

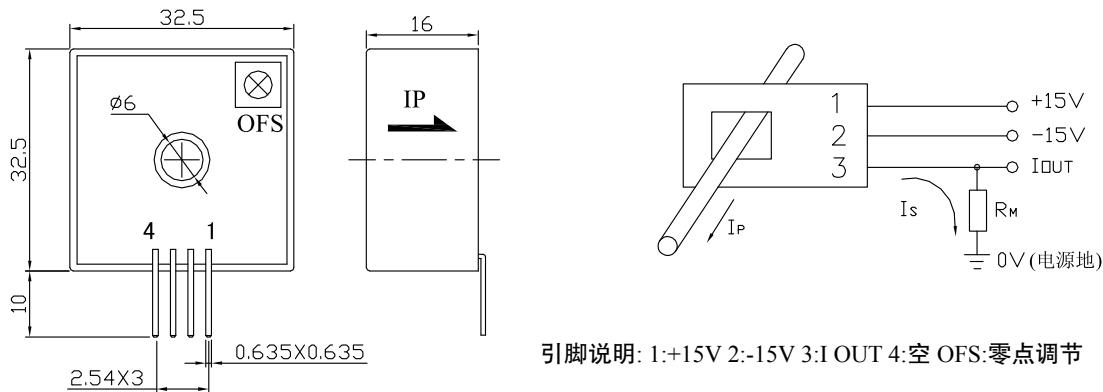


应用霍尔效应开环原理的电流传感器，能在电隔离条件下测量直流、交流、脉冲以及各种不规则波形的电流。  
Open loop current sensor based on the principle of Hall-effect. It can be used for measuring AC,DC,pulsed and mixed current.

## 电参数/Electrical characteristics

	型号 Type	FSM010CG	FSM020CG	FSM030CG	FSM050CG				
I <sub>PN</sub>	原边额定输入电流 Primary nominal input current	10	20	30	50	A			
I <sub>P</sub>	原边电流测量范围 Measuring range of primary current	0~±20	0~±30	0~±45	0~±75	A			
I <sub>SN</sub>	副边额定输出电流 Secondary nominal output current	10	20	30	50	mA			
K <sub>N</sub>	匝数比 Conversion ratio	1: 1000	1: 1000	1: 1000	1: 1000				
R <sub>M</sub>	测量电阻(V <sub>C</sub> =±15V/ I <sub>PN</sub> ) Measuring resistance (V <sub>C</sub> =±15V/ I <sub>PN</sub> )	960(max)	490(max)	306(max)	169(max)	Ω			
	(V <sub>C</sub> =±15V/ I <sub>P</sub> )	490(max)	306(max)	192(max)	100(max)	Ω			
V <sub>C</sub>	电源电压 Supply voltage	±12~±15V(±5%)				V			
I <sub>c</sub>	电流消耗 Current consumption	V <sub>C</sub> =±15V	10+I <sub>s</sub>			mA			
V <sub>d</sub>	绝缘电压 Insulation voltage	在原边与副边电路之间2.5KV 有效值/50Hz/1分钟							
ε <sub>L</sub>	线性度 Linearity	<0.1				%FS			
X	精度 Accuracy	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C V <sub>C</sub> =±15V	<±0.7			%			
I <sub>o</sub>	零点失调电流 Zero offset current	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	<±0.15			mA			
I <sub>OM</sub>	磁失调电流 Thermal drift of I <sub>O</sub>	I <sub>P</sub> =0	<±0.15			mA			
I <sub>OT</sub>	失调电流温漂 Thermal drift of IO	I <sub>P</sub> =0 T <sub>A</sub> =-25~+85°C	<±0.5			mA			
T <sub>r</sub>	响应时间 Response time		<1			μs			
f	频带宽度(-1dB) Frequency bandwidth(-1dB)	DC ~ 100				kHz			
T <sub>A</sub>	工作环境温度 Ambient operating temperature	-25~+85				°C			
T <sub>s</sub>	贮存环境温度 Ambient storage temperature	-40~+100				°C			
R <sub>S</sub>	副边线圈内阻(TA=25°C) Secondary coil resistance(TA=25°C)	36				Ω			
	标准 Standard	GI/FS-0105							

## 外形尺寸 ( mm ) 外部接线图/ Dimensions of drawing (mm) Connection



引脚说明: 1:+15V 2:-15V 3:I OUT 4:空 OFS:零点调节

## 使用说明/Remarks

错误的接线可能导致传感器损坏。传感器通电后，当被测电流从传感器箭头方向穿过，即可在输出端测得同相电流值。

·Incorrect connection may lead to the damage of the sensor. ISN is positive when the IP flows in the direction of the arrow.

·Dynamic performance (di/dt and response time) are best with a primary bar in the center of the through-hole.