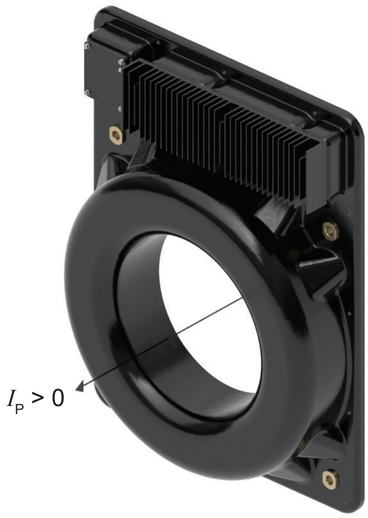
Current Transducer ITL 4000-S

I_{PN} = 4000 A

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



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer
- Current output
- Bipolar supply voltage
- Accuracy Class 0.2S (IEC 61869-2)
- Ingress protection rating IP54.

Advantages

- Integrated design
- Low cost
- Large aperture.

Applications

- HVDC (VSC Technology)
- Medium voltage PFC and active filters
- Small DC component detection in large AC currents (transformer protection).

Standards

EMC:
- IEC 61000-6-2: 2016
- IEC 61000-6-3: 2006 + A1 (2010)

Safety:
- IEC 61010-2-030: 2017
- IEC 61010-1:2010/AMD1: 2016

- [1] IEC 61869-1: 2007
- [1] IEC 61869-2: 2012
- [1] IEC 61869-6: 2016.

Application Domain

- Industrial.

Note: [1] Performance standards: ITL 4000-S only partially fullfills these standards as this flux-gate transducer has fundamental difference compared to current transformers.

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Safety

Caution

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.
If the device is used in a way that is not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the device may be compromised. Always inspect thwith externale electronics unit and connecting cable before using this product and do not use it if damaged.
Mounting assembly shall guarantee the maximum primary conductor temperature, fulfill clearance and creepage distance, minimize coupling with external electric and magnetic field.

Caution, risk of electrical shock

Use caution during installation and use of this product; certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltages and high currents (e.g. primary conductor).
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and or/or cause serious damage.
De-energize all circuits and hazardous live parts before installing the product.
All installations, servicing operations and use must be carried out by trained and qualified personnel practicing applicable safety precautions.
No maintenance required; cleaning by dry compressed air is authorized.

This transducer is a build-in device, whose hazardous live parts must be inaccessible after installation.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.
Always inspect the current transducer for damage before using this product.
Never connect or disconnect the power while the primary circuit is connected to live parts.
Never connect the output to any equipment with a common mode voltage to earth greater than 30 V.
Always wear protective clothing and gloves if hazardous live parts are present in the installation where the measurement is carried out.
Safe and trouble-free operation of this transducer can only be guaranteed if transport, storage and installation are carried out correctly and are carried out with care.
If the current transducer is not working, it can be repaired or replaced by an equivalent device.

Do not obstruct airflow over the cooling fins.

ESD susceptibility

The product is susceptible to ESD damage if the secondary terminals are touched without being properly grounded.

Caution, hot surface

Power supply cable must withstand a temperature of 100 °C at least and it must be fixed in a way to not be in contact with the primary conductor.

Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. Contact a qualified recycler for disposal.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage	$U_{\text{C max}}$	V	±30
Maximum primary conductor temperature	$T_{\text{B max}}$	°C	70

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.
Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

Insulation coordination

Insulation between primary and secondary + shield

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
Rated insulation RMS voltage, reinforced insulation	U_{Nm}	V	1000	According to IEC 61010-1 CAT III, PD2
Rated insulation RMS voltage, reinforced insulation (highest voltage for equipment)	U_{Nm}	V	1200	According to IEC 61869-1
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	U_{d}	kV	6.4	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	U_{Ni}	kV	16.5	
Minimum clearance (pri. - sec.)	$d_{\text{Cl min}}$	mm	130	Shortest distance through air
Minimum creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	$d_{\text{Cp min}}$	mm	200	Shortest path along device body
Case material	-	-	V0	According to UL 94
Comparative tracking index	*CTI*		600	

