

## 1 Description

The RedRock® RR123-1H02-612 is a digital magnetic sensor-switch ideal for use in small battery-powered applications such as portable medical devices. It is based on patented Tunneling Magnetoresistance (TMR) technology with seamless CMOS integration.

The RR123-1H02-612 features an operate sensitivity of 7G (0.7mT), with an omnipolar magnetic field response. It offers a voltage range from 1.0V up to 3.6V, ideal for applications that use single cell 1.5V batteries. It has the lowest average current drain (20nA) for an active magnetic sensor, operating under 2Hz and with a temperature range from -40°C up to +85°C. This sensor/switch can be used to efficiently source up to 20mA of current to an application circuit. It also has a Latch Control Pin (LCP), which gives the option to keep the output in a given state regardless of any changes in magnetic field.

## 2 Features

- ▶ Operate sensitivity of 7G
- ▶ Lowest Average Current of 20nA
- ▶ Latch Control Pin Locks Output Voltage in Current State
- ▶ Supply Voltage range of 1.0V – 3.6V
- ▶ Can Efficiently Source Up to 20mA with a Low PMOS  $R_{DS(on)}$
- ▶ Omnipolar Push-Pull Response
- ▶ Operating Frequency of 1.0Hz
- ▶ Temperature Rated up to 85°C
- ▶ RoHS & REACH Compliant

## 3 Applications

- ▶ Switch Battery Power to Circuit
- ▶ Wake-Up  $\mu$ Processor
- ▶ Proximity Detection
- ▶ Door & Lid Closure Detection
- ▶ Portable Medical Devices

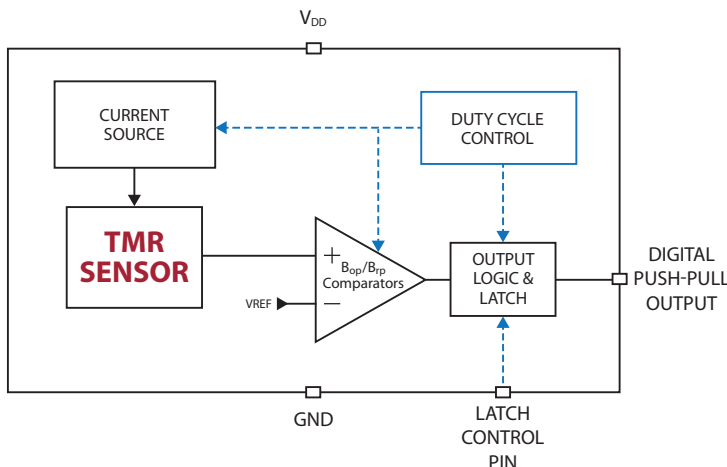
### Device Information

Part Series	Package	Body Size (mm)	Temp Rating °C
<b>RR123-1H02-612</b>	LGA-4	1.45 x 1.45 x 0.44	-40 to +85

### Device Packages



### Functional Block Diagram for Digital Push-Pull Output



### Ordering Information

RR123-1 H 0 2-6 1 2	
<b>Series</b>	Package
<b>Magnetic Polarity Response</b>	2: LGA-4
1 = Omnipolar	<b>Output Response</b>
<b>Magnetic Sensitivity (G)</b>	1: Active Low
H: Op 7, Rel 3	<b>Supply Voltage (V)</b>
<b>Clock Frequency (Hz)</b>	6: 1.0 – 3.6
0: 1.0	<b>Temp Rating (°C)</b>
	2: -40 – +85

## 4 Specifications

### 4.1 Absolute Environmental Ratings<sup>1,2</sup>

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max
Operating Temperature ( $T_{OP}$ )	°C	-40		+85
Storage Temperature ( $T_{STG}$ )	°C	-65		+150
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	°C			+125
Soldering Temperature (3 cycles, 1 min.) ( $T_{SOL}$ )	°C			+260
ESD Level Human Body Model per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001	V	±4000		
ESD Level Charged Device Model (CDM) per JEDEC Spec. & JEDEC JS-002	V	±500		
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (LGA-4)	°C/W		165	
Maximum Magnetic Field Exposure ( $B_{MAX}$ )	G			±3000

### 4.2 Absolute Electrical Ratings<sup>1,2</sup>

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max
Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )	V	-0.3		3.6
Voltage at Sensor Output Pin	V	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$
Input and Output Current ( $I_{IN}/I_{OUT}$ )	mA			±25

**Notes:**

1. Exceeding Absolute Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.
2. Unless otherwise specified, all characteristics are measured at 25°C.



ESD Note: This product uses semiconductors that can be damaged by electrostatic discharge (ESD). When handling, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. Damage due to inappropriate handling is not covered under warranty.

