

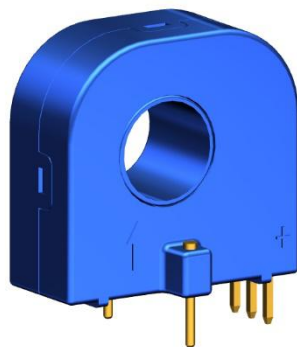
## CURRENT SENSOR

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Product series: STK-CTS/W

Product part number: STK-15CTS/W 、 STK-20CTS/W  
STK-25CTS/W

Version: Ver 4.5



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## 1. Description

STK-CTS/W series current sensors are based on open loop principle with TMR technology. The sensor can detect those current with DC, AC, pulse and irregular wave shape.

### Typical application

- Variable speed driving
- continuous current dynamo
- Switch mode power supply
- Weld machine power supply
- MPPT

### General Parameter

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Working temperature	T_A	°C	-40 ~ 105
Storage temperature	T_stg	°C	-40 ~ 105
Mass	m	g	10

### Absolute Parameter

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Supply voltage	V <sub>C</sub>	V	5.5
ESD rating (HBM)	U <sub>ESD</sub>	kV	4

Remark: the unrecoverable damage may occur when the product works on the conditions over the absolute maximum ratings. Long-time working on the absolute maximum ratings may cause the degradation on performance and reliability.

### Isolation parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Remark
Isolation voltage, 50Hz, 1 min	U <sub>d</sub>	kV	4	
Impact voltage 1.2/ 50s	Ū <sub>w</sub>	kV	6	
Clearance	d <sub>Cl</sub>	mm	> 8	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance	d <sub>Cp</sub>	mm	> 8	Shortest distance along device body
Case material			V0 according to UL 94	

## 2. STK-15CTS/W parameters

Condition: V<sub>cc</sub> = 5.0 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless specified.

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Remark
Primary current	I <sub>pn</sub>	A		15		
Maximum current	I <sub>pm</sub>	A	-15		15	
Supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Consumption current	I <sub>cc</sub>	mA		5	10	
Full-scale output	V <sub>FS</sub>	V		±2		(V <sub>out</sub> @ ±I <sub>pn</sub> ) – V <sub>off</sub>
Output resistance	R <sub>out</sub>	Ω		1		@V <sub>out</sub>
Offset voltage	V <sub>off</sub>	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	V <sub>out</sub> @ 0 A
Theoretical gain	G <sub>th</sub>	mV/A		133		2 V @ I <sub>pn</sub>
Gain error	Err <sub>G</sub>	%G <sub>th</sub>	-0.5		0.5	Adjusted@25°C
Non-linearity	Non-L	%I <sub>pn</sub>	-0.5		0.5	±I <sub>pn</sub>
reaction time	t <sub>ra</sub>	μs		0.5		@10% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Step response time	t <sub>res</sub>	μs		1		@90% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Delay time	t <sub>delay</sub>	μs		1		@300 kHz
-3 dB band width	BW	kHz		400		Back-end non-RC circuit
Noise DC ~ 10 kHz DC ~ 100 kHz	V <sub>noise</sub>	mVpp		15 25		
Accuracy @ RT	X	% of I <sub>pn</sub>	-1		1	@ 25°C
Accuracy	X <sub>TRange</sub>	% of I <sub>pn</sub>	-2		2	-40°C ~ 85°C

Note:

- Accuracy @ RT, X = ((V<sub>out</sub> @ I<sub>n</sub> @ 25°C) – (G<sub>fit</sub> \* I<sub>n</sub> + V<sub>off</sub> @ 25°C)) / V<sub>FS</sub>, Here I<sub>n</sub> is the current test current. G<sub>fit</sub> is the normal temperature fitting gain.
- Accuracy, X<sub>TRange</sub> = ((V<sub>out</sub> @ I<sub>n</sub> @ T<sub>x</sub>) – (G<sub>fit</sub>@25°C \* I<sub>n</sub> + V<sub>off</sub> @ 25°C)) / V<sub>FS</sub>, The fitting gain of the product at G<sub>fit</sub>@25 °C is 25 °C.

### 3. STK-20CTS/W parameters

Condition:  $V_{cc} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless specified.

