

## 1.8 V Supply voltage, Low current consumption, high sensitivity CMOS Hall IC Operates for Alternating magnetic field directions

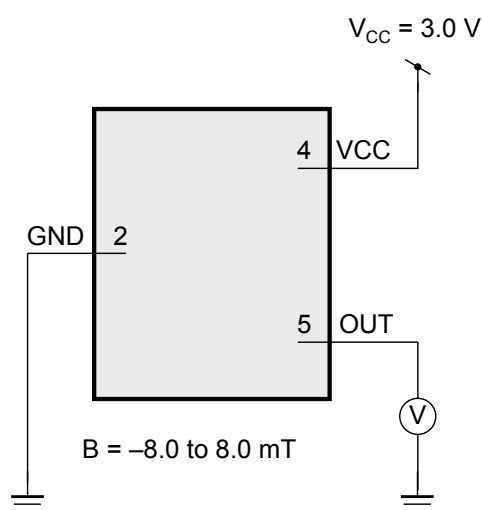
### FEATURES

- High sensitivity (8 mT max) due to offset cancel circuit and a new sample and hold circuit.
- Small current by using intermittent action.  
(average supply current : 56  $\mu$ A typ. sampling cycle : 670  $\mu$ s typ at  $V_{CC} = 3.0$  V)
- Power supply voltage : 2.5 to 5.25 V
- Operating ambient temperature :  $-25$  to  $+75$   $^{\circ}$ C
- CMOS inverter output. (no pull-up resistance)
- Wheel keys / Track ball applications.
- Magnetic fields polarity change from S to N or from N to S can be detected.
- Contactless switch in various moving devices to involve reliabilities and dusty circumstances.
- 5 pin Plastic Small Surface Mount Package.  
(SMINI Type)

### APPLICATIONS

- Magneto-electric conversion switch.
- Rotation detection contactless switch.

### SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION



Notes) This application circuit is an example. The operation of mass production set is not guaranteed. You should perform enough evaluation and verification on the design of mass production set. You are fully responsible for the incorporation of the above application circuit and information in the design of your equipment.

### DESCRIPTION

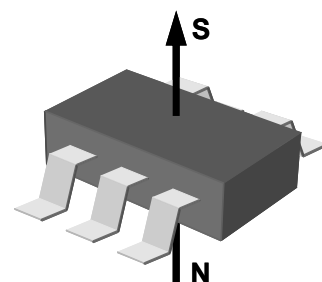
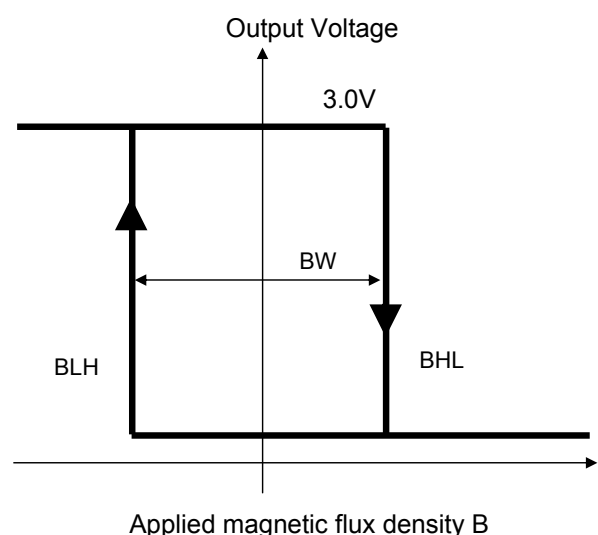
AN48841B is a Hall IC (a magnetic sensor) for 3.0 V supply voltage by using Bi-CMOS technology.

In this Hall IC, a Hall element, a offset cancel circuit, an amplifier circuit, a sample and hold circuit, a Schmidt circuit, and output stage FET are integrated on a single chip housed in a small package by LSI technique.

High sensitivity due to offset cancel circuit and a new sample and hold circuit gives you the benefits by use of low cost magnet.

