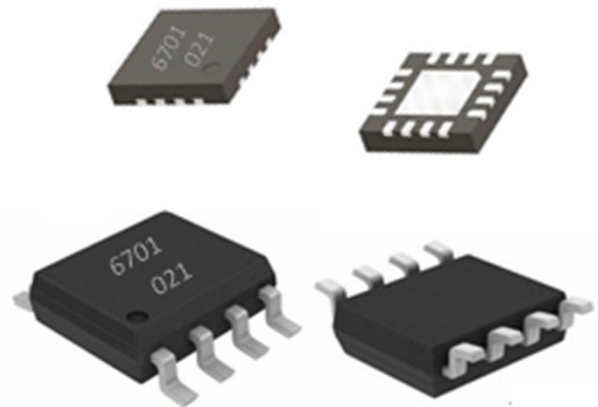


## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### Features and Benefits

- Based on Hall Sensing Technology with 0°~360° Full Range Angle Sensing
- Independent Output Interface: I<sup>2</sup>C, SSI, ABZ, UVW, Analog/PWM and Push-Button Function on Z-Axis
- 14 bit Core Resolution
- Maximum Rotation Speed 30,000 RPM
- Output Propagation Delay <2 us
- Incremental ABZ Resolution 1~1024 Pulses per Revolution User Programmable
- UVW Output Resolution 1~16 Pole-Pairs per Revolution User Programmable
- RoHS Compliant 2011/65/EU
- SOP-8 and QFN-16 Package



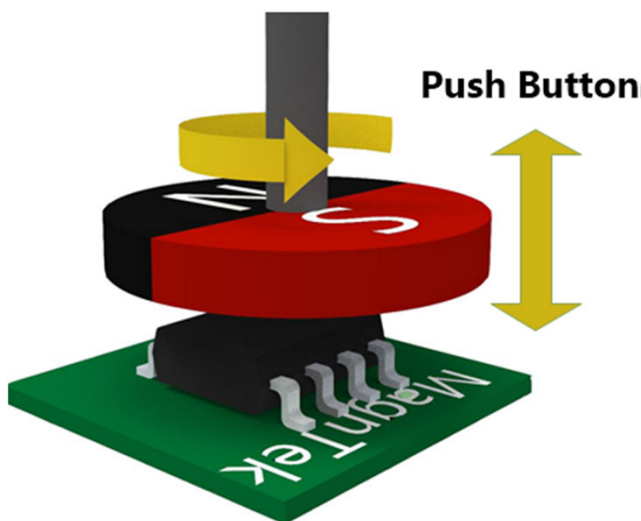
### General Description

The MagnTek rotary position sensor MT6701 is an IC based on Hall sensing technology. A rotating magnetic field in the x-y sensor plane delivers two sinusoidal output signals indicating the angle ( $\alpha$ ) between the sensor and the magnetic field direction.

The incremental ABZ output mode is available in this sensor series, making the chip suitable to replace various optical encoders. The maximum resolution is 1024 pulse/4096 steps per revolution in binary mode.

A standard I<sup>2</sup>C or SSI interface allows a host microcontroller to read the 14 bit absolute angle position data from MT6701. The absolute angle position is also provided as PWM output or linear analog signal proportional to VDD from a 12 bit DAC.

Additionally, the PUSH output indicates the fast air-gap changes between the MT6701 and magnet which can be used to implement a contactless pushbutton function in which the knob can be pressed to move the magnet toward the MT6701.



### Applications

- Absolute Linear Position Sensor
- Robotics Control
- Contactless Knob
- Contactless Potentiometer
- Power Tools

**Table of Contents**

**Features and Benefits**.....1

**Applications**.....1

**General Description**.....1

**1 Pin Configuration**.....3

    1.1 SOP-8 Package.....3

    1.2 QFN-16 Package.....4

**2 Function Diagram**.....5

**3 Absolute Maximum Ratings**.....5

**4 Electrical Characteristics**.....6

**5 Magnetic Input Specifications**.....8

**6 Output Mode**.....9

    6.1 I/O Pin Configuration.....9

    6.2 Reference Circuit for ABZ/UVW/PWM/Analog Output.....10

    6.3 Quadrature A,B and Zero-Position Output Signal (ABZ Mode).....11

    6.4 UVW Output Mode.....15

    6.5 Analog Output Mode.....16

    6.6 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) Output Mode.....17

    6.7 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface.....18

        6.7.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram.....19

        6.7.2 I<sup>2</sup>C Read Angle Registers.....20

        6.7.3 I<sup>2</sup>C Burst Read.....21

        6.7.4 I<sup>2</sup>C Write.....21

    6.8 SSI Interface.....22

        6.7.1 SSI Timing Diagram.....23

        6.7.2 SSI Read Angle.....24

    6.9 Pushbutton Output.....25

**7 Mechanical Angle Direction**.....26

**8 Package Information**.....27

    9.1 SOP-8 Package.....27

    9.2 QFN-16 Package.....28

**9 Copy Rights and Disclaimer**.....29

**10 Revision History**.....30

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 1. Pin Configuration

#### 1.1 SOP-8 Package

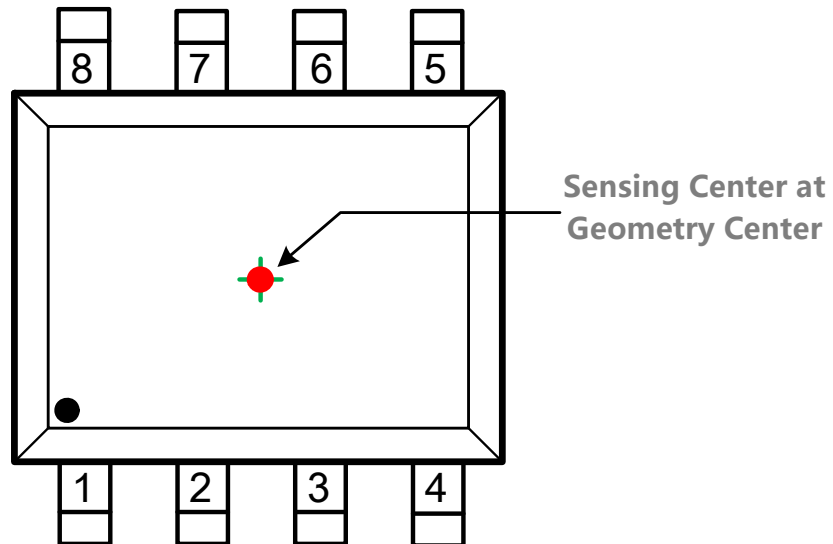


Figure 1: Pin Configuration for SOP-8 Package

#### Pin List

Name	#	Type	Description
VDD	1	Power Supply	3.3~5.0V Supply
MODE	2	Digital Input	ABZ or I <sup>2</sup> C/SSI Selection
OUT	3	Analog/Digital Output	Analog or PWM Output
GND	4	Power Supply	Ground
PUSH	5	Digital Output	Push Button Function Output
A	6	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal A, or I <sup>2</sup> C data 'SDA' , or SSI data 'DO'
B	7	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal B, or I <sup>2</sup> C clock 'SCL' , or SSI clock 'CLK'
Z	8	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal Z, or SSI 'CSN'

#### Family Members

Part Number	Description
MT6701CT-STD	SOP-8 Package, Tube Pack (100pcs/Tube) or Tape & Reel Pack (3000pcs/Reel)

**\*SOP-8 Reflow Sensitivity Classification: MSL-3**

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 1.2 QFN-16 Package

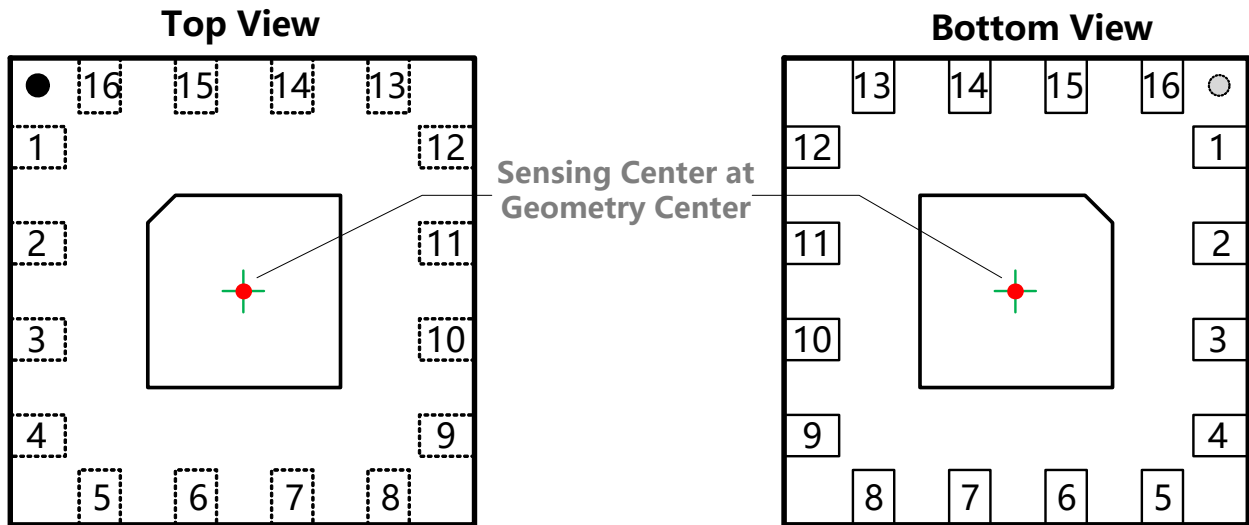


Figure 2: Pin Configuration for QFN-16 Package

#### Pin List

Name	#	Type	Description
NA	1	-	NA
NA	2	-	NA
NA	3	-	NA
NA	4	-	NA
PUSH	5	Digital Output	Push Button Function Output
A	6	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal A, or I <sup>2</sup> C data 'SDA' , or SSI data 'DO'
B	7	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal B, or I <sup>2</sup> C clock 'SCL' , or SSI clock 'CLK'
Z	8	Digital Input/Output	Incremental Signal Z, or SSI 'CSN'
W	9	Digital Output	Incremental Signal W, or -Z
-	10	-	-
U	11	Digital Output	Incremental Signal U, or -A
V	12	Digital Output	Incremental Signal V, or -B
VDD	13	Power Supply	3.3~5.0V Supply
MODE	14	Digital Input	ABZ or I <sup>2</sup> C/SSI Selection
OUT	15	Analog/Digital Output	Analog or PWM Output
GND	16	Power Supply	Ground

#### Family Members

Part Number	Description
MT6701QT-STD	QFN-16 Package, Reel Pack (1000pcs/Reel)

\*QFN-16 Reflow Sensitivity Classification: MSL-1

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 2. Functional Diagram

The MT6701 is manufactured in a CMOS standard process and uses advanced magnet sensing technology to sense the magnetic field distribution across the surface of the chip. The integrated magnetic sensing element array is placed around the center of the device and delivers a voltage representation of the magnetic field at the surface of the IC.

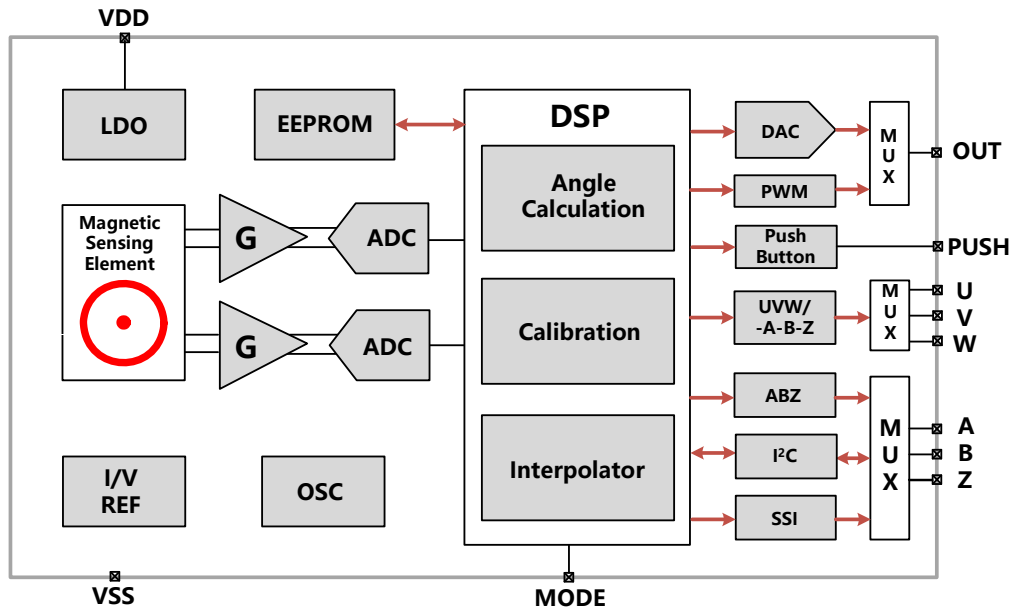


Figure 3: Block Diagram

Figure 3 shows a simplified block diagram of the chip, consisting of the magnetic sensing element modeled by two interleaved Wheatstone bridges to generate cosine and sine signals, gain stages, analog-to-digital converters (ADC) for signal conditioning, and a digital signal processing (DSP) unit for encoding. Other supporting blocks such as LDO, etc. are also included.

