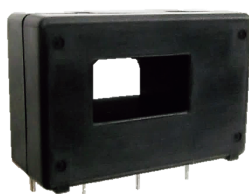


Fluxgate system / Voltage-output type, Through Type

F26PxxxS05 SERIES



RoHS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
Supply voltage	V _{CC}	V	+7	
Primary conductor temperature	—	°C	105	
ESD (HBM: Human Body Model)	—	kV	4	C=150 pF, R=330 Ω

ISOLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
Insulation voltage	V _d	—	AC4300 V, for 1minute (Sensing current 0.5 mA)	Primary ⇔ Secondary
Impulse withstand voltage	V _w	kV	10	Primary ⇔ Secondary Input waveform : • Front time 1.2 μs • Time to half value 50 μs • single
Insulation Resistance	R _{IS}	—	≥ 500M Ω (at DC500V)	Primary ⇔ Secondary
Clearance distance	d _{Cl}	mm	12.7 (MIN)	Primary ⇔ Secondary
Creepage distance	d _{CP}	mm	12.7 (MIN)	Primary ⇔ Secondary
Case material	—	—	UL94 V-0	
Comparative Tracking Index : (CTI)	CTI	V	600 (group I)	
Application example	—	—	600V, CAT III, PD2	Reinforced isolation, non uniform field according to EN62477-1:2012 and EN62477-1:2012/A11:2014.
	—	—	1000V, CAT III, PD2	Basic isolation, non uniform field according to EN62477-1:2012 and EN62477-1:2012/A11:2014.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Value			Comment
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
Ambient operating temperature	T _A	°C	− 40		+ 85	
Ambient storage temperature	T _S	°C	− 40		+ 85	
Mass	m	g		33		

SPECIFICATIONS
 $T_a = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $V_{cc} = +5\text{V}$

Parameters		Symbol	Unit	Value			Comment
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
Primary nominal current	F26P050S05	I_{PN}	A		50		
	F26P100S05				100		
	F26P150S05				150		
Primary current, measuring range (at $V_{cc} = +5\text{V}$, $T_a = +85^{\circ}\text{C}$)	F26P050S05	I_{PM}	A	− 150		150	
	F26P100S05			− 270		270	
	F26P150S05			− 230		230	* 4
Number of secondary turns	F26P050S05	N_s	T		1258		
	F26P100S05				1258		
	F26P150S05				1588		
Supply Voltage		V_{cc}	V	4.75	5.00	5.25	
Consumption current (at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$)		I_{cc}	mA		19		$I_{cc} = 19 + I_P / N_s + V_{out} / R_L$
Reference voltage (output) (at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$)		V_{ref1}	V	2.495	2.500	2.505	Ref OUT mode
Reference voltage (input)		V_{ref2}	V	0		4	Ref IN mode
Output voltage (at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$)		V_{out}	V		V_{ref1}, V_{ref2}		
Electrical offset voltage * 1		V_{oe}	mV	− 1.0		+1.0	$V_{oe} = V_{out}$ (at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$)- V_{ref}
Electrical offset current referred to primary	F26P050S05	I_{oe}	mA	− 80		+80	
	F26P100S05			− 160		+160	
	F26P150S05			− 240		− 240	
Temperature coefficient of V_{ref1}		TCV_{ref1}	ppm/K			± 50	
Temperature coefficient of Output voltage (at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$)		TCV_o	ppm/K			± 10	ppm/K of 2.5 V ($-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$)
Theoretical sensitivity	F26P050S05	G_{th}	mV/A		12.50		625 mV (at I_{PN}) $G_{th} = V_{ref} - V_{out} / I_{PN}$
	F26P100S05				6.25		
	F26P150S05				4.17		
Sensitivity error * 2		ε_G	%	− 0.7		+0.7	
Temperature coefficient of Sensitivity (at $T_a = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$)		TCG	ppm/K			± 40	
Sensitivity linearity error (at I_{PN}) * 2		ε_L	%	− 0.1		+0.1	
Peak to peak output ripple at oscillator frequency ($f_{typ} = 450\text{kHz}$)		—	mV		20		$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, at $I_P = 0\text{ A}$
Reaction time (at 10% of I_{PN}) * 2		t_{ra}	μs		0.6		$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
Response time (at 70% of I_{PN}) * 2		t_r	μs		0.6		$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$, $di/dt = 100\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
Frequency bandwidth ($\pm 3\text{ dB}$) * 2 * 3		BW	kHz		100		$R_L = 1\text{ k}\Omega$
Overall accuracy * 2		X_G	%	− 0.96		+0.96	$X_G = (100 \times V_{oe} / 625) + \varepsilon_G + \varepsilon_L$

*1 Offset voltage value is after removal of core hysteresis.

