







**TMAG5213** SLYS054B - MARCH 2024 - REVISED AUGUST 2024

# TMAG5213 Hall-Effect Latch for Cost-Optimized Designs

#### 1 Features

- Z-axis Hall-effect bipolar latch
- 30kHz magnetic sampling frequency
- Multiple sensitivity options ( $B_{OP} / B_{RP}$ )
  - ±2.7mT (AD, see *Device Nomenclature* )
  - ±6mT (AG, see Device Nomenclature )
- Supports a wide voltage range
  - 2.5V to 28V
  - No external regulator required
- Wide operating temperature range
  - T<sub>A</sub> =  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C
- Open-drain output (30mA sink)
- 35µs power-on time
- Industry standard package and footprint
  - Surface mount 3-pin SOT-23 (DBZ)
    - 2.92mm × 2.37mm
  - Through-hole 3-pin TO-92 (LPG)
    - 4.00mm × 1.52mm

#### **Protection features:**

- Output short-circuit protection
- Output current limitation

## 2 Applications

- Power tools
- Vacuum robot
- Valve and actuator control
- Servo motors
- Proximity switch
- **AC Units**
- **BLDC** motors

# OUT $\mathsf{B}_{\mathsf{HYS}}$ +B (mT) BOP BRP 0mT (North) (South) **Output Behavior**

## 3 Description

The TMAG5213 is a low-cost, chopper-stabilized Halleffect sensor with excellent sensitivity stability over temperature and integrated protection features.

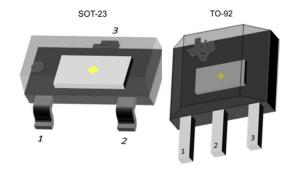
The magnetic field is indicated through a digital bipolar latch output. When the applied magnetic flux density crosses the operating point (B<sub>OP</sub>) threshold, the device outputs a low voltage. The output stays low until the flux density crosses the release point (B<sub>RP</sub>), at which point the device output gets pulled high. This bipolar latch magnetic response allows the device output to be sensitive to positive and negative magnetic flux through the Z-axis of the package.

The TMAG5213 has a wide operating voltage range from 2.5V to 28V and operating temperature range from -40°C to +125°C designed for a variety of industrial applications. Internal protection functions are provided for output short circuit or overcurrent, and the device has an open-drain output stage with 30mA current sink capability.

**Package Information** 

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	PACKAGE SIZE <sup>(2)</sup>
TMAC5213	DBZ (SOT-23, 3)	2.92mm × 2.37mm
TMAG5213	LPG (TO-92, 3)	4mm × 1.52mm

- (1) For all available packages, see Section 11.
- The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



**Device Packages** 



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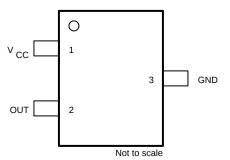
# **4 Device Comparison**

**Table 4-1. Device Comparison** 

VERSION	TYPICAL B <sub>OP</sub> THRESHOLD	TYPICAL HYSTERESIS	+B MAGNETIC RESPONSE	OUTPUT TYPE	SENSING ORIENTATION	SAMPLING RATE	PACKAGES AVAILABLE
TMAG5213AD	2.7mT	5.4mT	Active Low	Open-drain	Z	30kHz	SOT-23, TO-92
TMAG5213AG	6mT	12mT	Active Low	Open-drain	Z	30kHz	SOT-23, TO-92

# **5 Pin Configuration and Functions**

For additional configuration information, see *Device Markings* and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information*.



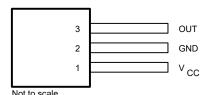


Figure 5-2. LPG Package, 3-Pin TO-92 (Top View)

Figure 5-1. DBZ Package (Preview), 3-Pin SOT-23 (Top View)

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

	PIN			
NAME	SOT-23 (DBZ)	TO-92 (LPG)	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
GND	3	2	Ground	Ground pin
OUT	2	3	Output	Hall sensor open-drain output. The open drain requires a resistor pullup.
V <sub>CC</sub>	1	1	Power	2.5V to 28V power supply. Bypass this pin to the GND pin with a $0.01\mu F$ (minimum) ceramic capacitor rated for $V_{CC}$ .

