

# TMR1348

# MicroAmpere High Frequency Response Omnipolar Magnetic Switch Sensor

# Description

TMR1348 is an omnipolar 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 TMR1348 to achieve the supply current as low as  $1.5 \mu$ A while operating in the full-time power supply mode, and maintaining high-speed operation with the response frequency at 1 kHz. Therefore, TMR1348 can provide true continuous detection of magnetic field signals, avoiding sampling errors from the traditional time-sharing power supply mode.

TMR1348 allows a wide range of operating supply voltages from 1.8 V to 5.5 V with excellent temperature characteristics, and can meet the requirements of most applications.

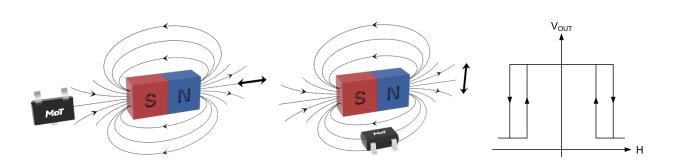
SOT23-3



- Tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) technology
- Low power consumption: supply current 1.5 µA
- High frequency response: typ.1 kHz
- Omnipolar operation
- Wide range supply voltages: 1.8 V to 5.5 V
- Open-drain output
- High sensitivity
- Excellent temperature stability
- High tolerance to external magnetic field interference
- RoHS & REACH compliant
- AEC-Q100 qualified
- MSL1

## Applications

- Utility meters: water, gas, and heat meters
- Proximity switches
- Speed sensing
- · Linear and rotation position sensing
- Wake-up switches
- Liquid level sensors







# **Selection Guide**

| Part Number | Supply<br>Current | Response<br>Frequency | Operating Ambient<br>Temperature | Operating<br>Point | Release<br>Point | Package | Packing Form |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|--------------|
| TMR1348S    | 1.5 µA            | 1 kHz                 | -40 °C to 125 °C                 | ±14 Gs             | ±10 Gs           | SOT23-3 | Tape & Reel  |
|             |                   |                       |                                  |                    |                  |         |              |

Note: Please contact MultiDimension Technology local sales for customizing operating and release points.

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## 1. Functional Block Diagram

TMR1348 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.

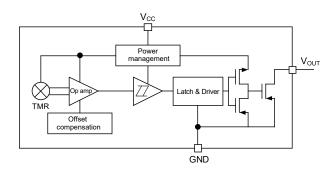


Figure 1. Block diagram

# 2. Switching Characteristics

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

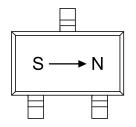


Figure 2. Sensing direction

The output is "High", when power is on at zero magnetic field. B is the external magnetic field along the sensing direction,  $B_{OPS}$  ( $B_{OPN}$ ) is the operating point,  $B_{RPS}$  ( $B_{RPN}$ ) is the release point, and hysteresis  $B_{H}$  is define as the difference between  $B_{OPS}$  and  $B_{RPS}$  ( $B_{OPN}$  and  $B_{RPN}$ ).

The sensor outputs a low level, when the magnetic field along the sensing axis exceeds the operate point  $B_{OPS}$  ( $B_{OPN}$ ), and the device outputs a high level, when the magnetic field is reduced below the release point  $B_{RPS}$  ( $B_{RPN}$ ) as shown in Figure 3.

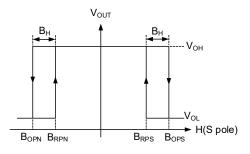


Figure 3. Switching characteristics

# 3. Pin Configuration

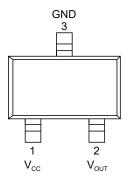


Figure 4. Pin configuration (SOT23-3)

| Pin Number | Name             | Function     |
|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1          | V <sub>cc</sub>  | Power supply |
| 2          | V <sub>OUT</sub> | Output       |
| 3          | GND              | Ground       |





# 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameters                    | Symbol                | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage                | V <sub>cc</sub>       | -0.3 | 7    | V    |
| Output current                | I <sub>SINK</sub> [1] | -    | 20   | mA   |
| Magnetic flux density         | В                     | -    | 4000 | Gs   |
| ESD performance (HBM)         | V <sub>ESD</sub>      | -    | 4    | kV   |
| Operating ambient temperature | T <sub>A</sub>        | -40  | 125  | °C   |
| Storage ambient temperature   | T <sub>STG</sub>      | -50  | 150  | °C   |

[1]  $I_{\text{SINK}}$  is the current flowing through  $V_{\text{OUT}}$  pin to GND pin.

