



# DATA SHEET

## Automotive Current Transducer Open Loop Technology

**P/N: CHK-HAH35S2L**

**I<sub>PN</sub>=800A~1200A**

### Description

CHK-HAH35S2L three-phase current sensor series is an open-loop Hall current sensor with primary and secondary insulation for automotive control applications, measuring DC, AC and pulse currents. CHK-HAH35S2L family can be selected for different measuring current ranges (300A to 1200A)

### Feature

- Hall effect open-loop sensor
- Low voltage applications
- +5V voltage supply
- The maximum allowable current is defined by bus T < +150 ° C
- Operating temperature range: -40 °C < T < +125 °C
- Output voltage: full ratio of sensitivity and offset.
- Three-phase integrated sensor
- Simplified mounting and pressure fit contacts eliminate welding



### Advantages

- High precision, good linearity
- High frequency bandwidth
- Strong anti-interference ability
- Low temperature bleaching
- No insertion loss
- Very fast response time



### Applications

- Starter Generators
- HEV/EV application
- Inverters
- DC/DC converter



### Standards

- ISO16750
- GB/T28046
- IEC60068

### Electrical data:

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	UNIT	SPECIFICATIONS			CONDITIONS
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Measuring range	I <sub>PM</sub>	A	-		-	According to model: ± 800A... ± 1200A
Effective value of AC isolation withstand voltage	V <sub>d</sub>	KV	-	3	-	50HZ, 1min, IEC 60664 Part 1
Insulation impedance	R <sub>IS</sub>	MΩ	500	-	-	500V DC-ISO 16750



Electrical safe distance	d <sub>CI</sub>	mm		6.4		
Creepage distance	d <sub>CP</sub>	mm		4.8	-	

## Working performance parameters:

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	UNIT	SPECIFICATIONS			CONDITIONS
			MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
Rated measurement current	I <sub>PN</sub>	A	-		-	According to model: ± 800... ± 1200
Power supply voltage	U <sub>C</sub>	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Rated measurement output	U <sub>out</sub>	V	$U_{out} = (U_C / 5) \times (U_0 + S \times I_P)$			@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C
Sensitivity	S	mV/A	-	2000/I <sub>PN</sub>	-	@U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Sensitivity error	ε <sub>G</sub>	%		±0.6		@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Zero offset voltage	U <sub>0</sub>	V		2.5		@U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Current consumption <sub>4)</sub>	I <sub>C</sub>	mA	-	45	60	@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Load resistance	R <sub>L</sub>	KΩ	4.7	10	-	
Output internal resistance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	Ω	1	5	10	DC
Capacitive load	C <sub>L</sub>	nF	-	1	10	
Working temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	°C	-40		125	

## Performance parameters:

Electronic offset voltage range	U <sub>OE</sub>	mV	-10	±5	+10	@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V
Magnetic offset voltage range	U <sub>OM</sub>	mV	-4	±3	+4	@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V, after ±I <sub>P</sub>
Zero point accuracy	X <sub>0</sub>	%	-0.5		+0.5	@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V
Linearity error	ε <sub>L</sub>	%	-1		+1	Of full range
Zero point voltage temperature coefficient	TCU <sub>OE AV</sub>	mV/°C		±0.05		@-40°C<T <sub>A</sub> <125°C
Output voltage temperature coefficient	TCU <sub>OUTAV</sub>	%/°C		±0.03		@-40°C<T <sub>A</sub> <125°C
Response time	t <sub>r</sub>	μs		2.5	6	@ 90% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Bandwidth	BW	KHz	40			@-3dB
Phase shift	Δφ	o	-4		0	@DC to 1KHz
Output noise	U <sub>no pp</sub>	mV			10	

