YOKOGAWA

WT1800

High Performance Power Analyzer

Broad Ranging Power Measurements with One Unit

Basic Power Accuracy	**±0.1%**
DC Power Accuracy	**±0.05%**
Voltage/Current Bandwidth	**5 MHz*1 (-3 dB, Typical)**
Sampling Rate	**2 MS/s (16-bit)**
Input Elements	**Max. 6**
Current Measurement	**100 μ A to 55 A**
Fast data Capturing	**5 ms Response** *Max.1ms (When External Sync ON)

Innovative Functions Help Improve Measurement Efficiency

Motor, Inverter, Lighting, EV/HEV, Battery, Power Supply, Aircraft, New Energy, Power Conditioner

For more information, please visit.
tmi.yokogawa.com
Test & Measurement Instruments

3-Year Warranty CE

*1: Excluding direct current input with the 50 A input element

Bulletin WT1800-00EN

New WT1800 Precision Power Analyzer Offers High-performance, Wide-range, and 6 Power Inputs

New Functions Greatly Help Improve Measurement Efficiency

Many features are available that are a first in the power measurement industry*1

Support for Energy Conservation Technologies and Sustainable Energy Development

First in industry — Dual Harmonic Measurement

The perspective of the efficient use of energy is boosting demand for inverters to convert 50 Hz or 60 Hz AC power to DC power, grid connection controllers to control reverse power flow occurring due to excess power, and battery chargers/dischargers.
The WT1800 is capable of simultaneously measuring the harmonic distortion of the input and output current of these devices. Challenging the common wisdom that "harmonic measurement is limited to a single line," the WT1800 is capable of performing two-line simultaneous harmonic measurements. The WT1800 is also capable of measuring up to the 500th order harmonic even at high fundamental frequencies such as a 400 Hz frequency.

For details, see Pages 5 and 6

First in industry — Customize Display Screen

With Yokogawa's previous power analyzer model, you have to select numerical formats such as 4-value, 8-value, and 16-value view to display screens, so you cannot flexibly display a screen to view the desired parameter in the desired size and at the desired position.
The WT1800 has broken the mold and is capable of reading user-created image files (BMP) as display screens to allow viewing data in a flexible format. Thus the display screen can be customized in a more user-friendly and easy-to-read manner.

For details, see Pages 5

Many features are available that are a first in the power measurement industry*1

Rear panel

The photograph shows the model with the /MTR option.

Measurement — High-precision, wide-range, fast-sampling, simultaneous harmonic measurement

5-fold wider than previous model*

●Voltage and current frequency bandwidth 5 MHz (-3 dB, typical)
Faster switching frequencies increasingly require measurements in a wider range. The WT1800 provides a voltage and current frequency bandwidth (5 MHz) 5-fold wider than the previous measurement range and is capable of more correctly capturing fast switching signals.

2/3 of previous model*

●Reduction of low power-factor error to 0.1% of apparent power (2/3 of previous model)
A power-factor error is one of the important elements to ensure high-accuracy measurements even at a low power factor. The WT1800 has achieved a power-factor error (0.1%) that is 2/3 of the previous model, in addition to a high basic power accuracy of ±0.1%.

Inheritance

●Wide voltage and current range allowing direct input
Direct input of measurement signals makes it possible to measure very small current that can hardly be measured with a current sensor. The WT1800 provides a direct input voltage range from 1.5 V to 1000 V (12 ranges) and a direct input current range from 10 mA to 5 A (9 ranges) or from 1 A to 50 A (6 ranges).

5-fold wider than previous model*

●0.1 Hz low-speed signal power measurement and max. 50 ms high-speed data collection
The frequency lower limit has been reduced to 0.1 Hz from the previous 0.5 Hz (5-fold lower than the previous model) to meet the requirement for power measurements at a low speed. Furthermore, high-speed data collection at a data update rate of up to 50 ms has been inherited. In addition to normal measurement data, up to the 500th order harmonic data can be measured and saved simultaneously. The data update rate can be selected from nine options from 50 ms to 20 s. * Harmonic measurement at the 50 ms data update rate is possible up to the 100th order.

First in industry

●Particular voltage and current range selectable
Wide voltage and current input ranges have the advantage of extending the measurement application range. However, the downside is that the response time of the auto range tends to slow down. A range configuration function solves this problem. Since only the selected range (effective measurement range) can be used, the range can be changed up or down more quickly.

For details, see Pages 5

NEW

●msec response for transient phenomena analysis (/HS option)
The /HS option provides fast data capturing with ms response.
Current WT series can measure three phase values like voltage, current and power every 50ms period correctly, however, 50ms data update rate is not enough for analyzing transient phenomena of motors and other devices recently.

For details, see Pages 11

* Comparison with Yokogawa's previous model WT1600

*1: Applicable to a general-purpose high-precision three-phase power analyzer as of February 2011 (according to Yokogawa's survey)

Functions — New functions greatly support power measurements

First in industry

●Dual harmonic measurement (option)
The industry's first two-line simultaneous harmonic measurement is available, in addition to simultaneous measurement of harmonic and normal measurement items such as voltage, current, and power values. Previously, harmonic measurements of input and output signals had to be performed separately. With the WT1800, harmonic measurements of input and output can be performed simultaneously.

