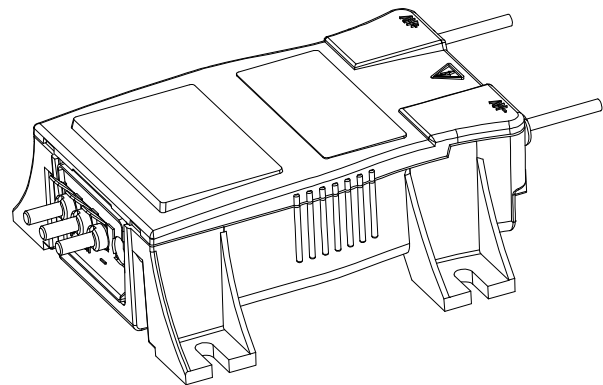


For the electronic measurement of voltage: DC, AC, pulsed..., with galvanic separation between the primary and the secondary circuit.



## Features

- Bipolar and insulated measurement up to 1800 V
- Current output
- Input cables for increased isolation, output on faston and M5 studs
- Footprint compatible with OV, CV 4 and LV 200-AW/2 families.

## Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Good behavior under common mode variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Response time 60  $\mu\text{s}$
- 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: 2021
- 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 ( $U_p = 0$ V, 0.1 s)	$\pm \hat{U}_{C \max}$	$\pm 34$ V
Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 ... 85 °C)	$\pm U_{C \max}$	$\pm 26.4$ V
Maximum primary voltage (-40 ... 85 °C)	$U_{P \max}$	1.8 kV
Maximum steady state primary voltage (-40 ... 85 °C)	$U_{PN \max}$	1200 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 categorie and class						EN 50155: 1B, (EN 61373)
Mass	$m$	g		640		
Ingress protection rating				IP40		IEC 60529 by construction (Indoor use)
Pollution degree					PD4	Insulation voltage accordingly
Altitude		m			2000 <sup>1)</sup>	

Note: <sup>1)</sup> 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 <sup>-1</sup>		1/1883371		According to IEC 62380 $T_A = 45$ °C ON: 20 hrs/day ON/OFF: 320 cycles/year $U_c = \pm 24$ V, $U_p = 1200$ 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 $\mu$ s	$U_{Ni}$	kV	30	
Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @ 10 pC	$U_t$	V	5000	
Insulation resistance	$R_{INS}$	M $\Omega$	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  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$ ,  $R_M = 100\ \Omega$ , unless otherwise noted. (see Definition of typical, minimum and maximum values paragraph in [page 5](#))

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		1200		*
Primary voltage, measuring range	$U_{PM}$	V	-1800		1800	*
Measuring resistance	$R_M$	$\Omega$	0		133.3	* See derating on figure 2. For $ U_{PM}  < 1800\text{ V}$ , 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	$\pm 13.5$	$\pm 24$	$\pm 26.4$	*
Rise time of $U_C$ (10-90 %)	$t_{rise}$	ms			100	
Current consumption @ $U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$ at $U_P = 0\text{ V}$	$I_C$	mA		$20 + I_S$	$25 + I_S$	
Inrush current						NA (EN 50155)
Interruptions on power supply voltage class						NA (EN 50155)
Supply change-over class						NA (EN 50155)
Electrical offset current	$I_{OE}$	$\mu\text{A}$	-50	0	50	100 % tested in production
Temperature variation of $I_O$ @ $U_P = 0$	$I_{OT}$	$\mu\text{A}$	-250 -250 -300		250 250 300	-25 ... 70 °C, -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C, 100 % tested in production
Sensitivity	$S$	$\mu\text{A/V}$		41.667		50 mA for 1200 V
Sensitivity error	$\varepsilon_S$	%	-0.2	0	0.2	
Temperature variation of sensitivity error	$\varepsilon_{ST}$	%	-0.5 -0.8 -0.8		0.5 0.8 0.8	-25 ... 70 °C -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C *
Linearity error	$\varepsilon_L$	% of $U_{PM}$	-0.1		0.1	* $\pm 1800\text{ V}$ range
Total error	$\varepsilon_{tot}$	% of $U_{PN}$	-0.3 -0.9 -1.2 -1.2		0.3 0.9 1.2 1.2	25 °C; 100 % tested in production -25 ... 70 °C -25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C *
RMS noise current	$I_{no}$	$\mu\text{A}$		14		1 Hz to 100 kHz
Delay time @ 10 % of the final output value $U_{PN}$ step	$t_{ra}$	$\mu\text{s}$		21		
Delay time @ 90 % of the final output value $U_{PN}$ step	$t_r$	$\mu\text{s}$		48	60	0 to 1200 V step, 6 kV/ $\mu\text{s}$
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 $\Omega$		23		*
Total primary power loss @ $U_{PN}$	$P_P$	W		0.06		*

