imall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from, Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832 Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China





Current Transducer LAH 25-NP

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



Electrical data

Primary nominal RMS current		25			At
Primary current, measuri	ng range 1)	0	±55		At
Measuring resistance @ 2)		$T_{\rm A} = 7$			5 °C
		$R_{\rm M min}$	R _{M max}	$R_{\rm M min}$	R _{M max}
with ±12 V	@ I _{PN} [±At DC]	0	284	0	280 Ω
	@ I _{PN} [At RMS] 3)	0	182	0	178 Ω
with ±15 V	@ I _{PN} [±At DC]	67	398	70	394 Ω
	@ I _{PN} [At RMS] 3)	67	263	70	259 Ω
	$(I_{P} < I_{PN}^{4)} $				
Secondary nominal RMS	current	25			mA
Conversion ratio		1-2-3	3 : 100	0	
Supply voltage (±5 %)		±12	£12 15		V
Current consumption		10 (@ ±15	V)+ <i>I</i> _s	mA
	Primary current, measuri Measuring resistance @ with ±12 V with ±15 V Secondary nominal RMS Conversion ratio Supply voltage (±5 %)	Primary current, measuring range ¹) Measuring resistance (a) ²) with ±12 V (a) I_{PN} [±At DC] (a) I_{PN} [±At DC] (c) I_{P	$\begin{array}{cccc} \mbox{Primary current, measuring range }^{1)} & 0 & \dots \\ \mbox{Measuring resistance } @^{2)} & T_{A} = 7 \\ \mbox{M} & R_{M \min} \\ \mbox{with } \pm 12 \ V & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 0 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] \ [\pm At \ DC] & 67 \\ \mbox{$@$ M} & @ \ I_{P \ N} \ [\pm At \ DC] $	$\begin{array}{cccc} \mbox{Primary current, measuring range 1} & 0 \dots \pm 55 \\ \mbox{Measuring resistance $@2} & T_A = 70 \ ^\circ \ C \\ \mbox{$R_{M \min}$R_M$} \\ \mbox{with $\pm 12 V} & @$ I_{P N} [\pm \mbox{At DC}] & 0 & 284 \\ & @$ I_{P N} [At RMS]^{3$} & 0 & 182 \\ & @$ I_{P N} [At RMS]^{3$} & 0 & 182 \\ & @$ I_{P N} [At RMS]^{3$} & 67 & 263 \\ & @$ I_P < I_{P N}^{4$} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Secondary nominal RMS current} & 25 \\ \mbox{Conversion ratio} & 1-2-3:100 \\ \mbox{Supply voltage ($\pm 5 \%$)} & \pm 12\dots 15 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} \mbox{Primary current, measuring range 1} & 0 \dots \pm 55 \\ \mbox{Measuring resistance $@2} & T_A = 70 \ ^\circ C \\ \mbox{with ± 12 V $@$ I_{PN}$ [$\pm At DC]$ $0 & 284$ 0 \\ \mbox{@} I_{PN}$ [$\pm At DC]$ $0 & 284$ 0 \\ \mbox{@} I_{PN}$ [$\pm At DC]$ $0 & 182$ 0 \\ \mbox{with ± 15 V $@$ I_{PN}$ [$\pm At DC]$ 67 398 70 \\ \mbox{@} I_{PN}$ [$\pm At DC]$ 67 263 70 \\ \mbox{@} I_P < I_{PN}$ 41 $A1$ $C1$ 67 263 70 \\ \mbox{@} I_P < I_{PN}$ 41 $A1$ $C25$ \\ \mbox{Conversion ratio}$ $1-2-3:1000$ \\ \mbox{± 12 \dots 15$ $} \end{tabular}$

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

Х	Accuracy ⁵⁾ @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25 °C$	±0.3		%
ε	Linearity error	< 0.2		%
-		Тур	Max	
I_{O}	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C		±0.15	mA
I_{OM}	Magnetic offset current @ I_P = 0,			
	and specified R_{M} , after an overload of 5 × I_{PN}	±0.20	±0.25	mA
IOT	Temperature variation of I ₀ 0 °C +70 °C	±0.10	±0.60	mA
	−25 °C +85 °C	±0.10	±0.70	mA
t _{ra}	Reaction time to 10 % of I_{PN}	< 200		ns
t _r	Step response time ⁶⁾ to 90 % of I_{PN}	< 500		ns
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC	200	kHz

