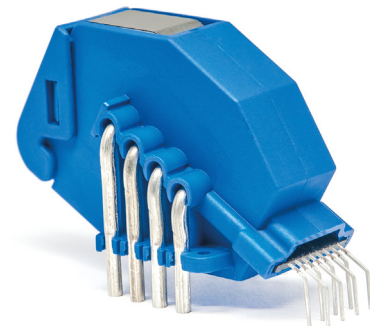


# Digital Current Transducer HO-NPW series $I_{PN} = 80 \dots 150 \text{ A}$

Ref: HO 80-NPW; HO 120-NPW; HO 150-NPW

Bitstream output from on onboard Sigma Delta modulator. 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
- Bitstream output from 2<sup>nd</sup> order Sigma-Delta modulator, (PDM) Pulse Density Modulation
- Single supply +5 V
- Overcurrent detect  $2.97 \times I_{PN}$  (peak value)
- EEPROM Control
- Galvanic separation between primary and secondary circuit
- Low power consumption
- Compact design for THT PCB mounting
- Factory calibrated
- Dedicated parameter settings available on request (see page 15).

## Advantages

- Low offset drift
- Creepage / clearance 8 mm
- Fast response.

## 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
- Solar inverter on DC side of the inverter (MPPT).

## Standards

- IEC 61800-2: 2015
- IEC 61800-3: 2017
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- UL 508: 2013.

## Application Domain

- Industrial.

## Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage (not destructive)	$U_{C\max}$	V	8
Maximum supply voltage (not entering non standard modes)	$U_{C\max}$	V	6.5
Maximum primary conductor temperature	$T_{B\max}$	°C	120
ESD rating, Human Body Model (HBM)	$U_{ESD}$	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

- CSA C22.2 NO. 14-10 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 12
- UL 508 STANDARD FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 17

### 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.
- 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 Hz, 1 min	$U_d$	kV	4.3	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	$U_{Ni}$	kV	8	
Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC)	$U_t$	V	1500	Primary/Secondary
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.)	$d_{Cl}$	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 61800-5-1, CAT III PD2
Application example		V	1000	Basic insulation, according to IEC 61800-5-1, 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		31		

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ , unloaded, unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 17).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	$I_{PN}$	A		80		
Primary current, measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-200		200	
Number of primary turns	$N_P$	-		1, 2, 4		See application information
Primary jumper resistance @ 25 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.09		4 jumpers in parallel
Primary jumper resistance @ 120 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in parallel
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$U_C$	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA		24	31	Unloaded and output mode = 0 <sup>2)</sup>
Density of ones @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$D_{out}$	%		50		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PN}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±16		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PM}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±40		
Allowed load capacitance	$C_L$	pF	0		30	
OCD output on resistance	$R_{on\text{OCD}}$	Ω	60	95	170	Open drain, active low Over operating temperature range
OCD detection hold time	$t_{\text{hold\text{OCD}}}$	ms	0.8	1.2	1.7	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	$D_{out}$	%		0		Forced to 0 when EEPROM in an error state
Electrical offset for PDM output (@ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$ )	$D_{OE}$	%	-0.1		0.1	Relative to $D_{out} = 50\%$
Electrical offset current referred to primary	$I_{OE}$	A	-0.5		0.5	
Temperature coefficient of $I_{OE}$ @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$TCI_{OE}$	mA/K	-7		7	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	$S_N$	%/A		0.2		16 % @ $I_{PN}$
Sensitivity error @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_S$	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in parallel
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	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Delay time to @ 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D\text{90}}$	μs				Determined by digital filter and OSR <sup>3)</sup>
Primary current, detection threshold	$I_{P\text{Th}}$	A	$2.67 \times I_{PN}$	$2.97 \times I_{PN}$	$3.27 \times I_{PN}$	Peak value ±10 %, overcurrent detection (OCD)
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1.25		1.25	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.95		3.95	See formula note <sup>4)</sup>
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.28		3.28	

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

<sup>2)</sup> See page 12

<sup>3)</sup> See page 14

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

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ , unloaded, unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 17).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	$I_{PN}$	A		120		
Primary current, measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-300		300	
Number of primary turns	$N_p$	-		1. 2. 4		See application information
Primary jumper resistance @ 25 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.09		4 jumpers in parallel
Primary jumper resistance @ 120 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in parallel
Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$U_C$	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA		24	31	Unloaded and output mode = 0 <sup>2)</sup>
Density of ones @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$D_{out}$	%		50		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PN}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±16		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PM}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±40		
Allowed load capacitance	$C_L$	pF	0		30	
OCD output on resistance	$R_{on\text{OCD}}$	Ω	60	95	170	Open drain, active low Over operating temperature range
OCD detection hold time	$t_{hold\text{OCD}}$	ms	0.8	1.2	1.7	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	$D_{out}$	%		0		Forced to 0 when EEPROM in an error state
Electrical offset for PDM output (@ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$ )	$D_{OE}$	%	-0.1		0.1	Relative to $D_{out} = 50\%$
Electrical offset current referred to primary	$I_{OE}$	A	-0.75		0.75	
Temperature coefficient of $I_{OE}$ @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$TCl_{OE}$	mA/K	-10.5		10.5	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	$S_N$	%/A		0.1333		16 % @ $I_{PN}$
Sensitivity error @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_s$	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in parallel
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	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Delay time to @ 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D90}$	μs				Determined by digital filter and OSR <sup>3)</sup>
Primary current, detection threshold	$I_{PTh}$	A	$2.67 \times I_{PN}$	$2.97 \times I_{PN}$	$3.27 \times I_{PN}$	Peak value ±10 %, overcurrent detection (OCD)
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1.25		1.25	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.95		3.95	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\epsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.28		3.28	See formula note <sup>4)</sup>

