

Current Transducer LAC 300-S/SP5

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



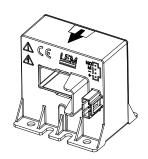
Electrical data				
I_{PN}	Primary nominal AC current @ 70 °C Primary nominal DC current @ 70 °C Primary nominal AC current @ 85 °C	200 160 130	A A A	
I_{PM}	Primary nominal DC current @ 85 °C Primary current, measuring range	100 0 ±1000	A A	
R_{M}	Measuring resistance with ±24 V @ ±1000 A max	$R_{ m Mmin}$ $R_{ m Mmax}$ 0 10	Ω	
$I_{\mathrm{S\;N}}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	100	mA	
$N_{\rm P}/N_{\rm S}$	Turns ratio	1:2000		
U_{C}	Supply voltage (±5 %)	±24	V	
$I_{\mathtt{C}}$	Current consumption	25 + I _s	mΑ	

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data				
$arepsilon_{ ext{tot}}$	Total error @ I_{PN} , T_A = 25 °C	±1.0		%
$\varepsilon_{_{\mathrm{I}}}$	Linearity error	< 0.1		%
_		Тур	Max	
I_{O}	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C		±0.2	mA
I_{OM}	Magnetic offset current @ I_P = 0 and specified R_N	1,		
	after an overload of $3 \times I$	r P N	±0.2	mA
$I_{_{OT}}$	Temperature variation of $I_{\rm O}$ = -40 °C +85	°C ±0.2	±0.5	mA
$t_{\rm D~90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{\rm p}$	_N step 1) < 1	1	μs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	DC	50	kHz

General data						
T_{A}	Ambient operating temperature	-40 +85	°C			
T_{Ast}	Ambient storage temperature	-40 + 90	°C			
$R_{\rm S}$	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_{\rm A}$ = 85 °C	33	Ω			
m	Mass	140	g			
	Standards ²⁾	EN 50155: 2017				
		UL 508: 2010				
		EN 50121-3-2: 2016				

Notes: 1) For a $di/dt = 50 \text{ A/}\mu\text{s}$

 I_{PN} = 200 A



Features

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

Special features

- $N_{\rm p}/N_{\rm S}$ = 1 : 2000
- $U_{\rm c}$ = 24 V (±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

Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

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²⁾ Additional information available on request.



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Insulation coordination				
$U_{\rm d}$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	5.5 Min	kV	
$d_{\rm Cp}$	Creepage distance	21.2	mm	
d_{CI}	Clearance	11.2	mm	
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600		

Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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.

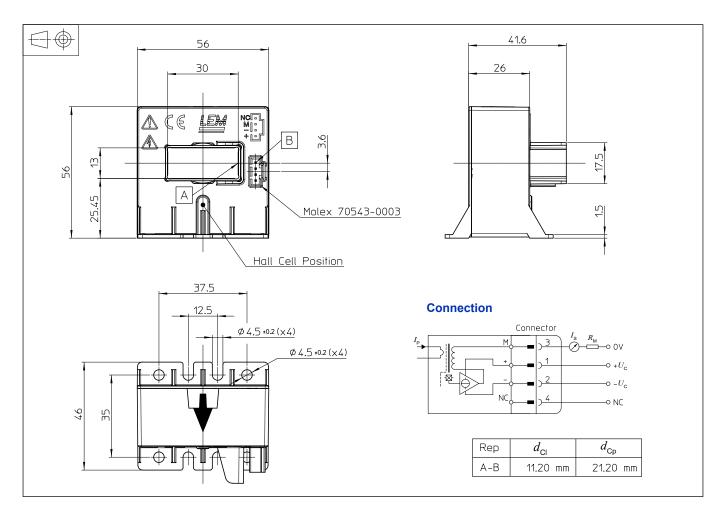
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LAC 300-S/SP5 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance

Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque or

Recommended fastening torque 2.9 N·m

- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary

±0.5 mm

4 holes Ø 4.5 mm

4 M4 steel screws

2.9 N·m

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: https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.

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