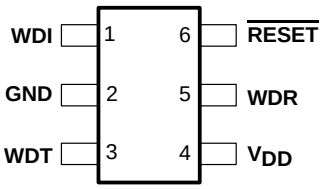
features

- **Window-Watchdog With Programmable Delay and Window Ratio**
- **6-Pin SOT-23 Package**
- **Supply Current of 9 μA (Typ)**
- **Power On Reset Generator With a Fixed Delay Time of 25 ms**
- **Precision Supply Voltage Monitor 2.5 V, 3 V, 3.3 V, 5 V**
- **Open-Drain Reset Output**
- **Temperature Range . . . –40°C to 85°C**

typical applications

- **Applications Using DSPs, Microcontrollers, or Microprocessors**
- **Safety Critical Systems**
- **Automotive Systems**
- **Heating Systems**

TPS3813
DBV PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



ACTUAL SIZE
3,00 mm x 3,00 mm

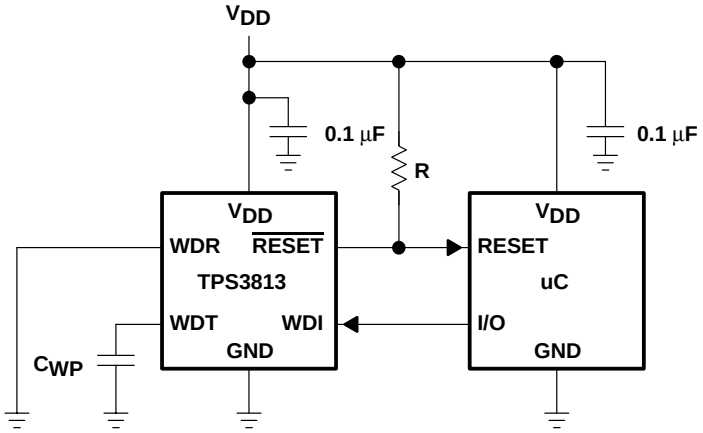
description

The TPS3813 family of supervisory circuits provides circuit initialization and timing supervision, primarily for DSPs and processor-based systems.

During power on, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is asserted when supply voltage (V_{DD}) becomes higher than 1.1 V. Thereafter, the supervisory circuit monitors V_{DD} and keeps $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ active as long as V_{DD} remains below the threshold voltage (V_{IT}). An internal timer delays the return of the output to the inactive state (high) to ensure proper system reset. The delay time, t_d = 25 ms typical, starts after V_{DD} has risen above the threshold voltage (V_{IT}). When the supply voltage drops below the threshold voltage (V_{IT}), the output becomes active (low) again. No external components are required. All the devices of this family have a fixed-sense threshold voltage (V_{IT}) set by an internal voltage divider.

For safety critical applications the TPS3813 family incorporates a so-called window-watchdog with programmable delay and window ratio. The upper limit of the watchdog time-out can be set by either connecting WDT to GND, V_{DD}, or using an external capacitor. The lower limit and thus the window ratio is set by connecting WDR to GND or V_{DD}. The supervised processor now needs to trigger the TPS3813 within this window not to assert a $\overline{\text{RESET}}$.

typical operating circuit



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description continued

The product spectrum is designed for supply voltages of 2.5 V, 3 V, 3.3 V, and 5 V. The circuits are available in a 6-pin SOT–23 package.

The TPS3813 devices are characterized for operation over a temperature range of –40°C to 85°C.

PACKAGE INFORMATION

T_A	DEVICE NAME	THRESHOLD VOLTAGE	MARKING
–40°C to 85°C	TPS3813J25DBV	2.25 V	PCDI
	TPS3813L30DBV	2.64 V	PEZI
	TPS3813K33DBV	2.93 V	PFAI
	TPS3813I50DBV	4.55 V	PFBI