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## **6 Specifications**

## 6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3	30	V
Output pin voltage	OUT	-0.5	30	V
Magnetic flux density, B <sub>MAX</sub>	Magnetic flux density, B <sub>MAX</sub> Unlimited			
Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		-40	150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>		-65	150	°C

<sup>(1)</sup> Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.

## 6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
V	/ Flastrastatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	±2500	V
V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	±500	V	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

## **6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply voltage	2.5	28	V
Vo	Output pin voltage (OUT)	0	28	V
I <sub>SINK</sub>	Output pin current sink (OUT) <sup>(1)</sup>	0	30	mA
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature	-40	125	°C

(1) Power dissipation and thermal limits must be observed.

## **6.4 Thermal Information**

		TMA	TMAG5213			
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	SOT-23 (DBZ)	TO-92 (LPG)	UNIT		
		3 PINS	3 PINS			
R <sub>0JA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	197.7	180			
R <sub>0JC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	87.1	98.6			
R <sub>0JB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	27.4	154.9	°C/W		
ΨЈТ	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	3.7	40			
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	27.1	154.9			

<sup>(1)</sup> For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT			
POWER SUPPLIES (V <sub>CC</sub> )									
V <sub>CC</sub>	Operating power supply voltage		2.5		28	V			
	Operating aupply aurrent	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5V to 28V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		2.7		mA			
Icc	Operating supply current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 2.5V to 28V, T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C		3	3.5	mA			
t <sub>on</sub>	Power-on time	AD, AG Versions		35	50	μs			
OPEN-D	DRAIN OUTPUT (OUT)	·			•				
	FFT on registence	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> = 10mA, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		22		Ω			
r <sub>DS(on)</sub>	FET on-resistance	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3V, I <sub>O</sub> = 10mA, T <sub>A</sub> = 125°C		36	50	77			
I <sub>lkg(off)</sub>	Off-state leakage current	Output Hi-Z			1	μA			
PROTE	CTION CIRCUITS				'				
I <sub>OCP</sub>	Overcurrent protection level	OUT shorted V <sub>CC</sub>	15	30	45	mA			
	1		-						

## **6.6 Switching Characteristics**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>d</sub>	Output delay time	$B = B_{RP} - 10mT$ to $B_{OP} + 10mT$ in 1µs		13	25	μs
t <sub>r</sub>	Output rise time (10% to 90%)	R1 = $1k\Omega$ , $C_O = 50pF$ , $V_{CC} = 3.3V$		200		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	Output fall time (90% to 10%)	R1 = $1k\Omega$ , $C_O = 50pF$ , $V_{CC} = 3.3V$		31		ns
f <sub>BW</sub>	Bandwidth <sup>(1)</sup>		20	30		kHz

(1) Bandwidth describes the fastest changing magnetic field that can be detected and translated to the output.

