

AUTOMOTIVE CURRENT TRANSDUCER OPEN LOOP TECHNOLOGY DHAB S/113





Introduction

The DHAB family is best suited for DC, AC, or pulsed currents measurement in high power and low voltage automotive applications. It features galvanic separation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).

The DHAB family gives you a choice of having different current measuring ranges in the same housing (from ± 20 up to ± 900 A).

Features

- · Open Loop transducer using the Hall effect
- · Low voltage application
- Unipolar +5 V DC power supply
- Primary current measuring range up to ±40 A for channel 1 and ±400 A for channel 2
- Maximum RMS primary admissible current: defined by busbar to have T < +150 °C
- Operating temperature range: -40 °C < T < +125 °C
- Output voltage: full ratiometric (in sensitivity and offset).

Special feature

 Dual channel sensor for wider measurement range and redundancy.

Advantages

- ood accuracy for high and low current range
- Good linearity
- Low thermal offset drift
- · Low thermal sensitivity drift
- Hermetic package.

Automotive applications

- Battery Pack Monitoring
- Hybrid Vehicles
- EV and Utility Vehicles.

Principle of DHAB family

The open loop transducers uses a Hall effect integrated circuit. The magnetic flux density B, contributing to the rise of the Hall voltage, is generated by the primary current $I_{\rm p}$ to be measured.

The current to be measured I_p is supplied by a current source i.e. battery or generator (Figure 1).

Within the linear region of the hysteresis cycle, ${\it B}$ is proportional to:

$$B(I_p) = a \times I_p$$

The Hall voltage is thus expressed by:

$$V_{\rm H} = (c_{\rm H}/d) \times I_{\rm H} \times a \times I_{\rm P}$$

Except for $I_{\rm p}$ all terms of this equation are constant. Therefore:

$$V_{\mathrm{H}} = b \times I_{\mathrm{P}}$$
 a constant
 b constant
 c_{H} Hall coefficient
 d thickness of the Hall plate
 I_{H} current across the Hall plates

The measurement signal $V_{\rm H}$ amplified to supply the user output voltage or current.

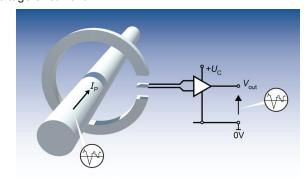
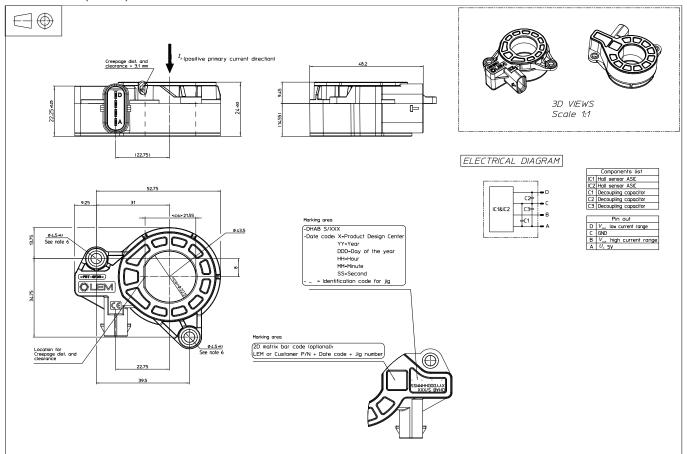


Fig. 1: Principle of the open loop transducer.

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Dimensions (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

Plastic case >PBT-GF30

Channel 2: FeSi alloy

· Electrical terminal coating Brass tin plated

• Mass 82 g

• Degrees of protection provided by enclosure IP6K9K

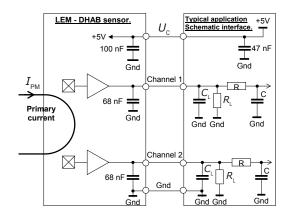
Mounting recommendation

- Mating connector P/N TYCO 1-1456426-5
- Max assembly torque
 2.5 N·m (for M4 × 0.7)
- Clamping force must be applied on the compression limiter

Remark

• $V_{\text{out}} > V_{\text{o}}$ when I_{P} flows in the positive direction (see arrow on drawing).

