

### 1. Features and Benefits

- IMC-Hall® Technology
- Very High Field and Extra High Field variants
- End-of-line programmable sensor
- Flexible Supply Voltage with factory selectable 5V or 3.3V mode
- Selectable analog output
  - Ratiometric or fixed (Vref)
- Measurement range from  $\pm 8$  to  $\pm 333$ mT
- Wideband sensing: DC to 400kHz
- Very short response time (2 $\mu$ s)
- High linearity down to  $\pm 0.5\%$  full scale
- AEC-Q100 – Grade 0 Automotive Qualified
- Very low thermal drift for wide temperature range
  - Offset drift (<5mV)
  - Sensitivity drift (<1.5%)
- Dual overcurrent detection
  - Internal threshold
  - External threshold
- RoHS compliant
- SOIC-8 package
- MSL-3



### 2. Application Examples

- Redundant monitoring of battery-management system (BMS)
- High Voltage Traction Motor Inverter
  - Phase current measurement
  - DC link current measurement
- 48V Boost Recuperation Inverter
  - Phase current measurement
  - DC link current measurement
- DCDC Converter
- Smart Battery Junction Boxes

- Smart Fuse Overcurrent Detection

### 3. Description

The MLX91218 is a monolithic Hall-effect sensor utilizing the IMC-Hall® technology. The sensor provides an analog output voltage proportional to the applied magnetic flux density parallel to the IC surface.

The transfer characteristic of the MLX91218 is factory trimmed over temperature, and is programmable (offset, sensitivity, filtering, internal overcurrent threshold) during end-of-line customer calibration. With the 400kHz bandwidth and fast response time, it is particularly adapted for high speed applications such as inverters and converters where fast response time due to fast switching is required.

In a typical current sensing application, the sensor is used in combination with a U-shaped shield which facilitates the mechanical assembly of the current sensor over traditional ferromagnetic cores. This shield is recommended to be laminated for high bandwidth applications. The MLX91218 can then be mounted over the bus bar and separated from it by the PCB. As the shield does not serve the primary purpose of concentration, it can be made smaller and lighter than ferromagnetic cores without losing signal thanks to the integrated magnetic concentrator (IMC) depicted also in Figure 1. As a result, dense power electronics can be achieved enabling system savings and surface mount assembly.

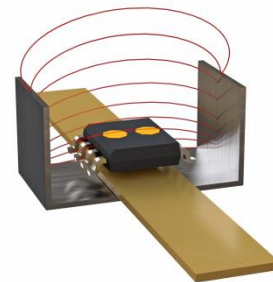


Figure 1: Typical IMC-Hall® Current Sensing Application

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## 4. Ordering Information

Product	Temperature	Package	Option Code	Packing Form	Typical Sensitivity	Supply Voltage	OCD Level
MLX91218	L	DC	ARV-500	RE	40 mV/mT	5V	128 %FS
MLX91218	L	DC	ARV-303	RE	30 mV/mT	3.3V	121 %FS
MLX91218	L	DC	AFV-204	RE	80 mV/mT	3.3V	264 %FS
MLX91218	L	DC	ARX-501	RE	30 mV/mT	5V	128 %FS
MLX91218	L	DC	ARX-300	RE	14 mV/mT	3.3V	121 %FS

Table 1: Available ordering codes.

### Legend:

Temperature Code	<b>L</b>	from -40°C to 150°C ambient temperature
Package Code	<b>DC</b>	for SOIC8 package, refer to Chapter 16 for detailed drawings
Option Code	<b>Axx-xxx</b>	“A” for silicon version
	<b>xRx-xxx</b>	“R” for ratiometric output mode
	<b>xFx-xxx</b>	“F” for fixed output mode
	<b>xxV-xxx</b>	“V” for Very High Field IMC
	<b>xxX-xxx</b>	“X” for Extra High Field IMC
	<b>xxx-2xx</b> <b>xxx-3xx</b> <b>xxx-4xx</b> <b>xxx-5xx</b>	“2” for 3.3V supply, unipolar output “3” for 3.3V supply, bipolar output “4” for 5V supply, unipolar output “5” for 5V supply, bipolar output
	<b>xxx-500</b> <b>xxx-303</b> ..	“500” for a sensitivity of 40mV/mT and overcurrent detection of 128% full scale “303” for a sensitivity of 30mV/mT and overcurrent detection of 121% full scale ..
Packing Form	<b>RE</b> <b>SP</b> <b>TU</b>	Plastic Tape on Reel. Sample pack Tube
Ordering Example	<b>“MLX91218LDC-ARV-501-RE”</b> MLX91218 IMC-Hall® current sensor in SOIC8 package, temperature range -40°C to 150°C. Analog ratiometric output, Very high Field IMC, Sensitivity 30mV/mT. Parts delivered in Plastic Reel	

Table 2: Legend ordering codes

Melexis is continuously expanding its product portfolio by adding new option codes to better meet the needs of our customer’s applications. This table is being updated frequently, please go to the Melexis website to

download the latest version of this datasheet. For custom transfer characteristics, please contact your local Melexis Sales representative or distributor.

