

$\pm 5V$, $\pm 12V$ ($\pm 15V$) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V _{DD}	-0.3V, +12V
V _{REF}	-0.3V, (V _{DD} + 0.3V)
OUT ₊ , DOUT Outputs	-0.3V, (V _{DD} + 0.3V)
+5V Input	+20V, -0.3V
-5V, +12V, +15V, -12V, -15V Inputs	$\pm 50V$
DIN Input	(V _{DD} + 0.3V), -0.3V
Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)	
Plastic DIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C)	800mW
SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
CERDIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW

Operating Temperature Ranges:

MAX821_C_	0°C to +70°C
MAX821_E_	-40°C to +85°C
MAX821_M_	-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +165°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_{DD} = +5V, GND = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
POWER SUPPLY						
V _{DD} Supply Voltage Range		MAX821_C	2.7		11	V
		MAX821_E/M	2.85		11	
I _{DD} Supply Current				137	250	μA
REFERENCE OUTPUT						
Output Voltage Tolerance Referred to 1.24V	T _A = +25°C		-1.00		1.00	%
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	-1.5		1.5	
		MAX821_E	-1.75		1.75	
		MAX821_M	-2.5		2.5	
Load Current					40	μA
Load Regulation				3.3		μV/μA
Line Regulation				0.01		%/V
Output Tempco				15		ppm/°C
COMPARATOR INPUTS						
+5V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing, T _A = +25°C		4.521	4.579	4.636	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	4.500		4.657	
		MAX821_E	4.500		4.657	
		MAX821_M	4.464		4.693	
	V _{IN} increasing			4.636	4.749	
+5V Trip Level Hysteresis		T _A = +25°C		1.25		%
		T _A = +125°C		1.75		
		T _A = -55°C		0.8		
+12V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing (MAX8215 only), T _A = +25°C		10.431	10.590	10.749	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	10.404		10.775	
		MAX821_E	10.378		10.802	
		MAX821_M	10.325		10.855	
+15V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing (MAX8216 only), T _A = +25°C		13.036	13.235	13.434	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	13.003		13.467	
		MAX821_E	12.970		13.500	
		MAX821_M	12.904		13.566	

±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

MAX8215/MAX8216

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = +5V, GND = 0V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.)

