TMR1102

MicroAmpere High Frequency Response Unipolar Magnetic Switch Sensor

Description

TMR1102 is a unipolar magnetic switch integrated the tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) magnetic sensor and CMOS circuitry, which is able to detect the change of magnetic field and output high and low voltage signals for high accuracy position detection.

Unlike Hall/AMR sensors, TMR sensors with extremely high resistance values allows TMR1102 to achieve the supply current as low as 1.5 μA while operating in the full-time power supply mode, and maintaining the response frequency of the magnetic signal is 1 kHz. Therefore, TMR1102 can provide true continuous detection of magnetic field signals, avoiding sampling errors from the traditional time-sharing power supply mode.

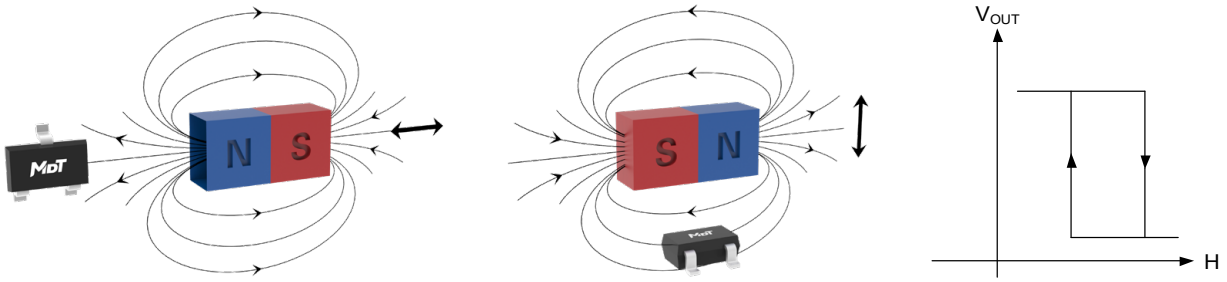
SOT23-3

Features and benefits

- Tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) technology
- Low power consumption: supply current 1.5 μA
- High frequency response: typ. 1 kHz
- Unipolar operation
- Wide range supply voltages: 1.8 V to 5.5 V
- CMOS push-pull output
- High sensitivity
- Excellent temperature stability
- High tolerance to external magnetic field interference
- RoHS & REACH compliant

Applications

- Utility meters: water, gas, and heat meters
- Proximity switches
- Speed sensing
- Linear and rotation position sensing
- Wake-up switch



Selection Guide

Part Number	Supply Current	Response Frequency	Operating Ambient Temperature	Operating Point	Release Point	Package	Packing Form
TMR1102S	1.5 μA	1 kHz	-40 °C to 125 °C	17 Gs	13 Gs	SOT23-3	Tape & Reel
Note: Please contact MultiDimension Technology local sales for customizing operating and release points.							

Catalogue

1. Functional Block Diagram

TMR1102 series switch chips are composed of TMR sensors and signal processing circuits. The TMR sensor detects external magnetic field, generates an analog voltage signal, and outputs a logical switch level after processing by the circuits as shown in Figure 1.

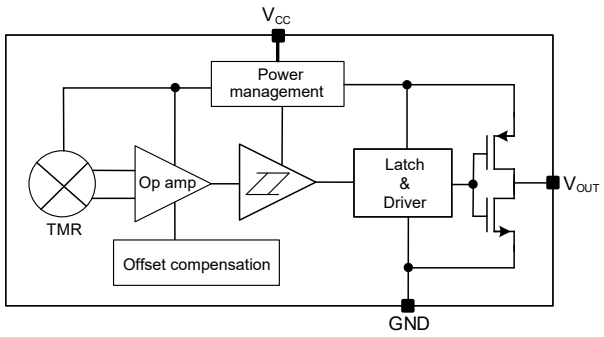


Figure 1. Block diagram

2. Switching Characteristics

The Figure 2 shows the sensing direction is parallel to the silkscreen surface of the package as shown by the arrow.

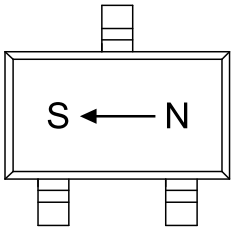


Figure 2. Sensing direction

The output is “High”, when power is on at zero magnetic field. B is the external magnetic field along the sensing direction, B_{OP} is the operating point, B_{RP} is the release point, and hysteresis B_H is define as the difference between B_{OP} and B_{RP}.

