

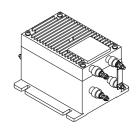
Voltage Transducer LV 200-AW/2/200

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).





$V_{PN} = 200 \text{ V}$



Electrical data

$oldsymbol{V}_{\scriptscriptstylePN} \ oldsymbol{V}_{\scriptscriptstyleP} \ oldsymbol{R}_{\scriptscriptstyleM}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage Primary voltage, measuring range Measuring resistance		200 0 ± 300 $\mathbf{R}_{_{Mmin}}$ $\mathbf{R}_{_{Mmax}}$		V V
IVI	•				
	with ± 15 V	$@ \pm 200 V_{max}$	0	120	Ω
		@ ± 300 V _{max}	0	60	Ω
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 200 V _{max}	60	220	Ω
		@ ± 300 V _{max}	60	110	Ω
I _{SN}	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		80		mΑ
K _N	Conversion ratio		200 V /	80 mA	
V _c	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15	24	V
I _C	Current consumption		30 @±	24 V) + I _S	mΑ
V _d	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		6 ¹⁾		kV
ŭ			1 ²⁾		kV
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{e}}}$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharges extinction @ 50 pC		2.5		kV

Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

\mathbf{x}_{G}	Overall Accuracy @ V_{PN} , $T_A = 25$ °C		± 1.0		%
$oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{\scriptscriptstyle oldsymbol{L}}$	Linearity		< 0.1		%
			Тур	Max	
I _o	Offset current @ $I_p = 0$, $T_A = 25$ °C	- 25℃ + 70℃		± 0.3	mΑ
I _{OT}	Thermal drift of $I_{\rm o}$	- 25℃ + 70℃	± 0.3	± 0.6	mΑ
$\mathbf{t}_{_{\mathrm{r}}}$	Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{P\ max}}$		30		μs

General data

$\mathbf{T}_{_{\mathrm{A}}}$	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 70	°C
T _s	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C
N	Turns ratio	5000:2500	
Р	Total primary power loss	8	W
$\mathbf{R}_{_{1}}$	Primary resistance @ T _A = 25 ℃	5	kΩ
Rs	Secondary coil resistance @ T _A = 70 °C	40	Ω
m	Mass	2	kg
	Standards 3)	EN 50178	

Features

- Closed loop (compensated) voltage transducer using the Hall effect
- Insulated plastic case recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Accessible electronic circuit
- Shield between primary and secondary circuit
- Primary resistor R₁ incorporated into the housing.

Advantages

- Good accuracy
- Very good linearity
- Low thermal drift
- High immunity to external interference
- · Current overload capability.

Applications

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

Notes: 1) Between primary and secondary + shield

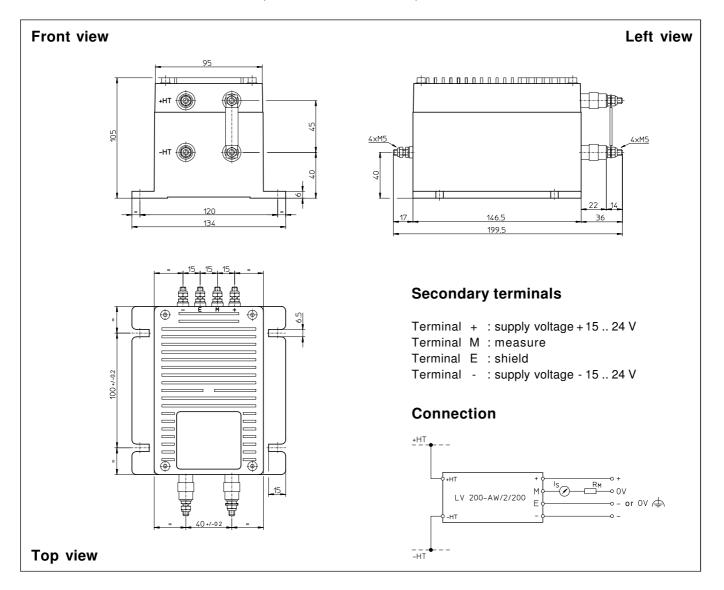
2) Between secondary and shield

3) A list of corresponding tests is available

980710/3



Dimensions LV 200-AW/2/200 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance
- Fastening
- Connection of primary
- Connection of secondary
- Fastening torque
- ± 0.5 mm 4 holes Ø 6.5 mm M5 threaded studs M5 threaded studs 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb. -Ft.

Remarks

- \bullet ${\bf I}_{_{\rm S}}$ is positive when ${\bf V}_{_{\rm P}}$ 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.