

TMR7559-C

Board Mount Precision Current Sensor

Description

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

Applications

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

Selection Guide

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

Insulation and Environmental Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	Typ.	Unit
Dielectric Strength	V_D	4	kV(50 Hz, 1 min)
Insulation Resistance	R_{IS}	1000	$M\Omega$
Creepage Distance	d_{CP}	22	mm
Clearance	d_{CL}	14.5	mm
Ambient Operating Temperature	T_A	-40 to +85	$^{\circ}C$
Ambient Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	-50 to +105	$^{\circ}C$
Mass	m	85	g

Catalogue

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1. Specifications

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

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
General Electrical Data							
Primary Nominal Current	I_{PN}	TMR7559-1000C	-	100	-	A	
		TMR7559-1500C	-	150	-		
		TMR7559-2000C	-	200	-		
		TMR7559-2500C	-	250	-		
Primary Current Measuring Range	I_{PM}	TMR7559-1000C	-300	-	300	A	
		TMR7559-1500C	-450	-	450		
		TMR7559-2000C	-500	-	500		
		TMR7559-2500C	-500	-	500		
Sensitivity	S	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	TMR7559-1000C	-	6.25	-	mV/A
			TMR7559-1500C	-	4.167	-	
			TMR7559-2000C	-	3.125	-	
			TMR7559-2500C	-	2.7	-	
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	$\pm 5\%$	-	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}	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PM}$	-	$V_{OFF} + S \times I_P$	-	V	
Current Consumption	I_C	$I_P = 0$	-	16	-	mA	
Static Performance Data							
Accuracy	X_G	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-	± 0.8	-	% I_{PN}	
		$T_A = 85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-	± 1.4	-		
Linearity Error	ϵ_L	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-	± 0.15	-	% I_{PN}	
Symmetry	ϵ_{SYM}	$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +85\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	99	100	101	%	
Offset Error	V_{OE}	$T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0$	-	-	5	mV	
Dynamic Performance Data							
Response Time	t_R	$di/dt > 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, 10% to 90% of I_{PN}	-	0.6	-	μs	
Bandwidth	BW	-3 dB	DC	300	-	kHz	

2. Typical Output Characteristics

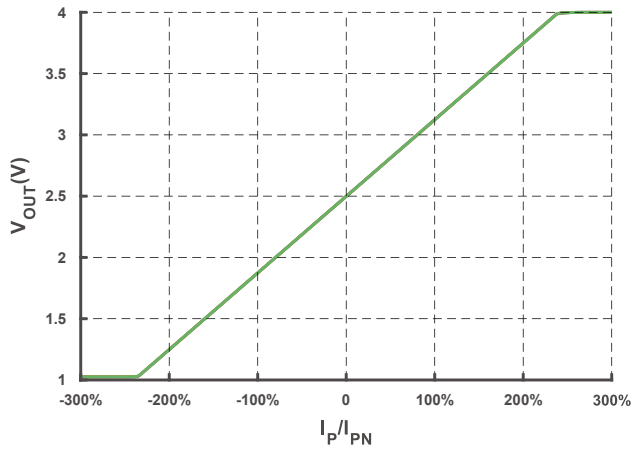


Figure 1. Output Voltage vs Primary Current

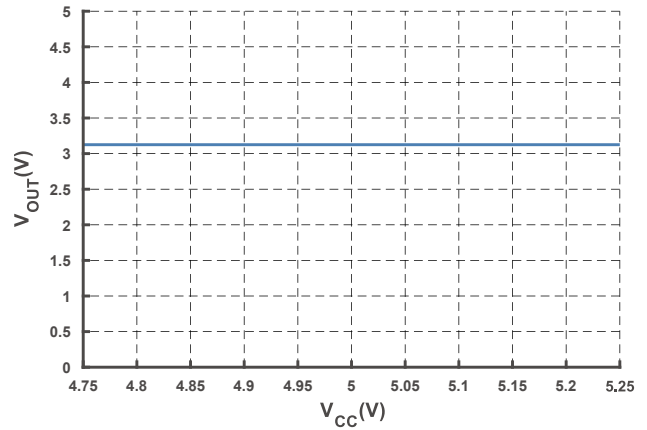


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage (@ $I_P = I_{PN}$)

