

SL622, Programmable Linear Hall Effect Sensor IC

Description

SL622 is the leading product of Senko Micro's programmable Linear Hall IC. After programmed, it can measure the magnetic field which applied to the IC plane vertically and provide a voltage output that is proportional to the applied magnetic field.

The customer can configure the sensitivity, quiescent (zero field) output voltage, reference voltage and temperature compensation coefficient through programming with the VIOUT pin on power-on condition. The configure parameters are programmed into the non-volatile memory so as to ensure the IC's stability in worse electrical and magnet environment.

It can be programmed to be ratio-metric or non-ratio-metric output with VCC

SL622 can be easily used to manufacture current transducers when working with the magnetic core. The factory can make different range of transducers through programming different sensitivity.

Besides, SL622 can be applied to be position sensor in the condition when the magnetic field change with the magnet position change.

Features

- Fantastic Wide Selectable sensitivity range from 1.14 to 231mV/G
- VREF pin can be programmed to two different modes: input or output
 VREF Input mode: the reference voltage can be revised in the range 0.5 ~ 2.6V by external input voltage.
 VREF Output mode: The quiescent(zero field) output voltage can be programmed into two modes:
 Ratio-metric : 0.5Vcc
 Non-ratio-metric : fixed 2.5V
- The quiescent error of VIOUT – VREF can be adjust to be < $\pm 4\text{mV}@2.5\text{v}$
- The Sensitivity error after programmable < $\pm 6\text{mV}@5\text{V}$
- High current load ability, VIOUT & VREF can be connected to differential output mode
- Faster Response time < 2us
- Easily Programmed by VIOUT, multiple sensors can be programmed parallelly
- Single supply +5 V
- Extremely thin package: 1.54 mm case
- Independent intellectual Property Rights

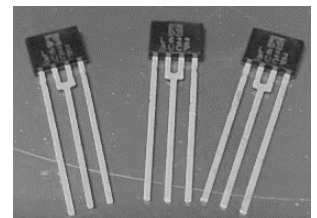
Package View

Top view

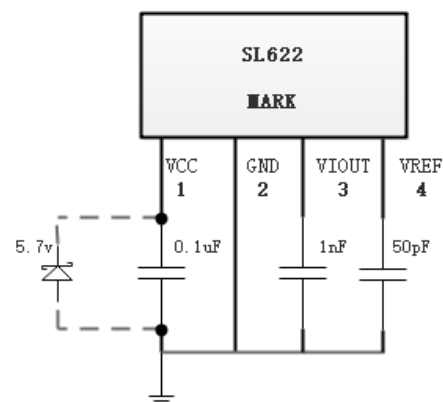
SL622



SL622-3



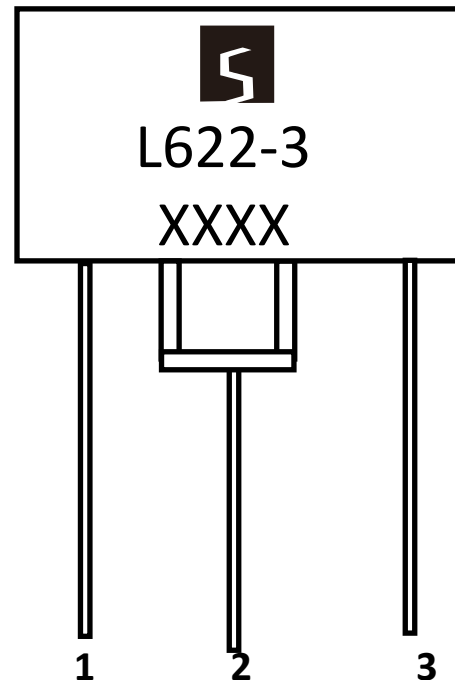
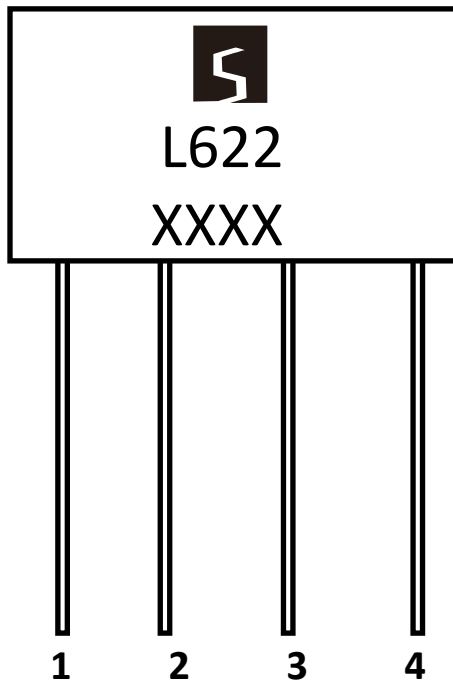
Typical Application



Order information

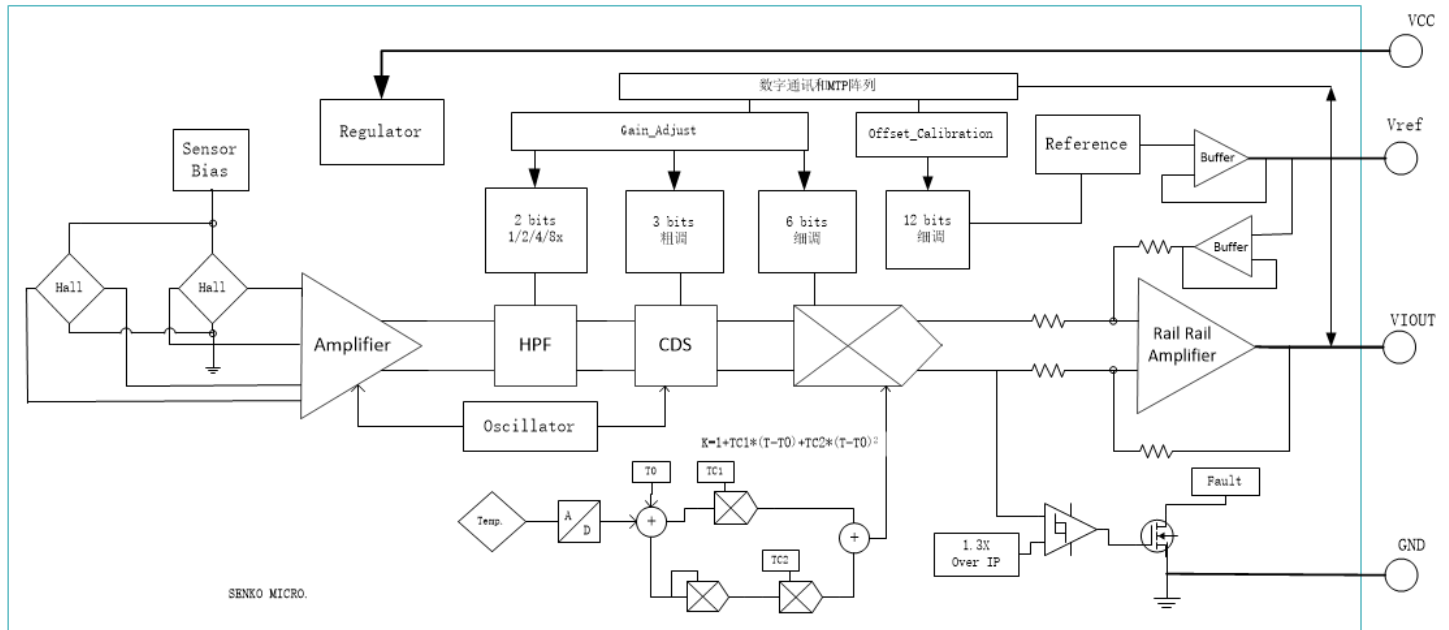
Part Number	Special Code	Packaging	Temp Range	Packing	Selection guide
SL622-	B	E (TO94)	F(-40~125℃)	1k/Bag	Only for old customers
SL622-3	A	(3) TO94-3			1.9mm pinch
SL622-GL	G	L (TO94)			High speed and high drive capacity with Vref

