

Current Sensor

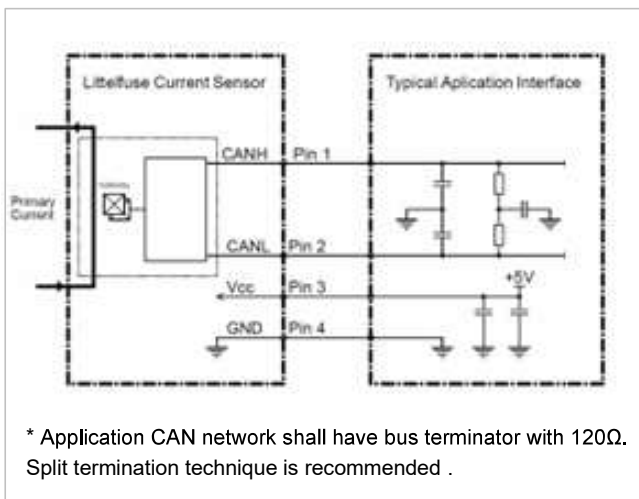
CH1B032B



General Description

Littelfuse current sensor CH1B032B utilizes open-loop Hall effect technology to provide a ratiometric output signal proportionate to the magnetic flux density generated by c-core. The sensor offers digital output for ASIL C integration.

Typical Application Diagram



Features

- Open-loop Hall effect
- Busbar isolated measurement
- Unipolar +5V DC power supply
- Operating ambient temperature range:
 - $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} < T < +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Digital output: CAN 2.0B with diagnostics, AUTOSAR E2E Profile 1A implemented.
- Over range current detection
- Very high accuracy obtained through multiple Hall sensor output combinations
- Digital signal output: Channel CAN: $\pm 1500\text{A}$

Benefits

- High sensing accuracy
- Low thermal offset drift
- Low thermal sensitivity drift
- Non-intrusive solution
- Redundant architecture for functional safety

Applications

- Battery management system

Mechanical Characteristics

- Plastic housing: PBT-GF30
- Busbar: Cu-ETP
- Mass: $105\text{g} \pm 5\text{g}$
- Pin definition: GND, Vcc, CANL, CANH

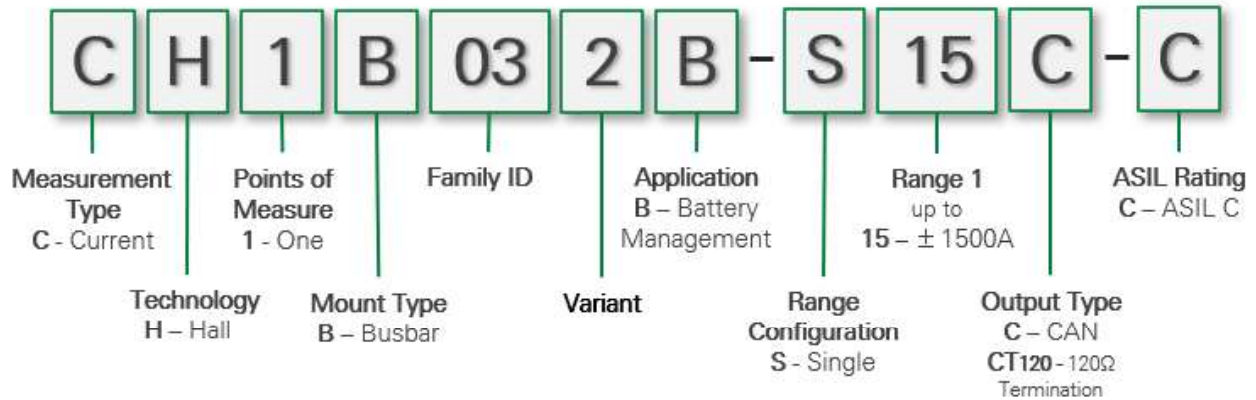
Mating Connector

- SUMITOMO 4-Way

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Littelfuse Current Sensor P/N Convention



