

AUTOMOTIVE CURRENT TRANSDUCER FLUXGATE TECHNOLOGY

**CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-000; CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-001;
CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-002; CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-003**



Introduction

The CAB-SF family is the best suited for battery monitoring application where functional safety is required by keeping a high accuracy and very low offset.

It offers galvanic insulation between the primary circuit (high voltage) and the secondary circuit (12 V system).

Features

- Transducer using Fluxgate technology
- Unlimited over-current capability
- Unipolar +12 V battery power supply
- Output signal: High speed CAN (500 kbps)
- Plug&Play with standard CAB family
- Mating connector type: Tyco AMP 1473672-1.

Special features

- Metallic insert in the ear
- Special CAN frame.

Advantages

- Offset below 10 mA
- Total error [-40 °C to 85 °C]
0.5 % typical total error at 1-sigma
0.8 % total error at 3-sigma
- Full galvanic separation.

Automotive applications

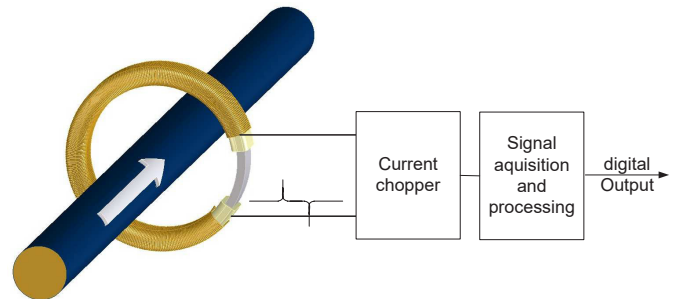
- Hybrid and electric vehicle battery pack
- Conventional lead-acid batteries
- Accurate current measurement for battery management applications (SOC, SOH, SOF, etc...).

Principle of Fluxgate Transducers

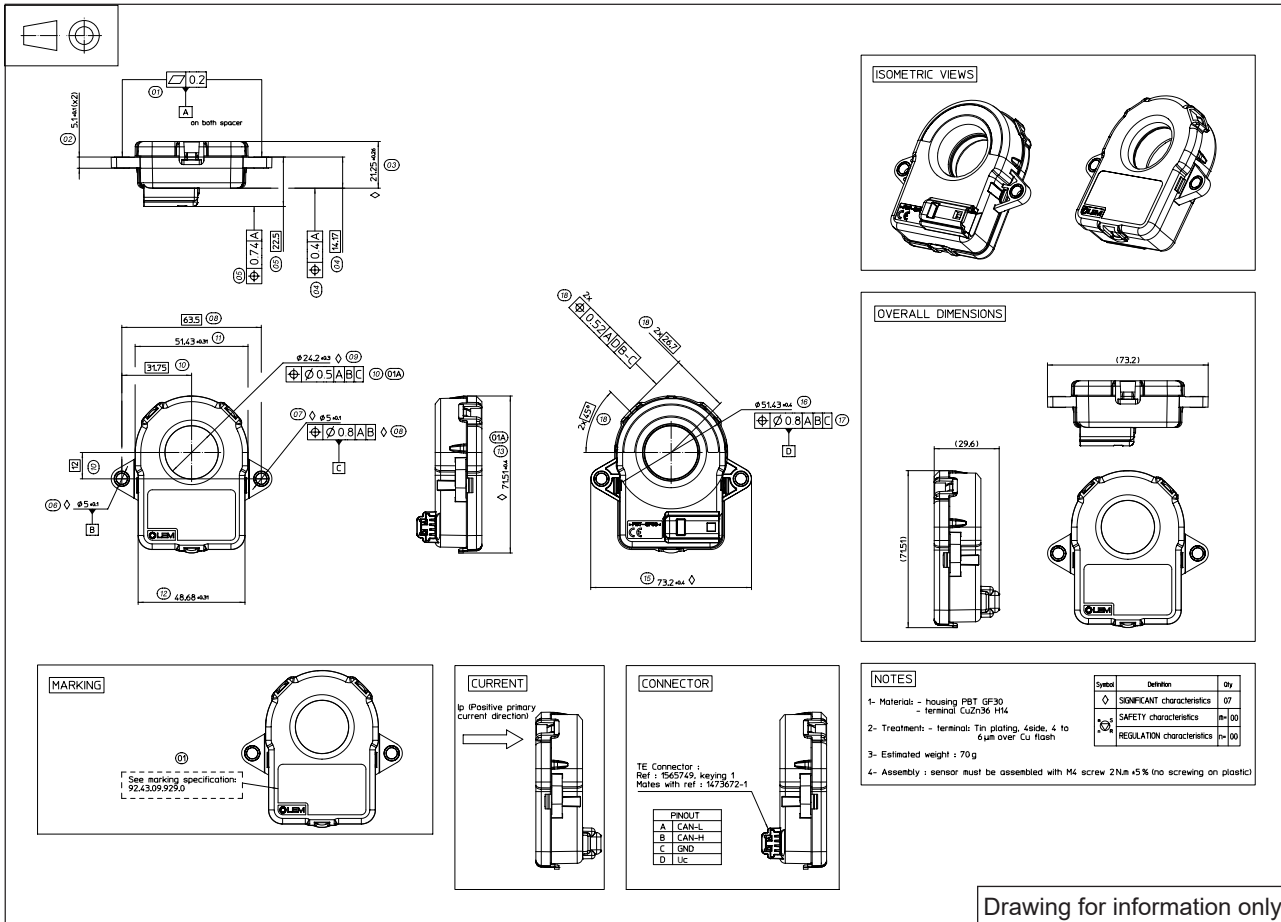
A low-frequency fluxgate transducer is made of a wound core which saturates under low induction.

