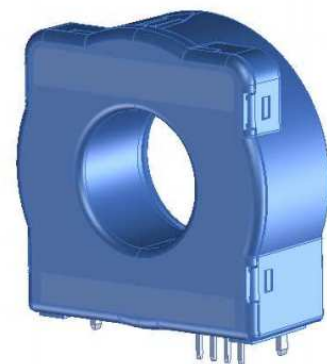


# Current Transducer CTSR 1-P

$$I_{PRN} = 1 A$$

For the electronic measurement of current: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.



## Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer
- Voltage output
- Single supply voltage
- Insulated plastic case material recognized according to UL 94-V0
- PCB mounting.

## Advantages

- High accuracy
- Very low offset drift over temperature
- Wide aperture (20.1 mm)
- High overload capability
- High insulation capability
- Reference pin with two modes, Ref In and Ref Out
- Degauss and test functions.

## Applications

- Residual current measurement
- Leakage current measurement in transformerless PV inverters
- First human contact protection of PV arrays
- Failure detection in power sources
- Symmetrical fault detection (e.g. after motor inverter)
- Leakage current detection in stacked DC sources
- Single phase or three phase nominal current measurement up to  $\pm 30 A$  per wire (DC or AC).

## Standards

- EN 50178: 1997
- IEC 61010-1: 2010 (safety).

## Application Domain

- Industrial
- Suitable to fulfil VDE 0126-1-1, UL 1741.

### Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage	$U_{C\ max}$	V	7
Maximum primary conductor temperature	$T_{B\ max}$	°C	110
Maximum overload capability (100 $\mu$ s, 500 A/ $\mu$ s)	$\hat{I}_{P\ max}$	A	3300

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

### Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	$U_d$	kV	5.4	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	$\hat{U}_w$	kV	10.1	
Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @ 10 pC	$U_e$	kV	1.65	
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	$d_{Cl}$	mm	11	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	$d_{Cp}$	mm	11	Shortest path along device body
Comparative tracking index	$CTI$		600	
Application example	-	V	1000 V CAT III PD2	Basic insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178
Application example	-	V	600 V CAT III PD3	Basic insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178, IEC 61010
According to UL 508: primary potential involved in Volt RMS AC or DC	-	V	600	For use in a pollution degree 3 environment
Primary conductor shall be connected after an overvoltage device or system evaluated by standard UL 1449.				

### Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	$T_A$	°C	-40		105	
Ambient storage temperature	$T_S$	°C	-50		105	
Mass	$m$	g		28		

**Electrical data**

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ , output voltage referred to  $V_{ref}$ , unless otherwise noted (see Min., Max., typical definition paragraph) in page 6.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal residual RMS current	$I_{PRN}$	A		1		
Primary residual current, measuring range	$I_{PRM}$	A	-1.7		1.7	
Supply voltage	$U_C$	V	4.75	5	5.25	
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA		17.5	21.6	$+I_p\text{ (mA)}/N_s$ With $N_s = 1000$ turns -40 ... 105 °C
Reference voltage @ $I_p = 0$	$V_{ref}$	V	2.495	2.5	2.505	Internal reference
External reference voltage	$V_{ref}$	V	2.3		4	Internal resistance of $V_{ref}$ input = 499 $\Omega$ <sup>1)</sup>
Electrical offset current referred to primary <sup>2)</sup>	$I_{OE}$	mA	-24	7	24	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{ref}$	$TCV_{ref}$	ppm/K			±50	
Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}$ @ $I_p = 0$	$TCV_{OE}$	ppm/K		±50	±500	ppm/K of 2.5 V -40 ... 105 °C
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	V/A		1.2		
Sensitivity error <sup>2)</sup>	$\varepsilon_G$	%	-1.6	0.5	1.6	$R_L > 500\text{ k}\Omega$
Temperature coefficient of $G$	$TCG$	ppm/K			±200	-40 ... 105 °C
Linearity error	$\varepsilon_L$	% of $I_{PRM}$		0.5	1	
Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PRN}$	$t_{ra}$	$\mu\text{s}$		7		$R_L > 500\text{ k}\Omega$ , $di/dt > 5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
Step response time to 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	$\mu\text{s}$		50		$R_L > 500\text{ k}\Omega$ , $di/dt > 5\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	$BW$	kHz		9.5		$R_L > 500\text{ k}\Omega$
Output RMS noise voltage (1 Hz ... 10 kHz)	$V_{no}$	mV		6		$R_L > 500\text{ k}\Omega$
Magnetic offset current referred to primary ( $1000 \times I_{PRN}$ )	$I_{OM}$	mA		57		
Accuracy <sup>3)</sup>	$X$	%			1.9	$= (\varepsilon_G^2 + \varepsilon_L^2)^{1/2}$
Output voltage referred to GND (during Degauss cycle)		V		0.3	0.5	<sup>1)</sup>
Output voltage referred to $V_{ref}$ (Test current)		V	$V_{OE} + 0.2$	$V_{OE} + 0.35$	$V_{OE} + 0.5$	<sup>1)</sup>

