Voltage transducer DVM 2000

V_{PN} = 2000 V

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 3000 V
- Current output
- Input and output connections with M5 studs
- Compatible with LV 100 family.

Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Very low sensitivity to common mode voltage variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Fast response time
- 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.

Standards

- EN 50155: 2007
- EN 50121-3-2: 2015
- EN 50124-1: 2001
- IEC 61010-1: 2010
- IEC 61800-1: 1997
- IEC 61800-2: 2015
- IEC 61800-3: 2004
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010.

Application Domains

- Traction (trackside and onboard)
- Industrial.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage (V_P = 0 V, 0.1 s)	$\pm U_C$	V	±34.6
Maximum supply voltage (working) (−40 … 85 °C)	$\pm U_C$	V	±26.4
Maximum input voltage (−40 … 85 °C)	V_P	V	3000
Maximum steady state primary voltage (−40 … 85 °C)	V_{PN}	V	2000

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.

Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	U_d	kV	12	100 % tested in production
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	$\hat{U}_W$	kV	30	
Partial discharge extinction RMS voltage @ 10 pC	U_e	V	5000	
Insulation resistance	R_{IS}	MΩ	200	measured at 500 V DC
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cl}	mm	See dimensions drawing on page 8	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cp}	mm	See dimensions drawing on page 8	Shortest path along device body
Case material	-	-	V0 according to UL 94	
Comparative tracking index	*CTI*		600	
Maximum DC common mode voltage	$V_{HV+} + V_{HV-}$ and $\lvert V_{HV+} - V_{HV-} \rvert$	kV	$\le$ 6.3 $\le V_{PM}$	

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	−40		85
Ambient storage temperature	T_S	°C	−50		90
Mass	*m*	g		375	

Electrical data

At T_A = 25 °C, $\pm U_C$ = ±24 V, R_M = 100 Ω, unless otherwise noted.
Lines with a * in the conditions column apply over the −40 … 85 °C ambient temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Conditions	
Primary nominal RMS voltage	V_{PN}	V		2000		*	
Primary voltage, measuring range	V_{PM}	V	−3000		3000	*	
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω	0			*	see derating on figure 1
Secondary nominal RMS current	I_{SN}	mA		50		*	
Secondary current	I_S	mA	−75		75	*	
Supply voltage	$\pm U_C$	V	±10.8		±26.4	*	
Rise time of U_C (10-90 %)	t_{rise}	ms			100		
Current consumption @ $U_C = \pm 24$ V at $V_P = 0$ V	I_C	mA		30			
Offset current	I_O	µA	−50		50		100 % tested in production
Temperature variation of I_O	I_{OT}	µA	−100 −120		100 120	 *	−25 … 85 °C −40 … 85 °C
Sensitivity	G	µA/V		25			50 mA for primary 2000 V
Sensitivity error	ε_G	%	−0.3		0.3		
Thermal drift of sensitivity	ε_{GT}	%	−0.5		0.5	*	
Linearity error	ε_L	% of V_{PM}	−0.5		0.5		±3000 V range
Overall accuracy	X_G	% of V_{PN}	−0.5 −1		0.5 1	 *	25 °C; 100 % tested in production −40 … 85 °C
Output RMS noise current	I_{no}	µA		30			10 Hz to 100 kHz
Reaction time @ 10 % of V_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs		30			
Response time @ 90 % of V_{PN}	t_r	µs		50	60		0 to 2000 V step, 6 kV/µs
Frequency bandwidth	BW	kHz		13 8			−3 dB −1 dB
Start-up time	t_{start}	ms		190	250	*	
Primary resistance	R_1	MΩ		25.1		*	
Total primary power loss @ V_{PN}	P_P	W		0.16		*	

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 −sigma and +sigma for a normal distribution.
Typical, minimum and maximum values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

