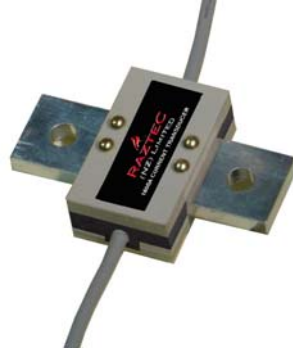


RAZTEC LINK CURRENT SENSOR

RAZL-1500 TAM



RAZL-1500 FAM



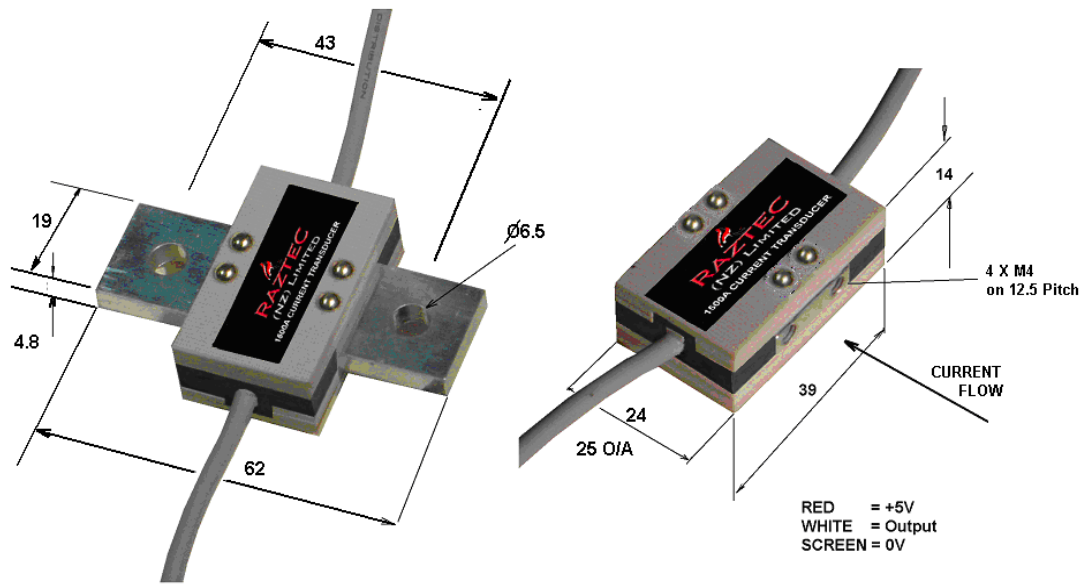
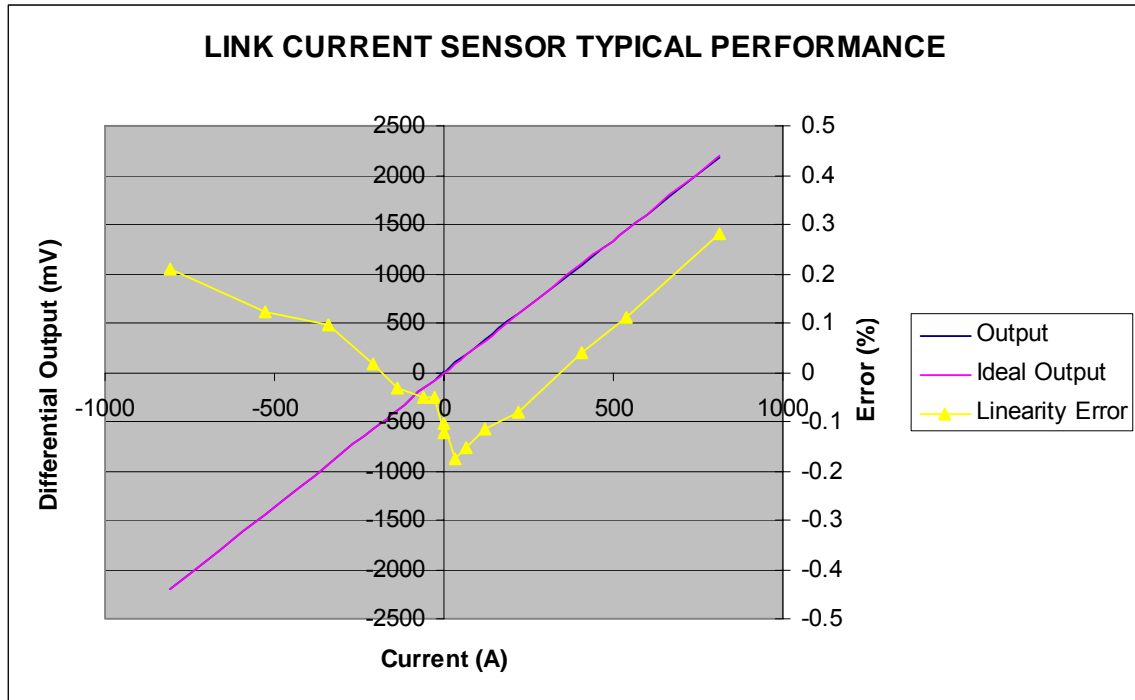
Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating Temperature	T_A	-40 to +125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply Voltage	V_s	10.5	V
Max Current (tab<70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)	I_m	4500	A

