Energy Management Modular Smart Power Quality Analyzer Type WM3-96


- Display refresh time: 100 msec @ $\mathbf{5 0 ~ H z}$
- 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 and MIN/MAX events, monthly energy metering recording


## Product Description

32-bit $\mu \mathrm{P}$-based smart power quality analizer 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 par-

- Class 0.5 (current/voltage)
- 32-bit $\mu$ P-based modular smart power quality analyzer
- Graph display ( $128 \times 64$ dots)
- Front size: 96x96 mm
- Measurements of single phase and system variables: W, Wdmd, var, VA, VAdmd, PF, PFavg, V, A, An dmd (for all of them max. and min. values). Energies: kWh and kvarh on 4 quadrants.
- Neutral current 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 RS 422/485 output
- Universal power supply: 18 to 60VAC/DC - 90 to 260 VAC/DC
- MODBUS RTU, J BUS, (N2 METASYS protocols on request)

Ordering Key
WM3-96AV53H XX XX XX XX X


## Type Selection

| Range code |  | Slot A (signal retransmission) |  | Slot B (signal retransmission) |  | Slot C (alarm or pulse out) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AV5: | 240/415 VAC | XX: | None | XX: | None | XX: | None |
|  | 1/5 AAC | A1: | Single analogue output, | B1: | Dual analogue output, | R1: | Single relay output, (AC1-8AAC 250VAC |
|  | (max. 300 V (L-N)/ | A2: | 20 mADC (standard) |  | 20mADC (standard |  | (AC1-8AAC, 250 VAC$)$ |
|  | 520 V (L-L)-6A) |  | $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ I ${ }^{\text {I }}$ | B2: | Dual analogue output, | R2: | Dual relay output, (AC1-8AAC, 250VAC) |
| AV7: | 400/690VAC | A3: | Single analogue output, | B3: | Dual analogue output, | 01: | Single open collector |
|  | 1/5 AAC |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (max. $480 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{N}) /$ | A4: | Single analogue output, $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ | B4: | Dual analogue output, | 02: | Dual open collector output (30V/ 100 mADC$)^{1)}$ |
|  | $830 \mathrm{~V}(\mathrm{~L}-\mathrm{L}) / 6 \mathrm{~A}^{1)}$ | B1: | Dual analogue output, | W1: | Dual analogue output | D1: | 3 digital inputs ${ }^{1 /}$ |
|  | System |  |  | 20 mADC (standard) |  | 10VDC (standard) |  |  |
|  |  |  | B2: | Dual analogue output, $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}{ }^{1 /}$ | W2: | Dual analogue output, $\pm 1$ VDC | Slot D (alarm or pulse out) |  |
|  | One phase, threephase system (3 or 4 wires, balanced load) Three phase system (3 or 4 wires, unbalanced load) | B3: | W3: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | B4: |  | Dual analogue output, $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC} \text { 1) }$ | Dual analogue output, $\pm 5 \mathrm{VDC}$ 1) | XX: None |  |
|  |  | B4: | D +20 mADC 1) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Dual analogue output | R2: | Dual relay outpu |
|  |  | V1: | Single analogue output, | S1: | Serial por |  | (AC1-8AAC, 250VAC) ${ }^{1)}$ |
|  |  |  | 10VDC (standard) |  | RS485 multidrop | 02: | Dual open collector out- |
|  |  | V2: | Single analogue output, |  | bidirectional ${ }^{1)}$ |  | ut ( $30 \mathrm{~V} / 100 \mathrm{mADC}$ ) ${ }^{1}$ |
|  |  |  | $\pm 1 \mathrm{VDC}$ |  |  | 04: | 4 open collector out- |
|  |  | V3: | Single analogue output, | Note: |  |  | puts (30V/100mADC) ${ }^{1}$ |
| Power supply |  | V4: | Single analogue output, $\pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}{ }^{1)}$ | $S \operatorname{lot} A+S \operatorname{lot} B$ <br> Max 4 analogue outputs |  | Options |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 to 60VAC/DC ${ }^{1)}$ | W1: | Dual analogue output, 10VDC (standard) | Slot C + Slot D max 4 digital outputs |  |  |  |
|  | 90 to 260VAC/DC | W2: | Dual analogue output, |  |  | S: |  |
|  |  |  | $\pm 1 \mathrm{VDC}{ }^{1)}$ |  |  | N: | With N2 Metasys protocol |
|  |  | W3: | Dual analogue output, |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1)}$ On request |  | W4: | Dual analogue output, $\pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Specifications are subject to change without notice WM3-96DS260606 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

