

MH193 Hall-effect sensor is a temperature stable, stress-resistant sensor. Superior high-temperature performance is made possible through a dynamic offset cancellation that utilizes chopper-stabilization. This method reduces the offset voltage normally caused by device over molding, temperature dependencies, and thermal stress.

MH193 includes the following on a single silicon chip: voltage regulator, Hall voltage generator, small-signal amplifier, chopper stabilization, Schmitt trigger, Pull-up resistor output. Advanced DMOS wafer fabrication processing is used to take advantage of low-voltage requirements, component matching, very low input-offset errors, and small component geometries.

This device requires the presence of both south and north polarity magnetic fields for operation. In the presence of a south polarity field of sufficient strength, the device output sensor on, and only switches off when a north polarity field of sufficient strength is present.

MH193 is rated for operation between the ambient temperatures  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the E temperature range, and  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the K temperature range. The two package styles available provide magnetically optimized solutions for most applications. Package SO is an SOT-23, a miniature low-profile surface-mount package, while package UA is a three-lead ultra mini SIP for through-hole mounting.

Packages is Halogen Free standard and which have been verified by third party lab.


### ***Features and Benefits***

- DMOS Hall IC Technology
- Chopper stabilized amplifier stage.
- Optimized for BLDC motor applications.
- Reliable and low shifting on high Temp condition.
- Switching offset compensation at typically 69kHz
- Pull-up resistor output
- Good ESD Protection.
- 100% tested at  $125^{\circ}\text{C}$  for K.
- Custom sensitivity / Temperature selection are available.
- RoHS compliant 2011/65/EU and Halogen Free

### ***Applications***

- High temperature Fan motor
- 3 phase BLDC motor application
- Speed sensing
- Position sensing
- Current sensing
- Revolution counting
- Solid-State Switch
- Linear Position Detection
- Angular Position Detection
- Proximity Detection
- High ESD Capability

