

Current Sensor HCM 2000A-0-50-CRA-0



Part number	20 31 200 0105
Specification	Current Sensor HCM 2000A-0-50-CRA-0
HARTING eCatalogue	https://b2b.harting.com/20312000105

Image is for illustration purposes only. Please refer to product description.

Identification

Category	Current measurement
Series	НСМ
Element	Current sensor
Sensor technology	Hall-Effekt Closed loop
Features	Hall effect compensated current sensorMeasurable currents: AC, DC, pulsed, mixedHigh accuracy over the entire measuring rangeGalvanic insulation between primary and secondary currentSwitchboard mountingHousing material and potting mass have a flammability rating UL 94 V-0Applications: frequency converters, electrical drives, switched mode powersuppplies, UPS

Version

Termination	JST B 3P-VH
Field of application	Industrial version

Technical characteristics

IPN Nominal primary current	2,000 A
I _{PM} Primary current, measuring range	0 ±3,000 A
R _M Measuring resistance @ I _{PM max} , U _{C max} , T _{A max}	1 4 Ω For other primary currents see diagram.
I _{SN} Nominal secondary current	400 mA
K _N Turns ratio	1 : 5000
U _C Power supply	±15 ±24 V ±5 %

Page 1 / 4 | Creation date 2022-10-11 | Please note that the data specified here were taken as extracts from the online catalogue. Please refer to the user documentation for the complete and up-to-date information and data. Please also note that the user is responsible for validating functionality, conformity with applicable laws and directives, as well as for the electrical safety in the particular application. HARTING Electric Stiftung & Co. KG | Wilhelm-Harting-Straße 1 | 32339 Espelkamp | Germany Phone +49 5772 47-97100 | electric@HARTING.com | www.HARTING.com



Technical characteristics

I _C Current consumption @ U _{C min}	22 mA + I _S
X Overall accuracy @ I _{PN} , T _A = 25 °C	±0.3 %
E _L Linearity	<0.1 %
I _O Offset current @ I _P = 0 A, T _A = 25 °C	±0.5 mA
I_{OT} maximum temperature drift of I_{O}	±1.2 mA
t _r Response time @ I _{PN}	<1 µs
di/dt with optimal coupling	>100 A/µs
f Frequency	0 100 kHz
T _A Ambient temperature	-40 +85 °C
T _S Storage temperature	-45 +90 °C
R_S Secondary coil resistance @ $T_{A\ max}$	30 Ω
U _D Test voltage, effective (50 Hz, 1 min)	4.5 kV Primary - secondary
$U_{\mbox{St}}$ Rated impulse voltage (1,2/50 $\mbox{$\mus})$	15 kV
U _B Rated voltage	1,500 V
Overvoltage category	III
Pollution degree	2
L _s Clearance distance	31.8 mm
K _s Creepage distance	39.8 mm
Tightening torque	4.2 Nm (4x steel screw M6 - Vertical)4.2 Nm (4x steel screw M6 - Horizontal)

Material properties

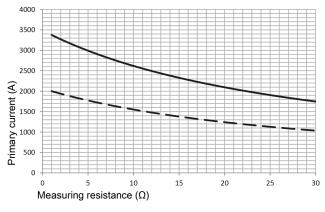
Material (hood/housing)	Polycarbonate (PC)
Material flammability class acc. to UL 94	V-0
RoHS	compliant
ELV status	compliant
China RoHS	e
REACH Annex XVII substances	Not contained
REACH ANNEX XIV substances	Not contained
REACH SVHC substances	Not contained

Page 2 / 4 | Creation date 2022-10-11 | Please note that the data specified here were taken as extracts from the online catalogue. Please refer to the user documentation for the complete and up-to-date information and data. Please also note that the user is responsible for validating functionality, conformity with applicable laws and directives, as well as for the electrical safety in the particular application. HARTING Electric Stiftung & Co. KG | Wilhelm-Harting-Straße 1 | 32339 Espelkamp | Germany Phone +49 5772 47-97100 | electric@HARTING.com | www.HARTING.com



Material properties	
California Proposition 65 substances	Yes
Specifications and approvals	
Specifications	EN 50178 IEC 61373
Approvals	DNV GL
CE	Yes
Commercial data	
Packaging size	1
Net weight	1,730 g
Country of origin	Germany
European customs tariff number	90303370
eCl@ss	27210902 Current transformer

Measuring resistance



 $\label{eq:UC} \begin{array}{l} ---- U_C = \pm 24 \; V \; -5 \; \%, \; T_A = 85 \; ^\circ C \\ ---- U_C = \pm 15 \; V \; -5 \; \%, \; T_A = 85 \; ^\circ C \\ \\ \mbox{Primary currents higher than } I_{PM} \; \mbox{only for peak!} \end{array}$

Remark

- If I_P flows in the direction of the arrow I_S is positive.
- Over currents (»IPN) or the missing of the supply voltage can cause an additional permanent magnetic offset.
- The temperature of the primary conductor may not exceed 100 °C.

Page 3 / 4 | Creation date 2022-10-11 | Please note that the data specified here were taken as extracts from the online catalogue. Please refer to the user documentation for the complete and up-to-date information and data. Please also note that the user is responsible for validating functionality, conformity with applicable laws and directives, as well as for the electrical safety in the particular application. HARTING Electric Stiftung & Co. KG | Wilhelm-Harting-Straße 1 | 32339 Espelkamp | Germany Phone +49 5772 47-97100 | electric@HARTING.com | www.HARTING.com



Remark

- If I_{P} flows in the direction of the arrow I_{S} is positive.
- Over currents (»IPN) or the missing of the supply voltage can cause an additional permanent magnetic offset.
- The temperature of the primary conductor may not exceed 100 °C.
- To achieve specified accuracy level in the temperature range of -40 ... -35 °C a warm up time of typically 20 minutes is recommended.

Safety note



These transformers may only be used in electrical or power electronic applications which fulfill the relevant regulations (standards, EMC requirements,...).

This transformer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.

Caution, risk of electric shock



- Pay attention to protect non-insulated high-power current carrying parts against direct contact (e.g. with a protective enclosure).

- When installing this sensor please make sure that the safe separation (between primary circuit and secondary circuit) is maintained over the whole circuits and their connections.

- The sensor may only be connected to a power supply respecting the SELV/PELV protective regulations according to EN 50 178. The installation of the power supply must be short-circuit-proof.

- Disconnecting the main power must be possible.

- The current sensors support a safe separation. The creepage and clearance distances are taken as a basis for the rated voltage. They are the shortest distance between the secondary connection and the sensor's window. The actual clearance and creepage distances depend on the position of the primary conductor respectively on the actual shortest distance between the primary conductor and the secondary connection.