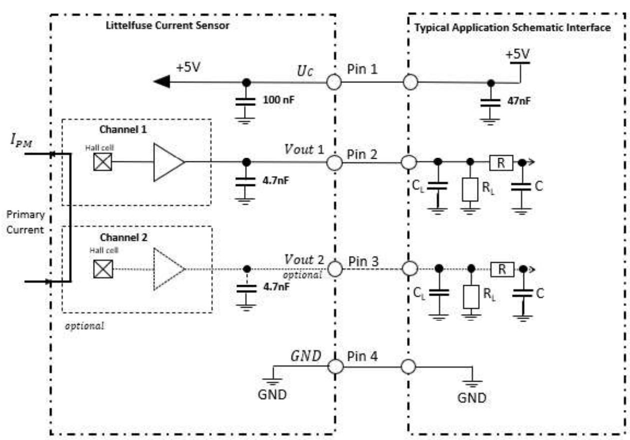
Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Description

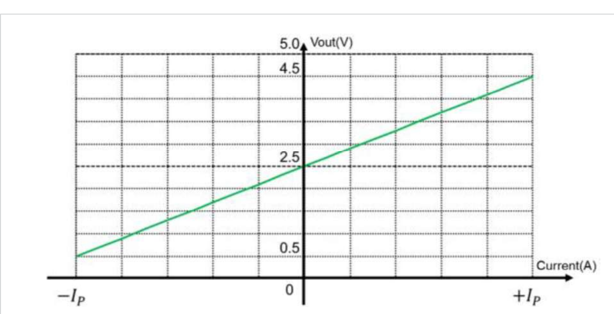
Littelfuse CH1B02xB current sensor is an open-loop Hall Effect device which provides a ratiometric output signal proportional to the magnetic flux density generated by a C-core concentrator. The sensor is offered in three configurations: standard connector, standard connector with cable retainer, and with CPA equipped connector.

Typical Application Diagram



* CL: 1 - 4.7nF EMC protection (optional).
* RC Low pass filter (optional).
* RL > 10 KΩ.

Output Characteristics



Features

- Analog ratiometric output
- +5V DC unipolar power supply
- Operating temp. range: -40°C ... +125°C
- Open-loop Hall effect
- Single or dual channel output
- ASIL-QM
- Current measurement: up to ±1500A

Applications

- Battery Management system
- DC/DC Converter
- Power Distribution Unit
- DC Link

Benefits

- High accuracy, non-intrusive solution
- Low thermal offset drift
- Low thermal sensitivity drift

Mechanical Characteristics

- Case Material: PBT-GF30, UL94-V0
- Mass: 60.5 g ± 5%
- Busbar: Cu-ETP
- Protection degree: IP4X (IEC 60529)

Mating Connector

- CH1B020B / CH1B021B

  Molex DuraClik 5-way – info pg.3-4

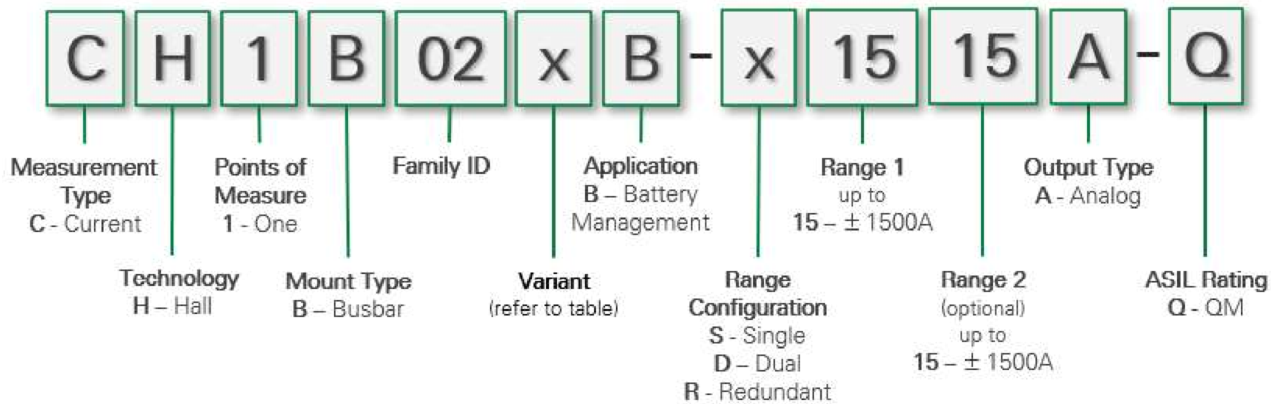
- CH1B022B

  Tyco 4-way with CPA – info pg.5

Revised: Rev. 1.5 3/13/2025

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Littelfuse Current Sensor P/N Convention



Product Variants

Part Name	Config	Ref. Image
CH1B020B	Standard	
CH1B021B	Cable Retainer	
CH1B022B	CPA Connector	

Current Range Definition

Littelfuse offers customized calibration ranges.

