



prospective touch voltage

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outline

why?

what's touch voltage?

what's “**prospective**” touch voltage?

how do we measure it today?

what's good/bad about that?

proposed approach and why?



102.19VAC!?



how to make a photo like this?

- ground has to be floated
- accessible conductive parts
- high-impedance voltmeter



what's touch voltage?

what's “prospective” touch voltage?



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ELECTROPEDIA

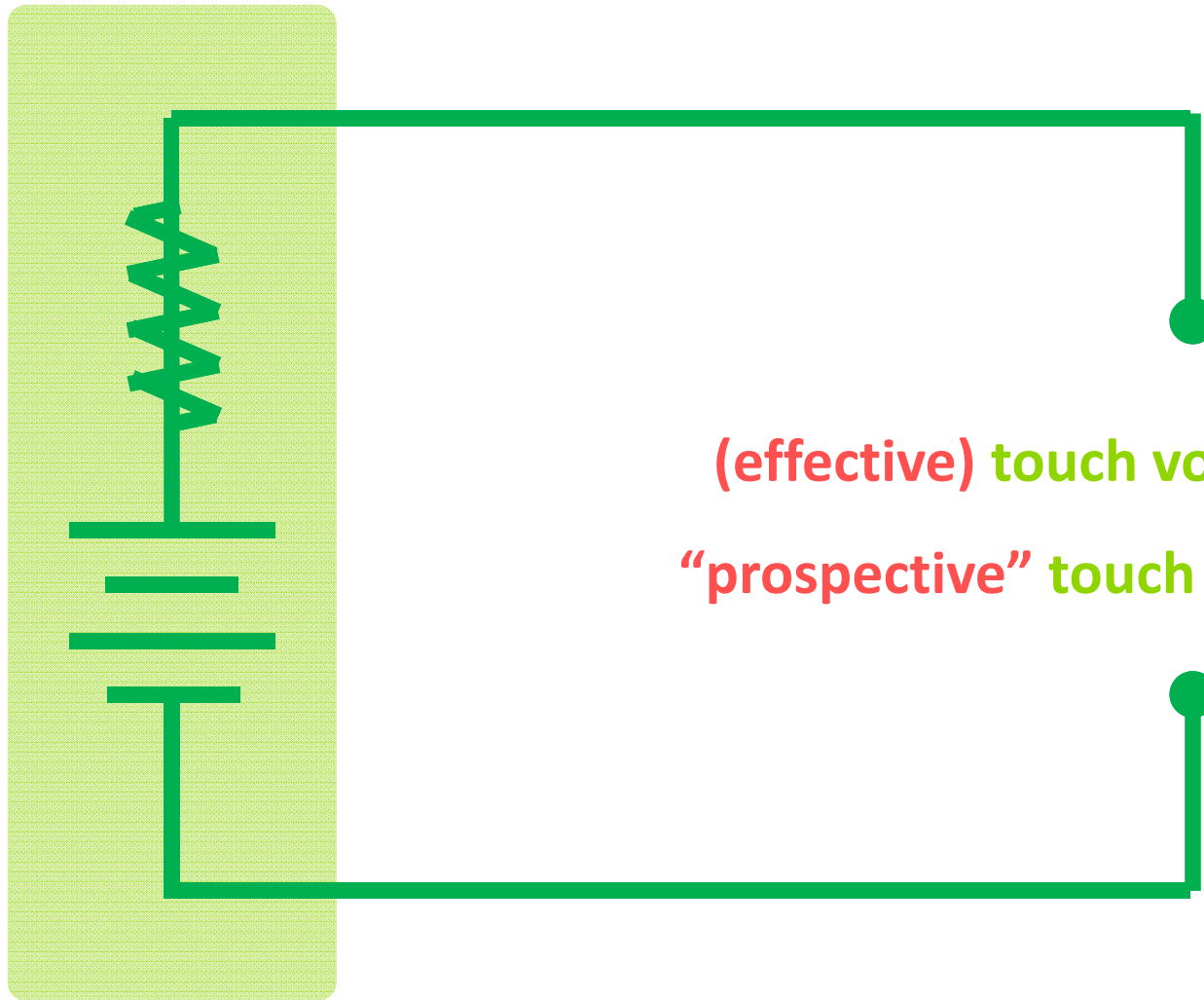
(effective) touch voltage [IEV 195-05-11; 826-11-05]

- **voltage between conductive parts when touched simultaneously by a person or an animal.**
 - NOTE – The value of the effective touch voltage may be appreciably influenced by the impedance of the person or the animal in electric contact with these conductive parts.

“prospective” touch voltage [IEV 195-05-09; 826-11-03]

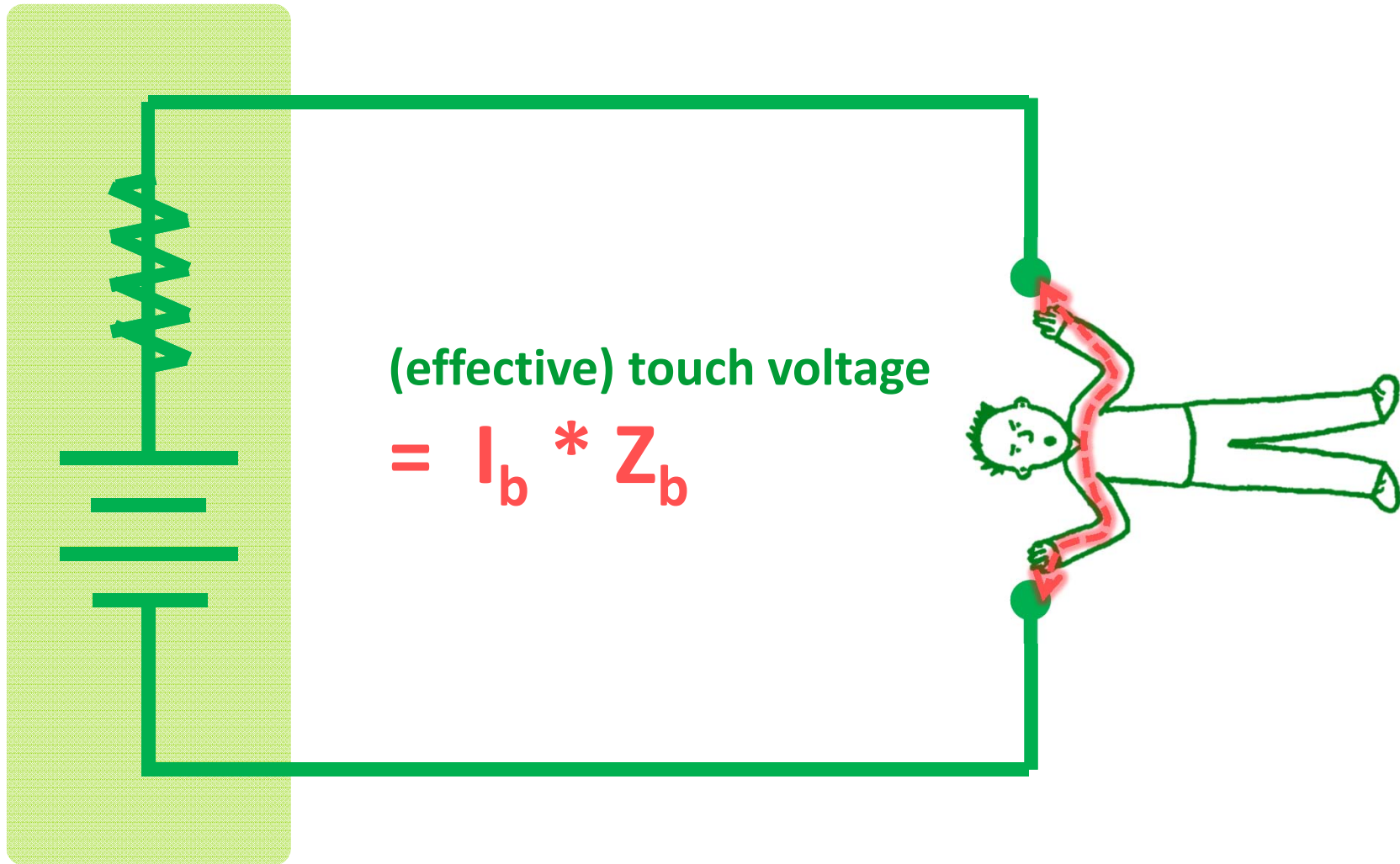
- **voltage between simultaneously accessible conductive parts when those conductive parts are not being touched by a person or an animal.**
 - SOURCE: 826-02-03 MOD





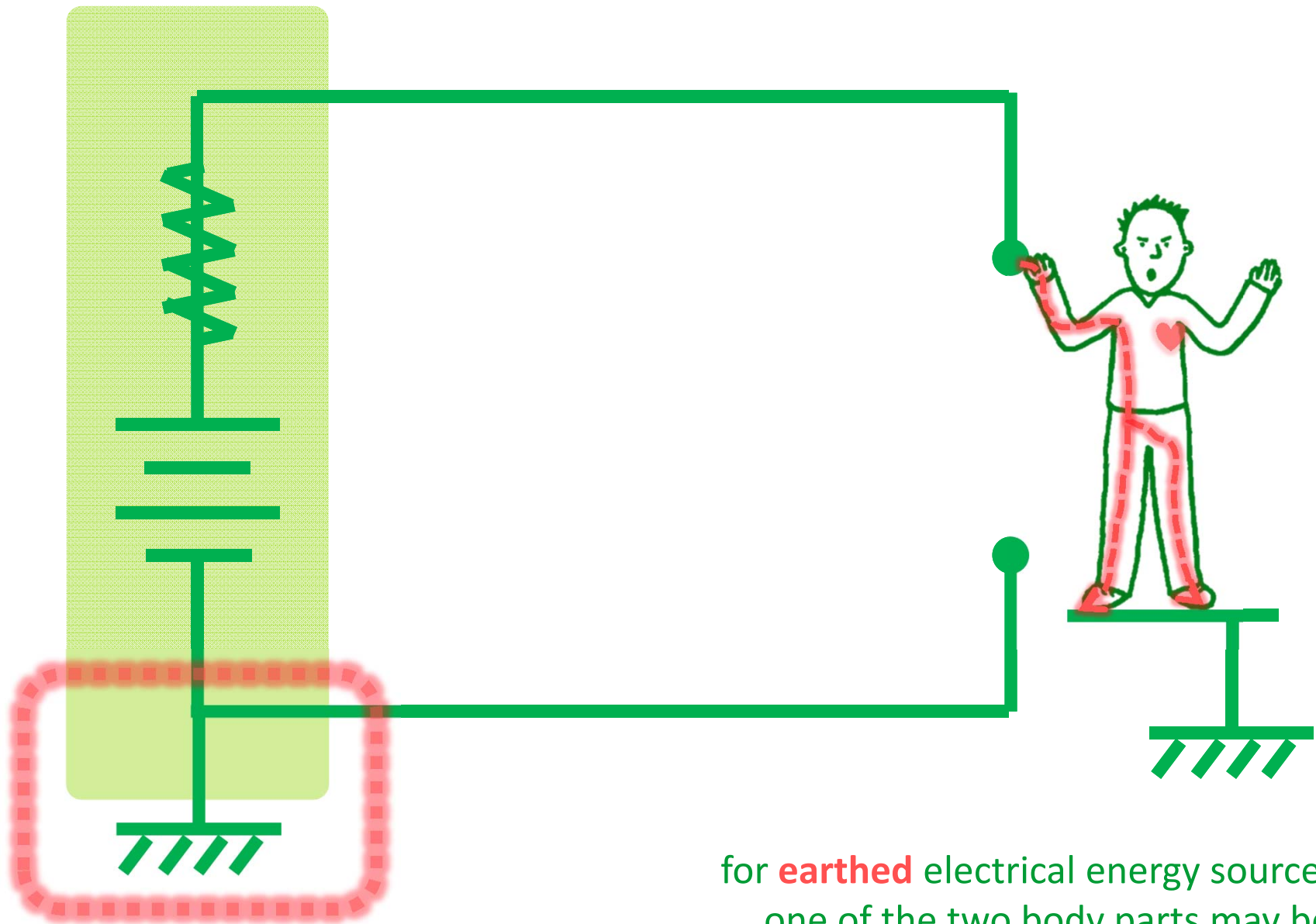
(effective) touch voltage, or
“prospective” touch voltage?