Pin Configuration (top view)



Pin number SL622 SL622-DL	Pin number SL622-3	Pin Name	Description
1	1	VCC	Device power supply terminal
2	2	GND	Signal Ground terminal
3	3	VIOUT	Analog output signal, also should be used to programming digital I/O
4		VREF	1. Reference terminal Also support differential output mode with Vout 2. VREF pin can be programmed to peripheral input voltage (0.5 ~ 2.6V) range

Functional Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Absolute maximum ratings are limiting 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.

Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply voltage		6.0	V
V _{RCC}	Reverse Supply Voltage		-0.1	V
V _{IOUT}	Output voltage		6.0	V
V _{RIOUT}	Reverse Output Voltage		-0.1	V
T _A	Nominal Operating Ambient Temperature		-40~125	°C
T _{J (max)}	Maximum Junction Temperature		165	°C
T _{stg}	Storage Temperature		-65~170	°C
I _{REF Source Current}	Vref Current Sour	Vref shorted to GND.	3.47	mA
I _{REF Sink Current}	Vref Current Sink	Vref shorted to VCC	40	mA
I _{OUT(Source)}	Output Current Source	Shorted Output-to-Ground Current	3.43	mA
I _{OUT(Sink)}	Output Current Sink	Shorted Output-to-VCC Current	40	mA
ESD	HBM mode		4	KV

Parameters of peripheral components

Device	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
C _{VCC}	Power filter capacitor, connected between VCC / GND	--	0.1	--	uF
C _{VIOUT}	Output viout filter capacitor, connected between viout / GND	--	1	1.5	nF
C _{VREF}	VREF filter capacitor at reference end, connected between VREF / GND	--	50	100	pF

Common operating Characteristics

Note: Over full range of TA = -40°C ~ 125°C, C_{Bypass} = 0.1uF, C_{Load} = 1nF, VCC = 5V, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	Programmed to be 5.0v	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Supply Current	I _{CC}	V _{CC} = 5.0V, output open	10	20	26	mA
Output Load Capacitance	CL	VIOUT to Gnd		1	1.5	nF
Output Load Resistance	RL	VIOUT to Gnd	2.2			kΩ
VREF Load Capacitance	CLREF	VREF to Gnd, SL622		50	100	pF
VREF Load Resistance	RLREF	VREF to Gnd, SL622	2.2			kΩ
Nonlinearity	ELIN	Measured using full-scale and half-scale IP			1	%
Response Time	t _r	T _A = 25°C, C _{OUT} = 1nf			2.5	μS
Response delay time	T _{pd}	IP = Full scale		1.2		uS
Power-On Time	t _{PO}	Output reaches 90% of steady-state level, T _J = 25°C,		100	200	uS
Chopping Frequency	F _c	T _A = 25°C		1		MHz
Frequency Bandwidth	f	Small signal -3 dB, CL = 1 nF, T _A = 25°C;		Tbd		kHz

