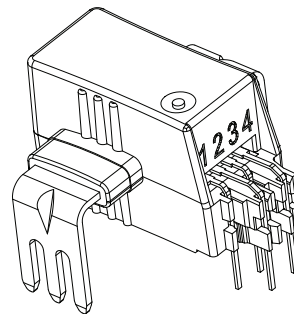


# Current Transducer HLSR-P/SP10 series $I_{PN} = 80 \dots 120 \text{ A}$

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:  $h = 12 \text{ mm}$
- 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.

## Application Domain

- Industrial.

## 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.

## UL 508: Ratings and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 5

### Standards

- UL 508 and CSA C22.2 NO. 14 18 STANDARD FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT

### Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Primary involved potential		V AC/DC	600
Max surrounding air temperature	$T_A$	°C	105
Primary current	$I_P$	A	According to series primary current
Secondary supply voltage	$U_C$	V DC	5
Output voltage	$U_{out}$	V	0 to 5

### Conditions of acceptability

- 1 - These devices have been evaluated for overvoltage category III and for use in pollution degree 2 environment.
- 2 - A suitable enclosure shall be provided in the end-use application.
- 3 - The terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.
- 4 - These devices are intended to be mounted on a printed wiring board of end use equipment. The suitability of the connections (including spacings) shall be determined in the end-use application.
- 5 - Primary terminals shall not be straightened since assembly of housing case depends upon bending of the terminals.
- 6 - Any surface of polymeric housing have not been evaluated as insulating barrier.
- 7 - Low voltage control circuit shall be supplied by an isolating source (such as a transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay).

### Marking

Only those products bearing the UR Mark should be considered to be Listed or Recognized and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

**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 $\mu$ s	$U_{Ni}$	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	$T_A$	$^{\circ}$ C	-40		105	
Ambient storage temperature	$T_{Ast}$	$^{\circ}$ C	-40		105	
Mass	$m$	g			8	

**Electrical data HLSR 80-P/SP10**

 At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 7).

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 $U_C > 4.6\text{ V}$
Number of primary turns	$N_P$	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.29		$T$ jumper = $120\text{ °C}$
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$U_C$	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 reference voltage	$R_{ref}$	$\Omega$	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	$R_{out}$	$\Omega$		2	5	series
Load capacitance	$C_L$	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ $I_P = 0$	$U_{OE}$	mV	-5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ $U_{ref} = 2.5\text{ V}$
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	$\epsilon_S$	%	-0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of $S$	$TCS$	ppm/K	-250		250	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PM}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PM}$	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ $10 \times I_{PN}$ ) referred to primary	$I_{OM}$	A	-0.4		0.4	
Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D10}$	$\mu$ s			2	@ 50 A/ $\mu$ s
Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D90}$	$\mu$ s			2.5	@ 50 A/ $\mu$ s
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	$BW$	kHz		90		
Noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz ... 100 kHz	$u_{no}$	$\mu$ V/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$			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 @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL85\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.1		3.1	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL105\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.8		3.8	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>

 Notes: <sup>1)</sup> 3.3 V SP version available

$$\epsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \epsilon_{SL25} + \left( TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}} \right) \times |T_A - 25|$$

**Electrical data HLSR 100-P/SP10**

 At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 7).

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 $U_C > 4.6\text{ V}$
Number of primary turns	$N_P$	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.29		$T$ jumper = $120\text{ °C}$
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$U_C$	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 reference voltage	$R_{ref}$	$\Omega$	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	$R_{out}$	$\Omega$		2	5	series
Load capacitance	$C_L$	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ $I_P = 0$	$U_{OE}$	mV	-5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ $U_{ref} = 2.5\text{ V}$
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	$\epsilon_S$	%	-0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of $S$	$TCS$	ppm/K	-250		250	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PM}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PM}$	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ $10 \times I_{PN}$ ) referred to primary	$I_{OM}$	A	-0.4		0.4	
Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D10}$	$\mu$ s			2	@ 50 A/ $\mu$ s
Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D90}$	$\mu$ s			2.5	@ 50 A/ $\mu$ s
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	$BW$	kHz		90		
Noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz ... 100 kHz	$u_{no}$	$\mu$ V/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$			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 @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL85\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.1		3.1	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL105\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.8		3.8	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>

 Notes: <sup>1)</sup> 3.3 V SP version available

$$^2) \epsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \epsilon_{SL25} + \left( TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}} \right) \times |T_A - 25|$$

**Electrical data HLSR 120-P/SP10**

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 7).