## 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 a product.

Typical performance characteristics

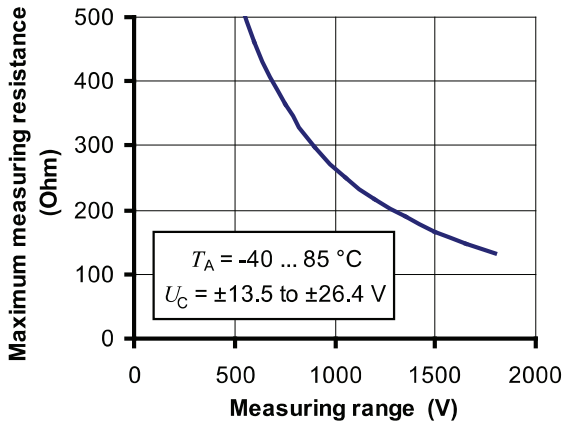


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

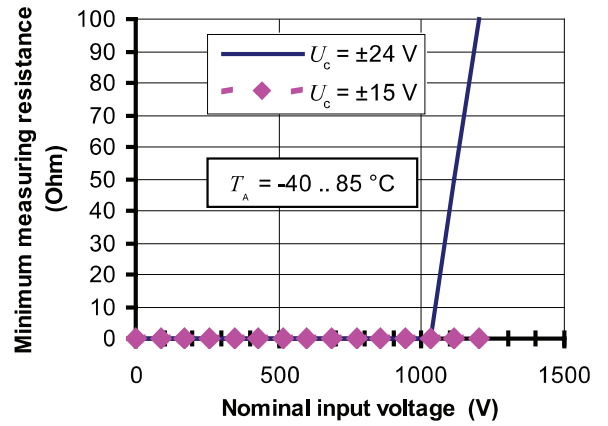


Figure 2: Minimum measuring resistance  
For  $T_A$  under 80 °C, the minimum measuring resistance is 0 Ω whatever  $U_C$