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

<sup>2)</sup> See page 12

<sup>3)</sup> See page 14

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

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ , unloaded, unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 17).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	$I_{PN}$	A		150		
Primary current, measuring range 85 °C <sup>1)</sup> 105 °C	$I_{PM}$	A	-375 -350		375 350	
Number of primary turns	$N_p$	-		1, 2, 4		See application information
Primary jumper resistance @ 25 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.09		4 jumpers in parallel
Primary jumper resistance @ 120 °C	$R_p$	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in parallel
Supply voltage <sup>2)</sup>	$U_C$	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	$I_C$	mA		24	31	Unloaded and output mode = 0 <sup>3)</sup>
Density of ones @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$D_{out}$	%		50		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PN}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±16		
Density of ones @ $\pm I_{PM}$	$D_{out}$	%		50 ±40		
Allowed load capacitance	$C_L$	pF	0		30	
OCD output on resistance	$R_{on\text{OCD}}$	Ω	60	95	170	Open drain, active low Over operating temperature range
OCD detection hold time	$t_{hold\text{OCD}}$	ms	0.8	1.2	1.7	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	$D_{out}$	%		0		Forced to 0 when EEPROM in an error state
Electrical offset for PDM output (@ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$ )	$D_{OE}$	%	-0.1		0.1	Relative to $D_{out} = 50\%$
Electrical offset current referred to primary	$I_{OE}$	A	-0.94		0.94	
Temperature coefficient of $I_{OE}$ @ $I_p = 0\text{ A}$	$TCl_{OE}$	mA/K	-13.1		13.1	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Nominal sensitivity	$S_N$	%/A		0.1067		16 % @ $I_{PN}$
Sensitivity error @ $I_{PN}$	$\varepsilon_S$	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in parallel
Temperature coefficient of $s$	$TCS$	ppm/K	-250		250	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PN}$	$\varepsilon_L$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 ... $I_{PM}$	$\varepsilon_L$	% of $I_{PM}$	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ $10 \times I_{PN}$ ) referred to primary	$I_{OM}$	A	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Delay time to @ 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step	$t_{D90}$	μs				Determined by digital filter and OSR <sup>4)</sup>
Primary current, detection threshold	$I_{PTh}$	A	$2.67 \times I_{PN}$	$2.97 \times I_{PN}$	$3.27 \times I_{PN}$	Peak value ±10 %, overcurrent detection (OCD)
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$	$\varepsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-1.25		1.25	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +105\text{ °C}$	$\varepsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.95		3.95	See formula note <sup>5)</sup>
Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $I_{PN}$ @ $T_A = +85\text{ °C}$	$\varepsilon_{SL}$	% of $I_{PN}$	-3.28		3.28	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> Magnetic core temperature remaining equal or less than ambient temperature  $T_A$ ; <sup>2)</sup> 3.3 V SP version available

<sup>3)</sup> See page 12

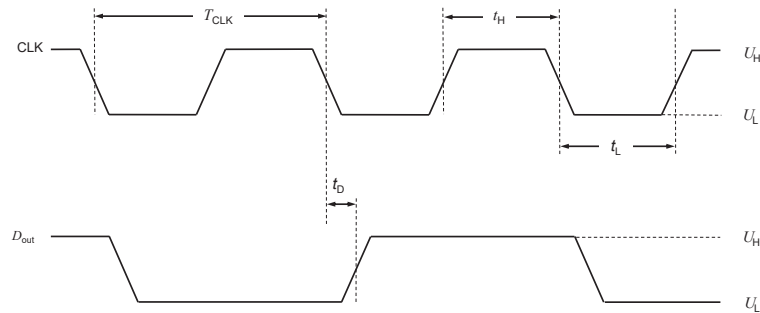
<sup>4)</sup> See page 14

<sup>5)</sup>

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

## HO-NPW series output characteristics

## Mode 0 and 8: 2 Wire CMOS



For all allowed capacitive range

## • Timing for mode 0

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock period	$T_{CLK}$	ns	89	93.5	98	For internal clock
Temperature coefficient of clock period	$TC_{T_{per CLK}}$	ppm/K	-400	0	400	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Clock high time	$t_{CLKH}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	46.75	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLKD}$	ns	-25	0	25	

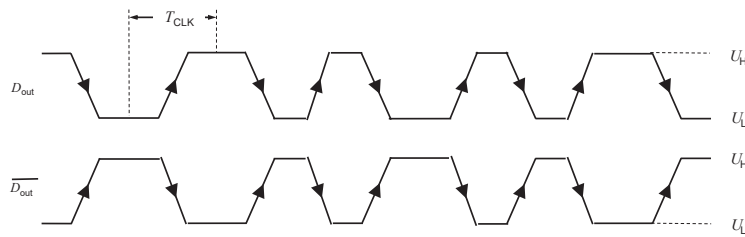
## • Timing for mode 8

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock high time	$t_{CLKH}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.5 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLKD}$	ns	13	0	49	

In mode 8, you can use external clock from 5 to 10.1 MHz or from 11.4 to 12.5 MHz.

## • Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Low voltage	$U_L$	V			0.4	with $I_{out L} = 4$ mA, unloaded
High voltage	$U_H$	V	$U_C - 0.4$			with $I_{out H} = -4$ mA, unloaded

**Mode 1: 2 Wire RS 422 Manchester (ANSI/TIA/EIA-422-B and IEEE 802.3)**


For all allowed capacitive range,  $R_L$  can be 100 Ohm.

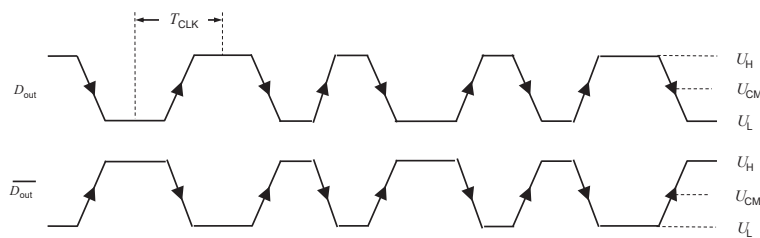
Logical 1 is coding on a rising edge on  $D_{out}$ .

- Timing for mode 1

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock period	$T_{CLK}$	ns	89	93.5	98	$f_{CLK} = 10.7 \text{ MHz} \pm 5 \%$
Temperature coefficient of clock period	$TCt_{per CLK}$	ppm/K	-400	0	400	-40 °C ... 105 °C

- Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Low voltage	$U_L$	V			0.4	with $I_{out L} = 4 \text{ mA}$ , unloaded
High voltage	$U_H$	V	$U_C - 0.4$			with $I_{out H} = -4 \text{ mA}$ , unloaded

**Mode 3: 2 Wire LVDS Manchester (ANSI/TIA/EIA-644-A and IEEE 802.3)**


For all allowed capacitive range, recommended load resistor  $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohm}$ .

Logical 1 is coding on a rising edge on  $D_{out}$ .

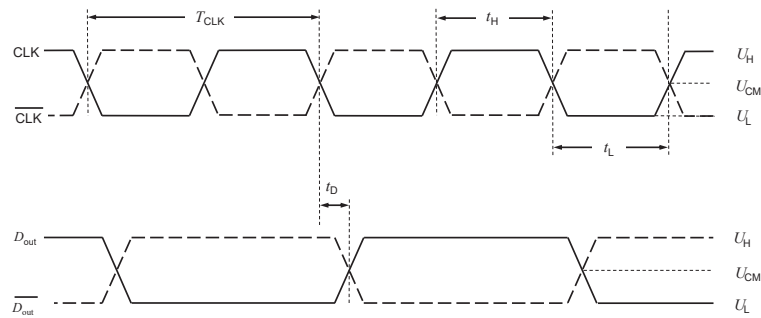
- Timing for mode 3

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock period	$T_{CLK}$	ns	89	93.5	98	$f_{CLK} = 10.7 \text{ MHz} \pm 5 \%$
Temperature coefficient of clock period	$TCt_{per CLK}$	ppm/K	-400	0	400	-40 °C ... 105 °C

- Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Low voltage	$U_L$	mV		$(-3.5 \times R_L) / 2$		Relative to $U_{CM}$
High voltage	$U_H$	mV		$(3.5 \times R_L) / 2$		Relative to $U_{CM}$
Common mode voltage	$U_{CM}$	V		1.25		



**Mode 2 and A: 4 Wire LVDS (ANSI/TIA/EIA-644-A)**


For all allowed capacitive range, recommended load resistor  $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohm}$ .

- Timing for mode 2

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock period	$T_{CLK}$	ns	89	93.5	98	For internal clock
Temperature coefficient of clock period	$TCt_{per CLK}$	ppm/K	-400	0	400	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Clock high time	$t_{CLK H}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	46.75	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLK D}$	ns	-25	0	25	

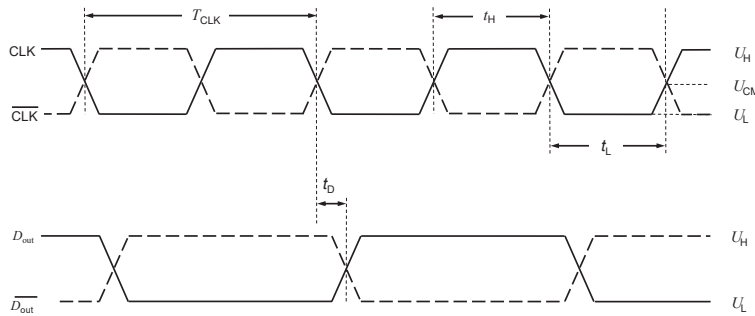
- Timing for mode A

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock high time	$t_{CLK H}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.5 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLK D}$	ns	13	0	49	

In mode A, you can use external clock from 5 to 10.1 MHz or from 11.4 to 12.5 MHz.