Output characteristic after programmable

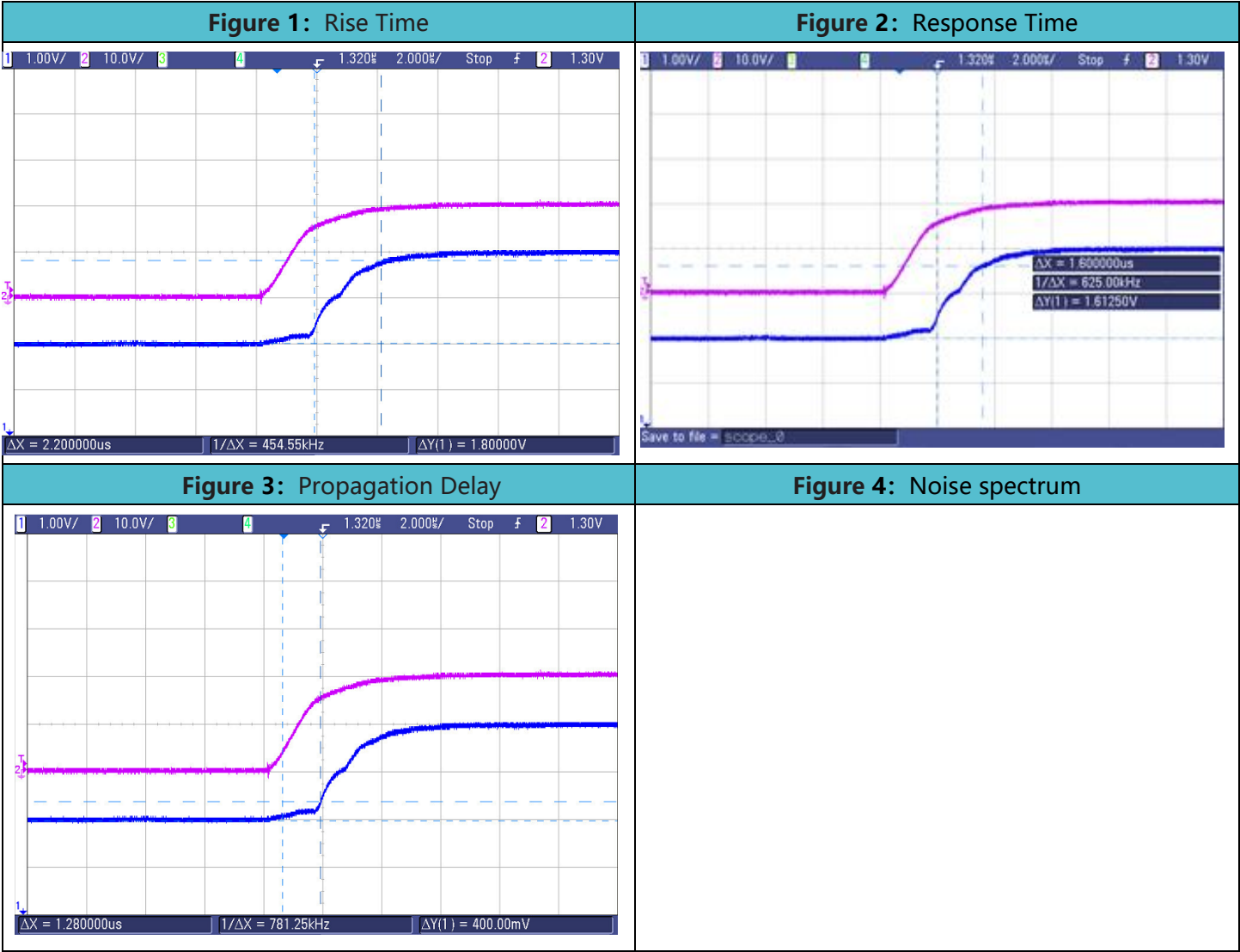
Note: Over full range of $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{Bypass}} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$, $C_{\text{Load}} = 1\text{nF}$, $V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Quiescent Output Voltage	$V_{\text{IOUT}} (\text{QU})$	Non variable ratio, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$	2.495	2.5	2.505	V
		Variable ratio, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$	2.495	2.5	2.505	V
		VREF is the input mode, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{\text{CC}} = 5\text{V}$	0.5	-	2.6	V
Electrical offset voltage @ $I_P = 0$	V_{OE}	$V_{\text{Iout}} - V_{\text{ref}} @ V_{\text{ref}} = 2.5\text{V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	-5	-	5	mV
Sensitivity change ratio	Sen_coef	Variable ratio: $V_{\text{REF}} @ 0.5 \times V_{\text{CC}}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 4.5\text{V} \sim 5.5\text{V}$ $\text{Sens_coef} = \text{Sens}(V_{\text{CC}}) / \text{Sens}(5\text{V})$		$V_{\text{CC}} / 5$		
Voltage variation at non variable ratio	$V_{\text{out}} @ I_P = 0\text{A}$	Non variable ratio: $V_{\text{REF}} @ 2.5\text{V}$ $V_{\text{CC}} = 4.5\text{V} \sim 5.5\text{V}$		2.5		V
V_{Iout} linear rail to rail output range	$V_{\text{rail-rail}}$	$R_L = 4.7\text{k}\Omega$	10		90	%VCC
VREF Voltage Output Temperature Error	V_{REF}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
Quiescent Voltage Output Temperature Error	V_{IOUT}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				mV
Total Output Error	E_{TOT}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, output filtered				%
		$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 25^{\circ}\text{C}$				%
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } 125^{\circ}\text{C}$				%
Noise	V_{N}	$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{nF}$, $\text{Sens} = 5\text{mV/GS}$,	120		$\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{nF}$, $\text{Sens} = 5\text{mV/GS}$		22		mV_{RMS}
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = \text{Open}$, $\text{Sens} = 5\text{mV/GS}$		122		$\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = \text{Open}$, $\text{Sens} = 5\text{mV/GS}$		21		mV_{RMS}
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{nF}$, $\text{Sens} = 140\text{mV/GS}$,			$\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 1\text{nF}$, $\text{Sens} = 140\text{mV/GS}$				mV_{RMS}
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = \text{Open}$, $\text{Sens} = 140\text{mV/GS}$				$\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = \text{Open}$, $\text{Sens} = 140\text{mV/GS}$				mV_{RMS}

