

Current Transducer LAC 300-S/SP4

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary circuit and the secondary circuit.











Electrical data

$I_{\scriptscriptstyle{PN}}$	Primary nominal rms current	300	Α
$I_{_{P}}$	Primary nominal < 30 s	400	Α
$I_{\scriptscriptstyle{PM}}$	Primary current, measuring range @ 85 °C	0 ± 910	Α
$R_{\rm M}$	Measuring resistance @ T _A = 85 °C	$R_{_{ m Mmin}}$ $R_{_{ m Mmax}}$	
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ @ $\pm 910 \text{ A}_{max}$	0 20	Ω
I_{\scriptscriptstyleSN}	Secondary nominal rms current	60	mΑ
K_{N}	Conversion ratio	1:5000	
$U_{\rm c}$	Supply voltage (± 5 %)	± 24	V
$I_{\scriptscriptstyle m C}$	Current consumption	$25 + I_{\rm S}$	mΑ

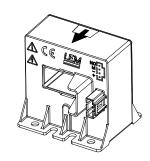
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_{_{\mathrm{G}}}$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{\rm PN}$, $T_{\rm A}$ = 25 °C	± 1.4		%
$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{_{\!\scriptscriptstyle L}}$	Linearity error	< 0.1		%
_		Тур	Max	
$I_{_{ m O}}$	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C		± 0.15	mΑ
I_{\scriptscriptstyleOM}	Magnetic offset current @ I_P = 0 and specified R_M ,			
	after an overload of 3 x I_{PN}		± 0.15	mΑ
$I_{\scriptscriptstyle extsf{OT}}$	Temperature variation of I_{\odot} - 40 °C + 85 °C	± 0.2	± 0.50	mΑ
t_{r}	Step response time to 90 % of $I_{\rm PN}$	< 1		μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 50		A/µs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (- 3 dB)	DC	50	kHz

General data

T_{A}	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 + 85	°C
$T_{\rm s}$	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 + 90	°C
$\ddot{R_s}$	Resistance of secondary winding @ T_{Δ} = 85 °C	101	Ω
m	Mass	137	g
	Standards	EN 50155: 2001	
		UL 508: 2010	

$I_{\rm PN}$ 300 A



Features

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

Special features

- I_{PN} = 300 A
- $I_{P} = 400 \text{ A} (< 30 \text{ s})$
- $I_{PM} = 0 .. \pm 910 A$
- K_N = 1:5000
- $U_{\rm C} = \pm 24 \, \text{V} \, (\pm 5 \, \%)$.

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

- Single or three phases inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- · Battery chargers.

Application Domain

• Traction.



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Insulation coordination				
U_{d}	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	5.5	kV	
ŭ		Min		
d_{Cn}	Creepage distance	21.2	mm	
$oldsymbol{d}_{ extsf{Cp}} \ oldsymbol{d}_{ extsf{Cl}}$	Clearance	11.2	mm	
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600		

Safety



This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply).

Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

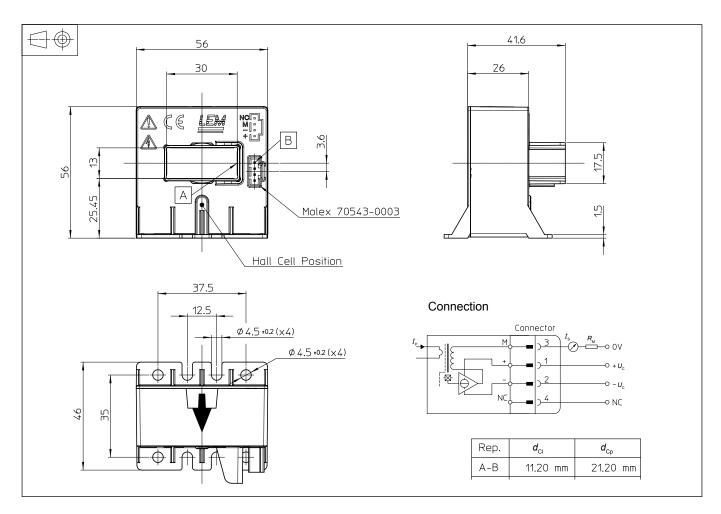
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LAC 300-S/SP4 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance

Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 2.9 N·m or

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- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary

± 0.5 mm

4 holes Ø 4.5 mm

4 M4 steel screws

4 slots Ø 4.5 mm

4 M4 steel screws

13 × 30 mm

Molex serie 70543-0003

Remarks

- ullet I_{S} is positive when I_{P} flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: Products/Product Documentation.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.