Current Range Definition

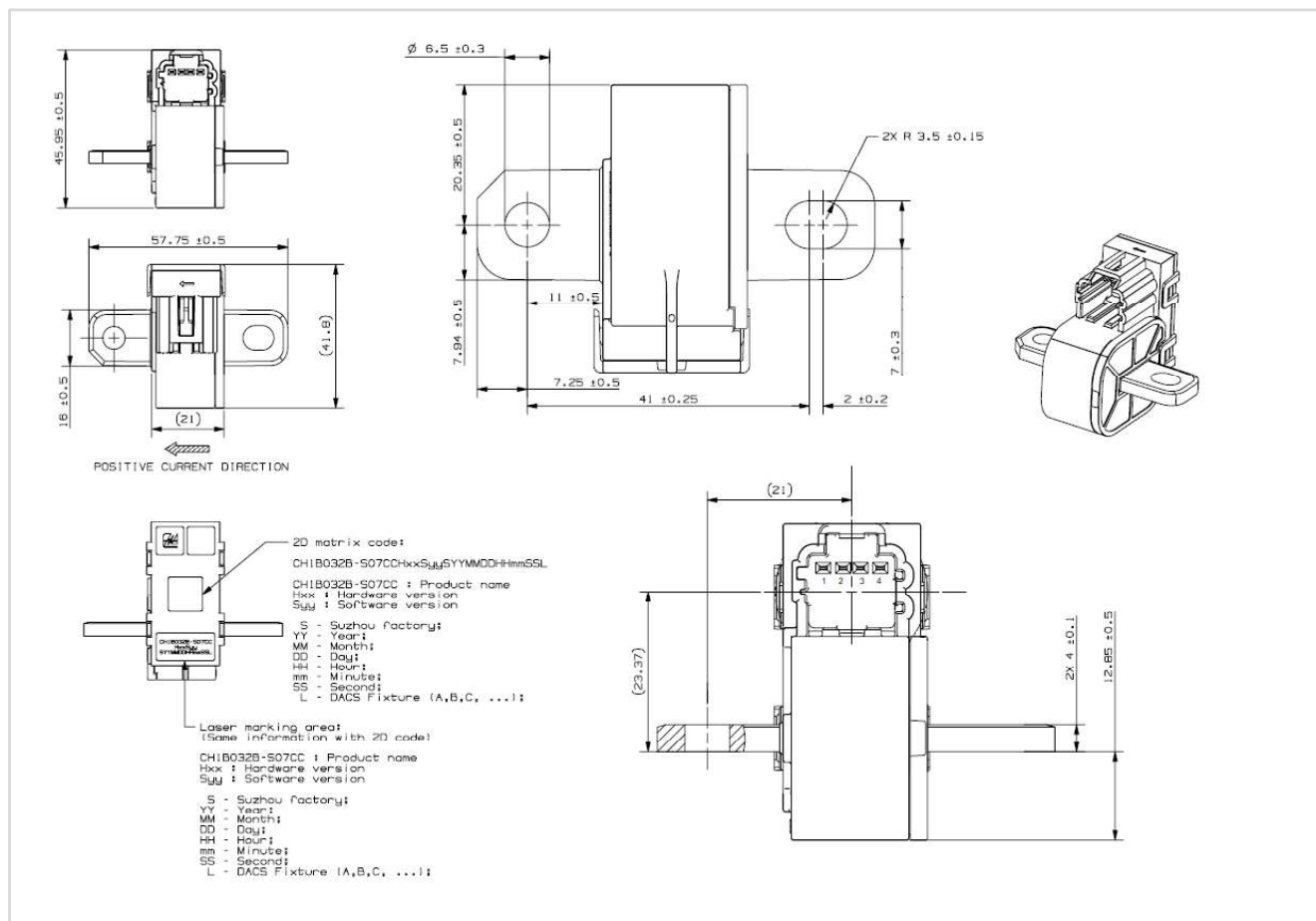
Littelfuse offers customized calibration ranges. The definition below lists common calibration options.

| Type Name | Littelfuse P/N | Current Range Out 1 | Current Range Out 2 |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CH1B032B-S07C-C | 25245-00-01 | ±700 A | N/A |
| CH1B032B-S15C-C | not released | ±1500 A | N/A |

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Current Sensor Dimensions (in mm)



Mating Connector

- Mating connector:
 - Housing:
 - SUMITOMO 6098-8501 (Stellantis)
 - SUMITOMO 6098-9908 (Ford)
 - SUMITOMO 6098-8443 (GM)
 - Terminals (Tin plated):
 - SUMITOMO 8240-0629 (Stellantis)
 - SUMITOMO 8240-0627 (Ford)
- SUMITOMO connector meets GMW 3191

Pinout

| Pin No. | Signal | Description |
|---------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | CANH | CAN High |
| 2 | CANL | CAN Low |
| 3 | Vcc | +5V power supply |
| 4 | GND | Ground |

