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## FEATURES

- Small outlines
- High input sensitivity
- Low response time
- Excellent linearity
- 19 outputs available
- According to EN60688


## Description:

The input transformers for voltage and current separate the inputs galvanically from the converter. The signals are amplified to suitable levels and led to the multiplier. The multiplication is made by changing the voltage signal to a pulse-width modulated square wave, and the current to a voltage signal representing the amplitude of the current, thus giving a pulse area equal to the actual momentary power. Using a high frequency for the square pulses ensures an accurate measurement even with a high level of signal distortion (higher harmonics). The signal from the multiplier passes an active filter and an output circuit to ensure a low ripple and stable output signal. Output signals are short-circuit and open-circuit protected.

## FUNCTION DIAGRAM

U - Supply


## CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Rail mounting



WACA \& WRCA


WADA \& WRDA

## SPECIFICATIONS

| INPUT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage | Specify from 100 to 700 V |
| Max. input | $1.2 \times \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{N}}$ |
| Input resistance | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Uin < 200 V |
|  | $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Uin > 200 V |
| Current |  |
| Nominal current | 1 A (from .../1 A current transformer) |
| Or | 5 A (from .../5 A current transformer) |
| Max. input | $1.2 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ constant |
| Type .../1 A | $5 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ for 10 sec . |
| Type .../5 A | $50 \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ for 1 sec . |
| Input resistance |  |
| Type .../1 A | $50 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| Type .../5 A | $5 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS <br> TIMING |  |
|  |  |
| Response time | < 200 msec . |
| ELECTRICAL |  |
| Precision | Class 0.5 |
| Linearity | < 0.1 \% |
| Supply dependence | < $\pm 0.01$ \% / \% $\Delta \mathrm{U}$ supply |
| Temp. dependence | $< \pm 0.02$ \% / ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Ripple | < 1 \% pp |
| OUTPUT |  |
| All output types are protected against short-circuit and opencircuit. Max. loads for accurate operation are shown in ordering information. |  |
| SUPPLY |  |
| AC supply range | 24 V (From 20 to 28 V ) |
| with transformer | 110 V (From 99 to 140 V ) |
|  | 230 V (From 198 to 264 V) |
|  | 400 V (From 342 to 484 V ) |
| AC frequency range | 45 to 440 Hz |
| Power consumption | $4 \mathrm{VA}, 2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| GENERAL |  |
| Temperature range | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Humidity | Up to 90 \% RH non-condensing |
| Dielectric test voltage | Input to AC supply 4000 |
|  | Output to AC supply 4000 |
|  | Input to output 3000 |
| Weight | 0.25 kg |
| C 1 |  |
|  | International Standards |
| EMC directive 89/336: | EN50081-Emission |
|  | EN50082-Immunity |
| Low voltage directive 73/23: | EN60255 - Electrical Relays <br> EN60688 - Measuring transducer |

CHOISE OF CURRENT TRANSFORMER

1 - phase: $\frac{\text { Watt (or VAr) }}{U \text { (nom. voltage) } \times \cos \varphi}=$ current

3 - phase: $\frac{\text { Watt (or VAr) }}{\mathrm{U} \text { (nom. voltage) } \times \cos \varphi} \times 0.577=$ current in one phase

Chose your current transformer to the next standard above.
Standard tranducer:
Full output Unom. x 1 (nom. current) $\times 1(\cos \varphi=1)$
Calculation of full output in Watt:
1 - phase: Unom. x 1 (nom. current) $\times 1(\cos \varphi=1)$
3 - phase: Unom. $x 1$ (nom. current) $\times 1(\cos \varphi=1) \times \sqrt{ } 3$

## ORDERING INFORMATION

EXAMPLE:
TYPE
Power measuring transducer
Active power
Reactive power
1 - phase (only active power)
3 - phase 3 \& 4 wire symmetrical load
3 - phase 3 wire asymmetrical load ("Aron" coupling)
3 - phase $3 \& 4$ wire asymmetrical load
LOAD (Watt - VAr)
The first three figures of the
load in Watt or VAr, e.g. 250 kW
Followed by:
2 for $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{VAr}=100$ to 999
3 for $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{VAr}=1 \mathrm{k} \quad$ to 9.9
4 for $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{VAr}=10 \mathrm{k}$ to 99.9
5 for $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{VAr}=100 \mathrm{k}$ to 999
6 for $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{VAr}=1 \mathrm{M} 00$ to 9.99

VOLTAGE BETWEEN PHASES
SINGLE PHASE - PHASE VOLTAGE
The first three figures of the
voltage in Volt, e.g. 400 V
Followed by:
2 for $V=100$ to 999

CURRENT TRANSFORMER PRIMARY NOMINAL
The first three figures of the
current in Ampere, e.g. 200 A
Followed by:
CURRENT WITH .../1 A.
0 for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
for $A=10.0$ to 99.9
2 for $A=100$ to 999
3 for $A=1 \mathrm{k} \quad$ to $9.99 k$
3 for $A=1 \mathrm{k}$ to 9.99 k
CURRENT WITH .../5 A
CURRENT WITH .../5
4 for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
4 for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
5 for $A=10.0$ to 99.9
5 for $A=10.0$ to 99.9
6 for $A=100$ to 999
7 for $A=1 \mathrm{k}$ to 9.99 k
FREQUENCY e.g. 50 Hz
50 Hz
60 Hz
OUTPUT SPECIFICATION


## COUPLINGS FOR MEASURING ACTIVE POWER

1 PHASE


3 PHASE, 3 WIRE SYMMETRICAL LOAD

3 PHASE, 4 WIRE SYMMETRICAL LOAD


3 PHASE, 3 WIRE ASYMMETRICAL LOAD



3 PHASE, 3 or 4 WIRE ASYMMETRICAL LOAD


## COUPLINGS FOR MEASURING REACTIVE POWER

3 PHASE, 3 or 4 WIRE SYMMETRICAL LOAD


3 PHASE, 4 WIRE ASYMMETRICAL LOAD


