

## Features and Benefits

- Chopper stabilized amplifier stage
- Optimized for BDC motor applications
- New miniature package / thin, high reliability package
- Operation down to 3.5V
- CMOS for optimum stability, quality, and cost
- Ultra low  $I_{DD}$  current

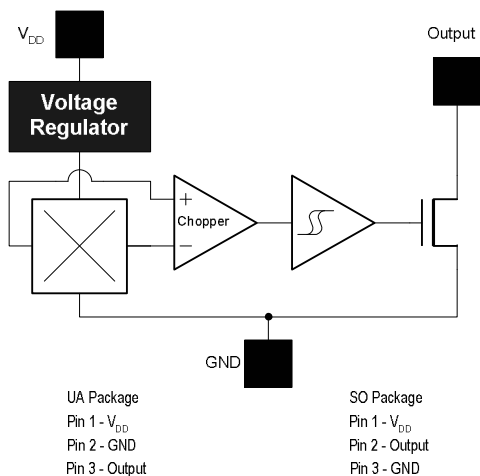
## Applications

- Solid state switch
- Brushless DC motor commutation
- Speed sensing
- Linear position sensing
- Angular position sensing
- Current sensing

## Ordering Information

| Part No.        | Temperature Suffix   | Package                       |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| US2881 / US2882 | E ( -40°C to 85°C )  | SO(SOT-23) or UA (TO-92 flat) |
| US2881 / US2882 | L ( -40°C to 150°C ) | SO(SOT-23) or UA (TO-92 flat) |

## Functional Diagram



## Description

The design specifications and performance of the Melexis US2881 have been optimized for commutation applications in brushless DC motors and automotive speed sensing.

The output transistor will be latched on ( $B_{OP}$ ) in the presence of a sufficiently strong South pole magnetic field facing the marked side of the package. Similarly, the output will be latched off ( $B_{RP}$ ) in the presence of a North field. The SOT-23 device is reversed from the UA package. The SOT-23 output transistor will be latched on ( $B_{OP}$ ) in the presence of a sufficiently strong North pole magnetic field subjected to the marked face.

**Note:** Static sensitive device; please observe ESD precautions.  
Reverse  $V_{DD}$  protection is not included. For reverse voltage protection, a 100W resistor in series with  $V_{DD}$  is recommended.

### US2881 and US2882 Electrical Specifications

DC operating parameters:  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 12V_{DC}$  (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter          | Symbol       | Test Conditions                                     | Min | Typ  | Max  | Units         |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|---------------|
| Supply Voltage     | $V_{DD}$     | Operating                                           | 3.5 |      | 24   | V             |
| Supply Current     | $I_{DD}$     | $B < B_{OP}$                                        | 1.1 | 2.0  | 5.0  | mA            |
| Saturation Voltage | $V_{DS(on)}$ | $V_{DD} = 12V, I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}, B > B_{OP}$  |     | 0.4  | 0.5  | V             |
| Output Leakage     | $I_{OFF}$    | $B < B_{RP}, V_{OUT} = 24V$                         |     | 0.01 | 10.0 | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| Output Rise Time   | $t_r$        | $V_{DD} = 12V, R_L = 1.1K\Omega, C_L = 20\text{pf}$ |     | 0.04 |      | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Output Fall Time   | $t_f$        | $V_{DD} = 12V, R_L = 1.1K\Omega, C_L = 20\text{pf}$ |     | 0.18 |      | $\mu\text{s}$ |

