

## CYTHS124 砷化镓霍尔效应元件

CYTHS124 系列霍尔效应元件是一款由单晶砷化镓 (GaAs) 半导体材料组III-V 使用离子注入技术制成的离子注入磁场传感器, 可将磁通量密度信号线性地转变成电压输出。

HIGH STABILITY MOTOR CONTROL.

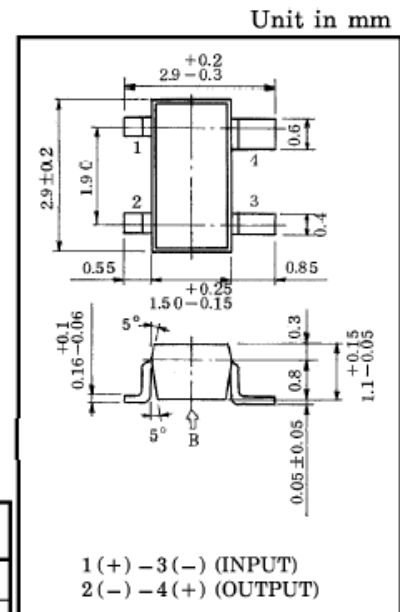
DIGITAL TACHOMETER.

CRANK SHAFT POSITION SENSOR.

- Excellent Temperature Characteristics.
- Wide Operating Temperature Range. ( ;  $-55\sim 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
- Excellent Output Voltage Linearity.
- High Internal Resistance. :  $R_d=1000\Omega$  (Min.)
- Low Residual Voltage Ratio. :  $V_{HO}/V_H=\pm 5\%$  (Max.)

MAXIMUM RATINGS ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Control Voltage	$V_C$	12	V
Power Dissipation	$P_D$	150	mW
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{opr}$	$-55\sim 125$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	$-55\sim 150$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$



Unit weight: 0.013g

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

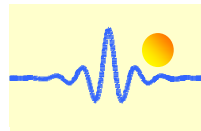
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Internal Resistance (Input)	$R_d$	$I_C=1\text{mA}$	1000	1250	1500	$\Omega$
Residual Voltage Ratio	$V_{HO}/V_H$	$V_C=5\text{V}, B=0/B=0.1\text{T}$	—	—	$\pm 5$	%
Hall Voltage (Note 1)	$V_H$	$V_C=5\text{V}, B=0.1\text{T}$	130	150	170	mV
Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	$V_{HT}$	$I_C=5\text{mA}, B=0.1\text{T}$ $T_1=25^{\circ}\text{C}, T_2=125^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	—	-0.06	$\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$
Linearity (Note 3)	$\Delta K_H$	$V_C=5\text{V}, B_1=0.05\text{T}, B_2=0.1\text{T}$	—	—	2	%
Specific Sensitivity (Note 4)	$K^*$	$V_C=5\text{V}, B=0.1\text{T}$	—	30	—	$\times 10^{-2}/\text{T}$
Internal Resistance (Output)	$R_{OUT}$	$I_C=1\text{mA}$	1800	2375	3000	$\Omega$

Note 1 :  $V_H=V_{HM}-V_{HO}$  ( $V_{HM}$  is meter indication)

