

## DESCRIPTION:

The F1A denotes a range of SENIS Magnetic Field-to- Voltage Transducers with fully integrated 1-axis Hall Probe. It measures magnetic fields perpendicular to the probe plane (By).

The Hall Probe contains a CMOS integrated circuit, which incorporates a group of four Hall elements, biasing circuits, amplifiers, and a temperature sensor. The integrated Hall elements occupy very small area ( $0.4 \times 0.04\text{mm}^2$ ), which provides very high spatial resolution of the probe.

The on-chip application of the spinning-current technique in the biasing of the Hall elements suppresses the planar Hall effect. The signal pre-processing on the chip enables a very high frequency bandwidth (DC to 75 kHz) of the probe; and on-chip signal amplification provides high output signals of the Hall probe, which makes the transducer immune to electromagnetic disturbances.

The Hall probe is connected with an electronic box (Module E in Fig. 1). The Module E provides biasing for the Hall probe and additional conditioning of the Hall probe output signals: amplification, linearization, canceling offset, compensation of the temperature variations, and limitation of the frequency bandwidth.

The outputs of the F1A Magnetic Transducers are available at the connector CoS of the Module E: this is a high-level differential voltage proportional to the measured transverse (Y) component of a magnetic flux density; and a ground-referred voltage proportional with the probe temperature.

## KEY FEATURES:

- **Fully integrated CMOS 1-axis (By) Hall Probe**
- **Very high spatial resolution ( $0.40 \times 0.01 \times 0.04\text{mm}^3$ )**
- **Virtually no planar Hall Effect**
- **High frequency bandwidth (from DC up to 75kHz)**
- **High disturbance immunity**
- **Negligible inductive loops on the Probe**
- **Integrated temperature sensor on the probe for temperature compensation**

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS:

- Characterization and quality control of permanent magnets
- Development of magnet systems
- Mapping magnetic field
- Quality control and monitoring of magnet systems (generators, motors, etc.)
- Application in laboratories and in production lines, etc.

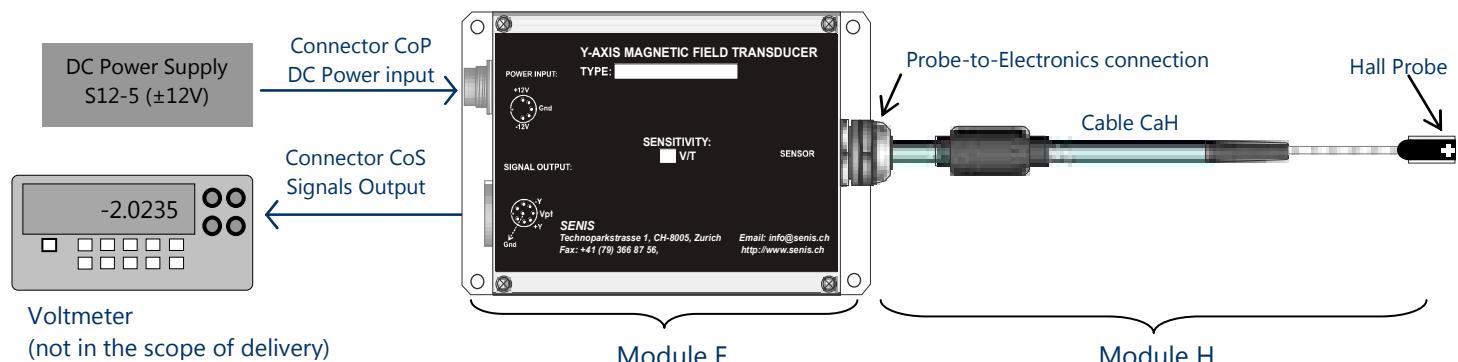


Figure 1. **Typical measurement setup with a SENIS magnetic-field-to-voltage transducer with fully integrated Hall Probe (Module H) and Electronic (Module E)**



