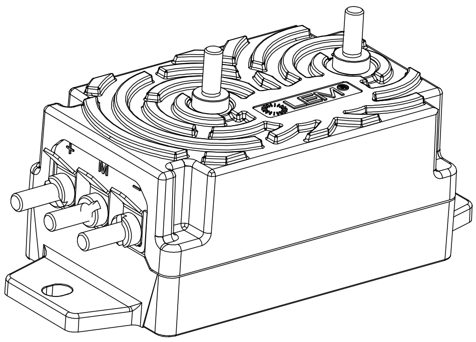
Voltage transducer DVL 1000

V_{PN} = 1000 V

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



Features

- Bipolar and isolated measurement up to 1500 V
- Current output
- Input and output connections with M5 studs
- Compatible with AV 100 family.

Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Good behavior under common mode variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Good response time
- Low temperature drift
- High immunity to external interferences.

Applications

- Single or three phase inverter
- Propulsion and braking chopper
- Propulsion converter
- Auxiliary converter
- High power drives
- Substations.

Standards

- EN 50155
- EN 50178
- EN 50121-3-2
- EN 50124-1
- Isolated plastic case material recognized according to UL 94-VO.

Application Domain

- Traction (fixed and onboard)
- Industrial.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Maximum supply voltage (V_P = 0, 0.1 s)		±34 V
Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 .. 85 °C)	$\pm V_C$	±26.4 V
Maximum input voltage (-40 .. 85 °C)		1500 V
Maximum steady state input voltage (-40 .. 85 °C)	V_{PN}	1000 V see derating on figure 2

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.

Isolation characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Comment
RMS voltage for AC isolation test 50/60Hz/1 min	V_d	kV	8.5	100 % tested in production
Maximum impulse test voltage (1.2/50 µs exponential shape)		kV	12	
Isolation resistance	R_{IS}	MΩ	200	measured at 500 V DC
Partial discharge extinction voltage rms @ 10 pC	V_e	V	2700	
Comparative tracking index	**CTI**	V	600	
Clearance and creepage	See dimensions drawing on page 8			

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		270	
Standards	EN 50155: 2007 EN 50121-3-2: 2006 EN 50124-1: 2001 EN 50178: 1997				

Electrical data DVL 1000

At $\mathbf{T}_A$ = 25°C, ±$\mathbf{V}_C$ = ±24 V, $\mathbf{R}_M$ = 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 voltage, rms	$\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	V		1000		*	
Primary voltage, measuring range	$\mathbf{V}_{PM}$	V	-1500		1500	*	
Measuring resistance	$\mathbf{R}_M$	Ω	0		120	*	See derating on figure 2. For $\lvert \mathbf{V}_{PM} \rvert$ < 1500 V, max value of $\mathbf{R}_M$ is given on figure 1
Secondary nominal current, rms	$\mathbf{I}_{SN}$	mA		50		*	
Output range	$\mathbf{I}_S$	mA	-75		75	*	
Supply voltage	±$\mathbf{V}_C$	V	±13.5	±24	±26.4	*	
Supply rise time (10-90%)		ms			100		
Current consumption @ $\mathbf{V}_C$ = ±24 V	$\mathbf{I}_C$	mA		20 + $\mathbf{I}_S$	25 + $\mathbf{I}_S$		
Offset current	$\mathbf{I}_O$	µA	-50	0	50		100% tested in production
Offset drift	$\mathbf{I}_{OT}$	µA	-120 -150		120 150		-25 .. 85 °C -40 .. 85 °C
Sensitivity	**G**	µA/V		50			50 mA for 1000 V
Sensitivity error	ε_G	%	-0.2	0	0.2		
Thermal drift of sensitivity	ε_{GT}	%	-0.5		0.5	*	
Linearity error	ε_L	%	-0.5		0.5	*	±1500 V range
Overall accuracy	$\mathbf{X}_G$	% of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	-0.5 -1		0.5 1	 *	25°C; 100% tested in production -40 .. 85 °C
Output current noise, rms	$\mathbf{i}_{no}$	μA_{rms}		10			1 Hz to 100 kHz
Reaction time @ 10 % of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	$\mathbf{t}_{ra}$	µs		30			
Response time @ 90 % of $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	$\mathbf{t}_r$	µs		50	60		0 to 1000 V step, 6 kV/µs
Frequency bandwidth	**BW**	kHz		14 8 2			-3 dB -1 dB -0.1 dB
Start-up time		ms		190	250	*	
Primary resistance	$\mathbf{R}_1$	MΩ		11.3		*	
Total primary power loss @ $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$	**P**	W		0.09		*	