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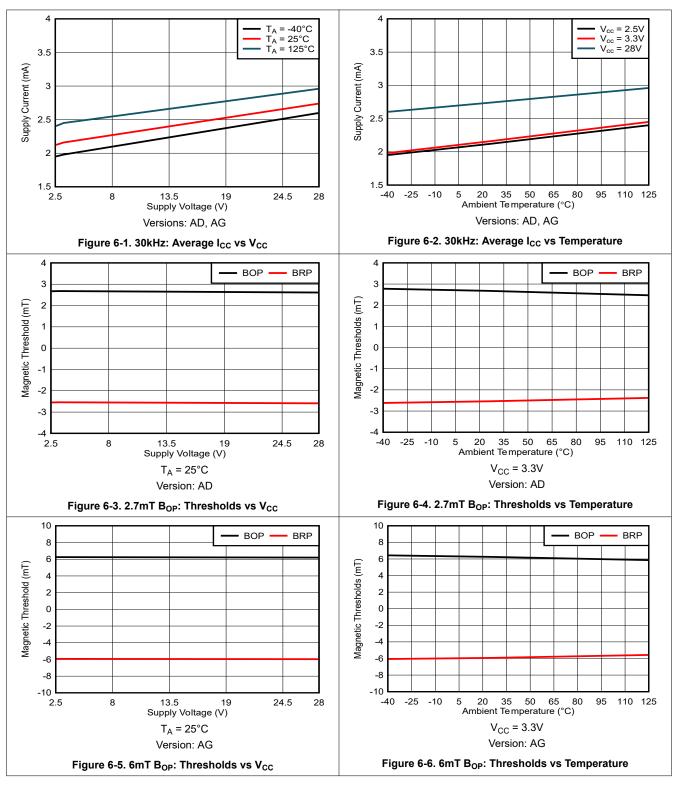
# **6.7 Magnetic Characteristics**

for  $V_{CC}$  = 2.5V to 28V, over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT <sup>(1)</sup>			
TMAG5213AD: ±2.7mT									
В	Operate point	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	1	2.7	5	mT			
B <sub>OP</sub>	Operate point	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C	0.83	2.7	5.23	mT			
В	Deleges point	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	-5	-2.7	-1	mT			
B <sub>RP</sub>	Release point	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C	-5.23	-2.7	-0.83	mT			
B <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis; B <sub>HYS</sub> = (B <sub>OP</sub> – B <sub>RP</sub> )	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C		5.4		mT			
TMAG5	5213AG: ±6mT								
В	Operate point	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	3	6	9	mT			
B <sub>OP</sub>	Operate point	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C	2.7	6	9.3	mT			
В	Palagae naint	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	-9	-6	-3	mT			
B <sub>RP</sub>	Release point	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to 125°C	-9.3	-6	-2.7	mT			
B <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis; B <sub>HYS</sub> = (B <sub>OP</sub> – B <sub>RP</sub> )	T <sub>A</sub> = -40°C to 125°C		12		mT			

<sup>(1) 1</sup>mT = 10 Gauss.

## 6.8 Typical Characteristics





## 7 Detailed Description

### 7.1 Overview

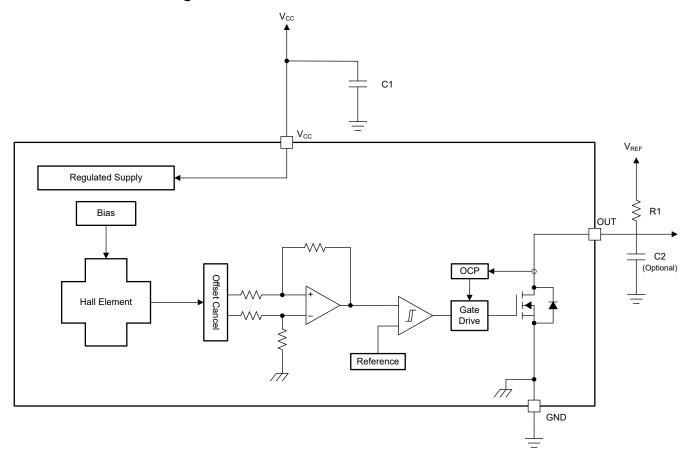
The TMAG5213 is a chopper-stabilized Hall sensor with a digital bipolar latched output for magnetic-sensing applications. The TMAG5213 device can be powered with a supply voltage between 2.5V and 28V.

The field polarity is defined as follows: a south pole near the marked side of the package is a positive magnetic field. A north pole near the marked side of the package is a negative magnetic field.

The output state is dependent on the magnetic field perpendicular to the package. A south pole near the marked side of the package causes the output to pull low (operate point, BOP), and a north pole near the marked side of the package causes the output to release (release point, B<sub>RP</sub>). Hysteresis is included in between the operate point and the release point, therefore magnetic-field noise does not accidentally trip the output.

