

- ◆ CMOS Low Power Consumption
- ◆ 2 Voltage Detectors Built-in
- ◆ Detect Voltage Accuracy: $\pm 2\%$
- ◆ Detect Voltage Range: 1.5V ~ 5.0V
- ◆ SOT-25 Package

General Description

The XC612 series consist of 2 voltage detectors, in 1 mini-molded, SOT-25 package.

The series provides accuracy and low power consumption through CMOS processing and laser trimming and consists of a highly accurate voltage reference source, 2 comparators, hysteresis and output driver circuits.

The input (V_{IN1}) for voltage detector 1 (VD1) dually functions as the power supply pin for both detector 1 (VD1) and detector 2 (VD2).

Applications

- Memory battery back-up circuitry
- Microprocessor reset circuits
- Power failure detection
- System power-on reset circuits
- System battery life monitors and re-charge voltage monitors
- Delay circuitry

Features

Highly accurate: Set-up voltage accuracy $\pm 2\%$

Low-power consumption: Typ. 2.0 μA ($V_{IN1}=V_{IN2}=2.0V$, quiescent state)

Detect voltage: 1.5V ~ 5.0V programmable in 0.1V steps.

Detector's voltages can be set-up independently

Operating Voltage Range: 1.5V ~ 10.0V

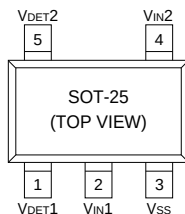
Temperature characteristics: $\pm 100 \text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$

Output configuration: N-channel open drain

Small package: SOT-25 (150mW) mini-mold

* CMOS Output is under development

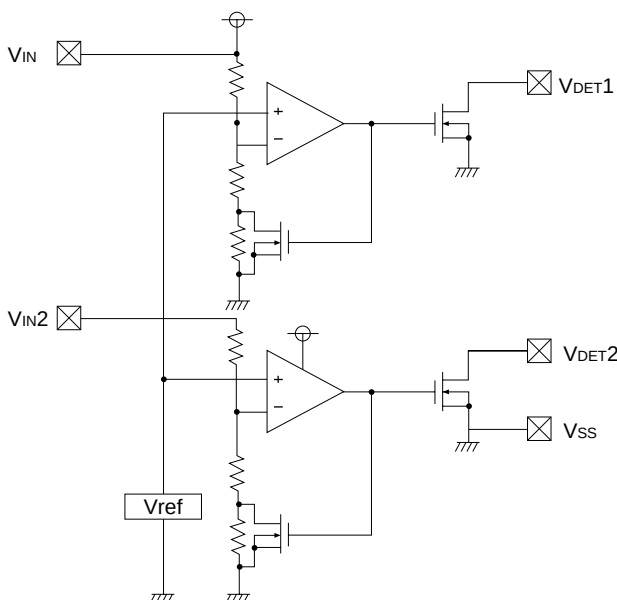
Pin Configuration



Pin Assignment

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
1	VDET1	Voltage Detector 1 output
2	VIN1	Detector 1 input, Power Supply.
3	VSS	Ground
4	VIN2	Voltage Detector 2 Input
5	VDET2	Voltage Detector 2 Output

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	UNITS
Input Voltage V_{IN1}	V_{IN1}	12	V
Input Voltage V_{IN2}	V_{IN2}	$V_{SS}-0.3 \sim V_{IN1}+0.3$	V
Output Voltage V_{DET1}	V_{DET1}	$V_{SS}-0.3 \sim 12$	V
Output Current V_{DET1}	I_{VDET1}	50	mA
Output Voltage V_{DET2}	V_{DET2}	$V_{SS}-0.3 \sim 12$	V
Output Current V_{DET2}	I_{VDET2}	50	mA
Power Dissipation	P_d	150	mW
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_{opr}	$-30 \sim +80$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	$-40 \sim +125$	$^\circ\text{C}$

