

# TMR7503-B

## Unibody Low Temperature-Drift Current Sensor

### **Description**

TMR7503-B is an open loop current sensor for accurate measurement of DC, AC, pulsed current and arbitrary waveform current with galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit.



- · Low temperature coefficient
- High immunity to external interference
- Galvanic isolation
- Excellent linearity
- · Light weight and compact
- RoHS & REACH compliant





### **Applications**

- DC motor drives
- Inverters and variable frequency drives (VFD)
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Communication power supplies
- Battery management system (BMS)
- Switching power supplies
- Power supplies for welding application

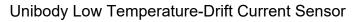
#### Selection Guide

Model	Primary Nominal Current	Primary Current Measuring Range
TMR7503-0500B	50 A	±150 A
TMR7503-1000B	100 A	±300 A
TMR7503-2000B	200 A	±600 A
TMR7503-3000B	300 A	±900 A
TMR7503-4000B	400 A	±900 A
TMR7503-5000B	500 A	±900 A
TMR7503-6000B	600 A	±900 A

#### Insulation and Environmental Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	Typical	Unit	
Dielectric Strength	$V_{D}$	5	kV(50Hz, 1min)	
Insulation Resistance	$R_{ls}$	1000	ΜΩ	
Creepage Distance	$d_{CP}$	7.7	mm	
Clearance	d <sub>CL</sub>	4.8	mm	
Ambient Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40 to +105	°C	
Ambient Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40 to +105	°C	
Mass	m	61	g	







## Catalogue

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## 1. Specifications

 $\rm T_A$  = +25 °C,  $\rm V_{CC}$  = ±15 V,  $\rm R_L$  = 10 k $\rm \Omega,$  unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	(	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
	ı	G	General Electrical Data		1		1	
Primary Nominal Current		TMR7503-0500B		_	50	-	A	
		TMR7503-1000B		-	100	-		
		TMR7503-2000B		-	200	-		
	I <sub>PN</sub>	TMR7503-3000B		-	300	-		
		TMR7503-4000B		-	400	-		
		TMR7503-5000B		-	500	-		
		TMR7503-6000B		-	600	-		
		TMR7503-0500B		-150	-	150		
		TMR7503-1000B		-300	-	300		
		TMR7503-2000B		-600	-	600		
Primary Current Measuring Range	I <sub>PM</sub>	TMR7503-3000B		-900	-	900	Α	
		TMR	TMR7503-4000B		-	900		
		TMR	TMR7503-5000B		-	900		
		TMR	7503-6000B	-900	-	900		
			TMR7503-0500B	-	80.00	-	mV/A	
		$I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$	TMR7503-1000B	-	40.00	-		
			TMR7503-2000B	-	20.00	-		
Sensitivity	S		TMR7503-3000B	-	13.33	-		
			TMR7503-4000B	-	10.00	-		
			TMR7503-5000B	-	8.00	-		
			TMR7503-6000B	-	6.67	-		
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>P</sub>	=0 to ±I <sub>PM</sub>	-	V <sub>OE</sub> + S × I <sub>P</sub>	-	V	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	±5 %		-	±15	-	V	
Current Consumption	I <sub>c</sub>	I <sub>P</sub> = 0		-	±20	-	mA	
Load Resistance	R <sub>L</sub>	$I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$		1	10	-	kΩ	
Load Capacitance	CL	I <sub>P</sub>	= 0 to ±I <sub>PN</sub>	-	100	-	pF	
		St	atic Performance Data					
Accuracy	X <sub>G</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25	$^{\circ}$ C, $I_{P}$ = 0 to $\pm I_{PN}$	-1	±0.5	1	1 0/ 1	
Accuracy		$T_A = -40$ °C to +105 °C, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$		-3.5	±1.5	3.5	% I <sub>PN</sub>	
Linearity Error	$\epsilon_{L}$	$T_A = -40$ °C to +105 °C, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$		-	0.4	8.0	% I <sub>PN</sub>	
Symmetry	ε <sub>SYM</sub>	$T_A = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +105  ^{\circ}\text{C}, \ I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$		99	100	101	%	
Sensitivity Error	ε <sub>S</sub>	$T_A = -40$ °C to +105 °C, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$		-2	-	2	%	
Offset Error	V <sub>OE</sub>	$T_A = +25  ^{\circ}C, I_P = 0$		-20	±10	20	- mV	
Oliser Elloi	<b>v</b> OE	$T_A = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +105  ^{\circ}\text{C},  I_P = 0$		-60	±20	60		
Hysteresis	V <sub>OH</sub>	$T_A = -40  ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to}$	$+105$ °C, $I_P = \pm I_{PN} \rightarrow 0$	-20	±10	20	mV	
		Dyr	namic Performance Data	l				
Response Time	t <sub>R</sub>	di/dt > 50 A/µ	us, 10% to 90% of I <sub>PN</sub>	-	1	-	μs	
Bandwidth	BW	-3 dB		DC	180	-	kHz	



