



## ULTRASTAB 866 Precision Current Transducer

The Ultrastab 866 Current Transducer is the most proven fluxgate transducer with onboard electronics in the Danfysik Current Transducer program. It is the first transducer of its class with transducer head and SMD based electronics integrated in one assembly.

The model 866 is based on the proven high performance current measurement system in the Ultrastab program, and it is used as a current feed back element in precision power supplies or gradient amplifiers.

It ranges 0-600A from DC to 100 kHz with a temperature drift lower than 0.2 ppm/K. Powered with  $\pm 15V$  it produces an analog current of 400mA at 600 A primary current.

Output noise and noise feed back to the main conductor are both extremely low, and electrostatic shielding ensures maximum immunity against external electrostatic fields.

### The 866 features

- Bandwidth DC to 100 kHz
- Linearity better than 1 ppm
- Absolute calibration traceable to NIST
- Temperature drift less than 0.2 ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
- Noise feed-back to main conductor < 10  $\mu V$
- Resolution better than 0.05 ppm
- Bipolar, up to 400mA output current at 600A primary current
- Low noise on the output signal

### Applications

- Feed back element in high performance gradient amplifiers
- Feed back element in precision current regulated power supplies

Manufacturer: Danfysik A/S • Møllehaven 31 • DK-4040 Jyllinge • Denmark  
Tel. +45 4679 0000 • Fax +45 4679 0001 • danfysik@danfysik.dk • www.danfysik.com

North America Distributor: GMW Associates • 955 Industrial Rd • San Carlos, CA 94070 • USA  
Tel. +1 650 802 8292 • Fax +1 650 802 8292 • sales@gmw.com • www.gmw.com

## Working principle

The Ultrastab 866 Current Transducer system is a unique design, based on the zero-flux principle for galvanically isolated current measurement.

With the primary current conductor through the transducer head center hole and current flowing, the electronics will generate a current in the built-in compensation winding counter-balancing the primary ampere turns.

A very sensitive and extremely low noise detector circuit (patented) will detect when zero-flux is obtained, and an analog current signal will be generated at the output terminals in direct proportion to the primary current.

## Installation

The Ultrastab 866 unit is fully self-contained, requiring only  $\pm 15V$  voltage supply. All connections via a 9-pole D-SUB socket.

It can be installed in any orientation and has a high immunity to external magnetic and electrostatic fields.

With the 866 delivered with the standard current transfer ratio of 1500:1, a 600A primary current will generate a 400mA compensation current. Wired up with a 2.5 Ohm Burden resistor, a 1V analog output signal will be available.

If e.g. a max. 450A primary current shall be measured, the Burden resistor can be increased to 3.3 Ohm producing a 1V analog signal. From Fig. 1 on the attached installation data sheet it can be seen that the 866 can operate with higher resistance values of Burden resistors, but in order to get the best performance out of the Burden resistors, we recommend to keep the power loss as low as possible.

## Standard features

The Ultrastab 866 is equipped with opto isolator for status interlock reading, and has a built-in scanning lock in circuit for automatic recovery to normal operation after overload condition.

## Optional features

The Ultrastab 866 has a built-in free-running oscillator, which drives the zero flux detector circuitry.

In cases where the application requires synchronization with external oscillator frequencies, e.g. in gradient amplifiers, the 866 can be delivered with a fibre optics trigger input for the frequency range 35 to 45 kHz.

## Accessories

- Mounting bracket
- 2.5 Ohm Burden resistor (4 x 10 Ohm//), 0.1%,  $T_c < 3$  ppm/°C
- 9-pole D-sub with 2 m shielded cable
- $\varnothing 25$  busbar

## Ordering information standard

- |                             |                              |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • 866 current transducer    | • 866-BR 2.5 Burden resistor | • 866-BR 5.0 Burden Resistor |
| • 866-SC, 2m shielded cable | • 866-BB, busbar             | • 866-MB, mounting bracket   |

