

# KOA Europe GmbH

**Improving EV-Chargers  
with most precise  
current and voltage  
measurement**



26-04-2022





Introduction

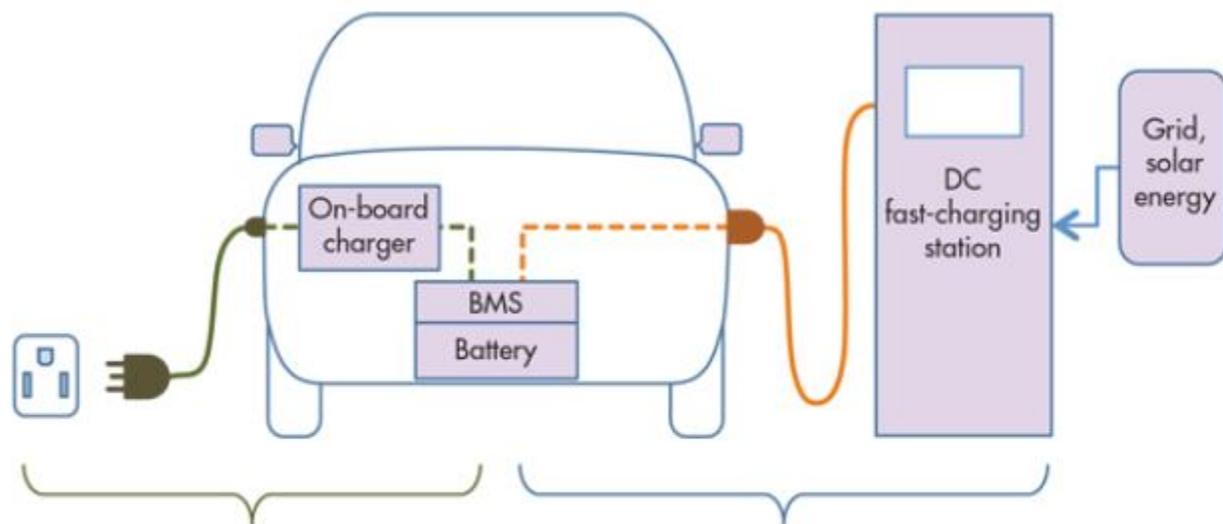


Current Measurement  
Resistors



High Precision  
Resistors

## AC or DC



### AC charging

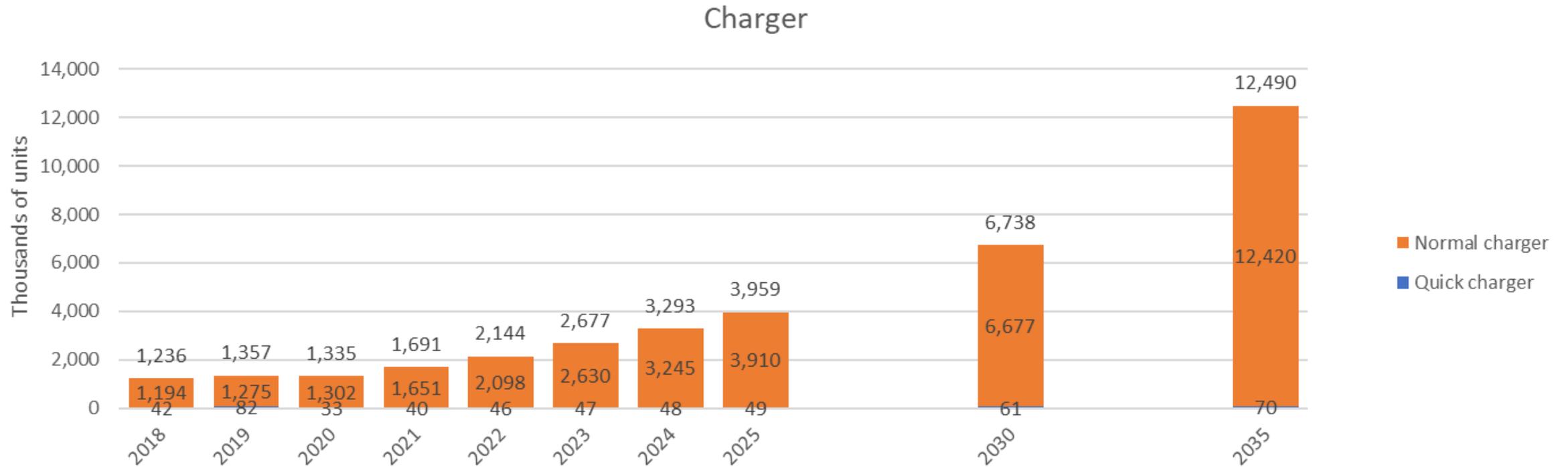
- Every vehicle has an on-board charger.
- Limited power, slow charging.

