

XC61G Series



Low Voltage Detectors ($V_{DF} = 0.8V \sim 1.5V$)
 Standard Voltage Detectors ($V_{DF} = 1.6V \sim 6.0V$)

CMOS

- Highly Accurate : $\pm 2\%$
- Low Power Consumption : $0.7 \mu A$
($V_{IN} = 1.5V$)
- Ultra Small Package : USP-3

APPLICATIONS

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

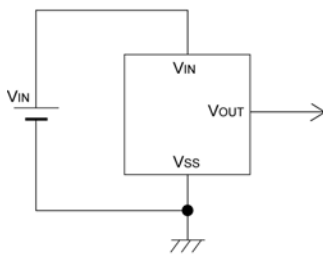
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The XC61G series are highly precise, low power consumption voltage detectors, manufactured using CMOS and laser trimming technologies. Detect voltage is extremely accurate with minimal temperature drift. Both CMOS and N-channel open drain output configurations are available.

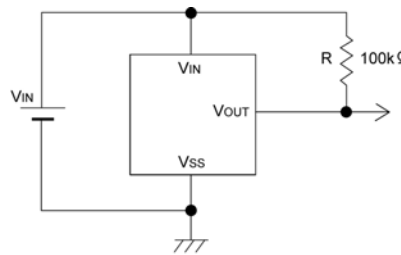
FEATURES

- Highly Accurate** : $\pm 2\%$
- Low Power Consumption** : $0.7 \mu A$ [$V_{IN} = 1.5V$] (TYP.)
- Detect Voltage Range** : $0.8V \sim 1.5V$ in 100mV increments (Low Voltage)
: $1.6V \sim 6.0V$ in 100mV increments (Standard Voltage)
- Operating Voltage Range** : $0.7V \sim 6.0V$ (Low Voltage)
: $0.7V \sim 10.0V$ (Standard Voltage)
- Detect Voltage Temperature characteristics** : $\pm 100ppm/$ (TYP.)
- Output Configuration** : N-channel open drain or CMOS
- Ultra Small Package** : USP-3 (120mW)

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS

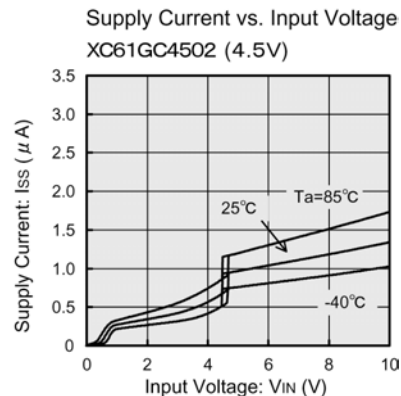
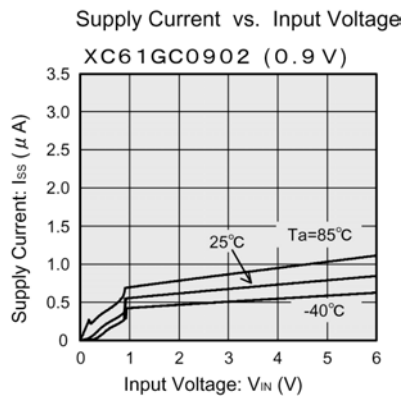


CMOS Output

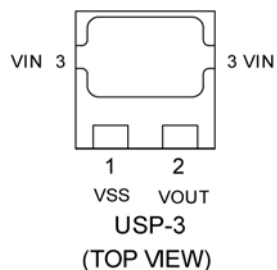


N-ch Open Drain Output

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN ASSIGNMENT

PIN NUMBER	PIN NAME	FUNCTION
USP-3		
3	V _{IN}	Supply Voltage
1	V _{SS}	Ground
2	V _{OUT}	Output

PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION

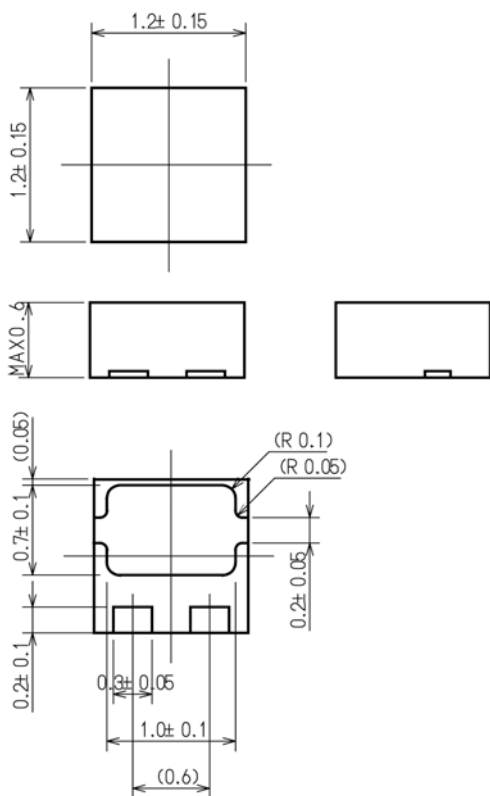
Ordering Information

XC61G

DESIGNATOR	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	Output Configuration	C	: CMOS output
		N	: N-ch open drain output
	Detect Voltage	08 ~ 60	: e.g. 0.9V 0, 9
			: e.g. 1.5V 1, 5
	Output Delay	0	: No delay
	Detect Accuracy	2	: Within $\pm 2\%$
	Package	H	: USP-3
	Device Orientation	R	: Embossed tape, Standard feed
		L	: Embossed tape, Reverse feed