### US2881 Magnetic Specifications

| Parameter       | Symbol    | Test Conditions                                                                                  | Min  | Typ  | Max  | Units |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Operating Point | $B_{OP}$  | E/L UA, E/L SO, $T_a = 25$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$              | 0.5  | 2.0  | 4.5  | mT    |
| Release Point   | $B_{RP}$  | E/L UA, E/L SO, $T_a = 25$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$              | -4.5 | -2.0 | -0.5 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | $B_{hys}$ | E/L UA, E/L SO, $T_a = 25$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$              | 1.5  | 4.0  | 5.0  | mT    |
| Operating Point | $B_{OP}$  | EUA, ESO, $T_a = 85$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$                    | -1.0 | 2.0  | 6.0  | mT    |
| Release Point   | $B_{RP}$  | EUA, ESO, $T_a = 85$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$                    | -6.0 | -2.0 | -1.0 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | $B_{hys}$ | EUA, ESO, $T_a = 85$<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$                    | 1.5  | 4.0  | 5.5  | mT    |
| Operating Point | $B_{OP}$  | LUA, LSO, $T_a = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$ | -2.0 | 2.0  | 6.0  | mT    |
| Release Point   | $B_{RP}$  | LUA, LSO, $T_a = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$ | -6.0 | -2.0 | 2.0  | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | $B_{hys}$ | LUA, LSO, $T_a = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,<br>$V_{DD} = 3.5 \text{ \& } 24\text{ volts DC } V_{DD}$ | 1.5  | 4.0  | 5.5  | mT    |

**Note:** 1 mT = 10 Gauss.

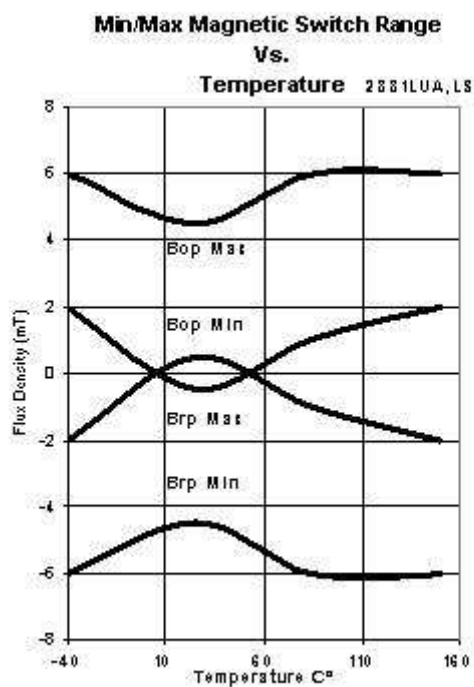
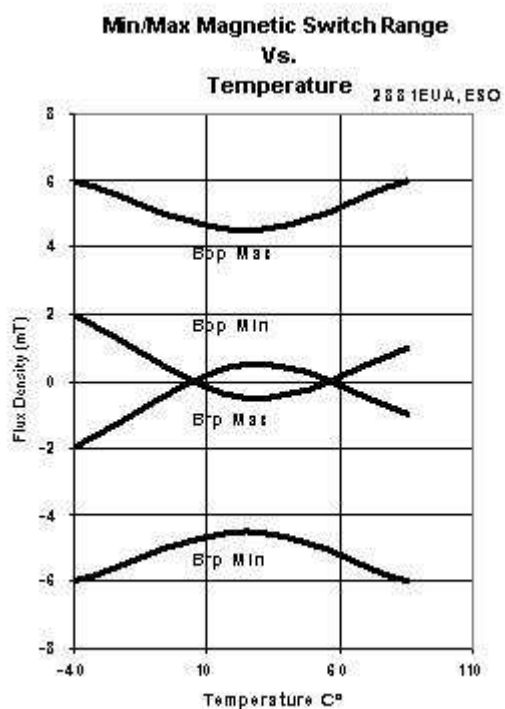
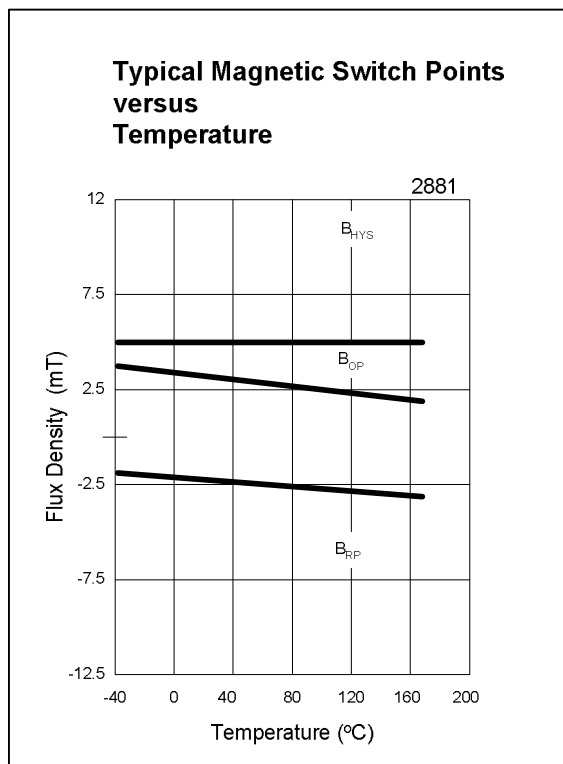
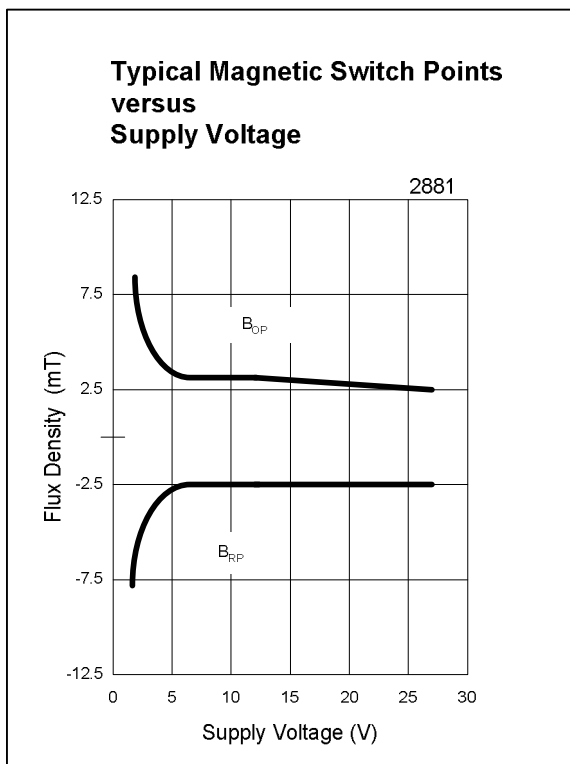
### US2882 Magnetic Specifications

