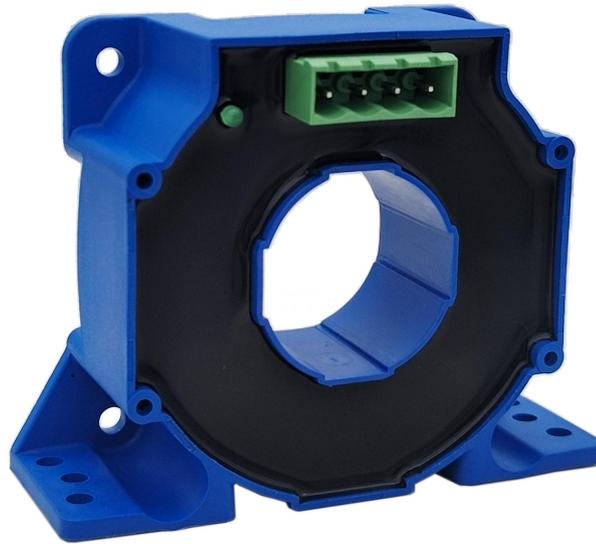


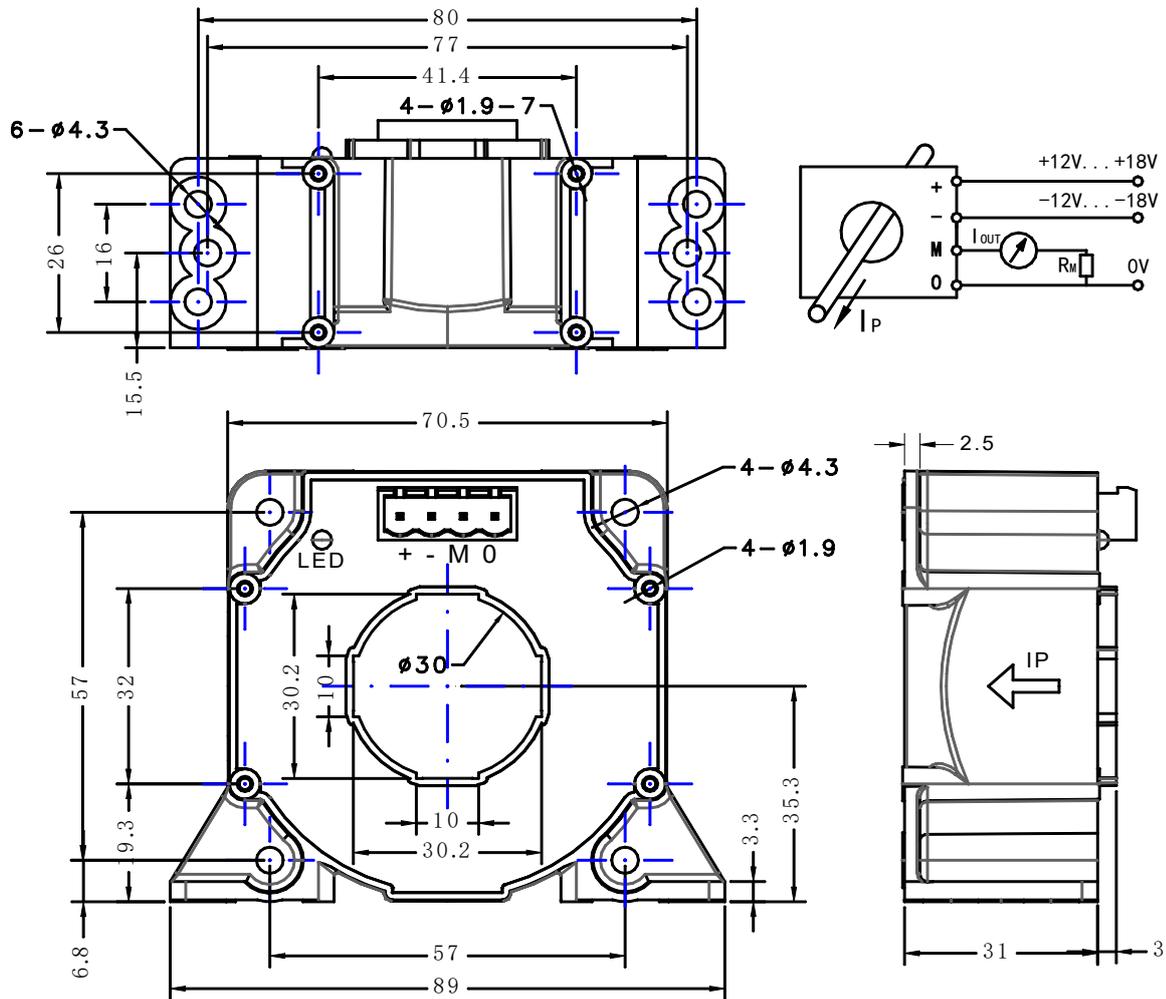
DCSM500LFBH High-Precision Current Transducer



