



# AK8776

## Hall IC for Pulse Encoder

### Overview

AK8776 is a Hall effect latch which detects both “vertical” and “horizontal” (perpendicular and parallel to the marking side of the package) magnetic field at the same time and outputs the pulse (F) and rotational direction (D). AK8776 is for use in portable devices which uses rotational detection system or incremental pulse encoder such as jog dial utilized for input devices.

### Features

- 1.6 to 5.5V operation
- Bop, Brp(Vertical, Horizontal)  $\pm 1.5\text{mT}$ (Typ.), Highly sensitive
- Low power operation : Average  $90\mu\text{A}$ (Typ.) @  $V_{\text{DD}}=3\text{V}$
- Two Output: F-Output (Pulse count), D-Output (Direction of rotation)
- Small package: SOP-4pin, Halogen free

## Block Diagram

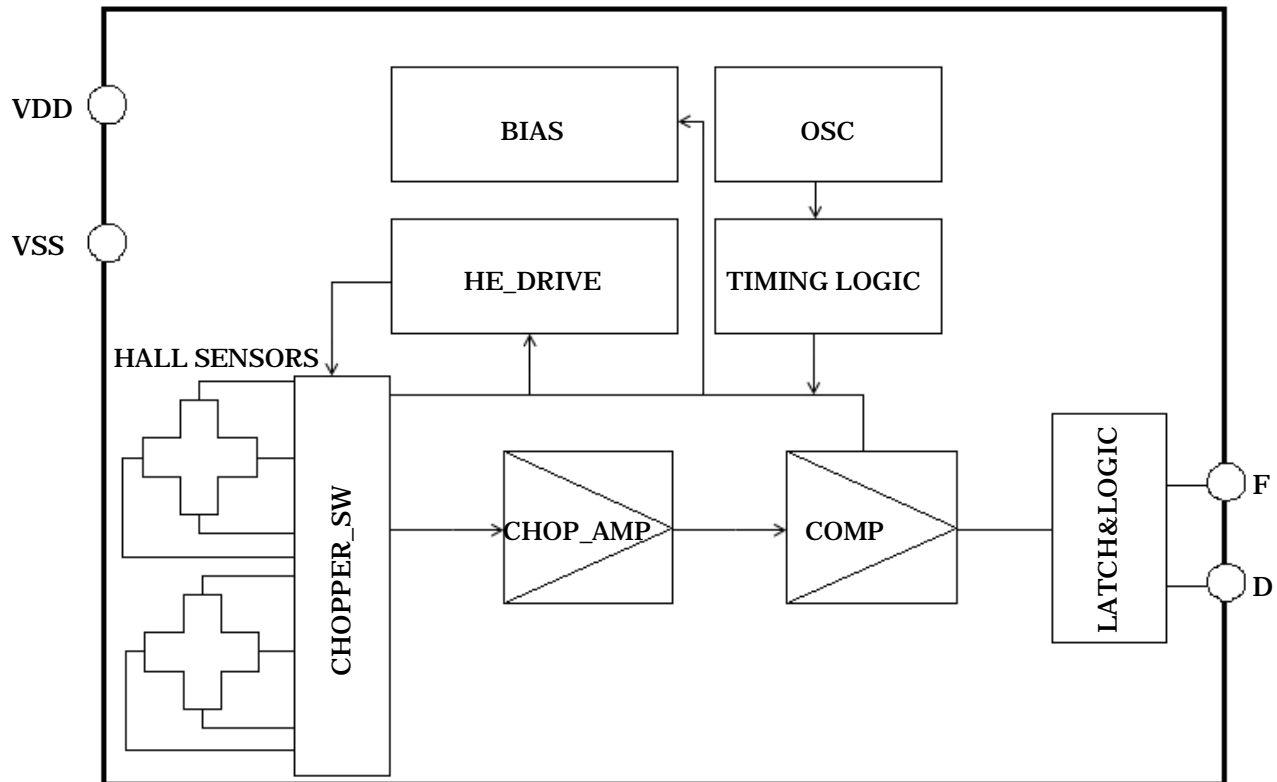


Figure 1. Block diagram

## Circuit Configuration

Table 1. Circuit configuration

Block	Function
HALL SENSORS	Two Hall elements fabricated by CMOS process.
CHOPPER_SW	Perform chopping in order to cancel the offset of Hall sensor.
CHOP_AMP	Amplifies two Hall sensor output voltage with summation and subtraction circuit.
COMP	Hysteresis comparator.
BIAS	Generates bias current to other circuits.
HE_DRIVE	Generates bias current for Hall sensors.
OSC	Generates operating clock.
TIMING LOGIC	Generates timing signal required for Chopper SW, AMP and COMP.
LATCH & LOGIC	Logical circuits and CMOS output buffer.

## Pin/Function

Table 2. Description of pin name and function

Pin No.	Pin name	I/O	Function	Note
1	VDD	–	Power supply pin	
2	F	O	Output F (Pulse) pin	CMOS output
3	D	O	Output D (Direction) pin	CMOS output
4	VSS	–	Ground pin	

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3. Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	–0.3	+6.5	V	
Output current	$I_{OUT}$	–0.5	+0.5	mA	F,D pin
Storage temperature	$T_{STG}$	–40	+125	°C	

Note) Stress beyond these listed values may cause permanent damage to the device.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 4. Recommended operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	1.6	3.0	5.5	V
