AH8500

LOW POWER/MICROPOWER LINEAR HALL EFFECT SENSOR

NEW PRODUCT

Description

The AH8500 is a low power/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.

AH8500 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 a 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 AH8500 can operate over the supply range of 1.6V to 3.6V and uses an externally controlled ENABLE pin clocking system to control operating modes and sampling rates and to minimize the power consumption. The typical average operating supply current is between 8.9µA during “Sleep” mode and 1.16mA at maximum sampling rate 1.8V. With a conversion pulse every 50ms at the ENABLE pin, the device achieves a micropower operation with the power consumption of 22µW typical at 1.8V supply.

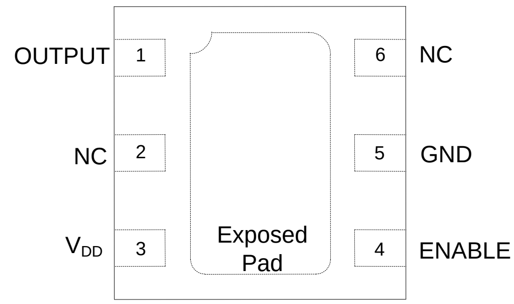
To minimize PCB space the AH8500 is available in small low profile U-DFN2020-6.

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
- Low Average Supply Current
  - 8.9µA Typical in Sleep Mode (Default) at 1.8V
  - 1.01mA Typical in Auto-Run Mode (6.25kHz) at 1.8V
  - 12µA Typical in External Drive Mode with 20Hz Sample Rate at 1.8V
  - 1.16mA Typical in External Drive Mode with 7.14kHz Sample 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)**

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
- Contact-Less Level, Proximity and Position Measurement in Home Appliances and Industrial Applications

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.

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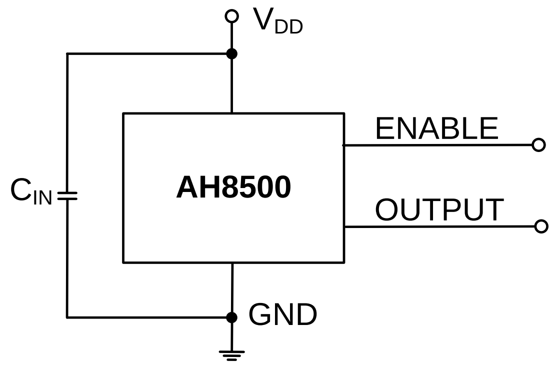
Typical Applications Circuit



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

Package: U-DFN2020-6

Pin Number	Pin Name	Function
1	OUTPUT	Output Pin
2	NC	No Connection (Note 5)
3	V_{DD}	Power Supply Input
4	ENABLE	Device “Awake” and “Sleep” control pin: An external PWM signal to the ENABLE pin controls the operating modes (Sleep Mode, Auto-Run Mode and External Drive Mode), awake and sleep periods to adjust the sampling rate and to minimize the power consumption to achieve micropower operation. When the ENABLE = GND continuously the device is in sleep mode consuming only 8.9µA typical at 1.8V. When the ENABLE pin is left floating, the device defaults to sleep mode. The ENABLE pin is internally pulled low. When ENABLE = V_{DD} (or Logic High) continuously, device is in auto-run mode with sampling rate of 6.25kHz typical consuming 1.01mA at 1.8V. In external drive mode, an external PWM signal can be used to drive the ENABLE pin to adjust the sampling frequency up to 7.14kHz typical. A minimum pulse width needed on ENABLE pin to start one Awake/Sleep cycle (i.e. one sample/conversion cycle) is 20µs typical. We recommend using a pulse width of 40µs minimum. The minimum awake period for one sample/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.

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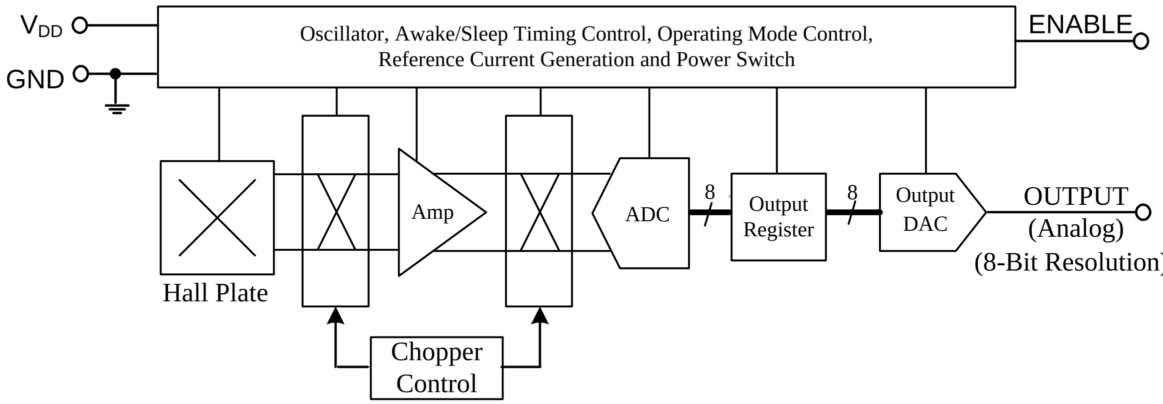
Functional Block Diagram