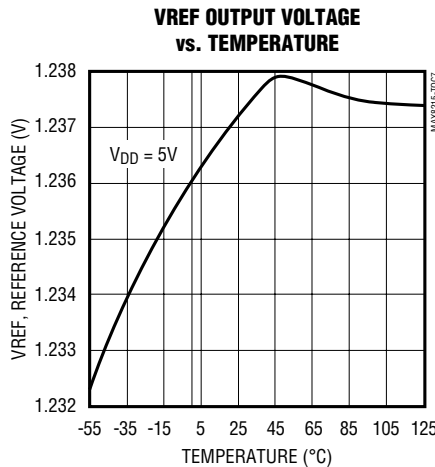
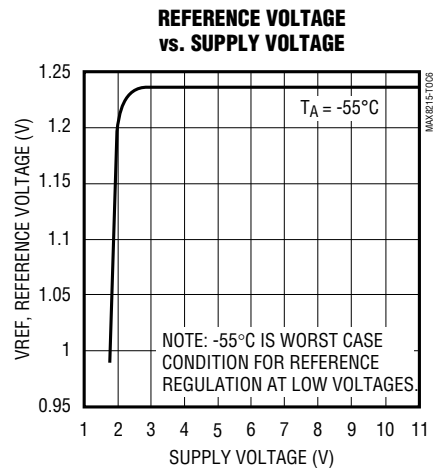
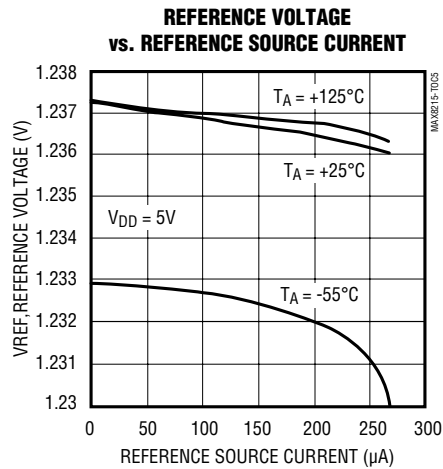
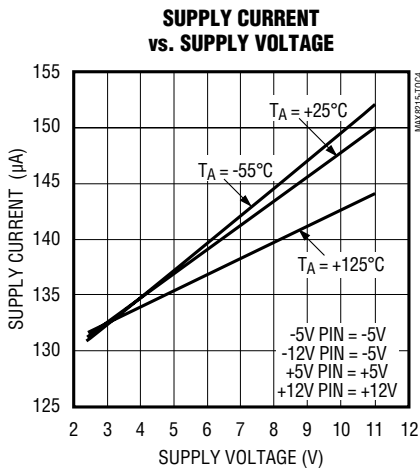
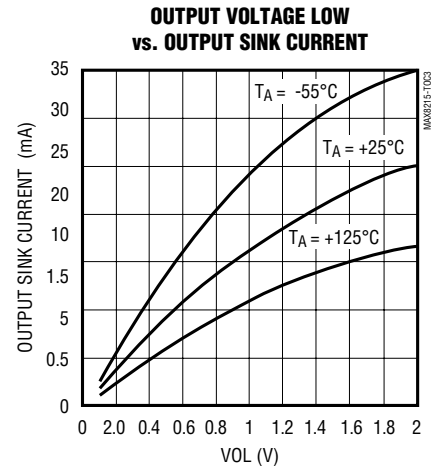
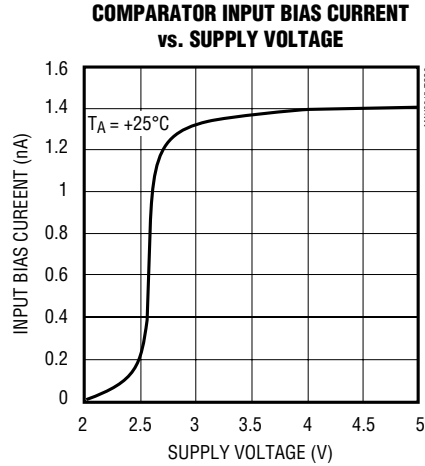
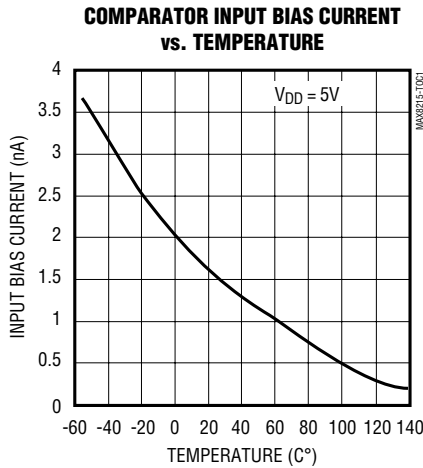
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
-12V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing, T _A = +25°C		-10.431	-10.590	-10.749	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	-10.404		-10.776	
		MAX821_E	-10.378		-10.802	
		MAX821_M	-10.325		-10.855	
-15V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing (MAX8216 only), T _A = +25°C		-13.036	-13.235	-13.434	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	-13.003		-13.467	
		MAX821_E	-12.970		-13.500	
		MAX821_M	-12.904		-13.566	
-5V Trip Level	V _{IN} decreasing, T _A = +25°C		-4.348	-4.415	-4.482	V
	T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	MAX821_C	-4.337		-4.493	
		MAX821_E	-4.326		-4.500	
		MAX821_M	-4.304		-4.525	
Threshold Hysteresis	T _A = +25°C	+15V trip level		1.25	2.00	%
		+12V trip level		1.25	2.00	
		-15V trip level		1.50	2.25	
		-12V trip level		1.50	2.25	
		-5V trip level		1.60	2.25	
Hysteresis Tempco, ±15, ±12, -5				0.005		%/°C
Input Resistance	T _A = +25°C	+5V input to GND		130		kΩ
		+12V/+15V input to GND		168		
		-5V input to REF		160		
		-12V/-15V input to REF		190		
AUXILIARY COMPARATOR INPUT						
Trip Level with Respect to 1.24V	V _{IN} decreasing, T _A = +25°C		-1.5	0	1.5	%
		MAX821_C	-1.75		1.75	
		MAX821_E	-2.00		2.00	
		MAX821_M	-2.50		2.50	
Threshold Hysteresis	T _A = +25°C			1.25	2.00	%
Input Bias Current	T _A = +25°C			2	10	nA
Voltage Output Low	V _{OL} ; V _{DD} = 5V, I _{SINK} = 2mA			0.11	0.3	V
	V _{DD} = 1.5V, I _{SINK} = 0.2mA			0.04	0.3	
	V _{DD} = 1.0V, I _{SINK} = 0.1mA			0.10		
Leakage Current	Off State				1.0	μA
Comparator Response Time (All Comparators)	30mV overdrive (Note 1)			20		μs

Note 1: To overdrive the +5V/+12V/+15V comparators with a 30mV overdrive voltage, use the formula $30\text{mV} \left(\frac{V_{\text{THR}}}{1.24} \right)$ to determine the required input voltage. V_{THR} is the threshold of the particular overdriven comparator. To overdrive the -5V/-12V/-15V comparators use $30\text{mV} \left[1 + \frac{V_{\text{THR}}}{1.24} \right]$.

±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

Typical Operating Characteristics

($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

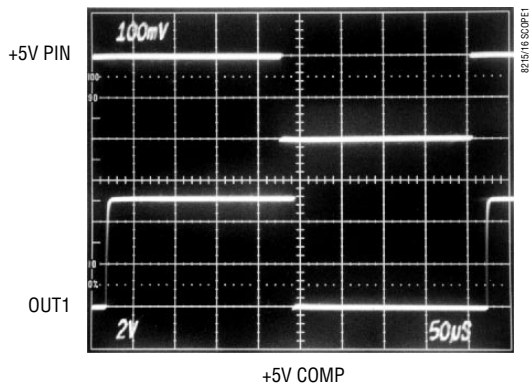


±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

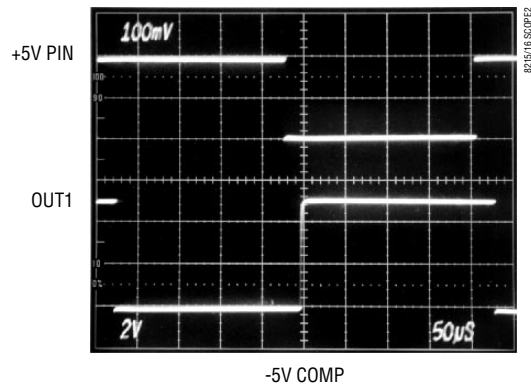
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.)

