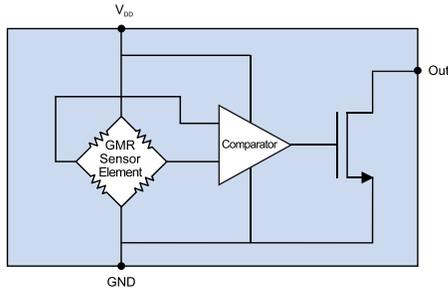


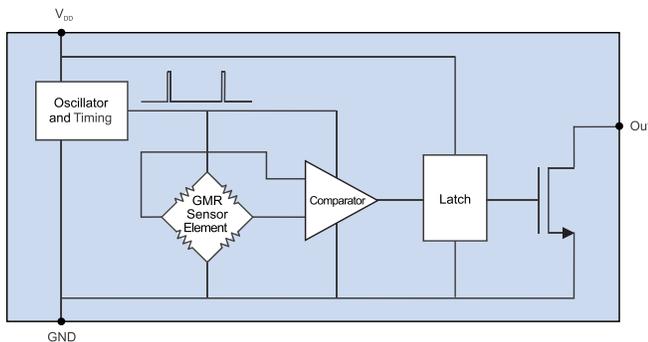
ADL-Series Nanopower Digital Switches



Functional Diagrams

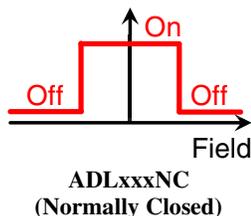
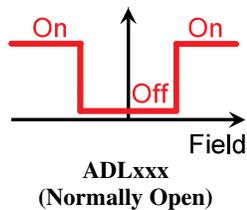


ADL9xx
(continuous duty)



ADL0xx
(duty-cycled)

Magnetic Responses



Features

- 2.4 V to 4.2 V operating voltage
- Continuously operating or duty-cycled versions
- Power as low as 84 nW (ADL1xx; $V_{DD} = 2.4$ V)
- Operate points as low as 1 mT (10 Oe)
- Normally-open or normally-closed outputs
- Precise detection of low magnetic fields
- 1.1 x 1.1 mm DFN4 or 0.65 x 0.65 mm WLCSP

Applications

- Primary lithium or rechargeable lithium-ion powered devices
- Proximity sensing
- Wearables
- Portable instruments
- Two-wire proximity sensors

Description

ADL-Series sensors are Giant Magnetoresistive (GMR) Digital Switches designed to operate from 3.3-volt power supplies or single lithium cells with extremely supply low currents. Their 4.2 volt maximum operating voltage accommodates lithium-ion rechargeable batteries.

The devices are manufactured with NVE's patented spintronic GMR technology and low-power CMOS circuitry for unmatched miniaturization, sensitivity, precision, and low power.

Versions are available that are either continuous or internally duty-cycled to further reduce power consumption. An integrated latch ensures the output is available continuously in duty-cycled versions.

The outputs are configured as magnetic switches. Normally-open versions turn on (LOW output) when the magnetic field is applied and off (OPEN output) when the field is removed. Normally-closed versions turn off when a field is applied.

The applied field can be of either polarity, and the operate point is extremely stable over supply voltage and temperature. The output is current-sinking, and can sink up to 100 microamps.

The parts are available in ultraminiature 1.1 x 1.1 x 0.35 mm DFN4 leadless packages or 0.65 x 0.65 x 0.15 mm solder-bumped, wafer-level chip-scale packages.

A range of magnetic operate points are available, and custom thresholds can be provided at request: sensor-apps@nve.com

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
Supply voltage		5.5	Volts
Output voltage		5.5	Volts
Output current		200	μA
Storage temperature	-65	135	°C
Junction temperature		135	°C
Applied magnetic field		Unlimited	

