

Ultra-stable, high precision (ppm class) fluxgate technology DM Series current transducer for non-intrusive, isolated DC and AC current measurement up to 1500A



**Features**

Ø45mm aperture enabling large isolated cables and the possibility to measure leakage current at high precision.

3 ppm linearity, 12 ppm offset

Current output

Fluxgate, closed loop compensated technology with crystal driven excitation frequency for increased stability

Access to 3000 turns calibration winding in DSUB

Possibility to perform 1500A calibration with 500mA source through calibration winding of 3000 turns

Not suitable for frequencies above 15kHz due to calibration winding

**Applications:**

Stable power supplies

MPS for particles accelerators

Batteries testing and evaluation systems

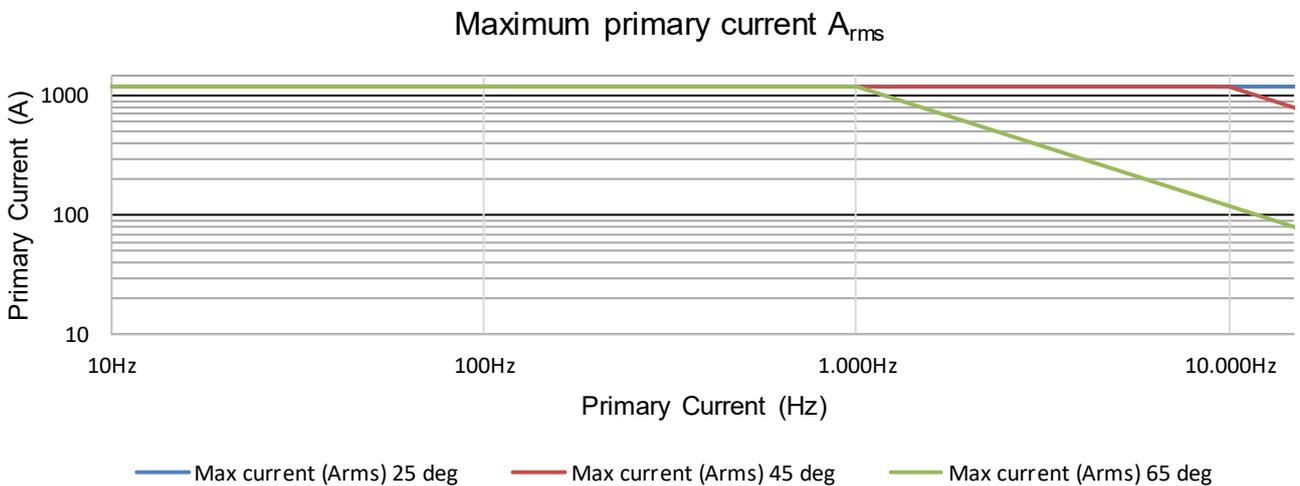
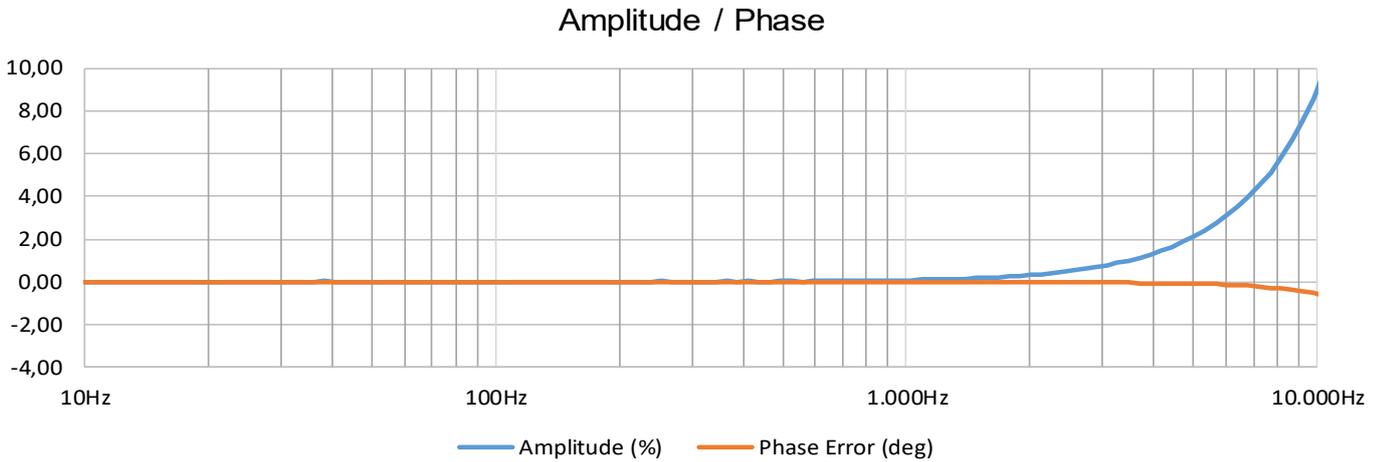
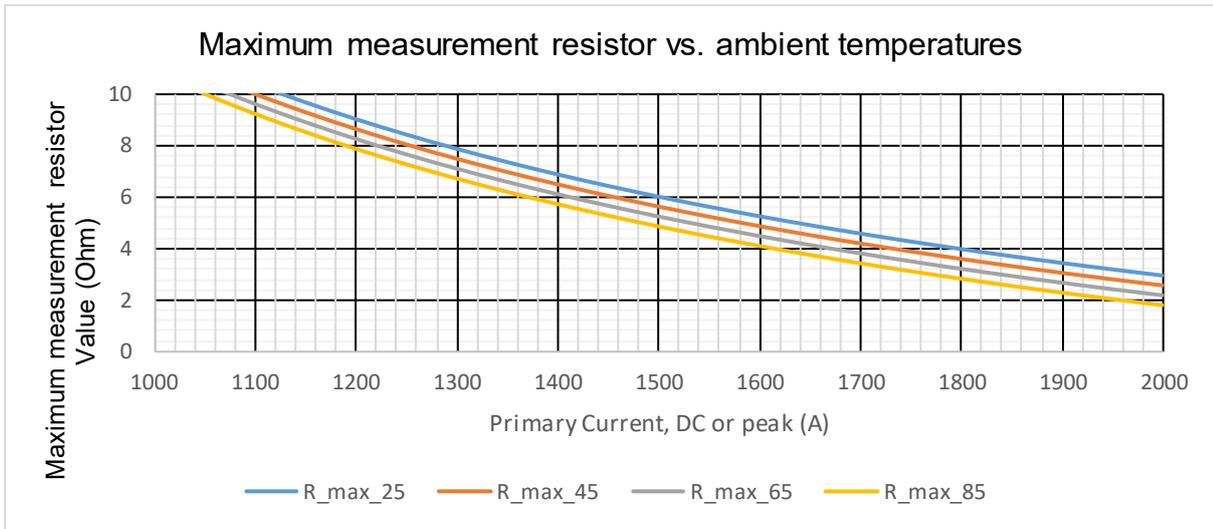
Current calibration—Metrology

