

ACS715

Automotive Grade, Fully Integrated, Hall-Effect-Based Linear Current Sensor IC with 2.1 kVRMS Voltage Isolation and Low-Resistance Current Conductor

DESCRIPTION (continued)

leads (pins 5 through 8). This allows the ACS715 to be used in applications requiring electrical isolation without the use of opto-isolators or other costly isolation techniques.

The ACS715 is provided in a small, surface mount SOIC8 package.

The leadframe is plated with 100% matte tin, which is compatible with standard lead (Pb) free printed circuit board assembly processes. Internally, the device is Pb-free, except for flip-chip high-temperature Pb-based solder balls, currently exempt from RoHS. The device is fully calibrated prior to shipment from the factory.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Optimized Range, I _P (A)	Sensitivity, Sens (Typ) (mV/A)	T _A (°C)	Packing*
ACS715ELCTR-20A-T	0 to 20	185	−40 to 85	Tape and reel, 3000 pieces/reel
ACS715ELCTR-30A-T	0 to 30	133		
ACS715LLCTR-20A-T	0 to 20	185	−40 to 150	
ACS715LLCTR-30A-T	0 to 30	133		

*Contact Allegro for additional packing options.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		8	V
Reverse Supply Voltage	V_{RCC}		-0.1	V
Output Voltage	V_{IOUT}		8	V
Reverse Output Voltage	V_{RIOUT}		-0.1	V
Output Current Source	$I_{OUT(SOURCE)}$		3	mA
Output Current Sink	$I_{OUT(SINK)}$		10	mA
Overcurrent Transient Tolerance	I_P	1 pulse, 100 ms	100	A
Nominal Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	Range E	-40 to 85	°C
		Range L	-40 to 150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_J(max)$		165	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-65 to 170	°C

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

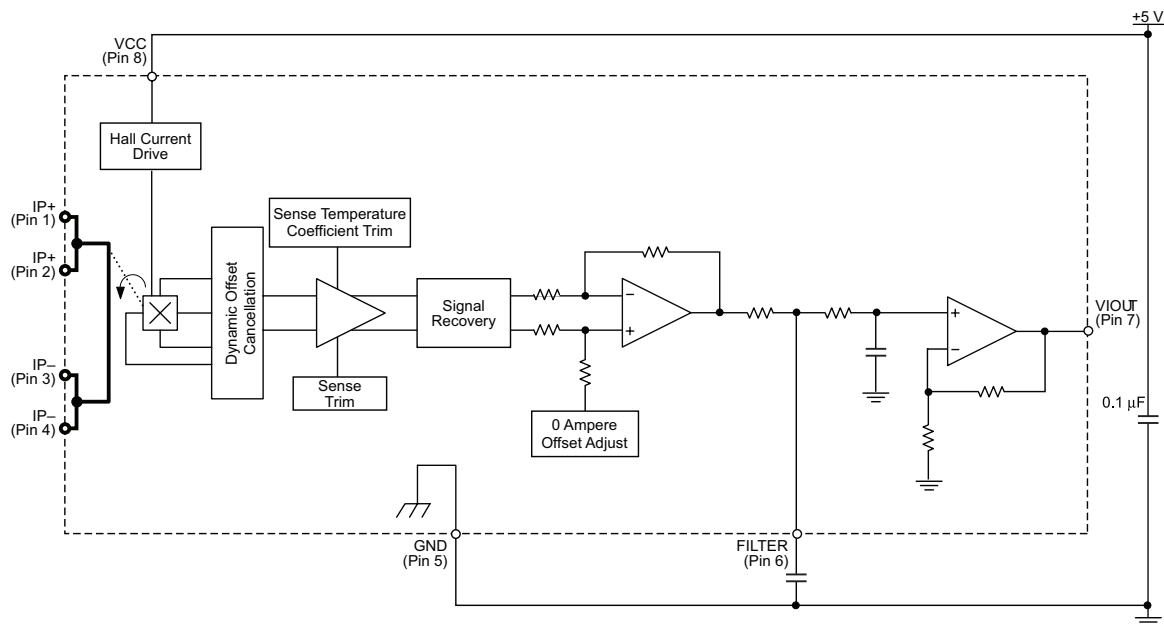
Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Unit
Dielectric Strength Test Voltage*	V_{ISO}	Agency type-tested for 60 seconds per UL standard 60950-1, 1st Edition	2100	VAC
Working Voltage for Basic Isolation	V_{WFSI}	For basic (single) isolation per UL standard 60950-1, 1st Edition	354	VDC or V_{pk}
Working Voltage for Reinforced Isolation	V_{WFRI}	For reinforced (double) isolation per UL standard 60950-1, 1st Edition	184	VDC or V_{pk}

* Allegro does not conduct 60-second testing. It is done only during the UL certification process.

