

# Products Data Sheet

## Analog Semiconductor IC

### GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS

The VDA series are voltage detectors with low voltage, low power consumption and high accuracy. The accuracy of the detection voltage is detected based on a voltage reference of high accuracy that the temperature coefficient is controlled. The detection voltage is made in high accuracy by using the laser trimming technology.



### FEATURES

- Detection voltage range ..... 0.8V~6.0V (selectable with a step of 0.1V)
- Operating voltage range ..... 0.7V~6.0V
- High accuracy detection voltage .....  $\pm 1\%$  ( $V_{DET}=1.8V\sim6.0V$ ) /  $\pm 2\%$  ( $V_{DET}=0.8V\sim1.7V$ )
- Detection voltage temperature characteristics ..... Typ.  $\pm 20ppm/^{\circ}C$  ( $V_{DET} = 1.8V\sim6.0V$ )
- Output types ..... CMOS or N-channel open drain
- Low current consumption ..... Typ.  $0.6\mu A$  ( $V_{IN} = 1.5V$ )
- Operating temperature range .....  $-40^{\circ}C \sim +85^{\circ}C$
- Small package ..... SOT-23 (2.9x2.8x1.1mm)

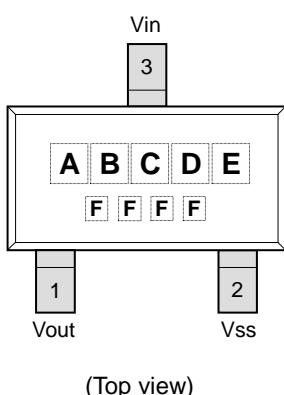
### APPLICATIONS

- Reset of microprocessor
- Power-on reset of system
- Charge detection of battery
- Battery back-up of memory
- Monitoring of battery life time

**PRODUCTS NUMBERING GUIDE**

VDA □□□□□□

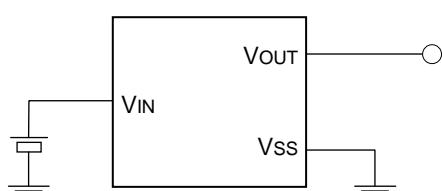
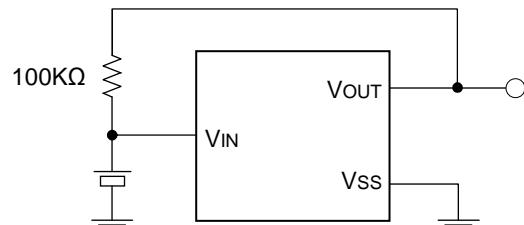
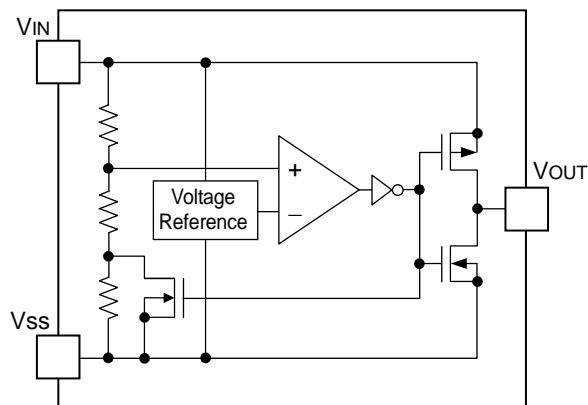
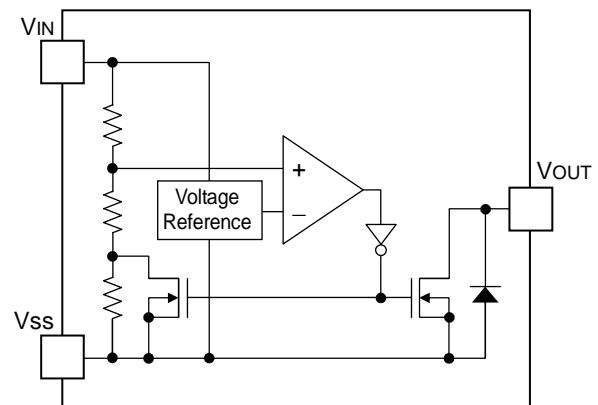
Design version	A : TOPR = $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$
Package form	T : SOT-23
Output type	C : CMOS output N : N-channel open drain output
Detection accuracy rate	10 : $\pm 1\%$ 20 : $\pm 2\%$
Detection voltage	08 ~ 60 : Selectable with a step of 0.1V in the range of 0.8V ~ 6.0V e.g.) 18 : 1.8V 30 : 3.0V

**PIN CONFIGURATION / MARKING SPECIFICATION (SOT-23)****● Pin Configuration**

No.	Symbol	Descriptions
1	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output
2	V <sub>SS</sub>	Power ground
3	V <sub>IN</sub>	Voltage input

**● Marking Specification**

Code	Mark	Contents
A	C or N	Output type
BC	08~60	Detection voltage
D	1 or 2	Detection accuracy rate
E	A	Version
F	Internal rule	Lot number

**TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS**● **CMOS output**● **N-channel open drain output****BLOCK DIAGRAM**● **CMOS output**● **N-channel open drain output****ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Items	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Input voltage range	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 ~ +7.0	V
Output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	50	mA
Output voltage range	V <sub>OUT</sub>	V <sub>SS</sub> -0.3 ~ V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3	V
Power dissipation <sup>※1)</sup>	P <sub>D</sub>	400	mW
Operating temperature range	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-40 ~ +85	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ +125	°C

Note :

※1) Power dissipation depends on conditions of mounting on boards.

PCB dimension is 50mm×50mm×1.6mm.

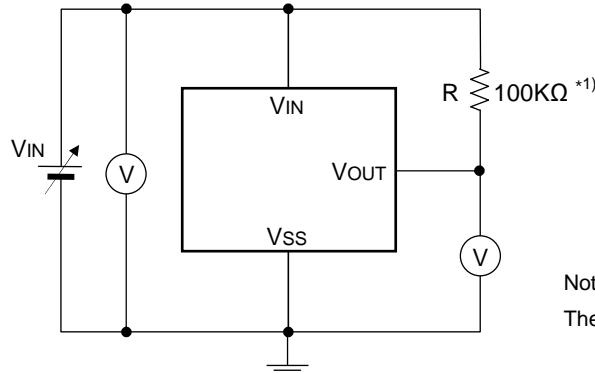
**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(Ta=25°C unless otherwise specified)

