

Electrical data

Supply voltage 1)

Current consumption

Current Transducer LF 2005-S/SP1

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



$I_{\rm PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current		2000		Α
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range @ ±24 V		0 ±3500		Α
\hat{I}_{Pmax}	Primary withstand peak current (maximum)		20		kA
R_{M}	Measuring resistance		$R_{\rm M\; min}$	$R_{ m Mmax}$	
	with ±15 V (±5 %)	@ ±2000 A _{max}	0	7.5	Ω
		@ ±2500 A max	0	8.0	Ω
	with ±24 V (0/+20%)	@ ±3500 A _{max}	3	6	Ω
	with ±28.8 V (0 %)	@ ±3000 A _{max}	3	19	Ω
$I_{\mathrm{S}\;\mathrm{N}}$	Secondary nominal RMS current		400		mΑ
$N_{\rm P}\!/N_{\rm S}$	Turns ratio		1 : 50	00	

±15 ... 24

33 (@ \pm 24 V) + I_{S} mA

Accuracy -	Dynamic performance	e data

$\varepsilon_{\mathrm{tot}}$	Total error @ I_{PN} , T_{A} = 25 °C		±0.3		%
ε_{L}	Linearity error		< 0.1		%
_			Тур	Max	
I_{O}	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25 °C			±0.5	mA
$I_{\rm OM}$	Magnetic offset current @ I_P = 0 and spec	cified $R_{\rm M}$,			
	after an overloa	d of $3 \times I_{PN}$		±0.2	mA
I_{OT}	Temperature variation of $I_{\rm O}$ -25 °C	C +85 °C C −25 °C	±0.2	±0.5	mA
	-40 °C	C −25 °C		±1.5	mA
$t_{\rm D90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for I_{PN} step ²⁾ < 1			μs	
BW	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)		DC	150	kHz

General data

$T_{ m A} \ T_{ m Ast}$	Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature	-40 +85 -50 +85	°C °C
$R_{\rm S}$	Resistance of secondary winding @ T_A = 85 °C	26	Ω
m	Mass	1.5	kg
	Standards	EN 50155: 2017 3)	
		EN 50121-3-2: 2016	

Notes: 1) ±15 V (-5 %) ... ±24 V (+20 %)

²⁾ For a di/dt = 100 A/ μ s

3) Additional information available on request.

$I_{\rm DN} = 2000 \, {\rm A}$



Features

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

Special features

- $U_{\rm C}$ = ±15 ... 24 V ¹⁾
- $U_{\rm d}$ = 10 kV
- T_△ = -40 °C ... +85 °C
- Internal shield connected to "-U_c"
- Connection to secondary circuit on LEMO EEJ.1B.304.CYC.

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 chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- · Battery charger.

Application Domain

Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

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Insulation coordination					
$U_{\sf d}$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	10	kV		
U_{t}	Partial discharge RMS test voltage ($q_{\rm m}$ < 10 pC)	≥ 4.8 ¹) Min	kV		
d_{Cp}	Creepage distance	43.2	mm		
d_{CI}	Clearance	42.2	mm		
CTI	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600			

Note: 1) Test carried out with a non-insulated busbar, dimensions 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.

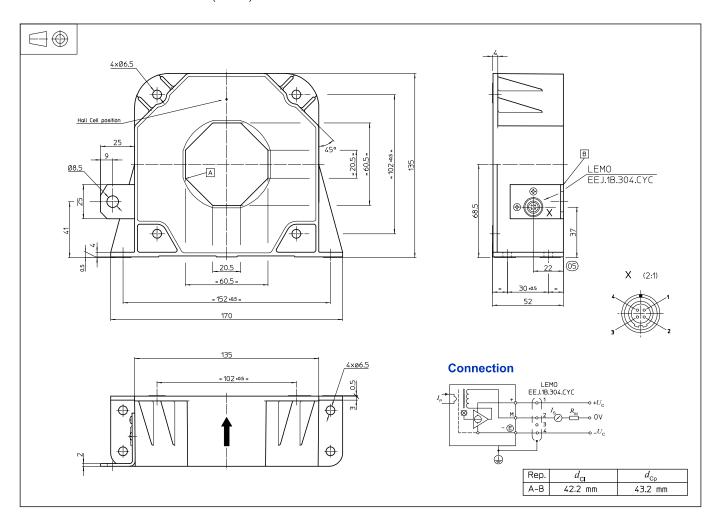
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LF 2005-S/SP1 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance ±1 mm

Transducer fastening
 Vertical or flat position
 4 holes Ø 6.5 mm
 4 M6 steel screws

Recommended fastening torque 5.5 Nm

Primary through-holeOr60.5 × 20.5 mmØ max 56 mm

Connection of secondary
 LEMO EEJ.1B.304.CYC

Connection to the ground hole Ø 8.5 mm

M8 steel screw

• Recommended fastening torque 9 Nm

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.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.