A current chopper switches the winding's current to saturate the magnetic core alternatively at $\pm B$ max with a fixed frequency. Fluxgate transducers use the change of the saturation's point symmetry to measure the primary current.

Due to the principle of switching the current, all offsets (electric and magnetic) are cancelled.



Dimensions CAB SF 500-C/SP1-xxx series (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- Plastic case PBT GF 30
- Mass 67 g

Mounting recommendation

- Connector type Mating with Tyco-AMP P/N: 1 473672-1
- Assembly M4 screw with 2 N·m ±5 %

Marking

- DESIGNATION CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-xxx
- DATE CODE
 - P = Production center ID
 - YY = Last two digit of the year
 - DDD = Day number of the year
 - CC = Machine ID
 - HH = Hour
 - MM = Minute
 - SS = Second
 - J = Machine jig ID
- 2D MATRIX PYYDDDCCHMMSSJ90.D9.50.0X1.0.

Example



Absolute ratings (not operating)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Specification	Conditions
Over-voltage	U_C	V	24	1 minute
Reverse polarity	U_C	V	-14	1 minute
Minimum supply voltage	$U_{C\ min}$	V	6	continuous, not measuring
Maximum supply voltage	$U_{C\ max}$	V	18	continuous, not measuring
Ambient storage temperature	$T_{A\ st}$	°C	-40/ +105	
Creepage distance	d_{Cp}	mm	7.2	
Clearance	d_{Cl}	mm	6.95	
RMS voltage for AC insulation test	U_d	kV	2.5	50 Hz, 1 min
Insulation resistance	R_{INS}	MΩ	500	500 V -ISO 16750-2
IP Level			IP42	

Characteristics in nominal range

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Specification			Conditions
			Min	Typical	Max	
Electrical Data						
Supply voltage	U_C	V	8.5	13.5 ¹⁾	16	
Current consumption @ $I_p = 0$ A	I_C	mA		30	40	@ $U_C = 13.5$ V, CAN acknowledge
Current consumption @ $\pm I_p = 500$ A	I_C	mA		150	200	@ $U_C = 13.5$ V, CAN acknowledge
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	-40		85	
Performance Data						
Primary nominal DC or rms current	I_{PN}	A	-500		500	
Current clamping value		A	-530		530	For I_p between -530 A and minus over current value For I_p between +530 A and plus over current value
Output frequency of CAN signal ²⁾		Hz		100		Depends on the filter implemented
Start-up time		ms		150		
Analog measurement Channel						
Linearity error	ϵ_L	%		±0.1		At room temperature
Output noise		mA		±10		With Periodic CAN message @ 10 ms Peak to peak value. No averaging.
Digital measurement channel ³⁾						
Total error	ϵ_{tot}	%		±5		

