

Carbon Monoxide Detector Companion IC

Features:

- Low Quiescent Current
- Operation from 2V or 12V
- 9.8V Boost Regulator
- Horn Driver
- LED Driver
- 3.3V Regulated Voltage for Microcontroller Operation
- Internal Operational Amplifiers:
 - ± 1 mV Input Offset Voltage
 - Rail-to-rail Input and Output
 - 10 kHz Gain Bandwidth Product
 - Unity Gain Stable
- Bidirectional Alarm Interconnect

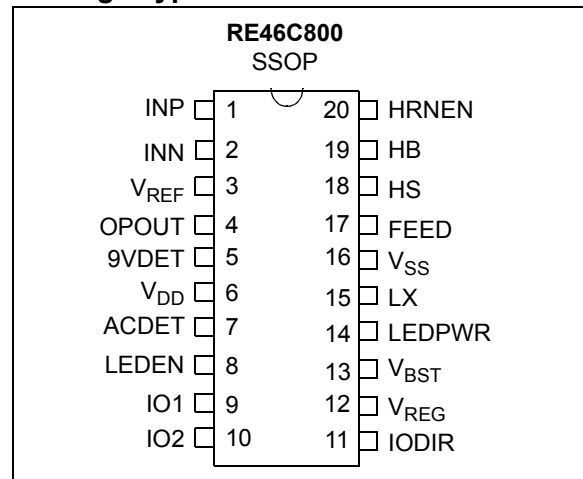
Applications:

- CO Detector
- Toxic Gas Detector
- Heat Detector

Description:

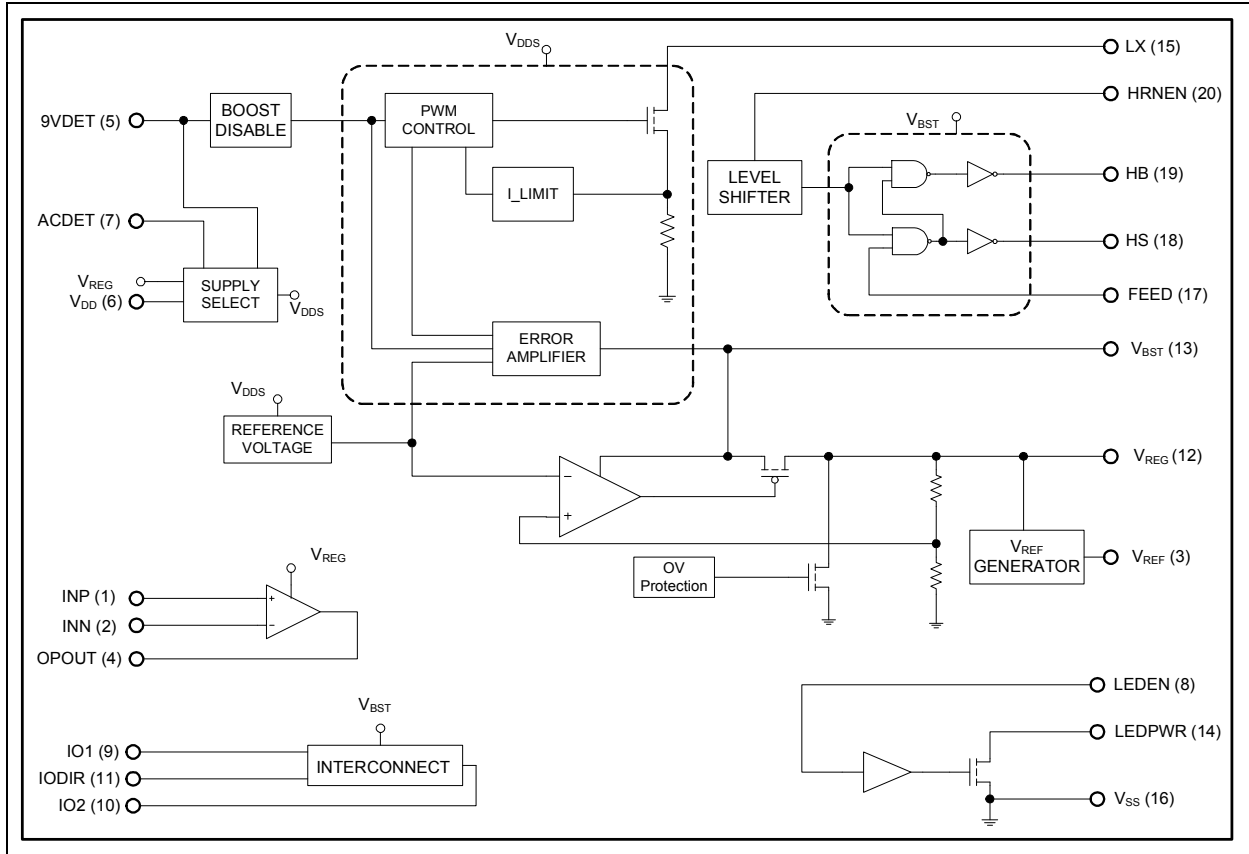
The RE46C800 is a low-power CMOS carbon monoxide detector companion IC. The RE46C800 provides all of the analog, interface, and power management functions for a microcontroller-based CO or toxic gas detector. It is intended for use in both 3V and 9V battery or battery-backed applications. It features a boost regulator and horn driver circuit suitable for driving a piezoelectric horn, a 3.3V regulator for microcontroller voltage regulation, an LED driver, an operational amplifier and an IO for communication with interconnected units.

