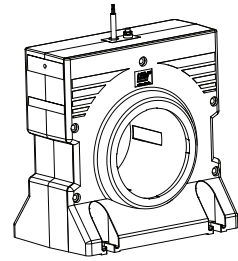


# Current Transducer RA 2000-S/SP1

For the measurement of alternating components in a determined bandwidth, contained in a continuous primary current.



Electrical data			
$M$	Mutual inductance	$4.4018 \cdot 10^{-6}$	H
$U_{out}$	Output voltage (analog)	$U_{out} = M \cdot \frac{di_p}{dt}$	V
	When $I_p$ has a sinusoidal shape	$U_{out\ RMS} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot M \cdot f \cdot I_{p\ RMS}$ $2 \cdot \pi \cdot M = 27.657 \cdot 10^{-6}$ H	V
Examples:	$U_{out\ RMS} = 4.4018 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 50 \cdot 50 = 0.069$ V	@ 50 Hz, 50 A	
	$U_{out\ RMS} = 4.4018 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 3000 \cdot 50 = 4.140$ V	@ 3000 Hz, 50 A	
$L_S$	Inductance of secondary circuit ( $\pm 6\%$ )	8.65	mH
$N_S$	Number of secondary turns	1920	

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data			
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth	20 ... 3000	Hz

Test circuit			
$L_T$	Inductance of test circuit ( $\pm 6\%$ )	8.75	mH
$N_T$	Number of turns (test winding)	1920	
$R_T$	Resistance of test winding @ $T_A = 70\text{ °C}$ ( $\pm 3\%$ )	134	$\Omega$
$I_T$	Test current	< 50	mA

General data			
$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	-25 ... 70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_{A\ st}$	Ambient storage temperature	-40 ... 85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$T_B$	Primary conductor temperature	$\leq 100$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70\text{ °C}$ ( $\pm 3\%$ )	131	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	6	kg
	Standards	EN 50155: 2017 <sup>1)</sup> EN 50121-3-2: 2016	

Note: <sup>1)</sup> Additional information available on request.

## Features

- Insulating plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

## Special features

- Shielded cable: 2 m
- Connection to screen: M5 threaded stud.

## Advantages

- No insertion losses
- Current overload capability.

## Applications

- Single or three phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters.

## Application Domain

- Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

## Current Transducer RA 2000-S/SP1

### Accuracy

Accuracy for the measurement of a single frequency signal:

Amplitude error: in % of the measured signal. Table 1.1 - Maximum amplitude and phase errors for single frequency signals.

Frequency \ Amplitude	20 Hz ... 100 Hz		10 Hz ... 3000 Hz	
	Amplitude error	Phase error in °	Amplitude error	Phase error in °
0.1 A ... 1 A	±2.8	-90 ±5	±2.7	-90 ±2.5
1 ... 10 A	±2.5	-90 ±5	±2.6	-90 ±2.5
10 ... 20 A	±2.9	-90 ±5	±3.0	-90 ±2.5

### Accuracy for the measurement of signal added to a DC current of > 10 A

Amplitude error: in % of the measured signal.

Frequency \ Amplitude	20 Hz ... 100 Hz		10 Hz ... 3000 Hz	
	Amplitude error	Phase error in °	Amplitude error	Phase error in °
0.1 A ... 1 A	±2.8	-90 ±5	±2.7	-90 ±2.5
1 ... 10 A	±2.5	-90 ±5	±2.6	-90 ±2.5
10 ... 20 A	±2.9	-90 ±5	±3.0	-90 ±2.5

Table 1.2 - Maximum amplitude and phase errors for signals added to a minimum DC fundamental. The values are the same as without DC (see 1.1)

### Accuracy for the measurement of signal added to a AC (fundamental) current in the range between 15 Hz and 100 Hz of > 10 A RMS

Amplitude error: in % of the measured signal.