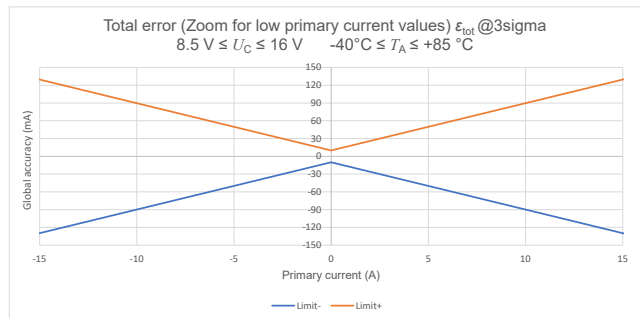
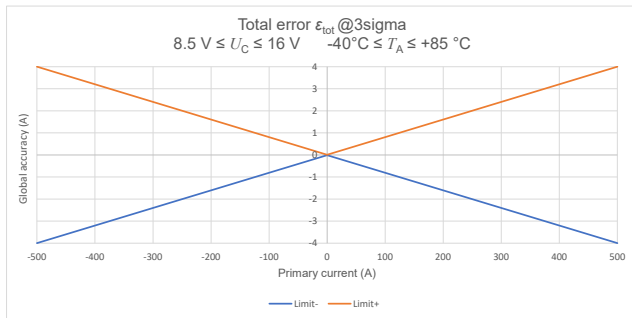
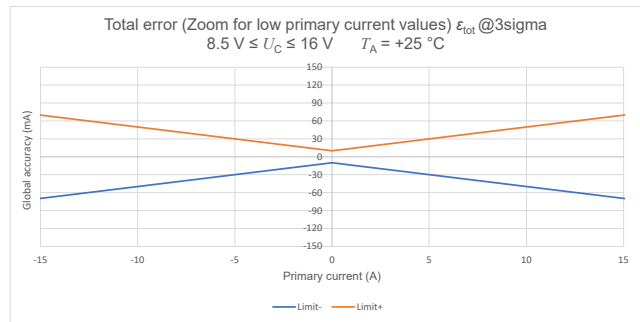
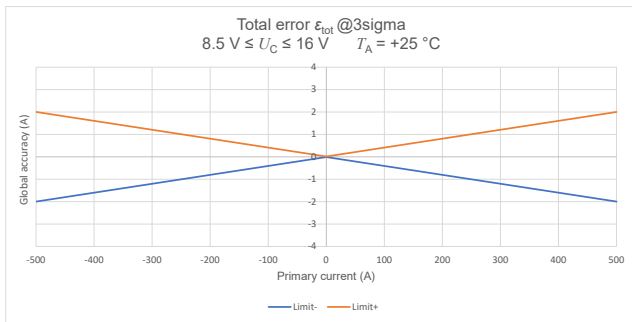
Notes: 1) For the classical 12 V Lead-acid battery system, the mean value of battery voltage becomes to 13.5 V during charging

2) Output frequency depends on the emission period of the frame without digital filter

3) Digital measurement is only for internal safety function.