Typical performance characteristics

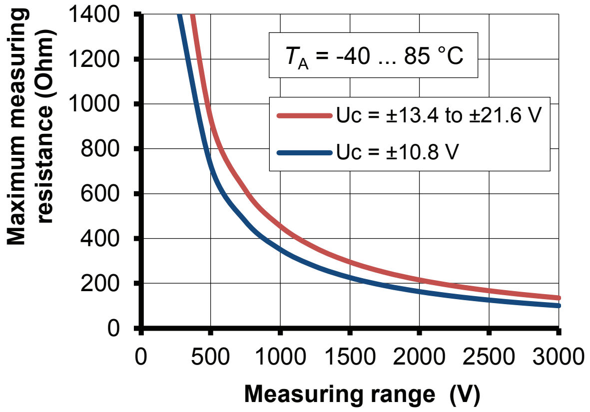


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

$$R_{M\,max} = \min\left(\frac{40 \times (U_C - 1.4) \times 10^3}{V_P} - 25;\ \frac{480 \times 10^3}{V_P} - 25\right)\ \Omega$$

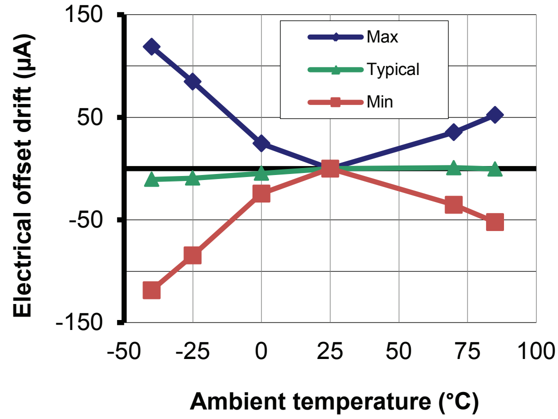


Figure 2: Electrical offset thermal drift

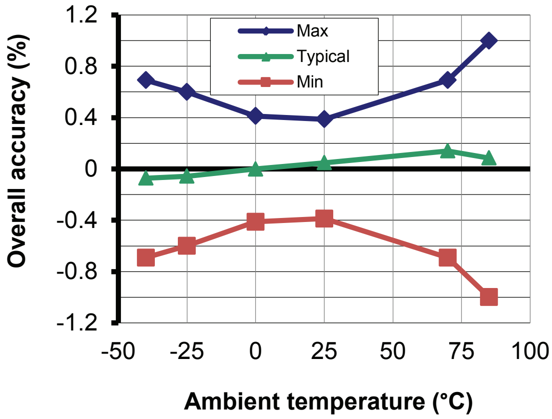


Figure 3: Overall accuracy in temperature

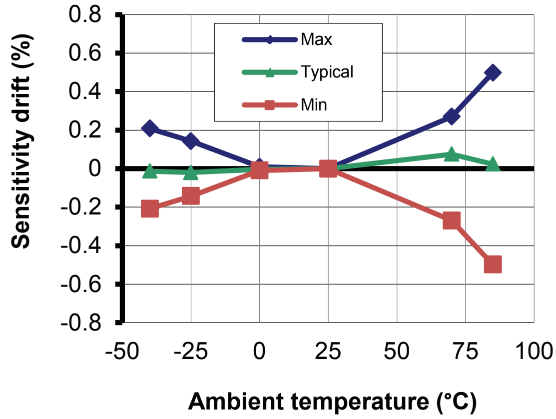


Figure 4: Sensitivity thermal drift

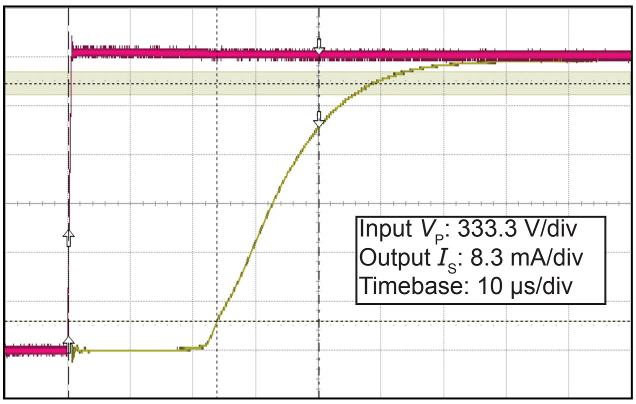


Figure 5: Typical step response (0 to 2000 V)

