

## Integrated AMR for Cylinder Position Detection

### DESCRIPTION

The TSHA6151 is produced with SIP (System in Package) technology which builds AMR sensor & ASIC in one IC. The TSHA6151 supports both 2-wire & 3-wire applications for cylinder position detection and offers two sensitivity level through different application circuit. The TSHA6151 is an AMR (Anisotropic Magneto Resistance) based magnetic sensor, when combined with a magnet, it becomes a non-contact switch with low power consumption, high sensitivity and high reliability device. A horizontal magnetic field parallel to the electrode of the package can be detected by an arbitrary polarity.

### FEATURES

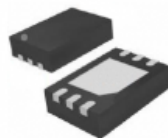
- Omni-polar
- Supply voltage range 2.7~30V
- Operating frequency  $\geq 1\text{kHz}$
- -30V Reversed Power Supply Protection
- Output Over-Current Protection
- Operating Temperature  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 105^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Sensitivity:
  - Level 1:  $B_{OP} = \pm 13 \sim \pm 29\text{Gs}$ ,  $B_{RP} = \pm 10 \sim \pm 26\text{Gs}$
  - Level 2:  $B_{OP} = \pm 20 \sim \pm 40\text{Gs}$ ,  $B_{RP} = \pm 16 \sim \pm 36\text{Gs}$
- Open-drain Output with Self-Adaptation of Pull-up or Pull-down Load
- RoHS compliant
- Halogen-Free according to IEC 61249-2-21

### APPLICATION

- 2-wire & 3-wire cylinder position detection



TDFN2x3-6L



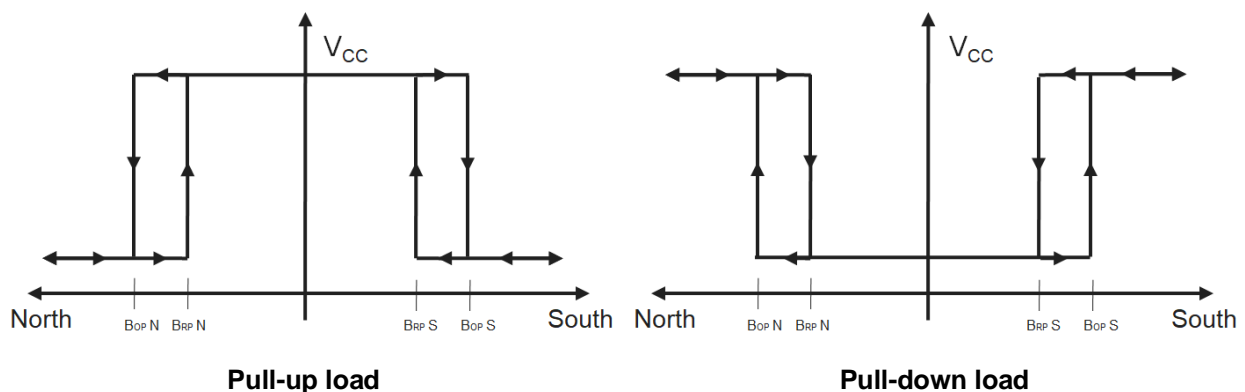
#### Pin Definition:

- |        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| 1. LED | 6. OUT      |
| 2. LED | 5. OUT      |
| 3. SEL | 4. $V_{CC}$ |

Exposed pad connected to Ground

**Notes:** MSL 1 (Moisture Sensitivity Level) per J-STD-020

### DEFINITION OF SWITCHING FUNCTION



**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified) (Note)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	-30 ~ 36	V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	-500 ~ 500	mA
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	-0.7 ~ 36	V
LED Output Voltage	$V_{LED}$	-30 ~ 36	V
SEL Output Voltage	$V_{SEL}$	-30 ~ 36	V
Magnetic Flux	B	3000	G <sub>s</sub>
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_A$	-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-50 to +150	°C
ESD Rating (Human Body Mode)	HBM	±2	kV
ESD Rating (Charged Device Model)	CDM	±200	V

**Note:** Absolute maximum ratings are limited values to be applied individually, and beyond which the serviceability of the circuit may be impaired. Functional operability is not necessarily implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for an extended period of time may affect device reliability. All voltages listed are referenced to GND.