Items	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test circuit
Operating voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> = 0.8V ~ 6.0V	0.7	-	6.0	V	1
Detection voltage	V <sub>DET</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> = 1.8V ~ 6.0V Ta = -40°C ~ +85°C	V <sub>DET</sub> x0.99	V <sub>DET</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> x1.01	V	1
	V <sub>DET</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> = 0.8V ~ 1.7V Ta = -40°C ~ +85°C	V <sub>DET</sub> x0.98	V <sub>DET</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> x1.02	V	
Hysteresis range	V <sub>HYS</sub>		V <sub>DET</sub> x0.02	V <sub>DET</sub> x0.05	V <sub>DET</sub> x0.08	V	1
Output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	N-ch V <sub>DS</sub> =0.5V	V <sub>IN</sub> =0.7V	0.1	0.35	-	mA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =1.0V	1.0	2.3	-	mA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =2.0V	3.0	8.2	-	mA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.0V	5.0	11.1	-	mA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =4.0V	6.0	12.8	-	mA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =5.0V	7.0	13.8	-	mA
		CMOS P-ch V <sub>DS</sub> =2.1V	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V	-	-9.5	-1.5	mA
		CMOS N-ch V <sub>DS</sub> =2.1V	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V	1.5	9.5	-	mA
Current consumption	I <sub>SS</sub>		V <sub>IN</sub> =1.5V	-	0.6	2.1	μA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =2.0V	-	0.7	2.5	μA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =3.0V	-	0.8	2.8	μA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =4.0V	-	0.9	3.0	μA
			V <sub>IN</sub> =5.0V	-	1.0	3.4	μA
Leak current	I <sub>LEAK</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V V <sub>OUT</sub> =6.0V	-	10	100	nA	3
Detection voltage temperature coefficient	ΔV <sub>DET</sub> / ΔT <sub>a</sub> •V <sub>DET</sub>	V <sub>DET</sub> = 1.8V ~ 6.0V Ta = -40°C ~ +85°C	-	±20	-	ppm/°C	1
		V <sub>DET</sub> = 0.8V ~ 1.7V Ta = -40°C ~ +85°C	-	±100	-	ppm/°C	
Delay time V <sub>DR</sub> →V <sub>OUT</sub> inversion	T <sub>DLY</sub>	Inverts from V <sub>DR</sub> to V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	0.03	0.2	ms	5

## TEST CIRCUITS

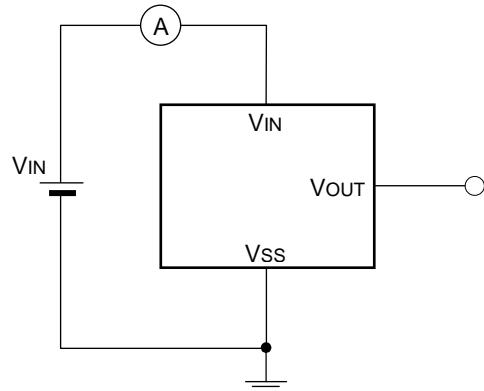
- **Circuit (1)** – Operating voltage, Detection voltage, Hysteresis range, Detection voltage temperature coefficient



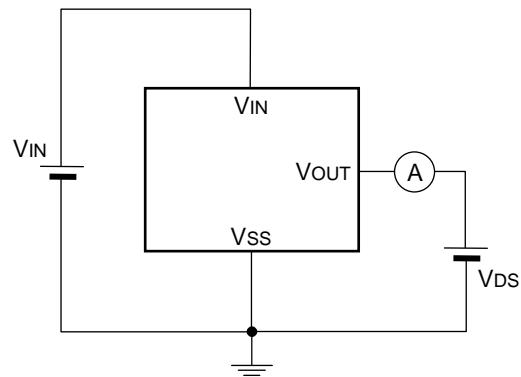
Note 1) :

The resistor (100KΩ) is not necessary for CMOS output products.

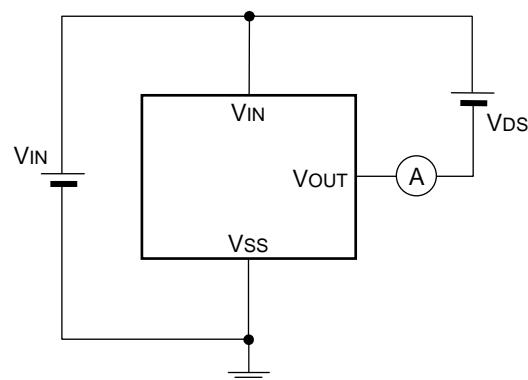
- **Circuit (2)** – Current consumption



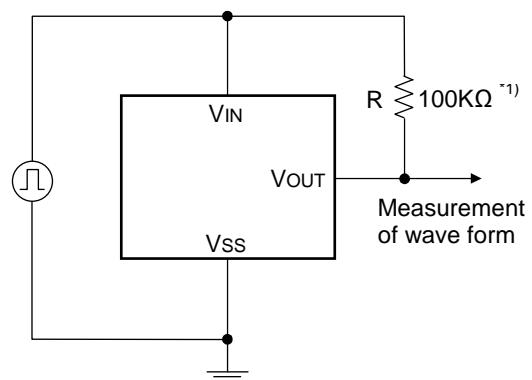
- **Circuit (3)** – N-ch driver output current



- **Circuit (4)** – P-ch driver output current



- **Circuit (5)** – Delay time (V<sub>DTR</sub> → V<sub>OUT</sub> inversion)



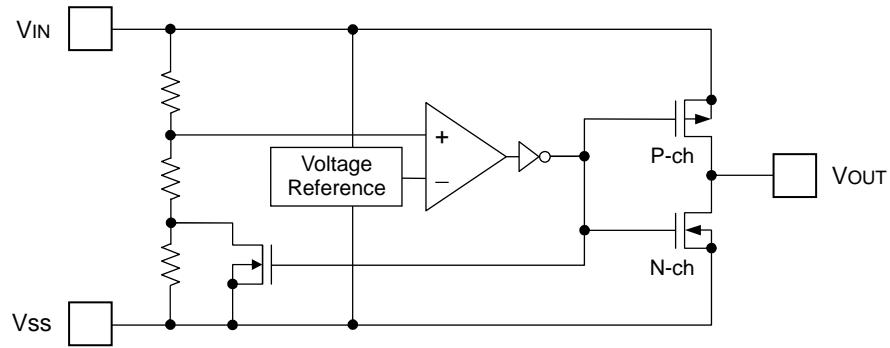
Note 1) :

The resistor (100KΩ) is not necessary for CMOS output products.

