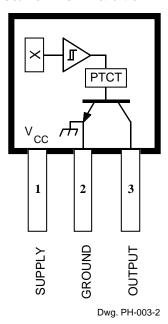
### CHOPPER-STABILIZED, PRECISION HALL-EFFECT LATCHES

The A3280--, A3281--, and A3283-- Hall-effect latches are extremely temperature-stable and stress-resistant sensors especially suited for operation over extended temperature ranges to +150°C. Superior high-temperature performance is made possible through dynamic offset cancellation, which reduces the residual offset voltage normally caused by device overmolding, temperature dependencies, and thermal stress. The three devices are identical except for magnetic switch points.

Each device includes on a single silicon chip a voltage regulator, Hall-voltage generator, small-signal amplifier, chopper stabilization, Schmitt trigger, and a short-circuit protected open-collector output to sink up to 25 mA. A south pole of sufficient strength will turn the output on. A north pole is necessary to turn the output off. An on-board regulator permits operation with supply voltages of 4.2 to 24 volts.

The first character of the part number suffix determines the device operating temperature range; suffix 'E–' is for -40°C to +85°C and 'L–' is -40°C to +150°C. Three package styles provide a magnetically optimized package for most applications. Suffix '–LH' is a miniature SOT23W low-profile surface-mount package, '–LT' is a miniature SOT89/TO-243AA transistor package for surface-mount applications; while suffix '–UA' is a three-lead ultra-mini-SIP for through-hole mounting.

### Suffix '-LT' & '-UA' Pinning (SOT89/TO-243AA & ultra-mini SIP)



Pinning is shown viewed from branded side.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$

ш. д = 0
Supply Voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> 26.5 V
Reverse Battery Voltage, V <sub>RCC</sub> 30 V
Magnetic Flux Density, B Unlimited
Output Off Voltage, V <sub>OUT</sub> 26 V
Continuous Output Current,
I <sub>OUT</sub> 25 mA*
Reverse Output Current, I <sub>OUT</sub> 50 mA
Package Power Dissipation, P <sub>D</sub> . <b>See Graph</b>
Junction Temperature, T <sub>J</sub> +165°C
Operating Temperature Range, T <sub>A</sub>
Suffix 'E-'40°C to +85°C
Suffix 'L-'40°C to +150°C
Storage Temperature Range,
T <sub>s</sub> 65°C to +170°C

\*Internal current limiting is intended to protect

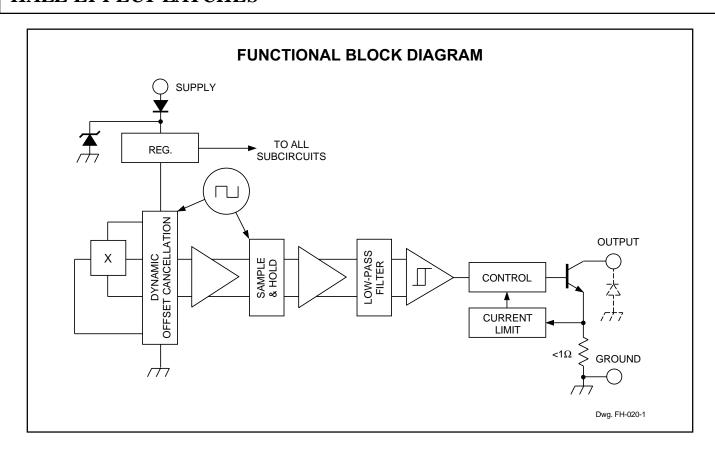
the device from output short circuits.

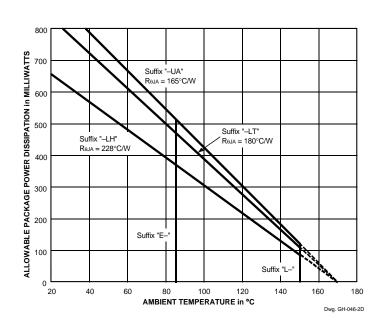
#### **FEATURES**

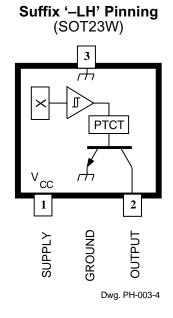
- Symmetrical Switch Points
- Resistant to Physical Stress
- Superior Temperature Stability
- Output Short-Circuit Protection
- Operation From Unregulated Supply
- Reverse Battery Protection
- Solid-State Reliability
- Small Size

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., A3281ELH .











