

Current Transducer LT 2005-T/SP22

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} R _M	Primary nominal current rms Primary current, measuring range Measuring resistance		2000 0 ± 3000 R _{M mini} R _{M maxi}		A A
	with ± 24 V	@ $\pm 2000 \text{ A}_{\text{maxi}}$ @ $\pm 3000 \text{ A}_{\text{maxi}}$	5 5	27.5 10	Ω
I _{SN} K _N	Secondary nominal current rms Conversion ratio		400 1 : 500)0	mΑ
V _C	Supply voltage (± 5 % Current consumption	•	± 24 28+ I _s		V mA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X	Accuracy @ \mathbf{I}_{PN} , $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.3		%
$\mathbf{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$	Linearity error	< 0.1		%
		Тур	Maxi ± 0.8	
I_{\circ}	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25$ °C		± 0.8	mΑ
I _{OM}	Magnetic offset current @ $I_p = 0$ and specified R_M ,			
	after an overload of 3 x I _{PN}		± 0.4 ± 0.4	mΑ
I_{OT}	Temperature variation of I_{\odot} - 25°C + 70°C	± 0.2	± 0.4	mΑ
t,	Response time 1) to 90 % of I _{PN} step	< 1		μs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed	> 50		A/µs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)	DC 1	00	kHz

Test circuit

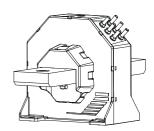
$N_{\scriptscriptstyle au}$	Number of turns (test winding)	100	
R _T	Resistance of test winding @ $T_A = 70^{\circ}C$	700	$m\Omega$
I _T	Test current	0.2	Α

General data

T _A T _S R _S	Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C Mass	- 25 + 70 - 40 + 85 25 4.4	°C °C Ω ka
m	Mass	4.4	kg
	Standards	EN 50155: 199	5
3	Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C	25	k
	Mass	4.4	k

Note: 1) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

$I_{PN} = 2000 A$



Features

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

Special features

- $V_{C} = \pm 24 (\pm 5\%) \text{ V}$
- $T_A = -25^{\circ}C ... + 70^{\circ}C$
- $\mathbf{N}_{\tau} = 100 \text{ turns}$
- Shield between primary and secondary
- Marking including customer specification number
- Hall element located at the bottom center of the transducer core
- Special primary bar.

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 2005-T/SP22

for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 ²⁾	kV
	1 ³⁾	kV
	Mini	
istance	41	m m
listance	41	m m
Tracking Index (Group IIIa)	225	
	istance listance Tracking Index (Group IIIa)	Mini istance 41

Notes: 2) Between primary and secondary + shield + test winding

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.

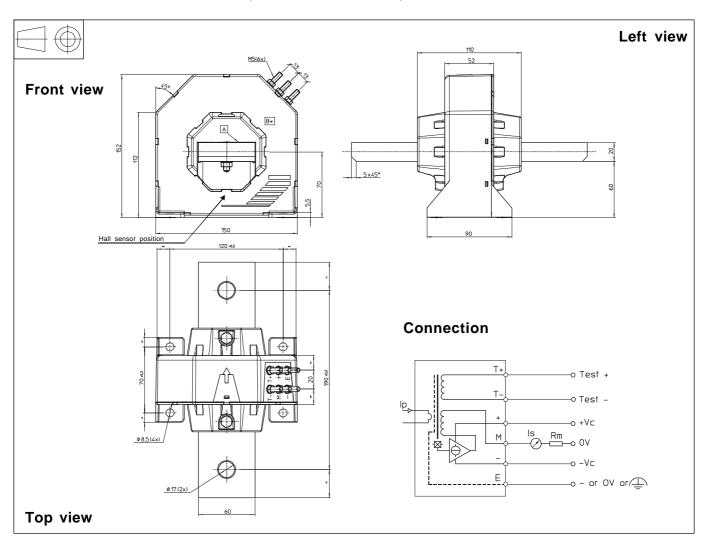
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

³⁾ Between shield and secondary + test winding.



Dimensions LT 2005-T/SP22 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance

• Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque

Connection of primary

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Recommended fastening torque

 Connection of secondary Recommended fastening torque \pm 0.5 mm

4 holes Ø 8.5 mm

4 M8 steel screws

10 Nm or 7.38 Lb - Ft

by the primary bar

2 holes Ø 17 mm

2 M16 steel screws

32 Nm or 23.70 Lb - Ft

M5 threaded studs

2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb - Ft

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.