

## Current Transducer LT 1005-T/SP14

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

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).



### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	1000	A
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	0 .. $\pm 2000$	A
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$	
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0   27 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0   9 $\Omega$
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	5   60 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 2000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	5   15 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	250	mA
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 4000	
$V_C$	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	kV

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity	$< 0.1$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ   Max	
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$ $-35^\circ\text{C} \dots +75^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.25$ $\pm 0.70$	mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>1)</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	$-35 \dots +75$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	$-45 \dots +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 75^\circ\text{C}$	26	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	1.2	kg
	Standards	EN 50155	

### Features

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

### Special features

- $K_N = 1 : 4000$
- $V_d = 12 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = -35^\circ\text{C} \dots +75^\circ\text{C}$
- Electronics according to customer specifications
- Potted
- Connection to secondary circuit on UNC 8 threaded studs
- 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.

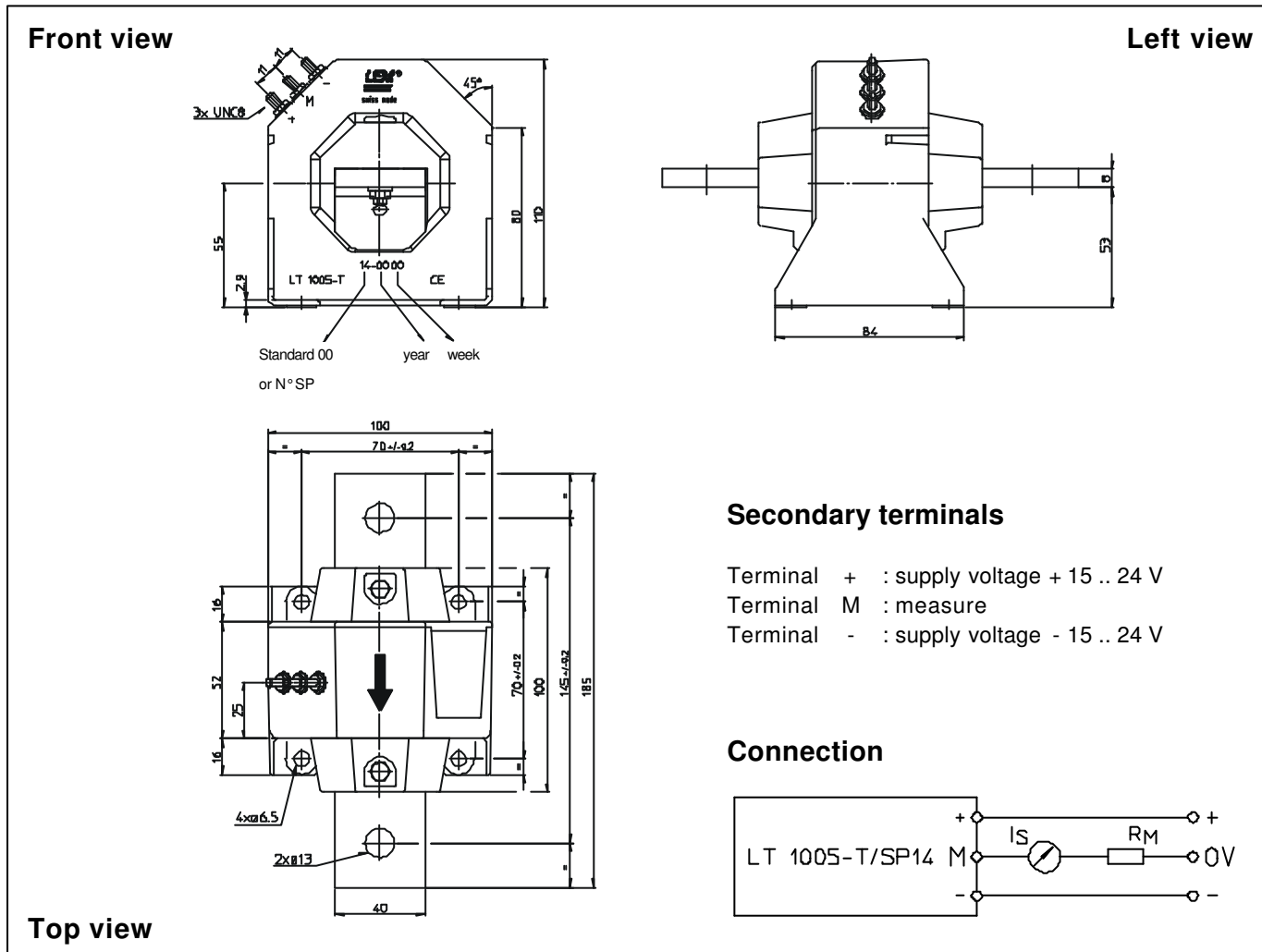
### Applications

- 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.

Note: <sup>1)</sup> With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

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## Dimensions LT 1005-T/SP14 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Fastening 4 holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm  
or by the primary bar
- Connection of primary 2 holes  $\varnothing 13$  mm
- Connection of secondary UNC 8 threaded studs

### 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.