Energy Management Power Analyzer
Type WM14 96 "Advanced version"

## CARLO GAVAZZI



- Protection degree (front): IP65
- 2 digital outputs
- 16 freely configurable alarms with OR/AND logic linkable with up to 2 digital outputs
- RS422/485 serial output (MODBUS-RTU), iFIX SCADA compatibility


## Product Description

3-phase advanced power analyzer with integrated programming key-pad. Particularly recommended for the measurement of the main electrical variables.

- Class 1 (kWh), Class 2 (kvarh)
- Accuracy $\pm 0.5$ F.S. (current/voltage)
- Power Analyzer
- Instantaneous variables read-out: 3 DGT
- Energies readout: 8+1 DGT
- System variables: $\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{LL}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LN}}, \mathrm{An}, \mathrm{A}_{\text {dmd max }}, \mathrm{VA}, \mathrm{VA}_{\text {dmd }}$,

VA $_{\text {dmd max }}, \mathbf{W}$, W $_{\text {dmd }}, W_{\text {dmd max }}$, var, PF, Hz, ASY

- Single phase variables: $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LL}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LN}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LN} \text { min }}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{LN} \text { max }}, \mathbf{A}, \mathrm{A}_{\text {min }}$, $A_{\text {max }}, A_{\text {dmd }}, V A, W, W_{\text {dmd }}, \mathbf{W}_{\text {max }}$, var, PF, PF $_{\text {min }}$
- Harmonic analysis (FFT) up to the $15^{\text {th }}$ harmonic (current and voltage)
- Four quadrant power measurement
- Energy measurements: total and partial kWh and kvarh
- Hour counter (5+2 DGT)
- TRMS meas. of distorted sine waves (voltages/currents)
- Universal power supply: 90 to 260 VAC/DC, 18 to 60 VAC/DC
- Front dimensions: $96 x 96 \mathrm{~mm}$
- Voltage asymmetry, phase sequence, phase loss control

How to order WM14-96 AV5 3 HR2 S1 AX
Model
Range code
System
Power supply
Output 1
Output 2
Option

## Type Selection



## Input specifications

| Rated inputs Current Voltage | System type: 3 - phase 3 (By shunts) <br> 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Accuracy (display, RS485) (@25 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) | with $\mathrm{CT}=1$ and $\mathrm{VT}=1 \mathrm{AV} 5$ : 1150W-VA-var, FS:230VLN, 400VLL; AV6: 285W-VA-var, FS:57VLN, 100VLL |
| Current | 0.25 to $6 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(0.5 \%$ FS +1 DGT) 0.03 A to $0.25 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(0.5 \% \mathrm{FS}+7 \mathrm{DGT})$ |
| Neutral current | $\begin{aligned} & 0.25 \text { to } 6 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(1.5 \% \mathrm{FS}+1 \mathrm{DGT}) \\ & 0.09 \mathrm{~A} \text { to } 0.25 \mathrm{~A} \pm(1.5 \% \mathrm{FS}+7 \mathrm{DGT}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Phase-phase voltage | $\pm(1.5 \%$ FS +1 DGT) |


| Phase-neutral voltage | $\pm(0.5 \%$ FS +1 DGT) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Active and Apparent power, | 0.25 to $6 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(1 \% \mathrm{FS}+1 \mathrm{DGT}) ;$ |
|  | 0.03 A to $0.25 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(1 \% \mathrm{FS}$ |
|  | $+5 \mathrm{DGT})$ |
| Reactive power | 0.25 to $6 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(2 \% \mathrm{FS}+1 \mathrm{DGT}) ;$ |
|  | 0.03 A to $0.25 \mathrm{~A}: \pm(2 \% \mathrm{FS}$ |
|  | $+5 \mathrm{DGT})$ |
| Active energy | Class 1 (start up current: 30mA) |
| Reactive energy | Class 2 (start up current: 30 mA$)$ |
| Frequency | \pm 0.1 Hz (48 to 62 Hz$)$ |
| Harmonic distortion | $\pm 3 \%$ F.S. (up to $15^{\text {th }}$ harmonic) |
|  | (F.S.: $100 \%)$ |