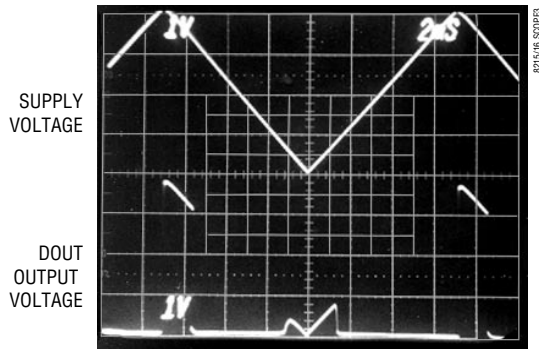
**+5V RESPONSE WITH
±100mV INPUT EXCURSION AROUND TRIP LEVEL**



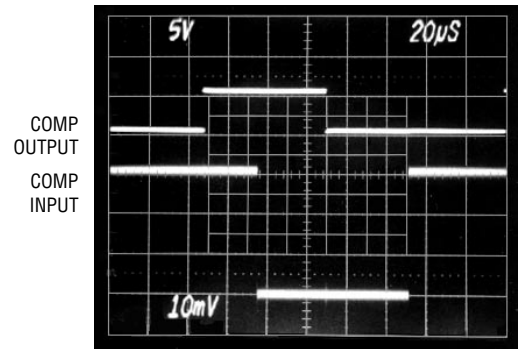
**-5V RESPONSE WITH
±100mV INPUT EXCURSION AROUND TRIP LEVEL**



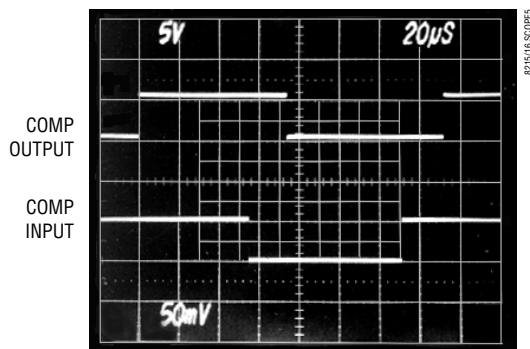
**DOUT OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE
R1 = 15kΩ, R2 = 40k (see Figure 4)**



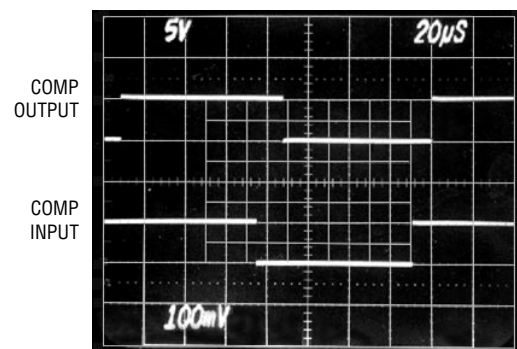
**DIN COMPARATOR RESPONSE
WITH 30mV OVERDRIVE**



**DIN COMPARATOR RESPONSE
WITH 50mV OVERDRIVE**



**DIN COMPARATOR RESPONSE
WITH 100mV OVERDRIVE**



$\pm 5V$, $\pm 12V$ ($\pm 15V$) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	VREF	Output of the internal 1.24V reference
2	GND	Ground. Connect to PGND.
3	+5V	Input for monitoring +5V supply
4	-5V	Input for monitoring -5V supply
5	+12V (+15V)	MAX8215 input for monitoring +12V (MAX8216 input for monitoring +15V)
6	-12V (-15V)	MAX8215 input for monitoring -12V (MAX8216 input for monitoring -15V)
7	DIN	Noninverting input of the auxiliary comparator. Its inverting input is tied to the internal reference.
8	PGND	Power-supply ground. Bypass V_{DD} to this pin.
9	DOUT	Output of the auxiliary comparator
10, 11, 12, 13	OUT4, OUT3, OUT2, OUT1	Outputs of the four dedicated comparators
14	V_{DD}	Power-supply positive voltage input. Bypass to PGND.

