

## Hall IC Series

# Bipolar Latch Hall IC


**BU52040HFV**

No.10045EBT05

**●Description**

BU52040 Hall Effect IC for wheel keys / trackballs is designed to detect a switch in magnetic field from N to S (or vice versa) and maintain its detection result on the output until the next switch. Output is pulled low for S-pole fields and high for N-pole fields. This IC is ideal for detecting the number of shaft rotations inside of a wheel key, trackball, or other similar applications. Using two ICs can also enable detection of rotation direction.

**●Features**

- 1) Ideally suited for wheel keys or trackballs
- 2) Micropower operation (small current consumption via intermittent operation method)
- 3) Ultra-small outline package
- 4) Supports 1.8 V supply voltage
- 5) High ESD resistance: 8kV (HBM)

**●Applications**

Wheel keys (zero-contact selection dials), trackballs, and other interface applications.

**●Product Lineup**

Product name	Supply voltage (V)	Operation point (mT)	Hysteresis (mT)	Period ( $\mu$ s)	Supply current (AVG) ( $\mu$ A)	Output type	Package
BU52040HFV	1.65~3.30	+/-3.0 <sup>※</sup>	6.0	500	200	CMOS	HVSO5

※Plus is expressed on the S-pole; minus on the N-pole

**●Absolute Maximum Ratings**

BU52040HFV (Ta = 25°C)

Parameters	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.1~4.5 <sup>※1</sup>	V
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	± 0.5	mA
Power dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	536 <sup>※2</sup>	mW
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40~+125	°C

※1. Not to exceed P<sub>d</sub>

※2. Reduced by 5.36mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C(mounted on 70mm×70 mm×1.6mm Glass-epoxy PCB)

### ●Magnetic, Electrical Characteristics

BU52040HFV (Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD}=1.80V$ ,  $T_a=25^{\circ}C$ )

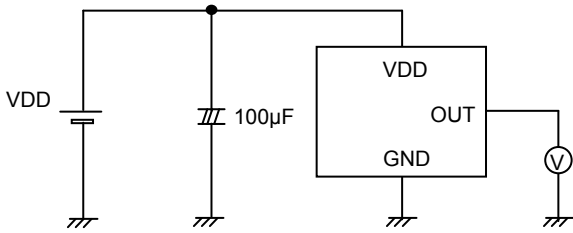
Parameters	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	1.65	1.80	3.30	V	
Operation point	$B_{op}$	1.0	3.0	5.0	mT	
Release Point	$B_{rp}$	-5.0	-3.0	-1.0	mT	
Hysteresis	$B_{hys}$	-	6.0	-	mT	
Period	$T_p$	-	500	1200	$\mu s$	
Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} - 0.2$	-	-	V	$B < B_{rp}^{*3}$ $I_{OUT} = -0.5mA$
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	-	-	0.2	V	$B_{op} < B^{*3}$ $I_{OUT} = +0.5mA$
Supply Current 1	$I_{DD1(AVG)}$	-	200	300	$\mu A$	$V_{DD} = 1.8V$ , Average
Supply Current During Startup Time 1	$I_{DD1(EN)}$	-	3.0	-	mA	$V_{DD} = 1.8V$ , During Startup Time Value
Supply Current During Standby Time 1	$I_{DD1(DIS)}$	-	2.0	-	$\mu A$	$V_{DD} = 1.8V$ , During Standby Time Value
Supply Current 2	$I_{DD2(AVG)}$	-	300	450	$\mu A$	$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ , Average
Supply Current During Startup Time 2	$I_{DD2(EN)}$	-	4.5	-	mA	$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ , During Startup Time Value
Supply Current During Standby Time 2	$I_{DD2(DIS)}$	-	3.5	-	$\mu A$	$V_{DD} = 2.7V$ , During Standby Time Value

※3. B = Magnetic flux density  
1mT=10Gauss

Positive (“+”) polarity flux is defined as the magnetic flux from south pole which is direct toward to the branded face of the sensor.  
After applying power supply, it takes one cycle of period (TP) to become definite output.  
Radiation hardness is not designed.

●Figure of measurement circuit

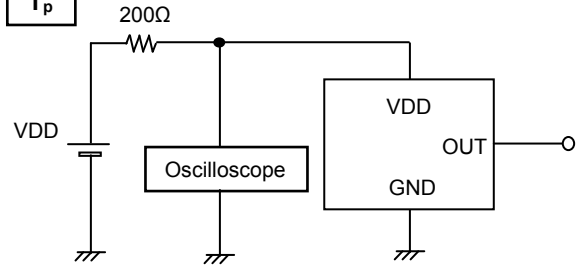
**B<sub>op</sub>/B<sub>rp</sub>**



Bop and Brp are measured with applying the magnetic field from the outside.

Fig.1 B<sub>op</sub>,B<sub>rp</sub> measurement circuit

**T<sub>p</sub>**



The period is monitored by Oscilloscope.

