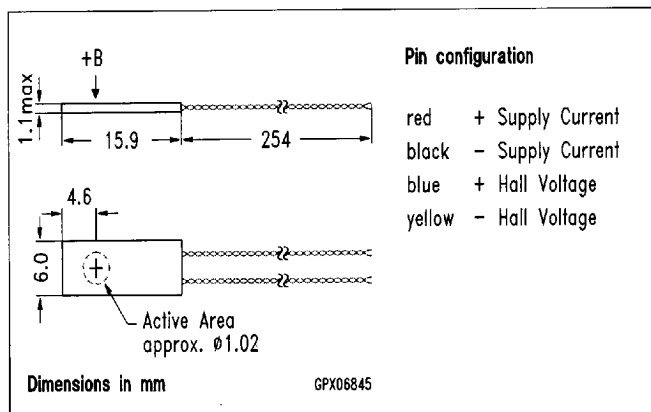


### Features

- Very low linearity error
- Rugged construction

### Typical applications

- Magnetic field measurement
- Current measurement
- Watthour meter
- Proximity sensors
- Electronic compass



| Type   | Ordering Code     |
|--------|-------------------|
| BH 701 | Q68000-A8760-F261 |

The BH 701 is a magnetic fieldprobe in InAs semiconductor-material for general magnetic field measurement. The chip area is 1.02 mm in diameter. It is mounted in a ceramic case. The wire leads with polyurethane isolation are 254 mm long.

### Maximum ratings

| Parameter                                | Symbol                 | Value          | Unit         |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Operating temperature                    | $T_A$                  | - 40 ... + 100 | °C           |
| Storage temperature                      | $T_{stg}$              | - 40 ... + 105 | °C           |
| Supply current                           | $I_1$                  | 300            | mA           |
| Thermal conductivity<br>soldered, in air | $G_{thA}$<br>$G_{thC}$ | 10<br>100      | mW/K<br>mW/K |

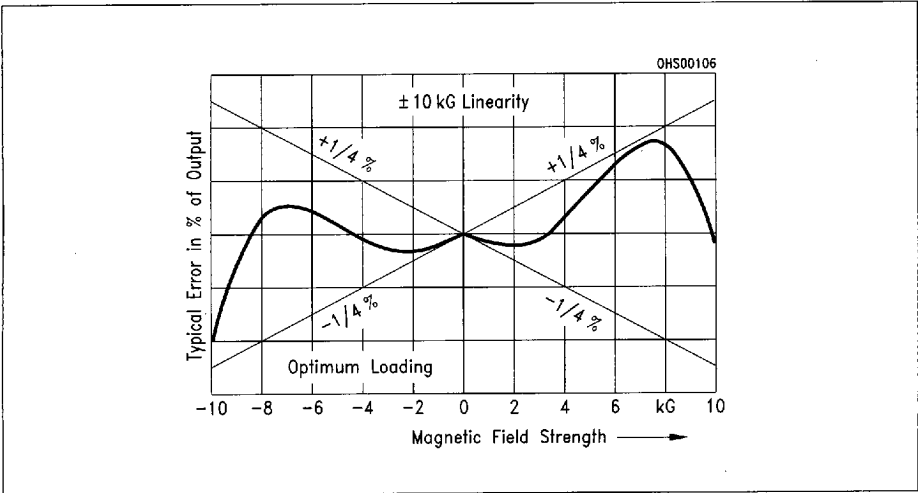
Characteristics ( $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

