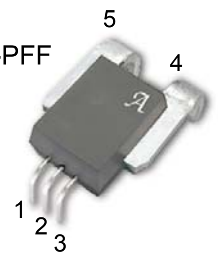
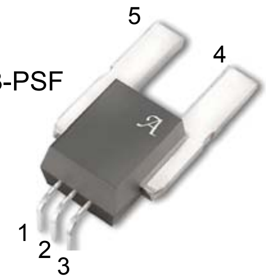
Current Sensor: ACS754xCB-150

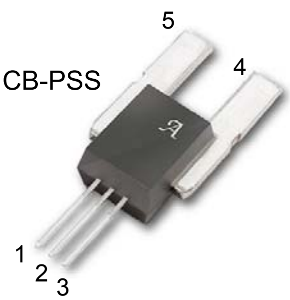
Package CB-PFF



Package CB-PSF



Package CB-PSS



Pin 1: VCC
Pin 2: GND
Pin 3: VOUT

Terminal 4: IP+
Terminal 5: IP–

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage, V_{CC} .... **16 V**
Reverse Supply Voltage, V_{RCC} .... **–16 V**
Output Voltage, V_{OUT} .... **16 V**
Reverse Output Voltage, V_{ROUT} .... **–0.1 V**
Output Current Source, $I_{OUT(Source)}$ .... **3 mA**
Output Current Sink, $I_{OUT(Sink)}$ .... **10 mA**
Operating Temperature,
Ambient, T_A, K range .... **–40 to 125ºC**
Ambient, T_A, S range .... **–20 to 85ºC**
Maximum Junction, $T_{J(max)}$ .... **165°C**
Maximum Storage Temperature, T_S .... **–65 to 170°C**

TÜV America
Certificate Number:
U8V 04 11 54214 001

The Allegro ACS75x family of current sensors provides economical and precise solutions for current sensing in industrial, automotive, commercial, and communications systems. The device package allows for easy implementation by the customer. Typical applications include motor control, load detection and management, power supplies, and overcurrent fault protection.

The device consists of a precision, low-offset linear Hall sensor circuit with a copper conduction path located near the die. Applied current flowing through this copper conduction path generates a magnetic field which is sensed by the integrated Hall IC and converted into a proportional voltage. Device accuracy is optimized through the close proximity of the magnetic signal to the Hall transducer. A precise, proportional voltage is provided by the low-offset, chopper-stabilized BiCMOS Hall IC, which is programmed for accuracy at the factory.

The output of the device has a positive slope ($>V_{CC}/2$) when an increasing current flows through the primary copper conduction path (from terminal 4 to terminal 5), which is the path used for current sensing. The internal resistance of this conductive path is typically 100 μΩ, providing low power loss. The thickness of the copper conductor allows survival of the device at up to 5× overcurrent conditions. The terminals of the conductive path are electrically isolated from the sensor leads (pins 1 through 3). This allows the ACS75x family of sensors to be used in applications requiring electrical isolation without the use of opto-isolators or other costly isolation techniques.

The device is fully calibrated prior to shipment from the factory. The ACS75x family is lead-free. All leads are coated with 100% matte tin, and there is no lead inside the package. The heavy gauge leadframe is made of oxygen-free copper.

Features and Benefits

- Monolithic Hall IC for high reliability
- Single +5 V supply
- 3 kV_{RMS} isolation voltage between terminals 4/5 and pins 1/2/3
- 35 kHz bandwidth
- Automotive temperature range
- End-of-line factory-trimmed for gain and offset
- Ultra-low power loss: 100 μΩ internal conductor resistance
- Ratiometric output from supply voltage
- Extremely stable output offset voltage
- Small package size, with easy mounting capability
- Output proportional to ac and dc currents

Applications

- Automotive systems
- Industrial systems
- Motor control
- Servo systems
- Power conversion
- Battery monitors

Use the following complete part numbers when ordering:

Part Number	Signal Pins	Terminals	Ambient
ACS754KCB-150-PFF	Formed	Formed	–40 to 125°C
ACS754KCB-150-PSF	Formed	Straight	
ACS754KCB-150-PSS	Straight	Straight	
ACS754SCB-150-PFF	Formed	Formed	–20 to 85°C
ACS754SCB-150-PSF	Formed	Straight	
ACS754SCB-150-PSS	Straight	Straight	