Fig.2 T<sub>p</sub> measurement circuit

**V<sub>OH</sub>**

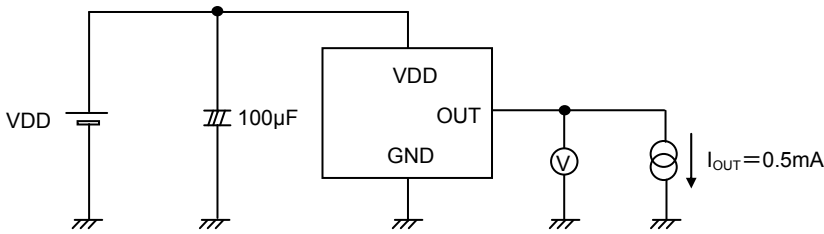


Fig.3 V<sub>OH</sub> measurement circuit

**V<sub>OL</sub>**

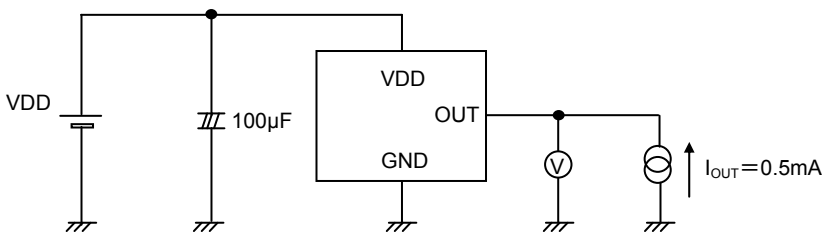


Fig.4 V<sub>OL</sub> measurement circuit

**I<sub>DD</sub>**

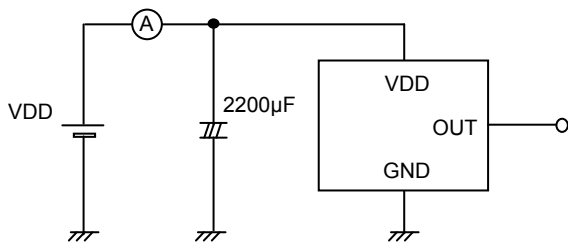


Fig.5 I<sub>DD</sub> measurement circuit

●Reference Data

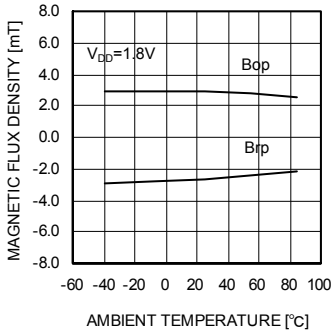


Fig.6 Bop,Brp– Ambient temperature

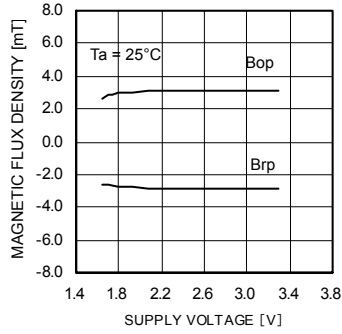


Fig.7 Bop,Brp– Supply voltage

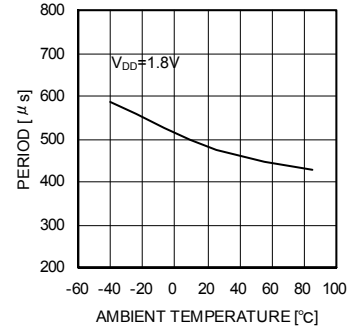


Fig.8  $T_P$ – Ambient temperature

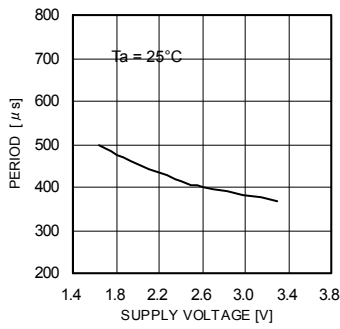


Fig.9  $T_P$ – Supply voltage

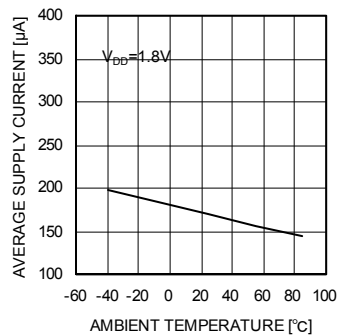


Fig.10  $I_{DD}$ – Ambient temperature

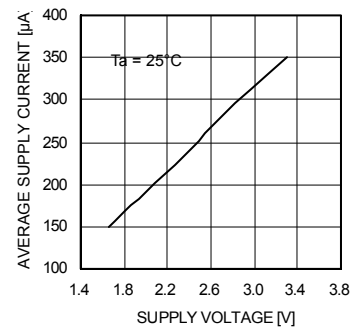


Fig.11  $I_{DD}$  – Supply voltage

●Block Diagram

BU52040HFV

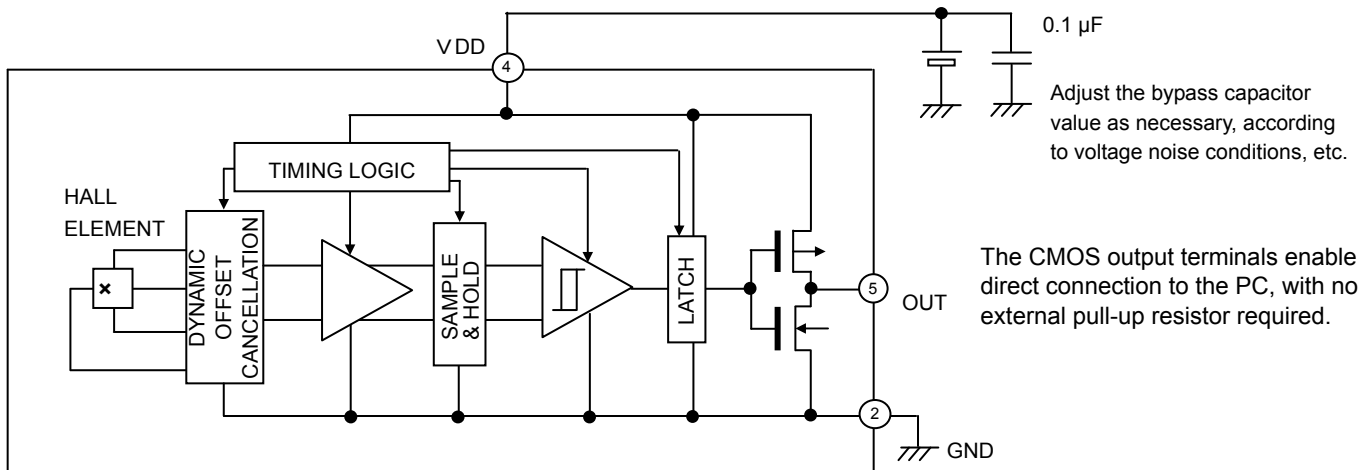
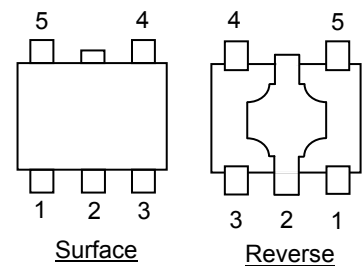