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 $U_C > 4.6\text{ V}$
Number of primary turns	$N_P$	-		1		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.21		
Resistance of primary jumper @ $T_A = 105\text{ °C}$	$R_P$	m $\Omega$		0.29		T jumper = 120 °C
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$U_C$	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 reference voltage	$R_{ref}$	$\Omega$	130	200	300	series
Output internal resistance	$R_{out}$	$\Omega$		2	5	series
Load capacitance	$C_L$	nF	0		6	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary @ $I_P = 0$	$U_{OE}$	mV	-5		5	$U_{out} - U_{ref}$ @ $U_{ref} = 2.5\text{ V}$
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	$\epsilon_S$	%	-0.5		0.5	Factory adjustment
Temperature coefficient of $S$	$TCS$	ppm/K	-250		250	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PM}$	$\epsilon_L$	% of $I_{PM}$	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ $10 \times I_{PN}$ ) referred to primary	$I_{OM}$	A	-0.4		0.4	
Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D10}$	$\mu\text{s}$			2	@ 50 A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D90}$	$\mu\text{s}$			2.5	@ 50 A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	$BW$	kHz		90		
Noise voltage spectral density referred to primary 100 Hz ... 100 kHz	$u_{no}$	$\mu\text{V}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$			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 @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1		1	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL85\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.1		3.1	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL105\text{ °C}}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.8		3.8	See formula note <sup>2)</sup>

Notes: <sup>1)</sup> 3.3 V SP version available

$$\epsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \epsilon_{SL25} + \left( TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{I_{PN}} \right) \times |T_A - 25|$$

## 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.

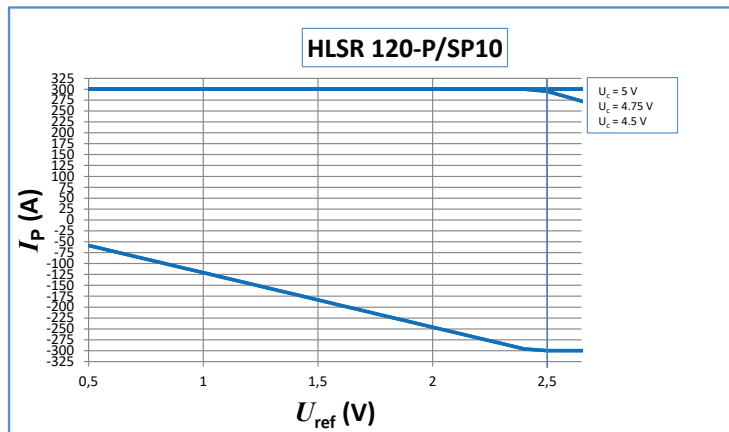
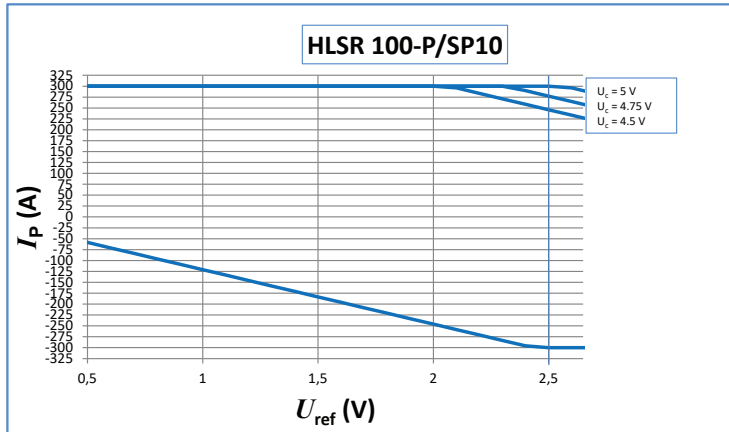
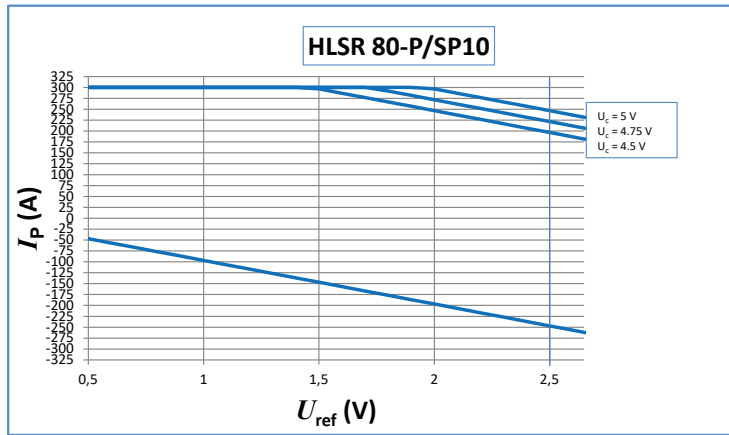
On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

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  $-\text{sigma}$  and  $+\text{sigma}$  for a normal distribution.