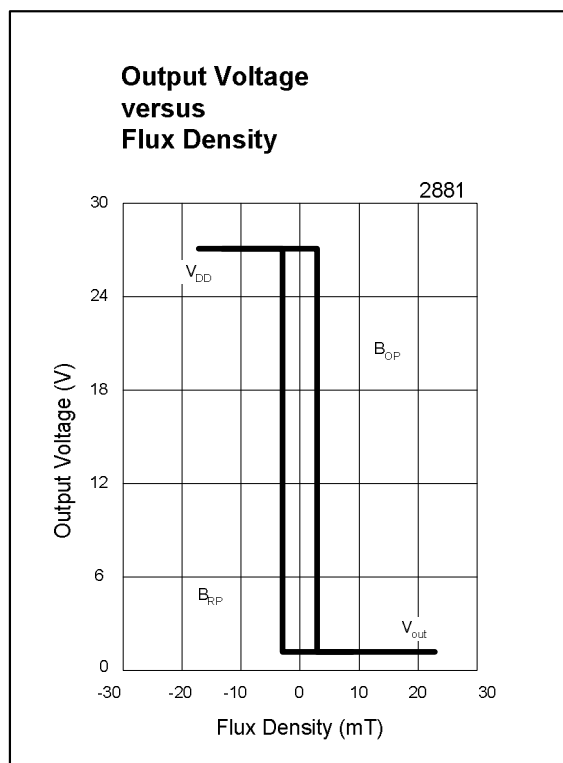
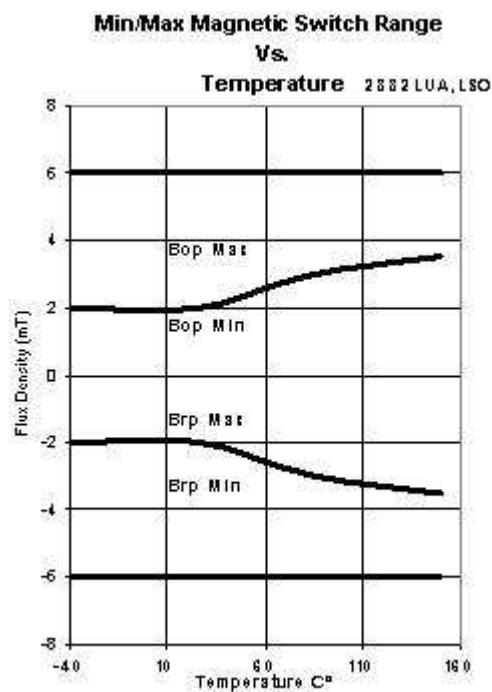
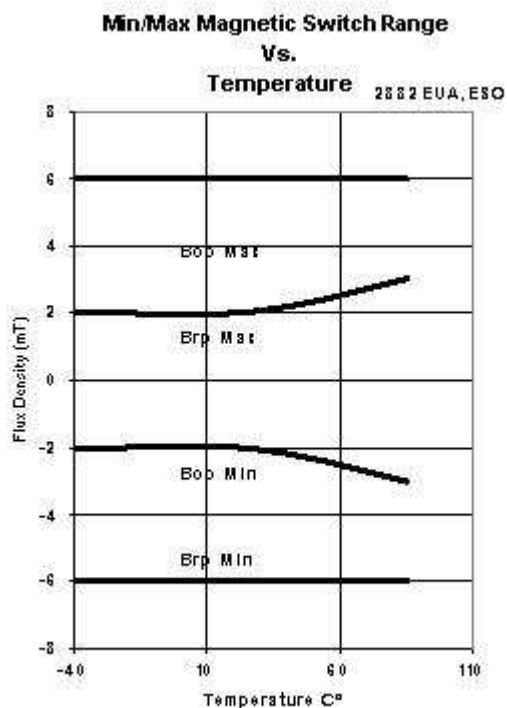
| Parameter       | Symbol           | Test Conditions                                     | Min  | Typ  | Max | Units |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----|-------|
| Operating Point | B <sub>OP</sub>  | E/L UA, E/L SO, Ta= 25<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd | -2.0 | 2.0  | 6.0 | mT    |
| Release Point   | B <sub>RP</sub>  | E/L UA, E/L SO, Ta= 25<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd | -6.0 | -2.0 | 2.0 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | B <sub>hys</sub> | E/L UA, E/L SO, Ta= 25<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd | 1.5  | 4.0  | 5.0 | mT    |
| Operating Point | B <sub>OP</sub>  | EUA, ESO, Ta= 85<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd       | -3.0 | 2.0  | 6.0 | mT    |
| Release Point   | B <sub>RP</sub>  | EUA, ESO, Ta= 85<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd       | -6.0 | -2.0 | 3.0 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | B <sub>hys</sub> | EUA, ESO, Ta= 85<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd       | 1.5  | 4.0  | 6.0 | mT    |
| Operating Point | B <sub>OP</sub>  | LUA, LSO, Ta=150°C,<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd    | -3.5 | 2.0  | 6.0 | mT    |
| Release Point   | B <sub>RP</sub>  | LUA, LSO, Ta=150°C,<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd    | -6.0 | -2.0 | 3.5 | mT    |
| Hysteresis      | B <sub>hys</sub> | LUA, LSO, Ta=150°C,<br>Vdd=3.5 & 24 volts DC Vdd    | 1.5  | 4.0  | 6.0 | mT    |