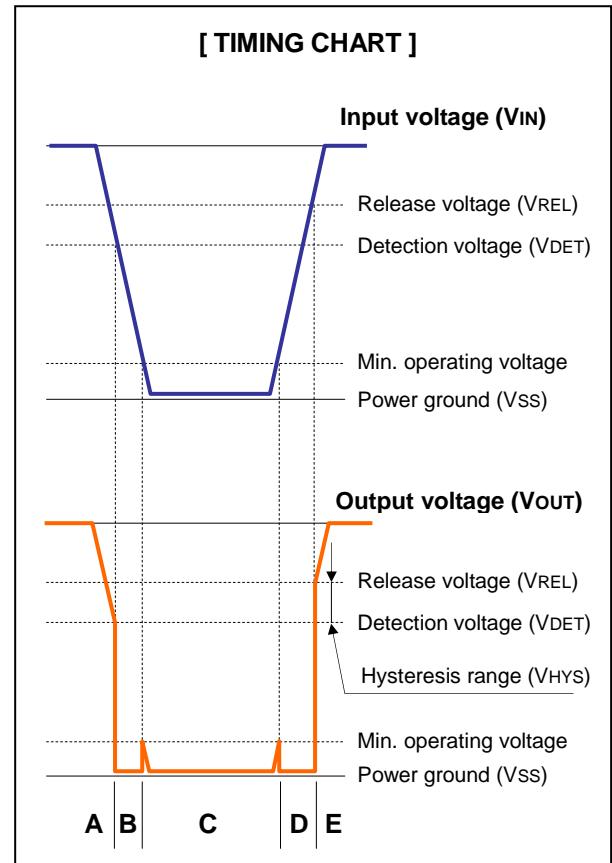
## DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

- General operation (CMOS Output)

In reference to following the block diagram of CMOS output VDA series :

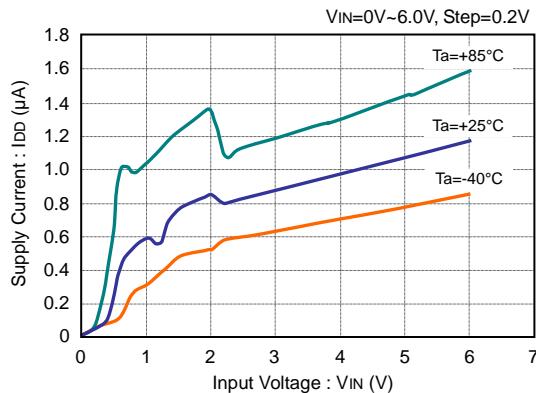


- When the input voltage (VIN) is higher than the release voltage (VREL), the input voltage (VIN) is provided at the output terminal because N-ch transistor is OFF and the P-ch transistor is ON. And, the output maintains the same level of input as long as the input voltage remains above the detection voltage (VDET).
- When the input voltage (VIN) falls below the detection voltage (VDET), the N-ch transistor is ON and the P-ch transistor is OFF. And, the output voltage (VOUT) is same as ground level (Vss).
- When the input voltage (VIN) falls below the minimum operating voltage, the output becomes unstable, or goes to VIN when the output is pulled up to VIN.
- When the input voltage (VIN) rises above the minimum voltage, the ground voltage (Vss) level is maintained even though the input voltage (VIN) rises above the detection voltage (VDET) as long as it does not exceed the release voltage (VREL) level.
- When the input voltage (VIN) rises above the release voltage (VREL), the N-ch transistor becomes OFF and the P-Ch transistor becomes ON. And, the output voltage (VOUT) is equal to input voltage (VIN). This difference between VDET and VREL is hysteresis range (VHYS).

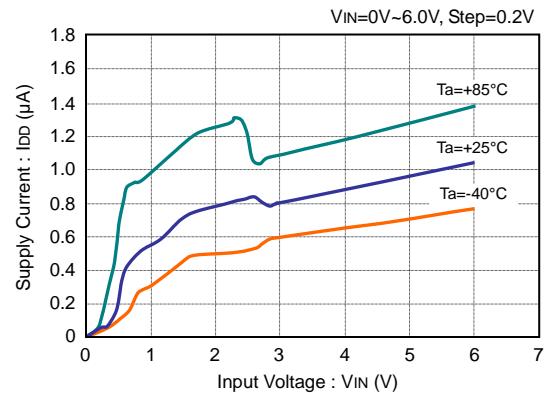


## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Supply Current vs. Input Voltage

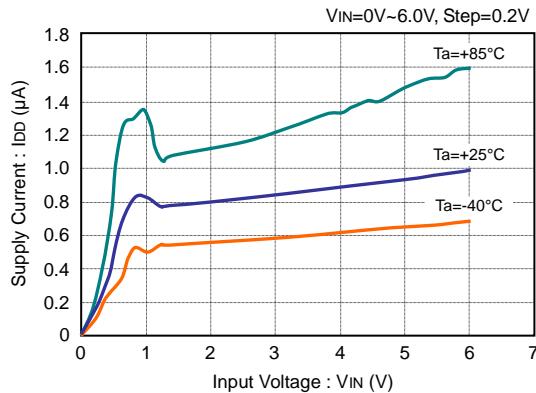
- **VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)**



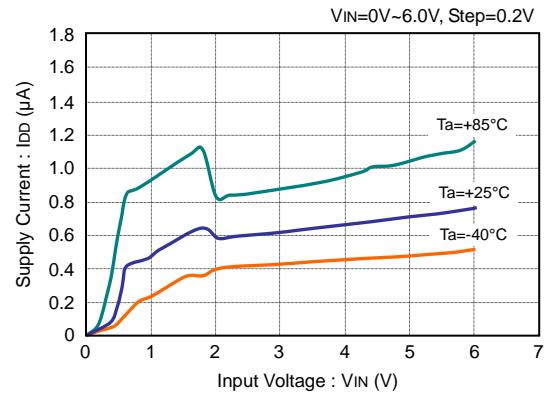
- **VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)**



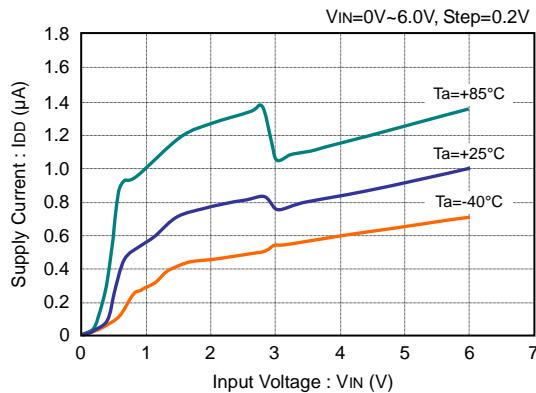
- **VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)**