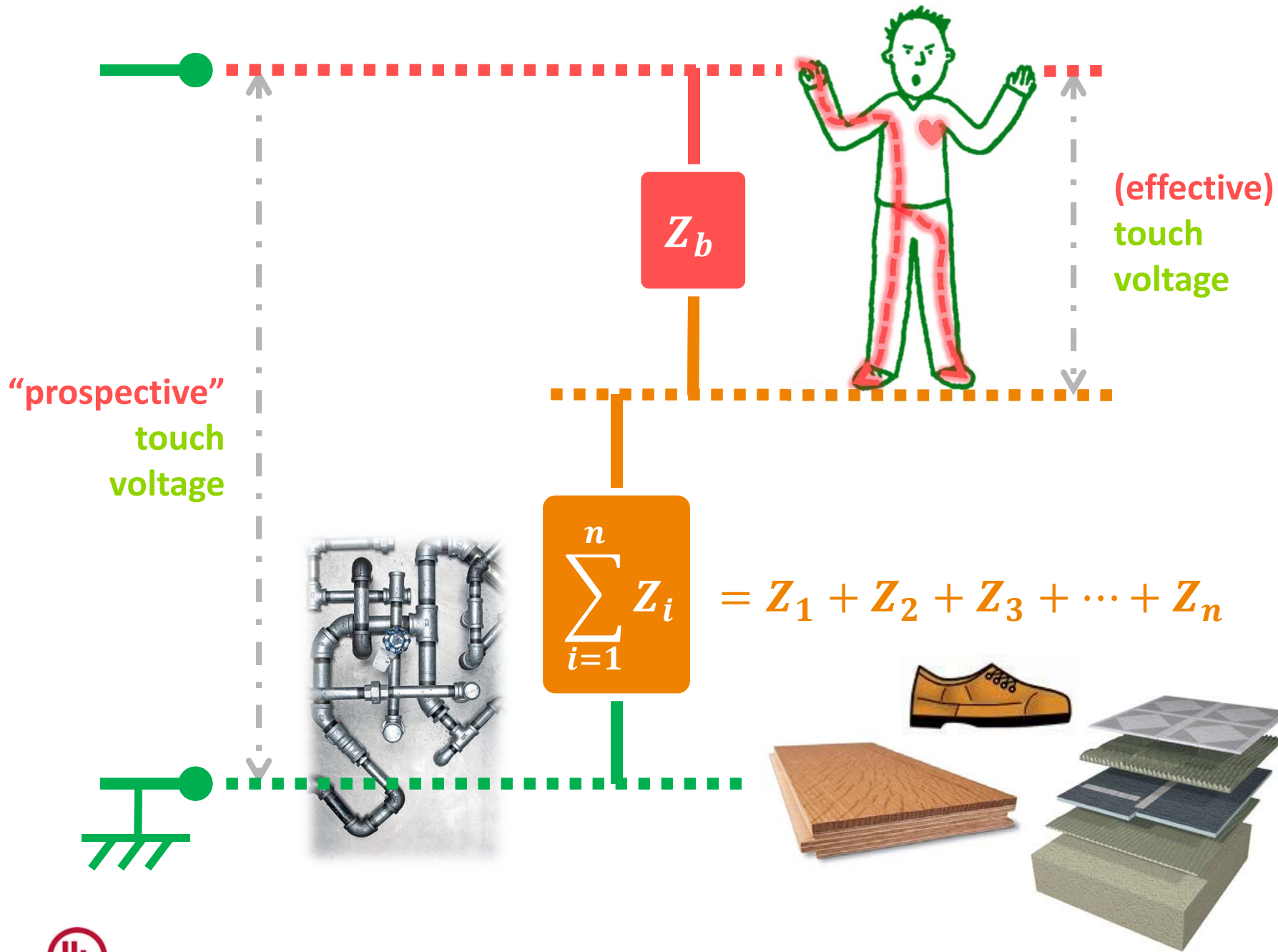


for parts that are touched simultaneously
—it's (**effective**) touch voltage;
(it could be “**prospective**” touch voltage too.)





for **earthed** electrical energy source,
one of the two body parts may be
grounded on which the person stands.



what's good/bad about current practice?

- ✓ prospective touch voltage by voltmeter;
- ✓ touch current measurement if prospective touch voltage exceeds 60VDC/30VAC/42.4VPK;
- ✓ will be classified as hazardous live if both voltage and current limits are exceeded.



annex W (informative) — summation of touch current

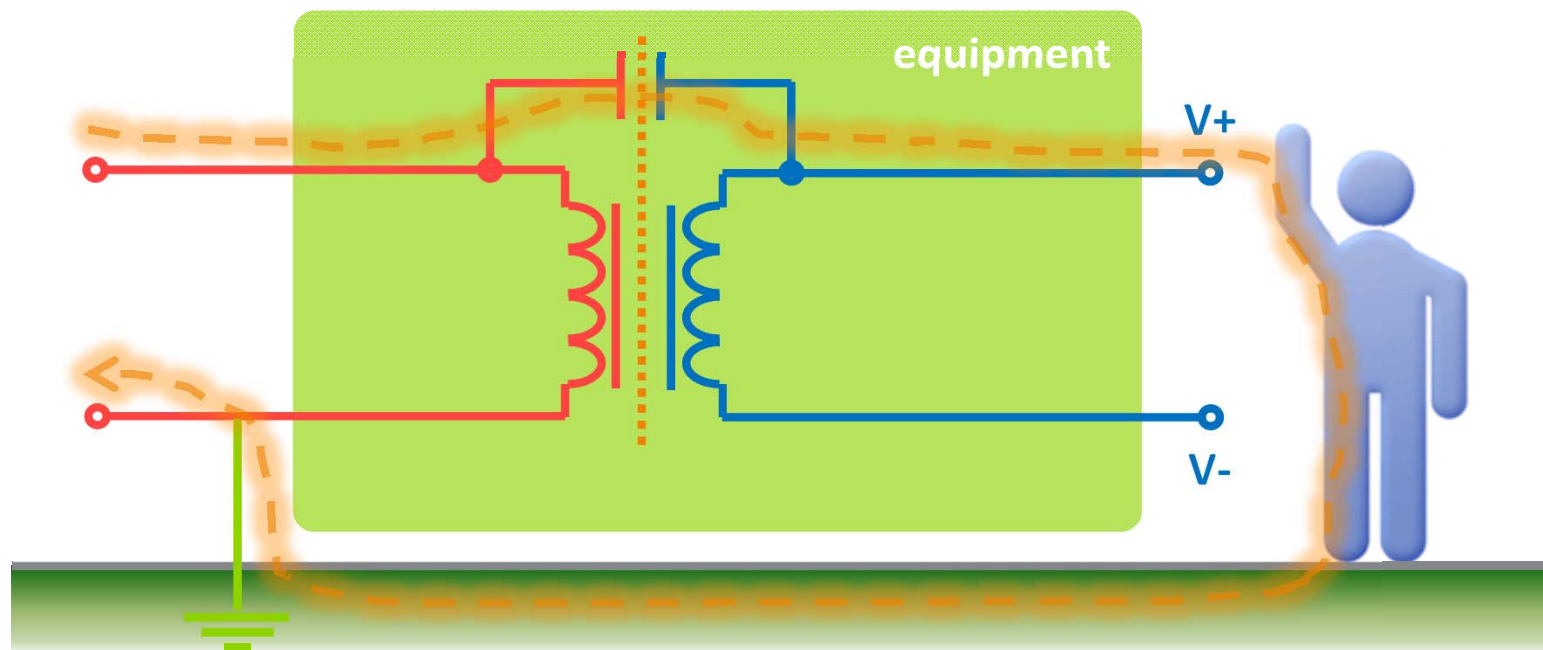
two quite different mechanisms:

- earthed, and
 - an "earthed" circuit means that the circuit is either
 - a) **directly earthed** or
 - b) in some way **referenced to earth** so that its potential with respect to earth is fixed.
- unearthed (floating)
 - which can exist in CLASS I EQUIPMENT and earthed circuits in CLASS II EQUIPMENT.



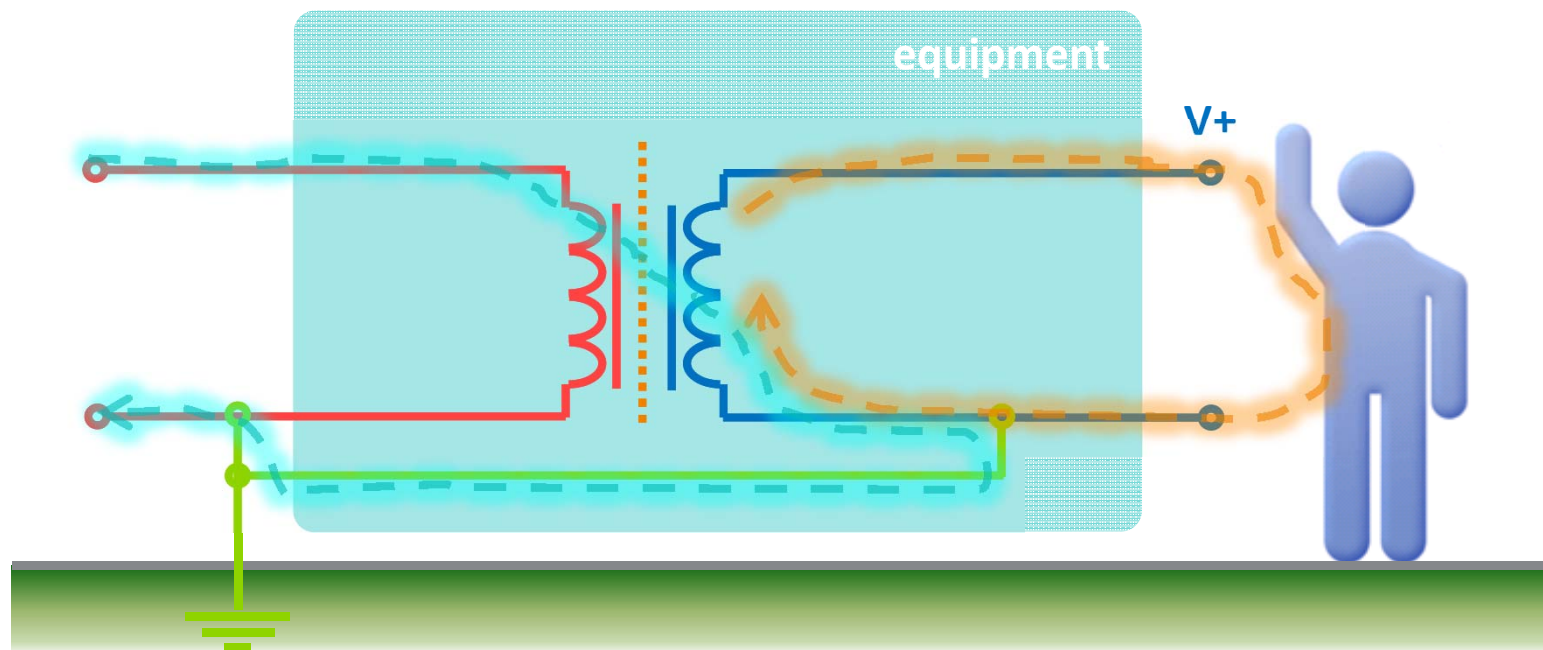
W.1—unearthed (floating) circuits

- this current comes from a relatively **high voltage, high impedance source**, and its value is largely **unaffected** by the operating voltage on the electronic circuit.



W.2—earthed circuits

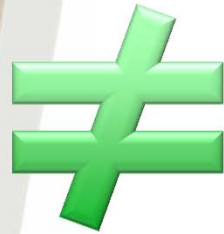
- the current through the human body (I_v) is due to the **operating voltage (V_+)** of the circuit, which is a source of **low impedance** compared with the body.