For details, see Pages 5 and 6

NEW

●Two-channel external signal input is available for power measurement and analog signal data measurement (option available in combination with the motor evaluation function)
Power measurements can be performed together with physical quantity data such as solar irradiance or wind power in wind generation.

For details, see Pages 9

NEW

●Electrical angle measurement is also supported. Motor evaluation function allowing A-phase, B-phase, and Z-phase inputs (option available in combination with external signal input)
Pulse or analog signals can be input for rotation speed and torque signal measurements. The motor evaluation function of the WT1800 makes it possible to detect the rotation direction and measure the electrical angle, which is not possible with Yokogawa's previous model.

For details, see Pages 7

Saving/Communication — A wide variety of communication and data saving functions

First in industry

●User-defined event function
For the first time in the high-precision power analyzer industry, an event trigger function is available to meet the requirement to capture only a particular event. For example, a trigger can be set for measured values that fall out of the power value range from 99 W to 101 W and only data that meets the trigger condition can be stored, printed, or saved to a USB memory device.

For details, see Pages 4 and 8

●GP-IB, Ethernet, and USB communication functions available as standard

First in industry means functions and capabilities available for the first time in the high-precision three-phase power analyzers (according to Yokogawa's survey).

List of Available Functions

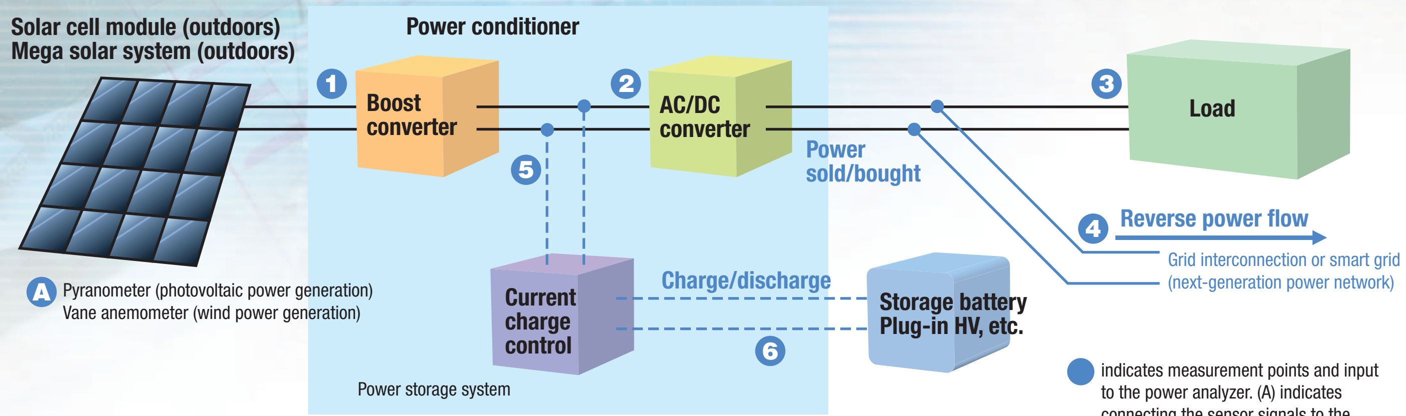
□ Standard feature
⬡ Option
○ Software (sold separately)

Voltage range 1.5-1000V	Current range 1-50A 10mA-5A	External sensor range 0.05-10V /EX	Power Frequency range 1MHz	Voltage/Current Frequency bandwidth 5MHz (typical)	Inputs 1,2,3, 4,5,6	Basic Power Accuracy ±0.1%	Crest factor 300(6)	Display 8.4-XGA	Update rate 50ms-20s	Harmonic /G5	Dual Harmonics /G6
Delta Computation /DT	Add-on Frequency 12ch /FQ	Motor Evaluation Speed Torque /MTR	Auxiliary Inputs Analog 2 inputs /US	USB memory	Internal Memory 32MB	Printer /B5	RGB /V1	Comm USB	Comm GP-IB	Comm Ethernet	Software WT Viewer 760122

Keyword

Power Generation and Conversion Efficiency Measurements in New Energy Markets, including Photovoltaic and Wind Power Generation

*Also refer to the features of other applications.



Power Flow of Photovoltaic Power Generation

Overview Energy generated by photovoltaic cell modules and wind turbines is converted from DC to AC by a power conditioner. Furthermore, the voltage is converted by a charge control unit for the storage battery. Minimizing losses in these conversions improves efficiency in the overall energy system. The WT1800 is capable of providing up to 6 channels of power inputs per unit to make it possible to measure the voltage, current, power, and frequency (for AC) before and after each converter, as well as converter efficiency and charging efficiency.

Advantages of WT1800

■ Max. 1000 V/50 A × 6-line direct measurement

Wide voltage/current range | Efficiency measurement | Synchronized operation

Direct input terminals in a voltage range from 1.5 V to 1000 V and current range from 10 mA to 5 A or 1 A to 50 A make it possible to perform high-precision measurements without using a current sensor.
Furthermore, power conditioner evaluation requires multiple-channel power measurements, such as inputs/outputs from a boost converter, inverter, and storage battery. The WT1800 is capable of providing up to 6 channels of power inputs to make it possible to simultaneously perform power measurements at multiple points with one unit. In addition, two units can be operated in synchronization for multi-channel power evaluation.