## Optional

- 866-FIB, fibre optics trigger input

# Ultrastab 866-600

Last update: 15.03.2007

## Current transducer

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Primary current</b>	<b><math>I_p</math></b>			
Nominal primary current			$\pm 600$	A
Polarity			Bipolar	
<b>Secondary current</b>	<b><math>I_s</math></b>			
Nominal secondary current			$\pm 400$	mA
<b>External burden resistor</b>	<b><math>R_b</math></b>			
Max.	$R_{b, \max}$		2.5	$\Omega$
Min.	$R_{b, \min}$		0	$\Omega$
<b>Current transfer ratio</b>	<b>N</b>		1500	
<b>Overload capacity</b>				
Max. nondestructive overload	$I_{p, \max}$	@ 0.1s	500	% $I_{pn}$
Min. overload trip value	$I_{p, \text{trip}}$		110	% $I_{pn}$
<b>DC accuracy</b>				
Offset				
Initial	$I_{so}$		< 20	ppm
Drift vs. Temp.	$I_{so, \text{temp}}$		< 0.2	ppm / K
Drift vs. Time	$I_{so, \text{time}}$		< 1	ppm / month
Drift vs. supply voltage	$I_{so, \text{supply}}$		< 1.5	ppm / %
Transfer ratio				
Deviation	$N_d$		< 2	ppm
Deviation vs. Temp.	$N_{d, \text{temp}}$		< 0.3	ppm / K
Linearity				
Deviation	$X_d$		< 1	ppm
<b>Output noise</b>	<b><math>I_{s, \text{noise}}</math></b>			
		0 - 10Hz	< 0.05	ppm (RMS)
		0 - 10kHz	< 3	ppm (RMS)
		0 - 50kHz	< 10	ppm (RMS)

## Ultrastab 866-600

Last update: 15.03.2007

Current transducer

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Dynamic response</b>				
Slew rate	$dI/dt$	10 - 90%	> 100	A / $\mu$ S
<b>Bandwidth</b>				
$\pm 3$ dB	$f$	< 0.5% $I_{pn}$	100	kHz
<b>Busbar noise</b>				
Measured on primary cable, one turn	$U_b$	DC - 50kHz	< 10	$\mu$ V RMS
<b>Busbar free zone</b>				
Length	$l$		150	mm
Radius	$r$		75	mm
<b>Test voltages</b>				
Busbar to GND	$V_{t, b}$		5000	VAC RMS
<b>Power supply</b>				
Supply voltage	$V_s$	$\pm 5\%$	$\pm 15$	V
Maximum quiescent current	$I_q$		$\pm 200$	mA
Maximum current consumption	$I_{max}$		$\pm 600$	mA
<b>Operating environment</b>				
Temperature	$T_a$		10 - 50	$^{\circ}$ C
Humidity	$RH_a$	Noncondensing	20 - 80	%RH
<b>Storage environment</b>				
Temperature	$T_s$		-20 - 85	$^{\circ}$ C
Humidity	$RH_s$	Noncondensing	20 - 80	%RH