| Parameter                                                                                                                                 | Symbol        | Value       | Unit            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Nominal supply current                                                                                                                    | $I_{1N}$      | 100         | mA              |
| Open-circuit sensitivity                                                                                                                  | $K_{B0}$      | 0.6...0.9   | V/AT            |
| Open-circuit Hall voltage<br>$I_1 = I_{1N}$ , $B = 1\text{ T}$                                                                            | $V_{20}$      | 60...90     | mV              |
| Ohmic offset voltage<br>$I_1 = I_{1N}$ , $B = 0\text{ T}$                                                                                 | $V_{R0}^{1)}$ | < 75        | $\mu\text{V}$   |
| Load resistance for optimum linearity<br>$B = 0...1\text{ T}$                                                                             | $R_{LL}^{2)}$ | 20...50     | W               |
| Linearity of Hall voltage<br>$I_1 = I_{1N}$ , $B = 0...1\text{ T}$ , $R_{LL}$                                                             | $F_L$         | < 0.25      | %               |
| Input resistance $B = 0\text{ T}$                                                                                                         | $R_{10}$      | < 2         | W               |
| Output resistance $B = 0\text{ T}$                                                                                                        | $R_{20}$      | < 2         | W               |
| Temperature coefficient of the open-circuit Hall voltage<br>$I_1 = I_{1N}$ , $B = 0.1\text{ T}$ , $T = -10...+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ | $TC_{V20}$    | typ. - 0.04 | %/K             |
| Temperature coefficient of the internal resistance<br>$B = 0\text{ T}$ , $T = -10...+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$                          | $T_{CR}$      | typ. 0.18   | %/K             |
| Temperature coefficient of ohmic offset voltage<br>$I_1 = I_{1N}$ , $B = 0\text{ T}$ , $T = -10...+80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$            | $T_{CV0}$     | typ. 0.3    | $\mu\text{V/K}$ |
| Inductive zero component<br>$I_{1N} = 0$                                                                                                  | $A_2^{3)}$    | 0.003       | $\text{cm}^2$   |

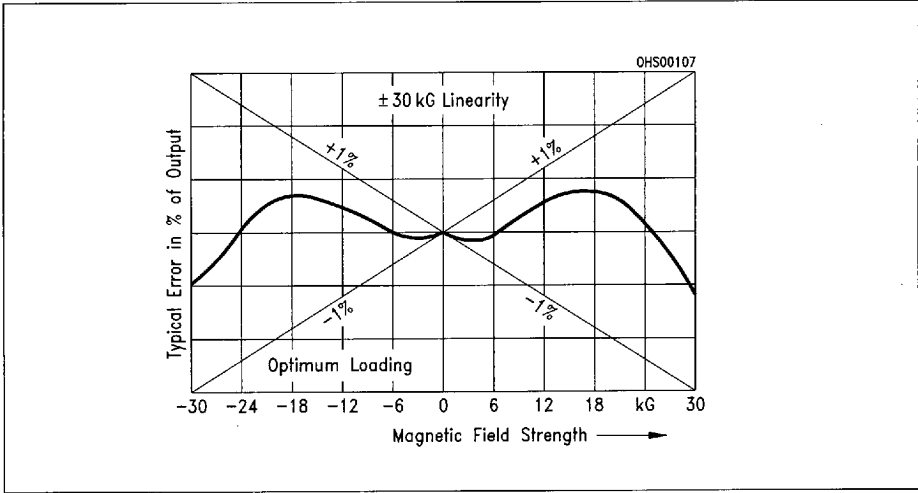
1) The influence of thermo electric voltages must be taken into account according to:  $V_{R0} = \frac{(V_0^+ + V_0^-)}{2}$   
 $V_0^+$  at  $B = 0\text{ T}$  and  $+I_{1N}$   
 $V_0^-$  at  $B = 0\text{ T}$  and  $-I_{1N}$

2) This value is given in the test report, which is enclosed in each package.

3) With time varying induction there exists an induction voltage  $V_{ind}$  between the Hall voltage terminals (supply current  $I_1 = 0$ )  
 $V_{ind} = A_2 \times dB/dt \times 10^{-4}$  with  $V(V)$ ,  $A_2(\text{cm}^2)$ ,  $B(T)$ ,  $t(s)$



**Note:** Optimum loading range for ± 10 kG operation is 20 – 50 Ω



**Note:** Optimum loading range for ± 30 kG operation is 90 – 200 Ω