General Description

The MIC2774 is a dual power supply supervisor that provides undervoltage monitoring, manual reset capability, and power-on reset generation in a compact 5-pin SOT-23 package. Features include two undervoltage detectors, one fixed and one adjustable, and a choice of reset outputs. One undervoltage detector compares VDD against a fixed threshold. Ten factory-programmed thresholds are available. The second, user-adjustable input is compared against a 300mV reference. This low reference voltage allows for the monitoring of voltages lower than those supported by previous supervisor ICs.

The reset outputs are asserted at power-on and at any time either voltage drops below the programmed threshold voltage and remains asserted for 140ms (min.) after they subsequently rise back above the threshold boundaries. Manual reset functionality can be provided by a switch connected between ground and the /MR input. A wide choice of voltage thresholds provides for a variety of supply voltages and tolerances. Hysteresis is included to prevent chattering due to noise. Typical supply current is a low 3.5µA.

Datasheets and support documentation are available on Micrel's website at: www.micrel.com.

Features

- Monitors two independent power supplies for undervoltage conditions
- One fixed and one user-adjustable input
- Choice of ten factory-programmed thresholds
- Adjustable input can monitor supplies as low as 0.3V
- Generates 140ms (min.) power-on reset pulse
- Manual reset input
- Choice of active-high, active-low, or open-drain active-low reset outputs
- Inputs may be pulled above VDD (7V abs. max.)
- /RST output valid down to 1.2V
- Ultra-low supply current, 3.5µA typical
- Rejects brief input transients
- IttyBitty™ 5-pin SOT-23 package
- Pin-compatible upgrade for MAX6306/09/12

Applications

- Monitoring processor ASIC or FPGA core and I/O voltages
- PDAs, hand-held PCs
- Embedded controllers
- Telecommunications systems
- Power supplies
- Wireless/cellular systems
- Networking hardware

Typical Application
Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number(1,2)</th>
<th>Marking(1,3)</th>
<th>Reset Output</th>
<th>Junction Temperature Range</th>
<th>Package(4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIC2774N-XXYM5</td>
<td>UGXX</td>
<td>Open-Drain. Active-Low (/RST)</td>
<td>−40°C to +85°C</td>
<td>SOT-23-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC2774H-XXYM5</td>
<td>UHXX</td>
<td>Active-High. Complementary (RST)</td>
<td>−40°C to +85°C</td>
<td>SOT-23-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC2774L-XXYM5</td>
<td>UXXX</td>
<td>Active-Low. Complementary (/RST)</td>
<td>−40°C to +85°C</td>
<td>SOT-23-5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. XX = voltage code, see table below.
2. Order entry part number, add “TR”. Example: MIC2774N-22YM5 TR.
3. Underbar symbol (_) may not be to scale.
4. Standard reel SOT-23: Reel diameter is 7 inches, hub diameter is 2 inches, width is 8mm.

Standard Voltage Options(5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Code</th>
<th>Typical Application (VDD)</th>
<th>Nominal Threshold Voltage (VTH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>5.0V ±5%</td>
<td>4.68V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>5.0V ±10%</td>
<td>4.43V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>3.3V ±5%</td>
<td>3.09V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>3.3V ±10%</td>
<td>2.93V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>3.0V ±5%</td>
<td>2.81V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.85V ±5%</td>
<td>2.67V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.7V ±5%</td>
<td>2.53V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.5V ±5%</td>
<td>2.34V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>2.4V ±5%</td>
<td>2.25V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.8V ±5%</td>
<td>1.69V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
5. There are ten standard versions available with an order increment of 3,000 pieces. Samples of standard versions are normally available from stock. Contact factory for information on non-standard versions. Available in tape-and-reel only.

