

Betriebsanleitung
Messumformer für Wirk- oder Blindleistung
SINEAX P530/Q531

Mode d'emploi
Convertisseur de mesure pour puissances active
ou réactive SINEAX P530/Q531

Operating Instructions
Transducer for active or reactive power
SINEAX P530/Q531



P530/Q531 B d-f-e

122 010

03.01

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Betriebsanleitung

Messumformer für Wirk- oder Blindleistung SINEAX P530/Q531



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1. Erst lesen, dann ...



Der einwandfreie und gefahrlose Betrieb setzt voraus, dass die Betriebsanleitung **gelesen** und die in den Abschnitten

- 4. Befestigung**
- 5. Elektrische Anschlüsse**
- 6. Messbereich-Einstellbarkeit durch DC-Kalibrierung**

enthaltenden Sicherheitshinweise **beachtet** werden.

Der Umgang mit diesem Gerät sollte nur durch entsprechend geschultes Personal erfolgen, das das Gerät kennt und berechtigt ist, Arbeiten in regeltechnischen Anlagen auszuführen.

2. Kurzbeschreibung

Der Messumformer SINEAX P530/Q531 dient zur Umwandlung von Wirk- oder Blindleistung eines Drehstromes gleicher oder beliebiger Belastung.

Als Ausgangssignal steht ein **eingeprägtes** Gleichstrom- oder **aufgeprägtes** Gleichspannungssignal zur Verfügung, das sich proportional zum Messwert der Wirk- oder Blindleistung verhält.

3. Technische Daten

Messeingang →

Messgrösse:	Wirk- oder Blindleistung, unipolar oder bipolar (in 4 Quadranten)
Nennfrequenz:	50 oder 60 Hz, sinusförmig

Eingangs-nennspannung: ≥ 100 bis 690 V
(85 - 230 V bei Hilfsenergie ab Mess-eingang)

Eingangsnennstrom: ≥ 1 bis ≤ 6 A

Messausgang →

Gleichstrom: 0 - 1 bis 0 - 20 mA
 $0,2$ - 1 bis 4 - 20 mA
 ± 1 bis ± 20 mA

Bürdenspannung: 15 V

Aussenwiderstand: Siehe «5. Elektrische Anschlüsse»

Gleichspannung: 0 - 1 bis 0 - 10 V
 $0,2$ - 1 bis 2 - 10 V
 ± 1 bis ± 10 V

Aussenwiderstand: Siehe «5. Elektrische Anschlüsse»

Einstellzeit: ≤ 300 ms

Hilfsenergie →

DC-, AC-Netzteil (DC oder 40 - 400 Hz)

Nennspannung	Toleranz-Angabe
85 - 230 V* DC, AC	DC - 15 bis $+ 33\%$
24 - 60 V DC, AC	AC $\pm 15\%$

Leistungsaufnahme: $\leq 2,5$ W bzw. $\leq 4,5$ VA

* Bei DC-Hilfsenergie > 125 V muss im Hilfsenergierekreis eine externe Sicherung vorgesehen werden.

Optionen

Anschluss auf

Niederspannungsseite: 24 V AC oder 24 - 60 V DC,
siehe Bild 4

Hilfsenergie ab Mess-eingang (self powered): 85 - 230 V AC, siehe Bild 3

⚠ Max. und min. Messeingangsspannung beachten!

Schildaufdruck	Eingangs-spannungsbereich = interner Hilfs-energie-Bereich	Toleranz	Hilfs-energie-Anschluss
Self powered by 2/5 (int. 85-230 V)	85 - 230 V AC	$\pm 15\%$	Intern ab Mess-eingang

Genauigkeitsangaben (Analog EN 60 688)

Bezugswert: Ausgangsendwert

Grundgenauigkeit: Klasse 0,5

Sicherheit

Verschmutzungsgrad: 2

Überspannungs-kategorie: III

Umgebungsbedingungen

Betriebstemperatur: -10 bis +55 °C

Lagerungstemperatur: -40 bis +70 °C

Relative Feuchte
im Jahresmittel: ≤ 75%

Unbedingt sicher stellen, dass alle Leitungen beim Anschliessen spannungsfrei sind!
Drohende Gefahr durch hohe Eingangsspannung oder hohe Hilfsenergiespannung!

4. Befestigung

Die Befestigung des SINEAX P530/Q531 erfolgt auf einer Hutschiene.



Bei der Bestimmung des Montageortes müssen die «**Umgebungsbedingungen**», Abschnitt «3. Technische Daten», eingehalten werden!

Gehäuse auf Hutschiene (EN 50 022) aufschnappen (siehe Bild 1).

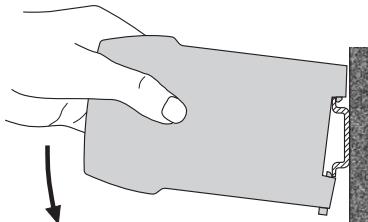


Bild 1. Montage auf Hutschiene 35 × 15 oder 35 × 7,5 mm.

5. Elektrische Anschlüsse

Elektrische Leitungen nach den Angaben auf dem Typenschild des gelieferten Messumformers anschliessen. Beachten, dass die Energierichtung und Phasenfolge eingehalten werden.

Es ist zu beachten, ...

I ... dass die Daten, die zur Lösung der Messaufgabe erforderlich sind, mit denen auf dem Typenschild des SINEAX P530/Q531 übereinstimmen (→ Messeingang, → Messausgang und → Hilfsenergie, siehe Bild 5!).

... dass der Widerstand im Ausgangstromkreis bei Stromausgang den Wert

$$R_{\text{ext max.}} [\text{k}\Omega] \leq \frac{15 \text{ V}}{I_{\text{AN}} [\text{mA}]}$$

(I_{AN} = Ausgangstromendwert)

nicht **überschreitet**, und bei Spannungs- ausgang den Wert

$$R_{\text{ext min.}} [\text{k}\Omega] \geq \frac{U_{\text{AN}} [\text{V}]}{4 \text{ mA}}$$

(U_{AN} = Ausgangsspannungsendwert)

nicht **unterschreitet**!

... dass die Messausgangsleitungen als verdrillte Kabel und möglichst räumlich getrennt von Starkstromleitungen verlegt werden!

Im übrigen landesübliche Vorschriften (z.B. für Deutschland VDE 0100 «Bedingungen über das Errichten von Starkstromanlagen mit Nennspannungen unter 1000 Volt») bei der Installation und Auswahl des Materials der elektrischen Leitungen befolgen!

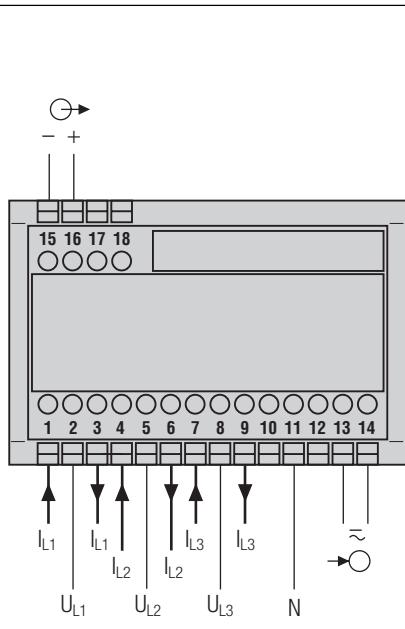


Bild 2. Hilfsenergie-Anschluss an Klemmen 13 und 14.

→ Messeingang

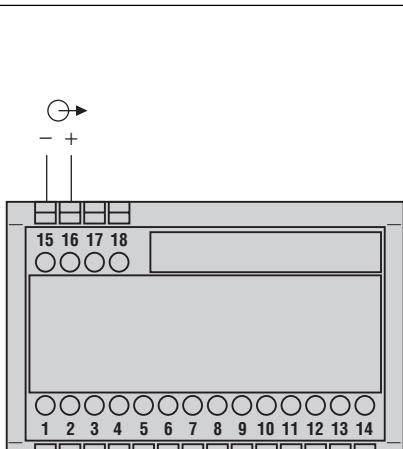


Bild 3. Hilfsenergie intern ab Messeingang, Hilfsenergie-Anschluss entfällt.