## 5. Functional Diagram

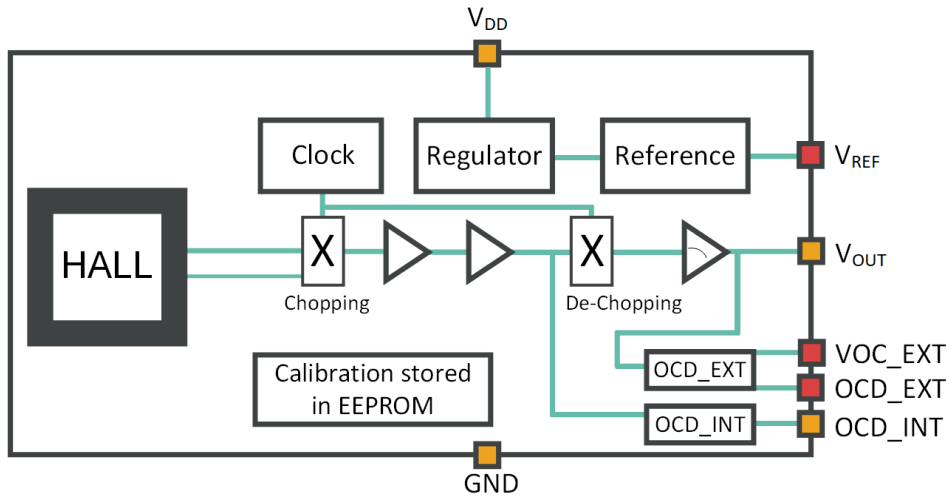


Figure 2: Block Diagram of the MLX91218

## 6. Glossary of Terms

Terms	Definition
TC	Temperature Coefficient
FS	Full Scale, output referred. Corresponds to 2V excursion around 2.5V at 5V supply or 1.25V excursion from 1.65V at 3.3V supply for bipolar designs
T, mT	Tesla, milliTesla = units for the magnetic flux density
G	Gauss = unit for the magnetic flux density [1mT = 10G]
PTC	Programming Through Connector
IMC	Integrated Magnetic Concentrator
OCD	Overcurrent detection
MSL	Moisture Sensitivity Level
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive

Table 3: Glossary of Terms

## 7. Pin Definitions and Descriptions

Note: MLX91218 is not pin-to-pin compatible with MLX91208 or MLX91216.

Pin #	Name	Type	Description
1	VREF	Analog	Reference voltage
2	OUT	Analog Output	Output voltage (measurement)
3	GND	Supply	Ground voltage
4	VDD	Supply	Supply voltage
5	NC	-	Not connected
6	OCD_EXT	Analog Output	Overcurrent detection based on external threshold
7	OCD_INT	Analog Output	Overcurrent detection based on internal threshold
8	VOC_EXT	Analog Input	External threshold for the OCD

Table 4: Pin definitions and descriptions

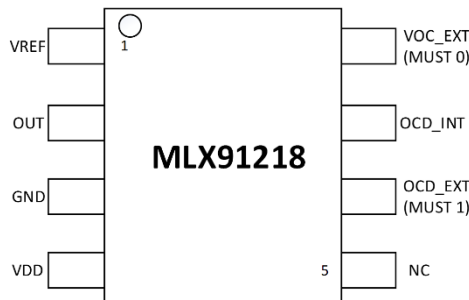


Figure 3: Pinout MLX91218

For optimal EMC results, it is recommended to connect the unused (NC) pins to the Ground.

## 8. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum-rated conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Positive Supply Voltage (overvoltage)	$V_{DD}$	+8	V
Positive Pin Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$V_{PIN}$	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Output Sink Current	$I_{out\_max}$	50	mA
Output Short Circuit Current to GND	$I_{SHORT\_GND}$	-100	mA
Output Short Circuit Current to $V_{DD}$	$I_{SHORT\_VDD}$	60	mA
Reverse Pin Voltage <sup>1</sup>	$V_{min\_REV}$	GND-0.3	V
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j\_MAX}$	165	°C
Operating Ambient Temperature Range	$T_A$	-40 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_S$	-55 to +165	°C
Magnetic Flux Density	$B_{MAX}$	±3	T
Human Body ESD Protection	$ESD_{HBM}$	2	kV
Charged Device Model ESD Protection	$ESD_{CDM}$	500	V

