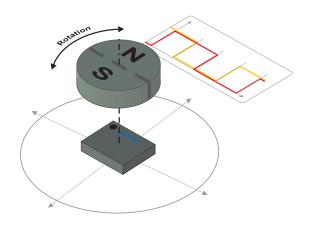
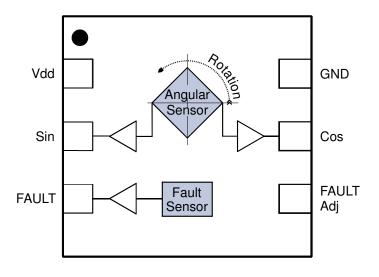


# **ADT001-10E Ultralow Power Rotation Sensor with Tamper Detection**



## **Functional Diagram and Pinout**



#### **Truth Table**

|           | Output |     |  |
|-----------|--------|-----|--|
| Angle     | Sin    | Cos |  |
| 0°-90°    | Н      | Н   |  |
| 90°-180°  | Н      | L   |  |
| 180°-270° | L      | L   |  |
| 270°-360° | L      | Н   |  |

#### **Features**

- Tunneling Magnetoresistance (TMR) technology
- Extremely low power (1.8 μA typ. at 2.4 V)
- Precision digital quadrant outputs
- Wide airgap tolerance
- Operates with as little as 30 Oersteds of magnetic field
- Integrated fault detection
- 2.4 V to 5.5 V supply range
- -40°C to +125°C operating range
- Ultraminiature TDFN6 packages

## **Applications**

- · Water meters
- Rotational speed sensors
- Rotational position sensors

## **Description**

ADT001 rotation sensors are ultralow power, digital-output magnetic rotation sensors. Tunneling Magnetoresistance (TMR) technology allows small size and low power, making the sensors ideal for battery operation.

The sensors have two digital, binary outputs. The two outputs are 90 degrees out of phase to provide directional information.

An additional output indicates a fault if the magnetic field is too high for accurate measurements.

The ADT001 is optimized for edge-sensitive applications, with high hysteresis for noise immunity in applications such as speed sensing and counting rotations.

The parts are packaged in NVE's 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm x 0.8 mm TDFN6 surface-mount package.



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

| Parameter              | Min. | Max.      | Units |
|------------------------|------|-----------|-------|
| Supply Voltage         | -0.5 | 7         | Volts |
| Storage Temperature    | -40  | 170       | °C    |
| ESD (Human Body Model) |      | 2000      | Volts |
| Applied Magnetic Field |      | Unlimited | Oe    |

## **Operating Specifications**

| $T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$ ; 2.4 V < $V_{DD}$ < 5.5 V unless otherwise stated. |                                     |                 |      |                                |              |                              |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Parameter  | Symbol                              | Min.            | Тур. | Max.                           | Units        | Test Condition               |
| Operating Temperature  | T <sub>min</sub> ; T <sub>max</sub> | -40             |      | 125                            | °C           |                              |
| Supply Voltage   | $V_{\scriptscriptstyle  m DD}$      | 2.4             |      | 5.5                            | V            |                              |
|  |                                     | 0.55            | 1.8  | 3.1                            |              | $V_{DD} = 2.4V$              |
| Supply Current   | $I_{	extsf{DDQ}}$                   |                 | 2.2  |                                | μΑ           | $V_{DD} = 3V$                |
| Supply Current   |                                     | 0.8             | 2.7  | 4.6                            |              | $3V < V_{DD} < 3.6V$         |
|  |                                     |                 |      | 6.95                           |              | $V_{DD} = 5.5V$              |
| Applied Magnetic Field Strength  |                                     | 30              |      | 200                            | Oe           |                              |
|  |                                     | 200             | 300  | 500 Oe                         | Oe           | Pin 4 not                    |
| Fault Output Field Strength Threshold                                      |                                     |                 |      |                                |              | connected;                   |
| Tuut Gutput Field Buengar Fineshold  |                                     | 200             | 200  |                                | field in any |                              |
|  |                                     |                 |      |                                |              | direction                    |
| Low-Level Output Voltage   | $ m V_{oL}$                         | 0               |      | 0.24                           | V            | $I_{L} = -50 \ \mu A$        |
| High-Level Output Voltage  | $V_{OH}$                            | $V_{DD} - 0.25$ |      | $V_{\scriptscriptstyle  m DD}$ | V            | $I_L = 50 \mu A$             |
| Angular Precision/Repeatability  |                                     |                 |      | ±1.5                           | deg.         |                              |
| Angular Hysteresis   | $\theta_{\rm H} - \theta_{\rm L}$   | 12              | 20   | 28                             | deg.         | $V_{DD} = 3.6V; 25^{\circ}C$ |
| Frequency Response   | $f_{MAX}$                           | 2               |      | _                              | kHz          |                              |