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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
Ts	Storage Temperature Range		-65 to +150	°C
T_J	Maximum Junction Temperature		+150	°C
ESD HBM	Human Body Model (HBM) 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_AWAKE}	Supply Current in Awake Period (During "Awake" Period)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	1.35	1.7	mA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 3V (Note 10)	-	1.92	2.4	
I_{DD_SLEEP}	Supply Current in Sleep Mode (During 'Sleep' Period)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = GND, V_{DD} = 1.8V	-	8.93	15	µA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = GND, V_{DD} = 3V	-	11.1	18	
I_{DD_20Hz}	Average Supply Current at 20Hz Sample Rate (Externally Drive Mode)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE clocking at 20Hz frequency, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	12.1	20	µA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE clocking at 20Hz frequency, V_{DD} = 3V (Note 10)	-	15.7	25	µA
I_{DD_7kHz}	Average Supply Current at 7.14kHz Sample Rate (Externally Drive Mode)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE clocking at 7.14kHz, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	1.16	1.5	mA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE clocking at 7.14kHz, V_{DD} = 3V (Note 10)	-	1.65	2.1	mA
$I_{DD\_AUTORUN}$	Average Supply Current in Auto-Run Mode when ENABLE = Logic High (or V_{DD}) Continuously (The sampling frequency when ENABLE = High continuously is 6.25kHz)	V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 10)	-	1.01	1.3	mA
		V_{OUTPUT} = V_{DD}/2, ENABLE = V_{DD}, V_{DD} = 3V (Note 10)	-	1.44	1.8	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 140µs after the ENABLE pin pulled or clocked high.
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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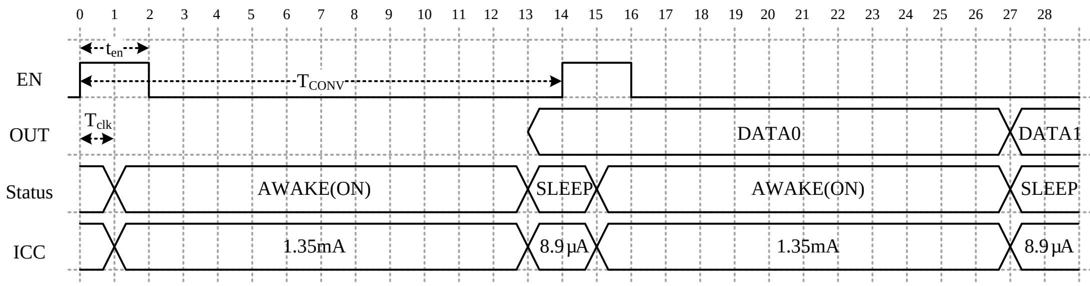
Electrical Characteristics (cont.) (@T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 1.8V, unless otherwise specified.)

ENABLE Pin Timing, Conversion Rate and I_{DD} Supply Current Relationship

AH8500 ENABLE Pin Clocked

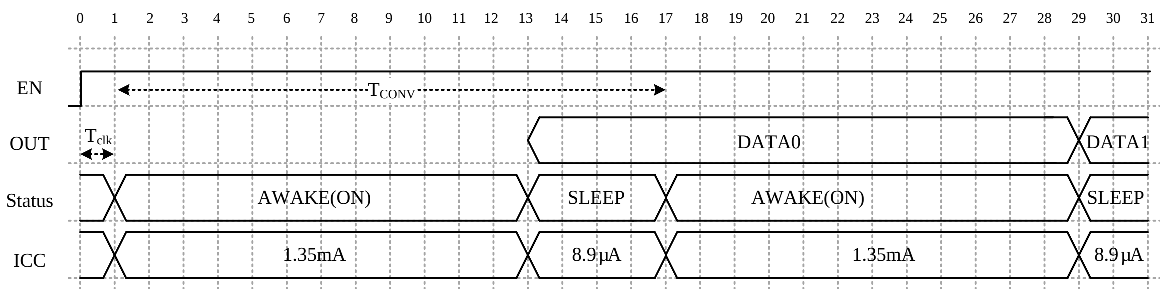


Status: **AWAKE**: chip processing phase (12*T_{clk}) , **SLEEP**: chip retain data

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

I_{DD} (@ V_{DD} = 1.8V, 25°C):
(1) If ENABLE pin clocked at maximum (~7.14 kHz): I_{DD} = 1.35 mA*12/14+8.93µA*2/14 ≈ 1.16mA
(2) If ENABLE pin clocked at 20Hz: I_{DD} ≈ 12µA
(3) If ENABLE clocking period =T, I_{DD} = 1.35mA*120µs/T + 8.93µA*(T-120µs)/T

AH8500 ENABLE = Logic High (V_{DD}) Continuously – Auto-Run Mode



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

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

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}=0.1µF, V_{DD} rise time =10µs, (Note 14)	-	1	-	ms
		V_{DD} = 3V, T_A = +25°C, C_{IN}=0.1µF, V_{DD} rise time =10µs, (Note 14)	-	0.2	-	ms
t_{en}	Minimum Pulse Width on ENABLE Pin To Start One Conversion Cycle When Driving ENABLE 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_{EN_HIGH}	Sampling Frequency When ENABLE = Logic High (or V_{DD}) Continuously.	ENABLE = High (V_{DD}), V_{DD} = 1.6V to 3.6V, T_A = -40°C to +85°C (Note 14)	-	6.25	-	kHz
V_{EN_LOW}	Enable 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_{EN_HIGH}	Enable Pin Input High Voltage	V_{DD} = 1.8V (Note 13)	1.2	1.3	1.4	V
		V_{DD} = 3.0V (Note 13)	2.2	2.3	2.4	V
Output Characteristics						
R_{OUT}	DC Output Resistance	ENABLE = 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 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.

