

Ultra-stable, high precision (ppm class) fluxgate technology DS Series current transducer for non-intrusive, isolated DC and AC current measurement up to 370A



**Features**

- Linearity error maximum 2 ppm
- Fluxgate, closed loop compensated technology with fixed excitation frequency and second harmonic zero flux detection for best in class accuracy and stability
- Industry standard DSUB 9 pin connection
- Green diode for normal operation indication
- Full aluminum body for superior EMI shielding and extended operating temperature range
- Large aperture  $\phi 27.6\text{mm}$  for cables and bus bars

**Applications:**

- MPS for particles accelerators
- Gradient amplifiers for MRI devices
- Stable power supplies
- Precision drives
- Batteries testing and evaluation systems
- Power measurement and power analysis
- Current calibration purposes

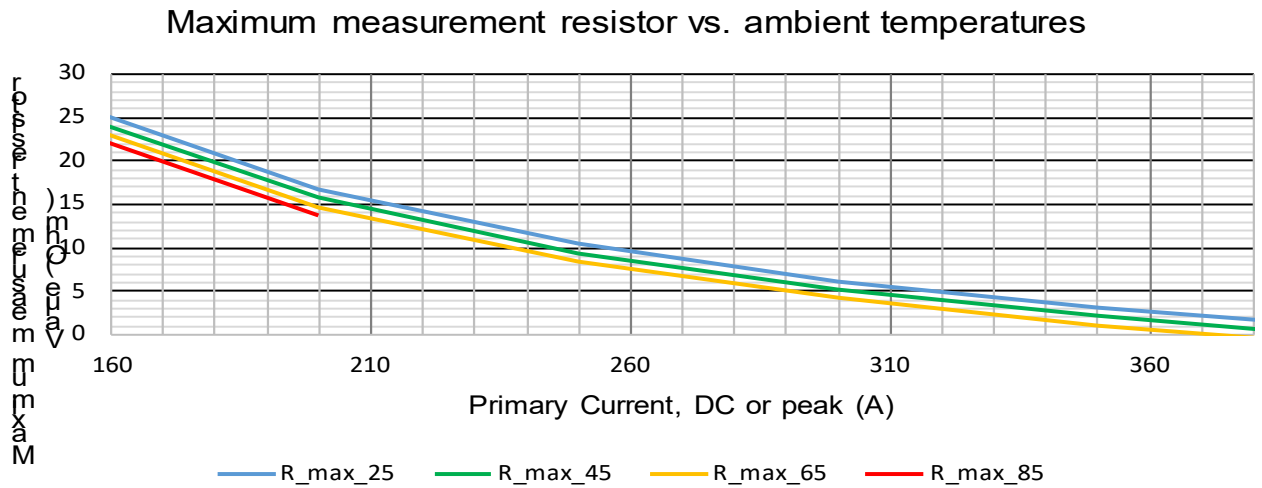
Specification highlights	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{N\ AC}$	Arms			200
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{N\ DC}$	A	-300		300
Measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-370		370
Primary / secondary ratio	n1:n2			1:500	
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	ppm	-2		2
Offset current (including earth field)	$I_{OE}$	ppm	-20		20
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$ )	accE	ppm	-22		22
AC Maximum gain error 10Hz to 5kHz	$\epsilon_G$	%			$\pm 0.01$
Operating temperature range	$T_a$	°C	-40		85
Power supply voltages	$U_c$	V	$\pm 14.25$		$\pm 15.75$

