

# Voltage Transducer LV 100-2500

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

V <sub>PN</sub> V <sub>PM</sub> I <sub>PN</sub>	Primary nominal voltage rms Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal current rms		2500 0 ± 3750 4		V V mA
R <sub>M</sub>	Measuring resistance		$\mathbf{R}_{_{\mathrm{M}\mathrm{min}}}$	$\mathbf{R}_{M \max}$	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 2500 V <sub>max</sub> @ ± 3750 V <sub>max</sub>	0 0	210 125	Ω Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal cu	urrent rms	50		mA
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		2500 \	/ : 50 mA	
V <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %	)	± 15		V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		< 32 +	I <sub>s</sub>	mΑ

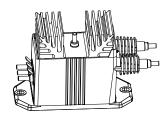
#### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

<b>X</b> <sub>G</sub>	Overall accuracy @ $V_{PN}$ , $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$	± 0.9	%
<b>E</b>	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
-		Typ Max	
I <sub>o</sub>	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	± 0.2	mA
I <sub>OT</sub>	Temperature variation of $I_0$ 0°C + 70°C	± 0.2 ± 0.3	mA
t,	Response time to 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$ step	170	μs

### **General data**

T <sub>A</sub> T <sub>S</sub> N <sub>P</sub>	Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature Turns ratio	0 + 70 - 25 + 85 25000 : 2000	°C °C
P	Total primary power loss	10	W
$\mathbf{R}_1$	Primary resistance @ $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$	625	kΩ
R <sub>s</sub>	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	55	Ω
m	Mass	790	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	

# **V**<sub>PN</sub> **= 2500 V**



### **Features**

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

#### **Advantages**

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

### Applications

- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

### **Application domain**

• Industrial.

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### Voltage Transducer LV 100-2500

#### Isolation characteristics

Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	9	kV
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	14.8	kV
	Min 164.8	mm
1 0	104.0	111111
Clearance distance	47.1	mm
Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600	
	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs Creepage distance Clearance distance	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs 14.8 Min Creepage distance 164.8 Clearance distance 47.1

#### **Applications examples**

According to EN 50178 and IEC 61010-1 standards and following conditions:

- Over voltage category OV 3
- Pollution degree PD2
- Non-uniform field

_	EN 50178	IEC 61010-1
dCp, dCl, Ŷ <sub>w</sub>	Rated isolation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single isolation	2500 V	1000 V
Reinforced isolation	2500 V	1000 V

### 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.

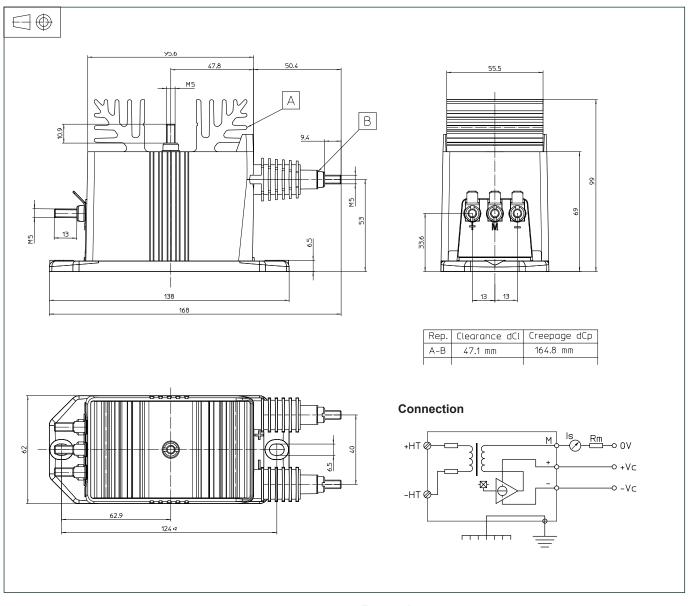
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

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## Dimensions LV 100-2500 (in mm)



### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance •
- Transducer fastening •
- Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm
- Connection of primary
- · Connection of secondary
- Connection of ground • Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm
- 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm, 2 M6 steel screws

± 0.3 mm

- 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.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply • voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.

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