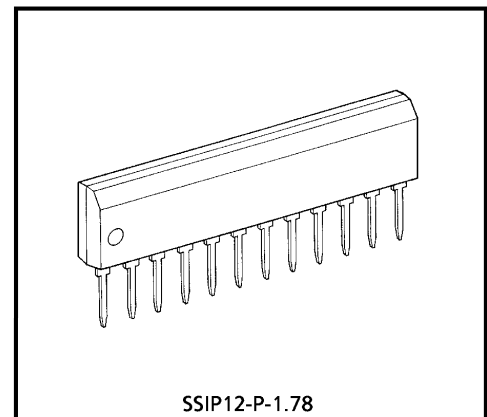


# TA8006ASN

## 5V VOLTAGE REGULATOR WITH WATCHDOG TIMER

The TA8006ASN is an IC specially designed for microcomputer systems. It incorporates a highly accurate constant-voltage power supply ( $5 \pm 0.1V$ ) and various system reset functions. For system reset, it monitors two voltages-88% and 96% of  $V_{REG}$ -and has a watchdog timer which can self-diagnose the microcomputer system so that program runaway can be prevented. It also has an over-voltage protection function and a current limiter. Since its standby current is as small as 0.7mA (Max.), it can be connected directly to an automotive battery.

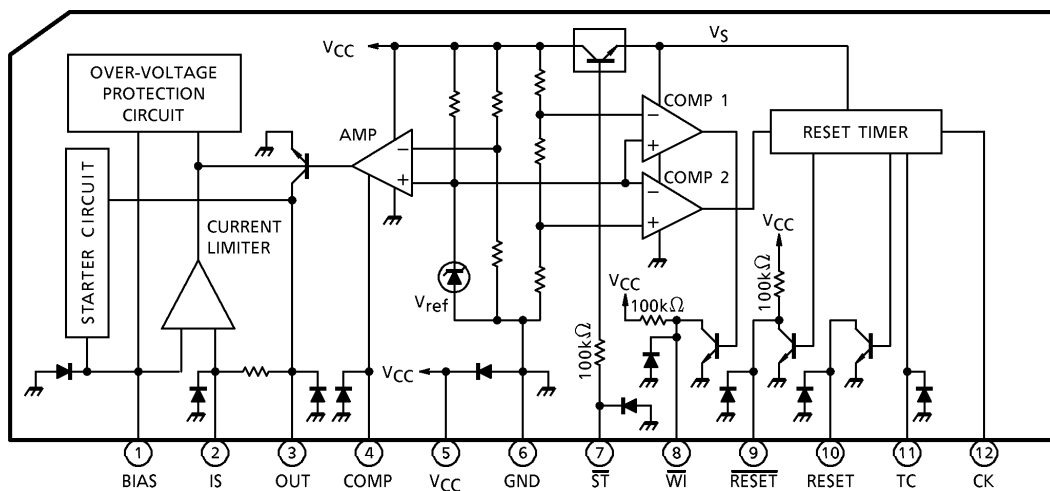


Weight : 0.71g (Typ.)

### FEATURES

- Accurate output :  $5 \pm 0.1V$  ( $T_a = 25^\circ C$ )
- Low standby current : 0.7mA (Max.)
- Watchdog timer and power-on reset timer incorporated : RESET,  $\overline{RESET}$ ,  $\overline{WI}$
- Current limiter and over-voltage protection circuit incorporated.
- Wide operating voltage range : 40V (Max.)
- Wide operating temperature :  $-40 \sim 105^\circ C$
- Small shrink SIP-12pin.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM AND PIN LAYOUT



