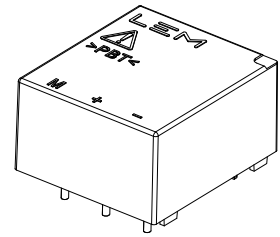


## Voltage Transducer LV 25-P/SP15

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



$$I_{PN} = 8.33 \text{ mA}$$



### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current	8.33	mA
$I_{PM}$	Primary current, measuring range	0 ... $\pm 12.5$	mA
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_{M \min}$ $R_{M \max}$	
	with $\pm 12$ V	@ $\pm 8.33$ mA <sub>max</sub>	30 190 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 12.5$ mA <sub>max</sub>	30 100 $\Omega$
	with $\pm 15$ V	@ $\pm 8.33$ mA <sub>max</sub>	100 350 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 12.5$ mA <sub>max</sub>	100 190 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	25	mA
$N_P/N_S$	Turns ratio	3000 : 1000	
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5$ %)	$\pm 12$ ... 15	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	10 (@ $\pm 15$ V) + $I_S$	mA

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}$	Total error @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$	@ $\pm 12 \dots 15 \text{ V}$	$\pm 0.9$	%
		@ $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 0.8$	%
$\varepsilon_L$	Linearity error		< 0.2	%
			Max	
$I_O$	Offset current <sup>1)</sup> @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$		$\pm 0.15$	mA
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$	$-25^\circ \text{C} \dots +70^\circ \text{C}$	$\pm 0.50$	mA
$t_{D90}$	Delay time <sup>2)</sup> to 90 % of the final output value for $U_{PN}$ step 40			$\mu\text{s}$

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	$-25 \dots +70$	$^\circ \text{C}$
$T_{Ast}$	Ambient storage temperature	$-45 \dots +85$	$^\circ \text{C}$
$R_P$	Resistance of primary (winding) @ $T_A = 70^\circ \text{C}$	398	$\Omega$
$R_S$	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_A = 70^\circ \text{C}$	110	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	22	g
	Standards	EN 50155: 2017 <sup>3)</sup> UL 508: 2010	

Notes: <sup>1)</sup> Measurement carried out after 15 min functioning

<sup>2)</sup>  $R_1 = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$  (L/R constant, produced by the resistance and inductance of the primary circuit)

<sup>3)</sup> Additional information available on request.

### Features

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

### Special features

- $I_{PN} = 8.33 \text{ mA}$
- $N_P/N_S = 3000 : 1000$
- $U_d = 4.1 \text{ kV}$  (to see page 2)
- $T_A = -25^\circ \text{C} \dots +70^\circ \text{C}$ .

### 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.

### Applications

- Single or three phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- Battery chargers.

### Application Domain

- Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

## Voltage Transducer LV 25-P/SP15

### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	4.1 <sup>1)</sup>	kV
$U_{Ni}$	Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s	16	kV
		Min	
$d_{Cp}$	Creepage distance	19.5	mm
$d_{Cl}$	Clearance	19.5	mm
$CTI$	Comparative tracking index (group IIIa)	175	

Note: <sup>1)</sup> Between primary and secondary.

## Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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.

## UL 508:Ratings and assumptions of certification LV 25-P/SP15

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 1

### Standards

- CSA C22.2 NO. 14 - 10 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 11 - Revision Date 2011/08/01
- UL 508 STANDARD FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 17 - Revision Date 2010/04/15.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Primary involved potential		V AC/DC	600
Maximum ambient operating temperature	$T_{A\max}$	°C	85
Primary current	$I_P$	mA	0 to 8.33
Supply voltage	$U_C$	V DC	±12 to ±15
Secondary nominal RMS current	$I_{S\ N}$	mA	25