Operating Specifications

T _{min} to T _{max} ; 2.4 V < V _{DD} < 4.2V unless otherwise stated.						
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Condition
Supply voltage	V _{DD}	2.4	3	4.2	Volts	
Operating temperature	T _{MIN} ; T _{MAX}	-40		125	°C	
Magnetic operate point	B _{OP}	0.7	1	1.4	mT*	
ADLx25		1.4	2	2.5		
ADLx21		2.1	2.8	3.4		
ADLx22		3	4	5		
Operate/release differential	B _{OP} -B _{REL}	0.05		0.8	mT*	
ADLx25		0.1		1.4		
ADLx21		0.1		1.4		
ADLx22		0.1		2.5		
Quiescent current (output open)	I _{DDQ}		0.035	0.07	μA	V _{DD} = 2.4V
ADL1xx			0.05	0.1		
ADL0xx			35	50		
ADL9xx			0.08	0.16		V _{DD} = 3V
ADL1xx			0.095	0.19		
ADL0xx			60	100		
ADL9xx			0.12	0.24		V _{DD} = 3.6V
ADL1xx			0.14	0.28		
ADL0xx			85	120		
ADL9xx			0.24	0.3		V _{DD} = 4.2V
ADL1xx			0.32	0.4		
ADL0xx			140	200		
ADL9xx						
ADL0xx / ADL1xx peak supply current	I _{DD-PK}		60	100	μA	V _{DD} = 3V
Output drive current	I _{OL-ON}	100			μA	
Output low voltage	V _{OL}			0.2	V	V _{DD} = 3.6V; I _{OL-ON} = 100 μA
Output leakage current	I _{OL-OFF}			2	nA	V _{DD} = 3.6V
Update frequency					Hz	
ADL1xx		10	30			
ADL0xx		20	55			
Frequency response (ADL9xx)			100		kHz	

*1 mT = 10 Oe in air.

Operation

Direction of Magnetic Sensitivity

As the field varies in intensity, the digital output will turn on and off. Unlike Hall effect or other sensors, the direction of sensitivity is in the plane of the package. The diagrams below show two permanent magnet orientations that will activate the sensor in the direction of sensitivity:

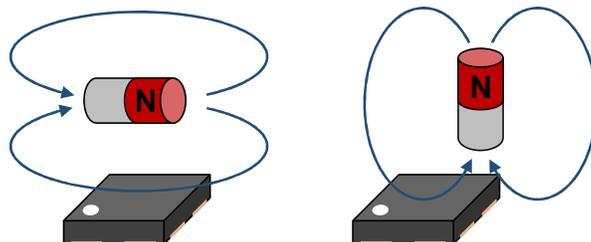


Figure 1a. ADLxxx-14E DFN4 sensor direction of magnetic sensitivity.

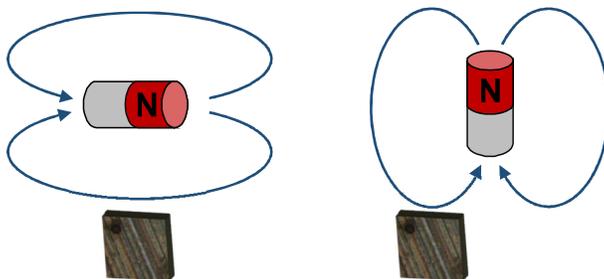


Figure 1b. ADLxxx-20E WLCSP sensor direction of magnetic sensitivity.

ADL-Series sensors are “omnipolar,” meaning the outputs turn ON when a magnetic field of either magnetic polarity is applied.

External Pull-Up Resistor – Normally-Open and Normally-Closed Sensors

The output is a logic low when the sensor is activated. The output is open-drain and should have an external pull-up resistor. For microcontroller interfaces, the microcontroller’s input pull-up resistors can be activated. Typical pull-up resistors range between 24 kΩ to 1 MΩ.

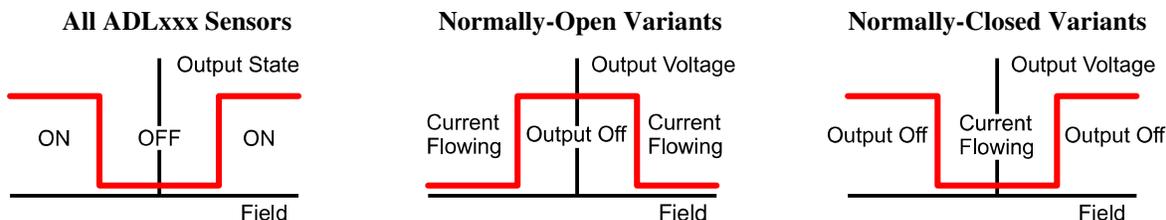
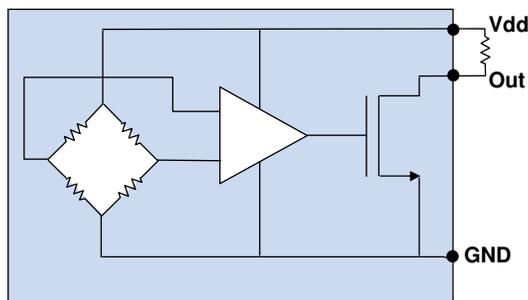


Figure 2. The difference between the switch (transistor) output state with a pull-up resistor connected for standard and NC variants.