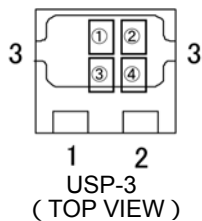
PACKAGING INFORMATION

USP-3



MARKING RULE

USP-3



Represents integer of output voltage and detect voltage

CMOS Output (XC61GC series)

MARK	CONFIGURATION	VOLTAGE(V)
A	CMOS	0.X
B	CMOS	1.X

N-Channel Open Drain Output (XC61GN series)

DESIGNATOR	CONFIGURATION	VOLTAGE(V)
K	N-ch	0.X
L	N-ch	1.X

Represents decimal number of detect voltage

MARK	VOLTAGE (V)	DESIGNATOR	VOLTAGE (V)
0	X.0	5	X.5
1	X.1	6	X.6
2	X.2	7	X.7
3	X.3	8	X.8
4	X.4	9	X.9

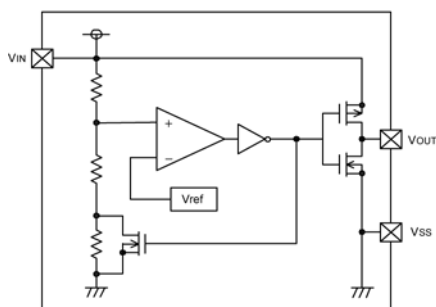
Based on internal standards
(SSOT-24 excepted)

MARK
3

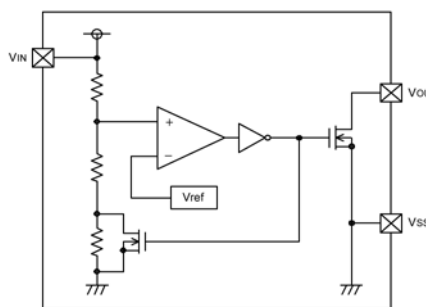
Represents production lot number
0 to 9, A to Z repeated
(G,I,J,O,Q,W excepted)

BLOCK DIAGRAMS

(1) CMOS Output



(2) N-ch Open Drain Output



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Ta = 25

PARAMETER		SYMBOL	RATINGS	UNITS	
Input Voltage	*1	VIN	9.0	V	
	*2		12.0		
Output Current	*1	IOUT	50	mA	
	*2		50		
Output Voltage	CMOS		VSS -0.3 ~ VIN +0.3	V	
	N-ch Open Drain Output *1		VSS -0.3 ~ 9.0		
	N-ch Open Drain Output *2		VSS -0.3 ~ 12.0		
Power Dissipation	USP-3		Pd	120	mW
Operating Temperature Range		Topr	-40 ~ +85		
Storage Temperature Range		Tstg	-40 ~ +125		

*1 Low voltage

*2 Standard voltage

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

VDF (T) = 0.9 to 1.5V ± 2%

Ta=25

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CIRCUITS
Detect Voltage	VDF		VDF x 0.98	VDF	VDF x 1.02	V	1
Hysteresis Range	VHYS		VDF x 0.02	VDF x 0.05	VDF x 0.08	V	1
Supply Current	ISS	VIN = 1.5V	-	0.7	2.3	μA	2
		= 2.0V	-	0.8	2.7		
		= 3.0V	-	0.9	3.0		
		= 4.0V	-	1.0	3.2		
		= 5.0V	-	1.1	3.6		
Operating Voltage	VIN	VDF(T) = 0.9V to 1.5V	0.7	-	6.0	V	1
		VDF(T) = 1.6V to 6.0V	0.7	-	10.0		
Output Current (Low Voltage)	IOUT	N-ch, VDS = 0.5V	VIN = 0.7V	0.10	0.80	-	3
			VIN = 1.0V	0.85	2.70	-	
Output Current (Standard Voltage)	IOUT	CMOS, P-ch, VDS=2.1V	VIN = 6.0V	-	-7.5	-1.5	4
			VIN = 1.0V	1.0	2.2	-	
		N-ch, VDS = 0.5V	VIN = 2.0V	3.0	7.7	-	3
			VIN = 3.0V	5.0	10.1	-	
			VIN = 4.0V	6.0	11.5	-	
			VIN = 5.0V	7.0	13.0	-	
CMOS, P-ch, VDS=2.1V	VIN = 8.0V	-	-10.0	-2.0	4		
Temperature Characteristics	$\frac{VDF}{Topr \cdot VDF}$	-40 Topr 85	-	± 100	-	ppm/	-
Delay Time (VDR VOUT inversion)	tDLY		-	-	0.2	ms	5

NOTE :

VDF (T) : Setting detect voltage

Release Voltage : VDR = VDF + VHYS

OPERATIONAL EXPLANATION

CMOS output

When input voltage (V_{IN}) rises above detect voltage (V_{DF}), output voltage (V_{OUT}) will be equal to V_{IN} .

(A condition of high impedance exists with N-ch open drain output configurations.)

When input voltage (V_{IN}) falls below detect voltage (V_{DF}), output voltage (V_{OUT}) will be equal to the ground voltage (V_{SS}) level.

When input voltage (V_{IN}) falls to a level below that of the minimum operating voltage (V_{MIN}), output will become unstable. In this condition, V_{IN} will equal the pulled-up output (should output be pulled-up.)