#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS over operating temperature range.**

			Limits			
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating, T <sub>J</sub> < 165°C¹	4.2	_	24	V
Output Leakage Current	I <sub>OFF</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 24 V, B < B <sub>RP</sub>	_	-	10	μΑ
Output Saturation Voltage	V <sub>OUT(SAT)</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 20 mA, B > B <sub>OP</sub>	_	185	500	mV
Output Current Limit	I <sub>OM</sub>	B > B <sub>OP</sub>	30	_	60	mA
Power-On Time	t <sub>po</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> > 4.2 V	_	-	50	μs
Chopping Frequency	f <sub>C</sub>		_	340	-	kHz
Output Rise Time	t <sub>r</sub>	$R_L = 820 \Omega, C_L = 20 pF$	_	0.2	2.0	μs
Output Fall Time	t <sub>f</sub>	$R_L = 820 \Omega, C_L = 20 pF$	_	0.1	2.0	μs
Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	B < B <sub>RP</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V	_	3.0	8.0	mA
		B > B <sub>OP</sub> , V <sub>CC</sub> = 12 V	_	4.0	8.0	mA
Reverse Battery Current	I <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>RCC</sub> = -30 V	_	-	-5.0	mA
Zener Voltage	V <sub>Z</sub> + V <sub>D</sub>	I <sub>CC</sub> = 15 mA, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	28	32	37	V
Zener Impedance	$z_z + z_D$	I <sub>CC</sub> = 15 mA, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	_	50	_	Ω

NOTES:1. Maximum voltage must be adjusted for power dissipation and junction temperature.

- 2.  $B_{OP}$  = operate point (output turns on);  $B_{RP}$  = release point (output turns off).
- 3. Typical Data is at  $T_A = +25$ °C and  $V_{CC} = 12$  V and is for design information only.

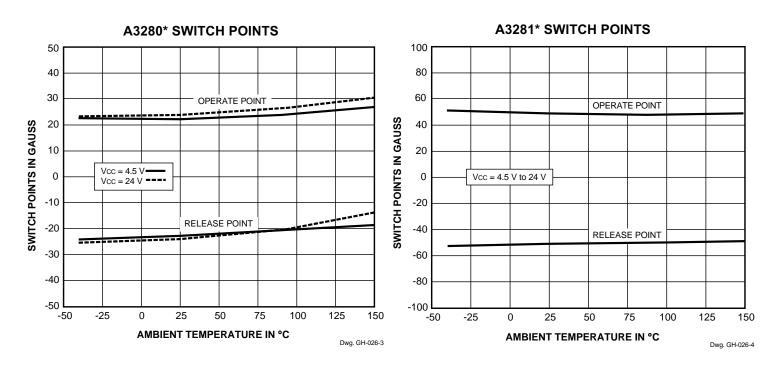
#### MAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS over operating voltage range.

		Part Numbers <sup>1</sup>									
		A3280		A3281			A3283				
Characteristic	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Operate Point, B <sub>OP</sub>	at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and $T_A = max$ .	5.0	22	40	15	50	90	100	150	180	G
	at T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	5.0	_	40	15	_	90	100	_	200	G
Release Point, B <sub>RP</sub>	at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and $T_A = max$ .	-40	-23	-5.0	-90	-50	-15	-180	-150	-100	G
	at T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	-40	_	-5.0	-90	_	-15	-200	-	-100	G
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Hysteresis, B}_{\text{hys}} \\ (B_{OP} \text{ - } B_{RP}) \end{array}$	at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ and $T_A = max$ .	10	45	80	30	100	180	_	300	360	G
	at T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C	_	_	80	_	_	180	_	_	360	G

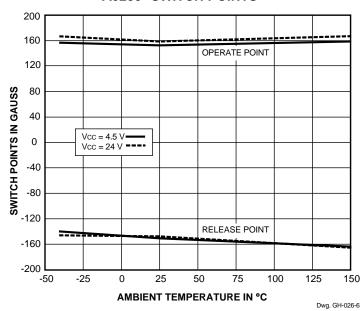
NOTES: 1. Complete part number includes a suffix to identify operating temperature range (E or L) and package type (LH, LT, or UA).

- 2. As used here, negative flux densities are defined as less than zero (algebraic convention) and -50 G is less than +10 G.
- 3. Typical Data is at  $T_A = +25$ °C and  $V_{CC} = 12$  V and is for design information only.
- 4. 1 gauss (G) is exactly equal to 0.1 millitesla (mT).

# TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS as a function of temperature



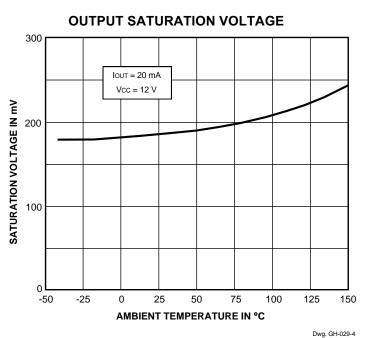
#### A3283\* SWITCH POINTS

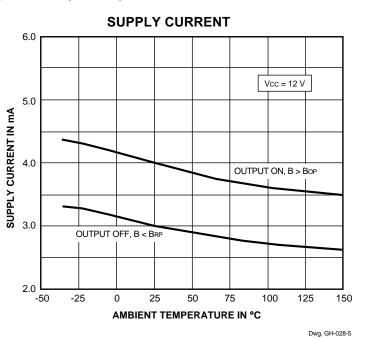


\* Complete part number includes a suffix denoting operating temperature range (E or L) and package type (LH, LT, or UA).

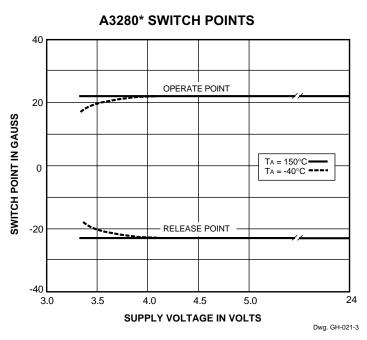


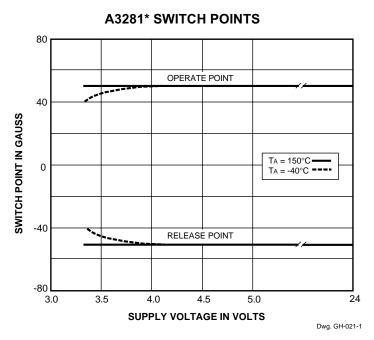
# TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS as a function of temperature (cont'd)





# TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS as a function of supply voltage

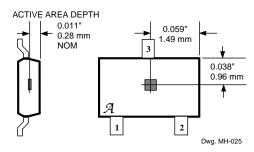




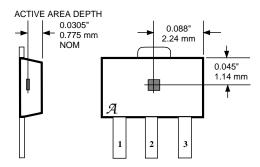
<sup>\*</sup> Complete part number includes a suffix denoting operating temperature range (E or L) and package type (LH, LT, or UA).

#### **SENSOR LOCATIONS**

#### Package Designator 'LH'

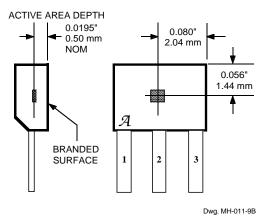


#### Package Designator 'LT'



Dwg. MH-008-8A

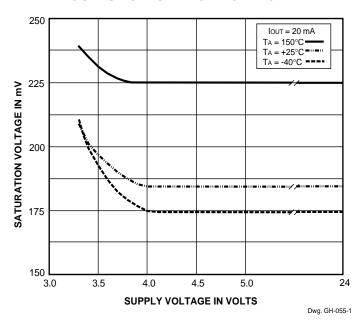
#### Package Designator 'UA'



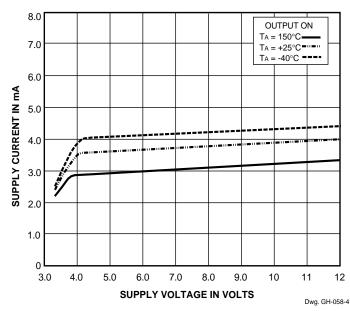
Although sensor location is accurate to three sigma for a particular design, product improvements may result in small changes to sensor location.

# TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS as a function of supply voltage (cont'd)

#### **OUTPUT SATURATION VOLTAGE**



#### **SUPPLY CURRENT**





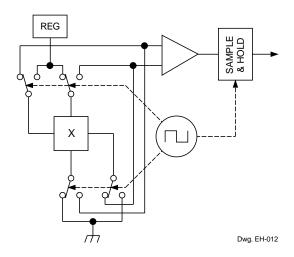
#### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

