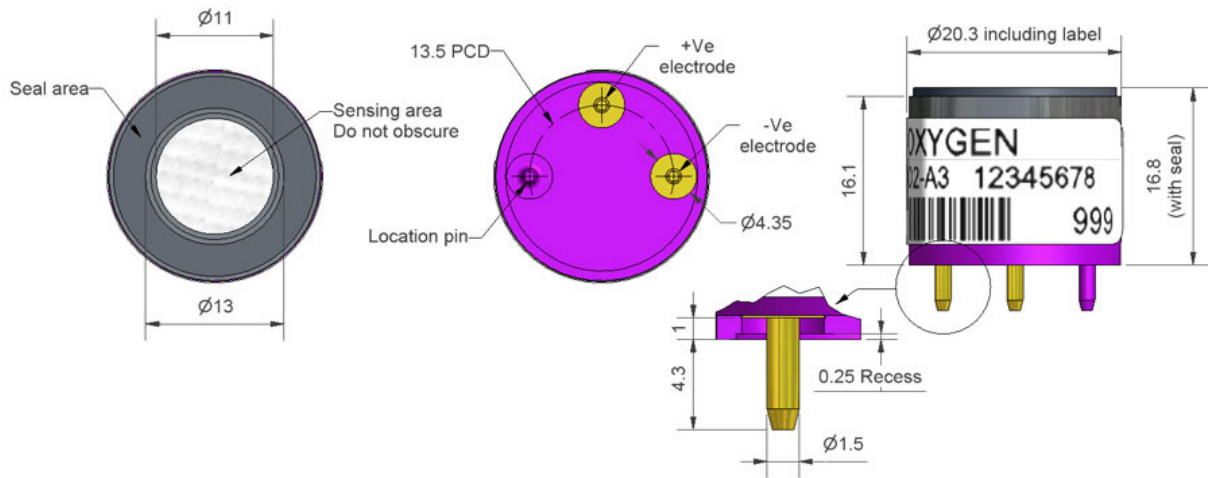


O2-A3 Oxygen Sensor



Figure 1 O2-A3 Schematic Diagram



All dimensions in millimetres (± 0.1 mm)

Top View

Bottom View

Side View

PERFORMANCE	Output	μA @ 22°C, 20.9% O ₂	65 to 85
	Response time	t ₉₀ (s) from 20.9% to 0% O ₂ (47W load resistor)	< 15
	Zero current	μA @ 99.99% N ₂ , 22°C	< 2

LIFETIME	Output drift	% change in output @ 3 months	< 2
	Operating life	months until 85% original output in 20.9% O ₂	> 36

ENVIRONMENTAL	Humidity sensitivity	% O ₂ change: 0% to 95% rh @ 40°C	< 0.7
	CO ₂ sensitivity	% change in output / % CO ₂ @ 5% CO ₂	+ 0.1
	Pressure sensitivity	(% change of output)/(% change of pressure) @ 20kPa	< 0.1

KEY SPECIFICATIONS	Temperature range	°C	-30 to 55
	Pressure range	kPa	80 to 120
	Humidity range	% rh continuous (0 to 99% rh short term)	5 to 95
	Storage period	months @ 3 to 20°C (store in sealed container)	6
	Load resistor	Ω (recommended)	47 to 100
	Weight	g	< 16



NOTE: all sensors are tested at ambient environmental conditions, with 47 ohm load resistor, unless otherwise stated. As applications of use are outside our control, the information provided is given without legal responsibility. Customers should test under their own conditions, to ensure that the sensors are suitable for their own requirements.