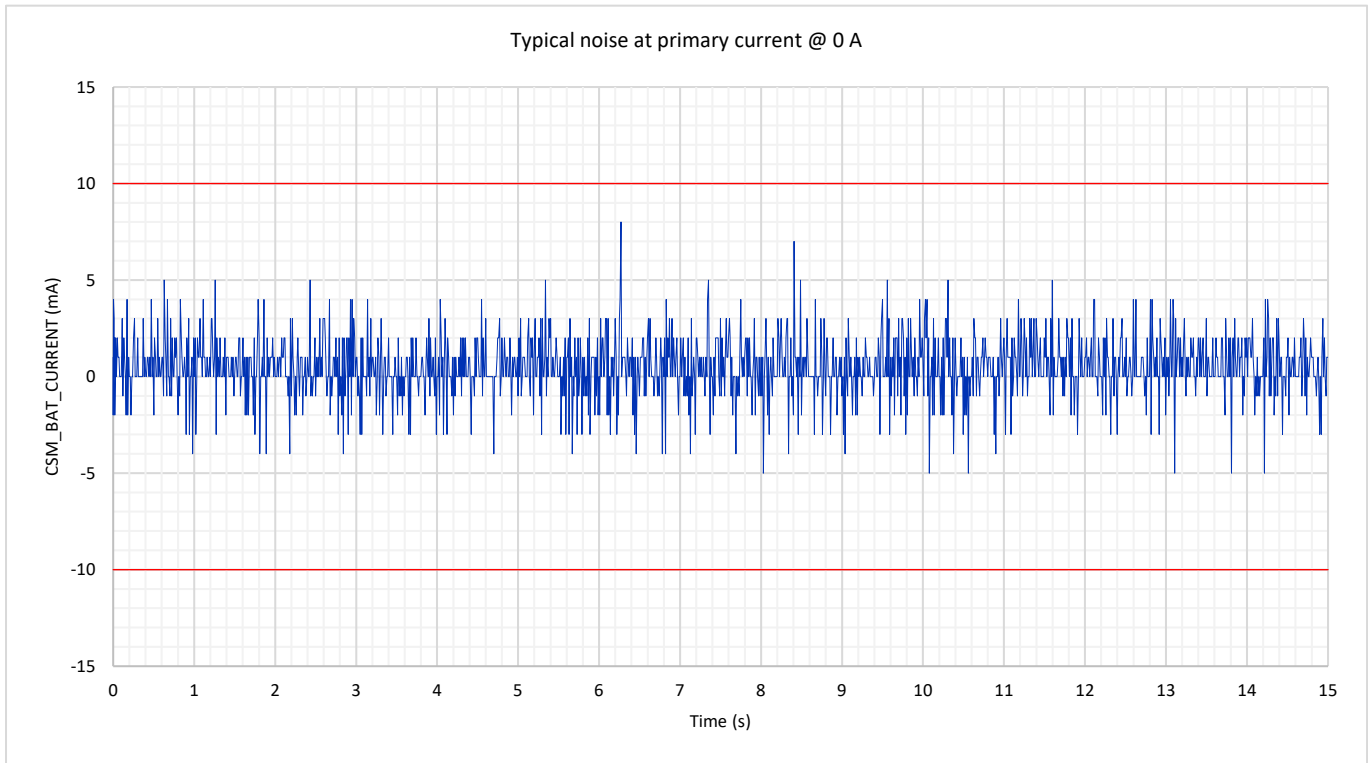
Total Error Graph

Performances are considered with average value over 10 CAN frames (100 ms)



I_p (A)	Total error @ 25 °C (A)	Total error @ -40 °C to 85 °C (A)
-500	±2	±4
0	±0.01	±0.01
500	±2	±4

Typical noise shape at primary current = 0 A



Can output specification

- CAN protocol 2.0B
- Bit order: big endian (Motorola)
- CAN oscillator tolerance: 0.27 %
- No sleep mode capability
- 120 ohm termination resistor to be added externally, internal CAN impedance = 4.8 kohm.

