

# Current Transducer HTFS 200..800-P

$I_{PN} = 200 - 400 - 800 \text{ A}$

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).



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



## Electrical data

Primary nominal r.m.s. current $I_{PN} \text{ (A)}$	Primary current measuring range $I_p \text{ (A)}$	Type
200	$\pm 300$	<b>HTFS 200-P</b>
400	$\pm 600$	<b>HTFS 400-P</b>
800	$\pm 1200$	<b>HTFS 800-P</b>
$V_{OUT}$	Analog output voltage @ $I_p$ $I_p = 0$	$V_{REF} \pm (1.25 \cdot I_p / I_{PN}) \text{ V}$ $V_{REF} \pm 0.025 \text{ V}$
$V_{REF}$	Internal Reference <sup>1)</sup> - Output voltage	$1/2 V_C \pm 0.025 \text{ V}$
	$V_{REF}$ Output impedance	typ. 200 $\Omega$
	$V_{REF}$ Load impedance	$\geq 200 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_L$	Output load resistance	$\geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$
$R_{OUT}$	Output impedance	$< 10 \Omega$
$C_L$	Max. output capacitive load	$< 1 \mu\text{F}$
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	5 V
$I_C$	Current consumption @ $V_C = 5 \text{ V}$	22 mA

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

<b>X</b>	Accuracy <sup>2)</sup> @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 1$	% of $I_{PN}$
$e_L$	Linearity $0 \dots 1.5 \times I_{PN}$	$\leq \pm 0.5$	% of $I_{PN}$
$TCV_{OUT}$	Thermal drift of $V_{OUT}$ @ $I_p = 0$	$\leq \pm 0.3$	mV/K
$TCV_{REF}$	Thermal drift of $V_{REF}$	$\leq \pm 0.01$	%/K
$TCV_{OUT}/V_{REF}$	Thermal drift of $V_{OUT}/V_{REF}$ @ $I_p = 0$	$\leq \pm 0.2$	mV/K
$TCE_G$	Thermal drift of the gain	$\leq \pm 0.05\%$	of reading/K
$V_{OM}$	Residual voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PNDC}$	$< \pm 0.5$	% of $I_{PN}$
$t_{ra}$	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 3$	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_r$	Response time @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 7$	$\mu\text{s}$
<b>di/dt</b>	di/dt accurately followed	$> 100$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
	Output noise (DC .. 10 kHz)	$< 15$	mVpp
	(DC .. 1 MHz)	$< 40$	mVpp
<b>f</b>	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB) <sup>3)</sup>	DC .. 20	kHz

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 105	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 .. + 105	$^\circ\text{C}$
<b>dCp</b>	Creepage distance	$> 4$	mm
<b>dCl</b>	Clearance distance	$> 4$	mm
<b>CTI</b>	Comparative tracking index (Group IIIa)	$> 220$	V
	UL94 classification	V0	
<b>m</b>	Mass	60	g
	Standards	EN 50178 (97-10-01)	

## Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- Low power consumption
- Single power supply +5V
- Ratiometric offset
- $T_A = -40 \dots +105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- Fixation by M3 nuts and screws

## Advantages

- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity to external interference.
- $V_{REF}$  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.

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### Insulation category

$V_b$	Nominal Voltage with IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions - Single insulation - Over voltage category III - Pollution degree 2 - Heterogeneous field	150	V r.m.s.
$V_b$	Nominal Voltage with EN 50178 standards and following conditions - Reinforced insulation - Over voltage category III - Pollution degree 2 - Heterogeneous field	150	V r.m.s.
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 mn	2.5	kV
$V_e$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10pC	> 1	kV
$V_w$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	4	kV

If insulated cable is used for the primary circuit, the voltage category could be improved with the following table :

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

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

<sup>2)</sup> Excluding offset.

<sup>3)</sup> Small signal only to avoid excessive heatings of the magnetic core.