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
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 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.

Application Note

ENABLE Pin - Awake and Sleep Period Control

ENABLE pin controls the device's "Awake" and "Sleep" periods and operating modes (Sleep, Auto-Run and External Drive modes).

When the ENABLE pin is pulled low (ENABLE = GND) continuously, the device enters sleep mode where the supply current is 8.93µA typical at V_{DD} = 1.8V (the output is 0.9V). The ENABLE pin is internally pulled low and therefore the default mode is the sleep mode if the ENABLE pin is left floating.

When the ENABLE pin is pulled high (ENABLE = V_{DD} or pulled high) the device enters auto-run mode with the conversion time T_{CONV} of 16 clock cycles (160µs typical) and therefore the sampling rate is 6.25kHz. The average supply current with the ENABLE pin pulled high continuously is 1.01mA at V_{DD} = 1.8V.

In external drive mode, the sample rate can be controlled between 0 to 7.14kHz by clocking the ENABLE pin with an external PWM signal. The minimum pulse width needed on the ENABLE pin to start sample/conversion is 20µs typical; we recommend using pulse width of 40µs minimum.

When the ENABLE pin is clocked, the conversion time (signal acquisition, conversion and output update) T_{CONV} is 14 clock cycles (140µs typical). When the ENABLE 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 while the device is at the maximum sampling rate of 7.14kHz is 1.16mA typical at 1.8V supply. At a sampling rate of 20Hz, the supply current is 12µA typical at V_{DD} = 1.8V achieving micropower operation.

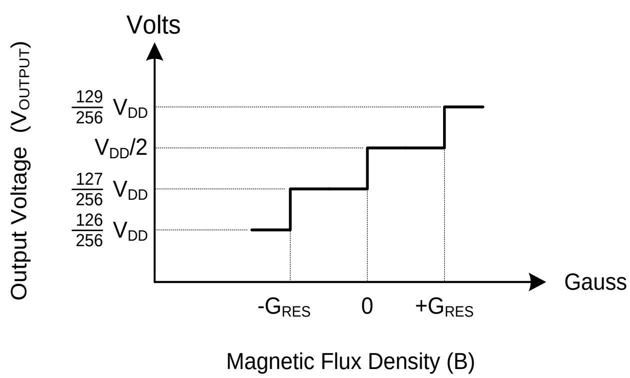
For ENABLE pin clocking period of T, the average current is given by

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

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

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_{OFFSET}).



Transfer Curve Near 0 Gauss

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

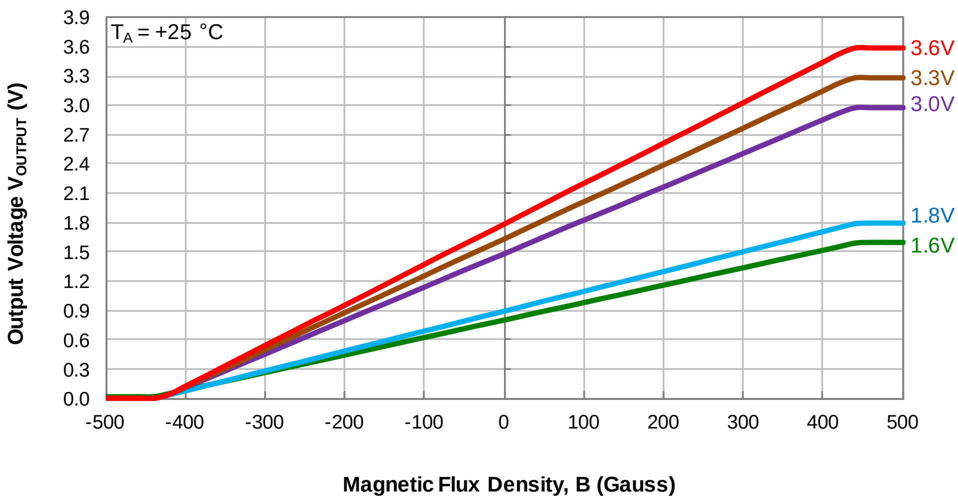
$$V_{SENS} = \frac{(V_{OUT(B\_MAX)} - V_{OUT(B\_MIN)})}{(B_{MAX} - B_{MIN})}$$

The AH8500 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 a 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 a 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.)

