IC for System Reset (with built-in watchdog timer)
Monolithic IC MM1095

March 31, 2004

Outline

This IC functions in a variety of CPU systems and other logic systems to generate a reset signal and reset the system accurately when the power is turned on or interrupted.
It includes a watchdog timer which allows diagnosis of the system operation, so that it prevents system runaway by intermittently generating a reset pulse when system misoperation occurs.

Features

1. Built-in watchdog timer
2. Low current consumption 100μA typ.
3. Low operating limit voltage Vcc=0.8V
4. Watchdog stop function (RCT pin) included
5. Few external components

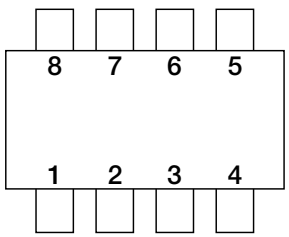
Packages

DIP-8B (MM1095AD, MM1095BD)
SOP-8C (MM1095AF, MM1095BF)

Applications

1. Reset circuits for microcomputers, CPUs and MPUs
2. Reset circuits for logic circuits
3. Microcomputer system monitoring, etc.

Pin Assignment



SOP-8C/DIP-8B

1	TC
2	NC
3	CK
4	GND
5	Vcc
6	RCT
7	Vs
8	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$

Pin Description

Pin No.	Name	Function
1	TC	T_{WD}, T_{WR}, T_{PR} variable pins (T_{WD}, T_{WR} and T_{PR} times are determined by the external capacitor.) T_{PR} (ms)=5000 ×C_T (μF) T_{WD} (ms)=500 ×C_T (μF) T_{WR} (ms)=100 ×C_T (μF)
2	N.C	
3	CK	Clock input pin, inputs clock from logic system
4	GND	GND pin
5	V_{CC}	Voltage detection MM1095A→3.2V, MM1095B→4.2V
6	RCT	Watchdog timer stop pin Operation modes : Operation→OPEN, Stop →connect to GND
7	V_S	Detection voltage variable pin
8	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Reset output pin (low output)

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Item	Symbol	Rating	Units
Power supply voltage	V_{CC} max.	−0.3~+10	V
CK pin input voltage	V_{CK}	−0.3~V_{CC}+0.3 (≦+10)	V
V_S pin input voltage	V_{VS}	−0.3~V_{CC}+0.3 (≦+10)	V
Voltage applied to RCT pin	V_{RCT}	−0.3~V_{CC}+0.3 (≦+10)	V
Voltage applied to $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin	V_{OH}	−0.3~V_{CC}+0.3 (≦+10)	V
Allowable loss	Pd	400	mW
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	−40~+125	°C

Recommended Operating Conditions

Item	Symbol	Rating	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	+2.2~+7.0	V
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Sink Current	I_{OL}	0~1.0	mA
Watchdog Time Monitoring Time Set value	T_{WD}	0.1~5000	ms
Reset Hold Time at Power Rise Set value	T_{PR}	0.1~5000	ms
Clock Rise and Fall Time	t_{RC}, t_{FC}	<100	μs
Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	−25~+75	℃

Electrical Characteristics (DC) (Except where noted otherwise, MM1095A : Vcc=3.6V, Ta = 25°C, MM1095B: Vcc=5.0V)

Item		Symbol	Measurement conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Consumption current	MM1095A	I_{CC}	During watchdog timer operation		100	150	µA
	MM1095B				130	195	
Detection voltage	MM1095A	V_{SL}	V_S=OPEN, V_{CC} ↘	3.10	3.20	3.30	V
	MM1095B			4.05	4.20	4.35	
	MM1095A	V_{SH}	V_S=OPEN, V_{CC} ↗	3.15	3.25	3.35	
	MM1095B			4.15	4.30	4.45	
Detection voltage temperature coefficient		$V_S/\Delta T$			±0.01		%/°C
Hysteresis voltage	MM1095A	V_{HYS}	V_{SH}–V_{SL}, V_{CC} ↗↘	25	50	100	mV
	MM1095B			50	100	150	
CK input threshold		V_{TH}		0.8	1.2	2	V
CK input current		I_{IH}	A : V_{CK}=3.6V, B : V_{CK}=5.0V		0	1	µA
		I_{IL}	V_{CK}=0V	–12	–6	–2	
Output voltage (High)	MM1095A	V_{OH}	$I_{\overline{RESET}}$ =–1µA, V_S=OPEN	3.0	3.4		V
	MM1095B			4.0	4.5		
Output voltage (Low)		$V_{OL}1$	$I_{\overline{RESET}}$ =0.5mA, V_S=0V		0.2	0.4	V
		$V_{OL}2$	$I_{\overline{RESET}}$ =1.0mA, V_S=0V		0.3	0.5	
R output sync current		I_{OL}	$V_{\overline{RESET}}$ =1.0V, V_S=0V	1	2		mA
C_T charge current		$I_{CT}1$	V_{TC}=1.0V during watchdog timer operation	–1.60	–2.40	–4.80	µA
		$I_{CT}2$	V_{TC}=1.0V during power ON reset operation	–0.16	–0.24	–0.48	µA
Minimum operating power supply voltage to ensure $\overline{RESET}$		V_{CCL}	$V_{\overline{RESET}}$ =0.4V, $I_{\overline{RESET}}$ =0.1mA		0.8	1.0	V