System architecture (example)



 $R_{\rm L}$ > 10 k Ω optional resistor for signal line diagnostic $C_{\rm L}$ < 100 nF EMC protection RC Low pass filter EMC protection (optional)

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Absolute ratings (not operating)

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Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typical	Max	Conditions
Maximun supply voltage	$U_{\rm c}$	V	-14		14	
Ambient storage temperature	T_{s}	°C	-40		125	
Electrostatic discharge voltage	U_{ESD}	kV			8	IEC 61000-4-2 - ISO 10605
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	$U_{\rm d}$	kV			2.5	ISO 16750-2
Creepage distance	d_{Cp}	mm		3.1		
Clearance	$d_{_{\mathrm{CI}}}$	mm		3.1		
Comparative tracking index	CTI			PLC3		
Maximum output current	I_{out}	mA	-10		10	Continuous
Maximum output voltage (Analog)		V	-14		14	Output over voltage,1 min @ T_A = 25 °C
Insulation resistance	$R_{_{\mathrm{IS}}}$	ΜΩ	500			500 V DC, ISO 16750-2
Output short circuit maximum duration	$t_{\rm c}$	s			∞	

Operating characteristics in nominal range ($I_{\rm PN}$)

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Specification Specification							
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Parameter	Symbol	Unit				Conditions		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$									
Maximum output current $I_{\rm est}$ mA -1 1 Load resistance R_L KQ 10 10 Capacitive loading C_L nF 1 100 Ambient operating temperature T_A °C -10 65 High accuracy Performance Data channel 1 Primary current, measuring range $I_{PV, dammel 1}$ A -40 40 $I_{TR} = 25^{\circ}C$ Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PV, dammel 1}$ A -40 40 $I_{TR} = 25^{\circ}C$ Offset voltage I_V V 2.5 $I_{V_C} = 5^{\circ}V$ Sensitivity $I_{V_C} = 5^{\circ}V$ Resolution $I_{V_C} = 5^{\circ}V$ Output clamping voltage min I^0 $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ Sensitivity $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ Output clamping voltage max I^0 $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ $I_{V_C} = 10^{\circ}V$ I_{V_C}				4.75	-				
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Ambient operating temperature $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				10					
Performance T_A C -40 125 Reduced accuracy	Capacitive loading	$C_{_{ m L}}$	nF	1		100			
Performance Data channel 1	Ambient operating temperature	T	°C	_		65	1 -		
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Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PN channel 1}$ A -40 40 $Q_{A} = 25 ^{\circ}$ C Offset voltage V_{O} V 2.5 @ $U_{c} = 5 ^{\circ}$ V Sensitivity G mV/A 50 @ $U_{c} = 5 ^{\circ}$ V Resolution mV 2.5 @ $U_{c} = 5 ^{\circ}$ V Output clamping voltage min 10 V_{SZ} V 0.2 0.25 0.3 $Q_{c} = 5 ^{\circ}$ V Output clamping voltage max 10 V_{SZ} V 0.2 0.25 0.3 $Q_{c} = 5 ^{\circ}$ V Output internal resistance R_{cott} Ω 1 10 10 Frequency bandwidth 20 BW Hz 70 $Q_{c} = 3 ^{\circ}$ dB Power up time ms 1 1 Setting time after overload I_{s} ms 10 Ratiometricity error e_{s} q_{s} q_{s} q_{s} q_{s} Performance Data channel 2 Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PN channel 2}$ A -400 400 q_{s}		Perfor	mance		el 1				
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Offset voltage $V_{\rm o}$ V 2.5 @ $U_{\rm c}$ = 5 V Sensitivity G mV/A 50 @ $U_{\rm c}$ = 5 V Resolution mV 2.5 @ $U_{\rm c}$ = 5 V Output clamping voltage min 1) $V_{\rm SZ}$ V 0.2 0.25 0.3 @ $U_{\rm c}$ = 5 V Output clamping voltage max 1) $V_{\rm SZ}$ V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ $U_{\rm c}$ = 5 V Output internal resistance $R_{\rm cont}$ Ω 1 10 Ω Frequency bandwidth 2) BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Ω Power up time ms 1 1 Ω	•	I _{PN channel 1}		-40		40			
Resolution mV 2.5 @ $U_c = 5 \text{ V}$ Output clamping voltage min 1) V_{SZ} V 0.2 0.25 0.3 @ $U_c = 5 \text{ V}$ Output clamping voltage max 1) V_{SZ} V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ $U_c = 5 \text{ V}$ Output internal resistance R_{out} Ω 1 10 Ω Trequency bandwidth 2) BW Hz T		$V_{\rm o}$			2.5				
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Output clamping voltage max $^{1)}$	Resolution		mV		2.5				
Output internal resistance $R_{\rm out}$ Ω	Output clamping voltage min 1)	V	V	0.2	0.25	0.3	@ U _c = 5 V		
Frequency bandwidth 2) BW Hz 2 2 0 \mathbb{Q} 2 3 dB Power up time 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 5 Power up time 3 5 3 6 3 7 3 7 3 7 3 8 3 7 3 8 3 9 3 1 3 9 3 1 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 3 5 3 7 3 7 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 9	Output clamping voltage max 1)	V SZ	V	4.7	4.75	4.8	@ U _c = 5 V		
Power up time I_s ms I_s 1 I_s Setting time after overload I_s ms I_s 10 I_s Ratiometricity error I_s I_s ms I_s 10 I_s Ratiometricity error I_s I_s ms I_s 10 I_s Ratiometricity error I_s $I_$	Output internal resistance	$R_{ m out}$	Ω		1	10			