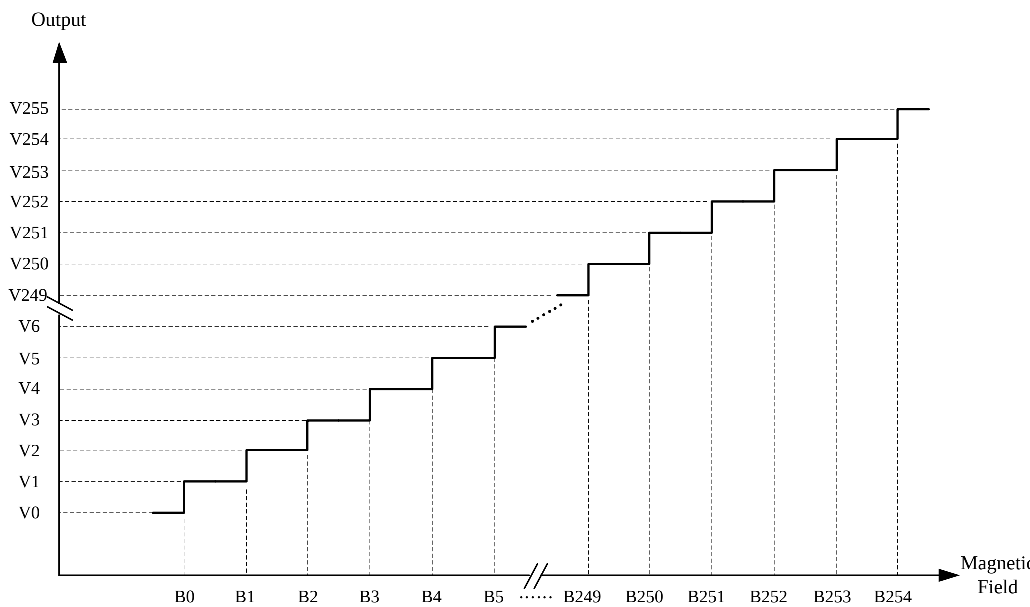
Span Linearity

The 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

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

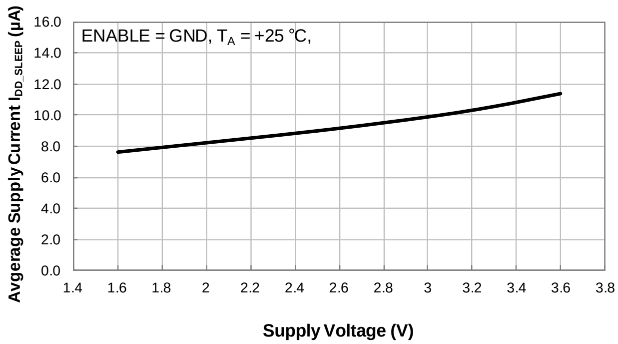
$$LIN+ = \frac{(V254 - V127)/(B254 - B127)}{(V190 - V127)/(B190 - B127)}$$



Typical Operating Characteristics

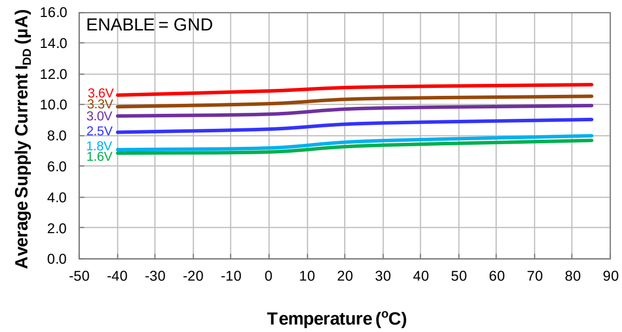
Average Supply Current

Sleep Mode



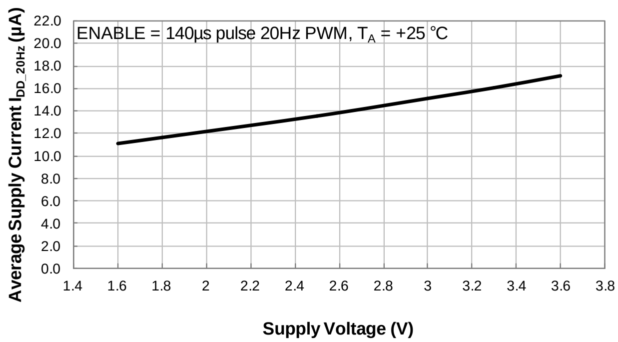
Average Supply Current (ENABLE = GND) vs Supply Voltage

Sleep Mode



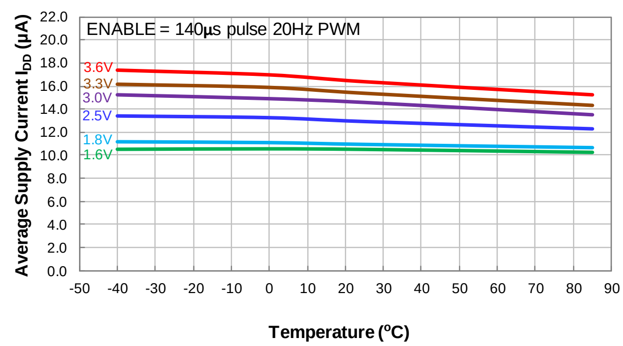
Average Supply Current (ENABLE = GND) vs Temperature

External Drive Mode - 20Hz Sample Rate



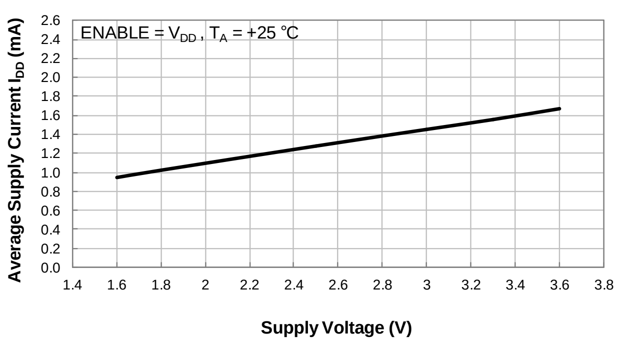
Average Supply Current (ENABLE = PWM) vs Supply Voltage