Electrical Characteristics (DC)

(Except where noted otherwise, MM1095A : V_{CC}=3.6V, Ta=25°C, MM1095B : V_{CC}=5.0V)
(Except where noted otherwise, resistance unit is Ω)

Item		Symbol	Measurement conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{CC} input pulse width	MM1095A	T_{PI}	V_{CC} 3.6V / 2.8V	8			µs
	MM1095B		V_{CC} 5.0V / 4.0V	8			
CK input pulse width		T_{CKW}	CK or	3			µs
CK input cycle		T_{CK}		20			µs
Watchdog timer monitoring time *1		T_{WD}	C_T=0.02µF	5	10	15	ms
Reset time for watchdog timer *2		T_{WR}	C_T=0.02µF	1	2	3	ms
Reset hold time for power supply rise *3		T_{PR}	C_T=0.02µF, V_{CC} V_{CC}	50	100	150	ms
Output delay time from V_{CC} *4		T_{PD}	$\overline{RESET}$ pin, R_L=10k, C_L=20pF		2	10	µs
Output rise time *5		t_R	$\overline{RESET}$ pin, R_L=10k, C_L=20pF		2.0	4.0	µs
Output fall time *5		t_F	$\overline{RESET}$ pin, R_L=10k, C_L=20pF		0.2	1.0	µs

Notes:

*1 Monitoring time is the time from the last pulse (negative edge) of the timer clear clock pulse until reset pulse output. In other words, reset output is output if a clock pulse is not input during this time.

*2 Reset time means reset pulse width. However, this does not apply to power ON reset.

*3 Reset hold time is the time from when V_{CC} exceeds detection voltage (V_{SH}) during power ON reset until reset release ($\overline{RESET}$ output high).

*4 Output delay time is the time from when power supply voltage drops below detection voltage (V_{SL}) until reset (RESEToutput low).

*5 Voltage range when measuring output rise and fall is 10~90%.

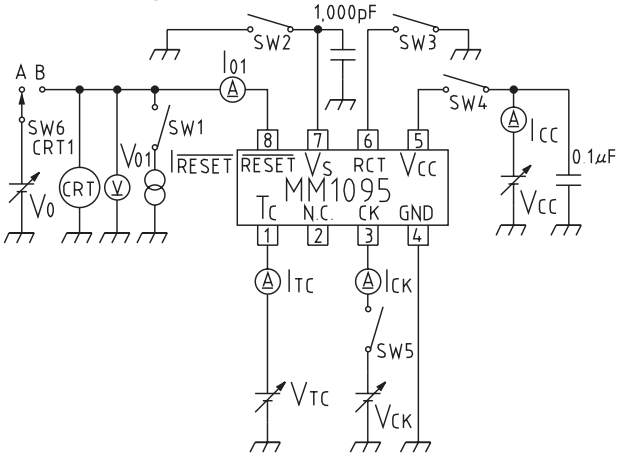
*6 Watchdog timer monitoring time (T_{WD}), watchdog timer reset time (T_{WR}) and reset hold time (T_{PR}) during power supply rise can be changed by varying C_T capacitance. The times are expressed by the following formulae.