Naming Examples:

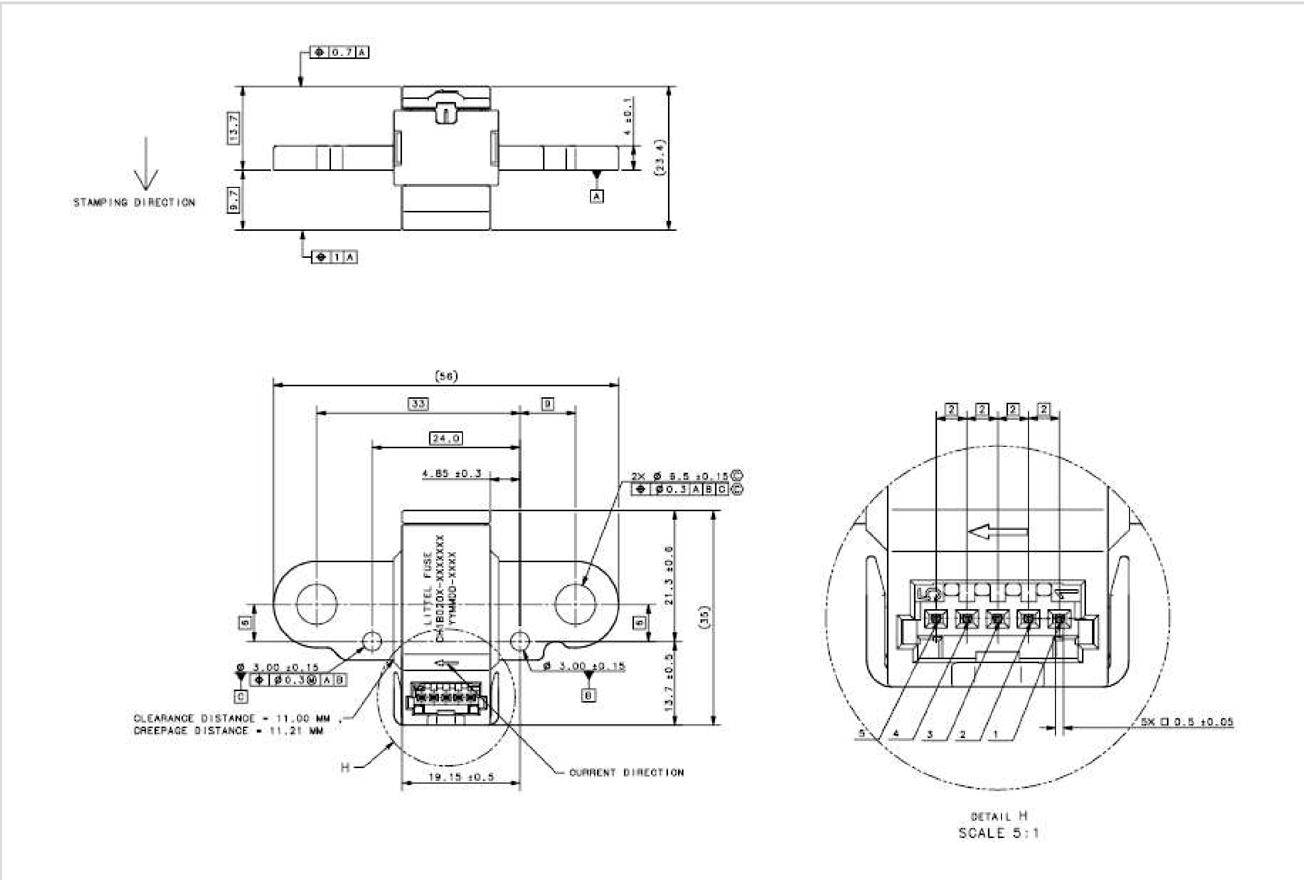
Type Name	Current Range Chanel 1	Current Range Chanel 2
CH1B02xB-S04A-Q	±400 A	N/A
CH1B02xB-S15A-Q	±1500 A	N/A
CH1B02xB-D0110A-Q	±100 A	±1000 A
CH1B02xB-D0215A-Q	±200 A	±1500 A
CH1B02xB -R08A-Q	±800 A	±800 A
CH1B02xB -R15A-Q	±1500 A	±1500 A

The Littelfuse CH1B02xB family includes variants with digital output, +12VDC power supply and ASIL rated current measurement. Please refer to CH1B02xB-SxxL-B for details.

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Current Sensor Dimensions (in mm)

CH1B020B



Remark

$V_{out} > V_o$, when I_p flows in the positive direction (see current direction arrow on drawing).

Mating Connector

- Molex DuraClik 5-Way – ISL Version
- Housing 5W, Black: 5601230501
- Retainer 5W Gray: 5601250500
- Terminal: 5601240101

