

TMR7503-C

Unibody Low Temperature-Drift Current Sensor

Description

TMR7503-C 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.



Features and Benefits

- Low temperature drift
- High immunity to external interference
- Galvanic isolation
- Good linearity
- RoHS & REACH compliant

Applications

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

Selection Guide

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

Insulation and Environmental Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	Typical	Unit
Dielectric Strength	V_D	5	kV(50Hz, 1min)
Insulation Resistance	R_{IS}	1000	MΩ
Creepage Distance	d_{CP}	11	mm
Clearance	d_{CL}	5	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

$T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +15\text{ V}$, $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	
General Electrical Data							
Primary Nominal Current	I_{PN}	TMR7503-0500C	-	50	-	A	
		TMR7503-1000C	-	100	-		
		TMR7503-2000C	-	200	-		
		TMR7503-3000C	-	300	-		
		TMR7503-4000C	-	400	-		
		TMR7503-5000C	-	500	-		
		TMR7503-6000C	-	600	-		
Primary Current Measuring Range	I_{PM}	TMR7503-0500C	-150	-	150	A	
		TMR7503-1000C	-300	-	300		
		TMR7503-2000C	-600	-	600		
		TMR7503-3000C	-900	-	900		
		TMR7503-4000C	-900	-	900		
		TMR7503-5000C	-900	-	900		
		TMR7503-6000C	-900	-	900		
Sensitivity	S	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	TMR7503-0500C	-	12.500	-	mV/A
			TMR7503-1000C	-	6.250	-	
			TMR7503-2000C	-	3.125	-	
			TMR7503-3000C	-	2.083	-	
			TMR7503-4000C	-	1.563	-	
			TMR7503-5000C	-	1.250	-	
			TMR7503-6000C	-	1.041	-	
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PM}$	-	$2.5 + 0.625 \times I_P / I_{PN}$	-	V	
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	$\pm 5\%$	-	15	-	V	
Current Consumption	I_C	$I_P = 0$	-	25	-	mA	
Offset Voltage	V_{OFF}	$I_P = 0$	-	2.5	-	V	
Load Resistance	R_L	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	1	10	-	k Ω	
Load Capacitance	C_L	$I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-	100	-	pF	
Static Performance Data							
Accuracy	X_G	$T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-1	± 0.5	1	% I_{PN}	
		$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-4	± 2.5	4		
Linearity Error	ϵ_L	$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-	0.4	0.8	% I_{PN}	
Symmetry	ϵ_{SYM}	$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	99	100	101	%	
Sensitivity Error	ϵ_S	$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0\text{ to } \pm I_{PN}$	-3	-	3	%	
Offset Error	V_{OE}	$T_A = +25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0$	-10	± 6	10	mV	
		$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = 0$	-25	± 15	25		
Hysteresis	V_{OH}	$T_A = -40\text{ }^\circ\text{C to } +105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $I_P = \pm I_{PN} \rightarrow 0$	-10	± 5	10	mV	
Dynamic Performance Data							
Response Time	t_R	$di/dt > 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$, 10% to 90% of I_{PN}	-	1	-	μs	
Bandwidth	BW	-3 dB	DC	100	-	kHz	