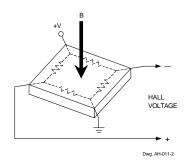
Chopper-Stabilized Technique. The Hall element can be considered as a resistor array similar to a Wheatstone bridge. A large portion of the offset is a result of the mismatching of these resistors. These devices use a proprietary dynamic offset cancellation technique, with an internal high-frequency clock to reduce the residual offset voltage of the Hall element that is normally caused by device overmolding, temperature dependencies, and thermal stress. The chopper-stabilizing technique cancels the mismatching of the resistor circuit by changing the direction of the current flowing through the Hall plate using CMOS switches and Hall voltage measurement taps, while maintaing the Hall-voltage signal that is induced by the external magnetic flux. The signal is then captured by a sample-andhold circuit and further processed using low-offset bipolar circuitry. This technique produces devices that have an extremely stable quiescent Hall output voltage, are immune to thermal stress, and have precise recoverability after temperature cycling. This technique will also slightly degrade the device output repeatability. A relatively high sampling frequency is used in order that faster signals can be processed.

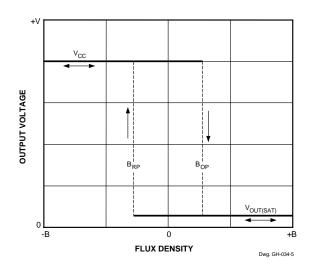
More detailed descriptions of the circuit operation can be found in: Technical Paper STP 97-10, *Monolithic Magnetic Hall Sensor Using Dynamic Quadrature Offset Cancellation* and Technical Paper STP 99-1, *Chopper-Stabilized Amplifiers With A Track-and-Hold Signal Demodulator*.

**Operation.** The output of these devices switches low (turns on) when a magnetic field perpendicular to the Hall sensor exceeds the operate point threshold ( $B_{OP}$ ). After turn-on, the output is capable of sinking 25 mA and the output voltage is  $V_{OUT(SAT)}$ . Note that the device latches; that is, a south pole of sufficient strength towards the branded surface of the device will turn the device on; removal of the south pole will leave the device on. When the magnetic field is reduced below the release point ( $B_{RP}$ ), the device output goes high (turns off). The difference in the magnetic operate and release points is the hysteresis ( $B_{hys}$ ) of the device. This built-in hysteresis allows clean switching of the output even in the presence of external mechanical vibration and electrical noise.

Powering up in the absence of a magnetic field (less than  $B_{OP}$  and higher than  $B_{RP}$ ) will allow an indeterminate output state. The correct state is warranted after the first excursion beyond  $B_{OP}$  or  $B_{RP}$ .

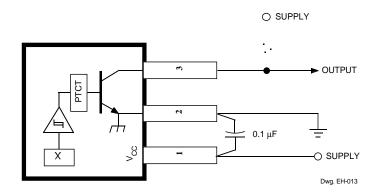






#### APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

It is strongly recommended that an external 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 chopper-stabilization technique.



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 for Hall-effect sensors is available in:

- Hall-Effect IC Applications Guide, Application Note 27701;
- Hall-Effect Devices: Soldering, Gluing, Potting, Encapsulating, and Lead Forming, Application Note 27703.1;
- Soldering of Through-Hole Hall-Sensor Dervices, Application Note 27703; and
- Soldering of Surface-Mount Hall-Sensor Devices, Application Note 27703.2.

More detailed descriptions of the chopper-stabilized circuit operation can be found in:

- Monolithic Magnetic Hall Sensor Using Dynamic Quadrature Offset Cancelation, Technical Paper STP 97-10; and
- Chopper-Stabilized Amplifiers With A Track-and-Hold Signal Demodulator, Technical Paper STP 99-1.

All are provided at

#### www.allegromicro.com

The products described herein are manufactured under one or more of the following U.S. patents: 5,045,920; 5,264,783; 5,442,283; 5,389,889; 5,581,179; 5,517,112; 5,619,137; 5,621,319; 5,650,719; 5,686,894; 5,694,038; 5,729,130; 5,917,320; and other patents pending.

Allegro MicroSystems, Inc. reserves the right to make, from time to time, such departures from the detail specifications as may be required to permit improvements in the performance, reliability, or manufacturability of its products. Before placing an order, the user is cautioned to verify that the information being relied upon is current.

Allegro products are not authorized for use as critical components in life-support appliances, devices, or systems without express written approval.

The information included herein is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, Allegro MicroSystems, Inc. assumes no responsibility for its use; nor for any infringements of patents or other rights of third parties that may result from its use.