Message description	Products	CAN ID	Name	Data length (Nb bytes)	Type of frame	Message launch type	Signal name	Start bit	Length
Return Current I_p (mA)	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-000	0x3C0	IP_000	8	Standard	Cyclic message every 10 ms	SEQUENCE_COUNTER ¹⁾	0	8
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-001	0x3C1	IP_001				IP_VALUE ²⁾	24	24
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-002	0x3C2	IP_002				ERROR_INFO ⁴⁾	32	7
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-003	0x3C3	IP_003				ERROR_INDICATION ³⁾	39	1
							SF_COUNTER ⁶⁾	40	7
							ISO_WARNING ⁵⁾	47	1
							SOFT_MINOR_REV ⁷⁾	48	4
							SOFT_MAJOR_REV ⁸⁾	52	4
							CRC ⁹⁾	56	8
UDS	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-000	0x7E0	UDS_CLIENT_000						
		0x7E8	UDS_SERVER_000						
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-001	0x7E1	UDS_CLIENT_001						
		0x7E9	UDS_SERVER_001						
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-002	0x7E2	UDS_CLIENT_002						
		0x7EA	UDS_SERVER_002						
	CAB-SF 500-C/SP1-003	0x7E3	UDS_CLIENT_003						
		0x7EB	UDS_SERVER_003						

Notes: CAB-SF 500/SP1-xxx I_p -xxx message description

- 1) **'SEQUENCE_COUNTER'** signal
 - Initialized with 0 and incremented by 1 for every subsequent send request
 - When the counter reaches the value 255 (0xFF), the restart with 1 for the next send request
- 2) **' I_p Value'** signal (Analog measurement of the primary current)
 - $0 \leq I_p \leq 520$ A ' I_p Value' signal follows the primary current value
 - $520 \text{ A} \leq I_p \leq 530$ A ' I_p Value' signal clamped to 520 A
 - $I_p \geq 530$ A ' I_p Value' signal = 0xFFFFF
'
' - Notes: Same behavior for negative currents.
- 3) **'ERROR_INDICATION'** signal
 - When set to '1', the '**ERROR_INFO**' signal indicates the error code.

4) 'ERROR_INFO' signal

- In case of more than one error at the same time, the error with the highest priority is sent out. Priority '1' means the highest priority.

Priority	Failure mode	ERROR_INFO	Filter ⁽¹⁾	I_p _VALUE' signal
1	Overcurrent Detection	0x41	No	0xFFFFFFFF
2	Memory Error	0x40	No	0xFFFFFFFF
3	Safety goal violation	0x4C	2/4	I_p current value
4	New Data not available	0x49	No	0xFFFFFFFF
5	Fluxgate has no oscillation for more than 20 ms	0x42	No	0xFFFFFFFF
6	Supply voltage is out of range	0x46	2/4	I_p current value
7	Hardware default: ADC channel	0x47	0.1/0.05	0xFFFFFFFF
8	Hardware default: Reference voltage	0x4B	2/4	I_p current value
9	Hardware default: DAC Threshold	0x4A	0.1/0.05	I_p current value
10	Temperature error	0x44	0.1/0.05	I_p current value

(1) x/y : Error should be active for 'x' seconds to set the 'ERROR_INFO' signal. 'y' seconds to clear the signal.

5) 'ISO_WARNING' signal

- Indicates that the absolute difference between the analog and digital measurement is below / higher than 7 %
- Filtering: The Signal is set to be '1' when the difference is above 7 % for at least 2 seconds. The signal is reset when the difference is below 7 % for at least 4 seconds.

6) 'SF_COUNTER' signal

- The 'Safety goal violation' error (ERROR_INFO = 0x4C) indicates that the absolute difference between the analog and digital measurement is below / higher than 20 %
- Filtering: The Signal 'ERROR_INFO' is set to be 'Safety goal violation' error when the difference is above 20 % for at least 2 seconds. The error is reset when difference is below 20 % for at least 4 seconds. The 'SF_COUNTER' signal shows the progression of the filtering. 'Safety goal violation' error is set when the 'SF_COUNTER' signal reaches 100. The 'Safety goal violation' error is reset when 'SF_COUNTER' signal goes below 50.

7) 'SOFT_MAJOR_REV' signal
8) 'SOFT_MINOR_REV' signal

- Information about software release

9) 'CRC' signal

- 8-bit SAE J1850 CRC calculation of the first seven bytes.

