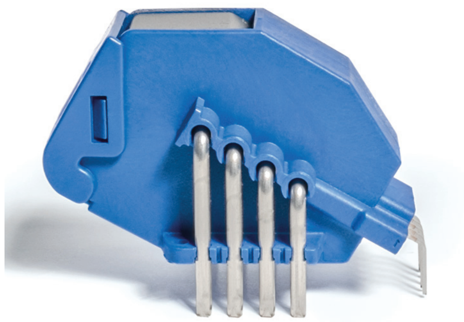
Current Transducer HO-NP series

I_{PN} = 40, 60, 120, 150 A

Ref: HO 40-NP, HO 60-NP, HO 120-NP, HO 150-NP

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
- Voltage output
- Single power supply +5 V
- Over-current detect 2.93 x 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 9).**

Advantages

- Low offset drift
- Over-drivable V_{ref}
- 8 mm creepage /clearance
- 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

- EN 50178: 1997
- IEC 61010-1: 2010
- IEC 61326-1: 2012
- UL 508: 2010 (pending).

Application Domain

- Industrial.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Supply voltage (not destructive)	U_C	V	8
Supply voltage (not entering non standard modes)	U_C	V	6.5
Primary conductor temperature	T_B	°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.

Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
Rms voltage for AC insulation test 50/60Hz/1 min	U_d	kV	4.3	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	$\hat{U}_W$	kV	8	
Partial discharge extinction rms voltage @ 10 pC	U_e	V	>930	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.)		mm	>8	When mounted on PCB with recommended layout
Case material			V0 according to UL 94	
Comparative tracking index	*CTI*	-	600	
Application example	-	-	600 V CAT III PD2	Reinforced insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178, EN 61010
Application example	-	-	1000 V CAT III PD2	Based insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178, EN 61010
Application example	-	-	600 V CAT III PD2	Simple insulation, non uniform field according to UL 508

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	-40		105	
Ambient storage temperature	T_S	°C	-40		105	
Mass	*m*	g		31		

Electrical data HO 40-NP-0100

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 10).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal rms current	I_{PN}	A		40		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-100		100	@ U_C ≥ 4.6 V
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 //
Primary jumper resistance @ +120 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in //
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	V_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	V_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	V_{out} - V_{ref}	V	-2		2	Over operating temperature range
V_{ref} output resistance	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	Series
V_{out} output resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	Series
Allowed capacitive load	C_L	nF	0		6	
OCD output: On resistance	R_{on}	Ω	70	95	150	Open drain, active low Over operating temperature range
OCD output: Hold time	t_{hold}	ms	0.7	1	1.4	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	V_{out}	mV	0		50	V_{out} forced to GND when EEPROM in an error state [2]
Electrical offset voltage @ I_P = 0 A	V_{OE}	mV	-5		5	V_{out} - V_{ref} @ V_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current Referred to primary	I_{OE}	A	-0.25		0.25	
Temperature coefficient of V_{ref}	TCV_{ref}	ppm/K	-170		170	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of V_{OE}	TCV_{OE}	mV/K	-0.075		0.075	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Offset drift referred to primary @ I_P = 0 A	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	-3.75		3.75	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Theoretical sensitivity	G_{th}	mV/A		20		800 mV@ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error @ I_{PN}	ε_G	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in //
Temperature coefficient of G	TCG	ppm/K	-200		200	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	-0.75		0.75	
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@ 10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Response time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_r	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	BW	kHz		350		
Output rms voltage noise (spectral density) (100 Hz .. 100 kHz)	e_{no}	µV/√Hz			16	
Output voltage noise (DC .. 10 kHz) (DC .. 100 kHz) (DC .. 1 MHz)	V_{no}	mVpp			 7.8 24.2 45.1	
Over-current detect		A	2.64 x I_{PN}	2.93 x I_{PN}	3.22 x I_{PN}	Peak value ±10 %
Accuracy @ I_{PN}	X	% of I_{PN}	-1.5		1.5	
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.9		3.9	See formula note [3]
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.5		3.5	See formula note [3]

Notes: [1] 3.3 V SP version available
[2] EEPROM in an error state makes the transducer behave like a reverse current saturation. Use of the OCD may help to differentiate the two cases.

