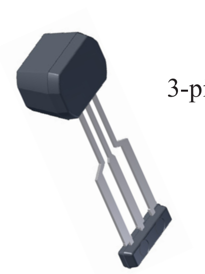
ATS16351PSM

Self-Calibrating TPOS GMR Camshaft Speed Sensor IC

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- **GMR technology** integrates high-sensitivity magnetoresistive (MR) sensor elements and high-precision BiCMOS circuits on a single silicon integrated circuit, offering high-accuracy, low-magnetic-field operation
- **Allegro SM package** with integrated electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) components eliminates need for external electromagnetic interference (EMI) protection
- **True target-state recognition** at device power-on (TPOS)
- **Integrated diagnostics and certified safety design process** for ASIL B compliance
- **EEPROM programming** for performance optimization, temperature compensation, and production traceability
- **Flexible orientation**: Able to be mounted at any angle with correct configuration
- **Stray-field immunity**: Resists aggressor stray fields found in hybrid vehicle environments
- **Backward compatibility** with Allegro Hall-effect solutions
- **Target profile diagnostics**

PACKAGE:



3-pin SIP (suffix SM)

Not to scale

DESCRIPTION

The ATS16351 is a true power-on state (TPOS) camshaft sensor incorporating a back-biasing magnet, advanced fully synchronous digital integrated circuit (IC), and EMC protection circuit, all in a single sensing solution.

The ATS16351 incorporates a giant-magnetoresistance (GMR) bridge with an optimized custom magnetic circuit that switches in response to magnetic signals induced by a ferromagnetic target. The IC contains a sophisticated digital circuit designed to match the temperature behavior of the sensor IC with the integrated magnet. Signal processing is used to provide zero-speed performance independent of air gap and is designed for the typical operating conditions found in automotive camshaft sensing applications. The resulting output of the device is a digital representation of the ferromagnetic target profile.

The auto-TPOS feature of the ATS16351 enables the sensor IC to identify the installation air gap inside of the engine and to automatically reprogram into memory the optimal threshold for power-on accuracy.

A number of factory-programmable options allow for performance optimization to meet specific application requirements.

The ATS16351PSM is available in a 3-pin package (SM) that is lead (Pb) free, with 100% NiPdAu plating.

SOLIDSPEED DIGITAL ARCHITECTURE   GMR BY ALLEGRO

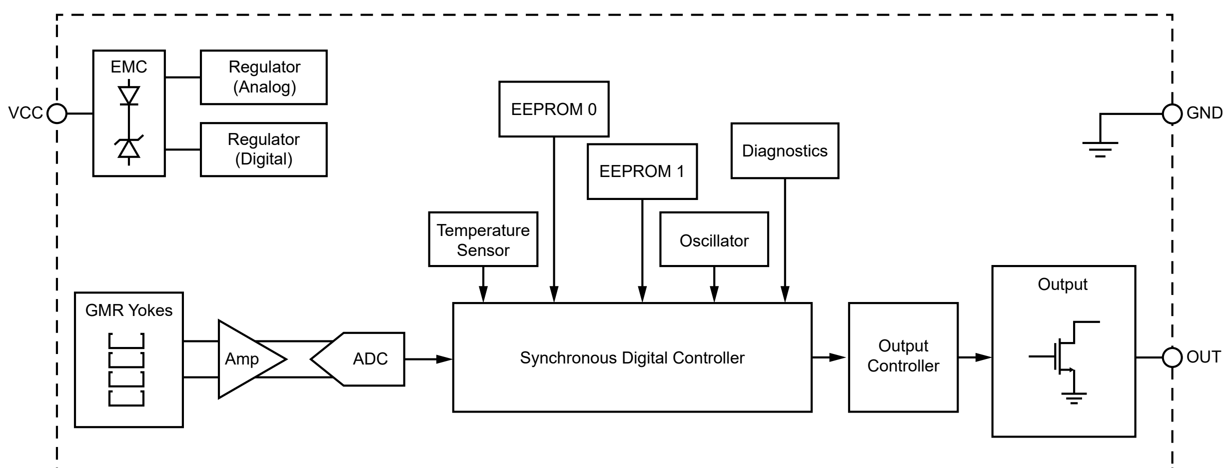


Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

PROGRAMMABLE OPTIONS

Name	Available Selections [1]			
Output Polarity	Low opposite target tooth / high opposite target valley **(L Option)**		High opposite target tooth / low opposite target valley **(H Option)**	
Switch Point Variation	C82C85D30D30 **(S01 Option)**		C89C89D0D0 **(S00 Option)**	
	S(00 to 99): C(25 to 102) C(25 to 102) D(0 to 30) D(0 to 30) indicates threshold level and dynamic slope: • First and second C(25 to 102) indicates rising and falling threshold levels from C25 to C102, respectively corresponding to ~20% to ~80% switch point threshold levels in steps of ~0.78%. • First and second D(0 to 30) indicates rising and falling threshold dynamic slope from D1 to D30, respectively corresponding to ~0.225 to ~0.975%/mV in steps of ~0.025%/mV.			
Teeth Memory	Number of teeth (memory count); programmable from 1 to 13 **(Nx Option)**			
Threshold Update	Continuous **(A Option)**		Bounded:**(B Option)**	
Output Fall Time	Slow: typical 5 µs **(S Option)**	Medium: typical 2.5 µs **(M Option)**	Fast: typical 1.2 µs **(F Option)**	
Running Mode Hidden Hysteresis	10% **(S Option)**	15% **(R Option)**	20% **(B Option)**	30% **(V Option)**
Delay Time (tradeoff of jitter vs. speed effect)	No extra delay time (smallest speed effect): 16.7 µs **(T1 Option)**	Small extra delay: 19.7 µs **(T2 Option)**	Medium extra delay: 20.3 µs **(T3 Option)**	Large extra delay (best jitter performance): 40 µs **(T4 Option)**
Target Profiling Diagnostics	Magnetic profile available on output **(-D option)**		Magnetic profile unavailable on output **([blank] option)**	