*2 Measurement condition : Primary conductor (bus bar) cross sectional area is as same as through hole, and penetration with 1 turn in through hole.
Differences occur depending on the conditions of the primary conductor (busbar).

*3 High fundamental frequency primary current and/or harmonic current may result in excessive heating in magnetic core.

*4 The measurement range is less than F26P100S05.

STANDARDS

EN62477-1:2012 and EN62477-1:2012/A11:2014 , UL508 (File No.E243511)

※ Please refer to the another sheet about conditions of UL Recognition.

CHARACTERISTIC CURVE (TYP)

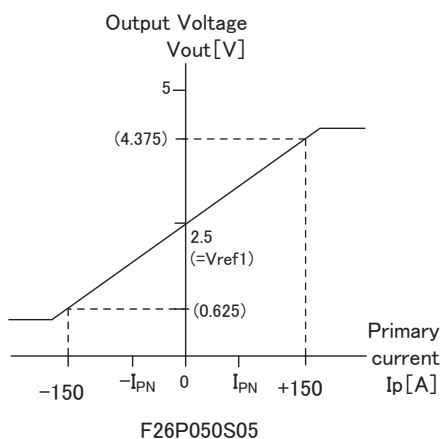


Figure 1 : Linearity curve (Internal reference voltage)

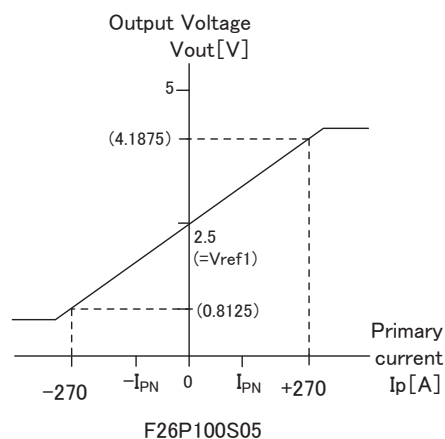


Figure 2 : Linearity curve (Internal reference voltage)

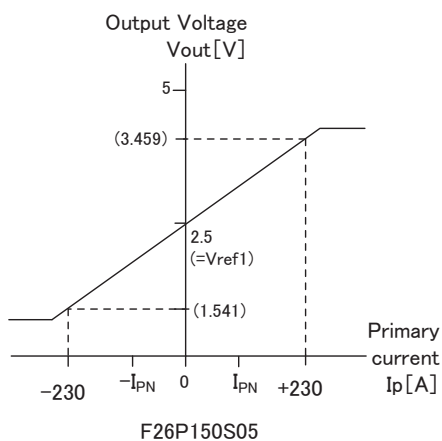


Figure 3 : Linearity curve (Internal reference voltage)

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

Maximum repetitive primary current

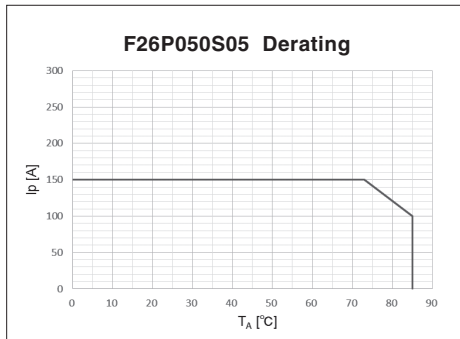


Figure 4 : I_p vs T_A for F26P050S05

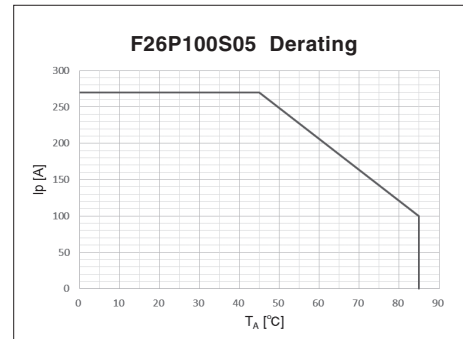


Figure 5 : I_p vs T_A for F26P100S05

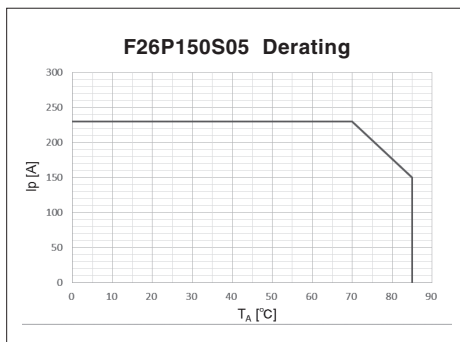


Figure 6 : I_p vs T_A for F26P150S05

According to which the following conditions are true the maximum repetitive primary current plot shows the boundary of the area.

- ① $I_p < I_{pm}$
- ② Junction temperature $T_j < 125^\circ\text{C}$
- ③ Resistor power dissipation $< 0.5 \times \text{rated power}$

SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

Reference voltage

The Ref pin has two modes Ref IN and Ref OUT.

