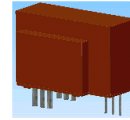


K-No.: 24831

100 A Current Sensor

For the electronic measurement of currents:
DC, AC, pulsed, mixed ..., with a galvanic
Isolation between the primary circuit
(high power) and the secondary circuit
(electronic circuit)



Date: 18.04.2013

Customer: Standard type

Customers Part no.:

Page 1 of 2

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
- Low 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
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS)

Electrical data – Ratings¹⁾

I_{PN}	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	100	A
R_M	Measuring resistance $V_C = \pm 12V$	10 ... 200	Ω
	$V_C = \pm 15V$	10 ... 400	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	66.7	mA
K_N	Turns ratio	1...3 : 1500	

Accuracy – Dynamic performance data¹⁾

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{P,max}$	Max. measuring range				
	@ $V_C = \pm 12V$, $R_M = 10 \Omega$ ($t_{max} = 10sec$)	± 165			A
	@ $V_C = \pm 15V$, $R_M = 10 \Omega$ ($t_{max} = 10sec$)	± 208			A
X	Accuracy @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25^\circ C$		0.1	0.5	%
ϵ_L	Linearity			0.1	%
I_0	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$		0.02	0.1	mA
t_r	Response time		500		ns
Δt ($I_{P,max}$)	Delay time at $di/dt = 100 A/\mu s$		200		ns
f	Frequency bandwidth	DC...200			kHz

General data¹⁾

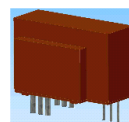
		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40		+70	$^\circ C$
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	-40		+90	$^\circ C$
m	Mass		13,5		g
V_C	Supply voltage	± 11.4	± 12 or ± 15	± 15.75	V
I_C	Current consumption		18.5		mA
Constructed and manufactured and tested in accordance with EN 61800-5-1 (Pin 1 - 6 to Pin 7 - 9) Reinforced insulation, Insulation material group 1, Pollution degree 2					
S_{clear}	clearance (component without solder pad)	10.2			mm
S_{creep}	creepage (component without solder pad)	10.2			mm
V_{sys}	System voltage overvoltage category 3	RMS		600	V
V_{work}	Working voltage (table 7 acc. to EN61800-5-1)	RMS		1020	V
U_{PD}	Rated discharge voltage	peak value		1400	V
Max. potential difference acc. to UL 508					
		RMS		600	V_{AC}

Date	Name	Issue	Amendment
18.04.13	KRe	81	Mechanical outline: marking with UL-sign. and max. potential difference added. CN-662
28.01.08	Le	81	Date changed. Insignificant
Hrsg.: KB-E editor	Bearb.: Le. designer		KB-PM IA: KRe. check
			freig.: HS released

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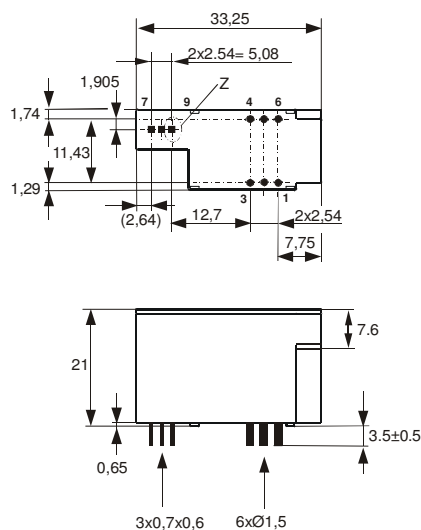

Date: 18.04.2013

Customer: Standard type

Customers Part no.:
Page 2 **of** 2

Mechanical outline (mm):

General tolerances DIN ISO 2768-c

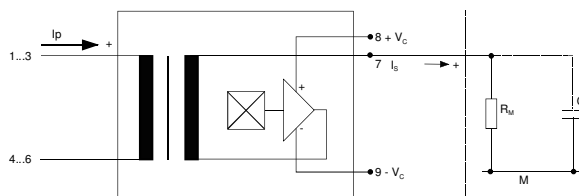

 Tolerances grid distance
 $\pm 0,2\text{mm}$

 DC = Date Code
 F = Factory

Connections:

 1...6: $\varnothing 1,5\text{ mm}$
 7...9: $0,6 \times 0,7\text{ mm}$
Marking:

 UL-sign
 4646X413
 F DC

Schematic diagram

Possibilities of wiring for $V_c = \pm 15\text{V}$ (@ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$, $R_M = 15\ \Omega$)

primary windings N_P	primary current RMS I_P [A]	primary current maximal $I_{P,max}$ [A]	output current RMS $I_S(I_P)$ [mA]	turns ratio K_N	primary resistance R_P [m Ω]	wiring
1	100	208	66.7	1:1500	0.12	
2	35	104	46.7	2:1500	0.54	
3	25	69	50	3:1500	1.1	

 Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100°C .

Additional information is obtainable on request.

This specification is no declaration of warranty acc. BGB §443 dar.

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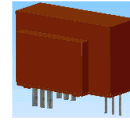
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Electrical Data (investigate by a type checking)¹⁾

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{Ctot}	Maximum supply voltage (without function) $\pm 15.75 \dots \pm 18 \text{ V}$: for 1s per hour			± 18	V
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^\circ \text{C}$			88	Ω
R_p	Primary coil resistance per turn @ $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$			0.36	m Ω
X_{Ti}	Temperature drift of X @ $T_A = -40 \dots +70^\circ \text{C}$			0.1	%
I_{0ges}	Offset current (including I_0 , I_{0t} , I_{0T})			0.12	mA
I_{0t}	Long term drift Offset current I_0		0.04		mA
I_{0T}	Offset current temperature drift I_0 @ $T_A = -40 \dots +70^\circ \text{C}$		0.04		mA
I_{0H}	Hysteresis current @ $I_p = 0$ (caused by primary current $3 \times I_{PN}$)		0.03	0.07	mA
$\Delta I_0 / \Delta V_C$	Supply voltage rejection ratio			0.01	mA/V
i_{loss}	Offset ripple* (with 1 MHz- filter first order)			0.15	mA
i_{loss}	Offset ripple* (with 100 kHz- filter first order)		0.035	0.05	mA
i_{loss}	Offset ripple* (with 20 kHz- filter first order)		0.009	0.012	mA
C_k	Maximum possible coupling capacity (primary – secondary)		5		pF
	Mechanical Stress according to M3209/3 Settings: 10 – 2000 Hz, 1 min/Oktave, 2 hours An exceptionally high rate of on/off – switching of the supply voltage accelerates the aging process of the sensor.			10g	

Inspection¹⁾ (Measurement after temperature balance of the samples at room temperature)

$K_N(N_1/N_2)$	(V)	M3011/6	Transformation ratio ($I_p = 3 \times 10 \text{ A}$, 40-80 Hz)	$1 \dots 3 : 1500 \pm 0.5 \%$
I_0	(V)	M3226	Offset current	< 0.07 mA
$V_{P,eff}$	(V)	M3014	Test voltage, rms, 1s Pin 1 - 6 to Pin 7 - 9	2.5 kV
V_e	(AQL 1/S4)		Partial discharge voltage acc. M3024 (RMS) with V_{vor} (RMS)	1500 V 1875 V

Type Testing (Pin 1 - 6 to Pin 7 – 9)

Designed according standard EN 61800 with insulation material group 1

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

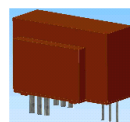
Datum	Name	Index	Änderung
18.04.13	KRe.	81	Applicable document: further standards added. CN-662
28.01.08	Le	81	Page 3: write error in X_{ges} (I_{PN}). changed. Insignificant