Table 5: Absolute maximum ratings

<sup>1</sup> Except for  $V_{DD}$  and GND

## 9. General Electrical Specifications

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$  and  $V_{DD}=5$  V or 3.3 V factory trimmed devices unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Nominal Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	MLX91218LDC-Axx-5xx MLX91218LDC-Axx-3xx	4.5 3.135	5 3.3	5.5 3.465	V
Positive Supply Voltage (maintaining application mode)	$V_{DD}$			6.5		V
Supply Current	$I_{DD}$	Without $R_{LOAD}$ on output, in application mode $V_{DD}=5\text{V}$ $V_{DD}=3.3$		15.5 15	19 18	mA
Output Resistance	$R_{OUT}$	$V_{OUT} = 50\%V_{DD}$ , $I_{LOAD} = 10\text{mA}$		1	5	$\Omega$
Voltage Reference Output Resistance	$R_{REF}$	$V_{REF} = 50\%V_{DD}$ , $I_{SINK} = 5\text{ mA}$ or $I_{SOURCE} = 0.2\text{ mA}$	120	200	333	$\Omega$
Output Capacitive Load	$C_{LOAD}$	Output amplifier stability is optimized for this typical value	0	4.7	6	nF
Output Leakage current	$I_{LEAK}$	High impedance mode, $T_A=150^\circ\text{C}$		6	20	$\mu\text{A}$
Output Voltage Linear Swing	$V_{OUT\_LSW}$	Pull-down or pull-up $\geq 10\text{ k}\Omega$	10		90	$\%V_{DD}$

Table 6: General electrical parameters

## 10. Magnetic specification

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=5$  V or 3.3 V factory trimmed devices unless otherwise specified.

### 10.1. Very High Field version (option code AxV with x = R or F)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Operational Magnetic Field Range	$B_{OP}$				$\pm 60$	mT
Linearity Error (Magnetic)	NL	B within $B_{OP}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$			$\pm 0.5$	%FS
Hysteresis – Remanent Field	$B_R$	Measured after $B = B_{OP}$			$\pm 60$	$\mu\text{T}$
Programmable Sensitivity	$S_{PROG}$	Generic part	18		165	mV/mT
		MLX91218LDC-ARV-500	33.5	40	71	
		MLX91218LDC-ARV-303	22	30	35	
		MLX91218LDC-AFV-204	47.5	80	165	
Sensitivity Programming Resolution	$S_{RES}$	$B = B_{OP}$		0.5		%

Table 7: Magnetic specification Very High Field version

### 10.2. Extra High Field version (option code AxX with x = R or F)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Operational Magnetic Field Range	$B_{OP}$				$\pm 100$	mT
Linearity Error (Magnetic)	NL	B within $B_{OP}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$			$\pm 0.5$	%FS
Hysteresis – Remanent Field	$B_R$	Measured after $B = B_{OP}$			$\pm 90$	$\mu\text{T}$
Programmable Sensitivity	$S_{PROG}$	Generic part	12		115	mV/mT
		MLX91218LDC-ARX-501	20	30	40	
		MLX91218LDC-ARX-300	13.2	14	19.5	
Sensitivity Programming Resolution	$S_{RES}$	$B = B_{OP}$		0.5		%

Table 8: Magnetic specification Extra High Field version



## 11. Analog output specification

### 11.1. Accuracy specifications

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=5$  V or  $3.3$  V factory trimmed unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Voltage Reference	$V_{REF}$	$T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , AFx-5xx versions $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , AFx-3xx versions $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ , AFx-2xx and AFx-4xx		2.5 1.65 0.5		V
Non-ratiometric VREF Error	$\Delta V_{REF}$	Fixed mode devices	-3		3	mV
Thermal Reference Drift	$\Delta T_{VREF}$	Variation versus $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{REF}=2.5\text{V}$ Variation versus $25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{REF}=0.5\text{V}$			$\pm 150$ $\pm 300$	ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Voltage Output Quiescent	$V_{OQ}$	No magnetic field applied, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	-5		5	mV
Ratiometric Offset Error <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta^R V_{OQ}$	$V_{DD} = 5\text{V}$ $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{V}$		1.6 1		mV/ $\%V_{DD}$
Thermal Offset Drift <sup>3</sup>	$\Delta T_{V_{OQ}}$	$T_A = -40$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>4</sup>	-5	$\pm 6$	5	mV
Total Offset Drift <sup>5</sup>	$\Delta V_{OQ}$	$T_A = -40$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 6$ $\pm 8$		mV
Ratiometric Sensitivity Error <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta^R S$			0.16		$\%/\%V_{DD}$
Non-Ratiometric Sensitivity Error	$\Delta^R S$		-0.6		0.6	%
Thermal Sensitivity Drift <sup>3</sup>	$\Delta T^S$	$T_A = -40$ to $125^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = -40$ to $150^\circ\text{C}$ <sup>4</sup>	-1.5	$\pm 1$ $\pm 2.2$	1.5	$\%S$
Total Sensitivity Drift <sup>5</sup>	$\Delta S$			$\pm 1.5$		$\%S$
Input referred noise spectral density	$N_{PSD}$	within BW = 1 .. 400kHz, Max gain option code AxV option code AxX		110 175		nT/VHz

Table 9: Accuracy specifications – analog parameters

The accuracy specifications are defined for the factory calibrated sensitivity. The achievable accuracy is dependent on the user's end-of-line calibration. Resolution for offset and offset drift calibration is better than  $0.05\%V_{DD}$ .

