



## Adjustable Current Switch Device

### **Features:**

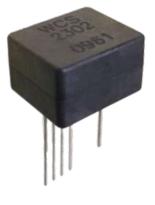
- Current switch, current measurement and on-site calibration
- Response time 10us
- High resolution ±3mA
- Wide sensing current range 0~2.0 A
- Output "High" when V<sub>IP</sub> > V<sub>set</sub>
- Output "Low" when V<sub>IP</sub> < V<sub>set</sub>
- Wide operating voltage range 3.0~12 V
- Nearly zero magnetic hysteresis
- 10K Hz Bandwidth
- Isolation voltage 1000V
- 98 mΩ internal conductor resistance
- "Output voltage" is 1/2 supply voltage at zero current

### **Functional Description :**

The Winson WCS2302 is a current switch designed for current switching and current measuring. The current switching can be adjusted through providing reference voltage to the  $V_{set}$  Pin. The output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) turns to high voltage level when the internal voltage ( $V_{IP}$ ) is greater than the reference voltage ( $V_{set}$ ). In contrast, the output turns to the low level. For the current measuring, it provides a precise solution for both DC and AC current sensing in industrial, and users can also adjust the reference voltage value of current switch mode on-site by measuring current mode.

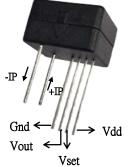
The WCS2302 consists of a precise, low-temperature drift linear hall sensor IC with temperature compensation circuit and a current path with 98 m $\Omega$  typical internal conductor resistance. Applied current flowing through this conduction path generates a magnetic field which is sensed by the integrated Hall IC and converted into a proportional voltage.

The terminals of the conductive path are electrically isolated from the sensor leads. This allow the WCS2302 current sensor to be used in applications requiring electrical isolation without the use of opto-isolators or other costly isolation techniques and make system more competitive in cost.



Winson reserves the right to make changes to improve reliability or manufacturability.





Vout VS. Primary Current

0.5V

0A

Vout Slop = 900 mV/A +A ½ Vdd

Vout Vdd-0.2V

-A

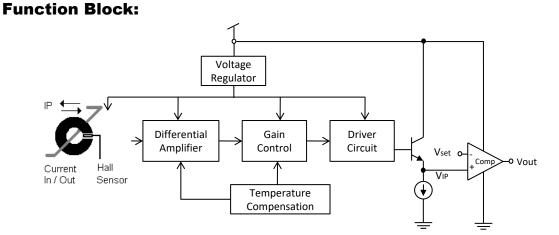
#### Ou

#### Absolute Maximum Range Supply Voltage, Vdd ------ 14V

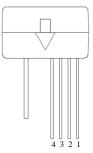
Supply voltage, vuu 14v
Pass Current, IP 2.5A
Pass Current (10ms pulse), Ipulse 5A
Output Current Sink 50uA
Output Current Source 1.5mA
Basic Isolation Voltage 1000V
Operating Temperature Range, Ta
20°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range, Ts
Power Dissipation, Pd1W

(Vdd = 5V)

Function	Current Range	Resolution	Sensitivity
Switch	DC:±0~2.0A	±3.0 mA	
Linear	DC:±0~2.0A		000 1/4
	AC:rms 1.5A		900 mV/A



#### Functional Block Diagram



Number	Name	Description	
1	Vdd	Power supply terminal	
2	Vset	Setup input terminal	
3	Vout	Analog output signal	
4	GND	Signal ground terminal	



<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> (T=+25°C, V <sub>dd</sub> =5.0V)						5.0V)	
Characteristic	Symbol	<b>Test Conditions</b>	Min		Гур	Max	Units
Supply Voltage	Vdd	—	3.0		—	12	V
Supply Current	Isupply	IP =0 A	-		3.0	6.0	mA
Switching Characteristics: (T=+25°C, V <sub>dd</sub> =5.0V)							
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min T		Тур	Max	Units
Quitaut Malta as	V <sub>H</sub>		Vdd-0	).2	_	_	
Output Voltage	VL	Full Range	_		_	0.1	V
Resolution	<b>IP</b> <sub>Resolution</sub>	—	—		±3	—	mA
Adjustable Current Range	PR	DC Mode	—		±2	—	А
Response Time	- T <sub>RP</sub>	With 0.25A overdrive $C_{Load} = 15 pF^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		13	—	us
(low to high level)		With 0.25A overdrive $C_{Load} = 0.01 \mu F^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		30	_	
Response Time		With 0.25A overdrive $C_{Load} = 15 pF^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		10		
(high to low level)		With 0.25A overdrive $C_{Load} = 0.01 \mu F^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		140	-	us
Rising Time	T <sub>RISE</sub>	With 0.25A overdrive $C_{Load} = 15 pF^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		0.4	_	us
Fall Time	T <sub>FALL</sub>	With 0.25A overdrive $C_{\text{Load}} = 15\text{pF}^{(1)(2)(3)}$	_		0.6	_	us

