

# PointSenz

**PCM 10-P/SP1** 

PointSenz series of sensors are optimised for the electronic measurement of bipolar DC currents, with a galvanic isolation between the primary (high power) circuit and the secondary (electronic) circuit.



Electrical data				
I <sub>PN</sub>	Primary nominal DC	10	А	
I <sub>P</sub>	Primary current, measuring range	0 ± 20	Α	
Î	Overload capacity (Ampere Turns)	30000	A	
I <sub>OUT</sub>	Analogue output current @ I = 0	12	mA	
	Analogue output current $@ + I_{P}$	20	mA	
	Analogue output current @ - I <sub>P</sub>	4	mA	
R	Measuring resistance	50 250	Ω	
V	Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup> (- 30 %, + 25 % continuous)	+24	V	
U	(- 40 %, + 40 % Intermittent)			
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption (max) <sup>2)</sup>	50	mA	
Ň.	Rms rated voltage <sup>3)</sup>	50	V	

#### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

Х	Accuracy $^{4), 5)}$ (5% $\pm I_{P}$ $\pm I_{P}$ ) @ $T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C, V_{C} = +24 V$	± 1.0	% of <b>I</b>		
	Position sensitivity relative to centre reading (max)	± 1.5	% of I		
<b>8</b>	Linearity <sup>4)</sup> (0 $\pm I_p$ )	± 0.2	% of $I_{P}$		
-	External field rejection	200 : 1			
	Electrical offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	+12 ± 0.3	mA		
01	(Typicaly)	+12 ± 0.1	mA		
I <sub>OM</sub>	Residual offset current $@ I_{P} = 0$				
o	after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$	± 0.02	mA		
I <sub>OT</sub>	Thermal drift of offset current $I_{oF}T_{A} = -25 + 70^{\circ}C$	± 0.03	mA/°K		
TCE <sub>G</sub>	Thermal drift of gain $T_A = -25 + 70^{\circ}C$	± 0.05	%/°K		
t, Ŭ	Response time @ 90 % of I <sub>P</sub>	< 10	μs		
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 50	A/µs		
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB)	DC 1	kHz		
General data					

#### - 25 .. + 55 °C T, Ambient operating temperature (continuous) - 25 .. + 70 °C (intermittent) T<sub>c</sub> - 25 .. + 85 °C Ambient storage temperature Relative humidity $T_{A} = 40^{\circ}C$ 95 % 120 m Mass g Standards: Electrically driven points machines BS 581 Vibration BR 967:1973 cat. D EMC EN 50121-5 Railway applications (power supply, EN 50155 temperature & humidity) Safety EN 61010-1/2 (For instalation information see over)

This product is designed to conform with the relevant sections of GM/RC 1500, and is intended for use in applications and enviroments which comply with GS/ES 1914 and GM/R7 1031.

 $I_{PN} = 10 A$ 



## **Features**

· Closed loop sensor using Hall Effect

- Panel mounting
- Split core design for easy installation
- Insulated plastic case to UL 94-V0
- Reverse polarity protected.

#### **Advantages**

- · Very good linearity
- Excellent accuracy
- Current overload capability
- No insertion losses.
- Non contact measurement (does not need a safety case)

### **Applications**

- Railway equipment
- · Points condition monitoring
- Signal light indication
- · Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS).

Notes : 1) Reverse polarity protection

<sup>2)</sup> Including  $I_{OUT}$ 

- Pollution degree 2
- <sup>4)</sup> Excludes electrical offset
- <sup>5)</sup> Includes linearity with the conductor in the centre of the aperture.

# Dimensions PCM 10-P/SP1 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

<ul> <li>General</li> </ul>	tolerance
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• Primary through-hole

• Enclosure

• Connection of secondary

Via 4 core screened polyurethane cable 2 m in length, Halogen free UL 94-V0 rated plastic

± 0.5 mm

Ø 15 mm

### Remarks

- $I_{\text{OUT}}$  is positive when  $I_{\text{P}}$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 90°C.
- This unit is intended for direct mounting in trackside applications. It should only be installed or removed from insulated hazardous live conductors or uninsulated hazardous live conductors which are switched off.
- As it is a sealed unit no moisture should be allowed to ingress into the unit during installation.
- Connections between the transducer and the customers power supply and output monitoring equipment should be made with screened cable.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, secondary connections, unidirectional measurements, operating temperatures, etc.) please contact us.