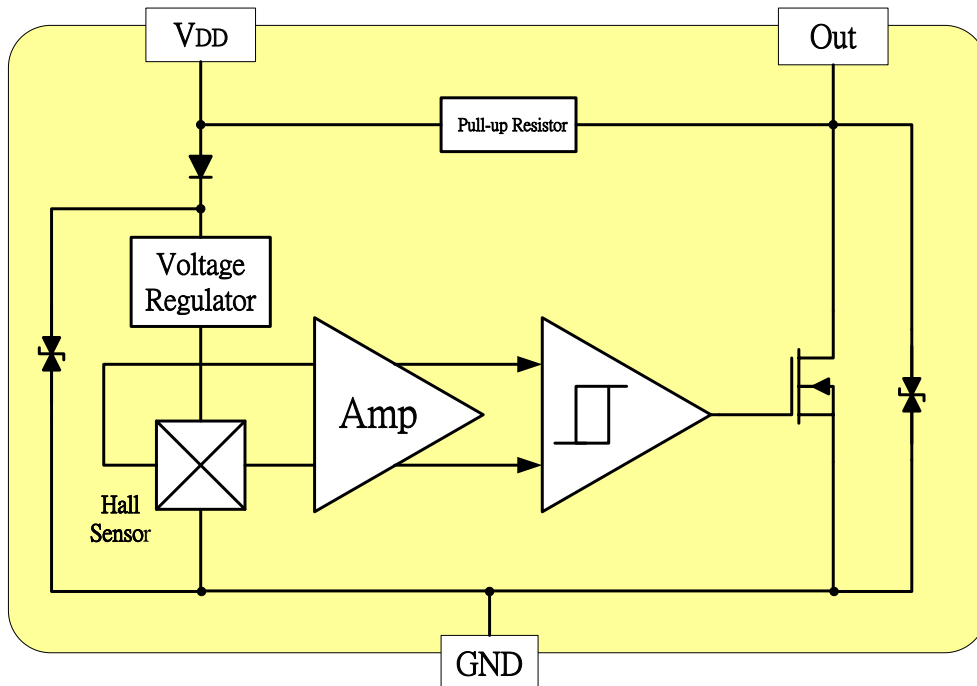
**Ordering Information**

	<p><b>Company Name and Product Category</b></p> <p>MH:MST Hall Effect/MP:MST Power IC</p> <p><b>Part number</b></p> <p>181,182,183,184,185,248,249,276,477,381,381F,381R,382.....</p> <p>If part # is just 3 digits, the fourth digit will be omitted.</p> <p><b>Temperature range</b></p> <p>E: 85 °C, I: 105 °C, K: 125 °C, L: 150 °C</p> <p><b>Package type</b></p> <p>UA:TO-92S,VK:TO-92S(4pin),VF:TO-92S(5pin),SO:SOT-23,          SQ:QFN-3,ST:TSOT-23,SN:SOT-553,SF:SOT-89(5pin),          SS:TSOT-26,SD:DFN-6</p> <p><b>Sorting</b></p> <p><math>\alpha</math>, <math>\beta</math>, Blank.....</p>
<p>Sorting Code</p> <p>Package type</p> <p>Temperature Code</p> <p>Part number</p> <p>Company Name and product Category</p>	

Part No.	Temperature Suffix	Package Type
MH193KUA	K (-40°C to + 125°C)	UA (TO-92S)
MH193KSO	K (-40°C to + 125°C)	SO (SOT-23)
MH193EUA	E (-40°C to + 85°C)	UA (TO-92S)
MH193ESO	E (-40°C to + 85°C)	SO (SOT-23)

*KUA spec is using in industrial and automotive application. Special Hot Testing is utilized.*

**Functional Diagram**



### Absolute Maximum Ratings At ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Characteristics		Values	Unit
Supply voltage, ( $V_{DD}$ )		28	V
Output Voltage, ( $V_{out}$ )		28	V
Reverse Voltage, ( $V_{DD} / V_{out}$ )		-0.3	V
Output current, ( $I_{SINK}$ )		25	mA
Operating Temperature Range, ( $T_A$ )	“E” Class	-40 ~ +85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	“K” Class	-40 ~ +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature range, ( $T_S$ )		-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Maximum Junction Temp, ( $T_J$ )		150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance	( $\theta_{JA}$ ) UA / SO	206 / 543	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
	( $\theta_{JC}$ ) UA / SO	148 / 410	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$
Package Power Dissipation, ( $P_D$ ) UA / SO		606 / 230	mW

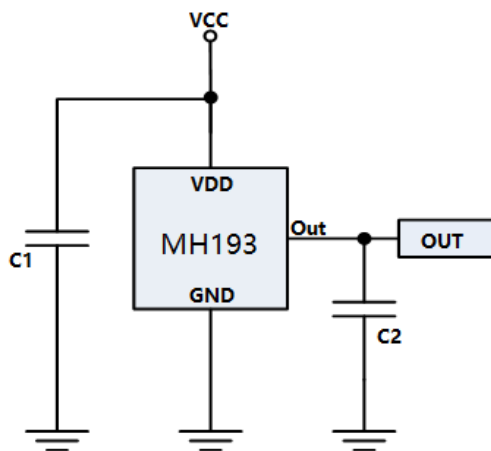
Note: Do not apply reverse voltage to  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{OUT}$  Pin, It may be caused for Miss function or damaged device.

### Electrical Specifications

DC Operating Parameters :  $T_A=+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=12\text{V}$

Parameters	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Supply Voltage, ( $V_{DD}$ )	Operating	2.5		26	V
Supply Current, ( $I_{DD}$ )	$B < B_{OP}$			5.0	mA
Output Saturation Voltage, ( $V_{sat}$ )	$B > B_{OP}$			400.0	mV
Output Leakage Current, ( $I_{off}$ )	$I_{OFF} B < B_{RP}$ , $V_{OUT} = 12\text{V}$			10.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Internal Oscillator Chopper Frequency, (fOSC)			69		kHz
Output Rise Time, ( $T_R$ )	$R_L=1.1\text{K}\Omega$ , $C_L=20\text{pF}$		0.04	0.45	$\mu\text{s}$
Output Fall Time, ( $T_F$ )	$R_L=820\Omega$ ; $C_L=20\text{pF}$		0.18	0.45	$\mu\text{s}$
Electro-Static Discharge	HMB	4			KV
Pull-up Resistor, ( $R_a$ )			10		$\text{K}\Omega$