### DC charging

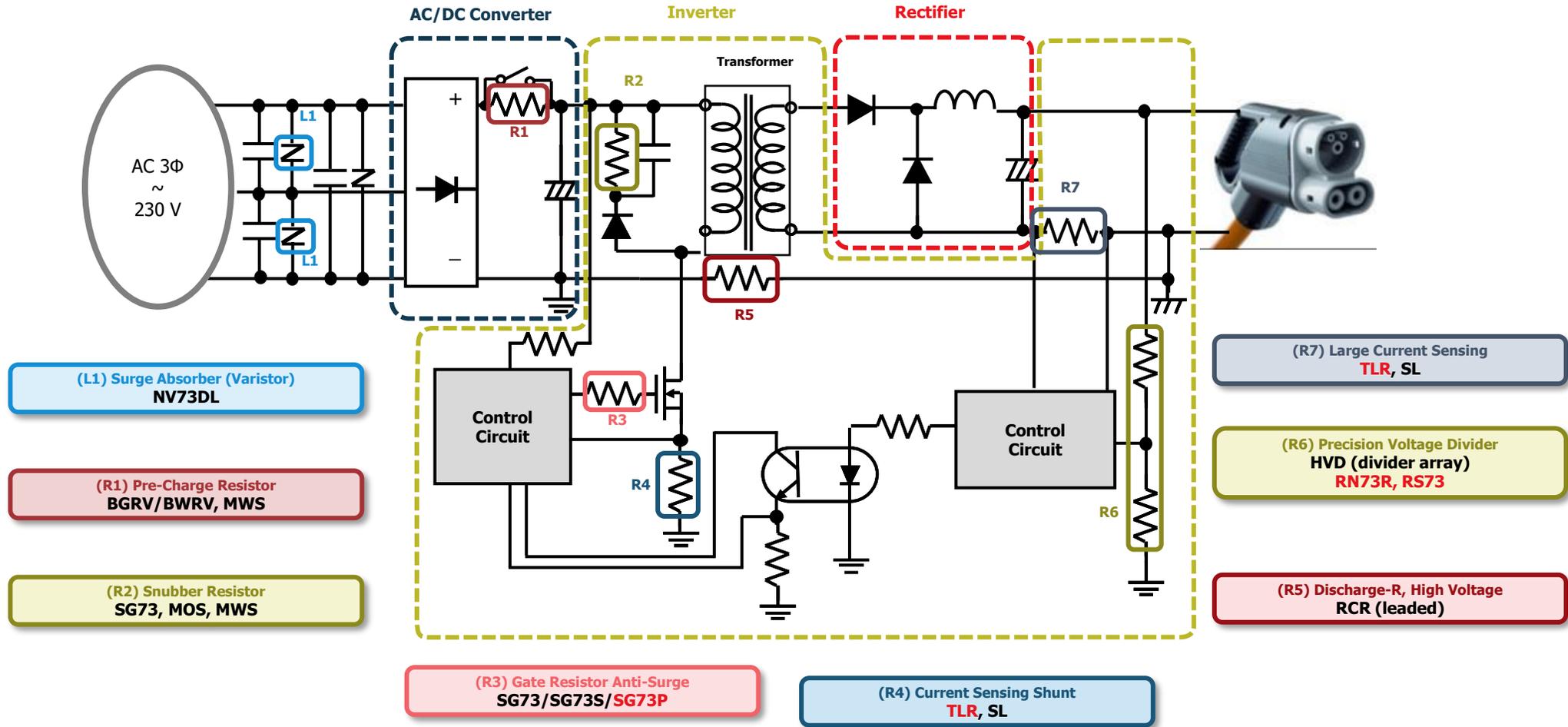
- Infrastructure investment is shared among hundreds of users.
- Large power rating, fast charging.
- Capable of integration with renewable resources.

Charge Method	AC up to	DC up to
Level 1	<b>1.9 kW</b> (120 V @ 16 A)	<b>36 kW</b> (200-450 V @ 80 A)
Level 2	<b>19.2 kW</b> (240 V @ 80 A)	<b>90 kW</b> (200-450 V @ 200 A)
Level 3	<b>&gt;20 kW</b> (TBD)	<b>240 kW</b> (200-600 V @ 400 A) not finalised