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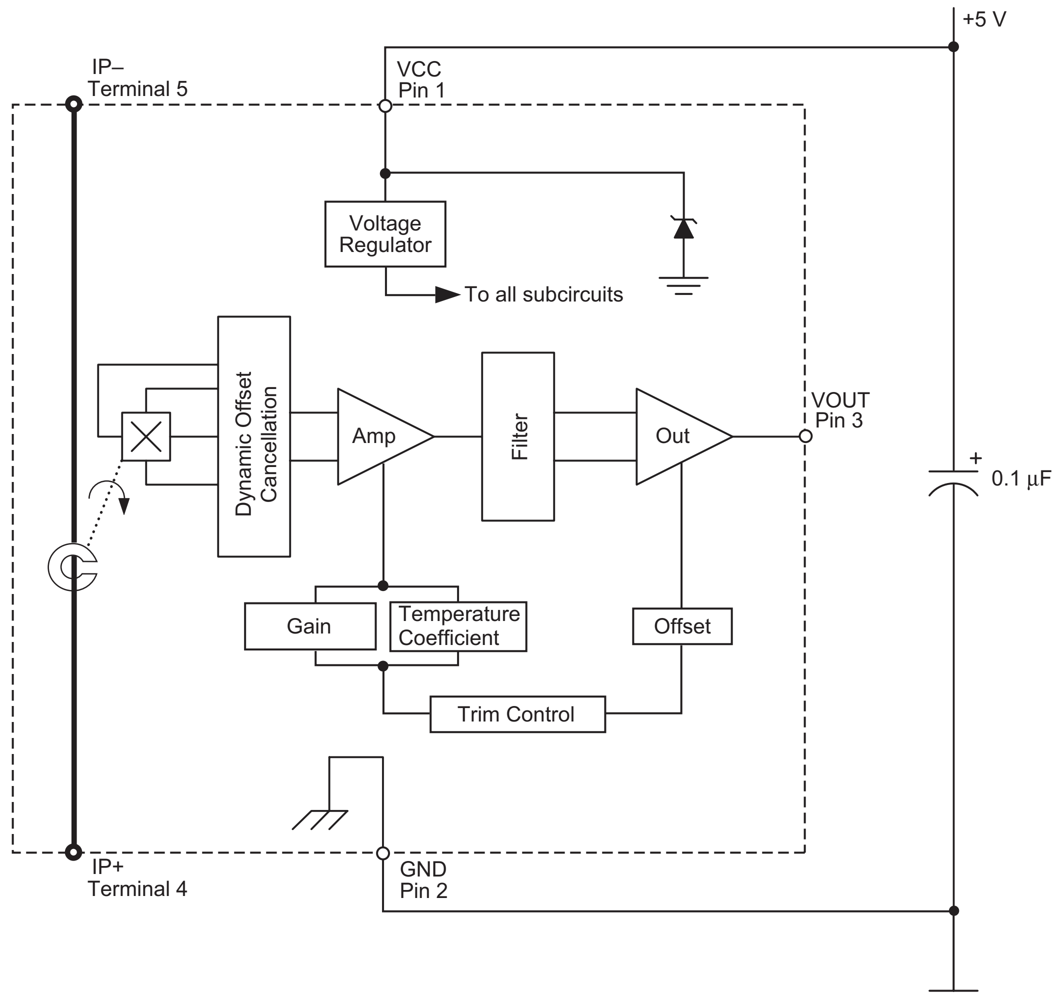
Functional Block Diagram



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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS, over operating ambient temperature range unless otherwise stated

