

# System Reset Monolithic IC PST93XX Series

## Outline

These low reset type ICs function in a variety of CPU systems and other logic systems, to detect power supply voltage and reset the system accurately when power is turned on or interrupted. They are ideal for use in battery check circuits for products using batteries, as they have ultra-low current consumption and a high precision voltage detection function.

## Features

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. High precision voltage detection   | V <sub>s</sub> ±2% max.                                      |
| 2. Ultra-low current consumption  | I <sub>CCH</sub> =2.0μA typ.    I <sub>CCL</sub> =2.0μA typ. |
| 3. Low operating limit voltage  | 0.65V typ.   |
| 4. Hysteresis voltage provided in detection voltage   | 50mV typ.  |
| 5. Output current high for ON   | 5mA min.   |
| 6. Detection voltage can be selected as desired within a range of 1.9V ~ 4.6V<br>in 0.1V steps, as indicated below. |  |

PST93XX

 detection voltage value

(Example: for 4.2V ..... PST9342)

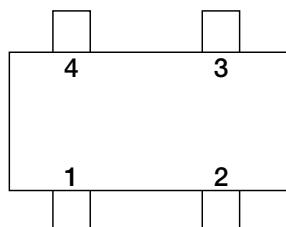
## Package

SC-82ABA (PST93XXU)

## Applications

1. Reset circuits in microcomputers, CPUs and MPUs.
2. Logic circuit reset circuits.
3. Battery voltage check circuits.
4. Back-up power supply switching circuits.
5. Level detection circuits.

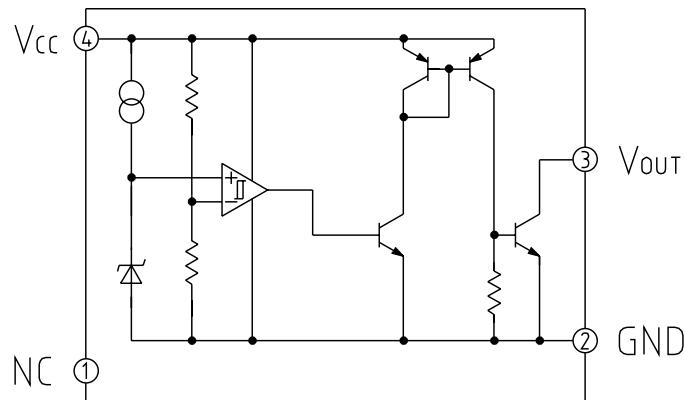
## Pin Assignment



SC-82ABA  
(TOP VIEW)

1	NC
2	GND
3	V <sub>OUT</sub>
4	V <sub>CC</sub>

## Block Diagram



## Pin Description

Pin no.	Pin name	Function
1	NC	
2	GND	GND pin
3	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Reset signal output pin
4	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply pin/voltage detection pin

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Item	Symbol	Rating	Units
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40~+125	°C
Operating temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20~+75	°C
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max.	-0.3~+10	V
Allowable loss	P <sub>d</sub>	150	mW

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Item	Symbol	Rating	Units
Operating temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-20~+75	°C
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	+0.85~+10	V

## Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

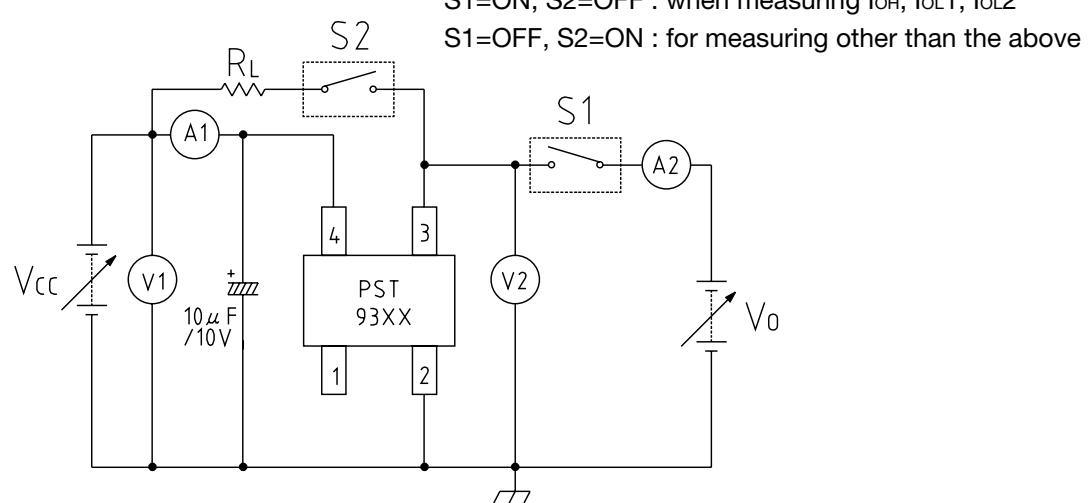
Item	Symbol	Measurement circuit	Measurement conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	
Detection voltage	V <sub>s</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =H→L R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k V <sub>OL</sub> ≤ 0.4V	PST9346 PST9345 PST9344 PST9343 PST9342 PST9341 PST9340 PST9339 PST9338 PST9337 PST9336 PST9335 PST9334 PST9333 PST9332 PST9331 PST9330 PST9329 PST9328 PST9327 PST9326 PST9325 PST9324 PST9323 PST9322 PST9321 PST9320 PST9319	4.508 4.410 4.312 4.214 4.116 4.018 3.920 3.822 3.724 3.626 3.528 3.430 3.332 3.234 3.136 3.038 2.940 2.842 2.744 2.646 2.548 2.450 2.352 2.254 2.156 2.058 1.960 1.862	4.600 4.500 4.400 4.300 4.200 4.100 4.000 3.900 3.800 3.700 3.600 3.500 3.400 3.300 3.200 3.100 3.000 2.900 2.800 2.700 2.600 2.500 2.400 2.300 2.200 2.100 2.000 1.900	4.692 4.590 4.488 4.386 4.284 4.182 4.080 3.978 3.876 3.774 3.672 3.570 3.468 3.366 3.264 3.162 3.060 2.958 2.856 2.754 2.652 2.550 2.448 2.346 2.244 2.142 2.040 1.938	V
Hysteresis voltage	△V <sub>s</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =L→H→L, R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k	30	50	100	mV	
Detection voltage temperature coefficient	V <sub>s</sub> /△T	1	R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k, Ta=-20~+75°C		±0.01		%/°C	
Low-level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>s</sub> min.-0.05V, R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k		0.1	0.4	V	
Output leakage current	I <sub>OH</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>O</sub> =10V			±0.1	μA	
Circuit current while on	I <sub>CCL</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>s</sub> min.-0.05V, R <sub>L</sub> =∞		2.0	4.0	μA	
Circuit current while off	I <sub>CHC</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>s</sub> typ./0.85, R <sub>L</sub> =∞		2.0	4.0	μA	
"H"transport delay time	T <sub>PLH</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k, C <sub>L</sub> =100pF *1		20	60	μs	
"L"transport delay time	T <sub>PHL</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k, C <sub>L</sub> =100pF *2		20	60	μs	
Operation limit voltage	V <sub>OPL</sub>	1	R <sub>L</sub> =4.7k, V <sub>OL</sub> ≤ 0.4V		0.65	0.85	V	
Output current while on 1	I <sub>OL1</sub>	1	V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>s</sub> min.-0.05V, V <sub>O</sub> =0.4V	5			mA	
Output current while on 2	I <sub>OL2</sub>	1	V <sub>O</sub> =0.4V V <sub>CC</sub> =V <sub>s</sub> min.-0.05V, Ta=-20~+75°C	3			mA	

\*1 : t<sub>PLH</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub>= (V<sub>s</sub> typ.-0.4v)→(V<sub>s</sub> typ.+0.4v)

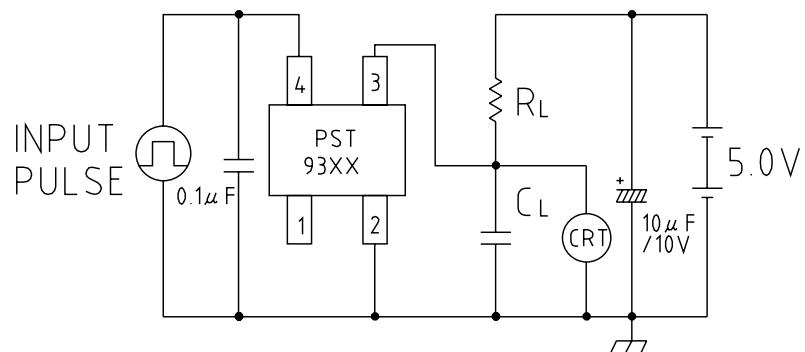
\*2 : t<sub>PHL</sub> : V<sub>CC</sub>= (V<sub>s</sub> typ.+0.4v)→(V<sub>s</sub> typ.-0.4v)

## Measuring Circuit

(1)



(2)

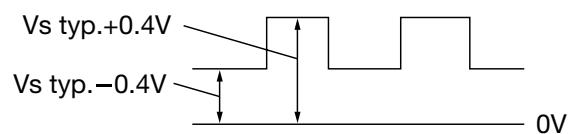


A : DC ammeter

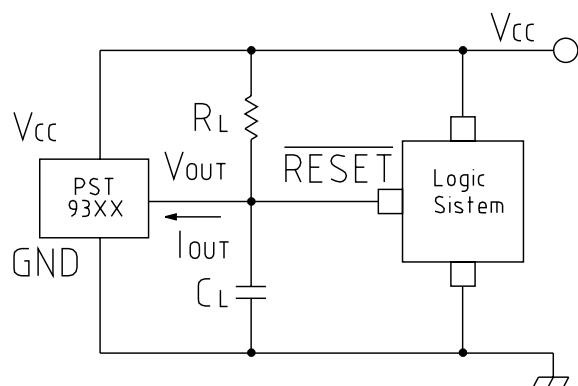
V : DC voltmeter

CRT : Oscilloscope

INPUT PULSE



## Application circuits



### [CL setting]

Several tens of mV of oscillation may appear in  $V_{OUT}$  when  $V_{CC}$  is near operating limit (approx. 0.7V~1.0V, if  $R_L$  is set at more than  $R_L \geq 500k\Omega^*$  in the above application circuit. If this presents a problem, set the CL value slightly higher (1000pF or more recommended).

\*: Varies slightly depending on Vs rank.

## Characteristics

