

# AIT60-SG High Precision Analog Current Transducer

AIT60-SG has a high gain and measurement accuracy in the full bandwidth range, due to the application of the multi-point zero-flux technology system and high-frequency ripple sensing channel on top of currently existing DC sensor technology.

The multi-point zero-flux technology system secures the high accuracy by utilizing the technology combination of exciting magnetic flux closed-loop control, self-excited magnetic flux gate and multi-closed-loop control that realizes the closed-loop control between excitation magnetic flux and AC/DC magnetic flux generated by primary current, while the high-frequency ripple sensing channel allows the sensor to have the high performance over the full bandwidth range.

Product photo





### **Key Technologies**

- ♦ Excitation closed-loop control technology
- ♦ Self-excitation demagnetization technology
- ♦ Multi-point zero-flux technology
- Temperature control compensation technology
- ♦ Multi-range automatic switching technology

#### Features

- Insulated measurement between primary and secondary side
- Excellent linearity and accuracy
- Extremely low temperature drift
- ♦ Extremely low zero drift
- $\diamond$  Broad band and low response time

♦ Rail Transit: EMU, Metro, Trolly car

♦ Ship: Electric driven ship

♦ Car: Electric car

Strong anti-electromagnetic interference

#### **Application Domain**

- Medical Equipment: Scanner, MRI
- $\diamond$  Power industry: Converter, Inverter
- ♦ Renewable Energy: Photovoltaic, Wind energy
- ♦ Testing Instrument: Power analyzer, High-precision power supply
- ♦ Smart Power Grid: Power generation and battery monitoring, Medium low voltage substation
- ♦ Industry Control: Industrial motor drive, UPS, Welding, Robot, Hoist, Elevator, Ski lift

#### **Electrical Performance**

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Primary nominal direct current	IPN_DC	—	—	±60	—	Adc
Primary nominal alternating current*	I <sub>PN</sub>	_	—	42.4	—	Aac
Primary overload current	Ірм	1 Minute	—	—	±150	Adc
Operating voltage	Vc	—	±14.2	±15	±15.8	V
Power consumption current	IPWR	Rated primary current	±30	±130	±2800	mA
Current ratio	K <sub>N</sub>	Input : Output	600:1	600:1	600:1	_
Rated output current	Isn	Rated primary current	—	±0.10	—	А
Secondary burden resistance	Rм	See Fig. 1	0	20	60	Ω

\* refers to AC effective value



### Accuracy Measurement

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Accuracy	X <sub>G</sub>	Input direct current, 25±10°C	—	—	10	ppm
Linearity	٤L	—	—	—	2	ppm
Temperature stability	Tc	—	—	—	0.1	ppm/K
Time stability	T⊤	—	—	—	0.2	ppm/month
Power supply interference	Τv	-	—	—	1	ppm/V
Zero offset current	lo	@25°C	—	—	1 (can be adjusted to zero by users)	ppm
Ripple current	I <sub>N</sub>	DC-10Hz	—	—	0.5	ppm
Dynamic response time	tr	di/dt=100A/us, rised to 90%IPN	—	—	1	us
Current change rate	di/dt	—	100	—	—	A/us
Frequency bandwidth (-3dB)	F	_	0	—	800	kHz
Zero offset current	Іот	Full temperature range	—	—	±5	μA

## Safety Characteristics

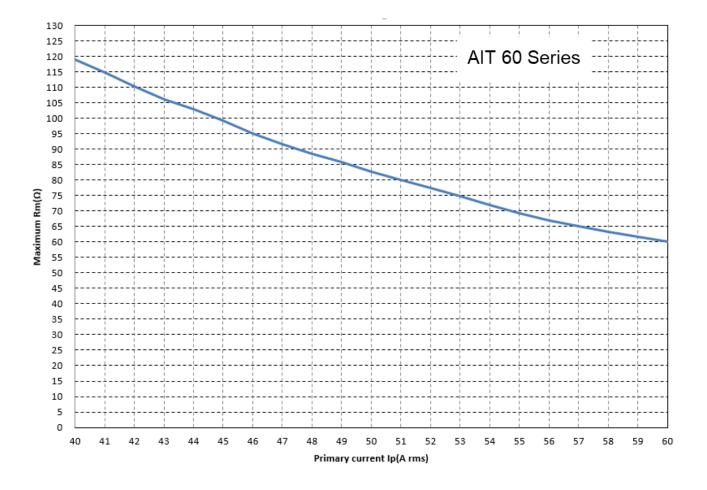
Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Conditions	Value	Unit
Insulation voltage / Between primary and secondary sides	Vd	50Hz,1min	2.5	KV
Transient isolation withstand voltage / Between primary and secondary sides	Vw	50us	5	KV
Insulation voltage / Secondary side shell	Vd	50Hz,1min	2.5	KV
Creepage distance / Between the primary and the outer shell	dCp	—	11	mm
Clearance distance / Between the primary and the outer shell	dCi	—	11	mm
Comparative tracking index	CTI	IEC-60112	275	V

# **General Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Measuring Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Ambient operating	TA	—	-40	—	+85	°C
temperature						
Mass	М	—		350±10		g



### **Burden Resistor Instructions**



### **Operating Status Instructions**

♦ Normal status:

The green indicator is on when the device is running normally:

After the device is powered on, the green indicator is on when the device is running normally, and the 3rd pin and 8th pin of D-Sub9 interface are connected together.

