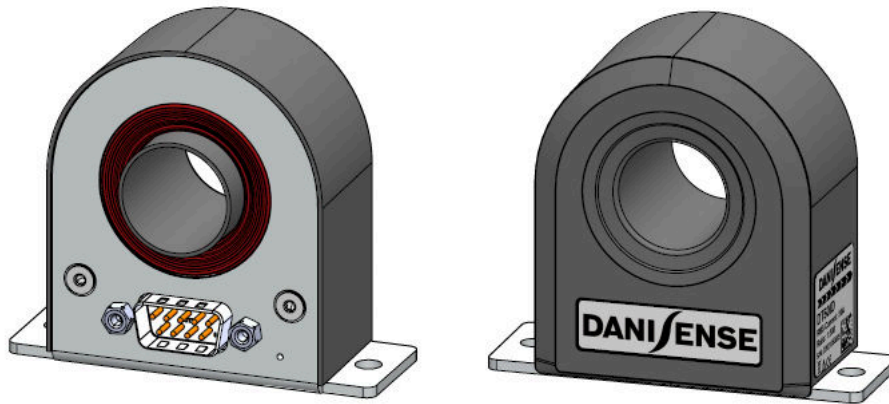


Reduced size, ultra-stable, high precision (ppm class) fluxgate technology DT Series current transducer for isolated DC and AC current measurement up to 100Arms



Features

- ◇ Fluxgate, closed loop compensated technology with fixed excitation frequency and second harmonic zero flux detection for best in class accuracy and stability
- ◇ 2 MHz high frequency bandwidth
- ◇ Excellent linearity, better than 1 ppm
- ◇ Industry standard DSUB 9 pin connection
- ◇ Green diode for normal operation indication
- ◇ Large aperture Ø20.7mm for cables and bus bars

Applications

- ◇ Optimized for space constraint 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
- ◇ Variable speed drives

Specification highlights	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	Arms			100
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-100		100
Measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-150		150
Primary / secondary ratio	$n1 : n2$		1:1000		1:1000
Linearity error	ϵ_L	ppm	-1	0.4	1
Offset current (including earth field)	I_{OE}	ppm	-50		50
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$)	acc ϵ	ppm	-51		51
Bandwidth	$f(\pm 3dB)$	kHz		2000	
AC typical gain error 10Hz to 5kHz	ϵ_G	%		±0.01	
Operating temperature range	T_a	°C	-40		85
Power supply voltages	U_c	V	±14.25		±15.75

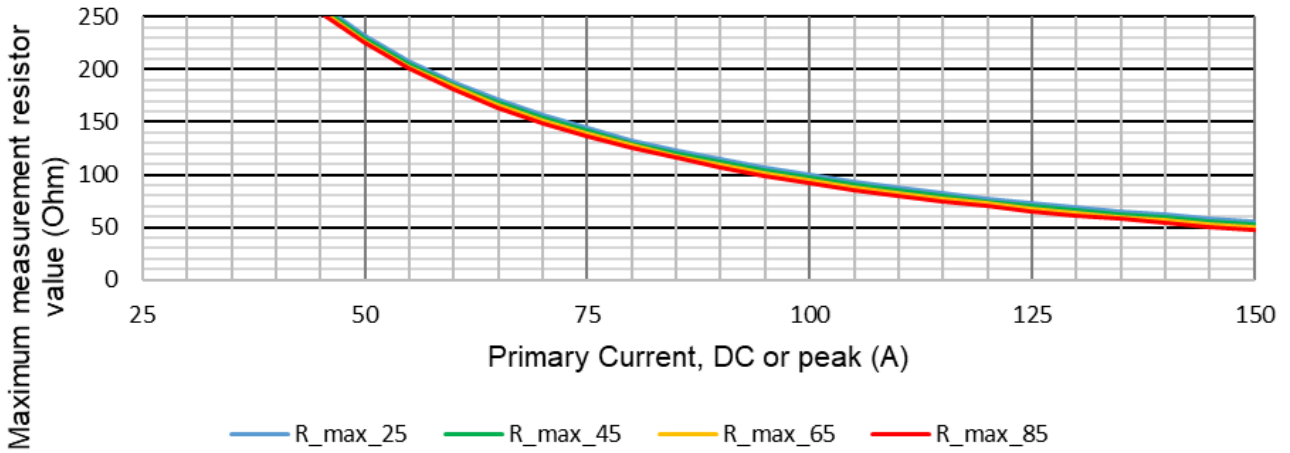
All ppm (or %) values refer to nominal current