## CARLO GAVAZZI

Input Specifications

| Number of inputs |
| :--- |
| Current |
| Voltage |
| Digital |
|  |
|  |
| Accuracy (display, RS232 RS485) |

Accuracy (display, RS232, RS485)
Current ( $\mathrm{A}_{L 1}, \mathrm{~A}_{L 2}, \mathrm{~A}_{L 3}$ )
Current ( $A_{n}$ )

Voltage

Frequency
Active power
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ )

Reactive power
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ )

Apparent power
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ )

Energies
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ )

Harmonic distorsion
(@ $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ )

| Magnetic field | $\leq 0.5 \%$ RDG, @ $400 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{m}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Temperature drift | $\leq 200 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Sampling rate | 6400 samples/s @ 50Hz |
| Display | Graph LCD, 128x64pixel, back-lighted. Selectable read-out for the instantaneous variables: $4 \times 4$-dgt or $4 \times 3^{1} / 2$-dgt <br> Total Energies: $4 \times 9-d g t ;$ Partial: 4×6-dgt |
| Max. and min. indication | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max. } 9999 \text { (999,999,999), } \\ & \text { Min. -9999 (-999,999,999) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Measurements | Current, voltage, power, energy, harmonic distortion (see "Display pages" table). TRMS measurement of a distorted wave (voltage/current). Coupling type: Direct Crest factor: $\leq 3$ (max. 15Ap/500Vp (V L-N) or 15Ap/800Vp (V L-N) |
| Ranges (impedances) |  |
| AV5 | ```58/100 V (>500 k\Omega) - 1 AAC ( }\leq0.3\textrm{VA} 58/100 V (>500 k\Omega) - 5 \mathrm { AAC } ( \leq 0 . 3 ~ V A ) 240/415 V (>500 k\Omega) - 1 AAC ( }\leq0.3\textrm{VA} 240/415 V (>500 k\Omega) - 5 AAC ( }\leq0.3\textrm{VA}``` |
| AV7 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 / 170 \mathrm{~V}((>500 \mathrm{k} \Omega) \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 100 / 170 \mathrm{~V}(>500 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 400 / 690 \mathrm{~V}(>500 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 1 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 400 / 690 \mathrm{~V}(>500 \mathrm{k} \Omega)- \\ & 5 \mathrm{AAC}(\leq 0.3 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Frequency range | 40 to 440 Hz |
| Over-load protection |  |
| Continuous: voltage/current | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AV5: } 300 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{LN} / 5} / 520 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{LL}} / 6 \mathrm{~A} \\ & \text { AV7: } 480 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{LN} /} / 830 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{LL}} / 6 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| For 1 s |  |
| AV5 | $600 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {LN }} / 1040 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {LI }} / 120 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  | 960 VLN/1660 VLI/120A |
| Keypad | 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 | Up to 4 (on request) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Accuracy | $\pm 0.2 \% \mathrm{FS}$ |
| Range | $\left(@ 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$, R.H. $\leq 60 \%$ ) |
|  | 0 to 20 mADC, |
|  | 0 to $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ |

## 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 , | Connections Data format <br> Baud-rate Protocol Other data | 3 wires, max. distance 15 m , 1-start bit, 8-data bit, no parity, 1-stop bit 9600 bauds MODBUS ( ${ }^{\text {BUS }}$ ) as for RS $422 / 485$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 | Digital outputs (on request) | Up to 4 outputs (combination of alarms and pulse outputs) <br> The working of the outputs: pulse or alarm or both of them is fully programmable and is independent from the |
| Variables to be retransmitted Response time | All (see table"List of the variables that can be connected to:"...) $\leq 200$ ms typical |  | chosen output module. Outputs remotely controlled by the serial communication port |
|  | (filter excluded, FFT excluded <br> $31 / 2$ dgt indication) | Pulse outputs (on request) |  |
| Ripple | $\leq 1 \%$ according to IEC 60688-1 and EN 60688-1 | Number of outputs Type | Up to 4, independent <br> From 1 to 1000 programmable |
| Temperature drift | $200 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | pulses for K-M-G Wh, K-M-G varh, open collector (NPN transistor) |
| Load: 20 mA output <br> +20 mA output | $\leq 600 \Omega$ $\leq 550 \Omega$ |  | open collector (NPN transistor) |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ output | < $1100 \Omega$ |  | Voff 30 VDC max. |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{~mA}$ output | $\leq 2200 \Omega$ |  | Outputs connectable to total and partial energy meters |
| 10 V output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Pulse duration | 220 ms (ON), $\geq 220 \mathrm{~ms}$ ( OFF) |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  | According to DIN43864 |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$ output $\pm 1 \mathrm{~V}$ output | $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ $\geq 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{ms}}$ output to |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMs }}$ output to measuring input $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to supply input | Note | measuring input, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {ms }}$ output to supply input. The outputs can be either open collector type or relay |
| RS422/RS485 output (on request) | Multidrop bidirectional (static and |  | type (for this latter one see the characteristics mentioned in the ALARMS). |
| Connections | dynamic variables) 4 wires, max. distance 1200 m , termination directly on the module | Alarms outputs (on request) Number of setpoints Alarm type | Up to 4, independent <br> Up alarm, down alarm, up <br> alarm with latch, down alarm |
| Addresses | 1 to 255, selectable by key-pad |  | with latch, phase assymetry, |
| Protocol Data (bidirectional) | MODBUS RTU /J BUS, (N2 METASYS on request) | Variables to be controlled | phase loss, neutral loss All (see table"List of the variables that can be connected to:"...) |
| Dynamic (reading only) | All display variables (see also the table, "List of the variables | Setpoint adjustment | 0 to 100\% of the electrical scale |
|  | that can be connected to"...) | Hysteresis On-time delay | 0 to 100\% of the electrical scale 0 to 255 s |
| Static (writing only) | All configuration parameters, reset of energy, activation of | Relay status | Selectable, Normally deenergized, normally energized |
|  | digital output <br> Stored energy (EEPROM) max. 999.999.999 kWh/kvarh | Output type | Relay, SPDT <br> AC 1-8A, 250VAC <br> DC 12-5A, 24VDC |
| Data format | 1-start bit, 8-data bit, no parity/even parity, |  | AC 15-2.5A, 250VAC DC 13-2.5A, 24VDC |
| Baud-rate | odd parity, 1 stop bit 1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600 selectable bauds | Min. response time | $\leq 150 \mathrm{~ms}$, filter excluded, FFT excluded, setpoint on-time delay " "Os" |
| Insulation | By means of optocouplers, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to measuring inputs $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to supply input | Insulation Note | $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMs }}$ output to measuring input, $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ output to supply input The outputs can be either relay type or open collector |
| RS232 output (on request) | Bidirectional (static and dynamic variables) |  | type (for this latter one, see the characteristics mentioned in the PULSE OUTPUTS). |

## CARLO GAVAZZI

Software Functions

| Password 1st level | Numeric code of max. 3 digits; 2 protection levels of the programming data Password "0", no protection | Filter action | Display, alarm, analogue and serial outputs (fundamental variables: $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{W}$ and their derived ones |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st level 2nd level | Password from 1 to 499, all data are protected | Event logging | 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 |
| Transformer ratio | For CT up to 30000 A , For VT up to 600 kV |  |  |
| Scaling factor Operating mode | Electrical scale: compression/ expansion of the input scale to be connected to up to 4 analogue outputs. Programmable within the whole measuring range |  |  |
|  |  | Page Variables | Max. 4/page, one freely prog. page +26 variable pages + according to the kind of period selection: up to 12 energy meter pages. |
| Filter Filter operating range | 0 to $99.9 \%$ of the input electrical scale | Display language | English, Italian, French, German, Spanish |
| Filtering coefficient | 1 to 255 |  |  |

