HO 40 .. 150-NP series

## Insulation coordination

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Value | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rms voltage for AC insulation test $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz} / 1 \mathrm{~min}$ | $U_{\text {d }}$ | kV | 4.3 |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ | $\hat{U}_{w}$ | kV | 8 |  |
| Partial discharge extinction rms voltage @ 10 pC | $U_{\text {e }}$ | V | > 930 | Primary / Secondary |
| Clearance (pri. - sec.) | $d_{\text {c }}$ | mm | > 8 | Shortest distance through air |
| Creepage distance (pri. - sec.) | $d_{\text {cp }}$ | 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 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 600 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \text { CAT III PD2 } \end{aligned}$ | Reinforced insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178, EN 61010 |
| Application example | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1000 \text { V } \\ & \text { CAT III PD2 } \end{aligned}$ | Based insulation, non uniform field according to EN 50178, EN 61010 |
| Application example | - | - | $600 \text { V }$ <br> 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 | $T_{\mathrm{A}}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 |  | 105 |  |
| Ambient storage temperature | $T_{\mathrm{S}}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | -40 |  | 105 |  |
| Mass | $m$ | g |  | 31 |  |  |

## Electrical data HO 40-NP-0100

At $T_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, U_{\mathrm{C}}=+5 \mathrm{~V}, R_{\mathrm{L}}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 11).

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Min | Typ | Max | Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary nominal rms current | $I_{\text {PN }}$ | A |  | 40 |  |  |
| Primary current, measuring range | $I_{\text {PM }}$ | A | -100 |  | 100 | @ $U_{\text {c }} \geq 4.6 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Number of primary turns | $N_{\text {P }}$ |  |  | 1,2,4 |  | See application information |
| Primary jumper resistance @ +25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $R_{\text {P }}$ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |  | 0.09 |  | 4 jumpers in parallel |
| Primary jumper resistance @ +120 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $R_{\text {P }}$ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |  | 0.12 |  | 4 jumpers in parallel |
| Supply voltage ${ }^{1)}$ | $U_{\text {c }}$ | V | 4.5 | 5 | 5.5 |  |
| Current consumption | $I_{\text {c }}$ | mA |  | 19 | 25 |  |
| Reference voltage (output) | $V_{\text {ref }}$ | V | 2.48 | 2.5 | 2.52 | Internal reference |
| Reference voltage (input) | $V_{\text {ref }}$ | V | 0.5 |  | 2.65 | External reference |
| Output voltage range @ $I_{\text {PM }}$ | $V_{\text {out }}-V_{\text {ref }}$ | V | -2 |  | 2 | Over operating temperature range |
| $V_{\text {ref }}$ output resistance | $R_{\text {ref }}$ | $\Omega$ | 130 | 200 | 300 | Series |
| $V_{\text {out }}$ output resistance | $R_{\text {out }}$ | $\Omega$ |  | 2 | 5 | Series |
| Allowed capacitive load | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | nF | 0 |  | 6 |  |
| OCD output: On resistance | $R_{\text {on }}$ | $\Omega$ | 70 | 95 | 150 | Open drain, active low Over operating temperature range |
| OCD output: Hold time | $t_{\text {hold }}$ | ms | 0.7 | 1 | 1.4 | Additional time after threshold has released |
| EEPROM control | $V_{\text {out }}$ | mV | 0 |  | 50 | $V_{\text {out }}$ forced to GND when EEPROM in an error state ${ }^{2)}$ |
| Electrical offset voltage @ $I_{\mathrm{P}}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | $V_{\text {OE }}$ | mV | -5 |  | 5 | $V_{\text {out }}-V_{\text {ref }} @ V_{\text {ref }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Electrical offset current Referred to primary | $I_{\text {OE }}$ | A | -0.25 |  | 0.25 |  |
| Temperature coefficient of $V_{\text {ref }}$ | $T C V_{\text {ref }}$ | ppm/K | -170 |  | 170 | $-40{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Temperature coefficient of $V_{\text {OE }}$ | $T C V_{\text {OE }}$ | $\mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{K}$ | -0.075 |  | 0.075 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Offset drift referred to primary @ $I_{\mathrm{P}}=0 \mathrm{~A}$ | $\mathrm{TCl}_{\text {OE }}$ | mA/K | -3.75 |  | 3.75 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 105{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Theoretical sensitivity | $G_{\text {th }}$ | $\mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{A}$ |  | 20 |  | 800 mV @ $I_{\text {PN }}$ |
| Sensitivity error @ $I_{\text {PN }}$ | $\varepsilon_{G}$ | \% | -0.75 |  | 0.75 | Factory adjustment, 1 turn configuration, 4 jumpers in parallel |
| Temperature coefficient of $G$ | TCG | ppm/K | -200 |  | 200 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \ldots 105{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Linearity error $0 \ldots I_{\text {PN }}$ | $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{L}}$ | \% of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | -0.75 |  | 0.75 |  |
| Linearity error $0 \ldots I_{\text {PM }}$ | $\varepsilon_{\mathrm{L}}$ | \% of $I_{\text {PM }}$ | -0.5 |  | 0.5 |  |
| Magnetic offset current (@ $10 \times I_{\text {PN }}$ ) referred to primary | $I_{\text {ом }}$ | A | -0.8 |  | 0.8 | One turn |
| Reaction time @ $10 \%$ of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | $t_{\text {ra }}$ | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |  | 2 | @ $50 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Response time @ $90 \%$ of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | $t_{\text {r }}$ | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |  | 2.5 | @ $50 \mathrm{~A} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| Frequency bandwidth ( -3 dB ) | $B W$ | kHz |  | 350 |  |  |
| Output rms voltage noise (spectral density) $(100 \mathrm{~Hz} \ldots 100 \mathrm{kHz})$ | $e_{\text {no }}$ | $\mu \mathrm{V} / \sqrt{\mathrm{Hz}}$ |  |  | 16 |  |
| Output voltage noise <br> (DC ... 10 kHz ) <br> (DC ... 100 kHz ) <br> (DC ... 1 MHz ) | $V_{\text {no }}$ | mVpp |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 25 \\ 46.2 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Over-current detect |  | A | $2.64 \times I_{\text {PN }}$ | $2.93 \times I_{\text {PN }}$ | $3.22 \times I_{\text {PN }}$ | Peak value $\pm 10$ \% |
| Accuracy @ $I_{\text {PN }}$ | $X$ | \% of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | -1.5 |  | 1.5 |  |
| Accuracy @ $I_{\text {PN }} @ T_{\mathrm{A}}=+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $X$ | $\%$ of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | -3.85 |  | 3.85 | See formula note ${ }^{3)}$ |
| Accuracy @ $I_{\text {PN }} @ T_{\mathrm{A}}=+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $X$ | $\%$ of $I_{\text {PN }}$ | -3.26 |  | 3.26 | See formula note ${ }^{3)}$ |

Notes: ${ }^{1)} 3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ 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 @ $X_{T A}\left(\%\right.$ of $\left.I_{P N}\right)=X+\left(\frac{T C G}{10000} \times\left(T_{A}-25\right)+\frac{T C I_{\mathrm{OE}}}{1000 \times I_{\mathrm{P}}} \times 100 \times\left(T_{\mathrm{A}}-25\right)\right)$.

