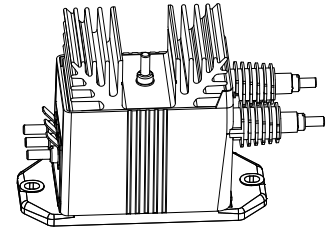


# Voltage Transducer LV 100-1000/SP13

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



$$U_{PN} = 1000 \text{ V}$$



## Electrical data

$U_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS voltage	1000	V			
$U_{PM}$	Primary voltage, measuring range	0 ... $\pm 1500$	V			
$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal RMS current	10	mA			
$R_M$	Measuring resistance	$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$			
		with $\pm 16 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ V}_{\max}$	0	230	$\Omega$
			@ $\pm 1500 \text{ V}_{\max}$	0	140	$\Omega$
		with $\pm 33 \text{ V}$	@ $\pm 1000 \text{ V}_{\max}$	0	570	$\Omega$
		@ $\pm 1500 \text{ V}_{\max}$	0	360	$\Omega$	
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal RMS current	50	mA			
$S$	Sensitivity	50	$\mu\text{A/V}$			
$U_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5\%$ )	$\pm 16 \dots 33$	V			
$I_C$	Current consumption	$< 32(@ \pm 33 \text{ V}) + I_S$	mA			

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$\epsilon_{\text{tot}}$	Total error @ $U_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.9$	%	
$\epsilon_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.1$	%	
$I_O$	Offset current @ $U_p = 0, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max	
			$\pm 0.2$	mA
$I_{OT}$	Temperature variation of $I_O$ $-25^\circ\text{C} \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.4$	$\pm 0.6$	mA
$t_{D90}$	Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $U_{PN}$ step	$< 100$	$\mu\text{s}$	

## General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	$-25 \dots +70$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{\text{Ast}}$	Ambient storage temperature	$-40 \dots +85$	$^\circ\text{C}$
$N_P/N_S$	Turns ratio	10000 : 2000	
$P_P$	Total primary power loss	10	W
$R_P$	Resistance of primary winding @ $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	100	k $\Omega$
$R_S$	Resistance of secondary winding @ $T_A = 70^\circ\text{C}$	55	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	790	g
	Standard <sup>1)</sup>	EN 50155: 2017	

**Note:** <sup>1)</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
- Primary resistor – incorporated within the housing.

## Special features

- $U_C = \pm 16 \dots 33 (\pm 5\%) \text{ V}$
- $U_d = 12 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = -25^\circ\text{C} \dots +70^\circ\text{C}$ .

## Advantages

- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low temperature drift
- Optimized delay time
- Wide frequency bandwidth
- High immunity to external interference.

## Applications

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

## Application Domain

- Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

## Voltage Transducer LV 100-1000/SP13

### Insulation coordination

$U_d$	RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	12 Min	kV
$d_{cp}$	Creepage distance	164.8	mm
$d_{cl}$	Clearance	47.1	mm
$CTI$	Comparative tracking index (group I)	600	

### 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 (e.g. 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.



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