<sup>2</sup> Ratiometry Error is verified at maximum  $V_{DD}$  deviation ( $5\%V_{DD}$  at  $3.3\text{V}$  and  $10\%V_{DD}$  at  $5\text{V}$ ) over temperature in production. Typical values are the maximum mean  $\pm 3$  sigma out of all characterized lots.

<sup>3</sup> Performance after factory trimming

<sup>4</sup> Based on results from AEC-Q003 Characterization. Typical values are the maximum mean  $\pm 3$  sigma out of all characterized lots.

<sup>5</sup> After 1000h HTOL at  $T_A = 155^\circ\text{C}$  with respect to after pre-conditioning at  $T_A = 35^\circ\text{C}$ . Pre-conditioning is performed with MSL level 3 based on J-STD-020. Typical values are the highest average  $\pm 3$  sigma across all qualification lots.

Trimming capability is higher than measurement accuracy. End-user calibration can therefore increase the accuracy of the system.

## 11.2. Timing specifications

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD}=5$  V or 3.3 V factory trimmed unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Step Response Time	$T_{RESP}$	Delay between the input signal reaching 90% and the output reaching 90% (see Figure 4)			2	$\mu\text{s}$
Bandwidth	BW	-3dB, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ SF=1 (default) SF=2 SF=3		400 200 100		kHz
Power on Delay	$T_{POD}$	VREF capacitor = 47nF			1	ms

Table 10: Timing specifications of the high-speed analog output

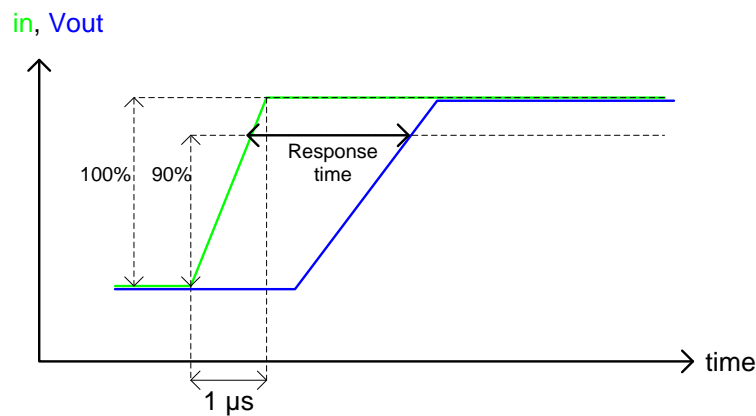


Figure 4: Response Time definition

## 12. Overcurrent Detection Specification<sup>6</sup>

### 12.1. General

The MLX91218 provides two OCD features that allow detecting overcurrent applied on the integrated sensor primary. In case of OCD detection, the  $OCD_{INT}$  or  $OCD_{EXT}$  is pulled to ground. During normal operation the OCD voltage remains at  $V_{DD}$ . If not used,  $OCD_{INT}$  and  $OCD_{EXT}$  can be connected to GND.

The two OCD functions are able to react to an overcurrent event within few  $\mu s$  of response time. To avoid false alarm, the overcurrent has to be maintained at least  $1\mu s$  for the detection to occur. After detection by the sensor the output flag is maintained for  $10\mu s$  of dwell time. This allows the overcurrent to be easily detected at microcontroller level.

The following table offers a comparison between  $OCD_{INT}$  and  $OCD_{EXT}$ :

Description	$OCD_{INT}$	$OCD_{EXT}$
Typical Application	Short-circuit detection	Out-of-range detection
Overcurrent effect	$OCD_{INT}$ pin to GND	$OCD_{EXT}$ pin to GND
Detection mode	Bidirectional	Unidirectional / bidirectional
Threshold trimming	EEPROM	Voltage divider on $VOC_{EXT}$

Table 11: Comparison between  $OCD_{INT}$  and  $OCD_{EXT}$

### 12.2. Electrical Specifications

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ C$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5$  V or  $3.3$  V factory trimmed unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
OCD_INT Internal ON Resistance	$R_{ON\_OCD\_INT}$	$I_{SINK} = 1$ mA	60	90	150	$\Omega$
OCD_EXT Internal ON Resistance	$R_{ON\_OCD\_EXT}$	$I_{SINK} = 1$ mA	160	190	280	$\Omega$
$VOC_{EXT}$ Voltage Range $V_{DD} = 5$ V, 5xx versions	$VOC_{EXT\_5V}$	$R_S = 0$ , Bidirectional $R_S = 3$ , Unidirectional	0.5 0.9		2.0 4.5	V
$VOC_{EXT}$ Voltage Range $V_{DD} = 3.3$ V, 3xx versions	$VOC_{EXT3V3}$	$R_S = 1$ , Bidirectional $R_S = 3$ , Unidirectional	0.5 0.74		1.525 2.9	V
$OCD_{INT}$ accuracy	$OCD_{INT}$	Ratiometric output <sup>7</sup>		$\pm 10$		%
$OCD_{EXT}$ accuracy	$OCD_{EXT}$			$\pm 1.5$ $\pm 30$		% mV

Table 12: Electrical Specifications OCD

<sup>6</sup> More information can be found in Application Note AN91220\_OverCurrentDetection on [www.melexis.com](http://www.melexis.com).