Electrical Characteristics

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	CIRCUIT
Detect Voltage V _{DET1}	V _{DF1}	Voltage when V _{DET1} changes from H to L following a reduction of V _{IN1}	V _{DF1} x 0.98	V _{DF1}	V _{DF1} x 1.02	V	1
Detect Voltage V _{DET2}	V _{DF2}	Voltage when V _{DET2} changes from H to L following a reduction of V _{IN2}	V _{DF2} x 0.98	V _{DF2}	V _{DF1} x 1.02	V	1
Hysteresis Range 1	V _{HYS1}	Voltage (V _{DR1}) - V _{DF1} when V _{DET1} changes from L to H following an increase of V _{IN1}	V _{DF1} (T) x 0.02	V _{DF1} (T) x 0.05	V _{DF1} (T) x 0.08	V	1
Hysteresis Range 2	V _{HYS2}	Voltage (V _{DR2}) - V _{DF2} when V _{DET2} changes from L to H following an increase of V _{IN2}	V _{DF2} (T) x 0.02	V _{DF2} (T) x 0.05	V _{DF2} (T) x 0.08		1
Supply Current	I _{SS}	V _{IN1} =1.5V 2.0V 3.0V 4.0V 5.0V		1.35 1.50 1.95 2.40 3.00	3.90 4.50 5.10 5.70 6.30	μA	2
Input Current V _{IN2}	I _{IN2}	V _{IN1} =1.5V 2.0V 3.0V 4.0V 5.0V		0.45 0.50 0.65 0.80 1.00	1.30 1.50 1.70 1.90 2.10	μA	2
Operating Voltage	V _{IN}	V _{DF} (T) = 1.5V to 5.0V	1.5		10	V	–
Output Current*	I _{VDET}	Nch V _{DS} = 0.5V V _{IN} =1.0V V _{IN} =2.0V V _{IN} =3.0V V _{IN} =4.0V V _{IN} =5.0V	0.3 3.0 5.0 6.0 7.0	2.2 7.7 10.1 11.5 13.0		mA	3
Temperature Characteristics*	$\frac{\Delta V_{DF}}{\Delta T_{opr} \cdot V_{DF}}$	–30°C ≤ T _{opr} ≤ 80°C		±100	–	ppm/°C	–
Transient Delay Time* (Release Voltage→ Output Conversion)	t _{DLY}	(V _{DR} →V _{OUT} conversion)			0.2	ms	4

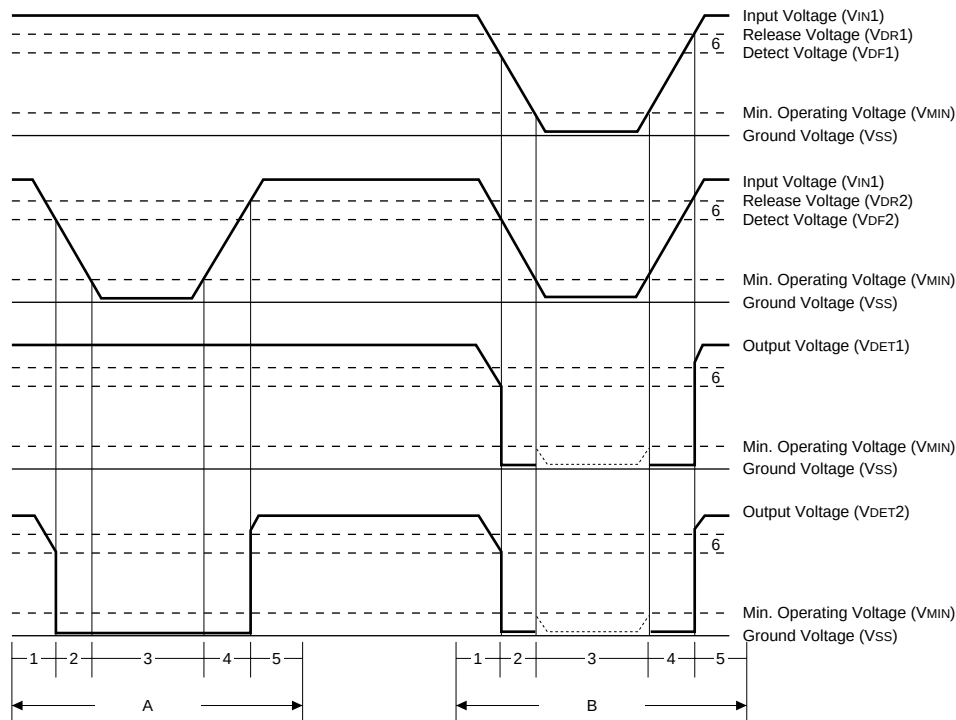
1. V_{DF1}(T), V_{DF2}(T) : User specified detect voltage.