Insulation between shield and secondary

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	U_{d}	kV	2.7	
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cl}	mm	> 4	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cp}	mm	> 5.5	Shortest path along device body

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Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	−40		70	
Ambient storage temperature	$T_{A\,st}$	°C	−40		70	
Relative humidity	RH	%	10		80	Non condensing. At temperature up to 31 °C linearity decreasing to 15 % at 70 °C
Aperture diameter		mm	265	268		
Dimensions (W × H × D)		mm		500 × 643 × 118		
Mass	m	kg		40		
Altitude [1)]		m			2000	
Environmental conditions						Indoor use in dry locations
Cooling conditions						Natural convection

Note: [1)] Insulation coordination at 2000 m.

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Electrical data

At T_A = 25 °C, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal RMS current	I_{PN}	A		4000		
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	−12000		12000	
Secondary current	I_S	A	−4.8	1.6	4.8	
Number of secondary turns	N_S			2500		
Supply voltage	U_C	V	±22.8	±24	±25.2	
Current consumption	I_C	A		0.22 + I_S	0.35 + I_S	
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω	0		1	@ I_{PM}, T_{CU} = 100 °C, cable resistance included (see figures 1 and 2)
Electrical offset current	I_{OE}	mA	−0.1		0.1	
Temperature variation of I_O	I_{OT}	mA	−0.1		0.1	−40 °C … 70 °C
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	−0.04		0.04	
Linearity error	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	−0.01		0.01	
Magnetic offset current (5 × I_{PN}) referred to primary	I_{OM}	mA	−0.2		0.2	
RMS noise current 0.1 Hz … 10 kHz referred to primary	I_{no}	A		0.5		Input referred, RMS
Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step	t_{D10}	µs			2	@ I_{PN}, 100 A/µs
Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step	t_{D90}	µs			10	@ I_{PN}, 100 A/µs
Frequency bandwidth (±1 dB)	BW	kHz		50		@ I_P, RMS = 40 A, R_M = 50 Ω
Sum of sensitivity and linearity error	ε_{SL}	% of I_{PN}	−0.06		0.06	
Sum of sensitivity and linearity error	ε_{SL}	% of I_{PN}	−0.08		0.08	−40 °C … 70 °C
Total error from I_{PNDC} = −10 A up to +10 A	ε_{tot}	A	−1		1	T_A = −25 °C … 50 °C I_{PNAC} = I_{PN}, max. 100 Hz

Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as well as values shown in “typical” graphs.
On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

Unless otherwise stated (e.g. “100 % tested”), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with “min” and “max” is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %. For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between −3 sigma and +3 sigma. If “typical” values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between −sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution. Typical, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

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Maximum measuring resistance (included cable) versus measuring range