→ Messeingang

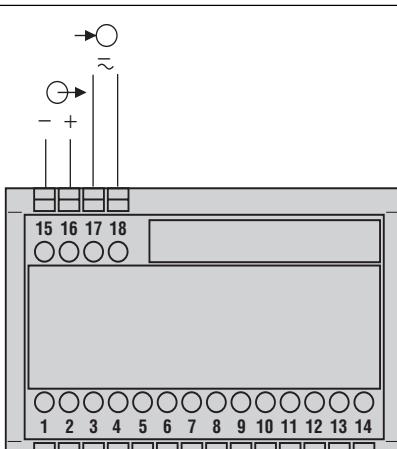
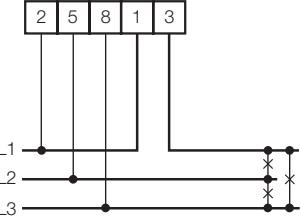
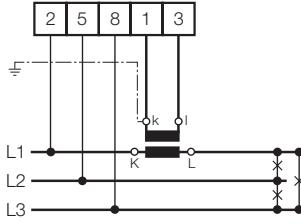
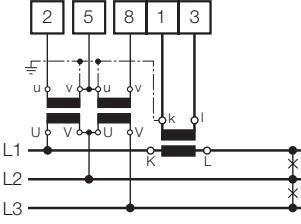
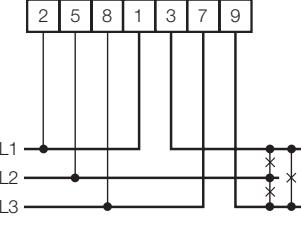
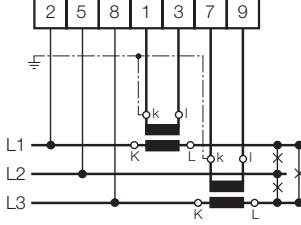
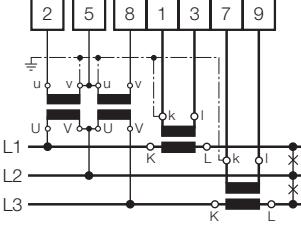
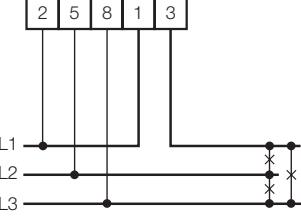
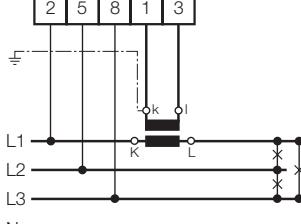
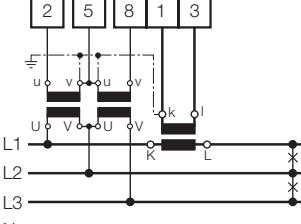
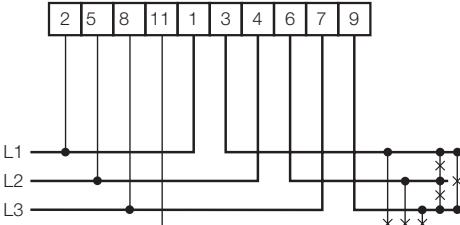
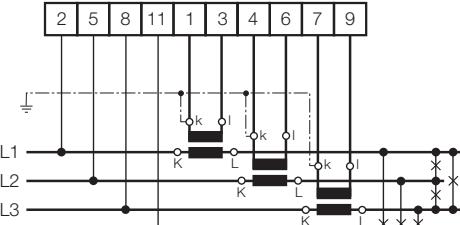
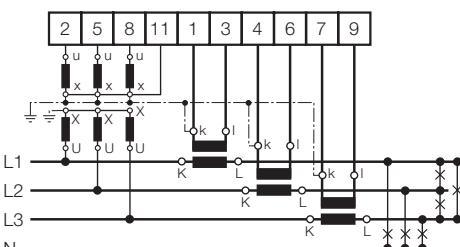


Bild 4. Hilfsenergie-Anschluss auf Niederspannungsseite an Klemmen 17 und 18.

→ Hilfsenergie

Messeingänge		
Messaufgabe/ Anwendung	Klemmenbelegung	
Dreileiter- Drehstromnetz gleichbelastet	  	
Dreileiter- Drehstromnetz ungleichbelastet	  	
Vierleiter- Drehstromnetz gleichbelastet	  	
Vierleiter- Drehstromnetz ungleichbelastet	  	<p>3 einpolig isolierte Spannungswandler im Hochspannungsnetz</p>

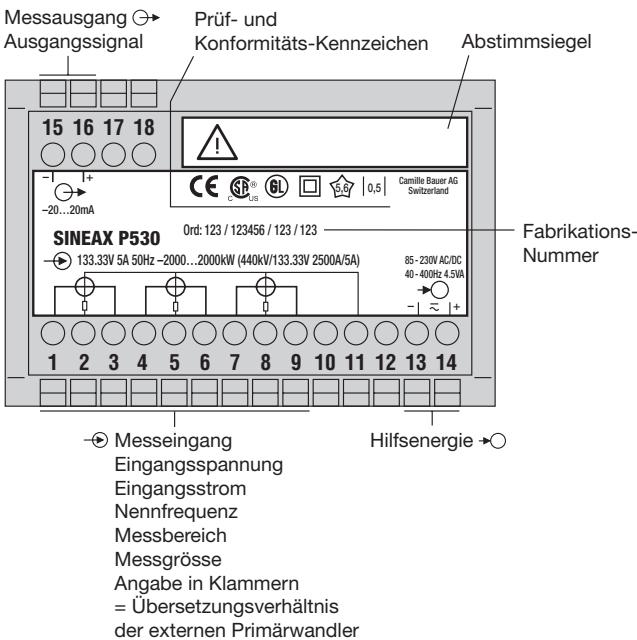


Bild 5. Erklärungen zum Typenschildbeispiel.

6. Messbereich-Einstellbarkeit durch DC-Kalibrierung

Von der DC-Kalibrierung ausgeschlossen sind folgende Typen:

Typ 531 – 41.. für Blindleistung 3-Leiter-Drehstrom gleichbelastet

Typ 531 – 43.. für Blindleistung 4-Leiter-Drehstrom ungleichbelastet



Die Messeingänge sind unbedingt sicher von gefährlichen Spannungen zu trennen!



Die DC-Kalibrierung erfolgt auf eigene Verantwortung. Beim Entfernen des Abstimmseigels erlischt die Garantie.

- Abstimmseiegel (kleines Klebeschild) entfernen (Bild 5).
- Hilfsenergie anschliessen \rightarrow (falls Hilfsenergie ab Messeingang an Klemmen 2 und 5).

- Bei Geräten mit Stromausgang ...

... mittlere Ausgangsbürde ($0,5 \cdot R_{ext} \text{ max.}$) und Messgerät (z.B. MetraHit 18s) am Ausgang \ominus anschliessen.

Beispiel: Ausgang 0...10 mA, Bürdenspannung ± 15 V

$$\text{Aussenwiderstand } R_{ext} \text{ max.} = \frac{15 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ mA}} = 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

anzuschliessen ist eine mittlere Ausgangsbürde von 0,75 k Ω

- Bei Geräten mit Spannungsausgang ...

... Ausgangsbürde ($2 \cdot R_{ext} \text{ min.}$) und Messgerät (z.B. MetraHit 18s) am Ausgang \ominus anschliessen.

Beispiel: Ausgang 0...10 V, Belastbarkeit 4 mA

$$\text{Aussenwiderstand } R_{ext} \text{ min.} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

anzuschliessen ist eine Ausgangsbürde von 5 k Ω

- «Nullpunkt» des Ausgangs einstellen. («Nullpunkt» entspricht dem Eingangsstrom null).

- Berechnung des Kalibrierfaktors c:

$$c = \frac{\text{Messbereichendwert}}{\text{Scheinleistung}}$$

Bei Drehstrom ist die Scheinleistung = $U \cdot I \cdot \sqrt{3}$

Zulässige Kalibrierfaktoren beachten,
bei Wirkleistung $\geq 0,75$ bis $1,3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$
bei Blindleistung $\geq 0,5$ bis $1,0 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$

Bei Anschluss über Wandler sind für U, I und Messbereichendwert die Primärwerte einzusetzen.

- Berechnung der DC-Kalibrierspannung Ukal:

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot c \quad \text{bei Wirkleistung}$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot \frac{c}{0,7} \quad \text{bei Blindleistung}$$

Falls der effektive Eingangs-Nennspannungswert U_N innerhalb einem der nachfolgenden Norm-Nennbereiche liegt, ist für $U = U_{N \text{ min}}$ einzusetzen!