An external pullup resistor is required on the OUT pin. The OUT pin can be pulled up to V<sub>CC</sub>, or to a different voltage supply to allow for ease of use with controller circuits.

## 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 Field Direction Definition

The TMAG5213 is sensitive to the magnetic field component that is perpendicular to the marked side of the package. This direction is defined as the Z-axis as shown in Figure 7-1. Figure 7-2 shows that a positive magnetic field is defined in this document as what occurs when a south pole is near the marked side of the package. A negative magnetic field occurs when a north pole is near the marked side of the package.

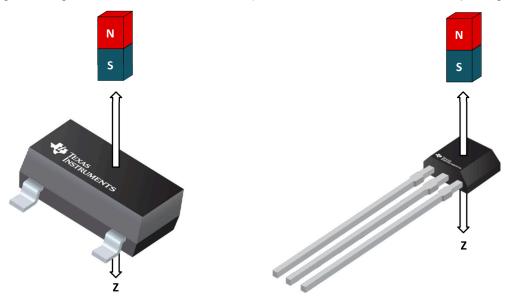


Figure 7-1. Definition of Z-Axis by Package

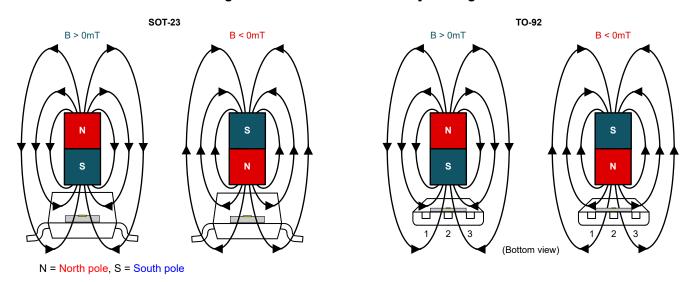


Figure 7-2. Definition of Positive and Negative Field Direction



## 7.3.2 Device Output

If the device is powered on with a magnetic field strength between  $B_{RP}$  and  $B_{OP}$ , then the device output is indeterminate and can either be Hi-Z or Low. If the field strength is greater than  $B_{OP}$ , then the output is pulled low. If the field strength is less than  $B_{RP}$ , then the output is released.

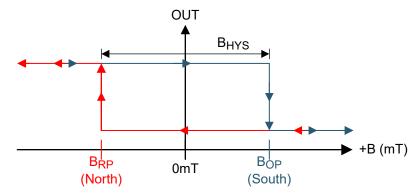


Figure 7-3. Bipolar Latch Active Low Functionality

#### 7.3.3 Power-On Time

After applying  $V_{CC}$  to the TMAG5213 device,  $t_{on}$  must elapse before the OUT pin is valid. During the power-up sequence, the output is Hi-Z. A pulse as shown in Figure 7-4 and Figure 7-5 occurs at the end of  $t_{on}$ . This pulse can allow the host processor to determine when the TMAG5213 output is valid after start-up. In Case 1 (Figure 7-4) and Case 2 (Figure 7-5), the output is defined assuming a constant magnetic field  $B > B_{OP}$  and  $C_{OP} = C_{OP} = C$ 