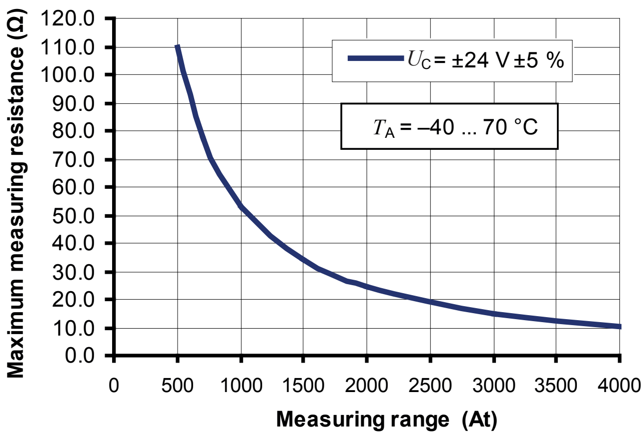

Figure 1: R_M for ranges 0 … 4000 A

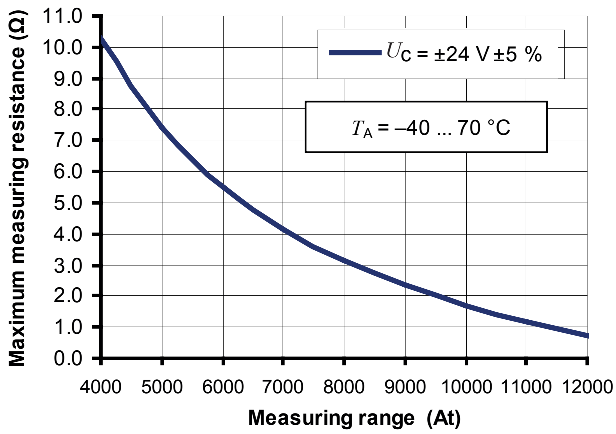

Figure 2: for ranges 4000 … 12000 A

Typical Bandwidth @ I_P = 40 A

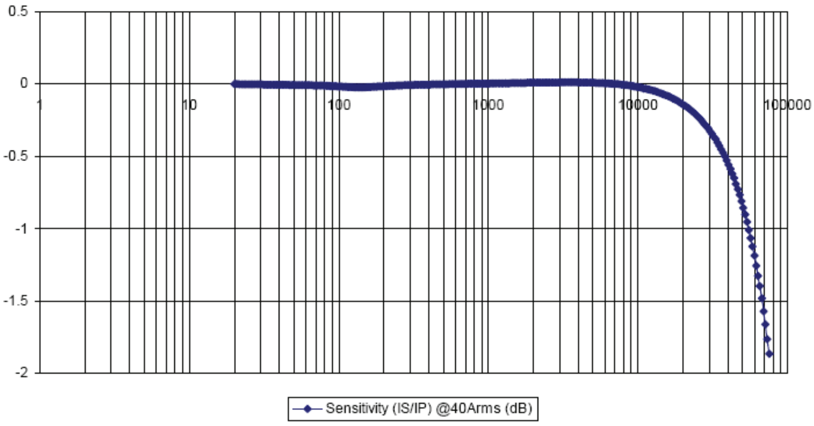

Figure 3: Bandwidth

Typical step response

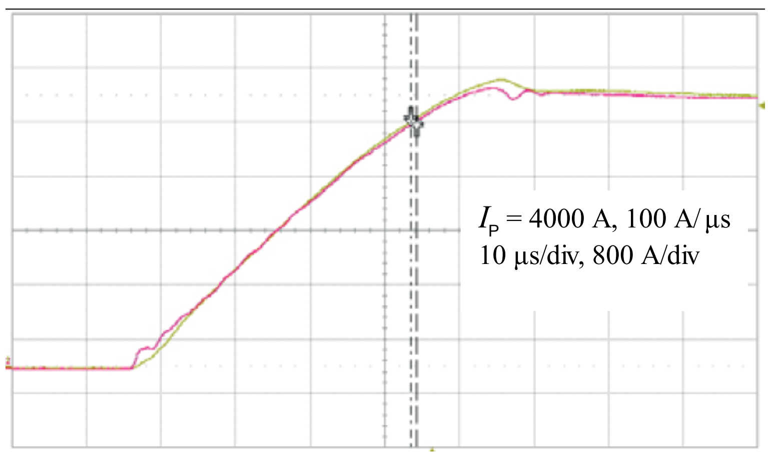

Figure 4: Step response di/dt

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Installation

Mounting

The ITL 4000-S transducer should be mounted on a flat surface with its flat side against the surface. The IP54 degree of protection is guaranteed only if the ITL 4000-S transducer is mounted in a vertical position with the heatsink towards the top. In any case, the best thermal dissipation is obtained when the fins of the heatsink are oriented vertically. The transducer should be mounted with four screws complying with the inner diameter of the 4 bushings.

