AS5147

14-Bit On-Axis Magnetic Rotary Position Sensor with 11-bit Binary Incremental Pulse Count

General Description

The AS5147 is a high-resolution rotary position sensor for fast absolute angle measurement over a full 360-degree range. This new position sensor is equipped with a revolutionary integrated dynamic angle error compensation (DAEC™) with almost 0 latency.

The robust design of the device suppresses the influence of any homogenous external stray magnetic field. A standard 4-wire SPI serial interface allows a host microcontroller to read 14-bit absolute angle position data from the AS5147 and to program non-volatile settings without a dedicated programmer.

Incremental movements are indicated on a set of ABI signals with a maximum resolution of 2048 steps / 512 pulses per revolution. The resolution of the ABI signal is programmable to 1024 steps / 256 pulses per revolution.

Brushless DC (BLDC) motors are controlled through a standard UVW commutation interface with a programmable number of pole pairs from 1 to 7. The absolute angle position is also provided as PWM-encoded output signal

The AS5147 supports embedded self-diagnostics including magnetic field strength too high, magnetic field strength too low or lost magnet, and other related diagnostic features.

The product is defined as SEooC (Safety Element out of Context) according ISO26262 including FMEDA, safety manual and third party qualification.

The AS5147 is available as a single die in a compact 14-pin TSSOP package.

Ordering Information and Content Guide appear at end of datasheet.

Key Benefits & Features

The benefits and features of this device are listed below:

Figure 1:
Added Value of Using the AS5147

Benefits	Features
Easy to use – saving costs on DSP	DAEC™ Dynamic angle error compensation
Good resolution for motor & position control	14-bit core resolution
Versatile choice of the interface	Independent output interfaces: SPI, ABI, UVW, PWM

Benefits	Features
No programmer needed (via SPI command)	Zero position, configuration programmable
Supports safety challenging applications	Self-Diagnostics
Lower system costs (no shielding)	Immune to external stray field

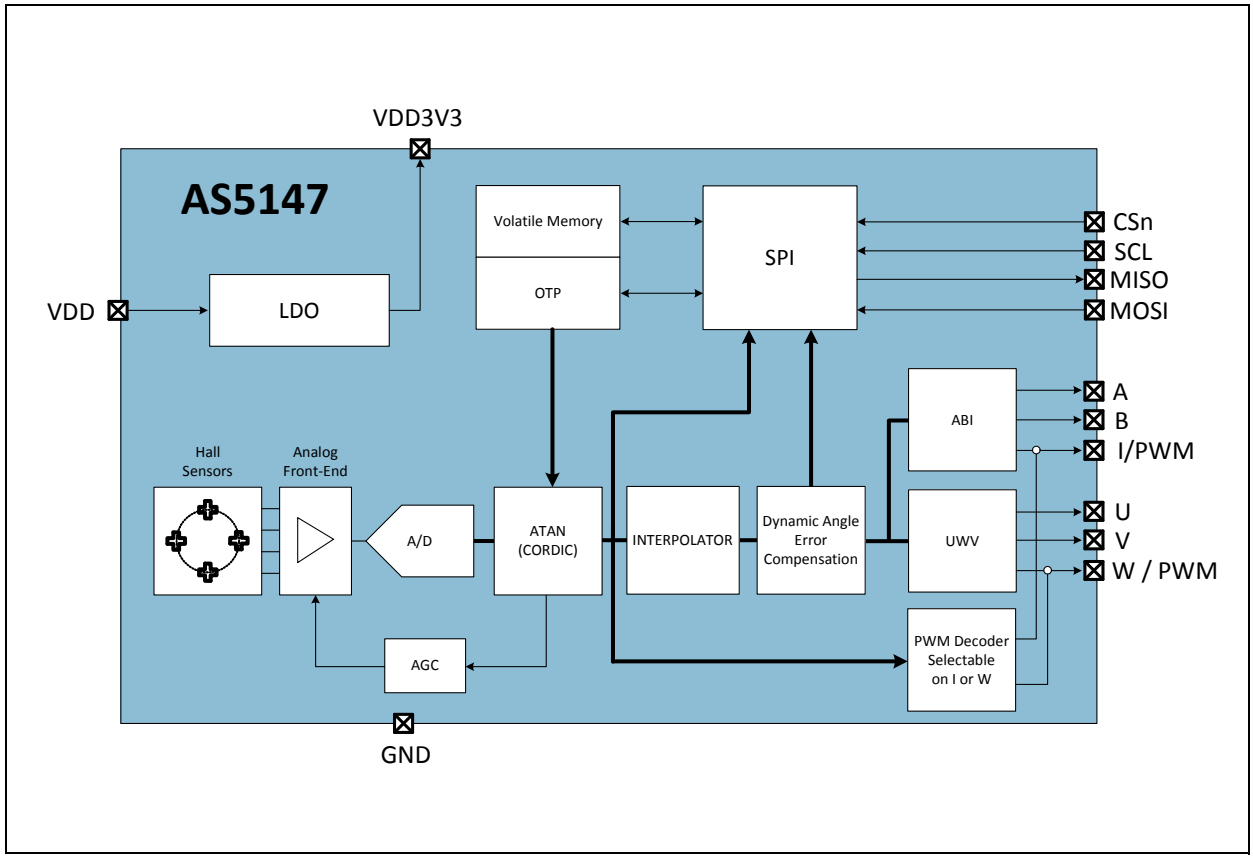
Applications

The AS5147 has been designed to support BLDC motor commutation for the most challenging automotive applications (AEC-Q100 grade 0 automotive qualified) such as electric power steering (EPS), transmission (gearbox, actuator), pump, brake (actuator) and starter & alternator.

Block Diagram

The functional blocks of this device for reference are shown below:

Figure 2:
AS5147 Block Diagram



Pin Assignment

Figure 3:
TSSOP-14 Pin Assignment

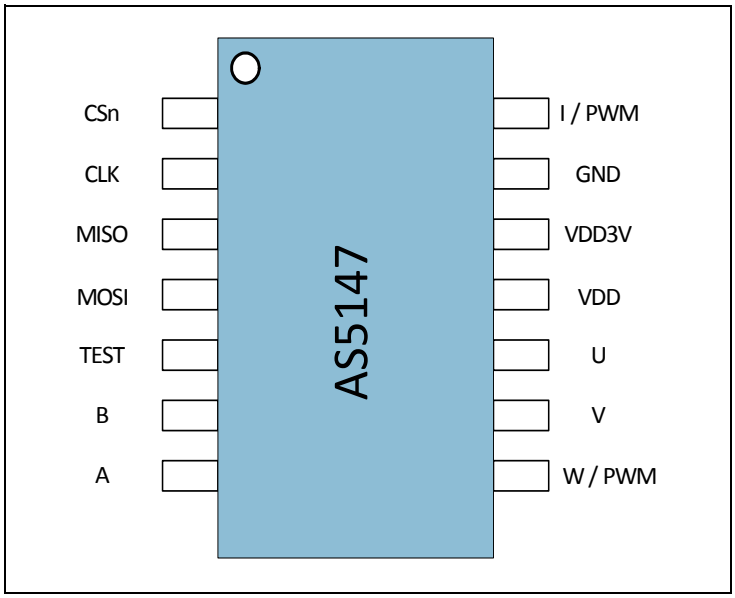


Figure 4:
Pin Description

Pin Number	Pin Name	Pin Type	Description
1	CSn	Digital input	SPI chip select (active low)
2	CLK	Digital input	SPI clock
3	MISO	Digital output	SPI master data input, slave output
4	MOSI	Digital input	SPI master data output, slave input
5	Test		Test pin (connect to ground)
6	B	Digital output	Incremental signal B
7	A	Digital output	Incremental signal A
8	W/PWM	Digital output	Commutation signal W or PWM-encoded output
9	V	Digital output	Commutation signal V
10	U	Digital output	Commutation signal U
11	VDD	Power supply	5V power supply voltage for on-chip regulator
12	VDD3V3	Power supply	3.3V on-chip low-dropout (LDO) output. Requires an external decoupling capacitor (1µF)
13	GND	Power supply	Ground
14	I	Digital output	Incremental signal I (index) or PWM

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "Operating Conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Figure 5:
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units	Note
VDD5	DC supply voltage at VDD pin	-0.3	7.0	V	
VDD3	DC supply voltage at VDD3V3 pin	-0.3	5.0	V	
V_{SS}	DC supply voltage at GND pin	-0.3	0.3	V	
V_{in}	Input pin voltage		VDD+0.3	V	
I_{scr}	Input current (latch-up immunity)	-100	100	mA	Norm: AEC-Q100-004
ESD	Electrostatic discharge	±2		kV	Norm: AEC-Q100-002
P_t	Total power dissipation (all supplies and outputs)		150	mW	
Ta5V0	Ambient temperature 5V0	-40	150	°C	In the 5.0V power supply mode only
Ta3V3	Ambient temperature 3V3	-40	125	°C	In the 3.3V power supply mode if NOISESET = 0
TaProg	Programming Temperature	5	45	°C	Programming @ Roomtemperature (25°C ± 20°C)
T_{strg}	Storage temperature	-55	150	°C	
T_{body}	Package body temperature		260	°C	Norm: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020
	Humidity non-condensing	5	85	%	
	Moisture sensitivity level	3			Represents a maximum floor lifetime of 168h

Electrical Characteristics

All limits are guaranteed. The parameters with min and max values are guaranteed with production tests or SQC (Statistical Quality Control) methods.