Setting time after overload I_s ms I_0 I_0 Ratiometricity error I_s I_s ms I_0	Frequency bandwidth 2)	BW	Hz		70		@ -3 dB		
Ratiometricity error $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Power up time		ms			1			
Peak-to-peak noise voltage $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Setting time after overload	$t_{\rm s}$	ms			10			
Primary current, measuring range $I_{PM channel 2}$ A -400 400 Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PN channel 2}$ A -400 400 @ $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ Offset voltage V_O V 2.5 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Sensitivity G mV/A 5 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output clamping voltage min $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 0.2 0.25 0.3 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output clamping voltage max $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output internal resistance V_O 1 1 10 Prequency bandwidth V_O 8 BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time V_O 8 ms 1 1 Ratiometricity error V_O 8 ms 1 10 Ratiometricity error V_O 9 ms 1 10 Ratio	Ratiometricity error	$\varepsilon_{_{\mathrm{r}}}$	%	-0.6		0.6			
Primary current, measuring range $I_{PM channel 2}$ A -400 400 Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PN channel 2}$ A -400 400 @ $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ Offset voltage V_O V 2.5 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Sensitivity G mV/A 5 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output clamping voltage min $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 0.2 0.25 0.3 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output clamping voltage max $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ $U_C = 5 \text{V}$ Output internal resistance V_O 1 1 10 Prequency bandwidth V_O 8 BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time V_O 8 ms 1 1 Ratiometricity error V_O 8 ms 1 10 Ratiometricity error V_O 9 ms 1 10 Ratio	Peak-to-peak noise voltage	$V_{\text{no pp}}$	mV	-10		10			
Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{\rm PN channel 2}$ $I_{\rm PN channel$		Perfor	mance	Data chann	el 2				
Primary nominal DC or RMS current $I_{PN \text{ channel }2}$ A -400 400 @ $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ Offset voltage V_0 V 0 2.5 @ $U_c = 5 \text{V}$ Sensitivity 0 MV 0 5 @ $U_c = 5 \text{V}$ 0 Cutput clamping voltage min 0 Output clamping voltage max 0 Output clamping voltage max 0 V 0.2 0.25 0.3 @ $U_c = 5 \text{V}$ Output internal resistance 0 Rout 0 A.7 4.75 4.8 @ 0 C 0 Cutput internal resistance 0 Rout 0 C 0	Primary current, measuring range	I _{PM channel 2}	Α	-400		400			
Offset voltage V_{0} V V_{0} V	Primary nominal DC or RMS current		Α	-400		400	@ T _A = 25 °C		
Sensitivity G mV/A 5 $@U_c = 5 V$ Resolution D W D	Offset voltage	V _O	V		2.5				
Output clamping voltage min 1) $V_{\rm SZ}$ Output clamping voltage max 1) $V_{\rm SZ}$ Output internal resistance $R_{\rm out}$ Ω $R_{\rm out}$	Sensitivity		mV/A		5				
Output clamping voltage max $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ U_{C} = 5 V Output internal resistance R_{out} Ω 1 10 Frequency bandwidth $^{2)}$ BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time ms 1 Setting time after overload t_{s} ms 10 Ratiometricity error ε_{r} % -0.6 0.6	Resolution		mV		2.5		@ U _C = 5 V		
Output clamping voltage max $^{1)}$ V_{SZ} V 4.7 4.75 4.8 @ U_{C} = 5 V Output internal resistance R_{out} Ω 1 10 Frequency bandwidth $^{2)}$ BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time M_{SZ} M_{OUT} M_{OUT	Output clamping voltage min 1)	17	V	0.2	0.25	0.3			
Output internal resistance R_{out} Ω 1 10 Frequency bandwidth 2) BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time ms 1 Setting time after overload t_s ms 10 Ratiometricity error ε_r % -0.6 0.6	Output clamping voltage max 1)	V _{SZ}	V	4.7	4.75	4.8			
Frequency bandwidth 2) BW Hz 70 @ -3 dB Power up time ms 1 Setting time after overload t_s ms 10 Ratiometricity error ε_r % -0.6 0.6	Output internal resistance	R_{out}	Ω		1	10			
Power up time $\frac{1}{s}$ $\frac{1}{ms}$ $\frac{1}{s}$ Setting time after overload $\frac{t_s}{s}$ $\frac{ms}{s}$ $\frac{10}{s}$ Ratiometricity error $\frac{\varepsilon_r}{s}$ $\frac{w}{s}$ $\frac{-0.6}{s}$ $\frac{0.6}{s}$	Frequency bandwidth 2)		Hz		70		@ -3 dB		
Setting time after overload t_s ms 10 Ratiometricity error ε_r % -0.6 0.6	Power up time		ms			1			
Rationetricity error $\varepsilon_{\rm r}$ % -0.6 0.6	Setting time after overload	t _e	ms			10			
Posk to posk poiso voltage V mV -10 10	Ratiometricity error		%	-0.6		0.6			
	Peak-to-peak noise voltage	V	mV	-10		10			