ordering information

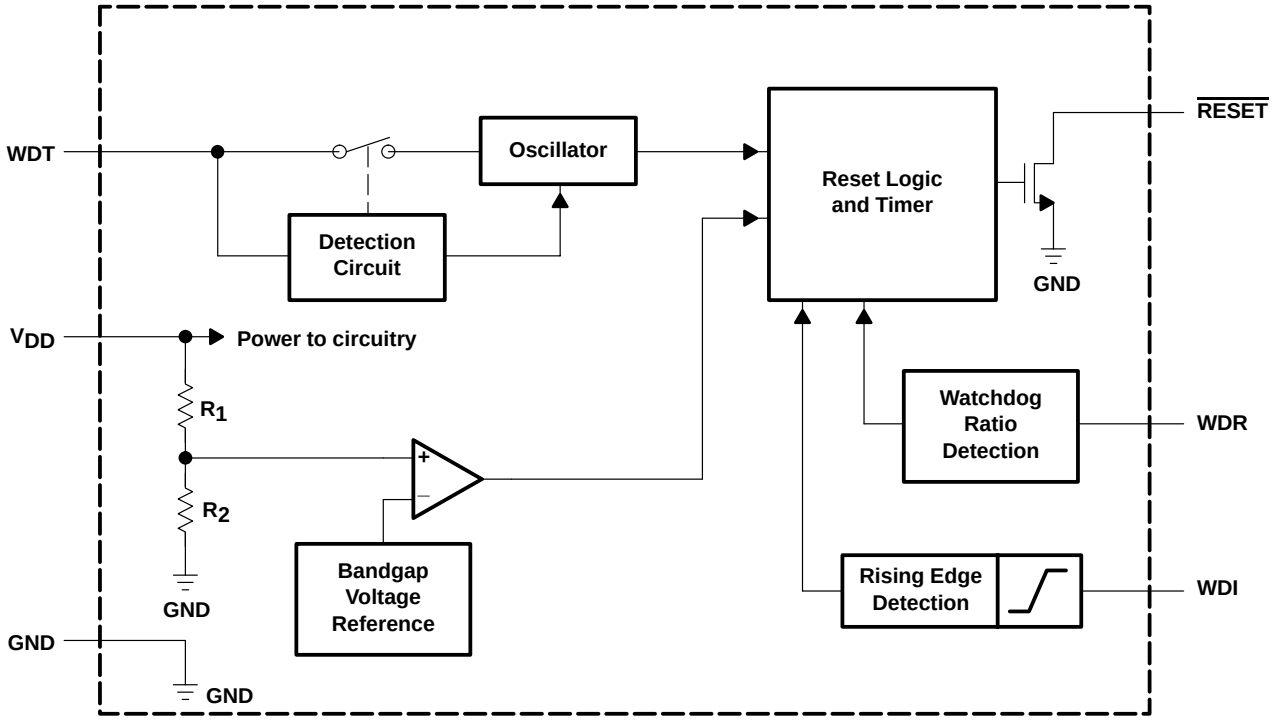
TPS381 3 J 25 DBV R

- R — Reel
- DBV — Package
- 25 — Nominal Supply Voltage
- J — Nominal Threshold Voltage
- 3 — Functionality
- TPS381 — Family

