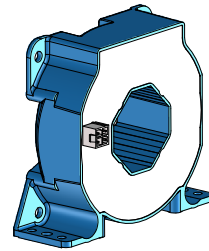


## Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP22

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 .. $\pm 1500$	A				
$R_M$	Measuring resistance @	$T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		$T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			
		$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$	$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$	$\Omega$	
		with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	23	0	20
			@ $\pm 1200 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	12	0	9
		with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	10	65	15	62
	@ $\pm 1500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	10	29	15	26		
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal rms current	200	mA				
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 5000					
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	15 .. $\pm 24$	V				
$I_C$	Current consumption	28 (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ ) + $I_S$	mA				

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max
		$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.4$
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$	- 10 $^\circ\text{C}$ .. + 85 $^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.3$ $\pm 0.5$
		- 40 $^\circ\text{C}$ .. + 85 $^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.5$ $\pm 0.8$
$t_r$	Step response time <sup>1)</sup> to 90 % of $I_{PN}$	< 1	$\mu\text{s}$
$di/dt$	$di/dt$ accurately followed	> 100	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	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 .. + 100	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Resistance of secondary winding @	$T_A = 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	43
		$T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	46
$m$	Mass		550
		Standard	EN 50178: 1997

Note: <sup>1)</sup> With a  $di/dt$  of 100 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

- $T_A = - 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  .. + 85  $^\circ\text{C}$
- Secondary connection on Molex Mini-Fit Jr. 5566 - gold-plated pins.

### 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.

## Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP22

### Isolation characteristics

$U_d$	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	3	kV
$\hat{U}_w$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	10.6	kV
		Min	
$d_{Cp}$	Creepage distance	33.2	mm
$d_{Cl}$	Clearance	14.7	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
$d_{Cp}, d_{Cl}, \hat{U}_w$	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage
Basic insulation	1250 V	1250 V
Reinforced insulation	630 V	630 V

### Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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).

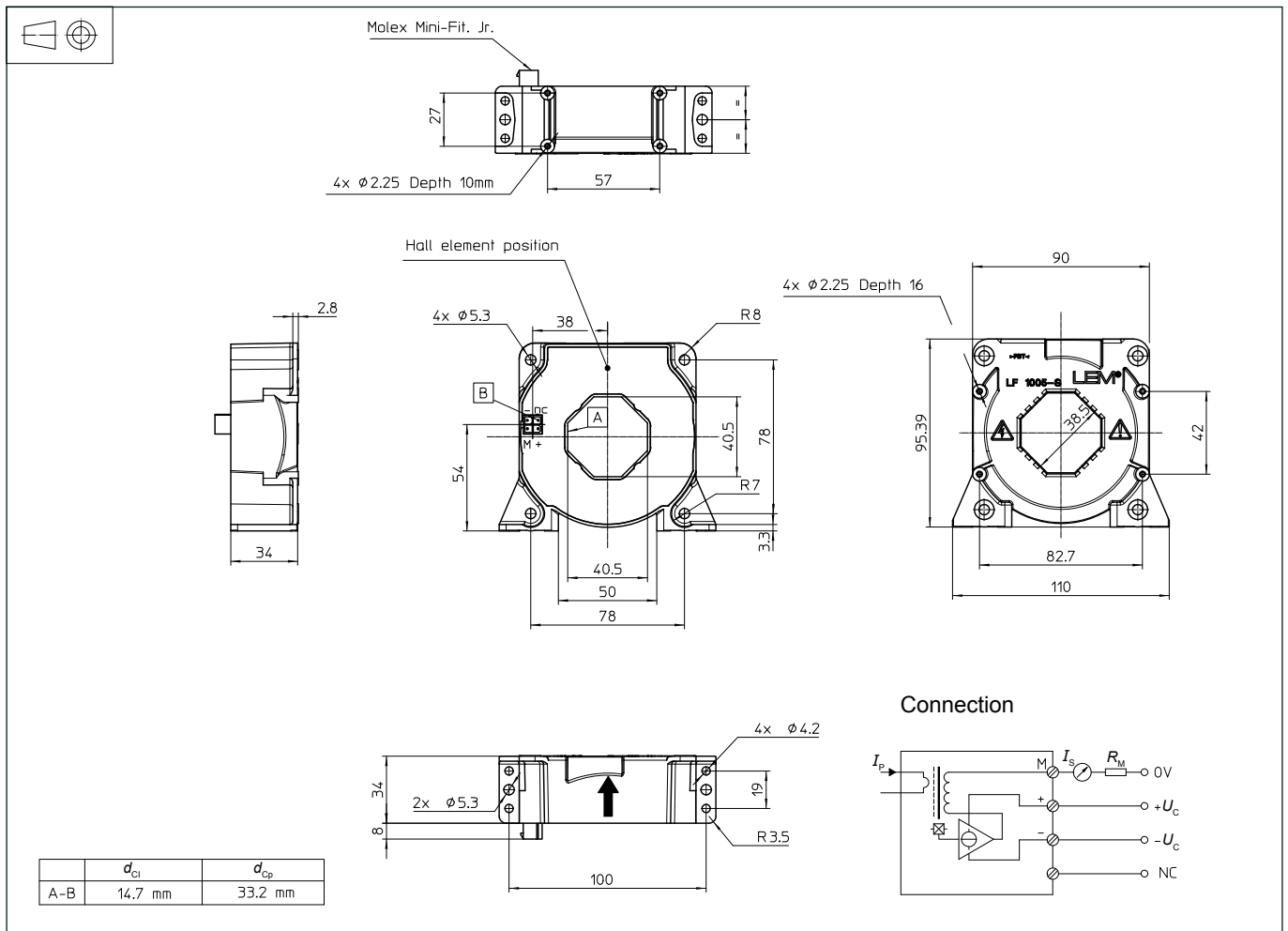
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

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/SP22 (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 N·m
    - or
      - 4 holes  $\varnothing 4.2$  mm
      - 4 M4 steel screws
      - Recommended fastening torque 3.2 N·m
      - or
        - 4 holes  $\varnothing 2.25$  mm depth: 10 mm
        - 4  $\times$  PTKA 30 screws length: 10 mm
        - Recommended fastening torque 0.9 N·m
  - Horizontal position
    - 4 holes  $\varnothing 5.3$  mm
    - 4 M5 steel screws
    - Recommended fastening torque 4 N·m
    - or
      - 4 holes  $\varnothing 2.25$  mm depth: 16 mm
      - 4  $\times$  PTKA 30 screws length: 16 mm
- Recommended fastening torque 1 N·m
- Primary through-hole
  - 40.5  $\times$  13 mm
  - or
  - $\varnothing 38$  mm
- Connection of secondary
  - Molex Mini-Fit Jr.
  - 5566 - gold-plated pins

### 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.