

# Voltage Transducer LV 100-1000/SP13

For the electronic measurement of voltages: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high voltage) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).

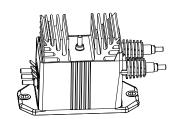




#### Electrical data Primary nominal voltage rms 1000 V V<sub>PN</sub> V<sub>PM</sub> 0 .. ± 1500 Primary voltage, measuring range V Primary nominal current rms 10 mA I<sub>PN</sub> $\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{M}\,\mathrm{min}}$ R<sub>M max</sub> $\mathbf{R}_{M}$ Measuring resistance @ ± 1000 V <sub>max</sub> 230 with ± 16 V 0 Ω @ ± 1500 V $_{\rm max}$ 0 140 Ω @ ± 1000 V <sub>max</sub> 570 with ± 33 V 0 Ω @ ± 1500 V max 0 360 Ω Secondary nominal current rms I<sub>SN</sub> 50 mΑ $\mathbf{K}_{N}$ Conversion ratio 1000 V : 50 mA V<sub>c</sub> Supply voltage (± 5 %) V ± 16 .. 33 Current consumption < 32 (@±33 V)+I<sub>s</sub> mA I<sub>c</sub> Accuracy - Dynamic performance data $\boldsymbol{X}_{\rm G}$ Overall accuracy @ $V_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ % ± 0.9 $\mathcal{E}_{L}$ Linearity error < 0.1 % Тур Max Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ± 0.2 **I**<sub>0</sub> mΑ Temperature variation of $I_{o}$ - 25°C .. + 70°C I<sub>OT</sub> ± 0.4 ± 0.6 mΑ Response time to 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$ step 100 t, μs **General data** T<sub>A</sub> Ambient operating temperature - 25 .. + 70 °C $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{s}}$ Ambient storage temperature - 40 .. + 85 °C

N 10000 : 2000 Turns ratio Ρ Total primary power loss 10  $\mathbf{R}_{1}$ Primary resistance @  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 100  $\mathbf{R}_{s}$ Secondary coil resistance @  $T_A = 70^{\circ}C$ 55 m Mass 790 Standards EN 50155: 1995

#### V<sub>PN</sub> 1000 V



#### **Features**

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using the Hall effect
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Primary resistor R<sub>1</sub> incorporated within the housing.

#### **Special features**

- V<sub>c</sub> = ± 16 .. 33 (± 5 %) V
- V<sub>d</sub> = 12 kV
- **T**<sub>A</sub> = -25°C .. + 70°C.

#### **Advantages**

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- · Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference.

# Applications

- · Single or three phase inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

# Application Domain

• Traction.

W

kΩ

Ω

g

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### Voltage Transducer LV 100-1000/SP13

Isolation characteristics			
V <sub>d</sub>	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	12	kV
-		Min	
dCp	Creepage distance	164.8	mm
dCl	Clearance distance	47.1	mm
СТІ	Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600	

# 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.

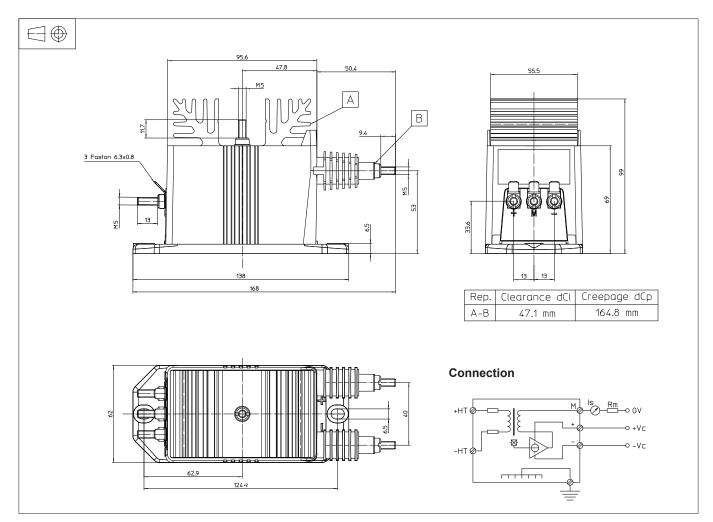
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



## Dimensions LV 100-1000/SP13 (in mm)



# **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer fastening
  - Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm
- Connection of primary
- Connection of secondary
- Connection to the ground M5 thre Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm

± 0.3 mm 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm M6 steel screws 5 Nm M5 threaded studs Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm M5 threaded stud

#### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $V_p$  is applied on terminal +HT.
- The primary circuit of the transducer must be linked to the connections where the voltage has to be measured.