NT25-P Current Transducer

Definition

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

Electrical data:

- 1. Normal current I_{PN}: 25A rms
- 2. Measuring range I_p : $0 \sim \pm 80 A$
- 3. Secondary nominal output: $2.5V \pm 0.625V$
- 4. Ratio: 1: 2000
- 5. Load resistance $R_{_{I}}$: $\geqslant 2k \Omega$
- 6. Supply voltage: $+5(1\pm5\%)V$
- 7. Current consumption(@+5V): ≤30 mA
- 8. Isolation: Between primary and secondary: 3kV /50Hz/1min

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data:

- 1. Accuracy X @I_{PN}, $T_A = +25$ °C ± 0.7 %
- 2. Non-linearity: $\leq 0.1\%$
- 3.Offset of zero current: $2.5V \pm 0.025V \ (+25^{\circ}\text{C})$
- 4. Thermal drift: @-10°C~+85°C: ≤100ppm/°C

- 5. Response time \leq 400ns
- 6. di/dt accurately followed: ≥15A/us

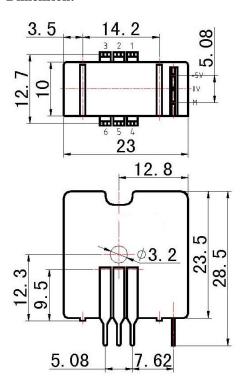
General data:

- 1. Operating temperature: -40°C~+85°C
- 2. Storage temperature: -40°C~+100°C
- 3. Weight: $\leq 11g$
- 4. Standards: EN50178:1997

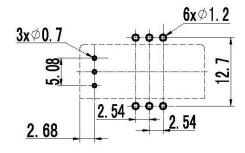
Features:

- 1. Zero magnetic flux Hall effect principle
- 2. Single-circuit power supply
- 3. Insulated plastic case made of white PPO recognized according to UL 94-V0
- 4. The whole current transducer comply with RoHS Directive completely

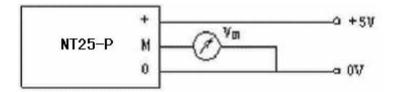
Dimension:



Drill holes size of the P.C.B.(Top view):



Connection:



Remark: Recommend to outside connect an electrolytic capacitor 10uF/16V between power supply "+" and "0" when put NT15-P into use. The capacitor has to be connected to the power supply terminal of transducer as close as possible.