

### Features and Benefits

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

### Application Examples

- Automotive, Consumer and Industrial
- Solid-state switch
- Brushless DC motor commutation
- Speed detection
- Linear position detection
- Angular position detection
- Proximity detection

### Ordering Code

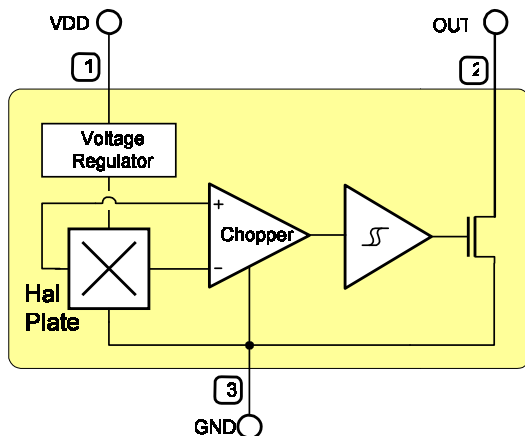
<b>Product Code</b>	<b>Temperature Code</b>	<b>Package Code</b>	<b>Option Code</b>	<b>Packing Form Code</b>
US2884	L	SE	AAA-000	RE

#### Legend:

Temperature Code:	L for Temperature Range -40°C to 150°C
Package Code:	SE for TSOT
Option Code:	xxx-000: Standard version
Packing Form:	RE for Reel

Ordering example: US2884LSE-AAA-000-RE

## 1 Functional Diagram



## 2 General Description

The Melexis US2884 is a bipolar Hall-effect switch designed in mixed signal CMOS technology.

The device integrates a voltage regulator, Hall sensor with dynamic offset cancellation system, Schmitt trigger and an open-drain output driver, all in a single package.

Due to its wide operating voltage range and temperature range it is particularly suitable for use in automotive and BLDC motor applications.

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

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### 3 Glossary of Terms

MilliTesla (mT), Gauss	Units of magnetic flux density: 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
BLDC	Brush-Less Direct-Current

### 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 150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>S</sub>	-50 to 150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T <sub>J</sub>	165	°C

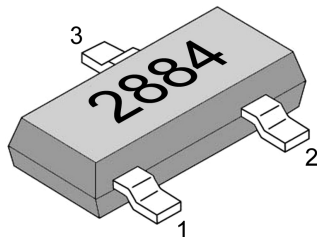
Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings

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 №	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  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.5\text{V to }24\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	Operating	3.5		24	V
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	$B < B_{RP}$			5	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{DSon}$	$I_{OUT} = 20\text{mA}$ , $B > B_{OP}$			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	$t_r$	$V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ , $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 20\text{pF}$		0.25		$\mu\text{s}$
Output Fall Time	$t_f$	$V_{DD}=12\text{V}$ , $R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 20\text{pF}$		0.25		$\mu\text{s}$
Maximum Switching Frequency	$F_{SW}$			10		KHz
Package Thermal Resistance	$R_{TH}$	Single layer (1S) Jedec board		301		$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Table 3: Electrical specifications

## 7 Magnetic Specifications

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 4\text{V to }24\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Operating Point	$B_{OP}$		-2		6	mT
Release Point	$B_{RP}$		-6		2	mT
Hysteresis	$B_{HYST}$		1		6	mT

Table 4: Magnetic specifications

Note 1: For typical values, please refer to the performance graphs in section 11

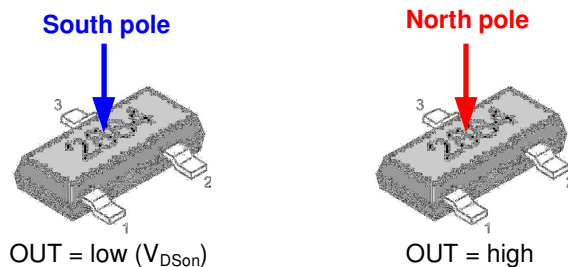
## 8 Output Behaviour versus Magnetic Pole

DC Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.5\text{V to }24\text{V}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	OUT
South pole	$B > B_{OP}$	Low
North pole	$B < B_{RP}$	High

Table 5: Output behaviour versus magnetic pole

Note 1: The magnetic pole is applied facing the branded side of the package



### 9 Detailed General Description

Based on mixed signal CMOS technology, Melexis US2884 is a Hall-effect device with very high magnetic sensitivity. It allows using generic magnets, weak magnets or larger air gap.