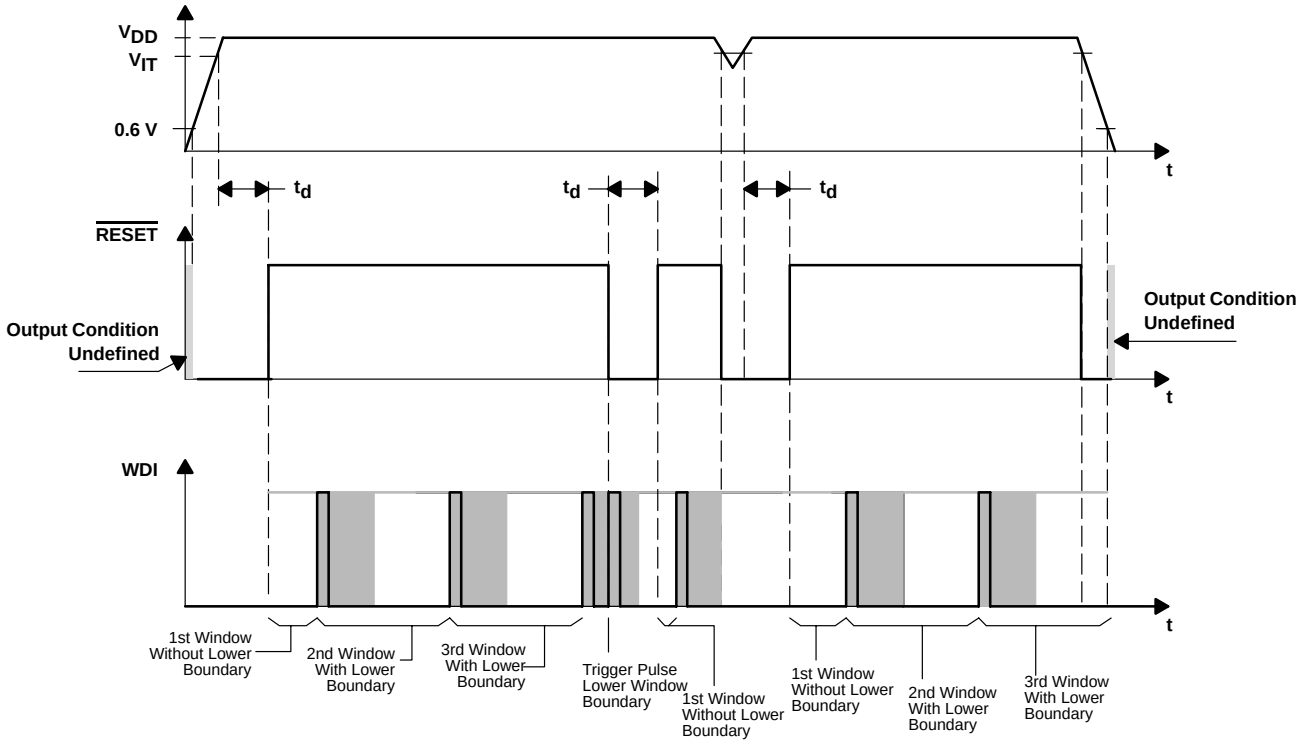
TPS3813
FUNCTION/TRUTH TABLE

$V_{DD} > V_{IT}$	$\overline{RESET}$
0	L
1	H

functional schematic



timing diagram



The lower boundary of the watchdog window starts with the rising edge of the WDI trigger pulse. At the same time, all internal timers will be reset. If an external capacitor is used, the lower boundary is impacted due to the different oscillator frequency. This is described in more detail in the following section. The timing diagram and especially the shaded boundary is prepared in a nonreal ratio scale to better visualize the description.

Terminal Functions

TERMINAL NAME	TERMINAL NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
GND	2	I	Ground
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	6	O	Open-drain reset output
V_{DD}	4	I	Supply voltage and supervising input
WDI	1	I	Watchdog timer input
WDR	5	I	Selectable watchdog window ratio input
WDT	3	I	Programmable watchdog delay input

detailed description

implemented window-watchdog settings

There are two different ways to set up the watchdog window. The first way is to use the implemented timing which is a default setting. Or, the default settings can be activated by wiring the WDT and WDR pin to V_{DD} or GND. There is a total of four different timings available with these settings. They are listed in the table below.

SELECTED OPERATION MODE		WINDOW FRAME	LOWER WINDOW FRAME
WDT = 0 V	WDR = 0 V	Max = 0.3 s	Max = 9.46 ms
		Typ = 0.25 s	Typ = 7.86 ms
		Min = 0.2 s	Min = 6.27 ms
	WDR = V_{DD}	Max = 0.3 s	Max = 2.43 ms
		Typ = 0.25 s	Typ = 2 ms
		Min = 0.2 s	Min = 1.58 ms
WDT = V_{DD}	WDR = 0 V	Max = 3 s	Max = 93.8 ms
		Typ = 2.5 s	Typ = 78.2 ms
		Min = 2 s	Min = 62.5 ms
	WDR = V_{DD}	Max = 3 s	Max = 23.5 ms
		Typ = 2.5 s	Typ = 19.6 ms
		Min = 2 s	Min = 15.6 ms

To visualize the values named in the table, a timing diagram was prepared. It is used to describe the upper and lower boundary settings. For an application, the important boundaries are the $t_{boundary,max}$ and $t_{window,min}$. Within these values, the watchdog timer should be retriggered to avoid a timeout condition or a boundary violation in the event of a trigger pulse in the lower boundary. The values in the table above are typical and worst case conditions. They are valid over the whole temperature range of –40°C to 85°C.

In the shaded area of Figure 1, it cannot be predicted if the device will detect a violation or not and release a reset. This is also the case between the boundary tolerance of $t_{boundary,min}$ and $t_{boundary,max}$ as well as between $t_{window,min}$ and $t_{window,max}$. It is important to set up the trigger pulses accordingly to avoid violations in these areas.

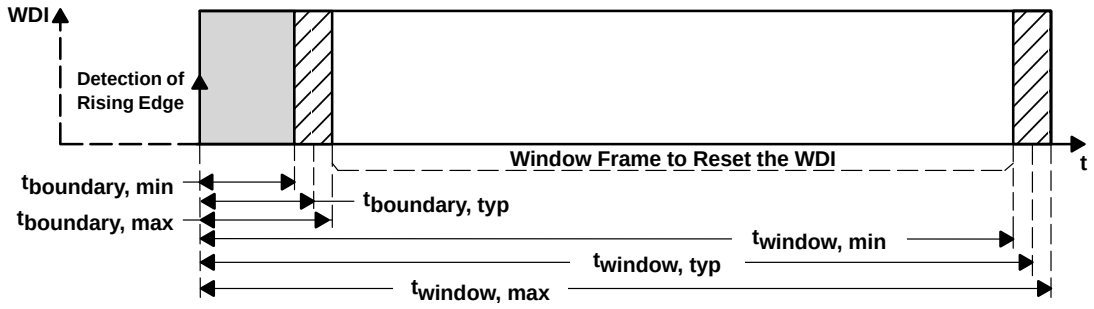


Figure 1. Upper and Lower Boundary Visualization

detailed description (continued)