[1] Not all combinations of programmable options are available preprogrammed from Allegro. For details, contact Allegro.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number*	Package	Packing
ATS16351PSMGTN-LS01N12BFRT1-D	3-pin SIP with NiPdAu leadframe plating	Tape and reel, 800 pieces per 13-inch reel
ATS16351PSMGTN-LS00N12BFRT1-D		

[1] Not all combinations of programmable options are available preprogrammed from Allegro. For details, contact Allegro.

ATS16351 P SMG TN – □ S□□ N□ □ □ □ T□ -D -A

ASIL Protocol:
-A: ASIL protocol enabled
[blank]: ASIL protocol disabled

Target profile diagnostic feature:
-D: Feature enabled
[blank]: Feature disabled

Delay time (typical):
T1: 16.7 µs
T2: 19.7 µs
T3: 20.3 µs
T4: 40 µs

Hidden hysteresis (typical):
S: 10%
R: 15%
B: 20%
V: 30%

Typical Output fall time:
S: 5 µs
M: 2.5 µs
F: 1.2 µs

Threshold Update:
A: Continuous
B: Bounded

Number of teeth memory
From N1 to N13

Switch Point variation
S01 : C82C85D30D30
S00 : C89C89D0D0

Options:
S(00-99): C(25-102) C(25-102) D(0-30)D(0-30) indicating threshold level and dynamic slope.
1st and 2nd C(25-102) indicates rising and falling threshold level from C25 to C102 that corresponds to ~20% to ~80% switching point threshold level with a step of ~0.78%.
1st and 2nd D(0-30) indicates rising and falling threshold dynamic slope from D1 to D30 that corresponds to ~ 0.225 to ~ 0.975%/mV with a step of ~0.025 %/mV

Output polarity
L: Low over tooth
H: High over tooth

Packing type

Package

Temperature range

Allegro identifier and device type

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		27	V
Reverse Supply Voltage	V_{RCC}		–18	V
Output Voltage	V_{PU}		27	V
Reverse Output Voltage	V_{ROUT}	$R_{PU} \geq 1000\ \Omega$	–0.5	V
Output Current	I_{OUT}	Internal current limiting is intended to protect the device from output short circuits but is not intended for continuous operation.	25	mA
Reverse Output Current	I_{ROUT}	$V_{OUT} > -0.5$ V, $T_A = 25°C$	–50	mA
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	Range P	–40 to 160	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{J(max)}$		175	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		–65 to 170	°C
Applied Magnetic Flux Density	B	In any direction	150	G

INTERNAL DISCRETE COMPONENT RATINGS

Symbol	Characteristic	Rating	Unit
C_{SUPPLY}	Nominal Capacitance	220	nF
C_{OUT}	Nominal Capacitance	2.2	nF
R_{SUPPLY}	Nominal Resistance	33	Ω
R_{OUT}	Nominal Resistance	20	Ω

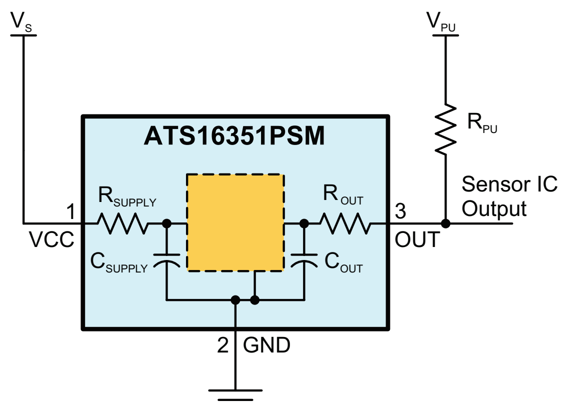

Figure 2: Typical Application Circuit

PINOUT LIST

Number	Name	Function
1	VCC	Supply voltage
2	GND	Ground
3	OUT	Device output

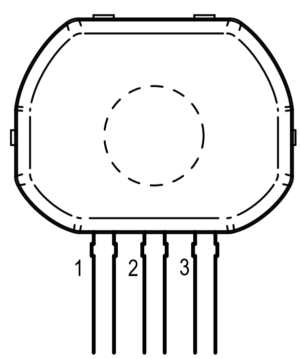

Figure 3: Pinout Diagram

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OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS: Valid throughout full operating and temperature ranges; using Reference Target 8X, unless otherwise noted

