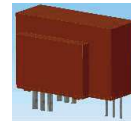


K-No.: 24618

50/100A 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: 20.01.2022

Customer: Standard type

Customers Part no.:

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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 – Ratings

I_{PN}	Primary nominal rms current @ $V_C = \pm 15V, R_M \geq 0\Omega$ @ $V_C = \pm 12V, R_M \geq 0\Omega$ or $V_C = \pm 15V, R_M \geq 16\Omega$	50 100	A A
R_M	Measuring resistance $V_C = \pm 12V$ $V_C = \pm 15V$	0 ... 200 16 ... 400	Ω Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal rms current	25/50	mA
K_N	Turns ratio	1...3 : 2000	

Accuracy – Dynamic performance data

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
$I_{P,max}$	Max. measuring range @ $V_C = \pm 12V, R_M = 10\Omega$ ($t_{max} = 10sec$) @ $V_C = \pm 15V, R_M = 16\Omega$ ($t_{max} = 10sec$)	± 145 ± 175			A A
X	Accuracy @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ C$		0.1	0.5	%
\square_L	Linearity			0.1	%
I_o	Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25^\circ C$		0.02	0.08	mA
t_r	Response time		500		ns
$\Delta t (I_{P,max})$	Delay time at $di/dt = 100 A/\mu s$		200		ns
f	Frequency bandwidth	DC...200			kHz

General data

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40		+85	$^\circ C$
T_S	Ambient storage temperature (acc. M3101)	-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			600	V_{RMS}
V_{work}	Working voltage (table 7 acc. to EN61800-5-1)			1020	V_{RMS}
U_{PD}	Rated discharge voltage			1400	V_{PEAK}
	Max. potential difference acc. to UL 508		RMS	600	V_{AC}

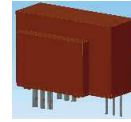
Date	Name	Issue	Amendment
20.01.2022	NSch.	81	Applicable documents on sheet 4 changed. „The color of the plastic material... added. Minor change
21.01.19	DJ	81	Page 2: Marking changed from 4646X412 to 4646-X412. Page 3, Type test M3064 accurately defined. CN-19-018.

Hrsg.: R&D-PD NPI D editor	Bearb.: DJ designer	MC-PM: NSch. check	freig.: SB released
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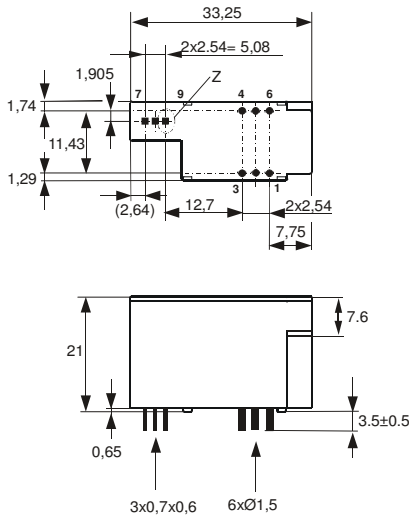
50/100A Current Sensor

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isolation between the primary circuit
(high power) and the secondary circuit
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Mechanical outline (mm):

General tolerances DIN ISO 2768-c


 Tolerances grid distance
±0,2mm

 DC = Date Code
F = Factory

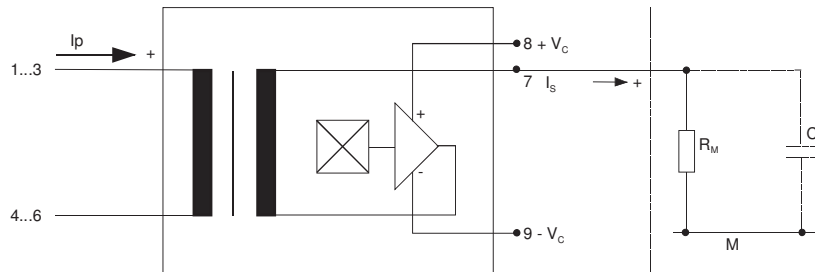
Connections:

 1...6: Ø 1.5mm
7...9: 0.6x0.7mm

Marking:

 UL-sign
4646-X412
F DC

Schematic diagram



Possibilities of wiring for $V_C = \pm 15V$ (@ $T_A = 85^\circ C$, $R_M = 25 \Omega$)

primary windings N_P	primary current RMS I_P [A]	primary current maximal $\hat{I}_{P,max}$ [A]	output current RMS $I_S(I_P)$ [mA]	turns ratio K_N	primary resistance R_P [mΩ]	wiring
1	100	175	50	1:2000	0.12	
2	35	82	35	2:2000	0.54	
3	25	58	37.5	3:2000	1.1	