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS** ( $T_A = -40 \sim 105^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 2.7 \sim 30\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage		$V_{CC}$	2.7	--	30	V
Supply Current	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $ B  <  B_{OP} $	$I_{CC}$	--	50	100	μA
Output Saturation Voltage (3-wire)	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $I_{OUT}=200\text{mA}$ $ B  >  B_{OP} $ ; Pull-up Load	$V_{SAT}$	--	--	0.5	V
	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $I_{OUT}=-200\text{mA}$ $ B  >  B_{OP} $ ; Pull-down Load		$V_{CC}-0.5\text{V}$	--	--	
Output Over-current Protection Limit (2-wire or 3-wire)	$ B  >  B_{OP} $ ; Pull-up Load	$I_{OCP}$	--	400	--	mA
	$ B  >  B_{OP} $ ; Pull-down Load		--	-400	--	
Output Leakage Current (2-wire or 3-wire)	$ B  <  B_{RP} $ ; $V_{OUT}=24\text{V}$ ; Pull-up Load	$I_{OUT}$	--	--	10	μA
	$ B  <  B_{RP} $ ; $V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $V_{OUT}=0\text{V}$ ; Pull-down Load		-10	--	--	
LED/SEL Pin Output Current	$ B  >  B_{OP} $	$I_{LED}$	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	mA
Switching Frequency	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$	$F_{SW}$	1	--	--	kHz
Output Rise Time	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $C_L=1\text{nf}$ ; Pull-down Load	$T_R$	--	--	10	μs
Output Fall Time	$V_{CC}=24\text{V}$ ; $C_L=1\text{nf}$ ; Pull-up Load	$T_F$	--	--	10	μs
Power on Time Refer to Figure.17	Including Pull-up/Pull-down Load Detection Time	$T_{PO}$	--	--	100	μs
Output Over-current Protection Delay Time		$T_{OCPD}$	--	--	0.2	ms
Output Over-current Protection Recovery Time		$T_{OCPR}$	--	--	200	ms
Over Temperature Protection Point	Junction Temperature	$T_{OTPR}$	--	140	--	°C
Over Temperature Recovery Point	Junction Temperature	$T_{OTRC}$	--	130	--	°C

**ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS** ( $T_A = -40 \sim 105^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 2.7\text{V} \sim 30\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Sensitivity Level 1 (Default)	$B_{OP}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$G_S$	$\pm 13$	$\pm 21$	$\pm 29$	$G_S$
	$B_{RP}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 10$	$\pm 18$	$\pm 26$	
	$B_{HYST}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		1	3	5	
Sensitivity Level 2	$B_{OP}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 20$	$\pm 30$	$\pm 40$	
	$B_{RP}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 16$	$\pm 26$	$\pm 36$	
	$B_{HYST}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$			4		

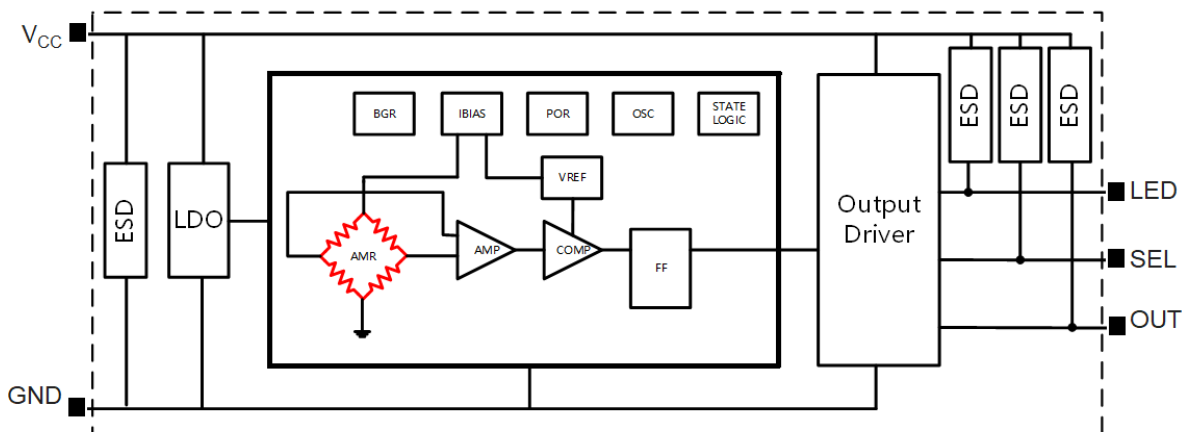
**Note:**

Magnetic operating/releasing point ( $B_{OP}$  &  $B_{RP}$ ) is configurable in applications (refer to Typical Application Circuit). We provide two options of  $B_{OP}$  &  $B_{RP}$  with different application circuit