SAFETY GOALS for CAB-SF 500-C

An hazard analysis was performed for the CAB-SF 500-C sensor. A list of hazard events have been identified and an ISO26262 rating has been made for each of them. The highest quotation for which the product meets is ASILB level. The electronic design followed the guidelines and development methods recommended by ISO26262.

Applicable standards

Test	Standard	Procedure
Environmental test		
Low Temperature Operating Endurance	ISO 16750-4 (04/2010)	120 hrs, -40 °C, power on
High Temperature Operating Endurance	ISO 16750-4 (04/2010)	85 °C, 120 hrs, power on
Powered Thermal Cycle Endurance	ISO16750-4 (04/2010)	-40 °C (20 min soak) / +85 °C (20 min soak), slope 4 °C/min, 540 cycles (936 h, 39 days), power supply 13.5 V
Thermal Shock	ISO 16750-4 (04/2010)	-40 °C (20 min soak) / +85 °C (20 min soak), 1000 cycles (667 h, 28 days); no power supply
High Temperature and Humidity Endurance	JESD 22-A101 (03/2009)	85 °C, 85 % humidity, 1000 hrs
Random Vibration	ISO 16750-3 (12/2012)	Test IV, -40 °C / + 85 °C during 8 hours (Fig.1), RMS acceleration 27.1 m/s ² , 20 h/axis, 3 axis+, power on and output monitoring
Mechanical Shocks	ISO 16750-3 (12/2012)	500 m/s ² , 10 each direction (60 total), Half sine pulse
Free Fall	ISO 16750-3 (12/2012)	2 falls per DUT, 3 axis, total 6 falls, from 1 meter on concrete floor
Water Intrusion	DIN 40050-9 (1993-05)	IPx2, flow 3 (+0.5/0) mm/min, 10 mins, connector downward, parts inclined at 15°
Dust (and other solid intrusion)	DIN 40050-9 (1993-05)	IP4x, The rigid stem, 1 mm diameter, is pressed against the casing of the part with a 1N force Vertical flow chamber, Portland cement, 2 kg/m ³ , 6 s ON/15 min OFF for 20 cycles, parts inclined at 15°
Mixed Flowing Gas	IEC60068-2-60 (12/1996)	Mehod4 in Table1, H ₂ S, NO ₂ , Cl ₂ , SO ₂ , 25 ±1 °C, RH 75 ±3 %, 21 days
Salt Fog	NISSAN M0158 (2009) / M0140 (2014)	NaCl 50 g/L, Cycle: salt spray 4 hrs, dry 2 hrs with 60 °C < 30 % RH, moistening 2 hrs with 50 °C 95 % RH, 110 cycles
EMC test		
Conducted emission- Voltage method	CISPR 25 (03/2008)	150 kHz-108 MHz Class 4 (LW,VHF (68-87 MHz),FM); Class 3 (MW,SW,CB); Class 2 (VF (30-54 MHz))
Conducted emission- Current method	CISPR 25 (03/2008)	150 kHz -245 MHz Class 4 (only for LW, FM); Class 3 (Rest frequency)
Radio frequency radiated Emission electric field	CISPR 25 (04/2016)	Class 5 (FM); Class 4 (LW,VHF (68-87 MHz),GSM, EGSM/GSM 900); Class 2 (VHF (30-54 MHz),VHF (142-175 MHz)) ; Class 3 (Rest frequency)
IMMUNITY TO CURRENT INJECTION (BCI)	ISO 11452-4 (12/2011)	1 MHz to 400 MHz Level 1 100 mA: Class A; Level 2 200 mA: Class C; Level 3 300 mA: Class C
Immunity to Radiated field- Anechoic chamber(ALSE with ground plane)	ISO 11452-2	200 MHz-3.2 GHz; 150 V/m Class A
RESISTANCE TO PULSES 1, 2A,2B (Transient Disturbance conducted along supply line)	ISO-7637-2 (03/2011)	pulse 1, pulse 2a 500 pulses; pulse 2b 10 pulses Class C
Resistance to pulses 3a & 3b (Transient Disturbance conducted along supply line)	ISO-7637-2 (03/2011)	pulse 3a, pulse 3b time duration = 1 hour Class A

