Voltage Transducer DVC 1000

U_{PN} = 1000 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 1500 V
- Current output
- Panel and DIN rail mounting
- Push-in connections
- Built-in device
- Ingress protection rating IP 20.

Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Very low sensitivity to common mode voltage variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Fast delay time
- Low temperature drift
- High immunity to external interferences.

Applications

- AC variable speed and servo motor drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications
- Single or three phase inverters
- Auxiliary converters
- Substations.

Standards

- EN 50155: 2017
- EN 50121-3-2: 2016
- IEC 62497-1: 2018
- IEC 61000-6-2: 2016
- IEC 61000-6-4: 2016
- IEC 61800-3: 2005
- IEC 61010-1: 2010
- IEC 61800-5-1: 2007
- IEC 62109-1: 2010
- UL 508: 2018

Application Domain

- Industrial or Railway (fixed installations and onboard).

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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 before using this product and do not use it if damaged.
Mounting assembly shall guarantee the maximum primary conductor 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 61010-1, in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's operating specifications.

Use caution during installation and use of this product; certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltages (e.g. power supply, primary conductor).
Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and or/or cause serious damage.
All installations, maintenance, servicing operations and use must be carried out by trained and qualified personnel practicing applicable safety precautions.

This transducer is a build-in device, whose hazardous live parts must be inaccessible after installation.
This transducer must be mounted in a suitable end-enclosure.
Besides make sure to have a distance of minimum 30mm between the primary terminals of the transducer and other neighboring components.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.
Never connect or disconnect the external power supply while the primary circuit is connected to live parts.
Never connect the ouptut to any equimement with a common mode voltage to earth greater than 30V.
Always wear protective clothing and gloves if hazardous live parts are present in the installation where the measurement is carried out.

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.



Underwriters Laboratory Inc. recognized component.

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Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum DC supply voltage ⎓ (U_P = 0 V, 0.1 s)	$\pm U_{C\ max}$	V	±28
Maximum DC supply voltage ⎓ (working) (− 40 … + 85 °C)	$\pm U_{C\ max}$	V	±25.2
Electrostatic discharge voltage (HBM - Human Body Model)	$U_{ESD\ HBM}$	kV	4
Maximum DC common mode voltage	$U_{HV+} + U_{HV-}$ and $\lvert U_{HV+} - U_{HV-} \rvert$	kV	≤ 1.5

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.

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	-40		85	
Ambient storage temperature	T_S	°C	-50		90	
Relative humidity	RH	%			95	Non condensing
Mass	m	g		57		
Ingress protection rating				IP20		IEC 60529 (Indoor use)
Altitude		m			2000[2)]	
Pollution degree					PD3[1)]	Insulation voltage accordingly

Note(s):
[1)] PD2 max accordingly to UL 508
[2)] Insulation coordination at 2000m

UL 508: Rating and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 16

Standards

- Canadian Standard for industrial Control Equipment CSA C22.2 No. 14-18
- US Standard for Industrial Control Equipement UL 508

Conditions of acceptability

When installed in the end-use equipment, consideration shall be given to the following:
1. Models DVC 1000 are intended to be mounted on a DIN rail or a mounting plate.
2. The terminals have not been evaluated for field wiring.
3. Low voltage control circuit shall be supplied by an isolating source (such as a transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay).
4. These devices are intended to be mounted in an ultimate enclosure.
5. The products have been evaluated for a maximum surrounding air temperature of 85 °C.
6. These devices are intended to be installed in a pollution degree 2 max.

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.