2. Release voltage (V_{DR}) = V_{DF} + V_{HYS}

3. Those parameters marked with an asterisk apply to both V_{DET1} and V_{DET2}.

4. Input Voltage : please ensure that V_{IN1} ≥ V_{IN2}

■ Timing Chart (Pull up voltage = Input voltage V_{IN1})



■ Operational Notes

Timing Chart A (V_{IN1} =voltages above release voltage, V_{IN2} =sweep voltage)

Because a voltage higher than the minimum operating voltage is applied to the voltage input pin (V_{IN}), ground voltage will be output at the output pin (V_{DET}) during stage 3. (Stages 1, 2, 4, 5 are the same as in B below).

Timing Chart B ($V_{IN1}=V_{IN2}$)

1. When a voltage greater than the release voltage (V_{DR}) is applied to the voltage input pin (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}), input voltage (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}) will gradually fall.
When a voltage greater than the detect voltage (V_{DF}) is applied to the voltage input pin (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}), a state of high impedance will exist at the output pin (V_{DET1} , V_{DET2}), so should the pin be pulled up, voltage will be equal to pull up voltage.
2. When input voltage (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}) falls below detect voltage (V_{DF}), output voltage (V_{DET1} , V_{DET2}) will be equal to ground level (V_{SS}).
3. Should input voltage (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}) fall below the minimum operational voltage (V_{MIN}), output will become unstable. Should V_{IN2} fall below V_{MIN} , voltage at the output pin (V_{DET2}) will be equal to ground level (V_{SS}) if the power supply (V_{IN1}) is within the operating voltage range.
*In general the output pin is pulled up so output will be equal to pull up voltage.
4. Should input voltage (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}) rise above ground voltage (V_{SS}), output voltage (V_{DET1} , V_{DET2}) will equal ground level until the release voltage level (V_{DR}) is reached.
5. When input voltage (V_{IN1} , V_{IN2}) rises above release voltage, the output pin's (V_{DET1} , V_{DET2}) voltage will be equal to the voltage dependent on pull up.

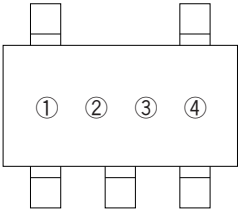
Note : The difference between release voltage (V_{DR}) and detect voltage (V_{DF}) is the Hysteresis Range (6).

Ordering Information

XC612xxxxxMx
a b c d e

DESIGNATOR	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNATOR	DESCRIPTION
a	Output Configuration: N=N-Channel Open Drain	d	Package Type: M=SOT-25
b	Detect Voltage (V _{DET1}) e.g.25=2.5V 38=3.8V		
c	Detect Voltage (V _{DET2}) e.g.33=3.3V 50=5.0V	e	Device Orientation R=Embossed Tape (Orientation of Device: Right) L=Embossed Tape (Orientation of Device: Left)

Marking



SOT-25
(TOP VIEW)

① Represents the output configuration

SYMBOL	CONFIGURATION
N	Nch open drain

②③ Represents the entry order.