980910EBA2

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## PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN No.	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	BIAS	Power supply pin for the current limiter, the over-voltage detector, the startup circuit which turns on 5V power.
2	IS	Detection pin for the current limiter. The voltage drop across external detection resistor $R_S$ between pins 1 and 2 is monitored. A voltage exceeding 0.3V activates the current limiter. Example : If the load current 300mA, the value of $R_S$ is $0.3V / 300mA = 1\Omega$
3	OUT	Connected to the base of an external PNP transistor so that the output voltage is stabilized. Power supply design suitable for particular load capacities is thus possible. Since the recommended maximum $I_{OUT}$ is 5mA, an output current of 300mA is assured if the external transistor has an $h_{FE}$ of 60 or more.
4	COMP	Phase compensation pin for output stabilization.
5	VCC	Power supply pin for the power supply and the reset timer. The output voltage $V_{REG}$ is also detected.
6	GND	Grounded.
7	$\overline{ST}$	Standby mode setup pin. When the signal is low, the system is in standby mode in which the reset timer is off and the power current is limited to 0.7mA or less. When the signal is high, the system is in active mode in which the power supply and reset timer are active.
8	$\overline{WI}$	Reset detect voltage $V_{TH1}$ output pin. The reset detect voltage has a hysteresis of 0.2V. It is the output from the collector of an NPN transistor with a pull-up resistor.
9	$\overline{RESET}$	Watchdog timer reset pin. - Generates a reset signal which is determined by the CR combination of the TC pin. - Intermittently generates reset pulses if no clock is supplied to the CK pin. The $\overline{RESET}$ signal is the output from the collector of an NPN transistor with a pull-up resistor.
10	RESET	Output pin of the inversion of pin 9 ( $\overline{RESET}$ ). It is the open-collector output of an NPN transistor.
11	TC	Pin for setting a time for the reset timer and watchdog timer. It connects to a resistor $R_T$ which leads to $V_{CC}$ and a capacitor $C_T$ which is grounded.
12	CK	Clock input pin for the watchdog timer. If it is used for a power-on reset timer only, it is pulled up to $V_{CC}$ .

## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The TA8006ASN incorporates a constant-voltage 5V power supply function to feed stable power to the CPU and a system reset function to ensure stable operation of the CPU, etc. These functions are explained below.

### (1) Constant-voltage 5V power supply function

This constant-voltage function has the reference voltage  $V_{ref}$  in the IC that is insusceptible to temperature changes and input voltage fluctuations. The power supply circuit is designed in such a way that this voltage is stepped up to 5V by using an OP amp and a voltage-dividing resistor. These OP amp and dividing resistor and an output transistor connected to the OP amp output together configure a closed loop.

An overcurrent protection function is incorporated as a protective measure in case a fault such as shorting to GND occurs in the 5V output. A current detecting resistor is inserted between the BIAS and the IS pins, and a voltage drop across this resistor is detected by a comparator, thereby suppressing the operation of the OP amp to ensure that the voltage drop will not exceed 0.3V. In this way, a current limiter function is actuated to prevent no more current from flowing.

If you are using only the reset timer and not the constant-voltage 5V power supply function, connect the BIAS, IS, OUT, and COMP pins to GND.

### (2) System reset function (See Timing Chart)

- Voltage monitoring function (1)

When powered on, the power-on reset timer starts counting the moment the voltage  $V_{CC}$  applied to the CPU exceeds 4.4V. When powered off, this voltage monitoring function outputs a reset signal immediately when  $V_{CC}$  drops below 4.4V. A reset signal also is output immediately when  $V_{CC}$  drops for some reason during normal operation. Then, when  $V_{CC}$  is restored to the normal voltage and exceeds 4.4V, the power-on reset timer starts counting.

The reset signal is output from the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin and from its inverted output pin, RESET.

- Voltage monitoring function (2)

The  $\overline{\text{WI}}$  pin outputs a high when the VCC voltage increases above 4.8V and outputs a low when the VCC voltage drops below 4.6V. This function only monitors the voltage, operating independently of the voltage monitoring function (1) and the reset timer function. At power-up, the  $\overline{\text{WI}}$  output is inverted after the application system is released from reset; at power-down, the  $\overline{\text{WI}}$  output is inverted before a reset is output. Therefore, this function can be used for memory write inhibit or similar other purposes.

- Power-on reset timer function

To allow the 5V constant voltage to stabilize at power-on, as well as provide a sufficient time for the clock oscillation in the CPU to stabilize, the device remains reset for a predetermined time before being released from the reset state. The duration of this time can be set as desired by choosing appropriate values for the external resistor and capacitor connected to the TC pin. The system starts charging the capacitor when the  $V_{CC}$  voltage exceeds 4.4V. When this charge voltage exceeds 4V, the capacitor is discharged by the IC's internal transistor. When the capacitor is discharged down to 2V, the reset signal is inverted to deactivate the reset.

