

Current Transducer LA 200-SD/SP3

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary circuit and the secondary circuit.

I_{PN} = 200 A



Electrical data					
I_{PN}	Primary nominal RMS	current	200		Α
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range		0 ±	±500	Α
R_{M}	Measuring resistance with ±24 V	@ ±200 A _{max} @ ±500 A _{max}	$R_{ m Mmin}$ 0	$R_{\rm M max}$ 350	Ω
$I_{\rm S\;N}$	Secondary nominal RMS current		40		mA
$N_{\mathrm{P}}\!/N_{\mathrm{S}}$	Turns ratio		1:50	000	
U_{C}	Supply voltage (±10 %)	±24		V
I_{C}	Current consumption (±1.5) @ 25 °C		34 +	I_{S}	mA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\varepsilon_{\mathrm{tot}}$	Total error @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25 ^{\circ}C$	±1		%
$\varepsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle \! L}$	Linearity error	< 0.1		%
		Тур	Max	
I_{O}	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C		±0.2	mA
I_{OM}	Magnetic offset current @ I_P = 0 and specified R_M ,			
	after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$		±0.2	mA
$I_{_{OT}}$	Temperature variation of $I_{\rm o}$ referred to 25 °C			
	−30 °C +70 °C	±0.1	±0.3	mA
t _{D 90}	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{\rm PN}$ step $^{1)}$	< 1		μs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-3 dB)	DC	100	kHz

General data

T_{A}	Ambient operating temperature	-30 70	°C
T_{Ast}	Ambient storage temperature	− 40 85	°C
R_{S}	Resistance of secondary winding @ T_A = 70 °C	120	Ω
m	Mass	1.55	kg
	Standard ²⁾	EN 50155: 2007	

Notes: 1) For a di/dt = 100 A/µs

Features

- This transducer has a split core.
 It permits current measurement without cutting the primary circuit (high power)
- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using the Hall effect
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

Special features

- $I_{PM} = 0 \dots \pm 500 \text{ A}$
- $N_{\rm P}/N_{\rm S} = 1:5000$
- U_c = ±24 (±10 %) V
- T_A = -30 ... 70 °C
- Connection to secondary on AMP CPC 11/4 connector
- Base fastening.

Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized delay time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference
- Current overload capability.

Applications

- Single or three phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- · Battery chargers.

Application Domain

Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

7November2023/version 9

²⁾ Standard IEC 61000-4-3 with criteria < 10 %.



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Insulation coordination				
$U_{\rm d}$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 Min	kV	
d_{Cp}	Creepage distance	36.5	mm	
d_{CI}	Clearance	36.5	mm	
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group IIIa)	375		

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

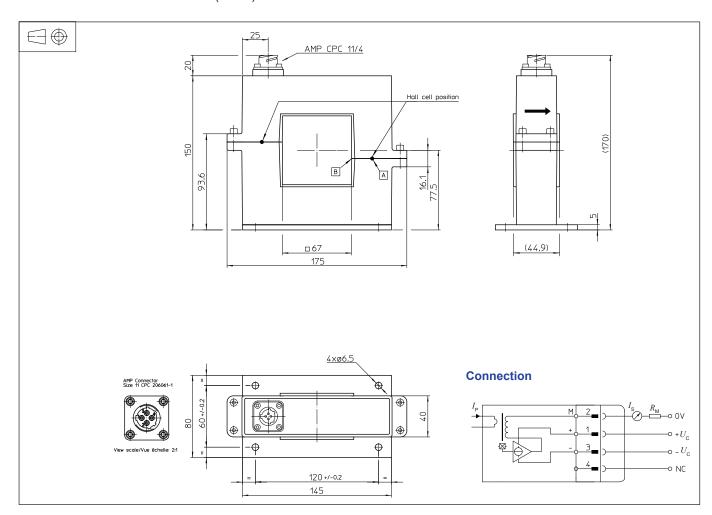
When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g. primary busbar, power supply).

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 200-SD/SP3 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance

Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 4.7 N·m

Primary through-hole

Connection of secondary

±0.5 mm

4 holes Ø 6.5 mm

4 screws M6

□ 67 x 67 mm

AMP CPC 11/4 connector

Remarks

- $\bullet \ \ I_{\rm S}$ is positive when $I_{\rm P}$ flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.