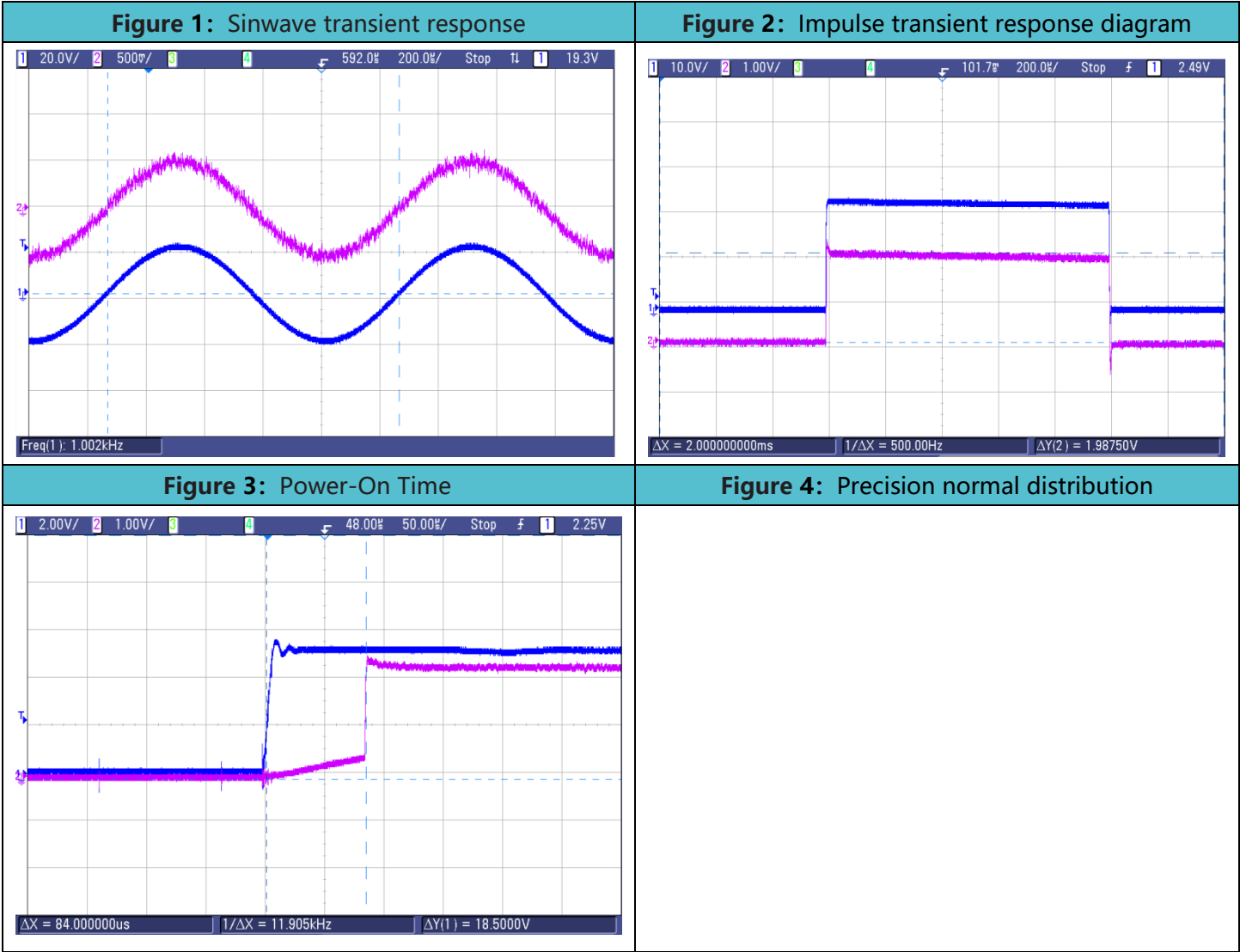
Accuracy characteristic curve

Figure 1: VREF error vs. Temperature	Figure 2: Difference zero point Vs Temperature
Figure 3: Nonlinearity vs. Temperature	Figure 4: Total error Vs Temperature

AC characteristic diagram



Dynamic characteristic curve



Sensitivity programming bit

Symbol	Test Conditions				Min	Typ	Max	Unit
sel_sensor[1]	Readable by customer				-	1	-	Bit
INC_HALL_I	Readable by customer				-	2	-	Bit
S3_OUT_DRV	Readable by customer				-	1	-	Bit
S2_double	Readable by customer				-	1	-	Bit
Gain_COARSE	Readable by customer				-	2	-	Bit
Gain_FINE					-	9	-	Bit
sel_sensor[1]	INC_HALL_I	S3_OUT_DRV	S2_double	Gain_COARSE				
0	2	0	0	0	1.140	-	2.752	mv/Gs
0	0	0	0	0	1.710	-	4.128	mv/Gs
0	0	0	0	1	3.421	-	8.257	mv/Gs
0	0	0	0	2	6.842	-	16.514	mv/Gs
0	0	0	0	3	13.685	-	33.028	mv/Gs
0	0	0	1	3	27.371	-	66.056	mv/Gs
0	0	1	1	3	41.0568	-	99.084	mv/Gs
1	1	1	1	3	95.799	-	231.196	mv/Gs

Offset programming bit

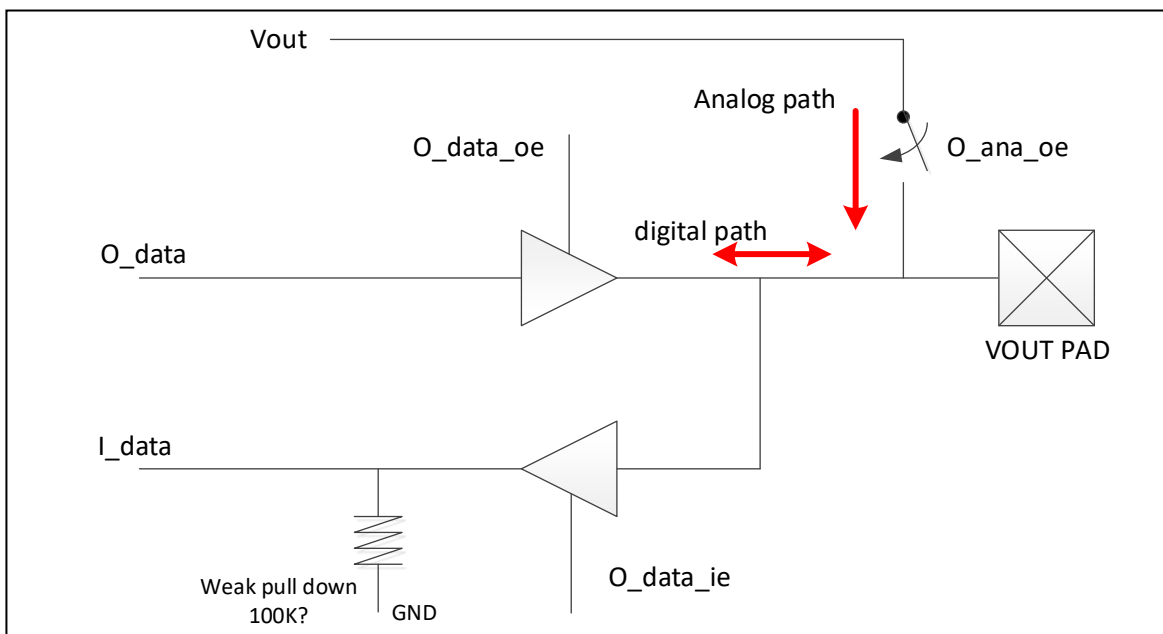
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
VREF Offset coarse programming Bits	VREF		-	6	-	Bit
		VREF output voltage (0 Gauss) adjustment	-250	-	250	mV
		Step adjustment		8		mV
VIOUT Offset fine tuning programming Bit	VIOUT			7		Bit
		VIOUT output voltage (0 Gauss) adjustment	-250	-	250	mV
		Step adjustment		4		mV

Non calibration programming bit

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Working mode	VREF		-	2	-	Bit
		select output voltage 2b00: VREF=0.5*vdd, 2b10: VREF=2.5V 2b11: Vref from external	-	-	-	-
Select temperature coefficient	TC1			4		Bit
		select the sensitivity tc slope for temp 4b0000: 0ppm 4b1111:1280ppm	0	-	1280	ppm
		80ppm Step adjustment		80		ppm
				4		Bit
Select temperature coefficient	TC2	select the sensitivity tc slope for temp 4b0000: 0ppm 4b1111:1280ppm	0	-	1280	ppm
		80ppm Step adjustment		80		ppm
				4		Bit
				2		Bit
Select the breakpoint of the two stage tc calibration	TCTH			2		Bit
		2b00: -20°C 2b01: -10°C 2b10: 0°C 2b11: 65°C	-	-	-	-
Magnetic reversal				1		Bit
		Reverse induction 1b0: default 1b1: opposite polarity	-	-	-	-

Programming description

- As a programming pin, V_{lout} supports input or output communication, which is digital input and programmable mode by default
- through lock protocol, the function of V_{lout} is switched to one-way analog output mode, and digital input is no longer supported.
- Through the ability of analog multi driver, read the digital code in the analog state, turn off the analog output, switch to the analog mode, realize the analog entering the digital mode, and solve the secondary programming.