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Primary Sensed Current	I_P		–150	–	150	A
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	V_{CC} = 5.0 V, output open	6.5	8	10	mA
Output Resistance	R_{OUT}	I_{OUT} = 1.2 mA	–	1	2	Ω
Output Capacitance Load	C_{LOAD}	VOUT to GND	–	–	10	nF
Output Resistive Load	R_{LOAD}	VOUT to GND	4.7	–	–	kΩ
Primary Conductor Resistance	$R_{PRIMARY}$	I_P = ±50A; T_A = 25°C	–	100	–	µΩ
Isolation Voltage	V_{ISO}	Pins 1-3 and 4-5; 60 Hz, 1 minute	3.0	–	–	kV
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS, -20°C to +85°C, V_{CC} = 5 V unless otherwise specified						
Propagation time	t_{PROP}	I_P = ±100 A, T_A = 25°C	–	4	–	µs
Response time	$t_{RESPONSE}$	I_P = ±100 A, T_A = 25°C	–	11	–	µs
Rise time	t_r	I_P = ±100 A, T_A = 25°C	–	10	–	µs
Frequency Bandwidth	f	–3 dB, T_A = 25°C	–	35	–	kHz
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P, T_A = 25°C	–	13.3	–	mV/A
		Over full range of I_P	12.8	–	14.0	mV/A
Noise	V_{NOISE}	Peak-to-peak, T_A = 25°C, no external filter	–	35	–	mV
Nonlinearity	E_{LIN}	Over full range of I_P	–	–	±0.8	%
Symmetry	E_{SYM}	Over full range of I_P	98	100	102	%
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{OUT(Q)}$	I = 0 A, T_A = 25°C	–	$V_{CC}/2$	–	V
Electrical Offset Voltage (Magnetic error not included)	V_{OE}	I = 0 A, T_A = 25°C	–10	–	10	mV
		I = 0 A	–20	–	20	mV
Magnetic Offset Error	I_{ERROM}	I = 0 A, after excursion of 150 A	–	±0.15	±0.30	A
Total Output Error (Including all offsets)	E_{TOT}	Over full range of I_P, T_A = 25°C	–	±1.0	–	%
		Over full range of I_P	–	–	±5.0	%
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS, -40°C to +125°C, V_{CC} = 5 V unless otherwise specified						
Propagation time	t_{PROP}	I_P = ±100 A, T_A = 25°C	–	4	–	µs
Response time	$t_{RESPONSE}$	I_P = ±100 A, T_A= 25°C	–	11	–	µs
Rise time	t_r	I_P = ±100 A, T_A = 25°C	–	10	–	µs
Frequency Bandwidth	f	–3 dB, T_A = 25°C	–	35	–	kHz
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P, T_A = 25°C	–	13.3	–	mV/A
		Over full range of I_P	12.3	–	14.2	mV/A
Noise	V_{NOISE}	Peak-to-peak, T_A = 25°C, no external filter	–	35	–	mV
Nonlinearity	E_{LIN}	Over full range of I_P	–	–	±1.3	%
Symmetry	E_{SYM}	Over full range of I_P	98	100	102	%
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{OUT(Q)}$	I = 0 A, T_A = 25°C	–	$V_{CC}/2$	–	V
Electrical Offset Voltage (Magnetic error not included)	V_{OE}	I = 0 A, T_A= 25°C	–10	–	10	mV
		I = 0 A	–35	–	35	mV
Magnetic Offset Error	I_{ERROM}	I = 0 A, after excursion of 150 A	–	±0.15	±0.40	A
Total Output Error (Including all offsets)	E_{TOT}	Over full range of I_P, T_A = 25°C	–	±1.0	–	%
		Over full range of I_P	–	–	±7.4	%

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Definitions of Accuracy Characteristics

Sensitivity (Sens): The change in sensor output in response to a 1 A change through the primary conductor. The sensitivity is the product of the magnetic circuit sensitivity (G/A) and the linear IC amplifier gain (mV/G). The linear IC amplifier gain is trimmed at the factory to optimize the sensitivity (mV/A) for the full-scale current of the device.

Noise (V_{NOISE}): The product of the linear IC amplifier gain (mV/G) and the noise floor for the Allegro Hall effect linear IC (≈1 G). The noise floor is derived from the thermal and shot noise observed in Hall elements. Dividing the noise (mV) by the sensitivity (mV/A) provides the smallest current that the device is able to resolve.

Linearity (E_{LIN}): The degree to which the voltage output from the sensor varies in direct proportion to the primary current through its full-scale amplitude. Linearity reveals the maximum deviation from the ideal transfer curve for this transducer. Nonlinearity in the output can be attributed to the gain variation across temperature and saturation of the flux concentrator approaching the full-scale current. The following equation is used to derive the linearity:

$$100\left\{1-\left[\frac{\Delta\text{ gain}\times\%\text{ sat}\,(V_{\text{out\_full-scale amperes}}-V_{\text{OUT(Q)}})}{2\,(V_{\text{out\_half-scale amperes}}-V_{\text{OUT(Q)}})}\right]\right\}$$

where

Δ gain = the gain variation as a function of temperature changes from 25ºC,

% sat = the percentage of saturation of the flux concentrator, which becomes significant as the current being sensed approaches full-scale $\pm I_P$, and

$V_{\text{out\_full-scale amperes}}$ = the output voltage (V) when the sensed current approximates full-scale $\pm I_P$.