2. Typical Output Characteristics

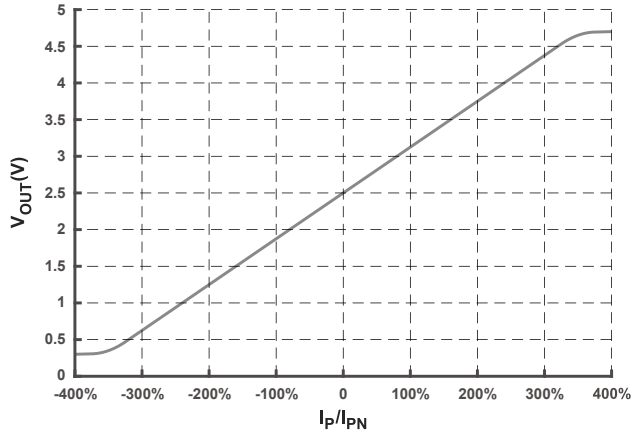


Figure 1. Output voltage versus primary current

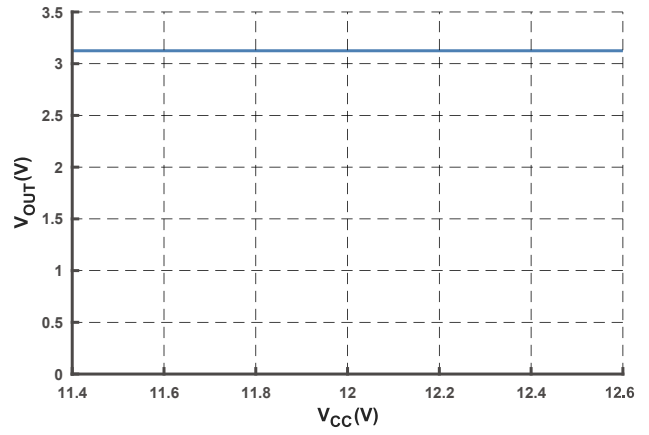


Figure 2. Output voltage versus supply voltage

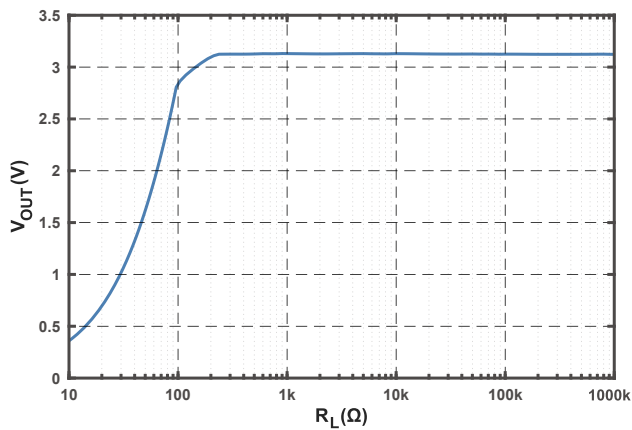


Figure 3. Output voltage versus load resistance
(@ $I_P=I_{PN}$)

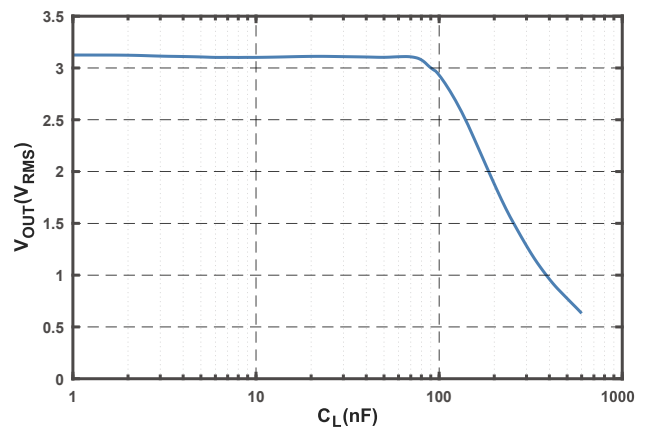


Figure 4. Output voltage versus load capacitance
(@ $I_P=I_{PN}$)