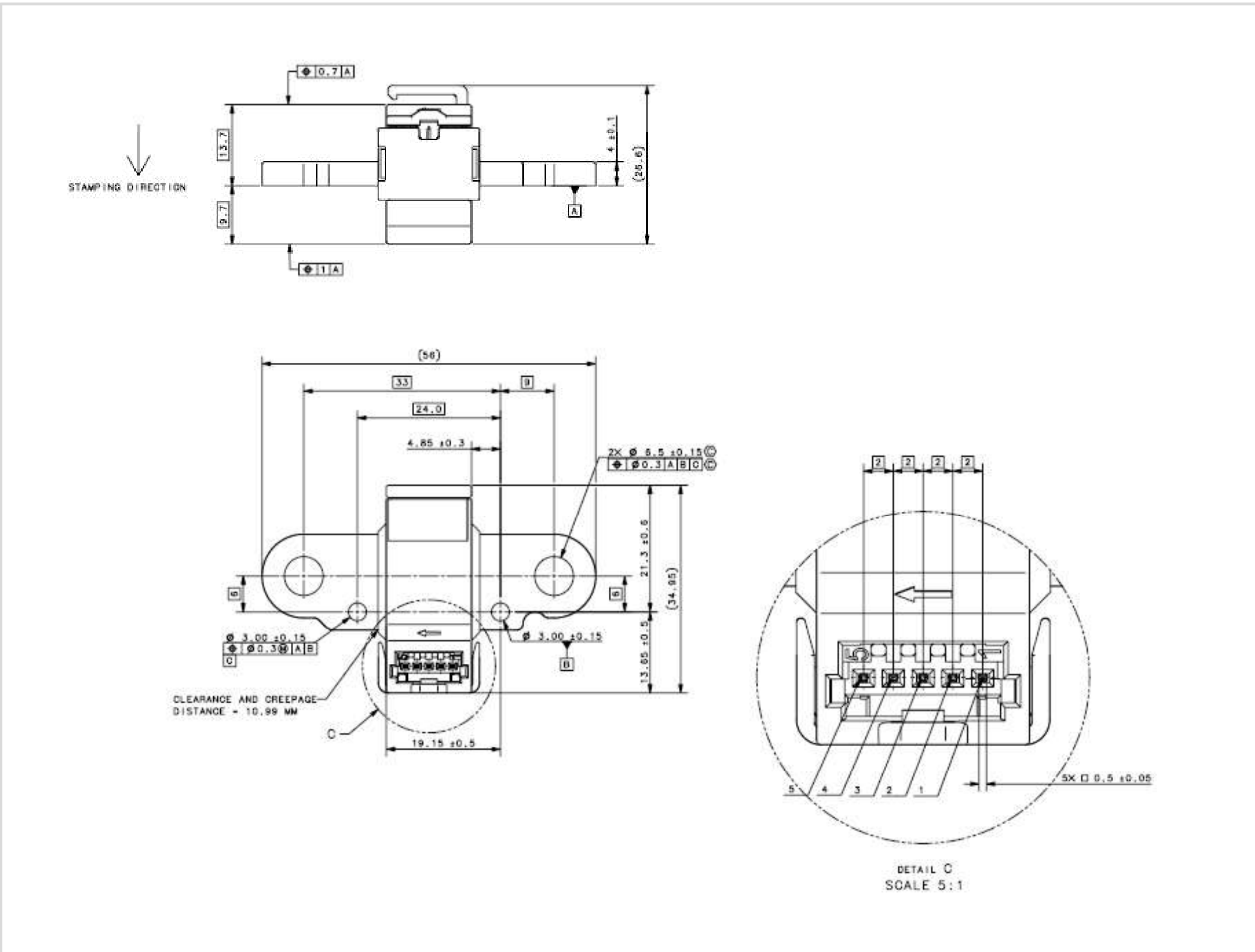
Pinout

Pin No.	Signal	Description
1	VCC	+5V Power supply
2	OUTPUT 1	Channel 1 OUT
3	GND	Ground
4	OUTPUT 2	Channel 2 OUT
5	NO CONN	Not Connected

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Current Sensor Dimensions (in mm)

CH1B021B



Remark

$V_{out} > V_o$, when I_p flows in the positive direction (see current direction arrow on drawing).

Mating Connector

- Molex DuraClik 5-Way – ISL Version
- Housing 5W, Black: 5601230501
- Retainer 5W Gray: 5601250500
- Terminal: 5601240101