External Drive Mode - 20Hz Sample Rate



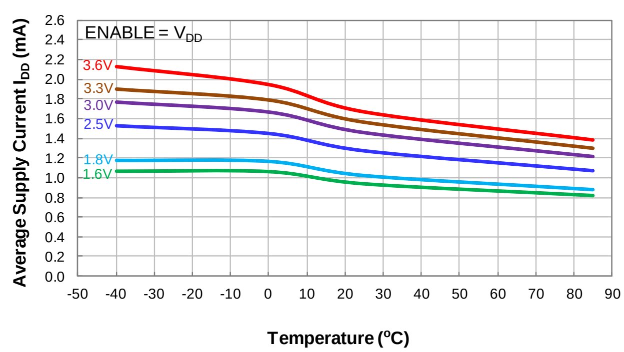
Average Supply Current (ENABLE = PWM) vs Temperature

Auto-Run Mode - 6.25kHz Sample Rate



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

Auto-Run Mode - 6.25kHz Sample Rate



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

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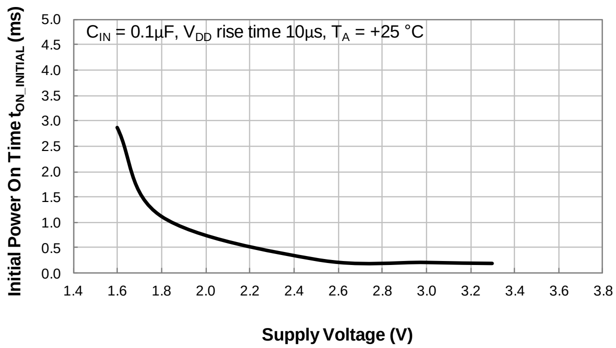
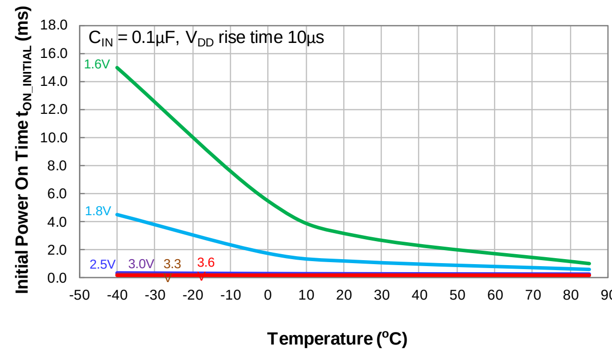
Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