Specification highlights	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	Arms			1200
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-1500		1500
Measuring range	$\hat{I}_{PM}$	A	-1800		1800
Primary / secondary ratio	n1: n2		1:1500		1:1500
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	ppm	-3		3
Offset current (including earth field)	$I_{OE}$	ppm	-12		12
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$ )	acc $\epsilon$	ppm	-15		15
AC Maximum gain error 10Hz to 500Hz	$\epsilon_G$	%			±0.01
Operating temperature range	Ta	°C	-40		65
Power supply voltages	Uc	V	±14.25		±15.75

All ppm (or %) values refer to nominal current

## Electrical specifications at Ta=23°C, supply voltage = ± 15V unless otherwise stated

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ.	Max	Comment
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	A <sub>rms</sub>			1200	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-1500		1500	Refer to fig. 1 for derating
Measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-1800		1800	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating
Overload capacity	$\hat{I}_{OL}$	kA			5	Non-measured, 100ms
Nominal secondary current	$I_{SN}$	mA	-1000		1000	At nominal primary DC current
Primary/ secondary ratio			1:1500		1:1500	
Measuring resistance	$R_M$	$\Omega$	0		3	Refer to fig. 1 for details
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	ppm	-3		3	ppm refers to nominal current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
		$\mu A$	-3		3	
Offset current	$I_{OE}$	ppm	-12		12	ppm refers to nominal current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
		$\mu A$	-12		12	
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$ )	acc $\epsilon$	ppm	-15		15	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Offset temperature coefficient	$TC_{IOE}$	ppm/K	-0,1		0,1	ppm refers to nominal current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
		$\mu A/K$	-0,1		0,1	
Bandwidth	$f(-3dB)$	kHz	15			Small signal, graphs figure 3
Amplitude error	$\epsilon_G$	%			0,01%	% refers to nominal current
					15,00%	
Phase shift	$\theta$	°			0.01°	
					1.0°	
Response time to a step current $I_{PN}$	$tr @ 90\%$	$\mu s$		1		$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$
Noise	noise	ppm rms			0,10	Measured on secondary current
					0,5	
					5	
					20	
Fluxgate excitation frequency	$f_{Exc}$	kHz		31,25		
Induced rms voltage on primary conductor		$\mu V$ rms			5	
Power supply voltages	$U_c$	V	$\pm 14,25$		$\pm 15,75$	
Positive current consumption	$I_{ps}$	mA	100	110	120	Add $I_s$ (if $I_s$ is positive)
Negative current consumption	$I_{ns}$	mA	110	120	130	Add $I_s$ (if $I_s$ is negative)
Operating temperature range	$T_a$	°C	-40		65	
<b>Stability</b>						
Offset stability over time		ppm/month $\mu A/month$	-0,1 -0,1		0,1 0,1	ppm refers to nominal current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
Offset change with vertical external magnetic field		$\mu A / mT$		0,2	0,8	(perpendicular to bus bar) $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
Offset change with horizontal external magnetic field		$\mu A / mT$		0,8	2	(parallel to bus bar) $\mu A$ refers to secondary current
Offset change with power supply voltage changes		$\mu A / V$		0,004	0,04	$\mu A$ refers to secondary current
Offset change with absolute power supply voltages tracking		$\mu A / V$		0,012	0,04	$\mu A$ refers to secondary current



