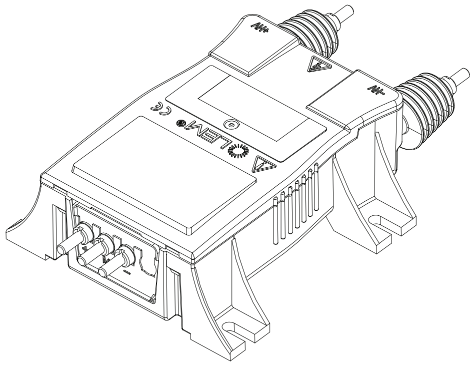
Voltage transducer DV 2000/SP2

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
- Footprint compatible with OV, CV 4 and LV 200-AW/2 families.

Special features

- Input and output connections by M5 threaded studs
- Customer label.

Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Good behavior under common mode variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Response time 60 µs
- 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
- On-board energy meters.

Standards

- EN 50155: 2007
- EN 50124-1: 2001
- EN 50121-3-2: 2006.

Application Domain

- Traction (fixed and onboard).

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Maximum supply voltage (V_P = 0 V , 0.1 s)	$\pm U_C$	±34 V
Maximum supply voltage (working) (-40 .. 85 °C)	$\pm U_C$	±26.4 V
Maximum input voltage (-40 .. 85 °C)	V_P	3 kV
Maximum steady state input voltage (-40 .. 85 °C)	V_{PN}	2000 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.

Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	U_d	kV	18.5	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		Shortest path along device body
Case material	-	-	V0 according to UL 94	
Comparative tracking index	*CTI*	V	600	.

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		750	

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 a product.

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 (see Min, Max, typ. definition paragraph in page 2).

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		133.3	*	See derating on figure 2. For $\lvert V_{PM} \rvert$ < 3000 V, max value of R_M is given on figure 1.
Secondary nominal rms current	I_{SN}	mA		50		*	
Secondary current	I_S	mA	-75		75	*	
Supply voltage	$\pm U_C$	V	±13.5	±24	±26.4	*	
Rise time of V_{PN} (10-90 %)	t_{rise}	ms			100		
Current consumption @ U_C = ± 24 V at V_P = 0 V	I_C	mA		20 + I_S	25 + I_S		
Offset current	I_O	µA	-50	0	50		100 % tested in production
Temperature variation of I_O	I_{OT}	µA	-170 -170 -210		170 170 210	*	-25 .. 70 °C -25 .. 85 °C -40 .. 85 °C, 100 % tested in production
Sensitivity	G	µA/V		25			50 mA for 2000 V
Sensitivity error	ε_G	%	-0.2	0	0.2		
Thermal drift of sensitivity	ε_{GT}	%	-0.5 -0.8 -0.8		0.5 0.8 0.8	*	-25 .. 70 °C -25 .. 70 °C -40 .. 85 °C, 100 % tested in production
Linearity error	ε_L	%	-0.1		0.1	*	± 3000 V range
Overall accuracy	X_G	% of V_{PN}	-0.3 -0.8 -1.1 -1.1		0.3 0.8 1.1 1.1	*	25° C, 100 % tested in production -25 .. 70 °C -25 .. 85 °C -40 .. 85 °C
Output rms current noise	I_{no}	µA		10			1 Hz to 100 kHz
Reaction time @ 10 % of V_{PN}	t_{ra}	µs		21			
Response time @ 90 % of V_{PN}	t_r	µs		48	60		0 to 2000 V step, 6 kV/µs
Frequency bandwidth	BW	kHz		12 6.5 1.6			3 dB 1 dB 0.1 dB
Start-up time	t_{start}	ms		190	250	*	
Primary resistance	R_1	MΩ		23		*	
Total primary power loss @ V_{PN}	P_P	W		0.17		*	