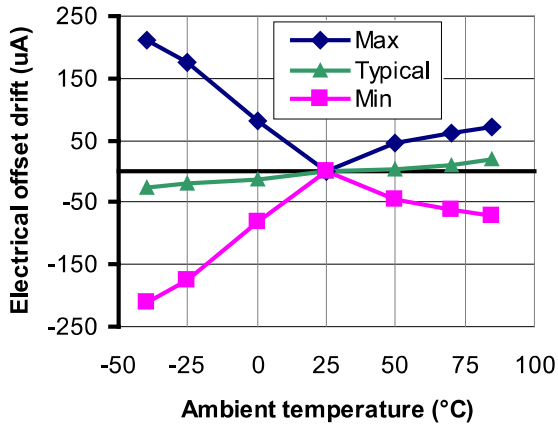


Figure 3: Electrical offset thermal drift

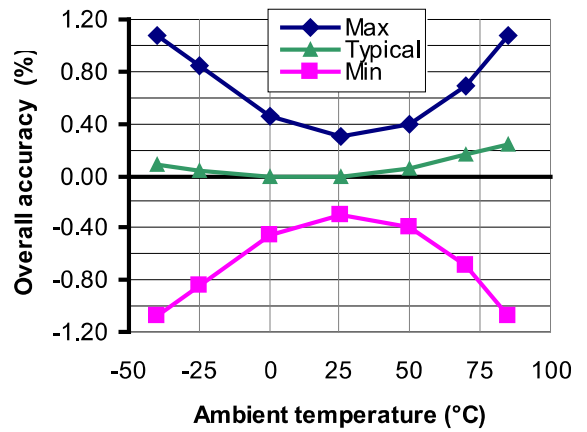


Figure 4: Total error in temperature

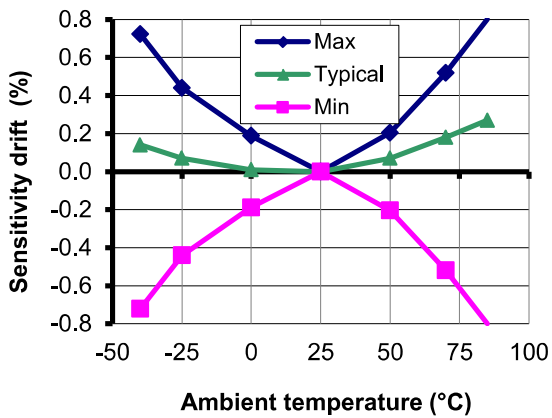


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal drift

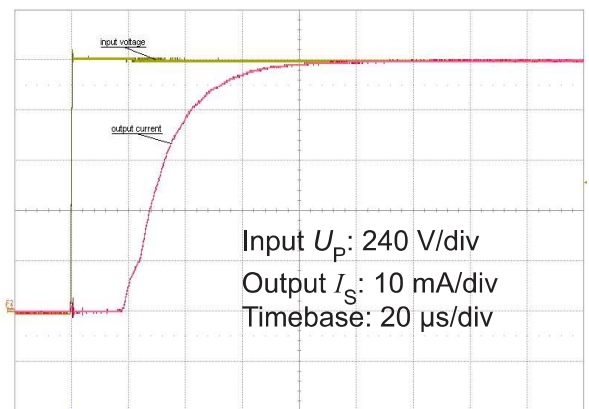


Figure 6: Typical step response (0 to 1200 V)

Typical performance characteristics

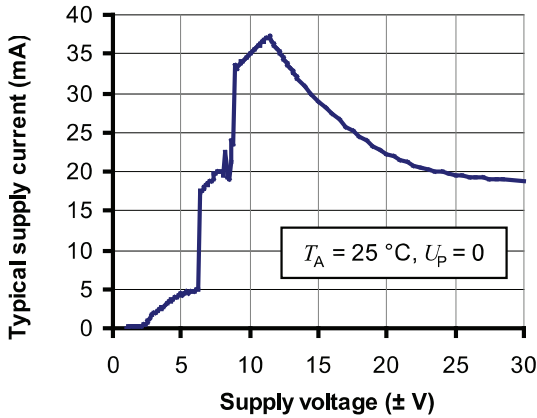


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

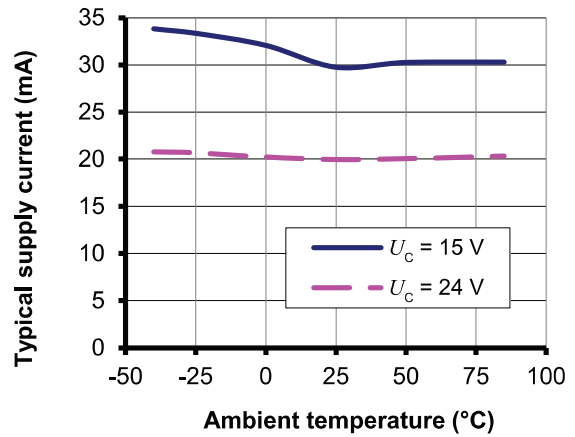


Figure 8: Supply current function of temperature

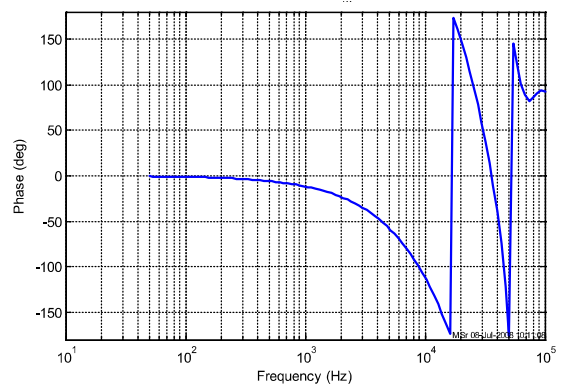
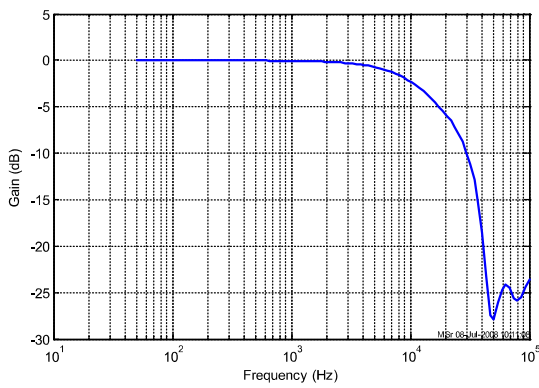