## Charger Development



## Charging Station Circuit





Introduction

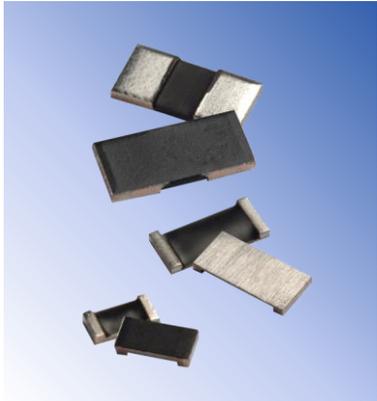


Current Measurement  
Resistors



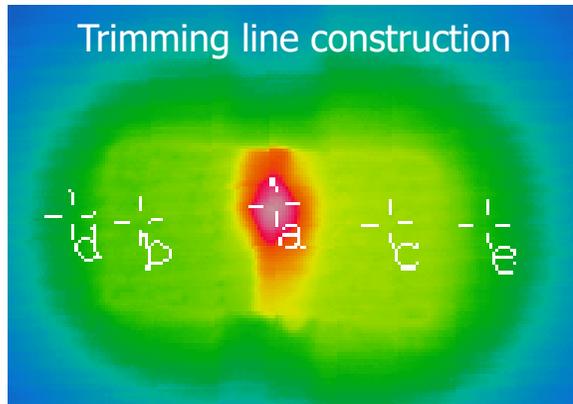
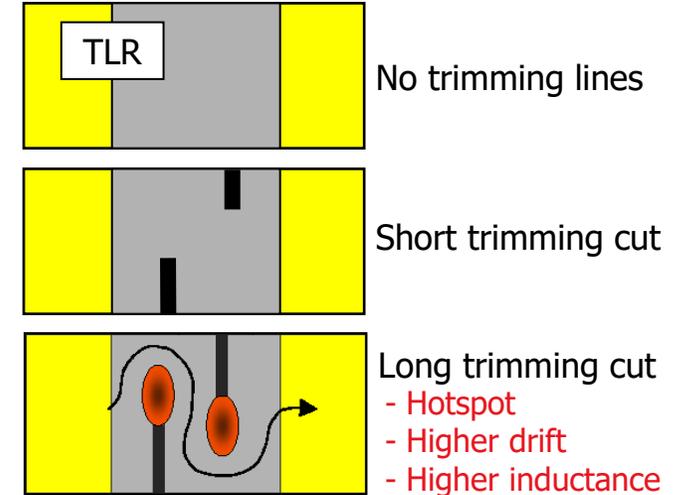
High Precision  
Resistors

## TLR – Series Advantages of Special Trimming

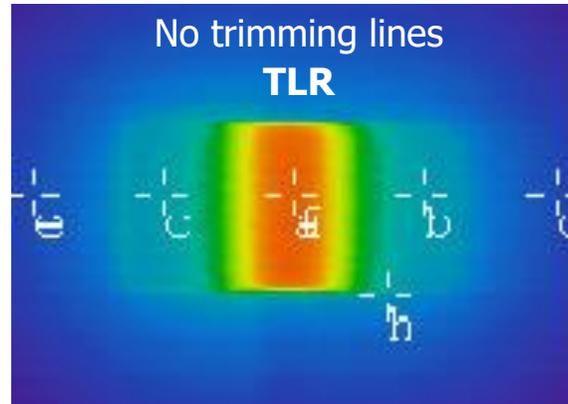


### Special trimming of shunts

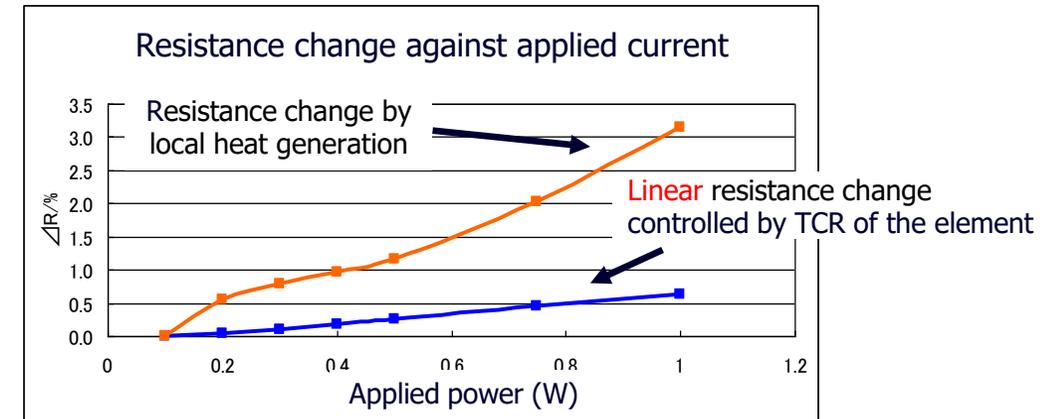
- Extremely low resistance values  $0.2 \text{ m}\Omega \sim 20 \text{ m}\Omega$
- Tolerance  $\pm 1 \%$  is standard
- Special trimming for uniform temperature distribution and enhanced reliability
- Ultra low inductance - suitable for high frequencies
- Excellent heat radiation due to wide electrode



Hot spot is created in the middle, close to the trimming cut.