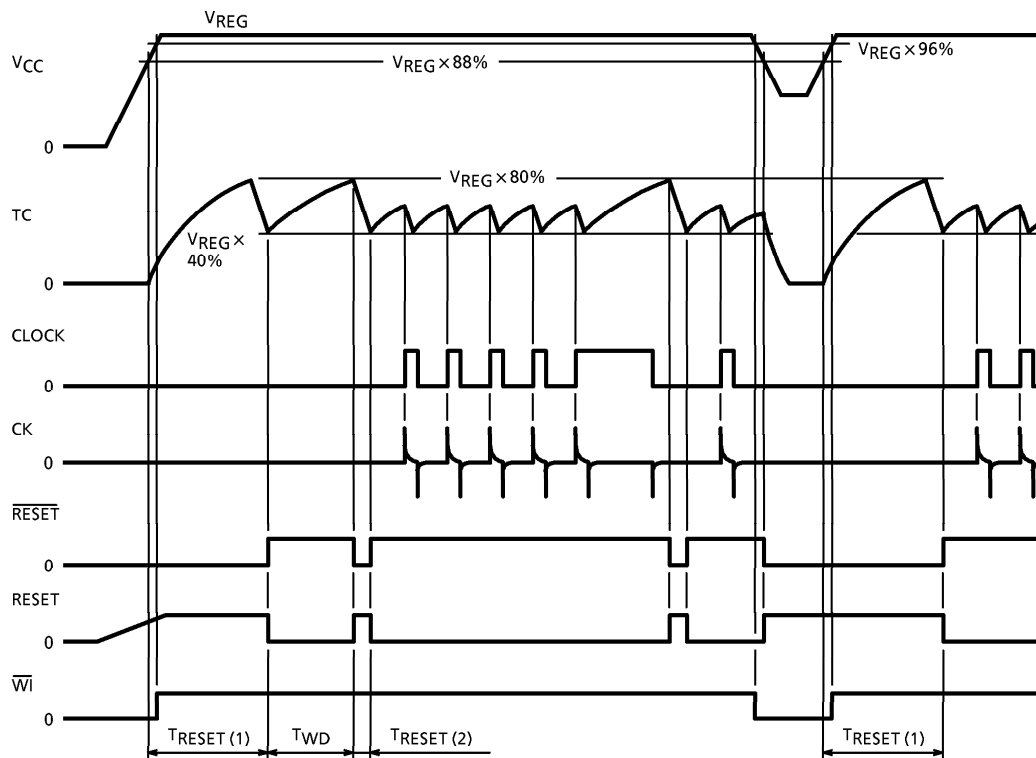
- Watchdog timer function

Program your system to output a clock each time one program routine is finished in the CPU system software, and input this clock to the CK pin of the IC. The IC's TC pin is repeatedly charged and discharged between 2V and 4V. However, when a clock is input, it switches over and starts discharging in the middle of charging and then starts charging from 2V again. Since the clock is generated at predetermined intervals when the CPU system is operating normally, the TC pin switches over and starts discharging before the charge voltage reaches 4V. However, if no clock is input while being charged from 2V to 4V, the clock is assumed to have stopped, i.e., the CPU system has gone wild, so that a reset signal is output to reset the CPU system. The IC's CK pin is connected to the CPU system with a differential circuit. This is to ensure that when an erratic condition occurs in the CPU system, a low signal is always input to the CK pin regardless of whether the clock output from the CPU has stopped in the high or low state. When the CK pin is fixed high, no reset signal is output, in which case only the power-on reset timer is useful.

### (3) Standby function

When the application system is in a standby (sleep) state, its operating current can be minimized by keeping only the IC's constant-voltage 5V output active and turning the entire reset function off. The low-current mode (standby) is entered by pulling the  $\overline{ST}$  pin low. In this mode, the voltage monitor functions (1) and (2) and the reset timer all are turned off while  $\overline{RESET}$ , RESET, and  $\overline{WI}$  all are fixed high.

TIMING CHART



(Note) TRESET(1), TRESET(2), TWD : See Electrical Characteristics.

