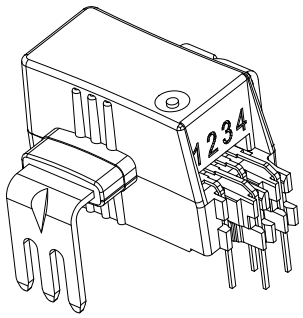
Current Transducer HLSR-P/SP10 series I_{PN} = 80 ... 120 A

Ref: HLSR 80-P/SP10, HLSR 100-P/SP10, HLSR 120-P/SP10

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



Features

- Open loop multi-range current transducer
- Voltage output
- Single supply +5 V
- Galvanic separation between primary and secondary
- Low power consumption
- Compact design for through-hole PCB mounting
- Factory calibrated
- High bandwidth, very low loss magnetic core.

Special feature

- Silicon Iron Core.

Advantages

- Extremely low profile: h = 12 mm
- Low foot-print
- Low offset drift
- Over-drivable U_{ref}.

Applications

- AC variable speed 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
- Combiner box
- MPPT.

Standards

- IEC 61800-3: 2017
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 61326-1: 2012
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- UL 508: 2010 (submission in progress).

Application Domain

- Industrial.

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Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage (not destructive)	U_C	V	8
Maximum supply voltage (not entering non standard modes)	U_C	V	6.5
Maximum primary conductor temperature	T_B	°C	120
Electrostatic discharge voltage (HBM - Human Body Model)	$U_{ESD\ HBM}$	kV	2

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.
Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

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Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test 50/60 Hz/1 min	U_d	kV	4.3	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	U_{Ni}	kV	8	
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cl}	mm	> 8	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cp}	mm	> 8	Shortest path along device body
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	-	mm	8	When mounted on PCB with recommended layout
Case material	-	-	V0	According to UL 94
Comparative tracking index	CTI		600	
Application example	-	V	600	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61010 CAT III, PD2
Application example	-	V	1000	Basic insulation according to IEC 61010 CAT III, PD2
Application example	-	V	600	According to UL 508, CAT III, PD2

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	−40		105	
Ambient storage temperature	T_S	°C	−40		105	
Mass	m	g			8	

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Electrical data HLSR 80-P/SP10

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 11).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	I_{PN}	A		80		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	−200		200	For U_C > 4.6 V
Number of primary turns	N_P	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 25 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 105 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.29		T jumper = 120 °C
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	U_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	U_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$	V	−2		2	Over operating temperature range
Internal series resistance of reverence voltage	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	series
Load capacitance	C_L	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ I_P = 0	U_{OE}	mV	−5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ U_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current referred to primary	I_{OE}	mA	−500		500	
Temperature coefficient of U_{ref}	TCU_{ref}	ppm/K	−200		200	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of U_{OE} referred to primary	TCU_{OE}	mV/K	−0.075		0.075	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of I_{OE} referred to primary	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	−7.5		7.5	−40 °C … 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	S_N	mV/A		10		800 mV @ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	−0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of S	TCS	ppm/K	−250		250	−40 °C … 105 °C
Linearity error 0 … I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	−0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 … I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	−0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ 10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	−0.4		0.4	
Delay time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{D10}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Delay time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_{D90}	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (−3 dB)	BW	kHz		90		
RMS noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz … 100 kHz	u_{no}	µV/√Hz			5.6	
RMS noise voltage referred to primary DC … 10 kHz DC … 100 kHz DC … 1 MHz	U_{no}	mVpp		4.3 8.8 13.3		
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN}	ε_{SL}	% of I_{PN}	−1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,85\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.1		3.1	See formula note [2]
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,105\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.8		3.8	See formula note [2]

Notes: [1] 3.3 V SP version available

[2] $\varepsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \varepsilon_{SL\,25} + \left(TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}}\right) \times |T_A - 25|$

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Electrical data HLSR 100-P/SP10