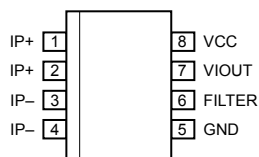
Parameter	Specification
Fire and Electric Shock	CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-03 UL 60950-1:2003 EN 60950-1:2001

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Automotive Grade, Fully Integrated, Hall-Effect-Based Linear Current Sensor IC
with 2.1 kVRMS Voltage Isolation and Low-Resistance Current Conductor



Functional Block Diagram



Package LC, 8-Pin SOIC Pinout Diagram

Terminal List

Number	Name	Description
1 and 2	IP+	Input terminals for current being sampled; fused internally
3 and 4	IP–	Output terminals for current being sampled; fused internally
5	GND	Signal ground terminal
6	FILTER	Terminal for external capacitor that sets bandwidth
7	VIOU	Analog output signal
8	VCC	Device power supply terminal

COMMON OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS ^[1] : Over full range of T_A , and $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		4.5	5.0	5.5	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	$V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$, output open	–	10	13	mA
Output Capacitance Load	C_{LOAD}	V _{IOUT} to GND	–	–	10	nF
Output Resistive Load	R_{LOAD}	V _{IOUT} to GND	4.7	–	–	kΩ
Primary Conductor Resistance	$R_{PRIMARY}$	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	1.2	–	mΩ
Rise Time	t_r	$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_{OUT} = 10\text{ nF}$	–	3.5	–	μs
Frequency Bandwidth	f	–3 dB, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$; I_P is 10 A peak-to-peak	–	80	–	kHz
Nonlinearity	E_{LIN}	Over full range of I_P , I_P applied for 5 ms	–	±1.5	–	%
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Unidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.1$	–	V
Power-On Time	t_{PO}	Output reaches 90% of steady-state level, no capacitor on FILTER pin; $T_J = 25$; 20 A present on leadframe	–	35	–	μs
Magnetic Coupling ^[2]			–	12	–	G/A
Internal Filter Resistance ^[3]	$R_{F(INT)}$			1.7		kΩ

^[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , and ambient, T_A , and internal leadframe temperatures, T_A , provided that the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

^[2] 1 G = 0.1 mT.

^[3] $R_{F(INT)}$ forms an RC circuit via the FILTER pin.

COMMON THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS ^[1]

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Operating Internal Leadframe Temperature	T_A	E range	–40	–	85	°C
		L range	–40	–	150	°C
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Value		Units	
Junction-to-Lead Thermal Resistance ^[2]	$R_{\theta JL}$	Mounted on the Allegro ASEK 715 evaluation board	5		°C/W	
Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance ^{[2][3]}	$R_{\theta JA}$	Mounted on the Allegro 85-0322 evaluation board, includes the power consumed by the board	23		°C/W	

^[1] Additional thermal information is available on the Allegro website.

^[2] The Allegro evaluation board has 1500 mm² of 2 oz. copper on each side, connected to pins 1 and 2, and to pins 3 and 4, with thermal vias connecting the layers. Performance values include the power consumed by the PCB. Further details on the board are available from the Frequently Asked Questions document on our website. Further information about board design and thermal performance also can be found in the Applications Information section of this datasheet.

^[3] $R_{\theta JA}$ values shown in this table are typical values, measured on the Allegro evaluation board. The actual thermal performance depends on the actual application board design, the airflow in the application, and thermal interactions between the device and surrounding components through the PCB and the ambient air. To improve thermal performance, see our applications material on the Allegro website.

x20A PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS [1]: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C (range E), $C_F = 1\text{ nF}$, and $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Optimized Accuracy Range	I_P		0	–	20	A
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P , I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	178	185	190	mV/A
Noise	$V_{\text{NOISE(PP)}}$	Peak-to-peak, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 kHz external filter, 185 mV/A programmed Sensitivity, $C_F = 47\text{ nF}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{ nF}$, 2 kHz bandwidth	–	21	–	mV
Zero Current Output Slope	$\Delta V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.08	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.16	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sensitivity Slope	ΔSens	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.035	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.019	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Electrical Output Voltage	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–40	–	40	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = 20\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	± 1.5	–	%

[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , and ambient temperatures, T_A , provided that the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

[2] Percentage of I_P with $I_P = 20\text{ A}$. Output filtered.

x20A PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS [1]: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C (range L), $C_F = 1\text{ nF}$, and $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Optimized Accuracy Range	I_P		0	–	20	A
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P , I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	185	–	mV/A
		Over full range of I_P , $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	161	–	194	mV/A
Noise	$V_{\text{NOISE(PP)}}$	Peak-to-peak, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 kHz external filter, 185 mV/A programmed Sensitivity, $C_F = 47\text{ nF}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{ nF}$, 2 kHz bandwidth	–	21	–	mV
Zero Current Output Slope	$\Delta V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.08	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.16	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sensitivity Slope	ΔSens	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.035	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.019	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Electrical Output Voltage	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–60	–	60	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = 20\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	± 1.5	–	%
		$I_P = 20\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–6	–	6	%

[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , and ambient temperatures, T_A , provided that the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

[2] Percentage of I_P with $I_P = 20\text{ A}$. Output filtered.

x30A PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS [1]: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 85°C (range E), $C_F = 1\text{ nF}$, and $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Optimized Accuracy Range	I_P		0	–	30	A
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P , I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	129	133	137	mV/A
Noise	$V_{\text{NOISE(PP)}}$	Peak-to-peak, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 kHz external filter, 133 mV/A programmed Sensitivity, $C_F = 47\text{ nF}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{ nF}$, 2 kHz bandwidth	–	15	–	mV
Zero Current Output Slope	$\Delta V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.06	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.1	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sensitivity Slope	ΔSens	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.007	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	–0.025	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Electrical Output Voltage	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–30	–	30	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = 30\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	± 1.5	–	%

[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , and ambient temperatures, T_A , provided that the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = 30\text{ A}$. Output filtered.