## 4 Specifications (cont.)

### 4.3 Operating Electrical Characteristics for RR123-1H02-612<sup>1</sup>

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max
Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )	V	1.0	1.5	3.6
Power-On Time ( $t_{ON}$ ) ( $V_{DD} > V_{UVLO-RISE}$ )	Sec.			2.0
Power Gating Time ( $t_{PG}$ )	ms		1	3
Peak Power-On Current ( $I_{DD-START}$ )	$\mu A$		60	100
Peak Current (output transition) ( $V_{DD}=3.6V$ )	mA		7	
Output Source Current ( $I_{SOURCE}$ ) <sup>4</sup>	mA			20
Output Source $R_{DS(ON)}$ (PMOS), $V_{DD}=1.4V$ to $1.8V$ , $T_A=+10^{\circ}C$ to $+40^{\circ}C$ <sup>4</sup>	$\Omega$		5	10
Output Sink Current ( $I_{SINK}$ ) <sup>4</sup>	$\mu A$			13
Output Sink $R_{DS(ON)}$ <sup>4</sup>	$\Omega$			140
Output Voltage (High) ( $V_{OH}$ ) ( $I_{OUT} = 15mA$ )	V	0.91		3.55
Output Voltage (Low) ( $V_{OL}$ ) ( $I_{OUT} = 50\mu A$ )	V			0.2
Under Voltage Lockout Threshold Rising $V_{DD}$ ( $V_{UVLO-RISE}$ )	mV	856	945	1000
Under Voltage Lockout Threshold Falling $V_{DD}$ ( $V_{UVLO-FALL}$ )	mV	796	868	919
Under Voltage Lockout Hysteresis ( $V_{UV-HYST}$ )	mV	60	77	92
Switching Frequency ( $f_{SW}$ )	Hz	0.5	1.0	2.0
Temperature Drift of $f_{SW}$ ( $-40 - 85^{\circ}C$ )	%	-50		50
Sensitivity of $f_{SW}$ with respect to $V_{DD}$	%	-20		20
Active Time Peak Current ( $I_{DD-PEAK}$ )	$\mu A$			200
Active Mode Time ( $t_{ACT}$ )	$\mu s$		35	
Idle Mode Current ( $I_{DD-IDLE}$ ) (No sampling of B)	nA		6	
Idle Mode Time ( $t_{IDLE}$ )	Sec.	0.5	1.0	2.0
Average Supply Current @ $V_{DD}=1.0V$ , $f_{SW}=1.0Hz$ ( $I_{DD-AVG}$ ) <sup>3</sup>	nA		10	
Average Supply Current @ $V_{DD}=1.5V$ , $f_{SW}=1.0Hz$ ( $I_{DD-AVG}$ ) <sup>3</sup>	nA		11	
Average Supply Current @ $V_{DD}=3.6V$ , $f_{SW}=1.0Hz$ ( $I_{DD-AVG}$ ) <sup>3</sup>	nA		20	
Latch Control Pin (LCP) Input Low Voltage	V	0		$V_{DD} * 0.3$
Latch Control Pin (LCP) Input High Voltage	V	$V_{DD} * 0.6$		$V_{DD}$

**Notes:**

1. Unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = 1.0V$  to  $3.6V$ ,  $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$  to  $+85^{\circ}C$ .  
Typical values are  $V_{DD} = 1.5V$  and  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .
2. Conditions:  $B_{HYST} = |B_{OP} - B_{RP}|$
3. Conditions:  $t=10$  seconds.
4. Please refer to Section 7.2: Application - Power Switching



ESD Note: This product uses semiconductors that can be damaged by electrostatic discharge (ESD). When handling, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. Damage due to inappropriate handling is not covered under warranty.

## 4 Specifications (cont.)

### 4.4 Magnetic Operating Characteristics for RR123-1H02-612<sup>1</sup>

Parameters	Units	Min	Typ	Max
Operate Point (B <sub>OPN</sub> )	G	5	7	10
Operate Point (B <sub>OPS</sub> )	G	-10	-7	-5
Release Point (B <sub>RPN</sub> )	G	2	3	6
Release Point (B <sub>RPS</sub> )	G	-6	-3	-2
Hysteresis (B <sub>HYST</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	G	3	4	4

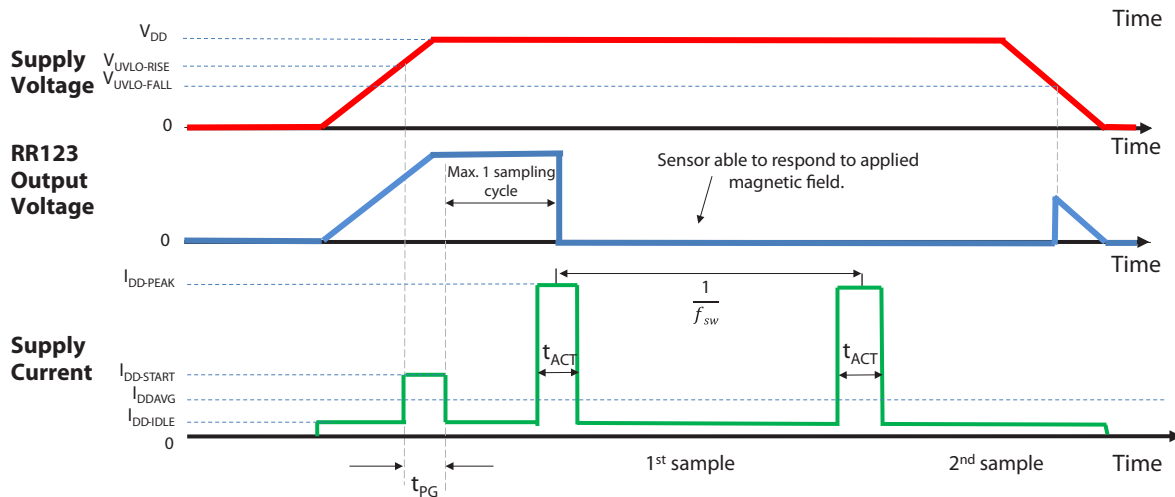
- Notes:**
- Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>DD</sub> = 1.0V to 3.6V, T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C to +85°C.  
Typical values are V<sub>DD</sub> = 1.5V and T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.
  - Conditions: B<sub>HYST</sub> = | B<sub>OP</sub> - B<sub>RP</sub> |



ESD Note: This product uses semiconductors that can be damaged by electrostatic discharge (ESD). When handling, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality. Damage due to inappropriate handling is not covered under warranty.

