The S-8225B Series includes high-accuracy voltage detection circuits and delay circuits, and can monitor the status of 3-serial to 5-serial cell lithium-ion rechargeable battery in single use. By switching the voltage level which is applied to the SEL1 pin and SEL2 pin, users are able to use the S-8225B Series for 3-serial to 5-serial cell pack.

**Features**

- High-accuracy voltage detection function for each cell
  - Overcharge detection voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) 3.5 V to 4.4 V (50 mV step)
  - Overcharge release voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) 3.3 V to 4.4 V
  - Overdischarge detection voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) 2.2 V to 3.2 V (100 mV step)
  - Overdischarge release voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) 2.2 V to 3.4 V
- Accuracy:
  - Overcharge release voltage: ±20 mV (\( Ta = +25°C \)), ±30 mV (\( Ta = 0°C \) to +60°C)
  - Overdischarge release voltage: ±50 mV
  - Overdischarge detection voltage: ±80 mV

- Overcharge detection delay time and overdischarge detection delay time can be set by external capacitor.
- Switchable between 3-serial to 5-serial cell by using the SEL1 pin and the SEL2 pin.
- The CO pin and the DO pin are controlled by the CTLC pin and the CTLD pin, respectively.
- Output voltage of the CO pin and the DO pin is limited to 12 V max.
- Output logic is selectable. Active "H", active "L"
- High-withstand voltage Absolute maximum rating: 28 V
- Wide operation voltage range 4 V to 26 V
- Wide operation temperature range \( Ta = -40°C \) to +85°C
- Low current consumption
  - During operation (\( V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V \)) 20 μA max. (\( Ta = +25°C \))
  - During power-down (\( V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 1.6 V \)) 3.0 μA max. (\( Ta = +25°C \))
- Lead-free (Sn 100%), halogen-free

*1. Overcharge hysteresis voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) is selectable in 0 V, or in 0.1 V to 0.4 V in 50 mV step.
   (Overcharge hysteresis voltage = Overcharge detection voltage − Overcharge release voltage)

*2. Overdischarge hysteresis voltage \( n (n = 1 \text{ to } 5) \) is selectable in 0 V, or in 0.2 V to 0.7 V in 100 mV step.
   (Overdischarge hysteresis voltage = Overdischarge release voltage − Overdischarge detection voltage)

**Application**

- Lithium-ion rechargeable battery pack

**Package**

- 16-Pin TSSOP
### Block Diagram

![Block Diagram of BATTERY MONITORING IC FOR 3-SERIAL TO 5-SERIAL CELL PACK](image)

**Remark** Diodes in the figure are parasitic diodes.

Figure 1
**Product Name Structure**

1. **Product name**

   S-8225B xx - TCT1 U

   - Environmental code
     U: Lead-free (Sn 100%), halogen-free
   - Package abbreviation and IC packing specifications
     TCT1: 16-Pin TSSOP, Tape
   - Serial code
     Sequentially set from AA to ZZ

   *1. Refer to the tape drawing.
   *2. Refer to "3. Product name list".

2. **Package**

   **Table 1 Package Drawing Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package Name</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Tape</th>
<th>Reel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. **Product name list**

   **Table 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAA-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.220 V</td>
<td>4.170 V</td>
<td>2.30 V</td>
<td>2.30 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAB-TCT1U</td>
<td>3.600 V</td>
<td>3.550 V</td>
<td>2.20 V</td>
<td>2.20 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAC-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.450 V</td>
<td>4.050 V</td>
<td>2.50 V</td>
<td>2.70 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAE-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.250 V</td>
<td>4.200 V</td>
<td>2.70 V</td>
<td>3.00 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAF-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.250 V</td>
<td>4.200 V</td>
<td>2.50 V</td>
<td>2.70 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAG-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.275 V</td>
<td>4.225 V</td>
<td>2.30 V</td>
<td>2.80 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAH-TCT1U</td>
<td>3.900 V</td>
<td>3.600 V</td>
<td>2.20 V</td>
<td>2.40 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAI-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.195 V</td>
<td>4.195 V</td>
<td>2.50 V</td>
<td>3.00 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAJ-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.170 V</td>
<td>4.170 V</td>
<td>2.50 V</td>
<td>3.00 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S-8225BAK-TCT1U</td>
<td>4.225 V</td>
<td>4.025 V</td>
<td>2.20 V</td>
<td>2.90 V</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Active &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>Unavailable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Remark** Please contact our sales office for products other than the above.
Pin Configuration