## Ultrastab 866-600

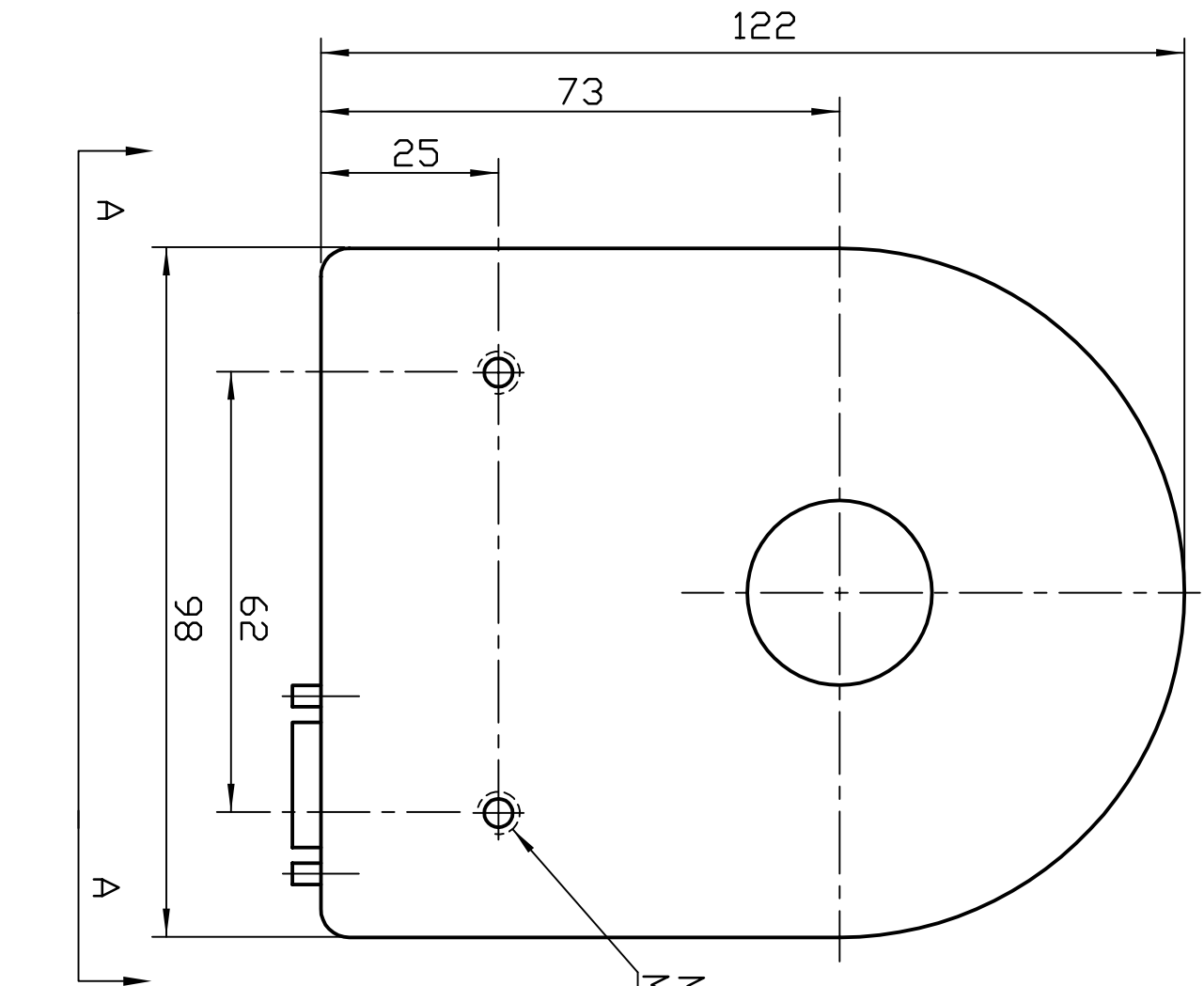
Last update: 15.03.2007

### Current transducer

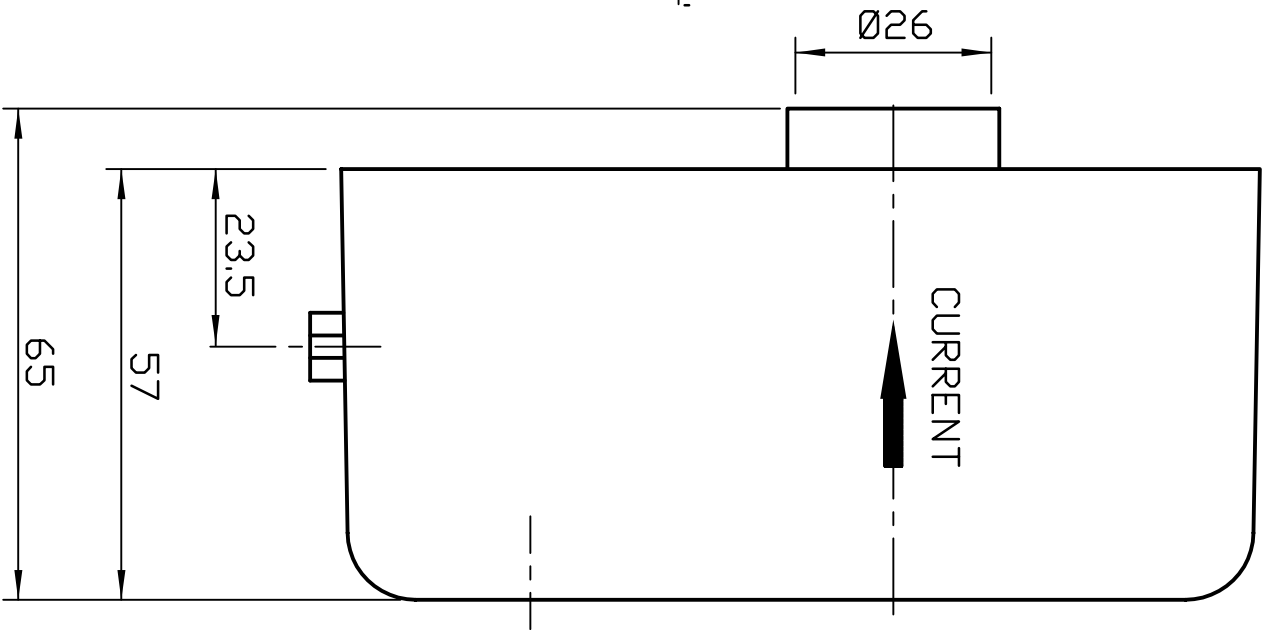
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value	Unit
<b>Mechanical dimension</b>				
Width	W		122	mm
Height	H		98	mm
Depth	D		65	mm
Weight (approx.)	m		1	kg
Inner hole diameter	O		25	mm