Figure 6:
Electrical Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
VDD	Positive supply voltage	5.0V operation mode	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
VDD3V3	Positive supply voltage	3.3V operation mode; only from -40 to 125°C	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
VDD3V3_150	Positive supply voltage	3.3V operation mode; only from -40 to 150°C (3V150°C Bit has to be set)	3.2	3.4	3.6	V
VDD_Burn	Positive supply voltage	Supply voltage required for programming in 3.3V operation	3.3		3.5	V
V_{REG}	Regulated Voltage	Voltage at VDD3V3 pin if VDD ≠ VDD3V3	3.2	3.4	3.6	V
V_{porON}	Internal POR-on level	At power-on (VDD rising from 0 to 5.0V)	2.47		2.83	V
V_{porOFF}	Internal POR-off level	At power-off (VDD falling from 5.0 to 0V)	2.24		2.56	V
V_{porh}	Internal POR hysteresis		170			mV
I_{DD}	Supply current				15	mA
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		0.7 × VDD			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage				0.3 × VDD	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage		VDD - 0.5			
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage				V_{SS} + 0.4	V
I_Out	Current on digital output				4	mA

Magnetic Characteristics

Figure 7:
Magnetic Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Bz	Orthogonal magnetic field strength, normal operating mode	Required orthogonal component of the magnetic field strength measured at the die's surface along a circle of 1.1mm	35	70	mT

Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. it is possible to operate the AS5147 below 35mT with reduced noise performance.

System Characteristics

Figure 8:
System Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
RES	Core resolution			14		bit
RES_ABI	Resolution of the ABI interface	Programmable with register setting (ABIRES)	10		11	bit
INL_{OPT} @ 25°C	Non-linearity, optimum placement of the magnet				±0.8	Deg
$INL_{OPT+TEMP}$	Non-linearity optimum placement of the magnet over the full Temperature Range				±1	Deg
$INL_{DIS+TEMP}$	Non-linearity @ displacement of magnet and temperature -40°C to 150°C	Assuming N35H Magnet (D=8mm, H=3mm) 500um displacement in x and y z-distance @ 2000um			±1.2	Deg
ONL	RMS output noise (1 sigma)	Orthogonal component for the magnetic field within the specified range (Bz), NOISESET = 0			0.068	degree
ONH	RMS output noise (1 sigma) on SPI, ABI and UVW interfaces	Orthogonal component for the magnetic field within the specified range (Bz), NOISESET = 1			0.082	degree

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
ON_PWM	RMS output noise (1 sigma) on PWM interface	Orthogonal component for the magnetic field within the specified range (Bz)			0.068	degree
t_{delay}	System propagation delay –core	Reading angle via SPI	90		110	µs
t_{delay_DAEC}	Residual system propagation delay after dynamic angle error correction.	At ABI, UVW and SPI	1.5		1.9	µs
t_{sampl}	Sampling rate	Refresh rate at SPI	202	222	247	ns
DAE_{1700}	Dynamic angle error	At 1700 RPM constant speed			0.02	degree
DAE_{max}	Dynamic angle error	At 14500 RPM constant speed			0.18	degree
DAE_{acc}	Dynamic angle error at constant acceleration (25krad/s^2)	25k radians/s^2 constant acceleration			0.175	degree
MS	Maximum speed				14500	RPM

Reference magnet: N35H, 8mm diameter; 3mm thickness

Timing Characteristics

Figure 9:
Timing Specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{pon}	Power-on time				10	ms

Detailed Description

The AS5147 is a Hall-effect magnetic sensor using a CMOS technology. The Hall sensors convert the magnetic field component perpendicular to the surface of the chip into a voltage.

The signals from the Hall sensors are amplified and filtered by the analog front-end (AFE) before being converted by the analog-to-digital converter (ADC). The output of the ADC is processed by the hardwired CORDIC (coordinate rotation digital computer) block to compute the angle and magnitude of the magnetic vector. The intensity of the magnetic field (magnitude) is used by the automatic gain control (AGC) to adjust the amplification level for compensation of the temperature and magnetic field variations.

The internal 14-bit resolution is available by reading a register through the SPI interface. The resolution on the ABI output can be programmed for 10 or 11 bits.

The Dynamic Angle Error Compensation block corrects the calculated angle for latency using a linear prediction calculation algorithm. At constant rotation speed the latency time is internally compensated by the AS5147, reducing the dynamic angle error at the SPI, ABI and UVW outputs. The AS5147 allows selecting between a UVW output interface and a PWM-encoded interface on the W pin.

At higher speeds, the interpolator fills in missing ABI pulses and generates the UVW signals with no loss of resolution. The non-volatile settings in the AS5147 can be programmed through the SPI interface without any dedicated programmer.

Power Management

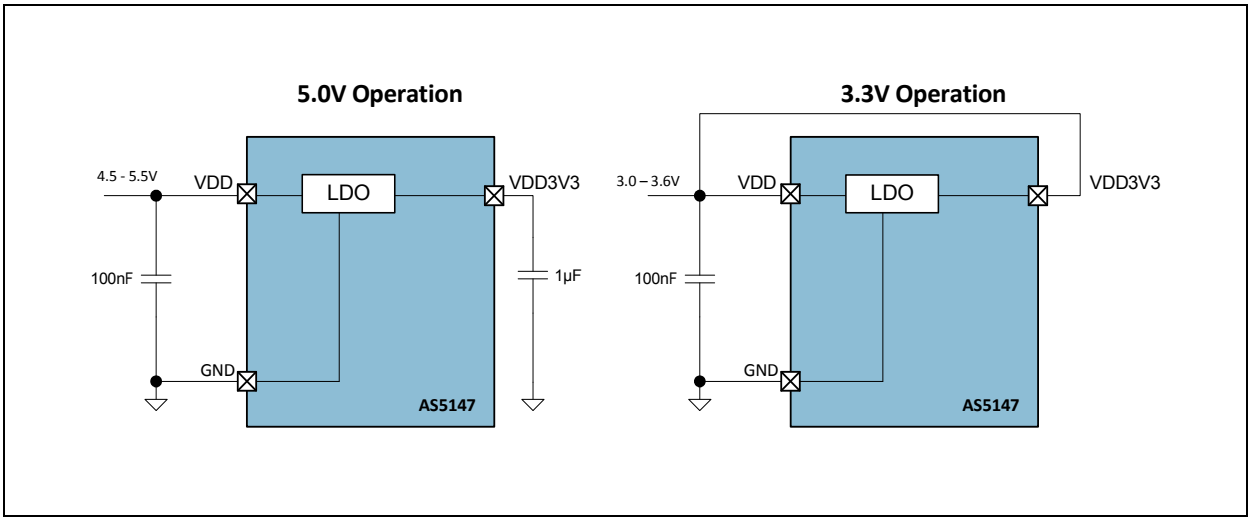
The AS5147 can be either powered from a 5.0V supply using the on-chip low-dropout regulator or from a 3.3V voltage supply. The LDO regulator is not intended to power any other loads, and it needs a 1 µF capacitor to ground located close to the chip for decoupling as shown in Figure 11.

In 3.3V operation, VDD and VREG must be tied together. In this configuration, normal noise performance (ONL) is available at reduced maximum temperature (125°C) by clearing NOISESET to 0. When NOISESET is set to 1, the full temperature range is available with reduced noise performance (ONH).

Figure 10:
Temperature Range and Output Noise in 3.3V and 5.0V Mode

VDD (V)	NOISESET	Temperature Range (°C)	RMS Output Noise (degree)
5.0	0	-40 to 150	0.068
3.3	0	-40 to 125	0.068
3.3	1	-40 to 150	0.082

Figure 11:
5.0V and 3.3V Power Supply Options



After applying power to the chip, the power-on time (t_{pon}) must elapse before the AS5147 provides the first valid data.

