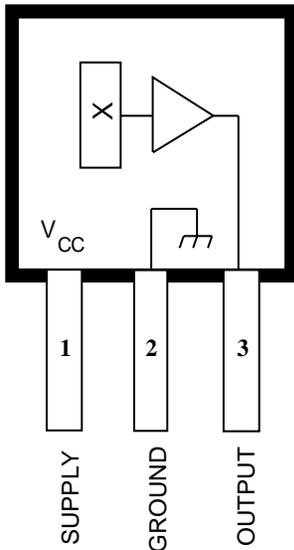


# 3517 AND 3518

## RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE OPERATION



Dwg. PH-006

Pinning is shown viewed from branded side.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ .....	<b>8.0 V</b>
Output Voltage, $V_O$ .....	<b>8.0 V</b>
Output Sink Current, $I_O$ .....	<b>10 mA</b>
Magnetic Flux Density, $B$ .....	<b>Unlimited</b>
Package Power Dissipation, $P_D$ .....	<b>See Graph</b>
Operating Temperature Range*, $T_A$ Suffix S- .....	<b>-20°C to +85°C</b>
Suffix L- .....	<b>-40°C to +150°C</b>
Storage Temperature Range, $T_S$ .....	<b>-65°C to +170°C</b>

\* Infrequent excursions permitted; see Applications Information.

The A3517xUA and A3518xUA are sensitive, temperature-stable linear Hall-effect sensors with greatly improved offset characteristics. Ratiometric, linear Hall-effect sensors provide a voltage output that is proportional to the applied magnetic field and have a quiescent output voltage that is approximately 50% of the supply voltage. These magnetic sensors are ideal for use in linear and rotary position sensing systems in the harsh environments of automotive and industrial applications over extended temperatures to -40°C and +150°C. The A3517xUA features an output sensitivity of 5 mV/G while the A3518xUA has an output sensitivity of 2.5 mV/G. See the Magnetic Characteristics table for complete, individual device parametrics.

Each BiCMOS monolithic circuit integrates a Hall element, improved temperature-compensating circuitry to reduce the intrinsic sensitivity drift of the Hall element, a small-signal high-gain amplifier, and a rail-to-rail low-impedance output stage.

A proprietary dynamic offset cancelation technique, with an internal high-frequency clock, reduces the residual offset voltage, which is normally caused by device overmolding, temperature dependancies, and thermal stress. This technique produces devices that have an extremely stable quiescent output voltage, are immune to mechanical stress, and have precise recoverability after temperature cycling. Many problems normally associated with low-level analog signals are minimized by having the Hall element and amplifier in a single chip. Output precision is obtained by internal gain and offset trim adjustments during the manufacturing process.

These reduced-cost devices are supplied in a 3-pin ultra-mini-SIP "UA" package only.

