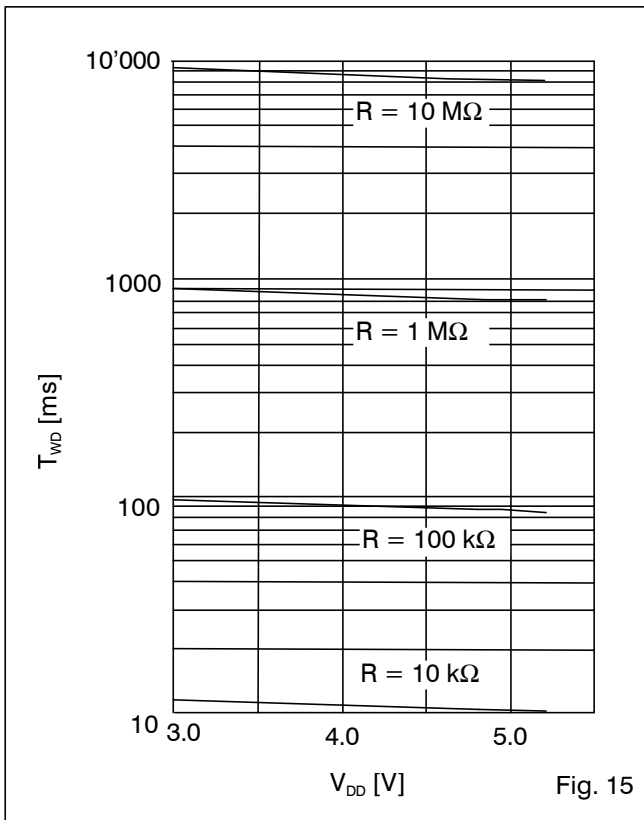


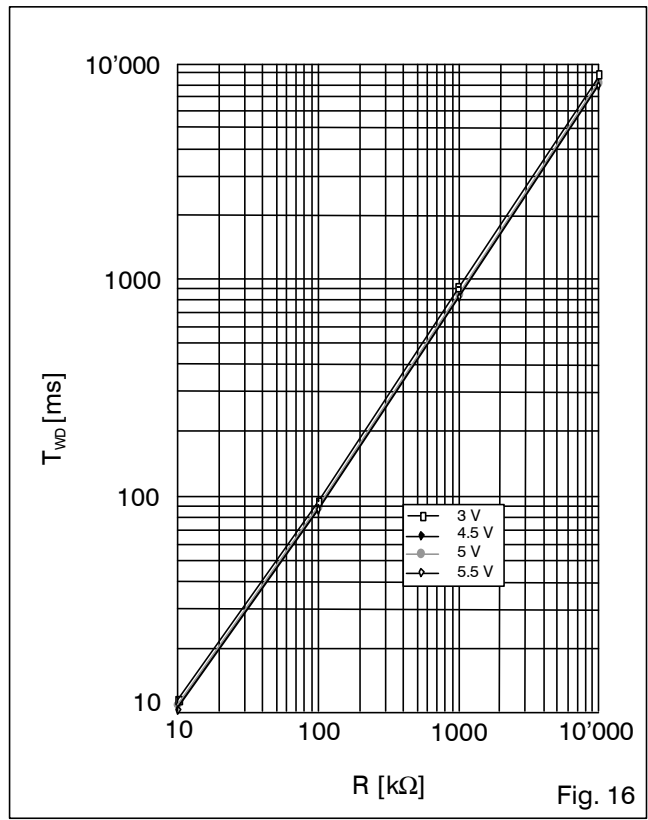
Fig. 14



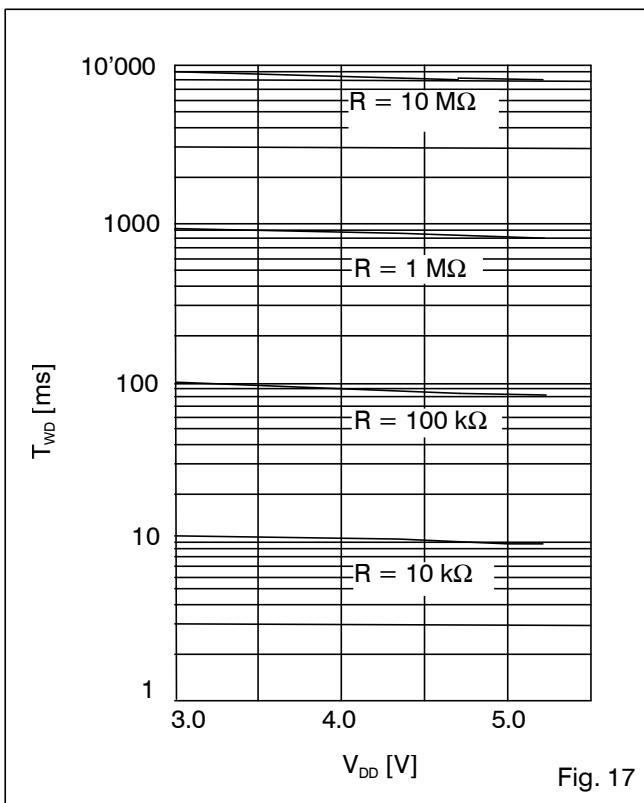
**$T_{WD}$  versus  $V_{DD}$  at  $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$**