Notes: <sup>1)</sup> See "Application information" section.

<sup>2)</sup> Only with a primary nominal residual current, see paragraph "Primary nominal residual current and primary nominal current".

<sup>3)</sup> Accuracy @  $T_A$  and  $I_p$ :  $X_{TA} = (X^2 + (TCG \times 100 \times (T_A - 25))^2 + (TCV_{OE} \times 2.5 \times (T_A - 25)/G_{th} \times 100/I_p)^2)^{1/2}$ .

## Application information

### Filtering, decoupling CTSR transducer

#### Supply voltage $U_c$ (5 V)

The CTSR transducers have internal decoupling capacitors, but in the case of a power supply track on the application PCB having a high impedance, it is advised to provide local decoupling, 100 nF or more, located close to the transducer.

#### Reference $V_{ref}$

Ripple present on the  $V_{ref}$  pin can be filtered with a low value of capacitance because of the internal 499 ohm series resistance. The CTSR transducers have an internal capacitor of 22 nF between  $V_{ref}$  pin and Gnd pin and the maximum filter capacitance value which could be added is 1  $\mu$ F. Adding a larger decoupling capacitor will increase the activation delay of degauss.

#### Output $V_{out}$

The CTSR transducers have an internal low pass filter 470 ohm/22 nF; if a decoupling capacitor is added on  $V_{out}$  pin, the bandwidth and the response time will be affected. In case of short circuit, the transducer CTSR can source or sink up to a maximum of 10 mA on its output  $V_{out}$ .

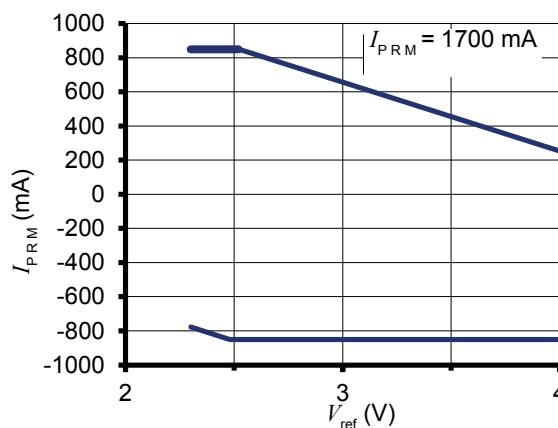
### Using an external reference voltage

If the  $V_{ref}$  pin of the transducer is not used it could be either left unconnected or filtered according to the previous paragraph "Reference  $V_{ref}$ ".

