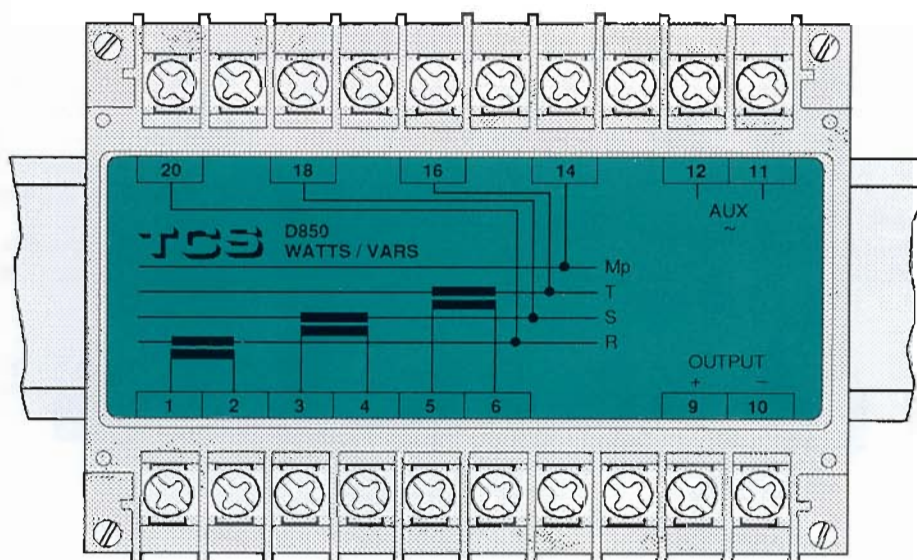




**EUROTHERM
PROCESS
AUTOMATION**

● D850

AC power transducer



**product
specification**

Star Features

- * Watt and Var measurement
- * Accuracy Class 0.5% (watts)
- * Frequency Independent (watts)
- * Isolated
- * Suitable for single or three phase, balanced or unbalanced load systems.

Introduction

D850 power transducers are a range of devices that provide a DC output signal proportional to the measured power input. The output can represent 'true' power in watts ($V I \cos \phi$) or reactive power in vars ($V I \sin \phi$) and is isolated from inputs by internal transformers.

This facility is useful not only for OEMs and to reduce spares holdings but also allows the use of CTs and VTs, in addition to direct connection, without the need for lengthy and expensive recalibration procedures. Accuracy is maintained by this method eliminating the need for expensive test equipment.

The D850 range is designed for use with both single and three phase systems with both balanced and unbalanced loads. Available in one, two and three element configurations, these units are suitable for all measurement methods.

Outputs available include voltage and current with true and 'live' zero and are suitable for driving analogue meters, digital instruments, computer inputs, process control and energy management systems. The design ensures low burden on the line being measured and therefore these transducers can be self powered by the internal connection of

the auxiliary supply to the measured voltage circuit.

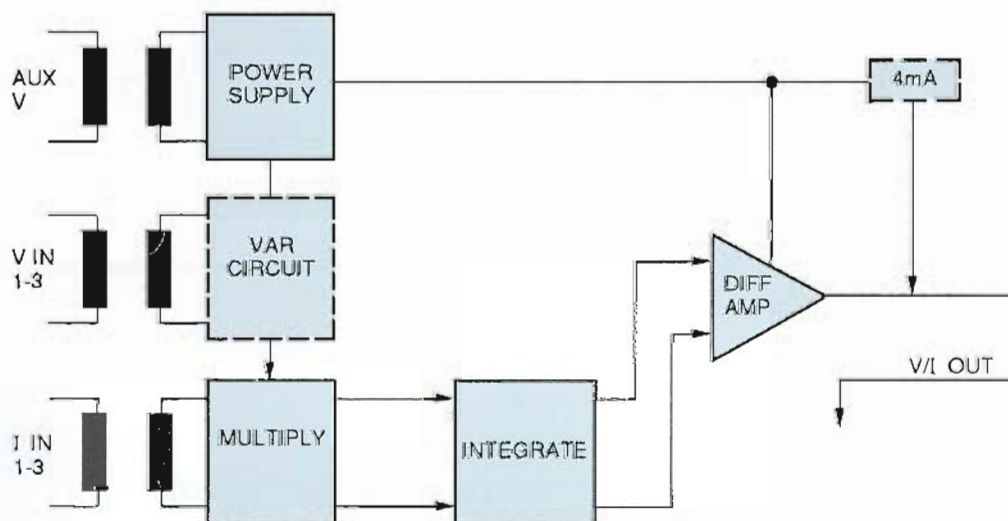
All units are housed in a flame retardant polycarbonate case (DIN 43604) and may be mounted either on a DIN rail (DIN 46277) or to a wall or bulkhead.

