

HTS 10-P Current Transducer

The HTS 10-P provides electronic measurement of AC, DC, pulsed, and complex currents with galvanic isolation between the primary (power) circuit and the secondary (measurement) circuit.

Electrical Data

Nominal Current Measurement Range Sensitivity @ 25°C (note 1) Overload Capacity Supply Voltage (note 1) Primary to Secondary Isolation Maximum Output (note 2)

Accuracy-Dynamic Performances

Zero Offset @25°C (note 1) Linearity @ 25°C Zero Offset Drift Magnetic Offset Gain Drift Bandwidth, typical Response Time, typical

General Data

Operating Temperature Storage Temperature Current Consumption Output Current (note 3) Enclosure and Potting Weight Fastening Output Reference 10 ARMS ± 15 A VDD • 20 = 100 mV/A ± 30% ± 25 A for 15 seconds 5.0 VDc ± 10% 2500 VRMs for 1 minute within 500 mV of each supply rail = 0.5 to 4.5 V

VDD / 2 = 2.5 VDC \pm 12% < 0.8% typical, 1.2% maximum \pm 2.0 mV/K maximum \pm 0.5 % after 45A peak overload \pm 0.20 %/K maximum DC - 16 kHz (-3dB; 10 kHz @ -1dB) 25 µs (with 2 - 10 A/µs rising or falling edge)

-40 to 85 °C -55 to 95 °C 12 mA max @ 5.5Vpc 1 mA source and sink UL Recognized materials meeting UL94-V0 5 grams nominal PCB Footprint (as shown on page 2) A positive going output signal is obtained when the primary current flows from the I+ to I- pin.

Notes:

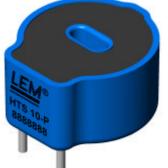
- 1) This device is ratiometric: sensitivity and offset vary in direct proportion to supply voltage.
- 2) Output linearity is not guaranteed within 500mV of the supply rails.
- 3) Output loading to VDD or VSS must be = $5.1k\Omega$. Tested with $10k\Omega$ from OUT to VSS.

LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers without prior notice.

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10,5 HTS 10-P 88888888 Ø1 0.45 SPMYDDD 3.5 0.5 3 Places 2 Places SP = SP Number M = Mfg Location YDDD = DateCode 2.54 2.54 2.2 10,16 6.4 10,8 P22 8 Places \odot \odot _T-I+-Ø17 10 5.3 Ø2 19 0.2 10-p 8888888 Out Vss_ 7.8 Vdd 4

Dimensions for the HTS 10-P in millimeters (1mm = 0.0394"):

Notes:

A positive going output signal is obtained when the primary current flows from I+ to I-.

Primary wires may also be used through the aperture. Sensitivity is reduced by a factor of 3. A positive going output signal is obtained when the primary current flows from bottom to top.

Optimum performance is attained with a 0.1µF capacitor between VDD and VSS and a 100pF capacitor between OUT to VSS, placed as close to the HTS 10-P pins as possible.

Recommended PWB hole diameters: 2 x 1.3 for primary, 3 x 0.8 for secondary.

This device is sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD) and must be handled appropriately.

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