R&E International

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RE46C126

CMOS Ionization Smoke Detector ASIC with Interconnect

Product Specification

General Description

The RE46C126 is low power CMOS ionization type smoke detector IC. With few external components this circuit will provide all the required features for an ionization type smoke detector.

An internal oscillator strobes power to the smoke detection circuitry for 10.5mS every 1.66 seconds to keep standby current to a minimum. A check for a low battery condition is performed every 40 seconds when in standby. A 2/3 duty cycle continuous horn pattern is used for the alarm condition.

An interconnect pin allows multiple detectors to be connected such that when one unit alarms all units will sound.

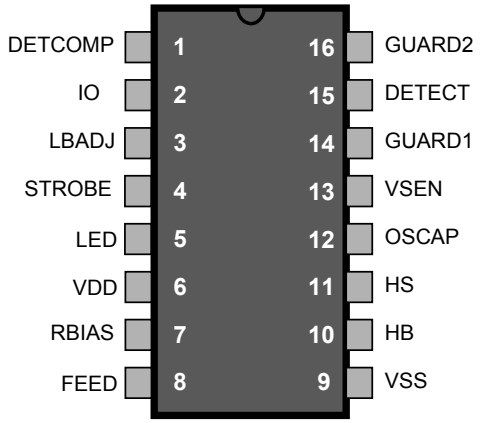
Although this device was designed for smoke detection utilizing an ionization chamber it can be used in a variety of security applications.

The RE46C126 is recognized by Underwriters Laboratories for use in smoke detectors that comply with specification UL217 and UL268.

Features

- Guard Outputs for Ion Detector Input
- +/-0.75pA Detect Input Current
- Internal Reverse Battery Protection
- Internal Low Battery Detection
- Low Quiescent Current Consumption (<6.5uA)
- Available in 16L PDIP or 16L N SOIC
- ESD Protection on all Pins
- Interconnect up to 40 Detectors
- Compatible with MC14468
- UL Recognized per File S24036
- Available in Standard Packaging or RoHS Complaint Pb Free Packaging

Pin Configuration



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	15	V
Input Voltage Range Except FEED, IO	V_{in}	-.3 to V_{dd} +.3	V
FEED Input Voltage Range	V_{infd}	-10 to +22	V
IO Input Voltage Range	V_{io1}	-.3 to 17	V
Reverse Battery Time	T_{RB}	5	S
Input Current except FEED	I_{in}	10	mA
Operating Temperature	T_A	-10 to 60	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-55 to 125	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T_J	150	°C

Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation at these conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

This product utilizes CMOS technology with static protection; however proper ESD prevention procedures should be used when handling this product. Damage can occur when exposed to extremely high static electrical charge

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DC Electrical Characteristics at TA = 25°C, VDD=9V, OSCAP=.1uF, RBIAS=8.2MΩ, VSS=0V (unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Test Conditions	Limits			
				Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	6	Operating	6		12	V
Supply Current	I_{DD1}	6	RBIAS=8.2MΩ, OSCAP=.1uF		4.5	6.5	uA
	I_{DD2}	6	RBIAS=8.2MΩ, OSCAP=.1uF;Vdd=12V			9	uA
Input Voltage High	V_{IH1}	8		6.2	4.5		V
	V_{IH2}	2	No Local Alarm, IO as an Input	3			V
Input Voltage Low	V_{IL1}	8			4.5	2.7	V
	V_{IL2}	2	No Local Alarm, IO as an Input			1	V
Input Leakage Low	IL_{DET1}	15	VDD=9V, DETECT=VSS, 0-40% RH			-0.75	pA
	IL_{DET2}	15	VDD=9V, DETECT=VSS, 85% RH Note 1			-1.50	pA
	IL_{FD}	8	FEED=-10V			-50	uA
Input Leakage High	IH_{DET1}	15	VDD=9V, DETECT=VDD, 0-40% RH			0.75	pA
	IH_{DET2}	15	VDD=9V, DETECT=VDD, 85% RH Note 1			1.50	pA
	IH_{FD}	8	FEED=22V			50	uA
	I_{IOL1}	2	No Alarm, Vio=Vdd-2V	25		100	uA
	I_{IOL2}	2	No Alarm, Vio=17V			150	uA
Output Off Leakage High	I_{IOHZ}	4,5	Output Off			1	uA
Output Voltage High	V_{OH1}	10,11	IOH=-16mA, VDD=7.2V	6.3			V
	V_{OH2}	1	IOH=-30ua	8.5			V
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL1}	10,11	IOL=16mA, VDD=7.2V			.9	V
	V_{OL2}	1,4	IOL=30ua			.5	V
	V_{OL3}	5	IOL=10mA, VDD=7.2V			3	V
Output Current	I_{IOH1}	2	Alarm, Vio=Vdd-2V or Vio=0V	-4		-16	mA
	I_{IODMP}	2	At Conclusion of Local Alarm or Test, Vio=1V	5			mA
Low Battery Voltage	V_{LB}	6	T_A=-10 to 60ºC, Note 3	7.2	7.5	7.8	V
Internal Sensitivity Set Voltage	V_{SET1}	13		47	50	53	$\%V_{DD}$
	V_{SET2}	3			65.5		$\%V_{DD}$
Offset Voltage	VG_{OS1}	14,15	Guard Amplifier	-50		50	mV
	VG_{OS2}	15,16	Guard Amplifier	-50		50	mV
	VG_{OS3}	13,15	Smoke Comparator	-50		50	mV
Common Mode Voltage	V_{CM1}	14,15	Guard Amplifier, Note 2	2		V_{DD}-.5	V
	V_{CM2}	13,15	Smoke Comparator, Note 2	.5		V_{DD}-2	V
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	14,16	Guard Amplifier Outputs, Note 2		10		kΩ
Hysteresis	V_{HYS}	13	No Alarm to Alarm Condition	90	130	170	mV

