

Current Transducer HTY 50..100-P

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed, mixed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).





| Electric | al data | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|-------------------|
| Primary nomina current rms I _{PN} (A) | l Primary current measuring range I _{PM} (A) | Туре | | S since e code |
| 50 | ± 150 | HTY 50-P | | 6115 |
| 75 | ± 225 | HTY 75-P | | 5013 |
| 100 | ± 300 | HTY 100-P | 46 | 6067 |
| v _c | Supply voltage (± 5 %) | | ± 15 | V |
| I _c | Current consumption | | < ± 20 | mA |
| V _d | Rms voltage for AC isolation test, | 50 Hz, 1 min | 2.5 | kV |
| R _{IS} | Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC | | > 500 | MΩ |
| V _{OUT} | Output voltage (Analog) @ $\pm I_{_{PN}}$, R_ | = 10 k Ω , T _A = 25°C | ± 4 | V |
| R | Load resistance | | > 10 | kΩ |

Accuracy-Dynamic performance data

| $ \begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{E}_{L} & \text{Linearity error } (0 \hdots \pm \textbf{I}_{PN}) & < \pm 1 & \% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{PN} \\ \textbf{V}_{OE} & \text{Electrical offset voltage } (0 \hdots \textbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} & < \pm 30 & \text{m} \\ \textbf{V}_{OH} & \text{Hysteresis offset voltage } (0 \hdots \textbf{I}_{P} = 0, & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & $ | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|
| $ \begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{V}_{\text{OE}} & & \text{Electrical offset voltage } @ \mathbf{T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} & < \pm 30 & \text{m} \\ \mathbf{V}_{\text{OH}} & & \text{Hysteresis offset voltage } @ \mathbf{I}_{\text{P}} = 0, & & & & \\ & & \text{after an excursion of 1 x I}_{\text{PN}} & & < \pm 15 & \text{m} \\ \mathbf{TCV}_{\text{OE}} & & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \mathbf{V}_{\text{OE}} & & & \text{typ. } \pm 2.0 & \text{mV/} \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ \end{array} $ | Х | Accuracy @ I_{PN} , $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ (excluding offset) | < ± 1 | % of $I_{_{\rm PN}}$ |
| $ \begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{V}_{\text{OH}} & & \text{Hysteresis offset voltage @ } \mathbf{I}_{\text{P}} = 0, \\ & & \text{after an excursion of 1 x } \mathbf{I}_{\text{PN}} & < \pm 15 & \text{m} \\ \mathbf{TCV}_{\text{OE}} & & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \mathbf{V}_{\text{OE}} & & \text{typ. } \pm 2.0 & \text{mV/} \\ & & & \text{max. } \pm 3.0 & \text{mV/} \\ \end{array} $ | e _ | Linearity error (0 ± I _{PN}) | < ± 1 | % of $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{after an excursion of } 1 \times I_{_{PN}} & < \pm 15 & \text{m} \\ \textbf{TCV}_{_{OE}} & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \textbf{V}_{_{OE}} & \text{typ. } \pm 2.0 & \text{mV/} \\ & & \text{max. } \pm 3.0 & \text{mV/} \\ \textbf{TCV}_{_{OUT}} & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \textbf{V}_{_{OUT}} (\% \text{ of reading}) & < \pm 0.1 & \%/ \\ \textbf{t}_{_{r}} & \text{Response time to } 90\% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{_{PN}} \text{ step} & < 7 & \mu \end{array}$ | V _{OE} | Electrical offset voltage @ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ | < ± 30 | mV |
| $ \begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{TCV}_{\text{OE}} & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \textbf{V}_{\text{OE}} & \text{typ. } \pm 2.0 & \text{mV/} \\ & \text{max. } \pm 3.0 & \text{mV/} \\ \textbf{TCV}_{\text{OUT}} & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \textbf{V}_{\text{OUT}} (\% \text{ of reading}) & < \pm 0.1 & \% \\ \textbf{t}_{r} & \text{Response time to } 90\% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{\text{PN}} \text{ step} & < 7 & \mu \end{array} $ | V _{OH} | Hysteresis offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$, | | |
| $\begin{array}{ccc} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$ | | after an excursion of 1 x $I_{_{\rm PN}}$ | < ± 15 | mV |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{TCV}_{_{OUT}} & \text{Temperature coefficient of } \textbf{V}_{_{OUT}} \left(\% \text{ of reading}\right) & < \pm 0.1 & \% \\ \textbf{t}_{_{r}} & \text{Response time to } 90\% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{_{PN}} \text{ step} & < 7 & \mu \end{array}$ | TCV _{OE} | Temperature coefficient of $V_{_{OE}}$ | typ. ±2.0 | mV/K |
| $t_{_{ m PN}}$ Response time to 90% of $I_{_{ m PN}}$ step < 7 μ | | | max. ± 3.0 | mV/K |
| $t_{_{ m PN}}$ Response time to 90% of $I_{_{ m PN}}$ step < 7 μ | TCV | Temperature coefficient of \mathbf{V}_{OUT} (% of reading) | < ± 0.1 | %/K |
| BW Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB) ¹⁾ DC 50 kH | | Response time to 90% of $I_{_{\rm PN}}$ step | < 7 | μs |
| | BW | Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB) ¹⁾ | DC 5 | 0 kHz |
| Conoral data | Gener | ral data | | |

| 00 | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|----|
| T _A | Ambient operating temperature | - 10 + 75 | °C |
| Ts | Ambient storage temperature | - 15 + 85 | °C |
| т | Mass | 30 | g |
| | Madd | 00 | 9 |

$I_{PN} = 50 ... 100 A$



Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- Isolation voltage 2500 V
- Low power consumption
- Extended measuring range(3 x I_{PN})

Advantages

- Easy installation
- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity to external interference.

Applications

- DC motor drives
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- AC variable speed drives
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Battery supplied applications
- Inverters

Application domain

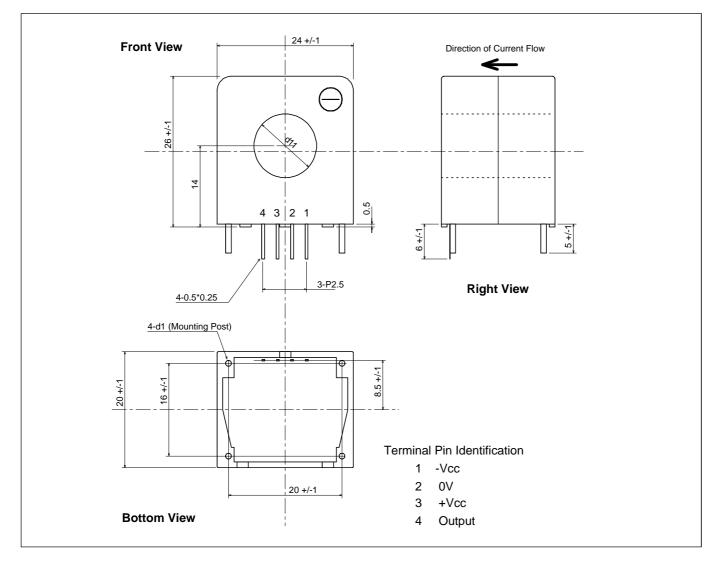
Industrial

Note :

¹⁾ Derating is needed to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.



Dimensions HTY 50..100-P (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)







This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the following manufacturer's operating instructions.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply). Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used. Main supply must be able to be disconnected.