

# **AC/DC Current transducer DHR-C5**

The transducer for the electronic measurement of DC & distorted AC waveform currents, with galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (power) and the secondary circuit (measurement). True RMS 0-5V voltage output.







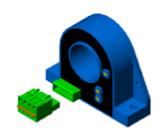
Electrical data						
Primary Nominal DC & AC Current I <sub>PN</sub> (A.t.RMS)		Primary AC Current Max. Peak Value (*) I <sub>P</sub> (A)	Output voltage (Analog) V <sub>OUT</sub> (VDC)	Туре		
100 200 300 400 500 600 1000		600 600 1000 1000 1800 1800	0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5 0-5	DHR 100 DHR 200 DHR 300 DHR 400 DHR 500 DHR 600 DHR 1000	C5 C5 C5 C5 C5	
R <sub>L</sub> V <sub>C</sub> I <sub>C</sub> V <sub>SL</sub>	Load resistance Supply voltage Current consumption Output voltage limitation (0-5) Overload capability (Ampere		=	≥ 10 + 20 50 30 < 7 30000	kΩ V DC mA V A.t	

Performance data					
X	Accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25$ °C (excluding offset)	< ± 1	% of I <sub>PN</sub>		
$\mathbf{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle \! \! \scriptscriptstyle \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \!$	Linearity error (1% of $I_{PN}$ $\pm I_{PN}$ )	< ± 1.0	% of I <sub>PN</sub>		
<b>V</b> <sub>OE</sub>	Electrical offset voltage, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	< ± 1.0	% of I <sub>PN</sub>		
TCV	Temperature coefficient of V <sub>OE</sub> (0+60 °C)	± 2.0	mV/K		
	(-40+70 °C)	± 4.0	mV/K		
TCV <sub>OUT</sub>	Temperature coefficient of <b>V</b> <sub>OUT</sub> (% of reading)	± 0.1	%/K		
t,	Response time to 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> step	< 150	ms		
BW	Frequency bandwidth (±1dB)	DC 20.	.6000Hz		

General data				
$\mathbf{T}_{A}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 + 70	°C	
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C	
m	Mass	260	g	
<b>IPxx</b>	Protection degree	IP20		

Note: (\*) The Max. Peak AC Current is the highest peak level of the primary signal that is taken into account for accurate True RMS calculation. Yet the device is designed for maximum continuous True RMS value equal to I<sub>PN</sub>, whereas the output is limited by the above specified output limitation.

# $I_{PN} = 100..1000 A$



#### **Features**

- VFD and SCR waveforms current measurement
- True RMS output
- Panel mounting
- · Eliminates insertion loss
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL94-V0

#### **Advantages**

- Large aperture for cable up to Ø32mm
- High isolation between primary and secondary circuits
- Easy installation

#### **Applications**

#### • VFD Controlled Loads

VFD output indicates how the motor and attached load are operating.

#### • SCR Controlled Loads

Acurate measurement of phase angle fired or burst fired (time proportioned) SCRs. Current measurement gives faster response than temperature measurement.

## Switching Power Supplies and Electronic Ballasts

True RMS sensing is the most accurate way to measure power supply or ballast input power.

#### **Application domain**

• Energy and Automation



#### **Current Transducer DHR-C5**

#### **Isolation characteristics**

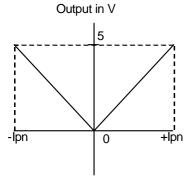
V<sub>b</sub> Rated isolation voltage rms 300 V with IEC 61010-1 acc. to the 61326 standards and following conditions :

- Reinforced isolation
- Over voltage category CAT III
- Pollution degree PD2
- Heterogeneous field

	3		
$V_{d}$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test 1), 50 Hz, 1min	4.6	kV
dCp	Creepage distance	8.89	m m
dCl	Clearance distance	8.89	m m
CTI	Comparative tracking index (Group I)	> 600	

Note: 1) Between primary (completely filling the aperture) and secondary.

Output polarity with DC input



# Safety



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.

Installation and maintenance should be done with main power supply disconnected.

The operator must have an accreditation to install this material.



#### Caution! Risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g. primary conductor, power supply).

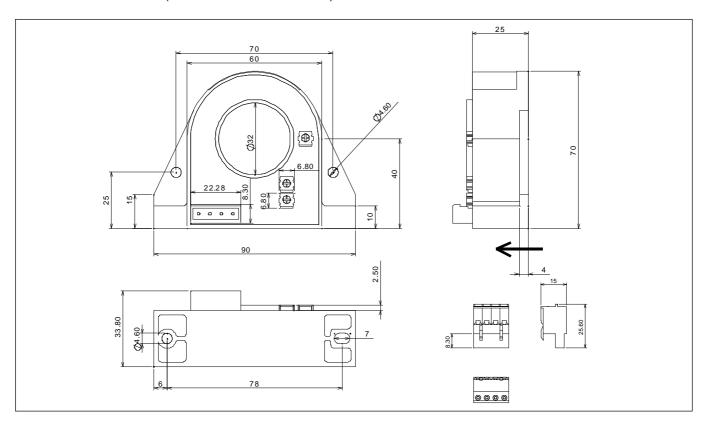
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

The user must take care of all protection guarantee against electrical shock.

This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation. A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

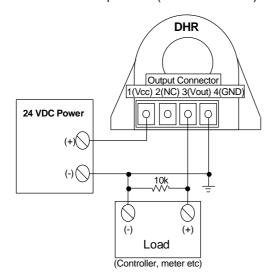


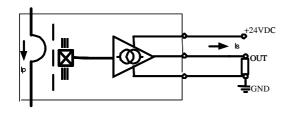
### **Dimensions DHR-C5** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Connections**

- Wires up to 2 mm ∅
- Female connector provided (screw terminals)





#### **Mechanical characteristics**

General tolerance ±1 mm
 Primary aperture Ø 32.0 mm
 Panel mounting 4 holes Ø 4.6 mm
 Distance between holes 70.0 mm & 78 mm

(see above dimensions)

For panel mounting, replace M4 screws by new one (not supplied) with appropriate length to panel's thickness.

#### Remarks

- $\bullet$   $V_{\text{OUT}}$  is positive when  $I_{_{\rm P}}$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- The return busbar and primary conductor elbow must be located at least at 2.5 x window length more far away from the transducer case.
- The temperature of the primary busbar can not exceed 90 °C.
- Dynamic performances are the best with a primary busbar completely filling the primary aperture.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, different outputs, bidirectional measurements...), please contact us.