## 2. Typical Output Characteristics

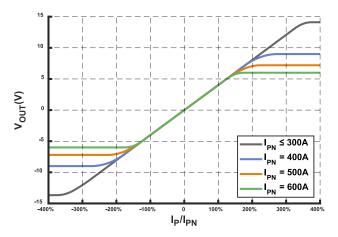


Figure 1. Output voltage versus primary current

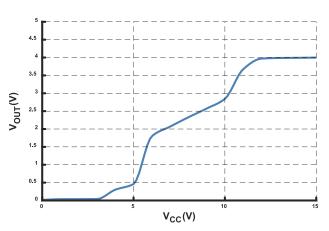


Figure 2. Output voltage versus supply voltage

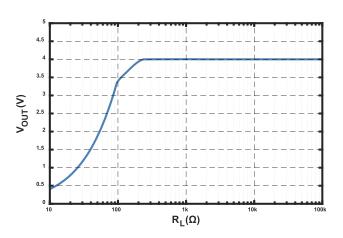


Figure 3. Output voltage versus load resistance  $(@I_P=I_{PN})$ 

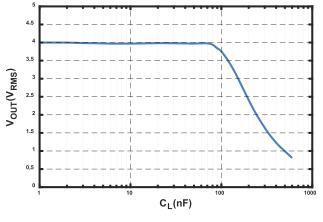


Figure 4. Output voltage versus load capacitance  $(@I_P = I_{PN})$ 

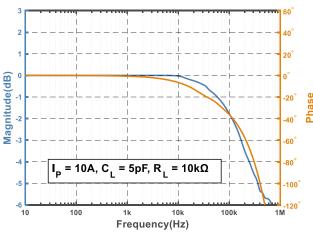
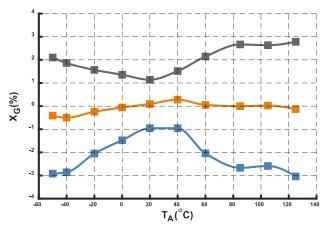


Figure 5. Bode plot of TMR7503-B



## 3. Typical Temperature Characteristics





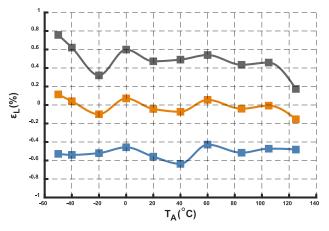
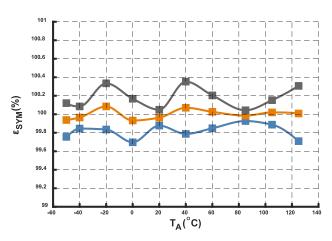


Figure 6. Total error versus ambient temperature

Figure 7. Linearity error versus ambient temperature



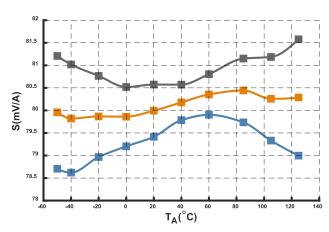
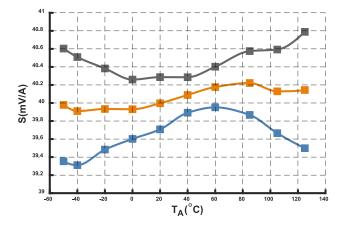


