Ratiometric Linear Hall-effect Sensor
OMH3150, OMH3150B, OMH3150S

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 B or S of MIL-STD-883

Ceramic Package

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.

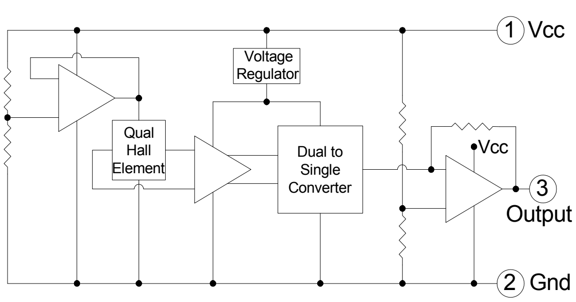
These ratiometric linear Hall-effect sensors provide an output voltage that varies in proportion to the applied magnetic field. The voltage output will increase in response to a south pole (positive) magnetic field applied perpendicular to the package symbolization face, and will decrease in response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

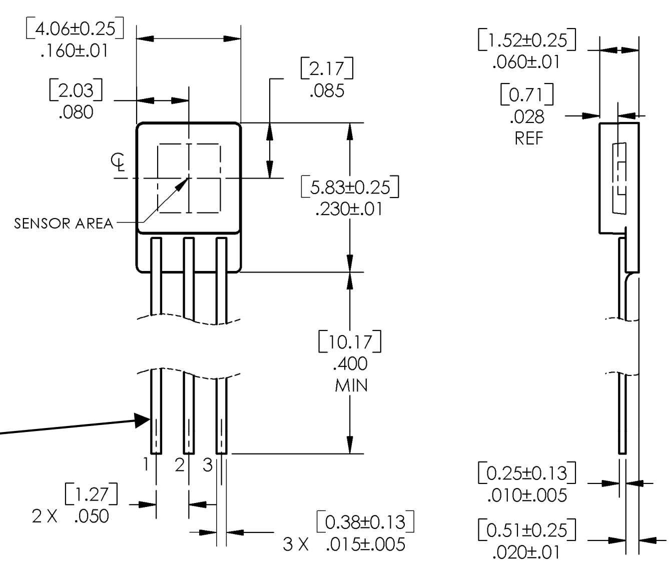
Ordering Information		
OMH3150	-40°C to +125°C	V_{OQ} Change over T_A = ±50 Gauss Sensitivity=3.50 mV/G & T_A = 25ºC
OMH3150B		
OMH3150S		

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)



OPTEK reserves the right to make changes at any time in order to improve design and to supply the best product possible.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Supply Voltage, V_{CC}	6 V
Storage Temperature Range, T_S	-65°C to +150° C
Operating Temperature Range, T_A	-40°C to +125° C
Lead Soldering Temperature (1/8 inch [3.2 mm] from case for 5 seconds with soldering iron)	260° C[(1)]
Power Dissipation, P_D	100 mW
Output Current, I_O	5 mA
Magnetic Flux Density, B	Unlimited

Electrical Characteristics (Over Operating Temperature Range at V_{CC} = 5 V, unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.5	5.0	6.00	V	
I_{CC}	Supply Current		5.5	10.00	mA	Vcc = 6 V, I_O = 0 mA, B = OG
V_{OQ}	Quiescent Voltage Output	2.25	2.5	2.75	V	B = OG, T_A = 25° C
		2.10	2.5	2.90	V	B = OG, T_A = -40°C to +125°C
I_O	Sink Current	0.5			mA	
I_O	Source Current	-1.0			mA	

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	OMH3150			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
T_A	Operating Temperature Range	-40	-	125	° C
Sens	Sensitivity @ T_A = 25° C	3.00	3.50	4.10	mV/G
ΔSens(ΔT)	Sens Change @ T_A > 25° C @ T_A < 25° C	 -5 -12	 - -	 10 3.0	 % %
$\Delta V_{OQ}(\Delta T)$	V_{OQ} Change over T_A	-	-	±50	G
ΔSens(ΔV)	Ratiometric Sense Change	-	100	-	%
$\Delta V_{OQ}(\Delta V)$	Ratiometric V_{OQ} Change	-	100	-	%
+Lin	Positive Lin ≥ 25 < 25	80 90	- -	105 110	%
-Lin	Negative Lin ≥ 25 < 25	80 90	- -	105 110	%
Sym	Output Symmetry	80	100	110	%

Note:
(1) Negative current is defined a coming out of (sourcing) the output.
(2) See characteristics definitions for test conditions and calculation formulas.