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

ORDERING CODE	PACKAGE	PACKING
TSHA6151CQ M3G	TDFN2x3-6L	3,000pcs / 7" Reel

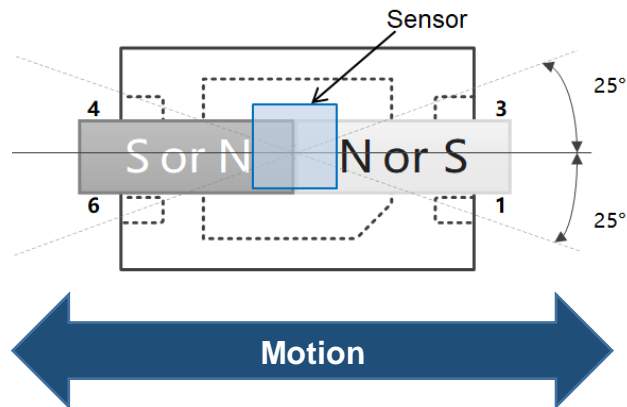
**FUNCTION BLOCK**



**PIN DESCRIPTION**

PIN NO.	NAME	FUNCTION
1	LED	LED driver output
2	LED	LED driver output
3	SEL	Magnetic Sensitivity Selection
4	$V_{CC}$	Supply voltage
5	OUT	Output
6	OUT	Output
Exposed Pad		Ground

## DETECTION OF MAGNETIC FIELD



The device is sensitive to the magnetic field that is parallel to the package

## FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

- **B<sub>OP</sub>:** Operating Point, Magnetic flux density applied on the branded side of the package which turns the output driver ON ( $V_{OUT}$ =Low, pull-up load;  $V_{OUT}$ =High, pull-down load)
- **B<sub>RP</sub>:** Releasing Point, Magnetic flux density applied on the branded side of the package which turns the output driver OFF ( $V_{OUT}$ =High, pull-up load;  $V_{OUT}$ =Low, pull-down load)
- **B<sub>HYST</sub>:** Hysteresis Window,  $|B_{OP} - B_{RP}|$

## CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

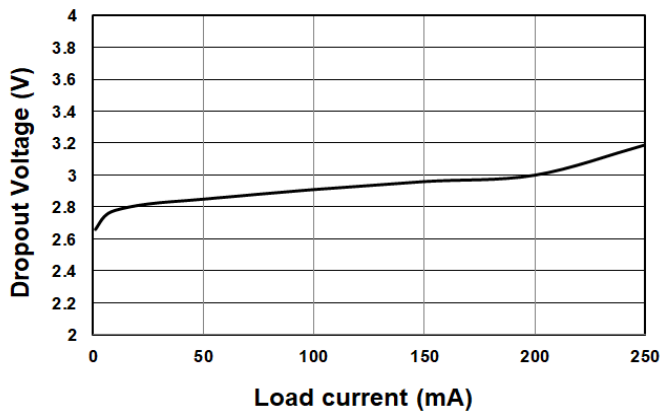


Figure 1. Voltage Drop vs. Loading Current (2-wire application)

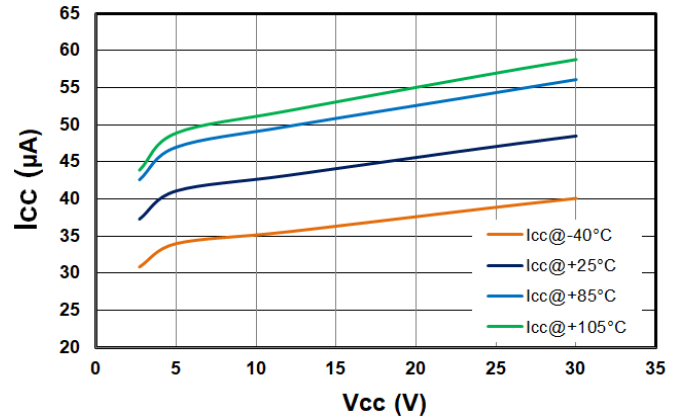


Figure 2. Supply Current vs. Temperature &  $V_{CC}$  (2-wire & 3-wire application)