All ppm (or %) values refer to nominal current

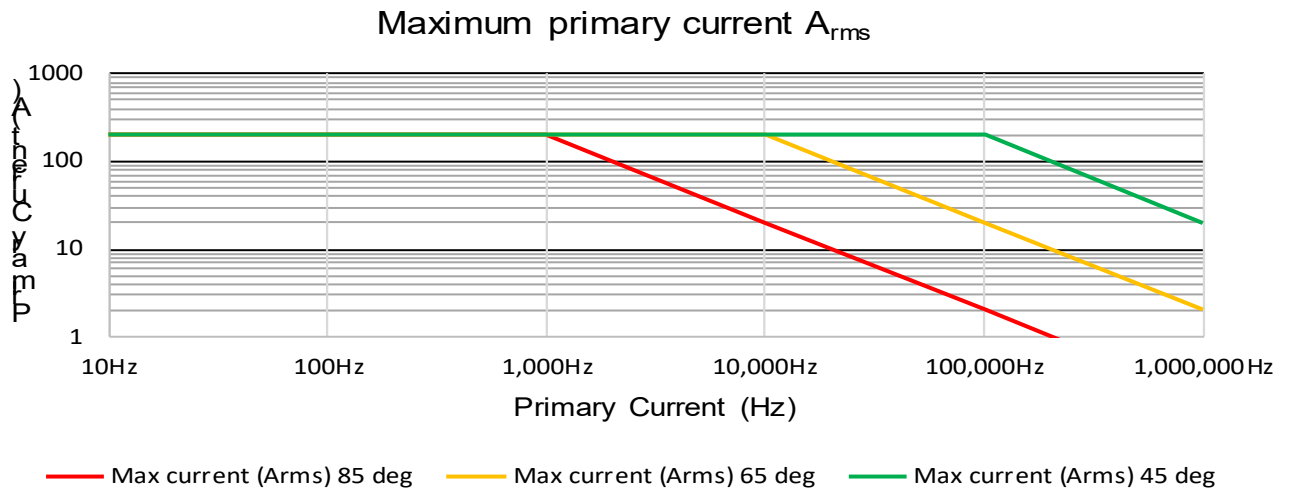
## Electrical specifications at Ta=23°C, supply voltage = ± 15V unless otherwise stated

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ.	Max	Comment	
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	A <sub>rms</sub>			200	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating	
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-300		300	Refer to fig. 1 for derating	
Measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-370		370	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating	
Overload capacity	$\hat{I}_{OL}$	A			1500	Non-measured, 100ms	
Nominal secondary current	$I_{SN}$	mA	-600		600	At nominal primary DC current	
Primary / secondary ratio			1:500		1:500		
Measuring resistance	$R_M$	$\Omega$	0		3	Refer to fig. 1 for details	
Linearity error	$\epsilon_L$	ppm $\mu A$	-2 -1.2		2 1.2	ppm refers to nominal DC current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Offset current (including earth field)	$I_{OE}$	ppm $\mu A$	-20 -12		20 12	ppm refers to nominal DC current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$ )	acc $\epsilon$	ppm	-22		22	ppm refers to nominal DC current	
Offset temperature coefficient	$TC_{IOE}$	ppm/K $\mu A/K$	-0.1 -0.06		0.1 0.06	ppm refers to nominal DC current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Bandwidth	f(-3dB)	kHz	1000			Small signal, graphs figure 3	
Amplitude error	$\epsilon_G$	%			10Hz–5kHz	0.01%	% refers to nominal current
5kHz -100kHz					1.00%		
100kHz - 1000kHz					20.00%		
Phase shift	$\theta$	°			10Hz–5kHz	0.1°	
5kHz -100kHz					0.5°		
100kHz - 1000kHz					5.0°		
Response time to a step current $I_{PN}$	tr@90%	$\mu s$		1		di/dt = 100A/ $\mu s$	
Noise	noise	ppm rms			0 - 100Hz	0.02	Measured on secondary current
0 - 1kHz					0.04		
0 - 10kHz					0.40		
0 - 100kHz					1.50		
Fluxgate excitation frequency	$f_{Exc}$	kHz		32.5			
Induced rms voltage on primary conductor		$\mu V$ rms			5		
Power supply voltages	$U_c$	V	±14.25		±15.75		
Positive current consumption	$I_{ps}$	mA	93	97	104	Add $I_s$ (if $I_s$ is positive)	
Negative current consumption	$I_{ns}$	mA	85	91	96	Add $I_s$ (if $I_s$ is negative)	
Operating temperature range	$T_a$	°C	-40		85		
<b>Stability</b>							
Offset stability over time		ppm/month $\mu A/month$	-0.2 -0.12		0.2 0.12	ppm refers to nominal DC current $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Offset change with vertical external magnetic field		$\mu A / mT$		0.6	2.4	(perpendicular to bus bar) $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Offset change with horizontal external magnetic field		$\mu A / mT$		2.4	6	(parallel to bus bar) $\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Offset change with power supply voltage changes		$\mu A / V$		0.012	0.12	$\mu A$ refers to secondary current	
Offset change with absolute power supply voltages tracking		$\mu A / V$		0.036	0.12	$\mu A$ refers to secondary current	

