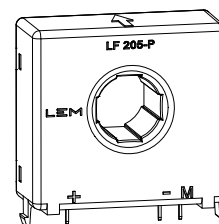


## Current Transducer LF 205-P/SP1

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

RoHS  

$$I_{PN} = 200 \text{ A}$$



### Features

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

### Special feature

- Mounting clips moulded into the transducer housing, attach to printed circuit boards 1.6 mm thick.

### Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized delay 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.

### Application domain

- Industrial.

### Electrical data

|           |                                                      |                                                                                                          |                     |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| $I_{PN}$  | Primary nominal current RMS                          | 200                                                                                                      | A                   |
| $I_{PM}$  | Primary current, measuring range                     | 0 ... $\pm 420$                                                                                          | A                   |
| $R_M$     | Measuring resistance @                               | $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$<br>$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$ $R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$ |                     |
|           | with $\pm 12 \text{ V}$ @ $\pm 200 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0      71                                                                                                | 0      69 $\Omega$  |
|           | @ $\pm 420 \text{ A}_{\max}$                         | 0      14                                                                                                | 0      12 $\Omega$  |
|           | with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ @ $\pm 200 \text{ A}_{\max}$ | 0      100                                                                                               | 23      98 $\Omega$ |
|           | @ $\pm 420 \text{ A}_{\max}$                         | 0      28                                                                                                | 23      26 $\Omega$ |
| $I_{SN}$  | Secondary nominal current RMS                        | 100                                                                                                      | mA                  |
| $N_P/N_S$ | Turns ratio                                          | 1 : 2000                                                                                                 |                     |
| $U_C$     | Supply voltage (+5 %)                                | $\pm 12 \dots 15$                                                                                        | V                   |
| $I_C$     | Current consumption @ $\pm 15 \text{ V}$             | $17 + I_S$                                                                                               | mA                  |

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

|                            |                                                                                                                |              |               |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| $\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}$ | Total error @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                                              | $\pm 0.5$    | %             |
| $\varepsilon_L$            | Linearity error                                                                                                | $< 0.1$      | %             |
|                            |                                                                                                                | Typ      Max |               |
| $I_{OE}$                   | Electrical offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                               |              | $\pm 0.2$ mA  |
| $I_{OM}$                   | Magnetic offset current <sup>1)</sup> @ $I_P = 0$ and specified $R_M$ , after an overload of $3 \times I_{PN}$ |              | $\pm 0.1$ mA  |
| $I_{OT}$                   | Temperature variation of $I_O$ $-40^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$                                     | $\pm 0.12$   | $\pm 0.4$ mA  |
| $t_{D10}$                  | Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step                                                 | $< 500$      | ns            |
| $t_{D90}$                  | Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step <sup>2)</sup>                                   | $< 1$        | $\mu\text{s}$ |
| $BW$                       | Frequency bandwidth ( $-3 \text{ dB}$ )                                                                        | DC ... 100   | kHz           |

### General data

|           |                                                           |                 |                  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| $T_A$     | Ambient operating temperature                             | $-40 \dots +85$ | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $T_{Ast}$ | Ambient storage temperature                               | $-40 \dots +90$ | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $R_S$     | Secondary coil resistance      @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$ | 33              | $\Omega$         |
|           | @ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$                                | 35              | $\Omega$         |
| $m$       | Mass                                                      | 58              | g                |
|           | Standards                                                 | EN 50178: 1997  |                  |

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> As a result of the coercive force ( $H_c$ ) of the magnetic circuit

<sup>2)</sup> With a  $di/dt$  of  $100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ .

## Current Transducer LF 205-P/SP1

### Insulation coordination

|          |                                                     |     |    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|----|
| $U_d$    | RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min    | 3.5 | kV |
| $U_{Ni}$ | Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s            | 8.8 | kV |
| $U_t$    | Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC) | > 2 | kV |
|          |                                                     | Min |    |
| $d_{Cp}$ | Creepage distance                                   | 9.5 | mm |
| $d_{Cl}$ | Clearance                                           | 9.5 | mm |
| $CTI$    | Comparative Tracking Index (group IIIa)             | 175 |    |

### Applications examples

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

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

|                                | EN 50178                 | IEC 61010-1     |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| $d_{Cp}$ , $d_{Cl}$ , $U_{Ni}$ | Rated insulation voltage | Nominal voltage |
| Basic insulation               | 800 V                    | 800 V           |
| Reinforced insulation          | 400 V                    | 300 V           |

