

Current Transducer LF 2005-S

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} | Primary nominal r.m.s. current | | 2000 | | Α |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| I _P | Primary current, measuring range @ ± 24 V | | 0 ± 3000 | | Α |
| $\dot{R}_{_{M}}$ | Measuring resistance | e | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{Mmin}}$ | $R_{_{\mathrm{M}\mathrm{ma}}}$ | x |
| | with ± 15 V | $@ \pm 2000 \text{ A}_{max}$ | 0 | 8 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 2200 A max | 0 | 5 | Ω |
| | with ± 24 V | @ ± 2000 A max | 5 | 29 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 3000 A max | 5 | 11 | Ω |
| I_{SN} | Secondary nominal r.m.s. current | | 400 | | mΑ |
| K _N | Conversion ratio | | 1:500 | 0 | |
| V _c | Supply voltage (± 5 %) | | ± 15 | 24 | V |
| I _c | Current consumption | | 33(@± | 24 V)+ | ς mΑ |
| \mathbf{V}_{d} | R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn | | 6 | | 。 kV |
| | | | | | |

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

| X _G | Overall accuracy @ \mathbf{I}_{PN} , \mathbf{T}_{A} = 25°C Linearity error | ± 0.3 < 0.1 | | % % |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| I _о I _{от} | Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p}$ = 0, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A}$ = 25°C Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$ - 25°C + 70°C | Typ ± 0.2 | Max ± 0.5 ± 0.4 | mA mA |
| t _, di/dt f | Response time ¹⁾ @ 90 % of I _{PN} di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB) | < 1 > 50 DC 1 | 00 | μs A/μs kHz |

General data

| T_{A} | Ambient operating temperature | - 25 + 70 | °C |
|----------------|---|-----------|----|
| T_s | Ambient storage temperature | - 40 + 85 | °C |
| R _s | Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C | 25 | Ω |
| m | Mass | 1.5 | kg |
| | Standards 2) | EN 50178 | |
| | | | |

$I_{PN} = 2000 A$

Features

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

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.

 $\underline{\text{Notes}}$: 1) With a di/dt of 100 A/ μ s

²⁾ A list of corresponding tests is available.

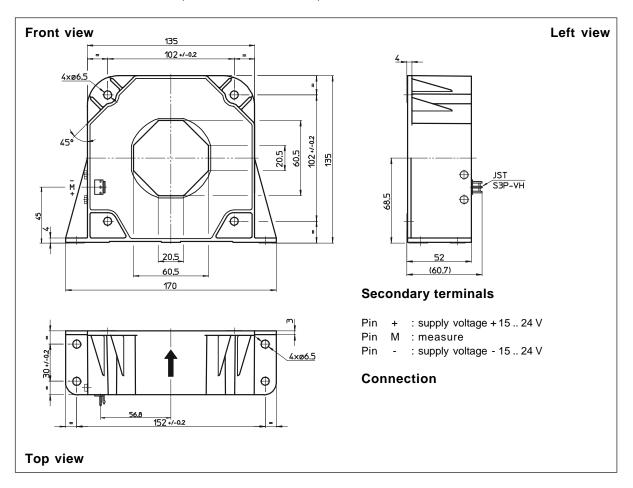
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Dimensions LF 2005-S (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance
- Fastening transducer Flat or vertical position Fastening torque
- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary
- ± 0.5 mm 4 holes Ø 6.5 mm 4 screw M6 steel 5.5 Nm or 4.05 Lb. - Ft. 60.5 x 60.5 mm

S3P-VH

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.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.

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