### 4.5 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO) and Sensor Startup Timing Diagram

Assuming Applied Magnetic Field Exceeds Sensor's Operate Threshold (i.e., B > B<sub>OPN</sub> or B < B<sub>OPS</sub>)

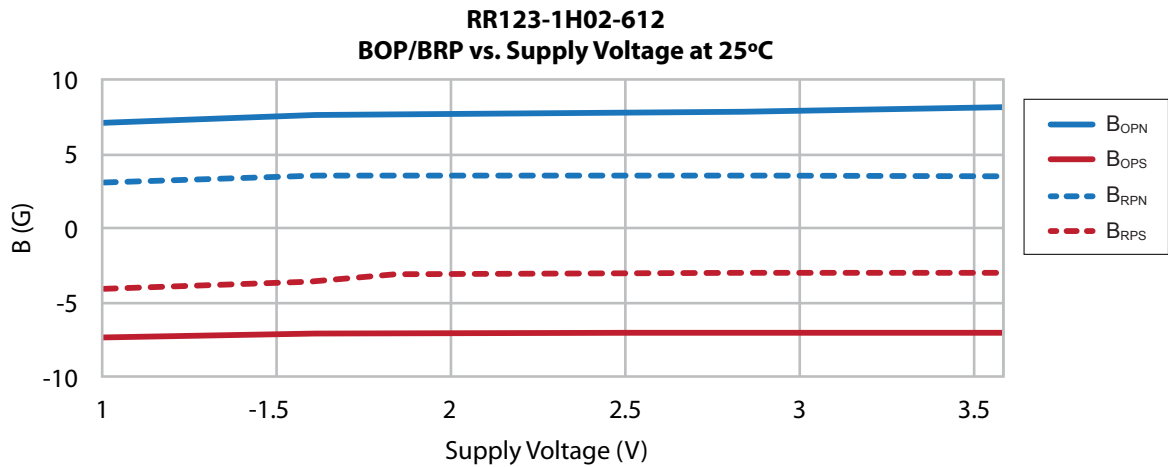
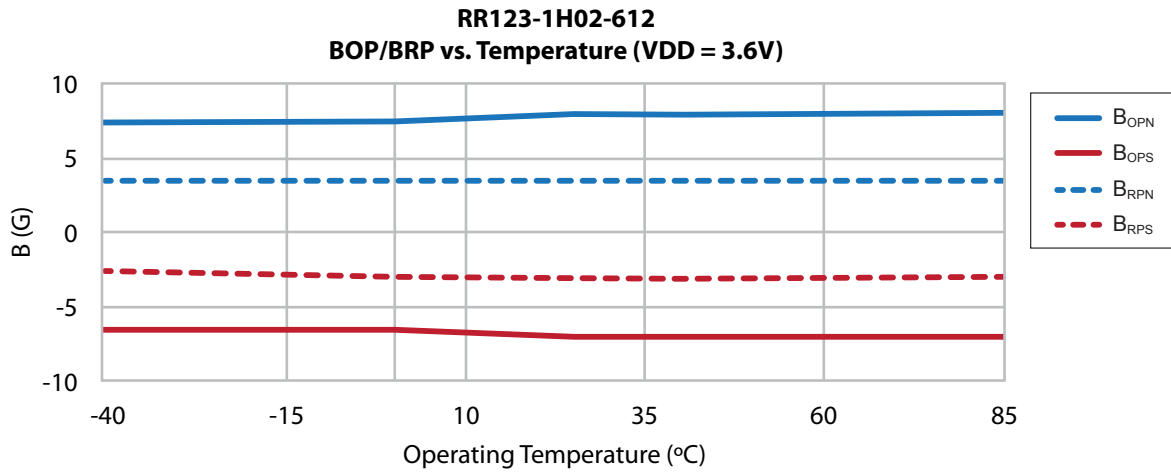
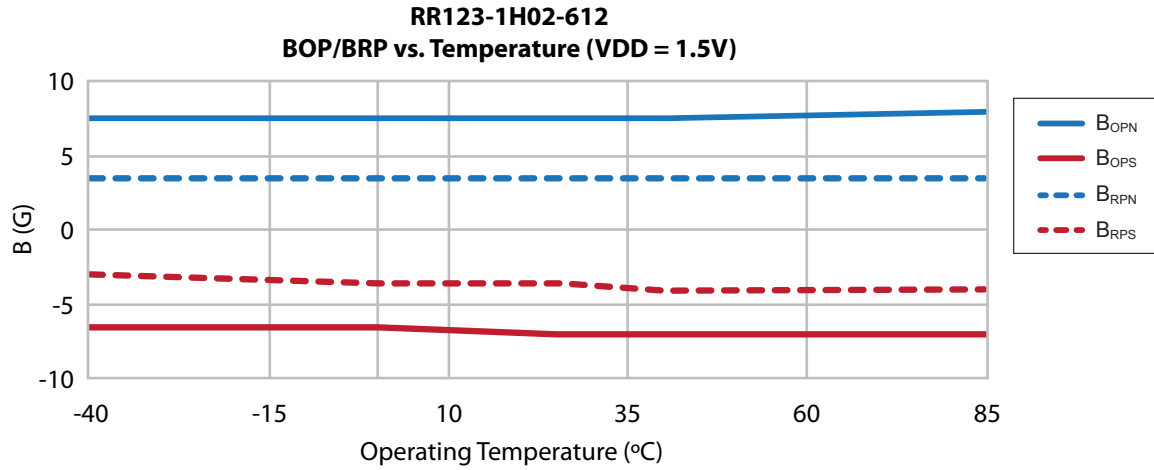


The Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO) function ensures reliable operation of the RR123-1H02-612 and prevents the device from exhibiting unpredictable behavior when the Supply Voltage (V<sub>DD</sub>) is too low. When first powered ON, the device will not begin normal operation until the applied V<sub>DD</sub> exceeds the V<sub>UVLO-RISE</sub> threshold. Similarly, when the device is powered OFF, it will stop its normal operation once V<sub>DD</sub> drops below the V<sub>UVLO-FALL</sub> threshold. As shown above, when V<sub>DD</sub> is below the Rising/Falling UVLO thresholds, the sensor's output will be set to a Logic HIGH state (i.e., Output Voltage tracks V<sub>DD</sub>).