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## Operation

#### Overview

The heart of the unique sensor is an array of four Tunneling Magnetoresistance (TMR) elements, one in each quadrant. TMR technology enables low power and miniaturization, making the sensors ideal for battery operation.

In a typical configuration, an external magnet provides a saturating magnetic field (30 to 200 Oe) in the plane of the sensor, as illustrated below for a bar magnet and a radially-magnetized disk magnet:

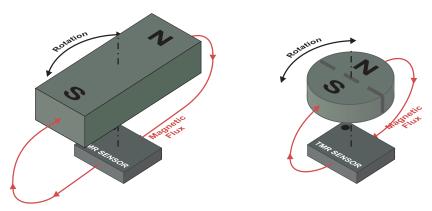


Figure 1. Sensor operation.

## Simple output encoding

The rotation is encoded in two quadrature outputs, 90 degrees out of phase. Mathematically, the outputs correspond to the sign of the sine and cosine of the rotation, i.e.,  $sgn(sin\theta)$  and  $sgn(cos\theta)$ , as shown below:

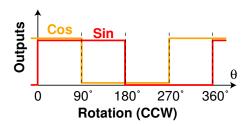


Figure 2. Sensor outputs (counterclockwise rotation viewed from the top of the sensor).

Thus the binary sensor outputs define the quadrant of rotation:

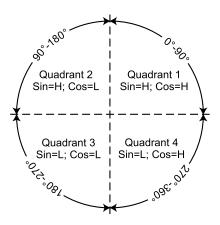


Figure 3. Sensor outputs for each rotation quadrant.

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#### Wide range of magnets and magnet location

The sensor operates with as little as a 30 Oe magnetic field, and is accurate up to 200 Oe. This wide magnetic field range allows inexpensive magnets and operation over a wide range of magnet spacing. Larger or stronger magnets require more distance to avoid oversaturating the sensor; smaller or weaker magnets may require closer spacing. Low-cost, radially-magnetized ferrite disk magnets can be used with these sensors. Bar magnets can also be used in some configurations.

When locating the magnet in relation to the sensor, note that the rotational center of the sensor is offset slightly from the package center (see Figure 13).

#### Absolute position

Unlike some encoder types, ADT001 sensors detect absolute position and maintain position information when the power is removed. The sensor immediately powers up indicating the correct position.

#### Integrated fault detection

An additional output indicates a fault if the magnetic field is too high for accurate measurements. This can occur if the magnet is too close to the sensor, or due to interference from adjacent magnets. The signal can also be used to align assemblies.

The signal is intended for gross sensing since the exact threshold depends on the particular device, field orientation, and supply voltage, and can vary over temperature.

The fault detection threshold can be adjusted with an external resistor from pin 4 to ground, which increases the fault detection threshold field as shown in Figure 4:

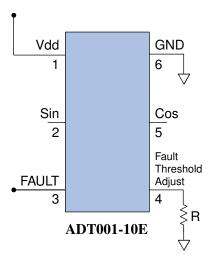


Figure 4. Fault threshold adjustment test circuit.

