

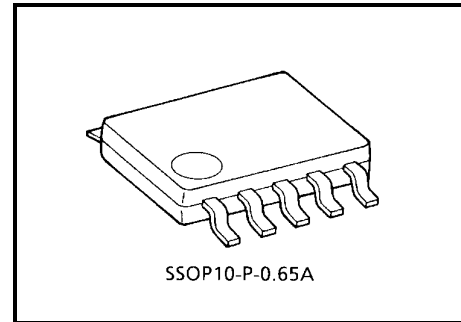
# TA6038FN, TA6038FNG

## Shock Sensor IC

TA6038FN/FNG detects an existence of external shock through the shock sensor and output.

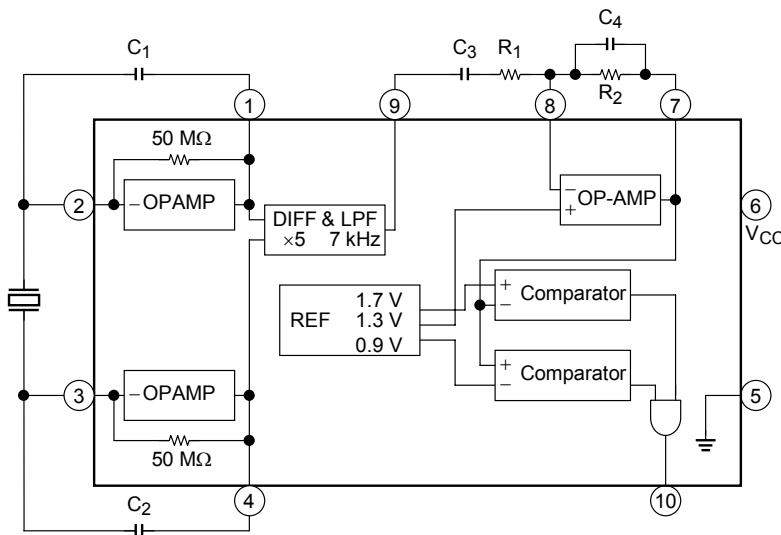
### Features

- TA6038FN/FNG operates from 2.7 to 5.5 V DC single power supply voltage.
- Signal from the shock sensor is amplified according to setting gain, and is detected through the internal window comparator.
- TA6038FN/FNG incorporates 1-ch shock detecting circuitry.
- Input terminal of sensor signal is designed high impedance.  
Differential input impedance = 100 MΩ (typ.)
- LPF (low pass filter) circuitry is incorporated.  
Cut-off frequency of LPF = 7 kHz
- Sensitivity of shock detection can be adjusted by external devices.
- Small package  
SSOP10-P-0.65A (0.65 mm pitch)

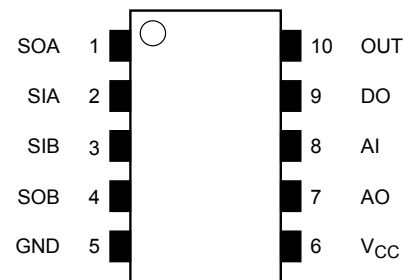


Weight: 0.04 g (typ.)

### Block Diagram



### Pin Connection (top view)



## Pin Function

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	SOA	Amp (A) output terminal
2	SIA	Connection terminal of shock sensor
3	SIB	Connection terminal of shock sensor
4	SOB	Amp (B) output terminal
5	GND	Ground terminal
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply voltage
7	AO	Op-Amp output terminal
8	AI	Op-Amp input terminal
9	DO	Differential-Amp output terminal
10	OUT	Output terminal (output = "L" when shock is detected.)

## Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	7	V
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	300	mW
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to 150	°C

## Recommend Operating Condition

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	2.7 to 5.5	V
Operating temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25 to 85	°C

Note: The IC may be destroyed due to short circuit between adjacent pins, incorrect orientation of device's mounting, connecting positive and negative power supply pins wrong way round, air contamination fault, or fault by improper grounding.

