

## 0.8% Accuracy, Voltage Detector with Delay Function

NO.EA-306-160309

### OUTLINE

The RP300x is a CMOS-based voltage detector (VD) IC with a built-in output delay circuit. Internally, a single IC consists of a voltage reference unit, a comparator, a resistor net for setting detector threshold, a manual reset circuit, an output delay circuit and an output driver transistor.

The RP300x is available in internally fixed detector threshold type. When the  $V_{DD}$  voltage becomes lower than the preset voltage, the RP300xxxxA/C generates a “L” reset signal and the RP300xxxxB (custom IC<sup>\*1</sup>) generates a “H” reset signal. The detector threshold accuracy is as high as  $\pm 1.0\%$  when  $-V_{SET}^{*2} < 1.7\text{ V}$  and  $\pm 0.8\%$  when  $1.7\text{ V} \leq -V_{SET}$ .

The reset output signal remains asserted for 50 ms, 100 ms (custom IC) or 200 ms after the  $V_{DD}$  voltage rises above the threshold voltage or when manual reset is canceled. The RP300x is designed to ignore fast transients on the  $V_{DD}$  pin. The output delay time accuracy is as high as  $\pm 5.0\%$ .

The RP300x is available in an Nch open drain output type or in a CMOS output type.

The RP300x is offered in an ultra-small DFN(PLP)1010-4B package or in a SOT-23-5 package.

\*1 For more information about a custom IC, please contact our sales representatives.

\*2  $-V_{SET}$  is defined as a preset detector threshold.

### FEATURES

- Supply Current ..... Typ. 0.95  $\mu\text{A}$  ( $-V_{SET} = 3.08\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.18\text{ V}$ )
- Operating Voltage Range ..... 0.72 V to 5.50 V (25°C)
- Detector Threshold Range ..... 1.1 V, 2.32 V, 2.63 V, 2.7 V, 2.8 V, 2.93 V, 3.08 V, 3.4 V (34),  
4.38 V (43), 4.6 V (46)
- Detector Threshold Accuracy .....  $\pm 1.0\%$  ( $-V_{SET} < 1.7\text{ V}$ ),  $\pm 0.8\%$  ( $1.7\text{ V} \leq -V_{SET}$ )
- Detector Threshold Temperature Coefficient ..... Typ.  $\pm 50\text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
- Released Output Delay Time ..... Typ. 50 ms, 100 ms (custom IC), 200 ms
- Released Output Delay Time Accuracy .....  $\pm 5\%$  (25°C),  $\pm 15\%$  ( $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$ )
- Package ..... DFN(PLP)1010-4B, SOT-23-5
- Output Type ..... Nch Open Drain output, CMOS Output
- Reset Signal ..... Active-low, Active-high (custom IC)

### APPLICATIONS

- Voltage monitoring for handheld communication equipment, camera and VCRs.
- Voltage monitoring for battery-powered equipment

**BLOCK DIAGRAMS**



Figure 1. RP300xxxxA/B (Nch Open Drain Output)



Figure 2. RP300xxxxC (CMOS Output)

**SELECTION GUIDE**

With the RP300x, the detector threshold, the package type, the released output delay time and the output type are user-selectable options.

Product Name	Package	Quantity per Reel	Pb Free	Halogen Free
RP300Kxy*(z)-TR	DFN(PLP)1010-4B	10,000 pcs	Yes	Yes
RP300Nxy*(z)-TR-FE	SOT-23-5	3,000 pcs	Yes	Yes

xx: Specify  $-V_{SET}$  from 1.1 V (11), 2.32 V (23), 2.63 V (26), 2.7 V (27), 2.8 V (28), 2.93 V (29), 3.08 V (30), 3.4 V (34), 4.38 V (43), 4.6 V (46).

z: If  $-V_{SET}$  includes the 3<sup>rd</sup> digit, indicate the digit of 0.01 V.  
Ex. If  $-V_{SET}$  is 2.63 V, indicate as RP300x26xx3-TR-x.

y: Specify the released output delay time.  
(A) 50 ms  
(B) 100 ms (custom IC)  
(D) 200 ms

\*: Specify the output type.  
(A) Nch Open Drain Output  
(B) Nch Open Drain Inverting Output (custom IC)  
(C) CMOS Output

