NEW PRODUCT

AH8502

MICROPOWER LINEAR HALL EFFECT SENSOR

Description

The AH8502 is a micropower linear Hall effect sensor with an 8-bit output resolution. The output voltage is ratiometric to the supply voltage and proportional to the magnetic flux density, perpendicular to the part marking surface. The output null voltage is at half the supply voltage.

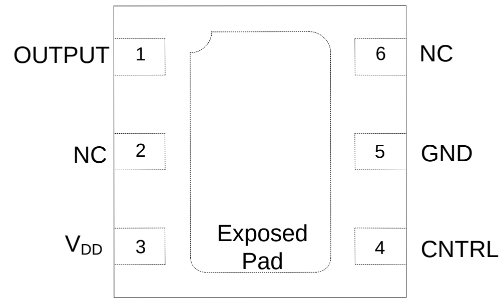
The AH8502 has a typical sensitivity of 2.1mV/G and 3.55mV/G at 1.8V and 3V. The typical null voltage offset is less than 1% of V_{DD}. The device has typical input referred rms noise of 0.36G and 0.24G at 1.8V and 3.0V.

Designed for battery powered consumer equipment to office equipment, home appliances and industrial applications, the AH8502 can operate over the supply range of 1.6V to 3.6V. The device has a CNTRL pin to select the operating modes and sampling rate to minimize power consumption. The device operates in default micropower mode with a sampling rate of 24Hz typical and consumes only 13µA typical at 1.8V. In turbo mode with continuous 6.25kHz sample rate the current consumption is 1mA typical. In external-drive mode, the CNTRL can be used to change the sampling frequency up to 7.14KHz with current consumption of 1.16mA typical at 1.8V.

To minimize PCB space, the AH8502 is available in small low profile U-DFN2020-6.

Pin Assignments

(Top View)



U-DFN2020-6

Applications

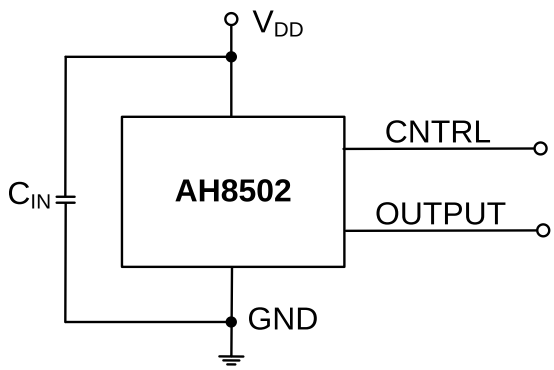
- High Accuracy Level, Proximity, Position and Travel Detection
- Button Press Detection in Digital Still, Video Cameras and Handheld Gaming Consoles
- Accurate Door, Lids and Tray Position Detection
- Liquid Level Detection
- Joy Stick Control – Gaming and Industrial Applications
- Smart Meters
- Contact-Less Level, Proximity and Position Measurement in Home Appliances and Industrial Applications

Features

- Linear Hall Effect Sensor with +/-430G Sense Range and Output Voltage with 8-bit Resolution
- Supply Voltage of 1.6V to 3.6V
- Sensitivity: 2.1mV/G and 3.55mV/G at 1.8V and 3V at +25°C
- Low Offset Voltage
- Micropower (Default Mode), Turbo and External-Drive Modes
- Ultra Low Average Supply Current
  - 13µA Typical in Micropower Mode (Default) Period at 1.8V
  - 1.01mA Typical in Turbo Mode at 1.8V
  - 1.16mA Typical in External Drive Mode with 7.14kHz Sampling Rate at 1.8V
- Chopper Stabilized Design with Superior Temperature Stability, Minimal Sensitivity Drift, Enhanced Immunity to Physical Stress
- Output Voltage Maintained at ‘Sleep’ Mode
- -40°C to +85°C Operating Temperature
- High ESD Capability of 6kV Human Body Model
- Small Low Profile U-DFN2020-6 Package
- **Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)**
- **Halogen and Antimony Free. “Green” Device (Note 3)**

Notes:
1. No purposely added lead. Fully EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) & 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) compliant.
2. See http://www.diodes.com/quality/lead_free.html for more information about Diodes Incorporated’s definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green” products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.

Typical Applications Circuit



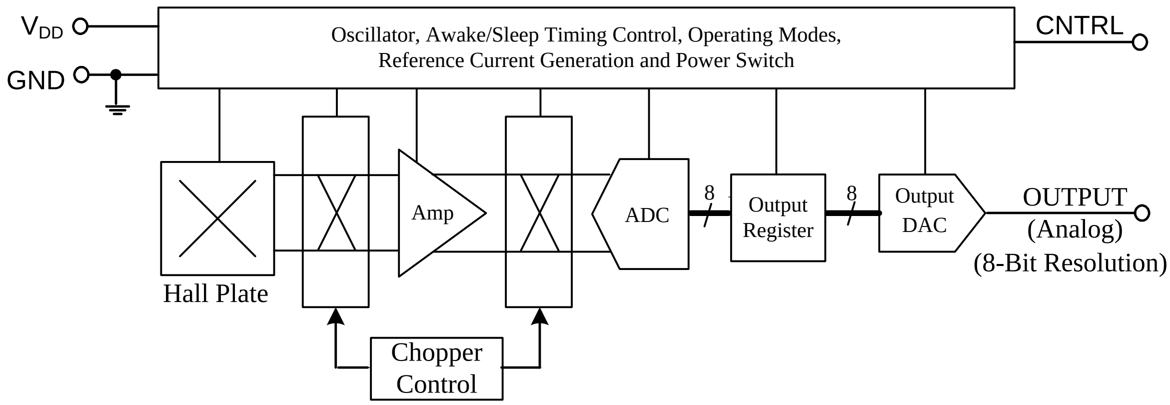
Note: 4. C_{IN} is for power stabilization and to strengthen the noise immunity, the recommended capacitance is 100nF typical and should be placed as close to the supply pin as possible.

Pin Descriptions

Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	OUTPUT	Output Pin
2	NC	No Connection (Note 5)
3	V_{DD}	Power Supply Input
4	CNTRL	Device Control Pin: The CNTRL pin allows to select the modes of operation (Micropower Mode, Turbo Mode and External-Drive Mode) and to adjust the sampling rate in External Drive Mode to minimize the power consumption. When CNTRL = GND or floating, the device operates in default Micropower Mode with 24Hz sampling rate and consumes 13µA typical at 1.8V. The CNTRL pin is internally pulled low. When CNTRL = V_{DD}, the device is on and operates in Turbo Mode with continuous sampling rate of 6.25kHz typical consuming 1.01mA typical at 1.8V. In External Drive Mode, an external PWM signal can be used to drive the CNTRL pin to adjust the sampling frequency from 24Hz typical up to 7.14kHz typical. If external PWM pulse is used, the minimum pulse width needed on the CNTRL pin to start a sample/conversion is 20µs typical. We recommend using a pulse width of 40µs minimum. The minimum sample and conversion cycle is140µs typical.
5	GND	Ground Pin
6	NC	No Connection (Note 5)
Pad	Pad	The center exposed pad – No connection internally. The exposed pad can be left open (unconnected) or tied to the GND on the PCB layout.

