Absolute Maximum Ratings

Terminal Voltage (with respect to GND)
- V_{CC} ..... -0.3V to 6.0V
- All Other Inputs ..... -0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)

Input Current, V_{CC}, $\overline{MR}$ 20mA
Output Current, RESET or $\overline{RESET}$ 20mA
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
- SOT143 (derate 4mW/°C above +70°C) 320mW

Operating Temperature Range ..... -40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature ..... +150°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... -65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) ..... +300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 5V for L/M versions, V_{CC} = 3.3V for T/S versions, V_{CC} = 3V for R version, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Voltage Range	V_{CC}	T_A = 0°C to +70°C		1.0		5.5	V
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C		1.2			
Supply Current	I_{CC}	MAX81_L/M, V_{CC} = 5.5V, I_{OUT} = 0			6	15	µA
		MAX81_R/S/T, V_{CC} = 3.6V, I_{OUT} = 0			2.7	10	
Reset Threshold	V_{TH}	MAX81_L	T_A = +25°C	4.54	4.63	4.72	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	4.50		4.75	
		MAX81_M	T_A = +25°C	4.30	4.38	4.46	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	4.25		4.50	
		MAX81_T	T_A = +25°C	3.03	3.08	3.14	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	3.00		3.15	
		MAX81_S	T_A = +25°C	2.88	2.93	2.98	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	2.85		3.00	
		MAX81_R	T_A = +25°C	2.58	2.63	2.68	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C	2.55		2.70	
Reset Threshold Tempco					30		ppm/°C
V_{CC} to Reset Delay (Note 2)		V_{OD} = 125mV, MAX81_L/M			40		µs
		V_{OD} = 125mV, MAX81_R/S/T			20		
Reset Active Timeout Period	t_{RP}	V_{CC} = $V_{TH(MAX)}$		140		560	ms
$\overline{MR}$ Minimum Pulse Width	t_{MR}			10			µs
$\overline{MR}$ Glitch Immunity (Note 3)					100		ns
$\overline{MR}$ to Reset Propagation Delay (Note 2)	t_{MD}				0.5		µs
$\overline{MR}$ Input Threshold	V_{IH}	V_{CC} > $V_{TH(MAX)}$, MAX81_L/M		2.3			V
	V_{IL}					0.8	
	V_{IH}	V_{CC} > $V_{TH(MAX)}$, MAX81_R/S/T		0.7 x V_{CC}			
	V_{IL}					0.25 x V_{CC}	
$\overline{MR}$ Pull-Up Resistance				10	20	30	kΩ
RESET Output Voltage (MAX812)	V_{OH}	I_{SOURCE} = 150µA, 1.8V < V_{CC} < $V_{TH(MIN)}$		0.8 x V_{CC}			V
	V_{OL}	MAX812R/S/T only, I_{SINK} = 1.2mA, V_{CC} = $V_{TH(MAX)}$				0.3	
		MAX812L/M only, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA, V_{CC} = $V_{TH(MAX)}$				0.4	

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Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = 5V for L/M versions, V_{CC} = 3.3V for T/S versions, V_{CC} = 3V for R version, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
$\overline{RESET}$ Output Voltage (MAX811)	V_{OL}	MAX811R/S/T only, I_{SINK} = 1.2mA, V_{CC} = $V_{TH(MIN)}$			0.3	V
		MAX811L/M only, I_{SINK} = 3.2mA, V_{CC} = $V_{TH(MIN)}$			0.4	
		I_{SINK} = 50µA, V_{CC} > 1.0V			0.3	
	V_{OH}	MAX811R/S/T only, I_{SOURCE} = 500µA, V_{CC} > $V_{TH(MAX)}$	0.8 x V_{CC}			
		MAX811L/M only, I_{SOURCE} = 800µA, V_{CC} > $V_{TH(MAX)}$	V_{CC} - 1.5			

Note 1: Production testing done at T_A = +25°C, over temperature limits guaranteed by design using six sigma design limits.
Note 2: $\overline{RESET}$ output for MAX811, RESET output for MAX812.
Note 3: "Glitches" of 100ns or less typically will not generate a reset pulse.

