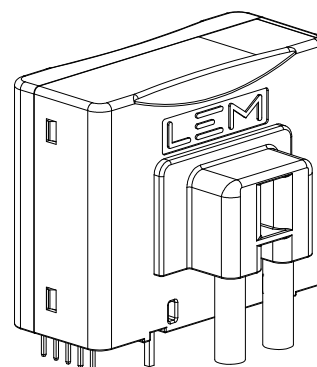


# Current Transducer LZSR 200-TP/SP12

$$I_{PN} = 200 \text{ A}$$

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



## Features

- Closed loop multi-range current transducer
- Voltage output
- Unipolar supply voltage.

## Special features

- High measuring range
- Primary busbar mounted.

## Advantages

- Very low offset drift
- Very good  $du/dt$  immunity.

## Applications

- AC variable speed and servo motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications
- Solar inverters.

## Standards

- IEC 61800-3: 2017
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- IEC 62477-1: 2012
- UL 508: 2018.

## Application Domain

- Industrial.

## Safety



Caution

If the device is used in a way that is not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the device may be compromised. Always inspect the electronics unit and connecting cable before using this product and do not use it if damaged. Mounting assembly shall guarantee the maximum primary busbar temperature, fulfill clearance and creepage distance, minimize electric and magnetic coupling, and unless otherwise specified can be mounted in any orientation



Caution, risk of electrical shock

This transducer must be used in limited-energy secondary circuits SELV according to IEC 61800-5-1, in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating specifications.

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (e.g. primary busbar, power supply). All installations, maintenance, servicing operations and use must be carried out by trained and qualified personnel practicing applicable safety precautions.

If the transducer is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a built-in device, whose hazardous live parts must be inaccessible after installation.

This transducer must be mounted in a suitable end-enclosure.

Use caution during installation and use of this product; high voltages and currents may be present in circuit under test.

This transducer is a built-in device, not intended to be cleaned with any product. Nevertheless if the user must implement cleaning or washing process, validation of the cleaning program has to be done by himself.



ESD susceptibility

The product is susceptible to be damaged from an ESD event and the personnel should be grounded when handling it.

Do not dispose of this product as unsorted municipal waste. Contact a qualified recycler for disposal.

Although LEM applies utmost care to facilitate compliance of end products with applicable regulations during LEM product design, use of this part may need additional measures on the application side for compliance with regulations regarding EMC and protection against electric shock. Therefore LEM cannot be held liable for any potential hazards, damages, injuries or loss of life resulting from the use of this product.



Underwriters Laboratory Inc. recognized component

## Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter                                                   | Symbol               | Unit | Value               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------|---------------------|
| Maximum supply voltage                                      | $U_{C \text{ max}}$  | V    | 7                   |
| Maximum primary current                                     | $I_{P \text{ max}}$  | V    | $10 \times I_{P N}$ |
| Maximum primary conductor temperature                       | $T_{B \text{ max}}$  | °C   | 110                 |
| Electrostatic discharge voltage<br>(HBM - Human Body Model) | $U_{\text{ESD HBM}}$ | kV   | 4                   |

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.  
Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

## UL 508: Ratings and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 14.

### Standards

- CSA C22.2 NO. 14-18 INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 13
- UL 508 STANDARD FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTROL EQUIPMENT - Edition 18

### Ratings

| Parameter                           | Symbol           | Unit    | Value  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|---------|--------|
| Primary involved potential          |                  | V AC/DC | 1000   |
| Maximum surrounding air temperature | $T_A$            | °C      | 85     |
| Primary current                     | $I_P$            | A       | 200    |
| Transducer supply                   | $U_C$            | V DC    | 5      |
| Output voltage                      | $U_{\text{out}}$ | V       | 0 to 5 |

### Conditions of acceptability

When installed in the end-use equipment, consideration shall be given to the following:

- 1 - These devices must be mounted in a suitable end-use enclosure.
- 2 - The terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.
- 3 - The LZSR Series shall be used in a pollution degree 2 environment or better.
- 4 - Low voltage circuits are intended to be powered by a circuit derived from an isolating source (such as a transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay) and having no direct connection back to the primary circuit (other than through the grounding means).

