

# Current Transducer HY 50-P

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



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



## Electrical data

Primary nominal RMS current $I_{PN}$ (A)	Primary current measuring range $I_{PM}$ (A)	Primary conductor (mm)	Type	RoHS since date code
50	$\pm 150$	1.6 x 3.5	HY 50-P	45259
$U_c$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ )			$\pm 15$ V
$I_c$	Current consumption			$\pm 10$ mA
$I_{Pmax}$	Primary withstand peak current (1 ms)			$50 \times I_{PN}$
$R_{INS}$	Insulation resistance @ 500 V DC			$> 1000$ M $\Omega$
$U_{out}$	Output voltage (Analog) @ $\pm I_{PN}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$			$\pm 4$ V
$R_{out}$	Output internal resistance			100 $\Omega$
$R_L$	Load resistance			$> 1$ k $\Omega$

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

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

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-10 .. +80	$^\circ \text{C}$
$T_{Ast}$	Ambient storage temperature	-25 .. +85	$^\circ \text{C}$
$m$	Mass	$< 14$	g
	Standard <sup>4)</sup>	EN 50178: 1997	

- Notes:**
- <sup>1)</sup> Linearity data exclude the electrical offset
  - <sup>2)</sup> For a  $di/dt = 50 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$
  - <sup>3)</sup> Please refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency
  - <sup>4)</sup> Please consult characterisation report for more technical details and application advice.

## Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic separation between primary and secondary circuit
- Insulation voltage 2500 V $\sim$
- Compact design for PCB mounting
- Low power consumption
- Extended measuring range ( $3 \times I_{PN}$ )
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

## Advantages

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

## Applications

- General purpose inverters
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- AC motor speed control
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Battery supplied application
- Power supplies for welding applications.

## Application Domain

- Industrial.

## Current Transducer HY 50-P

### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	2.5	kV
$U_{Nm}$	Rated insulation RMS voltage	500 <sup>1)</sup>	V

**Note:** <sup>1)</sup> Pollution class 2, overvoltage category III.

### 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.



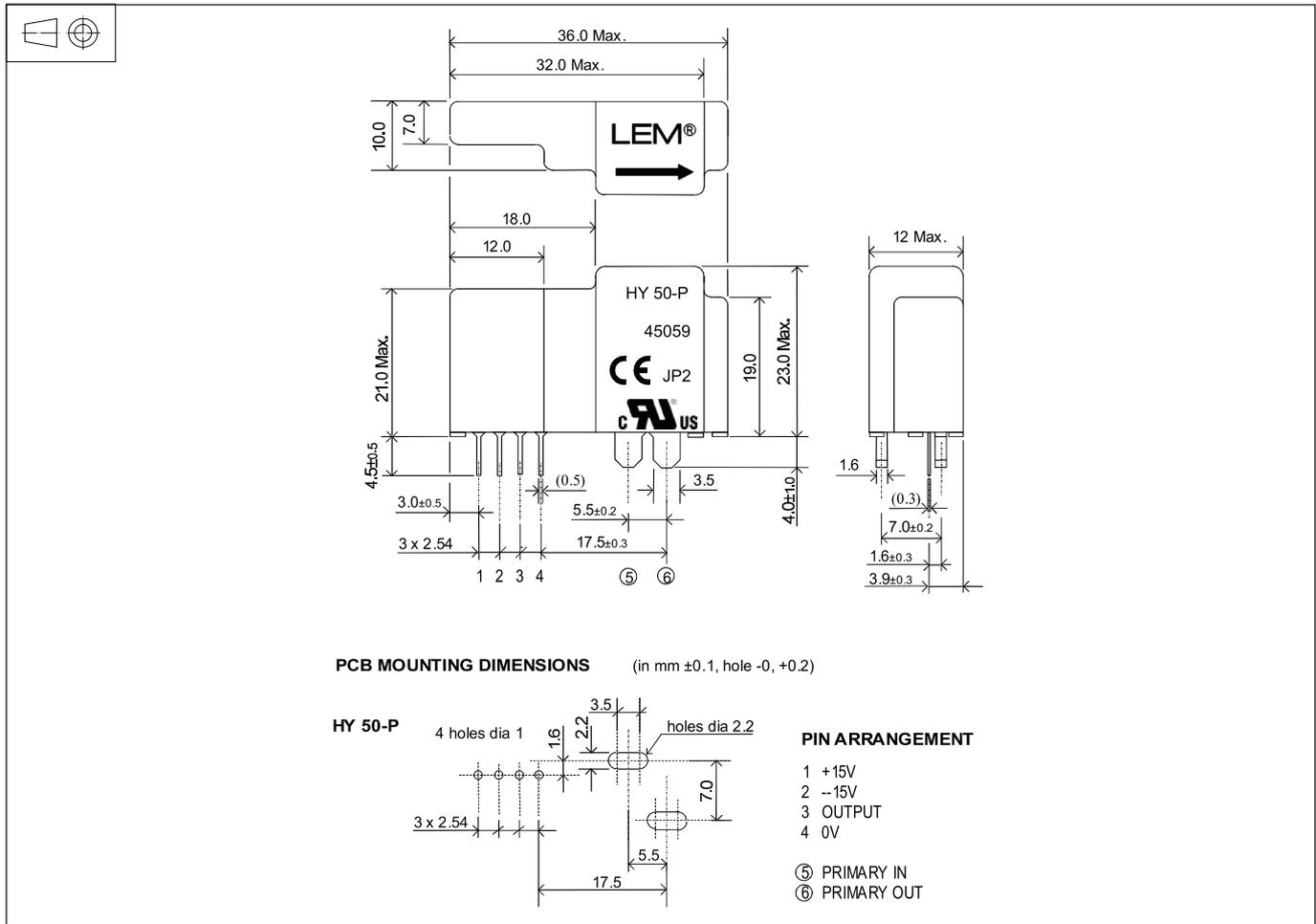
Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g. 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 HY 50-P** (in mm)



**Remark**

- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.