Figure 9: Typical frequency response

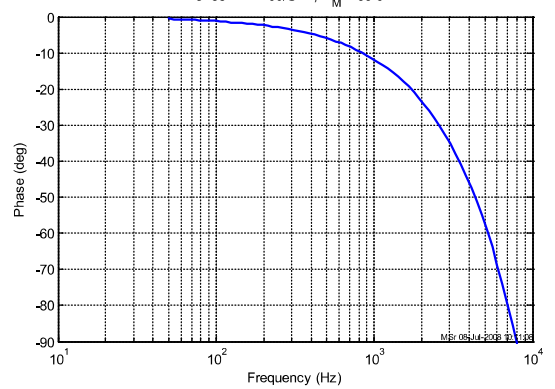
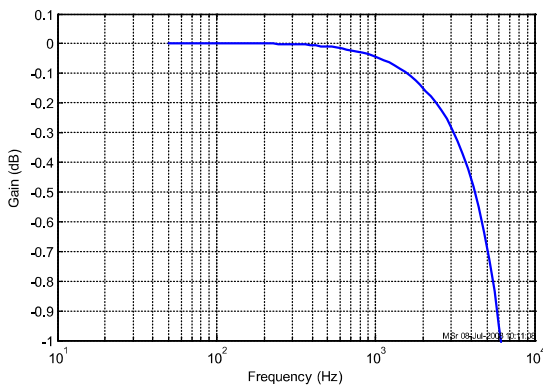


Figure 10: Typical frequency response (detail)

Typical performance characteristics continued

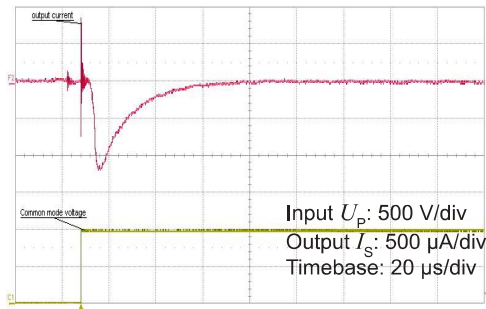


Figure 11: Typical common mode perturbation (1200 V step with 6 kV/μs  $R_M = 100 \Omega$ )

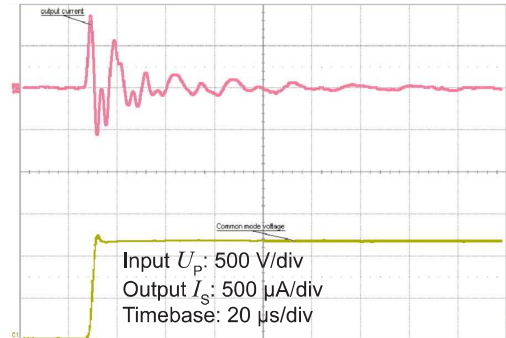


Figure 12: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (1200 V step with 6 kV/μs,  $R_M = 100 \Omega$ )

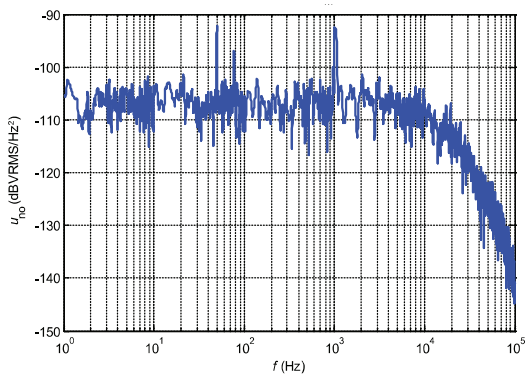


Figure 13: Typical output RMS noise voltage of U ( $R_M$ ) with  $R_M = 50 \Omega$