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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.

$$\Delta V_{OQ\ (T)} = \frac{V_{OQ\ (TA)} - V_{OQ\ (25°C)}}{Sens_{\ (25°C)}}$$

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.

$$Sens = \frac{VO_{\ (+500G)} - V_{O\ (-500G)}}{1000}$$

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

$$\Delta Sens_{\ (\Delta T)} = \frac{Sens_{\ (TA)} - Sens_{\ (25°C)}}{Sens_{\ (25°C)}} \quad X\ 100\%$$

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

$$\Delta V_{OQ\ (\Delta V)} = \frac{V_{O\ (VCC)} - V_{O\ (5V)}}{V_{CC} / 5\ V} \quad X\ 100\%$$

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

$$\Delta Sens_{\ (\Delta V)} = \frac{V_{OQ\ (VCC)} / V_{OQ\ (5V)}}{V_{CC} / 5\ V} \quad X\ 100\%$$

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

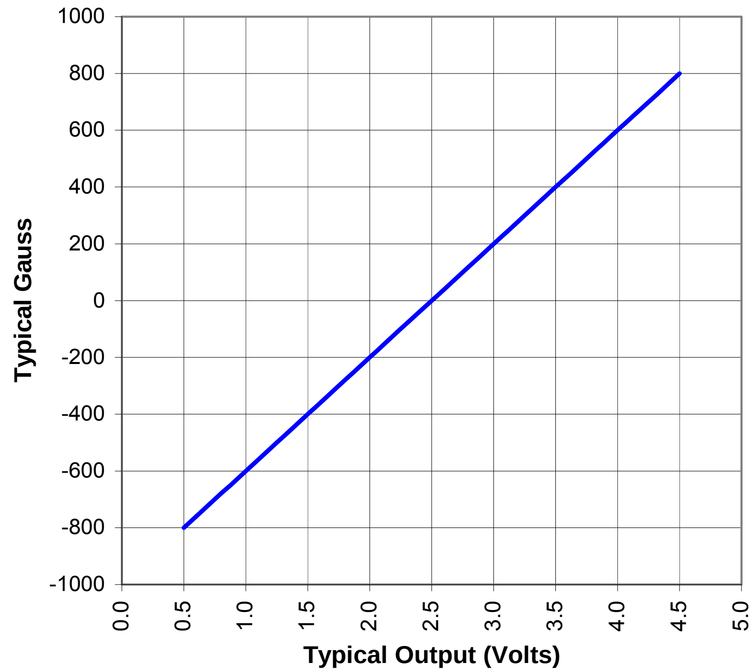
$$+\ Linearity = \frac{V_{O\ (+500G)} - V_{OQ}}{2(V_{O\ (250G)} - V_{OQ})} \quad X\ 100\%$$

$$-\ Linearity = \frac{V_{O\ (-500G)} - V_{OQ}}{2(V_{O\ (-250G)} - V_{OQ})} \quad X\ 100\%$$

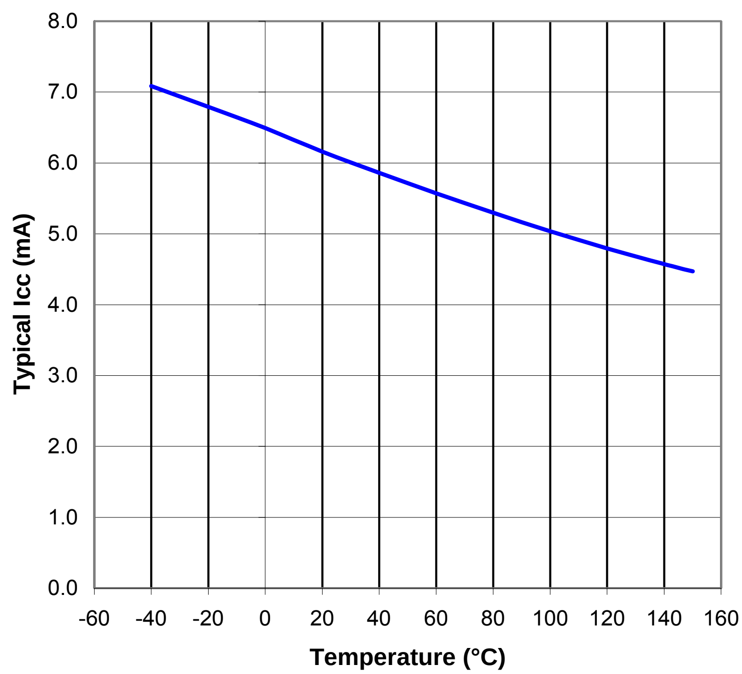
The output is also specified in percent by the calculation

$$-\ Linearity = \frac{V_{O\ (500G)} - V_{OQ}}{V_{OQ} - V_{OQ\ (-500G)}} \quad X\ 100\%$$

Output vs Gauss



Icc vs Temperature



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