### 3. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Non-Operating)

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.

Name	Min.	Max.	Unit
DC Voltage at Pin VDD	-0.5	7	V
DC Voltage at Pin HVPP	-0.5	8	V
Storage Temperature	-55	150	°C
Operating Temperature	-40	125	°C
Electrostatic Discharge (HBM)	-	±3.0	KV
Electrostatic Discharge (CDM)	-	±1.5	KV

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 4. Electrical Characteristics

Operation conditions: Ta=-40 to 125°C, VDD=3.0~5.5V unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions/Notes	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
VDD	Supply Voltage	-	3.0	3.3~5.0	5.5	V
I <sub>dd</sub>	Supply Current	-	-	10.0	-	mA
LSB	Resolution (ABZ Mode)	N Steps per Cycle		360°/N	-	°
INL	Integral Non-Linearity	Note (1)	-	±0.5	-	°
DNL	Differential Non-Linearity (ABZ Mode), Figure 4		-	±0.02	-	°
TN	Transition Noise (ABZ Mode)	25°C	-	0.01		°rms
Hyst	Hysteresis (ABZ Mode)		-	0.088	-	°
T <sub>PwrUp</sub>	Power-Up Time	VDD Ramp < 10us	-	-	1.0	ms
T <sub>Delay</sub>	Propagation Delay	Constant Speed		1		us
<b>Analog Output Specification</b>						
R <sub>OUT</sub>	Analog Output Resistance	-	-	15	30	Ω
R <sub>L</sub>	Pull-Up or Pull-Down	-	1K	-	-	Ω
C <sub>L</sub>	Loading Capacitor	-	-	-	100	nF
V <sub>Sat_High</sub>	Saturation High Voltage	I <sub>Load</sub> =1mA	95	98	-	%VDD
V <sub>Sat_Low</sub>	Saturation Low Voltage	I <sub>Load</sub> =1mA	-	2	5	%VDD
DAC_LSB	DAC LSB	12 bit DAC	-	0.025		%VDD
DAC_INL	DAC Integral Non-Linearity	-	-	-	±3	LSB
DAC_DNL	DAC Differential Non-Linearity	-	-	-	±1.5	LSB
V <sub>Noise</sub>	Analog Output Noise	Ta=25°C, RMS Value excluding DAC Quantization Noise			0.02	%VDD
Erm	Ratiometric Error	Note (2)	-0.3	-	0.3	%
<b>PWM Output Characteristics</b>						
FPWM	PWM Frequency	Programmable	-5% @27°C	994.4 /497.2	+5% @27°C	Hz
T <sub>Rise</sub>	Rising Time	C <sub>L</sub> =1nF	-	-	1	us
T <sub>Fall</sub>	Falling Time	C <sub>L</sub> =1nF	-	-	1	us

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

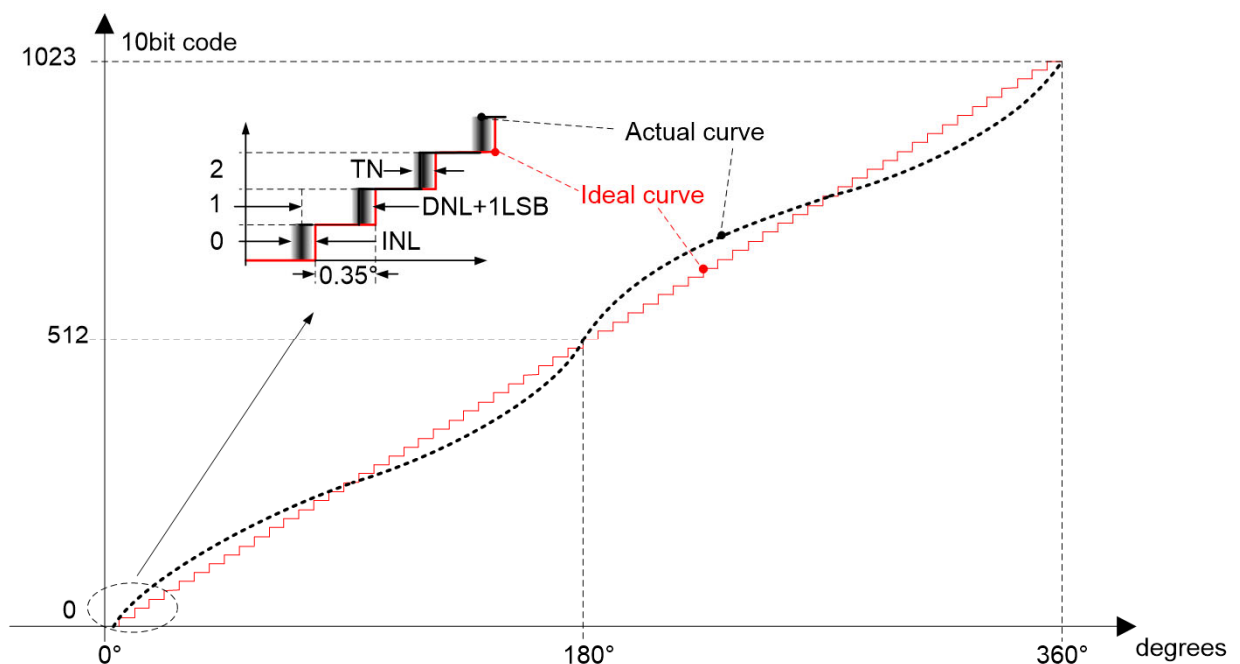
### Digital I/O Characteristics (Push-Pull Type in Normal Mode)

V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	-	0.7*VDD	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	-	-	-	0.3*VDD	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	GPIO Output High Level	Push-pull (I <sub>out</sub> =2mA)	VDD-0.1	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	GPIO Output Low Level	Push-pull (I <sub>out</sub> =2mA)	-	-	0.1	V
I <sub>LK</sub>	Input Leakage Current	-	-	-	±1	μA
<b>Timing Specifications</b>						
T <sub>iov</sub>	Incremental Output Valid Time	Programmable	-	-	1	μs

Note (1): The typical error value can be achieved at room temperature and with no off-axis misalignment error. The maximum error value can be achieved over operation temperature range, at maximum air gap and with worst-case off-axis misalignment error.

Note (2): The analog output is by design ratiometric, i.e. it is proportional to the supply voltage VDD. The ratiometric error is calculated as follows.

$$E_{rm} = \left[ \frac{V_{out}(V_{DD})}{V_{DD}} - \frac{V_{out}(5V)}{5V} \right] \cdot 100\%$$



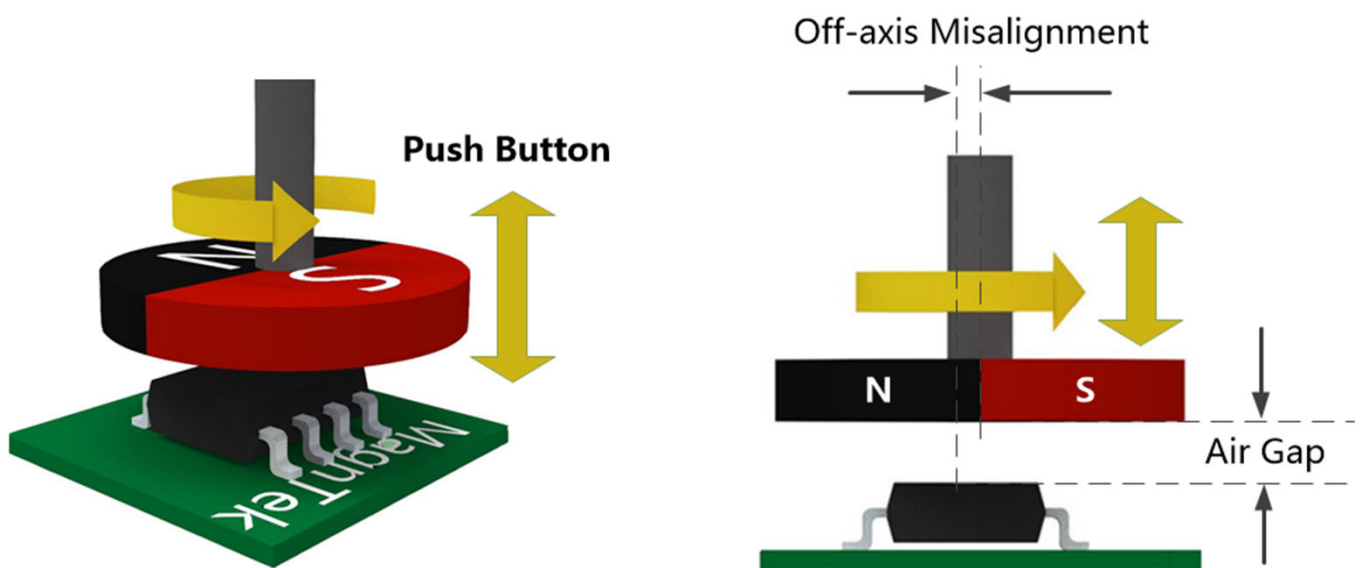
**Figure 4: Drawing Illustration INL, DNL and TN (for 10 bit case)**

**Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor**

**5. Magnetic Input Specifications**

Operation conditions:  $T_a = -40$  to  $125^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.0 \sim 5.5\text{V}$  unless otherwise noted, two-pole cylindrical diametrically magnetized source.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions/Notes	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Dmag	Diameter of Magnet	Recommended Magnet: $\varnothing 8\text{mm}$ x 2.5mm for Cylindrical Magnets	-	8.0	-	mm
Tmag	Thickness of Magnet		-	2.5	-	mm
Bpk	Magnetic Input Field Amplitude	Measure at the IC Surface	300	-	800	Guass
AG	Air Gap	Magnetic to IC Surface Distance	-	-	2.0	mm
RS	Rotation Speed		-	-	30,000	RPM
DISP	Off Axis Misalignment	Misalignment Error Between Sensor Sensing Center and Magnet Axis (See Figure 5)	-	-	0.3	mm
TCmag1	Recommended Magnet Material and Temperature	NdFeB (Neodymium Iron Boron)	-	-0.12	-	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$
TCmag2	Drift Coefficient	SmCo (Samarium Cobalt)	-	-0.035	-	



*Figure 5: Magnet Arrangement*



## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6. Output Mode

The MT6701 provides ABZ, SDI, UVW, Analog and PWM at output pins, also angle position data could be transferred by I<sup>2</sup>C or SPI interface.

#### 6.1 I/O Pin Configuration

For SOP-8 package, ABZ (Single-end), I<sup>2</sup>C and SSI are configured to Pin.6, Pin.7 and Pin.8. Analog and PWM output is configured to Pin.3.