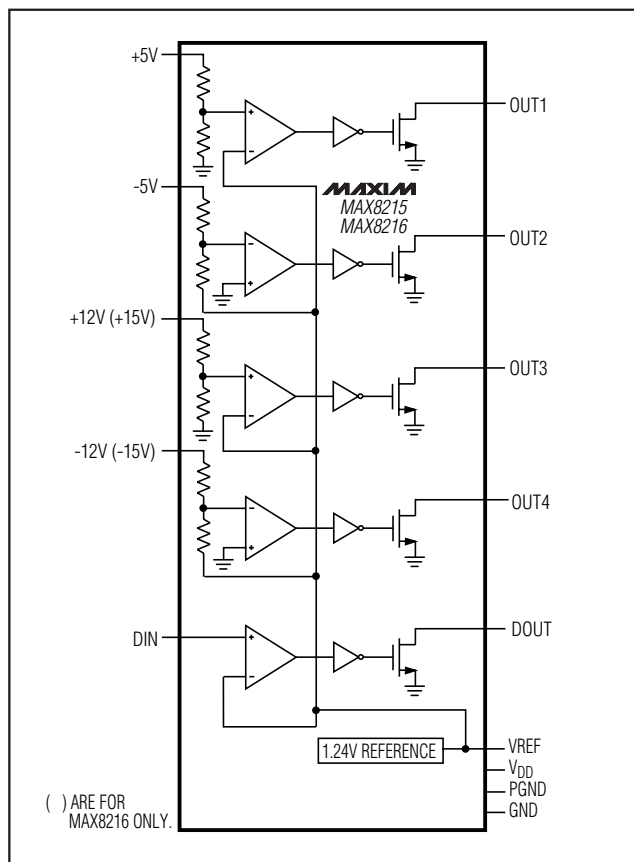


Figure 1. Block Diagram

Detailed Description

The MAX8215/MAX8216 contain 5 comparators (Figure 1). The comparator with its output labeled DOUT is distinguished from the others in that it can be set up to monitor various voltages; each of the other 4 comparators monitors a specific voltage. The DOUT comparator's noninverting input is available external to the device; its inverting input is tied internally to the reference.

The MAX8215/MAX8216 comparators have open-drain outputs. Thus, these devices require pull-up resistors for proper operation. See the *Typical Operating Circuit*. Open-drain outputs are useful for driving LEDs and for situations in which the comparator outputs must be connected together (i.e., wire-ORed).

Bypass V_{DD} with 0.1 μ F connected to PGND.

Applications Information

Hysteresis

When the voltage on a typical comparator's input is at or near the voltage on the other input, ambient noise generally causes the comparator output to oscillate. The most common way to eliminate this problem is by using hysteresis. When the two comparator input voltages are equal, hysteresis causes one comparator input voltage to move quickly past the other, thus taking the input out of the region where oscillation occurs. Standard comparators need external resistors for hysteresis; these resistors are not necessary when using any of the MAX8215 and MAX8216 comparators because hysteresis is built in.

±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

MAX8215/MAX8216

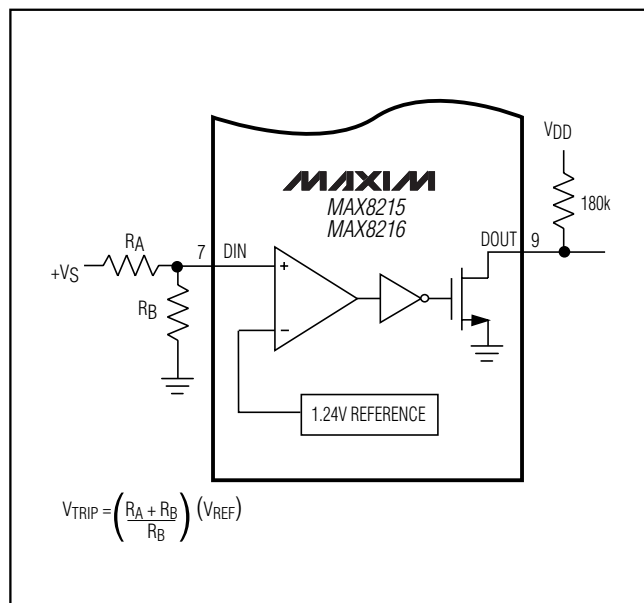


Figure 2. Undervoltage/Overvoltage Comparator Using the Auxiliary Comparator

Adding hysteresis to a comparator creates two trip points—one for the input voltage rising and one for the input voltage falling. When the voltage at the MAX8215/MAX8216 auxiliary comparator's (noninverting) input falls, the threshold at which the comparator switches equals the reference voltage connected to the comparator's inverting input. However, when the voltage at the noninverting input rises, the threshold equals the reference voltage **plus** the amount of hysteresis voltage built into the part. The trip point is somewhat more accurate when the hysteresis voltage is not part of the threshold voltage (i.e., when the input voltage is falling) because the tolerance of the hysteresis specification adds to the tolerance of the trip point.

Overvoltage and Undervoltage Detection Circuits

Figure 2 shows connection of the auxiliary comparator as either an undervoltage or overvoltage comparator. Hysteresis makes this circuit more accurate when the input voltage is dropping as opposed to rising. Figure 3 illustrates the comparator's operation. The input voltage's direction determines at which of two trip points the comparator switches. Thus, the diagram includes arrows that indicate whether the input voltage is rising or falling. The formulas are provided for determining trip-point voltages for specified resistors and for ease in calculating appropriate resistor ratios for particular trip points.