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Technical Specification

O2-A3 Performance Data

Technical Specification

Figure 2 Temperature Dependence in Air

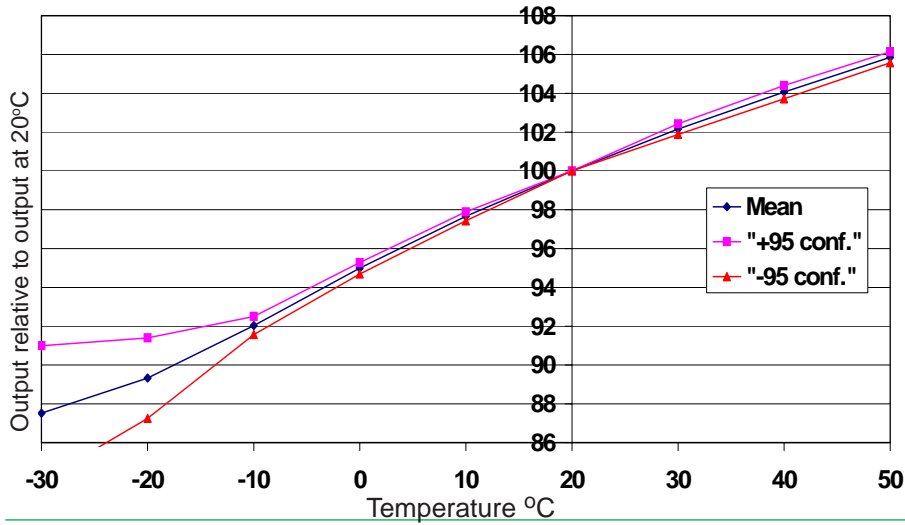


Figure 2 shows the variation of output caused by changes in temperature in 20.9% oxygen. The mean and $\pm 95\%$ confidence intervals are shown.

All capillary oxygen sensors show a change in signal with temperature, and the very repeatable 95% confidence intervals for the O2-A3 are shown.

Figure 3 Pressure Step Performance

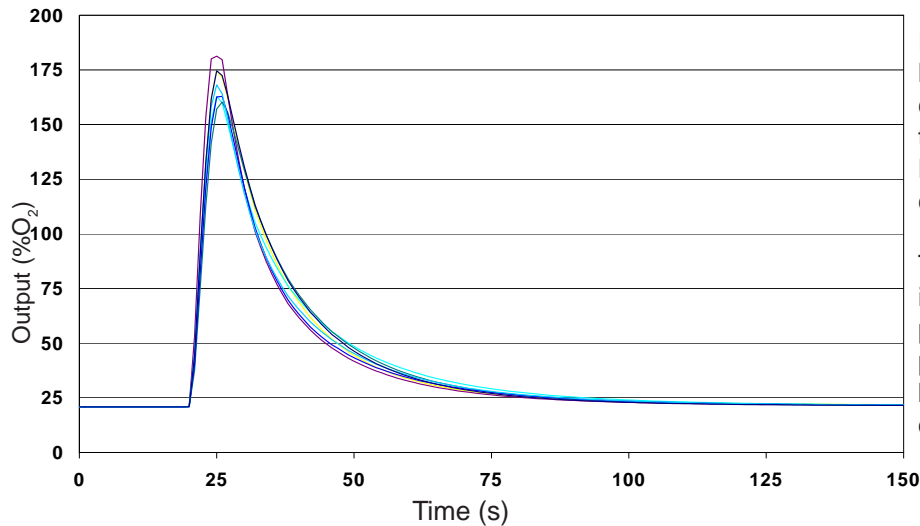
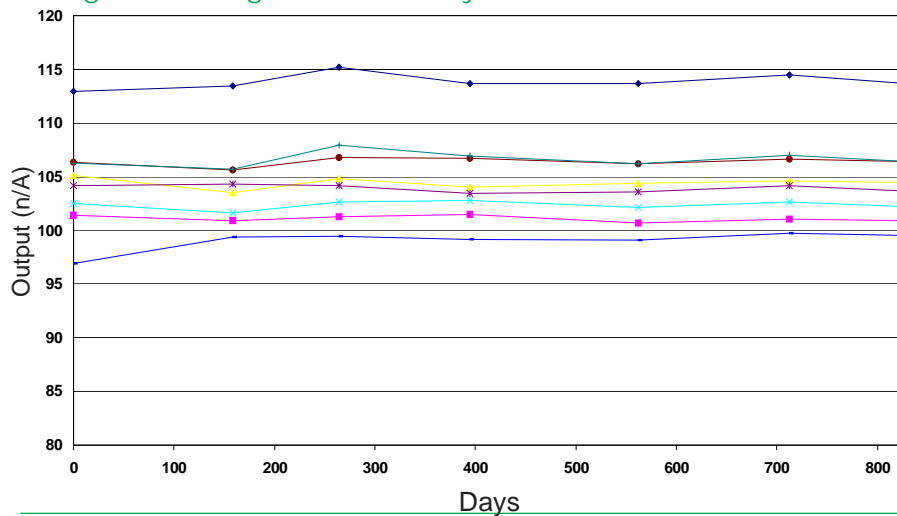


Figure 3 shows how a 25 kPa pressure step change causes a signal transient that decays reproducibly. Negative pressure changes cause a negative transient.

The small shift in final output is less than 10% of the pressure change, so 10kPa pressure step shifts output by less than 1% (<0.2% oxygen).

Figure 4 Long Term Stability



When sensors are rapidly cooled from +20°C to -30°C, sensors perform repeatably without transients or unpredictable output spikes.

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