

Voltage Transducer LV 100-2000/SP17

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

$egin{array}{l} oldsymbol{V}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{V}_{PM} \ oldsymbol{I}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{R}_{M} \end{array}$	Primary nominal voltage rms Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal current rms Measuring resistance		2000 0 ± 5 R _{M min}		V V mA
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 1000 V max	0	490	Ω
		@ ± 2000 V max	0	210	Ω
		@ ± 3000 V max	0	120	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 1000 V max	0	880	Ω
		@ ± 2000 V max	0	410	Ω
		@ \pm 3000 V _{max}	0	250	Ω
I _{SN}	Secondary nominal current rms Conversion ratio		50		mA
K _N			2000	V / 50 m/	4
V _C	Supply voltage (± 10 %)		± 15 .	. 24	V
I _C	Current consumption (± 1)		< 37 ($< 37 (@\pm 24 V) + I_S mA$	

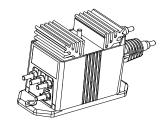
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\mathbf{X}_{_{G}}$	Overall accuracy @ V_{PN} , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Linearity error	± 0.9 < 0.1	% %
I _O I _{OT}	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Temperature variation of I_O - 25°C + 80°C	Typ Max ± 0.2 ± 0.4 ± 0.6	mA mA
t,	Response time to 90 % of V _{PN} step	60	μs

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 80	°C	
T _s	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C	
N_{p}	Turns ratio	20000 : 2000		
P	Total primary power loss	10	W	
$R_{_{1}}$	Primary resistance @ T _A = 25°C	400	$k\Omega$	
R _s	Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 80°C	56	Ω	
m	Mass	790	g	
	Standards	EN 50155: 1995	EN 50155: 1995	

$V_{PN} = 2000 V$



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using the Hall effect
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Primary resistor R₁ incorporated within the housing.

Special features

- $V_{c} = \pm 15 ... 24 (\pm 10 \%) V$
- $T_A = -25^{\circ}C ... + 80^{\circ}C$
- Shield around primary and secondary winding
- Connection to primary and secondary circuit on UNC 10-24 threaded studs.

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.



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Isolation characteristics			
\mathbf{V}_{d}	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 ¹⁾ 1 ²⁾	kV kV
dCp dCl CTI	Creepage distance Clearance distance Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	Min 164.8 47.1 600	mm mm

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield + heat sink

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.

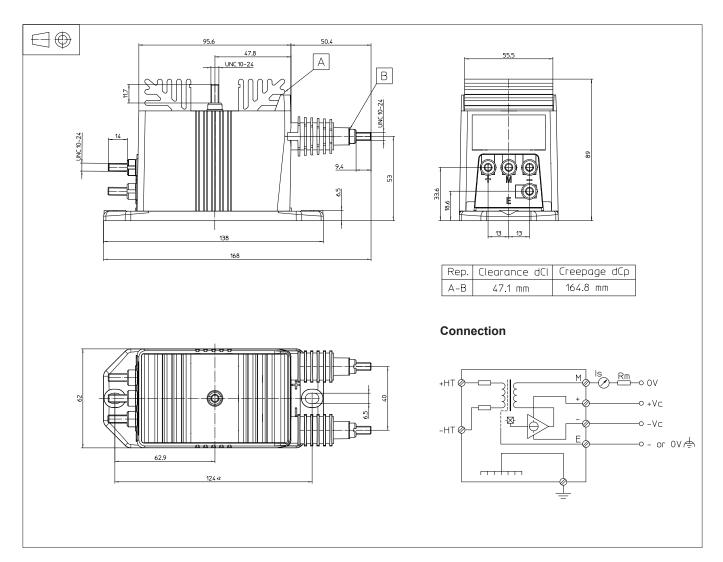
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

²⁾ Between secondary and shield.



Dimensions LV 100-2000/SP17 (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

General tolerance ± 0.3 mm

• Transducer fastening 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm,

2 M6 or UNC 12-24 steel

screws

Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm

Connection of primary
 Connection of secondary
 Connection to the ground
 UNC 10-24 threaded studs
 UNC 10-24 threaded stud

Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm

Remarks

- ${\bf I}_{\rm S}$ is positive when ${\bf V}_{\rm P}$ is applied on terminal +HT.
- The primary circuit of the transducer must be linked to the connections where the voltage has to be measured.