Feature reference application

◆ SL622 Application of VREF

VREF is equal to static output value (without external magnetic)

The relationship between VIOOUT and VREF: $VIOOUT = B \cdot SENS + VREF$ (B: flux magnetic)

◆ SL622 VREF function selection

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Working mode	VREF		-	2	-	Bit
		select output voltage 2b00: VREF=0.5*vdd, 2b10: VREF=2.5V 2b11: Vref from external	-	-	-	-

- When 0.5Vcc is selected, VREF outputs 0.5Vcc and has the driving ability of > 3mA .
- When 2.5V is selected, VREF output is fixed at 2.5V, and has the driving ability of > 3mA.
- When VREF external drive is selected, VREF is the input mode, which supports external input voltage.
The static output voltage can be modified to 0.5 ~ 2.6V; the sensitivity remains unchanged.

◆ Delay time t_{PD} and response time $t_{response}$

Propagation Delay (t_{pd})

The time interval between a) when the applied magnetic field reaches 20% of its final value, and b) when the output reaches 20% of its final value

Response Time ($t_{RESPONSE}$)

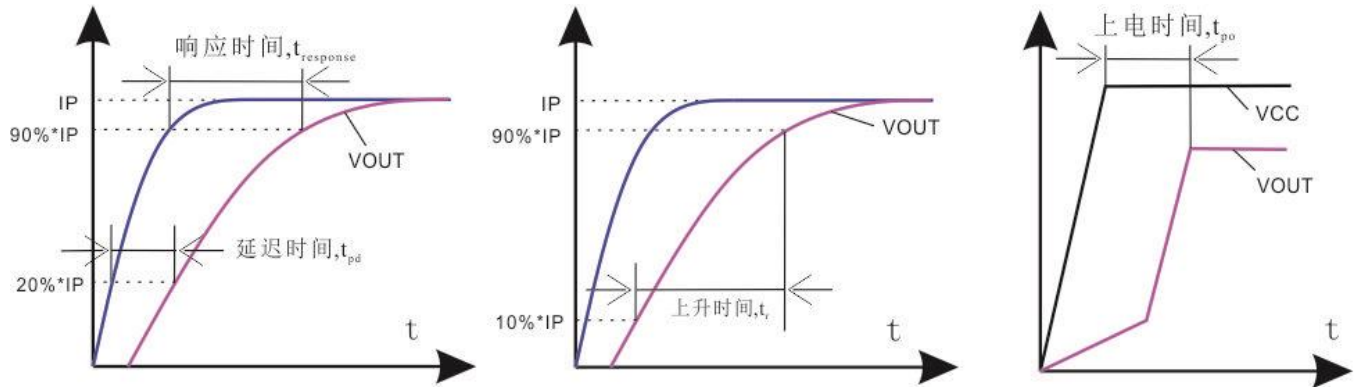
The time interval between a) when the applied magnetic field reaches 90% of its final value, and b) when the sensor reaches 90% of its output corresponding to the applied magnetic field . The 90%-90% is also shown in the Electrical Characteristics table and in the performance data.

Rise Time (t_r)

The time interval between a) when the sensor IC reaches 10% of its final value, and b) when it reaches 90% of its final value

Power-On Time (t_{PO})

Power on time is used to describe the time difference between the secondary side and the power supply VCC, that is, the time difference between the secondary side output and the VCC when it reaches the steady-state output value.

