

## Unipolar Hall Switch – High Sensitivity

### Features and Benefits

- Wide operating voltage range from 3.5V to 24V
- High sensitivity
- CMOS technology
- Chopper-stabilized amplifier stage
- Low current consumption
- Open drain output
- Thin SOT23 3L RoHS Compliant package

### Applications

- Automotive, Consumer and Industrial
- Solid-state switch
- Interrupter
- Current detector
- Proximity detection

### Ordering information

| Product code | Temperature Code | Package Code | Option code | Packing form code |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| US5681       | E                | SE           | AAA-000     | RE                |
| US5681       | K                | SE           | AAA-000     | RE                |

#### Legend:

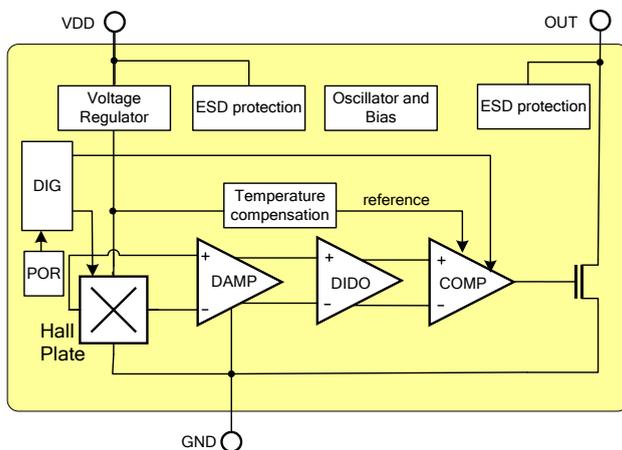
Temperature code: E(-40 to 85°C)  
 K (-40 to 125°C)

Package Code: SE = TSOT-23L

Packing Form: RE = Reel

Ordering Example: US5681ESE-AAA-000-RE

### 1. Functional Diagram



### 2. General Description

The Melexis US5681 is a unipolar Hall-effect switch designed in mixed signal CMOS technology.

The device integrates a voltage regulator; Hall sensor with advanced Correlated Double Sampling (CDS) offset cancellation system and an open-drain output driver, all in a single package.

Thanks to its wide operating voltage range and temperature range, it is suitable for use in automotive and solid state switch applications.

The device is delivered in a Thin Small Outline Transistor (TSOT) 3-lead RoHS compliant package.

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### 3. Glossary of Terms

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| MilliTesla (mT), Gauss | Units of magnetic flux density:<br>1mT = 10 Gauss   |
| RoHS                   | Restriction of Hazardous Substances   |
| TSOT                   | Thin Small Outline Transistor (TSOT package) – also referred with the Melexis package code “SE” |
| ESD                    | Electro-Static Discharge  |

### 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter                    | Symbol           | Value      | Units |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| Supply Voltage               | V <sub>DD</sub>  | 28         | V     |
| Supply Current               | I <sub>DD</sub>  | 50         | mA    |
| Output Voltage               | V <sub>OUT</sub> | 28         | V     |
| Output Current               | I <sub>OUT</sub> | 50         | mA    |
| Operating Temperature Range  | T <sub>A</sub>   | -40 to 125 | °C    |
| Storage Temperature Range    | T <sub>S</sub>   | -50 to 150 | °C    |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T <sub>J</sub>   | 165        | °C    |

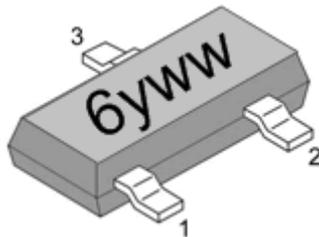
Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings

Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### 5. Pin Definitions and Descriptions

| Pin No | Name | Type   | Function              |
|--------|------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1      | VDD  | Supply | Supply Voltage pin    |
| 2      | OUT  | Output | Open Drain Output pin |
| 3      | GND  | Ground | Ground pin            |