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS

• DFN(PLP)1010-4B



Figure 3. Top View



Figure 4. Bottom View

• SOT- 23-5



Figure 5. Mark Side

## PIN DESCRIPTION

RP300K: DFN(PLP)1010-4B

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin Description
1	OUT	Output Pin RP300xxxxA/C: asserts an active-low reset signal when a voltage drops below the detector threshold. RP300xxxxB: asserts an active-high reset signal when a voltage drops below the detector threshold. (custom IC)
2	MR	Manual Reset Input Pin: active-low
3	GND	Ground Pin
4	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin

The tab on the bottom of the package enhances thermal performance and is electrically connected to GND (substrate level). It is recommended that the tab be connected to the ground plane on the board. If not, the tab can be left open.

RP300N: SOT-23-5

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	MR	Manual Reset Input Pin: active-low
2	GND	Ground Pin
3	NC	No Connection
4	OUT	Output Pin RP300xxxxA/C: asserts an active-low reset signal when a voltage drops below the detector threshold. RP300xxxxB: asserts an active-high reset signal when a voltage drops below the detector threshold. (custom IC)
5	V <sub>DD</sub>	Input Pin

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Symbol	Item	Rating	Unit	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	6.0	V	
OUT	Output Voltage (Nch Open Drain Output)	-0.3 to 6.0	V	
	Output Voltage (CMOS Output)	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3		
MR	Manual Reset Pin	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V	
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Current	20	mA	
P <sub>D</sub>	Power Dissipation (Standard Land Pattern) <sup>*3</sup>	DFN(PLP)1010-4B	400	mW
		SOT-23-5	420	
T <sub>a</sub>	Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	°C	
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +125	°C	

<sup>\*3</sup> Refer to the next page for detailed information about Power Dissipation.

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Electronic and mechanical stress momentarily exceeded absolute maximum ratings may cause the permanent damages and may degrade the life time and safety for both device and system using the device in the field. The functional operation at or over these absolute maximum ratings is not assured.

**RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS)**

All of electronic equipment should be designed that the mounted semiconductor devices operate within the recommended operating conditions. The semiconductor devices cannot operate normally over the recommended operating conditions, even if when they are used over such conditions by momentary electronic noise or surge. And the semiconductor devices may receive serious damage when they continue to operate over the recommended operating conditions.

## POWER DISSIPATION (DFN(PLP)1010-4B)

Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ ) of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following conditions are used in this measurement.

### Measurement Conditions

	Standard Land Pattern
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Double-sided)
Board Dimensions	40 mm x 40 mm x 1.6 mm
Copper Ratio	Top side: Approx. 50%, Back side: Approx. 50%
Through-holes	$\phi$ 0.54 mm x 24 pcs

### Measurement Result:

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{j\text{max}} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )


	Standard Land Pattern
Power Dissipation	400 mW
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{ja} = (125 - 25^\circ\text{C}) / 0.4 \text{ W} = 250^\circ\text{C/W}$
	$\theta_{jc} = 67^\circ\text{C/W}$



Power Dissipation



Measurement Board Pattern

 IC Mount Area (Unit : mm)

**POWER DISSIPATION (SOT-23-5)**

Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ ) of the package is dependent on PCB material, layout, and environmental conditions. The following conditions are used in this measurement. This data is taken from SOT-23-6.

**Measurement Conditions**

	<b>Standard Land Pattern</b>
Environment	Mounting on Board (Wind Velocity = 0 m/s)
Board Material	Glass Cloth Epoxy Plastic (Double-sided)
Board Dimensions	40 mm x 40 mm x 1.6 mm
Copper Ratio	Top side: Approx. 50%, Back side: Approx. 50%
Through-holes	$\phi$ 0.5 mm x 44 pcs

**Measurement Result:**

( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{j\text{max}} = 125^\circ\text{C}$ )

	<b>Standard Land Pattern</b>	<b>Free Air</b>
Power Dissipation	420 mW	250 mW
Thermal Resistance	$\theta_{ja} = (125 - 25^\circ\text{C}) / 0.42 \text{ W} = 238^\circ\text{C/W}$	400 $^\circ\text{C/W}$



