## Energy Management Smart Power Quality Analyzer Type WM3-96



- Sampling rate: $\mathbf{1 0}$ samples/s
- Harmonic distorsion analysis (FFT) up to 50th harmonic with both graph and numerical indication (of current and voltage)
- Harmonics source detection
- Optional RS232 + real time clock function with data logging of alarm events


## Product Description

32-bit $\mu$ P-based smart power quality analyzer with a built-in configuration key-pad.
The housing is for panel mounting and ensures a degree of protection (front) of IP 65. The instrument is parti-
cularly indicated for those applications where there is the need to control the power supply quality. The variables being displayed are more than 400.

- Class 0.5
- 32-bit $\mu$ P-based modular smart power quality analyzer
- Graph display (128 x 64 dots)
- Front size: $96 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$
- Measurements of single and system variables: $\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{W}_{\text {avg }}, ~ V A$, $\mathrm{VA}_{\text {avg }}, \mathrm{PF}, \mathrm{PF}_{\text {avg }}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{A}_{\text {avg }}$ (for all of them max. and min. values). Energies: $\pm \mathrm{kWh}, 4$ quadrant VArh measurement
- TRMS measurement of distorted waves (voltage/current)
- Current and voltage inputs with autoranging capability
- 4x4-dgt instantaneous variable read-out
- 4x9-dgt total energies read-out
- 4x6-dgt partial energies read-out
- 48 independent energy meters to be used as single, dual, multi-time energy management
- Degree of protection (front): IP 65
- Up to 4 optional alarm setpoints
- Up to 4 optional pulse outputs
- Up to 4 optional analogue outputs
- Optional serial RS422/485 output
- Universal power supply: 18 to 60 VAC/DC - 90 to 260 VAC/DC
- MODBUS, JBUS protocol

Ordering Key wM3-96AV53H xx xx xx xx x


## Type Selection

| Range code |  | Slot 1 (signal retransmission) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AV5: | 90/250/433 VAC - | XX: | None |
|  | 1/5 AAC | A1: | Single analogue output, 20 mADC (standard) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & (\max .300 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N}) / \\ & 520 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L})-6 \mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | A2: | 20 mADC (standard) <br> Single analogue output, |
|  | (standard) |  |  |
| AV7: | $\begin{aligned} & 110 / 40 / 690 \mathrm{VAC}- \\ & 1 / 5 \mathrm{AAC} \\ & (\max .480 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N}) / \\ & 830 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L}) / 6 \mathrm{~A}^{11} \end{aligned}$ | A3: | Single analogue output $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC}{ }^{1)}$ |
|  |  | A4: | Single analogue outpu |
|  |  |  | $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ |
|  |  | B1: | Dual analogue output 20 mADC (standard) |
| Measurement |  | B2: | Dual analogue output, |
|  |  |  | $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ |
| 3: | One phase, threephase system (3 or 4 wires, balanced load) Three phase system (3 or 4 wires, unbalanced load) | B3: | Dual analogue output, $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC} \text { 1) }$ |
|  |  | B4: | Dual analogue output, |
|  |  | V1: | $\pm 20$ mADC ${ }^{1)}$ <br> Single analogue outp |
|  |  |  | 10 VDC (standard) |
|  |  | V2: | Single a nalogue output |
|  |  |  | $\pm 1$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$ |
|  |  | V3: | Single analogue output, +5 VDC ${ }^{1)}$ |
| Power supply |  | V4: | Single analogue output, |
|  |  |  | $\pm 10$ VDC |
|  | 18 to 60 VAC/DC ${ }^{1)}$ | W1: | Dual analogue output |
| H: | 90 to $260 \mathrm{VAC/DC}$ | W2: | Dual analogue outp |
|  |  |  | $\pm 1$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$ |
|  |  | W3: | Dual analogue output, |
|  |  |  | $\pm 5 \mathrm{VDC}{ }^{10}$ ( |
| ${ }^{1)}$ On request |  | W4: | Dual analogue output, |

