

Hall Current Sensor

EHN Series-T01

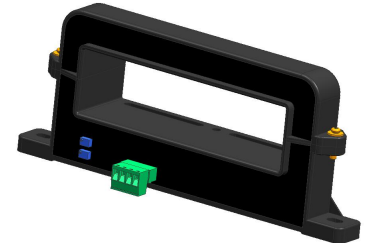
The EHN1000~3000A series are For the electronic measurement of currents:DC,AC,pulsed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary(high power) circuit and the secondary(electronic) circuit.

Features:

- 1/Hall effect measuring principle.
- 2/Using a programmable high-speed Hall integrated circuit current sensor.
- 3/The perfect combination of digital circuit and analog circuit is realized; the accuracy, offset and other indicators are optimized.

Application domain:

- 1/Industrial.
- 2/DC AC Electric motor.
- 3/Battery,Electroplating,UPS,electrolytic and other industries.
- 4/DC AC Power supply current metering and measurement etc.



Electrical Specifications

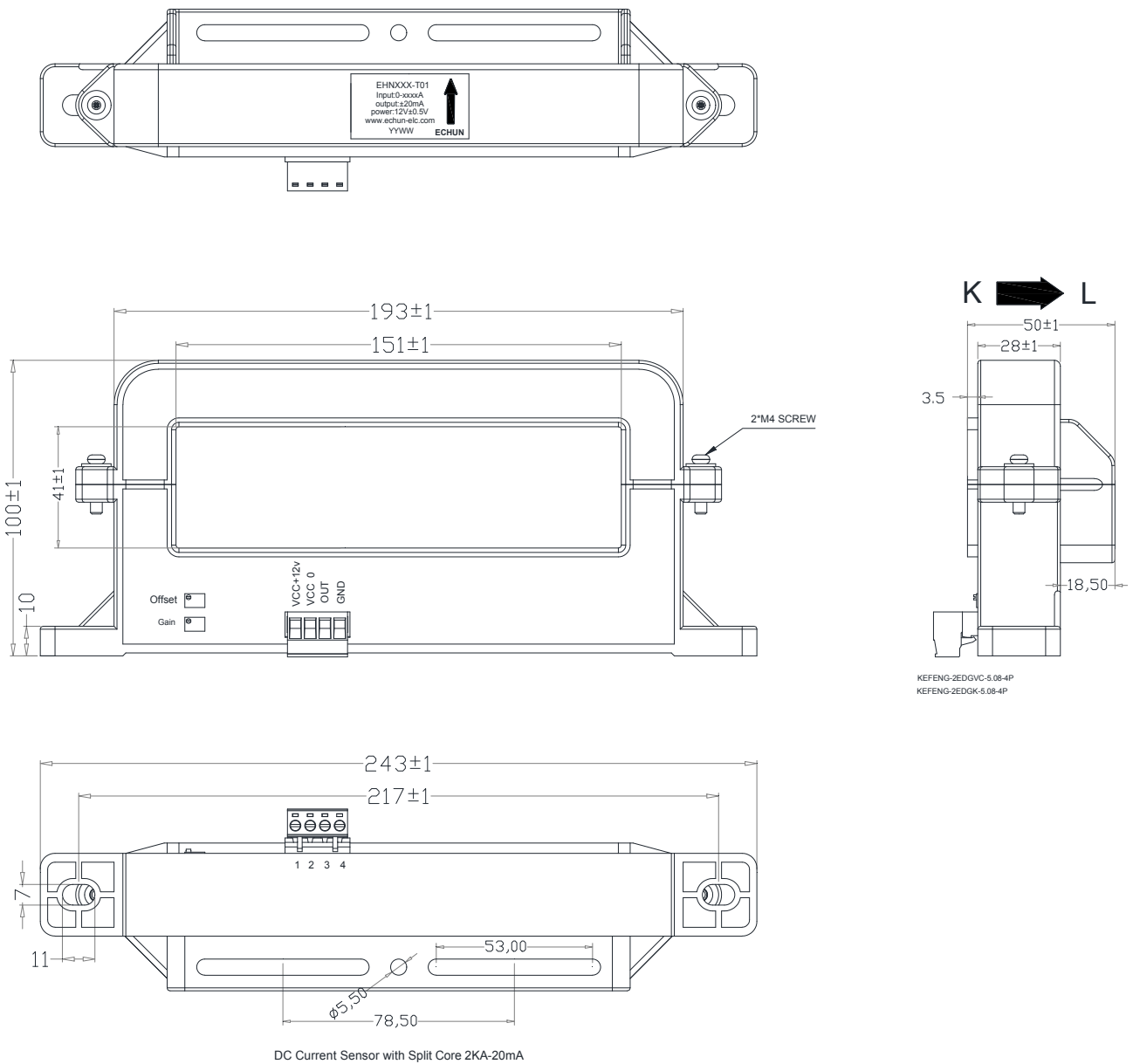
Type		EHN 102-T01	EHN 202-T01	EHN 302-T01
Primary nominal DC. current	I_{pn} (A)	1000	2000	3000
Primary current measuring range	I_p (A)	DC≤1200 AC≤1000	DC≤2400 AC≤1800	DC≤3600 AC≤2600
Accuracy TA = 25 °C (excluding offset)	X	±0.5 % of I_{PN}		
Linearity (exclude the electrical offset)	L	±0.2 % of I_{PN}		
Overload capability (Imax)	I_p	18000A (The 18000A does not guarantee the accuracy)		
Output current	I_{out}	0~± 4V		
Offset current @ TA = 25 °C	I_o	< ±0.02V		
Hysteresis offset current @ IP = 0, after an excursion of 1 × IPN	I_{oh}	< ± 0.02V		
Power Consumption	I_c	0.15 A		
Supply voltage	Vcc	12V		
Temperature coefficient of I_{out} (% of reading)		< ±0.1 %/K		
Isolation voltage	Vd	4.4 KV RMS/50Hz/min,		
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μs	Uw	8.3 kV		
Output current	I_{out}	DC500V / 1000MΩ min		