- Levels

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Low voltage	$U_L$	mV		$(-3.5 \times R_L) / 2$		Relative to $U_{CM}$
High voltage	$U_H$	mV		$(3.5 \times R_L) / 2$		Relative to $U_{CM}$
Common mode voltage	$U_{CM}$	V		1.25		

**Mode 4, C and D: 4 Wire RS 422 (ANSI/TIA/EIA-422-B)**


For all allowed capacitive range,  $R_L$  can be 100 Ohm.

- Timing for mode 4

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock period	$T_{CLK}$	ns	89	93.5	98	For internal clock
Temperature coefficient of clock period	$TC_{T_{per CLK}}$	ppm/K	-400	0	400	-40 °C ... 105 °C
Clock high time	$t_{CLKH}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	46.75	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLKD}$	ns	-25	0	25	

- Timing for mode C and D

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Clock high time	$t_{CLKH}$	ns	$0.45 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.5 \times T_{CLK}$	$0.55 \times T_{CLK}$	
Clock falling edge to data delay	$t_{CLKD}$	ns	13	0	49	

In mode C and D, you can use external clock from 5 to 10.1 MHz or from 11.4 to 12.5 MHz.

- Levels

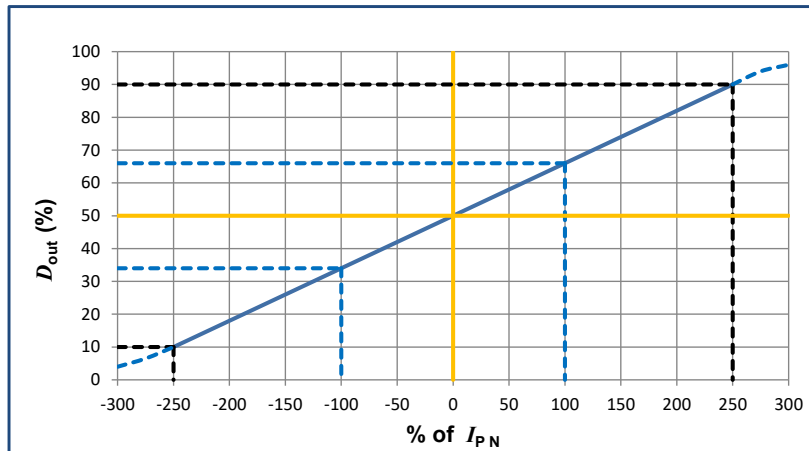
Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Low voltage	$U_L$	V			0.4	with $I_{outL} = 4$ mA, unloaded
High voltage	$U_H$	V	$U_C - 0.4$			with $I_{outH} = -4$ mA, unloaded
Common mode voltage in mode C	$U_{CM}$	V	$0.35 \times U_C$		$0.75 \times U_C$	
Common mode voltage in mode D	$U_{CM}$	V		0		

Mode D fully compatible with RS 422 standard (ANSI/TIA/EIA-422-B).

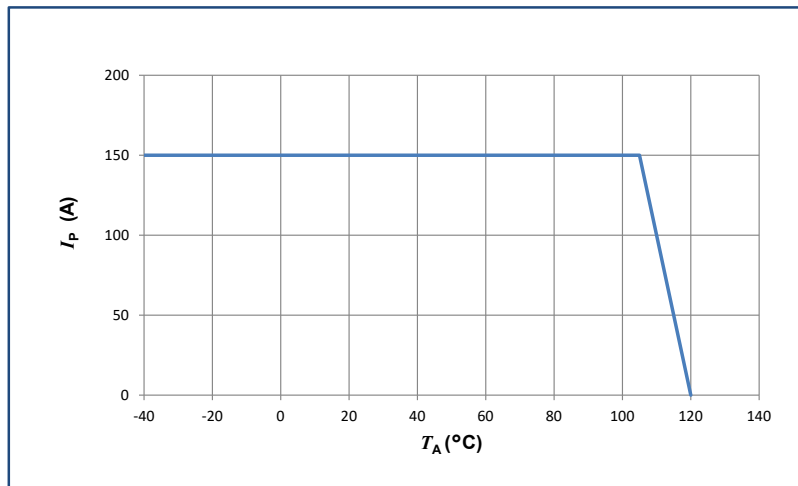
Capacitors on  $CLK$  and  $\overline{CLK}$  signals needed to avoid common mode voltage.

HO-NPW series output characteristics

Modulator output: Density of ones versus % of  $I_{PN}$



Maximum continuous DC current



For all ranges:

**Important notice:** whatever the usage and/or application, the transducer primary bar / jumper temperature shall not go above the maximum rating of 120 °C as stated in page 2 of this datasheet.