Symmetry (E_{SYM}): The degree to which the absolute voltage output from the sensor varies in proportion to either a positive or negative full-scale primary current. The following equation is used to derive symmetry:

$$100\left[\frac{V_{\text{out\_+full-scale amperes}}-V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}}{V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}-V_{\text{out\_–full-scale amperes}}}\right]$$

Quiescent output voltage ($V_{OUT(Q)}$): The output of the sensor when the primary current is zero. For a unipolar supply voltage, it nominally remains at $V_{CC}/2$. Thus, V_{CC} = 5 V translates into $V_{OUT(Q)}$ = 2.5 V. Variation in $V_{OUT(Q)}$ can be attributed to the resolution of the Allegro linear IC quiescent voltage trim, magnetic hysteresis, and thermal drift.

Electrical offset voltage (V_{OE}): The deviation of the device output from its ideal quiescent value of $V_{CC}/2$ due to nonmagnetic causes.

Magnetic offset error (I_{ERROM}): The magnetic offset is due to the residual magnetism (remnant field) of the core material. The magnetic offset error is highest when the magnetic circuit has been saturated, usually when the device has been subjected to a full-scale or high-current overload condition. The magnetic offset is largely dependent on the material used as a flux concentrator. The larger magnetic offsets are observed at the lower operating temperatures.

Accuracy (E_{TOT}): The accuracy represents the maximum deviation of the actual output from its ideal value. This is also known as the total ouput error. The accuracy is illustrated graphically in the Output Voltage versus Current chart on the following page.

Accuracy is divided into four areas:

- **0 A at 25°C:** Accuracy of sensing zero current flow at 25°C, without the effects of temperature.
- **0 A over temperature:** Accuracy of sensing zero current flow including temperature effects.
- **Full-scale current at 25°C:** Accuracy of sensing the full-scale current at 25°C, without the effects of temperature.
- **Full-scale current over Δ temperature:** Accuracy of sensing full-scale current flow including temperature effects.

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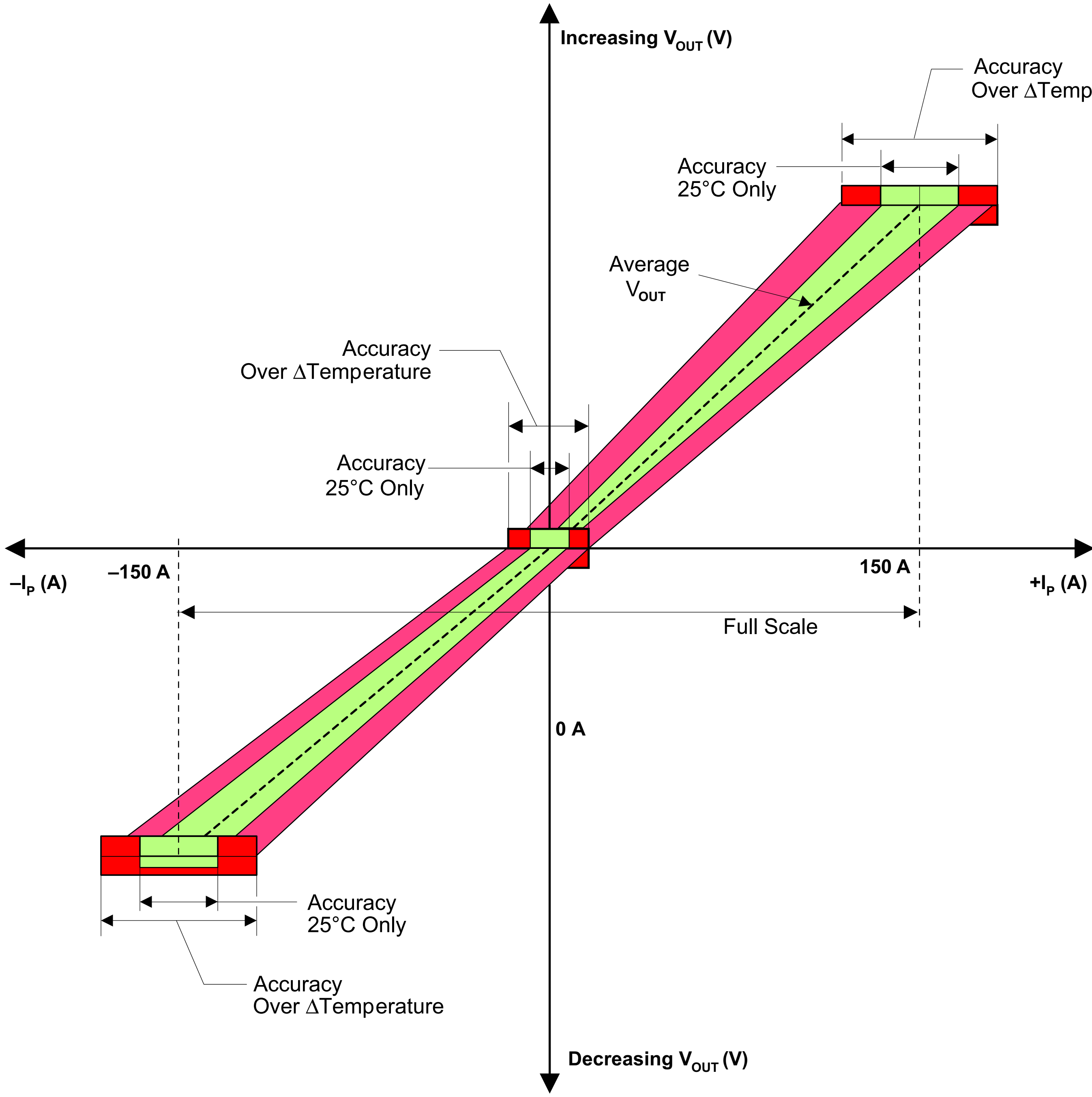
Output voltage vs. current, illustrating sensor accuracy at 0 A and at full-scale current