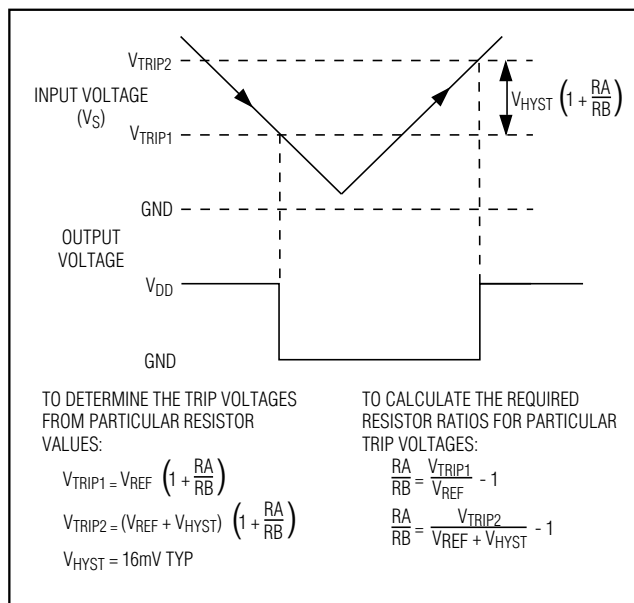


Figure 3. Undervoltage/Overvoltage Detector Waveforms and Formulas

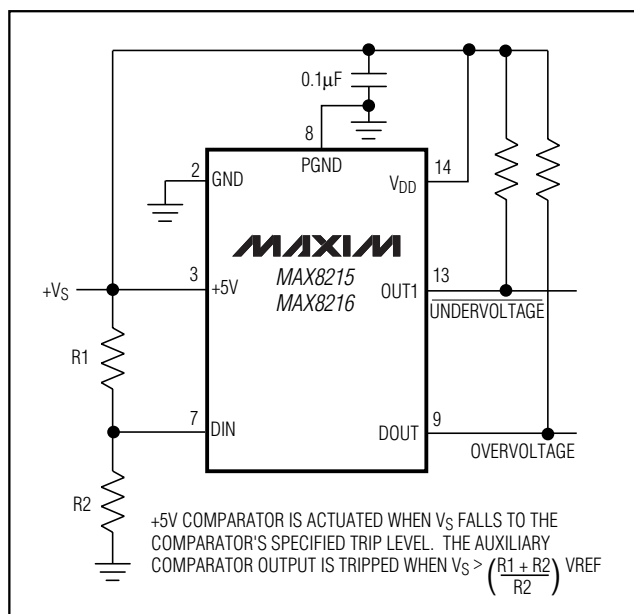


Figure 4. Monitoring Supply Powering the MAX8215/MAX8216 with Undervoltage and Overvoltage Comparators

The MAX8215/MAX8216 comparator outputs correctly display a low level down to 0.8V supply voltage. This is useful in undervoltage applications where the monitored power supply is also the supply connected to the VDD pin. See the section *Monitoring the Supply Voltage*.

$\pm 5V, \pm 12V (\pm 15V)$ Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

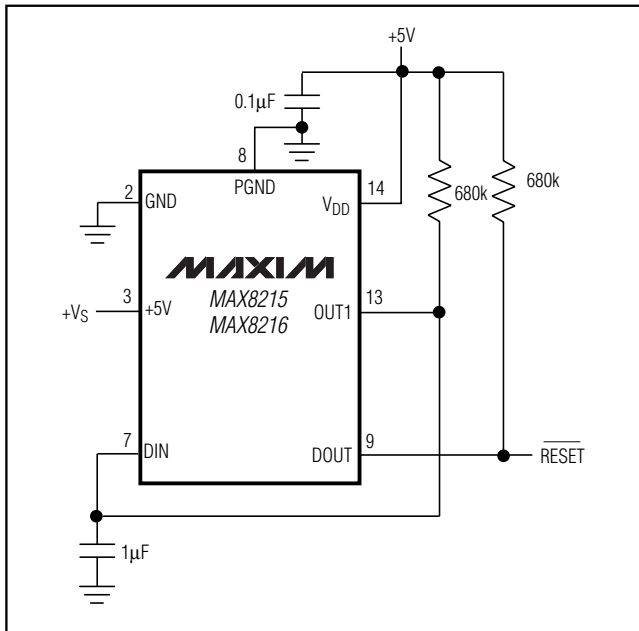


Figure 5. Microprocessor Reset Circuit with 200ms Time Delay

Monitoring the Supply Voltage

The supply voltage to these devices can also be monitored by the 5V dedicated comparator and the auxiliary comparator. Figure 4 shows a circuit that monitors the voltage connected at V_{DD} for both overvoltage and undervoltage conditions. The +5V comparator checks for undervoltage conditions while the auxiliary comparator monitors overvoltage conditions. In general, no extra supply bypassing circuitry (other than the normally recommended 0.1μF capacitor) is required when performing this function. However, using resistor values higher than 100kΩ at the auxiliary comparator's input requires attention to eliminate potential oscillations. Also, particularly low pull-up resistor values on DOUT contribute to the likelihood of the auxiliary comparator's oscillation. See the section *Eliminating Output Oscillation*.

Microprocessor Reset Circuit with Time Delay

It is often necessary to reset a microprocessor (μP) when its supply voltage drops below a certain level. Figure 5's circuit generates a low output when the monitored voltage drops below the 5V monitor's threshold. Additionally, this output remains low for 200ms after the supply voltage goes above the threshold. μP reset circuits typically include this feature because it gives the μP time to be fully reset after power has been restored, and allows any capacitors in associated circuitry time to charge. Figure 6 shows this circuit's waveforms and formulas.