Resistance to pulses 4 (Starting profile)	ISO 16750-2 § 4.6.3 (11/2012)	pulse 4 10 pulses Test level I: Class A; Test level II: Class C; Test level III: Class C
Load Dump	ISO 16750-2 § 4.6.4.2.3	$U_A = 14 \text{ V}$, $U_S^* = 29 \text{ V}$, $R_1 < 1 \text{ ohm}$ $t_D = 400 \text{ ms}$ 5 pulses Class C
Transient disturbance conducted along i/o or sensor lines	ISO-7637-3 (07/2007)	Fast pulse a: CCC Fast pulse b: CCC Slow pulse +: DCC Slow pulse -: DCC level IV Class A
RESISTANCE TO ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGES, EQUIPMENT NOT CONNECTED (handling)	ISO 10605 IEC 61000-4-2 (2008)	$U_{N\text{-powered}} \pm 2 \text{ kV} \pm 4 \text{ kV}$ air: $\pm 8 \text{ kV} \pm 15 \text{ kV}$
ESD Operating	ISO 10605 IEC 61000-4-2 (2008)	Powered indirect contact discharge: $\pm 4 \text{ kV}$ air: $\pm 8 \text{ kV}$

Electrical test

Direct current supply voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.2 (11/2012)	Code B
Overvoltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.3.1 (11/2012)	18 V, 1 h, @ 65 °C ; 24 V, 1 min, @ 25 °C
Superimposed Alternating Voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.4 (11/2012)	-severity 2: $U_{pp} = 4 \text{ V}$ -severity 4: $U_{pp} = 2 \text{ V}$
Resistance to slow decrease and increase of supply voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.5 (11/2012)	$U_{min} = 8 \text{ V}$, 0.5 V/min, Run DUT 10 min
Momentary drop in supply voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.6.1 (11/2012)	Room temperature, $U_{S \text{ min}}$ to 4.5 V
Re-initialization test (Reset behaviour at voltage drop)	ISO 16750-2 § 4.6.2 (11/2012)	$U_{S \text{ min}} = 8 \text{ V}$
Reverse voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.7 (11/2012)	Case 2
Ground reference and supply voltage	ISO 16750-2 § 4.8 (11/2012)	Offset voltage = 1.0 \pm 0.1 V
Open Circuit	ISO 16750-2 § 4.9 (11/2012)	Single line / Multiple line interruption
Short circuit protection	ISO 16750-2 § 4.10.2 (11/2012)	Signal circuits, $U_{S \text{ max}} = 16 \text{ V}$ and GND, duration 60 s
RESISTANCE TO SHORT INTERRUPTION OF THE POWER SUPPLY	PSA B217110 E § 7.1.13 no reference	$U_S = 14 \text{ V}$, $t_D = 2 \mu\text{s}, 1 \text{ ms}, 5 \text{ ms}$
resistance to "volt control" voltage pulse	PSA B217110 E § 7.1.16 no reference	$U_1 = 15.2 \text{ V}$; $U_2 = 18.0 \text{ V}$; $t_r = 1 \text{ ms}$; $t_f = 300 \text{ ms}$ 5 pulse with an interval of 1 min
resistance to supply voltage in the usual "volt control" range	PSA B217110 E § 7.1.2 no reference	$U_{min} = 10.5 \text{ V}$; $U_{max} = 16 \text{ V}$; $t_D = 5 \text{ s}$; $R_r = 10 \text{ V/s}$ 5 pulse with an interval of 1 min

Installation influence

Overview

The CAB 500-C family uses a very accurate technology and offers the customers the current measurement needed to the application. In order to respect this accuracy, some conditions must be respected during the design of the environment of the sensor:

- Primary busbar centering
- Busbar shape
- Contactors position



The busbar dimension for test:
20 mm (W) x 3 mm (H)
Environment: room temperature.



