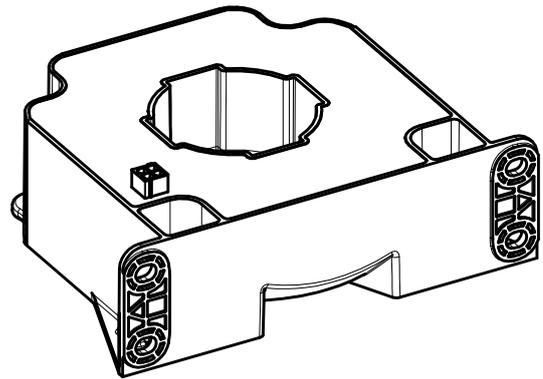


For the electronic measurement of current: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.



### Features

- Bipolar and insulated current measurement
- Current output
- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer
- Panel mounting.

### Special feature

- Secondary connection on Molex Mini-Fit Jr. 5566 - gold-plated pins.

### Advantages

- High accuracy
- Very low offset drift over temperature.

### Applications

- Windmill inverters
- Test and measurement
- AC variable speed and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motors drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

### Standards

- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- IEC 61010-1: 2010
- IEC 61800-1: 2004
- IEC 61800-2: 2015
- IEC 61800-3: 2011
- UL 508: 2013.

### Application Domain

- Industrial.

## Safety



Caution

If the device is used in a way that is not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the device may be compromised. Always inspect the electronics unit and connecting cable before using this product and do not use it if damaged. Mounting assembly shall guarantee the maximum primary conductor temperature, fulfill clearance and creepage distance, minimize electric and magnetic coupling, and unless otherwise specified can be mounted in any orientation.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits SELV according to IEC 61010-1, in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating specifications.

Use caution during installation and use of this product; certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltages and high currents (e.g. power supply, primary conductor).

Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

De-energize all circuits and hazardous live parts before installing the product.

All installations, maintenance, servicing operations and use must be carried out by trained and qualified personnel practicing applicable safety precautions.

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

This transducer must be mounted in a suitable end-enclosure.

Besides make sure to have a distance of minimum 30 mm between the primary terminals of the transducer and other neighboring components.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

Always inspect the current transducer for damage before using this product.

Never connect or disconnect the external power supply while the primary circuit is connected to live parts.

Never connect the output to any equipment with a common mode voltage to earth greater than 30 V.

Always wear protective clothing and gloves if hazardous live parts are present in the installation where the measurement is carried out.

Safe and trouble-free operation of this transducer can only be guaranteed if transport, storage and installation are carried out correctly and are carried out with care.

If not working, the current transducer shall be replaced by an equivalent device.

This transducer is a built-in device, not intended to be cleaned with any product. Nevertheless if the user must implement cleaning or washing process, validation of the cleaning program has to be done by himself.



ESD susceptibility

The product is susceptible to be damaged from an ESD event and the personnel should be grounded when handling it.

Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. Contact a qualified recycler for disposal.



Underwriters Laboratory Inc. recognized component

## Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 ... 85 °C)	$U_{C \max}$	V	±25.2
Maximum primary conductor temperature	$T_{B \max}$	°C	100
Maximum steady state primary nominal current (-40 ... 85 °C)	$I_{P N \max}$	A	2000

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.  
Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

## UL 508: Ratings and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 9

### Standards

- USR indicates investigation to the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment UL 508, Edition 17.
- CNR indicates investigation to the Canadian standard for Industrial Control Equipment CSA C22.2 No. 14-13, Edition 11.

### Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Primary involved potential		V AC/DC	1500
Ambient operating temperature	$T_A$	°C	85
Primary current	$I_P$	A	2000
Secondary supply voltage	$U_C$	V DC	0 ... ±24
Secondary current	$I_S$	mA	0 ... 400

### Conditions of acceptability

When installed in the end-use equipment, with primary feedthrough potential involved of 1500 V AC/DC, consideration shall be given to the following:

- 1 - *These products must be mounted in a suitable end-use enclosure.*
- 2 - *The secondary pin terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.*
- 3 - *Low voltage control circuit shall be supplied by an isolating source (such as transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay).*
- 4 - *Based on the temperature test performed on all LF2010-S Series, the primary bar or conductor shall not exceed 120 °C in the end use application when the primary current does not exceed 2500 A and 100 °C when the primary current is up to 3500 A.*
- 5 - *LF 2010-S series shall be used in a pollution degree 2.*