## Supply Specifications

## AC/DC voltage

Power consumption
$\leq 30 \mathrm{VA} / 12 \mathrm{~W}$ (90to 260V) $\leq 20 \mathrm{VA} / 12 \mathrm{~W}$ (18 to 60V)

## General Specifications

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{l|l}\hline \text { Operating temperature } & \begin{array}{l}0 \text { to }+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32 \text { to } 122^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\
\text { (R.H. }<90 \% \text { non-condensing) }\end{array} \\
\hline \text { Storage temperature } & \begin{array}{l}-10 \text { to }+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(14 \text { to } 140^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right) \\
\text { (R.H. }<90 \% \text { non-condensing) }\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Insulation reference voltage \& 300 \mathrm{~V}_{RMS} to ground (AV5 input)\end{array}\right\}\)| $4000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RM }}$ between all inputs/ |
| :--- |
| outputs to ground |$|$| Insulation |
| :--- |
| Dielectric strength |
| Noise rejection <br> CMRR |
| EMC <br> Other standards <br> Safety requirements: <br> Product requirements: |
| $100 \mathrm{~dB}, 48$ to 62 Hz |


| Product requirements | Energy measurements: <br> EN61036, EN61268. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pulse output: | DIN43864 |

## 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 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 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 $\mathrm{Y} 0=$ Y1...Y2 and thus presented in strongly expanded form.


## Figure $F$

The sign of the measured quantity remains the same, that of the output quantity changes as the measured quantity leaves range X0...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
$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{rms}}=$


Figure H
Sine wave, indented
Fundamental content
Harmonic content
10...100\%
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

## CARLO GAVAZZI

## Harmonic distortion analysis

| Analysis principle | FFT |  | wires the angle cannot be measured. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harmonic measurement |  |  |  |
| Current <br> Voltage | Up to 50th harmonic Up to 50th harmonic | Harmonic details | For every THD page it is possible to see the harmonic |
| Type of harmonics | THD (VL1) |  | order. |
|  | THD odd NL1) <br> THD even (VLI) and also for the other phases: L2, L3. <br> THD (IL1) <br> THD odd (LL1) <br> THD even (IL1) 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 "I" of the same order. According to the value of the electrical angle, it is possible to know if the distortion is absorbed or generated. Note: if the system has 3 | Others | The harmonic distortion can be measured in 2-wire, 3 -wire or 4 -wire systems. <br> Tw: 0.02 |

## Energy time period management



## 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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Selectable | Selectable | Selectable | Selectable |  |
| 1 | V L1 | V L2 | VL3 | V L-N sys | Sys $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 2 | V L1-2 | V L2-3 | V L3-1 | V L-L sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 3 | A L1 | A L2 | A L3 | A $n$ |  |
| 4 | W L1 | W L2 | W L3 | W sys | Sys = $\Sigma$ |
| 5 | var L1 | var L2 | var L3 | var sys | Sys = $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 6 | VA L1 | VA L2 | VA L3 | VA sys | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 7 | PF L1 | PF L2 | PF L3 | PF sys |  |
| 8 | V L1 | A L1 | PF L1 | W L1 |  |
| 9 | V L2 | A L2 | PF L2 | W L2 |  |
| 10 | V L3 | A L3 | PF L3 | W L3 |  |
| 11 | V L-L sys | PF sys | var sys | W sys | Sys $\boldsymbol{=} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 12 | A n | PF sys | Hz | W sys | Sys $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 13 | A n dmd | VA dmd | PF avg | W dmd | dmd=demand, avg=average |
| 14 | (MAX1) | (MAX2) | (MAX3) | (MAX4) | The MAX value can be one of the |
| 15 | (MAX5) | (MAX6) | (MAX7) | (MAX8) | above mentioned (No. 1 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. 1 to No.13) |
| 19 | Histogram FFT V1 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V1-A1 is activated |
| 20 | Histogram FFT A1 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V1-A1 is activated |
| 21 | Histogram FFT V2 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V2-A2 is activated |
| 22 | Histogram FFT A2 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V2-A2 is activated |
| 23 | Histogram FFT V3 (THD, TADo, THDe, S ingle harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V3-A3 is activated |
| 24 | Histogram FFT A3 (THD, TADo, THDe, Single harmonic) |  |  |  | Only if analysis V3-A3 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
$V_{1 N}=\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{1 N}\right)_{1}^{2}}$
Instantaneous active power
$W_{1}=\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{1}^{n}\left(V_{i N}\right) \cdot\left(A_{1}\right)_{1}$
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
$\mathrm{VA}_{1}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathbf{N}} \cdot \mathrm{A}_{1}$
Instantaneous reactive power
$V A r_{1}=\sqrt{\left(V A_{1}\right)^{2}-\left(W_{1}\right)^{2}}$