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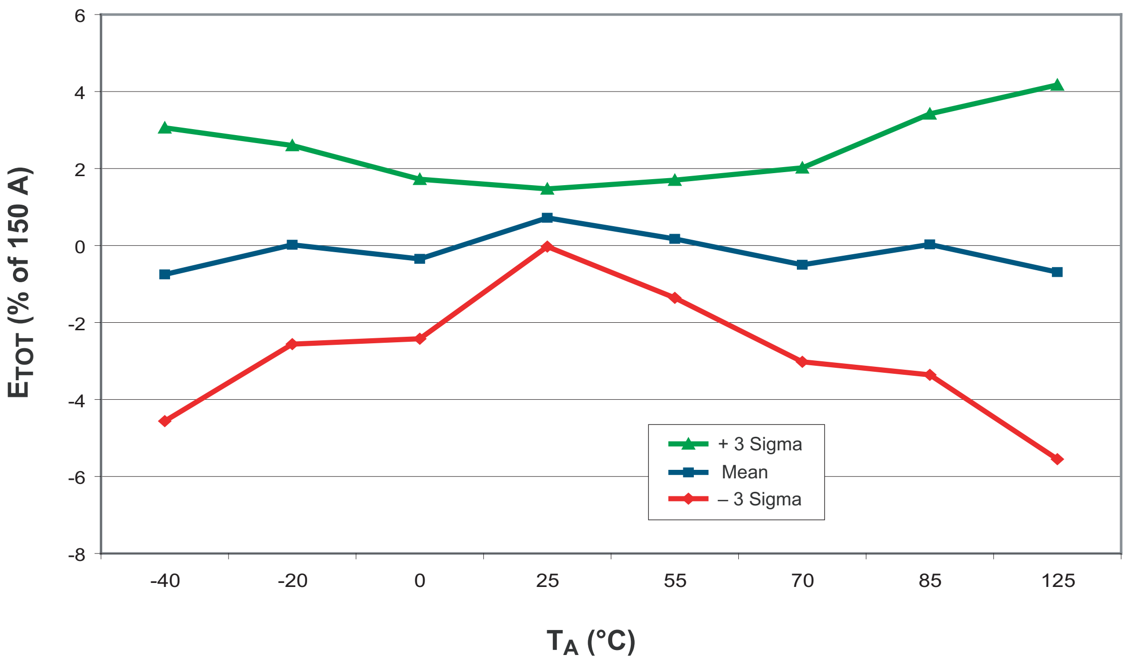
Typical Percentage Error versus Ambient Temperature