Typical Initial Power On Time

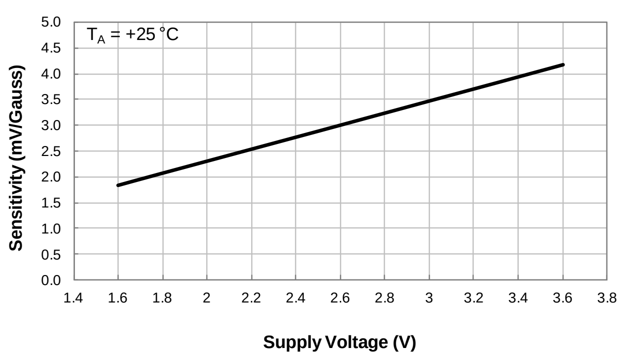


Initial Power On Time vs Supply Voltage

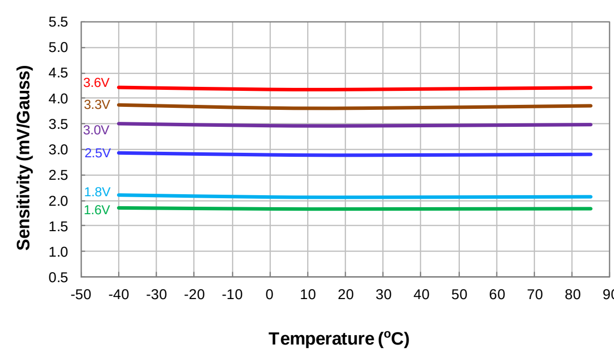


Initial Power On Time vs Temperature

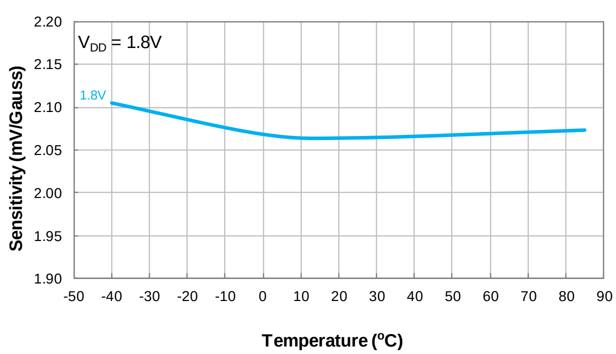
Typical Sensitivity



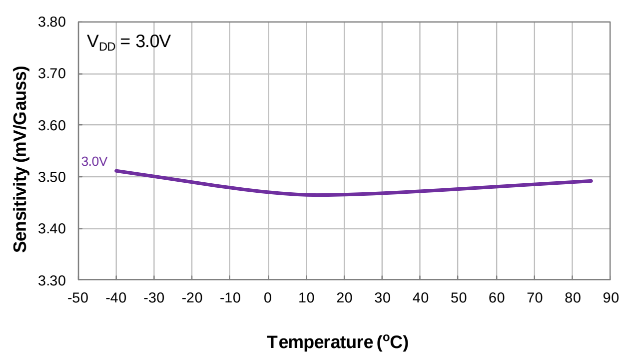
Sensitivity vs Supply Voltage



Sensitivity vs Temperature



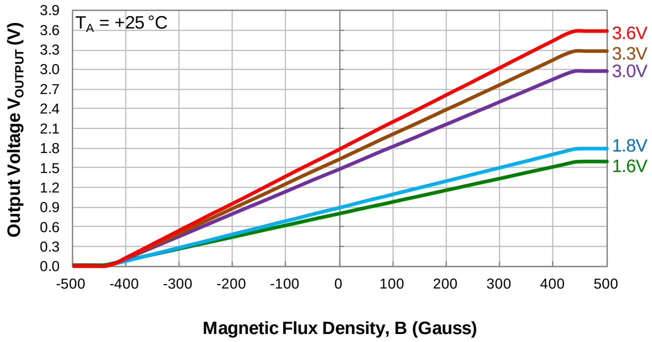
Sensitivity vs Temperature



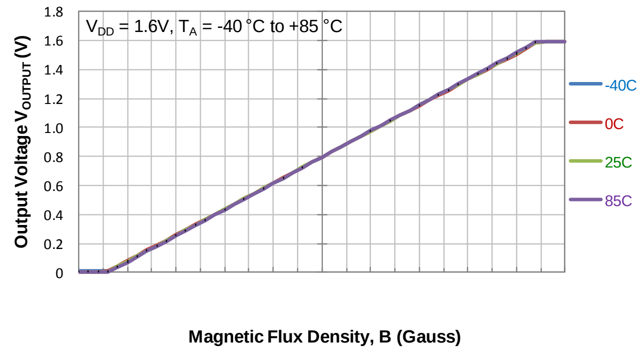
Sensitivity vs Temperature

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

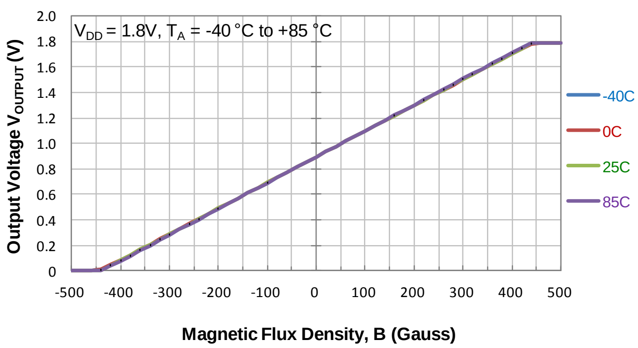
Typical Transfer Curves



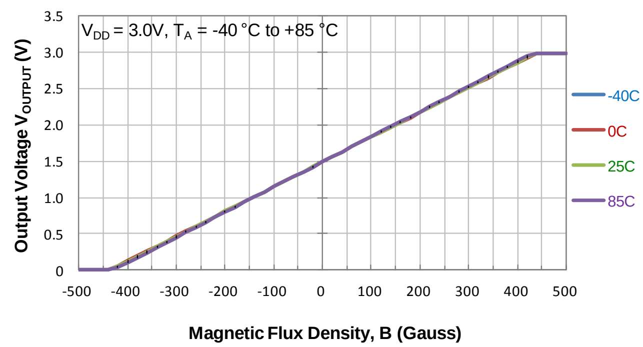
Output Voltage vs Magnetic Flux Density



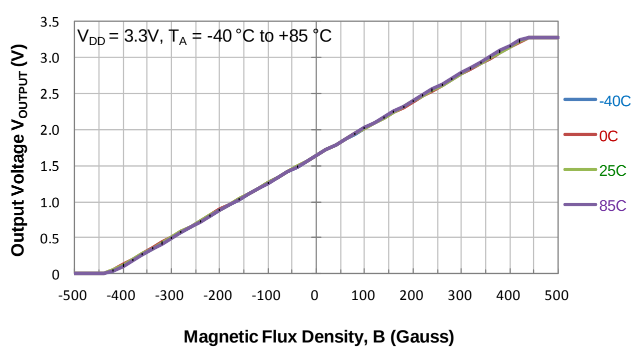
Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



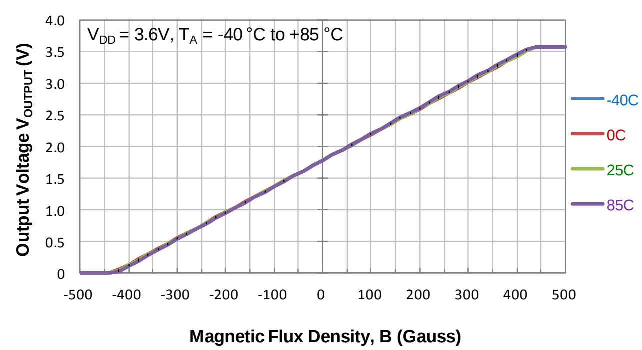
Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



