

# **TMR3081**

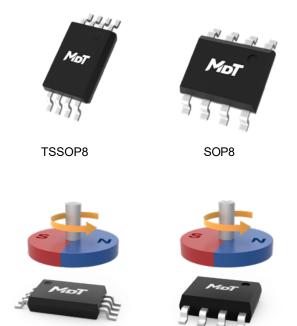
## High Performance Automotive TMR Angle Sensor

#### **Description**

The TMR3081 high-precision magnetic angle sensor adopts two orthogonal push-pull Wheat-stone bridge design, and each bridge contains four high-sensitivity TMR sensing elements. Such design effectively compensates thermal drift ensuring high performance in harsh conditions.

The voltage signals generated by the two sensor axes exhibit a sinusoidal relationship with the angle of the magnetic field in general angle sensor applications, when a magnet is positioned above the TMR3081 to provide a magnetic field parallel to sensor surface.

The TMR3081 achieves low angle error under 0.8 degree for applied magnetic field between 200 Gs and 800 Gs. The TMR3081 is available in SOP8 with P/N TMR3081P and TSSOP8 with P/N TMR3081TP.

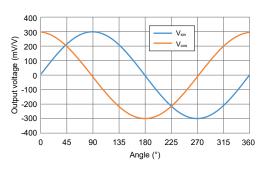


#### Features and Benefits

- Tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) technology
- · SIN/COS differential analog output
- · Wide range supply voltage
- · Excellent temperature stability
- · RoHS and REACH compliant
- Excellent resistance to external magnetic field interference
- · Two bridges in one package
- · AEC-Q100 compliant

### **Applications**

- · Absolute angle sensor
- Electric power steering motor shaft angle sensor
- · Steering wheel angle sensor
- · Pedal position sensor
- · Throttle position sensor



TMR3081 Output curve



## Selection Guide

| Part Number | Output              | Supply Voltage | Peak Voltage Output | Package | Packing Form |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|
| TMR3081P    | Differential analog | 1.0 V to 5.5 V | 600 mV/V            | SOP8    | Tape & Reel  |
| TMR3081TP   | Differential analog | 1.0 V to 5.5 V | 600 mV/V            | TSSOP8  | Tape & Reel  |

## Catalogue

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### 1. Functional Block Diagram

The TMR3081 consist of TMR (Tunnel Magnetoresistance) Wheatstone bridge structures, which enhance the sensor's output signal amplitude, improve the temperature characteristics of the sensor, and enhance the sensors' anti-interference performance. The functional block diagram of the TMR3081 is shown in Figure 1.

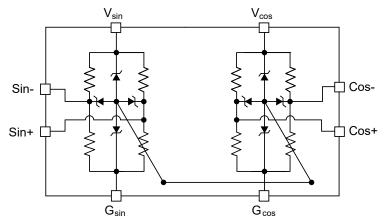
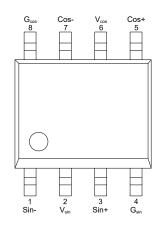


Figure 1. Block diagram

## 2. Pin Configuration



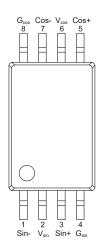


Figure 2-1. Pin configuration (SOP8)

Figure 2-2. Pin configuration (TSSOP8)

| Number | Name             | Function                  |  |  |
|--------|------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| 1      | Sin-             | Reverse sin signal output |  |  |
| 2      | $V_{sin}$        | Sin bridge supply voltage |  |  |
| 3      | Sin+             | Forward sin signal output |  |  |
| 4      | $G_{sin}$        | Sin bridge ground         |  |  |
| 5      | Cos+             | Forward cos signal output |  |  |
| 6      | V <sub>cos</sub> | Cos bridge supply voltage |  |  |
| 7      | Cos-             | Reverse cos signal output |  |  |
| 8      | G <sub>cos</sub> | Cos bridge ground         |  |  |



### 3. Operating Principle

The sensing direction is parallel to the sensor surface as shown in Figure 3.

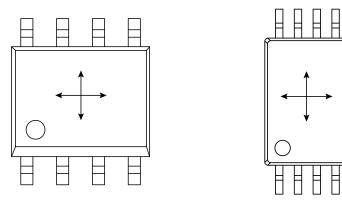


Figure 3-1. Sensing direction (SOP8) Figure 3-2. Sensing direction (TSSOP8)

By rotating a small magnet placed on top of TMR3081, a rotating magnetic field parallel to the surface of the magnetic is generated and is at the same angle as the magnet. Figure 4 shows the typical output signals of the TMR3081 in response to a rotating field.

