

High Accuracy, Galvanically Isolated Current Sensor IC with Small Footprint SOIC8 Package

Not for New Design

The ACS722 is in production but has been determined to be NOT FOR NEW DESIGN. This classification indicates that sale of this device is currently restricted to existing customer applications. The device should not be purchased for new design applications because obsolescence in the near future is probable. Samples are no longer available.

Date of status change: March 14, 2025

Recommended Substitutions:

For existing customer transition, and for new customers or new applications, refer to [ACS71240](#), [ACS37010](#), or [ACS725](#).

NOTE: For detailed information on purchasing options, contact your local Allegro field applications engineer or sales representative.

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High Accuracy, Galvanically Isolated Current Sensor IC with Small Footprint SOIC8 Package

FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- Patented integrated digital temperature compensation circuitry allows for near closed loop accuracy over temperature in an open loop sensor
- UL60950-1 (ed. 2) certified
 - Dielectric Strength Voltage = 2.4 kVrms
 - Basic Isolation Working Voltage = 420 Vpk/297 Vrms
- Industry-leading noise performance with greatly improved bandwidth through proprietary amplifier and filter design techniques
- Pin-selectable band width: 80 kHz for high bandwidth applications or 20 kHz for low noise performance
- 0.65 mΩ primary conductor resistance for low power loss and high inrush current withstand capability
- Small footprint, low-profile SOIC8 package suitable for space-constrained applications
- Integrated shield virtually eliminates capacitive coupling from current conductor to die, greatly suppressing output noise due to high dv/dt transients
- 3 to 3.6 V, single supply operation

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Package: 8-pin SOIC (suffix LC)



Not to scale

DESCRIPTION

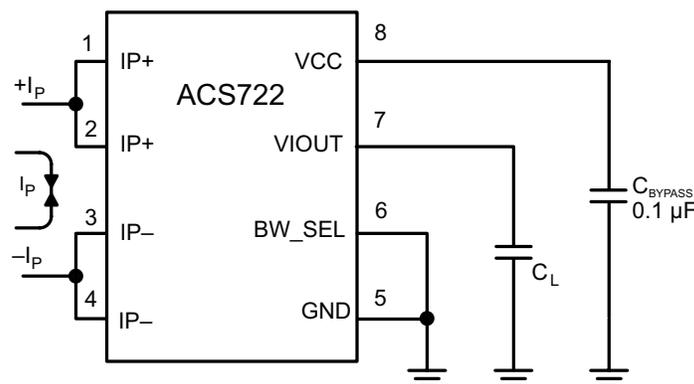
The Allegro™ ACS722 current sensor IC is an economical and precise solution for AC or DC current sensing in industrial, commercial, and communications systems. The small package is ideal for space constrained applications while also saving costs due to reduced board area. Typical applications include motor control, load detection and management, switched-mode power supplies, and overcurrent fault protection.

The device consists of a precise, low-offset, linear Hall sensor circuit with a copper conduction path located near the surface of the die. Applied current flowing through this copper conduction path generates a magnetic field which is sensed by the integrated Hall IC and converted into a proportional voltage. Device accuracy is optimized through the close proximity of the magnetic field to the Hall transducer. A precise, proportional voltage is provided by the low-offset, chopper-stabilized BiCMOS Hall IC, which includes Allegro's patented digital temperature compensation, resulting in extremely accurate performance over temperature. The output of the device has a positive slope when an increasing current flows through the primary copper conduction path (from pins 1 and 2, to pins 3 and 4), which is the path used for current sensing. The internal resistance of this conductive path is 0.65 mΩ typical, providing low power loss.

The terminals of the conductive path are electrically isolated from the sensor leads (pins 5 through 8). This allows the ACS722 current sensor IC to be used in high-side current sense applications without the use of high-side differential amplifiers or other costly isolation techniques.

The ACS722 is provided in a small, low profile surface mount SOIC8 package. The leadframe is plated with 100% matte tin,

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Typical Application

The ACS722 outputs an analog signal, V_{IOUT} , that changes, proportionally, with the bidirectional AC or DC primary sensed current, I_P , within the specified measurement range. The BW_SEL pin can be used to select one of the two bandwidths to optimize the noise performance. Grounding the BW_SEL pin puts the part in the high bandwidth (80 kHz) mode.

FEATURES AND BENEFITS (continued)

- Output voltage proportional to AC or DC current
- Factory-trimmed sensitivity and quiescent output voltage for improved accuracy
- Chopper stabilization results in extremely stable quiescent output voltage
- Nearly zero magnetic hysteresis
- Ratiometric output from supply voltage

DESCRIPTION (continued)

which is compatible with standard lead (Pb) free printed circuit board assembly processes. Internally, the flip-chip device is considered Pb-free. However, the solder bump connections are available in a Pb-free or high-temperature Pb-based option. Part numbers followed by -S are manufactured with tin-silver-based solder bumps, making these parts Pb-free compliant without the use of RoHS exemptions. Part numbers followed by -T are manufactured with Pb-based solder bumps using allowed RoHS exemptions. The device is fully calibrated prior to shipment from the factory.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	I_{PR} (A)	Sens(Typ) at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V (mV/A)	T_A (°C)	Packing
-S VARIANT [1]				
ACS722LLCTR-05AB-S	±5	264	-40 to 150	Tape and Reel, 3000 pieces per reel
ACS722LLCTR-10AU-S	10			
ACS722LLCTR-10AB-S	±10	132		
ACS722LLCTR-20AU-S	20			
ACS722LLCTR-20AB-S	±20	66		
ACS722LLCTR-40AU-S	40			
ACS722LLCTR-40AB-S	±40	33		
-T VARIANT [2]				
ACS722LLCTR-05AB-T	±5	264	-40 to 150	Tape and Reel, 3000 pieces per reel
ACS722LLCTR-10AU-T	10			
ACS722LLCTR-10AB-T	±10	132		
ACS722LLCTR-20AU-T	20			
ACS722LLCTR-20AB-T	±20	66		
ACS722LLCTR-40AU-T	40			
ACS722LLCTR-40AB-T	±40	33		

[1] -S denotes the lead-free construction with tin-silver-based solder bumps.

[2] -T denotes Pb-contained construction with Pb-based solder bumps. Operating performance of -T and -S devices are identical. -T devices are RoHS compliant using allowed exemptions provided in Annex III and IV of Directive 2011/65/EU [Exemptions 7(a), 15, 15(a), as applicable].

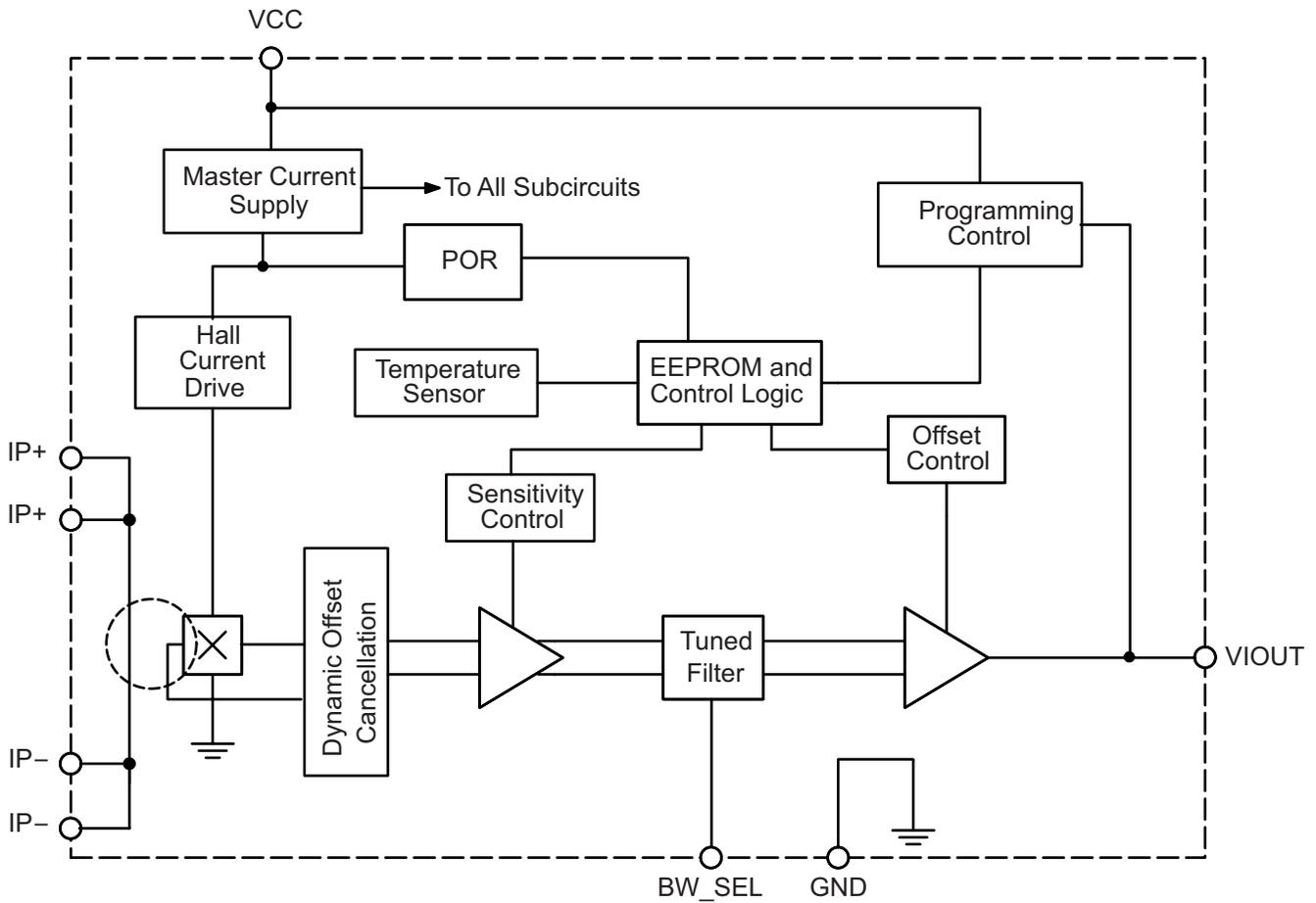
SPECIFICATIONS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		6	V
Reverse Supply Voltage	V_{RCC}		-0.1	V
Output Voltage	V_{IOUT}		25	V
Reverse Output Voltage	V_{RIOUT}		-0.1	V
Maximum Continuous Current	I_{CMAX}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	65	A
Operating Ambient Temperature	T_A	Range L	-40 to 150	$^\circ\text{C}$
Junction Temperature	$T_J(\text{max})$		165	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}		-65 to 165	$^\circ\text{C}$