Note: 5. NC is “No Connection” pin and is not connected internally. This pin can be left open or tied to ground.

Functional Block Diagram



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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 6) (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter		Rating	Unit
V_{DD} and V_{OUT}	Supply Voltage and Output Voltage (Note 7)		4	V
V_{DD_REV} and V_{OUT_REV}	Reverse Supply and Output Voltage		-0.3	V
I_{OUT}	Output Current (Limited by 10kΩ Output Resistor)		V_{DD}/10	mA
B	Magnetic Flux Density Withstand		Unlimited	
P_D	Package Power Dissipation	U-DFN2020-6	230	mW
T_S	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150	°C
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature		+150	°C
ESD HBM	Human Body Model (HMB) ESD Capability		6	kV

Notes: 6. Stresses greater than the 'Absolute Maximum Ratings' specified above may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions exceeding those indicated in this specification is not implied. Device reliability may be affected by exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time.

7. The absolute maximum V_{DD} of 4V is a transient stress rating and is not meant as a functional operating condition. It is not recommended to operate the device at the absolute maximum rated conditions for any period of time.

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Rating	Unit
V_{DD}	Supply Voltage	Operating	1.6 to 3.6	V
T_A	Operating Temperature Range	Operating	-40 to +85	°C

Electrical Characteristics (Notes 8 & 9) (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Current						
$I_{DD\_UP\_MODE}$	Average Supply Current in Micropower Mode with Continuous Sampling Rate of 24Hz (CNTRL = GND Continuously)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL = GND, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	13	20	µA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL = GND, V_{DD} = 3.0V (Note 10)	-	17	25	µA
$I_{DD\_TURBO\_MODE}$	Average Supply Current in Turbo Mode with Continuous Sampling Rate of 6.25Hz (CNTRL = V_{DD} Continuously)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	1.01	1.3	mA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL = GND, V_{DD} = 3.0V (Note 10)	-	1.44	1.8	mA
$I_{DD\_7kHz\_EXTDRV}$	Average Supply Current at 7.14kHz Sampling Rate When CNTRL is Externally Driven	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL clocking at 7.14kHz, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	1.16	1.5	mA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, CNTRL clocking at 7.14kHz, V_{DD} = 3V (Note 10)	-	1.65	2.1	mA

Notes: 8. When power is initially turned on, the operating V_{DD} (1.6V to 3.6V) must be applied to guarantee the output sampling. After the supply voltage reaches minimum operating voltage, the output state is valid after $t_{ON\_INITIAL}$..

9. Typical data is at T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V unless otherwise stated.

10. The parameters are not tested in production, they are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.

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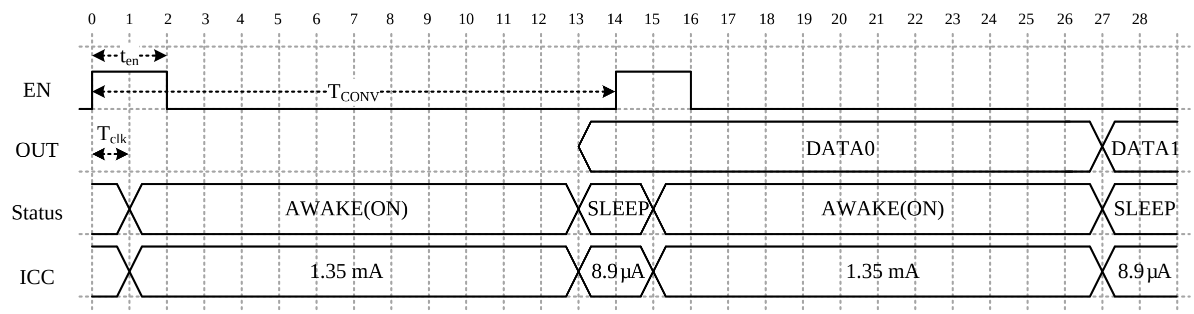
Electrical Characteristics (Cont.) (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V, unless otherwise specified.)

CNTRL pin timing, conversion rate and I_{DD} supply current relationship

AH8502 CNTRL Pin Driven Externally – External Drive Mode

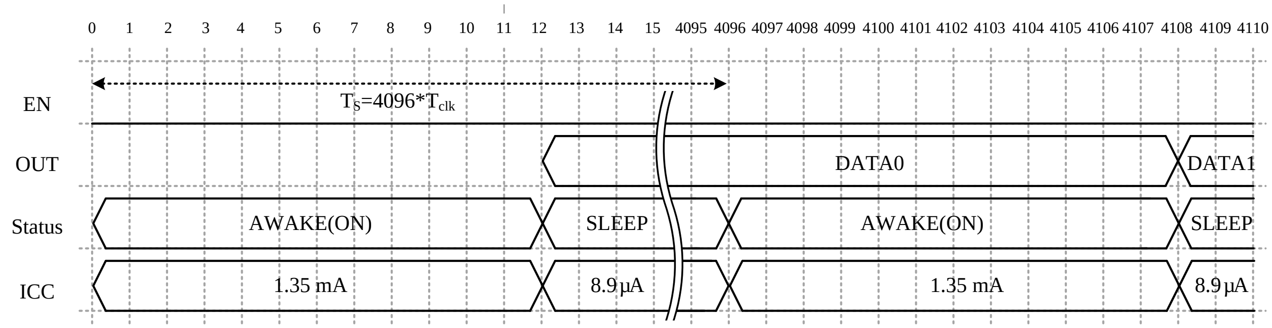


Status: **AWAKE**: chip processing phase (12*T_{clk}) , **SLEEP**: chip retain data

T_{clk}: internal clock period, typical = 10 µs
t_{en}: pulse width of enable signal, minimum=2*T_{clk}= 20 µs (typical)
T_{CONV}: One sample/conversion cycle = 14*T_{clk}= 140 µs (typical)

