3422

HALL-EFFECT, DIRECTION-DETECTION SENSORS

E1   E2

V$_{CC}$

1 2 3 4 5

SUPPLY

DIRECTION

GROUND

E1 OUTPUT

SPEED

Dwg. PH-015

Pinning is shown viewed from branded side.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V$_{CC}$ . . . . **18 V**

Magnetic Flux Density, B . . . . **Unlimited**

Output OFF Voltage, V$_{OUT}$ . . . . **V$_{CC}$**

Output Sink Current, I$_{OUT}$ . . . . **30 mA**

Package Power Dissipation,
    P$_D$ . . . . **500 mW**

Operating Temperature Range, T$_A$
    Suffix 'E–' . . . . **-40˚C to +85˚C**
    Suffix 'L–' . . . . **-40˚C to +150˚C**

Storage Temperature Range,
    T$_S$ . . . . **-65˚C to +170˚C**

The A3422xKA Hall-effect, direction-detection sensor is a new generation of special-function integrated sensors that is capable of sensing the direction of rotation of a ring magnet. This transducer provides separate digital outputs that provide information on magnet rotation speed, direction, and magnet pole count. This device eliminates the major manufacturing hurdles encountered in fine-pitch direction-detection applications, namely maintaining accurate mechanical location between the two active Hall elements. Here, the two Hall elements are photolithographically aligned to better than 1 µm, as contrasted with 100 µm or worse mechanical location tolerance when manufactured discretely. This highly sensitive, temperature-stable, magnetic transducer is ideal for use in digital-encoder systems in the harsh environments of automotive or industrial applications. The A3422xKA is a high-sensitivity device optimized for use with high-density magnets.

The A3422xKA monolithic integrated circuit contains two independent Hall-effect latches whose digital outputs are internally coupled to CMOS logic circuitry that decodes signal speed and direction. Extremely low-drift BiCMOS circuitry is used for the amplifiers to ensure symmetry between the two latches so that signal quadrature can be maintained. An on-chip voltage regulator allows the use of this device from a 4.5 V to 18 V supply. The outputs are standard open-collector outputs.

Two operating temperature ranges are provided; suffix 'E–' is for the automotive and industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C, suffix 'L–' is for the automotive and military temperature range of -40°C to +150°C. The 5-pin 'KA' SIP package provides a cost-competitive solution to magnetic sensing in harsh environments.
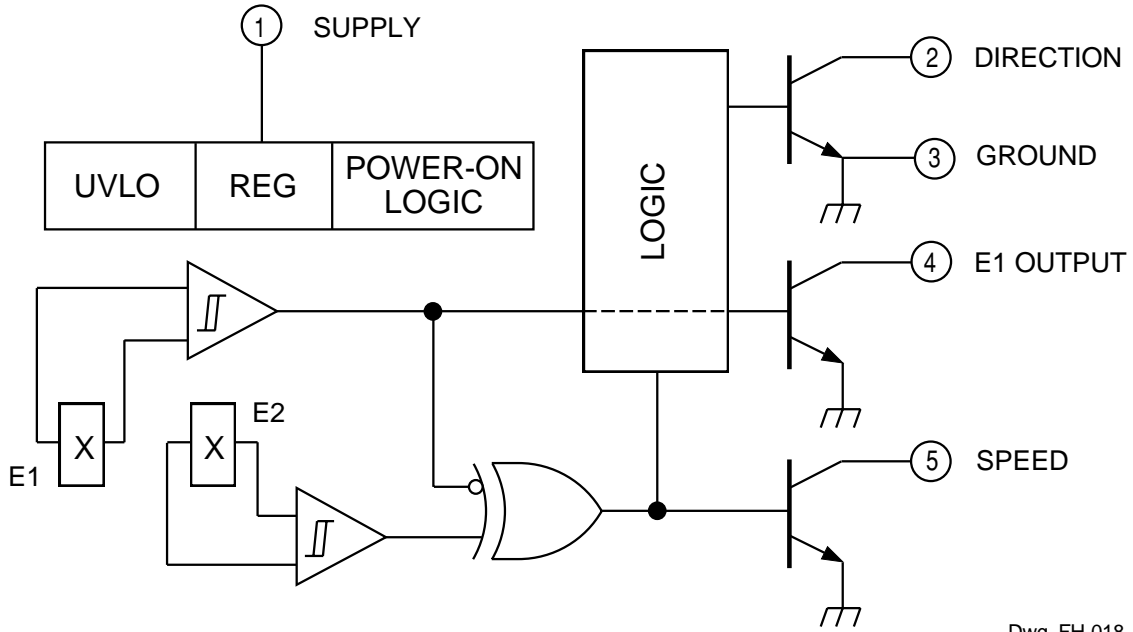
FEATURES