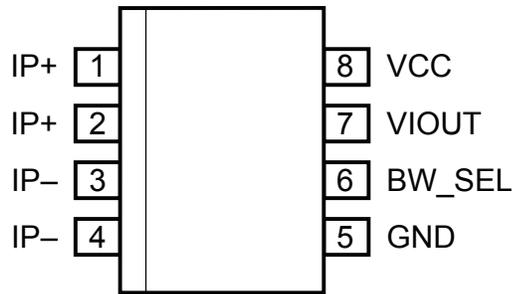
ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Symbol	Notes	Rating	Unit
Dielectric Strength Test Voltage	V_{ISO}	Agency type-tested for 60 seconds per UL 60950-1 (edition. 2). Production tested at V_{ISO} for 1 second, in accordance with UL 60950-1 (edition. 2).	2400	V_{RMS}
Working Voltage for Basic Isolation	V_{WVBI}	Maximum approved working voltage for basic (single) isolation according UL 60950-1 (edition 2).	420	V_{PK} or VDC
			297	V_{RMS}
Clearance	D_{cl}	Minimum distance through air from IP leads to signal leads.	3.9	mm
Creepage	D_{cr}	Minimum distance along package body from IP leads to signal leads.	3.9	mm



Functional Block Diagram

PINOUT DIAGRAM AND TERMINAL LIST



Pinout Diagram

TERMINAL LIST TABLE

Number	Name	Description
1, 2	IP+	Terminals for current being sensed; fused internally
3, 4	IP-	Terminals for current being sensed; fused internally
5	GND	Signal ground terminal
6	BW_SEL	Terminal for selecting 20 kHz or 80 kHz bandwidth
7	VIOUT	Analog output signal
8	VCC	Device power supply terminal

COMMON ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS [1]: Valid through the full range of $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ,
and at $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}		3	3.3	3.6	V
Supply Current	I_{CC}	V_{CC} within $V_{CC}(\text{min})$ and $V_{CC}(\text{max})$	–	9	12	mA
Output Capacitance Load	C_L	VIOOUT to GND	–	–	10	nF
Output Resistive Load	R_L	VIOOUT to GND	4.7	–	–	k Ω
Primary Conductor Resistance	R_{IP}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	0.65	–	m Ω
Magnetic Coupling Factor	C_F		–	10	–	G/A
Rise Time	t_r	$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to GND	–	4	–	μs
		$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to VCC	–	17.5	–	μs
Propagation Delay	t_{pd}	$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to GND	–	1	–	μs
		$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to VCC	–	5	–	μs
Response Time	t_{RESPONSE}	$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to GND	–	5	–	μs
		$I_P = I_P(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to VCC	–	22.5	–	μs
Internal Bandwidth	BW _i	Small signal –3 dB; $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to GND	–	80	–	kHz
		Small signal –3 dB; $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$, BW_SEL tied to VCC	–	20	–	kHz
Noise Density	I_{ND}	Input referenced noise density; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$	–	150	–	$\mu\text{A}_{(\text{rms})}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Noise	I_N	Input referenced noise; BW _i = 80 kHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$	–	42	–	$\text{mA}_{(\text{rms})}$
		Input referenced noise; BW _i = 20 kHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$	–	21	–	$\text{mA}_{(\text{rms})}$
Nonlinearity	E_{LIN}	Through full range of I_P	–	± 1	–	%
Saturation Voltage [2]	V_{OH}	$R_L = 4.7\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{CC} - 0.33$	–	–	V
	V_{OL}	$R_L = 4.7\text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	–	–	0.33	V
Power-On Time	t_{PO}	Output reaches 90% of steady-state level, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$ applied	–	64	–	μs

[1] Device may be operated at higher primary current levels, I_P , ambient temperatures, T_A , and internal leadframe temperatures, provided the Maximum Junction Temperature, $T_J(\text{max})$, is not exceeded.

[2] The sensor IC will continue to respond to current beyond the range of I_P until the high or low saturation voltage; however, the nonlinearity in this region will be worse than through the rest of the measurement range.

xLLCTR-5AB PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		-5	-	5	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	-	264	-	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	-	$V_{CC} \times 0.5$	-	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	-2	-	2	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	-	± 2.5	-	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	-15	-	15	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	-	± 20	-	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	-2.5	-	2.5	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	-	± 3	-	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		-	± 2	-	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		-	± 2	-	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-10AU PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		0	–	10	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	264	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Unidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.1$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–2	–	2	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2.5	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–15	–	15	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 20	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2.5	–	2.5	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-10AB PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		–10	–	10	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	132	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.5$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–1.5	–	1.5	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–10	–	10	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 15	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2	–	2	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-20AU PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		0	–	20	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	132	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Unidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.1$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–1.5	–	1.5	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–10	–	10	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 15	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2	–	2	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-20AB PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		–20	–	20	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	66	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.5$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–1.5	–	1.5	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–10	–	10	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 15	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2	–	2	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-40AU PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		0	–	40	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	66	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Unidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.1$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–1.5	–	1.5	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–10	–	10	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 15	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2	–	2	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

xLLCTR-40AB PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: T_A Range L, valid at $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C , $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, unless otherwise specified

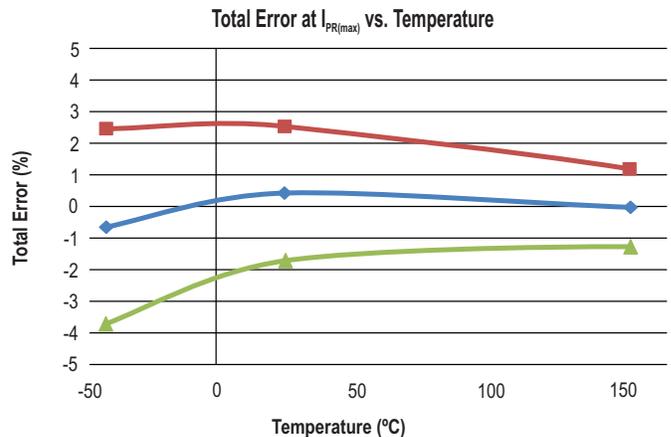
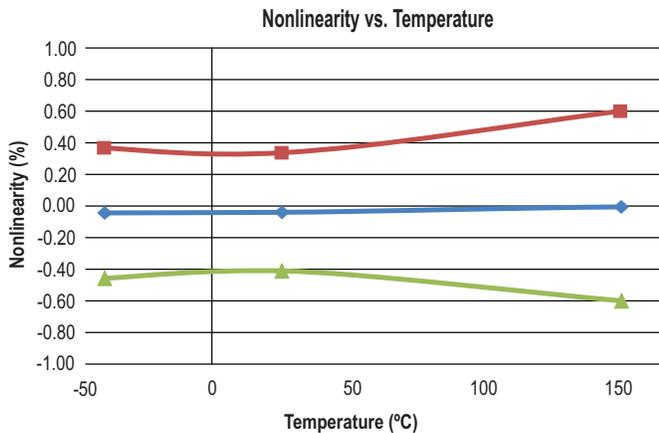
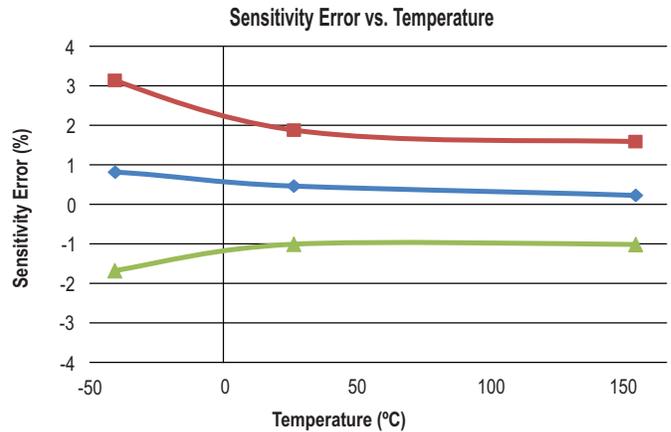
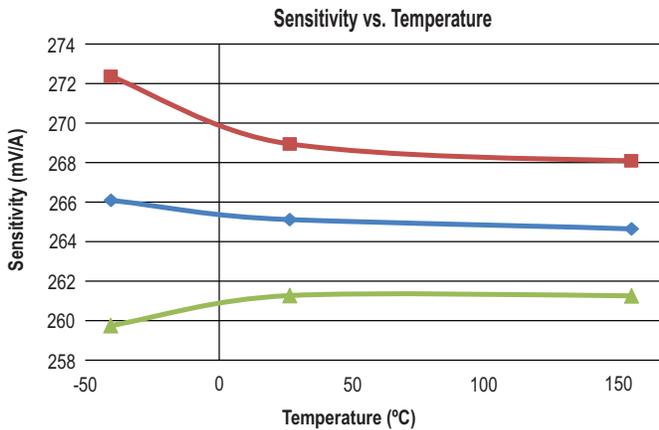
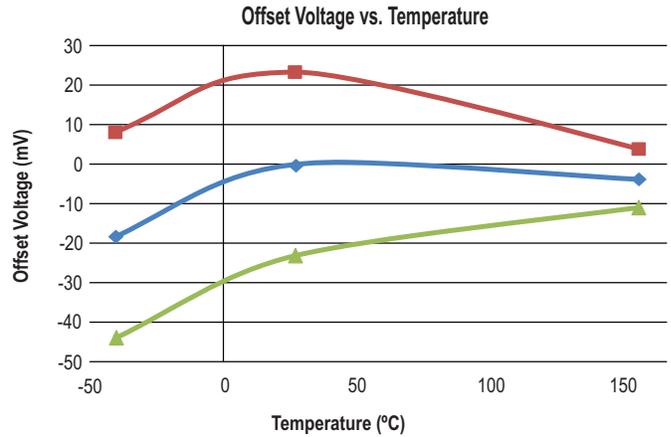
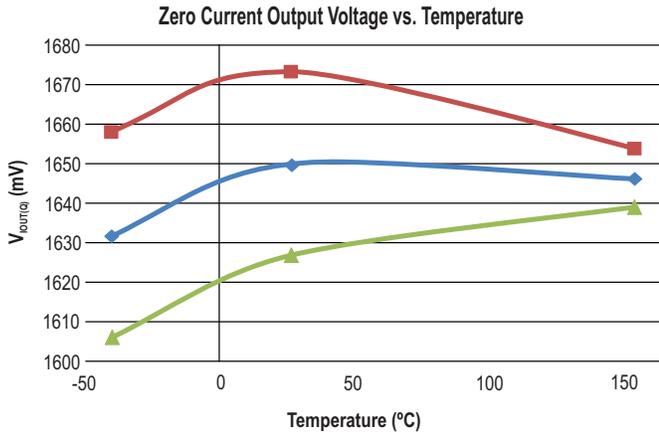
Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
NOMINAL PERFORMANCE						
Current Sensing Range	I_{PR}		–40	–	40	A
Sensitivity	Sens	$I_{PR}(\text{min}) < I_P < I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	33	–	mV/A
Zero Current Output Voltage	$V_{IOUT(Q)}$	Bidirectional; $I_P = 0\text{ A}$	–	$V_{CC} \times 0.5$	–	V
ACCURACY PERFORMANCE						
Sensitivity Error	E_{sens}	$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–1.5	–	1.5	%
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C ; ; measured at $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$	–	± 2	–	%
Offset Voltage [1]	V_{OE}	$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–10	–	10	mV
		$I_P = 0\text{ A}$; $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 15	–	mV
Total Output Error [2]	E_{TOT}	$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ to 150°C	–2	–	2	%
		$I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$, $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to 25°C	–	± 3	–	%
LIFETIME DRIFT CHARACTERISTICS						
Sensitivity Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{sens_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%
Total Output Error Lifetime Drift	$E_{\text{tot_drift}}$		–	± 2	–	%