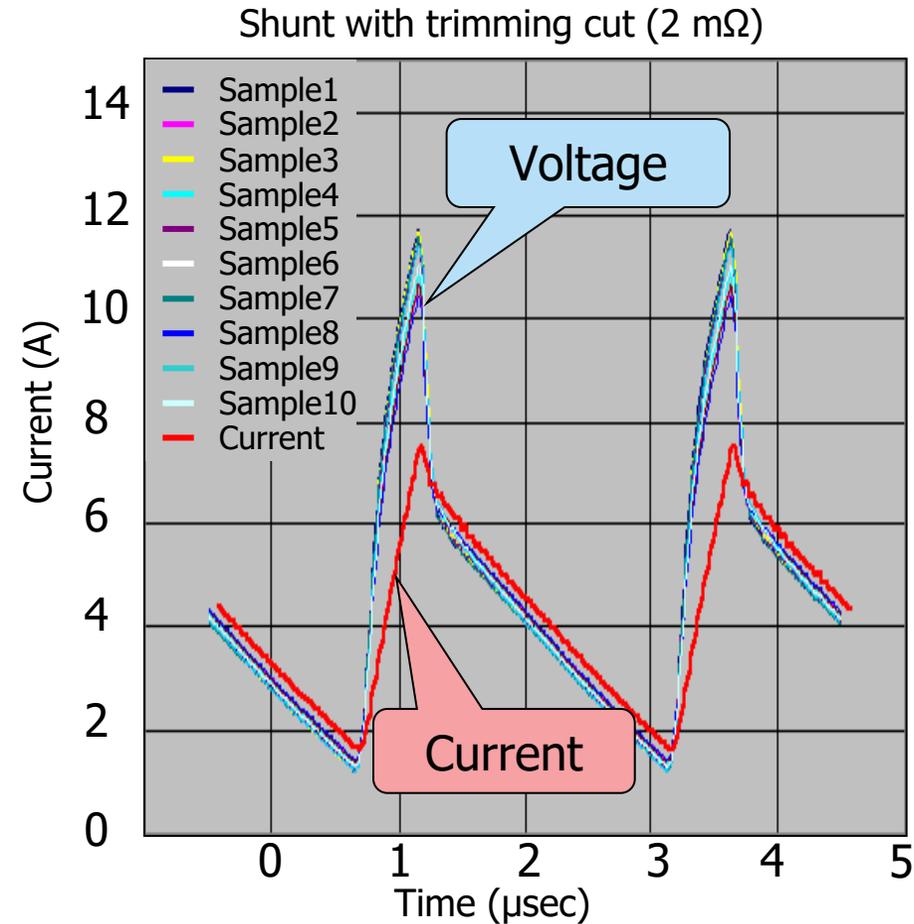
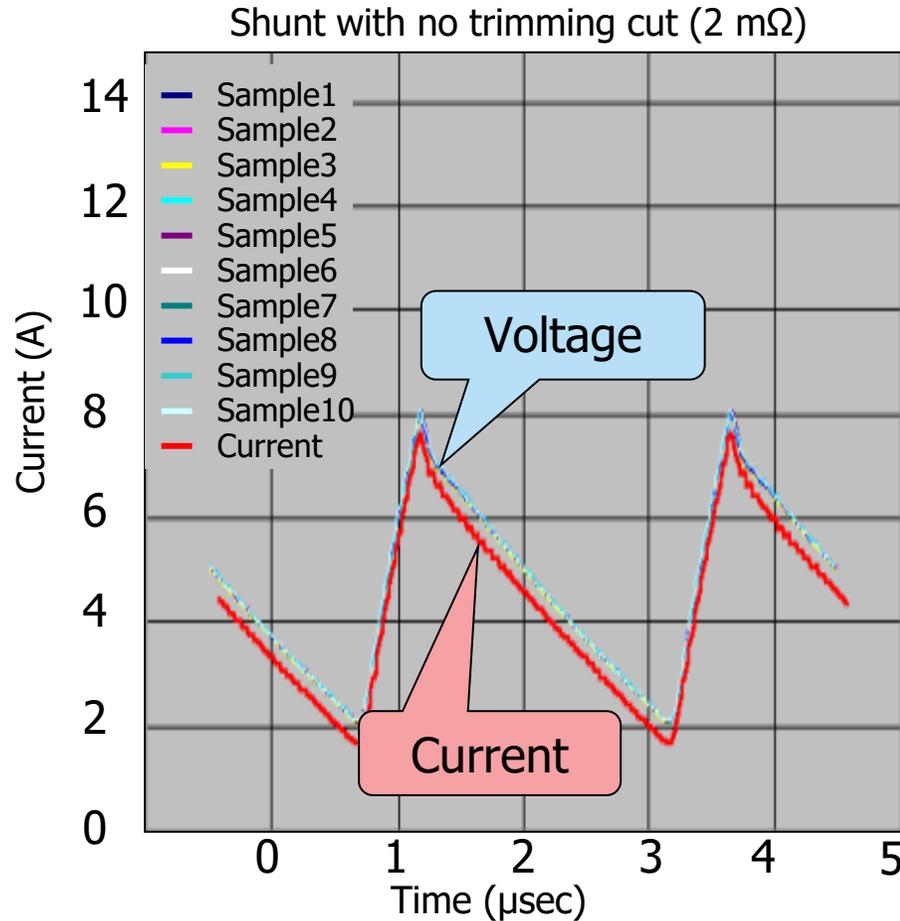


Hot spot is created symmetrically to the central axis.  
=> Better heat distribution for resistance stability.



