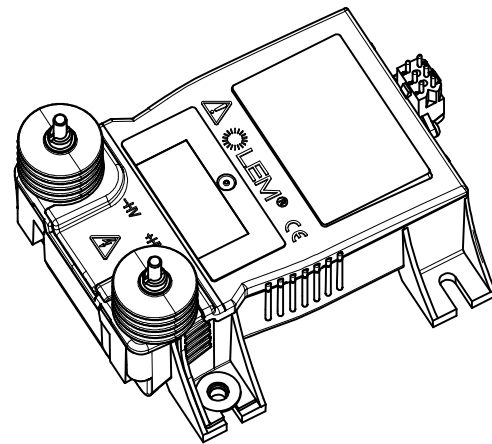


For the electronic measurement of voltage: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.



Features

- Bipolar and insulated voltage measurement up to 6 kV
- Current output
- Primary input connections by M5 studs
- Secondary output by Burndy connector
- Primary connection on top position
- Footprint compatible with OV, CV4 series and LV 200-AW/2 families.

Advantages

- Low consumption and losses
- Compact design
- Good behaviour under common mode variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Delay time 60 μs
- Low temperature drift
- High immunity to external interferences.

Applications

- Single or three phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- High power drives
- Substations
- On-board energy meters.

Standards

- EN 50155: 2017
- EN 50124-1: 2017
- EN 50121-3-2: 2016.

Application Domain

- Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Value |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Maximum supply voltage ($U_p = 0 \text{ V}$, 0.1 s) = | $\pm \hat{U}_{C \max}$ | $\pm 34 \text{ V}$ |
| Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 ... 85 °C) = | $\pm U_{C \max}$ | $\pm 26.4 \text{ V}$ |
| Maximum primary voltage (-40 ... 85 °C) | $U_{P \max}$ | 6 kV |
| Maximum steady state primary voltage (-40 ... 85 °C) | $U_{PN \max}$ | 4000 V see derating on figure 2 |

Absolute maximum ratings apply at 25 °C unless otherwise noted.
 Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.
 Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Min | Typ | Max | Comment |
|--|-------------------|------|-----|------|--------------------|--|
| Ambient operating temperature | T_A | °C | -40 | | 85 | |
| Ambient storage temperature | $T_{A \text{st}}$ | °C | -50 | | 90 | |
| Equipment operating temperature class | | | | | | EN 50155: OT6 |
| Switch-on extended operating temperature class | | | | | | EN 50155: ST0 |
| Rapid temperature variation class | | | | | | EN 50155: H2 |
| Conformal coating type | | | | | | EN 50155: PC2 |
| Relative humidity | RH | % | | | 95 | |
| Shock & vibration category and class | | | | | | EN 50155: 1B, (EN 61373) |
| Mass | m | g | | 610 | | |
| Ingress protection rating | | | | IP40 | | IEC 60529 by construction (Indoor use) |
| Pollution degree | | | | | PD4 | Insulation voltage accordingly |
| Altitude | | m | | | 2000 ¹⁾ | |

Note:¹⁾ Insulation coordination at 2000 m.

RAMS data

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Min | Typ | Max | Comment |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----|---|
| Useful life class | | | | | | EN 50155: L4 |
| Mean failure rate | $\bar{\lambda}$ | h ⁻¹ | | 1/1883371 | | According to IEC 62380 $T_A = 45 \text{ °C}$ ON: 20 hrs/day ON/OFF: 320 cycles/year $U_C = \pm 24 \text{ V}$, $U_p = 4000 \text{ V}$ |

Insulation coordination

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Value | Comment |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min | U_d | kV | 18.5 | 100 % tested in production |
| Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s | U_{Ni} | kV | 30 | |
| Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @ 10 pC | U_e | V | 5000 | |
| Insulation resistance | R_{INS} | M Ω | 200 | Measured at 500 V DC |
| Clearance (pri. - sec.) | d_{cl} | mm | see dimensions drawing on page 10 | Shortest distance through air |
| Creepage distance (pri. - sec.) | d_{cp} | mm | | Shortest path along device body |
| Case material | - | - | V0 | According to UL 94 |
| Comparative tracking index | CTI | | 600 | |