Frequency \ Amplitude	20 Hz ... 100 Hz		10 Hz ... 3000 Hz	
	Amplitude error	Phase error in °	Amplitude error	Phase error in °
0.1 A ... 1 A	±2.8	-90 ±5	±2.7	-90 ±2.5
1 ... 10 A	±2.5	-90 ±5	±2.6	-90 ±2.5
10 ... 20 A	±2.9	-90 ±5	±3.0	-90 ±2.5

Table 1.3 - Maximum amplitude and phase errors for signal added to a minimum AC fundamental.

## Current Transducer RA 2000-S/SP1

Insulation coordination			
$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	12 <sup>1)</sup>	kV
		500 <sup>2)</sup>	V
		Min	
$d_{cp}$	Creepage distance	113.5	mm
$d_{cl}$	Clearance	107.8	mm
$CTI$	Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600	

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> Between primary and secondary + test winding

<sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and test winding.

## 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 (e.g. 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.

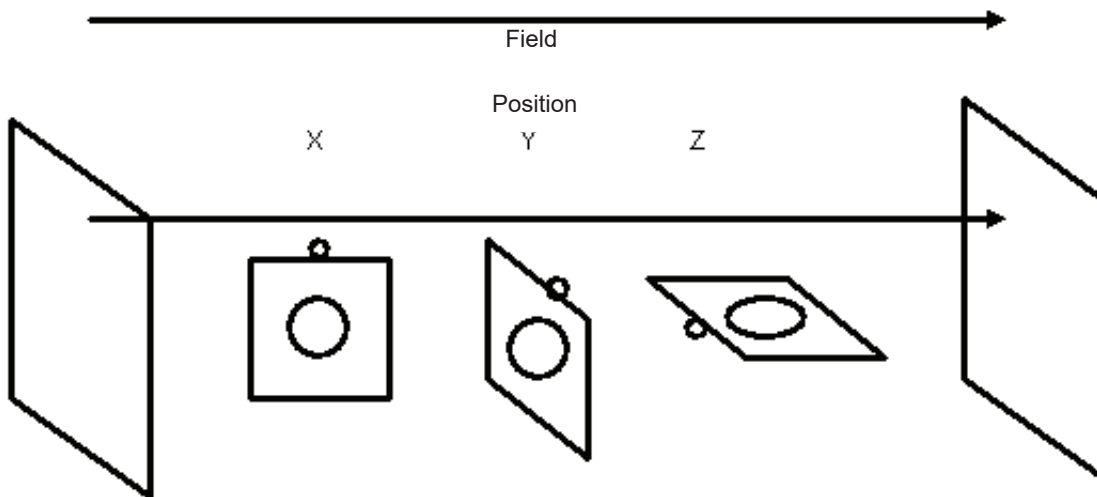
**Current Transducer RA 2000-S/SP1**

**Influence of external magnetic fields**

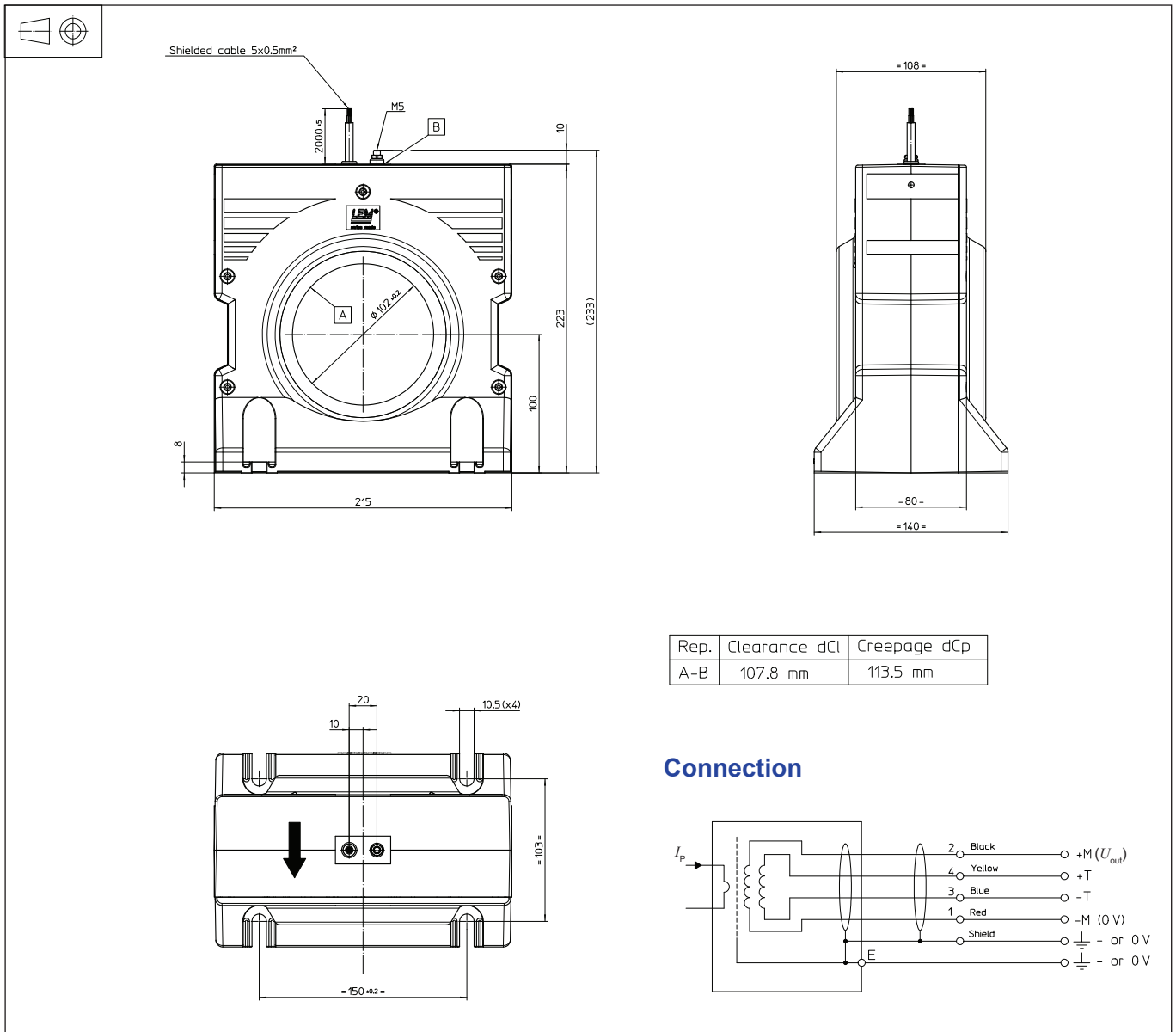
Table 2-1 shows the error in the measurement of the primary current (mA RMS) due to external magnetic fields at the frequency of the external field. The errors are measured with respect to the theoretically expected signal. The influence is different for the 3 axes of the transducer. See Figure 2-1 for the orientation of the axes. At 50 Hz:

Position \ Frequency	X	Y	Z
	mAT/A/m	mAT/A/m	mAT/A/m
$H_{AC}$ @ 50 Hz	5	18.2	1.54
$H_{AC}$ @ 300 Hz	17.6	49.2	1.96

Table 2.1 - Influence of external magnetic fields in each axes of the transducer.



## Dimensions RA 2000-S/SP1 (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 1$  mm
- Transducer fastening 4 slots  $\varnothing 10.5$  mm  
4 steel screws M10  
Recommended fastening torque 11.5 N·m
- Primary through-hole  $\varnothing 102$  mm
- Connection of secondary shielded cable 5 x 0.5 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Connection of screen M5 threaded stud  
Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m

### Remarks

- $U_s$  is positive when  $di/dt$  flows in the direction of the arrow.
- Temperature of the primary conductor should not exceed 100 °C.
- 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:  
<https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/>.