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	PIN	RATING	UNIT
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN1</sub>	BIAS, IS	60 (1s)	V
	V <sub>IN2</sub>	CK	- 5~V <sub>CC</sub>	
	V <sub>IN3</sub>	ST	- 0.5~V <sub>IN</sub>	
Output Current	I <sub>OUT1</sub>	OUT	10	mA
	I <sub>OUT2</sub>	RESET, RESET, WI	2	
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT1</sub>	OUT	60 (1s)	V
	V <sub>OUT2</sub>	RESET	16	
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	—	500	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	—	- 40~105	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	—	- 55~150	°C
Lead Temperature-time	T <sub>sol</sub>	—	260 (10s)	°C

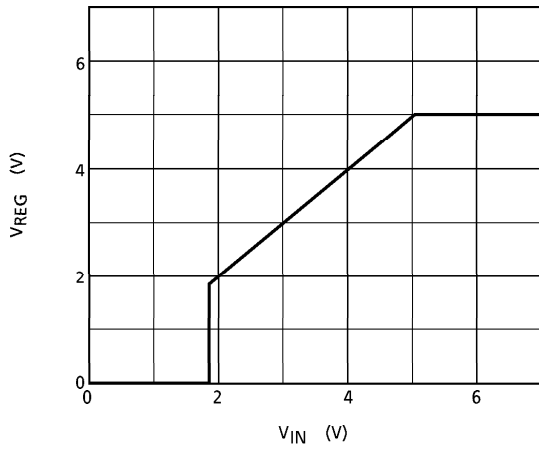
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{IN} = 6 \sim 18V$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = 10mA$ ,  $T_a = -40 \sim 105^\circ C$ )

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	PIN	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Output Voltage	$V_{REG}$	$V_{CC}$	—	$T_a = 25^\circ C$	4.90	5.0	5.10	V
			—	$T_a = -40 \sim 105^\circ C$	4.85	5.0	5.15	
Line Regulation	—	$V_{CC}$	—	$V_{IN} = 5.5 \sim 40V$	—	0.1	0.5	%
Load Regulation	—	$V_{CC}$	—	$I_{LOAD} = 1 \sim 50mA$	—	0.1	0.5	%
Temperature Coefficient	—	$V_{CC}$	—	—	—	0.01	—	% / $^\circ C$
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	$\overline{ST}$	—	$V_{IN} = 5V$	—	40	80	$\mu A$
Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$\overline{ST}$	—	—	2	—	—	V
	$V_{IL}$				—	—	0.3	
Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	RESET, RESET, WI	—	$I_{OL} = 1mA$	—	—	0.5	V
Output Leakage Current	$I_{LEAK}$	RESET	—	$V_{OUT} = 10V$	—	—	5	$\mu A$
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	TC	—	$V_{IN} = 0 \sim 3.5V$	-3	—	3	$\mu A$
Threshold Voltage	$V_{IH}$	TC	—	—	—	$V_{REG} \times 80\%$	—	V
	$V_{IL}$				—	$V_{REG} \times 40\%$	—	
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	CK	—	$V_{IN} = 5V$	—	0.17	0.35	mA
Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$	CK	—	—	2	—	—	V
	$V_{IL}$				—	—	0.5	
Reset Detect Voltage	$V_{TH1}$	$V_{CC}$	—	—	$V_{REG} \times 94\%$	$V_{REG} \times 96\%$	$V_{REG} \times 98\%$	V
	$V_{TH2}$				$V_{REG} \times 85\%$	$V_{REG} \times 88\%$	$V_{REG} \times 91\%$	
Standby Current	$I_{ST}$	$V_{CC}$	—	$V_{IN} = 14V$ $\overline{ST} = "L"$	—	0.3	0.7	mA
Power Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$V_{CC}$	—	$V_{IN} = 14V$ $\overline{ST} = V_{CC}$	—	0.9	1.8	mA
Current Limiter Detection	$V_{LMT}$	IS	—	—	—	0.3	—	V
Over-voltage Detection	$V_{SD}$	BIAS	—	—	—	43	—	V
Watchdog Timer	$T_{WD}$	RESET / RESET	—	—	$0.9 \times C_T R_T$	$1.1 \times C_T R_T$	$1.3 \times C_T R_T$	ms
Reset Timer (1)	$T_{RESET(1)}$				$1.3 \times C_T R_T$	$1.6 \times C_T R_T$	$1.9 \times C_T R_T$	
Reset Timer (2)	$T_{RESET(2)}$				$0.3 \times C_T$	$0.7 \times C_T$	$1.5 \times C_T$	
Clock Pulse Width	$T_W$	CK	—	—	3	—	—	$\mu s$

