

Ratiometric Linear Hall-Effect Sensor

OMH3150, OMH3150S

Obsolete (OMH3150B)



Ceramic Package



Features:

- Ratiometric linear output capable of sinking and sourcing current
- Designed for non-contact switching operations
- Operates over a broad range of supply voltages
- Excellent temperature stability operates in harsh environments
- Suitable for military and space applications
- Processing patterned after class S of MIL-STD-883

Description:

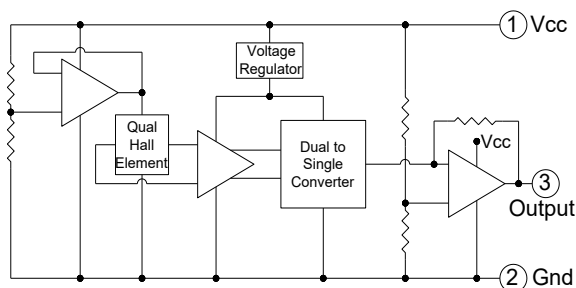
Each ratiometric linear Hall-effect sensor contains a monolithic integrated circuit on a single chip. This circuit incorporates a quadratic Hall sensing element, which minimizes the effects of mechanical and thermal stress on the Hall element and temperature compensating circuitry to compensate for the inherent Hall element sensitivity change over temperature current.

These ratiometric linear Hall-effect sensors provide an output voltage that varies in proportion to the applied magnetic field. The voltage output will increase in response to a south pole (positive) magnetic field applied perpendicular to the package symbolization face, and will decrease in response to a north pole (negative) magnetic field.

These 3150 ratiometric linear Hall-effect sensors can be used as a non-contact sensor for rotary and linear position sensing and for current sensing.

Applications:

- Non-contact magnetic sensing
- Assembly line automation
- Machine automation
- Machine safety
- Door sensor
- Where sensing is required in dirty environments

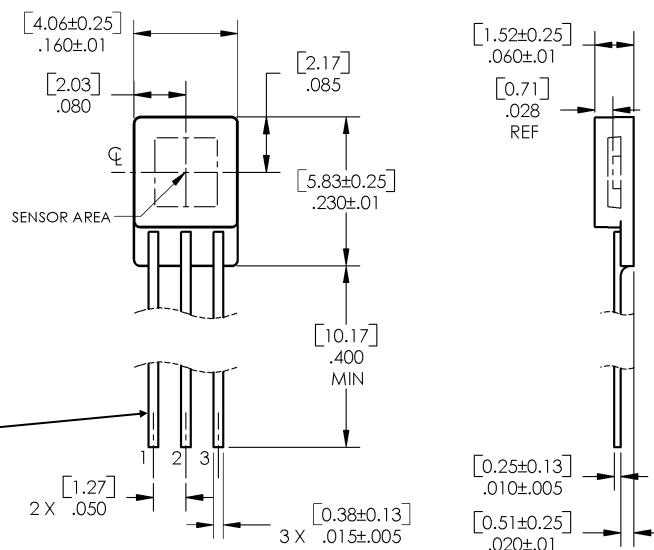


Lead Information:

Base Material = Kovar

Plating = 80 μ inches Ag over 50-300 μ inches Ni

"S" version only = Solder dip 63 %(SN) - 37 %(pb)



General Note

TT Electronics reserves the right to make changes in product specification without notice or liability. All information is subject to TT Electronics' own data and is considered accurate at time of going to print.

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Characteristics Definitions

Quiescent voltage Output: With no magnetic field present the device in the quiescent state and the voltage output is approximately equal to one-half the supply voltage ($V_{OQ} = V_{CC} / 2$) over the operating voltage and temperature range. The change in quiescent voltage output over temperature gives the device's equivalent accuracy and is specified in gauss by the calculation.

$$\Delta V_{OQ (T)} = \frac{V_{OQ (TA)} - V_{OQ (25^\circ C)}}{\text{Sens}_{(25^\circ C)}}$$

Sensitivity: A magnetic south pole at, and perpendicular to, the device's symbolized package face will increase the voltage output above the quiescent value. Conversely a magnetic north pole will decrease the voltage output below the quiescent value. This change in voltage output with applied magnetic field is sensitivity and is specified in mV/G by the calculation.

$$\text{Sens} = \frac{V_O (+500 \text{ G}) - V_O (-500 \text{ G})}{1000}$$

The change in sensitivity over temperature is specified in percent by the calculation.

$$\Delta \text{Sens}_{(\Delta T)} = \frac{\text{Sens}_{(TA)} - \text{Sens}_{(25^\circ C)}}{\text{Sens}_{(25^\circ C)}} \times 100 \%$$