### Typical application circuit



C1 : 10nF

C2 : 1nF

**MH193 Magnetic Specifications**

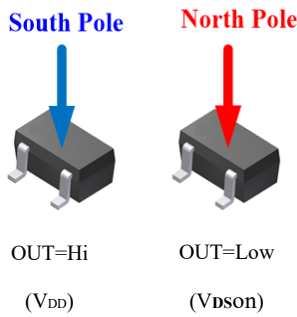
DC Operating Parameters :  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 12\text{V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Test condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operate Point	BOP	UA(SO)	5		25	Gauss
Release Point	BRP	UA(SO)	-25		-5	Gauss
Hysteresis	BHYS			30		Gauss

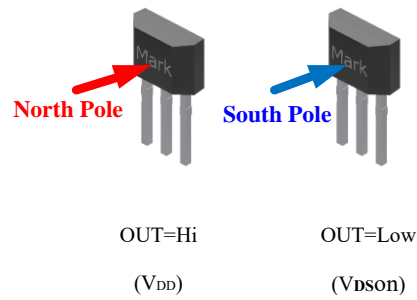
**Output Behavior versus Magnetic Pole**

DC Operating Parameters :  $T_a = -40$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.5$  to  $26\text{V}$

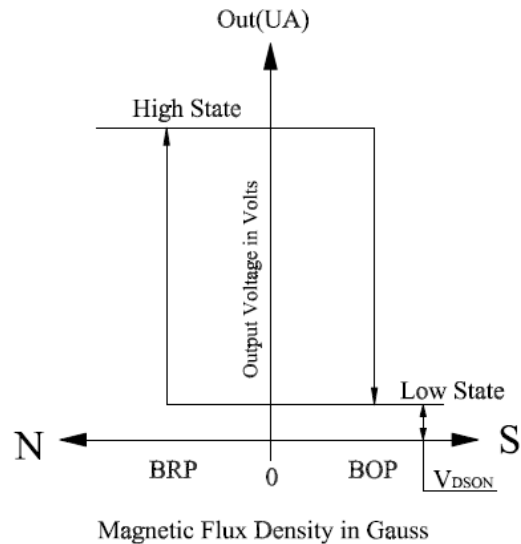
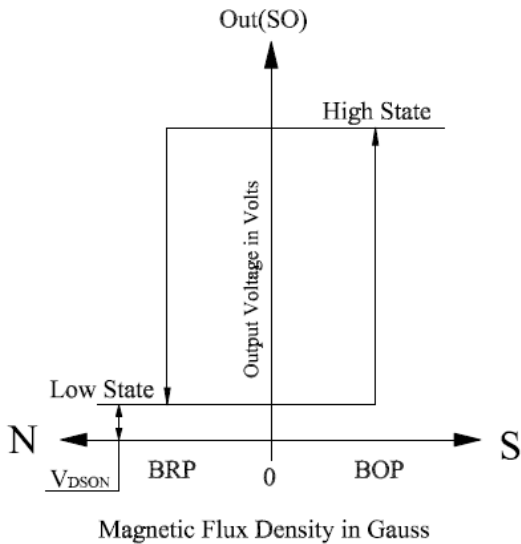
Parameter	Test condition	UA OUT	SO OUT(R)
North pole	$B > \text{BOP}$	Hi	Low
South pole	$B < \text{BRP}$	Low	Hi



