

# **IIT1500 Industrial-Grade Current Transducer**

IIT1500 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-closedloop 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







Website: www.hangzhiprecision.com



### **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
- Broad band and low response time
- ♦ Strong anti-electromagnetic interference

## **Application Domain**

♦ Medical Equipment: Scanner, MRI

♦ Rail Transit: EMU, Metro, Trolly car□

♦ Power industry: Converter, Inverter □

♦ Ship: Electric driven ship

- ♦ Renewable Energy: Photovoltaic, Wind energy □ ♦ Car: Electric car
- ♦ 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<br>Conditions | Min    | Тур    | Max    | Unit |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Primary nominal direct current       | I <sub>PN_DC</sub> | _                       | _      | ±1500  | _      | Adc  |
| Primary nominal alternating current* | I <sub>PN</sub>    | _                       | _      | 1060   | _      | Aac  |
| Primary overload current             | I <sub>PM</sub>    | 1 Minute                | _      | _      | ±1600  | Adc  |
| Operating voltage                    | Vc                 | _                       | ±14.2  | ±15    | ±15.8  | V    |
| Power consumption current            | I <sub>PWR</sub>   | Rated primary current   | ±30    | ±1030  | ±1100  | mA   |
| Current ratio                        | K <sub>N</sub>     | Input : Output          | 1000:1 | 1000:1 | 1000:1 | _    |
| Rated output current                 | I <sub>SN</sub>    | Rated Primary current   | _      | ±1.5   | _      | А    |
| Secondary burden resistance          | R <sub>M</sub>     | See Fig. 1              | 0      | 1      | 2      | Ω    |

<sup>\*</sup> refers to AC effective value





# **Accuracy Measurement**

| Parameter                  | Symbol          | Measuring Conditions                         | Min | Тур | Max  | Unit |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----|-----|------|------|
| Accuracy                   | X <sub>G</sub>  | Input direct current, full temperature range | _   | _   | 0.02 | %    |
| Linearity                  | εL              | Full temperature range                       | _   | _   | 20   | ppm  |
| Zero offset current        | I <sub>OT</sub> | @25°C  | _   | _   | ±5   | μA   |
| Zero offset current        | lo              | Full temperature range                       | _   | _   | ±10  | μΑ   |
| Response time              | t <sub>r</sub>  | di/dt=100A/us, rised to 90%I <sub>PN</sub>   | _   | _   | 1    | us   |
| Current change rate        | di/dt           | <del>-</del>                                 | 200 | _   | _    | A/us |
| Frequency bandwidth (-3dB) | F               | -  | 0   | _   | 100  | kHz  |

# Safety Characteristics

| Parameter   | Symbol | Measuring Conditions | Value | Unit |
|---|--------|----------------------|-------|------|
| Insulation voltage / Between primary and secondary sides                    | Vd     | 50Hz,1min            | 5     | K۷   |
| Transient isolation withstand voltage / Between primary and secondary sides | Vw     | 50us                 | 10    | KV   |
| Creepage distance / Between the primary and the outer shell                 | dCp    | _                    | 11    | mm   |
| Clearance distance / Between the primary and the outer shell                | dCi    | <del>_</del>         | 11    | mm   |
| Comparative tracking index  | CTI    | IEC-60112            | 600   | V    |

## **General Characteristics**

| Parameter         | Symbol | Measuring Condition | Min | Тур     | Max | Unit |
|-------------------|--------|---------------------|-----|---------|-----|------|
| Ambient operating | TA     | _                   | -40 | _       | +85 | °C   |
| temperature       |        |                     |     |         |     |      |
| Mass              | M      | _                   |     | 1150±80 |     | g    |
|                   |        |                     |     |         |     |      |





### **Operating Status Instructions**

#### ♦ Normal status:

The green light 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. When the green light is off, you should check whether the power supply of the transducer is normal as the first step.

#### ♦ Fault status:

The green light is blinking when the current overloads.

Trouble-shooting:

If the power supply is normal, the green light indicator keeps on blinking, then the primary current is over the specified measurement range and the transducer will be in overload mode. In this mode, the transducer will be working in non-zeroflux mode, the secondary and primary currents are not in proportion. When the current recovers to the specified measurement current range, the current transducer returns to normal, green light indicator will be on.

# Connection system

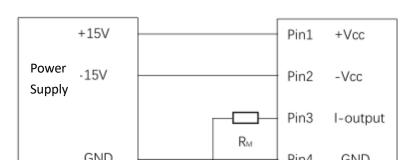
### 1. Phoenix terminal pin function definition

| Pin        | 1      | 2      | 3        | 4    |
|------------|--------|--------|----------|------|
| Definition | +15V   | -15V   | I Output | GND  |
| Definition | Supply | Supply | _Output  | GIVD |

#### **IIT Series Transducer**

# SHENZHEN HANGZHI PRECISIO Add: Rm 531 Building B. Huayuan I

Add: Rm 531, Building B, Huayuan I Baoyuan Rd, Bao'an District, Shenzl Email: <a href="mailto:sales@hangzhiprecision.com">sales@hangzhiprecision.com</a> Tel: +86 (0)755 8259 3440





4



#### 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  $R_M$ :

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

## **Dimensions**

Unit: mm

Website: www.hangzhiprecision.com