The typical effect of the external resistor value is shown in Figure 7.



## **Typical Performance Graphs**

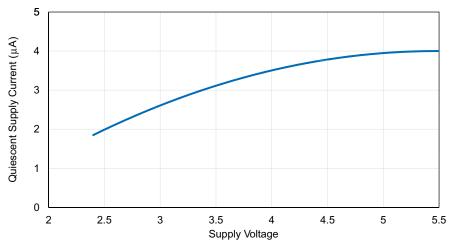


Figure 5. Typical Quiescent Supply Current (25°C).

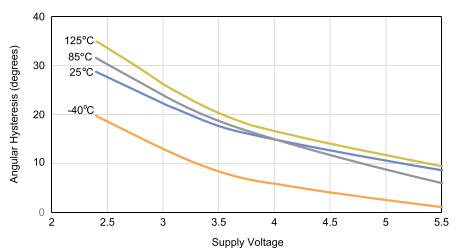


Figure 6. Typical Angular Hysteresis vs. Supply Voltage (25°C).

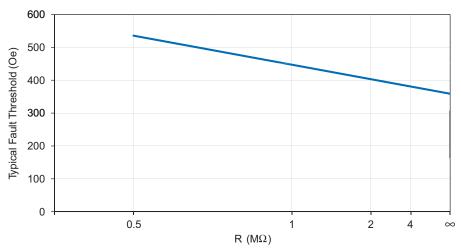


Figure 7. Typical fault threshold vs. external threshold adjust resistor (Fig. 4 test circuit).

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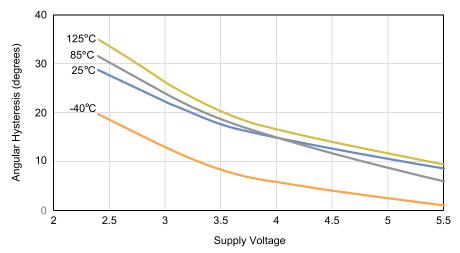


Figure 8. Typical angluar hysteresis vs. supply voltage at various temperatures.

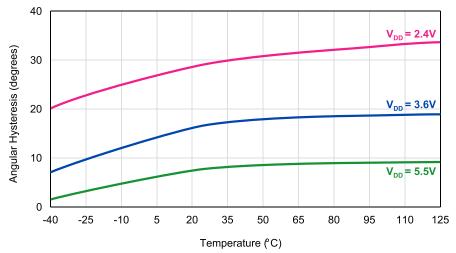


Figure 9. Typical hysteresis vs. temperature at various supply voltages.

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## **Illustrative Application Circuits**

#### Quadrant detection

A 2-to-4 Line Decoder can provide digital signals indicating the quadrant of rotation:

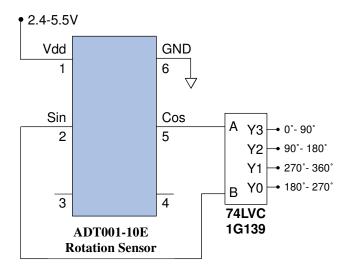


Figure 10. Quadrant detection.

#### Direction detection

A "D" flip-flop can be used to create a direction output by detecting the phasing between the two outputs. In the circuit below, the direction signal is updated as the Sin output goes from low-to-high, which is at zero degrees for counterclockwise rotation and 180 degrees for clockwise rotation. The resistor and capacitor enhance noise immunity for harsh environments. The ADT001 is particularly well-suited for this type of application because its high hysteresis ensures clean transitions with no possibility of false triggering on the high-to-low transition to the flip-flop clock.

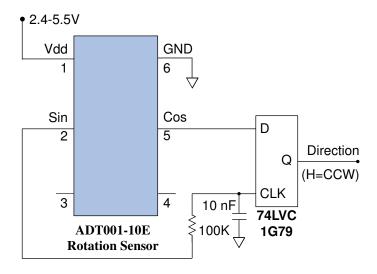


Figure 11. Direction detection.



