

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.

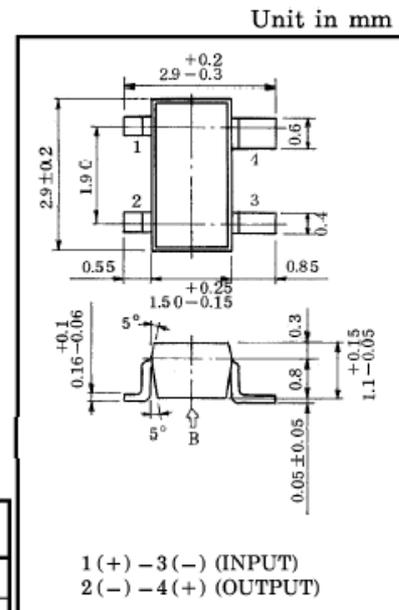
DIGITAL TACHOMETER.

CRANK SHAFT POSITION SENSOR.

- Excellent Temperature Characteristics.
- Wide Operating Temperature Range. (; -55~125°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}	-55~125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-55~150	°C



Unit weight: 0.013g

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

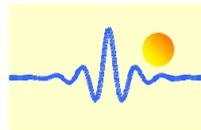
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Internal Resistance (Input)	R_d	$I_C = 1\text{mA}$	1000	1250	1500	Ω
Residual Voltage Ratio	V_{HO}/V_H	$V_C = 5\text{V}, B = 0 / B = 0.1\text{T}$	—	—	± 5	%
Hall Voltage (Note 1)	V_H	$V_C = 5\text{V}, B = 0.1\text{T}$	130	150	170	mV
Temperature Coefficient (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	% / °C
Linearity (Note 3)	ΔK_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	Ω

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

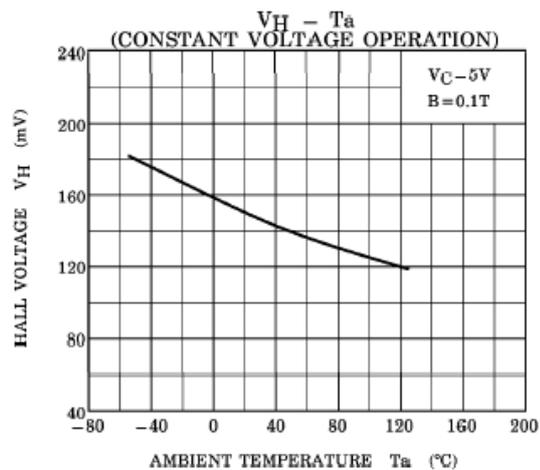
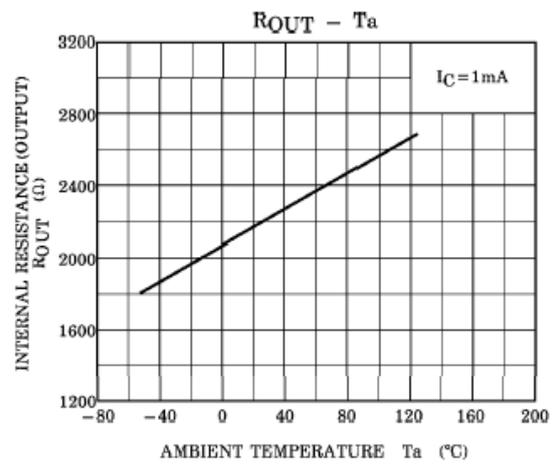
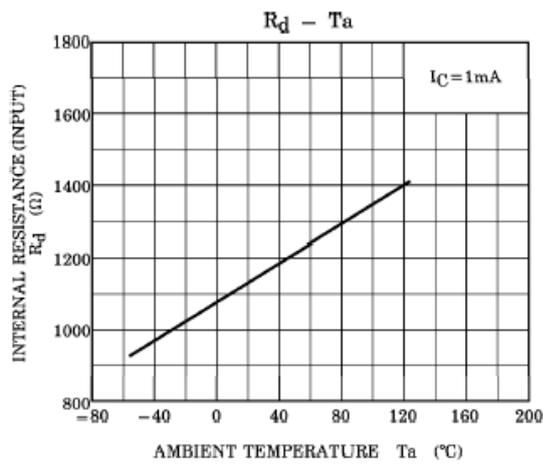
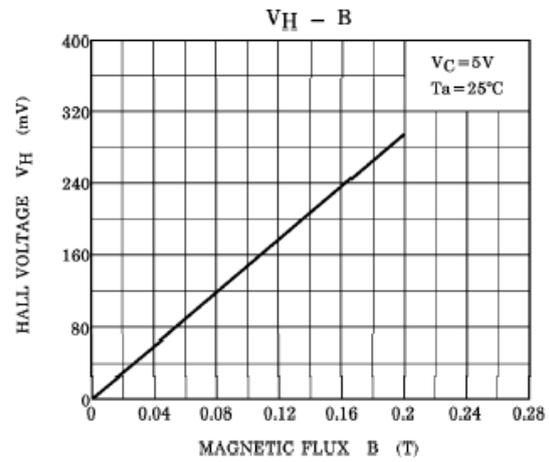
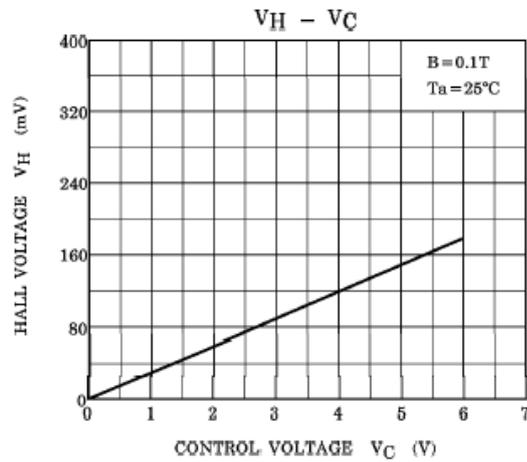
Note 2 : $V_{HT} = \frac{1}{V_H(T_1)} \cdot \frac{V_H(T_2) - V_H(T_1)}{T_2 - T_1} \times 100 (\% / ^\circ\text{C})$ V_{HO} : Residual Voltage