**SO package**

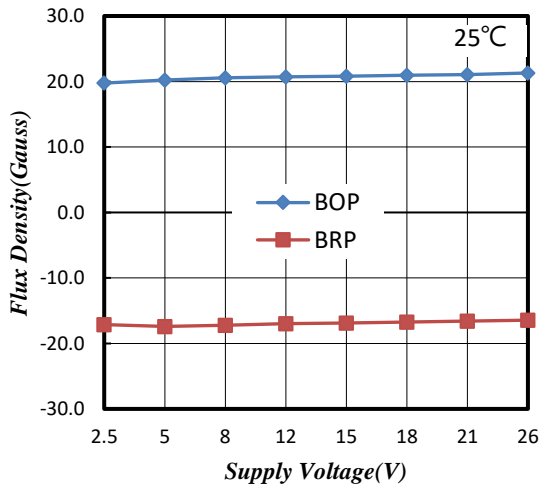


**UA package**

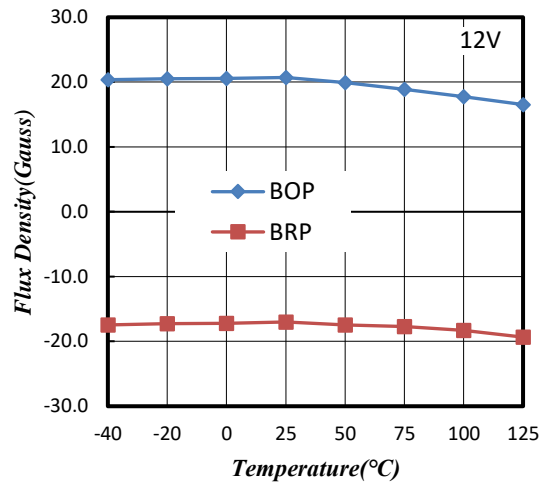


**Performance Graph**

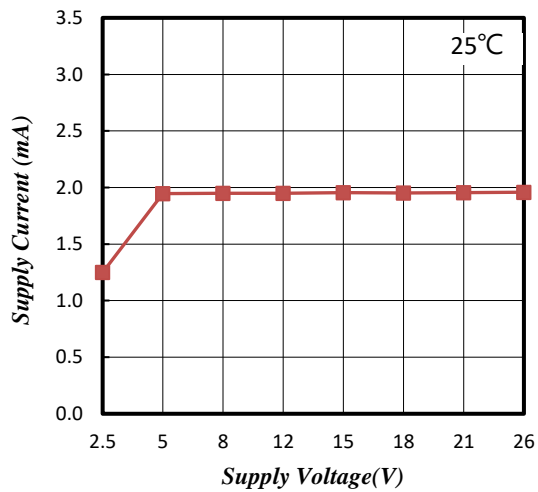
Typical Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) Versus Flux Density



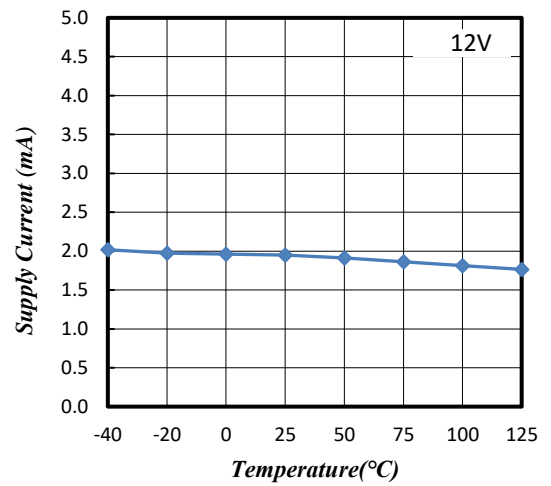
Typical Temperature ( $T_A$ ) Versus Flux Density



Typical Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) Versus Supply Current ( $I_{DD}$ )

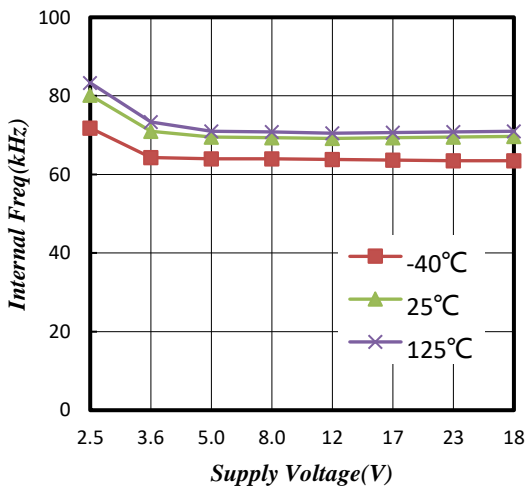


Typical Temperature ( $T_A$ ) Versus Supply Current ( $I_{DD}$ )



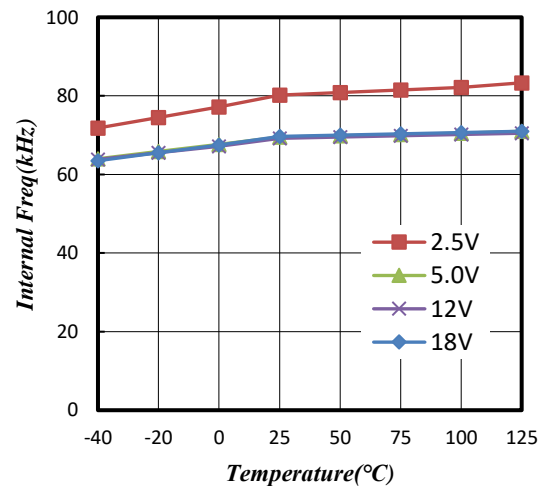
Typical Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) Versus Output Voltage ( $V_{DS(ON)}$ )