Typical performance characteristics

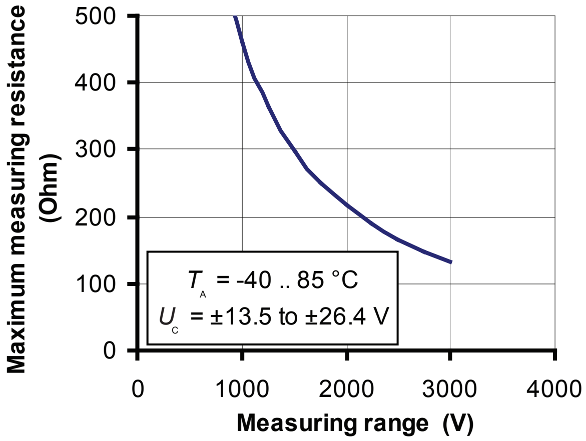


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

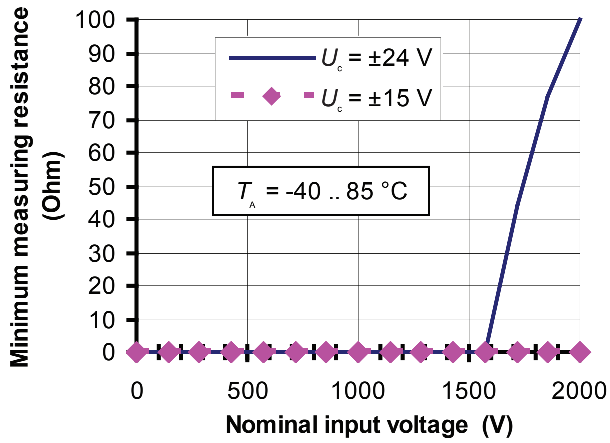


Figure 2: Minimum measuring resistance
For T_A under 80 °C, the minimum measuring resistance is 0 Ω whatever U_C