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Remark
Primary current	$I_{pn}$	A		20		
Maximum current	$I_{pm}$	A	-20		20	
Supply voltage	$V_{cc}$	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Consumption current	$I_{cc}$	mA		5	10	
Full-scale output	$V_{FS}$	V		$\pm 2$		$(V_{out} @ \pm I_{pn}) - V_{off}$
Output resistance	$R_{out}$	$\Omega$		1		@ $V_{out}$
Offset voltage	$V_{off}$	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	$V_{out} @ 0\text{ A}$
Theoretical gain	$G_{th}$	mV/A		100		$2\text{ V} @ I_{pn}$
Gain error	$Err_G$	% $G_{th}$	-0.5		0.5	Adjusted@ $25^\circ\text{C}$
Non-linearity	Non-L	% $I_{pn}$	-0.5		0.5	$\pm I_{pn}$
reaction time	$t_{ra}$	$\mu\text{s}$		0.5		@10% of $I_{PN}$
Step response time	$t_{res}$	$\mu\text{s}$		1		@90% of $I_{PN}$
Delay time	$t_{delay}$	$\mu\text{s}$		1		@300 kHz
-3 dB band width	BW	kHz		400		Back-end non-RC circuit
Noise DC ~ 10 kHz DC ~ 100 kHz	$V_{noise}$	mVpp		15 25		
Accuracy @ RT	X	% of $I_{pn}$	-1		1	@ $25^\circ\text{C}$
Accuracy	$X_{TRange}$	% of $I_{pn}$	-2		2	$-40^\circ\text{C} \sim 85^\circ\text{C}$

Note:

1. Accuracy @ RT,  $X = ((V_{out} @ I_n @ 25^\circ\text{C}) - (G_{fit} * I_n + V_{off} @ 25^\circ\text{C})) / V_{FS}$ , Here  $I_n$  is the current test current.  $G_{fit}$  is the normal temperature fitting gain.

2. Accuracy,  $X_{TRange} = ((V_{out} @ I_n @ T_x) - (G_{fit@25^\circ\text{C}} * I_n + V_{off} @ 25^\circ\text{C})) / V_{FS}$ , The fitting gain of the product at  $G_{fit@25^\circ\text{C}}$  is  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

#### 4. STK-25CTS/W parameters

Condition: Vcc = 5.0 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C, unless specified.

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Remark
Primary current	I <sub>pn</sub>	A		25		
Maximum current	I <sub>pm</sub>	A	-25		25	
Supply voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Consumption current	I <sub>cc</sub>	mA		5	10	
Full-scale output	V <sub>FS</sub>	V		±2		(V <sub>out @ ±I<sub>pn</sub></sub> ) – V <sub>off</sub>
Output resistance	R <sub>out</sub>	Ω		1		@V <sub>out</sub>
Offset voltage	V <sub>off</sub>	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	V <sub>out @ 0 A</sub>
Theoretical gain	G <sub>th</sub>	mV/A		80		2 V @ I <sub>pn</sub>
Gain error	Err <sub>G</sub>	%G <sub>th</sub>	-0.5		0.5	Adjusted@25°C
Non-linearity	Non-L	%I <sub>pn</sub>	-0.5		0.5	±I <sub>pn</sub>
reaction time	t <sub>ra</sub>	μs		0.5		@10% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Step response time	t <sub>res</sub>	μs		1		@90% of I <sub>PN</sub>
Delay time	t <sub>delay</sub>	μs		1		@300 kHz
-3 dB band width	BW	kHz		400		Back-end non-RC circuit
Noise DC ~ 10 kHz DC ~ 100 kHz	V <sub>noise</sub>	mVpp		15 25		
Accuracy @ RT	X	% of I <sub>pn</sub>	-1		1	@ 25°C
Accuracy	X <sub>TRange</sub>	% of I <sub>pn</sub>	-2		2	-40°C ~ 85°C

Note:

1. Accuracy @ RT,  $X = ((V_{out @ I_n @ 25^\circ C}) - (G_{fit} * I_n + V_{off @ 25^\circ C})) / V_{FS}$ , Here I<sub>n</sub> is the current test current. G<sub>fit</sub> is the normal temperature fitting gain.

2. Accuracy,  $X_{TRange} = ((V_{out @ I_n @ T_x}) - (G_{fit@25^\circ C} * I_n + V_{off @ 25^\circ C})) / V_{FS}$ , The fitting gain of the product at G<sub>fit@25 °C</sub> is 25 °C.