Operating temperature	$T_a$	–30		+85	°C

## Electrical Characteristics

Table 5. Electrical characteristics ( $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Current consumption	$I_{DD}$		90	210	$\mu\text{A}$	Average
High level output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD}-0.4$			V	F,D pin, $I_{OUT} = -0.5\text{mA}$
Low level output Voltage	$V_{OL}$			0.4	V	F,D pin, $I_{OUT} = +0.5\text{mA}$
Pulse drive period	$T_{PD1}$	0.5	1.0	2.0	ms	
Pulse drive duration time	$T_{PD2}$	12.2	24.4	48.8	$\mu\text{s}$	

Note) Internal data is determined just before the internal circuit turns off. And after 6.1 $\mu\text{s}$  (Typ.), the output changes.

<b>Magnetic Characteristics</b>
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The output F and D is processed signals from internal signal A and B which is determined by the applied magnetic field and threshold level BopV, BrpV, BopH and BrpH as follows.

Table 6. Magnetic characteristics(Ta = 25°C, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.0V)

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Typ.</b>	<b>Max.</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Note</b>
Vertical magnetic field operating point	BopV		1.5	4.0	mT	(*1)
Vertical magnetic field releasing point	BrpV	-4.0	-1.5		mT	(*1)
Horizontal magnetic field operating point	BopH		1.5	4.0	mT	(*2)
Horizontal magnetic field releasing point	BrpH	-4.0	-1.5		mT	(*2)
Hysteresis	BhV, BhH		3.0		mT	(*1), (*2)

(\*1) Horizontal magnetic flux density is zero.

(\*2) Vertical magnetic flux density is zero.

## Operational Characteristics

AK8776 detects the “vertical” (perpendicular to the marking side of the package) magnetic field, and the resulting internal signal A changes state. When the magnetic field is more positive than  $B_{opV}$ , the internal signal A changes to ‘Low’ state. And it is kept while the magnetic field remains more positive than  $B_{rpV}$ . When the magnetic field drops below  $B_{rpV}$ , the internal signal A changes to ‘High’ state. Those threshold magnetic flux density levels are defined in Table 6.