### Marking

Only those products bearing the UL or UR Mark should be considered to be Listed or Recognized and covered under UL's Follow-Up Service. Always look for the Mark on the product.

## Insulation coordination

| Parameter                                           | Symbol    | Unit       | Value | Comment                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min    | $U_d$     | kV         | 4.26  |                                                                            |
| Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 $\mu$ s            | $U_{Ni}$  | kV         | 8     |                                                                            |
| Partial discharge RMS test voltage ( $q_m < 10$ pC) | $U_t$     | kV         | 1650  |                                                                            |
| Insulation resistance                               | $R_{INS}$ | G $\Omega$ | > 200 | measured at 500 V DC                                                       |
| Clearance (pri. - sec.)                             | $d_{Cl}$  | mm         | 12.9  | Shortest distance through air                                              |
| Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)                     | $d_{Cp}$  | mm         | 12.9  | Shortest path along device body                                            |
| Case material                                       | -         | -          | V-0   | According to UL 94                                                         |
| Comparative tracking index                          | $CTI$     |            | 600   |                                                                            |
| Application example<br>System voltage RMS           |           | V          | 600   | Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1 CAT III, PD2 |
| Application example<br>System voltage RMS           |           | V          | 1000  | Basic insulation according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1 CAT III, PD2      |

## Environmental and mechanical characteristics

| Parameter                     | Symbol      | Unit | Min | Typ | Max | Comment |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Ambient operating temperature | $T_A$       | °C   | -40 |     | 85  |         |
| Ambient storage temperature   | $T_{A\ st}$ | °C   | -55 |     | 125 |         |
| Mass                          | $m$         | g    |     | 79  |     |         |

## Electrical data

At  $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$ ,  $U_C = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $N_p = 1$  turn,  $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$  internal reference unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 6). Lines with a \* in the comment column apply over the  $-40 \dots 85\text{ °C}$  ambient temperature range.