Offset current @ TA = 25 °C	Io	< 5 μs
Hysteresis offset current @ IP = 0, after an excursion of 1 × IPN	Ioh	DC ... 25 kHz
Operating temperature	To	-35 ~ +80°C
Storage temperature	Ts	-40C ~ +85°C

Mechanical Specifications

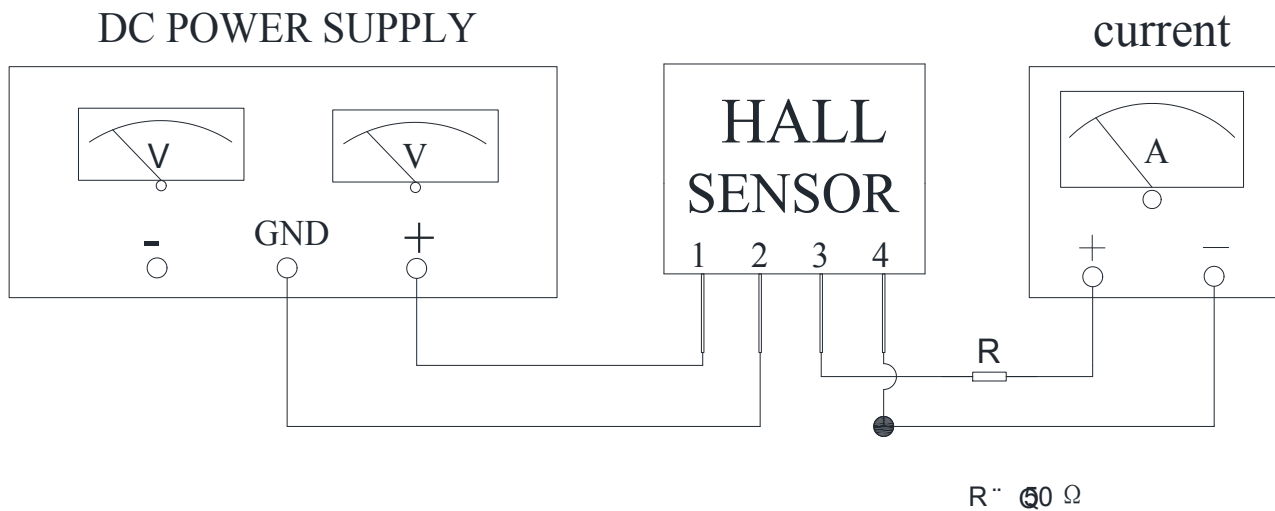
Output Type	Current(2EDG 5.08-4P)
Approx. Weight	860g

Dimensions (unit: mm):



KEFENG-2EDGVC-5.08-4P
KEFENG-2EDGK-5.08-4P

Connection:



Notes:

1. Adjust the offset potentiometer to power it on for 3 minutes.
2. Two potentiometers can be adjusted, only if necessary, by turning slowly to the required accuracy with a small screwdriver.
3. Connect the terminals of power source, output respectively and correctly, never make wrong connection.
4. The best accuracy can be achieved when the window is fully filled with bus-bar (current carrying conductor).
5. The in-phase output can be obtained when the direction of current of current carrying conductor is the same as the direction of arrow marked on the transducer case.
6. The BUSBAR must be installed in the center of the window!
7. The OFFSET Used to adjust the zero point ($I_p = 0$), usually the output value < 0.03mA.
8. The GAIN Adjust the output current value (accuracy adjustment).