

Voltage Transducer LV 100-800

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}	Primary nominal voltage rms		800		V
V _{PM}	Primary voltage, measuring range		0 ± 1200		V
I _{PN}	Primary nominal current rms		12.5		mA
$\mathbf{R}_{\scriptscriptstyle{M}}$	Measuring resistance		$R_{ m M\ min}$	\mathbf{R}_{Mmax}	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 800 V max	0	210	Ω
		@ ± 1200 V max	0	120	Ω
I _{SN}	Secondary nominal cu	urrent rms	50		mA
\mathbf{K}_{N}	Conversion ratio		800 V : 50 mA		
V _C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)	± 15		V
I _C	Current consumption		< 32	+ I _S	mA

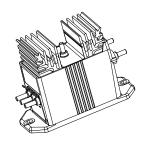
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

\mathbf{X}_{G}	Overall accuracy @ \mathbf{V}_{PN} , $\mathbf{T}_{A} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.9	%
$\epsilon_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	Linearity error	< 0.1	%
_		Typ Max	
I _o	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}$ C	± 0.2	mA
I _{OT}	Temperature variation of $\hat{\mathbf{I}}_{\circ}$ 0°C + 70°C	± 0.2 ± 0.3	mA
t,	Response time to 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{PN}}}$ step	100	μs

General data

Ambient operating temperature	0 + 70	°C
Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C
Turns ratio	8000 : 2000	
Total primary power loss	10	W
Primary resistance @ T _A = 25°C	64	$k\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70°C	55	Ω
Mass	790	g
Standards	EN 50178: 1997	
	Ambient storage temperature Turns ratio Total primary power loss Primary resistance @ T_A = 25°C Secondary coil resistance @ T_A = 70°C Mass	Ambient storage temperature $-25+85$ Turns ratio $8000:2000$ Total primary power loss 10 Primary resistance @ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ 64 Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^{\circ}C$ 55 Mass 790

$V_{PN} = 800 \text{ V}$



Features

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using Hall effect
- Isolated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Primary resistor R₁ 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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Isolation characteristic			
V _d Ŷ ,,,	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	6 10.9	kV kV
dCp	Creepage distance	Min 55.12	mm
dCI CTI	Clearance distance Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	27.9 600	mm

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, $\hat{\mathbf{V}}_{w}$	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage
Single insulation	800 V	800 V
Reinforced insulation	800 V	800 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.

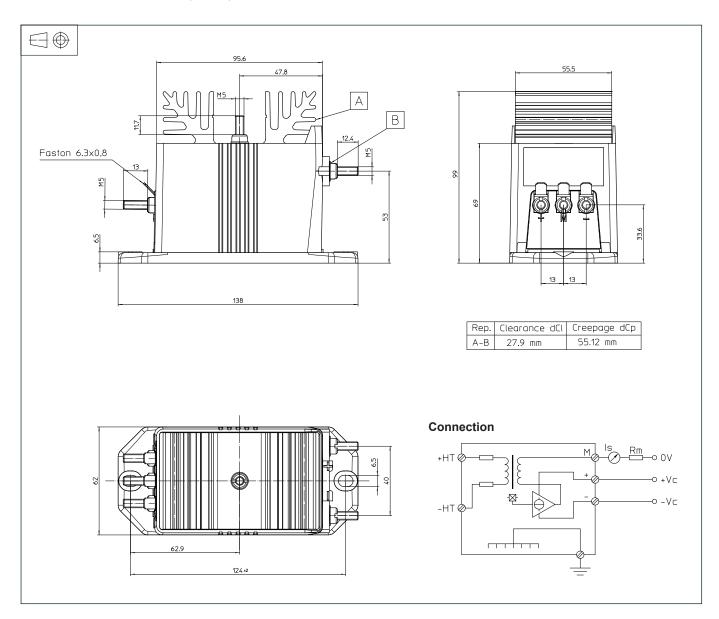
This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.



Dimensions LV 100-800 (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

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.