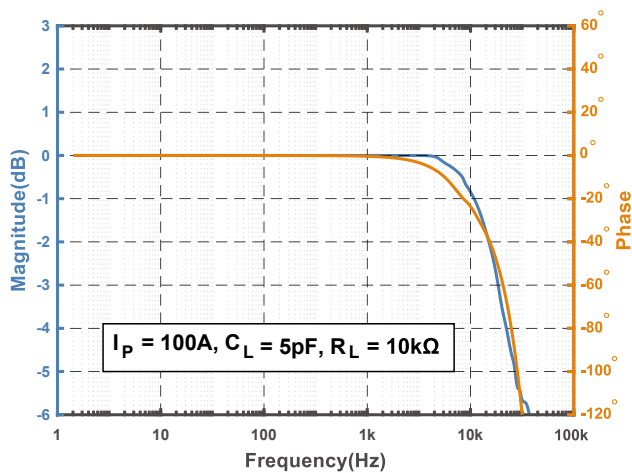


Figure 5. Bode plot of TMR7503-C

3. Typical Temperature Characteristics

AVG+3 σ
 AVG
 AVG-3 σ

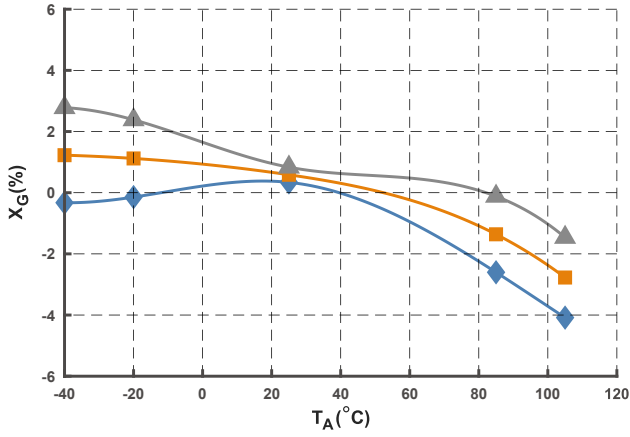


Figure 6. Total error versus ambient temperature

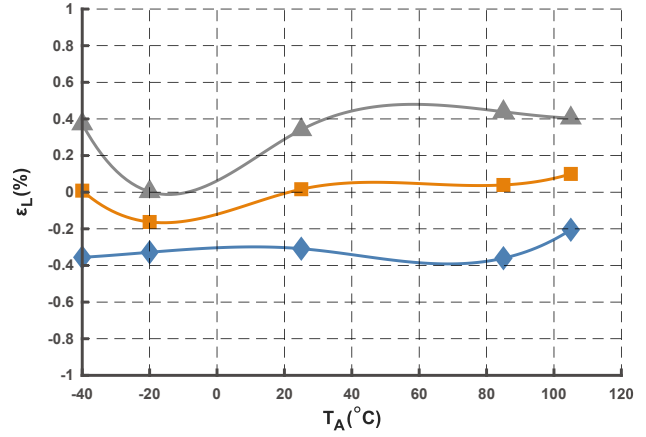


Figure 7. Linearity error versus ambient temperature

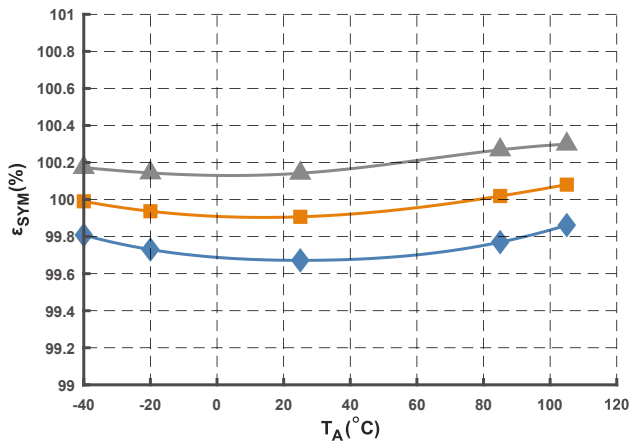


Figure 8. Symmetry versus ambient temperature

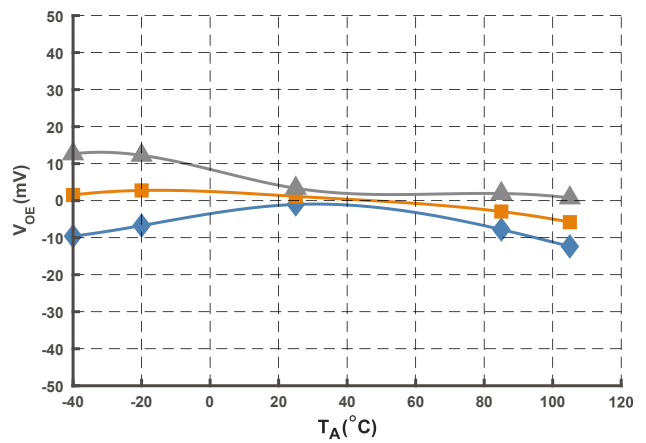


Figure 9. Offset error versus ambient temperature

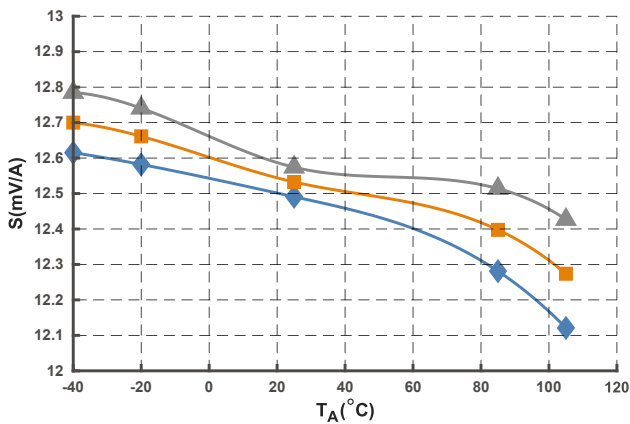


Figure 10. Sensitivity @ I_{PN} = 50 A versus ambient temperature

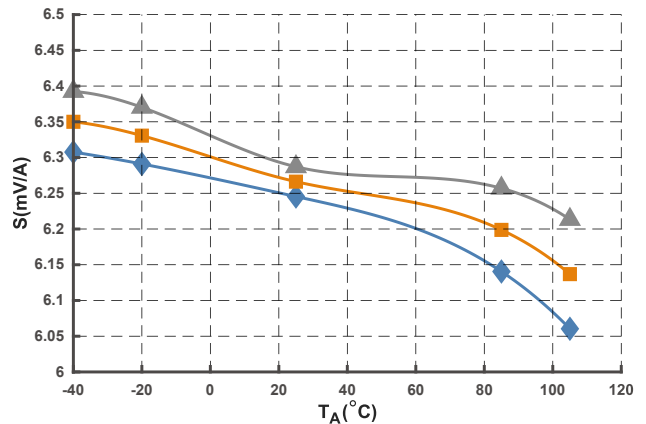


Figure 11. Sensitivity @ I_{PN} = 100 A versus ambient temperature

Typical Temperature Characteristics

AVG+3σ
 AVG
 AVG-3σ

