

## Hall Effect Sensor CY-P15A

CY-P15A Hall Effect Sensor is outstanding for its Ultra-High sensitivity and its low temperature coefficients. This sensor is made by using the technique of Molecular Beam Epitaxy (MBE), which provides excellent uniformity and reproducibility.

### Features:

- Ultra-High Sensitivity (1000V/AT)
- Low current requirement
- Very low power consumption
- Extended operating temperature range
- Small linearity error of the Hall voltage
- Plastic miniature package SOT-143 for surface mounting
- Wide measuring range (0.1 $\mu$ T-2T)



### Applications:

- Magnetic field measurement
- Low temperature applications
- Current and power measurement
- Control of brushless DC motors
- Microswitches
- Position sensors

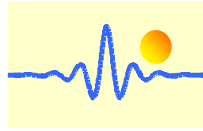
### 1. Model

CY-P15A Hall Sensor is fabricated from AlGaAs/InGaAs/GaAs-2DEG (two-dimensional electron gas) heterojunction semiconductor.

### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter                          | Symbol    | Rating      | Unit         |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Control Voltage                    | $V_c$     | 6           | V            |
| Control Current                    | $I_c$     | 1.5         | mA           |
| Power Dissipation                  | $P_D$     | 9           | mW           |
| Operating Temperature              | $T_{op}$  | -100 ~ +180 | $^{\circ}$ C |
| Storage Temperature                | $T_s$     | -100 ~ +180 | $^{\circ}$ C |
| Soldering Temperature <sup>#</sup> | $T_{sol}$ | 260         | $^{\circ}$ C |

<sup>#</sup>Soldering time: 10 seconds



### 3. Electrical Characteristics

| Parameter   | Symbol       | Test Condition   | MIN   | TYP  | MAX   | Unit                |
|---|--------------|--|-------|------|-------|---------------------|
| Output Hall Voltage                                       | $V_H$        | $I_c=1\text{mA}$ , $B=100\text{mT}$  | -     | 100  | -     | mV                  |
| Residual Ratio* <sup>1</sup>                              | $V_{HO}/V_H$ | $I_c=1\text{mA}$   | -10   | -    | +10   | %                   |
| Residual Ratio* <sup>1</sup>                              | $V_{HO}/V_H$ | $I_c=0.5\text{mA}$   | -4    | -    | +4    | %                   |
| Input Resistance  | $R_{IN}$     | $I_c=0.1\text{mA}$ , $B=0\text{ mT}$   | 3.9   | 4    | 4.4   | k $\Omega$          |
| Output Resistance   | $R_{OUT}$    | $I_c=0.1\text{mA}$ , $B=0\text{ mT}$   | 3.9   | 4    | 4.4   | k $\Omega$          |
| Temperature Coefficient of Hall Voltage* <sup>2</sup>     | $\alpha$     | $I_c=1\text{mA}$ , $B=100\text{mT}$<br>( $T_1= -100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_2=180\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) | -0.05 | -0.1 | -0.13 | %/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Temperature Coefficient of Input Resistance* <sup>3</sup> | $\beta$      | $I_c=1\text{mA}$ , $B=0\text{ mT}$<br>( $T_1= -100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ , $T_2=180\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )  | -     | 0.3  | 0.4   | %/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Linearity of Hall Voltage* <sup>4</sup>                   | $\gamma$     | $I_c= 1\text{mA}$ ,<br>$B_1=60\text{mT}$ , $B_2=500\text{mT}$  | -     | 1    | 1.5   | %                   |

$$* 1 \quad \text{Residual Ratio} = \frac{V_{HO}(B = 0\text{mT})}{V_H(B = 100\text{mT})}$$

$$* 2 \quad \alpha = \frac{I}{V_H(T_1)} \times \frac{V_H(T_2) - V_H(T_1)}{T_2 - T_1} \times 100$$

$$* 3 \quad \beta = \frac{1}{R_{IN}(T_1)} \times \frac{R_{IN}(T_2) - R_{IN}(T_1)}{T_2 - T_1} \times 100$$