Note 1: Sample test only
Note 2: Not 100% production tested
Note 3: Production test at room with temperature guardbanded limits.

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AC Electrical Characteristics at TA = 25°C, VDD=9V, OSCAP=.1uF, RBIAS=8.2MΩ, VSS=0V (unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Pin	Test Conditions	Limits			
				Min	Typ	Max	Units
Oscillator Period	T_{PER1}	12	No Alarm Condition	1.34	1.67	2	S
	T_{PER2}	12	Alarm Condition	37.5	41.5	45.8	mS
Oscillator Pulse Width	T_{PW}	5	Operating	9.1	10.5	12.9	mS
LED On Time	T_{LON}	5	Operating	9.1	10.5	12.9	mS
LED Off Time	T_{LOF1}	5	Standby, No Alarm	32	40	48	S
	T_{LOF2}	5	Alarm Condition	.9	1	1.1	S
Horn On Time	T_{HON1}	10,11	Operating, Alarm Condition, Note 4	141	166	190	mS
	T_{HON2}	10,11	Low Battery, No Alarm	9.4	10.5	12.9	mS
Horn Off Time	T_{HOF1}	10,11	Operating, Alarm Condition, Note 4	71	83	95	mS
	T_{HOF3}	10,11	Low Battery, No Alarm	32	40	48	S
IO Charge Dump Duration	T_{IODMP}	2	At Conclusion of Local Alarm or Test	1.34	1.67	2.0	S
IO Delay	T_{IODLY1}	2	From Start of Local Alarm to IO Active		3		S
IO Filter	T_{IOFILT}	2	IO pulse width guaranteed to be filtered. IO as Input, No Local Alarm			450	mS
Remote Alarm Delay	T_{IODLY2}	2	No Local Alarm, IO as input, From IO active to Horn Active	.450		2.2	S

Note 4 – See the timing diagram for the horn 2/3 duty cycle pattern.

