TLE4972 Lateral insertion 45° S-bend on external busbar

User guide

About this document

This document describes the evaluation board of TLE4972, Infineon's magnetic current sensor for automotive applications with external current rail.

Scope and purpose

The evaluation board is meant to be used by the customer solely for the purpose of evaluation and testing. It is not a commercial product and shall not be used for series production. This board is thus not intend to meet any industrial specifications and shall be operated at room temperature.

Due to its purpose, the evaluation board is not subject to the same procedures as regular products regarding Returned Material Analysis (RMA), Process Change Notification (PCN) and Product Withdraw (PWD).

Intended audience

This document is written for customers who intend to use TLE4972 in current sensing applications.

Evaluation Board

This board will be used during design in, for evaluation and measurement of characteristics, and proof of datasheet specifications.

Note: *PCB and auxiliary circuits are NOT optimized for final customer design. Boards do not necessarily meet safety, EMI, quality standards (for example UL, CE) requirements.*

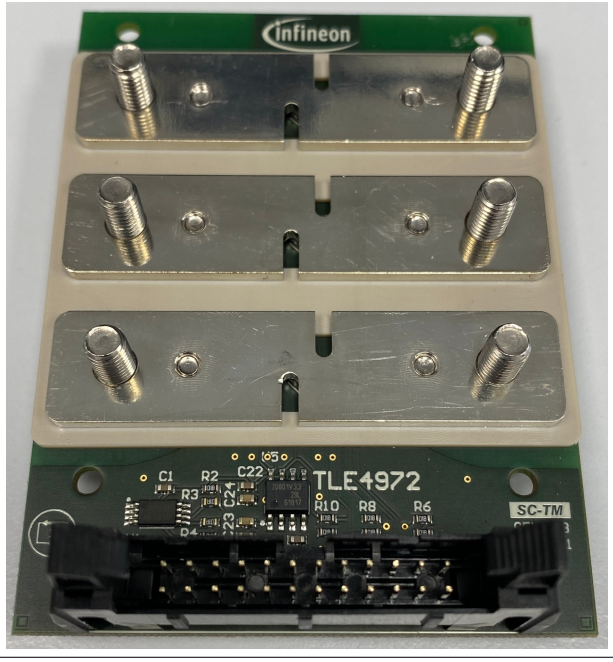


Figure 1 **TLE4972 EVAL LAT BAR**

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2 Safety precautions

Note: Please note the following warnings regarding the hazards associated with development systems.



Figure 2 Safety Precautions

- **Warning**: Remove or disconnect power from the drive before you disconnect or reconnect wires, or perform maintenance work. Failure to do so may result in personal injury or death.
- **Warning**: Do not keep the programmer connected to the laptop while the board is in use in an inverter. The laptop may be damaged during the operation of the system.
- **Warning**: The evaluation board is intended to be used only in low voltage systems (≤ 50 V).
- **Caution**: The board and device surfaces of the evaluation board may become hot during testing. Hence, necessary precautions are required while handling the board. Failure to comply may cause injury. Please refer to Chapter 6.2.1.4 for an indication of the heating due to the current flow.
- **Caution**: Only personnel familiar with the drive, power electronics and associated machinery should plan, install, commission and subsequently service the system. Failure to comply may result in personal injury and/or equipment damage.
- **Caution**: The evaluation board contains parts and assemblies sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Electrostatic control precautions are required when installing, testing, servicing or repairing the assembly. Component damage may result if ESD control procedures are not followed. If you are not familiar with electrostatic control procedures, refer to the applicable ESD protection handbooks and guidelines.
- **Caution**: A drive that is incorrectly applied or installed can lead to component damage or reduction in product lifetime. Wiring or application errors such as undersizing the motor, supplying an incorrect or inadequate AC supply, or excessive ambient temperatures may result in system malfunction.
- **Caution**: The evaluation board is shipped with packing materials that need to be removed prior to installation. Failure to remove all packing materials that are unnecessary for system installation may result in overheating or abnormal operating conditions.

3 The board at a glance

TLE4972 evaluation board is developed to familiarize the users with TLE4972 current sensor for design in support and evaluation purposes. The complete evaluation kit consists of this board and the programmer board, which is explained in [1]. The programmer board supplies the sensors on the evaluation board and allows a fast and easy interfacing to each sensor. If the programmer board is not used, power supply has to be provided externally by the user.

3.1 Delivery content

The delivery content consist in TLE4972 evaluation board.

3.2 Block diagram

The evaluation board includes three TLE4972 coreless magnetic current sensors for testing in three-phase systems. The evaluation board has been designed to operate safely in low voltage systems (≤50 V). It is recommended to disconnect the USB cable between the programmer and the laptop while the system is in operation, in order to avoid damages to the laptop.

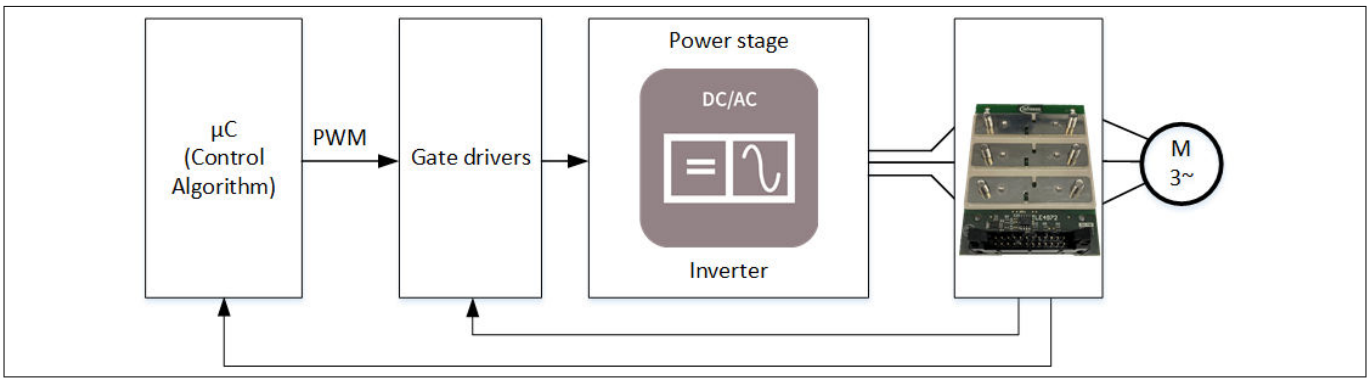


Figure 3 Block diagram of the evaluation board in use in a three-phase system

3.3 Main features

- Three TLE4972 sensors, for testing in three-phase systems
- On board EEPROM to store board settings [Before calibration initial EEPROM Settings need to be saved in order if re-calibration will reoccur, see the description of calibration procedure]
- Compatible with Infineon programmer board [1]

3.4 Board parameters and technical data

Table 1 Evaluation Board Overview

Product	**TLE4972-AE35S5**
Package	PG-VSON-6
Evaluation board name	TLE4972 EVAL LAT BAR
Evaluation board order number	SP005632140
Insertion method name	45° s-bend on external bus-bar
Full scale (FS)	± 627.43 A
Typical current rail transfer factor	30.82 µT/A
Typical sensor sensitivity	62 mV/mT (S3)

(table continues...)

Table 1 (continued) Evaluation Board Overview

Product	**TLE4972-AE35S5**
Typical evaluation board sensitivity	1.91 mV/A
Output mode	Semi-differential
OCD1 threshold	889.62 A (139% of FS)
OCD2 threshold	502.61 A (82% of FS)
Typical insertion resistance	10 µΩ
Bus-bar thickness	2 mm
Bus-bar width	14 mm

4 System and functional description

4.1 Commissioning

If the evaluation board is used in combination with the Infineon programmer board [1], it is sufficient to connect the two boards and follow the instructions on the GUI [1].