■ Power integration (power sold and bought/charge and discharge) measurements

Power sold/bought | Charge/discharge | Average active power

A power integration function makes it possible to measure the amount of power sold/bought in grid interconnection and of battery charge/discharge. The WT1800 provides a current integration (q), apparent power integration (WS), reactive power integration (WQ), as well as effective power integration capable of integration in the power sold/bought and charge/discharge modes.
Furthermore, a user-defined function makes it possible to calculate the Average active power within the integration period. This makes it possible to more accurately measure the power consumption of an intermittent oscillation control unit in which power fluctuates greatly.

■ Trigger when an error occurs (User-defined event function)

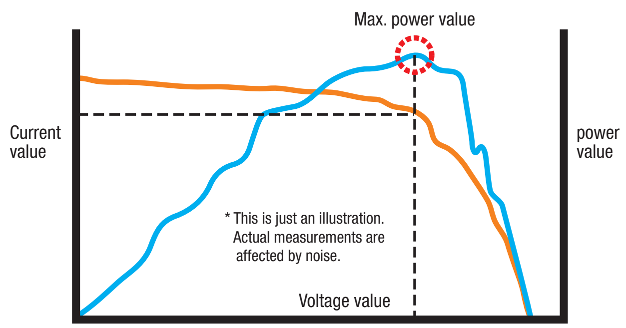
Data saving when an error occurs

An event trigger function is helpful in verifying that voltage or current changes are within the design tolerance range. Setting the normal power generation range as a judgment condition (trigger) detects measurement data that falls out of that range and save it to the memory.

■ Maximum Power Peak Tracking (MPPT) measurement

MPPT | Maximum power peak value

In photovoltaic power generation, an MPPT control is performed to effectively utilize voltage generated by photovoltaic cells in an attempt to maximize the harvested power.
The WT1800 is capable of measuring not only the voltage, current, and power but also the voltage, current, and power peak values (plus (+) and minus (-) sides, respectively). Also, the maximum power peak value (plus (+) and minus (-) sides) can be measured.



Typical voltage, current, and power measurements in MPPT contro

Typical measurement of power value (P1), plus (+) side (P+pk) and minus (-) side (P-pk) of max. power peak value

■ Ripple factor and power loss measurements using user-defined function

A user-defined function makes it possible to compute not only the conversion efficiency but also the power loss, DC voltage and DC current ripple factors between the input and output. This is helpful in multiplying a factor or slightly changing the arithmetic expression according to the purpose. Up to 20 arithmetic expressions can be set. Display names for the arithmetic operations F1, F2, and so on can be changed freely.

Ripple factor | Power loss

- Typical arithmetic expressions
  1. DC voltage ripple factor =
     [(Voltage peak value (+) – Voltage peak value (-))/2 × DC voltage value (mean)] × 100
  2. Power loss = Output power – Input power

■ Harmonic distortion factor (THD) measurement (/G5 and /G6 options)

Harmonic distortion factor

Voltage fluctuations and harmonic flow into the power system due to reverse power flow. A harmonic measurement function makes it possible to compute and display the harmonic distortion factor (THD) by measuring harmonic components.

■ Immediately print out screens (/B5 option)

Print out

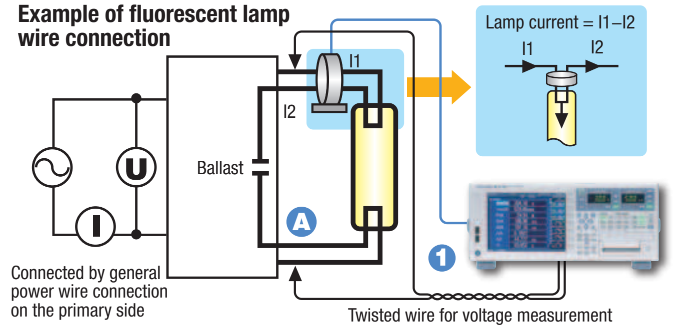
Multiple engineers may want to verify detailed data during a test. A built-in printer makes it possible to print data immediately on the spot and for multiple engineers to verify the data simultaneously.

Typical Product Configuration *For detailed specifications, see the page on the specifications. You need to provide a cable for voltage measurements when wiring.

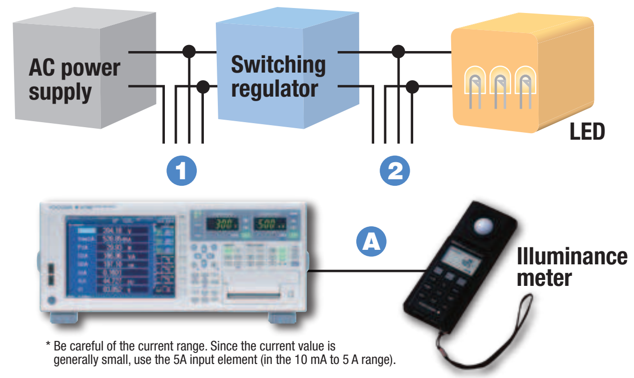
Direct input measurements at less than 50 A: WT1806-06-F-HE/EX6/B5/G6/AUX
6 power inputs, current measurement range 10 mA to 55 A, or clamp measurement (with clamp input terminals), built-in printer, dual harmonic, auxiliary input
Measurement at more than 50 A using a current sensor: WT1806-60-F-HE/EX6/B5/G6/AUX
6 power inputs, current measurement range 100 μA to 5.5 A (measure AC/DC current sensor output), external current sensor input (for clamp measurement), built-in printer, dual harmonic, external signal input
*Direct input and current sensor input cannot be connected simultaneously.