■ Internal Direction-Decoding Circuitry
■ Two Matched Hall Latches On A Single Substrate
■ Superior Temperature Stability
■ 4.5 V to 18 V Operation
    Electrically Defined Power-On State
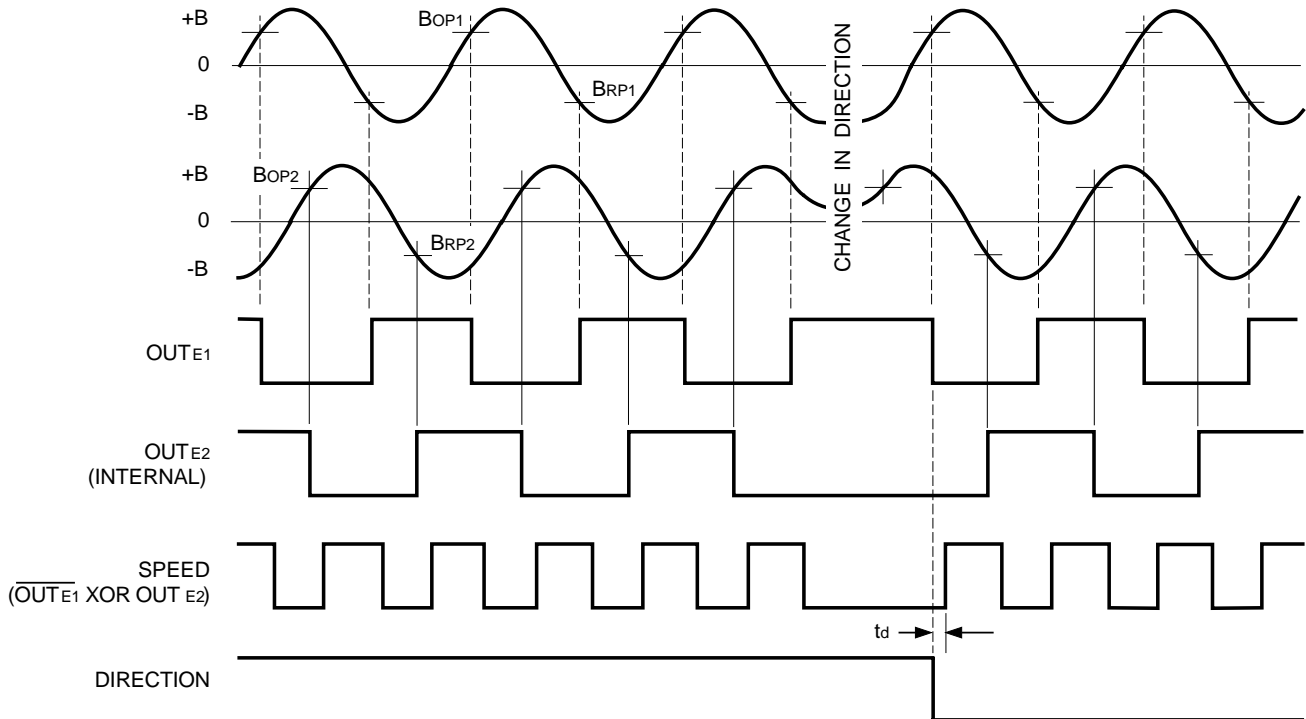   Undervoltage Lockout

Always order by complete part number: the prefix 'A' + the basic four-digit part number + a suffix to indicate operating temperature range + a suffix to indicate package style, e.g., **A3422EKA** .

