

- Efficient, beneficial, and low cost.
- Measurement frequency range: DC~20KHz, low power consumption 10mA.
- Measurement input without loss; Strong anti-interference ability.
- Lightweight structure for easy installation. Opening size  $\phi 21$ mm.
- No low-temperature drift, strong current overload capacity.
- DTM-021 is a current comparator made using the Hall effect principle, suitable for measuring direct current.
- Open structure design, convenient for continuous electrical installation, with screw fixation design at the opening and closing parts, safe and firm to prevent detachment.



**SPECIFICATION**

- ◆ Output signal: At DC, V outputs 0-4Vdc; Output A: 4-20mAdc  
Corresponding input current range  $I_n$
- ◆ Precision:  $< \pm 1.0\%$  F.S. (@ 25°C)
- ◆ Working power supply: V output: DC12V( $\pm 5\%$ ); A output: DC24V( $\pm 5\%$ )
- ◆ Measurement frequency range: DC~20KHz
- ◆ Insulation and withstand voltage: 2.5KV effective value/ 60Hz/ 1 min (between input and output circuits)
- ◆ Zero offset voltage:  $< \pm 10$ mV
- ◆ Temperature drift:  $\pm 1$ mV/°C
- ◆ Linearity:  $< \pm 1\%$  F.S
- ◆ Reaction time:  $< 5\mu$ Sec
- ◆ Working temperature:  $-10^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
- ◆ Storage temperature:  $-25^\circ\text{C} \sim +85^\circ\text{C}$
- ◆ Current consumption:  $< 25$ mA
- ◆ Load resistance:  $> 10$ K $\Omega$
- ◆ Weight: 75g(round)
- ◆ Shell material: Flame retardant PBT material, grade: UL94-V0

Model	Primary side rated current	Maximum measuring range	Opening size
DTM-O21-050	50A	75A	$\phi 21$
DTM-O21-100	100A	150A	$\phi 21$
DTM-O21-200	200A	300A	$\phi 21$
DTM-O21-300	300A	450A	$\phi 21$
DTM-O21-400	400A	600A	$\phi 21$
DTM-O21-500	500A	750A	$\phi 21$

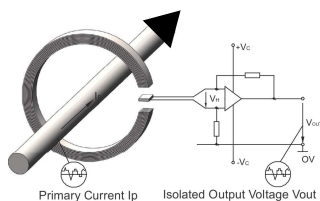
Unit: mm

**ORDER INFORMATION**

DTM- Code1 21 - Code2 - Code3

Code1	Type	Code2	Measure Range	Code2	Measure Range	Code3	Output Signal
0	Round	50	DC0~50A	300	DC0~300A	V	0~4Vdc (Working Power: 12Vdc)
		100	DC0~100A	400	DC0~400A	A	4~20mAdc (Working Power: 24Vdc)
		200	DC0~200A	500	DC0~500A		

**WORKING PRINCIPLE**



The magnetic flux generated by the primary current  $I_P$  is concentrated in the magnetic flux, detection at the air gap using a Hall comparator. The output of the Hall device is processed at the sensor output end can accurately reflect the current changes on the primary side.

**DIMENSION**