**Figure 2. Photo of a 1-axis magnetic field transducer with fully integrated Hall Probe**

#### SPECIFICATIONS (Module H):

A number of different geometries/dimensions of Hall probes available that fulfills a wide range of application requirements:

<b>FIGURE</b>				
<b>Probe type</b>	<b>A</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>G</b> <sup>2)</sup>	<b>H</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>K</b> <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Ext. dimensions L x W x H (mm)</b>	<b>16.5 x 5.0 x 2.3</b>	<b>42.0 x 2.0 x 0.5</b>	<b>42.0 x 2.0 x 1.1</b>	<b>47.0 x 2.0 x 0.5</b>

#### **REMARKS:**

- 1) Very robust standard package;
- 2) Very thin and long Probes with naked silicon chip. Caution: the naked silicon die is fragile.
- 3) Very thin and long Probes with protected silicon chip. Caution: the naked silicon die is fragile.

For Probe selection, please see Hall Probes Sections at [www.senis.ch](http://www.senis.ch)

The sensor chip is embedded in the probe package and connected to the CaH cable.

CaH Cable - Dimensions and Tolerances:

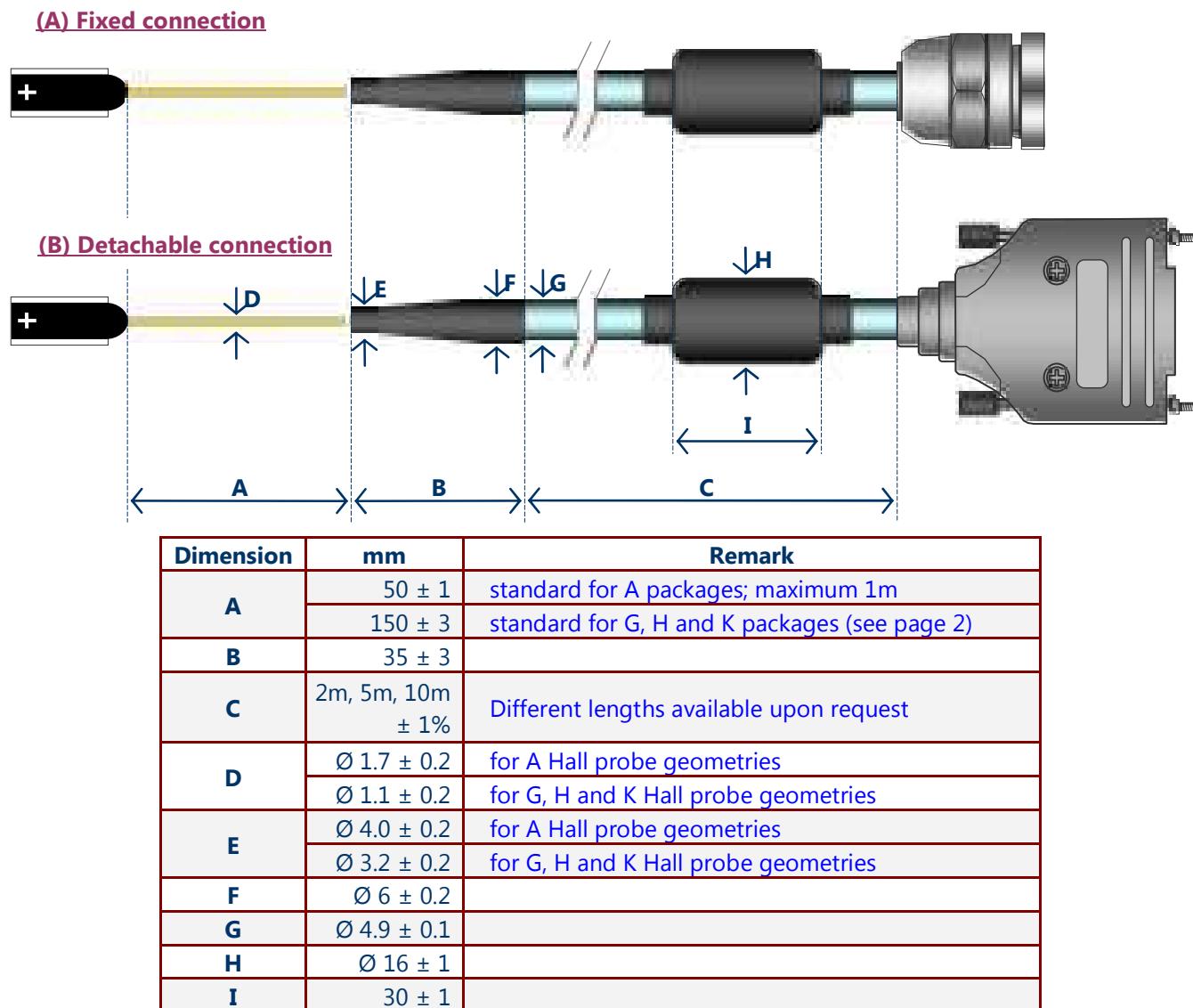


Figure 3. Standard dimensions and tolerances of CaH cable (fixed and detachable connection options)

F1x Model Number Chart

<b>F1</b>	<b>x</b>	-	<b>H1</b>	<b>H2</b>	<b>H3</b>	<b>H4</b>	<b>H5</b>	<b>H6</b>	-	<b>E1</b>	<b>E2</b>	<b>E3</b>	<b>E4</b>	<b>E5</b>	<b>E6</b>	<b>E7</b>	<b>E8</b>
Type Id			<b>Module H (6 characters)</b>							<b>Module E (8 characters)</b>							

**F1** is Magnetic Transducer Type Identifier

**x** is a product release version, currently A.

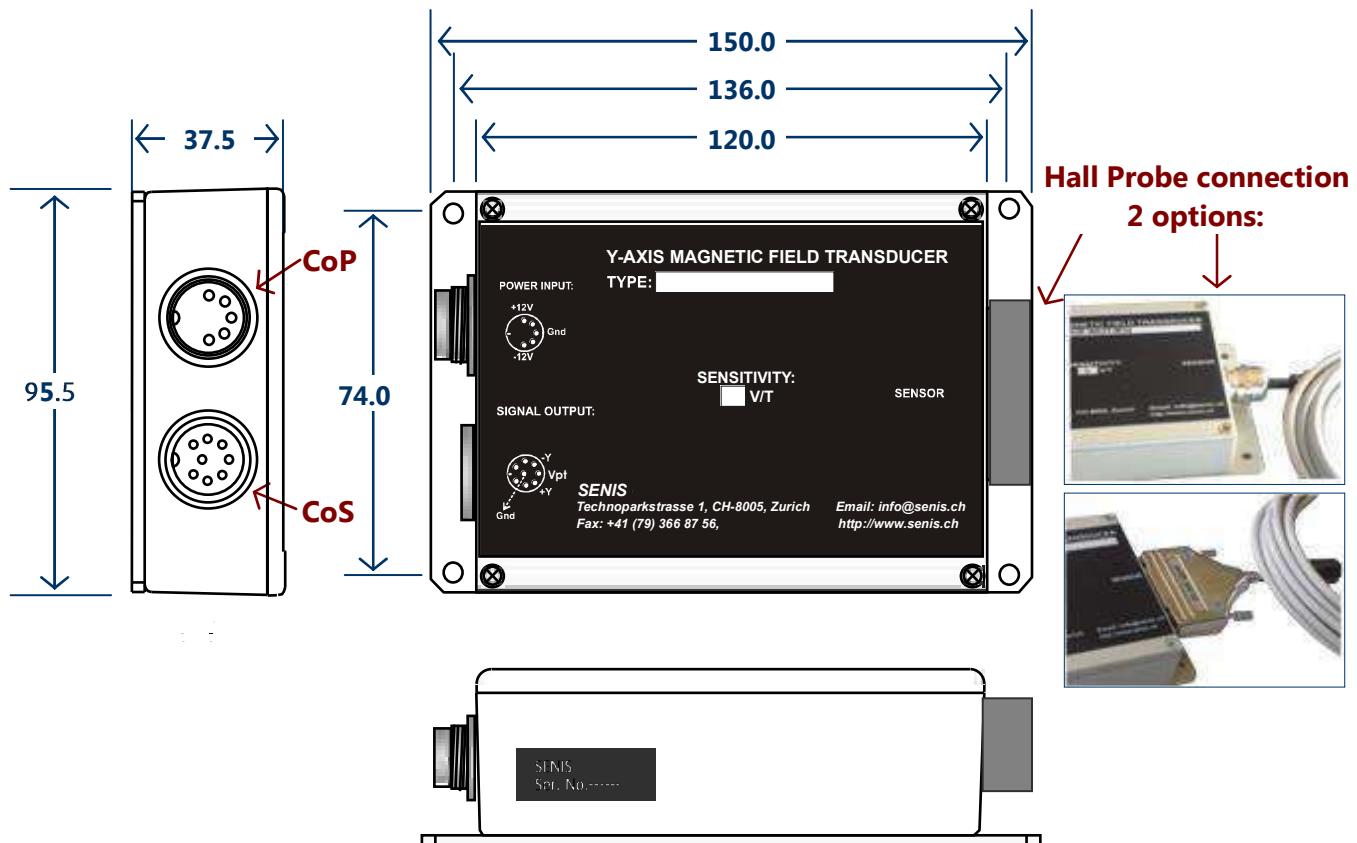
For Module H (6 characters) and Module E (8 characters) see the document MFT Model Numbering Chart.pdf