Slot 2 (signal retransmission)
XX: None
B1: Dual analogue output, 20 mADC (standard)
B2: Dual analogue output, $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}{ }^{11}$
B3: Dual analogue output, $\pm 10$ mADC ${ }^{1)}$
B4: Dual analogue output, $\pm 20$ mADC ${ }^{1)}$
W1: Dual analogue output, 10 VDC (standard)
W2: Dual analogue output, $\pm 1$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$
W3: Dual analogue output, $\pm 5$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$
W4: Dual analogue output, $\pm 10$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$
S1: Serial output, RS485 multidrop, bidirectional ${ }^{11}$

|  | alarm or pulse outputs) |
| :---: | :---: |
| XX: | None |
| R1: | Single relay output, (AC1-8AAC @ 250VAC) 1) |
| R2: | Dual relay output, (AC1-8AAC @ 250VAC) ${ }^{1)}$ |
| 01: | Single open collector |
| 02: | output (30V/100mADC) " |
|  | put (30V/100mADC) ${ }^{1)}$ |
| D1: | 3 digital inputs ${ }^{1)}$ |

Slot 4 (alarm or pulse outputs)
XX: None
R2: Dual relay output,
(AC1-8AAC @ 250VAC) 1)
O2: Dual open collector output ( $30 \mathrm{~V} / 100 \mathrm{mADC}$ ) ${ }^{1)}$
04: 4 open collector outputs $(30 \mathrm{~V} / 100 \mathrm{mADC}){ }^{1)}$

Options
X: $\quad$ None
S: $\quad$ Serial RS232 + RTC
with this module it is possible to enable the automatic alarm logging.

A1: Single analogue output, 20 mADC (standard)
A2: Single analogue output, $\pm 10$ mADC ${ }^{1)}$ $\pm 20$ mADC ${ }^{11}$
B1: Dual analogue output, Dual analogue output, $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}{ }^{1}$
B3: Dual analogue output, Dual analogue output, $\pm 20$ mADC ${ }^{1)}$

Single analogue output, $\pm 1$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$ $\pm 5$ VDC ${ }^{1)}$

Power supply
L: $\quad 18$ to 60 VAC/DC ${ }^{1)}$
${ }^{1)}$ On request

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## Input Specifications

| Number of inputs Current |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 (measurement code: 1) |
|  | 6 (measurement code: 3) |
| Voltage | 2 (measurement code: 1) |
|  | 4 (measurement code: 3) |
| Digital | 4, for 3 free of voltage contacts for W-VA-A avg synchronization |
|  | Reading voltage/current: <br> 17.5 to $25 \mathrm{VDC} /<8 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Accuracy (display, RS232/485) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{n}}: 5 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{If}_{\text {f. }}: 6 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | Un: $240 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{U}_{\text {f.s. }}: 300 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |
| Current | $\pm 0.5 \%$ rdg (0.2 to 1.2 ln ) |
|  | $\pm 5 \mathrm{~mA}$ (0.02 to 0.2 In ) |
| Voltage | $\pm 0.5 \%$ rdg (0.2 to 1.25 Un) |
|  | includes also: |
|  | frequency, power supply |
|  | and output load influences |
| Frequency Active power <br> (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) | $\pm 0.1 \%$ rdg ( 40 to 440 Hz ) |
|  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.5 \%(\mathrm{rdg}+\mathrm{ts})(\mathrm{PF} 0.5 \mathrm{UC} \\ & 0.1 \text { to } 1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2 \text { to } 1.2 \text { Un) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\pm 1 \%$ rdg (PF 0.5 L/C, |
|  | 0.1 to $1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2$ to 1.2 Un) |
| Reactive power <br> (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.5 \%(\mathrm{rdg}+\mathrm{fs})(\mathrm{PF} 0.5 \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{C}, \\ & 0.1 \text { to } 1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2 \text { to } 1.2 \mathrm{Un}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 0.1 to $1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2$ to 1.2 Un ) $\pm 1 \%$ rdg (PF 0.5 L/C, |
|  | 0.1 to $1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2$ to 1.2 Un ) |
| Apparent power <br> (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) |  |
|  | $\pm 0.5 \%$ (rdg + fs) |
|  | (0.1 to $1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2$ to 1.2 Un) |
|  | $\pm 1 \% \mathrm{rdg}$ |
|  | (0.1 to $1.2 \mathrm{In}, 0.2$ to 1.2 Un) |
| Energies <br> (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) |  |
|  | Class 1 according to |
|  | EN61036 and to EN61268 |
|  | lb: 5 A, Imax: 6 A |
|  | $0.1 \mathrm{lb}: 500 \mathrm{~mA}$, |
|  | Start-up current: 20 mA |
|  | Un: 240 V |
| Harmonic distorsion <br> (@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) | 1\% f.s. (f.s.: 100\%) |
|  | phase: $\pm 2^{\circ}$; Imin: 0.1 Arms |
|  | Imax: 15 Ap; Umin: 50 Vrms |
|  | Umax: 500 Vp |
|  | Sampling frequency $6400 \mathrm{~Hz} @ 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Additional errors |  |
| Humidity | $\leq 0.3 \%$ rdg, $60 \%$ to $90 \%$ R.H. |
| Input frequency | $\leq 0.4 \%$ rdg, 62 to 400 Hz |
| Magnetic field | $\leq 0.5 \%$ rdg @ $400 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| Temperature drift | $\leq 200 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |


| Sampling rate | 6400 Hz @ 50Hz |
| :---: | :---: |
| Display | Graph LCD, 128x64dots, back-lighted. Selectable read-out for the instantaneous variables: $4 \times 4$-dgt or $4 \times 3^{1 / 2}$-dgt <br> Total Energies: 4x9-dgt; Partial: 4x6-dgt |
| Max. and min. indication | Max. 9999 (99999999), <br> Min. -9999 (-99999999) |
| Measurements | Current, voltage, power, energy, harmonic distortion (see "Display pages" table). TRMS measurement of a distorted wave voltage/current Coupling type: Direct Crest factor: $\geq 3$ (max. 15Ap/500Vp (V L-N) or 15Ap/800Vp (V L-N) |
| Ranges (impedances) |  |
| AV5 (Un/ln): | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \mathrm{~V} / \sqrt{ } 3 / 100 \mathrm{~V}(600 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 90 \mathrm{~V} / \sqrt{3} / 100 \mathrm{~V}(600 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 250 \mathrm{~V} / 433 \mathrm{~V}(600 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 250 \mathrm{~V} / 433 \mathrm{~V}(600 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| AV7 (Un/ln) | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \mathrm{~V} / \sqrt{ } 3 / 110 \mathrm{~V}(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega) \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 110 \mathrm{~V} / \sqrt{ } 3 / 110 \mathrm{~V}(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 400 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega)- \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 400 \mathrm{~V} / 690 \mathrm{~V}(1 \mathrm{M} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Frequency range | 40 to 440 Hz |
| Over-load protection |  |
| Continuous: voltage/current | $1.2 \times \mathrm{Un} / \mathrm{ln}$ |
| For 1 s |  |
| Voltage: | $2 \times$ Un |
| Current: | $20 \times 1 n$ |
| Keyboard | 4 keys: <br> "S" for enter programming phase and password confirmation, <br> "UP" and "DOWN" for value programming/function selection, page scrolling "F" for special functions |

## Output Specifications

Analogue outputs (on request)
Number of outputs
Accuracy
Range

Up to 4 (on request)
$\pm 2 \%$ f.s.
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R. $\mathrm{H} . \leq 60 \%$ )
0 to 20 mADC
0 to $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$

[^0]
## Output Specifications (cont.)

