



# DATA SHEET

## Hall Effect Current Sensor

PN:CHK-DAB5S2L

I<sub>PN</sub>=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 <sub>C</sub>	V	-14	-	14	
Insulation impedance	R <sub>IS</sub>	MΩ	500	-	-	500V DC-ISO 16750
Electrical safety distance	d <sub>CI</sub>	mm		3.0		
Creepage distance	d <sub>CP</sub>	mm		3.0		
Relative leakage index	C <sub>TI</sub>			PLC3		
Maximum output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	mA	-10	-	10	Continuous output
Maximum output voltage (analog)		V	-14	-	14	Output over voltage, 1min@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 $\Omega$	10		-	
Output impedance	$R_{OUT}$	$\Omega$	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 <sup>1)</sup>	$U_{out}$	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	$\epsilon_r$	%	-0.6		0.6	
Sensitivity error	$\epsilon_S$	%		$\pm 0.4$		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
				$\pm 1.0$		@ $-10^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 65^\circ\text{C}$
				$\pm 1.5$		@ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Electronic offset voltage range	$U_{OE}$	mV		$\pm 10$		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $U_C = 5\text{V}$
Magnetic offset voltage range	$U_{OM}$	mV		$\pm 5$		@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $U_C = 5\text{V}$ , after $\pm I_P$
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	%	-	$\pm 0.5$	-	@ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $U_C = 5\text{V}$
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	$\pm 0.04$	+0.08	@ $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 125^\circ\text{C}$
Response time	$t_r$	$\mu\text{s}$		4	6	@ 90% of $I_{PN}$
Bandwidth <sup>2)</sup>	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 <sup>1)</sup>	$U_{out}$	V	$U_{out} = (U_C / 5) \times (U_o + S \times I_P)$			@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C
Sensitivity	S	mV/A	-	2000/I <sub>PN</sub>	-	@U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Minimum output clamp voltage	$U_{SZ}$	V	0.2	0.25	0.3	@U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Maximum output clamp voltage			4.7	4.75	4.8	@U <sub>C</sub> = 5V
Proportional error	$\epsilon_r$	%	-0.6		0.6	
Sensitivity error	$\epsilon_S$	%		±0.4		@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C
				±0.8		@-10°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 65°C
				±1.2		@-40°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 125°C
Electronic offset voltage range	$U_{OE}$	mV		±10		@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V
Magnetic offset voltage range	$U_{OM}$	mV		±5		@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V, after ±I <sub>P</sub>
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	%	-	±0.5	-	@T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, U <sub>C</sub> =5V
Zero voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{EAV}}$	mV/°C	-0.1		+0.1	@-40°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 125°C
Output voltage temperature coefficient	$TCU_{O_{UTAV}}$	%/°C	-0.08	±0.04	+0.08	@-40°C < T <sub>A</sub> < 125°C
Response time	$t_r$	μs		4	6	@ 90% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Bandwidth <sup>2)</sup>	BW	KHz		1.1		@-3dB
Output noise	U	mV			15	

## Notes:

- 1) The output voltage U<sub>OUT</sub> is fully proportional, and the zero offset voltage and sensitivity depend on the value of the power supply U<sub>C</sub>. The relevant formula is as follows:

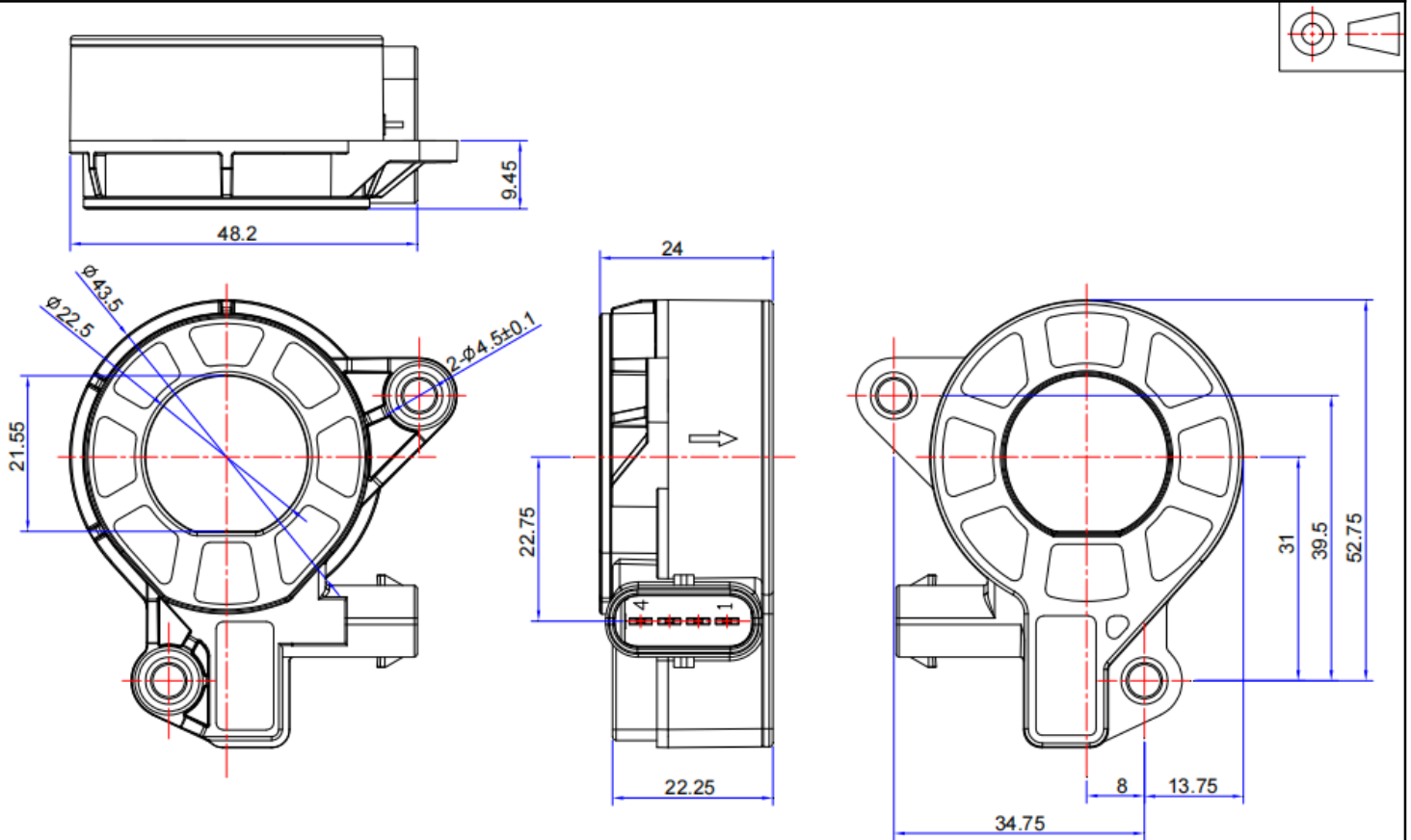
$$I_P = (5 / U_C * U_{OUT} - U_o) * 1/S \text{ with } S \text{ in } (V/A)$$

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

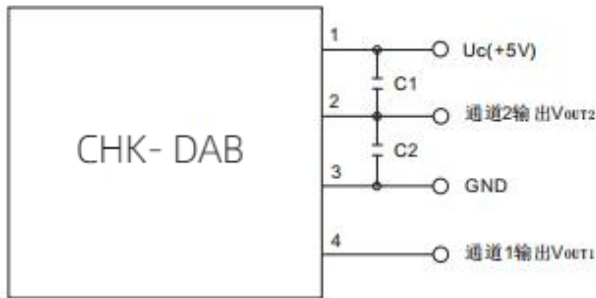
General data:	
Parameter	Value
Operating temperature TA(°C)	-40 ~ +125
Storage temperature TS(°C)	-55 ~ +125
Mass M(g)	80
Plastic material	PBT+GF30
Standards	ISO16750
	GB/T28046
	IEC60068



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: <math>\pm 0.5\text{mm}</math>

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.**