Table 2: Pin definitions and descriptions



## 6. General Electrical Specifications

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 12\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                    | Symbol     | Test Conditions                               | Min | Typ  | Max | Units                     |
|------------------------------|------------|---|-----|------|-----|---------------------------|
| Supply Voltage               | $V_{DD}$   | Operating                                     | 3.5 |      | 24  | V                         |
| Supply Current               | $I_{DD}$   | $B < B_{RP}$                                  | 0.5 | 2.5  | 5   | mA                        |
| Output Saturation Voltage    | $V_{DSon}$ | $I_{OUT} = 20\text{mA}$ , $B > B_{OP}$        |     | 0.3  | 0.5 | V                         |
| Output Leakage Current       | $I_{OFF}$  | $B < B_{RP}$ , $V_{OUT} = 24\text{V}$         |     | 0.01 | 10  | $\mu\text{A}$             |
| Output Rise Time             | $t_r$      | $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 20\text{pF}$ |     | 0.25 |     | $\mu\text{s}$             |
| Output Fall Time             | $t_f$      | $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 20\text{pF}$ |     | 0.25 |     | $\mu\text{s}$             |
| Output Update Frequency      | $F_{OUT}$  |   |     | 25   |     | kHz                       |
| Power-On Time <sup>(1)</sup> | $t_{ON}$   |   |     |      | 100 | $\mu\text{s}$             |
| Package Thermal Resistance   | $R_{TH}$   | Single layer (1S) Jedec board                 |     | 301  |     | $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ |

Table 3: Electrical specification

## 7. Magnetic Specifications

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 12\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter       | Symbol     | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Operating Point | $B_{OP}$   |                 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 7.2 | mT    |
| Release Point   | $B_{RP}$   |                 | 2   | 3.5 | 5   | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | $B_{HYST}$ |                 | 1.5 | 2   | 2.7 | mT    |

Table 4: Magnetic specifications

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$  (K-version),  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  (E-version),  $V_{DD} = 12\text{V}$

| Parameter       | Symbol     | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Operating Point | $B_{OP}$   |                 | 3.4 |     | 7.7 | mT    |
| Release Point   | $B_{RP}$   |                 | 1.8 |     | 5.4 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | $B_{HYST}$ |                 | 1   |     | 2.8 | mT    |

Table 5: Magnetic specifications

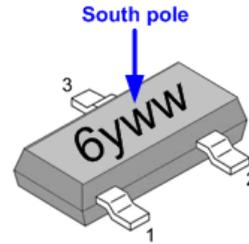
<sup>1</sup> The Power-On Time represents the time from reaching the power-on reset level to the first refresh of the output (first valid output state). Value according simulation only, not subject to production test.

## 8. Output Behaviour versus Magnetic Pole

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.5\text{V}$  to  $24\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter                   | Test Conditions                   | OUT  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|
| South pole                  | $B > B_{OP}$                      | Low  |
| Null or weak magnetic field | $B \rightarrow 0$ or $B < B_{RP}$ | High |
| North pole                  | $B > B_{OP}$                      | High |

Table 6: Output behaviour versus magnetic pole



OUT = low ( $V_{Dson}$ )

## 9. Detailed General Description

Based on mixed signal CMOS technology, Melexis US5681 is a Hall-effect device with high magnetic sensitivity. Its sensitivity enables high accuracy in position sensing by the use of small air gap.

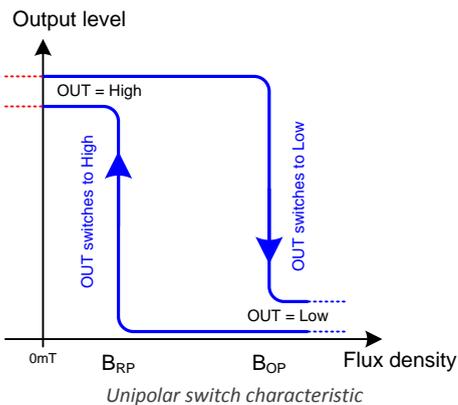
The Correlated Double Sampling (CDS) technique suppresses the offset generally observed with Hall sensors and amplifiers. The CMOS technology makes this advanced technique possible and contributes to smaller chip size and lower current consumption than bipolar technology. The small chip size is also an important factor to minimize the effect of physical stress. This combination results in more accurate and stable magnetic characteristics, and enables faster and more precise design.

