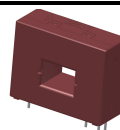


K-No.: 24959
100 A Current Sensor Module for 5V-Supply Voltage

For electronic current measurement:
DC, AC, pulsed, mixed ...,
with a galvanic isolation between
primary circuit (high power) and
secondary circuit (electronic circuit)


Date: 23.09.2016
Customer: Standard type
Customers Part no.:
Page 1 of 4
Description

- Closed loop (compensation)
- Current Sensor with magnetic field probe
- Printed circuit board mounting
- Casing and materials UL-listed

Characteristics

- Excellent accuracy
- Very low offset current
- Very low temperature dependency and offset current drift
- Very low hysteresis of offset current
- short response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- Compact design
- Reduced offset ripple

Applications

Mainly used for stationary operation in industrial applications:

- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power Supplies for welding applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)

Electrical data – Ratings

		min.	typ.	max.	Einheit
I_{PN}	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		100		A
V_{out}	Output voltage @ I_P		$V_{Ref} \pm (0.625 \cdot I_P / I_{PN})$		V
V_{out}	Output voltage @ $I_P=0$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$		$V_{Ref} \pm 0.0025$		V
V_{Ref}	Reference voltage external	0		4	V
V_{Ref}	Reference voltage internal		2.5 ± 0.005		V
K_N	Turns ratio		1 : 1000		

Accuracy – Dynamic performance data

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{P,max}$	Max. measuring range	± 230			
X	Accuracy @ I_{PN} , $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$			1	%
ϵ_L	Linearity			0.1	%
$V_{out} \pm 2.5V$	Offset voltage @ $I_P=0$, $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$			± 2.5	mV
$\Delta V_{out} / 2.5V / \Delta T$	Temperature drift of V_{out} @ $I_P=0$, $T_A=-40 \dots 85^\circ\text{C}$		3	10	ppm/K
t_r	Response time @ 80% von I_{PN}		1		μs
$\Delta t (I_{P,max})$	Delay time at $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$		1		μs
f	Frequency bandwidth	DC...100			kHz

General data

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	-40		+85	$^\circ\text{C}$
m	Mass		18		g
V_C	Supply voltage	4.75	5	5.25	V
I_{C0}	Current consumption		16		mA
S_{clear}	Clearance (component without solder pad)	12			mm
S_{creep}	Creepage (component without solder pad)	12			mm
V_{sys}	System voltage overvoltage category III			600	V_{RMS}
V_{work}	Working voltage (table 3 acc. to IEC 61800-5-1:2007)			1000	V_{RMS}
U_{PD}	Rated discharge voltage			1414	V_{peak}
	Max. potential difference acc to UL 508			600	V_{RMS}

Constructed and manufactured and tested in accordance with IEC 61800-5-1:2007 (Primary to Secondary)
Reinforced insulation, Insulation material group 1, Pollution degree 2, Overvoltage category III

Date	Name	Issue	Amendment
23.09.16	Ockajak	81	Typo: changed test voltage from M3024 to M3014. Minor change.
07.04.15	DJ	81	Sensor changed back to issue "81". Data sheet changed. CN-15-276

Hrsg.: MC-PD
editor

Bearb: DJ
designer

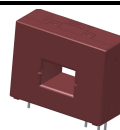
MC-PM: KRe.
check

freig.: BEF
released

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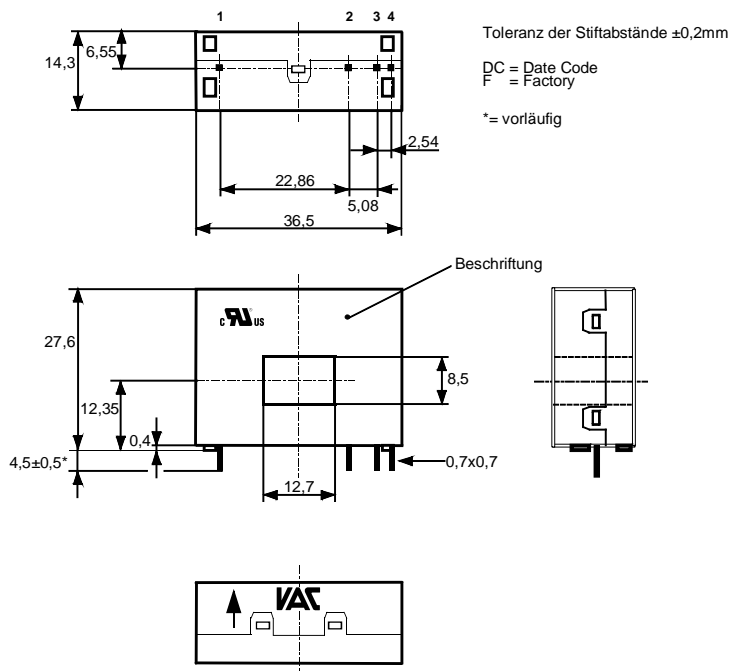
Page 2 of 4

Mechanical outline (mm):

General tolerances DIN ISO 2768-c

Connections:

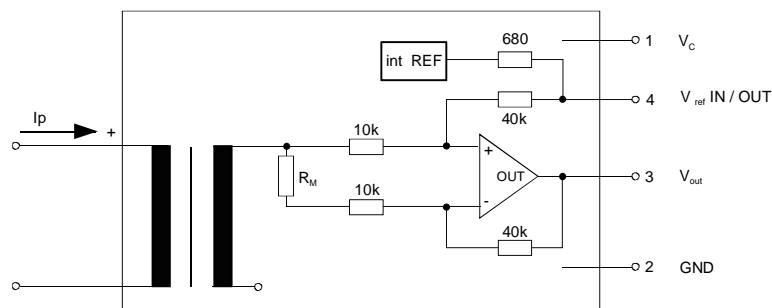
1..4 = 0.7 x 0.7mm



Marking:

