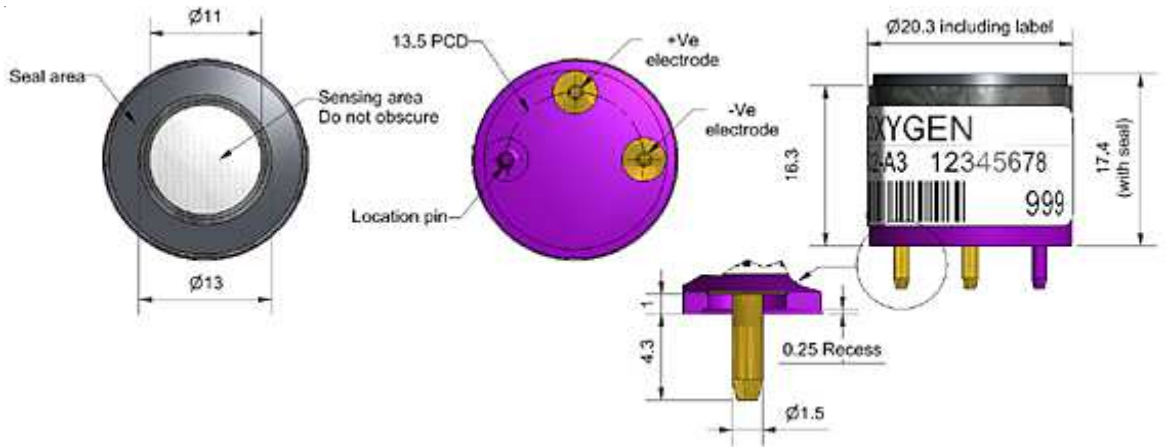




# O2-A3 Oxygen Sensor



**Figure 1 O2-A3 Schematic Diagram**



All dimensions in millimetres ( $\pm 0.15$ mm)

**Top View**

**Bottom View**

**Side View**

<b>PERFORMANCE</b>	Output	$\mu\text{A}$ @ 22°C, 20.9% O <sub>2</sub>	55 to 85
	Response time	t <sub>90</sub> (s) from 20.9% to 0% O <sub>2</sub> (47W load resistor)	< 15
	Zero current	$\mu\text{A}$ @ 99.99% N <sub>2</sub> , 22°C	< 2.5
<b>LIFETIME</b>	Output drift	% change in output @ 3 months	< 2
	Operating life	months until 85% original output in 20.9% O <sub>2</sub>	> 36
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	Humidity sensitivity	% O <sub>2</sub> change: 0% to 95% rh @ 40°C	< 0.7
	CO <sub>2</sub> sensitivity	% change in output / % CO <sub>2</sub> @ 5% CO <sub>2</sub>	+ 0.1
	Pressure sensitivity	(% change of output)/(% change of pressure) @ 20kPa	< 0.1
<b>KEY SPECIFICATIONS</b>	Temperature range	°C	-30 to 55
	Pressure range	kPa	80 to 120
	Humidity range	% rh non-condensing (0 to 99% rh short term)	5 to 95
	Storage period	months @ 3 to 20°C (store in sealed container)	6
	Load resistor	$\Omega$ (recommended)	47 to 100
	Height	mm (including foam ring)	17.4
	Weight	g	< 16



At the end of the product's life, do not dispose of any electronic sensor, component or instrument in the domestic waste, but contact the instrument manufacturer, Alphasense or its distributor for disposal instructions.

**NOTE:** all sensors are tested at ambient environmental conditions, with 47 ohm load resistor, unless otherwise stated. An application of use are outside our control, the