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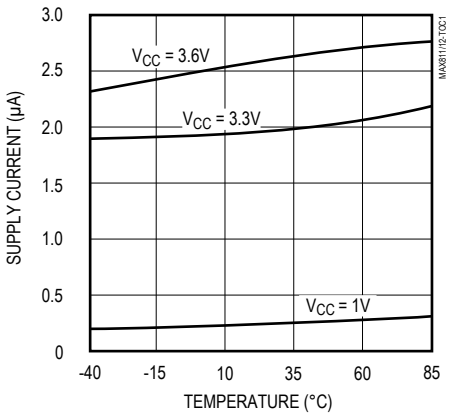
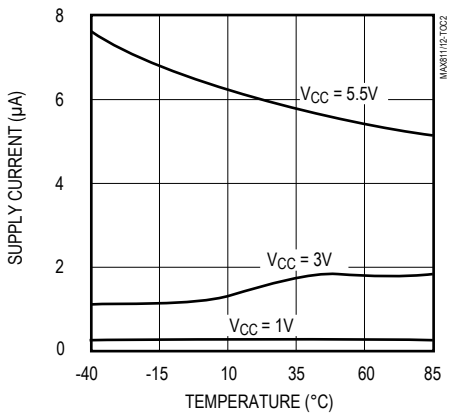
Typical Operating Characteristics

(T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

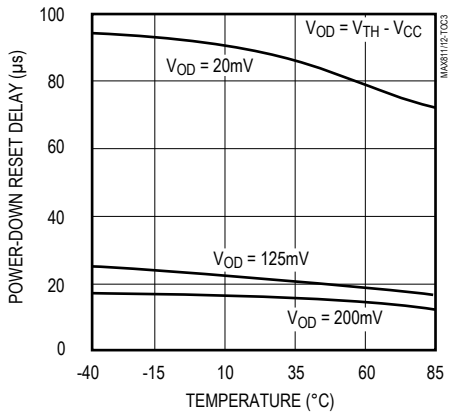
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX81_R/S/T)



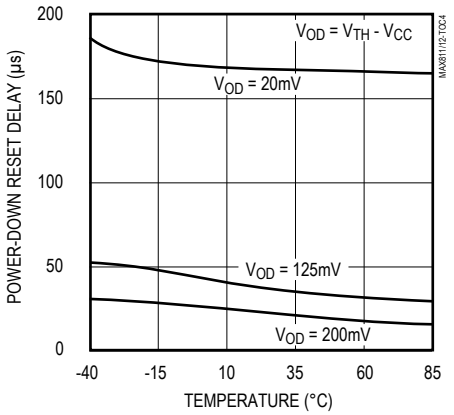
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX81_L/M)



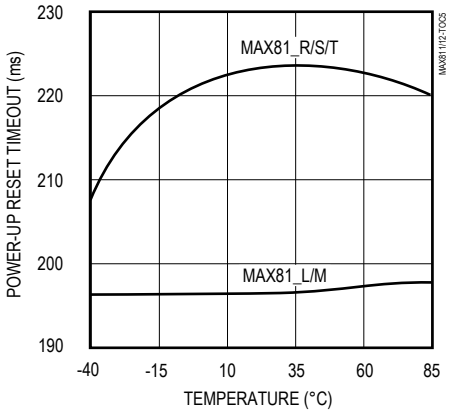
POWER-DOWN RESET DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX81_R/S/T)



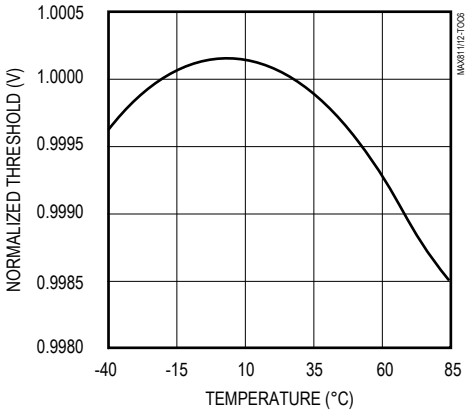
POWER-DOWN RESET DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE (MAX81_L/M)



POWER-UP RESET TIMEOUT vs. TEMPERATURE



RESET THRESHOLD DEVIATION vs. TEMPERATURE



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Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX811	MAX812		
1	1	GND	Ground
2	—	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Active-Low Reset Output. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ remains low while V_{CC} is below the reset threshold or while $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is held low. $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ remains low for the Reset Active Timeout Period (t_{RP}) after the reset conditions are terminated.
—	2	RESET	Active-High Reset Output. RESET remains high while V_{CC} is below the reset threshold or while $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is held low. RESET remains high for Reset Active Timeout Period (t_{RP}) after the reset conditions are terminated.
3	3	$\overline{\text{MR}}$	Manual Reset Input. A logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted as long as $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is low and for 180ms after $\overline{\text{MR}}$ returns high. This active-low input has an internal 20kΩ pull-up resistor. It can be driven from a TTL or CMOS-logic line, or shorted to ground with a switch. Leave open if unused.
4	4	V_{CC}	+5V, +3.3V, or +3V Supply Voltage

