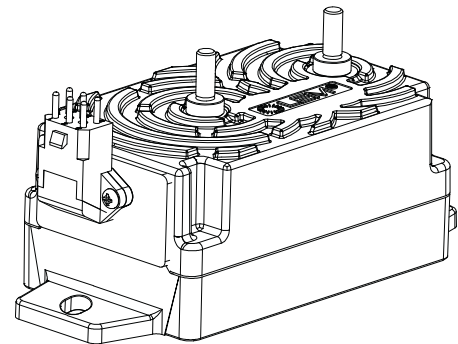


Voltage transducer DVL 1000/SP1

$$U_{PN} = 1000 \text{ V}$$

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
- Primary input connection with M5 studs
- Compatible with AV 100 family.

Special features

- SMS6GE6 Burndy connector is used for secondary connection
- Customer marking: DTR0000306545.

Advantages

- Low consumption and low losses
- Compact design
- Good behavior under common mode variations
- Excellent accuracy (offset, sensitivity, linearity)
- Good delay time
- Low temperature variation
- 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)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications
- Renewable Energy (Solar and Wind)
- Single or three phase inverters
- Propulsion and braking choppers
- Propulsion converters
- Auxiliary converters
- High power drives
- Substations.

Standards

- EN 50155: 2021
- EN 50178: 1997
- EN 50124-1: 2017
- EN 50121-3-2: 2016
- UL 508: 2013.

Application Domains

- Railway (fixed installations and onboard)
- Industrial.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value
Maximum supply voltage ($U_p = 0 \text{ V}$, 0.1 s)	$\pm U_{C \text{ max}}$	V	± 34
Maximum supply voltage (working) ($-40 \dots 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	$\pm U_{C \text{ max}}$	V	± 26.4
Maximum input voltage ($-40 \dots 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	$U_{P \text{ max}}$	V	1500
Maximum steady state input voltage ($-40 \dots 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)	$U_{P \text{ N max}}$	V	1000 see derating on figure 2

Absolute maximum ratings apply at $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.

Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage.

Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods may degrade reliability.

UL 508: Ratings and assumptions of certification

File # E189713 Volume: 2 Section: 7

Standards

- USR indicated investigation to the Standard for Industrial Control Equipment UL 508.
- CNR Indicated investigation to the Canadian standard for Industrial Control Equipment CSA C22.2 No. 14-13

Conditions of acceptability

When installed in the end-use equipment, consideration shall be given to the following:

- 1 - *These devices must be mounted in a suitable end-use enclosure.*
- 2 - *The terminal have not been evaluated for field wiring.*
- 3 - *Low voltage circuits are intended to be powered by a circuit derived from an isolating source (such as transformer, optical isolator, limiting impedance or electro-mechanical relay) and having no direct connection back to the primary circuit (other than through the grounding means).*

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.

Insulation coordination

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Value	Comment
RMS voltage for AC insulation test, 50 Hz, 1 min	U_d	kV	8.5	100 % tested in production
Impulse withstand voltage 1.2/50 μ s	U_{Ni}	kV	16	
Partial discharge RMS test voltage ($q_m < 10$ pC)	U_t	V	2700	
Insulation resistance	R_{INS}	M Ω	200	measured at 500 V DC
Clearance (pri. - sec.)	d_{Cl}	mm	See dimensions drawing on page 9	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		600	
Maximum DC common mode voltage	$U_{HV+} + U_{HV-}$ and $ U_{HV+} - U_{HV-} $	kV	≤ 4.2 $\leq U_{PM}$	

Environmental and mechanical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Ambient operating temperature	T_A	°C	-40		85
Ambient storage temperature	$T_{A\ st}$	°C	-50		90
Equipment operating temperature class					EN 50155: OT6
Switch-on extended operating temperature class					EN 50155: ST0
Rapid temperature variation class					EN 50155: H2
Conformal coating type					EN 50155: PC2
Mass	m	g		270	

RAMS data

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max
Useful life class					EN 50155: L4
Mean failure rate	$\bar{\lambda}$	h^{-1}		1/1835004	According to IEC 62380: 2004 $T_A = 45$ °C ON: 20 hrs/day ON/OFF: 320 cycles/year $U_C = \pm 24$ V, $U_P = 1000$ V

Electrical data

DVL 1000/SP1

At $T_A = 25\text{ °C}$, $\pm U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$, $R_M = 100\text{ }\Omega$, unless otherwise noted.

Lines with a * in the conditions column apply over the $-40 \dots 85\text{ °C}$ ambient temperature range.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Conditions
Primary nominal RMS voltage	U_{PN}	V		1000		*
Primary voltage, measuring range	U_{PM}	V	-1500		1500	*
Measuring resistance	R_M	Ω	0		133	* See derating on figure 2 . For $ U_{PM} < 1500\text{ 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 U_C (10 – 90 %)	t_{rise}	ms			100	
Current consumption @ $U_C = \pm 24\text{ V}$ at $U_P = 0\text{ V}$	I_C	mA		20	25	
Inrush current						NA (EN 50155)
Interruptions on power supply voltage class						NA (EN 50155)
Supply change-over class						NA (EN 50155)
Offset current	I_O	μA	-50	0	50	100 % tested in production
Temperature variation of I_O	I_{OT}	μA	-120 -150		120 150	-25 ... 85 °C -40 ... 85 °C
Sensitivity	S	$\mu\text{A/V}$		50		50 mA for primary 1000 V
Sensitivity error	ε_S	%	-0.2	0	0.2	
Temperature variation of sensitivity error	ε_{ST}	%	-0.5		0.5	* Referred to 25 °C
Linearity error	ε_L	% of U_{PM}	-0.5		0.5	*
Total error	ε_{tot}	% of U_{PN}	-0.5 -1		0.5 1	* 25 °C; 100 % tested in production -40 ... 85 °C
RMS noise current referred to primary	I_{no}	μA		10		1 Hz to 100 kHz
Delay time @ 10 % of the final output value $U_{PN\text{ step}}$	t_{D10}	μs		30		
Delay time @ 90 % of the final output value $U_{PN\text{ step}}$	t_{D90}	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	t_{start}	ms		190	250	*
Resistance of primary (winding)	R_P	M Ω		11.3		*
Total primary power loss @ U_{PN}	P_P	mW		0.09		*

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.

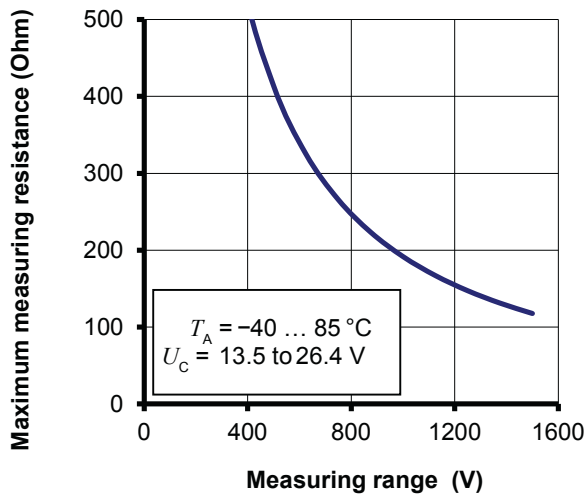


Figure 1: Maximum measuring resistance

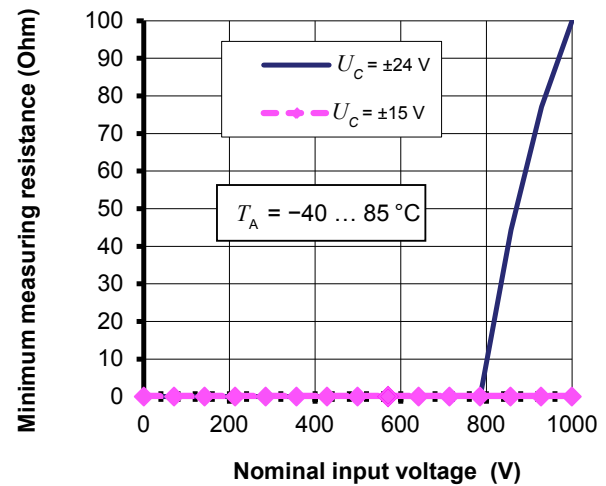


Figure 2: Minimum measuring resistance
The derating @ $\pm 24 \text{ V}$ is only applicable for $T_A = 80 \dots 85 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$
For T_A under $80 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$, the minimum measuring resistance is $0 \text{ } \Omega$ whatever U_C