If instead the evaluation board is used as stand-alone, then the user has to supply the board with 3.3 V using pin 24 (positive terminal of the supply) and pin 20 or 22 (ground terminal of the supply) of the evaluation board connector. Please refer to Chapter 5.4 for the complete pinout of the evaluation board connector.

4.2 Description of the functional blocks

The board consists of three TLE4972 current sensors to accurately sense AC and DC currents, a EEPROM to store the board settings, a LDO (Low Drop Out) regulator to stabilize the supply voltage of the sensors and a connector to connect to the Infineon programmer board [1]. For additional information about TLE4972 please refer to the user manual [2] and datasheet [3].

4.3 Sensing Structure Layout & Guidelines

The three sensors are mounted on a PCB and placed parallel to the bus-bar. The sensors are twisted 45° in order to reduce the crosstalk between the three phases, without compromising the frequency response of the sensor and insertion resistance of the conductor. The bus-bar is 14 mm wide and 2 mm thick, while the slit width is 2 mm.

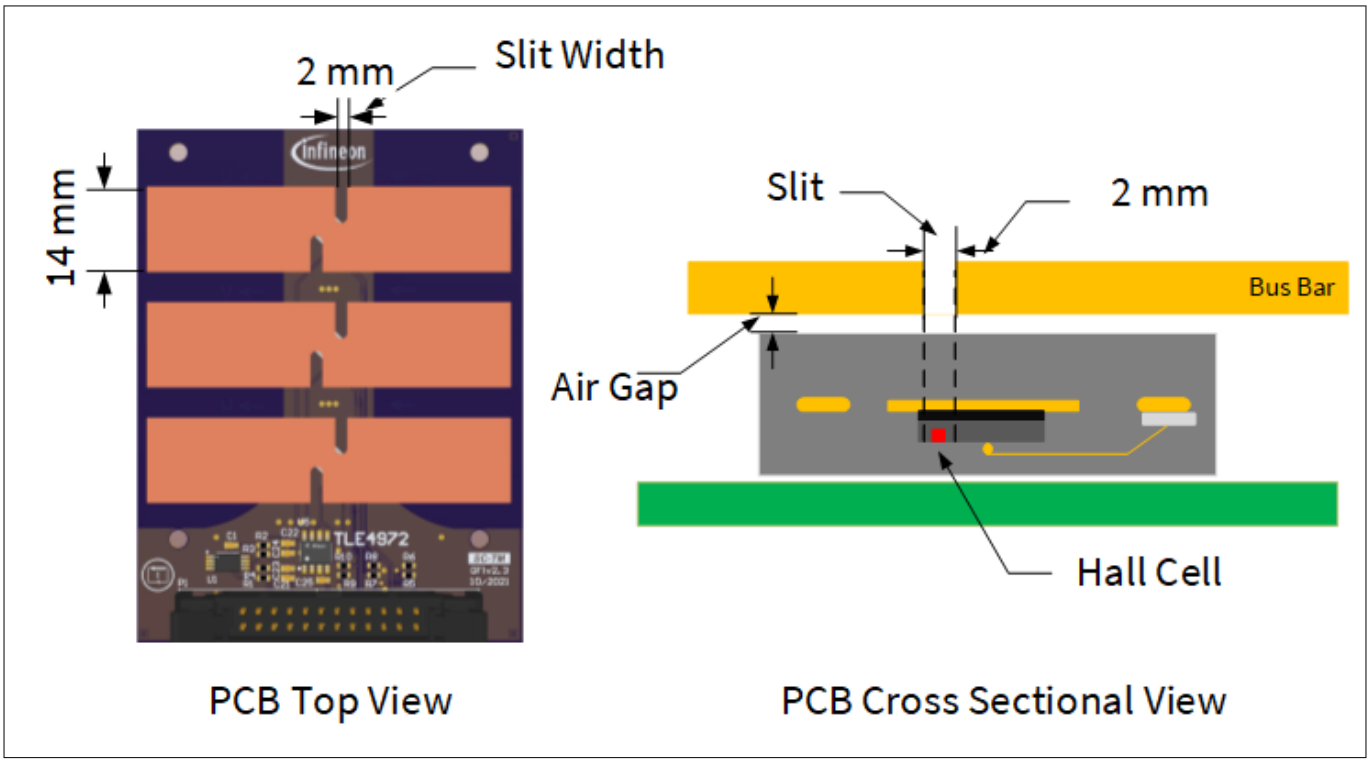


Figure 4 Sensing structure overview

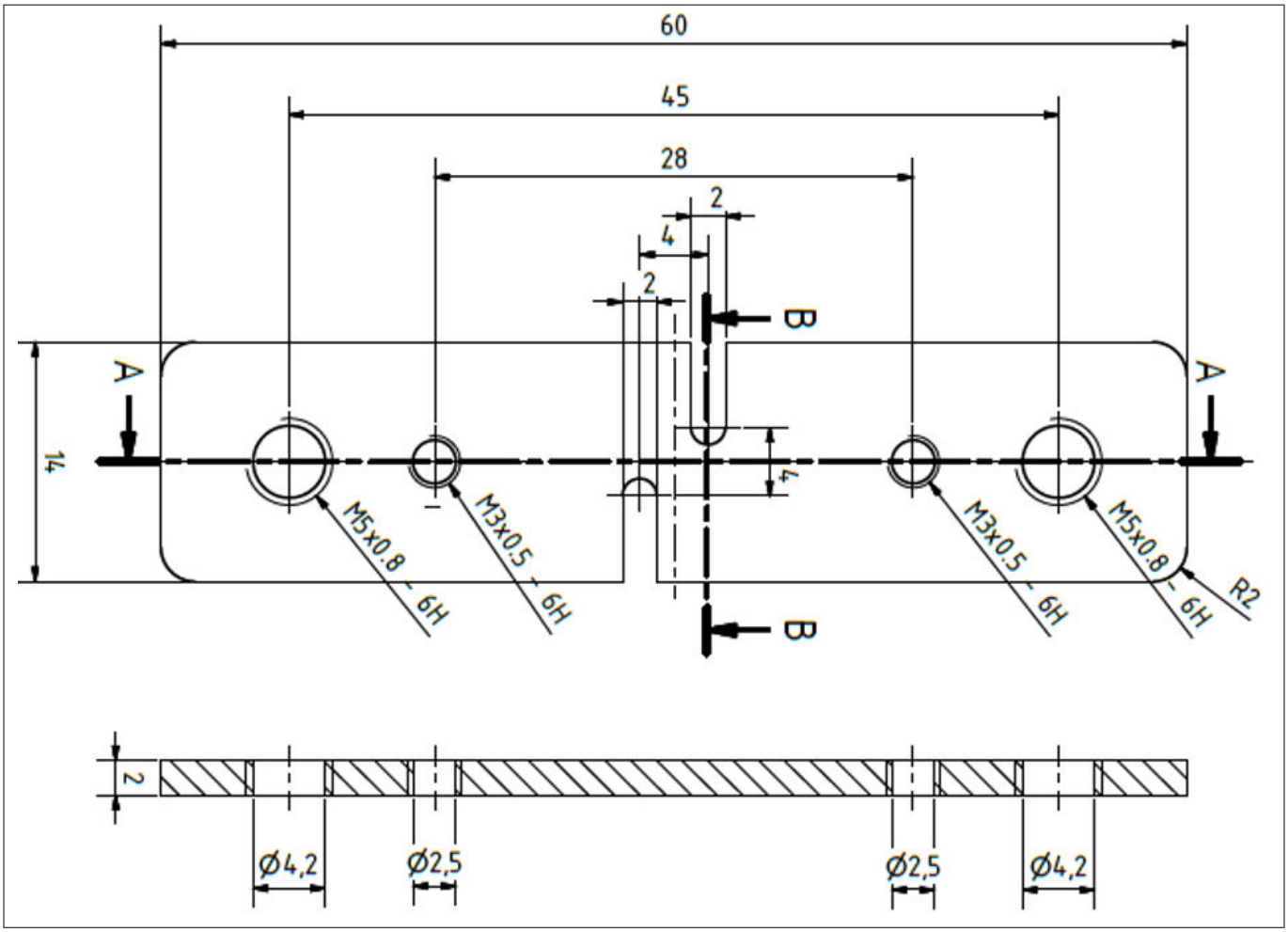


Figure 5 Bus-bar details

5 System design

5.1 Schematics

The evaluation board schematic is shown in the figure below.

