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SENSING			
SEL1	SEL2	Output	Conversion
0	0	Load Current	$I_{SNSI} = I_{OUT} / K_{SNS}$ $K_{SNS} = 4600$
0	1	Not Used	rgb(124, 124, 124)
1	0	Device Temperature	$I_{SNST} = (T_J - 25 [^{\circ}C]) * dI_{SNST}/dT + 0.85$ $dI_{SNST}/dT = 0.0112 [mA/^{\circ}C]$
1	1	Supply Voltage	$I_{SNSV} = (V_{BB}) * dI_{SNSV}/dV$ $K_{SNSV} = 0.0867$
<div>[FOR VERSION A ONLY]</div> <div>> For current sensing I range 0 – 30 A, I_{SNSI} current range is 0 – 6.522 mA. (from datasheet, worst-case current limit range is 12.8 – 27.8 A (nominally 20 A))</div> <div>> For thermal sensing range –40 – 150 °C, I_{SNST} current range is 0 – 2.25 mA. (values obtained from datasheet table, operating temp range is –40 – 125 °C)</div> <div>> For voltage sensing range 0 – 40 V, I_{SNSV} current range is 0 – 3.468 mA. (values obtained from datasheet table, operating voltage range is 8 – 36 V, with max long transient 40 V)</div> <div>When the device is faulted, SNS will output I_{SNSFH} (6.9 mA nom, 7.6 mA max) and the \overline{ST} pin will be pulled low.</div> <div>As the ADC full-scale voltage is 3.3 V, target a SNS voltage range of 0 – 3 V (to provide some buffer). Resistor value is selected to be $R_{SNS} = 392 \Omega$ (ideally 394.737 Ω), then...</div> <div>Fault range: 0 – 2.9792 V Current sensing range: 0 – 2.568 V Thermal sensing range: 0 – 0.882 V (consider using PGA) Voltage sensing range: 0 – 1.359 V (consider using PGA)</div> <div>Preferably a 1% tolerance resistor. (Maximum voltage with worst-case resistor 3.009 V) Consider measuring each resistor and populating its precise value in code to maximize sensing accuracy.</div> <div>When EN is low and DIA_EN is high, the device will perform open-load detection and output I_{SNSFH} if detected.</div> <div>It is recommended for the software to take multiple samples and use a median.</div>			



