

Fully integrated, hall-effect-based current sensor IC

1. Features

- Differential Hall sensing rejects commonmode fields and nearly zero magnetic hysteresis.
- 1.2 mΩ primary conductor resistance
- Industry-leading noise performance with greatly improved bandwidth through proprietary amplifier and filter design techniques
- High-bandwidth 120 kHz analog output for faster response times in control applications
- Patented integrated digital temperature compensation circuitry allows for near closed loop accuracy over temperature
- 3.75kVRMS isolation for 1 minute according to UL1577
- Small-footprint, low-profile SOP-8L package suitable for space-constrained applications

2. Applications

- Solar invertor
- DCDC
- Motor driver
- OBC of EV

3. Description

The SC4624 is a highly accurate and cost-effective current sensor IC suitable for AC/DC current sensing in a variety of industrial, automotive, commercial, and communications systems. It features a low-offset, linear Hall sensor circuit and a copper conduction path that generates a magnetic field when current flows through it. The integrated Hall IC senses this magnetic field and converts it into a proportional voltage output, which has a positive slope proportional to the current flowing through the primary copper conduction path. The device senses current differentially, rejecting common-mode fields and improving accuracy in magnetically noisy environments.

With its 1.2 m Ω internal resistance, the primary copper conduction path offers low power loss, and the small package size makes it ideal for space-constrained applications, such as motor control, load management, power supplies, and overcurrent fault protection.



Fig.1 Package Outline



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4. Terminal Configuration

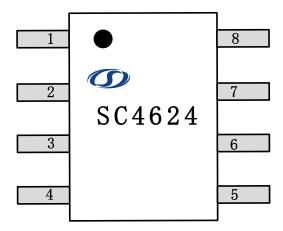


Fig. 2: Terminal Configuration

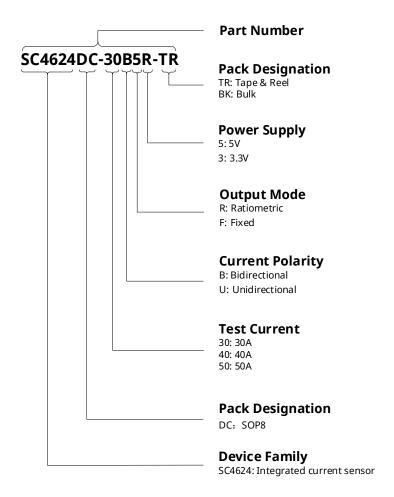
Tern	ninal	Time	Documents and
Name	SOP8	Туре	Description
IP+	1		Input of current carrier
IP+	2		Input of current carrier
IP-	3		Output of current carrier
IP-	4		Output of current carrier
GND	5	power	GND pin of chip
VREF	6	output	reference voltage output
V _{IOUT}	7	output	analog output
Vcc	8	power	supply voltage



5. Ordering Information

Ordering Information	Mark	IPR (A)	Sens (Typ) at VCC = 5 V (mV/A)	Ambient, T _A (℃)	Package	Packing	Quantity
SC4624DC-20B5F-TR	SC4624	±20	100	-40~125	SOP-8L	TR	4000/reel
SC4624DC-30B5F-TR	SC4624	±30	66.7	-40~125	SOP-8L	TR	4000/reel
SC4624DC-50B5F-TR	SC4624	±50	40	-40~125	SOP-8L	TR	4000/reel

Ordering Information Format





6. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Max.	Units
V _{cc}	Supply Voltage		0	15	٧
V _{RCC}	Reverse Supply Voltage		0	-0.5	٧
V _{IOUT}	Output Voltage		0	15	V
V _{RIOUT}	Reverse Output Voltage		0	-0.5	V
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature		-40	125	°C
T _{J(max)}	Junction Temperature			150	°C
T _{Stg}	Storage Temperature		-40	150	°C

Note:

Stresses above those listed here may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

7. ESD Protection

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition		Max.	Units
V_{ESD_HBM}	НВМ	Human-Body Model(HBM), ESDA-JEDEC JS-001	-4	4	kV
V_{ESD_CDM}	CDM	Charged-Device Model(CDM), ESDA-JEDEC JS-0	-750	750	٧

