Features:
- Higher Sensitivity Version of the MX868
- Single 5 Volt Power Supply
- Externally Configurable ±20A Bi-Direction Current Sense per Turn
- 12-Bit Serial Digital Output
- Full Scale Magnetic Flux Intensity of ±200 Gauss
- 2K Conversations/Second
- Microcontroller Compatible
- Standard 3 Wire Serial Interface plus Chip Select
- In System Calibration: OTP Full Scale Trim via the Serial I/O Port
- Programmable Digital Filter Time Constant
- 4mm x 4mm 8 Lead DFN package RoHS Compliant

Applications:
- Load Detection and Management
- Motor Control
- Power Supplies

General Description
The MX8681 is a 12 Bit Digital Output Magnetic Flux Sensor. The device is a complete sampled data subsystem that converts a magnetic flux intensity of ±200 Gauss full scale into a 12-bit digital output word. The sensor operates as a slave on the serial interface with TTL-level compatible inputs SDI (serial data input), SCK (serial clock), and CS* (chip select, active low). Terminal SDO is the tri-state serial data output.

An adjustable exponentially weighted moving average digital filter is included that is capable of improving the signal to noise ratio while reducing the signal bandwidth. The full scale trim and/or the digital filter time constant are controllable through the serial I/O interface and are one-time programmable through the serial interface (once programmed, the values are loaded at every power-on).

The MX8681 can be mounted onto a PCB or incorporated into a magnetic assembly and then calibrated in-system through the serial interface. The operating voltage range is 4.5V to 5.5V.

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Qty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MX8681R</td>
<td>DFN-8 Tube</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MX8681RTR</td>
<td>DFN-8 Tape &amp; Reel</td>
<td>2500</td>
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</table>
**Absolute Maximum Ratings** \( T_A = +25^\circ C \) unless otherwise noted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voltage (Any Pin to GND)</td>
<td>+7</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( \theta_JA ), DFN-8 Package</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>°C/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>+85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>-65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESD Warning**

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Although the MX8681 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

**Electrical Characteristics**
PWR= 5V, \( T = +25^\circ C \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Voltage Range (PWR)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current ( (I_{PWR}) )</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average A/D Reading</td>
<td>Zero Magnetic Flux</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>2048</td>
<td>2056</td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average A/D Reading</td>
<td>100 Gauss, North Pole</td>
<td>3072</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Noise</td>
<td>Digital Filter Off</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>RMS</td>
<td>LSB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCK pulse period</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>µS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCK pulse width</td>
<td>high or low</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>nS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS* pulse period</td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>µS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS* falling to first SCK rising</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>nS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last SCK falling to CS* rising</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>nS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCK falling to SDO valid</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>nS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital output high</td>
<td>PWR-0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital output low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital input low</td>
<td>GND</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital input high</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>PWR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital input current</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>µA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pin Description

- **Pin No.**: 1
  - **Name**: PWR
  - **Description**: Input Voltage Supply

- **Pin No.**: 2
  - **Name**: SDO
  - **Description**: Serial Data Output

- **Pin No.**: 3
  - **Name**: NC
  - **Description**: No Connect

- **Pin No.**: 4
  - **Name**: SCK
  - **Description**: Serial Clock Input

- **Pin No.**: 5
  - **Name**: SDI
  - **Description**: Serial Data Input

- **Pin No.**: 6
  - **Name**: NC
  - **Description**: No Connect

- **Pin No.**: 7
  - **Name**: GND
  - **Description**: Connect to Ground

- **Pin No.**: 8
  - **Name**: CS*
  - **Description**: Active low chip select for the serial interface. When a logic "high" is on this pin, the MX8681 is tracking the hall input signal.

Detailed Circuit Description

The hall plate senses the magnetic field that is applied normal (perpendicular) to the package surface. The signal from the hall plate is offset-corrected by detecting the difference between a pair of analog samples during the acquisition time. During idle time (CS* high) the MX8681 tracks the first analog sample. Immediately (~10 nS) after the falling edge of CS* the first sample is held. The track mode for the second sample starts nominally 32 µS after the falling edge of CS*. Typically 96 µS after the falling edge of CS* the second sample is held and the resulting analog value is then converted by the A/D. The result of the A/D conversion is loaded into the I/O register at the next falling edge of CS*, in preparation for output on SDO.

The internal acquisition and A/D timing is asynchronous to the SCK serial interface clock. The magnetic field sampling period is controlled externally by the time between consecutive CS* falling edges. For zero magnetic field input the nominal A/D output is 2048 decimal. North pole towards the top surface of the MX8681 increases the A/D output count. Applications that require non-continuous one measurement at a time operation should pulse CS* low twice, reading the data when CS* is low for the second time.
POWER-ON RESET
The MX8681 contains a power-on reset circuit that resets all the internal flip-flops and initializes the internal registers to zero. The MX8681 will reset if the voltage at terminal PWR drops below 3.2V to 3.8V.

SYNCHRONOUS SERIAL I/O
The MX8681 (slave) can communicate with a microcomputer (master) via a three wire plus chip select serial interface. Chip select CS*, serial clock SCK, and serial data input SDI are output from the master controller to the MX8681.

