

## Current Transducer HASS 50 ... 600-S

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



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

### Electrical data

| Primary nominal RMS current | Primary current measuring range                     | Type                                              |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| $I_{PN}$ (A)                | $I_{PM}$ (A)                                        |                                                   |
| 50                          | $\pm 150$                                           | HASS 50-S                                         |
| 100                         | $\pm 300$                                           | HASS 100-S                                        |
| 200                         | $\pm 600$                                           | HASS 200-S                                        |
| 300                         | $\pm 900$                                           | HASS 300-S                                        |
| 400                         | $\pm 1100$                                          | HASS 400-S                                        |
| 500                         | $\pm 1100$                                          | HASS 500-S                                        |
| 600                         | $\pm 1100$                                          | HASS 600-S                                        |
| $S_{Th}$                    | External detection threshold sensitivity @ $I_{PN}$ | $0.625 \text{ V} / I_{PN}$                        |
| $U_{out}$                   | Analog output voltage @ $I_p$                       | $U_{OE} \pm (0.625 \cdot I_p / I_{PN}) \text{ V}$ |
| $U_{ref}$                   | Reference voltage <sup>1)</sup>                     | $2.5 \pm 0.025 \text{ V}$                         |
|                             | Output voltage                                      | $\text{typ. } 200 \text{ }\Omega$                 |
|                             | Output impedance                                    | $\geq 200 \text{ }\Omega$                         |
| $R_L$                       | Load resistance                                     | $\geq 2 \text{ k}\Omega$                          |
| $R_{out}$                   | Output internal resistance                          | $< 5 \text{ }\Omega$                              |
| $C_L$                       | Load capacitance ( $\pm 20\%$ )                     | $= 4.7 \text{ nF}$                                |
| $U_C$                       | Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ ) <sup>2)</sup>          | $5 \text{ V}$                                     |
| $I_C$                       | Current consumption @ $U_C = 5 \text{ V}$           | $19 \text{ (typ) mA}$<br>$25 \text{ (max) mA}$    |

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

|                  |                                                                              |                                 |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| $\epsilon_{tot}$ | Total error <sup>3)</sup> @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$              | $\leq \pm 1$                    | %                            |
| $\epsilon_L$     | Linearity error                                                              | $0 \dots I_{PN}$                | $\leq \pm 0.5$ %             |
|                  |                                                                              | $0 \dots I_{PM}$                | $\leq \pm 1$ %               |
| $TCU_{OE}$       | Temperature coefficient of $U_{OE}$                                          | $(U_{out} - U_{ref} @ I_p = 0)$ | $\leq \pm 0.1 \text{ mV/K}$  |
| $TCU_{ref}$      | Temperature coefficient of $U_{ref}$                                         |                                 | $\leq \pm 190 \text{ ppm/K}$ |
| $TCS$            | Temperature coefficient of $S$                                               |                                 | $\leq \pm 250 \text{ ppm/K}$ |
| $U_{OE}$         | Electrical offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$             | $U_{ref} \pm 0.015$             | $\text{V}$                   |
| $U_{OM}$         | Magnetic offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$                                          |                                 |                              |
|                  | after an overload of $I_{PM}$                                                | $< \pm 0.4$                     | %                            |
| $t_{D10}$        | Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step <sup>4)</sup> | $< 3$                           | $\mu\text{s}$                |
| $t_{D90}$        | Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step               |                                 |                              |
|                  | HASS 50-S                                                                    | $< 4$                           | $\mu\text{s}$                |
|                  | others                                                                       | $< 3.5$                         | $\mu\text{s}$                |
| $U_{no}$         | RMS noise voltage referred to primary (DC ... 20 MHz)                        | $< 40$                          | $\text{mVpp}$                |
| $BW$             | Frequency bandwidth ( $-3\text{ dB}$ ) <sup>5)</sup>                         | DC ... 240                      | $\text{kHz}$                 |

$$I_{PN} = 50 \dots 600 \text{ A}$$



### Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic separation between primary and secondary circuit
- Insulation test voltage 3300 V
- Low power consumption
- Single power supply +5 V
- Fixed offset & sensitivity
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

### Advantages

- Easy installation
- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity to external interference
- Internal & external reference.

### 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 HASS 50 ... 600-S

### General data

|           |                               |                 |   |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| $T_A$     | Ambient operating temperature | -40 ... +105 °C |   |
| $T_{Ast}$ | Ambient storage temperature   | -40 ... +105 °C |   |
| $m$       | Mass                          | 55              | g |
|           | Standard                      | EN 50178: 1997  |   |

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> It is possible to overdrive  $U_{ref}$  with an external reference voltage between 0.5 - 2.65 V providing its ability to sink or source approximately 5 mA  
<sup>2)</sup> Maximum supply voltage (not operating) < 6.5 V  
<sup>3)</sup> Excluding offset and magnetic offset voltage  
<sup>4)</sup> For a  $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$   
<sup>5)</sup> Small signal only to avoid excessive heatings of the magnetic core.

### Insulation coordination

|          |                                                              |       |    |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| $U_d$    | RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min             | 3.3   | kV |
| $U_i$    | Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10 \text{ pC}$ ) | > 1   | kV |
| $U_{Ni}$ | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu\text{s}$               | 6     | kV |
|          |                                                              | Min   |    |
| $d_{cp}$ | Creepage distance                                            | 6.9   | mm |
| $d_{cl}$ | Clearance distance                                           | 4.4   | 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.