timing rules of window-watchdog

After the reset of the supervisor is released, the lower boundary of the first WDI window is disabled. However, after the first WDI pulse low-to-high transition is detected, the lower boundary function of the window is enabled. All further WDI pulses will need to fit into the configured window frame.

programmable window-watchdog by using an external capacitor

The upper boundary of the watchdog timer can be set by an external capacitor connected between the WDT pin and GND. Common consumer electronic capacitors can be used to implement this feature. They should have low ESR and low tolerances since the tolerances have to be considered if the calculations are performed. The first formula is used to calculate the upper window frame. After calculating the upper window frame, the lower boundary can be calculated. As in the last example, the most important values are the $t_{boundary,max}$ and $t_{window,min}$. The trigger pulse has to fit into this window frame.

The external capacitor should have a value between a minimum of 47 pF and a maximum of 63 nF.

SELECTED OPERATION MODE		WINDOW FRAME
WDT = external capacitor $C_{(ext)}$	WDR = 0 V and WDR = V_{DD}	$t_{window,max} = 1.25 \times t_{window,typ}$
		$t_{window,min} = 0.75 \times t_{window,typ}$

$$t_{window,typ} = \left(\frac{C_{(ext)}}{15.55\ pF} + 1 \right) \times 6.25\ ms$$

lower boundary calculation

The lower boundary can be calculated based on the values given in the switching characteristics. Additionally, facts have to be taken into account to verify that the lower boundary is where it is expected. Since the internal oscillator of the window watchdog is running free, any rising edge at the WDI pin will be taken into account at the next internal clock cycle. This happens regardless of the external source. Since the shift between internal and external clock is not known, it is best to consider the worst case condition for calculating this value.

SELECTED OPERATION MODE		LOWER BOUNDRY OF FRAME
WDT = external capacitor $C_{(ext)}$	WDR = 0 V	$t_{boundary,max} = t_{window,max} / 23.5$
		$t_{boundary,typ} = t_{window,typ} / 25.8$
		$t_{boundary,min} = t_{window,min} / 28.7$
	WDR = V_{DD}	$t_{boundary,max} = t_{window,max} / 51.6$
		$t_{boundary,typ} = t_{window,typ} / 64.5$
		$t_{boundary,min} = t_{window,min} / 92.7$

watchdog software considerations

To benefit from the window watchdog feature and help the watchdog timer monitor the software execution more closely, it is recommended that the watchdog be set and reset at different points in the program rather than pulsing the watchdog input periodically by using the prescaler of a microcontroller or DSP. Furthermore, the watchdog trigger pulses should be set to different timings inside the window frame to release a defined reset, if the program should hang in any subroutine. This allows the window watchdog to detect timeouts of the trigger pulse as well as pulses that distort the lower boundary.

detailed description (continued)

application example

A typical application example (see Figure 2) is used to describe the function of the watchdog in more detail.

To configure the window watchdog function, two pins are provided by the TPS3813. These pins set the window timeout and ratio.

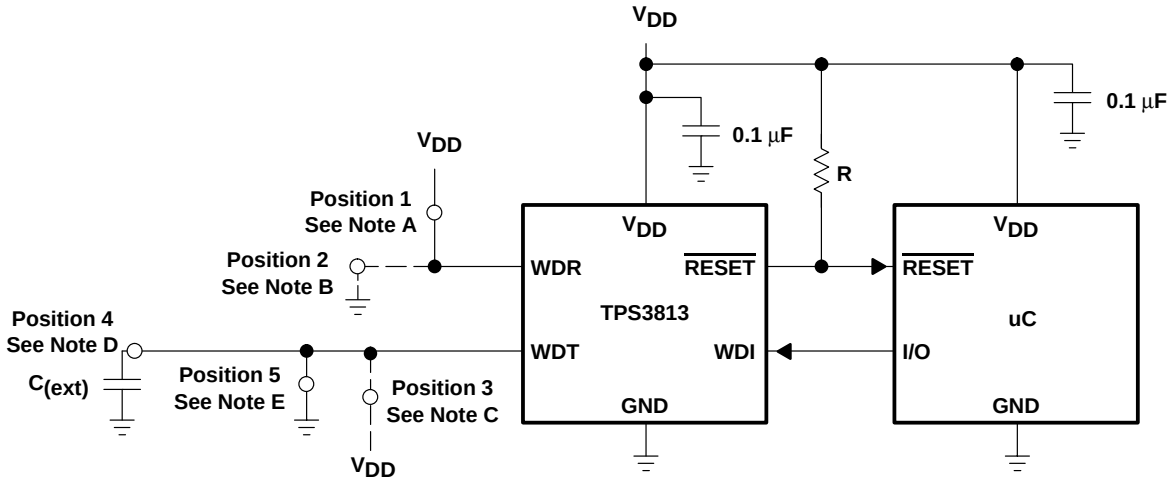
The window watchdog ratio is a fixed ratio, which determines the lower boundary of the window frame. It can be configured in two different frame sizes.