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Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	≤ Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test at 50 Hz	U_d	kV	4.26	Type test: 1mn Routine test: 10s (100 % tested in prod.) Both tests according to IEC 62497-1
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 µs	U_{Ni}	kV	7.84	According to IEC 62497-1
Partial discharge RMS test voltage (q_m < 10 pC)	U_t	V	1650	According to 61800-5-1
Case material	-	-	V0	According to UL 94
Comparative tracking index	CTI		600	

Between primary and secondary

Maximum RMS insulation voltage [1)]			1000 600 300	CAT I & II CAT III CAT IV
Clearance	d_{Cl}	mm	9.0	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance	d_{Cp}	mm	9.0	Shortest path along device body
Application example RMS voltage line-to-neutral		V	600	Basic insulation according to IEC 61010-1, CAT III, PD2
Application example RMS voltage line-to-neutral		V	300	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61010-1, CAT III, PD2
Application example System voltage RMS		V	600	Basic insulation according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1 CAT III, PD2
Application example System voltage RMS		V	600	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61800-5-1, IEC 62109-1 CAT III, PD2
Application example Rated insulation RMS voltage		V	600	Basic insulation according to IEC 62497-1 CAT III, PD2
Application example Rated insulation RMS voltage	U_{Nm}	V	500	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 62497-1, CAT III, PD2
Operating voltage		V	1000	Insulation according to UL 508, CAT II, PD2

Between primary and ground

Clearance	d_{Cl}	mm	9.8	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance	d_{Cp}	mm	9.8	Shortest path along device body
Application example Rated insulation RMS voltage		V	300	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61010-1, CAT III, PD2

Between secondary and ground

Clearance	d_{Cl}	mm	8.7	Shortest distance through air
Creepage distance	d_{Cp}	mm	8.7	Shortest path along device body
Application example Rated insulation RMS voltage		V	300	Reinforced insulation according to IEC 61010-1, CAT III, PD2

Note(s):

[1)] Electronic board limitation

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Electrical data

At $T_A = T_{A\,min}$ ... $T_{A\,max}$, $\pm U_C = \pm 20$ V, $R_M = 100$ Ω, unless otherwise noted (see Min, Max, typ, definition paragraph in page 6).

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Comment
Primary nominal DC voltage (continuous)	$U_{P\,N\,DC}$	V		1000		
Primary nominal AC RMS voltage (continuous)	$U_{P\,N\,AC}$	V		1000		$f \leq 100$ Hz
Primary voltage, measuring range	$U_{P\,M}$	V	-1500		1500	
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω	0			see derating on figure 1
Secondary nominal RMS current	$I_{S\,N}$	mA		20		
Secondary current	I_S	mA	-30		30	Full primary voltage range
DC supply voltage ⎓ [1)]	U_C	V	±15	±20	±24	+5 % / -7 % on voltage range
DC current consumption ⎓	I_C	mA		20 17		$U_C = \pm 24$ V, $U_P = 0$ V@ 25 °C $U_C = \pm 15$ V, $U_P = 0$ V@ 25 °C
Rise time of U_C (10 % ... 90 %)	t_{rise}	ms			100	
Total error	ε_{tot}	%	-1.7		1.7	
Total error	ε_{tot}	%	-1		1	@ 25 °C, 100 % tested in production
Temperature variation of U_O referred to primary	$U_{O\,T}$	V	-3.00		3.00	
Electrical offset voltage referred to primary	$U_{O\,E}$	V	-6.00		6.00	@ 25 °C, 100 % tested in production
Sensitivity	S	µA/V		20		
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	-1		1	@ 25 °C
Temperature variation of sensitivity error	$\varepsilon_{S\,T}$	%	-0.4		0.4	referred to 25 °C
Linearity error	ε_L	% of $U_{P\,N}$	-0.2		0.2	@ 25 °C, ±1500 V range
RMS noise voltage 100 Hz … 100 kHz referred to primary	U_{no}	mV		130		
Delay time @ 10 % of $U_{P\,N}$	$t_{D\,10}$	µs		5		
Delay time @ 90 % of $U_{P\,N}$	$t_{D\,90}$	µs		12		
Frequency bandwidth (−3 dB) (−1 dB)	BW	kHz		35 20		
Start-up time	t_{start}	ms		20		
Resistance of primary circuit	R_P	MΩ		12.6		
Total primary power loss @ $U_{P\,N}$	P_P	W		0.08		

Note(s):

[1)] Interruption voltage supply class: S1 (EN 50155: 2017)

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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, maximal and minimal values are determined during the initial characterization of the product.