General data

T_{A}	Ambient operating temperature	-25 +85	°C
$T_{\rm s}$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 +90	°C
R _s	Resistance of secondary winding @ T_{A} = 70 °C	72	Ω
0	(a) $T_{A} = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	76	Ω
т	Mass	20	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	

Notes: ¹⁾ During 10 s, with $R_{\rm M} \leq 109 \ \Omega \ (U_{\rm C} = \pm 15 \ \text{V})$

²⁾ Calculation of $R_{M \min}$ with the maximum power of the transistors = 0.307 W @ 70 °C and the maximum power of the transistors = 0.302 W @ 85 °C

- ³⁾ Sinusoidal wave 50 Hz
- $^{\rm 4)}$ The minimum measuring resistance $R_{\rm M}$ may be lower
 - (see "LAH technical information" leaflet)
- ⁵⁾ Without I_{OM}
- ⁶⁾ With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

$I_{PN} = 8-12-25 A$



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) multirange current transducer using the Hall effect
- Printed circuit board mounting
- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- 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.

Application domain

• Industrial.



Current Transducer LAH 25-NP

Insulation coordination						
U_{d}	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	5	kV			
\hat{U}_{W}	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	12	kV			
$U_{\rm e}$	Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @10 pC	> 2 Min	kV			
$d_{\rm Cp}$	Creepage distance ¹⁾	12	mm			
d _{ci}	Clearance ¹⁾	12	mm			
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group IIIa)	175				

Note: ¹⁾ On PCB with soldering pattern UTEC93-703.

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
$d_{\rm Cp},d_{\rm CI},\hat{U}_{\rm W}$	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage
Basic insulation	1000 V	1000 V
Reinforced insulation	500 V	500 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.



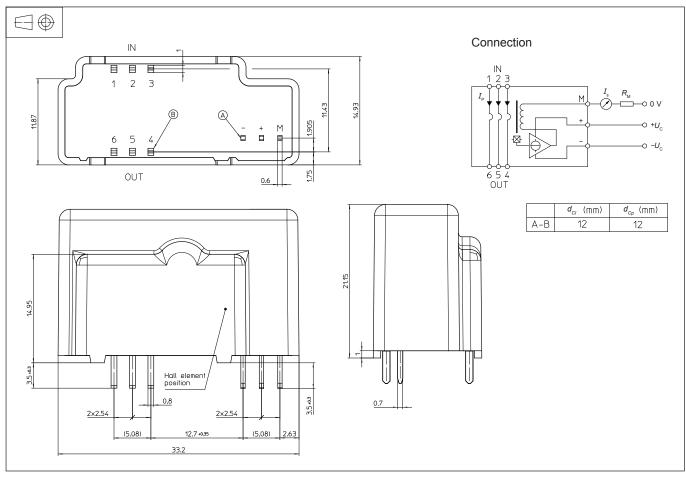
Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (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 LAH 25-NP (in mm)



Number of primary turns	Primary current nominal I _{PN} [A]	Primary current maximum I _P [A]	Nominal output current I _{s N} [mA]	Turns ratio $K_{_{ m N}}$	Primary resistance $R_{_{\rm P}}$ [mΩ]	Primary insertion inductance L _P [µН]	Recommended PCB connections
1	25	55	25	1 : 1000	0.18	0.012	3 2 1 IN 00 00 OUT 4 5 6
2	12	27	24	2 : 1000	0.81	0.054	3 2 1 IN 0-00 0
3	8	18	24	3 : 1000	1.62	0.110	3 2 1 IN 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance
- Fastening & connection of primary Recommended PCB hole
- Fastening & connection of secondary Recommended PCB hole

±0.2 mm

- 6 pins 1 mm × 0.8 mm
- 1.5 mm
- 3 pins 0.7 mm × 0.6 mm

1.2 mm

Remarks

- *I*_s is positive when *I*_p flows from terminals 1, 2, 3 (IN) to terminals 6, 5, 4 (OUT).
- The jumper temperature and PCB should not exceed 100 °C.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratio, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.