## Voltage Transducer LV 200-AW/2/6400

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).



### **Electrical data**

v					V			
$V_{_{PN}}$	Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage		6400		V			
V <sub>P</sub>	Primary voltage, measuring range		0 ± 9600		V			
R <sub>M</sub>	Measuring resistance		$\mathbf{R}_{_{Mmin}}$	$R_{M  \text{max}}$	c			
	with ± 15 V	@ ± 6400 V <sub>max</sub>	0	120	Ω			
		@ ± 9600 V <sub>max</sub>	0	60	Ω			
	with ± 24 V	@ ± 6400 V <sub>max</sub>	60	220	Ω			
		@ ± 9600 V <sub>max</sub>	60	110	Ω			
I <sub>sn</sub>	Secondary nominal r.m.s. current		80		mΑ			
K	Conversion ratio		6400 V / 80 m A					
<b>V</b> <sub>c</sub>	Supply voltage (± 5 %)		± 15	24	V			
I <sub>c</sub>	Current consumption		$30(@\pm 24V) + I_{s} mA$		mA			
Ŭ <sub>d</sub>	R.m.s. voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 mn		12 <sup>1)</sup>		kV			
ŭ			1 <sup>2)</sup>		kν			
$\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{e}}}$	R.m.s. voltage for partial discharges extinction $@50pC$		4.8		kV			
Accuracy - Dynamic performance data								
<b>X</b> <sub>G</sub>	Overall Accuracy @ $V_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$ , 1	Γ <sub>4</sub> = 25°C	± 1.0		%			
<b>e</b> ĭ	Linearity	~	< 0.1		%			
-								

			Тур	Max	
I <sub>o</sub>	Offset current @ $I_P = 0$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$			± 0.3	mΑ
I <sub>OT</sub>	Thermal drift of I <sub>o</sub>	- 25°C + 70°C	± 0.3	± 0.6	mΑ
t <sub>r</sub>	Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{_{\mathrm{PN}}}$		500		μs

#### **General data**

<b>T</b> <sub>A</sub>	Ambient operating temperature	- 25 + 70	°C	
T <sub>s</sub>	Ambient storage temperature	- 40 + 85	°C	
N	Turns ratio	160000 : 2500		
Р	Total primary power loss	8	W	
<b>R</b> <sub>1</sub>	Primary resistance @ T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	5120	kΩ	
Rs	Secondary coil resistance @ $T_A = 70^{\circ}C$	40	Ω	
m	Mass	2	kg	
	Standards <sup>3)</sup>	EN 50178 (01.10.97)		

# $V_{_{\rm PN}} = 6400 \ V$



## 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 R<sub>1</sub> 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
- Railway overhead line voltage measurement.

Notes : 1) Between primary and secondary + shield

<sup>2)</sup> Between secondary and shield

<sup>3)</sup> A list of corresponding tests is available.

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## Dimensions LV 200-AW/2/6400 (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)



#### **Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance
- Transducer Fastening
- Connection of primary
- Connection of secondary
- Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm or 1.62 Lb. -Ft.

± 0.5 mm

- 4 holes  $\emptyset$  6.5 mm M5 threaded studs
- M5 threaded studs

#### Remarks

- $I_s$  is positive when  $V_p$  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.