

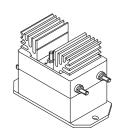
# **Voltage Transducer LV 100-800**

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).





## $V_{DN} = 800 \text{ V}$



#### **Electrical data**

$oldsymbol{V}_{ ext{PN}} \ oldsymbol{V}_{ ext{P}} \ oldsymbol{I}_{ ext{PN}}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal r.m.s. current		800 0 ± 1200 12.5		V V mA
$R_{_{\mathrm{M}}}$	Measuring resistance		$R_{_{ m Mmin}}$	$R_{\text{Mma}}$	x
	with ± 15 V	$@ \pm 800 \text{ V}_{max}$ $@ \pm 1200 \text{ V}_{max}$	0 0	170 90	$\Omega$
I <sub>SN</sub> K <sub>N</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current Conversion ratio		50 800 V /	′50 mA	mA
<b>V</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %	<b>b</b> )	± 15		V
I <sub>C</sub>	Current consumption		10 + I <sub>s</sub>		mΑ
$\mathbf{V}_{d}$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		6		kV

## **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$\mathbf{X}_{\mathrm{G}}$ Overall Accuracy @ $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{PN}}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} = 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ $\pm 0.7$ $\mathbf{e}_{\mathrm{L}}$ Linearity < 0.1		% %
$ \begin{aligned} \textbf{I}_{\text{O}} & & \text{Offset current } @ \ \textbf{I}_{\text{P}} = 0, \ \textbf{T}_{\text{A}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \textbf{I}_{\text{OT}} & & \text{Thermal drift of } \textbf{I}_{\text{O}} & & 0^{\circ}\text{C} \ + 70^{\circ}\text{C} & \pm 0.2 \\ \textbf{t}_{\text{r}} & & \text{Response time } @ \ 90 \ \% \ \text{of } \ \textbf{V}_{\text{P max}} & & 100 \end{aligned} $	Max ± 0.2 ± 0.3	mΑ mΑ μs

#### General data

$\mathbf{T}_{_{\mathrm{A}}}$	Ambient operating temperature	0+70	°C
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 25 + 85	°C
N	Turns ratio	8000 : 2000	
Р	Total primary power loss	10	W
$R_{_1}$	Primary resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	64	$k\Omega$
R <sub>s</sub>	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	60	Ω
m	Mass	850	g
	Standards 1)	EN 50178	

#### **Features**

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

## **Advantages**

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low thermal drift
- High immunity to external interference.

### **Applications**

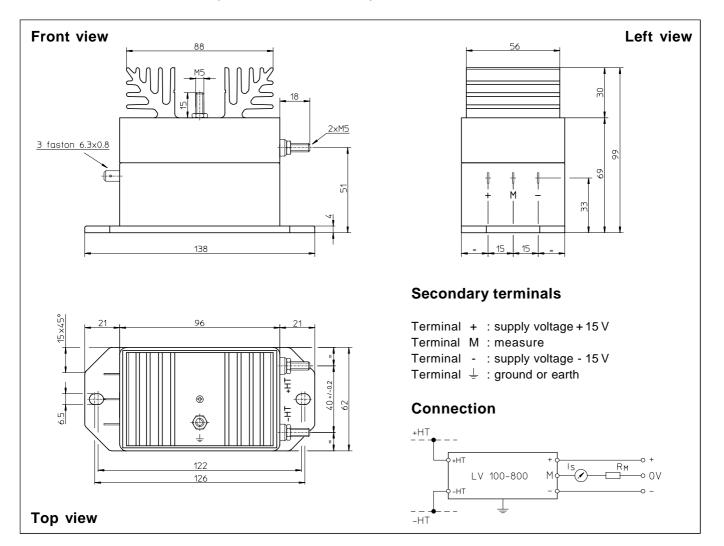
- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

Note: 1) A list of corresponding tests is available

981105/3



## **Dimensions LV 100-800** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Fastening
- Connection of primary
- Connection of secondary
- Connection to the ground
- Fastening torque
- ± 0.3 mm 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm M5 threaded studs Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm M5 threaded stud 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb. -Ft.

## **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.