



## MSV200 - Hall effect transducer

### **Datasheet**



### Description

The transducers are based on compensating the magnetic field by a closed loop system. The MSV200 is used for the measurement of AC and DC voltages with high galvanic isolation between the voltage carrying conductor and output of the sensor.

The voltage transducer can handle pulsed voltages. The MSV200 transducers are especially designed for secure measuring of a permanent voltage up to 5000 V.

### **Application**

The Mors Smitt transducers are used to measure high voltages in rolling stock and track side applications. High voltages are converted linear to low power signals.

#### **Features**

- Specially designed for railway applications
- Closed loop (compensated)
- High dielectric strength
- Precise linearity
- Precise accuracy
- High dynamic response
- No foucault losses in the magnetic circuit
- EMC shielding (optional)
- Wide temperature range, -50°C..+85°C

#### Benefits

- Proven reliable
- Long term availability
- Low life cycle cost
- No maintenance

#### Railway compliancy

- EN 50155 Railway application electronic equipment used in rolling stock
- IEC 61373 Rolling stock equipment -Shock and vibration test
- NF F16-101/102 Fire behaviour Railway rolling stock
- IEC 60068-2-11 Environmental testing: Salt mist Test ka 96 hours



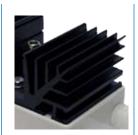




## **Technical specifications**

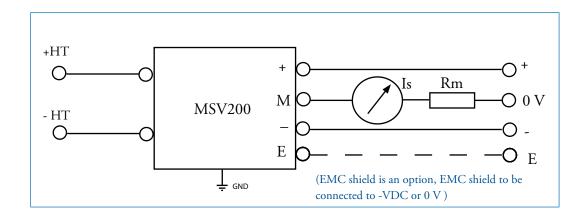








## **Connection diagram**







## **Technical specifications**

### **Electrical characteristics**

Primary nominal r.m.s. voltage	V <sub>PN</sub>	1000 V	2000 V	3000 V	4000 V	5000 V
Primary voltage measuring range		<u>+</u> 1500 V	± 3000 V	<u>+</u> 4500 V	<u>+</u> 6000 V	<u>+</u> 6000 V
Primary resistance @ 25 °C	$R_{p}$	100 ΚΩ	400 ΚΩ	900 ΚΩ	1.6 ΜΩ	2.5 MΩ
Primary windings	$N_{_{ m P}}$	10000	20000	30000	40000	50000
Secondary windings	$N_s$	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Secondary nominal r.m.s. current	$I_{SN}$	50 mA for primary voltage				
Conversion ratio	$K_{N}$	Np/Ns				
Secondary coil resistance @ 70 °C	$R_s$	$60 \Omega \pm 7 \%$				
Auxiliary supply voltage	$V_{\rm c}$	<u>±</u> 15 VDC <u>+</u> 24 VDC ( <u>+</u> 5 %)				
Current consumption	$I_{_{\rm C}}$	± 33 mA + I <sub>C</sub> @ 24 VDC				
Dielectric strength between						
- primary circuit and secundary circuit	$V_{_{\mathrm{D1}}}$	6 kV / 10 kV / 12 kV (50 Hz - 1 min) *				
- shield and secondary circuit	$V_{_{\mathrm{D2}}}$	1.5 kV (50 Hz - 1 min)				
Output measuring resistance	$R_{M}$	Formule (see explanation below)				