### 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).

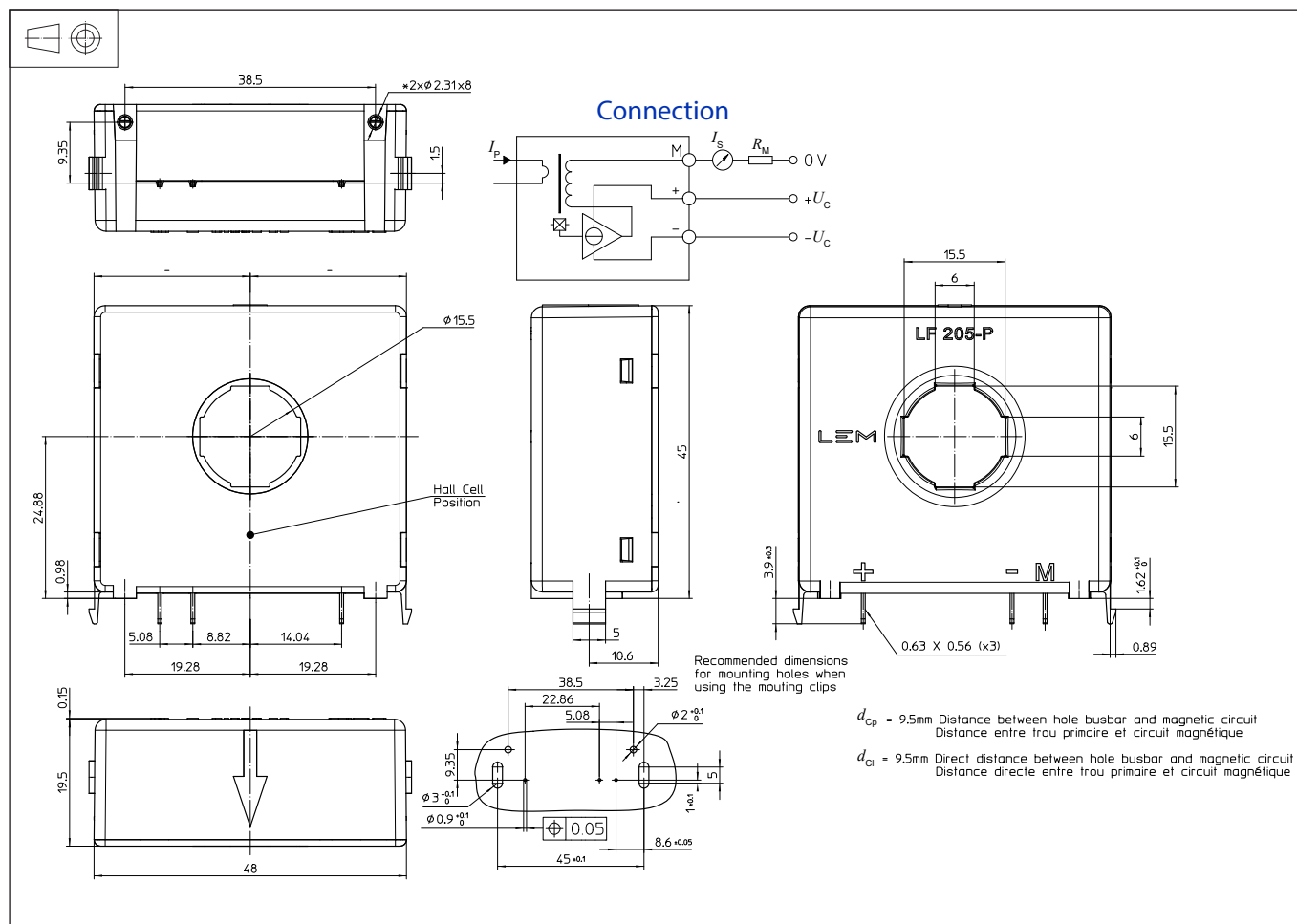
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

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 205-P/SP1 (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.2\text{ mm}$
- Secondary connection 3 pins  $0.63 \times 0.56\text{ mm}$
- Recommended PCB hole  $\varnothing 0.9\text{ mm}$
- Primary through-hole  $\varnothing 15.5\text{ mm}$
- Supplementary fastening 2 holes  $\varnothing 2.31\text{ mm}$
- Recommended PCB hole  $\varnothing 2.4\text{ mm}$
- Recommended screws KA22 x 6

### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $I_p$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed  $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- Dynamic performances ( $di/dt$  and delay time) are best with a single bar completely filling the primary hole.

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