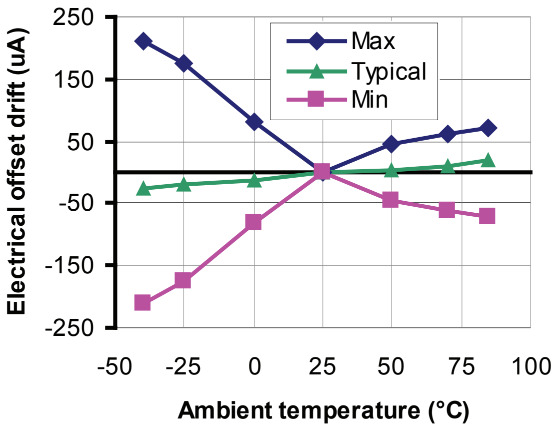


Figure 3: Electrical offset thermal drift

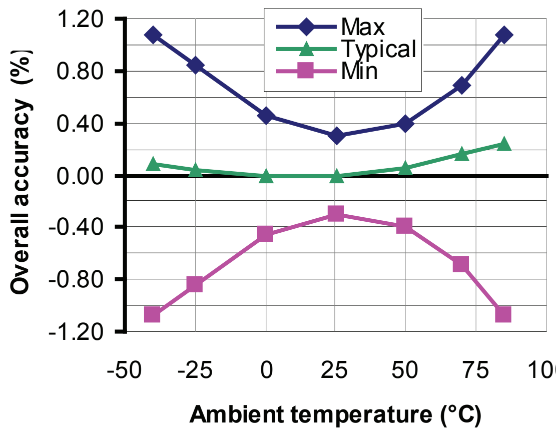


Figure 4: Overall accuracy in temperature

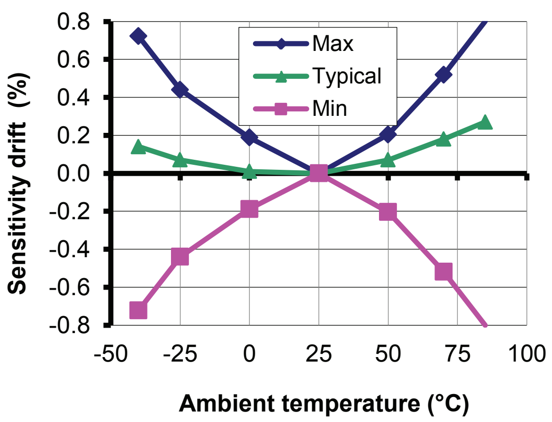


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal drift

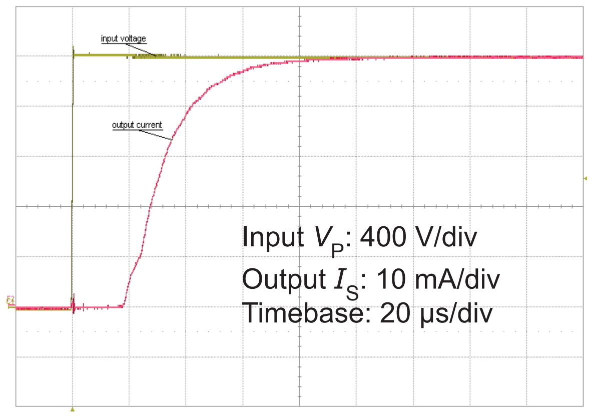


Figure 6: Typical step response (0 to 2000 V)