Small current by using intermittent action gives you the benefits by low power consumption.

#### Operating magnetic flux density



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Note
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	5.4	V	*1
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	5.0	mA	*1
Output Voltage Range	$V_O$	-0.3 to ( $V_{CC} + 0.3$ )	V	*1
Operating ambient temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 to +75	°C	*2
Operating junction temperature	$T_j$	-40 to +125	°C	*2
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C	*2

Notes). This product may sustain permanent damage if subjected to conditions higher than the above stated absolute maximum rating. This rating is the maximum rating and device operating at this range is not guaranteeable as it is higher than our stated recommended operating range.

When subjected under the absolute maximum rating for a long time, the reliability of the product may be affected.

\*1:The values under the condition not exceeding the above absolute maximum ratings and the power dissipation.

\*2:Except for the power dissipation, operating ambient temperature, and storage temperature, all ratings are for  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

## POWER DISSIPATION RATING

PACKAGE	$\theta_{JA}$	PD ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ )	PD ( $T_a=75^\circ\text{C}$ )
SMINI-5DE	833.3	120mW	60mW

Note). For the actual usage, please refer to the PD- $T_a$  characteristics diagram in the package specification, supply voltage, load and ambient temperature conditions to ensure that there is enough margin follow the power and the thermal design does not exceed the allowable value.



### CAUTION

Although this has limited built-in ESD protection circuit, but permanent damage may occur on it. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid electrostatic damage to the MOS gates

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Supply voltage range	$V_{CC}$	2.5	3.0	5.25	V	*1
Output Voltage Range	$V_{OUT}$	-0.3	—	$V_{CC}+0.3$	V	—
Output Current Range	$I_{OUT}$	-2	—	2	mA	—
Operating ambient temperature	$T_{aopr}$	-25	—	75	°C	—

Note)\*1: The values under the condition not exceeding the above absolute maximum ratings and the power dissipation.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_a = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Limits			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Operating magnetic flux density (1)	BHL	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}, 5\text{ V}$	0.5	—	8	mT	*1
Operating magnetic flux density (2)	BLH	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}, 5\text{ V}$	−8	—	−0.5	mT	*1
Output voltage Low(1)	$V_{OL1}$	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}, I_O = 2\text{ mA}$ $B = 8.0\text{ mT}$	—	0.1	0.3	V	—
Output voltage Low(2)	$V_{OL2}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}, I_O = 2\text{ mA}$ $B = 8.0\text{ mT}$	—	0.1	0.3	V	—
Output voltage High(1)	$V_{OH1}$	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}, I_O = -2\text{ mA}$ $B = -8.0\text{ mT}$	2.7	2.9	—	V	—
Output voltage High(2)	$V_{OH2}$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}, I_O = -2\text{ mA}$ $B = -8.0\text{ mT}$	4.7	4.9	—	V	—
Supply current (1)	$I_{CC}(\text{AVE})$	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	—	56.0	70.0	$\mu\text{A}$	*2
Supply current (2)	$I_{CC2}(\text{AVE})$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	—	100	300	$\mu\text{A}$	*2
Intermittent operation time (1)	Tsam	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	490	670	850	$\mu\text{s}$	—
Intermittent operation time (2)	Tsam2	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	456	623	790	$\mu\text{s}$	—

Notes) \*1:Symbol BHL shows the operating magnetic flux density at which output level is changed from high to low, and  
Symbol BLH shows the operating magnetic flux density at which output level is changed from low to high.

\*2: $I_{CC}(\text{AVE}) = \{I_{CC}(\text{ON}) \times t(\text{ON}) + I_{CC}(\text{OFF}) \times t(\text{OFF})\} / \{t(\text{ON}) + t(\text{OFF})\}$ .