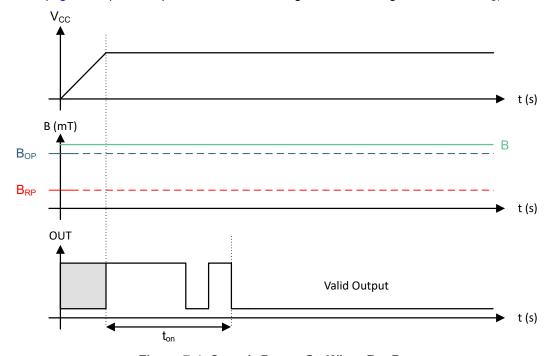


Figure 7-4. Case 1: Power On When B > B<sub>OP</sub>

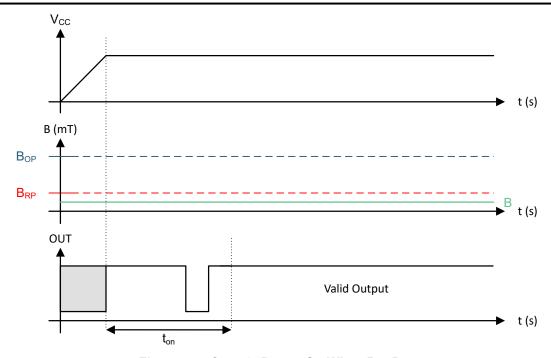


Figure 7-5. Case 2: Power On When B < B<sub>RP</sub>

If the device is powered on with the magnetic field strength  $B_{RP} < B < B_{OP}$ , then the device output is indeterminate and can either be Hi-Z or pulled low. During the power-up sequence, the output is held Hi-Z until  $t_{on}$  has elapsed. At the end of  $t_{on}$ , a pulse is given on the OUT pin to indicate that  $t_{on}$  has elapsed. After  $t_{on}$ , if the magnetic field changes such that  $B_{OP} < B$ , the output is released. Case 3 (Figure 7-6) and Case 4 (Figure 7-7) show examples of this behavior.

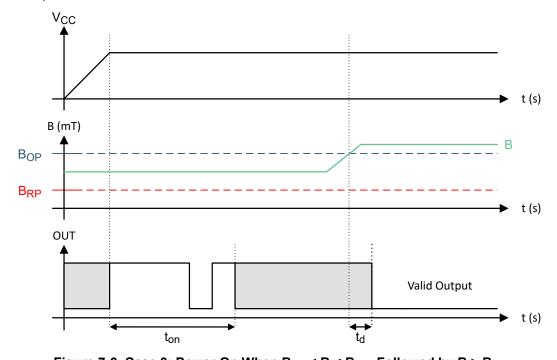


Figure 7-6. Case 3: Power On When  $B_{RP} < B < B_{OP}$ , Followed by  $B > B_{OP}$ 



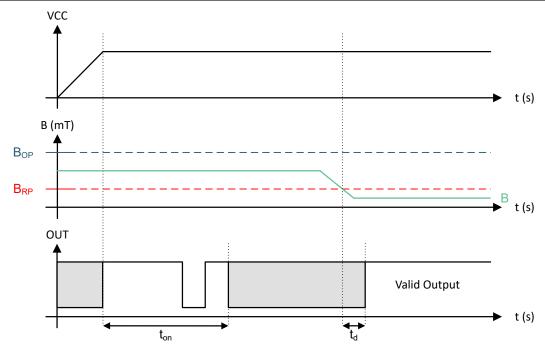


Figure 7-7. Case 4: Power On When  $B_{RP} < B < B_{OP}$ , Followed by  $B < B_{RP}$ 

### 7.3.4 Output Stage

Figure 7-8 shows the TMAG5213 open-drain NMOS output structure, rated to sink up to 30mA of current. For proper operation, use Equation 1 to calculate the value of pullup resistor R1.

$$\frac{V_{\text{ref max}}}{30\text{mA}} \le R1 \le \frac{V_{\text{ref min}}}{100\text{\muA}} \tag{1}$$

The size of R1 is a tradeoff between the OUT rise time and the current when OUT is pulled low. A lower current is generally better, however faster transitions and bandwidth require a smaller resistor for faster switching.

In addition, make sure that the value of R1 >  $500\Omega$  so that the output driver can pull the OUT pin close to GND. Generally, TI recommends to use a resistor with a  $10k\Omega$  nominal value.

## Note

 $V_{\text{ref}}$  is not restricted to  $V_{\text{CC}}$ . The allowable voltage range of this pin is specified in the Absolute Maximum Ratings .

