

Ultra-stable, high precision (ppm class) fluxgate technology DS Series current transducer for non-intrusive, isolated DC and AC current measurement up to 1100A



Features

- Linearity error maximum ± 35 ppm
- 10V BNC output connection
- 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 $\phi 27.6$ 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

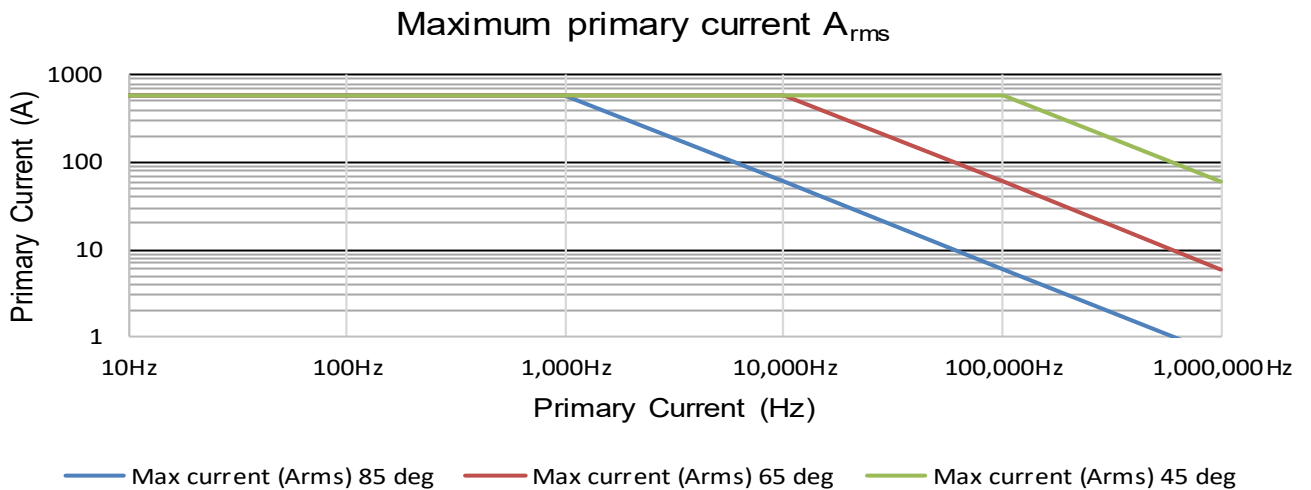
Specification highlights	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	Arms			700
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-1000		1000
Measuring range	\hat{I}_{PM}	A	-1100		1100
Primary / secondary ratio		V/kA	10		10
Linearity error	ϵ_L	ppm	-35		35
Offset current (including earth field)	I_{OE}	ppm	-10		10
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @25°C (= $\epsilon_L + I_{OE}$)	acc ϵ	ppm	-45		45
AC Maximum gain error 10Hz to 3kHz	ϵ_G	%			± 0.01
Operating temperature range	T_a	°C	-40		55
Power supply voltages	U_c	V	± 14.25		± 15.75