< Ref OUT mode >

The 2.5 V internal precision reference is used by the transducer as the reference point for bipolar measurements.

< Ref IN mode >

An external reference voltage is connected to the Ref pin. this voltage is specified in the range 0 to 4 V. its voltage is used as the reference voltage at the time of measurement.

- either to source a typical current of $(V_{ref2}-2.5)/680$, the maximum value will be 2.2 mA typ. when $V_{ref2} = 4$ V.
- or to sink a typical current of $(2.5-V_{ref2})/680$, the maximum value will be 3.68 mA typ. when $V_{ref2} = 0$ V.

The following graphs show how the measuring range of each transducer version depends on external reference voltage value V_{ref2} .

$R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CC} = +5 \text{ V}$, $T_A = -40 \sim +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

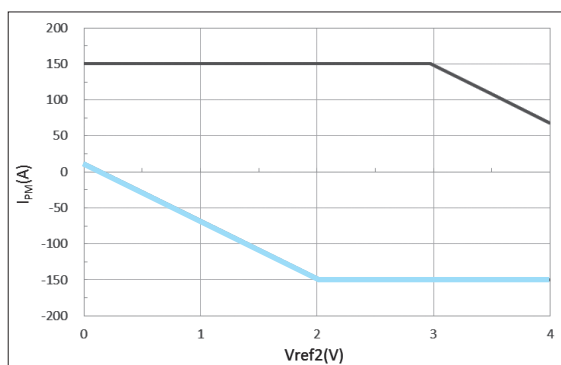


Figure 7 : I_{PM} vs V_{ref2} for F26P050S05

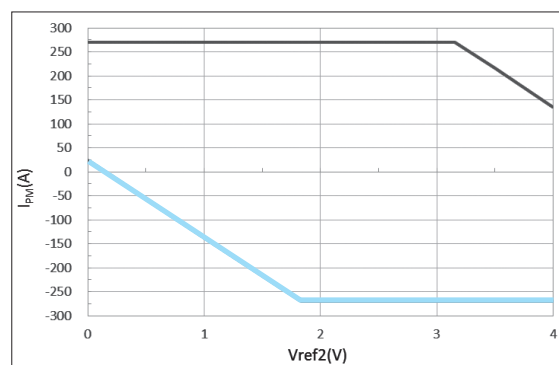


Figure 8 : I_{PM} vs V_{ref2} for F26P100S05

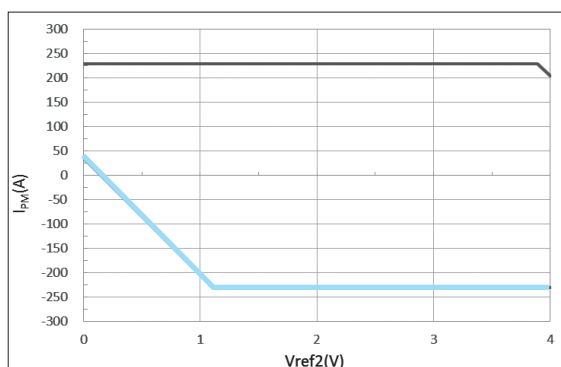
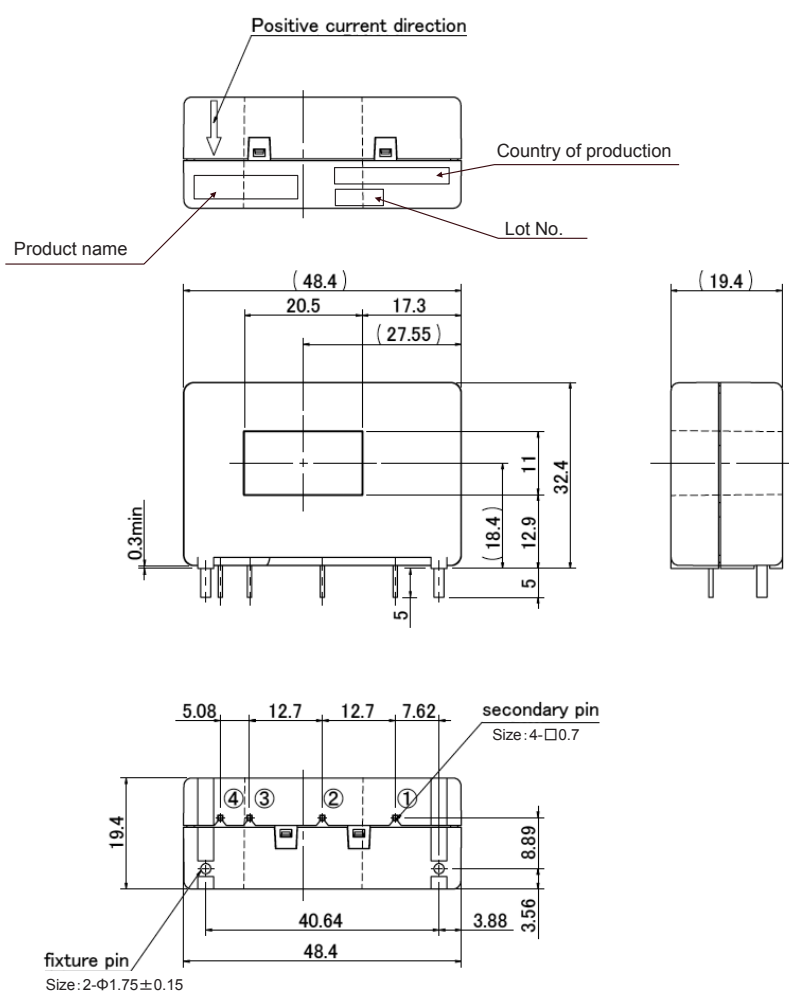
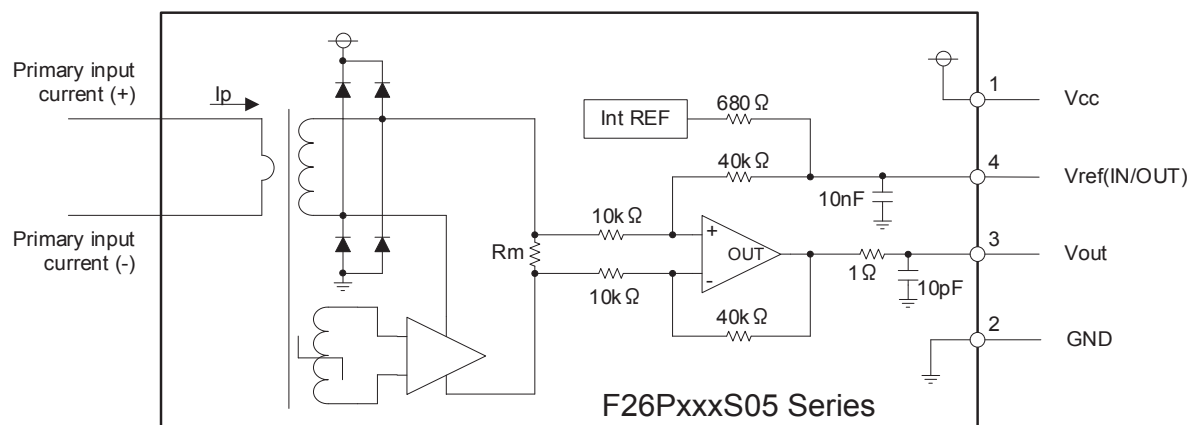


