

LT253A

■ Features

- operation by small magnet due to high sensitivity operating point $< 30\text{mT}$
- Combining a GaAs Hall device and an IC in a compact package (2.9 X 1.5 X 1.1mm)
- Wide operation temperature range obtained by GaAs Hall device (-20 to $+125^\circ\text{C}$)
- Long life time due to noncontact-type

■ Applications

- FDD
- HDD
- Water meter
- Car stereo
- Microswitch, etc.

■ Absolute Maximum Ratings

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

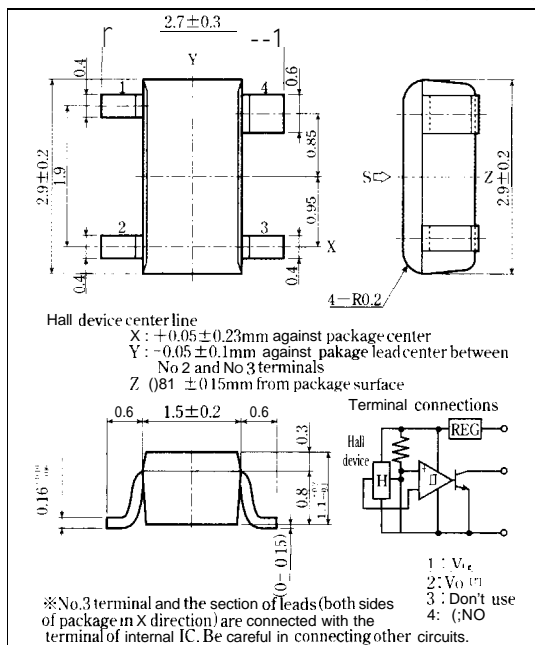
Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	18	V
output voltage	V_{OUT}	18	v
Output current	I_{O1}	5	mA
Power dissipation	P_D	100	mW
operating temperature	T_{opr}	-20 to $+125$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to $+150$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Soldering temperature ^{*1}	T_{sol}	260	$^\circ\text{C}$

* 1 Soldering time within 10 seconds

GaAs Hall IC for Noncontact Switch (Unidirectional magnetic field-type)

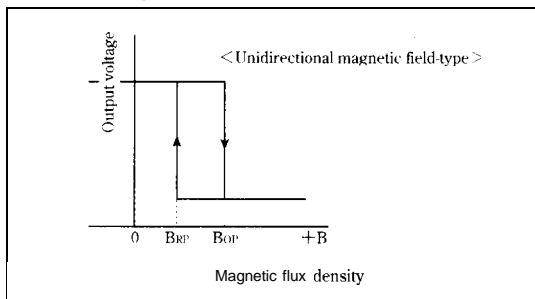
■ Outline Dimensions

(Unit : mm)



As for dimensions of tape-packaged products, refer to page 44.

■ Operating Explanation



■ Electrical Characteristics

($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Operating magnetic flux density	B_{OP}	$V_{CC} = 16\text{V}$	—	18	30	mT
	B_{RP}	$V_{OO} = 16\text{V}$	10	16	—	mT
Hysteresis breadth	B_H	$R_I = 10\text{k}\Omega$	—	2	5	mT
Operating voltage	V_{CC}		4.5	—	16	V
Supply current	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 16\text{V}, B \leq 10\text{mT}$	—	—	10.5	mA
Low level output voltage	V_{OL}	$I_O = 4\text{mA}, B \geq 30\text{mT}$	—	—	0.4	v
Output leakage current	I_{OH}	$V_{CC} = 16\text{V}, B \leq 10\text{mT}, V_{OO} = 16\text{V}$	—	—	10	μA
Operating point temperature drift	ΔB_{OP}	$V_{CC} = 16\text{V}, T_a = -5^\circ\text{C}$ to $+60^\circ\text{C}$	—	2.0	4.5	mT
		$V_{CC} = 16\text{V}, T_a = -20^\circ\text{C}$ to $+80^\circ\text{C}$	—	2.5	8.0	mT

Fig. 1 Operating Magnetic Flux Density vs. Supply Voltage

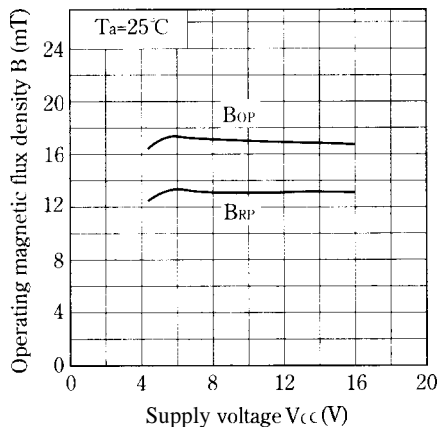


Fig. 2 Operating Magnetic Flux Density vs. Ambient Temperature

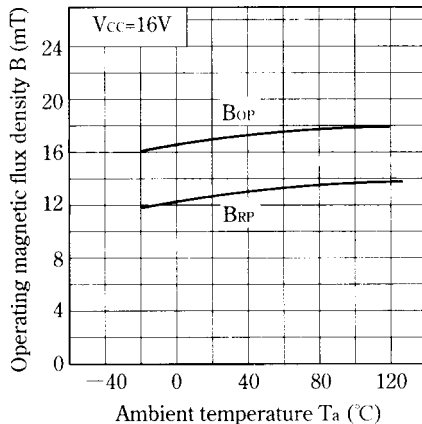


Fig. 3 Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

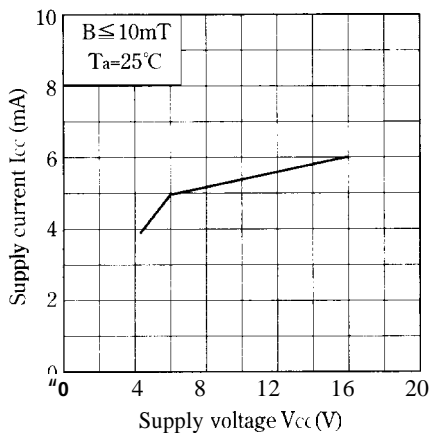


Fig. 4 Supply Current vs. Ambient Temperature

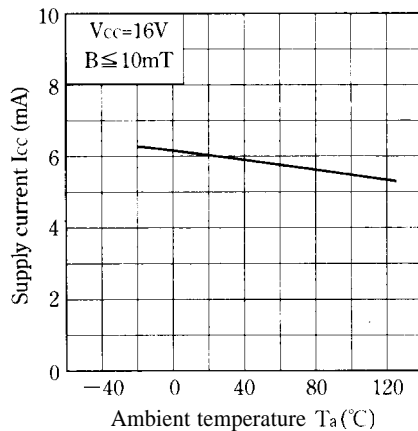


Fig. 5 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Output Current

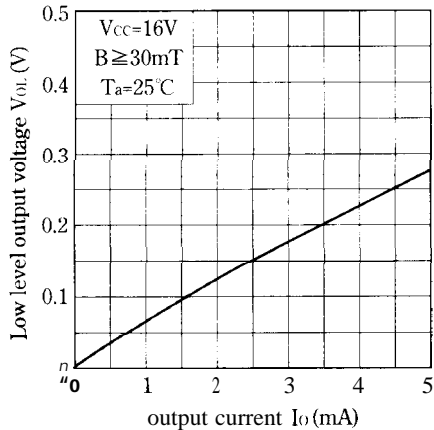


Fig. 6 Low Level Output Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature