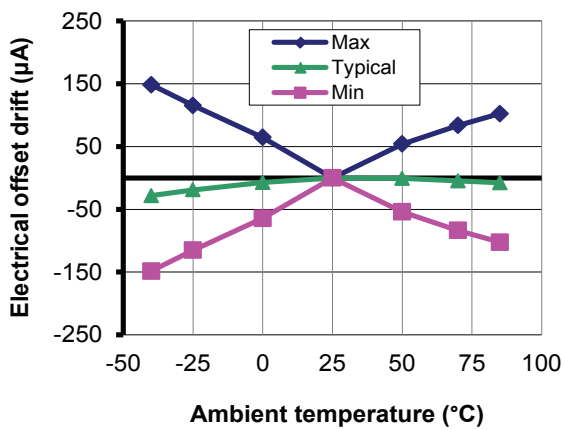


Figure 3: Electrical offset thermal drift

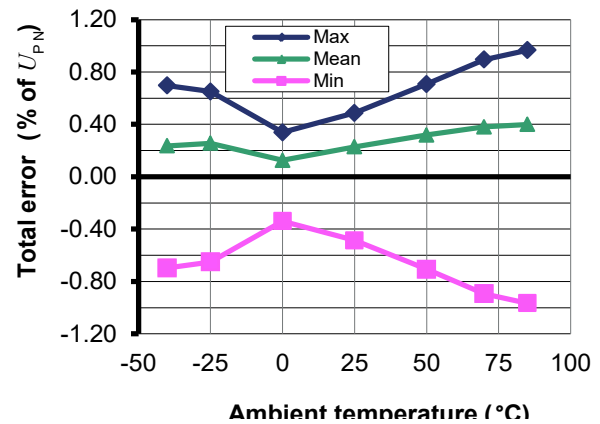


Figure 4: Total error in temperature

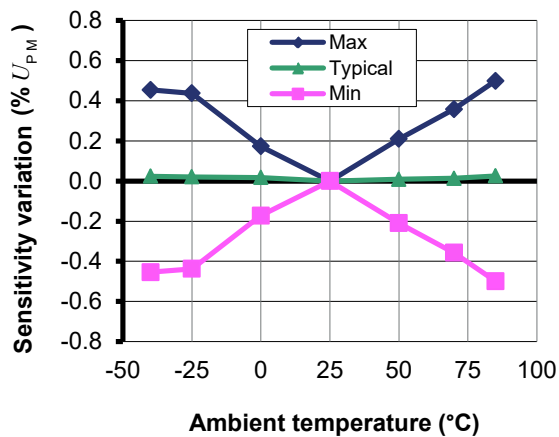


Figure 5: Sensitivity thermal variation

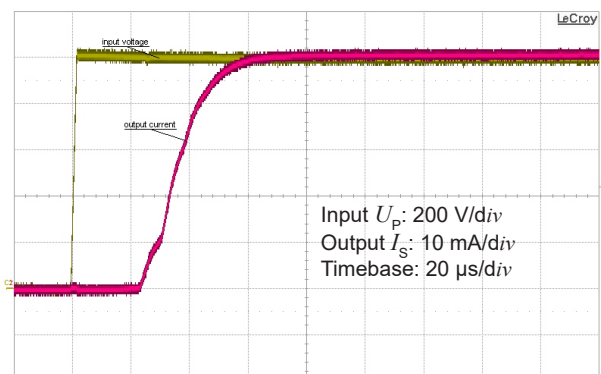


Figure 6: Typical step response (0 to 1000 V)

