

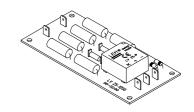
# **Voltage Transducer LV 25-1200**

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).





# $V_{PN} = 1200 \text{ V}$



#### **Electrical data**

$egin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_{PN} \ \mathbf{V}_{P} \ \mathbf{I}_{PN} \ \mathbf{R}_{M} \end{aligned}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage Primary voltage, measuring range Primary nominal r.m.s. current Measuring resistance		1200 0 ± 1 6.7 <b>R</b> <sub>M min</sub>	800 <b>R</b> <sub>Mmax</sub>	V V mA
	with ± 12 V	@ ±1200 V max	30	200	Ω
		@ ±1800 V <sub>max</sub>	30	100	$\Omega$
	with ± 15 V	@ ±1200 V <sub>max</sub>	100	320	Ω
		$@ \pm 1800 \text{ V}_{max}$	100	180	Ω
I <sub>SN</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		25		mΑ
K <sub>N</sub>	Conversion ratio		1200 V / 25 mA		
<b>v</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 12	15	V
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption		10 (@±	15V)+ <b>I</b> <sub>s</sub>	mΑ
$\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{d}$	R.m.s. voltage for AC is	4.1	J	kV	

### **Accuracy - Dynamic performance data**

$\overset{\boldsymbol{x}_{\scriptscriptstyle G}}{\boldsymbol{e}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}}$	Overall Accuracy @ $V_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ Linearity		± 0.8 < 0.2	% %
I <sub>o</sub>	Offset current @ $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{P}} = 0$ , $\mathbf{T}_{\mathrm{A}} = 25^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ Thermal drift of $\mathbf{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$	- 25°C + 25°C + 25°C + 70°C	Typ   Max $\pm 0.15$ $\pm 0.10$ $\pm 0.60$ $\pm 0.10$ $\pm 0.35$	mA mA mA
t,	Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$		60	μs

#### General data

$\mathbf{T}_{A}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 70	°C
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C
N	Turns ratio	3700 : 1000	
Р	Total primary power loss	8	W
R,	Primary resistance @ <b>T</b> <sub>a</sub> = 25°C	180	$k\Omega$
R <sub>s</sub>	Secondary coil resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C	110	Ω
m	Mass	60	g
	Standards 2)	EN 50178	

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary

#### **Features**

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using the Hall effect
- Transducer with insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Primary resistor R<sub>1</sub> and transducer mounted on printed circuit board 128 x 60 mm.

#### **Advantages**

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

## **Applications**

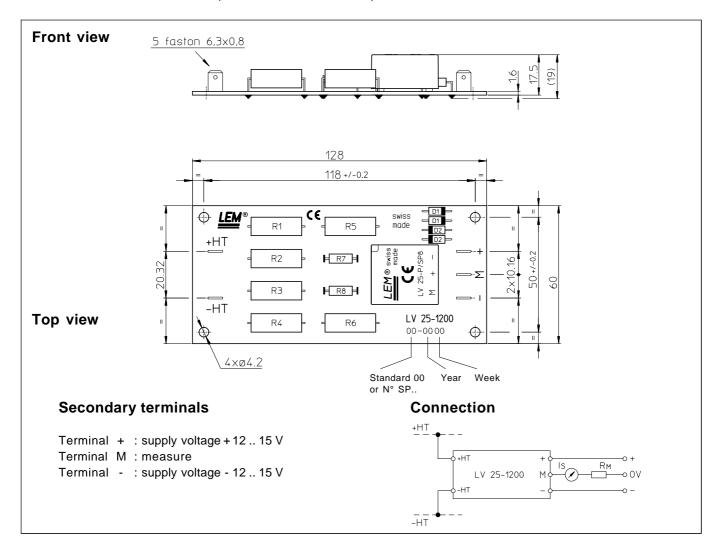
- AC variable speed drives and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

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<sup>2)</sup> A list of corresponding tests is available



# **Dimensions LV 25-1200** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



## **Mechanical characteristics**

General tolerance

Fastening

Connection of primaryConnection of secondary

± 0.3 mm

4 holes Ø 4.2 mm

Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

Faston 6.3 x 0.8 mm

## **Remarks**

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