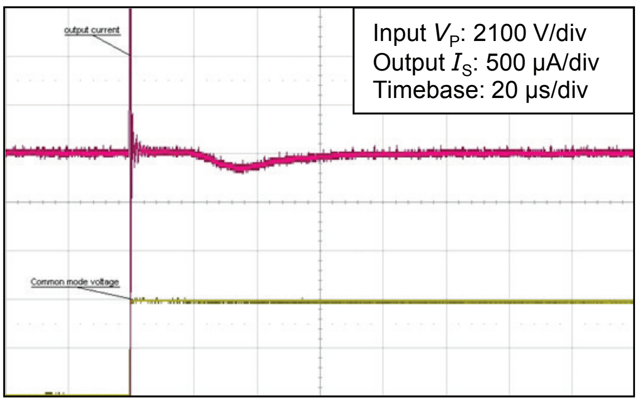


Figure 6: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (4200 V step with 6 kV/µs, R_M = 100 Ω)

Typical performance characteristics

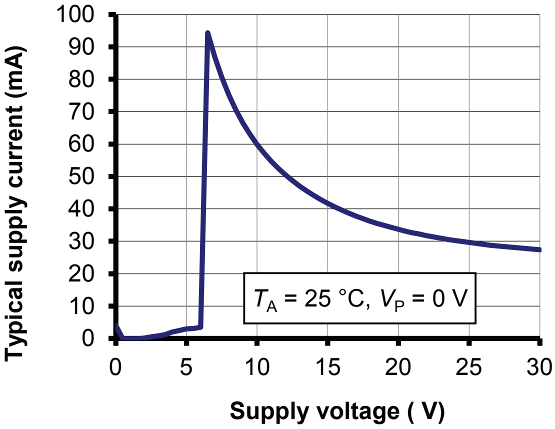


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