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 11).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	I_{PN}	A		100		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	−250		250	For U_C > 4.6 V
Number of primary turns	N_P	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 25 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 105 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.29		T jumper = 120 °C
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	U_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	U_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$	V	−2		2	Over operating temperature range
Internal series resistance of reverence voltage	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	series
Load capacitance	C_L	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ I_P = 0	U_{OE}	mV	−5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ U_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current referred to primary	I_{OE}	mA	−625		625	
Temperature coefficient of U_{ref}	TCU_{ref}	ppm/K	−200		200	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of U_{OE} referred to primary	TCU_{OE}	mV/K	−0.075		0.075	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of I_{OE} referred to primary	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	−9.4		9.4	−40 °C … 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	S_N	mV/A		8		800 mV @ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	−0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of S	TCS	ppm/K	−250		250	−40 °C … 105 °C
Linearity error 0 … I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	−0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 … I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	−0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ 10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	−0.4		0.4	
Delay time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{D10}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Delay time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_{D90}	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (−3 dB)	BW	kHz		90		
RMS noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz … 100 kHz	u_{no}	µV/√Hz			5.6	
RMS noise voltage referred to primary DC … 10 kHz DC … 100 kHz DC … 1 MHz	U_{no}	mVpp		4.3 8.8 13.3		
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN}	ε_{SL}	% of I_{PN}	−1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,85\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.1		3.1	See formula note [2]
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,105\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.8		3.8	See formula note [2]

Notes: [1] 3.3 V SP version available

[2] $\varepsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \varepsilon_{SL\,25} + \left(TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}}\right) \times |T_A - 25|$

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Electrical data HLSR 120-P/SP10

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 11).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	I_{PN}	A		120		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	−300		300	For U_C > 4.6 V
Number of primary turns	N_P	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 25 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ T_A = 105 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.29		T jumper = 120 °C
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	U_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	U_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$	V	−2		2	Over operating temperature range
Internal series resistance of reverence voltage	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	series
Load capacitance	C_L	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ I_P = 0	U_{OE}	mV	−5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ U_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current referred to primary	I_{OE}	mA	−750		750	
Temperature coefficient of U_{ref}	TCU_{ref}	ppm/K	−200		200	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of U_{OE} referred to primary	TCU_{OE}	mV/K	−0.075		0.075	−40 °C … 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of I_{OE} referred to primary	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	−11.25		11.25	−40 °C … 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	S_N	mV/A		6.67		800 mV @ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	−0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of S	TCS	ppm/K	−250		250	−40 °C … 105 °C
Linearity error 0 … I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	−0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 … I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	−0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ 10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	−0.4		0.4	
Delay time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{D10}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Delay time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_{D90}	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (−3 dB)	BW	kHz		90		
RMS noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz … 100 kHz	u_{no}	µV/√Hz			5.6	
RMS noise voltage referred to primary DC … 10 kHz DC … 100 kHz DC … 1 MHz	U_{no}	mVpp		4.3 8.8 13.3		
Sum of sensitivity and linearity@ I_{PN}	ε_{SL}	% of I_{PN}	−1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,85\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.1		3.1	See formula note [2]
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	$\varepsilon_{SL\,105\,°C}$	% of I_{PN}	−3.8		3.8	See formula note [2]

Notes: [1] 3.3 V SP version available

[2] $$\varepsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \varepsilon_{SL\,25} + \left(TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}}\right) \times |T_A - 25|$$

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Maximum continuous DC current

Whatever the usage and/or application, the transducer jumper temperature shall not go above the maximum ratings of 120 °C as stated in page 2 of this datasheet.

Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as well as values shown in “typical” graphs.

On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

Unless otherwise stated (e.g. “100 % tested”), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with “min” and “max” is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %.

For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between −3 sigma and +3 sigma. If “typical” values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between −sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution.

Typical, minimum and maximum values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

