

1-element DC current transducer

Instructions

CE-IZ06-**ES3-1.0

1 Overview

This device is a DC current measurement isolation transducer. It is used Hall measurement principle, perforated input mode, and with a very high isolation pressure function. The input DC current signal can be converted to linear standard DC signal output. It can be widely used in computer field data acquisition, industrial control, PLC control and other automated control system.

Features:

- ☆ High stability, low temperature drift;
- ☆ High reliability, strong surge voltage suppression;
- ☆ small size, easy to install.

2 Case Style



ES3 case

ES3 case Dimensions:

length × width × height = 83mm × 36mm × 76mm

3 Part Number

CE— I Z 06 — # # S# — 1.0	
Brand	Case style: S4
DC current	E: Φ20mm, B: Φ6.5mm
Hall isolation	Power supply: 2: +12V, 3: +15V, 4: 24V
Output: 3: 0-5V, 4: 0-20mA, 5: 4-20mA, 8: 0-10V, F: frequency,	

4 Specifications

Input range: DC 0~10A-300A;

Output: 0-5V, 0-10V, 0-20mA, 4-20mA, 0-5KHz;

Auxiliary Power:

DC 12V, 15V, 24V or DC 11.5V-26V, wide power supply;

Accuracy: 1.0;

Load capacity: voltage output load $\geq 2K\Omega$,
current output load $\leq 250\Omega$;

Temperature drift: $\leq 500PPm/^{\circ}C$;

Isolation voltage: 2500 V DC;

Response time: ≤ 200 ms;

Rated power consumption: $\leq 800mW$;

Output ripple: $\leq 15mV$;

Frequency range: none;

Surge impact immunity: power supply port four 4000V;

output port three 2000V;

Burst immunity: None;

Input overload capacity: 20 times the nominal value of the measured current (maximum 500A, applied 1 second);

Operating temperature: $-10\sim 60^{\circ}C$;

Storage temperature: $-40\sim 70^{\circ}C$.

5 Connections Diagram

(Special products, please refer to the wiring diagram on the product)

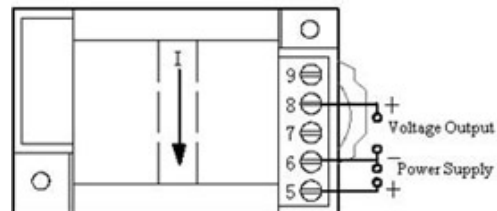


Figure 3 voltage output product wiring diagram

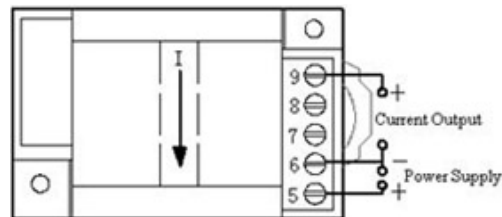


Figure 4 current output product wiring diagram

6 Installations

DIN35 rail mounting or screw mounting installation, the installation size is shown in Figure 5 (in mm).

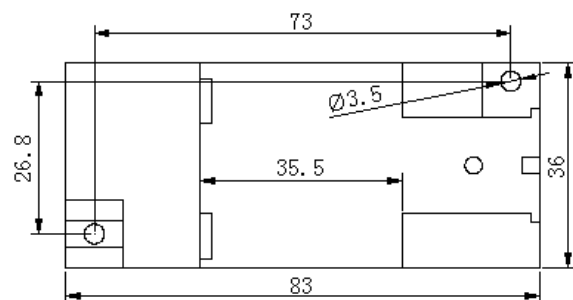


Figure 5 installation dimensions

7 Product's Service

7.1 Installation

7.1.1 DIN rail installation method:

- ① Fix the transducer on the side of the card slot and hook on the mounting rail;

- ② Pull the spring pin down;
- ③ Clip the transducer mount on the mounting rail;
- ④ Release the spring pin and clip the transmitter on the mounting rail.

7.1.2 Screw mounting method:

①4mm diameter hole in the fixed plate according to the screw hole position shown in Fig. 5;

②Use the screw $\Phi 3.5$ to insert into hole and secure it.

7.2 Products factory has been accurately set according to the "product standard". Apply power after determine the correct wiring.

7.3 The maximum wire diameter of the terminal block is 2mm (16-26AWG). Remove the 4mm ~ 5mm insulation layer from the end of the mounting wire and insert it into the terminal block, then tighten the screw.