Magnet and Sensing Distance Examples

Figure 3 shows another typical orientation for an ADL-Series sensor and magnet. The arrow on the circuit board shows the direction of magnetic sensitivity:

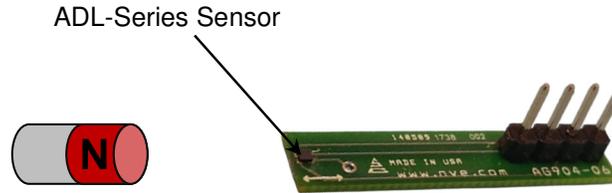


Figure 3. Typical operation; the circuit board arrow shows direction of sensitivity.

Typical magnetic operate and release distances for an inexpensive 4 mm diameter by 6 mm thick ceramic disk magnet, are illustrated in the following table:

Part	Operate Point (typ.)	Operate Distance (typ.)	Release Distance (typ.)
ADLx25-14E	1 mT	11 mm	13 mm
ADLx21-14E	2 mT	10 mm	12 mm
ADLx24-14E	2.8 mT	9 mm	11 mm
ADLx22-14E	4 mT	6 mm	9 mm

Larger and stronger magnets allow farther operate and release distances. To calculate the operate point for your magnet, use our free web-calculator tool: www.nve.com/spec/calculators#tabs-Digital-Sensor-Distance

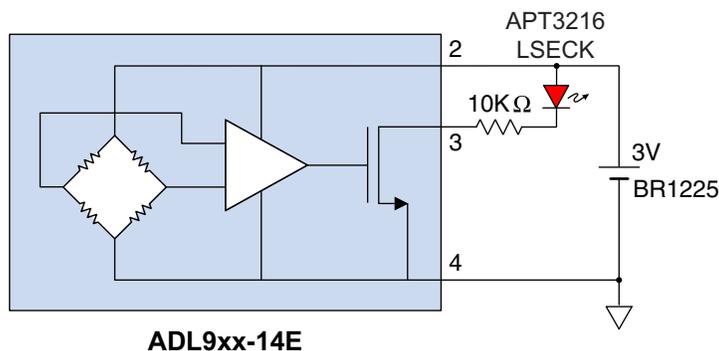
For additional simulations and assistance, contact sensor-apps@nve.com for a helpful reply within 24 hours.

Illustrative Application Circuits

Direct-Drive LED Indicator

Although ADLxxx-14E series sensors are not capable of directly driving legacy LEDs, high-efficiency LEDs such as the APT3216LSECK are visible with the 100µA drive current provided by the sensors without an external driver.

This circuit illustrates a sensor powered by a single lithium button cell with a surface-mount indicator LED:

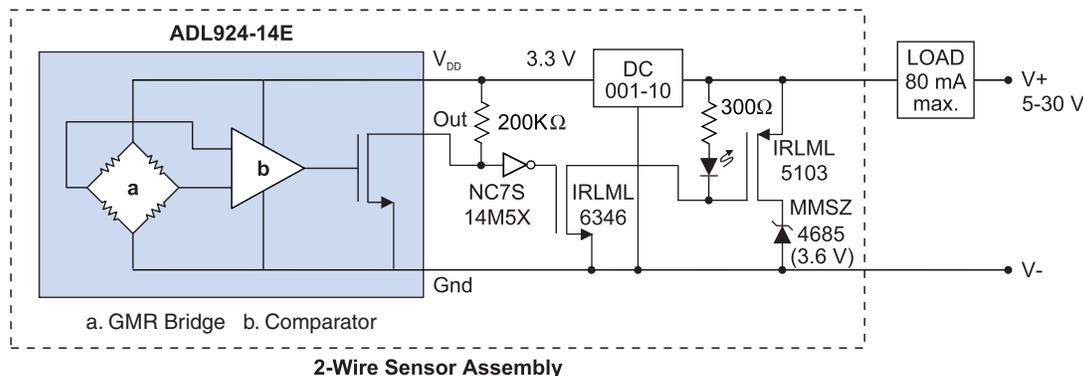


ADL9xx-14E

Figure 4. Typical ADLxxx-14E application.

Two-Wire Sensor Interface Using a Voltage Regulator

ADL-Series sensors are perfect for two-wire applications, because their low supply voltage and low quiescent current provide plenty of design margin. Two-wire interfaces need to operate over a wide power supply range. With the sensor off, the circuit must draw a minimal residual current, typically less than 1.5 milliamps. With the sensor on, the circuit must provide enough current to drive a significant load such as a motor or solenoid:



2-Wire Sensor Assembly

Figure 5. Typical two-wire circuit.