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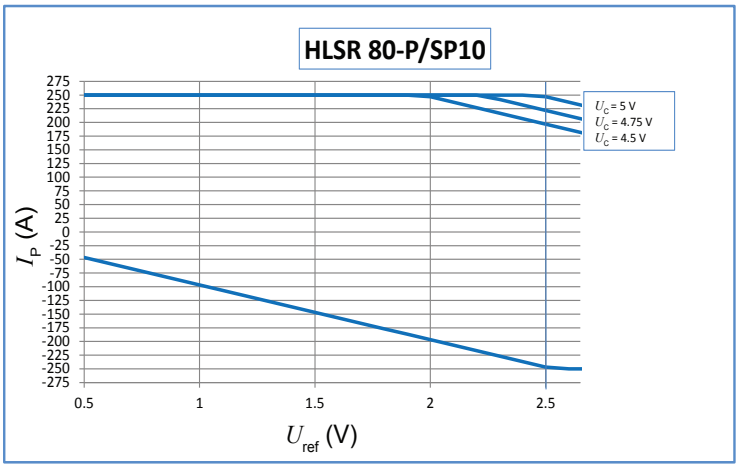
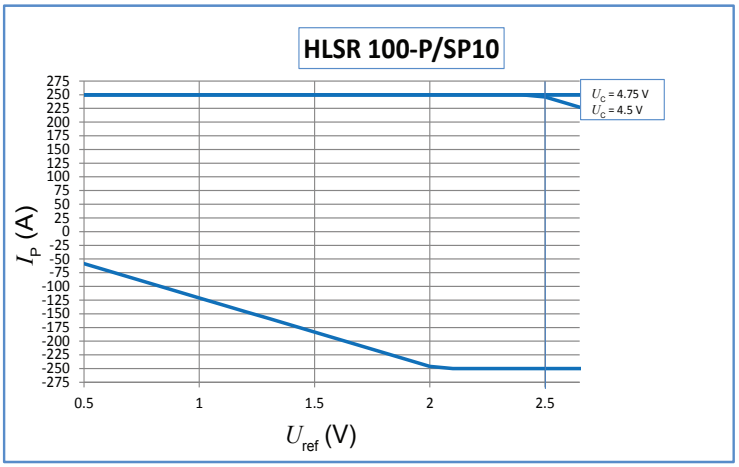
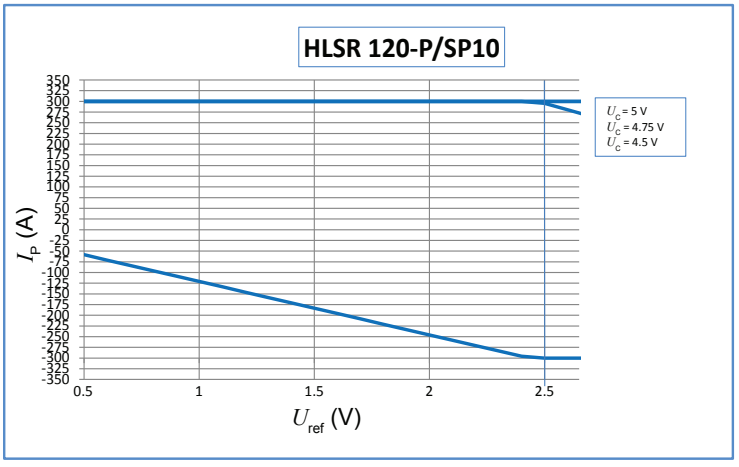
Measuring range versus external reference voltage







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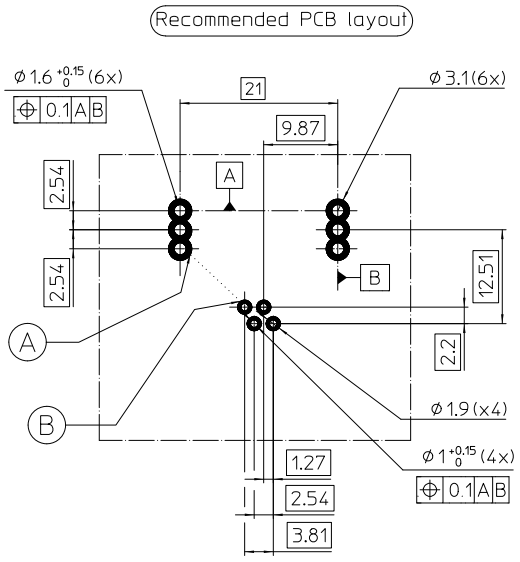
PCB footprint



	d_{Cl} (mm)	d_{Cp} (mm)
A-B	9.42	9.42

Assembly on PCB

- Recommended PCB hole diameter — 1.6 mm for primary pins; 1 mm for secondary pins
- Maximum PCB thickness — 2.4 mm
- Wave soldering profile — maximum 260 °C for 10 s
  No clean process only.