All ppm (or %) values refer to nominal current

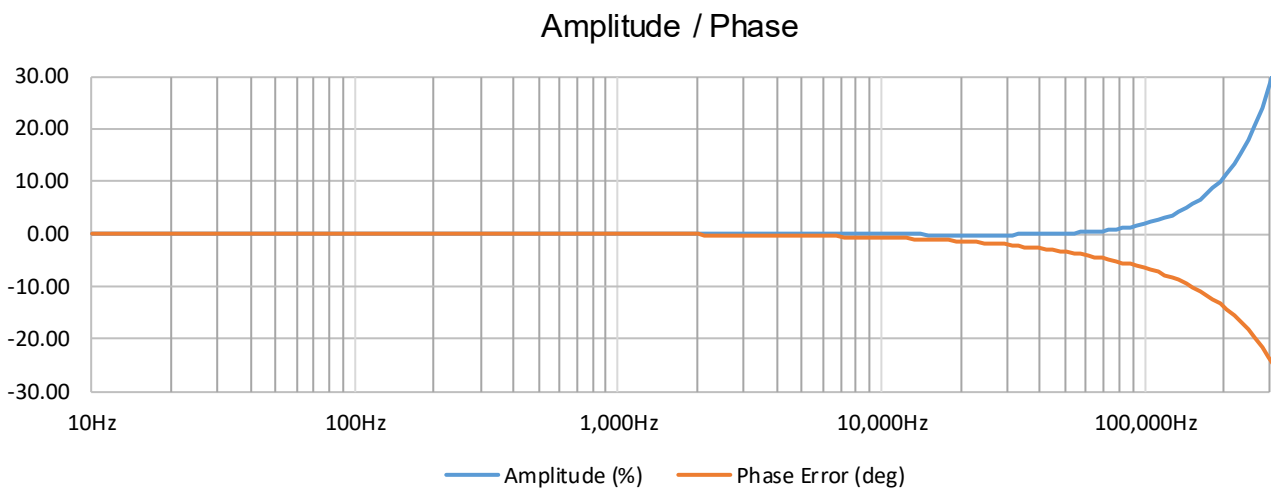
Electrical specifications at Ta=23°C, supply voltage = ± 15V unless otherwise stated

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ.	Max	Comment
Nominal primary AC current	$I_{PN AC}$	A _{rms}			700	Refer to fig. 2 for derating
Nominal primary DC current	$I_{PN DC}$	A	-1000		1000	
Measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-1100		1100	Refer to fig. 2 for derating
Overload capacity	\hat{I}_{OL}	A			1500	Non-measured, 100ms
Nominal output voltage	V_{SN}	V _{out}	-10		10	At nominal primary DC current
Primary / secondary ratio	Ratio	V/kA	10.0000		10.0000	
Bandwidth	f(-3dB)	kHz	300			Small signal, graphs figure 3
Amplitude error	ε_G	%			10Hz–3kHz	0.01%
3kHz-10kHz					0.20%	
10kHz-100kHz					4.00%	
Phase shift	θ	°			10Hz–3kHz	0.40°
3kHz-10kHz					1.00°	
10kHz-100kHz					9.00°	
Response time to a step current I_{PN}	$t_r @ 90\%$	μs		1		$di/dt = 100A/\mu s$
Noise	noise	ppm rms			0 - 100Hz	0.02
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		μV 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		55	
Linearity error	ε_L	ppm	-35		35	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Offset error						
Initial	I_{OE}	ppm	-10		10	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Versus temperature		ppm/K	-2		2	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Versus time		ppm/month	-0.3		0.3	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Versus supply voltage		ppm/V	-0.1		0.1	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Ratio Error						
Initial @23°C		ppm	-5		5	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Versus temperature		ppm/K	1		1	ppm refers to nominal DC current
Versus time		ppm/month	-5		5	ppm refers to nominal DC current
DC-10Hz Overall accuracy @23°C (= $\varepsilon_L + I_{OE}$)	acc_ε	ppm	-45		45	ppm refers to nominal DC current

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	4.5	Maximum 100ms
Power supply	V	±16.5	

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature range	°C	-40		55	
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