The  $V_{ref}$  pin has two modes Ref out and Ref In:

- In the Ref out mode the 2.5 V internal precision reference is used by the transducer as the reference point for bipolar measurements; this internal reference is connected to the  $V_{ref}$  pin of the transducer through a 499 ohms resistor. It tolerates sink or source currents up to  $\pm 5$  mA, but the 499 ohms resistor prevents this current to exceed these limits.
- In the Ref In mode, an external reference voltage is connected to the  $V_{ref}$  pin; this voltage is specified in the range 2.3 to 4 V and is directly used by the transducer as the reference point for measurements. The external reference voltage  $V_{ref}$  must be able:
  - o either to source a typical current of  $\frac{V_{ref} - 2.5}{499}$ , the maximum value will be 3 mA when  $V_{ref} = 4$  V.
  - o or to sink a typical current of  $\frac{2.5 - V_{ref}}{499}$ , the maximum value will be 0.4 mA when  $V_{ref} = 2.3$  V.

The following graphs show how the measuring range of the transducer depends on the external reference voltage value  $V_{ref}$  ( $U_c = 5$  V).



Upper limit: $I_p = 1700$ mA	$(V_{ref} = 2.3 \dots 2.625$ V)
Upper limit: $I_p = -833.3 * V_{ref} + 3854.2$	$(V_{ref} = 2.625 \dots 4$ V)
Lower limit: $I_p = -833.3 * V_{ref} + 312.5$	$(V_{ref} = 2.3 \dots 2.375$ V)
Lower limit: $I_p = -1700$ mA	$(V_{ref} = 2.375 \dots 4$ V)

## Primary nominal residual current and primary nominal current

The primary nominal residual current is the sum of the instantaneous values of all currents flowing through the aperture of the transducer. The primary nominal current is the current flowing through any conductor placed into the aperture of the transducer. The presence of a primary nominal current DC or AC leads to an additional uncertainty. For example, with a primary nominal current of 30 A the uncertainty referred to primary is typical 4.3 mA.

## CTSR transducer in Test mode

When the  $V_{ref}$  pin is forced at a low level voltage between 0 and 1 V and is maintained at this level, the output voltage  $V_{out}$  of CTSR transducer exhibits a fixed value (see specification) as if it measured a primary test current. The activation time of test mode is min 30 ms. The CTSR transducer can be maintained in test mode as long as needed for checking that it is fully operating.

## CTSR transducer in Degauss mode

The CTSR transducers go in degauss mode automatically at each power on or on demand by using the  $V_{ref}$  pin.

At power on:

A degauss is automatically generated at each power on of the CTSR transducer; during degaussing the output voltage  $V_{out}$  is maintained at 0.3 V typ. (max 0.5 V). After c.a. 110 ms, the output voltage  $V_{out}$  is released and takes the normal operation level in relation with the measured primary current.

Using  $V_{ref}$  pin:

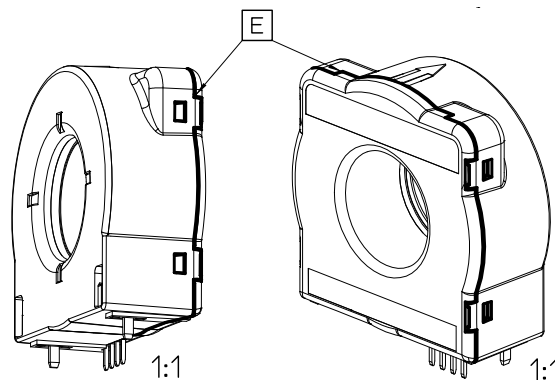
When the pin  $V_{ref}$  is released from the Low level voltage defined in the Test mode above, there is a rising edge on  $V_{ref}$  which generates an automatic degauss.

The activation of degauss takes typically 40  $\mu$ s after releasing  $V_{ref}$  pin, then degauss lasts typically 110 ms.