1. 16-Pin TSSOP

Pin No.  Symbol Description
1  CTLD  DO control pin
2  CTLC  CO control pin
3  CO  Output pin for overcharge detection
4  DO  Output pin for overdischarge detection
5  SEL1  Switching pins for 3-serial to 5-serial cell*1
6  SEL2
7  CDT  Capacitor connection pin for delay for overdischarge detection voltage
8  CCT  Capacitor connection pin for delay for overcharge detection voltage
9  VSS  Input pin for negative power supply, connection pin for negative voltage of battery 5
10  VC6  Connection pin for negative voltage of battery 5
11  VC5  Connection pin for negative voltage of battery 4, connection pin for positive voltage of battery 5
12  VC4  Connection pin for negative voltage of battery 3, connection pin for positive voltage of battery 4
13  VC3  Connection pin for negative voltage of battery 2, connection pin for positive voltage of battery 3
14  VC2  Connection pin for negative voltage of battery 1, connection pin for positive voltage of battery 2
15  VC1  Connection pin for positive voltage of battery 1
16  VDD  Input pin for positive power supply, connection pin for positive voltage of battery 1

*1. Refer to "7. SEL pin" in "Operation" for setting of the SEL1 pin and the SEL2 pin.
## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 4  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Applied Pin</th>
<th>Absolute Maximum Rating</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin</td>
<td>$V_{DS}$</td>
<td>$V_{DD}$ $V_{SS}$</td>
<td>$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{SS} + 28$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input pin voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IN}$</td>
<td>VC1, VC2, VC3, VC4, VC5, VC6, SEL1, SEL2, CTLC, CTLD, CCT, CDT</td>
<td>$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output pin voltage</td>
<td>$V_{OUT}$</td>
<td>DO, CO</td>
<td>$V_{SS} - 0.3$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3$</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation</td>
<td>$P_{D}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$1100^1$</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation ambient temperature</td>
<td>$T_{opr}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$-40$ to $+85$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>$T_{stg}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$-40$ to $+125$</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. When mounted on board

[Mounted board]

(1) Board size: 114.3 mm × 76.2 mm × 1.6 mm

(2) Board name: JEDEC STANDARD51-7

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.