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Typical performance characteristics

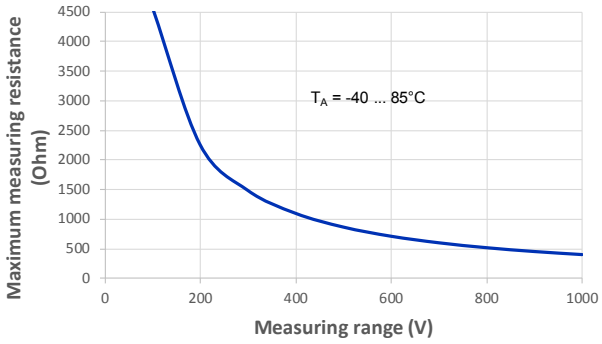


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

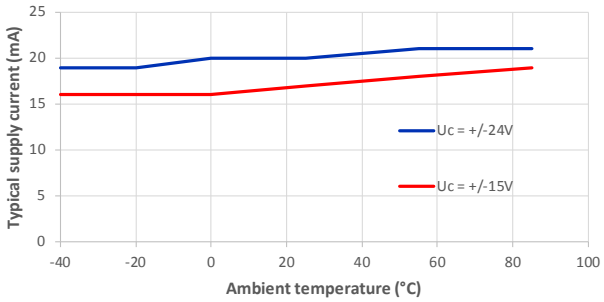


Figure 2: Supply current function of temperature

$$R_{M\,max} = \left(\frac{465000}{U_P} - 67\right)\Omega$$

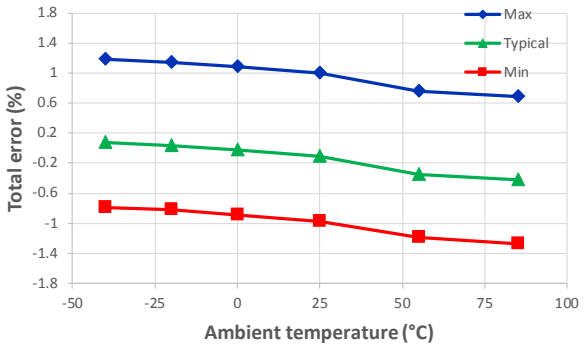


Figure 3: Total error in temperature

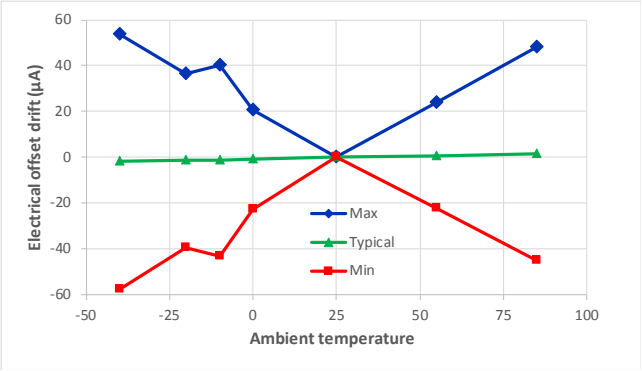


Figure 4: Electrical offset thermal drift

