

# Voltage Transducer LV 100-3000/SP13 $V_{PN} = 2800 \text{ V}$

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).



CE

## Electrical data

$egin{array}{c} oldsymbol{V}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{V}_{P} \ oldsymbol{I}_{PN} \ oldsymbol{R}_{M} \end{array}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal r.m.s. current Measuring resistance		2800 0 ± 45 2.8 <b>R</b> <sub>M min</sub>	500 <b>R</b> <sub>M max</sub>	V V mA
	with ± 15 V	@ $\pm$ 2800 V $_{max}$	0	210	Ω
		@ $\pm 4500  V_{max}$	0	102	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 2800 V <sub>max</sub>	50	350	Ω
		@ ± 4500 V max	50	180	Ω
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		50		mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		2800 V	//50 m <i>A</i>	١
<b>v</b> c	Supply voltage (+ 5/- 10 %)		± 15	24	V
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption		28 (@±	24 V) + <b>I</b> <sub>S</sub>	mΑ
$\check{\mathbf{V}}_{d}$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		12 1)	Ö	kV
ŭ			1 2)		kV

# Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\overset{\boldsymbol{x}_{G}}{\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{L}}$	Overall Accuracy @ $V_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25$ °C Linearity		± 0.7 < 0.1	% %
Ι <sub>ο</sub> Ι <sub>οτ</sub> t	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_p = 0$ , $\mathbf{T}_A = 25$ °C Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_O$ Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	- 25℃ + 70℃	Typ   M   ±   ± 0.3   ± 180	Max 0.3 mA 0.5 mA us

### General data

$\mathbf{T}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle{A}}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 70	°C
$\mathbf{T}_{s}$	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 + 85	°C
N	Turns ratio	35000 : 2000	
Р	Total primary power loss	7.84	W
$\mathbf{R}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	Primary resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	1	$M\Omega$
$\mathbf{R}_{\mathrm{s}}$	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70 °C	60	Ω
m	Mass	850	g
	Standards	EN 50155	

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield

<sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and shield.

#### **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 within the housing.

# Special features

- **V**<sub>PN</sub>= 2800 V
- **V**<sub>C</sub> = ± 15 .. 24 (+ 5/- 10 %) V
- $V_d = 12 \,\text{kV}^{1)}$
- **T**<sub>A</sub> = -25 °C .. + 70 °C
- Shield
- Connection to primary and secondary circuit on M5 threaded studs
- VRT Burn-in
- Railway equipment.

## **Advantages**

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

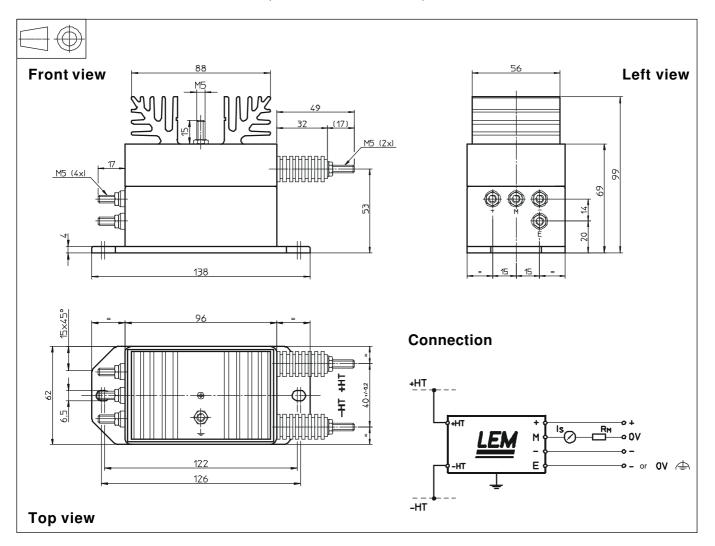
#### **Applications**

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

030317/2



# **Dimensions LV 100-3000/SP13** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer fastening

Fastening torque max

- · Connection of primary
- Connection of secondary
- Connection to the ground
- Fastening torque max
- ± 0.3 mm 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm M6 steel screws 5 Nm or 3.69 Lb - Ft. M5 threaded studs M5 threaded studs M5 threaded stud 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb. - Ft.

## **Remarks**

- $I_s$  is positive when  $V_p$  is applied on terminal +HT.
- The primary circuit of the transducer must be linked to the connections where the voltage has to be measured.