### Conditions of acceptability

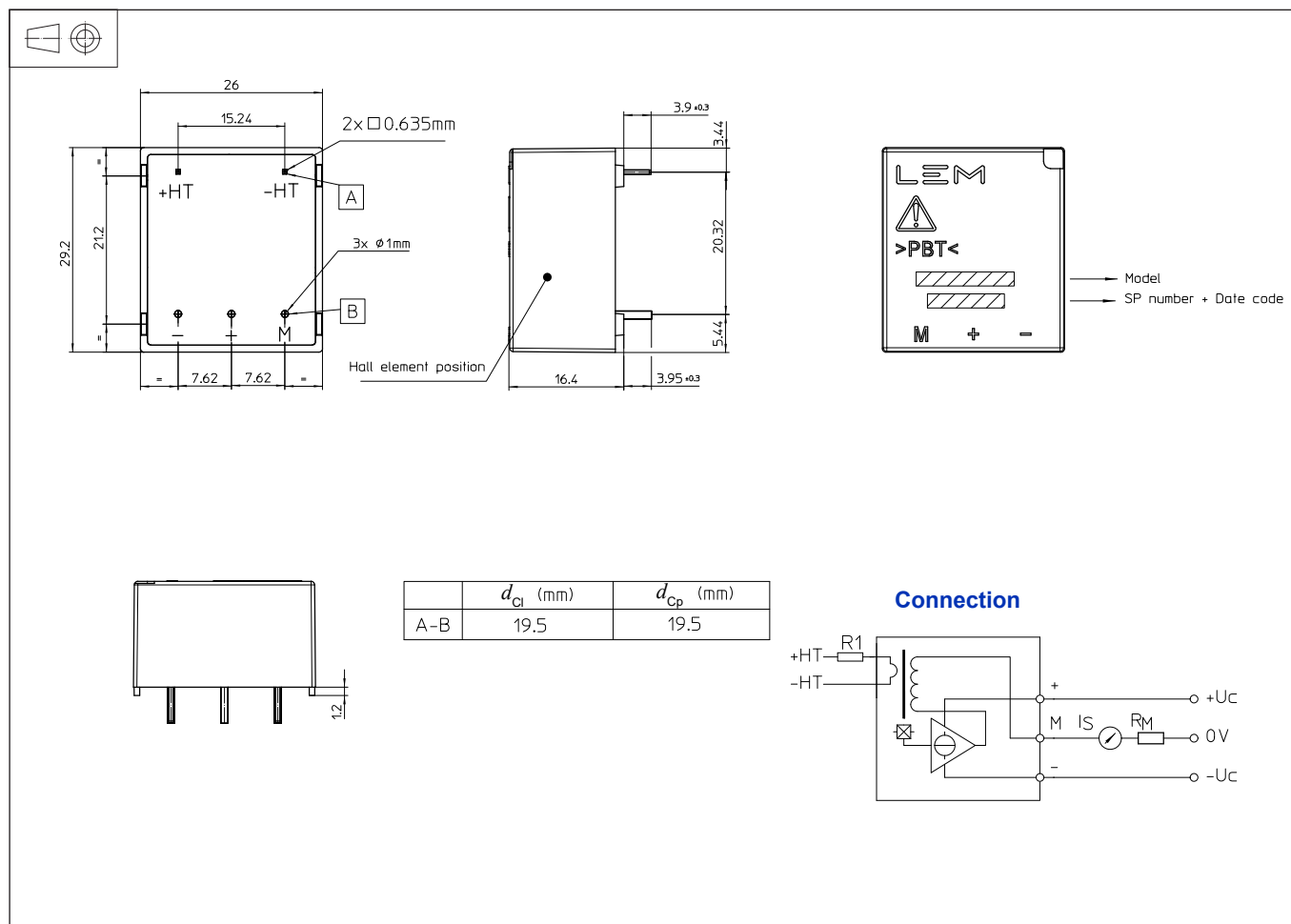
*When installed in the end-use equipment, consideration shall be given to the following:*

- 1 - These devices must be mounted in a suitable end-use enclosure.*
- 2 - The terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.*
- 3 - The LV 25-P series are intended to be mounted on the printed wiring board of the end-use equipment (with a minimum CTI of 100).*
- 4 - The LV 25-P series shall be used in a pollution degree 2 environment when the Printed Wiring Board has not been coated.*
- 5 - The LV 25-P series shall be mounted on the load side of line filters.*
- 6 - Low voltage circuits are intended to be powered by a circuit derived from an isolating source (such as a transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay) and having no direct connection back to the primary circuit (other than through the grounding means).*
- 7 - Base on results of temperature tests, in the end use application, a maximum of 100 °C cannot be exceeded at soldering point between primary coil pin and soldering point of on the primary bus bar (corrected to the appropriate evaluated max. surrounding air).*

### Marking

Only those products bearing the UL or UR Mark should be considered to be Listed or Recognized and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

## Dimensions LV 25-P/SP15 (in mm)



### Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.2$  mm
- Fastening & connection of primary 2 pins  
0.635 × 0.635 mm
- Fastening & connection of secondary 3 pins  $\varnothing 1$  mm  
Recommended PCB hole  $\varnothing 1.2$  mm

### Remarks

- $I_S$  is positive when  $U_p$  is applied on terminal +HV.
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site: <https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/>.

## Instructions for use of the voltage transducer model LV 25-P/SP15

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 10 mA.

Example: Voltage to be measured  $U_{PN} = 250$  V

a)  $R_1 = 25$  k $\Omega$  / 2.5 W,  $I_p = 10$  mA Total error =  $\pm 0.8$  % of  $U_{PN}$  (@  $T_A = +25$  °C)

b)  $R_1 = 50$  k $\Omega$  / 1.25 W,  $I_p = 5$  mA Total error =  $\pm 1.6$  % of  $U_{PN}$  (@  $T_A = +25$  °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 10 to 500 V.