##### *SOP-8 Package I/O Pin Configuration*

Pin#	I <sup>2</sup> C	SSI	ABZ	PWM	Analog	Push
3				PWM	Analog	
5						Push
6	SDA	DO	A			
7	SCL	CLK	B			
8		CSN	Z			

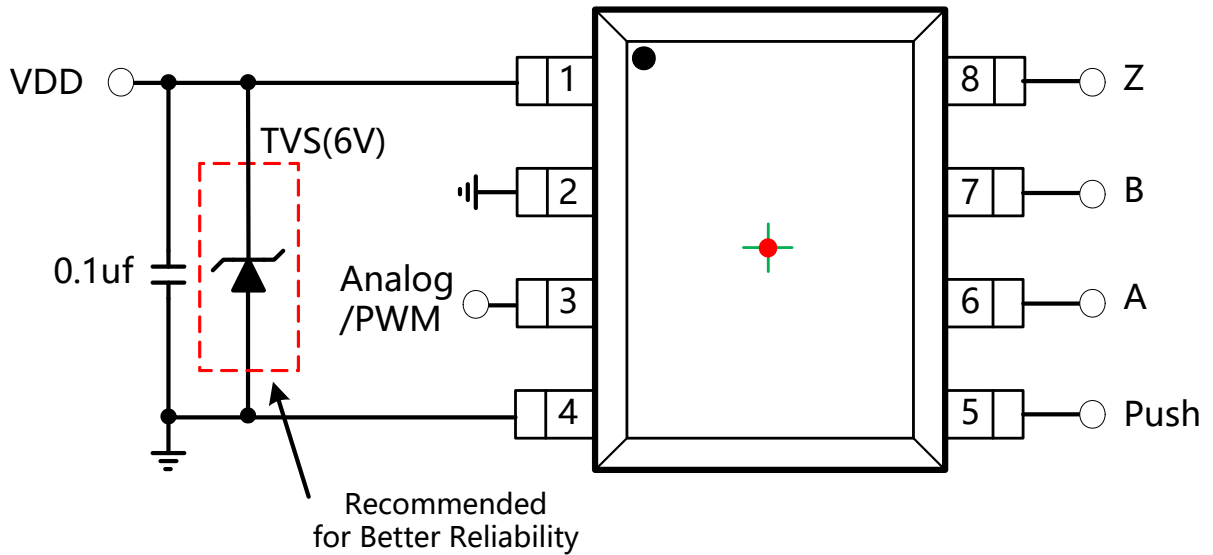
For QFN-16 package, ABZ (Single-end), I<sup>2</sup>C and SSI are configured to Pin.6, Pin.7 and Pin.8. UVW and –A-B-Z are configured to Pin.9, Pin.11 and Pin.12. Analog and PWM output is configured to Pin.15.

##### *QFN-16 Package I/O Pin Configuration*

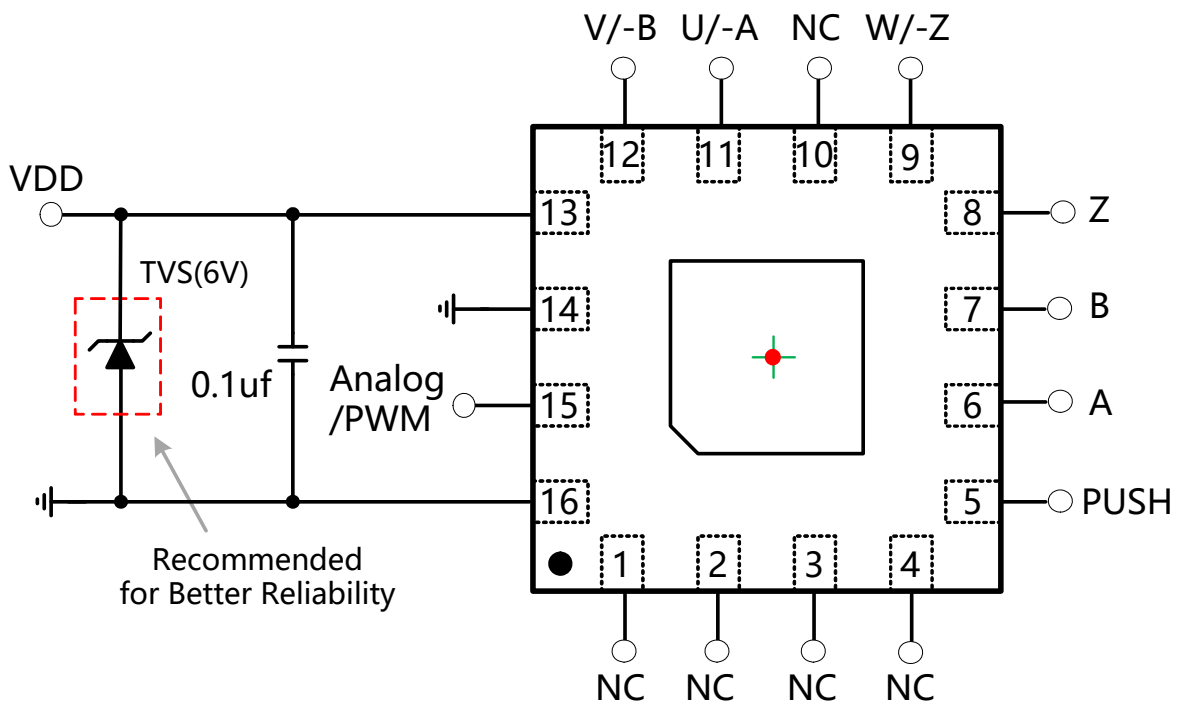
Pin#	I <sup>2</sup> C	SSI	ABZ	ABZ+UVW	ABZ Differential	PWM	Analog	Push
5								Push
6	SDA	DO	A	A	A			
7	SCL	CLK	B	B	B			
8		CSN	Z	Z	Z			
9				W	-Z			
11				U	-A			
12				V	-B			
15						PWM	Analog	

Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

**6.2 Reference Circuit for ABZ/UVW/PWM/Analog/Push Output**



*Figure 6: MT6701CT(SOP-8) Reference Circuit for ABZ/PWM/Analog/Push Output*



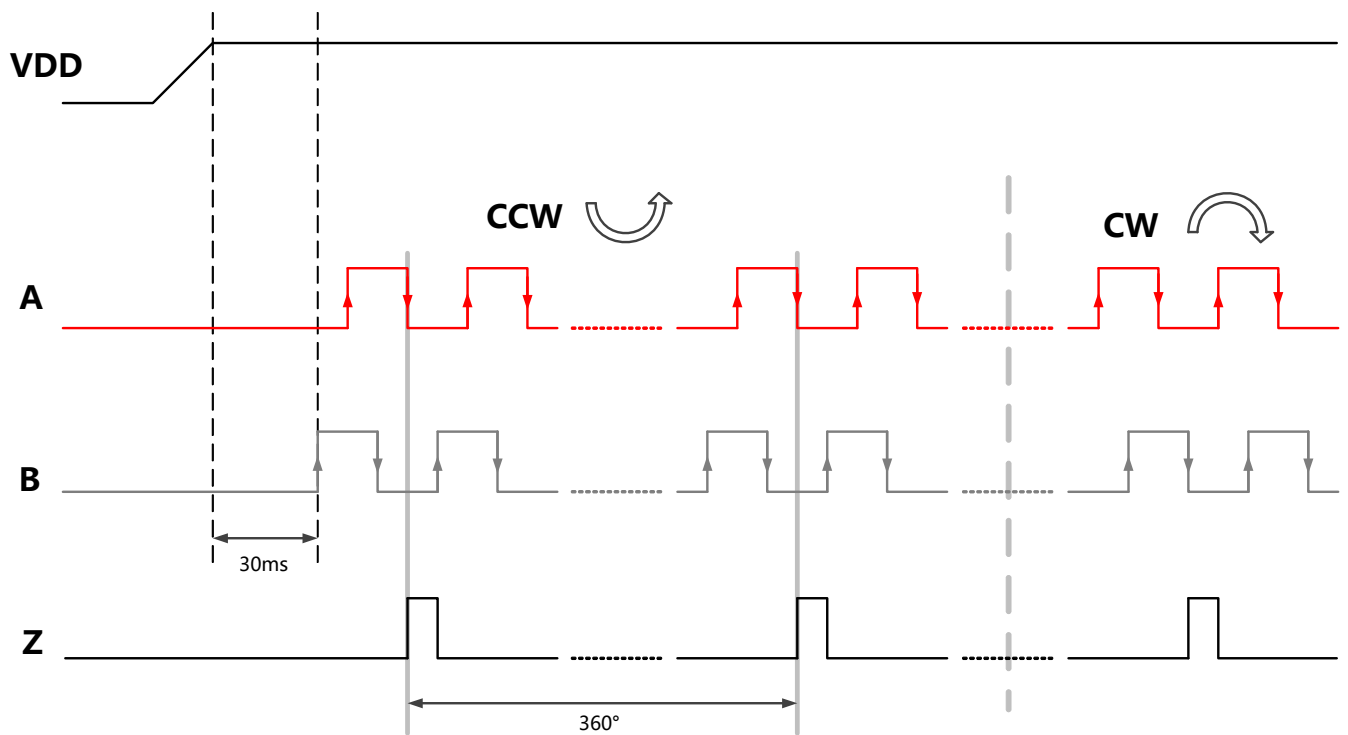
*Figure 7: MT6701QT(QFN16) Reference Circuit for ABZ/UVW/PWM/Analog/Push Output*

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.3 Quadrature A, B and Index Output

As shown in Figure 8, when the magnet rotates counter-clock-wise (CCW), output B leads output A by 1/4 cycle, when the magnet rotates clock-wise (CW), output A leads output B by 1/4 cycle (or 1 LSB). Output Z indicates the zero position of the magnet.

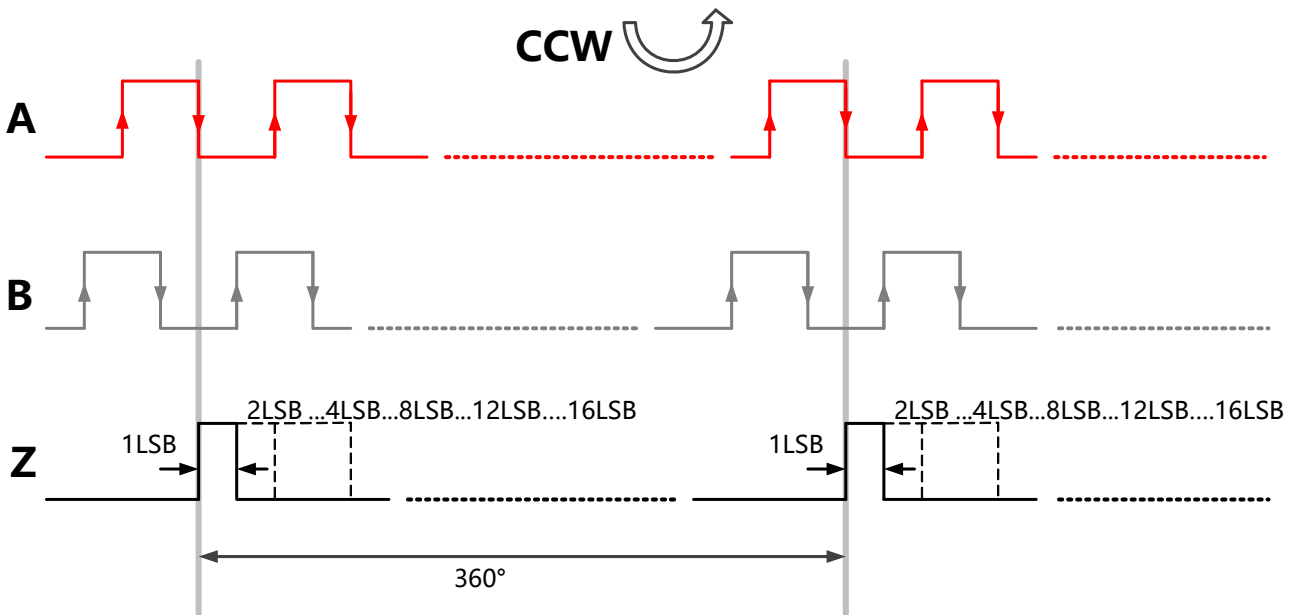
After chip power-on, the ABZ output is blocked for 16ms to guarantee proper output.