Ambient Temperature ( $^\circ\text{C}$ )

**Power Dissipation**



**Measurement Board Pattern**

IC Mount Area (Unit: mm)

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The specifications surrounded by   are guaranteed by design engineering at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

RP300x

( $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Symbol	Item	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
$-V_{\text{DET}}^{*4}$	Detector Threshold ( $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$-V_{\text{SET}}^{*4} < 1.7 \text{ V}$	x0.99		x1.010	V	
		$1.7 \text{ V} \leq -V_{\text{SET}}$	x0.992		x1.008	V	
	Detector Threshold ( $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$-V_{\text{SET}} < 1.7 \text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">x0.982</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">x1.018</span>	V	
		$1.7 \text{ V} \leq -V_{\text{SET}}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">x0.984</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">x1.016</span>	V	
$I_{\text{SS1}}$	Supply Current 1	$V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} - 0.1 \text{ V}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 0 \text{ A}$			3.2	$\mu\text{A}$	
$I_{\text{SS2}}$	Supply Current 2	$V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} + 0.1 \text{ V}, I_{\text{OUT}} = 0 \text{ A}$			3.1	$\mu\text{A}$	
$V_{\text{DD}}$	Operating Voltage	$T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.72		5.5	V	
		$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.80</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">5.5</span>	V	
$I_{\text{OUT}}$	Output Current (Driver Output Pin)	Nch $V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} - 0.1 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DS}} = 0.3 \text{ V}$	$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.45			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.6 \text{ V}$	2.5			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 2.7 \text{ V}$	4.8			mA
		Nch Inverting*5 $V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DS}} = 0.3 \text{ V}$	$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.1 \text{ V}$	0.45			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.4 \text{ V}$	2.5			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 2.5 \text{ V}$	4.8			mA
		Pch CMOS $V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DS}} = -0.3 \text{ V}$	$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.1 \text{ V}$	-0.15			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 1.6 \text{ V}$	-0.45			mA
			$-V_{\text{SET}} \geq 2.7 \text{ V}$	-0.8			mA
$I_{\text{LEAK}}$	Nch Driver Leakage Current	$V_{\text{DD}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DS}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	RP300xxxxA/C			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.15</span>	$\mu\text{A}$
		$V_{\text{DD}} = -V_{\text{SET}} - 0.1 \text{ V}$ $V_{\text{DS}} = 5.5 \text{ V}$	RP300xxxxB*6				
$R_{\text{MR}}$	MR Pin Pull-up Resistance		0.21	0.45	0.90	$\text{M}\Omega$	
$V_{\text{IH}}$	MR Pin Input Voltage "H"	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq -V_{\text{SET}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.75</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">xV<sub>DD</sub></span>			V	
$V_{\text{IL}}$	MR Pin Input Voltage "L"	$V_{\text{DD}} \geq -V_{\text{SET}} + 0.1 \text{ V}$			<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">0.4</span>	V	
$t_{\text{delay}}^{*8}$	Released Output Delay Time	$V_{\text{DD}} = 0.8 \text{ V} \rightarrow$ $-V_{\text{SET}} + 1.0 \text{ V}$	RP300xxxAx	47.5	50	52.5	ms
			RP300xxxBx*7	95	100	105	
			RP300xxxDx	190	200	210	
		$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">tset</span> <sup>*8</sup> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">x0.85</span>		<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">tsetx</span> <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 2px;">1.15</span>	%	
$\frac{\Delta -V_{\text{DET}}}{\Delta T_a}$	Detector Threshold Temperature Coefficient	$-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_a \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$		$\pm 50$		ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	

All test items listed under Electrical Characteristics are done under the pulse load condition ( $T_j \approx T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) except Detector Threshold Temperature Coefficient.

\*4  $-V_{\text{DET}}$  is defined as an actual detector threshold and  $-V_{\text{SET}}$  is defined as a preset detector threshold.

\*5 Nch open drain inverting output type is only applicable to the RP300xxxxB which is a custom IC.

\*6 The RP300xxxxB is a custom IC. \*7 The RP300xxxBx is a custom IC.

\*8  $t_{\text{delay}}$  is defined as an actual released output delay time and  $t_{\text{set}}$  is defined as a preset released output delay time.