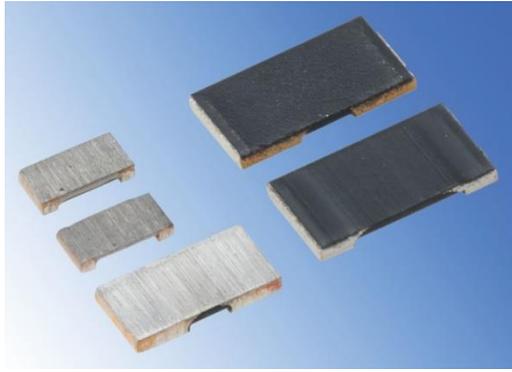
## Advantage of Non-Trimming Structure

Parasitic inductance has an influence on the current detection accuracy



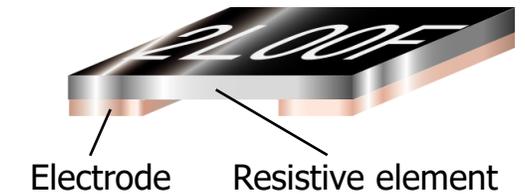
High frequency and large slope (rising fast) are affected by inductance.

## TLR – Series Metal Plate Chip Type Resistor – High Power



### Features

- High power in small package
- Low resistances available: 0.5 mΩ ~ 20 mΩ
- Ultra low profile: 0.6 mm ~ 0.7 mm height
- No laser trimming cut - excellent pulse resistance - low inductance
- Metal alloy: superior corrosion and heat resistance
- Soldering area is mainly the bottom electrode
- AEC-Q200 tested



### Applications

Automotive electronics, power steering (EPS), motor control units, power supplies, AC / DC-DC converter, metering, CPU current sensing, mobile devices charge controller, etc.

### Ratings

Type	Inch Size	Power Rating	Rated Terminal Part Temperature	T.C.R. (ppm/K)	Resistance Range F: ±1%
TLR2A	0805	1 W	+105 °C	±100	2 mΩ ~ 10 mΩ
TLR2BP	1206	1.5 ~ 3 W	+100 °C / +110 °C	±50 / ±75	0.5 mΩ ~ 20 mΩ
TLR3AP	2512	3 ~ 5 W	+90 °C / +110 °C		0.5 mΩ ~ 10 mΩ

**TLRH:** Higher resistance range of TLR

- 10mΩ ... 270mΩ, 0.25W ~ 5W, 0805 and 2512

**TLRZ:** Metal plate chip jumper

- 10A ... 50A, 0402/0603/0805/1206

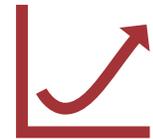
Operating Temp. Range:  
-65 ~ +155 °C (2A size)  
-65 ~ +170 °C (2B, 3A)



Introduction

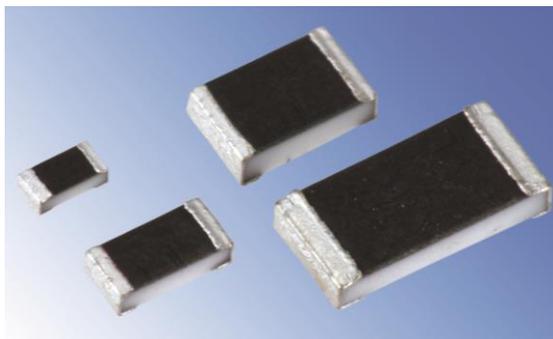


Current Measurement  
Resistors



High Precision  
Resistors

## RS73 – Ultra Precision & High Reliability Resistors



### Features

- Ultra precise initial resistance tolerances
- Low T.C.R.:  $\pm 25$  ppm/K
- Precise long-term stability ( $\pm 0.2\% \sim$ )
- ESD stability of thick film resistors
- Ideal for applications where thin film is not suitable
- Can replace MINI-MELF resistors in several applications
- AEC-Q200 tested

### Applications

- High precision circuits for automotive and industrial
- A/D signal conversion
- High precision sensing
- Voltage detector

Anti-Sulfuration types  
are also available:

**RS73F\_RT**  
**RS73G\_RT**

### Ratings

Operating Temperature Range:  $-55 \sim +155$  °C

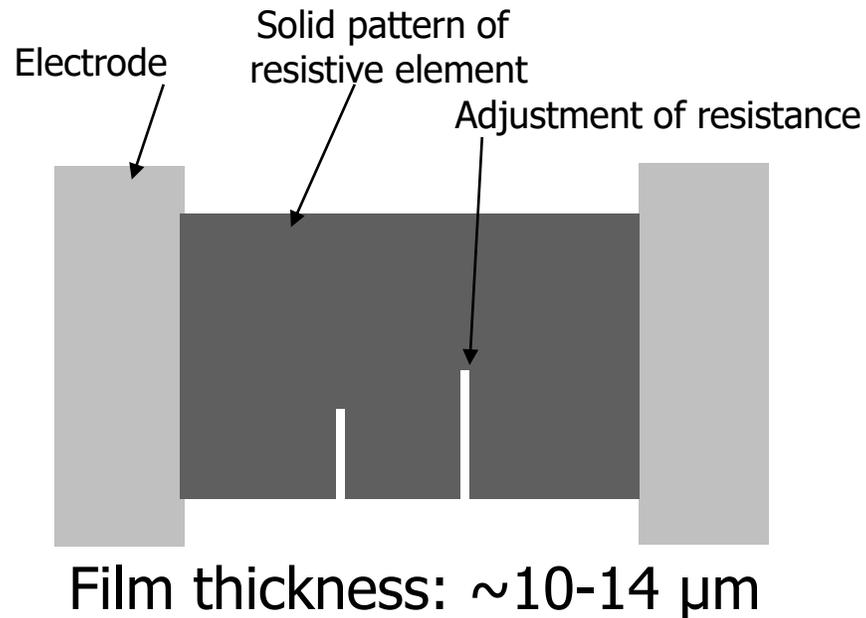
Type	Size (inch)	Power Rating	Rated Ambient Temperature	Rated Terminal Part Temperature	T.C.R. (ppm/K)	Resistance Range E24 • E96*			Long-Term Stability $\Delta R$
						B: $\pm 0.1\%$	C: $\pm 0.25\%$	D: $\pm 0.5\%$ F: $\pm 1\%$	
<b>RS73 (F/G) 1E</b> <span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">NEW</span>	0402	0.125 W	<b>+85 °C</b>	+125 °C	F: $\pm 25$ G: $\pm 50$	300 $\Omega$ ~ 100 k $\Omega$	300 $\Omega$ ~ 1 M $\Omega$		<b><math>\pm 0.2\% \sim</math> <math>\pm 0.4\%</math></b>
<b>RS73 (F/G) 1J</b>	0603	<b>0.2 W</b>				10 $\Omega$ ~ 1 M $\Omega$			
<b>RS73 (F/G) 2A</b>	0805	0.25 W				10 $\Omega$ ~ 3 M $\Omega$	10 $\Omega$ ~ 6.8 M $\Omega$	10 $\Omega$ ~ 10 M $\Omega$	
<b>RS73 (F/G) 2B</b>	1206	0.33 W				10 $\Omega$ ~ 1 M $\Omega$			

\* Values from E192 series on request

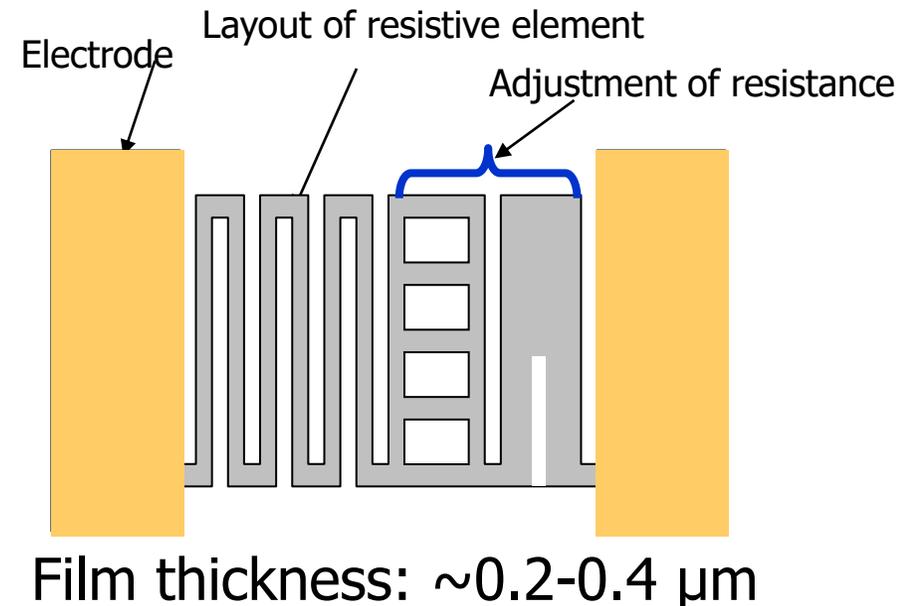
## What is the Structural Difference?

- The resistive element of a **metal glaze resistor** is formed by screen printing and the resistance value is finally adjusted by trimming.
- The resistive element of the **metal film resistors** is deposited by sputtering, the pattern is formed by photolithography technology and resistance value is finally adjusted by trimming.

### Thick film(metal glaze) chip resistor (RK73)

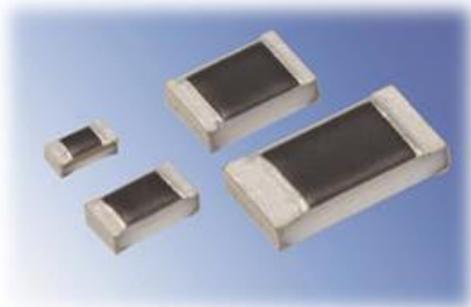


### Thin Film(metal film) chip resistor (RN73R)



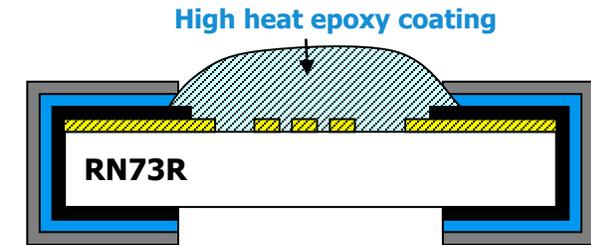
## RN73R & RN73H: Precision Metal Thin Film