Electrical data

At $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $\pm U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$, $R_M = 100\ \Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

Lines with a * in the conditions column apply over the $-40 \dots 85\text{ °C}$ ambient temperature range.

| Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Min | Typ | Max | Conditions |
|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|
| Primary nominal RMS voltage | U_{PN} | V | | | 4000 | * |
| Primary voltage, measuring range | U_{PM} | V | -6000 | | 6000 | * |
| Measuring resistance | R_M | Ω | 0 | | 133.3 | * See derating on figure 2. For $ U_{PM} < 6\text{ kV}$, max value of R_M is given on figure 1 |
| Secondary nominal RMS current | I_{SN} | mA | | | 50 | * |
| Secondary current | I_S | mA | -75 | | 75 | * |
| Supply voltage = | $\pm U_C$ | V | ± 13.5 | ± 24 | ± 26.4 | * |
| Rise time of U_C (10-90 %) | t_{rise} | ms | | | 100 | |
| Current consumption = | I_C | mA | | $20 + I_S$ | $25 + I_S$ | @ $U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$ at $U_p = 0\text{ V}$ |
| Inrush current | | | | | | NA (EN 50155) |
| Interruptions on power supply voltage class | | | | | | NA (EN 50155) |
| Supply change-over class | | | | | | NA (EN 50155) |
| Electrical Offset current | I_{OE} | μA | -50 | 0 | 50 | 100 % tested in production |
| Temperature variation of $I_o @ U_p = 0$ | I_{OT} | μA | -80 -80 -100 | | 80 80 100 | * -25 ... 70 °C -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C, 100 % tested in production |
| Sensitivity | S | $\mu\text{A/V}$ | | 12.5 | | 50 mA for 4000 V |
| Sensitivity error | ϵ_s | % | -0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 100 % tested in production |
| Temperature variation of sensitivity error | ϵ_{sT} | % | -0.5 -0.8 -0.8 | | 0.5 0.8 0.8 | * -25 ... 70 °C -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C |
| Linearity error | ϵ_L | % of U_{PM} | -0.1 | | 0.1 | * $\pm 6000\text{ V}$ range |
| Total error | ϵ_{tot} | % of U_{PN} | -0.3 -0.7 -1 -1 | | 0.3 0.7 1 1 | * 25 °C; 100 % tested in production -25 ... 70 °C -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C |
| RMS noise current | I_{no} | μA | | 10 | | 1 Hz to 100 kHz |
| Delay time @ 10 % of the final output value U_{PN} step | t_{D10} | μs | | 21 | | |
| Delay time @ 90 % of the final output value U_{PN} step | t_{D90} | μs | | 48 | 60 | 0 to 4000 V step, 6 kV/ μs |
| Frequency bandwidth | BW | kHz | | 12 6.5 1.6 | | 3 dB 1 dB 0.1 dB |
| Start-up time | t_{start} | ms | | 190 | 250 | * |
| Resistance of primary (winding) | R_p | M Ω | | 23 | | * |
| Total primary power loss @ U_{PN} | P_p | W | | 0.69 | | * |

Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values

Minimum and maximum values for specified limiting and safety conditions have to be understood as such as well as values shown in “typical” graphs.

On the other hand, measured values are part of a statistical distribution that can be specified by an interval with upper and lower limits and a probability for measured values to lie within this interval.

Unless otherwise stated (e.g. “100 % tested”), the LEM definition for such intervals designated with “min” and “max” is that the probability for values of samples to lie in this interval is 99.73 %.

For a normal (Gaussian) distribution, this corresponds to an interval between -3 sigma and $+3$ sigma. If “typical” values are not obviously mean or average values, those values are defined to delimit intervals with a probability of 68.27 %, corresponding to an interval between $-\text{sigma}$ and $+\text{sigma}$ for a normal distribution.