x30A PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS [1]: $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C (range L), $C_F = 1\text{ nF}$, and $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Optimized Accuracy Range	I_P		0	–	30	A
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of I_P , I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	133	–	mV/A
		Over full range of I_P , $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	125	–	137	mV/A
Noise	$V_{\text{NOISE(PP)}}$	Peak-to-peak, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 kHz external filter, 133 mV/A programmed Sensitivity, $C_F = 47\text{ nF}$, $C_{\text{OUT}} = 10\text{ nF}$, 2 kHz bandwidth	–	15	–	mV
Zero Current Output Slope	$\Delta V_{\text{OUT(Q)}}$	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.06	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	0.1	–	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sensitivity Slope	ΔSens	$T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	0.007	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
		$T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–	–0.025	–	mV/A/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Electrical Output Voltage	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–40	–	40	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$, $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–60	–	60	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = 30\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	–	± 1.5	–	%
		$I_P = 30\text{ A}$, I_P applied for 5 ms; $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C	–5	–	5	%

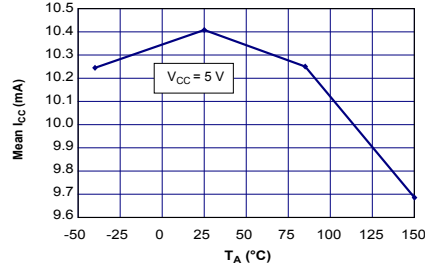
[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , and ambient temperatures, T_A , provided that the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = 30\text{ A}$. Output filtered.

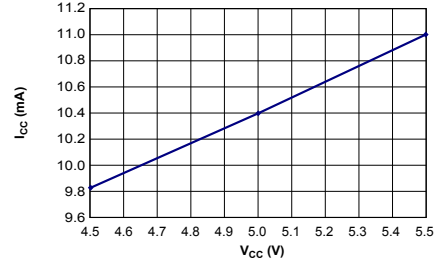
CHARACTERISTIC PERFORMANCE

$I_P = 20$ A, unless otherwise specified

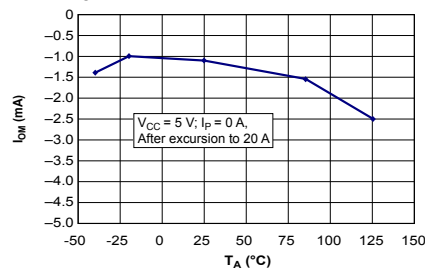
Mean Supply Current versus Ambient Temperature



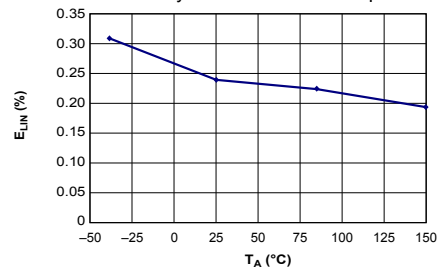
Supply Current versus Supply Voltage



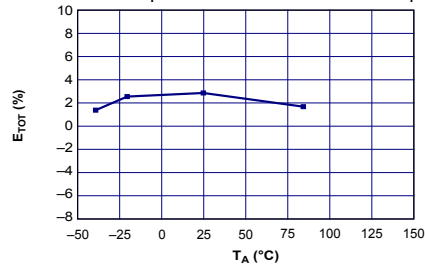
Magnetic Offset versus Ambient Temperature



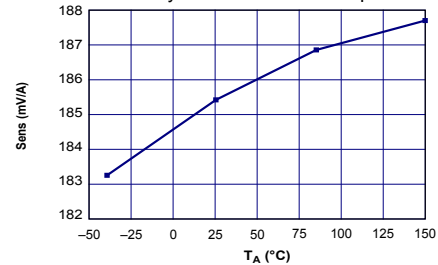
Nonlinearity versus Ambient Temperature



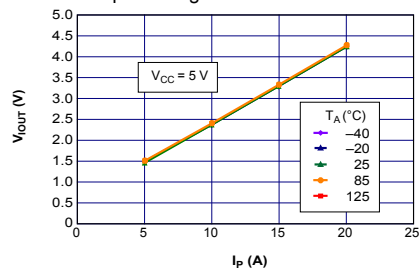
Mean Total Output Error versus Ambient Temperature



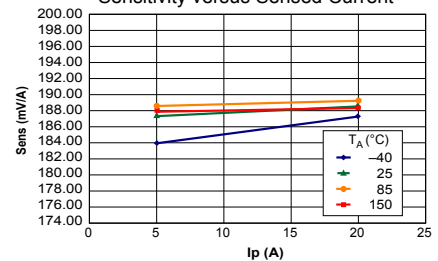
Sensitivity versus Ambient Temperature



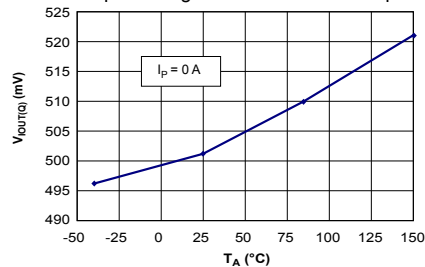
Output Voltage versus Sensed Current



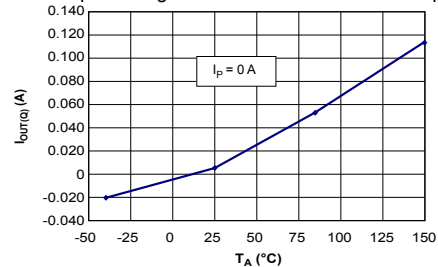
Sensitivity versus Sensed Current



0 A Output Voltage versus Ambient Temperature



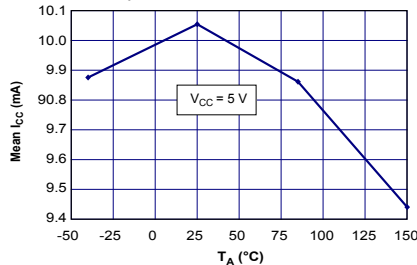
0 A Output Voltage Current versus Ambient Temperature



