

Current Transducer LF 505-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).



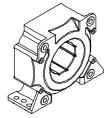
| PN | Primary nominal rms | current | 500 | | A |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| P | Primary current, measuring range | | 0 ± 800 | | A |
| ז א | Measuring resistance | | $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}\ \mathrm{min}}$ | $\mathbf{R}_{M ma}$ | x |
| | with ± 15 V | @ ± 500 A _{max} | 0 | 60 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 800 A _{max} | 0 | 11 | Ω |
| | with ± 18 V | @ ± 500 A _{max} | 0 | 92 | Ω |
| | | @ ± 800 A _{max} | 0 | 30 | 2 |
| | with ± 24 V | @ ± 500 A _{max} | 5 | 149 | 2 |
| | | @ ± 800 A _{max} | 5 | 65 | ſ |
| N | Secondary nominal rms current | | 100 | | m/ |
| sn K _N | Conversion ratio | | 1 : 500 | 0 | |
| c | Supply voltage (± 5 % |) | ±15 | 24 | ١ |
| 5 | Current consumption | | 24 (@± | 18V)+ I | , mA |

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

| General data | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------|--|--|
| t, | Response time ¹⁾ @ 90 % of I _{PN} | < 1 | μs | | |
| di/dt | di/dt accurately followed | > 100 | Α/μs | | |
| f | Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB) | DC 100 | kHz | | |
| Ι _ο Ι _{οτ} | Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Thermal drift of I_0 - 40°C + 70°C | Typ Max ± 0.4 ± 0.1 ± 0.4 | mA | | |
| Χ _G | Overall accuracy @ I_{PN} , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ | ± 0.6 | % | | |
| ε | Linearity error | < 0.1 | % | | |

| T _A T _s R _s | Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature Secondary coil resistance @ | T _A = 70°C | - 40 + 70 - 40 + 85 70 | Ο° Ο° Ω |
|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| m | Mass Standards | | 230 g EN 50155 : 1995 | |
| | | | EN 50178 : 1 | |

$I_{_{\rm PN}} = 500 \, {\rm A}$



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.

Applications domain

- Traction
- Industrial.

<u>Note</u> : ¹⁾ With a di/dt of 100 A/ μ s.

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| Isolation characteristics | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|----|
| V Ŷ | R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn | 3.8 | kV |
| Ŷ" | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs | 12.5 | kV |
| | | Min | |
| dCp | Creepage distance | 15.2 | mm |
| dCl | Clearance distance | 14.5 | mm |
| СТІ | Comparative Tracking Index (Group IIIa) | 175 | |

Application examples

According to EN 50178 and CEI 61010-1 standards and following conditions :

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

| | EN 50178 | CEI 61010-1 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| dCp, dCl, $\hat{\boldsymbol{V}}_{w}$ | Rated isolation voltage | Nominal voltage |
| Single isolation | 1250 V | 1250 V rms |
| Reinforced isolation | 690 V | 690 V rms |

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.

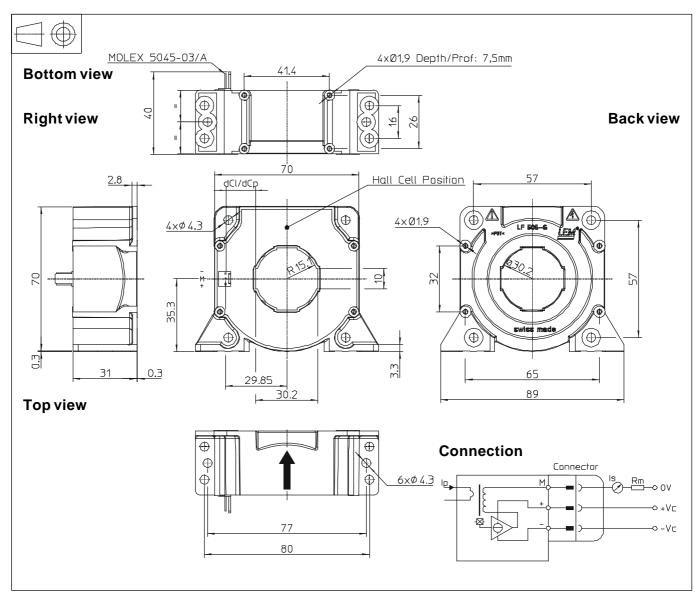
This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LF 505-S (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

| General toleranceTransducer fastening | ± 0.5 mm |
|---|---|
| Vertical or flat lying position | 4 or 6 holes \varnothing 4.3 mm |
| Recommended fastening torque or vertical position | 4 or 6 steel screws M4 3.2 Nm or 2.37 LbFt. 4 holes \varnothing 1.9 mm, |
| | depth : 7.5 mm 4 screws PTKA 25, lenath: 6 mm |
| Recommended fastening torque or flat lying position | 0.7 Nm or 0.52 LbFt. 4 holes \oslash 1.9 mm, crossing 4 screws PTKA 25, length:10 mm |
| Recommended fastening torquePrimary through-holeConnection of secondary | 0.75 Nm or 0.55 LbFt. Ø 30.2 mm MOLEX5045-03/A |
| or flat lying position Recommended fastening torque • Primary through-hole | 4 screws PTKA 25, length: 6 mm 0.7 Nm or 0.52 LbFt. 4 holes \oslash 1.9 mm, crossi 4 screws PTKA 25, length:10 mm 0.75 Nm or 0.55 LbFt \oslash 30.2 mm |

Remarks

- $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{S}}}$ is positive when $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{P}}}$ 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.

LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers, in order to improve them, without prior notice.