Dynamic Angle Error Compensation

The AS5147 uses 4 integrated Hall sensors which produce a voltage proportional to the orthogonal component of the magnetic field to the die. These voltage signals are amplified, filtered, and converted into the digital domain to allow the CORDIC digital block to calculate the angle of the magnetic vector. Propagation of these signals through the analog front-end and digital back-end generates a fixed delay between the time of measurement and the availability of the measured angle at the outputs. This latency generates a dynamic angle error represented by the product of the angular speed (ω)and the system propagation delay (t_{delay}):

$$DAE = \omega \times t_{delay}$$

The dynamic angle compensation block calculates the current magnet rotation speed (ω) and multiplies it with the system propagation delay (t_{delay}) to determine the correction angle to reduce this error. At constant speed, the residual system propagation delay is t_{delay_DAEC}.

The angle represented on the PWM interface is not compensated by the Dynamic Angle Error Compensation algorithm. it is also possible to disable the Dynamic Angle Error Compensation with the DAECDIS setting. Disabling the Dynamic Angle Error Compensation gives a noise benefit of 0.016 degree rms.This setting can be advantageous for low speed (under 100 RPM) respectively static positioning applications.

SPI Interface (slave)

The SPI interface is used by a host microcontroller (master) to read or write the volatile memory as well as to program the non-volatile OTP registers. The AS5147 SPI only supports slave operation mode. It communicates at clock rates up to 10 MHz.

The AS5147 SPI uses mode=1 (CPOL=0, CPHA=1) to exchange data. As shown in Figure 12, a data transfer starts with the falling edge of CSn (SCL is low). The AS5147 samples MOSI data on the falling edge of SCL. SPI commands are executed at the end of the frame (rising edge of CSn). The bit order is MSB first. Data is protected by parity.

SPI Timing

The AS5147 SPI timing is shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12:
SPI Timing Diagram

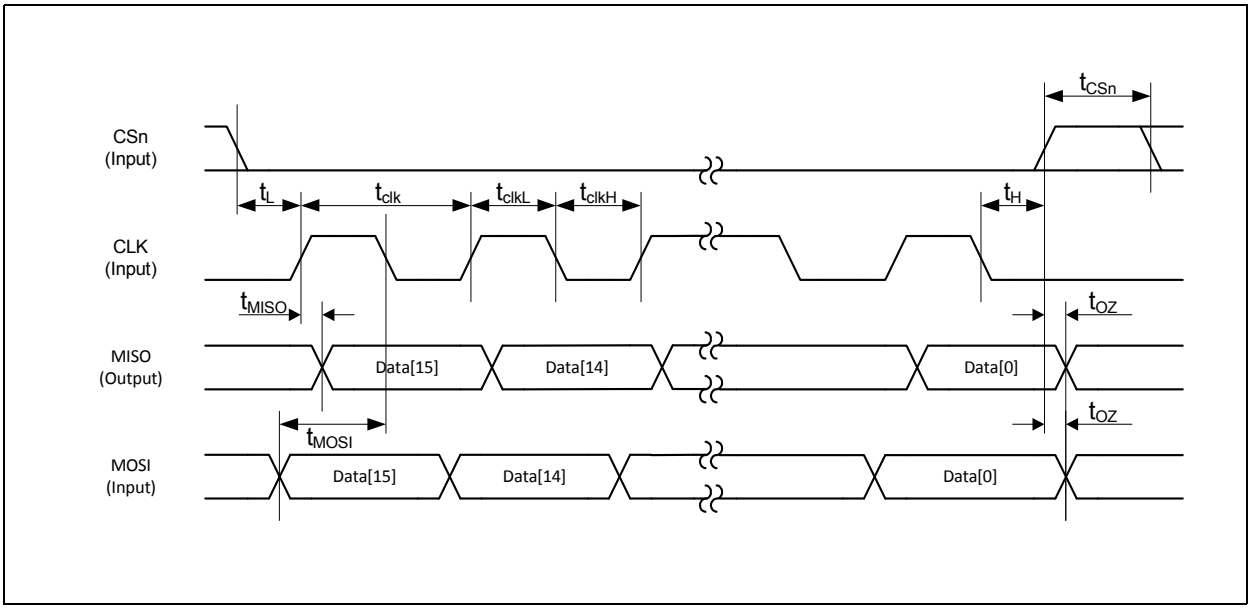


Figure 13:
SPI Timing

Parameter	Description	Min	Max	Units
t_L	Time between CSn falling edge and CLK rising edge	350		ns
t_{clk}	Serial clock period	100		ns
t_{clkL}	Low period of serial clock	50		ns
t_{clkH}	High period of serial clock	50		ns
t_H	Time between last falling edge of CLK and rising edge of CSn	tclk/2		ns
t_{CSn}	High time of CSn between two transmissions	350		ns
t_{MOSI}	Data input valid to falling clock edge	20		ns
t_{MISO}	CLK edge to data output valid		20	ns
t_{OZ}	Release bus time after CS rising edge.		10	ns

SPI Transaction

An SPI transaction consists of a 16-bit command frame followed by a 16-bit data frame. Figure 14 shows the structure of the command frame.

Figure 14:
SPI Command Frame

Bit	Name	Description
15	PARC	Parity bit (even) calculated on the command frame
14	R/W	0: Write 1: Read
13:0	ADDR	Address to read or write

To increase the reliability of communication over the SPI, an even parity bit (PARC) must be generated and sent. A wrong setting of the parity bit causes the PARERR bit in the error flag register to be set. The parity bit is calculated from the 16-bit command frame. The 16-bit command specifies whether the transaction is a read or a write and the address. Figure 15 shows the read data frame.

Figure 15:
SPI Read Data Frame

Bit	Name	Description
15	PARD	Parity bit (even) for the data frame
14	EF	0: No command frame error command occurred 1: Error occurred
13:0	DATA	Data

The data is sent on the MISO pin. The parity bit PARD is calculated by the AS5147 for the 16-bit data frame. If an error is detected in the previous SPI command frame, the EF bit is set high. The SPI read is sampled on the rising edge of CSn and the data is transmitted on MISO with the next read command, as shown in Figure 16.