T_{PR} (ms) ≒ 5000 × C_T (µF)
T_{WD} (ms) ≒ 500 × C_T (µF)
T_{WR} (ms) ≒ 100 × C_T (µF)

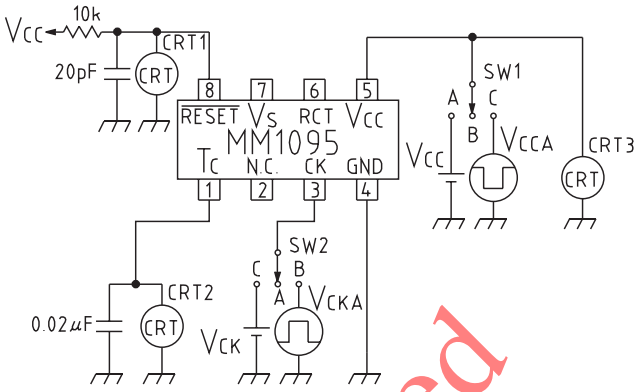
Example: When C_T=0.02µF
T_{PR} ≒ 100ms
T_{WD} ≒ 10ms
T_{WR} ≒ 2ms

Measuring Circuits

Measuring Circuit 1(DC)



Measuring Circuit 2 (AC)



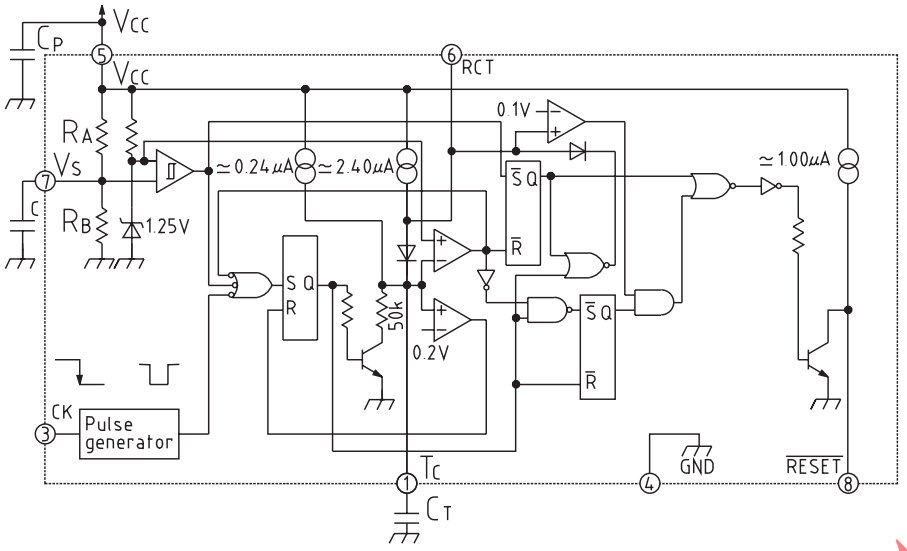
Measuring Circuit 1 SW & Power Supply Table

Item	Symbol	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	SW7	VCC	VCK	VCT	IRESET	VM, IM	Notes
Consumption current	ICC	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	3.6V	0V	–	ICC	
Detection voltage	VSL	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V→3V	0V	2V	–	VO1, CRT1	
	VSH	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	3V→3.6V	0V	2V	–	VO1, CRT1	
CK input threshold	VTH	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	0V→3V	1V	–	ICK, VCK	
CK input current	IIH	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	3.6V	0V	–	ICK	
	IIL	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	0V	0V	–	ICK	
Output voltage (High)	VOH	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	3.6V	2V	-1μA	VO1	
Output voltage (Low)	VOL1	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	3.6V	2V	0.5mA	VO1	
	VOL2	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	3.6V	3.6V	2V	1.0mA	VO1	
Output sink current	IOL1	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	B	3.6V	3.6V	2V	–	IO1	VO=1V
CT charge current 1	ITC1	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	A	3.6V	–	1V	–	ITC	
CT charge current 2	ITC2	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	A	3.6V	–	1V	–	ITC	
Minimum operating power supply voltage to ensure $\overline{\text{RESET}}$	VCCL	ON	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	A	0V→2V	0V	0V	–	VO1, VCC	