Typical performance characteristics

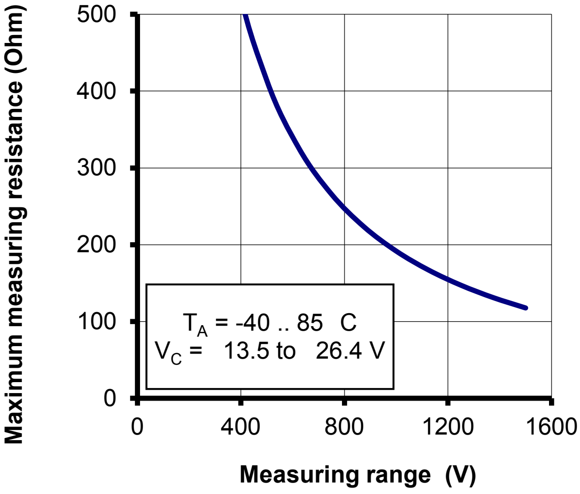


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

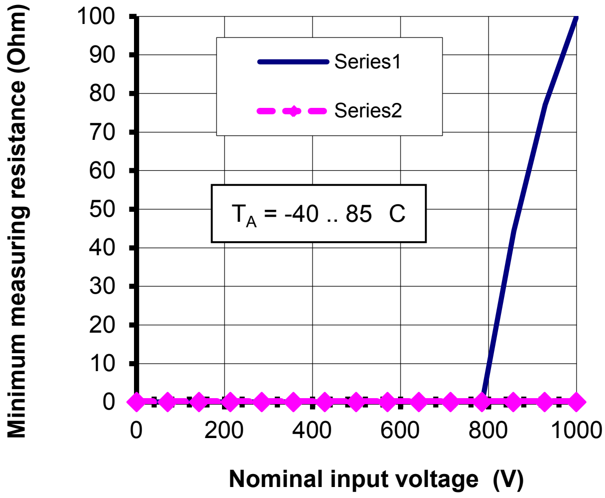


Figure 2: Minimum measuring resistance; For ***T_A*** *under 80°C, the minimum measuring resistance is 0 Ω whatever* ***V_C***