## MAGNETIC and ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Unless otherwise noted, the given specifications apply for the transverse measurement channel By at room temperature (23°C) and after a device warm-up time of 15 minutes.

Parameter	Value				Remarks
Standard measurement ranges	± 20mT	± 0.2T	± 3T	± 20T	No saturation of the outputs; Other meas. ranges available
Linear range of magnetic flux density ( $\pm B_{LR}$ )	± 20mT	± 0.2T	± 2T	± 2T	Optimal, fully calibrated meas. range
Total measuring Accuracy (@ $B < \pm B_{LR}$ )	high	0.1%	0.1%	0.25%	1.0%
	low	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Output voltages ( $V_{out}$ )	differential				See note 2
Sensitivity to DC magnetic field (S)	500 V/T	50 V/T	5 V/T	0.5 V/T	Differential output; see note 3
Tolerance of sensitivity ( $S_{err}$ ) (@ $B < \pm B_{LR}$ )	high	0.03%	0.03%	0.1%	0.5%
	low	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Nonlinearity (NL) (@ $B < \pm B_{LR}$ )	high	0.05%	0.05%	0.1%	0.5%
	low	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Planar Hall voltage ( $V_{planar}$ ) (@ $B < \pm B_{LR}$ )	< 0.01 % of $V_{normal}$				See note 5
Temperature coefficient of sensitivity	< ± 100 ppm/°C (± 0.01 %/°C)				@ Temperature range 23 °C ± 10 °C
Long-term instability of sensitivity	< 1% over 10 years				
Offset (@ $B = 0T$ ) ( $B_{offs}$ )	< ±20 µT	< ±40 µT	< ±0.4 mT	< ±4 mT	@ Temperature range 23 °C ± 5 °C
Temperature coefficient of the offset	< ±2 µT/°C	< ±4 µT/°C	< ±30 µT/°C	< ±200 µT/°C	
Offset fluctuation and drift ( $\Delta t = 0.05s$ , $t = 100s$ )	< 10 µT	< 20 µT	< 60 µT	< 500 µT	Peak-to-peak values; See note 6
Output noise					
Noise Spectral Density @ $f = 1$ Hz (NSD <sub>1</sub> )	0.2 µT/√Hz	1 µT/√Hz	5 µT/√Hz	40 µT/√Hz	Region of 1/f – noise
Corner frequency (f <sub>c</sub> )	5 Hz				Where 1/f noise = white noise
Noise Spectral Density @ $f > 10$ Hz (NSD <sub>W</sub> )	0.1 µT/√Hz	0.3 µT/√Hz	1.2 µT/√Hz	8 µT/√Hz	Region of white noise
Broad-band Noise (10 Hz to f <sub>T</sub> ) ( $V_{nRMS-B}$ )	depends on the customer's specified frequency bandwidth				RMS noise; see note 7
Resolution					See notes 6 - 10
Typical frequency response					
Frequency Bandwidth [f <sub>T</sub> ]	2.5 kHz 10 kHz 25 kHz max 75 kHz	2.5 kHz 10 kHz 25 kHz max 75 kHz	2.5 kHz 10 kHz 25 kHz max 75 kHz	max 2.5 kHz	Other frequency bandwidths available; Sensitivity decrease -3dB; See note 11
Output resistance	< 10 Ohms, short circuit proof				
Temperature output					
Ground-referred voltage	$V_T$ [mV] = (T [°C] - 23°C ± 1°C) × 500 [mV/°C] $V_T$ [mV] = (T [°C] - 23°C ± 3°C) × 100 [mV/°C]				For temp. range: +5°C to +45°C For temp. range up to: +100°C