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (non- operating)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Units | Comments |
|----------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| Maximum Supply Voltage | V_{ccMAX} | -6 | | 5.5 | V | 1 min |
| Maximum Supply Current | I_{cMAX} | | | 150 | mA | |
| Max. Voltage to CAN | U_{OUT} | | | 6 | V | without ASIC damage |
| Max. Current to Output Pin | I_{OUT} | | | 1 | mA | without ASIC damage |
| Storage Temperature | T_{ST} | -40 | | +125 | °C | |
| Insulation Resistance | R_{INS} | 500 | | | MΩ | 800V DC, 60s |
| Dielectric Strength | I_{LEAK} | | | 1 | mA | 2.5 kV AC, 50Hz, 1min |
| Creepage Distance | D_{CREE} | 17 | | | mm | |
| Electrical Clearance | D_{CLEA} | 15.6 | | | mm | |
| Comparative tracking index | CTI | PLC3 | | | | |

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Common Characteristics (normal range)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Comments |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Supply Voltage | V_{cc} | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V | |
| Current consumption | I_{C_OP} | | 55 | 150 | mA | |
| Operating Ambient Temperature | T_A | -40 | | +85 ¹ | °C | |
| Power-on Time | t_{on} | | | 350 | ms | |

Digital Signal

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Comment |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|--|
| CAN Protocol Type | | CAN 2.0B | | | | |
| CAN Frame Type | | Standard (11bit ID) | | | | |
| CAN Message Period | T_{CAN} | | 10 | | ms | |
| CAN Baud Rate | F_{CAN} | | 500 | | kbps | |
| Current signal Resolution per LSB | | | 50 | | mA | |
| CAN Byte Order | | Motorola (Big-endian) | | | | |
| CAN Message ID | ID_{CAN} | 0x3C0 | | | | |
| CAN Termination ³ | | not populated | | | | CAN termination resistor can be populated upon request |
| CAN Data E2E protection | | AUTOSAR Profile 1A | | | | |
| CAN AUTOSAR Data ID | $ID_{AUTOSAR}$ | 0xF3CF | | | | Customer selectable |

¹ Applicable operating temperature depending on RMS current flow and current frequency.
Busbar temperature shall not exceed 105 °C see Heat Rise & Continuous Current Performance. BMS busbar cooling concept to be reviewed.

³ Note: part naming ending with "CT" for CAN termination populated

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CAN Message Mapping

CAN frames may be customized per customer request. Table below is provided as a typical example.

| Signal name | Length (bits) | Byte Order | Value Type | Factor* | Offset* (units) | Minimum (units) | Maximum | Unit |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|------|
| CRC8 | 8 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 1 | 0 | 0 | 255 | - |
| Counter | 4 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | - |
| Current signal | 18 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 0.05 | -800.00 | -800.00 | +800.00 | A |
| VCC signal | 10 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 0.01 | 0 | 4.50 | 5.50 | V |
| Temperature signal | 9 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 1 | -45 | -45 | +150 | °C |
| DTC | 5 | Big-endian | Unsigned | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | - |

* To convert to a physical value the following formula shall be used: physical value = (raw value * factor) + offset

CAN Bit Table

| | Bit number | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|------|--------|
| Byte number | Bit7 | Bit6 | Bit5 | Bit4 | Bit3 | Bit2 | Bit1 | Bit0 |
| Byte0 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | (msb*) | CRC8 | | | | | | (lsb*) |
| Byte1 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| | not used | | | | (msb) | Counter | | (lsb) |
| Byte2 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| | (msb) | Current signal | | | | | | |
| Byte3 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 |
| | Current signal | | | | | | | |
| Byte4 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 |
| | Current Signal | (lsb) | not used | | | | | |
| Byte5 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 41 | 40 |
| | (msb) | VCC signal | | | | | | |
| Byte6 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 50 | 49 | 48 |
| | | (lsb) | (msb) | Temperature signal | | | | |
| Byte7 | 63 | 62 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 57 | 56 |
| | | | (lsb) | (msb) | DTC | | | (lsb) |

* (msb) – most significant bit of the signal; (lsb) – least significant bit of the signal