If the window watchdog ratio pin (WDR) is set to V_{DD}, Position 1 in Figure 2, then the lower window frame is a value based on a ratio calculation of the overall window timeout size: For the watchdog timeout pin (WDT) connected to GND, it is a ratio of 1:124.9, for WDT connected to V_{DD}, it is a ratio of 1:127.7, and for an external capacitor connected to WDT, it is a ratio of 1:64.5.

If the window watchdog ratio pin (WDR) is set to GND, Position 2, the lower window frame will be a value based on a ratio calculation of the overall window timeout size: For the watchdog timeout pin (WDT) connected to GND, it will be a ratio of 1:31.8, for WDT connected to V_{DD} it will be 1:32, and for an external capacitor connected to WDT it will be 1:25.8.

The watchdog timeout can be set in two fixed timings of 0.25 seconds and 2.5 seconds for the window or can by programmed by connecting a external capacitor with a low leakage current at WDT.

Example: If the watchdog timeout pin (WDT) is connected to V_{DD}, the timeout will be 2.5 seconds. If the window watchdog ratio pin (WDR) is set in this configuration to a ratio of 1:127.7 by connecting the pin to V_{DD}, the lower boundary is 19.6 ms.



NOTES: A. Watchdog window ratio
B. Watchdog window ratio
C. Watchdog timeout set to typical 2.5 sec
D. Watchdog timeout programmed by external capacitor
E. Watchdog timeout set to typical 0.25 sec

Figure 2. Application Example

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)†

Supply voltage, V_{DD} (see Note1) . . . . . 7 V
All other pins (see Note 1) . . . . . –0.3 V to 7 V
Maximum low output current, I_{OL} . . . . . 5 mA
Maximum high output current, I_{OH} . . . . . –5 mA
Input clamp current, I_{IK} ($V_I < 0$ or $V_I > V_{DD}$) . . . . . ±20 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK} ($V_O < 0$ or $V_O > V_{DD}$) . . . . . ±20 mA
Continuous total power dissipation . . . . . See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A . . . . . –40°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg} . . . . . –65°C to 150°C
Soldering temperature . . . . . 260°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 under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to GND. For reliable operation the device should not be operated at 7 V for more than t = 1000h continuously.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T_A <25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T_A = 25°C	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 85°C POWER RATING
DBV	437 mW	3.5 mW/°C	280 mW	227 mW

recommended operating conditions at specified temperature range

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{DD}	2	6	V
Input voltage, V_I	0	V_{DD} + 0.3	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}	0.7 x V_{DD}		V
Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}		0.3 x V_{DD}	V
Input transition rise and fall rate, $\Delta t/\Delta V$		100	ns/V
Pulse width of WDI trigger pulse, t_w	50		ns
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	–40	85	°C

electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage		V_{DD} = 2 V to 6 V, I_{OL} = 500 µA			0.2	V
			V_{DD} = 3.3 V I_{OL} = 2 mA			0.4	
			V_{DD} = 6 V, I_{OL} = 4 mA			0.4	
	Power up reset voltage (see Note 2)		$V_{DD} \geq$ 1.1 V, I_{OL}= 50 µA			0.2	V
V_{IT}	Negative-going input threshold voltage (see Note 3)	TPS3813J25	T_A = –40°C – 85°C	2.2	2.25	2.3	V
		TPS3813L30		2.58	2.64	2.7	
		TPS3813K33		2.87	2.93	3	
		TPS3813I50		4.45	4.55	4.65	
V_{hys}	Hysteresis	TPS3813J25			30		mV
		TPS3813L30			35		
		TPS3813K33			40		
		TPS3813I50			60		
I_{IH}	High-level input current	WDI, WDR	WDI = V_{DD} = 6 V, WDR = V_{DD} = 6 V	–25		25	nA
		WDT	$\overline{WDT}$ = V_{DD} = 6 V, $V_{DD} > V_{IT}$, $\overline{RESET}$ = High	–100		100	
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	WDI, WDR	WDI = 0 V, WDR = 0 V, V_{DD} = 6 V	–25		25	
		WDT	WDT = 0 V, $V_{DD} > V_{IT}$, $\overline{RESET}$ = High	–100		100	
I_{OH}	High-level output current		$V_{DD} = V_{IT}$ + 0.2 V, $V_{OH} = V_{DD}$			25	nA
I_{DD}	Supply current		V_{DD} = 2 V output unconnected		9	13	µA
			V_{DD} = 5 V output unconnected		20	25	
C_i	Input capacitance		V_I = 0 V to V_{DD}		5		pF

NOTES: 2. The lowest supply voltage at which $\overline{RESET}$ becomes active. t_r,$V_{DD} \geq$ 15 µs/V.
3. To ensure best stability of the threshold voltage, a bypass capacitor (ceramic, 0.1 µF) should be placed near to the supply terminals.

timing requirements at R_L = 1 MΩ, C_L = 50 pF, T_A = –40°C to 85°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_w	Pulse width at V_{DD}	$V_{DD} = V_{IT–}$ + 0.2 V, $V_{DD} = V_{IT–}$ – 0.2 V	3			µs

switching characteristics at R_L = 1 MΩ, C_L = 50 pF, T_A = –40°C to 85°C

PARAMETER			TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_d	Delay time		$V_{DD} \geq V_{IT}$ + 0.2 V, See timing diagram	20	25	30	ms
$t_{t(out)}$	Watchdog time-out	Upper limit	WDT = 0 V	0.2	0.25	0.3	s
			WDT = V_{DD}	2	2.5	3	
			WDT = programmable (see Note 4)		See Note 5		ms
	Watchdog window ratio		WDR = 0 V, WDT = 0 V		1:31.8		
			WDR = 0 V, WDT = V_{DD}		1:32		
			WDR = 0 V, WDT = programmable		1:25.8		
			WDR = V_{DD}, WDT = 0 V		1:124.9		
			WDR = V_{DD}, WDT = V_{DD}		1:127.7		
			WDR = V_{DD}, WDT = programmable		1:64.5		
t_{PHL}	Propagation (delay) time, high-to-low-level output	V_{DD} to $\overline{RESET}$ delay	$V_{IL} = V_{IT}$ – 0.2 V, $V_{IH} = V_{IT}$ + 0.2 V		30	50	µs

NOTES: 4. 155 pF < $C_{(ext)}$ < 63 nF
5. ($C_{(ext)}$ ÷ 15.55 pF + 1) x 6.25 ms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SUPPLY CURRENT vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