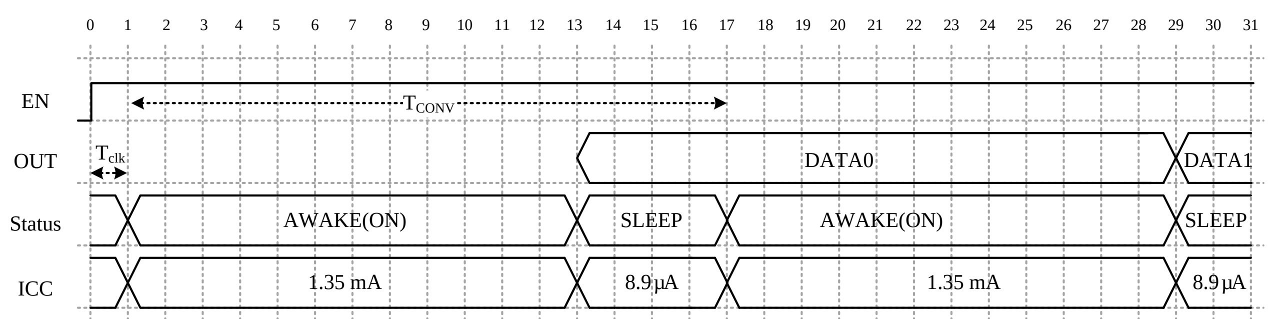
I_{DD} (@ V_{DD} = 1.8V, 25^{o}C):
(1) If CNTRL pin clocked at maximum (~7.14 kHz): I_{DD} = 1.35mA*12/14+8.93 µA*2/14 ≈ 1.16mA
(2) If CNTRL pin clocked at 24Hz: I_{DD} ≈ 13 µA
(3) If CNTRL clocking period =T, I_{DD} = 1.35mA*120 µs/T + 8.93 µA*(T-120 µs)/T

AH8502 CNTRL = GND or Logic Low (0) Continuously – Micropower Mode



Tclk: internal clock period, typical= 10 µs
T_S: awake cycle time = 4096*Tclk ≈ 41ms

AH8502 CNTRL = V_{DD} or Logic High Continuously – Turbo Mode



T_{clk}: internal clock period, typical= 10 µs
T_{CONV}: One sample/conversion period when ENABLE = Hugh (V_{DD})= 16*T_{clk}=160 µs

I_{DD} (@ V_{DD} = 1.8V, 25^{o}C):
I_{DD} = 1.35mA*120 µs/160 µs + 8.93 µA*40 µs/160 µs ≈ 1.01mA (typical)

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Electrical Characteristics (Cont.) (Notes 11, 12 & 13) (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$t_{ON\_INITIAL}$	Initial Power On Time	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C, C_{IN}=0.1uF, V_{DD} rise time =10µs, (Note 14)	-	1	-	ms
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C, C_{IN}=0.1uF, V_{DD} rise time =10µs, (Note 14)	-	0.2	-	ms
t_{en}	Minimum Pulse Width on CNTRL Pin to Start One Conversion Cycle When Driving CNTRL Pin Externally (See Application Note Section)	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	20	-	µs
T_{CONV}	Minimum Period of One Sample/Conversion Cycle	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	100	140	200	µs
f_{MAX}	Maximum Sampling Frequency	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, (Note 14)	-	7.14	-	kHz
$f_{\_TURBO\_MODE}$	Sampling Frequency in Turbo Mode with CNTRL = V_{DD} or Logic High Continuously	CNTRL = High (V_{DD}), V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	6.25	-	kHz
$f_{\_UP\_MODE}$	Sampling Frequency in Micropower Mode with CNTRL = GND or Logic Low Continuously	CNTRL = High (V_{DD}), V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	24	-	Hz
$T_{\_TURBO\_MODE}$	Awake or Sampling Period in Turbo Mode with CNTRL = V_{DD} or Logic High Continuously	CNTRL = High (V_{DD}), V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	0.16	-	ms
$T_{\_UP\_MODE}$	Awake or Sampling Period in Micropower Mode with CNTRL = GND or Logic Low Continuously.	CNTRL = High (V_{DD}), V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	41.6	-	ms
V_{CNTRL_LOW}	CNTRL Pin Input Low Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 13)	0.4	0.5	0.6	V
		V_{DD} = 3.0V (Note 13)	0.8	0.9	1	V
V_{CNTRL_HIGH}	CNTRL Pin Input High Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 13)	1.2	1.3	1.4	V
		V_{DD} = 3V (Note 13)	2.2	2.3	2.4	V
Output Characteristics						
R_{OUT}	DC Output Resistance	CNTRL = V_{DD} or GND, V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, (Note 14)	-	10	13	kΩ
Noise_RMS	Input Referred Noise, RMS (Note 14)	C_{IN} = Open, V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C,	-	0.36	-	G
		C_{IN} = Open, V_{DD} = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C,	--	0.24	-	G
ADC_{RES} DAC_{RES}	Internal ADC and DAC Resolution	(Note 14)	-	8	-	Bit
V_{OUT_RES}	Output Voltage Resolution	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C	-	V_{DD}/256	-	mV
V_{OUTH}	Max. Output Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C	-	V_{DD}*255/256	-	V
V_{OUTL}	Min. Output Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C	-	0	-	V

Notes:
11. When power is initially turned on, the operating V_{DD} (1.6V to 3.6V) must be applied to guarantee the output sampling. The output state is valid after $t_{ON\_INITIAL}$ from the supply voltage reaching the minimum operating voltage.
12. Typical data is at T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V unless otherwise stated.
13. Maximum and minimum parameters values over operating temperature range are not tested in production, they are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.
14. The parameter is not tested in production, they are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.

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Electrical Characteristics (Cont.) (Note 11, 12 & 13) (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Magnetic Characteristics						
B_{RANGE}	Measurable Magnetic Flux Density Range	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A =+25°C	±370	±430	±505	G
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A =+25°C	±367	±423	±497	G
G_{RES}	Gauss Resolution	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A =+25°C	2.91	3.35	3.94	G/LSB
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A =+25°C	2.87	3.30	3.88	G/LSB
V_{NULL}	Quiescent Output Voltage with Zero Gauss	B = 0.5G, T_A = +25°C	-	V_{DD} / 2	-	V
		V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C	0.882	0.9	0.918	V
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C	1.47	1.5	1.53	V
V_{OFFSET}	Quiescent Output Voltage Offset	B = 0.5G, V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C	-1%	-	1%	% of V_{DD}
		B = 0.5G, V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C	-1%	-	1%	% of V_{DD}
		B = 0.5G, V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-1.5	-	1.5	% of V_{DD}
V_{SENS}	Output Voltage Sensitivity	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C	1.79	2.1	2.42	mV/G
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C	3.02	3.55	4.08	
V_{SENS_ACC}	Sensitivity Accuracy	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C	-15	-	15	%
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C	-15	-	15	%
		V_{DD} = fixed at any one voltage between 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14, Note 15)	-18	-	18	%
TC_ERR_{SENS}	Sensitivity Error over Full Temperature	V_{DD}=fixed, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-3	-	3	%
Lin+	Positive Linearity (Span Linearity)	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C (Note 14)	-	99.9	-	%
		V_{DD} = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C (Note 14)	-	99.7	-	%
Lin-	Negative Linearity (Span Linearity)	V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25°C (Note 14)	-	100.1	-	%
		V_{DD} = 3.0V, T_A = +25°C (Note 14)	-	100.4	-	%

Notes:
11. When power is initially turned on, the operating V_{DD} (1.6V to 3.6V) must be applied to guarantee the output sampling. The output state is valid after $t_{ON\_INITIAL}$ from the supply voltage reaching the minimum operating voltage.
12. Typical data is at T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V unless otherwise stated.
13. Maximum and minimum parameters values over operating temperature range are not tested in production, they are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.
14. The parameter is not tested in production, they are guaranteed by design, characterization and process control.
15. This term constitutes of output voltage sensitivity temperature coefficient error and sensitivity accuracy.

