

Watchdog Detection Using the ADM106x

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INTRODUCTION

The ADM106x family of fully programmable supply sequencers can be used as complete supply management solutions in systems utilizing multiple voltage supplies. Applications include line cards in telecommunications infrastructure equipment (central office, base stations) and blade cards in servers.

One of the most powerful features of the ADM106x is its 63-state sequencing engine (SE). The SE is used to sequence the power-up and power-down of supplies. It can also be used to construct a monitor for a processor clock, i.e., a watchdog detection circuit can be implemented. This application note briefly describes how this can be done.

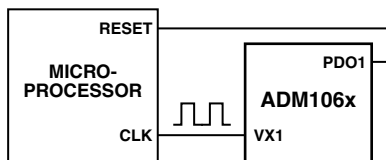


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

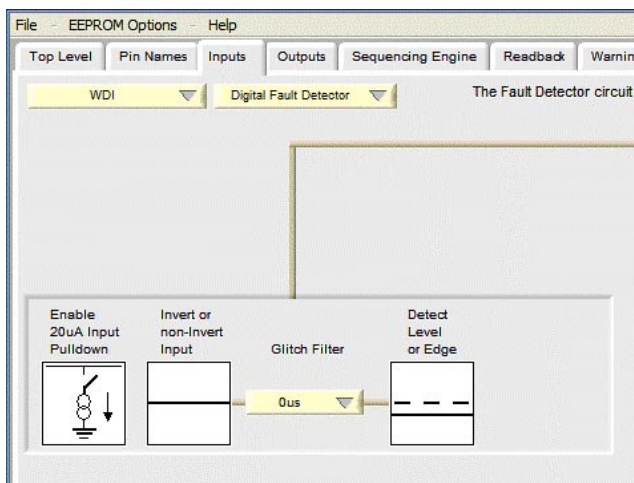


Figure 2. VX1 as a Digital Input

WATCHDOG DETECTOR

A watchdog detector, with a watchdog timeout of up to 400 ms, can be generated using four states. This watchdog detector is autonomous, i.e., it does not require intervention from a processor to reset itself. The watchdog detector can be set up as follows:

1. Set up one of the VX pins as a digital input with a level detector. This can be called WDI.
2. Set up a PDO as a WDO pin
3. In the SE window, program the first state, WATCHDOGHI to look for a high on the WDI input, as follows:
 - IF WDI IS HI GOTO WATCHDOGLO AFTER 0ms
 - IF WDI IS NOT HI AFTER 400ms GOTO WDIHIFAIL
4. Program the second state, WATCHDOGLO, to look for a low on the WDI input, as follows:
 - IF WDI IS LOW GOTO WATCHDOGHI AFTER 0ms
 - IF WDI IS NOT LOW AFTER 400ms GOTO WDILOFAIL
5. Program the third state to drive WDO high (indicating a watchdog timeout and resetting the processor), then to monitor for a low-to-high transition on the WDI input, restarting the watchdog timer when one occurs.
 - IF WDI=1 GOTO WATCHDOGLO
6. Program the fourth state to drive WDO high (indicating a watchdog timeout and resetting the processor), then to monitor for a high-to-low transition on the WDI input and to restart the watchdog timer when it does.
 - IF WDI=0 GOTO WATCHDOGHI

Figure 3 shows how this would look in the SE window of the ADM106x evaluation software.

WATCHDOGHI	300000000000	IF WDI (WX1) IS HI GOTO WATCHDOGLO AFTER 0ms	IF WDI (WX1) IS NOT HI AFTER 400ms GOTO WDIHIFAIL	
WATCHDOGLO	300000000000	IF WDI (WX1) IS Lo GOTO WATCHDOGHI AFTER 0ms	IF WDI (WX1) IS NOT Lo AFTER 0ms GOTO WDILOFAIL	
WDIHIFAIL	300000000100			1XXXXXXXXXX GOTO WATCHDOGLO
WDILOFAIL	300000000100			0XXXXXXXXXX GOTO WATCHDOGHI

Figure 3. SE Program for Watchdog Detector

The states programmed in Step 5 and Step 6 enable the ADM106x's watchdog detector to independently reset itself without intervention from a processor.

WATCHDOG DETECTOR WITH TIMEOUT GREATER THAN 400 ms

400 ms may not be a long enough timeout for some processor clocks. For instance, 1.6 seconds is a popular timeout for many watchdog detector circuits. Longer timeouts can be achieved with the ADM106x using extra states. For a 1.6 s timeout, four states, each with a maximum timeout of 400 ms, are required. The coding for the four states is very similar. Figure 4 shows the code as it would appear in the ADM106x application software.

wdihi1	000000000000	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdilo1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 400ms GOTO wdih2
wdihi2	000000000000	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdilo1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 400ms GOTO wdih3
wdihi3	000000000100	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdilo1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 0ms GOTO wdih4
wdihi4	000000000100	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdilo1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 0ms GOTO wdihfail
wdilo1	000000000000	IF WDI IS Lo GOTO wdih1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Lo AFTER 400ms GOTO wdilo2
wdilo2	000000000000	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdih1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 400ms GOTO wdilo3
wdilo3	000000000000	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdih1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 0ms GOTO wdilo4
wdilo4	000000000000	IF WDI IS Hi GOTO wdih1 AFTER 0ms	IF WDI IS NOT Hi AFTER 0ms GOTO wdilofail

Figure 4. 1.6 Second Timeout Watchdog Detector