

## ME2807



### **Voltage Detectors, ME2807 Series**

#### **General Description**

ME2807 Series are a set of three-terminal low power voltage detectors implemented in CMOS technology. Each voltage detector in the series detects a particular fixed voltage ranging from 2.0V to 7.0V. The voltage detectors consist of a high precision and low power consumption standard voltage source, a comparator, hysteresis circuit, and an output driver. CMOS technology ensures low power consumption.

#### **Features**

- Highly accuracy: ±1%
- Low power consumption: TYP 1.8uA (Vin=3V)
- Detect voltage range : 2.0V~7.0V in 0.1V increments
- Operating voltage range: 1.5V~18V
- Detect voltage temperature characteristics:

TYP±0.9mV/℃

Output configuration: CMOS

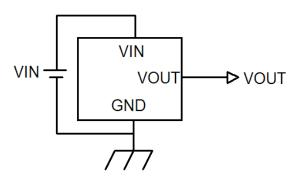
### **Typical Application**

- battery checkers
- Level selectors
- Power failure detectors
- Microcomputer reset
- Battery backup of Memories

### **Package**

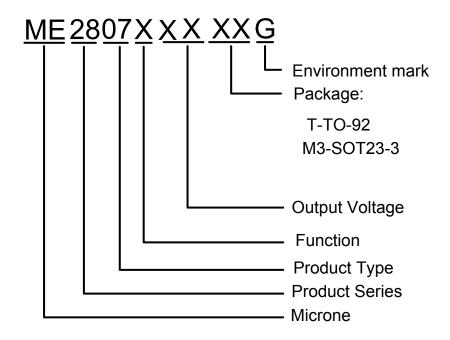
•3-pin SOT23-3、TO-92

### **Typical Application Circuit**





#### **Selection Guide**



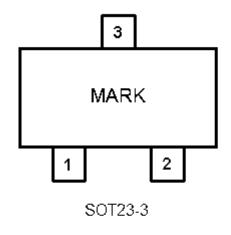
product series	product description		
ME2807A22M3G	V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.2V; Rising edge detection; Package: SOT23-3		
ME2807A33M3G	V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V; Rising edge detection; Package: SOT23-3		
ME2807A22TG	V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.2V; Rising edge detection; Package: TO-92		
ME2807B33M3G	V <sub>OUT</sub> =3.3V; Falling edge detection; Package: SOT23-3		

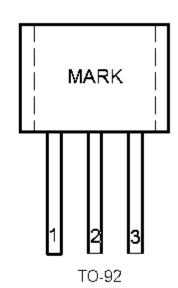
**NOTE:** At present ,there are seventeen kinds of voltage value: 2.2V、2.4V、2.5V、2.7V、2.8V、3.0V、3.2V、3.3V、3.5V、3.6V、3.8V、3.9V、4.0V、4.2V、4.3V、4.5V、5.0V。 If you need other voltage and package, please contact our sales staff.

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# **Pin Configuration**

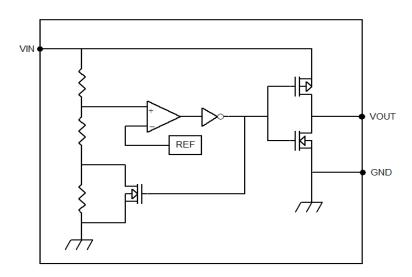




# **Pin Assignment**

Pin N	umber	Pin Name Functions		
SOT-23-3	TO-92	Pili Name	runctions	
2	3	GND	Ground	
1	1	V <sub>OUT</sub>	Output Voltage	
3	2	V <sub>IN</sub>	Input Voltage	

# **Block Diagram**



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## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