 $\underline{\text{Notes}}\text{:} \qquad ^{1)} \text{ The output voltage } V_{\text{out}} \text{ is fully ratiometric. The offset and sensitivity are dependent on the supply voltage } U_{\text{C}} \text{ relative to the following formula:}$

$$I_{\rm P} = (\frac{5}{U_{\rm C}} \times V_{\rm out} - V_{\rm O}) \times \frac{1}{G}$$
 with G in (V/A)

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²⁾ Primary current frequencies must be limited in order to avoid excessive heating of the busbar, magnetic core and the ASIC (see feature paragraph in page 1.)

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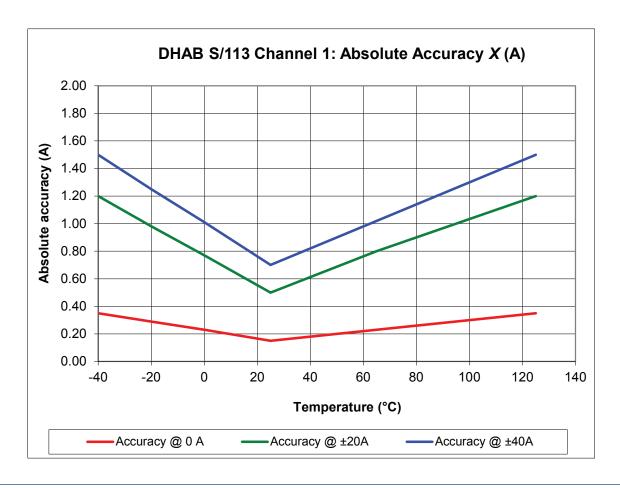
Accuracy

Channel 1

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Specification			Conditions			
raiailletei			Min	Typical	Max	Conditions			
Electrical Data									
Electrical offset current	$I_{ m OE}$	Α		±0.07		@ T _A = 25 °C			
Magnetic offset current	I_{OM}	Α		±0.03		@ T _A = 25 °C			
Offset current	I_{O}		-0.15		0.15	@ T _A = 25 °C			
		Α	-0.26		0.26	@ −10 °C < <i>T</i> ° < 65 °C			
			-0.35		0.35	@ −40 °C < <i>T</i> ° < 125 °C			
				±0.4		@ T _A = 25 °C			
Sensitiviy error	$\varepsilon_{_G}$	%		±1.0		@ −10 °C < <i>T</i> ° < 65 °C			
				±1.5		@ -40 °C < <i>T</i> ° < 125 °C			
Linearity error	$arepsilon_{ m L}$	%		±0.5		@ T_A = 25 °C, @ U_c = 5 V, of full range			