## Electrical Characteristics (unless otherwise specified, $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	—	—	2.7	3.3	5.5	V
Supply current	$I_{CC}$	(1)	$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$	—	1.8	2.5	mA
			$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$	—	1.8	2.5	

### (DIFF-AMP)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Input impedance (Note 1)	$Z_{in}$	—	—	30	100	—	$M\Omega$
Gain	$G_{vBuf}$	(2)	—	13.6	14	14.4	dB
Output DC voltage	$V_{oBuf}$	(3)	Connect C = 1000 pF between 1 pin and 2 pin, 3 pin and 4 pin	0.7	1	1.3	V
Low pass filter cut-off freq.	$f_c$	(4)	Frequency at -3dB point	5	7	11	kHz
Output source current	$I_{Bso}$	(5)	$V_{oh} = V_{CC} - 1\text{ V}$	300	800	—	$\mu\text{A}$
Output sink current	$I_{Bsi}$	(6)	$V_{ol} = 0.3\text{ V}$	75	130	—	$\mu\text{A}$

Note 1: Marked parameters are reference data.

### (OP-AMP)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Cut-off frequency (Note 1)	$f_T$	—	—	1.5	2	—	MHz
Openloop gain (Note 1)	$G_{vo}$	—	—	80	90	—	dB
Input voltage 1	$V_{in1}$	(7)	—	1.235	1.3	1.365	V
Input current	$I_{in}$	(8)	—	—	25	50	nA
Offset voltage (Note 1)	$V_{off}$	—	—	-5	0	5	mV
Output source current	$I_{Aso}$	(9)	$V_{oh} = V_{CC} - 1\text{ V}$	250	800	—	$\mu\text{A}$
Output sink current	$I_{Asi}$	(10)	$V_{ol} = 0.3\text{ V}$	130	200	—	$\mu\text{A}$

Note 1: Marked parameters are reference data.

### (window-comparator)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Trip voltage 1 (Note 1)	$V_{trp1}$	—	—	$V_{in1} \pm 0.38$	$V_{in1} \pm 0.4$	$V_{in1} \pm 0.42$	V
Output source current	$I_{Wso}$	(11)	$V_{oh} = V_{CC} - 0.5\text{ V}$	30	50	—	$\mu\text{A}$
Output sink current	$I_{Wsi}$	(12)	$V_{ol} = 0.3\text{ V}$	300	800	—	$\mu\text{A}$

Note 1: Marked parameters are reference data.

Application Note

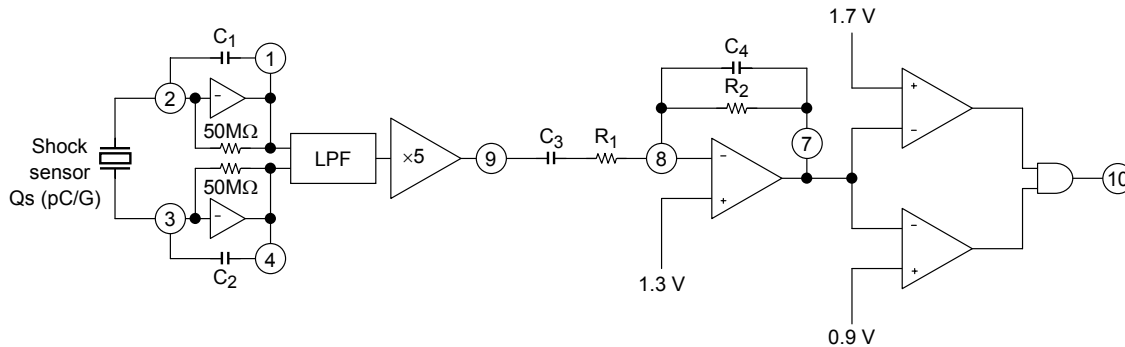


Figure 1 The Configuration of G-Force Sensor Amplifier

Figure 1 shows the configuration of G-Force sensor amplifier. The shock sensor is connected between the pins 2 and 3.

