

# Current Transducer LT 1005-T/SP4

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

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).



16152

## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	1000	A				
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range @ + 24 V	0 .. + 2000	A				
$R_M$	Measuring resistance @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$			
		$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$	$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$		
	avec $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	24	0	21	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	7	0	4	$\Omega$
	avec $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	5	58	10	55	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 2000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	5	16	10	13	$\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	250	mA				
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 4000					
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V				
$I_C$	Current consumption	30 (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ ) + $I_S$	mA				
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	12	kV				

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	%	
$e_L$	Linearity	$< 0.1$	%	
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max	
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$	- $25^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.25$	m A
		- $40^\circ\text{C} \dots - 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.70$	m A
			$\pm 0.80$	m A
$t_r$	Response time <sup>1)</sup> @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 1$	$\mu\text{s}$	
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	$> 50$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$	
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	DC .. 150	kHz	

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 .. + 95	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	26	$\Omega$
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	29	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	1.2	kg	
	Standards	EN 50155		

Notes : <sup>1)</sup> With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

## Features

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

## Special features

- $V_C = \pm 15 \dots 24 (\pm 5 \%) \text{ V}$
- $K_N = 1 : 4000$
- $V_d = 12 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = - 40^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$
- Potted
- Connection to secondary circuit on 3 M4 threaded studs.
- Railway equipment.

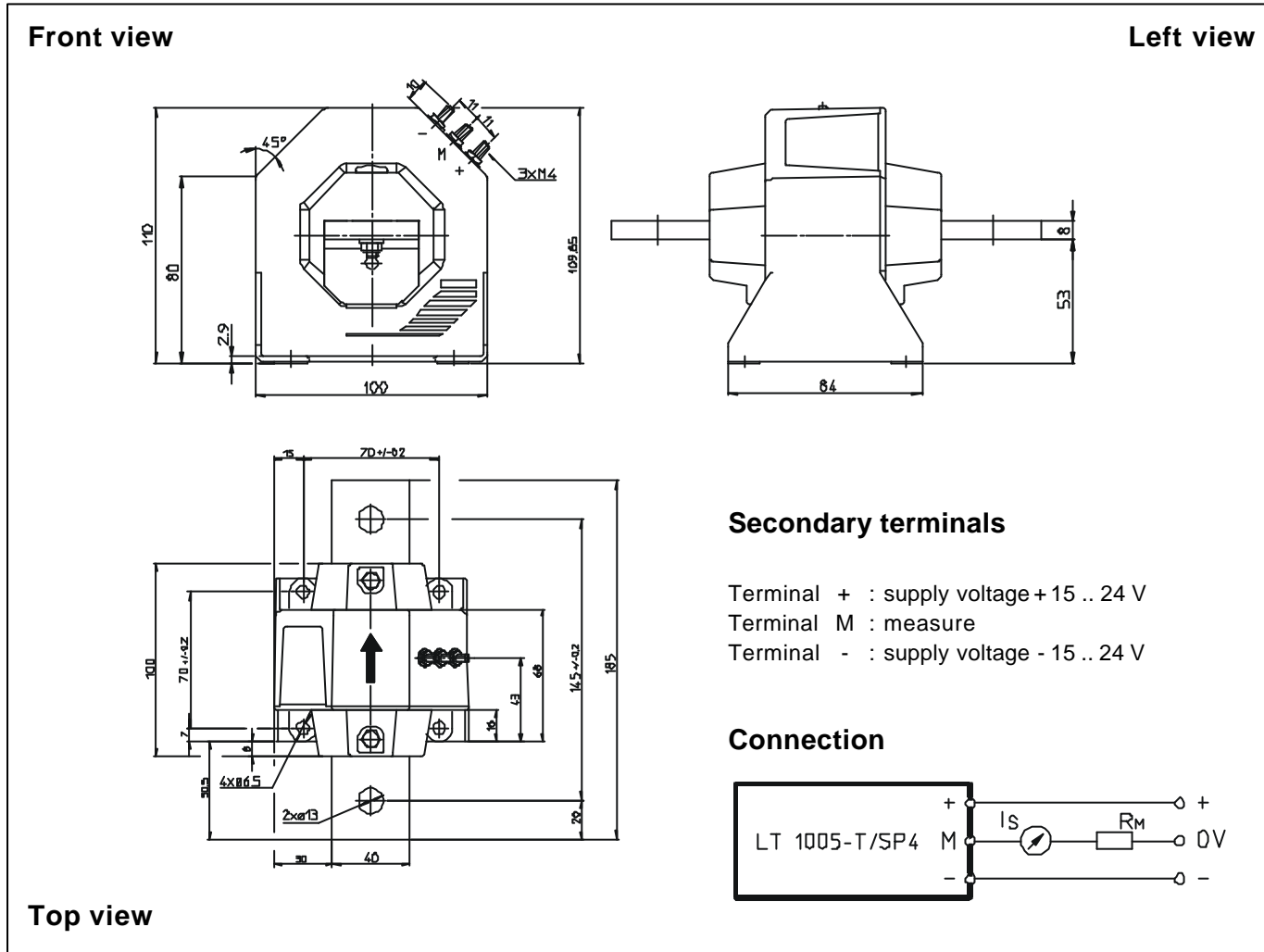
## Advantages

- 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.

## Dimensions LT 1005-T/SP4 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Fastening 4 holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm or by the primary bar M4 threaded studs
- Connection of secondary Fastening torque 1.2 Nm or .88 Lb - Ft

### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100°C.