

Microprocessor Reset IC

Features

- Precision Monitoring of +3V, +3.3V, and +5V Power-Supply Voltages
- **■** Fully Specified Over Temperature
- Available in Three Output Configurations
 Push-Pull RESET Output (G690L)
 Push-Pull RESET Output (G690H)
 Open-Drain RESET Output (G691L)
- 140ms min Power-On Reset Pulse Width
- 10µA Supply Current
- Guaranteed Reset Valid to V_{CC} = +1V
- Power Supply Transient Immunity
- No External Components
- 3-Pin SOT-23 and SC-70-3(SOT-323) Packages

Applications

- Computers
- Controllers
- Intelligent Instruments
- Critical µP and µC Power Monitoring
- Portable / Battery-Powered Equipment
- Automotive

General Description

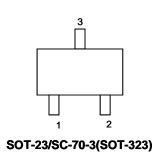
The G690/G691 are microprocessor (μP) supervisory circuits used to monitor the power supplies in μP and digital systems. They provide excellent circuit reliability and low cost by eliminating external components and adjustments when used with +5V, +3.3V, +3.0V- powered circuits.

These circuits perform a single function: they assert a reset signal whenever the $V_{\rm CC}$ supply voltage declines below a preset threshold, keeping it asserted for at least 140ms after $V_{\rm CC}$ has risen above the reset threshold. Reset thresholds suitable for operation with a variety of supply voltages are available.

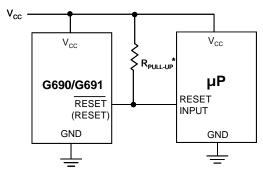
The G691L has an open-drain output stage, while the G690 have push-pull outputs. The G691L's open-drain $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output requires a pull-up resistor that can be connected to a voltage higher than $V_{\text{CC}}.$ The G690L have an active-low $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ output, while the G690H has an active-high RESET output. The reset comparator is designed to ignore fast transients on $V_{\text{CC}},$ and the outputs are guaranteed to be in the correct logic state for V_{CC} down to 1V.

Low supply current makes the G690/G691 ideal for use in portable equipment. The G690/G691 are available in 3-pin SOT-23 and SC-70-3(SOT-323) packages.

Pin Configuration



Typical Application Circuit



*G691 ONLY ICC may increased at high T_A , Therefore, can not connect Resistors to VCC to prevent Icc abnormal behavior at high T_A .