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Application Note

CNTRL Pin - Awake and Sleep Period and Operating Mode Control

The CNTRL pin controls the device operating mode (Micropower, Turbo, External Drive modes) and “Awake” and “Sleep” periods during external drive mode.

When the CNTRL pin is pulled low or GND continuously, the device operates in micropower mode with sampling rate of 24Hz and consumes only 13µA typical at 1.8V. The CNTRL pin is internally pulled low and therefore the default mode is micropower mode if the CNTRL pin is left floating.

When CNTRL is pulled high CNTRL = V_{DD} (or pulled high) continuously, the device runs in turbo Mode with sampling rate of 6.25kHz and consumes 1.01mA typical at 1.8V. When the CNTRL pin is pulled high continuously, the conversion time T_{CONV} is 16 clock cycles (160µs typical) and therefore the sampling rate is 6.25kHz.

If the CNTRL pin is driven externally with a PWM signal, the sampling rate can be adjusted from 24Hz to 7.14kHz. A minimum pulse width on CNTRL pin to start a sample/conversion is 20µs typical; we recommend using pulse width of 40µs minimum.

In external drive mode with a PWM signal on the CNTRL pin, the conversion time (signal acquisition, conversion and output update) T_{CONV} is 14 clock cycles (140µs typical). When the CNTRL goes high, the sample trigger delay is 1 clock pulse (10µs) where supply current remains at 8.93µA typical at V_{DD} = 1.8V. After the sample trigger delay, the next 12 clock pulse (120µs typical) is ‘Awake’ period where the typical supply current is 1.35mA at 1.8V supply. The next pulse (10µs) is used to update the output stage and during this time the supply current drops back to 8.93µA typical at 1.8V supply. Therefore, the average supply current of the device depends on the sampling frequency and at the maximum sampling rate of 7.14kHz, it is 1.16mA typical at 1.8V.

The maximum sampling frequency is 7.14kHz when the CNTRL pin is externally driven with a PWM signal.

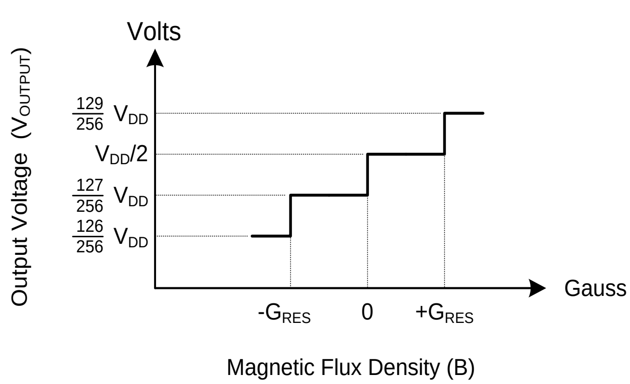
For CNTRL pin clocking period of T, the average current is given by

$$I_{DD} = \frac{1.35mA \times 120\mu s + 8.93\mu A \times (T - 120\mu s)}{T} \quad (@1.8V)$$

$$I_{DD} = \frac{I_{DD\_AWAKE} \times 120\mu s + I_{DD\_SLEEP} \times (T - 120\mu s)}{T} \quad \text{(General equation)}$$

Quiescent Output Voltage V_{NULL} and Offset Voltage

The figure below shows the ideal transfer curve near zero magnetic field (B = 0Gauss). Zero Gauss is the transition point between $V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}$*127/128 and $V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2$. When B is slightly larger than zero, the output is one-half the supply voltage typically.
Quiescent output voltage (V_{NULL}) is defined as the typical output voltage when B = 0.5Gauss (slightly higher than 0G). Any difference of V_{NULL} from $V_{DD}/2$ introduces offset (V_{OFSET}).



Transfer Curve Near 0 Gauss

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Application Note (Cont.)

Sensitivity and Transfer Characteristic

The device responds to the magnetic flux density perpendicular to the part marking surface. For South pole magnetic flux density increase from 0G, the output voltage will increase from V_{NULL} and for a North magnetic pole field, the output will decrease from V_{NULL}. The changes in the voltage level up or down are symmetrical to V_{NULL} and are proportional to the magnetic flux density.

The output voltage change is proportional to the magnitude and polarity of the magnetic field perpendicular to the part marking surface. This proportionality is defined as output voltage sensitivity and is given by

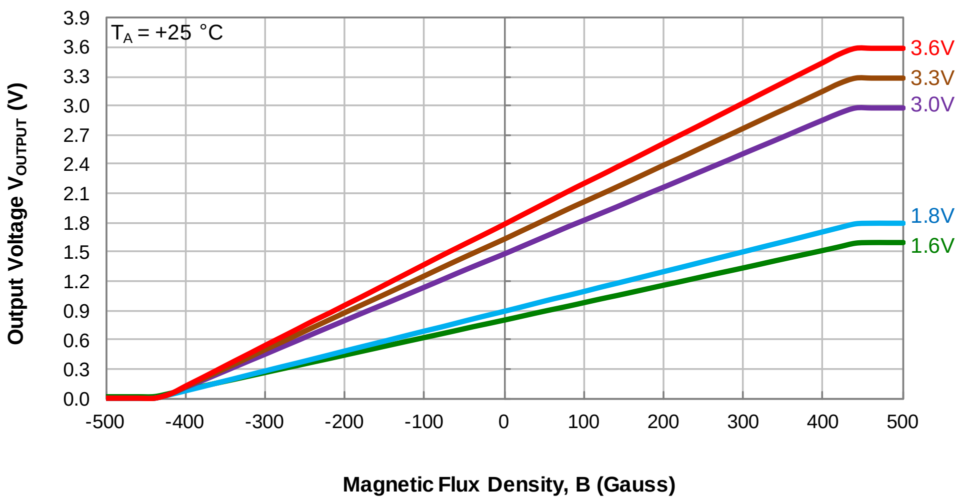
$$V_{SENS} = \frac{(V_{OUT(B\_MAX)} - V_{OUT(B\_MIN)})}{(B_{MAX} - B_{MIN})}$$

The AH8502 has a measurable magnetic field range of +/-430G and output voltage range of 0V to (255/256)V_{DD}. Therefore sensitivity at 1.8V is given by

$$V_{SENS\_1.8V} = \frac{1.8V}{860G} = 2.1mV/G$$

The device has an internal ADC and DAC with resolution of 8-bits. Therefore the measurement resolution is 3.36G/LSB at V_{DD} = 1.8V. In terms of voltage, the output resolution at 1.8V is 7mV/LSB typical. The device follows the 8-bit step for transfer curve superimposed on the V_{SENS} above. This difference in theoretical linear value with 8-bit resolution steps produces measurement (quantization) error at each step.