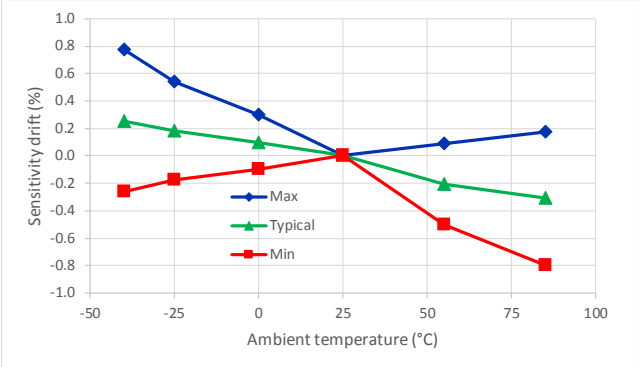


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal drift

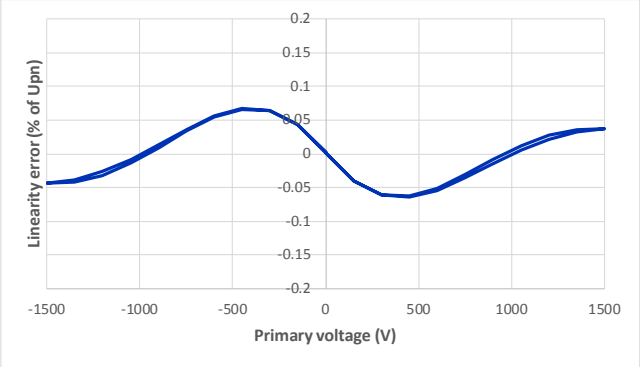


Figure 6: Typical linearity error at 25 °C

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Typical performance characteristics

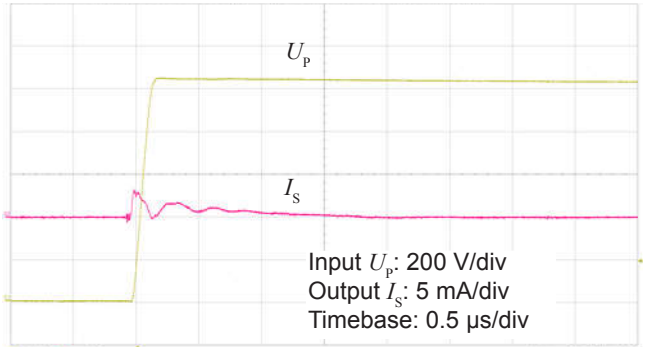


Figure 7: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (1000 V step with 6 kV/µs, R_M = 100 Ω)

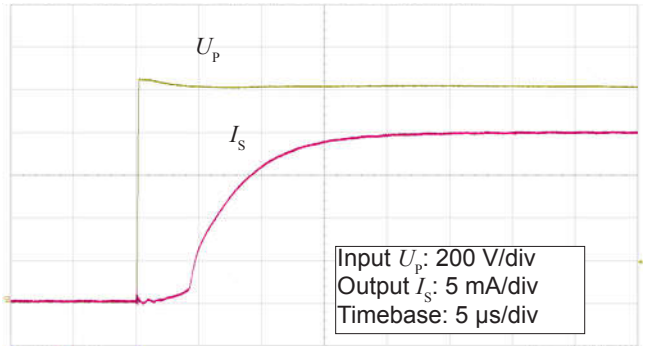


Figure 8: Typical step response (0 to 1000 V)

