User Manual – AS5510 Adapterboard

AS5510

10-bit Linear Incremental Position Sensor with Digital Angle output

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Revision History

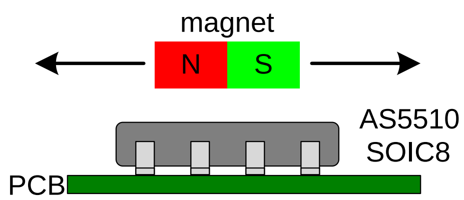
Revision	Date	Owner	Description
1.0	01.09.2010		Initial revision
1.1	28.11.2012		New Template
1.2	22.08.2013	AZEN	Updated to SOIC8 Package

1 General Description

The AS5510 is a linear Hall sensor with 10 bit resolution and I²C interface. It can measure absolute position of lateral movement of a simple 2-pole magnet. The typical arrangement is shown below in (Figure 1).

Depending on the magnet size, a lateral stroke of 0.5~2mm can be measured with air gaps around 1.0mm. To conserve power, the AS5510 may be switched to a power down state when it is not used.

Figure 1:
Linear Position Sensor AS5510 + Magnet



2 List of content

Figure 2:
List of content

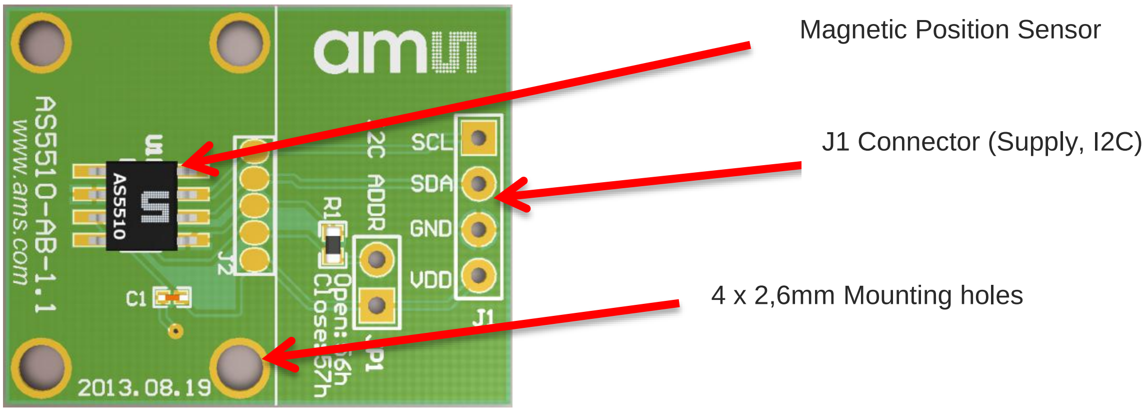
Name	Description
AS5510-SOIC8-AB	Adapterboard with AS5510 on it
AS5000-MA4x2H-1	Axial magnet 4x2x1mm

3 Board Description

The AS5510 adapter board is a simple circuit allowing to test and evaluate the AS5510 linear encoder quickly without having to build a test fixture or PCB.

The adapterboard must be attached to a microcontroller via the I²C bus, and supplied with a voltage of 2.5V ~ 3.6V. A simple 2-pole magnet is placed on the top of the encoder.

Figure 3:
AS5510-AB



4 Pinout

Figure 4:
Pin Configuration of AS5510 (Top View)

