

# **Current Transducer LAS 100-TP**

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed, mixed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).









16059

#### **Electrical data**

I <sub>PN</sub>	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		100	Α
I <sub>P</sub>	Primary current, measuring range		0 ± 200	Α
•	at frequency > 1 kHz		0 ± 300	Α
$\mathbf{V}_{OUT}$	Analog output voltage @	<b>I</b> <sub>P</sub>	$V_{RFF} \pm (0.625 \cdot I_{p})$	<b>I</b> <sub>PN</sub> ) V
00.		$I_{p} = 0$	<b>V</b> <sub>REF</sub> ± 0.025	· · V
$\mathbf{R}_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$	Output load resistance		≥ 2	$k\Omega$
$\mathbf{R}_{OUT}$	Output internal resistance		< 20	Ω
V REF	Internal reference voltage		$2.5 \pm 0.025$	V
	V <sub>REF</sub> load resistance		≥ 1	$M\Omega$
	V <sub>REF</sub> internal resistance		200	Ω
	V <sub>REF</sub> external voltage range		2.0 2.8	V
C	Max. output capacitive load		1	nF
<b>V</b> _	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		5	V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption @ $V_{c} = 5 \text{ V}$	typ	18	mΑ

# **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

X	Accuracy <sup>1)</sup> @ $\mathbf{I}_{PN}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$		< ± 1		%
$\mathbf{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle\! L}$	Linearity error 0 I <sub>PN</sub> 2)		< 0.7	•	%
			Тур	Max	
TCV	Thermal drift of $\mathbf{V}_{OUT} @ \mathbf{I}_{P} = 0$	- 40°C + 85°C	80	120	ppm/K
TCV <sub>OUT</sub>	$/\mathbf{V}_{REF}$ Thermal drift of $\mathbf{V}_{OUT}/\mathbf{V}_{REF}$ @ $\mathbf{I}_{P} = 0$	- 40°C + 85°C	50	80	ppm/K
TC <b>e</b>	Thermal drift of the gain	- 40°C + 85°C	300	500	ppm/K
<b>V</b> <sub>OM</sub>	Residual voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , after an o	overload of 2 x I <sub>PN DC</sub>	± 5		mV
t <sub>ra</sub>	Reaction time @ 10 % of I <sub>PN</sub>		< 20	0	ns
t,	Response time @ 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub>		< 50	0	ns
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed		> 10	0	A/µs
	Output noise without external filter		< 10		mVpp
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)		DC	. 100	kHz

# General data

<b>T</b> ,	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 + 85	°C
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 100	°C
m	Mass	20	g
	Standards	EN 50178 : 19	97

All Data are given with a  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

Notes: 1) Excluding electrical, magnetic offsets and linearity

2) Including magnetic offset.

# $I_{PN} = 100 A$

#### **Features**

- Current transducer using Eta-technology
- Unipolar voltage supply
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Compact design for PCB mounting
- Extended measuring range.

#### **Advantages**

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Very 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**

• Industrial.

Copyright protected.

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#### **Current Transducer LAS 100-TP**

Iso	Isolation characteristics						
V <sub>d</sub>	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 mn	5	kV				
V Vw	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	>8	kV				
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{e}}$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10pC	>2	kV				
		Min					
dCp	Creepage distance 1)	10.70	m m				
dCl	Clearance distance 1)	10.70	m m				
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (Group III a)	175					

## **Application examples**

According to EN 50178 and IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions:

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

	EN 50178	IEC 61010-1
dCp, dCl	Rated isolation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single isolation	1000 V	1000 V
Reinforced isolation	500 V	500 V

Note: 1) On PCB with soldering pattern UTEC93-703.

#### Safety



This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the following 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 built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

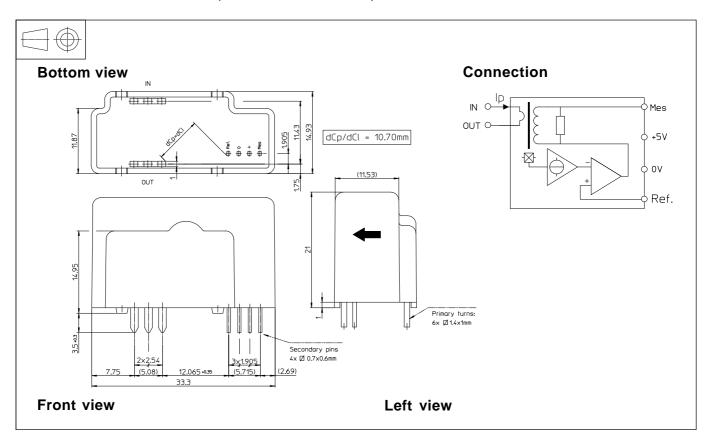
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

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# **Dimensions** LAS 100-TP (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Number of primary turns	Primary current			Nominal output voltage		Primary resistance		Primary insertion inductance		
pa.y tae	Nomir 1	nal [A]	Maxim I	al [A]	V <sub>OUT</sub> [V]		$R_{\top}$ [m $\Omega$ ]		L <sub>a</sub> [µH]	
	PN	[, ,]	I <sub>P</sub>	[, ,]	OUT	[ 1	IN P	[11132]	<b>-</b> P	[[
1	100		20 (30	-	V <sub>REF</sub> ±	0.625	0.	.12	0.	800

#### **Mechanical characteristics**

• General tolerance ± 0.2 mm

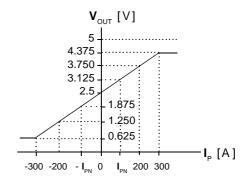
Fastening & connection of primary
 Recommended PCB hole
 6 pins 1.4 x 1 mm
 2 mm

Fastening & connection of secondary
 Recommended PCB hole
 4 pins 0.7 x 0.6 mm
 1.2 mm

#### **Remarks**

- •  $\mathbf{V}_{\text{OUT}}$  is positive when  $\mathbf{I}_{\text{P}}$  flows from terminals "IN" to terminals "OUT".
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed
  100°C
- This is a standard model. For different versions please contact us.

## **Output Voltage - Primary Current**



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