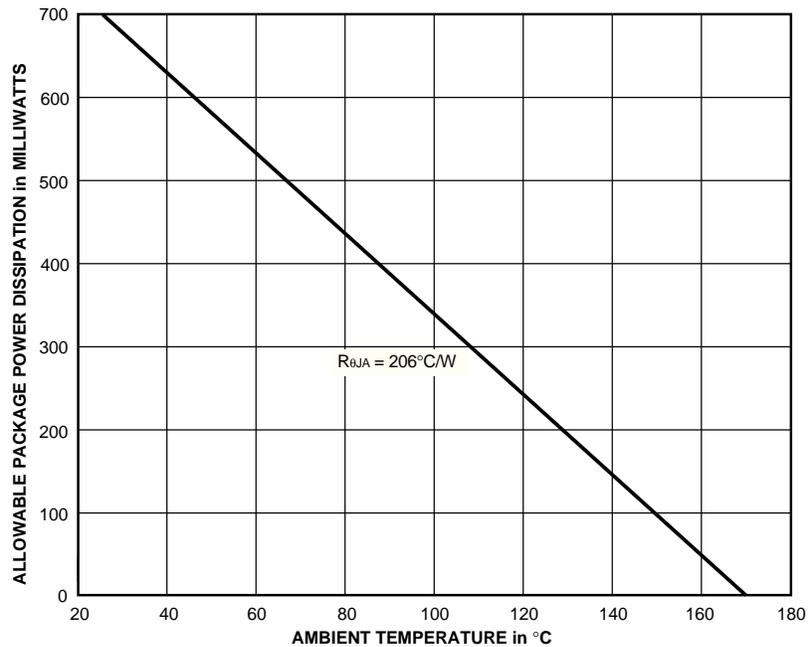
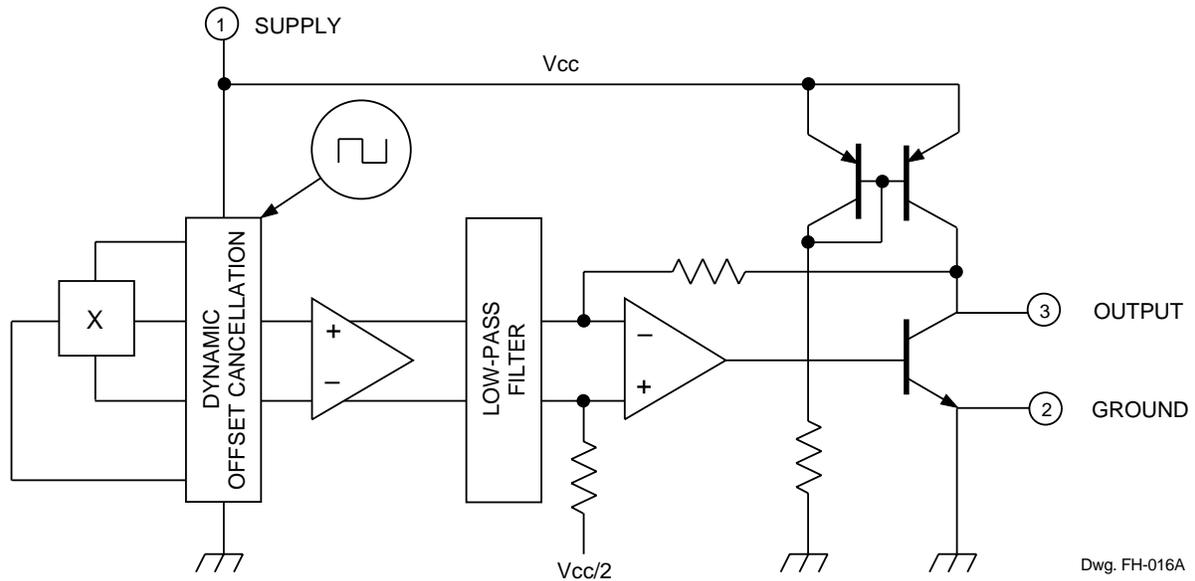
### FEATURES

- Temperature-Stable Quiescent Output Voltage
- Precise Recoverability After Temperature Cycling
- Output Voltage Proportional to Applied Magnetic Field
- Ratiometric Rail-to-Rail Output
- Improved Sensitivity
- 4.5 V to 5.5 V Operation
- Immune to Mechanical Stress
- Small Package Size
- Solid-State Reliability

Always order by complete part number, e.g., **A3517SUA**.

# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

## FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Dwg. GH-046-1



**3517 AND 3518**  
**RATIOMETRIC,**  
**LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS**  
**FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION**

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** over operating temperature range, at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$  (unless otherwise noted).

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Limits			Units
			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	Operating	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	$B = 0, V_{CC} = 6\text{ V}, I_O = 0$	–	7.2	12	mA
Quiescent Voltage Output	$V_{OQ}$	$B = 0, I_O = 1\text{ mA}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	2.2	2.5	2.8	V
Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$B = +X^*, I_O = 1\text{ mA}$	–	4.7	–	V
	$V_{OL}$	$B = -X^*, I_O = -1\text{ mA}$	–	0.2	–	V
Output Source Current Limit	$I_{OLM}$	$B = -X^*, V_O = 0$	-1.0	-1.5	–	mA
Bandwidth (-3 dB)	BW		–	30	–	kHz
Clock Frequency	$f_C$		–	170	–	kHz
Output Resistance	$r_O$	$I_O \leq -2\text{ mA}$	–	1.0	–	$\Omega$
Wide-Band Output Noise (rms)	$e_o$	$B = 0, BW = 10\text{ Hz to }10\text{ kHz}, I_O \leq -1\text{ mA}, C_O = 100\text{ pF}$	–	400	–	$\mu\text{V}$

NOTE 1 – Typical data is at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and is for design information only.

NOTE 2 – Negative current is defined as coming out of (sourcing) the output.

\* This test requires positive and negative fields sufficient to swing the output driver between fully OFF and saturated (ON), respectively. It is NOT intended to indicate a range of linear operation.

**3517 AND 3518**  
**RATIOMETRIC,**  
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**FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION**

**MAGNETIC CHARACTERISTICS** over operating temperature range, at  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $I_O = -1\text{ mA}$  (unless otherwise noted).