[1] Offset Voltage does not incorporate any error due to external magnetic fields. See section: Impact of External Magnetic Fields.

[2] Percentage of I_P , with $I_P = I_{PR}(\text{max})$.

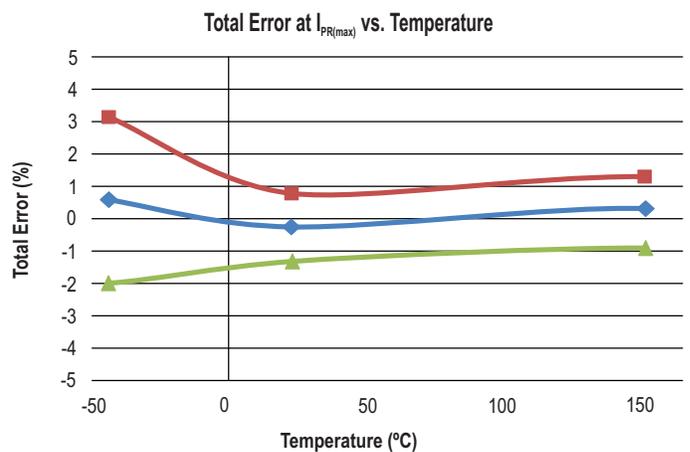
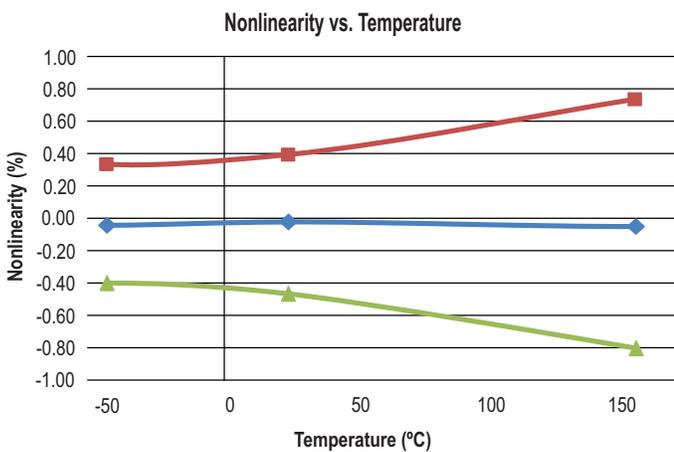
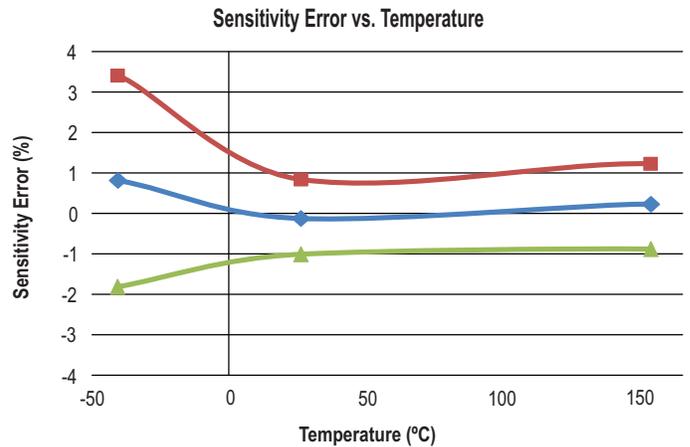
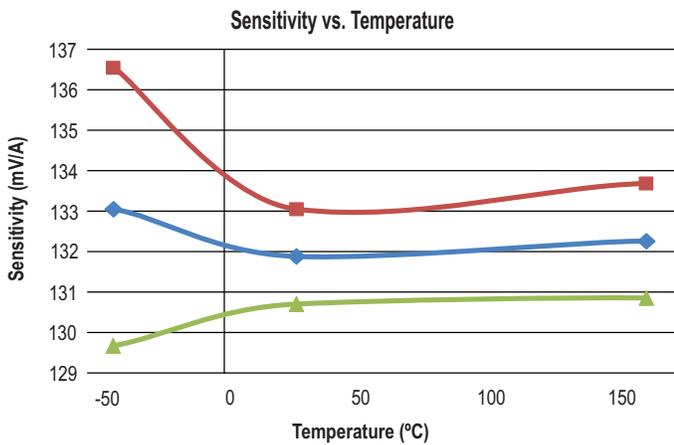
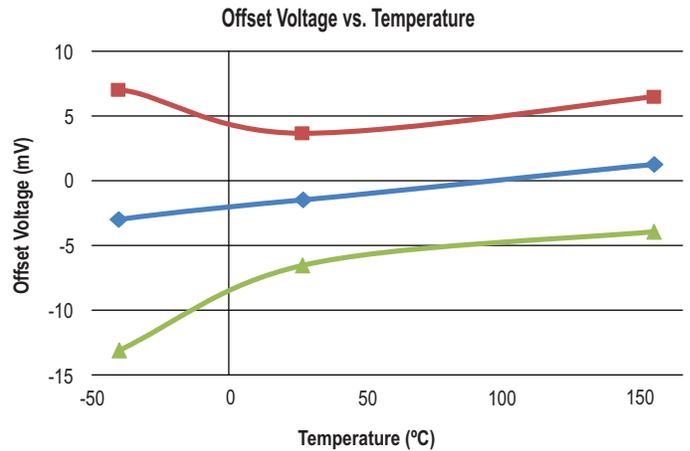
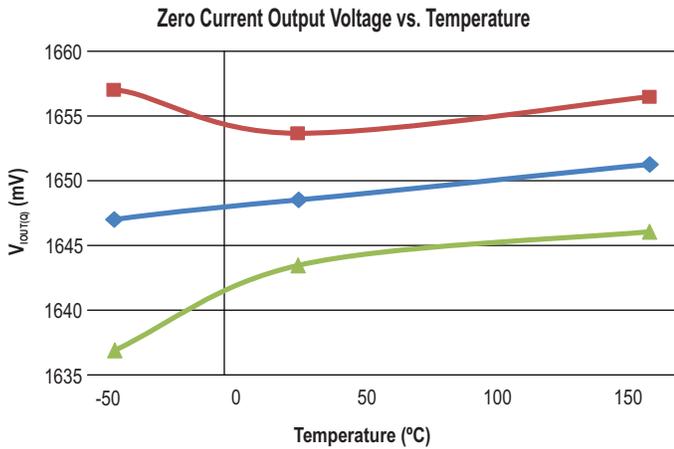
CHARACTERISTIC PERFORMANCE