The RR123-1H02-612 also features a Power Gating function for keeping current consumption as low as possible by shutting down internal circuits that are only used during its startup phase. This function is enabled after the time interval t<sub>PG</sub> which is between 1ms and 3ms after the sensor exits UVLO mode. Once the sensor is fully operational, it can take up to one full sampling cycle ( $\frac{1}{f_{sw}}$ ) before it takes its first sample of the magnetic field.

5 Graphs - Typical Magnetic & Electrical Characteristics

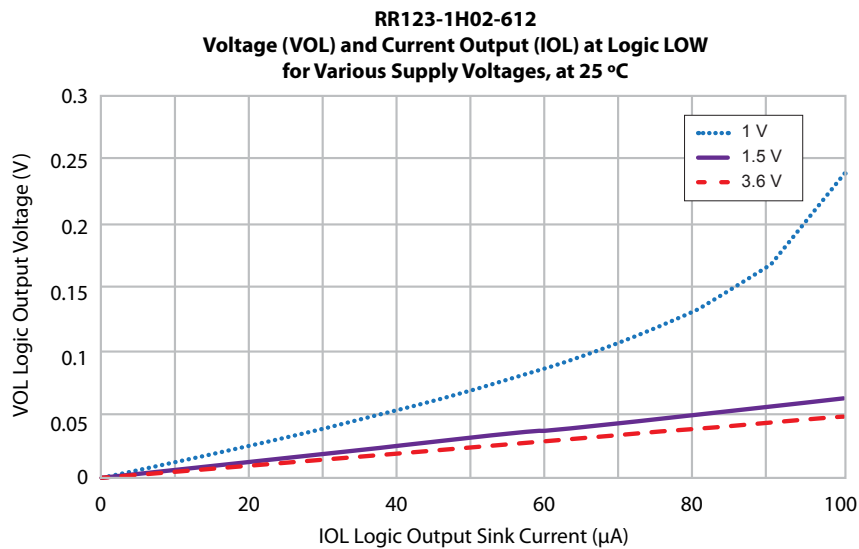
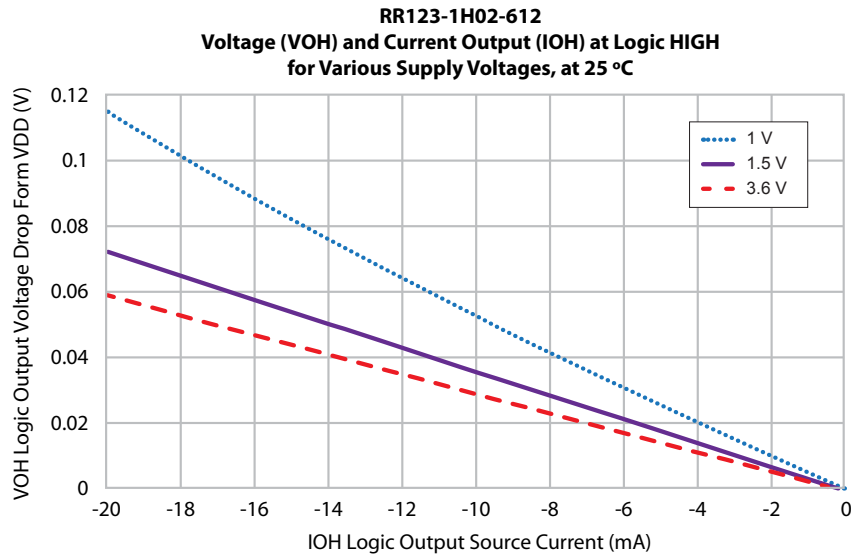
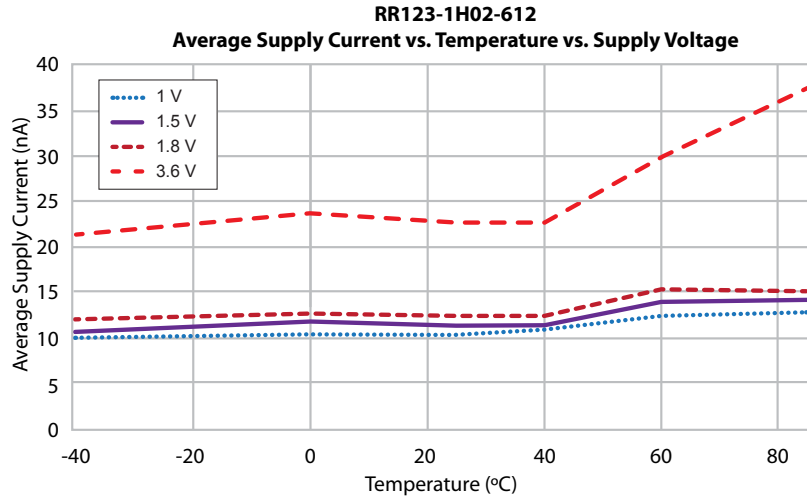
5.1 Typical Magnetic Characteristics



## 5 Graphs - Typical Magnetic & Electrical Characteristics

### 5.2 Typical Electrical Characteristics

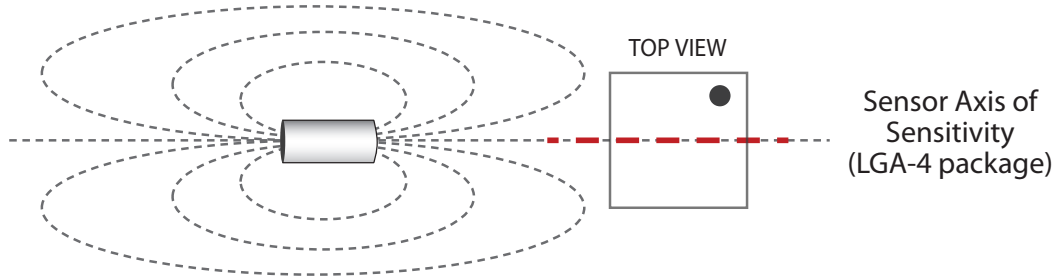
$C_{DD} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise specified)



## 6 Magnetic Response

For more information please contact Coto Technology at [www.cotorelay.com](http://www.cotorelay.com).