TIMING CHART



Figure 6. RP300xxxxA Timing Chart



Figure 7. RP300xxxxB Timing Chart



Figure 8. RP300xxxxC Timing Chart



**Release Output Delay Time (tdelay)**

tdelay is defined as follows.

**1. Nch Open Drain Output**

Release output delay time starts after the OUT pin is pulled up to 5.5 V with a 470 kΩ resistor, and the VDD voltage is shifted from 0.8 V to -VSET + 1.0 V. It ends when the output voltage reaches 1.0 V.

**2. Nch Open Drain Inverting Output (custom IC)**

Release output delay time starts after the OUT pin is pulled up to 5.5 V with a 470 kΩ resistor, and the VDD voltage is shifted from 0.8 V to -VSET + 1.0 V. It ends when the output voltage reaches VDD / 2 V.

**3. CMOS Output**

Release output delay time starts when the VDD voltage is shifted from 0.8 V to -VSET + 1.0 V and ends when the output voltage reaches VDD / 2 V.



**Figure 9. Nch Open Drain Output**



**Figure 10. Nch Open Drain Inverting Output**



**Figure 11. CMOS Output**

**THEORY OF OPERATION**

**RP300xxxxA/C**



**Figure 12. Block Diagram**

- For CMOS Output, the Nch Tr. drain and the Pch Tr. drain are connected to the OUT pin inside the IC.
- For Nch Open Drain Output, the Nch Tr. drain is connected to the OUT pin inside the IC. Pull up the OUT pin or V<sub>DD</sub> pin to the external voltage level.



**Figure 13. Timing Chart (A Ver.)**



**Figure 14. Timing Chart (C Ver.)**

1. The output voltage is equalized to the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage (CMOS Output), or to the pull-up voltage (Nch Open Drain Output).
2. The V<sub>DD</sub> voltage drops to the detector threshold (A point) which means  $V_{ref} \geq V_{DD} \times R_b / (R_a + R_b)$ . The comparator output shifts from “L” to “H” voltage and the output voltage will be equalized to the GND voltage.
3. If the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage is lower than the minimum operating voltage, the output voltage becomes unstable (CMOS Output). The output voltage is equalized to the pull-up voltage (Nch Open Drain Output).
4. The output voltage is equalized to the GND voltage.
5. The V<sub>DD</sub> voltage becomes higher than the release voltage (B point) which means  $V_{ref} < V_{DD} \times R_b / (R_a + R_b)$ , and the comparator output shifts from “H” to “L” voltage, and the output voltage is equalized to the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage (CMOS Output) or to the pull-up voltage (Nch Open Drain Output).

Note: There's no hysteresis between the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage and the released voltage.

RP300xxxxB



Figure 15. Block Diagram

- The Nch Tr. drain is connected to the OUT pin inside the IC. Pull up the OUT pin or VDD pin to the external voltage level.



Figure 16. Timing Chart

1. The output voltage is equalized to the GND voltage.
2. The  $V_{DD}$  voltage drops to the detector threshold (A point) which means  $V_{ref} \geq V_{DD} \times R_b / (R_a + R_b)$ . The comparator output shifts from “H” to “L” voltage and the output voltage shifts from the pull-up voltage to “L” voltage.
3. If the  $V_{DD}$  voltage is lower than the minimum operating voltage, the output voltage is equalized to the pull-up voltage.
4. The output voltage is equalized to the pull-up voltage.
5. The  $V_{DD}$  voltage becomes higher than the release voltage (B point) which means  $V_{ref} < V_{DD} \times R_b / (R_a + R_b)$ . The comparator output shifts from “L” to “H” voltage, and the output voltage is equalized to the GND voltage.

Note: There’s no hysteresis between the  $V_{DD}$  voltage and the released voltage.

**Detector Operation vs. Glitch Input Voltage**

The RP300x has built-in rejection of fast transients on the  $V_{DD}$  pins. The rejection of transients depends on both the duration and the amplitude of the transient. The amplitude of the transient is measured from the bottom of the transient to the negative threshold voltage of the RP300x, as shown in Figure 18.