In this circuit, when a magnetic field is applied to the sensor, the MOSFETs turn on, turning on the LED and powering the load. This circuit uses an NVE DC001-10E regulator, which provides better regulation and operating latitude over the input voltage range than a Zener diode.

With no magnetic field and the sensor off, the residual current of the circuit is dominated by the DC001 regulator's quiescent current, which is less than one milliamp and relatively constant over input voltage. The Zener diode provides enough voltage to power the circuitry when the load is powered.

External Duty Cycling

ADL-Series continuous-duty sensors can be eternally duty-cycled. Unlike other types of sensors, the switching hysteresis is provided by the magnet sensor element, not a comparator, so the proper hysteresis state is retained when the part is duty-cycled:

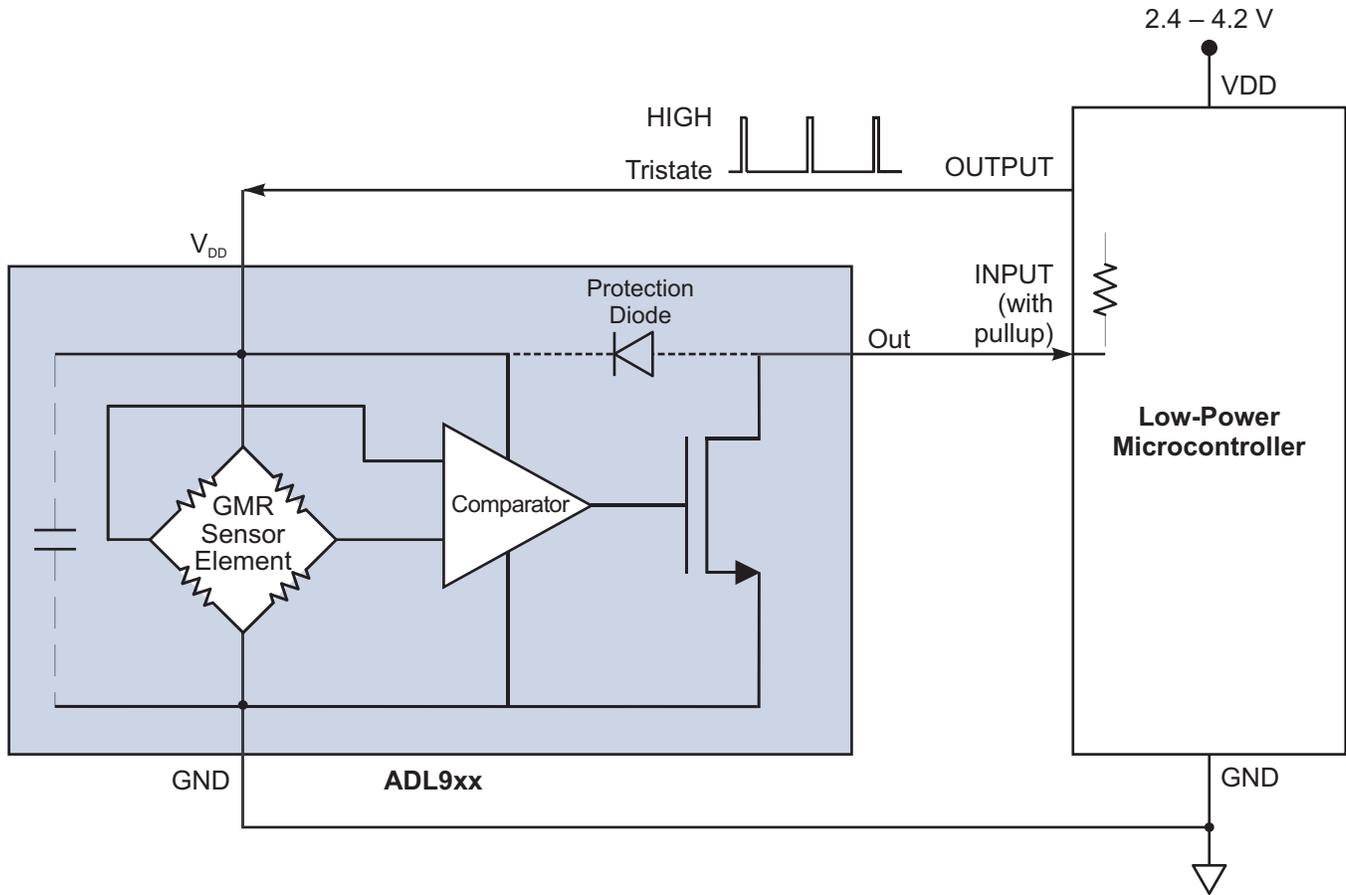


Figure 6. External duty cycling using a microcontroller.