Quantization error (also measurement error) = 0.5*step = V_{DD}/512(output voltage)
Or = Full magnetic range/512 (input magnetic field)



Transfer Curve – Output Voltage vs. Magnetic Flux Density

Application Note (Cont.)

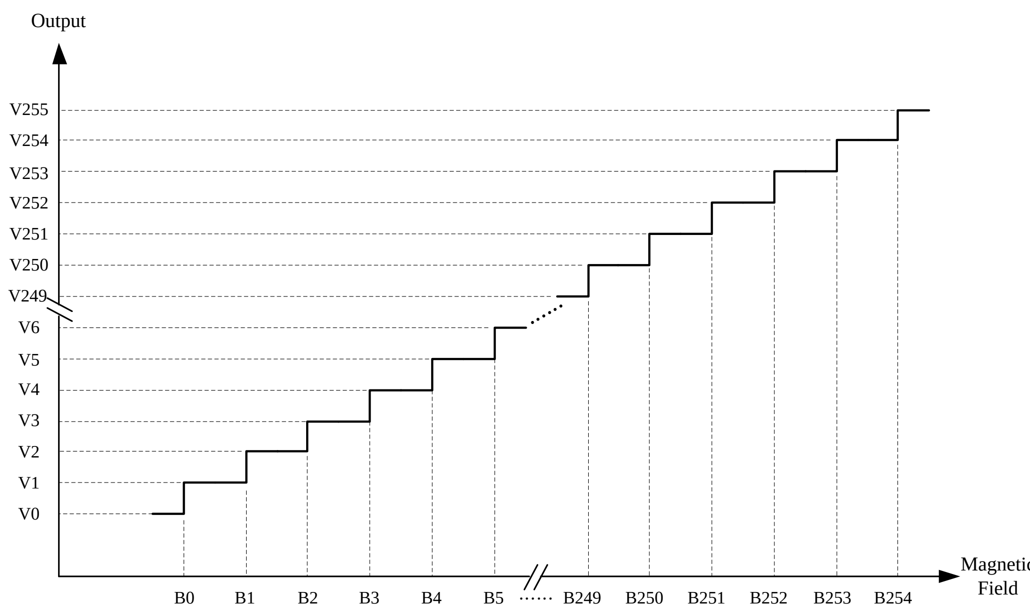
Span Linearity

Coordinate of transition points (V0~V255 and B0~B254) can be extracted from a transfer curve. Span linearity is defined and based on these coordinate points.

Span linearity is defined as linearity arising from sensitivity differences between the maximum flux density range and half of the range for positive and negative flux density. Referring to the diagram below, north field span linearity LIN- and south field span linearity LIN+ are given by:

$$LIN- = \frac{(V0 - V127)/(B0 - B127)}{(V64 - V127)/(B64 - B127)}$$

$$LIN+ = \frac{(V254 - V127)/(B254 - B127)}{(V190 - V127)/(B190 - B127)}$$



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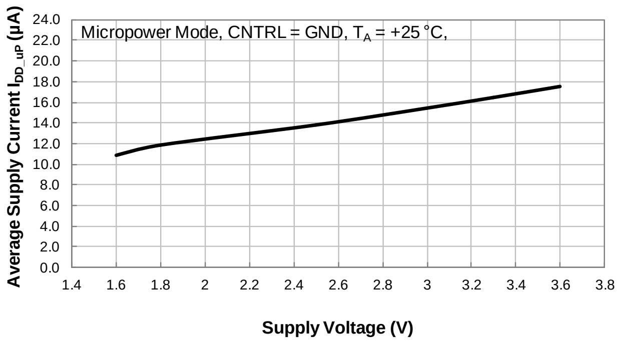
Typical Operating Characteristics

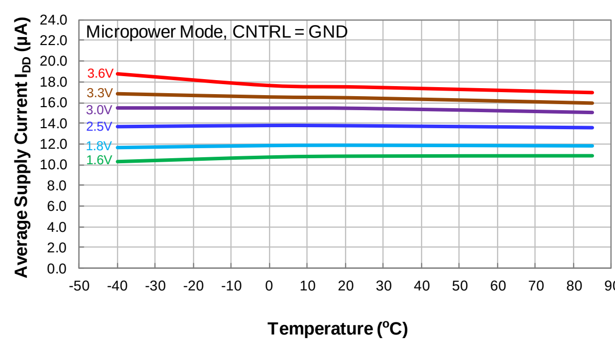
Average Supply Current

Micropower Mode (Default) – 24Hz Sample Rate



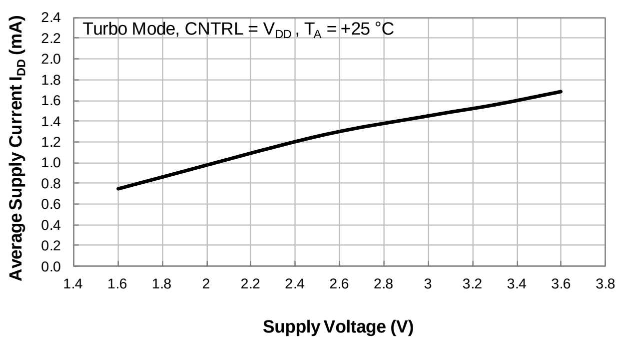
Average Supply Current (CNTRL= GND) vs Supply Voltage

Micropower Mode (Default)



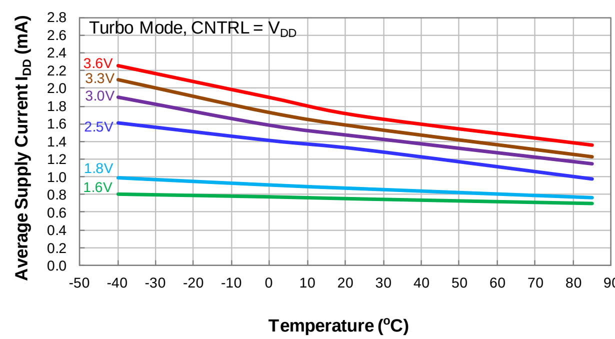
Average Supply Current (CNTRL = GND) vs Temperature

Turbo Mode – 6.25kHz Sample Rate



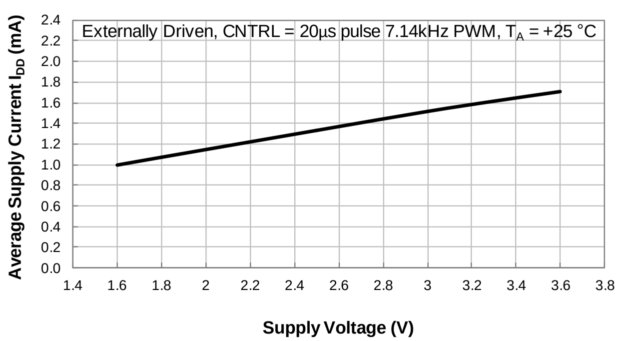
Average Supply Current (CNTRL = V_{DD}) vs Supply Voltage