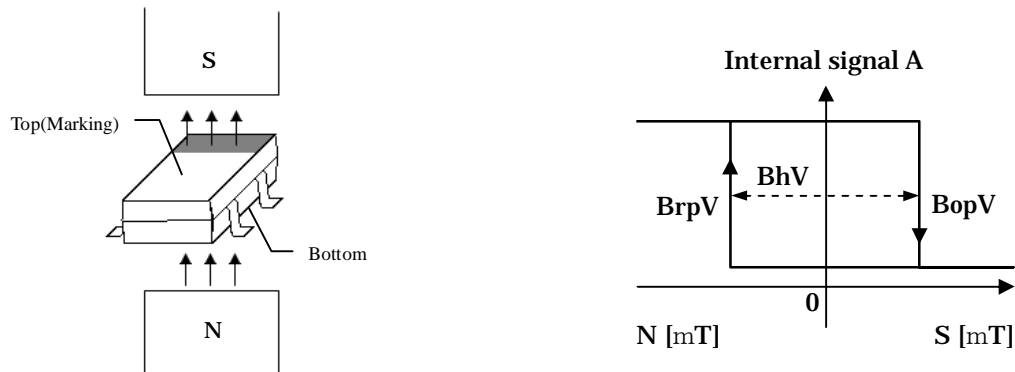


Figure 2. Switching behavior of internal signal A when vertical magnetic field is applied

AK8776 detects “horizontal” (parallel to the marking side of the package) magnetic field, and the resulting internal signal B changes state. When the magnetic field is more positive than  $B_{opH}$ , the internal signal B changes to ‘Low’ state. And it is kept while the magnetic field remains more positive than  $B_{rpH}$ . When the magnetic field drops below  $B_{rpH}$ , the internal signal B changes to ‘High’ state. Those threshold magnetic flux density levels are defined in Table 6.

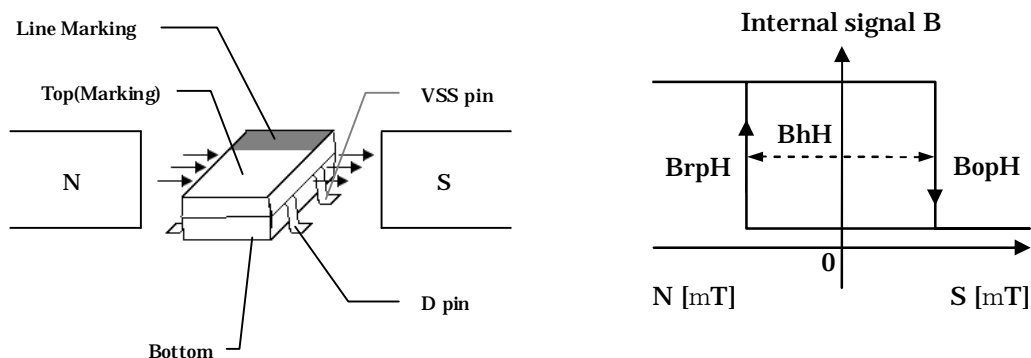


Figure 3. Switching behavior of internal signal B when horizontal magnetic field is applied

Behaviors of internal signal A,B and output signal F, D when a rotating magnetic field is applied on AK8776

F signal (pulse) is correspond to the result of internal signal A and B. And D signal (direction) is given by looking up the state of signal A and B.