Part Number Convention

MIC2774N-22YM5 TR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASE PART NUMBER</th>
<th>RESET OUTPUT</th>
<th>VOLTAGE CODE</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE RANGE</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BLANK SPACE</th>
<th>TAPE &amp; REEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MIC2774</td>
<td>N = OPEN DRAIN</td>
<td>46 = 4.68V</td>
<td>Y = −40°C TO +85°C</td>
<td>M5 = SOT23-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>TR = 3K/REEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L = PUSH-PULL</td>
<td>44 = 4.43V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H = PUSH-PULL</td>
<td>31 = 3.09V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pin Configuration

Pin Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Number MIC2774H</th>
<th>Pin Number MIC2774L MIC2774N</th>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>RST</td>
<td>Digital (Output): Asserted high whenever $V_{IN}$ or $V_{DD}$ falls below the threshold voltage. It will remain asserted for no less than 140ms after $V_{IN}$ and $V_{DD}$ return above the threshold limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>/RST</td>
<td>Digital (Output): Asserted low whenever $V_{IN}$ or $V_{DD}$ falls below the threshold voltage. It will remain asserted for no less than 140ms after $V_{IN}$ and $V_{DD}$ return above the threshold limits. (Open-drain for “N” version, requires an external pull-up resistor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>/MR</td>
<td>Digital (Input): Driving this pin low initiates immediate and unconditional reset. Assuming $V_{IN}$ and $V_{DD}$ are above the thresholds when /MR is released (returns high), the reset output will be de-asserted no less than 140ms later. /MR may be driven by a logic signal or a mechanical switch. /MR has an internal pull-up to $V_{DD}$ and may be left open if unused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Analog (Input): The voltage on this pin is compared to the internal 300mV reference. An undervoltage condition will trigger a reset sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>Analog (Input): Power supply input for internal circuitry and input to the fixed voltage monitor. The voltage on this pin is compared against the internal reference. An undervoltage condition will trigger a reset sequence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Absolute Maximum Ratings\(^{(6)}\)
Supply Voltage (V\(_{DD}\)) ................................. –0.3V to +7.0V
Input Voltages (V\(_{IN}, V_{MR}\)) ................... –0.3V to +7.0V
Output Voltages (V\(_{RST}, V_{RST}\)) ................. –0.3V to +7.0V
RST, (/RST) Current ................................................... 20mA
Storage Temperature (Ts) ......................... –65°C to +150°C
ESD Rating\(^{(8)}\) ............................................................... 1.5kV

Operating Ratings\(^{(7)}\)
Supply Voltage (V\(_{DD}\)) ................................. +1.5V to +5.5V
Input Voltages (V\(_{IN}, V_{MR}\)) ................... –0.3V to +6.0V
Output Voltages
V\(_{RST}\) (N version) ........................................... –0.3V to +6.0V
V\(_{RST}, V_{RST}\) (H and L versions) .... –0.3V to V\(_{DD}\) to +0.3V
Ambient Temperature (T\(_{A}\)) ......................... –40°C to +85°C
Package Thermal Resistance (\(\theta_{JA}\)) .......... 256°C/W

Electrical Characteristics\(^{(9)}\)