④ Denotes the production lot Number
0 to 9, A to Z repeated. (G, I, J, O, W excepted)

Notes on Use

1. Please ensure that input voltage V_{IN2} is less than $V_{IN1} + 0.3V$. (refer to N.B. 1 below)
2. With a resistor connected between the V_{IN1} pin and the input, oscillation is liable to occur as a result of through current at the time of release. (refer to N.B. 2 below)
3. With a resistor connected between the V_{IN1} pin and the input, detect and release voltage will rise as a result of the IC's supply current flowing through the V_{IN1} pin.
4. In order to stabilise the IC's operations, please ensure that the V_{IN1} pin's input frequency's rise and fall times are more than $5 \mu \text{ sec/V}$.
5. Should the power supply voltage V_{IN1} exceed 6V, voltage detector 2's detect voltage (V_{DF2}) and the release voltage (V_{DR2}) will shift somewhat.
6. Please use this IC within the specified maximum absolute ratings.

N.B.

1. Voltage detector 2's input voltage (V_{IN2})
An input protect diode is connected from input detector 2's input (V_{IN2}) to input detector 1's input. Therefore, should the voltage applied to V_{IN2} exceed V_{IN1} , current will flow through V_{IN1} via the diode. (refer to diagram1)
2. Oscillation as a result of through current
Since the XC612 series are CMOS ICs, through current will flow when the IC's internal circuit switching operates (during release and detect operations). Consequently, oscillation is liable to occur as a result of drops in voltage at the through current's resistor (R_{IN}) during release voltage operations. (refer to diagram 2)
Since hysteresis exists during detect operations, oscillation is unlikely to occur.

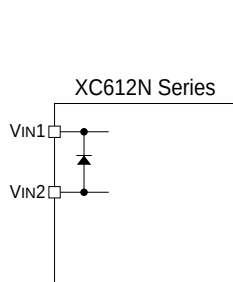


Diagram 1. Voltage detector 2's input voltage V_{IN2}

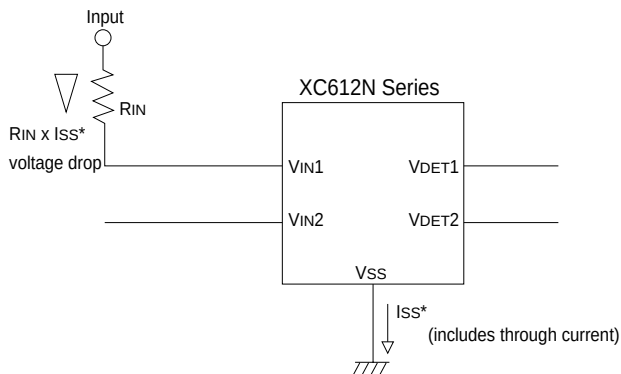
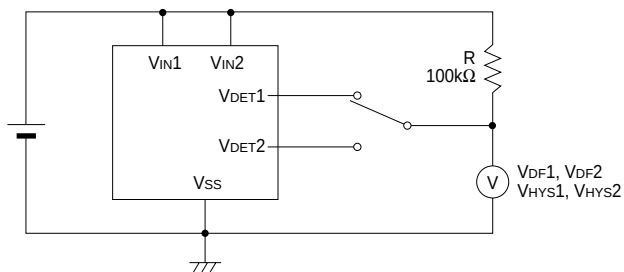


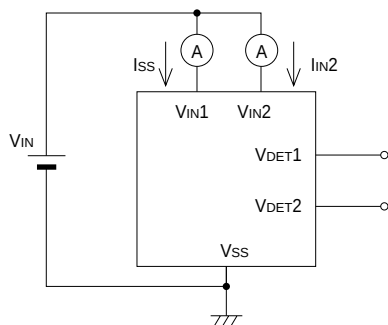
Diagram 2. Through current oscillation

Standard Circuits

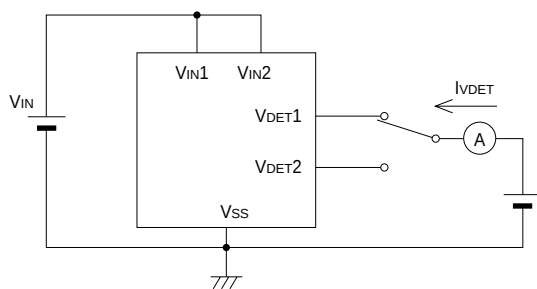
Circuit 1.