Connection

Remove the 4 screws that hold the small cover near the heatsink (see figure 8). The tightening torque for these 4 screws is 1.3 N·m. The torque for the cable gland is 2.5 N·m. Cable gland is foreseen for a cable diameter 5.5 to 12 mm. Connection wires to the terminal block shall be from 0.2 mm² to max. 4 mm² (AWG24 to AWG12).
The tightening torque for the screws of the contact block is 0.7 N·m.
The ITL 4000-S transducer should be powered from a typical +24−24 V power supply, the positive voltage connected to $+U_C$ (terminal 1), the negative voltage to $-U_C$ (terminal 3). Supply ground is not connected to the transducer. The measuring resistance R_M should be connected between M (terminal 4) and ground (0 V) (see figure 5).

Before a primary current is applied to the ITL 4000 transducer, the secondary circuit has to be closed; this means that a burden resistance and a power supply unit **must be connected**. This power supply must be able to limit the voltage at the maximum specified voltage rating, even if a secondary current is injected (because of transformer effect) and even if this power supply is not powered.
The heatsink and the measuring head are internally connected to the ground terminal (threaded stud) which is accessible on the heatsink side (see figure 8); it should be connected to the ITL 4000-S local ground.

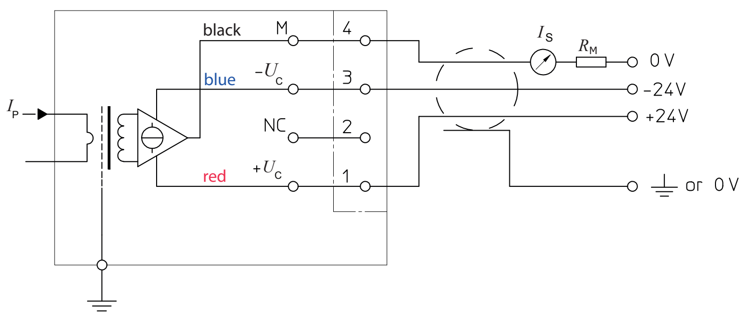
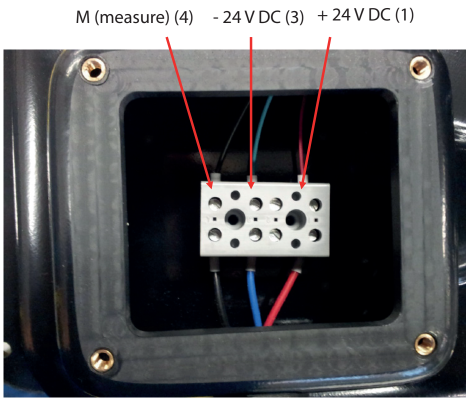


Figure 5: Connection principle



Customer side

When the distance between the ITL 4000-S and the control device is long, a double screened cable should be used and connected as shown in the schematics below. The external cable screen should be connected to the ITL 4000-S ground; the internal cable screen should be connected to the ground potential which is close to the control device.

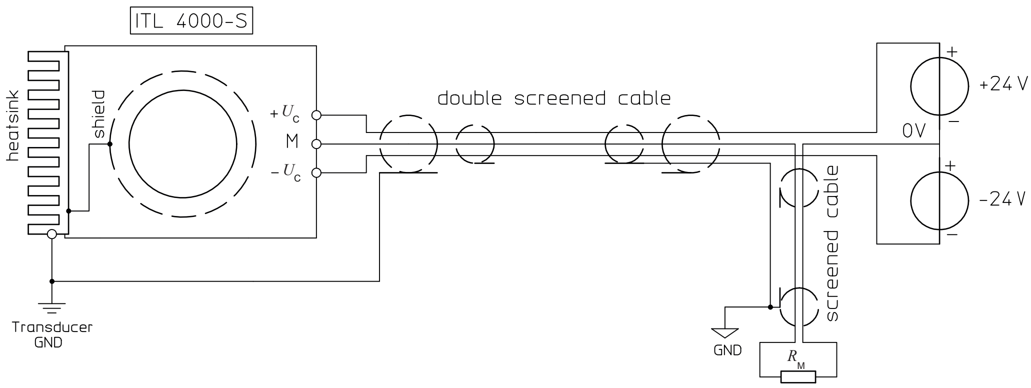


Figure 6: Double screened cable for long connection

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Electronics module replacement procedure

1.1 Removing of the old electronics module

The electronics module (LEM reference 93.47.35.001.0) consists of the heatsink and the printed circuit board assembly which is pre-adjusted during manufacturing.