Typical Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) Versus Internal Freq ( $f_{osc}$ )

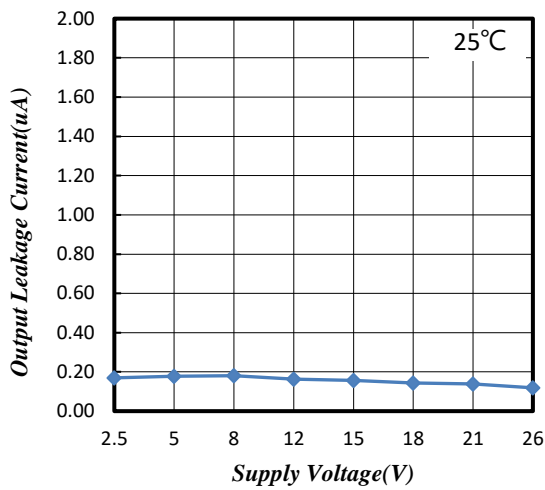


Typical Temperature ( $T_A$ ) Versus Output Voltage ( $V_{DS(ON)}$ )

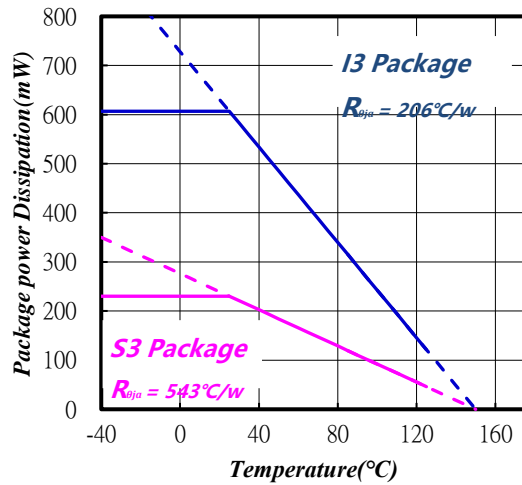
Typical Temperature ( $T_A$ ) Versus Internal Freq ( $f_{osc}$ )



Typical Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ ) Versus Leakage Current ( $I_{OFF}$ )



Power Dissipation versus Temperature (T)



**Package Power Dissipation**

The power dissipation of the Package is a function of the pad size. This can vary from the minimum pad size for soldering to a pad size given for maximum power dissipation. Power dissipation for a surface mount device is determined by  $T_{J(max)}$ , the maximum rated junction temperature of the die,  $R_{\theta JA}$ , the thermal resistance from the device junction to ambient, and the operating temperature,  $T_a$ . Using the values provided on the data sheet for the package, PD can be calculated as follows:

$$P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_a}{R_{\theta JA}}$$

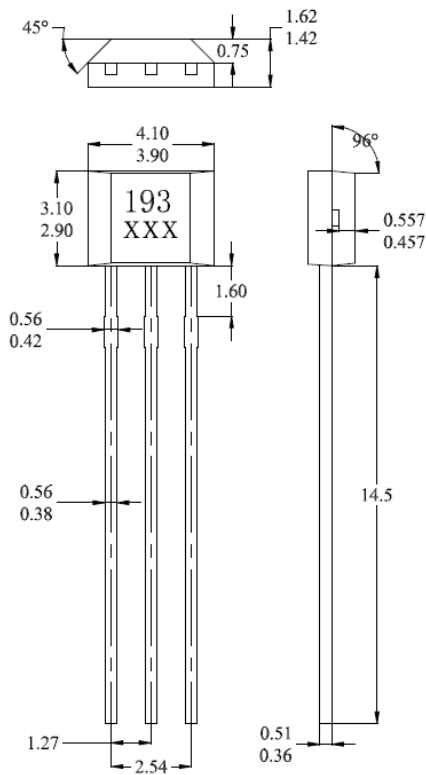
The values for the equation are found in the maximum ratings table on the data sheet. Substituting these values into the equation for an ambient temperature  $T_a$  of 25°C, one can calculate the power dissipation of the device which in this case is 606 milliwatts.

$$P_{D(UA)} = \frac{150^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}}{206^\circ\text{C/W}} = 606\text{mW}$$