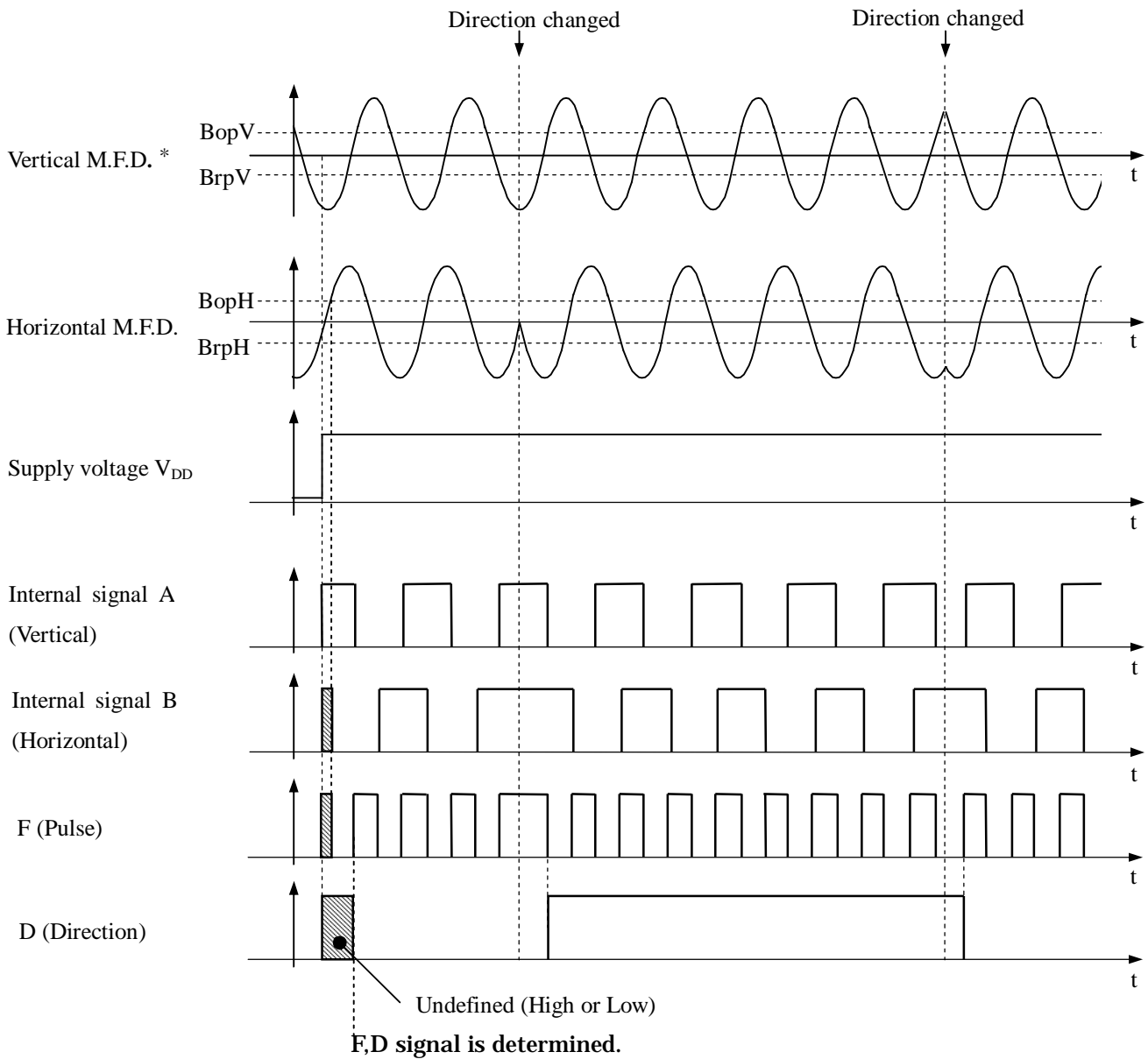


Figure 4. Behaviors of internal signal A,B and output signal F, D when a rotating magnetic field is applied on AK8776

\*M.F.D. is Magnetic Flux Density.

Note) D signal is determined after one pulse sent out of F signal. The section which the output status is undefined appears only in the starting up of this device.