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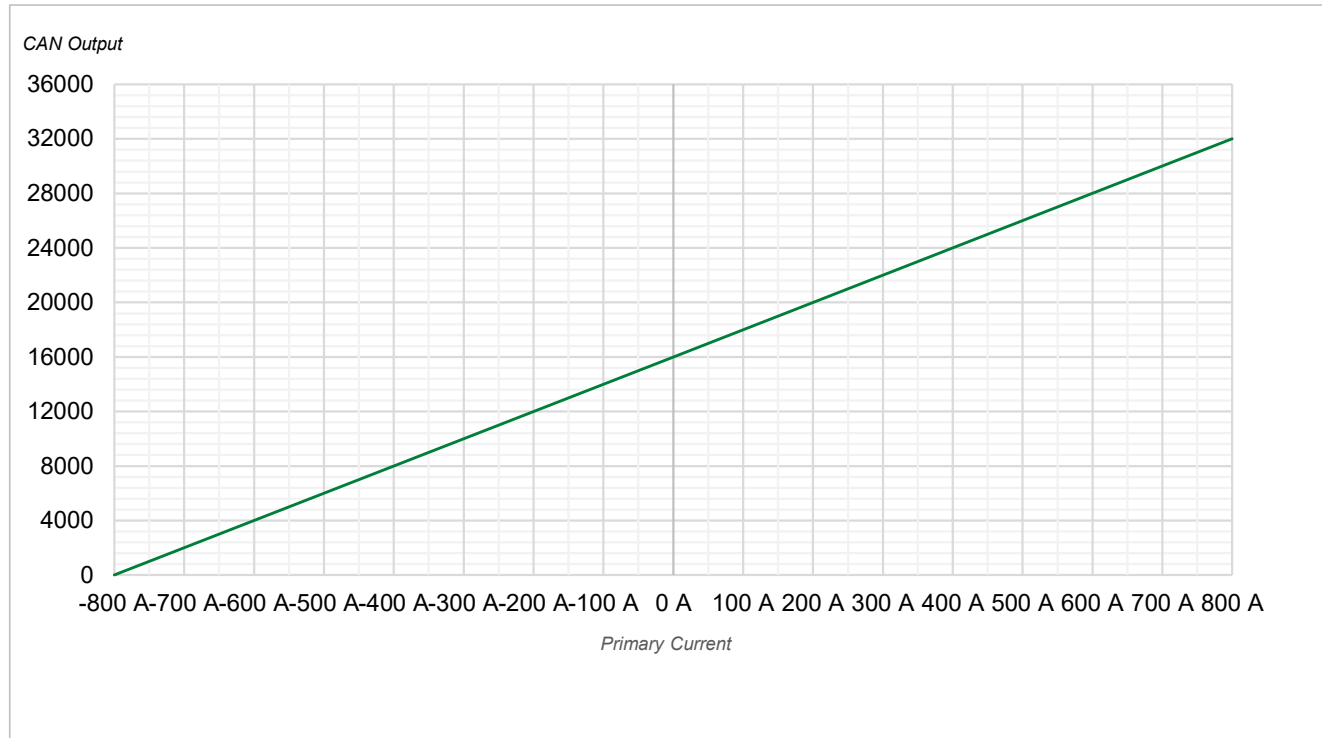
CAN DTC

| DTC | Error name | Error description |
|-------|--------------------------------|---|
| Bit56 | Overrange | If bit=1 Overrange detected, Primary current exceeds $\pm 750\text{A}$. If bit=0: No overrange detected. |
| Bit57 | General Sensor Error | If bit=1: Critical Error. Loss of ORD or Accuracy limits detection function(s). If bit=0: No general sensor error. |
| Bit58 | Current Reading Accuracy Error | If bit=1: Current sensor reading is outside of safety goal accuracy limits. If bit=0: Current sensor reading is within safety goal accuracy limits. |
| Bit59 | CAN Communication Error | If bit=1: Current sensor encountered CAN communication error more than 10 times in a row. If bit=0: No CAN communication error occurred in the last 10 frames. |
| Bit60 | Power Supply Voltage Error | If bit=1 Power supply voltage is out of specification ($>5.25\text{V}$ or $<4.75\text{V}$). If bit=0: Power supply voltage is within specification ($\geq 4.75\text{V}$ or $\geq 5.25\text{V}$). |

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CAN Output Transfer Function



$$\{\text{CAN_Output}\} = (\{\text{Primary_Current}\} - \{\text{Offset}\}) / \{\text{Factor}\}$$

$$\{\text{Primary_Current}\} = \{\text{CAN_Output Decimal}\} * \{\text{Factor}\} + \{\text{Offset}\}$$

| Primary Current | Factor | Offset | CAN Output Value DEC | CAN Output Value HEX |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 800 | 0.05 | -800 | 32000 | 7D00 |
| 100 | 0.05 | -800 | 18000 | 4650 |
| 0 | 0.05 | -800 | 16000 | 3E80 |
| -100 | 0.05 | -800 | 14000 | 36B0 |
| -800 | 0.05 | -800 | 0 | 0 |