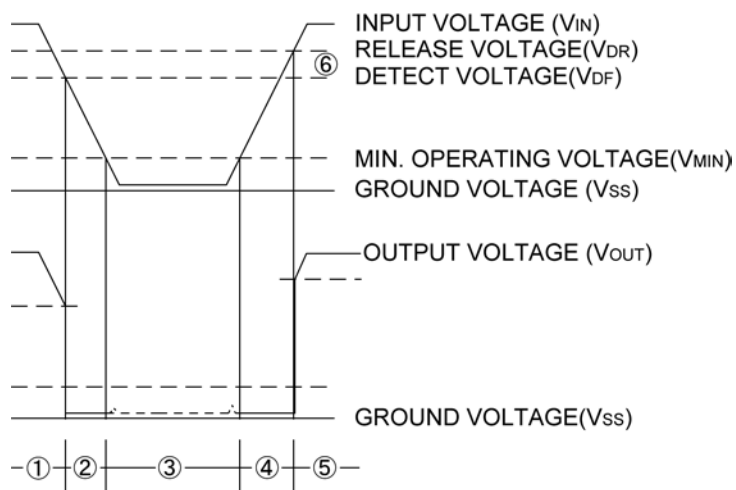
When input voltage (V_{IN}) rises above the ground voltage (V_{SS}) level, output will be unstable at levels below the minimum operating voltage (V_{MIN}). Between the V_{MIN} and detect release voltage (V_{DR}) levels, the ground voltage (V_{SS}) level will be maintained.

When input voltage (V_{IN}) rises above detect release voltage (V_{DR}), output voltage (V_{OUT}) will be equal to V_{IN} .

(A condition of high impedance exists with N-ch open drain output configurations.)

The difference between V_{DR} and V_{DF} represents the hysteresis range.

Timing Chart



NOTES ON USE

1. Please use this IC within the stated maximum ratings. Operation beyond these limits may cause degrading or permanent damage to the device.
2. When a resistor is connected between the V_{IN} pin and the input with CMOS output configurations, oscillation may occur as a result of voltage drops at R_{IN} if load current (I_{OUT}) exists. (refer to the Oscillation Description (1) below)
3. When a resistor is connected between the V_{IN} pin and the input with CMOS output configurations, irrespective of N-ch output configurations, oscillation may occur as a result of through current at the time of voltage release even if load current (I_{OUT}) does not exist. (refer to the Oscillation Description (2) below)
4. With a resistor connected between the V_{IN} pin and the input, detect and release voltage will rise as a result of the IC's supply current flowing through the V_{IN} pin.
5. In order to stabilise the IC's operations, please ensure that V_{IN} pin's input frequency's rise and fall times are more than several μ sec / V.
6. Please use N-ch open drains configuration, when a resistor R_{IN} is connected between the V_{IN} pin and power source. In such cases, please ensure that R_{IN} is less than $10k\Omega$ and that C is more than $0.1\mu F$.

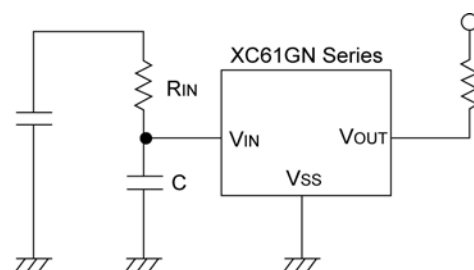


Figure 1: Circuit using an input resistor

Oscillation Description

(1) Output current oscillation with the CMOS output configuration

When the voltage applied at IN rises, release operations commence and the detector's output voltage increases. Load current (I_{OUT}) will flow at R_L . Because a voltage drop ($R_{IN} \times I_{OUT}$) is produced at the R_{IN} resistor, located between the input (IN) and the V_{IN} pin, the load current will flow via the IC's V_{IN} pin. The voltage drop will also lead to a fall in the voltage level at the V_{IN} pin. When the V_{IN} pin voltage level falls below the detect voltage level, detect operations will commence. Following detect operations, load current flow will cease and since voltage drop at R_{IN} will disappear, the voltage level at the V_{IN} pin will rise and release operations will begin over again.

Oscillation may occur with this " release - detect - release " repetition.

Further, this condition will also appear via means of a similar mechanism during detect operations.

(2) Oscillation as a result of through current

Since the XC61G series are CMOS IC s, 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 Figure 3)

Since hysteresis exists during detect operations, oscillation is unlikely to occur.

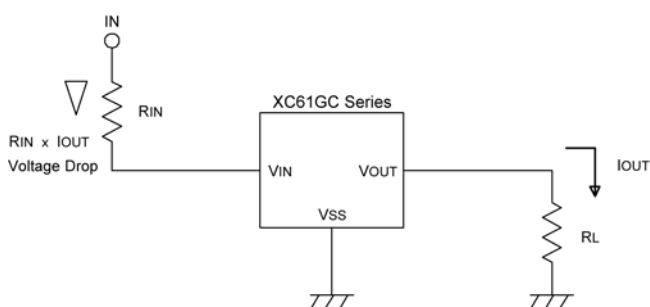


Figure 2: Oscillation in relation to output current

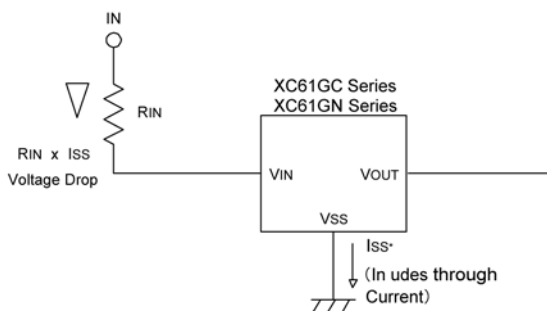
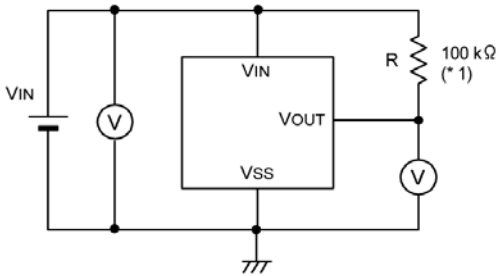