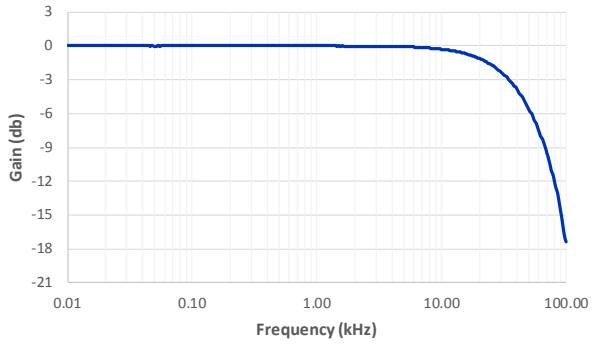


Figure 9: Gain function of frequency

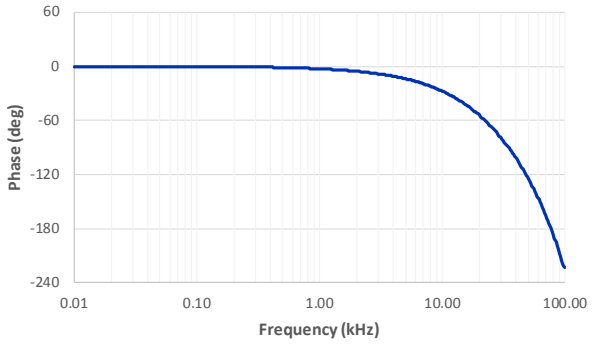


Figure 10: Phase shift function of frequency

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Typical performance characteristics

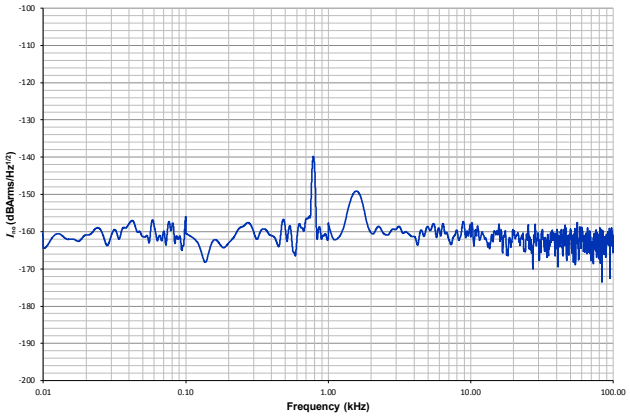


Figure 11: Typical output noise voltage spectral density I_{no} referred to secondary with R_M = 50 Ω

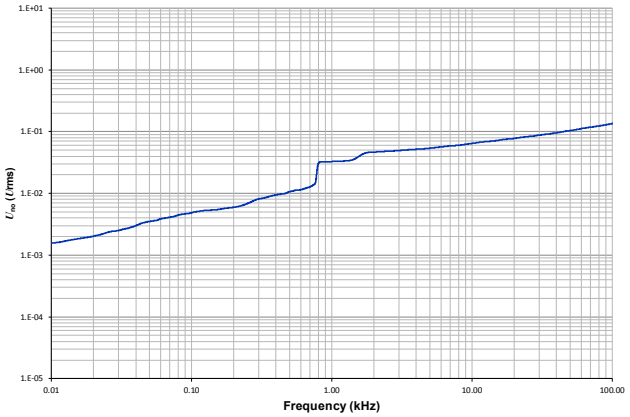


Figure 12: Typical total output RMS noise voltage U_{no} referred to primary with R_M = 50 Ω

To calculate the total output RMS noise in a frequency band $f1$ to $f2$, the formula is:

$$U_{no}(f_1 \text{ to } f_2) = \sqrt{U_{no}(f_2)^2 - U_{no}(f_1)^2}$$

with U_{no}(f) read from figure 12 (typical, RMS value).

Example:
What is the total output RMS noise from 100 to 1 kHz?

Figure 12 gives U_{no}(100 Hz) = 5 mV and U_{no}(1 kHz) = 30 mV. Therefore, the total output RMS noise voltage referred to primary is 30 mV.

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Terms and definitions

Simplified transducer model

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

$$I_S = S \cdot U_P \cdot (1 + \varepsilon)$$

In which (referred to primary):

$$\varepsilon \cdot U_P = U_{OE} + U_{OT} + \varepsilon_S \cdot U_P + \varepsilon_{ST} \cdot U_P + \varepsilon_L(U_{P\,max}) \cdot U_{P\,max}$$

