

# **Current Transducer LT 505-S/SP3**

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).









16150

#### **Flectrical data**

Electrical data							
I <sub>PN</sub>	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		500			A	
I <sub>P</sub>	Primary current, measuring range		0 ± 1000			Α	
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}}$	Measuring resistance @ $T_A =$		$T_{A} = 0$	$70^{\circ}\text{C} \mid \mathbf{T}_{A} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$			;
			$\mathbf{R}_{M\;min}^{N}$	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}\mathrm{max}}$	R <sub>M min</sub>	${\bf R}_{\rm M\; max}$	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 500 A <sub>max</sub>	0	60	0	58	Ω
		@ ± 1000 A <sub>max</sub>	0	17	0	15	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 500 A <sub>max</sub>	10	115	15	113	Ω
		@ ± 1000 A <sub>max</sub>	10	45	15	43	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		143	3		m A	
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio			1:3	3500		
<b>V</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 10 %)			± 1	5 2	4	V
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption			30(	@±24	V)+ <b>I</b> s	mA
$\mathbf{V}_{d}$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isc	olation test, 50 Hz, 1 r	mn	6		J	kV
<b>V</b>	R.m.s. rated voltage 1), s	safe separation		175	50		V

# **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$\mathbf{e}_{L}^{G}$	Overall accuracy @ $\mathbf{I}_{PN}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{A}$ = 25°C Linearity		± 0.6 < 0.1		% %
Ι <sub>ο</sub> Ι <sub>οτ</sub>	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p} = 0$ , $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}$ Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$	- 40°C + 85°C	Тур ± 0.3	Max ± 0.6 ± 0.8	m A m A
t <sub>r</sub> di/dt f	Response time <sup>2)</sup> @ 90 % of I <sub>PN</sub> di/dt accurately followed Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)		< 1 > 50 DC 1	150	μs A/μs kHz

basic isolation

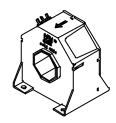
### General data

T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature		- 40 + 85 - 50 + 100	°C
R <sub>s</sub>	Secondary coil resistance @	$T_A = 70^{\circ}C$	25	Ω
m	Mass	$T_A = 85^{\circ}C$	27 1.0	Ω kg
	Standards		EN 50155	

Notes: 1) Pollution class 2. With a non insulated primary bar which fills the through-hole

2) With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

# 500 A



#### **Features**

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

# Special features

- $I_p = 0.. \pm 1000 \text{ A}$
- $\mathbf{K}_{N} = 1:3500$
- T<sub>A</sub> = -40°C .. +85°C
- · Labeled with customer specification number
- Connection to secondary circuit on M4 threaded studs
- Potted
- · Railway equipment.

#### **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.

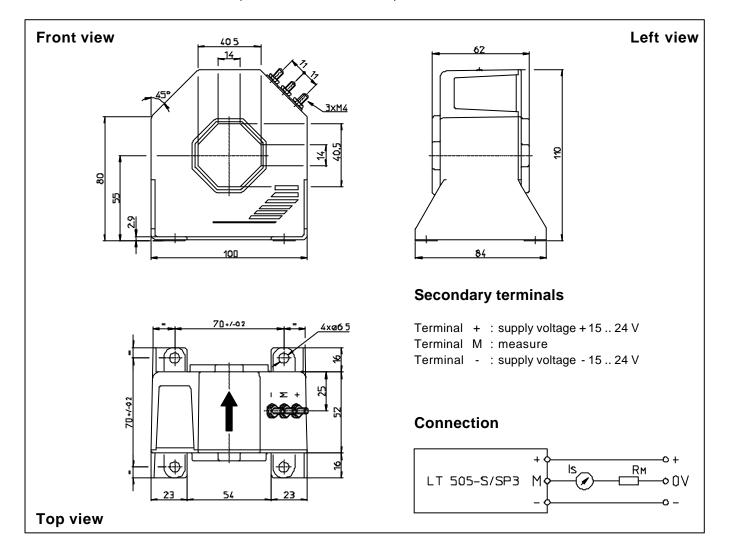
## **Applications**

- 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.

3500



## **Dimensions** LT **505-S/SP3** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Fastening
- Primary through-hole
- Connection of secondary Fastening torque
- ± 0.5 mm
- 4 holes  $\varnothing$  6.5 mm
- 40.5 x 40.5 mm
- M4 threaded studs
  1.2 Nm or .88 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
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.