Accuracy table

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Temperature					
			-40 °C	−20 °C	0 °C	25 °C	65 °C	125 °C
Accuracy @ 0 A			0.35	0.29	0.23	0.15	0.23	0.35
Accuracy @ ± 20 A	X	А	1.20	0.98	0.77	0.50	0.80	1.20
Accuracy @ ± 40 A			1.50	1.25	1.01	0.70	1.02	1.50





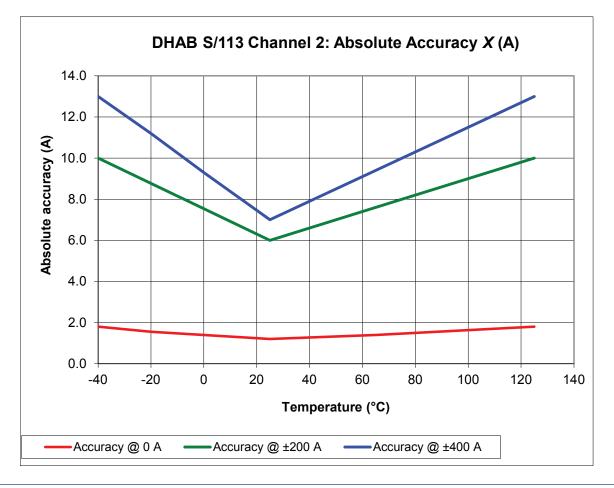
Accuracy

Channel 2

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Specification			Conditions		
Farailletei			Min	Typical	Max	Conditions		
Electrical Data								
Electrical offset current	$I_{ m OE}$	Α		±0.7		@ T _A = 25 °C		
Magnetic offset current	I_{OM}	Α		±0.3		@ T _A = 25 °C		
	I_{o}	А	-1.2			@ T _A = 25 °C		
Offset current			-1.43			@ −10 °C < <i>T</i> ° < 65 °C		
			-1.8		1.8	@ -40 °C < T° < 125 °C		
				±0.4		@ T _A = 25 °C		
Sensitiviy error	$\varepsilon_{_G}$	%		±0.8		@ -10 °C < T° < 65 °C		
				±1.2		@ -40 °C < T° < 125 °C		
Linearity error	$arepsilon_{ m L}$	%		±0.5		\bigcirc $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}$ C, \bigcirc $U_c = 5 ^{\circ}$ V, of full range		

Accuracy table

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Temperature					
			-40 °C	−20 °C	0 °C	25 °C	65 °C	125 °C
Accuracy @ 0 A			1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8
Accuracy @ ±200 A	X	А	10.0	8.8	7.5	6.0	7.6	10.0
Accuracy @ ±400 A			13.0	11.2	9.3	7.0	9.4	13.0

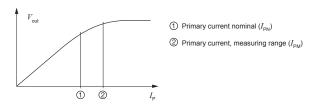


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PERFORMANCES PARAMETERS DEFINITIONS

Primary current definition:



Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values:

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as values shown in "typical" graphs. On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval. Unless otherwise stated (e.g. "100 % tested"), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with "min" and "max" is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %. For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between -3 sigma and +3 sigma. If "typical" values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between -sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution. Typical, minimum and maximum values are determined during the initial characterization of a product.

Output noise voltage:

The output voltage noise is the result of the noise floor of the Hall elements and the linear amplifier.

Magnetic offset:

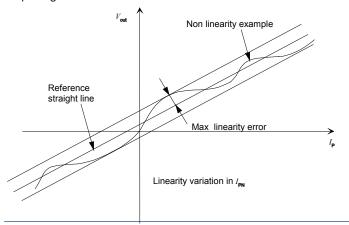
The magnetic offset is the consequence of an over-current on the primary side. It's defined after an excursion of I_{PN} .

Linearity:

The maximum positive or negative discrepancy with a reference straight line $V_{\rm out}$ = $f(I_{\rm P})$. Unit: linearity (%) expressed with full scale of $I_{\rm PN}$.

Response time (delay time) t_r :

The time between the primary current signal (I_{PN}) and the output signal reach at 90 % of its final value.

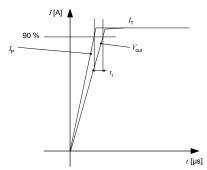


Sensitivity:

The transducer's sensitivity *G* is the slope of the straight line $V_{\text{out}} = f(I_{\text{P}})$, it must establish the relation:

$$V_{\text{out}}(I_{\text{P}}) = U_{\text{C}}/5 (G \times I_{\text{P}} + V_{\text{O}})$$

Offset with temperature:



The error of the offset in the operating temperature is the variation of the offset in the temperature considered with the initial offset at 25 °C.