Note that there is a protection diode from the output to V_{DD} , so that if V_{DD} is grounded the sensor output will be low (approximately 0.6 volts), and the pullup resistor will draw current. Therefore the most efficient way to duty cycle the sensor is to have an output driving V_{DD} to activate the part, and tri-state (rather than grounding) to deactivate the part.

Typical Performance Graphs

Average current increases with supply voltage but remains extremely low. The magnetic operate and release points are stable over temperature and supply voltage. Update frequency increases slightly with supply voltage.

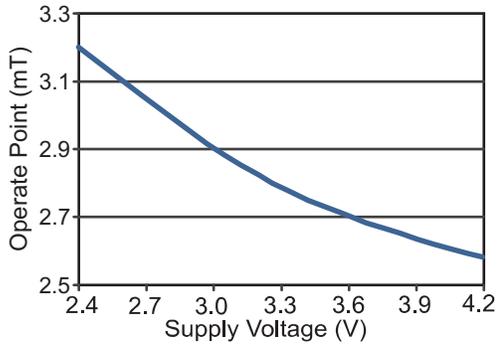


Figure 7. Typical magnetic operate versus supply voltage (ADLx24; 25 °C).

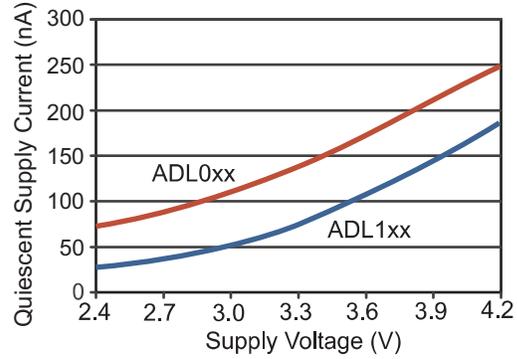


Figure 8. Typical Supply current versus supply voltage (ADL0xx and ADL1xx; 25 °C).

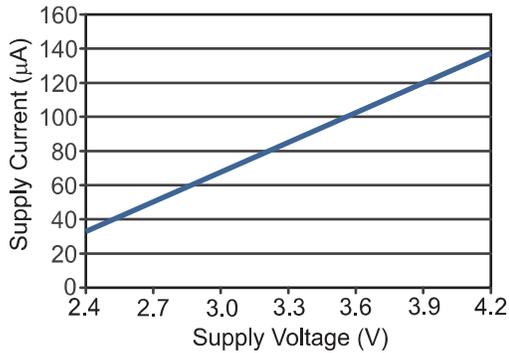


Figure 9. Typical Supply current versus supply voltage (ADL9xx; 25 °C).

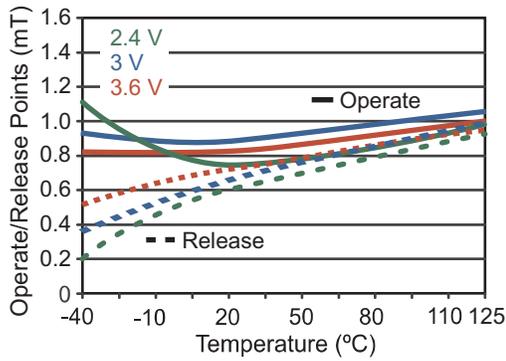


Figure 10. Typical magnetic operate point versus temperature (ADLx25).

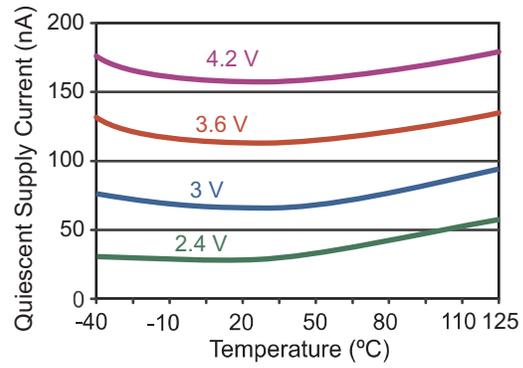


Figure 11. Typical supply current versus temperature (ADL1xx).

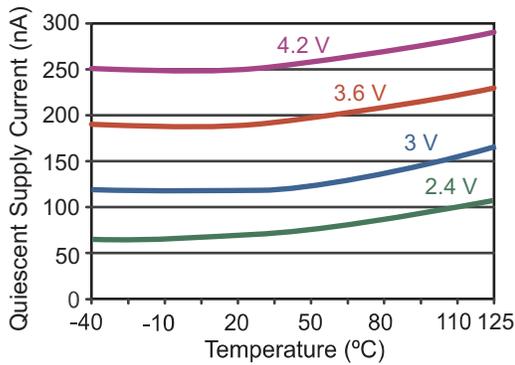


Figure 12. Typical supply current versus temperature (ADL0xx).

