

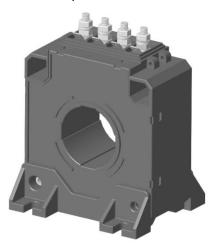
 $I_{pn} = 1300A_{rms}$ 











#### **Features**

• Plastic outer case compliant to UL 94-V0

### Advantage

- Very good linearity
- Excellent accuracy
- Low temperature drift
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- Optimized response time
- High immunity to external interference
- No insertion losses
- · Current overload capability

### **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 suppliers for welding applications

### **Application domain**

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Railways

### **Standards**

- EN50178
- EN50155
- UL508<sup>\*</sup>

## **Insulation Characteristics**

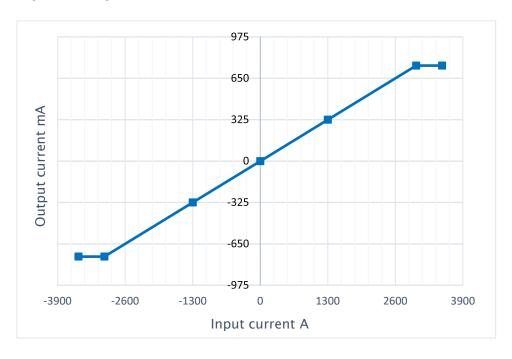
Parameters	Symbol	Value	Units
Dielectric strength between primary and secondary terminals,50Hz, 60 seconds	V <sub>d</sub>	13.4	kVrms
Dielectric strength between shield and secondary terminals, 50Hz, 60 seconds.	V <sub>d</sub>	1.5	kVrms
Comparative tracking index	CTI	250	V
Insulation resistance at 500 VDC	R <sub>is</sub>	>100	МΩ
Creepage distance		66.50	mm
Clearance distance		45.60	mm



### Specifications (Unless otherwise specified temperature is 25°C)

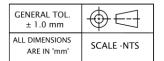
Parameters	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Input current nominal	l <sub>pn</sub>			1300		Arms
Input current measuring range	I <sub>P</sub>		-3000		+3000	Α
Burden resistance	R <sub>b</sub>	with±15V, ±1000A	0		22	Ω
		with±15V, ±1500A	0		7	Ω
		with±24V, ±1000A	0		55	Ω
		with±24V, ±3000A	0		3	Ω
Secondary winding resistance	Rs	at 85°C		26		Ω
Output current at Ipn	l <sub>out</sub>			325		mA
Number of secondary turns	Ns			4000		
Theoretical sensitivity	G <sub>th</sub>			0.25		mA/A
Supply voltage	Vs	±5%	±15		±24	V
Current consumption	I <sub>c</sub>	V <sub>s</sub> = ±24 V		33+I <sub>out</sub>		mA
Offset current	I <sub>o</sub>		-0.5		+0.5	mA
Temperature variation of Io	I <sub>ot</sub>	-40 to +70°C	-0.8		+0.8	mA
Linearity error	$\Sigma_{L}$			<0.1		%
Overall accuracy at Ipn	X <sub>G</sub>		-0.8		+0.8	%
Response time at 90% of Ipn	t <sub>r</sub>	di/dt of 100A/μs		<1.0		μs
Frequency bandwidth	BW	-3dB, small signal bw	0		100	kHz
di/dt accurately followed	di/dt			>100		A/µs
Ambient operating temperature	T <sub>A</sub>		-40		+85	°C
Ambient storage temperature	T <sub>s</sub>		-45		+90	°C
Mass	m			1.100		kg

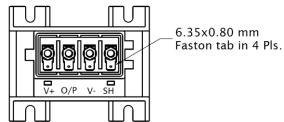
# **Input & Output Characteristics**

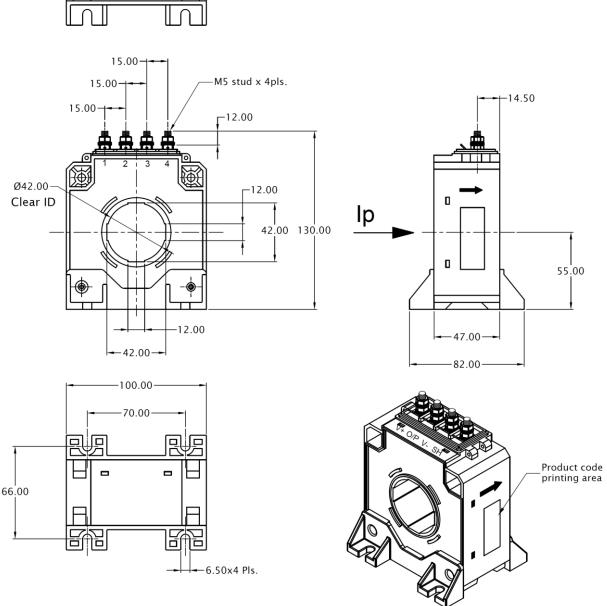




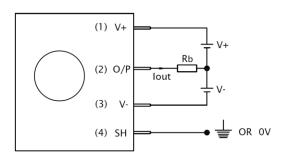
### **Mechanical dimensions**







# **Connection Diagram**



#### Hall Effect Current Sensor HED1K3T01



- Connector on the product: M5 Studs & Faston tab, part no- 61365-1, TE Connectivity AMP connectors.
- Suggested mating connector: Faston receptacle terminal, part no- 63609-2, TE Connectivity AMP connectors.
- Secondary connection M5 Studs in 4 places, recommended fastening torque 2.2 N-m.
- Sensor mounting: 4 slots X Ø 6.5mm, M6 steel screws, recommended fastening torque 4.6 N-m.
- It is recommended to centrally locate the current carrying conductor or completely fill the central opening for optimum performance.
- Output is positive when current (I<sub>p</sub>) flows in the direction of arrow.
- Ensure proper connection of power supply to avoid damage to the sensor.
- \* Designed to meet UL508.

### **Safety**



• This Sensor 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 Sensor, 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.
- A protective housing or additional shield could be used.
- Over currents (»Ipn) can cause an additional voltage offset due to magnetic remanence.
- $\bullet$  The temperature of the primary conductor shall not exceed 100  $^{\circ}\text{C}.$
- This Sensors must be used in electrical or electronic systems as per the applicable standards.
- Protect non-isolated high-voltage current carrying parts against direct contact (e.g. with a protective housing)
- When installing the sensor, ensure that the safe separation (between primary circuit and secondary circuit) is maintained over the whole circuits and their connections.

#### General information:

Electrohms reserves the right to make modifications on products for improvements without prior notice.