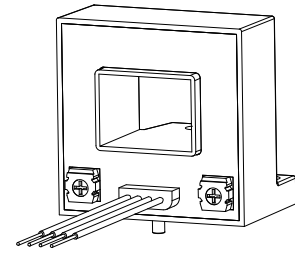


Current Transducer HAL 100-S/SP10

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary circuit and the secondary circuit.



$$I_{PN} = 150 \text{ A}$$



Electrical data

| | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|------------|
| I_{PN} | Primary nominal RMS current | 150 | A |
| I_{PM} | Primary current, measuring range | 0 ... ± 217 | A |
| \hat{I}_{Pmax} | Primary withstand peak current (maximum) | 30000 | At |
| U_{out} | Output voltage (Analog) @ $I_P = \pm 150 \text{ A}$ | ± 8 | V |
| | @ $I_P = \pm 217 \text{ A}$ | ± 11.57 | V |
| R_L | Load resistance | > 3 | k Ω |
| U_C | Supply voltage ($\pm 5 \%$) ^{1) 2)} | ± 15 | V |
| I_C | Current consumption | < 25 | mA |
| R_{INS} | Insulation resistance @ 500 V DC | > 500 | M Ω |

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-------------|---------------|
| ϵ_{tot} | Total error ³⁾ | @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ | $< \pm 1$ | % of I_{PN} |
| | | @ $I_{PN}, T_A = -25^\circ \text{C} \dots +75^\circ \text{C}$ | $< \pm 3.5$ | % of I_{PN} |
| | | @ $I_{PN}, T_A = -45^\circ \text{C} \dots +85^\circ \text{C}$ | $< \pm 4.5$ | % of I_{PN} |
| ϵ_L | Linearity error ³⁾ | | $< \pm 0.5$ | % of I_{PN} |
| U_{OE} | Electrical offset voltage @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$ | | $< \pm 10$ | mV |
| | @ $I_P = 0, T_A = -25^\circ \text{C} \dots +75^\circ \text{C}$ | | $< \pm 50$ | mV |
| U_{OM} | Magnetic offset voltage @ $I_P = 0$, after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$ | | $< \pm 10$ | mV |
| TCU_{OE} | Temperature coefficient of U_{OE} @ $T_A = -25^\circ \text{C} \dots +85^\circ \text{C}$ | | $< \pm 1$ | mV/K |
| TCU_{out} | Temperature coefficient of U_{out} @ I_{PN} | | $< \pm 2.8$ | mV/K |
| t_{D90} | Delay time ⁴⁾ to 90 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step | | < 5 | μs |
| BW | Frequency bandwidth (small signal) ⁵⁾ | | DC ... 50 | kHz |

General data

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------------------|---------------------|
| T_A | Ambient operating temperature | $-45 \dots +85$ | $^\circ \text{C}$ |
| T_{Ast} | Ambient storage temperature | $-45 \dots +85$ | $^\circ \text{C}$ |
| m | Mass | 75 | g |
| | Standard | EN 50178: 1997 | |
| | MTBF | 78662 | h |
| γ | Vibration | Acceleration (0 - 10 Hz) | $25/f^2$ |
| | | Acceleration (10 - 100 Hz) | $250/f^2$ |
| | Shock | Max acceleration | 50 m/s ² |
| RH | Relative humidity @ $T_A = 40^\circ \text{C}$ | 95 | % |

Notes: ¹⁾ Reverse polarity protected

²⁾ Overvoltage protection to $1.2 \times U_C$

³⁾ Excludes the electrical offset

⁴⁾ For a $di/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

⁵⁾ Please refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.

Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

Special features

- Connection of secondary on flying leads 500 mm long
- $T_A = -45^\circ \text{C} \dots +85^\circ \text{C}$
- 8 V output.

Advantages

- Very good linearity
- Very good accuracy
- Low temperature drift
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- Very low insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Low power consumption.

Applications

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

Application domain

- Industrial.

Current Transducer HAL 100-S/SP10

Insulation coordination

| | | | |
|----------|---|----------|----|
| U_d | Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz/1 min | 2.5 | kV |
| U_{Ni} | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s | > 8 | kV |
| d_{Cp} | Creepage distance | Min 12.1 | mm |
| d_{Cl} | Clearance | 9.8 | mm |
| CTI | Comparative tracking index (group I) | 600 | |

Applications examples

According to EN 50178 and IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions:

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

| | EN 50178 | IEC 61010-1 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| d_{Cp} , d_{Cl} , U_{Ni} | Rated insulation voltage | Nominal voltage |
| Basic insulation | 1000 V | 1000 V |
| Reinforced insulation | 600 V | 300 V |

Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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).

