

The S-82N1B Series is a protection IC for lithium-ion / lithium polymer rechargeable batteries, which includes high-accuracy voltage detection circuits and delay circuits. It is suitable for protecting 1-cell lithium-ion / lithium polymer rechargeable battery packs from overcharge, overdischarge, and overcurrent.

The S-82N1B Series has an input pin for power-saving signal (PS pin), allowing for reduction of current consumption by using an external signal to start the power-saving function.

## ■ Features

- High-accuracy voltage detection circuit
 

Overcharge detection voltage	3.500 V to 4.600 V (5 mV step)	Accuracy $\pm 15$ mV
Overcharge release voltage	3.100 V to 4.600 V <sup>*1</sup>	Accuracy $\pm 50$ mV
Overdischarge detection voltage	2.000 V to 3.000 V (10 mV step)	Accuracy $\pm 50$ mV
Overdischarge release voltage	2.000 V to 3.400 V <sup>*2</sup>	Accuracy $\pm 100$ mV
Discharge overcurrent detection voltage	0.003 V to 0.100 V (1 mV step)	Accuracy $\pm 3$ mV
Load short-circuiting detection voltage	0.010 V to 0.200 V (1 mV step)	Accuracy $\pm 7$ mV
Charge overcurrent detection voltage	-0.100 V to -0.003 V (1 mV step)	Accuracy $\pm 3$ mV
  - Detection delay times are generated only by an internal circuit (external capacitors are unnecessary).
  - Power-saving function
 

PS pin control logic:	Active "H", active "L"
PS pin internal resistance connection:	Pull-up, pull-down
PS pin internal resistance value:	1.0 M $\Omega$ , 2.0 M $\Omega$ , 3.0 M $\Omega$ , 4.0 M $\Omega$ , 5.0 M $\Omega$
  - Discharge overcurrent control function
 

Release condition of discharge overcurrent status:	Load disconnection, charger connection
Release voltage of discharge overcurrent status:	Discharge overcurrent detection voltage ( $V_{DIOV}$ ), Discharge overcurrent release voltage ( $V_{RIOV}$ ) = $V_{DD} \times 0.8$ (typ.) Enabled, inhibited
  - 0 V battery charge:
  - Power-down function
  - High-withstand voltage: VM pin and CO pin: Absolute maximum rating 28 V
  - Wide operation temperature range:  $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$
  - Low current consumption
 

During operation:	600 nA typ., 990 nA max. ( $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )
During power-down:	50 nA max. ( $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )
During power-saving:	50 nA max. ( $T_a = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )
  - Lead-free (Sn 100%), halogen-free
- \*1. Overcharge release voltage = Overcharge detection voltage – Overcharge hysteresis voltage  
(Overcharge hysteresis voltage can be selected as 0 V or from a range of 0.1 V to 0.4 V in 50 mV step.)
- \*2. Overdischarge release voltage = Overdischarge detection voltage + Overdischarge hysteresis voltage  
(Overdischarge hysteresis voltage can be selected as 0 V or from a range of 0.1 V to 0.7 V in 100 mV step.)

## ■ Applications

- Lithium-ion rechargeable battery pack
- Lithium polymer rechargeable battery pack

## ■ Package

- SNT-6A

■ **Block Diagram**

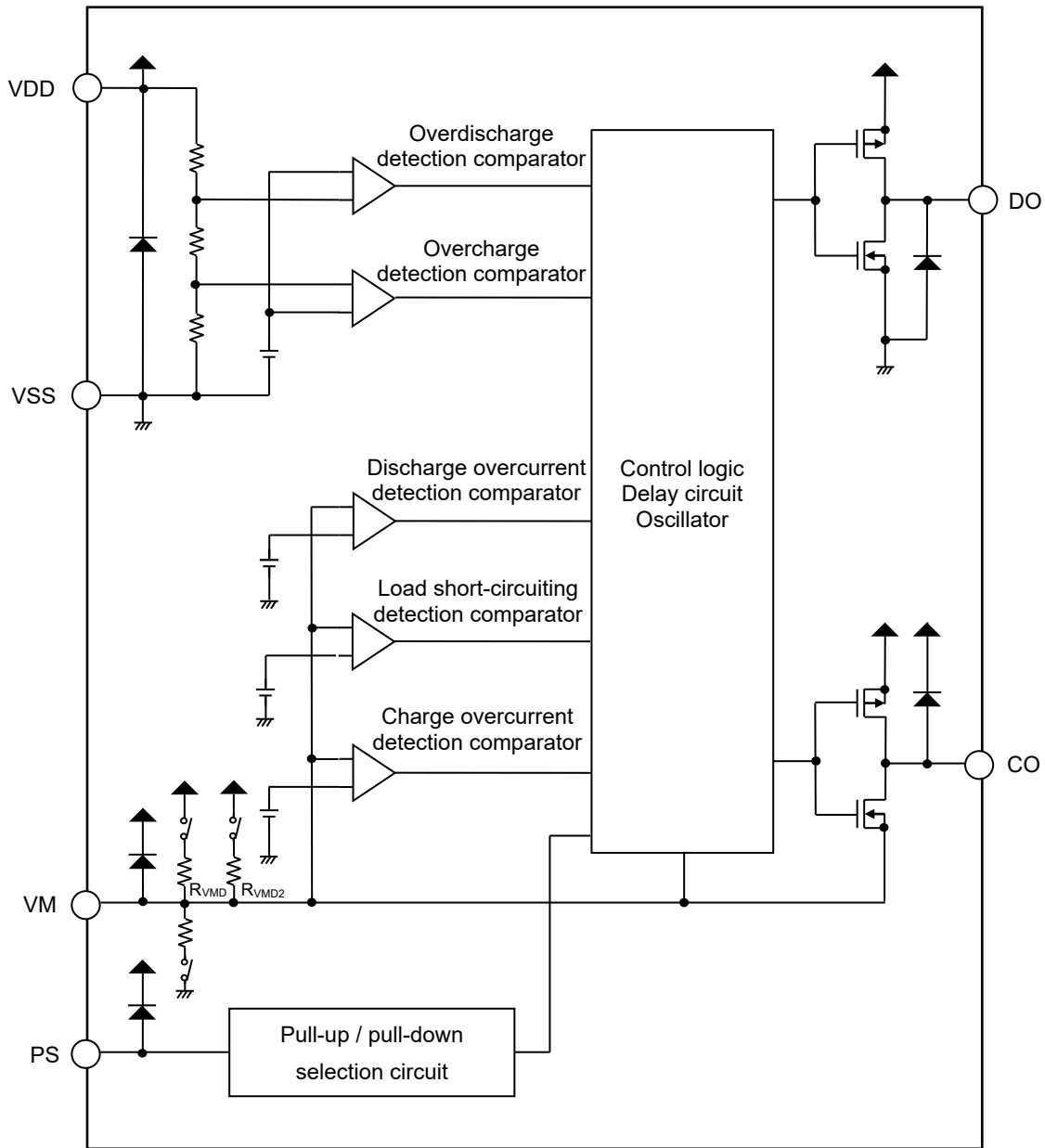
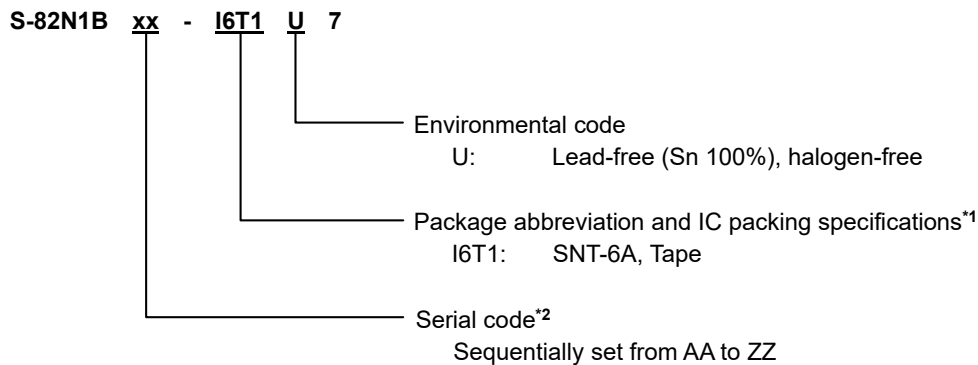


Figure 1

**■ Product Name Structure**

**1. Product name**



\*1. Refer to the tape drawing.

\*2. Refer to "3. Product name list".

**2. Package**

**Table 1 Package Drawing Codes**

Package Name	Dimension	Tape	Reel	Land
SNT-6A	PG006-A-P-SD	PG006-A-C-SD	PG006-A-R-SD	PG006-A-L-SD

**3. Product name list**

**Table 2 (1 / 2)**

Product Name	Overcharge Detection Voltage [V <sub>CU</sub> ]	Overcharge Release Voltage [V <sub>CL</sub> ]	Over-discharge Detection Voltage [V <sub>DL</sub> ]	Over-discharge Release Voltage [V <sub>DU</sub> ]	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Voltage [V <sub>DIOV</sub> ]	Load Short-circuiting Detection Voltage [V <sub>SHORT</sub> ]	Charge Overcurrent Detection Voltage [V <sub>CIOV</sub> ]
S-82N1BAA-I6T1U7	4.310 V	4.110 V	2.800 V	3.000 V	0.039 V	0.080 V	-0.039 V
S-82N1BAB-I6T1U7	4.370 V	4.170 V	3.000 V	3.200 V	0.030 V	0.075 V	-0.030 V
S-82N1BAC-I6T1U7	4.410 V	4.210 V	2.800 V	3.000 V	0.036 V	0.090 V	-0.036 V

**Table 2 (2 / 2)**

Product Name	Delay Time Combination*1	Function Combination*2
S-82N1BAA-I6T1U7	(1)	(1)
S-82N1BAB-I6T1U7	(2)	(2)
S-82N1BAC-I6T1U7	(3)	(2)

\*1. Refer to **Table 3** about the details of the delay time combinations.

\*2. Refer to **Table 5** about the details of the function combinations.

**Remark** Please contact our sales representatives for products other than the above.

**Table 3**

Delay Time Combination	Overcharge Detection Delay Time [t <sub>CU</sub> ]	Overdischarge Detection Delay Time* <sup>1</sup> [t <sub>DL</sub> ]	Discharge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time [t <sub>DIOV</sub> ]	Load Short-circuiting Detection Delay Time [t <sub>SHORT</sub> ]	Charge Overcurrent Detection Delay Time [t <sub>CIOV</sub> ]	Power-saving Delay Time* <sup>1</sup> [t <sub>PS</sub> ]
(1)	1.0 s	128 ms	16 ms	530 μs	16 ms	48 ms
(2)	1.0 s	256 ms	8 ms	280 μs	8 ms	32 ms
(3)	1.0 s	256 ms	16 ms	530 μs	16 ms	32 ms

\*1. t<sub>PS</sub> < t<sub>DL</sub> should be satisfied.

Refer to "6. Power-saving function" in "■ Operation" and "4. Power-saving function" in "■ Timing Charts" for details.

**Remark** The delay times can be changed within the range listed below. For details, please contact our sales representatives.

**Table 4**

Delay Time	Symbol	Selection Range					Remark
Overcharge detection delay time	t <sub>CU</sub>	256 ms	512 ms	1.0 s	–	–	Select a value from the left.
Overdischarge detection delay time	t <sub>DL</sub>	32 ms	64 ms	128 ms	256 ms	–	Select a value from the left.
Discharge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	4 ms	8 ms	16 ms	32 ms	64 ms	Select a value from the left.
Load short-circuiting detection delay time	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	280 μs	530 μs	–	–	–	Select a value from the left.
Charge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	4 ms	8 ms	16 ms	32 ms	64 ms	Select a value from the left.
Power-saving delay time	t <sub>PS</sub>	32 ms	48 ms	64 ms	128 ms	–	Select a value from the left.

**Table 5**

Function Combination	PS pin			0 V Battery Charge* <sup>4</sup>	Release Condition of Discharge Overcurrent Status* <sup>5</sup>	Release Voltage of Discharge Overcurrent Status* <sup>6</sup>
	Control Logic* <sup>1</sup>	Internal Resistance Connection* <sup>2</sup>	Internal Resistance Value* <sup>3</sup> [R <sub>PS</sub> ]			
(1)	Active "H"	Pull-down	5.0 MΩ	Inhibited	Charger connection	V <sub>DIOV</sub>
(2)	Active "H"	Pull-down	5.0 MΩ	Inhibited	Load disconnection	V <sub>RIOV</sub>

\*1. PS pin control logic: Active "H", active "L"

\*2. PS pin internal resistance connection: Pull-up, pull-down

\*3. PS pin internal resistance value: 1.0 MΩ, 2.0 MΩ, 3.0 MΩ, 4.0 MΩ, 5.0 MΩ

\*4. 0 V battery charge: Enabled, inhibited

\*5. Release condition of discharge overcurrent status: Load disconnection, charger connection

\*6. Release voltage of discharge overcurrent status: V<sub>DIOV</sub>, V<sub>RIOV</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub> × 0.8 (typ.)

**Remark** Please contact our sales representatives for products with function combinations other than the above.

■ Pin Configuration

1. SNT-6A

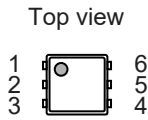


Figure 2

Table 6

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	PS	Input pin for power-saving signal
2	CO	Connection pin of charge control FET gate (CMOS output)
3	DO	Connection pin of discharge control FET gate (CMOS output)
4	VSS	Input pin for negative power supply
5	VDD	Input pin for positive power supply
6	VM	Overcurrent detection pin

■ **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

**Table 7**

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Applied Pin	Absolute Maximum Rating	Unit
Input voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin	V <sub>DS</sub>	VDD	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>SS</sub> + 6	V
PS pin input voltage	V <sub>PS</sub>	PS	V <sub>DD</sub> - 6 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
VM pin input voltage	V <sub>VM</sub>	VM	V <sub>DD</sub> - 28 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
DO pin output voltage	V <sub>DO</sub>	DO	V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
CO pin output voltage	V <sub>CO</sub>	CO	V <sub>VM</sub> - 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Operation ambient temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-	-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-	-55 to +125	°C

**Caution** The absolute maximum ratings are rated values exceeding which the product could suffer physical damage. These values must therefore not be exceeded under any conditions.