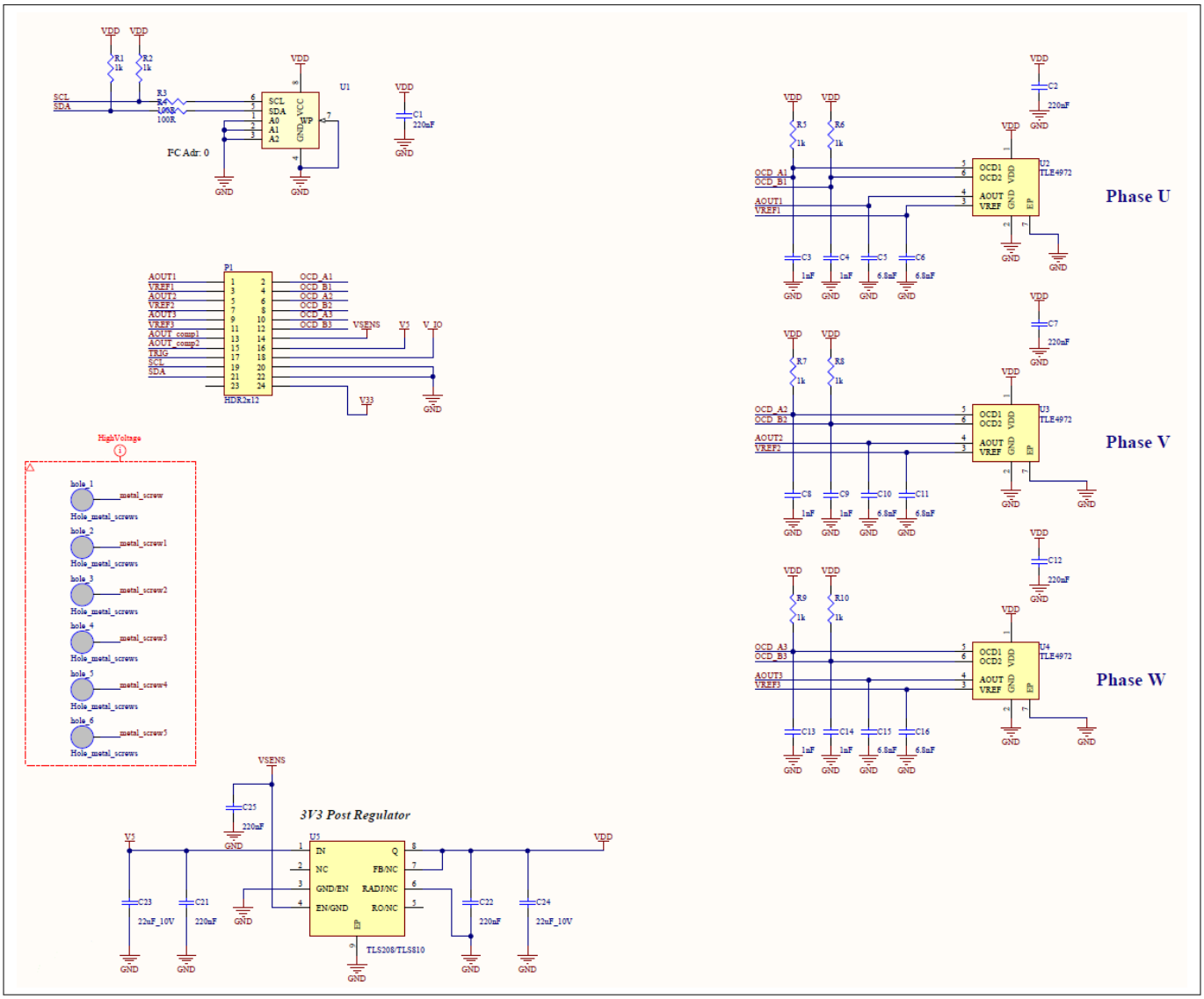


Figure 6 TLE4972 evaluation board schematic

In order to suppress the high frequency noise and meet the EMC and ESD requirements, the following capacitors have been implemented:

- A 220 nF bypass capacitor at the VDD pins of the sensors;
- A 6.8 nF bypass capacitor at the AOUT and VREF pins of the sensors;
- A 1 nF bypass capacitor at the OCD1 and OCD2 pins of the sensors.

Additionally, OCD1 and OCD2 pins of the sensors are connected to 1 kΩ pull-up resistors, as they are open drain pins.

A voltage regulator is implemented to supply the sensors with a stable voltage.

5.2 Layout

TLE4972 evaluation board consists of two 35 µm metallization layers, as shown in the figure below.

#	Name	Material	Type	Thickness
	Top Overlay		Overlay	
	Top Solder	Solder Resist	Solder Mask	0.02mm
1	L1_Top	Copper	Signal	0.035mm
	Dielectric1	FR-4	Core	1.44mm
2	L14_Bot	Copper	Signal	0.035mm
	Bottom Solder	Solder Resist	Solder Mask	0.02mm
	Bottom Overlay		Overlay	

Figure 7 Evaluation board layer stack up

The figure below shows the top and bottom layer of the evaluation board. Please contact your local Infineon sales office to receive the Gerber files.