![Figure 3: Power Dissipation of Package (When Mounted on Board)](image-url)
# Electrical Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Test Circuit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcharge detection voltage n (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CU\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>(Ta = +25^\circ C)</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = V\textsubscript{CU} - 0.05 V)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CU\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CU\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CU\textsubscript{n}} + 0.020</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcharge release voltage n (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>(Ta = 0^\circ C) to +60(^\circ C)</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = V\textsubscript{CU} - 0.05 V)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CL\textsubscript{n}} + 0.020</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdischarge detection voltage n (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>(Ta = 0^\circ C) to +60(^\circ C)</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = V\textsubscript{CU} - 0.05 V)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}} + 0.020</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdischarge release voltage n (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>(Ta = 0^\circ C) to +60(^\circ C)</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = V\textsubscript{CU} - 0.05 V)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}}</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DL\textsubscript{n}} + 0.020</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 V battery detection voltage n (n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{0IN\textsubscript{Nh}}</td>
<td>0 V battery detection function “available”</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delay Time Function(^2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcharge detection delay time</td>
<td>t\textsubscript{CU}</td>
<td>CCCT = 0.1 (\mu)F</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdischarge detection delay time</td>
<td>t\textsubscript{CDL}</td>
<td>CCDT = 0.1 (\mu)F</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDT pin voltage</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CDT}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation voltage between VDD pin and VSS pin</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS\textsubscript{OP}}</td>
<td>Fixed output voltage of CO pin and DO pin</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{C} pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CTLC\textsubscript{CH}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} – 4.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} – 0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{C} pin voltage &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CTLC\textsubscript{CL}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{D} pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CTLD\textsubscript{DH}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} – 4.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} – 0.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{D} pin voltage &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{CTLD\textsubscript{DL}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL\textsubscript{1} pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{SEL\textsubscript{1H}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} × 0.8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL\textsubscript{2} pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{SEL\textsubscript{2H}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} × 0.8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL\textsubscript{1} pin voltage &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{SEL\textsubscript{1L}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} × 0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL\textsubscript{2} pin voltage &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{SEL\textsubscript{2L}}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DS} × 0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Voltage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{COH}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO pin voltage &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>V\textsubscript{DOH}</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Current</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current consumption during operation</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{OP\textsubscript{E}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current consumption during power-down</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{PD\textsubscript{N}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 1.6 V)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC\textsubscript{1} pin current</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{VC\textsubscript{1}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V7 = V\textsubscript{DS}, V8 = V9 = 0 V)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC\textsubscript{2} to VC\textsubscript{5} pins current</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{VC\textsubscript{2 to 5}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V7 = V\textsubscript{DS}, V8 = V9 = 0 V)</td>
<td>–1.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC\textsubscript{6} pin current</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{VC\textsubscript{6}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V7 = V\textsubscript{DS}, V8 = V9 = 0 V)</td>
<td>–3.0</td>
<td>–1.0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{C} pin current &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{CTLC\textsubscript{CH}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V7 = V\textsubscript{DS}, V8 = V9 = 0 V)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTL\textsubscript{C} pin current &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>I\textsubscript{CTLC\textsubscript{CL}}</td>
<td>(V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V7 = V\textsubscript{DS}, V6 = V8 = V9 = 0 V)</td>
<td>–0.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(\mu)A</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5 (2 / 2)

(Ta = +25°C, V_{DS} = V_{DD} - V_{SS} = V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5 unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Test Circuit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTLD pin current &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>I_{CTLDH}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_{DS}, V_8 = V_9 = 0 V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTLD pin current &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>I_{CTLDL}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_8 = V_{DS}, V_9 = 0 V</td>
<td>–0.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL1 pin current &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>I_{SELH1}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_8 = V_{DS}, V_9 = 0 V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL2 pin current &quot;H&quot;</td>
<td>I_{SELH2}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_9 = V_{DS}, V_8 = 0 V</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL1 pin current &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>I_{SELL1}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_8 = V_{DS}, V_9 = 0 V</td>
<td>–0.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL2 pin current &quot;L&quot;</td>
<td>I_{SELL2}</td>
<td>V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4 V, V_6 = V_7 = V_{DS}, V_8 = V_9 = 0 V</td>
<td>–0.1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output Current (CO Pin Output Logic Active "H")

| CO pin source current | I_{COH} | – | – | – | –10 | µA | 7 |
| CO pin sink current   | I_{COL}  | – | – | – | 10  | µA | 7 |

Output Current (CO Pin Output Logic Active "L")

| CO pin source current | I_{COH} | – | – | – | –10 | µA | 7 |
| CO pin sink current   | I_{COL}  | – | – | – | 10  | µA | 7 |

Output Current (DO Pin Output Logic Active "H")

| DO pin source current | I_{DOH} | – | – | – | –10 | µA | 7 |
| DO pin sink current   | I_{DOL}  | – | – | – | 10  | µA | 7 |

Output Current (DO Pin Output Logic Active "L")

| DO pin source current | I_{DOH} | – | – | – | –10 | µA | 7 |
| DO pin sink current   | I_{DOL}  | – | – | – | 10  | µA | 7 |

*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.