**Functional Timing**

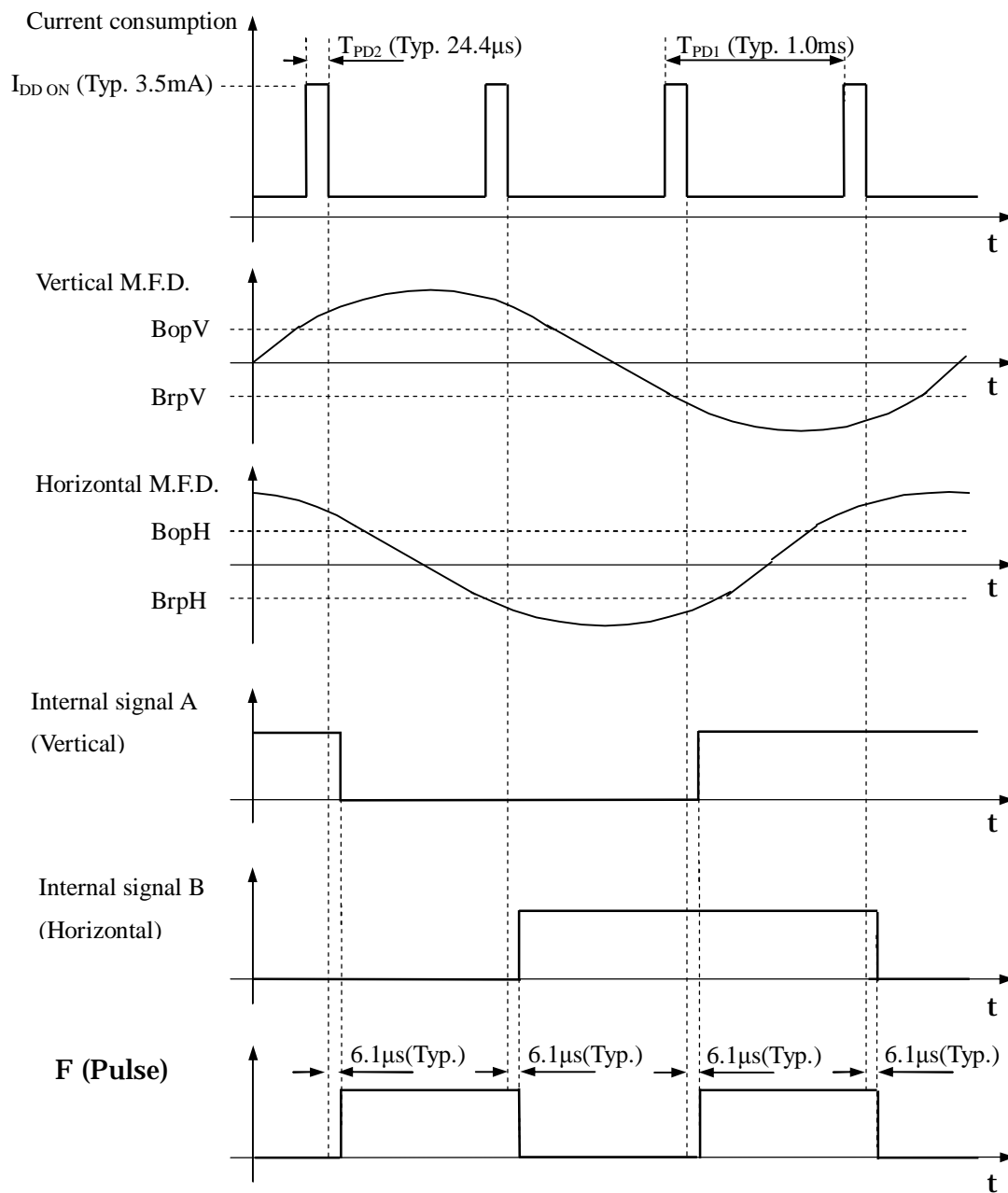


Figure 5. The timing chart of current consumption and transition timing of internal and output signal

Note)  $V_{DD}=3.0V$ . Output signal F and D are changed at the same time.

Typical Characteristic Data (for reference)

