An example device is the TI TPS3106K33DBV with an input sense threshold of 0.551V and valid reset assertion with a minimum $V_{DD}$ of 0.4V
- This device is appropriate for $V_{DD}$ powering from 3.3V $V_{CCO_MIO0}$ and sensing of a second power supply
- Powering $V_{DD}$ from $V_{CCPINT}$ is not recommended for this device

The key criteria for selecting a supervisor circuit is the minimum $V_{DD}$ level that will guarantee a valid assertion of PS_POR_B to GND
- The minimum $V_{DD}$ level should be 0.60V when powered by $V_{CCPAUX}$ or 0.80V when powered by $V_{CCO_MIO0}$ to ensure that either the external supervisor circuit or the internal POR monitor is asserting reset within the device.

Note: R1 and R2 were selected to create 0.551V at the sense pin when $V_{CCPINT}$ has dropped to ~0.90V
Additional PS_POR_B Supervisor Circuit Guidelines

For any new designs review the customer systems to ensure:

- PS_POR_B is held low during power-on until the PS power supplies reach minimum levels as required by the datasheets and TRM.
- PS_POR_B is asserted low during the power-off sequence, before $V_{CCPINT}$ reaches 0.80V and held asserted low until $V_{CCPINT}$ is lower than 0.40V or $V_{CCPAUX}$ is lower than 0.70V or $V_{CCO_MIO0}$ is lower than 0.90V.
- If PS_POR_B is driven by a supervisor circuit it must guarantee assertion to GND when its $V_{DD}$ supply is 0.30V if powered by $V_{CCPINT}$, 0.60V if powered by $V_{CCPAUX}$ or 0.80V if powered by $V_{CCO_MIO0}$.
  - If another supply is used then it must be guaranteed to be valid for the entire power-on and power-off phase.