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HALL-EFFECT,
DIRECTION-DETECTION
SENSOR

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

Dwg. FH-018

TIMING DIAGRAM

Dwg. WH-012A

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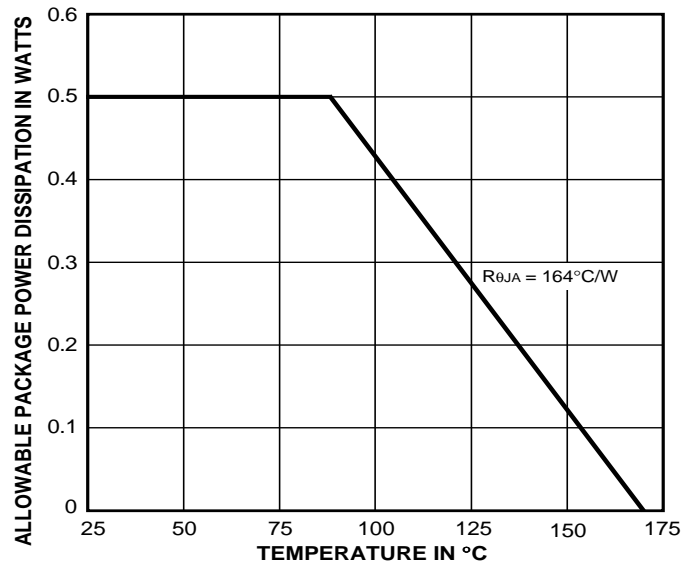Copyright © 2001, 2003 Allegro MicroSystems, Inc.

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS over operating temperature range.

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Limits			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Supply Voltage Range	V_{CC}	Operating, $T_J < 165°C$[1]	4.5	—	18	V
Output Leakage Current	I_{OFF}	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC} = 18$ V	—	<1.0	10	µA
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{OUT(SAT)}$	$I_{OUT} = 20$ mA	—	0.21	0.50	V
Power-On State	POS	$V_{CC} = 0 \rightarrow 5$ V, $B_{RP1} < B < B_{OP1}$, $B_{RP2} < B < B_{OP2}$	OFF	OFF	OFF	—
Undervoltage Lockout	$V_{CC(UV)}$	$I_{OUT} = 20$ mA, $V_{CC} = 0 \rightarrow 5$ V	—	3.5	—	V
Undervoltage Hysteresis	$V_{CC(hys)}$	Lockout ($V_{CC(UV)}$) - Shutdown	—	0.5	—	V
Power-On Time	t_{po}	$V_{CC} > 4.5$ V	—	—	50	µs
Output Rise Time	t_r	$C_L = 20$ pF, $R_L = 820$ Ω	—	200	—	ns
Output Fall Time	t_f	$C_L = 20$ pF, $R_L = 820$ Ω	—	200	—	ns
Direction Change Delay	t_d	$C_L = 20$ pF, $R_L = 820$ Ω	0.5	1.0	5.0	µs
Supply Current	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 8$ V, All outputs OFF	5.0	9.0	18	mA

NOTES: 1. Maximum supply voltage must be adjusted for power dissipation and ambient temperature.
     2. Typical Data is at $V_{CC} = 12$ V and $T_A = +25°C$ and is for design information only.

