

## 4-Pin $\mu$ P Voltage Monitors with Manual Reset Input

### Features

- Precision Monitoring of +3V, +3.3V, and +5V Power-Supply Voltages
- Fully Specified Over Temperature
- Push-Pull Active-low  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  Output
- 220ms Min Power-On Reset Pulse Width
- 10 $\mu$ A Supply Current
- Guaranteed Reset Valid to  $V_{CC} = +1V$
- Power Supply Transient Immunity
- No External Components
- Manual Reset Input
- SOT-143 Package
- 2% Threshold Accuracy

### Applications

- Computers
- Controllers
- Intelligent Instruments
- Critical  $\mu$ P and  $\mu$ C Power Monitoring
- Portable / Battery-Powered Equipment
- Automotive

### General Description

The G632 are microprocessor ( $\mu$ P) supervisory circuits used to monitor the power supplies in  $\mu$ P 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. The G632 also provides a debounced manual reset input.

These circuits perform a single function: they assert a reset signal whenever the  $V_{CC}$  supply voltage declines below a preset threshold, keeping it asserted for at least 220ms after  $V_{CC}$  has risen above the reset threshold. Reset thresholds suitable for operation with a variety of supply voltages are available.

The G632 have a push-pull and active-low  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  output. The reset comparator is designed to ignore fast transients on  $V_{CC}$ , and the outputs are guaranteed to be in the correct logic state for  $V_{CC}$  down to 1V.

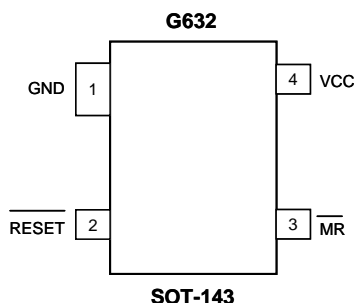
Low supply current makes the G632 ideal for use in portable equipment. The G632 are available in a SOT-143 packages.

### Ordering Information

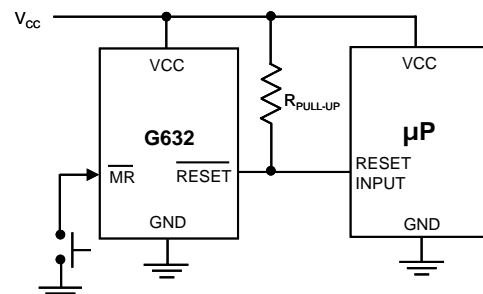
ORDER NUMBER	MARKING	RESET THRESHOLD(V)	TEMP. RANGE	OUTPUT TYPE	PACKAGE (Green)
G632L293TC1U	632Ax	2.93	-40°C ~ +105°C	Push-Pull	SOT-143

Note: TC: SOT-143  
 1: Bonding Code  
 U: Tape & Reel

### Pin Configuration



### Typical Application Circuit



$I_{CC}$  may increase at high  $T_A$ , therefore, do not connect resistors to  $V_{CC}$  to prevent  $I_{CC}$  abnormal behavior at high  $T_A$ .