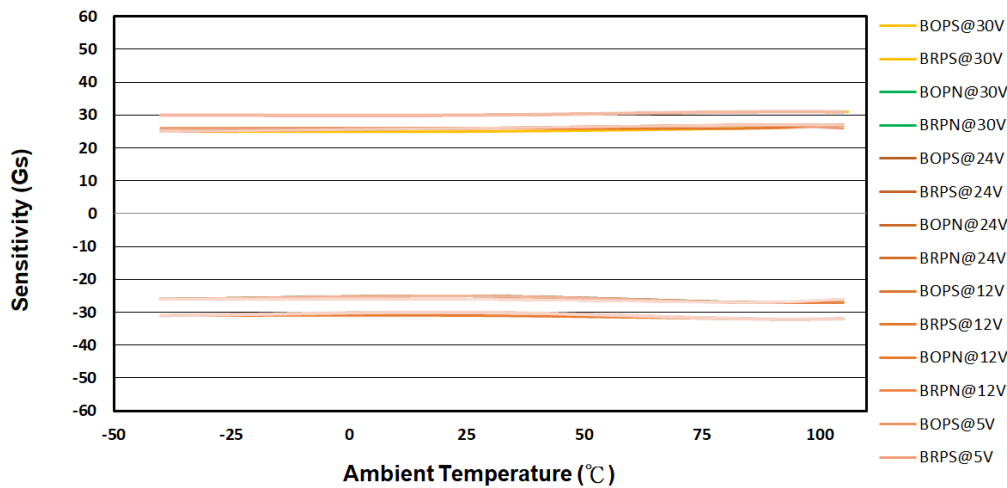


Figure 3. Magnetic Characteristics vs. Ambient Temperature &  $V_{CC}$  ( $B_{OP}$  &  $B_{RP}$ ) (2-wire & 3-wire application)

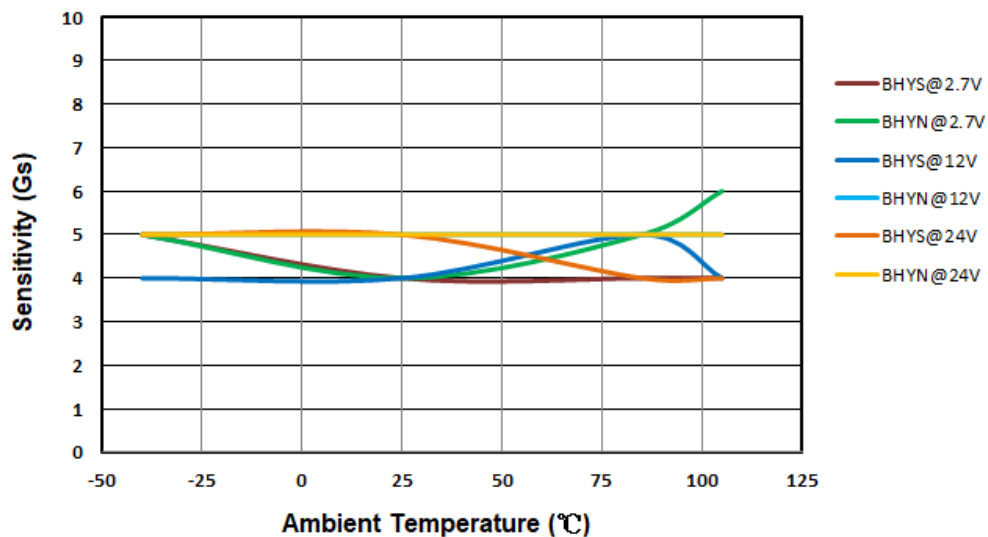
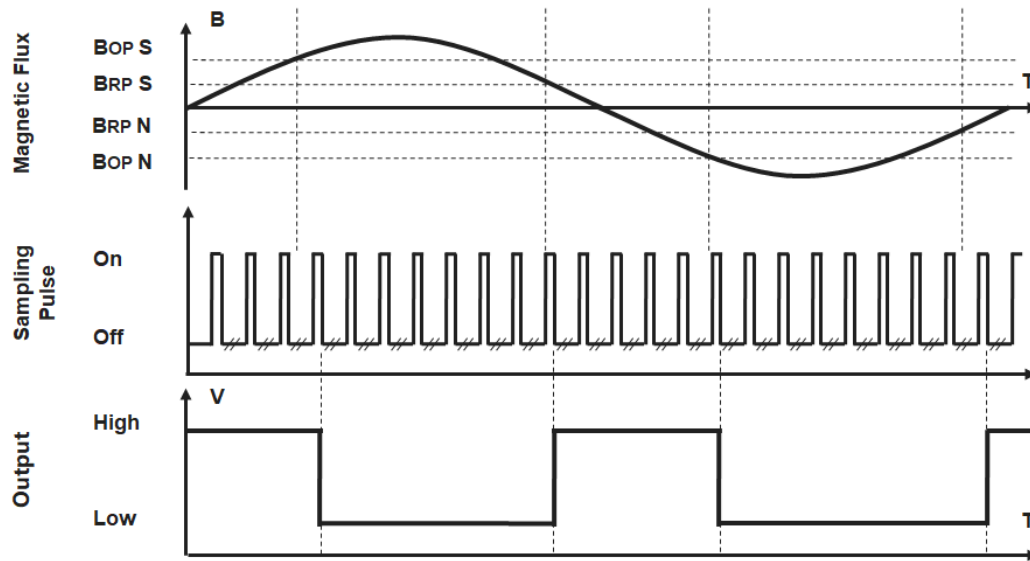