*2. Refer to "6. Delay time setting" in "■ Operation" for details of the delay time function.
Test Circuits

1. **Overcharge detection voltage** ($V_{\text{CU}}$), **overcharge release voltage** ($V_{\text{CL}}$), **overdischarge detection voltage** ($V_{\text{DL}}$), **overdischarge release voltage** ($V_{\text{DU}}$)
   (Test circuit 1)

   $V_{\text{CU}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_1$ when $V_1$ is gradually increased and the CO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = V_{\text{CU}} - 0.05\, \text{V}$. After that, $V_{\text{CL}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_1$ when $V_1$ is gradually decreased and the CO pin output becomes release status after setting $V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.2\, \text{V}$. Moreover, $V_{\text{DL}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_1$ when $V_1$ is gradually decreased and the DO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.5\, \text{V}$. After that, $V_{\text{DU}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_1$ when $V_1$ is gradually increased and the DO pin output becomes release status.

   Similarly, $V_{\text{CU}}$, $V_{\text{CL}}$, $V_{\text{DL}}$ and $V_{\text{DU}}$ can be defined by changing $V_n$ ($n = 2$ to $5$).

2. **0 V battery detection voltage** ($V_{\text{0INH}}$) (0 V battery detection function "available")
   (Test circuit 1)

   $V_{\text{0INH}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_1$ when $V_1$ is gradually decreased and the CO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$. Similarly, $V_{\text{0INH}}$ can be defined by changing $V_n$ ($n = 2$ to $5$).

3. **Overcharge detection delay time** ($t_{\text{CU}}$), **overdischarge detection delay time** ($t_{\text{DL}}$)
   (Test circuit 2)

   $t_{\text{CU}}$ is defined as the time period from when $V_1$ changes from $3.4\, \text{V}$ to $4.5\, \text{V}$ to when the CO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$. Moreover, $t_{\text{DL}}$ is defined as the time period from when $V_1$ changes from $3.4\, \text{V}$ to $1.6\, \text{V}$ to when the DO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$.

4. **CCT pin voltage** ($V_{\text{CCT}}$), **CDT pin voltage** ($V_{\text{CDT}}$)
   (Test circuit 2)

   $V_{\text{CCT}}$ is defined as the voltage between the CCT pin and the VSS pin during the time period when $V_1$ changes from $3.4\, \text{V}$ to $4.5\, \text{V}$ to when the CO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$. Moreover, $V_{\text{CDT}}$ is defined as the voltage between the CDT pin and the VSS pin during the time period when $V_1$ changes from $3.4\, \text{V}$ to $1.6\, \text{V}$ to when the DO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$.

5. **CTLC pin voltage "H"** ($V_{\text{CTLC}}$), **CTLC pin voltage "L"** ($V_{\text{CTLCL}}$), **CTLD pin voltage "H"** ($V_{\text{CTLD}}$), **CTLD pin voltage "L"** ($V_{\text{CTLDL}}$)
   (Test circuit 3)

   $V_{\text{CTLCL}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_6$ when $V_6$ is gradually decreased and the CO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$, $V_6 = V_7 = V_{\text{DS}} (= V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5)$, $V_8 = V_9 = 0\, \text{V}$. After that, $V_{\text{CTLC}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_6$ when $V_6$ is gradually increased and the CO pin output becomes release status. Moreover, $V_{\text{CTLDL}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_7$ when $V_7$ is gradually decreased and the DO pin output becomes detection status after setting $V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V_4 = V_5 = 3.4\, \text{V}$, $V_6 = V_7 = V_{\text{DS}} (= V_1 + V_2 + V_3 + V_4 + V_5)$, $V_8 = V_9 = 0\, \text{V}$. After that, $V_{\text{CTLD}}$ is defined as the voltage $V_7$ when $V_7$ is gradually increased and the DO pin output becomes release status.
6. SEL1 pin voltage "H" (V_{SELH1}), SEL2 pin voltage "H" (V_{SELH2}), SEL1 pin voltage "L" (V_{SELL1}), SEL2 pin voltage "L" (V_{SELL2}) (Test circuit 3)

V_{SELH1} is defined as the voltage V8 when V8 is gradually increased and the DO pin output becomes release status after setting V1 = V2 = V3 = V5 = 3.5 V, V4 = 0 V, V6 = V7 = V_{DS} (= V1 + V2 + V3 + V4 + V5), V8 = V9 = 0 V. After that, V_{SELL1} is defined as the voltage V8 when V8 is gradually decreased and the DO pin output becomes detection status.