Functional Description

The measured AC voltage and current are isolated by the input transformers and are used to fire a bistable circuit to produce a pulse train. The height of the pulse is proportional to the instantaneous voltage and the width to the instantaneous current. These pulses are then integrated and the resultant differential voltage is

proportional to the instantaneous value of power ($V I \cos \phi$). The output amplifier then provides a constant voltage or current output which is proportional to input power. The var transducer operates in an identical manner except that the input voltage is phase shifted by 90° . The output is then proportional to reactive power ($V I \sin \phi$).

A single element is used for single and three phase, three wire balanced load systems. For other systems, (e.g. three phase, four wire unbalanced), two or three elements are utilised to provide accurate and meaningful results.

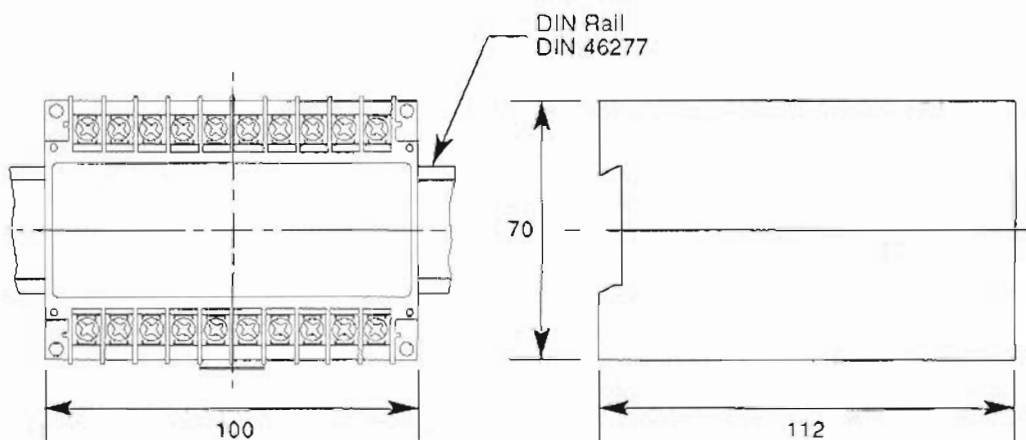


WATT/VAR TRANSFORMER
BLOCK DIAGRAM

Specification

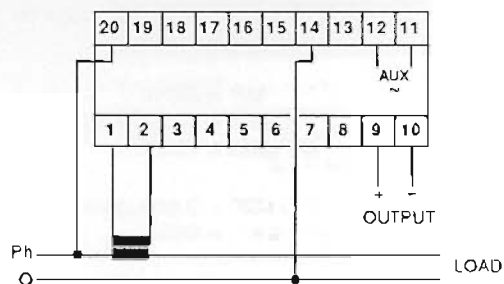
| | WATT | VAR |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| INPUTS: | | |
| Voltage | 100-440V | 100-440V |
| Overload | 120% (110% for 440V) | 120% (110% for 440V) |
| Current | 1A or 5A | 1A or 5A |
| Burden | 0.8VA | 0.8VA |
| Overload | 200% continuous (4 times rated for 15 secs.) | 200% continuous (4 times rated for 15 secs.) |
| Frequency | 45-65Hz 400Hz | 45-65Hz 400Hz |
| OUTPUTS: | | |
| | 0-1mA | 0-1mA |
| | 0-5mA | 0-5mA |
| | 0-10mA | 0-10mA |
| | 0-20mA | 0-20mA |
| | 4-20mA | 4-20mA |
| | 0-10V | 0-10V |
| DRIVE CAPABILITY | | |
| Current output: | 10V | 10V |
| Voltage output: | 20mA | 20mA |
| ACCURACY: (mid-program) | Class 1.0% | Class 1.5% |
| MULTIPLICATION ERROR: | <0.2% | <0.2% |
| POWER FACTOR: | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| POWER FACTOR ERROR: | 0.1%/0.1PF | 0.1%/0.1PF |
| TEMPERATURE RANGE: | -10 to +60°C | -10 to +60°C |
| TEMPERATURE DRIFT: | 0.03%/°C | 0.03%/°C |
| RESPONSE TIME: | 300ms approx | 300ms approx |
| AUXILIARY SUPPLY: | 110, 240V ±20% 415V +15% -20% | 110, 240V ±20% 415V +15% -20% |
| WEIGHTS (approx): | 350-700gm | 350-700gm |