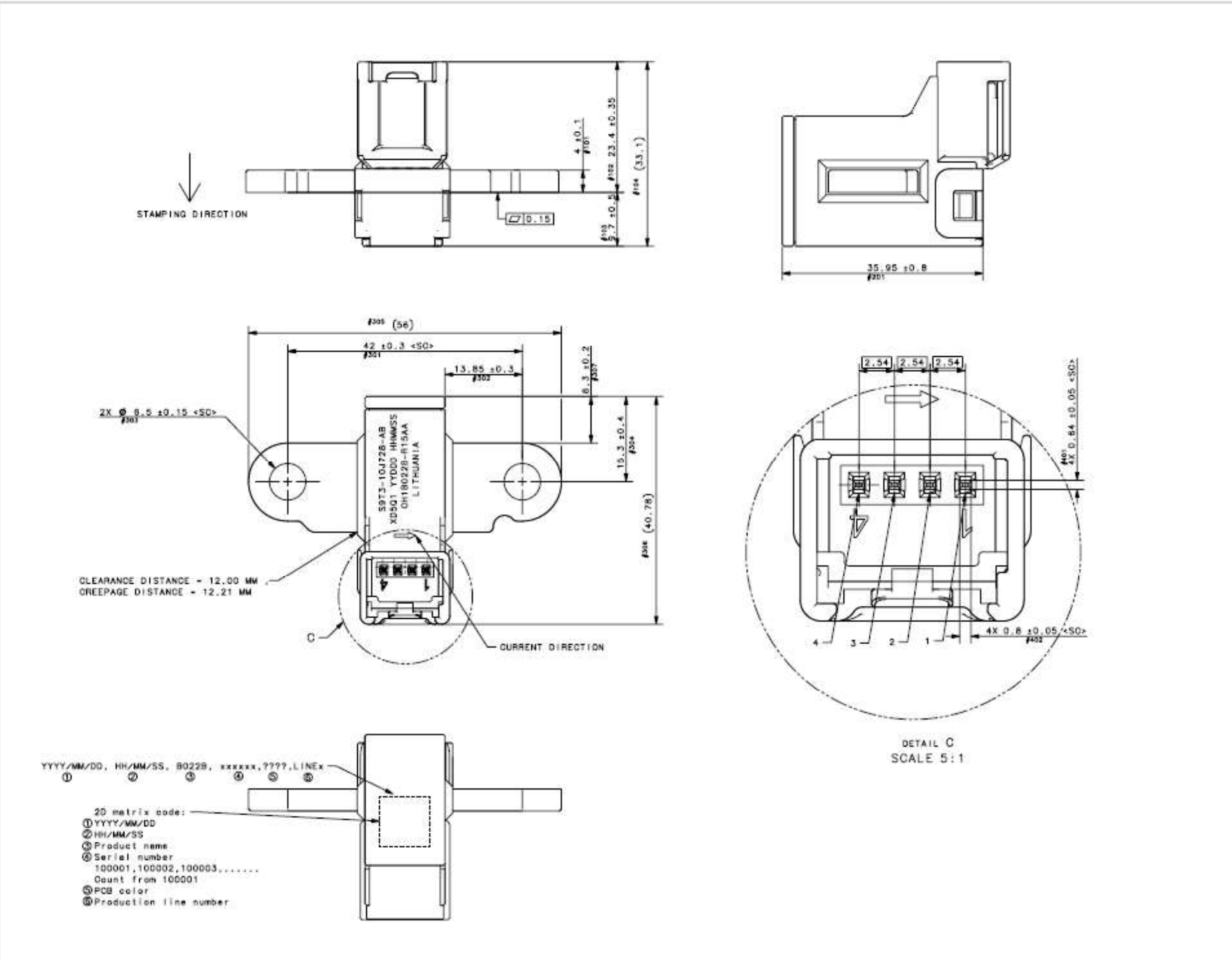
Pinout

Pin No.	Signal	Description
1	VCC	+5V Power supply
2	OUTPUT 1	Channel 1 OUT
3	GND	Ground
4	OUTPUT 2	Channel 2 OUT
5	NO CONN	Not Connected

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Current Sensor Dimensions (in mm)

CH1B022B



Remark

$V_{out} > V_o$, when I_p flows in the positive direction (see current direction arrow on drawing).

Mating Connector

- TE 4-Way – Generation Y
- Housing with CPA: 2035360-2
- Terminal: 1924955-1

Pinout

Pin No.	Signal	Description
1	VCC	+5V Power supply
2	OUTPUT 1	Channel 1 OUT
3	OUTPUT 2	Channel 2 OUT
4	GND	Ground

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Absolute Maximum Ratings (non-operating)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Units	Comments
Maximum Supply Voltage	U_{CMAX}	-0.3		10	V	
Maximum Output Current	I_{CMAX}	-10		10	mA	
Ambient Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-40		+125	$°C$	
Insulation Resistance	R_{INS}	500			MΩ	500V DC, 60s
Dielectric voltage	I_{LEAK}			1	mA	2.5 kV AC, 50Hz, 1min
Creepage distance	D_{CREE}		12.21		mm	
Clearance	D_{CLEA}		12		mm	
Comparative tracking index	CTI		0 PLC		-	UL746A

Mechanical Product Properties

Parameter	Symbol	Level	Standard	Comments
Flammability Class		V0	UL94	
Protection Degree		IP 4X	IEC 60529	

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Common Characteristics in Normal Range

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Units	Comments
Supply Voltage	U_C	4.75	5	5.25	V	
Current Consumption	I_C		11	15	mA	Single channel only
Current Consumption	I_C		22	30	mA	w/ Dual or Redundant channel
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	-40		+125[1]	$°C$	
Output Voltage	V_{out}	$V_{out} = (U_C/5) \times (V_O + I_p \times S_{th})$			V	
Output Offset Voltage	V_o		2.5		V	U_C= 5V, $I_p = 0\ A$
Clamping Voltage Lower	V_{CL}		0.3		V	U_C = 5V, T_A = 25 °C
Clamping Voltage Upper	V_{CU}		4.7		V	U_C = 5V, T_A = 25 °C
Power-on Time	t_{po}			1	ms	
Response Time	t_r			15	us	
Supply Capacitance	C_{SUP}	47	100		nF	Capacitors need to be located near supply pin
Load Capacitance	C_L		2.2		nF	
Load Resistance	R_L		25		kΩ	
Linearity Error	$\mathcal{E}_L$		±0.8		%FS	U_C = 5V, over temp
Offset Error	$\mathcal{E}_O$		±15		mV	U_C = 5V, T_A= 25°C, I_A= 0A
Sensitivity Error	$\mathcal{E}_S$		±1		%	U_C = 5V, over temp