Moreover, V_{SELH2} is defined as the voltage V9 when V9 is gradually increased and the DO pin output becomes release status after setting V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = 3.5 V, V5 = 0 V, V6 = V7 = V_{DS} (= V1 + V2 + V3 + V4 + V5), V8 = V9 = 0 V. After that, V_{SELL2} is defined as the voltage V9 when V9 is gradually decreased and the DO pin output becomes detection status.

7. CO pin voltage "H" (V_{COH}), DO pin voltage "H" (V_{DOH}) (Test circuit 4)

7.1 CO pin output logic active "H"

V_{COH} is defined as the voltage between the CO pin and the VSS pin when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V.

7.2 CO pin output logic active "L"

V_{COH} is defined as the voltage between the CO pin and the VSS pin when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V.

7.3 DO pin output logic active "H"

V_{DOH} is defined as the voltage between the DO pin and the VSS pin when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V.

7.4 DO pin output logic active "L"

V_{DOH} is defined as the voltage between the DO pin and the VSS pin when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V.

8. CO pin source current (I_{COH}), CO pin sink current (I_{COL}), DO pin source current (I_{DOH}), DO pin sink current (I_{DOL}) (Test circuit 7)

8.1 CO pin output logic active "H"

I_{COH} is defined as the CO pin current when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V_{COH} − 0.5 V.
I_{COL} is defined as the CO pin current when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = 0.5 V.

8.2 CO pin output logic active "L"

I_{COH} is defined as the CO pin current when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = V_{COH} − 0.5 V.
I_{COL} is defined as the CO pin current when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V6 = 0.5 V.

8.3 DO pin output logic active "H"

I_{DOH} is defined as the DO pin current when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V7 = V_{DOH} − 0.5 V.
I_{DOL} is defined as the DO pin current when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V7 = 0.5 V.

8.4 DO pin output logic active "L"

I_{DOH} is defined as the DO pin current when V1 = V2 = V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V7 = V_{DOH} − 0.5 V.
I_{DOL} is defined as the DO pin current when V1 = 6.8 V, V2 = 0 V, V3 = V4 = V5 = 3.4 V, V7 = 0.5 V.
Figure 4 Test Circuit 1

Figure 5 Test Circuit 2

Figure 6 Test Circuit 3

Figure 7 Test Circuit 4

Figure 8 Test Circuit 5

Figure 9 Test Circuit 6

Figure 10 Test Circuit 7
Operation

Remark  Refer to "Connection Examples of Battery Monitoring IC".

1. Normal status

When the voltage of each of the batteries is in the range from overcharge detection voltage (\(V_{CLn}\)) to overdischarge detection voltage (\(V_{DLn}\)), and the CTLC pin input voltage (\(V_{CTLC}\)) and the CTLD pin input voltage (\(V_{CTLD}\)) are higher than the CTLC pin voltage "H" (\(V_{CTLCH}\)) and the CTLD pin voltage "H" (\(V_{CTLDH}\)), respectively, the S-8225B Series defines the CO pin output voltage (\(V_{CO}\)) and the DO pin output voltage (\(V_{DO}\)) as "L" (output logic active "H") or "H" (output logic active "L"). This is called normal status.

\(V_{CO}\) is defined as the CO pin voltage "H" (\(V_{COH}\)) when it is "H". Similarly, \(V_{DO}\) is defined as the DO pin voltage "H" (\(V_{DOH}\)) when it is "H".

2. Overcharge status

When the voltage of one of the batteries becomes \(V_{CLn}\) or higher, the CO pin output inverts and the S-8225B Series becomes detection status. This is called overcharge status.

When the voltage of each of the batteries becomes overcharge release voltage (\(V_{CLn}\)) or lower, the overcharge status is released and the S-8225B Series returns to normal status.