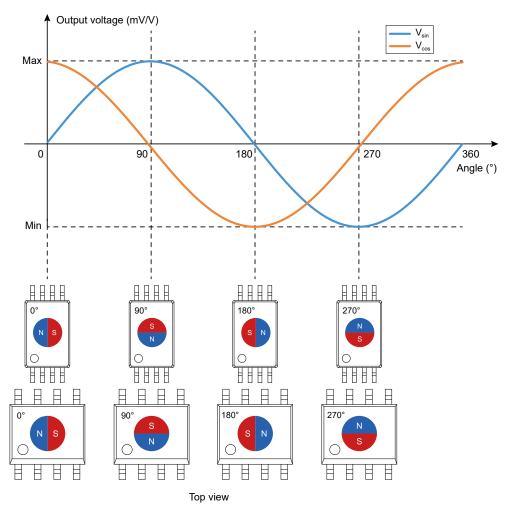


Figure 4. Typical TMR3081 output curve in response to magnet



## 4. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameters                    | Symbol                | Min. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage                | V <sub>cc</sub>       | -    | 6.5  | V    |
| Magnetic flux density         | В                     | -    | 4000 | Gs   |
| ESD performance (HBM)         | V <sub>ESD(HBM)</sub> | -    | 4000 | V    |
| ESD performance (MM)          | $V_{ESD(MM)}$         | -    | 400  | V    |
| Operating ambient temperature | T <sub>A</sub>        | -40  | 150  | °C   |
| Storage ambient temperature   | T <sub>STG</sub>      | -55  | 150  | °C   |
| Reflow temperature            | T <sub>reflow</sub>   | -    | 260  | °C   |

Note: The absolute maximum rating only lists the conditions under which the sensors are not permanently damaged. For normal operations please refer to Specifications.

### 5. Electrical Specifications

 $T_A$  = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs,  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, a 0.1  $\mu$ F capacitor is connected between  $V_{CC}$  and GND unless specified otherwise

| Parameter                                    | Symbol               | Condition  | Min.   | Тур.  | Max.  | Unit               |
|--|----------------------|--|--------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Supply voltage                               | V <sub>cc</sub>      | operating  | 1.0    | 5.0   | 5.5   | V                  |
| Bridge resistance                            | R <sub>B</sub>       | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs                         | 3      | 5     | 7     | kΩ                 |
| Peak voltage                                 | V <sub>PEAK</sub>    | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs                         | -      | 300   | -     | mV/V <sub>cc</sub> |
| Peak peak voltage                            | V <sub>PP</sub>      | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs                         | -      | 600   | -     | mV/V <sub>cc</sub> |
| Offset voltage                               | V <sub>OFFSET</sub>  | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs                         | -5     | -     | 5     | mV/V <sub>CC</sub> |
| Angular error 1)                             | Δθ                   | T <sub>A</sub> = -40 °C to 150 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs | -      | -     | 0.8   | deg                |
| Phase error                                  | -                    | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs            | 87     | 90    | 93    | deg                |
| Hysteresis                                   | Hyst                 | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B > 200 Gs                         | -      | 0     | -     | Gs                 |
| Peak synchronization coefficient             | k                    | T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C, B = 200 Gs                         | 95     | 100   | 105   | %                  |
| Operation coefficient of peak voltage        | TCV <sub>PEAK</sub>  | T <sub>A</sub> = -40 °C to 150 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs | -0.2   | -0.15 | -0.1  | %/°C               |
| Operation coefficient of bridge resistance   | TCR <sub>B</sub>     | T <sub>A</sub> = -40 °C to 150 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs | -0.09  | -0.07 | -0.05 | %/°C               |
| Peak synchronization temperature coefficient | TCk                  | T <sub>A</sub> = -40 °C to 150 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs | -0.015 | -     | 0.015 | %/°C               |
| Operation coefficient of offset voltage      | TV <sub>OFFSET</sub> | T <sub>A</sub> = -40 °C to 150 °C,<br>B = 200 Gs to 800 Gs | -5     | -     | 5     | mV/V <sub>cc</sub> |

#### Notes:

1) Angle error is defined by zero-to-peak.