| Parameter                                                                     | Symbol                     | Unit          | Min    | Typ                               | Max                               | Comment                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary nominal RMS current                                                   | $I_{PN}$                   | A             |        | 200                               |                                   | *                                                                             |
| Primary current, measuring range                                              | $I_{PM}$                   | A             | -450   |                                   | 450                               | *                                                                             |
| Maximum measured peak overcurrent (transformer effect)                        | $\hat{I}_{P\max}$          | A             | -800   |                                   | 800                               | $di/dt \geq 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$ , duration at 650 A is 400 $\mu\text{s}$ |
| Supply voltage                                                                | $U_C$                      | V             | 4.75   | 5                                 | 5.25                              | *                                                                             |
| Current consumption                                                           | $I_C$                      | mA            |        | $10 + \frac{I_P(\text{mA})}{N_S}$ | $20 + \frac{I_P(\text{mA})}{N_S}$ | $N_S = 2000$ turns                                                            |
| Reference voltage @ $I_P = 0\text{ A}$                                        | $U_{\text{ref}}$           | V             | 2.485  | 2.5                               | 2.515                             | Internal reference                                                            |
| Output voltage                                                                | $U_{\text{out}}$           | V             | 0.25   |                                   | 4.75                              | with $U_C = +5\text{ V}$                                                      |
| Output voltage @ $I_P = 0\text{ A}$                                           | $U_{\text{out}}$           | V             |        | $U_{\text{ref}}$                  |                                   |                                                                               |
| Electrical offset voltage                                                     | $U_{OE}$                   | mV            | -2.5   |                                   | 2.5                               | 100 % tested $U_{\text{out}} - U_{\text{ref}}$                                |
| Electrical offset current referred to primary                                 | $I_{OE}$                   | mA            | -926   |                                   | 926                               | 100 % tested                                                                  |
| Temperature coefficient of $I_{OE}$ referred to primary                       | $TCI_{OE}$                 | A/K           | -0.002 |                                   | 0.002                             | *                                                                             |
| Temperature coefficient of $U_{\text{ref}}^{1)}$                              | $TCU_{\text{ref}}$         | ppm/K         |        |                                   | $\pm 100$                         | * Internal reference                                                          |
| Temperature coefficient of $U_{\text{out}}$ @ $I_P = 0\text{ A}$              | $TCU_{\text{out}}$         | ppm/K         |        |                                   | $\pm 2$                           | * ppm/K of 2.5 V                                                              |
| Nominal sensitivity                                                           | $S_N$                      | mV/A          |        | 2.7                               |                                   | $540\text{ mV}/I_{PN}$                                                        |
| Sensitivity error                                                             | $\varepsilon_S$            | % of $I_{PN}$ | -0.8   |                                   | 0.8                               | 100 % tested                                                                  |
| Temperature coefficient of $S$                                                | $TCS$                      | ppm/K         |        |                                   | 60                                | * ppm/k of $I_{PN}$                                                           |
| Linearity error                                                               | $\varepsilon_L$            | % of $I_{PN}$ | -0.15  |                                   | 0.15                              |                                                                               |
| Magnetic offset current ( $5 \times I_{PN}$ ) referred to primary             | $I_{OM}$                   | mA            | -208   |                                   | 208                               |                                                                               |
| Peak-to-peak noise voltage<br>DC ... 10 kHz<br>DC ... 100 kHz<br>DC ... 1 MHz | $U_{\text{no pp}}$         | mVpp          |        | 0.15<br>0.25<br>0.75              |                                   |                                                                               |
| Delay time to 10 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step                | $t_{D10}$                  | $\mu\text{s}$ |        | 0.3                               | 0.5                               | $di/dt = 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$                                             |
| Delay time to 90 % of the final output value for $I_{PN}$ step                | $t_{D90}$                  | $\mu\text{s}$ |        | 0.3                               | 0.5                               | $di/dt = 50\text{ A}/\mu\text{s}$                                             |
| Frequency bandwidth ( $\pm 3\text{ dB}$ )                                     | $BW$                       | kHz           |        | 200                               |                                   |                                                                               |
| Total error                                                                   | $\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}$ | % of $I_{PN}$ | -1     |                                   | 1                                 | See formula note <sup>2)</sup>                                                |
| Total error @ $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$                                            | $\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}$ | % of $I_{PN}$ | -1.5   |                                   | 1.5                               | See formula note <sup>2)</sup>                                                |
| Sum of sensitivity and linearity                                              | $\varepsilon_{SL}$         | % of $I_{PN}$ | -0.83  |                                   | 0.83                              | See formula note <sup>3)</sup>                                                |
| Sum of sensitivity and linearity @ $T_A = 85\text{ °C}$                       | $\varepsilon_{SL}$         | % of $I_{PN}$ | -1.3   |                                   | 1.3                               | See formula note <sup>3)</sup>                                                |

**Notes:** <sup>1)</sup> ppm refer to full-scale which corresponds to a primary nominal RMS current

$$\varepsilon_{\text{tot}}(T_A) = \varepsilon_{\text{tot}25} + \frac{TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE} \times 10^6}{I_{PN}}}{10^4} \times |T_A - 25|$$

$$\varepsilon_{SL}(T_A) = \varepsilon_{SL25} + \frac{TCS + \frac{TCI_{OE} \times 10^6}{I_{PN}}}{10^4} \times |T_A - 25|$$

### 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.

## Terms and definitions

### Ampere-turns and amperes

The transducer is sensitive to the primary current linkage  $\Theta_p$  (also called ampere-turns).

$$\Theta_p = N_p \cdot I_p$$

Where  $N_p$  is the number of primary turn (depending on the connection of the primary jumpers).

Caution: As most applications will use the transducer with only one single primary turn ( $N_p = 1$ ), much of this datasheet is written in terms of primary current instead of current linkages. However, the ampere-turns (A) unit is used to emphasis that current linkages are intended and applicable.