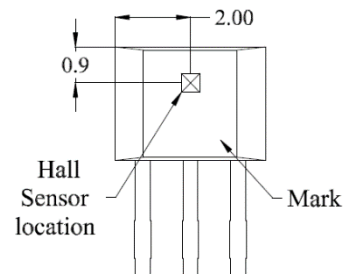
The 206°C/W for the UA package assumes the use of the recommended footprint on a glass epoxy printed circuit board to achieve a power dissipation of 606 milliwatts. There are other alternatives to achieving higher power dissipation from the Package. Another alternative would be to use a ceramic substrate or an aluminum core board such as Thermal Clad. Using a board material such as Thermal Clad, an aluminum core board, the power dissipation can be doubled using the same footprint.

**Sensor Location, Package Dimension and Marking**

**UA Package**



**Hall Chip location**



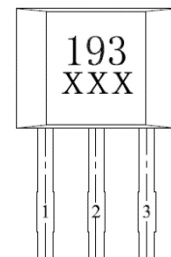
**NOTES:**

- 1).Controlling dimension: mm
- 2).Leads must be free of flash and plating voids
- 3).Do not bend leads within 1 mm of lead to package interface.

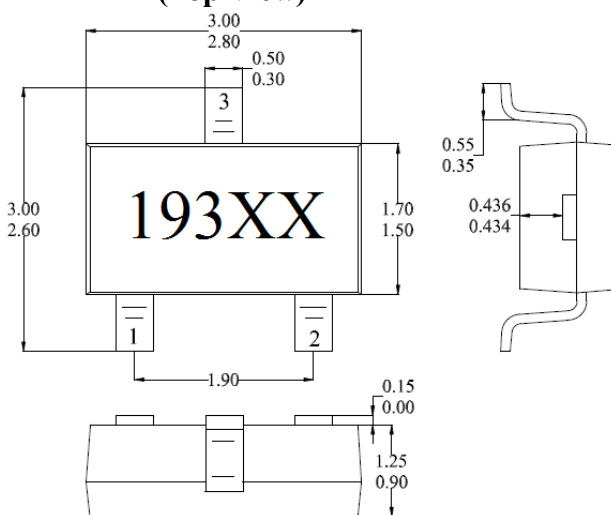
**4).PINOUT:**

Pin 1	V <sub>DD</sub>
Pin 2	GND
Pin 3	Output

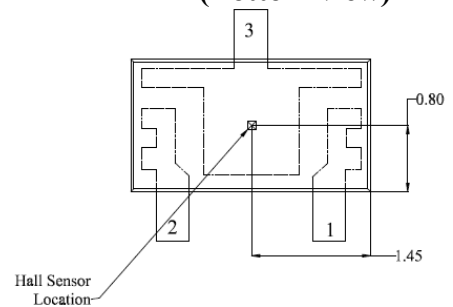
**Output Pin Assignment (Top view)**



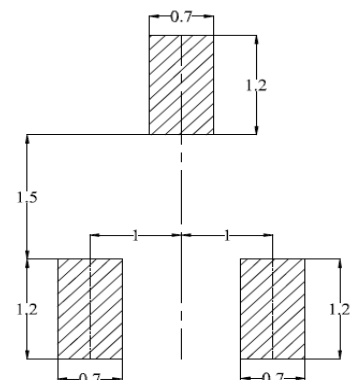
**SO Package (Top View)**



**Hall Plate Chip Location (Bottom view)**



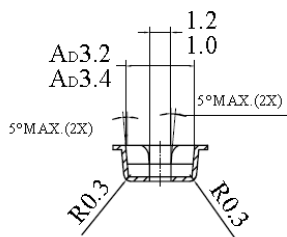
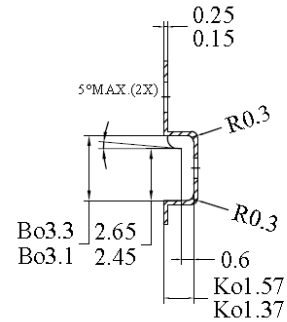
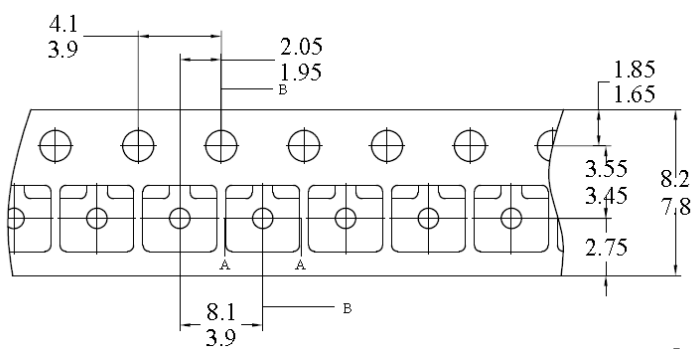
**(For reference only) Land Pattern**