## Insulation around the CTSR transducer housing

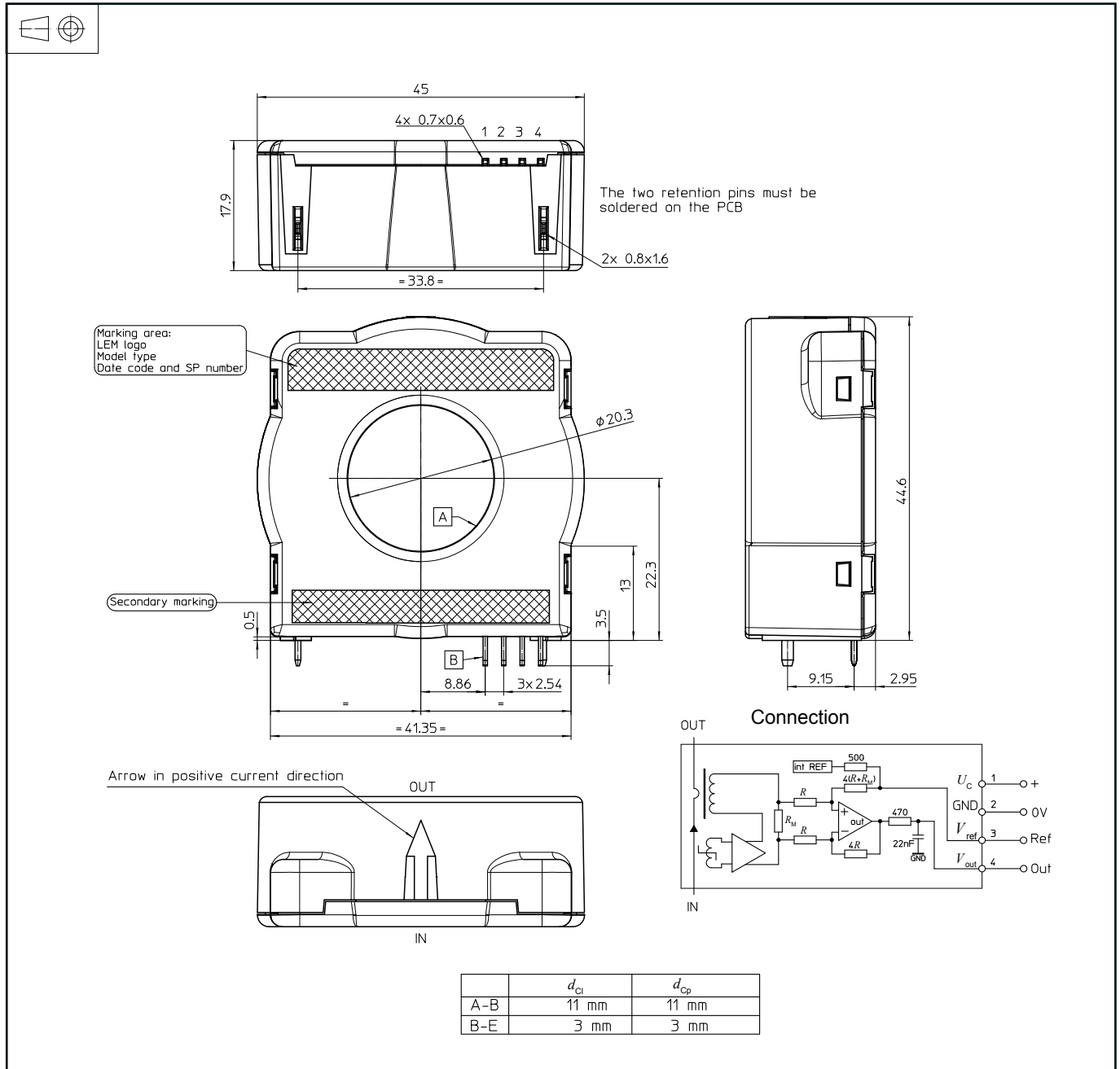
Due to the joint between the case and the cover of the CTSR transducer, there is some isolation distance to respect when primary conductors pass around the CTSR housing.

The figure below shows the joint and the apertures where the clearance between the secondary part inside the CTSR transducer and the surface of the housing is 3 mm (label E).





Dimensions (in mm, general tolerance  $\pm 0.3$  mm)



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