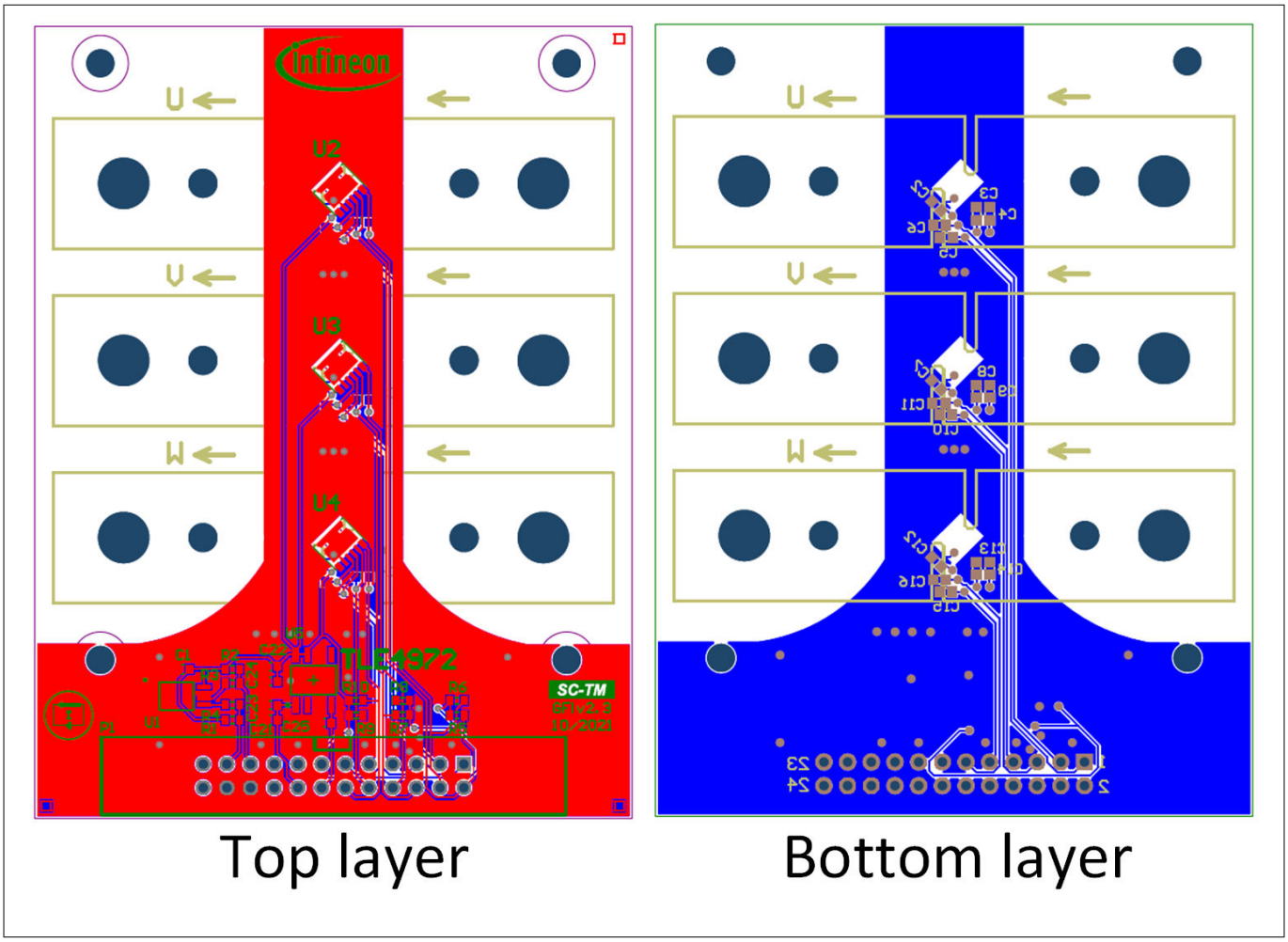


Figure 8 Evaluation board PCB layout (top and bottom layer)

AOUT and VREF tracks of each sensor are traced in parallel on the PCB in order to minimize the common mode noise on the output signal. Additionally, ground planes are used to protect the signal tracks and reduce the parasitic couplings. The ground and power planes are cut below the TLE4972 including input and output pins to avoid the error induced due to the eddy currents. For the same reason, no heat sink or other conductor material shall be placed on the same position of the sensor.

5.3 Bill of material

Table 2 Bill of Material

Quantity	Designator	Value	Footprint	Description
1	U5	-	SOIC-8	TLS208D1EJV33 (LDO)
3	U2, U3, U4	-	PG-TDSO-16	TLE4972 (current sensor)
1	U1	-	TSSOP8_W	M24C02-WDW6TP (EEPROM)
2	R3, R4	100 Ω ±1%	R0603	Resistors for EEPROM
8	R1, R2, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10	1 kΩ ±1%	R0603	Pull-up resistors
1	P1	-	HDR2X12-Würth WR-BHD	Header, 24-Pin (2x12)
6	C5, C6, C10, C11, C15, C16	6.8 nF, 25V	C0603	AOUT and VREF capacitors
6	C3, C4, C8, C9, C13, C14	1 nF, 25V	C0603	OCD1/OCD2 capacitors
7	C1, C2, C7, C12, C21, C22, C25	220 nF, 25V	C0603	Bypass capacitors
2	C23, C24	22 µF, 10V	C0603	Bypass capacitors

5.4 Connector details

The evaluation board connector establishes the connection between the evaluation board and the programmer board. Please refer to the programmer user guide [1] for details about the programmer.

Table 3 Evaluation board connector pinout

Pin Number	Pin name	Pin function
1	AOUT1	Analog output voltage of sensor 1
2	OCD1_1	Over Current Detection channel 1 of sensor 1 (open drain)
3	VREF1	Reference voltage of sensor 1
4	OCD2_1	Over Current Detection channel 2 of sensor 1 (open drain)
5	AOUT2	Analog output voltage of sensor 2
6	OCD1_2	Over Current Detection channel 1 of sensor 2 (open drain)
7	VREF2	Reference voltage of sensor 2
8	OCD2_2	Over Current Detection channel 2 of sensor 2 (open drain)

(table continues...)

Table 3 (continued) Evaluation board connector pinout

9	AOUT3	Analog output voltage of sensor 3
10	OCD1_3	Over Current Detection channel 1 of sensor 3 (open drain)
11	VREF3	Reference voltage of sensor 3
12	OCD2_3	Over Current Detection channel 2 of sensor 3 (open drain)
13	Reserved	Additional ADC input, connected to µC XMC4700 P14_7 on the programmer board
14	VSENS	Sensor supply voltage, used for sensor test mode activation
15	Reserved	Additional ADC input, connected to µC XMC4700 P14_9 on the programmer board
16	V5	5 V supply voltage
17	Reserved	External trigger input, connected to µC XMC4700 P4_0 on the programmer board
18	Reserved	-
19	SCL	Clock for communication with external EEPROM on Infineon's evaluation boards
20	GND	Ground connection
21	SDA	Data link for communication with external EEPROM on Infineon's evaluation boards
22	GND	Ground connection
23	-	-
24	V33	3.3 V supply

6 System performance

6.1 Test points

The output voltage of the three sensors, as well as the OCD signals have been measured from the evaluation board connector. Please refer to Chapter 5.4 for the complete pinout of the evaluation board connector.

6.2 Test results

6.2.1 Measurement results

This section discusses the results of the measurements performed in the laboratory on the evaluation board. The following measurements have been performed:

1. Sensitivity drift and offset drift over temperature
2. Frequency response
3. Crosstalk
4. Thermal capability

6.2.1.1 Sensitivity drift and offset drift over temperature

The figures below show the TLE4972 evaluation board measurement results of sensitivity drift and offset over temperature when the sensor is placed in the nominal position. The results show extremely stable sensitivity and small offset across the whole temperature range. The absolute value of sensitivity used as target for calibration is shown in Chapter 3.4.