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ISO 26262 ASIL

| Safety Goal | FSR | ASIL | Safe State | FTTI |
|---|--|--------|---|-------|
| Current sensor to provide overrange | Current sensor shall report overrange to BCU over the digital communication line via E2E message when peak current magnitude exceeds the ability for the sensor to report a valid reading. | ASIL-C | Current sensor reports to BPCM via CAN DTC message failure mode: Incapability to report overrange event. | 6.5 s |
| Current sensor to provide current value | Current sensor shall accurately report current over the digital communication line via E2E message. | ASIL-C | Current sensor reports to BPCM via CAN DTC message failure mode: Current measurement is outside of the accuracy limits. | 6.5 s |

Safety Goal: Current Sensor to Provide Overrange

| Primary Current I_M (A) | Overrange Event Report |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| $[-\infty, -750], [+750, +\infty]$ | Yes |
| $[-750, -700], [+700, +750]$ | Yes/No |
| $[-700, +700]$ | No |

Safety Goal: Current Sensor to Provide Current Value

| Primary Current I_p (A) | ASIL-C Redundant Signal, Global Error (A) ($-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{V}$) |
|------------------------------|---|
| $[-700, -100], [+100, +700]$ | $\pm 4\% * I_p$ |
| $[-100, +100]$ | 4 A |

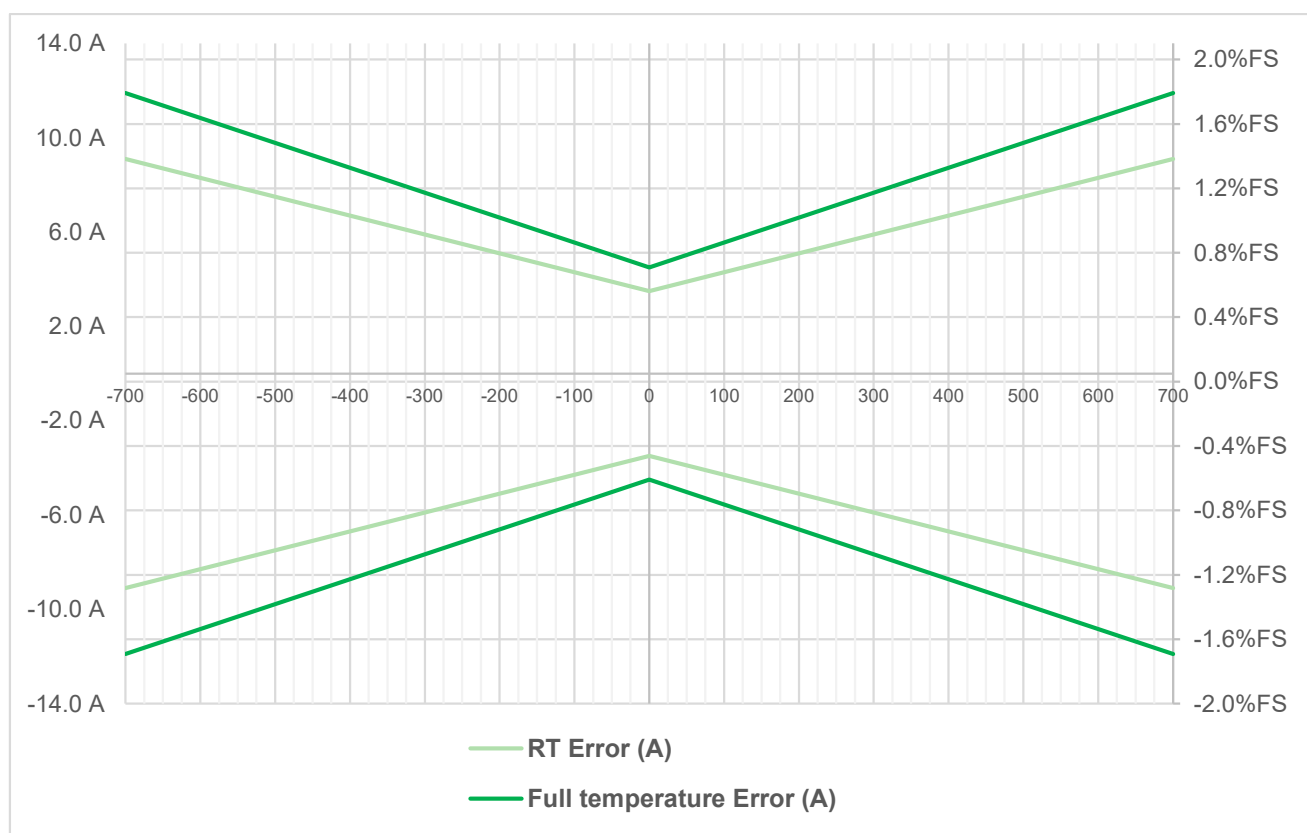
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Digital Measuring High Current Range: $\pm 700\text{A}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ. | Max | Units | Comments |
|-------------------|--------|------|------|------|-------|----------|
| Measuring Current | I_P | -700 | | +700 | A | |