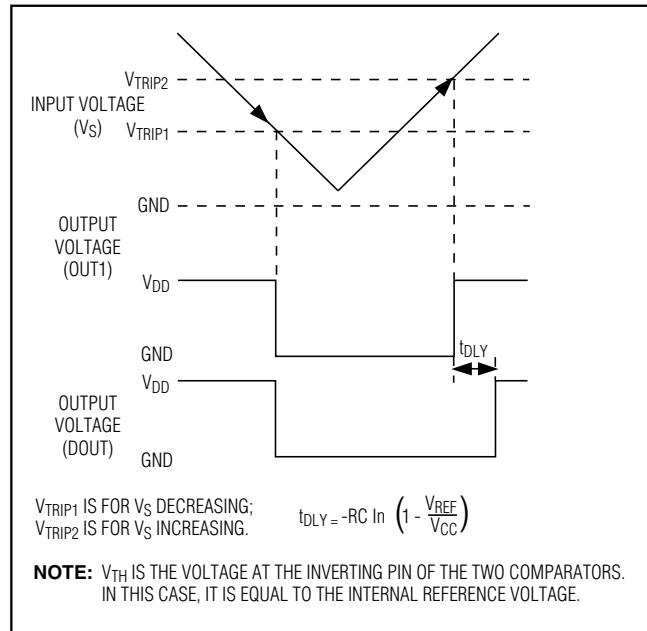


Figure 6. Microprocessor Reset with Time Delay Waveforms

Figure 7 shows Figure 5's μP reset circuit, but with the monitored supply also powering the MAX8215. Figure 6's waveforms and equations also apply to this circuit.

The MAX8215/MAX8216 comparator outputs correctly display a low level down to a 0.8V typical supply voltage.

Unused Inputs

When the uncommitted comparator within the MAX8215/MAX8216 is not used, tie the unused input to either the positive supply or ground. This prevents noise generation due to the comparator output switching from one logic state to another (due to noise at the input).

Output Pull-Up Resistors

Pull-up resistors are required at the outputs of each comparator. Resistor values should not be less than 2.7kΩ if the outputs are pulled up to V_{DD} . In general, save power by using higher values, e.g., ≥100kΩ. Use of higher-value resistors also minimizes the possibility of oscillations due to a spurious feedback (see the section *Eliminating Output Oscillation*).

Input Voltage Limitation

If the voltages at the various inputs are kept within the absolute maximum ratings, the device is not damaged. However, high input voltages within this range can cause the reference voltage to move. To prevent the reference voltage from changing, limit the +5V input to +17V; the -5V and -15V inputs to +1V; and the +15V input to +60V. Negative input voltages within the

±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

MAX8215/MAX8216

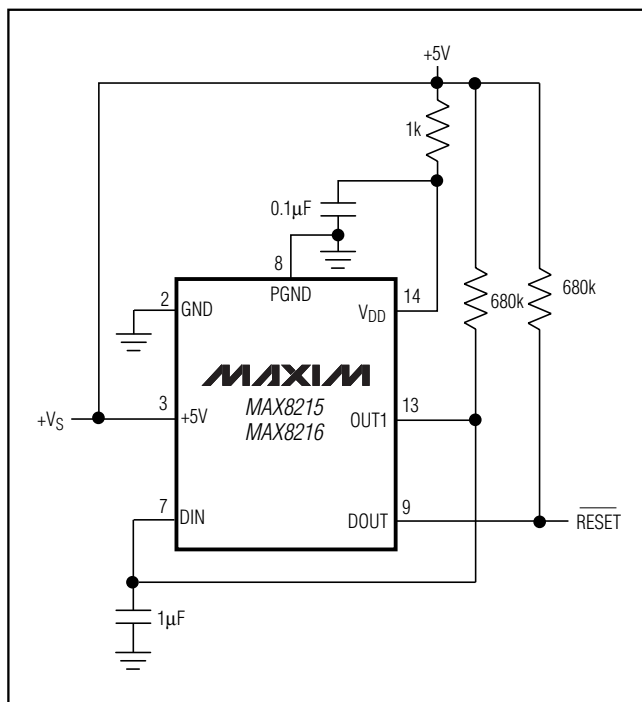


Figure 7. Microprocessor Reset Circuit Monitoring Its Own Supply Voltage

absolute maximum ratings have no effect on the reference. Within the absolute maximum ratings, the DIN input has no effect on the reference.

Power-Supply Bypassing and Grounding

In high-noise environments where the voltage connected to VDD may change abruptly, the reference voltage may "bounce," causing false comparator outputs. Eliminate this problem using Figure 8's RC bypass network.

Although bypassing the reference may appear to help, Figure 8's solution is recommended; bypassing the reference reduces its voltage change, but doing so causes a time delay prior to the reference voltage returning to its correct level.