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ. [1]	Max.	Unit
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	Continuous operation, $T_J < T_{J(max)}$	3.6	–	24	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}		5	7	10	mA
Supply Zener Clamp Voltage	$V_{Zsupply}$	$I_{CC} = I_{CC(MAX)}$ + 3 mA	27	–	–	V
Reverse Supply Zener Clamp Voltage	$V_{RZsupply}$	I_{CC} = –3 mA, T_A = 25°C	–	–	–18	V
OUTPUT STAGE CHARACTERISTICS						
Output Low Voltage	V_{OUT_LOW}	Fault-detection mode disabled; I_{OUT} = 5 mA	–	–	300	mV
		Fault-detection mode disabled; I_{OUT} = 15 mA	–	–	800	mV
		Fault-detection mode enabled; 4.75 V < V_{PU}< 5.25 V, Output = LOW, 1.45 kΩ < R_{PU} < 3.39 kΩ	500	1000	1500	mV
		Fault-detection mode enabled; 4.75 V < V_{PU}< 5.25 V, Output = LOW, R_{PU} = 1 kΩ [2]	750	1150	1750	mV
Fault Voltage	$V_{FAULT(LOW)}$	Fault-detection mode enabled; I_{OUT} = 5 mA	–	–	300	mV
		Fault-detection mode enabled; I_{OUT} = 15 mA	–	–	800	mV
Output High Voltage	V_{OUT_HIGH}	Fault-detection mode disabled	–	V_{PU}	–	mV
		Fault-detection mode enabled; 4.75 V < V_{PU}< 5.25 V, Output = HIGH, 1.45 kΩ < R_{PU} < 3.39 kΩ	3500	4000	4500	mV
		Fault-detection mode enabled; 4.75 V < V_{PU}< 5.25 V, Output = HIGH, R_{PU} = 1 kΩ [2]	3500	4000	4500	mV
Output Zener Clamp Voltage	$V_{Zoutput}$	I_{OUT} = 3 mA, T_A = 25°C	27	–	–	V
Output Current Limit	$I_{OUT(LIM)}$	Output = LOW	30	–	80	mA
Output Leakage Current	$I_{OUT(OFF)}$	V_{OUT} = 24 V, Output = HIGH	–	–	10	µA
Fault State Duration	$t_{W(FAULT)}$	Fault-detection mode enabled	–	5	–	ms
Output Rise Time	t_r	Measured 10% to 90% of V_{OUT}; R_{PU} = 1 kΩ, [2] V_{PU} = 5 V	–	5	–	µs
Output Fall Time	t_f	Fault-detection mode disabled; measured 90% to 10% of V_{OUT}; R_{PU} = 1 kΩ, V_{PU} = 5 V — Fall-time option S	2.5	5	9	µs
		Fall-time option M	1.5	2.5	3.5	µs
		Fall-time option F	0.5	1.2	2.5	µs
		Fault-detection mode disabled; Measured 90% to 10% of V_{OUT}; R_{PU} = 1 kΩ, V_{PU} = 12 V — Fall-time option M	–	8	–	µs
		Fall-time option F	–	2	–	µs
		Measured 90% to 10% of V_{OUT}; 1.45 kΩ < R_{PU} < 3.39 kΩ, V_{PU} = 5 V — Fall-time option M [3]	1.5	2.5	3.5	µs

[1] Typical values are at T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5 V. Performance may vary for individual units, within the specified maximum and minimum limits.
[2] When ASIL is enabled, a resistor with a value of 1.45 kΩ < R_{PU} < 3.39 kΩ should be used. The voltages for R_{PU} = 1 kΩ are provided for reference information only.
[3] When fault detection is enabled, the only available fall-time option is M

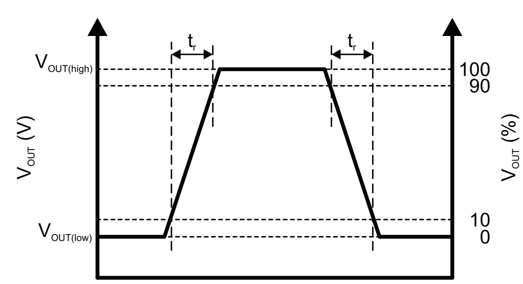

Figure 4: Output Rise Time and Output Fall Time

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OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (continued): Valid throughout full operating and temperature ranges; using Reference Target 8X, unless otherwise noted

Characteristics	Symbol	Note		Min.	Typ. [1]	Max.	Unit
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS							
Operational Air Gap Range	AG	TPOS guaranteed		1.5	–	4	mm
Extended Operational Air Gap Range		Running mode switching, TPOS not guaranteed		–	–	4.5	mm
Signal Bandwidth	BW	Equivalent to –3 dB cutoff frequency		–	>8	–	kHz
Phase Delay		Electrical falling edges; R_{PU} = 1 kΩ, V_{PU} = 5 V; fall time to be added to this value	Option T1	–	16.7	–	μs
			Option T2	–	19.7	–	μs
			Option T3	–	20.3	–	μs
			Option T4	–	40	–	μs
POWER-ON CHARACTERISTICS							
Power-On Time [2]	t_{PO}	f_{OP} < 100 Hz, time from when V_{CC} > $V_{CC(MIN)}$ to when IC enters calibration mode		–	–	1	ms
TPOS Mode		Number of mechanical edges after power-on with output switching upon TPOS threshold	M Option	–	N	N + 3 [3]	tooth
Learning Mode		Number of target teeth after TPOS mode with reduced-accuracy threshold-based output switching	M Option	–	–	1	tooth

[1] Typical values are at T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5 V. Performance may vary for individual units, within the specified maximum and minimum limits.
[2] Power-on time consists of the time from when V_{CC} increases to greater than $V_{CC(MIN)}$ to when a valid output state is realized.
[3] For every case of air gap < 3.5 mm, there are n teeth. For some particular startup angles and air gaps that are > 3.5 mm, it is possible for 1 to 3 extra teeth to switch upon TPOS before the transition to the typical switch point.