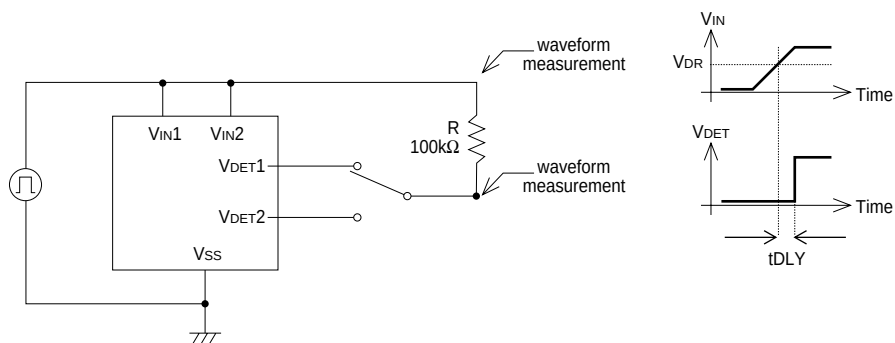
Circuit 2.



Circuit 3.

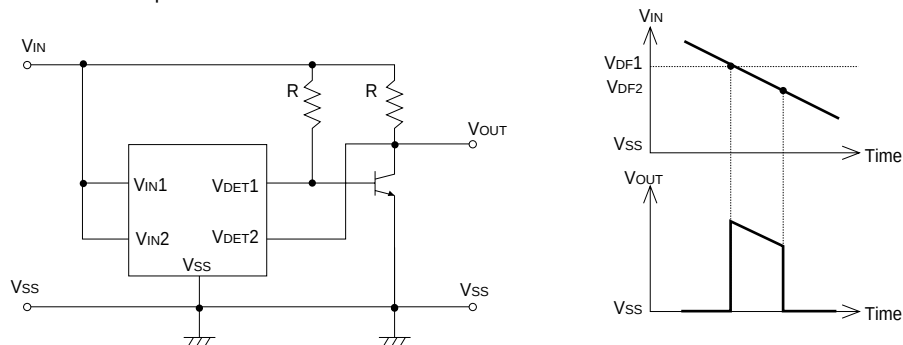


Circuit 4.

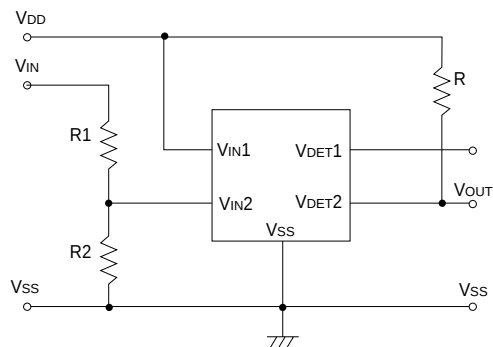


Typical Application Circuits

Window comparator circuit



Detect voltages above respective established voltages circuit



Notes on resistors R1 and R2's (1), (2) functions :

$$\text{Detect voltage} = \{ (R1 + R2) \div R2 \} \times V_{DF2} \quad (1)$$

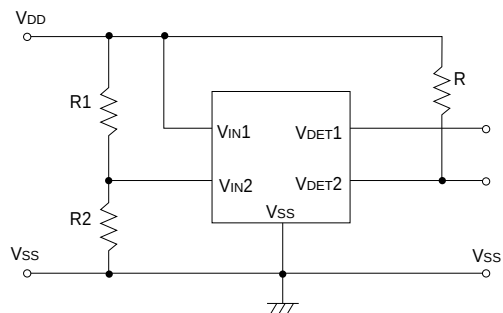
N.B. V_{DF2} = detect voltage V_{D2}

Please set-up so that

$$\text{Hysteresis } (V_{HYS2}) = \{ (R1 + R2) \div R \} \times V_{HYS2} \quad (2)$$