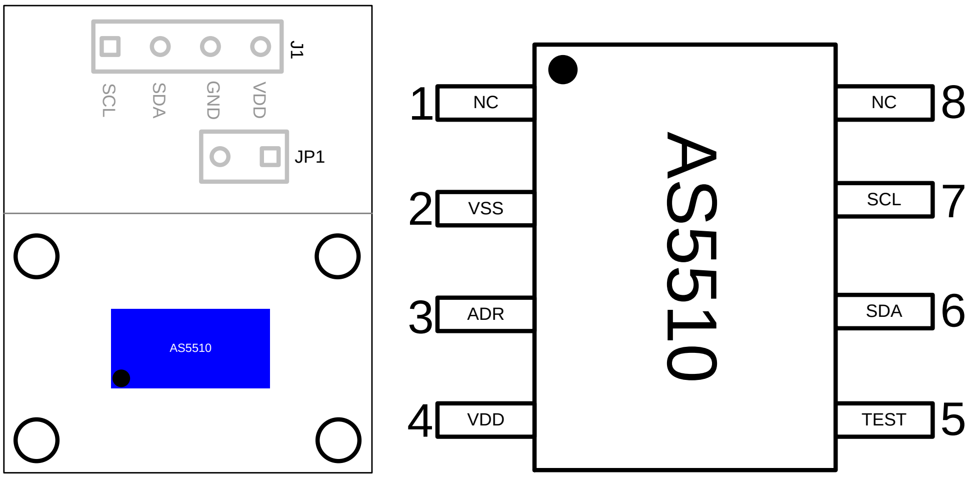


Table 1:
Pin Description

Pin AS5510	Symbol	Type	Description
1	NC	-	Not Connected
2	VSS	S	Ground Pin
3	ADR	DI	I^2C address selection pin. Pull down by default (56h). Close JP1 for (57h).

4	VDD	S	2.8V – 3.6V supply Voltage
5	Test	DIO	Test pin, connected to VSS
6	SCL	DI	I²C Clock
7	SDA	DI/DO_OD	I²C data I/O, 20mA driving capability
8	NC	-	Not Connected

DO_OD … digital output open drain

DI … digital input

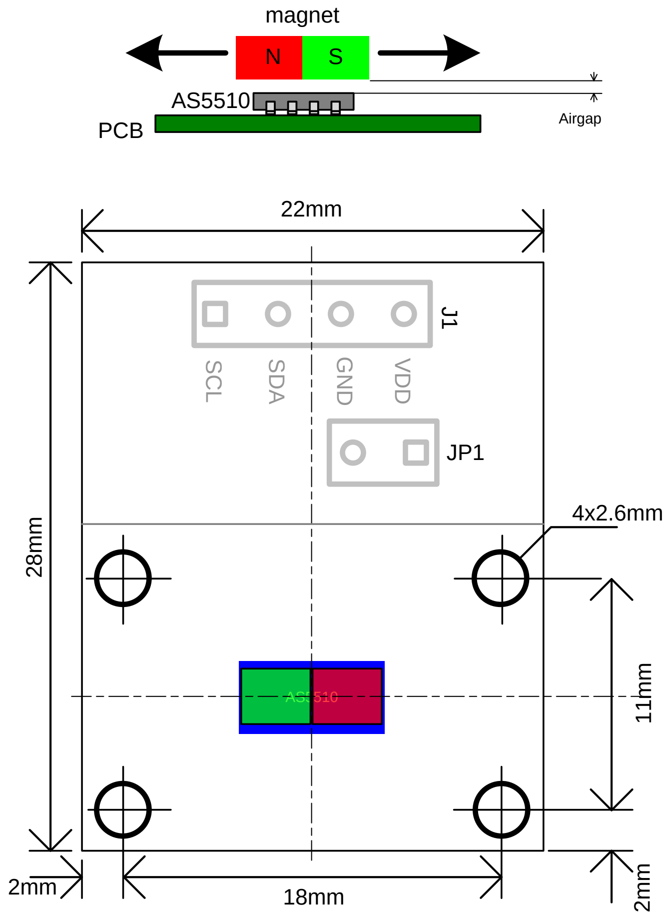
DIO … digital input/output

S … supply pin

5 Mounting the AS5510 Adapterboard

The AS5510-AB can be fixed to an existing mechanical system by its four mounting holes. A simple 2-poles magnet placed over or under the IC can be used.