## Input specifications (cont.)

| Additional errors <br> Humidity | $\leq 0.3 \% \mathrm{FS}, 60 \%$ to $90 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Temperature drift | $\leq 200 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Sampling rate | $1600 \mathrm{samples} / \mathrm{s} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | 1900 samples/s @ 60 Hz |
| Display refresh time | 200 ms (FFT off) |
|  | 500 ms (FFT on) |
| Display |  |
| Type | LED, 14mm |
| Read-out for instant. var. | $3 \times 3$ DGT |
| Read-out for energies | $3+3+3$ DGT (Max indication: |
|  | $99999999.9)$ |
| Read-out for hour counter | $1+3+3$ DGT (Max. indication: |
|  | $99999.99)$ |


| Measurements | Current, voltage, pow |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | power factor, frequency |
| Type | TRMS measurement of distorted waves. |
| Coupling type | Direct |
| Crest factor | <3, max 10A peak |
| Input impedance |  |
| 380/660V ${ }_{\text {L-L }}$ (AV5) | $1.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 5 \%$ |
| 120/208V L-L (AV6) | $1.6 \mathrm{M} \Omega \pm 5 \%$ |
| Current | $\leq 0.02 \Omega$ |
| Frequency | 48 to 62 Hz |
| Overload protection | (max values) |
| Continuous: voltage/current | AV5: $460 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {LN }}, 800 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {L/ }} / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | AV6: 145 V Ln, $250 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {L/ }} / 6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| For 500ms: voltage/current | AV5: $800 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{LN}}, 1380 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}} / 36 \mathrm{~A}$ AV6: 240 V LN, $416 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}} / 36 \mathrm{~A}$ |

## Output Specifications

## Digital outputs <br> Pulse type

Number of outputs Type

Alarm type
Number of outputs
Alarm modes

Set-point adjustment
Hysteresis
On-time delay
Output status

Min. response time

Remote control

| Note | "rEm" <br> The 2 digital outputs <br> can also work as pulse <br> output and alarm <br> output. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Static outputs <br> Purpose | For pulse outputs or for <br> alarm outputs |
| Signal | Von 1.2 VDC/ max. 100 mA |

Up to 2
Programmable from 0.01 to 500 pulses per kWh/kvarh
Pulse duration
$\geq 100 \mathrm{~ms}<120 \mathrm{msec}(\mathrm{ON})$, $\geq 100 \mathrm{~ms}$ (OFF) according to EN62053-31

Up to 2, independent Up alarm, down alarm, in window alarm, out window alarm. Start-up deactivation function available for all kinds of alarm. All of them connectable on all variables (see the table "List of the variables that can be connected to")
From 0 to $100 \%$ of the display scale
From 0 to full scale 0 to 255 s
Selectable; normally de-energized and normally energized
$\leq 400 \mathrm{~ms}$, filters excluded, With FFT off; $\leq 1 \mathrm{~s}$, with FFT on. (With Set-point on-time delay: "0 s")
The digital outputs status can be managed by means of serial communication RS485 if programmed as "rEm"

The 2 digital outputs output and alarm

For pulse outputs or for Von $1.2 \mathrm{VDC} / \mathrm{max} .100 \mathrm{~mA}$

| Insulation | Voff 30 VDC max. <br> By means of optocuplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to measuring inputs, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to power supply input. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Relay outputs |  |
| Purpose | For alarm outputs or for pulse outputs |
| Type | Relay, SPST type |
|  | AC 1-5A @ 250VAC |
|  | DC 12-5A @ 24VDC |
|  | AC 15-1.5A @ 250VAC |
|  | DC 13-1.5A @ 24VDC |
| Mecanical life | $\geq 30 \times 10^{6}$ operations |
| Electrical life | $\geq 10^{5}$ operations |
|  | (@5A, 250V, PF1) |
| Insulation | $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to |
|  | measuring input, |
|  | $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to |
|  | supply input. |
| RS422/RS485 | (on request) |
|  | Multidrop |
|  | bidirectional (static and |
|  | dynamic variables) |
| Connections | 2 or 4 wires, max. distance |
|  | 1000 m , termination directly |
|  | on the instrument |
| Addresses | From 1 to 255, selectable |
| Protocol | MODBUS/JBUS (RTU) |
| Data (bidirectional) |  |
| Dynamic (reading only) | System and phase variables: |
|  | see table "List of variables..." |
| Static (reading and writing) | All the configuration parameters. |
| Data format | 1 start bit, 8 data bit, |
|  | no parity, 1 stop bit |
| Baud-rate | 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400bits/s |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, |
|  | $2.5 \mathrm{~K}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to measuring input |
|  | $2.5 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to |
|  | supply input |