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OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (continued): Valid throughout full operating and temperature ranges; using Reference Target 8X, unless otherwise noted

Characteristics	Symbol	Note		Min.	Typ. [1]	Max.	Unit
OPERATING MODE CHARACTERISTICS							
Output Polarity	V_{OUT}	Opposite target tooth, connected as in Figure 2	L option		Low		V
			H option		High		V
		Opposite target valley, connected as in Figure 2	L option		High		V
			H option		Low		V
Threshold Update Memory	N	Number of target teeth (peaks) stored in memory for threshold-update algorithm		1	–	13	tooth
Rising Threshold	B_{OP}	% of peak-to-peak, referenced to tooth signal. Programmable with a step of 0.78%. Defined as Cx in the programming options		20 [2]	–	80 [3]	%
Falling Threshold	B_{RP}	% of peak-to-peak, referenced to tooth signal. Programmable with a step of 0.78%. Defined as Cx in the programming options		20 [2]	–	80 [3]	%
Rising Threshold Slope	S_{OP}	Slope for rising dynamic-threshold feature. Programmable with a step of 0.025. Set to 0 to disable [4]. Defined as Dx in the programming options.		0.225	–	0.975	%/mV
Falling Threshold Slope	S_{RP}	Slope for falling dynamic-threshold feature. Programmable with a step of 0.025. Set to 0 to disable [4]. Defined as Dx in the programming options.		0.225	–	0.975	%/mV
Running Mode Hysteresis	$B_{HYS(int)}$	Programmable option % of peak-to-peak signal	S option	–	10	–	%
			R option	–	15	–	%
			B option	–	20	–	%
			V option	–	30	–	%
Maximum Allowable Signal Reduction	B_{reduce}	Reduction in magnetic-signal amplitude between two consecutive peaks; all specifications within range.		–	–	B_{OP} – 15%	%
		Reduction in magnetic-signal amplitude between two consecutive peaks; output switches, accuracy performance not guaranteed.		–	–	B_{OP} – 5%	%

[1] Typical values are at T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = 5 V. Performance may vary for individual units, within the specified maximum and minimum limits.

[2] This is the minimum value that can be programmed if hidden hysteresis is set at 15% If hidden hysteresis is not 15%, this limit becomes such that: (B_{OP} or B_{RP}) – hidden hysteresis > 5%.

[3] This is the maximum value that can be programmed if hidden hysteresis is set at 15% If hidden hysteresis is not 15%, this limit becomes such that: (B_{OP} or B_{RP}) + hidden hysteresis < 95%.

[4] For more details about the dynamic threshold feature, see the Switch Points and Hysteresis section.

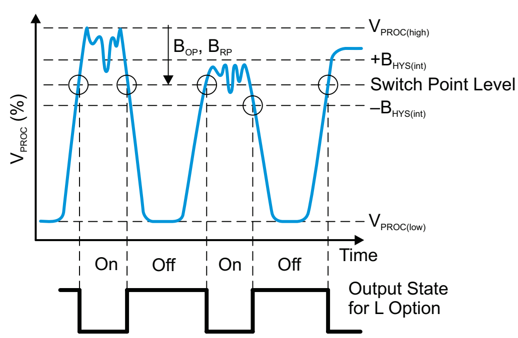

Figure 5: Switch Points with Internal Hysteresis

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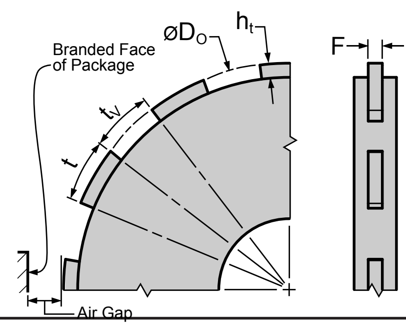
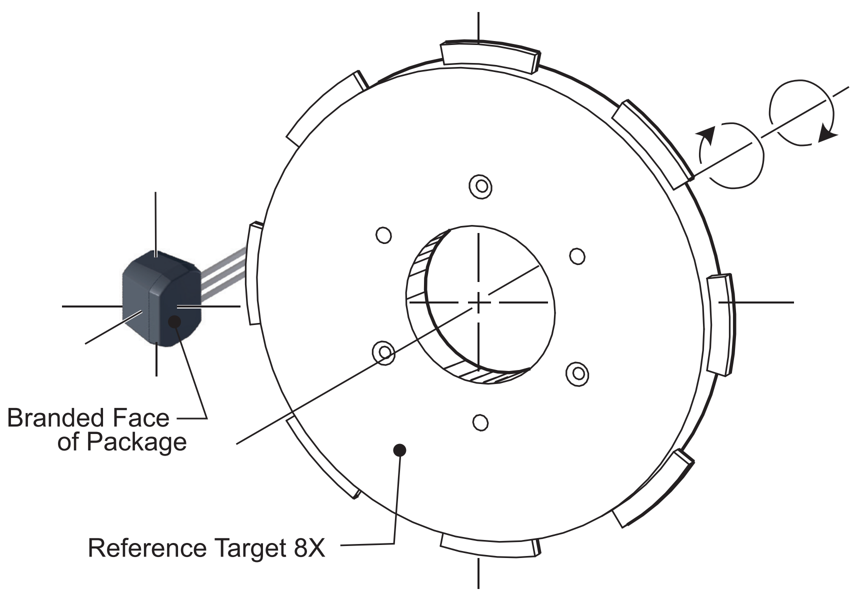
REFERENCE TARGET 8X

