

# **TMR7551-C** Unibody Precision Current Sensor

# Description

TMR7551-C is a close loop current sensor for accurate measurement of DC, AC, pulsed current and arbitrary waveform current with galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuits.



# **Features and Benefits**

- High accuracy
- · Excellent linearity
- Ultra low temperature drift
- · Fast response time
- Galvanic isolation
- High immunity to external interference
- Anti-CAF

### Applications

- DC motor drives
- Inverter and variable frequency drives (VFD)
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Switching power supplies
- Wind turbine generator

### Selection Guide

Part Number	Primary Nominal Current	Primary Current Measuring Range
TMR7551-1001C	1000 A	±1800 A

### Insulation and Environmental Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	Тур.	Unit
Dielectric Strength	V <sub>D</sub>	6.5	kV(50 Hz, 1 min)
Insulation Resistance	R <sub>IS</sub>	1000	MΩ
Creepage Distance	d <sub>CP</sub>	15	mm
Clearance	d <sub>CL</sub>	8	mm
Ambient Operating Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Ambient Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-40 to +85	°C
Mass	m	530	g





# Catalogue

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# 1. Specifications

 $T_{A}$  = +25 °C,  $V_{\text{CC}}$  = ±18 V,  $R_{\text{M}}$  = 5  $\Omega,$  unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
		General Electrical Data				
Primary Nominal Current	I <sub>PN</sub>	TMR7551-1001C	-	1000	-	А
Primary Current Measuring Range	I <sub>PM</sub>	TMR7551-1001C	-1800	-	1800	А
Sensitivity	S	$I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$	0.248	0.25	0.252	mA/A
Number of Secondary Turns	Ns	-	-	4000	-	-
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	$I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PM}$	-	$I_{OE} + S \times I_{P}$	-	mA
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	±5 %	±15	-	±24	V
Current Consumption	Ι <sub>c</sub>	I <sub>P</sub> = 0	-	±17	-	mA
Secondary Coil Resistance	R <sub>s</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C	-	-	26	Ω
Measuring Resistance	R <sub>м</sub>	For maximum measuring resistance value, please refer to Figure 2, 3, 4 and 5	0	-	-	Ω
		Static Performance Data				
Accuracy	X <sub>G</sub>	$T_A = +25 \text{ °C}, I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-0.6	±0.3	0.6	- % I <sub>PN</sub>
		$T_A = -40 \text{ °C to } +85 \text{ °C}, I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-1	±0.5	1	
Linearity Error	٤L	$T_A = -40$ °C to +85 °C, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$	-	±0.1	-	% I <sub>PN</sub>
Symmetry	ε <sub>sym</sub>	$T_A = -40$ °C to +85 °C, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$	99.5	100	100.5	%
Sensitivity Error	ε <sub>s</sub>	$T_A = -40 \text{ °C to } +85 \text{ °C}, I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-0.8	-	0.8	%
Electric Offset	I <sub>OE</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +25 °C, I <sub>P</sub> = 0	-	±0.3	-	mA
Hysteresis	I <sub>он</sub>	$I_{\rm P}=\pm I_{\rm PN}\rightarrow 0$	-0.3	-	0.3	mA
Dynamic Performance Data						
Response Time	t <sub>R</sub>	di/dt > 50 A/µs, 10% to 90% of $I_{\mbox{\tiny PN}}$	-	1	-	μs
Bandwidth	BW	-3 dB	DC	100	-	kHz



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# 2. Typical Output Characteristics

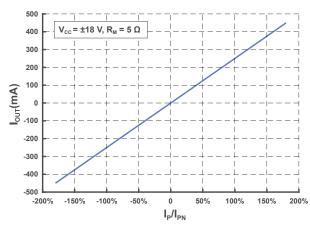


Figure 1. Output Voltage vs Primary Current

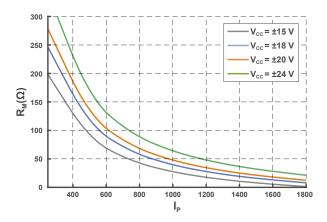


Figure 3. Measuring Resistance (@ $T_A = 70 \degree$ C)