### Simplified transducer model

The static model of the transducer with voltage output at temperature  $T_A$  is:

$$U_{out} = S \cdot \Theta_p \cdot (1 + \varepsilon)$$

In which (referred to primary):

$$\varepsilon \cdot \Theta_p = I_{OE} + I_{OT} + \varepsilon_S \cdot \Theta_p + \varepsilon_{ST} \cdot \Theta_p + \varepsilon_L(\Theta_{Pmax}) \cdot \Theta_{Pmax} + I_{OM}$$

$\Theta_p = N_p \cdot I_p$  : primary current linkage (A)

$\Theta_{Pmax}$  : maximum primary current linkage applied to the transducer

$I_S$  : secondary current (A)

$U_{out}$  : output voltage (V)

$S$  : sensitivity of the transducer

$T_A$  : ambient operating temperature (°C)

$I_{OE}$  : electrical offset current (A)

$I_{OM}$  : magnetic offset current (A)

$I_{OT}$  : temperature variation of  $I_{OE}$  (A)

$\varepsilon_S$  : sensitivity error at 25 °C

$\varepsilon_{ST}$  : thermal drift of  $S$

$\varepsilon_L(\Theta_{Pmax})$  : linearity error for  $\Theta_{Pmax}$

This model is valid for primary ampere-turns  $\Theta_p$  between  $-\Theta_{Pmax}$  and  $+\Theta_{Pmax}$  only.

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

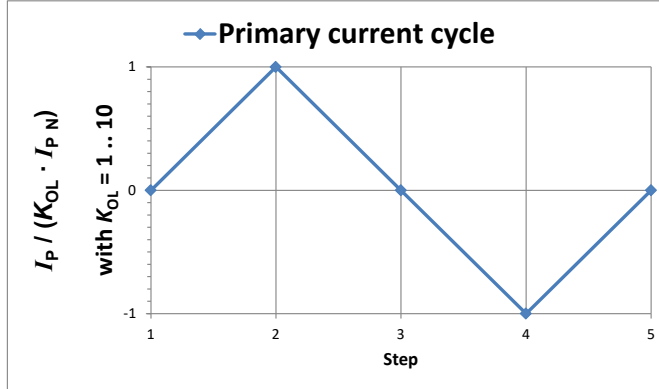
To measure sensitivity and linearity, the primary current (DC) is cycled from 0 to  $I_{PN}$  then to  $-I_{PN}$  and back to 0 (equally spaced  $I_{PN}/10$  steps). The sensitivity  $S$  is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between  $\pm I_{PN}$ .

The linearity error  $\varepsilon_L$  is the maximum positive or negative difference between the measured points and the linear regression line, expressed in % of  $I_{PN}$ .

## Performance parameters definition

### Magnetic offset referred to primary

The magnetic offset current  $I_{OM}$  is the consequence of a current on the primary side ("memory effect" of the transducer's ferro-magnetic parts). It is measured using the following primary current cycle.  $I_{OM}$  depends on the current value  $I_P \geq I_{PN}$ .



$K_{OL}$ : Overload factor

Figure 1: Current cycle used to measure magnetic and electrical offset (transducer supplied)

$$I_{OM} = \frac{I_{P(3)} - I_{P(5)}}{2}$$

### Electrical offset referred to primary

Using the current cycle shown in figure 3, the electrical offset current  $I_{OE}$  is the residual output referred to primary when the input current is zero.

$$U_{OE} = \frac{I_{P(3)} + I_{P(5)}}{2}$$

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

$$I_{OT}(T) = I_{OE}(T) - I_{OE}(25\text{ °C})$$

### 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 current  $di/dt$ .

They are measured at nominal current.