■ **Thermal Resistance Value**

**Table 8**

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance*1	$\theta_{JA}$	SNT-6A	Board A	-	224	-	°C/W
			Board B	-	176	-	°C/W
			Board C	-	-	-	°C/W
			Board D	-	-	-	°C/W
			Board E	-	-	-	°C/W

\*1. Test environment: compliance with JEDEC STANDARD JESD51-2A

**Remark** Refer to "■ Power Dissipation" and "Test Board" for details.

# BATTERY PROTECTION IC WITH POWER-SAVING FUNCTION FOR 1-CELL PACK

Rev.1.2\_00

S-82N1B Series

## ■ Electrical Characteristics

1. Ta = +25°C

Table 9

(Ta = +25°C unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit
<b>Detection Voltage</b>							
Overcharge detection voltage	V <sub>CU</sub>	–	V <sub>CU</sub> – 0.015	V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CU</sub> + 0.015	V	1
Overcharge release voltage	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> ≠ V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> – 0.050	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.050	V	1
		V <sub>CL</sub> = V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> – 0.020	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.015	V	1
Overdischarge detection voltage	V <sub>DL</sub>	–	V <sub>DL</sub> – 0.050	V <sub>DL</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> + 0.050	V	2
Overdischarge release voltage	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> ≠ V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> – 0.100	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.100	V	2
		V <sub>DL</sub> = V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> – 0.050	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.050	V	2
Discharge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	–	V <sub>DIOV</sub> – 0.003	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	V <sub>DIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Load short-circuiting detection voltage	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	–	V <sub>SHORT</sub> – 0.007	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	V <sub>SHORT</sub> + 0.007	V	2
Charge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	–	V <sub>CIOV</sub> – 0.003	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	V <sub>CIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Discharge overcurrent release voltage	V <sub>RIOV</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.77	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.80	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.83	V	2
<b>0 V Battery Charge</b>							
0 V battery charge starting charger voltage	V <sub>0CHA</sub>	0 V battery charge enabled	0.7	1.1	1.5	V	4
0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage	V <sub>0INH</sub>	0 V battery charge inhibited	0.9	1.2	1.5	V	2
<b>Internal Resistance</b>							
Resistance between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	500	1250	2500	kΩ	3
Resistance 2 between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD2</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0.7 V	–	50	–	kΩ	3
Resistance between VM pin and VSS pin	R <sub>VMS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.0 V	5	10	15	kΩ	3
PS pin internal resistance	R <sub>PS</sub>	–	R <sub>PS</sub> × 0.50	R <sub>PS</sub>	R <sub>PS</sub> × 2.00	MΩ	3
<b>Input Voltage</b>							
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin	V <sub>DSOP1</sub>	–	1.5	–	6.0	V	–
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VM pin	V <sub>DSOP2</sub>	–	1.5	–	28	V	–
PS pin voltage "H"	V <sub>PSH</sub>	–	–	–	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.90	V	2
PS pin voltage "L"	V <sub>PSL</sub>	–	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.10	–	–	V	2
<b>Input Current</b>							
Current consumption during operation	I <sub>OP</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	–	600	990	nA	3
Current consumption during power-down	I <sub>PDN</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.5 V	–	–	50	nA	3
Current consumption during power-saving	I <sub>PS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 3.4 V	–	–	50	nA	3
<b>Output Resistance</b>							
CO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>COH</sub>	–	5	10	20	kΩ	4
CO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>COL</sub>	–	2.5	5	10	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>DOH</sub>	–	5	10	20	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>DOL</sub>	–	1	2	4	kΩ	4
<b>Delay Time</b>							
Overcharge detection delay time	t <sub>CU</sub>	–	t <sub>CU</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>CU</sub>	t <sub>CU</sub> × 1.3	–	5
Overdischarge detection delay time	t <sub>DL</sub>	–	t <sub>DL</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>DL</sub>	t <sub>DL</sub> × 1.3	–	5
Discharge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	–	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 1.3	–	5
Load short-circuiting detection delay time	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	–	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 1.3	–	5
Charge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	–	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 1.3	–	5
Power-saving delay time	t <sub>PS</sub>	–	t <sub>PS</sub> × 0.7	t <sub>PS</sub>	t <sub>PS</sub> × 1.3	–	5

# BATTERY PROTECTION IC WITH POWER-SAVING FUNCTION FOR 1-CELL PACK

## S-82N1B Series

Rev.1.2\_00

2. Ta = -20°C to +60°C\*1

Table 10

(Ta = -20°C to +60°C\*1 unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit
<b>Detection Voltage</b>							
Overcharge detection voltage	V <sub>CU</sub>	-	V <sub>CU</sub> - 0.020	V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CU</sub> + 0.020	V	1
Overcharge release voltage	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> ≠ V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> - 0.065	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.057	V	1
		V <sub>CL</sub> = V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> - 0.025	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.020	V	1
Overdischarge detection voltage	V <sub>DL</sub>	-	V <sub>DL</sub> - 0.060	V <sub>DL</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> + 0.055	V	2
Overdischarge release voltage	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> ≠ V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> - 0.110	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.105	V	2
		V <sub>DL</sub> = V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> - 0.060	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.055	V	2
Discharge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	-	V <sub>DIOV</sub> - 0.003	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	V <sub>DIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Load short-circuiting detection voltage	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	-	V <sub>SHORT</sub> - 0.007	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	V <sub>SHORT</sub> + 0.007	V	2
Charge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	-	V <sub>CIOV</sub> - 0.003	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	V <sub>CIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Discharge overcurrent release voltage	V <sub>RIOV</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.77	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.80	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.83	V	2
<b>0 V Battery Charge</b>							
0 V battery charge starting charger voltage	V <sub>0CHA</sub>	0 V battery charge enabled	0.5	1.1	1.7	V	4
0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage	V <sub>0INH</sub>	0 V battery charge inhibited	0.7	1.2	1.7	V	2
<b>Internal Resistance</b>							
Resistance between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	250	1250	3500	kΩ	3
Resistance 2 between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD2</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0.7 V	-	50	-	kΩ	3
Resistance between VM pin and VSS pin	R <sub>VMS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.0 V	3.5	10	20	kΩ	3
PS pin internal resistance	R <sub>PS</sub>	-	R <sub>PS</sub> × 0.25	R <sub>PS</sub>	R <sub>PS</sub> × 3.00	MΩ	3
<b>Input Voltage</b>							
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin	V <sub>DSOP1</sub>	-	1.5	-	6.0	V	-
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VM pin	V <sub>DSOP2</sub>	-	1.5	-	28	V	-
PS pin voltage "H"	V <sub>PSH</sub>	-	-	-	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.95	V	2
PS pin voltage "L"	V <sub>PSL</sub>	-	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.05	-	-	V	2
<b>Input Current</b>							
Current consumption during operation	I <sub>OPE</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	-	600	1500	nA	3
Current consumption during power-down	I <sub>PDN</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.5 V	-	-	100	nA	3
Current consumption during power-saving	I <sub>PS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 3.4 V	-	-	100	nA	3
<b>Output Resistance</b>							
CO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>COH</sub>	-	2.5	10	30	kΩ	4
CO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>COL</sub>	-	1.25	5	15	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>DOH</sub>	-	2.5	10	30	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>DOL</sub>	-	0.5	2	6	kΩ	4
<b>Delay Time</b>							
Overcharge detection delay time	t <sub>CU</sub>	-	t <sub>CU</sub> × 0.6	t <sub>CU</sub>	t <sub>CU</sub> × 1.4	-	5
Overdischarge detection delay time	t <sub>DL</sub>	-	t <sub>DL</sub> × 0.6	t <sub>DL</sub>	t <sub>DL</sub> × 1.4	-	5
Discharge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	-	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 0.65	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 1.35	-	5
Load short-circuiting detection delay time	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	-	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 0.6	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 1.4	-	5
Charge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	-	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 0.6	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 1.4	-	5
Power-saving delay time	t <sub>PS</sub>	-	t <sub>PS</sub> × 0.6	t <sub>PS</sub>	t <sub>PS</sub> × 1.4	-	5

\*1. Since products are not screened at high and low temperature, the specification for this temperature range is guaranteed by design, not tested in production.



# BATTERY PROTECTION IC WITH POWER-SAVING FUNCTION FOR 1-CELL PACK

Rev.1.2\_00

S-82N1B Series

### 3. Ta = -40°C to +85°C\*1

Table 11

(Ta = -40°C to +85°C\*1 unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Circuit
<b>Detection Voltage</b>							
Overcharge detection voltage	V <sub>CU</sub>	-	V <sub>CU</sub> - 0.045	V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CU</sub> + 0.030	V	1
Overcharge release voltage	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> ≠ V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> - 0.080	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.060	V	1
		V <sub>CL</sub> = V <sub>CU</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> - 0.050	V <sub>CL</sub>	V <sub>CL</sub> + 0.030	V	1
Overdischarge detection voltage	V <sub>DL</sub>	-	V <sub>DL</sub> - 0.080	V <sub>DL</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> + 0.060	V	2
Overdischarge release voltage	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DL</sub> ≠ V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> - 0.130	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.110	V	2
		V <sub>DL</sub> = V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> - 0.080	V <sub>DU</sub>	V <sub>DU</sub> + 0.060	V	2
Discharge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	-	V <sub>DIOV</sub> - 0.003	V <sub>DIOV</sub>	V <sub>DIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Load short-circuiting detection voltage	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	-	V <sub>SHORT</sub> - 0.007	V <sub>SHORT</sub>	V <sub>SHORT</sub> + 0.007	V	2
Charge overcurrent detection voltage	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	-	V <sub>CIOV</sub> - 0.003	V <sub>CIOV</sub>	V <sub>CIOV</sub> + 0.003	V	2
Discharge overcurrent release voltage	V <sub>RIOV</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.77	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.80	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.83	V	2
<b>0 V Battery Charge</b>							
0 V battery charge starting charger voltage	V <sub>0CHA</sub>	0 V battery charge enabled	0.5	1.1	1.7	V	4
0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage	V <sub>0INH</sub>	0 V battery charge inhibited	0.7	1.2	1.7	V	2
<b>Internal Resistance</b>							
Resistance between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	250	1250	3500	kΩ	3
Resistance 2 between VDD pin and VM pin	R <sub>VMD2</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0.7 V	-	50	-	kΩ	3
Resistance between VM pin and VSS pin	R <sub>VMS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.0 V	3.5	10	20	kΩ	3
PS pin internal resistance	R <sub>PS</sub>	-	R <sub>PS</sub> × 0.25	R <sub>PS</sub>	R <sub>PS</sub> × 3.00	MΩ	3
<b>Input Voltage</b>							
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin	V <sub>DSOP1</sub>	-	1.5	-	6.0	V	-
Operation voltage between VDD pin and VM pin	V <sub>DSOP2</sub>	-	1.5	-	28	V	-
PS pin voltage "H"	V <sub>PSH</sub>	-	-	-	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.95	V	2
PS pin voltage "L"	V <sub>PSL</sub>	-	V <sub>DD</sub> × 0.05	-	-	V	2
<b>Input Current</b>							
Current consumption during operation	I <sub>OPE</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.4 V, V <sub>VM</sub> = 0 V	-	600	1500	nA	3
Current consumption during power-down	I <sub>PDN</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 1.5 V	-	-	100	nA	3
Current consumption during power-saving	I <sub>PS</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = V <sub>VM</sub> = 3.4 V	-	-	100	nA	3
<b>Output Resistance</b>							
CO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>COH</sub>	-	2.5	10	30	kΩ	4
CO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>COL</sub>	-	1.25	5	15	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "H"	R <sub>DOH</sub>	-	2.5	10	30	kΩ	4
DO pin resistance "L"	R <sub>DOL</sub>	-	0.5	2	6	kΩ	4
<b>Delay Time</b>							
Overcharge detection delay time	t <sub>CU</sub>	-	t <sub>CU</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>CU</sub>	t <sub>CU</sub> × 1.6	-	5
Overdischarge detection delay time	t <sub>DL</sub>	-	t <sub>DL</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>DL</sub>	t <sub>DL</sub> × 1.6	-	5
Discharge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	-	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>DIOV</sub>	t <sub>DIOV</sub> × 1.6	-	5
Load short-circuiting detection delay time	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	-	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>SHORT</sub>	t <sub>SHORT</sub> × 1.6	-	5
Charge overcurrent detection delay time	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	-	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>CIOV</sub>	t <sub>CIOV</sub> × 1.6	-	5
Power-saving delay time	t <sub>PS</sub>	-	t <sub>PS</sub> × 0.4	t <sub>PS</sub>	t <sub>PS</sub> × 1.6	-	5

\*1. Since products are not screened at high and low temperature, the specification for this temperature range is guaranteed by design, not tested in production.

## ■ Test Circuits

When PS pin control logic is active "H", SW1 and SW3 are turned off, SW2 and SW4 are turned on. When PS pin control logic is active "L", SW1 and SW3 are turned on, SW2 and SW4 are turned off.

**Caution** Unless otherwise specified, the output voltage levels "H" and "L" at CO pin ( $V_{CO}$ ) and DO pin ( $V_{DO}$ ) are judged by the threshold voltage (1.0 V) of the N-channel FET. Judge the CO pin level with respect to  $V_{VM}$  and the DO pin level with respect to  $V_{SS}$ .

### 1. Overcharge detection voltage, overcharge release voltage (Test circuit 1)

Overcharge detection voltage ( $V_{CU}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_1$  at which  $V_{CO}$  goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage  $V_1$  is gradually increased after setting  $V_1 = 3.4$  V. Overcharge release voltage ( $V_{CL}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_1$  at which  $V_{CO}$  goes from "L" to "H" when the voltage  $V_1$  is then gradually decreased. Overcharge hysteresis voltage ( $V_{HC}$ ) is defined as the difference between  $V_{CU}$  and  $V_{CL}$ .

### 2. Overdischarge detection voltage, overdischarge release voltage (Test circuit 2)

Overdischarge detection voltage ( $V_{DL}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_1$  at which  $V_{DO}$  goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage  $V_1$  is gradually decreased after setting  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V. Overdischarge release voltage ( $V_{DU}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_1$  at which  $V_{DO}$  goes from "L" to "H" when setting  $V_2 = 0.01$  V,  $V_5 = 0$  V and when the voltage  $V_1$  is then gradually increased. Overdischarge hysteresis voltage ( $V_{HD}$ ) is defined as the difference between  $V_{DU}$  and  $V_{DL}$ .