8. Isolation Specifications

SOP-8L PACKAGE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE

Parameter	Symbol	Comments		Unit
SOP-8L Package Isolation Cl	s			
Dielectric Surge Strength Test Voltage	VSURGE		6000	V
Dielectric Strength Test Voltage	VISO	Agency type-tested for 60 seconds per UL standard 60950-1 (edition 2); production- tested at VISO for 1 second, in accordance with UL 60950-1 (edition 2).		VRMS
Working Voltage for Basic Isolation	VWVBI	Maximum approved working voltage for basic (single) isolation according to UL 60950-1 (edition 2)	420 297	Vpk or VDC VRMS
Clearance	Dcl	Minimum distance through air from IP leads to signal leads.	4.2	mm
Creepage	Dcr	Minimum distance along package body from IP leads to signal leads.	4.2	mm
Comparative Tracking Index	СТІ	Material Group II	400 to 599	V



9. General Electrical Specification

Valid through full operating temperature range, TA = -40°C to 125°C, CBYPASS = 0.1 μ F, and VCC = 5 V, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Power						
Supply Voltage	V _{cc}		4.5	5	5.5	V
Supply Current	I _{cc}	VCC=5.0V,output open	11.5	14	18.5	mA
Power-on Time	t _{po}	CBYPASS=Open, CL=1nF, Sens= 2mV/G, B=400G	-	78	-	uS
	V _{UVLOH}	VDD rising	-	3.8	-	V
UVLO voltage threshold	V _{UVLOL}	VDD falling	-	3.2	-	V
Output stage					•	.
Output Capacitance Load	C_L	Vout to GND	-	1	10	nF
Output Resistive Load	R∟	Vout to GND and Vout to Vcc	4.7	-	-	ΚΩ
VREF Resistive Load	R_{ref}	Vref to GND and Vref to Vcc	100	-	-	ΚΩ
Rise Time	t _r	TA = 25°C, CL = 1nF	-	3.6	-	uS
Response Time	t _{RESPONSE}	TA = 25°C, CL = 1nF	3	3.7	-	uS
Output Slew Rate	S _R	TA = 25°C, CL = 1nF	-	0.4	-	V/µs
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional; IP = 0 A, TA = 25°C	2.48	2.5	2.52	V
Reference Output Voltage	V_{ref_init}		2.48	2.5	2.52	V
Output saturation voltage	V _{SAT(H)}	RL(DOWN)=10K to GND	4.7	-	-	V
	V _{SAT(L)}	RL(UP)=10K to VDD	-	-	0.3	٧
Input stage						•
Primary Conductor	Ъ	TA 2500		1.2		0
Resistance	R_{IP}	TA=25°C	-	1.2	-	mΩ
Primary Conductor	_	TA=25°C	_	2		nH
Inductance	L_{IP}	1A-23 C	-	2	-	ПП
Rejection Ratio	C_{MFRR}	Uniform external magnetic field	-	40	-	dB
Accuracy and Frequency						
Frequency Bandwidth	f	Small signal –3 dB; CL = 1 nF	-	120	-	kHZ
Noise	т	Input-referenced noise: CF = 4.7 nF,	-	20		mA(rms)
	I_N	CL = 1 nF, BW = 18 kHz, TA = 25°C		30		IIIA(IIIIS)
Nonlinearity	E _{LIN}	Over full range of IP	-1	±0.2	1	%
Symmetry	E _{SYM}	Over full range of IP	-1	±0.2	1	%



10. Performance Characteristics

 $Valid\ through\ full\ operating\ temperature\ range,\ TA=-40^{\circ}C\ to\ 125^{\circ}C,\ CBYPASS=0.1\ \mu F,\ and\ VCC=5V,\ unless\ otherwise\ specified$