The wide operating voltage from 3.5V to 24V and low current consumption make this device especially suitable for solid state switch applications.

The output signal is open-drain type. Such output allows simple connectivity with TTL or CMOS logic by using a pull-up resistor tied between a pull-up voltage and the device output.

## 10. Unique Features

The US5681 exhibits unipolar magnetic switching characteristics. Therefore, it operates only with one magnetic pole.



The US5681 device is south pole active:

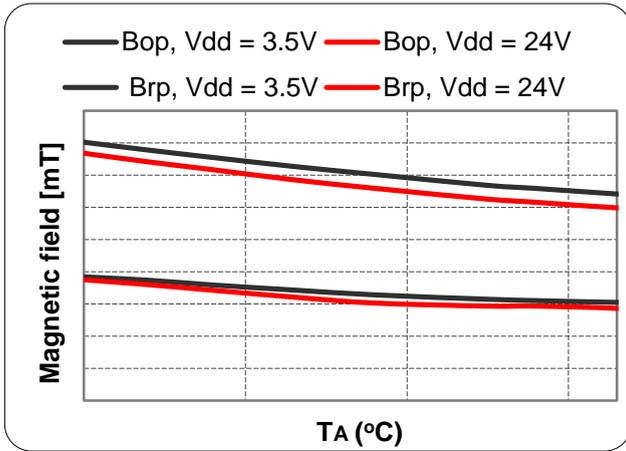
Applying a south magnetic pole greater than  $B_{OP}$  facing the branded side of the package switches the output low.

Removing the magnetic field ( $B \rightarrow 0$ ) switches the output high. The use of the opposite magnetic pole facing the branded side does not affect the output state.

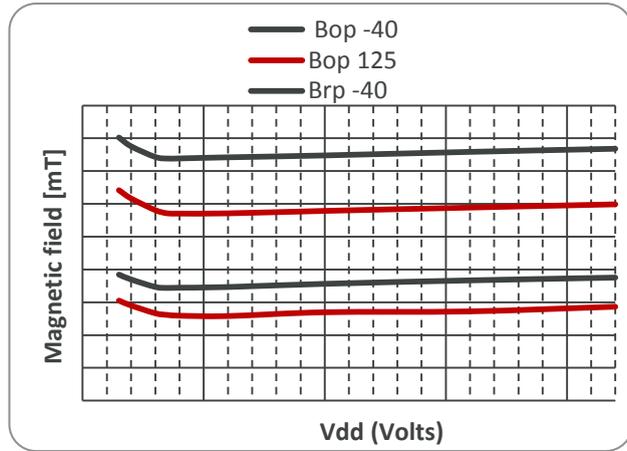
A magnetic hysteresis  $B_{HYST}$  keeps  $B_{OP}$  and  $B_{RP}$  separated by a minimal value. This hysteresis prevents output oscillation near the switching point.

