

# **Current Transducer LA 305-S/SP4**

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).







16321

### **Electrical data**

$\mathbf{I}_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		300				Α
I <sub>P</sub>	Primary current, measuring range		0 ± 500			Α	
$\dot{\mathbf{R}}_{M}$	Measuring resistance @		$T_{A} =$	70℃	<b>T</b> _A :	= 85°C	2
			$\mathbf{R}_{Mmir}$	$\mathbf{R}_{Mmax}$	R <sub>M min</sub>	$\mathbf{R}_{Mmax}$	
	with ± 12 V	@ $\pm$ 300 A <sub>max</sub>	0	46	0	44	$\Omega$
		@ ± 500 A <sub>max</sub>	0	14	0	12	Ω
	with ± 15 V	@ $\pm 300 \text{ A}_{max}$	0	70	5	68	Ω
		$@ \pm 500 A_{max}$	0	28	5	26	Ω
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current			120	0		mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		1:2500				
<b>v</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %	%)	± 12 15		V		
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption	1	20 (@ ±15 V) + I <sub>s</sub>		mA		
$\mathbf{V}_{_{b}}$	R.m.s. rated voltage 1), safe separation			17	50	Ü	V
-		basic isolation		350	00		V

# Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X <sub>G</sub>	Overall accuracy @ I <sub>PN</sub> , T <sub>A</sub> = 25 ℃	± 0.8		%
$\mathbf{x}_{G}$	Linearity	< 0.1		%
		Тур	Max	
Io	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25$ °C		± 0.20	mΑ
I <sub>OM</sub>	Residual current <sup>2)</sup> @ $I_p = 0$ , after an overload of 3 x	l <sub>PN</sub>	± 0.40	mΑ
I <sub>OT</sub>	Thermal drift of $I_{\odot}$ - 25 °C + 85 °C	± 0.12	± 0.40	mΑ
<b>t</b> <sub>ra</sub>	Reaction time @ 10 % of I <sub>PN</sub>	< 500		ns
t,	Response time 3 @ 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub>	< 1		μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 100		$A/\mu s \\$
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB)	DC <sup>-</sup>	100	kHz

#### General data

T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient operating temperature		- 25 + 85	°C
$T_{\rm s}$	Ambient storage temperature		- 40 + 90	°C
$\mathbf{R}_{s}$	Secondary coil resistance @	$T_A = 70 ^{\circ}C$	35	Ω
Ü		<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 85 °C	37	Ω
m	Mass		200	g
	Standards		EN 50155	

Notes: 1) Pollution class 2. With a non insulated primary bar which fills the through-hole

- 2) The result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit
- 3) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

# $I_{PN} = 300 A$



#### **Features**

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

# Special feature

- $T_{\Delta} = -25$  °C .. + 85 °C
- Connection secondary on 3 M4 threaded studs
- Potted
- · 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.

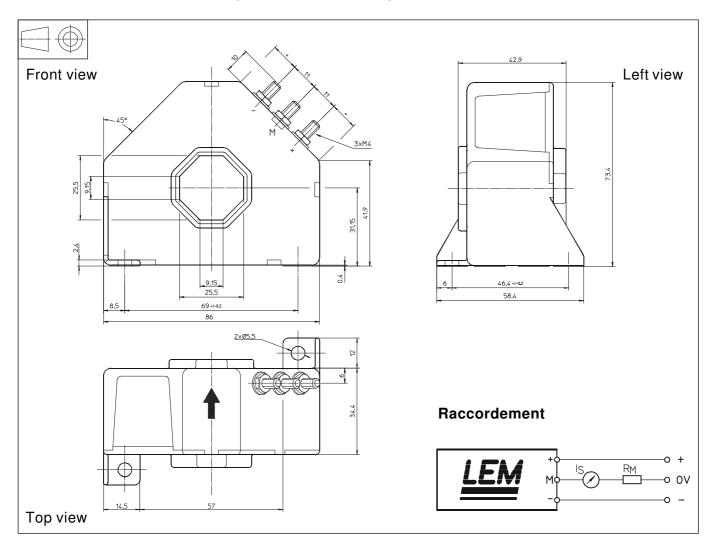
### **Applications**

- 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/SP4** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer fastening

Fastening torque, max.

- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary Fastening torque
- ± 0.5 mm
- 2 holes  $\varnothing$  5.5 mm
- 2 M5 steel screws
- 4 Nm or 2.95 Lb. Ft.
- 25.5 x 25.5 mm

M4 threaded studs

1.2 Nm or .88 Lb. - Ft.

## **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.