## Software functions

| Password <br> 1st level <br> 2nd level | Numeric code of max. 3 digits; 2 protection levels of the programming data Password "0", no protection Password from 1 to 999, all data are protected | Alarms Working mode | "OR" or "AND" or <br> "OR+AND" functions (see <br> "Alarm parameter and logic" <br> page). <br> Freely programmable on up to 16 total alarms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| System selection System 3, unbalanced <br> System 3, balanced | 3 -phase (3-wire, 4-wire) <br> 3-phase ARON <br> 2-phase (3-wire) <br> 3 -phase (3-wire, 4-wire) |  | (out1+out2). The alarms can be connected to any variables available in the table "List of the variables that can be connected to" |
|  | 3 -phase (4-wire) "1CT+1VT" <br> 3 -phase (3-wire) "1CT+2VT" <br> 1-phase (2-wire) | Reset | By means of keypad: <br> The following kinds of reset are available: |
| Transformer ratio CT VT/PT | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 60000 \\ & 1.0 \text { to } 6000.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | - all values stored as "dmd max": <br> Admd max, Wdmd max, |
| Filter Operating range Filtering coefficient Filter action | 0 to $100 \%$ of the input display scale 1 to 32 <br> Measurements, alarms, serial output (fundamental variables: $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{A}$, $W$ and their derived ones). |  | - all values stored as "max": <br> $A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}, W_{1}$, $\mathrm{WL}_{2}, \mathrm{WL}_{3}, \mathrm{VL}_{1}, \mathrm{VL}_{2}, \mathrm{VL}_{3}$, and as "Min": $\mathrm{PF}_{1}, \mathrm{PF}_{2}, \mathrm{PF}_{3}$, $\mathrm{A}_{1}, \mathrm{~A}_{2}, \mathrm{~A}_{3}, \mathrm{VL}_{1}, \mathrm{VL}_{2}, \mathrm{VL}_{3}$. - Only the kWh and kvarh |
| Displaying | Up to 3 variables per page See table "Display pages" |  | partial counters <br> - Both the kWh and kvarh total and partial counters <br> - the hour counter. |

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## Power Supply Specifications

| AC/DC voltage | 90 to 260VAC/DC <br> 16 to 60VAC/DC | Power consumption | AC: 6 VA <br> DC: 3.5 W |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## General Specifications

| Operating temperature | 0 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32\right.$ to $\left.122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> (RH $<90 \%$ non condensing) | Immunity | EN61000-6-2 industrial environment. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage | -30 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(-22\right.$ to $\left.140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ | Pulse voltage (1.2/50 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) | EN61000-4-5 |
| temperature | (RH < 90\% non condensing) | Safety standards | IEC60664, IEC61010-1 |
| Overvoltage category | Cat. III (IEC 60664, EN60664) |  | EN60664, EN61010-1 |
| Insulation (for 1 minute) | 4 kVAC Rмs between measuring inputs and power supply. $4 \mathrm{kVAC} / \mathrm{DC}$ @ $\mathrm{I} \leq 3 \mathrm{~mA}$ between measuring inputs and RS485. 4 kVAC Rms between power supply and RS485. | Approvals | CE |
|  |  | Connections 5(6) A Max cable cross sect. area | Screw-type $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ |
|  |  | Housing |  |
|  |  | Dimensions (WxHxD) Material | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \times 96 \times 63 \mathrm{~mm} \\ & \text { ABS } \\ & \text { self-extinguishing: UL } 94 \text { V-0 } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Mounting | Panel |
| Dielectric strength | $4 \mathrm{kVAC} \mathrm{RmS}^{\text {(for } 1 \mathrm{~min} \text { ) }}$ | Protection degree | Front: IP65 (standard), |
| EMC <br> Emissions | EN61000-6-3 residential environment, commerce and light industry |  | NEMA4x, NEMA12 <br> Connections: IP20 |
|  |  | Weight | Approx. 400 g (pack. incl.) |