Note : Please ensure that input voltage 2 (V_{IN2}) is less than $V_{IN1} + 0.3V$

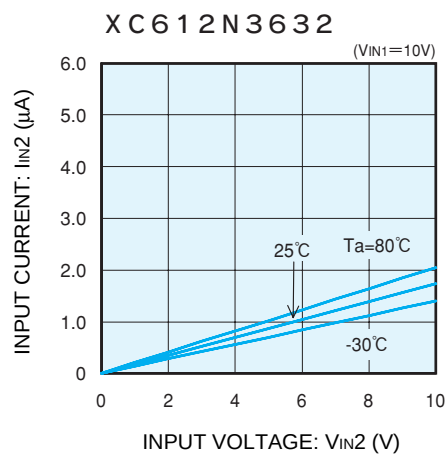
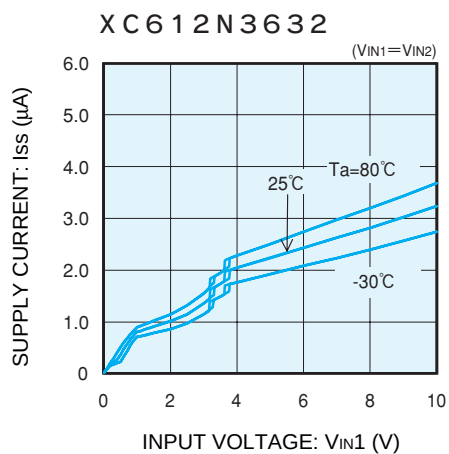
Voltage detect circuit with delay built-in



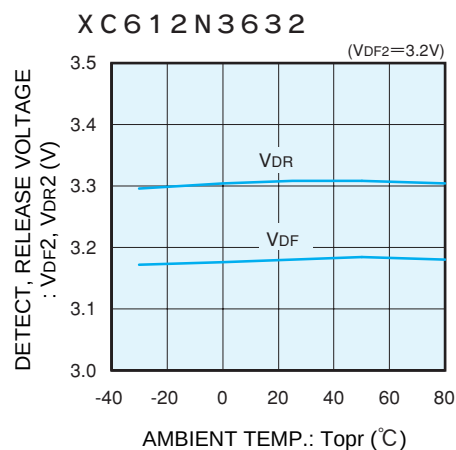
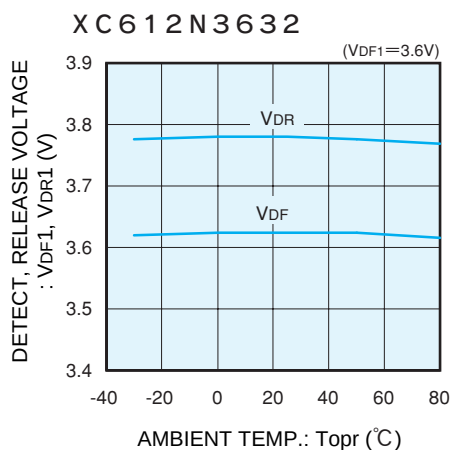
Note : Delay operates at both times of release and detect operations.