| Scaling factor | Programmable within the whole range of retransmission; it allows the retransmission management of all values from: <br> 0 to 20 mADC <br> 0 to $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ <br> 0 to $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC}$ <br> 0 to $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ <br> 0 to 10 VDC <br> 0 to $\pm 10$ VDC <br> 0 to $\pm 5$ VDC <br> 0 to $\pm 1$ VDC |
| :---: | :---: |
| Response time | $\leq 200$ ms typical (filter excluded, FFT excluded $31 / 2$ dgt indication) |
| Ripple | $\leq 1 \%$ according to IEC 60688-1 and EN 60688-1 |
| Temperature drift | $200 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Load: 20 mA output | $\leq 600 \Omega$ |
| $\pm 20 \mathrm{~mA}$ output | $\leq 550 \Omega$ |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ output | $\leq 1100 \Omega$ |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{~mA}$ output | $\leq 2200 \Omega$ |
| 10 V output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ms }}$ output to measuring input $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ms}}$ output to supply input |
| RS422/RS485 output (on request) | Multidrop bidirectional (static and dynamic variables) |
| Connections | 2 or 4 wires, max. distance 1200 m , termination directly on the module |
| Adresses | 1 to 255 , selectable by key-pad |
| Protocol | MODBUS/JBUS |
| Data (bidirectional) |  |
| Dynamic (reading only) | System variables: <br> P, $\mathrm{P}_{\text {Avg }}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{PF}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{L}}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{THD}$ energy and status of digital inputs, setpoint output. Single phase variables: <br> $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L} 1}, \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{L},}, \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{L} 1}, \mathrm{PF}_{\mathrm{L} 1}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}-1}, A_{\mathrm{L} 1}, T H D_{\mathrm{L} 1}$ <br> $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{L}_{1}}, \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{L}_{2}}, \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{L}_{2}}, \mathrm{PF}_{\mathrm{L}_{12}}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{L}_{2}-\mathrm{N}}, \mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{A}_{2}}$, THD $\mathrm{LD}_{L_{2}}$ |
| Static (writing only) | All programming data, reset of energy, activation of static output. |
|  | Stored energy (EEPROM) max. 99.999.999 kWh/kVArh |
| Data format | 1 -start bit, 8 -data bit, no parity/even parity, 1 stop bit |
| Baud-rate | 1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600 selectable bauds |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ms}}$ output to measuring inputs $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ms }}$ output to supply input |


| RS232 output (on request) | bidirectional (static and dynamic variables) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Connections | 3 wires, max. distance 15 m , |
| Data format | 1 -start bit, 8 -data bit, no parity, 1 -stop bit |
| Baud-rate | 9600 bauds |
| Protocol | MODBUS (JBUS) |
| Other data | as for RS422/485 |
| Digital outputs (on request) | The working of the outputs: pulse or alarm or both of them is fully programmable and is independent from the chosen output module. |
| Pulse output (on request) |  |
| Number of outputs | Up to 4 (on request) |
| Type | From 1 to 1000 programmable pulses for K-M-G Wh, K-M-G VArh, open collector (NPN transistor) $V_{\text {ON }} 1.2 \mathrm{VDC} / \mathrm{max} .100 \mathrm{~mA}$ Voff 30 VDC max. |
| Pulse duration | 220 ms (ON), $\geq 220 \mathrm{~ms}$ (OFF) <br> According to DIN43864 |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ms }}$ output to measuring input, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ output to supply input. |
| Note | The outputs can be either open collector type or relay type (for this latter one see the characteristics mentioned in the ALARMS). |
| Alarms (on request) |  |
| Number of setpoints | Up to 4, independent |
| Alarm type | Up alarm, down alarm, up alarm with latch, down alarm with latch, phase assymetry, phase loss, neutral loss |
| Setpoint adjustment | 0 to $100 \%$ of the electrical scale |
| Hysteresis | 0 to $100 \%$ of the electrical scale |
| On-time delay | 0 to 255 s |
| Relay status | Selectable, Normally deenergized, normally energized |
| Output type | Relay, SPDT <br> AC 1-8 A, 250 VAC <br> DC 12-5 A, 24 VDC <br> AC 15-2.5 A, 250 VAC <br> DC 13-2.5 A, 24 VDC |
| Min. response time | $\leq 150 \mathrm{~ms}$, filter excluded, setpoint on-time delay: "0" |
| Insulation | $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ output to measuring input, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {rms }}$ output to supply input |
| Note | The outputs can be either relay type or open collector type (for this latter one, see the characteristics mentioned in the PULSE OUTPUTS). |