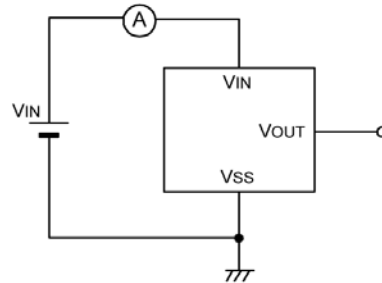
Figure 3: Oscillation in relation to through current

TEST CIRCUITS

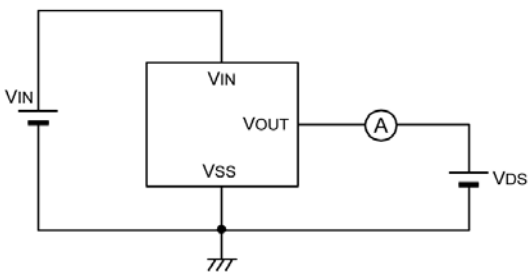
Circuit 1



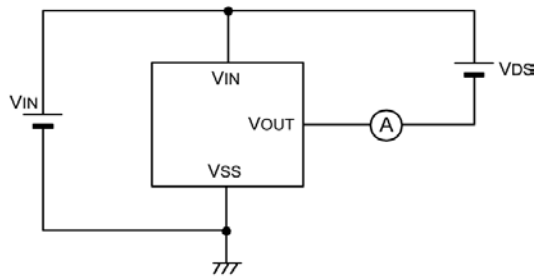
Circuit 2



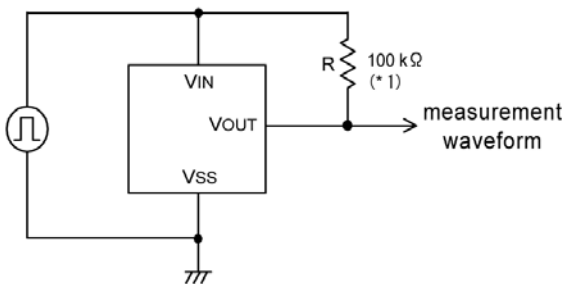
Circuit 3



Circuit 4



Circuit 5

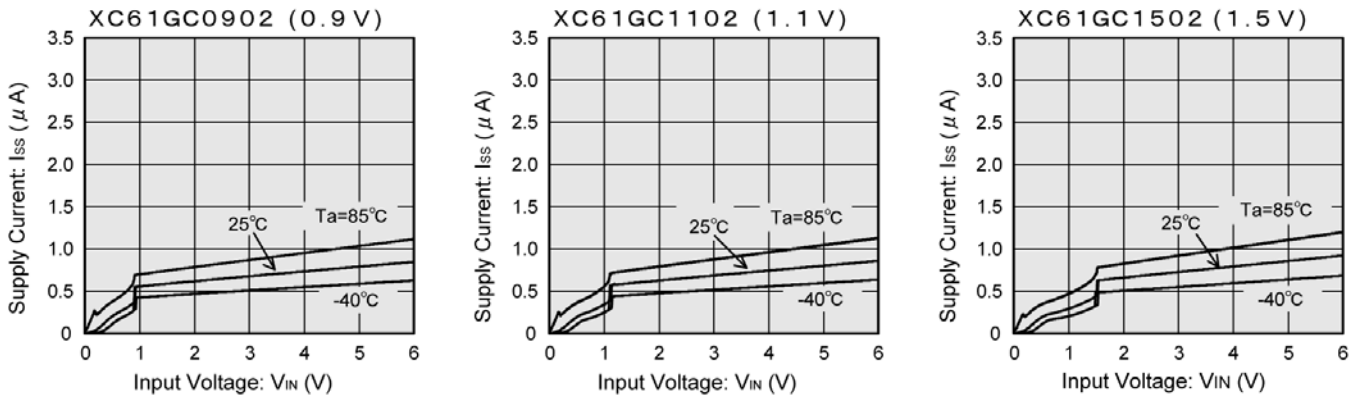


* 1 : The resistor is not necessary with CMOS output products.

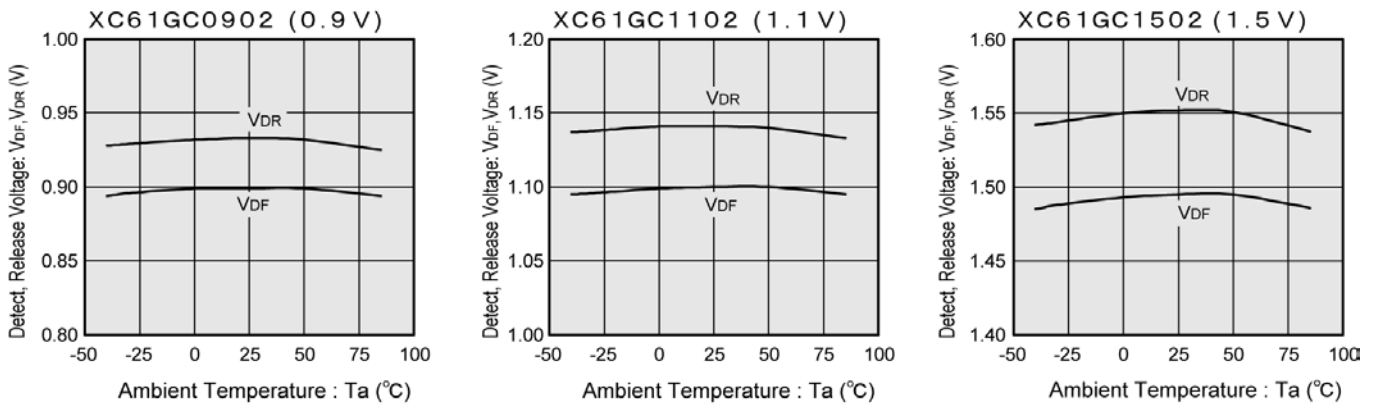
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Low Voltage