### 3. Discharge overcurrent detection voltage, discharge overcurrent release voltage (Test circuit 2)

#### 3.1 Release voltage of discharge overcurrent status " $V_{DIOV}$ "

Discharge overcurrent detection voltage ( $V_{DIOV}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_2$  whose delay time for changing  $V_{DO}$  from "H" to "L" is discharge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{DIOV}$ ) when the voltage  $V_2$  is increased from the starting conditions of  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V.  $V_{DO}$  goes from "L" to "H" when setting  $V_2 = 3.4$  V and when the voltage  $V_2$  is then gradually decreased to  $V_{DIOV}$  typ. or lower.

#### 3.2 Release voltage of discharge overcurrent status " $V_{RIOV}$ "

$V_{DIOV}$  is defined as the voltage  $V_2$  whose delay time for changing  $V_{DO}$  from "H" to "L" is  $t_{DIOV}$  when the voltage  $V_2$  is increased from the starting conditions of  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V. Discharge overcurrent release voltage ( $V_{RIOV}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_2$  at which  $V_{DO}$  goes from "L" to "H" when setting  $V_2 = 3.4$  V and when the voltage  $V_2$  is then gradually decreased.

### 4. Load short-circuiting detection voltage (Test circuit 2)

Load short-circuiting detection voltage ( $V_{SHORT}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_2$  whose delay time for changing  $V_{DO}$  from "H" to "L" is load short-circuiting detection delay time ( $t_{SHORT}$ ) when the voltage  $V_2$  is increased after setting  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V.

### 5. Charge overcurrent detection voltage (Test circuit 2)

Charge overcurrent detection voltage ( $V_{CIOV}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_2$  whose delay time for changing  $V_{CO}$  from "H" to "L" is charge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{CIOV}$ ) when the voltage  $V_2$  is decreased after setting  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V.

### 6. Current consumption during operation (Test circuit 3)

The current consumption during operation ( $I_{OPE}$ ) is the current that flows through the VDD pin ( $I_{DD}$ ) under the set conditions of  $V_1 = 3.4$  V,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0$  V.

**7. Current consumption during power-down  
(Test circuit 3)**

The current consumption during power-down ( $I_{PDN}$ ) is  $I_{DD}$  under the set conditions of  $V1 = V2 = 1.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**8. Current consumption during power-saving  
(Test circuit 3)**

The current consumption during power-saving ( $I_{PS}$ ) is  $I_{DD}$  under the set conditions of  $V1 = V2 = V5 = 3.4\text{ V}$ .

**9. Resistance between VDD pin and VM pin  
(Test circuit 3)**

$R_{VMD}$  is the resistance between VDD pin and VM pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = V5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**10. Resistance between VM pin and VSS pin  
(Test circuit 3)**

$R_{VMS}$  is the resistance between VM pin and VSS pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 1.0\text{ V}$ ,  $V5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**11. PS pin internal resistance  
(Test circuit 3)****11.1 PS pin control logic active "H", PS pin internal resistance connection "pull-up"**

The PS pin internal resistance ( $R_{PS}$ ) is the resistance between PS pin and VDD pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = V5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**11.2 PS pin control logic active "H", PS pin internal resistance connection "pull-down"**

$R_{PS}$  is the resistance between PS pin and VSS pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = V5 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**11.3 PS pin control logic active "L", PS pin internal resistance connection "pull-up"**

$R_{PS}$  is the resistance between PS pin and VDD pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = V5 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**11.4 PS pin control logic active "L", PS pin internal resistance connection "pull-down"**

$R_{PS}$  is the resistance between PS pin and VSS pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = V5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**12. CO pin resistance "H"  
(Test circuit 4)**

The CO pin resistance "H" ( $R_{COH}$ ) is the resistance between VDD pin and CO pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V3 = 3.0\text{ V}$ .

**13. CO pin resistance "L"  
(Test circuit 4)**

The CO pin resistance "L" ( $R_{COL}$ ) is the resistance between VM pin and CO pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 4.7\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V3 = 0.4\text{ V}$ .

**14. DO pin resistance "H"  
(Test circuit 4)**

The DO pin resistance "H" ( $R_{DOH}$ ) is the resistance between VDD pin and DO pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V4 = 3.0\text{ V}$ .

**15. DO pin resistance "L"  
(Test circuit 4)**

The DO pin resistance "L" ( $R_{DOL}$ ) is the resistance between VSS pin and DO pin under the set conditions of  $V1 = 1.8\text{ V}$ ,  $V2 = 0\text{ V}$ ,  $V4 = 0.4\text{ V}$ .

**16. PS pin voltage "H", PS pin voltage "L"**  
**(Test circuit 2)****16.1 PS pin control logic active "H"**

The PS pin voltage "H" ( $V_{PSH}$ ) is defined as the voltage  $V_5$  at which  $V_{DO}$  goes from "H" to "L" and when the voltage  $V_5$  is gradually increased under the set conditions of  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**16.2 PS pin control logic active "L"**

The PS pin voltage "L" ( $V_{PSL}$ ) is defined as the voltage difference between the voltage  $V_5$  and the voltage  $V_1$ ,  $V_1 - V_5$ , at which  $V_{DO}$  goes from "H" to "L" when the voltage  $V_5$  is gradually increased under the set conditions of  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ .

**17. Overcharge detection delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_1$  is increased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_1$  exceeds  $V_{CU}$  until  $V_{CO}$  goes to "L" is the overcharge detection delay time ( $t_{CU}$ ).

**18. Overdischarge detection delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_1$  is decreased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_1$  falls below  $V_{DL}$  until  $V_{DO}$  goes to "L" is the overdischarge detection delay time ( $t_{DL}$ ).

**19. Discharge overcurrent detection delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_2$  is increased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_2$  exceeds  $V_{DIOV}$  until  $V_{DO}$  goes to "L" is the discharge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{DIOV}$ ).

**20. Load short-circuiting detection delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_2$  is increased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_2$  exceeds  $V_{SHORT}$  until  $V_{DO}$  goes to "L" is the load short-circuiting detection delay time ( $t_{SHORT}$ ).

**21. Charge overcurrent detection delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_2$  is decreased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_2$  falls below  $V_{CIOV}$  until  $V_{CO}$  goes to "L" is the charge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{CIOV}$ ).

**22. Power-saving delay time**  
**(Test circuit 5)****22.1 PS pin control logic active "H"**

After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_5$  is increased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_5$  exceeds  $V_{PSH}$  until  $V_{DO}$  goes to "L" is the power-saving delay time ( $t_{PS}$ ).

**22.2 PS pin control logic active "L"**

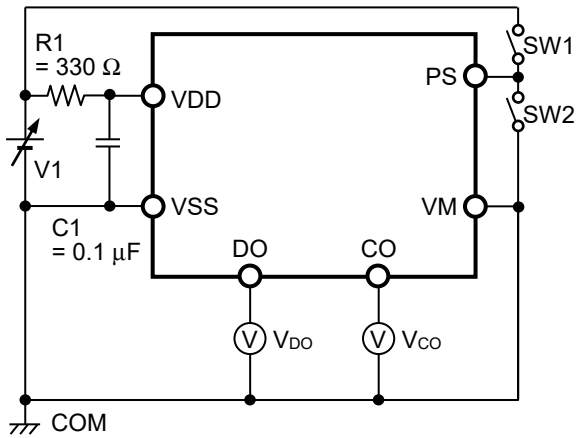
After setting  $V_1 = 3.4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_2 = V_5 = 0\text{ V}$ , the voltage  $V_5$  is increased. The time interval from when the voltage  $V_1 - V_5$  falls below  $V_{PSL}$  until  $V_{DO}$  goes to "L" is  $t_{PS}$ .

**23. 0 V battery charge starting charger voltage (0 V battery charge enabled)  
(Test circuit 4)**

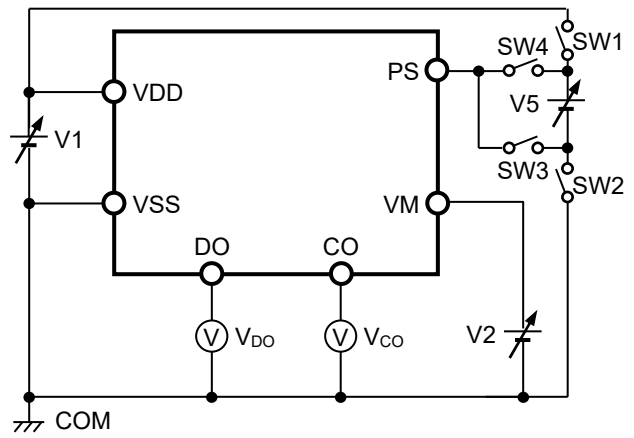
The 0 V battery charge starting charger voltage ( $V_{0CHA}$ ) is defined as the absolute value of voltage V2 at which the current flowing through the CO pin ( $I_{CO}$ ) exceeds 1.0  $\mu$ A when the voltage V2 is gradually decreased after setting V1 = V5 = 0 V, V2 = V3 = -0.5 V.

**24. 0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage (0 V battery charge inhibited)  
(Test circuit 2)**

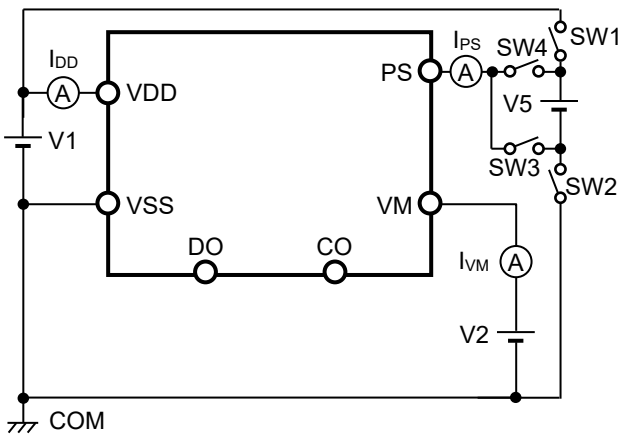
The 0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage ( $V_{0INH}$ ) is defined as the voltage V1 at which  $V_{CO}$  goes to "L" ( $V_{CO} = V_{VM}$ ) when the voltage V1 is gradually decreased after setting V1 = 1.9 V, V2 = -2.0 V, V5 = 0 V.



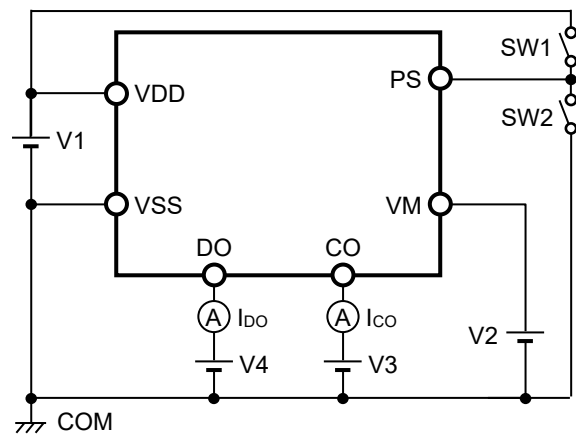
**Figure 3 Test Circuit 1**



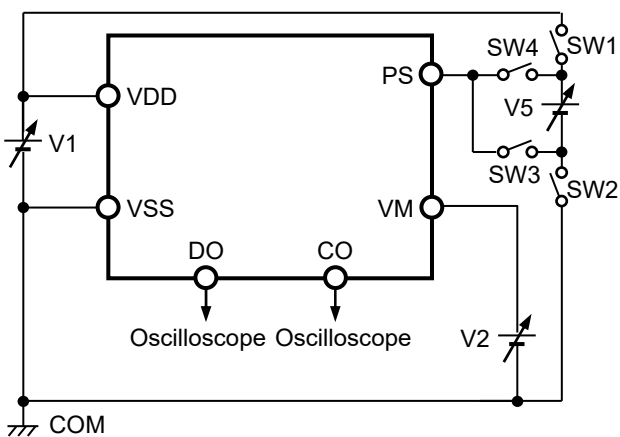
**Figure 4 Test Circuit 2**



**Figure 5 Test Circuit 3**



**Figure 6 Test Circuit 4**



**Figure 7 Test Circuit 5**

## ■ Operation

**Remark** Refer to "■ Battery Protection IC Connection Example".

### 1. Normal status

The S-82N1B Series monitors the voltage of the battery connected between VDD pin and VSS pin, the voltage between VM pin and VSS pin and the voltage between PS pin and VSS pin to control charging and discharging.

When the battery voltage is in the range from overdischarge detection voltage ( $V_{DL}$ ) to overcharge detection voltage ( $V_{CU}$ ), and the VM pin voltage is in the range from charge overcurrent detection voltage ( $V_{CIOV}$ ) to discharge overcurrent detection voltage ( $V_{DIOV}$ ), the S-82N1B Series turns both the charge and discharge control FETs on. This status is called the normal status, and in this condition charging and discharging can be carried out freely.

The resistance between VDD pin and VM pin ( $R_{VMD}$ ), the resistance 2 between VDD pin and VM pin ( $R_{VMD2}$ ), and the resistance between VM pin and VSS pin ( $R_{VMS}$ ) are not connected in the normal status.

**Caution** After the battery is connected, discharging may not be carried out. In this case, the S-82N1B Series returns to the normal status by connecting a charger.

### 2. Overcharge status

#### 2.1 $V_{CL} \neq V_{CU}$ (Product in which overcharge release voltage differs from overcharge detection voltage)

When the battery voltage becomes higher than  $V_{CU}$  during charging in the normal status and the condition continues for the overcharge detection delay time ( $t_{CU}$ ) or longer, the S-82N1B Series turns the charge control FET off to stop charging. This status is called the overcharge status.

The overcharge status is released in the following two cases.

- (1) In the case that the VM pin voltage is lower than 0.35 V typ., the S-82N1B Series releases the overcharge status when the battery voltage falls below overcharge release voltage ( $V_{CL}$ ).
- (2) In the case that the VM pin voltage is equal to or higher than 0.35 V typ., the S-82N1B Series releases the overcharge status when the battery voltage falls below  $V_{CU}$ .