### 6.1 Axis of Sensitivity



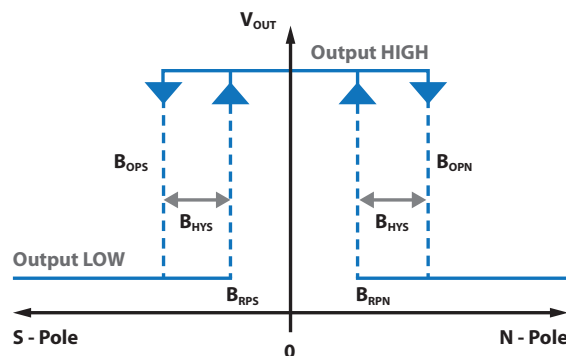
**Note:** The most straightforward way of aligning a magnet with a TMR sensor is by lining up the magnet's magnetization axis with the sensor's Axis of Sensitivity (as shown above). However, there are many other alignments and orientations that will also achieve proper operation. For any questions, or to learn more, please contact Coto Technology.

### 6.2 Magnetic Response Table (LGA-4 package)

	<b>Step 1:</b> Sensor is powered without magnetic field.	<b>Step 2:</b> Magnet applied, polarity <b>North</b> .	<b>Step 3:</b> Magnet removed.	<b>Step 4:</b> Magnet applied, polarity <b>South</b> .	<b>Step 5:</b> Magnet removed.
Scenario					
<b>OMNIPOLAR</b> SENSOR OUTPUT	HIGH	<b>LOW</b> (Activated)	HIGH	<b>LOW</b> (Activated)	HIGH

Note: For details on the latch control pin functionality, please refer to sections 7.5 and 7.6.

### 6.3 Magnetic Response Output Diagram

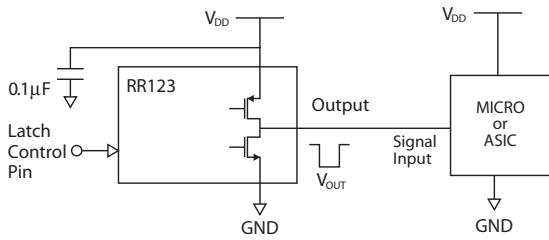


For more information, please contact Coto Technology at [www.cotorelay.com](http://www.cotorelay.com).

## 7 Application Information

A decoupling capacitor with a minimum value of 0.1µF connected between V<sub>DD</sub> and ground, placed not more than 10 mm from the sensor, is required.

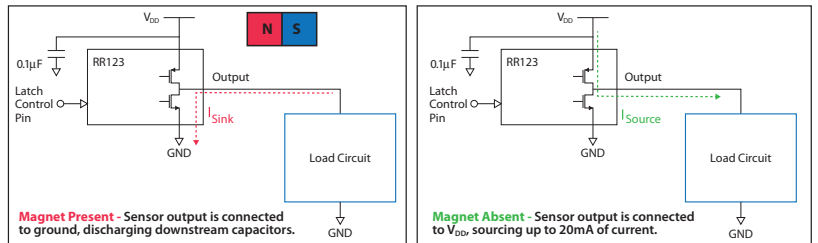
### 7.1 Application – Signaling



Magnet Present: Application microprocessor or ASIC is signaled by a logic-low signal.

Magnet Absent: Application microprocessor or ASIC is signaled by a logic-high signal.

### 7.2 Application – Power Switching



Magnet Present: The Load Circuit is driven to ground, discharging any circuit capacitors. Maximum sinking current is 100 µA.

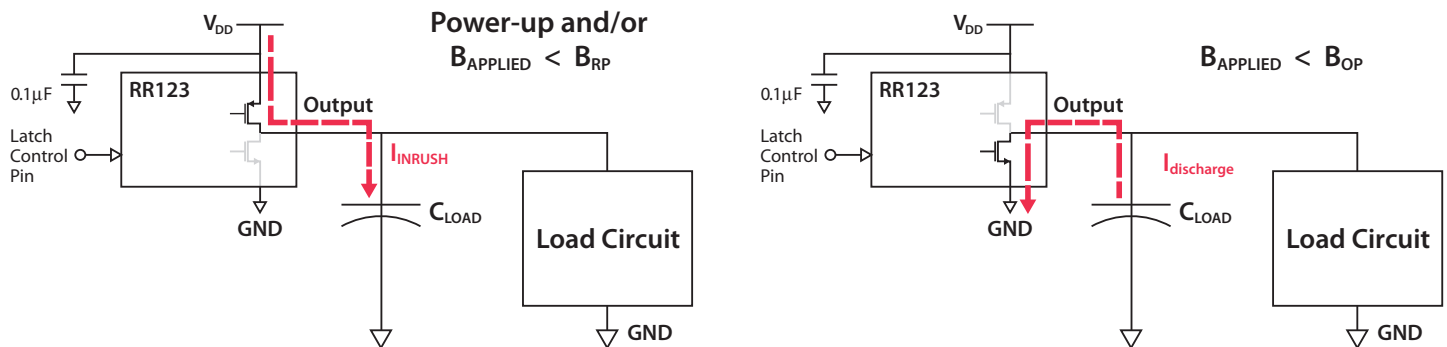
Magnet Absent: The Load Circuit is powered by sourcing up to 20mA of current. The output design is optimized to source application circuit current in an efficient manner (Low RDS<sub>on</sub>) while minimizing off-state leakage which increases I<sub>ddAVG</sub>.