### 6. Specification Definitions

6.1 Bridge resistance R<sub>B</sub>

The resistance between pins  $V_{sin}$  and  $G_{sin}$  or the resistance between pins  $V_{cos}$  and  $G_{cos}$ 

6.2 Peak voltage  $V_{\text{PEAK}}$ , Peak peak voltage  $V_{\text{PP}}$ 

$$V_{PP} = V_{Max} - V_{Min}$$

$$V_{PEAK} = \frac{V_{Max} - V_{Min}}{2}$$

6.3 Offset voltage V<sub>OFFSET</sub>

$$V_{OFFSET} = \frac{V_{Max} + V_{Min}}{2}$$

6.4 Peak synchronization coefficient k

$$k = \frac{V_{COS (PEAK)}}{V_{Sin (PEAK)}}$$

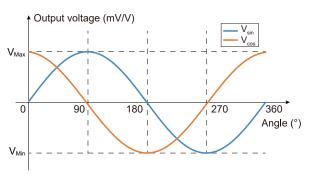


Figure 5. Output curve

6.5 Operation coefficient of peak voltage TCV<sub>PEAK</sub>

$$TCV_{PEAK} = \frac{V_{PEAK} (T2) - V_{PEAK} (T1)}{V_{PEAK} (25^{\circ}C) \times (T2-T1)} \times 100\%$$
$$T1 = T_{A} (Min) = -40^{\circ}C, T2 = T_{A} (Max) = 150^{\circ}C$$

6.6 Peak synchronization temperature coefficient TCR<sub>B</sub>

$$TCR_{B} = \frac{R_{B}(T2) - R_{B}(T1)}{R_{B}(25^{\circ}C) \times (T2-T1)} \times 100\%$$

$$T1 = T_{A}(Min) = -40^{\circ}C, T2 = T_{A}(Max) = 150^{\circ}C$$

6.7 Peak synchronization temperature coefficient TCk

$$TCk = \frac{k(T2) - k(T1)}{(T2-T1)} \times 100\%$$

$$T1 = T_A(Min) = -40^{\circ}C, T2 = T_A(Max) = 150^{\circ}C$$

6.8 Operation coefficient of offset voltage TV<sub>OFFSET</sub>

$$TV_{OFFSET} = V_{OFFSET}(T2) - V_{OFFSET}(T1)$$

$$T1 = T_A(Min) = -40^{\circ}C, T2 = T_A(Max) = 150^{\circ}C$$



### 7. Dimensions

### SOP8 Package

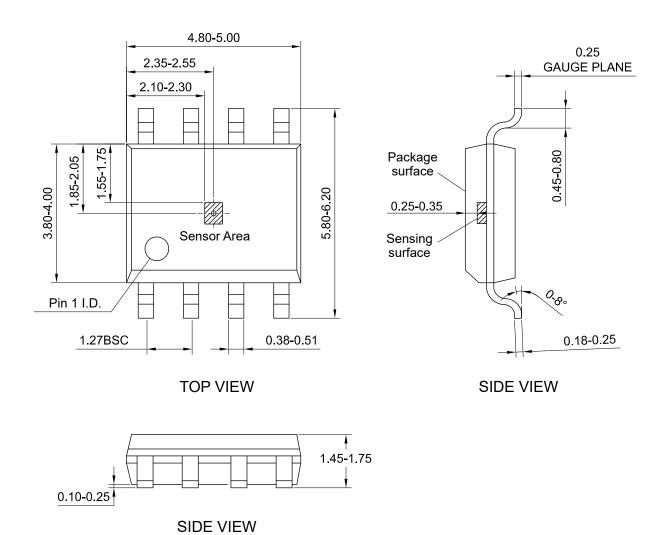
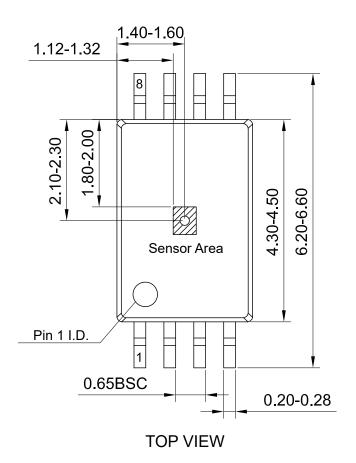
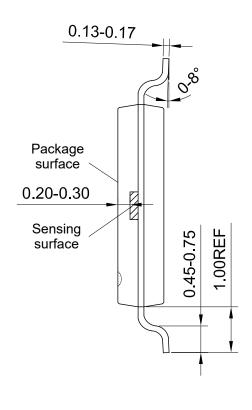


Figure 6. Package outline of SOP8 (unit: mm)



### TSSOP8 Package





SIDE VIEW

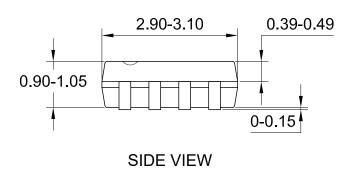


Figure 7. Package outline of TSSOP8 (unit: mm)

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