

Hall open loop current sensor

Open-loop closure, plate type mount, plug terminal output. Testing DC current and pulse current, original circuit and second-side circuit is high insulated.



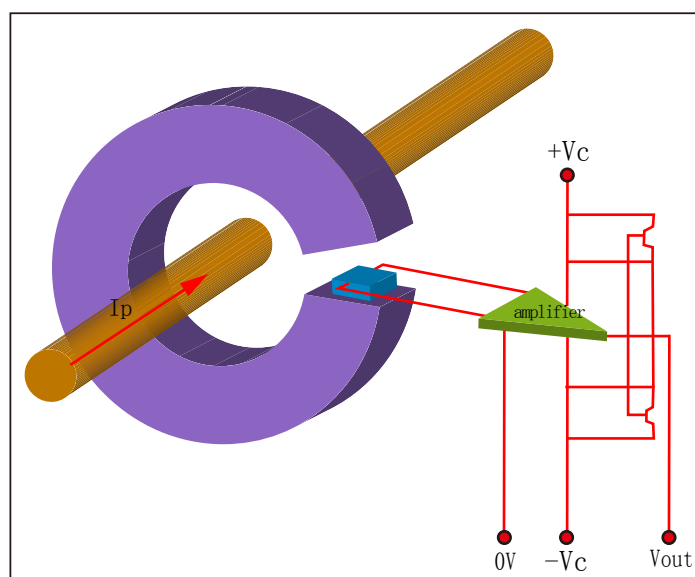
Serial number	input	output	Supply	code
①	$\pm 100\text{A}$	$\pm 4\text{V}$	$\pm 12\text{V}$	3HK8350-D100D12D4
②	$\pm 100\text{A}$	$\pm 4\text{V}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	3HK8350-D100D15D4
③	$\pm 100\text{A}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 12\text{V}$	3HK8350-D100D12D5
④	$\pm 100\text{A}$	$\pm 5\text{V}$	$\pm 15\text{V}$	3HK8350-D100D15D5

Characteristics:

- Small size
- Light-weight
- Low power dissipation
- Good linearity
- No insertion loss
- Low response time
- Good anti-interference ability

Product application:

- Railway
- Metallurgy
- Welding machine
- Wattmeter
- Robot
- DC motor
- Inverter
- Variable-frequency governor
- Vehicle power management system
- UPS Uninterruptible power supply and communication power supply



Principle: Using hall device directly detects the primary magnetic field generated by the current in the primary conductor, and output voltage signal by linearly amplifies. The inside of the sensor uses a unique stable temperature compensation circuit to reduce the influence of external voltage and temperature on the sensor to lowest.

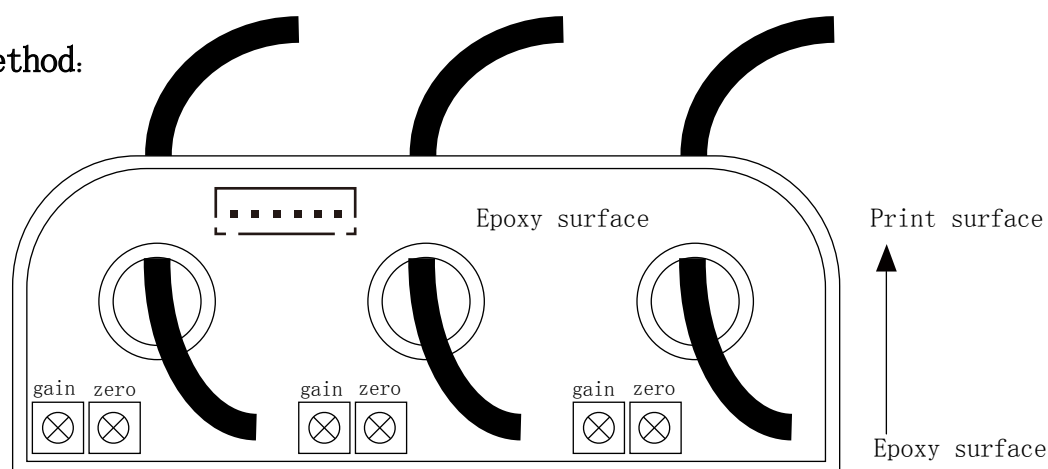
Technical index and electrical parameter

IP	Rated input	$\pm 100A$		*Saturation current 400A
IPM	Measuring range	$\pm 150A$	$\pm 150A$	
VOU	Rated output	$\pm 4V$	$\pm 5V$	*Output either
X	Accuracy	1%		
ϵL	Linearity	1%		
VC	Supply voltage($\pm 5\%$)	$\pm 12V/\pm 15V$		*Power supply two choose one
IC	Current consumption	35mA		
RL	Load impedance	$\geq 10K \Omega$		
VOE	Zero Offset TA=25°C	$\leq \pm 15mV$		
TR	Response time	$< 5 \mu s$		*Subject to actual measurement
N.W	Weight	108g		
BW	Work temperature	$-10 \sim +70^{\circ}C$		*Can be customized
Ta	Storage temperature	$-25 \sim +85^{\circ}C$		$-40 \sim +85^{\circ}C$
Ts	Band width	DC ~ 20KHz		*Factory is tested according to DC Can be customized
Vd	Dielectric strength	3.5KV 50Hz 1min		100KHz