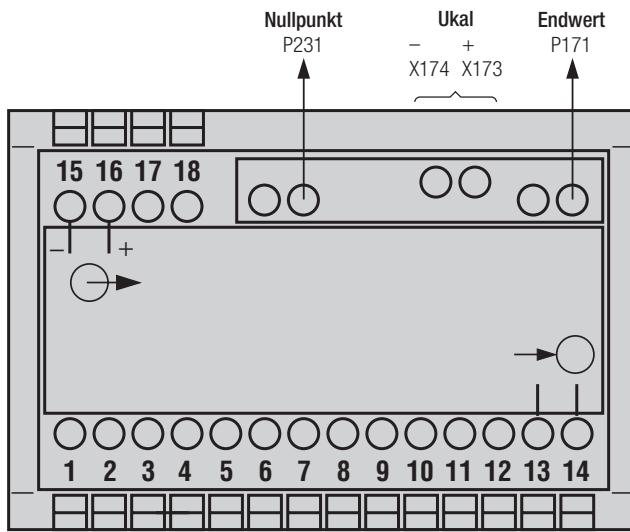
Norm-Nennbereiche sind:

Norm-Nennbereiche	$U = U_{N \text{ min}}$
1) 100 ... 115 V	100 V
2) 200 ... 230 V	200 V
3) 380 ... 440 V	380 V
4) 600 ... 690 V	600 V

Falls der effektive Eingangs-Nennspannungswert U_N nicht innerhalb einem der oben aufgeführten Norm-Nennbereiche liegt, (Nichtnorm [V] > 115,00 bis < 600;) ist für U der effektive Eingangs-Nennspannungswert U_N einzusetzen!

Nichtnorm-Eingangs-nennspannung	$U = U_N$
> 115,00 bis < 600 V	z.B. 500 V

- DC-Kalibrierspannung X174 (-) und X173 (+) (z.B. mit MetraHit 18c) anschliessen.
- Endwert des Ausgangs mit P171 abgleichen.
- «Nullpunkt» des Ausgangs kontrollieren und ev. mit P 231 abgleichen.
- Endwert des Ausgangs kontrollieren und ev. abgleichen (bis Endwert und «Nullpunkt» stimmen).
- Einstellöffnungen abdecken.



$U = U_N$ einsetzen, wenn U_N ausserhalb der Norm-Nennbereiche liegt

$U = U_{N \min}$ einsetzen, wenn U_N innerhalb einem der Norm-Nennbereiche liegt

Beispiele für Dreileiter-Drehstromnetz ungleichbelastet

Wirkleistungsmessung

Beispiel 1:

Änderung der Eingangsspannung von 100 V auf 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1,1547$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 1,04972$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 1,04972$$

Ukal = 1,1547 V neue Kalibrierspannung

Beispiel 2:

Änderung des Stromwandlers von 250 A auf 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1,04972$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 0,87477$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 0,87477$$

Ukal = 0,9622 V neue Kalibrierspannung

U_n = Neue Eingangsspannung

U_a = Alte Eingangsspannung

c_n = Neuer Kalibrierfaktor

c_a = Alter Kalibrierfaktor

Beispiel 3:

Messbereichänderung von $\pm 4000 \text{ W}$ auf $\pm 3000 \text{ W}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 4000...0...4000 \text{ W}, c_a = 1,15470$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 3000...0...3000 \text{ W}, c_n = 0,8660$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_N}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot 0,866$$

Ukal = 0,9116 V neue Kalibrierspannung

Blindleistungsmessung

Beispiel 4:

Änderung der Eingangsspannung von 100 V auf 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0,7698$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0,6998$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,6998}{0,7}$$

Ukal = 0,9997 V neue Kalibrierspannung

Beispiel 5:

Änderung des Stromwandlers von 250 A auf 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0,6998$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0,58318$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,58318}{0,7}$$

Ukal = 0,9164 V neue Kalibrierspannung

Beispiel 6:

Messbereichänderung von $\pm 2500 \text{ Var}$ auf $\pm 2000 \text{ Var}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2500...0...2500 \text{ Var}, c_a = 0,72168$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2000...0...2000 \text{ Var}, c_n = 0,57735$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,57735}{0,7}$$

Ukal = 0,8682 V neue Kalibrierspannung

7. Inbetriebnahme und Wartung

Hilfsenergie und Messeingang einschalten. Es besteht die Möglichkeit, während des Betriebes die Ausgangsleitung zu unterbrechen und ein Kontrollgerät anzuschliessen, z.B. für eine Funktionsprüfung.

Der Messumformer ist wartungsfrei.

8. Demontage-Hinweis

Messumformer gemäss Bild 6 von Tragschiene abnehmen.

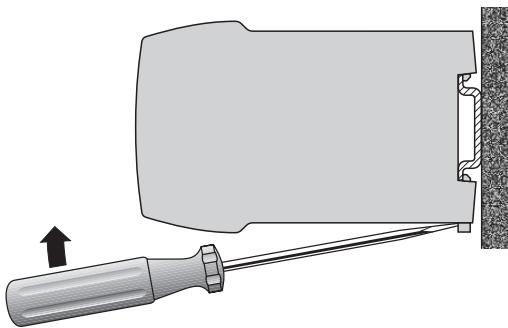


Bild 6

9. Mass-Skizze

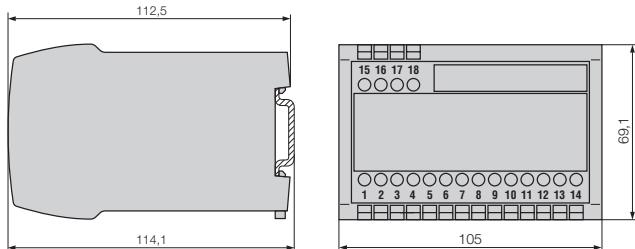


Bild 7. Gehäuse P18/105 auf Hutschiene (35 × 15 mm oder 35 × 7,5 mm, nach EN 50 022) aufgeschnappt.

10. Gerätezulassungen



Germanischer Lloyd Zulassung
Zertifikat Nr.: 12 260-98 HH



CSA geprüft für USA und Kanada
file-nr. 204767

Mode d'emploi

Convertisseur de mesure pour puissances active ou réactive

SINEAX P530/Q531

Les conseils de sécurité qui doivent impérativement être observés sont marqués des symboles ci-contre dans le présent mode d'emploi:



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1. A lire en premier, ensuite ...



Pour un fonctionnement sûr et sans danger, il est essentiel de lire le présent mode d'emploi et de **respecter** les recommandations de sécurité mentionnées dans les rubriques

- 4. Fixation
- 5. Raccordements électriques
- 6. Ajustage de l'étendue de mesure par calibrage en CC.

Ces appareils devraient uniquement être manipulés par des personnes qui les connaissent et qui sont autorisées à travailler sur des installations techniques de réglage.

2. Description brève

Le convertisseur SINEAX P530/Q531 permet la mesure de la puissance active ou réactive d'un réseau triphasé à 3 ou 4 fils à charges équilibrées ou déséquilibrées.

Le signal de sortie est une courant continu contraint ou une tension continue contrainte proportionnel à la valeur mesurée.

3. Caractéristiques techniques

Entrée de mesure →

- Grandeurs d'entrée: Puissance active ou réactive, unipolaire ou bipolaire (en 4 quadrants)
- Fréquence nominale: 50 ou 60 Hz, sinusoïdale
- Tension nom. d'entrée: ≥ 100 à 690 V
(85 - 230 V pour l'alimentation auxiliaire du circuit de mesure)
- Courant nominal d'entrée: ≥ 1 à ≤ 6 A

Sortie de mesure →

Courant continu: 0 - 1 à 0 - 20 mA
0,2 - 1 à 4 - 20 mA
 ± 1 à ± 20 mA

Tension de charge: ± 15 V

Résistance extérieure: Voir «5.Raccordements électriques»

Tension continue: 0 - 1 à 0 - 10 V
0,2 - 1 à 2 - 10 V
 ± 1 à ± 10 V

Résistance extérieure: Voir «5.Raccordements électriques»

Temps de réponse: < 300 ms

Alimentation auxiliaire →

Bloc d'alimentation CC, CA (CC ou 40 - 400 Hz)

Tensions nominales	Tolérances
85 - 230 V* CC, CA	CC - 15 à + 33%
24 - 60 V CC, CA	CA $\pm 15\%$

Consommation: $\leq 2,5$ W resp. $\leq 4,5$ VA

* Pour une alimentation auxiliaire > 125 V CC, il faut équiper le circuit d'alimentation d'un fusible externe.

Options

Connexion à basse tension: 24 V CA ou 24-60 V CC, voir Fig. 4

Alimentation auxiliaire de l'entrée de mesure (self powered): 85 - 230 V CA, voir Fig. 3

⚠ Respecter la tension d'entrée max. et min.!

Inscription de la plaquette signalétique	Etendue de la tension d'entrée = étendue de l'alim. aux. interne	Tolérance	Connex. de l'alimentation auxiliaire
Self powered by 1/2 (int. 85-230 V)	85 - 230 V CA	$\pm 15\%$	Interne de l'entrée de mesure

Précision (selon analogie avec EN 60 688)

Valeur conventionnelle: Valeur finale de la sortie

Précision de base: Classe 0,5

Sécurité

Degré d'encrassement: 2

Catégorie de surtension: III

Conditions de référence

Température de fonctionnement: -10 à $+55$ °C

Température de stockage: -40 à +70 °C
Humidité relative en moyenne annuelle: ≤ 75%



Lors du raccordement des câbles, s'assurer impérativement que toutes les lignes soient hors tension!