Eliminating Output Oscillation when Using the Auxiliary Comparator

Although hysteresis is built into the auxiliary comparator, output oscillation problems are still possible. Oscillation can occur when a comparator's output couples back to its inverting input through stray board capacitance. Make sure the board trace leading from the comparator output does not pass near its inverting input (or vice versa). Also, reducing the resistance connected to DIN reduces its susceptibility to picking up output signals. In

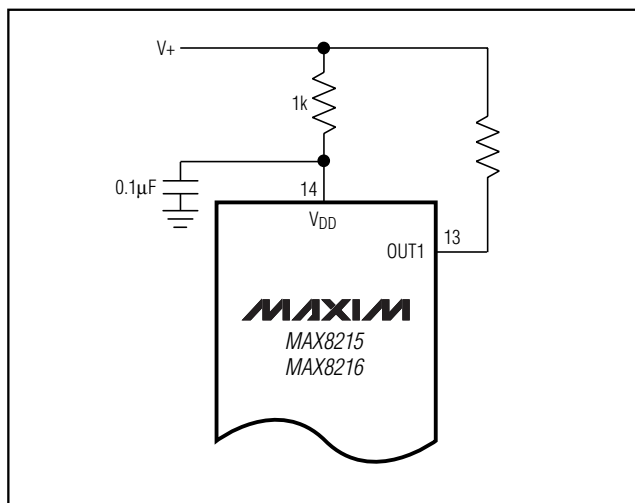


Figure 8. Alternate Bypass Scheme

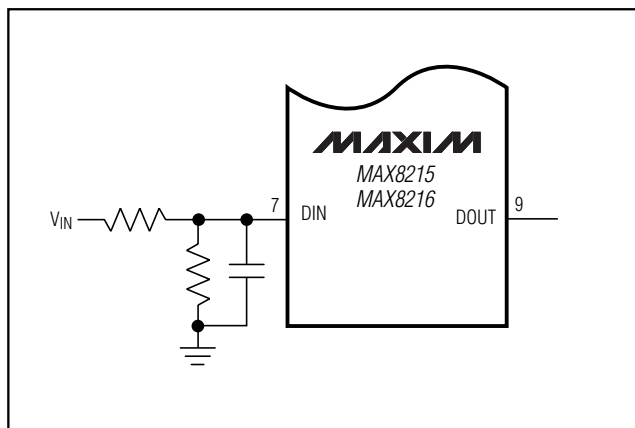


Figure 9. Alternative Means for Reducing Impedance Level Seen at DIN

most cases, using input resistor values on the order of 100kΩ creates no problem. Since using lower resistor values increases the supply current, another approach is to bypass the input resistors as shown in Figure 9, although this slows the circuit's response. When much larger valued input resistors are used, high valued resistors on the output should be used.

When DOUT is required to sink larger currents (i.e., when smaller pull-up resistor values are used), oscillation problems are more likely to occur. To minimize power consumption and to optimize stability, use the largest value pull-up resistor feasible for the output drive required. When lower pull-up resistor values are used, lower values for the resistors connected to the inputs can help alleviate oscillation problems.

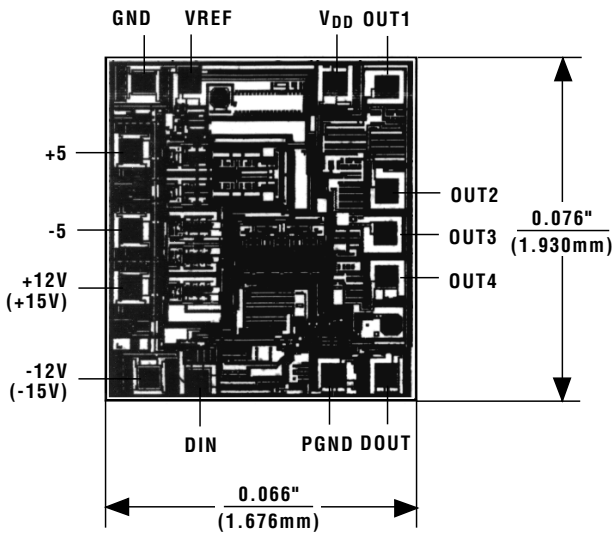
$\pm 5V$, $\pm 12V$ ($\pm 15V$) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX8216CPD	0°C to +70°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX8216CSD	0°C to +70°C	14 SO
MAX8216C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX8216EPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX8216ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX8216EJD	-40°C to +85°C	14 CERDIP
MAX8216MPD	-55°C to +125°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX8216MJD	-55°C to +125°C	14 CERDIP

