

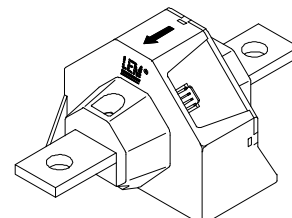
# Current Transducer LA 305-T

$$I_{PN} = 300 \text{ A}$$

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



16236



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	300	A				
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. $\pm 500$	A				
$R_M$	Measuring resistance @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$			
		$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$	$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$		
		with $\pm 12 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 300 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	52	0	50
			@ $\pm 500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	17	0	15
		with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 300 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	75	5	73
			@ $\pm 500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	31	5	29
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	120	mA				
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 2500					
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ )	$\pm 12 \dots 15$	V				
$I_C$	Current consumption	20 (@ $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ ) + $I_S$	mA				
$V_b$	R.m.s. rated voltage <sup>1)</sup> , safe separation	1750	V				
		basic isolation	3500	V			

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.8$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max
			$\pm 0.20$
			mA
$I_{OM}$	Residual current <sup>2)</sup> @ $I_P = 0$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$		$\pm 0.40$
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$ - $10^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.12$	$\pm 0.30$
$t_{ra}$	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	< 500	ns
$t_r$	Response time <sup>3)</sup> @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	< 1	$\mu\text{s}$
$di/dt$	$di/dt$ accurately followed	> 100	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-10 .. +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 .. +90	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	35
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	37
$m$	Mass Standards	400	g
		EN 50178 : 1997	

## Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using the Hall effect
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

## Advantages

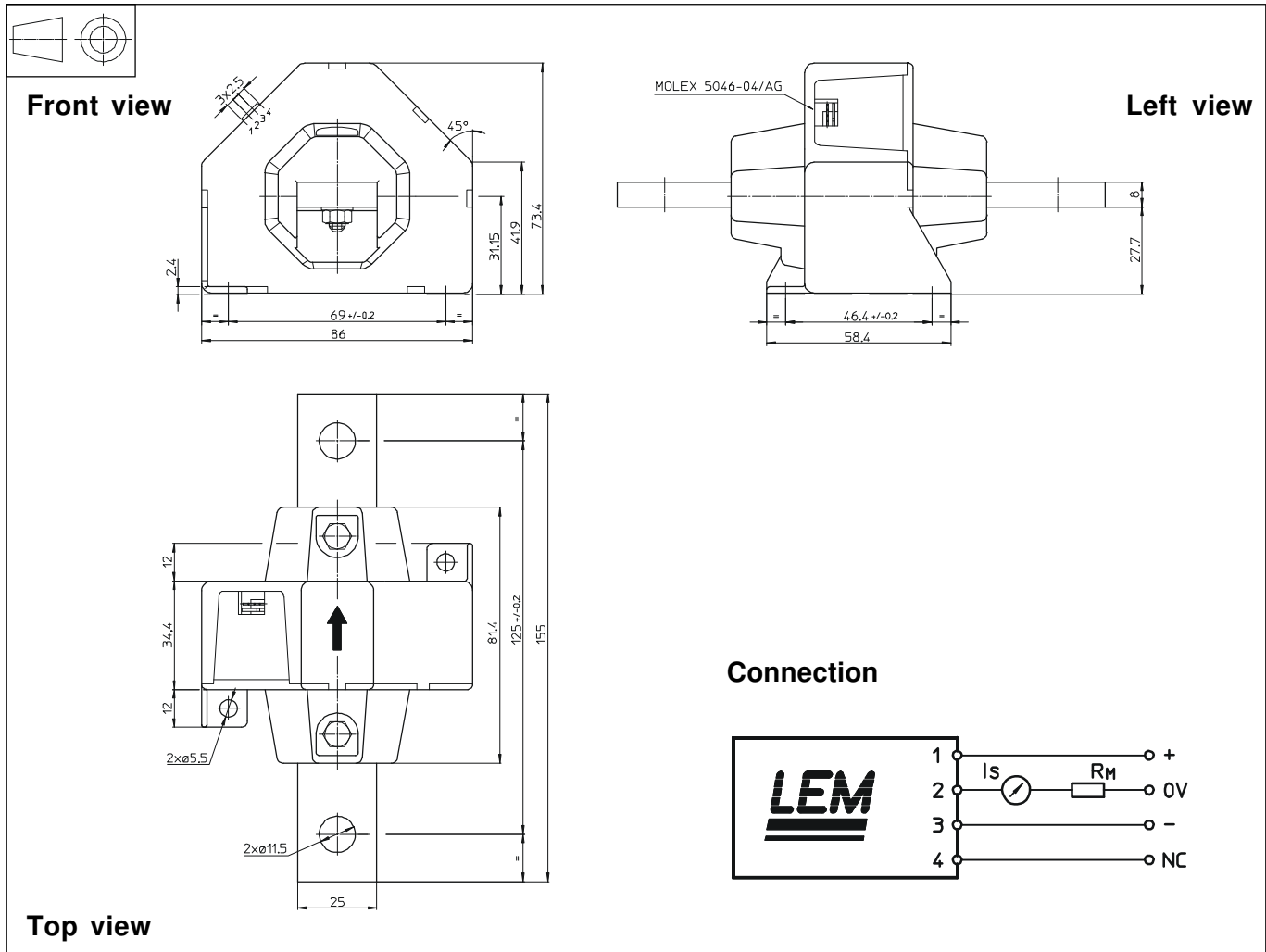
- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability.

## Applications

- AC variable speed drives 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.

**Notes :** <sup>1)</sup> Pollution class 2. With a non insulated primary bar which fills the through-hole  
<sup>2)</sup> The result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit.  
<sup>3)</sup> With a  $di/dt$  of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

## Dimensions LA 305-T (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Fastening by transducer 2 holes  $\varnothing 5.5$  mm  
2 M5 steel screws  
Fastening torque, max. 4 Nm or 2.95 Lb. - Ft.
- or by the primary 2 holes  $\varnothing 11.5$  mm
- Connection of secondary Molex 5046-04/AG

## Remarks

- $I_S$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.