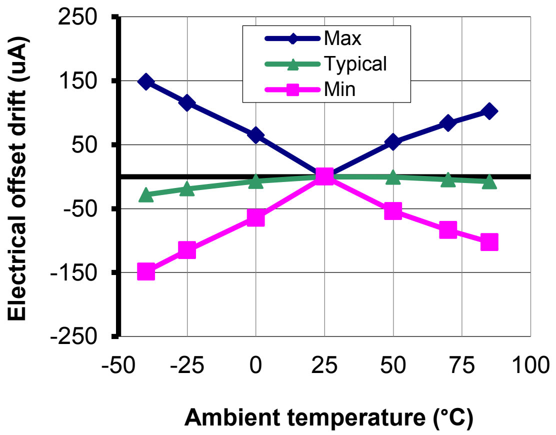


Figure 3: Electrical offset thermal drift

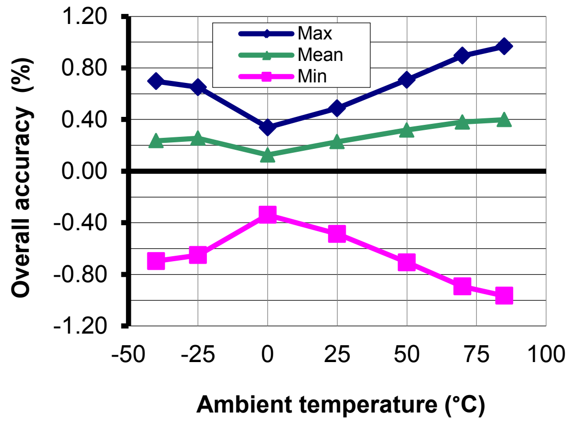


Figure 4: Overall accuracy in temperature

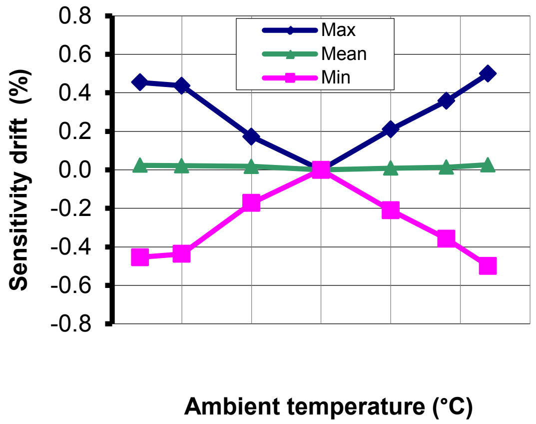


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal drift

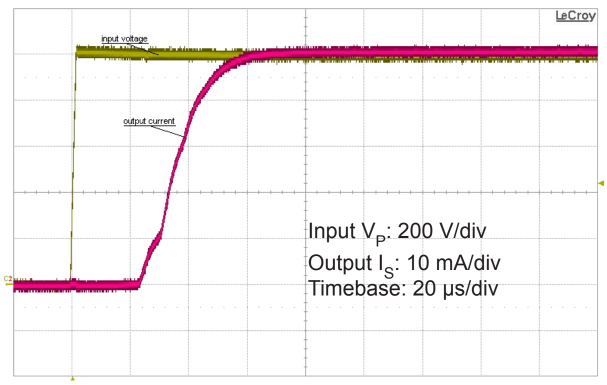


Figure 6: Typical step response (0 to 1000 V)

Typical performance characteristics (continued)