Typical, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

Typical performance characteristics

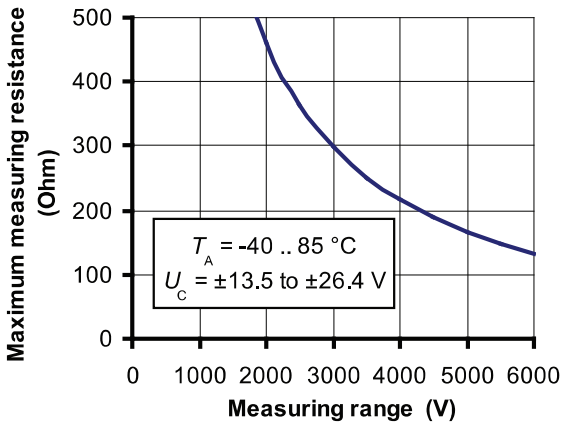


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

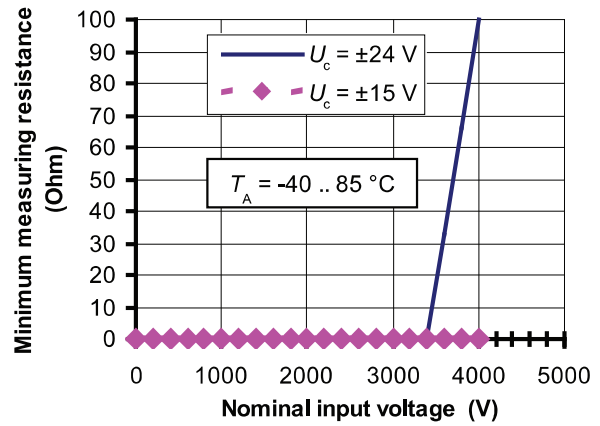


Figure 2: Minimum measuring resistance
For T_A under $80\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, the minimum measuring resistance is $0\ \Omega$ whatever U_C