Package Types



RE46C800

Functional Block Diagram



1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings†

V _{DD}	-0.3V to 5.5V
ESD HBM.....	1500V
ESD MM.....	150V
V _{BST} , LX.....	-0.3V to 13V
Input Voltage Range Except ACDET, 9VDET, FEED, IO1.....	V _{IN1} = - .3V to V _{REG} + .3V
ACDET, 9VDET Input Voltage Range.....	V _{IN2} = - .3V to V _{BST} + .3V
FEED Input Voltage Range.....	V _{INFD} = -10V to + 22V
IO1 Input Voltage Range.....	V _{INIO1} = - .3 to +15V
Input Current except FEED.....	I _{IN} = 10 mA
Operating Temperature.....	T _A = -10°C to +60°C
Storage Temperature.....	T _{STG} = -55°C to +125°C
Maximum Junction Temperature.....	T _J = +150°C

† **Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – RE46C800

Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at T_A = -10°C to +60°C, V_{DD} = 3V, V_{SS} = 0V, C_{REG} = 10 μF, C_{BST} = 10 μF, 9VDET low, ACDET low. (Note 1) (Note 2) (Note 3)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	6	2	—	5	V	Operating
	V _{BST}	13	6	—	12	V	Operating, 9V operation, 9VDET or ACDET high
Standby Supply Current	I _{DDSTBY1}		—	13.6	—	μA	Inputs low; No loads, boost regulator running (Note 4)
	I _{DDSTBY2}		—	5.8	9.3	μA	Inputs low; No loads, boost regulator disabled, 9V operation, V _{BST} = 9V, 9VDET high
Quiescent Supply Current	I _{DDQ}	6	—	6.8	10.3	μA	Inputs low; No loads; V _{BST} = 5V; V _{LX} = 0.5V
Quiescent I _{VO}	I _{VOQ}	13	—	3.6	5.2	μA	Inputs low; No loads; V _{BST} = 5V; V _{LX} = 0.5V

- Note** 1: Wherever a specific V_{BST} value is listed under test conditions, the V_{BST} is forced externally with the inductor disconnected and the boost regulator is NOT running.
- 2: Typical values are for design information only.
- 3: The limits shown are 100% tested at 25°C only. Test limits are guard-banded based on temperature characterization to warrant compliance at temperature extremes.
- 4: The Standby Supply Current I_{DDSTBY1} specified above can be approximated as follows:
- $$I_{DDSTBY1} = I_{DDQ} + I_{IND}$$
- Where I_{DDQ} = average current into V_{DD} supply
- $$I_{IND} = \text{average inductor current} = V_{BST} * I_{VOQ} / (V_{IN} * \text{Efficiency})$$
- $$V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3V$$

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – RE46C800 (CONTINUED)

Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$ to $+60^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$, $C_{REG} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BST} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, 9VDET low, ACDET low. (Note 1) (Note 2) (Note 3)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Input Leakage Low	I_{IL}	1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 20	—	—	-100	nA	INP, 9VDET, ACDET, LEDEN, IO2, IODIR, HRNEN Inputs $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$
	I_{ILOP}	2	—	—	-200	pA	INN input, $V_{IN} = V_{SS}$
	I_{ILF}	17	—	-15	-50	μA	FEED = -10V, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
Input Leakage High	I_{IH1}	1, 8, 10, 11, 20	—	—	100	nA	INP, LEDEN, IO2, IODIR, HRNEN Inputs $V_{IN} = V_{REG}$
	I_{IH2}	5, 7	—	—	100	nA	9VDET, ACDET Inputs, $V_{IN} = V_{BST}$, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$.
	I_{IHOP}	2	—	—	200	pA	INN input, $V_{IN} = V_{REG}$
	I_{IHF}	17	—	20	50	μA	FEED = +22V; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
Output Off Leakage High	I_{IHOZ}	14, 15	—	—	1	μA	LEDEN = V_{SS} , LEDPWR, LX = $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
Input Voltage Low	V_{IL1}	8, 10, 11, 20	—	—	1	V	LEDEN, IO2, IODIR, HRNEN Inputs
	V_{IL2}	7	—	—	7	V	ACDET Input, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{IL3}	5	—	—	4	V	9VDET Input, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{ILF}	17	—	—	3	V	FEED Input; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{ILIO1}	9	—	—	0.8	V	Falling edge of IO1 input, IODIR = V_{SS}
Input Voltage High	V_{IH1}	8, 10, 11, 20	$V_{REG} - 0.7$	—	—	V	LEDEN, IO2, IODIR, HRNEN Inputs
	V_{IH2}	7	8.2	—	—	V	ACDET Input, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{IH3}	5	6	—	—	V	9VDET Input, $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{IHF}	17	7	—	—	V	FEED Input; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{IHIO1}	9	2	—	—	V	Rising edge of IO1 input, IODIR = V_{SS}
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL1}	18, 19	—	—	0.5	V	HS or HB; $I_{OUT} = 16\ \text{mA}$; $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$, HRNEN = V_{SS}
	V_{OL2}	14	—	—	0.5	V	LEDPWR; $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$
	V_{OLIO2}	10	—	—	0.5	V	IO2 output, $I_{OUT} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$, IODIR = V_{SS}

- Note 1:** Wherever a specific V_{BST} value is listed under test conditions, the V_{BST} is forced externally with the inductor disconnected and the boost regulator is NOT running.
- Note 2:** Typical values are for design information only.
- Note 3:** The limits shown are 100% tested at 25°C only. Test limits are guard-banded based on temperature characterization to warrant compliance at temperature extremes.
- Note 4:** The Standby Supply Current $I_{DDSTBY1}$ specified above can be approximated as follows:

$$I_{DDSTBY1} = I_{DDQ} + I_{IND}$$

Where I_{DDQ} = average current into V_{DD} supply

$$I_{IND} = \text{average inductor current} = V_{BST} * IVOQ / (V_{IN} * \text{Efficiency})$$

$$V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$$

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – RE46C800 (CONTINUED)

Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$ to $+60^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$, $C_{REG} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BST} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, 9VDET low, ACDET low. (Note 1) (Note 2) (Note 3)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Output Voltage High	V_{OH1}	18, 19	9.5	—	—	V	HS or HB; $I_{OUT} = -16\ \text{mA}$; $V_{BST} = 10\text{V}$; $HRNEN = V_{REG}$
	V_{OHIO1}	9	3	—	—	V	IO1, $I_{OUT} = -4\ \text{mA}$, $IODIR = V_{IH1}$, $IO2 = V_{IH1}$
	V_{OHIO2}	10	$V_{REG} - 0.5$	—	—	V	IO2, $I_{OUT} = -100\ \mu\text{A}$, $IODIR = V_{SS}$, $IO1 = V_{IHIO1}$
Reference Voltage	V_{REF}	3	—	300	—	mV	
V_{BST} Output Voltage	V_{VO1}	13	9	9.8	10.6	V	$V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$; $HRNEN = V_{REG}$; $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$
	V_{VO2}	13	3.6	4	4.4	V	$V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$; $HRNEN = V_{SS}$; $I_{OUT} = 10\ \text{mA}$
V_{BST} Efficiency	V_{EFF1}		—	85	—	%	$I_{LOAD} = 10\ \text{mA}$; $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$; $HRNEN = V_{SS}$
	V_{EFF2}		—	75	—	%	$I_{LOAD} = 100\ \mu\text{A}$; $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$; $HRNEN = V_{SS}$
V_{REG} Voltage	V_{REG}	12	3.2	3.3	3.4	V	$I_{OUT} < 20\ \text{mA}$
V_{REG} Load Regulation	V_{REGLD}	12	—	30	50	mV	$I_{OUT} = 0$ to $20\ \text{mA}$; $HRNEN = V_{REG}$
Brown-out Threshold	V_{OBVT}	13	3.2	3.6	4	V	Falling edge of V_{BST}
V_{BST} -to-Brown-out Margin	V_{OBVTM}	13	100	400	—	mV	$V_{VO2} - V_{OBVT}$
Brown-out Pull Down	I_{BT}	12	20	40	—	mA	$V_{BST} = 3.0\text{V}$; $V_{REG} = 2.0\text{V}$
V_{REG} Over Voltage Clamp	V_{CL}	12	3.75	4	4.25	V	
IO1 Output Current	$IO1_{IH1}$	9	25	—	60	μA	$IODIR = V_{SS}$, $IO1 = 1\text{V}$
	$IO1_{IH2}$	9	—	—	150	μA	$IODIR = V_{SS}$, $IO1 = 15\text{V}$
	$IO1_{IOH1}$	9	-4	-5	—	mA	$IODIR$, $IO2 = V_{IH1}$, $IO1 = 3\text{V}$
	$IO1_{IOH2}$	9	—	-5	-16	mA	$IODIR$, $IO2 = V_{IH1}$, $IO1 = V_{SS}$
	$IO1_{IOL1}$	9	—	10	—	mA	IO Dump Current, $IODIR = V_{IH1}$, $IO2 = V_{SS}$, $IO1 = 1\text{V}$
IO1 Hysteresis	$V_{HYSTIO1}$	9	—	150	—	mV	$IODIR = V_{SS}$
Op Amp							
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	4	-1	—	1	mV	$V_{CM} = 0.3\text{V}$
Common Mode Input Range	V_{CMR}	1, 2	V_{SS}	—	V_{REG}	V	

Note 1: Wherever a specific V_{BST} value is listed under test conditions, the V_{BST} is forced externally with the inductor disconnected and the boost regulator is NOT running.

2: Typical values are for design information only.

3: The limits shown are 100% tested at 25°C only. Test limits are guard-banded based on temperature characterization to warrant compliance at temperature extremes.

4: The Standby Supply Current $I_{DDSTBY1}$ specified above can be approximated as follows:

$$I_{DDSTBY1} = I_{DDQ} + I_{IND}$$

Where I_{DDQ} = average current into V_{DD} supply

I_{IND} = average inductor current = $V_{BST} * I_{VOQ} / (V_{IN} * \text{Efficiency})$

$V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$

RE46C800

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS – RE46C800 (CONTINUED)

Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at $T_A = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$, $C_{REG} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{BST} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, 9VDET low, ACDET low. (Note 1) (Note 2) (Note 3)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	1, 2, 4	—	80	—	dB	$V_{REG} = 3.3\text{V}$, $V_{CM} = -0.3\text{V}$ to 3.3V
DC Open-Loop Gain (large signal)	A_{OL}	4	—	115	—	dB	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$, $V_{OUT} = 0.3\text{V}$ to $V_{REG} - 0.3\text{V}$
Maximum Output Voltage Swing	V_{OL} , V_{OH}	4	$V_{SS} + 10$	—	$V_{REG} - 10$	mV	$R_L = 50\ \text{k}\Omega$, 0.5V input overdrive
Output Short Circuit Current	I_{SC}	4	—	20	—	mA	$V_{REG} = 3.3\text{V}$

- Note 1:** Wherever a specific V_{BST} value is listed under test conditions, the V_{BST} is forced externally with the inductor disconnected and the boost regulator is NOT running.
- Note 2:** Typical values are for design information only.
- Note 3:** The limits shown are 100% tested at 25°C only. Test limits are guard-banded based on temperature characterization to warrant compliance at temperature extremes.
- Note 4:** The Standby Supply Current $I_{DDSTBY1}$ specified above can be approximated as follows:

$$I_{DDSTBY1} = I_{DDQ} + I_{IND}$$

Where I_{DDQ} = average current into V_{DD} supply

$$I_{IND} = \text{average inductor current} = V_{BST} * I_{VOQ} / (V_{IN} * \text{Efficiency})$$

$$V_{IN} = V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$$

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Unless otherwise indicated, all parameters apply at $T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$ to $+60^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$, $C_{REG} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$, $C_{VBST} = 10\ \mu\text{F}$.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
OP Amp AC Response							
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBWP	4	—	10	—	kHz	
Slew Rate	SR	4	—	3	—	V/ms	
Phase margin	PM	4	—	65	—	°	G = +1V/V
Op Amp Noise							
Input Voltage Noise	E_{ni}	1, 2	—	5	—	$\mu\text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$	f = 0.1 Hz to 10 kHz
Input Voltage Noise Density	e_{ni}	1, 2	—	170	—	nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	f = 1 kHz
Input Current Noise Density	i_{ni}	1, 2	—	0.6	—	fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$	f = 1 kHz

- Note** 1: Wherever a specific V_{BST} value is listed under test conditions, the V_{BST} is forced externally with the inductor disconnected and the boost regulator is NOT running.
- 2: Typical values are for design information only.
- 3: The limits shown are 100% tested at 25°C only. Test limits are guard-banded based on temperature characterization to warrant compliance at temperature extremes.

TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Characteristics: Unless otherwise indicated, $V_{DD} = 3\text{V}$, $V_{SS} = 0\text{V}$

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
Temperature Ranges						
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-10	—	60	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-55	—	125	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 20L-SSOP	θ_{JA}	—	87.3	—	°C/W	

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2.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in [Table 2-1](#).

TABLE 2-1: PIN FUNCTION TABLE

RE46C800	Symbol	Description
SSOP		
1	INP	Non-inverting input of the op amp.
2	INN	Inverting input of the op amp.
3	V _{REF}	Voltage reference for CO biasing and detection circuitry.
4	OPOUT	Output of the op amp.
5	9VDET	Logic input used to disable the boost regulator.
6	V _{DD}	Low-voltage supply input.
7	ACDET	AC power detect pin.
8	LEDEN	Logic input used to enable the LED driver. Input is designed to interface with circuitry supplied by V _{REG} , so input voltage levels will scale with the V _{REG} voltage.
9	IO1	Logic bidirectional pin used for connection to remote units. This pin has an internal pull-down device. If used as an output, high level is VVO1.
10	IO2	Bidirectional pin used to send and receive IO1 interconnect signal status.
11	IODIR	Logic input used to select IO direction.
12	V _{REG}	Regulated output voltage. Nominal output is 3.3V.
13	V _{BST}	Boost regulator output, typically output voltage is 4V or 9.8V. Also used as the high-voltage supply input.
14	LEDPWR	Open drain NMOS output used to drive a visible LED.
15	LX	Open drain NMOS output used to drive the boost regulator inductor. The inductor should be connected from this pin to the positive supply through a low resistance path.
16	V _{SS}	Connect to the negative supply voltage.
17	FEED	Usually connected to the feedback electrode of the piezoelectric horn through a current limiting resistor. If not used, this pin must be connected to V _{SS} .
18	HS	HS is a complementary output to HB and connects to the ceramic electrode (S) of the piezoelectric transducer.
19	HB	This pin is connected to the metal electrode (B) of a piezoelectric transducer.
20	HRNEN	Logic input for horn enable designed to interface with circuitry supplied by V _{REG} . Input voltage levels will scale with the V _{REG} voltage.

3.0 DEVICE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

The RE46C800 provides the necessary analog functions to build a microcontroller-based CO or toxic gas detector. This includes an op amp and voltage reference for the electrochemical sensor, a voltage regulator for the microcontroller, an LED driver, a horn driver, a detector interconnect function, a boost regulator for 3V operation, a power management system that allows operation from 3V, 9V or AC derived power. The power management system provides the capability for AC power with battery backup. The RE46C800 provides a simple means for the microcontroller to control the operation of the CO detector and provide the necessary signaling functions during an alarm condition.

3.2 CO Sensor Circuit

The RE46C800 provides a low offset op amp and reference voltage, V_{REF} , for a two terminal electrochemical CO or toxic gas sensor. The unity gain stable op amp provides rail-to-rail inputs and output. The op amp output is monitored by the microcontroller to determine the CO concentration. This uncommitted op amp can be used for other purposes such as temperature sensing.

3.3 Power Management System

The power management system allows the RE46C800 to be powered from a 3V or 9V battery or AC power. AC power is supplied as a DC voltage derived from an AC power supply. This DC voltage is diode connected to the V_{BST} pin of the RE46C800. AC supplied power and a 9V battery can both be diode connected to the V_{BST} pin.

For low-voltage systems the battery is connected to the V_{DD} pin. When only a low-voltage battery is available, the internal circuitry is powered from V_{DD} . When a 9V battery or AC power is available, the internal circuitry is powered from V_{REG} , which is a regulated 3.3V. The selection of the power source for the internal circuitry is controlled with the ACDET pin when the 9VDET pin is low.

In low-voltage systems that are also AC powered, the boost regulator will turn on if voltage of the AC supplied power drops below the specified boost regulator voltage. This can cause the low-voltage battery to discharge more rapidly than expected.

The 9VDET pin will disable the boost regulator if 9VDET is high. For a low-voltage system, the 9VDET pin should be connected to V_{SS} which will enable the boost regulator.

Table 3-1 shows the truth table for the power management system.

TABLE 3-1: POWER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9VDET	ACDET	Internal Supply	Boost Regulator
0	0	V_{DD}	Enabled
0	1	V_{REG}	Enabled
1	0	V_{REG}	Disabled
1	1	V_{REG}	Disabled

3.4 Boost Regulator

The boost regulator only operates in low-voltage applications. The boost regulator is a fixed off time boost regulator with peak current limiting. In low-boost operation the peak current is nominally 0.6A. In high-boost operation the peak current is nominally 1.2A. The boost regulator normally operates in Low-Boost mode, which provides a nominal 4V output voltage on the V_{BST} pin. In High-Boost mode, the boost regulator provides a nominal 9.8V on the V_{BST} pin. The boost regulator can be placed in High-Boost mode with HORNEN, LEDEN, or IODIR and IO2 both asserted high.

The brown-out threshold voltage is the V_{BST} voltage at which the voltage regulator and the horn will be disabled. When the V_{BST} voltage falls below the brown-out threshold voltage of 3.6V, V_{REG} will be disabled and pulled to V_{SS} with a nominal 40 mA current. When the boost voltage rises above the brown-out threshold voltage, V_{REG} is enabled.

3.5 Voltage Regulator

The voltage regulator provides a nominal 3.3V output at the V_{REG} pin and is intended to power a microcontroller. In normal operation, the regulator will source current up to 20 mA, but the current sinking capability is typically under 1 μ A. The voltage regulator is powered from the V_{BST} pin. In low-voltage applications the regulator is powered by the boost regulator and the regulator load current is part of the boost regulator load current. An overvoltage clamp is intended to limit the voltage at V_{REG} if it is pulled up by an external source to greater than 4V. When the boost regulator experiences a brown-out condition, the voltage regulator will be disabled and the V_{REG} output will be pulled to V_{SS} .