Dwg. GH-069

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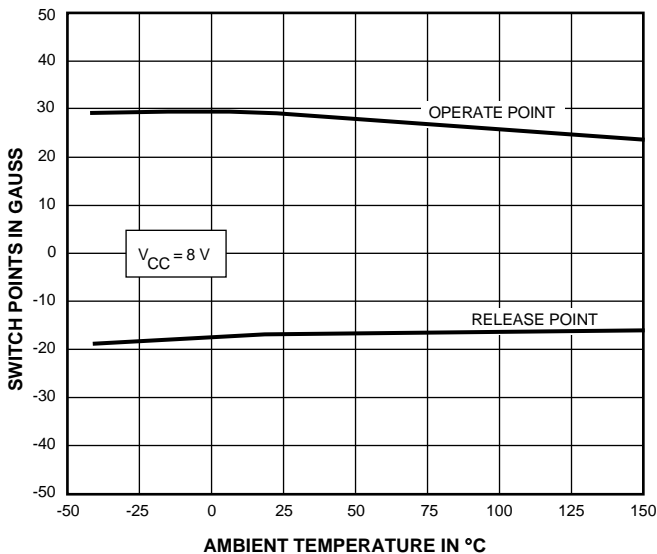# *HALL-EFFECT,*
DIRECTION-DETECTION
SENSOR

## MAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS over operating voltage range.

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Limits			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Operate Point	B_{OP}	T_A = -40°C	—	—	85	G
		T_A = +25°C	—	29	75	G
		T_A = Maximum	—	—	75	G
Release Point[3]	B_{RP}	T_A = -40°C	-85	—	—	G
		T_A = +25°C	-75	-17	—	G
		T_A = Maximum	-75	—	—	G
Hysteresis	B_{hys}	T_A = -40°C	10	—	—	G
		T_A = +25°C	10	46	—	G
		T_A = Maximum	10	—	—	G
Operate Differential	—	B_{OP1} - B_{OP2}	—	—	±60	G
Release Differential	—	B_{RP1} - B_{RP2}	—	—	±60	G

NOTES: 1. Magnetic flux density is measured at most sensitive area of device,
nominally located 0.0165" (0.42 mm) below the branded face of the package.
2. Typical Data is at V_{CC} = 12 V and T_A = +25°C and is for design information only.
3. As used here, negative flux densities are defined as less than zero (algebraic convention).
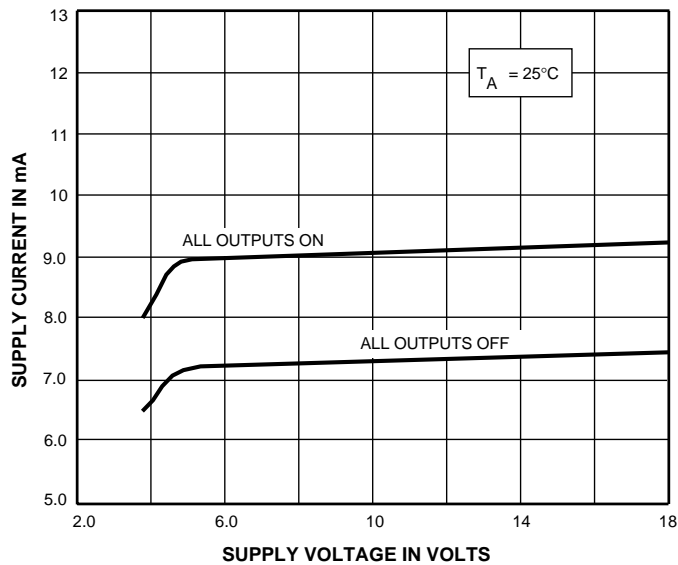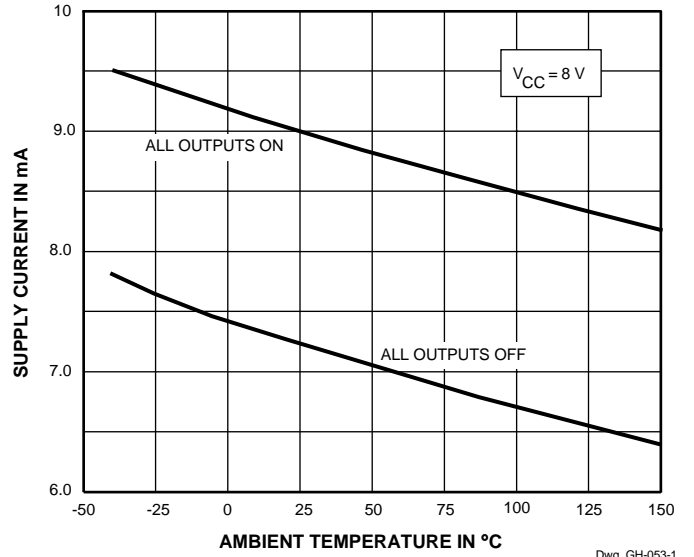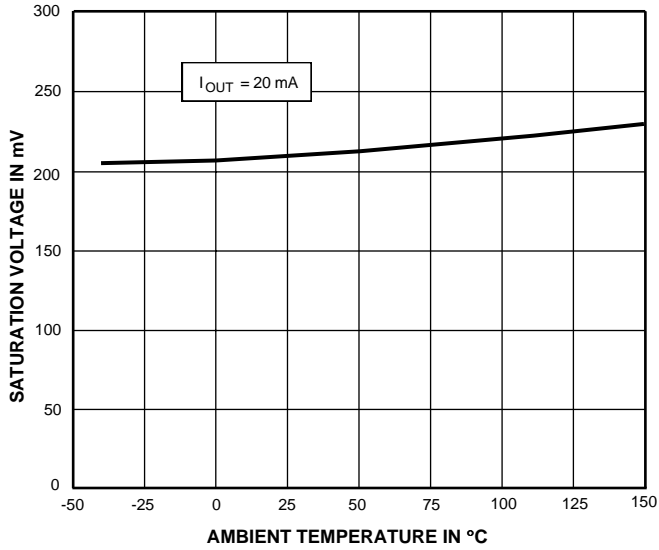
Typical Magnetic Characteristics