Fig.12

PIN No.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	COMMENT
1	N.C.		OPEN or Short to GND.
2	GND	GROUND	
3	N.C.		OPEN or Short to GND.
4	VDD	POWER SUPPLY	
5	OUT	OUTPUT	



## ●Description of Operations

(Micro-power Operation)

The Hall Effect IC for wheel keys / trackballs adopts an intermittent operation method to save energy. At startup, the Hall elements, amp, comparator and other detection circuits power ON and magnetic detection begins. During standby, the detection circuits power OFF, thereby reducing current consumption. The detection results are held while standby is active, and then output.

Reference period: 500  $\mu$ s (MAX. 1200  $\mu$ s)

Reference startup time: 24  $\mu$ s

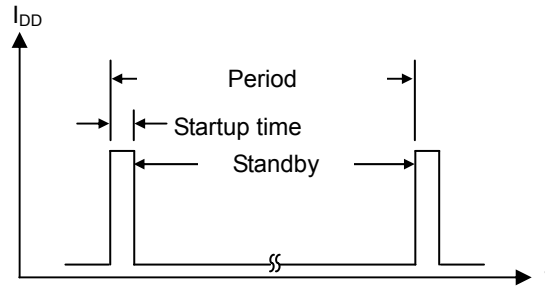


Fig.13

(Offset Cancellation)

The Hall elements form an equivalent Wheatstone (resistor) bridge circuit. Offset voltage may be generated by a differential in this bridge resistance, or can arise from changes in resistance due to package or bonding stress.

A dynamic offset cancellation circuit is employed to cancel this offset voltage.

When Hall elements are connected as shown in Fig. 14 and a magnetic field is applied perpendicularly to the Hall elements, voltage is generated at the mid-point terminal of the bridge. This is known as the Hall voltage.

Dynamic cancellation switches the wiring (shown in the figure) to redirect the current flow to a 90° angle from its original path, and thereby cancels the Hall voltage.

The magnetic signal (only) is maintained in the sample/hold circuit during the offset cancellation process and then released.

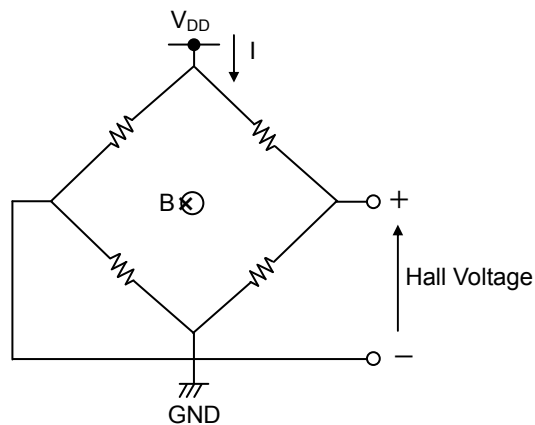


Fig.14

(Magnetic Field Detection Mechanism)

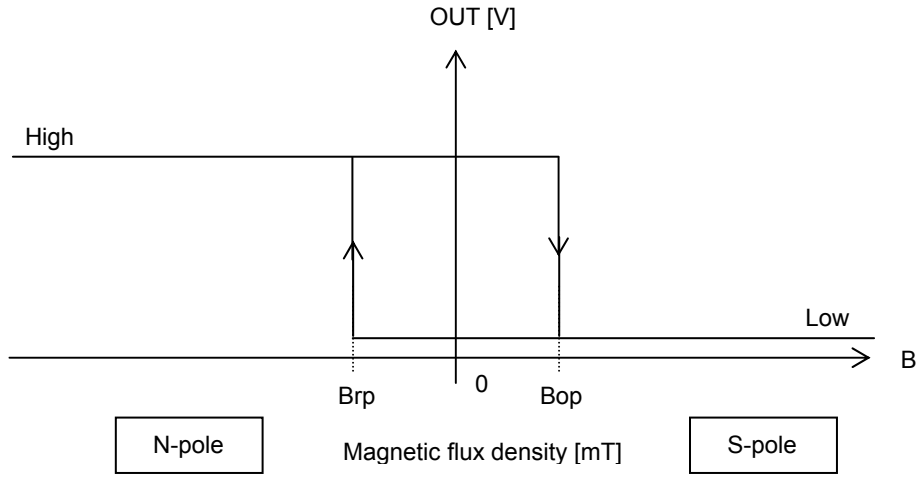


Fig.15

The IC detects magnetic fields that running horizontal to the top layer of the package. When the magnetic pole switches from N to S, the output changes from high to low; likewise, when the magnetic pole switches from S to N, the output changes from low to high. The output condition is held unit the next switch in magnetic polarity is detected.