Due to the complexity of practical application, the examples cannot cover all the application conditions.



It can be reference during BDU design, but the performance validation of BDU is necessary.

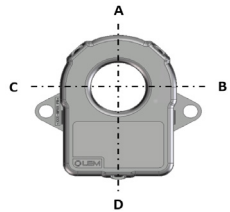
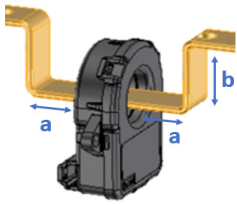


The sensor has different performance on different angles. For details or any further questions, please contact LEM Technical Customer Support.

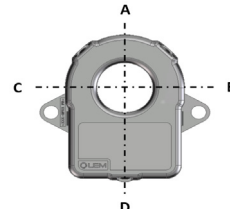
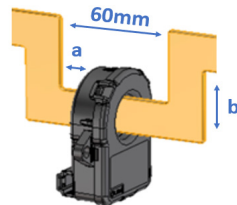
Return busbar type definition

Explanation: **Recommended** / **Case of accuracy close to the limit** / **Not recommended**

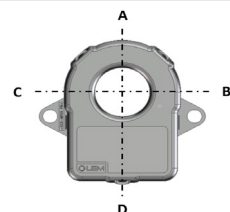
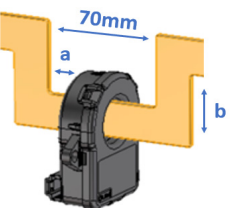
S-shape busbar recommendation																			
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10	A	B	C	D															
>10	A	B	C	D															
L-shape busbar recommendation																			
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U1-shape busbar recommendation


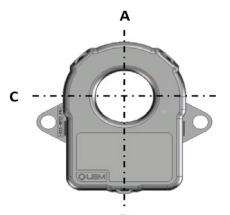
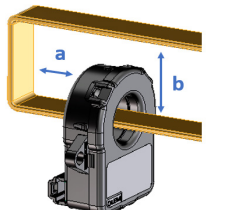
b(mm)	a(mm)					
	10		20		30	
40	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D
50	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D
60	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D

U2-shape busbar recommendation


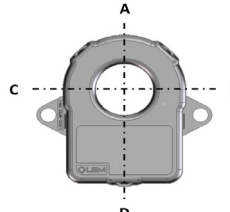
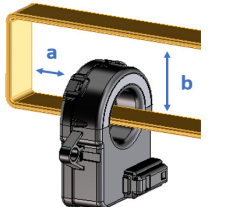
b(mm)	a(mm)					
	10		20		30	
40	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D
50	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D



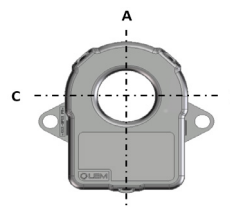
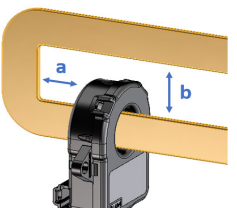
b(mm)	a(mm)							
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	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D

U3-shape busbar recommendation


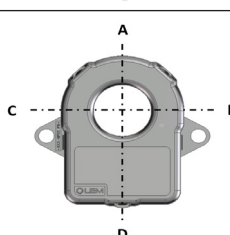
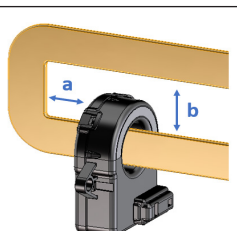
b(mm)	a(mm)											
	20		30		40		50		60			
70	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D		
80	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D		
90	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D		
100	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D		



b(mm)	a(mm)									
	20		30		40		50		60	
70	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
80	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
90	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
100	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D

U4-shape busbar recommendation


b(mm)	a(mm)							
	20		30		40		50	
70	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
80	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
90	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
100	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D



b(mm)	a(mm)							
	20		30		40		50	
70	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
80	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
90	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
100	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D