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## Software Functions

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Password

1st level

2nd level \& Numeric code of max. 3 digits; 2 protection levels of the programming data Password "0", no protection Password from 1 to 499, all data are protected \& Filtering coefficient Filter action \& | input electrical scale |
| :--- |
| 1 to 255 |
| Alarm, analogue and serial outputs (fundamental variables: $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{W}$ and their derived ones) | <br>

\hline Measurement selection \& See the relevant table \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Event logging} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Only with RS232 + RTC module. The alarms max/min values will be stored with time (hh:mm:ss) and date (dd:mm:yy) references Max. capacity: 480 events} <br>
\hline Transformer ratio \& For CT up to 30000 A , For VT up to 600 kV \& \& <br>

\hline Scaling factor Operating mode \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Electrical scale: compression/ expansion of the input scale to be connected to up to 4 analogue outputs and up to 4 alarm outputs. |
| :--- |
| Programmable within the whole measuring range |} \& \& <br>

\hline Electrical range \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Page Variables} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\min 4 /$ page, one freely prog. page +26 variable pages + according to the kind of period selection: up to 12 energy meter pages.} <br>
\hline Filter Filter operating range \& 0 to $99.9 \%$ of the \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## Supply Specifications

## AC voltage

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 90 \text { to } 260 \text { VAC/DC (standard), } \\
& 18 \text { to } 60 \text { VAC/DC (on request), }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \leq 30 \text { VA/12 } \mathrm{W}(90 \text { to } 260 \mathrm{~V}) \\
& \leq 20 \text { VA/12 W (18 to } 60 \mathrm{~V})
\end{aligned}
$$

## General Specifications

| Operating temperature | 0 to $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32\right.$ to $\left.122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> (R.H. $<90 \%$ non-condensing) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage temperature | -10 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(14\right.$ to $\left.140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ <br> (R.H. $<90 \%$ non-condensing) |
| Insulation reference voltage | $300 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ms}}$ to ground (AV5 input) |\(\left|\begin{array}{ll}4000 \mathrm{~V}_{ms} between all inputs/ <br>

outputs to ground\end{array}\right|\)

| Housing <br> Dimensions <br> Material | $96 \times 96 \times 140 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> ABS, <br> self-extinguishing: UL 94 V-0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Degree of protection | Front: IP65 |
| Weight | Approx. 600 g <br> (packing included) |
|  |  |

## Function Description

## Input and output scaling capability

Working of the analogue outputs (y) versus input variables (x)

Figure A
The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. The output quantity is proportional to the measured quantity.


## Figure D

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. With the measured quantity being zero, the output quantity already has the value $\mathrm{Y} 1=0.2 \mathrm{Y} 2$.
Live zero output.


## Figure B

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity changes simultaneously. The output quantity is proportional to the measured quantity.


## Figure C

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. On the range X0...X1, the output quantity is zero. The range $\mathrm{X} 1 \ldots \mathrm{X} 2$ is delineated on the entire output range $\mathrm{Y} 0=\mathrm{Y} 1 . . \mathrm{Y} 2$ and thus presented in strongly expanded form.


## Figure E

The sign of the measured quantity changes but that of the output quantity remains the same. The output quantity steadily increases from value X 1 to value X 2 of the measured quantity.

## Figure $F$

The sign of the measured quantity remains the same, that of the output quantity changes as the measured quantity leaves range $\mathrm{XO} 0 . . \mathrm{X1}$ and passes to range X1...X2 and vice versa.


## Mode of Operation

Waveform of the signals that can be measured


Figure G
Sine wave, undistorted
Fundamental content 100\%
Harmonic content 0\%
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{rms}}=\quad 1.1107|\overline{\mathrm{~A}}|$


Figure H
Sine wave, indented
Fundamental content 10...100\%
Harmonic content 0... $90 \%$
Frequency spectrum 3rd to 50th harmonic


Figure I
Sine wave, distorted
Fundamental content 70...90\%
Harmonic content 10...30\%
Frequency spectrum 3rd to 50th harmonic