### 7.3 Powering Circuits with Large Input Capacitance

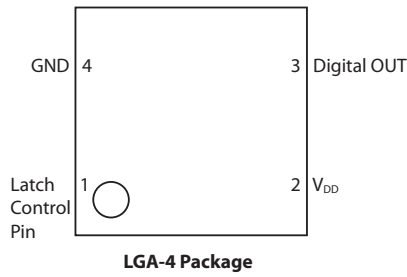
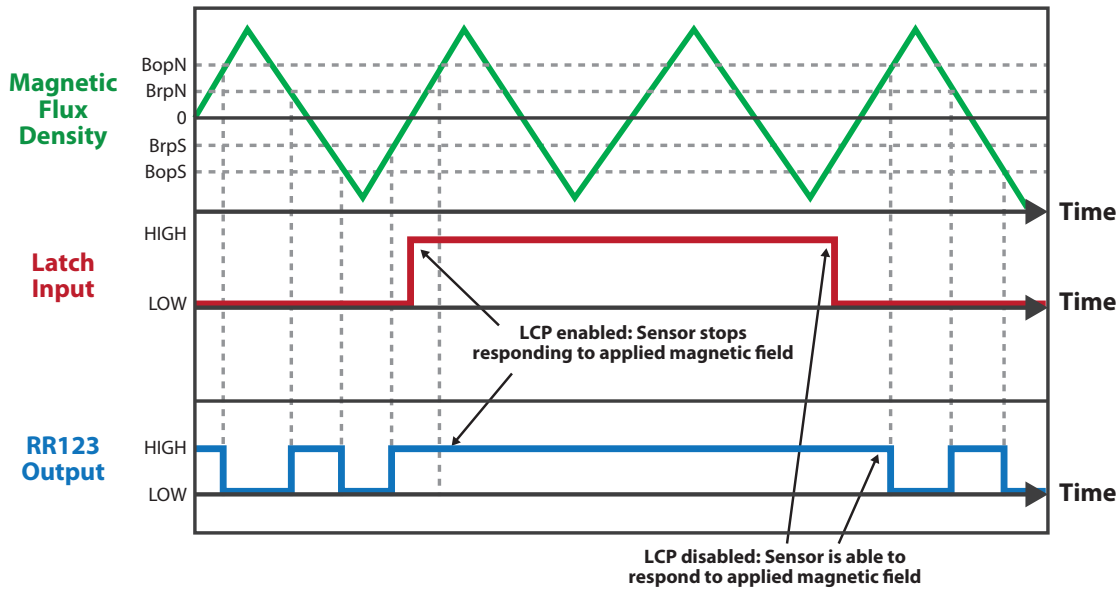
In some applications, the output pin of the RR123-1H02-612 sensor-switch may be used to source current to a load circuit with a large input capacitance (C<sub>LOAD</sub>). In these scenarios it is important to keep in mind that a large C<sub>LOAD</sub> connected to the RR123-1H02-612's output pin can lead to the following:

- Assuming C<sub>LOAD</sub> is discharged during power-up and/or when the output switches from LO to HI (i.e., B<sub>APPLIED</sub> < B<sub>RP</sub>), there will be an inrush current passing through the RR123-1H02-612 as C<sub>LOAD</sub> charges. The peak inrush current, influenced by factors such as the power supply characteristics, may exceed the RR123's maximum output current rating of 25mA (refer to Table 4.2). While short-duration current pulses above 25mA are typically non-destructive, a sufficiently large C<sub>LOAD</sub> can prolong the duration of this inrush current pulse.\*
- A large C<sub>LOAD</sub> will affect the output transition time, particularly during a HI to LO transition (i.e., B<sub>APPLIED</sub> > B<sub>OP</sub>). The maximum sink current of 13µA (refer to Table 4.3), will result in a slower discharge rate for C<sub>LOAD</sub> and thus a slower fall time on the output voltage

\*If your C<sub>LOAD</sub> requirement is higher than 20µF, please contact Coto Technology. An Applications Engineer will be available to re-view your specific application and provide guidance to ensure optimal performance of the RR123-1H02-612 sensor-switch.





**7.4 Package Pinout (LGA-4)**

**7.5 Output Locking Via Latch Control Pin (LCP)**

**Latch Control Pin (LCP) Operation**

As shown in the graph above, for as long as the LCP is enabled (i.e., driven to a logic HIGH), the RR123 Output will maintain whichever state it is in (i.e., Output HIGH or Output LOW) regardless of the presence or absence of a magnetic field. Once the LCP is disabled (driven to a logic LOW), the sensor can once again respond to an applied magnetic field.

For applications that use the LCP, it is recommended to actively drive this pin to VSS (Ground) to avoid erroneous behavior caused by a residual charge in the LCP input capacitance.