xLLCTR-5AB Key Parameters



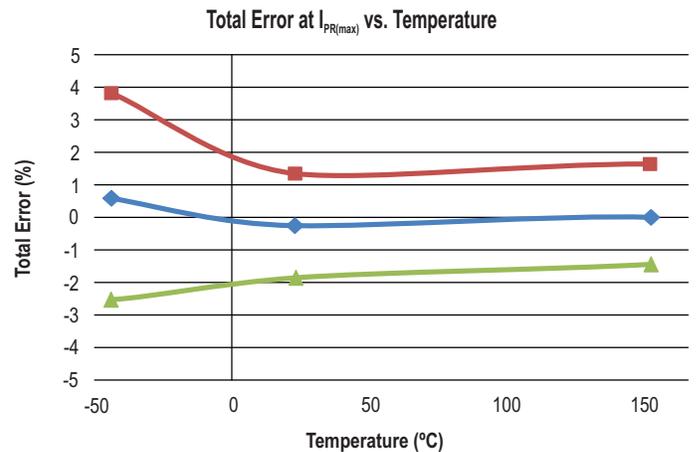
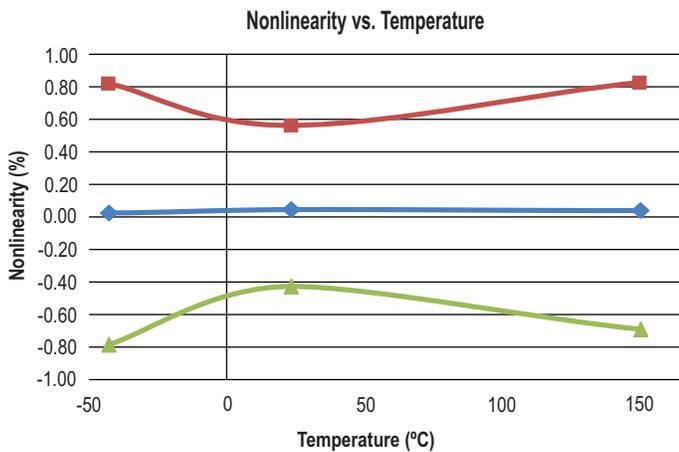
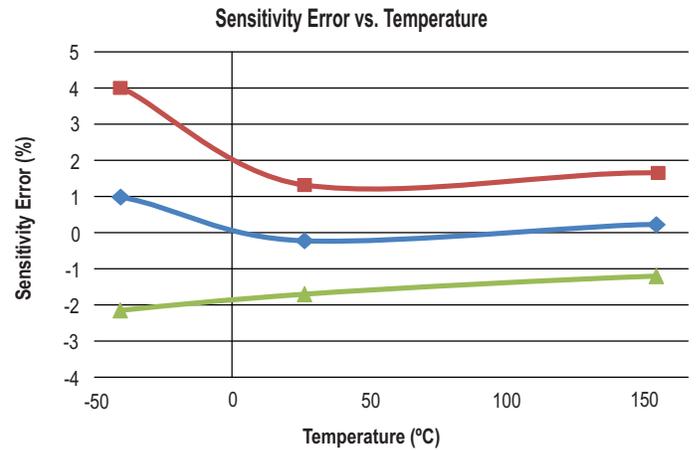
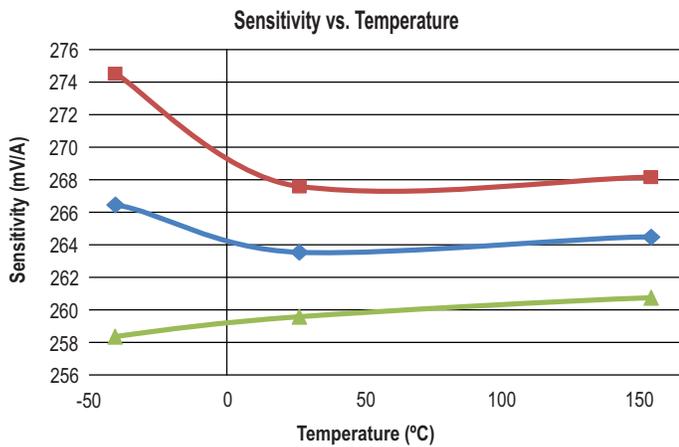
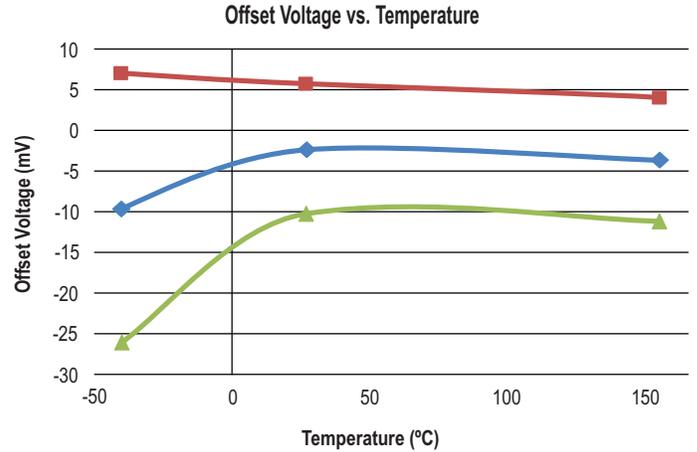
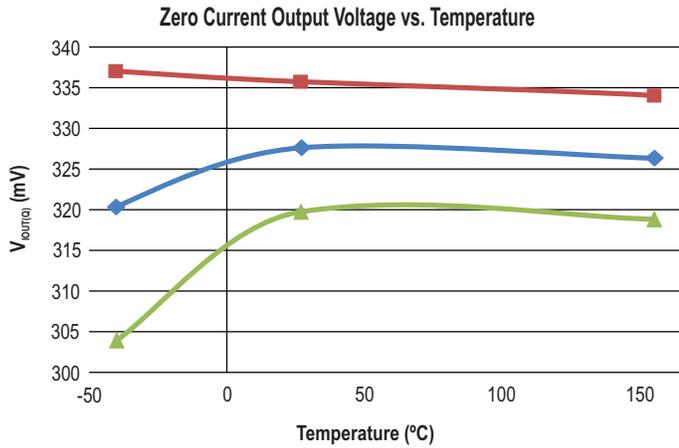
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 ◆ Average
 ▲ -3 Sigma

xLLCTR-10AB Key Parameters



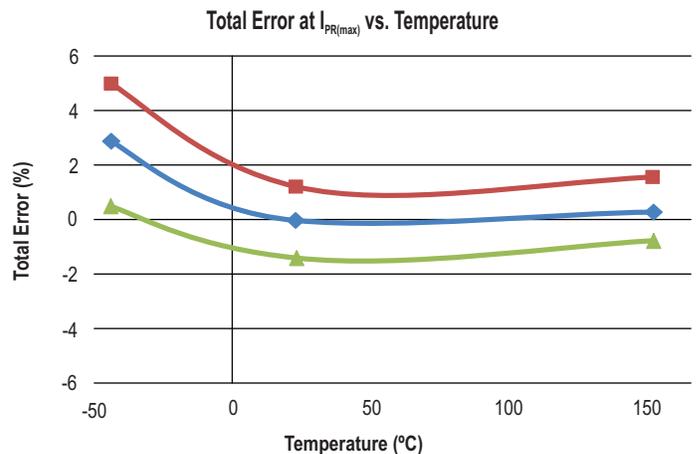
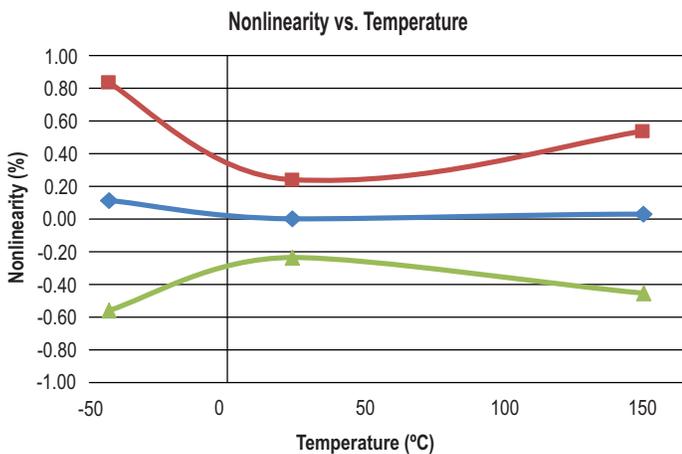
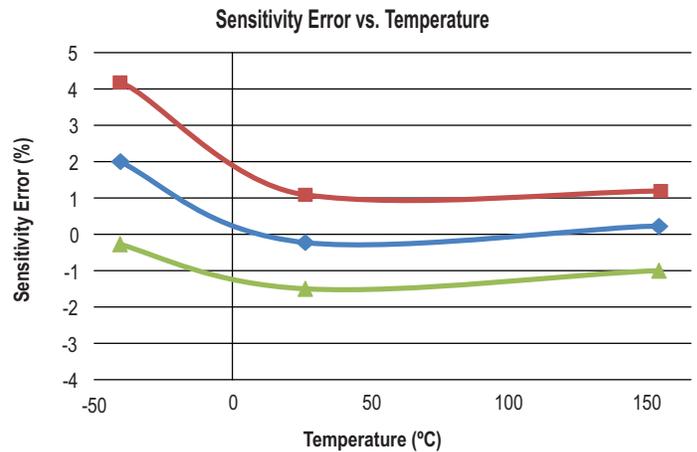
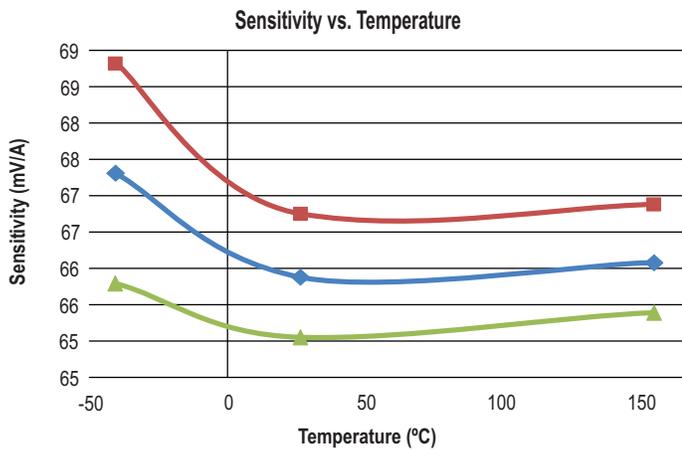
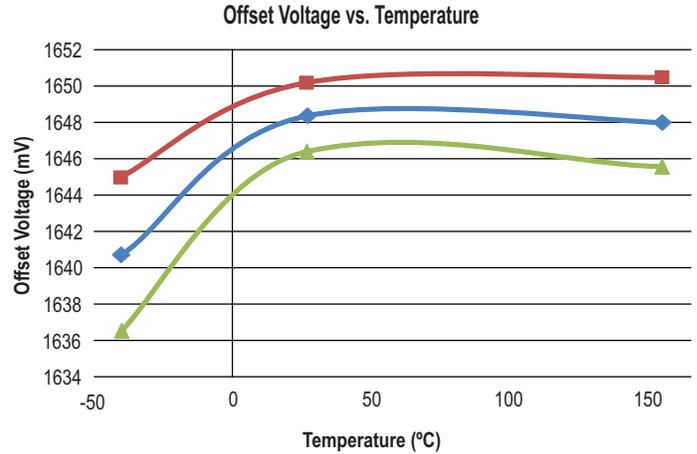
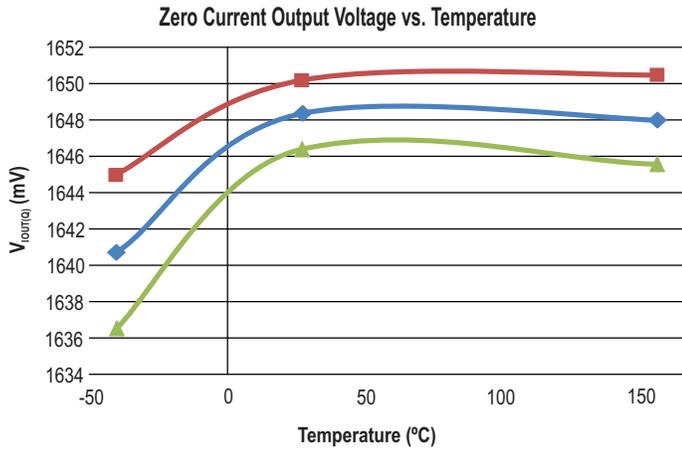
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xLLCTR-10AU Key Parameters