Figure 5:
AS5510 adapter board mounting and dimension



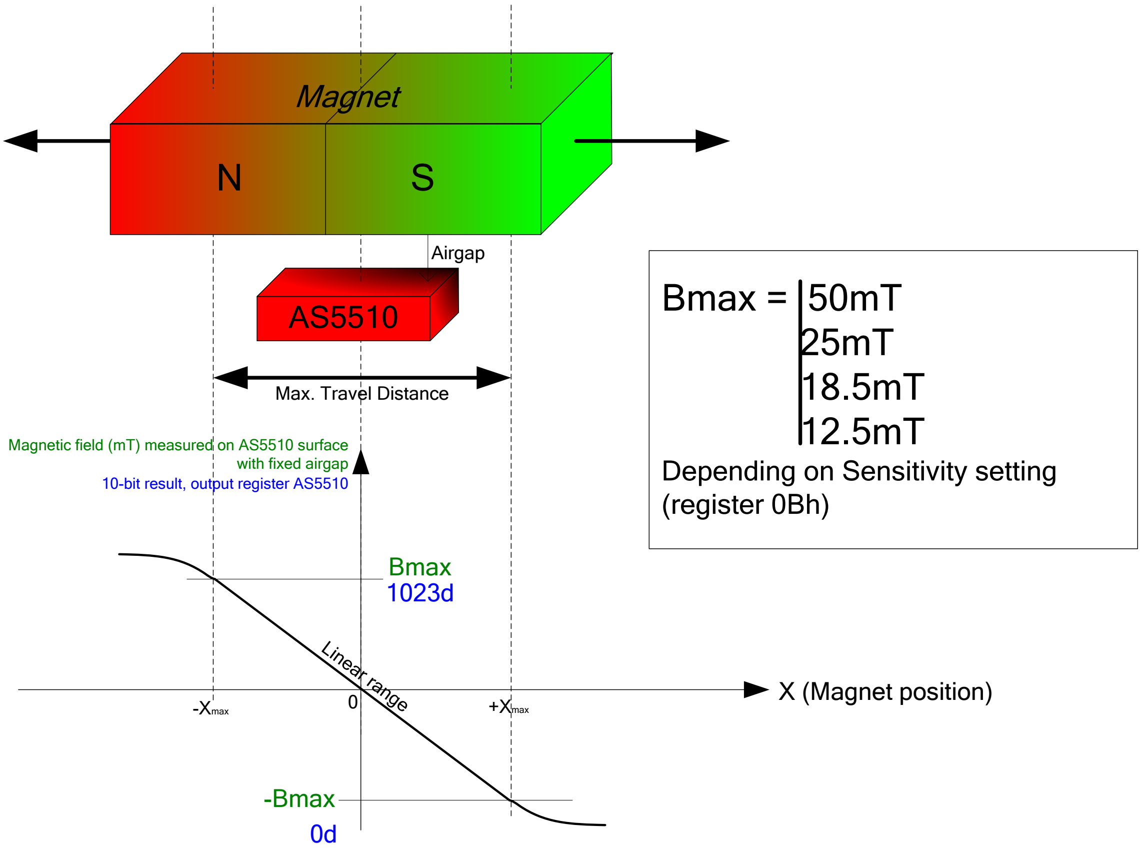
The maximum horizontal travel amplitude depends on the magnet shape and size and magnetic strength (magnet material and airgap).

In order to measure a mechanical movement with a linear response, the magnetic field shape at a fixed airgap must be like on
Figure 6: Magnet requirement.

The linear range width of the magnetic field between North and South poles determines the maximum travel size of the magnet. The minimum (-Bmax) and maximum (+Bmax) magnetic field values of the linear range must be lower or equal to one of the four sensitivities available on the AS5510 (register 0Bh): Sensitivity = ± 50mT, ± 25mT, ±18.5mT, ±12.5mT

The 10-bit output register D[9..0] OUTPUT = Field(mT) * (511/Sensitivity) + 511

Figure 6:
Magnet requirement



Example 1:

This is the ideal case: the linear range of the magnet is ±25mT, which fits to the ±25mT sensitivity setting of the AS5510. The resolution of displacement vs. output value is optimal.