Housing Details

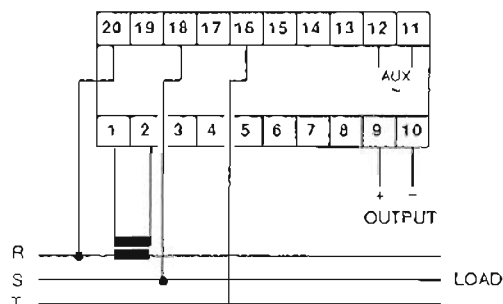


Dimensions in mm

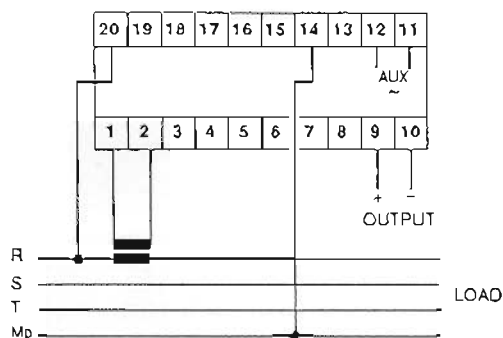
Connection & Installation



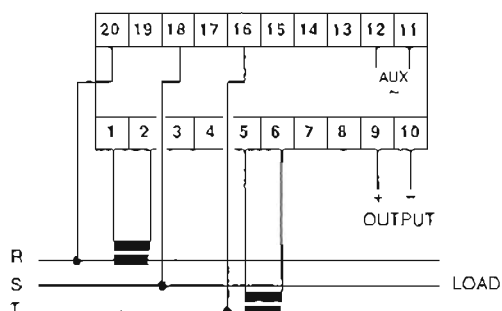
**WATTS
SINGLE PHASE LOAD**



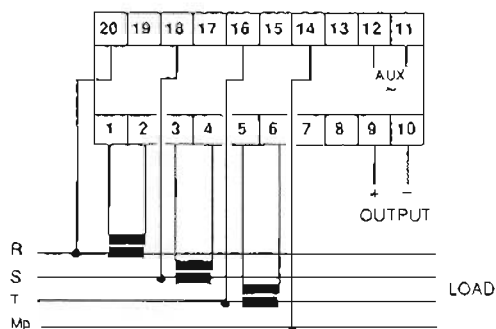
**WATTS
3 PHASE 3 WIRE
BALANCED LOAD**



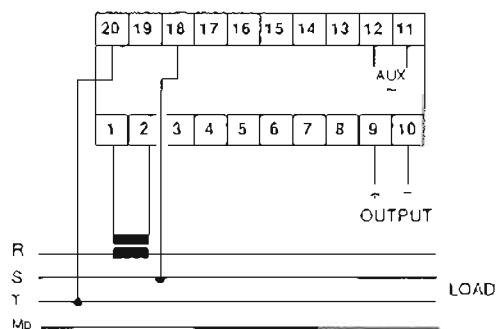
**WATTS
3 PHASE 4 WIRE
BALANCED LOAD**



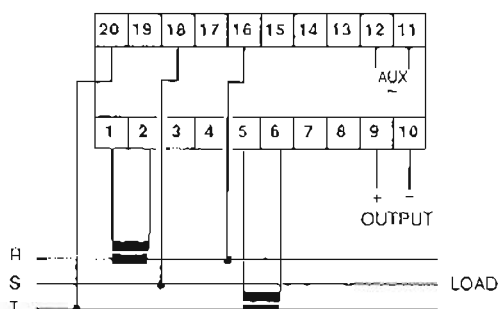
**WATTS
3 PHASE 3 WIRE
UNBALANCED LOAD**



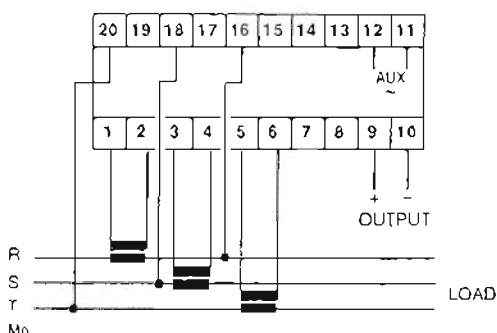
**WATTS
3 PHASE 4 WIRE
UNBALANCED LOAD**



**VARs
3 PHASE 3 WIRE OR 4 WIRE
BALANCED LOAD**



**VARs
3 PHASE 3 WIRE
UNBALANCED LOAD**



**VARs
3 PHASE 4 WIRE
UNBALANCED LOAD**

WARNING: Current Transformers **MUST NOT** be open circuited on load.

It is recommended that the transducer is housed in an enclosure (e.g. Control Panel) that does **NOT** allow unauthorised access as high voltages can be present on the terminals.