Figure 16:
SPI Read

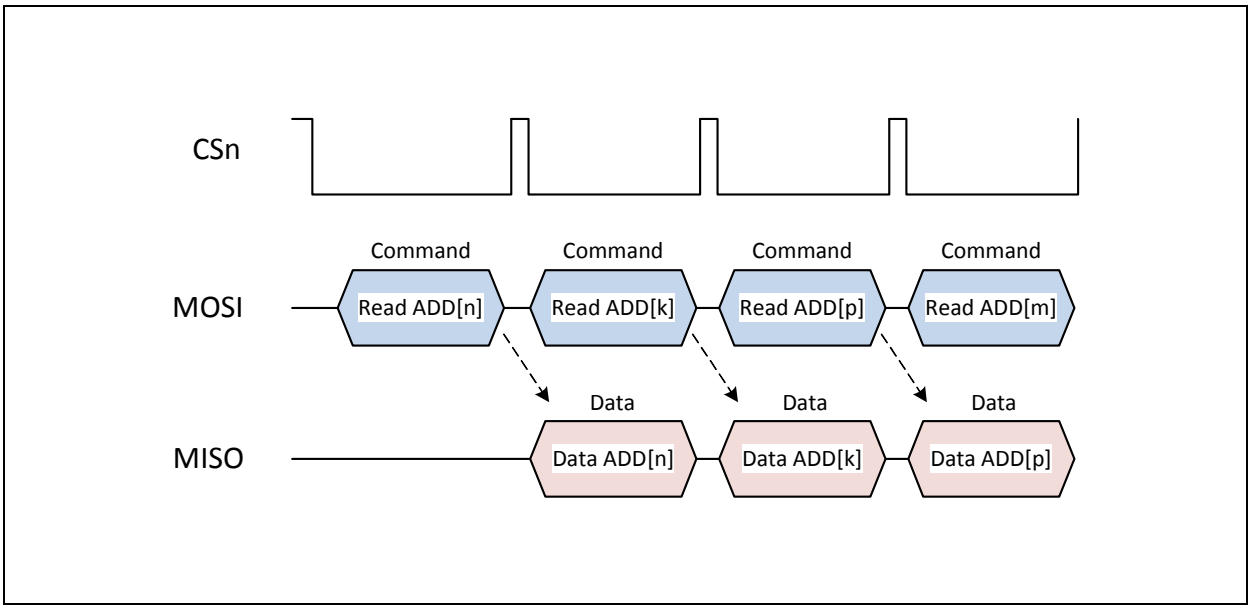


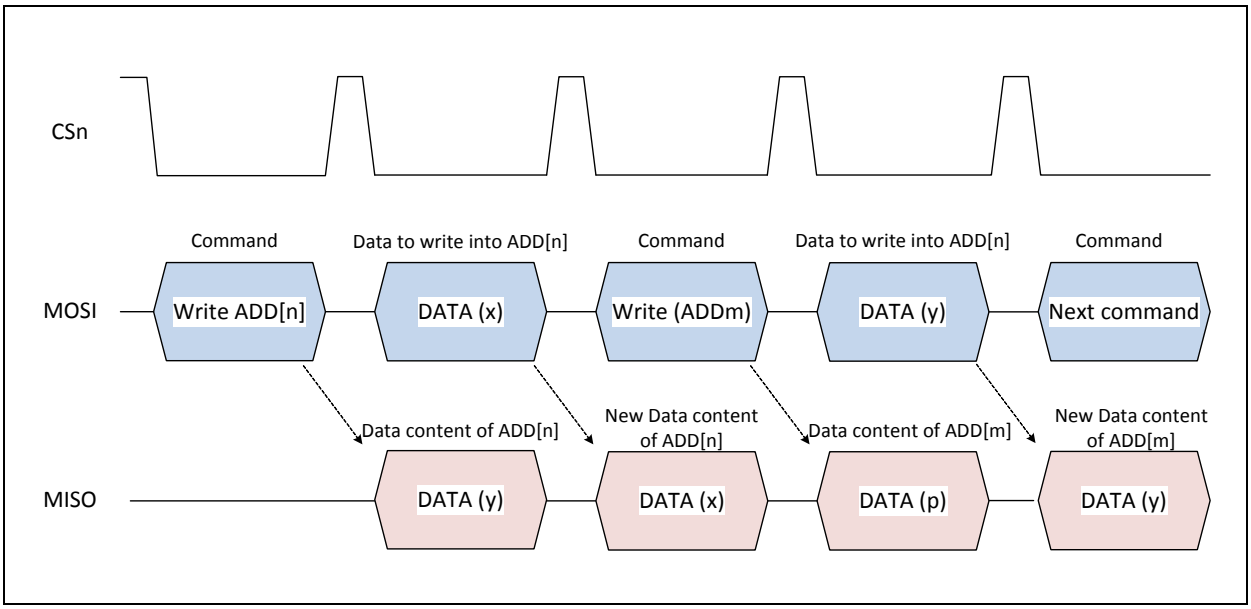
Figure 17:
SPI Write Data Frame

Bit	Name	Description
15	PARD	Parity bit (even)
14	0	Always low
13:0	DATA	Data

The parity bit PARD must be calculated from the 16-bit data.

In an SPI write transaction, the write command frame (e.g. Write ADD[n]) is followed by a data frame (e.g. DATA [x]). In addition to writing an address in the AS5147, a write command frame causes the old contents of the addressed register (e.g. DATA [y]) to be sent on MISO in the following frame. This is followed by the new contents of the addressed register (DATA [x]) as shown in Figure 19.

Figure 18:
SPI Write Transaction



Volatile Registers

The volatile registers are shown in Figure 19. Each register has a 14-bit address.

Figure 19:
Volatile Register Table

Address	Name	Default	Description
0x0000	NOP	0x0000	No operation
0x0001	ERRFL	0x0000	Error register
0x0003	PROG	0x0000	Programming register
0x3FFC	DIAAGC	0x0180	Diagnostic and AGC
0x3FFD	MAG	0x0000	CORDIC magnitude
0x3FFE	ANGLEUNC	0x0000	Measured angle without dynamic angle error compensation
0x3FFF	ANGLECOM	0x0000	Measured angle with dynamic angle error compensation

Reading the NOP register is equivalent to a nop (no operation) instruction for the AS5147.

Figure 20:
ERRFL (0x0001)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
PARERR	R	2	Parity error
INVCOMM	R	1	Invalid command error: set to 1 by reading or writing an invalid register address
FRERR	R	0	Framing error: is set to 1 when a non-compliant SPI frame is detected

Reading the ERRFL register automatically clears its contents (ERRFL=0x0000).

Figure 21:
PROG (0x0003)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
PROGVER	R/W	6	Program verify: must be set to 1 for verifying the correctness of the OTP programming
PROGOTP	R/W	3	Start OTP programming cycle
OTPREF	R/W	2	Refreshes the non-volatile memory content with the OTP programmed content
PROGEN	R/W	0	Program OTP enable: enables reading / writing the OTP memory

The PROG register is used for programming the OTP memory. (See programming the zero position.)

Figure 22:
DIAAGC (0x3FFC)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
MAGL	R	11	Diagnostics: Magnetic field strength too low; AGC=0xFF
MAGH	R	10	Diagnostics: Magnetic field strength too high; AGC=0x00
COF	R	9	Diagnostics: CORDIC overflow
LF	R	8	Diagnostics: Loops Finished LF=0:internal offset loops not ready regulated LF=1:internal offset loop finished
AGC	R	7:0	Automatic gain control value

Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. LF = Loops Finished

Figure 23:
MAG (0x3FFD)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
CMAG	R	13:0	CORDIC magnitude information

Figure 24:
ANGLE (0x3FFE)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
CORDICANG	R	13:0	Angle information without dynamic angle error compensation

Figure 25:
ANGLECOM (0x3FFF)

Name	Read/Write	Bit Position	Description
DAECANG	R	13:0	Angle information with dynamic angle error compensation

Non-Volatile Registers (OTP)

A nonvolatile memory (One-Time Programmable) is used store the zero position of the magnet and custom settings.

Figure 26:
Non-Volatile Register Table

Address	Name	Default	Description
0x0016	ZPOSM	0x0000	Zero position MSB
0x0017	ZPOSL	0x0000	Zero position LSB/ MAG diagnostic
0x0018	SETTINGS1	0x0000	Custom setting register 1
0x0019	SETTINGS2	0x0000	Custom setting register 2
0x001A	RED	0x0000	Redundancy register

Figure 27:
ZPOSM (0x0016)

Name	Read/Write/Program	Bit Position	Description
ZPOSM	R/W/P	7:0	8 most significant bits of the zero position

Figure 28:
ZPOSL (0x0017)

Name	Read/Write/Program	Bit Position	Description
ZPOSL	R/W/P	5:0	6 least significant bits of the zero position
comp_l_error_en	R/W/P	6	This bit enables the contribution of MAGH (Magnetic field strength too high) to the system_error
comp_h_error_en	R/W/P	7	This bit enables the contribution of MAGL (Magnetic field strength too low) to the system_error

Figure 29:
SETTINGS1 (0x0018)

Name	Read/Write/Program	Bit Position	Description
IWIDTH	R/W/P	0	Width of the index pulse I (0 = 3LSB, 1 = 1LSB)
NOISESET	R/W/P	1	Noise setting
DIR	R/W/P	2	Rotation direction
UVW_ABI	R/W/P	3	Defines the PWM Output (0 = ABI is operating, W is used as PWM 1 = UVW is operating, I is used as PWM)
DAECDIS	R/W/P	4	Disable Dynamic Angle Error Compensation (0 = DAE compensation on, 1 = DAE compensation off)
Dataselect	R/W/P	6	This bit defines which data can be read form address 16383dec (3FFFhex). 0->DAECANG 1->CORDICANG
PWMon	R/W/P	7	enables PWM (setting of UVW_ABI Bit necessary)

Figure 30:
SETTINGS2 (0x0019)

Name	Read/Write/Program	Bit Position	Description
UVWPP	R/W/P	2:0	UVW number of pole pairs (000 = 1, 001 = 2, 010 = 3, 011 = 4, 100 = 5, 101 = 6, 110 = 7, 111 = 7)
HYS	R/W/P	4:3	Hysteresis for 11 Bit ABI Resolution: (00=3LSB, 01= 2LSB,10=1LSB,11=no hysteresis) Hysteresis for 10 Bit ABI Resolution: (00=2LSB, 01= 1LSB,10=no Hysteresis LSB,11=3LSB)
ABIRES	R/W/P	5	Resolution of ABI (0 = 11 bits, 1 = 10 -bits)

The hysteresis (Figure 35)is in terms of the chosen resolution (11 bits vs. 10 bits). The ABIRES resolution does not affect the UVW signals.