## 5. Accuracy

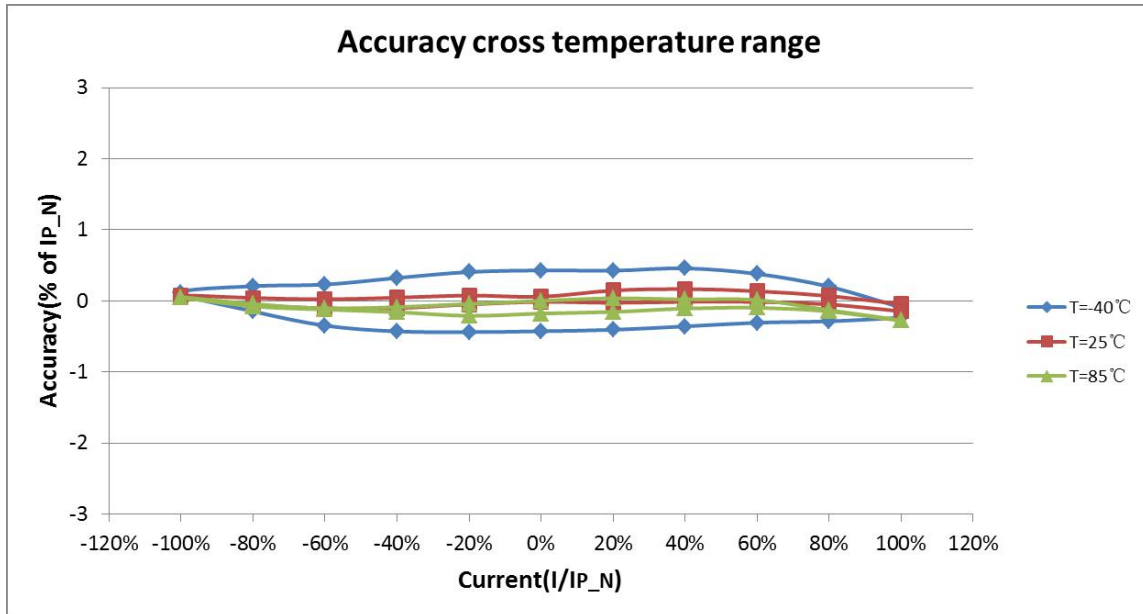


Fig.2 Deviation between actual output and theoretical output of STK-CTS/W current Sensor in full temperature range (-40 °C ~ 85 °C),  $((V_{out} @ I_n @ T_x) - (G_{th} * I_n + V_{off} @ 25^\circ C)) / V_{FS}$ .  $V_{out}$  is the sensor  $V_{out}$  pin voltage,  $V_{off}$  is the static output voltage of the sensor,  $I_n$  is the current primary current,  $T_x$  is the current temperature,  $G_{th}$  is the theoretical gain of the sensor,  $V_{FS}$  is the full range output of the sensor.