## Insulation between inputs and outputs

|  | Measuring Inputs V | Measuring Inputs A | Relay outputs | Open collector outputs | Communication Port | Power Supply 90-260VAC/DC | Power Supply 18-60VAC/DC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measuring Inputs V | - | - | 4 kV | 4 kV | 2.5 kV | 4kV | 4 kV |
| Measuring Inputs A | - | - | 4kV | 4 kV | 2.5 kV | 4kV | 4 kV |
| Relay outputs | 4 kV | 4 kV | - | - | 2.5 kV | 4kV | 4kV |
| Open col. outputs | 4kV | 4 kV | - | - | 2.5 kV | 4kV | 4kV |
| Communication Port | 2.5 kV | 2.5 kV | - | - | - | 4kV | 4kV |
| 90-260VAC/DC | 4kV | 4 kV | 4kV | 4kV | 4kV | - | - |
| 18-60VAC/DC | 4 kV | 4 kV | 4 kV | 4 kV | 4 kV | - | - |

NOTE: In case of fault of first insulation the current from the measuring inputs to the ground is lower than 2 mA .

## List of the variables that can be connected to:

- RS485/RS422 communication port
- Alarm outputs ("max / min" variable, "energies" and "hour counter" excluded)
- Pulse outputs (only "energies")

| No | Variable | 1-phase system | 2-phase system | 3-ph. 4-wire balanced sys. | 3-ph. 4-wire unbal. sys. | 3 ph. 3-wire bal. sys. | 3 ph. 3-wire unbal. sys. | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | V L1 | x | x | x | x | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | \# $\Delta$ |
| 2 | V L2 | 0 | x | x | x | 0 | 0 | \# $\Delta$ |
| 3 | V L3 | 0 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 | \# $\Delta$ |
| 4 | V L-N sys | 0 | x | X | X | 0 | 0 | Sys = system |
| 5 | V L1-2 | 0 | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 6 | V L2-3 | 0 | X | x | x | x | x |  |
| 7 | V L3-1 | 0 | 0 | x | x | x | x |  |
| 8 | V L-L sys | 0 | x | x | x | x | x | Sys = system |
| 9 | A L1 | X | x | x | X | x | x | \# $\Delta$ |
| 10 | A L2 | - | x | x | x | x | x | \# $\Delta$ |
| 11 | A L3 | 0 | 0 | X | X | X | X | \# $\Delta$ |
| 12 | An | 0 | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 13 | W L1 | x | x | x | x | 0 | 0 | - |
| 14 | W L2 | 0 | X | X | x | 0 | 0 | - |
| 16 | W L3 | 0 | 0 | x | X | 0 | 0 | $\checkmark$ |
| 17 | W sys | 0 | x | X | X | x | x | Sys $=$ system |
| 18 | var L1 | X | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19 | var L2 | 0 | x | x | x | 0 | 0 |  |
| 20 | var L3 | 0 | 0 | x | x | 0 | 0 |  |
| 21 | var sys | 0 | x | X | x | x | x | Sys = system |
| $\underline{22}$ | VA L1 | x | x | x | x | 0 | 0 |  |
| 23 | VA L2 | 0 | x | x | x | $\bigcirc$ | 0 |  |
| 24 | VA L3 | 0 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| $\underline{25}$ | VA sys | - | x | x | x | x | x | Sys $=$ system |
| 26 | PF L1 | x | X | X | x | 0 | 0 | H |
| $\underline{27}$ | PF L2 | 0 | x | x | x | 0 | 0 | H |
| 28 | PF L3 | 0 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 | H |
| 29 | PF sys | 0 | x | X | x | X | X | Sys $=$ system |
| 30 | Hz | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 31 | Phase seq. | 0 | 0 | x | x | x | x |  |
| 32 | ASY L-N | 0 | x | x | x | X | X |  |
| 33 | ASY L-L | 0 | X | X | X | X | x |  |
| 34 | Phase loss | 0 | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 35 | VA sys dmd | x | x | X | x | x | x | Sys $=$ system $\bigcirc$ |
| 36 | W sys dmd | X | X | X | X | X | X | Sys = system |
| 37 | A L1 dmd | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 38 | A L2 dmd | 0 | x | x | x | x | X |  |
| 39 | A L3 dmd | 0 | 0 | X | X | x | x |  |
| 40 | A L dmd | x | X | X | X | X | X | $\square$ |
| 41 | A L1 THD | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 42 | A L2 THD | 0 | X | x | X | x | x |  |
| 43 | A L3 THD | 0 | 0 | x | x | x | x |  |
| 44 | V L1 THD | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |
| 45 | V L2 THD | 0 | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 46 | V L3 THD | 0 | 0 | x | x | x | X |  |
| 47 | kWh | x | x | x | x | x | x | Total and partial |
| 48 | kvarh | X | X | X | X | X | X | Total and partial |
| 49 | hours | x | x | x | x | x | x |  |

(x) = available
(o) = not available
$(\downarrow)$ These variables are available also as MAX detection and data storage (on EEPROM at power down).
(н) These variables are available also as MIN detection and data storage (on EEPROM at power down).
(】) Highest value among the 3-phase.
(O) Alarm available only on the consumed power (+).
(\#) These variables are available also for the MAX values, which have not been stored in the EEPROM at power down.
$(\Delta)$ These variables are available also for the MIN values, which have not been stored in the EEPROM at power down.