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3.6 LED Driver

The LED drive circuit provides power to an LED, which can be used as a visual indicator by the system. The LED drive circuit can also be used as part of a battery check function in battery-powered applications. When LEDEN is asserted high the LED will load the V_{BST} output and the microcontroller can monitor the battery operation under load. In low-voltage systems the boost regulator will be placed into high-boost operation when LEDEN is asserted high. The load current is set by the resistor in series with the LED.

3.7 Interconnect Operation

The IO circuitry provides the means for the CO detector to be connected to other CO detectors or smoke alarms. Table 3-2 below provides the truth table for the interconnect circuit operation. IO1 is a bidirectional pin that connects to other CO detectors or smoke alarms. IO2 is a bidirectional pin that connects to the microcontroller. IODIR connects to the microcontroller and determines when IO1 and IO2 act as an input or output. When IO1 is used as an output asserting a logic high, the IO1 output acts as current source that is biased from V_{BST} . In low-voltage applications where the boost regulator is enabled, the boost regulator will operate in High-Boost mode. When IO1 is used as an output asserting a logic low, the IO1 output acts as current sink. IO2 logic levels are referenced to V_{REG} .

TABLE 3-2: INTERCONNECT LOGIC TRUTH TABLE

IODIR	IO2		IO1	
	Input	Output	Input	Output
1	0	—	—	0
1	1	—	—	1
0	—	0	0	—
0	—	1	1	—

4.0 APPLICATION NOTES

4.1 Boost Regulator

The boost regulator in High-Boost mode (nominal $V_{BST} = 9.8V$) can draw current pulses of greater than 1A and is, therefore, very sensitive to series resistance. Critical components of this resistance are: the inductor DC resistance, the internal resistance of the battery and the resistance in the connections from the inductor to the battery, from the inductor to the LX pin, from the inductor through the boost capacitor, and from the V_{SS} pin to the battery. In order to function properly under full load at $V_{DD} = 2V$, the total of the inductor and interconnect resistances should not exceed 0.3Ω . The internal battery resistance should be no more than 0.5Ω and a low ESR capacitor of $10\mu F$ or more should be connected in parallel with the battery to average the current draw over the boost regulator switching cycle. The Schottky diode and inductor should be specified with a maximum operating current of 1.5A or higher. The boost capacitor should have a low ESR.

4.2 Typical Applications

A few typical applications using the RE46C800 are listed below:

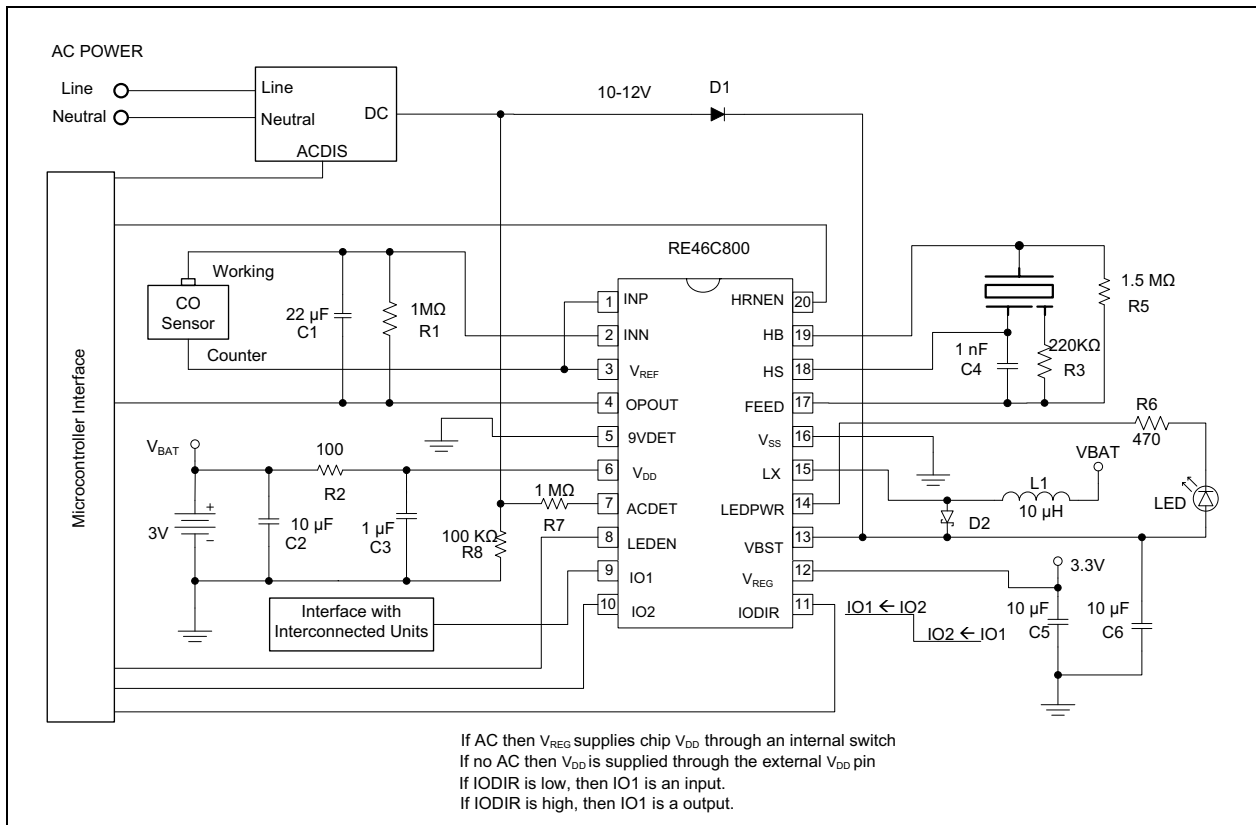


FIGURE 4-1: Typical Application: AC with 3V Battery Backup.