HO-NPW series output characteristics

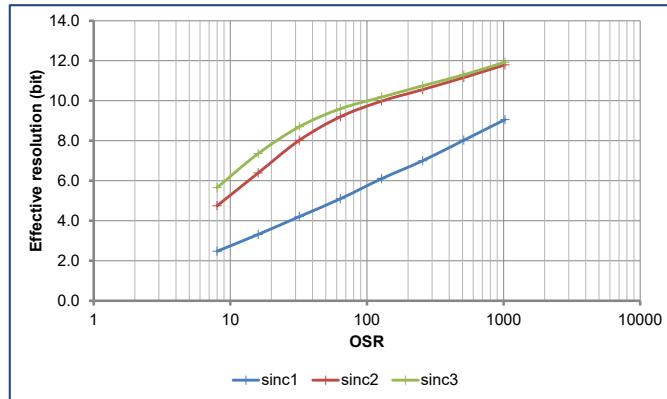
Consumption

Typical values with  $C_L = 5 \text{ pF}$

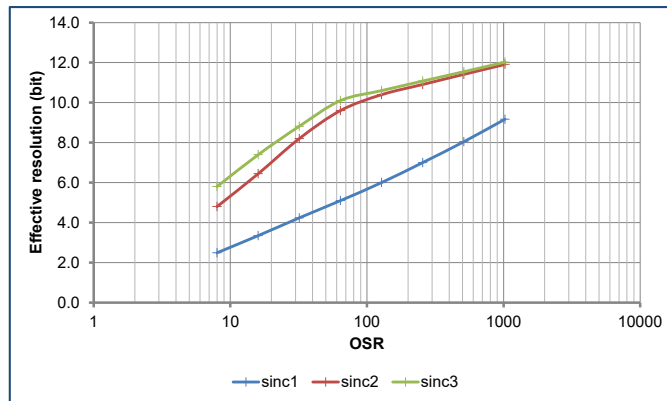
Output Mode	$I_c$ unloaded (mA)	$I_c$ with $R_L = 100 \text{ Ohm}$ (mA)
0	24	-
1	24	53
2	-	37
3	-	30
4	25	82
8	24	-
A	-	30
C	24	53
D	24	53

