

# Current Transducer LF 2005-S/SP11

$I_{PN} = 2000 \text{ A}$

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).



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal current rms	2000	A					
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ )	0 .. $\pm 3700$	A					
$\hat{i}_P$	Overload capability <sup>1)</sup> @ 10 ms	80	kA					
$R_M$	Measuring resistance @	$T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$				
		$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$	$R_{Mmin}$	$R_{Mmax}$			
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1800 \text{ A}_{max}$	0	24.4	@ $\pm 1760 \text{ A}^{2)}$	0	10	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 2100 \text{ A}_{max}$	0	5.5	@ $\pm 2050 \text{ A}^{2)}$	0	5	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 2200 \text{ A}_{max}$	0	4.2		0	3	$\Omega$
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 2000 \text{ A}_{max}$	3	27.2		3	26	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 3000 \text{ A}_{max}$	3	10.2	@ $\pm 2900 \text{ A}^{2)}$	3	10	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 3500 \text{ A}_{max}$	3	5.3	@ $\pm 3400 \text{ A}^{2)}$	3	5	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 3700 \text{ A}_{max}$	3	3.7	@ $\pm 3630 \text{ A}^{2)}$	3	3	$\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal current rms	400	mA					
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 5000						
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 10 \%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V					
$I_C$	Current consumption	$33 (@ \pm 24 \text{ V}) + I_S$	mA					

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	%		
$e_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%		
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max		
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$	- $40^\circ\text{C} \dots + 70^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.5$	mA
		- $50^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 0.5$	mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>3)</sup> to 90 % of $I_{PN}$ step	$< 1$	$\mu\text{s}$		
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	$> 100$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$		
<b>BW</b>	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz		

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 (-50) .. + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 50 .. + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$	
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance	@ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	24	$\Omega$
		@ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	25.2	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	1.5	kg	
	Standards	EN 50155: 2001		

Notes: <sup>1)</sup> Not measurable

<sup>2)</sup>  $I_P$  @  $85^\circ\text{C}$  & Customer measuring resistance

<sup>3)</sup> With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

## Features

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

## Special features

- $I_p = 0 \dots \pm 3700 \text{ A}$
- $V_d = 12 \text{ kV}^{4)}$
- $T_A = - 40^\circ\text{C} (-50^\circ\text{C}) \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$
- Connection of secondary on shielded cable 3 x 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup> and connector SUB-D 9P Gimota (female)
- Shield between primary and secondary connected to the cable screening and M4
- Current direction.

## 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

- Single or three phases inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

## Application domain

- Traction.

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### Isolation characteristics

$V_d$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	12 <sup>4)</sup>	kV
		1.5 <sup>5)</sup>	kV
$V_e$	Rms voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10pC	Min	
		$\geq 4.3$ <sup>6)</sup>	kV
<b>dCp</b>	Creepage distance	51.2	m m
<b>dCl</b>	Clearance distance	51.2	m m
<b>CTI</b>	Comparative Tracking Index (Group I)	600	

**Notes:** <sup>4)</sup> Between primary and secondary + internal shield + shielded cable.

<sup>5)</sup> Between internal shield + shielded cable and secondary.

<sup>6)</sup> With a non insulated primary bar of 290x50x10xmm, centered in the through-hole.

## 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

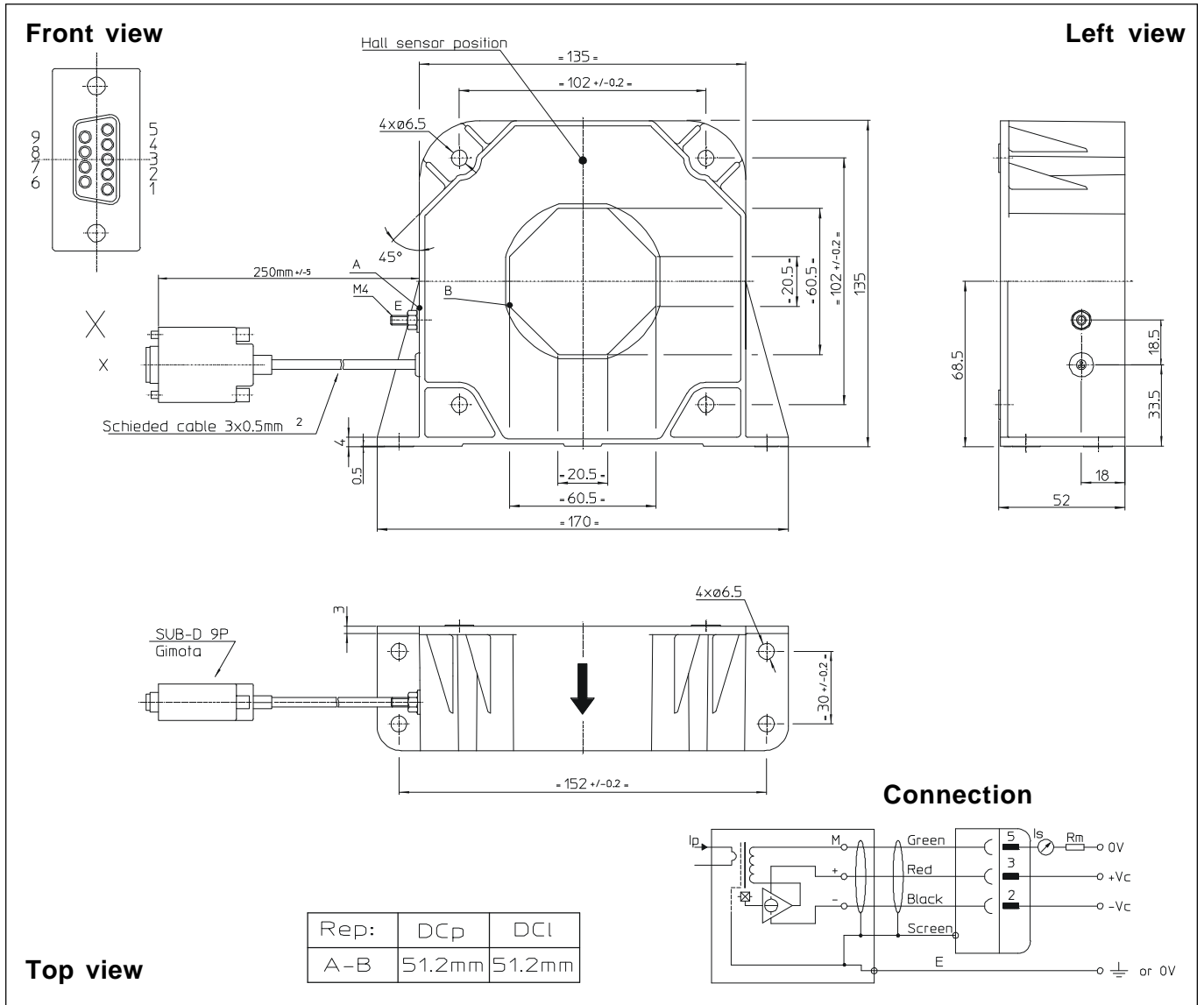
When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply).

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 2005-S/SP11** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)

**Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Transducer fastening  
Vertical or flat position 4 holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm  
4 M6 steel screws  
Recommended fastening torque 4.20 Nm or 3.10 Lb. - Ft.
- Primary through-hole for rectangular bar 60.5 x 20.5 mm  
Or  $\varnothing$  max 56 mm
- Connection of secondary shielded cable 3 x 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup> and SUB-D 9 P (female)
- Connection to shield M4 threaded stud

Recommended 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.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.