

# **Current Transducer LT 4000-T/SP37**

 $I_{PN} = 4000 A$ 

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 <sub>PN</sub> I <sub>P</sub> R <sub>M</sub>	Primary nominal r.m.s. current Primary current, measuring range Measuring resistance		4000 0 ± 5650 <b>R</b> <sub>M min</sub> <b>R</b> <sub>M max</sub>		A A
M	with ± 24 V	@ ± 4000 A <sub>max</sub> @ ± 5650 A	0 0	11 3.5	Ω Ω
I <sub>sn</sub> K <sub>n</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current Conversion ratio		800 1 : 5000	0	mΑ
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{C}}}$	Supply voltage (± 5 %) Current consumption		± 24 35 + <b>I</b> <sub>s</sub>		V mA
<b>n</b> <sup>q</sup>	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		9 <sup>1)</sup> 1 <sup>2)</sup>		kV kV
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{e}}$	R.m.s. voltage for partia @ 10 pC	8.35		kV	
Ŷ <sub>,</sub> LS	Impulse voltage (1.2 / 50 Clearance distance	) μs)	41 > 62		k V mm
KS	Creepage distance		> 106		mm

# **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

X	Accuracy @ $\mathbf{I}_{PN}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25$ °C		± 0.2		%
$\mathbf{\epsilon}_{\scriptscriptstyle  extsf{L}}$	Linearity error		< 0.1		%
Ι <sub>ο</sub> Ι <sub>οτ</sub>	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p}$ = 0, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A}$ = 25 °C Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$	- 25°C + 70°C	Typ ± 0.6	Max ± 0.8 ± 0.8	mA mA
t <sub>r</sub> di/dt f	Response time <sup>3)</sup> @ 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)		< 1 > 50 DC 1	00	μs A/μs kHz

#### General data

$T_{\scriptscriptstyle \Delta}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 70	°C	
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C	
$\ddot{R_s}$	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C	15	Ω	
m	Mass	12.1	kg	
	Standards	EN 50178: 199	EN 50178: 1997	

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield

2) Between secondary and shield

 $^{3)}$  With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu$ s.

#### **Features**

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

# Special features

- $I_p = 0 ... \pm 5650 A$
- Internal shield linked to the external shield
- Shield around the secondary connection
- Primary busbar with cylindric mid-section Ø 60 mm.

#### **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.

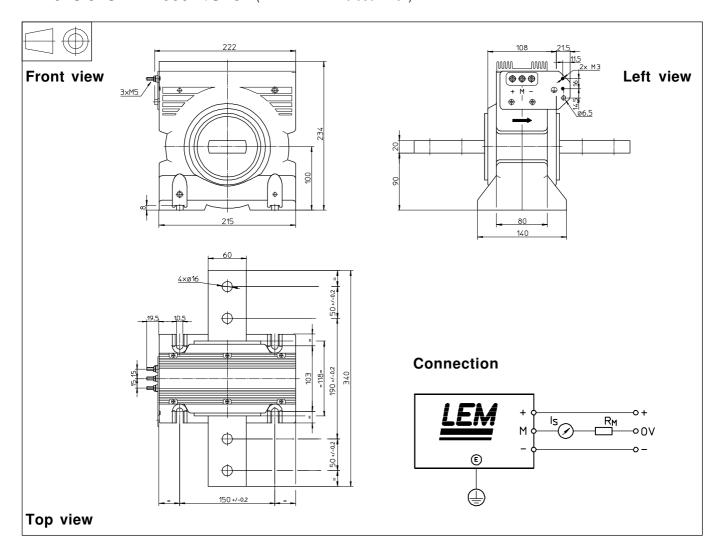
#### **Applications**

- 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.

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# **Dimensions** LT 4000-T/SP37 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance

• Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque

• Connection of primary

Recommended fastening torque

Connection of secondary

Recommended fastening torque

• Earth connection

± 1 mm

using primary bar or 4 slots Ø 10.5 mm

4 M10 steel screws

11.5 Nm or 8.48Lb - Ft

4 holes Ø 16 mm

4 M12 steel screws

24.5 Nm or 18 Lb - Ft M5 threaded studs

2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb - Ft

holes  $\varnothing$  6.5 mm and/

or 2 screws M3

# 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.