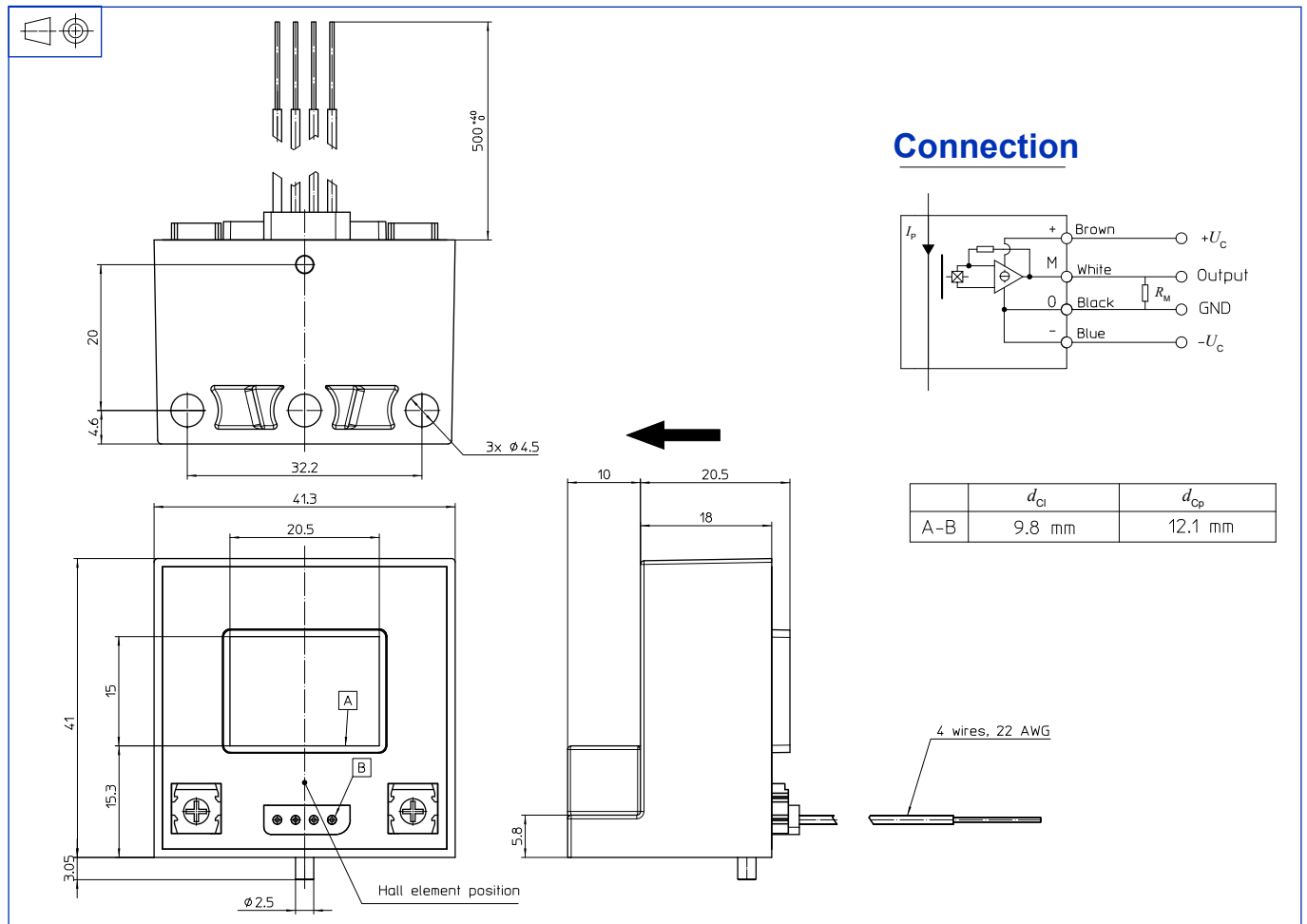
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a build-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 HAL 100-S/SP10 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.5 mm
- Transducer fastening
 - 3 holes $\varnothing 4.5$ mm
 - 3 M4 steel screws
- Recommended fastening torque $1.2 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ ($\pm 10\%$)
- Primary through-hole 20.5×15 mm
- Connection of secondary
 - flying leads
 - 500 mm long

Remarks

- U_{out} is positive when I_p flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 90°C .
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: <https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/>.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.