[3] Accuracy @ X_{TA} (% of I_{PN}) $= X + \left(\frac{TCG}{10000}\cdot(T_A-25)+\frac{TCI_{OE}}{1000\cdot I_P}\cdot 100\cdot(T_A-25)\right)$.

Electrical data HO 60-NP-0100

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 10).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal rms current	I_{PN}	A		60		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-150		150	@ U_C ≥ 4.6 V
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 //
Primary jumper resistance @ +120 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in //
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	V_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	V_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	V_{out} - V_{ref}	V	-2		2	Over operating temperature range
V_{ref} output resistance	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	Series
V_{out} output resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	Series
Allowed capacitive load	C_L	nF	0		6	
OCD output: On resistance	R_{on}	Ω	70	95	150	Open drain, active low, Over operating temperature range
OCD output: Hold time	t_{hold}	ms	0.7	1	1.4	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	V_{out}	mV	0		50	V_{out} forced to GND when EEPROM in an error state [2]
Electrical offset voltage @ I_P = 0	V_{OE}	mV	-5		5	V_{out} - V_{ref} @ V_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current Referred to primary	I_{OE}	A	-0.375		0.375	
Temperature coefficient of V_{ref}	TCV_{ref}	ppm/K	-170		170	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of V_{OE}	TCV_{OE}	mV/K	-0.075		0.075	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Offset drift referred to primary @ I_P = 0	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	-5.625		5.625	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Theoretical sensitivity	G_{th}	mV/A		13.333		800 mV@ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error @ I_{PN}	ε_G	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in //
Temperature coefficient of G	TCG	ppm/K	-200		200	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	-0.65		0.65	
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Response time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_r	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	BW	kHz		350		
Output rms voltage noise (spectral density) (100 Hz .. 100 kHz)	e_{no}	µV/√Hz			11	
Output voltage noise (DC .. 10 kHz) (DC .. 100 kHz) (DC .. 1 MHz)	V_{no}	mVpp			 5.7 16.5 31.1	
Over-current detect		A	2.64 x I_{PN}	2.93 x I_{PN}	3.22 x I_{PN}	Peak value ±10 %
Accuracy @ I_{PN}	X	% of I_{PN}	-1.4		1.4	
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.8		3.8	See formula note [3]
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.4		3.4	See formula note [3]

Notes: [1] 3.3 V SP version available

[2] EEPROM in an error state makes the transducer behave like a reverse current saturation. Use of the OCD may help to differentiate the two cases.

[3] Accuracy @ X_{TA} (% of I_{PN}) $= X + \left(\frac{TCG}{10000} \cdot (T_A - 25) + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{1000 \cdot I_P} \cdot 100 \cdot (T_A - 25)\right)$.

Electrical data HO 120-NP-0100

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 10).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal rms current	I_{PN}	A		120		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-300		300	@ U_C ≥ 4.6 V
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 //
Primary jumper resistance @ +120 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in //
Supply voltage [1]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	V_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	V_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	$V_{out} - V_{ref}$	V	-2		2	Over operating temperature range
V_{ref} output resistance	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	Series
V_{out} output resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	Series
Allowed capacitive load	C_L	nF	0		6	
OCD output: On resistance	R_{on}	Ω	70	95	150	Open drain, active low, Over operating temperature range
OCD output: Hold time	t_{hold}	ms	0.7	1	1.4	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	V_{out}	mV	0		50	V_{out} forced to GND when EEPROM in an error state [2]
Electrical offset voltage @ I_P = 0 A	V_{OE}	mV	-5		5	$V_{out} - V_{ref}$ @ V_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current Referred to primary	I_{OE}	A	-0.75		0.75	
Temperature coefficient of V_{ref}	TCV_{ref}	ppm/K	-170		170	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of V_{OE}	TCV_{OE}	mV/K	-0.075		0.075	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Offset drift referred to primary @ I_P = 0 A	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	-11.25		11.25	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Theoretical sensitivity	G_{th}	mV/A		6.667		800 mV@ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error @ I_{PN}	ε_G	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in //
Temperature coefficient of G	TCG	ppm/K	-200		200	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	-0.5		0.5	
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Response time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_r	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	BW	kHz		350		
Output rms voltage noise (spectral density) (100 Hz .. 100 kHz)	e_{no}	µV/√Hz			6.1	
Output voltage noise (DC .. 10 kHz) (DC .. 100 kHz) (DC .. 1 MHz)	V_{no}	mVpp			3.6 8.9 17.1	
Over-current detect		A	2.64 x I_{PN}	2.93 x I_{PN}	3.22 x I_{PN}	Peak value ±10 %
Accuracy @ I_{PN}	X	% of I_{PN}	-1.25		1.25	
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.65		3.65	See formula note [3]
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.25		3.25	See formula note [3)]