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

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ.	Max	Comment	
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	Arms			100	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating	
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-100		100	Refer to fig. 1 for derating	
Measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-150		150	Refer to fig. 1 & 2 for derating	
Overload capacity	\hat{I}_{OL}	A	-500		500	Non-measured, 100ms	
Nominal secondary current	I_{SN}	mA	-100		100	At nominal primary DC current	
Primary / secondary ratio			1:1000		1:1000		
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω	0		50	Refer to fig. 1 for details	
Linearity error	ϵ_L	ppm	-1	0.4	1	ppm refers to nominal current μA refers to secondary current	
		μA	-0.1	0.04	0.1		
Offset current	I_{OE}	ppm	-50		50	ppm refers to nominal current μA refers to secondary current	
		μA	-5		5		
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= ϵ_L + IOE)	acc ϵ	ppm	-51		51	ppm refers to nominal DC current	
Offset temperature coefficient	TC_{IOE}	ppm/K	-0.3	0.15	0.3	ppm refers to nominal current μA refers to secondary current	
		$\mu A/K$	-0.03	0.015	0.03		
Bandwidth	$f(\pm 3dB)$	kHz		2000		Small signal, graphs figure 3	
Amplitude error	ϵ_G	%			0.01%	% refers to nominal current	
					1%		
					10%		
					30%		
Phase shift	θ	°			0.01°		
					0.5°		
					5°		
					30°		
Response time to a step current I_{PN}	$tr @ 90\%$	μs		1		$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$	
RMS noise	noise	ppm RMS			0.03	0.07	ppm RMS refers to nominal current
					0.5	1.1	
					0.6	1.5	
					0.9	1.8	
					6.5	12	
Peak-to-peak noise	noise	ppm p-p			0.4	0.5	ppm peak-to-peak refers to nominal current
					1.6	2	
					3.2	4	
					5.1	8	
					50	80	
Fluxgate excitation frequency	f_{Exc}	kHz		31.25			
Induced rms voltage on primary conductor		μV rms			5		
Power supply voltages	U_c	V	± 14.25		± 15.75		
Positive current consumption	I_{ps}	mA		40		Add I_s (if I_s is positive)	
Negative current consumption	I_{ns}	mA		35		Add I_s (if I_s is negative)	
Operating temperature range	T_a	°C	-40		85		
Stability							
Offset stability over time		ppm/month	-0.1		0.1	ppm refers to nominal current μA refers to secondary current	
		$\mu A/month$	-0.01		0.01		
Impact of external magnetic field		ppm/mT	-8	2	8	ppm refers to nominal current μA refers to secondary current	
		$\mu A/mT$	-0.8	0.2	0.8		
Offset change with power supply voltages changes		$\mu A/V$		0.02		μA refers to secondary current	

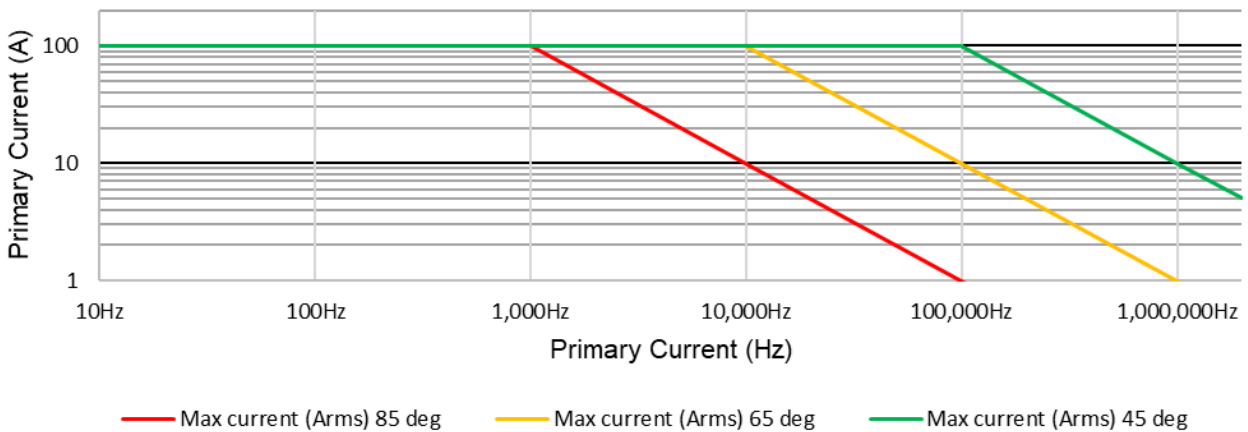
Measurement resistor RM and ambient temperature derating (Fig. 1)