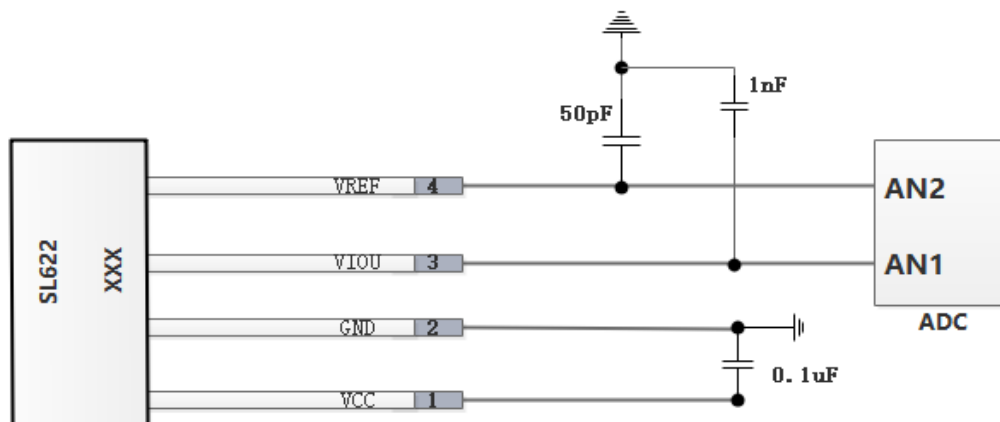


Application circuit diagram

Support AC or DC

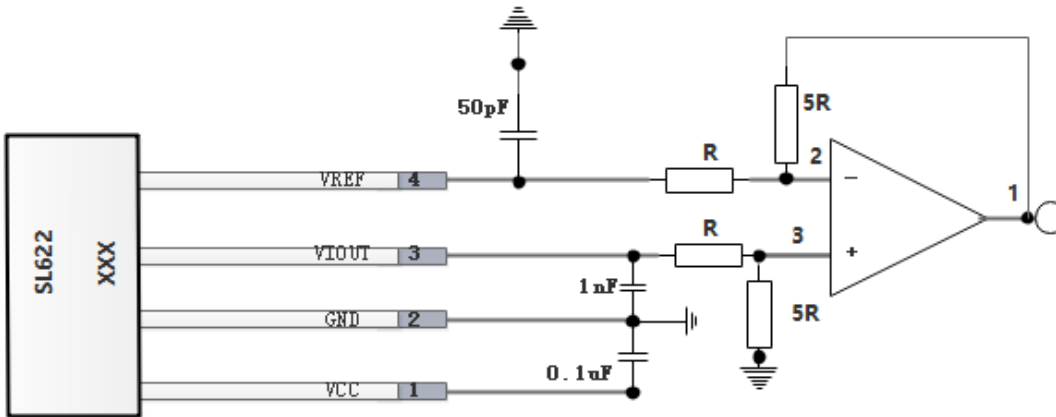
1) SL622 and ADC connection diagram

VREF is the output mode when using 0.5Vcc and 2.5V can be external circuit or NC

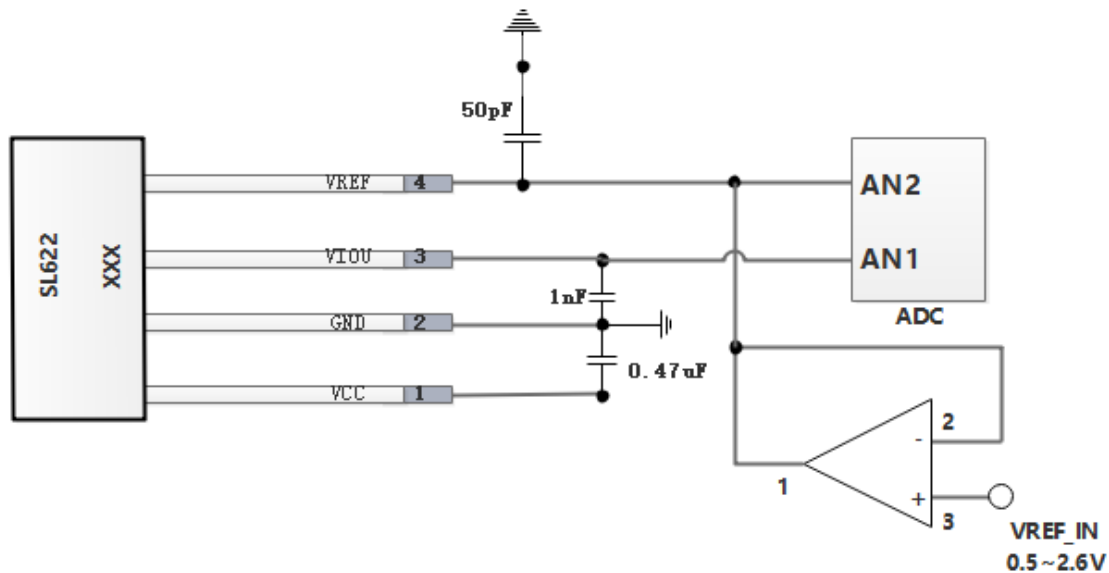


2) Schematic diagram of difference mode between V_{IOUT} and V_{REF} of SL622 :

Pictured : $V_{IOUT} = I_P \times \text{Sensitivity} \times (5R / R)$



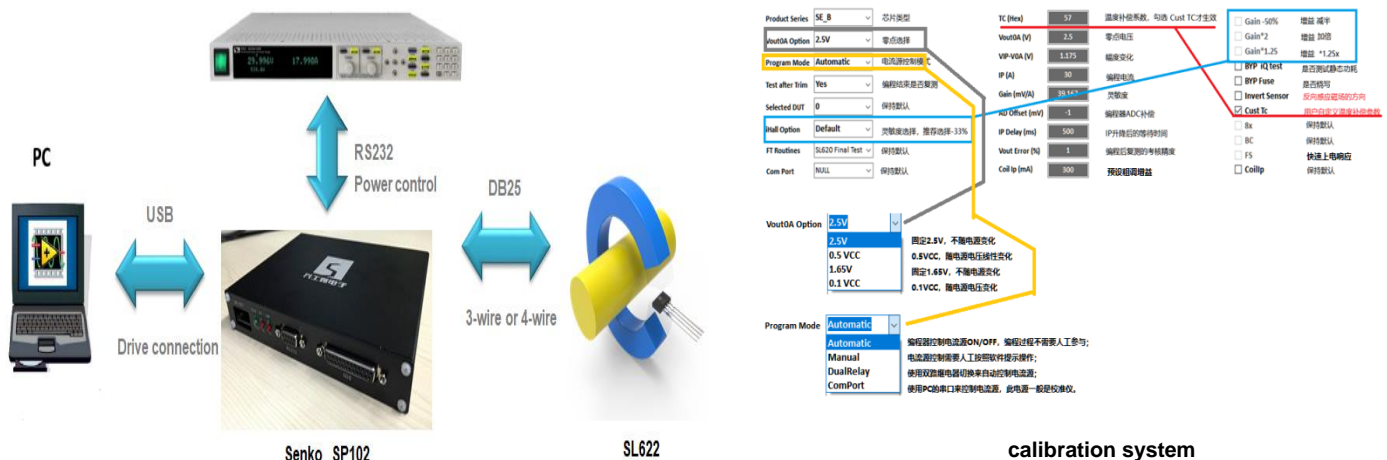
3) When V_{REF} is selected as the input mode, external input voltage can be used to modify V_{REF} voltage to 0.5 ~ 2.6V. At this time, viout static voltage is equal to V_{REF} voltage