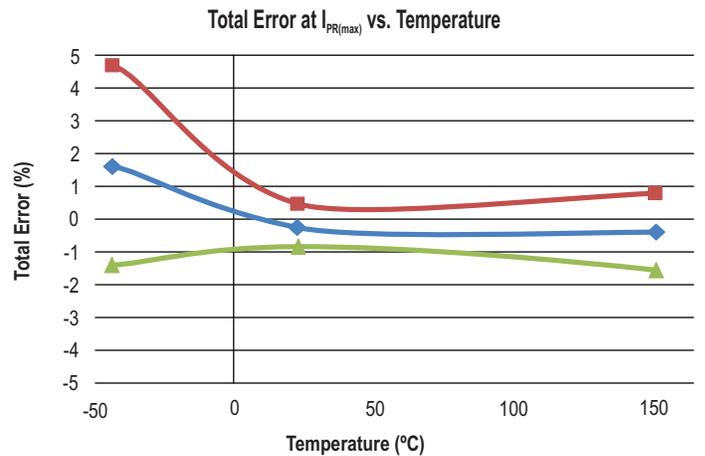
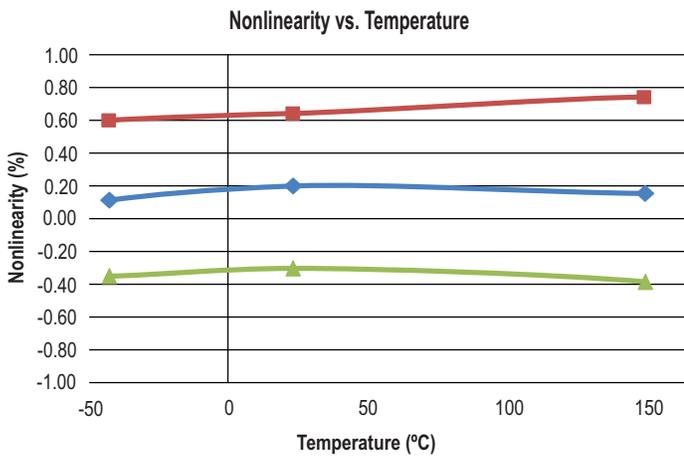
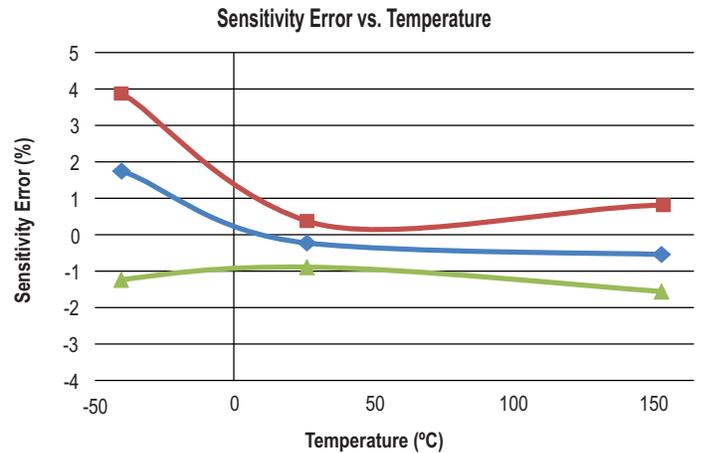
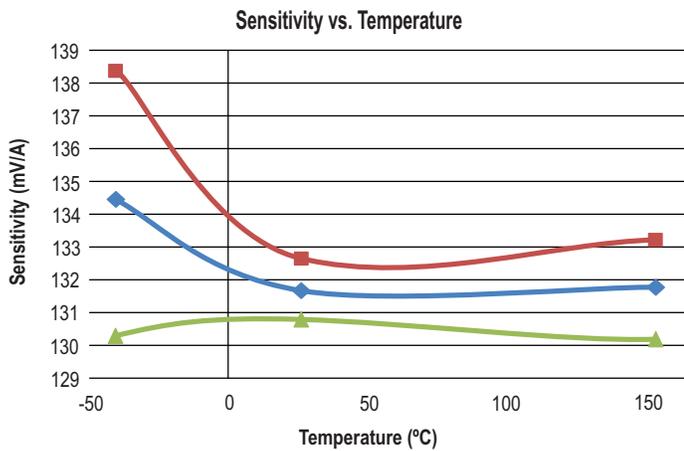
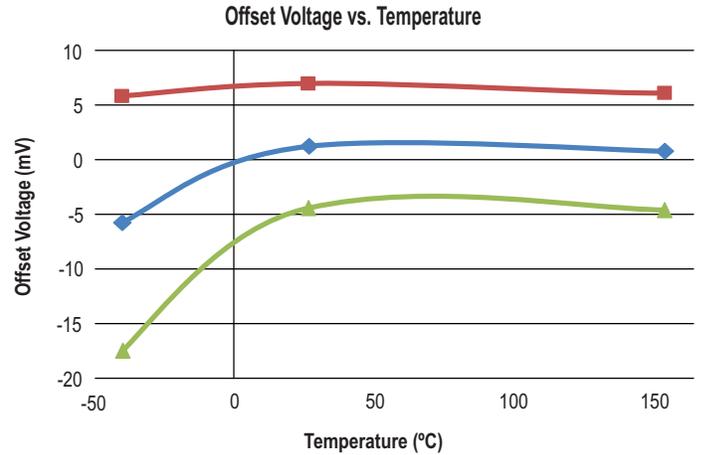
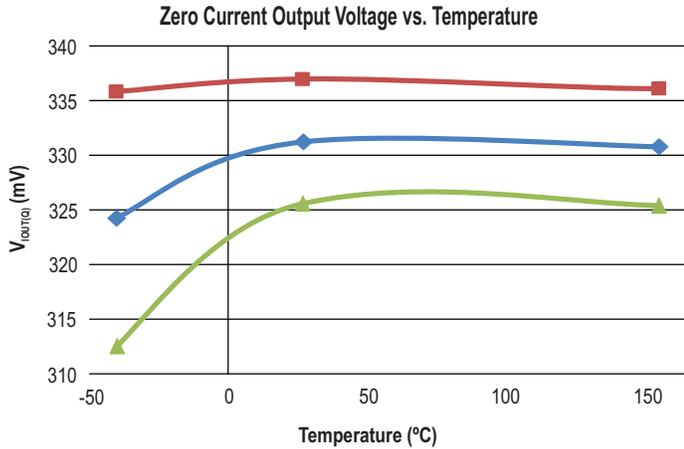
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xLLCTR-20AB Key Parameters