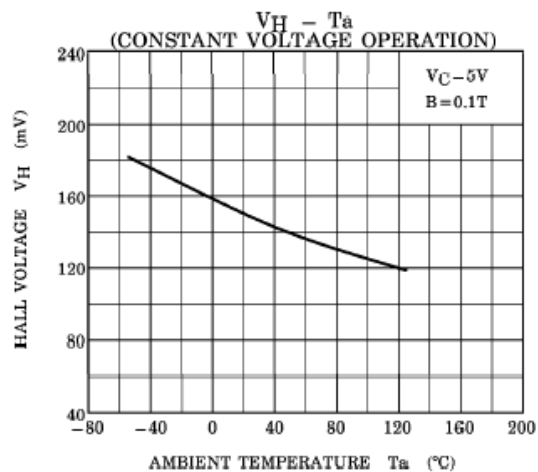
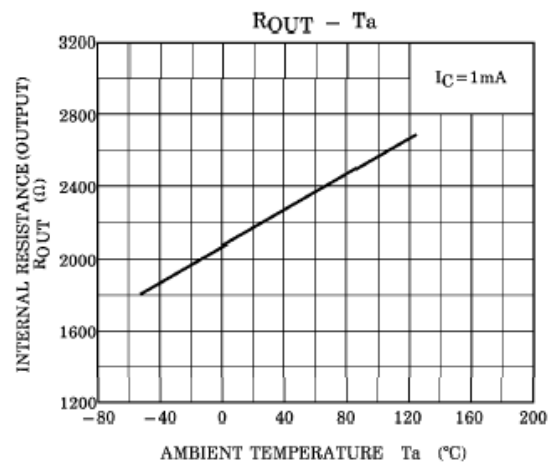
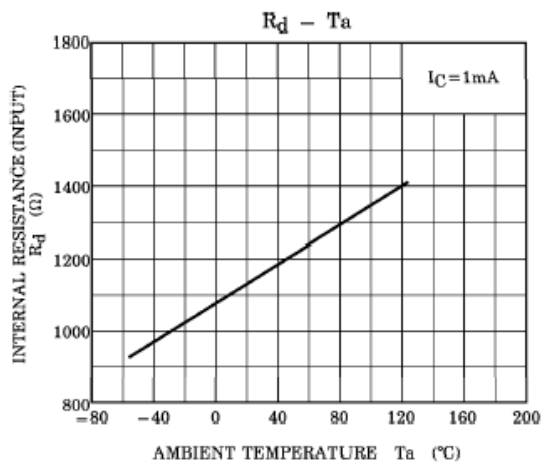
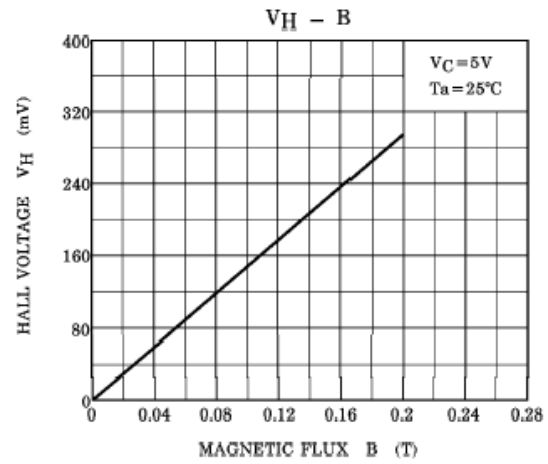
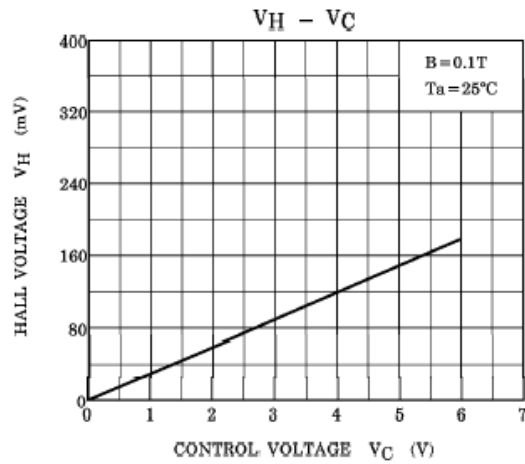
Note 2 :  $V_{HT} = \frac{1}{V_H(T_1)} \cdot \frac{V_H(T_2) - V_H(T_1)}{T_2 - T_1} \times 100 (\%/^{\circ}\text{C})$   $V_{HO}$  : Residual Voltage

Note 3 :  $\Delta K_H = \frac{K_H(B_2) - K_H(B_1)}{1/2 \{K_H(B_1) + K_H(B_2)\}} \times 100 (\%)$ ,  $K_H = \frac{V_H}{I_C \cdot B}$   $K_H$  : Product Sensitivity