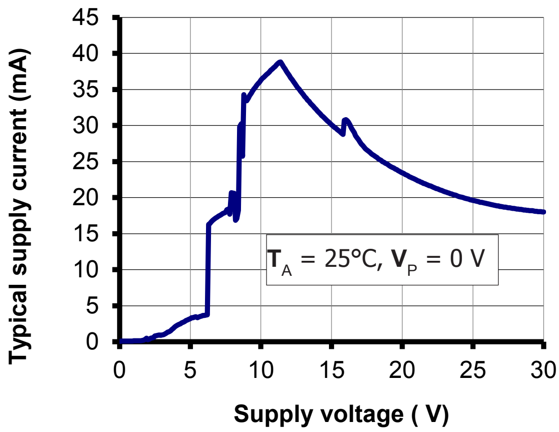


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

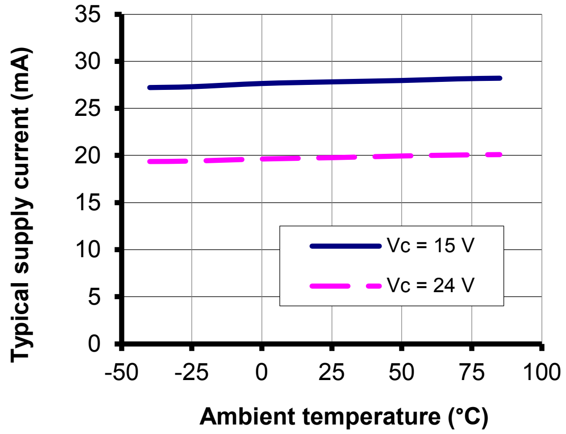


Figure 8: Supply current function of temperature

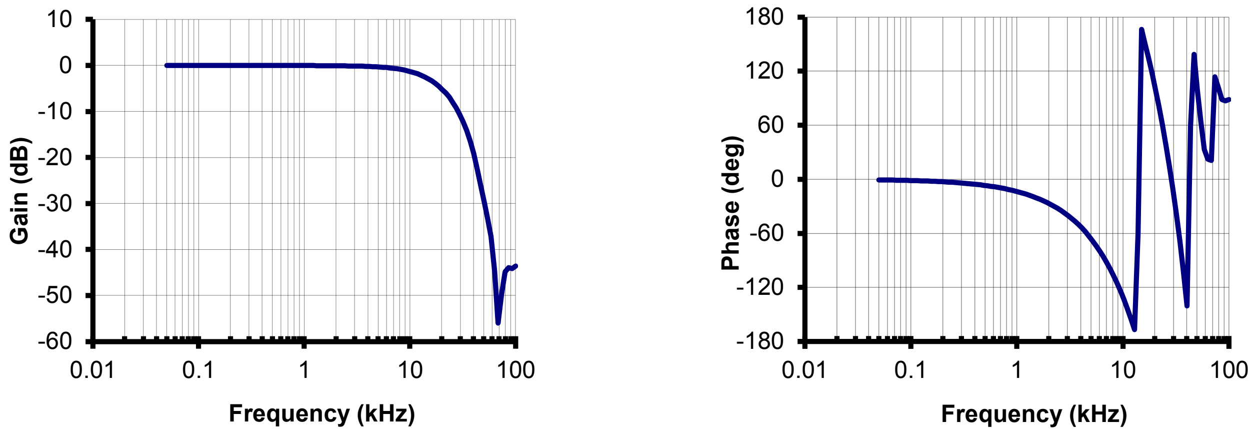


Figure 9: Typical frequency and phase response

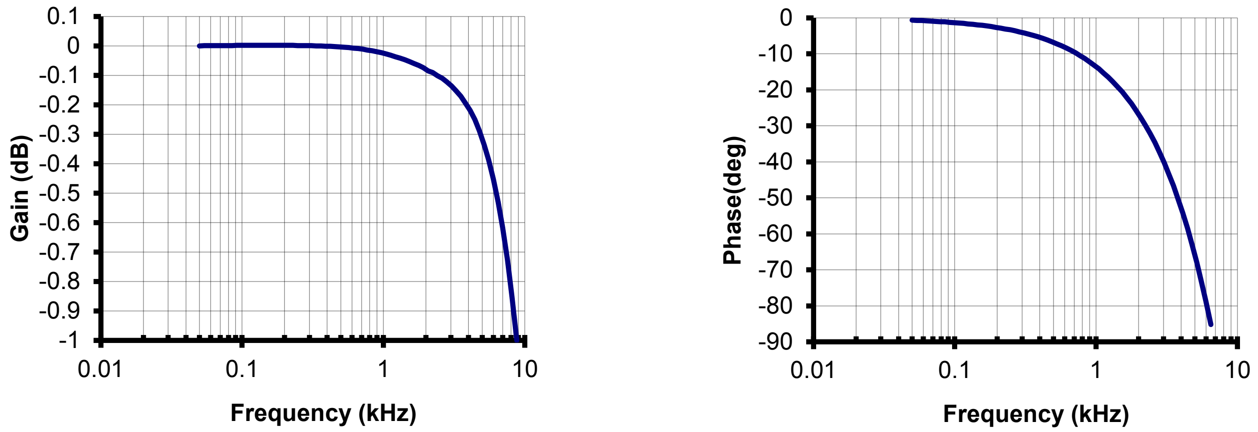


Figure 10: Typical frequency and phase response (detail)

Typical performance charateristics (continued)