Characteristic*	Part Numbers												Units
	A3517SUA			A3517LUA			A3518SUA			A3518LUA			
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
Operating Temp. Range, $T_A$	-20	-	+85	-40	-	+150	-20	-	+85	-40	-	+150	°C
Sensitivity at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	mV/G
$\Delta\text{Sens}_{(\Delta T)}$ at $T_A = \text{Max.}$	-5.0	2.5	10	-5.0	2.5	10	-5.0	2.5	10	-5.0	2.5	10	%
$\Delta\text{Sens}_{(\Delta T)}$ at $T_A = \text{Min.}$	-9.0	-1.3	6.0	-9.0	-1.3	6.0	-9.0	-1.3	6.0	-9.0	-1.3	6.0	%
$\Delta V_{OQ(\Delta T)}^\dagger$	-	-	$\pm 20$	-	-	$\pm 20$	-	-	$\pm 20$	-	-	$\pm 20$	G
Ratiometry, $\Delta V_{OQ(\Delta V)}$	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	%
Ratiometry, $\Delta\text{Sens}_{(\Delta V)}$	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	%
Positive Linearity, Lin+	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	%
Negative Linearity, Lin-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	%
Symmetry	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	%

NOTE 1 – Magnetic flux density is measured at most sensitive area of device located 0.018" (0.46 mm) below the branded face of the package.

NOTE 2 – 10 G = 1 mT, exactly.

NOTE 3 – Except for  $\Delta\text{Sens}_{(\Delta T)}$ , typical data is at  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  and is for design information only.

\* See Characteristics Definitions for test conditions.

† This calculation (formula 1, next page) yields the device's equivalent accuracy, over the operating temperature range, in gauss.

# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

## CHARACTERISTICS DEFINITIONS

**Quiescent Voltage Output.** In the quiescent state (no magnetic field), the output is ideally equal to one-half of the supply voltage over the operating voltage and temperature range ( $V_{OQ} \approx V_{CC}/2$ ). Due to internal component tolerances and thermal considerations, there is a tolerance on the quiescent voltage output and on the quiescent voltage output as a function of supply voltage and ambient temperature. For purposes of specification, the quiescent voltage output as a function of temperature is defined as

$$\Delta V_{OQ(\Delta T)} = \frac{V_{OQ(TA)} - V_{OQ(25^{\circ}\text{C})}}{\text{Sens}_{(25^{\circ}\text{C})}} \quad (1)$$

This calculation yields the device's equivalent accuracy, over the operating temperature range, in gauss.

**Sensitivity.** The presence of a south-pole magnetic field perpendicular to the package face (the branded surface) will increase the output voltage from its quiescent value toward the supply voltage rail by an amount proportional to the magnetic field applied. Conversely, the application of a north pole will decrease the output voltage from its quiescent value. This proportionality is specified as the sensitivity of the device and is defined as

$$\text{Sens} = \frac{V_{O(500\text{G})} - V_{O(-500\text{G})}}{1000 \text{ G}} \quad (2)$$

The stability of sensitivity as a function of temperature is defined as

$$\Delta \text{Sens}_{(\Delta T)} = \frac{\text{Sens}_{(TA)} - \text{Sens}_{(25^{\circ}\text{C})}}{\text{Sens}_{(25^{\circ}\text{C})}} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

**Ratiometry.** The A3517xUA and A3518xUA feature a ratiometric output. The quiescent voltage output and sensitivity are proportional to the supply voltage (ratiometric).

The per cent ratiometric change in the quiescent voltage output is defined as

$$\Delta V_{OQ(\Delta V)} = \frac{V_{OQ(VCC)} / V_{OQ(5V)}}{V_{CC} / 5 \text{ V}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

and the per cent ratiometric change in sensitivity is defined as

$$\Delta \text{Sens}_{(\Delta V)} = \frac{\text{Sens}_{(VCC)} / \text{Sens}_{(5V)}}{V_{CC} / 5 \text{ V}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

**Linearity and Symmetry.** The on-chip output stage is designed to provide a linear output to within 500 mV of either rail with a supply voltage of 5 V. This is equivalent to approximately  $\pm 800$  gauss of ambient field. Although application of stronger magnetic fields will not damage these devices, it will force the output into a non-linear region. Linearity in per cent is measured and defined as

$$\text{Lin+} = \frac{V_{O(500\text{G})} - V_{OQ}}{2 (V_{O(250\text{G})} - V_{OQ})} \times 100\% \quad (6)$$