[Operation in Continuously Changing Magnetic Fields]

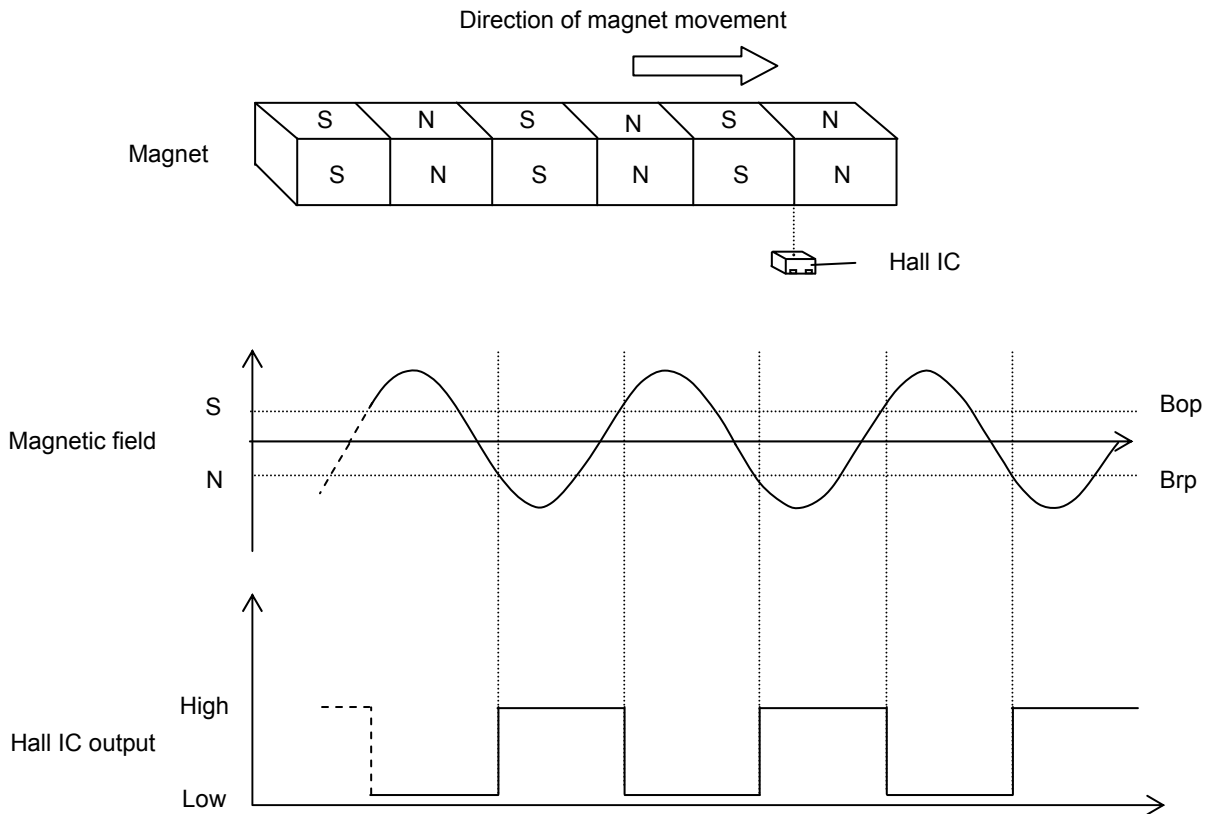


Fig.16

The IC can detect a continuous switch in magnetic field (from N to S and S to N) as depicted above.