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Typ.	Units	Symbol Key
Outside Diameter	D_o	Outside diameter of target	120	mm	
Face Width	F	Breadth of tooth, with respect to branded face	6	mm	
Circular Tooth Length	t	Length of tooth, with respect to branded face; measured at D_o	23.6	mm	
Circular Valley Length	t_v	Length of valley, with respect to branded face; measured at D_o	23.6	mm	
Tooth Whole Depth	h_t		5	mm	
Material		CRS 1018	–	–	



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FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Sensing Technology

The ATS16351 contains a GMR bridge with an optimized custom magnetic circuit that switches in response to magnetic signals induced by a ferromagnetic target. The IC includes a self-calibrating GMR element that senses differences in magnetic-field strength induced by ferromagnetic-target teeth and valleys. The sensor generates a digital output signal that is representative of the target features, independent of the direction of target rotation or rotational orientation. The transducer and the electronics are integrated on the same silicon substrate by a proprietary BiCMOS process. Changes in temperature do not negatively affect this device due to the stable amplifier design and advanced digital temperature compensation. The IC also contains a voltage regulator that provides undervoltage lockout and supply-noise rejection over the operating voltage range.

Target Profiling

The polarity of the output is selectable to be either low opposite target teeth (L option) or high opposite target teeth (H option). See Figure 6.

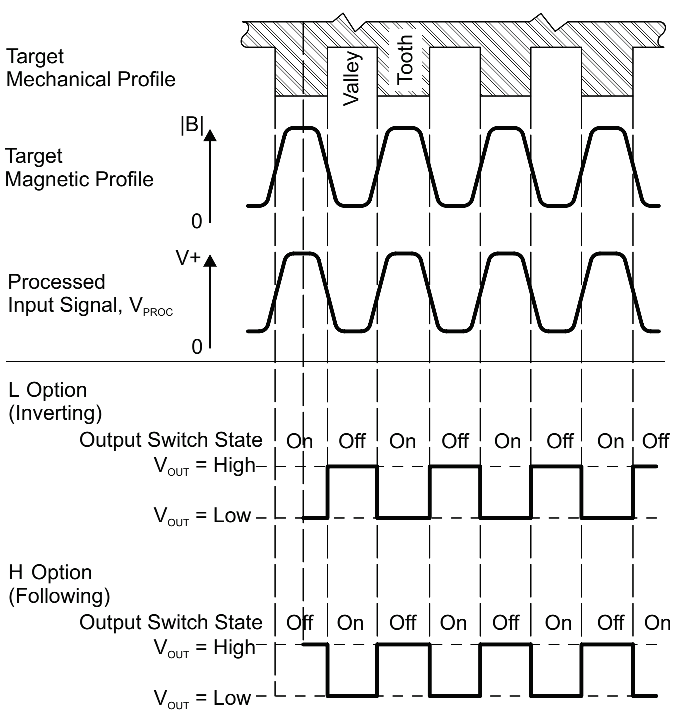

Figure 6: Output Polarity (when connected as shown in Figure 2)

Threshold Update

The ATS16351 has two sets of programmable options that determine the threshold update used to establish running-mode switching levels. The positive-peak threshold update is set to *n* teeth, programmable between 1 and 13. The negative-peak threshold update can be set for continuous updates or bounded updates.

With single-tooth update ($n = 1$), the switching threshold for a tooth is established based on the measured peak value of the previous tooth. This option can be used with targets having any number of teeth and is comparable to the continuous-update mode used in many Allegro sensors.

When $n = 2$ through 13, the device uses memory-based updates. Peak data from the previous *n* teeth is stored in on-chip memory. The switching threshold for an upcoming tooth is established based on the data stored *n* teeth earlier. When *n* is matched to the number of teeth on the target, switch points are optimized based on the same tooth from the previous revolution of the target. The programmable threshold update results in improved output switching accuracy on targets with runout and tooth-to-tooth variation (including narrow valleys).

With continuous update (A option), the switching threshold for a tooth is based on the measured valley value of the previous tooth. This option provides backward compatibility equivalent to some older generations of Allegro TPOS camshaft cells.

With bounded update (B option), large tooth-to-tooth changes in the negative-peak tracking are filtered out and are not applied to switching-threshold generation. This option provides improved output accuracy on camshaft targets with narrow valley widths.