### Effective resolution versus OSR

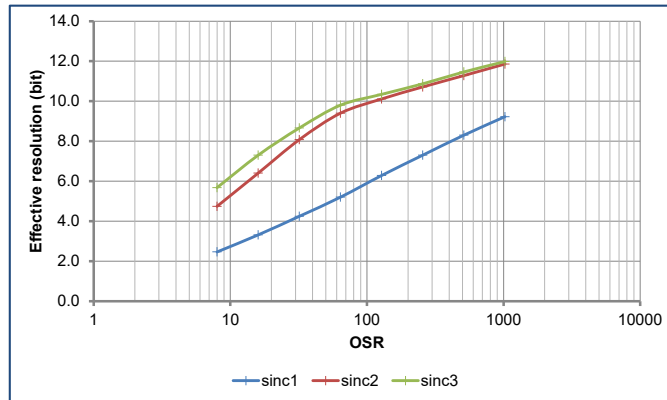
HO 80-NPW-xxxx



HO 120-NPW-xxxx



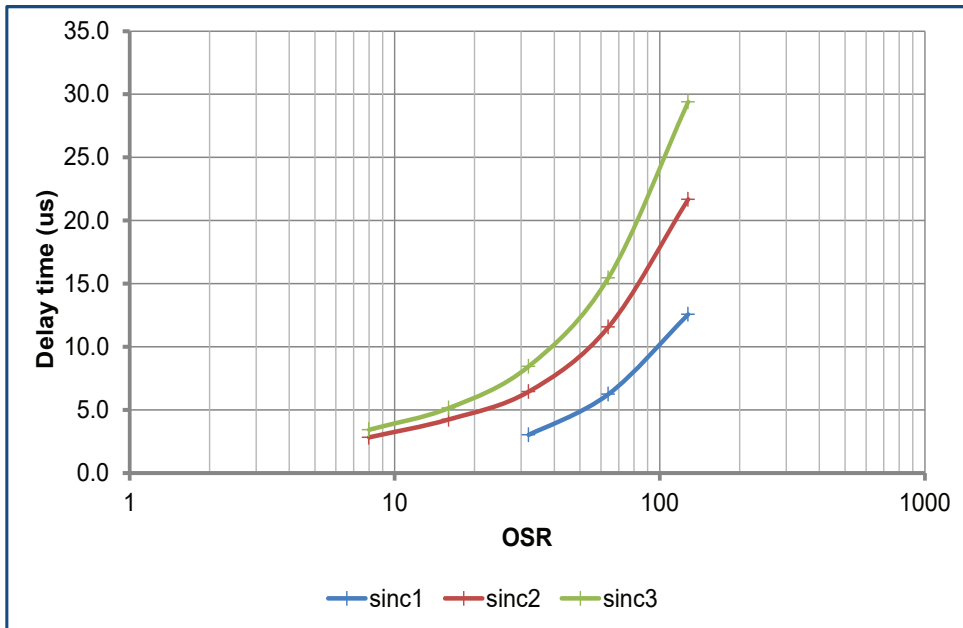
HO 150-NPW-xxxx



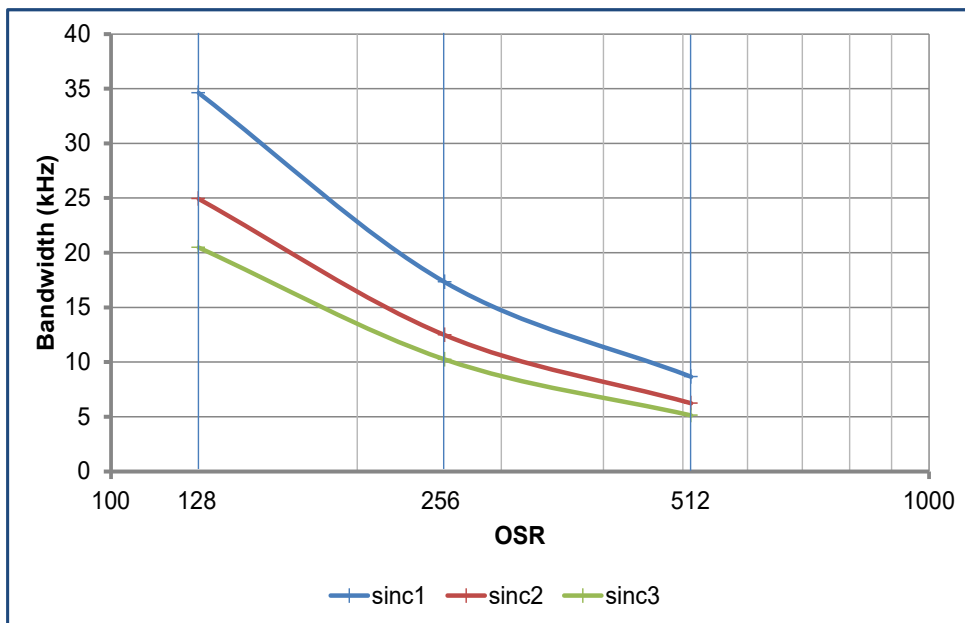
### Signal to noise ratio

$$SNR (dB) = 20 \cdot \log_{10} (2) / \text{Effective resolution}$$

Delay time versus OSR



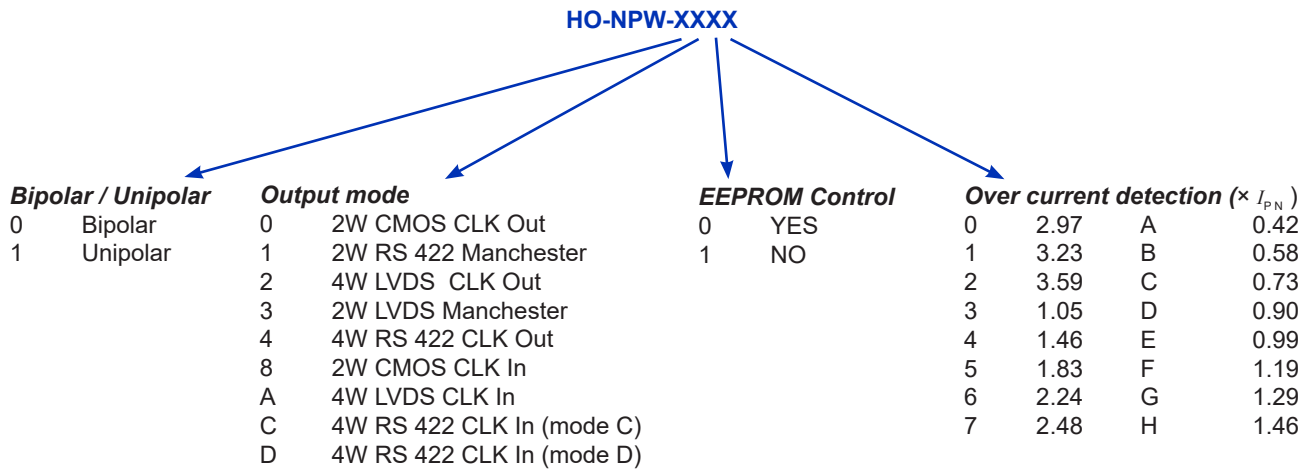
Bandwidth (-3 dB) versus OSR



Theoretical values due to customer filter configuration

**HO-NPW series: name and codification**

HO-NPW family products may be ordered **on request** <sup>1)</sup> with a dedicated setting of the parameters as described below (standards products are delivered with the setting 0000 according to the table).