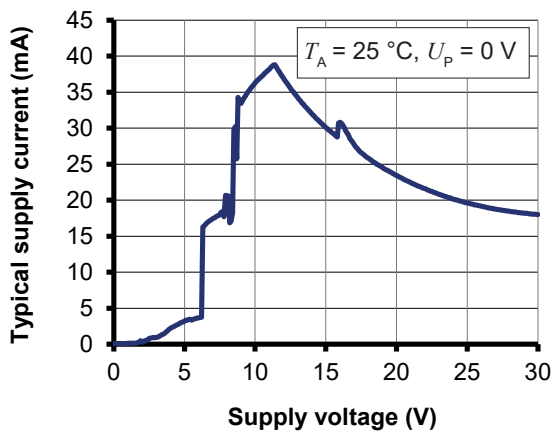


Figure 7: Supply current function of supply voltage

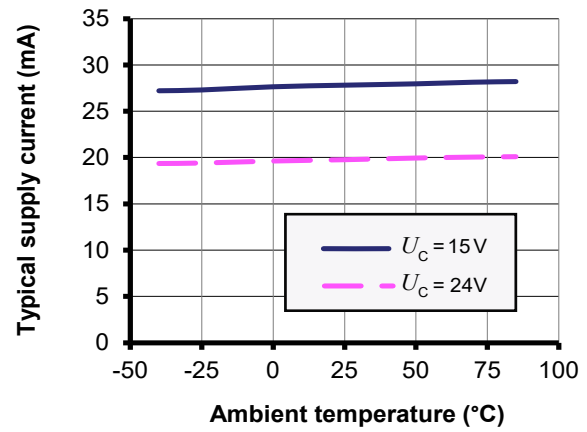
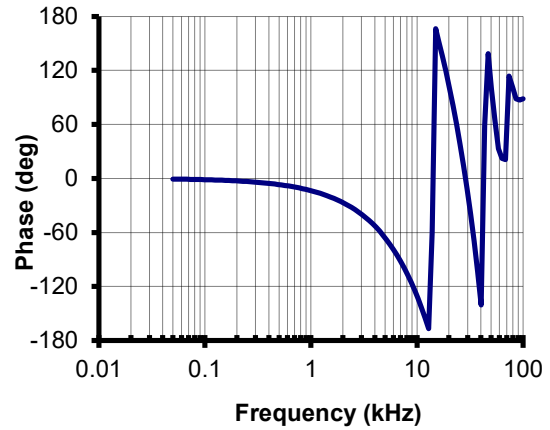
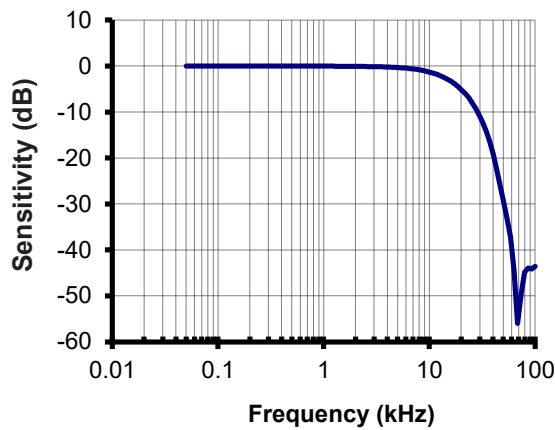
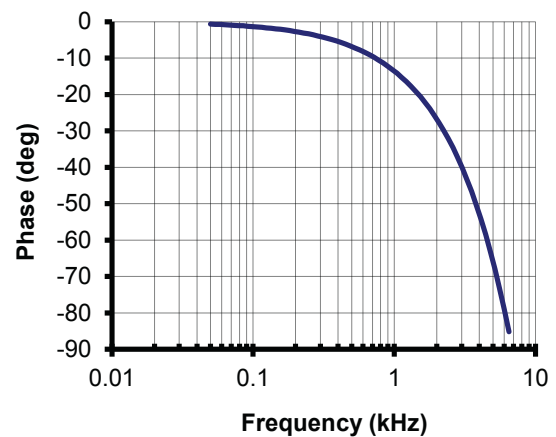
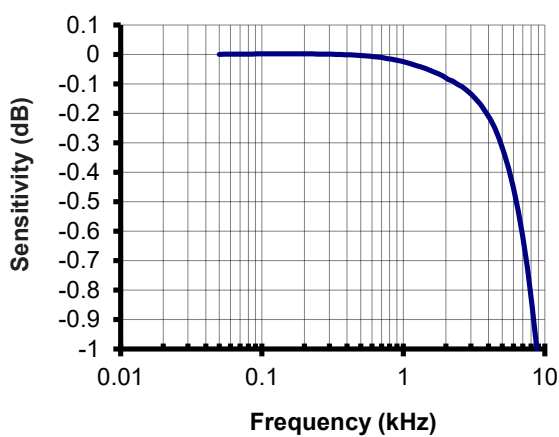