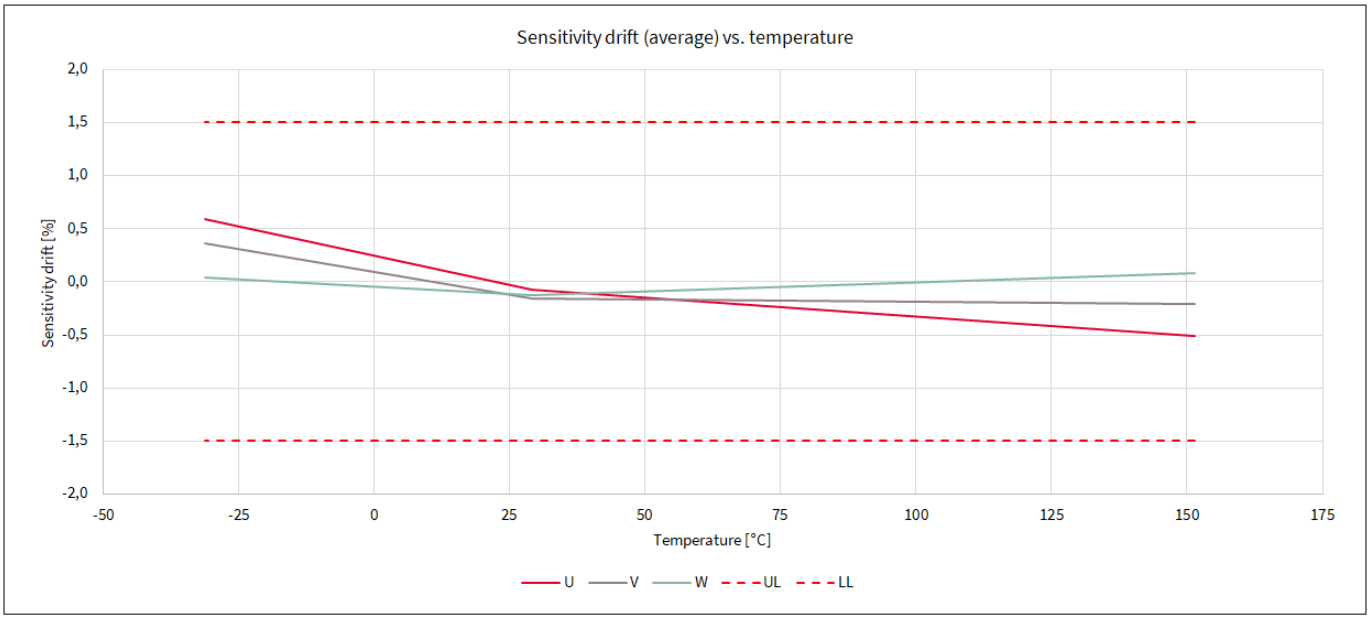


Figure 9 Sensitivity drift over temperature

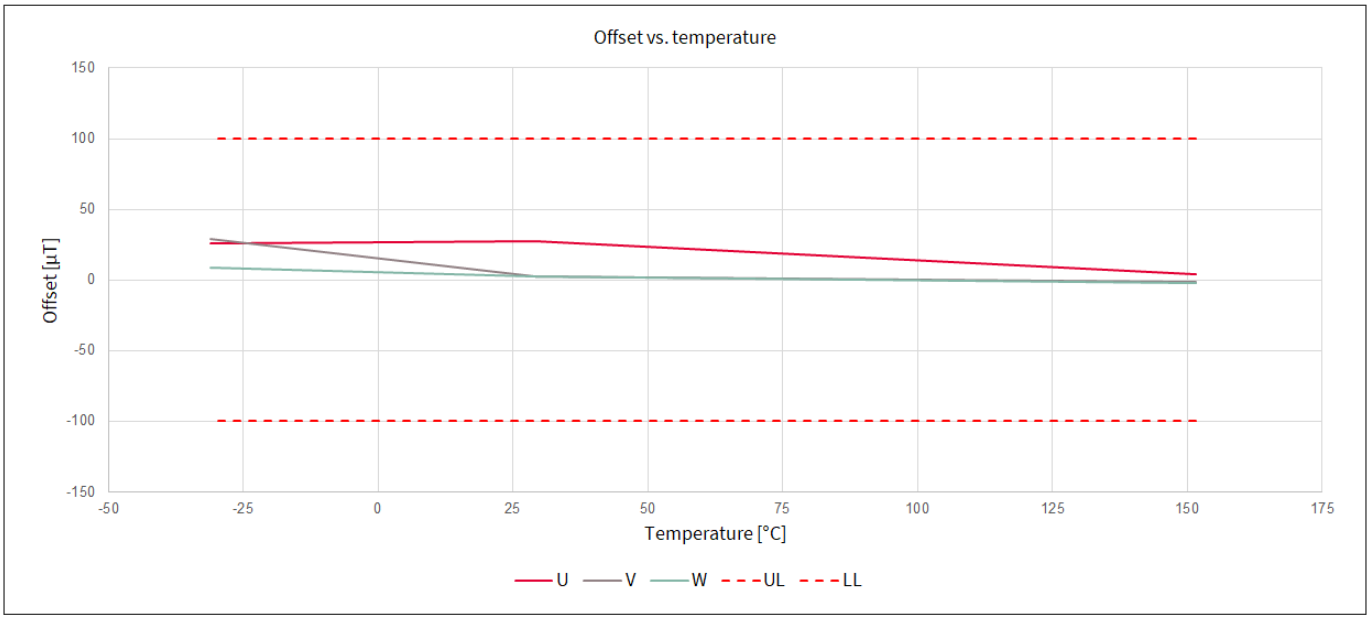


Figure 10 Offset over temperature

6.2.1.2 Frequency response

The figures below show the TLE4972 evaluation board measurement results of frequency response (gain and phase) when the sensor is placed in the nominal position. Two out of three sensors have been measured. A comparison with results from Finite Element Method (FEM) simulations is also provided.

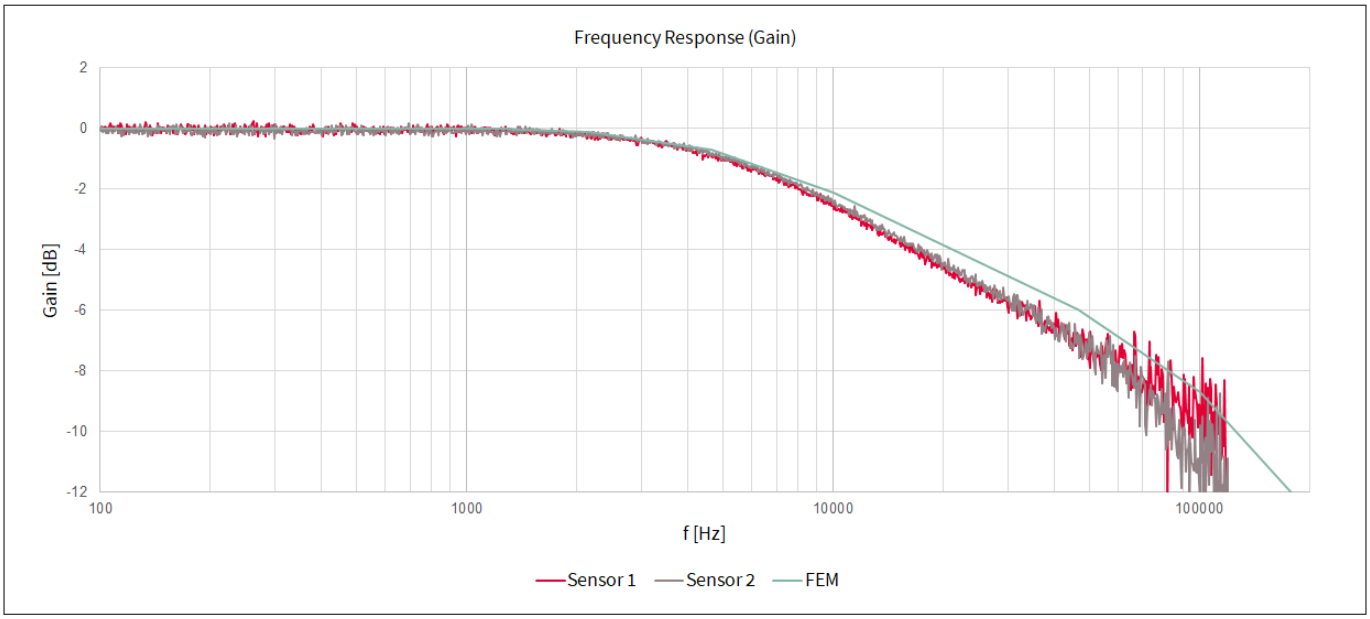


Figure 11 Frequency response (gain)