The chopper-stabilized amplifier uses switched capacitor technique to suppress 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.

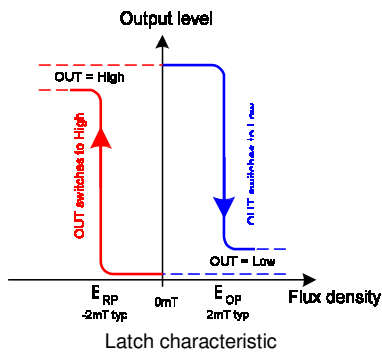
This combination results in more stable magnetic characteristics and enables faster and more precise design.

The wide operating voltage from 3.5V to 24V, wide operating temperature according to “L” specification and low current consumption make this device especially suitable for automotive and BLDC motor 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

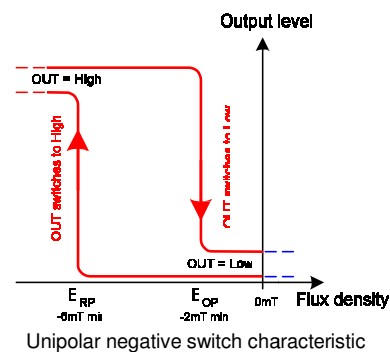
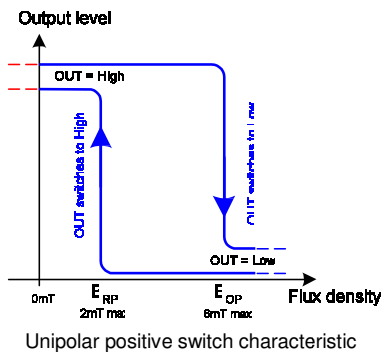
The US2884 exhibits bipolar magnetic switching characteristics. Therefore, it operates with both south and north poles.



Typically, the device behaves as a latch with symmetric operating and release switching points ( $B_{OP} = |B_{RP}|$ ). This means magnetic fields with equivalent strength and opposite direction drive the output high and low.

Removing the magnetic field ( $B \rightarrow 0$ ) keeps the output in its previous state. This latching property defines the device as a magnetic memory.

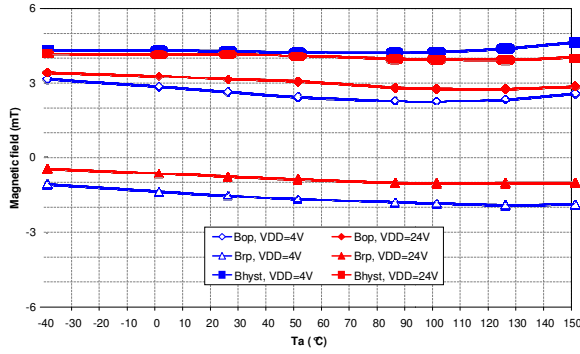
Depending on the magnetic switching points, the device may also behave as a unipolar positive switch ( $B_{OP}$  and  $B_{RP}$  strictly positive) or negative switch ( $B_{OP}$  and  $B_{RP}$  strictly negative). That is the output can be set high and low by only using one magnetic pole. In such case, removing the magnetic field changes the output level.



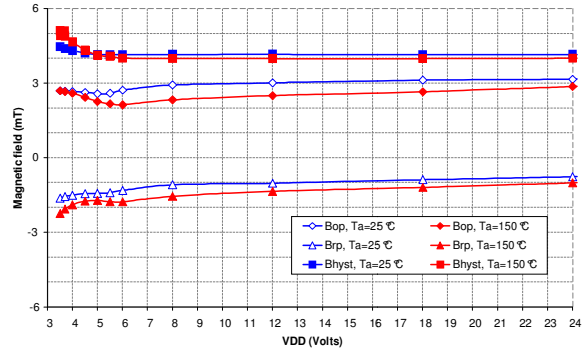
In latch, positive or negative switch behaviour, a magnetic hysteresis  $B_{HYST}$  keeps  $B_{OP}$  and  $B_{RP}$  separated by a minimal value. This hysteresis prevents output oscillation near the switching point.