Global Error over temperature $\pm 700\text{ A}$, after reliability tests, specified at 3 sigma



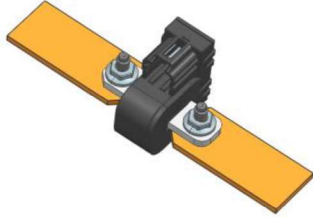
| Primary Current $\pm I_P$ (A) | Total Error @25°C $4.75\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.25\text{V}$ (A) | Total Error @25°C $4.75\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.25\text{V}$ (% of full scale) | Total Error @Trange $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ $4.75\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.25\text{V}$ (A) | Total Error @Trange $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$ $4.75\text{V} \leq V_{CC} \leq 5.25\text{V}$ (% of full scale) |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| +700 | ± 9.1 | $\pm 1.3\%$ | ± 11.9 | $\pm 1.7\%$ |
| 0 | ± 3.5 | $\pm 0.5\%$ | ± 4.5 | $\pm 0.64\%$ |
| -700 | ± 9.1 | $\pm 1.3\%$ | ± 11.9 | $\pm 1.7\%$ |

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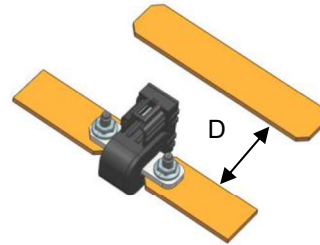
Setup Recommendation

Busbar Mounting:



- Mount with ISO M6 serrated flange screw or bolt, or with M6 fastener screw or bolt combined with lock washer.
- Assembly torque: 7N·m \pm 10%
- It is recommended to pre-tighten mounting fasteners both sides of the integral busbar prior to applying final assembly torque.
- Recommended mating busbar cross section: 3x20mm

Adjacent Busbar Spacing:



- The distance between sensor busbar and adjacent busbar is recommended to be more than: 20 mm @ 500 A
- Adjacent busbar should not pass directly above or below current sensor housing.
- Busbar layout should be reviewed with Littelfuse for compatibility.

