

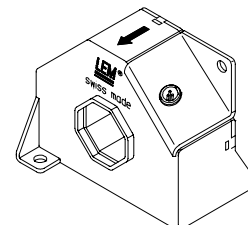
# Current Transducer LA 305-S/SP22

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

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).



16348



## 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 @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$		
		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	
		0	75	5	73	$\Omega$
		0	31	5	29	$\Omega$
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 300 \text{ A}_{max}$				
		@ $\pm 500 \text{ A}_{max}$				
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	120	mA			
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 2500				
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15$	V			
$I_C$	Current consumption	$20 + I_S$	mA			
$V_b$	R.m.s. rated voltage <sup>1)</sup> , safe separation	1750	V			
		basic isolation	3500	V		
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	2.5 <sup>2)</sup>	kV			
		1 <sup>3)</sup>	kV			

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.8$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity	< 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>4)</sup> @ $I_P = 0$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$	$\pm 0.40$	mA
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$ - $25^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.12$	mA
$t_{ra}$	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	< 500	ns
$t_r$	Response time <sup>5)</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	- 25 .. + 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	$\Omega$
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	37	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	320	g	
	Standards	EN 50155		

- Notes :**
- <sup>1)</sup> Pollution class 2. With a non insulated primary bar which fills the through-hole
  - <sup>2)</sup> Between primary and secondary + shields
  - <sup>3)</sup> Between secondary and internal shield + external shield  
The internal shield is connected to external shield
  - <sup>4)</sup> The result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit
  - <sup>5)</sup> With a  $di/dt$  of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

## Features

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

## Special features

- $V_C = \pm 15 (\pm 5 \%) \text{ V}$
- $T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$
- Connection to secondary circuit on LEMO EGJ.0B.303.CNA
- Potted
- Internal and external shield
- Serigraphy with customer specification number
- Railway equipment.

## Advantages

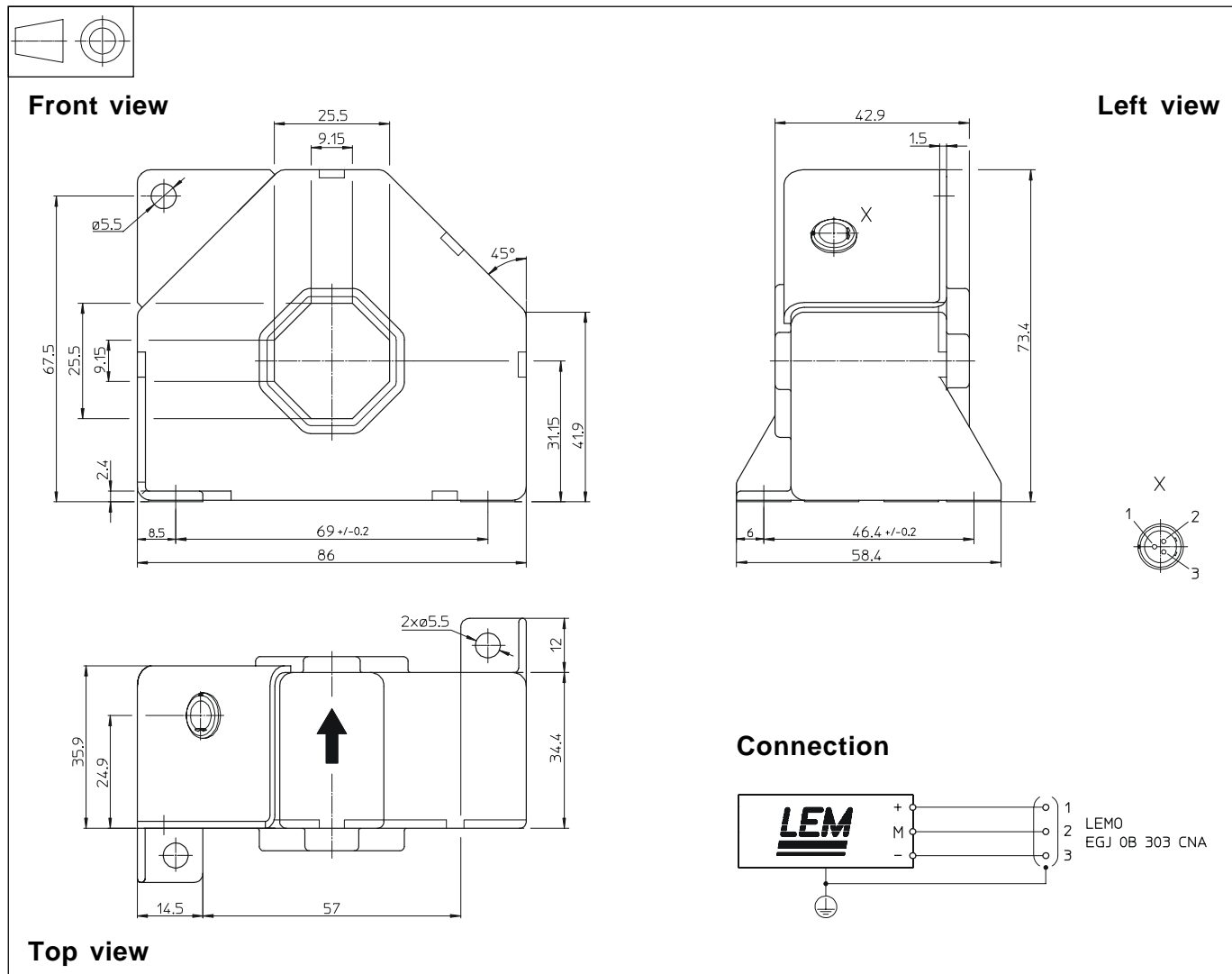
- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability.

## 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.

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## Dimensions LA 305-S/SP22 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - 2 holes  $\varnothing 5.5$  mm
  - 2 M5 steel screws
  - Fastening torque, max. 4 Nm or 2.95 Lb. - Ft.
- Primary through-hole 25.5 x 25.5 mm
- Connection of secondary LEMOEGJ.0B.303.CNA

### 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.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.