**NOTES:**

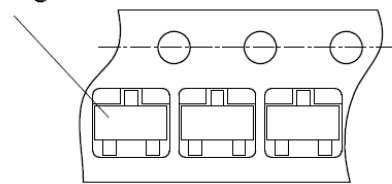
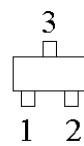
1. PINOUT (See Top View at left :)
  - Pin 1 V<sub>DD</sub>
  - Pin 2 Output
  - Pin 3 GND
2. Controlling dimension: mm
3. Lead thickness after solder plating will be 0.254mm maximum

**Sot-23 package Tape On Reel Dimension**

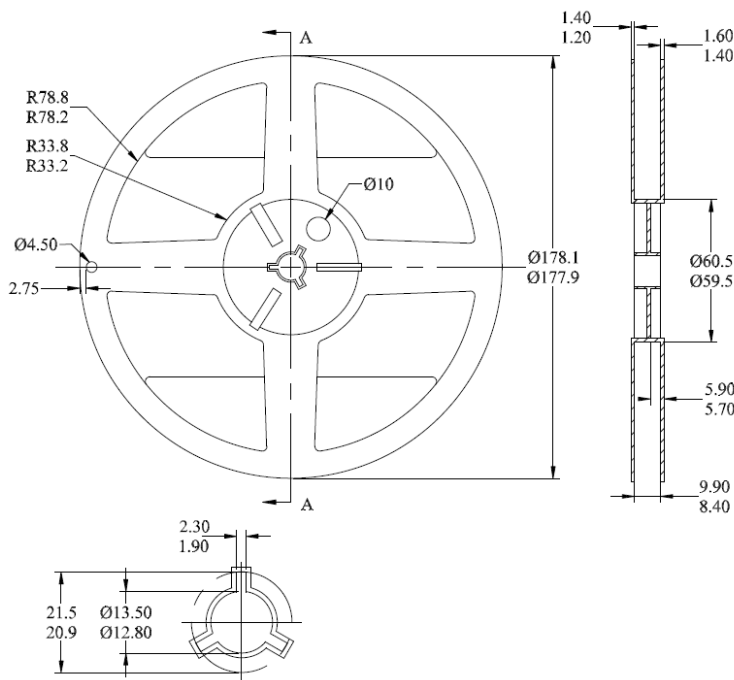


**SECTION A-A**

**Marking**



**Feed direction**

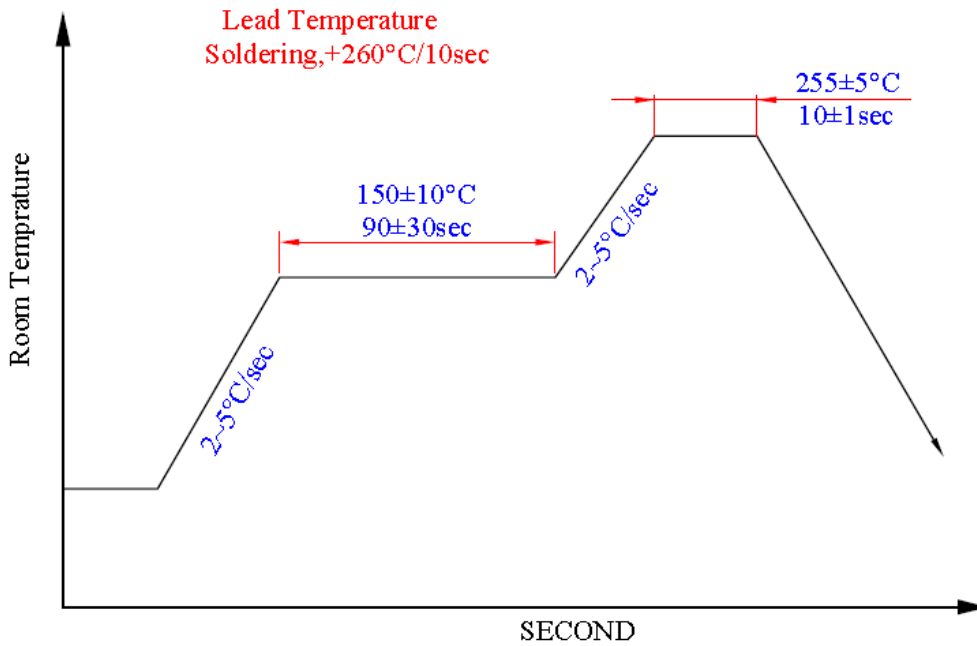


**NOTES:**

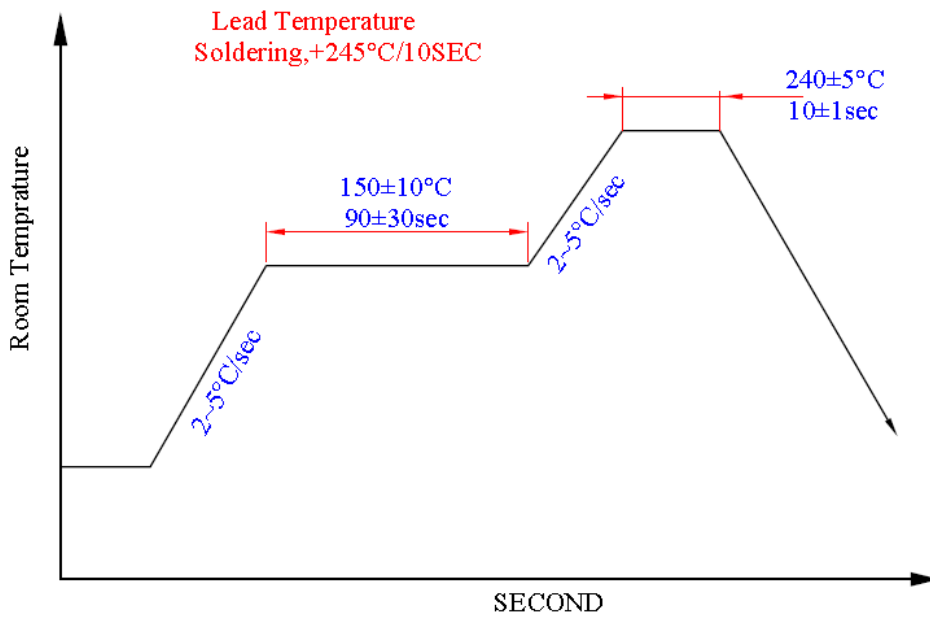
1. Material: Conductive polystyrene;
2. DIM in mm;
3. 10 sprocket hole pitch cumulative tolerance  $\pm 0.2$ ;
4. Camber not to exceed 1mm in 100mm;
5. Pocket position relative to sprocket hole measured as true position of pocket, not pocket hole;
6. (S.R. OHM/SQ) Means surface electric resistivity of the carrier tape.