**Standard products are:**

HO 80-NPW-0000  
 HO 120-NPW-0000  
 HO 150-NPW-0000

**Other products available:**

HO 80-NPW-0100	HO 80-NPW-0800
HO 120-NPW-0100	HO 120-NPW-0800
HO 150-NPW-0100	HO 150-NPW-0800
HO 80-NPW-0200	HO 80-NPW-0A00
HO 120-NPW-0200	HO 120-NPW-0A00
HO 150-NPW-0200	HO 150-NPW-0A00
HO 80-NPW-0300	HO 80-NPW-0C00
HO 120-NPW-0300	HO 120-NPW-0C00
HO 150-NPW-0300	HO 150-NPW-0C00
HO 80-NPW-0400	HO 80-NPW-0D00
HO 120-NPW-0400	HO 120-NPW-0D00
HO 150-NPW-0400	HO 150-NPW-0D00

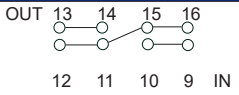
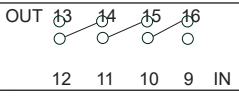

**Note:** <sup>1)</sup> For dedicated settings, minimum quantities apply, please contact your local LEM support.

## Application information

Possibilities between range selection and number of turns <sup>1)</sup> and <sup>2)</sup>

Number of primary turns	Primary current		
	$I_{PN} = 80 \text{ A}$	$I_{PN} = 120 \text{ A}$	$I_{PN} = 150 \text{ A}$
1	80 A	120 A	150 A
2	40 A	60 A	75 A
4	20 A	30 A	37.5

Connection diagram

Number of primary turns	Primary resistance current RMS $R_p$ [mΩ] @ $T_A = 25 \text{ °C}$	Recommended connections
1	0.09	
2	0.36	
4	1.44	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> The standard configuration is with all jumpers in parallel (1 primary turn) which is the only one calibrated and guaranteed by LEM. The sensitivity may change slightly for all other configuration, therefore, LEM advises the user to characterize any specific configuration.

<sup>2)</sup> The maximum magnetic offset referred to primary is inversely proportional to the number of turns, thus is divided by 2 with 2 turns and by 4 with 4 turns.

### Remark

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/>

### Safety

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



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.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

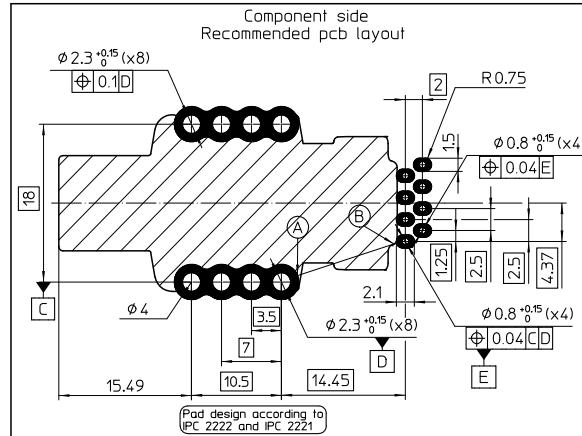
When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply). Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage. This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation. A protective housing or additional shield could be used. Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

Although LEM applies utmost care to facilitate compliance of end products with applicable regulations during LEM product design, use of this part may need additional measures on the application side for compliance with regulations regarding EMC and protection against electric shock. Therefore LEM cannot be held liable for any potential hazards, damages, injuries or loss of life resulting from the use of this product.



### PCB Footprint in mm

(Layout example with 4 jumpers in parallel)