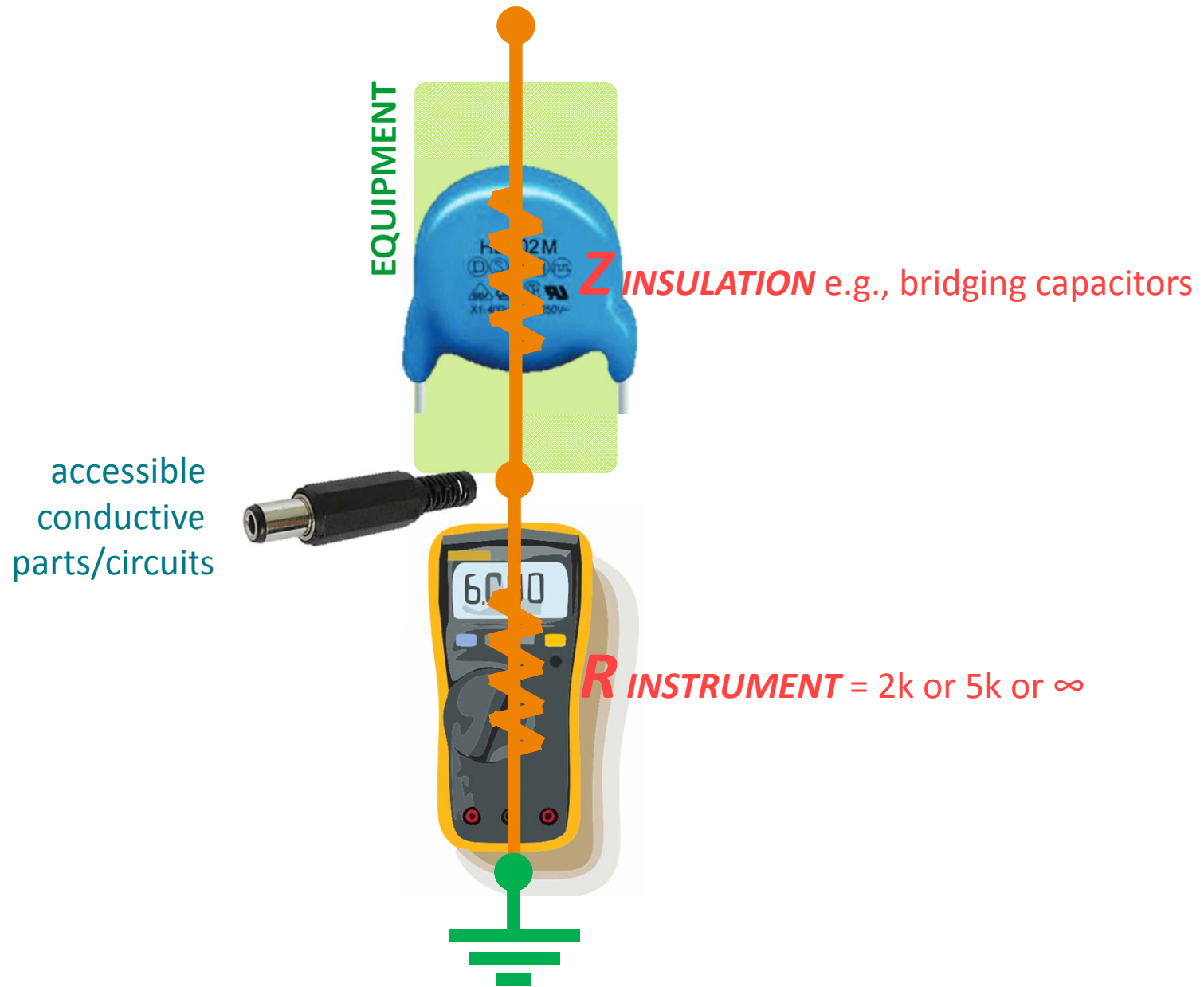
what's good/bad about that?



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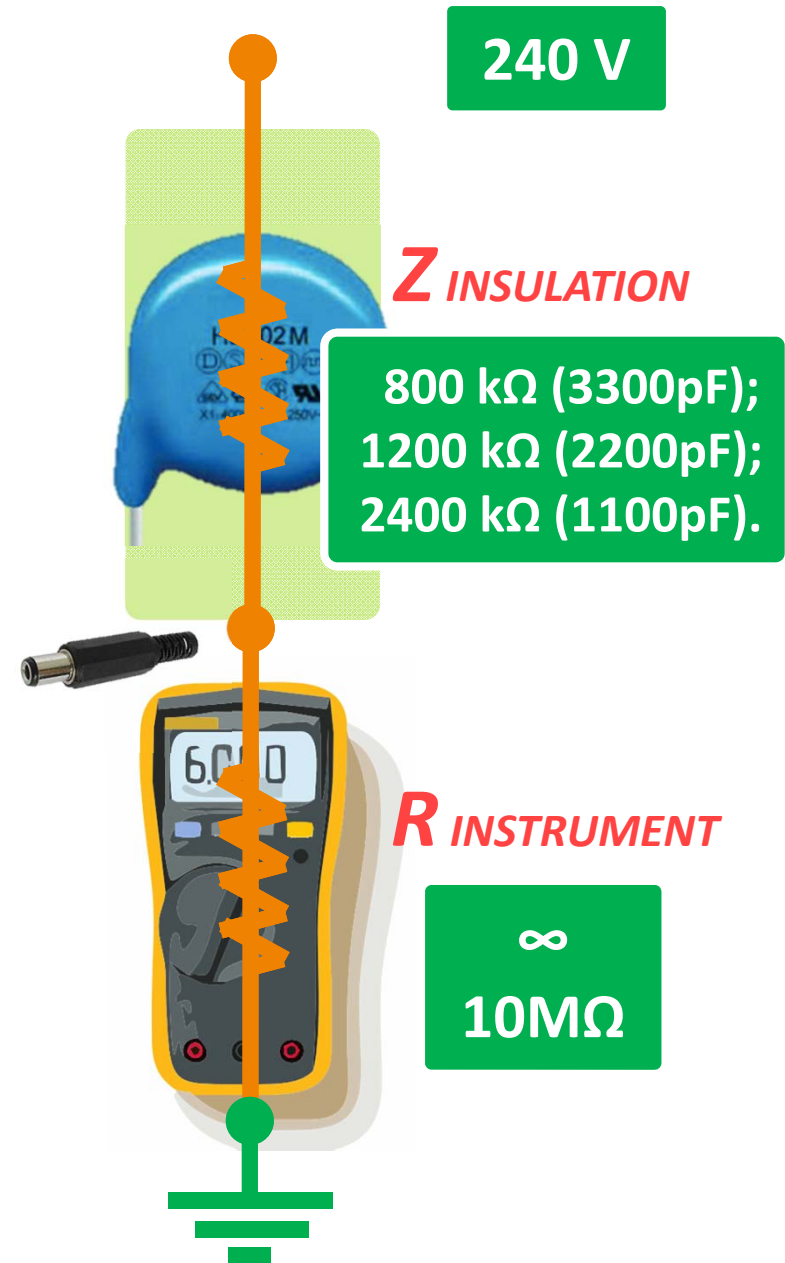


if $R_{INSULATION} \ll R_{INSTRUMENT}$

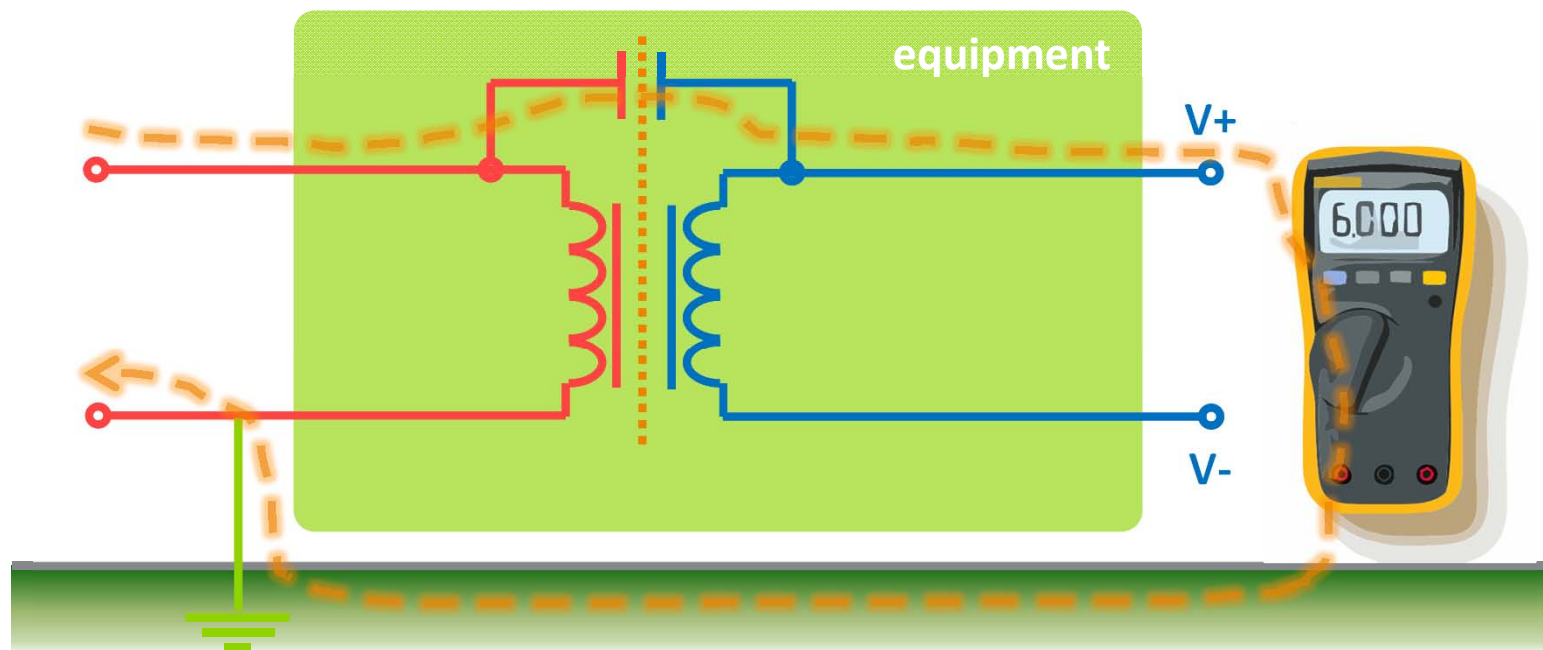
measured voltage =

- 240V (∞);
- 222.22V (10M Ω ; 3,300pF)
- 214.29V (10M Ω ; 2,200pF)
- 193.55V (10M Ω ; 1,100pF)

$$V_{out} = V \frac{R_{instrument}}{R_{insulation} + R_{instrument}}$$



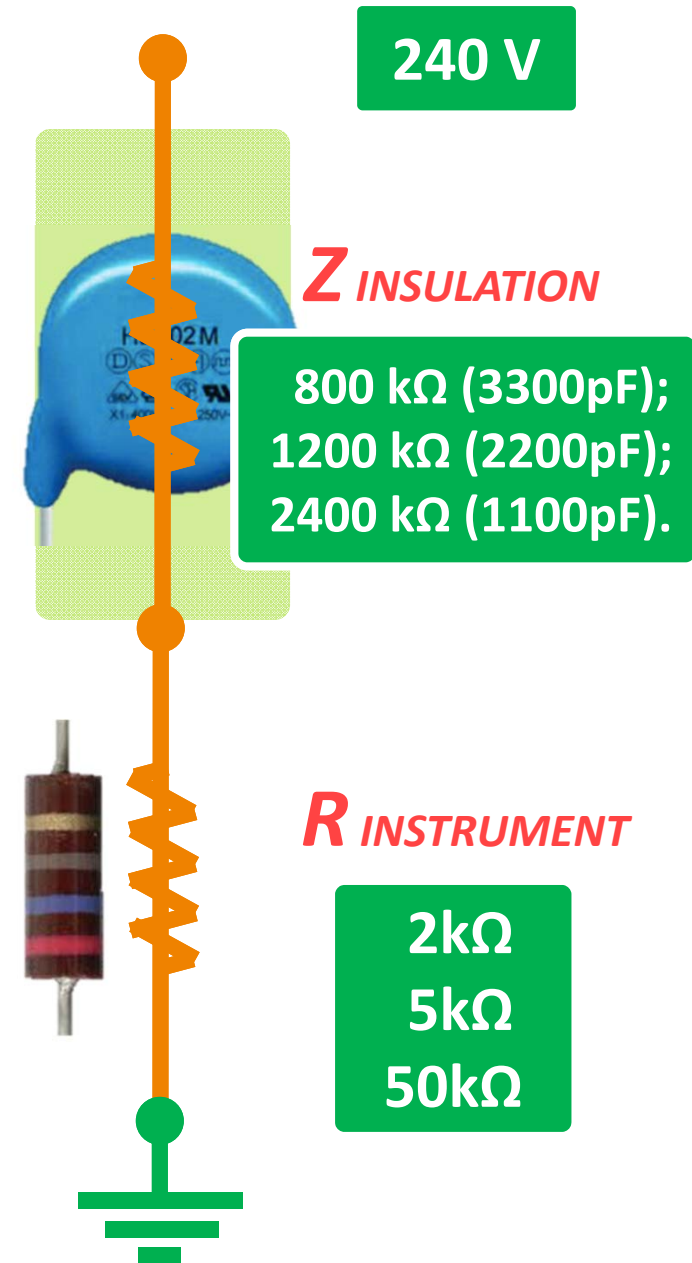
measurement of prospective touch voltage is largely useless in unearthed (floating) circuits

