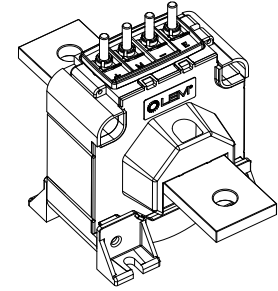


# Current Transducer LTC 1000-TF

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



$$I_{PN} = 1000 \text{ A}$$



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current	1000	A
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	0 ... $\pm 2400$ <sup>1)</sup>	A
$\hat{I}_{Pmax}$	Primary withstand peak current (maximum)	10 / 10	kA/ms
$R_M$	Measuring resistance with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{max}$	$R_{Mmin}$ 0 $R_{Mmax}$ 15 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1200 \text{ A}_{max}$	0    7 $\Omega$
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ A}_{max}$	0    50 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 2000 \text{ A}_{max}$	0    7 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	200	mA
$N_P/N_S$	Turns ratio	1 : 5000	
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15$ ... 24	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	< 30 (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ ) + $I_S$	mA

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon_{tot}$	Total error @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	< $\pm 0.4$	%
		@ $I_{PN}, T_A = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	< $\pm 1$ %
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
		Max	
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.5$	mA
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ ... +85 $^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 1$ mA
$t_{D90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step <sup>2)</sup>	< 1	$\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC ... 100	kHz

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-40 ... +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{Ast}$	Ambient storage temperature	-45 ... +90	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	44	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	1300	g
	Standards	EN 50155: 2017 <sup>3)</sup> EN 50121-3-2: 2016	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> With a  $di/dt$  of > 5 A/ $\mu\text{s}$   
<sup>2)</sup> For a  $di/dt$  = 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$   
<sup>3)</sup> Additional information available on request.

## Features

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

## 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).

**Current Transducer LTC 1000-TF**

Insulation coordination			
$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	13.4 <sup>1)</sup>	kV
		1.5 <sup>2)</sup>	kV
$U_t$	Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC)	> 2.8	kV
		Min	
$d_{cp}$	Creepage distance	83.2	mm
$d_{cl}$	Clearance	54.4	mm
$CTI$	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> Between primary and secondary + shield  
<sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and shield.

**Safety**

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



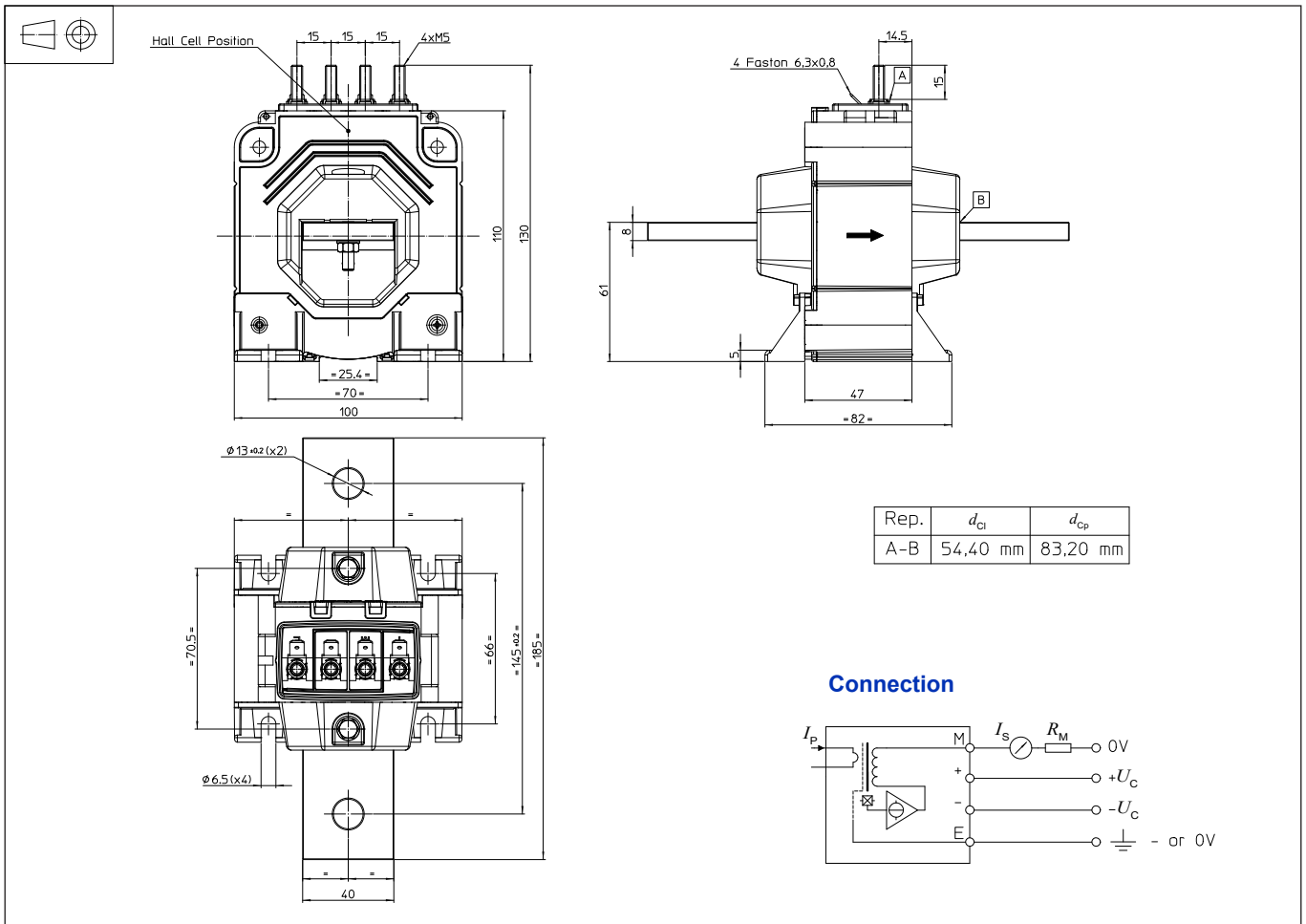
This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer’s operating instructions.



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 LTC 1000-TF (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 1$  mm
- Transducer fastening by the primary bar
  - 2 holes  $\varnothing 13$  mm
  - 2 steel screws M12
  - Recommended fastening torque 24.5 Nm
- Or by fastening feet
  - 4 slots  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm
  - 4 steel screws M6
  - Recommended fastening torque 4.7 Nm
- Connection of secondary
  - M5 threaded studs
  - Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm
  - Faston  $6.3 \times 0.8$  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.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.