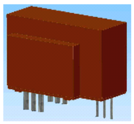
VAC VACUUMSCHMELZE	**SPECIFICATION**	**Item no.:**	**T60404-N4646-X413**

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 – Ratings[1)]

I_{PN}	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	100	A
R_M	Measuring resistance V_C=± 12V	10 ... 200	Ω
	V_C=± 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 data[1)]

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

General data[1)]

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40		+70	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	-40		+90	°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 manufactored 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	Isuue	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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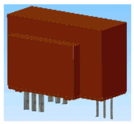

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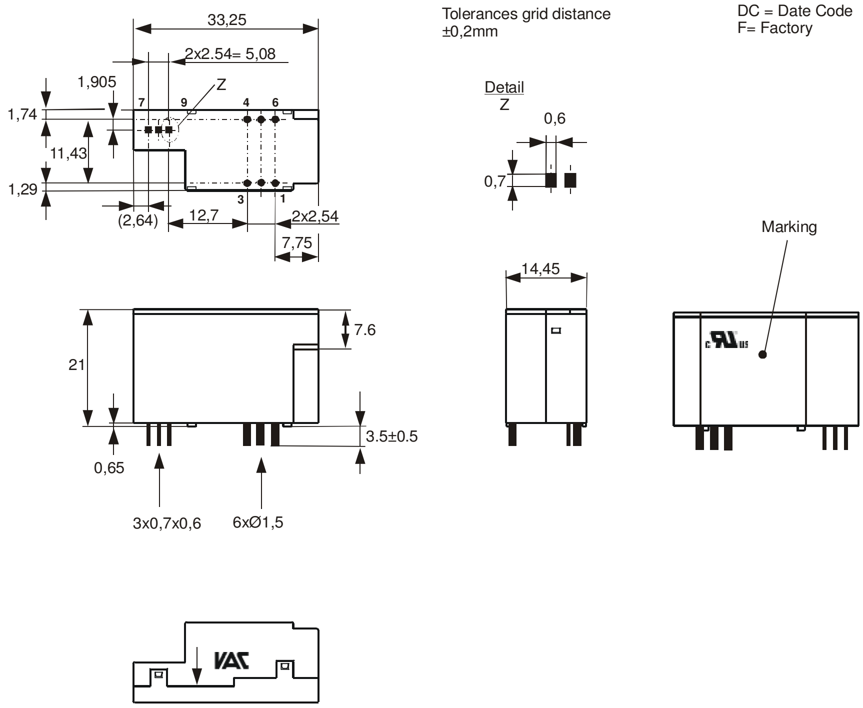
Mechanical outline (mm): General tolerances DIN ISO 2768-c

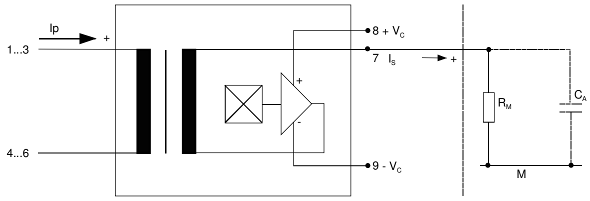


Connections:
1...6: ∅ 1,5 mm
7...9: 0,6x0,7 mm

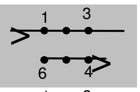
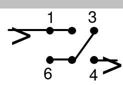
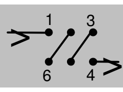
Marking:

UL-sign
4646X413
F DC

Schematic diagram



Possibilities of wiring for $V_C = \pm 15V$ (@ $T_A = 70°C$, $R_M = 15\ \Omega$)

primary windings N_P	primary current RMS I_P [A]	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	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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VACUUMSCHMELZE	**Additional Information**	**Item No.:**	**T60404-N4646-X413**

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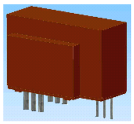

