

Current Transducer LF 305-S/SP16

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





$I_{PN} = 300 \text{ A}$

Electrical data

I _{PN}	Primary nominal current rms		300		Α
I _{PM}	Primary current, measuring	ng range	0 ± 600		Α
\mathbf{R}_{M}	Measuring resistance @		$T_A = 70^{\circ}C$		
			$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M\ Min}}$	$\mathbf{R}_{ ext{M max}}$	
	with ± 24 V	$@\pm 300 A_{max}$	0	77	Ω
		@ ± 600 A max	0	11	Ω
I _{SN}	Secondary nominal currer	nt rms	150		mΑ
K _N	Conversion ratio		1:2000		
V _C	Supply voltage (+ 5%/- 5	%)	± 24		V
I _c	Current consumption		26 (@ \pm 24 V) + I_S mA		

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

Overall accuracy @ I _{PN} , T _A = 25°C	± 0.5		%
Linearity error	< 0.1		%
	Тур	Max	
Offset current @ $I_P = 0$, $T_A = 25$ °C		± 0.20	mA
Magnetic offset current ¹⁾ @ $I_P = 0$ and specified R_M ,			
after an overload of 3 x I_{PN}		± 0.20	mA
Temperature variation of I _o - 10°C + 70°C	± 0.1	± 0.30	mA
Reaction time @ 10 % of I _{PN}	< 500		ns
Response time 2) to 90 % of I _{PN} step	< 1		μs
di/dt accurately followed	> 100		A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	DC	100	kHz
	Linearity error $ \begin{aligned} &\text{Offset current } \textcircled{\textbf{I}}_{P} = 0, \textbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ &\text{Magnetic offset current }^{1)} \textcircled{\textbf{O}} \textbf{I}_{P} = 0 \text{ and specified } \textbf{R}_{M}, \\ & & \text{after an overload of } 3 \times \textbf{I}_{PN} \end{aligned} $ $ \begin{aligned} &\text{Temperature variation of } \textbf{I}_{O} & -10^{\circ}\text{C} + 70^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned} $ $ \begin{aligned} &\text{Reaction time } \textcircled{\textbf{Q}} & 10 \% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{PN} \\ &\text{Response time }^{2)} \text{ to } 90 \% \text{ of } \textbf{I}_{PN} \text{ step} \\ &\text{di/dt accurately followed} \end{aligned} $	Linearity error < 0.1 Typ Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Magnetic offset current $^{1)}$ @ $I_p = 0$ and specified R_{M} , after an overload of 3 x I_{PN} Temperature variation of $I_{\text{O}} - 10^{\circ}\text{C} + 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ ± 0.1 Reaction time @ 10 % of I_{PN} < 500 Response time $^{2)}$ to 90 % of I_{PN} step < 1 di/dt accurately followed	Linearity error < 0.1 Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p} = 0$, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$ Magnetic offset current $^{1)}$ @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p} = 0$ and specified $\mathbf{R}_{\rm M}$, after an overload of $3 \times \mathbf{I}_{\rm PN}$ ± 0.20 Temperature variation of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O} = -10^{\circ}{\rm C} \dots + 70^{\circ}{\rm C}$ ± 0.1 ± 0.30 Reaction time @ 10 % of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm PN}$ < 500 Response time $^{2)}$ to 90 % of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm PN}$ step < 1 di/dt accurately followed

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	- 10 + 70	°C
$T_{\rm s}$	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C
$R_{\rm s}$	Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C	42	Ω
m	Mass	95	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	

Notes: 1) The result of the coercive of the magnetic circuit

Features

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

Special features

- $V_{C} = \pm 24 \text{ V } (\pm 5\%)$ $R_{S} = 42 \Omega @ T_{A} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Connection to secondary circuit on JST B 3P-VH connector.

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
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- · Power supplies for welding applications.

Application domain

Industrial.

²⁾ With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.



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ls	olation characteristics		
V _d	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min	3	kV
$\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{w}^{u}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	10	kV
		Min	
\mathbf{V}_{e}	Partial discharge extinction voltage rms @ 10 pC	2	kV
		Min	
dCp	Creepage distance	11.9	mm
dCI	Clearance distance	11.5	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group II)	175	

Applications 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, $\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{\mathrm{w}}$	Rated isolation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single isolation	1000 V	1000 V
Reinforced isolation	500 V	500 V

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.

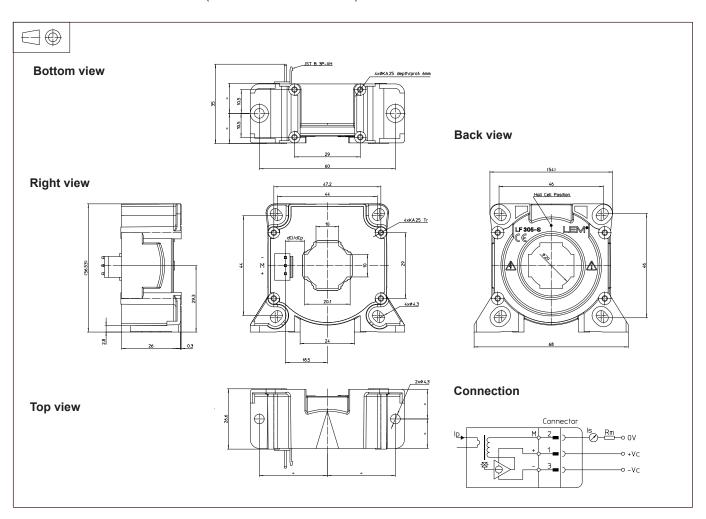
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LF 305-S/SP16 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance ± 0.5 mm

Transducer fastening

Vertical position 2 holes Ø 4.3 mm 2 M4 steel screws

Recommended fastening torque 3.2

or

3.2 Nm or 2.37 Lb.-Ft. 4 holes Ø 1.9 mm, depth: 7 mm

4 PT KA 25 screws, length: 6 mm

Recommended fastening torque

Horizontal position

0.7 Nm or 0.52 Lb.-Ft. 4 holes Ø 4.3 mm

4 M4 steel screws

Recommended fastening torque 3.2 Nm or 2.37 Lb.-Ft.

or

3.2 Nm or 2.37 Lb.-Ft. 4 holes Ø 1.9 mm,

4 PT KA 25 screws, length: 10 mm

Recommended fastening torque 0.75 Nm or 0.55 Lb.-Ft.

Primary through-hole
 Connection of secondary
 Ø 20 mm
 JST B 3P-VH

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 (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.