

## Current Transducer LT 4000-S/SP35

$$I_{PN} = 4000 \text{ A}$$

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	4000	A			
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. $\pm 6000$	A			
$R_M$	Measuring resistance with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$		$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$		
			@ $\pm 2500 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	23	$\Omega$
			@ $\pm 4000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	9	$\Omega$
			@ $\pm 6000 \text{ A}_{\max}$	0	1	$\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	800	mA			
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	1 : 5000				
$V_C$	Supply voltage <sup>1)</sup>	$\pm 24$	V			
$I_C$	Current consumption	$41 + I_S$	mA			
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	$12^{2)}$	kV			
		$1^{3)}$				
$V_e$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharge extinction @ 10 pC	2.5	kV			

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall accuracy @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.5$	%
$e_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max
		$\pm 0.4$	$\pm 0.8$
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$	$-40^\circ\text{C} \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$	mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>4)</sup> @ 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 1$	$\mu\text{s}$
$di/dt$	di/dt accurately followed	$> 50$	A/ $\mu\text{s}$
$f$	Frequency bandwidth (-1 dB)	DC .. 100	kHz

### Test circuit

$N_T$	Number of turns	1000	
$R_T$	Resistance of test circuit @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	22	$\Omega$
$I_T$	Test current @ 25 % de $I_{PN}$	1	A

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	$-40 \dots +70$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	$-50 \dots +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	15	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	6.3	kg
	Standards	EN 50155 : 1995	

- Notes :
- $\pm 24 \text{ V}$  (- 12.5 %, + 10 %)
  - Between primary and secondary + shield + test
  - Between secondary and test and shield
  - With a di/dt of 100 A/ $\mu\text{s}$ .

### Features

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

### Special features

- $V_d = 12 \text{ kV}^{2)}$
- $N_T = 1000$  turns
- $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$
- Internal shield connected to the external shield
- Connection to secondary circuit on LEMO EGJ. 1B. 305. CYC.

### 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 phases inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

### Application Domains

- Traction

### Frequency response of LT 4000-S/SP35 in the bandwidth $20 \text{ Hz} < f < 200 \text{ Hz}$

AC current (20...200 Hz)	Line current of 0 A		Line current of 20 A		Line current of 400 A	
	Amplitude error [ % ]	Phase error [ ° ]	Amplitude error [ % ]	Phase error [ ° ]	Amplitude error [ % ]	Phase error [ ° ]
1 A (at 50 Hz)	± 20.6	-15	± 6.7	-3.6	± 6.7	-3.6
2 A (at 50 Hz)	± 11.9	-7	± 4.1	-3	± 4.1	-3

Amplitude error : in % of the measured signal

Phase error : in degrees with respect to the measured signal

Maximum amplitude and phase errors for small AC currents added to different DC line currents.

### Dimensions LT 4000-S/SP35 ( in mm. 1mm = 0.0394 inch)

**Front view**

**Left view**

**Top view**

**Secondary terminals**

- Pin 1 : supply voltage + 24 V
- Pin 2 : measure
- Pin 3 : supply voltage - 24 V
- Pin 4 : test winding +
- Pin 5 : test winding -
- Terminal Ⓧ : earth

**Connection**

### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 1mm
- Transducer fastening 4 slots  $\varnothing$  10.5 mm  
4 M10 steel screws
- Recommended fastening torque 11.5 Nm or 8.48 Lb. -Ft.
- Primary through-hole  $\varnothing$  102 mm
- Connection of secondary LEMO EGJ.1B.305.CYC

### 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 single bar completely filling the primary hole.