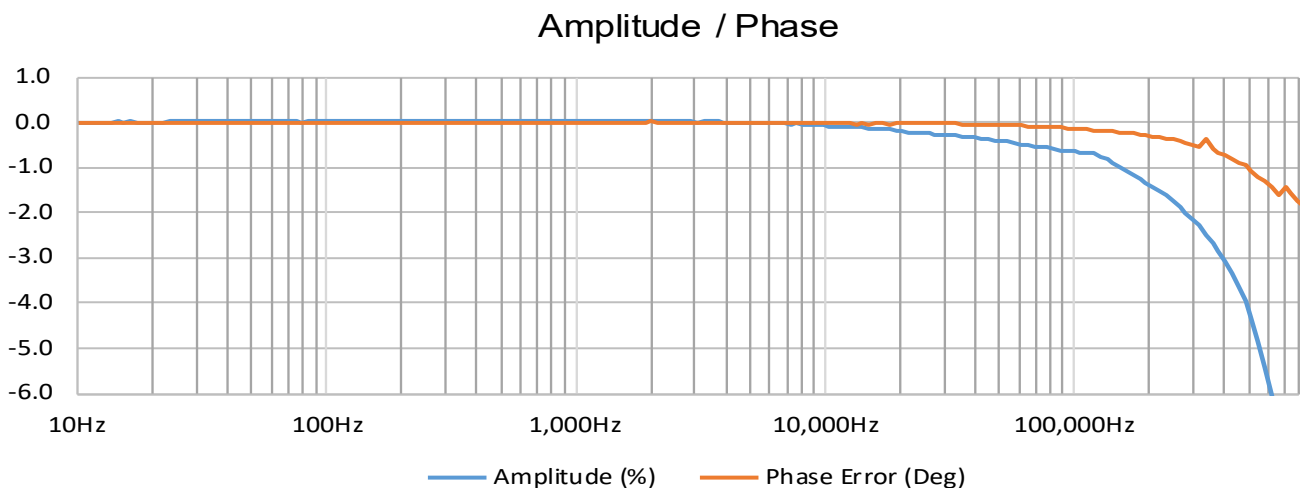
Measurement resistor  $R_M$  and ambient temperature derating (Fig. 1)



Frequency and ambient temperature derating (Fig. 2)



Frequency characteristics (Fig. 3)



## Isolation specifications

Parameter	Unit	Value
Clearance	mm	9
Creepage distance	mm	10
Comparative tracking index (CTI)	V	> 600
Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min - Between primary and (secondary and shield) - Between secondary and shield	kV	5.7 0.2
Impulse withstand voltage (1.2/50µs)	kV	10.4
Rated rms isolation voltage reinforced isolation, overvoltage category III, Pollution degree 2 according to  - IEC 61010-1 - EN50780	V	300 600

## Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Unit	Max	Comment
Primary	kA	1.5	Maximum 100ms
Power supply	V	±16.5	

## Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature range	°C	-40		85	
Storage temperature range	°C	-40		85	
Relative humidity	%	20		80	Non-condensing
Mass	kg		0.6		
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**

