

FLUKE®

DP120

Differential Voltage Probe

Instruction Sheet

Introducing the DP120

The DP120 is a safety designed differential voltage probe for floating high voltage measurements. The probe can be used on electronic high-power converters, motor speed controls, switch mode power supplies, and other high voltage circuits.

Unpacking

Check that the following items are included with the DP120:

- **DP120** - Differential Voltage Probe
- **AC85A** - Large Jaw Alligator Clips (red and black)
- **AC83** - Pin-Grabber Test Clips (red and black)
- 9V Alkaline Battery

Using the DP120 Safely

In this manual a **Warning** identifies conditions and actions that pose hazards to the user. Symbols used on the DP120 and in this instruction sheet are explained in the next table.

	See explanation in manual		Conformité Européenne
	Double Insulation (Protection class)		UL3111 listed
			Recycle

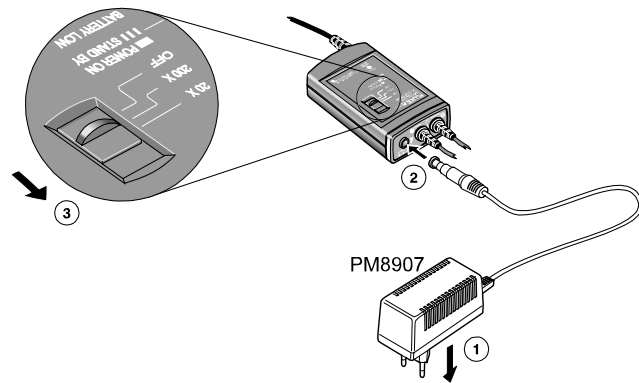
Warning

Do the following to avoid electrical shock or fire if the probe is connected to more than 42V peak (30V rms):

- **Use only Fluke power adapter, model PM8907 (option).**
- **Connect the power adapter to the AC outlet before connecting it to the DP120.**
- **Do not insert metal objects in the power adapter connector.**
- **Use 600V rated test lead adapters. The maximum allowable input voltage is 600V, Category III.**

Powering the DP120

Follow the procedure (steps 1 to 3) to power the probe from a standard ac outlet.



LIMITED WARRANTY & LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This Fluke product will be free from defects in material and workmanship for one year from the date of purchase. This warranty does not cover fuses, disposable batteries or damage from accident, neglect, misuse or abnormal conditions of operation or handling. Resellers are not authorized to extend any other warranty on Fluke's behalf. To obtain service during the warranty period, send your defective product to the nearest Fluke Authorized Service Center with a description of the problem.

THIS WARRANTY IS YOUR ONLY REMEDY. NO OTHER WARRANTIES, SUCH AS FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED. FLUKE IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR LOSSES, ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE OR THEORY.

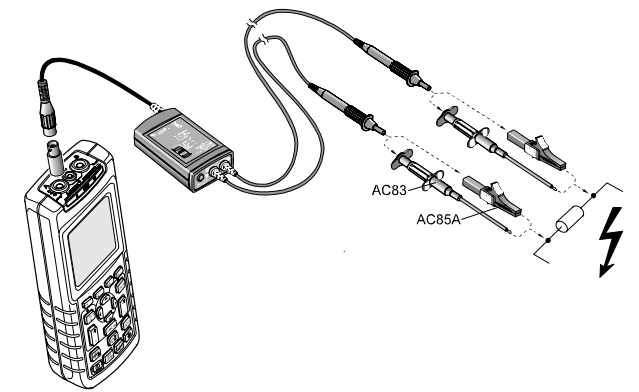
Since some states or countries do not allow the exclusion or limitation of an implied warranty or of incidental or consequential damages, this limitation of liability may not apply to you.