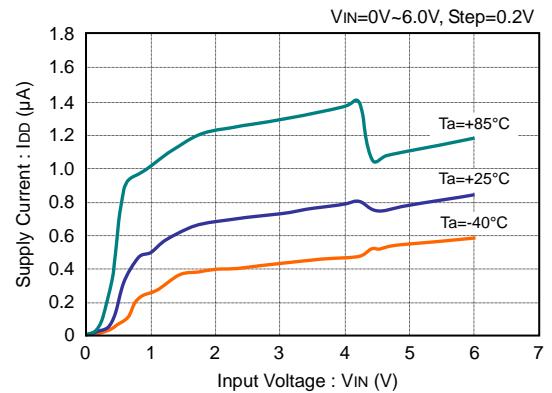
- **VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)**

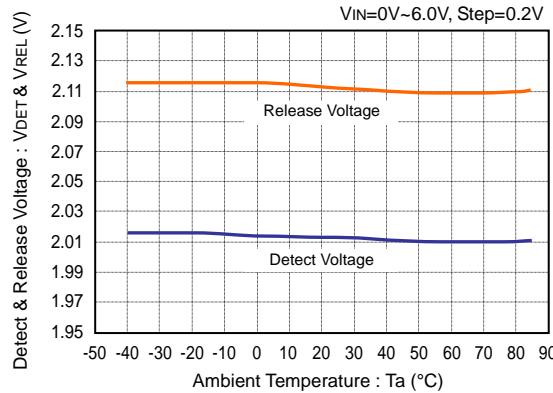
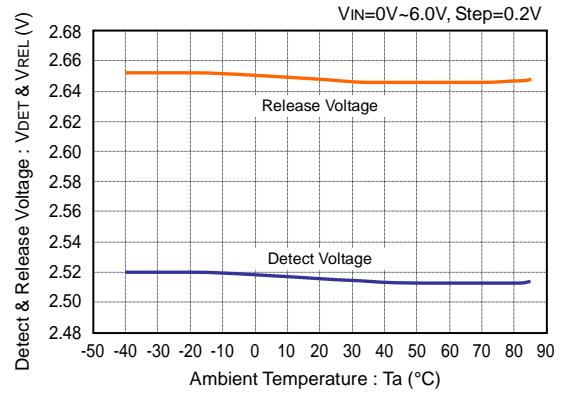
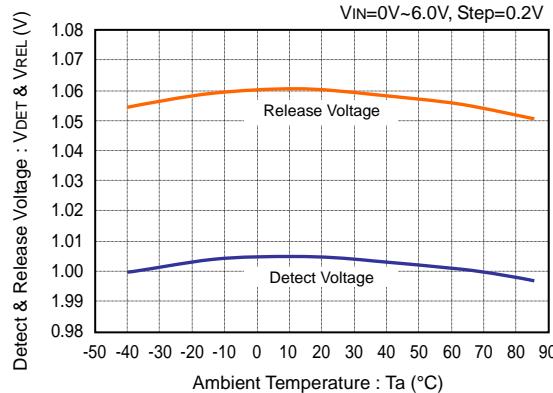
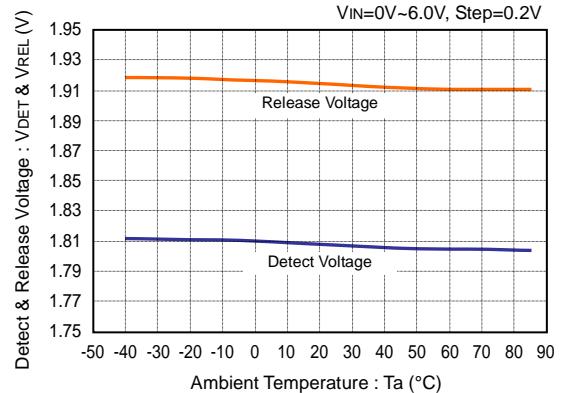
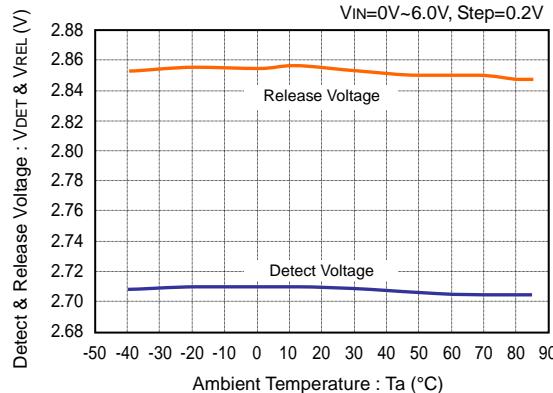
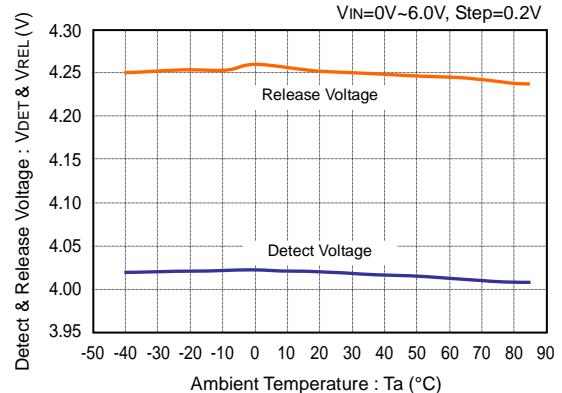


- **VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)**



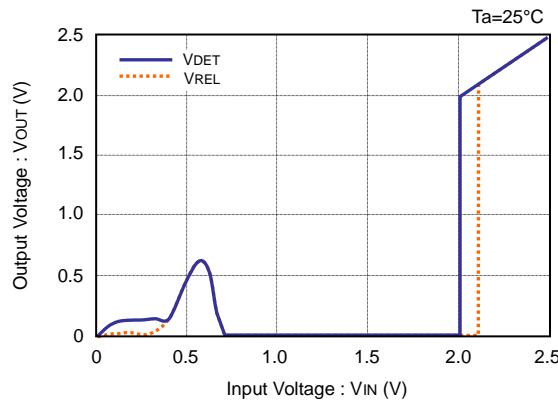
- **VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**



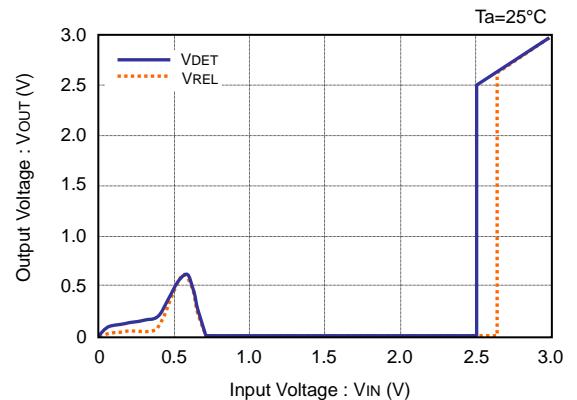
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Detect & Release Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature****● VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)****● VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)****● VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)****● VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)****● VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)****● VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – Output Voltage vs. Input Voltage