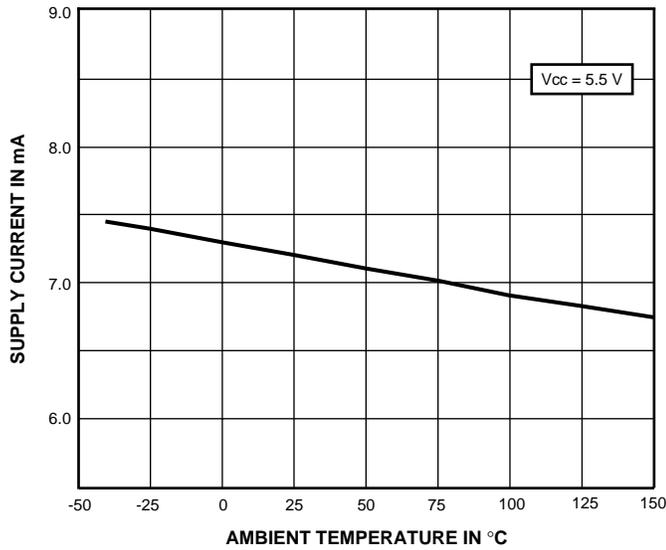
$$\text{Lin-} = \frac{V_{O(-500\text{G})} - V_{OQ}}{2 (V_{O(-250\text{G})} - V_{OQ})} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

and output symmetry as

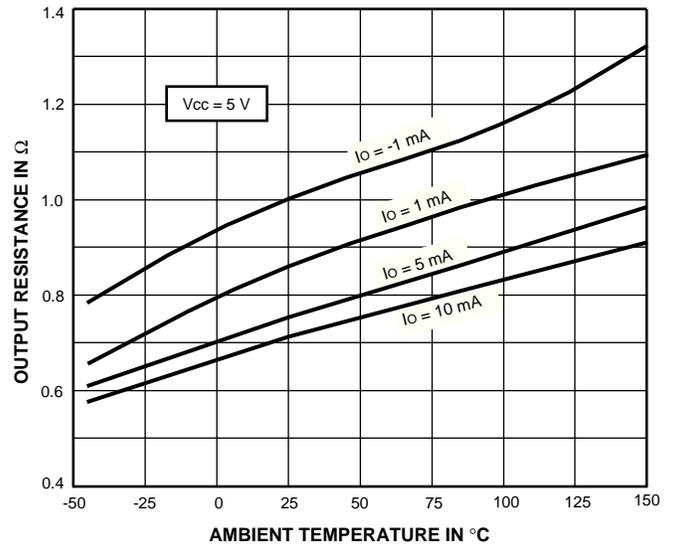
$$\text{Sym} = \frac{V_{O(500\text{G})} - V_{OQ}}{V_{OQ} - V_{O(-500\text{G})}} \times 100\% \quad (8)$$

# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

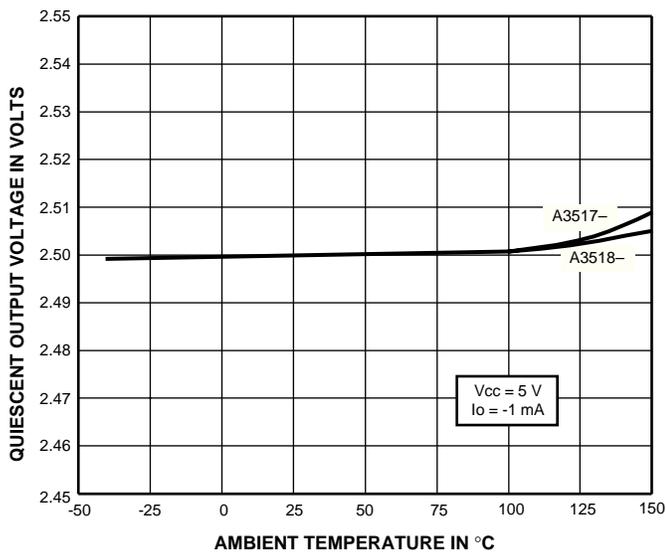
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