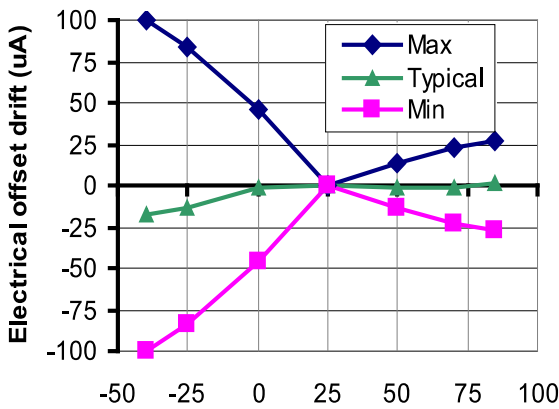


Figure 3: Electrical offset thermal drift

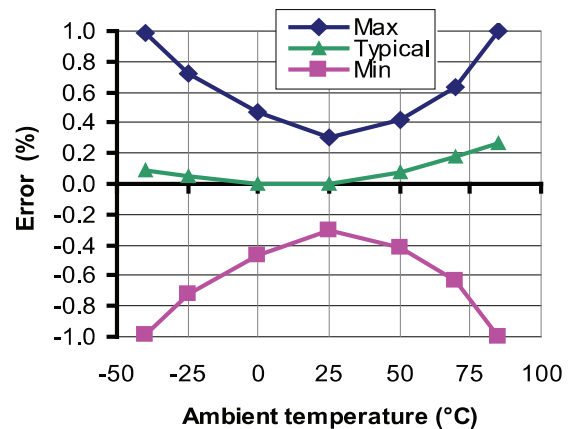


Figure 4: Total error in temperature

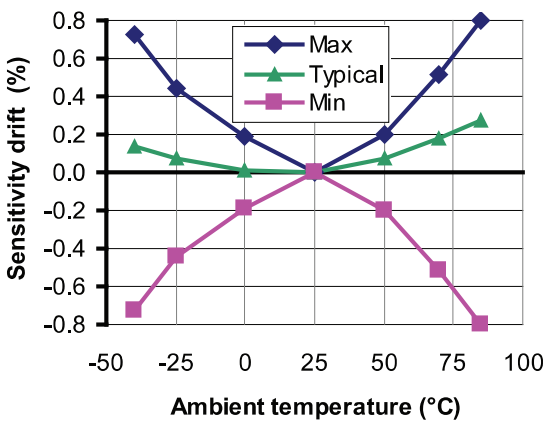


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal drift

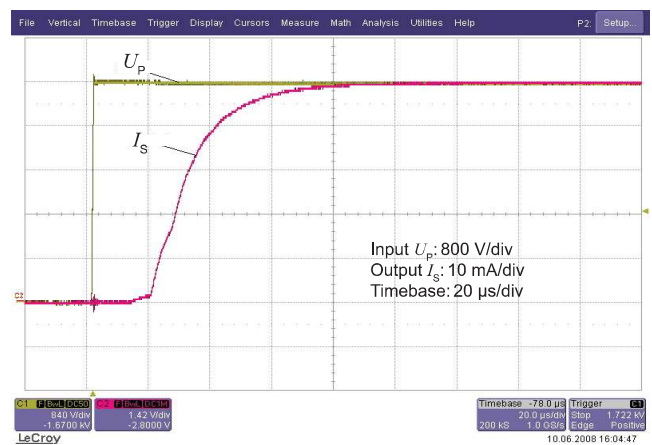


Figure 6: Typical step response (0 to 4000 V)