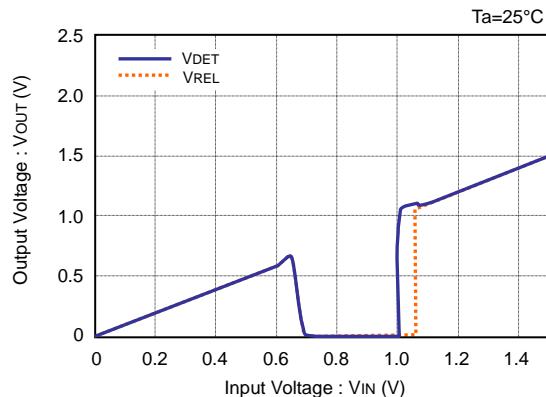
- **VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)**



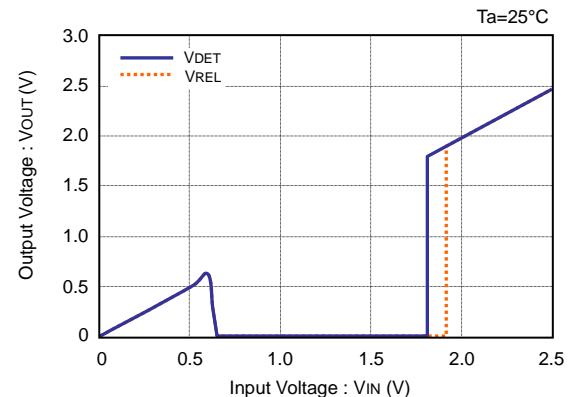
- **VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)**



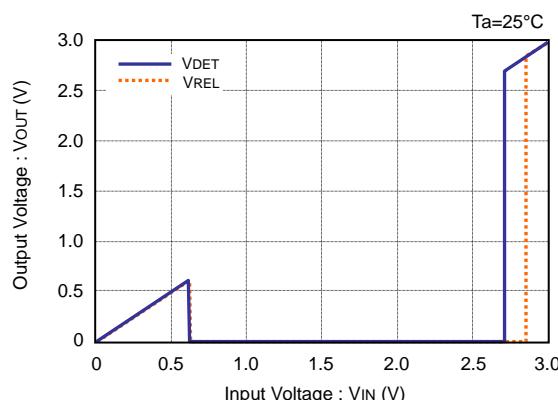
- **VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)**



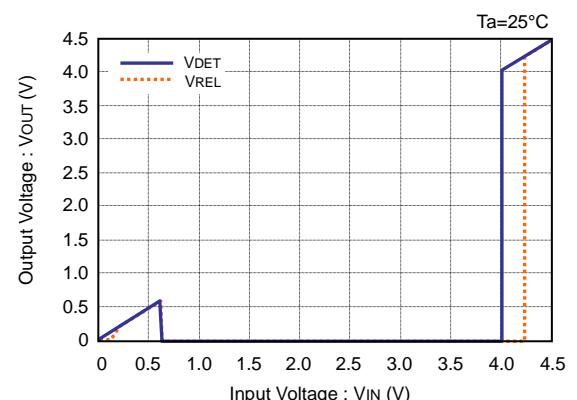
- **VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)**

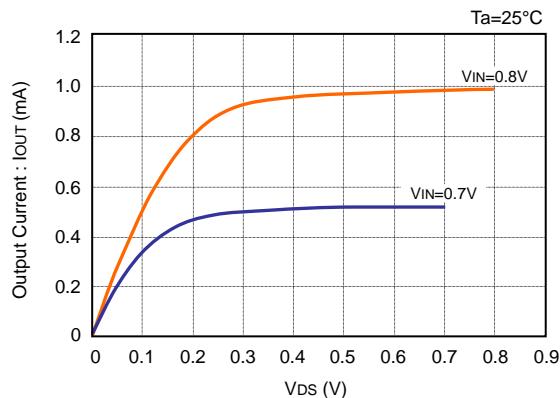
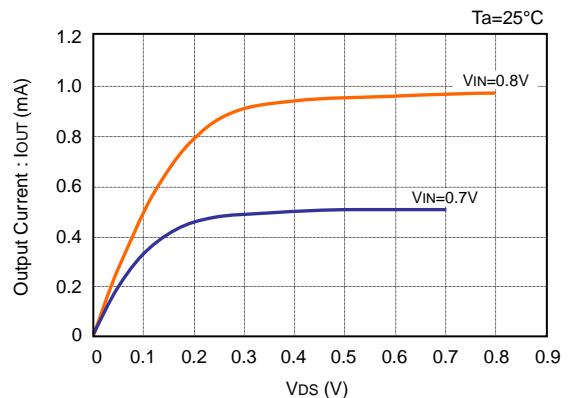
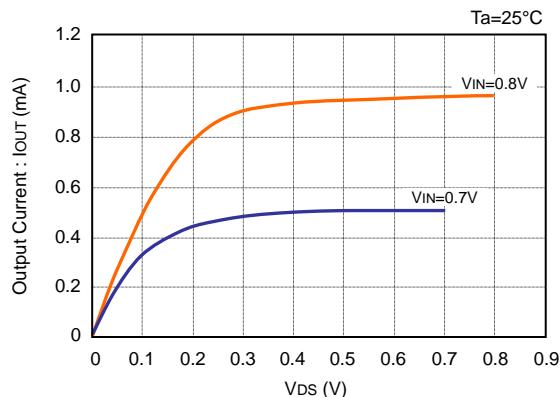
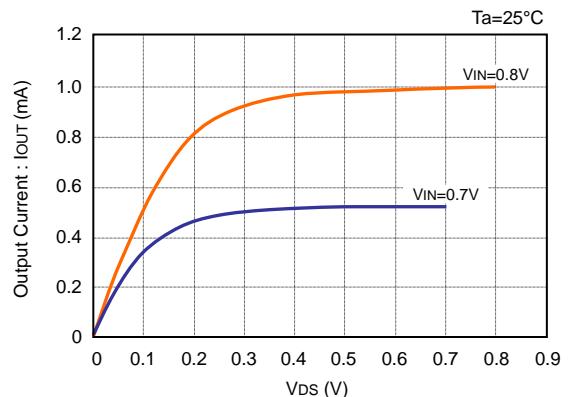
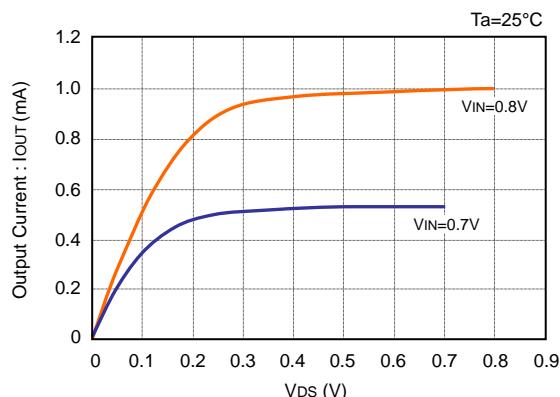
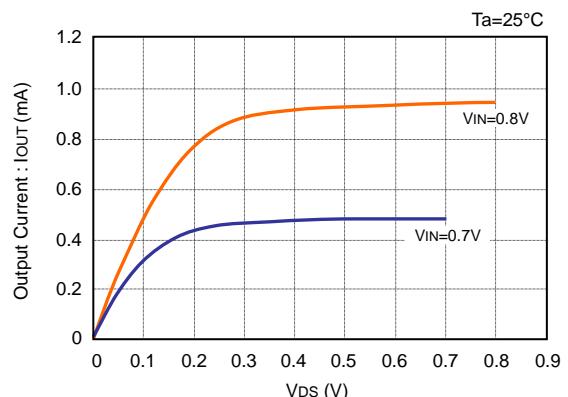