Notes: [1)] 3.3 V SP version available
[2)] EEPROM in an error state makes the transducer behave like a reverse current saturation. Use of the OCD may help to differentiate the two cases.

[3)] Accuracy @ X_{TA} (% of I_{PN}) $= X + \left(\frac{TCG}{10000} \cdot (T_A - 25) + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{1000 \cdot I_P} \cdot 100 \cdot (T_A - 25)\right).$

Electrical data HO 150-NP-0100

At T_A = 25 °C, U_C = +5 V, R_L = 10 kΩ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 10).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal rms current	I_{PN}	A		150		
Primary current, measuring range 85 °C [1] 105 °C	I_{PM}	A	-375 -360		375 360	@ U_C ≥ 4.6 V
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 //
Primary jumper resistance @ +120 °C	R_P	mΩ		0.12		4 jumpers in //
Supply voltage [2]	U_C	V	4.5	5	5.5	
Current consumption	I_C	mA		19	25	
Reference voltage (output)	V_{ref}	V	2.48	2.5	2.52	Internal reference
Reference voltage (input)	V_{ref}	V	0.5		2.65	External reference
Output voltage range @ I_{PM}	V_{out} - V_{ref}	V	-2		2	Over operating temperature range
V_{ref} output resistance	R_{ref}	Ω	130	200	300	Series
V_{out} output resistance	R_{out}	Ω		2	5	Series
Allowed capacitive load	C_L	nF	0		6	
OCD output: On resistance	R_{on}	Ω	70	95	150	Open drain, active low, Over operating temperature range
OCD output: Hold time	t_{hold}	ms	0.7	1	1.4	Additional time after threshold has released
EEPROM control	V_{out}	mV	0		50	V_{out} forced to GND when EEPROM in an error state [3]
Electrical offset voltage @ I_P = 0 A	V_{OE}	mV	-5		5	V_{out} - V_{ref} @ V_{ref} = 2.5 V
Electrical offset current Referred to primary	I_{OE}	A	-0.9375		0.9375	
Temperature coefficient of V_{ref}	TCV_{ref}	ppm/K	-170		170	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Temperature coefficient of V_{OE}	TCV_{OE}	mV/K	-0.075		0.075	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Offset drift referred to primary @ I_P = 0 A	TCI_{OE}	mA/K	-14.0625		14.0625	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Theoretical sensitivity	G_{th}	mV/A		5.333		800 mV@ I_{PN}
Sensitivity error @ I_{PN}	ε_G	%	-0.75		0.75	Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in //
Temperature coefficient of G	TCG	ppm/K	-200		200	-40 °C .. 105 °C
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PN}	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	-0.4		0.4	
Linearity error 0 .. I_{PM}	ε_L	% of I_{PM}	-0.5		0.5	
Magnetic offset current (@10 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	A	-0.8		0.8	One turn
Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs			2	@ 50 A/µs
Response time @ 90 % of I_{PN}	t_r	µs			2.5	@ 50 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	BW	kHz		350		
Output rms voltage noise (spectral density) (100 Hz .. 100 kHz)	e_{no}	µV/√Hz			5.2	
Output voltage noise (DC .. 10 kHz) (DC .. 100 kHz) (DC .. 1 MHz)	V_{no}	mVpp			3.2 7.3 14.3	
Over-current detect		A	2.64 x I_{PN}	2.93 x I_{PN}	3.22 x I_{PN}	Peak value ±10 %
Accuracy @ I_{PN}	X	% of I_{PN}	-1.15		1.15	
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +105 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.55		3.55	See formula note [4]
Accuracy @ I_{PN} @ T_A = +85 °C	X	% of I_{PN}	-3.15		3.15	See formula note [4]