Figure 7: Electronics module of ITL 4000-S

The following procedure has to be followed:

- o Make sure that the primary current has been switched off.
- o Turn off the input power of the 24 V power supply. It is mandatory not to open the power supply connections to the transducer. See also recommendations under paragraph "Connection".
- o Remove the 6 screws that hold the heatsink (see figure 8).
- o Electronics module can be moved away from the housing by pulling out the heatsink (you may use some more force).
- o Please make attention to the wires inside that are connected to the nearby box (you should start by the side opposite to the connection box and pull it out for around 5 cm).
- o When the module is open, you will have an access to the wires and one pin connectors.

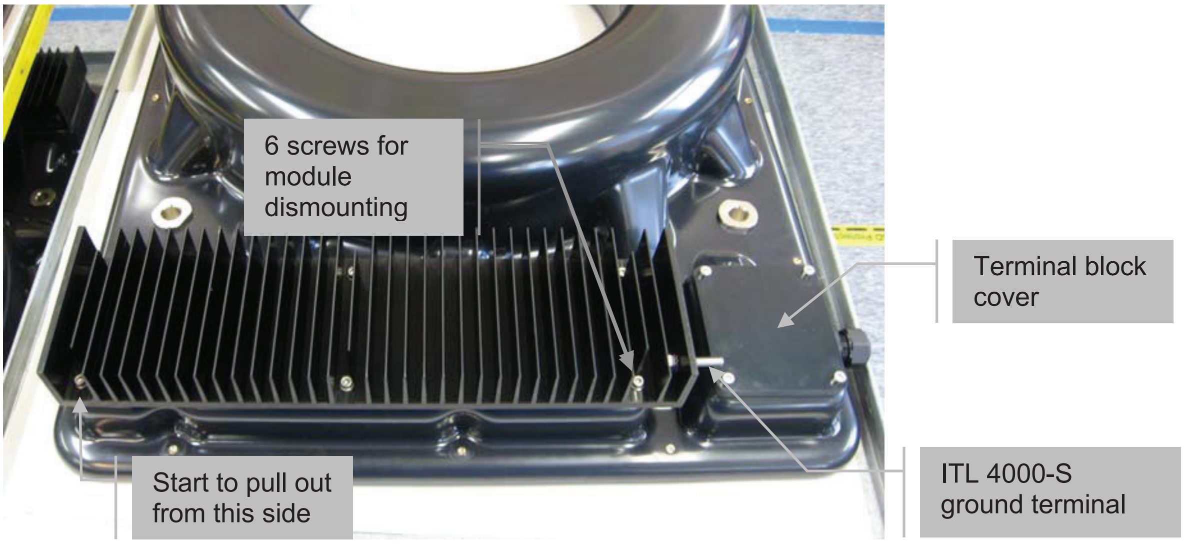

Figure 8: External view of ITL 4000-S

- o Short-circuit the secondary winding of the transducer by engaging the two one pin connectors on the leads to the measuring head (figure 9).
- o Remove the three leads on Connector X1 (figure 11), the six leads on connector X2 (figure 12) and the shield connection to the heatsink (figure 12).