Detailed Description

Reset Output

A microprocessor's (µP's) reset input starts the µP in a known state. These µP supervisory circuits assert reset to prevent code execution errors during power-up, power-down, or brownout conditions.

$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is guaranteed to be a logic low for V_{CC} > 1V. Once V_{CC} exceeds the reset threshold, an internal timer keeps $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ low for the reset timeout period; after this interval, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes high.

If a brownout condition occurs (V_{CC} dips below the reset threshold), $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low. Any time V_{CC} goes below the reset threshold, the internal timer resets to zero, and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ goes low. The internal timer starts after V_{CC} returns above the reset threshold, and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ remains low for the reset timeout period.

The manual reset input ($\overline{\text{MR}}$) can also initiate a reset. See the *Manual Reset Input* section.

The MAX812 has an active-high RESET output that is the inverse of the MAX811's $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output.

Manual Reset Input

Many µP-based products require manual reset capability, allowing the operator, a test technician, or external logic circuitry to initiate a reset. A logic low on $\overline{\text{MR}}$ asserts reset. Reset remains asserted while $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is low, and for the Reset Active Timeout Period (t_{RP}) after $\overline{\text{MR}}$ returns high. This input has an internal 20kΩ pull-up resistor, so it can be left open if it is not used. $\overline{\text{MR}}$ can be driven with TTL or CMOS-logic levels, or with open-drain/collector outputs. Connect a normally open momentary switch from $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to GND to create a manual-reset function; external debounce circuitry is not required. If $\overline{\text{MR}}$ is driven from long cables or if the device is used in a noisy environment, connecting a 0.1µF capacitor from $\overline{\text{MR}}$ to ground provides additional noise immunity.

Reset Threshold Accuracy

The MAX811/MAX812 are ideal for systems using a 5V ±5% or 3V ±5% power supply with ICs specified for 5V ±10% or 3V ±10%, respectively. They are designed to meet worst-case specifications over temperature. The reset is guaranteed to assert after the power supply falls out of regulation, but before power drops below the minimum specified operating voltage range for the system ICs. The thresholds are pre-trimmed and exhibit tight distribution, reducing the range over which an undesirable reset may occur.

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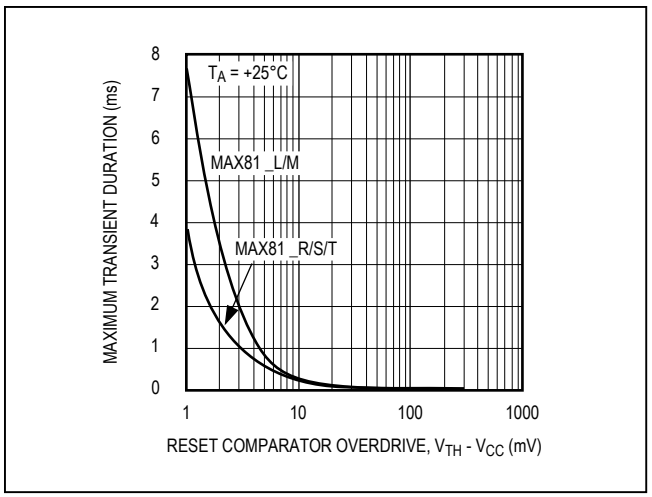

Figure 1. Maximum Transient Duration without Causing a Reset Pulse vs. Comparator Overdrive