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## Harmonic Distortion Analysis

| Analysis principle | FFT |  | possible to know if the distor- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harmonic measurement Current Voltage | Up to 50th harmonic Up to 50th harmonic |  | tion is absorbed or generated Note: if the system is a 3-wire type the angle cannot be measured. |
| Type of harmonics | THD (VL1) <br> THD odd (VL1) <br> THD even (VL1) <br> and also for the other phases: | Harmonic details | For every THD page it is possible to see the harmonic order. |
|  | L2, L3. <br> THD (IL1) <br> THD odd (LL1) <br> THD even (lL1) and also for the other phases: L2, L3. | Display pages | The harmonics content is displayed as a graph showing the whole harmonic spectrum. The information is given also as numerical information: THD in \% / RMS value THD odd in \% / RMS value THD even in \% / RMS value single harmonic in \% / RMS value |
| Harmonic phase angle | The instrument measures the angle between the single harmonic of " $V$ " and the single harmonic of "l" and displays |  |  |
|  | the result as a symbol in one of the four quadrants. According to the position of the symbol in the quadrant, it is | Others | The harmonic distortion can be measured in both 3 -wire or 4 -wire systems. Tw: 0.02 |

## Energy Time Period Management

| Time periods | Selectable: single time, <br> dual time and multi-time |
| :--- | :--- |
| Single time <br> Number of energy meters | Total: 4 (9-digit) <br> (no partial counters) |
| Dual time <br> Number of energy meters | Total: 4 (9-digit) <br> Partial: 8 (6-digit) <br> 2, programmable within <br> 24 hours |
| Time periods | Total: 4 (9-digit) |
| Multi-time | Partial: 48 (6-digit) <br> Number of energy meters |
| Time periods | within 24 hours |
| 3, programmable within |  |
| Time seasons | 12 months |

Management concept (multi-time)
(a)

(b)
(c)
max. 3


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## Display Pages

Variables that can be displayed in case of a three-phase system, 4-wire connection.

| No | 1st variable | 2nd variable | 3rd variable | 4th variable | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Selectable | Selectable | Selectable | Selectable |  |
| 1 | V L1-N | V L2-N | V L3-N | V L-N sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 2 | V L1 | V L2 | V L3 | V sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 3 | A L1 | A L2 | A L3 | A sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 4 | W L1 | W L2 | W L3 | W sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 5 | VAr L1 | VAr L2 | VAr L3 | VAr sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 6 | VA L1 | VA L2 | VA L3 | VA sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 7 | PF L1 | PF L2 | PF L3 | PF sys |  |
| 8 | VL1-N | A L1 | PF L1 | W L1 |  |
| 9 | V L2-N | A L2 | PF L2 | W L2 |  |
| 10 | V L3-N | A L3 | PF L3 | W L3 |  |
| 11 | $V$ sys | PF sys | VAr sys | W sys | Sys = $\Sigma$ |
| 12 | A sys | PF sys | Hz | W sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 13 | A avg | VA avg | PF avg | W avg |  |
| 14 | (MAX1) | (MAX2) | (MAX3) | (MAX4) | The MAX value can be one of the |
| 15 | (MAX5) | (MAX6) | (MAX7) | (MAX8) | above mentioned (No. 0 to No. 13) |
| 16 | (MAX9) | (MAX10) | (MAX11) | (MAX12) |  |
| 17 | (MIN1) | (MIN2) | (MIN3) | (MIN4) | The MIN value can be one of the |
| 18 | (MIN5) | (MIN6) | (MIN7) | (MIN8) | above mentioned (No. 0 to No. 13) |
| 19 | Histogram FFT V1 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V1-I1 is activated |
| 20 | Histogram FFT I1 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V1-I1 is activated |
| 21 | Histogram FFT V2 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V2-I2 is activated |
| 22 | Histogram FFT 12 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V2-I2 is activated |
| 23 | Histogram FFT V3 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V3-13 is activated |
| 24 | Histogram FFT I3 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V3-13 is activated |
| 25 | KWh + TOT | KWh - TOT | KVAr + TOT | KVAr - TOT |  |
| 26 | KWh+ | KWh- | KVAr+ | KVAr- | Partial energy meters |

