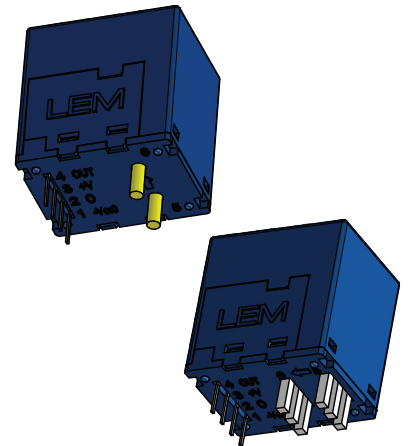


## Current Transducer HXN 03 ... 50-P series

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



$$I_{PN} = 3 \dots 50 \text{ A}$$



### Electrical data

Primary nominal current RMS $I_{PN}$ (A)	Primary current measuring range $I_{PM}$ (A)	Primary conductor diameter × turns (mm)	Type
3	±9	0.6d × 20T	HXN03-P
5	±15	0.8d × 12T	HXN05-P
10	±30	1.1d × 6T	HXN10-P
15	±45	1.4d × 4T	HXN15-P
20	±60	1.6d × 3T	HXN20-P
25	±75	1.6d × 2T	HXN25-P
30	±75	1.6d × 2T	HXN30-P
50	±150	1.2d × 6.3 × 1T	HXN 50-P

$U_{out}$	Output voltage (Analog) @ $\pm I_{PN}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	±4	V
$R_{out}$	Output internal resistance	< 50	$\Omega$
$R_L$	Load resistance	≥ 10	k $\Omega$
$U_C$	Supply voltage (±5 %) <sup>1)</sup>	±15	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	< ±15	mA

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon$	Error @ $I_{PN}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	≤ ±1	% of $I_{PN}$
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error (0 ... ± $I_{PN}$ )	≤ ±1	% of $I_{PN}$
$U_{OE}$	Electrical offset voltage, @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	< ±40	mV
$U_{OM}$	Magnetic offset voltage @ $I_P = 0$ after an excursion of $1 \times I_{PN}$	< 15 (Typ)	mV
$TCU_{OE}$	Temperature of coefficient of $U_{OE}$ maximum	< ±1.5	mV/K
$TCU_{out}$	Temperature of coefficient of $U_{out}$ (% of reading)	±0.1	%/K
$t_{D90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the output value for $I_{PN}$ step <sup>2)</sup>	≤ 3	$\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB) <sup>3)</sup>	50	kHz

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-25 ... +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{Ast}$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 ... +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$m$	Mass	8	g
	Standard	EN 50178: 1997	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> Also operate at ±12 V power supplies, measuring range reduced to ±2.5 ×  $I_{PN}$

<sup>2)</sup> For a  $di/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$

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

### Features

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

### Advantages

- Low insertion losses
- Easy mount with automatic handling system
- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings 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)
- Electrical appliances.

### Application domain

- Industrial.

## Current Transducer HXN 03 ... 50-P series

### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	> 3	kV
$U_t$	Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC)	$\geq 1$	kV
$U_{Ni}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	$\geq 6$	kV
		Min	
$d_{Cp}$	Creepage distance	5.5	mm
$d_{Cl}$	Clearance	5.5	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	600 V	600 V
Reinforced insulation	300 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 HXN 03 ... 50-P series (in mm)

### HXN 03 ... 30-P series

### HXN 50-P

Hall element position

Hall element position

Primary busbar removed

	$d_{Ci}$	$d_{Cp}$
A-B	5.5	5.5

### Connection

### Terminal Pin (Identification)

1	-15 V
2	0 V
3	+15 V
4	Output
5	Primary input Current (+)
6	Primary input Current (-)

### Primary conductor diameter

HXN	HXN 03-P	HXN 05-P	HXN 10-P	HXN 15-P	HXN 20-P	HXN 25-P	HXN 30-P	HXN 50-P
d	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2 × 6.3

### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ±0.5 mm
- Connection of secondary 4 pins  
0.5 × 0.25 mm

### Remarks

- $U_{out}$  is positive when  $I_P$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.
- Please do not apply any extra forces to both primary and secondary terminals when mounting onto printed circuit board. Insertion forces apply to HXN 50-P primary terminal should be limited to below 10 N.
- This is standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.