● Intermittent Operation at Power ON

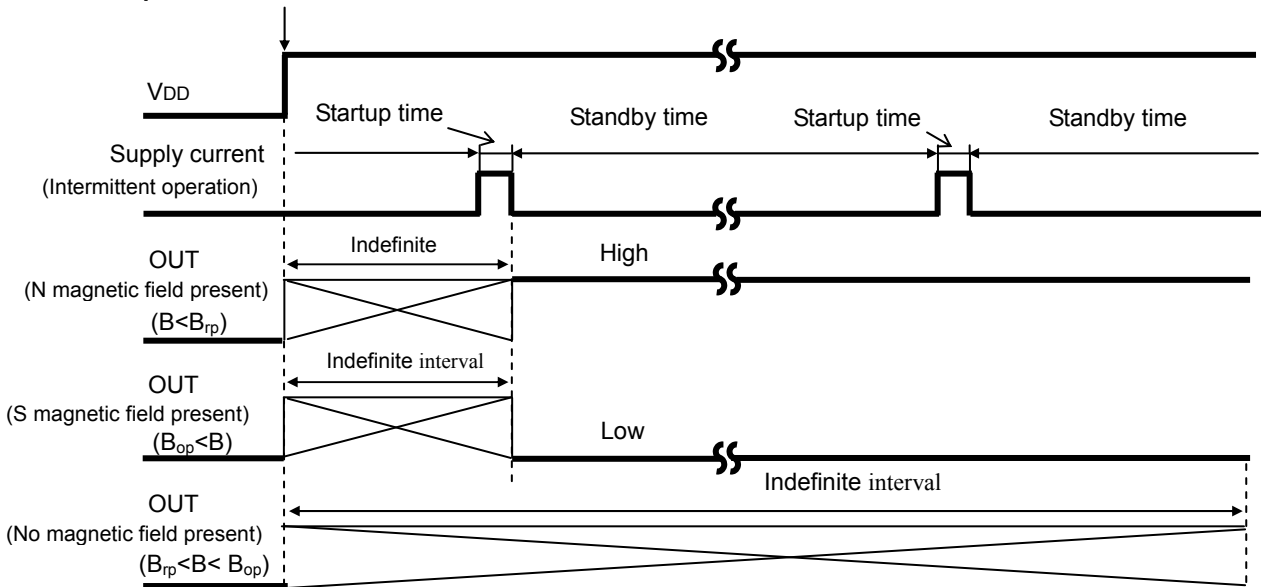


Fig.17

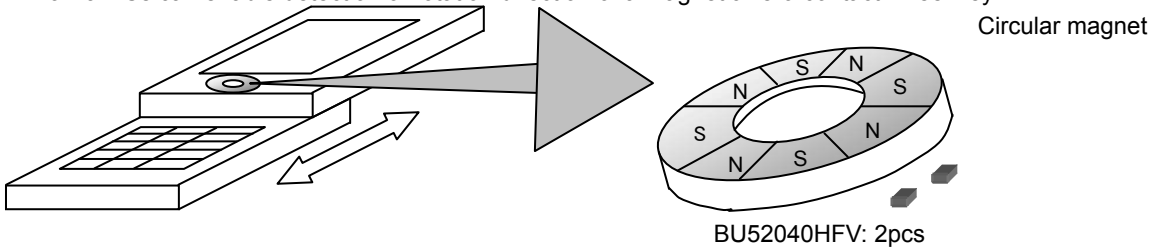
The Hall Effect IC for wheel keys / trackballs adopts an intermittent operation method in detecting the magnetic field during startup, as shown in Fig. 17. It outputs to the appropriate terminal based on the detection result and maintains the output condition during the standby period. The time from power ON until the end of the initial startup period is an indefinite interval, but it cannot exceed the maximum period, 1200 μs. To accommodate the system design, the Hall IC output read should be programmed within 1200 μs of power ON, but after the time allowed for the period ambient temperature and supply voltage.

Additionally, if a magnetic flux density (B) of magnitude greater than B<sub>rp</sub> but less than B<sub>op</sub> is applied at power ON, the output from the IC remains undefined and will be either high or low until a flux density exceeding the B<sub>op</sub> or B<sub>rp</sub> threshold is applied.

● Application Example

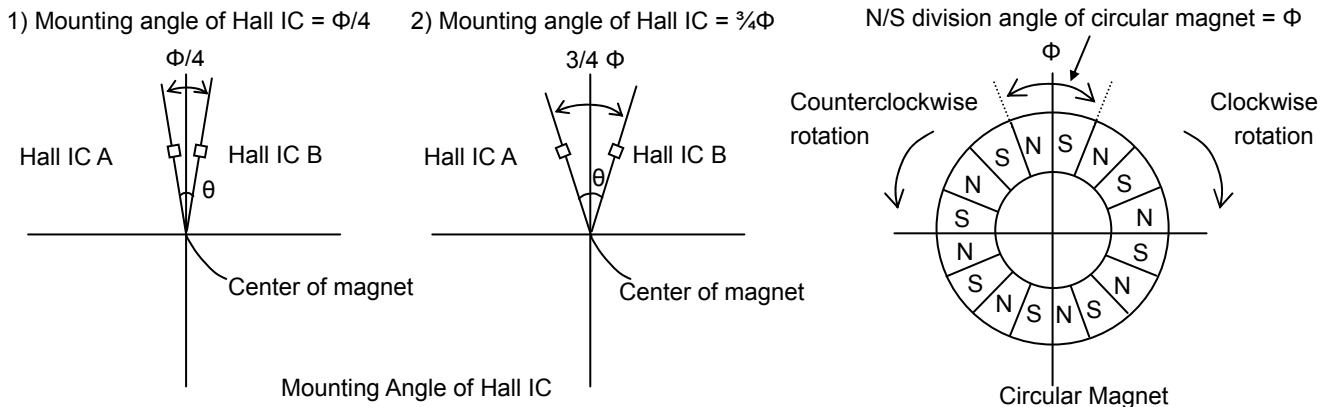
Wheel Key

Two Hall ICs can enable detection of rotation direction of a magnetic zero-contact wheel key.



Mounting Position of Hall IC Inside Wheel Key

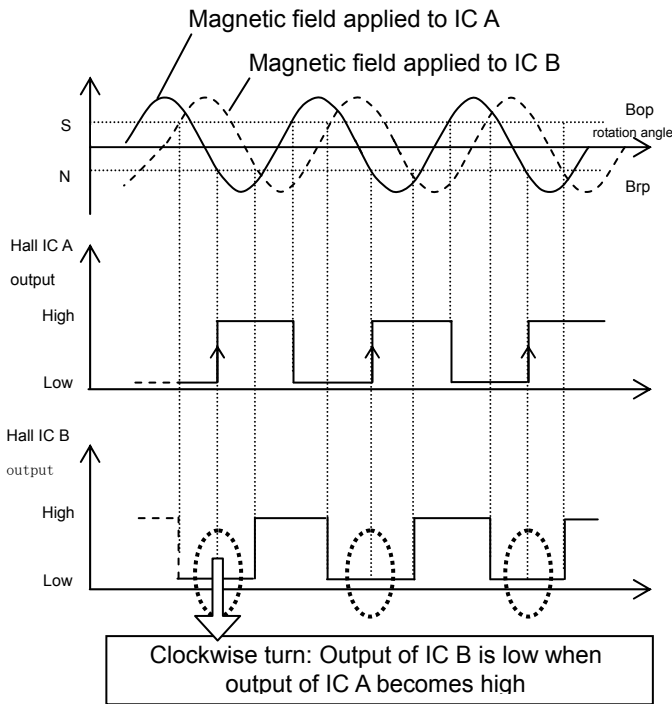
The angular separation of the two Hall ICs within the footprint of the wheel key depends on N/S division angle of the internal magnet (Φ), and can be set to either Φ/4 or ¾Φ. Mounting the two ICs in this position causes the magnetic phase difference between the ICs to equal ±1/4, and the direction of rotation can be detected by measuring the change in this difference. An example of the magnetic field characteristics for this application is shown in the figure below.