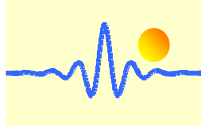
$$* 4 \quad \gamma = \frac{K_H(B_2) - K_H(B_1)}{\frac{1}{2}[K_H(B_2) + K_H(B_1)]} \times 100 \quad K_H = \frac{V_H}{IB}$$

$V_{HO}$ : Offset Voltage

$B$ : Magnetic Flux Density

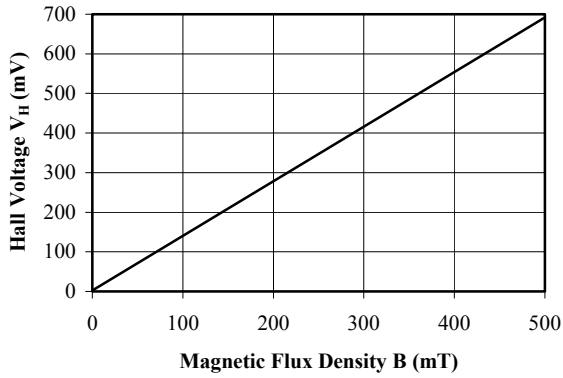
$T_1, T_2$ : Ambient Temperature

$K_H$ : Current Sensitivity

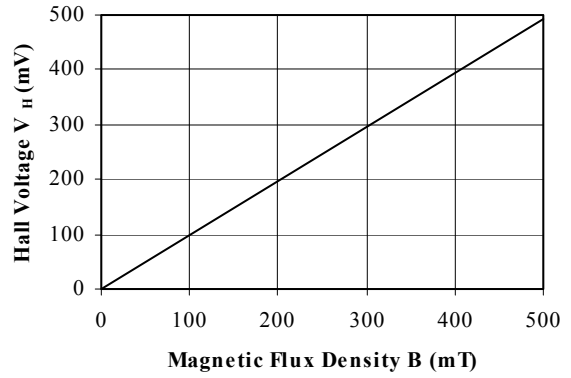


## 4. Typical Characteristics

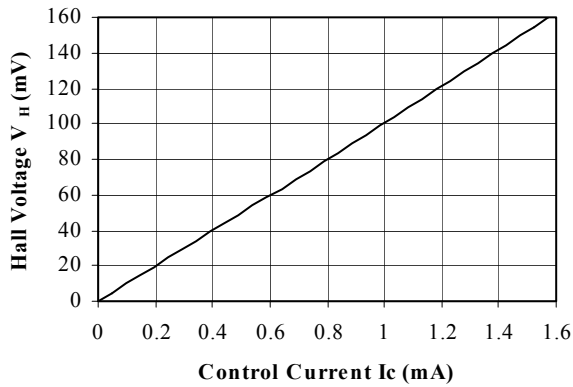
Hall Voltage vs. Magnetic Flux Density  
 $V_c = 6V$



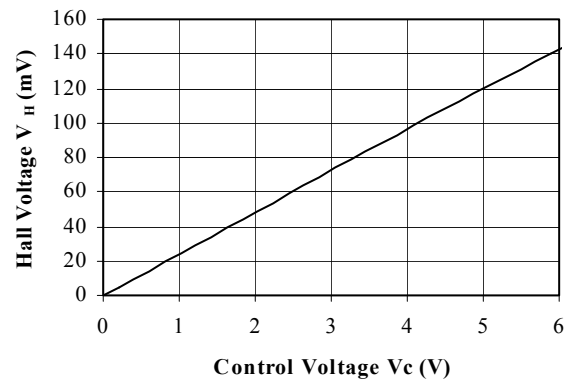
Hall Voltage vs. Magnetic Flux Density  
 $I_c = 1 mA$