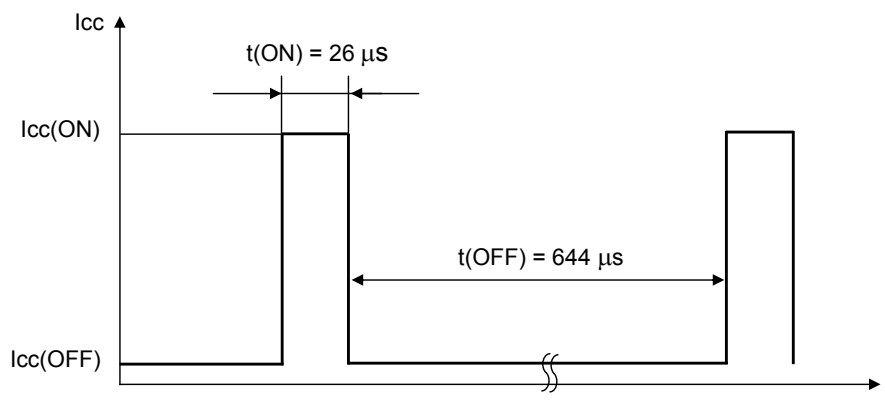
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued) (Reference values for design)

$T_a = 25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Limits			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Hysteresis width	BW	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}, 5\text{ V}$	—	7	—	mT	—
Supply current (3)	$I_{CC}(\text{ON})$	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	—	1.4	2.1	mA	*3
Supply current (4)	$I_{CC}(\text{OFF})$	$V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	—	2.5	—	$\mu\text{A}$	*3
Supply current (5)	$I_{CC2}(\text{ON})$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	—	2.4	3.5	mA	*3
Supply current (6)	$I_{CC2}(\text{OFF})$	$V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	—	3.7	—	$\mu\text{A}$	*3
Operation time	$t(\text{ON})$	$T_a = -25^\circ\text{C}$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	10	26	42	$\mu\text{s}$	*3
Stop time	$t(\text{OFF})$	$T_a = -25^\circ\text{C}$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$	258	644	1 030	$\mu\text{s}$	*3
Operation time 2	$t2(\text{ON})$	$T_a = -25^\circ\text{C}$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	9	23	37	$\mu\text{s}$	*3
Stop time 1	$t2(\text{OFF})$	$T_a = -25^\circ\text{C}$ to $75^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$	329	600	939	$\mu\text{s}$	*3

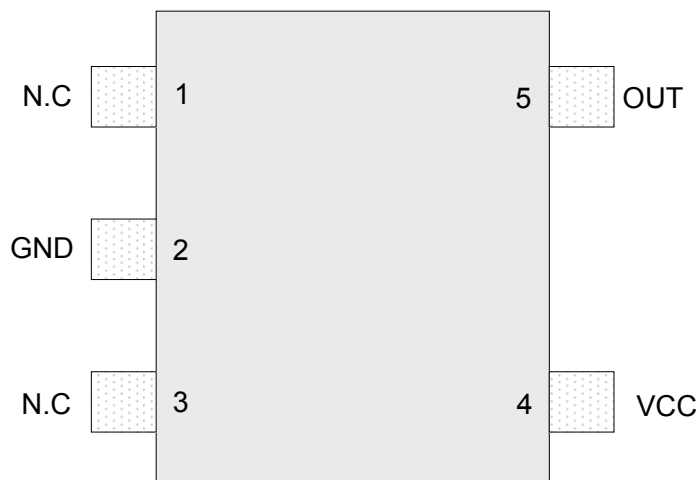
Note)\*3: Power Supply Timing Chart

Normal operation starts approx. 670 ms after power supply is turned on.