## 6. Frequency band width

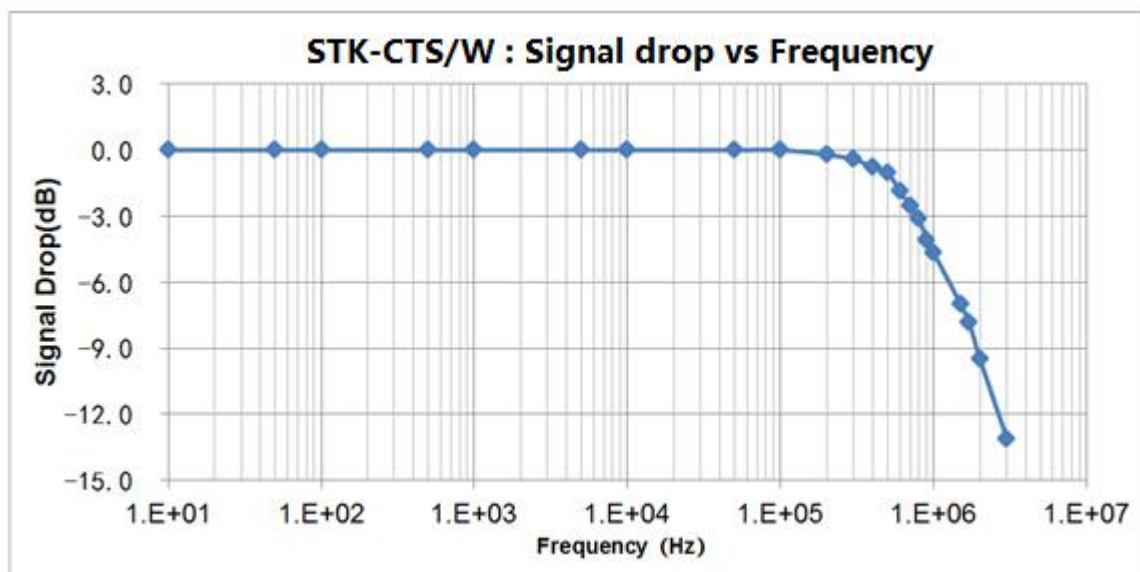


Fig.4 the band width of STK-CTS/W series current sensors. The bandwidth of the sensor is in the range of DC ~ 400 kHz (-3 dB).

## 7. Step response time

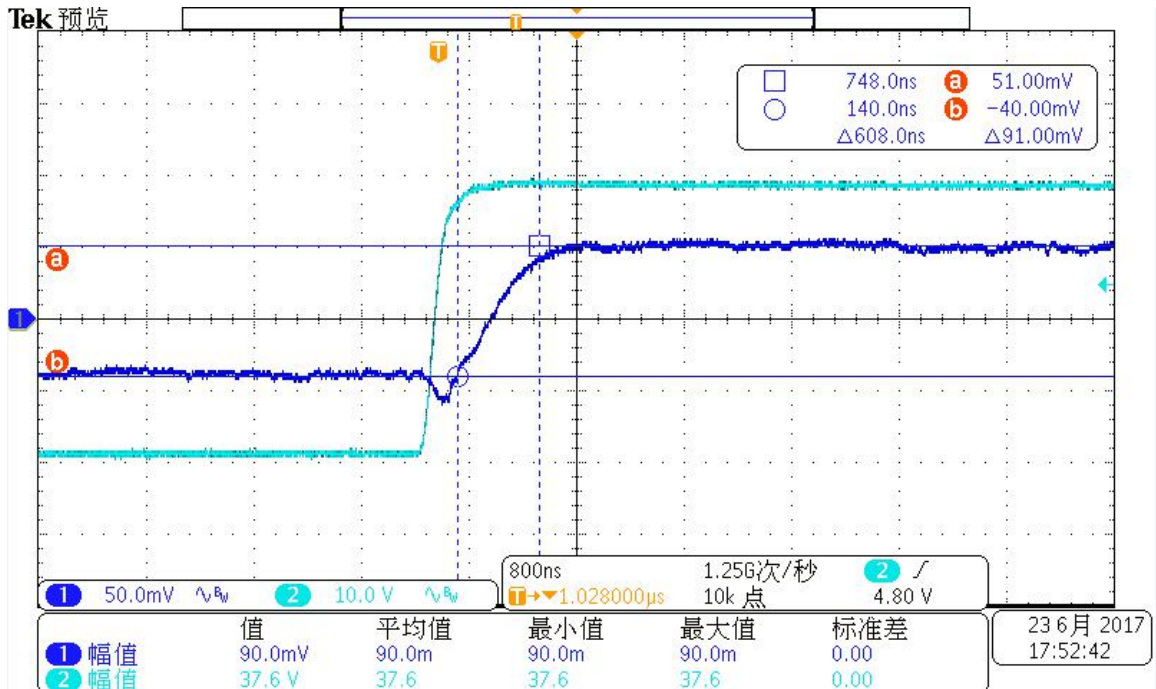


Fig.5 the step response time of STK-CTS/W current sensors. The light blue is primary current, while the dark blue is output signal of current sensor. The delay from 90% of the original current signal to 90% of the output of the sensor is less than 1  $\mu$  s.