**IR reflow curve**



**SO Soldering Condition**



**UA Soldering Condition**

**Packing specification:**

Package	Bag	Box	Carton	Carton	Carton
TO-92S-3L	1,000pcs/bag	10 bags/box	10 boxes/carton	5 boxes/carton	4 boxes/carton
SOT-23-3L	3,000pcs/reel	5 reels/box	6 boxes/carton	6 boxes/carton	6 boxes/carton

TO-92S-3L	Weight	SOT-23-3L	Weight
1000pcs/bag	0.11kg	3000pcs/reel	0.12kg
10 bags/box	1.26kg	5 reels/box	0.73kg
10 boxes/carton	13.38kg	6boxes/carton	4.84kg
5 boxes/carton	6.82kg	6boxes/carton	4.84kg
4 boxes/carton	5.54kg	6boxes/carton	4.84kg

**SOT Package Inner box label : Size: 5cm\*8cm**



**SOT Carton label : Size: 6 cm \* 9cm**



**UA Package Inner box label : Size: 5cm\*8cm**





**MH193**

**Ultra High Sensitivity Built-in Pull High Res Hall Effect Latch**

**UA Carton label** : Size: 6 cm \* 9cm



**Combine:**

When combine lot, one reel could have two D/C and no more than two DC. One carton could have two devices, no more than two;