Danger imminent par tension de mesure ou par tension d'alimentation auxiliaire qui peuvent être élevées!

4. Fixation

Les convertisseurs SINEAX P530/Q531 peuvent être montés sur des rails «à chapeau».



En déterminant l'emplacement de montage, il faut tenir compte des indications fournies sous la rubrique «**Ambiance extérieure**» du chapitre «**3. Caractéristiques techniques**»!

Encliquer le boîtier sur le rail «à chapeau» (EN 50 022) (voir Fig. 1).

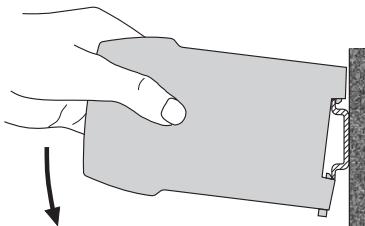


Fig. 1. Montage sur rail «à chapeau» 35 × 15 ou 35 × 7,5 mm.

5. Raccordements électriques

Raccorder les lignes électriques selon l'indication sur la plaquette signalétique. Attention: le sens de l'énergie et la succession des phases doivent être observés.

Veiller en plus, ...

... que les caractéristiques techniques qui permettent de résoudre le problème de mesure correspondent aux données mentionnées sur la plaquette signalétique du SINEAX P530/Q531 (→ entrée de mesure, → sortie de mesure et → alimentation auxiliaire, voir Fig. 5)!

... que la valeur indiquée pour la résistance du circuit de sortie ne doit pas être **dépassée par le haut** pour la sortie de courant

$$R_{\text{ext}} \text{ max. } [\text{k}\Omega] \leq \frac{15 \text{ V}}{I_{\text{AN}} [\text{mA}]}$$

(I_{AN} = Valeur finale du courant de sortie) et ne soit pas **surpassée par le bas** pour la sortie de tension

$$R_{\text{ext}} \text{ min. } [\text{k}\Omega] \geq \frac{U_{\text{AN}} [\text{V}]}{4 \text{ mA}}$$

(U_{AN} = Valeur finale de la tension de sortie)

... que les lignes de sortie de signal de mesure soient réalisées par des câbles torsadés et disposées à une certaine distance des lignes courant fort!

Au reste, respecter les prescriptions nationales pour l'installation et le choix du matériel des conducteurs électriques!

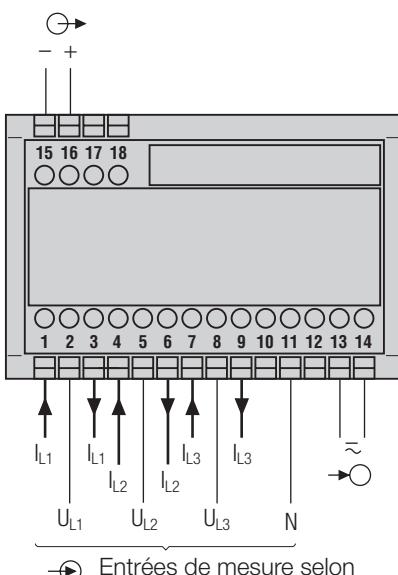


Fig. 2. Alimentation auxiliaire sur bornes 13 et 14.

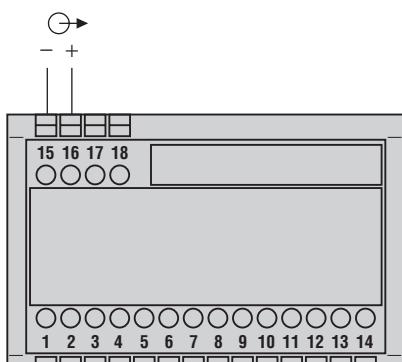


Fig. 3. Alimentation auxiliaire interne de l'entrée de mesure, sans alimentation auxiliaire.

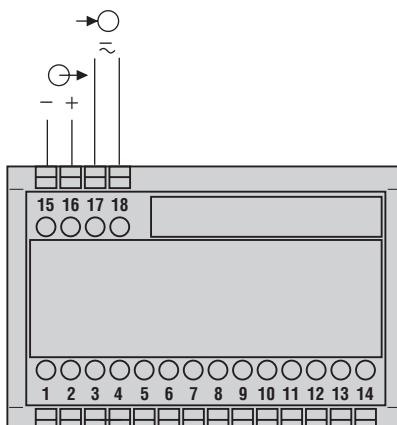
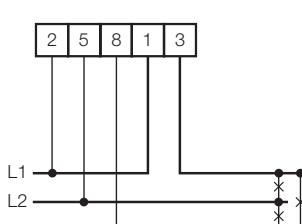
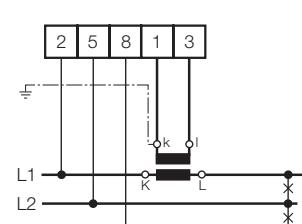
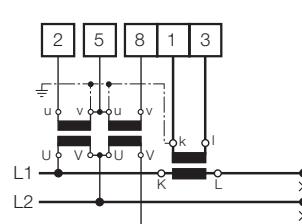
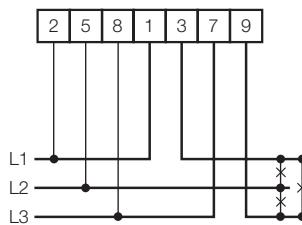
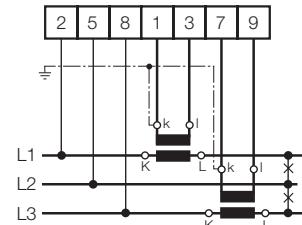
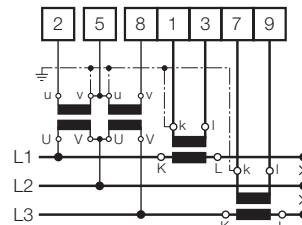
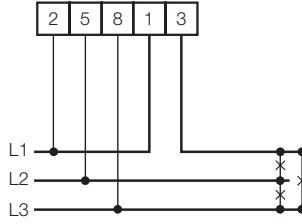
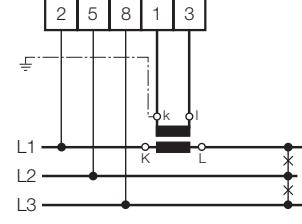
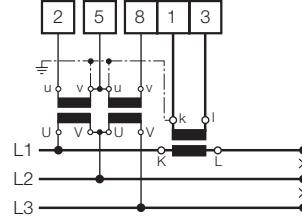
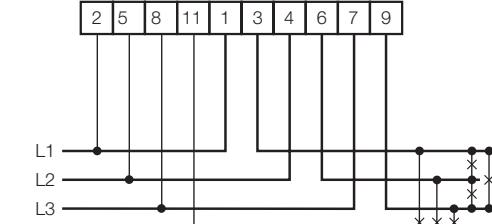
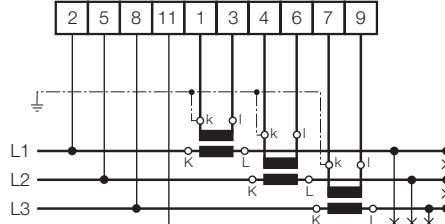
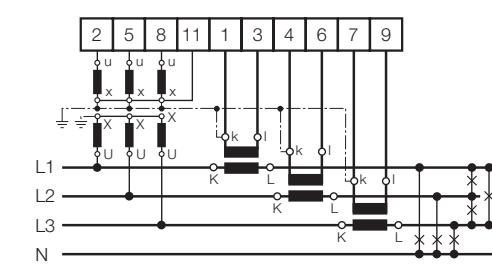


Fig. 4. Alimentation auxiliaire à basse tension sur bornes 17 et 18.