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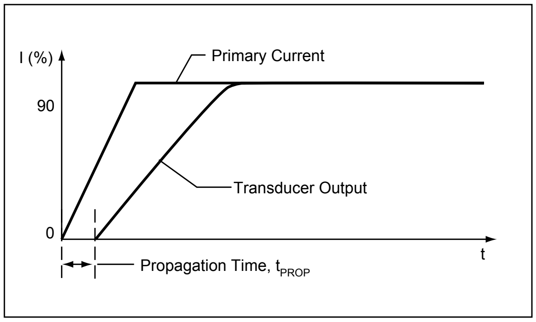
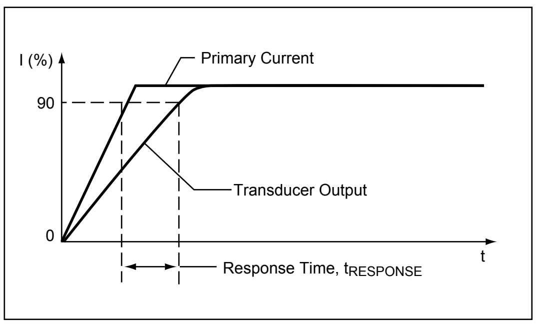
Definitions of Dynamic Response Characteristics

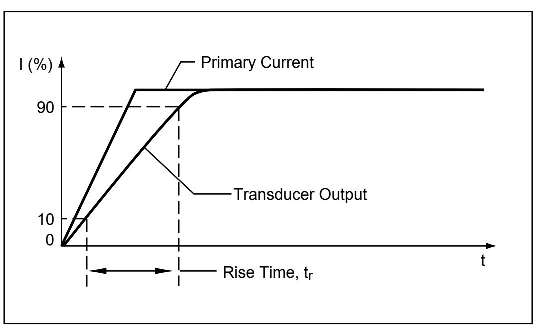
Propagation delay (t_{PROP}): The time required for the sensor output to reflect a change in the primary current signal. Propagation delay is attributed to inductive loading within the linear IC package, as well as in the inductive loop formed by the primary conductor geometry. Propagation delay can be considered as a fixed time offset and may be compensated.



Response time ($t_{RESPONSE}$): The time interval between a) when the primary current signal reaches 90% of its final value, and b) when the sensor reaches 90% of its output corresponding to the applied current.



Rise time (t_r): The time interval between a) when the sensor reaches 10% of its full scale value, and b) when it reaches 90% of its full scale value. The rise time to a step response is used to derive the bandwidth of the current sensor, in which $f(–3\text{ dB}) = 0.35 / t_r$. Both t_r and $t_{RESPONSE}$ are detrimentally affected by eddy current losses observed in the conductive IC ground plane and, to varying degrees, in the ferrous flux concentrator within the current sensor package.



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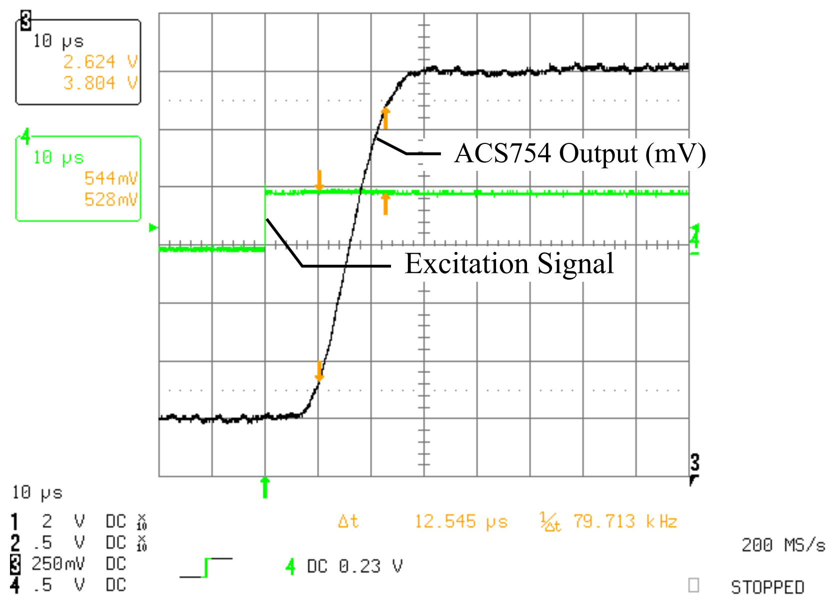
Standards and Physical Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Flammability (package molding compound)	UL recognized to UL 94V-0
Fire and Electric Shock	UL60950-1:2003 EN60950-1:2001 CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 60950-1:2003
Creepage distance, current terminals to sensor pins	7.25 mm
Clearance distance, current terminals to sensor pins	7.25 mm
Package mass	4.63 g typical

Step Response, I_P = 0 to 150 A, no external filter



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Device Branding Key (Two alternative styles are used)