### Assembly on PCB

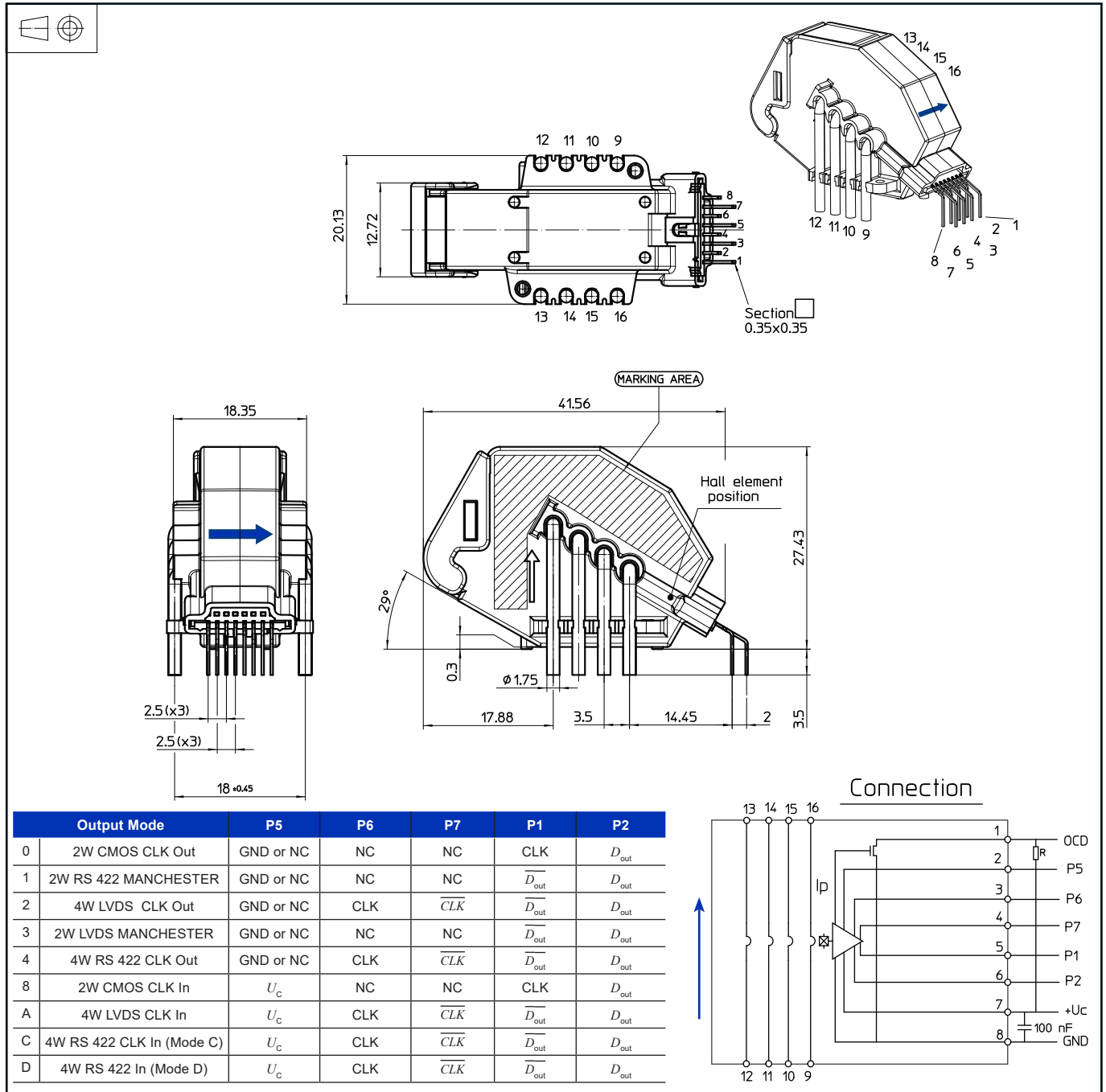
- Recommended PCB hole diameter: 2.15 mm for primary pin, 0.8 mm for secondary pin
- Maximum PCB thickness: 2.4 mm
- Wave soldering profile: maximum 260 °C, 10 s
- No clean process only

### Insulation distance (nominal values):

	$d_{cp}$	$d_{ci}$
On PCB: A - B	11.83 mm	-
Between jumper and secondary pin	-	13.08 mm
Between core and PCBA	13.56 mm	8.05 mm

### 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.

**Dimensions** (in mm, general linear tolerance  $\pm 0.6$  mm)

**Remark:**

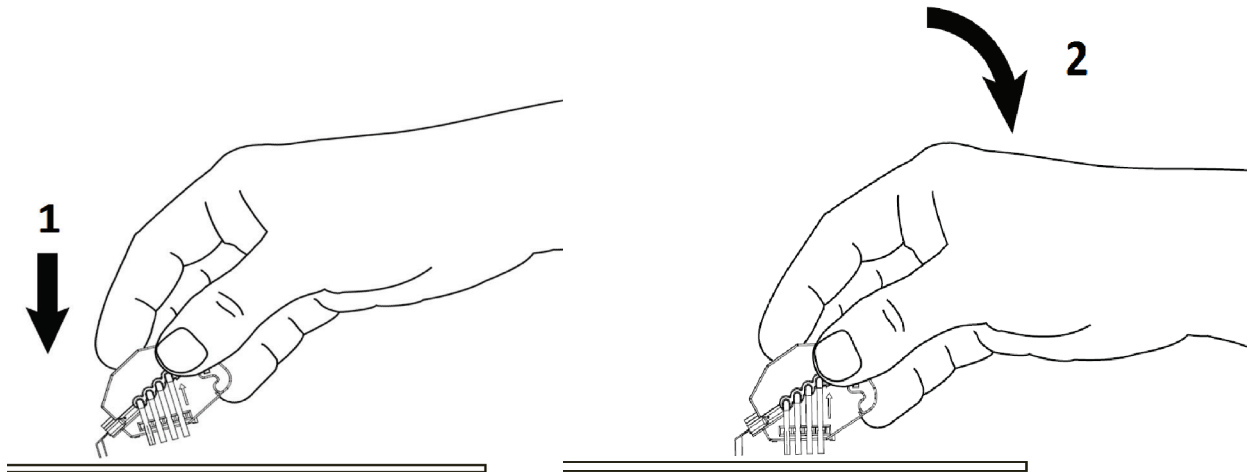
- Density of ones is greater than 50 % when positive  $I_p$  flows in direction of the arrow shown on the drawing above.

## Mounting recommendation

Recommendation for manual mounting:

- Special care has to be taken during insertion to avoid any deformation or violent bending.
- It is recommended to start with the insertion of the secondary pins (1).
- Then the primary pins (2) can be aligned with their mounting holes and the insertion process be easily completed.

Automatic insertion is not recommended for this product or may require special jigs.



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