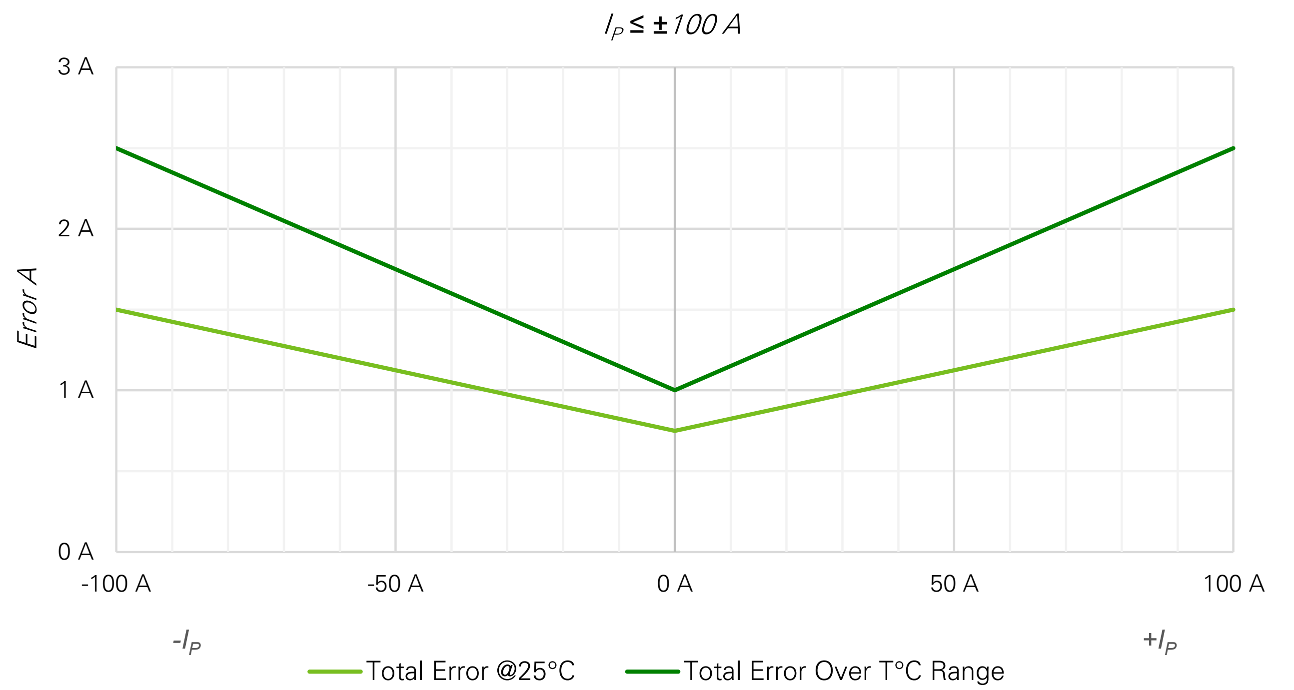
[1] Practical operating ambient temperature depending on RMS current profile. Maximum permissible busbar surface temperature: ≤ 150°C.

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

CH1B02xB
Littelfuse offers customized calibrations.
Performance data below is applicable for a ±100A calibration.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Units	Comments
Primary Current	I_p	-100		+100	A	
Sensitivity	S_{th}		20.0		mV/A	U_C = 5 V

Total Error



Primary Current $\pm I_P$	Total Error @25°C		Total Error @Trange	
A	%	A	%	A
+100 A	±1.5 %	±1.5 A	±2.5 %	±2.5 A
0	±0.75 %	±0.75 A	±1.0 %	±1.0 A
-100 A	±1.5 %	±1.5 A	±2.5 %	±2.5 A