Figure 31:
RED (0x001A)

Name	Read/Write/ Program	Bit Position	Description
REDUNDANCY	R/W/P	4:0	Redundancy bits. This field enables with force to high one bit of the Non-Volatile register map after a non-successful burning. For more details please refer to the application note "AN5000 – AS5147_Redundancy_Bits"

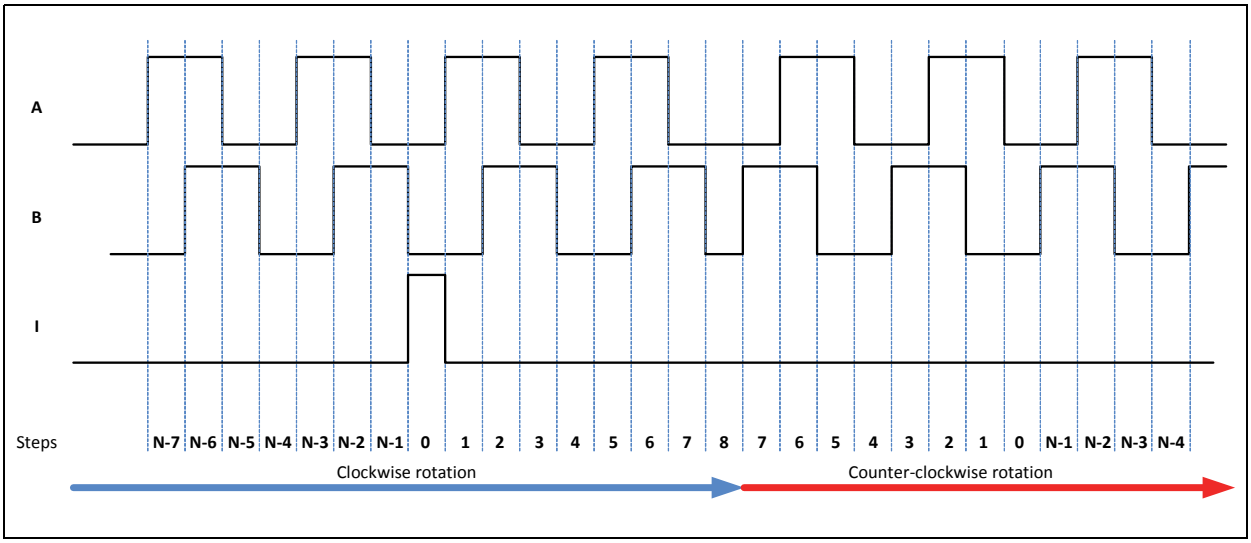
ABI Incremental Interface

The AS5147 can send the angle position to the host microcontroller through an incremental interface. This interface is available simultaneously with the other interfaces. By default, the incremental interface is set to work at the highest resolution (11 bits), which corresponds to 2048 steps per revolution or 512 pulses per revolution (ppr). This resolution can be cut in half using the OTP bit ABIRES, which results in 1024 steps per revolution or 256 pulses per revolution.

The phase shift between the A and B signals indicates the rotation direction: e.g. DIR-Bit = 0, clockwise (B leads, A follows) or counterclockwise (A leads, B follows) as viewed from above the magnet and AS5147. The DIR bit can be used to invert the sense of the rotation direction.

The IWIDTH setting programs the width of the index pulse from 3 LSB (default) to 1 LSB.

Figure 32:
ABI Signals at 11-Bit Resolution



N = 2048 for 11-bit resolution, and N = 1024 for 10-bit resolution.

The Figure 32 shows the ABI signal flow if the magnet rotates in clockwise direction, placing the magnet on the top of the AS5147 and looking at the magnet from the top (DIR=1).. With the bit DIR, it is possible to invert the rotation direction.

UVW Commutation Interface

The AS5147 can emulate the UVW signals generated by the three discrete Hall switches commonly used in BLDC motors. The UVWPP field in the SETTINGS register selects the number of pole pairs of the motor (from 1 to 7 pole pairs). The UVW signals are generated with 14-bit resolution.

During the start-up time, after power on of the chip, the UVW signals are low.

Figure 33:
UVW Signals

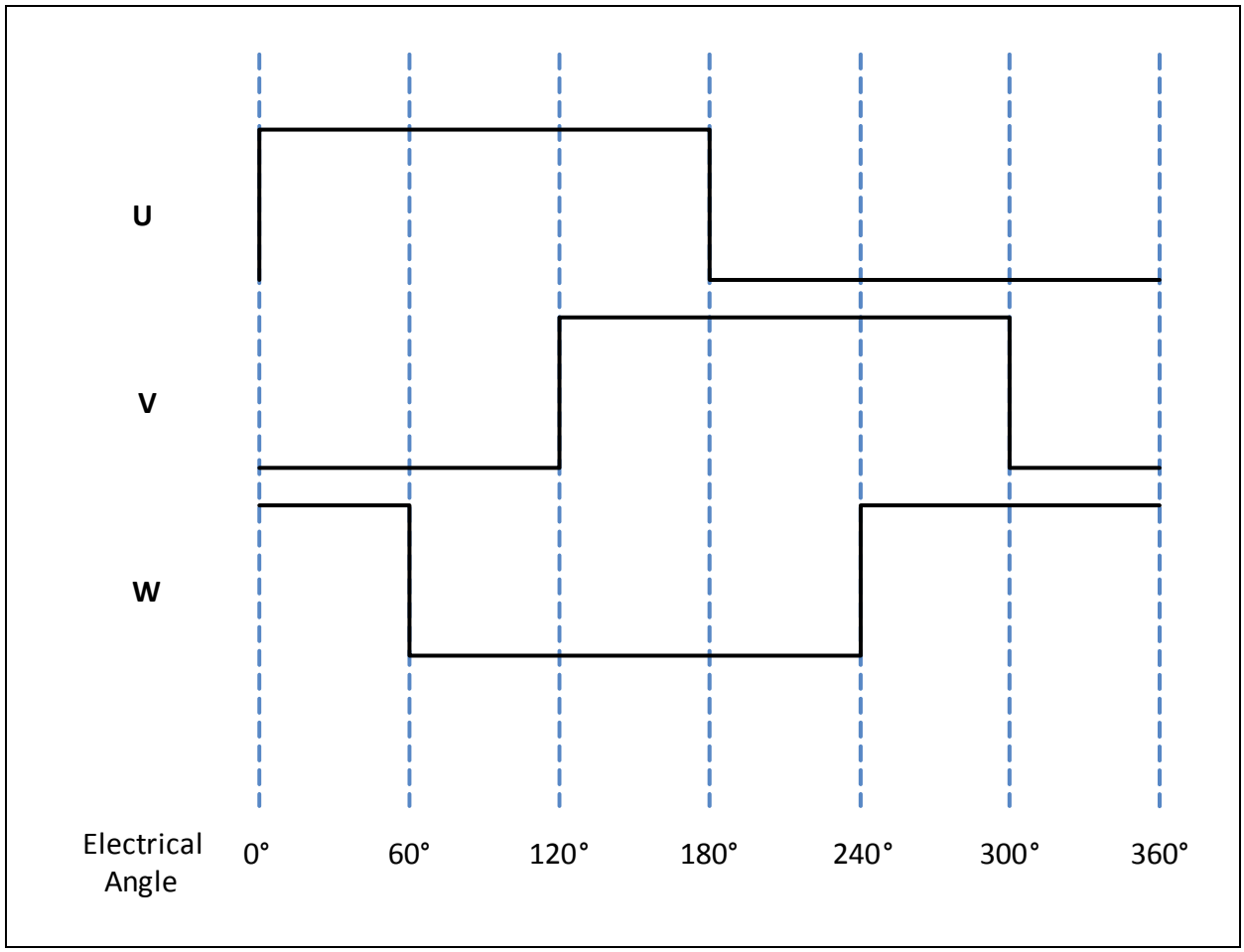


Figure 33 shows the UVW signals for a magnet rotating clockwise, as viewed from above the magnet and the AS5147.The (DIR=1) bit can be used to invert the sense of the rotation direction.