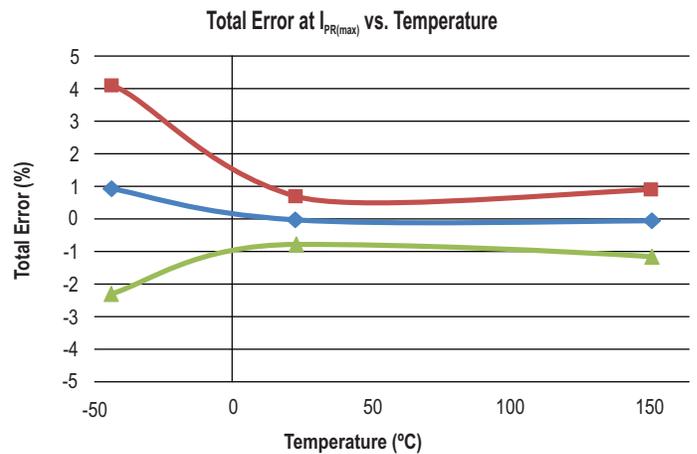
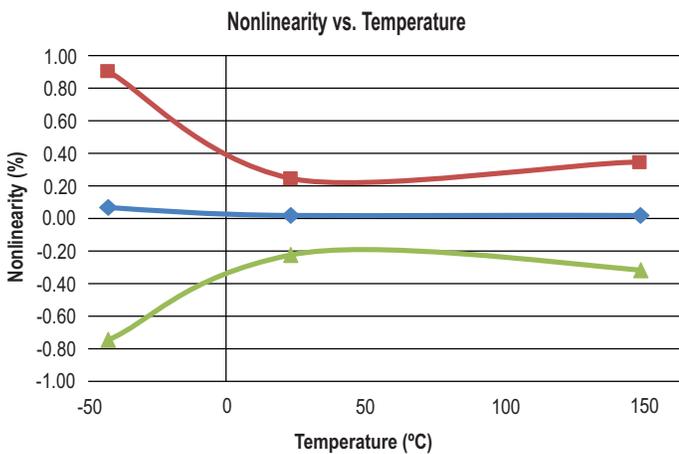
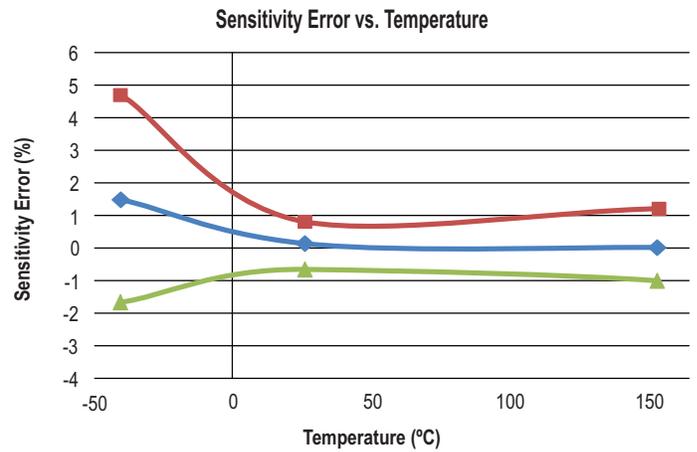
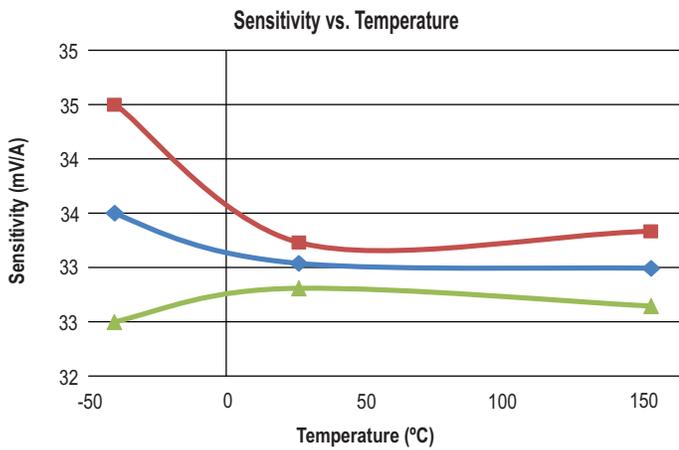
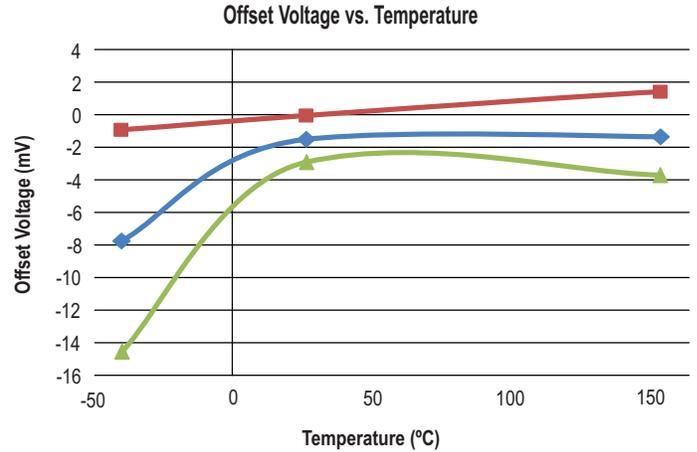
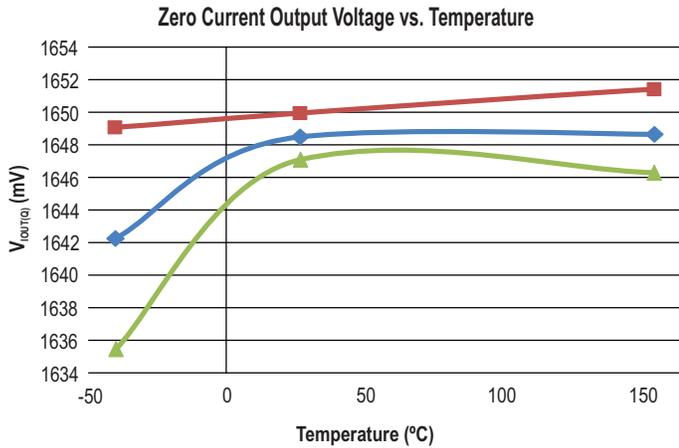
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xLLCTR-20AU Key Parameters



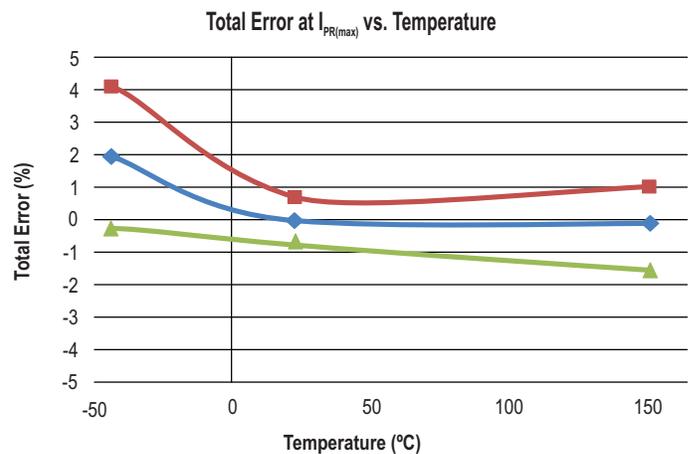
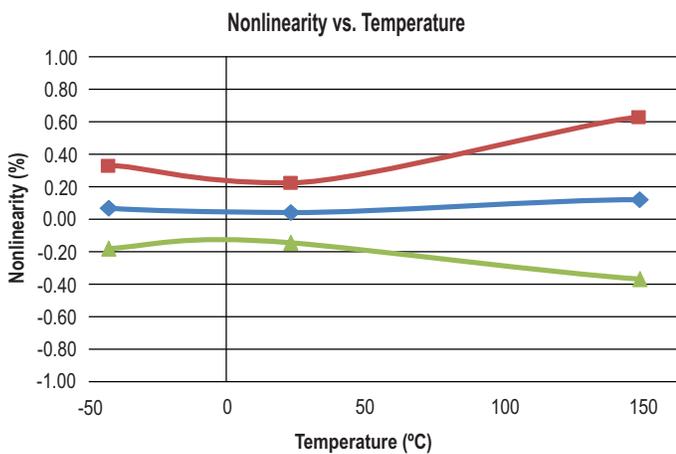
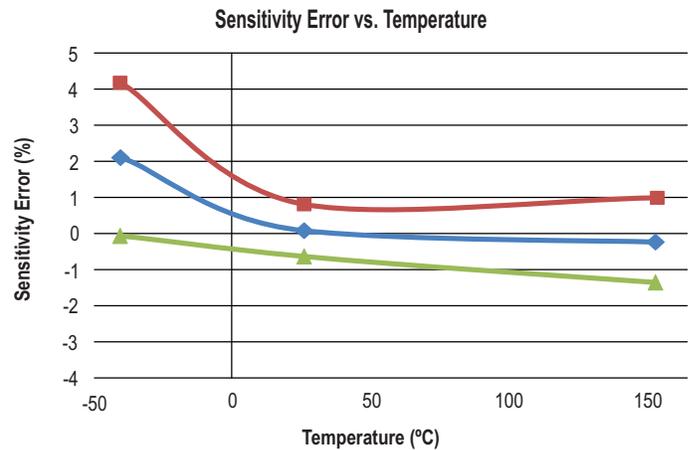
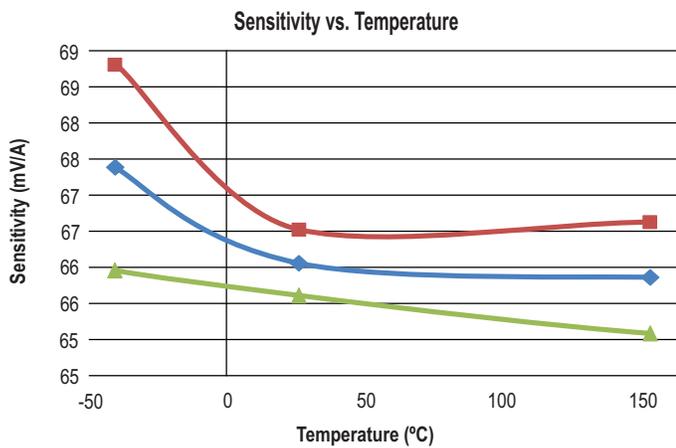
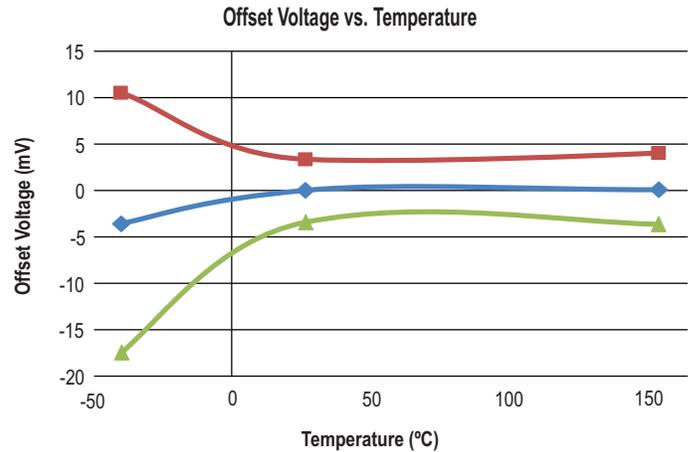
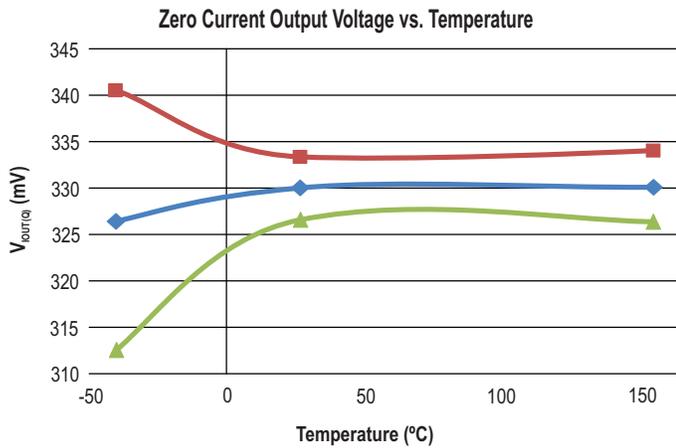
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xLLCTR-40AB Key Parameters



