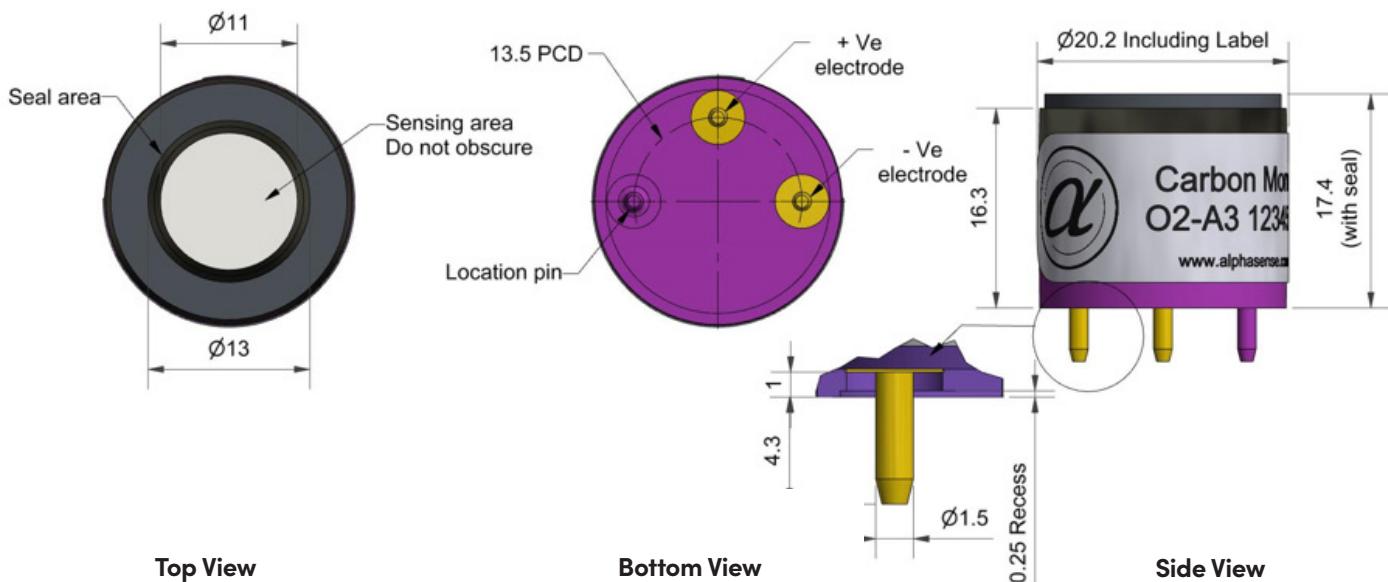


O2-A3 Oxygen sensor



Dimensions are in millimetres ($\pm 0.15\text{mm}$).

Performance	Output	$\mu\text{A} @ 22^\circ\text{C}, 20.9\% \text{O}_2$	55 to 85
	Response time	$t_{90} (\text{s}) \text{ from } 20.9\% \text{ to } 0\% \text{ O}_2 (47\text{W load resistor})$	< 15
	Zero current	$\mu\text{A} @ 99.99\% \text{ N}_2, 22^\circ\text{C}$	< 2.5

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	${}^\circ\text{C}$	-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	Ω (recommended)	47 to 100
	Height	mm (including foam ring)	17.4
	Weight	g	< 16

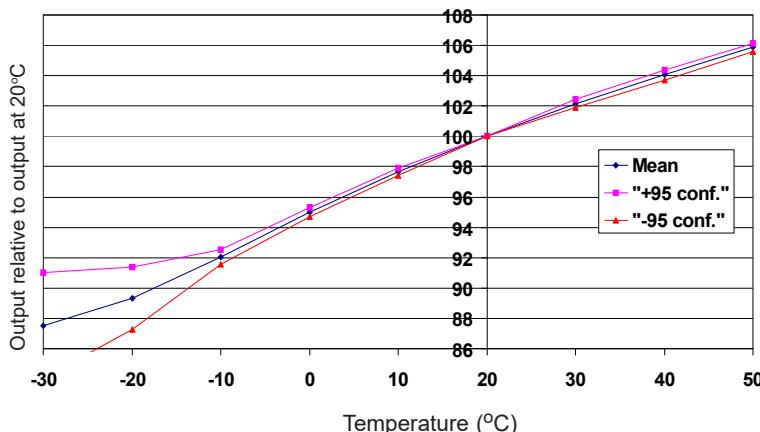
Figure 1 Temperature Dependence in Air

Figure 1 shows the variation of output caused by changes in temperature in 20.9% oxygen. The mean and ±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.

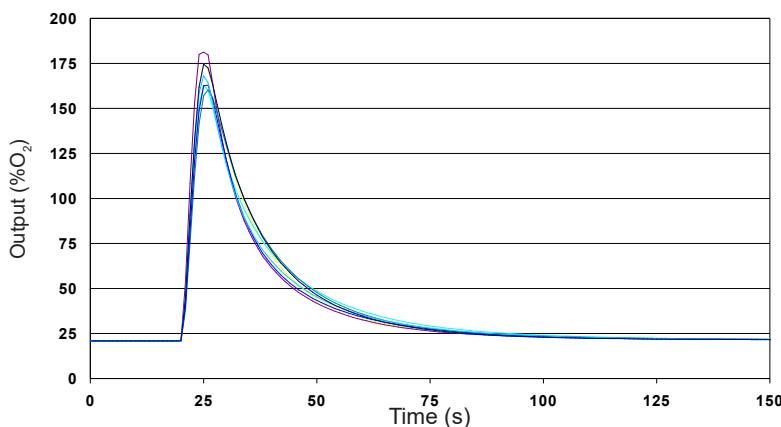
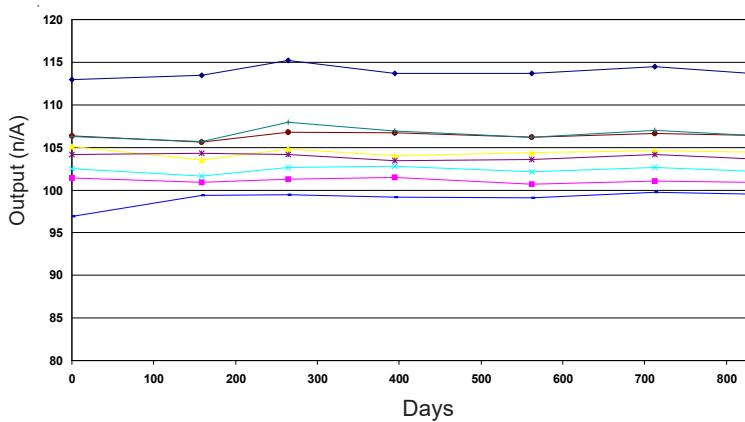
Figure 2 Pressure Step Performance

Figure 2 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 3 Long Term Stability

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