### Marking

Only those products bearing the UL or UR Mark should be considered to be Listed or Recognized and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

**Insulation coordination**

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	$U_d$	kV	6	
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	$\hat{U}_w$	kV	20	According to IEC 61800-5-1
Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC)	$U_t$	kV	1.65	Test carried out with a non insulated bar and completely filling the primary hole. According to IEC 61800-5-1
Insulation resistance	$R_{INS}$	M $\Omega$	200	measured at 500 V DC
Comparative tracking index	$CTI$	-	600	
Rated insulation RMS voltage, reinforced insulation	$U_b$	V	1000	According to IEC 61800-5-1 CAT III, PD2 (table value)
Rated insulation RMS voltage, basic insulation	$U_b$	V	3600	
Case material	-	-	V0	According to UL 94
Clearance and creepage	See dimensions drawing on page 7			

**Environmental and mechanical characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	$T_A$	$^{\circ}$ C	-40		85	
Ambient storage temperature	$T_S$	$^{\circ}$ C	-50		90	
Mass	$m$	g		1500		

**Electrical data**

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $\pm U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$ ,  $R_M = 1\ \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted.

Lines with a \* in the conditions column apply over the  $-40 \dots 85\text{ °C}$  ambient temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Conditions
Primary nominal RMS current	$I_{PN}$	A			2000	*
Primary current, measuring range	$I_{PM}$	A	-4500		4500	* With $\pm U_C = \pm 22.8\text{ V}$ ; $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$ ; $R_M = 0.5\ \Omega$ For other conditions, see figure 1
Measuring resistance	$R_M$	$\Omega$	0			* Max value of $R_M$ is given in figure 1
Secondary nominal RMS current	$I_{SN}$	A			0.4	*
Resistance of secondary winding	$R_S$	$\Omega$			18.6	$R_S(T_A) = R_S \times (1 + 0.004 \times (T_A + \Delta\text{temp} - 25))$ Estimated temperature increase @ $I_{PN}$ is $\Delta\text{temp} = 15\text{ °C}$
Secondary current	$I_S$	A	-0.9		0.9	*
Number of secondary turns	$N_S$			5000		
Theoretical sensitivity	$G_{th}$	mA/A		0.2		
Supply voltage	$U_C$	V	$\pm 14.25$		$\pm 25.2$	*
Current consumption @ $I_P = 0$	$I_C$	mA		42 48		$\pm U_C = \pm 15\text{ V}$ $\pm U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$
Offset current, referred to primary	$I_O$	A	-1		1	
Temperature variation of $I_O$ , referred to primary	$I_{OT}$	A	-1		1	*
Magnetic offset current after $3 \times I_{PN}$ referred to primary	$I_{OM}$	A		$\pm 1$		
Sensitivity error	$\varepsilon_G$	%	-0.15		0.15	*
Linearity error	$\varepsilon_L$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.1		0.1	*
Overall accuracy at $I_{PN}$	$X_G$	% of $I_{PN}$	-0.2 -0.3		0.2 0.3	* 25 ... 70 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C
Output RMS noise current, referred to primary	$I_{no}$	mA		90		1 Hz to 20 kHz (see figure 4)
Reaction time @ 10 % of $I_{PN}$	$t_{ra}$	$\mu\text{s}$		< 0.5		0 to 1 kA, 200 A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Step response time to 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$t_r$	$\mu\text{s}$		< 0.5		0 to 1 kA, 200 A/ $\mu\text{s}$
Frequency bandwidth	$BW$	kHz		150		-3 dB, small signal bandwidth

**Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values**

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as well as values shown in "typical" graphs.

On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

Unless otherwise stated (e.g. "100 % tested"), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with "min" and "max" is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %.

For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between -3 sigma and +3 sigma. If "typical" values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between -sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution.

