

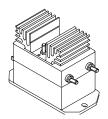
# Voltage Transducer LV 100-2000

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).





# $V_{PN} = 2000 V$



# Electrical data

V <sub>PN</sub> V <sub>P</sub>	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage Primary voltage, measuring range		2000 0 ± 3000		V V
I <sub>PN</sub> R <sub>M</sub>	Primary nominal r.m.s. current Measuring resistance		5 <b>R</b> <sub>Mmin</sub>	$R_{Mmax}$	mΑ
	with ± 15 V	@ $\pm 2000 \text{ V}_{max}$ @ $\pm 3000 \text{ V}_{max}$	0	170 90	$\Omega$
I <sub>sn</sub> K <sub>n</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current Conversion ratio		50 mA 2000 V / 50 mA		
<b>V</b> <sub>C</sub> <b>I</b> <sub>C</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %) Current consumption R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		± 15 10 + <b>I</b> <sub>s</sub> 9		V mA kV

# **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$\mathbf{R}_{L}^{G}$	Overall Accuracy @ $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$ , $\mathbf{T}_{A}$ = 25°C Linearity		± 0.7 < 0.1		% %
o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\rm p}$ = 0, $\mathbf{T}_{\rm A}$ = 25°C Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\rm O}$ Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{\rm PN}$	0°C + 70°C	Typ ± 0.2	Max ± 0.2 ± 0.3	mΑ mΑ μs

#### General data

Ambient operating temperature Ambient storage temperature	0 + 70 - 25 + 85	°C
Turns ratio	20000 : 2000	
Total primary power loss	10	W
Primary resistance @ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	400	$k\Omega$
Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	60	Ω
Mass	850	g
Standards	EN 50178	
	Ambient storage temperature Turns ratio Total primary power loss Primary resistance @ $T_A = 25$ °C Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70$ °C Mass	Ambient storage temperature $-25+85$ Turns ratio $20000:2000$ Total primary power loss $10$ Primary resistance @ $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} = 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ $400$ Secondary coil resistance @ $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} = 70^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ $60$ Mass $850$

#### **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.

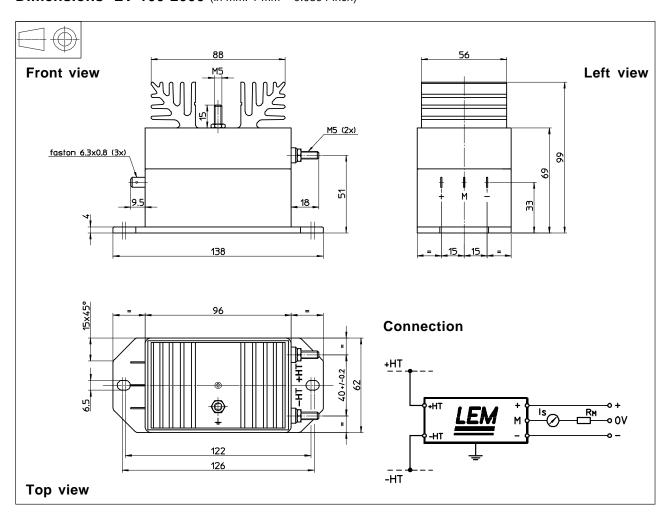
#### **Applications**

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

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# **Dimensions LV 100-2000** (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
- $\pm$  0.3 mm 2 holes  $\varnothing$  6.5 mm M6 steel screws 5 Nm or 3.69 Lb - Ft. M5 threaded studs Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm
- M5 threaded stud 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb. -Ft.

#### Remarks

- $\bullet$   $\mathbf{I}_{_{\mathrm{S}}}$  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.

LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers, in order to improve them, without previous notice.