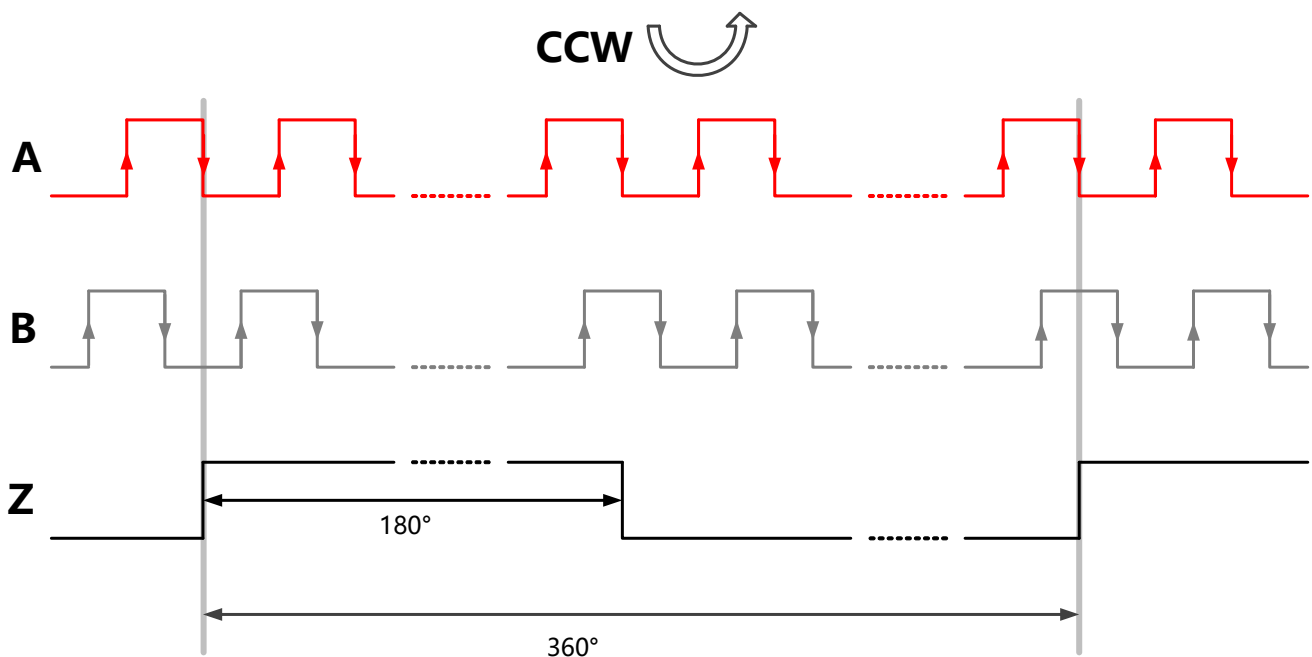
*Figure 8: ABZ output with VDD power on*

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

Output Z indicates the zero position of the magnet and the pulse width of Z is selectable as 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16 LSBs and 180° as shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10. It is guaranteed that one Z pulse is generated for every rotation. The zero position is user programmable.



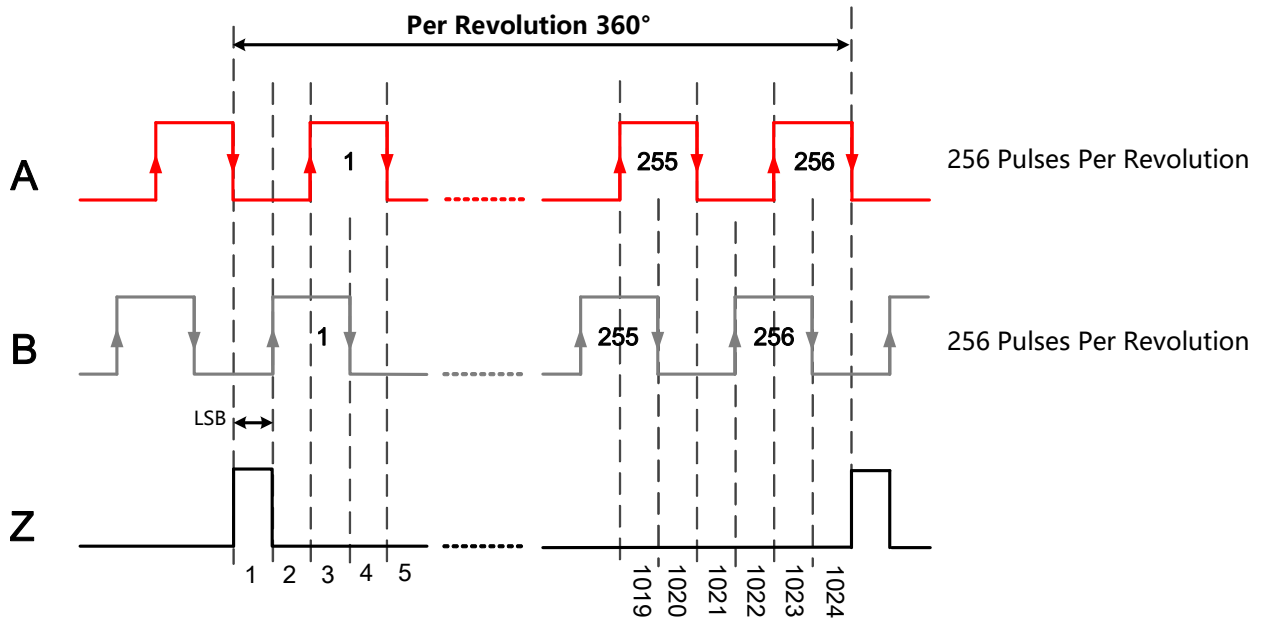
*Figure 9: Typical ABZ Output w/i Z pulses width=1,2,4,8,12 and 16 LSBs*



*Figure 10: Typical ABZ Output w/i Z pulses width=180°*

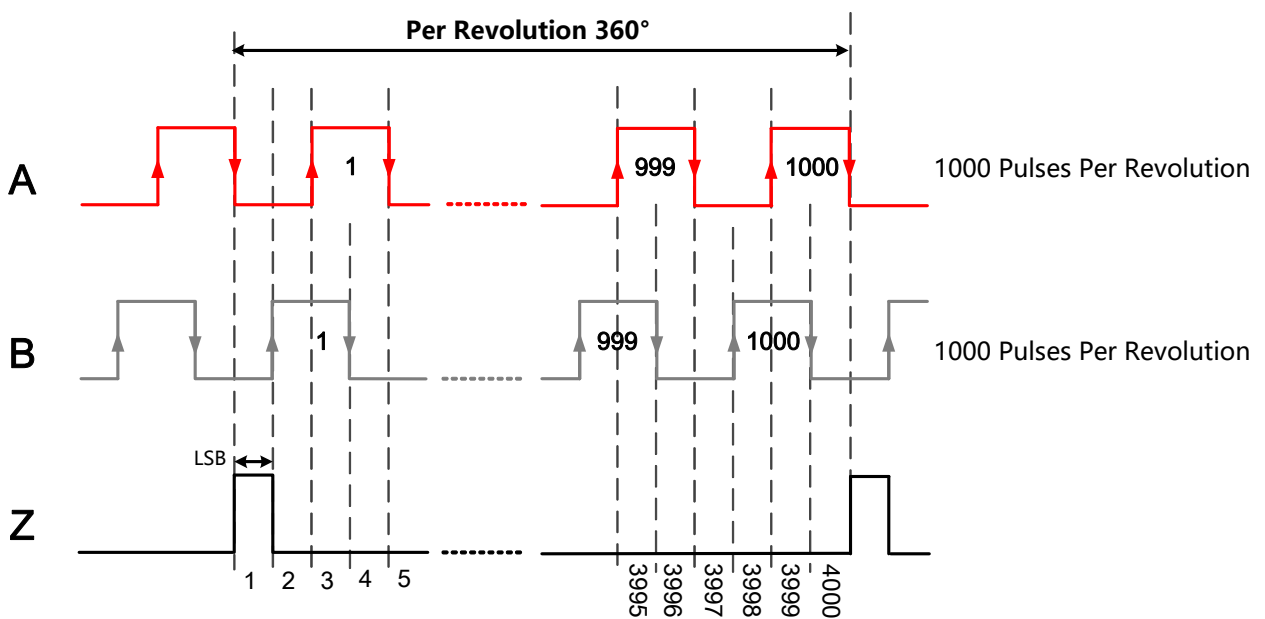
**Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor**

ABZ resolution is user programmable from 1~1024 PPR. The relationship between binary bits, LSBs and PPR resolution of ABZ output are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 12.



$10 \text{ bit} = 2^{10} \text{ LSBs} = 1024 \text{ Steps} = 256 \text{ PPR}$

**Figure 11: ABZ Output Resolution=10 bit**



$1000 \text{ PPR} = 4000 \text{ Steps}$

**Figure 12: ABZ Output Resolution=1000 PPR**

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

The Z/Index pulse width could be programmed

### *Z/Index Pulse Width Register (MTP)*

Reg. Z_Pulse_Width<2:0>	Width (LSBs)	Reg. Z_Pulse_Width<2:0>	Width (LSBs)
000	1	100	12
001	2	101	16
010	4	110	180°
011	8	111	1

The mechanical zero position could be programmed, it is a 12 bits data for 0~360°.

### *Zero Position Register (EEPROM)*

Register	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
Zero_MSB	NA	Z_Pulse_Width<2:0>			Zero<11:8>			
Zero_LSB	Zero<7:0>							

The resolution of ABZ could be programmed by a 10 bit register 'ABZ\_RES'

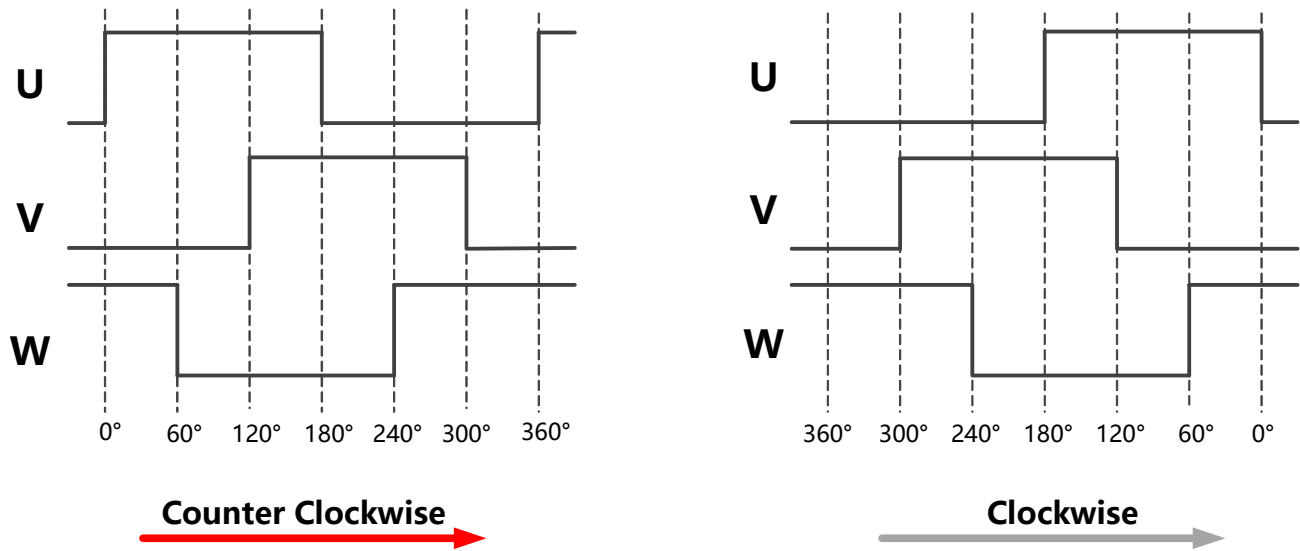
### *ABZ Resolution Register (EEPROM)*

Register	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
ABZ_RES	UVW_Res<3:0>				NA	NA	ABZ_RES<9:8>	
ABZ_RES	ABZ_RES<7:0>							

**Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor**

**6.3 UVW Output Mode**

The MT6701 provides U, V and W pulses which are 120° (electrical) out of phase as shown in Figure 13. The cycles of UVW per rotation can be programmed.