Typical, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

Typical performance characteristics

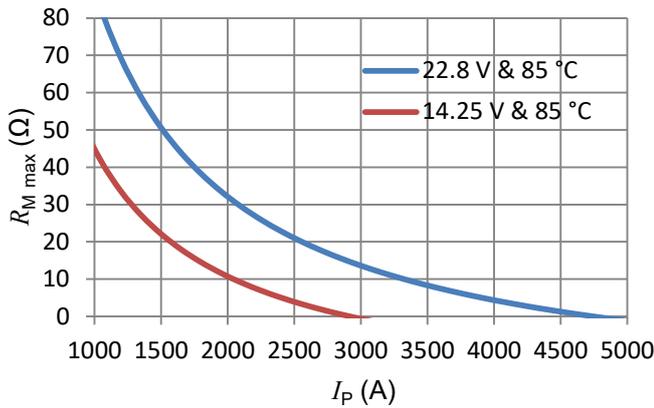


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

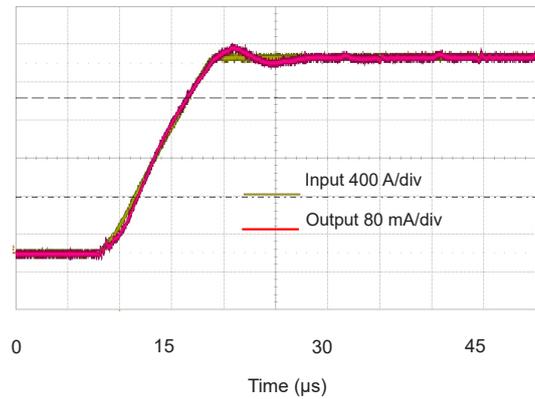


Figure 2: Typical step response (0 to 2 kA, 400 A/μs)

$$R_{M \max} = N_S \times \frac{U_{C \min} - 0.6 \text{ V}}{I_P} - R_{S \max}$$

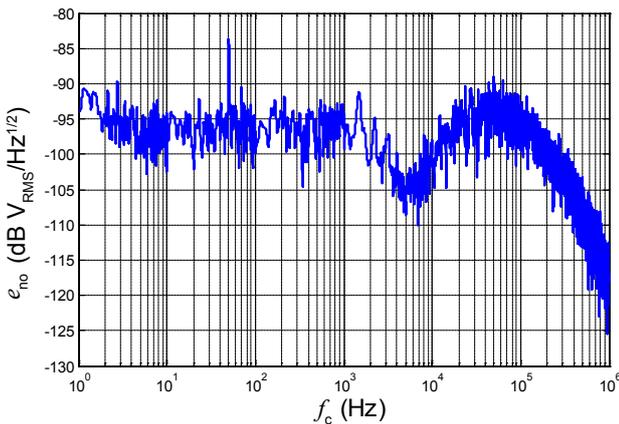


Figure 3: Typical output noise voltage spectral density  $e_{no}$  with  $R_M = 100 \Omega$

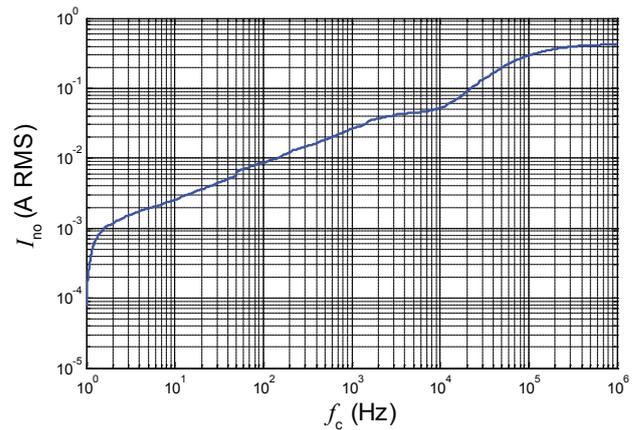


Figure 4: Typical total output RMS noise current with  $R_M = 100 \Omega$  (primary referred)

To calculate the noise in a frequency band  $f_1$  to  $f_2$ , the formula is:

$$I_{no}(f_1 \text{ to } f_2) = \sqrt{I_{no}(f_2)^2 - I_{no}(f_1)^2}$$

with  $I_{no}(f)$  read from figure 4 (typical, RMS value).

Example:

What is the noise from 1 to  $10^6$  Hz?