## Alarm parameters and logic



- Block enable.
- Controlled variable (VLN, ...).
- Alarm type (up, down, in window, out window).
- Activation function.
- ON set-point.
- OFF set-point.
- ON delay.
- Logical function (AND, OR).
- Digital output (1, 2).

A, B, C... up to 16 parameter control blocks.


Up alarm On alarm > Off alarm


Down alarm
On alarm < Off alarm


In window alarm


Out window alarm with start up deactivation

Note: any alarm working mode can be linked to the "Start-up deactivation" function which disables only the first alarm after power on of the instrument.

## AND/OR logical alarm examples:



## Display pages

Display variables in 3-phase systems (in a 3-phase system with neutral)

| No | $1^{\text {st }}$ variable | $2^{\text {nd }}$ variable | $3^{\text {rd }}$ variable | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \% | "ASY" | "L N" | Phase to neutral asymmetry |
| 2 | V L1 | V L2 | V L3 |  |
| 3 | V LN sys |  | PF sys | Sys = system |
| 4 | V LL sys |  | PF sys | Decimal point blinking on the right of the display |
| 5 | V L1 2 | V L2 3 | V L3 1 | Decimal point blinking on the right of the display |
| 6 | \% | "ASY" | "L L" | Phase to phase asymmetry |
| 7 | "PH" | "SEq" | 123/132 | Phase sequence |
| 8 | A L1 | A L2 | A L3 |  |
| 9 | A dmd L1 | A dmd L2 | A dmd L3 | dmd = demand (integration time selectable from 1 to 30 minutes) |
| 10 | An | "n" | Hz | $\mathrm{An}=$ neutral current |
| 11 | W L1 | W L2 | W L3 |  |
| 12 | W dmd L1 | W dmd L2 | W dmd L3 | dmd = demand (integration time selectable from 1 to 30 minutes) |
| 13 | PF L1 | PF L2 | PF L3 |  |
| 14 | var L1 | var L2 | var L3 |  |
| 15 | VA L1 | VA L2 | VA L3 |  |
| 16 | VA sys | W sys | var sys |  |
| 17 | VA dmd sys | W dmd sys | Hz | dmd = demand (integration time selectable from 1 to 30 minutes) |
| 18 | V max L1 | $\checkmark$ max L2 | $V$ max L3 | Max value of phase to neutral voltage |
| 19 | $V$ min L1 | $V$ min L2 | $V$ min L3 | Min value of phase to neutral voltage |
| 20 | A max L1 | A max L2 | A max L3 | Max value of current |
| 21 | A min L1 | A min L2 | A min L3 | Min value of current |
| 22 | W max L1 | W max L2 | W max L3 | Max value of W |
| 23 | PF min L1 | PF min L2 | PF min L3 | Min value of PF |
| 24 | VA dmd sys max | W dmd sys max | "H" | Max system dmd |
| 25 | A dmd max |  | "H" | Highest value among the 3-phase |
| 26 | V L1 THD | V L2 THD | V L3 THD |  |
| 27 | A L1 THD | A L2 THD | A L3 THD |  |
| 28 | h (MSD) | h | h (LSD) | Hour counter |
| 29 | kvarh (MSD) | kvarh | kvarh (LSD) | Partial counter |
| 30 | kWh (MSD) | kWh | kWh (LSD) | Partial counter |
| 31 | kvarh (MSD) | kvarh | kvarh (LSD) | Total counter |
| 32 | kWh (MSD) | kWh | kWh (LSD) | Total counter |

MSD: most significant digit
LSD: least significant digit


1) Example of kWh visualization:

This example is showing 15933453.7 kWh
2) Example of kvarh visualization:

This example is showing 3553944.9 kvarh


## Waveform of the signals that can be measured



Figure A
Sine wave, undistorted
Fundamental content Harmonic content
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{rms}}=$