1. C<sub>Load</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

2. The response time is specified for a 0.5A(450mV) input step with 0.25A(225mV) overdrive.

3. Response time can refer to "characteristic Diagrams".

### Linear Characteristics: (T=+25°C, V<sub>dd</sub>=5.0V, V<sub>set</sub> pin and V<sub>out</sub> pin short )

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Zero Current Vout	Vip	IP =0 A	2.35	2.5	2.65	V
Sensitivity	Sens	IP= +-1 A	765	900	1035	mV/A
Bandwidth	BW	—	_	10	—	kHz
Measurable Current Range	MR	Vdd=5V (DC Mode)	_	±2.0	—	A
		Vdd=5V (AC RMS )	_	1.5	—	
Temperature Drift	riangleVout	Ip =0 A	—	±0.5	—	mV/°C
Output Noise	V <sub>Np-p(0.01F)</sub>	$IP = 0 A, C_{Load} = 0.01 uF$	_	12	_	m)/
	V <sub>Np-p(0.1uF)</sub>	IP =0 A, $C_{Load} = 0.1 uF$	—	7.0	—	mV

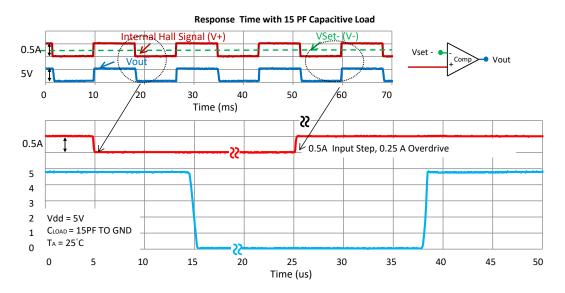
1. All output-voltage measurements are made with a voltmeter having an input impedance which is at least  $100 k\Omega$ 

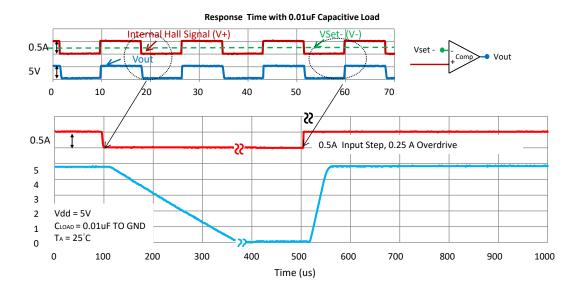
2. Connect 'capacitive load' (0.01uF) in parallel at output pin.

Do not apply any 'resistor load' on output pin, it will degrade IC's performance.



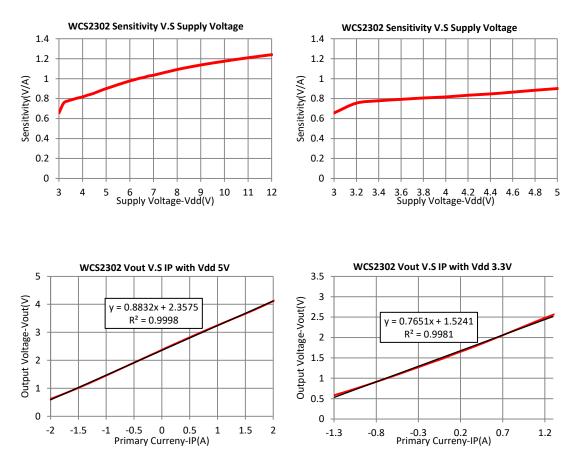
Characteristic Diagrams: (1)Switch



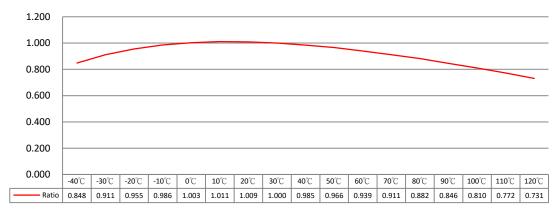




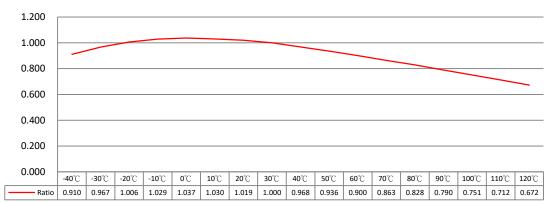
(2)Linear



#### WCS2302 Sensitivity standardization of 30°C (5V) V.S Temperature



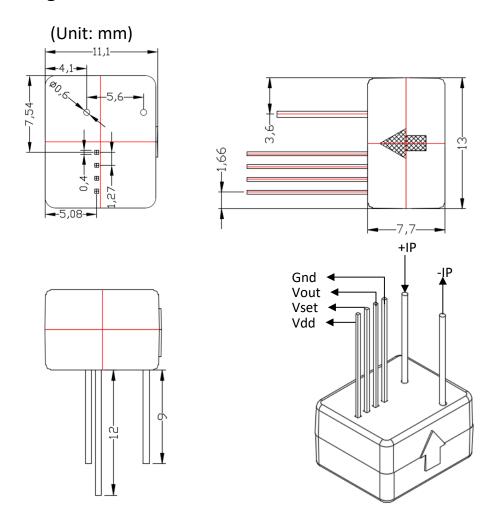




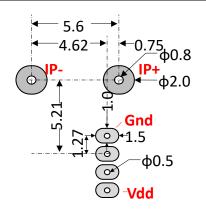
WCS2302 Sensitivity standardization of 30°C (3.3V) V.S Temperature