Programming System

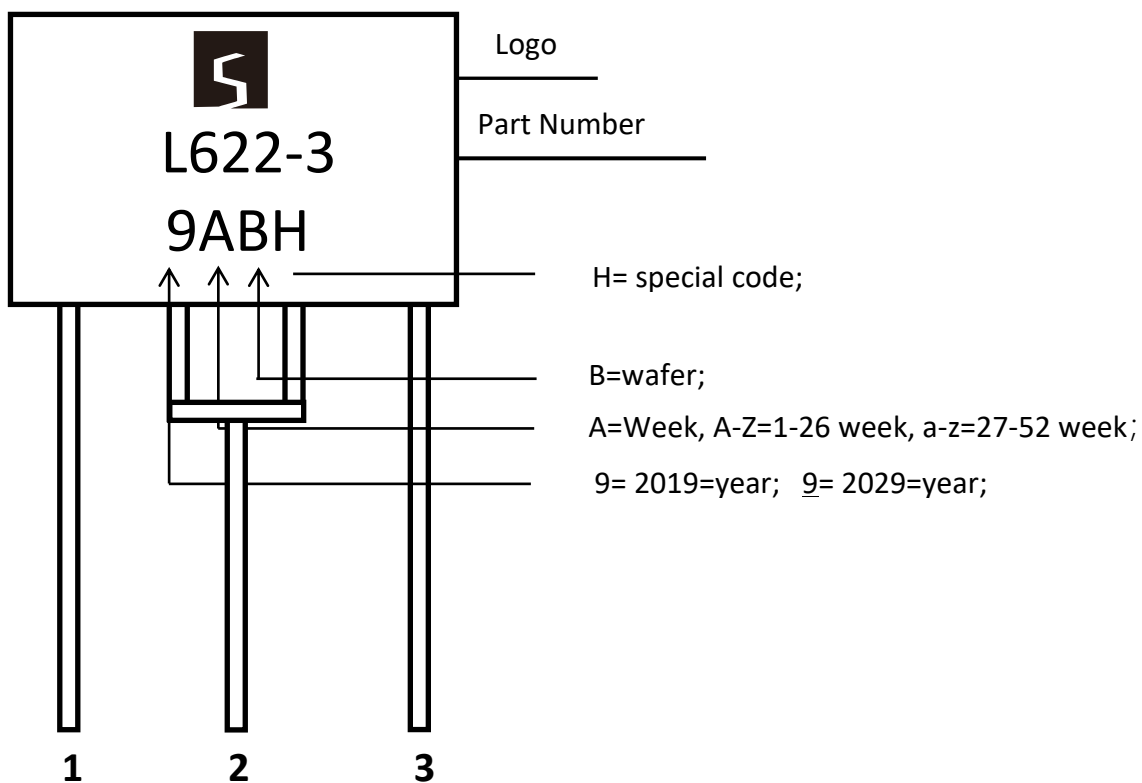
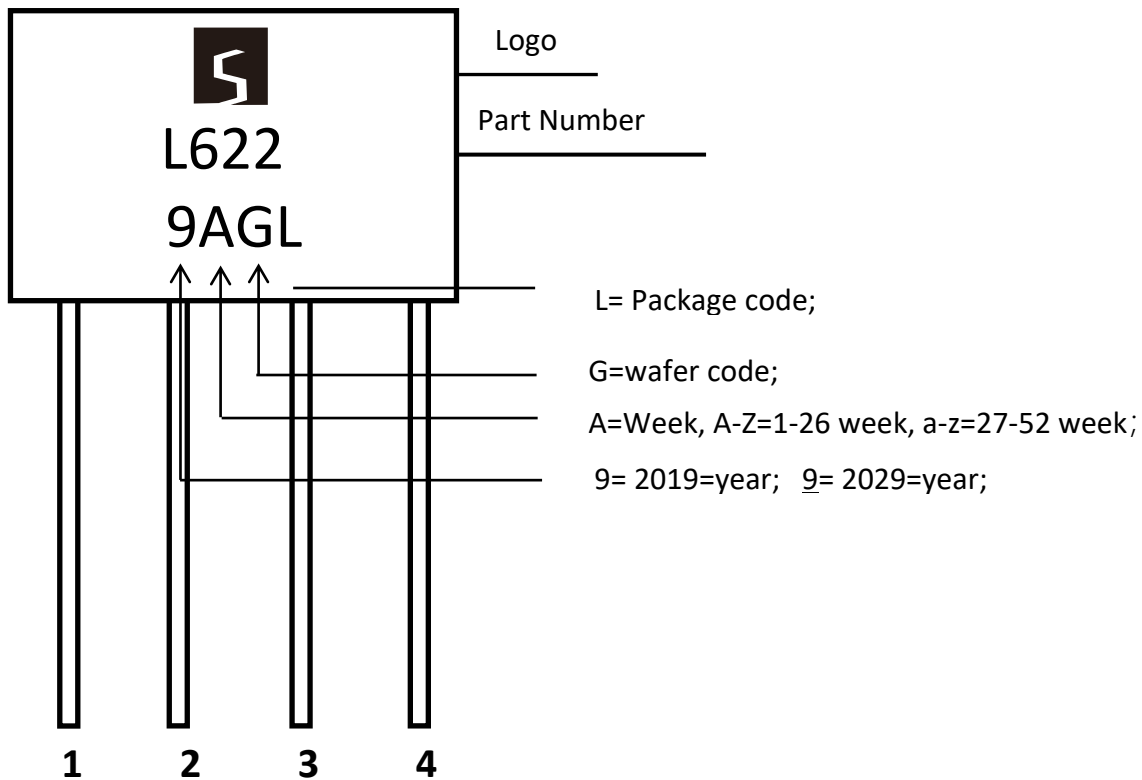
The SL622 incorporates a serial interface that allows an external controller called SP102 to automatically calibrate in the MTPROM. Please contact with FAE of SenkoMicro.

Email: fae@senkomicro.com



- The programming hardware takes SP102 as the core, the USB serial port installation driver realizes the PC connection, and the RS232 serial port transmission command realizes the control current source; the DB25 serial port provides high-precision 5V power supply for the IC, and the Vout0 as the programming pin realizes the communication transmission.
- The program system opens all programmable functions, supports users to program in a wide range of sensitivity, and has greater flexibility.
- There are error proofing measures in the program settings. For example, Bin3 and bin4 product programs have prompt functions. The product program is unlocked by default, that is, the product can be reprogrammed and calibrated repeatedly to reduce the error probability.
- ◆ Note: please refer to the technical application manual for details of programming calibration