Measuring Circuit 2 SW & Power Supply Table

Item	Symbol	SW1	SW2	VCCA	VCC	VCKA	VCK	CRT	Notes
VCC input pulse width	TP1	C	B	3.6V / 2.5V, T1	–	1.4V / 0V, T2, T3	–	CRT1 CRT2	T1=8μs
CK input pulse width	TCKW	A	B	–	3.6V	1.4V / 0V, T2 or T2	–	CRT1 CRT2	T2=3μs
CK input cycle	TCK	A	B	–	3.6V	1.4V / 0V, T2, T3	–	CRT1 CRT2	T3=20μs
Watchdog timer monitoring time	TWD	A	A	–	3.6V	–	3.6V	CRT1 CRT2	
Reset time for watchdog timer	TWR	A	A	–	3.6V	–	3.6V	CRT1 CRT2	
Reset hold time for power supply rise	TPR	B→A	A	–	3.6V	–	3.6V	CRT1 CRT2	
Output delay time from VCC	TPD	C	A	3.6V / 0V	–	–	0V	CRT1	
Output rise time	TR	A	A	–	3.6V	–	3.6V	CRT1	
Output fall time	TF	A	A	–	3.6V	–	3.6V	CRT1	

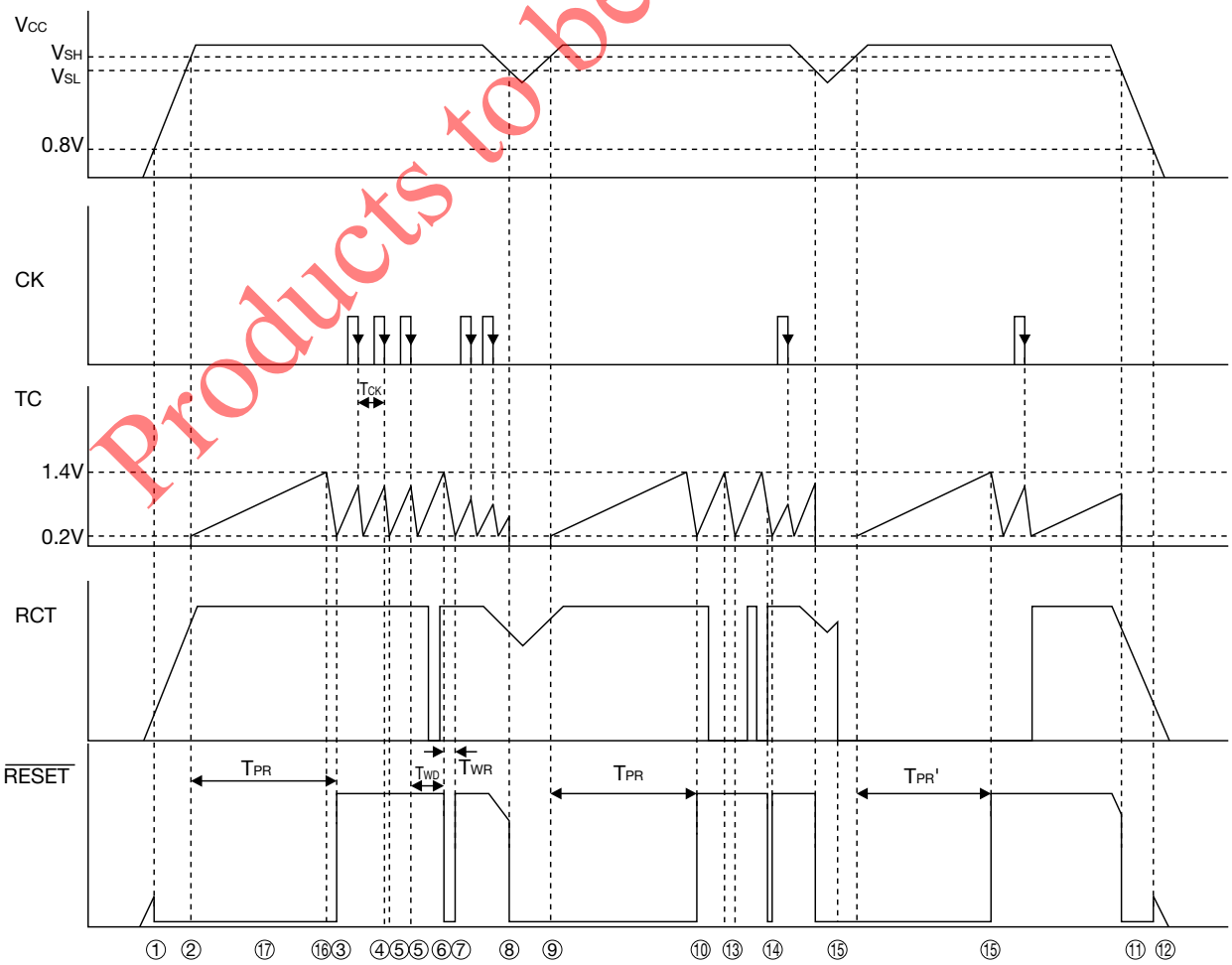
Block Diagram



	RA	RB
MM1095A	≃305k	≃195k
MM1095B	≃350k	≃150k

Note 1 : C_P=0.1μF approx.
Note 2 : C ≧ 1000pF
Note 3 : The watchdog timer can be stopped by connecting the RCT pin to GND.
(Then it functions as a voltage detection circuit.)