<sup>7</sup>  $OCD_{INT}$  threshold will not scale with  $V_{DD}$  variation (in ratiometric output mode) therefore at lower supply voltage results in a higher  $OCD_{INT}$  threshold and vice versa.  $V_{DD}$  variation should be accounted for when defining the OCD threshold.

### 12.3. Timing Specifications

Operating Parameters  $T_A = -40$  to  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$  or  $3.3\text{ V}$  factory trimmed unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
OCD <sub>INT</sub> response time	programmable		1.4 2.1		$\mu\text{s}$
OCD <sub>EXT</sub> response time			10		$\mu\text{s}$
OCD <sub>INT</sub> required Input holding time			1		$\mu\text{s}$
OCD <sub>EXT</sub> required Input holding time			10		$\mu\text{s}$
OCD <sub>INT</sub> output dwell time		7		14	$\mu\text{s}$
OCD <sub>EXT</sub> output dwell time			10		$\mu\text{s}$

Table 13: OCD<sub>INT</sub> and OCD<sub>EXT</sub> timing specifications

### 12.4. Internal Overcurrent Detection Principle

The internal OCD takes the threshold voltage values predefined in the EEPROM and does not require any extra components. The OCD<sub>INT</sub> implementation allows detecting overcurrent outside of the output measurement range of the sensor and is therefore suitable for large current peaks as occurring during short-circuit. If the theoretical sensor output overcomes the OCD<sub>INT</sub> voltage threshold, the overcurrent event is flagged on OCD<sub>INT</sub> pin. The default OCD threshold voltages are defined as follows, but other values can be set on request.

Sensor reference	Typical Sensitivity [mV/mT]	OCD <sub>INT</sub> Threshold Current [%FS]
MLX91218LDC-ARV-500-RE	40	128
MLX91218LDC-ARV-303-RE	30	121
MLX91218LDC-AFV-204-RE	80	264
MLX91218LDC-ARX-501-RE	30	128
MLX91218LDC-ARX-300-RE	14	121

Table 14: OCD<sub>INT</sub> thresholds

	Sensor configuration	Min [% FS]	Max [% FS]
OCD <sub>INT</sub> Threshold	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} / V_{REF} = 2.5\text{ V}$	24	206
	$V_{DD} = 5\text{ V} / V_{REF} = 0.5\text{ V}$	13	102
	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V} / V_{REF} = 1.65\text{ V}$	41	336
	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V} / V_{REF} = 0.5\text{ V}$	37	264

Table 15: OCD<sub>INT</sub> factory programmable range

## 12.5. External Overcurrent Detection Principle

The external OCD uses the voltage applied on  $VOC_{EXT}$  pin as threshold voltage. This translates into an overcurrent threshold depending on the sensitivity of the sensor. A voltage divider on  $VOC_{EXT}$  allows defining the threshold voltage in a custom way. Depending on the voltage divider configuration, the  $OCD_{EXT}$  can be used either in bidirectional or unidirectional mode. The External OCD threshold is defined within the measurement range of the sensor output. This feature is then suitable for out-of-range detection where the OCD threshold remains close to the nominal current. It offers a better accuracy than  $OCD_{INT}$  but the response is slower. The below table presents the unidirectional and bidirectional external OCD configurations. Please refer to section 13 for more details about the application diagram and the recommended resistances.

Bidirectional configuration	Unidirectional configuration
$VOC_{EXT} = V_{REF} * \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4}$ $VLocd = VOC_{EXT}$ $VHocd = 2 * V_{REF} - VLocd$	$VOC_{EXT} = V_{REF} + (V_{DD} - V_{REF}) * \frac{R_{4bis}}{R_3 + R_{4bis}}$ $VHocd = VOC_{EXT}$