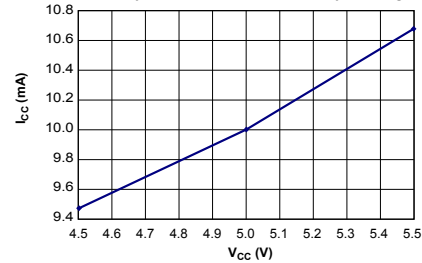
CHARACTERISTIC PERFORMANCE

$I_P = 30$ A, unless otherwise specified

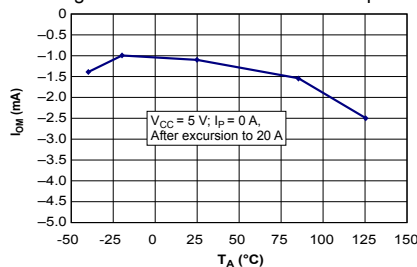
Mean Supply Current versus Ambient Temperature



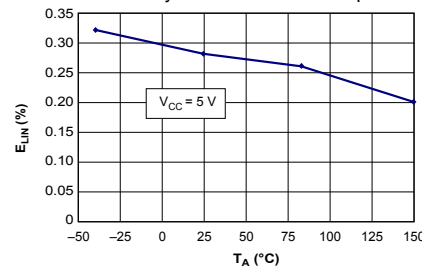
Supply Current versus Supply Voltage



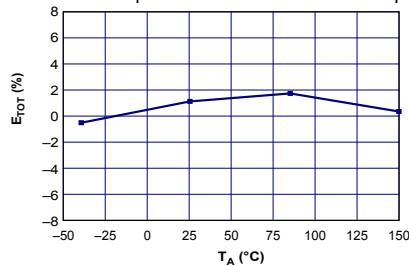
Magnetic Offset versus Ambient Temperature



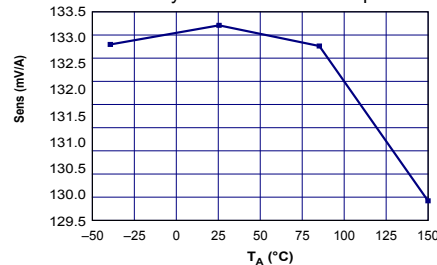
Nonlinearity versus Ambient Temperature



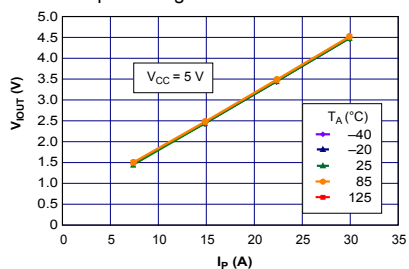
Mean Total Output Error versus Ambient Temperature



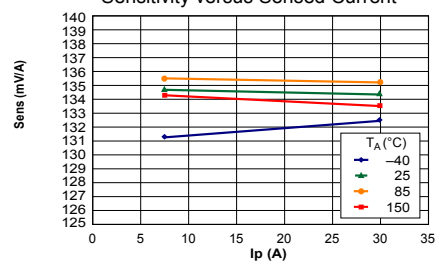
Sensitivity versus Ambient Temperature



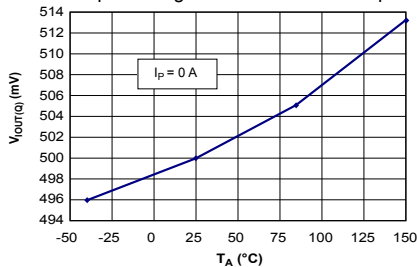
Output Voltage versus Sensed Current



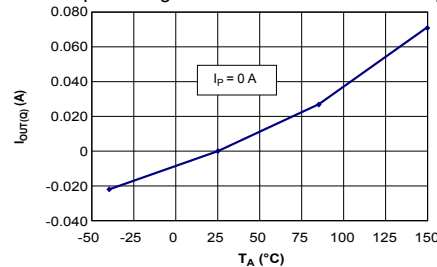
Sensitivity versus Sensed Current



0 A Output Voltage versus Ambient Temperature



0 A Output Voltage Current versus Ambient Temperature



DEFINITIONS OF ACCURACY CHARACTERISTICS

Sensitivity (Sens). The change in device 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 programmed 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 IC varies in direct proportion to the primary current through its full-scale amplitude. Nonlinearity in the output can be attributed to the saturation of the flux concentrator approaching the full-scale current. The following equation is used to derive the linearity:

$$100 \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{(V_{\text{IOUT_full-scale amperes}} - V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}})}{2 (V_{\text{IOUT_half-scale amperes}} - V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}})} \right] \right\}$$

where $V_{\text{IOUT_full-scale amperes}}$ = the output voltage (V) when the sampled current approximates full-scale $\pm I_p$.

Quiescent output voltage ($V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}}$). The output of the device when the primary current is zero. For a unipolar supply voltage, it nominally remains at $V_{\text{CC}} \times 0.1$. Thus, $V_{\text{CC}} = 5$ V translates into $V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}} = 0.5$ V. Variation in $V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}}$ can be attributed to the resolution of the Allegro linear IC quiescent voltage trim and thermal drift.

Electrical offset voltage (V_{OE}). The deviation of the device output from its ideal quiescent value of $V_{\text{CC}} \times 0.1$ due to non-magnetic causes. To convert this voltage to amperes, divide by the device sensitivity, Sens.