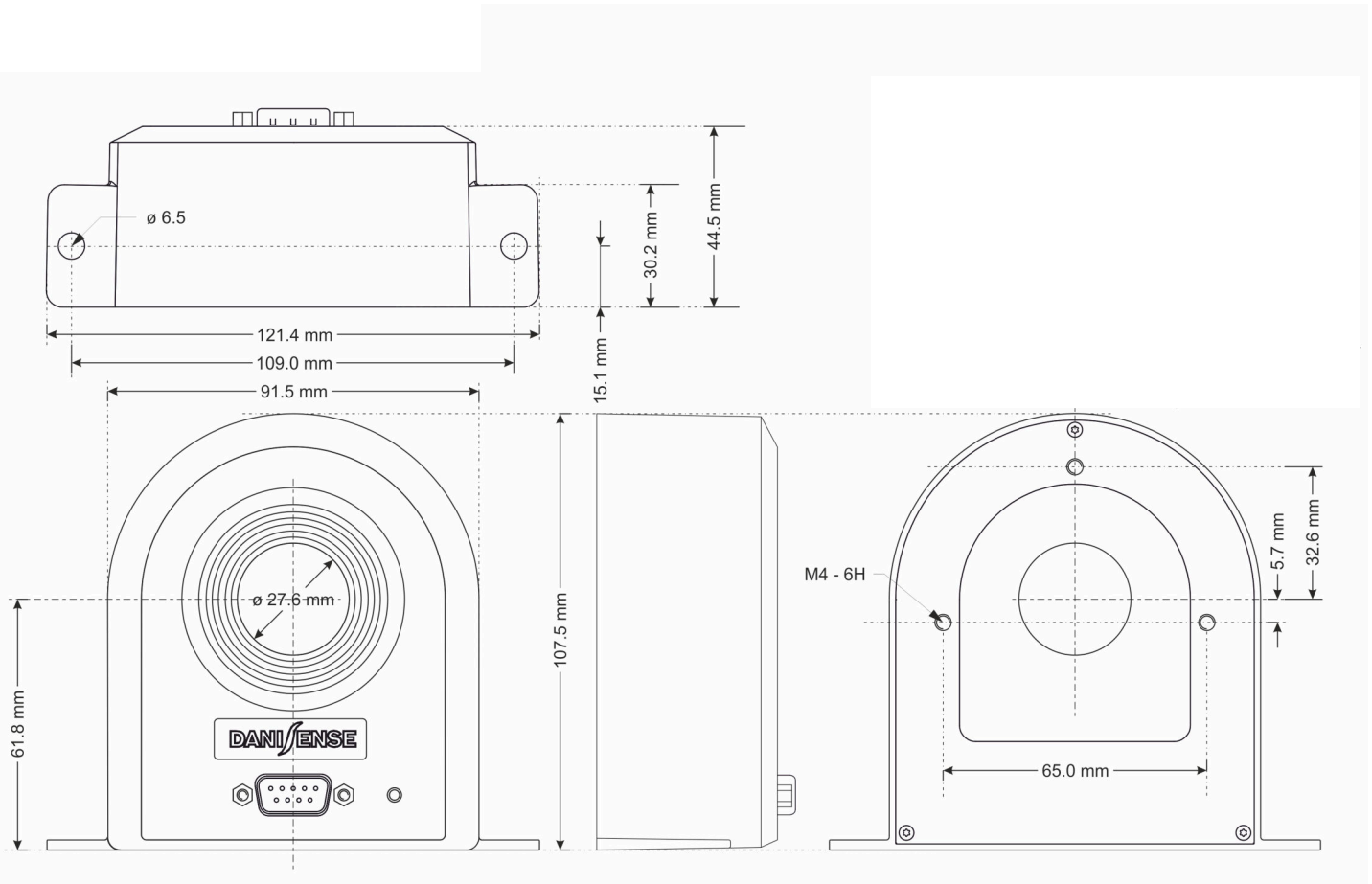
When transducer is operating in normal condition, the status pins (3 and 8) are shorted.

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 4xDL2000 : DSSIU-4
- 6-channel power supplies unit for connection up to 6xDL2000 : 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



(general tolerance 0.3mm unless otherwise stat-

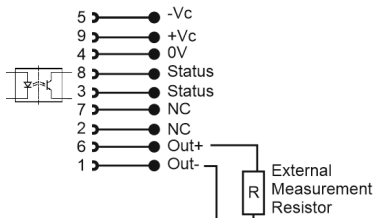
**DSUB pin layout**

Standard DSUB-9 current output



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 instructions**

- Base plate mounting
  - 2 holes  $\phi 6.5$
  - 2 x M5 steel screws / 6N.m
- Back side panel mounting
  - 3 holes  $\phi 4.0 \times 6H$
  - 3 x M4 steel screw / 4N.m