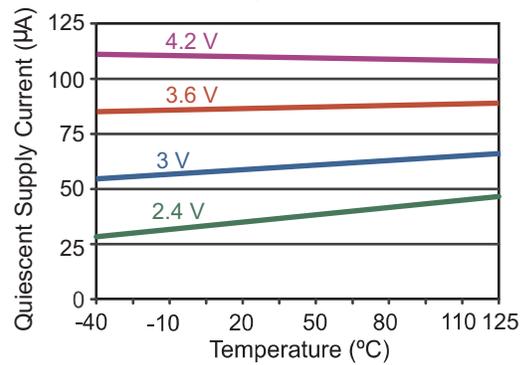


Figure 13. Typical supply current versus temperature (ADL9xx).

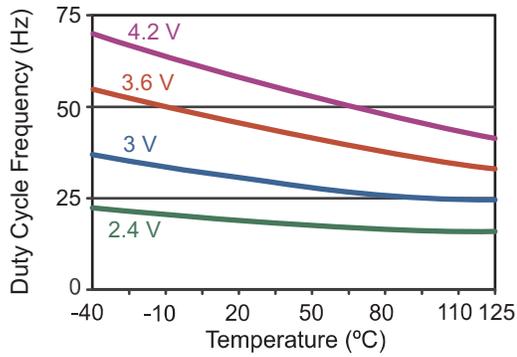


Figure 14. Typical update frequency versus temperature (ADL1xx).

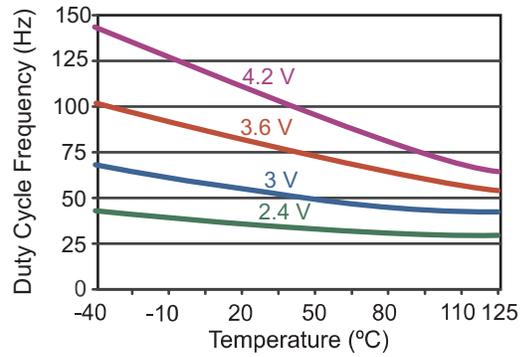


Figure 15. Typical update frequency versus temperature (ADL0xx).

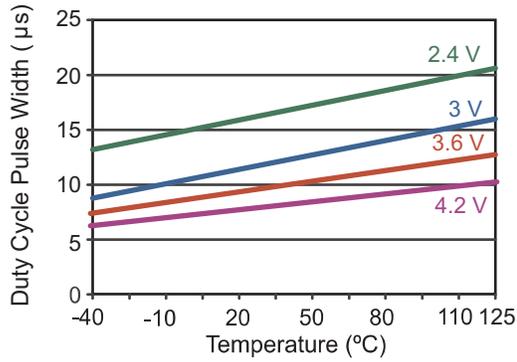
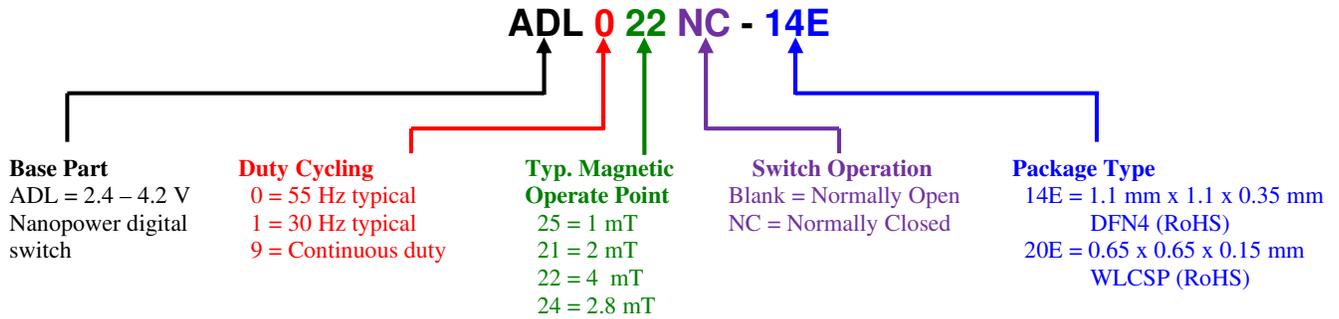


Figure 16. Typical update frequency versus temperature (ADL0xx and ADL1xx).

