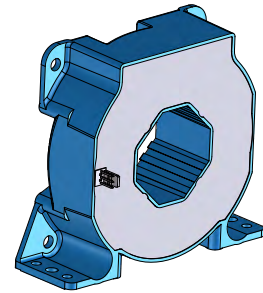


Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP47

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



$$I_{PN} = 1000 \text{ A}$$



Electrical data

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| I_{PN} | Primary nominal rms current | 1000 | A | |
| I_{PM} | Primary current, measuring range @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ | 0 .. ± 2500 | A | |
| R_M | Measuring resistance @ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | $R_{M \min}$ | $R_{M \max}$ | |
| | | | | |
| | with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ | @ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0 | 21 Ω |
| | | @ $\pm 1530 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0 | 4 Ω |
| | | @ $\pm 1600 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0 | 3 Ω |
| | with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ | @ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0 | 56 Ω |
| @ $\pm 2500 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | | 0 | 3 Ω | |
| I_{SN} | Secondary nominal rms current | 250 | mA | |
| K_N | Conversion ratio | 1 : 4000 | | |
| U_C | Supply voltage ($\pm 5 \%$) | $\pm 15 \dots 24$ | V | |
| I_C | Current consumption ($\pm 1 \text{ mA}$) | 28 (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$) + I_S | mA | |

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

| | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------|------------------|
| X | Accuracy @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.4 | % |
| ϵ_L | Linearity error | < 0.1 | % |
| I_O | Offset current @ $I_P = 0$, $T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | Typ | Max |
| | | | ± 0.4 |
| I_{OM} | Magnetic offset current @ $I_P = 0$ and specified R_M , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$ | ± 0.2 | mA |
| I_{OT} | Temperature variation of I_O - $40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 0.3 | ± 0.8 mA |
| t_r | Step of response time ¹⁾ to 90 % of I_{PN} | < 1 | μs |
| di/dt | di/dt accurately followed | > 100 | A/ μs |
| BW | Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB) | DC .. 150 | kHz |

General data

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------------|------------------|
| T_A | Ambient operating temperature | - 40 .. + 85 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_S | Ambient storage temperature | - 45 .. + 100 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| R_S | Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ | 30 | Ω |
| m | Mass | 550 | g |
| | Standards | EN 50178: 1997 UL 508: 2010 | |

Note: ¹⁾ With a di/dt of 100 A/ μs .

Features

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

Special feature

- $K_N = 1 : 4000$.

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.

Current Transducer LF 1005-S/SP47

Insulation coordination

| | | | |
|-------------|--|------|----|
| U_d | Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min | 3.8 | kV |
| \hat{U}_w | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s | 16 | kV |
| | | Min | |
| d_{cp} | Creepage distance | 20.6 | mm |
| d_{cl} | Clearance | 19.6 | mm |
| CTI | Comparative tracking index (group IIIa) | 175 | |

Applications examples

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

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

| | EN 50178 | IEC 61010-1 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| $d_{cp}, d_{cl}, \hat{U}_w$ | Rated insulation voltage | Nominal voltage |
| Basic insulation | 1500 V | 2000 V |
| Reinforced insulation | 1000 V | 1000 V |

Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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).