Ratiometry: The quiescent voltage output and sensitivity of these ratiometric linear Hall-effect devices are proportional to the supply voltage. The change in quiescent voltage output with supply voltage is specified in percent by the calculation.

$$\Delta V_{OQ (\Delta V)} = \frac{V_O (V_{CC}) - V_O (5 \text{ V})}{V_{CC} / 5 \text{ V}} \times 100 \%$$

This change in sensitivity with supply voltage is also specified in percent by the calculation.

$$\Delta \text{Sens}_{(\Delta V)} = \frac{V_{OQ (V_{CC})} / V_{OQ (5 \text{ V})}}{V_{CC} / 5 \text{ V}} \times 100 \%$$

Linearity & Symmetry: The ability of the voltage output to vary in constant proportion to the applied magnetic field is linearity and is specified in percent by the calculation.

$$+ \text{ Linearity} = \frac{V_O (+500 \text{ G}) - V_{OQ}}{2(V_O (250 \text{ G}) - V_{OQ})} \times 100 \%$$

$$- \text{ Linearity} = \frac{V_O (-500 \text{ G}) - V_{OQ}}{2(V_O (-250 \text{ G}) - V_{OQ})} \times 100 \%$$

The output is also specified in percent by the calculation.

$$- \text{ Linearity} = \frac{V_O (500 \text{ G}) - V_{OQ}}{V_{OQ} - V_{OQ} (-500 \text{ G})} \times 100 \%$$

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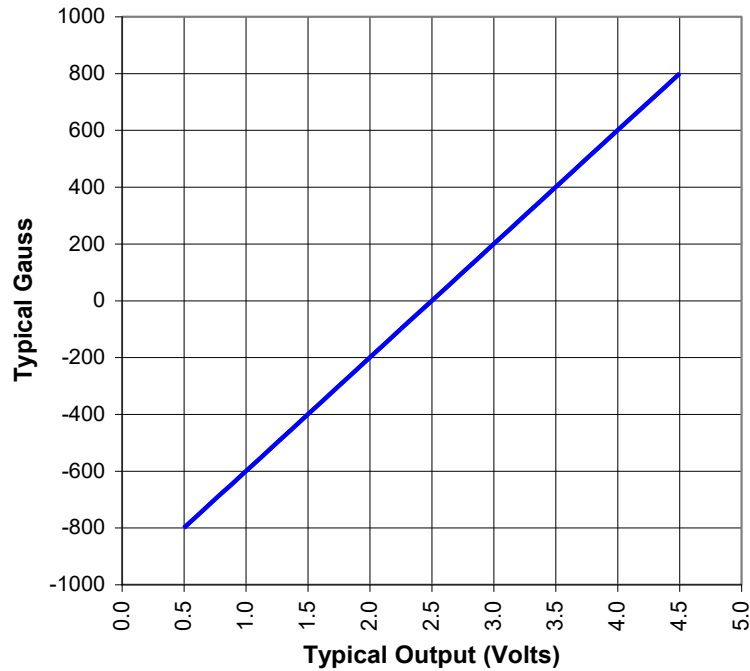
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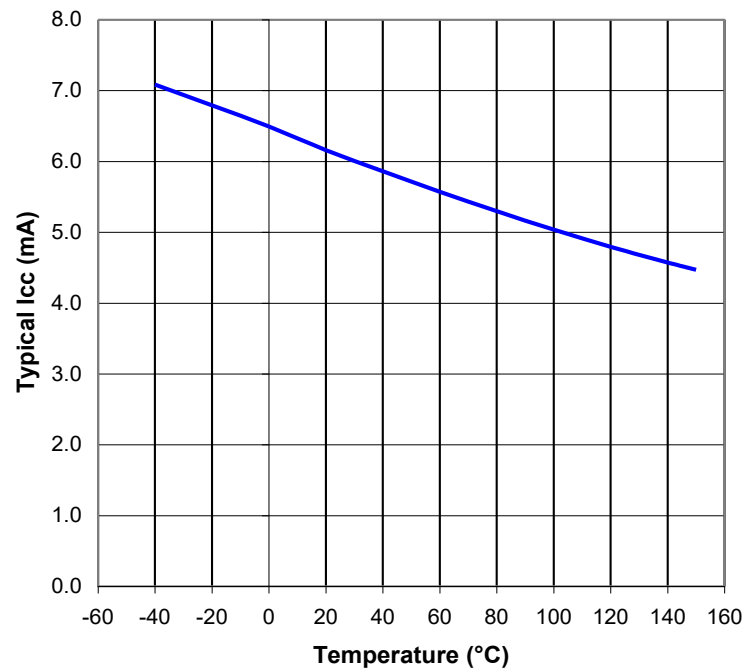
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Output vs Gauss



Icc vs Temperature



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