- < How to output 0 or 1 from the pin 10 to detect whether there is a shock or not. >
- Using a sensor with the sensitivity  $Q_s$  (pC/G) to detect the shock  $g$  (G). –

a. Setting gain:  $C_1 = C_2$  (pF),  $R_1$  (kΩ),  $R_2$  (kΩ)

$$\frac{Q_s \times g}{C_1} \times 2 \times 5 \times \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 0.4 \text{ (V)}$$

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{Q_s \times g}{0.04} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Example: Detecting 5 (G)-shock using a sensor with  $Q_s = 0.34$  (pC/G),  $R_1 = 10$  (kΩ),  $R_2 = 100$  (kΩ).

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{0.34 \times 5}{0.04} \times \frac{100}{10} = 425 \text{ (pF)}$$

b. Setting the frequency (Hz) of HPF: Setting  $C_3$  (μF),  $R_1$  (kΩ)

$$f_c \text{ (Hz)} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_1 \times C_3} \times 10^3$$

Example: Setting the frequency to 20 Hz with  $R_1 = 10$  (kΩ).

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 10 \times 20} \times 10^3 = 0.8 \text{ (μF)}$$

c. Setting the frequency (kHz) of LPF: Setting  $C_4$  (pF),  $R_2$  (kΩ)

$$f_c \text{ (kHz)} = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R_2 \times C_4} \times 10^6$$

Example: Setting the frequency to 5 kHz with  $R_2 = 100$  (kΩ).

$$C_4 = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 100 \times 5} \times 10^6 = 318 \text{ (pF)}$$

- < How to output the voltage according to the shock through the pin 7. >

– Using a sensor with the sensitivity  $Q_s$  (pC/G), and assuming the shock sensitivity of the system is  $V_{\text{system}}$  (mV/G). –

a. Setting gain:  $C_1 = C_2$  (pF),  $R_1$  (kΩ),  $R_2$  (kΩ)

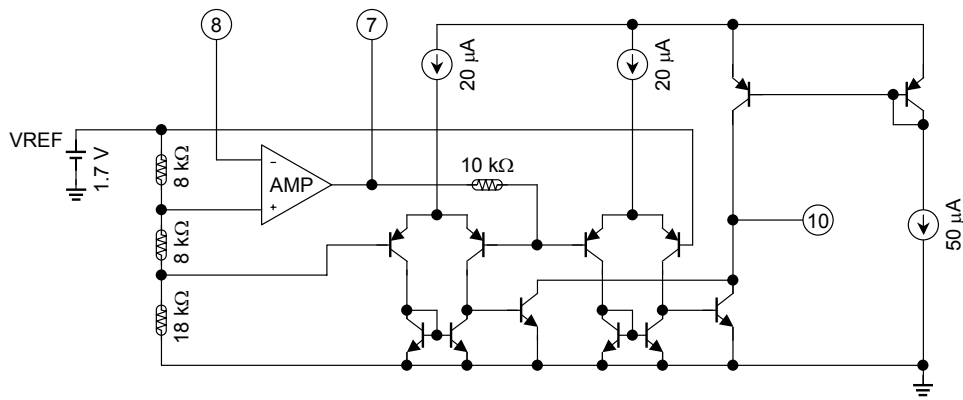
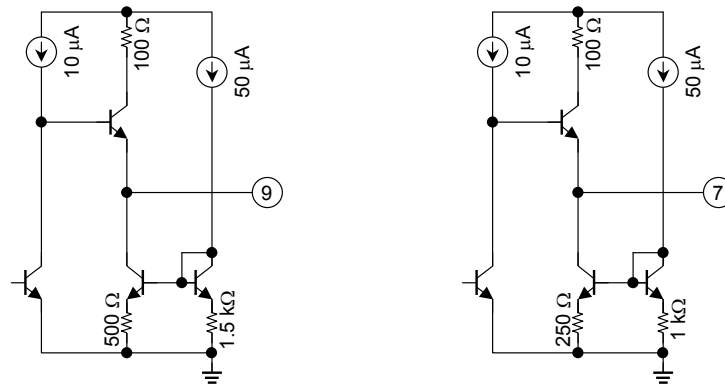
$$\frac{Q_s}{C_1} \times 2 \times 5 \times \frac{R_2}{R_1} = V_{\text{system}} \times 10^3 \text{ (mV/G)}$$

Example: Designing the system with 200 (mV/G) by using a sensor that  $Q_s = 0.34$  (pC/G),  $R_1 = 10$  (kΩ),  $R_2 = 100$  (kΩ).