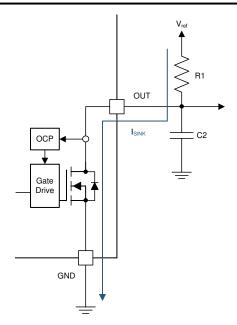


Figure 7-8. NMOS Open-Drain Output

Select a value for C2 based on the system bandwidth specifications as shown in Equation 2.

$$2 \times f_{\text{BW}} \text{ (Hz)} < \frac{1}{2\pi \times \text{R1} \times \text{C2}}$$
 (2)

Most applications do not require this C2 filtering capacitor.

#### 7.3.5 Protection Circuits

The TMAG5213 device is protected against overcurrent conditions. Table 7-1 lists a summary of the protection circuits.

**Table 7-1. Protection Circuit Summary** 

FAULT	CONDITION	DEVICE	DESCRIPTION	RECOVERY
FET overload (OCP)	I <sub>SINK</sub> ≥ I <sub>OCP</sub>	Operating	Output current is clamped to I <sub>OCP</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> < I <sub>OCP</sub>

### 7.3.5.1 Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

An analog current-limit circuit limits the current through the FET. The driver current is clamped to  $I_{OCP}$ . During this clamping, the  $r_{DS(on)}$  of the output FET is increased from the nominal value.

## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TMAG5213 device has one mode of operation that applies when operated within the Recommended Operating Conditions .

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## 8 Application and Implementation

#### Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

## **8.1 Application Information**

The TMAG5213 is used in magnetic position sensing applications. The device features a high-speed architecture to facilitate more precise field measurement. With latching magnetic characteristics, the output is turned low or high respectively with a sufficiently strong south or north pole facing the package top side. When removing the magnetic field, the device keeps its previous state.

For reliable functionality, the magnet must apply a flux density at the sensor greater than the corresponding maximum B<sub>OP</sub> or B<sub>RP</sub> numbers specified in the Magnetic Characteristics table. Add additional margin to account for mechanical tolerance, temperature effects, and magnet variation.

## 8.2 Typical Applications

#### 8.2.1 Standard Circuit

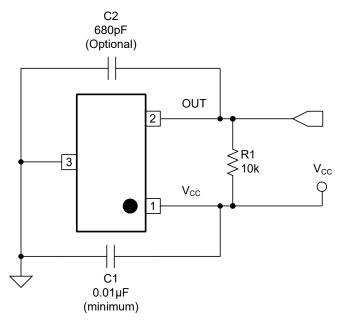


Figure 8-1. Typical Application Circuit

#### 8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 8-1 as the input parameters.

Table 8-1. Design Parameters

DESIGN PARAMETER	REFERENCE	EXAMPLE VALUE			
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.2V to 3.4V			
System bandwidth	$f_{BW}$	10kHz			

#### 8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

**Table 8-2. External Components** 

TMAG5213 COMPONENT	PIN 1	PIN 2	RECOMMENDED						
C1	V <sub>CC</sub>	GND	A 0.01µF (minimum) ceramic capacitor rated for V <sub>CC</sub>						
C2	OUT	GND	Optional: Place a ceramic capacitor to GND						
R1	R1 OUT REF <sup>(1)</sup>		Requires a resistor pullup						

<sup>(1)</sup> REF is not a pin on the TMAG5213 device, but a REF supply-voltage pullup is required for the OUT pin; the OUT pin can be pulled up to  $V_{CC}$ .

#### 8.2.1.2.1 Configuration Example

In a 3.3V system,  $3.2V \le V_{ref} \le 3.4V$ . Use Equation 3 to calculate the allowable range for R1.

$$\frac{V_{\text{ref max}}}{30\text{mA}} \le R1 \le \frac{V_{\text{ref min}}}{100\text{\muA}} \tag{3}$$

For this design example, use Equation 4 to calculate the allowable range of R1.

$$\frac{3.4V}{30\text{mA}} \le R1 \le \frac{3.2V}{100\mu\text{A}} \tag{4}$$

Therefore:

$$113\Omega \le R1 \le 32k\Omega \tag{5}$$

After finding the allowable range of R1 (Equation 5), select a value between  $500\Omega$  and  $32k\Omega$  for R1.