Serial data output SDO is driven by the MX8681 when selected by CS* = 0.
SDO is high impedance when CS* = 1.
SCK and SDI are don't care when CS* = 1.
SDI is captured by the rising edge of SCK.
SDO changes in response to the falling edge of SCK.

Read 12-bit data D[11:0] when SDI = logic 0

Write command timing: (Bit Field A[2:0], B[5:0], OTP Bit Zp)

The exponentially weighted moving average digital filter has a transfer function equivalent to a first order low pass filter.
The I/O timing remains exactly the same when the filter is used. No decimation is performed.
Let T = Sample interval (the time from CS* falling edge to CS* falling edge). Then bandwidth = 1/(2*pi*T).
Also if W = Sample weighting, then the digital output = W*(current sample) + (1-W)*(previous value).
At power-on the previous value is initialized to zero. A programmed change in A[2:0] does not reset the previous value. Therefore when using the filter, multiple samples must be taken at power-on or after changing A[2:0] before the filtered output will be correct.
Bit field A[2:0] controls the digital filter operation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A[2:0]</th>
<th>Time Constant</th>
<th>Sample Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000</td>
<td>No Filter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>3T</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>7T</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>15T</td>
<td>1/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>31T</td>
<td>1/32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>63T</td>
<td>1/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>127T</td>
<td>1/128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bit field B[5:0] is the full scale adjust. Characteristics are 0.8% step size, ±25% total range.

B[5:0] = 000000 is the lowest sensitivity (highest full scale)
B[5:0] = 111111 is the highest sensitivity

One-Time Programming:

Bit Zp, when logic 1 along with A[2:0] and B[5:0] values, programs those values into the internal non-volatile memory.

Programming a bit to logic 1 is permanent. A bit programmed to logic 1 cannot be made to go back to logic 0.

Always send a write command with Zp = 0 and SDI = 0 immediately after the programming command. The actual programming pulse occurs internally at the falling edge of CS* in the command following the command in which Zp = logic 1.

The write command can be used to preview the trim bits as long as Zp is logic 0.

Examples:

The bit field B[5:0] can be programmed while the A[2:0] bit field is "000", or vice versa. For example the total SDI bit pattern could be 10 000 001100 0000 1. This would permanently set the B[5:0] bit field to 001100 but the filter setting could still be subsequently changed by a different write command, either in preview or programming.

The SDI bit pattern 10 010 010000 0000 0 would set the filter time constant to 3T and the full scale field to 010000 as a preview, without making it permanent (because bit Zp = 0).

If the sample interval T = 1 mS and A[2:0] = 001 then the effective bandwidth would be 1/(2*3.14*1e-3) = 159 Hz. For this condition, if the steady state output was 2000 counts and a step input was applied that would drive the output to 3000 counts then the digital output response would be 2000, 2500, 2750, 2875, 2937, 2968, 2984, 2992, 2996, 2998, 2999, 2999, 3000.
Cascade Configurations

Daisy Chain SPI example
(CS* low for 32 SCKs)

Sensor Location

8 Lead DFN  4x4 mm
(Top View - Drawing not to scale)

0.2 mm

0.27 mm

SENSITIVE AREA
0.3 x 0.3 mm
Application Example

This application example illustrates one method of incorporating the MX8681 into a power circuit board design. The double-sided 8oz copper traces carry 20A (10 A on the top trace and 10A on the bottom trace) around the center section of the planar E-core. The MX8681 is mounted on a small single layer flex circuit that effectively adds a third layer. The flex also fans out the fine pitch DFN package to a pitch compatible with the power board. The magnetic circuit consists of two ferrite E14 planar cores. The center post of one of the cores is gapped to accommodate the MX8681 package thickness plus the flex circuit thickness. For the 20A full scale application a gap of 47 to 52 mils is appropriate (1.2 to 1.32 mm). The gain trim range of the MX8681 can accommodate even larger gaps if required.

Cross Section (drawing not to scale)

Design alternatives:

The use of an E-I core pair results in a lower profile than E-E however a thinner board must be used. A thinner sensor can be obtained by FCOF (flip chip on flex) packaging of the MX8681 bumped die. The maximum mounting height of the DFN package is 1.1 mm whereas the chip height is about 0.4 mm.
8 Lead DFN

**TOP VIEW**

- **OBL T/SLP**
- **4x4mm**
- **PIN 1 DOT BY MARKING**

**BOTTOM VIEW**

- **3.500±0.050 Exp.DAP**
- **0.800 Bsc**
- **0.300±0.050 Exp.DAP**
- **2.700±0.050 Exp.DAP**
- **PIN #1 IDENTIFICATION CHAMFER 0.300 x 45°**
- **0.400±0.050 Ref.**
- **2.400 Ref.**

**SIDE VIEW**

- **0.000±0.050**
- **0.053 Ref.**

**NOTE:**
- TOP AND SLP SHARE THE SAME EXPOSE OUTLINE BUT WITH DIFFERENT THICKNESS

**TABLE:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TSLP</th>
<th>SLP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAX</strong></td>
<td>0.800</td>
<td>0.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIN</strong></td>
<td>0.760</td>
<td>0.760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RSL</strong></td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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