



DATA SHEET

Hall Effect Current Sensor

PN:PTCHK-DAB5S2L

I_{PN}=200A ~1000A

Feature

- Open- loop
- Capable measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulse with galvanic isolation between primary circuit and secondary circuit.
- Ratio sensor
- The maximum allowable current is defined by the busbar T<+150 ° C
- Operating temperature range: - 40 ° C<T<+125 ° C
- Output voltage: fully proportional to sensitivity and offset
- Supply voltage: DC +5.0V
- Low voltage applications

Advantages

- High accuracy, very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time, no insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference

Applications

- Electric power steering system
- Starting power generation
- Converter
- Battery Pack Monitoring
- Motor driven applications



RoHS



Ultimate performance parameters:

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	UNIT	VALUE			CONDITIONS
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Maximum supply voltage	U _C	V	-14	-	14	
Insulation impedance	R _{IS}	MΩ	500	-	-	500V DC-ISO 16750
Electrical safety distance	d _{CI}	mm		3.0		
Creepage distance	d _{CP}	mm		3.0		
Relative leakage index	C _{TI}			PLC3		
Maximum output current	I _{OUT}	mA	-10	-	10	Continuous output
Maximum output voltage (analog)		V	-14	-	14	Output over voltage, I _{min} @25°C

General performance parameters:



PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	UNIT	VALUE			CONDITIONS
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Power supply voltage	U_C	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Current consumption	I_C	mA	-	15	20	@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Output current	I_C	mA	-1		1	
Load resistance	R_L	K Ω	10		-	
Output impedance	R_{OUT}	Ω	1	-	10	
Capacitive load	C_L	nF	1	-	100	
Working temperature	T_A	$^\circ\text{C}$	-40		125	

Performance parameter channel 1:

Rated measurement current	I_{PN}	A	-		-	According to model: $\pm 20 \dots \pm 100$
Zero voltage	U_O	V		2.5		@ $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Rated output ¹⁾	U_{out}	V	$U_{out} = (U_C / 5) \times (U_O + S \times I_P)$			@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
Sensitivity	S	mV/A	-	$2000/I_{PN}$	-	@ $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Minimum output clamp voltage	U_{SZ}	V	0.2	0.25	0.3	@ $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Maximum output clamp voltage			4.7	4.75	4.8	@ $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Proportional error	ϵ_r	%	-0.6		0.6	
Sensitivity error	ϵ_S	%		± 0.4		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
				± 1.0		@ $-10^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 65^\circ\text{C}$
				± 1.5		@ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Electronic offset voltage range	U_{OE}	mV		± 10		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Magnetic offset voltage range	U_{OM}	mV		± 5		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $U_C = 5\text{V}$, after $\pm I_P$
Linearity error	ϵ_L	%	-	± 0.5	-	@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Zero voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{EAV}}$	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$	-0.1		+0.1	@ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Output voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{UTAV}}$	%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	-0.08	± 0.04	+0.08	@ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Response time	t_r	μs		4	6	@ 90% of I_{PN}
Bandwidth ²⁾	BW	KHz		1.1		@ -3dB
Output noise	$U_{no pp}$	mV			15	

Performance parameter channel 2:

Rated measurement current	I_{PN}	A	-		-	According to model: $\pm 200 \dots \pm 1000$
Zero voltage	U_O	V		2.5		@ $U_C = 5\text{V}$



Rated output ¹⁾	U_{out}	V	$U_{out} = (U_C / 5) \times (U_0 + S \times I_P)$			@T _A = 25°C
Sensitivity	S	mV/A	-	2000/I _{PN}	-	@U _C = 5V
Minimum output clamp voltage	U_{SZ}	V	0.2	0.25	0.3	@U _C = 5V
Maximum output clamp voltage			4.7	4.75	4.8	@U _C = 5V
Proportional error	ϵ_T	%	-0.6		0.6	
Sensitivity error	ϵ_S	%		±0.4		@T _A = 25°C
				±0.8		@-10°C < T _A < 65°C
				±1.2		@-40°C < T _A < 125°C
Electronic offset voltage range	U_{OE}	mV		±10		@T _A = 25°C, U _C =5V
Magnetic offset voltage range	U_{OM}	mV		±5		@T _A = 25°C, U _C =5V, after ±I _P
Linearity error	ϵ_L	%	-	±0.5	-	@T _A = 25°C, U _C =5V
Zero voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{EAV}}$	mV/°C	-0.1		+0.1	@-40°C < T _A < 125°C
Output voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{UTAV}}$	%/°C	-0.08	±0.04	+0.08	@-40°C < T _A < 125°C
Response time	tr	μs		4	6	@ 90% of I _{PN}
Bandwidth ²⁾	BW	KHz		1.1		@-3dB
Output noise	U	mV			15	

Notes:

- 1) The output voltage U_{OUT} is fully proportional, and the zero offset voltage and sensitivity depend on the value of the power supply U_C. The relevant formula is as follows:

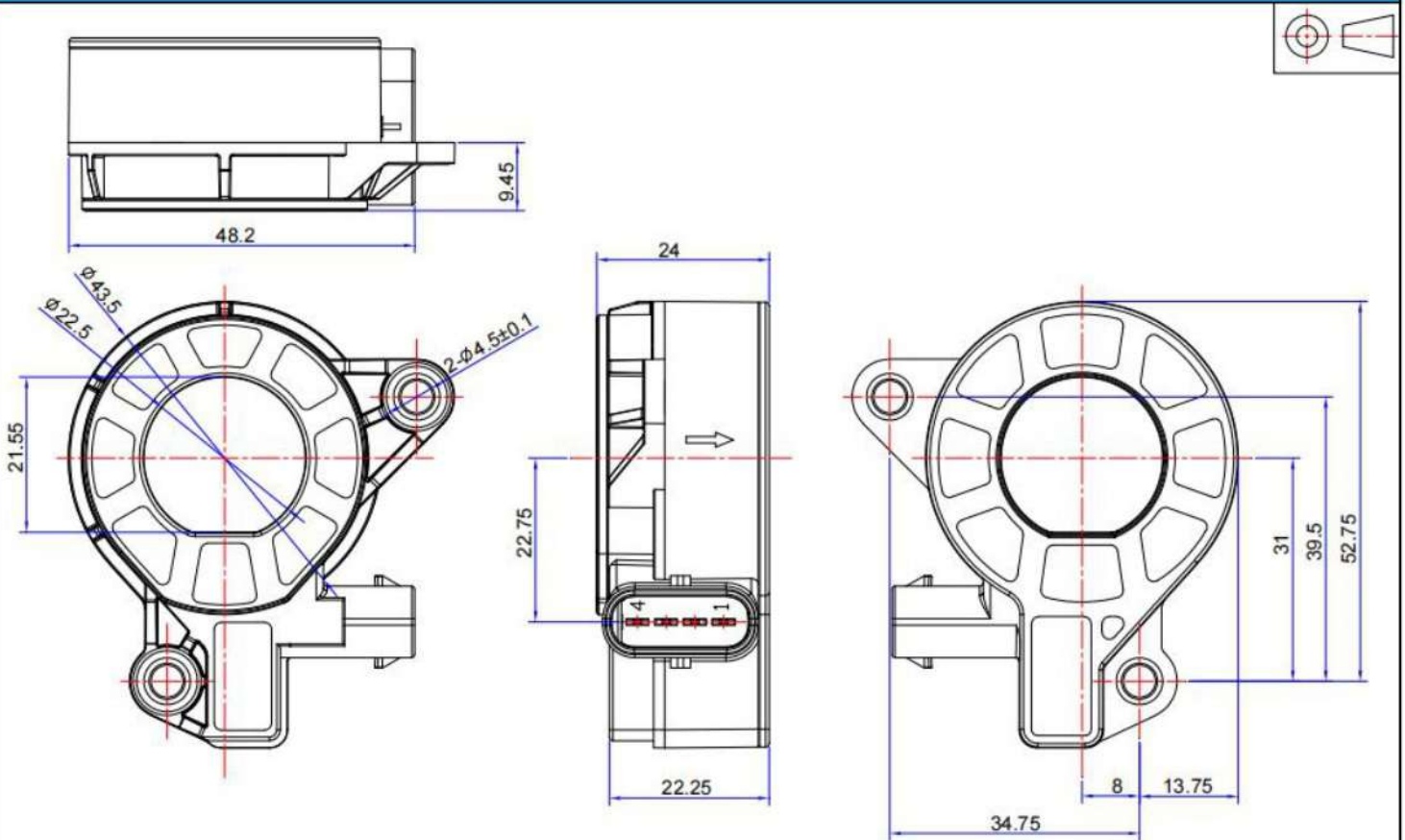
$$I_P = (5 / U_C * U_{OUT} - U_0) * 1/S \text{ with } S \text{ in } (V/A)$$

- 2) In order to avoid overheating of the busbar, magnetic ring, and Hall IC, the frequency of the primary current must be limited.

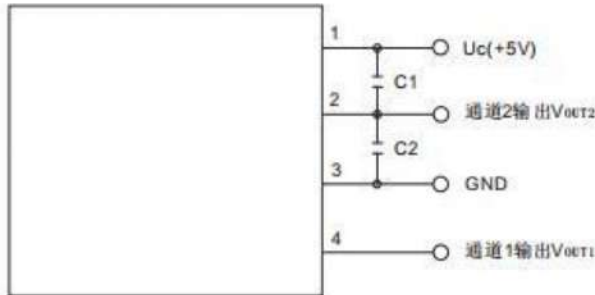
General data:	
Parameter	Value
Operating temperature TA(°C)	-40 ~ +125
Storage temperature TS(°C)	-55 ~ +125
Mass M(g)	80
Plastic material	PBT+GF30
Standards	ISO16750
	GB/T28046
	IEC60068



Dimensions(mm):



Electronic schematic



Bill of Materials

- Plastic shell : PBT+GF30
- Magnetic core: Silicon steel sheet winding/amorphous
- Connector terminal: Tinned brass
- Gross weight: 85g

Mounting recommendation

Connector model TYCO 1-14564265-5
Recommended maximum torque 2.5 N·m

General tolerance

General tolerance: $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$

Remarks:

- When the primary current I_p flows in the direction of the positive arrow, the output voltage U_{out} is greater than the offset voltage U_0 (refer to the arrow marked on the drawing).
- The dynamic performance (di/dt and response time) is the best when the busbar is fully filled with primary perforation.
- Sensors with different rated input currents and output voltages can be customized according to user needs.

WARNING : Incorrect wiring may cause damage to the sensor.