Figure 8: Supply current function of temperature



Figures 9 and 10: Typical frequency and phase response



Figures 11 and 12: Typical frequency and phase response (detail)

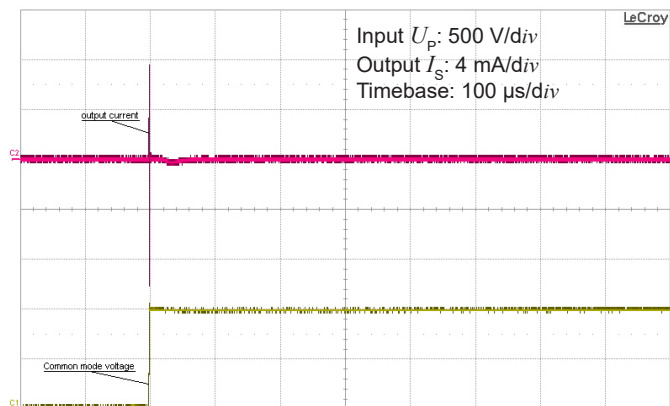


Figure 13: Typical common mode perturbation
(1000 V step with 6 kV/μs $R_M = 100 \Omega$)

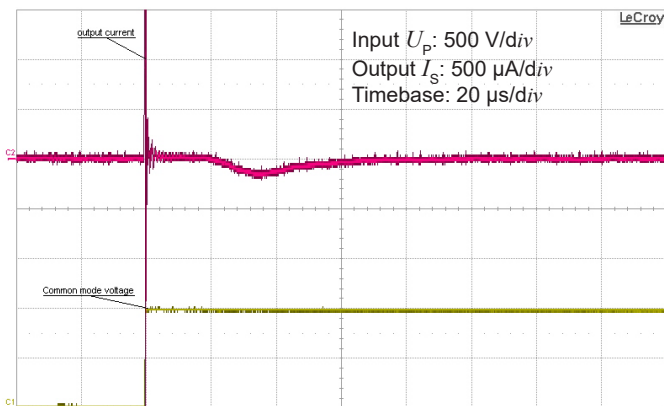


Figure 14: Detail of typical common mode perturbation
(1000 V step with 6 kV/μs, $R_M = 100 \Omega$)