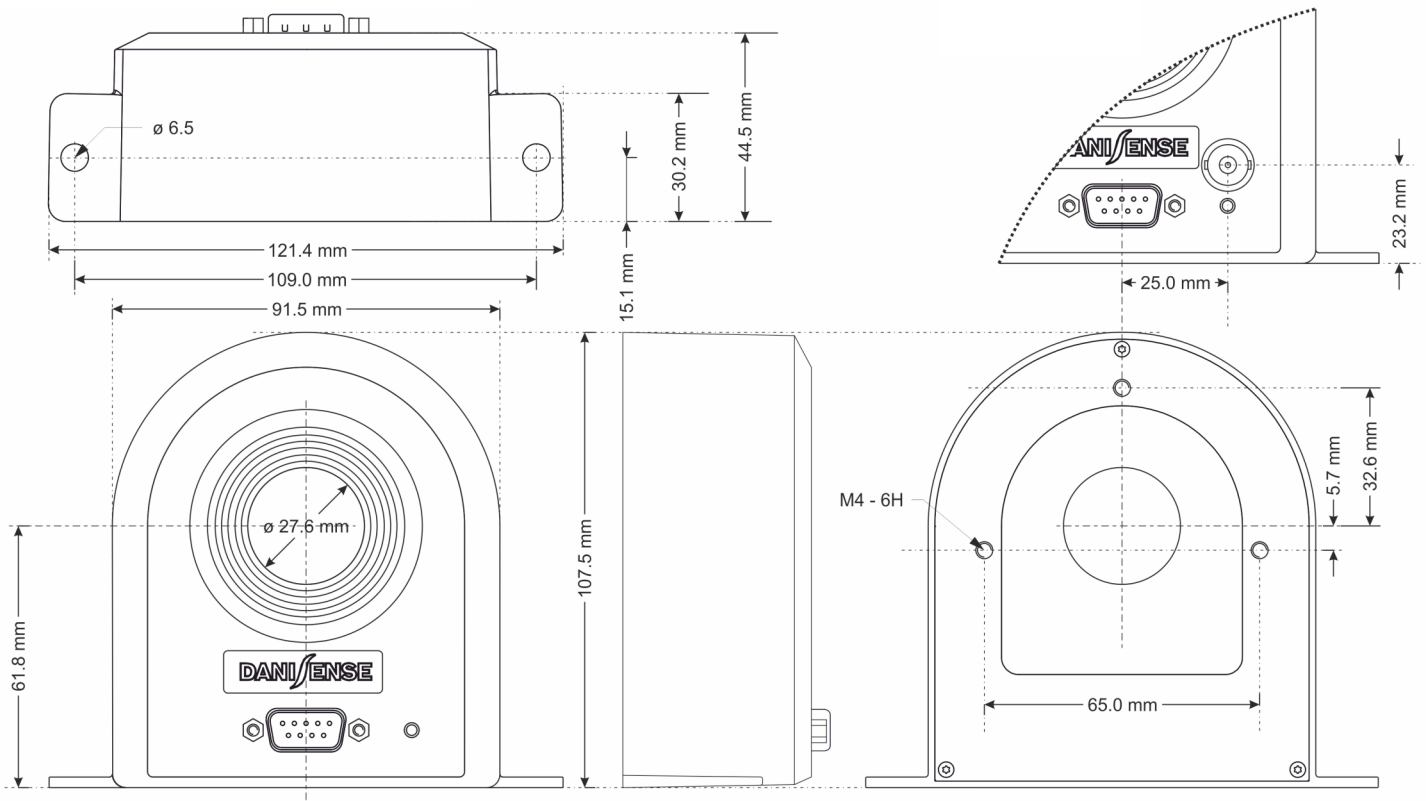
When transducer is operating in normal condition, the status pins (3 and 8) are shorted.

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 ϕ 4 banana jacks)

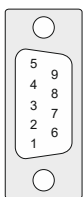
Please visit Danisense homepage for relevant datasheets



(general tolerance 0.3mm unless otherwise stat-

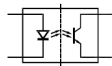
DSUB pin layout

DSUB-9 pinout & BNC connection

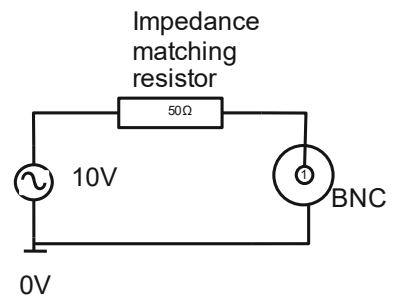


When sensor is operating in normal condition the status pins are shorted.

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



- 5 -Vc
- 9 +Vc
- 4 0V
- 8 Status
- 3 Status
- 7 NC
- 2 NC
- 6 Do not use
- 1 Do not use



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