U_P	: primary voltage (V)
$U_{P\,max}$	: maximum primary voltage applied to the transducer (V)
I_S	: secondary current (V)
S	: sensitivity of the transducer
TCS	: temperature coefficient of S
T_A	: ambient operating temperature (°C)
U_{OE}	: electrical offset voltage (V)
U_{OT}	: temperature variation of U_{OE} (V)
ε_S	: sensitivity error at 25 °C
ε_{ST}	: thermal drift of S
$\varepsilon_L(U_{P\,max})$	: linearity error for $U_{P\,max}$

This model is valid for primary voltage U_P between $-U_P$ max and $+U_P$ max 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:

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N} \varepsilon_i^2}$$

Total error referred to primary

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

It includes all errors mentioned above

- the electrical offset U_{OE}
- the sensitivity error ε_S
- the linearity error ε_L (to U_{PN}).

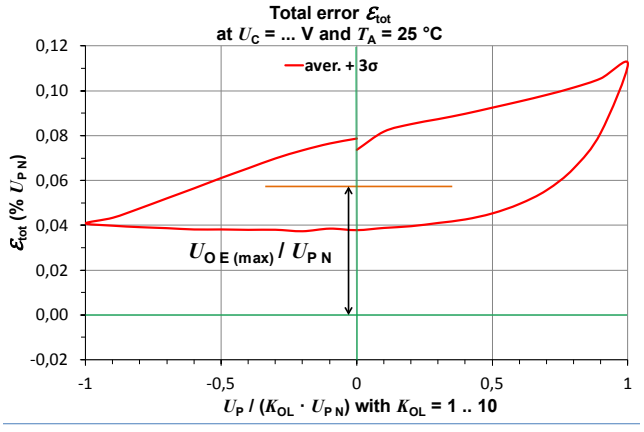
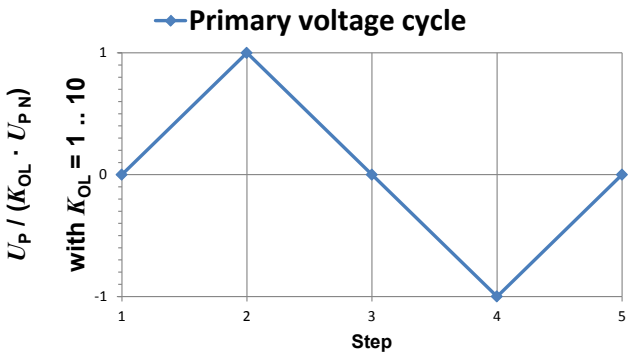


Figure 13: Total error ε_{tot}

Electrical offset referred to primary



K_{OL}: Overload factor

Figure 14: voltage cycle used to measure the electrical offset (transducer supplied)

Using the voltage cycle shown in previous figure, the electrical offset voltage U_{OE} is the residual output referred to primary when the input voltage is zero.

The temperature variation U_{OT} of the electrical offset voltage

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

U_{OE} is the variation of the electrical offset from 25 °C to the considered temperature.

Sensitivity and linearity

$$U_{OT}(T) = U_{OE}(T) - U_{OE}(25°C)$$

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

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

Delay times

The delay time $t_{D\,10}$ @ 10 % and the delay time $t_{D\,90}$ @ 90 % with respect to the primary are shown in the next figure.

Both slightly depend on the primary voltage dv/dt.

They are measured at nominal voltage.