<sup>\*</sup> See ordering scheme

Legend:	Example:
dV = Fixed value = 1.6 V	dV = 1.6 V
$V_N$ = Nominal auxiliary supply	$V_N = 24 V$
	$V_{NC} = \pm 22.8 \text{ V}$
$V_{NC}$ = Lower value of the auxiliary supply	$V_{pN} = 1000 V$
$(V_N - 5 \% \text{ typical})$	$R_{\rm p} = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$
R <sub>S</sub> = Secondary coil resistance at 70 °C	$N_p = 10000 \text{ turns}$
I <sub>SN</sub> = Secondary nominal current	$N_S = 2000 \text{ turns}$
$N_p$ = Primary windings	$R_S = 60 \Omega$
N <sub>s</sub> = Secondary windings	$I_{SN} = V_{pN} / ((R_p \times N_S) / N_p)$
R <sub>p</sub> = Primary resistance	$I_{SN} = 1000 \text{ V} / ((100.000 \Omega \times 2000)/10000) = 0.05 \text{ A}$
$V_{PN}$ = Primary nominal voltage	$R_{M} = ((V_{NC}-dV) / I_{SN}) - R_{S}$
	$R_{M} = ((22.8 - 1.6) / 0.05) - 60) = 364\Omega$

## Accuracy / dynamic performance

Overall accuracy @ I <sub>PN</sub> - T <sub>A</sub> = 25 °C	$X_{G}$	± 0.7 % / ± 1 % *
Linearity	$\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{L}}$	< 0.1 %
Offset current @ $I_p = 0 - T_A = 25$ °C	$I_0$	± 0.2 mA max.
(I <sub>p</sub> : Internal primary current)		
Response time @ 90 % of $V_{\scriptscriptstyle PN}$	$T_R$	< 100 μs
Thermal drift of I <sub>0</sub> between (-25 °C+70 °C))	$I_{oT}$	± 1 mA max

<sup>\*</sup> See ordering scheme

### General characteristics

Operating temperature	$T_{A}$	-40 °C+70 °C / -50 °C+85 °C *
Storing temperature	$T_s$	-50 °C+85 °C
Weight	m	800 g ± 10 %
Connection		M5 terminals

<sup>\*</sup> See ordering scheme

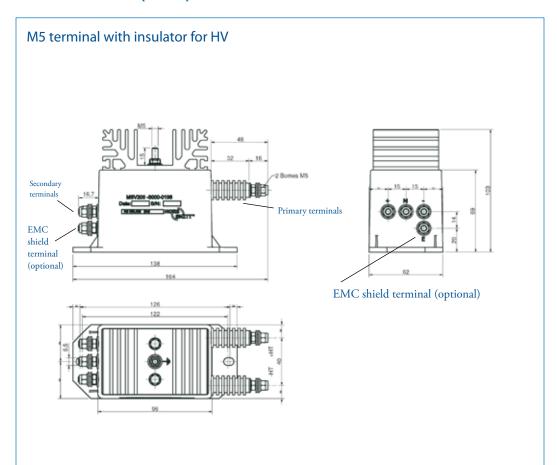






## **Technical specifications**

### Dimensions (mm)



#### Notes:

- 1. Connection: Primary 2 x M5 terminals (maximum torque value 2.2 Nm), secondary 3 x M5 terminals (maximum torque value 2.2 Nm), a 4th M5 terminal is placed when EMC is selected (maximum torque value 2.2 Nm), ground terminal 1 x M5 (maximum torque value 2.2 Nm)
- 2. Fastening: 2 holes Ø 6.5 mm
- 3. General tolerances are  $\pm$  0.3 mm, with exception of the input/output positions  $\pm$  1 mm, length  $\pm$  1 mm and on positions where the value is mentioned in the drawing
- 4. Drawing is according the European projection method









## Ordering scheme

### Configuration:

This example represents a MSV200-3-D-4-3-2-Y.

Description: MSV200 transducer, 3000 V, M5 terminals, dielectric strength 12 kV, 0.7 % accuracy, -50 °C...+85 °C temperature range, with EMC shield.

#### 1. Transducer model

### **MSV200**

### 2. Nominal voltages

1	1000 V	
2	2000 V	
3	3000 V	
4	4000 V	
5	5000 V	

### 3. Secondary connection



### 4. Dielectric strength

2	6 kV	
3	10 kV	
4	12 kV	

#### 5. Accuracy

1	1 %
3	0.7 %

### 6. Temperature range

1	-40 °C+70 °C	
2	-50 °C+85 °C	

#### 7. EMC shield

N	Without EMC shield	
Y	With EMC shield	











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