1.2 Installation of the new electronics module

- Connect the new electronics module (colors as in fig. 11 and 12). Mounting torque for the earth connection screw is 0.55 N·m; mounting torque for the terminal screws (3 and 6 leads) is 0.5 N·m.
- Remove the secondary winding short circuit by disconnecting the one pin connectors (figure 10).
- Put the heatsink in place (take care not to pinch any leads between heatsink and case) and fasten the 6 screws with a torque of 1.3 N·m.
- Turn on the input power of the 24 V power supply unit.
- The ITL 4000 transducer is now operating.

The electronics module is tested and adjusted before the shipment, therefore the expected accuracy of the ITL 4000 transducer with the new electronics module will respect requirements specified in the datasheet

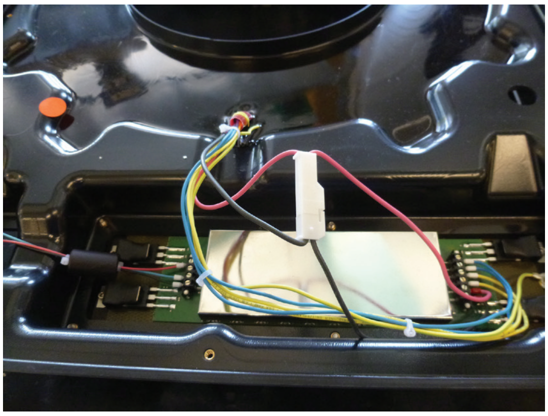