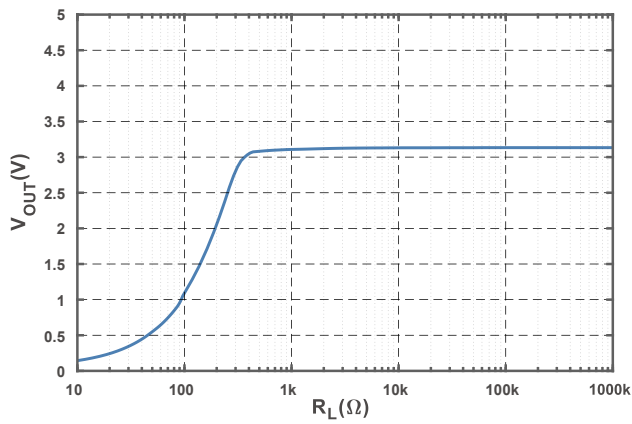


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs Load Resistance (@ $I_P = I_{PN}$)

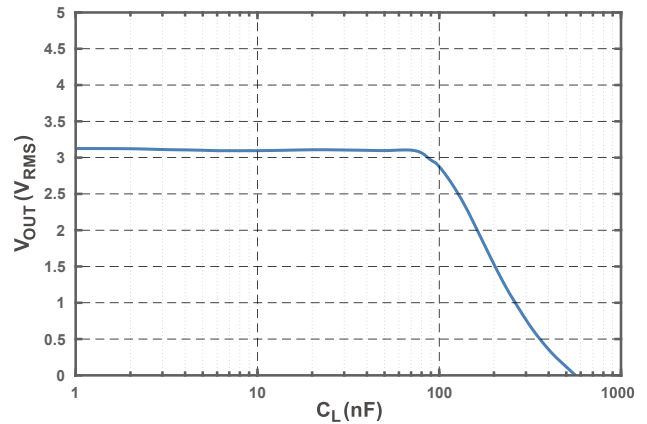


Figure 4. Output Voltage vs Load Capacitance (@ $I_P = I_{PN}$)