Turbo Mode – 6.25kHz Sample Rate



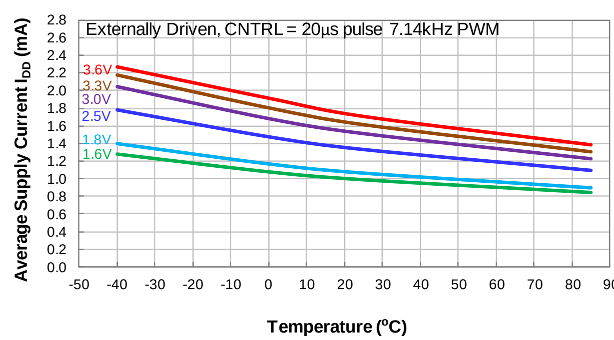
Average Supply Current (CNTRL = V_{DD}) vs Temperature

External Drive Mode with 7.14kHz Sampling Rate



Average Supply Current (CNTRL = PWM) vs Supply Voltage

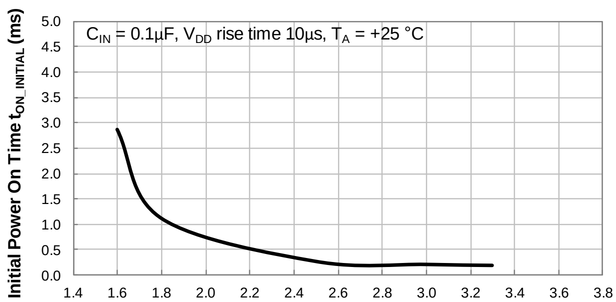
External Drive Mode with 7.14kHz Sampling Rate



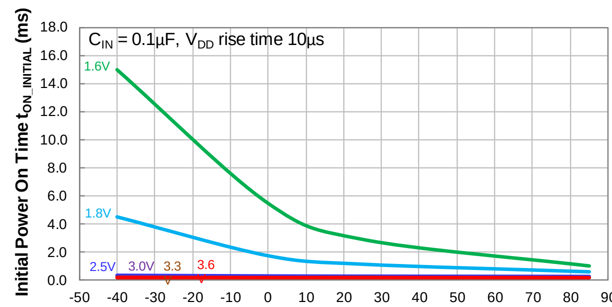
Average Supply Current (CNTRL = PWM) vs Temperature

Typical Operating Characteristics (Cont.)

Typical Initial Power On Time

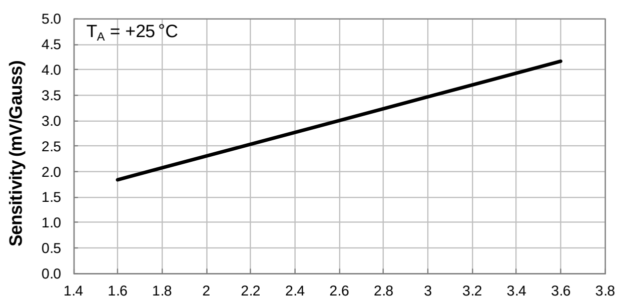


Initial Power On Time vs Supply Voltage

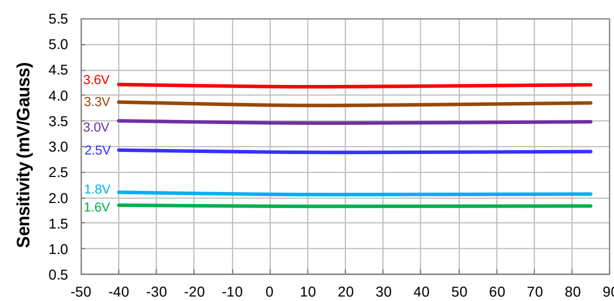


Initial Power On Time vs Temperature

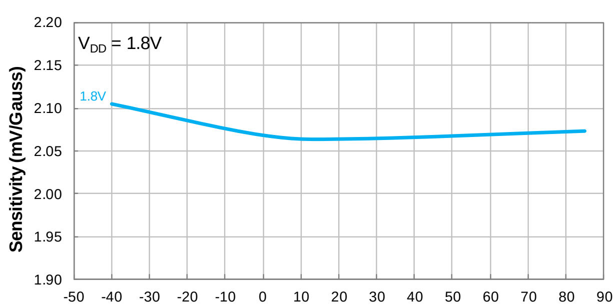
Typical Sensitivity



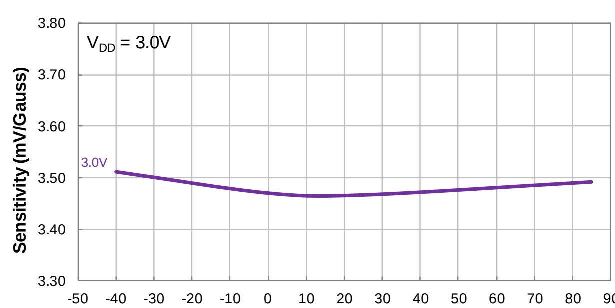
Sensitivity vs Supply Voltage



Sensitivity vs Temperature



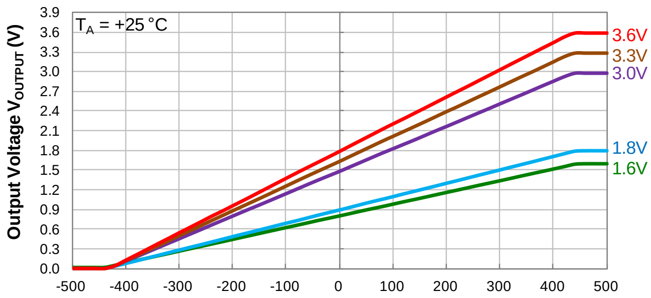
Sensitivity vs Temperature



Sensitivity vs Temperature

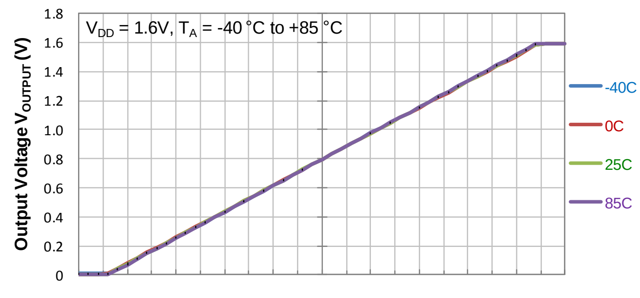
Typical Operating Characteristics (Cont.)