Accuracy (E_{TOT}). The accuracy represents the maximum deviation of the actual output from its ideal value. This is also known as the total output error. The accuracy is illustrated graphically in the output voltage versus current chart at right.

Accuracy is divided into four areas:

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

Ratiometry. The ratiometric feature means that its 0 A output, $V_{\text{IOUT(Q)}}$, (nominally equal to $V_{\text{CC}} \times 0.1$) and sensitivity, Sens, are proportional to its supply voltage, V_{CC} . The following formula is used to derive the ratiometric change in 0 A output voltage, $\Delta V_{\text{IOUT(Q)RAT}}$ (%).

$$100 \left(\frac{V_{\text{IOUT(Q)VCC}} / V_{\text{IOUT(Q)5V}}}{V_{\text{CC}} / 5 \text{ V}} \right)$$

The ratiometric change in sensitivity, $\Delta \text{Sens}_{\text{RAT}}$ (%), is defined as:

$$100 \left(\frac{\text{Sens}_{\text{VCC}} / \text{Sens}_{5\text{V}}}{V_{\text{CC}} / 5 \text{ V}} \right)$$

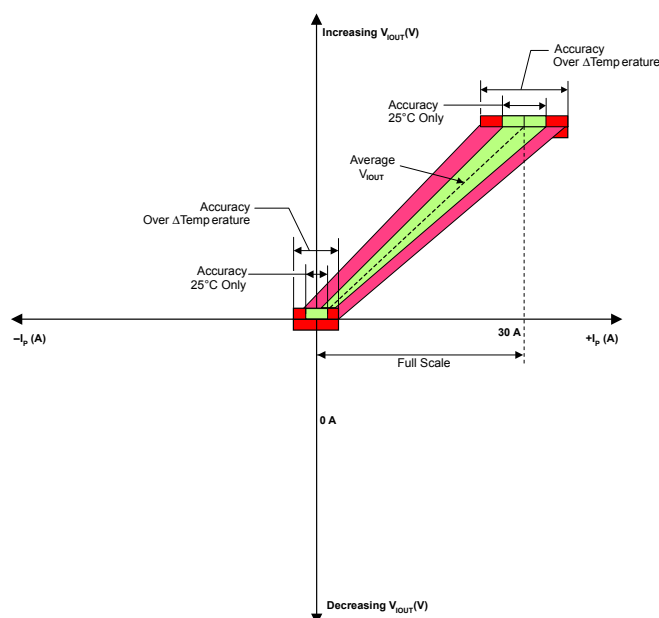


Figure 1: Output Voltage versus Sampled Current
Accuracy at 0 A and at Full-Scale Current

DEFINITIONS OF DYNAMIC RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

Power-On Time (t_{PO}). When the supply is ramped to its operating voltage, the device requires a finite time to power its internal components before responding to an input magnetic field.

Power-On Time, t_{PO} , is defined as the time it takes for the output voltage to settle within $\pm 10\%$ of its steady state value under an applied magnetic field, after the power supply has reached its minimum specified operating voltage, $V_{CC(min)}$, as shown in the chart at right.

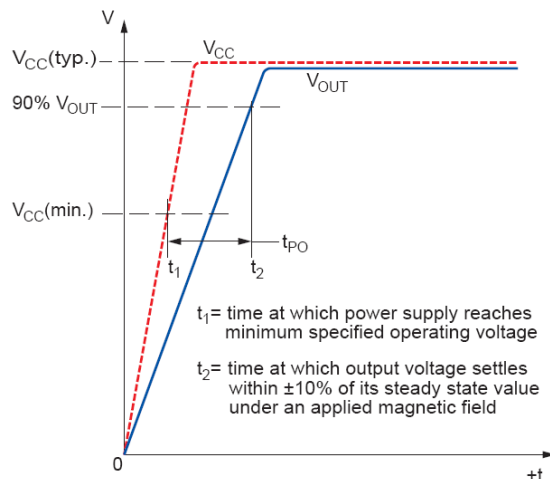


Figure 2: Power-On Time

Rise time (t_r). The time interval between a) when the device 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 device, 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.