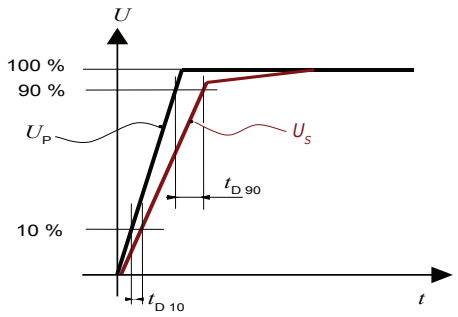


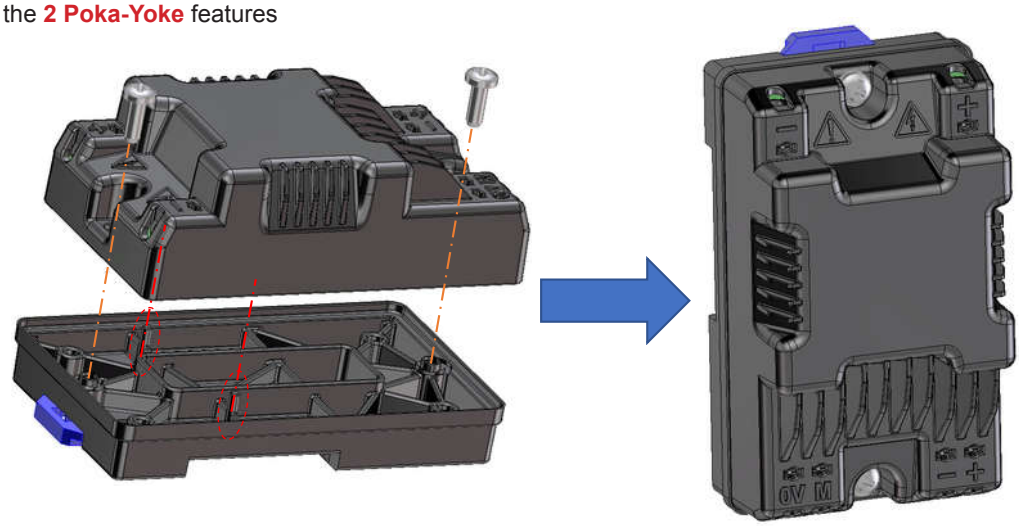
Figure 15: delay time $t_{D\,10}$ @ 10 % and delay time $t_{D\,90}$ @ 90 %.

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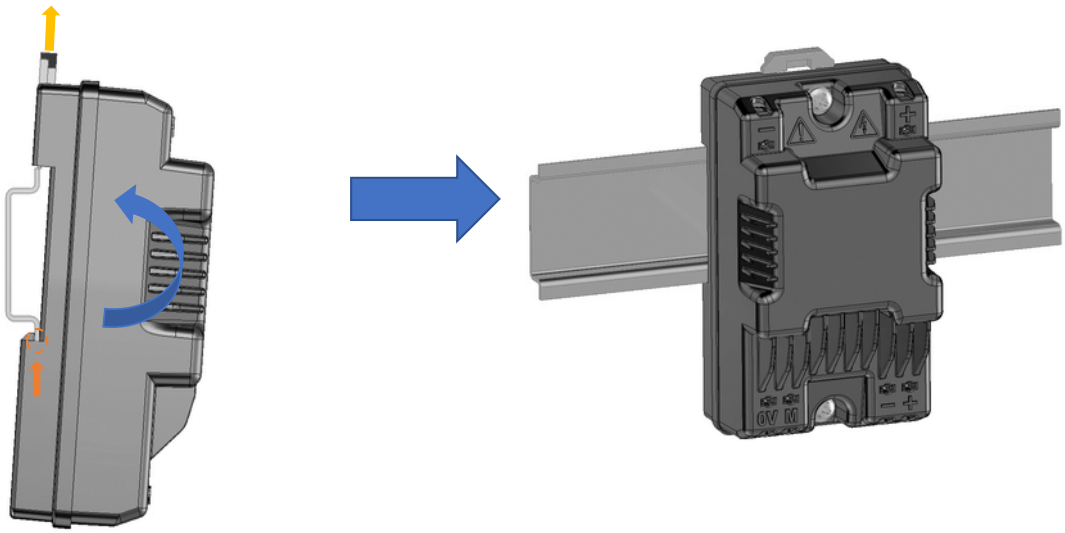
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Rail DIN mounting