Typical performance characteristics

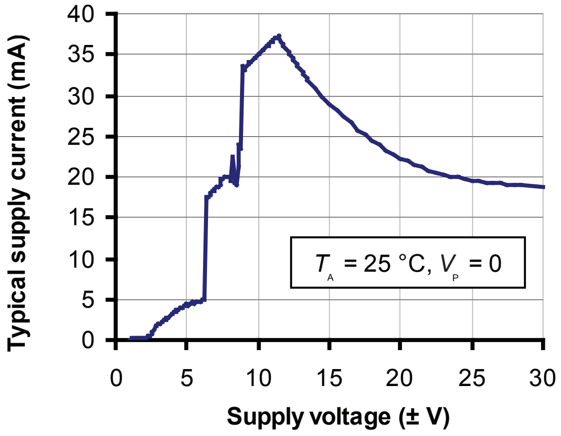


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

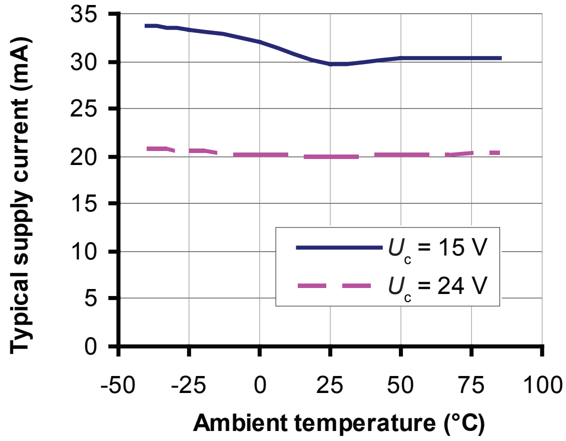


Figure 8: Supply current function of supply voltage

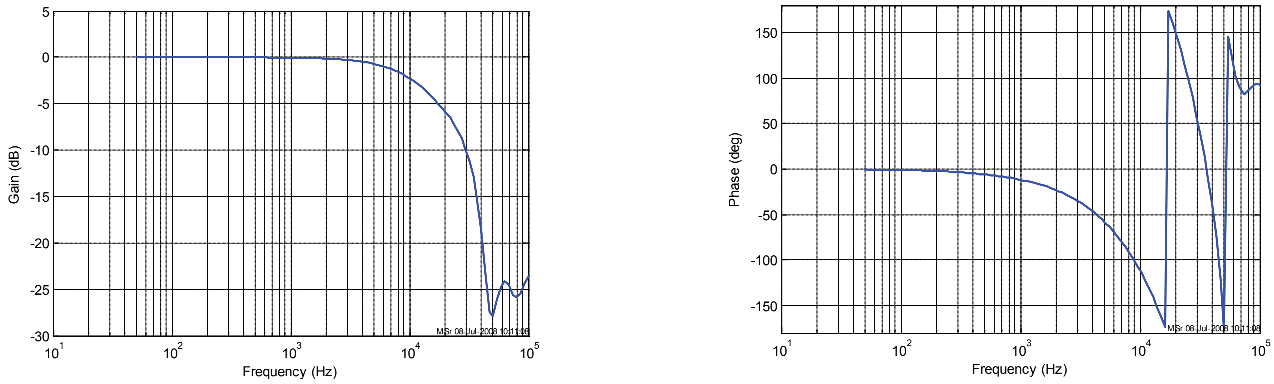


Figure 9: Typical frequency response

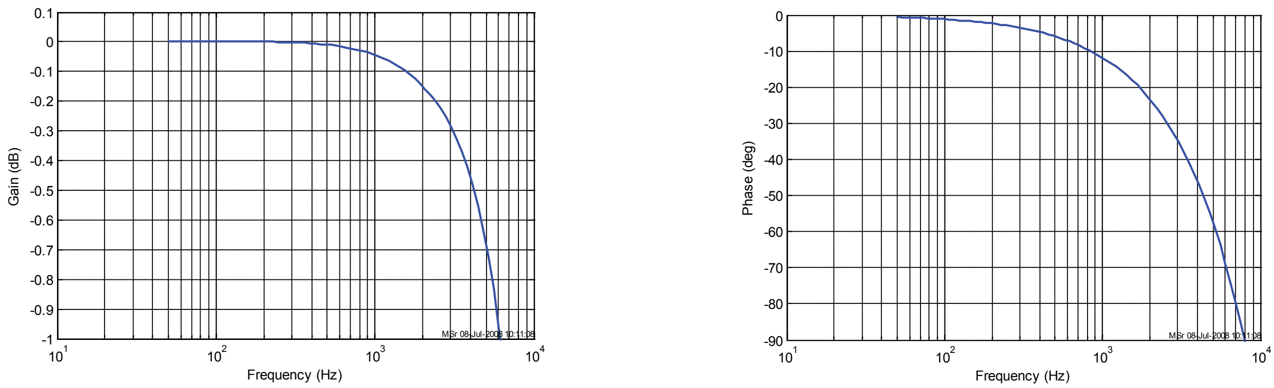


Figure 10: Typical frequency response (detail)

Typical performance characteristics

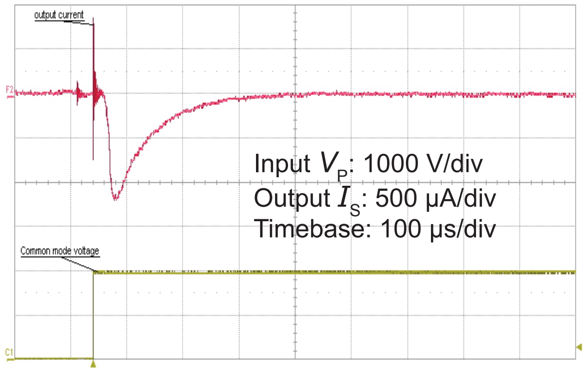


Figure 11: Typical common mode perturbation (2000 V step with 6 kV/µs, R_M = 100 Ω)

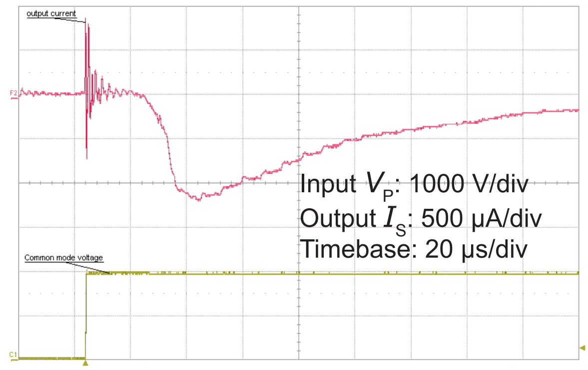


Figure 12: Detail of typical common mode perturbation (2000 V step with 6 kV/µs, R_M = 100 Ω)