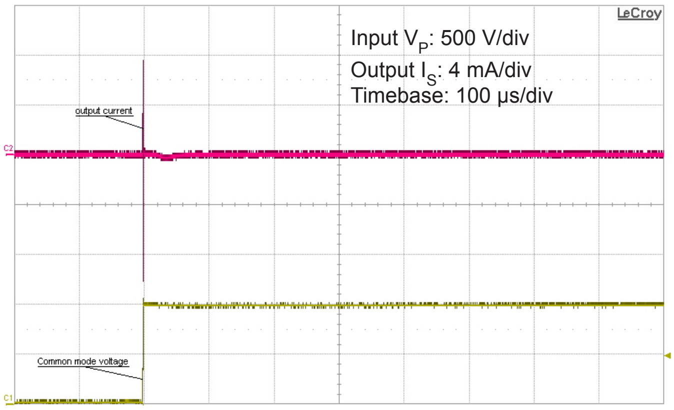


Figure 11: Typical common mode perturbation (1000 V step with 6 kV/µs R_M = 100 Ω)

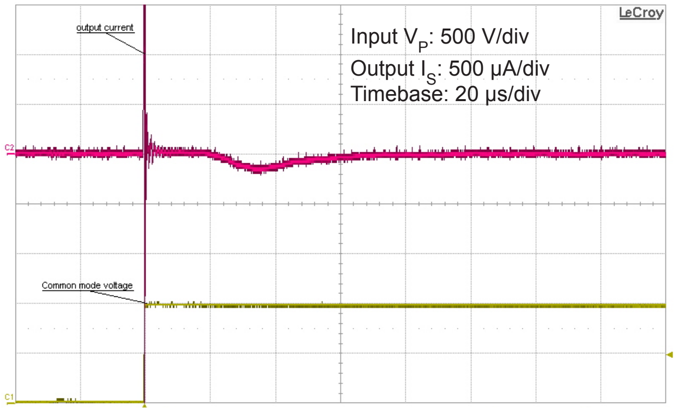


Figure 12: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (1000 V step with 6 kV/µs, R_M = 100 Ω)

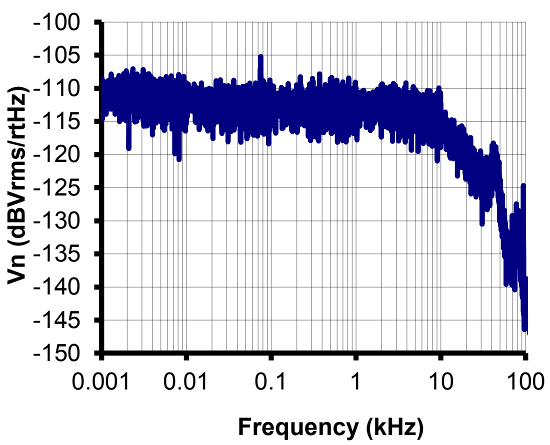


Figure 13: Typical noise power density of V (R_M) with R_M = 50 Ω

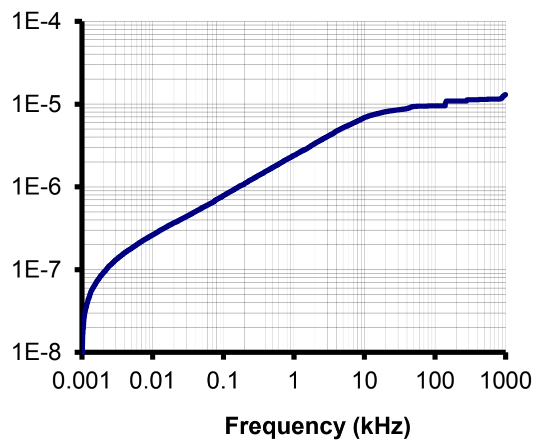


Figure 14: Typical total output current noise (rms) with R_M = 50 Ω (fc is upper cut-off frequency of bandpass, low cut off frequency is 1 Hz)