The offset variation I_{OT} is a maximum variation the offset in the temperature range:

$$I_{\text{OT}} = I_{\text{OE}} \max - I_{\text{OE}} \min$$

The offset drift $TCI_{\mathrm{OE\,AV}}$ is the I_{OT} value divided by the temperature

Sensitivity with temperature:

The error of the sensitivity in the operating temperature is the relative variation of sensitivity with the temperature considered with the initial offset at 25 °C.

The sensitivity variation $G_{\scriptscriptstyle T}$ is the maximum variation (in ppm or %) of the sensitivity in the temperature range:

 G_{τ} = (Sensitivity max - Sensitivity min) / Sensitivity at 25 °C.

The sensitivity drift TCG $_{\mathrm{AV}}$ is the G_{T} value divided by the temperature range. Deeper and detailed info available is our LEM technical sales offices (www.lem.com).

Offset voltage @ $I_D = 0$ A:

The offset voltage is the output voltage when the primary current is zero. The ideal value of $V_{\rm o}$ is $U_{\rm c}/2$. So, the difference of $V_{\rm o}$ - $U_c/2$ is called the total offset voltage error. This offset error can be attributed to the electrical offset (due to the resolution of the ASIC quiescent voltage trimming), the magnetic offset, the thermal drift and the thermal hysteresis. Deeper and detailed

info available is our LEM technical sales offices (www.lem.

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Environmental test specifications:

Name	Standard	Conditions				
Low temperature storage test	ISO 16750-4 IEC 60068-2-1	-40 °C, 240 h; no power supply				
Low temperature operation test	ISO 16750-4 IEC 60068-2-1 Ad	-40 °C, 240 h; power ON				
HTOE (high temperature operating endurance test)	ISO 16750-4 IEC 60068-2-2 Bd	1000 h; power supply @ 125 °C				
Powered thermal cycle endurance	IEC 60068-2-14 Nb	-40 °C (20 min), +125 °C (20 min), 600 cycles; offset monitored				
Thermal shock	IEC 60068-2-14 Na	-40 °C (20 min soak) / 125 °C (20 min soak), 1000 cycles, with connectors => 667 h (28 days)				
High temperature and humidity endurance	JESD22-A101	1000 H; 85 °C / 85 % HR; power ON; Monitored once a day Accuracy criteria: X < 3% @ 25 °C, @ $I_{\rm p}$ max CH1 Accuracy criteria: X < 3% @ 25 °C, @ $I_{\rm p}$ max CH2				
Salt fog	IEC 60068-2-11	96 h @ 35 °C , 5 % of salt water solution, characterization before and after test only at 25 °C and $U_{\rm C}$ nominal				
	Mechanical tests					
Vibration in temperature	ISO 16750-3 § 4.1.2.4 mass suspended	Continuous monitoring: offset				
Shocks	ISO 16750-3 § 4.2	Power ON. Profile 1 (500 m·s ⁻² ; 11 ms) 10 shocks per axe Half sinusoidal pulse				
Free Fall test	ISO 16750-3	3 axis, 2 directions by axis; 1 sample per axis; 1 m.; concrete floor				
	EMC test					
BCI (bulk current injection)	ISO 11452-4 Annex E.1.1, Table E.1	From 1 to 400 MHz Level 1: 60 mA; Functional class: A Level 2: 100 mA; Functional class: A Level 4: 200 mA; Functional class: B				
Radiated electromagnetic immunity	ISO 11452-2 GMW 3097 (04.2012) table 12 p.21 (level 2)	Level: 100V/m (RMS); from 400 M to 1 GHz Functional class: A Level: 70V/m (RMS) from 1 G to 2 GHz Functional class: A				
Emission	CISPR 25	Table 9, Class 5 by default Freq = 150 kHz to 2.5 GHz				
ESD not supplied	IEC 61000-4-2 + ISO 10605 (07/2008)	Contact discharge: ±4 kV & ±8 kV Air discharge: ±15 kV Functionnal class: A after reconnection (150 pF, 330 Ω)				
	Connector tests					
Connector to connector engagement force	GMW 3191 § 4.11					
Locked connector disengagement force	GMW 3191 § 4.13					
Unlocked connector disengagement force	GMW 3191 § 4.14					

单击下面可查看定价,库存,交付和生命周期等信息

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