PWM

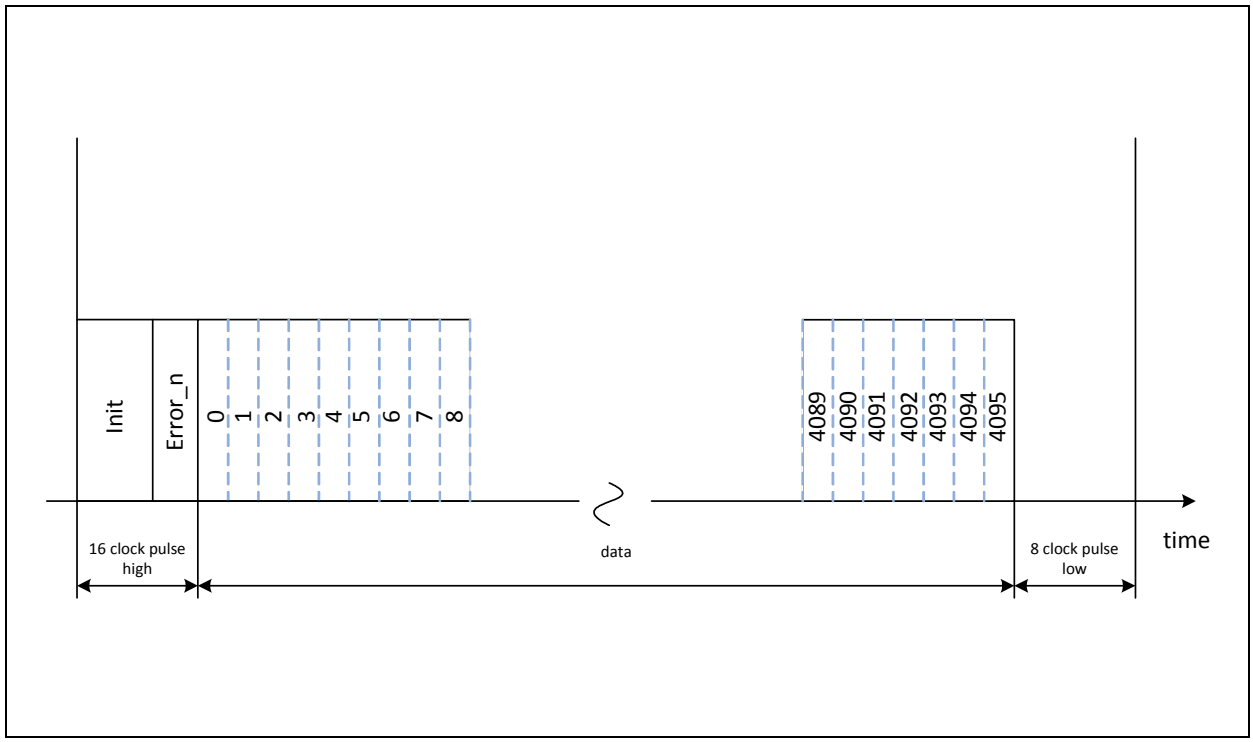
The PWM can be enabled with the bit setting PWMon. The PWM encoded signal is displayed on the pin W or the pin I. The bit setting UVW_ABI defines which output is used as PWM. The PWM output consists of a frame of 4119 PWM clock periods, as shown in Figure 34. The PWM frame has the following sections:

- 12 PWM Clocks for INIT
- 4 PWM Clocks for Error detection
- 16 PWM clock periods high
- 4095 PWM clock periods of data
- 8 PWM clock periods low

The angle is represented in the data part of the frame with a 12-bit resolution. One PWM clock period represents 0.088 degree and has a typical duration of 444 ns.

If the embedded diagnostic of the AS5147 detects any error the PWM interface displays only 12 clock periods high (0.3% duty-cycle).

Figure 34:
Pulse Width Modulation Encoded Signal



Hysteresis

The hysteresis can be programmed in the HYS bits of the SETTINGS register. The hysteresis can be 1, 2, or 3 LSB bits, in which the LSB is defined by the ABI resolution setting (ABIRES).

Figure 35:
Hysteresis Settings

HYS	HYSTERESIS with 11BIT ABI Resolution	HYSTERESIS with 10BIT ABI Resolution
00	3	2
01	2	1
10	1	0
11	0	3

Automatic Gain Control (AGC) and CORDIC Magnitude

The AS5147 uses AGC to compensate for variations in the magnetic field strength due to changes of temperature, air gap between the chip and the magnet, and demagnetization of the magnet. The automatic gain control value can be read in the AGC field of the DIAAGC register. Within the specified input magnetic field strength (Bz), the Automatic Gain Control keeps the CORDIC magnitude value (MAG) constant. Below the minimum input magnetic field strength, the CORDIC magnitude decreases and the MAGL bit is set.

Diagnostic Features

The AS5147 supports embedded self-diagnostics.

MAGH: magnetic field strength too high, set if AGC = 0x00. This indicates the non-linearity error may be increased.

MAGL: magnetic field strength too low, set high if AGC = 0xFF. This indicates the output noise of the measured angle may be increased.

COF: CORDIC overflow. This indicates the measured angle is not reliable.

LF: offset compensation completed. At power-up, an internal offset compensation procedure is started, and this bit is set when the procedure is completed.

LF error / COF error

In case of an LF or COF error, all outputs are changing into a safe state:

SPI Output: Information in the DIAAGC (0x3FFC) register. The angle information is still valid.

PWM Output: PWM Clock Period 13 - 16 of the first 16 PWM Clock Periods = low. Additional there is no angle information valid (all 4096 clock periods = low)

ABI Output : The state of ABI is frozen to ABI = 111

UVW Output : The state of UVW is frozen to UVW = 000

MAGH error /MAGL error

Default diagnostic setting for MAGH error /MAGL error:

In case of a MAGH error or MAGL error, there is no safe state on the PWM,ABI or UVW outputs if comp_h_error_en= 0 & comp_h_error_en = 0. The device is operating with the performance as explained.

The error flags can be read out with the DIAAGC (0x3FFC) register.

Enhanced diagnosis setting for MAGH error / MAGL error:

In case of a MAGH error or MAGL error, the PWM,ABI or UVW outputs are going into a safe state if comp_h_error_en= 1 & comp_h_error_en = 1.

SPI Output: Information in the DIAAGC (0x3FFC) register. The angle information is still valid, if the MAGH or MAGL error flag is on.

PWM Output: PWM Clock Period 13 - 16 of the first 16 PWM Clock

Periods = low. Additional there is no angle information valid (all

4096 clock periods = low)

ABI Output : The state of ABI is frozen to ABI = 111

UVW Output : The state of UVW is frozen to UVW = 000

Important: When comp_(h/l)_error_en is enabled a marginal magnetic field input can cause toggling of MAGH or MAGL which will lead to toggling of the ABI/UVW outputs between operational mode and failure mode.

Application Information

Burn and Verification of the OTP Memory

Step-by-step procedure to permanently program the non-volatile memory (OTP):

The programming can either be performed in 5V operation using the internal LDO (1uF on regulator output pin), or in 3V Operation but using a supply voltage between 3.3V and 3.5V.

1. Power on cycle
2. Write the SETTINGS1 and SETTINGS2 registerswith the Custom settings for this application
3. Position the magnet at the desired zero position
4. Read out the measured angle from the ANGLE register
5. Write ANGLE [5:0] into the ZPOSL register and ANGLE [13:6] into the ZPOSM register
6. Read reg(0x0016) to reg(0x0019) → Read register step1
7. Comparison of written content (settings and angle) with content of read register step1
8. If point 7 is correct, enable OTP read / write by setting PROGEN = 1 in the PROG register
9. Start the OTP burn procedure by setting PROGOTP = 1 in the PROG register
10. Read the PROG register until it reads 0x0000 (Programming procedure complete)
11. Clear the memory content writing 0x00 in the whole non-volatile memory
12. Enable OTP read / write by setting PROGEN = 1 in the PROG register
13. Set the PROGVER = 1 to set the Guard band for the guard band test(1).
14. Refresh the non-volatile memory content with the OTP content by setting OTPREF = 1
15. Read reg(0x0016) to reg(0x0019) → Read register step2
16. Comparison of written content (settings and angle) with content of read register step2.
    Mandatory: guard band test
17. New power on cycle, if **point 16** is correct. If **point 16** fails, the test with the guard band test[1] was not successful and the device is incorrectly programmed. A reprogramming is not allowed!

1. Guard band test:
   - Restricted to temperature range: 25 °C ± 20 °C
   - Right after the programming procedure (max. 1 hour with same
   - Conditions 25°C ± 20 °C)
   - Same VDD voltage

The guard band test is only for the verification of the burned OTP fuses during the programming sequence.
A use of the guard band in other cases is not allowed.

18. Read reg(0x0016) to reg(0x0019) → Read register step3
19. Comparision of written content (settings and angle) with content of read register step3.
20. If **point 19** is correct, the programming was successful. If **point 19** fails, device is incorrectly programmed. A reprogramming is not allowed