*Figure 13: Typical Output Waveform for UVW Mode*

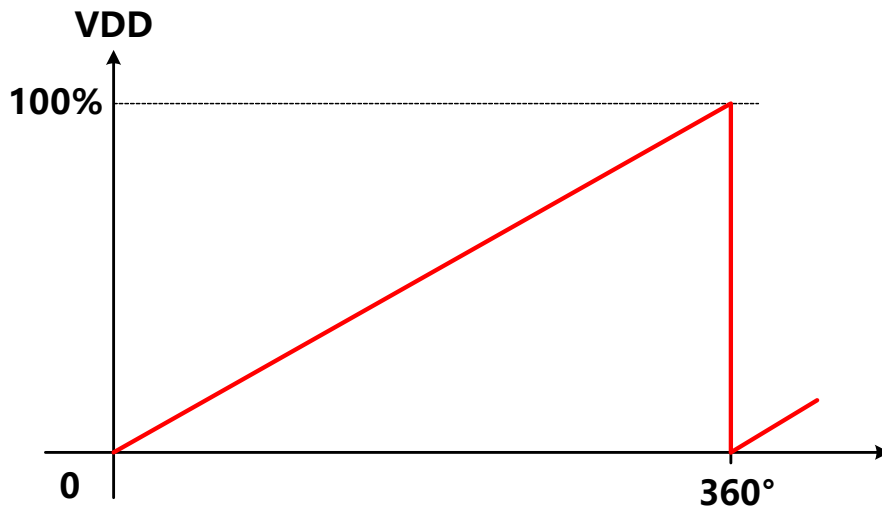
**UVW Pole Pairs Register (EEPROM)**

Reg. UVW_RES<3:0>	UVW Pole Pairs
0000	1
0001	2
0010	3
0011	4
0100	5
0101	6
0110	7
0111	8
1000	9
1001	10
1010	11
1011	12
1100	13
1101	14
1110	15
1111	16

**Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor**

**6.4 Analog Output Mode**

The MT6701 provides a rail-to-rail linear analog output by a build-in 12 bit DAC as shown in Figure 14. It's a linear transfer function of absolute angle and output voltage. To enable analog output, register 'Output Mode' should be programmed to low.

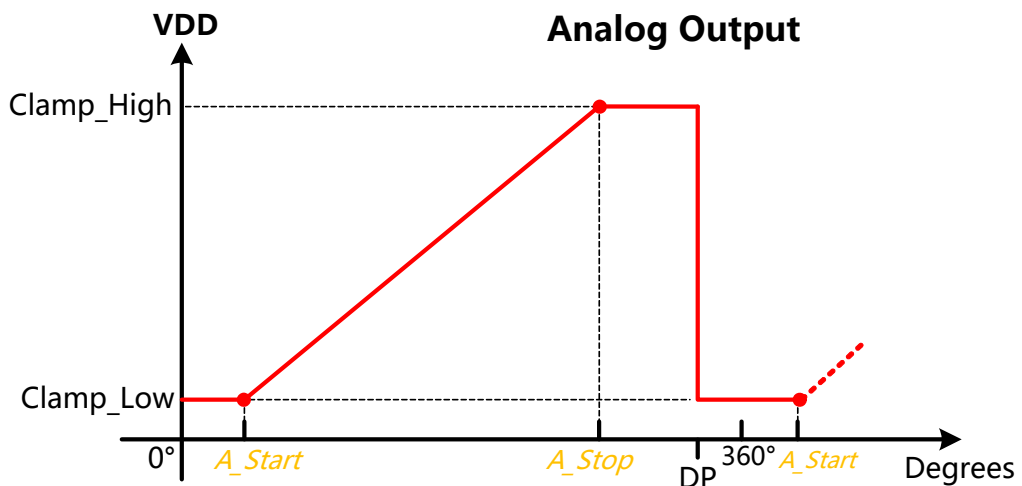


*Figure 14: Default Analog Output*

**Analog or PWM Output Control Register (EEPROM)**

Reg. Output Mode	Pin.3 (SOP-8), Pin.15 (QFN-16)
0	Analog
1	PWM

The angle and voltage value of start-point, Clamp\_Low (0% or 10%) and Clamp\_High (100% or 90%) could be user programmed, also the Zero Point could be user programmed as shown in Figure 15.



*Figure 15: Analog Output Transfer Function*

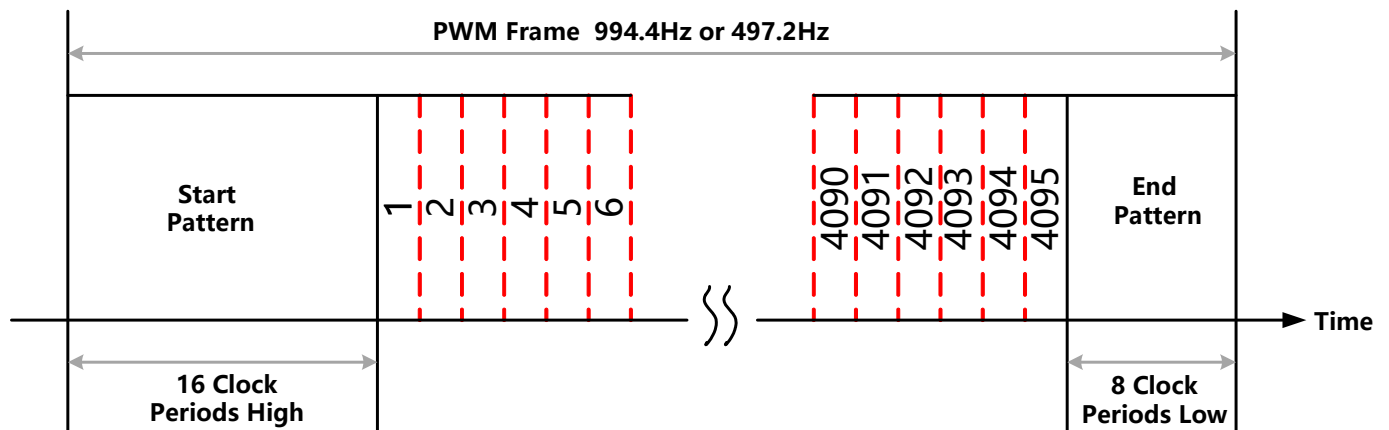


## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.5 Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) Output Mode

The MT6701 provides a digital Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) output, whose duty cycle is proportional to the measured angle as shown in Figure 16. PWM is a default output of Pin.10.

The PWM output consists of a frame of 4119 PWM clock periods. The angle data is represented with 12 bit resolution in the frame. One PWM clock period represents 0.088° and has a typical duration of 244ns which also could be programmed to be 122ns.



*Figure 16: PWM Output Frame*

#### *PWM Frequency (EEPROM)*

Reg. PWM_Freq	PWM Frame Frequency
0	994.4 Hz
1	497.2 Hz

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.6 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

The MT6701 provides a slave I<sup>2</sup>C interface for host MCU to read back digital absolute angle information from its internal registers. The reference circuit for I<sup>2</sup>C interface is shown in Figure 17, whether the need for pull-up resistor on SCL is determined by MCU, for MT6701 SCL is a digital input.

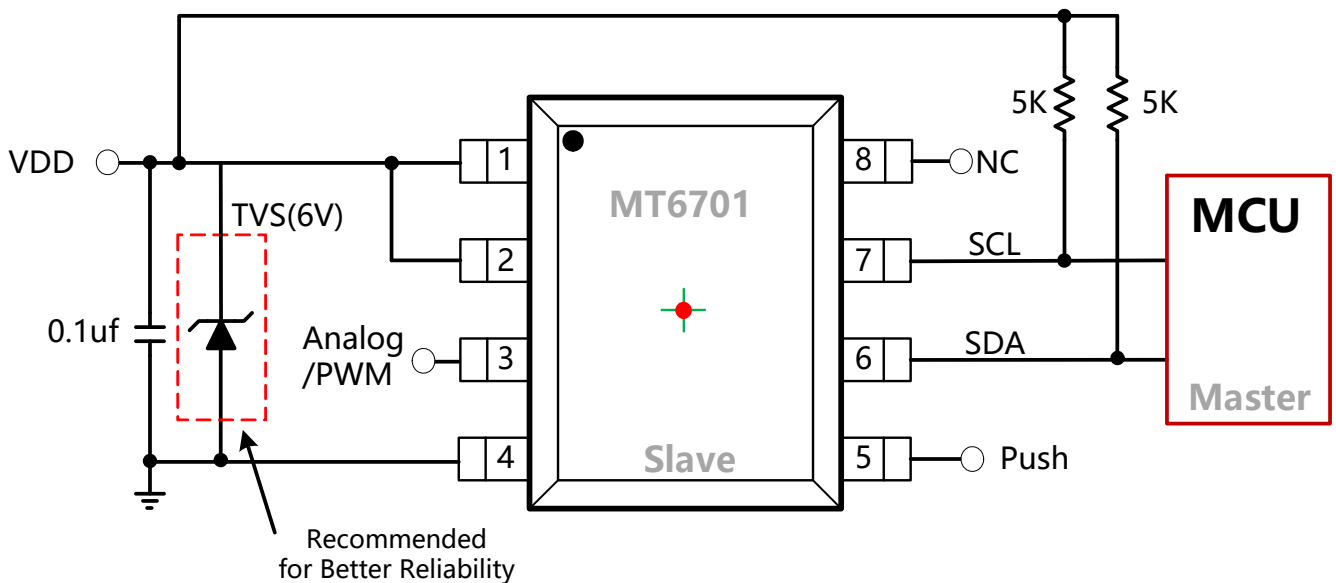


Figure 17: I<sup>2</sup>C Reference Circuit of SOP-8 Package

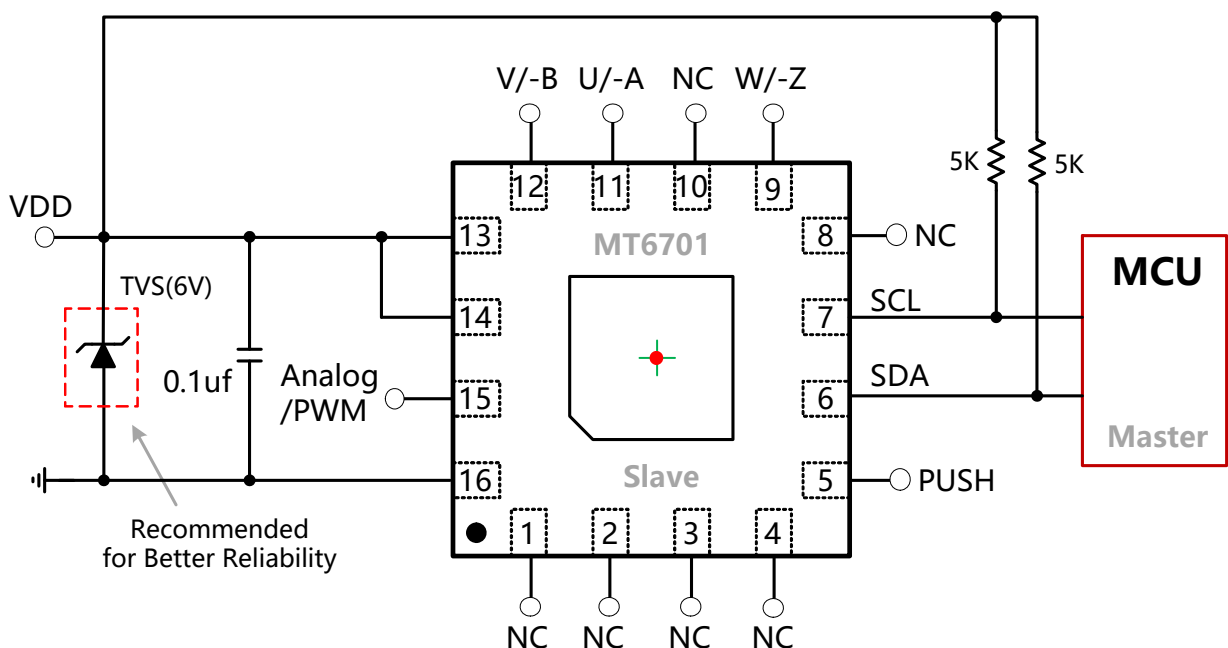


Figure 18: I<sup>2</sup>C Reference Circuit of QFN3x3 Package

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.6.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram

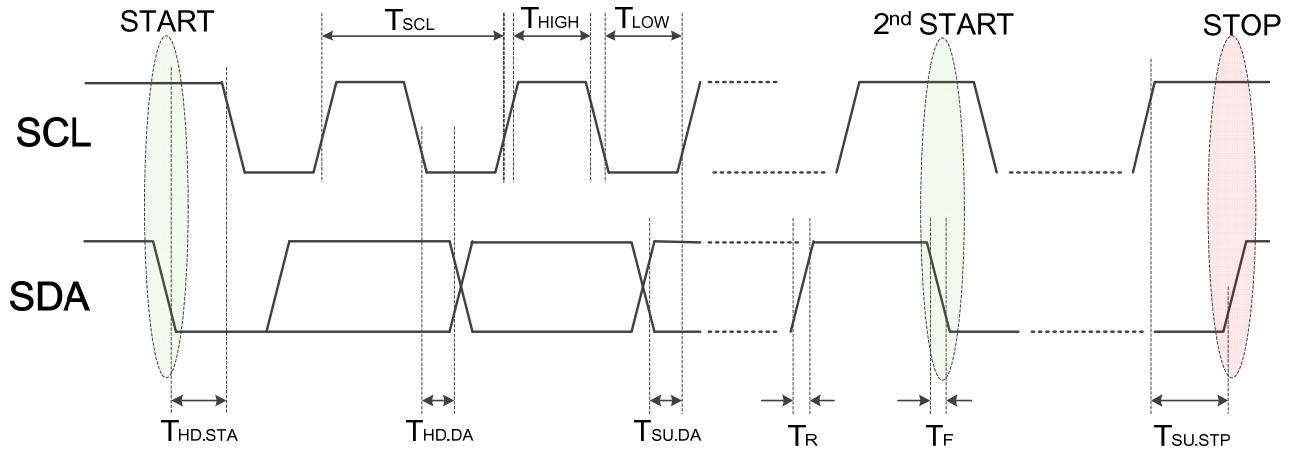


Figure 19: I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Diagram

### I<sup>2</sup>C Timing Parameter

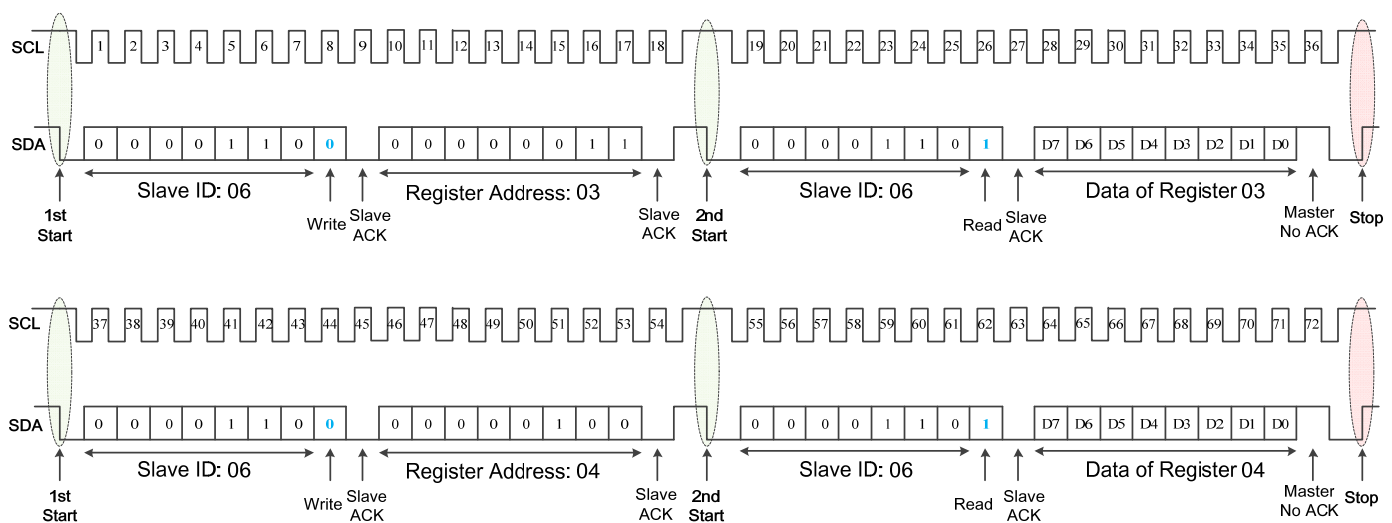
Parameter	Notes	Min.	Max.	Unit
$T_{SCL}$	SCL Clock Period	1	-	$\mu$ s
$T_{HD.STA}$	Hold Time of 'START'	250	-	ns
$T_{LOW}$	Low Phase of SCL	250	-	ns
$T_{HIGH}$	High Phase of SCL	250	-	ns
$T_{SU.DA}$	Setup Time of SDA	100	-	ns
$T_{HD.DA}$	Hold Time of SDA	50	-	ns
$T_R$	Rising Time of SDA/SCL	-	150	ns
$T_F$	Falling Time of SDA/SCL	-	150	ns
$T_{SU.STP}$	Setup Time of 'Stop'	250	-	ns

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.6.2 I<sup>2</sup>C Read Angle Registers

The default slave ID of MT6701 is b' 0000110 in 7 bit binary form (It could be programmed to b' 0100110) . The 14 bits angle data is stored in internal register 0x03 and 0x04. Please follow the I<sup>2</sup>C timing of Figure 20 to read the angle data from 0x03 and 0x04 registers.

**Note: Please read Register 0x03 first and then read 0x04**



**Figure 20: I<sup>2</sup>C Single Byte Read**

#### Angle Data Register

Reg. Address	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	
0x03	Angle<13:6>								
0x04	Angle<5:0>						NA	NA	

0~360° absolute angle  $\theta$  could be calculated by the below formula:

$$\theta = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{13} \text{Angle} < i > \cdot 2^i}{16384} \cdot 360^\circ$$

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.6.3 I<sup>2</sup>C Burst Read

The MT6701 provides an I<sup>2</sup>C burst read mode as shown in Figure 21 for faster data rate than single byte read mode.

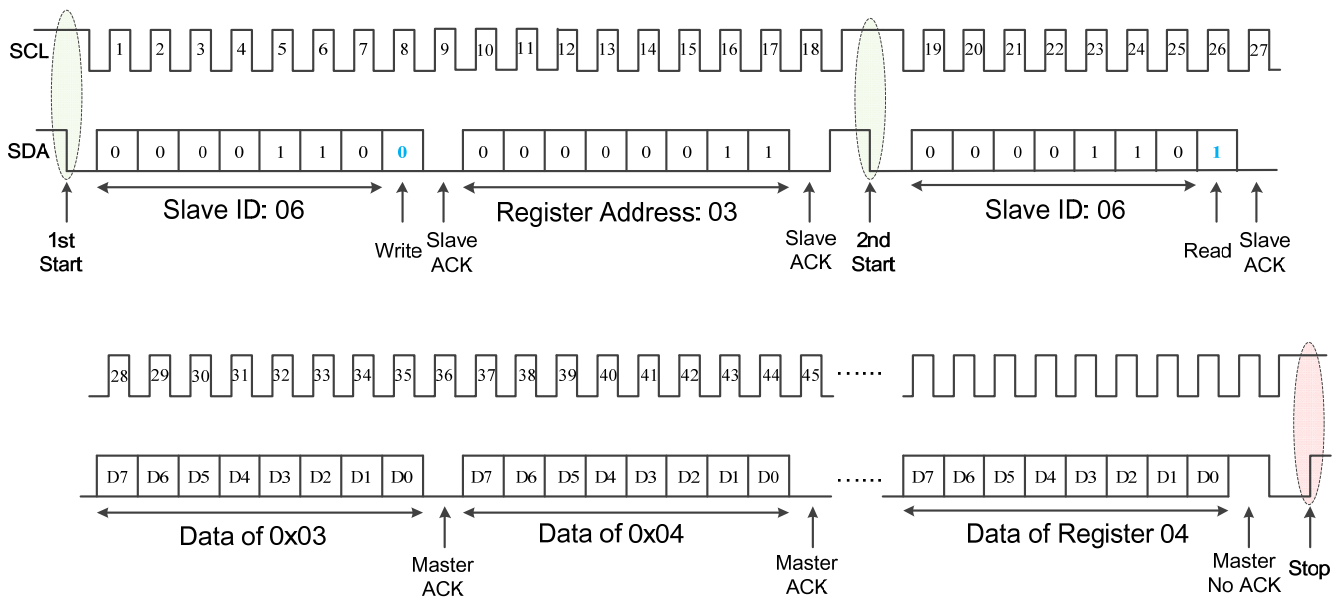


Figure 21: I<sup>2</sup>C Burst Read

### 6.6.4 I<sup>2</sup>C Write

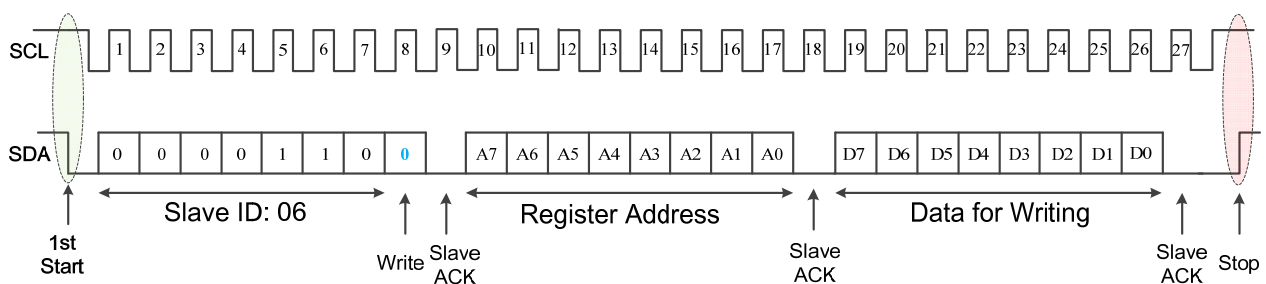


Figure 22: I<sup>2</sup>C Write

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.7 SSI Interface

The MT6701 also provides an SSI interface for host MCU to read back digital absolute angle information from its internal registers. The reference circuits for SSI interface are shown in Figure 23 and Figure 24.