PARAMETER		SYMBAL	RATINGS	UNITS	
V <sub>IN</sub> Input Voltage		V <sub>IN</sub>	18	V	
Output Current		I <sub>OUT</sub>	50	mA	
Output Voltage	CMOS	V <sub>OUT</sub>	GND-0.3~ V <sub>IN</sub> +0.3	V	
Continuous Total Power Dissipation	SOT23-3	P <sub>D</sub>	300	m\\/	
	TO-92		500	- mW	
Operating Ambient Temperature		T <sub>Opr</sub>	-40~+85	$^{\circ}$	
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-50~+125	$^{\circ}$	
Soldering temperature and time		T <sub>solder</sub>	260℃, 10s		

## **Electrical Characteristics** ( $V_{DET}$ =2.0V to 7.0V , $T_A$ =25°C ,unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
V <sub>DET</sub>	Detect Voltage			V <sub>DET</sub> ×0.99	$V_{DET}$	V <sub>DET</sub> ×1.01	V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis Width			V <sub>DET</sub> ×0.02	V <sub>DET</sub> ×0.05	V <sub>DET</sub> ×0.1	V
		V <sub>DET</sub> =2.0V~ 2.8V	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.0V	-	1.8	4	μΑ
	Operating	V <sub>DET</sub> =2.8V~ 3.6V	V <sub>IN</sub> =4.0V	-	1.8	4	
IIN	I <sub>IN</sub> Current	V <sub>DET</sub> =3.6V ~ 4.7V	V <sub>IN</sub> =5.0V	-	2.1	7	
		V <sub>DET</sub> =4.7V~7.0V	V <sub>IN</sub> =6.0V	-	2.5	7	
V <sub>IN</sub>	Operating Voltage	V <sub>DET</sub> =2.0V to 7.0V		0.7	-	18	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	Output Sink Current	$V_{DET}$ =2.2V $V_{DET}$ =2.4V $V_{DET}$ =2.7V	V <sub>IN</sub> =2V V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.2V	0.5	1		mA
		V <sub>DET</sub> =2.2V	V <sub>IN</sub> =2.5V V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.2V	-0.3	-0.5		
I <sub>OH</sub> Output Source Curren	Output Source Current	V <sub>DET</sub> =2.4V	V <sub>IN</sub> =3V V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.7V	-0.3	-0.5		mA
		V <sub>DET</sub> =2.7V	V <sub>IN</sub> =3.2V V <sub>OUT</sub> =2.9V	-0.3	-0.5		_
ΔVDΕΤ/ΔΤΑ	Temperature characteristics	0°C≤Topr≤70°C			±0.9		mV/℃

Note:  $1 \cdot VDF(S)$ : Specified Detection Voltage value

2、VDF: Actual Detection Voltage value

3、Release Voltage: VDR=VDF+VHYS (ME2807A series)

VDR=VDF-VHYS (ME2807B series)

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#### **Functional Description**

The ME2807 series is a set of voltage detectors equipped with a high stability voltage reference which is connected to the negative input of a comparator — denoted as  $V_{REF}$  in the following figure (Fig. 1). When the voltage drop to the positive input of the comparator (i,e,V<sub>B</sub>) is higher than  $V_{REF}$ ,  $V_{OUT}$  goes high, M1 turns off, and  $V_B$  is ex-pressed as  $V_{BH}=V_{IN}\times(R_B+R_C)/(R_A+R_B+R_C)$ . If  $V_{IN}$  is decreased so that  $V_B$  falls to a value that is less than  $V_{REF}$ , the comparator output inverts (from high to low),  $V_{OUT}$  goes low,  $V_C$  is high, M1 turns on,  $R_C$  is bypassed, and  $V_B$  becomes:  $V_{BL}=V_{IN}\times R_B/(R_A+R_B)$ , which is less than  $V_{BH}$ . By so doing the comparator out-put will stay low to prevent the circuit from oscillating when  $V_B \approx V_{REF}$ . If  $V_{IN}$  falls bellow the minimum operating voltage, the output becomes undefined. When  $V_{IN}$  goes from low to  $V_{IN}\times R_B/(R_A+R_B) > V_{REF}$ , the comparator output goes high and  $V_{OUT}$  goes high again. The detection voltage is as defined:

$$V_{DET(-)}=(R_A+R_B+R_C)\times V_{REF}/(R_B+R_C)$$

The release voltage is as defined:

$$V_{DET(+)}=(R_A+R_B)\times V_{REF}/R_B$$

The hysteresis width is:

$$V_{HYS} = V_{DET(+)} - V_{DET(-)}$$

Figure 1 demonstrates the CMOS output type with positive output polarity (V<sub>OUT</sub> is normally high, active low).

