

## **Current Transducer LT 1005-S/SP26**

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> Î <sub>P</sub> R <sub>M</sub>	-		A	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1000 \\ 0 \pm 2800 \\ 20 \\ \mathbf{T}_{A} = 70 ^{\circ} \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{T}_{A} = 85 ^{\circ} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{R}_{M \min} \mathbf{R}_{M \max} & \mathbf{R}_{M \min} \mathbf{R}_{M \max} \end{array} $			A A kA
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 1000 A max @ ± 2000 A max @ ± 2800 A max	2 2 2	60 16 3.6		14.5	$\Omega$ $\Omega$
I <sub>sn</sub> K <sub>n</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current Conversion ratio			250 1 : 4000			mΑ
<b>V</b> <sub>C</sub>	Supply voltage (± 3 %)			± 2	4		٧
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption			30-	⊦ <b>l</b> s		mΑ
<b>V</b> <sub>d</sub>	R.m.s. voltage for AC isola	ation test, 50 Hz, 1 m	nn	6	Ü		kV

## **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

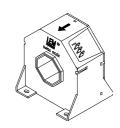
$oldsymbol{\epsilon}_{\scriptscriptstyle{L}}^{\scriptscriptstyle{G}}$	Overall accuracy @ $\mathbf{I}_{\text{PN},}$ $\mathbf{T}_{\text{A}}$ = 25 °C Linearity	± 0.4 < 0.1		% %
I <sub>O</sub>	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm P}$ = 0, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A}$ = 25 °C Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$	± 0.35	Max ± 0.50 ± 0.80 ± 0.30 ± 0.70	mA mA mA
t <sub>r</sub> di/dt f	Response time <sup>2)</sup> @ 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	< 1 > 50 DC 1	150	μs Α/μs kHz

#### General data

Ambient operating temperature		- 40 + 85	°C
Ambient storage temperature		- 45 + 95	°C
Secondary coil resistance	@ <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C	28	Ω
	@ <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 85 ℃	29.5	Ω
Mass	~	600	g
Standards		EN 50155 : 19	95
	Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance Mass	Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance	Ambient storage temperature $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Notes : 1) Measuring range limited to  $\pm$  2680 A@  $T_A$  = 85°C

# 1000 A



#### **Features**

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

## Special features

- $I_{p} = 0 .. \pm 2800 A$
- $V_c = \pm 24 (\pm 3 \%) V$
- $\mathbf{K}_{N} = 1 : 4000$
- $T_A = -40$  °C .. + 85 °C
- Potted
- Railway equipment.

#### **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**

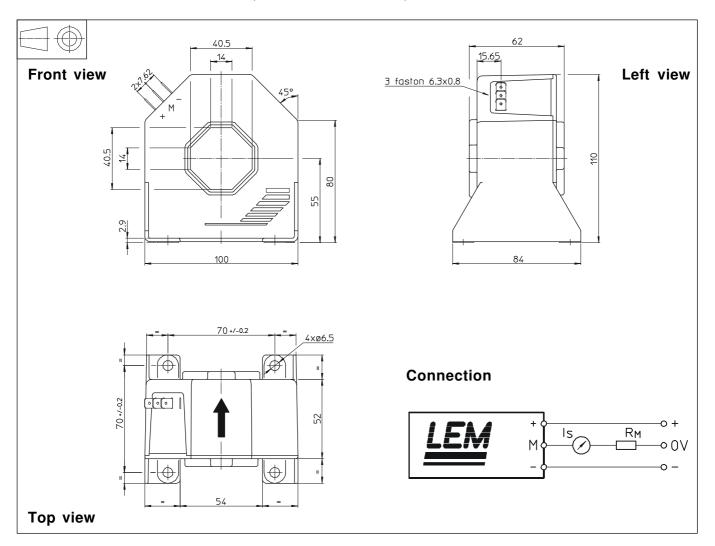
- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- · Static converters for DC motor drives
- · Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.



## **Dimensions** LT 1005-S/SP26 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm or 3.69 Lb - Ft

- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary
- ± 1.0 mm
- 4 holes Ø 6.5 mm
- 4 M6 steel screws
- 40.5 x 40.5 mm

Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

#### Remarks

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