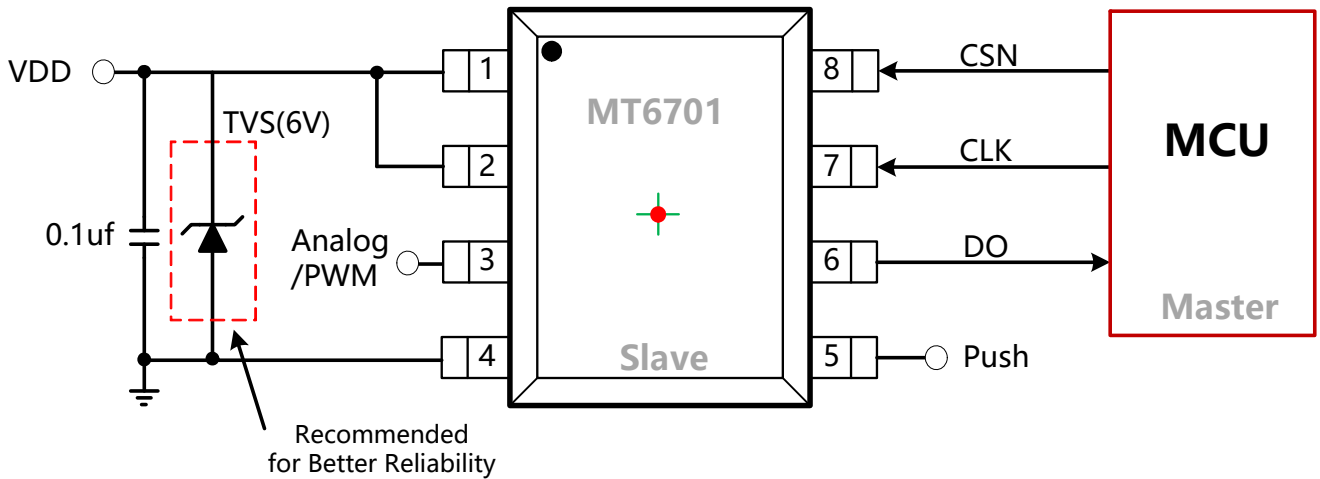


Figure 23: SSI Interface Reference Circuit of SOP-8 Package

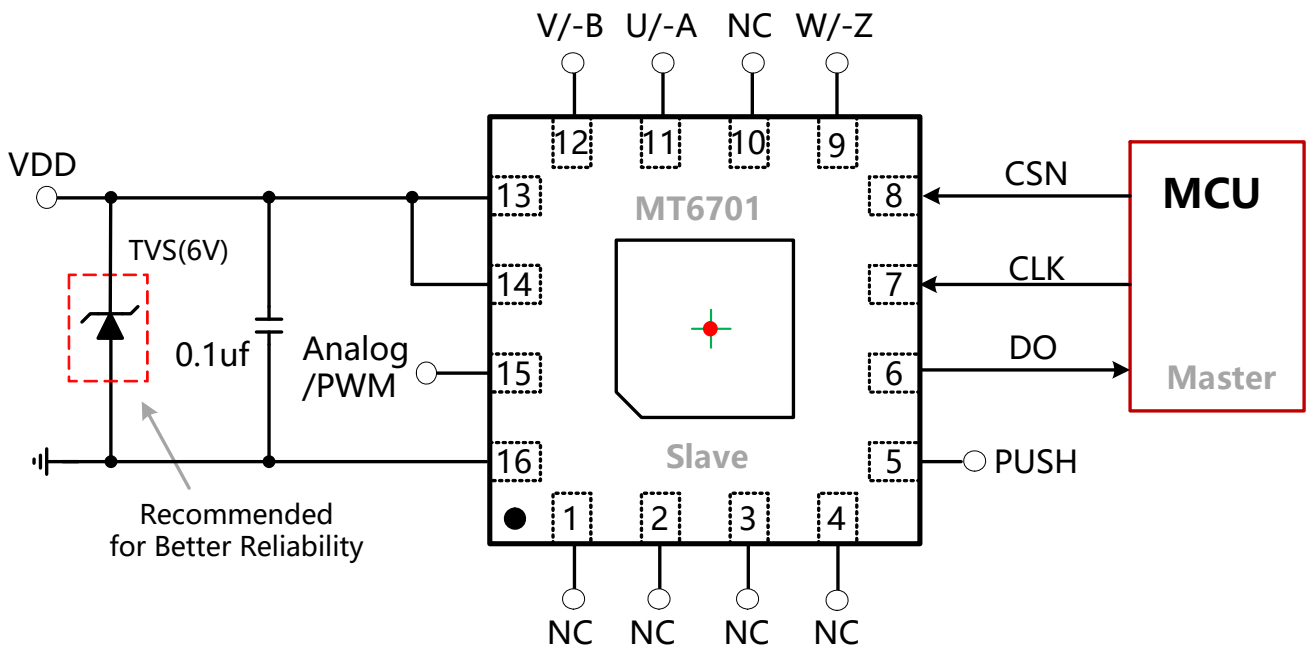


Figure 24: SSI Interface Reference Circuit of QFN-16 Package

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.7.1 SSI Timing Diagram

The MT6701 SSI is shown in Figure 25, a data transfer starts when CSN is pulled to logic 'Low'. The MT6701 transfers data on the falling edge of CLK, and the data transfer finally stops when CSN is pulled to logic 'High'

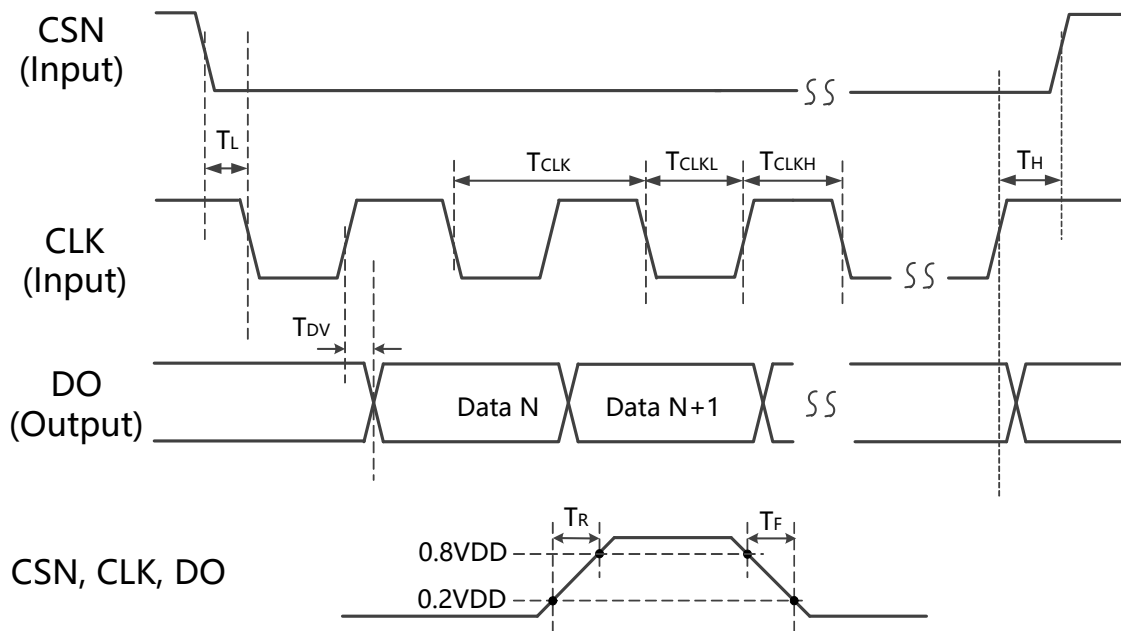


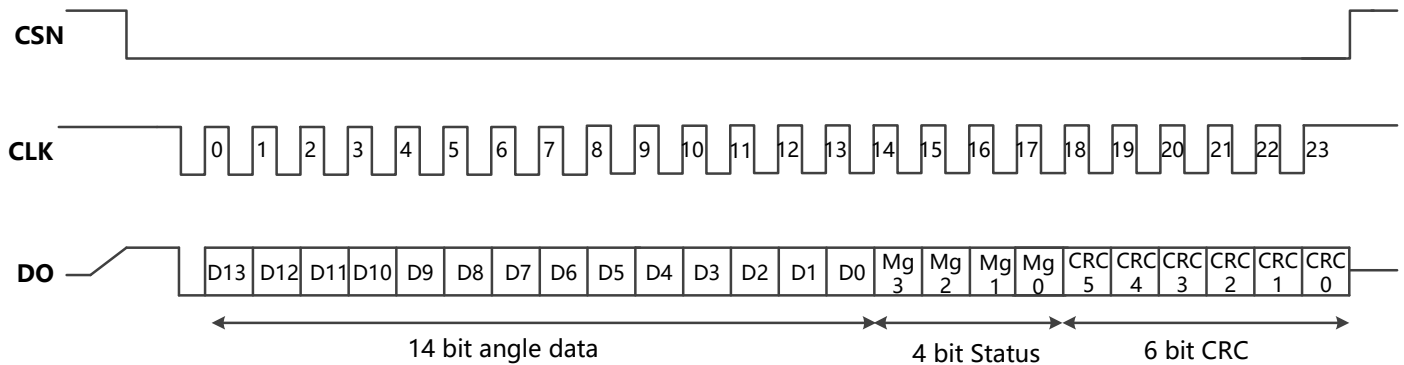
Figure 25: SSI Timing Diagram

#### SSI Timing Parameter

Symbol	Notes	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$T_L$	Time between CSN falling edge and CLK falling edge	100		-	ns
$T_{CLK}$	Clock period	64		-	ns
$T_{CLKL}$	Low period of clock	30		-	ns
$T_{CLKH}$	High period of clock	30		-	ns
$T_H$	Time between SCK last rising edge and CSN rising edge	$0.5 \cdot T_{SCK}$		-	ns
$T_R$	Rise Time of Digital Signal (with 20pf Loading Condition)	-	10	-	ns
$T_F$	Fall Time of Digital Signal (with 20pf Loading Condition)	-	10	-	ns
$T_{DV}$	Data valid time of MISO (with 20pf Loading Condition)	-	-	15	ns

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.7.2 SSI Read Angle



**Figure 26: SSI Data Format**

An SSI data transfer starts when CSN is pulled to logic 'Low', as shown in Figure 26. CLK is the Serial Port Clock and it is controlled by the SSI master, it is high when there is no SSI transmission. DO (Data Output) is the Serial Port Data Output from MT6701, it is driven at the rising edge of CLK and should be captured at the falling edge of CLK.

**Bit 0-13:** 14 bit Angle Data D[13:0]

**Bit 14-17:** 4 bit Magnetic Field Status Mg[3:0]

**Bit 18-23:** 6 bit CRC Code CRC[5:0]

0~360° absolute angle  $\theta$  could be calculated by the below formula with D[13:0]:

$$\theta = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{13} D \langle i \rangle \cdot 2^i}{16384} \cdot 360^\circ$$

Mg[3:0] Magnetic Field Status Truth Table:

Mg[1:0]	Status	Mg[2]	Status	Mg[3]	Status
0	Normal	0	Normal	0	Normal
1	Magnetic Field is too Strong	1	Push Button is Detected	1	Loss of Track
2	Magnetic Field is too Weak				
3	-				

CRC Data Range: D[13:0] and Mg[3:0] total 18 bit, D[13] is the MSB, Mg[0] is the LSB

CRC polynomials:  $X^6+X+1$ , MSB steam in first.



## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

### 6.8 Pushbutton Output

The MT6701 implements a pushbutton detection function through a dynamic and relative measurement of the orthogonal magnetic field strength. This pushbutton detection function drives the PUSH output pin high when the MT6701 detects a fast (which is less than the time defined by 'PUSH\_DIFF\_DLY' ) increase of the magnetic field (which is larger than the percentage defined by 'PUSH\_THRD' ). After a fast decrease of the magnetic field, the PUSH output is driven low.