RE46C800

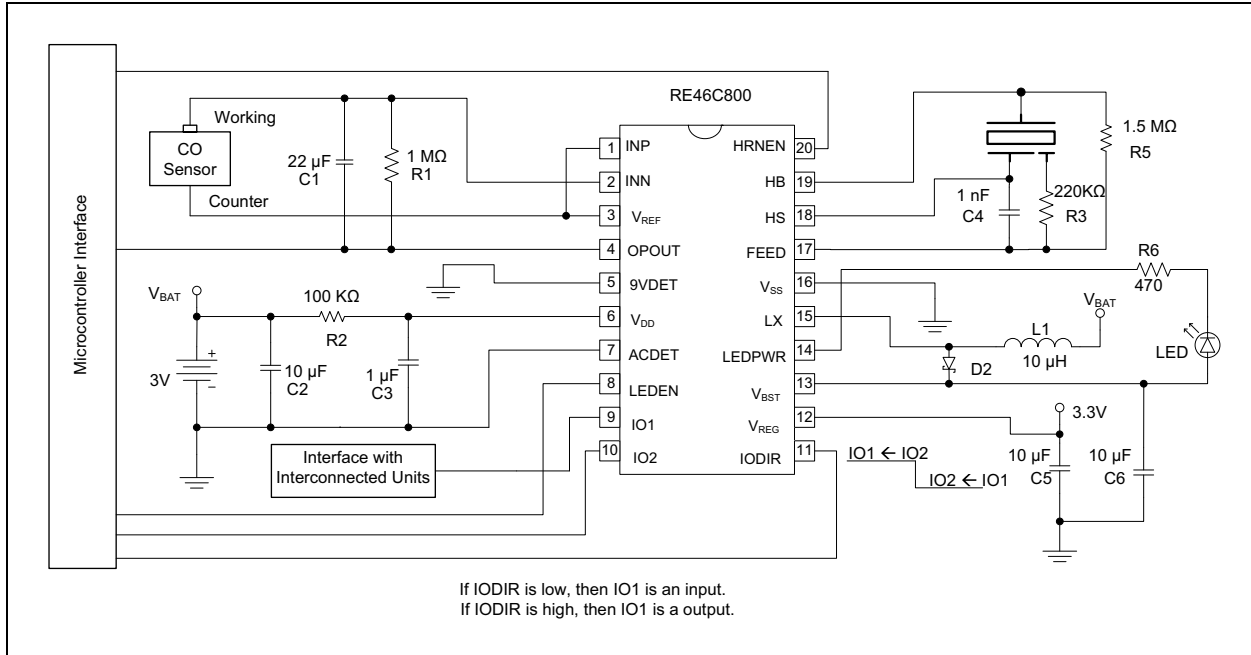


FIGURE 4-2: Typical Application: 3V Battery Operation.

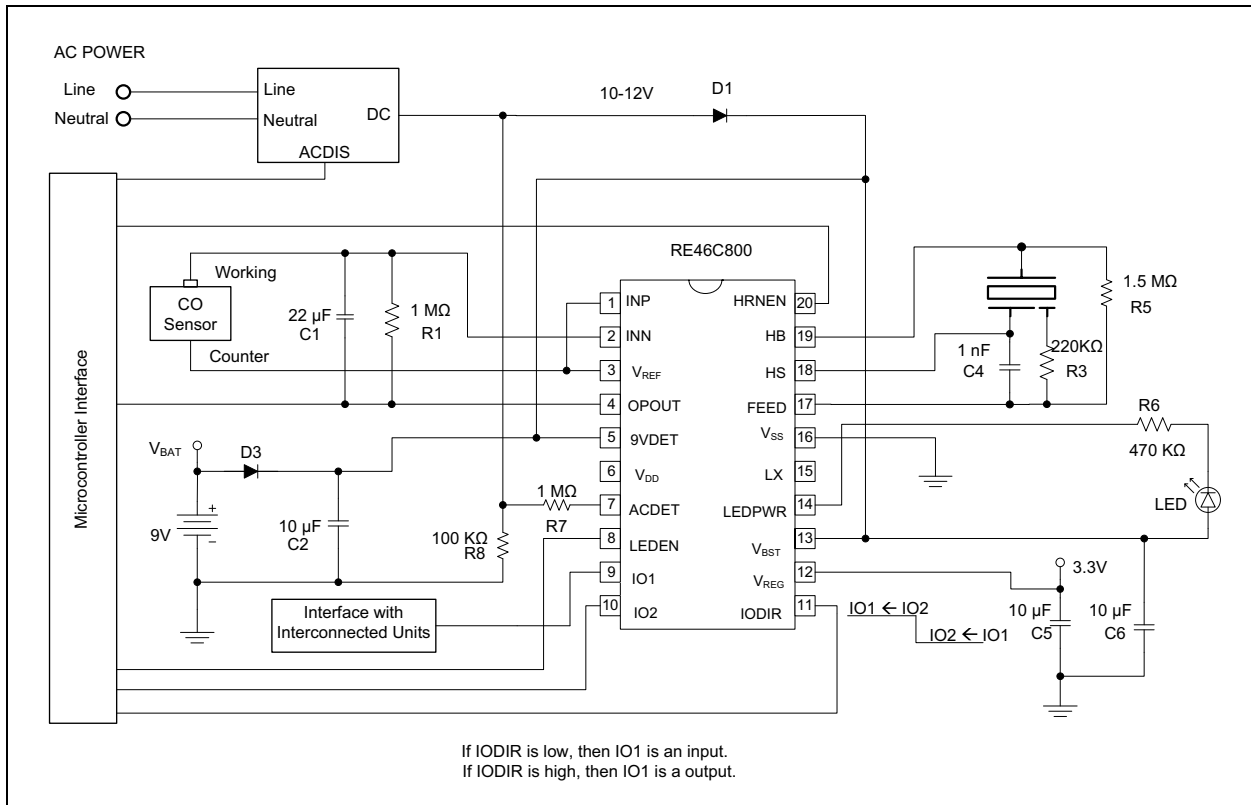


FIGURE 4-3: Typical Application: AC with 9V Battery Backup.

