

General Description

The MAX6814 is a low-power watchdog circuit in a tiny 5pin SC70 package. This device improves system reliability by monitoring the system for software code execution errors. When the watchdog input detects a transitional edge, the internal watchdog timer clears and restarts, then begins counting again. If the watchdog timer exceeds the watchdog timeout period (1.6s typ), the active-low, push-pull watchdog output asserts for the watchdog pulse period (140s min) to alert the system of the fault.

The MAX6814 consumes only 4µA of supply current and is fully specified over the extended temperature range.

Features

- ♦ 4µA Operating Current
- ♦ Watchdog Timer with 1.6s Timeout
- ♦ 140ms (min) WDO Pulse Period
- ♦ Push-Pull Active-Low WDO
- **♦ Fully Specified Over Extended Temperature** Range
- **♦ No External Components**

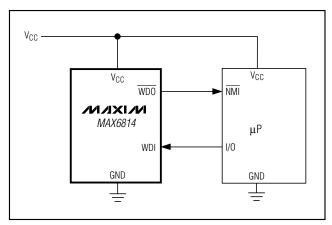
Applications

Computers and Controllers **Embedded Controllers** Intelligent Instruments **Automotive Systems** Critical µP Monitoring

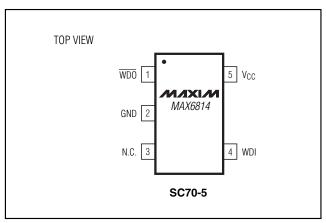
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP	PIN-	TOP
	RANGE	PACKAGE	MARK
MAX6814XK-T	14XK-T -40°C to +85°C		AEK

Typical Operating Circuit



Pin Configuration



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

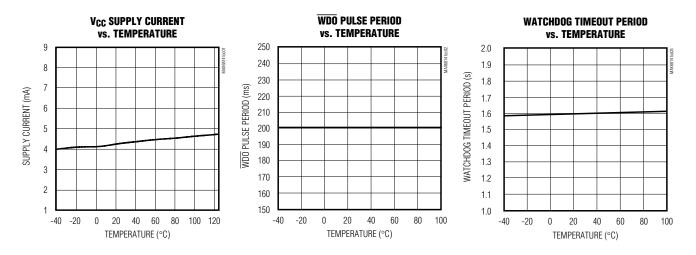
 $(V_{CC} = +2.25V \text{ to } +5.5V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Voltage Range	Vcc	$T_A = 0$ °C to +70°C		2.25		5.5	V	
Supply Current	ISUPPLY	WDI unconnected	$V_{CC} = 5.5V$		10	24	μА	
			$V_{CC} = 2.5V$		4	12		
Undervoltage Lockout Threshold	UVLO	(Note 2)			2.19		V	
Watchdog Pulse Period	tpp	(Note 3)		140	200	280	ms	
WDO Output Voltage	VoH	ISOURCE = 30µA, VCC = 2.3V		0.8 × V	0.8 × V _{CC}			
	V _{OL}	I _{SINK} = 1.2mA, V _{CC} = 2.1V				0.3	V	
WDO Output Short-Circuit Current	ISOURCE	V _{CC} = 3.6V (Note 4)				400	μΑ	
Watchdog Timeout Period	twD			1.12	1.60	2.40	S	
WDI Pulse Width	twDI	$V_{IL} = 0.4V, V_{IH} = 0.8$	$3 \times V_{CC}$	50			ns	
WDI Input Voltage (Note 5)	V _{IL}				0.3	$3 \times V_{CC}$	V	
	VIH			0.7 × V	CC		V	
WDI Input Current (Note 6)		WDI = V _{CC} , time ave	erage		120	160	μA	
WDI Input Current (Note 6)		WDI = 0, time average	ge	-20	-15			

- Note 1: Over-temperature limits are guaranteed by design, production testing performed at +25°C only.
- Note 2: WDO is low when V_{CC} falls below the undervoltage threshold. When V_{CC} rises above the undervoltage threshold, WDO goes high after the watchdog pulse period.
- Note 3: Watchdog pulse period occurs when the watchdog times out or after V_{CC} rises above the undervoltage threshold.
- **Note 4:** The $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ short-circuit current is the maximum pullup current when $\overline{\text{WDO}}$ is driven low.
- Note 5: WDI is internally serviced within the watchdog period if WDI is left unconnected.
- Note 6: The WDI input current is specified as the average input current when the WDI input is designed to drive a three-stated output device with a 10μA maximum leakage current and a maximum capacitive load of 200pF. This output device must be able to source and sink at least 200μA when active.

Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION		
1	WDO	Active-Low Watchdog Output. Pulses low for 140ms (min) when the watchdog timer exceeds the watchdog timeout period. WDO is low when V _{CC} is below the UVLO threshold and remains low for 140ms (min) after V _{CC} exceeds the UVLO threshold.		
2	GND	Ground		
3	N.C.	No Connection. Leave unconnected or connect to V _{CC} .		
4	WDI	Watchdog Input. If WDI remains either high or low for longer than the watchdog timeout period, the internal watchdog timer runs out and a watchdog pulse period is triggered. The internal watchdog timer clears whenever a watchdog pulse period is asserted, or whenever WDI sees a rising or falling edge. If WDI is left unconnected or is connected to a three-stated buffer output, the watchdog is disabled.		
5	Vcc	Supply Voltage		

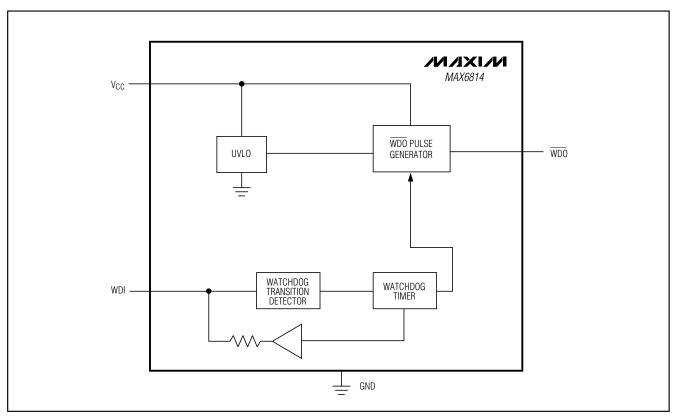


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

Detailed Description

Watchdog Input

In the MAX6814, the watchdog circuit monitors the μP 's activity. If the μP does not toggle the watchdog input (WDI) within twD (1.6s), WDO asserts. The internal 1.6s timer is cleared by either a WDO pulse or by toggling WDI, which detects pulses as short as 50ns. While WDO is asserted, the timer remains cleared and does not count. As soon as WDO is released, the timer starts counting (Figure 3).

Disable the watchdog function by leaving WDI unconnected or by three-stating the driver connected to WDI. The watchdog input is internally driven low during the first 7/8 of the watchdog timeout period and high for the last 1/8 of the watchdog timeout period. When WDI is left unconnected, this internal driver clears the 1.6s timer every 1.4s. When WDI is three-stated or unconnected, the maximum allowable leakage current is 10µA and the maximum allowable load capacitance is 200pF.

Applications Information

Watchdog Input Current

The MAX6814 WDI inputs are internally driven through a buffer and series resistor from the watchdog counter (Figure 1). When WDI is left unconnected, the watchdog timer is serviced within the watchdog timeout period by a low-high-low pulse from the counter chain. For minimum watchdog input current (minimum overall power consumption), leave WDI low for the majority of the watchdog timeout period, pulsing it low-high-low once within the first 7/8 of the watchdog timeout period to clear the watchdog timer. If WDI is externally driven high for the majority of the timeout period, up to 160µA can flow into WDI.

Watchdog Software Considerations

One way to help the watchdog timer monitor software execution more closely is to set and clear the watchdog input at different points in the program, rather than pulsing the watchdog input high-low-high or low-high-low. This technique avoids a stuck loop, in which the watchdog timer would continue to be cleared inside the loop, keeping the watchdog from timing out.

Figure 4 shows an example of a flow diagram where the I/O driving the watchdog input is set high at the beginning of the program, set low at the beginning of every subroutine or loop, then set high again when the program returns to the beginning. If the program should hang in any subroutine, the problem would quickly be corrected, since the I/O is continually set low and the watchdog timer is allowed to time out, causing an interrupt to be issued. This scheme results in higher time average WDI input current than does leaving WDI low for the majority of the timeout period and periodically pulsing it low-high-low (see the *Watchdog Input Current* section).

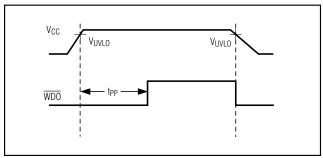


Figure 2. Power-Up Timing Diagram

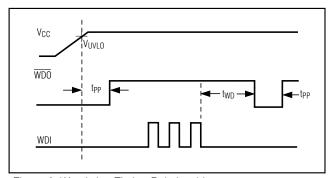


Figure 3. Watchdog Timing Relationship

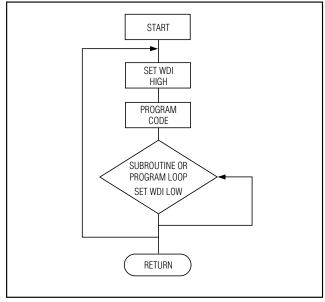


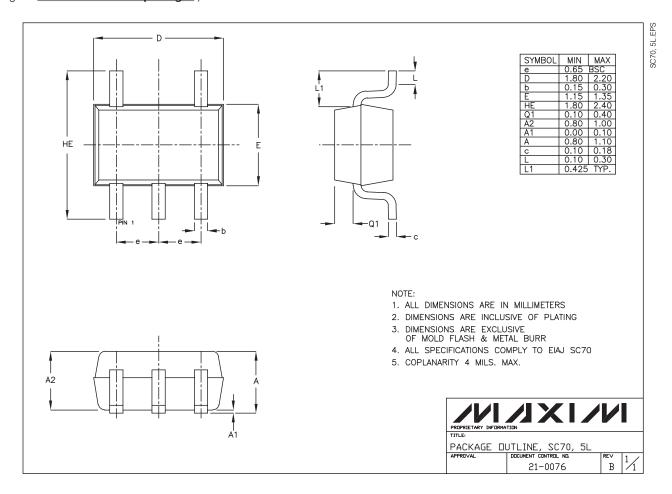
Figure 4. Watchdog Flow Diagram

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 607
PROCESS: BICMOS

Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



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