Note 10; T\(_{A}\) = +25°C, bold values indicate –40°C ≤ T\(_{A}\) ≤ +85°C, unless noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I(_{DD})</td>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>V(<em>{DD} = V</em>{IN} = V_{TH} + 1.6%; Note 10; /MR, RST, /RST open</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(_{HYST})</td>
<td>Hysteresis Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I(_{IN})</td>
<td>Input Current</td>
<td>T(<em>{MIN} \leq T</em>{A} \leq T_{MAX})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(p)A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(_{PROP})</td>
<td>Propagation Delay</td>
<td>V(<em>{IN} = (V</em>{REF(MAX)} + 100mV)) to V(<em>{IN} = (V</em>{REF(MIN)} - 100mV), /MR = open</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(\mu)s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t(_{RST})</td>
<td>Reset Pulse Width</td>
<td>T(<em>{MIN} \leq T</em>{A} \leq T_{MAX})</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(_{OL})</td>
<td>RST or /RST Output Voltage Low</td>
<td>I(<em>{SINK} = 1.6mA; V</em>{DD} \geq 1.6V)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(_{OH})</td>
<td>RST or /RST Output Voltage High (H and L versions)</td>
<td>I(<em>{SOURCE} = 500\mu A; V</em>{DD} \geq 1.5V)</td>
<td>0.8 (\times V_{DD})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I(<em>{SOURCE} = 10\mu A; V</em>{DD} \geq 1.2V; Note 11)</td>
<td>0.8 (\times V_{DD})</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
6. Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device.
7. The device is not guaranteed to function outside its operating ratings.
8. Devices are ESD sensitive. Handling precautions are recommended. Human body model, 1.5k\(\Omega\) in series with 100p\(\Omega\).
9. Specification for packaged product only
10. V\(_{DD}\) equals nominal “Typical Application (V\(_{DD}\))” as shown in the Standard Voltage Options table.
11. V\(_{DD}\) operating range is 1.5V to 5.5V. Output is guaranteed to be asserted down to V\(_{DD} = 1.2V\).
Electrical Characteristics\(^{(9)}\)

Note 10: \(T_A = +25^\circ\)C, **bold** values indicate \(-40^\circ\)C \(\leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\)C, unless noted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IH})</td>
<td>Input High Voltage</td>
<td>Note 10</td>
<td>(0.7 \times V_{DD})</td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.3 \times V_{DD})</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(V_{IL})</td>
<td>Input Low Voltage</td>
<td>Note 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{PROP})</td>
<td>Propagation Delay</td>
<td>(V_{IMR} &lt; (V_{IL} – 100\text{mV}); ) Note 10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(\mu)s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(t_{MIN})</td>
<td>Minimum Input Pulse Width</td>
<td>Reset occurs, (V_{IMR} &lt; V_{IL})</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{PU})</td>
<td>Internal Pull-Up Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I_{IN})</td>
<td>Input Current, /MR</td>
<td>(V_{IMR} &lt; V_{IL})</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td>nA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timing Diagram

Notes:

12. Propagation delays not shown for clarity.
13. The MIC2774 ignores very brief transients. See the *Application Information* section for details.
Functional Diagram

Note: *Pinout and polarity vary by device type. See the Ordering Information table.

Functional Description

IN, Undervoltage Detector Input
The voltage present at the IN pin is compared to the internal 300mV reference voltage. A reset is triggered if and when \( V_{\text{IN}} \) falls below \( V_{\text{REF}} \). Typically, a resistor divider is used to scale the input voltage to be monitored such that \( V_{\text{IN}} \) will fall below \( V_{\text{REF}} \) as the voltage being monitored falls below the desired trip-point. Hysteresis is employed to prevent chattering due to noise. The comparator on the IN pin is relatively immune to very brief negative-going transients.

VDD Input
The VDD pin is both the power supply terminal and a monitored input voltage. The voltage at this pin is continually compared against the internal reference. The trip-point at which a reset occurs is factory-programmed. A reset is triggered if and when \( V_{\text{DD}} \) falls below the trip-point. Hysteresis is employed to prevent chattering due to noise. The comparator on the VDD input is relatively immune to very brief negative-going transients.

RST, /RST Reset Output
Typically, the MIC2774 is used to monitor the power supplies of intelligent circuits such as microcontrollers and microprocessors. By connecting the appropriate reset output of an MIC2774 to the reset input of a \( \mu \)C or \( \mu \)P, the processor will be properly reset at power-on, power-down, and during brown-out conditions. In addition, asserting /MR, the manual reset input, will activate the reset function.

The reset output is asserted any time /MR is asserted if \( V_{\text{IN}} \) or \( V_{\text{DD}} \) drops below the corresponding threshold voltage. The reset output remains asserted for \( t_{\text{RST(min)}} \) after \( V_{\text{IN}} \) and/or \( V_{\text{DD}} \) subsequently return above the threshold boundaries and/or /MR is released. A reset pulse is also generated at power-on. Hysteresis is included in the comparators to prevent chattering of the output due to noise.