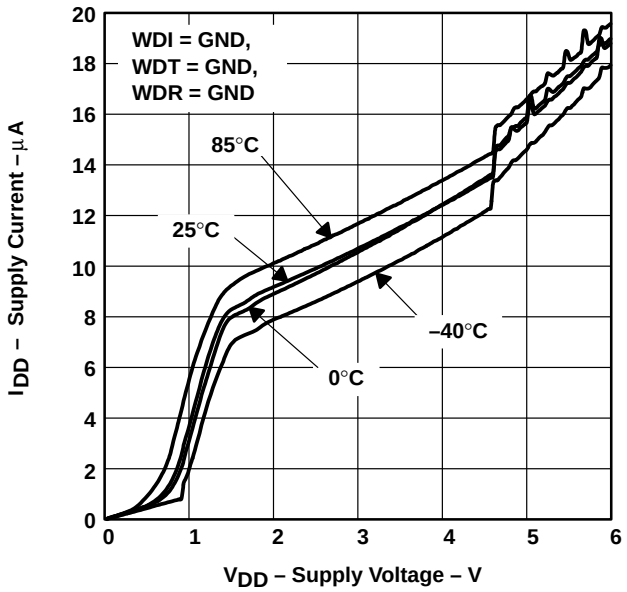


Figure 3

LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

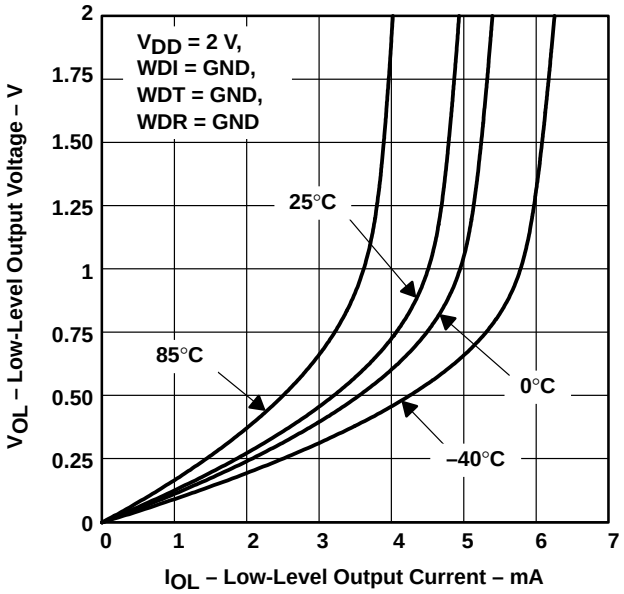


Figure 4

INPUT CURRENT vs INPUT VOLTAGE AT WDT

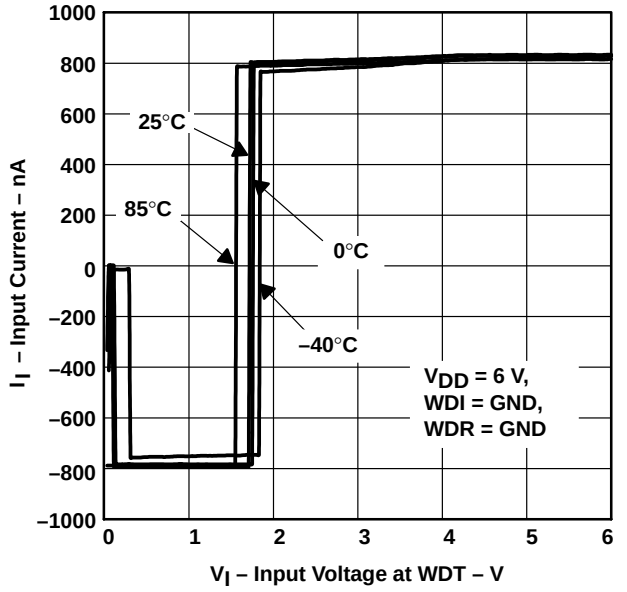


Figure 5

NORMALIZED INPUT THRESHOLD VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE AT V_{DD}