Figure 36:
OTP Memory Burn and Verification Flowchart

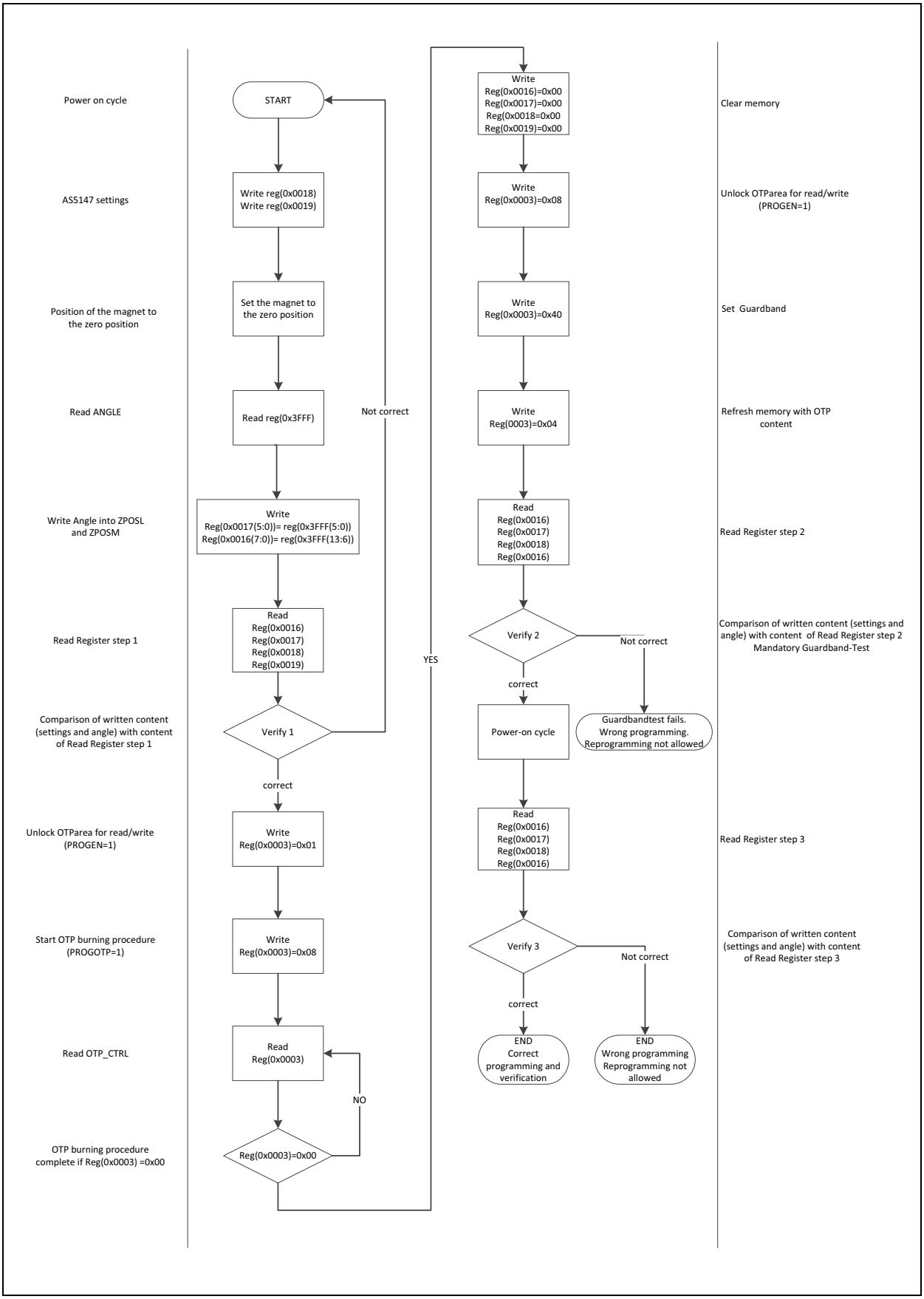
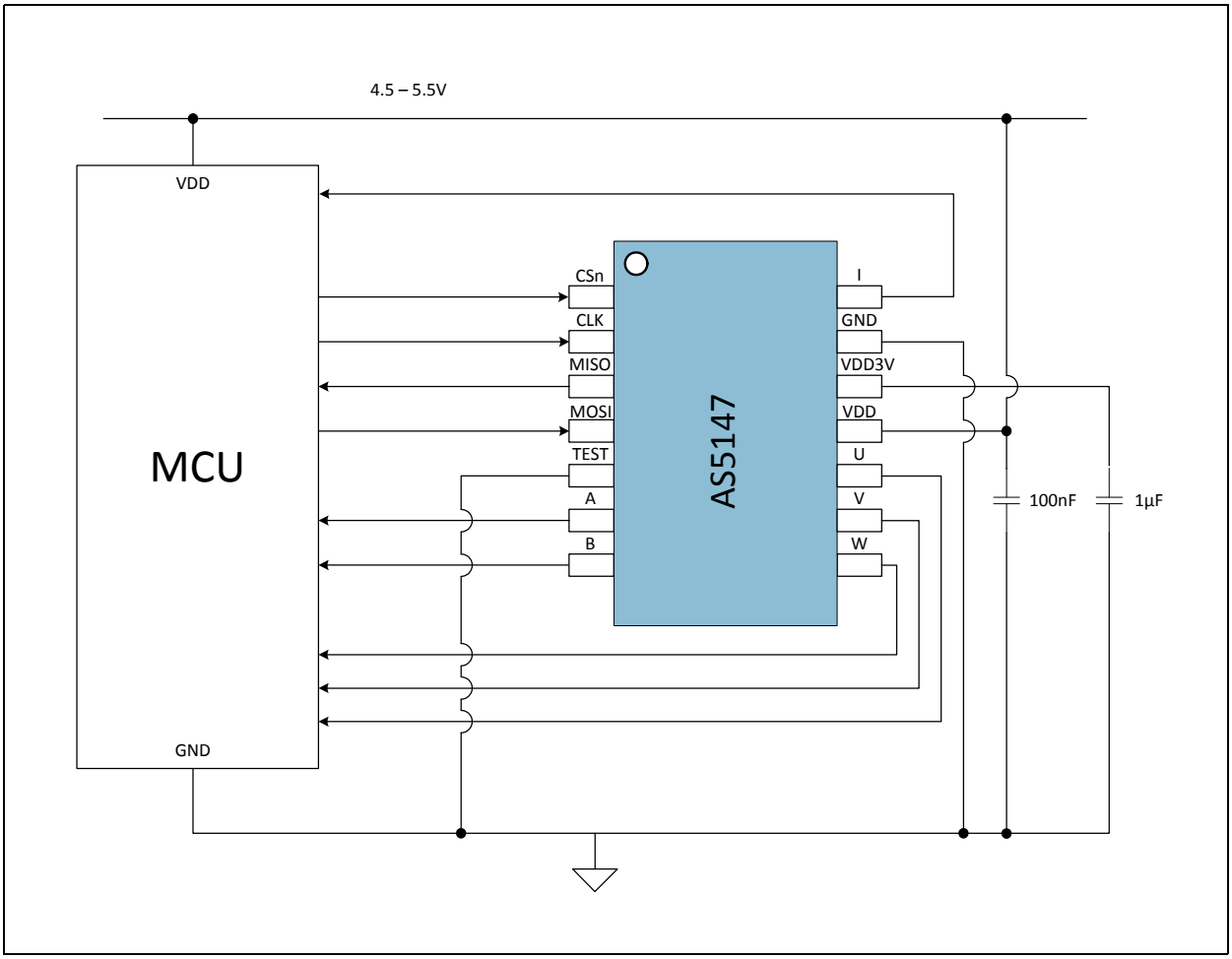


Figure 37:
Minimum Circuit Diagram for the AS5147



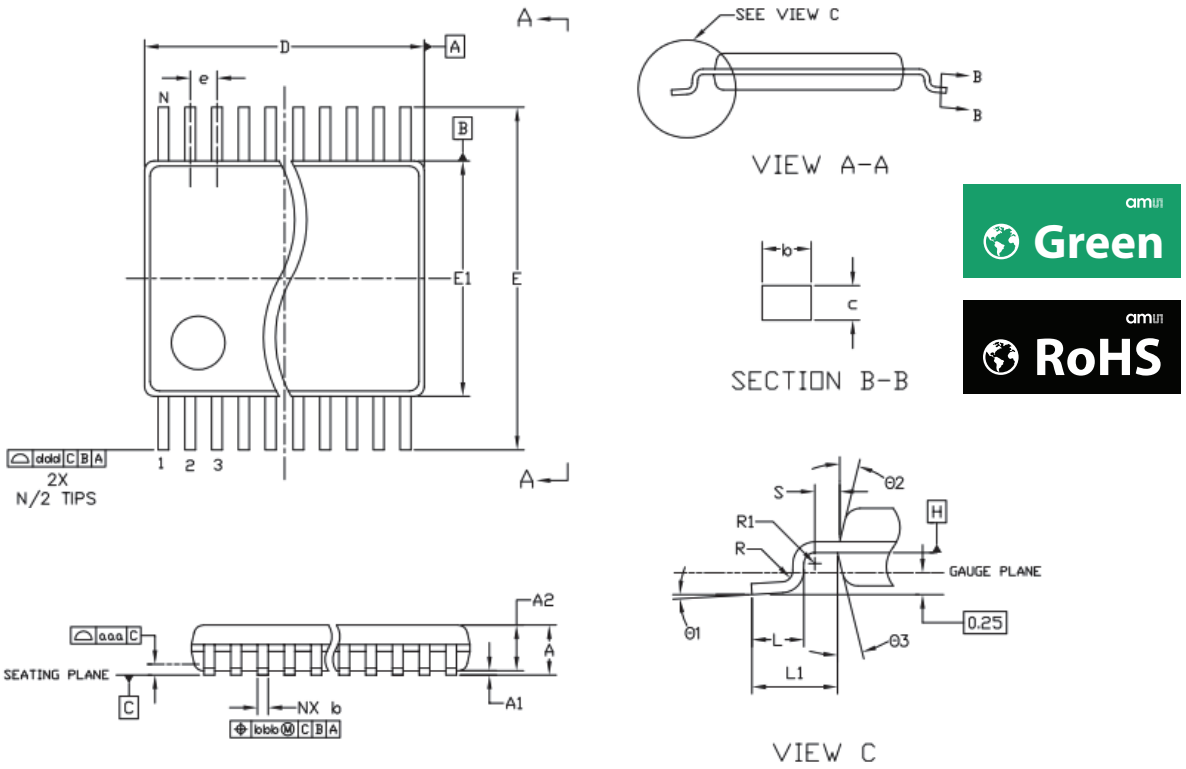
Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. In terms of EMC and for remote application, additional circuits are necessary.