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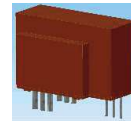
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Electrical Data (investigate by a type checking)

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{Ctot}	Maximum supply voltage (without function) ± 15.75 to ± 18 V: for 1s per hour			± 18	V
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A=85^\circ\text{C}$			145	Ω
R_p	Primary coil resistance per turn @ $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$			0.36	m Ω
X_{Ti}	Temperature drift of X @ $T_A = -40 \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$			0.1	%
I_{0ges}	Offset current (including I_0, I_{0t}, I_{0T})			0.1	mA
I_{0t}	Long term drift Offset current I_0		0.03		mA
I_{0T}	Offset current temperature drift I_0 @ $T_A = -40 \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$		0.03		mA
I_{0H}	Hysteresis current @ $I_P=0$ (caused by primary current $3 \times I_{PN}$)		0.02	0.05	mA
$\Delta I_0/\Delta V_C$	Supply voltage rejection ratio			0.01	mA/V
i_{loss}	Offsetripple (with 1MHz- filter first order)			0.15	mA
\dot{i}_{loss}	Offsetripple (with 100kHz- filter first order)		0.017	0.025	mA
\ddot{i}_{loss}	Offsetripple (with 20kHz- filter first order)		0.005	0.007	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.			10	g

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

$K_N(SC)$	(V)	M3011/6	Transformation ratio ($I_P=3 \times 10A, 40-80$ Hz)	$1 \dots 3 : 2000 \pm 0.5$ %
I_0	(V)	M3226	Offset current	< 0.05 mA
V_d	(V)	M3014	Test voltage, 1s	2.5 kV _{RMS}
V_e	(AQL 1/S4)		Partial discharge voltage acc. M3024 with V_{vor}	1500 V _{RMS} 1875 V _{RMS}

Type Testing (Precondition acc. to M3236)

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

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editor

Bearb: DJ
designer

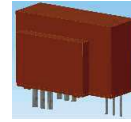
MC-PM: NSch.
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freig.: SB
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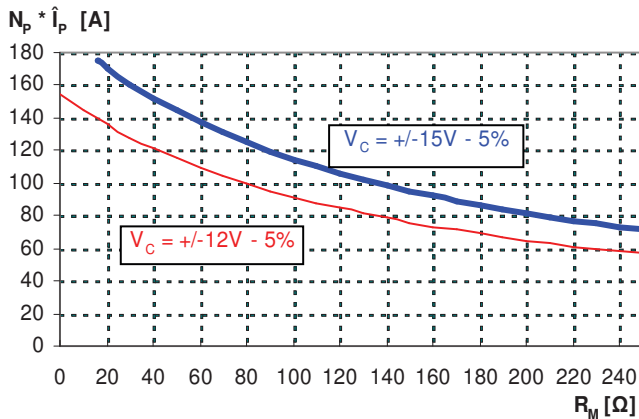
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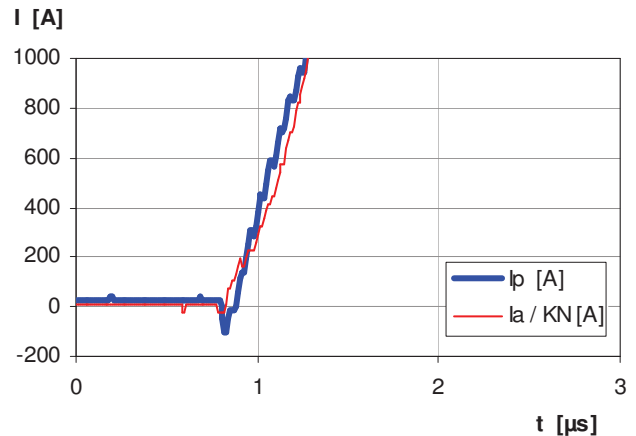
Limit curve of measurable current $\hat{I}_P(R_M)$

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



Maximum measuring range (μs-range)

Output current behaviour of a 3kA current pulse
@ $V_C = \pm 15\text{V}$ 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:

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

Applicable documents

Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 105°C.

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

„The color of the plastic material is not specified and the current sensor can be supplied in different colors (e.g. brown, black, white, natural). This has no effect on the specifications or UL approval.”

Hrsg.: R&D-PD NPI D
editor

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designer

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