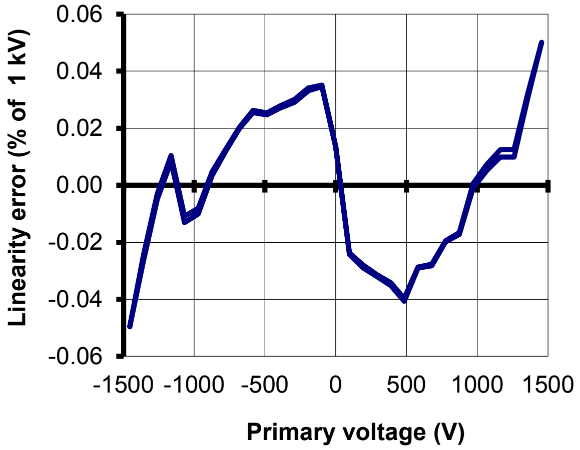


Figure 15: Typical linearity error at 25°C

Figure 13 (noise power density) shows that there are no significant discrete frequencies in the output.
Figure 14 confirms the absence of steps in the total output current noise that would indicate discrete frequencies.
To calculate the noise in a frequency band f1 to f2, the formula is

$$\mathrm{In}(f1\ \mathrm{to}\ f2) = \sqrt{\mathrm{In}(f2)^2 - \mathrm{In}(f1)^2}$$

with In(f) read from figure 14 (typical, rms value).

Example:
What is the noise from 10 to 100 Hz?
Figure 14 gives In(10 Hz) = 0.26 µA and In(100 Hz) = 0.8 µA.
The output current noise (rms) is therefore

$$\sqrt{(0.8 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 - (0.26 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} = 0.76\ \mu\mathrm{A}$$

Performance parameters definition

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

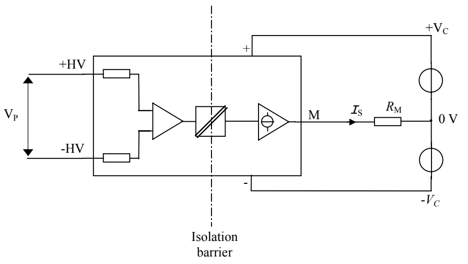


Figure 16: standard characterization schematics for current output transducers (R_M = 50 Ω unless otherwise noted)

Transducer simplified model

The static model of the transducer at temperature $\mathbf{T}_A$ is:

$\mathbf{I}_S = \mathbf{G}\ \mathbf{V}_P$ + error

In which

error = $\mathbf{I}_{OE} + \mathbf{I}_{OT}(\mathbf{T}_A) + \varepsilon_G\ \mathbf{G}\ \mathbf{V}_P + \varepsilon_{GT}(\mathbf{T}_A)\ \mathbf{G}\ \mathbf{V}_P + \varepsilon_L\ \mathbf{G}\ \mathbf{V}_{PM}$

$\mathbf{I}_S$	:the secondary current (A)
$\mathbf{G}$	:the sensitivity of the transducer (A/V)
$\mathbf{V}_P$	:the voltage to measure (V)
$\mathbf{V}_{PM}$	:the measuring range (V)
$\mathbf{T}_A$	:the ambient temperature (°C)
$\mathbf{I}_{OE}$	:the electrical offset current (A)
$\mathbf{I}_{OT}(\mathbf{T}_A)$	:the temperature variation of $\mathbf{I}_O$ at temperature $\mathbf{T}_A$ (A)
ε_G	:the sensitivity error at 25°C
$\varepsilon_{GT}(\mathbf{T}_A)$	:the thermal drift of sensitivity at temperature $\mathbf{T}_A$
ε_L	:the 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:

error = $\sqrt{\sum (error\_component)^2}$

Sensitivity and linearity

To measure sensitivity and linearity, the primary voltage (DC) is cycled from 0 to $\mathbf{V}_{PM}$, then to -$\mathbf{V}_{PM}$ and back to 0 (equally spaced $\mathbf{V}_{PM}$/10 steps).

The sensitivity **G** is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between ± $\mathbf{V}_{PM}$.

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.

Magnetic offset

Due to its working principle, this type of transducer has no magnetic offset current $\mathbf{I}_{OM}$.

Electrical offset

The electrical offset current $\mathbf{I}_{OE}$ is the residual output current when the input voltage is zero.

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

Overall accuracy

The overall accuracy $\mathbf{X}_G$ is the error at ±$\mathbf{V}_{PN}$, relative to the rated value $\mathbf{V}_{PN}$.

It includes all errors mentionned above.

Response and reaction times

The response time $\mathbf{t}_r$ and the reaction time $\mathbf{t}_{ra}$ are shown in the next figure.