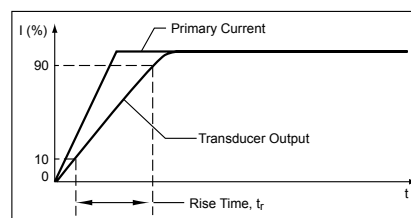


Figure 3: Rise Time

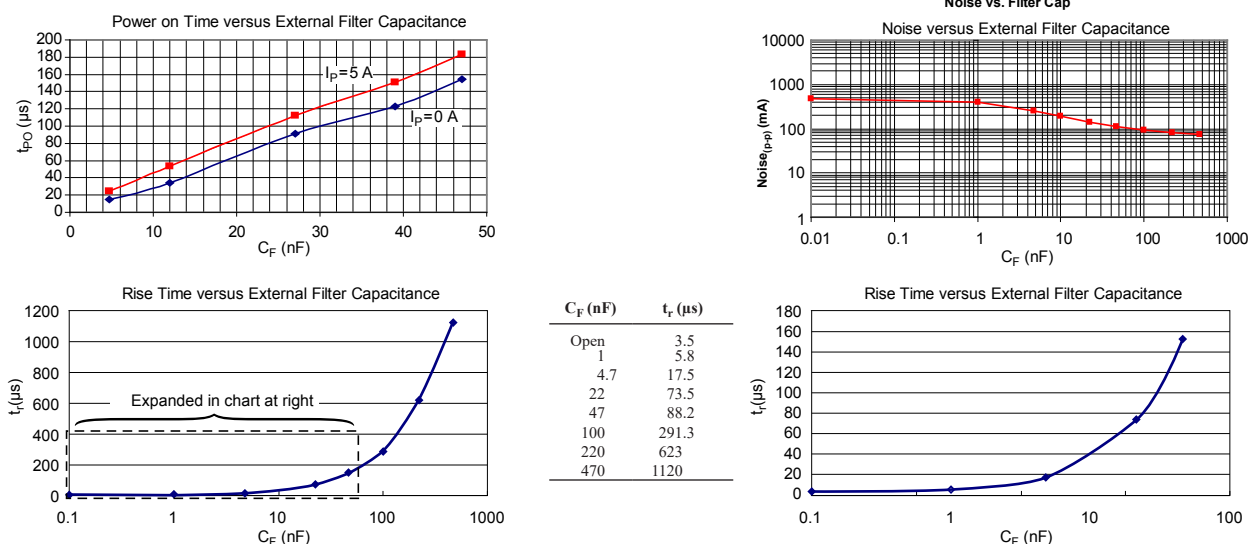


Figure 4: Power-On and Rise Time Characteristics

CHOPPER STABILIZATION TECHNIQUE

Chopper Stabilization is an innovative circuit technique that is used to minimize the offset voltage of a Hall element and an associated on-chip amplifier. Allegro has a Chopper Stabilization technique that nearly eliminates Hall IC output drift induced by temperature or package stress effects. This offset reduction technique is based on a signal modulation-demodulation process. Modulation is used to separate the undesired DC offset signal from the magnetically induced signal in the frequency domain. Then, using a low-pass filter, the modulated DC offset is suppressed while the magnetically induced signal passes through the filter. As a result of this chopper stabilization approach, the output voltage from the Hall IC is desensitized to the effects of temperature and mechanical stress. This technique produces devices that have an extremely stable Electrical Offset Voltage, are immune to thermal stress, and have precise recoverability after temperature cycling.

This technique is made possible through the use of a BiCMOS process that allows the use of low-offset and low-noise amplifiers in combination with high-density logic integration and sample and hold circuits.

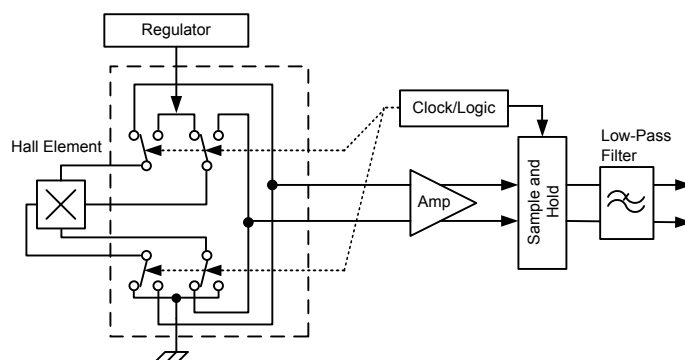
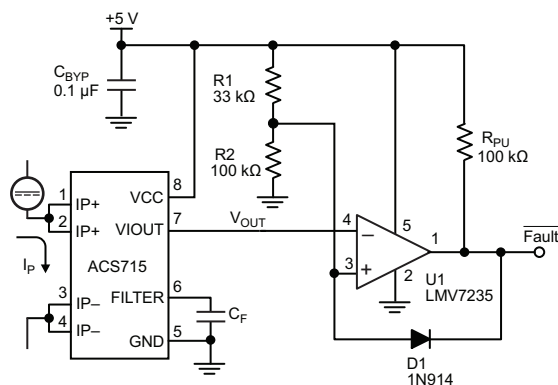
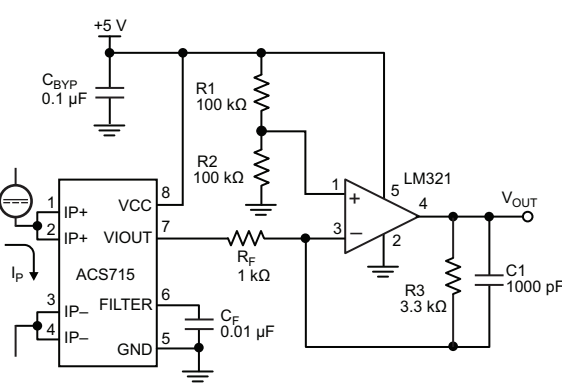


Figure 5: Concept of Chopper Stabilization Technique



Application 2. 10 A Overcurrent Fault Latch. Fault threshold set by R1 and R2. This circuit latches an overcurrent fault and holds it until the 5 V rail is powered down.



Application 3. This configuration increases gain to 610 mV/A (tested using the ACS712ELC-05A).