Figure 4. Magnetic Characteristics vs. Ambient Temperature &  $V_{CC}$  ( $B_{HYS}$ ) (2-wire & 3-wire application)

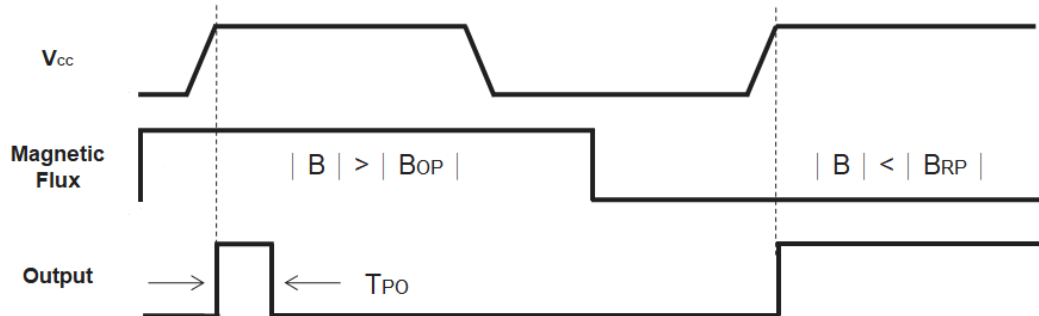
## TYPICAL OUTPUT WAVEFORM



Digital Output vs. Magnetic Flux Density & Sampling Pulse (Pull-up load)

## POWER ON OUTPUT WAVEFORM

$V_{CC}$  rise time  $< 1\mu s$ ,  $T_{PO}$  is the time from the stable point of  $V_{CC}$  to the valid point of output



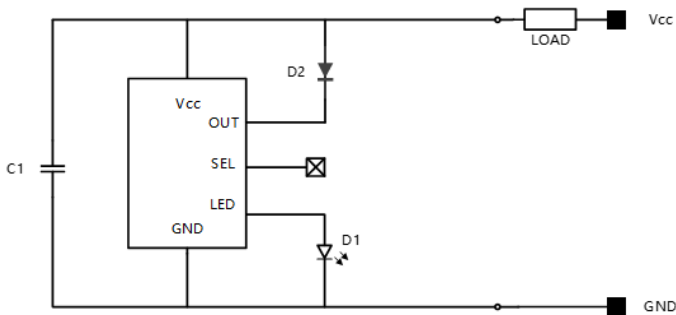
Power-On Output Waveform

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

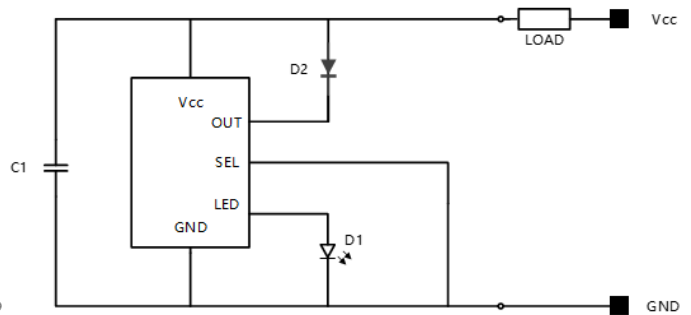
### 2-Wire Applications

For 2-wire applications, Level 1 sensitivity require SEL pin be floated, Level 2 sensitivity require SEL pin shorted to GND

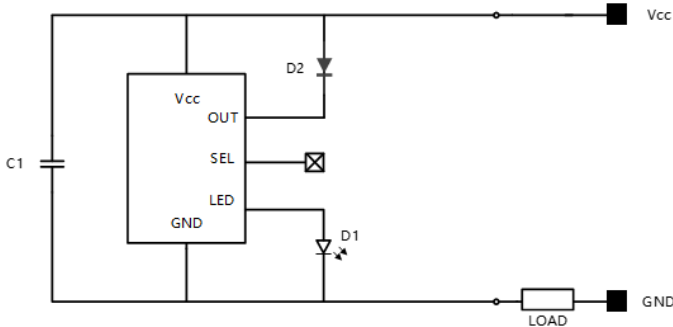
SYMBOL	RECOMMEND
D2	The voltage endurance capability of Schottky Diode should >30V
C1	0.1μF