♦ Fault status:

The green light will be off when the transducer is in fault mode.

Trouble-shooting:

a) When the green light is off, the power supply should be checked as the first step;

b) If the power supply is normal, then the primary current is over the specified measurement range and the transducers will be in overload mode.

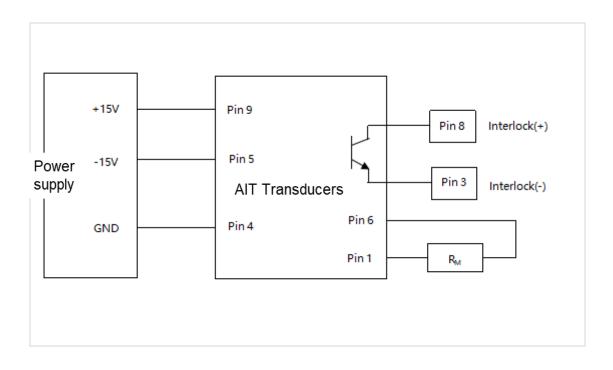
In this mode, the transducers will be working in non-zeroflux mode, that the secondary current remains at specified maximum output, the secondary and primary currents are not in proportional and the connection between pin 3 & 8 of the DB9 interface will be off.



### Connection system

#### 1. D-Sub9 Connection terminal pin function definition

Pin N	o. 1	2、7	3	4	5	6	8	9
Definiti	on I_Output COM	N.C	Interlock(-)	GND	-15V Supply	I_Output	Interlock(+)	+15V Supply



Test instruction:

The primary current  $I_P$  can be obtained by measuring the test current  $I_s$  flowing through  $R_M$  or the voltage  $U_R$  across  $R_M$ :

$$I_{\rm P} = K_{\rm N} * I_{\rm S} = K_{\rm N} * (U_{\rm R}/R_{\rm M})$$

2. Interlock Port connection description:

There are two types of Interlock Port connection based on users' actual application shown as Fig A and Fig B:



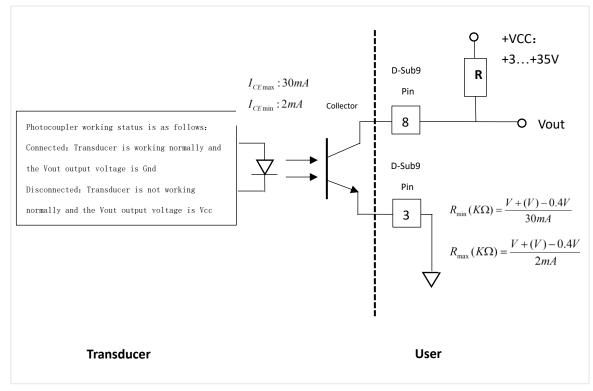
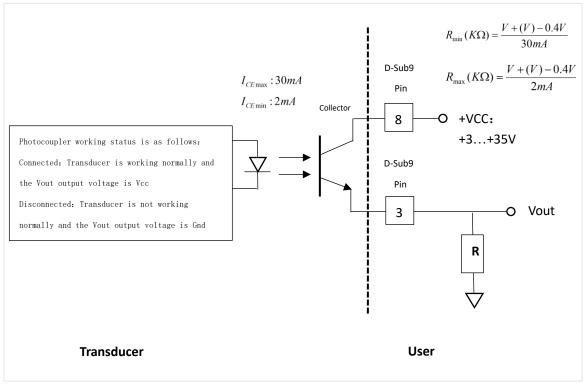


Fig A: Low level output when the transducer is operating normally



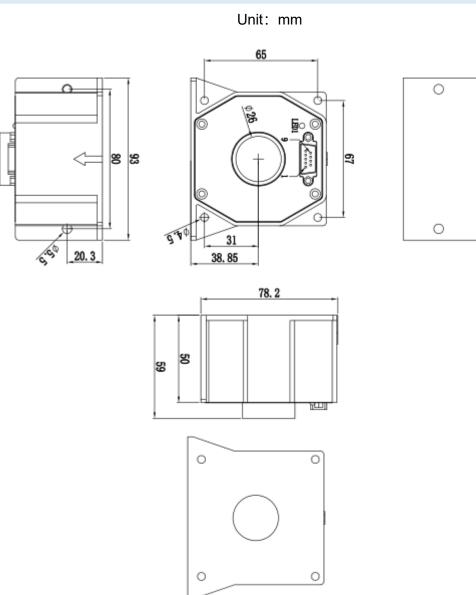




3. The output of the pin Vout in the optocoupler is related to the user-designed circuit, as shown in the following table.

Parameter	Vout	Description
Fig A	<0.2V	The transducer is working normally.
Fig A	Vcc	The transducer is working abnormally, i.e., in overload mode or abnormal power supply
	<0.2V	The transducer is working abnormally, i.e., in overload mode or abnormal power supply
Fig B	Vcc	The transducer is working normally.

Dimensions



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