

# Current Transducer LAS 50-TP/SP1

$I_{PN} = 50 \text{ A}$

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).



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	50	A
$I_p$	Primary current, measuring range	$0 \dots \pm 150$	A
$V_{OUT}$	Analog output voltage @	$I_p = 0$	$V_{REF} \pm (0.625 \cdot I_p / I_{PN})$ V
		$I_p = 0$	$V_{REF} \pm 0.025$ V
$V_{REF}$	Reference voltage - input	$2.5 \pm 0.2$	V
	$V_{REF}$ Load impedance	$\geq 1$	M $\Omega$
$R_L$	Output load resistance	$\geq 2$	k $\Omega$
$R_{OUT}$	Output internal resistance	$< 20$	$\Omega$
$C_L$	Max. output capacitive load	1	nF
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ )	5	V
$I_C$	Current consumption @ $V_C = 5 \text{ V}$	typ 17	mA
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 mn	5	kV
$\hat{V}_e$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10 pC	2	kV
$V_w$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu\text{s}$	8	kV

## 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.

## Special feature

- Ref IN input = external reference.

## 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.

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## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X$	Accuracy <sup>1)</sup> @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$< \pm 1$	%
$e_L$	Linearity error $0 \dots I_{PN}$ <sup>2)</sup>	$< 0.7$	%
$TCV_{OUT}/V_{REF}$	Thermal drift of $V_{OUT}/V_{REF}$ @ $I_p = 0$	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ .. +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	Typ 50   Max 80 ppm/K
$TCE_G$	Thermal drift of the gain	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ .. +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	Typ 150   Max 300 ppm/K
$V_{OM}$	Residual voltage @ $I_p = 0$ , after an overload of $2 \times I_{PNDC}$	$\pm 5$	mV
$t_{ra}$	Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 200$	ns
$t_r$	Response time @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 500$	ns
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	$> 100$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
	Output noise without external filter	$< 10$	mVpp
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-40 .. +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 .. +100	$^\circ\text{C}$
$m$	Mass	20	g
	Insulating material group	I	
	Standards	EN 50178 (97.10.01)	

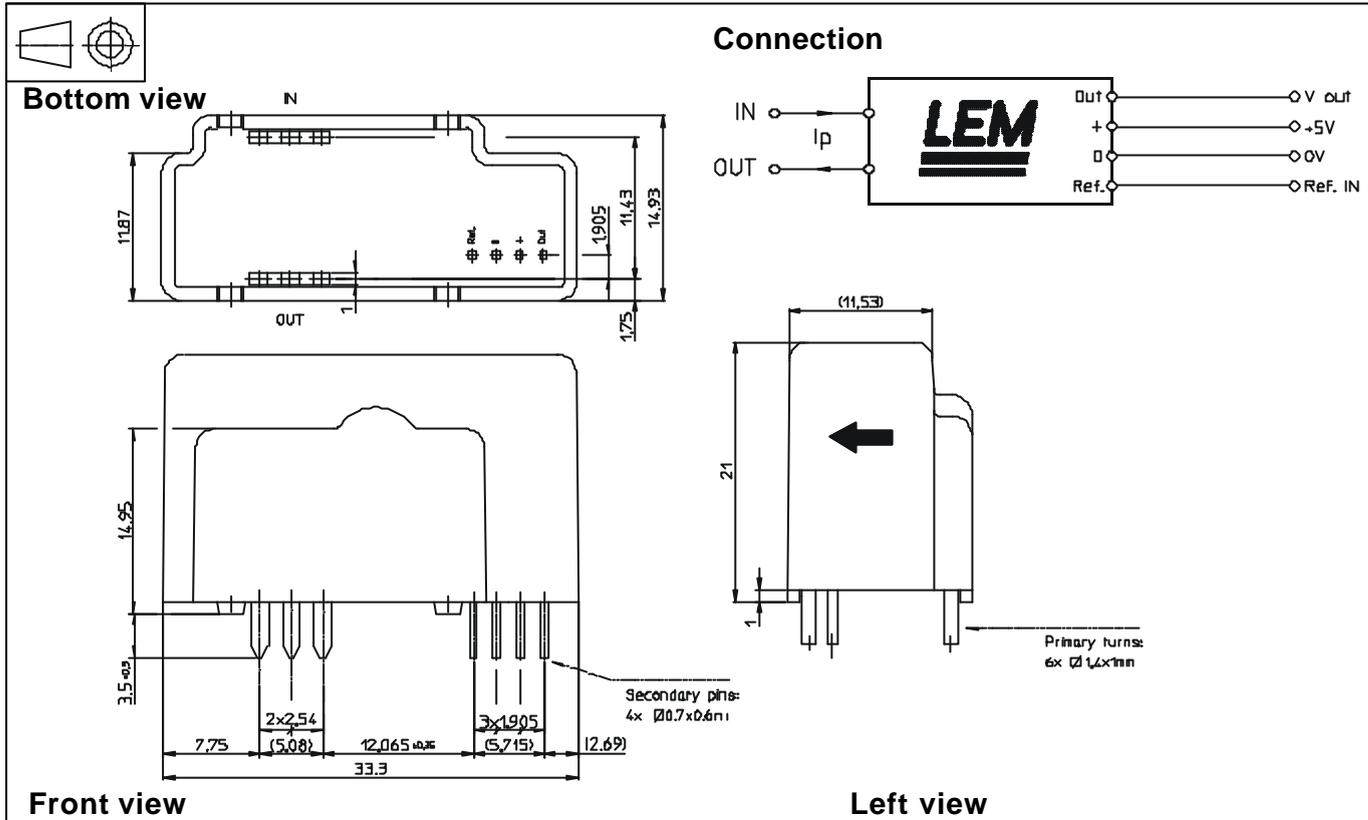
All data are given with a  $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ .

**Notes :** <sup>1)</sup> Excluding electrical, magnetic offsets and linearity

<sup>2)</sup> Including magnetic offset.

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## Dimensions LAS 50-TP/SP1 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Number of primary turns	Primary current		Nominal output voltage	Primary resistance	Primary insertion inductance
	Nominal	Maximal			
	$I_{PN}$ [A]	$I_P$ [A]	$V_{OUT}$ [V]	$R_P$ [m $\Omega$ ]	$L_P$ [ $\mu$ H]
1	50	150	$V_{REF} \pm 0.625$	0.12	0.008

### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.2 \text{ mm}$
- Fastening & connection of primary 6 pins  $1.4 \times 1 \text{ mm}$   
Recommended PCB hole  $2 \text{ mm}$
- Fastening & connection of secondary 4 pins  $0.7 \times 0.6 \text{ mm}$   
Recommended PCB hole  $1.2 \text{ mm}$

### Remarks

- $V_{OUT}$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows from terminals "IN" to terminals "OUT".
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .

### Output Voltage - Primary Current

( $V_{REF} = 2.5 \text{ V}$  in this example)

