

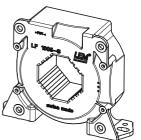
## **Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP32**

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).





# circuit (electronic circuit).



1000 A

#### **Electrical data**

I <sub>PN</sub> I <sub>PM</sub> R <sub>M</sub>	Primary nominal current Primary current, measur Measuring resistance		1000 0 ± 12 <b>R</b> <sub>M mini</sub>	200 <b>R</b> <sub>M ma</sub>	A A
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 1000 A <sub>maxi</sub> @ ± 1200 A <sub>maxi</sub>	0 0	22 11	$\Omega$
I <sub>sn</sub> K <sub>n</sub>	Secondary nominal curr Conversion ratio	ent rms	200 1 : 5000	)	mΑ
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{C}}}$	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15		V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		19 + <b>I</b> s		mΑ

## **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$oldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\scriptscriptstyle{L}}^{\scriptscriptstyle{G}}$	Overall accuracy @ $\mathbf{I}_{PN,}$ $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ Linearity error	± 0.4 < 0.1		% %
I <sub>о</sub> I <sub>от</sub>	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm P}$ = 0, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A}$ = 25°C Temperature variation of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$ - 10°C + 70°C		Maxi ± 0.4 ± 0.4	
t <sub>,</sub> di/dt BW	Response time <sup>1)</sup> to 90 % of <b>I</b> <sub>PN</sub> step di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	< 1 > 100 DC 1	150	μs A/μs kHz

#### General data

Ambient operating temperature	- 10 + 70	°C
Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C
Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	46	Ω
Mass	500	g
Standards	EN 50178: 19	97
	Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C Mass	Ambient storage temperature $-25+85$ Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70$ °C 46 Mass 500

#### **Features**

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

### Special features

- **V**<sub>C</sub> = ±15 V
- Connection to secondary circuit on SUB-D 9 P female.

## **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.

Note: 1) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.



#### **Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP32**

Isolation characteristics			
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{d}}$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	3 <sup>1)</sup> 6 <sup>2)</sup>	kV
		Mini	
dCp	Creepage distance	11.5	m m
dCl	Clearance distance	11.5	m m
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (Group IIIa)	175	

### **Application 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
dCp, dCl	Rated isolation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single isolation	1000 V	1000 V
Reinforced isolation	500 V	500 V

- Notes: 1) With a primary bar which fills the through-hole.
  - 2) With a rectangular bar (30 x 5 mm) placed horizontally in the throughhole, not in contact with the housing.

#### 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.

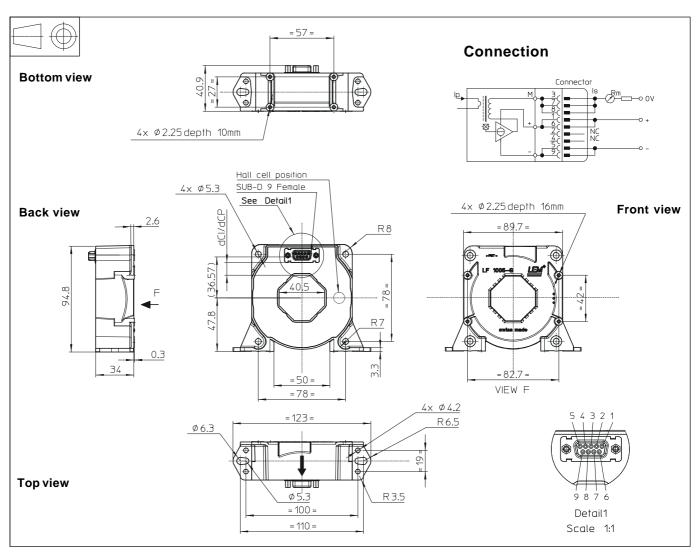
This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



### **Dimensions** LF 1005-S/SP32 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance ± 0.5 mm
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· Transducer fastening Vertical position: 2 holes Ø 6.3 mm 2 M6 steel screws Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm or 3.69 Lb. - Ft. 2 holes Ø 5.3 mm or

> 2 M5 steel screws 4 Nm or 2.52 Lb. - Ft.

Recommended fastening torque 4 holes Ø 4.2 mm

4 M4 steel screws Recommended fastening torque 3.2 Nm or 2.02 Lb. - Ft. 4 holes Ø 2.25 mm

depth10mm 4 x PT KA30 screws

long 10mm Recommended fastening torque 0.9 Nm or 0.57Lb. - Ft. Transducer fastening

Horizontal position: 4 holes Ø 5.3 mm

4 M5 steel screws Recommended fastening torque 4 Nm or 2.52 Lb. - Ft.

4 holes Ø 2.25 mm

depth16 mm 4 x PT KA30 screws

long 16 mm

Recommended fastening torque 1 Nm or 0.63 Lb. - Ft.

#### Remarks

or

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

page 3/3

or