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.

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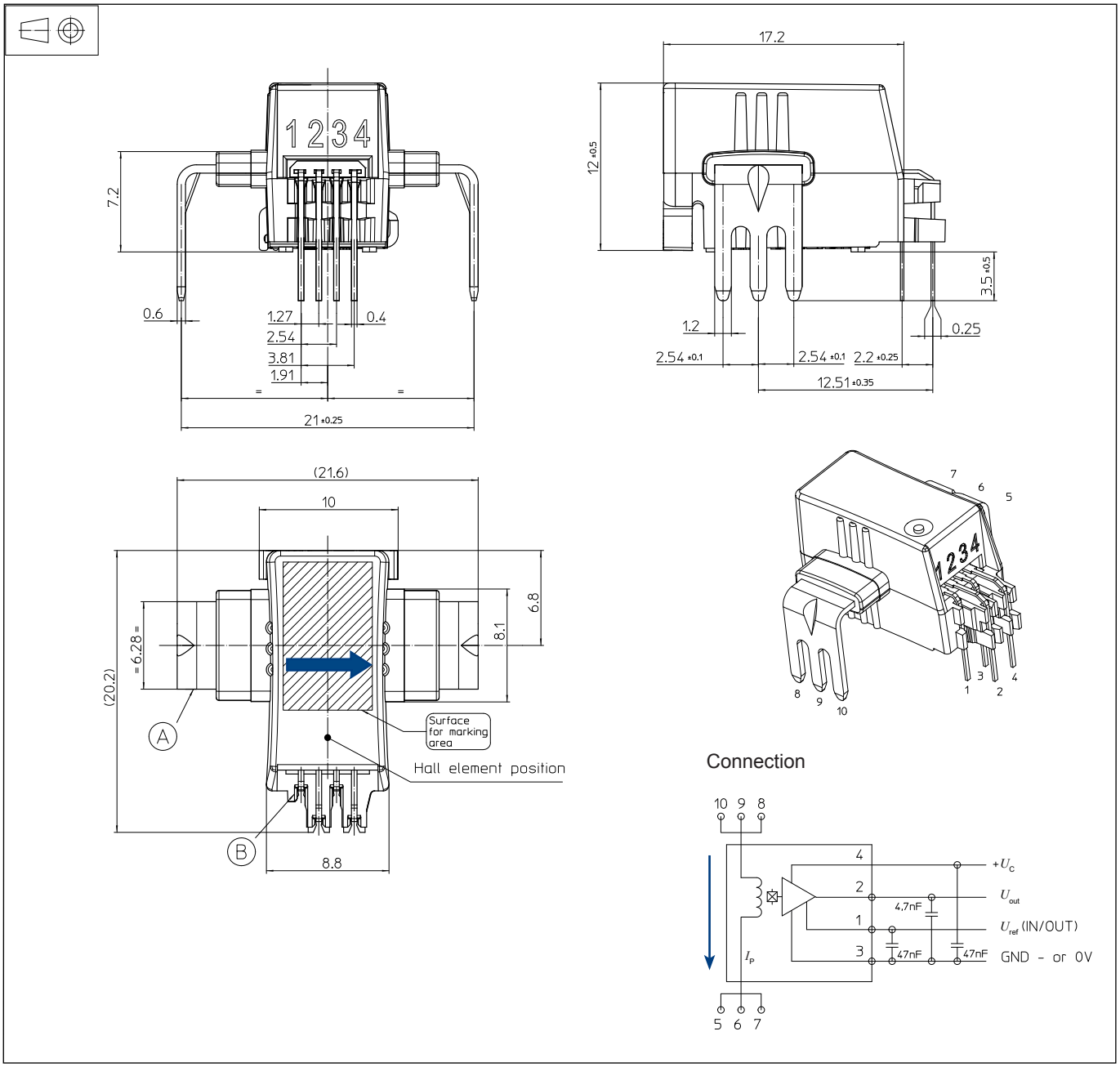
Dimensions (in mm. General linear tolerance ±0.2 mm)



Remarks

- U_{out} is positive with respect to U_{ref} when positive I_P flows in direction of the arrow shown on the drawing above
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: **https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/.**

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