Functional Block Diagram

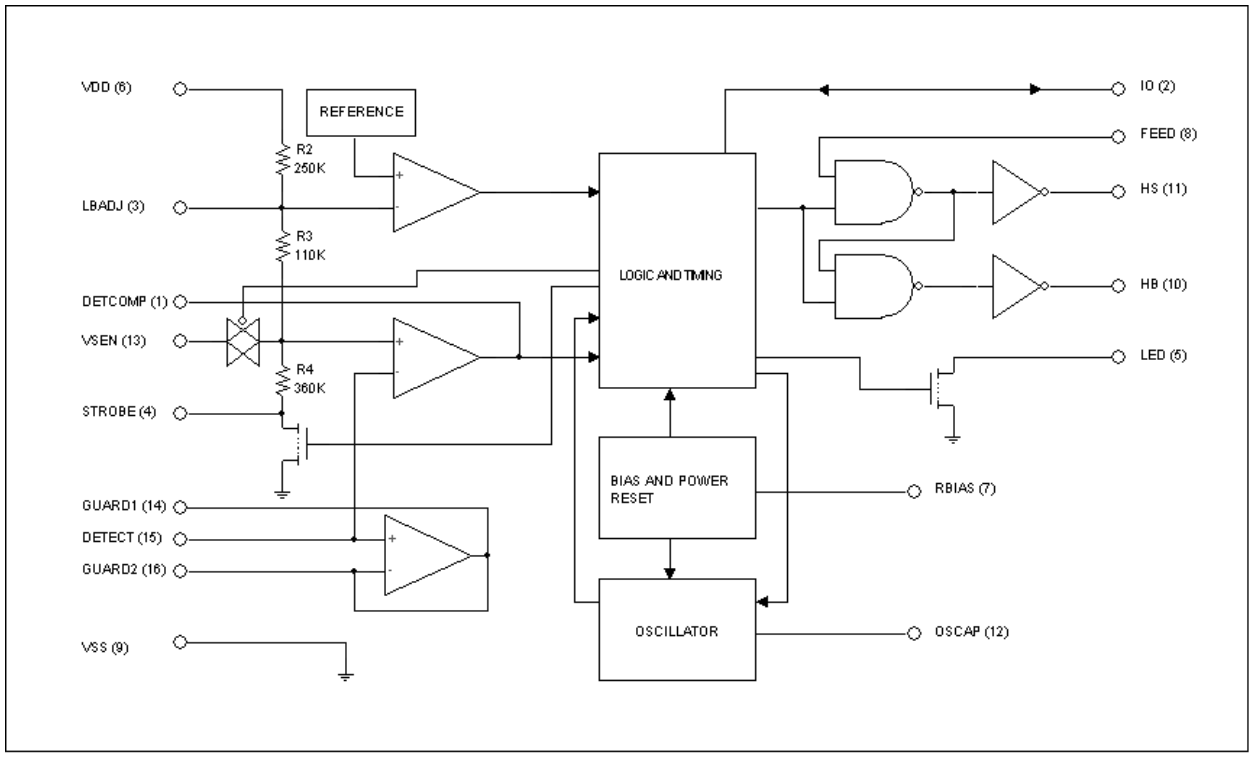


Figure 1

DEVICE DESCRIPTION and APPLICATION NOTES

Note: All timing references are nominal values. Refer to the electrical specifications for limits

Internal Timing – With external components as indicated on the application drawing the period of the oscillator is nominally 1.67 seconds in standby. Every 1.66 seconds the detection circuitry is powered up for 10.5mS and the status of the smoke comparator is latched. In addition every 40 seconds the LED driver is turned on for 10.5mS and the status of the low battery comparator is latched. The smoke comparator status is not checked during the low battery test, during the low battery horn warning chirp, or when the horn is on due to an alarm condition.

If an alarm condition is detected the oscillator period increases to 41.5mS.

Due to the low currents used in the oscillator the capacitor on pin 12 should be a low leakage type. Oscillator accuracy will depend mainly on the tolerance of the RBIAS resistor and OSCAP capacitor.

Smoke Detection Circuit – The smoke comparator compares the ionization chamber voltage to a voltage derived from a resistor divider across VDD. This divider voltage is available externally on pin 13 (VSEN).

Pin 13 (VSEN) can be used to modify the internal set point for the smoke comparator by using external resistors to VDD or VSS. Nominal values for the internal resistor divider are indicated on the block diagram. These internal resistor values can vary by up to ±20% but the resistor matching will be <2% on any one device. A transmission switch on pin 13 isolates this pin during the low battery test so that the low battery set point will not be affected if external resistors are used to modify the smoke sensitivity set point.

The guard amplifier and outputs are always active and will be within 50mV of the DETECT input to reduce surface leakage. The guard outputs also allow for measurement of the DETECT input without loading the ionization chamber.

Low Battery Detection - An internal reference is compared to the voltage divided VDD supply. The battery can be checked under load via the LED low side driver output since low battery status is latched at the end of the 11mS LED pulse. Pin 3 (LBADJ) can be used to modify the low battery set point by placing a resistor to VDD or VSS. Note that the internal resistor string is common to both pin 3 and pin 13 so there will be some interaction between the two. Modification of the low battery set point may affect the smoke sensitivity setting.

LED Pulse – The LED is pulsed on for 10.5mS every 40S in standby. In alarm the LED is pulsed on for 10.5mS every 1S. For a remote alarm condition the LED is always off.