Typical performance characteristics continued

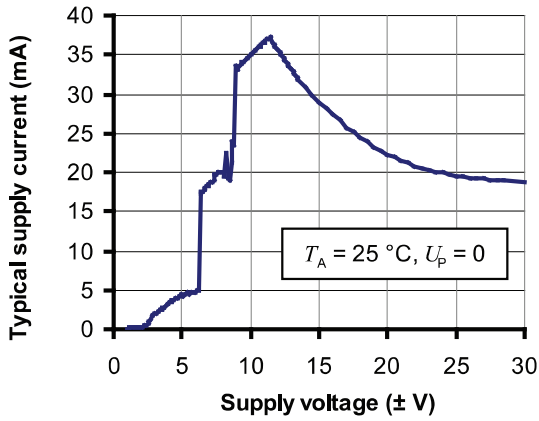


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

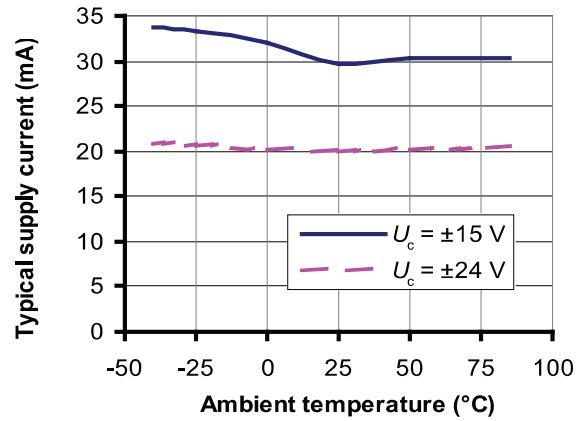


Figure 8: Supply current function of temperature

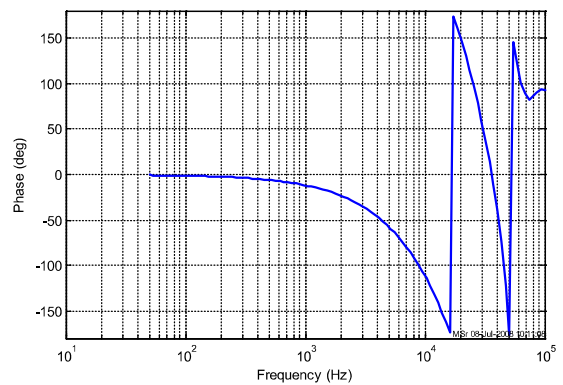
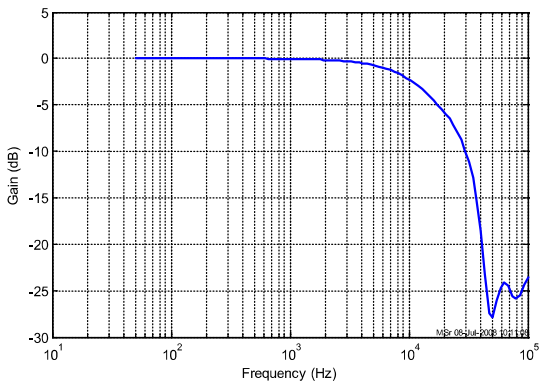


Figure 9: Typical frequency response

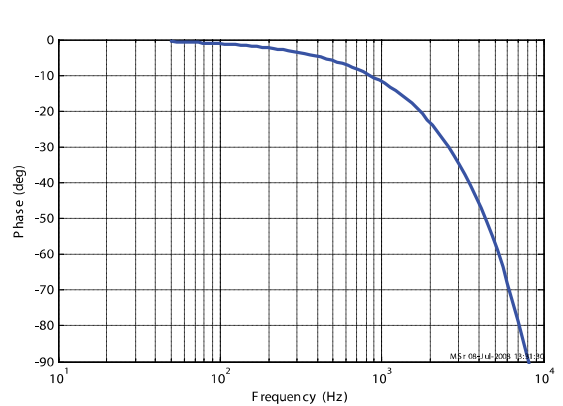
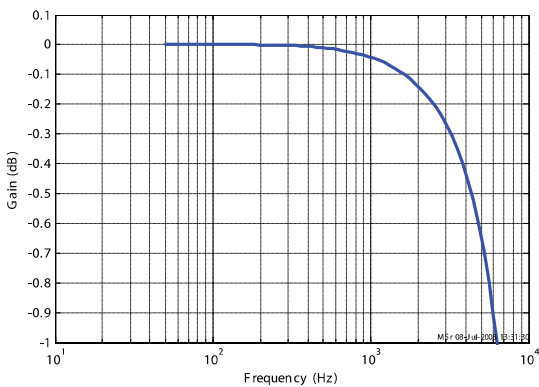


Figure 10: Typical frequency response (detail)

Typical performance characteristics continued

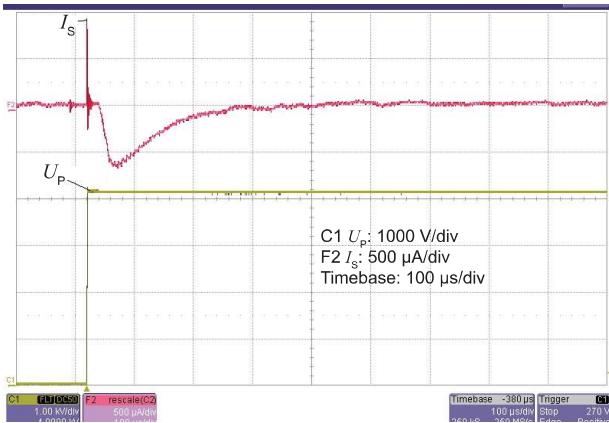


Figure 11: Typical common mode perturbation (4200 V step with 6 kV/µs, $R_M = 100 \Omega$)

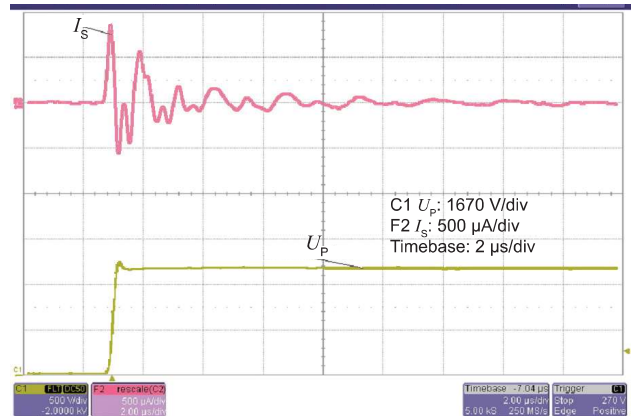


Figure 12: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (4000 V step with 6 kV/µs, $R_M = 100 \Omega$)

