Voltage Transducer LV 100

I_{PN} = 10 mA
V_{PN} = 100 .. 2500 V

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

Electrical data

I_{PN}	Primary nominal current rms		10		mA
I_{PM}	Primary current, measuring range		0 ± 20		mA
R_M	Measuring resistance		$R_{M\,min}$	$R_{M\,max}$	
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 10 mA $_{max}$	0	150	Ω
		@ ± 20 mA $_{max}$	0	50	Ω
I_{SN}	Secondary nominal current rms		50		mA
K_N	Conversion ratio		10000 : 2000		
V_C	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15		V
I_C	Current consumption		31 + I_S		mA

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			± 0.2	mA
I_{OT}	Temperature variation of I_O	0°C .. + 70°C	± 0.2	± 0.3	mA
t_r	Response time [1] to 90 % of I_{PN} step		20 .. 100		µs

General data

T_A	Ambient operating temperature	0 .. 70	°C
T_S	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 .. + 85	°C
R_P	Primary coil resistance @ T_A = 70°C	1900	Ω
R_S	Secondary coil resistance @ T_A = 70°C	60	Ω
m	Mass	460	g
	Standards	EN 50178: 1997	

Note: [1] R_1 = 100 kΩ (L/R constant, produced by the resistance and inductance of the primary circuit).

Features

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

Principle of use

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

Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized response time
- Wide frequency 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.

Application Domain

- Industrial.

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Isolation characteristics

V_d	Rms voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 Min	kV
dCp	Creepage distance	77	mm
dCl	Clearance	74.1 mm	mm
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group IIIa)	225	

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	Rated insulation voltage	Nominal voltage
Basic insulation	6 kV	6 kV
Reinforced insulation	3 kV	3 kV

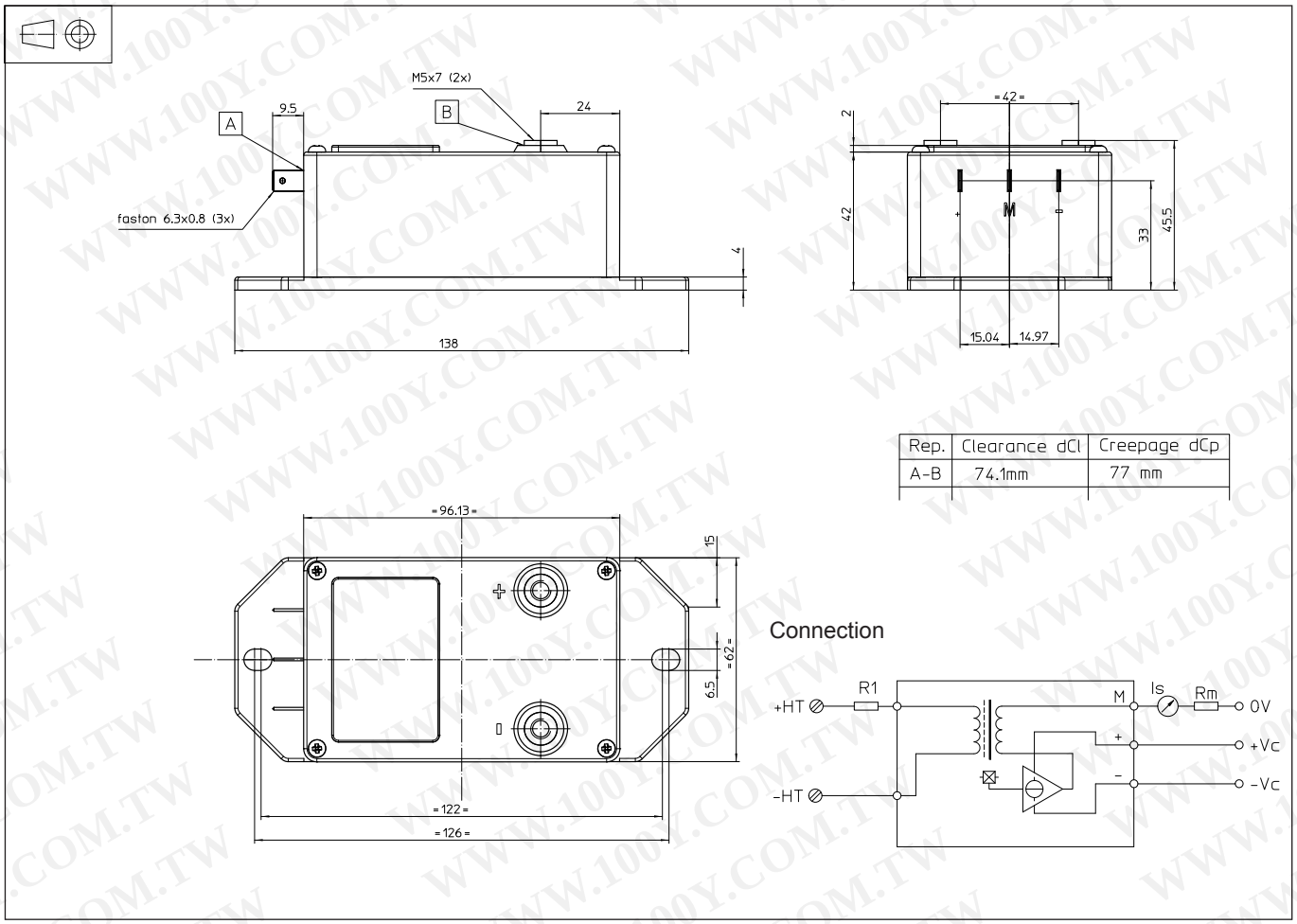
Safety

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 (in mm)



Rep.	Clearance dCl	Creepage dCp
A-B	74.1mm	77 mm

Connection

Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.3 mm
- Transducer fastening 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm
  M6 steel screws
  Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm
- Connection ot primary M5 steel screws
  Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm
- Connection ot secondary Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

Remarks

- $\mathbf{I}_S$ is positive when $\mathbf{V}_P$ is applied on terminal +HT.
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, turns ratios, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.

Instructions for use of the voltage transducer model LV 100

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.