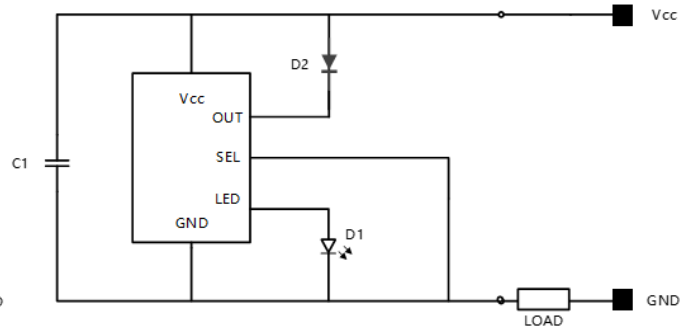
2-wire Pull-up load application circuit (Level 1)



2-wire Pull-up load application circuit (Level 2)



2-wire Pull-down load application circuit (Level 1)



2-wire Pull-down load application circuit (Level 2)

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

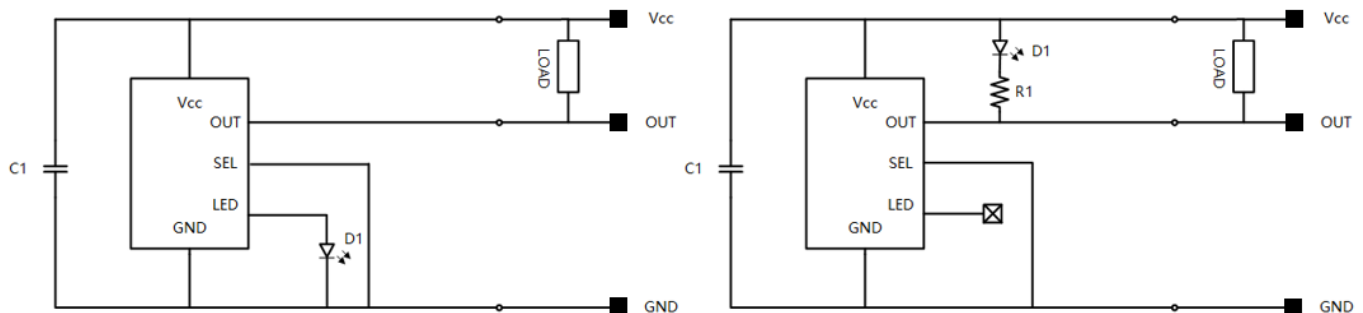
### 3-Wire Applications

For both pull-up and pull-down load in 3-wire applications, we recommend two kinds of connections, i.e. Type-I and Type-II

In Type-I connection, a constant current will be provided to D1.

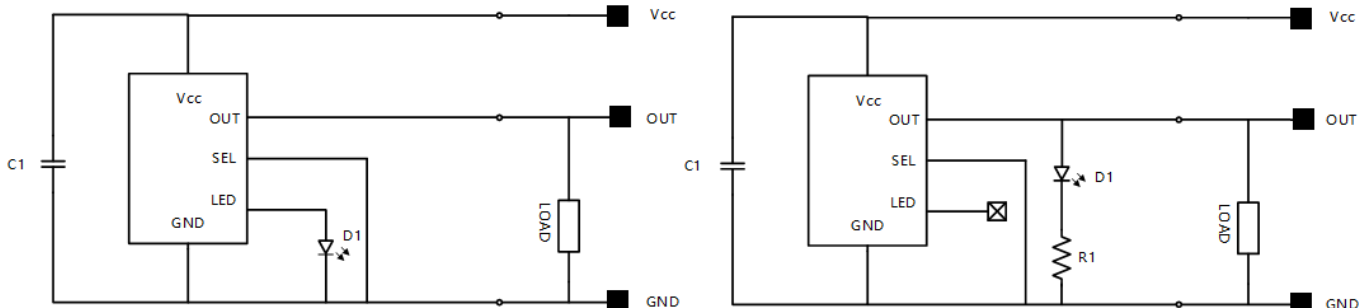
In Type-II connection, user are allowed to tune the current of D1 by changing the value of R1

3-Wire also support the sensitivity selection through the SEL pin, Level 1 sensitivity require SEL pin be floated, Level 2 sensitivity require SEL pin shorted to GND