* Dice are tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Chip Topography

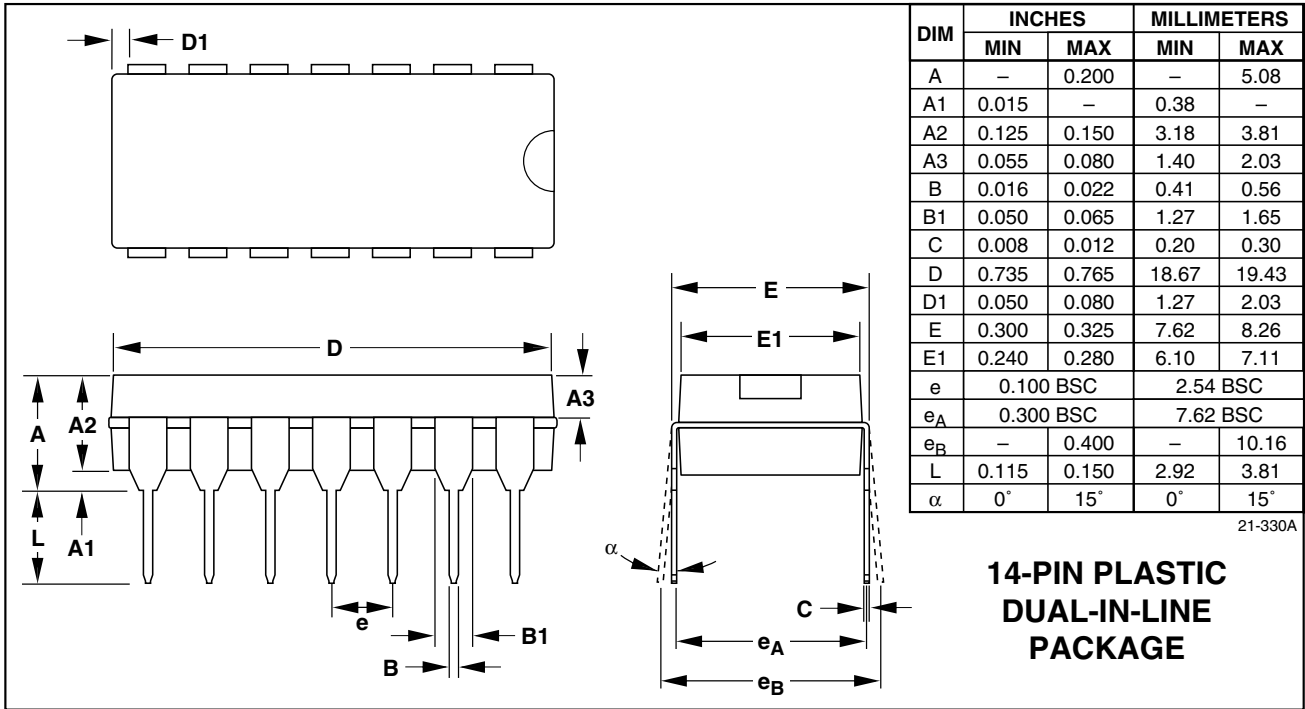


() ARE FOR MAX8216 ONLY.
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 275;
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO V_{DD} .

$\pm 5V$, $\pm 12V$ ($\pm 15V$) Dedicated Microprocessor Voltage Monitors

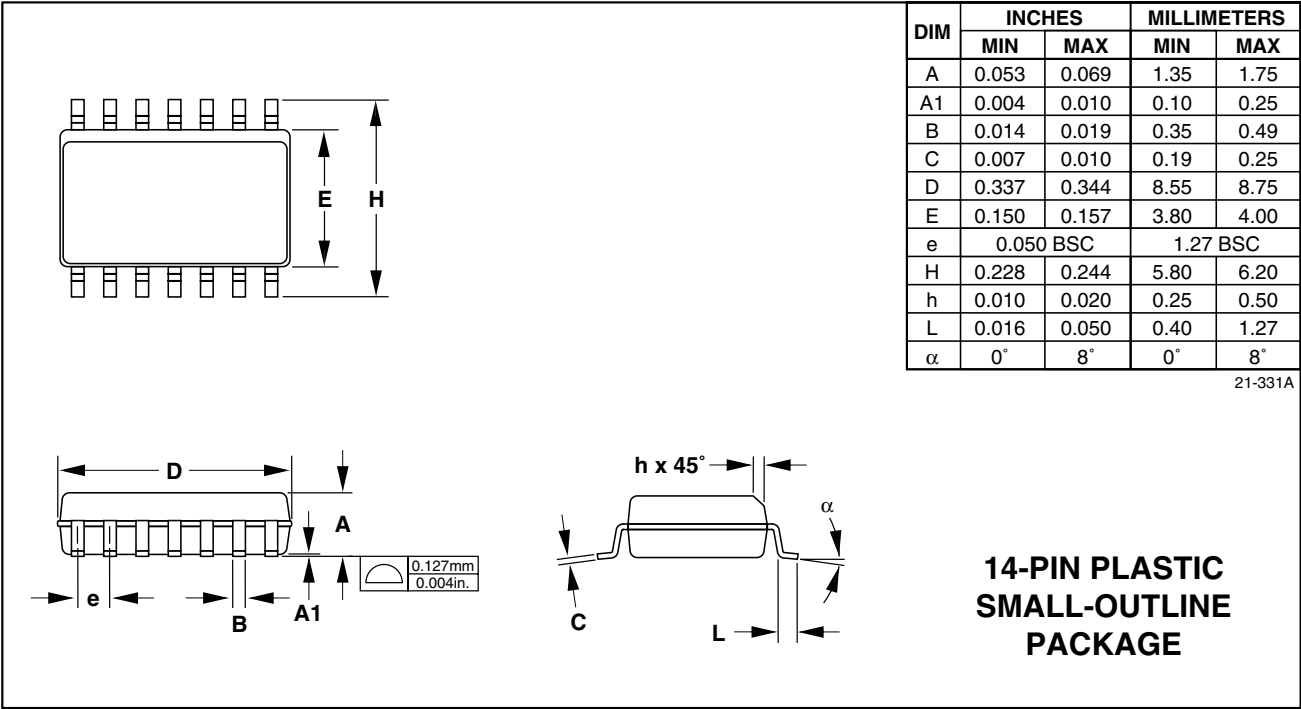
Package Information

MAX8215/MAX8216



**±5V, ±12V (±15V) Dedicated
Microprocessor Voltage Monitors**

Package Information (continued)



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuit patent licenses are implied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

12 **Maxim Integrated Products, 120 San Gabriel Drive, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (408) 737-7600**

© 2005 Maxim Integrated Products Printed USA **MAXIM** is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.