| $\theta \theta \theta \theta \theta \theta \theta \theta \theta \theta$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| CTE | WATT CONVERTERWADA 20054002 2002 5E B230 FA5C |  |
|  | INPUT: $\pm 200 \mathrm{~kW}$ $3 \times 400 \mathrm{~V}$ L1-L2-L3 <br> 50 Hz $200 / 1 \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{CT}$. <br> OUTPUT: + - $\pm 10 \mathrm{Vdc}$ <br> SUPPLY: A1-A2 230 Vac |  |
| S1\| ${ }^{\text {L3 }}$ [2 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | \|+|-1 | ${ }^{\text {A2 }}$ |



## MEASURING TRANSDUCER <br> MODULE

Type: WAxA (Watt) - Active power Type:WRxA(VAr)-Reactive power

## FEATURES

* Small outlines
* High inputsensitivity
* 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



CONNECTION DIAGRAM
Rail mounting


WAAA


WABA \& WRBA


WACA \& WRCA


WADA \& WRDA

## SPECIFICATIONS

| INPUT |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Nominal voltage | Specify from 100 to 700 V |
| Max.input | 1.2 xU |
| Inputresistance | $300 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Uin $<200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | $500 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Uin $>200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 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 TIMING |  |
| Responsetime | <200 msec. |
| ELECTRICAL |  |
| Precision | Class 0.5 |
| Linearity | < 0.1 \% |
| Supplydependence | < $\pm 0.01 \% / \% \Delta U$ 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 with transformer | 24 V (From 20 110 V (From 99 230 V (From 198 400 V (From 342 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | Upto $90 \%$ RH non-condensing |  |
| Dielectrictest voltage | Inputto AC supply | 4000 VAC |
|  | Outputto AC supply | 4000 VAC |
|  | Inputtooutput | 3000 VAC |
| Weight | 0.25 kg |  |

## c

EMC directive 89/336:

Low voltage directive $73 / 23$ :
International Standards EN50081-Emission EN50082-Immunity EN60255-Electrical Relays EN60688-Measuring transducer

CHOISE OF CURRENT TRANSFORMER


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 tothe next standard above.
Standard tranducer:
Full output Unom. $\times 1$ (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

- phase (only active power)
- 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
oad in Watt or VAr, e.g. 250 kW

## Followed by

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.
for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
1 for $A=10.0$ to 99.9
for $A=100$ to 999
3 for $A=1 \mathrm{k}$ to 9.99 k
CURRENT WITH .../5 A.
4 for $A=1.00$ to 9.99
5 for $A=10.0$ to 99.9
6 for $A=100$ to 999
7 for $A=1 k \quad$ to $9.99 k$
FREQUENCY e.g. 50 Hz
50Hz
60 Hz
OUTPUT SPECIFICATION


SUPPLY VOLTAGE
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { From } & 20 \text { to } 28 \text { VAC } \\ \text { From } & 99 \text { to } 140 \text { VAC } \\ \text { From } & 198 \text { to } 264 \text { VAC }\end{array}$
From 342 to 484 VAC

## HOUSING

Rail mounting VOX 55mm


250 $\qquad$


400

2 $\qquad$

200 $\qquad$




5
6

$$
\begin{array}{c|}
\mathrm{A} \\
\mathrm{C} \\
\mathrm{E} \\
\mathrm{~F} \\
\mathrm{G} \\
\mathrm{H} \\
\mathrm{I}
\end{array}
$$

B024
B110
B110
B230
B230
B400