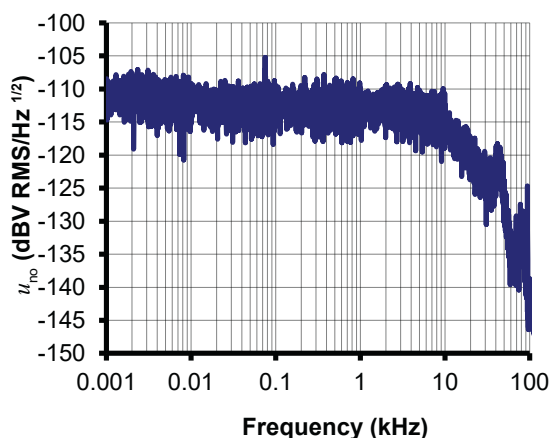


Figure 15: Typical noise voltage spectral density
 u_{no} with $R_M = 50 \Omega$

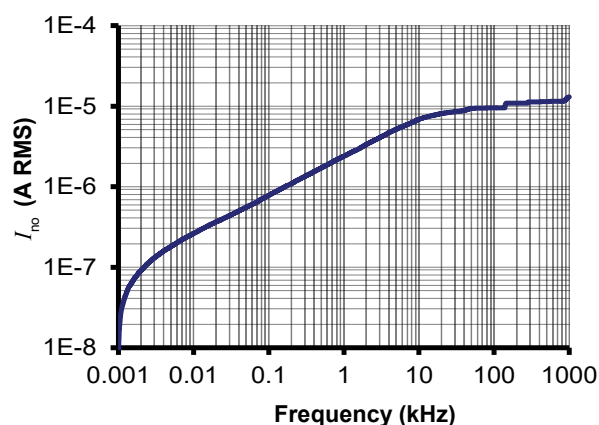


Figure 16: Typical total output RMS noise current
with $R_M = 50 \Omega$
(f_c is upper cut-off frequency of bandpass, low cut off frequency is 1 Hz)

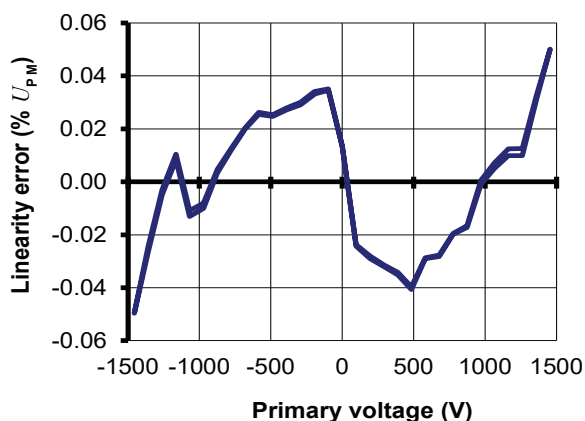


Figure 17: Typical linearity error at 25 °C

Figure 15 (noise voltage spectral density) shows that there are no significant discrete frequencies in the output. Figure 16 confirms the absence of steps in the total output RMS noise current that would indicate discrete frequencies. To calculate the noise in a frequency band f_1 to f_2 , the formula is:

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

with $I_{no}(f)$ read from figure 16 (typical, RMS value).

Example:

What is the noise from 10 to 100 Hz?

Figure 16 gives $I_{no}(10 \text{ Hz}) = 0.26 \mu\text{A}$

and $I_{no}(100 \text{ Hz}) = 0.8 \mu\text{A}$.

The output RMS noise current is therefore.

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

The schematic used to measure all electrical parameters are:

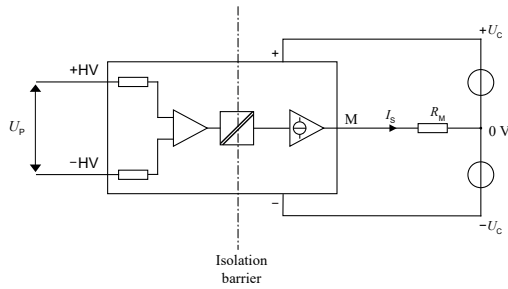


Figure 18: Standard characterization schematics for current output transducers ($R_M = 50 \Omega$ unless otherwise noted)

Transducer simplified model

The static model of the transducer at temperature T_A is:

$$I_S = S \cdot U_P + \varepsilon$$

In which

$$\varepsilon = I_{OE} + I_{OT}(T_A) + \varepsilon_S \cdot S \cdot U_P + \varepsilon_{ST}(T_A) \cdot S \cdot U_P + \varepsilon_L \cdot S \cdot U_{PM}$$

- I_S : secondary current (A)
- S : sensitivity of the transducer ($\mu A/V$)
- U_P : primary voltage (V)
- U_{PM} : primary voltage, measuring range (V)
- T_A : ambient operating temperature ($^{\circ}C$)
- I_{OE} : electrical offset current (A)
- $I_{OT}(T_A)$: temperature variation of I_O at temperature T_A (A)
- ε_S : sensitivity error at $25^{\circ}C$
- $\varepsilon_{ST}(T_A)$: temperature variation of sensitivity error 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:

Sensitivity and linearity

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

The sensitivity S is defined as the slope of the linear regression line for a cycle between $\pm U_{PM}$.

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 $25^{\circ}C$ to the considered temperature.

Total error

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.

Delay times

The delay time t_{D10} and the delay time t_{D90} are shown in the next figure.