**MODULE E: MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS:**



**Figure 4. Structure, dimensions and tolerances of the single-channel analogue electronic module**

**Module E**

**Connector CoS**

DIN KFV81, 8 poles (Mating plug SV81)

High mechanical strength, electrically shielded aluminum case [95 **W** x 120 **L** x 37 **H** mm] with mounting provision (see Fig. 4)

Field signal Y+, Y- Pins 5 and 4, respectively

Temperature signal Pin 2

Signal common (GND) Pin 8

Power, +12V Pin 3

Power, -12V Pin 1

Power common (GND) Pin 2

**Connector CoP**

DIN SFV50, 5 poles (Mating plug KV50)

**Connector CaH (available options)**

■ **Fixed connection:** Cable gland, MS PG11

■ **Detachable connection:** Standard D-SUB25, SOCKET, 25WAY

**DC Power**

Voltage: ±12V nominal, ±2%

Max. ripple: 100 mVpp

Current: ca. ±80 mA

**Environmental Parameters:**

Operating Temperature	+5°C to +45°C	Option: up to +100°C for the H-Module
Storage Temperature	-20°C to +85°C	

**Magnetic Flux Density (B) units (T-tesla, G-gauss) conversion:**

$$1 \text{ T} = 10 \text{ kG}$$

$$1 \text{ mT} = 10 \text{ G}$$

$$1 \mu\text{T} = 10 \text{ mG}$$

**OPTIONS:*****DC Calibration***

The calibration table of the transducer can be ordered as an option. The calibration table is an Excel-file, providing the actual values of the transducer output voltage for the test DC magnetic flux densities measured by a reference NMR Teslameter. The standard calibration table covers the linear range of magnetic flux density  $\pm B_{LR}$  in the steps of  $B_{LR}/10$ . Different calibration tables are available upon request. By the utilisation of the calibration table, the accuracy of DC and low-frequency magnetic measurement can be increased up to the limit given by the resolution (see Notes 1 and 6  $\div$  10).

***AC Calibration - Frequency Response***

Another option is the calibration table of the frequency response. This is an Excel file, providing the actual values of the transducer transfer function (complex sensitivity and Bode plots) for a reference AC magnetic flux density. The standard frequency response calibration table covers the transducer bandwidth, from DC to  $f_T$ , in the steps of  $f_T/10$ . Different calibration tables are also available upon request. Utilisation of the frequency calibration table allows an accuracy increase of the AC magnetic measurements almost up to the limit given by the resolution (see Notes 1 and 6  $\div$  11).

