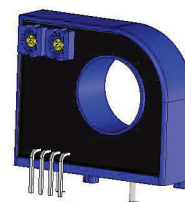


## Current Transducer HTB 75 ... 150-P

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



$$I_{PN} = 75 \dots 150 \text{ A}$$



### Electrical data

Primary nominal RMS current $I_{PN}$ (A)	Primary current measuring range $I_{PM}$ (A)	Type	RoHS since date code
75	$\pm 225$	<b>HTB 75-P</b>	45143
150	$\pm 450$	<b>HTB 150-P</b>	45220
$R_{INS}$	Insulation resistance @ 500 V DC	> 500	M $\Omega$
$U_{out}$	Output voltage (Analog) @ $\pm I_{PN}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 4$	V
$R_{out}$	Output internal resistance	100	$\Omega$
$R_{INS}$	Insulation resistance @ 500 V DC	> 500	M $\Omega$
$R_L$	Load resistance	> 10	k $\Omega$
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ ) <sup>1)</sup>	$\pm 12 \dots 15$	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	15	mA

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon_{tot}$	Total error @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (excluding offset)	< $\pm 1$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error (0 ... $\pm I_{PN}$ )	< $\pm 1$	%
$U_{OE}$	Electrical offset voltage @ $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	< $\pm 30$	mV
$U_{OM}$	Magnetic offset voltage @ $I_P = 0$ , after an excursion of $1 \times I_{PN}$	$\pm 40$ or $\pm 1$	mV %
$TCU_{OE}$	Temperature coefficient of $U_{OE}$	HTB 75-P: $\pm 2.0$ HTB 150-P: $\pm 1.0$	mV/K mV/K
$TCU_{out}$	Temperature coefficient of $U_{out}$ (% of reading)	< $\pm 0.1$	%/K
$t_{D90}$	Delay time <sup>1)</sup> to 90 % of the value of output $I_{PN}$ step	< 3	$\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB) <sup>2)</sup>	DC ... 50	kHz

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-20 .. +80	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{Ast}$	Ambient storage temperature	-25 .. +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$m$	Mass	< 30	g
	Standard	EN 50178: 1997	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> Operating at  $\pm 12 \text{ V} \leq U_C < \pm 15 \text{ V}$  will reduce the measuring range  
<sup>2)</sup> Derating is needed to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.

### Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic separation between primary and secondary circuit
- Insulation voltage 2500 V
- Low power consumption
- Wide power supply  $\pm 12 \dots 15 \text{ V}$
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

### Advantages

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

### Applications

- AC variable speed drives and servo motor 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.

## Current Transducer HTB 75 ... 150-P series

### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	2.5	kV
$U_t$	Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC)	> 500	V
$U_{Ni}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	4	kV
$d_{Cp}$	Creepage distance	> 4.5	mm
$d_{Cl}$	Clearance	> 4.5	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	300 V	300 V
Reinforced insulation	150 V	150 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.



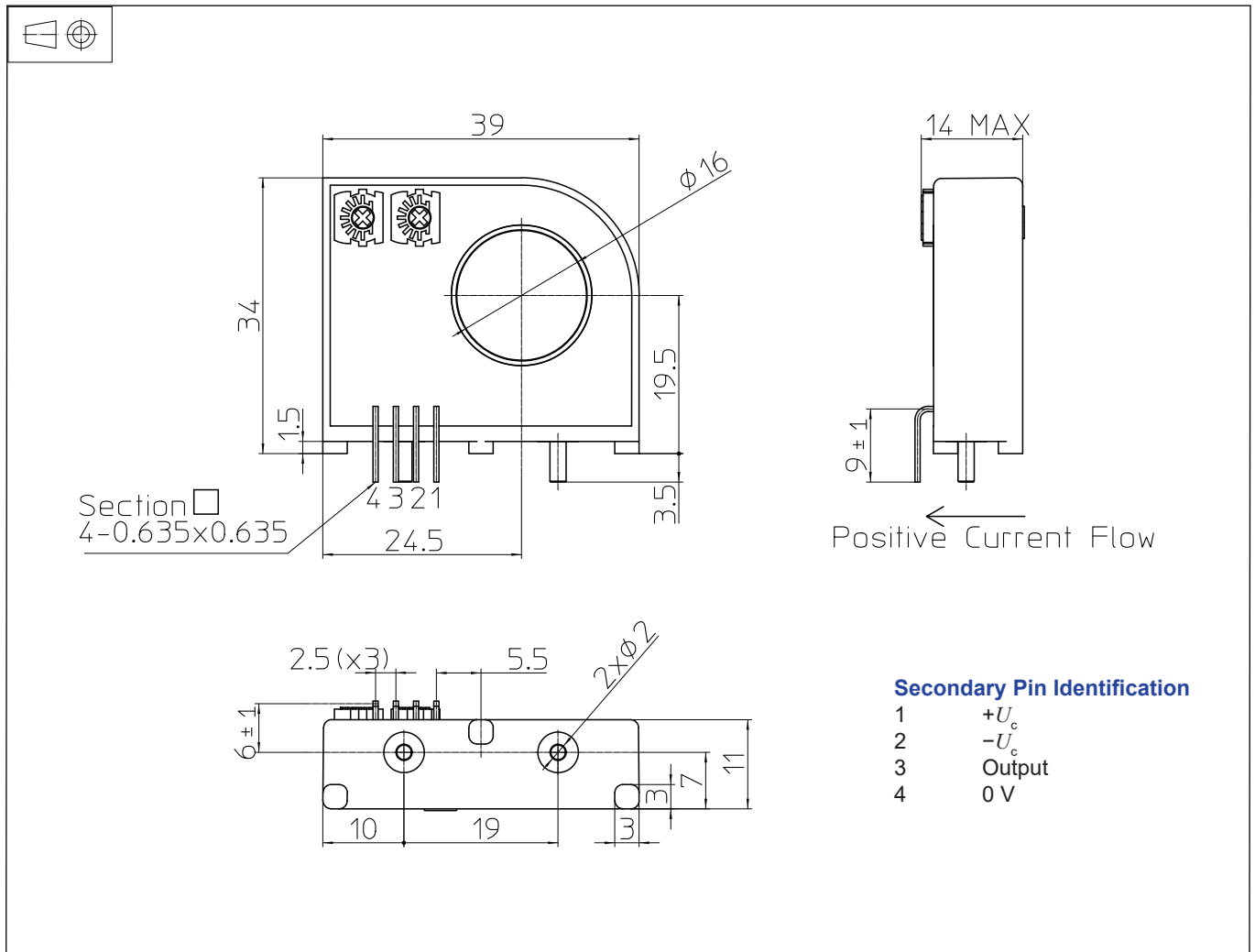
Caution, risk of electrical shock

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 HTB 75 ... 150-P series (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Primary through-hole  $\varnothing 16$  mm
- Connection of secondary 4 pins  
0.635 mm  $\times$  0.635 mm

### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °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.