

These time-division multiplication-type converters take in an AC voltage or AC current, and deliver a DC signal that is proportional to its power or reactive power. Their innovative circuit design has enabled us not only to downsize them to less than one-third the size of previous models, but also to adopt a plug-in design to enable mounting on or demounting from base sockets. Even when the voltage varies all the way to approximately 0% of the rating, these units ensure accurate measurement. They provide optimum outputs to computers, since their outputs are isolated from the input and power supply, contain little ripple, and have excellent linearity.

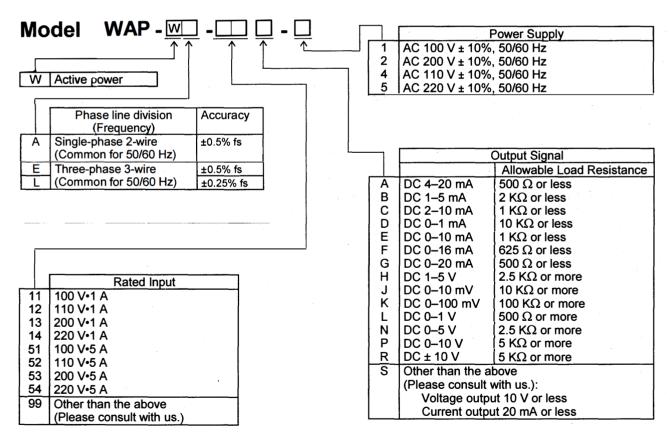
Features

 Offer outstanding space efficiency, and incorporate an easy-to-use plug-in design.

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- Adopt the r.m.s. value measurement and time-division multiplication method for accurate measurement of distorted waves.
- Input, output and power supply terminals are isolated from each other, with a dielectric strength of 2,000 VAC.
- Accurate measurement, even if the voltage or current drops to 0% of the rating.

WATT TRANSDUCER



Ordering Procedure

1) Model · 2) Desired input range (WATT or Var)

3) PT rating and CT rating

When placing an order for products with non-standard output signals and supply voltages, please specify the required values.

Specification

Principle of operation:

Time-division multiplication system

Accuracy (at 23°C, with sine wave):

Active power: ±0.25% · fs or ±0.5% · fs

Output ripple:

Reactive power: ±0.5% · fs

1% (p-p) ·fs or less

Allowable load resistance:

For voltage output, use the transducer with a load current of 2 mA or less (1 µA

or less for an output below 1 V·fs).

For current output, use the transducer with a voltage drop of 10 V or less

between output terminals.

Response time:

0.5 sec (0-90%)

Effective measurement range: Allowable excessive input:

0 to 120% of rating both for voltage and current

Voltage: 200% for 5 seconds Current: 1,000% for 5 seconds

Operating temperature and humidity: -10 to +60°C, 90% RH or less (without condensation)

Influence of ambient temperature:

±0.2% · fs/10°C

Insulation resistance:

100 M Ω or more with a 500 VDC megger between the input/output terminal and

power supply terminal, and between the input and output terminals

Dielectric strength:

2,000 VAC for 1 minute between the input and output terminals, between the input/output terminal and case, and between the input/output terminal and

power supply terminal.

Power consumption:

Voltage side: Approx. 1 mA or less (each phase) Current side: Approx. 0.75 VA or less (each phase)

Power supply side: Approx. 4 VA or less

Zero & span adjustment:

±10% · fs each (three-turn trimmer)

Manufacturing Range

<For direct connection>

Specify the desired input range from those listed below.

<With external PT and CT>

Perform the calculation indicated below to make sure that (P) is covered within the manufacturing ranges given in the table below, and specify the desired input range.

Input signal to converter (P) =
$$\frac{\text{Desired input range}}{\text{(PT ratio) x (CT ratio)}}$$

Example 1: Desired input range: Single-phase, 5 kw, 440/110 V, 10/5 A

$$P = \frac{5 \text{ kw}}{(440 / 110) \times (10 / 5)} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ kw} = \frac{625 \text{ w}}{8} \longrightarrow \text{Manufacturable as quasi-standard product}$$

Example 2: Desired input range: Three-phase 3-wire, 40 kw, 660/110 V, 50/5 A

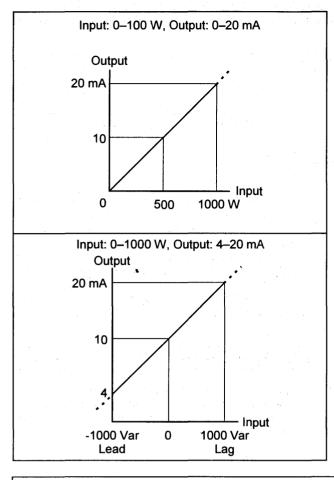
$$P = \frac{40 \text{ kw}}{(660 / 110) \times (50 / 5)} = \frac{40}{60} \text{ kw} = \frac{666 \text{ w}}{60} \longrightarrow \text{Manufacturable as special-order product}$$

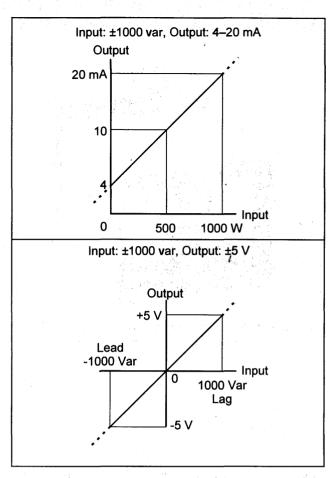
Note: For special-order products, please consult with us to confirm accuracy levels.

		Power/Manufacturing Range				
Rating		Single-phase (W)		Three-phase (W)		
Voltage	Current	Standard	Quasi-Standard	Standard	Quasi-Standard	
100 V	1 A	100	80–120	173	137–207	
110 V	1 A	110	88-132	190	152-228	
200 V	1 A	200	160-240	346	276-415	
220 V	1 A	220	176-264	381	304-457	
100 V	5 A	500	400–600	866	692-1,039	
110 V	5 A	550	440–660	952	761–1,142	
200 V	5 A	1,000	800-1,200	1,732	1,385-2,078	
220 V	5 A	1,100	880-1,320	1,905	1,524-2,286	

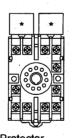
		Reactive Power/Manufacturing Range				
Rating		Single-phase (W)		Three-phase (W)		
Voltage	Current	Standard	Quasi-Standard	Standard	Quasi-Standard	
100 V	- 1 A	±100	±80-±120	±173	±137-±207	
110 V	1 A	±110	±88-±132	±190	±152-±228	
200 V	1 A	±200	±160-±240	±346	±276-±415	
220 V	1 A	±220	±176-±264	±381	±304-±457	
100 V	5 A	±500	±400-±600	±866	±692-±1,039	
110 V	5 A	±550	±440-±660	±952	±761-±1,142	
200 V	5 A	±1,000	±800-±1,200	±1,732	±1,385-±2,078	
220 V	5 A	±1,100	±880-±1,320	±1,905	±1,524-±2,286	

Relationships between Input and Output Signals (typical examples)





Explanation of Terminals



* Protector Installed only in 3-phase types.

	Single-Phase 2-Wire	Three-Phase 3-Wire		
No.	Symbol	Symbol		
1	+	+		
2	-	-		
3		P1		
4		P3		
5	P1	18		
6	P2	1L		
7	1S	3S		
8	1L	3L		
9		P2		
10	U	Ū		
11	V	V		