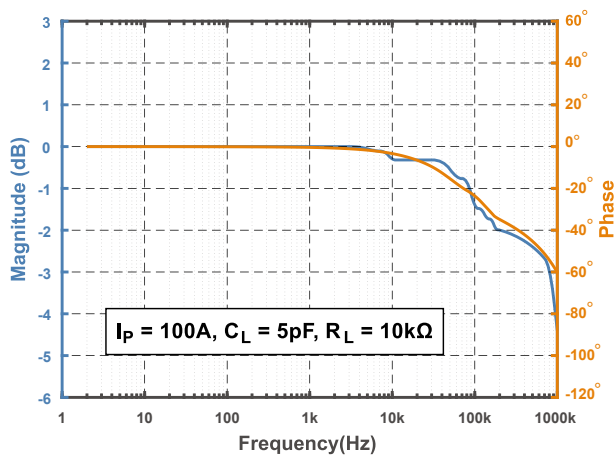


Figure 5. Bode Plot

3. Typical Temperature Characteristics

▲ AVG+3σ ■ AVG ◆ AVG-3σ

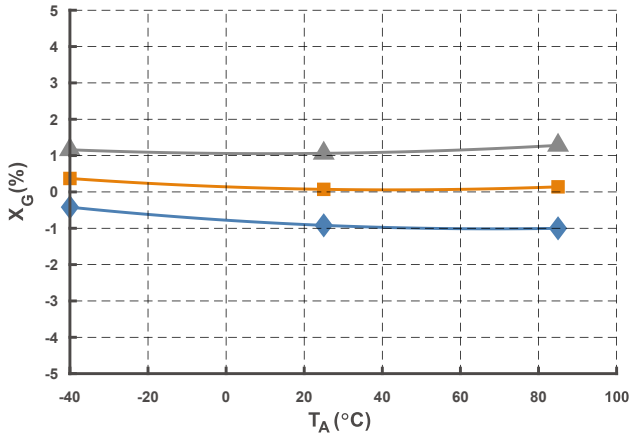


Figure 6. Accuracy

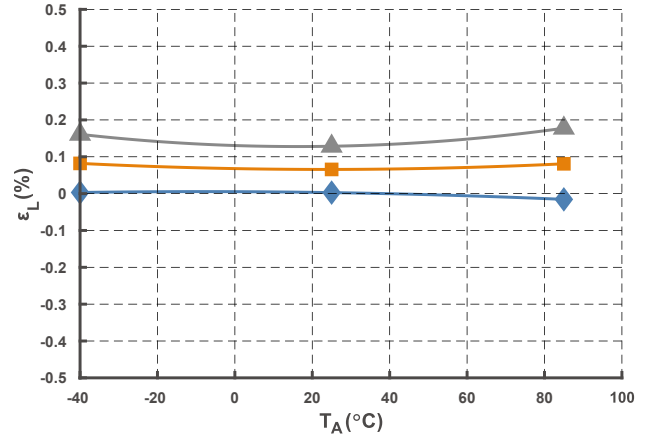


Figure 7. Linearity Error

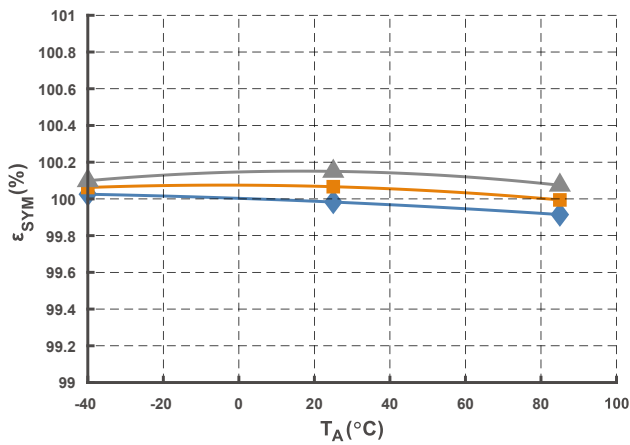


Figure 8. Symmetry

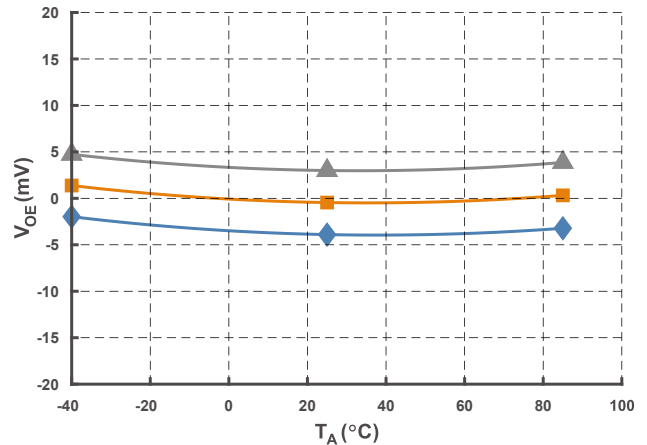


Figure 9. Offset Error

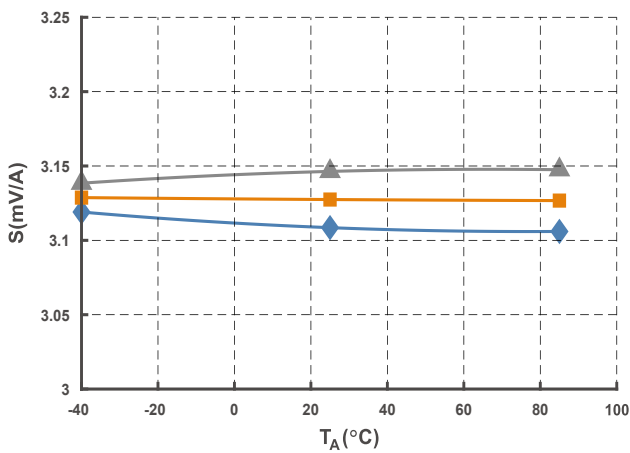


Figure 10. Sensitivity

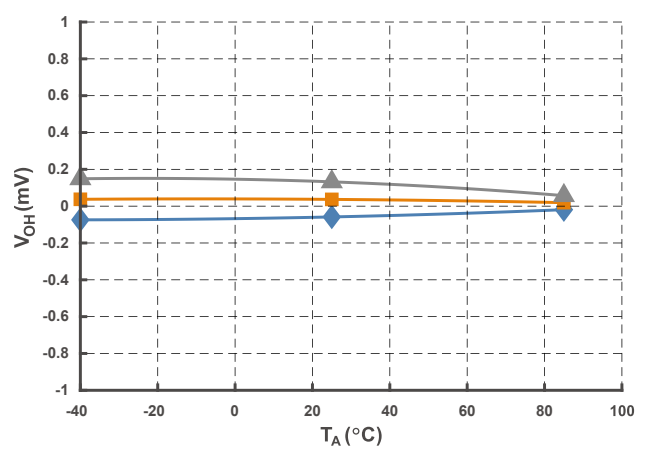


Figure 11. Hysteresis

4. 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

$$X_G = \text{MAX}_{I_P \in [-I_{PN}, I_{PN}]} \left(\frac{(V_{OUT} - V_{REF}) - (S \times I_P)}{S \times I_{PN}} \times 100\% \right)$$

I_{PN} stands for nominal primary current

3) Sensitivity

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

$V_{OUT(@ I_{PN})}$ and $V_{OUT(@ -I_{PN})}$ stand for the current output at I_{PN} and $-I_{PN}$ respectively.