Part Numbering

The following example shows the ADL-Series part-numbering system:



Available Parts

Available Part	Duty Cycled?	Update Freq. (typ.)	Operate Point (typ.)	Switch Operation	Package	Package Marking
ADL021-14E	Y	55 Hz	2 mT	Normally Open	DFN4	V
ADL024-14E	Y	55 Hz	2.8 mT		DFN4	C
ADL025-14E	Y	55 Hz	1 mT		DFN4	J
ADL121-14E	Y	30 Hz	2 mT		DFN4	B
ADL124-14E	Y	30 Hz	2.8 mT		DFN4	D
ADL124-20E	Y	30 Hz	2.8 mT		WLCSP	D
ADL125-14E	Y	30 Hz	1 mT		DFN4	F
ADL125-20E	Y	30 Hz	1 mT		WLCSP	F
ADL921-14E	N	Continuous	2 mT		DFN4	M
ADL922-14E	N	Continuous	4 mT		DFN4	W
ADL924-14E	N	Continuous	2.8 mT		DFN4	N
ADL924-20E	N	Continuous	2.8 mT		WLCSP	N
ADL925-14E	N	Continuous	1 mT		DFN4	P
ADL925-20E	N	Continuous	1 mT		WLCSP	P
ADL122NC-14E	Y	30 Hz	4 mT		Normally Closed	DFN4

Evaluation Kits

NVE offers two ADL-Series Demonstration Boards, one with a battery and one without. These inexpensive evaluation kits include demo boards with the ultraminiature, ultralow-power ADL021 magnetic switch included. An LED shows the sensor output. A miniature bar magnet is included so you can see for yourself how these remarkable sensors work. These miniature evaluation boards are just 40 x 6 mm (1.57 by 0.25 inches). Images are actual size:



AG040C: ADL021 Externally-Powered Evaluation Board

This board has a digital output, and can be powered from a 3.3-volt nominal supply. An LED shows the output.



AG040B: ADL021 Battery-Powered Demonstration Board

This board is powered by a three-volt lithium coin cell (included), and the sensor quiescent power consumption is so low that the battery will last indefinitely.

WLCSP Breakout Boards

Breakout boards are available for evaluating popular ADL-series WLCSP sensors:



Part numbers ADLxxx-20E-EVB01)
(0.8" x 0.4" / 21 mm x 10 mm; actual size).

Bare Circuit Boards

NVE offers two bare circuit boards designed for easy connections to DFN4 sensors. Note that since these boards use very small sensors, they require reflow or hot-air soldering techniques. Images are actual size:



AG904-06: DFN4 General-Purpose PCB

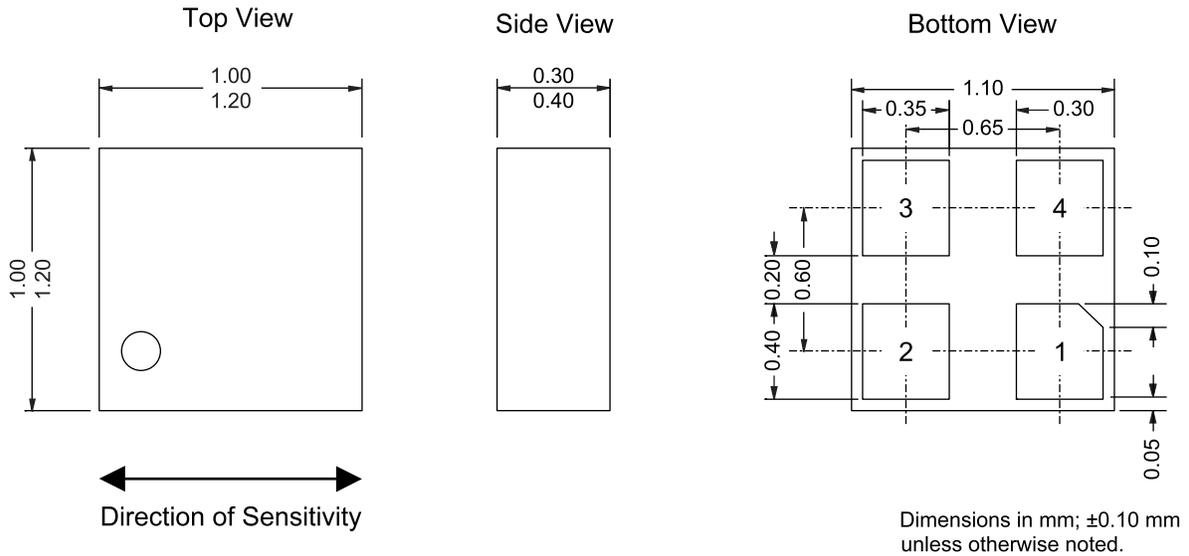
A 30 x 6 mm (1.2 x 0.25 inch) PCB for demonstrating 1.1 x 1.1 mm DFN4 sensors (-14E part number suffix).



