

Voltage Transducer LV 100-500

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

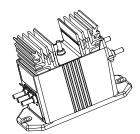




Electrical data						
V _{PN} V _{PM} I _{PN} R _M	Primary nominal voltage rms Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal current rms Measuring resistance		500 0 ± 750 20 R_{M min} R_{M max}		V V mA	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 500 V _{max} @ ± 750 V _{max}	0 0	210 120	Ω Ω	
I _{sn} K _n V _c I _c	Secondary nominal curre Conversion ratio Supply voltage (± 5 %) Current consumption		50 500 V ± 15 < 32 +	: 50 mA • I _s	mA V mA	
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data						
Α	ccuracy - Dynamic p	erformance data				
A X _G E _L	CCURACY - Dynamic p Overall accuracy @ V _{PN} , Linearity error		± 0.9 < 0.1 Tvp	Мах	% %	
Χ _G ε _L Ι _ο Ι _{οτ}	Overall accuracy @ V_{PN} , Linearity error Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T$ Temperature variation of	$T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{O} = 0^{\circ}C + 70^{\circ}C$	< 0.1 Typ ± 0.2	Max ± 0.2 ± 0.3		
Χ _G ε _L Ι _ο Ι _{οτ} τ _r	Overall accuracy @ V_{PN} , Linearity error Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T$ Temperature variation of Response time to 90 % of	$T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{O} = 0^{\circ}C + 70^{\circ}C$	< 0.1 Typ	± 0.2	% mA	
Χ _G ε _L Ι _ο Ι _{οτ} τ _r	Overall accuracy @ V_{PN} , Linearity error Offset current @ $I_P = 0, T$ Temperature variation of	$T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C$ $T_{O} = 0^{\circ}C + 70^{\circ}C$	< 0.1 Typ ± 0.2	± 0.2 ± 0.3	% mA	

- $\mathbf{N}_{_{\mathrm{P}}}$ Turns ratio
- P Total primary power loss
- \mathbf{R}_{1} Primary resistance @ \mathbf{T}_{A} = 25°C
- \mathbf{R}_{s} Secondary coil resistance @ \mathbf{T}_{A} = 70°C
- **m** Mass
- Standards

V_{PN} **= 500 V**



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using Hall effect
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Primary resistor **R**₁ 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.

5000:2000

EN 50178: 1997

10

25

55

790

W

kΩ

Ω

g



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Isolation characteristic					
V _d	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6	kV		
Ŷ	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	7.3	kV		
		Min			
dCp	Creepage distance	55.12	mm		
dCl	Clearance distance	27.9	mm		
СТІ	Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600			

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, \hat{V}_{w}	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage	
Single insulation	500 V	500 V	
Reinforced insulation	500 V	500 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.

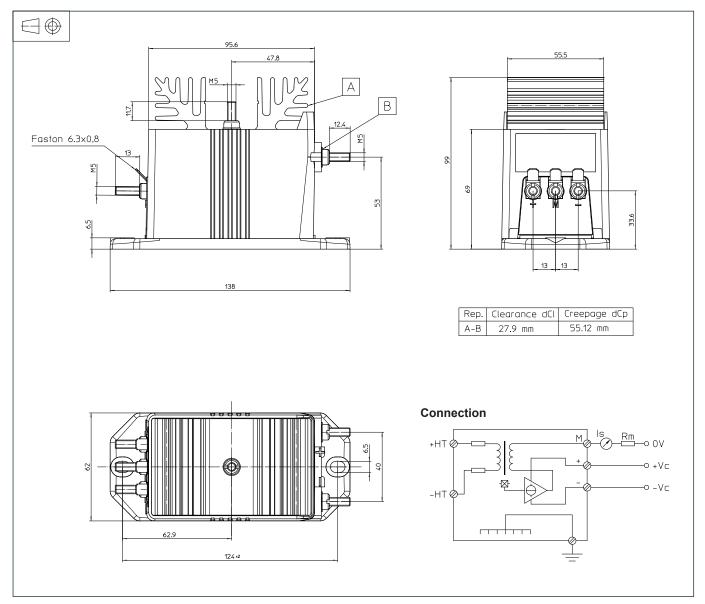
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LV 100-500 (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

± 0.3	mm		

- 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm,
- 2 M6 steel screws
- o איז M5 threaded studs
- Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm
- M5 threaded stud

Remarks

- $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{S}}}$ is positive when $\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{P}}}$ 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.