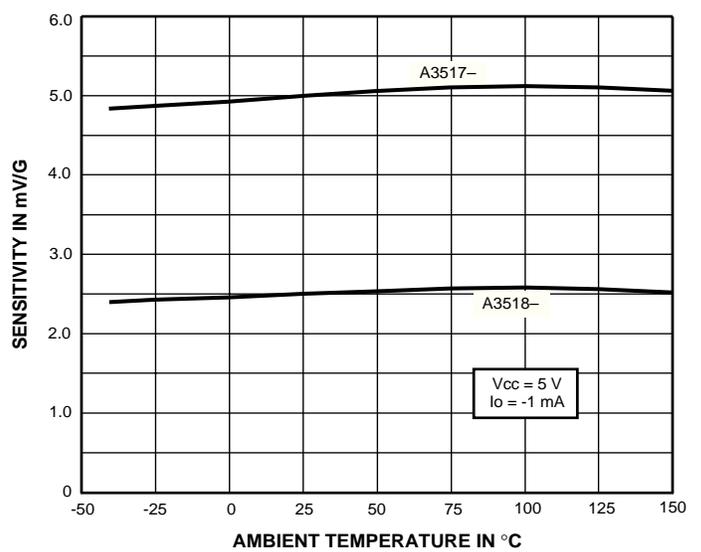
Dwg. GH-039-2



Dwg. GH-060-1



Dwg. GH-067-1



Dwg. GH-066-1

**3517 AND 3518**  
**RATIOMETRIC,**  
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**FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION**

**CRITERIA FOR DEVICE QUALIFICATION**

All Allegro sensors are subjected to stringent qualification requirements prior to being released to production. To become qualified, except for the destructive ESD tests, no failures are permitted.

Qualification Test	Test Method and Test Conditions	Test Length	Samples	Comments
Temperature Humidity Bias Life	JESD22-A101 $T_A = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , RH = 85%	1000 hrs	77	Device biased for minimum power
Bias Life	JESD22-A108 $T_A = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $T_J = 165^{\circ}\text{C}$	1000 hrs	77	
(Surge Operating Life)	JESD22-A108 $T_A = 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $T_J = 190^{\circ}\text{C}$	168 hrs	77	
Autoclave, Unbiased	JESD22-A102 $T_A = 121^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 15 psig	96 hrs	77	
High-Temperature (Bake) Storage Life	JESD22-A103 $T_A = 170^{\circ}\text{C}$	1000 hrs	77	
Temperature Cycle	JESD22-A104	1000 cycles	77	
ESD, Human Body Model	CDF-AEC-Q100-002	Pre/Post Reading	3 per test	Test to failure All leads > 3 kV

# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Calibrated linear Hall devices, which can be used to determine the actual flux density presented to the sensor in a particular application, are available.

For safe, reliable operation, the output should not be pulled above the supply voltage or pulled below the device ground.

For optimum performance, a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor between the supply and ground, and a 100 pF capacitor between the output and ground, should be added.

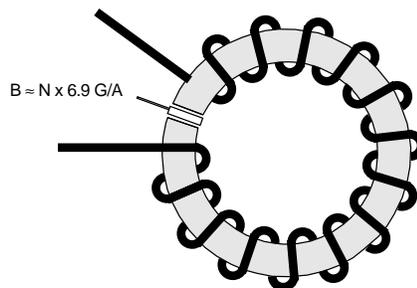
The ratiometric feature is especially valuable when these devices are used with an analog-to-digital converter. A/D converters typically derive their LSB step size by ratioing off a reference voltage line. If the reference voltage varies, the LSB will vary proportionally. This is a major error source in many sensing systems. The A3517xUA and A3518xUA can eliminate this source of error by their ratiometric operation. Because their gain and offsets are proportional to the supply voltage, if they are powered from the A/D reference voltage, the sensor output voltage will track changes in the LSB value.

These devices can withstand infrequent temperature excursions, beyond the Absolute Maximum Ratings, to  $T_A = 170^\circ\text{C}$  provided the junction temperature,  $T_J$ , does not exceed  $200^\circ\text{C}$ .

Extensive applications information on Hall-effect sensors and magnets is also available in the "Hall-Effect IC Applications Guide", which can be found in the latest issue of the *Allegro MicroSystems Electronic Data Book*, AMS-702 or *Application Note 27701*, or at

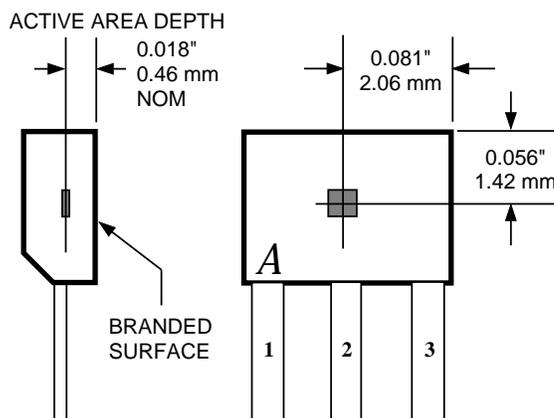
[www.allegromicro.com](http://www.allegromicro.com)