When the discharge is started by connecting a load after the overcharge detection, the VM pin voltage rises by the  $V_f$  voltage of the internal parasitic diode than the VSS pin voltage, because the discharge current flows through the parasitic diode in the charge control FET. If this VM pin voltage is equal to or higher than 0.35 V typ., the S-82N1B Series releases the overcharge status when the battery voltage is equal to or lower than  $V_{CU}$ .

**Caution** If the battery is charged to a voltage higher than  $V_{CU}$  and the battery voltage does not fall below  $V_{CU}$  even when a heavy load is connected, discharge overcurrent detection and load short-circuiting detection do not function until the battery voltage falls below  $V_{CU}$ . Since an actual battery has an internal impedance of tens of m $\Omega$ , the battery voltage drops immediately after a heavy load that causes overcurrent is connected, and discharge overcurrent detection and load short-circuiting detection function.

**2.2  $V_{CL} = V_{CU}$  (Product in which overcharge release voltage is the same as overcharge detection voltage)**

When the battery voltage becomes higher than  $V_{CU}$  during charging in the normal status and the condition continues for  $t_{CU}$  or longer, the S-82N1B Series turns the charge control FET off to stop charging. This status is called the overcharge status.

In the case that the VM pin voltage is equal to or higher than 0.35 V typ. and the battery voltage falls below  $V_{CU}$ , the S-82N1B Series releases the overcharge status.

When the discharge is started by connecting a load after the overcharge detection, the VM pin voltage rises by the  $V_f$  voltage of the internal parasitic diode than the VSS pin voltage, because the discharge current flows through the parasitic diode in the charge control FET. If this VM pin voltage is equal to or higher than 0.35 V typ., the S-82N1B Series releases the overcharge status when the battery voltage is equal to or lower than  $V_{CU}$ .

**Caution 1. If the battery is charged to a voltage higher than  $V_{CU}$  and the battery voltage does not fall below  $V_{CU}$  even when a heavy load is connected, discharge overcurrent detection and load short-circuiting detection do not function until the battery voltage falls below  $V_{CU}$ . Since an actual battery has an internal impedance of tens of  $m\Omega$ , the battery voltage drops immediately after a heavy load that causes overcurrent is connected, and discharge overcurrent detection and load short-circuiting detection function.**

**2. When a charger is connected after overcharge detection, the overcharge status is not released even if the battery voltage is below  $V_{CL}$ . The overcharge status is released when the discharge current flows and the VM pin voltage goes over 0.35 V typ. by removing the charger.**

**3. Overdischarge status**

When the battery voltage falls below  $V_{DL}$  during discharging in the normal status and the condition continues for the overdischarge detection delay time ( $t_{DL}$ ) or longer, the S-82N1B Series turns the discharge control FET off to stop discharging. This status is called the overdischarge status.

Under the overdischarge status, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD}$  in the S-82N1B Series. The VM pin voltage is pulled up by  $R_{VMD}$ .

When connecting a charger in the overdischarge status, the battery voltage reaches  $V_{DL}$  or higher and the S-82N1B Series releases the overdischarge status if the VM pin voltage is below 0 V typ.

The battery voltage reaches the overdischarge release voltage ( $V_{DU}$ ) or higher and the S-82N1B Series releases the overdischarge status if the VM pin voltage is not below 0 V typ.

$R_{VMS}$  is not connected in the overdischarge status.

Under the overdischarge status, when the VM pin voltage is 0.7 V typ. or higher, the power-down function works and the current consumption is reduced to the current consumption during power-down ( $I_{PDN}$ ). By connecting a battery charger, the power-down function is released when the VM pin voltage is 0.7 V typ. or lower.

- When a battery is not connected to a charger and the VM pin voltage  $\geq 0.7$  V typ., the S-82N1B Series maintains the overdischarge status even when the battery voltage reaches  $V_{DU}$  or higher.
- When a battery is connected to a charger and 0.7 V typ. > the VM pin voltage > 0 V typ., the battery voltage reaches  $V_{DU}$  or higher and the S-82N1B Series releases the overdischarge status.
- When a battery is connected to a charger and 0 V typ.  $\geq$  the VM pin voltage, the battery voltage reaches  $V_{DL}$  or higher and the S-82N1B Series releases the overdischarge status.



#### **4. Discharge overcurrent status (discharge overcurrent, load short-circuiting)**

When a battery in the normal status is in the status where the VM pin voltage is equal to or higher than  $V_{DIOV}$  because the discharge current is equal to or higher than the specified value and the status continues for the discharge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{DIOV}$ ) or longer, the discharge control FET is turned off and discharging is stopped. This status is called the discharge overcurrent status.

##### **4.1 Release condition of discharge overcurrent status "load disconnection" and release voltage of discharge overcurrent status " $V_{DIOV}$ "**

Under the discharge overcurrent status, VM pin and VSS pin are shorted by  $R_{VMS}$  in the S-82N1B Series. However, the VM pin voltage is the VDD pin voltage due to the load as long as the load is connected. When the load is disconnected, the VM pin voltage returns to the VSS pin voltage.

When the VM pin voltage returns to  $V_{DIOV}$  or lower, the S-82N1B Series releases the discharge overcurrent status.  $R_{VMD1}$  and  $R_{VMD2}$  are not connected in the discharge overcurrent status.

##### **4.2 Release condition of discharge overcurrent status "load disconnection" and release voltage of discharge overcurrent status " $V_{RIOV}$ "**

Under the discharge overcurrent status, VM pin and VSS pin are shorted by  $R_{VMS}$  in the S-82N1B Series. However, the VM pin voltage is the VDD pin voltage due to the load as long as the load is connected. When the load is disconnected, the VM pin voltage returns to the VSS pin voltage.

When the VM pin voltage returns to  $V_{RIOV}$  or lower, the S-82N1B Series releases the discharge overcurrent status.  $R_{VMD1}$  and  $R_{VMD2}$  are not connected in the discharge overcurrent status.

##### **4.3 Release condition of discharge overcurrent status "charger connection"**

Under the discharge overcurrent status, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD}$  in the S-82N1B Series.

When a battery is connected to a charger and the VM pin voltage returns to  $V_{DIOV}$  or lower, the S-82N1B Series releases the discharge overcurrent status.

$R_{VMD1}$  and  $R_{VMD2}$  are not connected in the discharge overcurrent status.

#### **5. Charge overcurrent status**

When a battery in the normal status is in the status where the VM pin voltage is equal to or lower than  $V_{CIOV}$  because the charge current is equal to or higher than the specified value and the status continues for the charge overcurrent detection delay time ( $t_{CIOV}$ ) or longer, the charge control FET is turned off and charging is stopped. This status is called the charge overcurrent status.

The S-82N1B Series releases the charge overcurrent status when the discharge current flows and the VM pin voltage is 0.35 V typ. or higher by removing the charger.

The charge overcurrent detection does not function in the overdischarge status.

## 6. Power-saving function

### 6.1 PS pin control logic active "H"

When a battery in the normal status is in the status where the PS pin voltage is equal to or higher than PS pin voltage "H" ( $V_{PSH}$ ) and the status continues for the power-saving delay time ( $t_{PS}$ ) or longer, the discharge control FET is turned off, and discharging is stopped. This status is called the discharge inhibition status.

Under the discharge inhibition status, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD2}$  in the S-82N1B Series, and VM pin is pulled up by  $R_{VMD2}$ .

When the PS pin voltage becomes  $V_{PSH}$  or higher and the voltage continues for the overdischarge detection delay time ( $t_{DL}$ ) or longer, the power-saving function works under the condition the VM pin voltage is 0.7 V typ. or higher. Then, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD}$  and the current consumption is reduced to the current consumption during power-saving ( $I_{PS}$ ).

### 6.2 PS pin control logic active "L"

When a battery in the normal status is in the status where the PS pin voltage is equal to or lower than PS pin voltage "L" ( $V_{PSL}$ ) and the status continues for the power-saving delay time ( $t_{PS}$ ) or longer, the discharge control FET is turned off, and discharging is stopped. This status is called the discharge inhibition status.

Under the discharge inhibition status, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD2}$  in the S-82N1B Series, and VM pin is pulled up by  $R_{VMD2}$ .

When the PS pin voltage becomes  $V_{PSL}$  or lower and the voltage continues for the overdischarge detection delay time ( $t_{DL}$ ) or longer, the power-saving function works under the condition the VM pin voltage is 0.7 V typ. or higher. Then, VDD pin and VM pin are shorted by  $R_{VMD}$  and the current consumption is reduced to the current consumption during power-saving ( $I_{PS}$ ).

When the PS pin is active and the condition continues for  $t_{DL}$  or longer, the power-saving function works and it continues working even if the PS pin is made inactive.

$R_{VMS}$  and  $R_{VMD2}$  are not connected when the power-saving function works.

By connecting a battery charger, the power-saving function is released when the VM pin voltage is 0.7 V typ. or lower.

**Remark**  $t_{PS} < t_{DL}$  should be satisfied.

**7. 0 V battery charge enabled**

This function is used to recharge a connected battery whose voltage is 0 V due to self-discharge. When the 0 V battery charge starting charger voltage ( $V_{0CHA}$ ) or a higher voltage is applied between the EB+ and EB- pins by connecting a charger, the charge control FET gate is fixed to the VDD pin voltage.

When the voltage between the gate and source of the charge control FET becomes equal to or higher than the threshold voltage due to the charger voltage, the charge control FET is turned on to start charging. At this time, the discharge control FET is off and the charging current flows through the internal parasitic diode in the discharge control FET. When the battery voltage becomes equal to or higher than  $V_{DL}$ , the S-82N1B Series returns to the normal status.

**Caution 1. Some battery providers do not recommend charging for a completely self-discharged lithium-ion rechargeable battery. It depends on the characteristics of the lithium-ion rechargeable battery to be used; therefore, please ask the battery provider to determine whether to enable or inhibit the 0 V battery charge.**

**2. The 0 V battery charge has higher priority than the charge overcurrent detection function. Consequently, a product in which use of the 0 V battery charge is enabled charges a battery forcibly and the charge overcurrent cannot be detected when the battery voltage is lower than  $V_{DL}$ .**

**8. 0 V battery charge inhibited**

This function inhibits charging when a battery that is internally short-circuited (0 V battery) is connected. When the battery voltage is the 0 V battery charge inhibition battery voltage ( $V_{0INH}$ ) or lower, the charge control FET gate is fixed to the EB- pin voltage to inhibit charging. When the battery voltage is  $V_{0INH}$  or higher, charging can be performed.

**Caution Some battery providers do not recommend charging for a completely self-discharged lithium-ion rechargeable battery. It depends on the characteristics of the lithium-ion rechargeable battery to be used; therefore, please ask the battery provider to determine whether to enable or inhibit the 0 V battery charge.**

**9. Delay circuit**

The detection delay times are determined by dividing a clock of approximately 4 kHz by the counter.

**Remark**  $t_{DIOV}$  and  $t_{SHORT}$  start when  $V_{DIOV}$  is detected. When  $V_{SHORT}$  is detected after  $t_{SHORT}$  or more has passed since the  $V_{DIOV}$  was detected, the S-82N1B Series turns the discharge control FET off within  $t_{SHORT}$  of each detection.

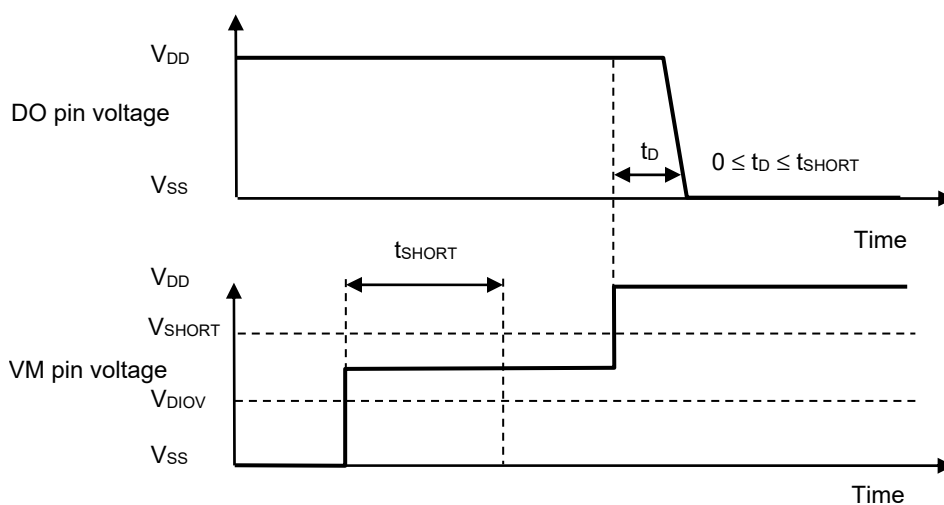
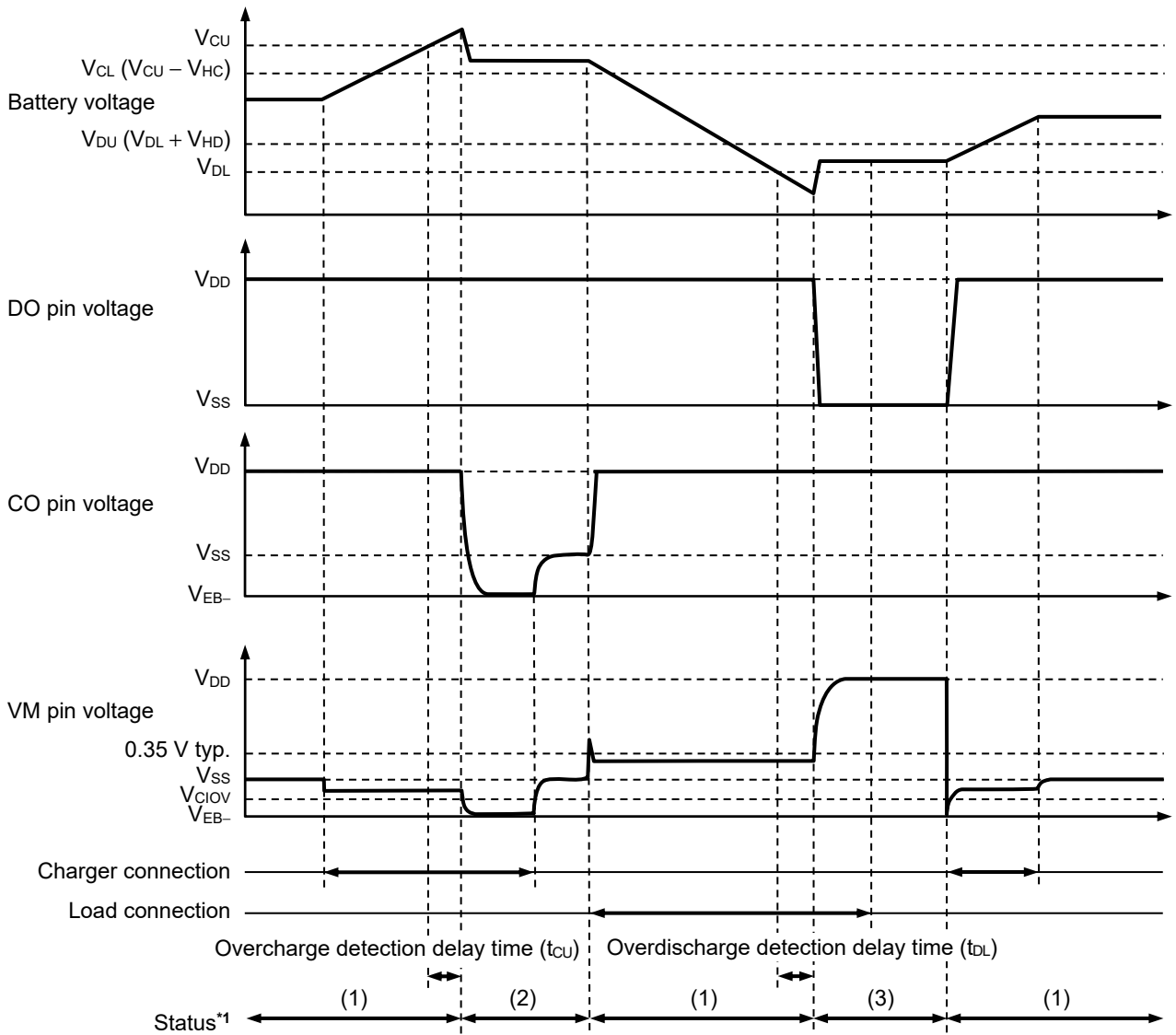