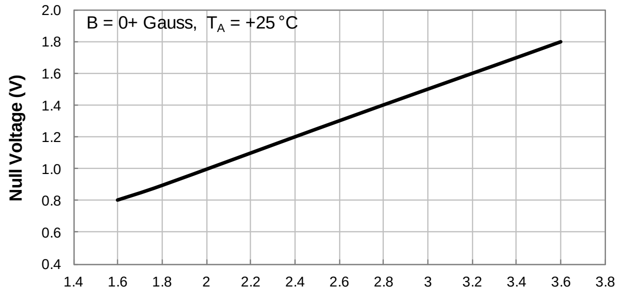
Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density



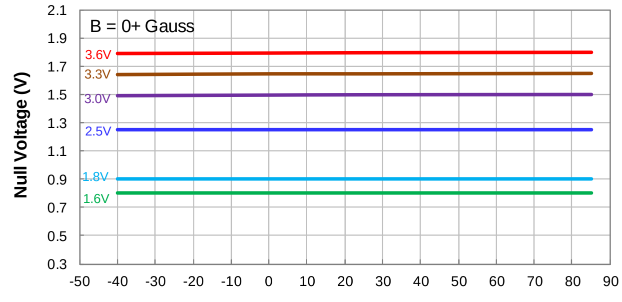
Output Voltage vs Magntic Flux Density

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

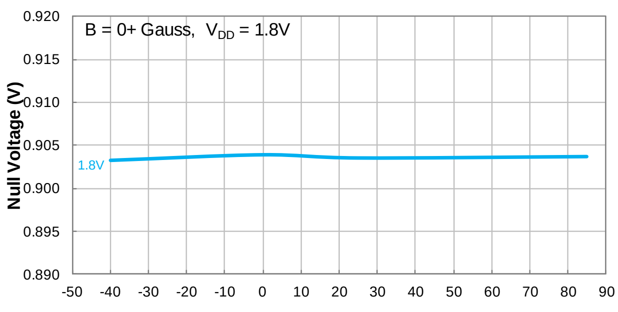
Typical Null Voltage: Output Voltage at B = 0+ Gauss (Note 16)



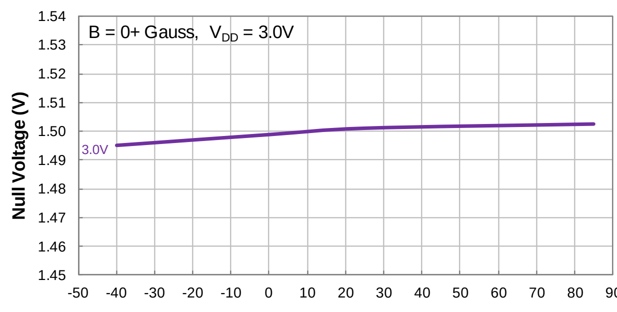
Null Voltage vs Supply Voltage



Null Voltage vs Temperature



Null Voltage vs Temperature

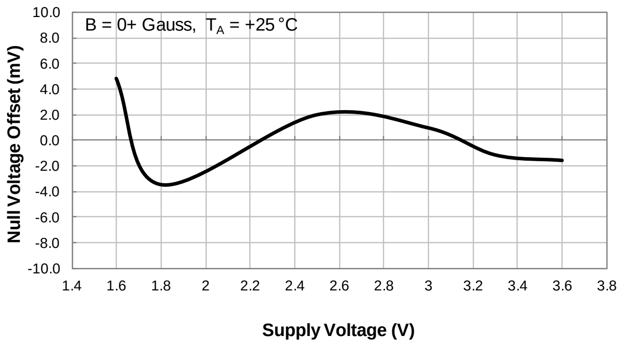


Null Voltage vs Temperature

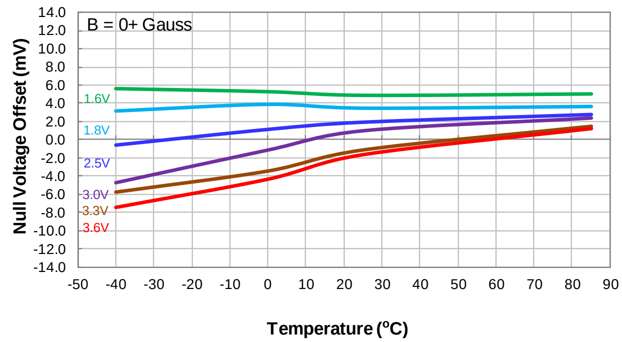
Note: 16. Null voltage is the voltage with magnetic flux density B = 0G at the sensor. B = 0G is also the transistion point at V_{DD}*127/128 for internal ADC and DAC. To avoid the transition point fluctuation during measurement of null voltage, B = 0+ Gauss (e.g. 0.5G which is smaller than the 1LSB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

Typical Operating Characteristics (cont.)