### 11 Performance Graphs

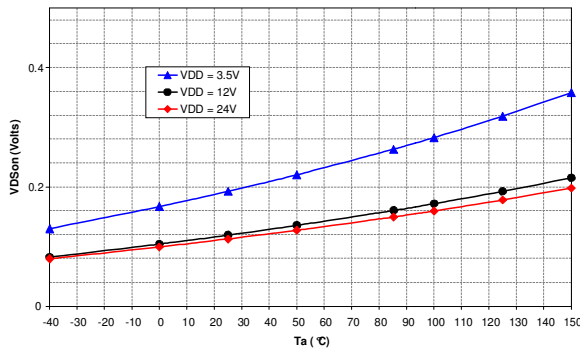
#### 11.1 Magnetic parameters vs. $T_A$



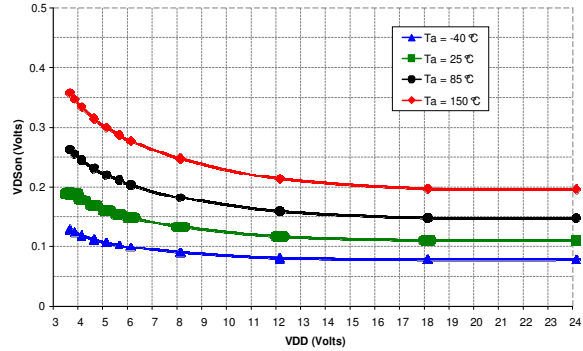
#### 11.2 Magnetic parameters vs. $V_{DD}$