Date: 18.04.2013

Customer: | Customers Part No.: |

ME

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

Electrical Data (investigate by a type checking) [1)]

		min.	typ.	max.	Unit
V_{Ctot}	Maximum supply voltage (without function) ±15.75 … ±18 V: for 1s per hour			±18	V
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ T_A=70℃			88	Ω
R_p	Primary coil resistance per turn @ T_A=25℃			0.36	mΩ
X_{Ti}	Temperature drift of X @ T_A = -40 ... +70 ℃			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 ...+70℃		0.04		mA
I_{0H}	Hyteresis current @ I_P=0 (caused by primary current 3 x I_{PN})		0.03	0.07	mA
$\Delta I_0/\Delta V_C$	Supply voltage rejection ratio			0.01	mA/V
i_{oss}	Offset ripple* (with1 MHz- filter first order)			0.15	mA
i_{oss}	Offset ripple* (with 100 kHz- filter first order)		0.035	0.05	mA
i_{oss}	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			10g	

An exceptionally high rate of on/off – switching of the supply voltage accelerates the aging process of the sensor.

Inspection [1)] (Measurement after temperature balance of the samples at room temperature)

$K_N(N_1/N_2)$	(V)	M3011/6	Transformation ratio (I_P=3*10A, 40-80 Hz)	1…3 : 1500 ± 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 1875	V 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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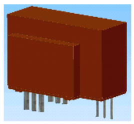

ME

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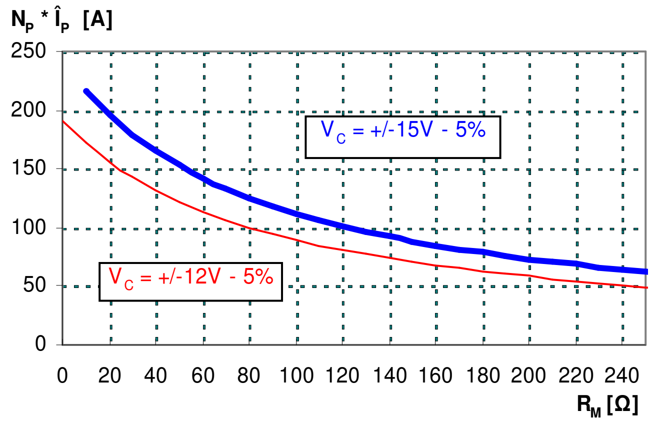
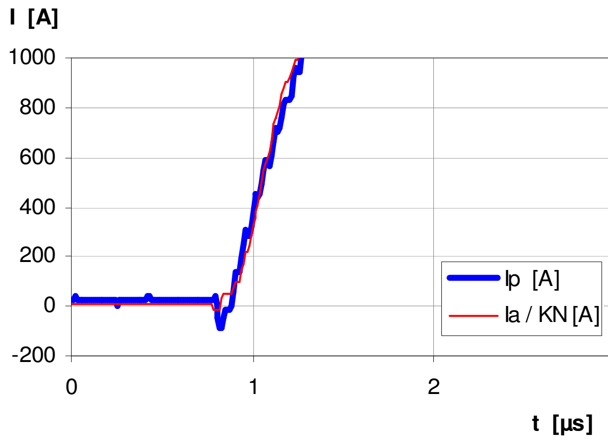
Limit curve of measurable current $\hat{I}_P(R_M)$ [1)]

@ ambient temperature $T_A \leq 85$ °C



Maximum measuring range (µs-range) [1)]

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

$$t_r' \leq t_r + 2{,}5 R_M C_a$$

Applicable documents

Current direction: A positive output current appears at point I_S, by primary current in direction of the arrow.
Constructed and manufactored and tested in accordance with EN 61800.
Further standards UL 508 ; file E317483, category NMTR2 / NMTR8

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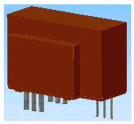

ME

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I_{0H}: Zero variation of I_o after overloading with a DC of tenfold the rated value ($R_M = R_{MN}$)

I_{0t}: Long term drift of I_o 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 $I_P = 0{,}9 \cdot I_{Pmax}$ 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 di_1/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 ($I_o = 0$)

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 $\varepsilon_L = 100 \cdot \left| \frac{I_P}{I_{PN}} - \frac{I_{Sx}}{I_{SN}} \right| \%$

Where I_P is any input DC and I_{Sx} the corresponding output term. I_{SN}: see notes of F_i ($I_o = 0$).

This "Additional information" is no declaration of warranty according BGB §443.