#### Notes:

- 1: All ppm figures refer to nominal current
- 2: Specifications are subject to change without notice



M6x10 FOR MOUNTING  
MAX RECOMMENDED TORQUE 0.2kgm.



D-SUB, 9 POLE  
POWER  
SIGNAL  
TEST

FIBRE OPTIC  
RECIEVER SOCKET  
FOR SYNC. SIGNAL  
(OPTIONAL)

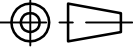
SEEN FROM A-A

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TOLERANCE: $\pm 0.3$	SURFACE TREATMENT: -	MATERIAL:
SCALE: 1:1	MACHINING: -	DRAWN BY KP 11.03.97
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		PROD.APP. TS
		PROJ.ENGR. TS
		DWG.NO.: 88201G

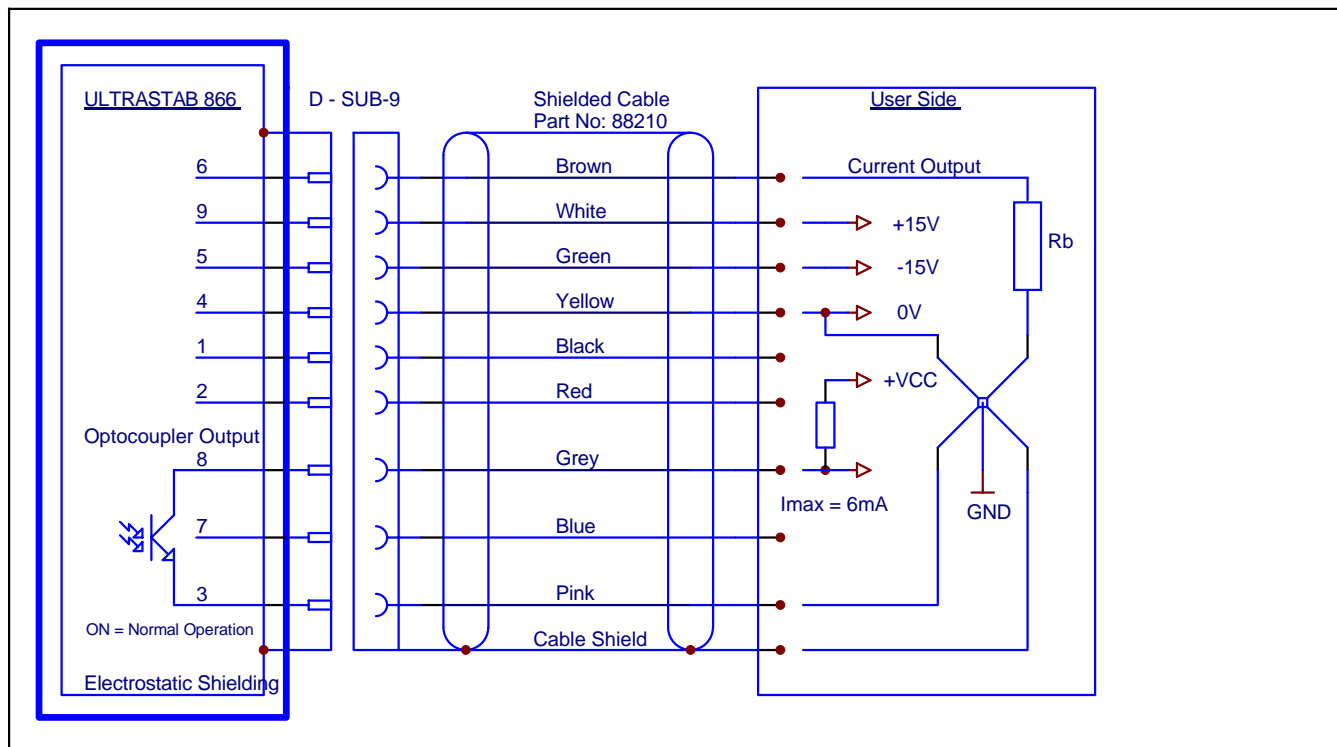
	CUSTOMER: .	PROJECT NO. .	REVISION: G	SHEET 1 OF 1
	FILE: .		DATE: MK 20.03.01	SIZE: A3