The sensor outputs a low level, when the magnetic field along the sensing axis exceeds the operate point B_{OP}, and the device outputs a high level, when the magnetic field is reduced below the release point B_{RP} as shown in Figure 3.

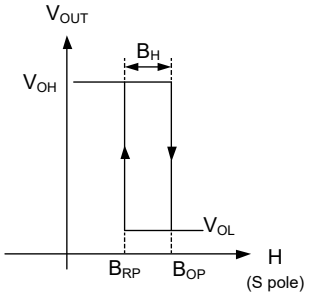


Figure 3. Switching characteristics

3. Pin Configuration

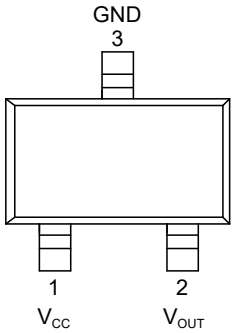


Figure 4. Pin configuration (SOT23-3)

Pin Number	Name	Function
1	V_{CC}	Power supply
2	V_{OUT}	Output
3	GND	Ground

4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	-0.3	7	V
Output current	I_{SINK}	-	9	mA
Magnetic flux density	B	-	4000	Gs
ESD performance (HBM)	V_{ESD}	-	4	kV
Operating ambient temperature	T_A	-40	125	°C
Storage ambient temperature	T_{STG}	-50	150	°C

Note: I_{SINK} is the current flowing through the pin of sensor, when the output is turned on.

5. Electrical Specifications

V_{CC} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25 °C, a 0.1 μF capacitor is connected between V_{CC} and GND

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	operating	1.8	3.0	5.5	V
Output high voltage	V_{OH}	RP status	V_{CC}-0.3	-	V_{CC}	V
Output low voltage	V_{OL}	OP status	0	-	0.2	V
Supply current	I_{CC}	output open	-	1.5	-	μA
Response frequency	F	-	0 to 1000			Hz

6. Magnetic Specifications

V_{CC} = 3.0 V, T_A = 25 °C, a 0.1 μF capacitor is connected between V_{CC} and GND

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operate point	B_{OP}	-	17	-	Gs
Release point	B_{RP}	-	13	-	Gs
Hysteresis	B_H	-	4	-	Gs

7. Typical Supply Voltage Characteristics

Supply Voltage Characteristics

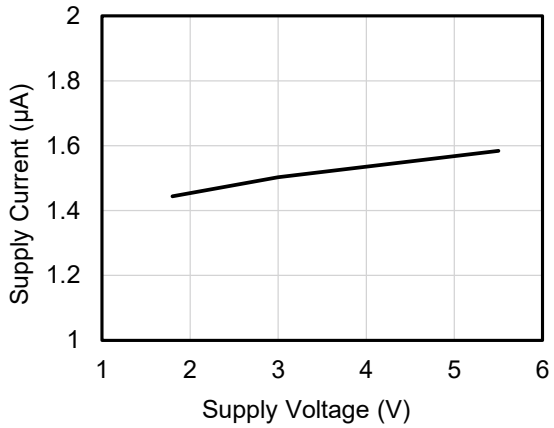


Figure 5. Supply current versus supply voltage (T_A=25°C)

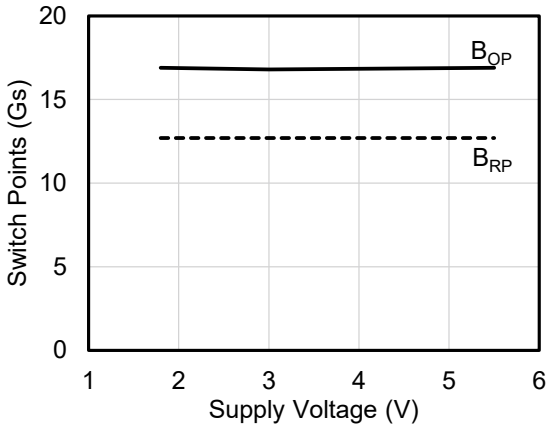


Figure 6. Switch points versus supply voltage (T_A=25°C)