$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{Q_s}{V_{\text{system}}} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1} \times 10^4 \text{ (pF)}$$

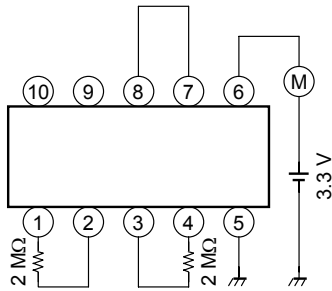
$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{0.34}{200} \times \frac{100}{10} \times 10^4 = 170 \text{ (pF)}$$

**Equivalent Circuit**

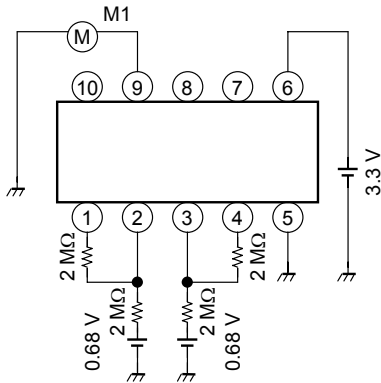


**Test Circuit**

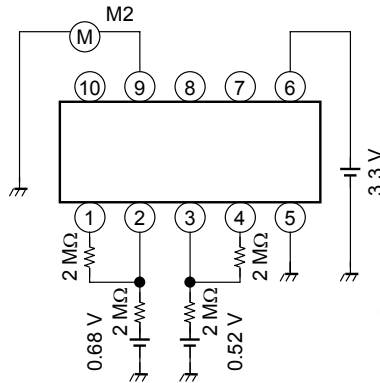
(1) Supply current **ICC**



(2) DIFF-AMP  
Gain **GvBuf**  
Step 1

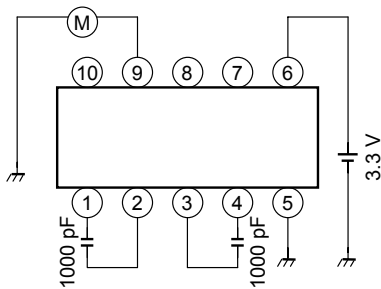


Step 2

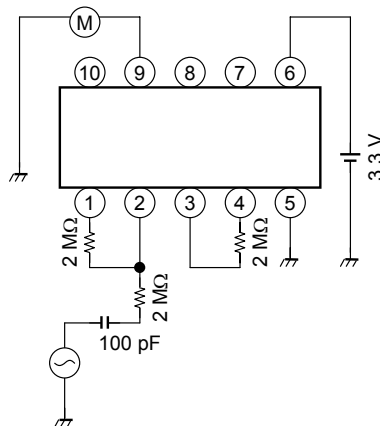


$$\text{Gain} = \frac{M2 - M1}{0.68 - 0.52}$$

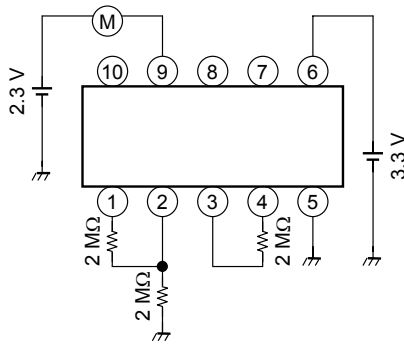
(3) DIFF-AMP  
Output DC voltage **VoBuf**



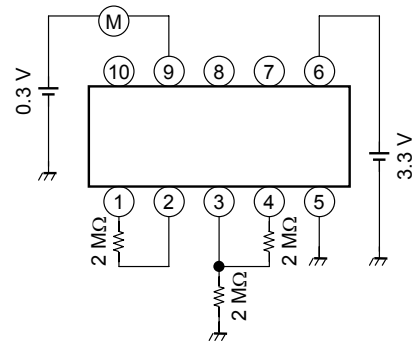
(4) DIFF-AMP  
Low pass filter cut-off freq. **fc**



