The DPM 500 uses advanced components and construction techniques to provide a uniquely compact unit. The meter is in a 40 pin DIL integrated circuit format that can be plugged directly into a DIL socket or panel mounted using the snap in bezel. For single rail use, the DPM 500S-BL features a built in negative rail generator, enabling the meter to measure a signal referenced to its own power supply ov

- **12.5mm** (0.5") Digit Height
- Programmable Decimal Points
- Auto-zero
- Auto-polarity
- **200mV** d.c. Full Scale Reading (F.S.R.)
- Backlit Single Rail Version (DPM 500S-BL)
- Annunciators



Two resistors Ra and Rb may be fitted in order to alter the full scale reading (E.S.R.) of the meter - see table. Meter will need re-calibration.

Required F.	S.R.	Ra	Rb
2V	Note	910k	100k
20V	Note	1M	10k
200V	Note	1M	1k
2kV	Note	1M	100R
200μΑ		0R	1k
2mA		0R	100R
20mA		0R	10R
200mA		0R	1R

NOTE

Ensure link 10 is cut if fitting Ra.

	°C°!		
\sim	C° μΑ mV kΩ MHz	z	

Standard Meter Backlit Single Rai	il Version			S	tock Number DPM 500 DPM 500S-BL
Specification		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Accuracy (overall error)*			0.05	0.1	% (±1 count)
Linearity				±1	count
Sample rate			3		sample/sec
Operating temperature range		0		50	°C
Temperature stability			100		ppm/°C
Supply	DPM 500	7.5	9	14	V
voltage	DPM 500S-BL	3.5	5	6.5	V
Supply current	DPM 500		150		
(not inc. backlighting)	DPM 500S-BL		250		μΑ
Backlight	Voltage			5	V
(DPM 500S-BL)	Current		30	60	mA
Input leakage current (Vin = 0V)			1	10	pA

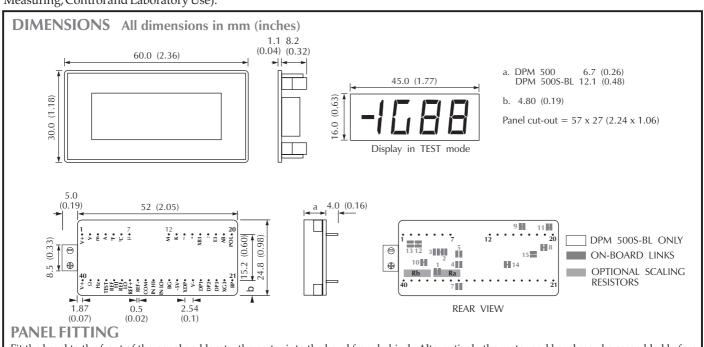
^{*} To ensure maximum accuracy, re-calibrate periodically.

CONNECTOR SOURCING GUIDE

METHOD	40 Pin DIL IC Socket

SAFETY

To comply with the Low Voltage Directive (LVD 93/68/EEC), input voltages to the module's pins must not exceed 60Vdc. If voltages to the measuring inputs do exceed 60Vdc, then fit scaling resistors externally to the module. The user must ensure that the incorporation of the DPM into the user's equipment conforms to the relevant sections of BS EN 61010 (Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measuring, Control and Laboratory Use).



Fit the bezel to the front of the panel and locate the meter into the bezel from behind. Alternatively the meter and bezel may be assembled before fitting to the front of the panel but care must be taken not to use excessive force. Finally fit the window into the front of the bezel.



Martel Electronics, Corp. P.O. Box 770 Londonderry, NH 03053 Toll Free: (800) 821-0023 Phone: (603) 434-1433 Fax: (603) 434-1653

PIN FUNCTIONS

1,40. V+ Positive power supply.

2-7,12-14,17,38,39 See SPECIAL NOTE: ANNUNCIATORS.

Input for the polarity annunciator. Internally linked to POL (pin 20). If this is to be externally controlled, cut link 11.