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Using the DP120

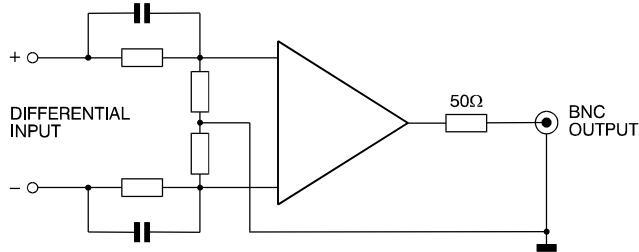
To use the differential voltage probe, do the following:



- ① Connect the probe's output cable to the desired input on the test tool. For Fluke 123, use the black banana-to-BNC adapter (BB120).
- ② On the probe, select the 200x range. Ensure that the green POWER ON-indicator is lit.
- ③ On the test tool, ensure that the probe correction is set to 200:1. If not available, set to 100:1.
- ④ Connect both probe inputs to the measuring points.
- ⑤ When the test tool is not in auto range, adjust the vertical range for optimal display.
- ⑥ When using the 100:1 probe correction, multiply the voltage reading on the screen by 2x.
- ⑦ At completion, be sure to set the range selection switch to OFF again.

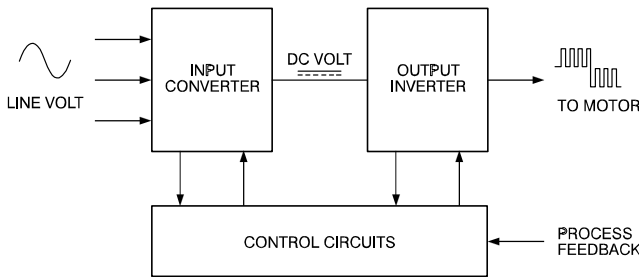
Measurement tips:

- Use the 20x range on the differential voltage probe for smaller signals, such as ripple on a high voltage reference lead.
- At 20x range, set the test tool range to 20:1 (or 10:1).
- When the probe is battery operated, the red LED indicates that the battery level is low and the battery needs to be replaced.
- When battery operated, the probe automatically goes to standby mode after 30 minutes to conserve battery power. A blinking green LED indicates that the probe is in standby mode. To continue operation, turn the range selection switch from OFF to 20x or 200x.
- Connect the red probe cable to a higher voltage level than the black probe cable.
- For a dual measurement on test tool inputs A and B, connect the common to earth ground. This ensures optimal measurement accuracy on all inputs. For operating and grounding principles of the differential voltage probe, see the next figure.



Application of Testing an Adjustable Speed Drive Timing Circuit

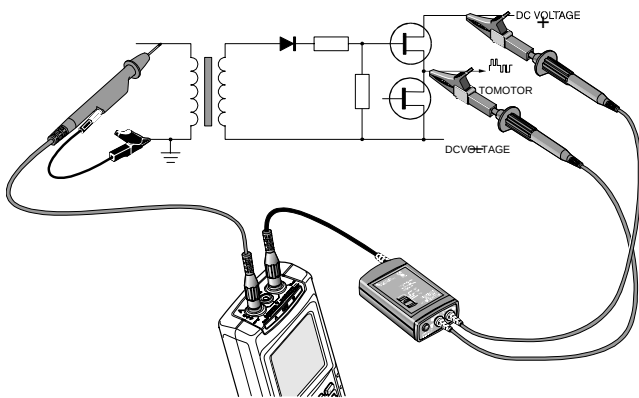
One of the tasks of the control circuitry in an adjustable speed drive (ASD) is timing of the output inverter switching. The voltage waveform of the pulse width modulated (PWM) output inverter is a series of pulses of constant magnitude (height), but varying width. The control circuitry manages the timing of these pulses.



When one of the stages of the output inverter does not function properly, check the following:

- the output stage
- the control circuitry

The figure below shows how to connect a ScopeMeter® test tool and a DP120 to the circuitry.



Note that the timing circuit for the FET (Field Effect Transistor) drive is referenced to earth ground. The gate drive signal is isolated with a transformer coupling to the FET, which is connected to the DC-voltage.

An example of comparing the timing signal to the signal at the drive output can be seen in the screen below.