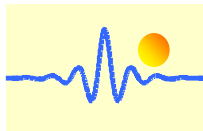


Hall Voltage vs. Control Current  
 $B = 100 mT$

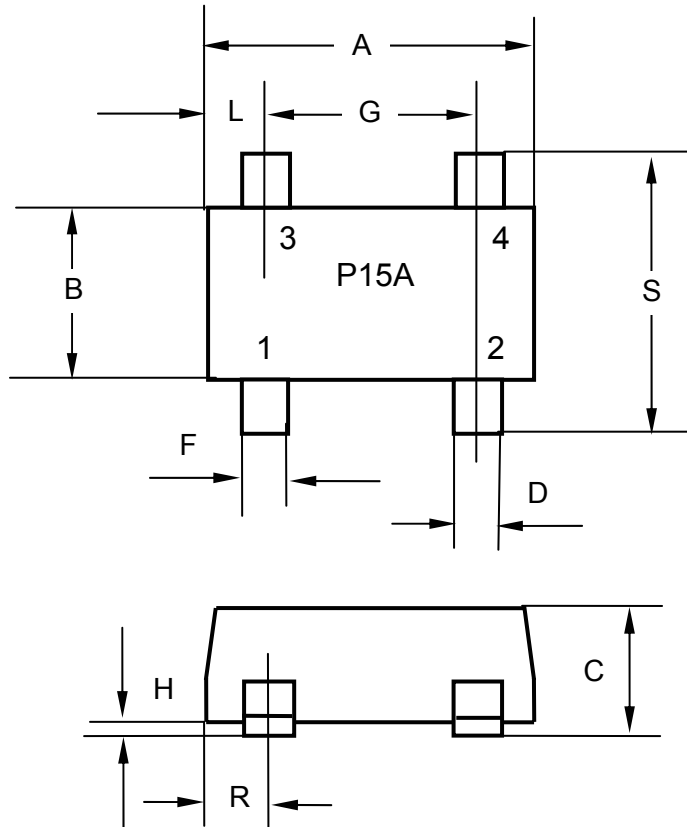


Hall Voltage vs. Control Voltage  
 $B = 100 mT$

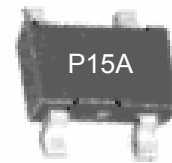




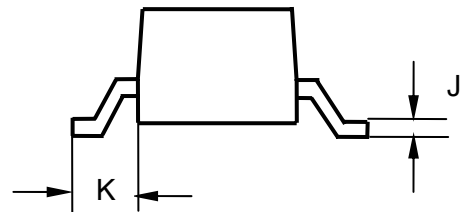
### 5. Outline drawings (unit: mm)



SOT 143 packaged Hall Sensor



B ↓ Magnetic Field

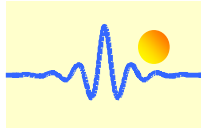


#### Terminal Connection

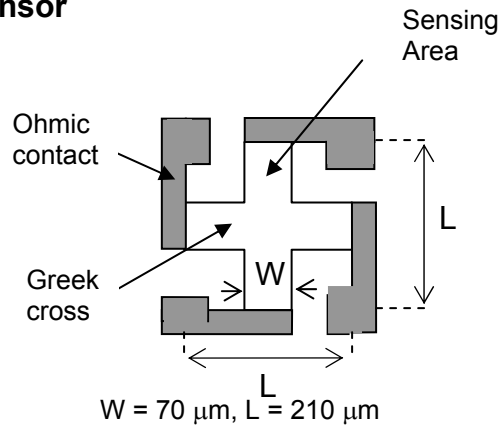
| Terminal No. |        | Polarity |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1            | Input  | (+)      |
| 2            | Output | (-)      |
| 3            | Output | (+)      |
| 4            | Input  | (-)      |

#### SOT 143 Package Dimensions

|   | Min (mm) | Max (mm) |
|---|----------|----------|
| A | 2.8      | 3.04     |
| B | 1.2      | 1.39     |
| C | 0.89     | 1.14     |
| D | 0.39     | 0.5      |
| F | 0.39     | 0.5      |
| G | 1.78     | 2.03     |
| H | 0.013    | 0.1      |
| J | 0.08     | 0.15     |
| K | 0.46     | 0.6      |
| L | 0.45     | 0.6      |
| R | 0.45     | 0.6      |
| S | 2.11     | 2.48     |



### Shape of the 2DEG Hall sensor



### Example Circuit