Typical Transfer Curves



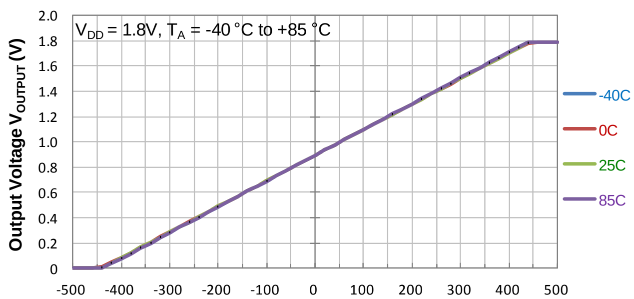
Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

Output Voltage vs Magnetic Flux Density



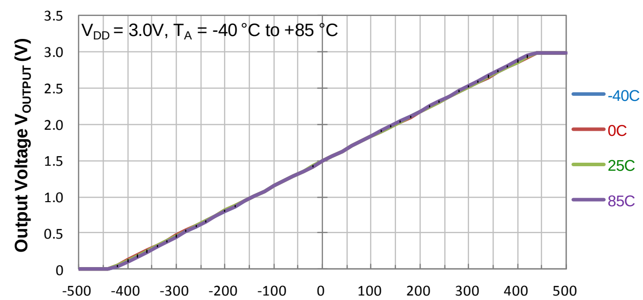
Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



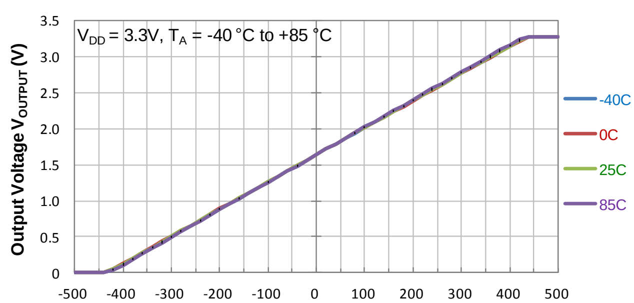
Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



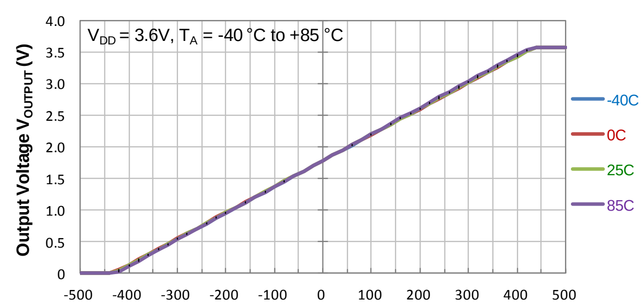
Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density

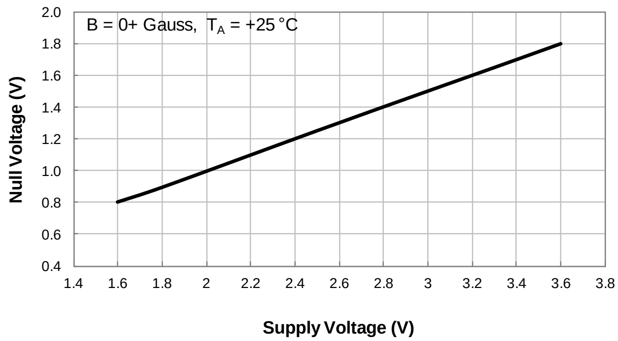


Magnetic Flux Density, B (Gauss)

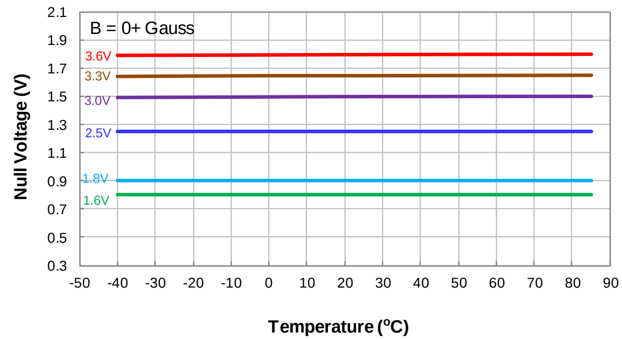
Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density

Typical Operating Characteristics (Cont.)

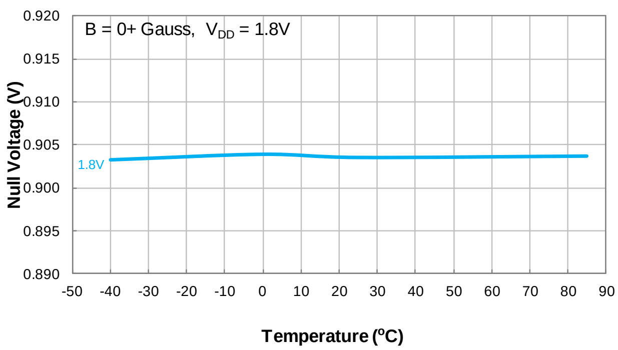
Typical Null Voltage: Output Voltage at B = 0+ Gauss (Note 16)



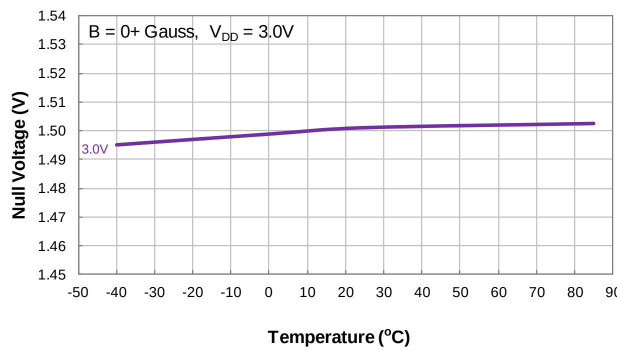
Null Voltage vs Supply Voltage



Null Voltage vs Temperature



Null Voltage vs Temperature



Null Voltage vs Temperature

Note: 16. Null voltage is the voltage with magnetic flux density B = 0G at the sensor. B = 0G is also the transistion point at V_{DD}*127/128 for internal ADC and DAC. To avoid the transition point fluctuation during measurement of null voltage, B = 0+ Gauss (e.g. 0.5G which is smaller than 1LSB gauss step of 3.125G) is used. See definition of the null voltage in Application Note section.

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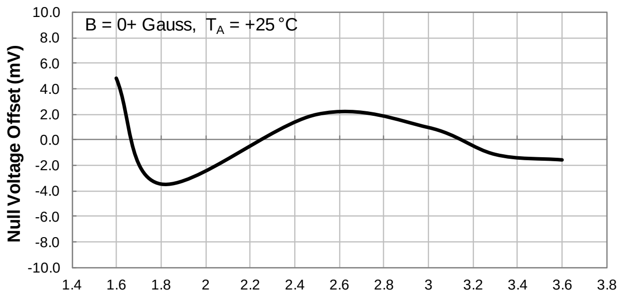
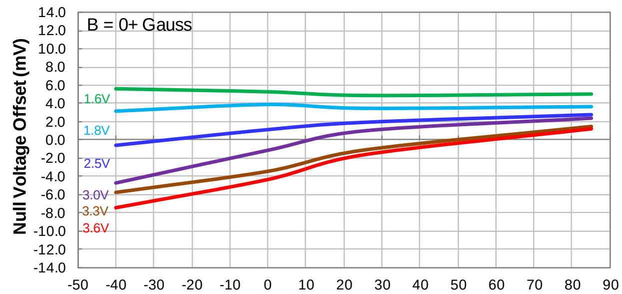
Typical Operating Characteristics (Cont.)