Switch Points and Hysteresis

The running-mode switch points in the ATS16351 are established dynamically as a percentage of the tracked peaks and valleys, as described in the Threshold Update section. The method that determines the switch-point level uses either classic fixed switch points or dynamic switch points. With classic fixed switch points, the switch-point levels can be programmed from 20% to 80% (when default hidden hysteresis is selected) in steps of 0.78%. If hidden hysteresis is not 15%, this limit becomes such that: B_{OP}/B_{RP} + hidden hysteresis < 95% and B_{OP}/B_{RP} – hidden hysteresis < 5%. If fixed classic switch-point levels are desired, slope programming should be set to 0. If a slope is selected, dynamic switch points are activated. This mode determines the best

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switch-point level per air gap for a given target and a given hard offset. To learn how to program this for a specific target, contact Allegro.

Internal hysteresis allows for high-performance switching accuracy on both rising and falling edges while maintaining immunity to false switching on noise, vibration, backlash, or other transient events (see Figure 5). The default value of this hidden hysteresis is 15% (typical). Different values are possible, up to 10%, 15%, 20%, or 30%; contact Allegro for parts with higher hidden hysteresis. A higher hidden hysteresis allows for higher immunity to noise, vibration, or stray field. The downside of having a high hidden hysteresis is the limitation on signal reduction or tooth-to-tooth variation. Also having different values of hidden hysteresis limits the maximum and minimum values for the switch-point levels as described on previous paragraphs.

Operating Modes

TPOS MODE

After power-on, the output state is determined by the level of the detected magnetic field relative to the fixed-gauss TPOS threshold, which is programmed at Allegro. The device remains in TPOS mode for a number of edges that is dependent on the selected TPOS-to-running mode transition option: rapid (R option), qualified (Q option), or memory-based (M option).

With the rapid option, once the magnetic-signal movement exceeds a fixed startup hysteresis value, the device immediately transitions to calibration mode and threshold-based switching. The R option provides the fastest transition to running-mode thresholds; but, in certain startup scenarios, this can result in a large difference in output accuracy between the first edge and the same running-mode edge.

With the qualified option, the device remains in TPOS mode for at least two edges before transitioning to running mode. The Q option provides the lowest worst-case output accuracy difference between the first edge and subsequent running-mode edges.

With the memory-based option, the device remains in TPOS mode for *n* teeth, which is programmable between 1 and 12, to guarantee it has correctly captured enough peaks to fill the running-mode threshold memory. The M option provides the slowest transition to running-mode thresholds but provides the best runout capability.

SELF-CALIBRATING TPOS FEATURE

The self-calibrating TPOS feature of the ATS16351 enables the sensor IC to identify the installation air gap inside of the engine and automatically reprogram into memory the optimal threshold for power-on accuracy. The first time the device is powered on, it uses the t_{PO} value written in EEPROM at the factory. After the first cycles, if there is a significant difference between the factory t_{PO} value and the optimal t_{PO} value (middle point of the signal), the device self-writes the optimal t_{PO} value in EEPROM for all future use.

CALIBRATION MODE

In calibration mode, the ATS16351 uses threshold-based switching with continuous updates. This ensures that all teeth and valleys are captured correctly but provides slightly reduced accuracy relative to running mode. The device stays in calibration mode long enough to guarantee it has correctly captured enough peaks to fill the running-mode threshold memory. After calibration mode is complete, the device transitions to running mode.

RUNNING MODE

In running mode, the ATS16351 uses threshold-based switching with internal hysteresis as described in the Threshold Update section and the Switch Points and Hysteresis section. The threshold update is intended to optimize output switching accuracy when used with common camshaft targets, including cases with runout and narrow target valleys.

WATCHDOG

The ATS16351 has a peak detector that continuously tracks the magnetic signal. If a sudden large signal change causes the sensor output to stop switching but the peak detector continues to detect valid signal movement, the watchdog becomes triggered. When it is triggered, the sensor performs a self-reset and returns to initial startup hysteresis mode to regain output switching.

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Diagnostic Capability

When diagnostic functionality is activated, the device continuously monitors itself—from the signal chain to the output levels—and reports a fault by driving the output to the fault state ($V_{FAULT(LOW)}$) for a period of time defined by $t_{W(FAULT)}$. After this period of time, the device attempts to recover by self-reset. In there is a permanent detectable failure, the sequence is repeated indefinitely (see Figure 7). For more information, see the ATS16351 Safety Manual.

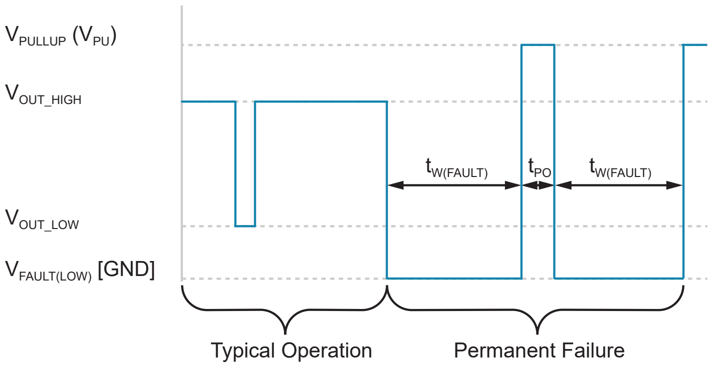

Figure 7: ASIL Output Behavior

Target Profile Diagnostics

Target profile diagnostics allows customers to characterize a gear target during manufacturing and to detect any subtle gear tooth anomalies that may exist before an engine is installed into a vehicle, thus saving cost. It has the potential to reduce warranty returns, thus increasing customer satisfaction.

