

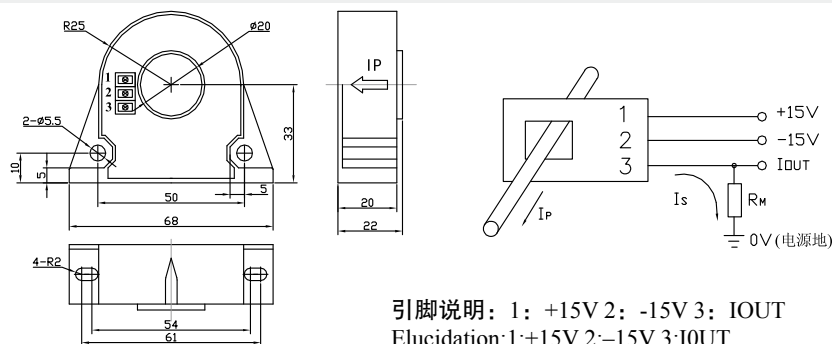


应用霍尔效应开环原理的电流传感器，能在电隔离条件下测量直流、交流、脉冲以及各种不规则波形的电流。
Open loop current sensor based on the principle of Hall-effect. It can be used for measuring AC, DC, pulsed and mixed current.

电参数/Electrical characteristics

	型号 Type	FSM050LT	FSM100LT	FSM200LT	FSM300LT	
I_{PN}	原边额定输入电流 Primary nominal input current	50	100	200	300	A
I_P	原边电流测量范围 Measuring range of primary current	0 ~ ±75	0 ~ ±150	0 ~ ±300	0 ~ ±500	A
I_{SN}	副边额定输出电流 Secondary nominal output current	50	50	100	150	mA
K_N	匝数比 Conversion ratio	1:1000	1:2000	1:2000	1:2000	
R_M	测量电阻 ($V_C = \pm 15V / I_{PM}$) Measuring resistance ($V_C = \pm 15V / I_{PM}$)	186(max)	175(max)	100(max)	56(max)	Ω
	($V_C = \pm 15V / I_P$)	117(max)	106(max)	56(max)	21(max)	Ω
	($V_C = \pm 18V / I_{PN}$)	304(max)	293(max)	130(max)	75(max)	Ω
	($V_C = \pm 18V / I_P$)	159(max)	148(max)	75(max)	31(max)	Ω
V_C	电源电压 Supply voltage	$\pm 12 \sim \pm 18 (\pm 5\%)$				V
I_C	电流消耗 Current consumption	$V_C = \pm 15V$	20 + I_S			mA
V_d	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_L	线性度 Linearity	< 0.1				%FS
X	精度 Accuracy	$T_A = 25^\circ C$ $V_C = \pm 15V$	± 0.7			%
I_0	零点失调电流 Zero offset current	$T_A = 25^\circ C$	$\leq \pm 0.25$			mA
I_{OM}	磁失调电流 Residual current	$I_P = 0$	$\leq \pm 0.20$			mA
I_{OT}	失调电流温漂 Thermal drift of I_0	$I_P = 0$ $T_A = -25 \sim +85^\circ C$	$\leq \pm 0.5$			mA
T_r	响应时间 Response time	< 1				μs
f	频带宽度(-3dB) Frequency bandwidth(-3dB)	DC ~ 100				kHz
T_A	工作环境温度 Ambient operating temperature	-25 ~ +85				$^\circ C$
T_S	贮存环境温度 Ambient storage temperature	-40 ~ +100				$^\circ C$
R_S	副边线圈内阻 $T_A = 25^\circ C$ Secondary coil resistance ($T_A = 25^\circ C$)	14	25	25	25	Ω
	标准 Standard	GI/FS-0105				

外形尺寸 (mm) /Dimensions of drawing (mm)



引脚说明: 1: +15V 2: -15V 3: IOUT
Elucidation: 1: +15V 2: -15V 3: IOUT

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。
 - 当输入电流排完全充满原边穿孔时动态特性最佳(di/dt 和响应时间)。
 - 为了达到最佳的磁耦合，原边线匝应绕在传感器顶部。
- 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.