Power Measurements of Fluorescent and Light Emitting Diode (LED) Lights

*Also refer to the features of other applications.



* Lamp current can be obtained either by measuring the output of a wide range current sensor as shown in the figure, or by obtaining the differential current using computation (delta computation function).



* Be careful of the current range. Since the current value is generally small, use the 5A input element (in the 10 mA to 5 A range).

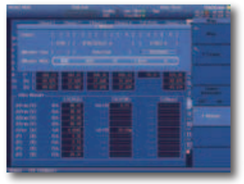
Overview Since the switching frequency of fluorescent lamp is sometimes as fast as approximately tens of kHz, a wide range power measurement is required. Also, sometimes dimming control by a PWM modulation circuit is performed for the LED lights. The WT1800 provides a wide range from DC to up to 5 MHz to allow you to evaluate these kinds of harmonic signals.

Advantages of WT1800

* An external input terminal (EX) allows you to perform both direct input measurement and clamp measurement.

■ Tube current measurements of fluorescent lamps (/DT option)

A ballast uses harmonic frequency signals to illuminate the fluorescent lamp. The frequency is generally as fast as tens of kHz. A wide range capability of power measurement is important to reliably capture the signals. Also, since tube current cannot be measured directly, it is obtained either by measuring the difference between the output current of the ballast and the cathode current using a current sensor, or by using the delta computation of the WT1800 (/DT option).



Note: Tube current is obtained by the computation of a difference in the instantaneous values instead of the effective current values.

5 MHz range | Tube current measurement | Delta computation Differential current

■ Light emitting efficiency and power measurements of LED lights (/AUX option)

It is important for LED lights to increase the light emitting efficiency while at the same time reducing the current and power consumption.
The WT1800 allows you to measure voltage, current, and power, as well as compute the light emitting efficiency (lamp efficiency) by connecting the output of an illuminance meter, etc. to the external signal input terminal (/AUX option).

DC/AC | Light emitting efficiency

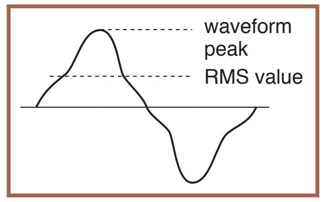
Typical Product Configuration *For detailed specifications, see the page on the specifications. You need to provide a cable for voltage measurements when wiring.

WT1806-06-H-HE/EX6/G6/DT/DA: 6 power inputs, current input range 10 mA to 55 A, or clamp measurement (with a clamp input terminal), dual harmonic, delta computation (differential current measurement), DA output *Direct input and current sensor input cannot be connected simultaneously.

SUPPORTS Crest Factor 6

The crest factor is the ratio of the waveform peak value and the RMS value.

$$\text{Crest factor (CF, peak factor)} = \frac{\text{waveform peak}}{\text{RMS value}}$$



When checking the measurable crest factor of our power measuring instruments, please refer to the following equation.

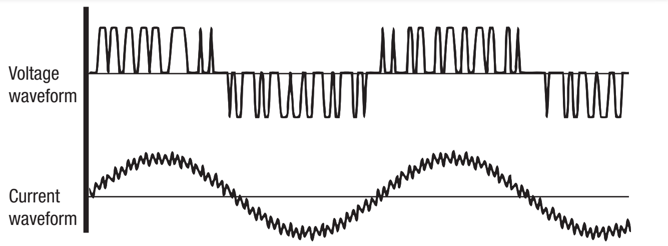
$$\text{Crest factor (CF)} = \frac{\{\text{measuring range} \times \text{CF setting (3 or 6)}\}}{\text{measured value (RMS)}}$$

* However, the peak value of the measured signal must be less than or equal to the continuous maximum allowed input

* The crest factor on a power meter is specified by how many times peak input value is allowed relative to rated input value. Even if some measured signals exist whose crest factors are larger than the specifications of the instrument (the crest factor standard at the rated input), you can measure signals having crest factors larger than the specifications by setting a measurement range that is large relative to the measured signal. For example, even if you set CF = 3, CF 5 or higher measurements are possible as long as the measured value (RMS) is 60% or less than the measuring range. Also, for a setting of CF = 3, measurements of CF = 300 are possible with the minimum effective input (1% of measuring range).

Calculation Method of Voltage and Current and Procedure to Set Synchronous Source

AC signals are repeatedly changing waveforms in terms of instantaneous values. An averaging calculation by the repeated periods is required to measure the power value of the AC signals. The WT1800 uses an ASSP method to perform averaging processing by the periods for the instantaneous data measured at an approximately 2 MS/s rate to obtain the measurement value.



ASSP Method

An ASSP (Average for the Synchronous Source Period) method is used to calculate the measurement value by performing calculation processing for the sampling data within the data update period (with the exception of the integrated power value WP and integrated current value q in the DC mode). This method uses a frequency measurement circuit to detect the period of the input signal set in the synchronous source and performs calculation using the sampling data in the interval equivalent to the integral multiple of the input period. Since the ASSP method basically is able to obtain the measurement value by just performing an averaging calculation for the interval of one period, it is effective for a short data update period or efficient measurement of low frequency signals. If this method cannot detect the period of the set synchronous source signal correctly, the measurement values will not be correct. Therefore, it is necessary to check to make sure the frequency of the synchronous source signal is measured and displayed correctly. For the notes of the settings of the synchronous source signal and frequency filter, refer to the instruction manual.