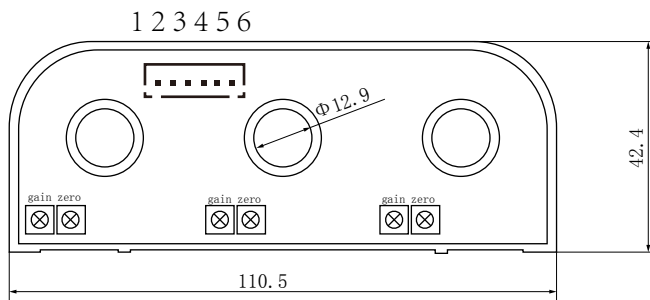
Instructions for use:

1. Pay attention to the direction of the current and wire it according to marked wiring.
2. The temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 degrees.
3. Response time and follow-up are optimal for full hole measurement.

Primary threading method:

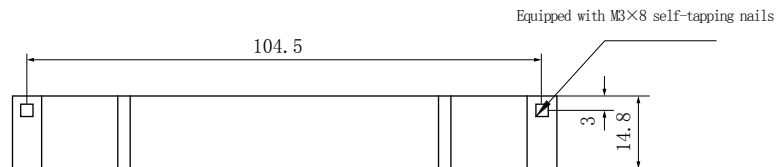


Dimensions(mm): mm



Front view

Epoxy surface ———> Print surface

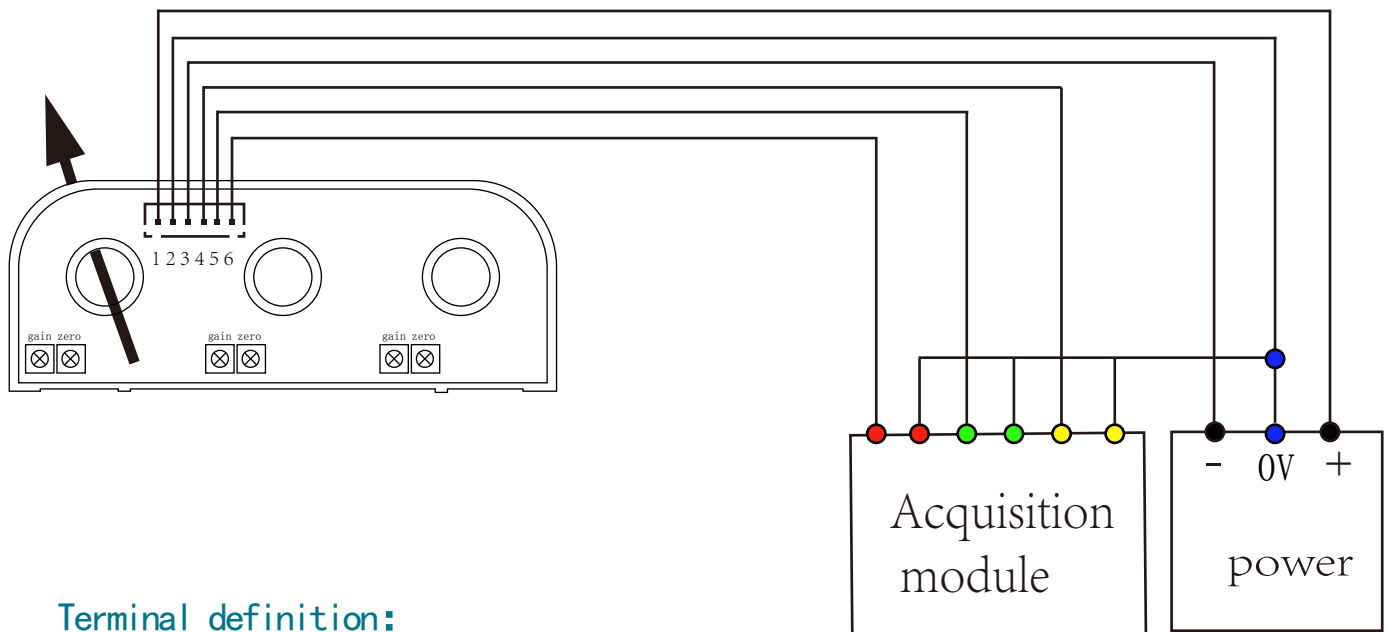


Bottom view



Crimp terminal: XH2. 54-6P

Connection diagram:



Terminal definition:

- 1: +V
- 2: 0V
- 3: -V
- 4: OUT1
- 5: OUT2
- 6: OUT3

Potentiometer definition:

- 左: gain
- 右: zero

※ Testing:

- ① choose small ripple($\leq 10\text{mV}$) stabilized auxiliary power supply(APS)
- ② get through APS
- ③ APS connect sensor
- ④ sensor test primary current