

# Current Transducers HTB 50..400-P and HTB 50..100-TP

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







#### **Electrical data** Primary continuous Primary current, Type RoHS since direct current measuring range date code (nominal) $I_{PNDC}$ (A) $I_{PM}(A)$ ± 150 HTB 50-P, HTB 50-TP1) 46104, 46166 ± 50 ± 100 ± 300 HTB 100-P, HTB 100-TP1) 45178, 46183 ± 200 ± 500 HTB 200-P 45198 ± 300 ± 600 HTB 300-P 45225 ± 600 HTB 400-P ± 400 46224 **V**<sub>c</sub> Supply voltage (± 5 %)2) ± 12 .. 15 ٧ Current consumption $< \pm 15$ $\mathsf{m}\mathsf{A}$ I<sub>C</sub> V<sub>d</sub> Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min 2.5 kV Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC $M\Omega$ R > 500 Output voltage (Analog) @ $\pm I_{PNDC}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 4$ V **V**OUT $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{out}}$ Output internal resistance 100 Ω R, Load resistance ≥ 10 $k\Omega$

Accuracy	Accuracy - Dynamic performance data				
X	Accuracy @ I <sub>PN DC</sub> , <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 25°C (ex	cluding offset)	< ± 1 % 0	of I <sub>PN DC</sub>	
$\mathbf{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$	Linearity error (0 ± I <sub>PN DC</sub> )		< ± 1 % 0		
$\mathbf{V}_{OE}$	Electrical offset voltage, $T_A = 25$	5°C	$< \pm 30$	mV	
$\mathbf{V}_{OH}$	Hysteresis offset voltage @ $I_P =$	0;			
	after an excursion of 1 x $I_{PNDC}$		< ± 1 % 0	of I <sub>PN DC</sub>	
TCV <sub>OE</sub>	Temperature coefficient of $\mathbf{V}_{\text{OE}}$	HTB 50-(T)P	$< \pm 2.0$	mV/K	
		HTB 100-(T)P400-P	< ± 1.0	mV/K	
TCV <sub>OUT</sub>	Temperature coefficient of $\mathbf{V}_{\text{OUT}}$	(% of reading)	$< \pm 0.1$	%/K	
t <sub>r</sub>	Response time to 90% of $I_{PNDC}$		< 3	μs	
BW	Frequency bandwidth (03 dB)	3)	DC 50	kHz	

Dynamia narfarmanaa data

General data					
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient operating temperature	- 20 + 80 °C			
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85 °C			
m	Mass (-TP version)	< 30 (< 36) g			
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997			
	2 pins of Ø2mm diameter are available o	2 pins of Ø2mm diameter are available on transducer			
	for PCB soldering.				

#### Notes:

- 1) -TP version is equipped with a primary bus bar.
- <sup>2)</sup> Operating at  $\pm 12V \le Vc < \pm 15V$  will reduce measuring range.
- $^{\scriptscriptstyle 3)}$  Derating is needed to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.

## $I_{PNDC} = \pm 50 ... 400 A$



#### **Features**

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- Isolation voltage 2500V
- Low power consumption
- Wide power supply: ±12V to ±15V
- Primary bus bar option for 50A and 100A version for ease of connection

#### **Advantages**

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

#### **Applications**

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

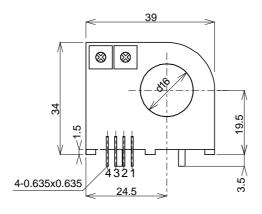
#### **Application domain**

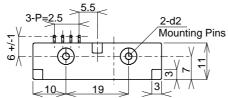
Industrial



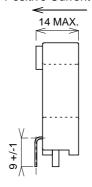
#### **Dimensions HTB 50..400-P and HTB 50..100-TP** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)

#### HTB 50..400-P





#### Positive Current Flow



Secondary Pin Identification

1 +Vc

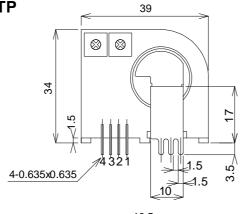
2 -Vc

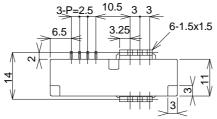
3 Output

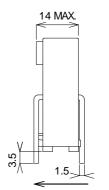
4 0V

General tolerance: ± 0.5 mm

### HTB 50..100-TP







Positive Current Flow

Secondary Pin Identification

1 +Vc

2 -Vc

3 Output

4 0V

General tolerance: ± 0.5 mm