4) Linearity

$$\varepsilon_L = \text{MAX}_{I_P \in [-I_{PN}, I_{PN}]} \left(\frac{(V_{OUT} - V_{REF}) - (\bar{V}_{OE} + \bar{S} \times I_P)}{S \times I_{PN}} \times 100\% \right)$$

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

5) Symmetry

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

6) Hysteresis

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

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

7) Offset Voltage

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

5. Dimensions

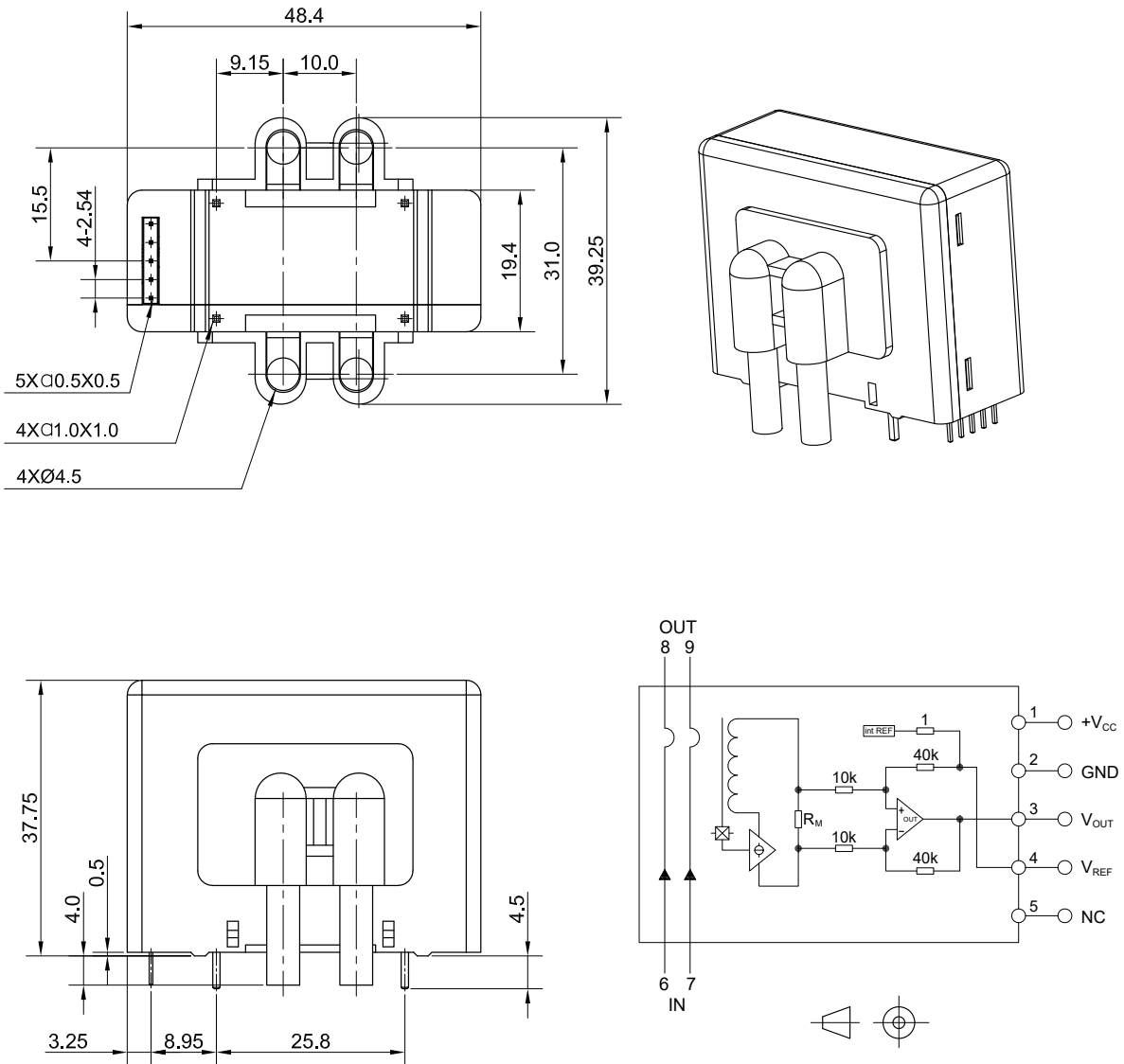
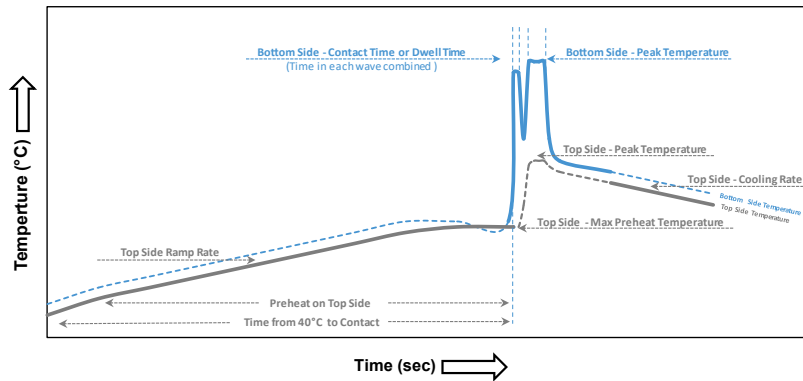