Table 16: External OCD, bidirectional and unidirectional configurations

### 13. Recommended Application Diagram

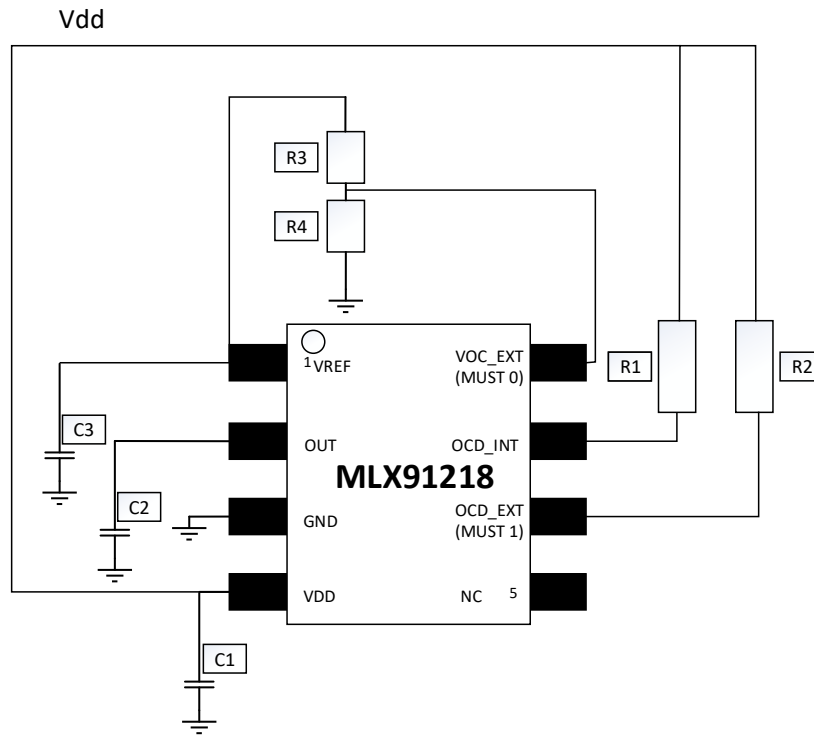


Figure 5: Application Diagram with external Pull-Down resistance

Part	Description	Value	Unit
C1	Supply capacitor, EMI, ESD	47	nF
C2	Decoupling, EMI, ESD	4.7	nF
C3	Decoupling, EMI, ESD	47	nF
R1	Internal OCD resistor	10	kΩ
R2	External OCD resistor	10	kΩ
R3/R4/R4bis	Uni-/Bidirectional OCD customized ratio	-	kΩ

Table 17: Resistor and capacitor values

## 14. Standard Information

Our products are classified and qualified regarding soldering technology, solderability and moisture sensitivity level according to standards in place in Semiconductor industry.

### Reflow Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Devices)

- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020  
Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices  
(classification reflow profiles according to table 5-2)
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-A113  
Preconditioning of Nonhermetic Surface Mount Devices Prior to Reliability Testing  
(reflow profiles according to table 2)

### Wave Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Devices) and THD's (Through Hole Devices)

- EN60749-20  
Resistance of plastic- encapsulated SMD's to combined effect of moisture and soldering heat
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B106 and EN60749-15  
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

### Iron Soldering THD's (Through Hole Devices)

- EN60749-15  
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

### Solderability SMD's (Surface Mount Devices) and THD's (Through Hole Devices)

- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B102 and EN60749-21  
Solderability

For all soldering technologies deviating from above mentioned standard conditions (regarding peak temperature, temperature gradient, temperature profile etc) additional classification and qualification tests have to be agreed upon with Melexis. The application of Wave Soldering for SMD's is allowed only after consulting Melexis regarding assurance of adhesive strength between device and board.

Melexis recommends reviewing on our web site the General Guidelines soldering recommendation (<https://www.melexis.com/en/quality-environment/soldering>).

Melexis is contributing to global environmental conservation by promoting **lead free** solutions. For more information on qualifications of **RoHS** compliant products (RoHS = European directive on the Restriction Of the use of certain Hazardous Substances) please visit the quality page on our website (<https://www.melexis.com/en/quality-environment>).

## 15. ESD Precautions

Electronic semiconductor products are sensitive to Electro Static Discharge (ESD).  
 Always observe Electro Static Discharge control procedures whenever handling semiconductor products.