DK-4040 JYLLINDE DENMARK. TELEPHONE: +45 46 78 81 50. TELEFAX: +45 46 73 15 51. E-MAIL: DANFYSIK@DANFYSIK.DK



FIRST ANGLE  
PROJECTION

## ULTRASTAB 866-600 INSTALLATION



### The Wiring diagram shows:

- Power connections
- Connection of Burden Resistor ( Rb )
- Connection of opto-coupler output ( status )

### Re. Status: Normal Operation means:

- +/- 15V present
- Zero detectors are working.
- Output Current < 110%.

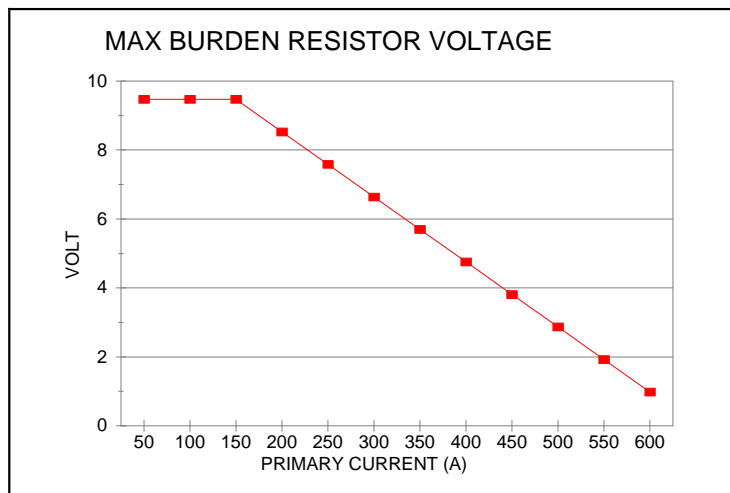


Figure 2: The graph shows the maximum voltage that can be achieved across the externally connected Burden Resistor as a function of the Primary current.

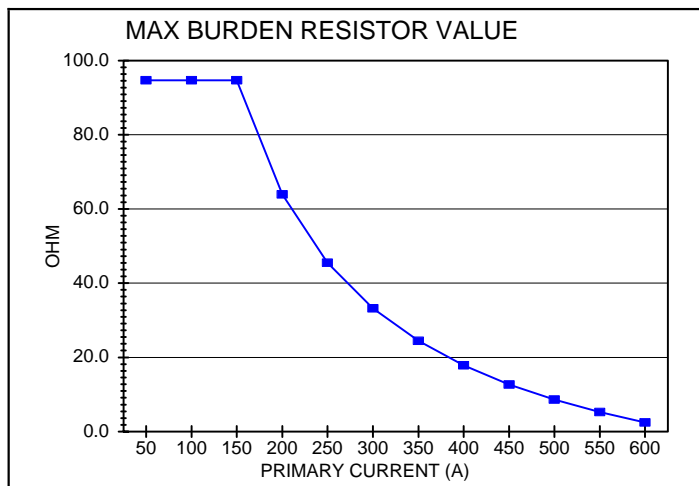


Figure 1: The graph shows the relationship between the Burden Resistor and the primary current.

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