Figure 8

■ **Timing Charts**

**1. Overcharge detection, overdischarge detection**



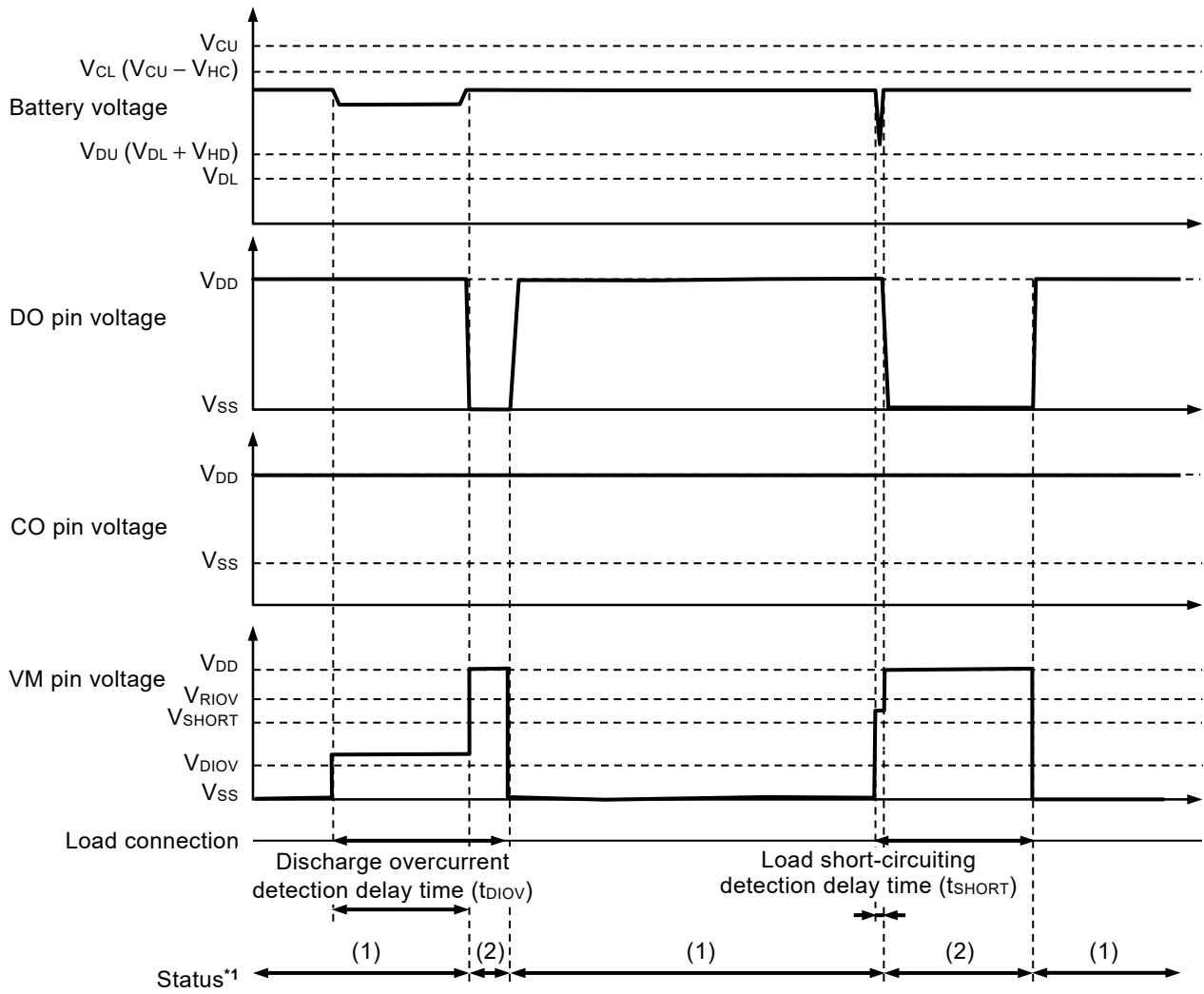
- \*1. (1): Normal status
- (2): Overcharge status
- (3): Overdischarge status

**Remark** The charger is assumed to charge with a constant current.

**Figure 9**

2. Discharge overcurrent detection

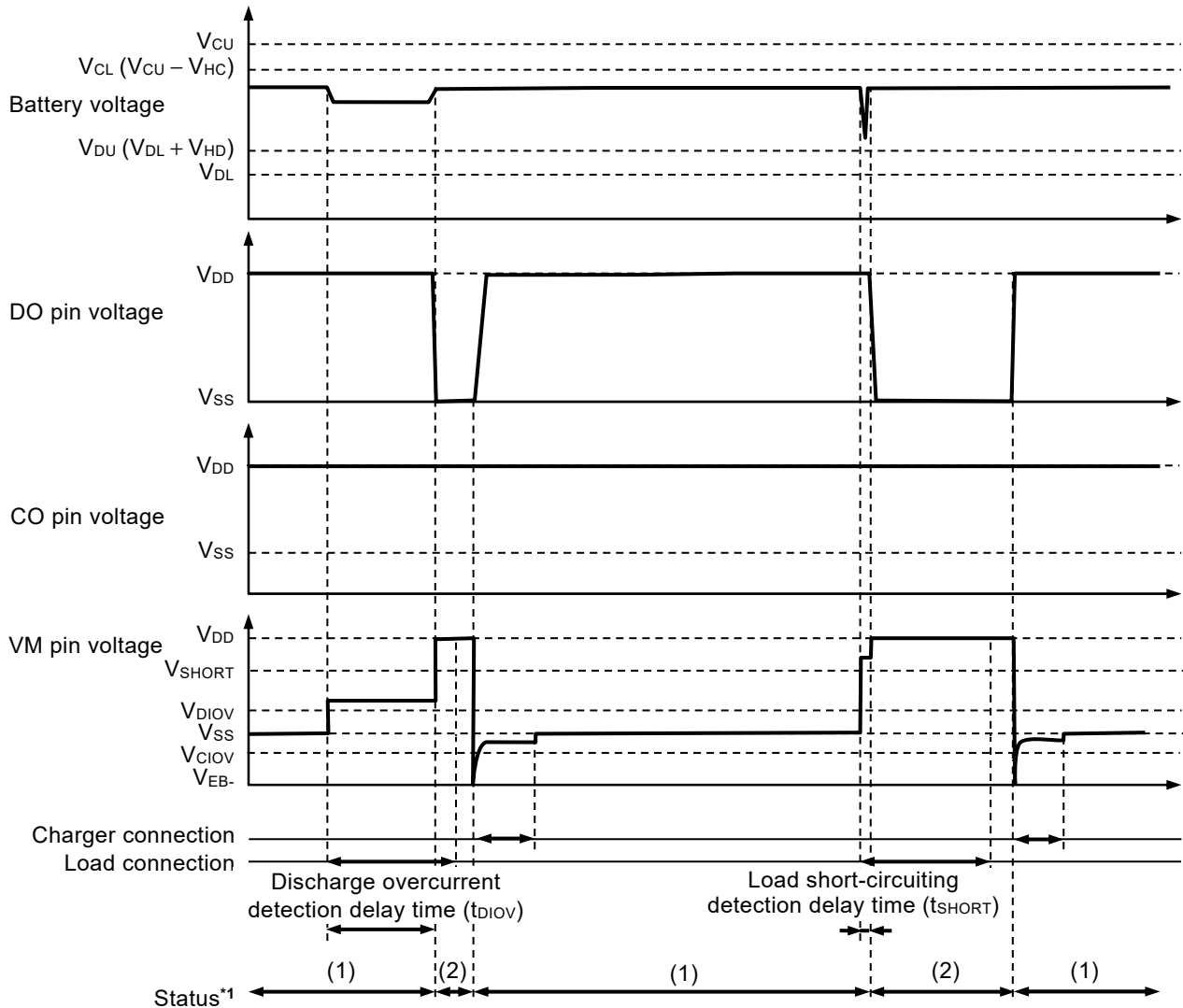
2.1 Release condition of discharge overcurrent status "Load disconnection"