## A two-cycle/revolution signal

An Exclusive-OR gate can be used to provide a digital signal with two cycles per revolution and transitions every 90 degrees:

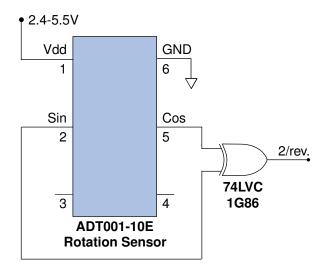


Figure 12. Two-cycle per revolution signal.

#### Ultralow power external circuitry

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Any of the application circuits described in this section can use 74AUP-series logic instead of 74LVC circuitry if lower power is required and five-volt operation is not needed.



## **Pinout**

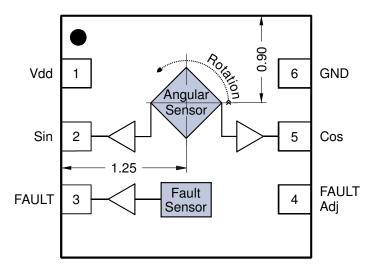


Figure 13. ADT00X-10E pinout and center of rotation.

| Pin | Symbol                      | Description  |  |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | $V_{\scriptscriptstyle DD}$ | Supply voltage (2.4 V to 5.5 V).   |  |
| 2   | Sin                         | HIGH CMOS output when the sine of the rotation angle is positive $(0 - 180^{\circ})$ .                                       |  |
| 3   | FAULT                       | HIGH CMOS output indicates excess magnetic field and possible unreliable measurement.  |  |
| 4   | FAULT<br>Adj                | FAULT Threshold Adjust.  |  |
| 5   | Cos                         | Cos HIGH CMOS output when the cosine of the rotation angle is positive $(0-90^{\circ} \text{ or } 270^{\circ}-360^{\circ}).$ |  |
| 6   | GND                         | Ground.  |  |

## **Notes:**

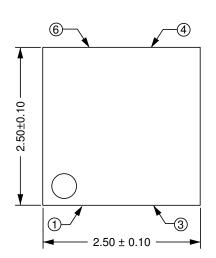
- The package center pad may be left floating or connected to ground.
- This product has been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

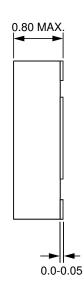
## **Available Parts**

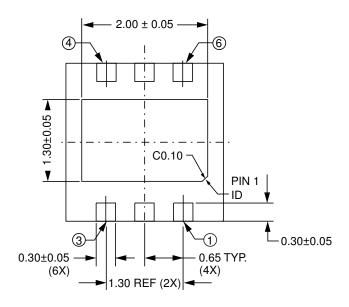
| Part No.   | Package | Marking | Description                                     |
|------------|---------|---------|---|
| ADT001-10E | TDFN6   | FDXe    | High hysteresis, ultralow-power rotation sensor |

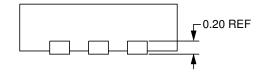


## 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm TDFN6 Package









#### **Notes:**

- Dimensions in millimeters.
- Soldering profile per JEDEC J-STD-020C, MSL 1.







## **Revision History**

## SB-00-155-A

## Change

July 2022

- Split ADT001 from SB-00-048 to standalone datasheet number SB-00-155.
- Updated diagrams to include the fault threshold adjustment pad.

## SB-00-048-B

## Change

April 2017

- Tightened supply current spec. based on more test data.
- Clarified repeatability vs. accuracy (p. 2).
- Added performance graphs of angular hysteresis vs. temperature and supply voltage.

#### SB-00-048-A

Sept. 2016

Initial release.

## SB-00-048-**PRELIM**

## Change

May 2016

Preliminary release.



# **ADT001 Rotation Sensors** with Tamper Detection

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