

Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP28

 $I_{DN} = 941 A$

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} I _{PM} | Primary nominal current rms Primary current, measuring range | | 941 0 ± 2400 | | A A |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|
| \mathbf{R}_{M} | Measuring resistance | : | $R_{_{ m Mmin}}$ | $R_{\text{M ma}}$ | ax |
| | with ± 24 V | $@ \pm 941 A_{max}$ | 0 | 53 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 1412 A max | 7 | 30 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 2280 A max | 7 | 11 | Ω |
| | | @ $\pm 2400 A_{max}^{max}$ | 7 | 9 | Ω |
| I _{SN} | Secondary nominal rr | ns current | 314 | | mΑ |
| K | Conversion ratio | | 1:300 | 0 | |
| V _c | Supply voltage (+25 9 | %/-5%) ¹⁾ | ± 24 ¹⁾ | | V |
| I c | Current consumption | | 28 + I _s | | mΑ |

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

| X _G | Overall accuracy @ \mathbf{I}_{PN} , \mathbf{T}_{A} = 25°C Linearity error | ± 0.4 < 0.1 | | % % |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| I _о | Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25$ °C Temperature variation of I_O - 10°C + 70°C | Typ ± 0.4 | Max ± 0.4 ± 0.7 | mA mA |
| t _, di/dt BW | Response time ²⁾ to 90 % of I _{PN} step di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB) | < 1 > 100 DC 1 | 50 | μs A/μs kHz |

General data

| T_{A} | Ambient operating temperature | - 10 + 70 | °C |
|------------------|---|--------------|----|
| T _s | Ambient storage temperature | - 25 + 85 | °C |
| \mathbf{R}_{s} | Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C | 17 | Ω |
| m | Mass | 555 | g |
| | Standards | EN 50178: 19 | 97 |
| | | | |

Features

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

Special features

- $I_{PM} = 0 .. \pm 2400 A$
- $\mathbf{V}_{C} = \pm 24 (+25 \%/-5\%) V^{1)}$
- $T_{\Lambda} = -10^{\circ}\text{C} ... + 70^{\circ}\text{C}.$

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.

Application Domain

Industrial.

 $^{2)}$ With a di/dt of 100 A/ μ s.

Notes: 1) V_c = ± 24 V (+25%) only with ambient operating temperature max @ +50°C. If T_A = +70°C, V_C = ± 24 V (±5%)



Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP28

| Isolation characteristics | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|-----|
| V _d | Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min | 3 | kV |
| V Ŷ _w | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs | 16 | kV |
| | | Min | |
| dCp | Creepage distance | 20.6 | m m |
| dCl | Clearance distance | 19.6 | m m |
| CTI | Comparative Tracking Index (Group III a) | 175 | |

Application examples

According to EN 50178 and CEI 61010-1 standards and following conditions:

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

| | EN 50178 | IEC 61010-1 |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| dCp, dCl, $\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{\mathbf{w}}$ | Rated isolation voltage | Nominal voltage |
| Single isolation | 1500 V | 2000 V |
| Reinforced isolation | 1000 V | 1000 V |

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.

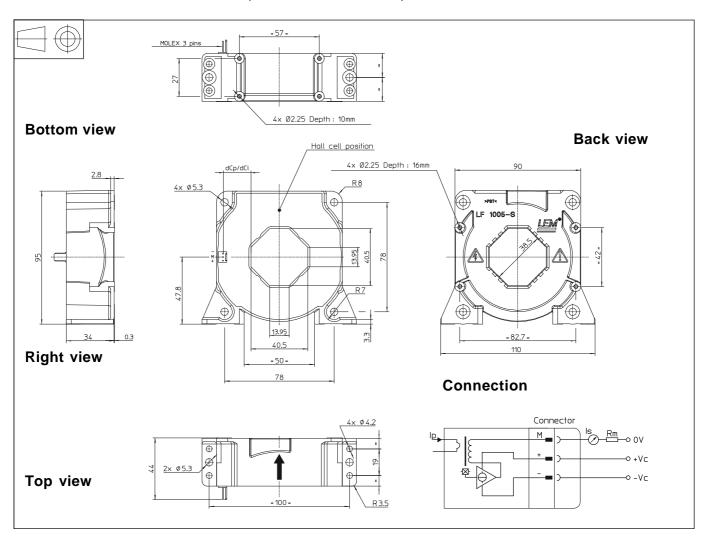
This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LF 1005-S/SP28 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance ± 0.5 mm

Transducer fastening

or

Vertical position 2 holes Ø 5.3 mm

2 M5 steel screws

Recommanded fastening torque 4 Nm or 2.96 Lb. - Ft.

4 holes Ø 4.2 mm

4 M4 steel screws

Recommanded fastening torque 3.2 Nm or 2.37 Lb. - Ft.

4 holes Ø 2.25 mm depth10 mm

4 x PT KA30 screws long 10 mm

Recommanded fastening torque 0.9 Nm or 0.66 Lb. - Ft.

Transducer fastening

Horizontal position 4 holes Ø 5.3 mm

4 M5 steel screws

Recommanded fastening torque 4 Nm or 2.96 Lb. - Ft.

4 holes \varnothing 2.25 mm depth16 mm

4 x PT KA30 screws long 16 mm

Recommanded fastening torque 1 Nm or 0.74 Lb. - Ft.

Primary through-hole or
 40.5 x 13 mm
 38 mm

• Connection of secondary Molex 6410

3 Tin plated pins

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.

Page 3/3