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

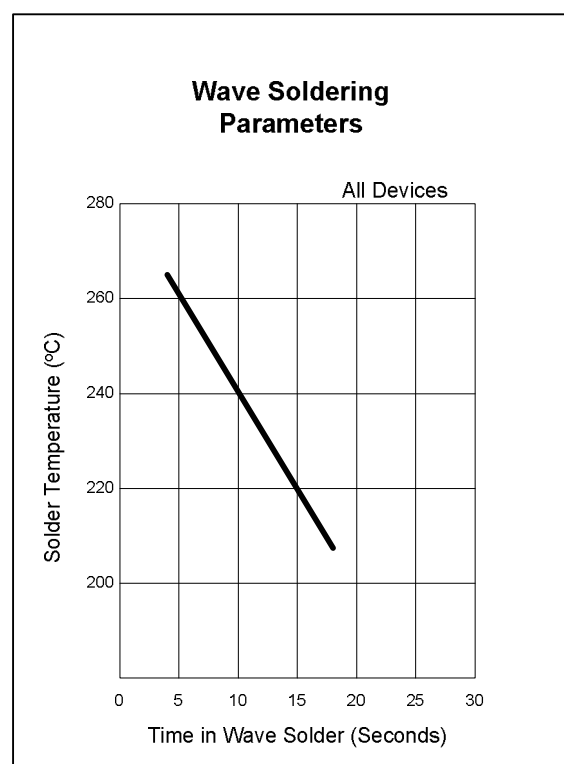
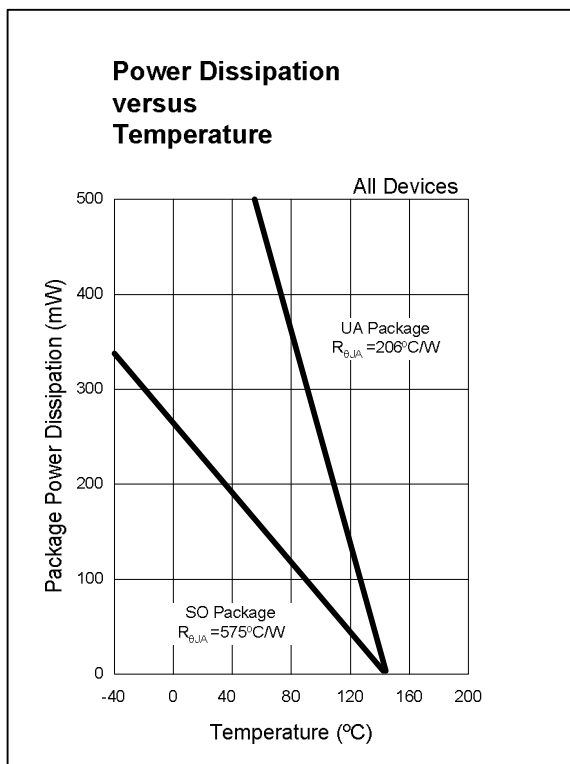
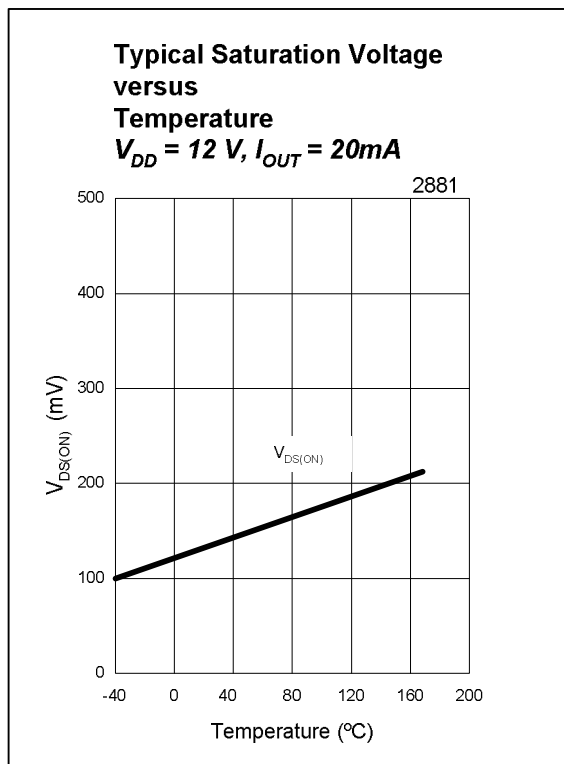
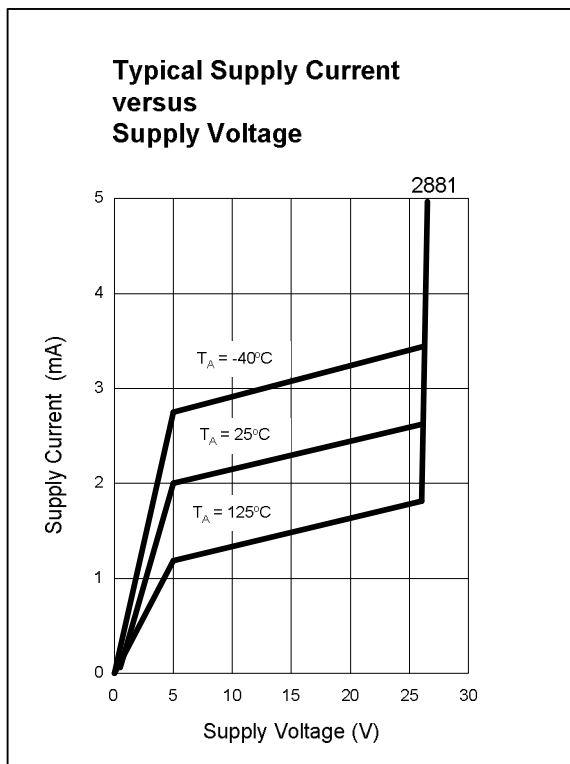
|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Supply Voltage (Operating), V <sub>DD</sub> | 24V          |
| Supply Current (Fault), I <sub>DD</sub>     | 50mA         |
| Output Voltage, V <sub>OUT</sub>            | 24V          |
| Output Current (Fault), I <sub>OUT</sub>    | 50mA         |
| Power Dissipation, P <sub>D</sub>           | 100mW        |
| Operating Temperature Range, T <sub>A</sub> | -40 to 150°C |
| Storage Temperature Range, T <sub>S</sub>   | -65 to 150°C |
| Maximum Junction Temp, T <sub>J</sub>       | 175°C        |