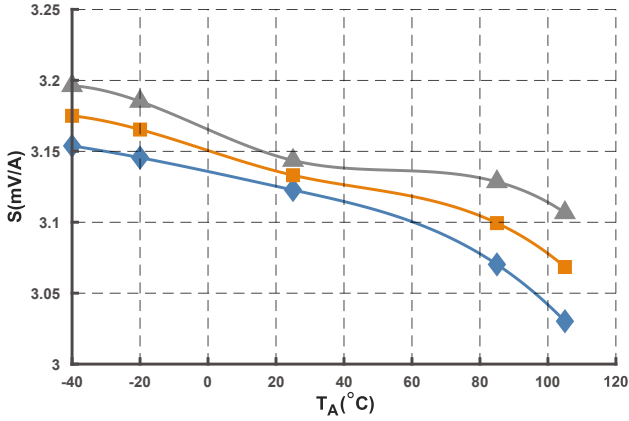


Figure 12. Sensitivity @ $I_{FN} = 200$ A versus ambient temperature

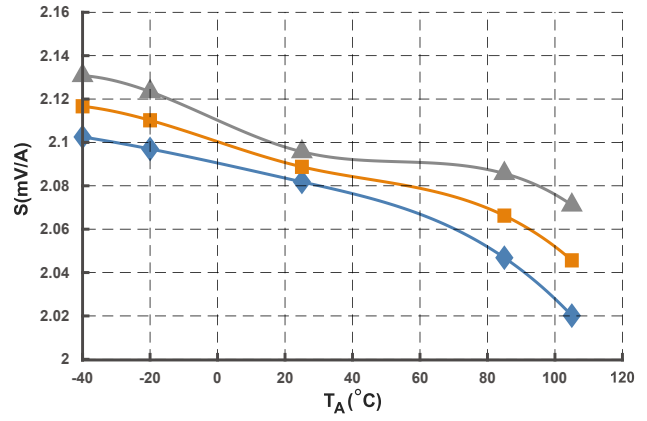


Figure 13. Sensitivity @ $I_{FN} = 300$ A versus ambient temperature

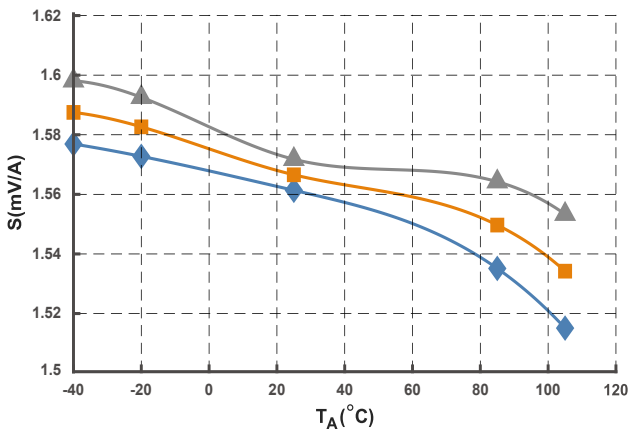


Figure 14. Sensitivity @ $I_{FN} = 400$ A versus ambient temperature

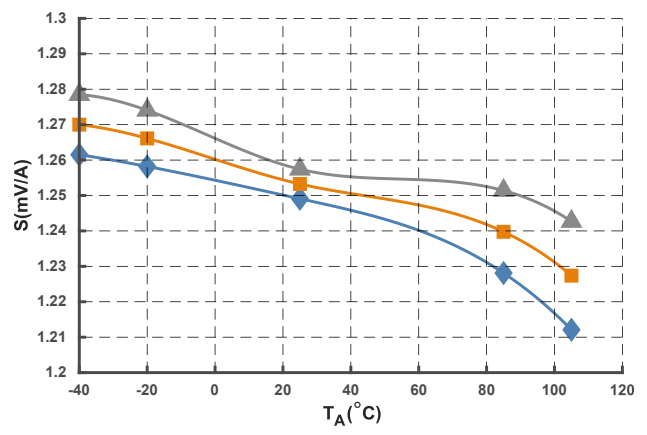


Figure 15. Sensitivity @ $I_{FN} = 500$ A versus ambient temperature

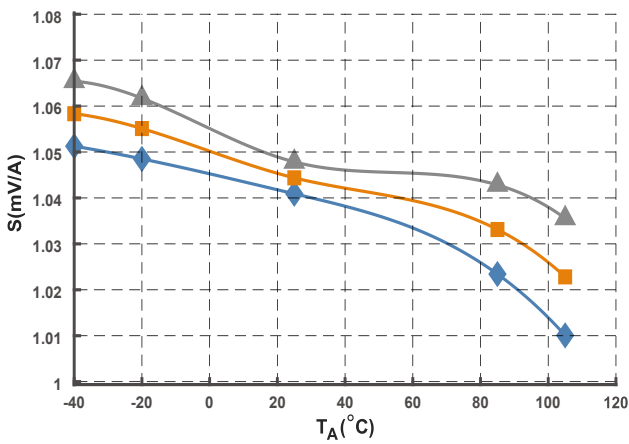


Figure 16. Sensitivity @ $I_{FN} = 600$ A versus ambient temperature

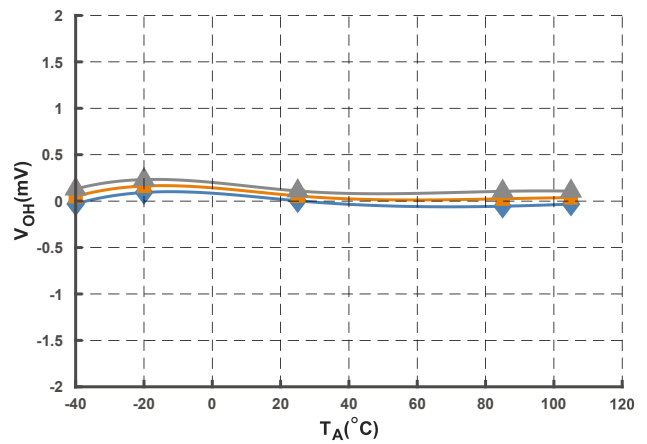


Figure 17. Hysteresis versus ambient temperature

4. Parameters Definition And Formula

1) Output Voltage

$$V_{OUT} = V_{OFF} + V_{OE} + S \times I_P$$

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

