

Current Transducer LF 2005-S/SP11

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



Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal RMS current			2000			Α	
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range (@ ±24 V)			0 ±3700			Α	
\hat{I}_{Pmax}	Primary withstand peak current (maximum) 1) @ 10 ms 80					kA		
R_{M}	Measuring resistance @ $T_A = 70 ^{\circ}\text{C}$			$T_{\rm A}$ = 85 °C				
		$R_{ m Mmin}R_{ m Mmax}$			$R_{ m Mma}$	$R_{ m M\ max}$		
	with ±15 V	@ ±1800 A _{max}	0	24.4	@ ±1760 A 2)		10	Ω
		@ ±2100 A _{max}	0	5.5	@ ±2050 A 2)	0	5	Ω
		@ ±2200 A _{max}	0	4.2		0	3	Ω
	with ±24 V	@ ±2000 A _{max}	3	27.2		3	26	Ω
		@ $\pm 3000 A_{max}$	3	10.2	@ ±2900 A 2)	3	10	Ω
		@ ±3500 A _{max}	3	5.3	@ ±3400 A 2)	3	5	Ω
		@ ±3700 A _{max}	3	3.7	@ ±3630 A 2)	3	3	Ω
$I_{\mathrm{S\;N}}$	Secondary nominal RMS current				400			mA
$N_{\rm P}\!/N_{\rm S}$	Turns ratio			1 : 5000				
U_{C}	Supply voltage (±10 %)				±15 24			V
$I_{\mathtt{C}}$	Current consumption				33 (@ \pm 24 V) + $I_{\rm S}$ mA			

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\varepsilon_{ m tot}$	Total error @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25 °C$		±0.4		%
$\varepsilon_{_{\mathrm{I}}}$	Linearity error		< 0.1		%
_			Тур	Max	
I_{O}	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C			±0.5	mA
$I_{_{OT}}$	Temperature variation of $I_{\rm O}$	40 °C +70 °C 50 °C +85 °C	±0.2	±0.5	mA
		50 °C +85 °C		±0.8	mA
t _{D 90}	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step $^{3)}$ < 1				μs
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)		DC	100	kHz

General data

T_{A}	Ambient operating temperature	-40 (-50) ·			
T_{Ast}	Ambient storage temperature	−50 +85	°C		
R_{S}	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_{\rm A}$ = 70 °C	24	Ω		
	@ $T_{A} = 85 ^{\circ}\text{C}$	25.2	Ω		
m	Mass	1.5	kg		
	Standards	EN 50155: 20	EN 50155: 2017 4)		
		EN 50121-3-2	EN 50121-3-2: 2016		

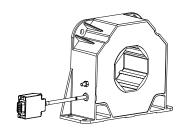
Notes: 1) Not measurable

 $^{2)}I_{\scriptscriptstyle
m D}$ @ 85 °C & customer measuring resistance

 $^{3)}$ For a di/dt = 100 A/µs

⁴⁾ Additional information available on request.

$I_{PN} = 2000 A$



Features

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

Special features

- $I_{PM} = 0 \dots \pm 3700 \text{ A}$
- $U_{\rm d}$ = 12 kV
- $T_{\Lambda} = -40 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, (-50 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}) \dots +85 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Connection of secondary on shielded cable 3 × 0.5 mm² and connector SUB-D 9P Gimota (female) + screw M3 × 32.4 mm
- Shield between primary and secondary connected to the cable screening and M4
- · Current direction.

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 choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- Battery chargers.

Application Domain

Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

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Insulation coordination						
$U_{\rm d}$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	12 ¹⁾ 1.5 ²⁾	kV kV			
U_{t}	Partial discharge RMS test voltage ($q_{\rm m}$ < 10 pC)	≥ 4.3 ³⁾ Min	kV			
$d_{\rm Cp}$	Creepage distance	51.2	mm			
d_{CI}	Clearance	51.2	mm			
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600				

Notes:

- 1) Between primary and secondary + internal shield + shielded cable
- ²⁾ Between internal shield + shielded cable and secondary
- $^{3)}$ With a non insulated primary bar of 290 × 50 × 10 mm, centered in the through-hole.

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.

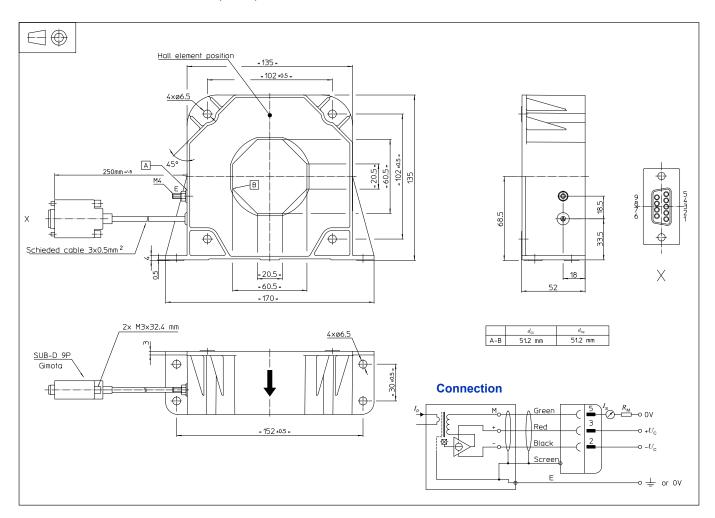
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LF 2005-S/SP11 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance

Transducer fastening
 Vertical or flat position

Recommended fastening torque

 Primary through-hole Or

Connection of secondary

 Connection to shield Recommended fastening torque ±1 mm

4 holes Ø 6.5 mm 4 M6 steel screws

4.2 N·m 60.5 × 20.5 mm Ø max 56 mm

shielded cable 3 × 0.5 mm² and SUB-D 9P (female) +

screw M3 × 32.4 mm M4 threaded stud

1.2 N·m

Remarks

- $I_{\rm S}$ is positive when $I_{\rm P}$ 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: https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.

单击下面可查看定价,库存,交付和生命周期等信息

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