Formulas being used for 3-phase measurements
Equivalent three-phase voltage
$V_{2}=\frac{V_{12}+V_{23}+V_{31}}{3}$
Three-phase reactive power
$V A r_{2}=\left(V A r_{1}+V A r_{2}+V A r_{3}\right)$
Neutral current
$\mathrm{An}=\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 1}+\overline{\mathbf{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 2}+\overline{\mathrm{A}}_{\mathrm{L} 3}$
Three-phase active power
$W_{\Sigma}=W_{1}+W_{2}+W_{3}$
Three-phase apparent power
$V A_{\Sigma}=\sqrt{W_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}+V A r_{\Sigma}{ }^{2}}$
Equivalent three-phase power factor
$\cos \phi_{\Sigma}=\frac{W_{\Sigma}}{V A_{\Sigma}}$
(TPF)
Total harmonic distortion


Harmonic values:
THDi-THD of parameter T at phase

Tn,i - value of parameter $T$ at the n'th harmonic of phase i

## Energy metering

$k W h_{i}=\int_{i_{1}}^{t_{2}} \mathrm{P}_{i}(t) d t \cong \Delta t \sum_{\mathrm{n}_{1}}^{\mathrm{m}_{1}} \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{n} i}$

$\mathrm{kWh}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ total consumed active energy at phase i
$\mathrm{kVArh}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ total consumed reactive energy at phase i
$P_{f}(t)=$ total RMS active power at phase iof 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
$P_{\text {n,i }}=$ total RMS active power at phase i of discrete time $n$
$\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{i}}=$ 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-ph. + N } \\ & \text { Bal. Sys. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3-\mathrm{ph} .+\mathrm{N} \\ & \text { Unbal. Sys. } \end{aligned}$ | Bal.ph. Sys. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3-ph. } \\ & \text { Unbal. Sys. } \end{aligned}$ | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | V L1 | 0 | x | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 2 | V L2 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 3 | V L3 | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 |  |
| 4 | V L-N sys | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 | Sys $=\Sigma$ |
| 5 | V L1-2 | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 6 | V L2-3 | 0 | x | X | X | x |  |
| 7 | V L3-1 | 0 | x | x | x | X |  |
| 8 | V L-L sys | 0 | x | X | x | X | Sys $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 9 | A L1 | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 10 | A L2 | 0 | X | X | X | X |  |
| 11 | A L3 | 0 | x | x | X | x |  |
| 12 | A n | 0 | X | X | 0 | 0 | Neutral current |
| 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 $=\Sigma$ |
| 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 $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 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 $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 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 $=\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ |
| 29 | Hz | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| 30 | THD V1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 31 | THDo V1 | x | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 32 | THDe V1 | x | x | x | x | x | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 33 | THD V2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 34 | THDo V2 | 0 | x | x | X | X | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 35 | THDe V2 | 0 | X | X | X | x | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 36 | THD V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 37 | THDo V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 38 | THDe V3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 39 | THD A1 | X | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 40 | THDo A1 | x | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 41 | THDe A1 | x | X | X | X | X | if FFT V1-A1 is activated |
| 42 | THD A2 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 43 | THDo A2 | 0 | x | X | X | X | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 44 | THDe A2 | 0 | x | X | X | X | if FFT V2-A2 is activated |
| 45 | THD A3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 46 | THDo A3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 47 | THDe A3 | 0 | X | X | X | X | if FFT V3-A3 is activated |
| 48 | A n dmd | x | x | x | x | x | Integration time programmable from 1 to 30 minutes |
| 49 | VA dmd | X | X | X | X | X | Integration time prog. from 1 to 30 min . |
| 50 | PF avg | x | X | X | x | X | Integration time prog. from 1 to 30 min . |
| 51 | W dmd | X | X | x | X | X | Integration time prog. from 1 to 30 min . |
| 52 | ASY | 0 | X | X | X | X | Integration time prog. from 1 to 30 min . |