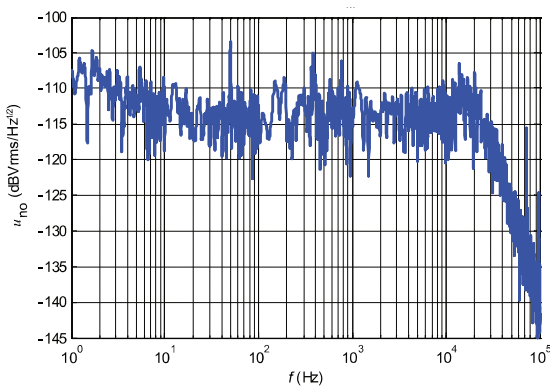


Figure 13 Typical RMS noise voltage spectral density referred to primary with $R_M = 50 \Omega$

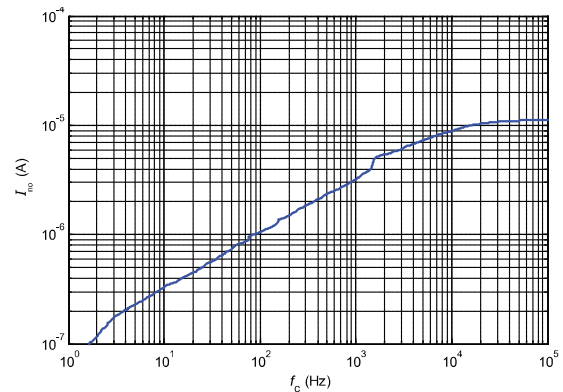


Figure 14: Typical total RMS noise current with $R_M = 50 \Omega$ (f_c is upper cut off frequency of band pass, low cut off frequency is 1 Hz)

Figure 13 (RMS noise voltage density) shows that there are no significant discrete frequencies in the output. Figure 14 confirms the absence of steps in the total RMS noise current that would indicate discrete frequencies. To calculate the noise in a frequency band f_1 to f_2 , the formula is:

$$I_{no}(f_1 \text{ to } f_2) = \sqrt{I_{no}(f_2)^2 - I_{no}(f_1)^2}$$

with $I_{no}(f)$ read from figure 14 (typical, RMS value).

Example:

What is the noise from 10 to 100 Hz?

Figure 14 gives $I_{no}(10 \text{ Hz}) = 0.32 \mu\text{A}$ and $I_{no}(100 \text{ Hz}) = 1 \mu\text{A}$. The RMS current noise is therefore.

$$\sqrt{(1 \times 10^{-6})^2 - (0.32 \times 10^{-6})^2} = 0.95 \mu\text{A}$$

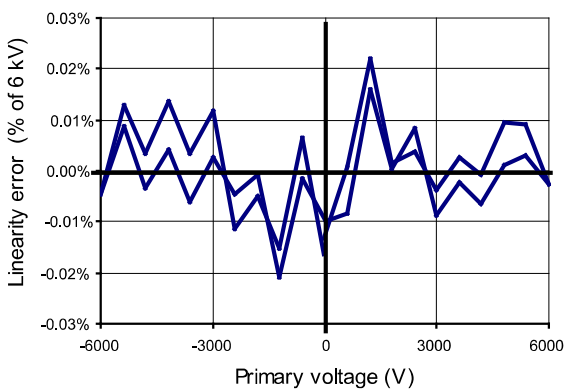


Figure 15: Typical linearity error

Performance parameters definition

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

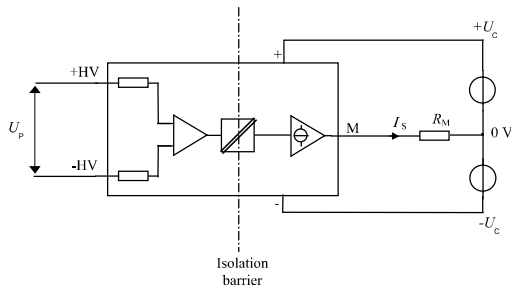


Figure 16: standard characterization schematics for current output transducers ($R_M = 50 \Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