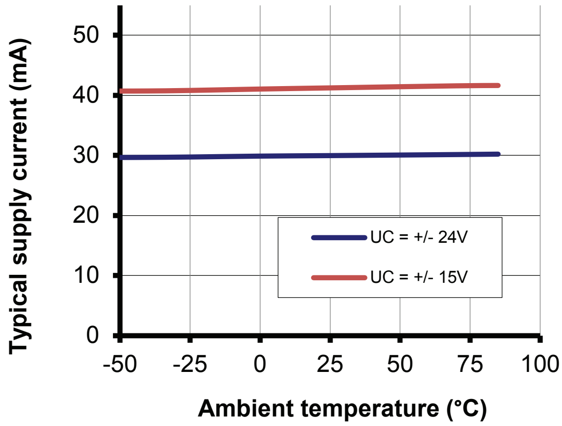


Figure 8: Supply current function of temperature

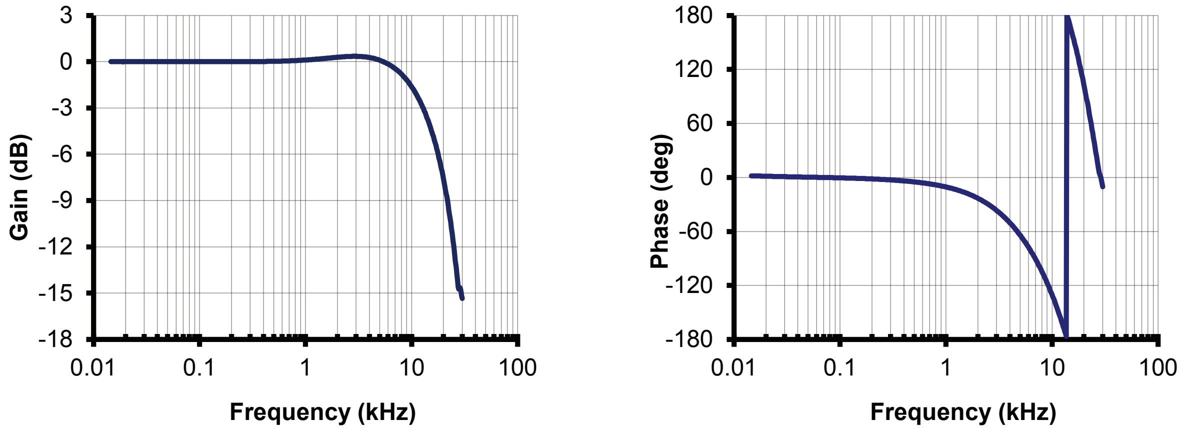


Figure 9: Typical frequency and phase response

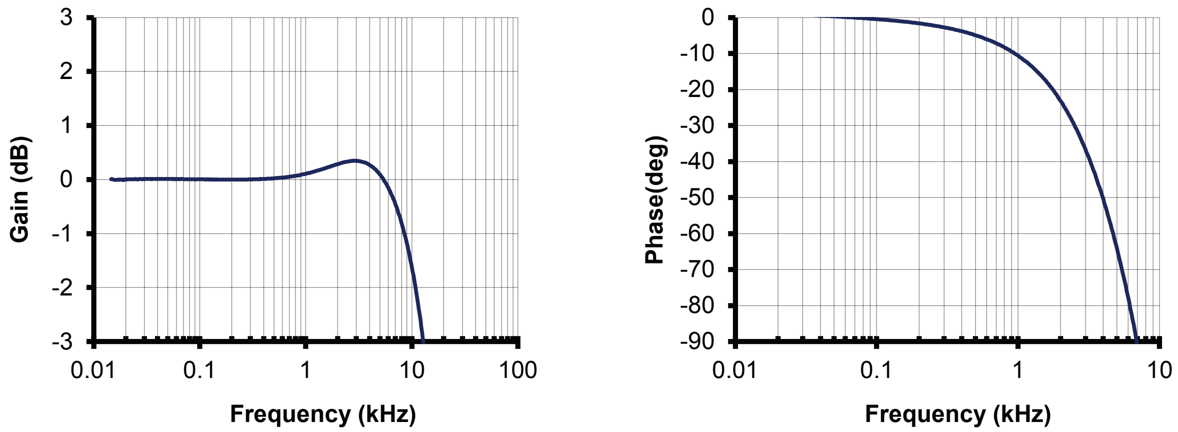


Figure 10: Typical frequency and phase response (detail)