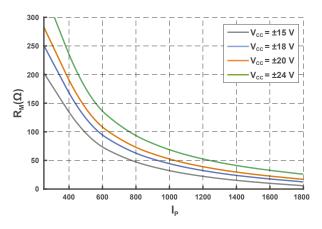


Figure 5. Measuring Resistance (@T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C)

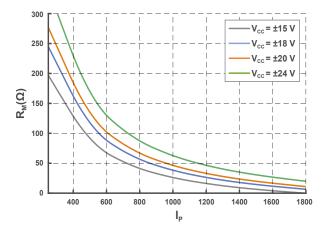


Figure 2. Measuring Resistance (@ $T_A = 85 \degree$ C)

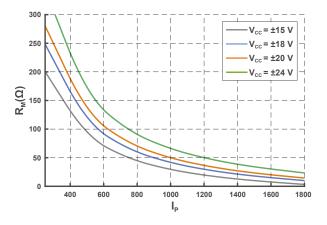


Figure 4. Measuring Resistance (@T<sub>A</sub> = 50 °C)





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# 3. Typical Temperature Characteristics

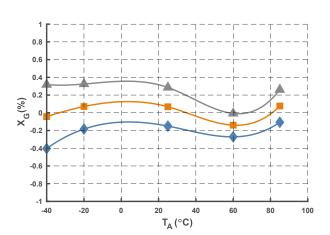


Figure 6. Accuracy

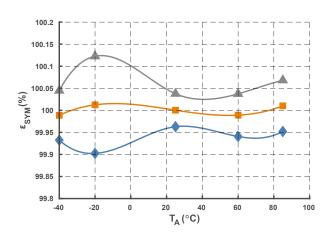


Figure 8. Symmetry

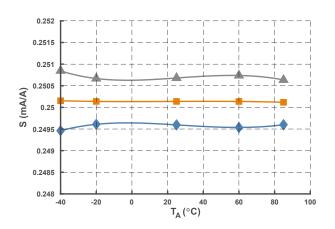


Figure 10. Sensitivity

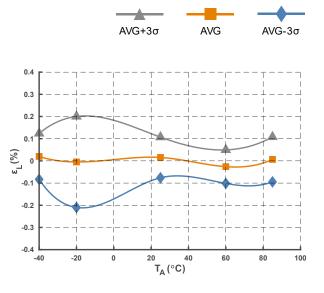
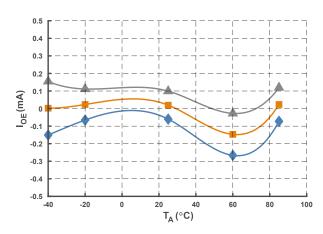
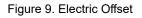


Figure 7. Linearity Error





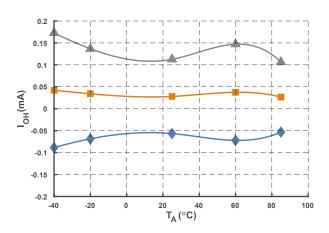


Figure 11. Hysteresis





### 4. Parameters Definition And Formula

#### 1) Output Current

 $I_{OUT} = I_{OE} + S \times I_P$ 

 $I_{OUT}$  stands for current sensor output current at given primary current,  $I_{OE}$  stands for electric offset, S stands for sensitivity,  $I_P$  stands for primary current.