## 11. Performance Graphs

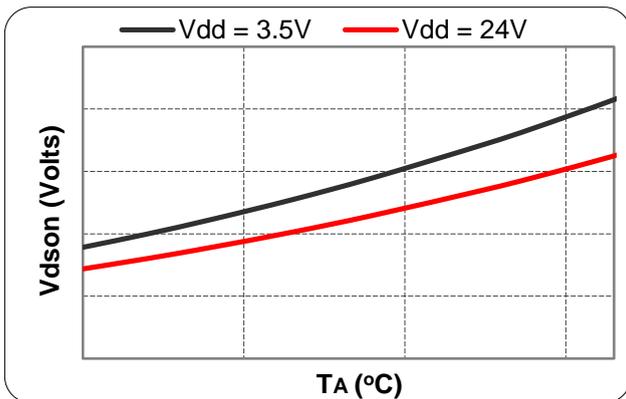
11.1. Magnetic parameters vs.  $T_A$



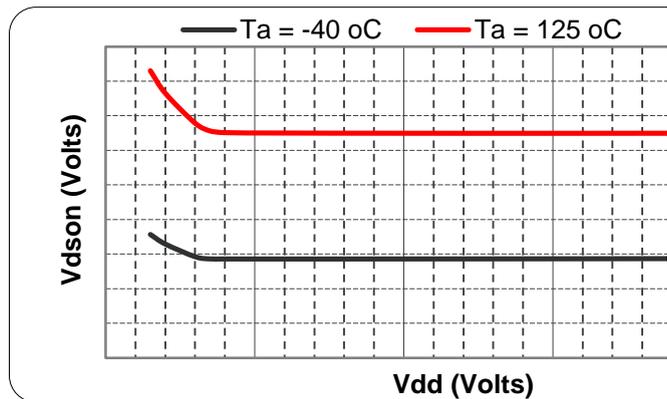
11.2. Magnetic parameters vs.  $V_{DD}$



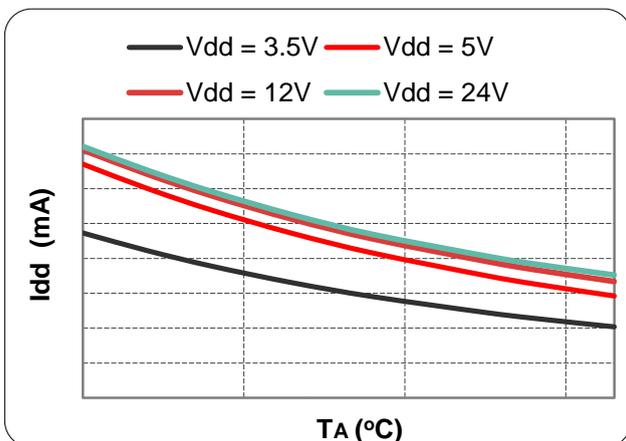
11.3.  $V_{Dson}$  vs.  $T_A$



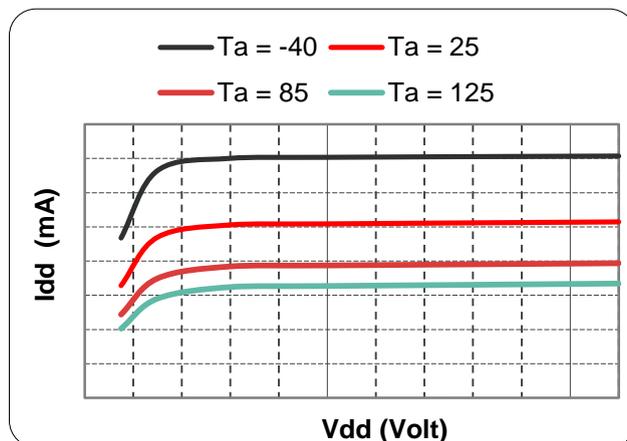
11.4.  $V_{Dson}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$



11.5.  $I_{DD}$  vs.  $T_A$



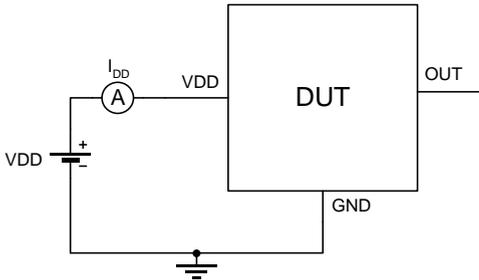
11.6.  $I_{DD}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$



## 12. Test Conditions

Note : DUT = Device Under Test

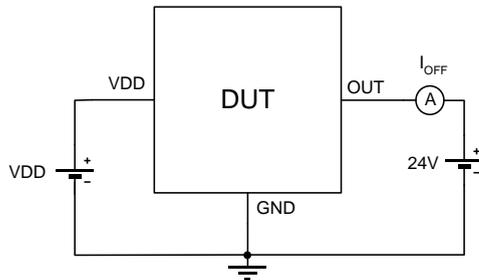
### 12.1. Supply Current



Note 1 - The supply current  $I_{DD}$  represents the static supply current. OUT is left open during measurement.