## Isolation specifications

Parameter	Unit	Value
Clearance	mm	12
Creepage distance	mm	12
Comparative tracking index	CTI	> 600
Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min - Between primary and (secondary and shield) - Between secondary and shield	kV	14.4 0.2
Impulse withstand voltage (1.2/50µs)	kV	26.3
Rated DC or rms isolation voltage reinforced isolation, overvoltage category II, Pollution degree 2 according to - IEC 61010-1 - IEC 61010-2-30	V	1000

## Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Unit	Max	Comment
Primary	kA	5	Maximum 100ms
Power supply	V	±16.5	

## Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature range	°C	-40		65	
Storage temperature range	°C	-40		65	
Relative humidity	%	20		80	Non-condensing
Mass	kg		1.5		
Connections	Power supplies: D-SUB 9 pins male				
Standards	EN 61326-1 EMC EN 61010-1:2010 Safety				

### Advanced Sensor Protection Circuits “ASPC”

Developed to protect the current transducer from typical fault conditions:

- Unit is un-powered and secondary circuit is open or closed
- Unit is powered and secondary circuit is open or interrupted

Both DC and AC primary current up to 100% of nominal value can be applied to the current transducers in the above situations without damage to the electronics.

Please notice that the sensor core can be magnetized in all above cases, leading to a small change in output offset current (less than 10ppm)

### Status pins

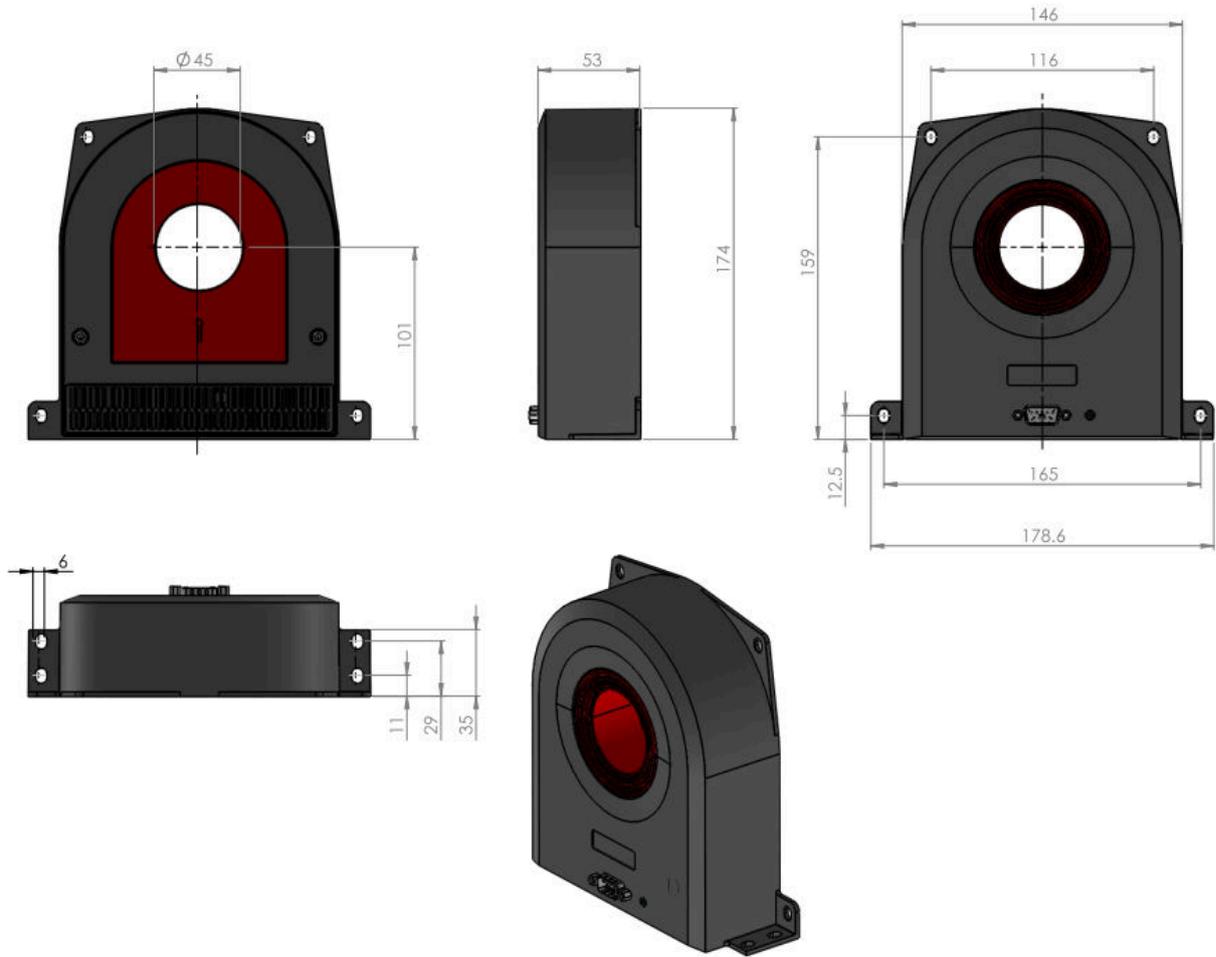
When transducer is operating in normal condition, the status pins (3 and 8) are shorted.