**Type I 3-wire Pull-up load application circuit**  
(Sensitivity Level 2)

**Type II 3-wire Pull-up load application circuit**  
(Sensitivity Level 2)



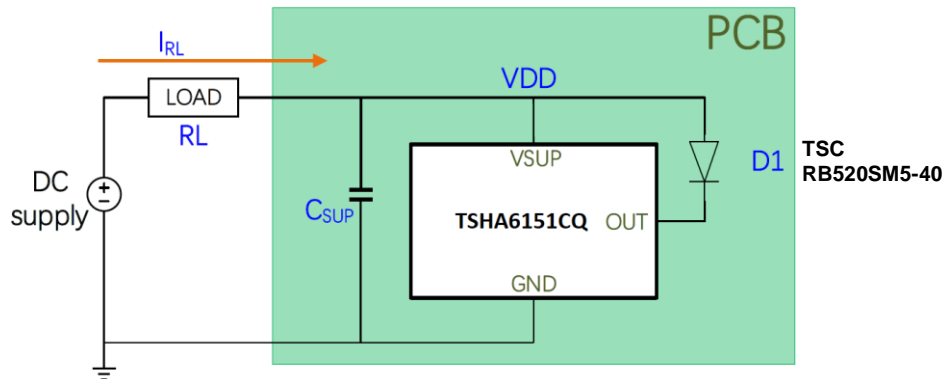
**Type I 3-wire Pull-down load application circuit**  
(Sensitivity Level 2)

**Type II 3-wire Pull-down load application circuit**  
(Sensitivity Level 2)

## APPLICATOIN INFORMATION

### 2-wire cylinder application circuit

The 2-wire cylinder application circuit employing the TSHA6151CQ is demonstrated in following recommend circuit include a decoupling capacitor  $C_{SUP}$  and a Schottky diode D1. In 2-wire application, the PCB is connected to a load element with the load resistance  $R_L$  and load current  $I_{RL}$



Recommended 2-wire cylinder application circuit

In addition, we recommend the customers to read through the following important notes:

- TSHA6151CQ has internal over-temperature protection mechanism to prevent it from over-heating and thermal damage. The following equation can be used to estimate the IC' s temperature rise:

$$T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \cdot P_{IC} \quad \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

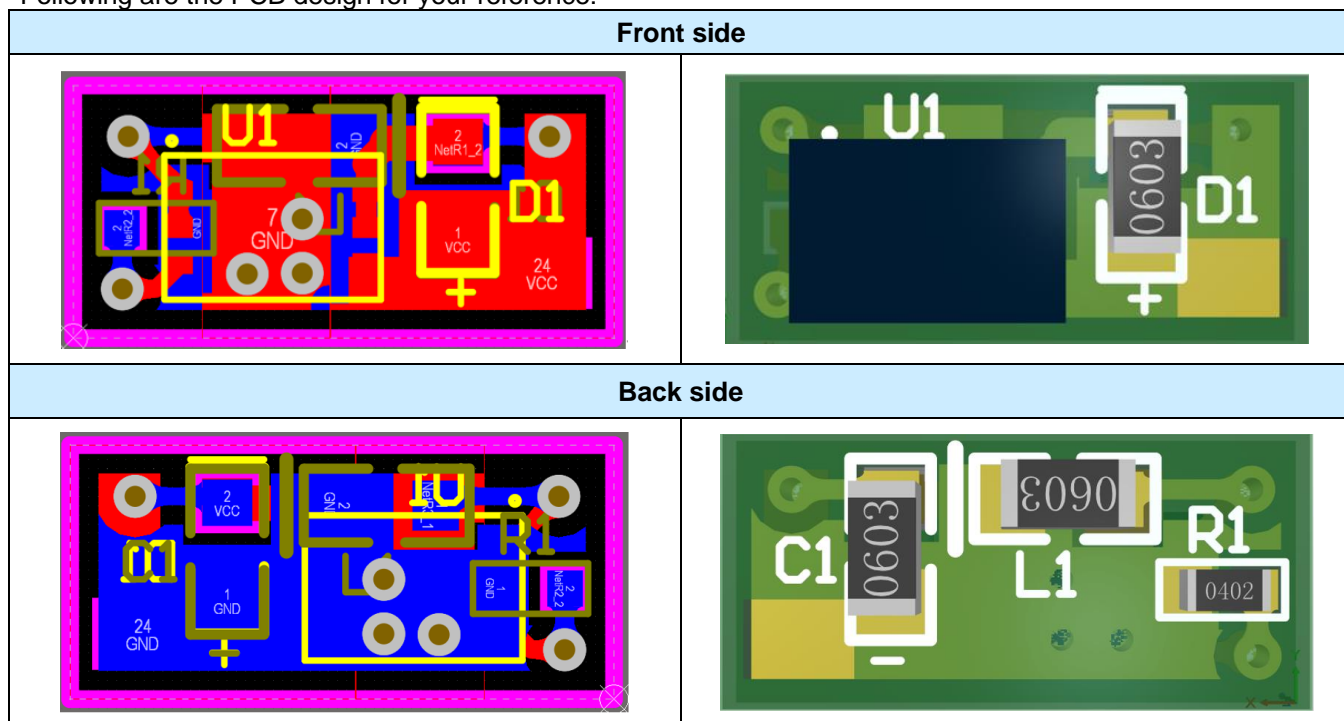
Where  $T_J$  is IC' s internal junction temperature,  $T_A$  the environment temperature,  $R_{\theta JA}$  the thermal resistance. If  $T_J$  exceeds 130°C, the IC will enter over-temperature protection mode where the output driver is turned off momentarily.