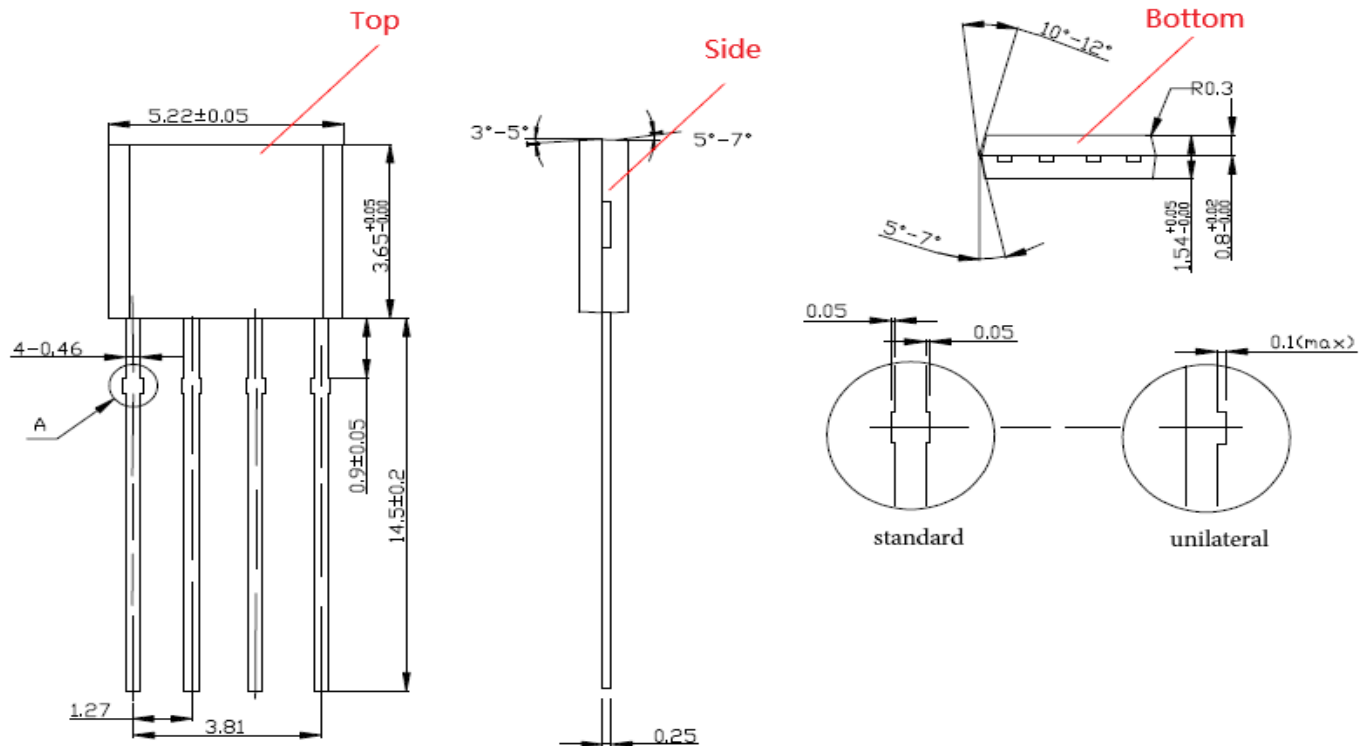
◆ **Mark Description**



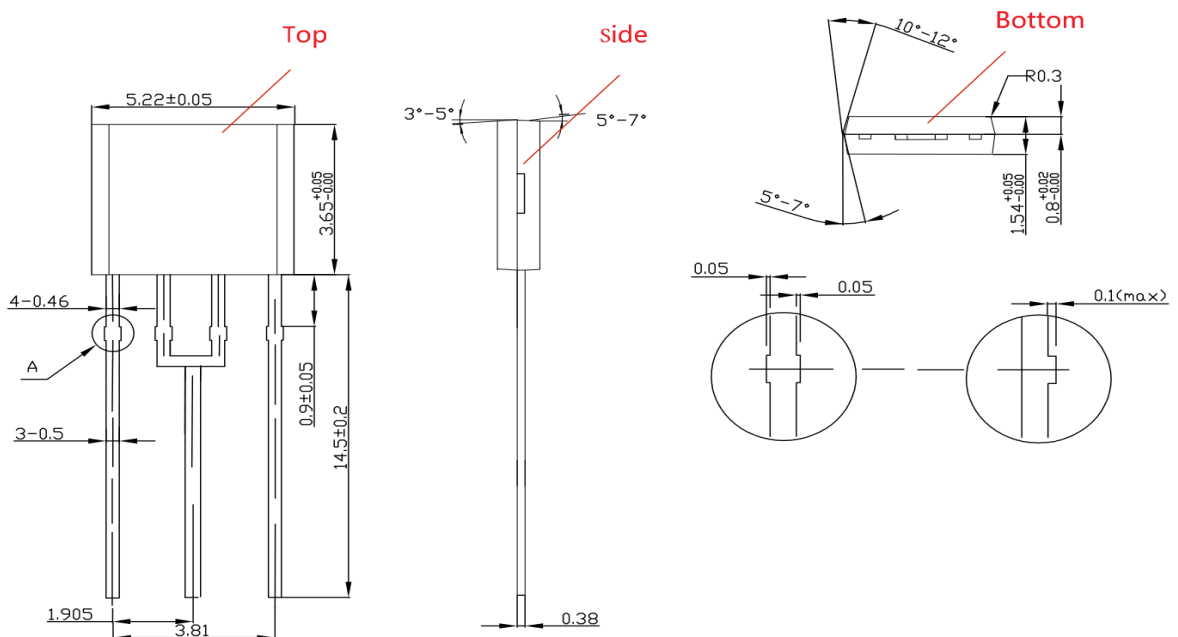
Package Information

Note: all dimensions are in millimeters.

SL622

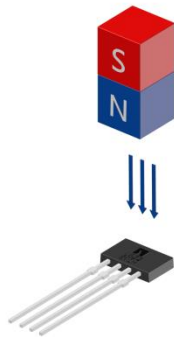


SL622-3



Magnetic induction direction selection

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Magnetic reversal	-			1		Bit
		Reverse induction 1b0: default 1b1: opposite polarity	-	-	-	-

**Note:**

- By default, when the N-pole magnetic field is close to the identification surface of sl622, the voltage output will rise accordingly.
- When {opposite polarity} is selected, when the magnetic field is S-pole close to the sl622 identification surface, the voltage output will rise accordingly.

Important Notice

SENKO micro-electronics co., Ltd. Reserves the right to make, from time to time, such departures from the detail specifications as may be required to permit improvements in the performance, reliability, or manufacturability of its products. Before placing an order, the user is cautioned to verify that the information being relied upon is current.

SENKO micro's products are not to be used in life support devices or systems, if a failure of an SENKO product can reasonably be expected to cause the failure of that life support device or system, or to affect the safety or effectiveness of that device or system.

The information included herein is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, SENKO micro-electronics co., Ltd. Assumes no responsibility for its use; nor for any infringement of patents or other rights of third parties which may result from its use.

For the latest version of this document, visit our website: www.senkomicro.com

Revision Table

Revision	Change	Page	Author	Date
1.0	Initial draft based XG601		Deng	2020. 02
1.1	Add SL622-GL Version		Jon	2020. 03
1.2				
1.3				
1.4				
1.5				
1.6				
1.7				
1.8				