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# O2-A3 Performance Data

**Technical Specification**

**Figure 2 Temperature Dependence in Air**

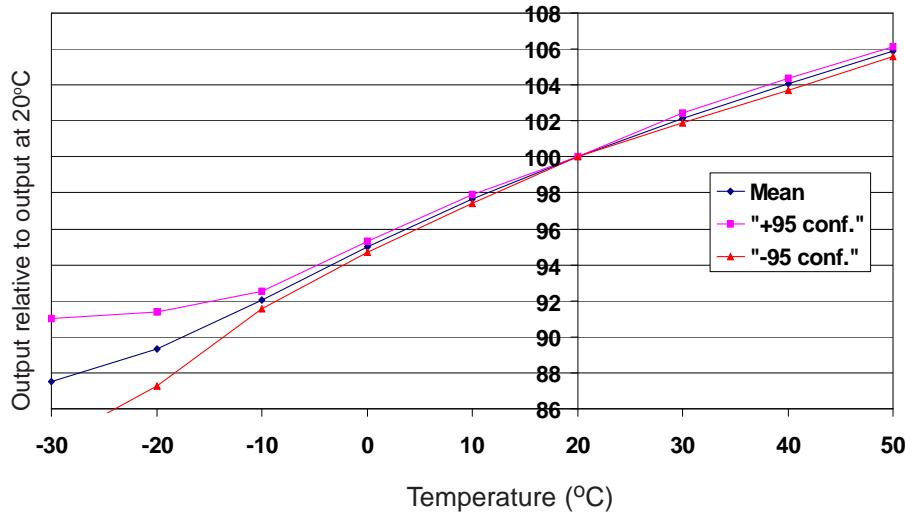


Figure 2 shows the variation of output caused by changes in temperature in 20.9% oxygen. The mean and  $\pm 95\%$  confidence intervals are shown.

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

**Figure 3 Pressure Step Performance**

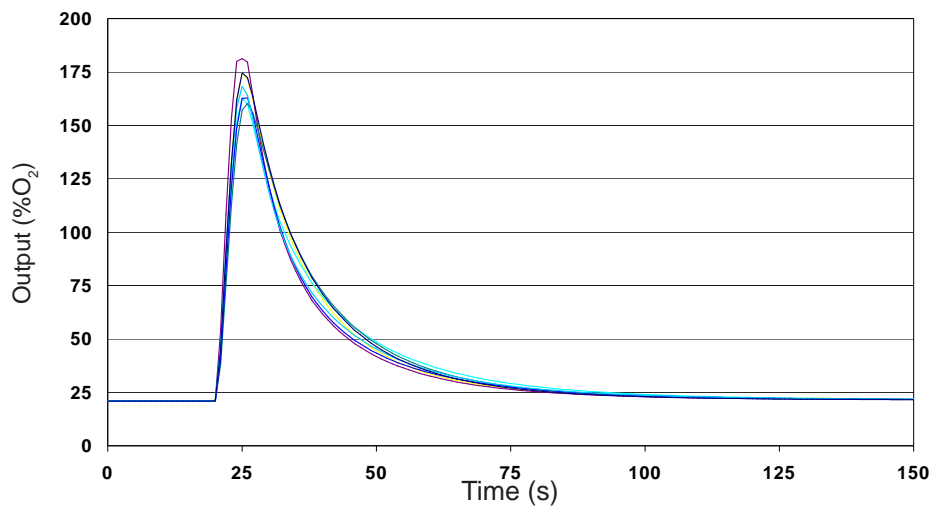
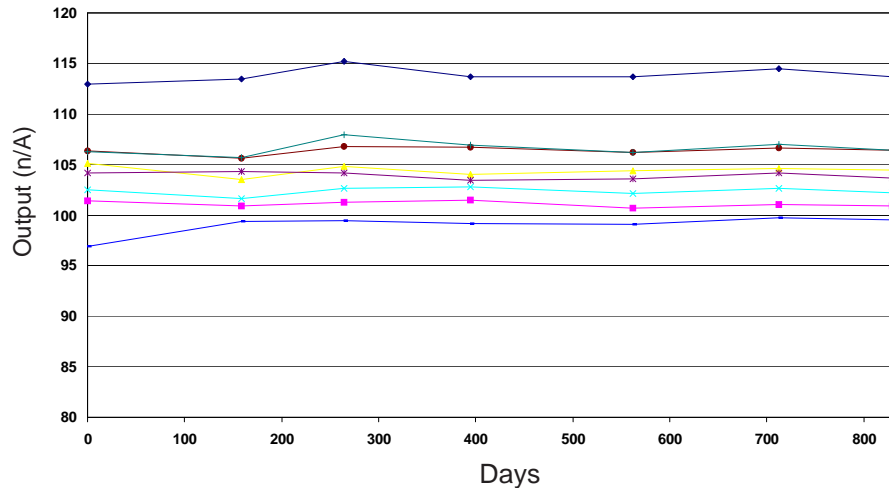


Figure 3 shows how a 25kPa pressure step change causes a signal transient that decays reproducibly. Negative pressure changes cause a negative transient.

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**



Mass flow Oxygen sensors show excellent long term stability. Regular calibration is not necessary so long as temperature compensation is correct.

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