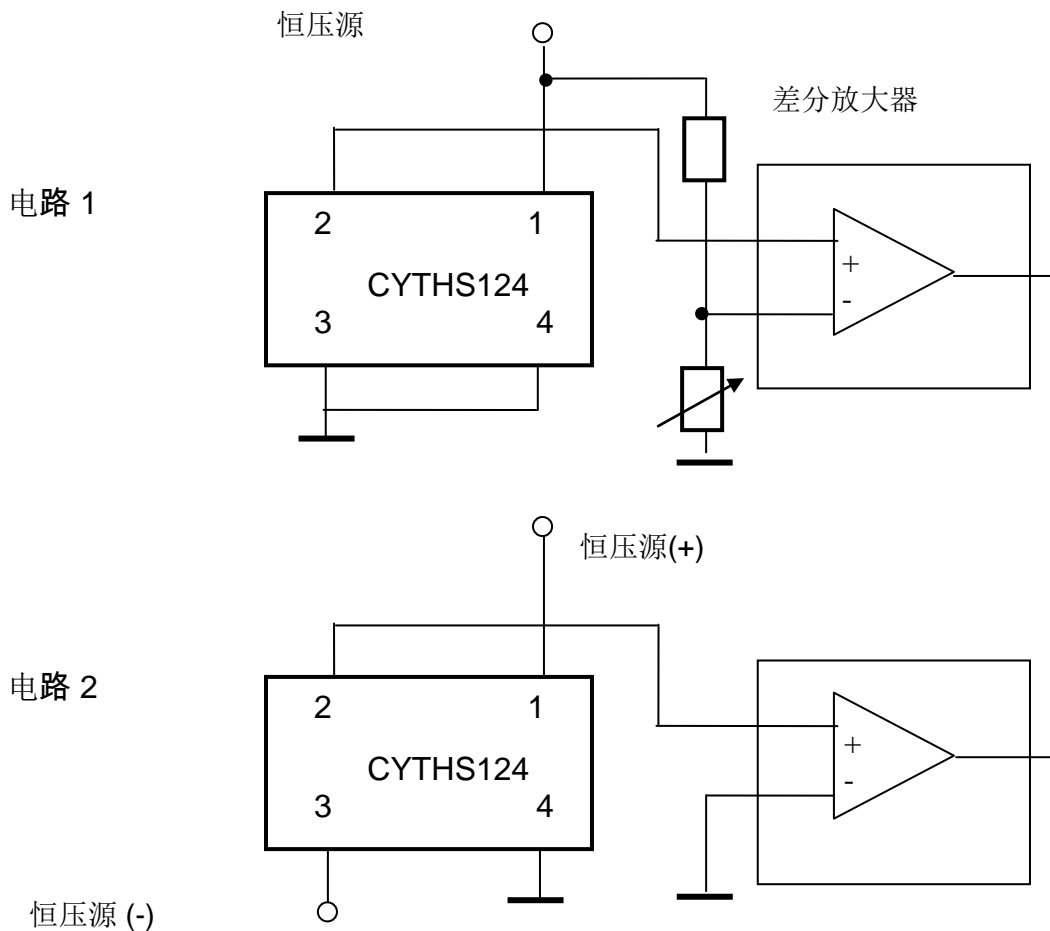
Note 4 :  $K^* = V_H / (R_d \times I_C \times B) = K_H / R_d$



## 特性曲线



## 接线图



## 应用说明

霍尔电压  $V_H$  可以是正和负，但若一端如下连接到传感器 (电路 1):

- 引脚 1: 正输入电压  $V_+$ , 例如 +5VDC.
- 引脚 3: 地
- 引脚 2: 输出
- 引脚 4: 地

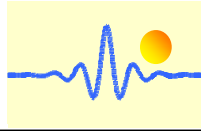
一端只能在引脚 2 测量正电压, 这说明在磁场为 0 时输出电压不是 0, 该电压称作偏移电压。在这种情况下输出电压不等于霍尔电压, 输出电压等于偏移电压和霍尔电压之和。

若连接双电源  $V_+$  和  $V_-$  到传感器(电路 2), 偏移电压是 0:

- 引脚 1: 正输入电压  $V_+$ , 例如+5VDC.
- 引脚 3: 负输入电压  $V_-$ , 例如-5VDC
- 引脚 2: 输出
- 引脚 4: 地

这种情况下, 输出电压等于霍尔电压。

版本 1  
2017 年 10 月发布  
刘纪苟 博士



**ChenYang**  
Technologies GmbH & Co. KG

---

---

Markt Schwabener Str. 8  
D-85464 Finsing  
Germany

Tel.: +49 (0)8121 – 2574100  
Fax: +49 (0)8121– 2574101  
Email: [info@cy-sensors.com](mailto:info@cy-sensors.com)  
<http://www.cy-sensors.com>