

TMR7559-B

Board Mount Precision Current Sensor

Description

TMR7559-B 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
- · Low temperature coefficient
- Fast response time
- · Galvanic isolation
- RoHS & REACH compliant

Applications

- Solar inverter
- · Direct-current dynamo
- Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- Switched model power supplies (SMPS)
- Variable frequency drive (VFD)

Selection Guide

Part Number	Primary Nominal Current	Primary Current Measuring Range
TMR7559-1000B	100 A	±300 A
TMR7559-1500B	150 A	±450 A
TMR7559-2000B	200 A	±500 A
TMR7559-2500B	250 A	±500 A

Insulation and Environmental Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	Тур.	Unit	
Dielectric Strength	V_{D}	4	kV(50 Hz, 1 min)	
Insulation Resistance	R _{is}	1000	ΜΩ	
Creepage Distance	d_{CP}	22	mm	
Clearance	d_{CL}	14.5	mm	
Ambient Operating Temperature	T _A	-40 to +85	°C	
Ambient Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-50 to +105	°C	
Mass	m	60	g	







Catalogue

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1. Specifications

 $\rm T_A$ = +25 °C, $\rm V_{CC}$ = 5 V, $\rm R_L$ = 10 k $\Omega,$ unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Co	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
		General	Electrical Data				
Primary Nominal Current		TMR7559-1000B		-	100	-	Α
	I _{PN}	TMR7559-1500B		-	150	-	
		TMR7559-2000B		-	200	-	
		TMR7559-2500B		-	250	-	
		TMR7559-1000B		-300	-	300	Α
Primary Current Measuring Range	I _{PM}	TMR7559-1500B		-450	-	450	
		TMR7559-2000B		-500	-	500	
		TMR7559-2500B		-500	-	500	
			TMR7559-1000B	-	6.25	-	mV/A
Compilitivity	S	$I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	TMR7559-1500B	-	4.167	-	
Sensitivity			TMR7559-2000B	-	3.125	-	
			TMR7559-2500B	-	2.7	-	
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	±5 %		-	5	-	V
Reference Output Voltage	V_{REF}	-		2.485	2.5	2.515	V
Offset Voltage	V _{OFF}	-		-	2.5	-	V
Output Voltage	V _{OUT}	$I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PM}$		-	V _{OFF} + S × I _P	-	V
Current Consumption	I _c	I _P = 0		-	16	-	mA
		Static Pe	erformance Data				
Accuracy	X _G	$I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$		-	±0.8	-	- % I _{PN}
		$T_A = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}, I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$		-	±1.4	-	
Linearity Error	ε_	$I_P = 0 \text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$		-	±0.15	-	% I _{PN}
Symmetry	ε _{SYM}	$T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_P = 0$ to $\pm I_{PN}$		99	100	101	%
Offset Error	V _{OE}	$T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}, I_P = 0$		-	-	5	mV
		Dynamia	Performance Data				
		Dynamic F	enormance Data				
Response Time	t _R		, 10% to 90% of I _{PN}	-	1	-	μs



2. Maximum Continuous DC Primary Current

TMR 7559 Maximum continuous DC primary current

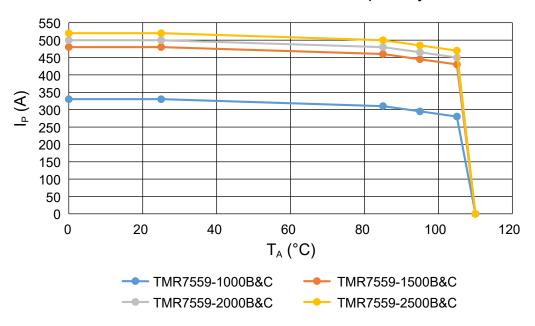


Figure 1. I_P vs T_A for TMR7559

The maximum continuous DC primary current plot shows the boundary of the area for which all the following conditions are true:

- |_P < |_{PM}
- Junction temperature T_i < 125°C
- Primary conductor temperature T_A < 110°C



3. Typical Output Characteristics

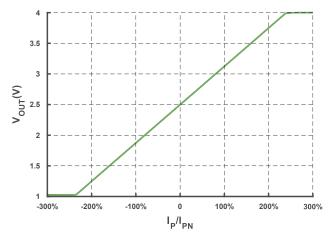


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Primary Current

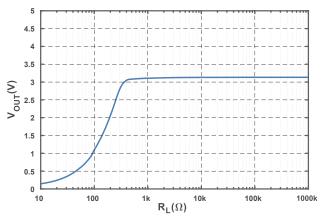


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Load Resistance (@ $I_P = I_{PN}$)