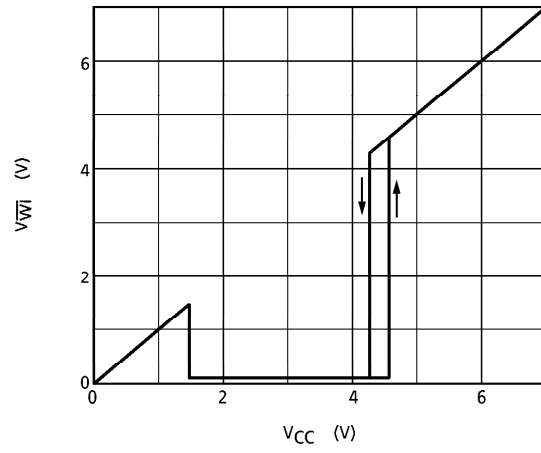
Note : The unit for  $C_T$  is  $\mu F$ , the unit for  $R_T$  is  $k\Omega$ .

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

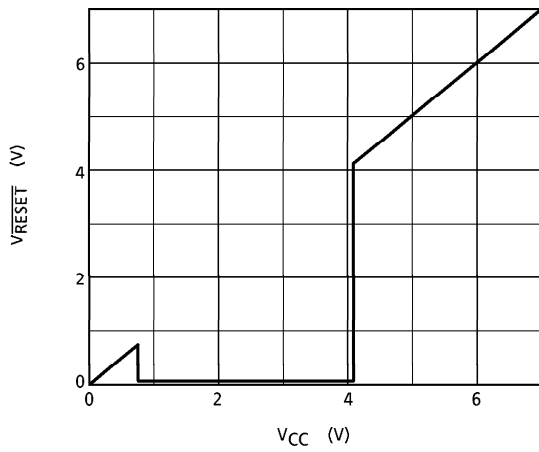
INPUT-OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS



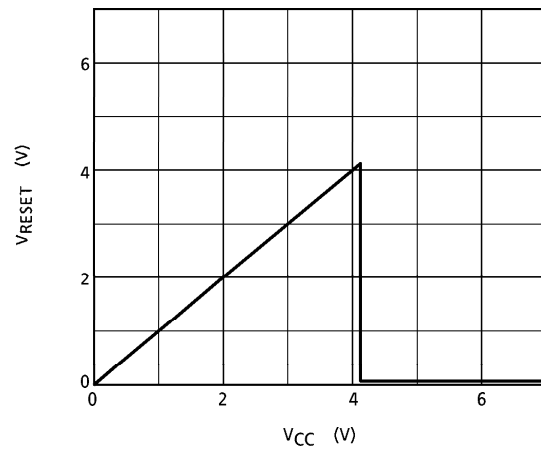
RESET OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS ( $\overline{WI}$ )



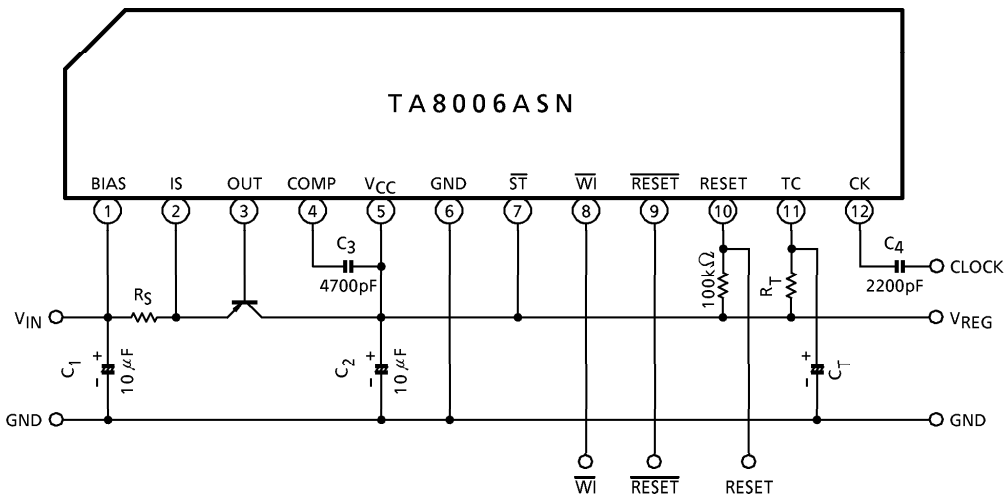
RESET OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS ( $\overline{RESET}$ )