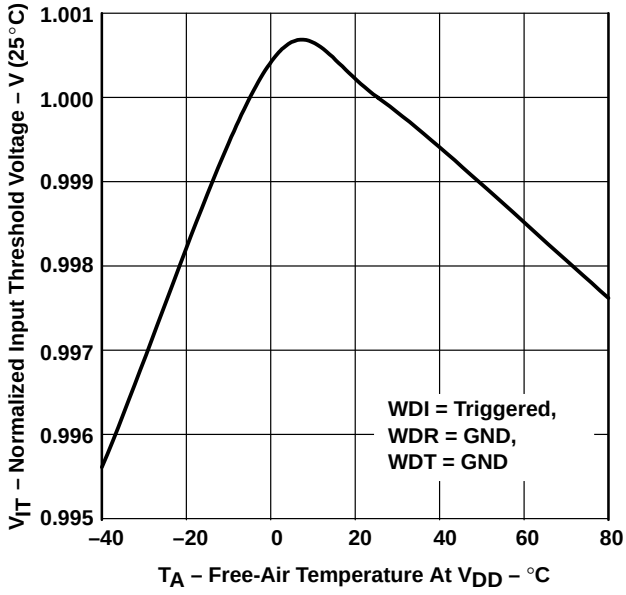


Figure 6

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

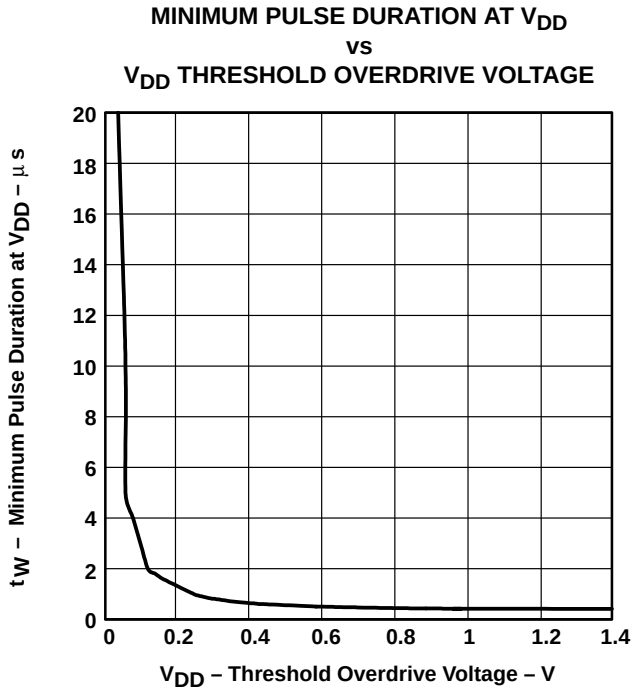
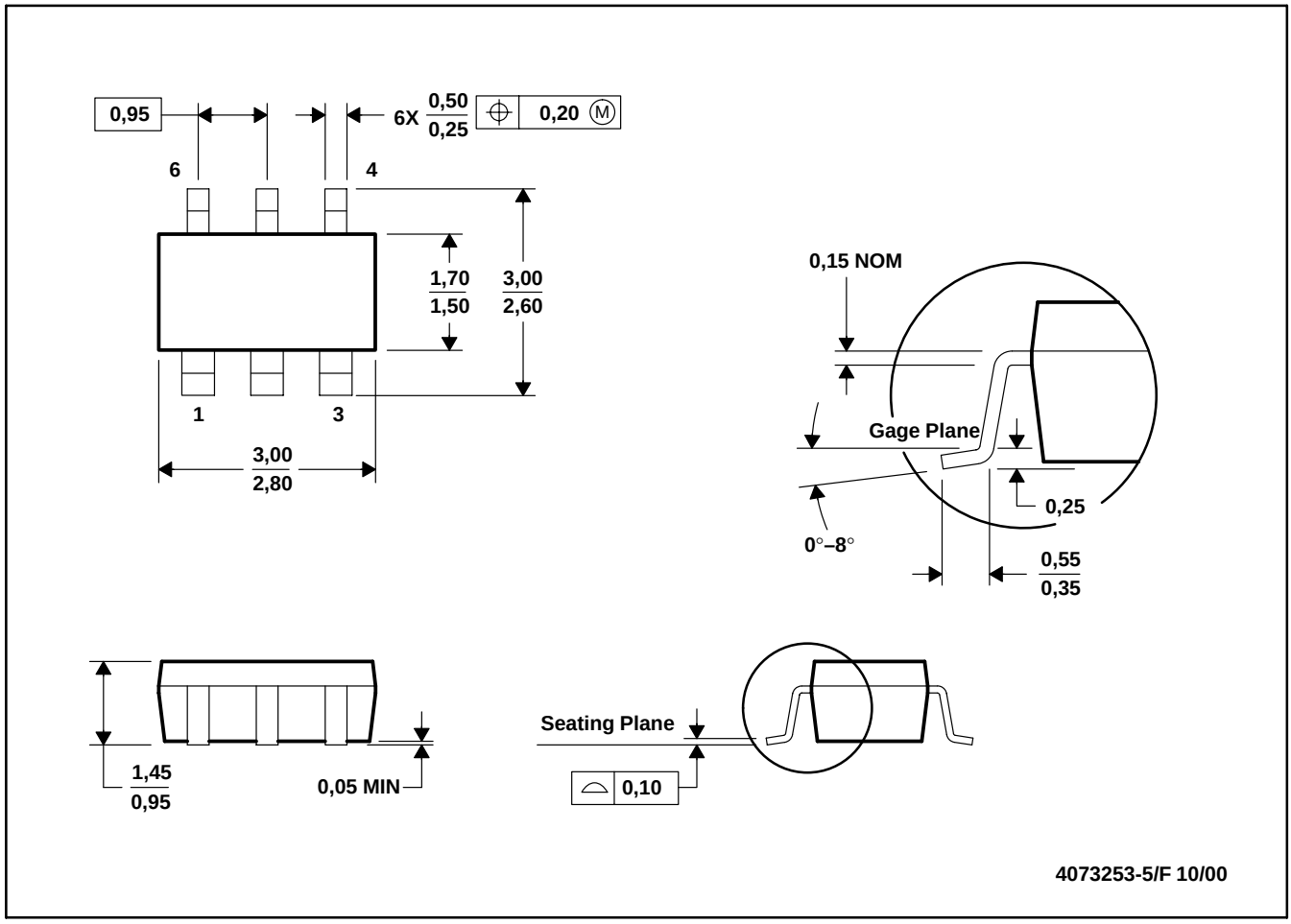


Figure 7

MECHANICAL DATA

DBV (R-PDSO-G6) **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Leads 1, 2, 3 are wider than leads 4, 5, 6 for package orientation.

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