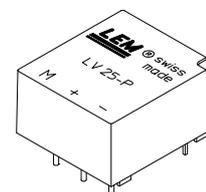


## Voltage Transducer LV 25-P/SP2

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).

$$I_{PN} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{PN} = 10..1500 \text{ V}$$



### Electrical data

$I_{PN}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. current	10	mA
$I_p$	Primary current, measuring range	0 .. $\pm 14$	mA
$R_M$	Measuring resistance with $\pm 15 \text{ V}$	$R_{M \min}$	$R_{M \max}$
		@ $\pm 10 \text{ mA}_{\max}$	100    343 $\Omega$
		@ $\pm 14 \text{ mA}_{\max}$	100    183 $\Omega$
$I_{SN}$	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	25	mA
$K_N$	Conversion ratio	2500 : 1000	
$V_C$	Supply voltage ( $\pm 5 \%$ )	$\pm 15$	V
$I_C$	Current consumption	$10 + I_s$	mA
$V_d$	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn	4.1	kV

### Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

$X_G$	Overall Accuracy @ $I_{PN}, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.8$	%
$e_L$	Linearity error	$< 0.2$	%
$I_O$	Offset current @ $I_p = 0, T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	Typ	Max
		$\pm 0.15$	$\pm 0.15$ mA
$I_{OT}$	Thermal drift of $I_O$	+ $25^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.60$ mA
		- $40^\circ\text{C} \dots + 25^\circ\text{C}$	$\pm 0.80$ mA
$t_r$	Response time <sup>1)</sup> @ 90 % of $V_{PN}$	25	$\mu\text{s}$

### General data

$T_A$	Ambient operating temperature	- 40 .. + 85	$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_S$	Ambient storage temperature	- 45 .. + 90	$^\circ\text{C}$
$R_p$	Primary coil resistance @ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	300	$\Omega$
$R_s$	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$	117	$\Omega$
$m$	Mass	22	g
	Standards	EN 50155 : 1995	

### Features

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

### Special features

- $V_d = 4.1 \text{ kV}$
- $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C} \dots + 85^\circ\text{C}$
- Railway equipment.

### 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

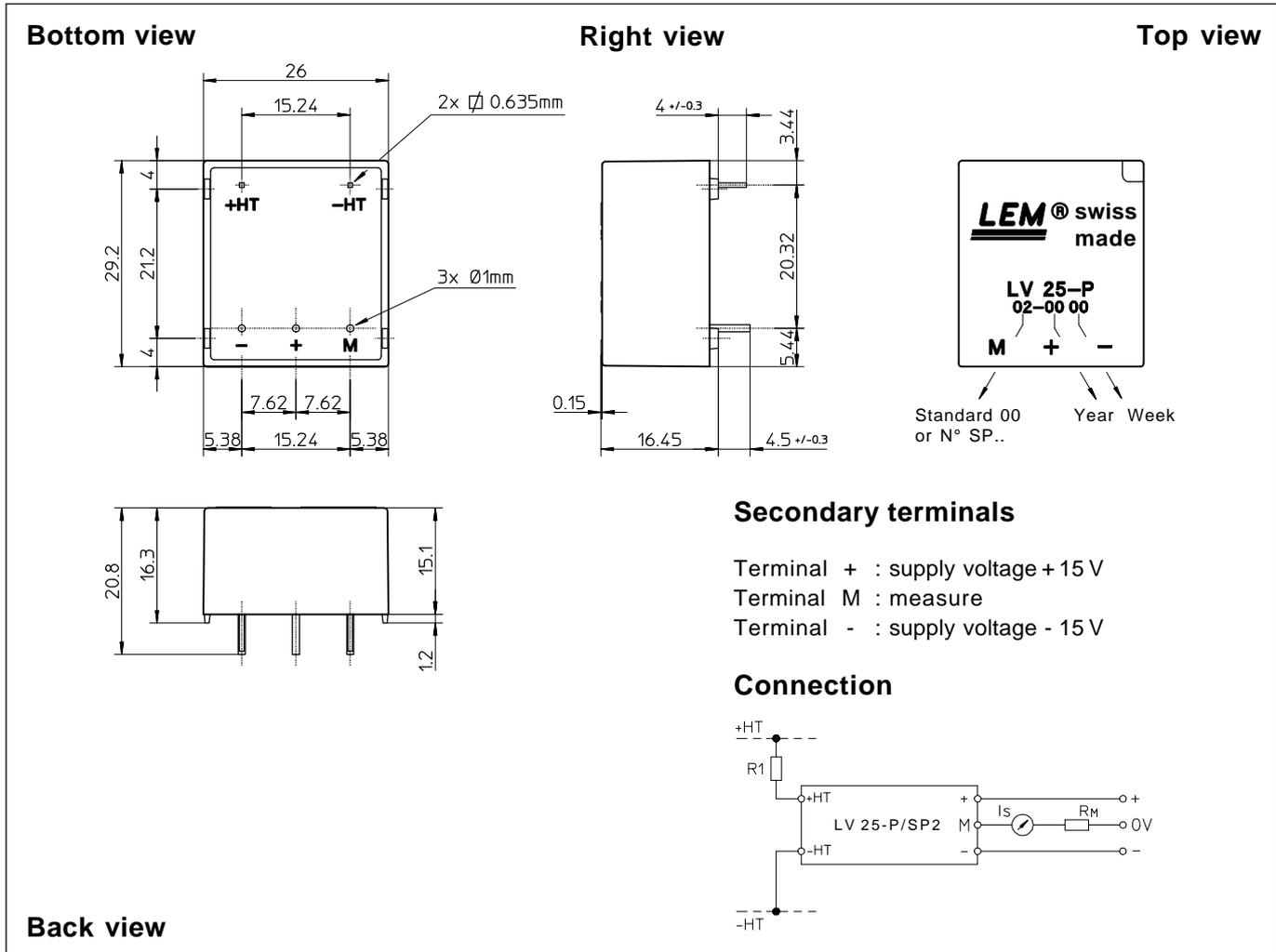
- Excellent accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low thermal drift
- Low response time
- High bandwidth
- High immunity to external interference
- Low disturbance in common mode.

### Applications

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

Note : <sup>1)</sup>  $R_1 = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$  (L/R constant, produced by the resistance and inductance of the primary circuit).

## Dimensions LV 25-P/SP2 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## Mechanical characteristics

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

## Remark

- $I_s$  is positive when  $V_p$  is applied on terminal +HT.

## Instructions for use of the voltage transducer model LV 25-P/SP2

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  $V_{PN} = 250$  V

- a)  $R_1 = 25 \text{ k}\Omega / 2.5 \text{ W}$ ,  $I_p = 10 \text{ mA}$  Accuracy =  $\pm 0.8 \%$  of  $V_{PN}$  (@  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )  
b)  $R_1 = 50 \text{ k}\Omega / 1.25 \text{ W}$ ,  $I_p = 5 \text{ mA}$  Accuracy =  $\pm 1.6 \%$  of  $V_{PN}$  (@  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

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 1500 V.