- Thermal resistance  $R_{\theta JA}$  depends strongly on the PCB layout.  $R_{\theta JA}$  should be minimized to reduce the IC' s internal temperature rise and prevent it from entering over-temperature mode. The next section provides some design guidelines for PCB layout. It is estimated that  $R_{\theta JA} = 430^\circ\text{C/W}$  can be achieved for the layout presented in the following section.

## RECOMMEND PCB Layout guidelines

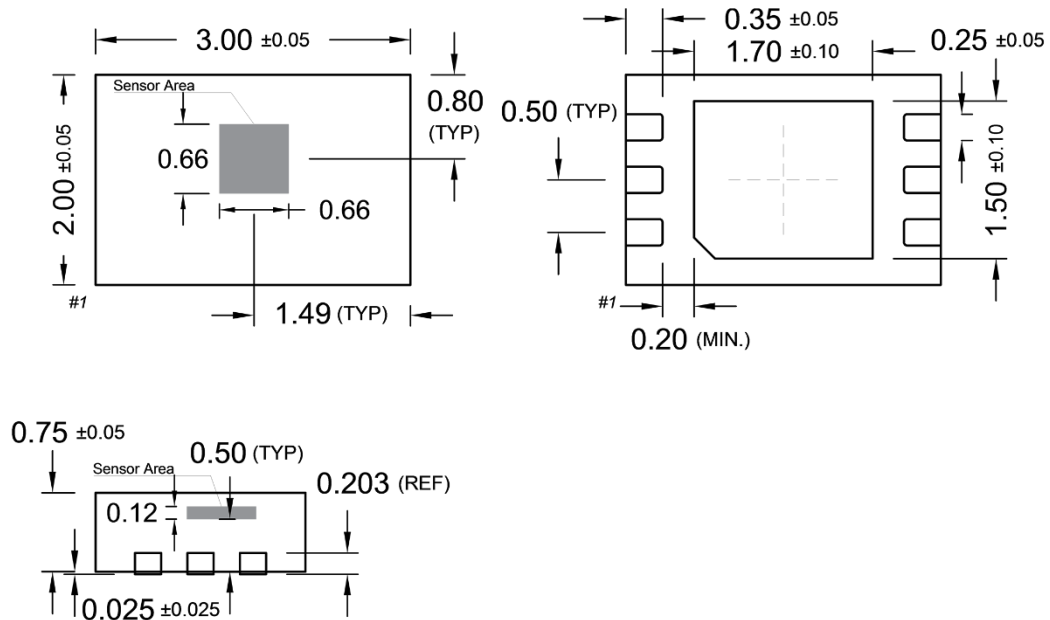
1. To better heat dissipation, apply mass copper clad on the PCB back side. Also apply copper clad on the front side if the PCB area allows.
2. The routing line of V<sub>CC</sub>, OUT and GND pad should be greater than 10mil because they are large current pads. If PCB area allows, increase these lines width to 20mil or even use copper clads to route these lines.
3. The SEL and LED are small current pads, so PCB trace connected to those 2 signals can have the minimum width.
4. At least 2 vias are required on the GND copper clad. More vias help to conduct the heat more efficiently.
5. Add teardrops around PCB pads to increase reliability and to avoid high voltage tips.
6. If possible, apply 2-ounce copper on the PCB for better heat dissipation.

Following are the PCB design for your reference:

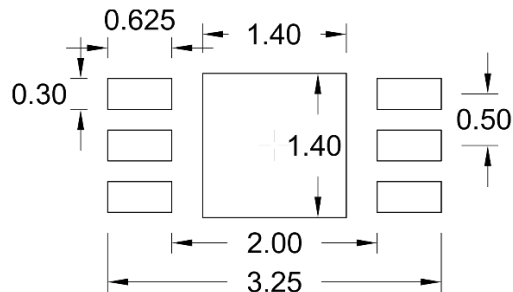


**PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS** (Unit: Millimeters)

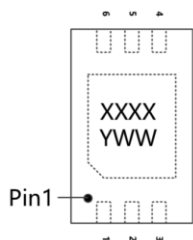
**TDFN2x3-6L**



**SUGGESTED PAD LAYOUT** (Unit: Millimeters)



**MARKING DIAGRAM**



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