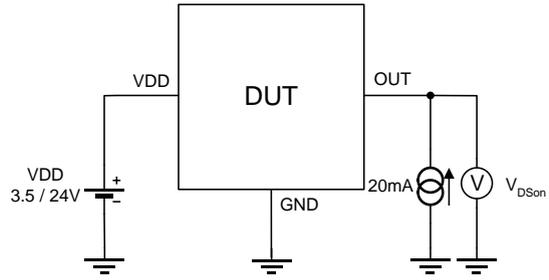
Note 2 - The device is put under magnetic field with  $B < B_{RP}$ .

### 12.3. Output Leakage Current



Note 1 - The device is put under magnetic field with  $B < B_{RP}$ .

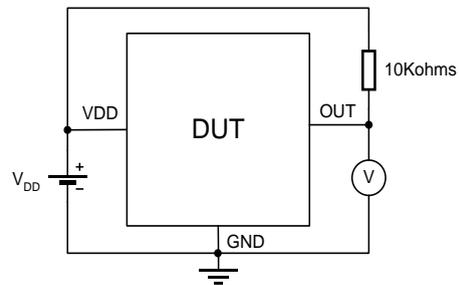
### 12.2. Output Saturation Voltage



Note 1 - The output saturation voltage  $V_{DSon}$  is measured at  $V_{DD} = 3.5V$  and  $V_{DD} = 24V$ .

Note 2 - The device is put under magnetic field with  $B > B_{OP}$ .

### 12.4. Magnetic Thresholds

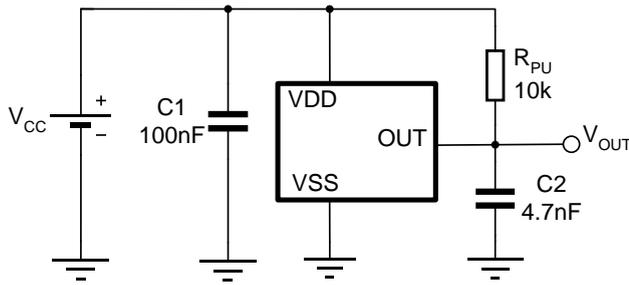


Note 1 -  $B_{OP}$  is determined by putting the device under magnetic field swept from  $B_{RPmin}$  up to  $B_{OPmax}$  until the output is switched on.

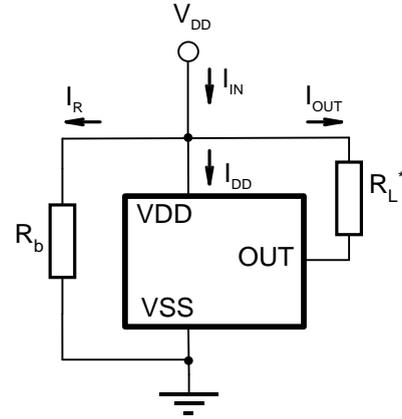
Note 2 -  $B_{RP}$  is determined by putting the device under magnetic field swept from  $B_{OPmax}$  down to  $B_{RPmin}$  until the output is switched off.

## 13. Application Information

### 13.1. Typical Three-Wire Application Circuit



### 13.2. Two-Wire Circuit



Note:

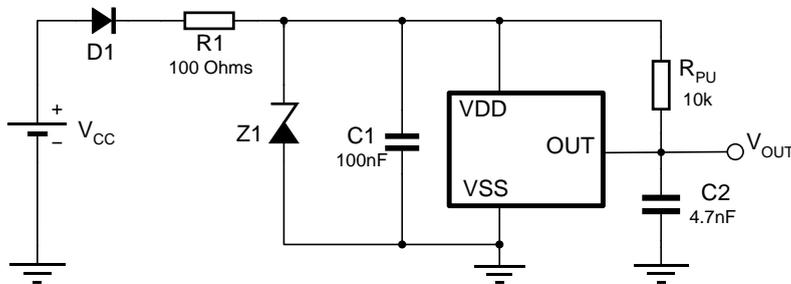
With this circuit, precise ON and OFF currents can be detected using only two connecting wires.

