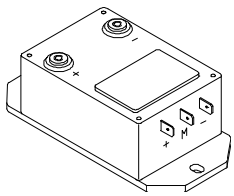
Voltage Transducer LV 100/SP47

I_{PN} = 10 mA

V_{PN} = 100 .. 2500 V

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



Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal r.m.s. current		10		mA
I_P	Primary current, measuring range		0 .. ± 20		mA
R_M	Measuring resistance		$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	
	with ± 12 V	@ ± 10 mA $_{max}$	0	140	Ω
		@ ± 20 mA $_{max}$	0	40	Ω
	with ± 18 V	@ ± 10 mA $_{max}$	80	250	Ω
		@ ± 20 mA $_{max}$	80	90	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		50		mA
K_N	Conversion ratio		10000 : 2000		
V_C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 12 .. 18		V
I_C	Current consumption		25 (@ ±18 V) + I_S		mA
V_d	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		9		kV

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

X_G	Overall Accuracy @ I_{PN}, T_A = 25°C		± 0.7		%
ε_L	Linearity error		< 0.1		%
			Typ	Max	
I_O	Offset current @ I_P = 0, T_A = 25°C			± 0.3	mA
I_{OT}	Thermal drift of I_O	- 40°C .. + 85°C	± 0.6	± 1.0	mA
		- 25°C .. + 70°C	± 0.4	± 0.6	mA
t_r	Response time [1] @ 90 % of V_{PN}		20 .. 100		µs

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 .. + 90	°C
R_P	Primary coil resistance @ T_A = 85°C	2000	Ω
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ T_A = 85°C	63	Ω
m	Mass	460	g
	Standards	EN 50155 (95.11.01)	

Note : [1] L/R constant, produced by the resistance and inductance of the primary circuit.

Features

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using the Hall effect
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0.

Principle of use

- For voltage measurements, a current proportional to the measured voltage must be collected through an external resistor R_1 which is selected by the user and installed in series with the primary circuit of the transducer.

Special features

- V_C = ± 12 .. 18 (± 5 %) V
- V_d = 9 kV
- T_A = - 40°C .. + 85°C
- Railway equipment.

Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low thermal drift
- Low response time
- High bandwidth
- High immunity to external interference
- Low disturbance in common mode.

Applications

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

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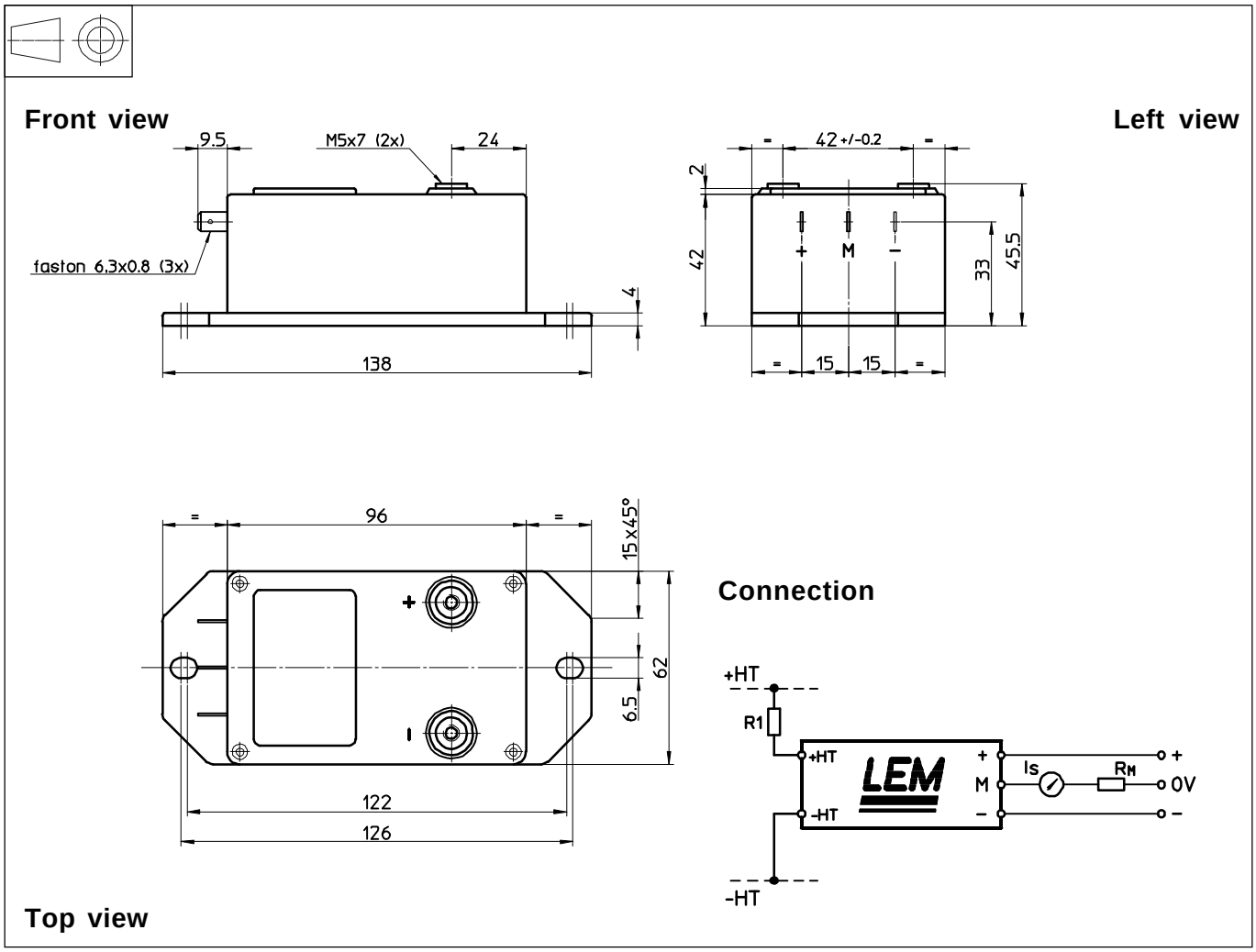
Dimensions LV 100/SP47 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance	± 0.3 mm
• Transducer fastening	2 holes ∅ 6.5 mm
	2 M6 steel screws
Recommeded fastening torque	5 Nm or 3.69 Lb - Ft.
• Connection of primary	M5 screw terminals
Recommeded fastening torque	2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb - Ft.
• Connection of secondary	Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

Remark

- $\mathbf{I}_S$ is positive when $\mathbf{V}_P$ is applied on terminal +HT.

Instructions for use of the voltage transducer model LV 100/SP47

Primary resistor $\mathbf{R}_1$: the transducer's optimum accuracy is obtained at the nominal primary current. As far as possible, $\mathbf{R}_1$ should be calculated so that the nominal voltage to be measured corresponds to a primary current of 10 mA.

Example: Voltage to be measured $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$ = 1000 V
a) $\mathbf{R}_1$ = 100 kΩ / 40 W, $\mathbf{I}_P$ = 10 mA Accuracy = ± 0.7 % of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$ (@ $\mathbf{T}_A$ = +25°C)
b) $\mathbf{R}_1$ = 400 kΩ / 5 W, $\mathbf{I}_P$ = 2.5 mA Accuracy = ± 2.5 % of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$ (@ $\mathbf{T}_A$ = +25°C)

Operating range (recommended) : taking into account the resistance of the primary windings (which must remain low compared to $\mathbf{R}_1$, in order to keep thermal deviation as low as possible) and the isolation, this transducer is suitable for measuring nominal voltages from 100 to 2500 V.