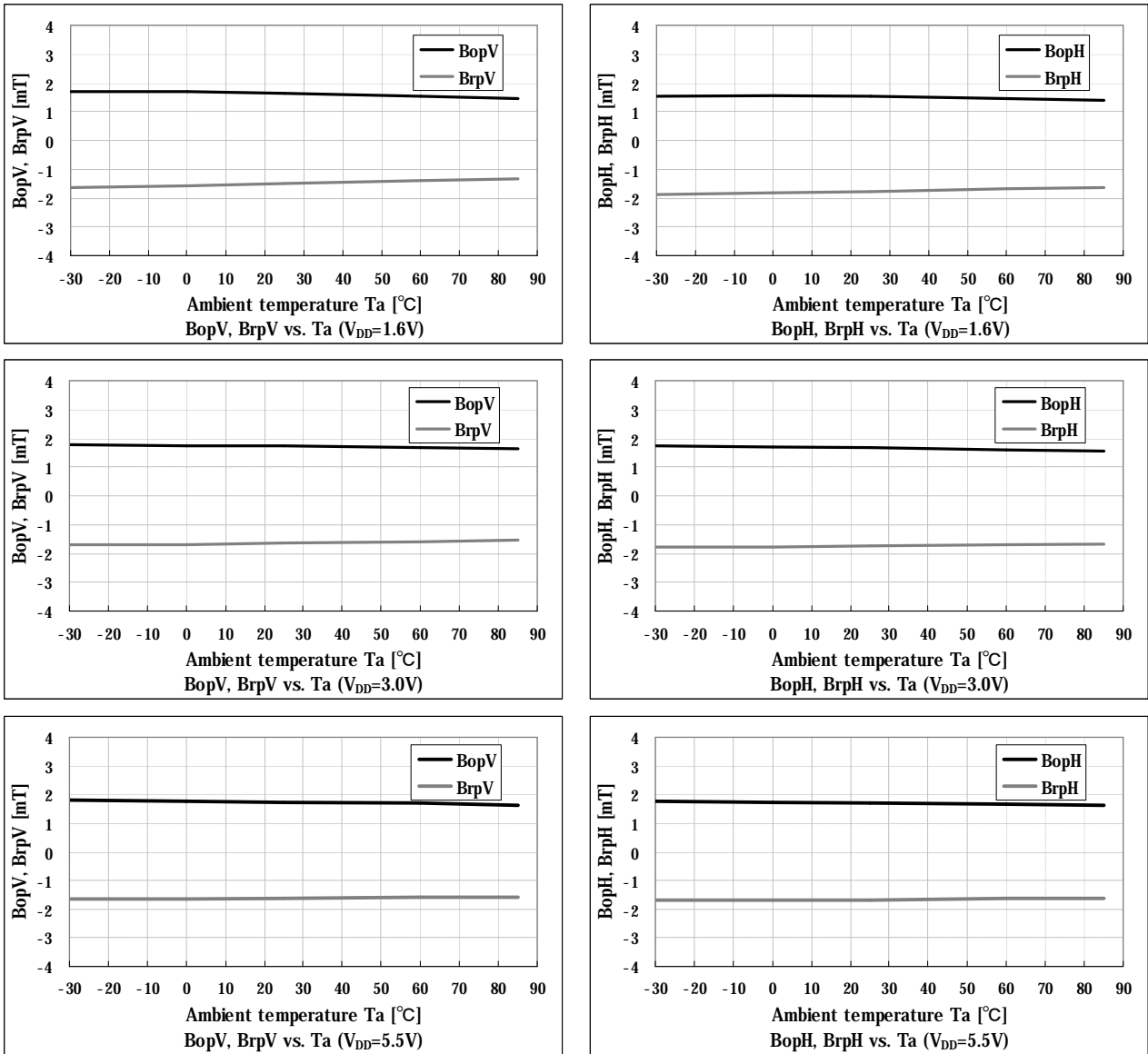


Figure 6. Temperature dependence of sensitivity

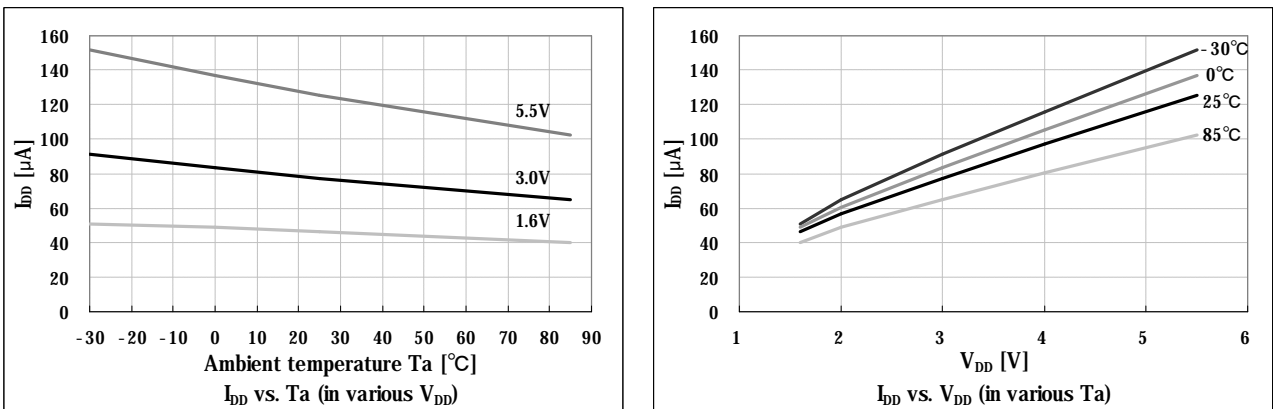


Figure 7. Temperature dependence of current consumption





Marking

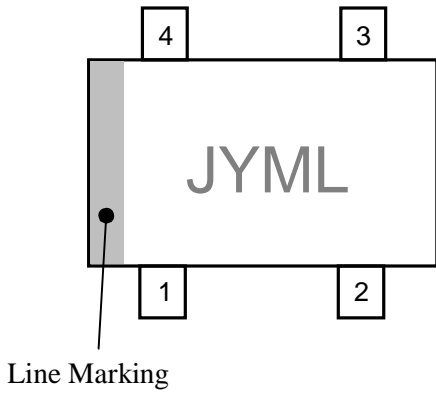


Figure 9. Marking

Marking is performed by laser

Product name : J (AK8776)

Date code : YML