- **VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)**



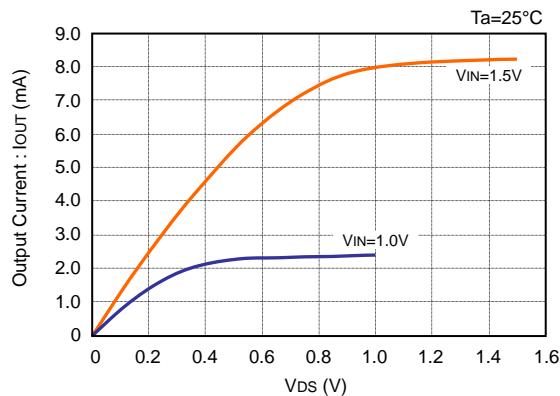
- **VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**



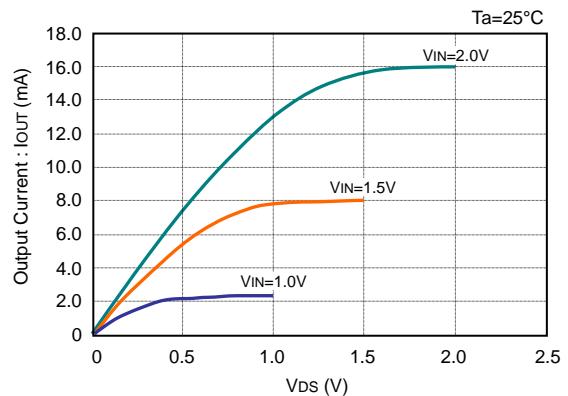
**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – N-ch Driver Output Current vs. V<sub>DS</sub>****● VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)****● VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)****● VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)****● VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)****● VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)****● VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – N-ch Driver Output Current vs. V<sub>DS</sub> (continued)**

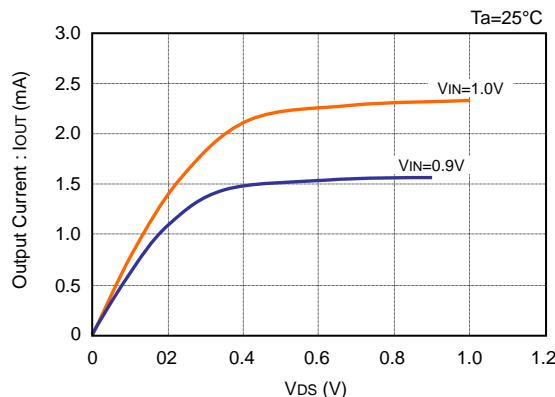
● **VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)**



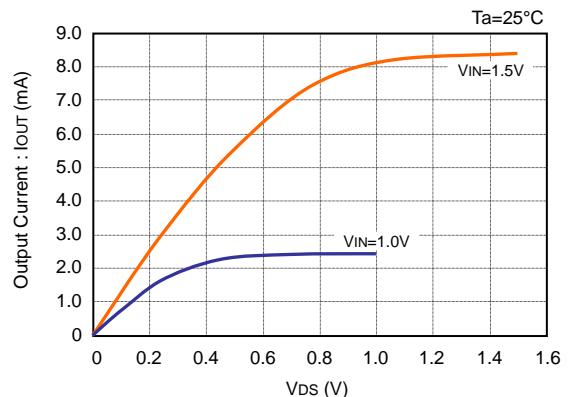
● **VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)**



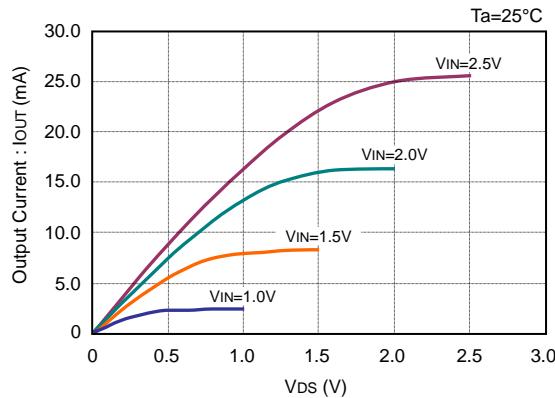
● **VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)**



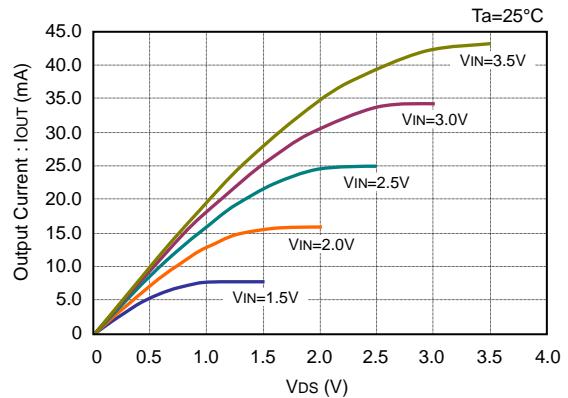
● **VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)**



