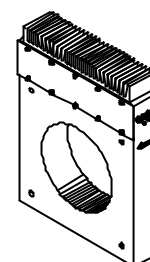


# Current Transducer LT 10000-S

$I_{PN} = 10000 \text{ A}$

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).



## Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	10000	A
$I_p$	Primary current, measuring range (1 s/mn)	0 .. ± 15000	A
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$	
	with ± 48 V	@ ± 10000 A <sub>max</sub>	0    8    Ω
		@ ± 12000 A <sub>max</sub>	0    1    Ω
	with ± 60 V	@ ± 10000 A <sub>max</sub>	0    20    Ω
		@ ± 15000 A <sub>max</sub>	0    1.5    Ω
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	1	A
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 10000	
$V_C$	Supply voltage (± 5 %)	± 48 .. 60	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	40 (@ ± 60 V) + $I_s$	mA
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	10 <sup>1)</sup>	kV
		1 <sup>2)</sup>	kV

## Features

- Closed loop (compensated) current transducer using the Hall effect
- Insulated case.

## 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.

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.3	%
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	± 1.5    mA
		Max	± 1.5    mA
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$ - 25 °C .. + 70 °C	± 0.6	± 0.8    mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>3)</sup> @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	< 1	µs
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	> 50	A/µs
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz

## 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.

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 .. + 70	°C
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 .. + 85	°C
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	35	Ω
$m$	Mass	17	kg
	Standards	EN 50178(97.10.01)	

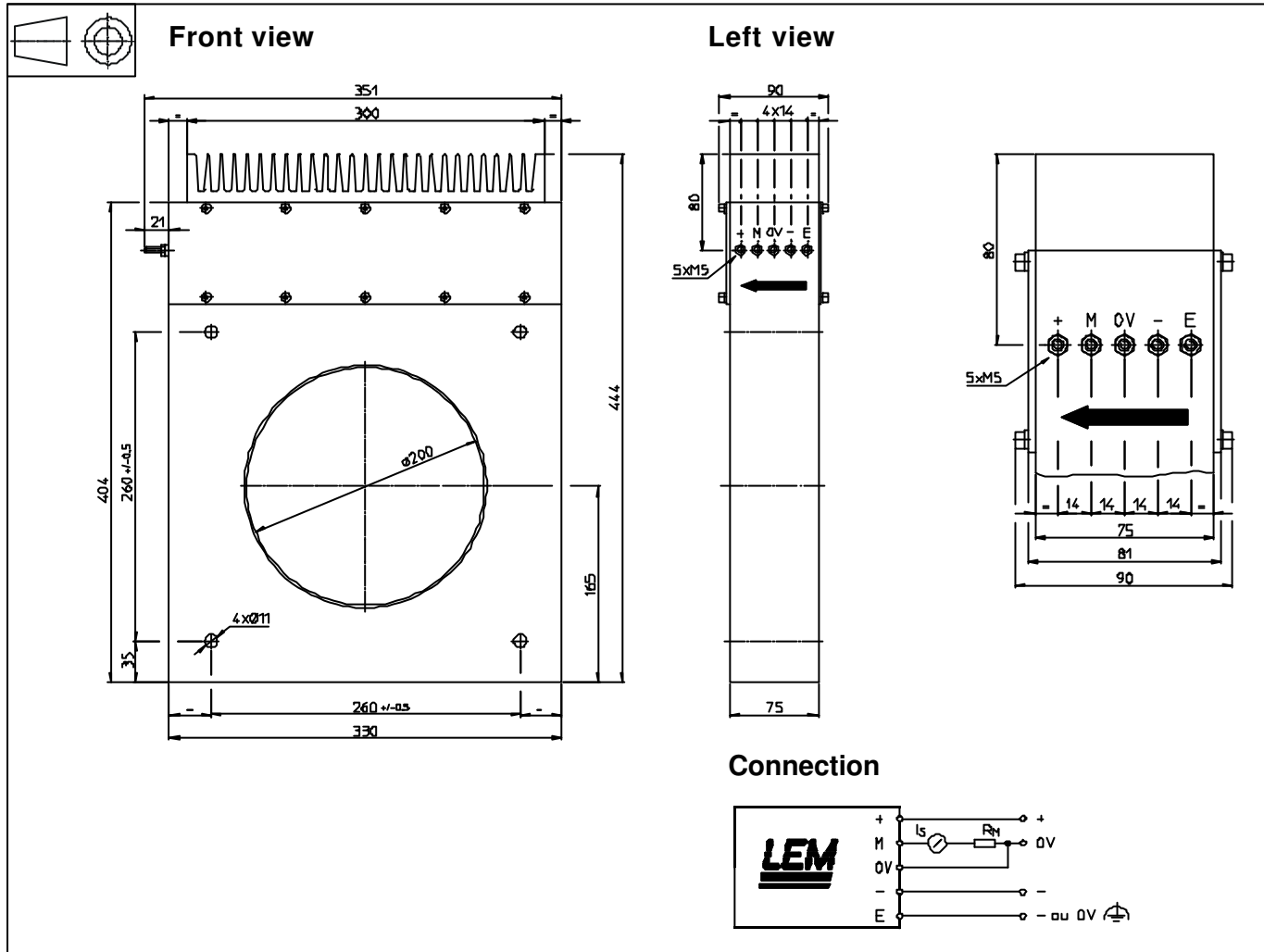
**Notes :** <sup>1)</sup> Between primary and secondary + shield

<sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and shield

<sup>3)</sup> With a di/dt of 100 A/µs.

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## Dimensions LT 1000-S (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 1$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - 4 holes  $\varnothing 11$  mm
  - 4 x M10 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 11.4 Nm or 8.48 Lb - Ft
- Primary through-hole  $\varnothing 200$  mm
- Connection of secondary
  - M5 threaded studs
  - Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb - Ft

## 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.
- Dynamic performances (di/dt and response time) are best with a primary bar in the center of the through-hole.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.