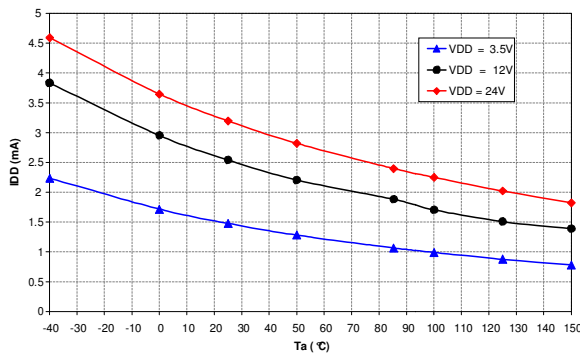
#### 11.3 $V_{DSON}$ vs. $T_A$



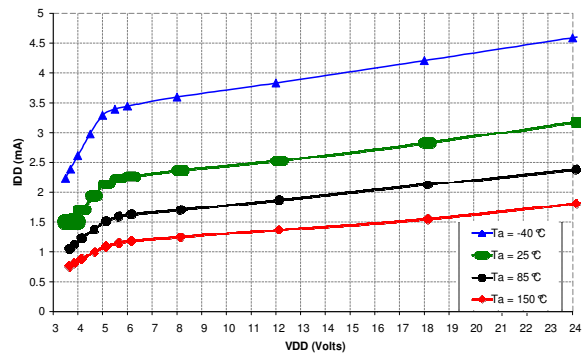
#### 11.4 $V_{DSON}$ vs. $V_{DD}$



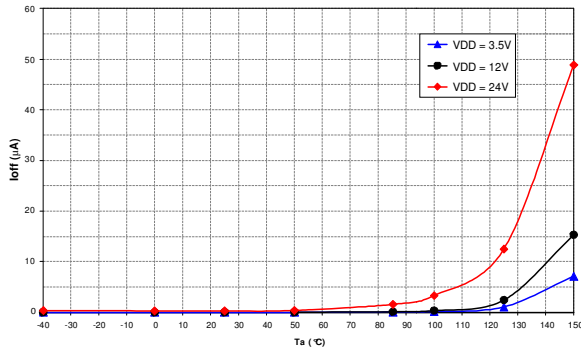
#### 11.5 $I_{DD}$ vs. $T_A$



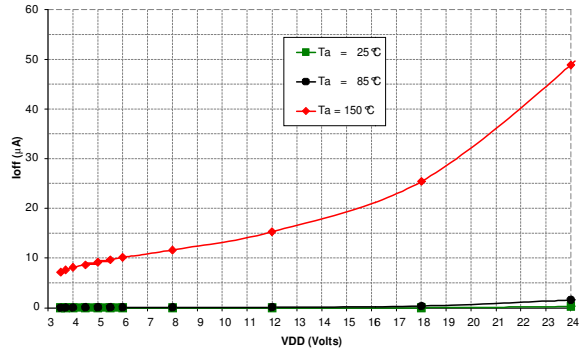
#### 11.6 $I_{DD}$ vs. $V_{DD}$



### 11.7 I<sub>OFF</sub> vs. T<sub>A</sub>



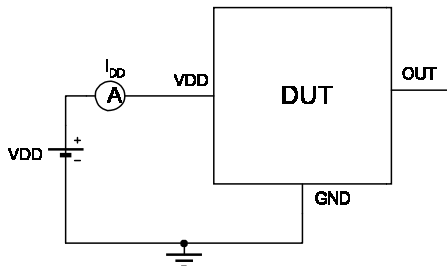
### 11.8 I<sub>OFF</sub> vs. V<sub>DD</sub>



## 12 Test Conditions

Note : DUT = Device Under Test

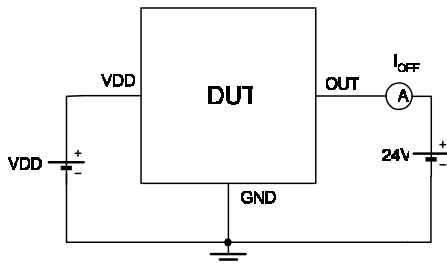
### 12.1 Supply Current



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

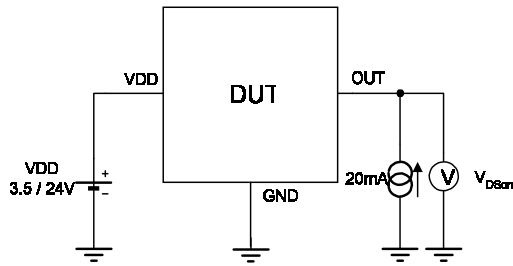
Note 2 - The device is put under magnetic field with  $B < B_{RP}$ .

### 12.3 Output Leakage Current



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

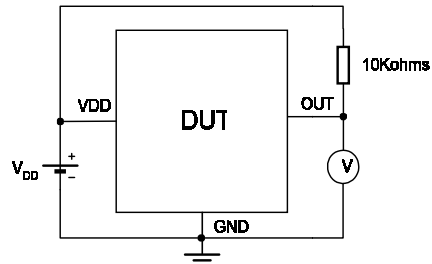
### 12.2 Output Saturation Voltage



Note 1 - The output saturation voltage  $V_{DS(on)}$  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

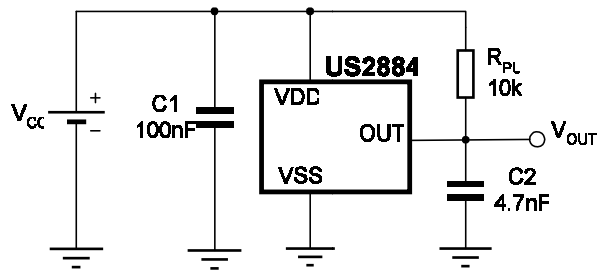


Note 1 -  $B_{OP}$  is determined by putting the device under magnetic field swept from  $E_{RPmin}$  up to  $E_{OPmax}$  until the output is switched on.

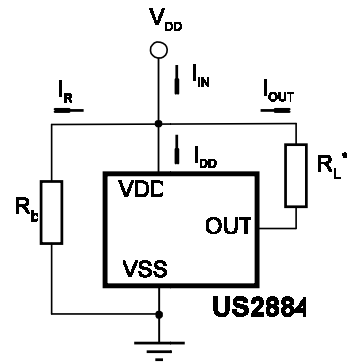
Note 2 -  $B_{RP}$  is determined by putting the device under magnetic field swept from  $E_{OPmax}$  down to  $E_{RPmin}$  until the output is switched off.

### 13 Application Information

#### 13.1 Typical Three-Wire Application Circuit



#### 13.2 Two-Wire Circuit



Note:

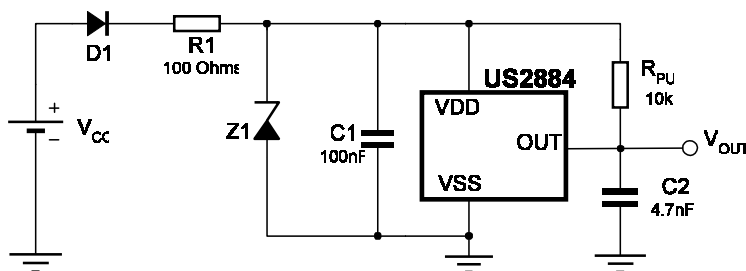
With this circuit, precise ON and OFF currents can be detected using only two connecting wires.

