

## Voltage Transducer LV 100/SP69

$$I_{PN} = 25 \text{ mA}$$

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	25	mA
$I_P$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. $\pm 50$	mA
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_{Mmin}$ $R_{Mmax}$	
	with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 25 \text{ mA}$ <sup>max</sup>	0   180 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 50 \text{ mA}$ <sup>max</sup>	0   55 $\Omega$
	with $\pm 24 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 25 \text{ mA}$ <sup>max</sup>	100   335 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 50 \text{ mA}$ <sup>max</sup>	100   135 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	50	mA
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	4000 : 2000	
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 10 \%$ )	$\pm 15 \dots 24$	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	30 (@ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ ) + $I_S$	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 @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.7$	%
$e_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ   Max	
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$		
	- $25^\circ\text{C} \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$ $\pm 0.6$	mA
	- $40^\circ\text{C} \dots +85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.6$ $\pm 1$	mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>1)</sup> @ 90 % of $V_{PN}$	10 .. 100	$\mu\text{s}$

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 .. + 90	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_P$	Primary coil resistance @ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	290	$\Omega$
$R_S$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	65	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	460	g
	Standards	EN 50155 (95.11.01)	

### 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

- $K_N = 4000 : 2000$
- $V_C = \pm 15 \dots 24 (\pm 10\%) \text{ V}$
- $V_d = 9 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = - 40^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$
- Railway equipment.

### Advantages

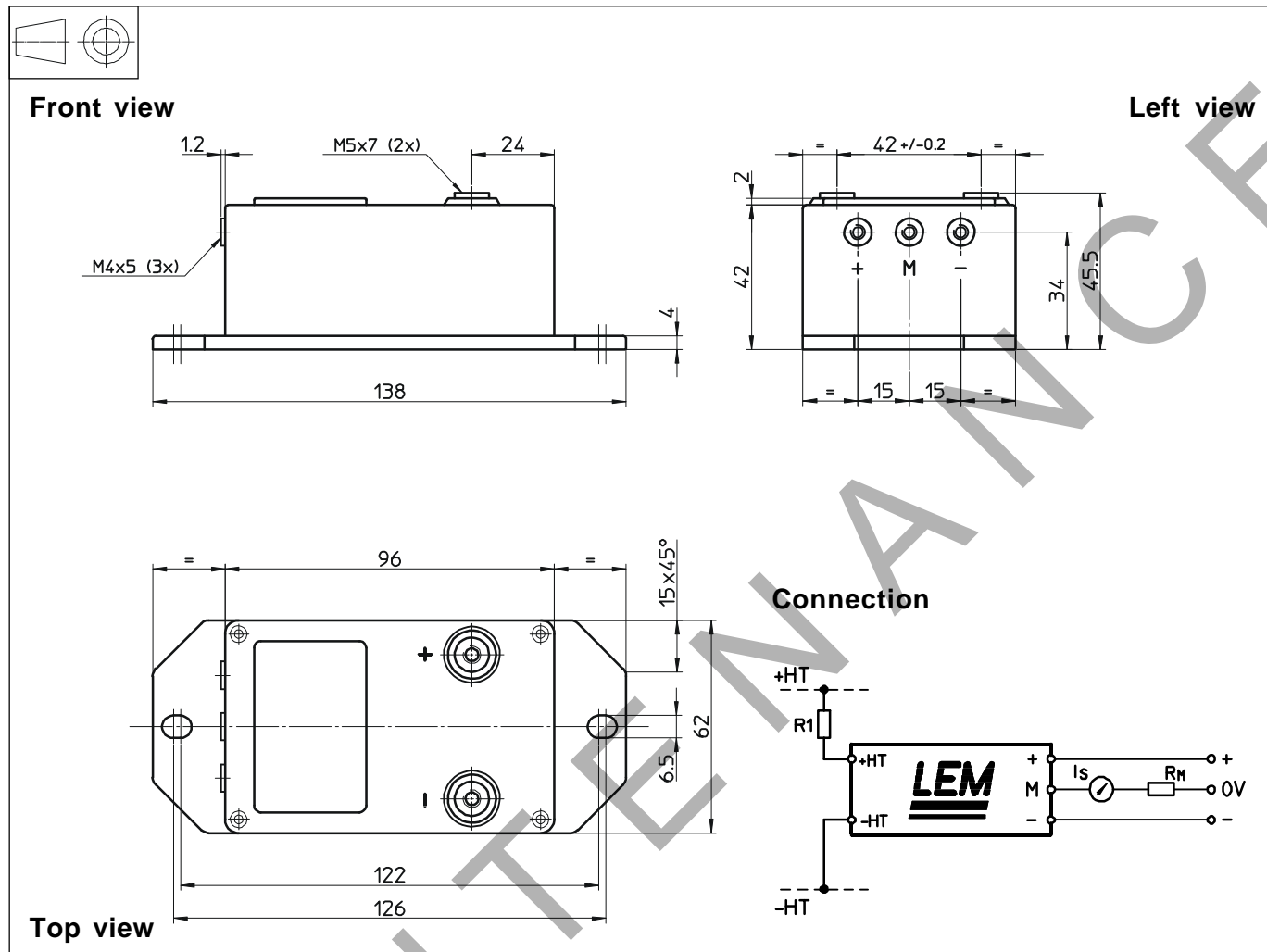
- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low thermal drift
- Low response time
- High bandwidth
- High immunity to external interference.

### 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.

**Note :** <sup>1)</sup> L/R constant, produced by the resistance and inductance of the primary circuit.

## Dimensions LV 100/SP69 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.3$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - 2 holes  $\varnothing 6.5$  mm
  - M6 steel screws
  - Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm or 3.69 Lb - Ft.
- Connection of primary
  - M5 screws terminals
  - Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb - Ft
- Connection of secondary
  - M4 screws terminals
  - Recommended fastening torque 1.2 Nm or .88 Lb. - Ft.

## Remark

- $I_s$  is positive when  $V_p$  is applied on terminal +HT.

## Instructions for use of the voltage transducer model LV 100/SP69

Primary resistor  $R_1$ : the transducer's optimum accuracy is obtained at the nominal primary current. As far as possible,  $R_1$  should be calculated so that the nominal voltage to be measured corresponds to a primary current of 25 mA.

Example: Voltage to be measured  $V_{PN} = 400$  V

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) $R_1 = 16 \text{ k}\Omega / 10 \text{ W}$ , $I_p = 25 \text{ mA}$    | Accuracy = $\pm 0.7 \%$ of $V_{PN}$ (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) |
| b) $R_1 = 64 \text{ k}\Omega / 2.5 \text{ W}$ , $I_p = 6.25 \text{ mA}$ | Accuracy = $\pm 2.5 \%$ of $V_{PN}$ (@ $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ) |

Operating range (recommended): taking into account the resistance of the primary windings (which must remain low compared to  $R_1$ , in order to keep thermal deviation as low as possible) and the isolation, this transducer is suitable for measuring nominal voltages from 100 to 1000 V.

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