● **VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)**

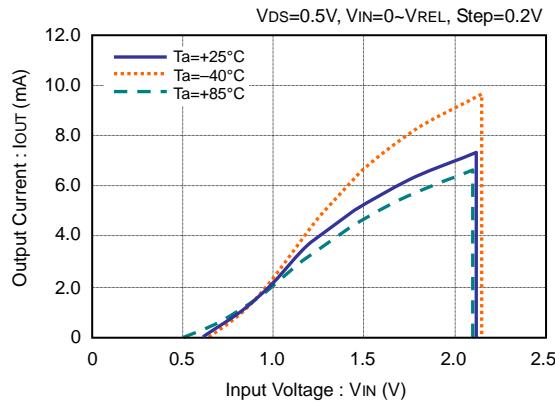


● **VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**

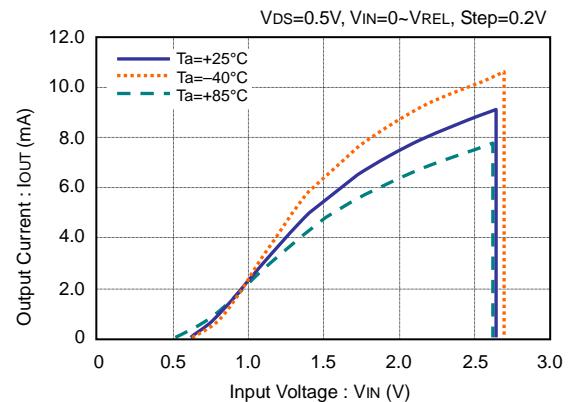


## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – N-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage

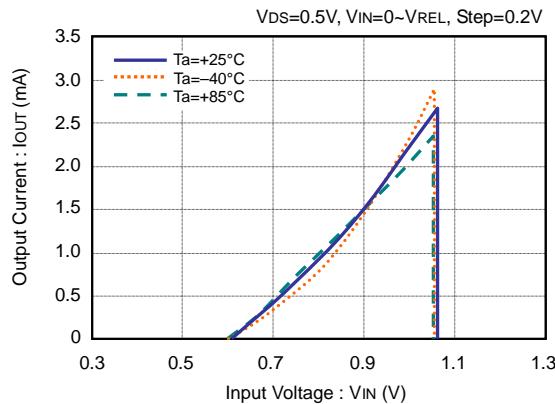
- **VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)**



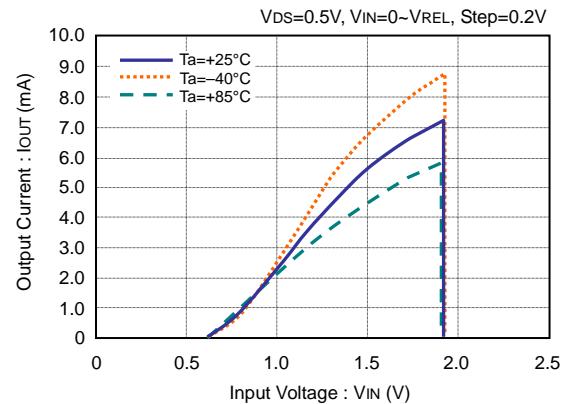
- **VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)**



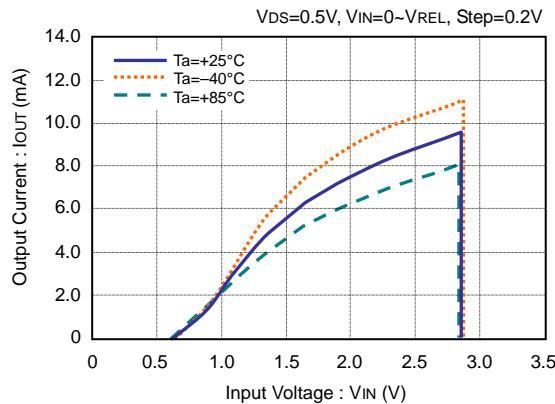
- **VDA1020NTA (N-ch 1.0V)**



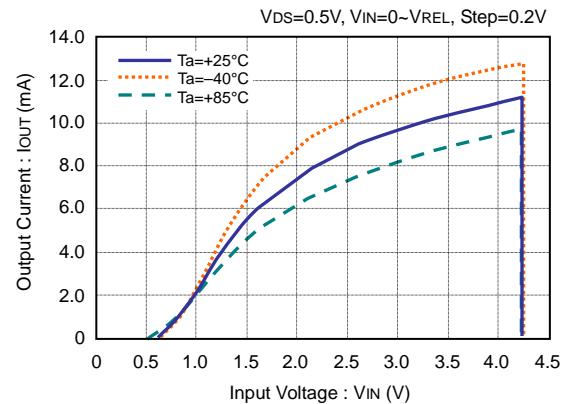
- **VDA1810NTA (N-ch 1.8V)**

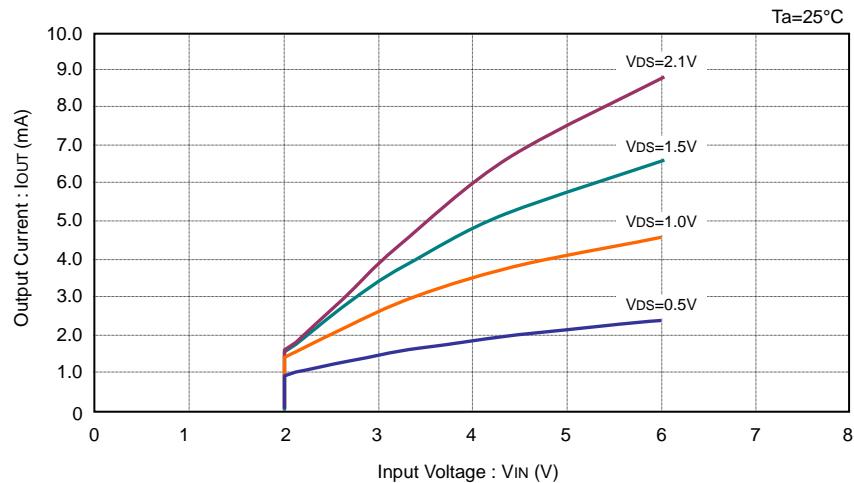
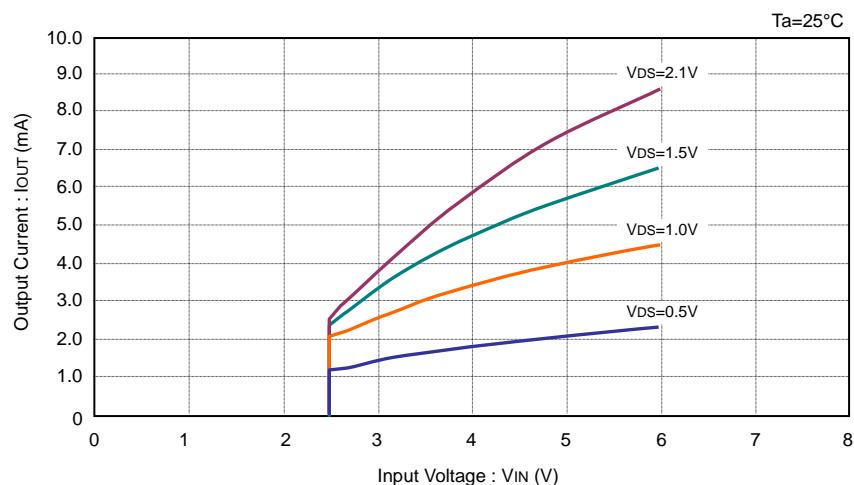