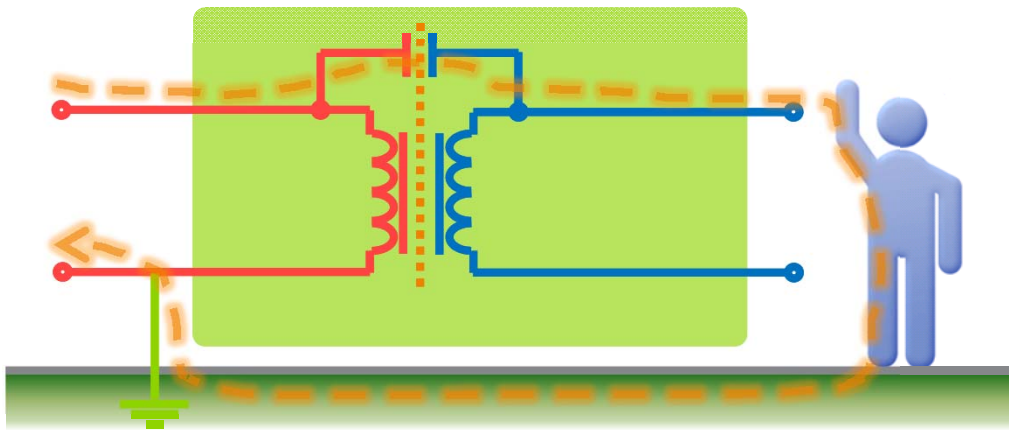


if $R_{INSULATION} \gg R_{INSTRUMENT}$

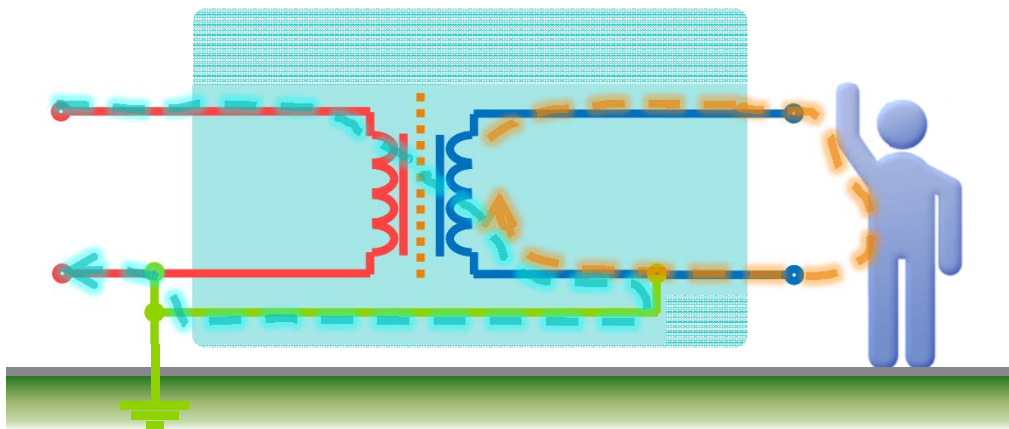
measured voltage =

- 0.60V (2k Ω ; 3,300pF)
- 0.40V (2k Ω ; 2,200pF)
- 0.20V (2k Ω ; 1,100pF)
- 1.49V (5k Ω ; 3,300pF)
- 1.00V (5k Ω ; 2,200pF)
- 0.50V (5k Ω ; 1,100pF)
- 14.12V (50k Ω ; 3,300pF)
- 9.60V (50k Ω ; 2,200pF)
- 4.90V (50k Ω ; 1,100pF)





prospective touch voltage measurement is largely useless in **unearthed (floating)** circuits



prospective touch voltage works satisfactorily in **earthed** circuits



any alternative?



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Annex A (normative)

Test to establish whether a conductive part is a live part which may cause an electric shock

A.1 In order to determine whether a conductive part is a live part which may cause an electric shock, the lamp controlgear is operated at rated voltage and nominal supply frequency, and the following tests are conducted.

A.2 The part concerned is a live part if a current of more than 0,7 mA (peak) or 2 mA d.c. is measured.

For frequencies above 1 kHz, the limit of 0,7 mA (peak) is multiplied by the value of the frequency in kilohertz, but the result shall not exceed 70 mA (peak).

The current flowing between the part concerned and earth is measured.

Compliance is checked by measurement in accordance with Figure 4 and 7.1 of IEC 60990.

A.3 The voltage between the part concerned and any accessible part is measured, the measuring circuit having a non-inductive resistance of 50 k Ω . The part concerned is a live part if a voltage of more than 34 V (peak) is measured.

For the above test, one pole of the test supply shall be at earth potential.

touch voltage measurement in IEC 61347-1

divide $34V_{\text{peak}}$ ($24V_{\text{rms}}$)

by $50k\Omega$,

you get the correspondent current is

- $0.68mA_{\text{peak}}$ ($0.48mA_{\text{rms}}$) which is about:
- $0.70mA_{\text{peak}}$ ($0.50mA_{\text{rms}}$)

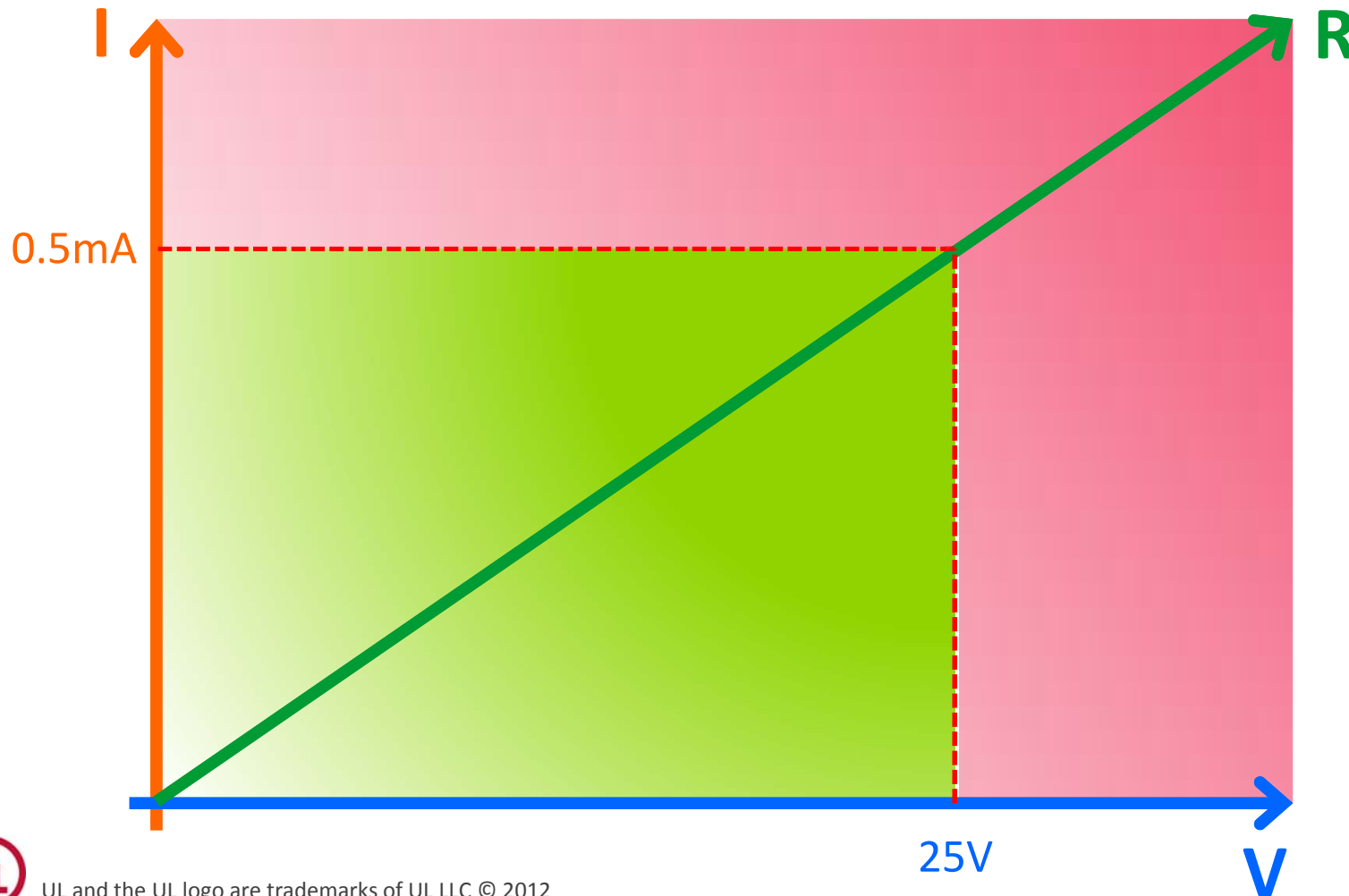
or rather it's rounded from $48k\Omega$ ($24V/0.5mA$)

what if $42.4V_{\text{peak}}$ ($30V_{\text{rms}}$) is applied?

- $60k\Omega$ may be used.



a voltage across $50k\Omega$ not exceeding $34V_{\text{peak}}$
means the resultant electric current
will not exceed $0.68mA_{\text{peak}}$ ($\approx 0.7mA_{\text{peak}}$)



is 14.12V (16.74V) enough?