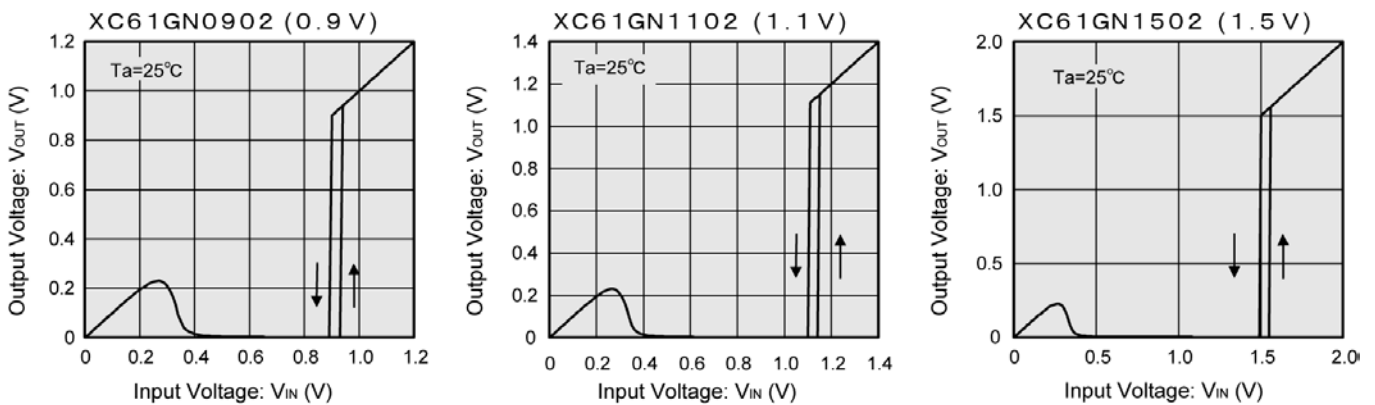
(1) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage



(2) Detect, Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



(3) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

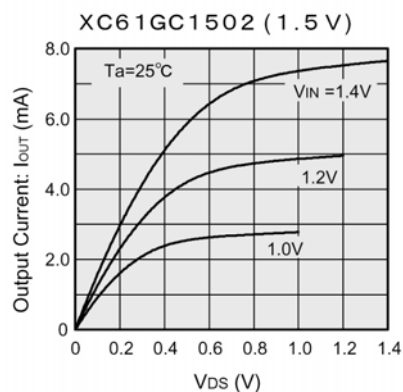
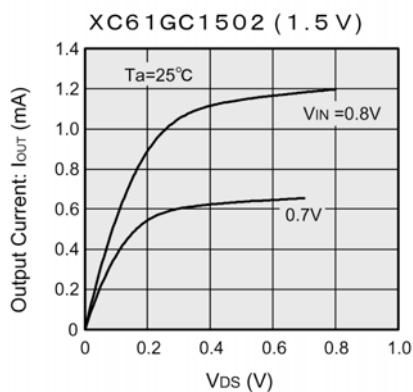
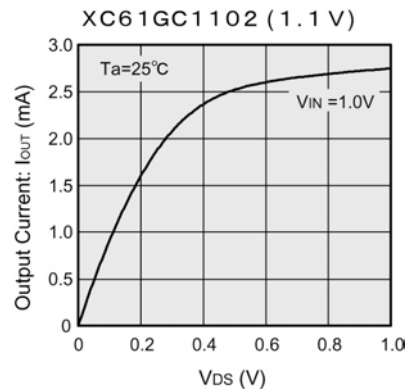
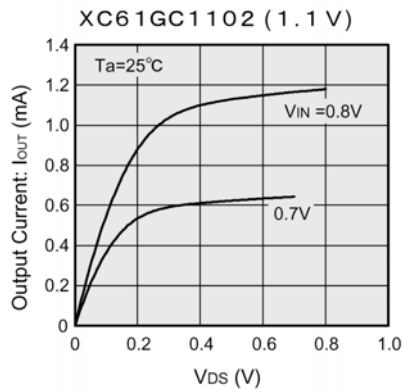
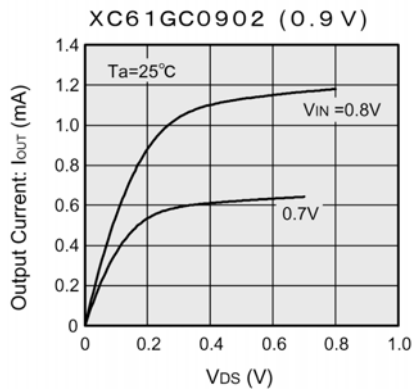


Note : Unless otherwise stated, the N-channel open drain pull-up resistance value is 100k Ω .