- **VDA2710NTA (N-ch 2.7V)**



- **VDA4010NTA (N-ch 4.0V)**

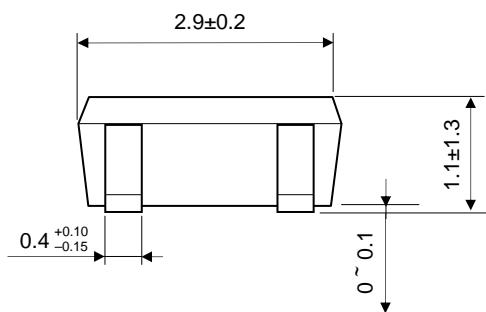
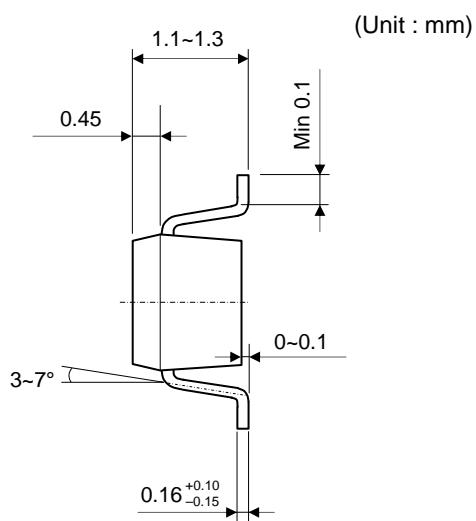
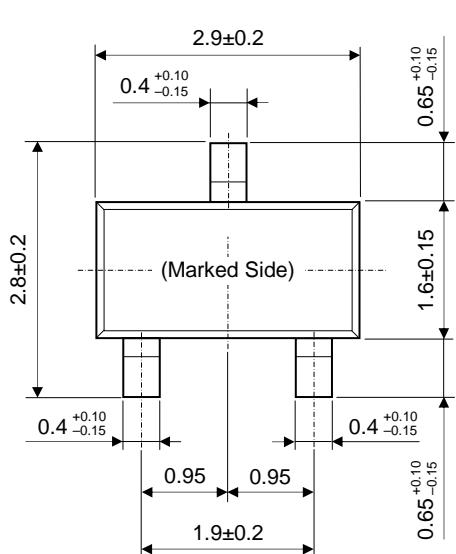


**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS – P-ch Driver Output Current vs. Input Voltage**● **VDA2010CTA (CMOS 2.0V)**● **VDA2510CTA (CMOS 2.5V)**

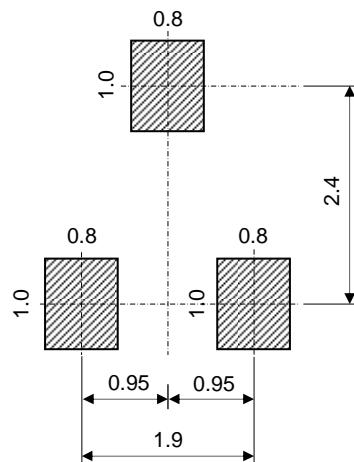
Low voltage, Low power,  $\pm 1\%$  High detect accuracy CMOS Voltage Detector

**VDA Series**

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (SOT-23)



**Recommended land pattern**

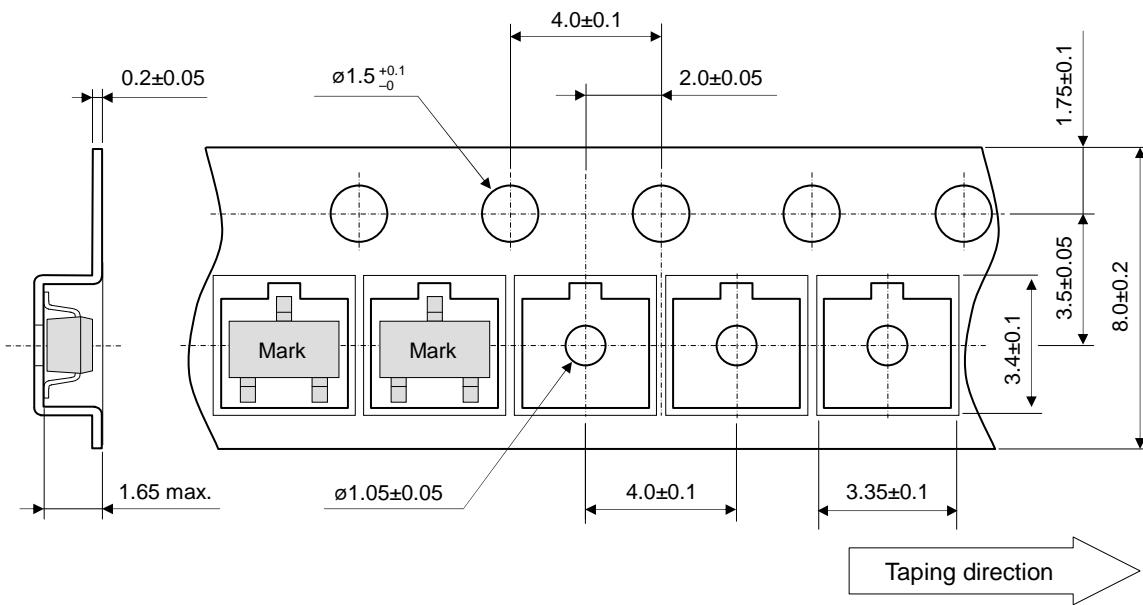


Low voltage, Low power,  $\pm 1\%$  High detect accuracy CMOS Voltage Detector

**VDA Series**

### TAPING AND LOADING SPECIFICATIONS (SOT-23)

(Unit : mm)



### REEL DIMENSIONS (SOT-23)

(Unit : mm)