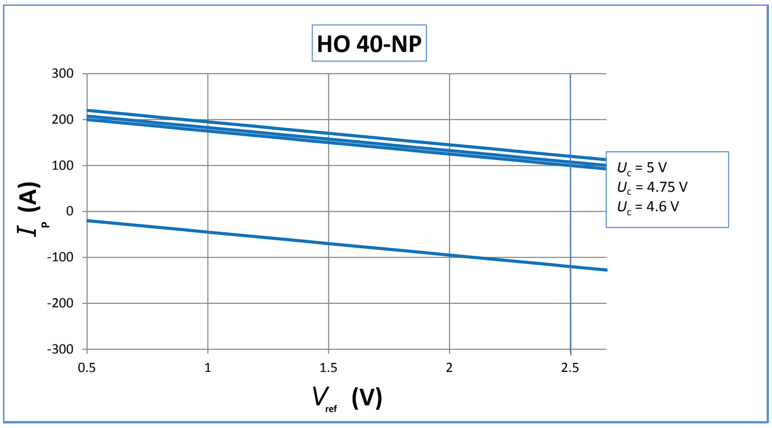
Notes: [1] Magnetic core temperature remaining equal or less than ambiant temperature T_A

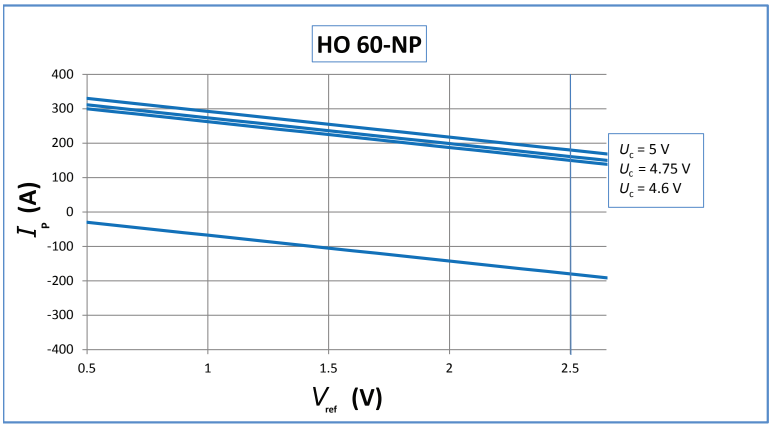
[2] 3.3 V SP version available

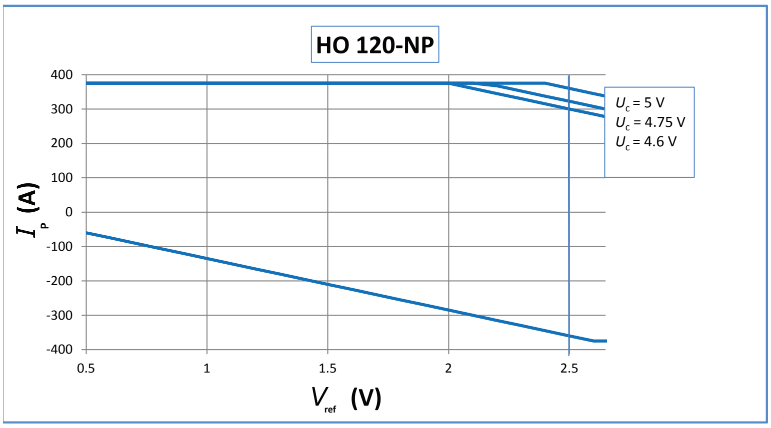
[3] EEPROM in an error state makes the transducer behave like a reverse current saturation. Use of the OCD may help to differentiate the two cases [4]