## 8. Frequency delay performance

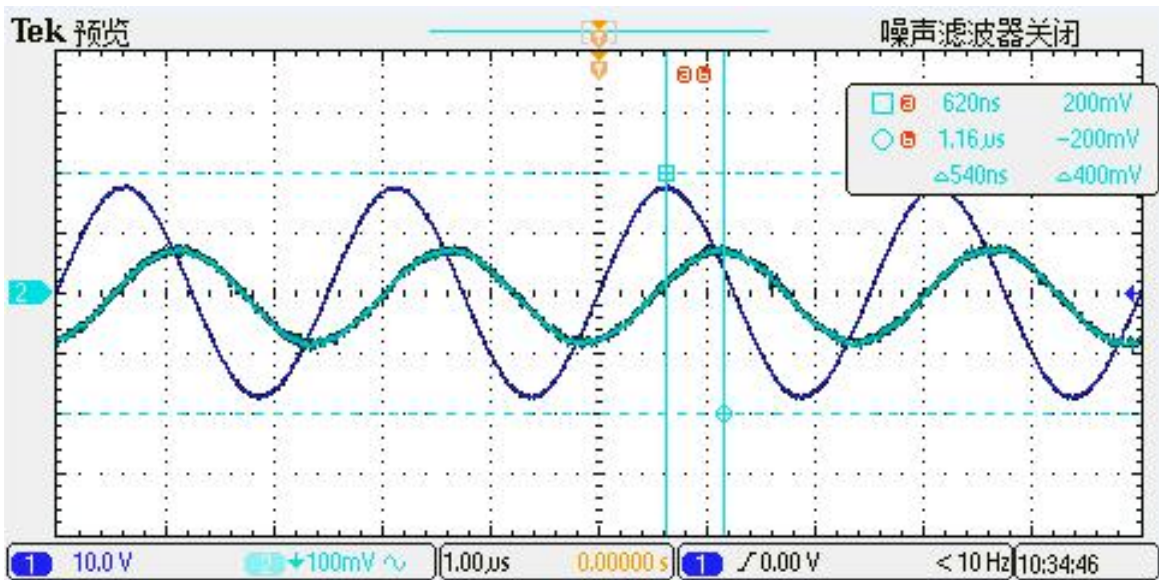
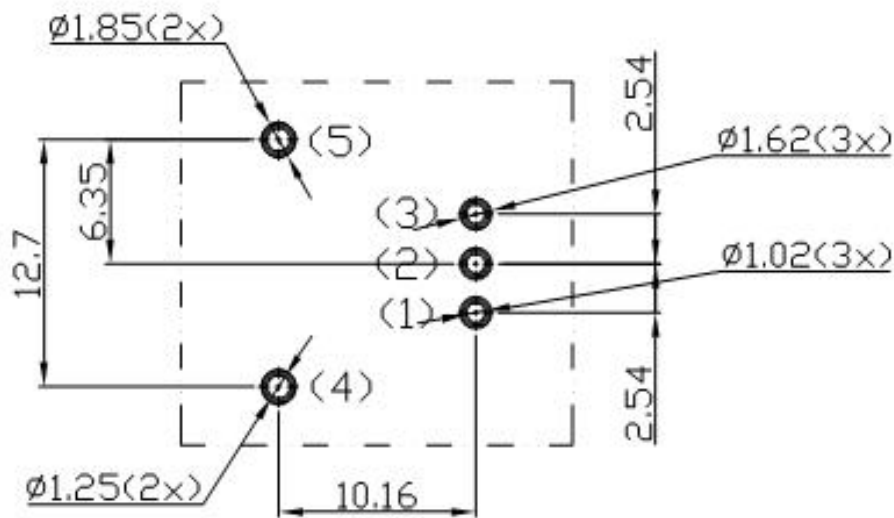


Fig.6 when detection the primary current with a frequency of 400 kHz. The typical results of the output of STK-CTS/w current sensor on the primary current delay characteristics. The delay time from primary current (light blue) to the output of the sensor (dark blue) is less than 1  $\mu$  s.