Package Drawings & Markings

The axis of the magnet must be aligned over the center of the package.

Figure 38:
Package Outline Drawing



Symbol	Min	Nom	Max
A	-	-	1.20
A1	0.05	-	0.15
A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
b	0.19	-	0.30
c	0.09	-	0.20
D	4.90	5.00	5.10
E	-	6.40 BSC	-
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
e	-	0.65 BSC	-
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	-	1.00 REF	-

Symbol	Min	Nom	Max
R	0.09	-	-
R1	0.09	-	-
S	0.20	-	-
Θ1	0°	-	8°
Θ2	-	12 REF	-
Θ3	-	12 REF	-
aaa	-	0.10	-
bbb	-	0.10	-
ccc	-	0.05	-
ddd	-	0.20	-
N		14	

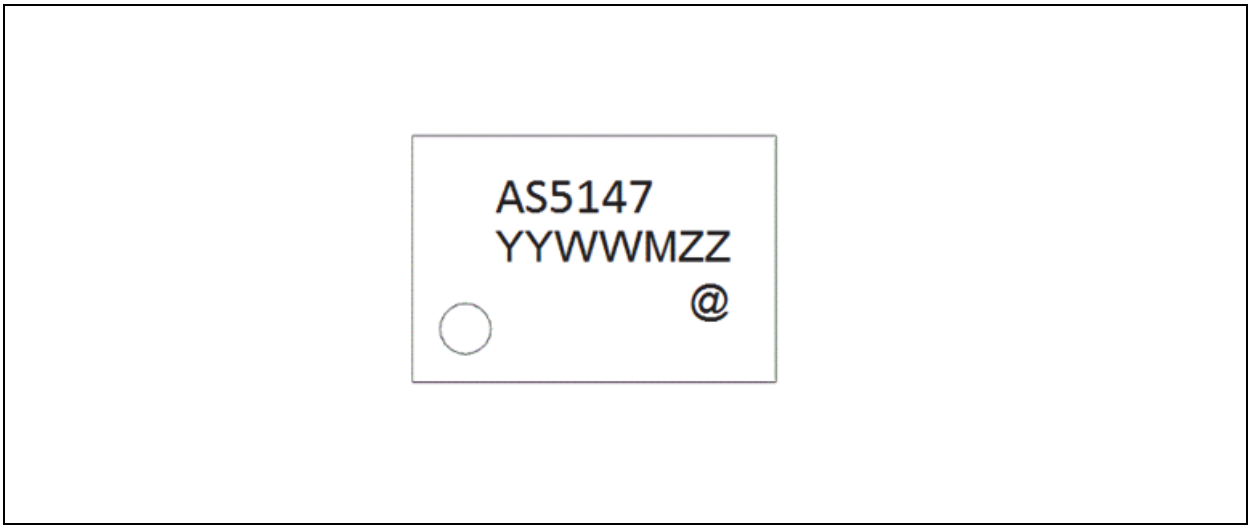
Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to ASME Y14.5M - 1994.
2. All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles are in degrees.
3. N is the total number of terminals.

Figure 39:
Packaging Code

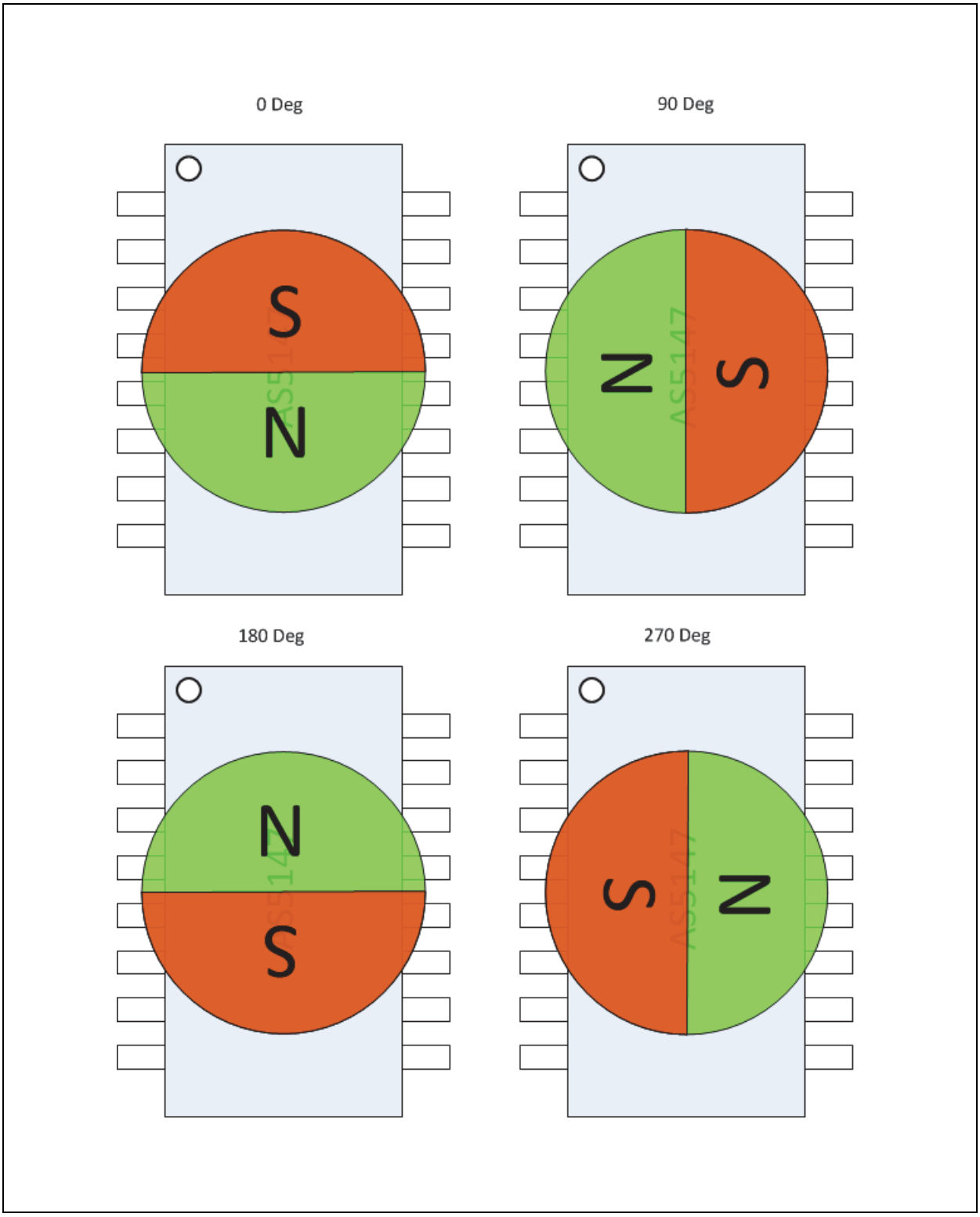
YY	WW	I	ZZ	@
Last two digits of the current year	Manufacturing week	Plant identifier	Free choice / traceability code	Sublot identifier

Figure 40:
Package Marking



Mechanical Data

Figure 41:
Angle Detection by Default (no zero position programmed)



Ordering & Contact Information

Figure 42:
Ordering Information

Ordering Code	Package	Marking	Delivery Form	Delivery Quantity
AS5147-HTST	TSSOP-14	AS5147	13" Tape & Reel in dry pack	4500
AS5147-HTSM	TSSOP-14	AS5147	7" Tape & Reel in dry pack	500

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Headquarters
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Tobelbaderstrasse 30
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Document Status	Product Status	Definition
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Updated Figure 22	15
Updated “ABI Incremental Interface” section	18
Updated “UVW Commutation Interface” section	19
Updated Figure 34	20

Note(s) and/or Footnote(s):

1. Page numbers for the previous version may differ from page numbers in the current revision

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