\*1. (1): Normal status  
 (2): Discharge overcurrent status

Figure 10

**2.2 Release condition of discharge overcurrent status "Charger connection"**

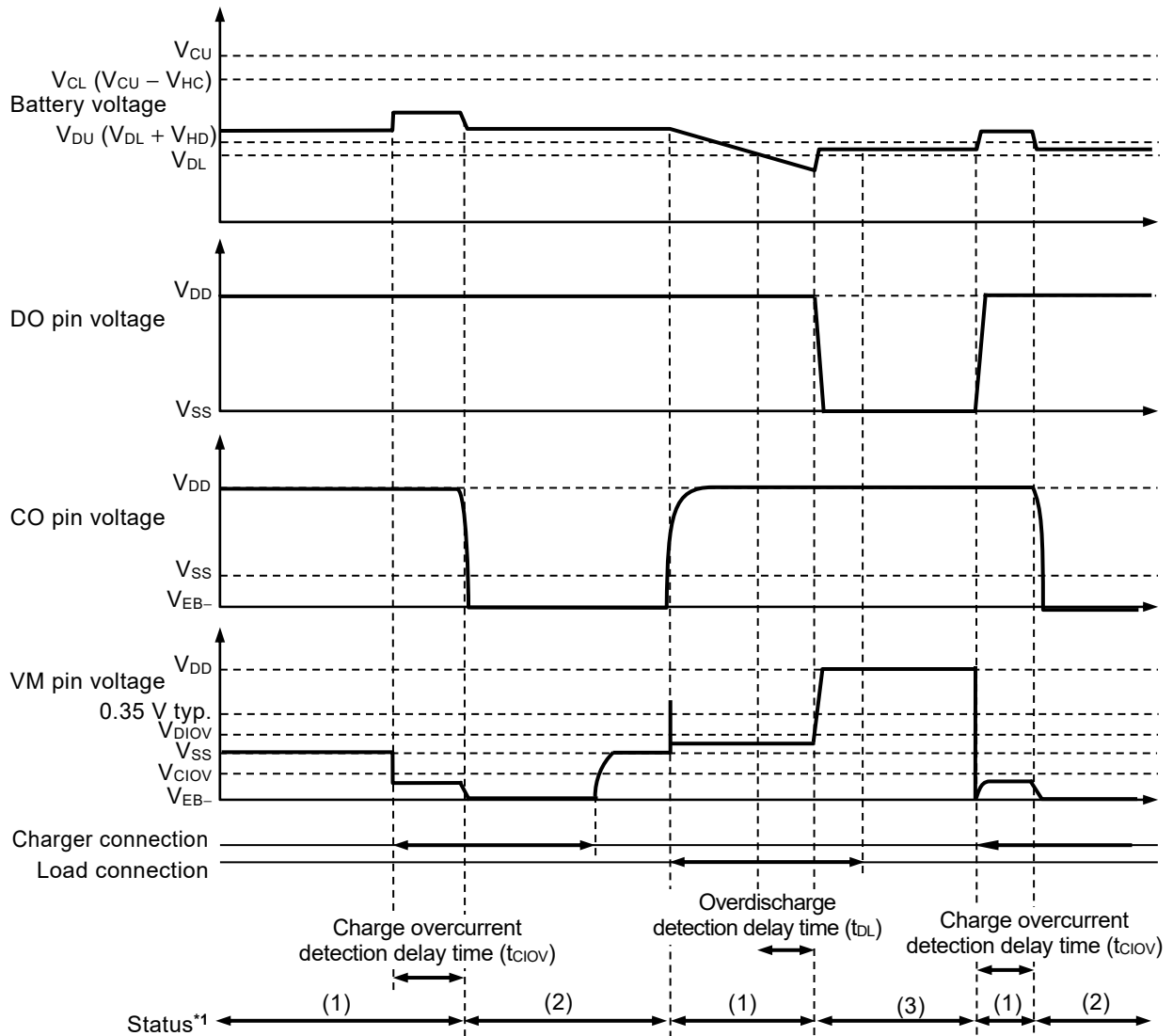


- \*1. (1): Normal status
- (2): Discharge overcurrent status

**Remark** The charger is assumed to charge with a constant current.

**Figure 11**

3. Charge overcurrent detection

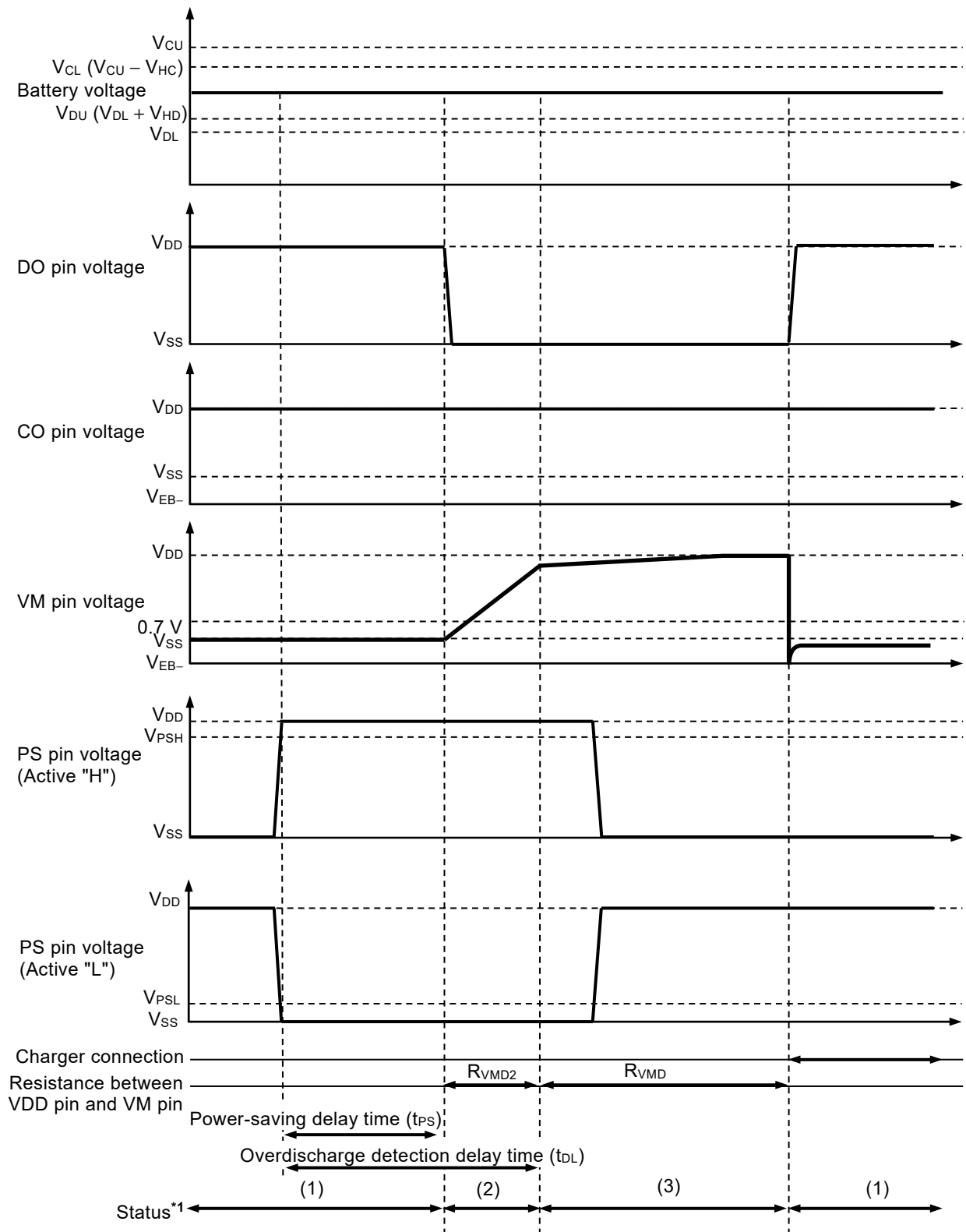


- \*1. (1): Normal status
- (2): Charge overcurrent status
- (3): Overdischarge status

**Remark** The charger is assumed to charge with a constant current.

Figure 12

**4. Power-saving function**



- \*1. (1): Normal status
- (2): Discharge inhibition status
- (3): Working of power-saving function

**Remark** The charger is assumed to charge with a constant current.

**Figure 13**  
**ABLIC Inc.**



■ Battery Protection IC Connection Example

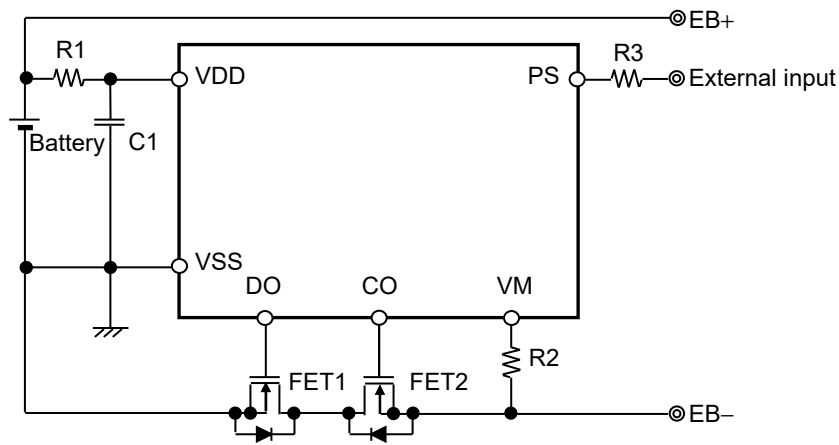


Figure 14

Table 12 Constants for External Components

Symbol	Part	Purpose	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Remark
FET1	Nch MOS FET	Discharge control	-	-	-	Threshold voltage ≤ Overdischarge detection voltage <sup>*1</sup>
FET2	Nch MOS FET	Charge control	-	-	-	Threshold voltage ≤ Overdischarge detection voltage <sup>*1</sup>
R1	Resistor	ESD protection, For power fluctuation	270 Ω	330 Ω	1 kΩ <sup>*2</sup>	-
C1	Capacitor	For power fluctuation	0.1 μF	0.1 μF	1.0 μF	-
R2	Resistor	ESD protection, Protection for reverse connection of a charger	300 Ω	470 Ω	750 Ω	-
R3	Resistor	PS pin input protection	-	1 kΩ	-	-

\*1. If a FET with a threshold voltage equal to or higher than the overdischarge detection voltage is used, discharging may be stopped before overdischarge is detected.

\*2. Accuracy of overcharge detection voltage is guaranteed by R1 = 330 Ω. Connecting resistors with other values will worsen the accuracy.

**Caution 1. The constants may be changed without notice.**

2. It has not been confirmed whether the operation is normal or not in circuits other than the connection example. In addition, the connection example and the constants do not guarantee proper operation. Perform thorough evaluation using the actual application to set the constants.

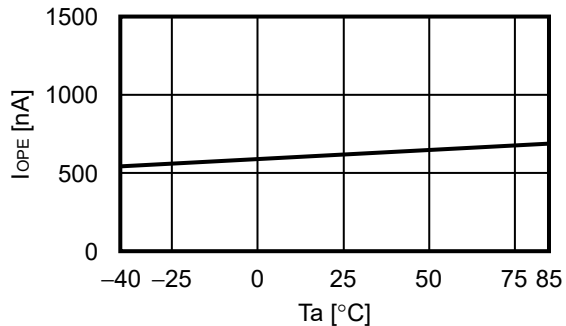
■ **Precautions**

- The application conditions for the input voltage, output voltage, and load current should not exceed the power dissipation.
- Do not apply an electrostatic discharge to this IC that exceeds the performance ratings of the built-in electrostatic protection circuit.
- ABLIC Inc. claims no responsibility for any and all disputes arising out of or in connection with any infringement by products including this IC of patents owned by a third party.

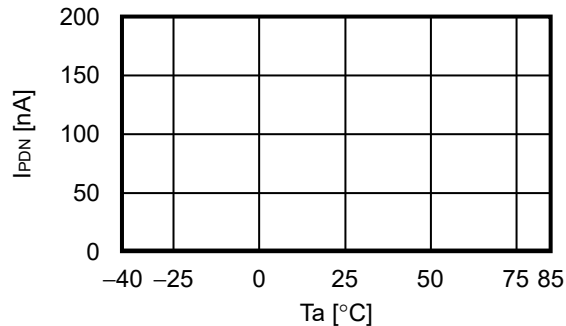
■ Characteristics (Typical Data)

1. Current consumption

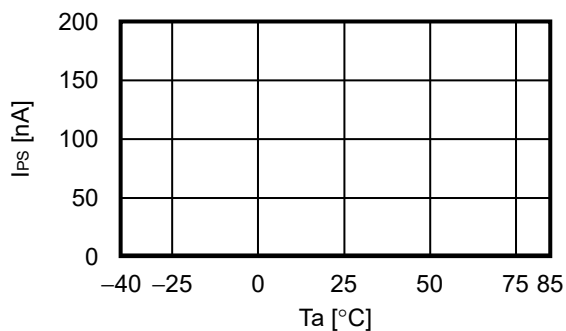
1.1 I<sub>OPe</sub> vs. Ta



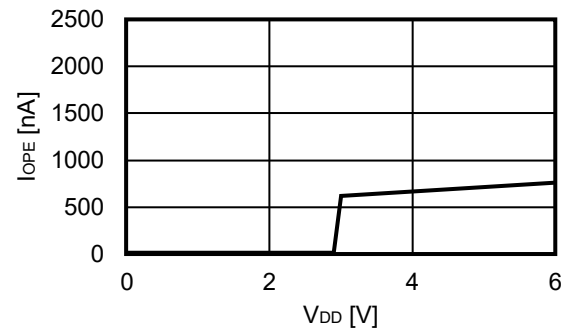
1.2 I<sub>PDN</sub> vs. Ta



1.3 I<sub>PS</sub> vs. Ta

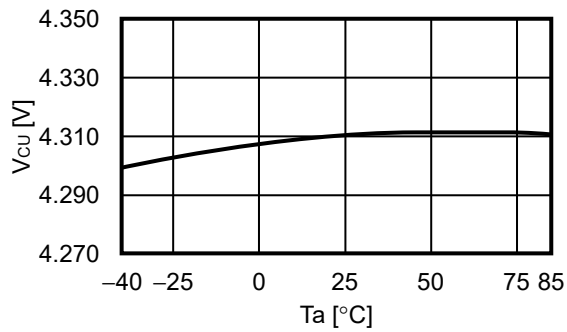


1.4 I<sub>OPe</sub> vs. V<sub>DD</sub>

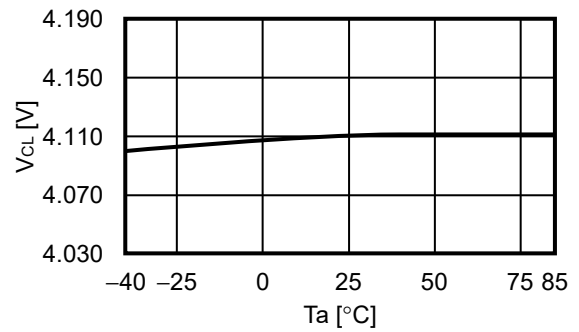


**2. Detection voltage**

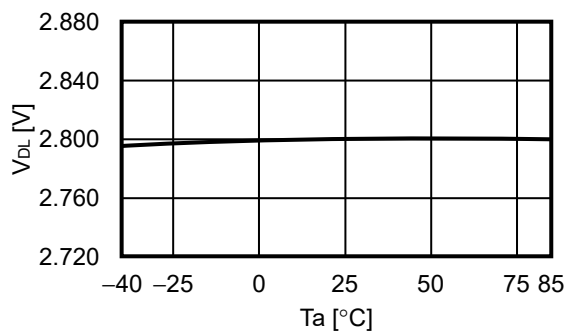
**2.1  $V_{CU}$  vs.  $T_a$**



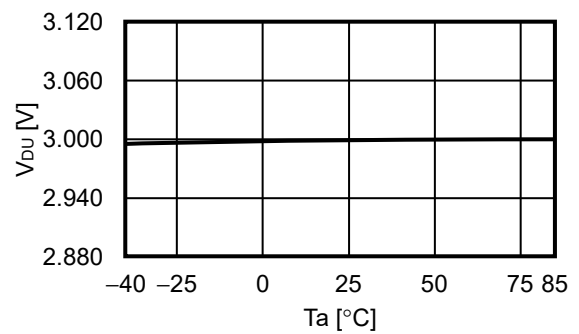
**2.2  $V_{CL}$  vs.  $T_a$**



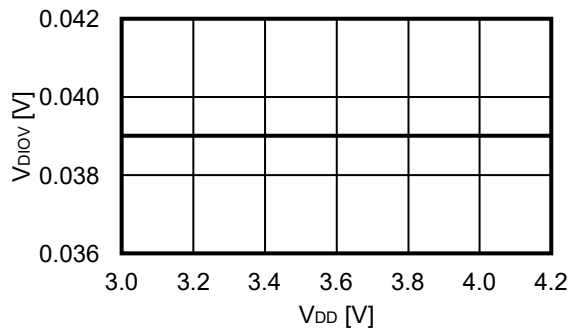
**2.3  $V_{DL}$  vs.  $T_a$**



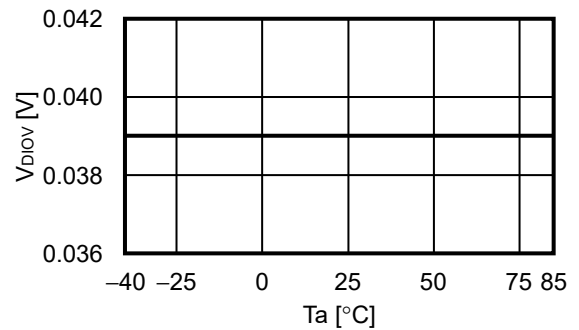
**2.4  $V_{DU}$  vs.  $T_a$**



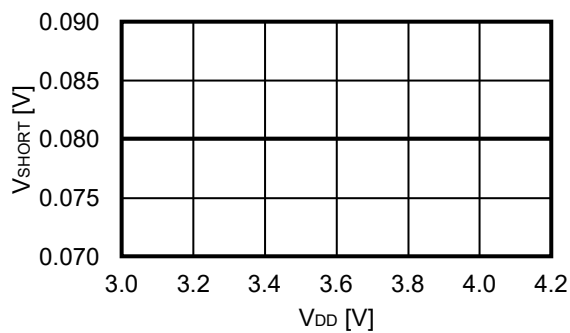
**2.5  $V_{DIOV}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$**