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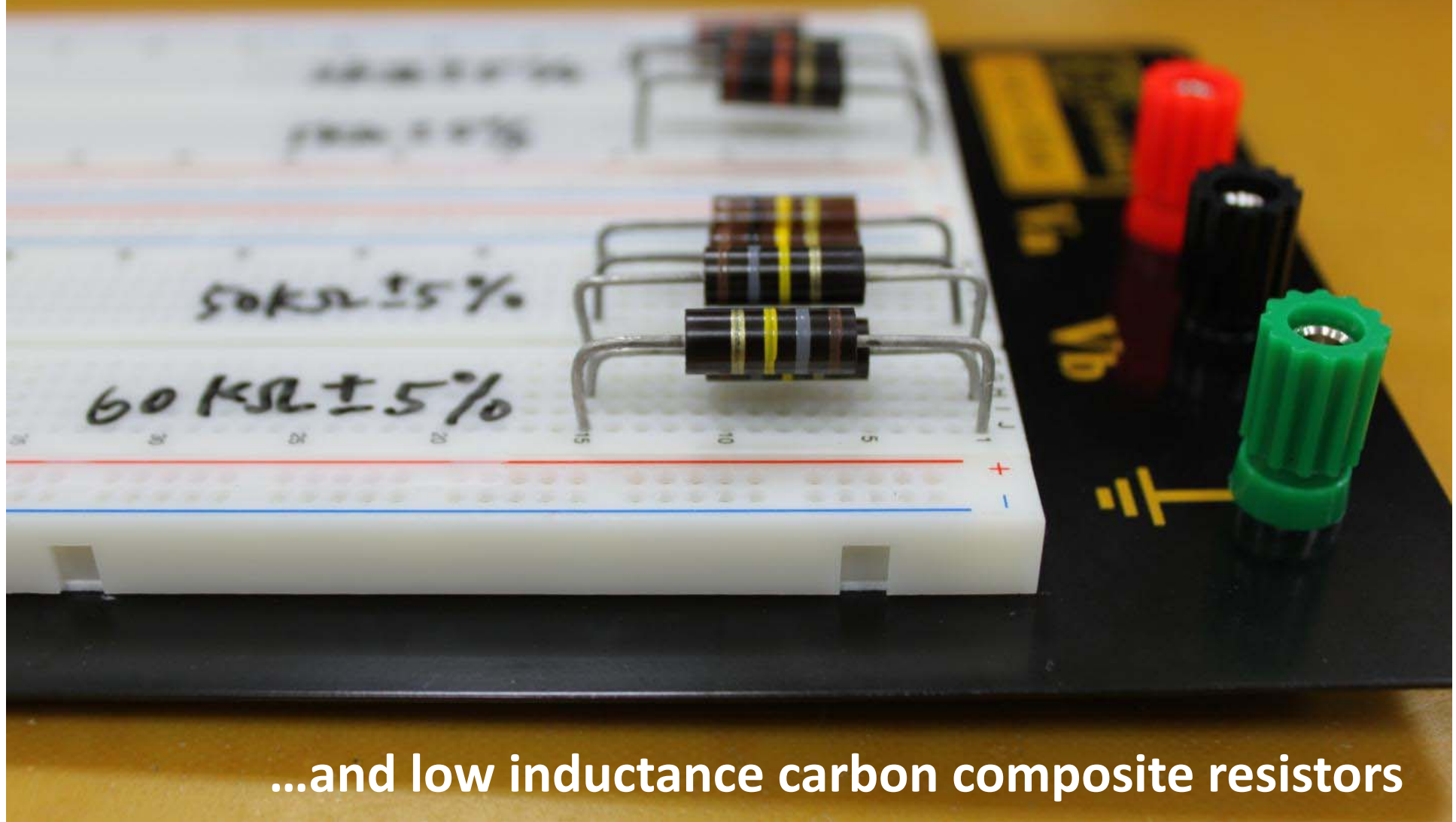


the experiment

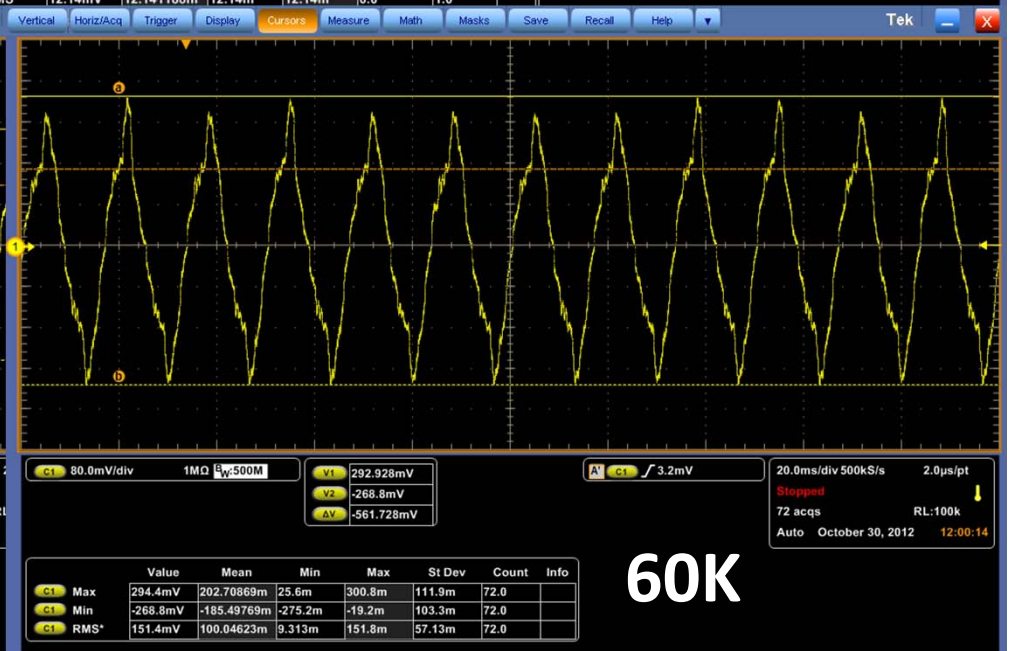
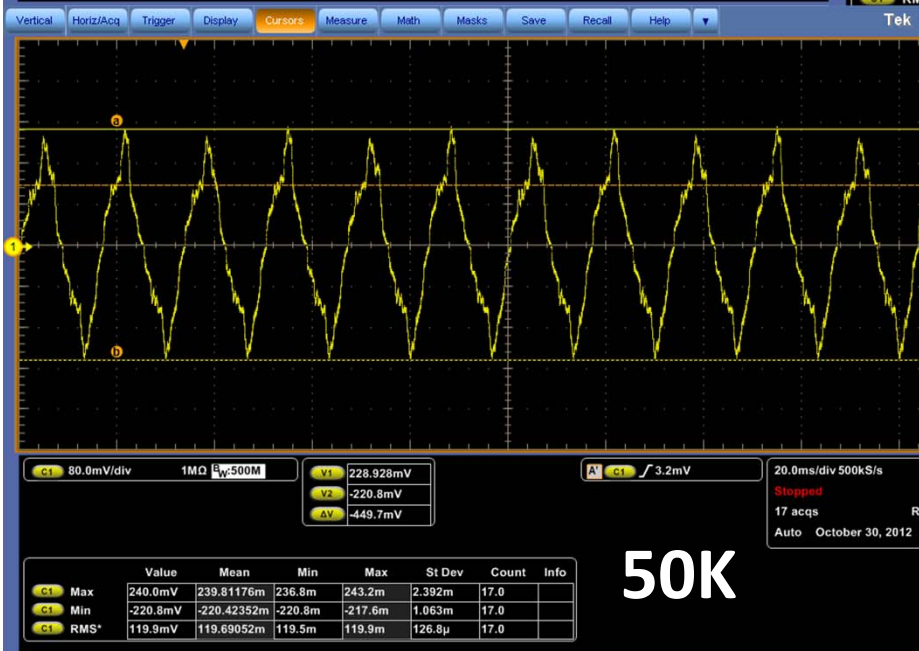
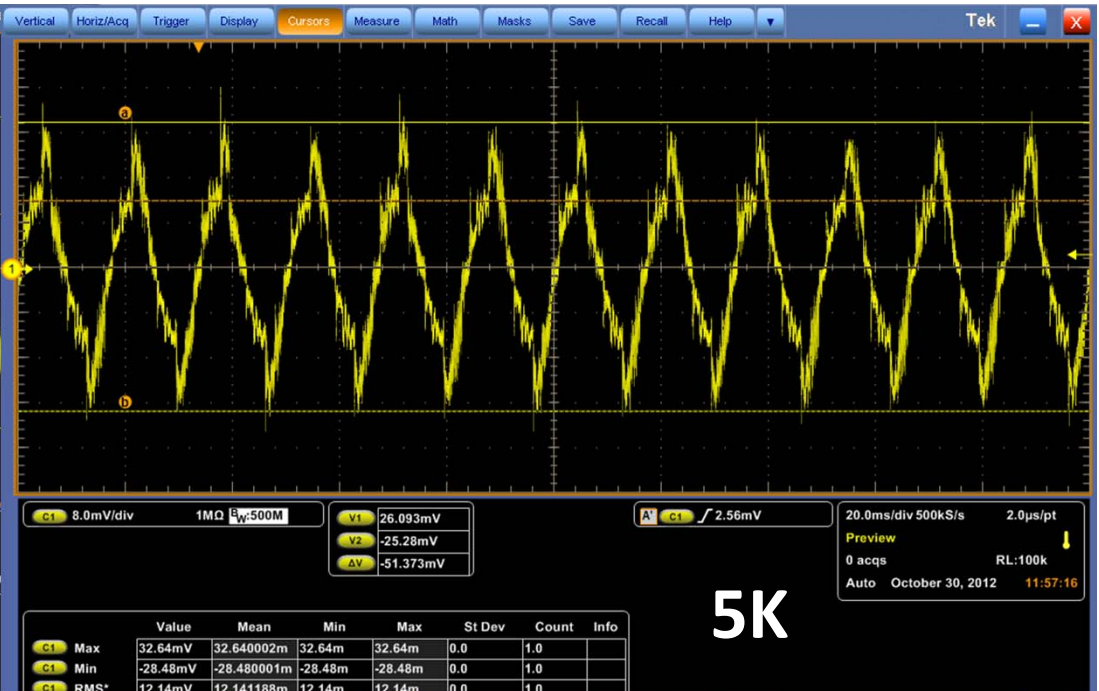


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8 power supplies...



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Cursor Controls

Source: Cursor 1 (Ch 1), Cursor 2 (Ch 1)

Cursor Type: H Bars, V Bars, Waveform, Screen

Move Cursors to Center

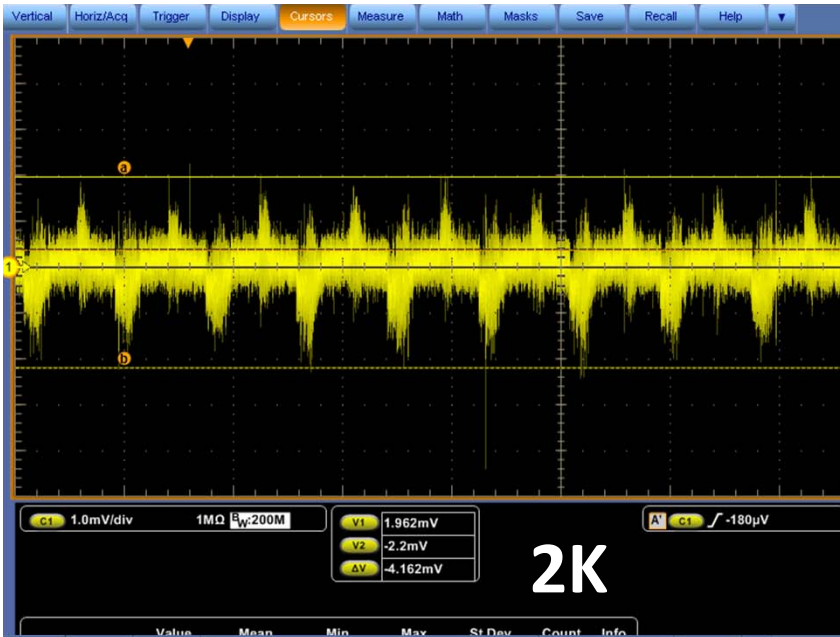
Cursor Controls

Source: Cursor 1 (Ch 1), Cursor 2 (Ch 1)