## PIN CONFIGURATION

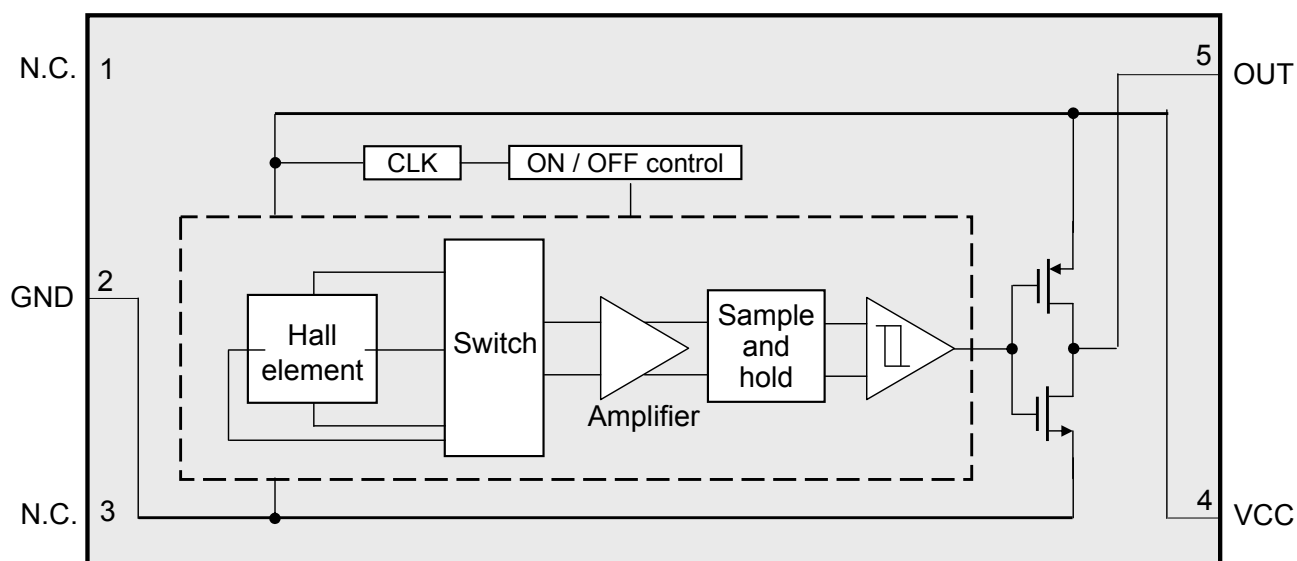
Top View



## PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin No.	Pin name	Type	Description
1,3	N.C.	—	
2	GND	GND	Ground pin
4	VCC	VCC	Voltage supply pin
5	OUT	O	Output pin

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Notes) • This block diagram is for explaining functions. Part of the block diagram may be omitted, or it may be simplified.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### 1. Caution on Use of Hall ICs

As the Hall-IC often detects movement, the position of the Hall-IC may be changed, and there is the risk of a change in detection level, if exposed to shock or vibration over a long period. Secure the LSI by applying adhesive to the package or placing in a dedicated case.

#### 1) When using an adhesive

Some kinds of adhesive generate gas (such as chlorine gas) during curing. This corrosive gas corrodes the aluminum on the surface of the Hall-IC, and may cause a functional defect of disconnection.

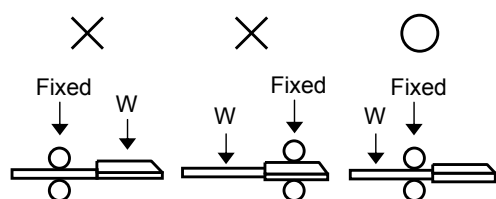
If Hall-IC is to be sealed after installation, attention should be given to the adhesive used for Hall-IC installation, as well as for the adhesive or resin used for peripherals and substrate cleaner.

Please confirm the above matter to those manufacturers before using.

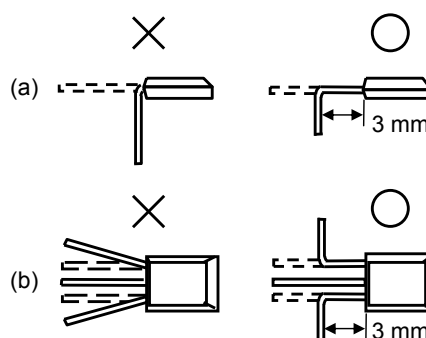
We could not select the specified adhesive, for we find it difficult to guarantee the ingredient of each adhesive.