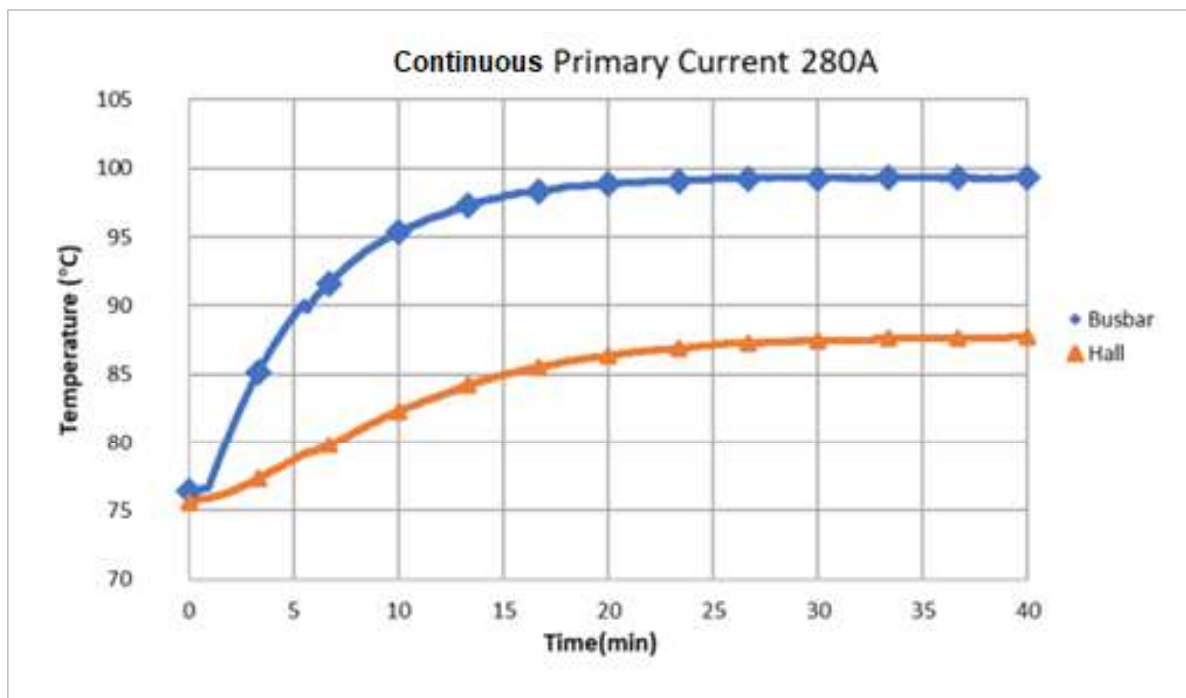
Handling

- Handling of sensors should be minimized by maintaining parts within packaging until point of assembly.
- Contact with sensor terminals should be avoided.
- To avoid potential damage, adherence to ESD handling best practices is recommended.
- Dropped parts should be scrapped regardless of evidence of external damage.

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Heat Rise & Continuous Current Performance



This test is started from 85°C ambient temperature. Heat rise could be verified by other primary current value.

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Validation Test Specification

| Test Groups | Reference | Test Condition |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Environmental | | |
| Low Temperature Storage | ISO 16750-4 §5.1.1.1 | 24h @ -40C |
| High Temperature Storage | ISO 16750-4 §5.1.2.1 | 48h @ 125C |
| Low temperature operating endurance | | 48 hours @ -40C, continuous monitoring |
| Temperature Hum Cycle (THC) | | @ -10C / 65C / 93% RH 240 h, continuous monitoring |
| High Temp Humidity Endurance (HTHE) | | 85C / 85%RH 1000 hours (250 h interim check). 5.0 V , I _p = 0A |
| High Temp operating endurance | | 1300hr @ 85C (250 h interim check). Power supply off. |
| Powered Thermal Cycle | ISO16750-4 §5.3.1 | 300 cycles @ -40/125C, total 500h continuous monitoring |
| Thermal shock | ISO16750-4 §5.3.2 | 300 cycles @ -40/125C, 30min dwell time |
| Mechanical | | |
| Random Vibration | | Category: V2-200k-mi Vibration Profile: Per CS.00056 Duration: 16 hrs. per axis continuous monitoring |
| Mechanical Shock | ISO 16750-3 §4.2.2.2 | 50g, 11ms, 60 shocks 100g, 11ms, 24 shocks continuous monitoring |
| Chemical exposure test | | Coolant additive acc to CS.00054 |
| Handling drop | | Test Height: 1 meter |
| Electrical | | |
| Supply Voltage Range | | Functional Behaviors M1. |
| Immunity to Short Circuits in the Supply Voltage Input and Load Output Lines | | Post test function check behavior M1. |
| Immunity to Short Circuits in I/O Signal Lines | | All signal input and output lines shall be tested by short circuiting the individual lines to ground and to +5 V for at least 5 s (CS.00054 section 5.5.2) Post test function check behavior M1 |
| Over Current Withstand | | Apply and measure target current 1400A for 100s. Return current to zero, continuing to measure, and rest for 100s. Total cycle time is 200s. |
| EMC | | |
| ESD Handling Test | | Functional behavior M1, Post ESD Injection. |
| ESD Operating Test | | Functional behavior M1 for CAN |
| CISPR25 Conducted RF Emissions – (Voltage on Supply Lines) | | Lines taken out of current probe during testing PIN1 CANH, and PIN2 CANL(Differential line). |
| CISPR25 Conducted RF Emissions – (Current on all Lines in Harness) | | Lines taken out of current probe during testing PIN3 VREF, and PIN4 RTN. |

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| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CISPR25 Radiated Emissions | | ALSE method |
| Radiated Immunity: BCI | | Levels to test L1 (required functional status M1), L2 (required functional status M2). |
| Radiated Immunity: ALSE | | Level to test L2 (required functional behavior M1) |
| Magnetic Field Immunity | | Functional behavior M1 |
| Transient Immunity of I/O or Sensor Lines – Coupling Clamp (CCC) | | Functional behavior M2. Sensor is powered by +5V |
| Transient Immunity of I/O or Sensor Lines – Direct Capacitive Coupling (DCC) | | Functional behavior M2. Sensor is powered by +5V |

