

## Current Transducer LT 1005-S/SP29

$$I_{PN} = 1000 \text{ A}$$

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).



16205

### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	1000	A
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. $\pm 2400$	A
$R_M$	Measuring resistance @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	
		$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$	
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1300 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 10
		@ $\pm 1400 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 7
		@ $\pm 1500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 4
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 2200 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 10
		@ $\pm 2300 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 7
		@ $\pm 2400 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0 5
		@ $\pm 1250 \text{ A}^1$	0 10
		@ $\pm 1450 \text{ A}^1$	0 3
		@ $\pm 2100 \text{ A}^1$	3 10
			3 5
			3 3
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	200	mA
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 5000	
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	$30 (@ \pm 24 \text{ V}) + I_S$	mA
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	12 <sup>2)</sup>	kV
		1.5 <sup>3)</sup>	kV
$V_e$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10 pC	4.1	kV

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.5$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$ - $40^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.1$	$\pm 0.50$ mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>4)</sup> @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 1$	$\mu\text{s}$
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	$> 50$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC .. 150	kHz

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-40 .. +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	-50 .. +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	40	$\Omega$
	@ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	42	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	700	g
	Standards <sup>5)</sup>	EN50155	

**Notes:** 1)  $I_{P \max}$  @  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  & customer measuring resistance. 2) Between primary and secondary + internal shield + screened cable. 3) Between secondary and internal shield + screened cable. 4) With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$  5) A list of corresponding tests is available.

### Features

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

### Special features

- $I_P = 0 \dots \pm 2400 \text{ A}$
- $V_C = \pm 15 \dots 24 \text{ V}$  ( $\pm 5\%$ )
- $V_d = 12 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$
- Secondary connection on screened cable and Wago 721-604 connector
- Shield between primary and secondary connected to the cable screening and to 4 pin of connector
- Railway equipment
- Customer marking.

### 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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LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers, in order to improve them, without previous notice.

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