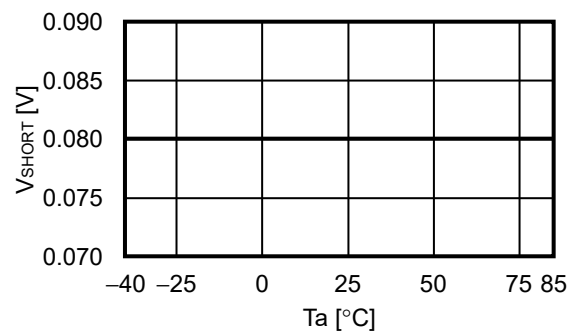
**2.6  $V_{DIOV}$  vs.  $T_a$**



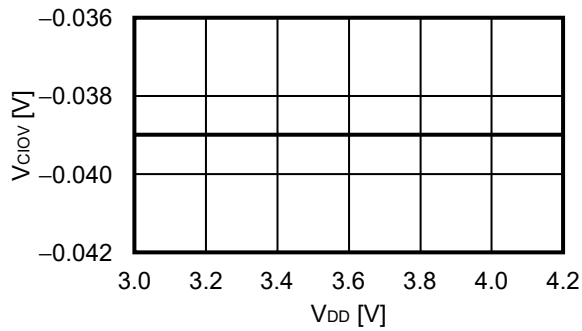
**2.7  $V_{SHORT}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$**



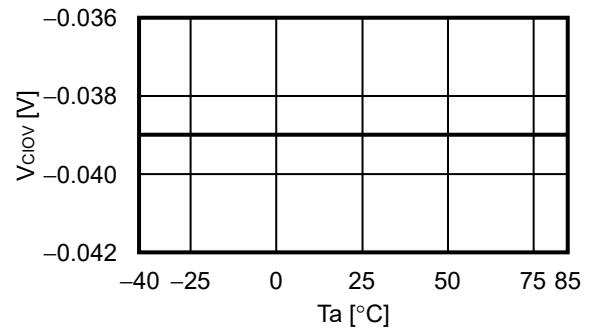
**2.8  $V_{SHORT}$  vs.  $T_a$**



2. 9  $V_{CLOV}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$

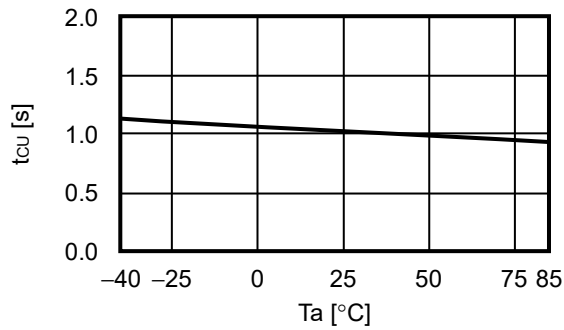


2. 10  $V_{CLOV}$  vs.  $T_a$

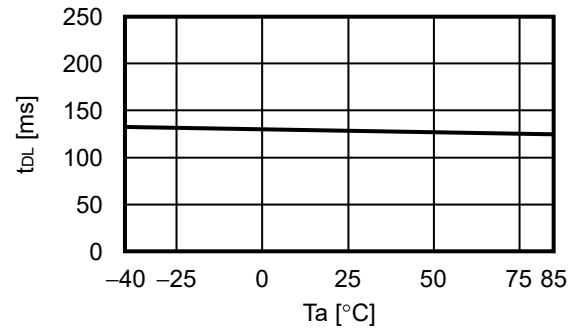


3. Delay time

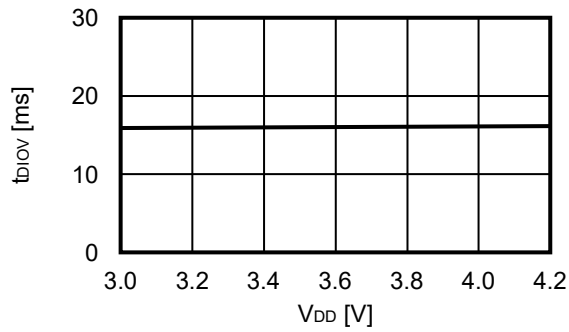
3. 1  $t_{CU}$  vs.  $T_a$



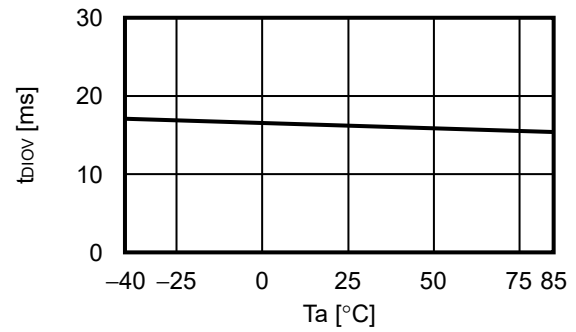
3. 2  $t_{DL}$  vs.  $T_a$



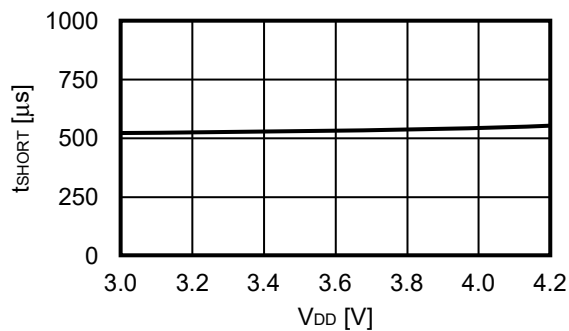
3. 3  $t_{BIOV}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$



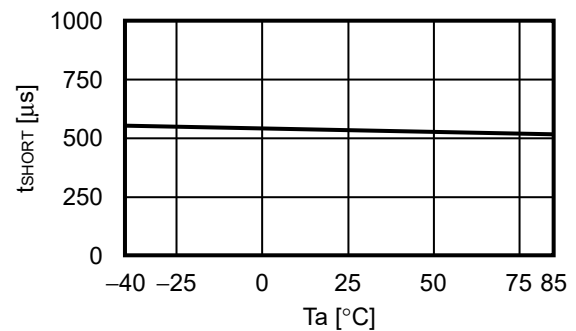
3. 4  $t_{BIOV}$  vs.  $T_a$



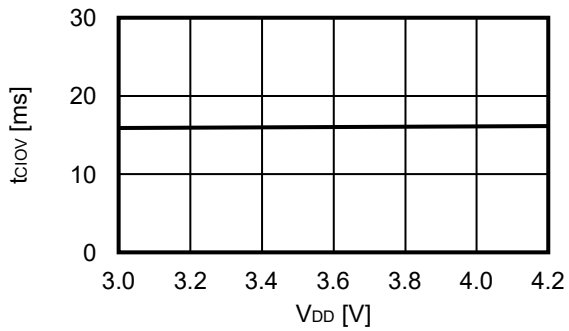
3. 5  $t_{SHORT}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$



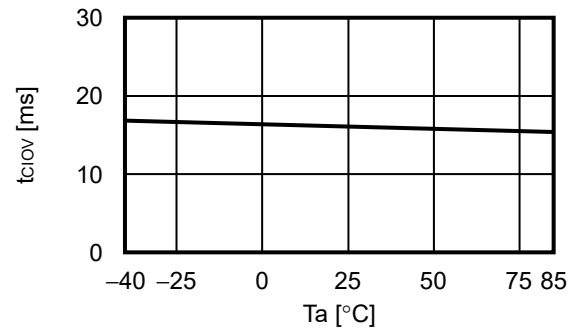
3. 6  $t_{SHORT}$  vs.  $T_a$



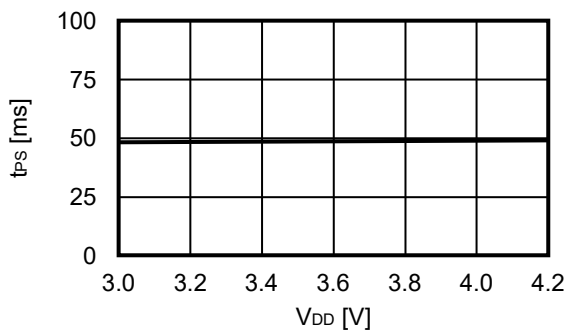
**3.7  $t_{CI OV}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$**



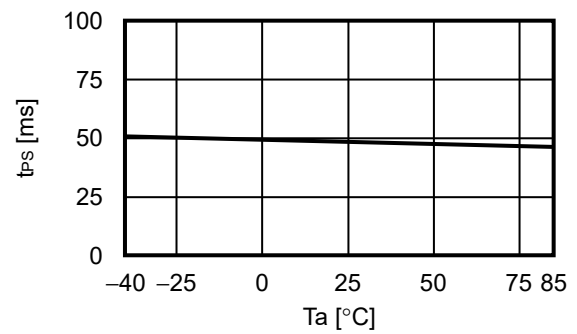
**3.8  $t_{CI OV}$  vs.  $T_a$**



**3.9  $t_{PS}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$**

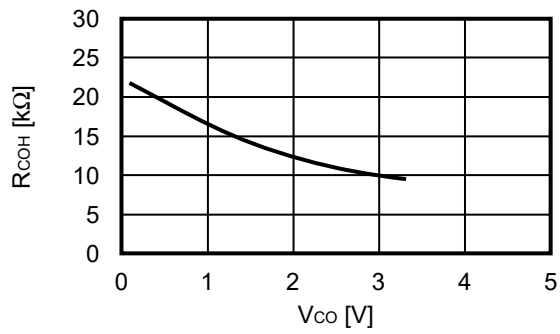


**3.10  $t_{PS}$  vs.  $T_a$**

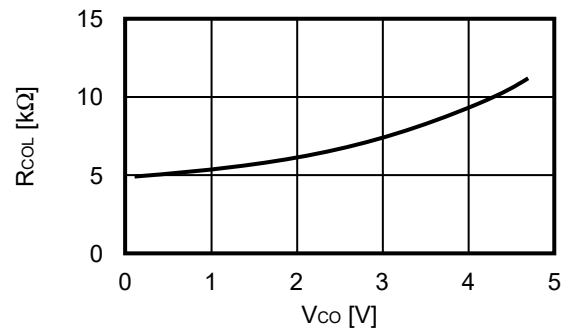


4. Output resistance

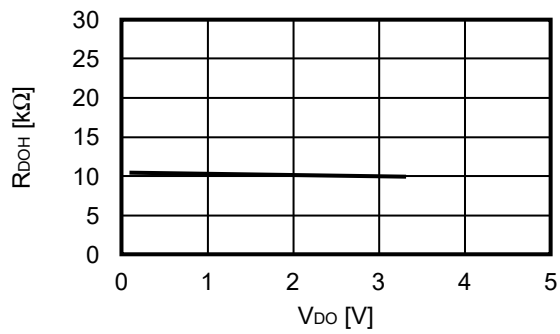
4.1 R<sub>COH</sub> vs. V<sub>CO</sub>



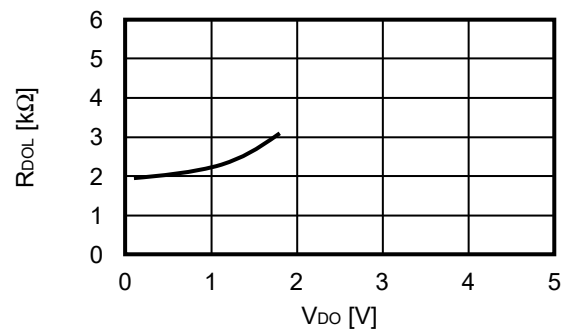
4.2 R<sub>COL</sub> vs. V<sub>CO</sub>



4.3 R<sub>DOH</sub> vs. V<sub>DO</sub>

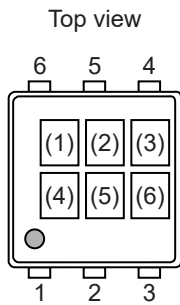


4.4 R<sub>DOL</sub> vs. V<sub>DO</sub>



■ **Marking Specifications**

1. **SNT-6A**



(1) to (3):

Product code (Refer to **Product name vs. Product code**)

(4) to (6):

Lot number

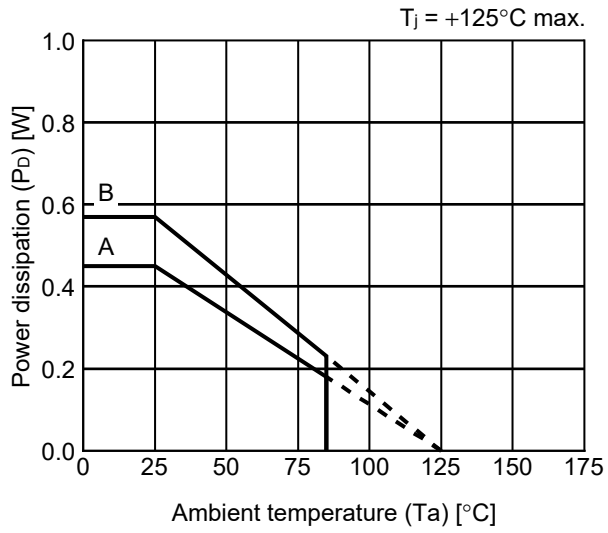
**Product name vs. Product code**

Product Name	Product Code		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
S-82N1BAA-I6T1U7	8	M	S
S-82N1BAB-I6T1U7	8	M	T
S-82N1BAC-I6T1U7	8	M	U