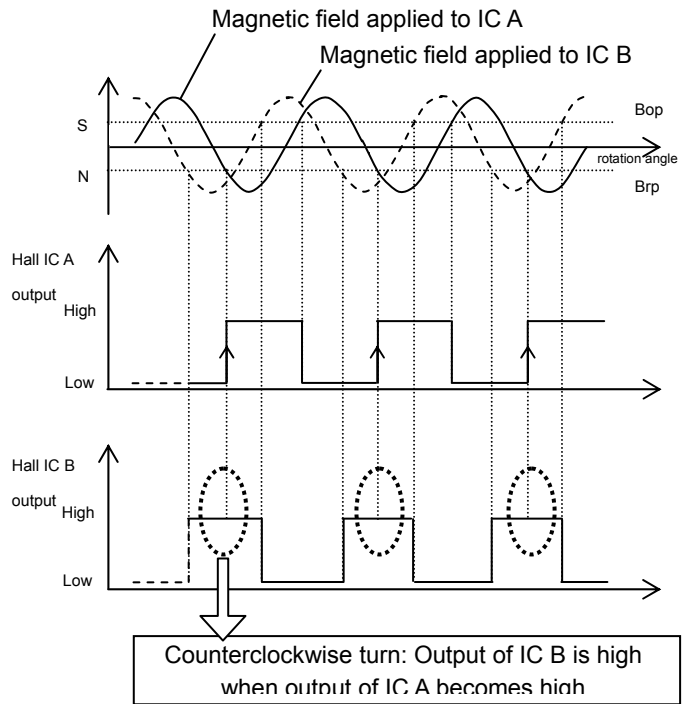
Detection of Rotation Direction

1) Mounting angle =  $\Phi/4$

Clockwise Rotation

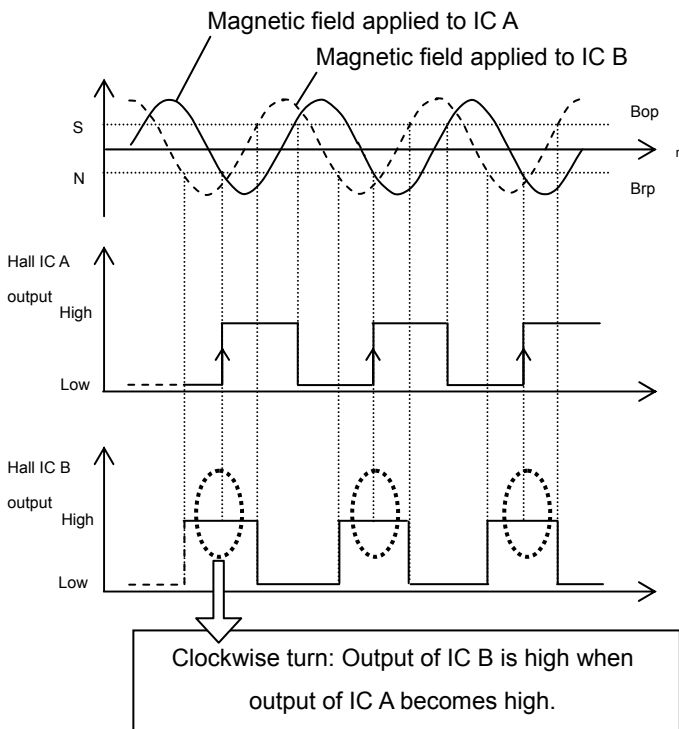


Counterclockwise Rotation

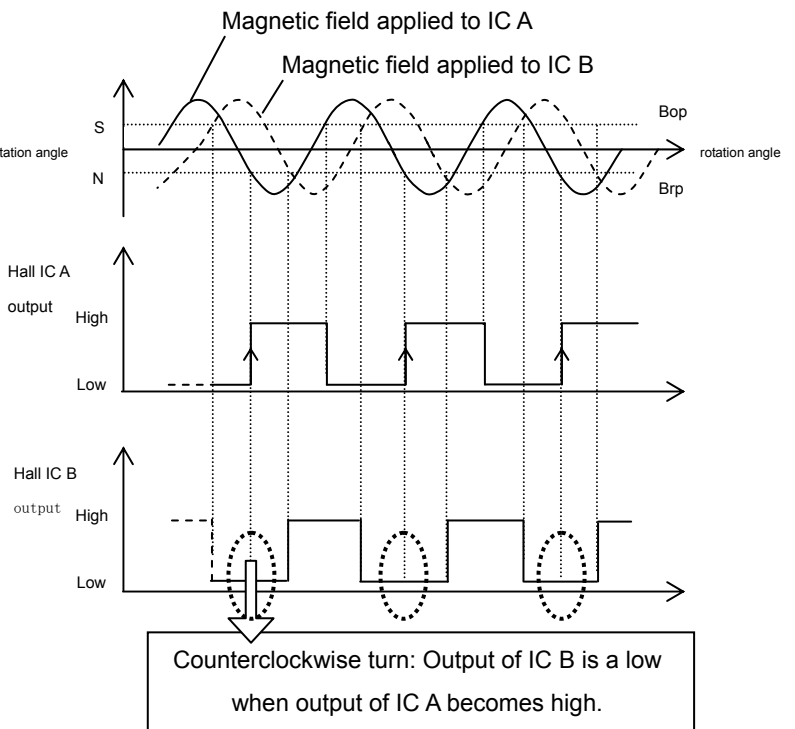


2) Mounting angle =  $\frac{3}{4}\Phi$

Clockwise Rotation



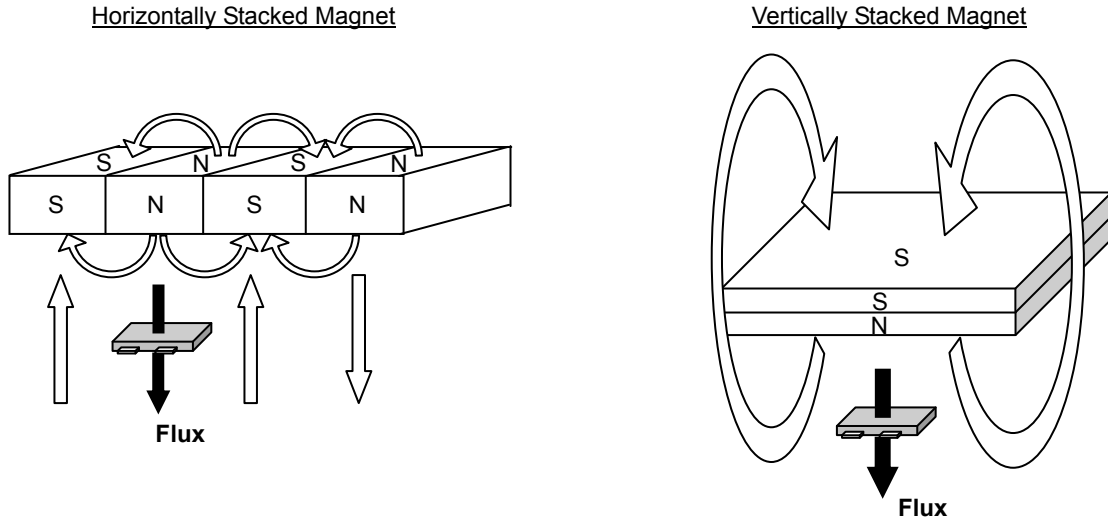
Counterclockwise Rotation



Because the IC measures changes in magnetic field every 1200  $\mu$ S, the IC cannot detect changes in rotation at speeds exceeding this period.



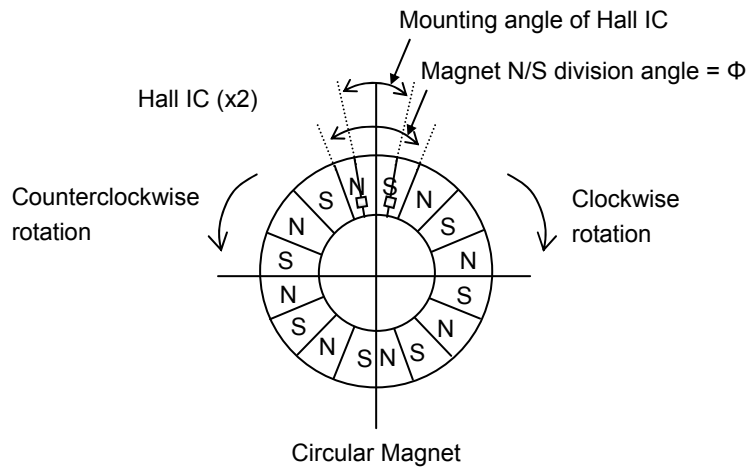
●Magnet Selection



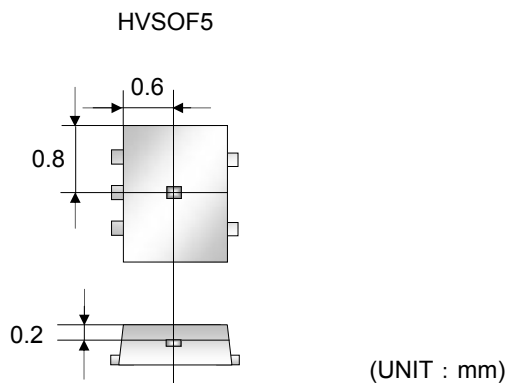
Because the field loop in horizontally stacked magnets extends for a shorter distance than that of vertically stacked magnets, the gap between the magnet and the hall IC must be decreased. Therefore, if horizontally-stacked magnets are used in the application, the thickness of the magnet or the area of each section should be increased to allow for a larger gap between the magnet and IC.