ACS754 *T*CB150 *YYWWA*	ACS	Allegro Current Sensor
	754	Device family number
	T	Operating ambient temperature range code [K or S]
	CB	Package type designator
	150	Maximum measurable current
	YY	Manufacturing date code: Calendar year (last two digits)
	WW	Manufacturing date code: Calendar week
	A	Manufacturing date code: Shift code
ACS754 *T*CB150 *L...L* *YYWW*	ACS	Allegro Current Sensor
	754	Device family number
	T	Operating ambient temperature range code [K or S]
	CB	Package type designator
	150	Maximum measurable current
	L...L	Manufacturing lot code
	YY	Manufacturing date code: Calendar year (last two digits)
	WW	Manufacturing date code: Calendar week

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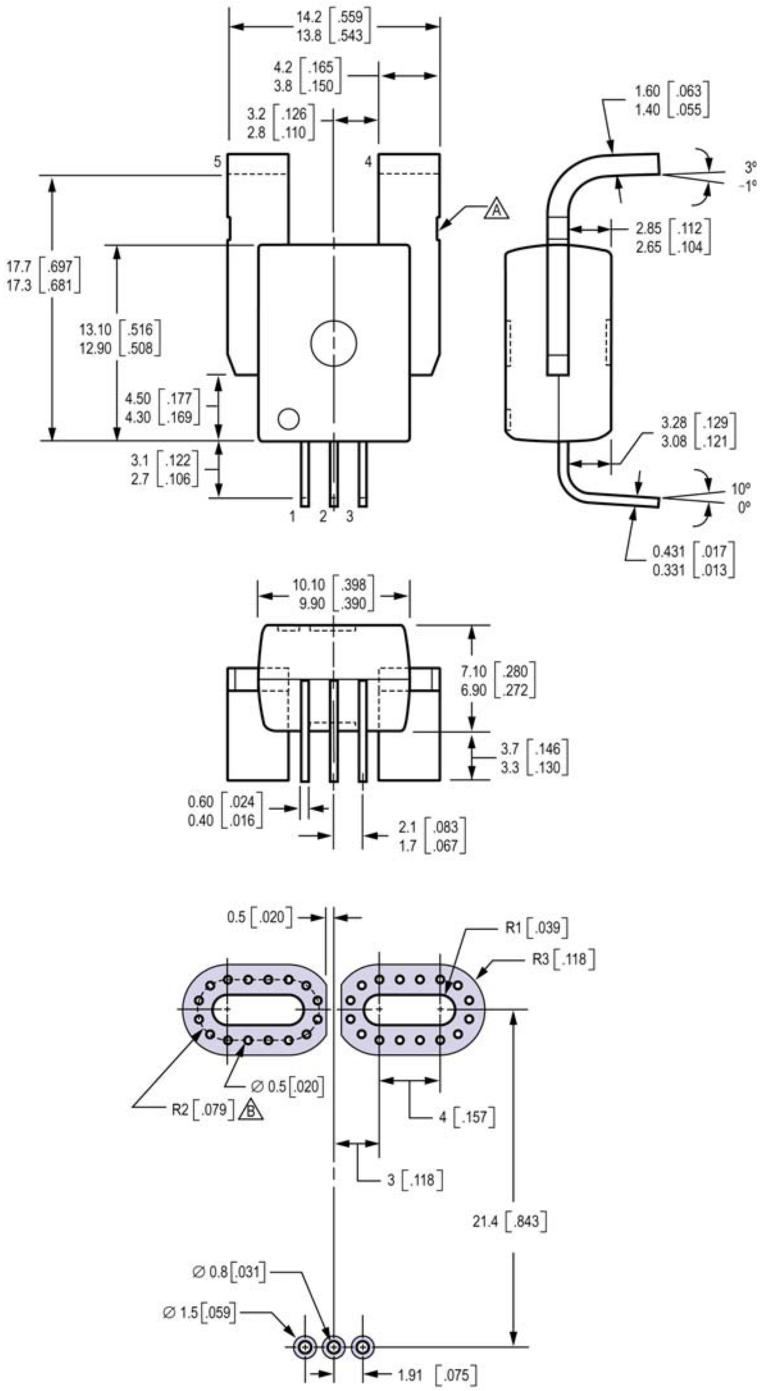
Package CB-PFF



Dimensions in millimeters
U.S. Customary dimensions (in.) in brackets, for reference only
A Dambar removal intrusion
B Perimeter through-holes recommended