1. Place DVC on DIN rail adaptor support respecting the **2 Poka-Yoke** features



2. Tighten the **2 PT screws** from the adaptor kit (torque = 0.4 N.m ±20 %)
3. Place **DIN rail lower edge** inside DIN rail adaptor support lower notch
4. Help the blue spring lock to **move up** with a flat screwdriver
5. Then **rotate** transducer to place it on the rail



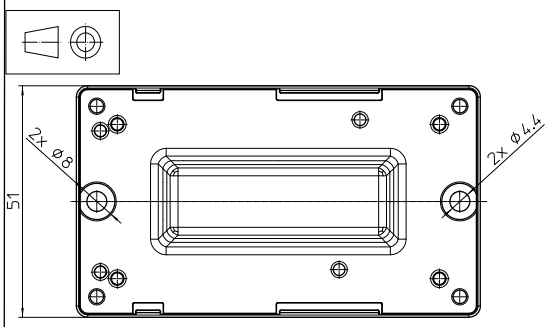
6. When placed, relax the force applied with screwdriver.
7. Manually test that transducer is well fixed

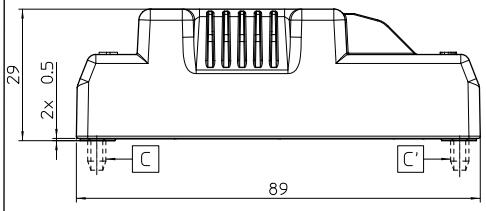
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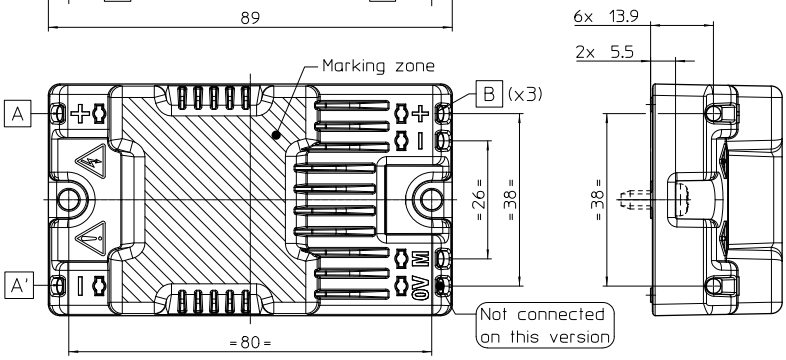
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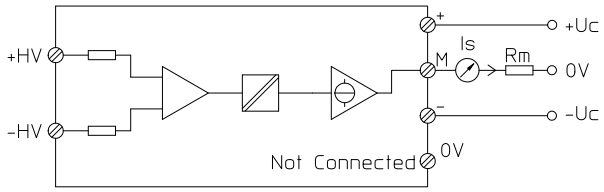
Dimensions (in mm)







Connection



Insulation barrier

	dCl (mm)	dCp (mm)
A-B	9.0	9.0
A-C	9.8	9.8
B-C'	8.7	8.7

Critical distances between Primary, Secondary and Ground are internal to embedded electronics (see page 4)

Mechanical characteristics

• General tolerance	±0.5 mm
• Transducer fastening	2 holes ⌀ 4.4 mm 2 M4 steel screws
Recommended fastening torque	2.1 N.m (±10 %)
• Primary and secondary connections - use a flat head screwdriver with ⌀ 2.5 mm (recommended)	WAGO 2061 connectors 20 ... 16 AWG (solid or fine-stranded conductor) with strip length between 7 to 10 mm
- slowly press the connector through the cover dedicated holes until the wire is locked/unlocked	

Remarks

- I_S is positive when $U_{HV+} - U_{HV-} > 0$ V
- The primary cables have to be routed together all the way (< 30m)
- The secondary cables also have to be routed together all the way
- 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/

20March2020/Version 0

LEM reserves the right to carry out modifications on its transducers, in order to improve them, without prior notice

LEM International SA
Chemin des Aulx 8
1228 PLAN-LES-OUATES Switzerland
www.lem.com