Cursor Type: H Bars, V Bars, Waveform, Screen

Move Cursors to Center

Setup



Cursor Controls

Source

Cursor 1 Ch 1

Cursor 2 Ch 1

H Bars V Bars Waveform Screen

Cursor Controls

Source

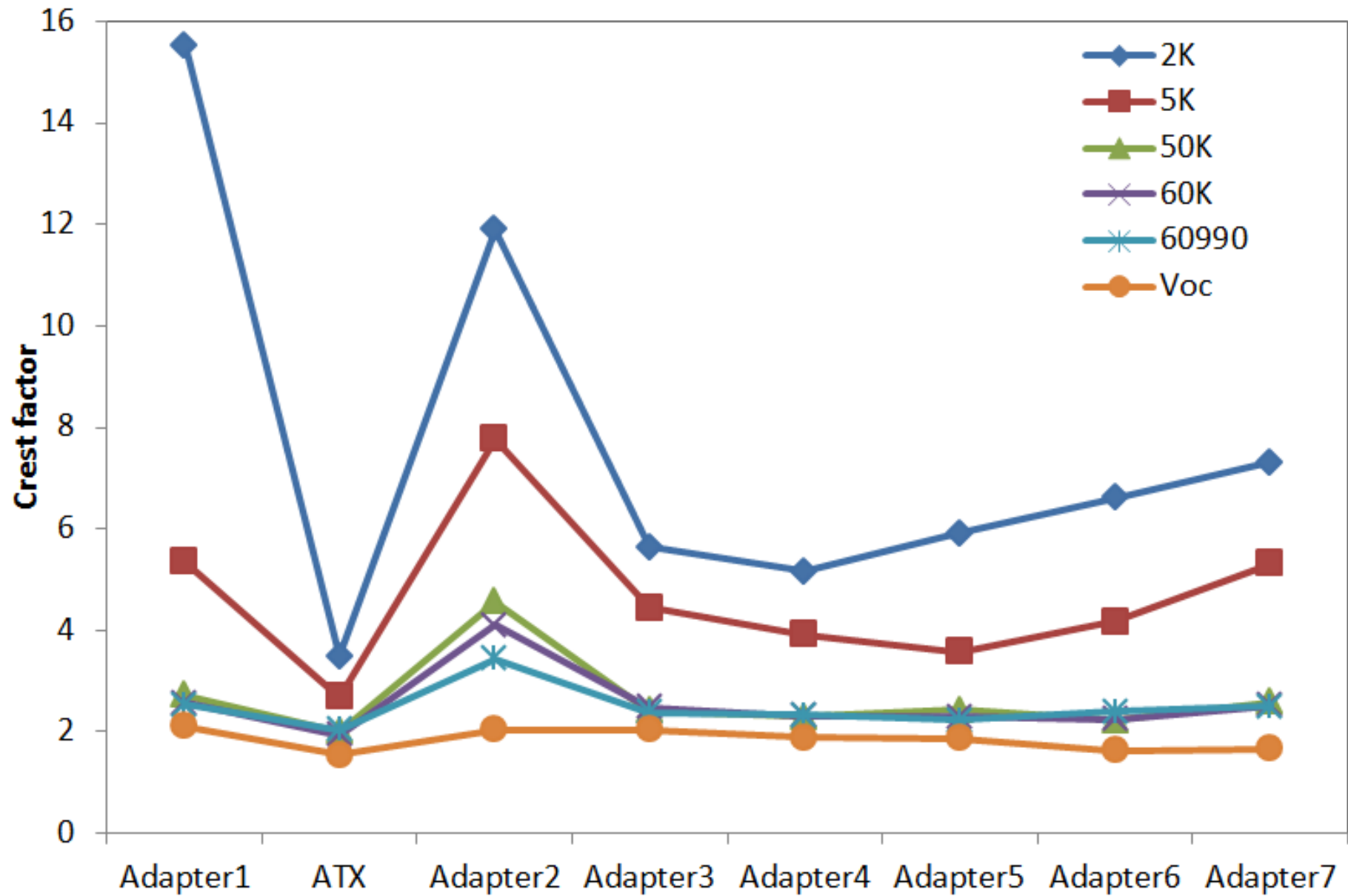
Cursor 1 Ch 1

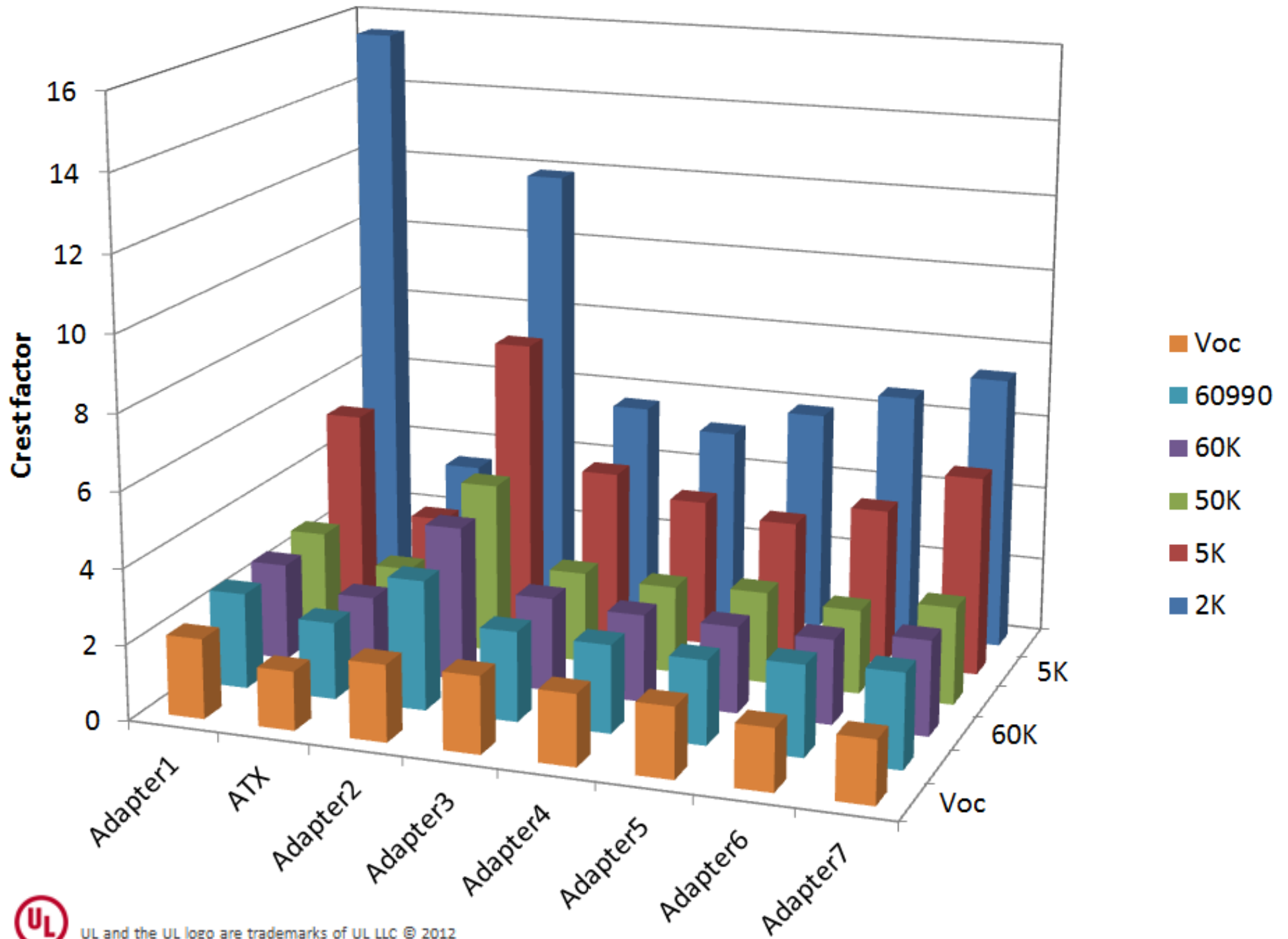
Cursor 2 Ch 1

H Bars V Bars Waveform Screen

Move Cursors to Center

Setup





240 V

Z INSULATION



800 k Ω (3300pF);
1200 k Ω (2200pF);
2400 k Ω (1100pF).

60 Hz

800 k Ω (3300pF);
1200 k Ω (2200pF);
2400 k Ω (1100pF).

60 kHz



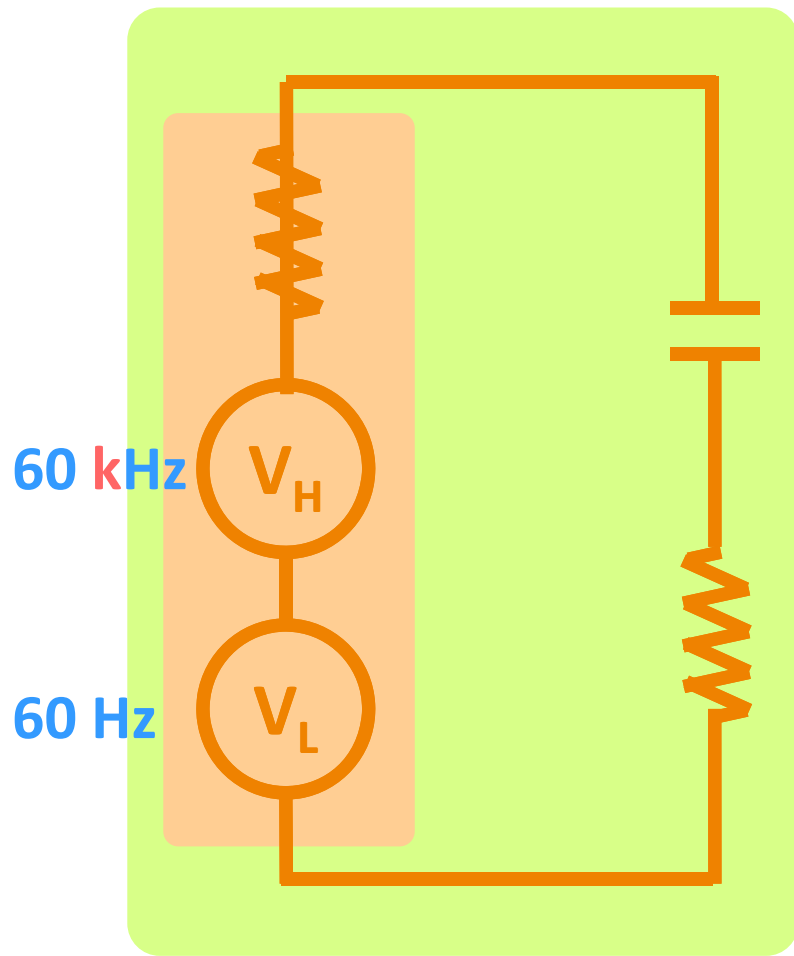
R INSTRUMENT



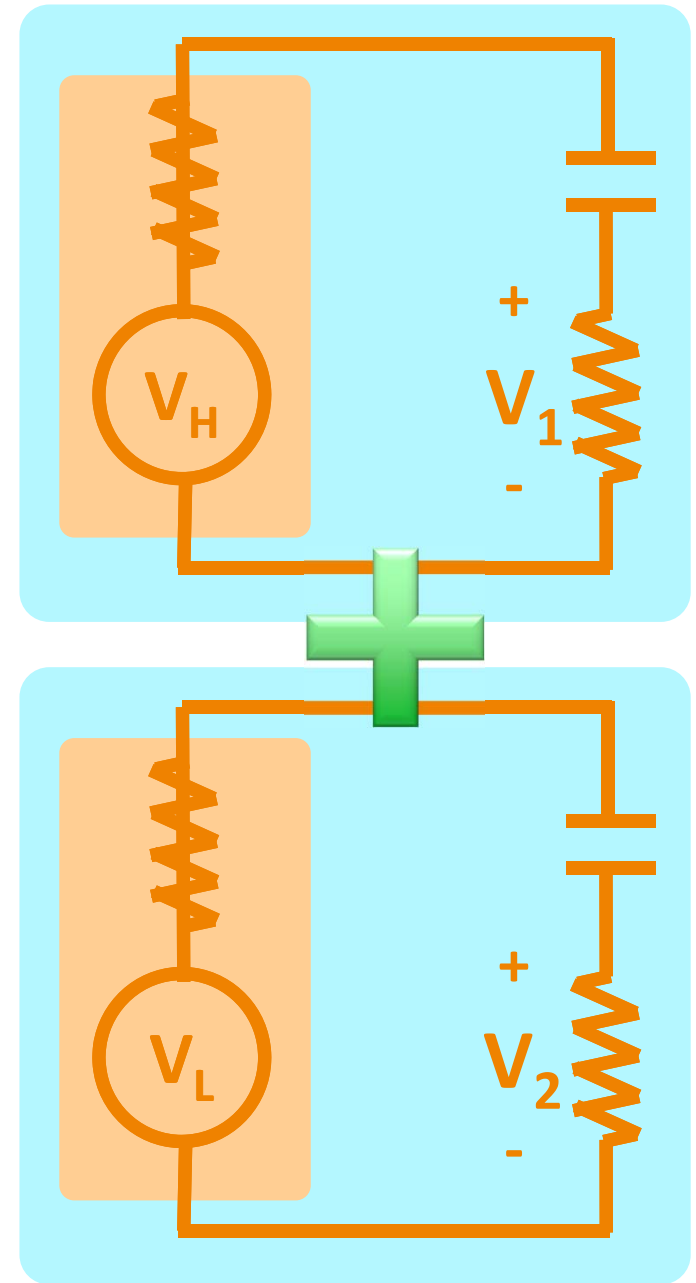
2k Ω
5k Ω
50k Ω

∞
10M Ω





=



$$V_1 = V_H \frac{R_{meas.}}{R_{Y-cap} + R_{meas.}}$$

$$= V_H * \mathbf{0.714} \quad (2k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_H * \mathbf{0.862} \quad (5k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_H * \mathbf{0.984} \quad (50k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_H * \mathbf{0.987} \quad (60k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_H * \mathbf{0.999} \quad (10M; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$V_2 = V_L \frac{R_{meas.}}{R_{Y-cap} + R_{meas.}}$$