Maximum measurement resistor vs. ambient temperatures



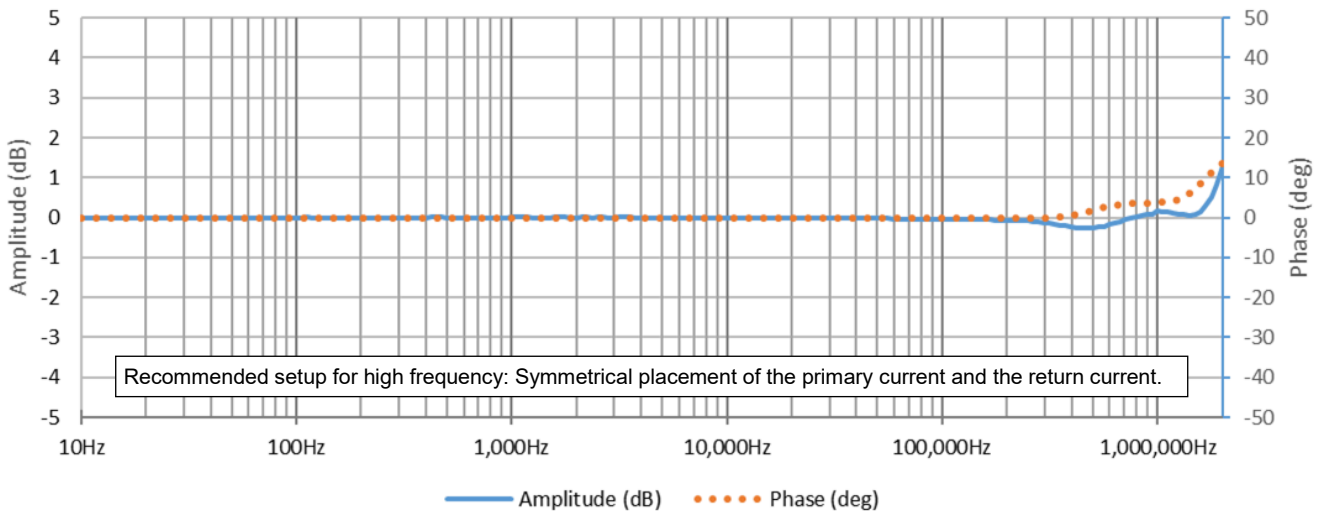
Frequency and ambient temperature derating (Fig. 2)

Maximum primary current A_{rms}



Frequency characteristics (Fig. 3)