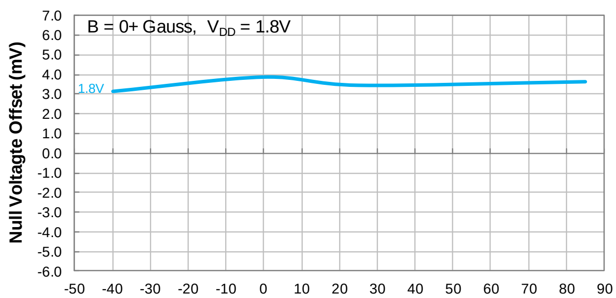
Typical Null Voltage Offset: (Output Voltage - V_{DD}/2) at B = 0 Gauss (Note 16)



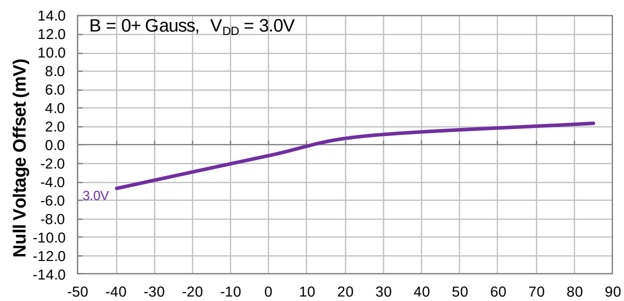
Null Voltage Offset vs Supply Voltage



Null Voltage Offset vs Temperature



Null Voltage Offset vs Temperature



Null Voltage Offset vs Temperature

Note: 16. Null voltage is the voltage with magnetic flux density B = 0G at the sensor. B = 0G is also the transistion point at V_{DD}*127/128 for internal ADC and DAC. To avoid the transition point fluctuation during measurement of null voltage, B = 0+ Gauss (e.g. 0.5G which is smaller than 1LSB gauss step of 3.125G) is used. See definition of the null voltage in Application Note section.

Ordering Information

AH8502 - XXX - X

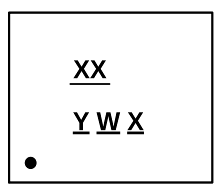
Package	Packing
FDC : U-DFN2020-6	7 : Tape & Reel

Part Number	Package Code	Packaging	7" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AH8502-FDC-7	FDC	U-DFN2020-6	3,000/Tape & Reel	-7

Marking Information

(1) Package Type: U-DFN2020-6

(Top View)



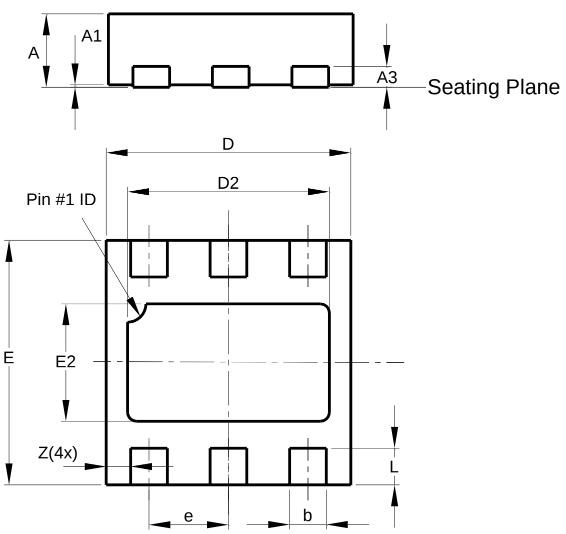
XX : Identification Code
Y : Year : 0~9
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week;
a~z : 27~52 week; z represents 52 and 53 week
X : Internal Code

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
AH8502-FDC-7	U-DFN2020-6	KX

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

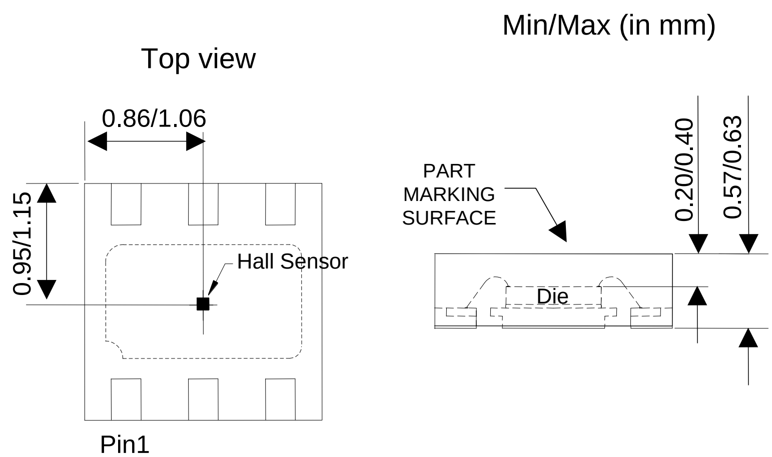
Please see AP02002 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02002.pdf for the latest version.

(1) Package Type: U-DFN2020-6 (Type C)



Bottom View

U-DFN2020-6 Type C			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	0.57	0.63	0.60
A1	0.00	0.05	0.02
A3	-	-	0.15
b	0.25	0.35	0.30
D	1.95	2.075	2.00
D2	1.55	1.75	1.65
E	1.95	2.075	2.0
E2	0.86	1.06	0.96
e	-	-	0.65
L	0.25	0.35	0.30
Z	-	-	0.20
All Dimensions in mm			



Sensor Location (TBD)

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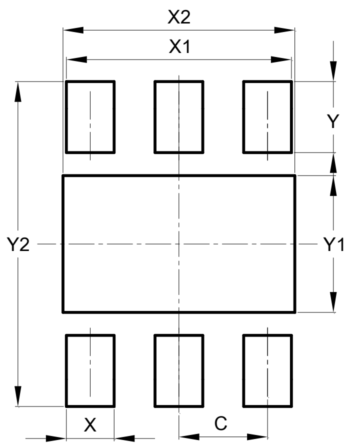
Suggested Pad Layout

Please see AP02001 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf for the latest version.

(1) Package Type: U-DFN2020-6 (Type C)



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
C	0.650
X	0.350
X1	1.650
X2	1.700
Y	0.525
Y1	1.010
Y2	2.400

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