Y : Last one digit of manufactured year (0~ 9)

M : Manufactured month

Jan.	C	Jul.	J
Feb.	D	Aug.	K
Mar.	E	Sept.	L
Apr.	F	Oct.	M
May.	G	Nov.	N
Jun.	H	Dec.	P

L : Lot(1~ 9,A~ Z)

Recommended External Circuit

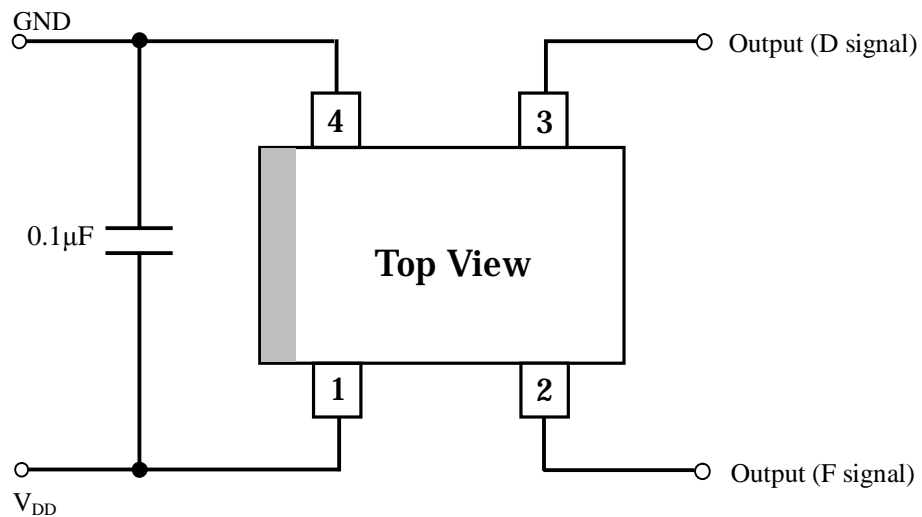


Figure 10. Recommended external circuit

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