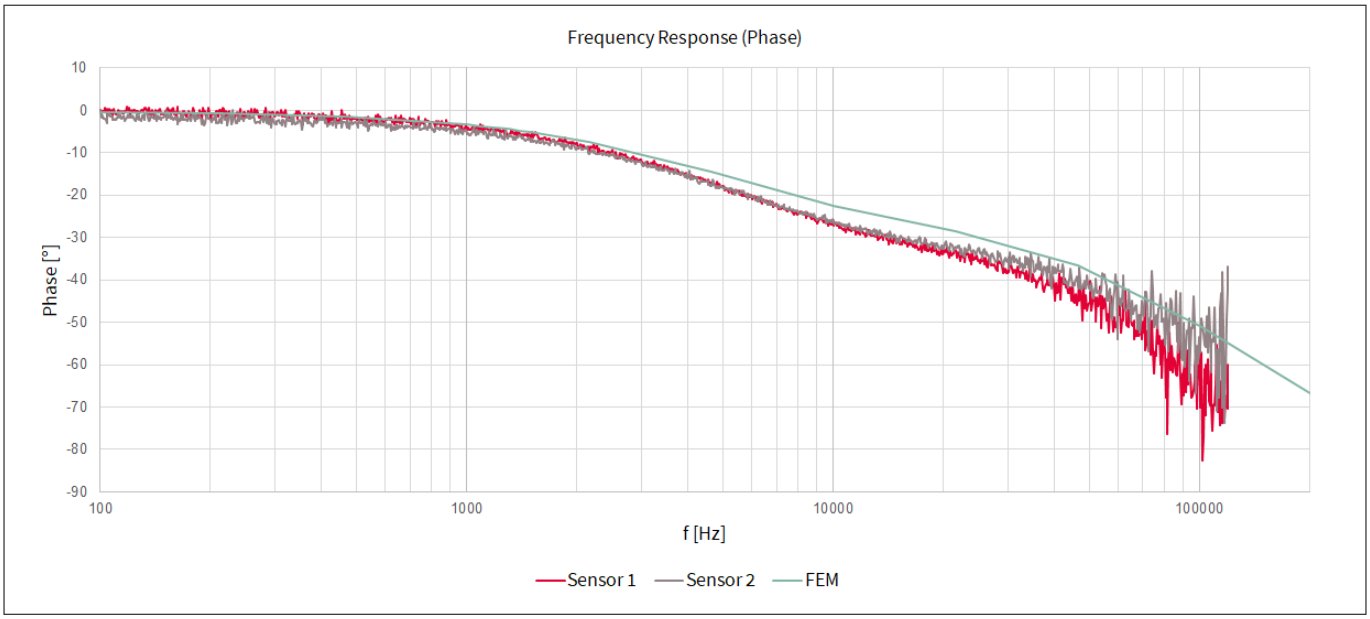


Figure 12 Frequency response (phase)

6.2.1.3 Crosstalk

The crosstalk is defined as the sensitivity error due to the magnetic stray field generated by the neighbouring conductive lines. The crosstalk can be compensated with the “Matrix compensation method” in the programming software. For further information, please refer to the programming board user guide [1] and device user manual [2]. The table below shows the sensitivity error due to the crosstalk before the compensation.

Table 4 Crosstalk

	S [%]		
Active phase	U	V	W
U	100,00	-1,45	-0,32
V	-1,37	100,00	-1,41
W	-0,28	-1,43	100,00

6.2.1.4 Thermal capability

The following figure shows the heating of the board and device when a current flows in the evaluation board. The temperature is read out by the sensor over time and the measurement is stopped when a temperature of approximately 80°C is detected. The measurement shows that a cooling of the board is needed, if high currents are applied.

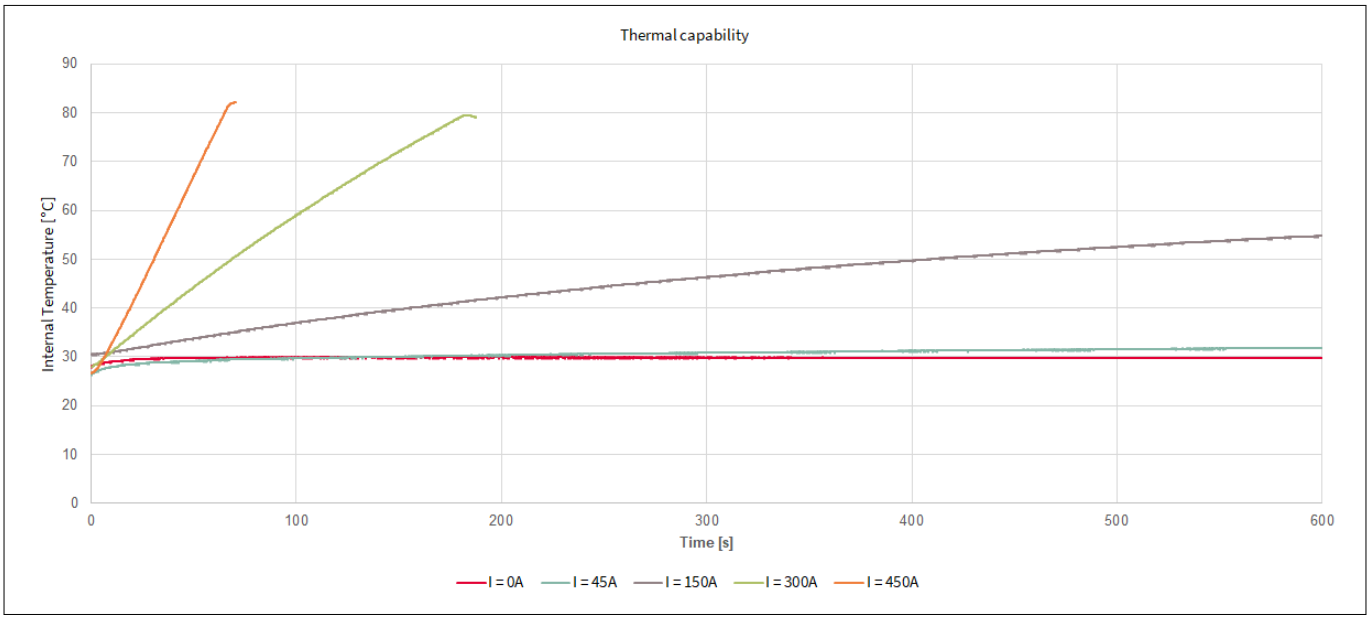


Figure 13 Thermal capability

6.2.2 Simulation results

This section discusses the results of the simulations performed in ANSYS Maxwell 3D on the evaluation board to complement the results from measurements. The following simulations have been performed:

1. Conductor and insertion resistance
2. Transfer factor error due to sensor displacement

6.2.2.1 Conductor and insertion resistance

The insertion resistance indicates the additional resistance caused by the sensing structure at 25°C. The simulations are performed with and without slit in the conductor by applying 1 A of current. Simulation results are shown in the figure below. Please note that the legend shows a voltage [V], which is equivalent to resistance [Ω], being the applied current 1 A.

