

## **Current Transducer HTFS 200..800-P/SP2**

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











All Data are given with a  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ 

El	ectrical da	ıta		
Primary nominal		Primary current	Туре	RoHS since
current rms		measuring range		datecode
I <sub>PN</sub> (A)		I <sub>PM</sub> (A)		
	200	± 300	HTFS 200-P/SP2	45326
	400	± 600	HTFS 400-P/SP2	45060
	800	± 1200	HTFS 800-P/SP2	45060
<b>V</b> <sub>OUT</sub>	Output volta	age (Analog) @ I <sub>P</sub>	V <sub>REF</sub> ±	(1.25· <b>I</b> <sub>P</sub> / <b>I</b> <sub>PN</sub> )V
		$I_p = 0$	$V_{REF}$ ±	0.025 V
$V_{REF}$	Reference v	voltage1) - Output voltage	e 1/2 <b>V</b> <sub>c</sub>	± 0.025 V
		<b>V</b> <sub>REF</sub> Outpບ	it impedance typ. 200	Ω
		V	impedance > 20	0 kO

OUT	Output voltage (Allalog) @ Ip	V <sub>REF</sub> ± (1.25 1 <sub>P</sub> /	I <sub>PN</sub> ) V
	$I_p = 0$	$V_{REF} \pm 0.025$	V
$V_{REF}$	Reference voltage <sup>1)</sup> - Output voltage	$1/2V_{c} \pm 0.025$	V
	<b>V</b> <sub>REF</sub> Output impedance	typ. 200	Ω
	<b>V</b> <sub>REE</sub> Load impedance	≥ 200	kΩ
$R_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	Load resistance	≥ 2	$k\Omega$
$R_{OUT}$	Output internal resistance	< 10	Ω
C	Capacitive loading	< 1	μF
$V_{\text{C}}$	Supply voltage (± 5 %)	5	V
$I_{C}$	Current consumption @ V <sub>C</sub> = 5 V	22	mΑ

X	Accuracy <sup>2)</sup> <b>@</b> I <sub>PN</sub> , <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	≤ ± 1	% of I <sub>PN</sub>
$\mathcal{E}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	Linearity error (0 1.5 x I <sub>PN</sub> )	≤ ± 0.5	% of I <sub>PN</sub>
TCV	Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE} @ I_P = 0$	$\leq \pm 0.3$	mV/K
TCV	Temperature coefficient of <b>V</b> <sub>REF</sub>	≤ ± 0.01	%/K
${\sf TCV}_{\sf OUT}/{\sf V}_{\sf R}$	Femperature coefficient of $\mathbf{V}_{OUT} / \mathbf{V}_{REF} \otimes \mathbf{I}_{P} = 0$	≤ ± 0.2	mV/K
TCV	<sub>T</sub> Temperature coefficient of <b>V</b> <sub>OUT</sub>	≤ ± 0.05% of	reading/K
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{OM}}}$	Magnetic offset voltage $\bigcirc$ $I_P = 0$ ,		
	after an overload of 3 x $I_{PNDC}$	$< \pm 0.5$	% of $\mathbf{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{PN}}}$
t <sub>ra</sub>	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	< 3	μs
t <sub>r</sub>	Response time to 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> step	< 7	μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 100	A/µs
$\mathbf{V}_{no}$	Output voltage noise (DC10 kHz)	< 15	mVpp
	(DC 1 MHz)	< 40	mVpp
BW	Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB) <sup>3)</sup>	DC 50	kHz

#### **General data**

$\mathbf{T}_{A}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 + 105	°C
$T_{s}$	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 105	°C
m	Mass	60	g
	Standard	EN 50178: 199	7

Notes: 1) It is possible to overdrive **V**<sub>REF</sub> with an external reference voltage between 2 - 2.8 V providing its ability to sink or source approx. 2.5 mA.

# $I_{PN} = 200-400-800 A$



#### **Features**

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- Low power consumption
- Single power supply +5V
- Ratiometric offset
- T<sub>A</sub> = -40..+105 °C
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

#### **Special Features**

• PCB fixation by 4pins x Ø 1.0

#### **Advantages**

- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity to external interference.
- V<sub>REF.</sub> IN/OUT.

#### **Applications**

- Forklift drives
- AC variable speed drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

#### **Application domain**

Industrial.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> Excluding offset and Magnetic offset voltage.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{\tiny 3)}}\mbox{Small}$  signal only to avoid excessive heatings of the magnetic core.



## Current Transducer HTFS 200..800-P/SP2

## **Isolation characteristics**

- **V**<sub>b</sub> Rated isolation voltage rms with following conditions
  - Over voltage category III
  - Pollution degree 2
  - Non-uniform field

	EN50178	IEC61 01 0-1
Single insulation	300V	300V
Reinforced insulation	150V	150V

$\mathbf{V}_{d}$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	2.5	kV
$V_{\rm e}$	Partial discharge extinction voltage rms @ 10pC	> 1	kV
$V_{\rm w}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	4	kV
dCp	Creepage distance	> 4	mm
dCI	Clearance distance	> 4	mm
CTI	Comparative tracking index (Group IIIa)	> 220	

If insulated cable is used for the primary circuit, the

voltage category could be improved with the following table :

able insulation (primary)	Category
HAR 03	300V CAT III
HAR 05	400V CAT III
HAR 07	500V CAT III

## **Safety**



This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the 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.

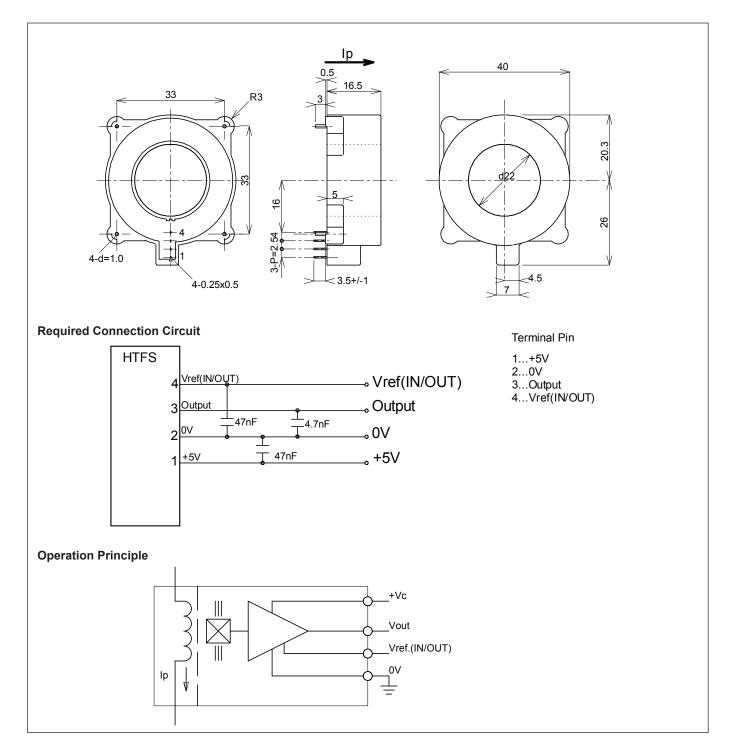
This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



## **Dimensions HTFS 200..800-P/SP2** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Fixation
- Recommended PCB hole
- Fastening & connection of secondary
- Recommended PCB hole
- ± 0.2 mm
- 4 pins x Ø 1.0
- Ø 1.2 mm
- 4 pins 0.5 x 0.25
- Ø 0.7 mm

## Remarks

- **V**<sub>OUT</sub> is positive when **I**<sub>P</sub> flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 120°C.