Setting Synchronous Source

In the case of such a signal, the synchronous source is set to the current signal side with less harmonic components. Even if harmonic components (noise) are superimposed on the current waveforms, measurements can be stabilized by turning on the frequency filter to detect a zero crossing reliably.

When the frequency measurement results are correct and stable, you can consider the filter settings are right. A frequency filter also functions as a filter to detect a zero crossing of the synchronous source. That's why a frequency filter is also called a synchronous source filter or a zero crossing filter.

Selecting formulas for calculating apparent power and reactive power

There are several types of power—active power, reactive power, and apparent power. Generally, the following equations are satisfied:

Active power $P = UI\cos\varnothing$ (1)
Reactive power $Q = UI\sin\varnothing$ (2)
Apparent power $S = UI$ (3)

In addition, these power values are related to each other as follows:

(Apparent power S)^2 = (Active power P)^2 + (Reactive power Q)^2 (4)

U : Voltage RMS
I : Current RMS
Ø : Phase between current and voltage

Three-phase power is the sum of the power values in the individual phases.

These defining equations are only valid for sinewaves. In recent years, there has been an increase in measurements of distorted waveforms, and users are measuring sinewave signals less frequently. Distorted waveform measurements provide different measurement values for apparent power and reactive power depending on which of the above defining equations is selected. In addition, because there is no defining equation for power in a distorted wave, it is not necessarily clear which equation is correct. Therefore, three different formulas for calculating apparent power and reactive power for three-phase four-wire connection are provided with the WT1800.

● TYPE1 (method used in normal mode with older WT Series models)

With this method, the apparent power for each phase is calculated from equation (3), and reactive power for each phase is calculated from equation (4). Next, the results are added to calculate the power.

Active power: $P\Sigma=P1+P2+P3$
Apparent power: $S\Sigma=S1+S2+S3(=U1\times I1+U2\times I2+U3\times I3)$
Reactive power: $Q\Sigma=Q1+Q2+Q3(=\sqrt{(U1\times I1)^2-P1^2}+\sqrt{(U2\times I2)^2-P2^2}+\sqrt{(U3\times I3)^2-P3^2})$

*S1, S2, and S3 are calculated with a positive sign for the leading phase and a negative sign for the lagging phase.

● TYPE2

The apparent power for each phase is calculated from equation (3), and the results are added together to calculate the three-phase apparent power (same as in TYPE1). Three-phase reactive power is calculated from three-phase apparent power and three-phase active power using equation (4).

Active power: $P\Sigma=P1+P2+P3$
Apparent power: $S\Sigma=S1+S2+S3(=U1\times I1+U2\times I2+U3\times I3)$
Reactive power: $Q\Sigma=\sqrt{S\Sigma^2-P\Sigma^2}$

● TYPE3 (method used in harmonic measurement mode with WT1600 and PZ4000)

This is the only method in which the reactive power for each phase is directly calculated using equation (2). Three-phase apparent power is calculated from equation (4).

Active power: $P\Sigma=P1+P2+P3$
Apparent power: $S\Sigma=\sqrt{P\Sigma^2+Q\Sigma^2}$
Reactive power: $Q\Sigma=Q1+Q2+Q3$