The resistors  $R_L$  and  $R_b$  can be used to bias the input current. Refer to the part specifications for limiting values.

$$B_{RP}: I_{OFF} = I_R + I_{DD} = V_{DD}/R_b + I_{DD}$$

$$B_{OP}: I_{ON} = I_{OFF} + I_{OUT} = I_{OFF} + V_{DD}/R_L$$

### 13.3. Automotive and Harsh, Noisy Environments Three-Wire Circuit



## 14. Application Comments

For proper operation, a 100nF bypass capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the device between the  $V_{DD}$  and ground pin.

For reverse voltage protection, it is recommended to connect a resistor or a diode in series with the  $V_{DD}$  pin.

When using a resistor, three points are important:

- the resistor has to limit the reverse current to 50mA maximum ( $V_{CC} / R_1 \leq 50\text{mA}$ )
- the resulting device supply voltage  $V_{DD}$  has to be higher than  $V_{DD \text{ min}}$  ( $V_{DD} = V_{CC} - R_1 \cdot I_{DD}$ )
- the resistor has to withstand the power dissipated in reverse voltage condition ( $P_D = V_{CC}^2 / R_1$ )

When using a diode, a reverse current cannot flow and the voltage drop is almost constant ( $\approx 0.7V$ ).

Therefore, a 100 $\Omega$ /0.25W resistor for 5V application and a diode for higher supply voltage are recommended. Both solutions provide the required reverse voltage protection.

When a weak power supply is used or when the device is intended to be used in noisy environment, it is recommended that figure 13.3 from the Application Information section is used.

The low-pass filter formed by  $R_1$  and  $C_1$  and the zener diode  $Z_1$  bypass the disturbances or voltage spikes occurring on the device supply voltage  $V_{DD}$ . The diode  $D_1$  provides additional reverse voltage protection.

## 15. Standard information regarding manufacturability of Melexis products with different soldering processes

Our products are classified and qualified regarding soldering technology, solderability and moisture sensitivity level according to following test methods:

### Reflow Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Developments)

- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020  
Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices (classification reflow profiles according to table 5-2)
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-A113  
Preconditioning of Nonhermetic Surface Mount Devices Prior to Reliability Testing (reflow profiles according to table 2)

### Wave Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Developments) and THD's (Through Hole Developments)

- EN60749-20  
Resistance of plastic- encapsulated SMD's to combined effect of moisture and soldering heat
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B106 and EN60749-15  
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

### Iron Soldering THD's (Through Hole Developments)

- EN60749-15  
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

### Solderability SMD's (Surface Mount Developments) and THD's (Through Hole Developments)

- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B102 and EN60749-21  
Solderability

For all soldering technologies deviating from above mentioned standard conditions (regarding peak temperature, temperature gradient, temperature profile etc) additional classification and qualification tests have to be agreed upon with Melexis.