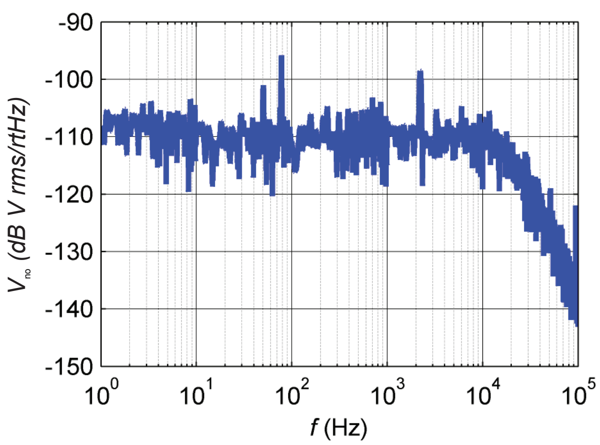


Figure 13: Typical noise power density of V (R_M) with R_M = 50 Ω

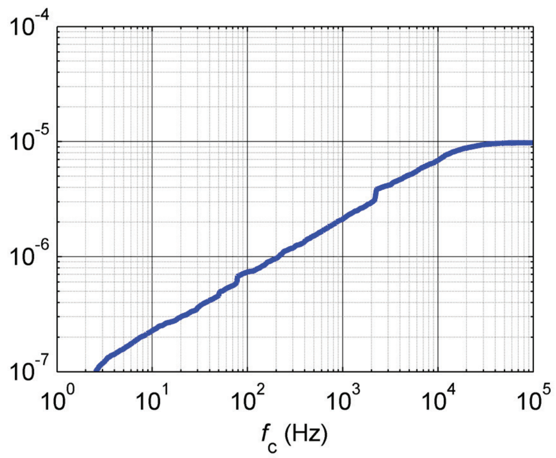


Figure 14: Typical total output rms current noise with R_M = 50 Ω (fc is upper cut-off frequency of bandpass, low cut off frequency is 1 Hz)

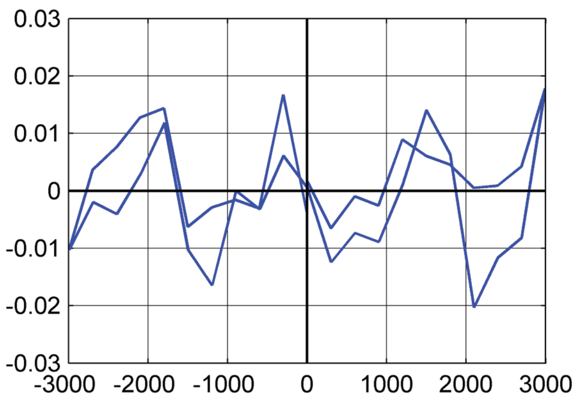


Figure 15: Typical linearity error

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 (there is only a small step around 2 kHz).
To calculate the noise in a frequency band $f1$ to $f2$, 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 14 (typical, rms value).

Example:
What is the noise from 10 to 100 Hz?
Figure 14 gives I_{no}(10 Hz) = 0.23 µA and I_{no}(100 Hz) = 0.8 µA.
The output current noise (rms) is therefore.

$$\sqrt{(0.8 \cdot 10^{-6})^2 - (0.23 \cdot 10^{-6})^2} = 0.77\ \mu A$$

Performance parameters definition

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

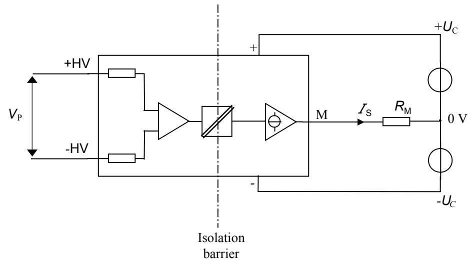


Figure 16: *standard characterization schematics for current output transducers (R_M = 50 Ω unless otherwise noted)*

Transducer simplified model

The static model of the transducer at temperature T_A is:

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

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:

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

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 ± 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 I_{OM}.

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 ± V_{PN}, relative to the rated value V_{PN}.
It includes all errors mentionned 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 d*v*/d*t*. They are measured at nominal voltage.