Typical performance characteristics

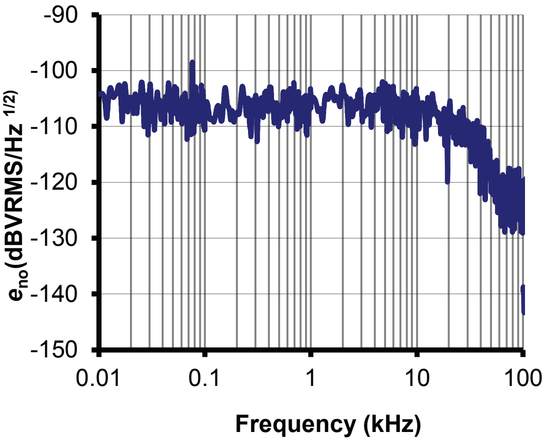


Figure 11: Typical noise voltage density e_{no} with R_M = 50 Ω

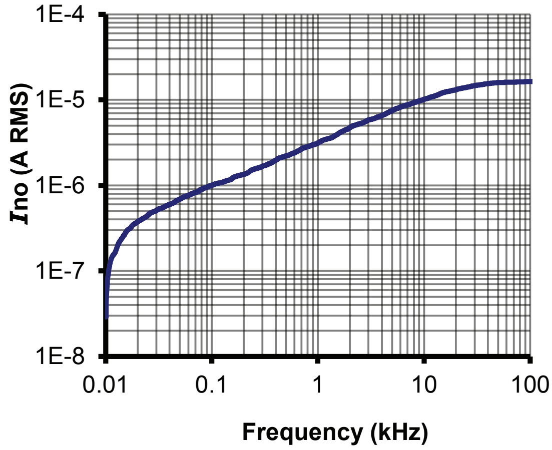


Figure 12: Typical total output RMS noise current with R_M = 50 Ω

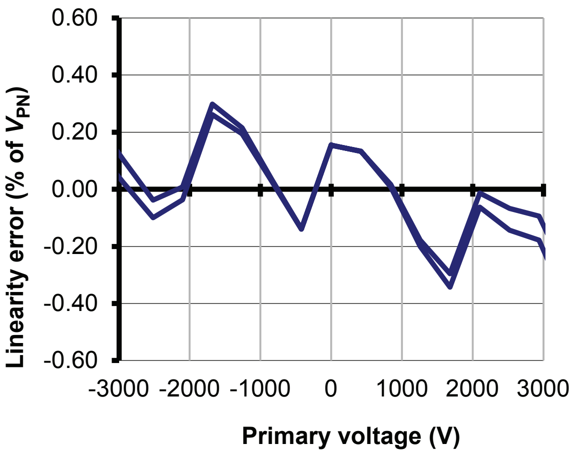


Figure 13: Typical linearity error at 25 °C

Figure 11 (noise voltage density) shows that there are no significant discrete frequencies in the output.
Figure 12 confirms the absence of steps in the total output current noise that would indicate discrete frequencies.
To calculate the noise in a frequency band *f*1 to *f*2, 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 12 (typical, RMS value).
Example:
What is the noise from 100 to 1 kHz?
Figure 12 gives I_{no}(100 Hz) = 1.0 µA and I_{no}(1 kHz) = 3.13 µA.
The output RMS current noise is therefore.

$$\sqrt{(3.13 \times 10^{-6})^2 - (1.0 \times 10^{-6})^2} = 2.97\ \mu A$$

Performance parameters definition

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

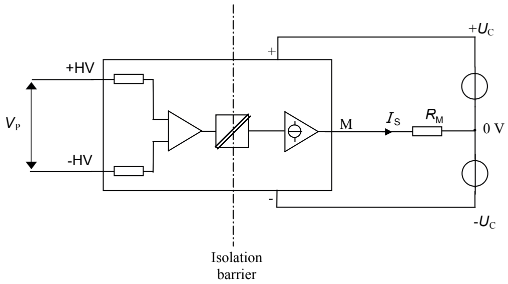


Figure 14: Standard characterization schematics for current output transducers (R_M = 100 Ω unless otherwise noted)

Transducer simplified model

The static model of the transducer at temperature T_A is:

$$I_S = G \cdot V_P + \varepsilon$$

In which

$$\varepsilon = I_{OE} + I_{OT}(T_A) + \varepsilon_G \cdot G \cdot V_P + \varepsilon_{GT}(T_A) \cdot G \cdot V_P + \varepsilon_L \cdot G \cdot V_{PM}$$

I_S: secondary current (A)
G: sensitivity of the transducer (A/V)
V_P: primary voltage (V)
V_{PM}: primary voltage, measuring range (V)
T_A: ambient operating temperature (°C)
I_{OE}: electrical offset current (A)
$I_{OT}(T_A)$: temperature variation of I_O at temperature T_A (A)
ε_G: sensitivity error at 25 °C
$\varepsilon_{GT}(T_A)$: thermal drift of sensitivity at temperature T_A
ε_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 V_{PM}, then to $-V_{PM}$ and back to 0 (equally spaced V_{PM}/10 steps).
The sensitivity G is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between $\pm V_{PM}$.
The linearity error ε_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 °C to the considered temperature.

Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy X_G is the error at $\pm V_{PN}$, relative to the rated value V_{PN}.
It includes all errors mentioned above.

Response and reaction times

The response time t_r and the reaction time t_{ra} are shown in the next figure.
Both depend on the primary voltage dv/dt. They are measured at nominal voltage.

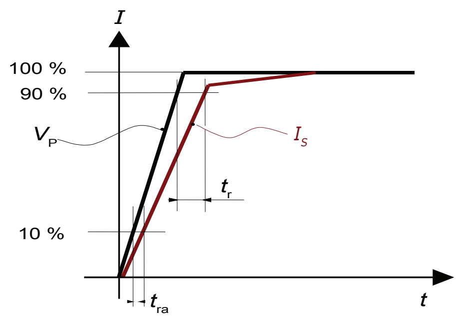
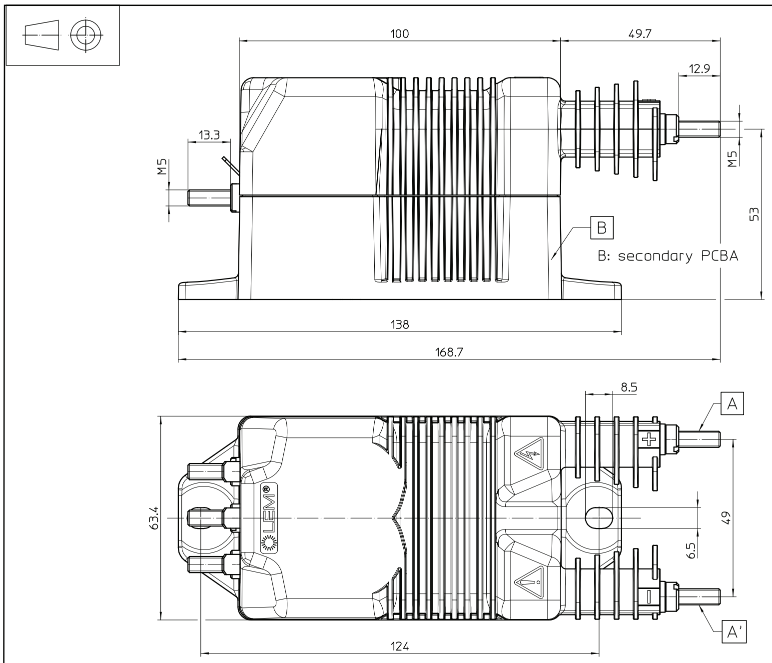
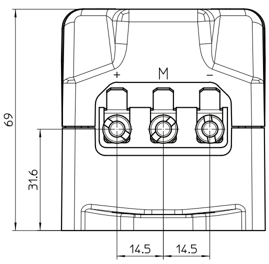


Figure 15: Response time t_r and reaction time t_{ra}

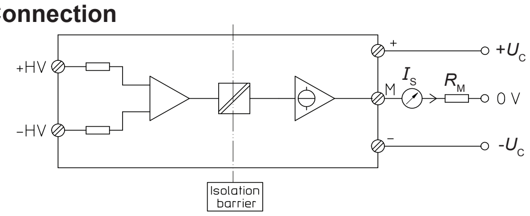
Dimensions (in mm)





	d_{Cl} (mm)	d_{Cp} (mm)
A-A'	40	329
A-B	74	194

Connection



Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance	±1 mm
• Transducer fastening	2 holes ⌀ 6.5 mm
	2 M6 steel screws
Recommended fastening torque	5 N·m
• Connection of primary	2 M5 threaded studs
Recommended fastening torque	2.2 N·m
• Connection of secondary	3 M5 threaded studs
Recommended fastening torque	2.2 N·m

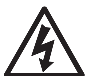
Remarks

- 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: **Products/ Product Documentation.**
- This is a standard model. For different versions (supply voltages, sensitivity, unidirectional measurements...), please contact us.

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 connection, power supply).
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.