### RN73R



#### Features

- Improved resistance to electric corrosion and stability compared to RN73
- Excellent heat resistance
  - ✓ Operating temperature range: -55 °C ~ +155 °C
  - ✓ High power rating at rated ambient temperature +85 °C
- Improved moisture resistance of 0.25 % (+85 °C ambient, 85 %, 1000 hrs)
- AEC-Q200 tested, Sulfur resistance verified according to ASTM B 809-95

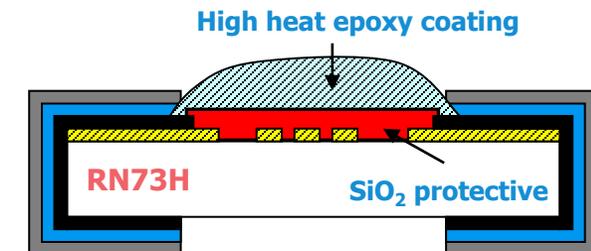


### RN73H



#### Features

- Recommended for automotive applications
- Excellent moisture resistance and high heat resistance by special resistive film and protective coating
- Additional inorganic passivation
- Improved moisture resistance of 0.1 % (+85 °C ambient, 85 %, 1000 hrs)
- Load life also specified and tested at +85 °C ambient, 3000 hrs
- AEC-Q200 tested, Sulfur resistance verified according to ASTM B 809-95



=> **Recommendation is RN73H for highest reliability**

## Comparison of High Precision Resistors (0603 inch)

	Thick Film		Thin Film	
	<b>RK73G</b> High precision	<b>RS73F</b> Ultra high prec. & High reliability	<b>RN73R/H</b> Thin Film, High Heat Resistance	
Resistance tolerance (%)	0.25 ~	0.1 ~	0.05 ~	Thin Film advantage
T.C.R. (ppm/K)	50 ~	25 ~	5 ~	
Long-term stability (%)	2	0.2	0.1	
Current noise (μV/V)	3.3	2.1	0.1	Thin Film advantage
Solder heat resistance (%)	1	0.2	0.05	
ESD resistance	High	High	Low	Thick Film advantage
Power rating (W)	0.1	0.2	0.1	

Advantage

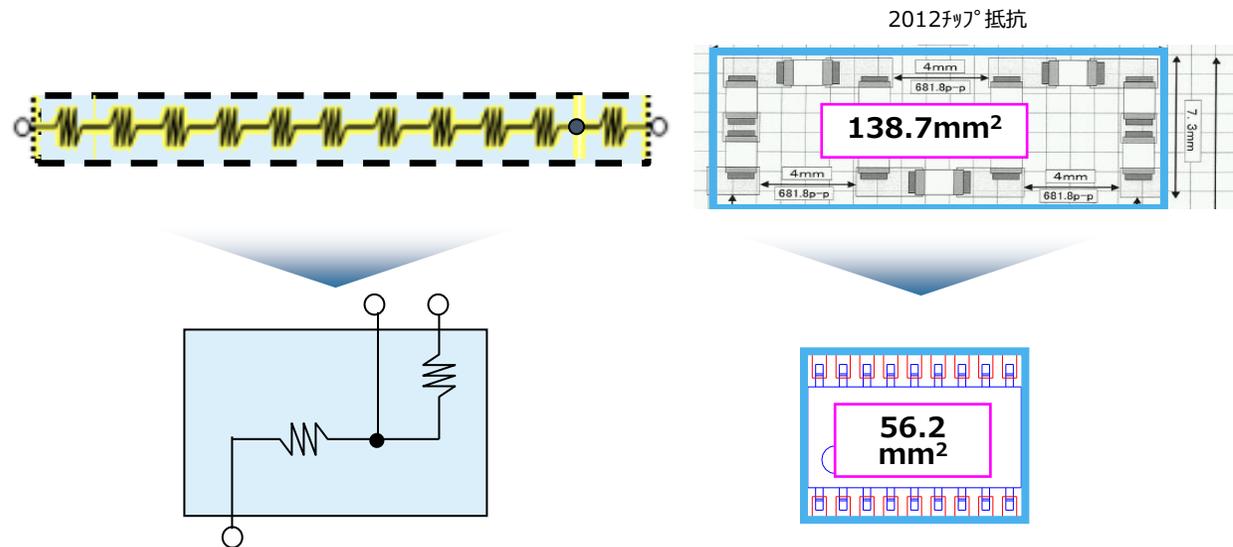
Disadvantage

- Thin film resistors are superior in high accuracy (Tolerance, TCR, long-term stability, noise).
- Thick film resistors are superior in terms of performance of ESD resistance and power rating.