Inputs

Item	Specification
Input terminal type	Voltage Plug-in terminal (safety terminal) Current • Direct input: Large binding post • External current sensor input: Insulated BNC connector
Input type	Voltage Floating input, resistive potential method Current Floating input, shunt input method
Measurement range	Voltage 1.5 V, 3 V, 6 V, 10 V, 15 V, 30 V, 60 V, 100 V, 150 V, 300 V, 600 V, 1000 V (for crest factor 3) 0.75 V, 1.5 V, 3 V, 5 V, 7.5 V, 15 V, 30 V, 50 V, 75 V, 150 V, 300 V, 500 V (for crest factor 6) Current • Direct input: 50 A input element 1 A, 2 A, 5 A, 10 A, 20 A, 50 A (for crest factor 3) 500 mA, 1 A, 2.5 A, 5 A, 10 A, 25 A (for crest factor 6) 5 A input element 10 mA, 20 mA, 50 mA, 100 mA, 200 mA, 500 mA, 1 A, 2 A, 5A (for crest factor 3) 5 mA,10 mA, 25 mA, 50 mA, 100 mA, 250 mA, 500 mA, 1 A, 2.5 A (for crest factor 6) • External current sensor input: 50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV, 500 mV, 1 V, 2 V, 5 V, 10 V (for crest factor 3) 25 mV, 50 mV, 100 mV, 250 mV, 500 mV, 1 V, 2.5 V, 5 V (for crest factor 6)
Instrument loss	Voltage Input resistance :Approx. 2 MΩ Input capacitance :Approx. 10 pF Current • Direct input: 50 A input element: Approximately 2 mΩ + approximately 0.07 μH 5 A input element: Approximately 100 mΩ + approximately 0.07 μH • External current sensor input: Approximately 1 MΩ
Instantaneous maximum allowable input (20 ms or less)	Voltage Peak voltage of 4 kV or RMS of 2 kV, whichever is lower Current • Direct input (50 A input element): Peak current of 450 A or RMS of 300 A, whichever is lower • Direct input (5 A input element): Peak current of 30 A or RMS of 15 A, whichever is lower • External current sensor input: Peak current is less than 10 times the range
Instantaneous maximum allowable input (1 second or less)	Voltage Peak voltage of 3 kV or RMS of 1.5 kV, whichever is lower Current • Direct input (50 A input element): Peak current of 150 A or RMS of 55 A, whichever is lower • Direct input (5 A input element): Peak current of 10 A or RMS of 7 A, whichever is lower • External current sensor input: Peak current is less than 10 times the range
Continuous maximum allowable input	Voltage Peak voltage of 2 kV or RMS of 1.1 kV, whichever is lower If the frequency of the input voltage exceeds 100 kHz, (1200-f) Vrms or less The letter f indicates the frequency of the input voltage and the unit is kHz. Current • Direct input (50 A input element): Peak current of 150 A or RMS of 55 A, whichever is lower • Direct input (5 A input element): Peak current of 10 A or RMS of 7 A, whichever is lower • External current sensor input: Peak current is less than 5 times the range
Continuous maximum common mode voltage (50/60Hz)	Voltage input terminals: 1000 Vrms Current input terminals (with /EX option): 1000 Vrms (Maximum allowable voltage that can be measured) 600 Vrms (Rated voltage of EN61010-2-030 standard) Current input terminals (without /EX option): 1000 Vrms External current sensor input connector: 600 Vrms **Important Safety Note:** Do not touch the inside of the BNC connector of the External Current Sensor input for safety reasons.
Rated voltage to ground	Voltage input terminals: 1000 V Current input terminals (with /EX option): 1000 V (Maximum allowable voltage that can be measured) 600 V (Rated voltage of EN61010-2-030 standard) Current input terminals (without /EX option): 1000 V External current sensor input connector: 600V **Important Safety Note:** Do not touch the inside of the BNC connector of the External Current Sensor input for safety reasons.
Influence from common voltage	Apply 1000 Vrms for input terminal and case with the voltage input terminals shorted, the current input terminals open, and the external current sensor input terminals shorted. • 50/60 Hz: ±0.01% of range or less • Reference value up to 100 kHz: ±{(maximum rated range) / (rated range) × 0.001 × f% of range} or less. For external current sensor input, add max. rated range / rated range × {0.0125 × log (f × 1000)-0.021}% of range. However, 0.01% or more. The unit of f is kHz. The maximum rated range within the equation is 1000 V or 50 A or 5 A or 10 V.
Line filter	Select OFF, 100 Hz to 100 kHz (in increments of 100 Hz), 300 kHz, or 1 MHz
Frequency filter	Select OFF, 100 Hz, or 1 kHz
A/D converter	Simultaneous voltage and current input conversion Resolution: 16-bit Conversion speed (sampling period): Approximately 500 ns. See harmonic measurement items for harmonic measurement.
Range switching	A range can be set for each input element
Auto range functions	Range up • When the measured values of Urms and Irms exceed 110% of the range • When the peak value of the input signal exceeds approximately 330% of the range (or approximately 660% for crest factor 6) Range down When the following conditions are met, the range setting switches down. • When the measured values of U RMS and I RMS fall to 30% or less of the range • When the measured values of U RMS and I RMS fall to 105% or less of the lower range (range to which the range setting switches down) • When the measured values of Upk and Ipk fall to 300% or less of the lower range (600% or less for crest factor 6)

Display

Item	Specification
Display	8.4-inch color TFT LCD display
Total number of pixels*	1024 (horizontal) × 768 (vertical) dots
Display update rate	Same as the data update rate. 1) The display update interval of numeric display alone is 200 ms to 500 ms (which varies depending on the number of display items) when the data update rate is 50 ms, 100 ms, and 200 ms. 2) The display update interval of display items other than numeric display (including custom displays) is approximately 1 second when the data update rate is 50 ms, 200 ms, and 500 ms.

*Up to approximately 0.002% of the pixels on the LCD may be defective.