Both slightly depend on the primary voltage dV/dt. They are measured at nominal voltage.

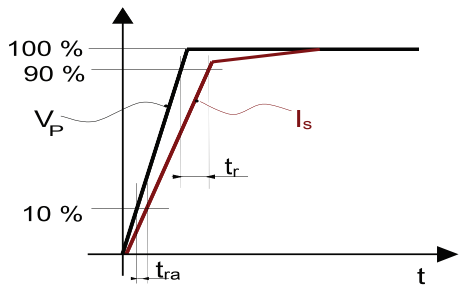
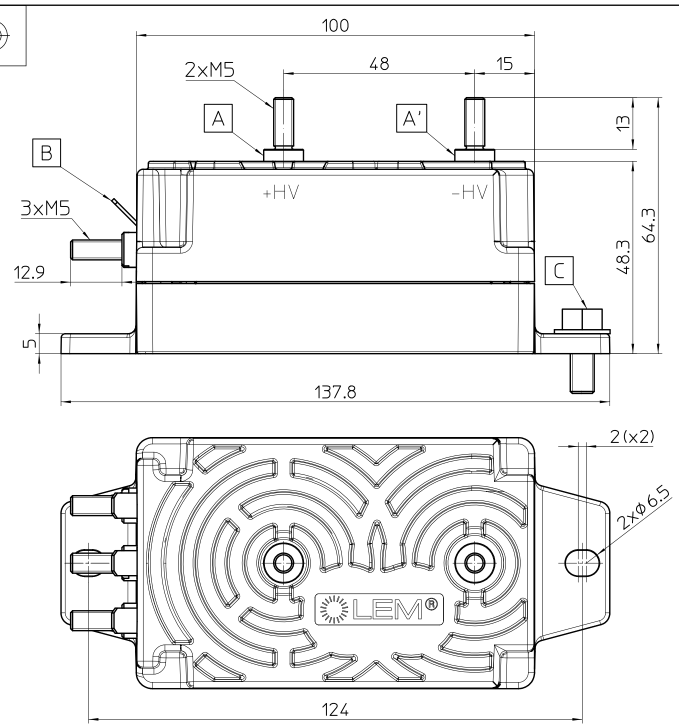
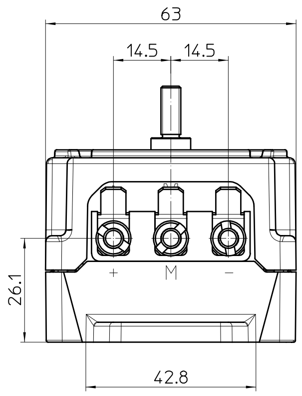


Figure 17: response time t_r and reaction time t_{ra}

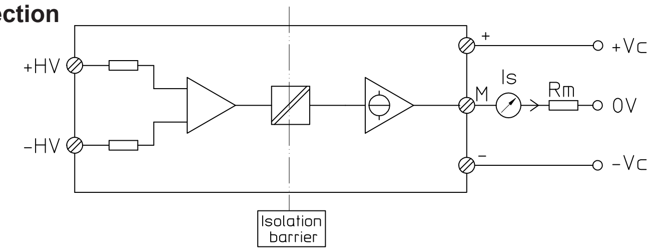
Dimensions DVL 1000 (in mm.)





	dCI (mm)	dCp (mm)
A-A'	38.1	50.3
A-B	41.6	57.1
A'-C	45.6	56.2

Connection



Mechanical characteristics

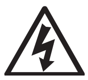
- General tolerance ± 1 mm
- Transducer fastening 2 holes ∅ 6.5 mm
  2 M6 steel screws
  Recommended fastening torque 4 Nm
- Connection of primary 2 M5 threaded studs
  Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm
- Connection of secondary 3 M5 threaded studs
  Recommended fastening torque 2.2 Nm

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.

Safety

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 (eg. primary busbar, power supply). Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage. This transducer is a build-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation. A protective housing or additional shield could be used. Main supply must be able to be disconnected.