Assuming a system bandwidth of 10kHz, use Equation 6 to calculate the value of C2.

$$2 \times f_{\text{BW}} \text{ (Hz)} < \frac{1}{2\pi \times \text{R1} \times \text{C2}}$$
 (6)

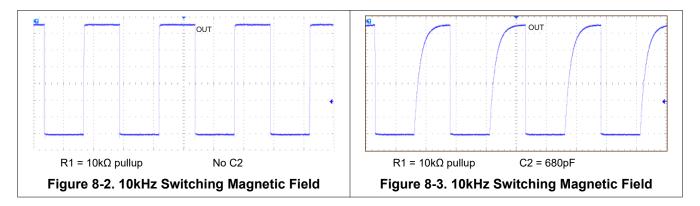
For this design example, use Equation 7 to calculate the value of C2.

$$2 \times 10 \text{kHz} < \frac{1}{2\pi \times R1 \times C2} \tag{7}$$

An R1 value of  $10k\Omega$  and a C2 value less than 820pF satisfy the requirement for a 10kHz system bandwidth.

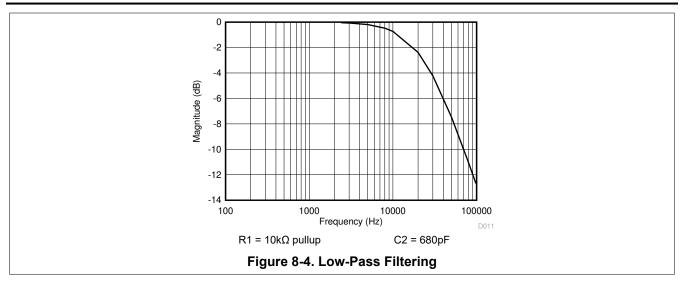
A selection of R1 =  $10k\Omega$  and C2 = 680pF can cause a low-pass filter with a corner frequency of 23.4kHz.

#### 8.2.1.3 Application Curves



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#### 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The TMAG5213 device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range between 2.5V and 28V. A bypass capacitor close to the device must be used to provide local energy with minimal inductance. Tl recommends using a ceramic capacitor with a value of at least 0.01µF (minimum). To attenuate any significant high-frequency ripple and noise components generated by the power source, larger values of the bypass capacitor can be used. Tl recommends limiting the supply voltage variation to less than 50mV<sub>PP</sub>.

#### 8.4 Layout

#### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

Place the bypass capacitor near the TMAG5213 device for efficient power delivery with minimal inductance. Place the external pullup resistor near the microcontroller input to provide the most stable voltage at the input. Alternatively, an integrated pullup resistor within the GPIO of the microcontroller can be used.

Magnetic fields pass through most non-ferromagnetic materials with no significant disturbance. Embedding Hall effect sensors within plastic or aluminum enclosures and sensing magnets on the outside is common practice. Magnetic fields also easily pass through most printed circuit boards (PCBs), which makes the placement of the magnet on the opposite side possible. Generally, using PCB copper planes underneath the TMAG5213 has no effect on magnetic flux, and does not interfere with device performance. This is because copper is not a ferromagnetic material. However, if nearby system components contain iron or nickel, these components can redirect magnetic flux in unpredictable ways.

#### 8.4.2 Layout Example

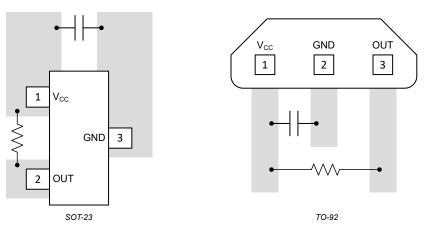


Figure 8-5. TMAG5213 Layout Example

## 9 Device and Documentation Support

## 9.1 Device Support

#### 9.1.1 Device Nomenclature

Figure 9-1 shows a legend for reading the complete device name for and TMAG5213 device.