Characteristics ($T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless stated, $V_s = 5\text{V}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Lower Limit	Typical	Upper Limit	Unit
Supply Current (no load)	I_s		14	17.4	mA
Supply Voltage	V_s	4.5	5.0	10.5	V
RMS Isolation Test Voltage (1 minute)	V_d	3			KV
Current range for $\pm 1\%$ error (-25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)	I_m	± 1000			A
Null Output Voltage (bipolar)	V_o	-0.15	0	+0.15	V
Transfer Function (per turn, -25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Bipolar)	$\Delta V/I$		2.9		mV/A
Measured Current	I_m		1500		A
Combined non-linearity and hysteresis error ($\pm 1000\text{A}$, -25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +85 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)				1.0	%
Null drift due to temperature change	$TC_{\Delta V_o/V_o}$		0.08	$\pm 0.8^*$	mV/K
Residual offset voltage	U_{cm}		.05		%
Gain change due to temperature change	TC_G	-0.1		+0.06	%/K
Crosstalk due to I_m @ 25mm, worst orientation	ϵ_c			0.3	%
Resistance (excluding contact resistance)	R_s		15		$\mu\Omega$
Rise time 0 to 200A	t_r		5**		μs
Frequency response	f_{-3dB}		120**		kHz
Output noise	E_{nrms}			1	mVrms
Effect of primary dv/dt (Equivalent measured Ampères/(Primary Volts/second) – for PWM applications)				4×10^{-8}	AV^{-1}s

** Faster product available on request to 350KHz



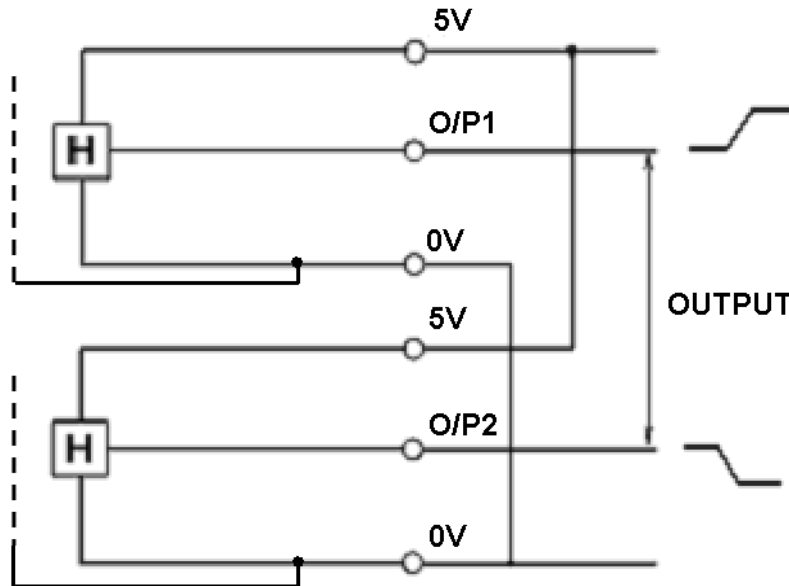
Product Description

The Raztec link sensor is a compact, high current, open loop current sensor, capable of operating under high overload and ambient temperature conditions.

It is specifically designed for applications where small size is critical and current needs to be measured economically.

The sensor incorporate two Hall effect magnetic field sensors arranged to give a bipolar output which greatly improves the sensors immunity to common mode effects. The output signal is effectively the difference between the two output signals which are brought out separately to ensure better noise rejection.

Electrostatic and magnetic screening is employed to reduce noise from high voltage switching transients and nearby current carrying conductors.



OPERATION PRINCIPLE