Current Transducer HAL 200-S

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

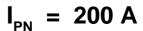


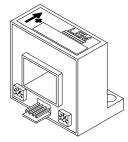
| Ele | ectrical data | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|
| I PN | Primary nominal DC or rms current | 200 | A |
| | Primary current, measuring range | 0 ± 600 | A |
| P P | Overload capacity (Ampere Turns) | 30000 | A |
| V _{OUT} | Analogue output voltage @ ± I _{PN} | ± 4 | V |
| R | Load resistance $T_A = 0 + 70^{\circ}C$ | > 1 | kΩ |
| | T _A = - 25 + 85°C | > 3 | kΩ |
| V _c | Supply voltage (± 5%) | ± 15 | V |
| l _c | Current consumption (max) | 25 | mA |
| / _b | Rms rated voltage ¹⁾ | 500 | V |
| V _d | Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn | 3 | kV |
| R _{is} | Isolation resistance @ 500 V_{DC} | > 500 | MΩ |
| Ac | curacy - Dynamic performance data | | |
| X | Accuracy ²⁾ @ I_{PN} , $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$, @ ± 15 V | ± 1 | % |
| 8 , | Linearity ²⁾ | ± 0.5 | % |
| - | | Max | |
| V _{OE} | Electrical offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ | ± 10 | mV |
| V _{ом} | Residual offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$ | | |
| - | after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$ | ± 10 | mV |
| / _{от} | Thermal drift of offset voltage $T_A = -25 + 85^{\circ}C$ | ± 1 | mV/°K |
| 3 31 | Thermal drift of gain $\mathbf{T}_{A} = -25 \dots + 85^{\circ}C$ | ± 0.05 | %/°K |
| ţ | Response time @ 90 % of I _P | < 3 | μs |
| di/dt | di/dt accurately followed | > 50 | A/µs |
| f | Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB) ³⁾ | DC 50 | kHz |
| Ge | eneral data | | |
| T _A | Ambient operating temperature | - 25 + 8 | s °C |
| T _s | Ambient storage temperature | - 25 + 8 | 5 °C |
| m | Mass | 75 | g |
| | Standards Safety | EN50178 (1994) | |
| | EMC | EN50082-2 (1992) | |
| | | EN50081 | -1 (1992) |
| | Deviation in output when tested to EN 61000-4-6 | < 10 | % of I _{PN} |
| | Deviation in output when tested to EN 61000-4-4 | < 10 | % of I _{PN} |

Notes : ¹⁾ Reinforced insulation, Overvoltage Category II, Pollution Degree 2

²⁾ Excludes the electrical offset

³⁾ Refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency





Features

- Open loop transducer using Hall Effect
- Panel mounting Horizontal or Vertical
- Insulated plastic case to UL 94-V0.

Advantages

- Very good linearity
- Very good accuracy
- Low temperature drift
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- Very low insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability
- Low power consumption
- Wide dynamic range, 50 to 600 A in one package.

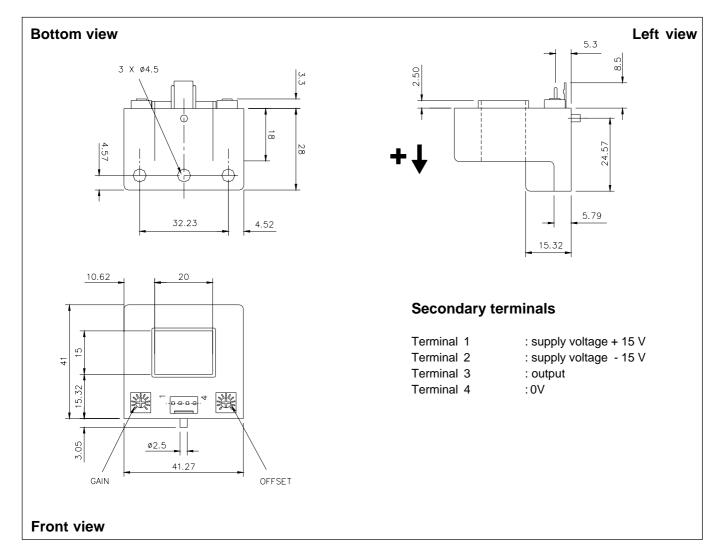
Applications

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

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Dimensions HAL 200-S (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance
- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary
- ± 0.5 mm 20 mm x 15 mm
- Molex 5045-04-A

Remarks

- $\mathbf{V}_{_{OUT}}$ is positive when $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{P}}}$ flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 90°C.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, secondary connections, unidirectional measurements, operating temperatures, etc.) please contact us.