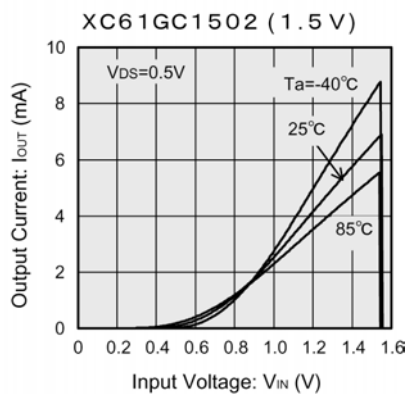
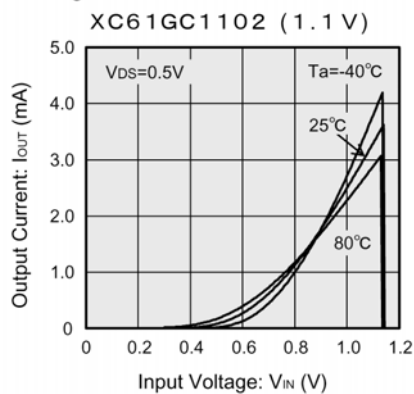
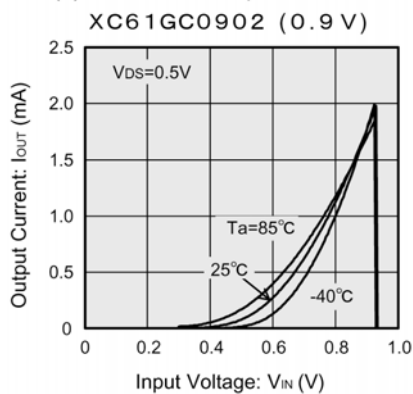
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Low Voltage (Continued)

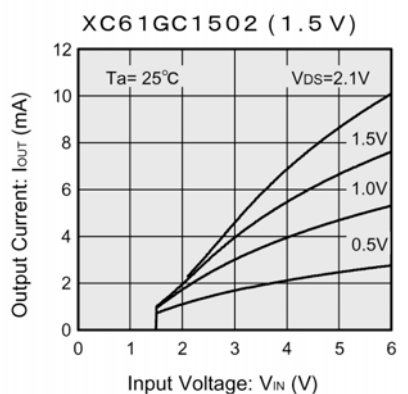
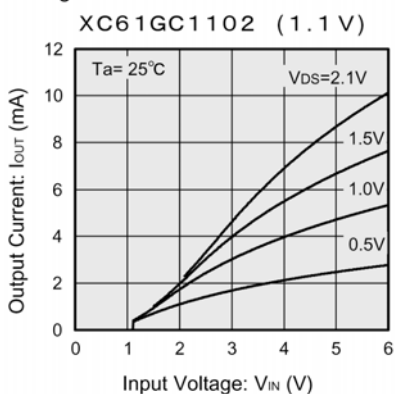
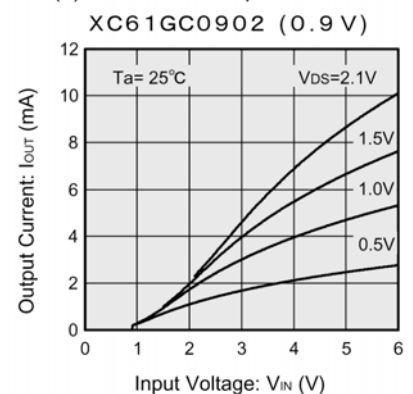
(4) N-ch Driver Output Current vs. V_{DS}



(5) N-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage



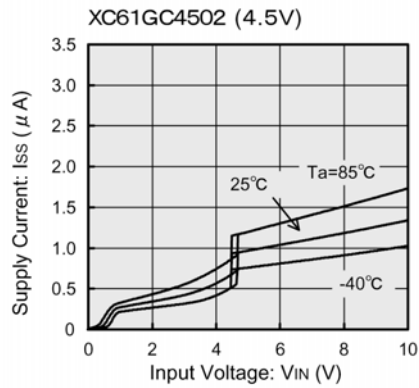
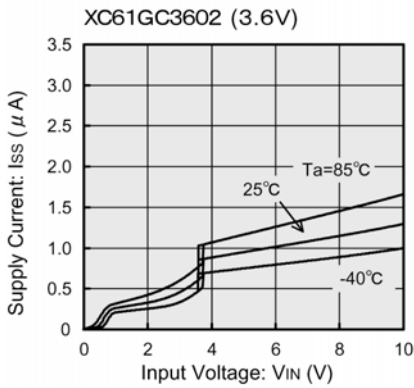
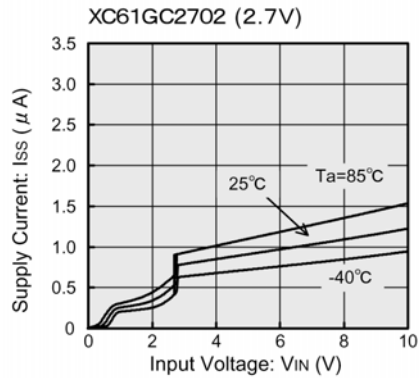
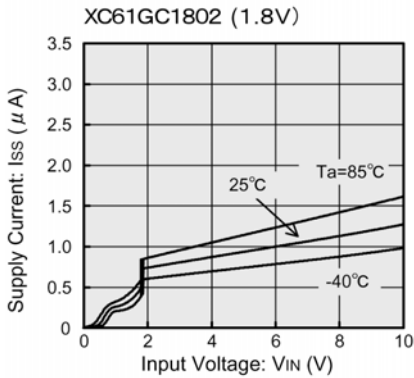
(6) P-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage



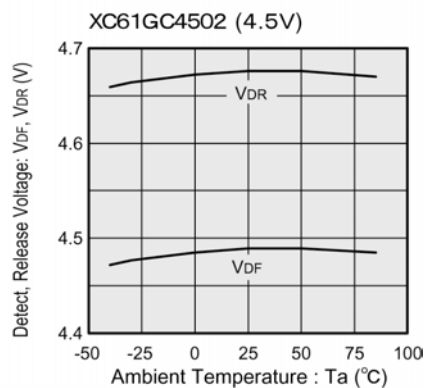
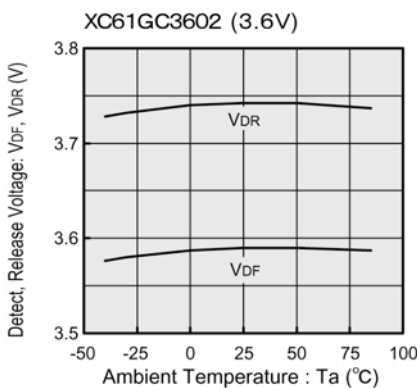
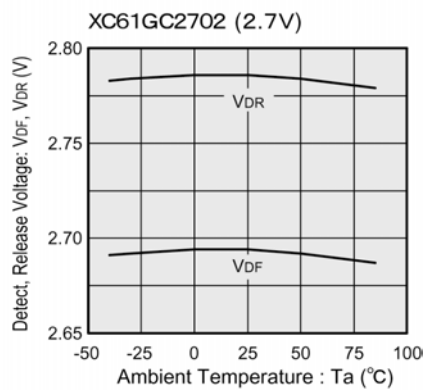
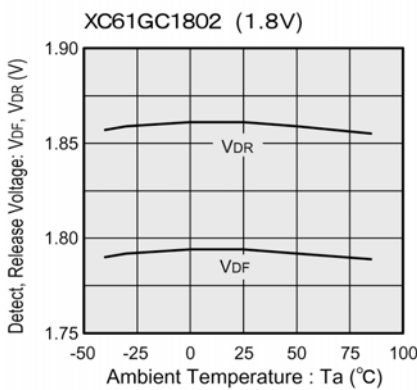
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Standard Voltage

(1) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage



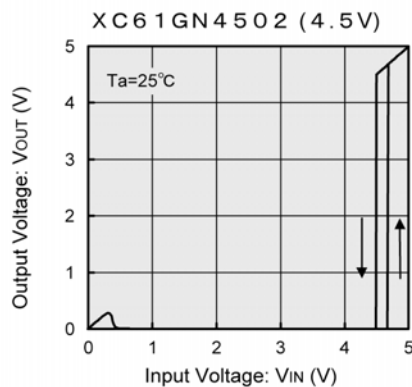
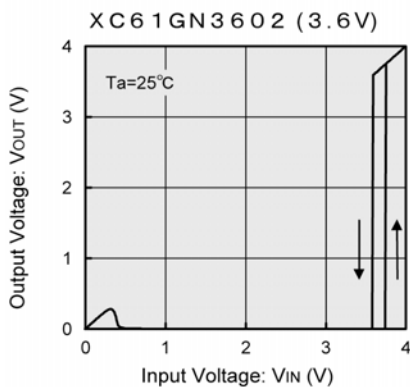
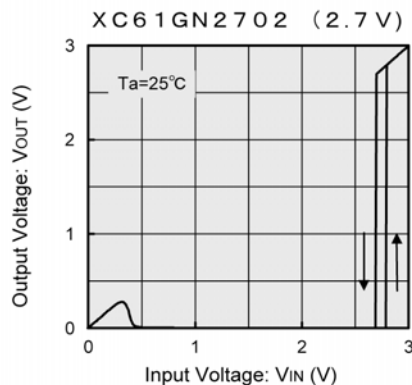
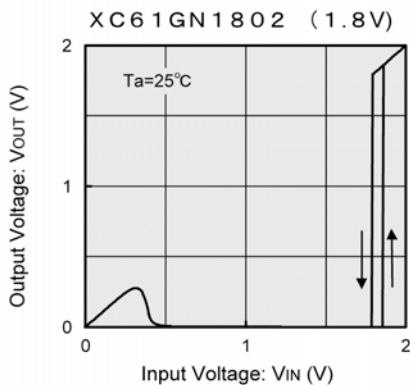
(2) Detect, Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

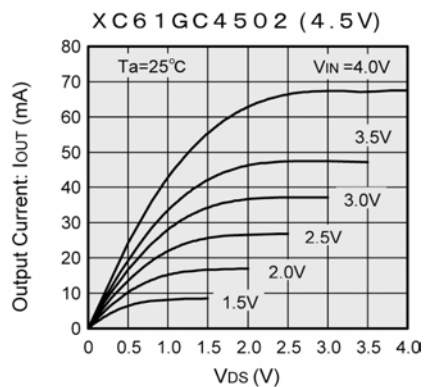
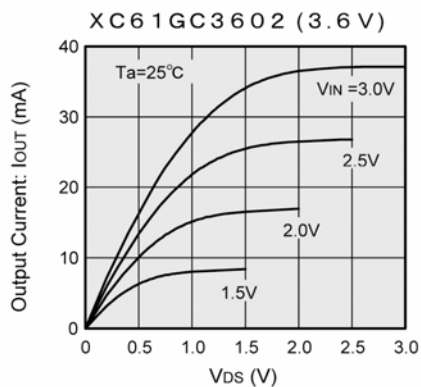
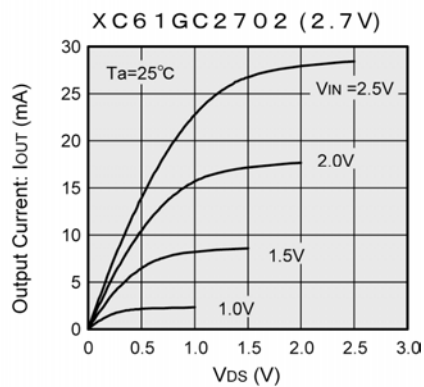
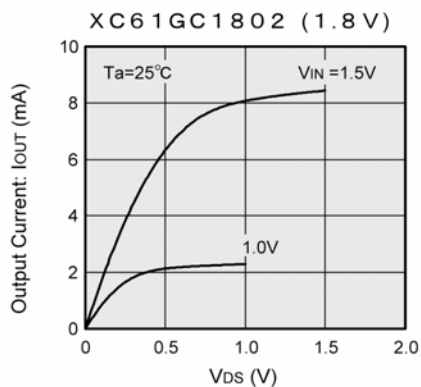
Standard Voltage (Continued)

(3) Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage



Note : The N-channel open drain pull up resistance value is $100\text{k}\Omega$.