Dwg. GH-026-1

Dwg. GH-051-1

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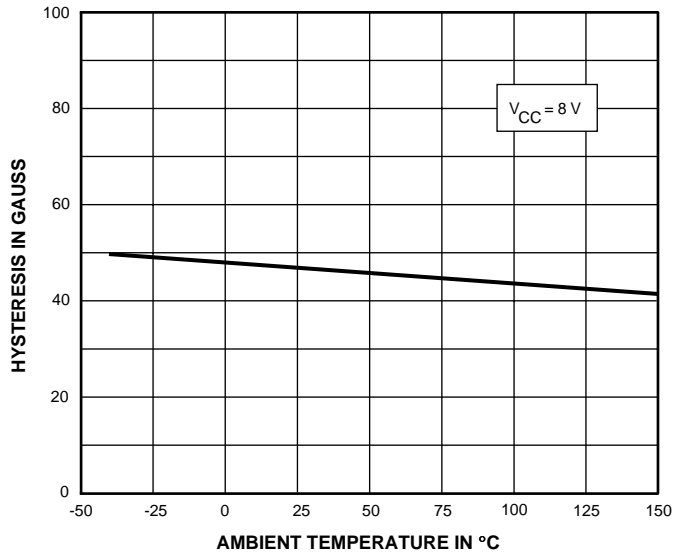
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Typical Electrical Characteristics

Dwg. GH-029-2

Dwg. GH-053-1

Dwg. GH-058-3

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Functional Description

The integrated circuit contains an internal voltage regulator that powers the Hall sensors and both the analog and digital circuitry. This regulator allows operation over a wide supply voltage range and provides some immunity to supply noise. The device also contains CMOS logic circuitry that decodes the direction of rotation of the ring magnet.