/MR, Manual Reset Input
The ability to initiate a reset via external logic or a manual switch is provided in addition to the MIC2774’s automatic supervisory functions. Driving the /MR input to a logic low causes an immediate and unconditional reset to occur. Assuming \( V_{\text{IN}} \) and \( V_{\text{DD}} \) are within tolerance when /MR is released (returns high), the reset output will be deasserted no less than \( t_{\text{RST}} \) later. /MR may be driven by a logic signal or mechanical switch. Typically, a momentary push-button switch is connected such that /MR is shorted to ground when the switch contacts close. Switch debouncing is performed internally; the switch may be connected directly between /MR and GND. /MR is internally pulled-up to \( V_{\text{DD}} \) and may be left open if unused.
Application Information

Programming the Voltage Threshold

Referring to the Typical Application circuit, the voltage threshold on the IN pin is calculated as follows:

\[ V_{IH} = V_{REF} \times \left( \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} \right) \]

where \( V_{REF} = 0.300V \)

In order to provide the additional criteria needed to solve for the resistor values, the resistors can be selected such that the two resistors have a given total value; that is, \( R_1 + R_2 = R_{TOTAL} \). Imposing this condition on the resistor values provides two equations that can be solved for the two unknown resistor values. A value such as 1M\(Ω\) for \( R_{TOTAL} \) is a reasonable choice because it keeps quiescent current to a generally acceptable level while not causing any measurable errors due to input bias currents. The larger the resistors, the larger the potential errors due to input bias current (\( I_{IN} \)). The maximum recommended value of \( R_{TOTAL} \) is 3M\(Ω\).

Applying this criteria and rearranging the \( V_{IH} \) expression to solve for the resistor values gives:

\[ R_2 = \frac{R_{TOTAL} \times V_{REF}}{V_{IH}} \]

\[ R_1 = R_{TOTAL} - R_2 \]

Application Example

Figure 1 illustrates a hypothetical MIC2774L-23 application in which the MIC2774L-23 is used to monitor the core and I/O supplies of a high-performance CPU or DSP. The core supply, \( V_{CORE} \), in the example is 1.0V \(\pm\) 5%. The main power rail and I/O voltage, \( V_{IO} \), is 2.5V \(\pm\) 5%. As shown in Figure 1, the MIC2774 is powered by \( V_{IO} \). The minimum value of \( V_{IO} \) is 2.5V - 5% = 2.375V; the maximum is 2.5V + 5% = 2.625V. This is well within the device’s supply range of 1.5V to 5.5V.

Resistors \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) must be selected to correspond to the \( V_{CORE} \) supply of 1.0V. The goal is to ensure that the core supply voltage is adequate to ensure proper operation; i.e., \( V_{CORE} \geq (1.0V - 5\%) = 0.950V \). Because there is always a small degree of uncertainty due to the accuracy of the resistors, variations in the device’s voltage reference, etc., the threshold will be set slightly below this value. The potential variation in the MIC2774’s voltage reference (\( V_{REF} \)) is specified as \( \pm1.5\% \). The resistors chosen will have their own tolerance specifications. This example assumes the use of 1\% accurate resistors. The potential worst-case error contribution due to input bias current can be calculated once the resistor values are chosen. If the guidelines above regarding the maximum total value of \( R_1 + R_2 \) are followed, this error contribution will be very small thanks to the MIC2774’s very low input bias current.