## Used Calculation Formulas

Formulas being used for single-phase measurements

Instantaneous effective voltage
$V_{I N}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{I N}\right)_{1}^{2}}$
Instantaneous active power
$W_{1}=\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{1 N}\right) \cdot\left(A_{1}\right)_{1}$
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

$$
V A_{1}=V_{1 N} \cdot A_{1}
$$

Instantaneous reactive power
VAr $r_{1}=\sqrt{\left(V A_{1}\right)^{2}-\left(W_{1}\right)^{2}}$

Formulas being used for 3-phase measurements
Equivalent three-phase voltage
$V_{\Sigma}=\frac{V_{12}+V_{23}+V_{31}}{3}$
Three-phase reactive power
$V A r_{2}=\left(V A r_{1}+V A r_{2}+V A r_{3}\right)$
Equivalent three-phase current
$A_{\Sigma}=\frac{V A_{\Sigma}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot V_{\Sigma}}$
Three-phase active power
$W_{\Sigma}=W_{1}+W_{2}+W_{3}$
Three-phase apparent power
$V A_{\Sigma}=\sqrt{W_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}+V A r_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}}$
Equivalent three-phase power factor $\cos \phi_{\Sigma}=\frac{W_{\Sigma}}{V A_{\Sigma}}$

Total harmonic distortion


Harmonic values:
THDi-THD of parameter T at phase i
$\mathrm{Tn}, \mathrm{i}$ - value of parameter T at the n 'th harmonic of phase i

## Consumption Recording



$\mathrm{kWh}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ total consumed active energy at phase i
$\mathrm{kVArh}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ total consumed reactive energy at phase i
$P_{i}(t)=$ total RMS active power at phase i of time $t$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{i}}(\mathrm{t})=$ total RMS reactive power at phase i of time $t$
$\mathrm{t}_{1} \mathrm{t}_{2}=$ starting and ending time points of consumption recording
$\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{i}}=$ total RMS active power at phase i of discrete time $n$
$Q_{\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{i}}=$ total RMS reactive power at phase i of discrete time n
$\Delta t=$ time interval between two successive power consumptions
n1, n2 = starting and ending discrete time points of consumption recording

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

- max./min. variable detection
- analogue outputs
- alarm outputs

| No | Variable | 1-phase Sys. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-ph. + N } \\ & \text { Bal. Sys. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-ph. }+\underset{\text { N }}{N} \\ & \text { Unbal. Sys. } \end{aligned}$ | Bal.ph. Sys. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3-ph. } \\ \text { Unbal. Sys. } \end{gathered}$ | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | V L1-N | 0 | x | x | 0 | 0 |  |
| 2 | V L2-N | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 3 | V L3-N | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4 | V L-N sys | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 5 | V L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 6 | V L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 7 | V L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 8 | V sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 9 | A L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 10 | A L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 11 | A L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 12 | A sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 13 | W L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 14 | W L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 15 | W L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 16 | W sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 17 | VAr L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 18 | VAr L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 19 | VAr L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 20 | VAr sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 21 | VA L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 22 | VA L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 23 | VA L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 24 | VA sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 25 | PF L1 | X | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 26 | PF L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 27 | PF L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 28 | PF sys | 0 | X | X | X | X | Sys $=\sum$ |
| 29 | Hz | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 30 | THD V1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 31 | THDo V1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 32 | THDe V1 | x | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 33 | THD V2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 34 | THDo V2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 35 | THDe V2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 36 | THD V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 37 | THDo V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 38 | THDe V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 39 | THD I1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 40 | THDo I1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 41 | THDe I1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-I1 is activated |
| 42 | THD I2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 43 | THDo I2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 44 | THDe I2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-I2 is activated |
| 45 | THD I3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 46 | THDo I3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 47 | THDe I3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-I3 is activated |
| 48 | A avg | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 49 | VA avg | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 50 | PF avg | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 51 | W avg | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 52 | ASY | 0 | X | X | X | X |  |

Note: (x) stands for an "available" variable, (o) stands for a "not-available" variable.

