

# **Current Transducer HA 10 to 25-NP**

For the electronic measurement of DC, AC and pulsed currents, with a galvanic isolation between the primary (high power) circuit and the secondary (electronic) circuit.





# Electrical data

	Primary Nominal Rms current I <sub>PN</sub> (A)		Primary Current		
			measuring range I <sub>P</sub> (A)		
Primary terminal connections	Series	Parallel	Series	Parallel	
HA 10-NP	± 5	± 10	0 ± 10	0 ± 20	
HA 25-NP	± 12.5	± 25	0 ± 25	0 ± 50	

Îp	Overload capacity (1 ms)	50 x <b>I</b> <sub>PN</sub>	Α
<b>V</b> <sub>OUT</sub>	Analogue output voltage @ ± I <sub>PN</sub>	± 4	V
$R_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	Load resistance	> 4	$k\Omega$
<b>v</b> _c	Supply voltage (± 5%)	± 15	V
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption (max)	< 20	mA
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{b}}}$	Rms rated voltage <sup>1)</sup>	500	V
<b>V</b> <sub>d</sub>	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		
	Primary to secondary	2.5	kV
	Primary 1 to primary 2 2)	1	kV
$\mathbf{R}_{is}$	Isolation resistance @ 500 $V_{\rm DC}$	> 500	$M\Omega$

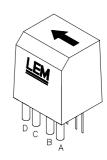
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data				
X	Accuracy <sup>3)</sup> @ <b>I</b> <sub>PN</sub> , <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, @ ± 15 V	± 1	%	
<b>8</b> ,	Linearity 3)	± 1	%	
_		Max		
$\mathbf{V}_{OE}$	Electrical offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25$ °C	± 30	mV	
V <sub>OM</sub>	Residual offset voltage @ $I_p = 0$			
0	after an overload of 3 x I <sub>PN</sub>	± 20	mV	
$\mathbf{V}_{OT}$	Thermal drift of offset voltage $T_A = -10 + 80^{\circ}C$	± 3	mV/°K	
TCE <sub>G</sub>	Thermal drift of gain $T_A = -10 + 80$ °C	± 0.07	%/°K	
t,	Response time @ 90 % of I <sub>P</sub>	< 3	μs	
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 50	A/µs	
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB) 4)	DC 50	kHz	

	General data			
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient operating temperature	- 10 + 80	°C	
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C	
m	Mass	10	g	
	Standards 5)	EN50178 (19	EN50178 (1994)	

Notes: 1) Overvoltage Category III, Pollution Degree 2

- $^{\mbox{\tiny 2)}}$  Primary 1 is between A and B, primary 2 is between C and D
- 3) Excludes the electrical offset
- <sup>4)</sup> Refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency
- <sup>5)</sup> Please consult characterisation report for more technical details and application advice.

# $I_{PN} = 5...25 A$



### **Features**

- Open loop transducer using Hall Effect
- Printed circuit board mounting
- Insulated plastic case to UL 94-V0
- Externally programmable for desired rating
- Galvanic isolation between primary windings.

# **Advantages**

- Very good linearity
- Very good accuracy
- Low temperature drift
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- Very low insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability
- Low power consumption
- Wide dynamic range, 5 to 50 A in one package
- Easy to mount with automated handling systems.

### **Applications**

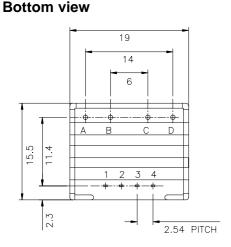
- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- · Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptable Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

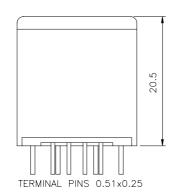
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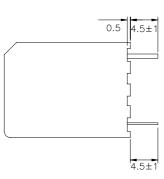
Left view

# **Dimensions HA 10 to 25-NP** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)





# Front view



# **Primary connections**

Series A:  $I_p$  in

 $D: I_p$  out C onnect B to C

Parallel A + C:  $I_P$  in

B + D:  $I_p$  out

**Isolated primary** 

A: Primary 1  $I_P$  in B: Primary 1  $I_P$  out C: Primary 2  $I_P$  in D: Primary 2  $I_D$  out

# Secondary terminals

Terminal 1 : supply voltage - 15 V

Terminal 2 :0V

Terminal 3 : supply voltage + 15 V

Terminal 4 : output

## **Mechanical characteristics**

• General tolerance ± 0.5 mm

• Fastening & connection of primary

**HA 10-NP** 4 pins Ø 0.71 mm **HA 25-NP** 4 pins Ø 1.4 mm

Recommended pcb hole

**HA 10-NP** 4 pins Ø 1 mm **HA 25-NP** 4 pins Ø 1.8 mm

· Fastening & connection of secondary

4 pins Ø 0.51 x 0.25 mm

Recommended pcb hole  $\emptyset$  1 mm

## Remarks

- $\bullet~\mathbf{V}_{\text{OUT}}$  is positive when  $\mathbf{I}_{\text{P}}$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, secondary connections, unidirectional measurements, operating temperatures, etc.) please contact us.