RESET OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (RESET)



EXAMPLE OF APPLICATION CIRCUIT



(\*) Cautions for Wiring

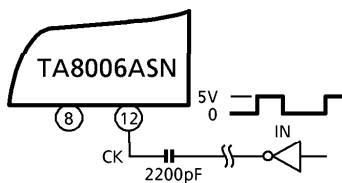
1. C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> are for absorbing disturbance, noise, etc. Connect them as close to the IC as possible.
2. C<sub>3</sub> is for phase compensation. Also, connect C<sub>3</sub> close to the IC.

Recommended Conditions

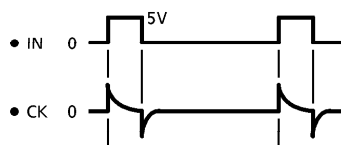
PART NAME	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
C <sub>T</sub>	0.01	100	µF
R <sub>T</sub>	5	100	kΩ

CK INPUT APPLICATION CIRCUIT

Capacitor Coupling



Timing Chart

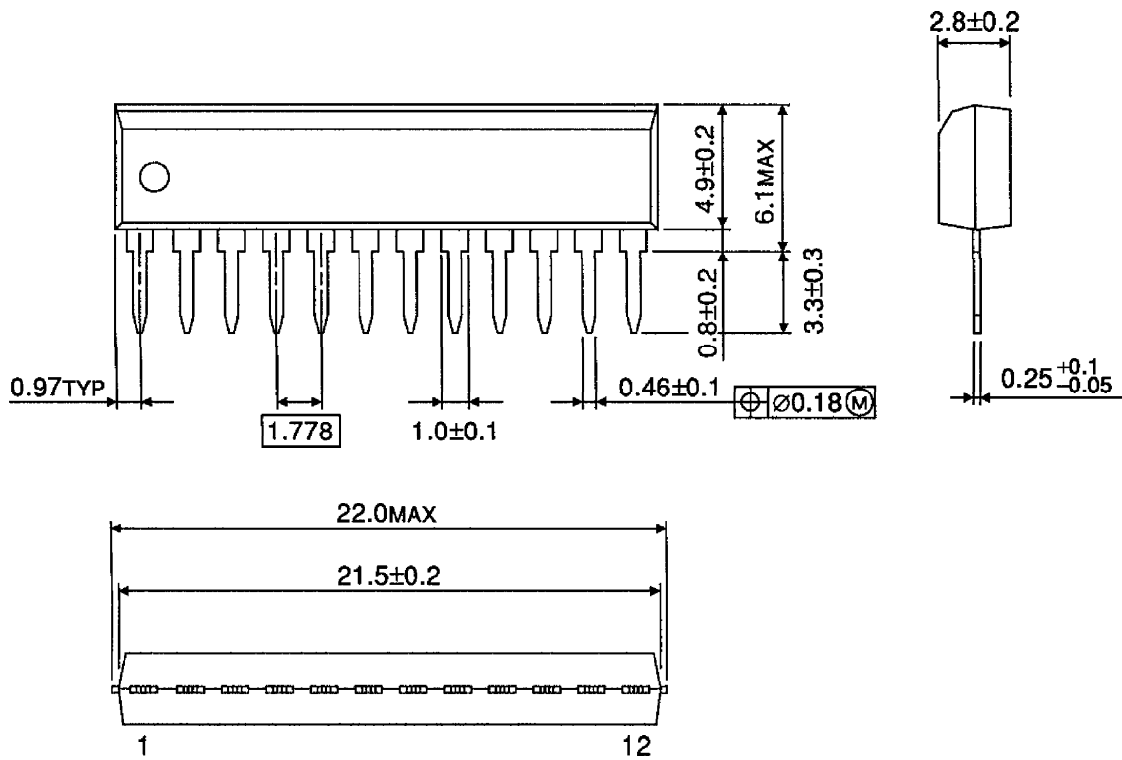


The capacitor coupling allows reset pulses to be supplied intermittently from the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  pin whether the input level (IN) is high or low.



**OUTLINE DRAWING**  
SSIP12-P-1.78

Unit : mm



Weight : 0.71g (Typ.)