UL-sign
4646-X160
F DC

Schematic diagram


Hrsg.: MC-PD
editor

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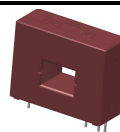
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Electrical Data

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{Ctot}	Maximum supply voltage (without function)			6	V
I_C	Supply Current with primary current		16mA + $I_P \cdot K_N + V_{out}/R_L$		mA
$I_{out,SC}$	Short circuit output current		±20		mA
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A=85^\circ\text{C}$			14	Ω
$R_{i,Ref}$	Internal resistance of Reference input		670		Ω
$R_{i,(V_{out})}$	Output resistance of V_{out}			1	Ω
R_L	External recommended resistance of V_{out}	1			k Ω
C_L	External recommended capacitance of V_{out}			500	pF
$\Delta X_T/\Delta T$	Temperature drift of X @ $T_A = -40 \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$			40	ppm/K
$\Delta V_0 = \Delta(V_{out} - V_{Ref})$	Sum of any offset drift including:		2	6	mV
V_{0t}	Long term drift of V_0		1		mV
V_{0T}	Temperature drift von V_0 @ $T_A = -40 \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$		1		mV
V_{0H}	Hystereses of V_{out} @ $I_P=0$ (after an overload of $10 \times I_{PN}$)			0.7	mV
$\Delta V_0/\Delta V_C$	Supply voltage rejection ratio			1	mV/V
V_{oss}	Offsetripple (with 1 MHz- filter first order)			20	mV
V_{oss}	Offsetripple (with 100 kHz- filter first order)		2.5	6	mV
V_{oss}	Offsetripple (with 20 kHz- filter first order)		0.7	1.5	mV
C_k	Maximum possible coupling capacity (primary – secondary) Mechanical stress according to M3209/3 Settings: 10 Hz, 1 min/Oktave, 2 hours		6		pF

Inspection (Measurement after temperature balance of the samples at room temperature, SC = significant characteristic)

$V_{out}(SC)$	(V)	M3011/6:	Output voltage vs. internal reference ($I_P=100\text{A}$, 40-80Hz)	625±0.7%	mV
$V_{out} - V_{Ref}$	(V)	M3226:	Offset voltage	± 0.0025	V
V_d	(V)	M3014:	Test voltage, RMS, 1 s pin 1-4 to inner hole	1.8	kV
V_e	(AQL 1/S4):		Partial discharge voltage acc.M3024 with V_{vor}	1500 1875	V_{RMS} V_{RMS}

Type Testing (Pin 1-4 to inner hole)

V_W	HV transient test according to M3064 (1,2 μs / 50 μs -wave form)	8	kV
V_d	Testing voltage to M3014 (5 s)	3.6	kV
V_e	Partial discharge voltage acc.M3024 with V_{vor}	1500 1875	V_{RMS} V_{RMS}

Applicable documents

Current direction: A positive output current appears at point I_S , by primary current in direction of the arrow.

Enclosures according to IEC529: IP50.

Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 110°C

Further standards UL 508, file E317483, category NMTR2 / NMTR8

Hrsg.: MC-PD
editor

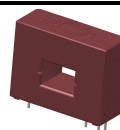
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Explanation of several of the terms used in the tablets (in alphabetical order)

t_r: Response time (describe the dynamic performance for the specified measurement range), measured as delay time at $I_P = 0.8 \cdot I_{PN}$ between a rectangular current and the output voltage $V_{out}(I_P)$

$\Delta t(I_{Pmax})$: Delay time (describe the dynamic performance for the rapid current pulse rate e.g short circuit current) measured between I_{Pmax} and the output voltage $V_{out}(I_{Pmax})$ with a primary current rise of $di_P/dt \geq 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$.

U_{PD} Rated discharge voltage (recurring peak voltage separated by the insulation) proved with a sinusoidal voltage V_{work}

$$U_{PD} = \sqrt{2} \cdot V_{work}$$

V_{vor} Defined voltage is the RMS value of a sinusoidal voltage with peak value of $1.875 \cdot U_{PD}$ required for partial discharge test in IEC 61800-5-1:2007

$$V_{vor} = 1.875 \cdot U_{PD} / \sqrt{2}$$

V_{sys} System voltage value of rated voltage according to IEC 61800-5-1:2007.

V_{work} Working voltage voltage according to IEC 61800-5-1:2007 which occurs by design in a circuit or across insulation.

V₀: Offset voltage between V_{out} and the rated reference voltage of $V_{ref} = 2.5V$.

$$V_0 = V_{out}(0) - 2.5V$$

V_{0H}: Zero variation of V_0 after overloading with a DC of tenfold the rated value

V_{0t}: Long term drift of V_0 after 100 temperature cycles in the range -40 bis 85 °C.

X: Permissible measurement error in the final inspection at RT, defined by

$$X = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{V_{out}(I_{PN}) - V_{out}(0)}{0,625V} - 1 \right| \%$$

X_{ges}(I_{PN}): Permissible measurement error including any drifts over the temperature range by the current measurement I_{PN}

$$X_{ges} = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{V_{out}(I_{PN}) - 2,5V}{0,625V} - 1 \right| \% \quad \text{or} \quad X_{ges} = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{V_{out}(I_{PN}) - V_{ref}}{0,625V} - 1 \right| \%$$

ε_L: Linearity fault defined by
$$\varepsilon_L = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_P}{I_{PN}} - \frac{V_{out}(I_P) - V_{out}(0)}{V_{out}(I_{PN}) - V_{out}(0)} \right| \%$$

Hrsg.: MC-PD
editor

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