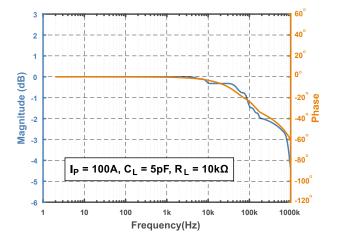


Figure 6. Bode Plot

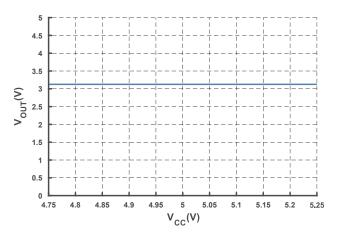


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage ($@I_P = I_{PN}$)

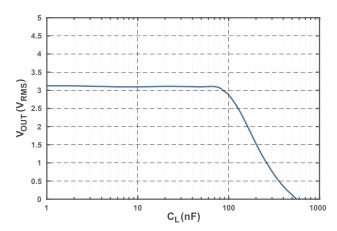
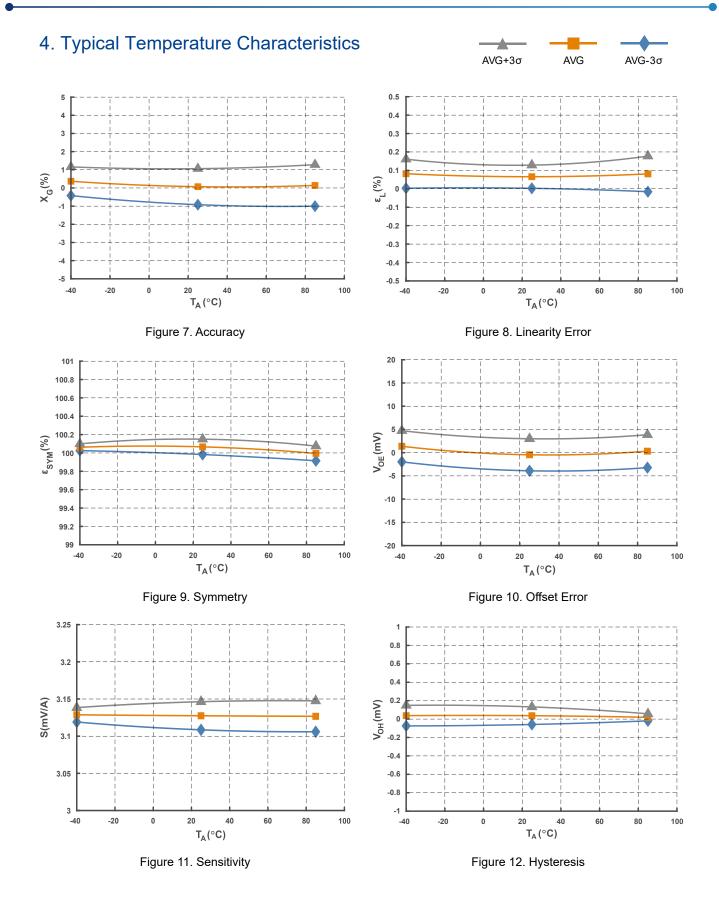


Figure 5. Output Voltage vs Load Capacitance (@ $I_P = I_{PN}$)







5. Parameters Definition And Formula

1) Output Voltage

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

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

2) Accuracy

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

I_{PN} stands for nominal primary current

3) Sensitivity

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

 $V_{OUT_{\left(igotimes I_{PN}
ight)}}$ and $V_{OUT_{\left(igotimes I_{PN}
ight)}}$ stand for the current output at I_{PN} and I_{PN} respectively.

4) Linearity

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

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

5) Symmetry

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

6) Hysteresis

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

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

Offset Voltage

$$V_{OE} = V_{OUT}_{(@ I_P = 0)} - V_{REF}$$



6. Dimensions

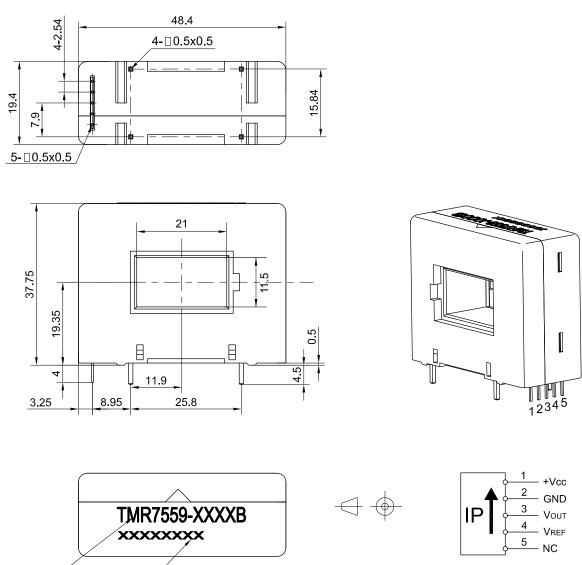


Figure 13. Dimension (unit: mm, tolerances for unmarked scales ±1 mm)

Remarks

Part number

- 1. V_{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.

Serial number

- 3. Excessive capacitive load may result in distortion of output signals when measuring high frequency primary signal. Please refer to Output Voltage vs Load Capacitance Curve.
- 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.

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