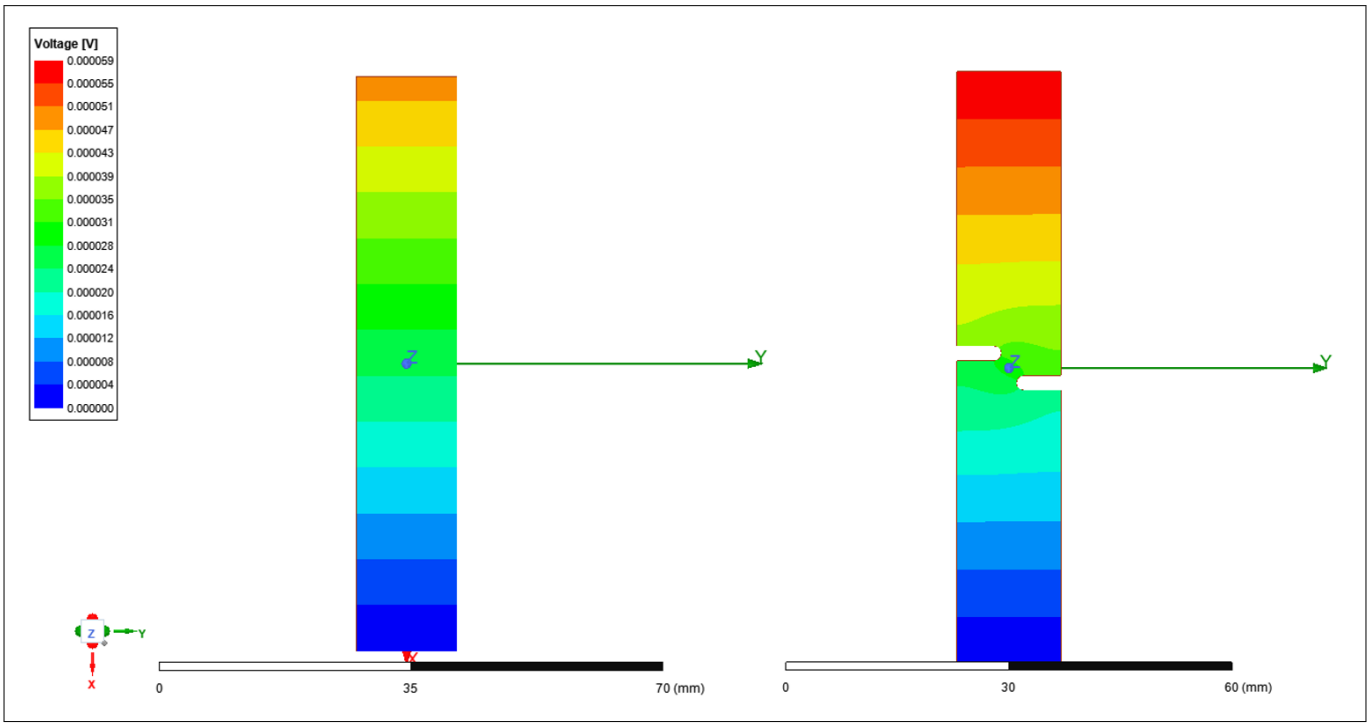


Figure 14 Conductor resistance, without slit (left) and with slit (right)

The table below shows the simulated resistance of the conductor with and without slit and the calculated insertion resistance.

Table 5 Evaluation Board Conductor Resistance

Parameter	Value
Conductor resistance without slit	49 µΩ
Conductor resistance with slit	59 µΩ
Insertion resistance	10 µΩ
Conductor resistance increase	20.41%

6.2.2.2 Transfer factor error due to sensor displacement

This following figures show the transfer factor variation due to sensor displacement in the x, y, and z-axis direction.The transfer factor is defined in µT/A and the typical value is shown in Chapter 3.4.