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

## The available modules

| Type | $\begin{gathered} \text { N. of } \\ \text { channels } \end{gathered}$ | Ordering code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WM 3-96 base |  | AD 1016H |
| WM 3-96 N2 METASYS base |  | AD 1016HN2 |
| AV5.3 measuring inputs |  | AQ 1018 |
| AV7.3 measuring inputs |  | AQ 1019 |
| 18-60VAC/DC power supply |  | AP 1021 |
| 90-260VAC/DC power supply |  | AP 1020 |
| 20 mADC analogue output | 1 | A01050 |
| 10VDC analogue output | 1 | A01051 |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 1 | A01052 |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 1 | A01053 |
| $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 1 | A01054 |
| $\pm$ VDC analogue output | 1 | A01055 |
| $\pm$ VVDC analogue output | 1 | A01056 |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ analogue output | 1 | A01057 |
| 20 mADC analogue output | 2 | AO1026 |
| 10VDC analogue output | 2 | A01027 |
| $\pm 5 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 2 | AO1028 |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 2 | A01029 |
| $\pm 20 \mathrm{mADC}$ analogue output | 2 | A01030 |
| $\pm 1 \mathrm{VDC}$ analogue output | 2 | A01031 |
| $\pm$ VVDC analogue output | 2 | A01032 |
| $\pm 10 \mathrm{VDC}$ analogue output | 2 | A01033 |
| RS485 output | 1 | AR1034 |
| Relay output | 1 | A01058 |
| Relay output | 2 | A01035 |
| Open collector output | 1 | AO1059 |
| Open collector output | 2 | A01036 |
| Open collector output | 4 | A01037 |
| Digital inputs | 3 | AQ1038 |
| $\underline{\text { RS232 output + RTC (1) }}$ | 1 | AR1039 |

## The possible module combinations

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

(*) alarm or pulse


N2-Open Metasys protocol full compatibility (available on request).
(1) The RS232 communication port works as alternative of the RS485 module.

## Wiring Diagrams

Single phase input connections


## Wiring Diagrams (cont.)

## Three-phase wire input connections - Balanced loads



Direct connection (3-wire system)


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




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


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## Wiring Diagrams (cont.)

Three-phase three-wire input connections Unbalanced load


Three-phase four-wire input connections - Unbalanced load


## Wiring diagrams (optional modules)



4 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: power supply voltage output. Vo+: positive output contact (open collector transistor). GND: ground output contact (open collector transistor).

## Wiring diagrams (optional modules, cont)



RS422/485 4-wires connection: additional devices provided with RS422/485 (that is RS 1, 2, 3...N ) are connected in parallel.

The termination of the serial output is carried out only on the last instrument of the network, by means of a jumper between ( $R x+$ ) and $(T)$.

RS422/485 2-wires connection: additional devices provided with RS422/485 (that is RS 1, 2, 3...N ) are connected in parallel.

The termination of the serial output is carried out only on the last instrument of the network, by means of a jumper between ( $R x+$ ) and $(T)$.

## 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

Istantaneous measurements:

- 4-digit (maximum read-out 9999)

Energies:

- 9-digit (maximum read-out 999999999).

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


Dual analogue outputs


Digital output modules


Other input/output modules


AQ1038
3 Digital inputs


AR 1034
RS485 port

Power supply modules


AP1021
18-60VAC/DC power supply


AP1020
90-260 VAC/DC power supply