■ Power Dissipation


SNT-6A

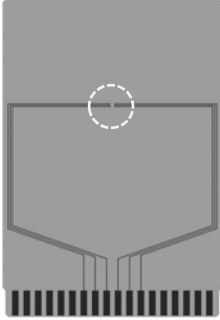


Board	Power Dissipation ( $P_D$ )
A	0.45 W
B	0.57 W
C	—
D	—
E	—

# SNT-6A Test Board

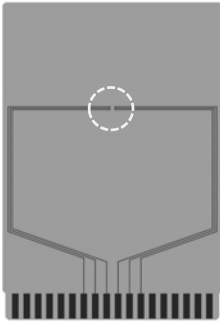
(1) Board A

 IC Mount Area



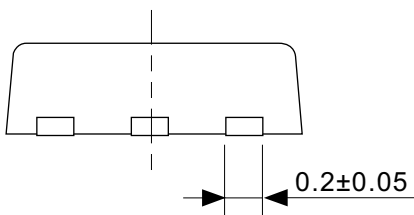
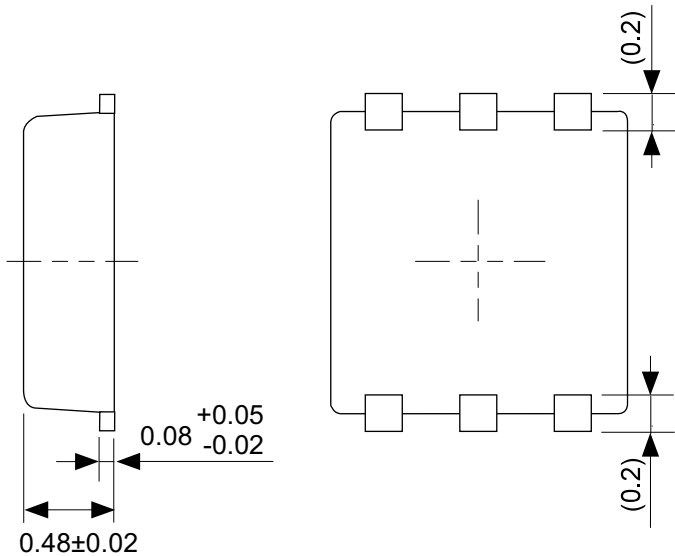
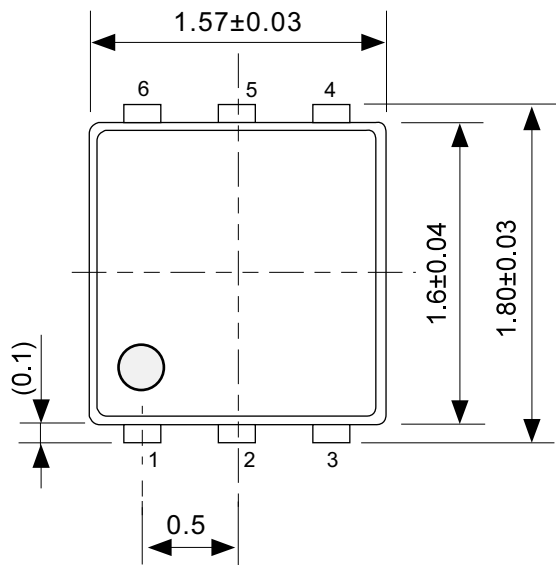
Item		Specification
Size [mm]		114.3 x 76.2 x t1.6
Material		FR-4
Number of copper foil layer		2
Copper foil layer [mm]	1	Land pattern and wiring for testing: t0.070
	2	-
	3	-
	4	74.2 x 74.2 x t0.070
Thermal via		-

(2) Board B



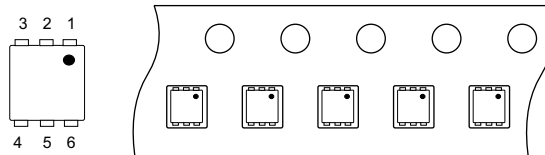
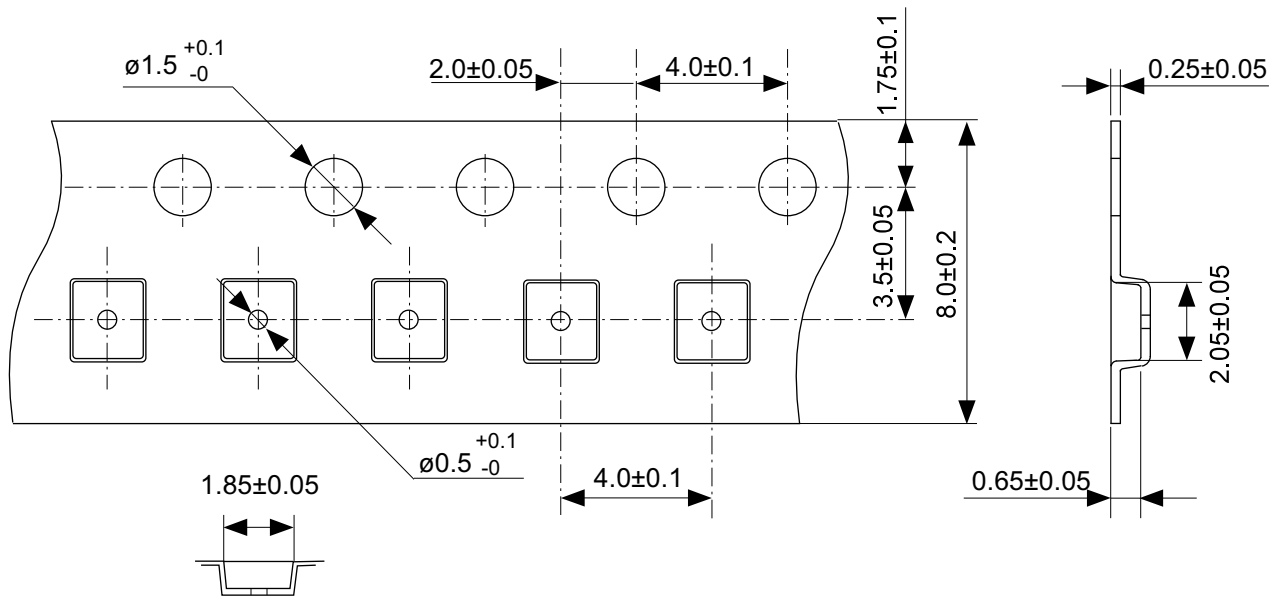
Item		Specification
Size [mm]		114.3 x 76.2 x t1.6
Material		FR-4
Number of copper foil layer		4
Copper foil layer [mm]	1	Land pattern and wiring for testing: t0.070
	2	74.2 x 74.2 x t0.035
	3	74.2 x 74.2 x t0.035
	4	74.2 x 74.2 x t0.070
Thermal via		-

No. SNT6A-A-Board-SD-1.0



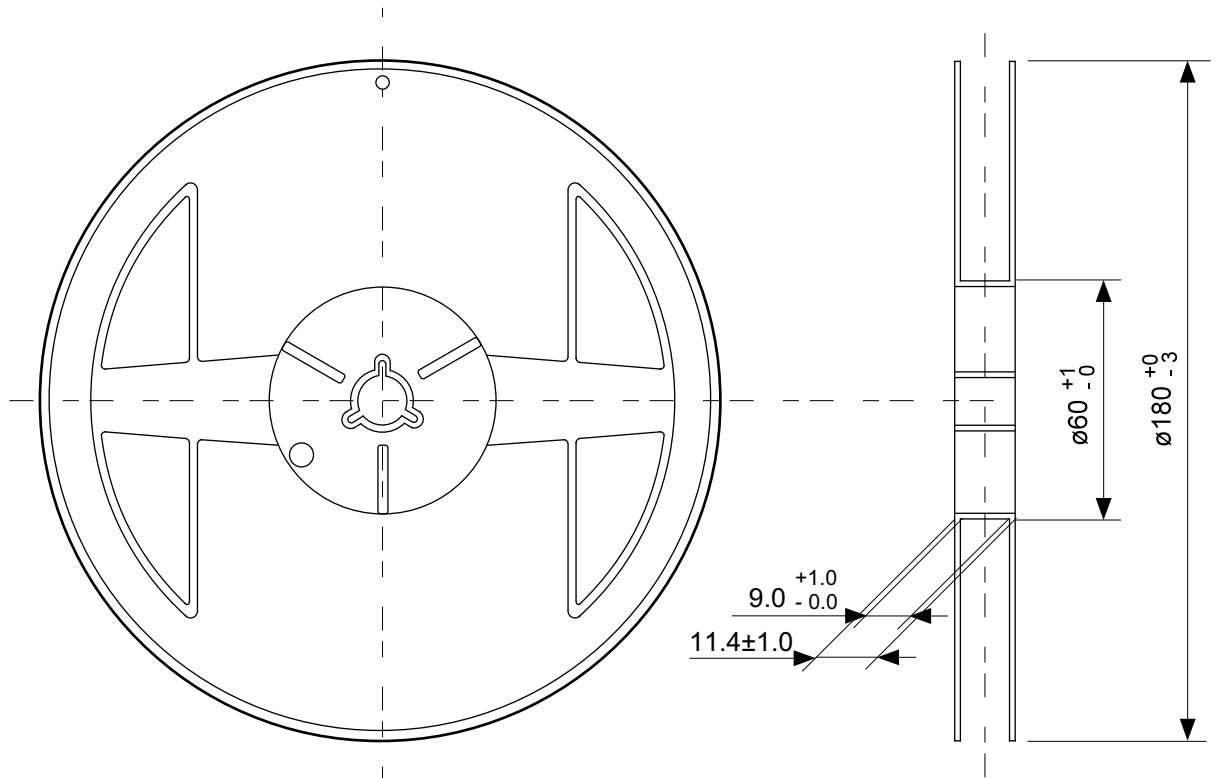
No. PG006-A-P-SD-2.1

TITLE	SNT-6A-A-PKG Dimensions
No.	PG006-A-P-SD-2.1
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	

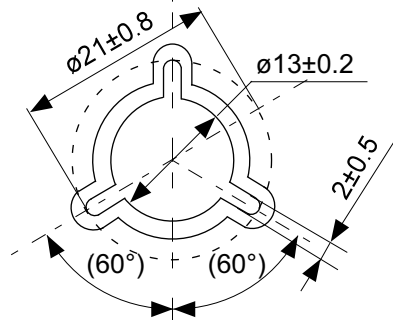


No. PG006-A-C-SD-2.0

TITLE	SNT-6A-A-Carrier Tape
No.	PG006-A-C-SD-2.0
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	

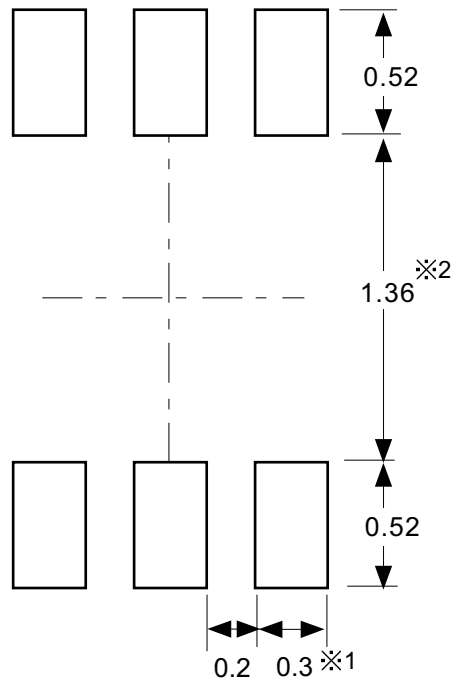


Enlarged drawing in the central part



No. PG006-A-R-SD-2.0

TITLE	SNT-6A-A-Reel		
No.	PG006-A-R-SD-2.0		
ANGLE		QTY.	5,000
UNIT	mm		
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>			



※1. ランドパターンの幅に注意してください (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).  
 ※2. パッケージ中央にランドパターンを広げないでください (1.30 mm ~ 1.40 mm)。

- 注意
1. パッケージのモールド樹脂下にシルク印刷やハンダ印刷などしないでください。
  2. パッケージ下の配線上のソルダーレジストなどの厚みをランドパターン表面から0.03 mm以下にしてください。
  3. マスク開口サイズと開口位置はランドパターンと合わせてください。
  4. 詳細は“SNTパッケージ活用の手引き”を参照してください。

※1. Pay attention to the land pattern width (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).  
 ※2. Do not widen the land pattern to the center of the package ( 1.30 mm ~ 1.40 mm ).

- Caution**
1. Do not do silkscreen printing and solder printing under the mold resin of the package.
  2. The thickness of the solder resist on the wire pattern under the package should be 0.03 mm or less from the land pattern surface.
  3. Match the mask aperture size and aperture position with the land pattern.
  4. Refer to "SNT Package User's Guide" for details.

※1. 请注意焊盘模式的宽度 (0.25 mm min. / 0.30 mm typ.).  
 ※2. 请勿向封装中间扩展焊盘模式 (1.30 mm ~ 1.40 mm)。

- 注意
1. 请勿在树脂型封装的下面印刷丝网、焊锡。
  2. 在封装下、布线上的阻焊膜厚度 (从焊盘模式表面起) 请控制在 0.03 mm 以下。
  3. 钢网的开口尺寸和开口位置请与焊盘模式对齐。
  4. 详细内容请参阅 "SNT 封装的应用指南"。

No. PG006-A-L-SD-4.1

TITLE	SNT-6A-A -Land Recommendation
No.	PG006-A-L-SD-4.1
ANGLE	
UNIT	mm
<b>ABLIC Inc.</b>	

## Disclaimers (Handling Precautions)

1. All the information described herein (product data, specifications, figures, tables, programs, algorithms and application circuit examples, etc.) is current as of publishing date of this document and is subject to change without notice.
2. The circuit examples and the usages described herein are for reference only, and do not guarantee the success of any specific mass-production design.  
ABLIC Inc. is not liable for any losses, damages, claims or demands caused by the reasons other than the products described herein (hereinafter "the products") or infringement of third-party intellectual property right and any other right due to the use of the information described herein.
3. ABLIC Inc. is not liable for any losses, damages, claims or demands caused by the incorrect information described herein.
4. Be careful to use the products within their ranges described herein. Pay special attention for use to the absolute maximum ratings, operation voltage range and electrical characteristics, etc.  
ABLIC Inc. is not liable for any losses, damages, claims or demands caused by failures and / or accidents, etc. due to the use of the products outside their specified ranges.
5. Before using the products, confirm their applications, and the laws and regulations of the region or country where they are used and verify suitability, safety and other factors for the intended use.
6. When exporting the products, comply with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and all other export-related laws, and follow the required procedures.
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The entire system in which the products are used must be sufficiently evaluated and judged whether the products are allowed to apply for the system on customer's own responsibility.
10. The products are not designed to be radiation-proof. The necessary radiation measures should be taken in the product design by the customer depending on the intended use.
11. The products do not affect human health under normal use. However, they contain chemical substances and heavy metals and should therefore not be put in the mouth. The fracture surfaces of wafers and chips may be sharp. Be careful when handling these with the bare hands to prevent injuries, etc.
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