Max. Travel Distance TD_{max} = ±1mm (X_{max} = 1mm)

Sensitivity = ±25mT (Register 0Bh ← 01h)

Bmax = 25mT	→ X = -1mm (= $-X_{max}$)	$Field_{(mT)}$ = -25mT	OUTPUT = 0
	→ X = 0mm	$Field_{(mT)}$ = 0mT	OUTPUT = 511
	→ X = +1mm (= $+X_{max}$)	$Field_{(mT)}$ = +25mT	OUTPUT = 1023

Dynamic range of OUTPUT over ±1mm: DELTA = 1023 – 0 = 1023 LSB

Resolution = TD_{max} / DELTA = 2mm / 1024 = <u>1.95µm/LSB</u>

Example 2:

Using the same settings on the AS5510, the linear range of the magnet over the same displacement of ±1mm is now ±20mT instead of ±25mT due to a higher airgap or a weaker magnet. In that case the resolution of displacement vs. output value is lower.

Max. Travel Distance TD_{max} = ±1mm (X_{max} = 1mm): unchanged

Sensitivity = ±25mT (Register 0Bh ← 01h) : unchanged

Bmax = 20mT	→ X = -1mm (= $-X_{max}$)	$Field_{(mT)}$ = -20mT	OUTPUT = 102
	→ X = 0mm	$Field_{(mT)}$ = 0mT	OUTPUT = 511
	→ X = +1mm (= $+X_{max}$)	$Field_{(mT)}$ = +20mT	OUTPUT = 920

Dynamic range of OUTPUT over ±1mm: DELTA = 920 – 102 = 818 LSB

Resolution = TD_{max} / DELTA = 2mm / 818 = 2.44µm/LSB

In order to keep the best resolution of the system, it is recommended to adapt the sensitivity as close as the Bmax of the magnet, with B_{max} < Sensitivity to avoid the saturation of the output value.

If a magnet holder is used, it must be made of a non-ferromagnetic material in order to keep the maximum magnetic field strength and maximum linearity. Materials as brass, copper, aluminium, stainless steel are the best choices to make this part.

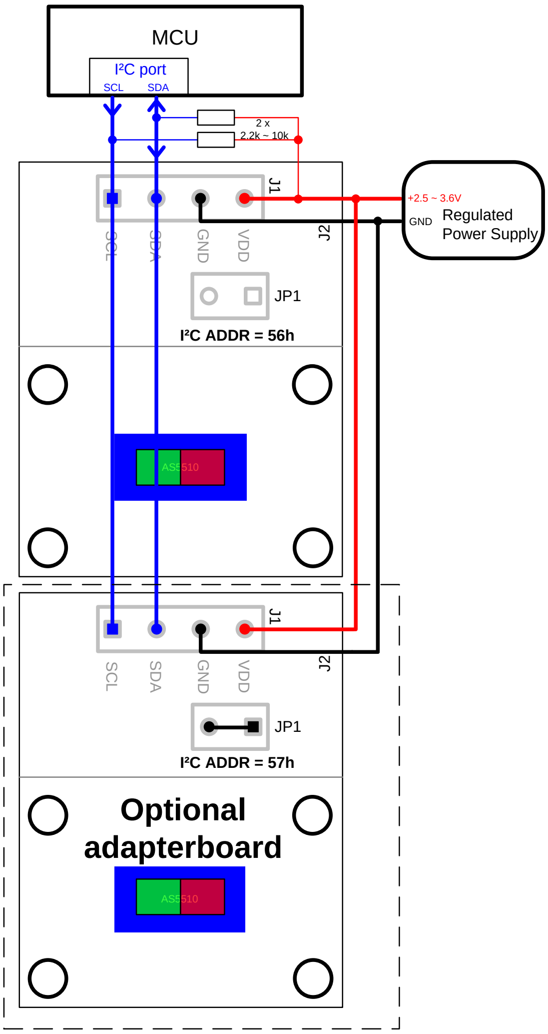
6 Connecting the AS5510 Adapterboard

Two wires (I²C) only are required for the communication with the host MCU. Pull-up resistors are needed on both SCL and SDA line. The value depends on the length of the wires, and the amount of slaves on the same I²C line.