## Performance Graphs





## Performance Graphs



## Unique Features

### CMOS Hall IC Technology

The Chopper Stabilized Amplifier, using switched capacitor techniques, eliminates the amplifier offset voltage, which in bipolar devices is a major source of temperature sensitive drift. CMOS makes this advanced technique possible.

The CMOS chip is also much smaller than the Bipolar chip, allowing very sophisticated circuitry to be placed in less space. The small chip size also contributes to lower physical stress and less power consumption.

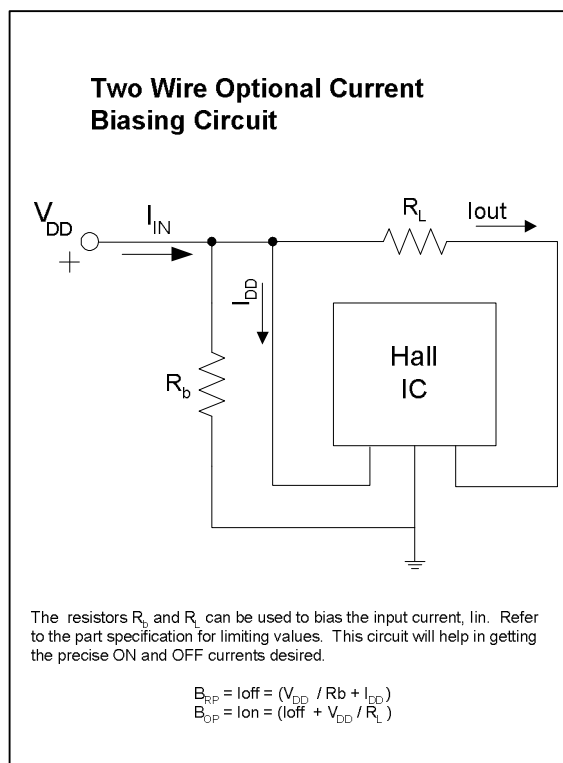
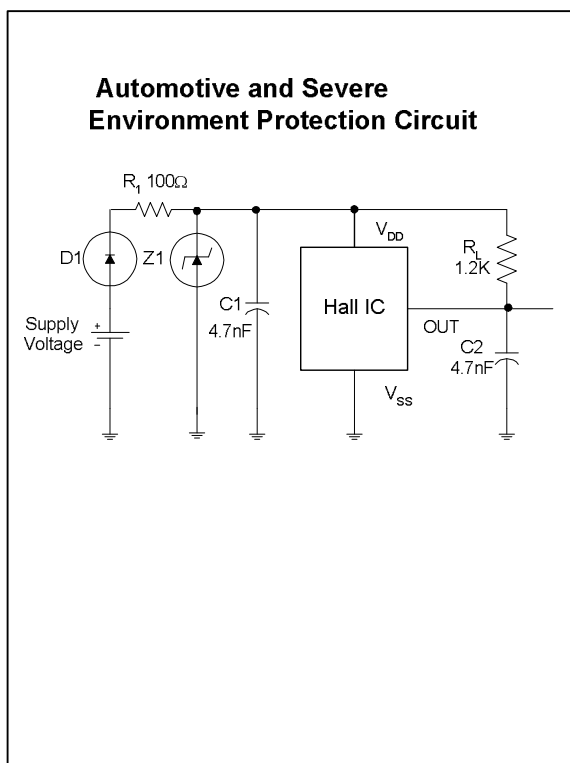
### Installation

Consider temperature coefficients of Hall IC and magnetics, as well as air gap and life time variations. Observe temperature limits during wave soldering.