Figure 4 gives  $I_{no}(1 \text{ Hz}) = 0.2 \text{ mA}$  and  $I_{no}(10^6 \text{ Hz}) = 400 \text{ mA}$ . The output RMS noise current is therefore:

$$\sqrt{(400 \times 10^{-3})^2 - (0.2 \times 10^{-3})^2} = 400 \text{ mA referred to primary}$$

Typical performance characteristics continued

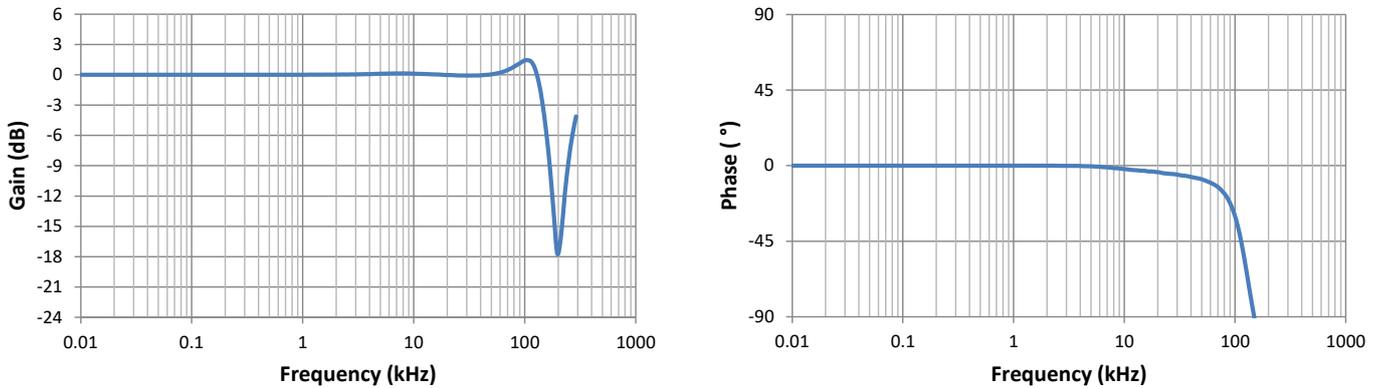


Figure 5: Typical frequency response, small signal bandwidth

Performance parameters definition

Sensitivity and linearity

To measure sensitivity and linearity, the primary current (DC) is cycled from 0 to  $I_{PM}$ , then to  $-I_{PM}$  and back to 0 (equally spaced  $I_{PM}/10$  steps). The sensitivity  $G$  is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between  $\pm I_{PM}$ . The linearity error  $\epsilon_L$  is the maximum positive or negative difference between the measured points and the linear regression line, expressed in % of the maximum measured value.

Magnetic offset

The magnetic offset  $I_{OM}$  is the change of offset after a given current has been applied to the input. It is included in the linearity error as long as the transducer remains in its measuring range.

Electrical offset

The electrical offset current  $I_{OE}$  is the residual output current when the input current is zero.

Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy  $X_G$  is the error at  $\pm I_{PN}$ , relative to the rated value  $I_{PM}$ . It includes all errors mentioned above.

Response and reaction times

The response time  $t_r$  and the reaction time  $t_{ra}$  are shown in the next figure. Both slightly depend on the primary current  $di/dt$ . They are measured at nominal current.