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POWER DERATING

The device must operate at less than the rated maximum junction temperature of the device, $T_{J(max)}$. At certain peak operating conditions, reliable operation may require power-supply voltage derating and/or improved heat dissipation to ensure proper operation. This section presents a procedure for correlating factors that affect the operating junction temperature T_J. (Thermal data is also available on the Allegro MicroSystems website.)

The package thermal resistance, $R_{\theta JA}$, is a figure of merit summarizing the ability of the package to dissipate heat from the junction (die), through all paths to the ambient air. Its primary component is the effective thermal conductivity, K, of the printed circuit board, including adjacent devices and traces. Radiation from the die through the device case, $R_{\theta JC}$, is a relatively small component of $R_{\theta JA}$. Ambient air temperature, T_A, and air motion are significant external factors, damped by overmolding.

The effect of varying power levels (power dissipation, P_D) can be estimated. The following formulas represent the fundamental relationships used to estimate T_J, at P_D:

Equation 1: $P_D = V_{IN} \times I_{IN}$

Equation 2: $\Delta T = P_D \times R_{\theta JA}$

Equation 3: $T_J = T_A + \Delta T$

For example, given common conditions such as: T_A= 25°C, V_{CC} = 12 V, I_{CC} = 7 mA, and $R_{\theta JA}$ = 147°C/W, then:

$$P_D = V_{CC} \times I_{CC} = 12\ V \times 7\ mA = 84\ mW$$

$$\Delta T = P_D \times R_{\theta JA} = 84\ mW \times 147°C/W = 12.3°C$$

$$T_J = T_A + \Delta T = 25°C + 12.3°C = 37.3°C$$

A worst-case estimate, $P_{D(max)}$, represents the maximum allowable power level ($V_{CC(max)}$, $I_{CC(max)}$), without exceeding $T_{J(max)}$, at a selected $R_{\theta JA}$ and T_A.

Example:

Reliability for V_{CC} at T_A=160°C, estimated values based on package SM, using single-layer PCB.

Observe the worst-case ratings for the device, specifically:

$R_{\theta JA}$=147°C/W, $T_{J(max)}$=175°C, $V_{CC(absmax)}$= 24 V, and I_{CC} = 10 mA.

Calculate the maximum allowable power level, $P_{D(max)}$. First, solve Equation 3 for $\Delta T_{(max)}$, the specified $T_{J(max)}$, and T_A:

$$\Delta T_{(max)} = T_{J(max)} - T_A = 175°C - 160°C = 15°C$$

This provides the allowable increase to T_J resulting from internal power dissipation. Then, solve Equation 2 for $P_{D(max)}$:

$$P_{D(max)} = \Delta T_{(max)} \div R_{\theta JA} = 15°C \div 147°C/W = 102\ mW$$

Finally, solve Equation 1 with respect to supply voltage:

$$V_{CC(est)} = P_{D(max)} \div I_{CC} = 102\ mW \div 10\ mA = 10.2\ V$$

The result indicates that, at T_A, the application and device can dissipate adequate amounts of heat at voltages ≤ $V_{CC(est)}$.

Compare $V_{CC(est)}$ to $V_{CC(max)}$:

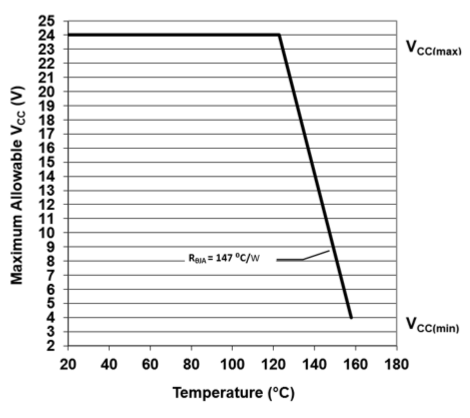
- If $V_{CC(est)} \leq V_{CC(max)}$, reliable operation between $V_{CC(est)}$ and $V_{CC(max)}$ requires enhanced $R_{\theta JA}$.
- If $V_{CC(est)} \geq V_{CC(max)}$, operation between $V_{CC(est)}$ and $V_{CC(max)}$ is reliable under these conditions.

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS: May require derating at maximum conditions

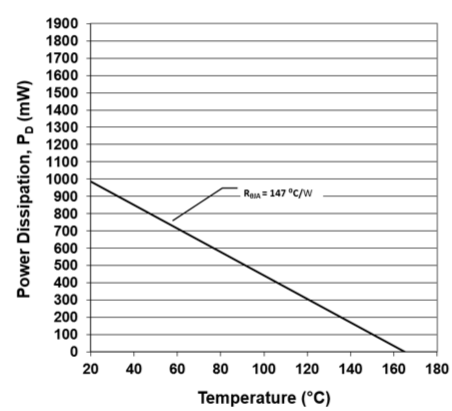
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions [1]	Value	Unit
Package Thermal Resistance	$R_{\theta JA}$	1-layer PCB with copper limited to solder pads	147	°C/W

[1] Additional thermal information available on the Allegro website.