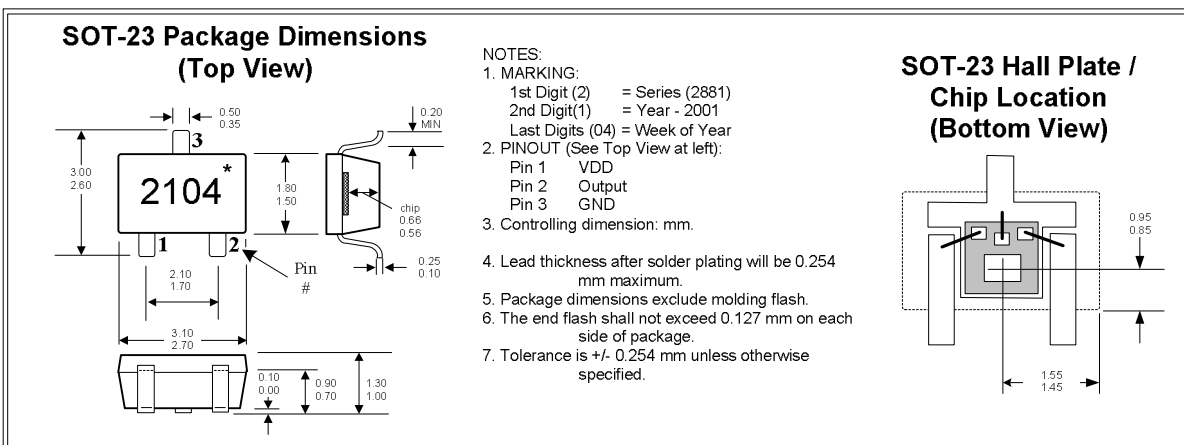
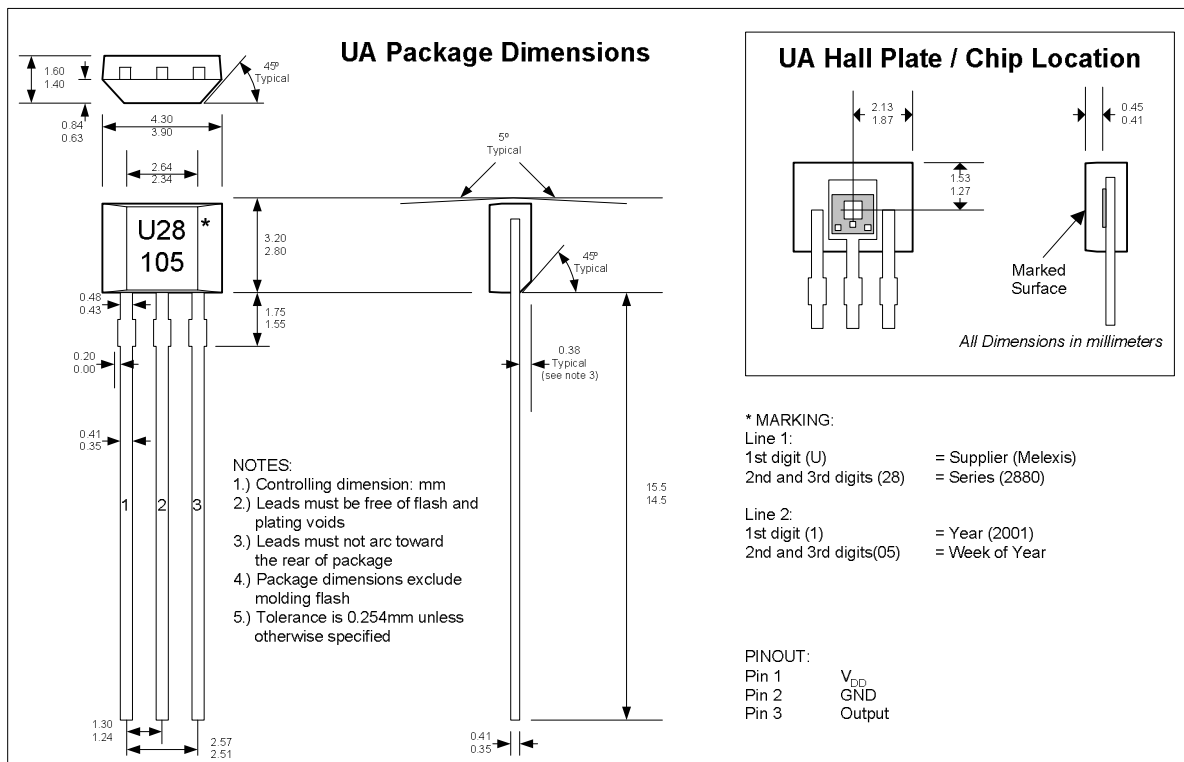
## Application Comments

If reverse supply protection is desired, use a resistor in series with the  $V_{DD}$  pin. The resistor will limit the Supply Current (Fault),  $I_{DD}$ , to 50mA. For severe EMC conditions, use the application circuit below.

## Applications Examples



## Physical Characteristics



## ***Reliability Information***

Melexis devices are classified and qualified regarding suitability for infrared, vapor phase and wave soldering with usual (63/37 SnPb-) solder (melting point at 183degC).  
The following test methods are applied:

IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020A (issue April 1999)  
Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification For Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices  
CECC00802 (issue 1994)  
Standard Method For The Specification of Surface Mounting Components (SMDs) of Assessed Quality  
MIL 883 Method 2003 / JEDEC-STD-22 Test Method B102  
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.

For more information on manufacturability/solderability see quality page at our website:  
<http://www.melexis.com/>

## ***ESD Precautions***

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

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