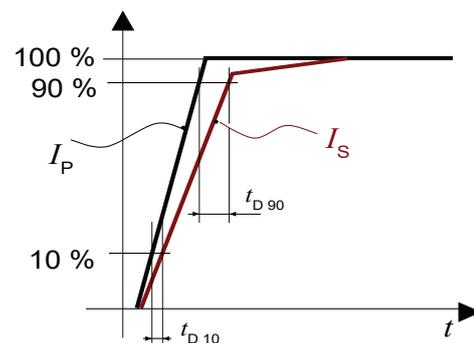
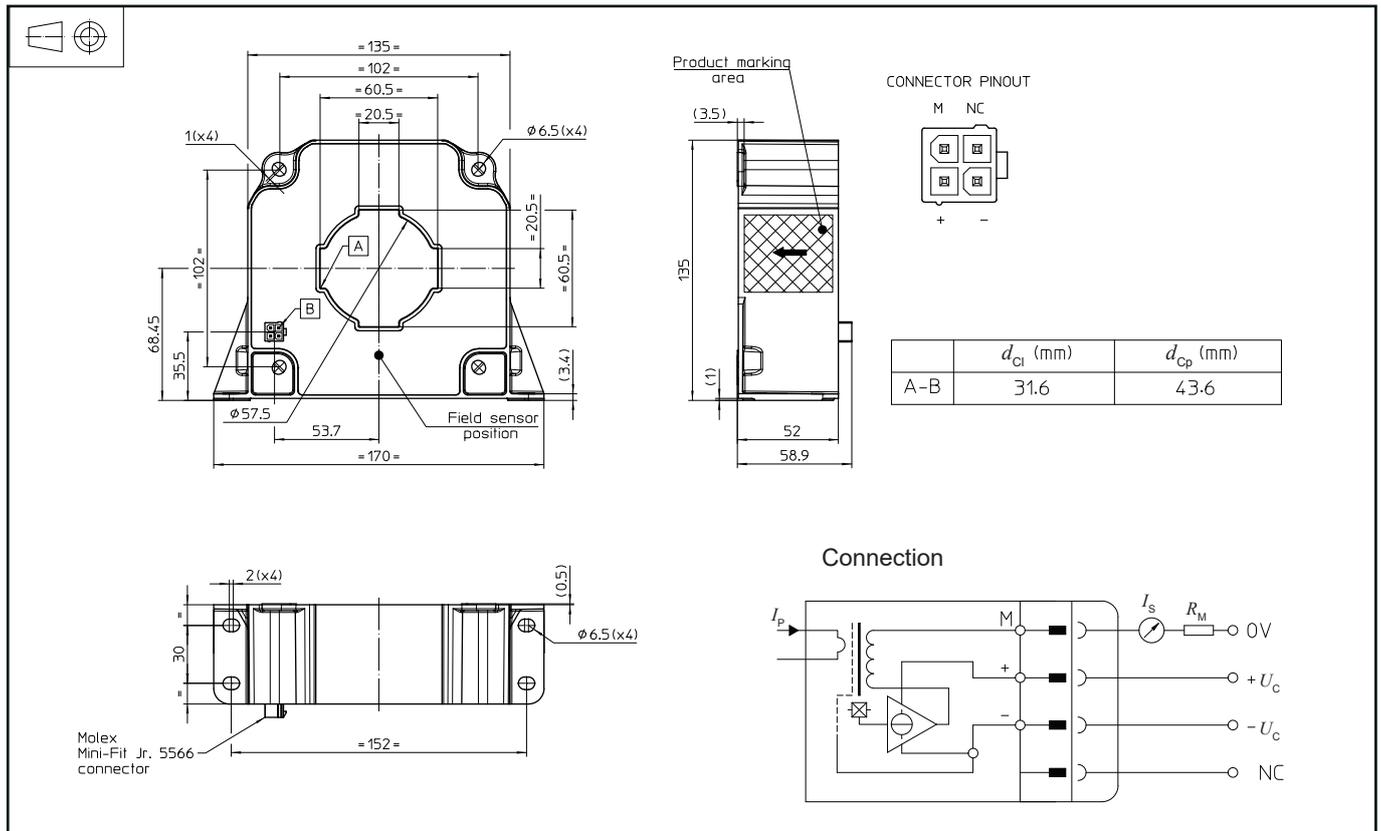


Figure 6: Response time  $t_r$  and reaction time  $t_{ra}$

**Dimensions (in mm)**

**Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - Vertical position
    - 4 slotted holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm
    - 4 M6 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 5.5 N·m ( $\pm 10$  %)
- Primary through-hole
  - Or
    - $\varnothing 57$  mm
    - 60 mm  $\times$  20 mm
- Transducer fastening
  - Horizontal position
    - 4 slotted holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm
    - 4 M6 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 5.5 N·m ( $\pm 10$  %)
- Connection of secondary Molex Mini-Fit Jr. 5566 gold-plated pins

**Remarks**

- $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of arrow.
- The secondary cables also have to be routed together all the way.
- Installation of the transducer is to be done without primary current or secondary voltage present.
- Maximum temperature of primary conductor: see page 2.
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: [www.lem.com](http://www.lem.com)

**Products/Product Documentation.**

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