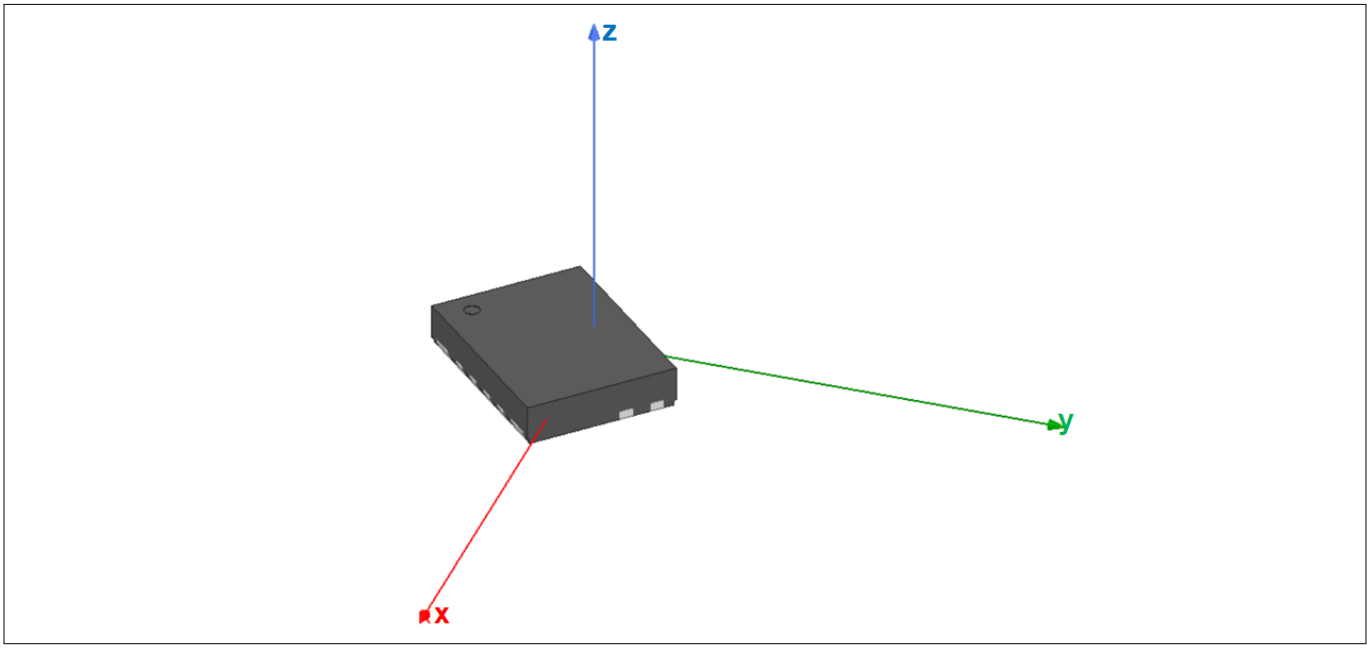


Figure 15 Reference system for sensor displacement simulations

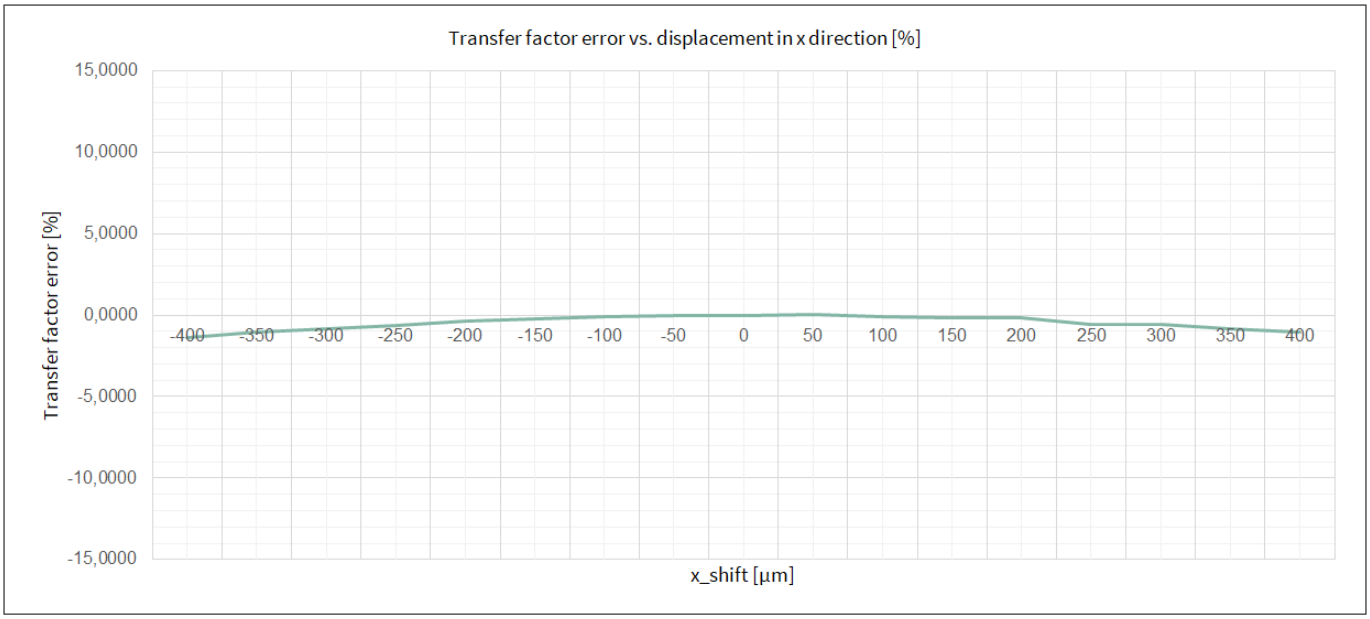


Figure 16 Transfer factor error due to sensor displacement in x direction

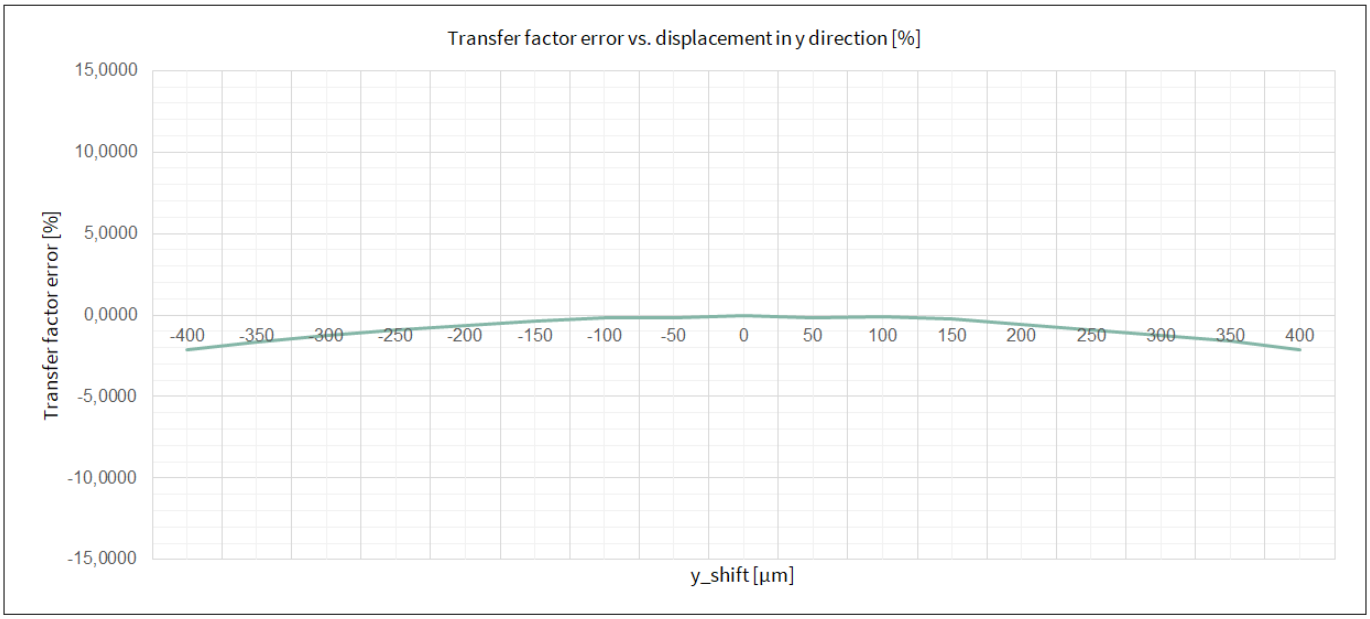


Figure 17 Transfer factor error due to sensor displacement in y direction

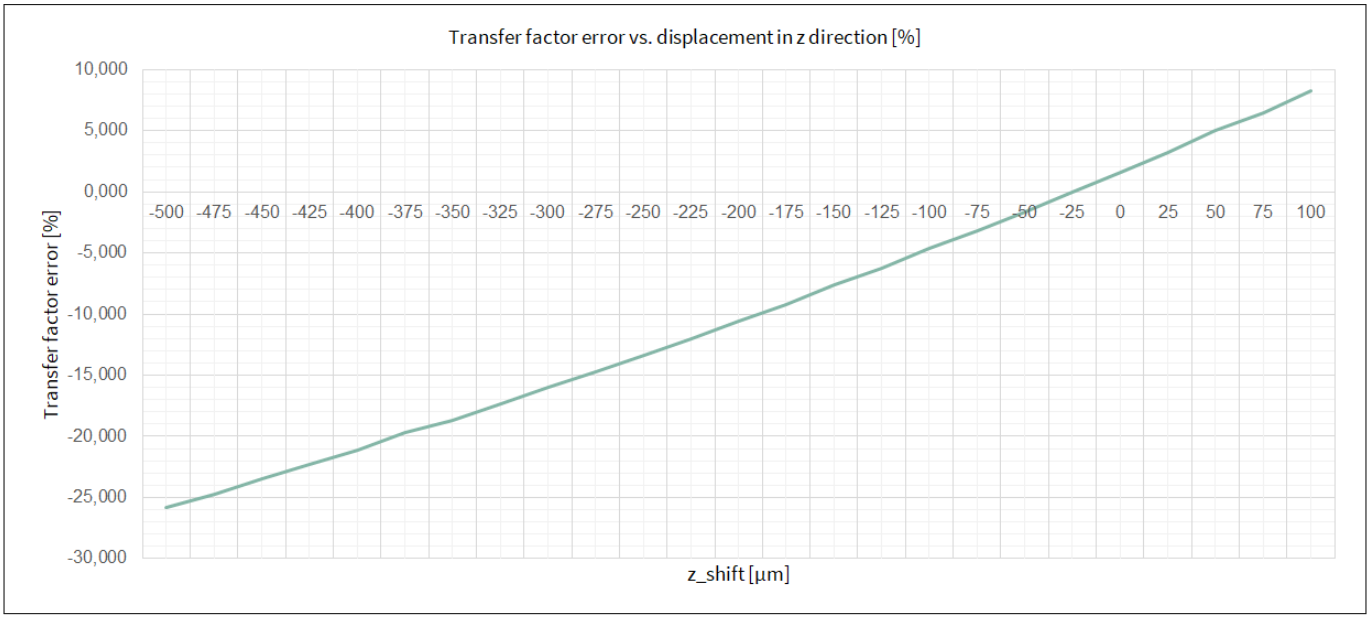


Figure 18 Transfer factor error due to sensor displacement in z direction

7 References and appendices

7.1 Abbreviations and definitions

Notation	Description
AC	Alternating Current
CE	European Conformity
DC	Direct Current
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electro-Magnetic Interference
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ESD	Electro-Static Discharge
FEM	Finite Element Method
GUI	Graphical User Interface
LDO	Low Drop Out
LV	Low Voltage
OCD	Over Current Detection
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCN	Process Change Notification
PD	Product Discontinuation
PWD	Product Withdraw
RMA	Returned Material Analysis
SCL	Serial Clock
SDA	Serial Data
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
USB	Universal Serial Bus

7.2 References

[1] Infineon-TLE4972-Current_Sensor_Programmer_User_guide-vxx_xx-EN
[2] Infineon-TLE4972-User_manual-vxx_xx-EN
[3] Infineon-TLE4972AE35S5-DS-vxx_xx-EN, Infineon-TLE4972AE35D5-DS-vxx_xx-EN

8 Revision history

Table 6 Revision History

Document version	Date of release	Description of changes
1.0	14.04.2022	Initial release

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