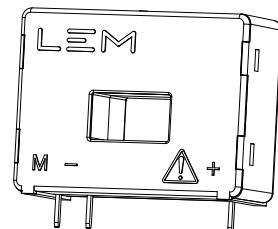


Current Transducer LA 55-P/SP2

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



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



Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal RMS current	50	A
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range	0 ... ± 90	A
R_M	Measuring resistance @		
		$T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
	with $\pm 13 \text{ V}$	$R_{M \text{ min}}$	$R_{M \text{ max}}$
		60	144
		60	60
	with $\pm 14 \text{ & } 15 \text{ V}$	$R_{M \text{ min}}$	$R_{M \text{ max}}$
		60	164
		60	60
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal RMS current	50	mA
N_P/N_S	Turns ratio	1 : 1000	
U_C	Supply voltage ($\pm 1 \text{ V}$)	± 14	V
I_C	Current consumption (± 2)	10 (@ $\pm 14 \text{ V}$) + I_S	mA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

ε	Error @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	@ $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ ($\pm 5 \%$)	± 0.65	%
		@ $\pm 13 \dots 15 \text{ V}$ ($\pm 5 \%$)	± 0.90	%
ε_L	Linearity error		< 0.15	%
I_{OE}	Electrical offset current @ $I_P = 0$, $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		Typ	Max
I_{OM}	Magnetic offset current ²⁾ @ $I_P = 0$ and specified R_M , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$			± 0.2
I_{OT}	Temperature variation of I_O	-25 $^\circ\text{C}$... +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.1	± 0.6
		-40 $^\circ\text{C}$... -25 $^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.2	± 1.0
t_{D10}	Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step		< 500	ns
t_{D90}	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step ³⁾		< 1	μs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC ... 200		kHz

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	-40 ... +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{A\text{st}}$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 ... +90	$^\circ\text{C}$
R_S	Resistance of secondary winding	@ $T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	59
		@ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	62
m	Mass	18	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	
		UL 508: 2010	

Notes: ¹⁾ Measuring range limited to $\pm 81 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$

²⁾ Result of the coercive field of the magnetic circuit

³⁾ For a $di/dt = 200 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$.

Current Transducer LA 55-P/SP2

Insulation coordination

U_d	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz/1 min	2.5	kV
U_{Ni}	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	5.7	kV
		Min	
d_{Cp}	Creepage distance	5	mm
d_{Cl}	Clearance	5	mm
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600	

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
d_{Cp}, d_{Cl}, U_{Ni}	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage
Basic insulation	300 V	300 V
Reinforced insulation	150 V	150 V

Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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).

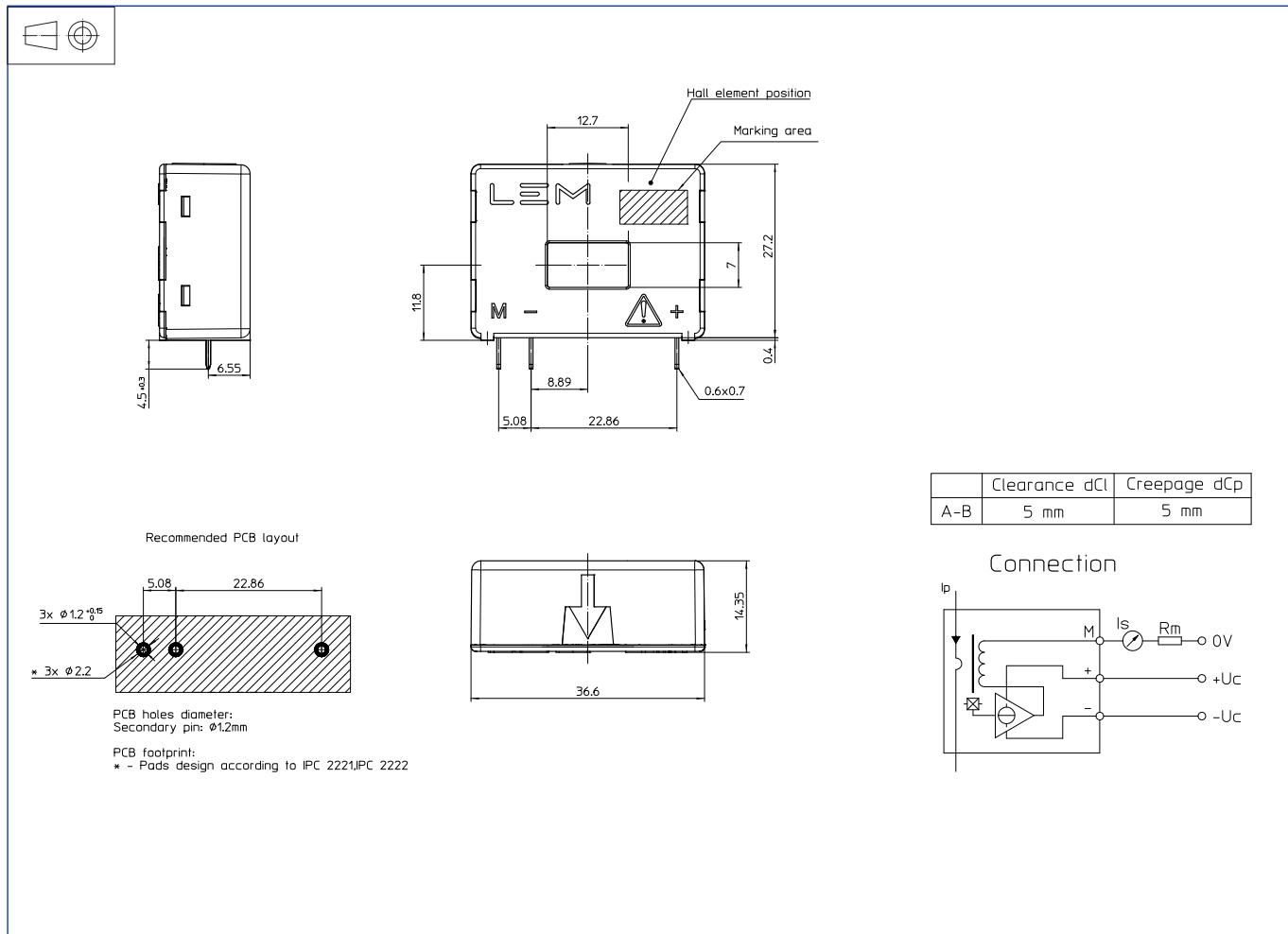
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

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 LA 55-P/SP2 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.2 mm
- Primary through-hole 12.7×7 mm
- Fastening & connection of secondary 3 pins
- Recommended PCB hole 0.6×0.7 mm
- PCB holes diameter: $3 \times \phi 1.2 \pm 0.15$ mm
- PCB footprint: * - Pads design according to IPC 2221, IPC 2222

Remarks

- I_s is positive when I_p flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 90 °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.
- In order to achieve the best magnetic coupling, the primary windings have to be wound over the top edge of the device.