■ +3 Sigma
 ◆ Average
 ▲ -3 Sigma

xLLCTR-40AU Key Parameters



■ +3 Sigma
 ◆ Average
 ▲ -3 Sigma

DEFINITIONS OF ACCURACY CHARACTERISTICS

Sensitivity (Sens)

The change in sensor IC output in response to a 1A change through the primary conductor. The sensitivity is the product of the magnetic circuit sensitivity (G/A) (1 G = 0.1 mT) and the linear IC amplifier gain (mV/G). The linear IC amplifier gain is programmed at the factory to optimize the sensitivity (mV/A) for the full-scale current of the device.

Nonlinearity (E_{LIN})

The nonlinearity is a measure of how linear the output of the sensor IC is over the full current measurement range. The nonlinearity is calculated as:

$$E_{LIN} = \left\{ 1 - \left[\frac{V_{IOUT}(I_{PR(max)}) - V_{IOUT(Q)}}{2 \times V_{IOUT}(I_{PR(max)/2}) - V_{IOUT(Q)}} \right] \right\} \times 100 (\%)$$

where $V_{IOUT}(I_{PR(max)})$ is the output of the sensor IC with the maximum measurement current flowing through it and $V_{IOUT}(I_{PR(max)/2})$ is the output of the sensor IC with half of the maximum measurement current flowing through it.

Zero Current Output Voltage ($V_{IOUT(Q)}$)

The output of the sensor when the primary current is zero. For a unipolar supply voltage, it nominally remains at $0.5 \times V_{CC}$ for a bidirectional device and $0.1 \times V_{CC}$ for a unidirectional device. For example, in the case of a bidirectional output device, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ translates into $V_{IOUT(Q)} = 1.65 \text{ V}$. Variation in $V_{IOUT(Q)}$ can be attributed to the resolution of the Allegro linear IC quiescent voltage trim and thermal drift.

Offset Voltage (V_{OE})

The deviation of the device output from its ideal quiescent value of $0.5 \times V_{CC}$ (bidirectional) or $0.1 \times V_{CC}$ (unidirectional) due to nonmagnetic causes. To convert this voltage to amperes, divide by the device sensitivity, Sens.

Total Output Error (E_{TOT})

The difference between the current measurement from the sensor IC and the actual current (I_P), relative to the actual current. This is equivalent to the difference between the ideal output voltage and the actual output voltage, divided by the ideal sensitivity, relative to the current flowing through the primary conduction path:

$$E_{TOT}(I_P) = \frac{V_{IOUT_ideal}(I_P) - V_{IOUT}(I_P)}{\text{Sens}_{ideal}(I_P) \times I_P} \times 100 (\%)$$

The Total Output Error incorporates all sources of error and is a function of I_P . At relatively high currents, E_{TOT} will be mostly

due to sensitivity error, and at relatively low currents, E_{TOT} will be mostly due to Offset Voltage (V_{OE}). In fact, at $I_P = 0$, E_{TOT} approaches infinity due to the offset. This is illustrated in Figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 shows a distribution of output voltages versus I_P at 25°C and across temperature. Figure 2 shows the corresponding E_{TOT} versus I_P .

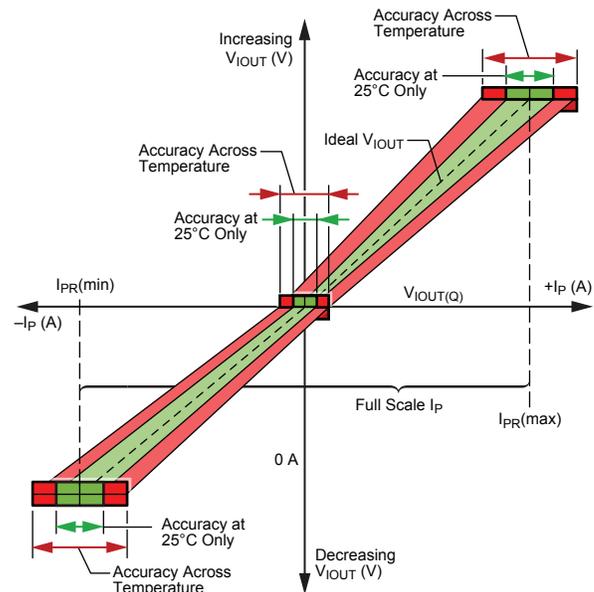


Figure 1: Output Voltage versus Sensed Current

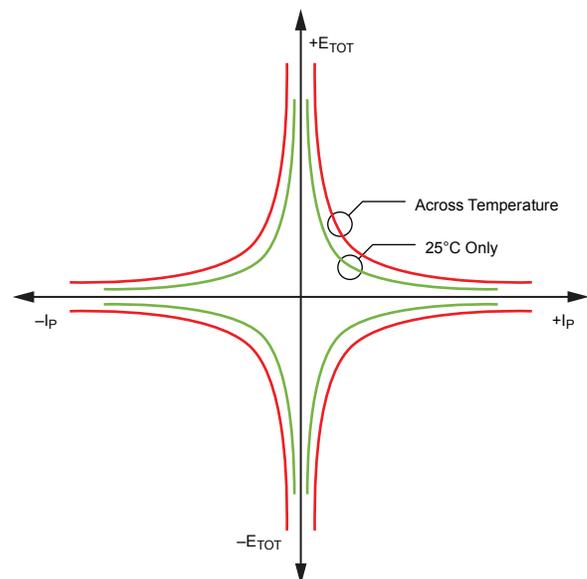


Figure 2: Total Output Error versus Sensed Current

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Impact of External Magnetic Fields

The ACS722 works by sensing the magnetic field created by the current flowing through the package. However, the sensor cannot differentiate between fields created by the current flow and external magnetic fields. This means that external magnetic fields can cause errors in the output of the sensor. Magnetic fields which are perpendicular to the surface of the package affect the output of the sensor, as it only senses fields in that one plane. The error in Amperes can be quantified as:

$$Error(B) = \frac{B}{C_F}$$

where B is the strength of the external field perpendicular to the

surface of the package in Gauss, and C_F is the coupling factor in G/A. Then, multiplying by the sensitivity of the part, Sens, gives the error in mV.

For example, an external field of 1 Gauss will result in around 0.1 A of error. If the ACS722LLCTR-10AB, which has a nominal sensitivity of 132 mV/A, is being used, that equates to 13.2 mV of error on the output of the sensor.

External Field (Gauss)	Error (A)	Error (mV)			
		5AB	10AB	20AB	40AB
0.5	0.05	13.2	6.6	3.3	1.65
1	0.1	26.4	13.2	6.6	3.3
2	0.2	52.8	26.4	13.2	6.6

Thermal Rise vs. Primary Current

Self-heating due to the flow of current should be considered during the design of any current sensing system. The sensor, printed circuit board (PCB), and contacts to the PCB will generate heat as current moves through the system.

The thermal response is highly dependent on PCB layout, copper thickness, cooling techniques, and the profile of the injected current. The current profile includes peak current, current “on-time”, and duty cycle. While the data presented in this section was collected with direct current (DC), these numbers may be used to approximate thermal response for both AC signals and current pulses.

The plot in Figure 3 shows the measured rise in steady-state die temperature of the ACS722 versus continuous current at an ambient temperature, T_A , of 25 °C. The thermal offset curves may be directly applied to other values of T_A . Conversely, Figure 4 shows the maximum continuous current at a given T_A . Surges beyond the maximum current listed in Figure 4 are allowed given the maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$ (165°C), is not exceeded.

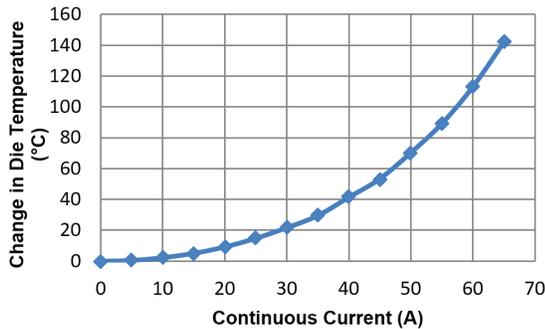


Figure 3: Self-Heating in the LC2 Package Due to Current Flow

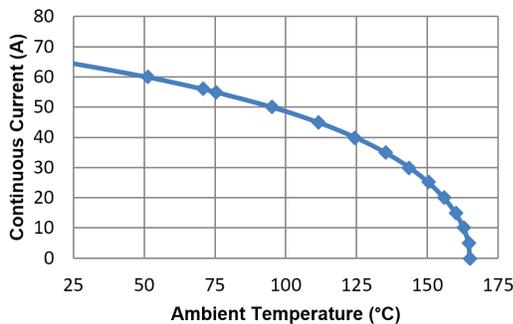


Figure 4: Maximum Continuous Current at a Given T_A

The thermal capacity of the ACS722 should be verified by the end user in the application’s specific conditions. The maximum junction temperature, $T_{J(MAX)}$ (165°C), should not be exceeded. Further information on this application testing is available in the [DC and Transient Current Capability application note](#) on the Allegro website.