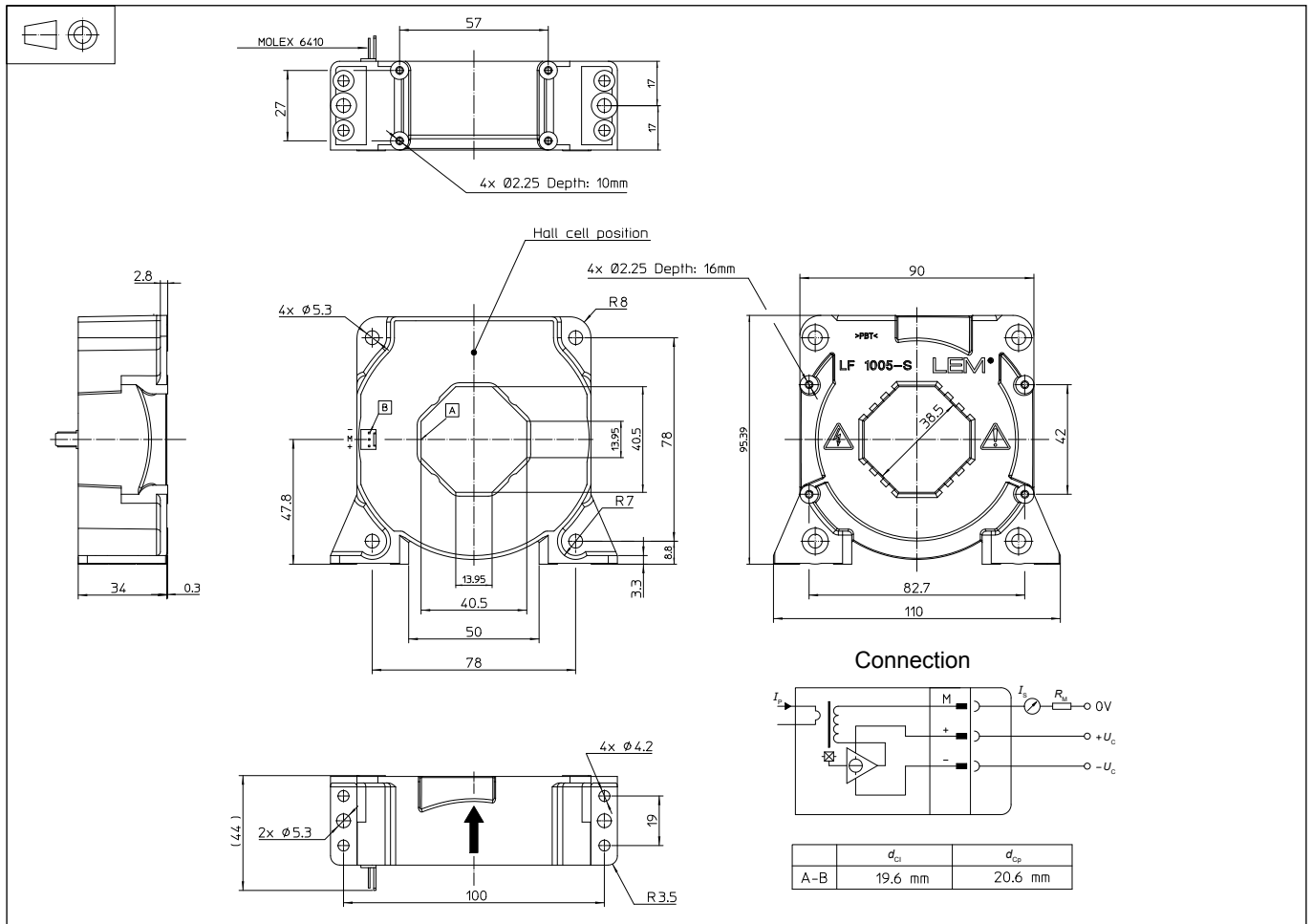
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

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.

Dimensions LF 1005-S/SP47 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.5 mm
- Transducer fastening
 - Vertical position
 - 2 holes $\varnothing 5.3$ mm
 - 2 M5 steel screws
 - Recommended fastening torque or
 - 4 N·m
 - 4 holes $\varnothing 4.2$ mm
 - 4 M4 steel screws
 - Recommended fastening torque or
 - 3.2 N·m
 - 4 holes $\varnothing 2.25$ mm depth 10 mm
 - 4 × PT KA30 screws length 10 mm
 - Recommended fastening torque
 - 0.9 N·m
- Transducer fastening
 - Horizontal position
 - 4 holes $\varnothing 5.3$ mm
 - 4 M5 steel screws
 - Recommended fastening torque or
 - 4 N·m
 - 4 holes $\varnothing 2.25$ mm depth 16 mm
 - 4 × PT KA30 screws length 16 mm

- Recommended fastening torque 1 N·m
- Primary through-hole 40.5 × 13 mm $\varnothing 38$ 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.
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: [Products/Product Documentation](#).
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.