Connector

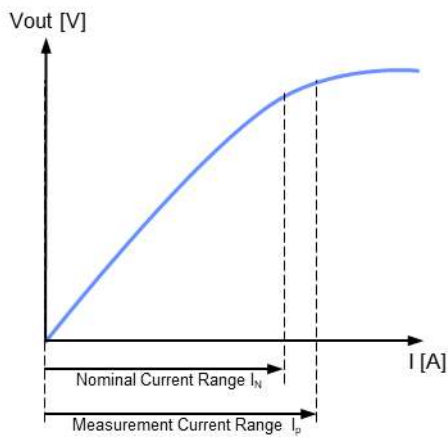
| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Connector Drop Test | USCAR-2, 5.4.8.2 | Samples shall meet the Acceptance Criteria of section 5.1.8, Visual Inspection. Components shall not be displaced from their shipping position |
| Extraction Force - With Primary and Secondary Locks | SAE/USCAR-2, 5.4.1.3 B | Check the extraction force |
| Voltage Drop | USCAR-2, 5.3.2 | Check the voltage drop of connector pin. |
| Polarization Feature Effectiveness | USCAR-2, 5.4.4.3.7 | Check whether there is any damage to the test sample and whether there is contact between the male and female terminals under three incorrect assembly conditions. |
| Connector-to Connector Audible Click - Pre-Moisture Conditioning | SAE/USCAR-2, 5.4.7.3 | Connector locking sonde level check before aging |
| Connector-to Connector Audible Click - Post Moisture Conditioning | SAE/USCAR-2, 5.4.7.3 | Connector locking sonde level check after aging |
| CPA Disengagement | SAE/USCAR-2, 5.4.5.2.3 B | (Lock to preset) After 2 cycles without terminal |

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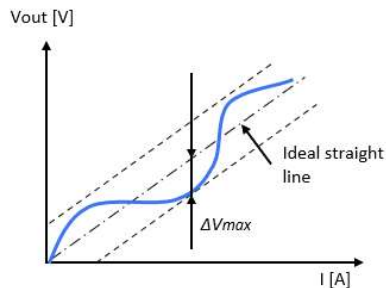
Performance Parameter Definitions

Primary current definition (I_N, I_p)



Linearity error (ε_L)

The maximum positive or negative discrepancy with a reference straight line $V_{out} = f(I_p)$.



$$\varepsilon_L = \pm \frac{\Delta V_{max}}{V_{FS}} \times 100\%$$

Offset error (ε_O)

The voltage drift of the measured sensor output V_{out} at 0A compared to the ideal value 2.5V (@ $V_c = 5V$) is called the total offset voltage error. This offset error can be attributed to the electrical offset, magnetic offset and related drift over temperature.

$$\varepsilon_O = \pm \frac{V_{out} - V_O}{V_{FS}} \times 100\%$$

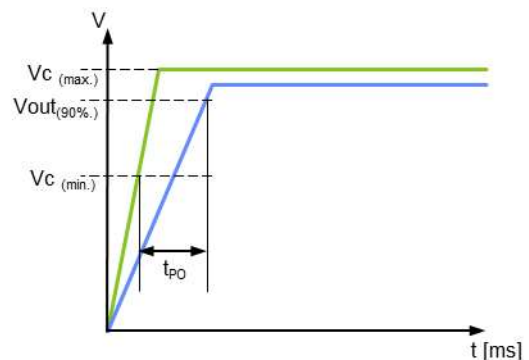
Sensitivity error (ε_S)

The sensor sensitivity error is the drift of sensor's ideal sensitivity.

$$\varepsilon_S = \pm \frac{G - G_{th}}{G_{th}} \times 100\%$$

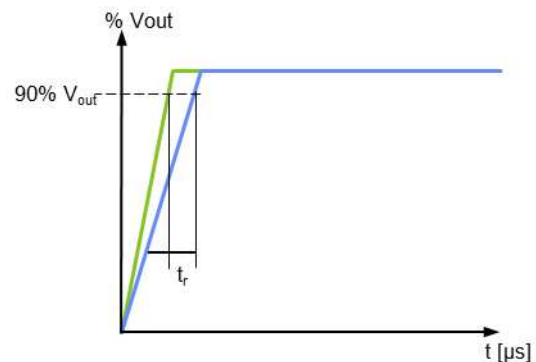
Power-on time (t_{po})

The Power-on time is the duration from $V_{DD}(\min.)$ to 90% of V_{out} .



Response time (t_r)

The time between the primary current signal and the output signal reaching at 90% of its final value.



Typical minimum and maximum values

Typical minimum and maximum values get determined during initial product characterization. Typical values representing the normal of statistical $\pm 1\sigma$ interval (68.27% probability).

Minimum and maximum values representing the Gaussian distribution boundaries of the $\pm 3\sigma$ interval (99.73% probability).

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Contact

Custom electrical and environmental specifications can be designed to meet any need, please contact Littelfuse Engineering for details.

Website: www.littelfuse.com
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Technical Support: ALL_Autosensors_Tech@littelfuse.com

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