## TYPICAL CURRENT-SENSING APPLICATION



Dwg. AH-005A

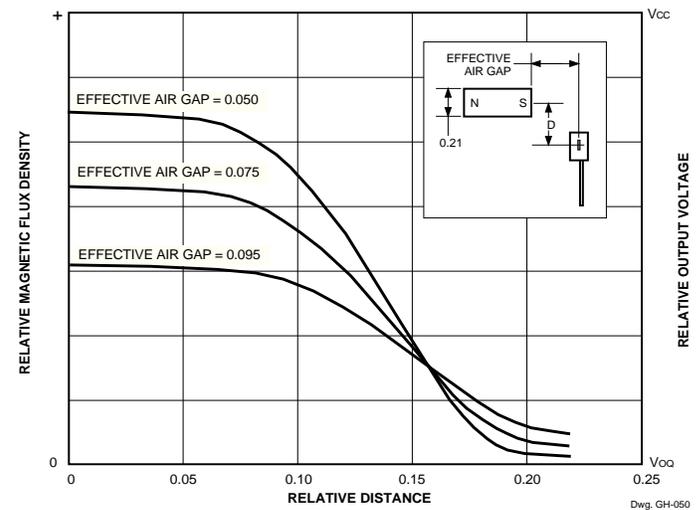
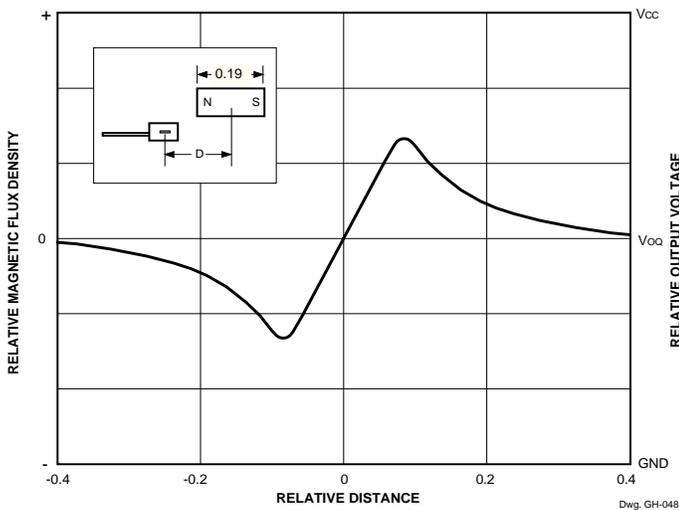
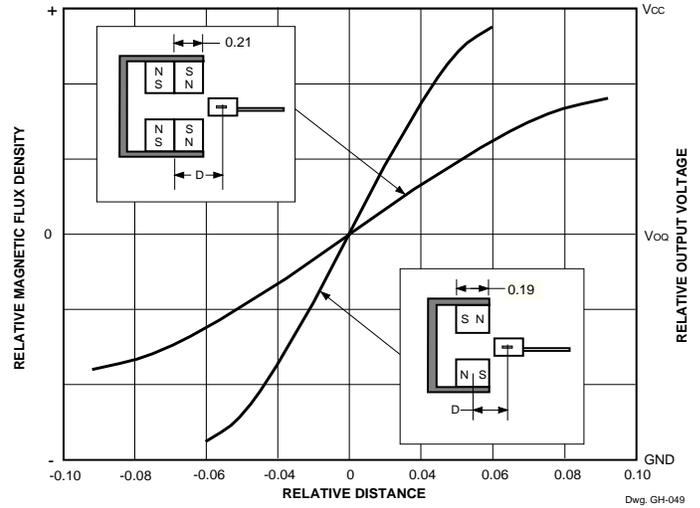
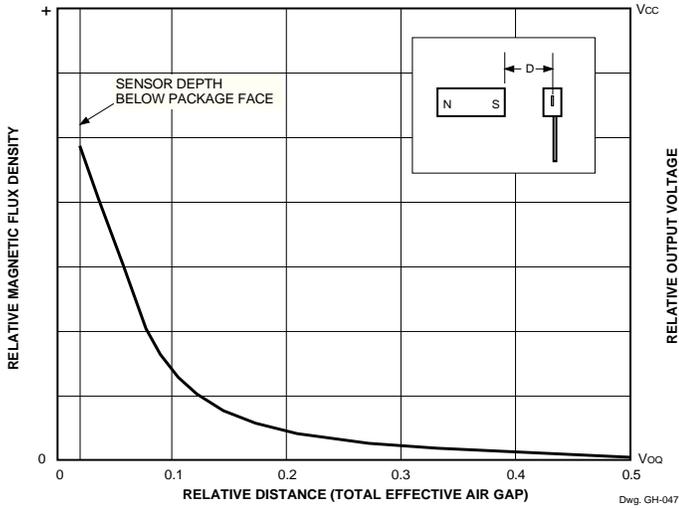
## SENSOR LOCATION