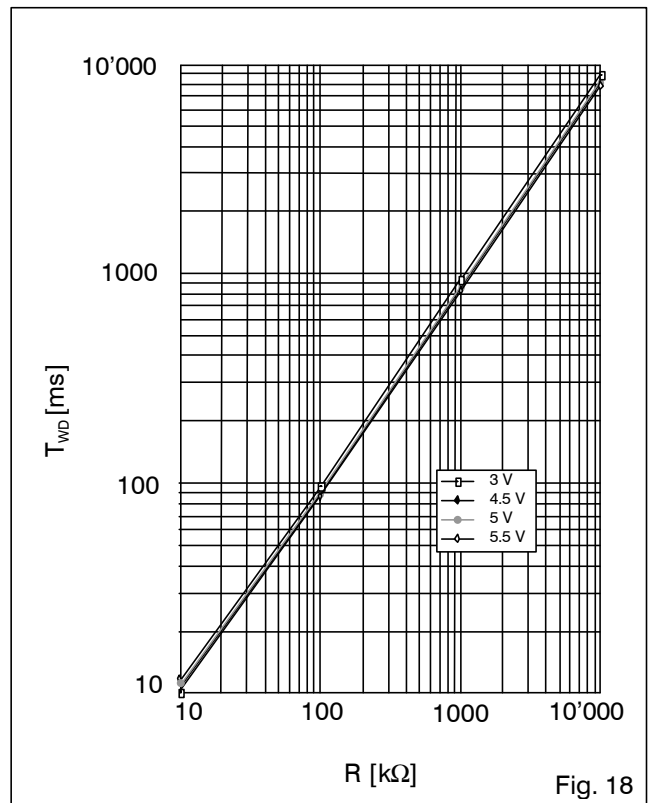
**$T_{WD}$  versus  $R$  at  $T_A = +85^\circ\text{C}$**