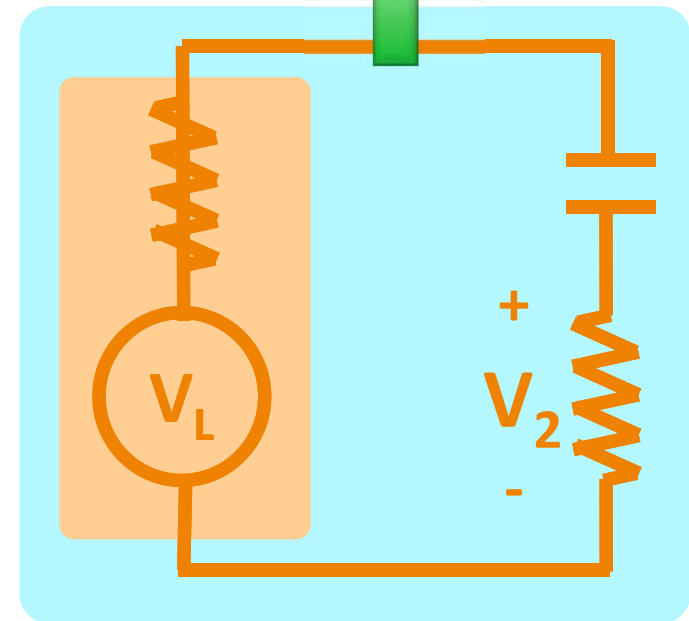
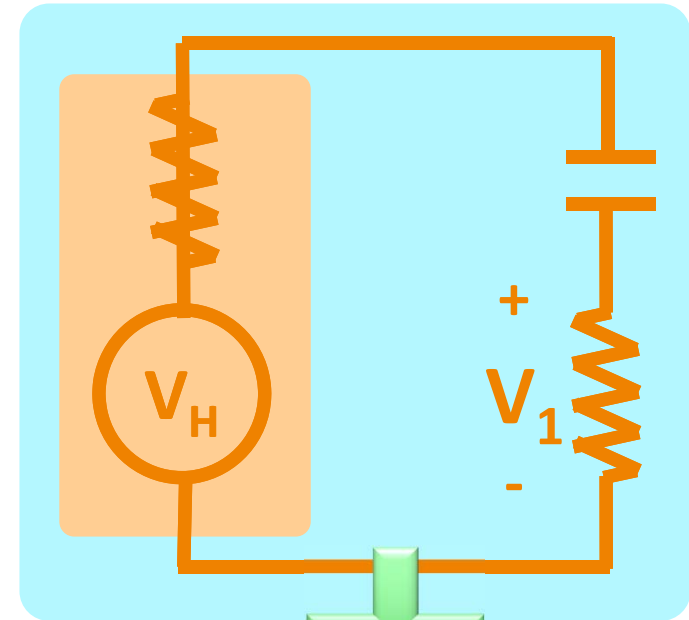
$$= V_L * \mathbf{0.003} \quad (2k; \quad 3300pF)$$

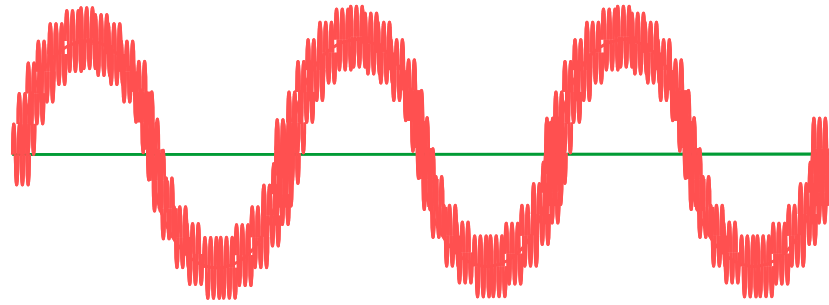
$$= V_L * \mathbf{0.006} \quad (5k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_L * \mathbf{0.059} \quad (50k; \quad 3300pF)$$

$$= V_L * \mathbf{0.070} \quad (60k; \quad 3300pF)$$

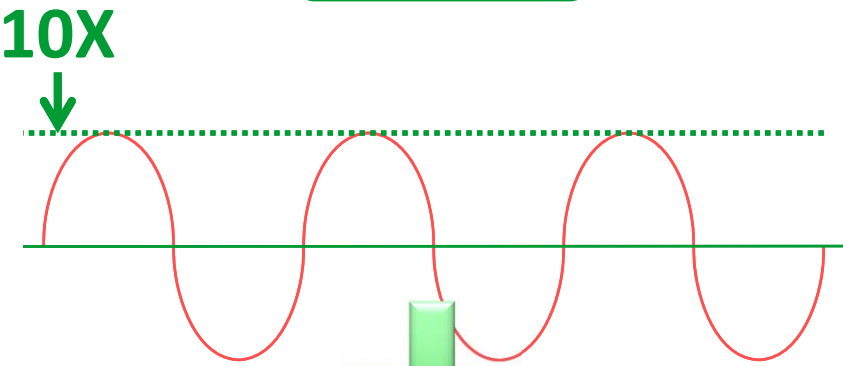
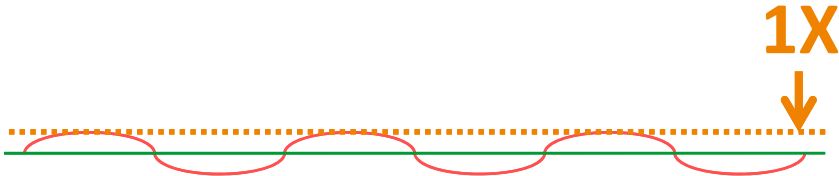
$$= V_L * \mathbf{0.926} \quad (10M; \quad 3300pF)$$





5kΩ

50kΩ



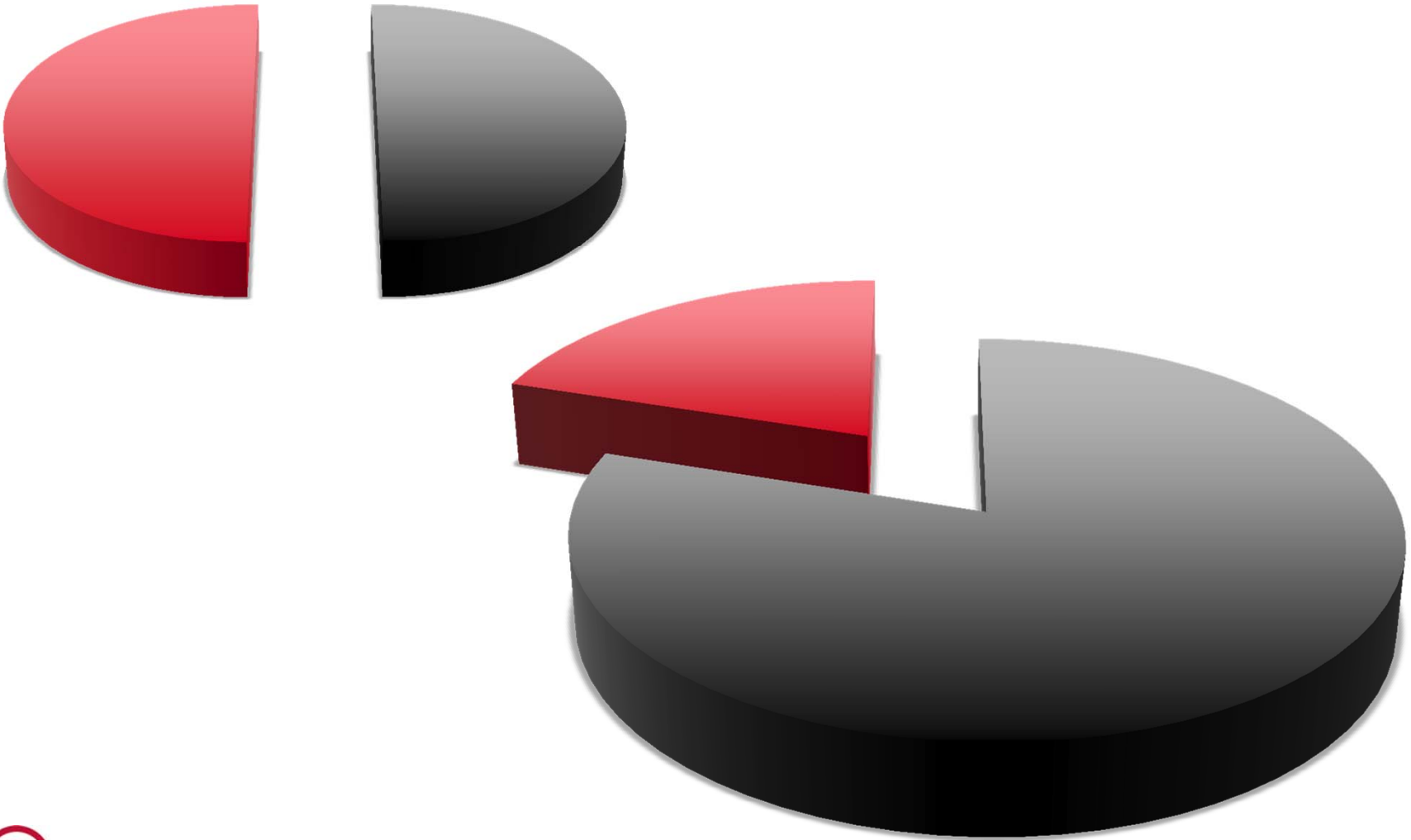
what's good/bad about that?