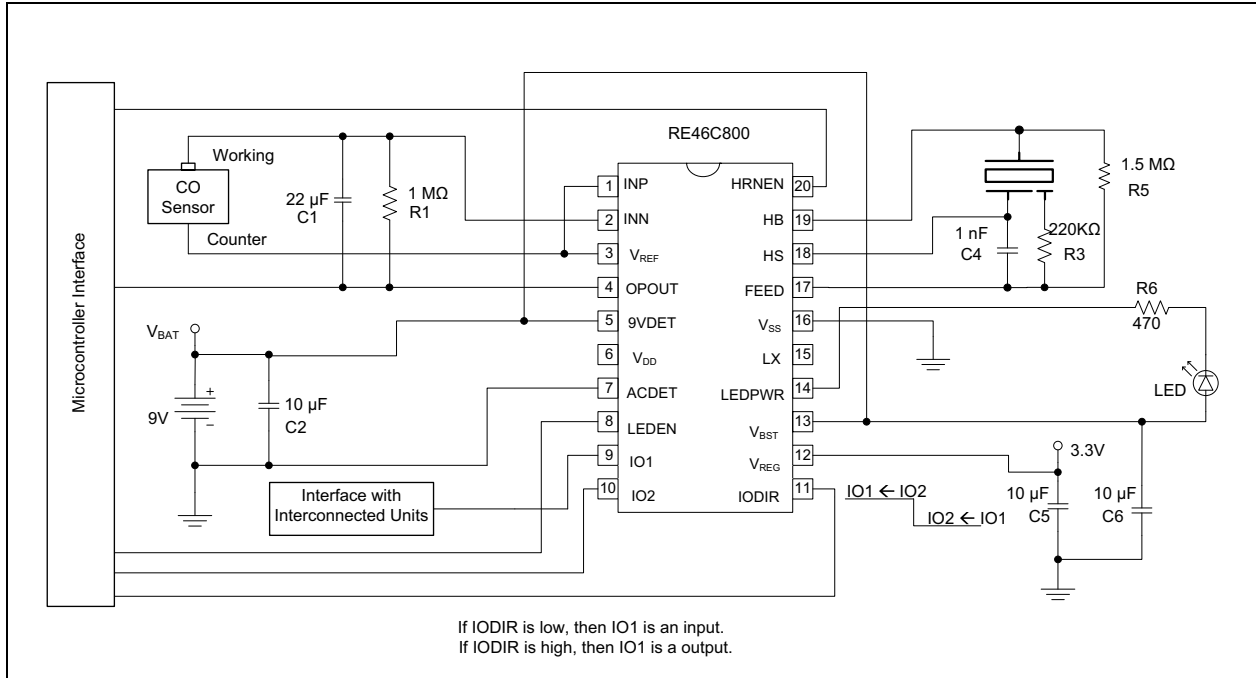


FIGURE 4-4: Typical Application: 9V Battery Operation.

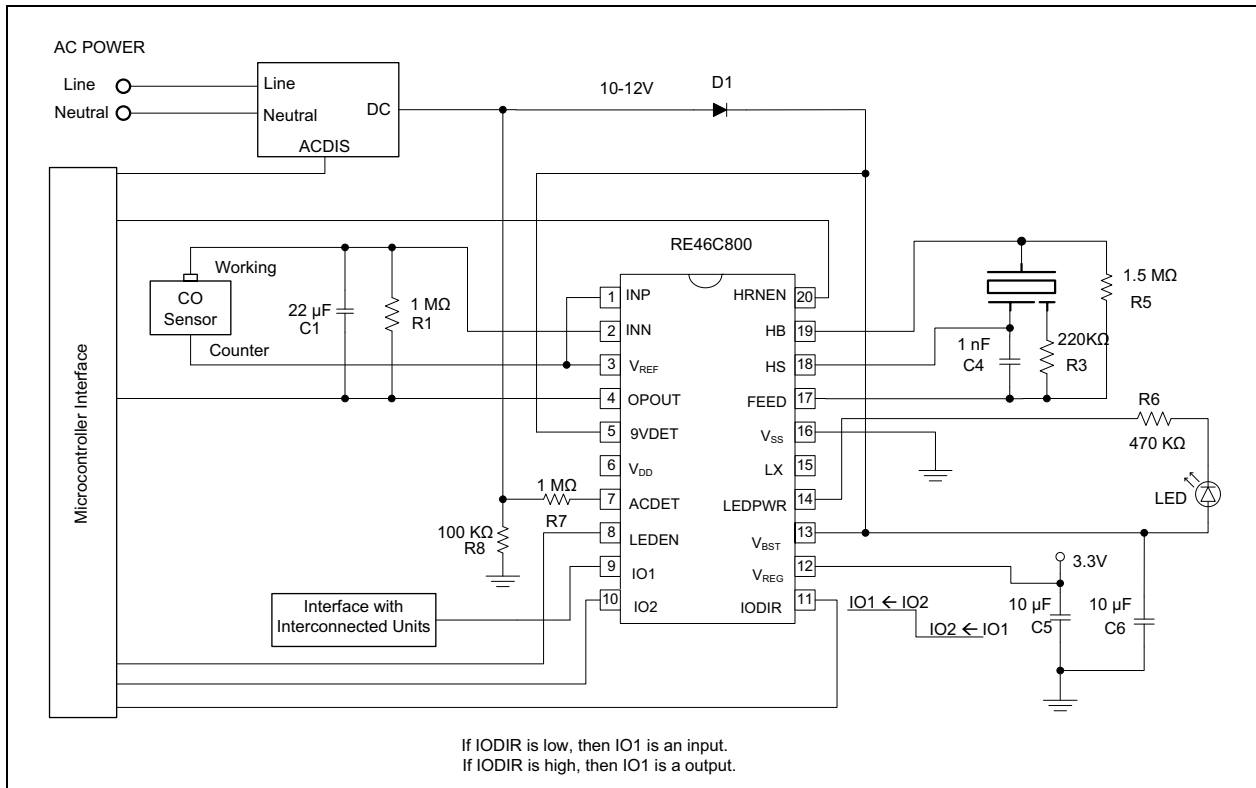


FIGURE 4-5: Typical Application: AC only.