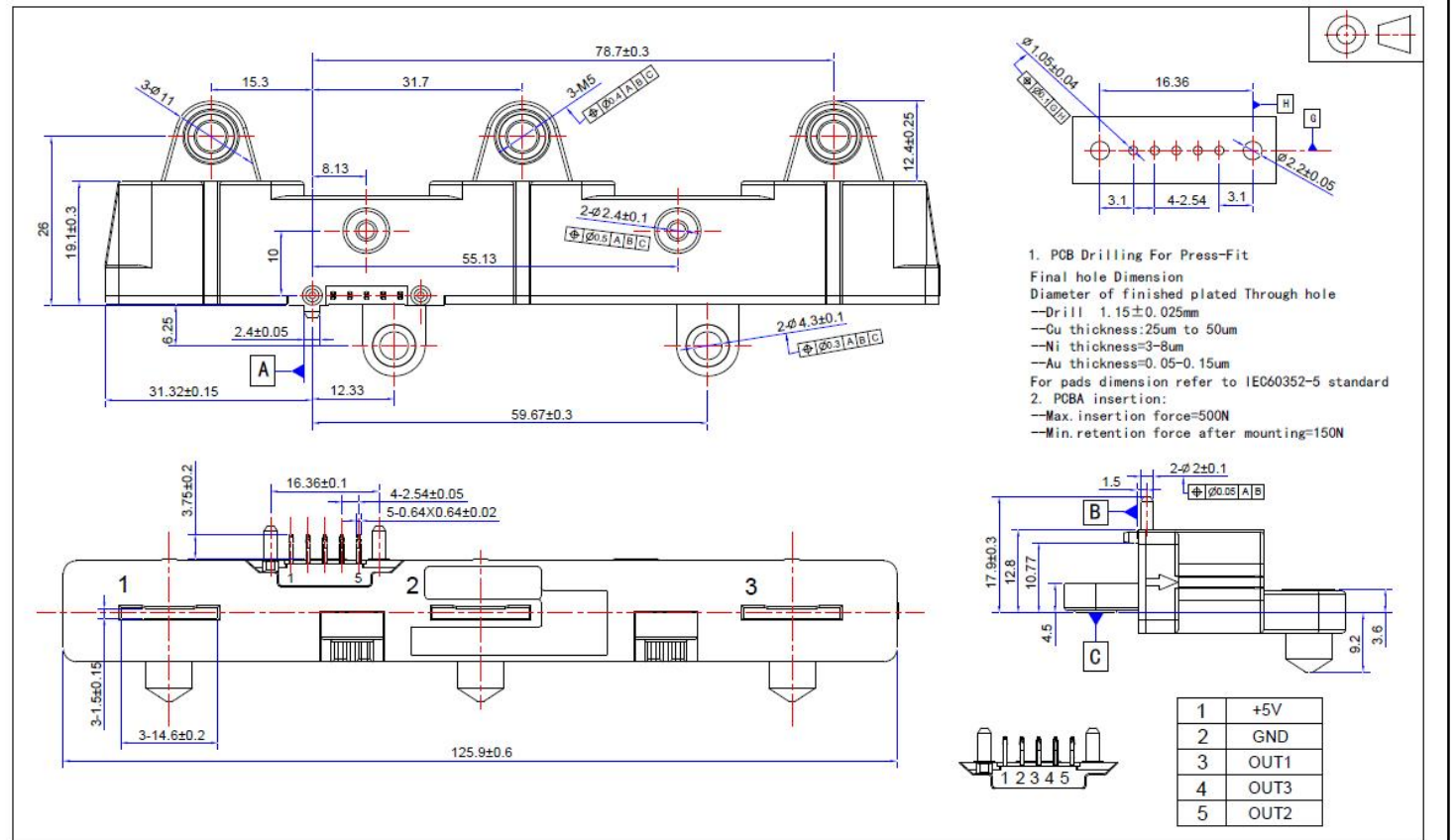
## Notes:

1) The output voltage V<sub>out</sub> is fully ratiometric. The offset and sensitivity are dependent on the supply voltage U<sub>C</sub> relative to the following formula:

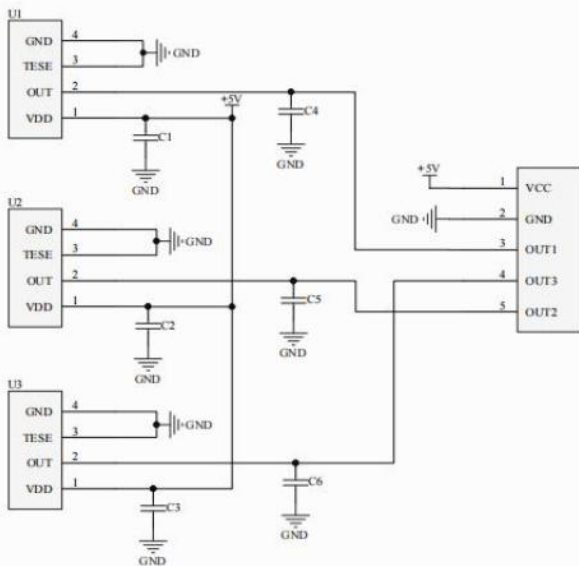
$$I_P = (5 / U_C * U_{OUT} - U_0) * 1 / S \text{ with } S \text{ in } (V/A)$$

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





### Electronic schematic



### Bill of Materials

Plastic case : PA66+ GF30

Magnetic core: Silicon steel sheet winding

Terminal: Tin-plated brass

The gross weight: about 90 g

### Mounting recommendation

- Recommended maximum torque  
 $M5 = 5.5\text{Nm} \pm 0.275$   
 $M4 = 2\text{Nm} \pm 0.1$   
 $M3 = 0.8\text{Nm} \pm 0.04$
- Secondary side connection: crimping type
- PCB board to 5 fisheye needle maximum insertion force: 500N
- Minimum support force of PCB board for 5 fisheye needles :125N

### Remarks:

- When the primary current  $I_p$  flows to the direction of the positive arrow, the output voltage  $U_{out}$  is greater than the offset voltage  $U_o$  (refer to the arrow marked on the drawing (note: wrong wiring may cause damage to the sensor)).
- When the busbar is fully filled with primary perforations, the dynamic performance of accuracy (di/dt) is best.
- Sensors with different rated input current and output voltage can be customized according to user needs.

**WARNING : Incorrect wiring may cause damage to the sensor.**

