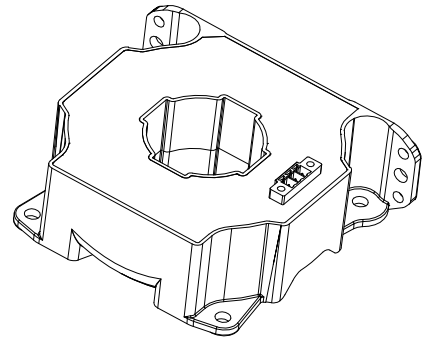


For the electronic measurement of current: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.



Features

- Bipolar and insulated current measurement
- Current output
- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer
- Panel mounting.

Special features

- $I_{PN} = 1188 \text{ A}$
- $I_{PM} = 0 \dots \pm 3400 \text{ A}$
- $N_S = 3000$
- $U_C = \pm 24 \text{ V} (\pm 5 \%)$
- $T_A = -40 \text{ °C} \dots 70 \text{ °C}$
- Connection to secondary circuit on Phoenix connector with 3 tin plated pins, 3.81 mm pitch.

Advantages

- High accuracy
- Very low offset drift over temperature.

Applications

- Windmill inverters
- Test measurement
- AC variable speed 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.

Standards

- IEC 61010-1: 2010
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- UL 508 : 2013.

Application Domain

- Industrial.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 ... 70 °C)	$\pm U_{C \max}$	V	± 25.2
Maximum primary conductor temperature	$T_{B \max}$	°C	100
Maximum steady state primary nominal current (-40 ... 70 °C)	$I_{P N \max}$	A	see page 4

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.
Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

UL 508: Ratings and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 9

Standards

- USR indicates investigation to the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment UL 508, Edition 17.
- CNR indicates investigation to the Canadian standard for Industrial Control Equipment CSA C22.2 No. 14-13, Edition 11.

Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Primary involved potential		V AC/DC	1500
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	70
Primary current	I_P	A	see page 4
Secondary supply voltage	U_C	V DC	24
Secondary current	I_S	mA	396

Conditions of acceptability

When installed in the end-use equipment, with primary feedthrough potential involved of 1500 V AC/DC, consideration shall be given to the following:

- 1 - These products must be mounted in a suitable end-use enclosure.
- 2 - The secondary pin terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.
- 3 - Low voltage control circuit shall be supplied by an isolating source (such as transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay).
- 4 - Based on the temperature test performed on all Series, the primary bar or conductor shall not exceed 100 °C in the end use application.
- 5 - LF 1010-S series shall be used in a pollution degree 2.

Marking

Only those products bearing the UL or UR Mark should be considered to be Listed or Recognized and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test 50 Hz, 1 min	U_d	kV	6.8	
RMS voltage for AC insulation test 50 Hz, 2 sec (Routine test)	U_d	kV	3	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	U_{Ni}	kV	14.5	According to IEC 61800-5-1
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cl}	mm	17.6	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cp}	mm	27.6	Shortest path along device body
Comparative tracking index	CTI		600	
Case material	-	-	V0	According to UL 94
Application example Rated insulation RMS voltage	U_{Nm}	V	1000	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61800-5-1 CAT III, PD2

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	-40		70	
Ambient storage temperature	T_S	°C	-50		90	
Mass	m	g		515		

Electrical data

At $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $\pm U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$, $R_M = 1\ \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

Lines with a * in the conditions column apply over the $-40 \dots 70\text{ °C}$ ambient temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Conditions
Primary nominal AC RMS current (continuous)	$I_{P\ NAC}$	A			1188	*
Primary nominal DC current (continuous)	$I_{P\ NDC}$	A			700	* with $R_{M\ min} = 0\ \Omega$
					1188	* with $R_{M\ min} = 15\ \Omega$
Primary current, measuring range	I_{PM}	A	-3400		3400	*
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω				* The value of $R_{M\ max}$ is given in figure 1 The value of $R_{M\ min}$ is $0\ \Omega$ in AC or $15\ \Omega$ in DC
Secondary nominal RMS current	I_{SN}	A	-0.396		0.396	*
Resistance of secondary winding	R_S	Ω	12.9		14.1	$R_S(T_A) = R_S \times (1 + 0.004 \times (T_A + \Delta temp - 25))$ Estimated temperature increase @ I_{PN} is $\Delta temp = 15\text{ °C}$
Secondary current	I_S	A	-1.13		1.13	*
Number of secondary turns	N_S			3000		
Nominal sensitivity	S_N	mA/A		0.333		
Supply voltage	$\pm U_C$	V	± 22.8		± 25.2	*
Current consumption @ $I_{PN} = 0$	I_C	mA		$49 + I_S$		
Offset current referred to primary	I_O	A	-1		1	
Temperature variation of I_O referred to primary	I_{OT}	A	-0.6		0.6	*
Magnetic offset current after $3 \times I_{PN}$ referred to primary	I_{OM}	A		± 1		
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	-0.15		0.15	*
Linearity error	ε_L	% of I_{PN}	-0.15		0.15	*
Total error at I_{PN}	ε_{tot}	% of I_{PN}	-0.2 -0.4		0.2 0.4	* $25 \dots 70\text{ °C}$ * $-40 \dots 70\text{ °C}$
RMS noise current referred to primary	I_{no}	mA		50		1 Hz to 20 kHz (see figure 4)
Delay time @ 10 % of I_{PN}	t_{D10}	μs		< 0.5		0 to 1 kA, 200 A/ μs
Delay time to 90 % of I_{PN}	t_{D90}	μs		< 0.5		0 to 1 kA, 200 A/ μs
Frequency bandwidth	BW	kHz		200		-3 dB, small signal bandwidth (see figure 5)

Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as well as values shown in "typical" graphs.

On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

Unless otherwise stated (e.g. "100 % tested"), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with "min" and "max" is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %.

For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between -3 sigma and +3 sigma. If "typical" values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between -sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution.

Typical, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

Typical performance characteristics

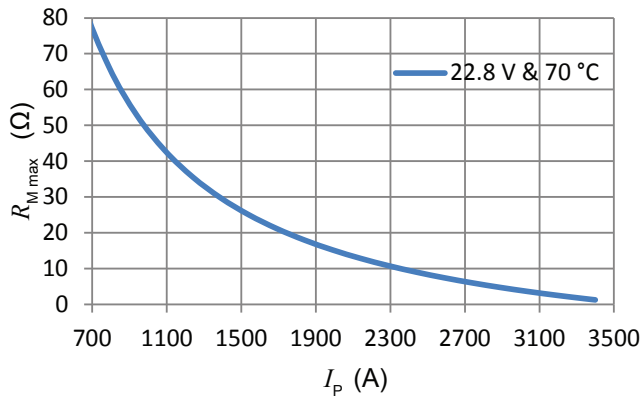


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

$$R_{M \max} = N_S \times \frac{U_{C \min} - 0.5 \text{ V}}{I_p} - R_{S \max} - 0.93 \Omega$$

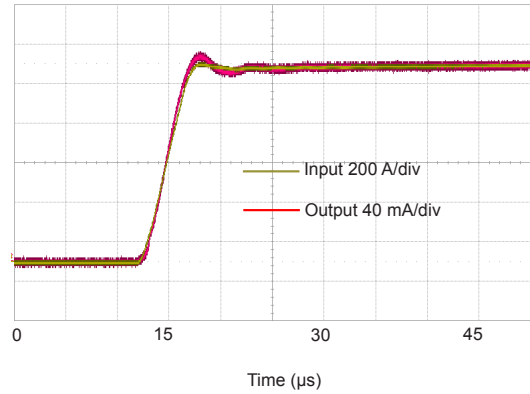


Figure 2: Typical step response (0 to 1 kA, 200 A/μs)

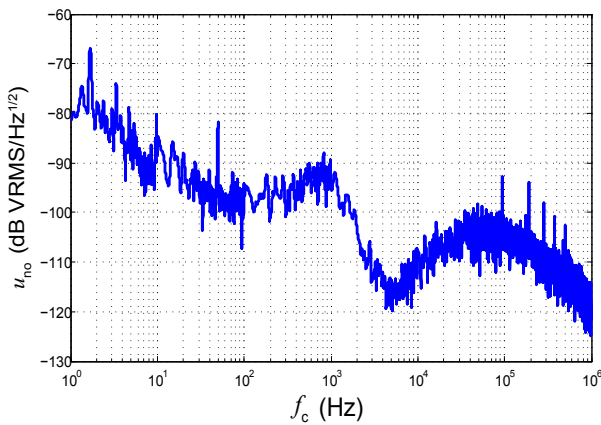


Figure 3: Typical noise voltage spectral density referred to primary u_{no} with $R_M = 100 \Omega$

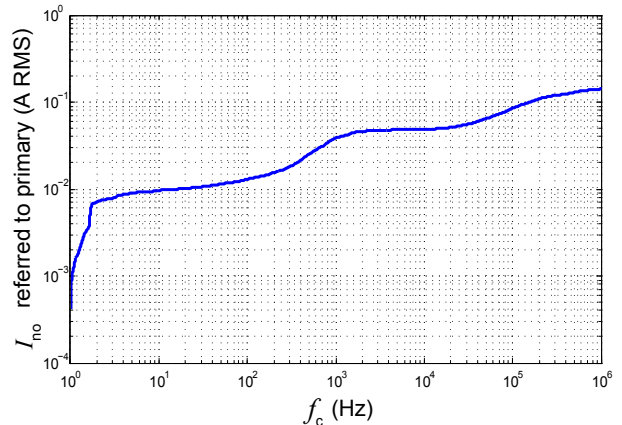


Figure 4: Typical RMS noise current referred to primary I_{no} with $R_M = 100 \Omega$

To calculate the noise in a frequency band f_1 to f_2 , the formula is:

$$I_{no}(f_1 \text{ to } f_2) = \sqrt{I_{no}(f_2)^2 - I_{no}(f_1)^2}$$

with $I_{no}(f)$ read from figure 4 (typical, RMS value).

Example:

What is the noise from 1 to 10^6 Hz?

Figure 4 gives $I_{no}(1 \text{ Hz}) = 0.5 \text{ mA}$ and $I_{no}(10^6 \text{ Hz}) = 199 \text{ mA}$.

The output RMS noise current is therefore:

$$\sqrt{(199 \times 10^{-3})^2 - (0.5 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 199 \text{ mA referred to primary}$$

Typical performance characteristics continued

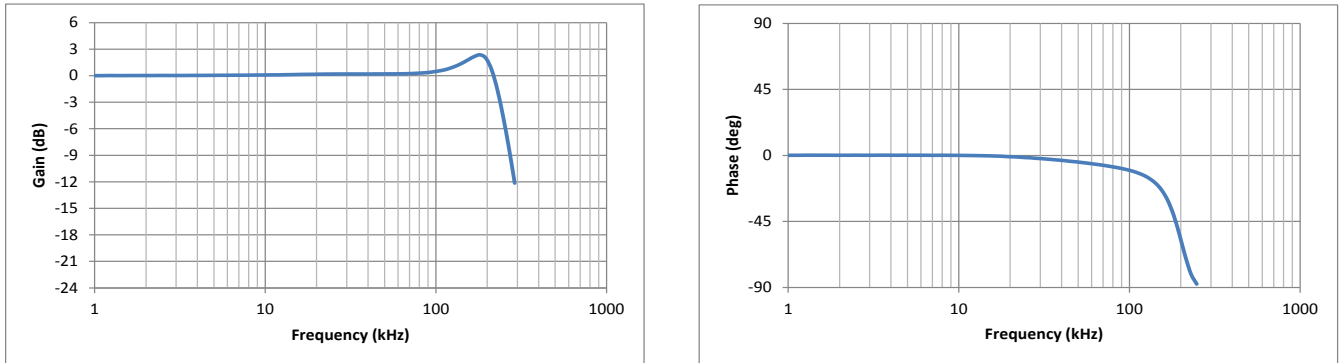


Figure 5: Typical frequency response, small signal bandwidth

Performance parameters definition

Sensitivity and linearity

To measure sensitivity and linearity, the primary current (DC) is cycled from 0 to I_{PM} , then to $-I_{PM}$ and back to 0 (equally spaced $I_{PM}/10$ steps).

The sensitivity S is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between $\pm I_{PM}$.

The linearity error ϵ_L is the maximum positive or negative difference between the measured points and the linear regression line, expressed in % of the maximum measured value.

Magnetic offset

The magnetic offset I_{OM} is the change of offset after a given current has been applied to the input. It is included in the linearity error as long as the transducer remains in its measuring range.

Electrical offset

The electrical offset current I_{OE} is the residual output current when the input current is zero.

Total error

The total error ϵ_{tot} is the error at $\pm I_{PN}$, relative to the rated value I_{PM} . It includes all errors mentioned above.

Delay times

The delay time t_{D10} @ 10 % and the delay time t_{D90} @ 90 % with respect to the primary are shown in the next figure. Both slightly depend on the primary current di/dt . They are measured at nominal current.

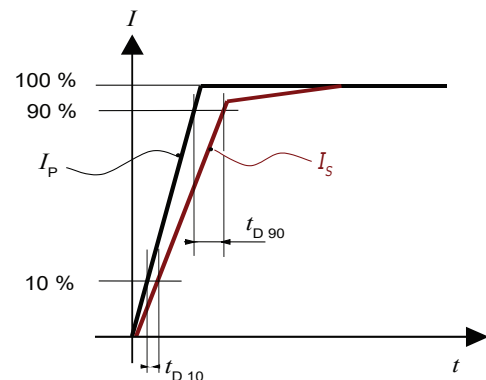


Figure 6: t_{D10} (delay time @ 10 %) and t_{D90} (delay time @ 90 %)

单击下面可查看定价，库存，交付和生命周期等信息

[>>LEM\(莱姆\)](#)