Current Transducer LT 100-S

I_{PN} = 100 A

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).

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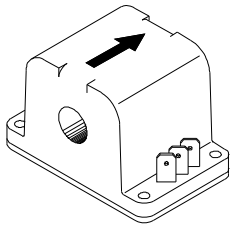

Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		100		A
I_P	Primary current, measuring range		0 .. ± 200		A
R_M	Measuring resistance		$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	
	with ± 12 V	@ ± 100 A_{max}	0	75	Ω
		@ ± 200 A_{max}	0	25	Ω
	with ± 18 V	@ ± 100 A_{max}	30	135	Ω
		@ ± 200 A_{max}	30	55	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		100		mA
K_N	Conversion ratio		1 : 1000		
V_C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 12 .. 18		V
I_C	Current consumption		28 (@ ±18V) + I_S		mA
V_d	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		5		kV

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X_G	Overall accuracy @ I_{PN}, T_A = 25°C		± 0.5		%
ε_L	Linearity		< 0.1		%
			Typ	Max	
I_O	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25°C			± 0.4	mA
I_{OT}	Thermal drift of I_O	0°C .. + 70°C	± 0.3	± 0.6	mA
t_r	Response time [1] @ 90 % of I_{PN}		< 1		µs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed		> 50		A/µs
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)		DC .. 150		kHz

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature		0 .. + 70	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature		- 25 .. + 85	°C
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ T_A = 70°C		25	Ω
m	Mass		125	g
	Standards		EN 50178	

Note : [1] With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using the Hall effect
- 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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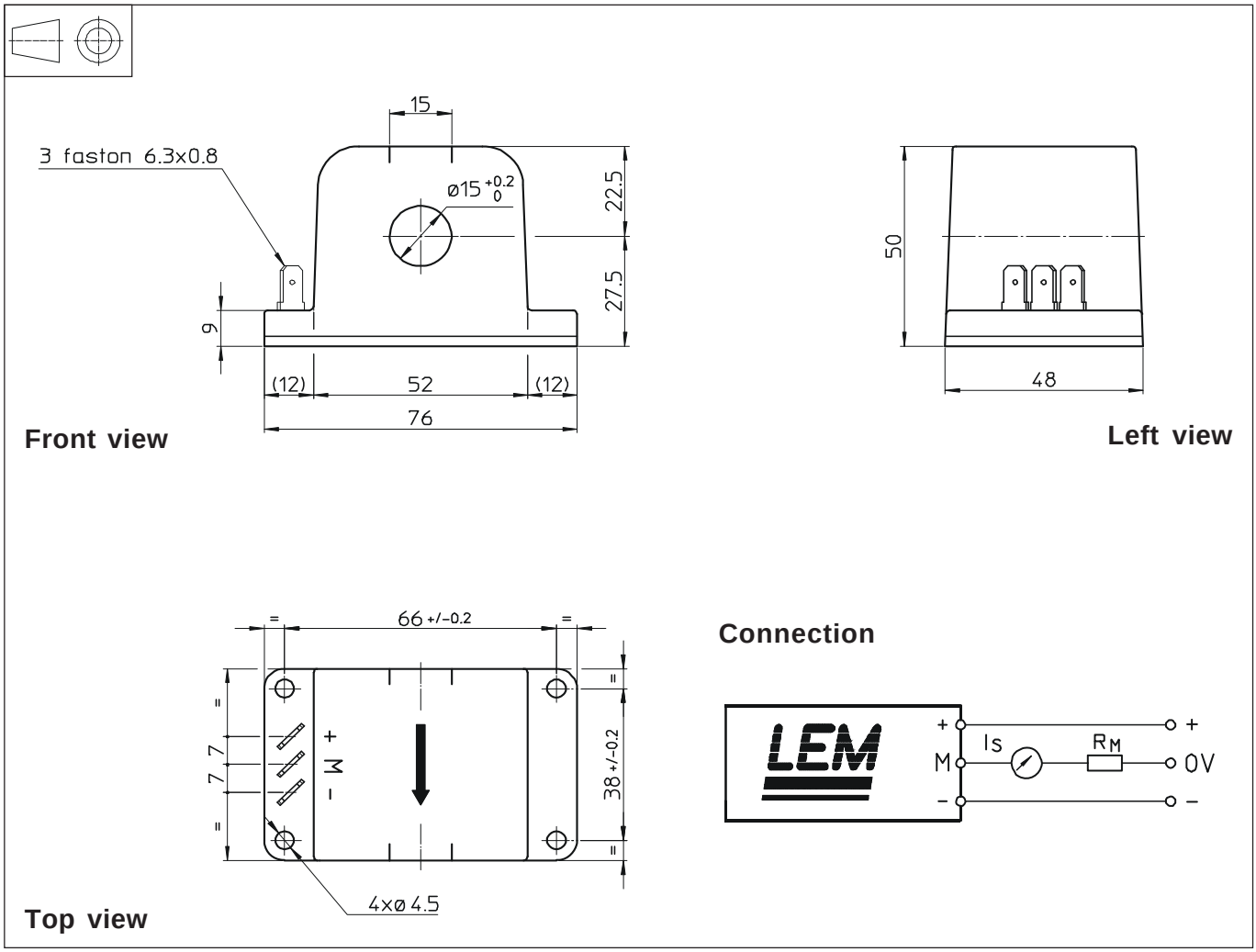
Dimensions LT 100-S (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance	± 0.3 mm
• Transducer fastening	4 holes ∅ 4.5 mm M4 steel screws
Fastening torque max	3.2 Nm or 2.51 Lb-Ft.
• Primary through-hole	∅ 15 mm
• Connection of secondary	Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

Remarks

- $\mathbf{I}_S$ is positive when $\mathbf{I}_P$ 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.
- In order to achieve the best magnetic coupling, the primary windings have to be wound over the top edge of the device.
- To measure nominal currents of less than 100 A, the optimum accuracy is obtained by having several primary turns (nominal current x number of turns = 100 At).
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.