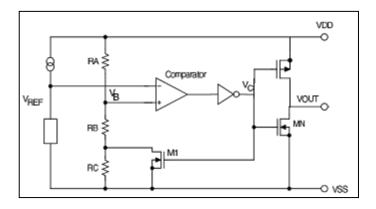


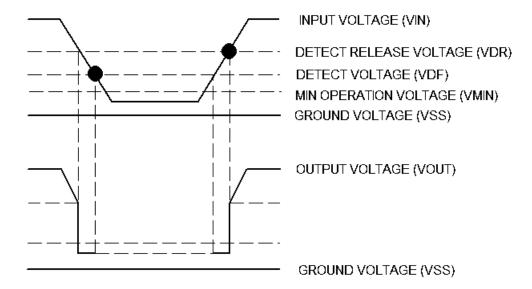
Fig.1 CMOS output voltage detector (ME2807)

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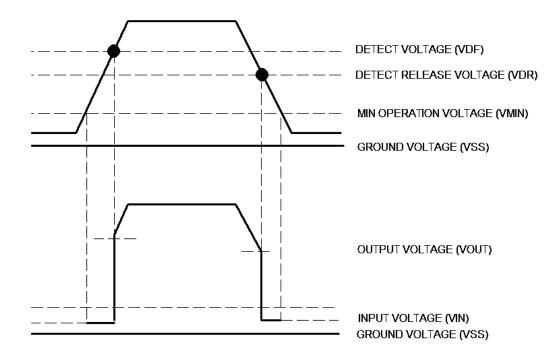


## **Timing Chart**

#### ME2807A:



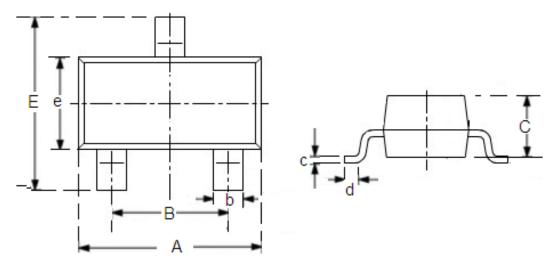
#### ME2807B:





# **Packaging Information**

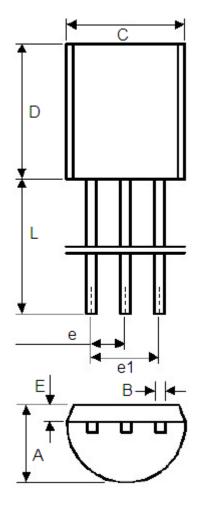
### • SOT23-3



DIM	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
А	2.7	3.1	0.1063	0.122
В	1.7	2.1	0.0669	0.0827
b	0.35	0.5	0.0138	0.0197
С	1.0	1.2	0.0394	0.0472
С	0.1	0.25	0.0039	0.0098
d	0.2	-	0.0079	-
E	2.6	3.0	0.1023	0.1181
е	1.5	1.8	0.059	0.0708



### ● TO-92



DIM	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
А	3.4	3.8	0.13386	0.1496
В	0.3	0.5	0.0118	0.0197
С	4.4	4.8	0.1732	0.189
D	4.4	4.8	0.1732	0.189
Е	0.9	1.5	0.0354	0.059
е	1.17	1.37	0.046	0.0539
e1	2.39	2.69	0.094	0.1059
L	12	16	0.4724	0.6299



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