### Safety :



Caution, risk of danger

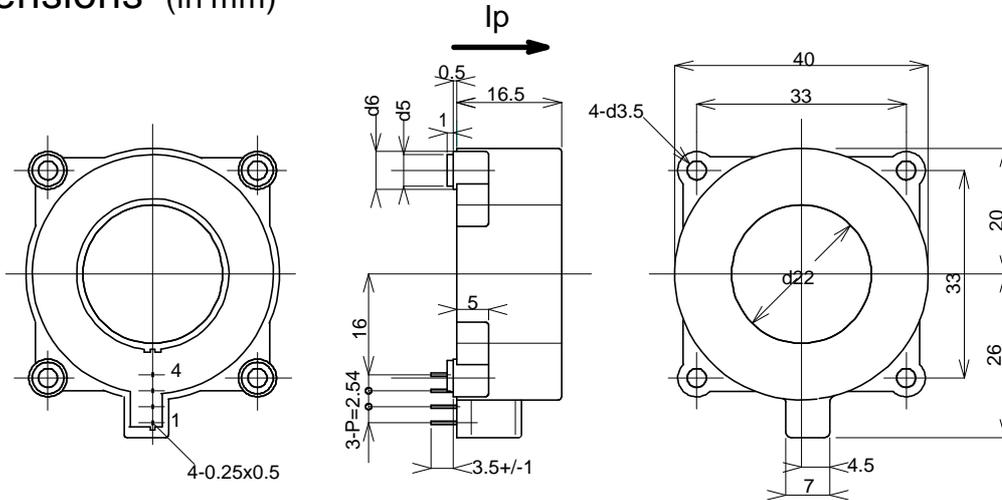


Caution, risk of electrical shock

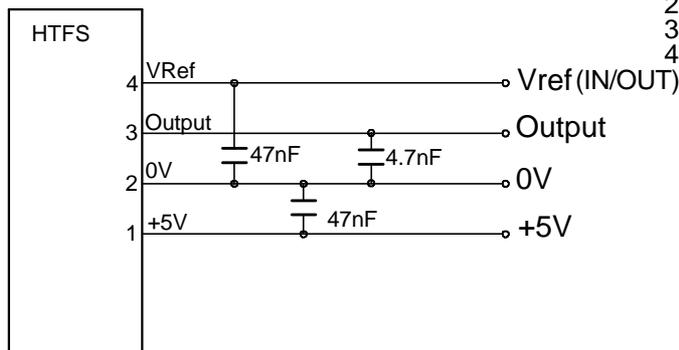
This transducer shall be used in accordance with manufacturer instruction. Power supply shall be a low voltage source and shall have an efficient protective system against over current. Power supply must incorporate a circuit breaker. This transducer shall be used in an electric/electronic equipment in respect of standards rules and applicable safety requirements. Primary bar and output terminals can provide hazardous voltage. This transducer is a built in device, of which conducting parts must be inaccessible by installation. Protective envelope or additional shield must be used.

# HTFS 200..800-P

## Dimensions (in mm)



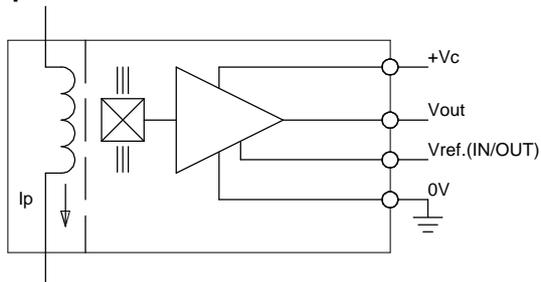
### Required Connection Circuit



### Terminal Pin

- 1...+5V
- 2...0V
- 3...Output
- 4...Vref (IN/OUT)

### Operation Principle



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.2$  mm
- Fixation by 4 x M3 (not supplied)
- Recommended fastening torque < 2.5 Nm
- Fastening & connection of secondary 4 pins 0.5 x 0.25
- Recommended PCB hole  $\varnothing 0.7$  mm

### Remarks

- $V_{OUT}$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 120°C.