→ Entrée de mesure

→ Sortie de mesure

→ Alimentation auxiliaire

Entrées de mesure		
Application / mesure de	Disposition des bornes	
Courant triphasé 3 fils à charges équilibrées	  	
Courant triphasé 3 fils à charges déséquilibrées	  	
Courant triphasé 4 fils à charges équilibrées	  	
Courant triphasé 4 fils à charges déséquilibrées	  	<p>3 transformateurs de tensions unipolaires isolés pour réseau haute tension</p>

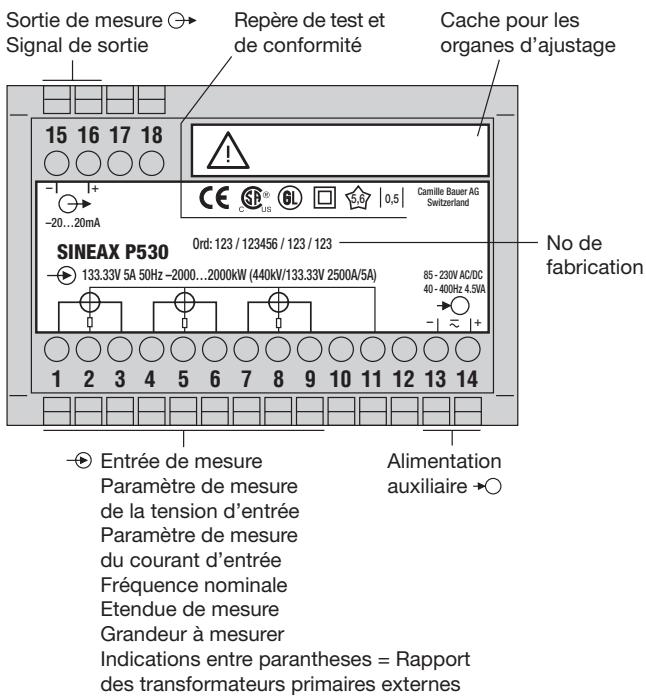


Fig. 5. Déclaration pour la plaquette signalétique.

6. Ajustage de l'étendue de mesure par calibrage en CC

De l'étalonnage de CC est exclu des types suivantes:

Type 531 – 41.. pour puissance réactive triphasé à 3 fils à charge équilibrée

Type 531 – 43.. pour puissance réactive triphasé à 4 fils à charge déséquilibrée



Les entrées de mesure doivent impérativement être séparées d'une manière sûre de tensions dangereuses éventuelles!



**Les entrées ne seront pas raccordées.
La calibration CC se réalise aux risques de l'utilisateur. En enlevant le cache courrant les organes d'ajustage, la garantie s'éteint!**

– Enlever le cache sur les organes d'ajustage (petite plaque autocollante, Fig. 5).

– Raccorder l'alimentation auxiliaire → (si alimentation auxiliaire par l'entrée de mesure, bornes 2 et 5).

– Pour appareils avec sortie de courant ...

... raccorder une charge moyenne ($0,5 \cdot R_{ext} \text{ max.}$) et un instrument (p.ex. MetraHit 18s) à la sortie → .

Exemple: Sortie 0...10 mA, tension de charge ± 15 V

$$\text{Résistance ext. } R_{ext} \text{ max.} = \frac{15 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ mA}} = 1,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

comme charge moyenne sur la sortie on mettra 0,75 kΩ

– Pour appareils avec sortie de tension ...

... raccorder une charge de sortie ($2 \cdot R_{ext} \text{ min.}$) et un instrument (p.ex. MetraHit 18s) à la sortie → .

Exemple: Sortie 0...10 V, capacité de charge 4 mA

$$\text{Résistance ext. } R_{ext} \text{ min.} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 2,5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

comme charge sur la sortie on mettra 5 kΩ

– Ajuster le «point zéro» de sortie. («Point zéro» correspond au courant d'entrée nul).

– Détermination du facteur de calibration c:

$$c = \frac{\text{Valeur finale d'étendue de mesure}}{\text{Puissance apparente}}$$

Pour un courant triphasé,

$$\text{la puissance apparente} = U \cdot I \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

Tenir compte des facteurs de calibration limites,

pour puissance active $\geq 0,75$ à $1,3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$

pour puissance réactive $\geq 0,5$ à $1,0 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$

Si le raccordement se fait par transformateurs de mesure, il faut tenir compte des valeurs primaires de la tension, du courant et de la valeur finale de l'étendue de mesure.

– Détermination de la tension CC de calibration Ucal:

$$Ucal = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot c \quad \text{pour la puissance active}$$

$$Ucal = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot \frac{c}{0,7} \quad \text{pour la puissance réactive}$$

Si la valeur effective de la tension nominale d'entrée U_N se situe en dedans de la fourchette d'une des valeurs normalisées mentionnées ci-après, $U = U_{N \text{ min.}}$!

Les valeurs ci-après sont des étendues nominales normalisées selon chapitre 4. «Codage des variantes», critère 4: lignes 1 à 4:

Etendues nominales normalisées	$U = U_{N \text{ min.}}$
1) 100 ... 115 V	100 V
2) 200 ... 230 V	200 V
3) 380 ... 440 V	380 V
4) 600 ... 690 V	600 V

Si la valeur effective de la tension nominale d'entrée ne se situe pas en dedans d'une étendue nominale normalisée mentionnée ci-dessus, (critère 4, ligne 9, non-normalisée $[V] > 115,00$ à < 600), il faut mettre pour U la valeur nominale effective de U_N !

Tension nominale d'entrée non-normalisée	$U = U_N$
$> 115,00$ à < 600 V	p.ex. 500 V

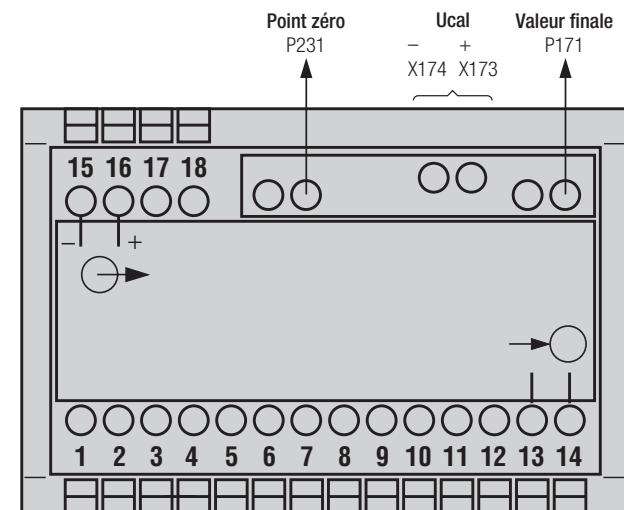
– Raccorder la tension CC de calibration à X174 (-) et X173 (+) (p.ex. avec un MetraHit 18c).

– Ajuster la valeur finale de sortie à l'aide de P171.

– Contrôler le «point zéro» de sortie et le corriger si nécessaire à l'aide de P231.

– Contrôler la valeur finale de sortie et la corriger si nécessaire (jusqu'à ce que les valeurs finale et «point zéro» soient correctes).

– Remettre un nouveau cache pour couvrir les organes d'ajustage.



$U = U_N$ dans le cas où U_N en dehors des étendues nominales normalisées

$U = U_{N \min}$ dans les cas où U_N en dedans d'une des étendues nominales normalisées

Exemples pour des réseaux triphasés à charges déséquilibrées

Mesure de puissance active

Exemple 1:

Modification de la tension d'entrée de 100 V à 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1,1547$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 1,04972$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 1,04972$$

Ucal = 1,1547 V nouvelle tension de calibration

Exemple 2:

Modification des transformateurs d'intensité de 250 A à 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1,04972$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 0,87477$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 0,87477$$

Ucal = 0,9622 V nouvelle tension de calibration

U_n = Nouvelle tension d'entrée

U_a = Ancienne tension d'entrée

c_n = Nouveau facteur de calibration

c_a = Ancien facteur de calibration

Exemple 3:

Modification de l'étendue de mesure de $\pm 4000 \text{ W}$ à $\pm 3000 \text{ W}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 4000 \dots 0 \dots 4000 \text{ W}, c_a = 1,15470$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 3000 \dots 0 \dots 3000 \text{ W}, c_n = 0,86660$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_N}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot 0,866$$

Ucal = 0,9116 V nouvelle tension de calibration

Mesure de puissance réactive

Exemple 4:

Modification de la tension d'entrée de 100 V à 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0,7698$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0,6998$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,6998}{0,7}$$

Ucal = 0,9997 V nouvelle tension de calibration

Exemple 5:

Modification des transformateurs d'intensité de 250 A à 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0,6998$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0 \dots 40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0,58318$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,58318}{0,7}$$

Ucal = 0,9164 V nouvelle tension de calibration

Exemple 6:

Modification de l'étendue de mesure de $\pm 2500 \text{ Var}$ à $\pm 2000 \text{ Var}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2500 \dots 0 \dots 2500 \text{ Var}, c_a = 0,72168$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2000 \dots 0 \dots 2000 \text{ Var}, c_n = 0,57735$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0,57735}{0,7}$$

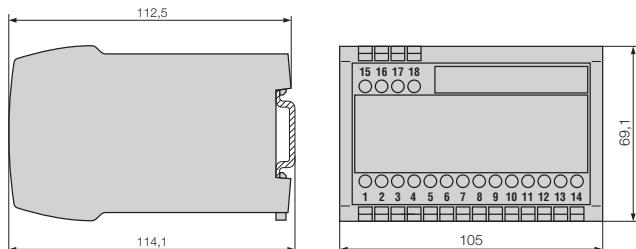
Ucal = 0,8682 V nouvelle tension de calibration

7. Mise en service et entretien

Enclencher l'alimentation auxiliaire et l'entrée de mesure. Il est possible d'interrompre le circuit de sortie pendant le fonctionnement pour brancher par exemple un appareil de contrôle.