Transducer simplified model

The static model of the transducer at temperature T_A is:

$$I_s = S \cdot U_p + \varepsilon$$

In which

$$\varepsilon = I_{OE} + I_{OT}(T_A) + \varepsilon_S \cdot S \cdot U_p + \varepsilon_{ST}(T_A) \cdot S \cdot U_p + \varepsilon_L \cdot S \cdot U_{PM}$$

- I_s : secondary current (A)
- S : sensitivity of the transducer ($\mu A/V$)
- U_p : primary voltage (V)
- U_{PM} : primary voltage, measuring range (V)
- T_A : ambient operating temperature ($^{\circ}C$)
- I_{OE} : electrical offset current (A)
- $I_{OT}(T_A)$: temperature variation of I_{OE} at temperature T_A (μA)
- ε_S : sensitivity error at $25^{\circ}C$
- $\varepsilon_{ST}(T_A)$: thermal drift of sensitivity error at temperature T_A
- ε_L : linearity error

This is the absolute maximum error. As all errors are independent, a more realistic way to calculate the error would be to use the following formula:

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i^2}$$

Sensitivity and linearity

To measure sensitivity and linearity, the primary voltage (DC) is cycled from 0 to U_{PM} , then to $-U_{PM}$ and back to 0 (equally spaced $U_{PM}/10$ steps).

The sensitivity S is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between $\pm U_{PM}$.

The linearity error ε_L is the maximum positive or negative difference between the measured points and the linear regression line, expressed in % of the maximum measured value.

Electrical offset

The electrical offset current I_{OE} is the residual output current when the input voltage is zero.

The temperature variation I_{OT} of the electrical offset current I_{OE} is the variation of the electrical offset from $25^{\circ}C$ to the considered temperature.

Total error

The total error ε_{tot} is the error at $\pm U_{PN}$, relative to the rated value U_{PN} .

It includes all errors mentioned above.

Delay times

The delay time t_{D10} @ 10 % and the delay time t_{D90} @ 90 % with respect to the primary are shown in the next figure.

Both slightly depend on the primary voltage dv/dt . They are measured at nominal voltage.

