

High Performance Rack mounted programmable Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

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



Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal current DC	± 2000	A
I_{PN}	Primary nominal current rms	1414	A
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range	$0 \dots \pm 2000$	A
\hat{I}_P	Max overload capability 100 ms ¹⁾	± 10000	A
	Programmable from	125	A
	Programming steps	125	A
R_M	Measuring resistance	$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$	
	Over operating current, temperature and supply voltage range	0 1.5	Ω
I_S	Secondary current	$0 \dots \pm 1000$	mA
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal current rms	707	mA
K_N	Conversion ratio	1 : 2000	
V_C	Supply voltage ($\pm 10\%$) 50-60 Hz	100/115/230	V AC
P_C	Power consumption	max 50	VA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

ϵ_L	Linearity error ²⁾	≤ 2	ppm
I_{OE}	Electrical offset current + self magnetization + effect of earth magnetic field @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ²⁾	< 2	ppm
ΔI_{OE}	Offset stability (no load) ²⁾	< 1	ppm/month
TCI_{OE}	Temperature coefficient of I_{OE} ($10^\circ\text{C} \dots 40^\circ\text{C}$) ²⁾	< 0.1	ppm/K

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature Head	$0 \dots + 55$	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Ambient operating temperature Electronics	$10 \dots + 40$	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Humidity (non condensing)	20 - 80 %	RH
T_S	Ambient storage temperature Electronics and Head	$- 20 \dots + 85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Humidity (non condensing)	20 - 80 %	RH
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	< 3.8	Ω
m	Mass-Electronics	5	kg
m	Mass-Head	4.5	kg

Notes: ¹⁾Single pulse only, not AC.

The transducer may requires a few seconds to return to normal operation when autoreset system is running.

²⁾All ppm figures refer to secondary measuring range 1000 mA.

$I_{PM} = 0 \dots 2000 \text{ A}$

Programmable from 125 A to 2000 A

Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using an extremely accurate zero flux detector
- Electrostatic shield between primary and secondary circuit
- Made up of one measuring head + 19" electronics rack.

Special features

- D-Sub 15 pole female output interface connector
- D-Sub 9 pole male status output interface connector
- LED shows normal operation
- LED shows overload condition.

Advantages

- Very high accuracy
- Excellent linearity
- Extremely low temperature drift
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- High immunity to external electrostatic and magnetic fields interference
- No insertion losses
- High resolution
- Low noise on output signal
- Low noise feedback to main conductor.

Applications

- Feed back element in high performance power supplies...
- Calibration unit
- Absolute current standard reference
- Test and calibration of current sources
- Current extender for power analysis
- Differential current measurement on power line
- Metrology applications.

Application domain

- Industrial and Medical.

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Isolation characteristics

Between primary and secondary

V_b	Rated isolation voltage rms, reinforced isolation	1250	V
	Rated isolation voltage rms, single isolation	2500	V
with IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions			
- Over voltage category III			
- Pollution degree 2			
V_d	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min	10.8 ¹⁾	kV
\hat{V}_w	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	19.9	kV
V_b	Rated isolation voltage rms, reinforced isolation	1250	V
	Rated isolation voltage rms, single isolation	2500	V
with EN 50178 standards and following conditions			
- Over voltage category III			
- Pollution degree 2			
dCp	Creepage distance	25	mm
dCl	Clearance distance	25	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (Group I)	100	V

If isolated cable is used for the primary circuit, the voltage category could be improved with the following table (for single isolation) (IEC 61010-1 standard):

cable isolated (primary)	Category
HAR03	2650 V CAT III
HAR05	2750 V CAT III
HAR07	2850 V CAT III

Note: ¹⁾ Between primary and secondary + shield.

Safety



This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply).

Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Output noise figures: @ 25°C

Random Noise ppm (rms):

0 – 10 Hz	0 – 10 kHz	0 – 100 kHz
< 0.01	< 3.0	< 5.5

Re-injected noise measured on primary cable (DC - 100 kHz) < 10 μV_{RMS}

Dynamic performance data

BW	Frequency bandwidth for small signal 1 %, of I_{PN} (DC) (± 3 dB)	DC .. 50	kHz
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 20	A/ μs
t_r	Response time ¹⁾ to 90 % of I_{PN} step	< 1	μs

Note: ¹⁾ With a di/dt of 20 A/ μs .

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Status/Interlock port - Electrical specification

All signals on the Status/Interlock port are floating relay type. All signals are therefore galvanically isolated from the electrical circuits of the unit.

Maximum allowed voltage on the relay switches is **33 V AC** or **70 V DC**.