XC612 Electrical Characteristics

(1) SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

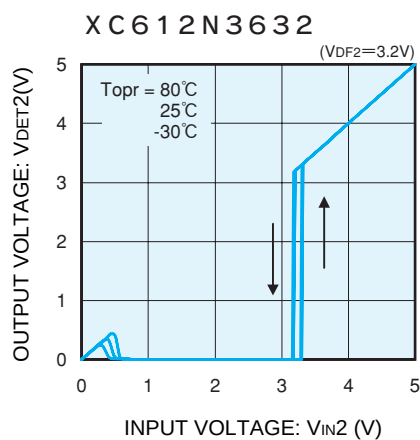
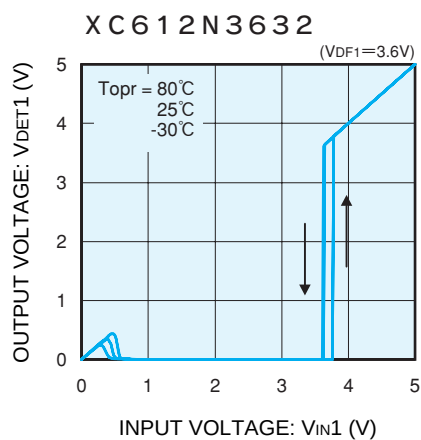


(2) DETECT & RELEASE VOLTAGE vs. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



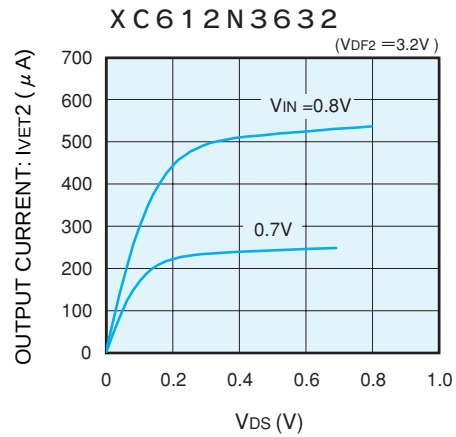
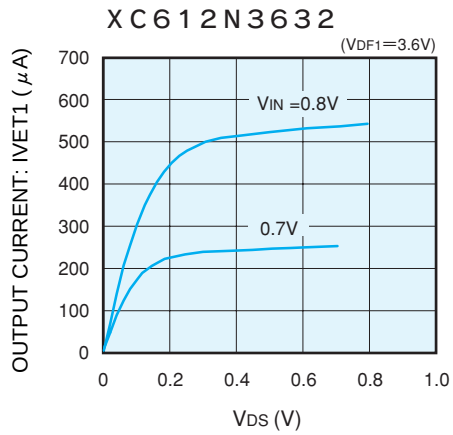
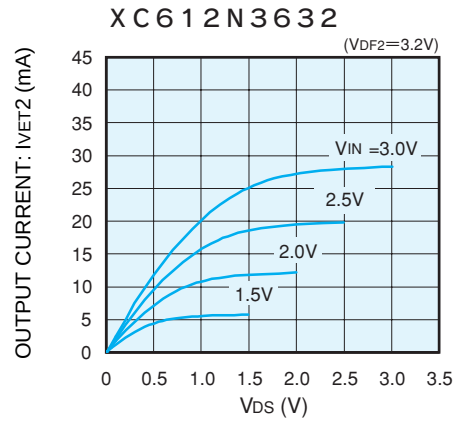
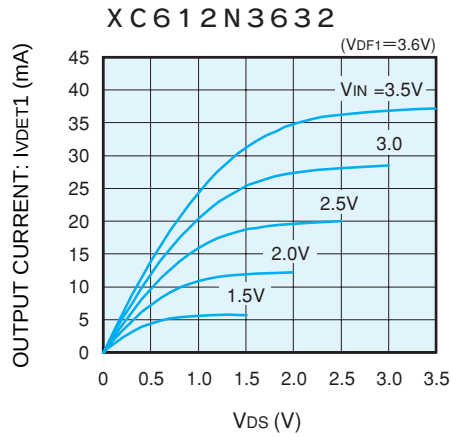
Note : Unless otherwise stated, pull up resistance = 100k Ω with Nch open drain output types.

(3) OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. INPUT VOLTAGE



XC612 Electrical Characteristics

(4) N-CH DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs. V_{DS}



(5) N-CH DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