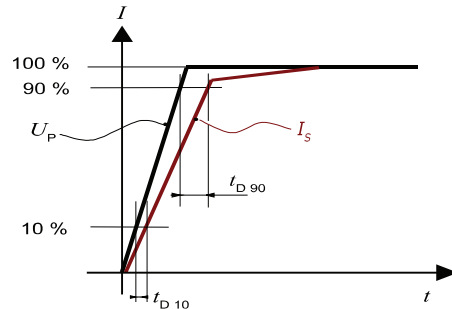
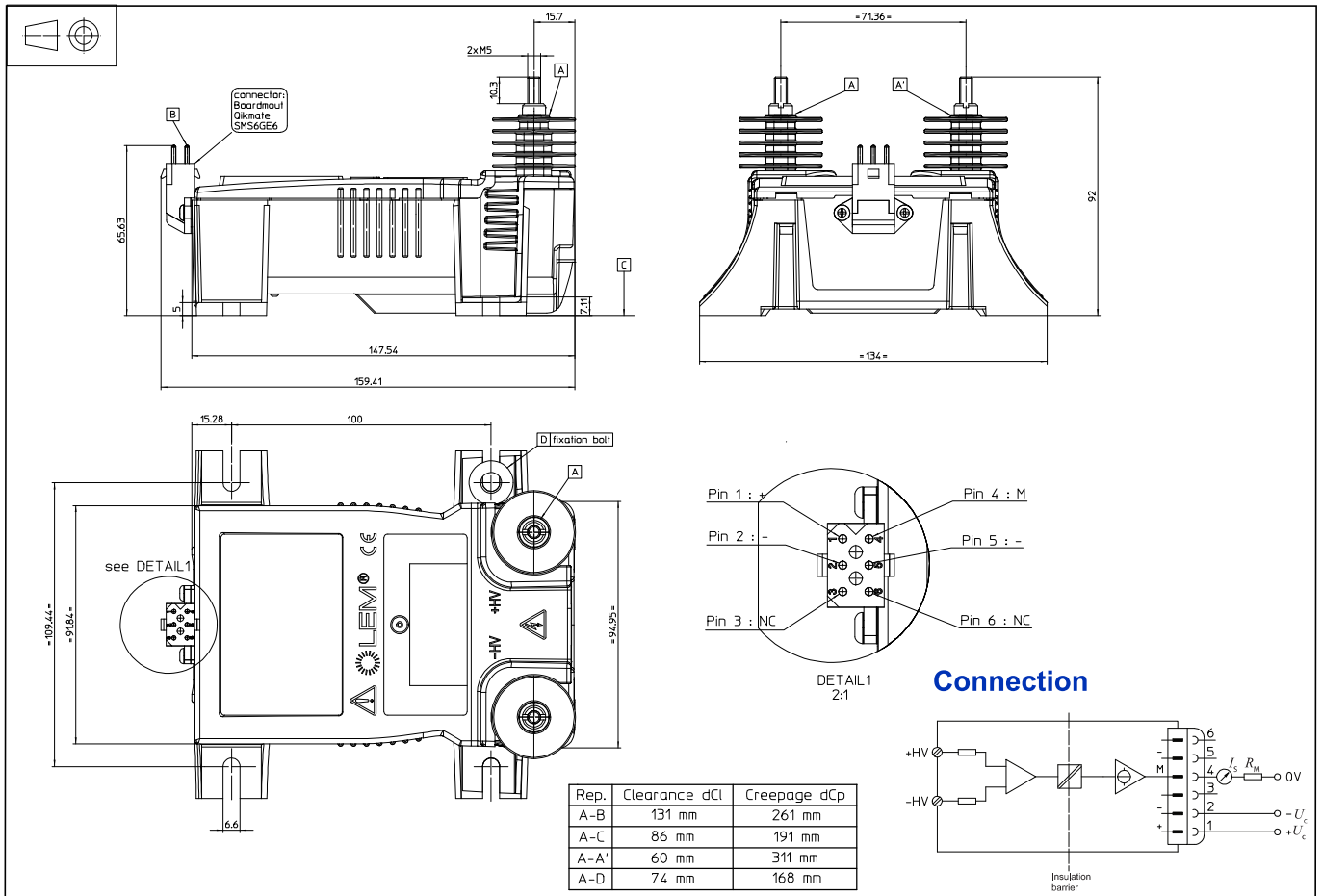


Figure 17: delay time t_{D10} @ 10 % and delay time t_{D90} @ 90 %.

Dimensions (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ±1 mm
- Transducer fastening 4 M6 steel screws
4 washers of ext. ø 18 mm
- Recommended fastening torque 5 N·m
- Connection of primary M5 threaded studs
Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m
- Connection of secondary Burndy SMS6GE6

Remarks

- I_s is positive when a positive voltage is applied on +HV.
- The transducer is directly connected to the primary voltage.
- The primary cables have to be routed together all the way.
- The secondary cables also have to be routed together all the way
- Installation of the transducer is to be done without primary or secondary voltage present
- Installation of the transducer must be done unless otherwise specified on the datasheet, according to LEM Transducer Generic Mounting Rules. Please refer to LEM document N°ANE120504 available on our Web site:

[Products/Product Documentation.](#)

Note: Additional information available on request.

Safety

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits according to IEC 61010-1.



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 connections, 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.