Dwg. MH-011-7

# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

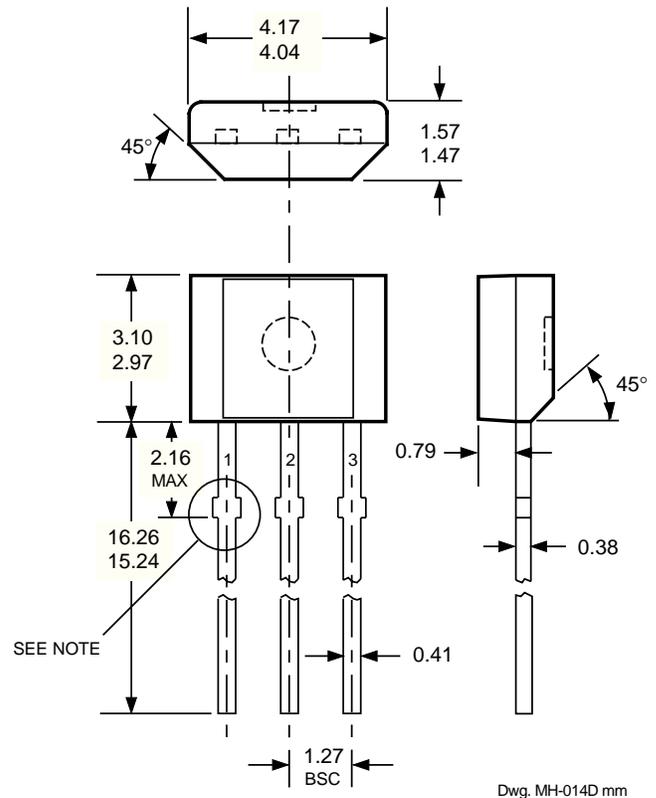
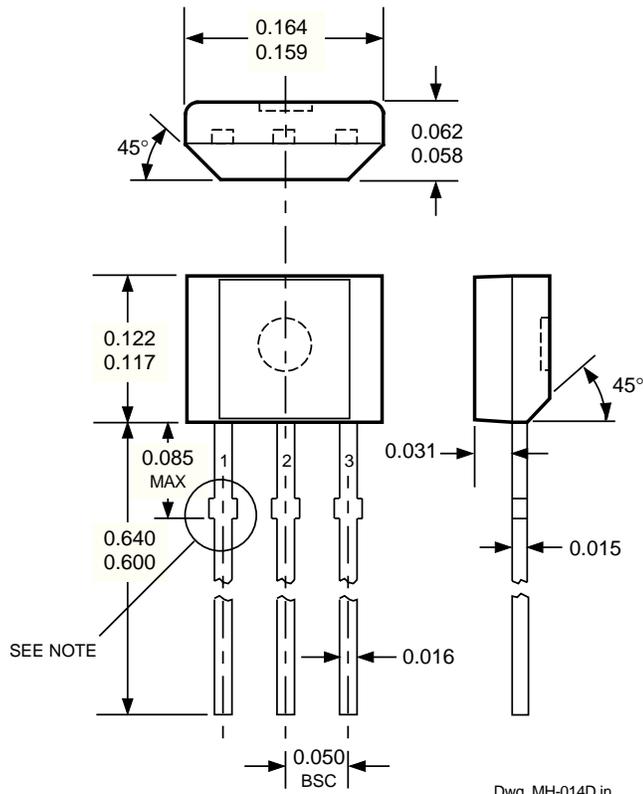
## TYPICAL POSITION-SENSING APPLICATIONS (Alnico 8, dimensions in inches)



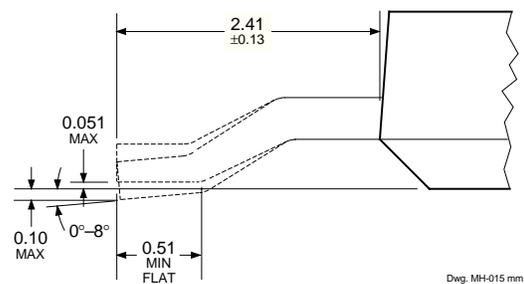
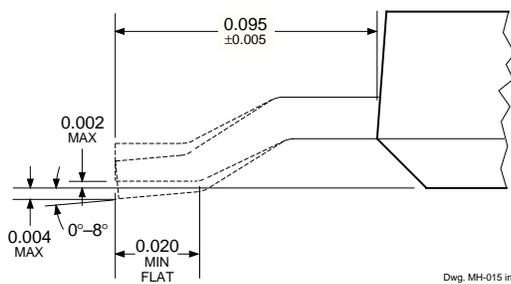
# 3517 AND 3518 RATIOMETRIC, LINEAR HALL-EFFECT SENSORS FOR HIGH-TEMP. OPERATION