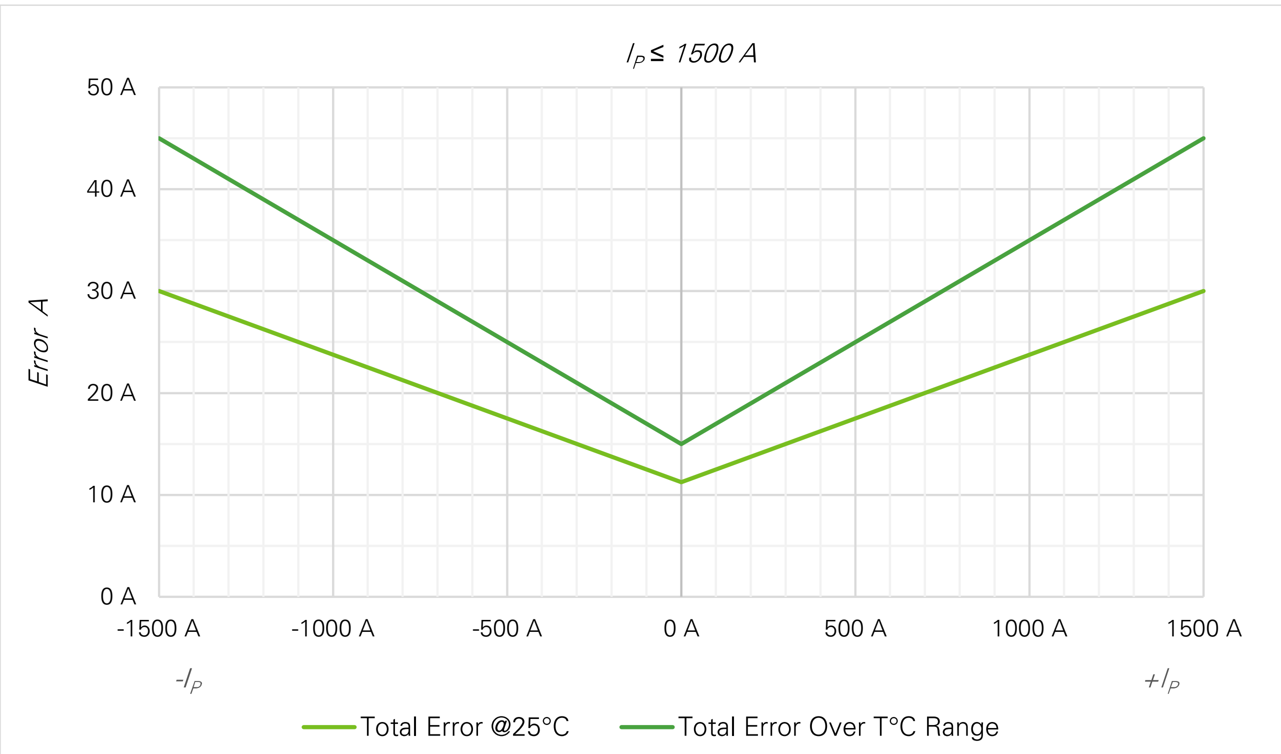
*Error in current (A) = Total Error % ** I_p

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

CH1B02xB
Littelfuse offers customized calibrations.
Performance data below is applicable for a ±1500A calibration.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Units	Comments
Primary Current	I_p	-1500		+1500	A	
Sensitivity	S_{th}		1.33		mV/A	U_C = 5 V

Total Error

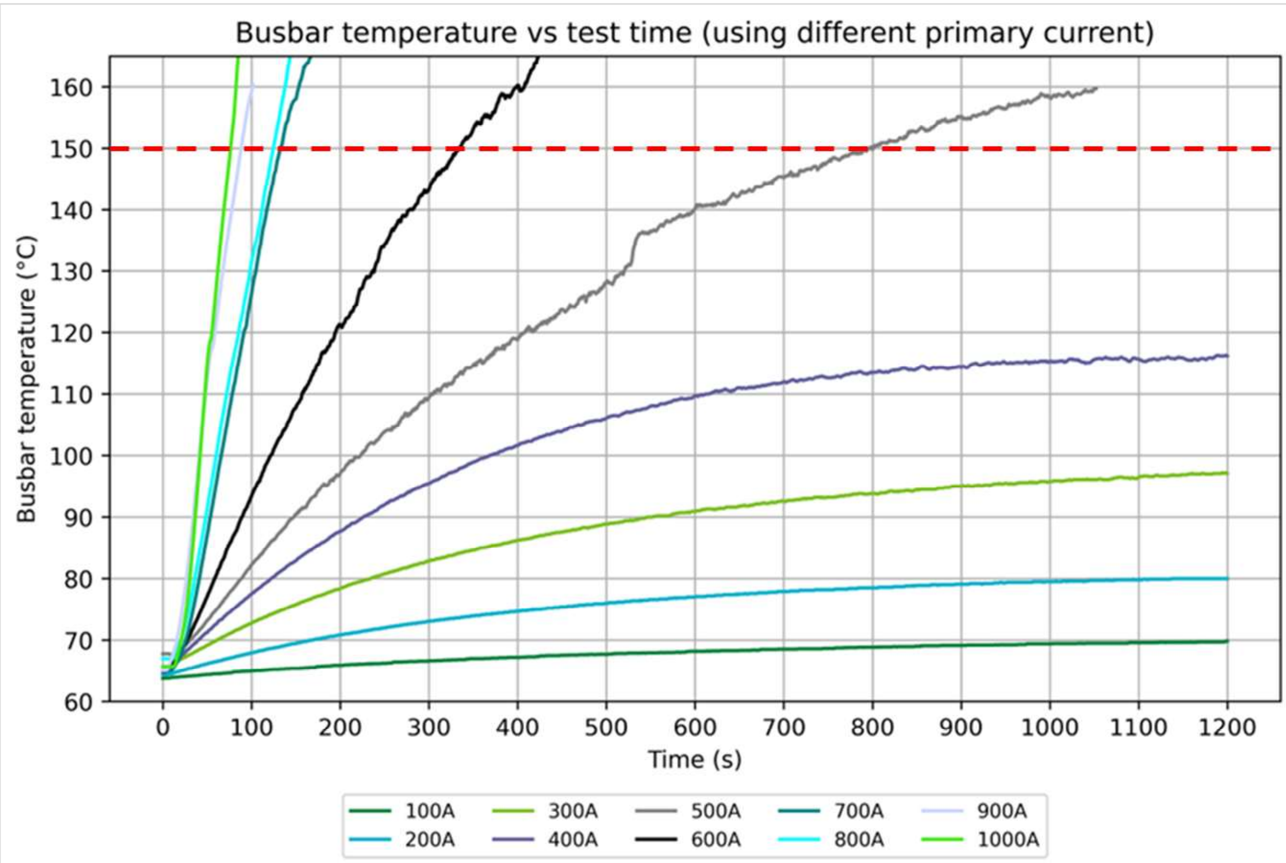


Primary Current $\pm I_P$	Total Error @25°C		Total Error @Trange	
A	%	A	%	A
+1500 A	±2.00 %	±30.00 A	±3.0 %	±45.0 A
0	±0.75 %	±11.25 A	±1.0 %	±15.0 A
-1500 A	±2.00 %	±30.00 A	±3.0 %	±45.0 A