7.4 Product supply power requires the isolation voltage $\geq 2000\text{VAC}$, AC ripple $<10\text{mV}$. Multiple transducers can share a common set of power supplies, but the power circuit can no longer be used to drive relays and other can produce spikes in the load, in order to avoid interference signal transmission to the transducer.

7.5 The transducers output 0-20mA (or 4-20mA), the RL standard is $\leq 250\Omega$, and 0-5V voltage output RL standard is $\geq 2\text{K}\Omega$, can guarantee the output accuracy and linearity over the entire rated input range.

8 Example of product accuracy level verification

8.1 According to the definition of the transmitter terminal to connect the test circuit as shown.

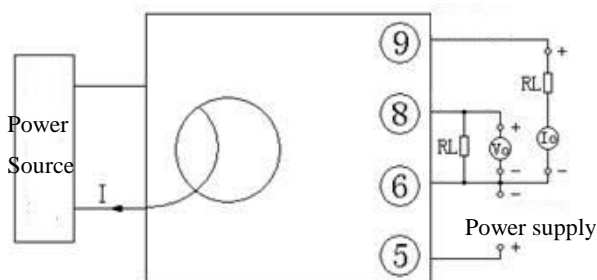


Figure 6, voltage or current output product accuracy test wiring diagram

Note: The voltage output is measured with the V_o meter, and the current output is measured with the I_o meter.

8.2 The test shall be carried out under the following environmental conditions:

- ◆ Power supply: nominal $\pm 5\%$, ripple $\leq 10\text{mV}$;
- ◆ Ambient temperature: $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$;
- ◆ Relative humidity: RH (45 ~ 80)%;

◆ The accuracy is 0.05 above. of the signal source and measurement instrument.

8.3 Power preheat 2min;

8.4 Current I input and monitoring methods

①A high-precision high-current meter calibrator can directly input current as shown in figure 6, and record the display data of the meter calibration instrument.

②When using the common high-accuracy meter calibrator as the signal source, use ampere-turn method to output small current (5A, 10A or higher), and input it to the transducer input coil. The precision ammeter is tandem connection to the calibrator output end to detect input current, and convert the input current I value according to the ampere-turn method.

8.5 Assuming the transducer input is 0-300ADC, the output is 0-5VDC, given any input value I he transducer range, the theoretical output value (V_z) of the transducer is calculated as follows:

$$V_z = I \div 300 \times 5V$$

If the output is 4-20mA, then $I_y = 4 + I \div 300 \times 16\text{mA}$;

If the output is 0-20mA, then $I_z = I \div 300 \times 20\text{mA}$;

8.6 The monitoring table measures the DC voltage output value V_o or current output value I_o :

$|V_o - V_z| \leq 50\text{mV}$ is normal, or excessive (0-5V output, 1.0);

$|I_o - I_z| \leq 160\mu\text{A}$ is normal, or excessive (4-20mA output, 1.0);

$|I_o - I_y| \leq 200\mu\text{A}$ is normal, or excessive (0-20mA output, 1.0) ;

8.7 Repeat the 8.4 and 8.5 two operations, the resulting point value $|V_o - V_z| \leq 50\text{mV}$ or $|I_o - I_z| \leq 160\mu\text{A}$, the transducer accuracy level is qualified.

Note: and other technical indicators of the verification method detailed consultation with our company.

9 Notes

9.1 Please pay attention to the wiring on product label and the output contact capacity.

9.2 Transducer for the integrated structure, not removable, and should avoid collision and fall.

9.3 The transducers are used in environments with strong electromagnetic interference. Standard precaution such as shielding the input and /or output lines should be observed. All lines should be as short as possible. If a group of transducers are mounted together, keep a space more than 10mm between adjacent

units.

9.4 The input value given on the transducer label refers to the rms value of the ac signal.

9.5 Only use the effective terminal of the transducer. The other terminals may be connected with the internal circuit of the transducer, and can't be used for other purposes.

9.6 Transducer has a certain anti-lightning ability, but when the transducer input and output feeders exposed to extreme bad environments, must be taken lightning protection measures.

9.7 Don't damage or modify the product label and logo. Don't disassemble or modify the transducer, otherwise the company will no longer provide the product "three guarantees" (replacement, returns, repair) services.

9.8 The transducers use flame-retardant ABS plastic shell package. which limit temperature is +75 °C. The shell will be deformed with high-temperature baking, and will affect product performance. Do not use or save the product near the heat source. Do not bake the product in a high-temperature oven.

9.9 When measuring the voltage or current with the multi meter pen, please screw the terminal screw in the end, otherwise it may not measure the voltage or current output value.