SENIS Single-Axis Hall probe works well in the B-frequency range from DC to  $f_T$  (-3dB point) (B being the density of the measured magnetic flux). In addition to the Hall voltage, at high B-frequencies also inductive signals are generated at the connection probe-thin cable. Moreover, the probe, the cable and the electronics in the E-module behave as a low-pass filter. As a result, the transducer has the "complex" sensitivity of the form:

$$S = S_H + jS_I$$

Here:

- $S_H$  represents sensitivity for the output signal in phase with the magnetic flux density (that is the real part of the transfer function);
- $S_I$  is the sensitivity with the 90° phase shift with respect to the magnetic flux density (i.e., the imaginary part of the transfer function).

Calibration data can be ordered for  $S_H$  and  $S_I$  for the transverse (Y) axis (as an option). This allows the customer to deduce accurate values of the measured magnetic flux density at even high frequencies by an appropriate mathematical treatment of the transducer output voltage  $V_{out}$ .

### NOTES:

1) The **accuracy** of the transducer is defined as the maximum difference between the actual measured magnetic flux density and that given by the transducer. In other words, the term accuracy expresses the maximum measurement error. After zeroing the offset at the nominal temperature, the worst case relative measurement error of the transducer is given by the following expression:

$$\text{Max. Relative Error: M.R.E.} = S_{\text{err}} + NL + 100 \times \text{Res} / B_{\text{LR}} \quad [\text{unit: \% of } B_{\text{LR}}]$$

Eq. [1]

Here,  $S_{\text{err}}$  is the tolerance of the sensitivity (relative error in percents of  $S$ ),  $NL$  is the maximal relative nonlinearity error (see note 4),  $\text{Res}$  is the absolute resolution (Notes 6÷10) and  $B_{\text{LR}}$  is the linear range of magnetic flux density.

2) The output of the measurement channel has two terminals and the output signal is the (differential) voltage between these two terminals. However, each output terminal can be used also as a single-ended output relative to common signal. In this case the sensitivity is approx. 1/2 of that of the differential output (*Remark: The single-ended output is not calibrated*).

3) The **sensitivity** is given as the nominal slope of an ideal linear function  $V_{\text{out}} = f(B)$ , i.e.

$$V_{\text{out}} = S \times B$$

Eq. [2]

where  $V_{\text{out}}$ ,  $S$  and  $B$  represent transducer output voltage, sensitivity and the measured magnetic flux density, respectively.

4) The **nonlinearity** is the deviation of the function  $B_{\text{measured}} = f(B_{\text{actual}})$  from the best linear fit of this function. Usually, the maximum of this deviation is expressed in terms of percentage of the full-scale input. Accordingly, the nonlinearity error is calculated as follows:

$$NL = 100 \times \left[ \frac{V_{\text{out}} - V_{\text{off}}}{S'} - B \right]_{\text{max}} / B_{\text{LR}} \quad (\text{for } -B_{\text{LR}} < B < B_{\text{LR}})$$

Eq. [3]

#### Notation:

**B** = Actual testing DC magnetic flux density given by a reference NMR Teslameter

**$V_{\text{out}}(B) - V_{\text{off}}$**  = Corresponding measured transducer output voltage after zeroing the Offset

**$S'$**  = Slope of the best linear fit of the function  $f(B) = V_{\text{out}}(B) - V_{\text{off}}$  (i.e. the actual sensitivity)

**$B_{\text{LR}}$**  = Linear range of magnetic flux density

**Tolerance of sensitivity** can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Tolerance of sensitivity} = 100 \times |S' - S| / S$$

Eq. [4]

5) The **planar Hall voltage** is the voltage at the output of a Hall transducer produced by a magnetic flux density vector co-planar with the Hall plate. The planar Hall voltage is approximately proportional to the square of the measured magnetic flux density. Therefore, for example:

$$\left. \frac{V_{\text{planar}}}{V_{\text{normal}}} \right|_{@ B} = 4 \cdot \left. \frac{V_{\text{planar}}}{V_{\text{normal}}} \right|_{@ B/2}$$

Eq. [5]

Here,  $V_{\text{normal}}$  denotes the normal Hall voltage, i.e., the transducer output voltage when the magnetic field is perpendicular to the Hall plate.