2) Accuracy

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

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 voltage output at I_{PN} and $-I_{PN}$ respectively.

4) Linearity

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

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

5) Symmetry

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

6) Hysteresis

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

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

5. Application Information

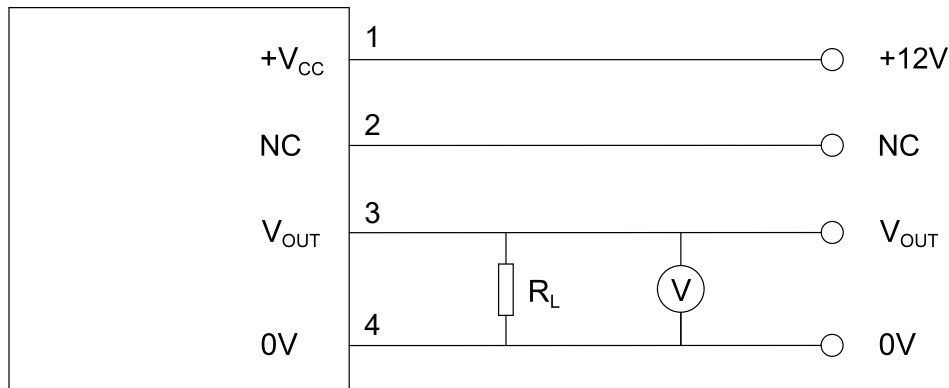


Figure 18. Connection diagram of TMR7503-C

Mounting Recommendation

1. Mounting method: Choose one of 3 × Φ 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
Crimp Housing: Molex 22011042, Crimping Terminal: Molex 08500113