# 5. Electrical Specifications

# $V_{\text{CC}}$ = 3 V, $T_{\text{A}}$ = 25 °C, a 0.1 $\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is connected between $V_{\text{CC}}$ and GND

| Parameter                | Symbol              | Condition | Min. | Тур.      | Max.            | Unit |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-----------------|------|
| Supply voltage           | V <sub>cc</sub>     | operating | 1.8  | 3.0       | 5.5             | V    |
| Output stress voltage    | V <sub>stress</sub> | -         | -    | -         | 5.5             | V    |
| Output leak current      | I <sub>leak</sub>   | OUT = H   | -    | -         | 1               | μA   |
| Off resistance of output | R <sub>OFF</sub>    | OUT = H   | -    | 30        | -               | MΩ   |
| On resistance of output  | R <sub>on</sub>     | OUT = L   | -    | 0.75      | 1               | Ω    |
| Output high voltage      | V <sub>OH</sub>     | RP        | [2]  | -         | V <sub>cc</sub> | V    |
| Output low voltage       | V <sub>OL</sub>     | OP        | 0    | -         | 0.2             | V    |
| Supply current           | I <sub>cc</sub>     | OP/RP     | 0.5  | 1.5       | 2               | μA   |
| Response frequency       | F                   | -         |      | 0 to 1000 |                 | Hz   |

[2] The min value of  $V_{OH}$  depends on the pull-up resistor and the leakage current following through the resistor.

## 6. Magnetic Specifications

 $V_{\text{CC}}$  = 3 V,  $T_{\text{A}}$  = 25 °C, a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor is connected between  $V_{\text{CC}}$  and GND

#### TMR1348S

| Parameter     | Symbol           | Min. | Тур. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Operate point | B <sub>OPS</sub> | 10   | 14   | 25   | Gs   |
|               | B <sub>OPN</sub> | -25  | -14  | -10  | Gs   |
| Release point | B <sub>RPS</sub> | 5    | 10   | 20   | Gs   |
|               | B <sub>RPN</sub> | -20  | -10  | -5   | Gs   |
| Hysteresis    | B <sub>H</sub>   | 2    | 4    | 8    | Gs   |





# 7. Typical Supply Voltage Characteristics

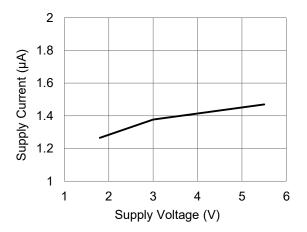


Figure 5. Supply current versus supply voltage ( $T_A$ =25°C)

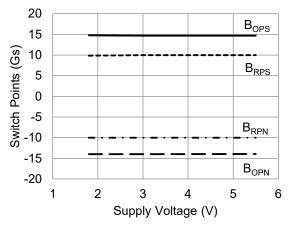


Figure 6. Switch points versus supply voltage ( $T_A=25^{\circ}C$ )

# 8. Typical Temperature Characteristics

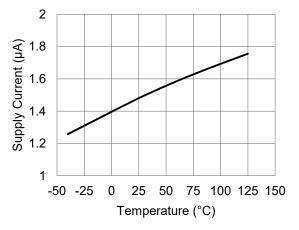
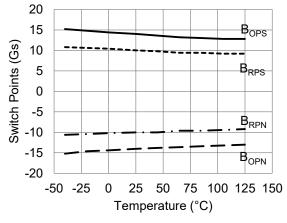
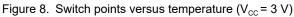


Figure 7. Supply current versus temperature ( $V_{CC}$  = 3 V)









# 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  $0.1 \ \mu$ F.

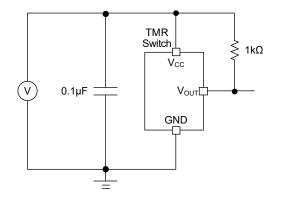


Figure 9. Application circuit diagram

The TMR1348 series sensor chips are not suitable for driving power loads. The general method of use is utilizing the output voltage of  $V_{OUT}$  pin as a signal to input the MCU or drive a triode or MOS as shown in Figure 10.

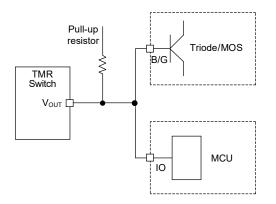


Figure 10. Application diagram for driving power load

Common failure conditions:

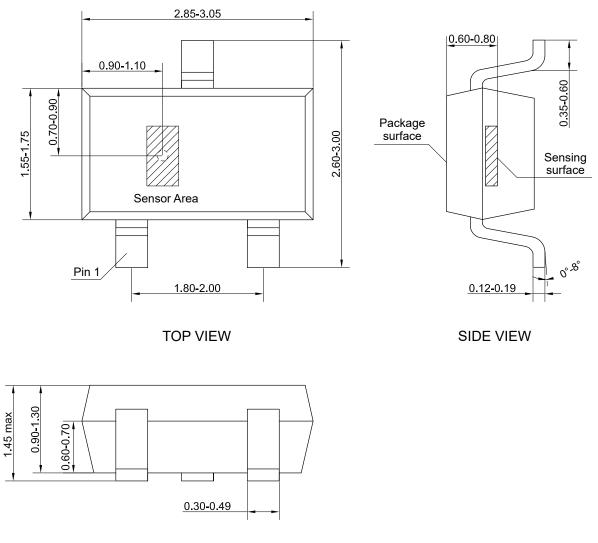
- The supply voltage exceeds the limit of absolute maximum ratings
- Absence of matching filter capacitor to power supply when the power supply is unstable, which can cause the product to restart repeatedly
- Using switch output  $V_{OUT}$  to control high-power relays, etc., and cause  $I_{SINK}$  and  $I_{SOURCE}$  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









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