Interconnect – Pin 2 (IO) provides the capability to common many detectors in a single system. If a single unit goes into alarm the IO pin is driven high. This high signal causes the interconnected units to alarm. The LED flashes every 1S for 10.5mS on the signaling unit and is inhibited on the units that are in alarm due to the IO signal. An internal sink device on the IO pin helps to discharge the interconnect line. This dump device is active for 1 clock cycle after the unit exits the alarm condition (1.67S).

The interconnect input has a 500mS nominal digital filter. This allows for interconnection to other types of alarms (carbon monoxide for example) that may have a pulsed interconnect signal.

Testing - By holding pin 12 (OSCAP) low the internal power strobe is active and pin1 (DETCOMP) can be used to check for smoke. Please refer to the timing diagrams.

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Typical Application

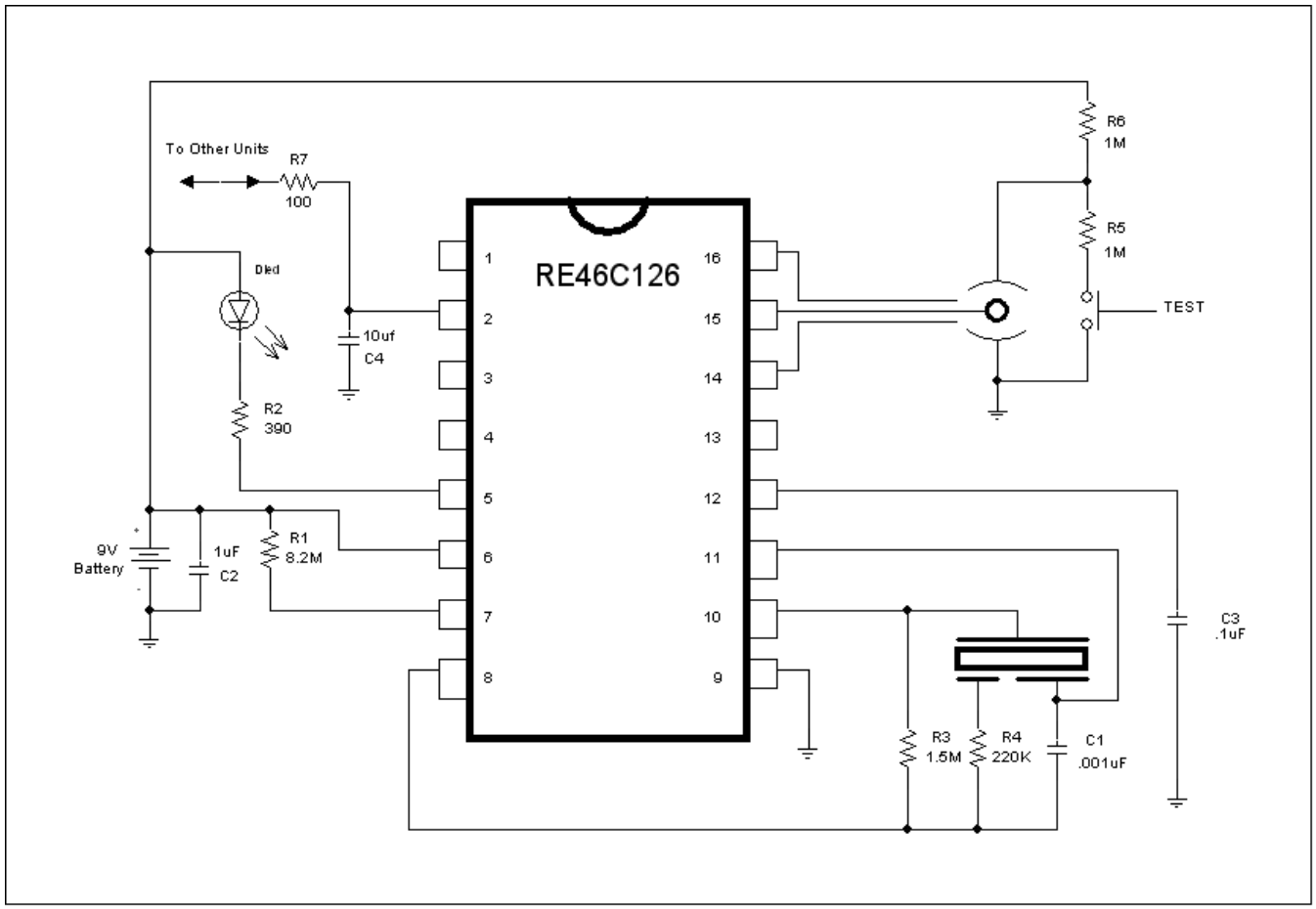
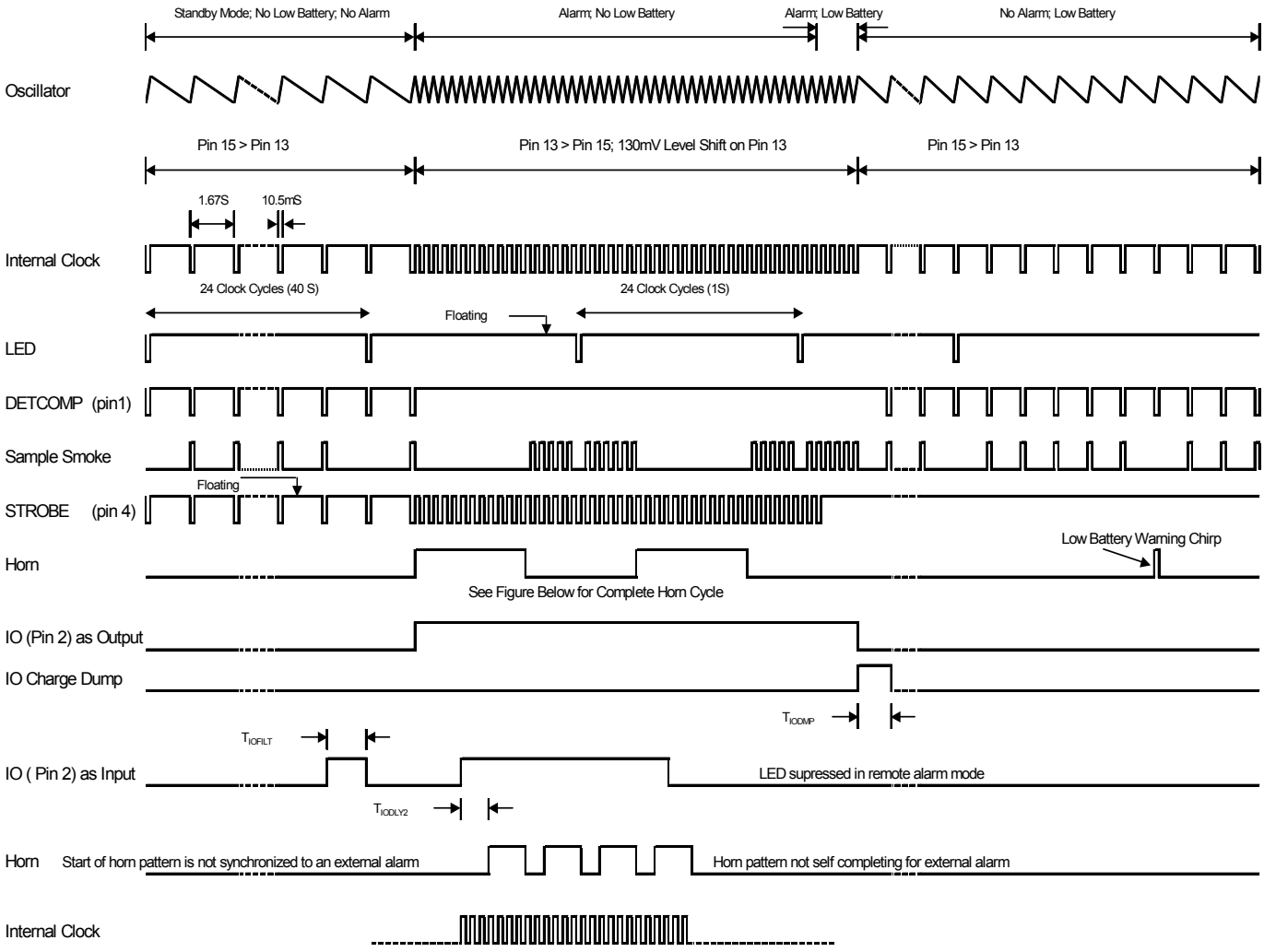


Figure 2

Notes:

1. R3, R4 and C1 are typical values and may be adjusted to maximize sound pressure.
2. C2 should be located as close as possible to the device power pins.
3. Route the pin 8 PC board trace away from pin 7 to avoid coupling.

Timing Diagram



Notes:

1. Smoke is not sampled when the horn is active. Horn cycle is self completing in local alarm
2. Low battery warning chirp is suppressed in alarm
3. IO Dump active only in local alarm, inactive if external alarm

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