Quadrature/Direction Detection. Internal logic circuitry provides outputs representing speed and direction of the magnetic field across the face of the package. For the direction signal to be appropriately updated, a quadrature relationship must be maintained between the ring magnet pole width*, the sensor-to-sensor spacing, and, to a lesser extent, the magnetic switch points. For optimal design, the sensor should be actuated with a ring magnet pole width* two times the sensor-to-sensor spacing. This will produce a sinusoidal magnetic field whose period (denoted as T) is then four times the sensor-to-sensor spacing. A quadrature relationship can also be maintained for a ring magnet that has a period that satisfies the relationship $nT/4 = 1.5$ mm, where n is any odd integer. Therefore, ring magnets with pole-pair spacing equal to 6 mm (n = 1), 2 mm (n = 3), 1.2 mm (n = 5), etc. are permitted.

The response of the device to the magnetic field produced by a rotating ring magnet is shown on page 2. Note the phase shift between the two integrated sensors.

Outputs. The device provides three saturated outputs: DIRECTION, E1 OUTPUT, and SPEED. DIRECTION provides the direction output of the sensor and is defined as OFF (high) for the direction E1 to E2 and ON (low) for the direction E2 to E1. SPEED provides an XOR'd output of the two sensors. Because of internal delays, DIRECTION will always be updated before SPEED and is updated at every transition of E1 OUTPUT and E2 OUTPUT (internal) allowing the use of up-down counters without the loss of pulses.

Power-On State. At power on, the logic circuitry is reset to provide an OFF (high) at DIRECTION and an OFF (high) for E1 and E2 (internal) for magnetic fields less than B_{OP}. This eliminates ambiguity when the device is powered up and either sensor detects a field between B_{OP} and B_{RP}. If either sensor is subjected to a field greater than B_{OP}, the internal logic will set accordingly.

* "Pole" refers to a single pole (North or South) unless stated as "pole pair" (North <u>and</u> South).

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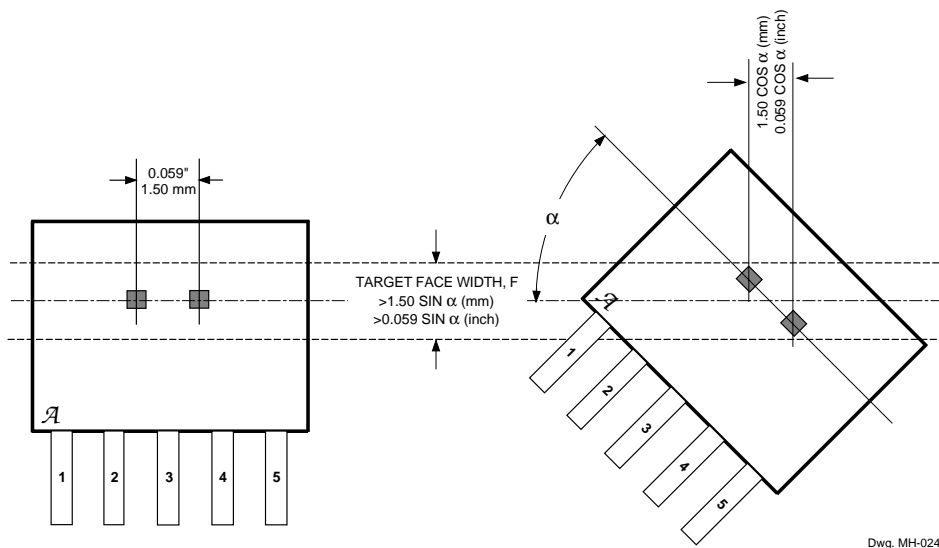*HALL-EFFECT,*
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Applications Information

Operation with Fine-Pitch Ring Magnets. For targets with a circular pitch of less than 4 mm, a performance improvement can be observed by rotating the front face of the sensor subassembly (see below). This sensor rotation decreases the effective sensor-to-sensor spacing, provided that the Hall elements are not rotated beyond the width of the target.