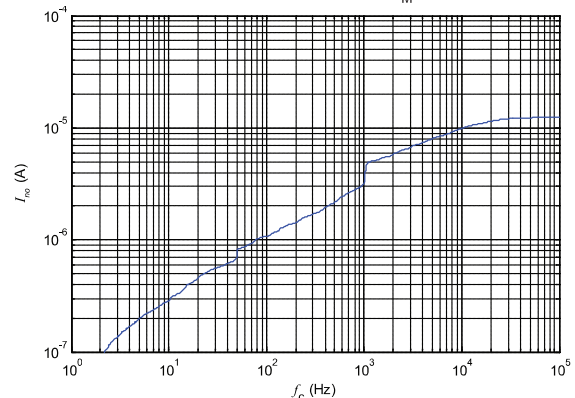


Figure 14: Typical total output RMS noise current with  $R_M = 50 \Omega$  ( $f_c$  is upper cut-off frequency of band low cut off frequency is 1 Hz)

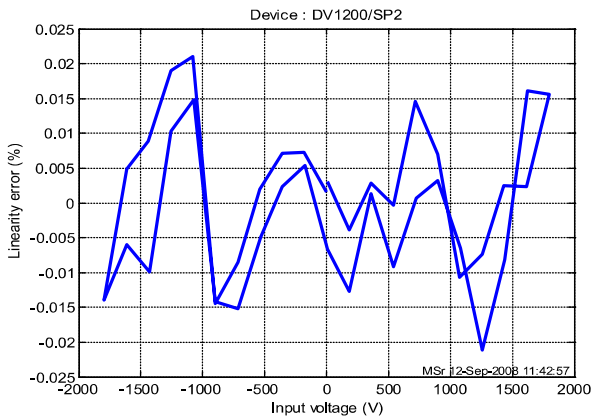


Figure 15: Typical linearity error

Figure 13 (output RMS noise voltage) shows that there are no significant discrete frequencies in the output. Figure 14 confirms the absence of steps in the total output RMS noise current that would indicate discrete frequencies.

To calculate the noise in a frequency band  $f1$  to  $f2$ , the formula is:

$$I_{no}(f1 \text{ to } f2) = \sqrt{I_{no}(f2)^2 - I_{no}(f1)^2}$$

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

Example:

What is the noise from 10 to 100 Hz?

Figure 14 gives  $I_{no}(10 \text{ Hz}) = 0.3 \mu\text{A}$  and  $I_{no}(100 \text{ Hz}) = 1 \mu\text{A}$ . The output RMS current noise is therefore.

$$\sqrt{(1 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 - (0.3 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} = 0.95 \mu\text{A}$$



Performance parameters definition

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

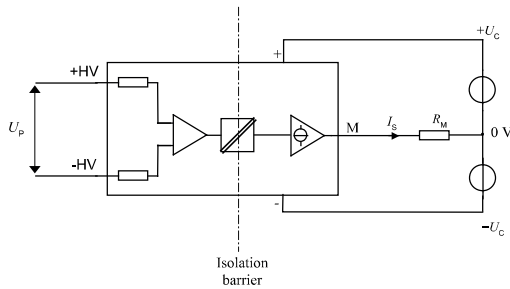


Figure 16: standard characterization schematics for current output transducers ( $R_M = 50 \Omega$  unless otherwise noted)

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  $T_A$  (A)
- $\varepsilon_S$  : sensitivity error at  $25^{\circ}C$
- $\varepsilon_{ST}(T_A)$  : thermal drift of sensitivity error at temperature  $T_A$
- $\varepsilon_L$  : 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  $G$  is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between  $\pm U_{PM}$ .

The linearity error  $\varepsilon_L$  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  $\varepsilon_{tot}$  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.