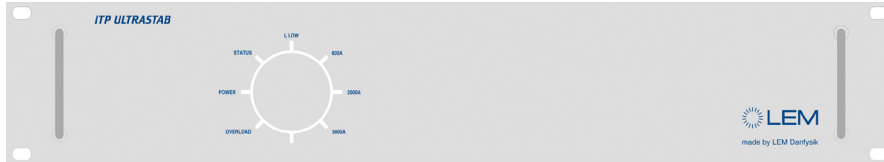
The Status/Interlock connector (Sub-D, 9 pole, male) contains the following signals:

Pin N°	Description
1	Normal operation Fault When the unit status is faulty (error, overload, warning etc.), this pin is connected to the Normal operation common.
2	Normal operation OK When the unit status is OK (Normal operation), this pin is connected to the Normal operation common pin.
3	I_p Low common This pin is connected to either I _p Low True or I _p Low False depending on the unit's status.
4	Overload warning True This pin is connected to the Overload common pin when the current through the transducer head exceeds 30 % of the maximum programmed current.
5	Overload warning False This pin is connected to the Overload common pin when the unit is in normal mode and the current through the transducer head is within the measurement area.
6	Normal operation common This pin is connected to either Normal operation on or the Normal operation off depending on the unit's status.
7	I_p Low True This pin is connected to I _p Low common when the current through the transducer head is below 5 ‰ of the programmed current.
8	I_p Low False This pin is connected to I _p Low common when the current through the transducer head is above 5 ‰ of the programmed current.
9	Overload warning common This pin is connected to either Overload warning on or Overload warning off pin depending on the unit's status.

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Electronics - Description - Front panel indicators

19" Electronics Rack



The indicators on the front panel are:

POWER:

This LED is lit (Blue) when the system is on.

STATUS:

This LED is lit (Green) when the status of the system is OK.

I_p LOW:

This LED is lit (Yellow) when the current passing through the transducer head is below 5 % of the programmed maximum current.

600A:

This LED is lit (Yellow) when a 600 A transducer head is connected to the ITP Electronics unit.

2000A:

This LED is lit (Yellow) when a 2000 A transducer head is connected to the ITP Electronics unit.

5000A:

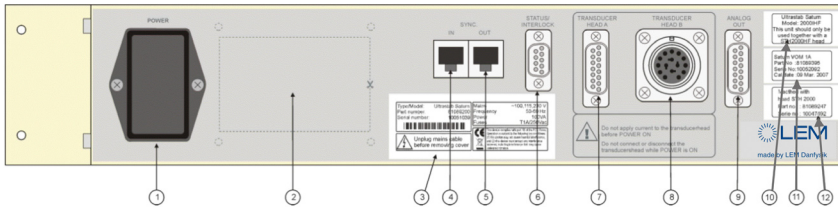
This LED is lit (Yellow) when 5000 A transducer head is connected to the ITP Electronics unit.

OVERLOAD:

This LED is lit (Red) when the current passing through the transducer head exceeds 130 % of the maximum current for the transducer head (including programming) or the transducer head saturates.

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Electronics - Description - Back panel connectors

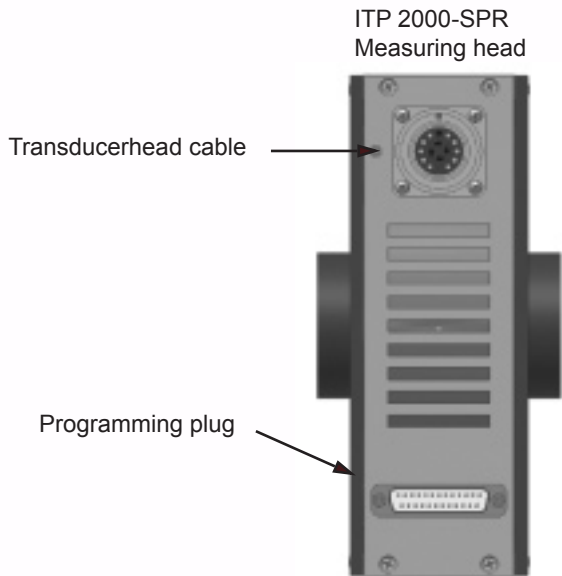


Refer to the drawing above for description of back panel layout and connectors:

1. IEC power inlet and voltage selector:
This connector accepts a standard IEC power cord (supplied). The voltage can be changed using the voltage selector code wheel in order to match local voltages.
Furthermore, the unit's two mains fuses are located in the IEC power inlet.
2. Punch out plate (optional):
This plate is for future expansion or customization
3. Type / Serial number plate.
4. Sync in:
Synchronization input when slaved to another ITP product in a multichannel system
5. Sync out:
Synchronization out when the unit is master or part of a daisy-chain in a multichannel system
6. Status /Interlock signal outputs - Sub D, 9 pole male connector
7. Transducer head A:
Connection to the ITP 600 measuring head.
8. Transducer head B:
Connection to the ITP 2000 and ITP 5000 measuring head.
9. Analog out:
Output connection to a DMM or other equipment - Sub D, 15 female connector.
10. Label indicating that the electronics unit is a special type only to be used with the stated transducer head.
11. Calibration date label (on ITP...-SBPR models only)
12. Serial N° label of matched transducer head. This label is only mounted if a transducer head is delivered with the electronics unit.

