

# **Current Transducer LF 2005-S/SP3**

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

# $I_{PN} = 2000 A$







ectrica	
OCTPICS.	I Mata
EU III.	

I <sub>PN</sub>	Primary nominal current rms		2000		Α
I <sub>PM</sub>	Primary current, measuring range		0 ± 3500		Α
Î	Overload capability @	10 ms	20		kA
$\dot{\mathbf{R}}_{\scriptscriptstyle{M}}$	Measuring resistance		$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}\mathrm{min}}$	R <sub>M max</sub>	
	with ± 15 V	$@ \pm 2000 A_{max}$	0	7	Ω
		@ ± 2200 A max	0	4	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 2000 A max	0	27.5	Ω
		@ ± 3000 A max	0	10	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal current rms		400		mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		1:50	00	
<b>V</b> <sub>C</sub>	Supply voltage		± 15 .	. 24	V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		33 (@	± 24 V) + <b>I</b>	<sub>s</sub> mA

# **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

X	Accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	± 0.3		%
$\mathbf{E}_{\scriptscriptstyle \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \!$	Linearity error	< 0.1		%
_		Тур	Max	
$I_{o}$	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		± 0.5	mA
I <sub>OM</sub>	Magnetic offset current @ $I_D$ = 0 and specified $R_M$ ,			
	after an overload of 3 x I <sub>PN</sub>		± 0.2	mA
<b>I</b> <sub>OT</sub>	Temperature variation of I <sub>o</sub> - 40°C + 70°C	± 0.2	± 0.3	mΑ
t,	Response time 1) 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 '	150	kHz

# **General data**

T <sub>A</sub> T <sub>S</sub> R <sub>S</sub>	Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance Mass	@ <b>T</b> <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	- 40 + 70 - 50 + 85 24 1.5	°C °C Ω kg
***	Standard		EN 50155: 1995	Νg

#### **Features**

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

# **Special features**

- V<sub>d</sub> = 10 kV
   Test with piece ABB GVT 7 209
   019
- $T_A = -40^{\circ}C ... + 70^{\circ}C$
- Connection to secondary circuit on AMP CPC 11/4.

#### **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 inverter
- · Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

# **Application Domain**

Traction.

Note: 1) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.



# **Current Transducer LF 2005-S/SP3**

Isolation characteristics				
$\mathbf{V}_{_{d}}$	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	10 1)	kV	
		0.5 2)	kV	
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{e}}$	Partial discharge extinction voltage rms @ 10 pC	≥ 4.8	kV	
		Min		
dCp	Creepage distance	81.7	mm	
dCI	Clearance	59.8	mm	
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600		

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.

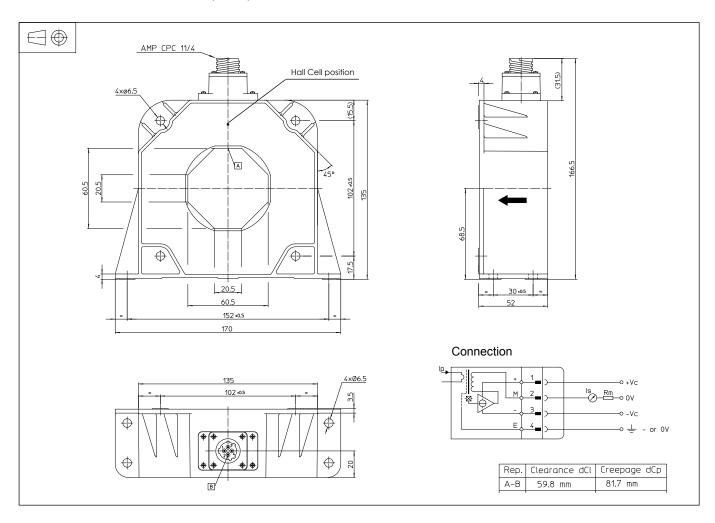
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

<sup>2)</sup> Between shield and secondary.



# Dimensions LF 2005-S/SP3 (in mm)



## **Mechanical characteristics**

General tolerance

Transducer fastening

Flat or vertical position

Recommended fastening torque

Primary through-hole

Or

Connection of secondary

± 1 mm

4 holes Ø 6.5 mm

4 M6 steel screws

5.5 Nm

60.5 x 20.5 mm Ø 56 mm

AMP CPC 11/4

## **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.