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

*Error in current (A) = Total Error % ** I_p

Continuous Current Performance (Busbar Heat Rise)



Test Conditions:
Ambient temperature: 65 °C, without cooling
Temperature monitoring: Record 1 data point per second. Test stopped when Temperature is stabilized at 150°C.

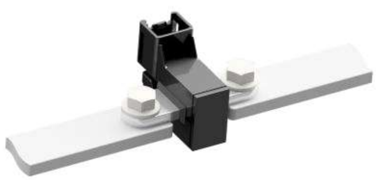
Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Recommendations for Use

Setup Recommendation

Mounting and spacing recommendations are common for all component family members listed in this datasheet. Example shown is CH1B022B / CH1B028B.

Busbar Mounting:



- Mount with ISO M6 serrated flange screw or bolt, or with M6 fastener scew or bolt combined with lock washer.
- Assembly torque: 7N·m ± 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: 5x20mm

Adjacent Busbar Spacing:

- The distance between sensor busbar and adjacent busbar is recommended to be more than:
  - 20 mm @ 1500 A
  - 10 mm @ 1000 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.

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Validation Test Specification

Group / Test	Reference	Test Condition
Environmental		
Low Temperature Operation	ISO 16750-4	24h; @-40 °C, power supply(continuous monitoring: offset (Vout and Vcc) at 1s intervals, zero primary current
High Temperature Operating Endurance (HTOE)	ISO 16750-4	96 h; power supply continuous monitoring: offset (Vout and Vcc),at 30ms intervals @ 125 °C, zero primary current
Temperature Step Test	ISO 16750-4: 2010 Section 5.2	20°C -> Tmin -> Tmax -> 20°C. Temperature step: 5 °C. Dwell time: TBD. Check DUT functionality at Umin, Unom, Umax at each temperature step.
High Temperature / High Humidity Endurance (HTHE)	IEC 60068-2-78	1000h, 85°C / 85% RH, power supplied (continuous monitoring Vcc) at 30ms intervals, zero primary current. Intermediate functional test at room temp at 500hrs.
Powered Thermal Cycle Endurance	ISO16750-4 §5.3.1 EN 60068-2-14, test Nb	125 cycles. 1000 h. DUT powered on, continous monitoring Vout and Vcc at 30ms intervals. Intermediate functional test at room temp at 500hrs.
Thermal Shock	ISO16750-4 §5.3.2 EN 60068-2-14	1000 h, −40 °C (30 min soak) / 125 °C (30 min soak), shift time ≤ 30s, 1000 cycles, with connectors installed. Intermediate functional test at room temp at 500hrs.
Composite Temperature /Humidity Cyclic	ISO 16750-4 §5.6.2.3 IEC 60068-2-38	10 cycles. Total duration 240h. Temperature: +65°C. DUT monitoring at 30ms intervals.
Dewing Test	ISO 16750-4:2010 Section 5.6.2.4 Test 3	5 cycles. Total duration 30 hours. Temperature: +80°C. DUT powered on, continous monitoring of Vout and Vcc at 30ms intervals.
Ingress Protection		
Dust	IEC 60529	per IEC 60529
Mechanical		
Mechanical Shock	ISO 16750-3 §4.2.2.2	(500 m·s-2; 11 ms) 10 shocks per axe Half sinusoidal pulse. Continuous monitoring: offset(Vout and Vcc) at 1ms intervals, zero primary current.
Vibration in Temperature	ISO 16750-3 § 4.1.2.4 Test Ⅳ, passenger car, sprung masses	22 hours for each axis. RMS acceleration value of 96,6 m/s2. Continuous monitoring: offset(Vout and Vcc) at 30ms intervals, zero primary current. Temperature cycling from Tmin to Tmax.
Free Fall	ISO 16750-3 § 4.3	Test direction: ±X, ±Y, ±Z axis (6 directions), one sample per each axis; Drop floor: steel plate; Drop height: 1 meter. Temperature:+23 °C ± 5 °C.
Electrical		
Noise	Littelfuse VS	Sweep from DC to 1MHZ.
Power-on Time	Littelfuse VS	Vdd min to 90%Vout
Overvoltage	ISO 16750-2 §4.3	+6V for 60s
Output Short Circuit to Supply	ISO16750-2 §4.10	'VDC: 5 V; Connect all terminals to GND except for B+ terminal of connector; Connect all terminal to B+ except for GND terminal of connector.
Reverse Supply Voltage	ISO 16750-2 §4.7.2	-0.3V for 60s
Response Time	Littelfuse VS	90%Primary current to 90%Vout

Continued next page

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Validation Test Specification (continued)