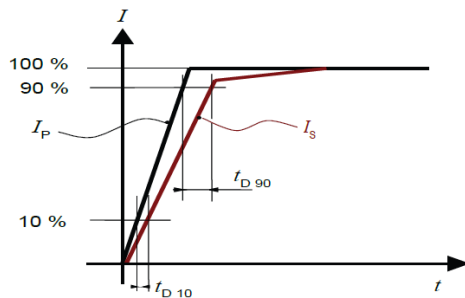


Figure 2:  $t_{D10}$  (delay time @ 10 %) and  $t_{D90}$  (delay time @ 90 %)

### Total error referred to primary

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

It includes all errors mentioned above

- the electrical offset  $I_{OE}$
- the magnetic offset  $I_{OM}$
- the sensitivity error  $\varepsilon_s$
- the linearity error  $\varepsilon_L$  (to  $I_{PN}$ ).

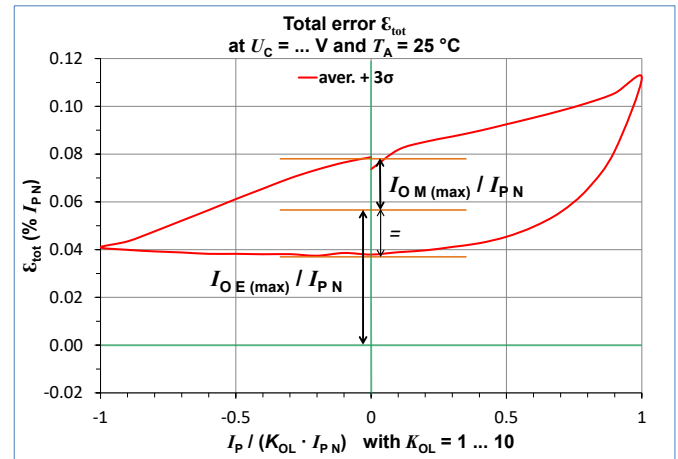


Figure 3: Total error  $\varepsilon_{tot}$

## Application information

### Filtering and decoupling

#### Supply voltage $U_c$

The transducer has internal decoupling capacitors, but in the case of a power supply with high impedance, it is highly recommended to provide local decoupling (100 nF or more, located close to the transducer) as it may reduce disturbance on transducer output  $U_{out}$  and reference  $U_{ref}$  due to high varying primary current. The transducer power supply rejection ratio is low at high frequency.

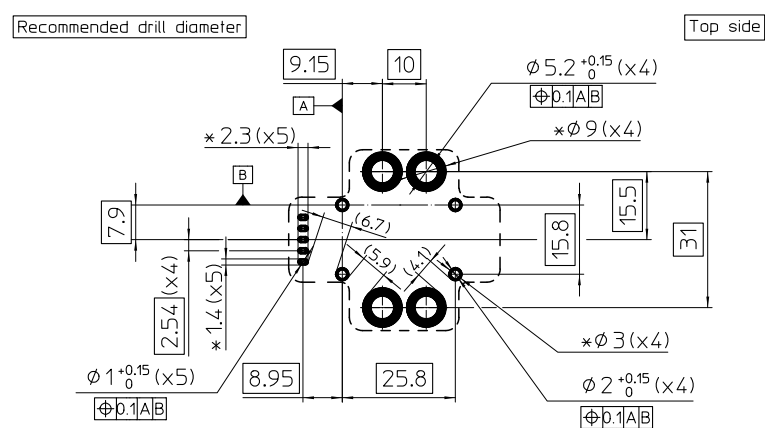
#### Output $U_{out}$

The output  $U_{out}$  has a very low output impedance of typically 1 Ohm; it can drive capacitive loads of up to 100 nF directly. Adding series resistance  $R_f$  of several tenths of Ohms allows much larger capacitive loads  $C_f$  (higher than 1  $\mu$ F). Empirical evaluation may be necessary to obtain optimum results. The minimum load resistance on  $U_{out}$  is 1 kOhm.

#### Reference $U_{ref}$

Likewise output  $U_{out}$ , the  $U_{ref}$  has a very low output impedance of typically 1 Ohm; it can drive capacitive loads of up to 100 nF directly. Adding series resistance  $R_f$  of several tenths of Ohms allows much larger capacitive loads  $C_f$  (higher than 1  $\mu$ F). Empirical evaluation may be necessary to obtain optimum results. The minimum load resistance on  $U_{ref}$  is 10 kOhms.