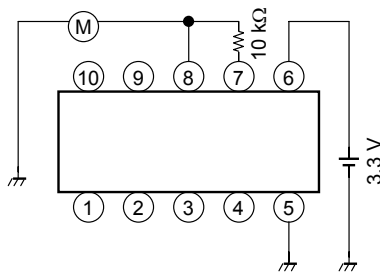
(5) DIFF-AMP  
Output source current **IBso**



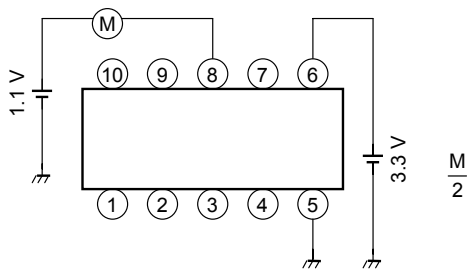
(6) DIFF-AMP  
Output sink current **IBsi**



(7) OP-AMP  
Input voltage 1 **Vin1**

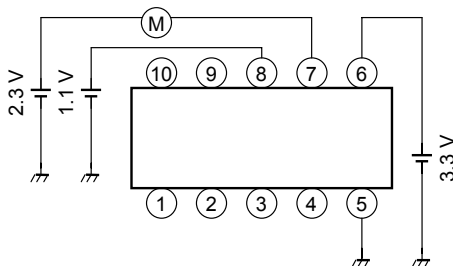


(8) OP-AMP  
Input current **Iin**

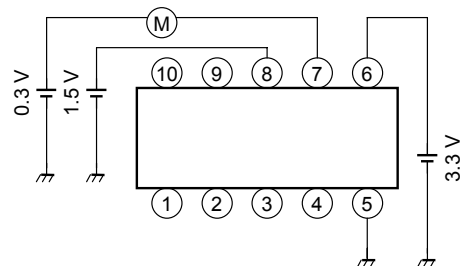


N | M

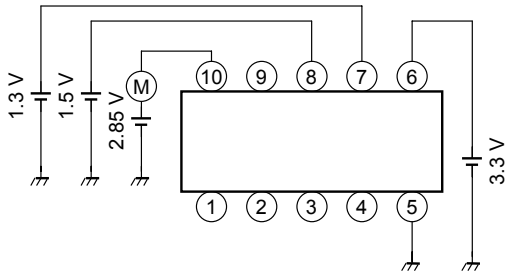
(9) OP-AMP  
Output source current **IAso**



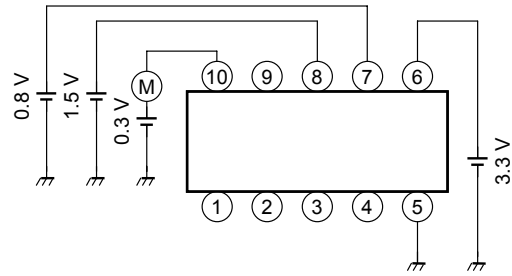
(10) OP-AMP  
Output sink current **IAsi**



