



4-20mA Output for TMR Liquid-Level Sensors

Aug 2021

About MDT

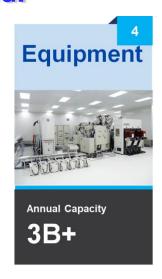


- Founded in 2010, first volume supplier of TMR sensors
- Fully owned advanced TMR sensor fab for volume production
- Over 300+ patents on TMR sensor design, fabrication and applications
- Key differentiators: cutting-edge technology; mass production capacity; strong IP portfolio; expertise in the field.













TMR Switch: Features



- 200nA Ultra-low power
 - ▲ 1.5µA in continuous operation (1st gen)
 - 200nA in fast 50Hz switching clock (2nd gen)
- High-speed operation
 - 1kHz frequency response continuous (1st gen)
 - ▲ 50Hz switching clock (2nd gen)

- High sensitivity
 - ▲ 2 ~ 50 Gauss (customizable)
- Temperature stability
 - ▲ -40 ~ 125 °C
- Versatility
 - Omnipolar, bipolar, unipolar
 - Low and high voltage
 - CMOS and open-drain
 - Supplied to many industries in high volumes (~36 million pcs in 2019)

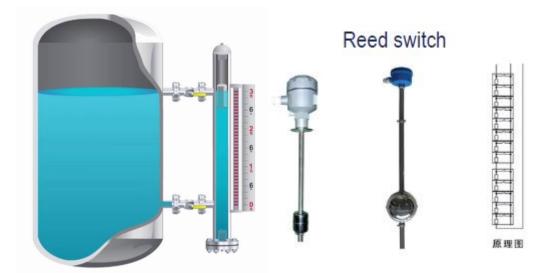
	MDT 1 st Gen	MDT 2 nd Gen	Competition
Technology	TMR	TMR	AMR/GMR/TMR
Speed	Continuous	50Hz switching	2~10Hz switching
Power	1.5µA	200nA	100/200/350nA
Key Products	TMR1202/1302/1340	TMR1162/1262/1362	



Application: Liquid-level Sensors



- MDT products
 - TMR1340 omnipolar switch with open-drain
- Benefits
 - Flexible design with open-drain output
 - ▲ 1.5µA ultra-low power, can support >1000 sensors in a TMR ladder
 - SMT compatible assembly process
 - High reliability vs. Reed
 - Cut or join in any length
 - Easy storage, transport, handling with flex PCB





TMR switch can replace Reed switch for liquid-level sensing with higher reliability and streamlined SMT assembly process.

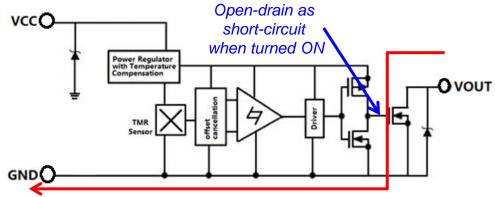




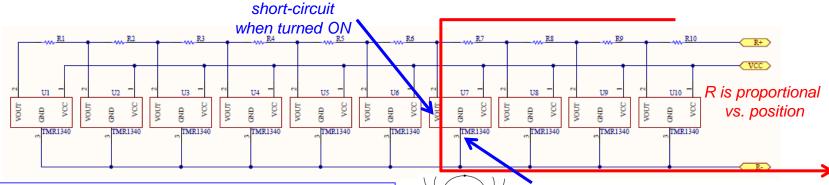
3-wire Measurement Principle



Open-drain as

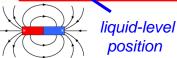


TMR1340 with open-drain output – Vout and GND will be short-circuited when the TMR switch is turned ON.



3-wire TMR liquid-level sensor implementation

- a series of TMR1340 sensors as position indicators
- Vcc powered by a common voltage source in parallel
- Vout connected to a resistor network in serial



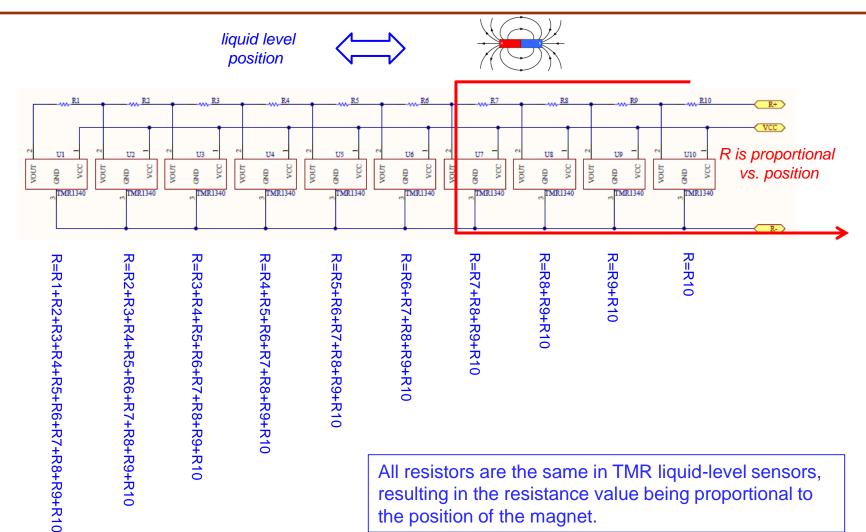




Resistance vs. Position



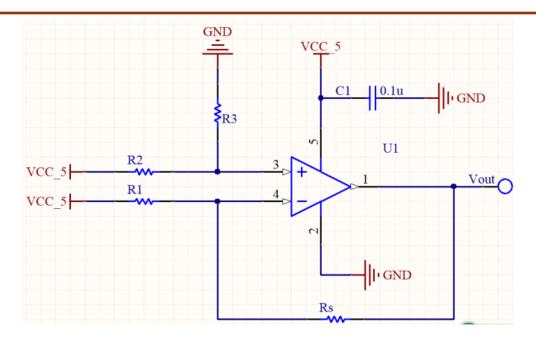
www.dowaytech.com





Converting Resistance to Linear Voltage





An op-amp can create a linear output voltage vs. the sensor's resistance Rs (linear vs. position). According to the virtual-short condition of an op-amp:

$$Vout = \frac{R3}{R2 + R3} * Vcc - \frac{R2}{R2 + R3} * \frac{Rs}{R1} * Vcc$$

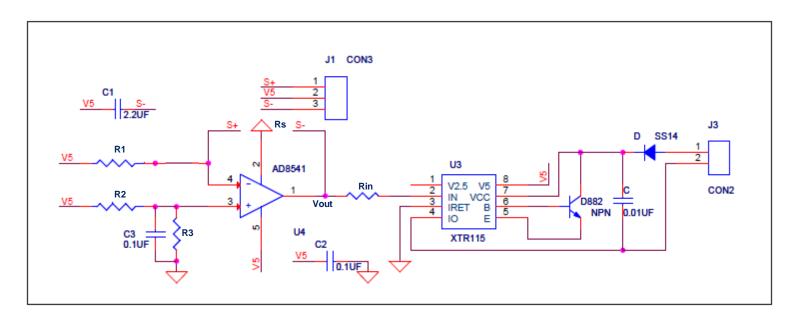
Then Vout is linear vs. position.





Converting Voltage to Linear Current





According to the XTR115 current transmitter –

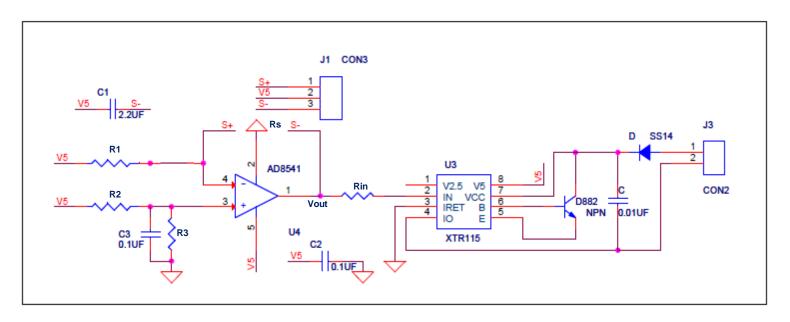
Since Vout is linear vs. position, then lout of XTR115 is also linear vs. position.





4-20mA Reference Design (Example of 300 TMR sensors)





Reference design setup:

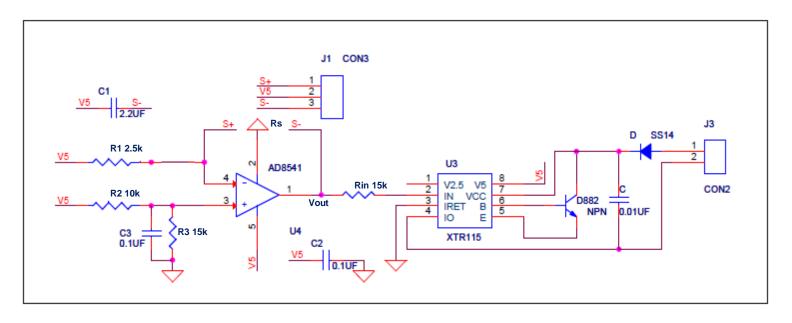
- 300 TMR sensors, and R = 10 Ohm for each sensor.
- Rs will vary from 0 to 3k Ohm, and lout will vary from 4mA to 20mA accordingly.
- Then lin will vary from 40uA to 200uA.
- Take Rin = 15k Ohm, and Vout should vary from 0.6V to 3.0V (user can pick other values).
- Vcc = 5.0V





4-20mA Reference Design (Example of 300 TMR sensors)





From:
$$Vout = \frac{R3}{R2+R3} * Vcc - \frac{R2}{R2+R3} * \frac{Rs}{R1} * Vcc$$

Rs=3.0k:
$$Vout(min) = \frac{R3}{R2+R3} * Vcc - \frac{R2}{R2+R3} * \frac{Rs}{R1} * Vcc = 0.6V \implies \frac{R1}{Rs} = \frac{5}{6} \implies R1=2.5k$$

Rs=0:
$$Vout(max) = \frac{R3}{R2+R3} * Vcc = 3.0V$$
 \Longrightarrow $\frac{R2}{R3} = \frac{2}{3}$ \Longrightarrow R2=10k, R3=15k (choose from the same range of R1)





Summary



- TMR liquid-level sensors can be designed with a 4-20mA linear output.
 - Reference design is based on opamp and XTR115.
 - Output current in 4-20mA is linear vs. liquid level position.
 - R1/R2/R3 must be adjusted for different configurations (length, resistance, and etc.)
- Many customers use digital solutions instead.
 - Liquid level is calculated by software.
 - MCU can output any signal, 4-20mA or RS485.
 - Same solution works for all configurations.

Thank you

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Sensing the Future