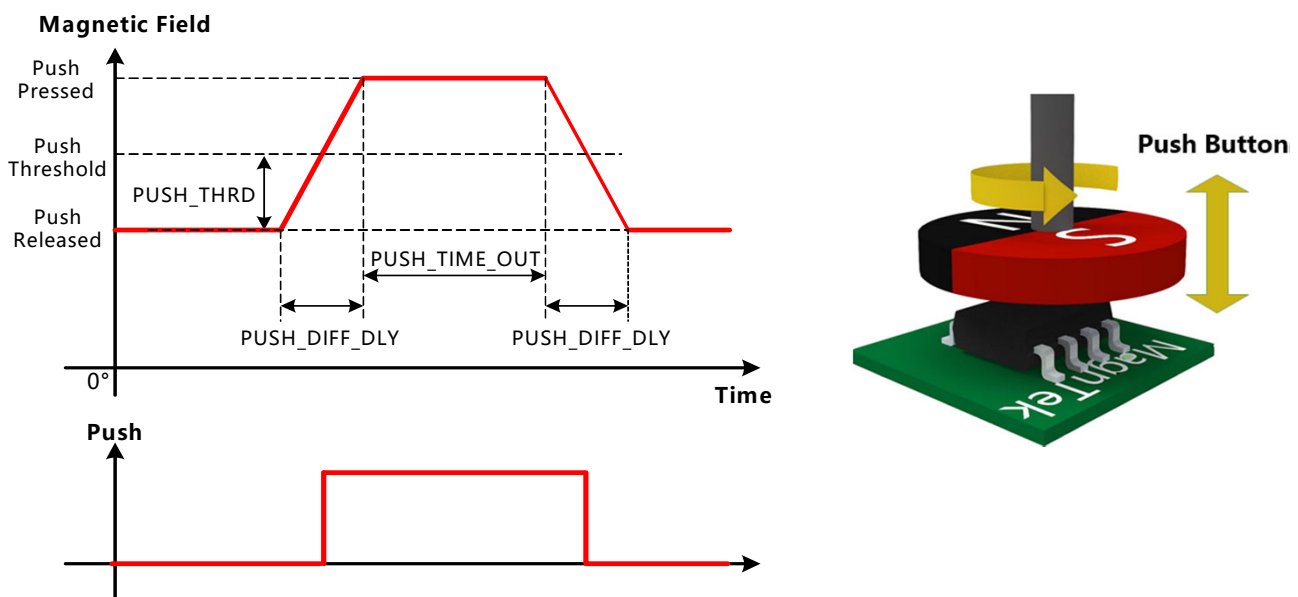


Figure 27: Pushbutton Function

#### **PUSH\_THRD Register (EEPROM)**

Reg. PUSH_THRD	Change Percentage
0	+44%
1	+50%
2	+38%
3	+31%

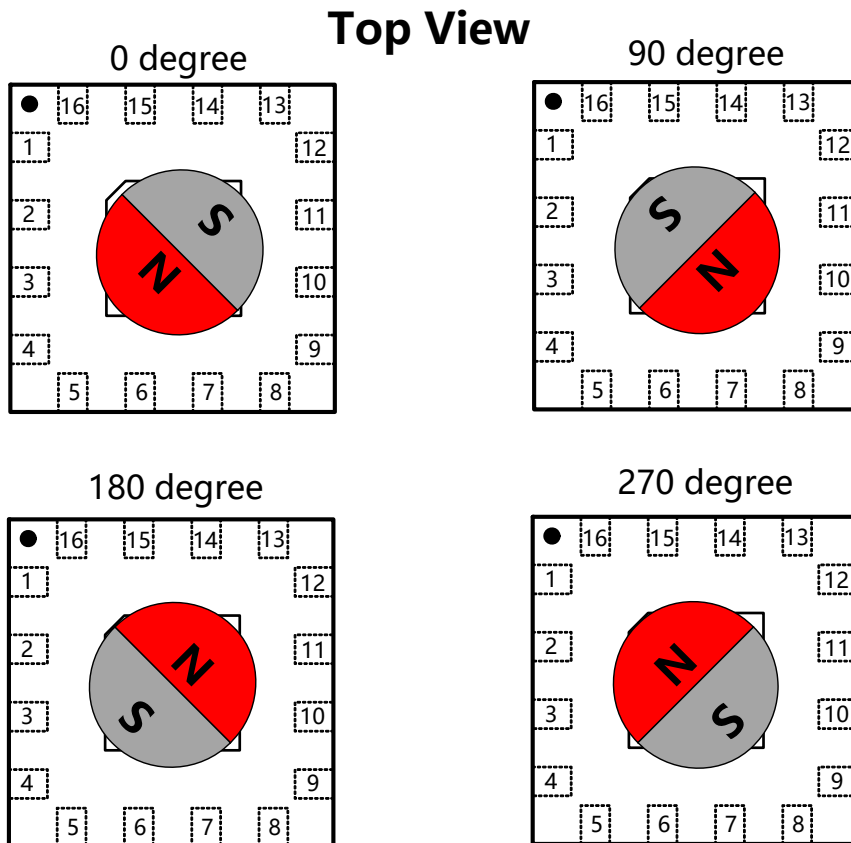
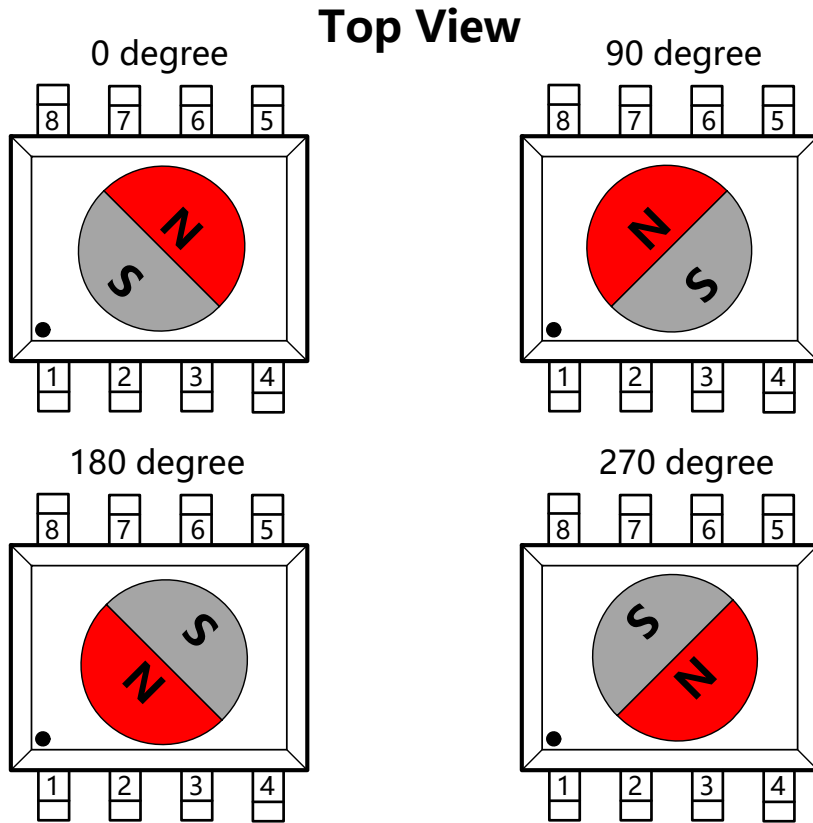
#### **PUSH\_DIFF\_DLY Register (EEPROM)**

Reg. PUSH_DIFF_DLY	Time (Second)
0	0.5
1	0.25

#### **PUSH\_TIME\_OUT Register (EEPROM)**

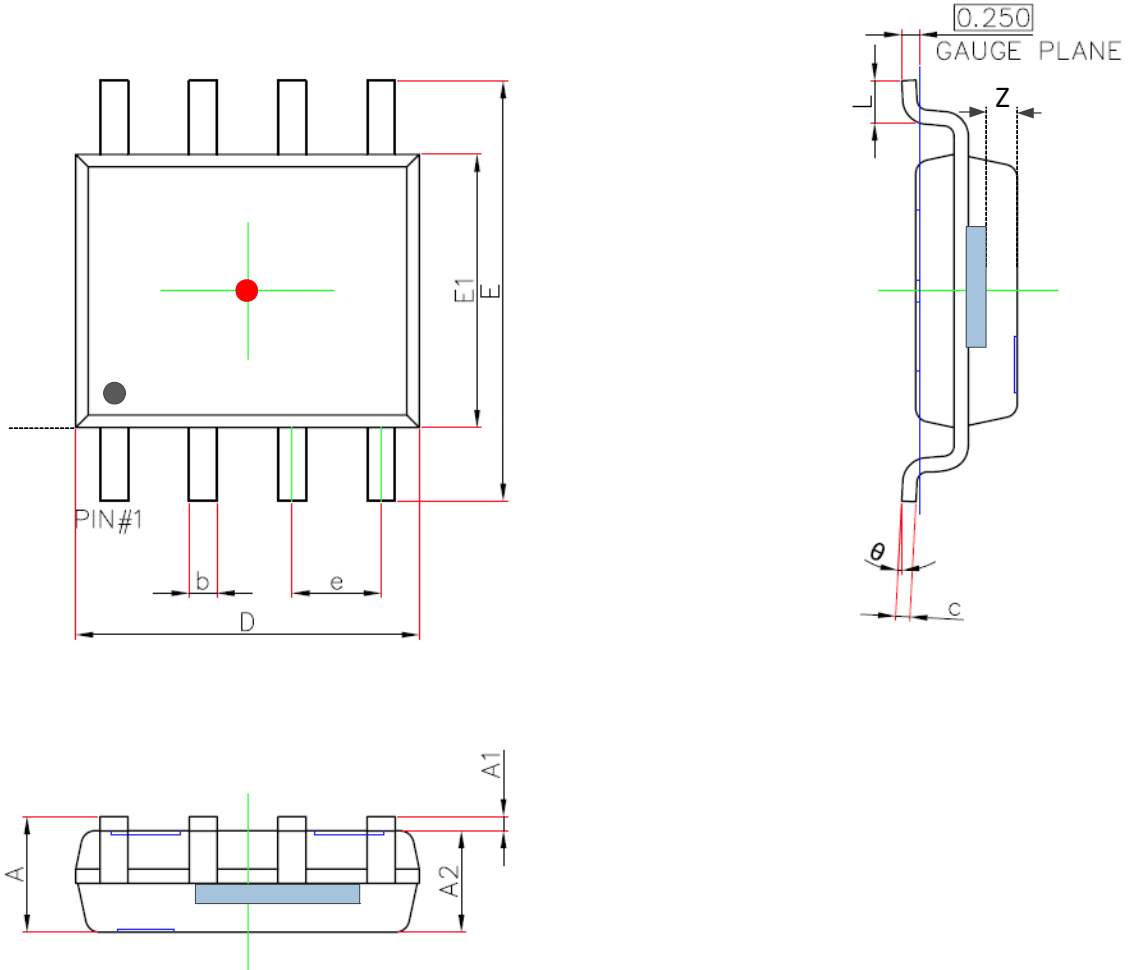
Reg. PUSH_TIME_OUT	Time (Second)
0	8
1	16
2	4
3	2

## 7. Mechanical Angle Direction



### 8. Package Information

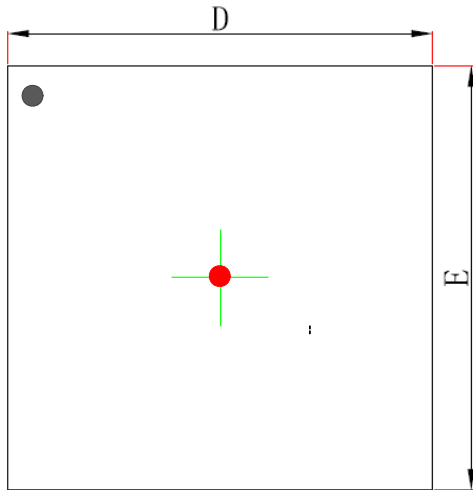
#### 8.1 SOP-8 Package



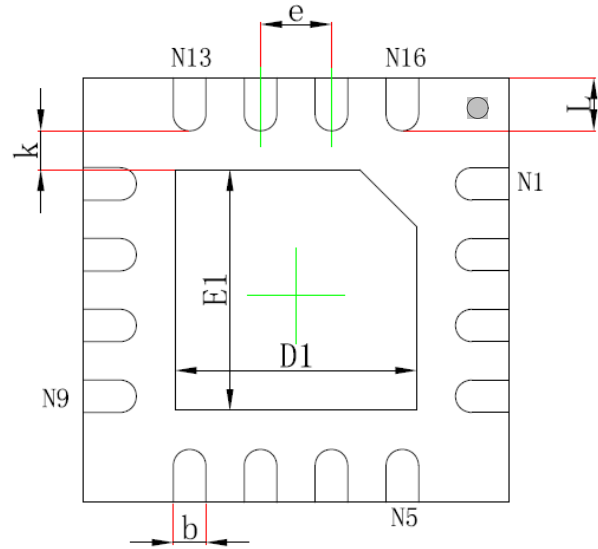
Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters		Dimensions in Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max
A	1.450	1.750	0.057	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.007	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.201
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
E1	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
e	1.270(BSC)		0.050(BSC)	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°
Z	0.42	0.62	0.016	0.024

## Hall Based Angle Position Encoder Sensor

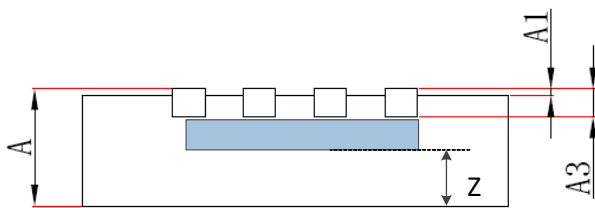
### 8.2 QFN-16 Package



**Top View**



**Bottom View**



Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters		Dimensions in Inches	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
A	0.700	0.800	0.028	0.031
A1	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.002
A3	0.203REF		0.008REF	
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
D1	1.600	1.800	0.063	0.071
E1	1.600	1.800	0.063	0.071
k	0.275REF		0.011REF	
b	0.180	0.300	0.007	0.012
e	0.500REF		0.020REF	
L	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
Z	0.420	0.620	0.016	0.024

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### 10. Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Comments
0.1	2020.03	Initial Release