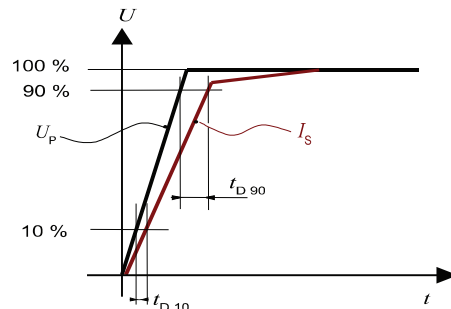
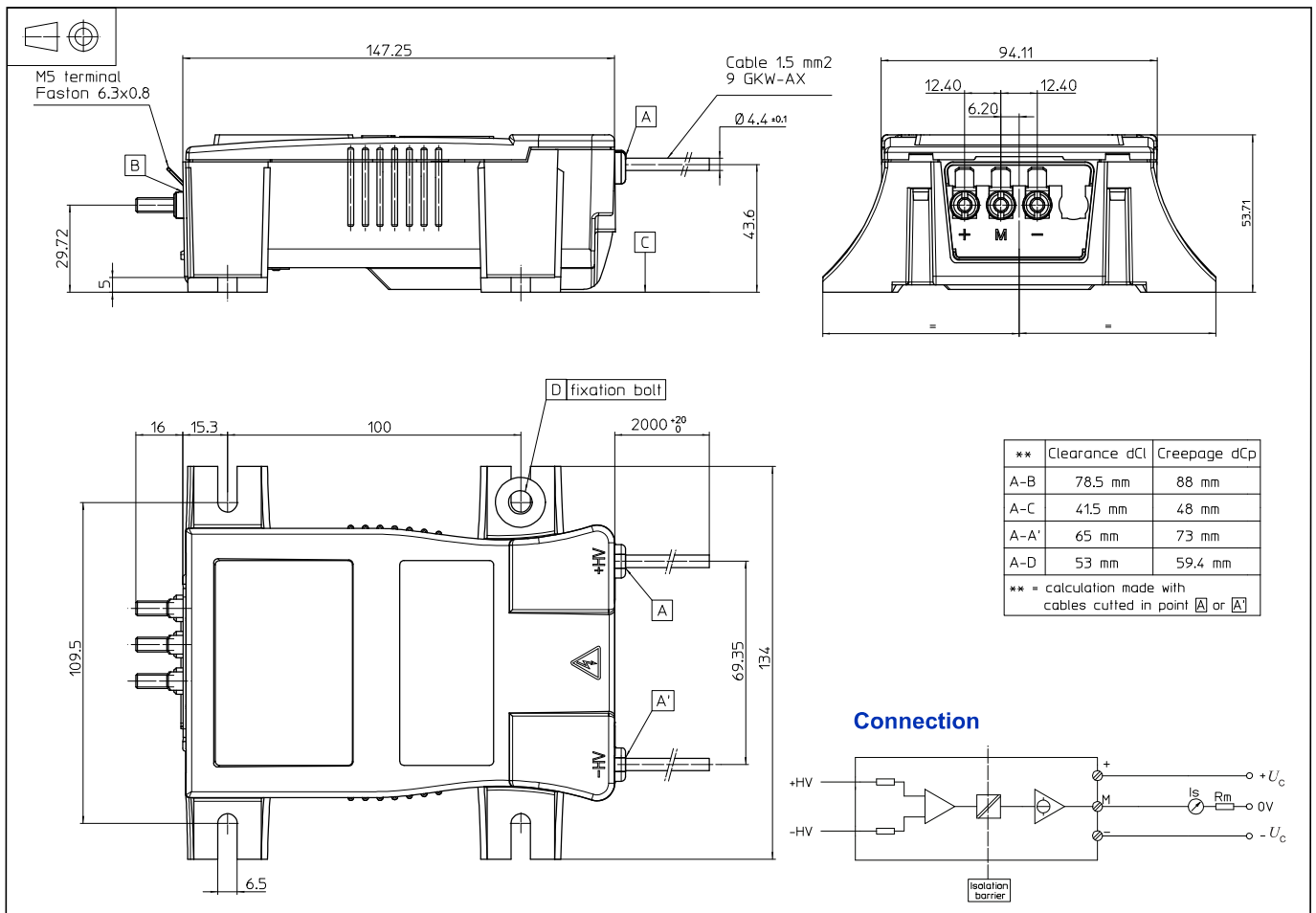


Figure 17: delay time  $t_{D10}$  @ 10 % and delay time  $t_{D90}$  @ 90 %.

**Dimensions (in mm)**

**Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance  $\pm 1$  mm
- Transducer fastening
  - 4 M6 steel screws
  - 4 washers ext.  $\varnothing 18$  mm
- Recommended fastening torque 5 N·m
- Connection of primary 2 x 1.5 mm<sup>2</sup> cables
- Connection of secondary 6.3 x 0.8 mm fastons and M5 threaded studs
- Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m

**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: <https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download>

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.