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

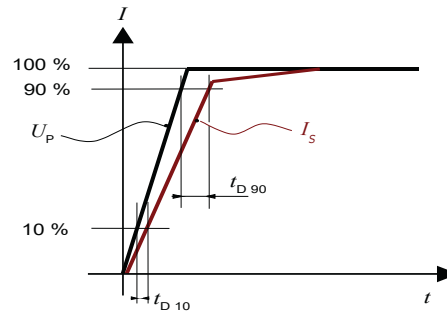
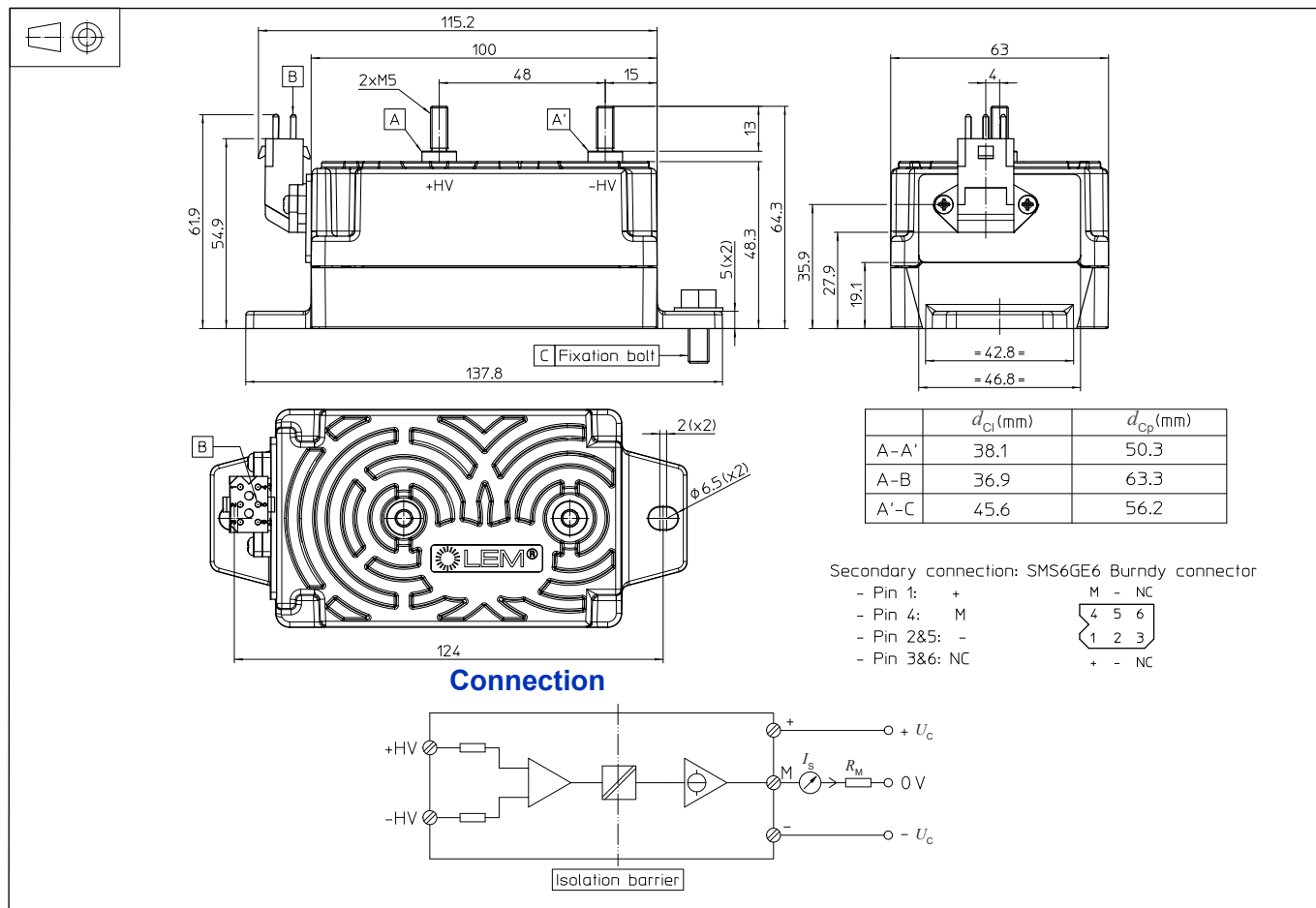