Figure 9 : I_{PM} vs V_{ref2} for F26P150S05

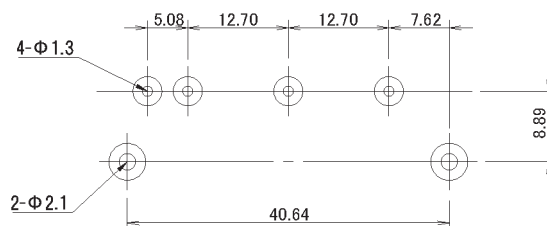
e. g. ; In case of F26P100S05

Upper limit : $I_p = +270 \text{ A}$ ($V_{ref2} = 0 \text{ V} \sim 3.16 \text{ V}$)
 $I_p = +270 - (V_{ref2} - 3.16 \text{ V}) / 0.00625$ ($V_{ref2} = 3.16 \text{ V} \sim 4 \text{ V}$)
 Lower limit : $I_p = -270 \text{ A}$ ($V_{ref2} = 1.84 \text{ V} \sim 4 \text{ V}$)
 $I_p = -270 - (V_{ref2} - 1.84 \text{ V}) / 0.00625$ ($V_{ref2} = 0 \text{ V} \sim 1.84 \text{ V}$)

If you do not want to use the Ref pin, please unconnected.



RECOMMENDED HOLE DIAMETER (mm)



TYPE DESIGNATION

F26 **P** **xxx** **S** **05** **—**
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

- ① Model (3 figures)
F26 : Series
- ② Mounting configuration (1 figure)
P : PCB Mounting type
- ③ Measurement current range (3 figures)
050 : 50A
100 : 100A
150 : 150A
- ④ Control power supply type (1 figure)
S : Single supply
- ⑤ Power supply voltage (2 digits)
05 : 5V
- ⑥ Special specification
(none) : Standard type.
A : Output voltage waveform distortion improvement type.

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Tamura:

[F26P150S05](#) [F26P100S05](#) [F26P050S05](#)