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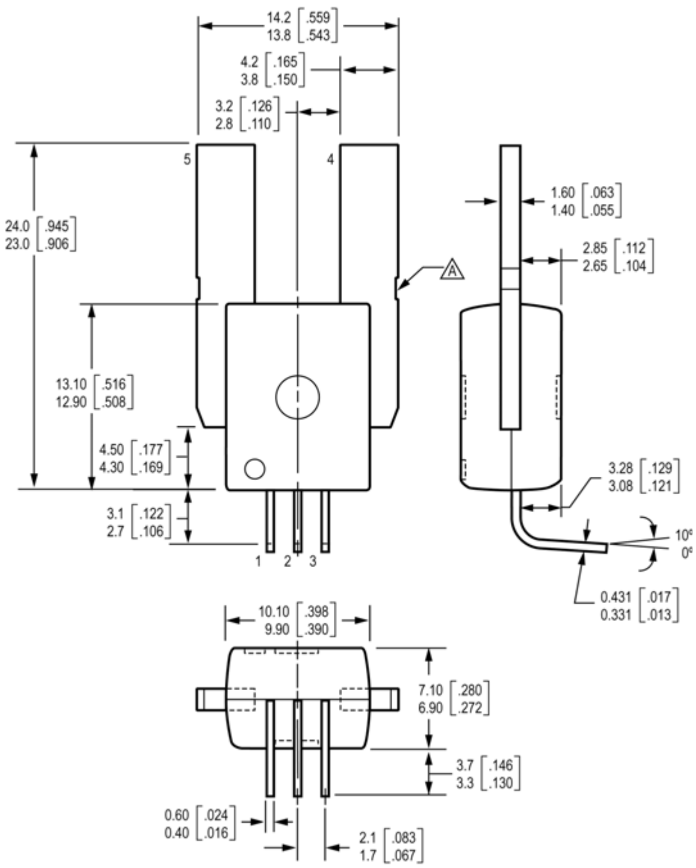
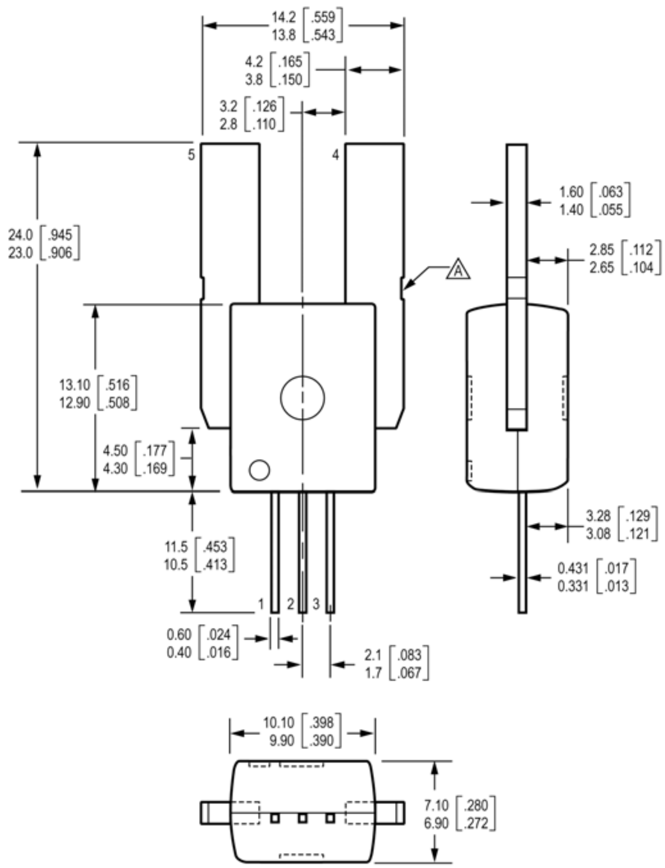
Package CB-PSF



Dimensions in millimeters
U.S. Customary dimensions (in.) in brackets, for reference only
A Dambar removal intrusion

Package CB-PSS



Dimensions in millimeters
U.S. Customary dimensions (in.) in brackets, for reference only
A Dambar removal intrusion

The products described herein are manufactured under one or more of the following U.S. patents: 5,045,920; 5,264,783; 5,442,283; 5,389,889; 5,581,179; 5,517,112; 5,619,137; 5,621,319; 5,650,719; 5,686,894; 5,694,038; 5,729,130; 5,917,320; and other patents pending.

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