Applications. It is strongly recommended that an external 0.01 µF bypass capacitor be connected (in close proximity to the Hall sensor) between the supply and ground of the device to reduce both external noise and noise generated by the internal logic.

The simplest form of magnet that will operate these devices is a ring magnet. Other methods of operation, such as linear magnets, are possible. Extensive applications information on magnets and Hall-effect sensors is also available in the "Hall-Effect IC Applications Guide" which can be found in the latest issue of *Application Note* 27701, at
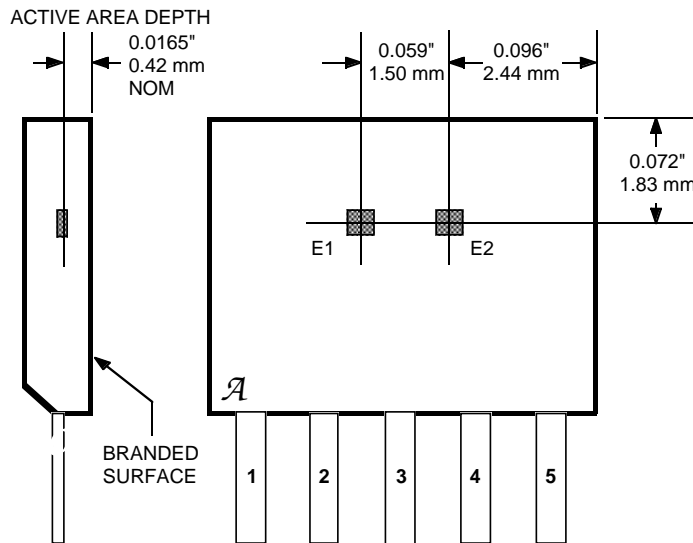
www.allegromicro.com/techpub2/an/an27701

Rotated Sensor for Fine-Pitch Ring Magnets

Dwg. MH-024

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Criteria for Device Qualification

Contact Allegro MicroSystems for qualification information.

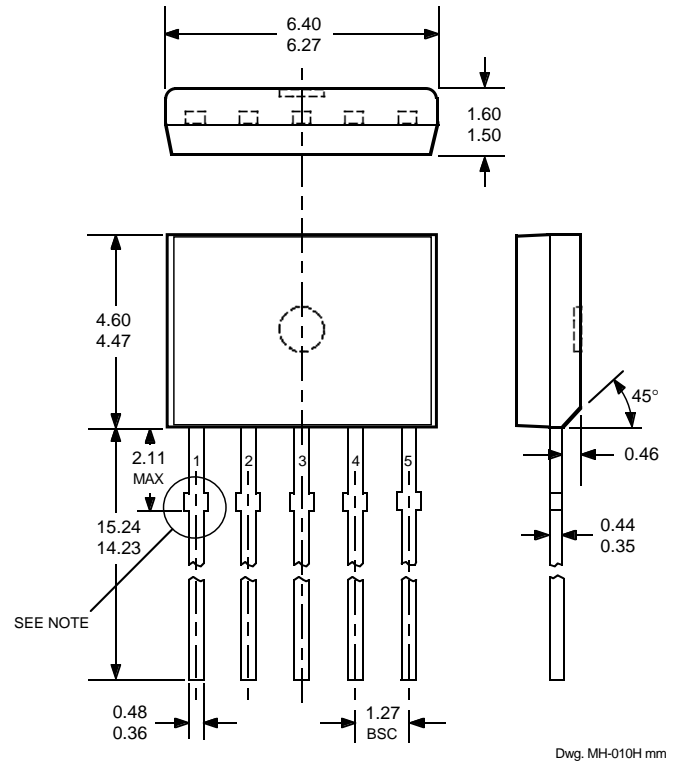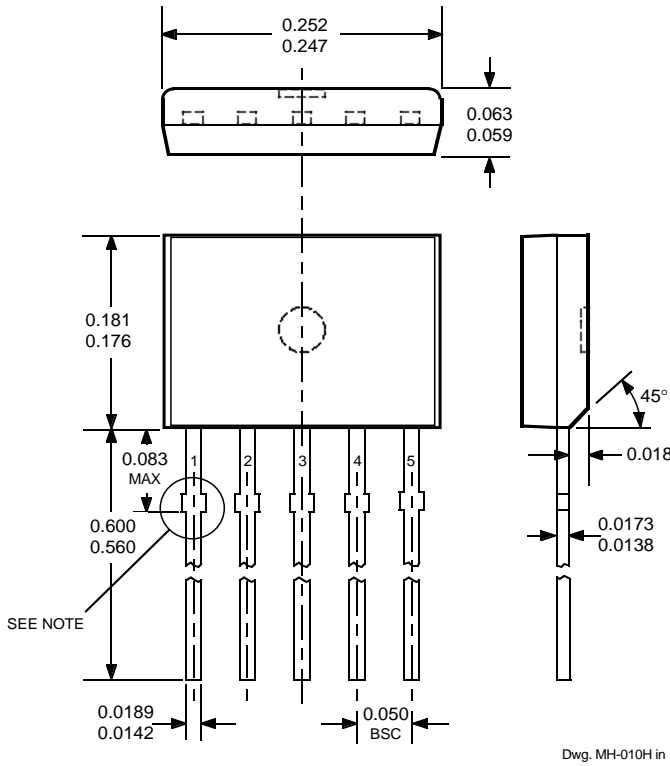## Sensor Locations

