

## Voltage Transducer LV 100-600/SP6

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







## **Electrical data**

$egin{array}{l} oldsymbol{V}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{V}_{PM} \ oldsymbol{I}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{R}_{M} \end{array}$	Primary nominal voltage rms Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal current rms Measuring resistance		600 0 $\pm$ 900 16.66 $\mathbf{R}_{\text{M min}}$ $\mathbf{R}_{\text{M max}}$		V V mA
	with ± 15 V with ± 24 V	@ ± 600 V max @ ± 900 V max @ ± 600 V max @ ± 900 V max	0 0 0 110	210 120 410 250	Ω Ω Ω
I <sub>SN</sub> K <sub>N</sub> V <sub>C</sub> I <sub>C</sub>	Secondary nominal curre Conversion ratio Supply voltage (± 10 %) Current consumption	nt rms	± 15	: 50 mA . 24 @±24V)+I	mA V I <sub>s</sub> mA

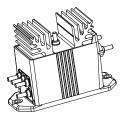
## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

<b>X</b> <sub>G</sub>	Overall accuracy @ $V_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Linearity error	± 0.9 < 0.1	% %
I <sub>O</sub>	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Temperature variation of $I_O$ - 40°C + 75°C	Typ   Max   ± 0.2   ± 0.4   ± 1.0	mA mA
t,	Response time to 90 % of V <sub>PN</sub> step	40	μs

#### **General data**

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 + 75	°C
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 + 85	°C
N <sub>P</sub>	Turns ratio	6000 : 2000	
P	Total primary power loss	10	W
$R_{_1}$	Primary resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	36	$k\Omega$
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{s}}$	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 85°C	57	Ω
m	Mass	790	g
	Standards	EN 50155: 1995	

# $V_{PN} = 600 V$



#### **Features**

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

## **Special features**

- V<sub>c</sub> = 15 .. 24 (± 10 %) V
- $T_A = -40^{\circ}C ... + 75^{\circ}C$
- VRT Burn-in
- Shield between primary and secondary
- Connection to secondary on M5 threaded studs.

#### **Advantages**

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- · Optimized response time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- No insertion losses
- High immunity to external interference.

#### **Applications**

- Single or three phase inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- Battery charger.

## **Application Domain**

Traction.



## Voltage Transducer LV 100-600/SP6

Isolation characteristics				
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{d}}$	Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	6 Min	kV	
dCp dCl	Creepage distance Clearance distance	55.12 27.9	mm mm	
CTI	Comparative Tracking Index (group I)	600		

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield + heatsink

## **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.

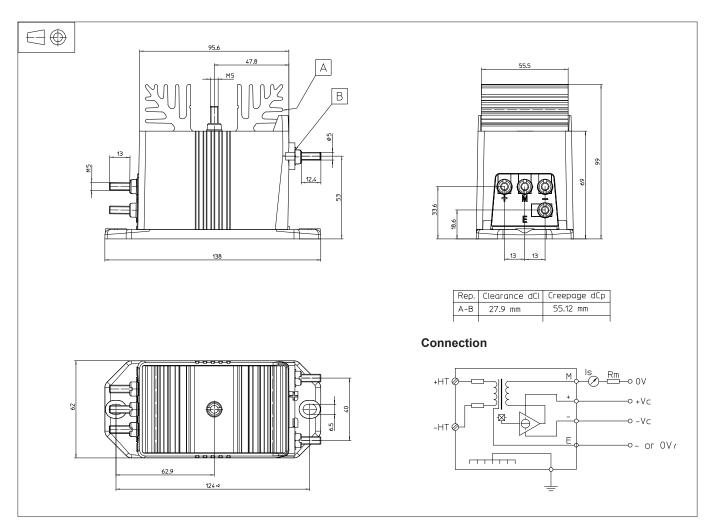
A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup>Between secondary and shield.



## Dimensions LV 100-600/SP6 (in mm)



### **Mechanical characteristics**

General tolerance

Transducer fastening

Recommended fastening torque 5 Nm

Connection of primary

Connection of secondary

Connection of ground
 M5 threaded stud

± 0.3 mm

2 holes Ø 6.5 mm, 2 M6 steel screws

M5 threaded studs

M5 threaded studs

Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm

#### Remarks

- $\ {\bf I}_{\rm S}$  is positive when  ${\bf V}_{\rm P}$  is applied on terminal +HT.
- The primary circuit of the transducer must be linked to the connections where the voltage has to be measured.