3. Overdischarge status

When the voltage of one of the batteries becomes \(V_{DLn}\) or lower, the DO pin output inverts and the S-8225B Series becomes detection status. This is called overdischarge status.

When the voltage of each of the batteries becomes overdischarge release voltage (\(V_{DLn}\)) or higher, the overdischarge status is released and the S-8225B Series returns to normal status.

4. CTLC pin and CTLD pin

The S-8225B Series has two pins to control.
The CTLC pin controls the output voltage from the CO pin; the CTLD pin controls the output voltage from the DO pin. Thus it is possible for users to control the output voltages from the CO pin and DO pin, respectively. These controls precede the battery protection circuit.

Table 6 Status Set by CTLC Pin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTLC Pin</th>
<th>CO Pin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot;(^1)</td>
<td>Normal status(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;L&quot;(^2)</td>
<td>Detection status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) "H": CTLC \(\geq V_{CTLCH}\)  
\(^{2}\) "L": CTLC \(\leq V_{CTLC}\)  
\(^{3}\) The status is controlled by the voltage detection circuit.

Table 7 Status Set by CTLD Pin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTLD Pin</th>
<th>DO Pin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot;(^1)</td>
<td>Normal status(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;L&quot;(^2)</td>
<td>Detection status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{1}\) "H": CTLD \(\geq V_{CTLDH}\)  
\(^{2}\) "L": CTLD \(\leq V_{CTLDL}\)  
\(^{3}\) The status is controlled by the voltage detection circuit.
5. 0 V battery detection function

In the S-8225B Series, users are able to select a 0 V battery detection "available" function. If this optional function is selected, the CO pin becomes detection status when the voltage of one of the batteries becomes 0 V battery detection voltage (V_{INH}) or lower.

6. Delay time setting

When the voltage of one of the batteries becomes V_{CUN} or higher, the S-8225B Series charges the capacitor connected to the CCT pin rapidly up to the CCT pin voltage (V_{CCT}). After that, the S-8225B Series discharges the capacitor with the constant current of 100 nA, and the CO pin output is defined as detection status at the time when the CCT pin voltage falls to a certain level or lower. The overcharge detection delay time (t_{CU}) changes depending on the capacitor connected to the CCT pin.

$t_{CU}$ is calculated by the following formula.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$[s] = (6.7, 10, 13.3) \times C_{CCT} \, [\mu F]$

Similarly, the overdischarge detection delay time (t_{DL}) changes depending on the capacitor connected to the CDT pin.

$t_{DL}$ is calculated by the following formula.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$[s] = (6.7, 10, 13.3) \times C_{CDT} \, [\mu F]$

Since the S-8225B Series charges the capacitor for delay rapidly, the voltage of the CCT pin and the CDT pin becomes large if the capacitance value is small. As a result, a variation between the calculated value of the delay time and the actual delay time is generated.

If the capacitance value is so large that the rapid charging can not be finished within the internal delay time, the output pin becomes detection status simultaneously with the end of internal delay time.

In addition, the charging current to the capacitor for delay passes through the VDD pin. Therefore, a large resistor connected to the VDD pin results in a big drop of the power supply voltage at the time of rapid charging which causes malfunction.

Regarding the recommended values for external components, refer to "Table 9 Constants for External Components".

7. SEL pin

In the S-8225B Series, switchable monitoring control between 3-cell to 5-cell is possible by using the SEL1 pin and the SEL2 pin. For example, since the overdischarge detection of V4 or V5 is prohibited and the overdischarge is not detected even if V4 or V5 is shorted when the SEL1 pin is "H" and the SEL2 pin is "L", the S-8225B Series can be used for 3-cell monitoring.