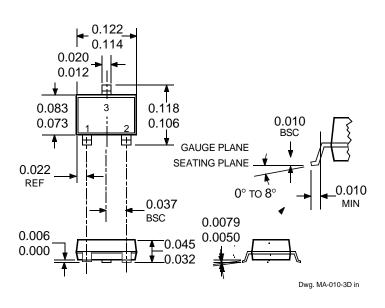
#### **PACKAGE DESIGNATOR 'LH'**

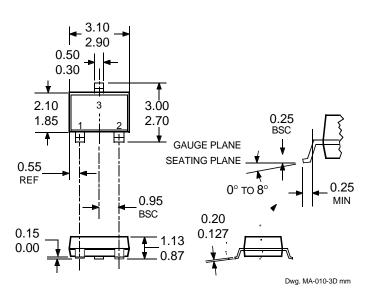
(SOT23W, fits SC-59A solder-pad layout)

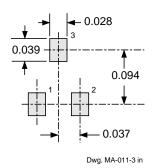
### **Dimensions in Inches**

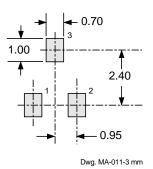
(for reference only)

## **Dimensions in Millimeters** (controlling dimensions)









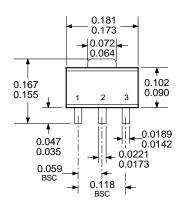
NOTES: 1. Tolerances on package height and width represent allowable mold offsets. Dimensions given are measured at the widest point (parting line).

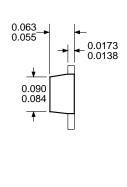
- 2. Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
- 3. Height does not include mold gate flash.
- 4. Where no tolerance is specified, dimension is nominal.
- 5. Add "LT" to part number for tape and reel.

#### PACKAGE DESIGNATOR 'LT' (SOT89/TO-243AA)

#### **Dimensions in Inches** (for reference only)

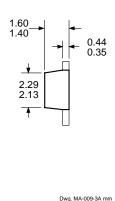
#### **Dimensions in Millimeters** (controlling dimensions)

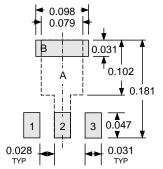


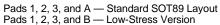


Dwg. MA-009-3A in

4.60 4.40 1.83 1.62 2.60 4.25 2.29 3.94 0.48 1.20 0.36 0.89 0.56 0.44 1.50 3.00

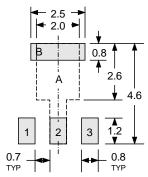






Pads 1, 2, and 3 only — Lowest Stress, But Not Self Aligning

Dwg. MA-012-3 in



Pads 1, 2, 3, and A — Standard SOT89 Layout Pads 1, 2, 3, and B — Low-Stress Version

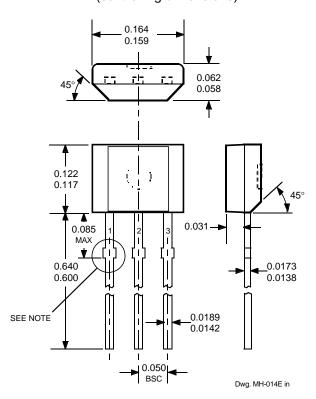
Pads 1, 2, and 3 only — Lowest Stress, But Not Self Aligning

Dwg. MA-012-3 mm

- Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
  - 2. Supplied in bulk pack (500 pieces per bag) or add "TR" to part number for tape and reel.
  - Only low-temperature (≤240°C) reflow-soldering techniques are recommended for SOT89 devices.

#### **PACKAGE DESIGNATOR 'UA'**

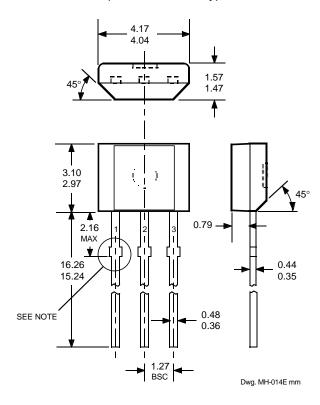
## Dimensions in Inches (controlling dimensions)



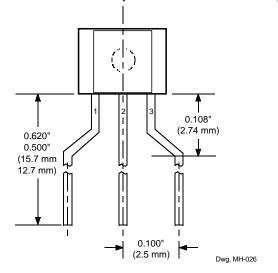
NOTES: 1. Tolerances on package height and width represent allowable mold offsets. Dimensions given are measured at the widest point (parting line).

- 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).

## Dimensions in Millimeters (for reference only)



#### Radial Lead Form (order A328xxUA-LC)



NOTE: Lead-form dimensions are the nominals produced on the forming equipment. No dimensional tolerance is implied or guaranteed for bulk packaging (500 pieces per bag).