Power Derating Curve



Power Dissipation versus Ambient Temperature



Allegro MicroSystems
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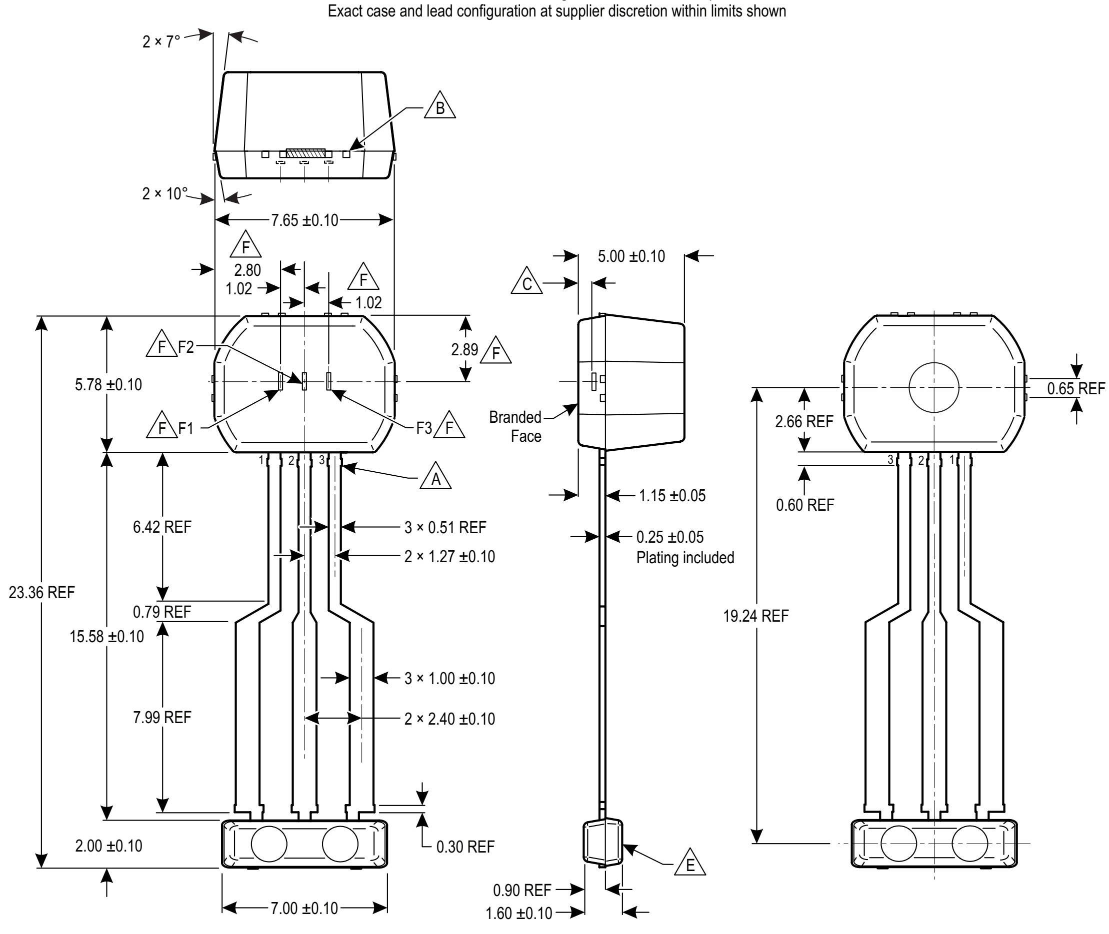
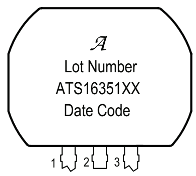
www.allegromicro.com

Package SM, 3-Pin SIP

For Reference Only – Not for Tooling Use
(Reference DWG-0000417, Rev. 3)
Dimensions in Millimeters – NOT TO SCALE
Dimensions exclusive of mold flash, gate burrs, and dambar protrusions
Exact case and lead configuration at supplier discretion within limits shown



A Dambar removal protrusion (12×)
B Gate and tie bar burr area
C Active Area Depth 0.60 ±0.05 mm
D Branding scale and appearance at supplier discretion
E Molded lead bar for preventing damage to leads during shipment
F GMR elements (F1, F2, and F3), not to scale



D **Standard Branding Reference View**

Lines 1, 2, 3, 4: Up to 10 characters, centered

Line 1: Logo A
Line 2: Characters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of Assembly Lot Number
Line 3: Part Number:
3 character prefix (ATS),
5 digit part number (16351),
0-2 character part variant (XX).
Example: ATS16351B
Line 4: 4 digit Date Code

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Revision History

Number	Date	Description
–	March 2, 2022	Initial release
1	March 15, 2022	Updated part numbering schema (page 3)
2	March 9, 2023	Change to available part number (pages 2 and 3)
3	November 11, 2024	Added ASIL status and related data, and made minor editorial changes throughout, including minimization of capitalization, standardization of footnote numbering, inclusion of definitions for acronyms, elimination of the future tense (“will”), and inclusion of hyperlinks for cross referenced sections.

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