**PCB footprint** (in mm)



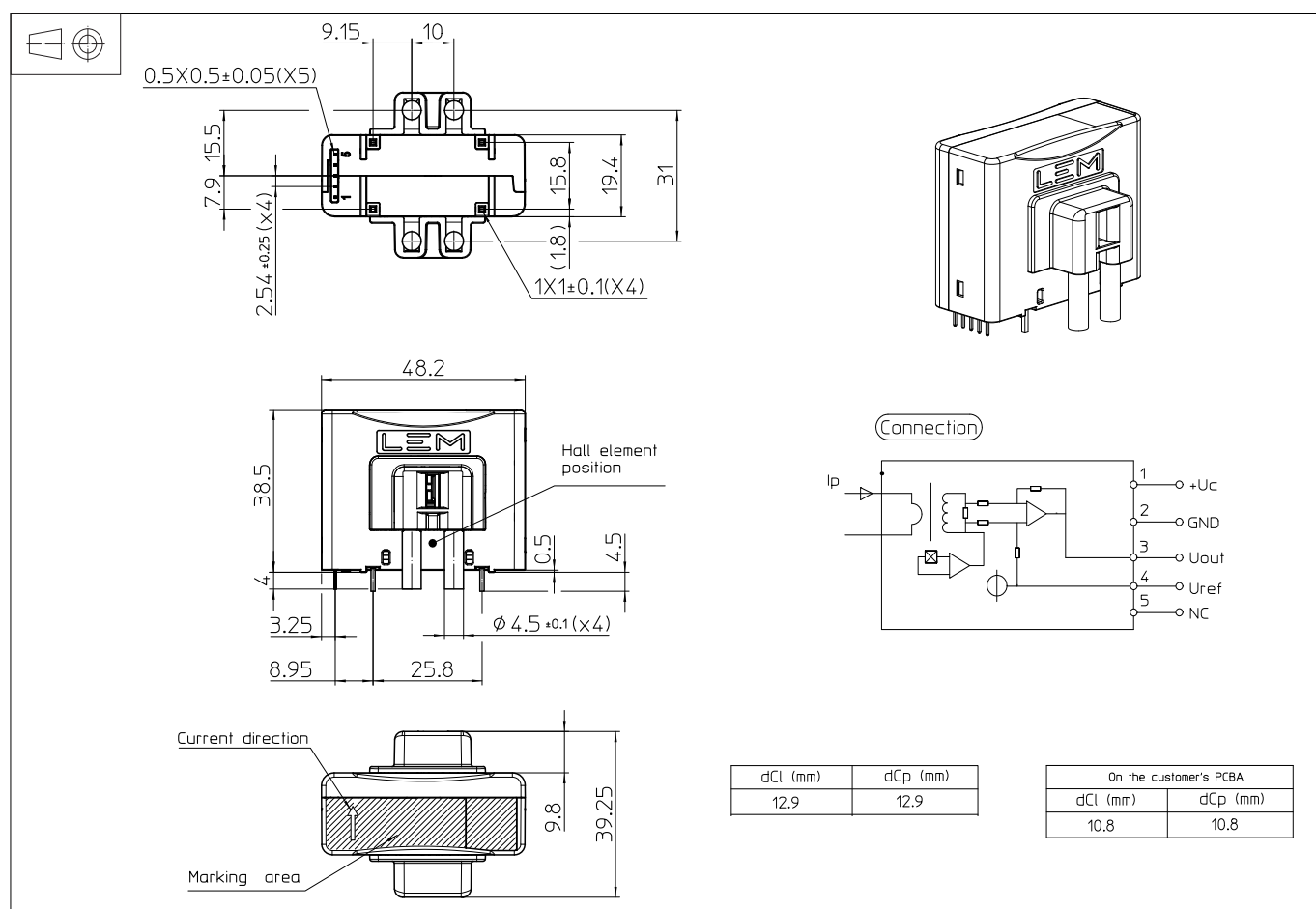
PCB holes diameter:  
Secondary Pins:  $\phi 1.0\text{mm}$   
Retention Pins:  $\phi 2.0\text{mm}$   
Primary Pins:  $\phi 5.2\text{mm}$