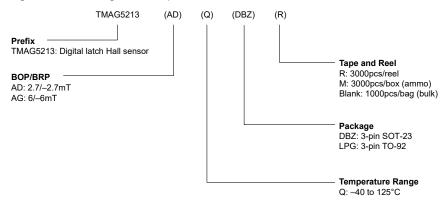


Figure 9-1. Device Nomenclature

## 9.1.2 Device Markings

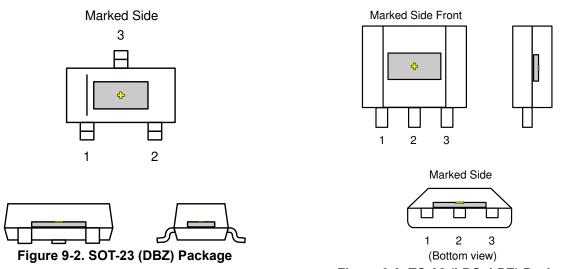


Figure 9-3. TO-92 (LPG, LPE) Package

## 9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. Click on *Notifications* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

## 9.3 Support Resources

TI E2E<sup>™</sup> support forums are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

Linked content is provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

#### 9.4 Trademarks

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## 9.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 9.6 Glossary

TI Glossary

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Page
1
Page

## 11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

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#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/	MSL rating/	Op temp (°C)	Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	Ball material	Peak reflow		(6)
						(4)	(5)		
TMAG5213ADQDBZR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ)   3	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3ECH
TMAG5213ADQDBZR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ)   3	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3ECH
TMAG5213ADQLPG	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	1000   BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EEJ
TMAG5213ADQLPG.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	1000   BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EEJ
TMAG5213ADQLPGM	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	3000   AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EEJ
TMAG5213ADQLPGM.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	3000   AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EEJ
TMAG5213AGQDBZR	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ)   3	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3EDH
TMAG5213AGQDBZR.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ)   3	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	3EDH
TMAG5213AGQLPG	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	1000   BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EFJ
TMAG5213AGQLPG.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	1000   BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EFJ
TMAG5213AGQLPGM	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	3000   AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EFJ
TMAG5213AGQLPGM.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG)   3	3000   AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-40 to 125	3EFJ

<sup>(1)</sup> Status: For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

<sup>(3)</sup> RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

<sup>(5)</sup> MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

<sup>(6)</sup> Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.



# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

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# **PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION**

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
В0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

### QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE

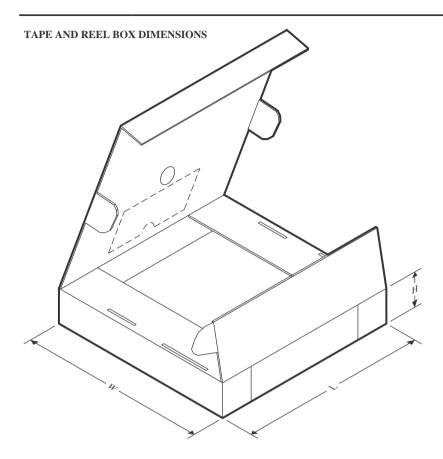


#### \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing		SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TMAG5213ADQDBZR	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	2.85	1.3	4.0	8.0	Q3
TMAG5213AGQDBZR	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	180.0	8.4	3.2	2.85	1.3	4.0	8.0	Q3



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## \*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TMAG5213ADQDBZR	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0
TMAG5213AGQDBZR	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	210.0	185.0	35.0



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



## NOTES:

- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   This drawing is subject to change without notice.
   Reference JEDEC registration TO-236, except minimum foot length.

- 4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.
- 5. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

- 5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



NOTES: (continued)

- 7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.





TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



#### NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.



TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



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