

Current Transducer LAH 100-P

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).



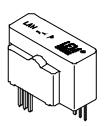


Electrical data 100 Α Primary nominal r.m.s. current I_{PN} 0..160 Primary current, measuring range 1) R_{M} Measuring resistance @ $T_{A} = 70^{\circ}C \mid T_{A} = 85^{\circ}C$ $R_{M \text{ min}} R_{M \text{ max}}$ with ± 12 V 63 Ω @ **I**_{PN} [± A _{DC}] @ I_{PN} [A _{RMS}] 2) 0 11 0 5 Ω 20 120 45 Ω with ± 15 V @ I_{PN} [± A _{DC}] 114 @ I_{PN} [A _{RMS}] 2) 20 51 45 45 Ω @ $I_D < I_{DN}^{(3)}$ Secondary nominal r.m.s. current 50 mΑ 1:2000 Conversion ratio Supply voltage (± 5 %) ± 12 .. 15 V $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{C}} \\ \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{d}} \\ \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{e}} \\ \mathbf{\hat{V}} \end{matrix}$ Current consumption $10 (@ \pm 15 V) + I_s mA$ R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 mn k۷ R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10 pC > 2 k۷ Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs k۷ Accuracy - Dynamic performance data Χ Accuracy⁴⁾ @ \mathbf{I}_{PN} . $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ ± 0.25 % % **e** < 0.15 Linearity | Max Typ lo Offset current @ T_A = 25°C ± 0.15 mΑ Residual current @ $I_p = 0$, after an overload of 5 x I_{PN} $\pm 0.10 \pm 0.15$ m A Thermal drift of I 0°C .. + 70°C $\pm 0.10 \pm 0.40$ m A OT - 25°C .. + 85°C $\pm 0.10 \pm 0.50$ mΑ Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN} < 200 ns t_{ra} Response time $^{5)}$ @ 90 % of I_{PN} < 500 ns di/dt di/dt accurately followed > 200 Aμs Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB) DC .. 200 kHz **General data** $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \\ \mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ - 25 .. + 85 °C Ambient operating temperature - 40 .. + 90 °C Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance $@ T_A = 70^{\circ}C$ 115 Ω @ $T_A = 85^{\circ}C$ 121 Ω Insulating material group 1 m Mass 24 g Standards 6) EN 50178

Notes : 1) For 10 s, with $R_{\rm M} \le 25 \Omega$ ($V_{\rm C} = \pm 15 \text{ V}$) - 2) 50 Hz Sinusoidal -

- $^{3)}$ The measuring resistance $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M\,min}}$ may be lower (see "LAH Technical Information" leaflet) $^{4)}$ Without \mathbf{I}_{O} & \mathbf{I}_{OM} $^{5)}$ With a di/dt of 100 A/µs
- 6) A list of corresponding tests is available.

$I_{PN} = 100 \text{ A}$



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using the Hall effect
- Printed circuit board mounting
- 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.

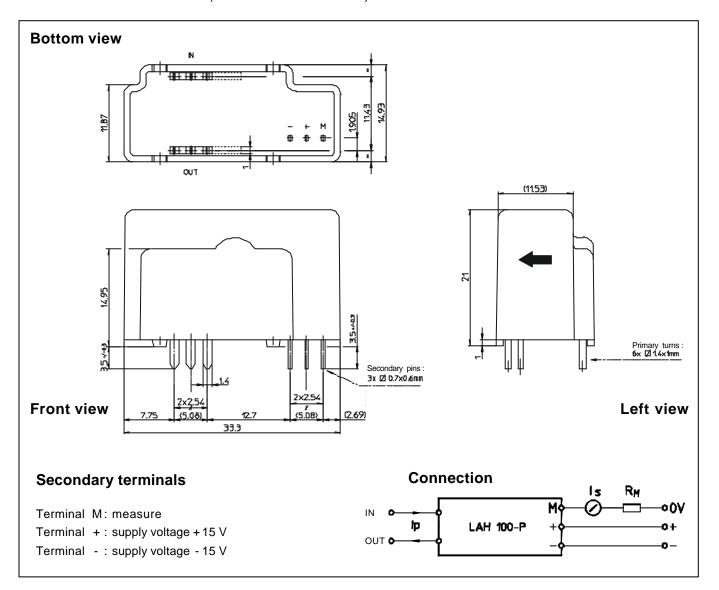
Applications

- 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.

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Dimensions LAH 100-P (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Number	Primary current		Nominal	Turns	Primary	Primary insertion
of primary	nominal	maximum	output current	ratio	resistance	inductance
turns	I _{PN} [A]	I _P [A]	I _{SN} [mA]	K _N	R_{P} [m Ω]	L _P [µH]
1	100	160	50	1 : 2000	0.08	0.007

Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance

• Fastening & connection of primary Recommended PCB hole

• Fastening & connection of secondary Recommended PCB hole

± 0.2 mm

6 pins 1.4 x 1 mm

2 mm

3 pins 0.7 x 0.6 mm

1.2 mm

Remarks

- • \mathbf{I}_{S} is positive when \mathbf{I}_{P} flows from terminals "IN" to terminals "OUT".
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.

LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers, in order to improve them, without previous notice.

This datasheet has been download from:

www.datasheetcatalog.com

Datasheets for electronics components.