\*=Pads design according to IPC 2221, IPC 2222

## Assembly on PCB

- Recommended PCB hole diameter  
1 mm for secondary pin  
2 mm for retention pin  
5.2 mm for primary pin
- Maximum PCB thickness  
2.9 mm
- Wave soldering profile  
maximum 260 °C for 10 s
- No clean process only

## Dimensions (in mm)



## Mechanical characteristic

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm

## Remarks

- It is advised to use a primary conductor (busbar) that fills transducer through-hole.
- Be aware of the influence of the external field if nearby transducers are too close (relay, capacitor, choke...).
- 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>.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information in this document is considered accurate and reliable. However, LEM International SA and any company directly or indirectly controlled by LEM Holding SA ("LEM") do not provide any guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information and are not liable for any consequences resulting from its use. LEM shall not be responsible for any indirect, incidental, punitive, special, or consequential damages (including, but not limited to, lost profits, lost savings, business interruption, costs related to the removal or replacement of products, or rework charges) regardless of whether such damages arise from tort (including negligence), warranty, breach of contract, or any other legal theory.

LEM reserves the right to update the information in this document, including specifications and product descriptions, at any time without prior notice. Information in this document replaces any previous versions of this document. No license to any intellectual property is granted by LEM through this document, either explicitly or implicitly. Any Information and product described herein is subject to export control regulations.

LEM products may possess either unidentified or documented vulnerabilities. It is the sole responsibility of the purchaser to design and operate their applications and products in a manner that mitigates the impact of these vulnerabilities. LEM disclaims any liability for such vulnerabilities. Customers must select products with security features that best comply with applicable rules, regulations, and standards for their intended use. The purchaser is responsible for making final design decisions regarding its products and for ensuring compliance with all legal, regulatory, and security-related requirements, irrespective of any information or support provided by LEM.

LEM products are not intended, authorized, or warranted for use in life support, life-critical, or safety-critical systems or equipment, nor in applications where failure or malfunction of an LEM product could result in personal injury, death, or significant property or environmental damage. LEM and its suppliers do not assume liability for the inclusion and/or use of LEM products in such equipment or applications; thus, this inclusion and/or use is at the purchaser's own and sole risk. Unless explicitly stated that a specific LEM product is automotive qualified, it should not be used in automotive applications. LEM does not accept liability for the inclusion and/or use of non-automotive qualified products in automotive equipment or applications.

Applications that are described herein are for illustrative purposes only. LEM makes no representation or warranty that LEM products will be suitable for a particular purpose, a specified use or application. The purchaser is solely responsible for the design and operation of its applications and devices using LEM products, and LEM accepts no liability for any assistance with any application or purchaser product design. It is purchaser's sole responsibility to determine whether the LEM product is suitable and fit for the purchaser's applications and products planned, as well as for the planned application and use of purchaser's third-party customer(s).

Stressing and using LEM products at or above limiting values will cause permanent damage to the LEM product and potentially to any device embedding or operating with LEM product. Limiting values are stress ratings only and operation of the LEM product at or above conditions and limits given in this document is not warranted. Continuous or repeated exposure to limiting values will permanently and irreversibly affect the quality and reliability of the LEM product.

LEM products are sold subject to the general terms and conditions of commercial sale, as published at [www.lem.com](http://www.lem.com) unless otherwise agreed in a specific written agreement. LEM hereby expressly rejects the purchaser's general terms and conditions for purchasing LEM products by purchaser. Any terms and conditions contained in any document issued by the purchaser either before or after issuance of any document by LEM containing or referring to the general terms and conditions of sale are explicitly rejected and disregarded by LEM, and the document issued by the purchaser is wholly inapplicable to any sale or licensing made by LEM and is not binding in any way on LEM.

© 2025 LEM INTERNATIONAL SA – All rights reserved