The power supply delivering between 2.7V ~ 3.6V is connected to the adapter board and the pull-up resistors.

A second AS5510 adapterboard (optional) can be connected on the same line. In that case, the I²C address must be changed by closing JP1 with a wire.

Figure 7:
Typical connection to a host MCU (2nd adapterboard is optional)



7 Software example

After powering up the system, a delay of >1.5ms must be performed before the first I²C Read/Write command with the AS5510.

The initialization after power up is optional. It consists of:

- Sensitivity configuration (Register 0Bh)
- Magnet polarity (Register 02h bit 1)
- Slow or Fast mode (Register 02h bit 3)
- Power Down mode (Register 02h bit 0)

Reading the magnetic field value is straight forward. The following source code reads the 10-bit magnetic field value, and converts to the magnetic field strength in mT (millitesla).

Example: Sensitivity configured to +-50mT range (97.66mT/LSB); Polarity = 0; default setting:

- D9..0 value = 0 means -50mT on the hall sensor.
- D9..0 value = 511 means 0mT on the hall sensor (no magnetic field, or no magnet).
- D9..0 value = 1023 means +50mT on the hall sensor.

```
Void main_loop(unsigned char Sensitivity_Mode)
{
	unsigned char Data1, Data2;
	short value;              // 10-bit output value (0~1023)
	                          // The value 511 is the middle point @ 0mT
	float magnetic_field;     // Value of the magnetic field in mT

	Data_LSB = I2C_Read8(I2C_ADDR, 0x00); // Read D7..0
	Data_MSB = I2C_Read8(I2C_ADDR, 0x01); // Read D9..8 + OCF + Parity

	value = ((Data_MSB & 0x03)<<8) + Data_LSB;

	switch (Sensitivity_Mode) // Sensitivity_Mode is the value stored in
	                          // register 0Bh
	{
		case 0:		// Register [0Bh] <= 0 (+- 50mT range, 97.66uT/LSB)
				magnetic_field = (value - 511) * 0.09766;
				break;

		case 1:		// Register [0Bh] <= 0 (+- 25mT range, 48.83uT/LSB)
				magnetic_field = (value - 511) * 0.04883;
				break;

		case 2:		// Register [0Bh] <= 0 (+- 12.5mT range, 24.41uT/LSB)
				magnetic_field = (value - 511) * 0.02441;
				break;

		case 3:		// Register [0Bh] <= 0 (+- 18.7mT range, 36.62uT/LSB)
				magnetic_field = (value - 511) * 0.03662;
				break;
	}

	printf("Decimal 10-bit value = %u \n", value);
	printf("Magnetic field value = %.3fmT \n", magnetic_field);
}
```