Figure 8. Symmetry versus ambient temperature

Figure 9. Sensitivity  $@I_{PN} = 50 \text{ A versus ambient}$ temperature



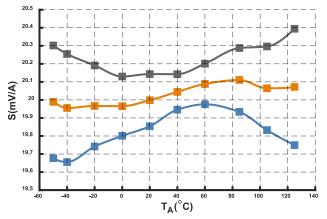


Figure 10. Sensitivity @I<sub>PN</sub> = 100 A versus ambient temperature

Figure 11. Sensitivity  $@I_{PN}$  = 200 A versus ambient temperature



## **Typical Temperature Characteristics**



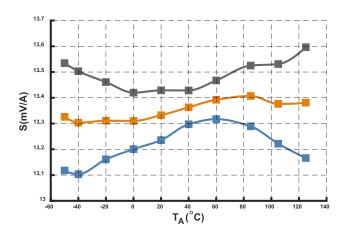


Figure 12. Sensitivity  $@I_{PN}$  = 300 A versus ambient temperature

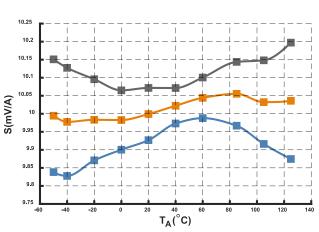


Figure 13. Sensitivity  $@I_{PN}$  = 400 A versus ambient temperature

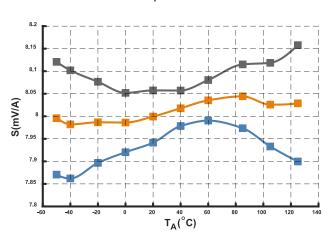


Figure 14. Sensitivity @I<sub>PN</sub> = 500 A versus ambient temperature

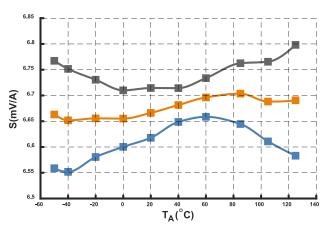


Figure 15. Sensitivity @I<sub>PN</sub> = 600 A versus ambient temperature

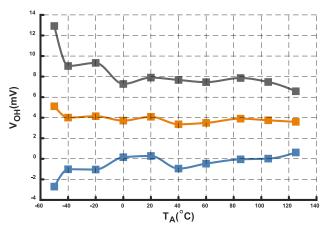


Figure 16. Hysteresis versus ambient temperature



#### 4. Parameters Definition And Formula

#### 1) Output Voltage

$$V_{OUT} = V_{OE} + S \times I_{P}$$

 $V_{OUT}$  stands for current sensor output voltage at given primary current,  $V_{OE}$  stands for offset error, S stands for sensitivity,  $I_P$  stands for primary current.

#### 2) Accuracy

$$X_{G} = MAX_{I_{P} \in [-I_{PN}, I_{PN}]} \left( \frac{V_{OUT} - (S \times I_{P})}{S \times I_{PN}} \times 100\% \right)$$

I<sub>PN</sub> stands for nominal primary current

#### 3) Sensitivity

$$S = \frac{V_{OUT(@ I_{PN})} - V_{OUT(@ -I_{PN})}}{2 \times I_{PN}}$$

 $V_{OUT_{\left( \tiny{\textcircled{0}} \mid_{PN} \right)}} \text{ and } V_{OUT_{\left( \tiny{\textcircled{0}} \mid_{PN} \right)}} \text{ stand for the voltage output at } I_{PN} \text{ and } \text{-}I_{PN} \text{ respectively.}$ 

#### 4) Linearity

$$\varepsilon_{L} = \underset{I_{P} \in [-I_{PN}, I_{PN}]}{\text{MAX}} \left( \frac{V_{\text{OUT}} - (\overline{V}_{\text{OE}} + \overline{S} \times I_{P})}{S \times I_{PN}} \times 100\% \right)$$

 $\overline{S}$  and  $\overline{V}_{\text{OE}}$  stand for the average values of the sensitivity and offset error.

#### 5) Symmetry

$$\varepsilon_{\text{SYM}} = \left| \frac{V_{\text{OUT}(@ I_{\text{PN}})} - \overline{V}_{\text{OE}}}{V_{\text{OUT}(@ -I_{\text{DN}})} - \overline{V}_{\text{OE}}} \right| \times 100\%$$

### 6) Hysteresis

$$V_{OH} = MAX \Delta H$$

ΔH is the maximum residual voltage between full scale positive and negative nominal current.



### 5. Application Information

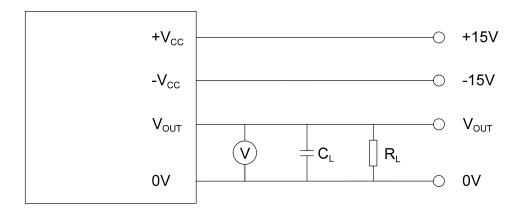


Figure 17. Connection diagram of TMR7503

#### Mounting Recommendation

1. Mounting method: Choose one of  $3 \times \Phi$  4.5 mm holes

1 × M4 copper or SS304 screw (recommended applied torque 0.75 N•m)

2. Primary through-hole dimensions: 20 mm × 10 mm

3. Secondary terminal: Molex 22041041 (previous 5045-04A series)

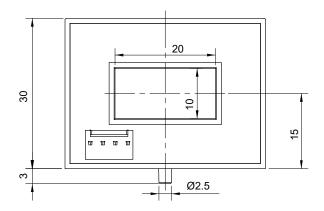
Crimp Housing: Molex 22011042, Crimping Terminal: Molex 08500113

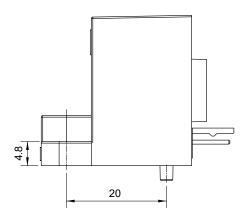
#### Remarks

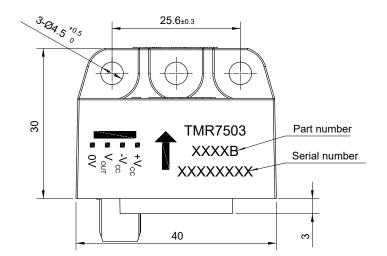
- 1. V<sub>OUT</sub> is positive when the primary current is in the same direction as the arrow indication on the label and vice versa.
- 2. Improper connection can cause permanent damage of the sensor.
- 3. Excessive capacitive load may cause the distortion of output signals when the primary frequency is too high. Please refer to Figure 4.
- 4. Sensor is customizable upon request.
- 5. Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single busbar completely filling the primary hole.



### 6. Dimensions







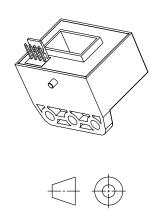


Figure 18. Sensor outline (unit: mm, tolerances for unmarked scales ±1 mm)

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