Figure 17. Minimum Pulse Duration at  $V_{DD}$  vs. Overdrive Voltage at  $V_{DD}$



Figure 18. Voltage Transient Measurement

The RP300x does not respond to transients that are fast duration/ low amplitude or long duration/ small amplitude. Figure 17 shows the relationship between the transient amplitude and duration needed to trigger a reset. Any combination of duration and amplitude above the curve generates a reset signal.

TEST CIRCUITS



Figure 19. Basic Test Circuit



Figure 20. Test Circuit for Supply Current



Figure 21. Test Circuit for Output Current



Figure 22. MR Pin Pull-up Resistor

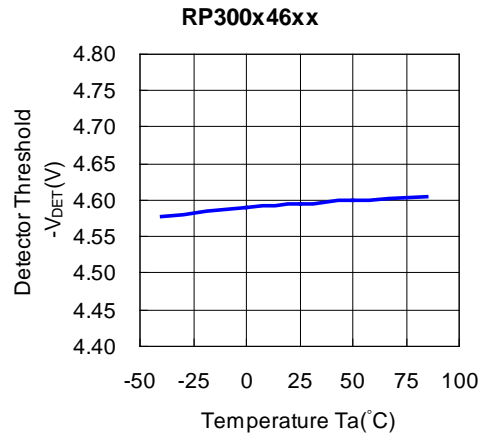
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**1) Supply Current vs. Input Voltage**

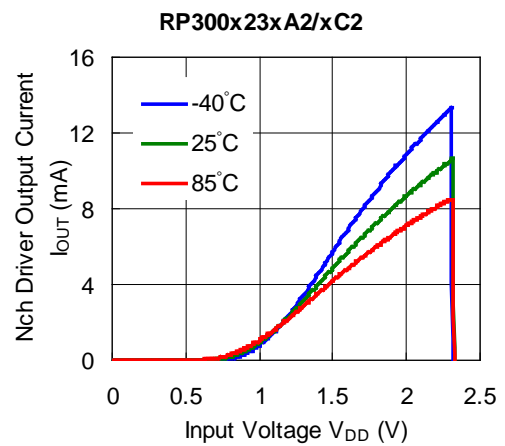


**2) Detector Threshold vs. Temperature**





### 3) Nch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage



Nch Driver Inverting Output (custom IC)



4) Pch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage







**5) Nch Driver Output Current vs. VDS**

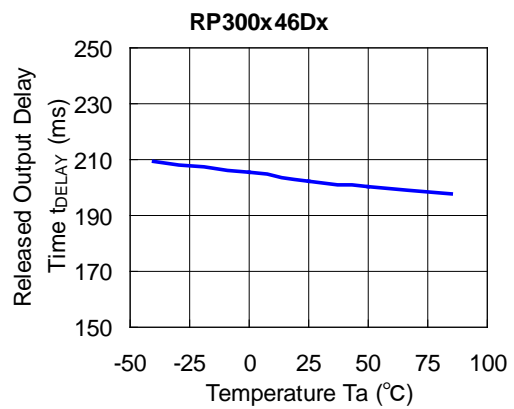


**Nch Driver Inverting Output (custom IC)**



**6) Released Output Delay Time vs. Temperature**





## TECHNICAL NOTES

### When connecting resistors to the device's input pin

When connecting a resistor (R1) to an input of this device, the input voltage decreases by [Device's Consumption Current] x [Resistance Value] only. And, the cross conduction current\*<sup>1</sup>, which occurs when changing from the detecting state to the release state, is decreased the input voltage by [Cross Conduction Current] x [Resistance Value] only. And then, this device will enter the re-detecting state if the input voltage reduction is larger than the difference between the detector voltage and the released voltage.

When the input resistance value is large and the VDD is gone up at mildly in the vicinity of the released voltage, repeating the above operation may result in the occurrence of output.

As shown in Figure A/B, set R1 to become 100 kΩ or less as a guide, and connect C<sub>IN</sub> of 0.1 μF and more to between the input pin and GND. Besides, make evaluations including temperature properties under the actual usage condition, with using the evaluation board like this way. As a result, make sure that the cross conduction current has no problem.



Figure A



Figure B

\*<sup>1</sup> In the CMOS output type, a charging current for OUT pin is included.

\*<sup>2</sup> Note the bias dependence of capacitors.



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Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,  
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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