

NT6-P Current Transducer

Application:

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} : 6A rms
2. Measuring range I_p : $0 \sim \pm 19.2A$
3. Secondary nominal output: $2.5V \pm 0.625V$ rms
4. Ratio: 1: 2000
5. Load resistance R_L : $\geq 2k\Omega$
6. Supply voltage: $+5(1 \pm 5\%)V$
7. Current consumption (@+5V): ≤ 30 mA
8. Isolation: Between primary and secondary: 3kV /50Hz/1min



Accuracy – Dynamic performance data:

1. Accuracy X @ I_{PN} , $T_A = +25^\circ C$: $\pm 0.7\%$
2. Non-linearity: $\leq 0.1\%$
3. Offset of zero: $2.5V \pm 0.025V$ (+25°C)
4. Thermal drift: @-10°C~+85°C: ≤ 200 ppm/°C
@-40°C~-10°C: ≤ 250 ppm/°C
5. Response time: ≤ 400 ns
6. di/dt accurately followed: $\geq 15A/us$

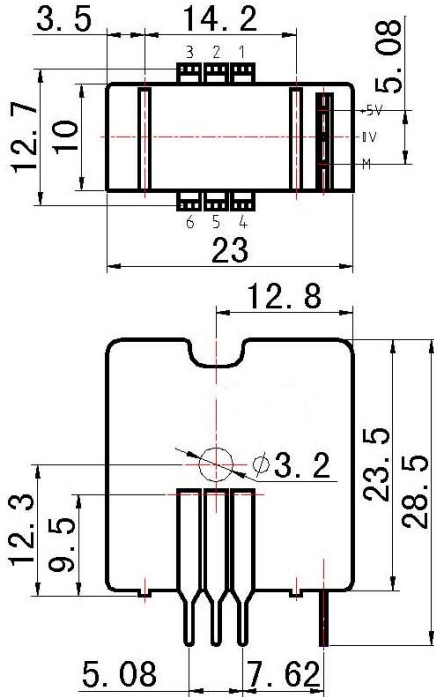
General data:

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

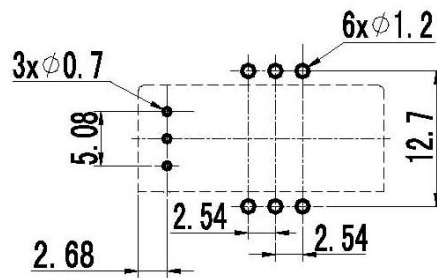
Features:

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

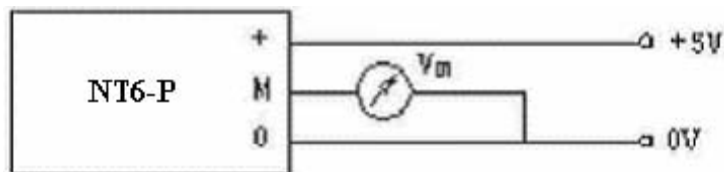
Dimension:



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 NT6-P into use. The capacitor has to be connected to the power supply terminal of transducer as close as possible.