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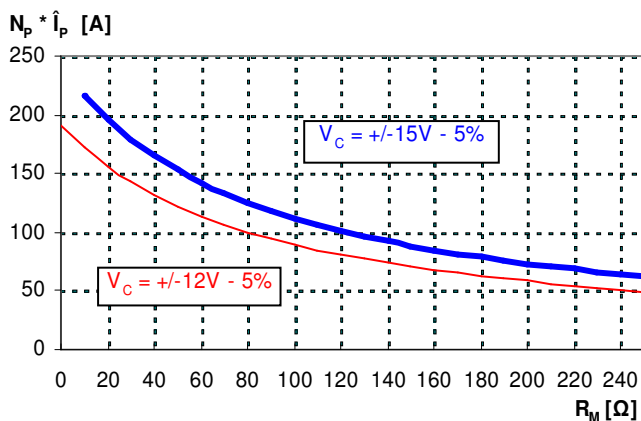
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ME

A=km
1=St
2=kg
3=g
4=l
5=m
6=m²
7=m³
8=mm
9:Paar

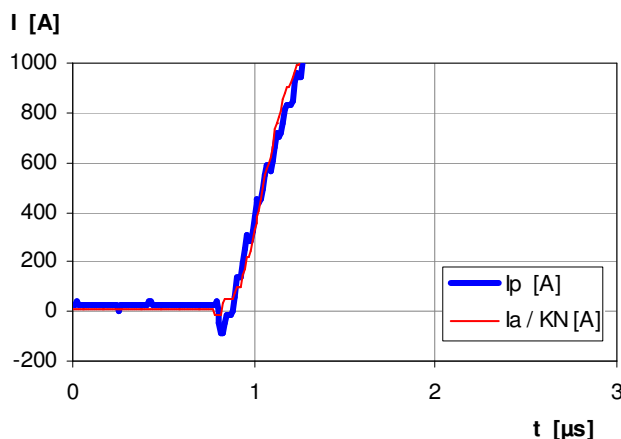
Limit curve of measurable current $\hat{I}_p(R_M)$ ¹⁾

@ ambient temperature $T_A \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$



Maximum measuring range (μs-range) ¹⁾

Output current behaviour of a 3kA current pulse
@ $V_C = \pm 15V$ und $R_M = 25\Omega$



Fast increasing currents (higher than the specified $I_{p,max}$), e.g. in case of a short circuit, can be transmitted because the currents are transformed directly.

The offset ripple can be reduced by an external low pass. Simplest solution is a passive low pass filter of 1st order with

$$f_g = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R_M \cdot C_a}$$

In this case the response time is enlarged.

It is calculated from:

$$t'_r \leq t_r + 2,5 R_M C_a$$

Applicable documents

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

Constructed and manufactured and tested in accordance with EN 61800.

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

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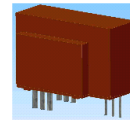
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ME

A=km
1=St
2=kg
3=g
4=l
5=m
6=m²
7=m³
8=mm
9:Paar

- I_{0H}:** Zero variation of I₀ after overloading with a DC of tenfold the rated value (R_M = R_{MN})
- I_{0t}:** Long term drift of I₀ after 100 temperature cycles in the range -40 bis 85 °C.
- t_r:** Response time (describe the dynamic performance for the specified measurement range), measured as delay time at I_P = 0,9 · I_{Pmax} between a rectangular current and the output current.
- Δt (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 current i_a with a primary current rise of di₁/dt = 100 A/μs.
- X_{ges}(I_{PN}):** The sum of all possible errors over the temperature range by measuring a current I_{PN}:
- $$X_{ges} = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_s(I_{PN})}{K_N \cdot I_{PN}} - 1 \right| \%$$
- X:** Permissible measurement error in the final inspection at RT, defined by
- $$X = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_{SB}}{I_{SN}} - 1 \right| \%$$
- where I_{SB} is the output DC value of an input DC current of the same magnitude as the (positive) rated current (I₀ = 0)
- X_{Ti}:** Temperature drift of the rated value orientated output term. I_{SN} (cf. Notes on F_i) in a specified temperature range, obtained by:
- $$X_{Ti} = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_{SB}(T_{A2}) - I_{SB}(T_{A1})}{I_{SN}} \right| \%$$
- ε_L:** Linearity fault defined by $\epsilon_L = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_P}{I_{PN}} - \frac{I_{Sx}}{I_{SN}} \right| \%$
- Where I_P is any input DC and I_{Sx} the corresponding output term. I_{SN}: see notes of F_i (I₀ = 0).

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