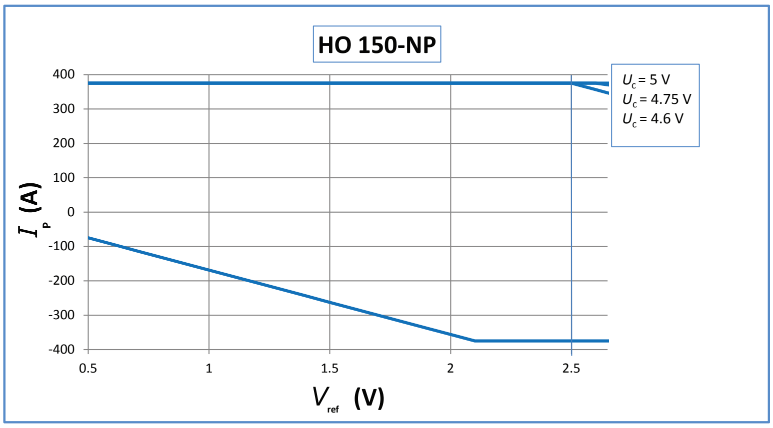
[4] Accuracy @ X_{TA} (% of I_{PN}) $= X + \left(\frac{TCG}{10000} \cdot (T_A - 25) + \frac{TCI_{OE}}{1000 \cdot I_P} \cdot 100 \cdot (T_A - 25)\right)$.

HO-NP series, measuring range versus external reference voltage



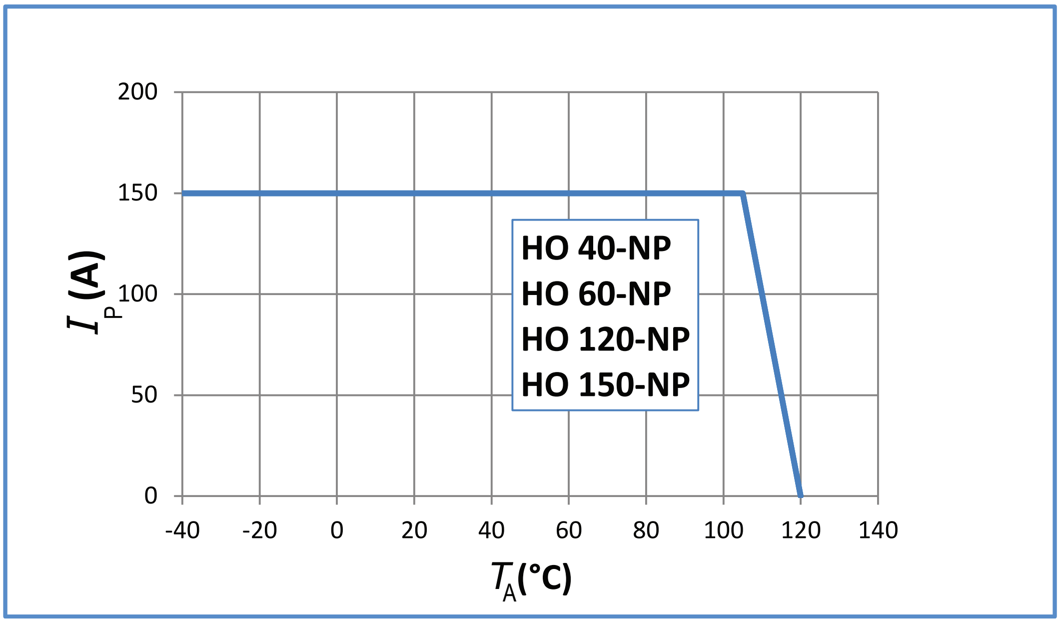






Maximum continuous DC current

For all ranges:



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

HO-NP series: name and codification

HO family products may be ordered ***on request*** [1)] with a dedicated setting of the parameters as described below (standards products are delivered with the setting 0100 according to the table).

