

## **Current Transducer LT 505-S/SP24**

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>PM</sub> R <sub>M</sub>	Primary nominal current rms Primary current, measuring range Measuring resistance @		$ \begin{array}{c c} 500 \\ 0 \pm 1000 \\ T_A = 70^{\circ}C & T_A = 85^{\circ}C \\ R_{M \min}R_{M \max} & R_{M \min}R_{M \max} \end{array} $				A A
			M min	M max	M min	M max	
	with ± 15 V	@ $\pm$ 500 A <sub>max</sub>	0	60	0	58	Ω
		@ ± 1000 A max	0	17	0	15	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal current rms		143				mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio			1:	3500		
<b>V</b> <sub>C</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %)			± 1	5		V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption			30	+ I <sub>S</sub>		mΑ

## **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$\mathbf{X}_{G}$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25$ °C Linearity error	± 0.6 < 0.1		% %
_		Тур	Max	
Io	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		± 0.6	mA
I <sub>OT</sub>	Temperature variation of I - 25°C + 85°C	± 0.3	± 0.8	mA
t,	Response time <sup>1)</sup> to 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> step	< 1		μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 50		A/µs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	DC '	150	kHz

#### **General data**

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature		- 25 + 85	°C
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature		- 40 + 90	°C
$R_{\rm s}$	Secondary coil resistance @	$T_A = 70^{\circ}C$	25	Ω
		$T_{A} = 85^{\circ}C$	27	Ω
m	Mass		850	g
	Standards		EN 50155: 1995	

Note: 1) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

# $I_{PN} = 500 A$



#### **Features**

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

### **Special features**

- I<sub>PM</sub> = 0 .. ± 1000 A
- $\mathbf{K}_{N} = 1:3500$
- $V_{C} = \pm 15 (\pm 5 \%) V$
- T<sub>A</sub> = -25°C ..+ 85°C
- Connection to secondary circuit on LEMO EGJ.0B.303.CLA
- Potted
- Between primary and secondary shield linked to external shield
- · 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**

- Single or three phases inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

#### **Application Domain**

• Traction.



#### **Current Transducer LT 505-S/SP24**

Isolation characteristics					
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{d}}$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 <sup>2)</sup>	kV		
		1 <sup>3)</sup>	kV		
dCp	Creepage distance	37.9	mm		
dCl	Clearance distance	32.9	mm		
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group III)	225			

### **Safety**



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 built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

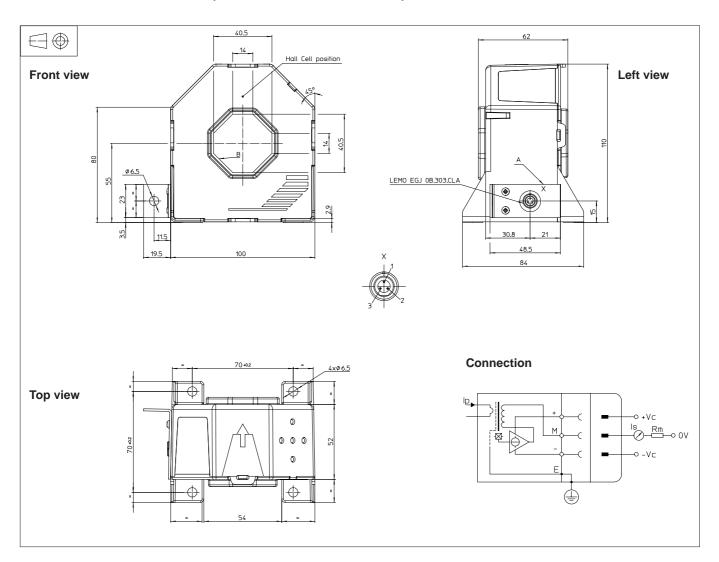
Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

Notes: 2) Between primary and secondary + shields

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3)</sup> Between secondary and internal shield + external shield The internal shield is connected to external shield.



## Dimensions LT 505-S/SP24 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

General tolerance

• Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 4.20 Nm or 3.10 Lb.-Ft. Primary through-hole

· Connection of secondary

Connection internal and external shields ± 0.5 mm

4 holes Ø 6.5 mm

4 steel screws M6

40.5 x 14 mm

36 mm max.

LEMO EGJ 0B.303.CLA

holes Ø 6.5 mm

#### **Remarks**

- I<sub>s</sub> is positive when IP 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.