Display Items

Calculation Functions

Measurement Function		Single-phase 3-wire	3-phase 3-wire	3-phase 3-wire (3-voltage 3-current measurement)	3-phase 4-wire
Voltage U Σ [V]		(U1+U2)/2	(U1+U2+U3)/3		
Current I Σ [A]		(I1+I2)/2	(I1+I2+I3)/3		
Active power P Σ [W]		P1+P2			P1+P2+P3
Apparent Power S Σ [VA]	TYPE1 TYPE2	S1-S2	$\sqrt{3}/2$ (S1+S2)	$\sqrt{3}/3$ (S1+S2+S3)	S1+S2+S3
	TYPE3	$\sqrt{P\Sigma^2+Q\Sigma^2}$			
Reactive Power Q Σ [var]	TYPE1	Q1+Q2			Q1+Q2+Q3
	TYPE2	$\sqrt{S\Sigma^2-P\Sigma^2}$			
	TYPE3	Q1+Q2			Q1+Q2+Q3
Corrected Power Pc Σ [W]		Pc1+Pc2			Pc1+Pc2+Pc3
Integrated Power WP [Wh]		WP1+WP2			WP1+WP2+WP3
Integrated Power (Positive) WP+ Σ [Wh]		When WPTYPE is set to CHARGE/DISCHARGE			
		WP+1+WP+2			WP+1+WP+2+WP+3
		When WPTYPE is set to SOLD/BOUGHT Whenever data is updated, only the positive value of active power WP Σ is added			
Integrated Power (Negative) WP- Σ [Wh]		When WPTYPE is set to CHARGE/DISCHARGE			
		WP-1+WP-2			WP-1+WP-2+WP-3
		When WPTYPE is set to SOLD/BOUGHT Whenever data is updated, only the negative value of active power WP Σ is added			
Integrated Current q Σ [Ah]		q1+q2			q1+q2+q3
Integrated Current (Positive) q+[Ah]		q+1+q+2			q+1+q+2+q+3
Integrated Current (Negative) q- Σ [Ah]		q-1+q-2			q-1+q-2+q-3
Integrated reactive Power WQ Σ [varh]		$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mid Q\Sigma(n) \mid \times \text{Time}$ Q Σ (n) indicates the Σ function of the nth reactive power, N indicates the number of data updates, and the unit of Time is h			
Integrated apparent Power WS Σ [VAh]		$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} S\Sigma(n) \times \text{Time}$ S Σ (n) indicates the Σ function of the nth apparent power, N indicates the number of data updates, and the unit of Time is h			
Power Factor Σ		P Σ /S Σ			
Phase angle Ø Σ [°]		$\cos^{-1}$ (P Σ /S Σ)			

Note 1) The instrument's apparent power (S), reactive power (Q), power factor (λ), and phase difference (Ø) are calculated using measured values of voltage, current, and active power. (However, reactive power is calculated directly from sampled data when TYPE3 is selected.) Therefore, when distorted waveforms are input, these values may be different from those of other measuring instruments based on different measuring principals.

Note 2) The value of Q for each phase in the Q Σ calculation is calculated with a preceding minus sign (-) when the current input leads the voltage input, and a plus sign when it lags the voltage input, so the value of Q Σ may be negative.

Numerical Display

Measurement functions obtained for each input element

Item	Symbol and Meaning
Voltage (V)	Urms: True RMS value, Umn: Rectified mean value calibrated to the RMS value, Udc: Simple mean value, Urmn: Rectified mean value, Uac: AC component
Current (A)	Urms: True RMS value, Imn: Rectified mean value calibrated to the RMS value, Idc: Simple mean value, Irmn: Rectified mean value, Iac: AC component
Active power (W)	P
Apparent power (VA)	S
Reactive power (var)	Q
Power factor	λ
Phase angle (°)	Ø
Frequency (Hz)	fU (FreqU): Voltage frequency, fI (FreqI): Current frequency Three fU and fI of all elements included can be measured simultaneously. A frequency measurement option allows you to simultaneously measure all fU and fIof all elements. Unselected signals are displayed with "………" indicating no data.
Maximum and minimum voltage values (V)	U+pk: Maximum voltage value, U-pk: Minimum voltage value
Maximum and minimum current values (A)	I+pk: Maximum current value, I-pk: Minimum current value
Maximum and minimum power values (W)	P+pk: Maximum power value, P-pk: Minimum power value
Crest factor	CfU: Voltage crest factor, CfI: Current crest factor
Corrected power (W)	Pc Applicable standards IEC76-1 (1976), IEC76-1 (1993)
Integration	Time: Integration time WP: Sum of the amount of both positive and negative power WP+: Sum of positive P (amount of power consumed) WP-: Sum of negative P (amount of power returned to the grid) q: Sum of the amount of both positive and negative current q+: Sum of positive I (amount of current) q-: Sum of negative I (amount of current) WS: Amount of apparent power WQ: Amount of reactive power However, the amount of current is integrated by selecting any one of Irms,Imn,Idc,Iac, and Irmn depending on the setting of the current mode.

Measurement function (Σ function) obtained for each connected unit (Σ A, Σ B, Σ C)

Item	Symbol and Meaning
Voltage (V)	Urms Σ : True RMS value, Umn Σ : Rectified mean value calibrated to the RMS value, Udc Σ : Simple mean value, Urmn Σ : Rectified mean value, Uac Σ : AC component
Current (A)	Irms Σ : True RMS value, Imn Σ : Rectified mean value calibrated to the RMS value, Idc Σ : Simple mean value, Irmn Σ : Rectified mean value, Iac Σ : AC component
Active power (W)	P Σ
Apparent power (VA)	S Σ
Reactive power (var)	Q Σ
Power factor	λΣ
Corrected power (W)	Pc Σ Applicable standards IEC76-1 (1976), IEC76-1 (1993)
Integration	Time Σ : Integration time WP Σ : Sum of the amount of both positive and negative power WP+ Σ : Sum of positive P (amount of power consumed) WP- Σ : Sum of negative P (amount of power returned to the grid) q Σ : Sum of the amount of both positive and negative current q+ Σ : Sum of positive I (amount of current) q- Σ : Sum of negative I (amount of current) WS Σ : Integration of S Σ WQ Σ : Integration of Q Σ

Harmonic Measurement (Option)