Figure 9: Short circuit the secondary winding

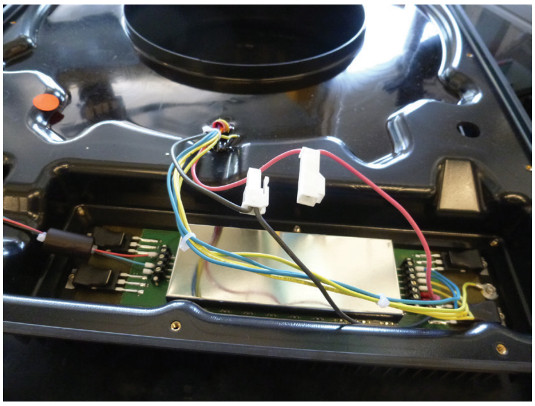

Figure 10: Remove the secondary winding short circuit

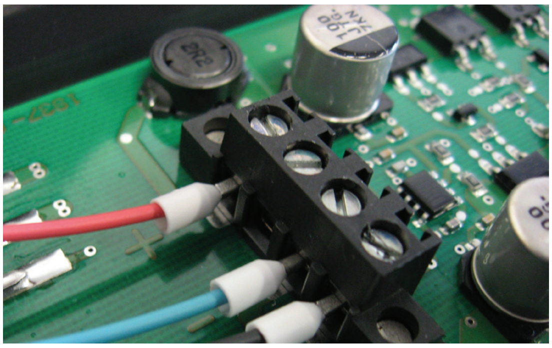

Figure 11: Connector X1

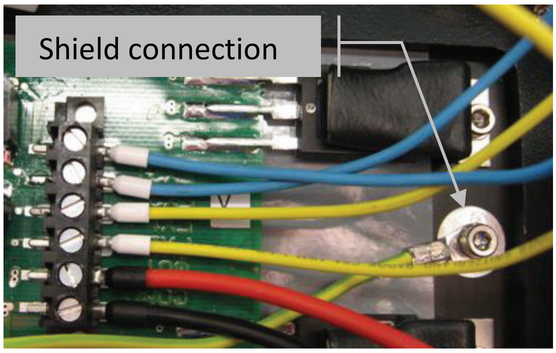

Figure 12: Connector X2 and shield connection

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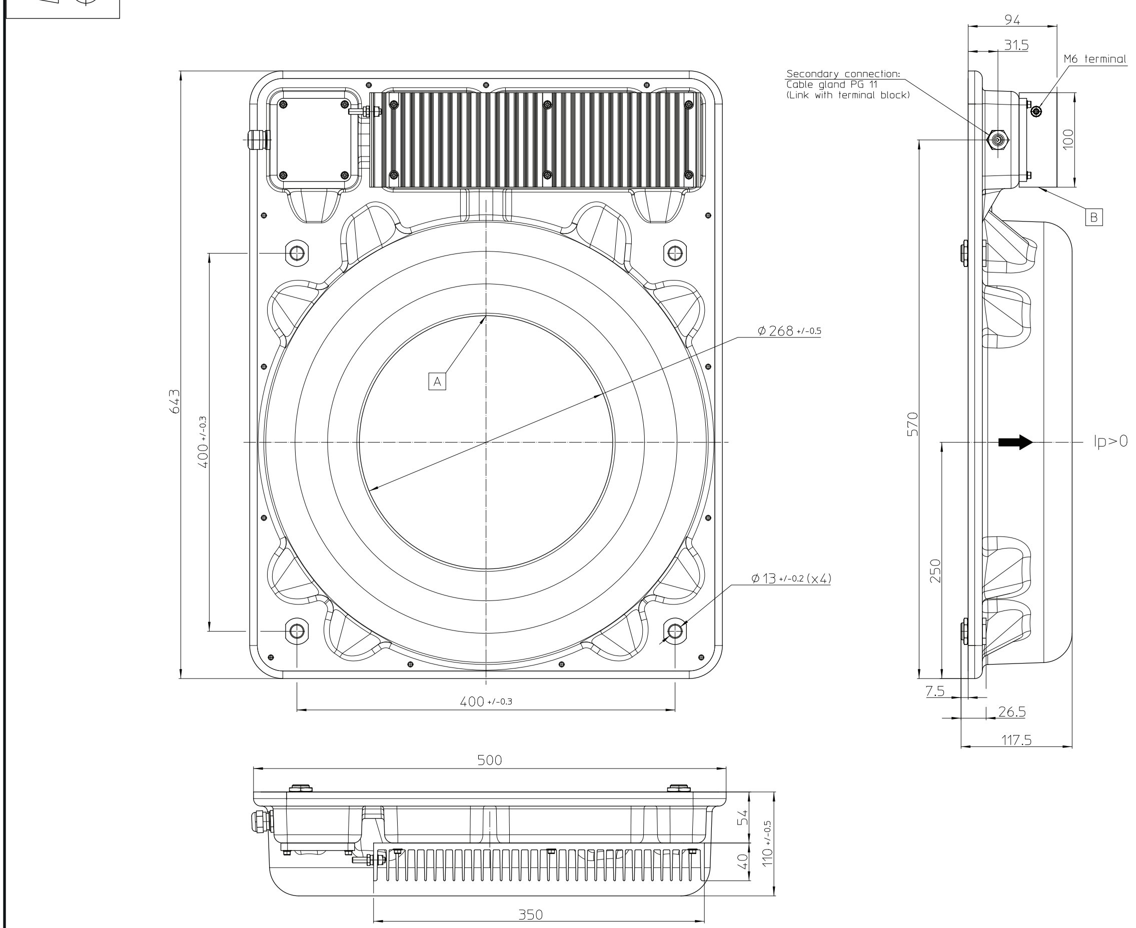
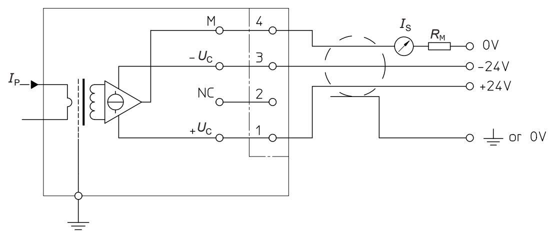
Dimensions (in mm)



Rep	d_{Cl}	d_{Cp}
A-B	130 mm	200 mm

Connection



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance	±1 mm
Transducer fastening by spacers	4 holes Ø 13 mm
	4 M12 steel screws
Recommended fastening torque	17 N·m
Secondary link	connection cable
	on terminal block
	Internal acces by lid

Remark

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

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