Timing Chart



Description of Operation

1. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low when V_{CC} rises to approximately 0.8V.
2. Capacitor C_T charging starts when V_{CC} rises to V_{SH} (MM1095A ≒ 3.25V, MM1095B ≒ 4.3V). Output is in reset state at this time.
3. Output reset is released ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes high) after a certain time (T_{PR}), from when C_T starts charging until discharge (the time from when C_T voltage reaches a certain threshold value 1 (≒ 1.4V) until C_T voltage drops to a certain threshold value 2 (≒ 0.2V). Approximately 1μA (V_{CC}=0.8V) of pull up current is output from RESET.
   Reset hold time : T_{PR} is as follows.
   T_{PR} (ms) ≒ 5000 × C_T (μF)
   C_T charging starts again after reset release, and watchdog timer operation begins.
4. If a clock is input (negative edge trigger) to the CK pin during C_T charging, charging switches to discharge.
5. Discharge switches to charging when C_T voltage drops to a certain threshold value (≒ 0.2V). Steps 4 and 5 are repeated while a normal clock is input from the logic system.
6. Output goes to reset state ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low) when the clock ceases and C_T voltage reaches reset ON threshold value (≒ 1.4V).
   The formula for C_T charging time (T_{WD}: watchdog timer monitoring time) until reset is output is as follows.
   T_{WD} (ms) ≒ 500 × C_T (μF)
7. Watchdog timer reset time T_{WR} is the discharge time until C_T voltage drops to reset OFF threshold value (≒ 0.2V). The formula is as follows.
   T_{WR} (ms) ≒ 100 × C_T (μF)
   After reset OFF threshold value is reached, output reset is released and C_T starts charging. Thereafter, steps 4 and 5 are repeated if a normal clock is input, and when the clock ceases, 6 and 7 are repeated.
8. Reset is output when V_{CC} drops to V_{SL} (MM1095A ≒ 3.2V, MM1095B ≒ 4.2V). C_T is charged simultaneously.
9. C_T charging starts when V_{CC} rises to V_{SH}.
   When Vcc drops momentarily, C_T charging begins after the charge is first discharged, if the time from V_{CC} dropping below V_{SL} until it rises to V_{SH} is longer than the V_{CC} input pulse width standard value T_{PI}.
10. Output reset is released after V_{CC} goes above V_{SH} and after T_{PR}, and the watchdog timer starts. Thereafter, 8~10 are repeated when V_{CC} goes below V_{SL}.
11. When power is OFF, reset is output if V_{CC} goes below V_{SL}.
12. When V_{CC} drops to 0V, reset output is held until V_{CC} reaches 0.8V.
13. Output of the reset pulse stops if RCT pin goes "LOW".
14. TC pin keeps charging/discharging even if RCT pin goes "LOW". Therefore if RCT is release and C_T is discharged at the same time, output goes "LOW" when RCT release. To avoid this operation, input CK before the TWR time of RCT release and discharge C_T.
15. RESET output is released after the power on time in case of startup with RCT pin "LOW". (Operating as a reset with power on reset) The power on reset time is as follows:
    T_{PR}' ≒ T_{PR}-T_{WR} ≒ 4900 × C_T (μF)
16. There might be low pluse in output at the C_T switching point from charging to discharging during power on reset at low temperature. If low pluse of reset output is a problem in operation, add capacitance C_{OUT} between $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ - GND. Recommended value is as follows:
    C_{OUT} (μF) > 10^4 × C_T (μF)/R_L (Ω)
17. RESET output keeps "LOW" if CK is input during T_{PR}. RESET output goes "HIGH" once CK is released. Noise jumps into CK easily if CK output of microcomputer is high impedance during T_{PR}. Pull down a resistance (approx. 10-100kΩ) to CK pin and lower the impedance or keep the IC away from noise if there's a possibility of defects such as RESET output keeps "LOW" due to CK malfunction caused by noise.