## 16. Packaging information

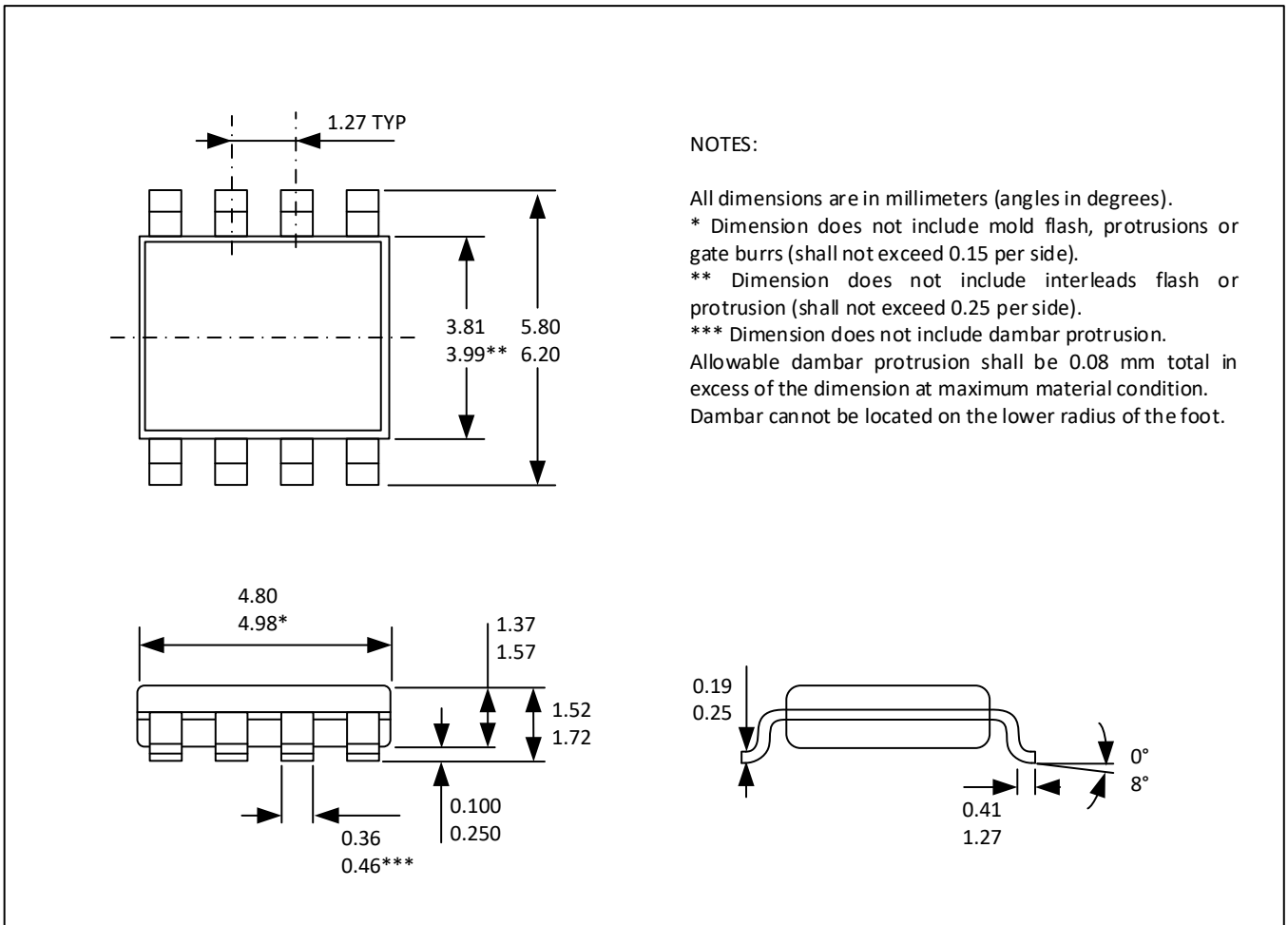


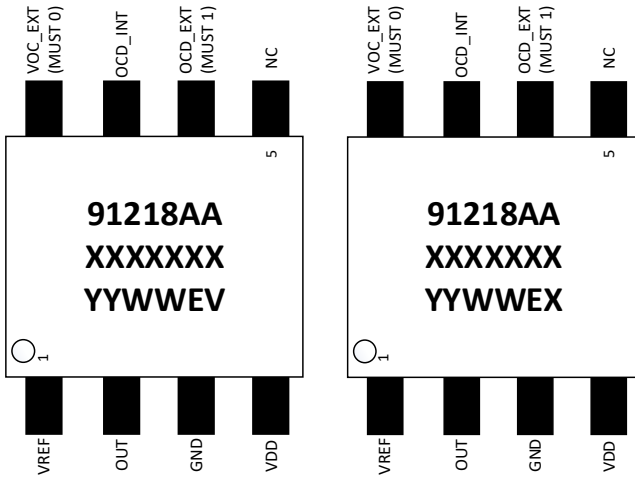
Figure 6: SOIC8 - Package Information



### 16.1. SOIC-8 Pinout and Marking

Very High Field Version

Extra High Field Version



**Marking description:**

- 1<sup>st</sup> line: 91218AA - product and product revision
- 2<sup>nd</sup> line: XXXXXXX - wafer LOT number
- 3<sup>rd</sup> line: YY..... - assembly LOT year
- 3<sup>rd</sup> line: ...WW..... - assembly LOT week
- 3<sup>rd</sup> line: .....EV - very high field version
- 3<sup>rd</sup> line: .....EX - extra high field version