Typical Amplitude / Phase response



Isolation specifications

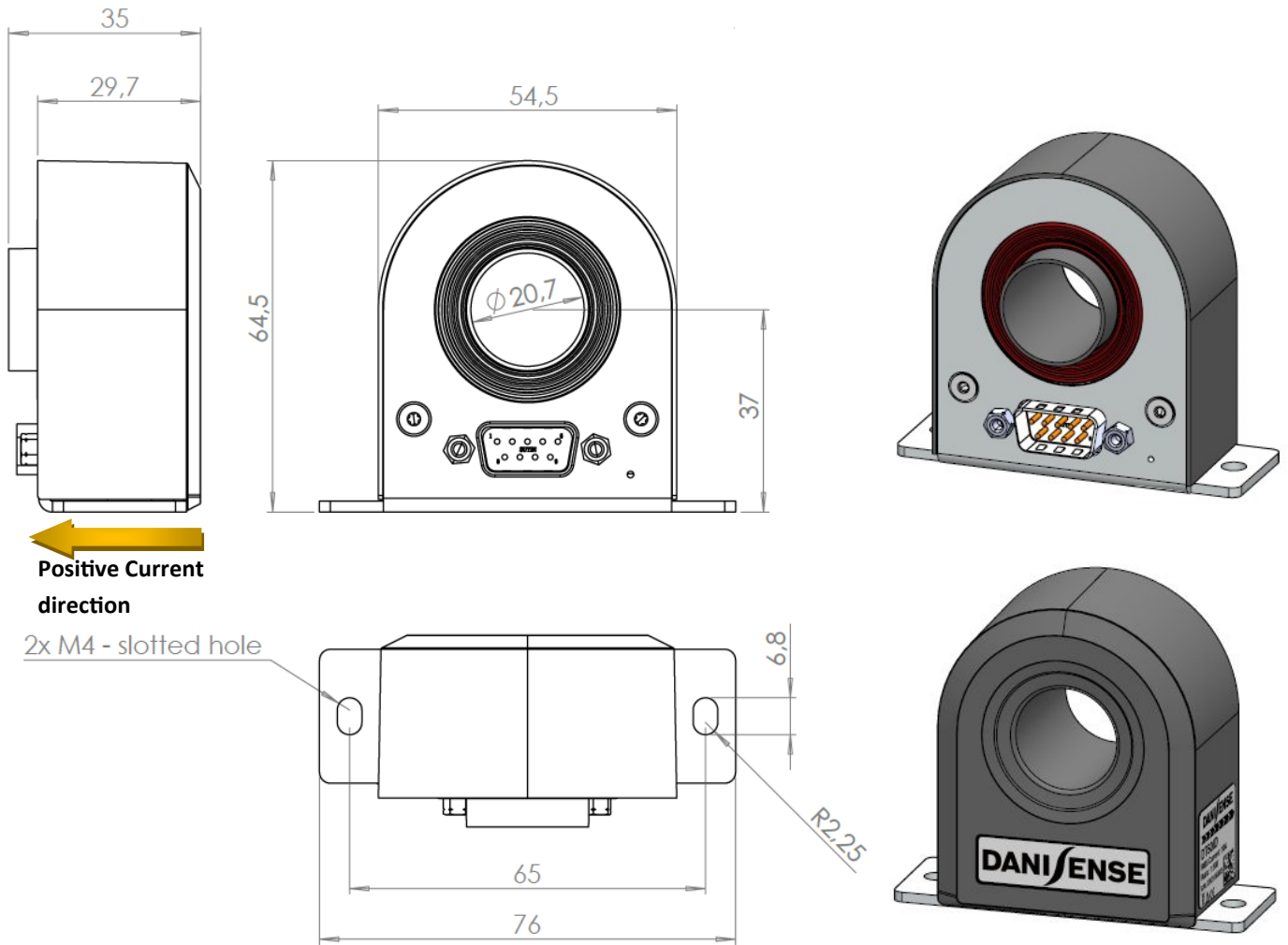
Parameter	Unit	Value
Clearance	mm	11.5
Creepage distance	mm	11.5
Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min - Between primary and (secondary and shield) - Between secondary and shield	kV	5.7 0.2
Impulse withstand voltage (1.2/50µs)	kV	10.4
Rated rms isolation voltage reinforced isolation, overvoltage category III, Pollution degree 2 according to - IEC 61010-1 - EN50780	V	300 600

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Unit	Max	Comment
Primary	A	500	Maximum 100ms
Power supply	V	±16.5	

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Altitude	m			2000	
Usage					Designed for indoor use
Transient voltages					Up to overvoltage category III
Polution Degree				2	
Ambient operating temperature range	°C	-40		85	
Storage temperature range	°C	-40		85	
Relative humidity	%	20		80	Non-condensing
Mass	kg		0.15		
Connections	Power supplies: D-SUB 9 pins male				
Standards	IEC61010-2-30 IEC61326-1 EMC IEC61010-1:2010 3rd Edition				



Positive Current direction

2x M4 - slotted hole

(general tolerance 0.3mm unless otherwise stated)

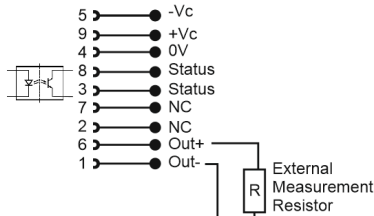
DSUB pin layout

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 x M4 - slotted holes
- ◇ Suggested fastening torque: 5.5 Nm