Current Transducer ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB

Transducer head - Description - Connectors



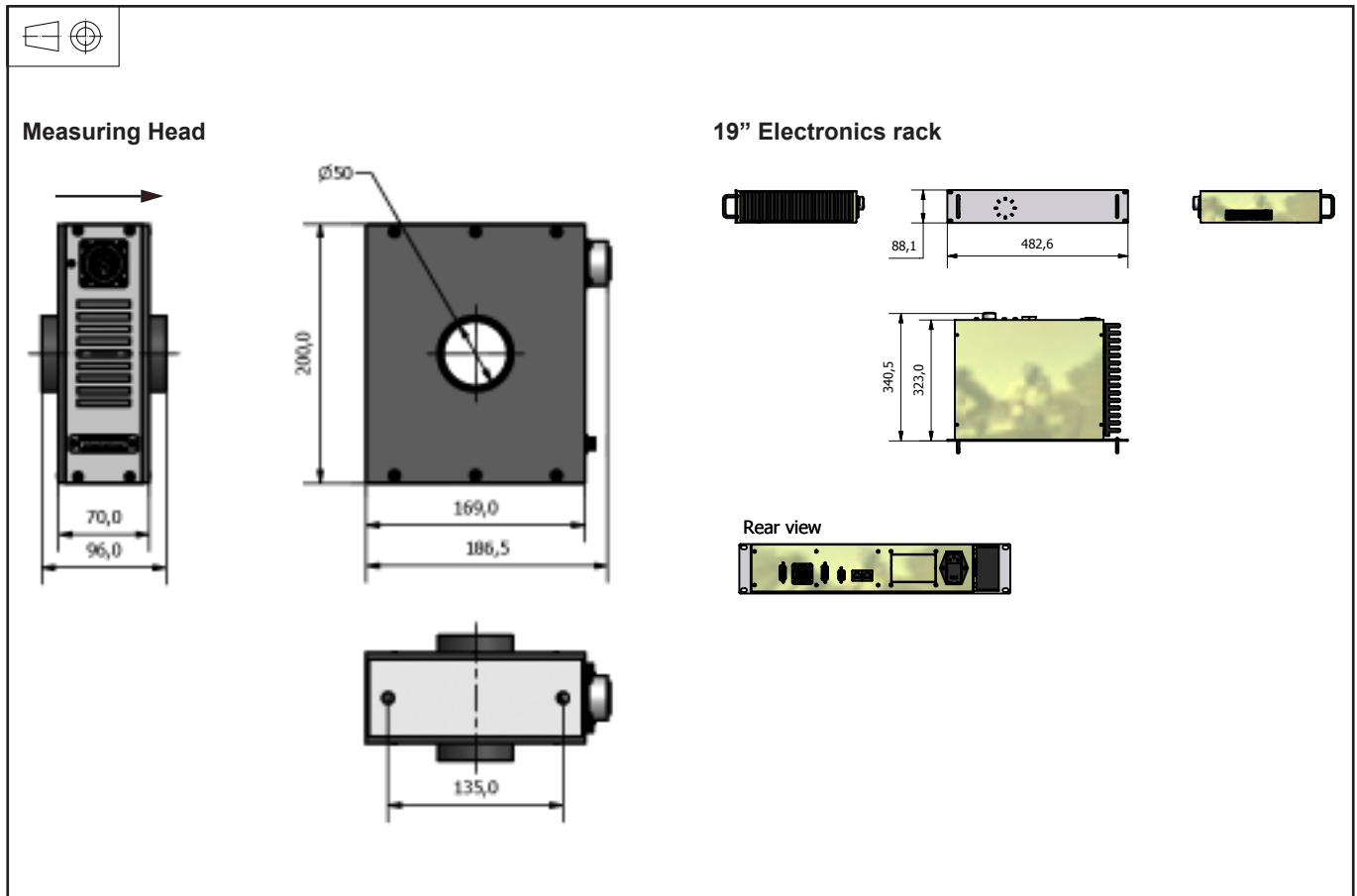
Miscellaneous

Bus bar free zone (length: 110 mm) (from center) $r \geq 110$ mm

ITP 2000-SPR standard delivery

- Transducer head 2000 A
- Electronics for 19" rack installation
- Cable, transducer - electronics, length 10 m
- Cable, output, length 1.5 m
- Programming plug, standard 2000 A.

Dimensions ITP 2000-SPR ULTRASTAB (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Analogue output connection - D Sub 15 female connector

Pin N°	Description
1	Current return
2	Current return
3	Not used
4	Not to be used
5	Not to be used
6	Ground
7	Not to be used
8	Not to be used
9	Current output
10	Current output
11	Not used
12	Not to be used
13	Not to be used
14	Not to be used
15	Not to be used

Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance: ± 0.1 mm
- Electronics:
Width: 482.6 mm
Height: 88.1 mm
Depth: 323 mm
- Transducer head
Width: 169 mm
Height: 200 mm
Depth: 70 mm
Inner hole diameter \varnothing minimum: 50 mm

Remarks

- I_s is positive when I_p flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 50°C.