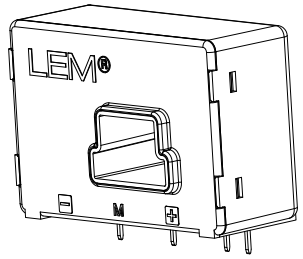
Current Transducer LA 125-P/SP4

I_{PN} = 125 A

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 current rms			125			A
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range			0 .. ± 300			A
R_M	Measuring resistance		T_A = 70 °C		T_A = 85 °C		
			$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	
	with ± 12 V	@ ± 125 A $_{max}$	0	89	0	85	Ω
		@ ± 200 A $_{max}$	0	29	0	25	Ω
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 125 A $_{max}$	0	134	0	130	Ω
		@ ± 200 A $_{max}$	0	54	0	50	Ω
		@ ± 300 A $_{max}$	0	11	0	7	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal current rms			62.5			mA
K_N	Conversion ratio			1 : 2000			
U_C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)			± 12 .. 15			V
I_C	Current consumption			16 (@ ± 15 V) + I_S			mA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X	Accuracy @ I_{PN}, T_A = 25 °C	@ ± 15 V (± 5 %)	± 0.60		%
		@ ± 12 .. 15 V (± 5 %)	± 0.80		%
ε_L	Linearity error		< 0.15		%
			Typ	Max	
I_O	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C			± 0.20	mA
I_{OM}	Magnetic offset current [1] @ I_P = 0 and specified R_M, after an overload of 3 x I_{PN}			± 0.25	mA
I_{OT}	Temperature variation of I_O	- 25 °C .. + 85 °C	± 0.20	± 0.50	mA
		- 40 °C .. - 25 °C	± 0.30	± 0.80	mA
t_{ra}	Reaction time		< 500		ns
t_r	Step response time [2] [3] to 90 % of I_{PN}		< 1		µs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed [4]		> 200		A/µs
BW	Frequency bandwidth [4] (- 1 dB)		DC .. 100		kHz

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature		- 40.. + 85	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature		- 45 .. + 100	°C
R_S	Secondary coil resistance	@ T_A = 70 °C	76	Ω
		@ T_A = 85 °C	80	Ω
m	Mass		55	g
	Standard		EN 50155: 1995	

Notes: [1] Result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit
[2] With a di/dt of 100 A/µs
[3] The primary conductor is best filling the through-hole and/or the return of the primary conductor is above the top of the transducer.

Features

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

Special features

- K_N = 1: 2000
- T_A = - 40 °C .. + 85 °C
- Potted.

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.

Application domain

- Traction.

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Isolation characteristics

U_d	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	4.5	kV
		8.4 [1)]	kV
		Min	
d_{Cp}	Creepage distance	8.8	mm
d_{Cl}	Clearance	8.8	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group IIIa)	175	

Note: [1)] Voltage measured with a primary bar in low position in the through hole.

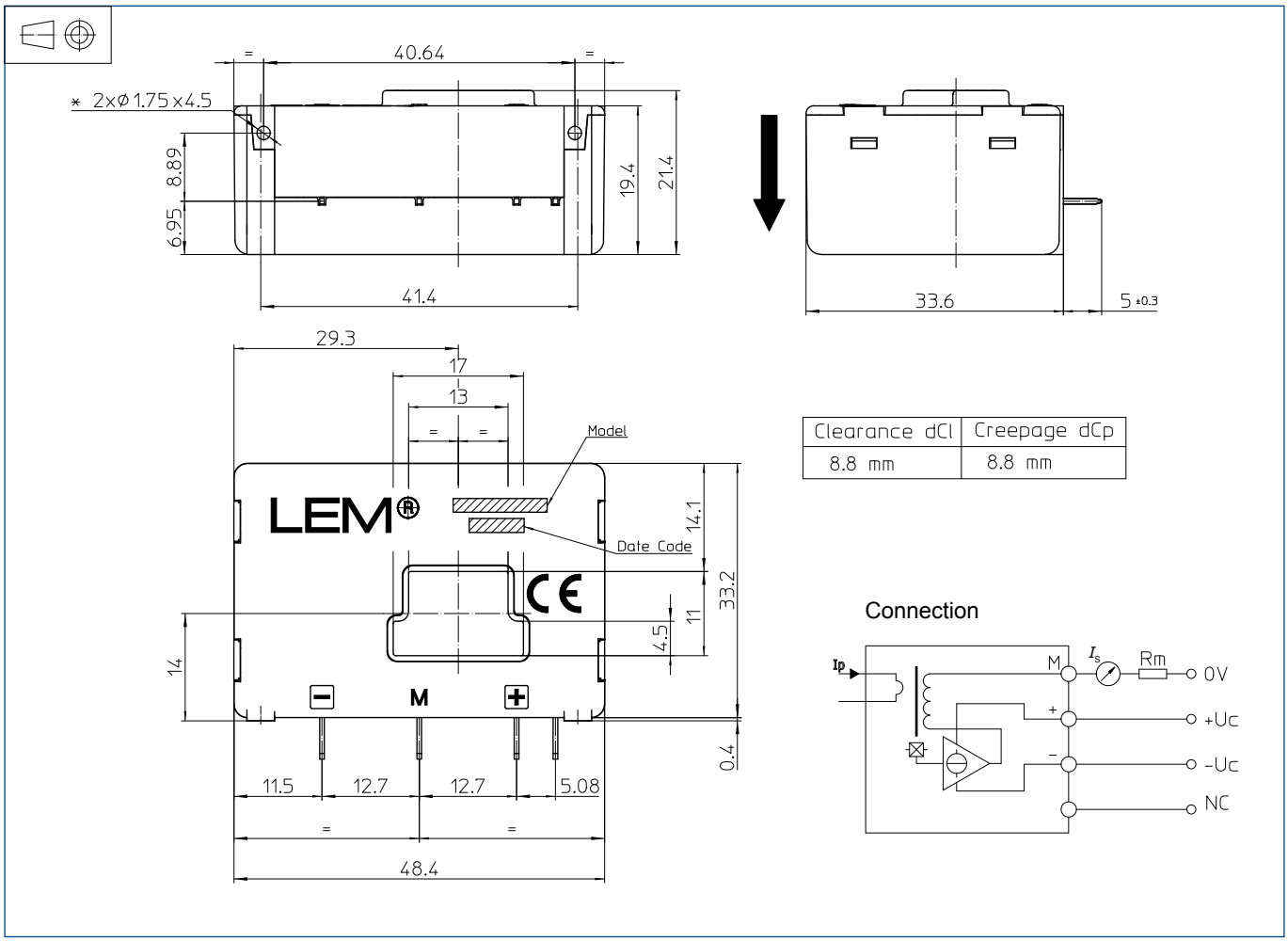
Safety

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 LA 125-P/SP4 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.2 mm
- Primary through-hole 17 × 4.5 mm
  or 13 × 11 mm
- Fastening & Connection of secondary 4 pins
  0.63 x 0.56 mm
  Recommended PCB hole 0.9 mm
- Supplementary fastening 2 holes Ø 1.75 mm
  Recommended PCB hole 2.4 mm
  Recommended screws PT KA 22 x 6
  Recommended fastening torque 0.5 N·m

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 (d*i*/d*t* and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.