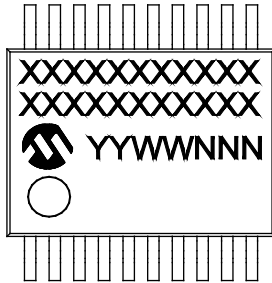
RE46C800

NOTES:

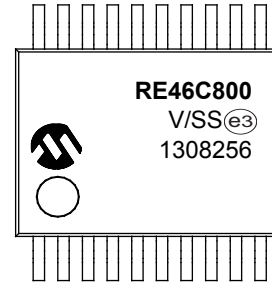
5.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

5.1 Package Marking Information

20-Lead SSOP (5.30 mm)



Example

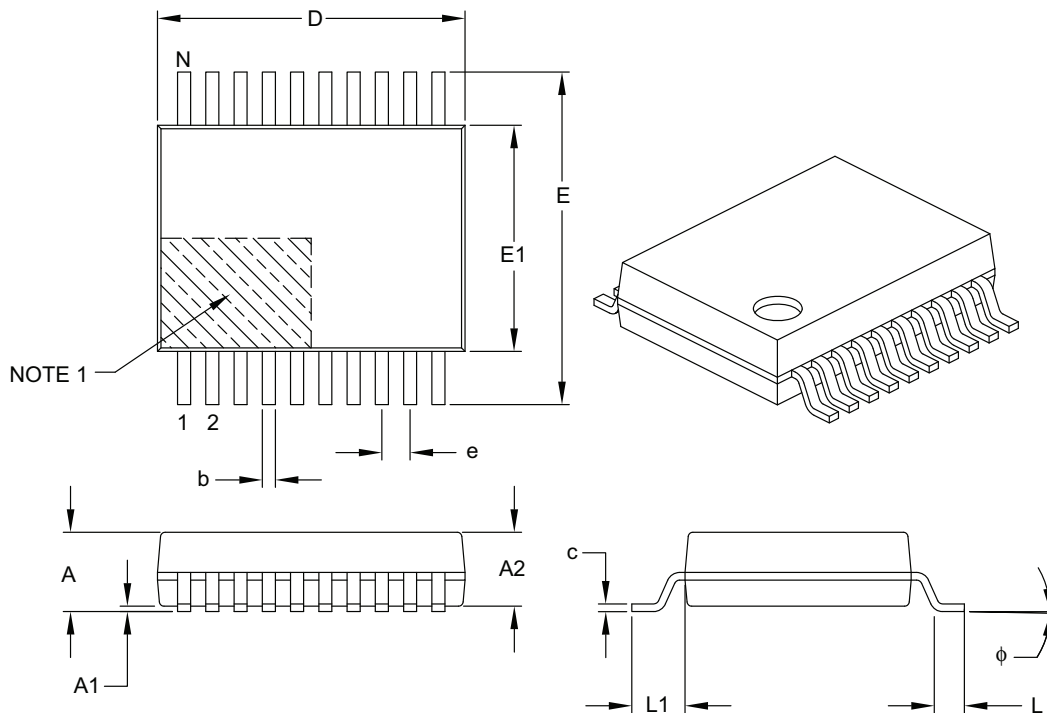


Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.
Note:	In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.	

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20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) – 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



		Units	MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits			MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		20		
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	A	–	–	–	2.00
Molded Package Thickness	A2		1.65	1.75	1.85
Standoff	A1		0.05	–	–
Overall Width	E		7.40	7.80	8.20
Molded Package Width	E1		5.00	5.30	5.60
Overall Length	D		6.90	7.20	7.50
Foot Length	L		0.55	0.75	0.95
Footprint	L1		1.25 REF		
Lead Thickness	c		0.09	–	0.25
Foot Angle	ϕ		0°	4°	8°
Lead Width	b		0.22	–	0.38

Notes:

- Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.20 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

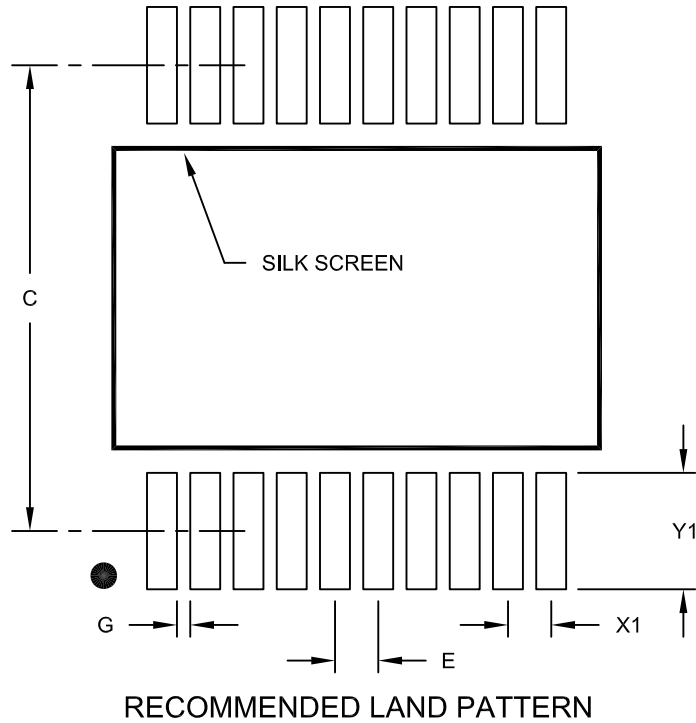
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-072B

20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Dimension Limits	Units	MILLIMETERS		
		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C		7.20	
Contact Pad Width (X20)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X20)	Y1			1.75
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2072A

RE46C800

NOTES:

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (March 2013)

- Initial Release of this Document.

RE46C800

NOTES:

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<u>PART NO.</u>	X	X	X
Device	Package	Number of Pins	Lead Free/ Tape and Reel
Device:	RE46C800	CMOS Carbon Monoxide Detector IC	
	RE46C800T	CMOS Carbon Monoxide Detector IC (Tape and Reel)	
Package:	SS20 = Plastic Shrink Small Outline - Narrow, 5.33 mm Body, 20-Lead (SSOP)		

Examples:

- a) RE46C800SS20F: 20LD SSOP package
- b) RE46C800SS20TF: 20LD SSOP package
Tape and Reel

RE46C800

NOTES:

Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:

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- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
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