Le convertisseur de mesure ne nécessite pas d'entretien.

9. Croquis d'encombrement



8. Instructions pour le démontage

Démonter le convertisseur du rail support selon Fig. 6.

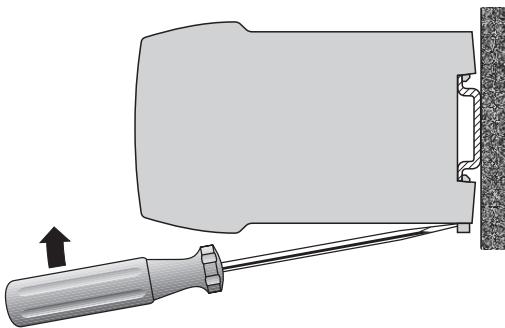


Fig. 6

10. Admission d'appareils



Lloyd germanique

Type du certificat d'approbation: 12 260-98 HH



CSA examiné pour les USA et le Canada
file-nr. 204767

C US

FCC consentement et Canadian DOC déclaration

Cet appareil a été testé et s'est avéré conforme aux limites prévues pour les appareils numériques de classe A et à la partie 15 des règlements FCC et à la réglementation des radio-interférences du Canadian Department of communications. Ces limites sont destinées à fournir une protection adéquate contre les interférences néfastes lorsque l'appareil est utilisé dans un environnement commercial. Cet appareil génère, utilise et peut radier une énergie à fréquence radioélectrique; il est en outre susceptible d'engendrer des interférences avec les communications radio, s'il n'est pas installé et utilisé conformément aux instructions du mode d'emploi. L'utilisation de cet appareil dans les zones résidentielles peut causer des interférences néfastes, auquel cas l'exploitant sera amené à prendre les dispositions utiles pour palier aux interférences à ses propres frais.

Operating Instructions

Transducer for active or reactive power SINEAX P530/Q531

Safety precautions to be strictly observed are marked with following symbols in the Operating Instructions:



Contents

1. Read first and then ...	15
2. Brief description	15
3. Technical data	15
4. Mounting	16
5. Electrical connections	16
6. Adjustable measuring range by DC calibration	18
7. Commissioning and maintenance	20
8. Releasing the transducer	20
9. Dimensional drawing	20
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1. Read first and then ...



The proper and safe operation of the device assumes that the Operating Instructions is **read carefully** and the safety warnings given in the various Sections

4. Mounting

5. Electrical connections

6. Adjustable measuring range by DC calibration

are **observed**.

The device should only be handled by appropriately trained personnel who are familiar with it and authorised to work in electrical installations.

2. Brief description

The transducer SINEAX P530/Q531 converts to active or reactive power of a three-phase system with balanced or unbalanced loads.

The output signal is proportional to the measured value of the active or reactive power and is either a **load independent** DC current or a **load independent** DC voltage.

3. Technical data

Measuring input →

- Measured quantity: Active or reactive power, unipolar or bipolar (in 4 quadrants)
- Nominal frequency: 50 or 60 Hz, sine
- Nominal input voltage: ≥ 100 to 690 V
(85 - 230 V with power supply from measuring input)
- Nominal input current: ≥ 1 to ≤ 6 A

Measuring output ↗

- DC current:** 0 - 1 to 0 - 20 mA
0.2 - 1 to 4 - 20 mA
 ± 1 to ± 20 mA
- Burden voltage: ± 15 V
- External resistance: See "5. Electrical connections"
- DC voltage:** 0 - 1 to 0 - 10 V
0.2 - 1 to 2 - 10 V
 ± 1 to ± 10 V
- External resistance: See "5. Electrical connections"
- Time response: < 300 ms

Power supply →

AC/DC power pack (DC or 40 - 400 Hz)

Rated voltage	Tolerance
85 - 230 V* DC, AC	DC - 15 to + 33%
24 - 60 V DC, AC	AC $\pm 15\%$

Power consumption: ≤ 2.5 W resp. ≤ 4.5 VA

* An external supply fuse must be provided for DC supply voltages > 125 V.

Options

Connected to the low tension terminal side: 24 V AC or 24 - 60 V DC, see Fig. 4

Power supply from measuring input (self powered): 85 - 230 V AC, see Fig. 3

⚠ Please note the max. and min. measuring input voltage!

Type label inscription	Input voltage range = internal power supply range	Tolerance	Power supply connection
Self powered by 2/5 (int. 85-230 V)	85 - 230 V AC	$\pm 15\%$	Internal measuring input

Accuracy (acc. to IEC 688)

- Reference value: Output end value
Basic accuracy: Class 0.5

Safety

Pollution degree: 2

Installation category: III

Environmental conditions

Operating temperature: -10 to + 55 °C

Storage temperature: -40 to + 70 °C

Relative humidity of annual mean: $\leq 75\%$

4. Mounting

The SINEAX P530/Q531 can be mounted on a top-hat rail.



Note “**Environmental conditions**” in Section “3. Technical data” when determining the place of installation!

Simply clip the device onto the top-hat rail (EN 50 022) (see Fig. 1).

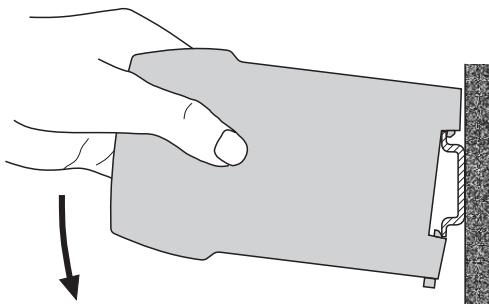


Fig. 1. Mounting onto top-hat rail 35 × 15 or 35 × 7.5 mm.

5. Electrical connections

Connect the electric conductors acc. to the instructions on type label. Note, that the direction of energy and the phase sequence are adhered to.



Make sure that all cables are not live when making the connections!

Impending danger by high input voltage or high power supply voltage!



Note that, ...

... the data required to carry out the prescribed measurement must correspond to those marked on the nameplate of the SINEAX P530/Q531 (→ measuring input, → measuring output and → power supply, see Fig. 5)!

... the resistance in the output circuit
– may not **overrange** the value

$$R_{\text{ext}} \text{ max. } [\text{k}\Omega] \leq \frac{15 \text{ V}}{I_{\text{AN}} \text{ [mA]}}$$

(I_{AN} = current output value)

in the case of **current output**

– and not **underrange** the voltage
 $U_{\text{AN}} \text{ [V]}$

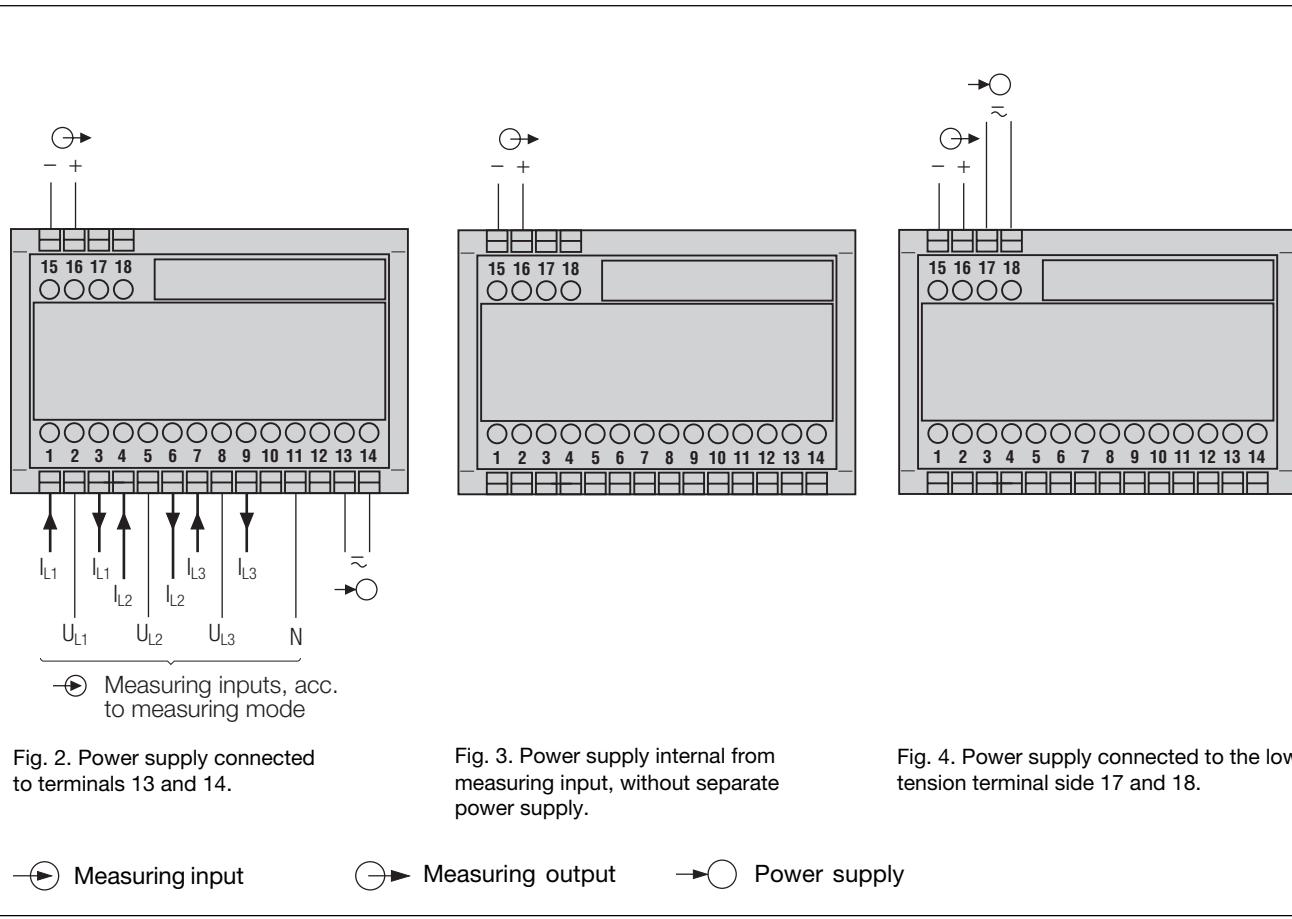
$$R_{\text{ext}} \text{ min. } [\text{k}\Omega] \geq \frac{U_{\text{AN}} \text{ [V]}}{4 \text{ mA}}$$