ASEK722 Evaluation Board Layout

Thermal data shown in Figure 3 was collected using the ASEK722 Evaluation Board (TED-85-0593-002). This board includes 1388 mm² of 4 oz. copper (0.1388) connected to pins 1 and 2, and to pins 3 and 4, with thermal vias connecting the layers. Top and bottom layers of the PCB are shown below in Figure 5.

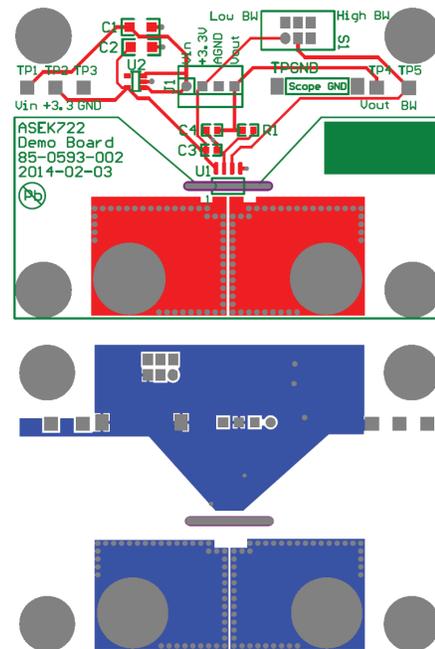


Figure 5: Top and Bottom Layers for ASEK722 Evaluation Board

DEFINITIONS OF DYNAMIC RESPONSE CHARACTERISTICS

Power-On Time (t_{PO})

When the supply is ramped to its operating voltage, the device requires a finite time to power its internal components before responding to an input magnetic field.

Power-On Time, t_{PO} , is defined as the time it takes for the output voltage to settle within $\pm 10\%$ of its steady state value under an applied magnetic field, after the power supply has reached its minimum specified operating voltage, $V_{CC(min)}$, as shown in the chart at right.

Rise Time (t_r)

The time interval between a) when the sensor IC reaches 10% of its full scale value, and b) when it reaches 90% of its full scale value. The rise time to a step response is used to derive the bandwidth of the current sensor IC, in which $f(-3 \text{ dB}) = 0.35/t_r$. Both t_r and $t_{RESPONSE}$ are detrimentally affected by eddy current losses observed in the conductive IC ground plane.

Propagation Delay (t_{pd})

The propagation delay is measured as the time interval a) when the primary current signal reaches 20% of its final value, and b) when the device reaches 20% of its output corresponding to the applied current.

Response Time ($t_{RESPONSE}$)

The time interval between a) when the primary current signal reaches 90% of its final value, and b) when the device reaches 90% of its output corresponding to the applied current.

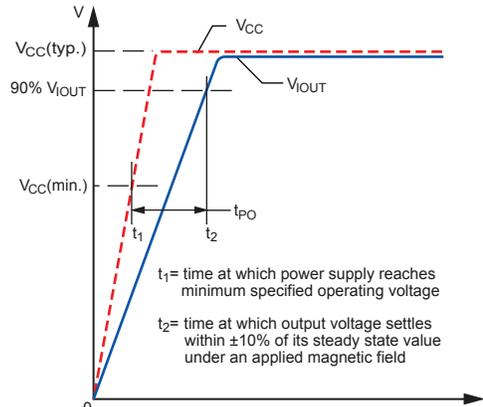


Figure 6: Power-On Time (t_{PO})

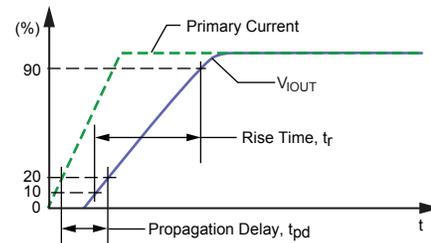


Figure 7: Rise Time (t_r) and Propagation Delay (t_{pd})

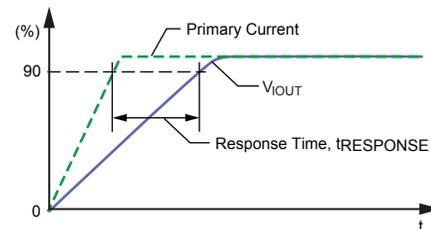


Figure 8: Response Time ($t_{RESPONSE}$)

PACKAGE OUTLINE DRAWING

For Reference Only – Not for Tooling Use

(Reference Allegro DWG-0000385, Rev. 2 or JEDEC MS-012AA)

Dimensions in millimeters – NOT TO SCALE

Dimensions exclusive of mold flash, gate burrs, and dambar protrusions
Exact case and lead configuration at supplier discretion within limits shown

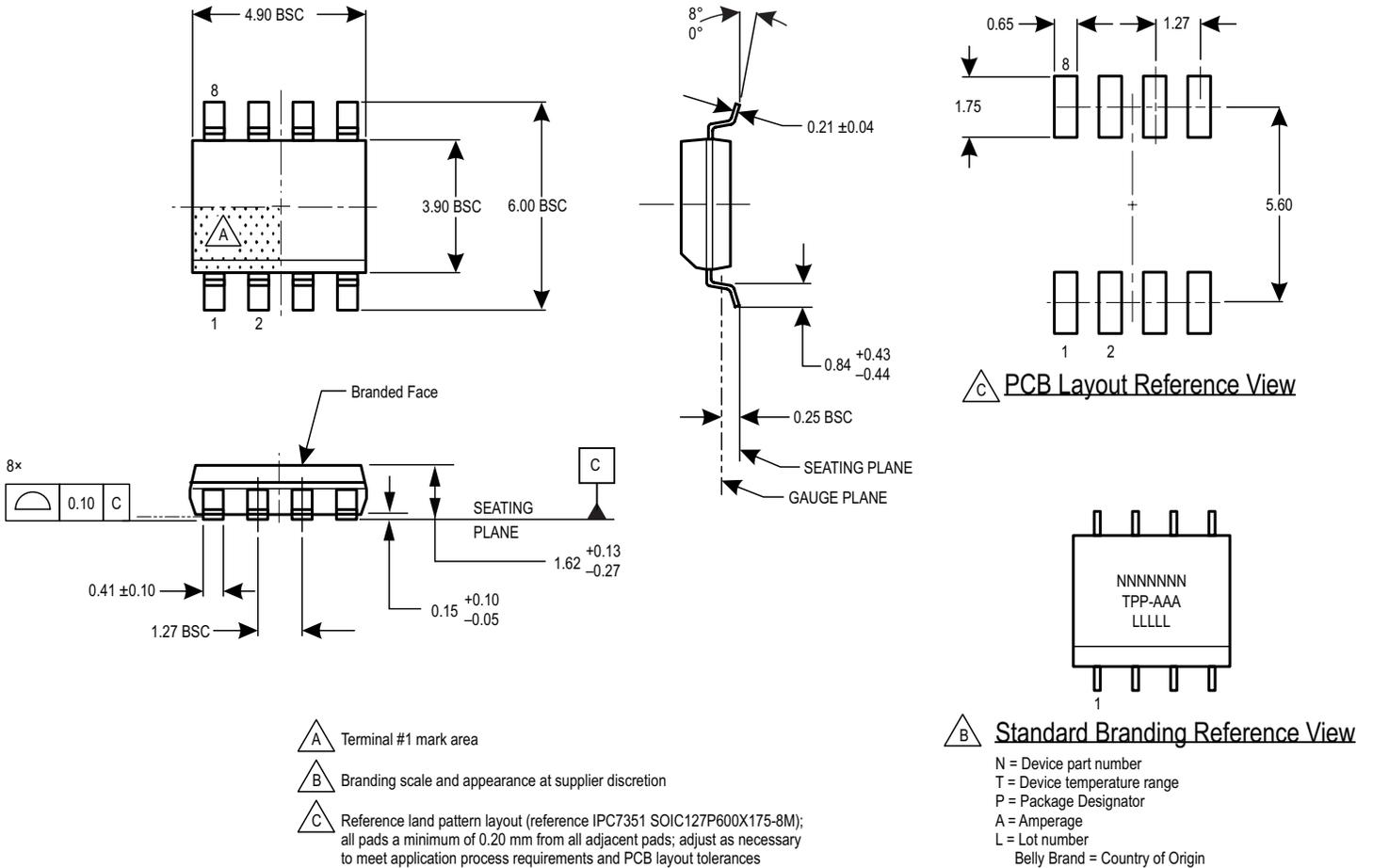


Figure 9: Package LC, 8-pin SOICN

REVISION HISTORY

Number	Date	Description
–	June 10, 2014	Initial release.
1	October 29, 2014	Added Magnetic Coupling Factor characteristic and Error Due to External Magnetic Fields section
2	April 29, 2015	Added Characteristic Performance graphs
3	December 11, 2018	Updated certificate numbers
4	June 3, 2019	Updated TUV certificate mark
5	September 3, 2019	Added Maximum Continuous Current to Absolute Maximum Ratings table (page 3) and thermal data section (page 20)
6	September 9, 2021	Updated package drawing (page 22)
7	November 8, 2023	Added -S variants (pages 1-2)
8	March 12, 2025	Changed product status to not for new design (cover sheet), removed thermal characteristics table (page 3), and removed reference to web availability of ASEK Gerber files (page 20)

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