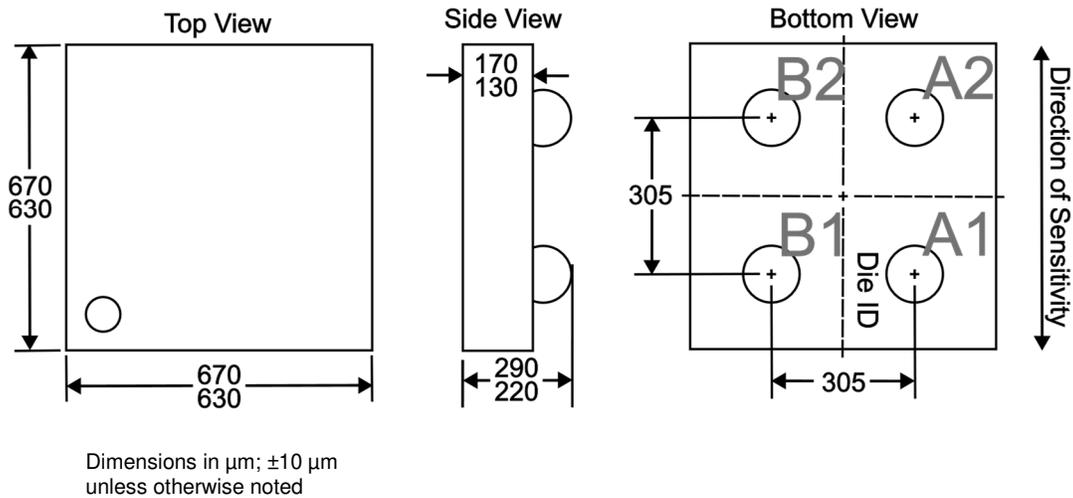
AG039-06: DFN4 Digital Sensor Demonstration Bare Board

A 40 x 6 mm (1.57 x 0.25 inch) PCB for demonstrating ADL-Series sensors (sensors sold separately). In addition to space for the sensor, the boards have locations for 0402-size pull-up resistors and bypass capacitors.

1.1 mm x 1.1 mm ULLGA DFN4 Package (-14E suffix)



0.65 mm x 0.65 mm WLCSP (-20E suffix)



Pinout

Symbol	Pad Designation	
	ADLxxx-14E (DFN4)	ADLxxx-20E (WLCSP)
N/C (no internal connection)	Pin 1	B2
V _{DD}	Pin 2	A1
Out	Pin 3	B1
Ground	Pin 4	A2



Soldering profiles per JEDEC J-STD-020C, MSL 1.

These products have been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

Revision History

<p>SB-00-017 May 2025</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added wafer level chip scale package parts. • Added explanation of output voltage with pull-up resistor.
<p>SB-00-017 June 2021</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed ADL922NC-14E to ADL122NC-14E
<p>SB-00-017 March 2020</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added ADLx25 (1 mT typ. magnetic operate point), ADL922 (4 mT typ.), and ADL922NC (4 mT typ.; normally closed). • Added multiple supply voltages to magnetic operate point versus temperature graph. • Added graphs of supply current, duty cycle frequency, and pulse width vs. temperature. • Added external duty-cycling application circuit (p. 5). • Changed most magnetic units from Oe to mT.
<p>SB-00-017 July 2019</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added Iq supply specs for 4.2 V operation (p. 2). • Updated typical performance vs. supply at 4.2 V (p. 5; Figs. 4, 6-8).
<p>SB-00-017 September 2018</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tighter ADL0xx and ADL1xx quiescent supply current specifications (p. 2). • Updated graph of typical supply current vs. supply (p. 5; Fig. 5). • Added quiescent supply current specifications at 3-volt supply (p. 2). • More detailed output leakage current specification (p. 2).
<p>SB-00-017 November 2017</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added “Typical Operation” section and image (p. 3). • Added Evaluation Kits and bare boards (p. 7).
<p>SB-00-017 October 2017</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised package outline dimensions.
<p>SB-00-017 May 2017</p>	<p>Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added application circuit. • Revised quiescent current specifications. • Added selector guide. • Obsoleted ADLx22 versions/ • Cosmetic changes.
<p>SB-00-017 December 2008</p>	<p>Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Release.

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