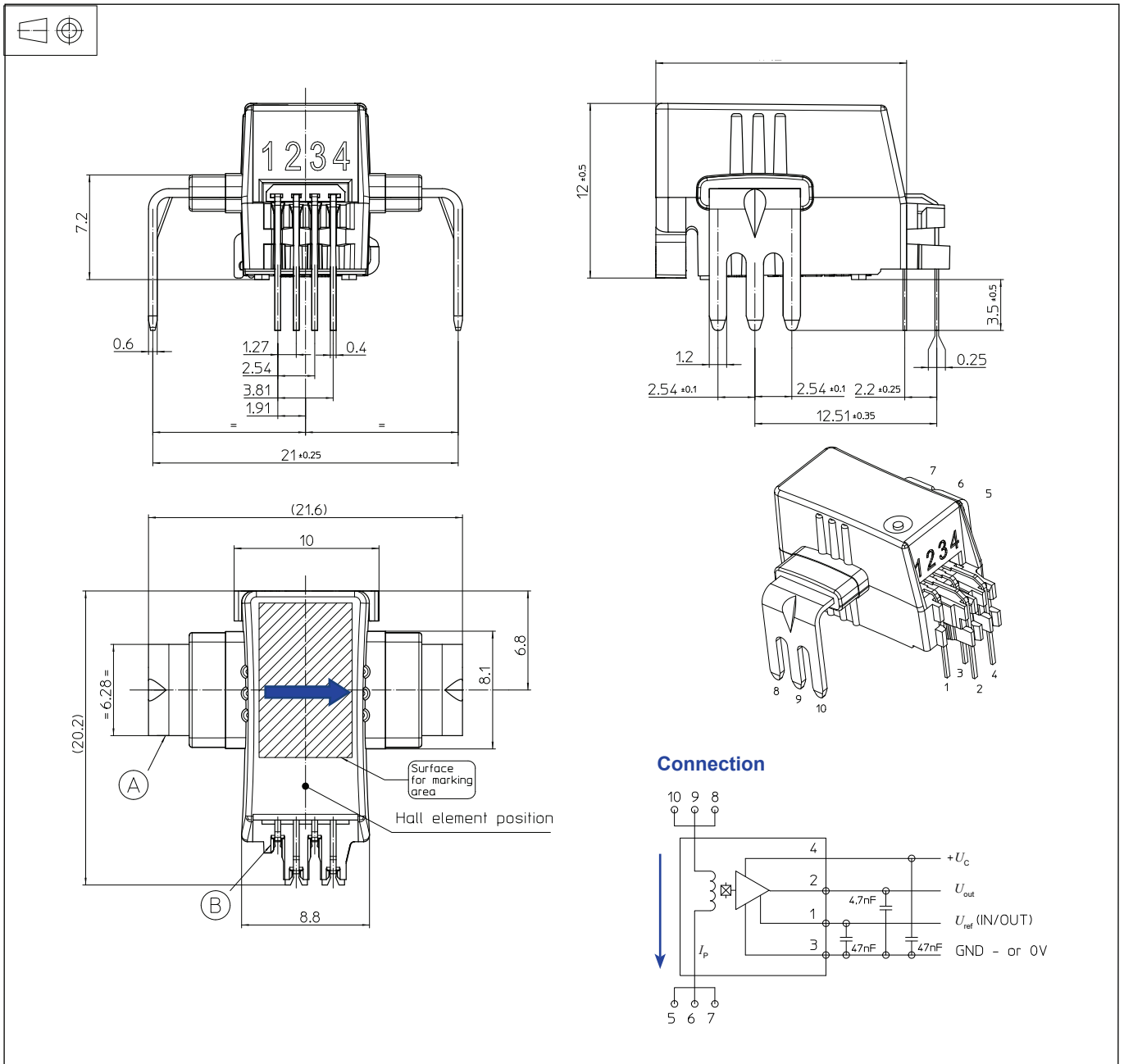
Typical, minimum and maximum values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

Measuring range versus external reference voltage





**Dimensions** (in mm. General linear tolerance  $\pm 0.2$  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/>.