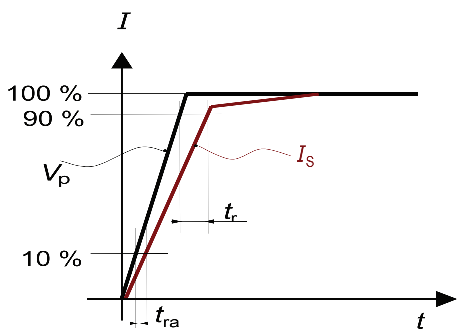
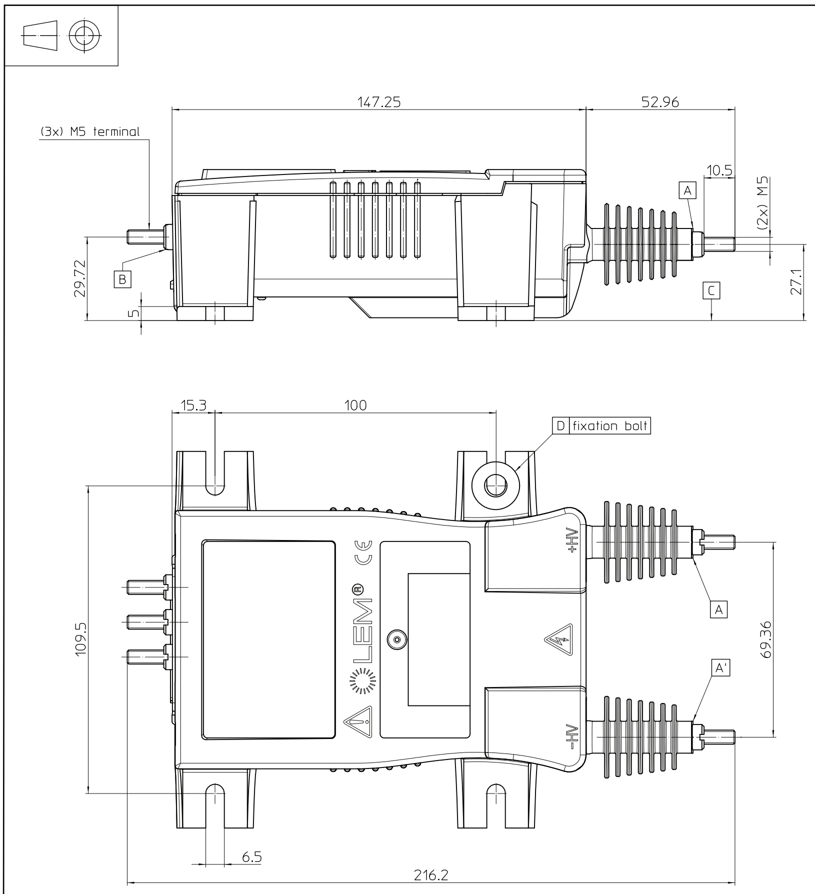
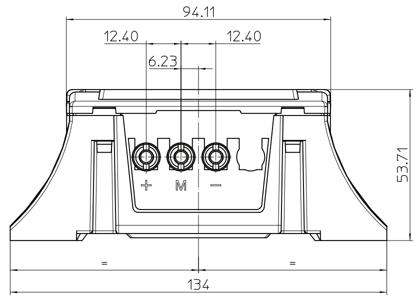


Figure 18: *response time t_r and reaction time t_{ra}*

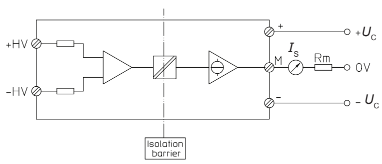
Dimensions (in mm)





	Clearance dCl	Creepage dCp
A-B	127 mm	236 mm
A-C	21.4 mm	145 mm
A-A'	58 mm	330 mm
A-D	81 mm	178 mm

Connection



Mechanical characteristics

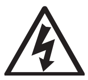
- General tolerance ± 1 mm
- Transducer fastening 4 M6 steel screws
  4 washers ext. ∅ 18 mm
  Recommended fastening torque 5 N·m
- Connection of primary M5 threaded studs
  Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m
- Connection of secondary M5 threaded studs
  Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m

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.

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.