 $XB3, E3, AB, XG3. \ \ Outputs for use in auto-ranging applications.$ 16, 18, 19, 22

20. POL Drive for "-" annunciator. Internally connected by link 11.

21. BP LCD backplane drive waveform.

23. DP3 1.999

19.99 -See SPECIAL NOTE: ANNUNCIATORS. 24. DP2

199.9 25. DP1

Negative power supply. Note that if the DPM 500S-BL is being used, the voltage between V+ and V-must not exceed 6.5V. 26. V-

27. XDP Connect to required annunciators/DPs (see note).

 $Output from \, negative \, rail \, generator \, circuit. \ This \, output \, is \, an \, inversion \, of \, V+ \, (DPM \, 500S \, BL \, ONLY).$ 28. -5V

29. BG Input for bandgap reference. (1.22V nom).

Negative measuring input. Analogue inputs must be no closer than 1V to either the positive or negative supply. The negative Positive measuring input. Supply of the DPM 500S-BL is generated internally and mirrors the positive supply voltage. 30. INLO 31. INHI

The ground for the analogue section of the A/D converter, held actively at 2.8V (nom) below V+. COM must not be allowed to sink 32. COM

excessive current (> 100µA) by connecting it directly to a higher voltage.

33. REF- $Negative \, output \, from \, internal \, reference.$ 34. REF+ Positive output from internal reference. 35. REFLO Negative input for reference voltage. 36. REFHI Positive input for reference voltage.

37. TEST $Connecting this pin to V+ turns on the segments as illustrated. \ It should not be operated for more than a few seconds as the DC$

 $voltage\ applied\ to\ the\ LCD\ may\ "burn"\ the\ display.\ This\ pin\ is\ nominally\ at\ 5V\ below\ V+\ and\ is\ the\ ground\ for\ the\ digital\ section$

of the meter, it can be used as a negative supply to power external logic up to a maximum of 1mA.

Normally tied to V+ via Link 12 but can be used to over ride the internal oscillator and control the sample rate by cutting Link 12 and

making Link 13.

LED BACKLIT VERSIONS: Apply 5V DC to the backlight tab on the side of the meter. Typical current is 30mA. For higher voltages, fit a resistor in series. E.g. For 9V use 150R. Maximum current = 60mA.

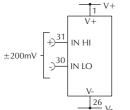
SPECIAL NOTE: ANNUNCIATORS: The DPM annunciators (DPs, °C, etc.) can be displayed by connecting them to XDP. However as these annunciators are normally 'floating', under certain conditions they may appear when not wanted. To suppress unwanted annunciators, link them to the backplane (BP). If the annunciators are being switched, connect them via a 1M resistor to the BP (pin 21). The annunciators will then operate normally when connected to XDP. Ensure that an annunciator is not connected directly to the XDP and BP at the same time.

VARIOUS OPERATING MODES

ON-BOARD LINKS: In order to quickly and easily change operating modes for different applications, the meter has several "on-board links". They are designed to be easily opened(cut) or shorted (soldered).

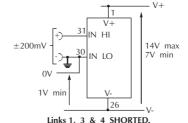
Do not connect more than one meter to the same power supply if the meters cannot use the same signal ground. Taking any input beyond the power supply rails will



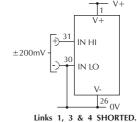


Links 1, 2, 3 & 4 SHORTED.

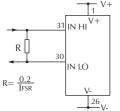
Measuring a floating voltage source of 200mV full scale.



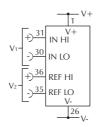
Split supply operation (DPM 500).



Measuring a single ended input referenced to supply (DPM 500S-BL).

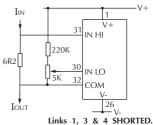


Measuring current (supply MUST be isolated).



Measuring the ratio of two voltages. Reading = $1000 \text{ V}_1/\text{V}_2$

50mV < V₂ < 200mV $V_1 < 2V_2$.



Measuring 4-20mA to read 0-999 (supply must be isolated).

July/1999