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 ( $V_{CC} / R1 \leq 50\text{mA}$ )
- the resulting device supply voltage  $V_{DD}$  has to be higher than  $V_{DD}$  min ( $V_{DD} = V_{CC} - R1 \cdot I_{DD}$ )
- the resistor has to withstand the power dissipated in reverse voltage condition ( $P_D = V_{CC}^2 / R1$ )

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

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  $R1$  and  $C1$  and the zener diode  $Z1$  bypass the disturbances or voltage spikes occurring on the device supply voltage  $V_{DD}$ . The diode  $D1$  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 Devices)**

- 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 Devices) and THD's (Through Hole Devices)**

- 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 Devices)**

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

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

- 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.

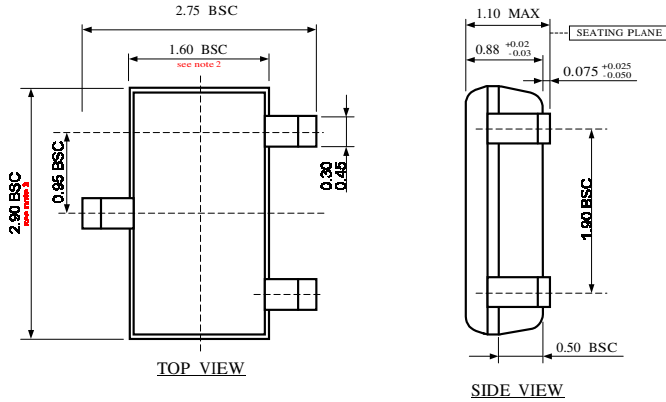
The application of Wave Soldering for SMD's is allowed only after consulting Melexis regarding assurance of adhesive strength between device and board.

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**

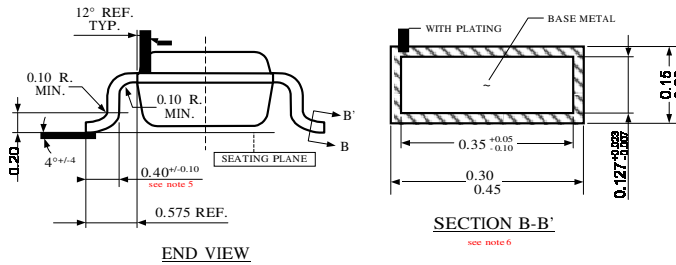
Electronic semiconductor products are sensitive to Electro Static Discharge (ESD). Always observe Electro Static Discharge control procedures whenever handling semiconductor products.

### 17 SE Package Information (TSOT23-3L)



**Notes:**

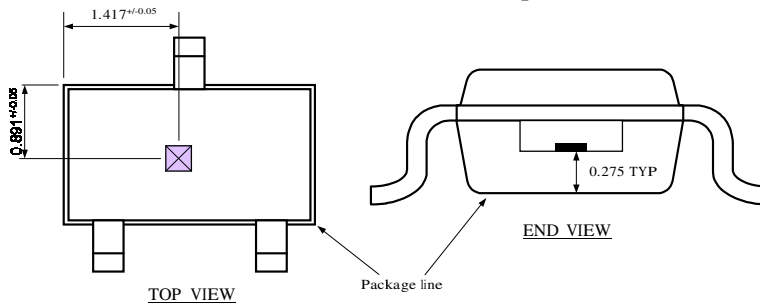
1. All dimensions are in millimeters
2. Outermost plastic extreme width does not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
3. Outermost plastic extreme length does not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.25mm per side.
4. The lead width dimension does not include dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall be 0.07mm total in excess of the lead width dimension at maximum material condition.
5. Dimension is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
6. Dimension on SECTION B-B' are apply to the flat section of the lead between 0.08mm and 0.15mm from the lead tip.
7. Formed lead shall be planar with respect to one another with 0.076mm at seating plane.



**Marking:**

- Top side : 2884 - Name of the Device  
 Bottom side : xyww    x = last digit of lot number  
                                   y = last digit of year  
                                   ww = week

### Hall plate location



**Notes:**

1. All dimensions are in millimeters

## 18 Disclaimer

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