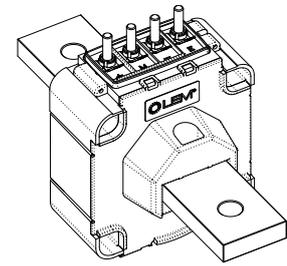


## Current Transducer LTC 600-T/SP16

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



$$I_{PN} = 600 \text{ A}$$



### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current	600	A
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	0 ... $\pm 1500$	A
$\hat{I}_P$	Maximum withstand primary peak current	10/10	kA/ms
$R_M$	Measuring resistance with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 600 \text{ A}_{max}$	$R_{M min}$ 0 $R_{M max}$ 50 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1200 \text{ A}_{max}$	0 5 $\Omega$
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 600 \text{ A}_{max}$	0 120 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1500 \text{ A}_{max}$	0 20 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	120	mA
$N_P/N_S$	Turns ratio	1 : 5000	
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	$< 32 (@ \pm 24 \text{ V}) + I_S$	mA

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon_S$	Sensitivity error @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$< \pm 0.7$	%
		@ $I_{PN}, T_A = -40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$< \pm 1.6$
$\epsilon_L$	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 $I_O$ $-40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} \dots +85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 1$	mA
$t_{D90}$	Delay time <sup>1)</sup> to 90 % of $I_{PN}$	$< 1$	$\mu\text{s}$
$BW$	Frequency bandwidth ( $-1 \text{ dB}$ )	DC ... 100	kHz

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	$-40 \dots +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	$-45 \dots +90$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_S$	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_A = 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	44	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	1720	g
	Standards	EN 50155: 2007 UL 508: 2010	

### Features

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

### Special features

- $I_{PN} = 600 \text{ A}$
- Busbar dimension:  $210 \times 40 \times 12 \text{ mm}$ .

### 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 choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- Battery chargers.

### Application Domain

- Traction.

**Note:** <sup>1)</sup> For a  $di/dt = 100 \text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ .

## Current Transducer LTC 600-T/SP16

### 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
$U_e$	Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @ 10 pC	> 2.8	kV
		Min	
$d_{cp}$	Creepage distance	80	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 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.