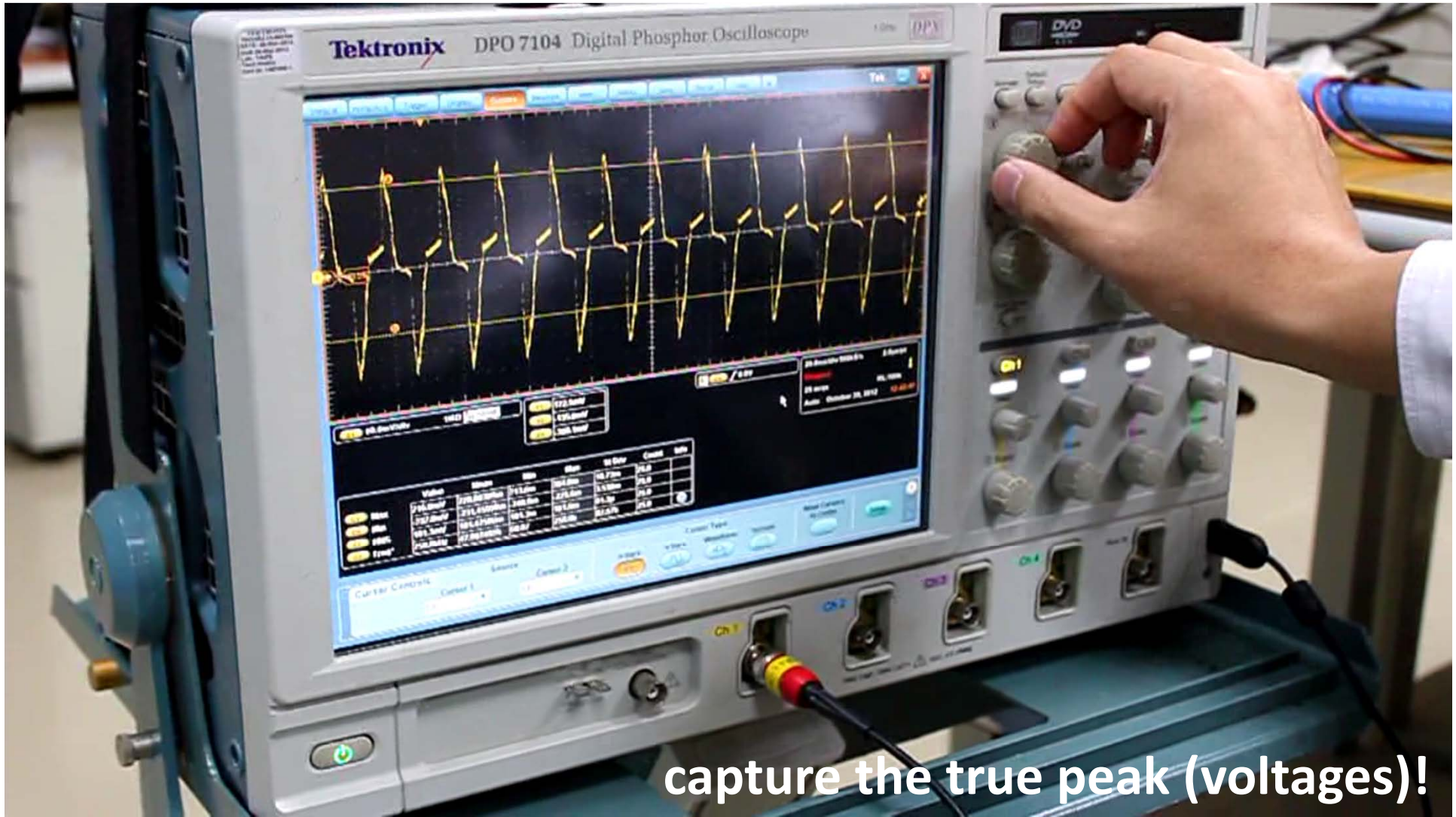


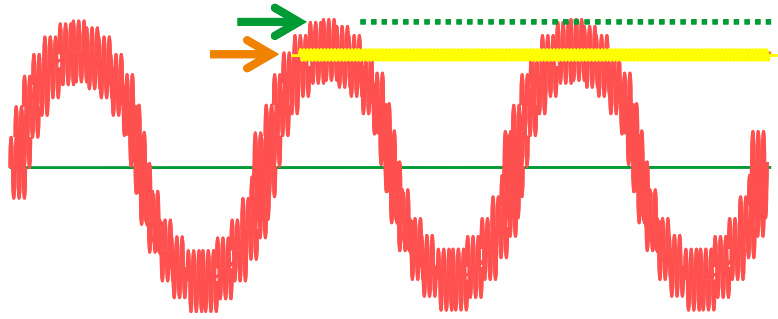
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use of methods

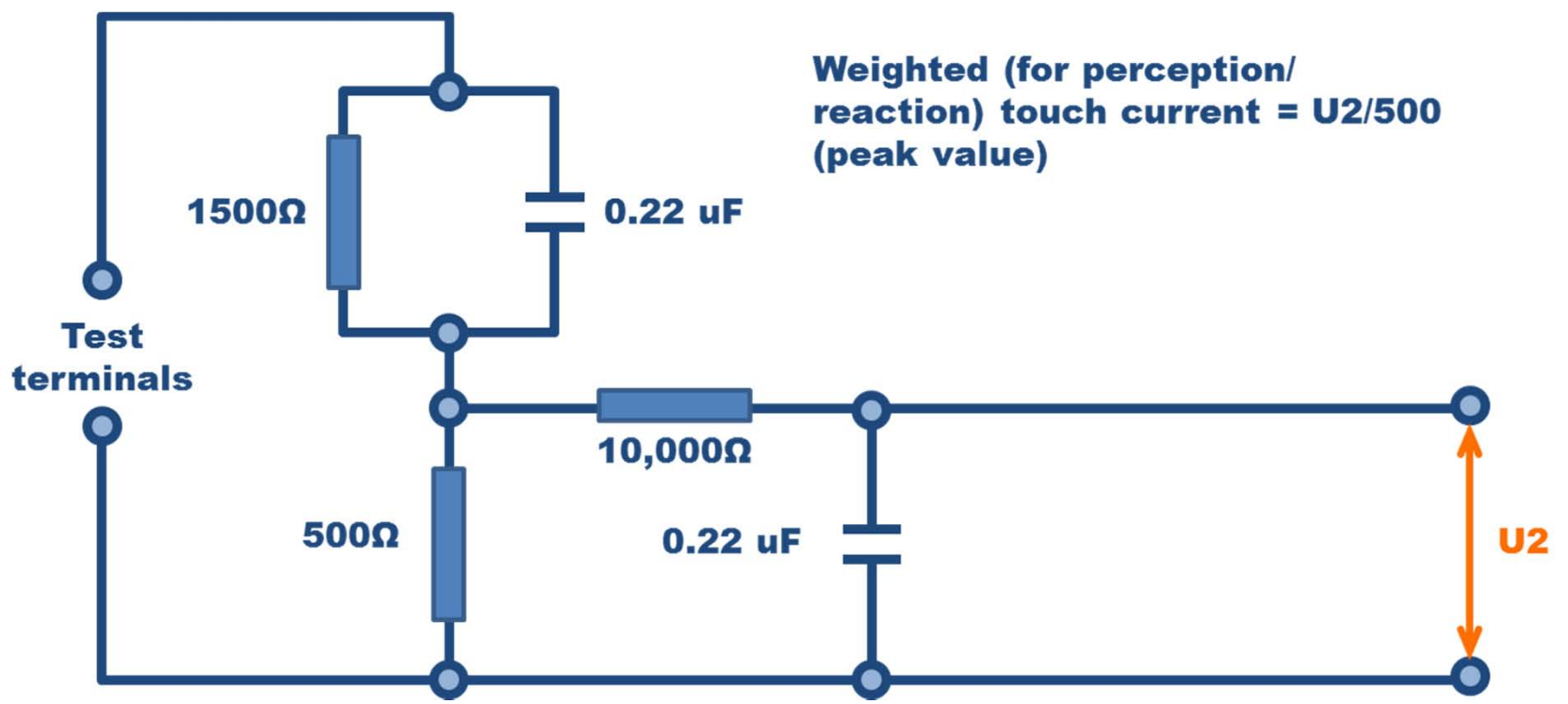
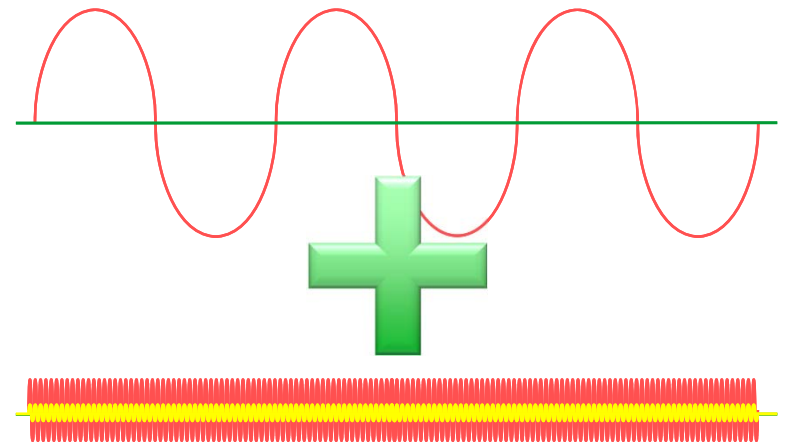
- touch voltage
- touch current





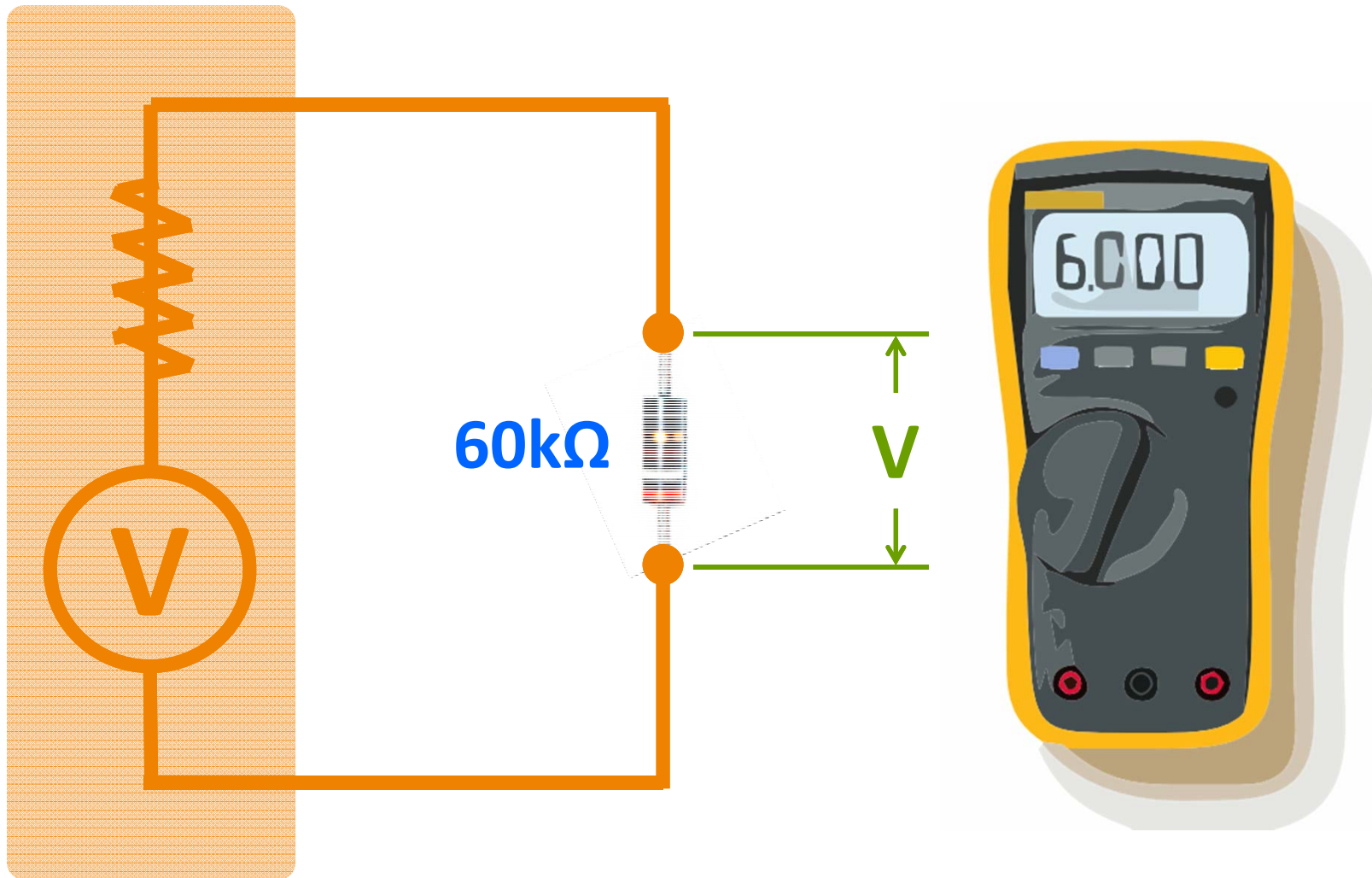


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**Weighted (for perception/
reaction) touch current = $U_2/500$
(peak value)**





$V \leq 60VDC/30VAC/42.4V_{PK}$,
...or otherwise,
touch current measurement is needed.



question?



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