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
SC4624DC-20B5F-TR Perform	ance Charact	teristics	<u> </u>		•	
Current-sensing Range	I_P		-20	-	20	Α
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of IP, TA = 25°C	-	100	-	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	V _{IOUT(Q)}	Bidirectional, IP = 0A, TA = 25°C	2.49	2.5	2.51	٧
		IP =0A, TA = 25°C to 125°C	10	-	20	mV
Offset Error	Voe	IP =0A, TA = -40°C to 25°C	-10	-	10	mV
6 33 3 5	_	IP =IPR(max), TA = 25°C to 125°C	-2.5	-	2.5	%
Sensitivity Error	E _{sens}	IP =IPR(max), TA = -40°C to 25°C	-0.5	-	4	%
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	E _{sens_drift}		-5	-	5	%
SC4624DC-30B5F-TR Perform	ance Charact	teristics	1			
Current-sensing Range	I_P		-30	-	30	Α
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of IP, TA = 25°C	-	66.7	-	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional, IP = 0A, TA = 25°C	2.49	2.5	2.51	V
	Voe	IP =0A, TA = 25°C to 125°C	10	-	20	mV
Offset Error		IP =0A, TA = -40°C to 25°C	-10	-	10	mV
Sensitivity Error	E _{sens}	IP =IPR(max), TA = 25°C to 125°C	-2.5	-	2.5	%
		IP =IPR(max), TA = -40°C to 25°C	-0.5	-	4	%
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	E_{sens_drift}		-5	-	5	%
SC4624DC-50B5F-TR Perform	ance Charact	teristics				
Current-sensing Range	I _P		-50	-	50	Α
Sensitivity	Sens	Over full range of IP, TA = 25°C	-	40	-	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional, IP = 0A, TA = 25°C	2.49	2.5	2.51	٧
		IP =0A, TA = 25°C to 125°C	10	-	20	mV
Offset Error	Voe	IP =0A, TA = -40°C to 25°C	-10	-	10	mV
Complete to Former	F	IP =IPR(max), TA = 25°C to 125°C	-2.5	-	2.5	%
Sensitivity Error	E _{sens}	IP =IPR(max), TA = -40°C to 25°C	-0.5	-	4	%
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	E_{sens_drift}		-5	-	5	%



11. Detailed Functional Description

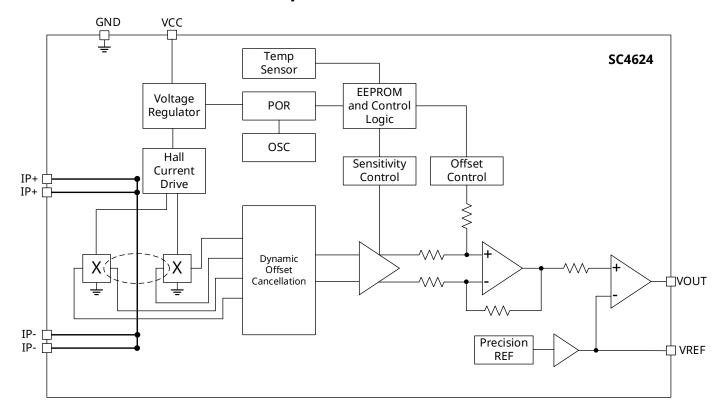


Fig. 3: Function Block Diagram

11.1 Overview

The SC4624 series current sensors are based on the Hall principle and can accurately measure AC/DC current while minimizing measurement costs. These sensors find extensive use in various current monitoring applications, including consumer, industrial, and automotive scenarios. Compared to current transformers, the SC4624 series offers a compact size, which can significantly reduce PCB size. In comparison to shunt resistor + isolated amplifier solutions, the SC4624 series only requires low-side power supply, eliminating the complexity of high-side power supply design.

The internal conductor of the SC4624 generates a magnetic field proportional to the current value, according to Maxwell's equations. The sensor converts this magnetic field value into a voltage output, ensuring a high level of accuracy. Moreover, the sensor has an ultra-small resistor value, ensuring little influence on thermal power consumption.

11.2 Quiescent Output Voltage (VOUTQ)

The Quiescent Output Voltage of the SC4624 indicates the output voltage of the IC when there is no magnetic field.