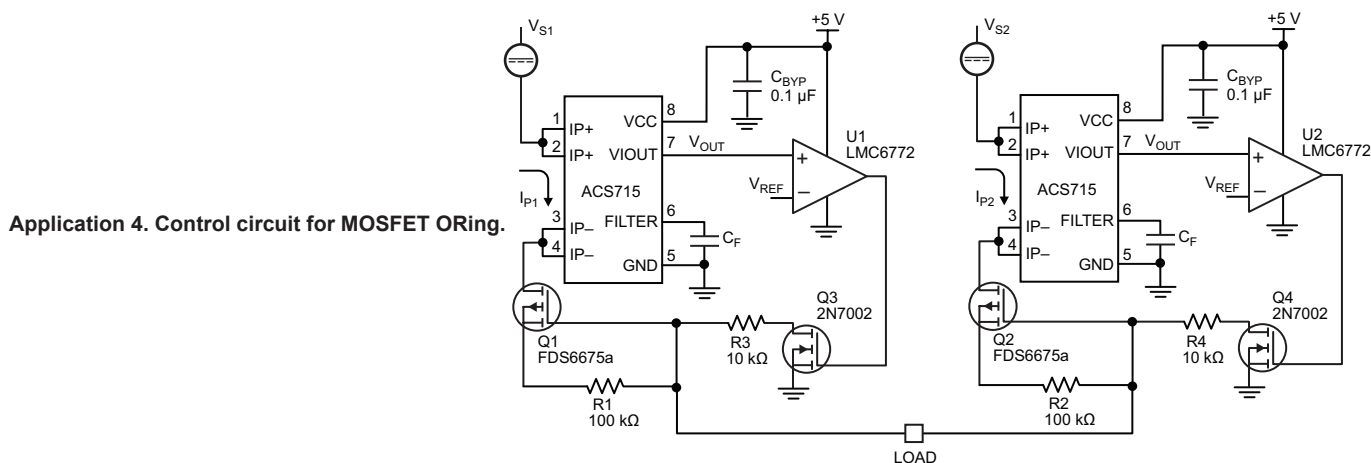


Figure 6: Typical Applications

IMPROVING SENSING SYSTEM ACCURACY USING THE FILTER PIN

In low-frequency sensing applications, it is often advantageous to add a simple RC filter to the output of the device. Such a low-pass filter improves the signal-to-noise ratio, and therefore the resolution, of the device output signal. However, the addition of an RC filter to the output of a sensor IC can result in undesirable device output attenuation — even for DC signals.

Signal attenuation, ΔV_{ATT} , is a result of the resistive divider effect between the resistance of the external filter, R_F (see Application 5), and the input impedance and resistance of the customer interface circuit, R_{INTFC} . The transfer function of this resistive divider is given by:

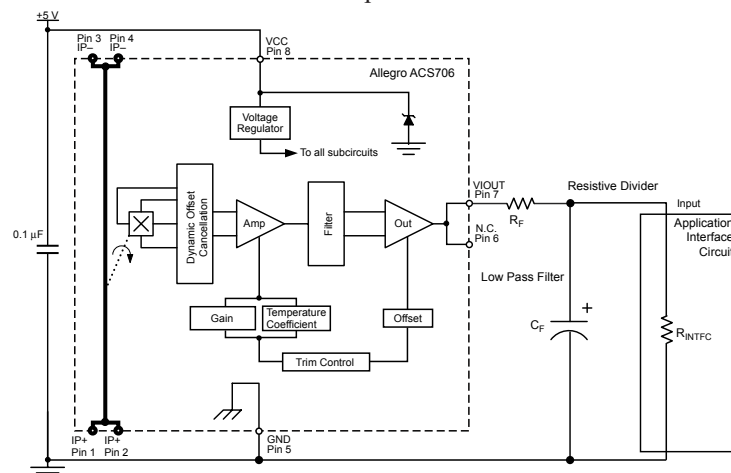
$$\Delta V_{ATT} = V_{IOUT} \left(\frac{R_{INTFC}}{R_F + R_{INTFC}} \right)$$

Even if R_F and R_{INTFC} are designed to match, the two individual

resistance values will most likely drift by different amounts over temperature. Therefore, signal attenuation will vary as a function of temperature. Note that, in many cases, the input impedance, R_{INTFC} , of a typical analog-to-digital converter (ADC) can be as low as 10 k Ω .

The ACS715 contains an internal resistor, a FILTER pin connection to the printed circuit board, and an internal buffer amplifier. With this circuit architecture, users can implement a simple RC filter via the addition of a capacitor, C_F (see Application 6) from the FILTER pin to ground. The buffer amplifier inside of the ACS715 (located after the internal resistor and FILTER pin connection) eliminates the attenuation caused by the resistive divider effect described in the equation for ΔV_{ATT} . Therefore, the ACS715 device is ideal for use in high-accuracy applications that cannot afford the signal attenuation associated with the use of an external RC low-pass filter.

Application 5. When a low pass filter is constructed externally to a standard Hall effect device, a resistive divider may exist between the filter resistor, R_F , and the resistance of the customer interface circuit, R_{INTFC} . This resistive divider will cause excessive attenuation, as given by the transfer function for ΔV_{ATT} .



Application 6. Using the FILTER pin provided on the ACS715 eliminates the attenuation effects of the resistor divider between R_F and R_{INTFC} , shown in Application 5.