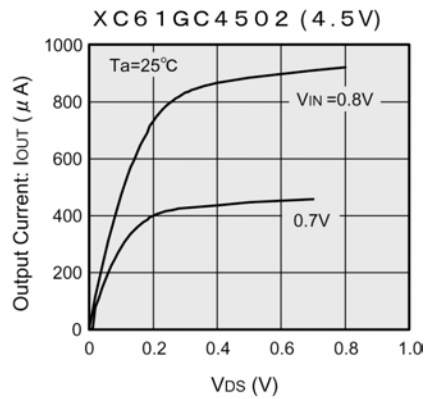
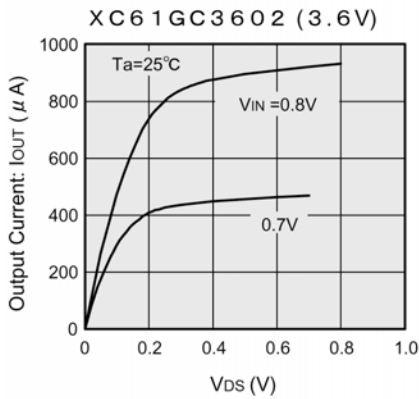
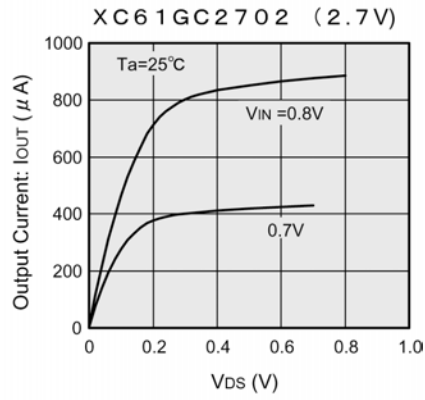
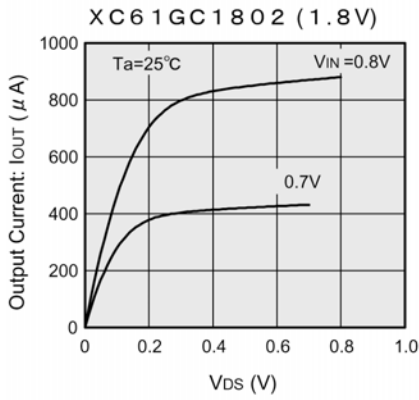
(4) N-ch Driver Output Current vs. V_{ds}



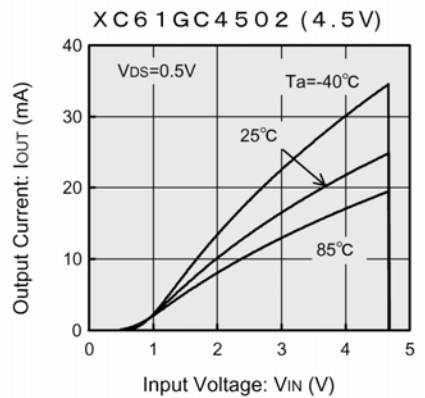
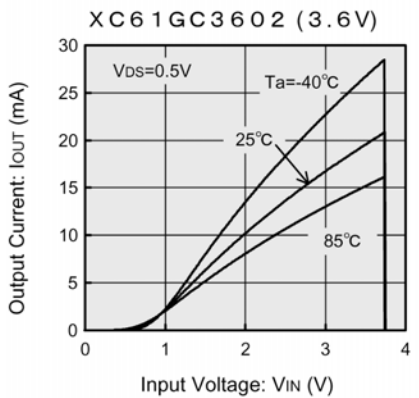
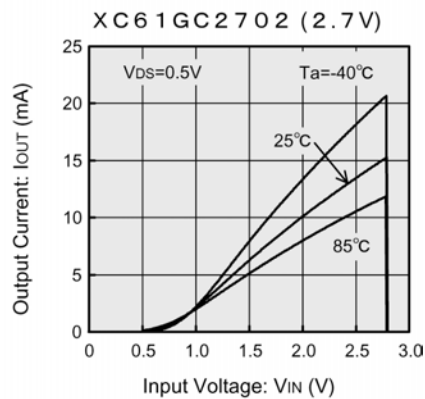
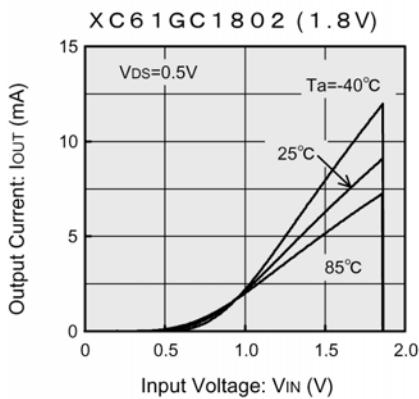
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Standard Voltage (Continued)

(4) N-ch Driver Output Current vs. V_{DS}



(5) N-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

Standard Voltage (Continued)

(6) P-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage