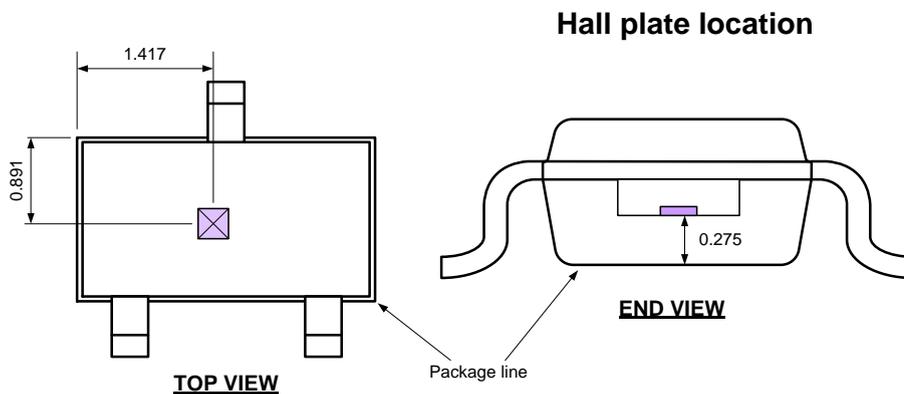
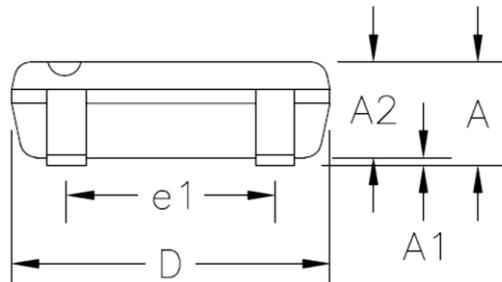
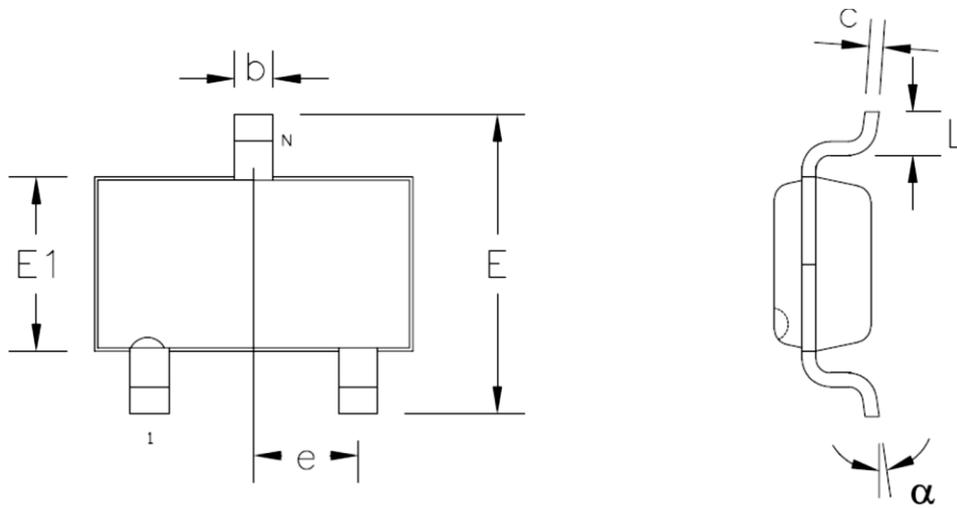
The application of Wave Soldering for SMD's is allowed only after consulting Melexis regarding assurance of adhesive strength between device and board.

Melexis is contributing to global environmental conservation by promoting **lead free** solutions. For more information on qualifications of **RoHS** compliant products (RoHS = European directive on the Restriction Of the use of certain Hazardous Substances) please visit the quality page on our website: <http://www.melexis.com/quality.aspx>

## 16. ESD Precautions

Electronic semiconductor products are sensitive to Electro Static Discharge (ESD).  
Always observe Electro Static Discharge control procedures whenever handling semiconductor products.

## 17. SE Package Information (TSOT-3L)



**Notes:**

1. Dimension "D" and "E1" do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusion shall not exceed 0.15mm on "D" and 0.25mm on "E" per side.
2. Dimension "b" does not include dambar protrusion.
3. All dimensions are in millimeters

**Marking:**

Top side : 6yww

6 = part number (US5681)  
 y = last digit of year  
 ww = calendar week

This table in mm

|     | A    | A1    | A2   | D    | E    | E1   | L    | b    | c    | e    | e1   | $\alpha$ |
|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| min | –    | 0.025 | 0.85 | 2.80 | 2.60 | 1.50 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.95 | 1.90 | 0°       |
| max | 1.00 | 0.10  | 0.90 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.70 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.20 | BSC  | BSC  | 8°       |

## 18. Contact

For the latest version of this document, go to our website at [www.melexis.com](http://www.melexis.com).

For additional information, please contact our Direct Sales team and get help for your specific needs:

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| Americas       | Telephone: +1 603 223 2362       |
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| Asia           | Email : sales_asia@melexis.com   |

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