8 Schematic and Layout

Figure 8:
AS5510-AB Schematic

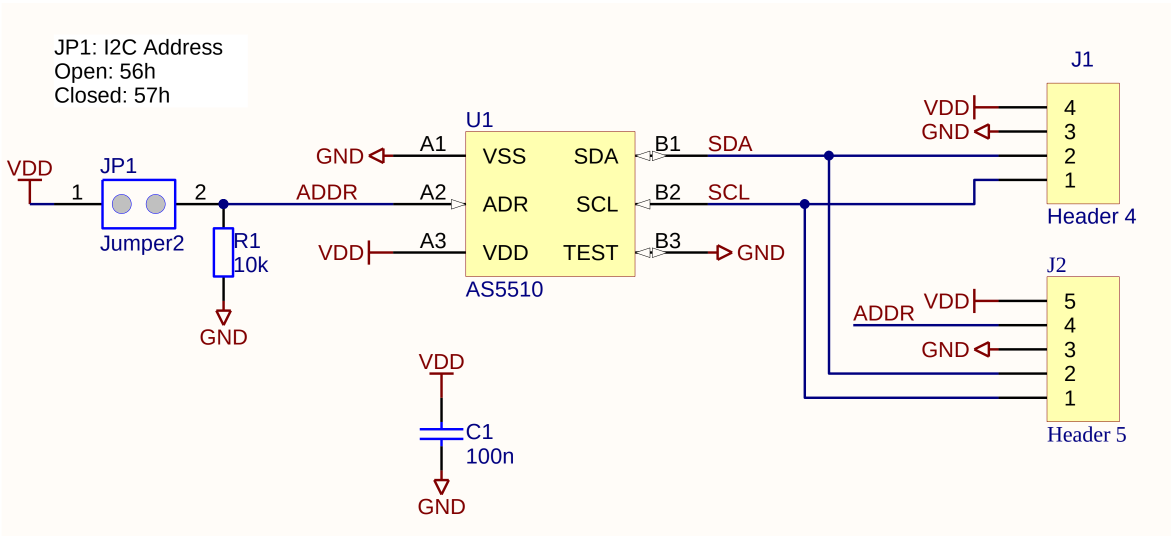
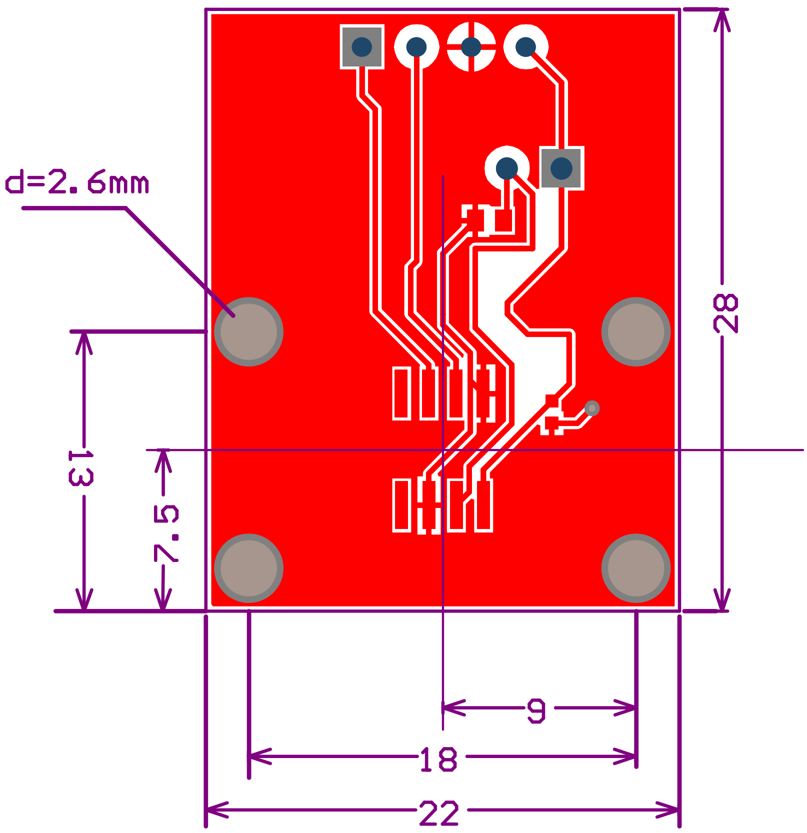


Figure 9:
AS5510-AB Layout



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11 Contact Information

Headquarters

ams AG

Tobelbader Strasse 30
8141 Unterpremstaetten

Austria

T. +43 (0) 3136 500 0

For Sales Offices, Distributors and Representatives, please visit:
http://www.ams.com/contact