(11) Window comparator  
Output source current **I<sub>Wso</sub>**

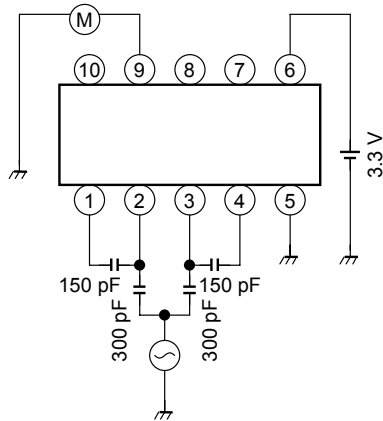


(12) Window comparator  
Output sink current **I<sub>Wsi</sub>**

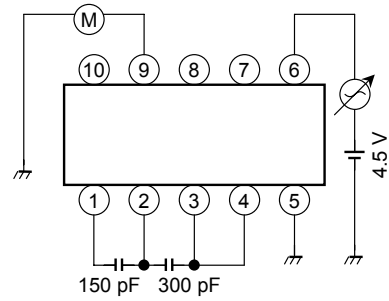


**Test Circuit (for reference)**

(a) DIFF-AMP  
**CMRR**



(b) DIFF-AMP  
**PSRR**

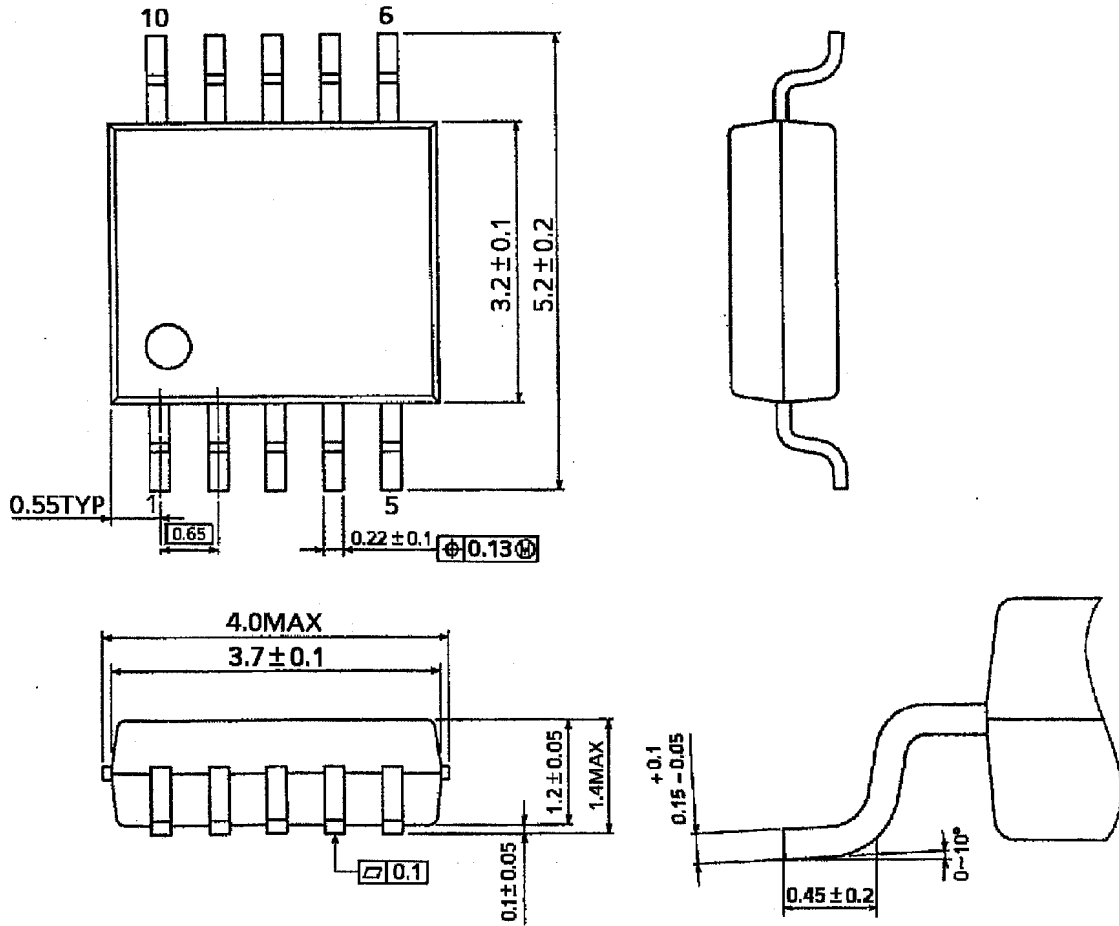




**Package Dimensions**

SSOP10-P-0.65A

Unit : mm



Weight: 0.04 g (typ.)

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