## CARLO GAVAZZI

Available Modules

| Type | N. of channels | Ordering code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WM3-96 base |  | AD1016 |
| AV5.3 measuring inputs |  | AQ1018 |
| AV7.3 measuring inputs |  | AQ1019 |
| 18-60 VAC/DC power supply |  | AP1021 |
| 90-260 VAC/DC power supply |  | AP1020 |
| 20 mADC analogue output | 1 | AO1050 |
| 10 VDC analogue output | 1 | AO1051 |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 1 | AO1052 |
| $\pm 10$ mADC analogue output | 1 | AO1053 |
| $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 1 | AO1054 |
| $\pm 1$ VDC analogue output | 1 | AO1055 |
| $\pm 5$ VDC analogue output | 1 | AO1056 |
| $\pm 10$ VDC analogue output | 1 | AO1057 |
| 20 mADC analogue output | 2 | AO1026 |
| 10 VDC analogue output | 2 | A01027 |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 2 | AO1028 |
| $\pm 10$ mADC analogue output | 2 | A01029 |
| $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 2 | AO1030 |
| $\pm 1$ VDC analogue output | 2 | AO1031 |
| $\pm 5$ VDC analogue output | 2 | A01032 |
| $\pm 10$ VDC analogue output | 2 | AO1033 |
| RS485 output | 1 | AR1034 |
| Relay output | 1 | AO1058 |
| Relay output | 2 | AO1035 |
| Open collector output | 1 | A01059 |
| Open collector output | 2 | AO1036 |
| Open collector output | 4 | AO1037 |
| Digital inputs | 3 | AQ1038 |
| RS232 output + RTC (1) | 1 | AR1039 |

Possible Module Combinations

| Basic unit | Slot 1 | Slot 2 | Slot 3 | Slot 4 |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Single analogue output | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dual analogue output | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |
| RS485 input/output |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |
| Single relay output (*) |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
| Single open collector out (*) |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
| Dual relay output (*) |  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Dual open coll. out (*) |  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| 4 open coll. output (*) |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| 3 digital inputs |  | Slot5 |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| Basic unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RS232 input/output + RTC | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |

* (alarm or pulse)
(1) The RS232 module works as alternative of the RS485 module.


## Wiring Diagrams

Single phase input connections


## Wiring Diagrams (cont.)

Three phase input connections - Balanced loads


Three-phase, 3-wire ARON input connections - Unbalanced loads


## Wiring Diagrams (cont.)

Three phase, 4-wire input connections - Unbalanced loads


## Front Panel Description



1. Key-pad

Set-up and programming procedures are easily controlled by the 4 pushbuttons.

- "S" for enter programming phase and password confirmation
- for value programming/function selection, page scrolling
- "F" for special functions

2. Display

Instantaneous measurements:

- 4-digit (maximum read-out 9999)

Energies:

- 9 digit (maximum read-out 99999999).

Alphanumeric indication by means of LCD display for:

- Displaying the configuration parameters
- All the measured variables


## Dimensions



## CARLO GAVAZZI

## Terminal Boards

Single analogue output modules


| AO1050 | $(20 \mathrm{mADC})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| A01051 | $(10 \mathrm{VDC})$ |
| A01052 | $( \pm 5 \mathrm{mADC})$ |
| A01053 | $( \pm 10 \mathrm{mADC})$ |
| A01054 | $( \pm 20 \mathrm{mADC})$ |
| A01055 | $( \pm 1 \mathrm{VDC})$ |
| A01056 | $( \pm 5 \mathrm{VDC})$ |
| A01057 | $( \pm 10 \mathrm{VDC})$ |

Digital output modules


AO1058
Single relay output


A01037
4 open collector outputs


A01035
Dual relay output


AR1039
RS232 output + RTC
Power supply modules


AP1021
18-60 VAC/DC power supply


AP1020
90-260 VAC/DC power supply


[^0]:    0 to $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC}$
    0 to $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$
    0 to 10 VDC
    0 to $\pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}$
    0 to $\pm 5$ VDC
    0 to $\pm 1$ VDC

