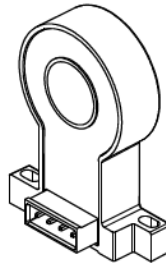


# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Current Sensor

### Model Number:

FR2V 0.01 H00  
FR2V 0.02 H00  
FR2V 0.05 H00  
FR2V 0.10 H00  
FR2V 0.20 H00  
FR2V 0.30 H00



For the electronic measurement of DC leakage current, with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.

### Features

- ✧ Current sensor based on fluxgate technology
- ✧ Output Voltage
- ✧ Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0. (Black)
- ✧ High linearity
- ✧ Very low zero temperature drift
- ✧ Standards:
  - IEC 60664-1:2020
  - IEC 61800-5-1:2022
  - IEC 62109-1:2010

### Applications

- ✧ Residual current measurement
- ✧ Photovoltaic inverter (no transformer type) leakage current measurement
- ✧ Leakage protection of photovoltaic arrays
- ✧ Detects leakage of stacked DC power supplies
- ✧ Wide range of single or three phase current detection (DC or AC, up to  $\pm 100A$ )
- ✧ Failure mode detection of current sources
- ✧ Symmetrical fault detection (e.g. at inverter output)

## Safety

The sensor must be used according to IEC 61800-5-1.

The sensor must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the following manufacture's operating instructions.

**Caution, risk of electrical shock !**



When operating the sensor, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g., Primary busbar, power supply). Ignore this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This sensor is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation. A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Absolute maximum ratings(not operating)

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 18$
Primary conductor temperature	$T_B$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	100

- ※ Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.
- ※ Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

## Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	$T_A$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-10		70	
Ambient storage temperature	$T_S$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	-40		85	
Mass	$m$	g		60		

## Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
Rms voltage for AC insulation test @50Hz, 1min	$V_d$	kV	3	According to IEC 60664-1
Clearance(Pri.-sec.)	$d_{Cl}$	mm	7.2	
Creepage distance(Pri.-sec.)	$d_{Cp}$	mm	7.2	
Plastic case	-	-	UL94-V0	
Comparative tracking index	$CTI$	PLC	3	
Application example	-	-	300V	Reinforced insulation, according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1CATⅢ, PD2
Application example	-	-	600V	Basic insulation, according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1CATⅢ, PD2

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.01 H00

※ With  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 10$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-15		15	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	2			
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		500		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C~70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\varepsilon_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.02 H00

※ With  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 20$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-30		30	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	2			
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		250		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C~70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\varepsilon_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.05 H00

※ With  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 50$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-75		75	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	2	2		
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		100		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\mathcal{E}_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.1 H00

※ With  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 100$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-150		150	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	2			
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		50		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\mathcal{E}_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.2 H00

※ With  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 200$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-300		300	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	2			
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		25		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C ~ 70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\mathcal{E}_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		

# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Electrical data

### FR2V 0.3 H00

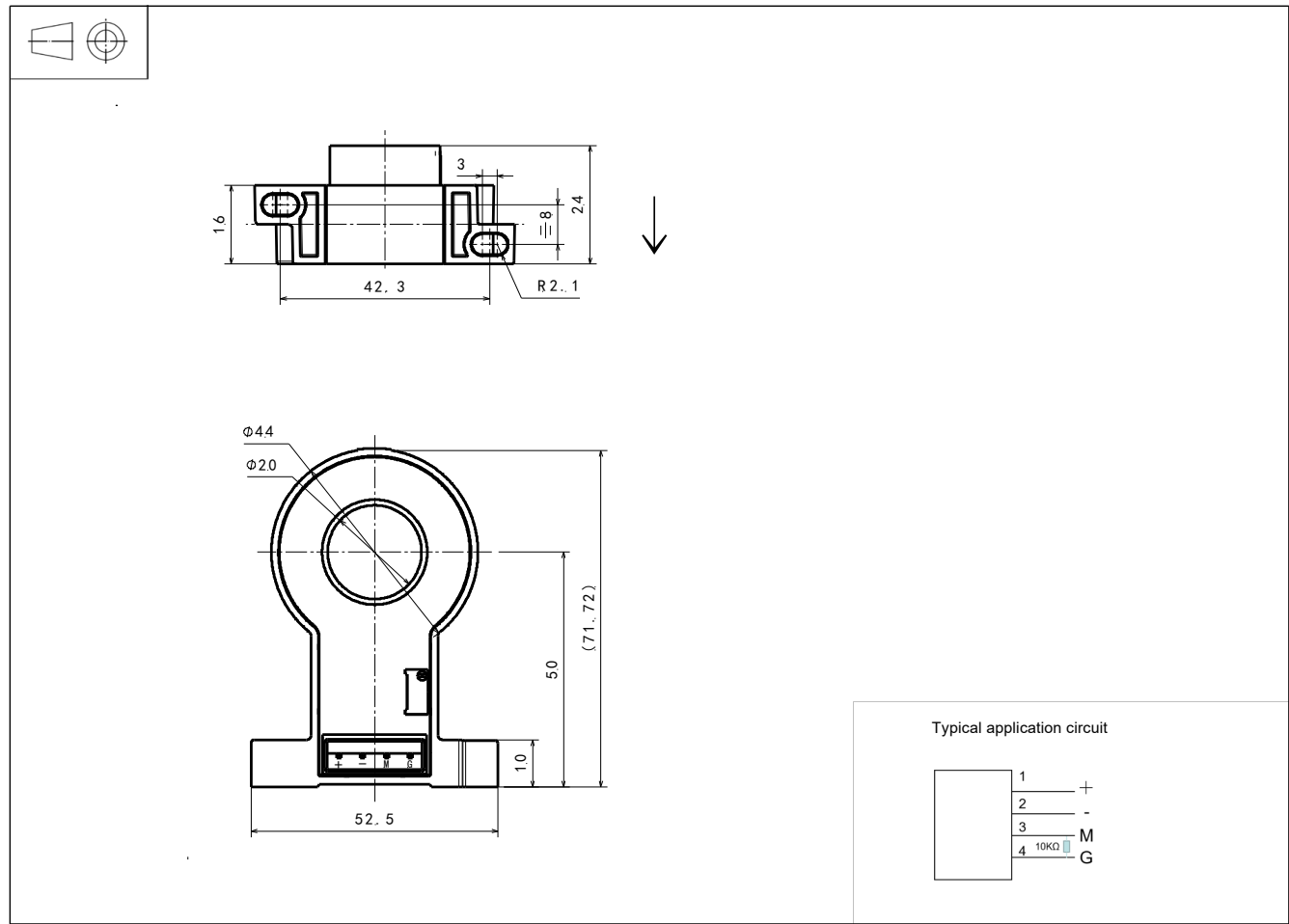
※ With  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ , unless otherwise noted. Output voltage reference  $R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual current effective value	$I_{PN}$	mA		$\pm 300$		
Primary residual current measuring range	$I_{PM}$	mA	-360		360	
Supply voltage	$V_C$	V	$\pm 12$		$\pm 15$	@5%
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA			20	@ $I_{PN}=0\text{A}$
Nominal output voltage	$V_{OUT}$	V		$\pm 5$		
Measuring resistance	$R_L$	$\text{k}\Omega$	10			
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		16.67		
Temperature of G	$TCG$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		
Electrical offset voltage	$V_{OE}$	mV	-50	$\pm 20$	50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}@I_P=0$	$TCV_{OE}$	mV/k		$\pm 1.5$		@-10°C~70°C
Linearity error 0... $I_{PN}$	$\mathcal{E}_L$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Accuracy@ $I_{PN}$	$X$	%	-1	$\pm 0.5$	1	
Response time@ 90% of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	ms		500		
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		DC		



# FR2V H00 SERIES

## Dimensions (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## Mechanical characteristic

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.3\text{mm}$
- Connection of secondary JK2EDG-5.08-4P
- Primary hole  $\Phi 20\text{mm}$
- Sensor 1pc  $\Phi 4.0\text{ mm}$  through hole  
1pc M4 metal screws

Recommended fastening torque 0.9 N•m ( $\pm 10\%$ )

## Remarks

- When  $I_P$  flows in the direction of the arrow,  $V_{OUT}$  increase.

This is a standard model. For different applications (measurement, secondary connections...), please contact CHIPSENSE.