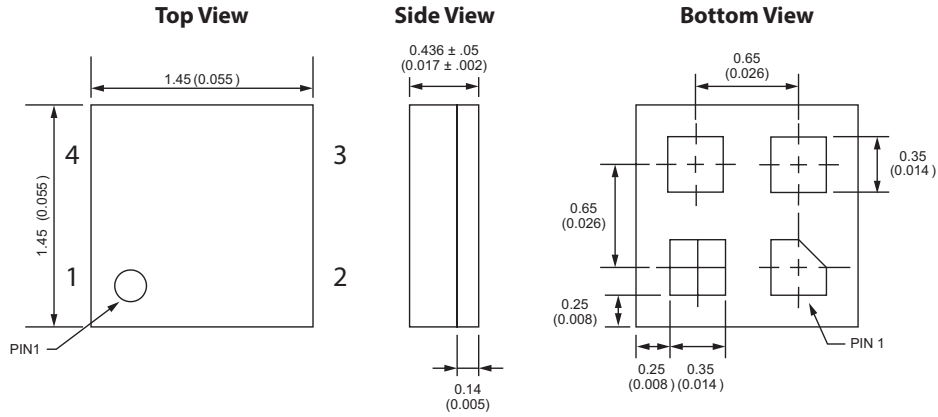
**Note:** The enabling/disabling of the LCP does NOT increase the sensor's average current consumption.

**7.6 Output Response Table**

Initial State of Output	Magnetic Field Is ...	Latch Control Pin	Output
HIGH	Applied ( $B > B_{OPN}$ or $B < B_{OPS}$ )	LOW	Goes LOW
LOW	Removed ( $B < B_{RPN}$ or $B > B_{RPS}$ )	LOW	Goes HIGH
HIGH	Applied ( $B > B_{OPN}$ or $B < B_{OPS}$ )	HIGH	Stays HIGH
LOW	Removed ( $B < B_{RPN}$ or $B > B_{RPS}$ )	HIGH	Stays LOW

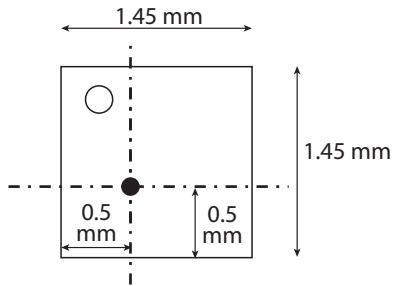
**8 Dimensions** *Millimeters (Inches)*

**8.1 LGA-4 Package**



**9 TMR Sensor Location**

**9.1 LGA-4 Package - Top View**



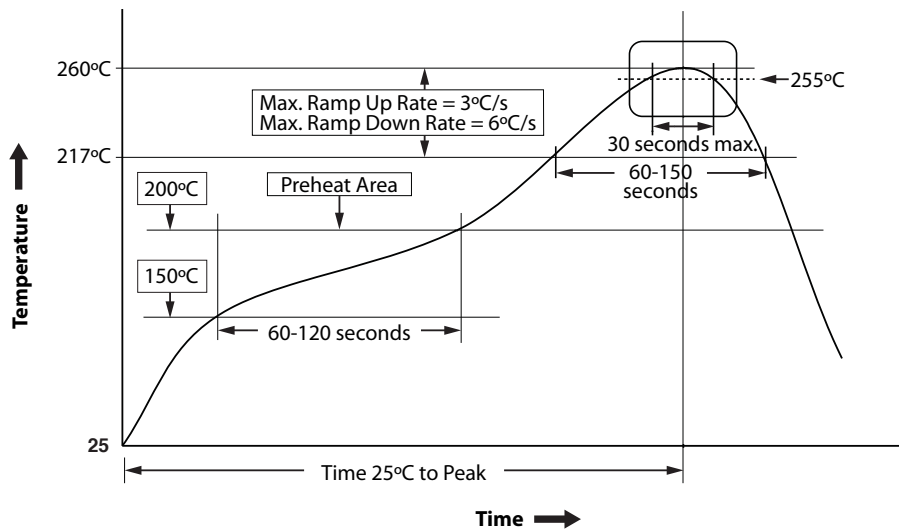
**9.2 LGA-4 Package - Side View**



## 10 Suggested Pb-Free Reflow Profile

**Notes:**

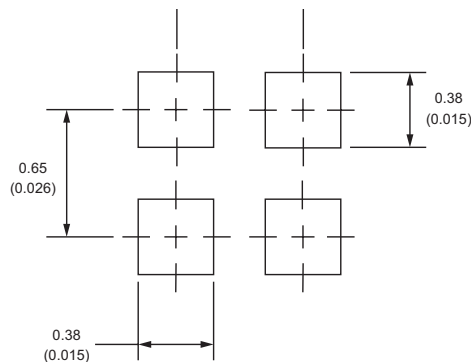
1. Fully compatible with standard no-lead solder profile, 260°C for 30 seconds max (3 cycles max).
2. Profile shown as example. Users are advised to develop their own board-level profile.
3. Suggested Pb-free reflow profile derived from IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020E.
4. Temperature tolerance: +0°C, as measured at any point on the package or leads
5. MSL rating of 3 (LGA-4) compatible with J-STD-020 or equivalent.
6. All temperatures refer to the center of the package, measured on the package body surface that is facing up during assembly reflow (e.g., live-bug). If parts are reflowed in other than the normal live bug assembly reflow orientation (i.e., dead-bug),  $T_p$  shall be within  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  of the live bug  $T_p$  and still meet the  $T_c$  requirements, otherwise, the profile shall be adjusted to achieve the latter. To accurately measure actual peak package body temperatures, refer to JEP140 for recommended thermocouple use.
7. Reflow profiles in this document are for classification/preconditioning and are not meant to specify board assembly profiles. Actual board assembly profiles should be developed based on specific process needs and board designs and should not exceed the parameters in this table.



## 11 Suggested Solder Pad Layout

### 11.1 LGA-4 Solder Pad Layout

Dimensions in mm (inches)



## 12 TMR Sensor & Switch Packaging

### 12.1 LGA-4 Tape & Reel Packaging

Standard packaging is Tape & Reel containing 3,000 pieces. MSL Rating is 3.