## **Package Information:**



### PCB Layout Reference View(Top View)



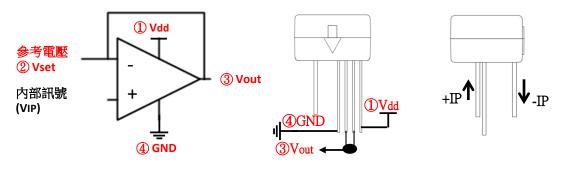


### **Application Circuit and Note:**

## (1)Current Switching - Direct Setting Method:

1.Supply Voltage : apply voltage V<sub>dd</sub> -

**2.Measure the Overcurrent Value :**  $V_{set}$  pin and  $V_{out}$  pin are short-circuited, and output pin does not need to be connected to any load which is as shown in Fig.1. Users can set the IP overcurrent value by putting the target current which is flowing through this hole. Then, measure the output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) directly by a multimeter under DC mode and records this voltage.





**3.Set the Overcurrent Value :**  $V_{set}$  pin and  $V_{out}$  pin are open-circuited, which is shown in Fig.2. The  $V_{set}$  pin input the above-mentioned measured voltage value. The  $V_{IP}$  is an internal Hall sensing signal, which converts into a proportional voltage according to the IP current.

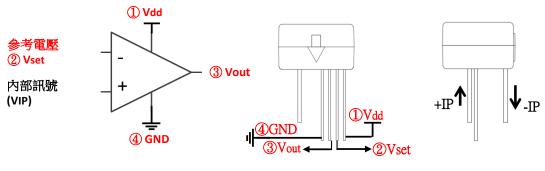


Fig. 2

**4.Output** : the output voltage levels will change according to the  $V_{set}$  voltage. Output "High" when  $V_{IP} > V_{set}$ Output "Low" when  $V_{IP} < V_{set}$ 

## (2)Current Switching - Formula Solution Method: 1. The Zero Current Value



- **1.1** Measure the Zero Current Value  $V_{0A}$ :  $V_{set}$  pin and  $V_{out}$  pin are short-circuited, and output pin does not need to be connected to any load which is as shown in Fig.1. The output voltage ( $V_{out}$ ) is directly measured by a multimeter under DC mode.
- 1.2 The Measuring Current <sup>t</sup> Voltage V<sub>0A</sub>: measure the output's voltage when no current pass through under the supply voltage 5V and record this voltage.

 $V_{\rm IP} = V_{\rm 0A} \doteq 2.5 \rm V$ 

## 2. The Overcurrent Value

- 2.1 Set the Reference Voltage  $V_{set}$ :  $V_{set}$  pin and  $V_{out}$  pin are open-circuited, which is as shown in Fig.2. The  $V_{set}$  pin input voltage range is  $0 \sim V_{dd}$ .
- 3.2 The Overcurrent Current Value s Voltage V<sub>set</sub>:, WCS2302 sensitivity is about 900mV/A under the supply voltage 5V.
  (ΔV = Current \* Sensitivity)

Example 1: the overcurrent value is 1A

 $V_{\text{set}} = V_{10A} = (V_{0A} + \Delta V) = 2.5 + (1*0.9) = 3.4$ 

Example 2: the overcurrent value is -1A

 $V_{\text{set}} = V_{-10A} = (V_{0A} - \Delta V) = 2.5 - (1*0.9) = 1.6V$ 

Example 3: the overcurrent value is 2A

$$V_{\text{set}} = V_{20A} = (V_{0A} + \Delta V) = 2.5 + (2*0.9) = 4.3V$$

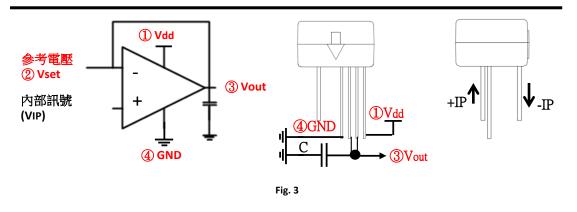
**3. Output** : the output voltage levels will change according to the  $V_{set}$  voltage.

## (3)Current Measuring

- 1. Supply Voltage :apply voltage V<sub>dd</sub> •
- 2. Measure the Zero Current Output Voltage  $V_{0A}$  (Internal Signal,  $V_{IP}$ ):  $V_{set}$  pin and  $V_{out}$  pin are short-circuited, and output pin needs to be connected capacitive load to GND, recommend value is 0.01uF. As shown in Fig.3. (Internal circuit configuration of this device is used a comparator, the phase compensation capacitance for oscillation prevention is not included in the comparator. So users need to connect capacitive load in parallel at output terminal if using in a negative feedback configuration.)

Winson reserves the right to make changes to improve reliability or manufacturability.





3. Calibration : please refer to Winson Website-> Products->Application Notes-> WCS Application Note: <u>http://www.winson.com.tw/Product/83</u>