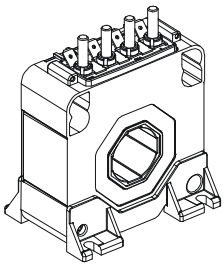
Current Transducer LTC 500-SF

I_{PN} = 500 A

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		500		A
I_P	Primary current, measuring range @ 24 V		0 .. ± 1200		A
R_M	Measuring resistance		$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 500 A_{max}	0	50	Ω
		@ ± 900 A_{max}	0	7	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 500 A_{max}	0	110	Ω
		@ ± 1200 A_{max}	0	20	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		125		mA
K_N	Conversion ratio		1 : 4000		
V_C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15 .. 24		V
I_C	Current consumption		< 35 (@±24V)+I_S		mA

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X_G	Overall accuracy @ I_{PN}, T_A = 25°C		< ± 0.6	%
ε_L	Linearity error		< 0.1	%
			Max	
I_O	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25°C		± 0.5	mA
I_{OT}	Thermal drift of I_O	- 40°C .. + 85°C	± 0.8	mA
t_r	Response time [1] @ 90 % of I_{PN}		< 1	µs
di/dt	di/dt accurately followed		> 100	A/µs
f	Frequency bandwidth (- 1 dB)		DC .. 100	kHz

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 .. + 90	°C
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ T_A = 85°C	47	Ω
m	Mass	400	g
	Standards	EN 50155 : 2001	

Features

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

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 phases inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

Application Domain

- Traction

Note : [1] With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

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Isolation characteristics

V_d	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	12 [2)]	kV
		1.5 [3)]	kV
	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	41	kV
		Min	
dCp	Creepage distance	50	mm
dCl	Clearance distance	44	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (Group I)	600	

Notes : [2)] Between primary and secondary + shield
[3)] Between secondary and shield.

Safety

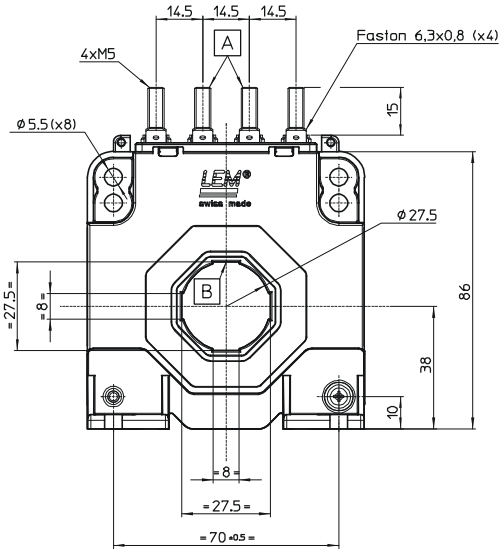
This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the following manufacturer's operating instructions.

Caution, risk of electrical shock

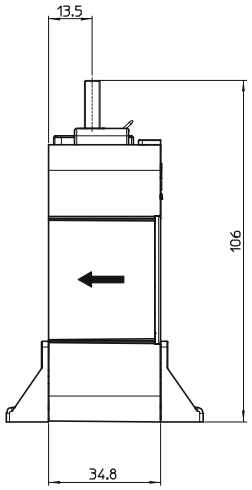
When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply).
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.
This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.
Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

Dimensions LTC 500-SF (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)

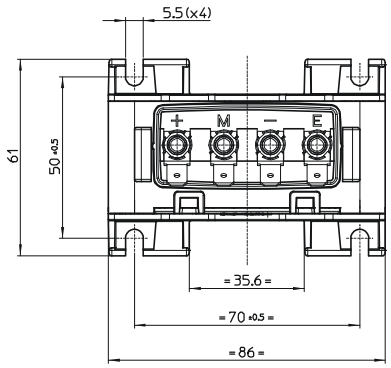
Front view



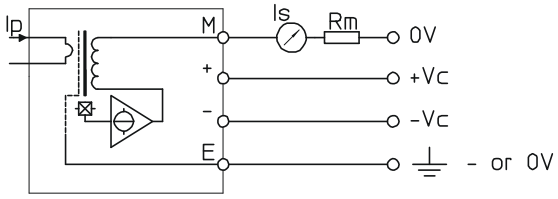
Left view



Top view



Connection



Rep.	Clearance	Creepage
A-B	44.00	50.00

Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance	± 1 mm
• Transducer fastening	4 slots ∅ 5.5 mm 4 M5 steel screws
Recommended fastening torque	3.4 Nm or 2.51 Lb. - Ft.
• Primary through-hole	∅ 27.5 mm
• Connection of secondary	4 M5 threaded studs
Recommended fastening torque	2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb.-Ft. Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

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.