Group / Test	Reference	Test Condition
Insulation and Dielectric Voltage		
Insulation Resistance	ISO 16750-2 §4.12.2	Perform insulation resistance test ,then perform a CL-THC-Temperature / Humidity cycle test, at last perform insulation resistance test again; record the min value, test point: connector wires to busbar, samples shall remain 0.5h at room temperature after Composite temperature/humidity cyclic test: 1000V DC, 60s
Dielectric Withstand Voltage	IEC 60664; Part 1	Perform dielectric withstand voltage test ,then perform a CL-THC-Temperature / Humidity cycle test, at last perform dielectric withstand voltage test again; record the max value ;samples shall remain 0.5h at room temperature after Composite temperature/humidity cyclic test, 'test point: connector wire to busbar: 2.5 kV AC, 50Hz, 1min.
EMC		
Bulk Current Injection (BCI)	ISO 11452-4 Annex E.1.1, Table E.1 GMW3097; From 1 to 400 MHz.	Refer to EMC Test Plan - *EMC-8057*
Radiated Electromagnetic Immunity (ALSE)	ISO 11452-2	Refer to EMC Test Plan - *EMC-8057*
Radiated Emissions	CISPRR25 (2008) Table 9	Refer to EMC Test Plan - *EMC-8057*
ESD Handling	ISO 10605 §7	Refer to EMC Test Plan - *EMC-8057*
Connector		
Terminal Push-out Force	GMW3191:2012 §4.5.2	Apply rearward pulling force to dislodge the terminal out of the header. Speed 50± 10mm/min. Record the peak force required to displace the terminal 0.20 mm. Afterwards, connectors conditioned by being exposed to 95% to 98% RH at +40 °C for 6 hours. Push / pull tests shall be performed immediately following removal of the headers from the temperature/humidity chamber. Terminal width 0.5 mm and 0.5 mm (< 0.8 mm)
Connector to Connector Engagement Force	GMW3191:2012 §4.2.8/ USCAR25	Insert TPA into connector body at a uniform rate of (50 ± 10) mm/minute. Record peak force and graph force versus distance from initial position of TPA to connector body to final engaged position.
Locked Connector Disengagement Force	GMW3191:2012 §4.2.18	Pull the mated connectors apart at a rate of (50 ± 10) mm/minute. Record the force at which the connectors disengage.
Unlocked Connector Disengagement Force	GMW3191:2012 §4.2.19	Pull the mated connectors apart at a rate of (50 ± 10) mm/minute. Record the force at which the connectors disengage.

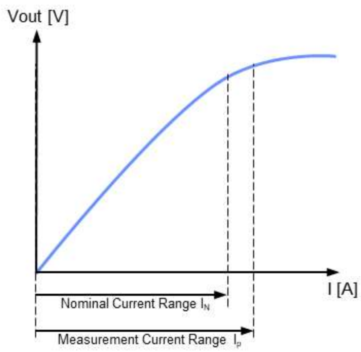
Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Performance Parameter Definitions

Output Voltage (V_{OUT})

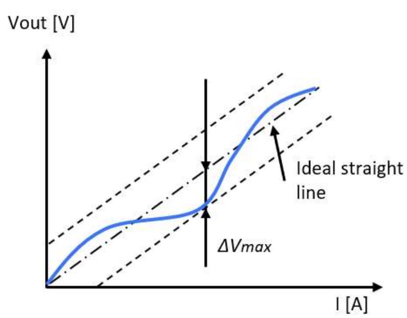
$$V_{out} = (V_{CC}/5) \times (2.5 + I_p \times S)$$

Primary current definition (I_N, I_p)



Linearity error (ε_L)

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



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

V_{FS}: full scope output voltage

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)

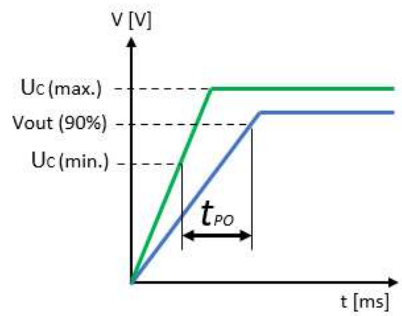
The sensor sensitivity error is the drift of sensor's ideal sensitivity.

$$\varepsilon_S = \pm \frac{S - S_{th}}{S_{th}} \times 100\%$$

S_{th}: theory sensitivity

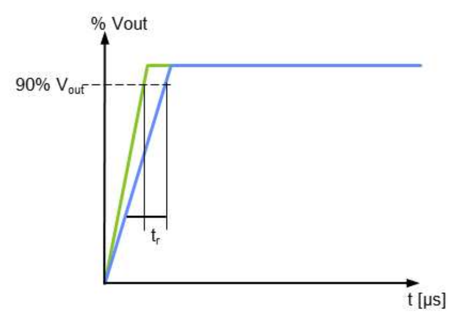
Power-on time (t_{po})

The Power-on time is the duration from Uc (min.) to 90% of Vout.



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 are determined during initial product characterization.
Typical values representing the normal of statistical ±1σ interval (68.27% probability).Minimum and maximum values representing the Gaussian distribution boundaries of the ±3σ interval (99.73% probability).

Current Sensor
CH1B02xB

Contact

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

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