

# **Current Transducer LTC 1000-SF**

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic isolation between the primary circuit and the secondary circuit.









### **Electrical data**

I <sub>PN</sub> I <sub>PM</sub> Î <sub>P</sub>	Primary nominal current rms Primary current, measuring range @ ± 24 V Overload capability		1000 0 ± 2400 <sup>1)</sup> 10 / 10		A A kA/ms
$R_{_{\mathrm{M}}}$	Measuring resistance		$R_{_{ m Mmin}}$	$R_{\text{M max}}$	
	with ± 15 V	$@ \pm 1000 A_{max}$	0	15	Ω
		@ ± 1200 A <sub>max</sub>	0	7	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 1000 A <sub>max</sub>	0	50	Ω
		@ ± 2000 A <sub>max</sub>	0	7	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal current rms		200		mA
$\mathbf{K}_{N}$	Conversion ratio		1:5000		
<b>V</b> <sub>C</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15 .	. 24	V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		$< 30 (@ \pm 24 V) + I_S mA$		+ $I_{\rm S}$ mA

## **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

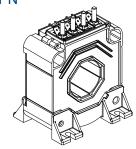
$\mathbf{X}_{G}$	Overall accuracy	<b>@</b> I <sub>PN</sub> , <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	< ± 0.4	%
$\mathcal{E}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	Linearity error	<b>(2)</b> $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = -40^{\circ}C + 85^{\circ}C$	< ± 1 < 0.1	% %
			Max	
$I_{\circ}$	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ ,	<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	± 0.5	mA
<b>I</b> <sub>OT</sub>	Temperature variation of	f I <sub>O</sub> - 40°C + 85°C	± 1.0	mA
t,	Response time 2) to 90 %	% of I <sub>PN</sub> step	< 1	μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed		> 100	A/µs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-	1 dB)	DC 100	kHz

#### **General data**

85 °C
90 °C
Ω
g
5: 2001

Notes: 1) With a di/dt of > 5 A/µs

# $I_{DN} = 1000 A$



#### **Features**

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

### **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 phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

#### **Application Domain**

• Traction.

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



### **Current Transducer LTC 1000-SF**

Isolation characteristics					
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{d}}$	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50/60 Hz, 1 min	13.4 <sup>1)</sup>	kV		
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{e}}$	Partial discharge extinction voltage rms @ 10 pC	1.5 <sup>2)</sup> > 2.8 <sup>3)</sup> Min	kV kV		
dCp dCl CTI	Creepage distance Clearance Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	66.70 45.90 600	mm mm		

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield

## **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 build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

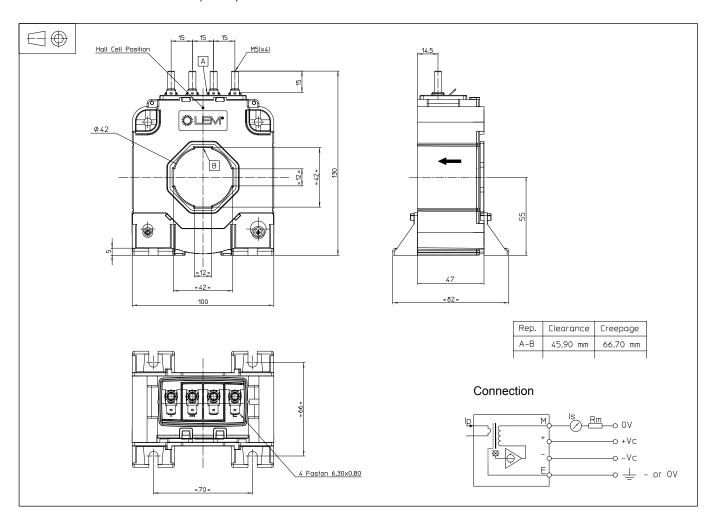
Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and shield

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3)</sup> Test carried out with a busbar Ø 40 mm centred in the through-hole.



### Dimensions LTC 1000-SF (in mm)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 4.7 Nm

- · Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm
- ± 1 mm
- 4 slots Ø 6.5 mm
- 4 steel screws M6
- Ø 42 mm
  - M5 threaded studs

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 100°C.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.