**Dimensions in Inches**  
(controlling dimensions)

**Dimensions in Millimeters**  
(for reference only)



## SURFACE-MOUNT LEAD FORM (Suffix '-TL')



- NOTES:
1. Tolerances on package height and width represent allowable mold offsets. Dimensions given are measured at the widest point (parting line).
  2. Exact body and lead configuration at vendor's option within limits shown.
  3. Height does not include mold gate flash.
  4. Recommended minimum PWB hole diameter to clear transition area is 0.035" (0.89 mm).
  5. Where no tolerance is specified, dimension is nominal.

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**HALL-EFFECT SENSORS SELECTION GUIDE**

Partial Part Number	Avail. Oper. Temp.	Operate Limits Over Temp.			Function†	Notes
		B <sub>OP</sub> max	B <sub>RP</sub> min	B <sub>hys</sub> min		
3046	E/L	+200	-200	15	Gear-Tooth Sensor	
3054	K/S	+300	+5	5.0	Unipolar Multiplex	1
3056	E/L	+225	-225	15	Gear-Tooth Sensor	
3058	E/L	+300	-300	150	Gear-Tooth Sensor	
3059	K/S	+100	-100	20	AC Gear-Tooth Sensor	
3060	K/S	+35	-35	10	AC Gear-Tooth Sensor	
3121	E/L	+500	+80	60	Unipolar Switch	
3122	E/L	+430	+120	70	Unipolar Switch	
3123	E/L	+470	+160	70	Unipolar Switch	
3132	K/L/S	+95	-95	30	Bipolar Switch	
3133	K/L/S	+75	-75	30	Bipolar Switch	
3134	E/L	+50	-50	5.0	Bipolar Switch	
3141	E/L	+175	+10	20	Unipolar Switch	
3142	E/L	+245	+60	30	Unipolar Switch	
3143	E/L	+355	+150	30	Unipolar Switch	
3144	E/L	+450	+25	20	Unipolar Switch	
3161	E	+160	+30	5.0	2-Wire Unipolar Switch	
3175	S	+180	-180	80	Latch	
3177	S	+150	-150	50	Latch	
3185	E/K/L/S	+300	-300	280	Latch	
3187	E/K/L/S	+175	-175	100	Latch	
3188	E/K/L/S	+200	-200	160	Latch	
3189	E/K/L/S	+250	-250	100	Latch	
3195	E/L	+200	-200	110	Latch	2, 3
3197	L	+200	-200	110	Latch	3
3235	S	+200	+15	15	Unipolar Switch	4
		-15	-200	15	Unipolar Switch	
3275	S	+250	-250	100	Latch	5
3421	E/L	+300	-300	240	Direction Detection	
3422	E/L	+85	-85	10	Direction Detection	
3503	S	Typ. 1.3 mV/G		—	Linear Sensor	
3515	E/L	Typ. 5.0 mV/G		—	Chopper-Stabilized Linear Sensor	
3516	E/L	Typ. 2.5 mV/G		—	Chopper-Stabilized Linear Sensor	
3517	L/S	Typ. 5.0 mV/G		—	Chopper-Stabilized Linear Sensor	
3518	L/S	Typ. 2.5 mV/G		—	Chopper-Stabilized Linear Sensor	
3625	S	+150	-150	200*	900 mA Latch	3, 5, 6
3626	S	+150	-150	200*	400 mA Latch	3, 5, 6
5140	E	+240	+25	20	300 mA Unipolar Switch	3, 6

Operating Temperature Ranges:

C = 0°C to +70°C, S = -20°C to +85°C, E = -40°C to +85°C, K = -40°C to +125°C, L = -40°C to +150°C

Notes 1. Multiplexed two-wire sensor; after proper address, power/signal bus current indicates magnetic field condition.

2. Active pull down.

3. Protected.

4. Output 1 switches on south pole, output 2 switches on north pole for 2-phase, bifilar-wound, unipolar-driven brushless dc motor control.

5. Complementary outputs for 2-phase bifilar-wound, unipolar-driven brushless dc motor control.

6. Power driver output.

\* Typical.

† Latches will not switch on removal of magnetic field; bipolar switches may switch on removal of field but require field reversal for reliable operation over operating temperature range.

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*Allegro MicroSystems, Inc. reserves the right to make, from time to time, such departures from the detail specifications as may be required to permit improvements in the design of its products.*

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



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