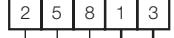
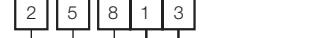
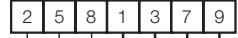
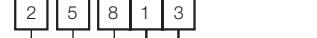
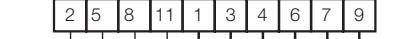
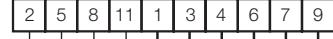
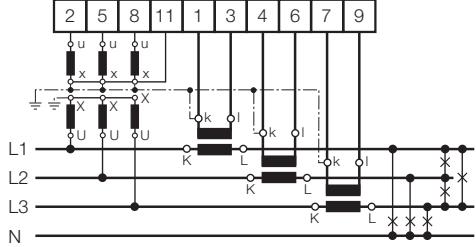
(U_{AN} = voltage output value)

in the case of **voltage output**

... the measurement output cables should be twisted pairs and run as far as possible away from heavy current cables!

In all other respects, observe all local regulations when selecting the type of electrical cable and installing them!



Measuring inputs			
Meas. mode / application	Terminal allocations		
3-wire 3-phase network balanced load	  		
3-wire 3-phase network unbalanced load	  		
4-wire 3-phase network balanced load	  		
4-wire 3-phase network unbalanced load	  		

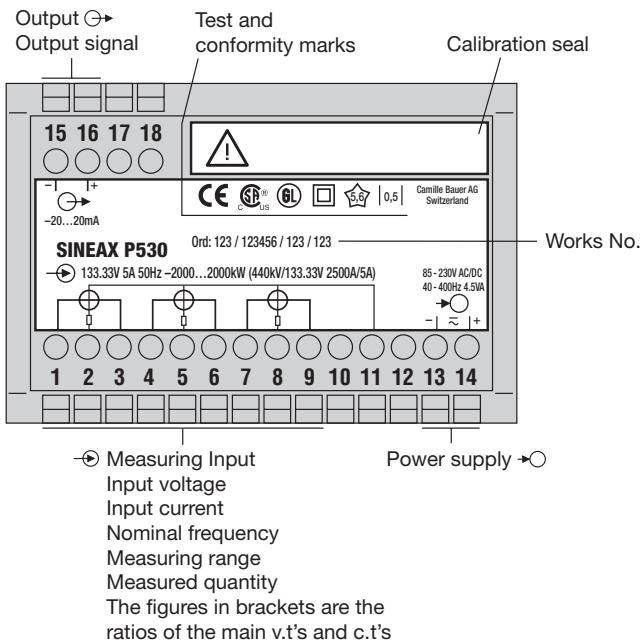
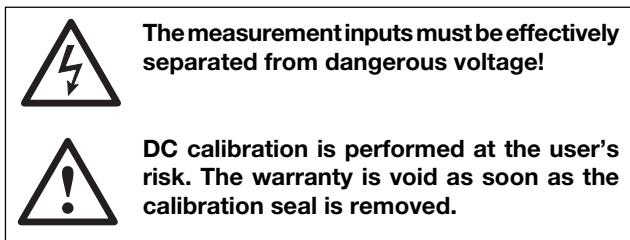


Fig. 5. Declaration to type label.

6. Adjustable measuring range by DC calibration

A DC-calibration with the following types is impossible:
 Type 531 – 41.. for reactive power 3-wire 3-phase balanced load
 Type 531 – 43.. for reactive power 4-wire 3-phase unbalanced load



- Remove the calibration seal (small sticker, Fig. 5).
- Connect the power supply →○ (if this has to be wired from the measurement input to terminals 2 and 5).

Instruments with current output ...

... connect a mean output load ($0.5 \cdot R_{ext}$ max.) and an instrument (e.g. MetraHit 18s) to the output →○.

Example: Output 0...10 mA, load voltage ± 15 V

$$\text{External resistance } R_{ext} \text{ max.} = \frac{15 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ mA}} = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

connect a mean output load of $0.75 \text{ k}\Omega$

Instruments with voltage output ...

... connect an output load ($2 \cdot R_{ext}$ min.) and an instrument (e.g. MetraHit 18s) to the output →○.

Example: Output 0...10 V, load capacity 4 mA

$$\text{External resistance } R_{ext} \text{ min.} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

connect an output load of $5 \text{ k}\Omega$

- Zero the output (i.e. zero output corresponds to zero input current).

Calculate the calibration factor c:

$$c = \frac{\text{Full-scale of measuring range}}{\text{Apparent power}}$$

The apparent power for single-phase AC = $U \cdot I$

The apparent power for three-phase AC = $U \cdot I \cdot \sqrt{3}$

Take note of the permissible calibration factor:
 for active power ≥ 0.75 to $1.3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$
 for reactive power ≥ 0.5 to $1.0 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot I$

If the input is connected via an instrument transformer, primary values must be inserted for U, I and the full-scale value of the measuring range.

Calculate the DC calibration voltage Ucal:

$$U_{cal} = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot c \quad \text{active power}$$

$$U_{cal} = \frac{U_N}{U} \cdot \frac{c}{0.7} \quad \text{reactive power}$$

If the effective nominal input voltage U_N is within one of the following standard ranges, insert $U = U_{N \min!}$

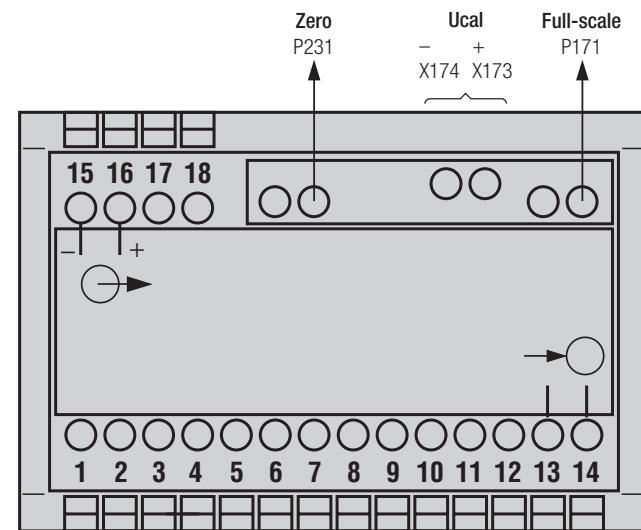
The standard nominal voltage ranges are given in Section 4. Selection criterion 4, lines 1 to 4 for specifying the version is as follows:

Standard nominal ranges	$U = U_{N \min!}$
1) 100 ... 115 V	100 V
2) 200 ... 230 V	200 V
3) 380 ... 440 V	380 V
4) 600 ... 690 V	600 V

Should the effective nominal input voltage U_N not be within one of the standard ranges listed (selection criterion 4, line 9, non-standard [V] > 115.00 and < 600), insert the effective nominal voltage U_N !