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

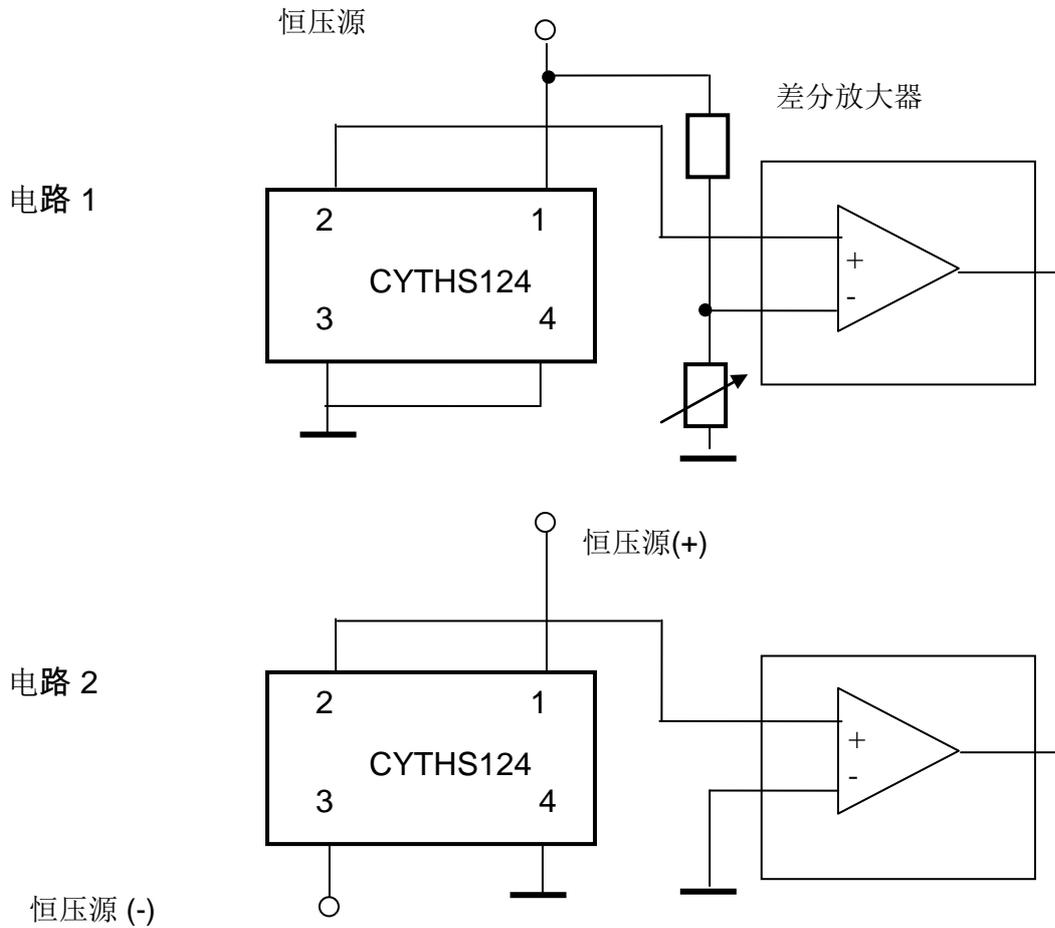
Note 4 : $K^* = V_H / (R_d \times I_C \times B) = K_H / R_d$



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

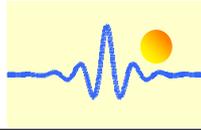
一端只能在引脚 2 测量正电压, 这说明在磁场为 0 时输出电压不是 0, 该电压称作偏移电压。在这种情况下输出电压不等于霍尔电压, 输出电压等于偏移电压和霍尔电压之和。

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。

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