To summarize, the various potential error sources are:

- Variation in \( V_{REF} \): specified at \( \pm1.5\% \)
- Resistor tolerance: chosen by designer (typically \( \pm1\% \))
- Input bias current, \( I_{IN} \): calculated once resistor values are known, typically very small

Taking the various potential error sources into account, the threshold voltage will be set slightly below the minimum \( V_{CORE} \) specification of 0.950V so that when the actual threshold voltage is at its maximum, it will not intrude into the normal operating range of \( V_{CORE} \). The target threshold voltage will be set as follows:

Given that the total tolerance on \( V_{TH} \) for the IN pin is \([V_{REF} tolerance] + [resistor tolerance] = \pm1.5\% + \pm1\% = \pm2.5\%\)

and \( V_{TH(max)} = V_{CORE(min)} \),

then \( V_{CORE(min)} = V_{TH} + 2.5\% \times V_{TH} = 1.025 \times V_{TH} \),

therefore, solving for \( V_{TH} \) results in

\[ V_{TH} = \frac{V_{CORE(min)}}{1.025} = \frac{0.950}{1.025} = 0.9268V \]

Solving for \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) using this value for \( V_{TH} \) and the equations above yields:

\[ R_1 = 676.3k\Omega \approx 673k\Omega \]

\[ R_2 = 323.7k\Omega \approx 324k\Omega \]

The resulting circuit is shown in Figure 1.

Input Bias Current Effects

Now that the resistor values are known, it is possible to calculate the maximum potential error due to input bias current, \( I_{IN} \). As shown in the Electrical Characteristics table, the maximum value of \( I_{IN} \) is 10nA. Note that the typical value is a much smaller 5pA. The magnitude of the offset caused by \( I_{IN} \) is given by:

\[ V_{ERROR} = I_{IN(max)} \times (R_1||R_2) = \]

\[ V_{ERROR} = \pm1\times10^{-8}A \times 2.189\times10^5\Omega = \]

\[ V_{ERROR} = \pm2.189\times10^{-3}V = \]

\[ V_{ERROR} = \pm2.189\text{mV} \]

The typical error is about three orders of magnitude lower than this—close to one microvolt. Generally, the error due to input bias can be discounted. If it is to be taken into account, simply adjust the target threshold voltage downward by this amount and recalculate \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \). The resulting value will be very close to optimum. If accuracy is more important than the quiescent current in
the resistors, simply reduce the value of $R_{TOTAL}$ to minimize offset errors.

**Transient Response**

The MIC2774 is inherently immune to very short negative-going glitches. Very brief transients may exceed the voltage thresholds without tripping the output.

In general, as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, the narrower the transient, the deeper the threshold overdrive that the MIC2774 will ignore. The graphs represent the typical allowable transient duration for a given amount of threshold overdrive that will not generate a reset.

**Ensuring Proper Operation at Low Supply**

At $V_{DD}$ levels below 1.2V, the MIC2774’s reset output cannot turn on sufficiently to produce a valid logic-low on /RST. In this situation, circuits driven by /RST could be allowed to float, causing undesired operation. In most cases, however, it is expected that the circuits driven by the MIC2774L will be similarly inoperative at $V_{DD} \leq 1.2V$.

If a given application requires that /RST be valid below $V_{DD} = 1.2V$, this can be accomplished by adding a pull-down resistor to the /RST output. A value of 100kΩ is recommended because this is usually an acceptable compromise of quiescent current and pull-down current. The resistor’s value is not critical, however. See Figure 5.
These statements also apply to the MIC2774H’s RST output. That is, to ensure valid RST signal levels at $V_{DD} < 1.2\text{V}$, a pull-up resistor (as opposed to a pull-down) should be added to the RST output. A value of $100\text{k}\Omega$ is typical for this application, as well. See Figure 6.

**Figure 5. MIC2774L Valid /RST Below 1.2V**

**Figure 6. MIC2774H Valid RST Below 1.2V**
Package Information and Recommended Landing Pattern

NOTE:
1. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & BURR.
2. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLER PLATING.
4. FOOT LENGTH MEASUREMENT BASED ON GAUGE PLANE METHOD.
5. DIE FACES UP FOR MOLD, AND FACES DOWN FOR TRIM/FORM.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.

**SOT-23-5 (M5)**

Note:
14. Package information is correct as of the publication date. For updates and most current information, go to [www.micrel.com](http://www.micrel.com).
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