#### 2) Accuracy

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

 $I_{\mathsf{PN}}\,$  stands for nominal primary current

#### 3) Sensitivity

$$S = \frac{I_{OUT(\textcircled{O} I_{PN})} - I_{OUT(\textcircled{O} - I_{PN})}}{2 \times I_{PN}}$$

 $I_{\text{OUT}_{\left( \textcircled{0} I_{\text{PN}} \right)}} \text{ and } I_{\text{OUT}_{\left( \textcircled{0} - I_{\text{PN}} \right)}} \text{ stand for the current output at } I_{\text{PN}} \text{ and } -I_{\text{PN}} \text{ respectively.}$ 

#### 4) Linearity

$$\epsilon_{L} = \max_{I_{P} \in [-I_{PN}, I_{PN}]} \left( \frac{I_{OUT} - (\overline{I}_{OE} + \overline{S} \times I_{P})}{S \times I_{PN}} \times 100\% \right)$$

 $\overline{S}\,$  and  $\,\overline{I}_{OE}\,$  stand for the average values of the sensitivity and electric offset.

#### 5) Symmetry

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

6) Hysteresis

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

 $\Delta H$  is the maximum residual output current between full scale positive and negative nominal current.

#### 7) Measuring Resistance

$$R_{M MAX} = N_{S} \times \frac{V_{CC} - 1.7V}{I_{P}} - R_{S} \times \frac{234.5 + 25}{234.5 + T_{A}}$$

 $R_{M\ MAX}$  is the maximum measuring resistance,  $N_S$  is the number of turns of the secondary coil winding and  $T_A$  stands for ambient operating temperature





# 5. Application Information

#### **Electrical Connection**

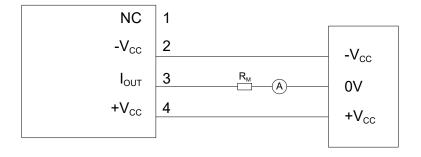


Figure 12. Electrical Connection

#### Mounting Recommendation

1. Mounting method:	2 × Φ 5.3 mm holes		
	2 × M5 copper or SS304 screws (Recommended torqu		
	Or		
	4 × Φ 4.2 mm l	holes	
	$4 \times M4$ copper or SS304 screws (Recommended torque 1.2 N·m)		
2. Primary through hole dimensions:		Φ 38 mm	
3. Secondary electrical connection:		Molex Mini-Fit Jr 5566-4	
		Crimp Housing: Molex 39012045	
		Crimping Terminal: Molex 457501112	

#### Remarks

- 1.  $I_{OUT}$  is positive when the primary current ( $I_P$ ) is in the same direction as the arrow indication on the label and vice versa.
- 2. Improper connection may result in permanent damage of the sensor.
- 3. Sensor secondary circuitry must be powered prior primary current is being added and when depowering secondary circuitry, primary current must be close to 0A. Improper procedure may result in worse accuracy or result in permanent damage of the sensor.
- 4. Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single busbar completely filling the primary through hole.
- 5. Sensor is customizable upon request.





# 6. Dimensions

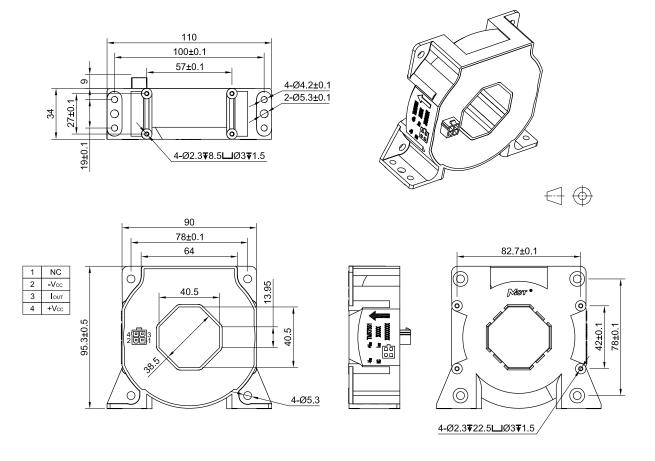


Figure 13. Dimension (unit: mm, tolerances for unmarked scales ±1 mm)



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