Programming

All transducers have a direct ratio of calibrated power (CP) to actual measured power (MP). This ratio is the product of the CT and VT ratios being used. Thus if a CT only is being used:

$$CP = MP \times \frac{CT\ SEC}{CT\ PRIM}$$

where CP = calibrated power

MP = measured power

CT SEC = output of secondary of CT

CT PRIM = primary of CT

EXAMPLE: Three phase, four wire unbalanced load system

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 415V \\ MP &= 500kW \\ CT\ ratio &= 1000/5A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CP &= 500kW \times 5/1000 \\ &= 2.5kW \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: Three phase three wire unbalanced system

$$\begin{aligned} MP &= 2MW \\ VT\ ratio &= 13.8kV/100V \\ CT\ ratio &= 75/5A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CP &= 2,000,000 \times 100/13800 \times 5/75 \\ &= 966W \end{aligned}$$

A system using both CT and VT needs to take into account the VT ratio in addition to the CT ratio as shown below:

$$CP = MP \times \frac{VT\ SEC}{VT\ PRIM} \times \frac{CT\ SEC}{CT\ PRIM}$$

| SYSTEM | VOLTS | AMPS | MIN POWER (W) | MAX POWER (W) |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|------------------|------------------|
| Single phase R — Mp | 100/110 | 1 | 50 | 156 |
| | 220/240 | 1 | 125 | 391 |
| | 380/415 | 1 | 200 | 625 |
| | 100/110 | 5 | 250 | 781 |
| | 220/240 | 5 | 625 | 1953 |
| | 380/415 | 5 | 1000 | 3125 |
| | 100/110 | 1 | 100 | 313 |
| | 220/240 | 1 | 200 | 625 |
| | 380/415 | 1 | 333 | 1042 |
| 3ph 3w bal R — S — T | 100/110 | 5 | 500 | 1563 |
| | 220/240 | 5 | 1000 | 3125 |
| | 380/415 | 5 | 1667 | 5208 |
| | 380/415 | 1 | 375 | 1171 |
| | 380/415 | 5 | 1875 | 5859 |
| | 100/110 | 1 | 100 | 313 |
| | 220/240 | 1 | 200 | 625 |
| | 380/415 | 1 | 333 | 1042 |
| | 100/110 | 5 | 500 | 1563 |
| 3ph 3w or 4w unbal R — S — T | 220/240 | 5 | 1000 | 3125 |
| | 380/415 | 5 | 1667 | 5208 |
| | 100/110 | 1 | 100 | 313 |
| | 220/240 | 1 | 200 | 625 |
| | 380/415 | 1 | 333 | 1042 |
| | 100/110 | 5 | 500 | 1563 |
| | 220/240 | 5 | 1000 | 3125 |
| | 380/415 | 5 | 1667 | 5208 |
| | 100/110 | 1 | 100 | 313 |

Ordering Information

| Description | | Order Code |
|---|--|---|
| AC Power Transducer | | D850 |
| Transducer Type: | (a) Active power (watts) (b) Reactive power (vars) | WATT VAR |
| Electrical System: | (a) Single phase (WATT only) (b) Three phase | 1PH 3PH |
| Type (three phase only): | (a) 3 Wire (b) 4 Wire | 3W 4W |
| Load (three phase only): | (a) Balanced (b) Unbalanced (2 or 3 element) | B U |
| Voltage Input (for direct connection): 100-440V specify value e.g. 240V OR VT Ratio e.g. 13.8kV:100V | | 240V 13.8kV:100V |
| Current Input (for direct connection): (a) 1A (b) 5A OR CT Ratio e.g. 100A:5A | | 1A 5A 100A:5A |
| Calibrated Power (CP): | Specify value e.g. 2.5kW | 2.5kW |
| Frequency: | (a) 45-65Hz (WATT only) (b) 400Hz (WATT only) (c) 50Hz (VAR only) (d) 60Hz (VAR only) | 45-65Hz 400Hz 50Hz 60Hz |
| Output Type | | OP |
| Range and Units: | (a) 0-1mA into 10K (b) 0-5mA into 2K (c) 0-10 mA into 1K (d) 0-20 mA into 500R (e) 4-20mA into 500R (f) 0-10V into 2K | 0-1mA 0-5mA 0-10mA 0-20mA 4-20mA 0-10V |
| Auxiliary Supply | | AUX |
| Range: | (a) 110V (b) 240V (c) 415V | 110V 240V 415V |
| Labelling: | (a) Blank (b) Tagging | — T |

Examples: D850/WATT/1PH/-/-/240V/1A/240W/45-65Hz/OP/0-1mA/AUX/-
D850/WATT/3PH/4W/U/13.8kV:100V/100A:5A/725W/45-65Hz/OP/4-20mA/AUX/T

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