8. Typical Temperature Characteristics

Temperature Characteristics

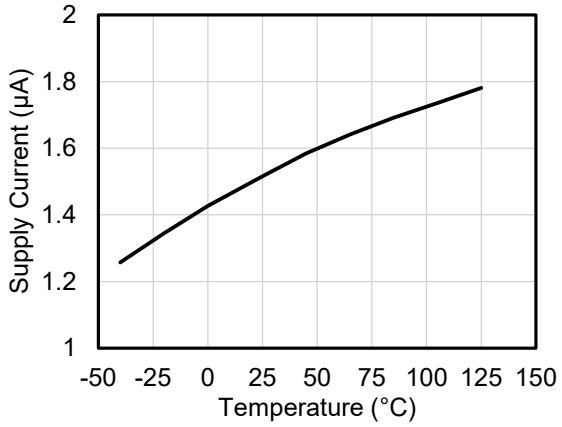


Figure 7. Supply current versus temperature (V_{CC} = 3 V)

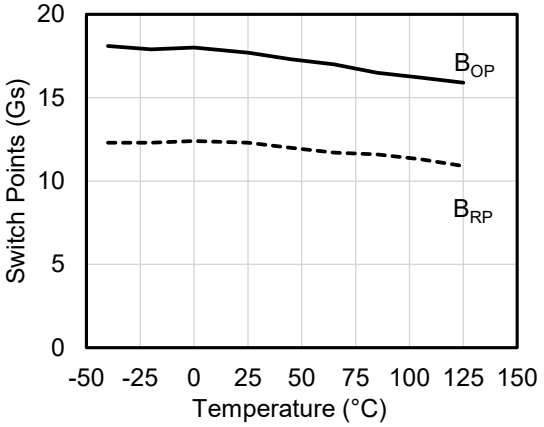


Figure 8. Switch points versus temperature (V_{CC} = 3 V)

9. Application Information

It is recommended to add a filter capacitor between the sensor power supply and ground (close to the sensor) to reduce external noise. As shown in Figure 9, the typical value is 0.1 μF.

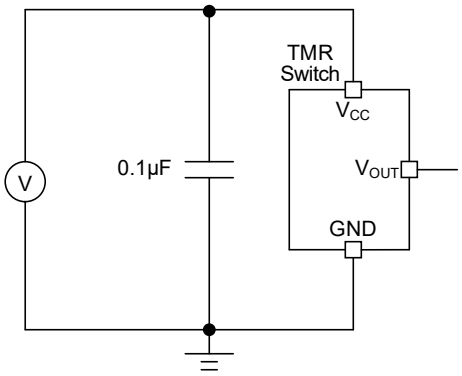


Figure 9. Application circuit diagram

The TMR1102 series sensor chips are not suitable for driving power loads. Figure 10 illustrates the general method of improving the drive capability is utilizing the output voltage of V_{OUT} pin as a signal to input the MCU or drive a triode or MOS.

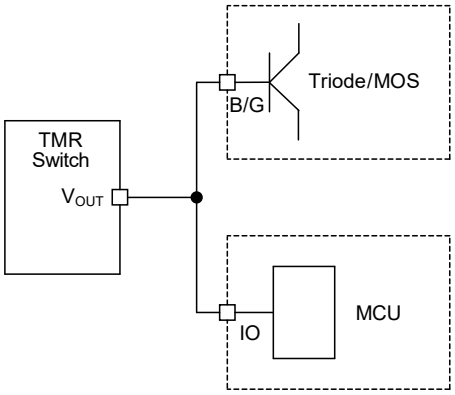


Figure 10. Application diagram for driving power load

Common failure conditions:

- The supply voltage exceeds the limit of absolute maximum ratings
- Absence of matching filter capacitor to power supply when the power supply is unstable, which can cause the product to restart repeatedly
- Using switch output V_{OUT} to control high-power relays, etc., and cause I_{SINK} exceeding the limit of absolute maximum ratings
- The external magnetic field exceeds the limit of absolute maximum ratings
- Operating in a humid environment for a long time, causing vapor penetration and increased power consumption
- Overheating when soldering
- Over bending of pins