Because the IC is unable to detect rotation direction if using magnets that are smaller than the IC's package size, ensure that the physical size of each N/S division is larger than the IC's package, and that the ICs are properly mounted with an angular distance of either  $\Phi/4$  or  $3/4\Phi$  from one another (where  $\Phi$  = N/S division angle of circular magnet).

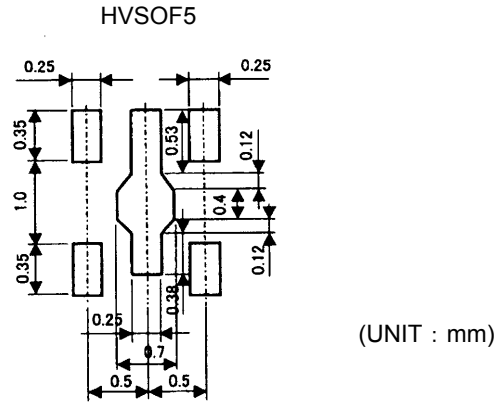
●IC Reference Position



●Position of the Hall Effect IC(Reference)



●Footprint dimensions (Optimize footprint dimensions to the board design and soldering condition)



●Terminal Equivalent Circuit Diagram

Because they are configured for CMOS (inverter) output, the output pins require no external resistance and allow direct connection to the PC. This, in turn, enables reduction of the current that would otherwise flow to the external resistor during magnetic field detection, and supports overall low current (micropower) operation.