Non-standard nominal input voltages	$U = U_N$
> 115.00 to < 600 V	e.g. 500 V

- Connect the DC calibration voltage to X174 (-) and X173 (+) (e.g. using MetraHit 18c).
- Calibrate the full-scale of the output on P171.
- Check the output zero and calibrate if necessary on P231.
- Check the full-scale of the output and calibrate as necessary (repeat until full-scale and zero are correct).
- Recover calibration hole.



Insert $U = U_N$ if U_N is not within one of the standard nominal voltage ranges.

Insert $U = U_{N \min}$ if U_N is within one of the standard nominal voltage ranges.

Examples for three-wire, three-phase, asymmetrically loaded schemes

Active power measuring

Example 1:

Change of input voltage from 100 V to 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1.1547$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 1.04972$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 1.04972$$

Ucal = 1.1547 V new calibration voltage

Example 2:

Change of c.t. rating from 250 A to 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_a = 1.04972$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...60 \text{ MW} \quad c_n = 0.87477$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot 0.87477$$

Ucal = 0.9622 V new calibration voltage

U_n = new input voltage

U_a = old input voltage

c_n = new calibration factor

c_a = old calibration factor

Example 3:

Change measuring range from $\pm 4000 \text{ W}$ to $\pm 3000 \text{ W}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 4000...0...4000 \text{ W}, c_a = 1.15470$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 3000...0...3000 \text{ W}, c_n = 0.8660$$

$$\text{Ukal} = \frac{U_N}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot 0.866$$

Ukal = 0.9116 V new calibration voltage

Reactive power measuring

Example 4:

Change of input voltage from 100 V to 110 V

$$U_a = \frac{120\,000 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0.7698$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0.6998$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0.6998}{0.7}$$

Ucal = 0.9997 V new calibration voltage

Example 5:

Change of c.t. rating from 250 A to 300 A

$$U_a = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{250 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_a = 0.6998$$

$$U_n = \frac{132\,000 \text{ V}}{110 \text{ V}}, I = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}}, 0...40 \text{ MVar} \quad c_n = 0.58318$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{110 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0.58318}{0.7}$$

Ucal = 0.9164 V new calibration voltage

Example 6:

Change measuring range from $\pm 2500 \text{ Var}$ to $\pm 2000 \text{ Var}$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2500...0...2500 \text{ Var}, c_a = 0.72168$$

$$U_N = 400 \text{ V}, I = 5 \text{ A}, 2000...0...2000 \text{ Var}, c_n = 0.57735$$

$$\text{Ucal} = \frac{U_n}{U_{N \min}} \cdot c_n = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{380 \text{ V}} \cdot \frac{0.57735}{0.7}$$

Ukal = 0.8682 V new calibration voltage

7. Commissioning and maintenance

Switch on the power supply and the measuring input. It is possible during the operation to disconnect the output line and to connect a check instrument, e.g. for a functional test.

No maintenance is required.

8. Releasing the transducer

Release the transducer from a top-hat rail as shown in Fig. 6.

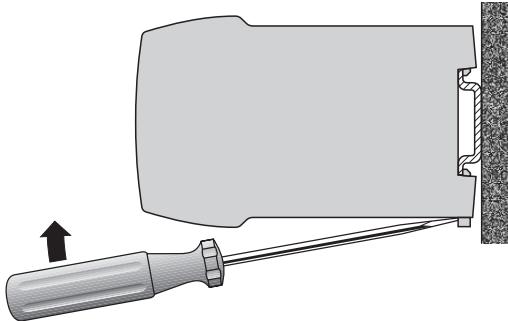


Fig. 6

9. Dimensional drawing

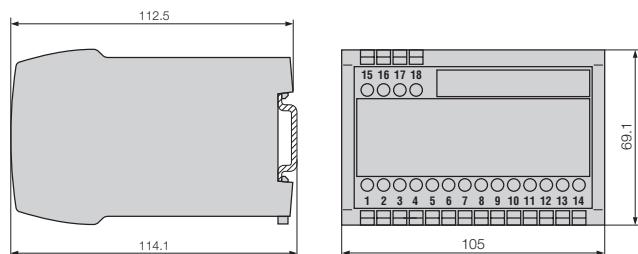


Fig. 7. Housing P18/105 clipped onto a top-hat rail (35 × 15 mm or 35 × 7.5 mm, acc. to EN 50 022)

10. Instruments admissions



Germanischer Lloyd
Type approval certificate: 12 260-98 HH



CSA approved for USA and Canada
file-nr. 204767

FCC Compliance and Canadian DOC Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to both part 15 of the FCC Rules and the radio interference regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications: These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

147 745 07.01

Transducer for active or reactive power Single-phase AC SINEAX P530/Q531-44



2. Technical data

Measuring input

Measured quantity:
Active or reactive power, unipolar or bipolar (in 4 quadrants)

Nominal frequency: 50 or 60 Hz, sine
Nominal input voltage: ≥ 100 to 690 V (85 – 230 V with power supply from measuring input)

Nominal input current: ≥ 1 to ≤ 6 A

Measuring output

DC current: 0 – 1 to 0 – 20 mA
0.2 – 1 to 4 – 20 mA
± 1 to ± 20 mA

Burden voltage: 15 V

External resistance: See "3. Electrical connections"

DC voltage: 0 – 1 to 0 – 10 V
0.2 – 1 to 2 – 10 V
± 1 to ± 10

External resistance: See "3. Electrical connections"

Time response: ≤ 300 ms

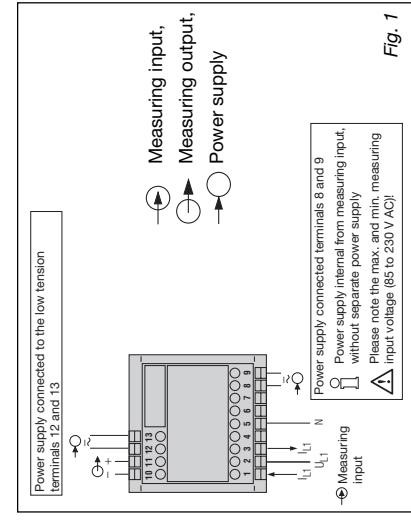


3

3. Electrical connections

Connect the electrical conductors acc. to the instructions on type label. Note, that the direction of energy and the phase sequence are adhered to.

⚠ Make sure that all cables are not live when making the connections!
Impending danger by high input voltage or high power supply voltage!



5

... the data required to carry out the prescribed measurement must correspond to those marked on the nameplate of the SINEAX P530/Q531 (→ measuring input, → power supply!).

- ... the resistance in the output circuit may not **overrange** the value
- $R_{ext\ max.} [k\Omega] \leq \frac{15\ V}{I_{AN}\ [mA]}$
(I_{AN} = current output value)
- in the case of **current output** and not **underrange** the voltage
- $R_{ext\ min.} [k\Omega] \geq \frac{U_{ext}\ [V]}{4\ mA}$
(U_{AN} = voltage output value)
- in the case of **voltage output**!
- ... the measurement output cables should be twisted pairs and run as far as possible away from heavy current cables!
- In all other respects, observe all local regulations when selecting the type of electrical cable and installing them!

7

Note that, ...

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4. Instruments admissions



CSA approved for USA and Canada
file-nr. 204767
C US

Detailed Operating Instructions, e.g. with instructions for "Adjustable measuring range by DC calibration" on inquiry.

FCC Compliance and Canadian DOC Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to both part 15 of the FCC Rules and the radio interference regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Power supply

DC, AC power pack (DC or 40 – 400 Hz)

Rated voltage	Tolerance
85 - 230 V* DC, AC	DC –15 to + 33% AC ± 15%
24 - 60 V DC, AC	

Power consumption:

≤ 3 W resp. ≤ 4.5 VA

* An external supply fuse must be provided for DC supply voltages > 125 V.

Options

Connected to the low tension terminal side:
Power supply from meas.
input (self powered):

Accuracy (acc. to IEC 688)

Reference value:
Basic accuracy:
Environmental conditions

Operating temperature:

Storage temperature:

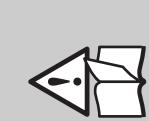
Relative humidity of annual mean:

Safety

Pollution degree:

Installation category:

Safety precautions to be strictly observed are marked with following symbols in the Operating Instructions:



1. Read first and then ...

The proper and safe operation of the device assumes that the Operating Instructions is **read carefully** and the safety warnings given in the Section **3. Electrical connections** are **observed**.

The device should only be handled by appropriately trained personnel who are familiar with it and authorised to work in electrical installations.

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- in the case of **current output** and not **underrange** the voltage
- $R_{ext\ min.} [k\Omega] \geq \frac{U_{ext}\ [V]}{4\ mA}$
(U_{AN} = voltage output value)
- in the case of **voltage output**!
- ... the measurement output cables should be twisted pairs and run as far as possible away from heavy current cables!
- In all other respects, observe all local regulations when selecting the type of electrical cable and installing them!

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