Dwg. MH-007-1A

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SENSOR

Package Designator 'KA'

Dimensions in Inches
(controlling dimensions)

0.252
0.247

0.063
0.059

0.181
0.176

0.083
MAX

0.600
0.560

SEE NOTE

45°

0.018

0.0173
0.0138

0.0189
0.0142

0.050
BSC

1　2　3　4　5

Dwg. MH-010H in

Dimensions in Millimeters
(for reference only)

6.40
6.27

1.60
1.50

4.60
4.47

2.11
MAX

15.24
14.23

SEE NOTE

45°

0.46

0.44
0.35

0.48
0.36

1.27
BSC

1　2　3　4　5

Dwg. MH-010H mm

Surface-Mount Lead Form (add '-TL' to part number)

0.095
±0.005

0.002
MAX

0.004
MAX

0°–8°

0.020
MIN
FLAT

Dwg. MH-015 in

2.41
±0.13

0.051
MAX

0.10
MAX

0°–8°

0.51
MIN
FLAT

Dwg. MH-015 mm
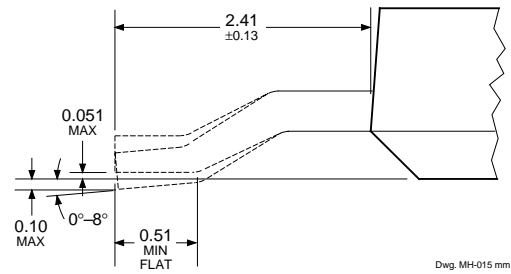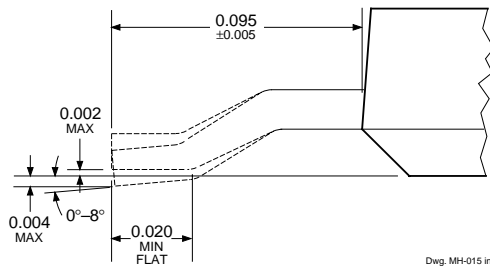
NOTES:　1.　Tolerances on package height and width represent allowable mold offsets. Dimensions given are measured at the widest point (parting line).
　　　　　2.　Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
　　　　　3.　Height does not include mold gate flash.
　　　　　4.　Recommended minimum PWB hole diameter to clear transition area is 0.035" (0.89 mm).
　　　　　5.　Where no tolerance is specified, dimension is nominal.
　　　　　6.　Supplied in bulk pack (500 pieces per bag).

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