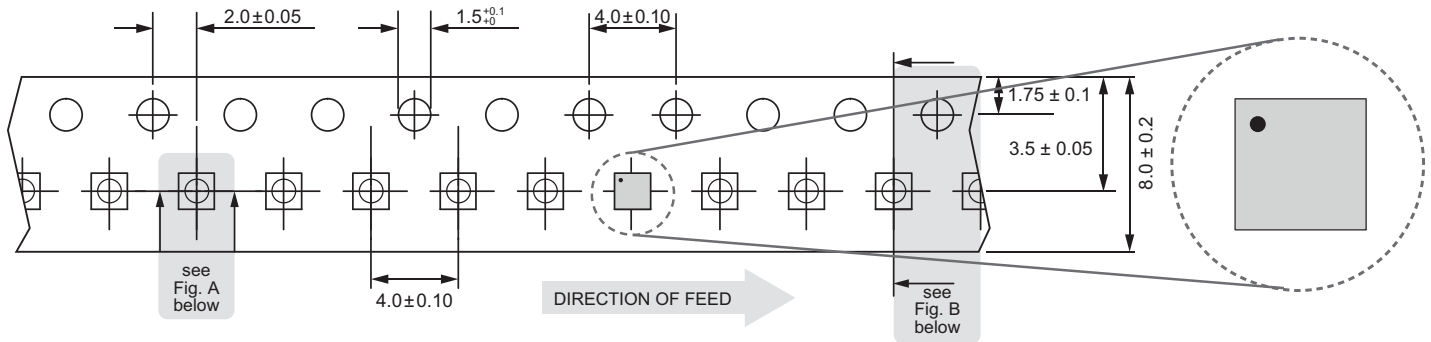


Fig. A

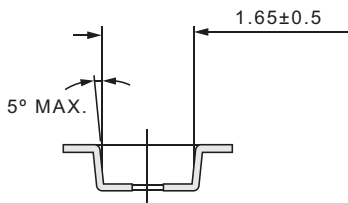
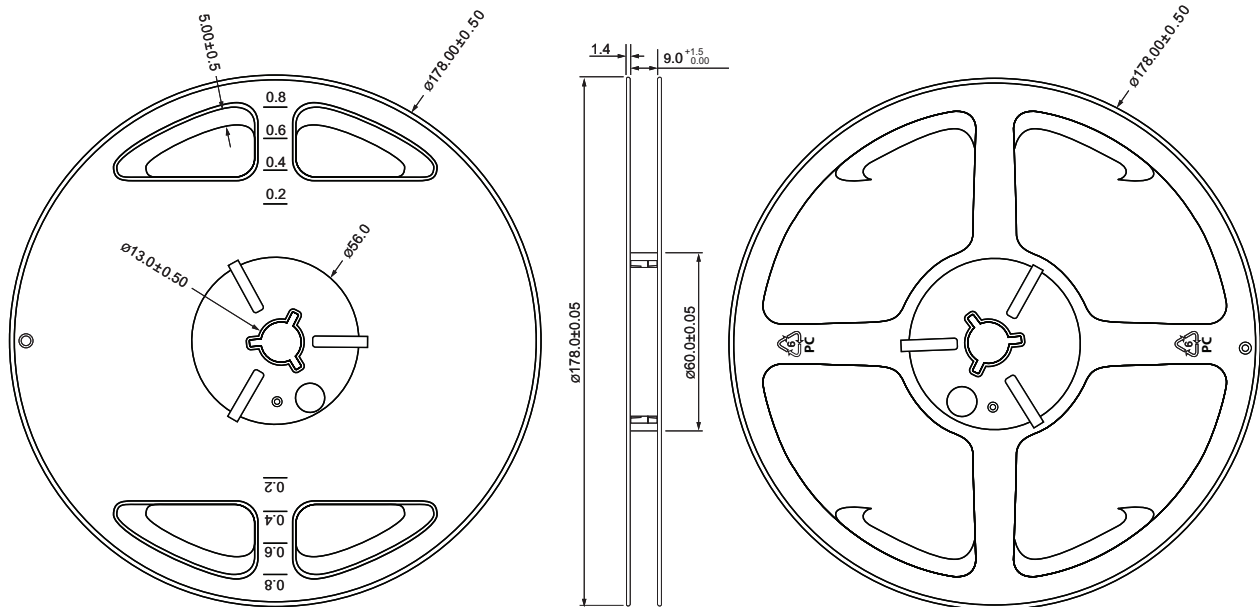
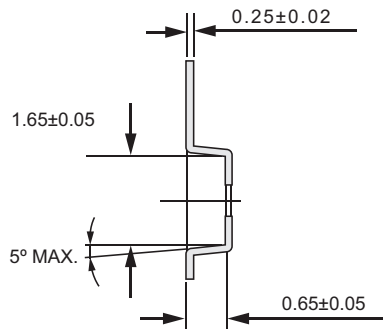


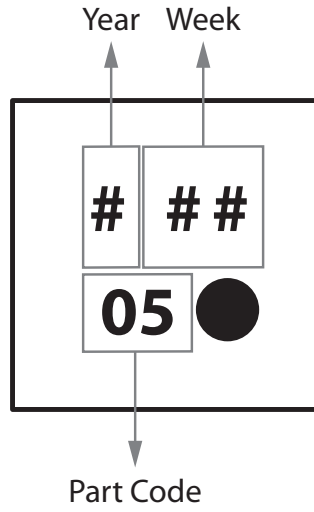
Fig. B



## 13 TMR Sensor & Switch Packaging

### 13.3 RedRock Package Code

RR123-1H02-612 (LGA-4)



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