Remarks

1. V_{OUT} 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

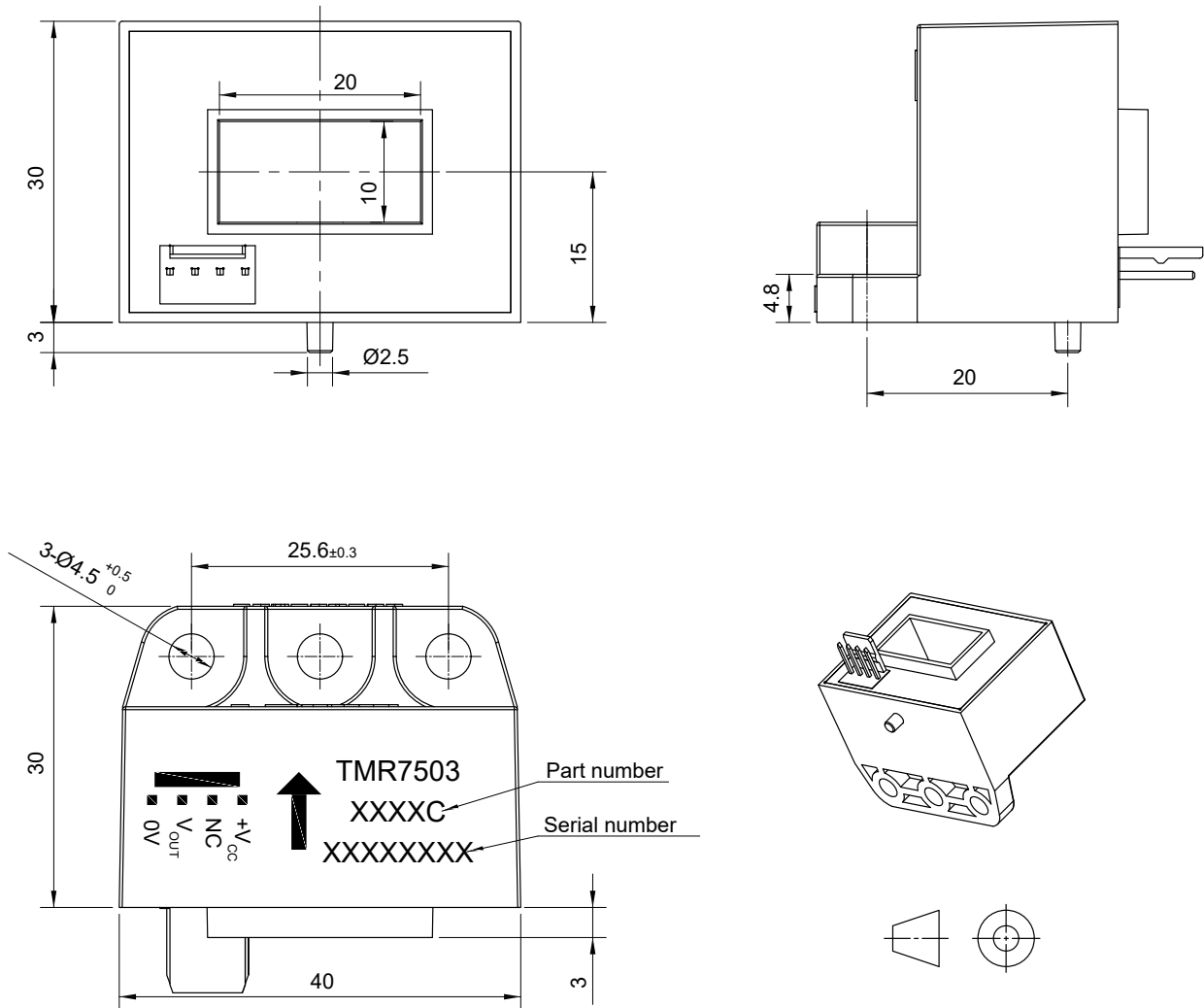


Figure 19. Sensor outline (unit: mm, tolerances for unmarked scales ± 1 mm)

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