#### 2) When bending lead wire

Bend the lead wire without stressing the package.



Bending method of lead wire



Bending position of lead wire

#### 3) Power supply line/ Power transmission line

If a power supply line/power transmission line becomes longer, noise and/or oscillation may be found on the line. In this case, set the capacitor of 0.1  $\mu$ F to 10  $\mu$ F near the Hall IC to prevent it.

If a voltage of 5.4 V or more is thought to be applied to the power supply line (reverse electromotive force from coil or the ignition pulse, etc.), protect it with external components (capacitor, resistor, zener diode, diode, surge absorbing elements, etc.).

#### 4) Mounting the surface mount type (MINI-3D and SMINI-5D packages)

When mounted on printed circuit board, the Hall-IC may be highly stressed by the warpage that may occur from the soldering. This may also cause a change in the operating magnetic flux density and a deterioration of its resistance to moisture.



Observe the recommended conditions since electrical characteristics can easily change due to stress when mounting. Avoid soldering by using soldering iron or solder flow (dip) method.

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## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION ( continued )

### 1. Caution on Use of Hall ICs (continued)

#### 5) Mounting the insertion type (SE-3S package)

If the insertion type Hall-IC is inserted to the bottom of its lead into the printed circuit board, it will be stressed so that reliability can not be maintained. Set a space of at least 2.0 mm between the package and printed circuit board.

#### 6) $V_{CC}$ and GND

Do not connect VCC and GND pins reversely. Otherwise, the LSI will be damaged. If the voltage of GND pin is set higher than that of the other pins, which is the same configuration as diode forward connection, it is set to ON at current may flow, resulting in damage to the LSI. (This is common to monolithic IC.)

#### 7) Cautions of Hall IC at Power-On

When a Hall IC is turned on, the position of the magnet or looseness may cause the output of a Hall IC to be changed, and a pulse may be generated.

Therefore, care should be exercised whenever the output state of a Hall IC is critical when the supply power is ON.

#### 8) When Hall-IC is fixed with holder

When a Hall-IC is mounted on the printed circuit board with a holder and the coefficient of expansion of the holder is large, the lead wire of the Hall-IC will be stretched and it may give a stress to the Hall IC.

If the lead wire is stressed intensely due to the distortion of holder or substrate, the adhesiveness between the package and the lead wire may be weakened and cause a minute gap resulting in the deterioration of its resistance to moisture.