HO-NP-XXXX

Internal reference

0	2.5 V
1	1.65 V
2	1.5 V
3	0.5 V
4	External V_{ref} only

Response time

0	3.5 µs
1	2.5 µs
2	6 µs

EEPROM Control

0	YES
1	NO

Over current detection (× I_{PN})

0	2.93
1	3.59
2	3.99
3	4.77
4	5.19
5	5.76
6	1.68
7	2.35

Standards products are:
- HO 40-NP-0100
- HO 60-NP-0100
- HO 120-NP-0100
- HO 150-NP-0100

HO-NP series: output compatibility with HAIS Series

Reference	I_{PN} (A)	I_{PM} (A)	I_{PM} / I_{PN}	V_{out} - V_{out} @ I_{PN} (V)	Reference	I_{PN} (A)	I_{PM} (A)	I_{PM} / I_{PN}	V_{out} - V_{out} @ I_{PN} (V)
HO 40-NP	40	100	2.5	0.8					
HO 60-NP	60	150	2.5	0.8	HAIS 50-TP	50	150	3	0.625
HO 120-NP	120	300	2.5	0.8	HAIS 100-TP	100	300	3	0.625
HO 150-NP	150	375	2.5	0.8					

The HO-NP gives the same output levels as the HAIS-TP referring to the HAIS nominal currents.
This allows easier replacement of HAIS by HO-NP in existing applications.

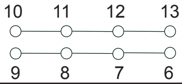
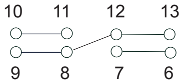
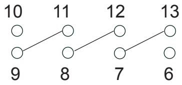
Note: [1)] For dedicated settings, minimum quantities apply, please contact your local LEM support.

Application information

Possibilities between range selection and number of turns [1) 2)]

Number of primary turns	Primary current			
	I_{PN} = 40 A	I_{PN} = 60 A	I_{PN} = 120 A	I_{PN} = 150 A
1	40 A	60 A	120 A	150 A
2	20 A	30 A	60 A	75 A
4	10 A	15 A	30 A	37.5 A

Connection diagram

Number of primary turns	Primary resistance current rms R_P (mΩ) @ T_A = 25 °C	Recommended connections
1	0.09	
2	0.36	
4	1.45	

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

[2)] 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.

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.

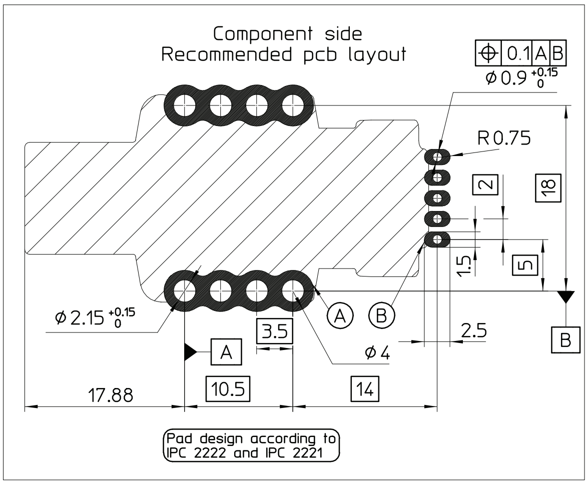
Unless otherwise stated (e.g. “100 % tested”), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with “min” and “max” is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %.

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 -sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution.
Typical, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of a product.

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: **Products/Product Documentation.**

PCB Footprint in mm. general tolerance ±0.3 mm)



(Layout example with 4 jumpers in //

Assembly on PCB

- Recommended PCB hole diameter — 2.15 mm for primary pin; 0.9 mm for secondary pin
- Maximum PCB thickness — 2.4 mm
- Wave soldering profile — maximum 260 °C, 10 s
  No clean process only

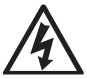
Insulation distance (nominal values):

	d_{Cp}	d_{Cl}
On PCB: A - B	11.65 mm	-
Between jumper and secondary terminal	13.08 mm	13.65 mm
Between core and PCBA	13.56 mm	-