DCSM500LFBH Current Transducer using the principle of fluxgate. It can measure DC, AC, pulse, and various irregular wave form currents under electrical isolation conditions. It has ultra-high accuracy and linearity features, ultra-high sensitivity and resolution, as well as extremely low offset current and temperature drift. It is widely used in instruments and meters, medical equipment, measurement and calibration, laboratories, high-precision power supplies, new energy vehicles.

Electrical characteristics					
	Type	DCSM500LFBH			
I_{PN}	Primary nominal input current	± 500			A(DC)
I_{PNAC}	Primary nominal RMS current	353			A(AC)
I_P	Measuring range of primary current	0~ ± 900			A
I_{OUT}	Secondary nominal output current	± 250			mA
K_N	Conversion ratio	1:2000			
R_M	Measuring resistance	with $\pm 15V$ @ $\pm 500A_{max}$	0(min)	34(max)	Ω
		with $\pm 15V$ @ $\pm 900A_{max}$	0(min)	10(max)	Ω
V_C	Supply voltage	$\pm 15(\pm 5\%)$			V
I_C	Current consumption	$15 + I_P / K_N$			mA
V_D	Insulation voltage	AC/50Hz/1min	5		kV
X	Accuracy	@ $T_A=25^\circ C$	100		ppm
ϵ_L	Linearity	@ $I_P=0 \sim \pm I_{PN}$	20		ppm
I_0	Zero offset current	@ $T_A=25^\circ C$	3		μA
T_C	Offset temperature coefficient	@ $I_{PN}=0$ $T_A=-40 \sim +85^\circ C$	5		μA
T_R	Response time	@100A/ μS , 10%-90%	≤ 1		μs
f	Frequency bandwidth	@-3dB	DC~150		kHz
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed		>100		A/ μs
T_A	Ambient operating temperature		-40~+85		$^\circ C$
T_S	Ambient storage temperature		-40~+125		$^\circ C$
R_S	Secondary coil resistance	@ $T_A=85^\circ C$	16		Ω
m	Mass		253		g

Dimensions of drawing (mm)



Remarks

- Incorrect connection may lead to the damage of the sensor.
 - I_{OUT} is positive when the I_P flows in the direction of the arrow.
 - Operating Status Instructions
- 1, Normal Status: The green indicator is "on" under the normal working conditions.
- 2, Fault Status: The green light is "off" that indicates the sensor is in fault mode.
- Trouble-shooting:
- When the green light is off, the power supply should be checked as the first step;
 - If the power supply is normal, then the primary current is over the specified measurement range and the sensors will be in overload mode. In this mode, the sensors will be working in non-zero flux status, the secondary and primary currents are not in proportional. Once the primary current return to the specified measurement range, the sensors well be running normally.
- The temperature of the original measuring cable or busbars should not exceed 100°C.