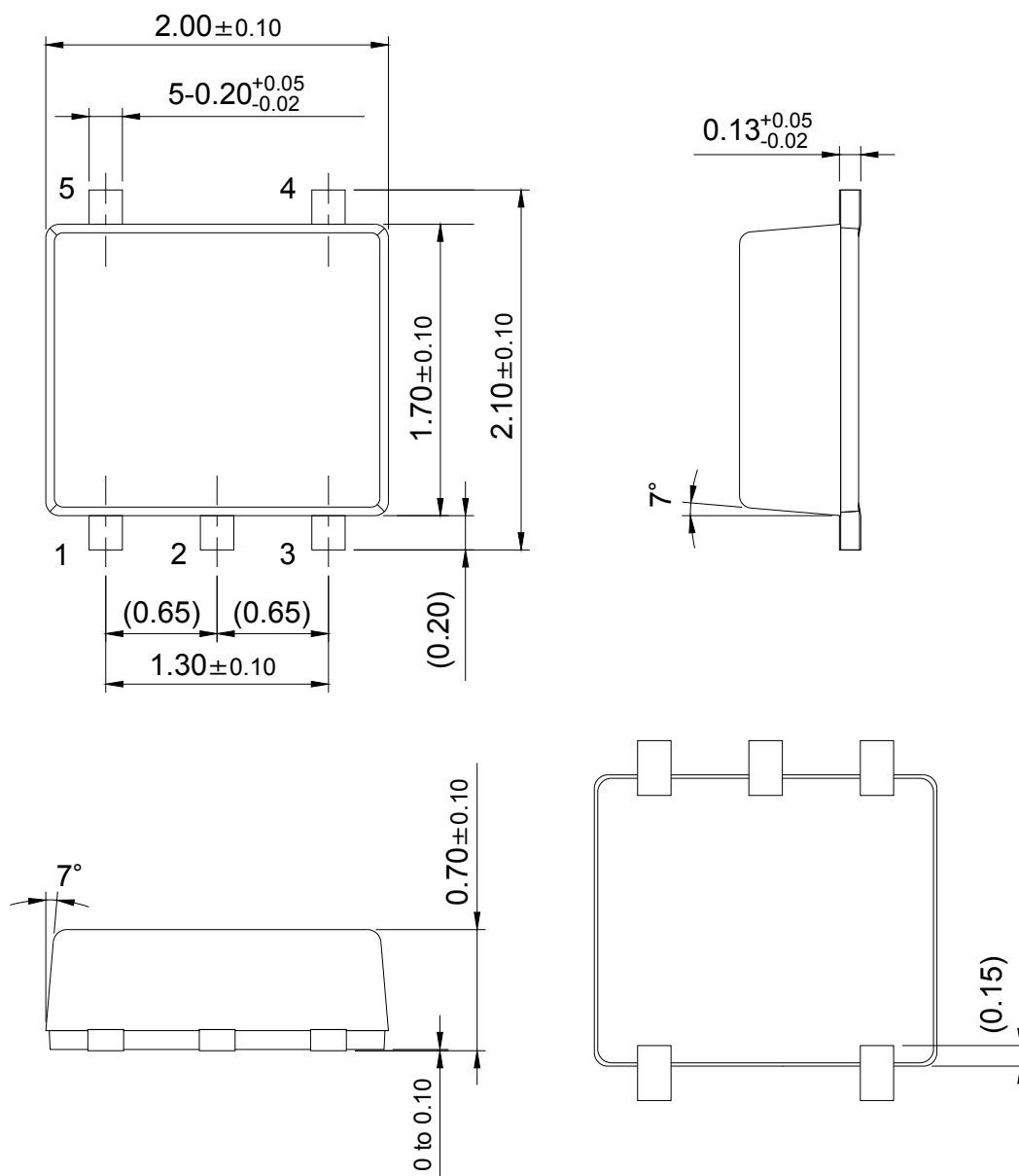
#### 9) On using flux in soldering

Choose a flux which does not include ingredients from the chloric group. The ingredients of chloric group may enter through the joint of the lead frame and package resin, causing corrosion and disconnection of the aluminum wiring on the surface of LSI chip.

**PACKAGE INFORMATION ( Reference Data )**

Package Code:SMINI-5DE

Unit:mm



Body Material	: Br / Sb Free Epoxy Resin
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Lead Material	: Cu Alloy
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Lead Finish Method	: SnBi Plating
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3. Pay attention to the direction of LSI. When mounting it in the wrong direction onto the PCB (printed-circuit-board), it might smoke or ignite.
4. Pay attention in the PCB (printed-circuit-board) pattern layout in order to prevent damage due to short circuit between pins. In addition, refer to the Pin Description for the pin configuration.
5. Perform a visual inspection on the PCB before applying power, otherwise damage might happen due to problems such as a solder-bridge between the pins of the semiconductor device. Also, perform a full technical verification on the assembly quality, because the same damage possibly can happen due to conductive substances, such as solder ball, that adhere to the LSI during transportation.
6. Take notice in the use of this product that it might break or occasionally smoke when an abnormal state occurs such as output pin-VCC short (Power supply fault), output pin-GND short (Ground fault), or output-to-output-pin short (load short) .

And, safety measures such as an installation of fuses are recommended because the extent of the above-mentioned damage and smoke emission will depend on the current capability of the power supply.

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