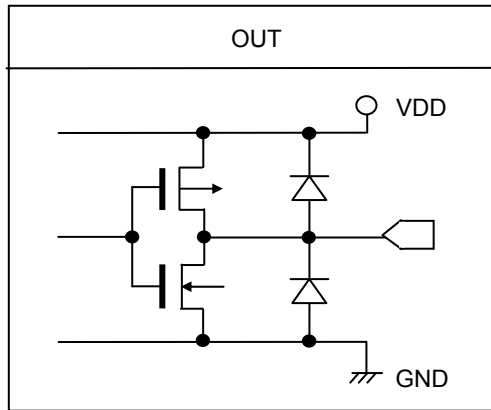
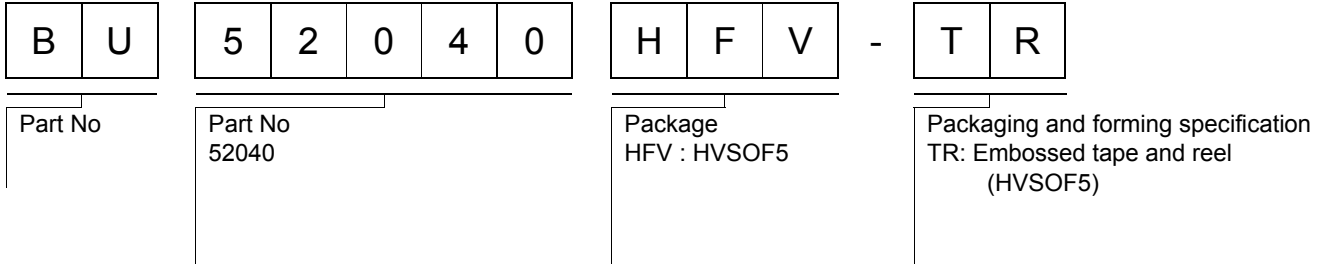


Fig.18

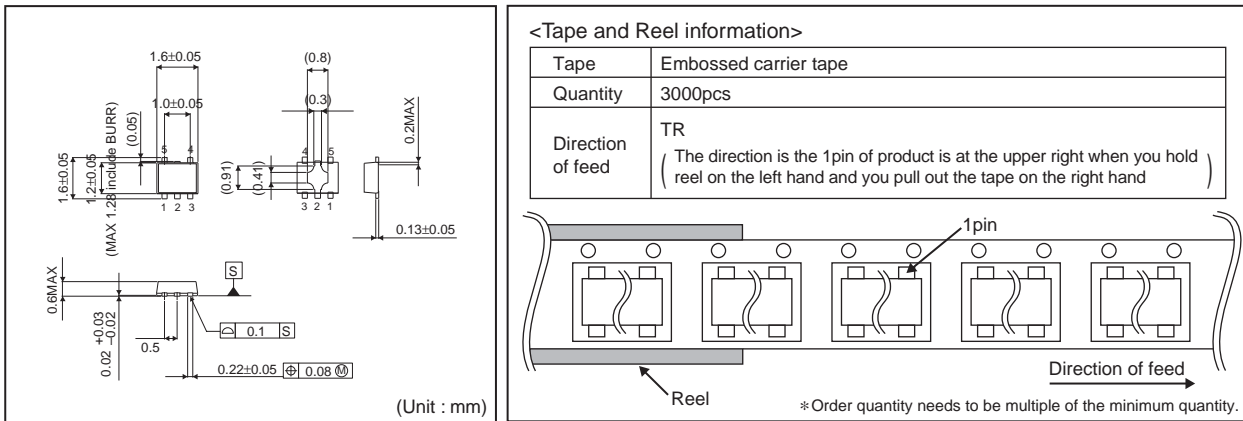
**●Notes for use**

- 1) Absolute maximum ratings  
Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings for supply voltage, operating conditions, etc. may result in damage to or destruction of the IC. Because the source (short mode or open mode) cannot be identified if the device is damaged in this way, it is important to take physical safety measures such as fusing when implementing any special mode that operates in excess of absolute rating limits.
- 2) GND voltage  
Make sure that the GND terminal potential is maintained at the minimum in any operating state, and is always kept lower than the potential of all other pins.
- 3) Thermal design  
Use a thermal design that allows for sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions.
- 4) Pin shorts and mounting errors  
Use caution when positioning the IC for mounting on printed circuit boards. Mounting errors, such as improper positioning or orientation, may damage or destroy the device. The IC may also be damaged or destroyed if output pins are shorted together, or if shorts occur between the output pin and supply pin or GND.
- 5) Positioning components in proximity to the Hall IC and magnet  
Positioning magnetic components in close proximity to the Hall IC or magnet may alter the magnetic field, and therefore the magnetic detection operation. Thus, placing magnetic components near the Hall IC and magnet should be avoided in the design if possible. However, where there is no alternative to employing such a design, be sure to thoroughly test and evaluate performance with the magnetic component(s) in place to verify normal operation before implementing the design.
- 6) Operation in strong electromagnetic fields  
Exercise extreme caution about using the device in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field, as such use may cause the IC to malfunction.
- 7) Common impedance  
Make sure that the power supply and GND wiring limits common impedance to the extent possible by, for example, employing short, thick supply and ground lines. Also, take measures to minimize ripple such as using an inductor or capacitor.
- 8) GND wiring pattern  
When both a small-signal GND and high-current GND are provided, single-point grounding at the reference point of the set PCB is recommended, in order to separate the small-signal and high-current patterns, and to ensure that voltage changes due to the wiring resistance and high current do not cause any voltage fluctuation in the small-signal GND. In the same way, care must also be taken to avoid wiring pattern fluctuations in the GND wiring pattern of external components.
- 9) Power source design  
Since the IC performs intermittent operation, it has peak current when it's ON. Please taking that into account and under examine adequate evaluations when designing the power source.

●Ordering part number



HVSO5F5



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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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  - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
  - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
  - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
  - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
  - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

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- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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### Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
  - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
  - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
  - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели,  
кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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