Safety

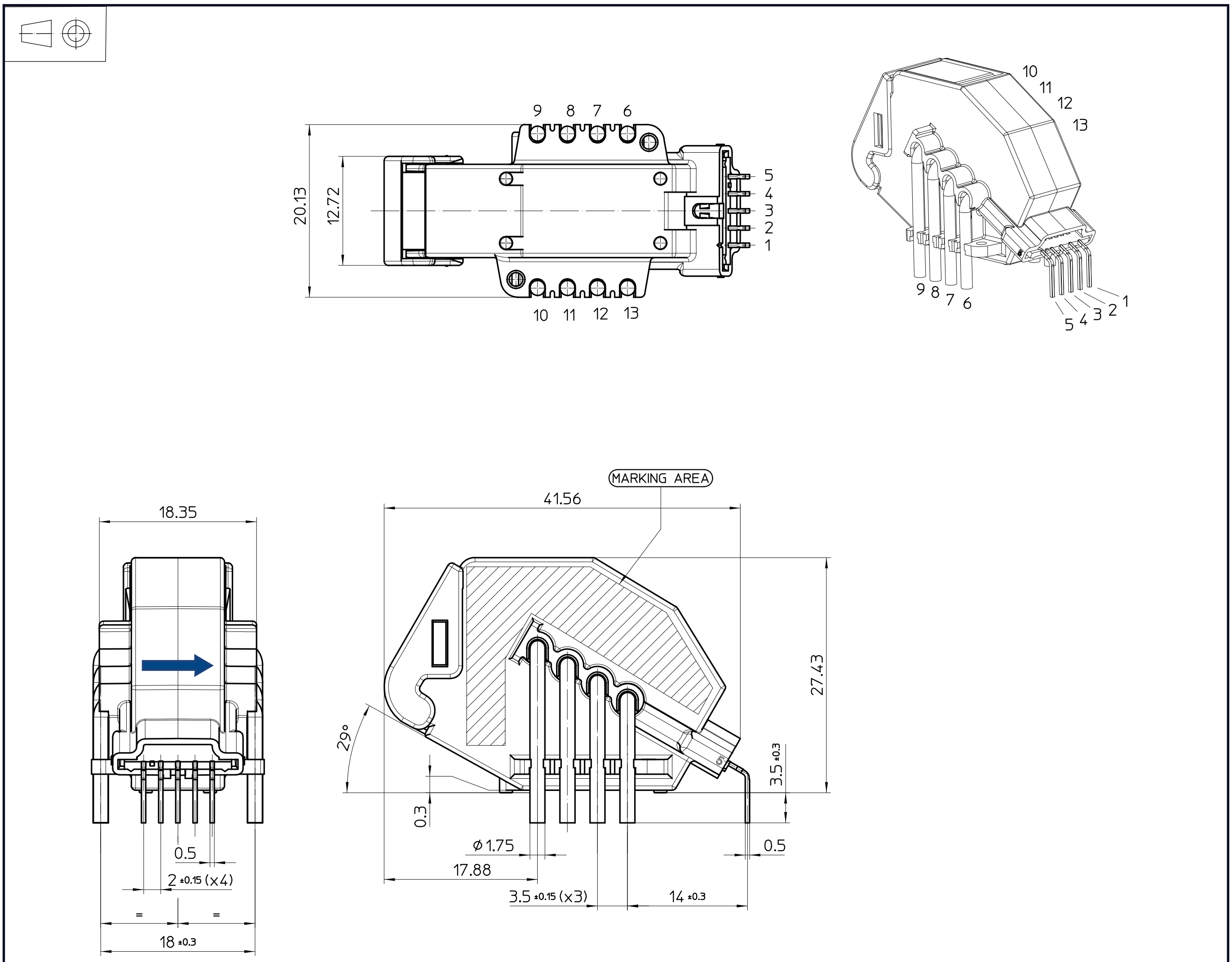
This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.

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.

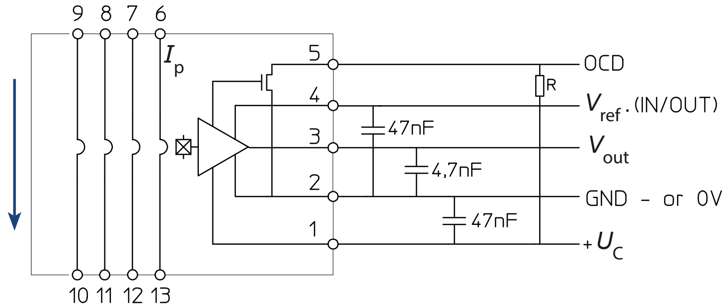


Caution, risk of electrical shock.
When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g. primary bus bar, power supply). Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible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

Dimensions HO-NP series (mm, general linear tolerance ±0.3 mm)



Connection



Remark:

- V_{OUT} is positive with respect to V_{ref} when positive I_P flows in direction of the arrow shown on the drawing above.