Be sure to use the SEL1 pin and the SEL2 pin at "H" or "L" potential.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEL1 pin</th>
<th>SEL2 pin</th>
<th>Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot;*1</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot;*1</td>
<td>Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;H&quot;*1</td>
<td>&quot;L&quot;*2</td>
<td>3-cell monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;L&quot;*2</td>
<td>&quot;H&quot;*1</td>
<td>4-cell monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;L&quot;*2</td>
<td>&quot;L&quot;*2</td>
<td>5-cell monitoring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1. "H": SEL1 ≥ V_{SELH1} and SEL2 ≥ V_{SELH2}
*2. "L": SEL1 ≤ V_{SELL1} and SEL2 ≤ V_{SELL2}
Timing Charts

1. Overcharge detection and overdischarge detection

- Battery voltage
- CO pin voltage (Active "L")
- DO pin voltage (Active "L")
- Charger connection
- Load connection

status*

- Overcharge detection delay time ($t_{CU}$)
- Overdischarge detection delay time ($t_{DL}$)

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

Figure 11
2. Overcharge detection delay

- $V_{CU}$, battery voltage
- $V_{CO}$, CO pin voltage (Active "L")
- $V_{CT}$, CCT pin voltage
- $V_{SS}$, reference voltage
- $V_{COH}$

Charger connection status:
- Less than $t_{CU}$
- $t_{CU}$

Status:
- (1): Normal status
- (2): Overcharge status

*1. (1): Normal status
   (2): Overcharge status

Figure 12
3. Overdischarge detection delay

*1. (1): Normal status
   (2): Overdischarge status

Figure 13
Connection Examples of Battery Monitoring IC

1. 5-serial cell

![Diagram of 5-serial cell connection example](image1.png)

Figure 14

2. 4-serial cell

![Diagram of 4-serial cell connection example](image2.png)

Figure 15

Remark Regarding the recommended values for external components, refer to "Table 9 Constants for External Components".
3. 3-serial cell

Figure 16

Remark  Regarding the recommended values for external components, refer to “Table 9 Constants for External Components”.

Table 9 Constants for External Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RVDD</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVcn</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVDS</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVDD</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVcn</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ccct</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>μF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCtLD, RctLC</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSEL1, RSEL2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caution 1. The above constants may be changed without notice.
2. The example of connection shown above and the constants do not guarantee proper operation. Perform thorough evaluation using the actual application to set the constants.
3. RVcn to RVcS and CVcn to CVcS should be the same constant, respectively.
4. Set up RVcn and CVcn as RVcn × CVcn ≥ 50 × 10⁶.
5. Set up RVDD and CVDS as 5 × 10⁶ ≤ RVDD × CVDS ≤ 100 × 10⁶.
6. Set (RVDD × CVDS) / (RVcn × CVcn) = 0.1.

Remark  n = 1 to 6
Precautions

- The application conditions for the input voltage, output voltage, and load current should not exceed the package power dissipation.

- If both an overcharge battery and an overdischarge battery are included among the whole batteries, the condition is set in overcharge status and overdischarge status. Therefore either charging or discharging is impossible.

- Do not apply an electrostatic discharge to this IC that exceeds the performance ratings of the built-in electrostatic protection circuit.

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Characteristics (Typical Data)

1. Detection voltage

1.1 $V_{CU}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{CU} = 4.220$ V

1.2 $V_{CL}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{CL} = 4.170$ V

1.3 $V_{DL}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{DL} = 2.30$ V

1.4 $V_{DU}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{DU} = 2.30$ V

2. Current consumption

2.1 $I_{OPE}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{DD} = 17.0$ V

2.2 $I_{PDN}$ vs. $Ta$

$V_{DD} = 8.0$ V

2.3 $I_{OPE}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

$Ta = +25^\circ$C
3. Delay time

3.1 $t_{CU}$ vs. $T_a$

3.2 $t_{DL}$ vs. $T_a$

4. Output current

4.1 $I_{COL}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

4.2 $I_{COH}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

4.3 $I_{DOL}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

4.4 $I_{DOH}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

5. Output voltage

5.1 $V_{COH}$ vs. $V_{DD}$

5.2 $V_{DOH}$ vs. $V_{DD}$
No. FT016-A-C-SD-1.1

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>UNIT</td>
<td>mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ABLIC Inc.
Enlarged drawing in the central part

No. FT016-A-R-S1-1.0

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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>FT016-A-R-S1-1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANGLE</td>
<td>QTY. 4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIT</td>
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