100\% 0\% $1.1107|\bar{A}|$


Figure B
Sine wave, indented
Fundamental content
Harmonic content
Frequency spectrum: 3rd to 16th harmonic
Additional error: <1\% FS


Figure C
Sine wave, distorted
Fundamental content
70...90\%

Harmonic content
10...30\%

Frequency spectrum: 3rd to 16th harmonic
Additional error: <0.5\% FS

## Accuracy

Wh, accuracy (RDG) depending on the current

——Accuracy limits (Active energy)
5(6A) Start-up current: 30mA
varh, accuracy (RDG) depending on the current


- Accuracy limits (Reactive energy) 5(6A) Start-up current: 30mA


## Used calculation formulas

Phase variables

Instantaneous effective voltage
$V_{I N}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{M N}\right)_{1}^{2}}$
Instantaneous active power
$W_{1}=\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{W}\right)_{i} \cdot\left(A_{1}\right)_{1}$
Instantaneous power factor
$\cos \phi_{1}=\frac{W_{1}}{V A_{1}}$
Instantaneous effective current
$A_{1}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(A_{1}\right)_{1}^{2}}$
Instantaneous apparent power
$V A_{1}=V_{T N} \cdot A_{1}$
Instantaneous reactive power
VAr $_{1}=\sqrt{\left(\text { VA }_{1}\right)^{2}-\left(W_{1}\right)^{2}}$

System variables
Equivalent three-phase voltage
$V_{2}=\frac{V_{12}+V_{23}+V_{31}}{3}$
Three-phase reactive power
$V A r_{2}=\left(V A r_{1}+V A r_{2}+V A r_{3}\right)$
Neutral current
$\mathbf{A n}=\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 1}+\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 2}+\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 3}$
Three-phase active power
$W_{\Sigma}=W_{1}+W_{2}+W_{3}$
Three-phase apparent power
$V A_{\Sigma}=\sqrt{W_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}+V A r_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}}$
Three-phase power factor
$\cos \phi_{\Sigma}=\frac{W_{\Sigma}}{V A_{\Sigma}}$

Energy metering
$k W h_{i}=\int_{i_{1}}^{t_{2}} P_{i}(t) d t \cong \Delta t \sum_{n_{1}}^{m_{i}} P_{i j}$


Where:
$\mathrm{i}=$ considered phase (L1, L2 or L3)
$\mathbf{P}=$ active power; $\mathbf{Q}=$ reactive power;
$\mathbf{t}_{1}, \mathbf{t}_{2}=$ starting and ending time points of consumption recording; $\mathbf{n}=$ time unit; $\Delta \mathbf{t}=$ time interval between two successive power consumptions; $\mathbf{n}_{1}, \mathbf{n}_{2}=$ starting and ending discrete time points of consumption recording

## Harmonic Analysis

| Analysis principle | FFT | Display of harmonic values | THD \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harmonic measurement Current Voltage | Up to 15th harmonic Up to 15th harmonic | Others | The harmonic distortion can be measured in both 3 -wire or 4 -wire systems. |
| Type of harmonics | $\begin{aligned} & \text { THD (VL1) } \\ & \text { THD (VL2) } \\ & \text { THD (VL3) } \\ & \text { THD (AL1) } \\ & \text { THD (AL2) } \\ & \text { THD (AL3) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## Wiring diagrams

When the CT is connected to earth, a leakage current from 0 to 1.8 mA max is generated, whose value depends on the input impedance values of the instrument, on the type of connection and on the line voltage measured by the instrument.


NOTE: the current inputs can be connected to the mains ONLY by means of current transformers. The direct connection is not allowed.

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## Output connections



Fig. 13

Relay out.


Fig. 15

Open collector outputs: The load resistance (Rc) must be designed so that the closed contact current is lower than 100 mA ; the VDC voltage must be lower than or equal to 30 V .
VDC: external power supply voltage. Out: positive output contact (open collector transistor). GND: ground output contact (open collector transistor).


Fig. 17

## Front Panel Description



1. Display

LED-type with alphanumeric indications to:

- display configuration parameters;
- display all the measured variables.

2. Key-pad

To program the configuration parameters and the display of the variables.

## S

Key to enter programming and confirm selections;

Keys to:

- programme values;
- select functions;
- display measuring pages.


## Dimensions and Panel Cut-out