Status pins properties: - forward direction pin 8 to pin 3, maximum forward current 10mA  
- maximum forward voltage 60V, maximum reverse voltage 5V

### Accessories

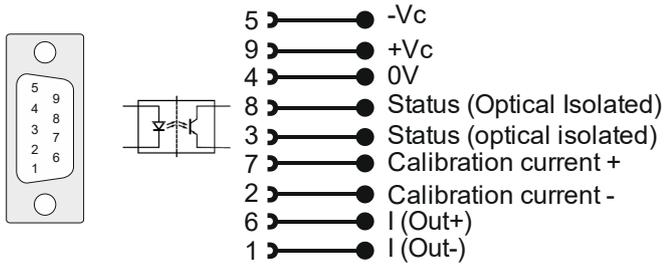
- 4-channel power supplies unit for connection up to 4xDM1200 : DSSIU-4
- 6-channel power supplies unit for connection up to 6xDM1200 : DSSIU-6
- Transducer cables in 5 lengths (2m - 5m - 10m - 15m - 20m): DSUB2 - DSUB5 - DSUB10 - DSUB15 - DSUB20
- Transducer cable 3m for connection to end-user's power supply: Transducer cable for lab PS  
(with access to current output via  $\phi$ 4 banana jacks)

Please visit Danisense homepage for relevant datasheets



Dimension in mm (general tolerance 0.3mm unless otherwise stated)

DSUB-9 current output with calibration winding



When sensor is operating in normal condition the status pins are shorted.

Status pin properties.

- Forward direction pin 8 to pin 3
- Maximum forward current 10mA
- Maximum forward voltage 60V
- Maximum reverse voltage 5V

**Positive current direction**

Is identified by an arrow on the transducer body

**Mounting**

Base plate mounting: 4 slotted holes  $\varnothing 6$  mm

Back plate mounting: 4 slotted holes  $\varnothing 6$  mm

Fastening torque: 6 Nm

## **Declaration of Conformity**

Danisense A/S  
Malervej 10  
DK-2630 Taastrup  
Denmark

Declares that under our sole responsibility that this product is in conformity with the provisions of the following EC Directives, including all amendments, and with national legislation implementing these directives:

Directive 2014/30/EU

Directive 2014/35/EU

And that the following harmonized standards have been applied

EN 61010-1 (Third Edition):2010, EN 61010-1:2010/A1:2019

EN 61010-2-030:2021/A11:2021

EN 61326-1:2013

All DANISENSE products are manufactured in accordance with RoHS directive 2011/65/EU. Annex II of the RoHS directive was amended by directive 2015/863 in force since 2015, expanding the list of 6 restricted substances (Lead, Hexavalent Chromium, PBB, PBDE and Cadmium)

Danisense follows the provision in EN 63000:2018

Place

Taastrup, Denmark



Henrik Elbæk

Date

2022-03-15