

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 50123-7-3:2003

01-maj-2003

BUXca Yý U. SIST EN 50123-7-3:1999

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Railway applications - Fixed installations - D.C. switchgear -- Part 7-3: Measurement, control and protection devices for specific use in d.c. traction systems - Isolating voltage transducers and other voltage measuring devices

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Bahnanwendungen - Ortsfeste Anlagen - Gleichstrom-Schalteinrichtungen -- Teil 7-3: Mess-, Steuer- und Schutzeinrichtungen in Gleichstrom-Bahnanlagen - Messumformer für Spannungsmessung und andere Spannungsmesseinrichtungen

Applications ferroviaires - Installations fixes - Appareillage à courant continu -- Partie 7-3: Appareils de mesure, de commande et de protection pour usage spécifique dans les systèmes de traction à courant continu - Transducteurs et autres appareils de mesure de la tension

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 50123-7-3:2003

ICS:

29.130.99 Druge stikalne in krmilne Other switchgear and

naprave controlgear

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EN 50123-7-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 2003

ICS 29.280

Supersedes EN 50123-7-3:1999

English version

Railway applications -Fixed installations - D.C. switchgear Part 7-3: Measurement, control and protection devices for specific use in d.c. traction systems -Isolating voltage transducers and other voltage measuring devices

Applications ferroviaires – Installations fixes -Appareillage à courant continu Partie 7-3: Appareils de mesure,

de commande et de protection pour DARD usage spécifique dans les systèmes

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Bahnanlagen de traction à courant continu standards it e Messumformer für Spannungsmessung

und andere Spannungsmesseinrichtungen

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by SC 9XC, Electric supply and earthing systems for public transport equipment and ancillary apparatus (fixed installations), of the Technical Committee CENELEC TC 9X, Electrical and electronic applications for railways.

The text of the draft was submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure and was approved by CENELEC as EN 50123-7-3 on 2002-09-01.

This European Standard supersedes EN 50123-7-3:1999.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement

(dop) 2003-09-01

2005-09-01

- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow)

This Part 7-2 is to be used in conjunction with EN 50123-1:2003.

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1 Scope

This European Standard gives the requirements for isolating voltage transducers and other voltage measuring devices used in d.c. railway applications, fixed installations.

This transducer is normally positioned between the voltage sensor on the live switchboard conductor or rail and the secondary device, giving galvanic insulation between the input and the output.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated references, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

See EN 50123-1:2003.

3 Definitions iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

For the purposes of this European standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 50123-1 apply.

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4 Service requirements iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/85009a18-8639-4a12-827f-0f74e471e903/sist-en-50123-7-3-2003

Where the equipment described in this standard is mounted on devices or in assemblies covered by the EN 50123 series, the service requirements of the devices or assemblies apply.

In this European standard the pollution degree PD4 and overvoltage categories (see Table 1, notes of EN 50123-1), as described in EN 50124-1, are considered to be the normal conditions

The normal service requirements are given in Annex B of EN 50123-1.

5 Characteristics

5.1 Electrical characteristics

5.1.1 General

The isolating transducer has an insulation level between its primary terminals and secondary terminals which is the same as that of the main circuit.

An isolating transducer shall have an insulation level in accordance with Table 1 of EN 50123-1.

Transducers intended for location near live conductors shall be provided with an insulated enclosure, unless alternative arrangements are agreed with the purchaser. Its output signal shall preferably be one of the appropriate devices described in 3.1.8 to 3.1.12 of EN 50123-1.

Transducers shall be suitable for use providing inputs to measuring devices and/or protection devices. The output impedance, accuracy, linearity of response and phase shift between input and output shall be compatible with its designated application.

The frequency range shall be from d.c. to a minimum of 1 kHz.

Based on the rated voltage assigned to the device $U_{\rm Ne}$, the voltage transducer shall be able to operate correctly at rated accuracy in the range 0 $U_{\rm Ne}$ to 1,2 $U_{\rm Ne}$ within the defined tolerance. It is recommended that $U_{\rm Ne}$ is assigned higher or at least equal to $U_{\rm max2}$ (see EN 50163).

The input impedance on the primary side shall be $> 1 \text{ M}\Omega$ or as agreed with the purchaser.

NOTE 1 It is recommended that a fuse (preferably accessible from outside the live compartment to provide safe access when the main circuit is still energised) is fitted in the transducer or divider primary connection. It is suggested that for systems connected to the transducer or divider secondary, where both the live and return conductors are unearthed, a second fuse/removable link is fitted between the transducer or divider and return conductor.

NOTE 2 Attention is required to be paid to EMC emissions and immunity in locating the sensor.

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Preferred secondary signal may either be a voltage in the range from 0 V to 10 V or a current in the range from 4 mA to 20 mA (e.g. 0 mA to 20 mA, 4 mA to 20 mA or 0 mA to 10 mA).

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When the transducer uses an auxiliary power supply, means shall be provided to indicate that the power supply is not available. If the principle of operation of the transducer is electronic, then self-checking means shall be provided. The need for this requirement depends on the duty of the transducer and shall be specified by the purchaser.

Due consideration shall be given to providing adequate protection of the transducer and associated circuits against overloads and short circuits.

5.1.2 Isolating transducer requirements

The following requirements characterise the isolating transducer:

a)	rated input voltage	(V);
b)	rated insulation voltage	(V);
c)	input signal at 100 % signal	(mV);
d)	input impedance at 100 % signal	$(\Omega);$
e)	output signal at 100 % signal	(mA or mV or V);
f)	output impedance at 100 % signal	$(\Omega);$
g)	accuracy range at 100 % signal	(%);
h)	accuracy	(± %);
i)	upper limit of response frequency	(kHz);

j)	power frequency withstand voltage (60 s)	(kV);
k)	impulse withstand (if applicable)	(kV _{cr});
1)	power consumption	(W);
m)	auxiliary voltage	(V).

5.1.3 Divider requirements

The following requirements characterise the divider and shall be specified:

rated insulation voltage	(V);
output signal at $U_{\rm Nm}$	(V);
total divider resistance	$(\Omega);$
footing divider resistance	$(\Omega);$
accuracy range based on $U_{\rm Nm}$	(%);
accuracy	(± %);
upper limit of response frequency	(kHz);
burden	(VA).
	output signal at $U_{\rm Nm}$ total divider resistance footing divider resistance accuracy range based on $U_{\rm Nm}$ accuracy upper limit of response frequency

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW 5.2 Mechanical characteristics

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The enclosure of the transducer may be metal enclosed, or of insulating material. Both may have earthed metal mounting feet. SIST EN 50123-7-3:2003

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Mechanical stress caused by operation of other acting devices within the switchgear or adjacent to the transducer shall not cause damage or loss of accuracy to the transducer.

6 Information to be exchanged between purchaser and supplier

The supplier shall give the requirements specified in 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 as far as applicable and the purchaser shall confirm or complement these requirements as necessary.

If requested the following information shall be provided by the supplier in addition to the requirements specified above:

- insulation levels of the circuits: a)
- accuracy range and tolerances; b)
- overvoltage capability; c)
- input impedance; d)
- output impedance; e)
- input impedance of the device connected to the secondary side of the transducer; f)
- thermal deviation of the secondary signal expressed per °C; g)
- if inversion of polarity in the auxiliary supply may damage the device; h)
- i) burden.