## 9. Install on PCB



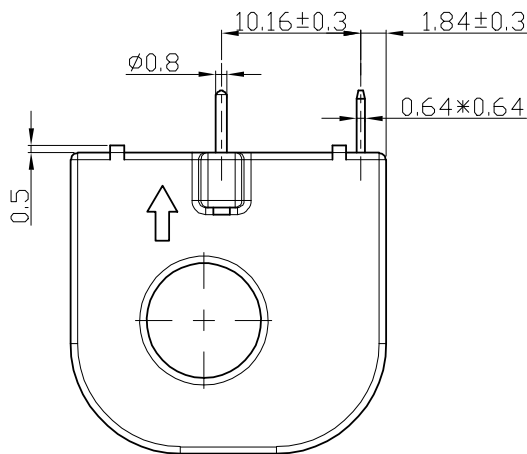
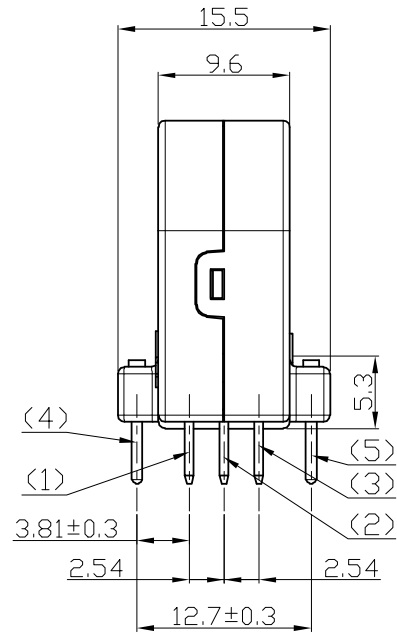
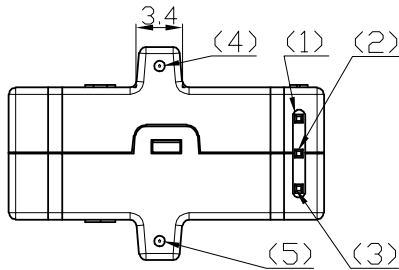
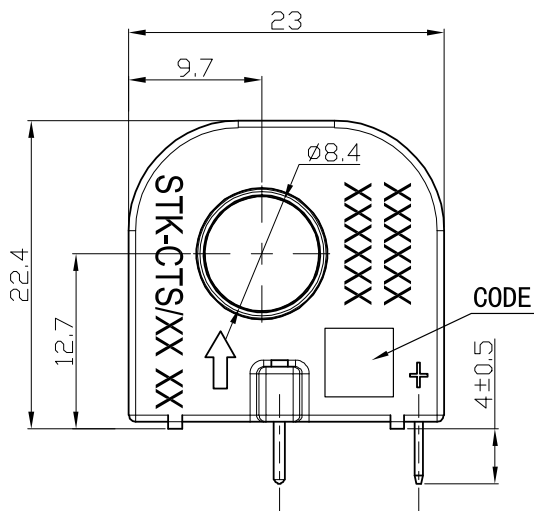
1. Installation angle: Overlooking (viewed from the side where the sensor is installed, unit: mm)
2. It is suggested that the aperture (diameter of secondary signal line  $\times 1.25$ ) mm of PCB should be installed.
3. Maximum PCB thickness 2.5 mm
4. Wave peak welding temperature curve:  $260\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \times 10\text{ s}$



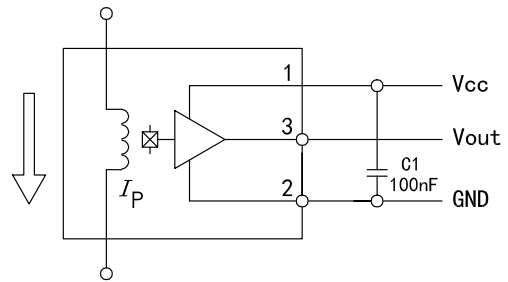
**Safe:** This current sensor shall be used in IEC61010-1-compliant energy limiting secondary circuits

- This current sensor is used in electronic / electrical equipment that meets the application standards and is subject to the manufacturer's safety operating requirements;
- When operating the current sensor, we should pay attention to the dangerous voltage of the original side current line;
- Failure to connect according to the diagram will cause damage to the product;
- Ignoring the warning can lead to serious consequences;
- Additional protective cover can be added;
- The main power supply must be disconnected.

### 10. Dimensions & Pins & Footprint

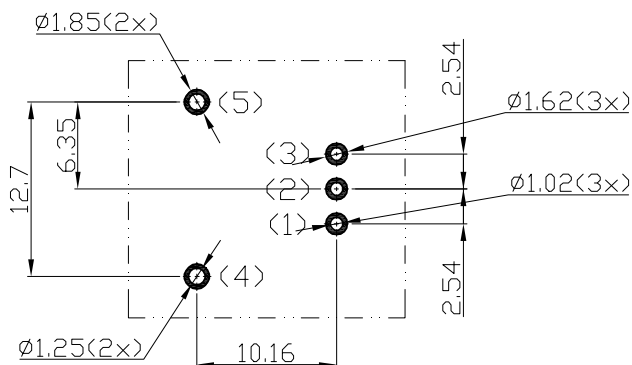


#### Connection



#### Terminals

(1)	Vcc
(2)	GND
(3)	Vout
(4)	NC
(5)	NC



Material : Fit UL94V-0 & RoHS requirements ;  
General tolerance :  $\pm 0.5$   
Unit : mm