Figure 12. Dimension (unit: mm, tolerances for unmarked scales ± 1 mm)

6. Remarks

- 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.
- 3) Wave soldering profile max temperature should be set no higher than 260°C for 10s.
 - a) Preheating spec: 130~160 °C for 60~90s.
 - b) Component through hole legs dwell time in solder wave maximum 10s (Sn93.5 - Ag3.0 - Cu0.5).



- 4) Sensor is customizable upon request.

7. Recommended size of pad

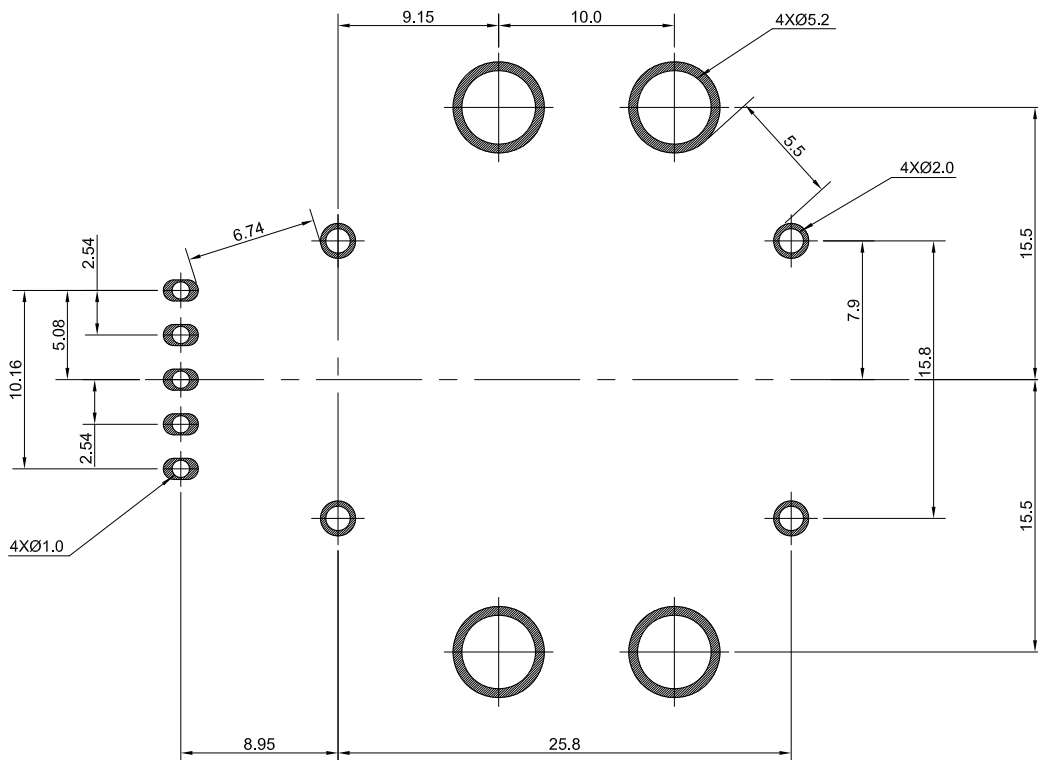


Figure 13. TMR7559-C Pin layout diagram (unit: mm)

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