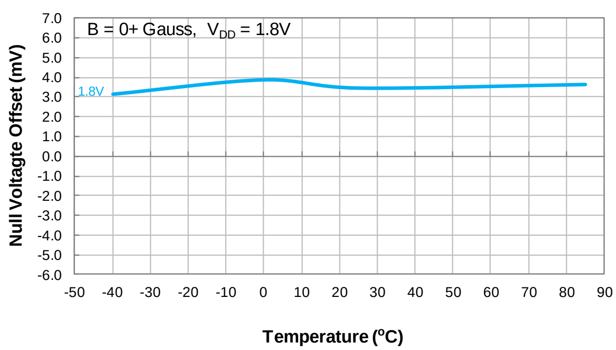
Typical Null Voltage Offset: (Output Voltage - V_{DD}/2) at B = 0+ Gauss (Note 16)



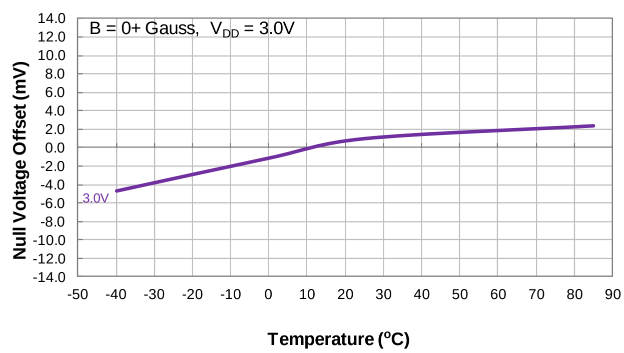
Null Voltage Offset vs Supply Voltage



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 the 1LSB gauss step of 3.125G) is used. See definition of the null voltage in application section.

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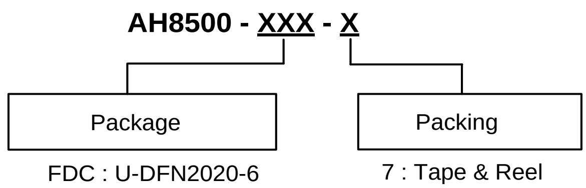
Ordering Information

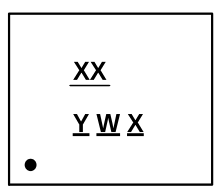


Part Number	Package Code	Packaging	7" Tape and Reel	
			Quantity	Part Number Suffix
AH8500-FDC-7	FDC	U-DFN2020-6	3000/Tape & Reel	-7

Marking Information

(1) Package Type: U-DFN2020-6

(Top View)



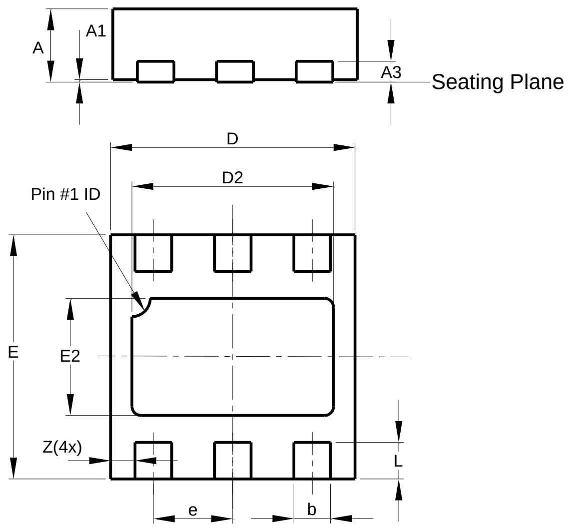
XX : Identification Code
Y : Year : 0~9
W : Week : A~Z : 1~26 week; a~z : 27~52 week; z represents 52 and 53 week
X : Internal Code

Part Number	Package	Identification Code
AH8500-FDC-7	U-DFN2020-6	KM

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

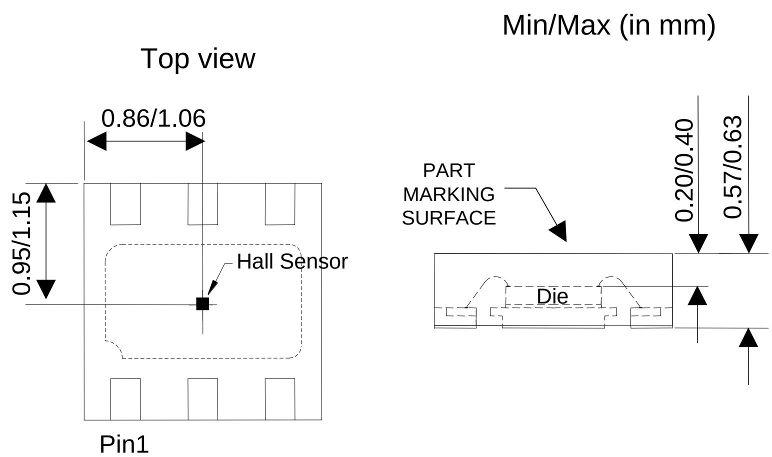
Please see AP02002 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02002.pdf for the latest version.

(1) Package Type: U-DFN2020-6



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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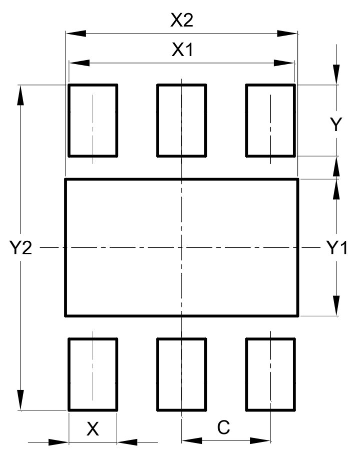
Suggested Pad Layout

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

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



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

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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