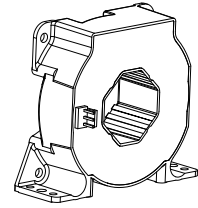


# Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP16

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

$$I_{PN} = 1000 \text{ A}$$



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current	1000	A			
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	0 ... $\pm 2100$	A			
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	@ $T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		@ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		
		$R_{M \text{ min}}$	$R_{M \text{ max}}$	$R_{M \text{ min}}$	$R_{M \text{ max}}$	
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$	0	21	0	18
		@ $\pm 1200 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$	0	9	0	7
		@ $\pm 1300 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$	0	5		
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$	0	60.5	10	58.5
@ $\pm 1800 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$		0	14	10	12	
@ $\pm 2100 \text{ A}_{\text{max}}$		0	4			
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	200	mA			
$N_P/N_S$	Turns ratio	1 : 5000				
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V			
$I_C$	Current consumption	$28 (@ \pm 24 \text{ V}) + I_S$	mA			

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon_{\text{tot}}$	Total error @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	$\pm 0.4$ mA
$I_{OM}$	Magnetic offset current @ $I_P = 0$ and specified $R_M$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$	Max	$\pm 0.2$ mA
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$	$-10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.3$ mA
		$-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.8$ mA
$t_{D90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step <sup>1)</sup> $< 1$		$\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth ( $-1 \text{ dB}$ )	DC ... 150	kHz

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	$-40 \dots +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{A \text{ st}}$	Ambient storage temperature	$-50 \dots +90$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Coil resistance	@ $T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	48 $\Omega$
		@ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	50 $\Omega$
$m$	Mass	500	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	

Note: <sup>1)</sup> For a  $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ .

## Features

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

## Special features

- $I_{PM} = 0 \dots \pm 2100 \text{ A}$
- Connection to secondary circuit on JST B 3P-VH connector.

## 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.

## Application domain

- Industrial.

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### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	3	kV
$U_{Ni}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	14.1	kV
		Min	
$d_{Cp}$	Creepage distance	17.4	mm
$d_{Cl}$	Clearance	16.6	mm
$CTI$	Comparative tracking index (group IIIa)	175	

### 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	1600 V	1600 V
Reinforced insulation	800 V	800 V

### 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 (eg. primary busbar, power supply).

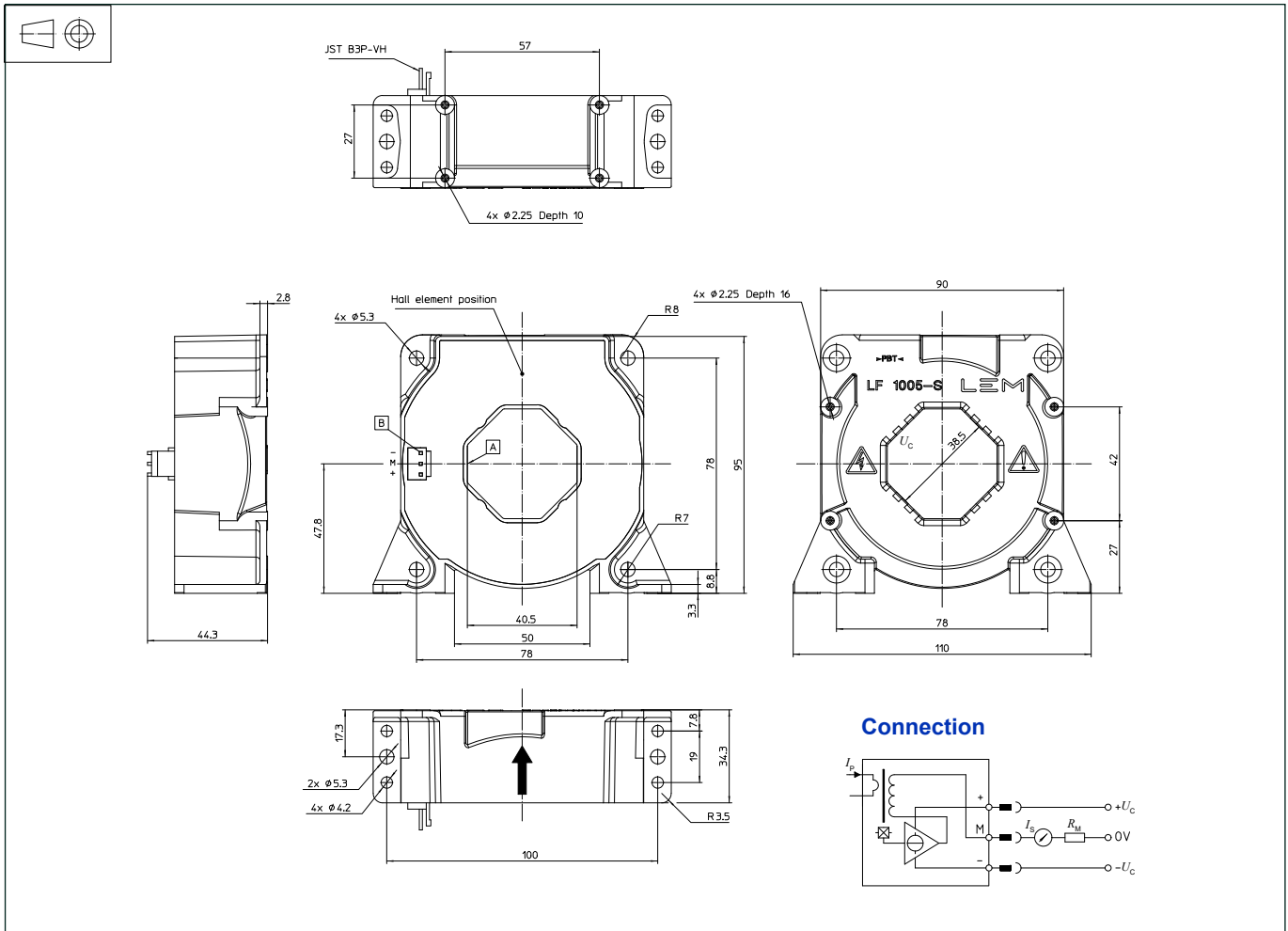
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

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 LF 1005-S/SP16 (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - Vertical position
    - 2 holes  $\varnothing 5.3$  mm
    - 2 M5 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 4 Nm
  - or
    - 4 holes  $\varnothing 4.2$  mm
    - 4 M4 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 3.2 Nm
  - or
    - 4 holes  $\varnothing 2.25$  mm
    - depth: 10 mm
    - 4  $\times$  PTKA 30 screws
    - length: 10 mm
- Recommended fastening torque 0.9 Nm
- Transducer fastening
  - Horizontal position
    - 4 holes  $\varnothing 5.3$  mm
    - 4 M5 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 4 Nm
  - or
    - 4 holes  $\varnothing 2.25$  mm
    - depth: 16 mm
    - 4  $\times$  PTKA 30 screws
    - length: 16 mm

- Recommended fastening torque 1 Nm
- Primary through-hole
  - $40.5 \times 13$  mm
  - or
  - $\varnothing 38$  mm
- Connection of secondary JST B 3P-VH

### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Dynamic performances ( $di/dt$  and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.