Figure 7: SOIC8 - Pinout and marking

### 16.2. Hall plate position

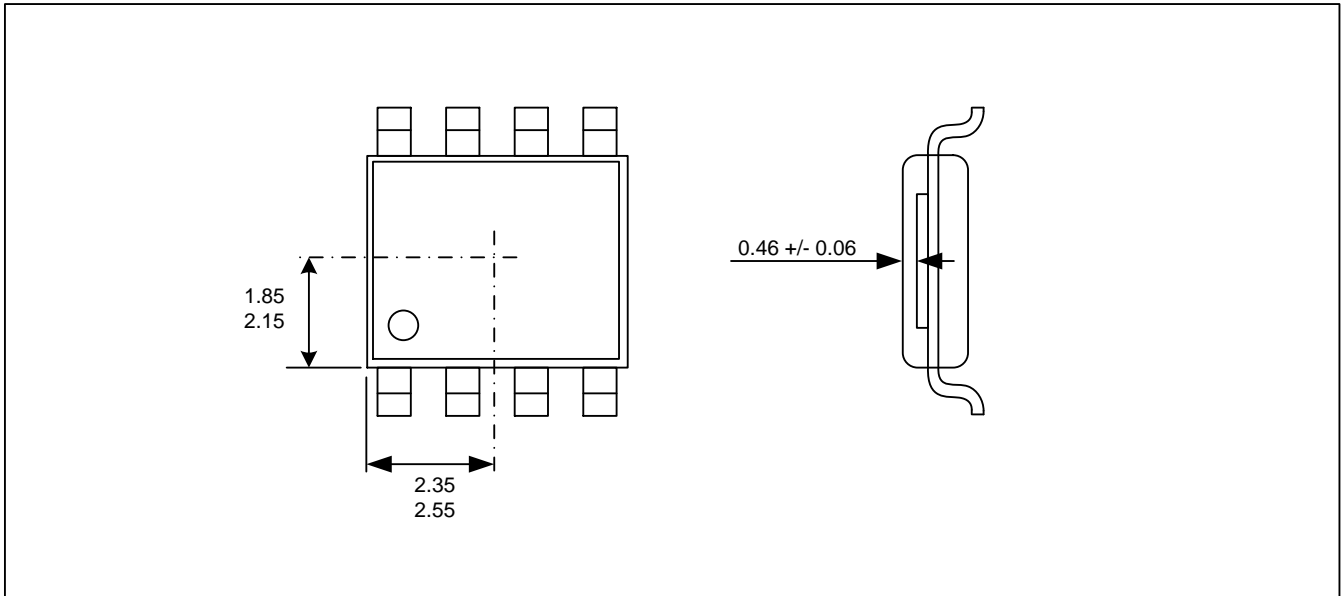
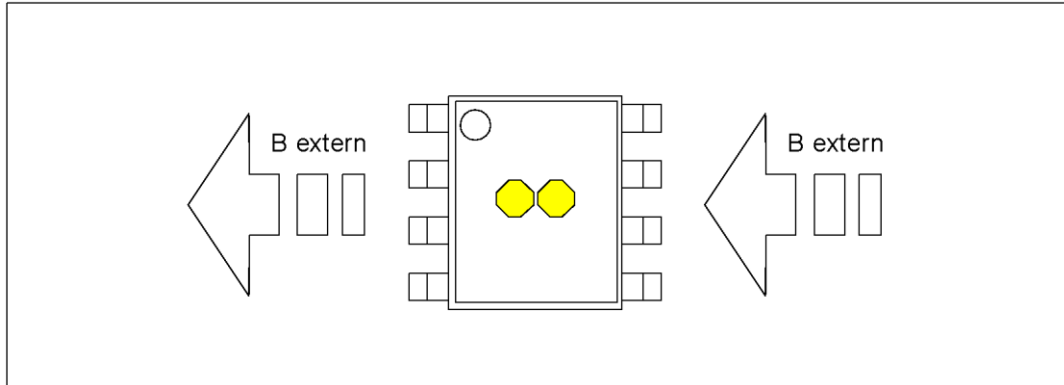


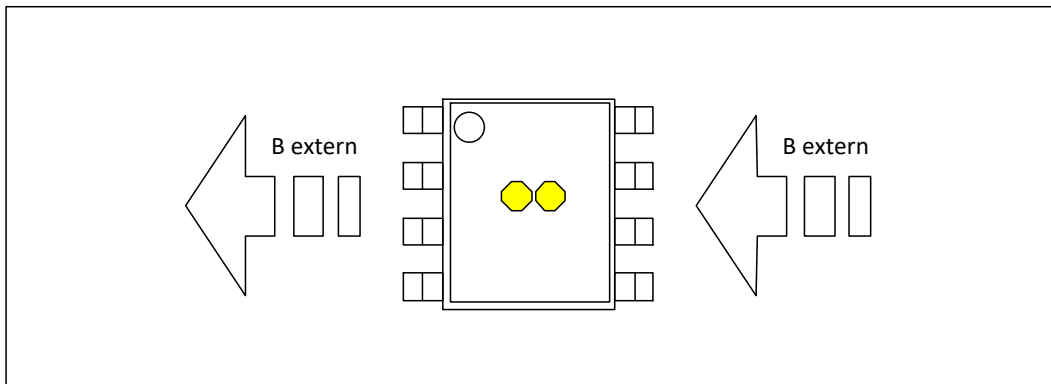
Figure 8: Hall plate position

### 16.3. IMC Position and sensor active measurement direction

*IMC size not at scale, for representation only*



*Figure 9: IMC position and geometry very high-field version*



*Figure 10: IMC position and geometry extra high-field version*

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## 17. Contact

For additional information, please contact our Direct Sales team and get help for your specific needs:

Europe, Africa	Email : sales_europe@melexis.com
Americas	Email : sales_usa@melexis.com
Asia	Email : sales_asia@melexis.com

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