10. Dimensions

SOT23-3 Package

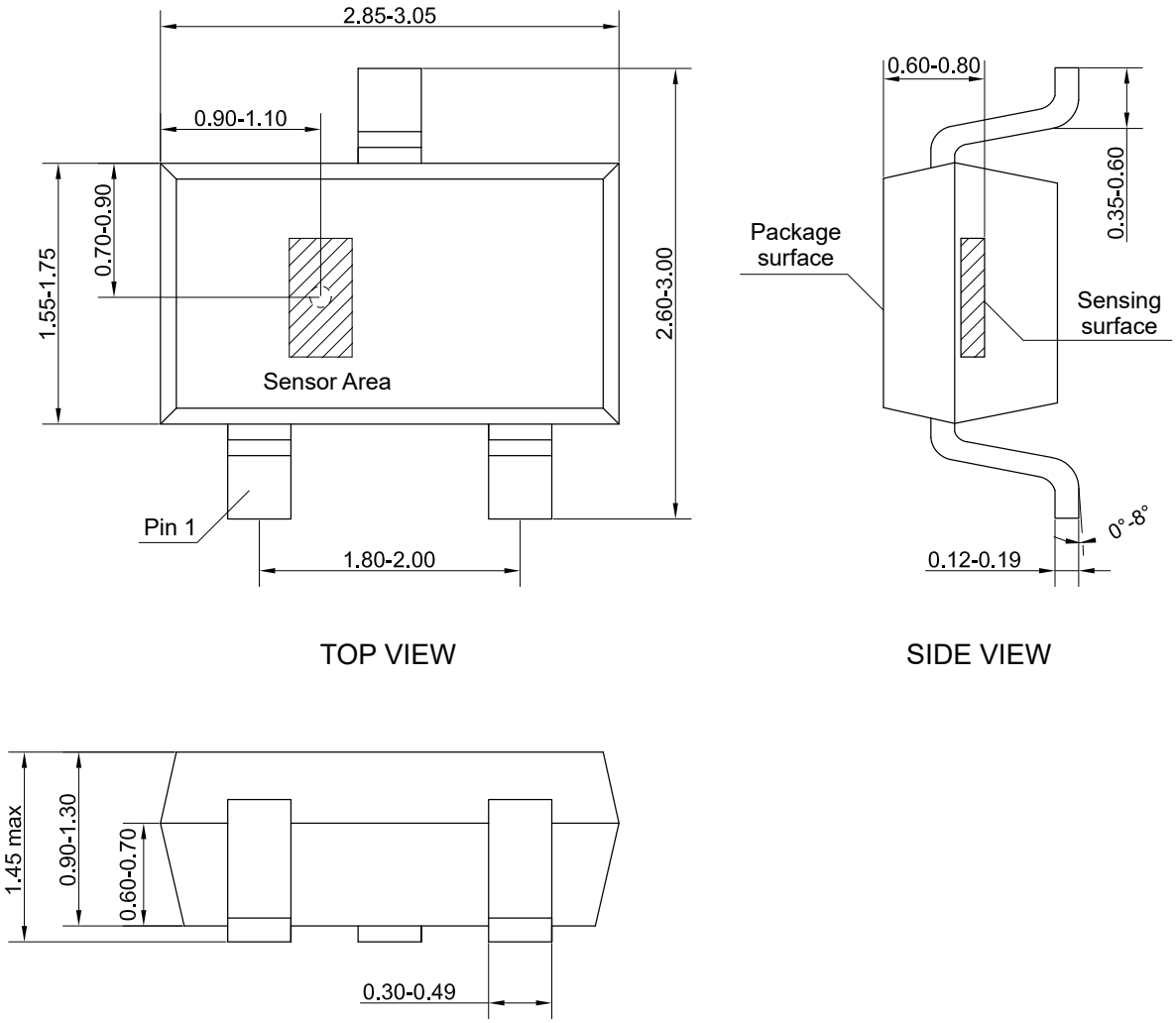


Figure 11. Package outline of SOT23-3 (unit: mm)

Recycling

The product(s) in this document need to be handed over to a qualified solid waste management services company for recycling in accordance with relevant regulations on waste classification after the end of the product(s) life.

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