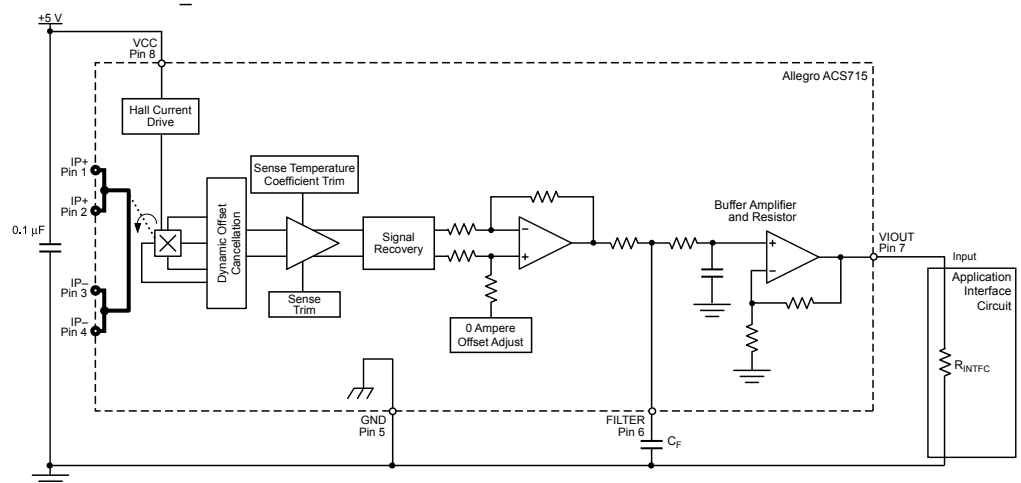


Figure 7: Typical Applications

PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING

For Reference Only – Not for Tooling Use

(Reference MS-012AA)

Dimensions in millimeters – NOT TO SCALE

Dimensions exclusive of mold flash, gate burrs, and dambar protrusions
Exact case and lead configuration at supplier discretion within limits shown

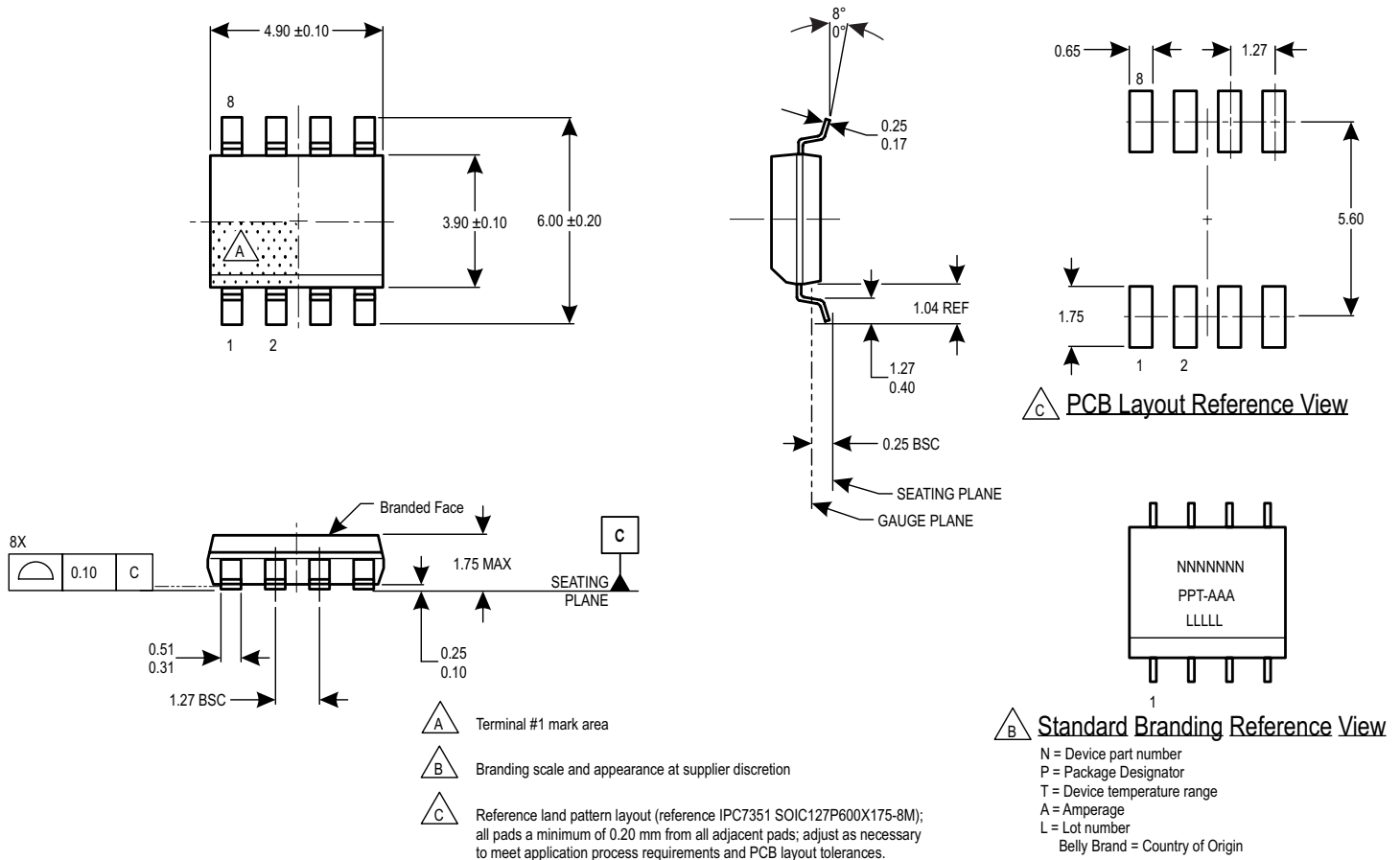


Figure 8: Package LC, 8-pin SOIC

REVISION HISTORY

Number	Date	Description
9	November 16, 2014	Update rise time and isolation, I_{OUT} reference data, patents
10	June 24, 2015	Revised performance characteristics
11	June 5, 2017	Updated product status
12	December 10, 2018	Updated certificate numbers
13	May 20, 2019	Updated TUV certificate mark
14	February 3, 2020	Updated product status

The products described herein are protected by U.S. patents: 5,621,319; 7,598,601; and 7,709,754.

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