Although the theoretical output voltage of the SC4624 is 2.5V, factors such as offset voltage, sensitivity, packaging stress, and temperature coefficient may cause the actual Quiescent Output Voltage to deviate from the theoretical figure. During factory testing, the actual Quiescent Voltage is modified to be within ±5mV of the theoretical value. The Quiescent Output Voltage is also influenced by the temperature coefficient, which means





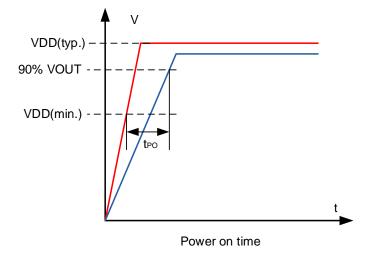
that as the temperature changes, the Quiescent Output Voltage will also change (this effect is more noticeable when sensitivity is higher). The SC4624 is equipped with temperature sensors that can modify the temperature coefficient of the Quiescent Output Voltage.

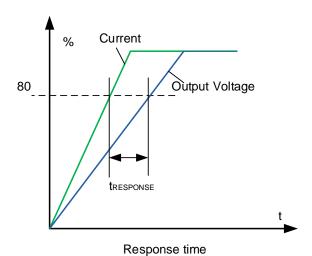
11.3 POWER-UP Time (tPO)

Power-Up time is a term used to define the time required for the output voltage of a sensor to reach 90% of its target value after the supply voltage reaches 4.5V, at a specific magnetic field strength. This time difference is measured and expressed in micro seconds. The Power-Up time is an important parameter to consider when using magnetic sensors, especially in applications where a quick response is required. The accuracy of the Power-Up time measurement is crucial to ensure reliable and precise operation of the sensor in various conditions.

11.4 Response Time (tRESPONSE)

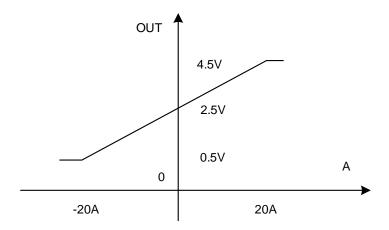
Response time is a term used to define the time difference between the moment when the magnetic field reaches 80% of its target value and the moment when the output voltage of the IC reaches 80% of its target value. This difference is measured and expressed in micro seconds. The Response time is related to the sensitivity of the IC and the size of the output load capacitance. It is an important parameter to consider when using magnetic sensors, especially in applications where a quick response is required. The accuracy of the Response time measurement is crucial to ensure reliable and precise operation of the sensor in various conditions.







11.5 Transfer function



12. Typical Application Circuit

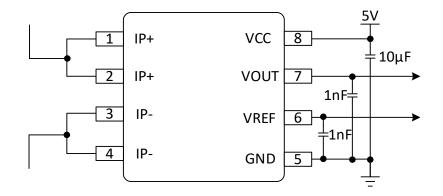


Fig.4 Single-end output application

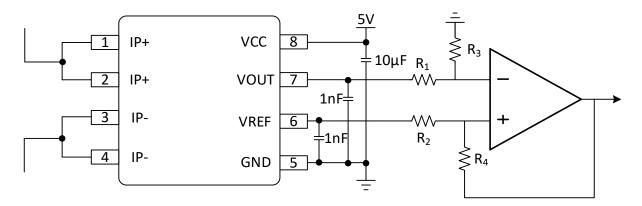
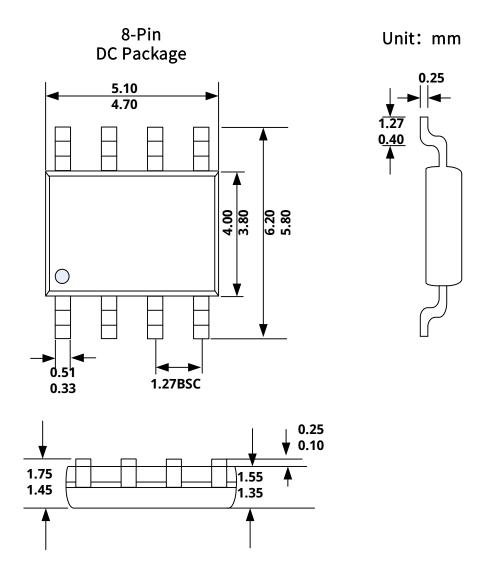


Fig.5 Differential output application



13. Package Information





14. Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
Rev0.1	2022.08.09	Original datasheet
Rev1.0	2023-05-10	Release 1.0 version
Rev1.1	2025-02-20	Release Semiment common datasheet format