Figure 19: Delay time t_{D90} @ 90 and delay time t_{D10} @ 10

Dimensions (in mm)



Mechanical characteristics

- General tolerance ± 0.5 mm
- Transducer fastening
 - 2 holes $\varnothing 6.5$ mm
 - 2 M6 steel screws
 - Recommended fastening torque 4 N·m
- Connection of primary
 - 2 M5 threaded studs
 - Recommended fastening torque 2.2 N·m
- Connection of secondary
 - SMS6GE6 Burndy connector

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: <https://www.lem.com/en/file/3137/download/>

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 connections, 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.

Note: Additional information available on request.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information in this document is considered accurate and reliable. However, LEM International SA and any company directly or indirectly controlled by LEM Holding SA ("LEM") do not provide any guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of this information and are not liable for any consequences resulting from its use. LEM shall not be responsible for any indirect, incidental, punitive, special, or consequential damages (including, but not limited to, lost profits, lost savings, business interruption, costs related to the removal or replacement of products, or rework charges) regardless of whether such damages arise from tort (including negligence), warranty, breach of contract, or any other legal theory.

LEM reserves the right to update the information in this document, including specifications and product descriptions, at any time without prior notice. Information in this document replaces any previous versions of this document. No license to any intellectual property is granted by LEM through this document, either explicitly or implicitly. Any Information and product described herein is subject to export control regulations.

LEM products may possess either unidentified or documented vulnerabilities. It is the sole responsibility of the purchaser to design and operate their applications and products in a manner that mitigates the impact of these vulnerabilities. LEM disclaims any liability for such vulnerabilities. Customers must select products with security features that best comply with applicable rules, regulations, and standards for their intended use. The purchaser is responsible for making final design decisions regarding its products and for ensuring compliance with all legal, regulatory, and security-related requirements, irrespective of any information or support provided by LEM.

LEM products are not intended, authorized, or warranted for use in life support, life-critical, or safety-critical systems or equipment, nor in applications where failure or malfunction of an LEM product could result in personal injury, death, or significant property or environmental damage. LEM and its suppliers do not assume liability for the inclusion and/or use of LEM products in such equipment or applications; thus, this inclusion and/or use is at the purchaser's own and sole risk. Unless explicitly stated that a specific LEM product is automotive qualified, it should not be used in automotive applications. LEM does not accept liability for the inclusion and/or use of non-automotive qualified products in automotive equipment or applications.

Applications that are described herein are for illustrative purposes only. LEM makes no representation or warranty that LEM products will be suitable for a particular purpose, a specified use or application. The purchaser is solely responsible for the design and operation of its applications and devices using LEM products, and LEM accepts no liability for any assistance with any application or purchaser product design. It is purchaser's sole responsibility to determine whether the LEM product is suitable and fit for the purchaser's applications and products planned, as well as for the planned application and use of purchaser's third-party customer(s).

Stressing and using LEM products at or above limiting values will cause permanent damage to the LEM product and potentially to any device embedding or operating with LEM product. Limiting values are stress ratings only and operation of the LEM product at or above conditions and limits given in this document is not warranted. Continuous or repeated exposure to limiting values will permanently and irreversibly affect the quality and reliability of the LEM product.

LEM products are sold subject to the general terms and conditions of commercial sale, as published at www.lem.com unless otherwise agreed in a specific written agreement. LEM hereby expressly rejects the purchaser's general terms and conditions for purchasing LEM products by purchaser. Any terms and conditions contained in any document issued by the purchaser either before or after issuance of any document by LEM containing or referring to the general terms and conditions of sale are explicitly rejected and disregarded by LEM, and the document issued by the purchaser is wholly inapplicable to any sale or licensing made by LEM and is not binding in any way on LEM.

© 2025 LEM INTERNATIONAL SA – All rights reserved