**$T_{WD}$  versus  $V_{DD}$  at  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$**

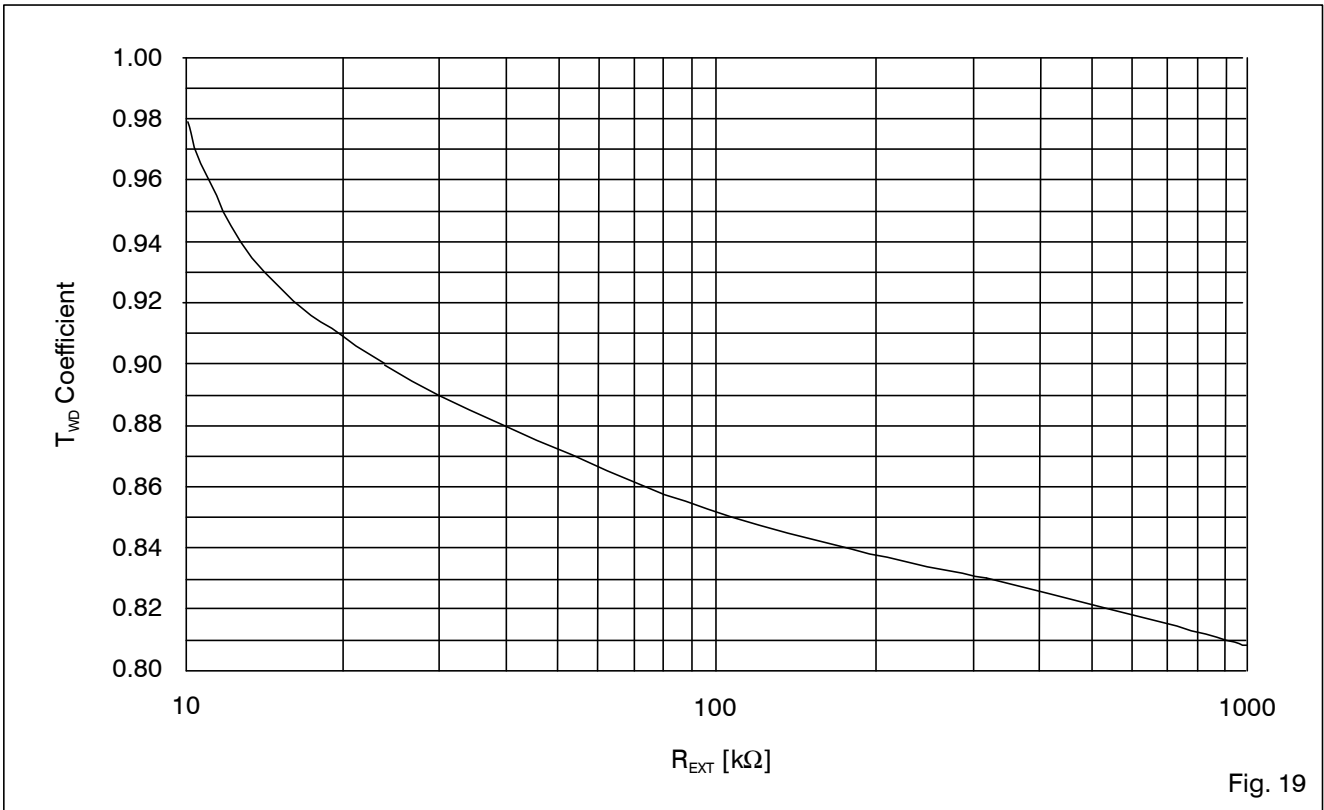


**$T_{WD}$  versus  $R$  at  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$**

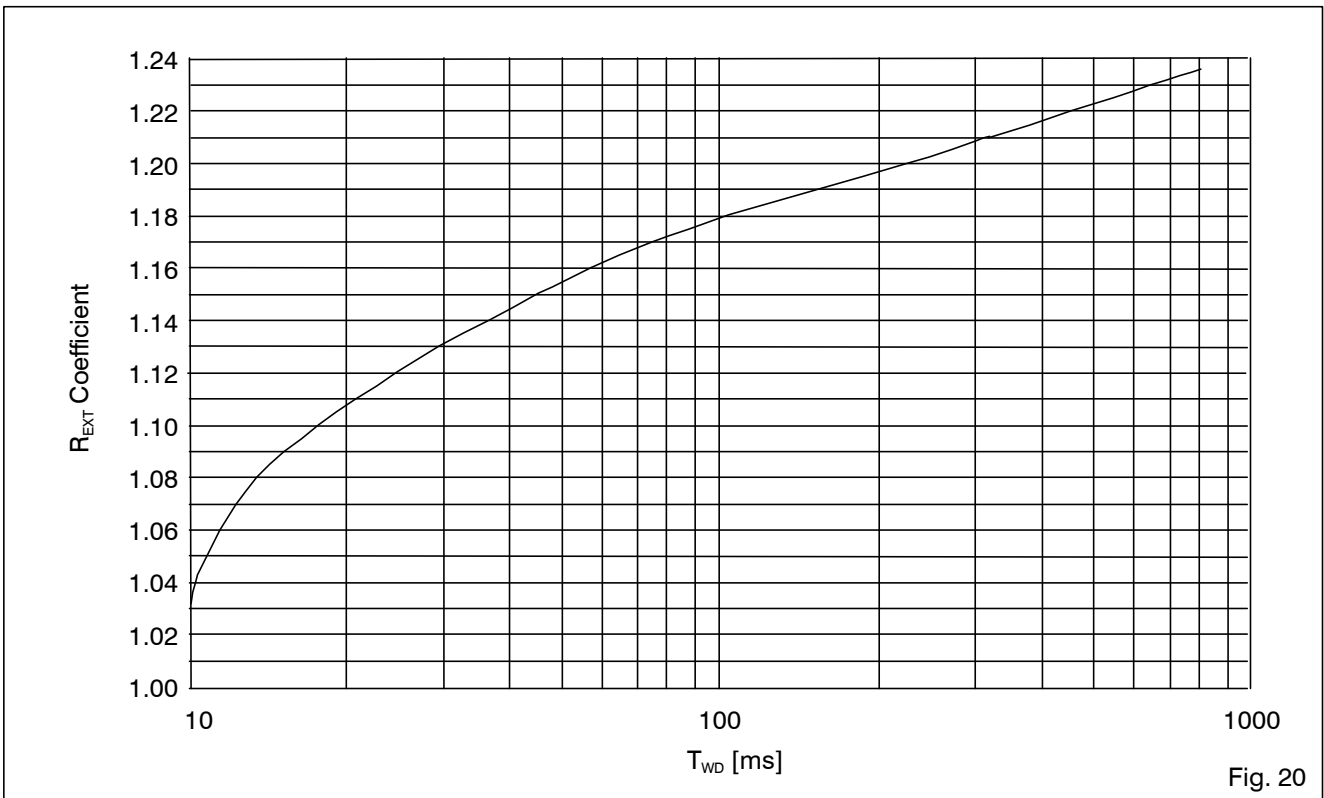




**$T_{WD}$  Coefficient versus  $R_{EXT}$  at  $T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**



**$R_{EXT}$  Coefficient versus  $T_{WD}$  at  $T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$**





# V6170

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## Ordering Information

The V6170 is available in the following packages

Type	Package
V6170 8P	DIP8
V6170 8S	SO8

When ordering please specify complete part number.

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