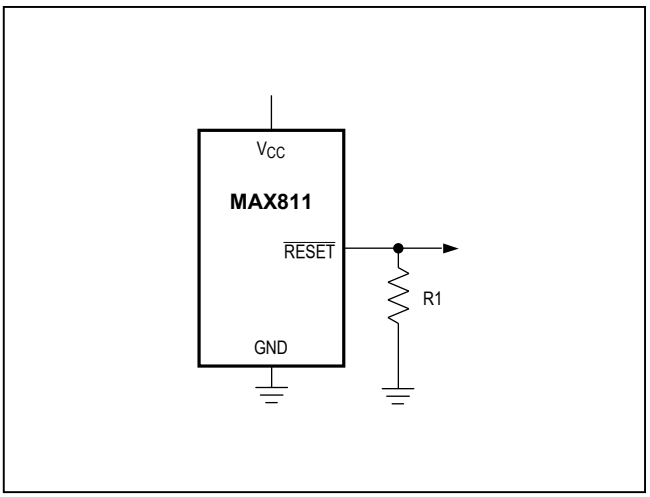

Figure 2. $\overline{RESET}$ Valid to V_{CC} = Ground Circuit

Applications Information

Negative-Going V_{CC} Transients

In addition to issuing a reset to the µP during power-up, power-down, and brownout conditions, the MAX811/MAX812 are relatively immune to short duration negative-going V_{CC} transients (glitches).

Figure 1 shows typical transient durations vs. reset comparator overdrive, for which the MAX811/MAX812 do not generate a reset pulse. This graph was generated using a negative-going pulse applied to V_{CC}, starting above the actual reset threshold and ending below it by the magnitude indicated (reset comparator overdrive). The graph indicates the typical maximum pulse width a negative-going V_{CC} transient may have without causing a reset pulse to be issued. As the magnitude of the transient increases (goes farther below the reset threshold), the maximum allowable pulse width decreases. Typically, a V_{CC} transient that goes 125mV below the reset threshold and lasts 40µs or less (MAX81_L/M) or 20µs or less (MAX81_T/S/R) will not cause a reset pulse to be issued. A 0.1µF capacitor mounted as close as possible to V_{CC} provides additional transient immunity.

Ensuring a Valid $\overline{RESET}$ Output Down to V_{CC} = 0V

When V_{CC} falls below 1V, the MAX811 $\overline{RESET}$ output no longer sinks current—it becomes an open circuit. Therefore, high-impedance CMOS-logic inputs connected to the $\overline{RESET}$ output can drift to undetermined voltages. This presents no problem in most applications, since most µP and other circuitry is inoperative with V_{CC} below 1V. However, in applications where the $\overline{RESET}$ output must be valid down to 0V, adding a pulldown resistor to the $\overline{RESET}$ pin will cause any stray leakage currents to flow to ground, holding $\overline{RESET}$ low (Figure 2). R1's value is not critical; 100kΩ is large enough not to load $\overline{RESET}$ and small enough to pull $\overline{RESET}$ to ground.

A 100kΩ pull-up resistor to V_{CC} is also recommended for the MAX812 if RESET is required to remain valid for V_{CC} < 1V.

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Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Reset Pins

µPs with bidirectional reset pins (such as the Motorola 68HC11 series) can contend with the MAX811/MAX812 reset outputs. If, for example, the MAX811 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output is asserted high and the µP wants to pull it low, indeterminate logic levels may result. To correct such cases, connect a 4.7kΩ resistor between the MAX811 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ (or MAX812 RESET) output and the µP reset I/O (Figure 3). Buffer the reset output to other system components.

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 341

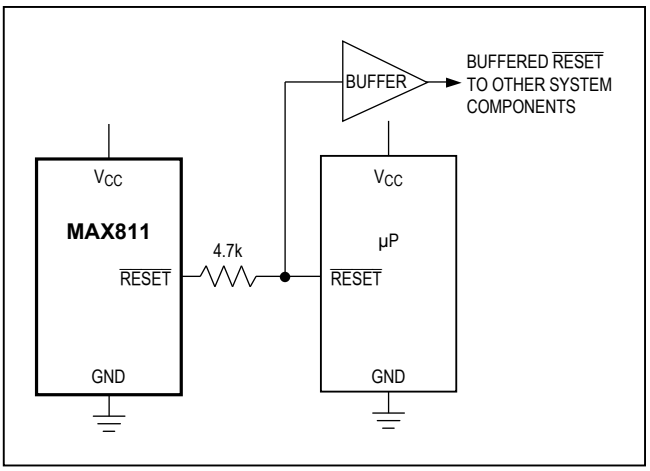

Figure 3. Interfacing to µPs with Bidirectional Reset I/O

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Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to **www.maximintegrated.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
4 SOT143	U4+1	**21-0052**	**90-0183**

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Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
5	6/15	Updated *Benefits and Features* and *Package Information* sections	1, 8
6	5/18	Updated *Absolute Maximum Ratings*	2

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