## HVD : High Voltage Divider Thin Film Resistor Network

### 1. Save the mounting area

Example: 11 discrete thin film resistors in series of size 0805



For 0805 size resistor  
Mounting area is 138.7mm<sup>2</sup>

Mounting area  
less than 1/2

For resistor network  
Mounting area is 56.2mm<sup>2</sup>

### 2. Guarantee of relative precision

Thin Film Si-chips ensure good relative resistance tolerance and relative T.C.R.

### 3. The mounting cost can be decreased.

Reduced number of chips are mounted

# EV-Chargers: Voltage Divider

## HVD : High Voltage Divider Thin Film Resistor Network

**Confidential**  
**Under Development**

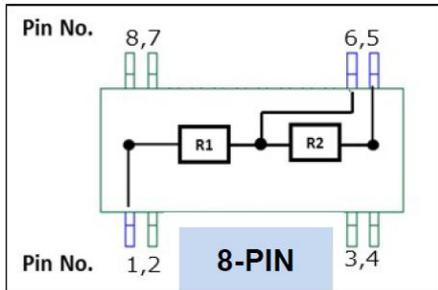


### Features

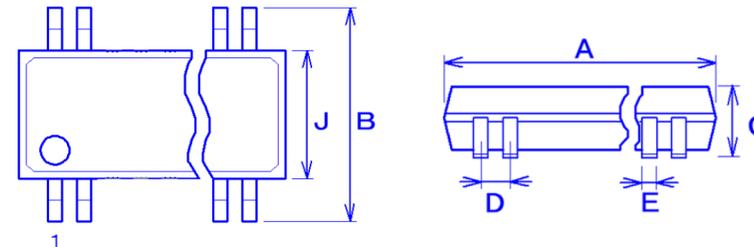
- High precision high voltage divider
- High precision ratio matching (resistance tolerance and T.C.R.)
- Available custom combination of R1 & R2

ES	QS	MP
on request	On request	Nov 2022

### Dimensions



Dimensions (mm)			
A	8.66 ± 0.2	D	1.50 ± 0.1
B	5.99 ± 0.2	E	0.25 ± 0.1
C	1.60 ± 0.2	F	3.81 ± 0.2



### Ratings

	Maximum Working Voltage	Power Rating per Element	Rated Ambient Temperature	Operating Temperature Range	Resistance Range		Absolute Resistance Tolerance	Relative Resistance Tolerance	T.C.R.	Relative T.C.R. Tracking**
High R (R1)	<b>1000 V</b>	250 mW	+85 °C	-55 °C...+155 °C	0.5 MΩ ~ 51 MΩ	Voltage ratio 1:10 ~ 1:1000	±0.1 % ±0.25 % ±0.5 % ±1 %	0.1 % 0.25 %	±25 ppm/K ±50 ppm/K	<b>10 ppm/K</b> 25 ppm/K
Low R (R2)	15 V	50 mW			1.5 kΩ** ~ 1 MΩ		-			

\*\* Relative T.C.R. tracking in R-range 1.5kΩ ≤ R2 < 4.5kΩ is 25ppm

Specifications given herein may be changed at any time without prior notice.

## HVD : High Voltage Divider Thin Film Resistor Network

Comparison: Thick film – Thin film – Thin film network

### Simulation of R-value drift (based on specification)

RK73H	(Absolute: $\pm 0.5\%$ , $\pm 100$ ppm/K)	Thick film chip resistor
RS73F	(Absolute: $\pm 0.1\%$ , $\pm 25$ ppm/K)	Thick film chip resistor
RN73H	(Absolute: $\pm 0.1\%$ , $\pm 25$ ppm/K)	Thin film chip resistor
<b>HVD</b>	<b>(Relative: 0.1%, 10 ppm/K)</b>	<b>Thin film precision network</b>

	① Chip (RK73H)		② Chip (RS73F)		③ Chip (RN73H)		④ HVD
	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative	Relative
R Tolerance	$\pm 0.5\%$	1.0 %	$\pm 0.1\%$	0.2 %	$\pm 0.1\%$	0.2 %	0.1 %
T.C.R (+25°C→+125°C)	$\pm 1.0\%$	2.0 %	$\pm 0.25\%$	0.5 %	$\pm 0.25\%$	0.5 %	0.1 %
Resistance to Solder Heat	$\pm 1.0\%$	2.0 %	$\pm 0.2\%$	0.4 %	$\pm 0.05\%$	0.1 %	0.1 %
Load Life (+85°C, 1000h)※1	$\pm 2.0\%$	4.0 %	$\pm 0.2\%$	0.4 %	$\pm 0.1\%$	0.2 %	0.1 %
Rapid change of Temperature (-55°C/155°C, 1000cyc)	$\pm 0.5\%$	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.4 %	$\pm 0.25\%$	0.5 %	0.1 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>10 %</b>		<b>1.9 %</b>		<b>1.5 %</b>	<b>0.5 %</b>
<b>Drifting factor after calibration in red</b>		<b>7 %</b>		<b>1.3 %</b>		<b>1.2 %</b>	<b>0.3 %</b>

※1 – Actual temp. condition of thick film is 70°C.

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