6) This is the "6-sigma" peak-to-peak span of offset fluctuations with sampling time  $\Delta t=0.05s$  and total measurement time  $t=100s$ . The measurement conditions correspond to the frequency bandwidth from 0.01Hz to 10Hz. The "6-sigma" means that in average 0.27% of the measurement time offset will exceed the given peak-to-peak span. The corresponding root mean square (RMS) noise equals 1/6 of "Offset fluctuation & drift".

7) Total output RMS noise voltage (of all frequencies) of the transducer. The corresponding peak-to-peak noise is about 6 times the RMS noise. See also Notes 8 and 9.

8) Maximal signal bandwidth of the transducer, determined by a built-in low-pass filter with a cut-off frequency  $f_T$ . In order to decrease noise or avoid aliasing, the frequency bandwidth may be limited by passing the transducer output signal through an external filter (see Notes 9 and 10).

9) **Resolution** of the transducer is the smallest detectable change of the magnetic flux density that can be revealed by the output signal. The resolution is limited by the noise of the transducer and depends on the frequency band of interest.

The **DC resolution** is given by the specification "Offset fluctuation & drift" (see also Note 6). The worst-case (**AC resolution**) is given by the specification "Broad-band noise" (see also Note 7). The resolution of a measurement can be increased by limiting the frequency bandwidth of the transducer. This can be done by passing the transducer output signal through a hardware filter or by averaging the measured values. (Caution: filtering produces a phase shift, and averaging a time delay!) The RMS noise voltage (i.e. resolution) of the transducer in a frequency band from  $f_L$  to  $f_H$  can be estimated as follows:

$$V_{nRMS-B} \approx \sqrt{NSD_{1f}^2 \times 1Hz \times \ln\left(\frac{f_H}{f_L}\right) + 1.57 \times NSD_w^2 \times f_H}$$

Eq. [6]

Here  $NSD_{1f}$  is the  $1/f$  noise voltage spectral density (RMS) at  $f=1Hz$ ;  $NSD_w$  is the RMS white noise voltage spectral density;  $f_L$  is the low, and  $f_H$  is the high-frequency limit of the bandwidth of interest; and the numerical factor 1.57 comes under the assumption of using a first-order low-pass filter. For a DC measurement:  $f_L=1/measurement\ time$ . The high-frequency limit can not be higher than the cut-off frequency of the built-in filter  $f_T$ :  $f_H \leq f_T$ . If the low-frequency limit  $f_L$  is higher than the corner frequency  $f_C$ , then the first term in Eq. (6) can be neglected; otherwise: if the high-frequency limit  $f_H$  is lower than the corner frequency  $f_C$ , then the second term in Eq. (6) can be neglected. The corresponding peak-to-peak noise voltage can be calculated according to the "6-sigma" rule, i. e.,  $V_{nP-P-B} \approx 6 \times V_{nRMS-B}$ .

10) According to the sampling theorem, the sampling frequency must be at least two times higher than the highest frequency of the measured magnetic signal. Let us denote this signal sampling frequency by  $f_{samS}$ . However, in order to obtain the best signal-to-noise ratio, it is useful to allow for over-sampling (this way we avoid aliasing of high-frequency noise). Accordingly, for best resolution, the recommended physical sampling frequency of the transducer output voltage is  $f_{samP} > 5 \times f_T$  (or  $f_{samP} > 5 \times f_H$ ), if an additional low-pass filter is used (see Note 8). The number of samples can be reduced by averaging every  $N$  subsequent samples,  $N \leq f_{samP} / f_{samS}$ .

11) When measuring fast-changing magnetic fields, one should take into account the transport delay of the Hall signals, small inductive signals generated at the connections Hall probe–thin cable, and the filter effect of the electronics in the E-Module. Approximately, the transducer transfer function is similar to that of a first-order Butterworth low-pass filter, with the bandwidth from DC to  $f_T$ . The filter attenuation is -20 db/dec. (-6 db/oct.). The calibration table of the frequency response is available as an option.