Measurement function obtained for each input element

Item	Symbol and Meaning
Voltage (V)	U (k): RMS value of the harmonic voltage of order k *1 , U: Voltage RMS value (Total value *2)
Current (A)	I (k): RMS value of the harmonic current of order k, I: Current RMS value (Total value)
Active power (W)	P (k): Active power of the harmonic of order k, P: Active power (Total value)
Apparent power (VA)	S (k): Apparent power of the harmonic of order k, S: Total apparent power (Total value)
Reactive power (var)	Q (k): Reactive power of the harmonic of order k, Q: Total reactive power (Total value)
Power factor	λ (k): Power factor of the harmonic of order k, λ : Total power factor (Total value)
Phase angle (°)	Ø (k): Phase angle between the harmonic voltage and current of order k, Ø: Total phase angle Ø U (k): Phase angle of each harmonic voltage U (k) relative to the fundamental wave U (1) Ø I (k): Phase angle of each harmonic current I (k) relative to the fundamental wave I (1)
Impedance of the load circuit (Ω)	Z (k): Impedance of the load circuit for the harmonic of order k
Resistance and reactance of the load circuit (Ω)	Rs (k): Resistance of the load circuit to the harmonic of order k when the resistance R, the inductance L, and the capacitor C are connected in series Xs (k): Reactance of the load circuit to the harmonic of order k when the resistance R, the inductance L, and the capacitor C are connected in series Rp (k): Resistance of the load circuit to the harmonic of order k when the resistance R, the inductance L, and the capacitor C are connected in parallel Xp (k): Reactance of the load circuit to the harmonic of order k when the resistance R, the inductance L, and the capacitor C are connected in parallel
Harmonic content [%]	Uhdf (k): Ratio of the harmonic voltage U (k) to U (1) or U Ihdf (k): Ratio of the harmonic current I (k) to I (1) or I Phdf (k): Ratio of the active harmonic power P (k) to P (1) or P
Total harmonic distortion [%]	Uthd: Ratio of the total harmonic *3 voltage to U (1) or U Ithd: Ratio of the total harmonic current to I (1) or I Pthd: Ratio of the total harmonic active power to P (1) or P
Telephone harmonic factor	Uthf: Voltage telephone harmonic factor, Ithf: Current telephone harmonic factor Applicable standard: IEC34-1 (1996)
Telephone influence factor	Utif: Voltage telephone influence factor, Itif: Current telephone influence factor Applicable standard: IEEE Std 100 (1996)
Harmonic voltage factor *4	hvf: harmonic voltage factor
Harmonic current factor *4	hcf: harmonic current factor
K-factor	Ratio of the sum of the squares of weighted harmonic components to the sum of the squares of the orders of harmonic current

*1: Order k is an integer in the range from 0 to the upper limit value for the measured order. The 0th order is a DC current component (dc). The upper limit value for the measured order is automatically determined up to the 500th order depending on the frequency of the PLL source.
*2: The total value is calculated by obtaining the fundamental wave (the 1st order) and all harmonic components (from the 2nd order to the upper limit value for the measured order). Also, the DC component (dc) can be added to the equation.
*3: The total harmonic is calculated by obtaining the total harmonic component (from the 2nd order to the upper limit value for the measured order)
*4: The equations may vary depending on the definitions in the standards, etc. Check the standards for details.

Measurement function indicating the phase difference of the fundamental wave between the voltage and current between input elements

This is a measurement function indicating the phase angle of the fundamental wave U (1) or I (1) of another element to the fundamental wave U(1) of the element with the smallest number among input elements assigned to the connected unit. The following table shows measurement functions for the connected unit with a combination of the elements 1, 2, and 3.

Item	Symbol and Meaning
Phase angle U1-U2 (°)	ØU1-U2: Phase angle of the fundamental wave (U2 (1)) of the voltage of the element 2 to the fundamental wave (U1 (1)) of the voltage of the element 1
Phase angle U1-U3 (°)	ØU1-U3: Phase angle of the fundamental wave (U3 (1)) of the voltage of the element 3 to U1 (1)
Phase angle U1-I1 (°)	ØU1-I1: Phase angle of the fundamental wave (I1 (1)) of the current of the element 1 to U1 (1)
Phase angle U2-I2 (°)	ØU2-I2: Phase angle of the fundamental wave (I2 (1)) of the current of the element 2 to U2 (1)
Phase angle U3-I3 (°)	ØU3-I3: Phase angle of the fundamental wave (I3 (1)) of the current of the element 3 to U3 (1)
EaU1 to EaU6 (°), EaI1 to EaI6 (°)	Phase angle Ø of the fundamental waves of U1 to I6 based on the rise of the Z terminal input in the motor evaluation function (option). N is the set value for the number of poles in the motor evaluation function.

Measurement function (Σ function) obtained for each connected unit (Σ A, Σ B, Σ C)

Item	Symbol and Meaning
Voltage (V)	U Σ (1): RMS of the harmonic voltage of order 1, U Σ : RMS of the voltage (Total value *1)
Current (A)	I Σ (1): RMS of the harmonic current of order 1, I Σ : RMS of the current (Total value)
Active power (W)	P Σ (1): Harmonic active power of order 1, P Σ : Total active power (Total value)
Apparent power (VA)	S Σ (1): Harmonic apparent power of order 1, S Σ : Total apparent power (Total value)
Reactive power (var)	Q Σ (1): Harmonic reactive power of order 1, Q Σ : Total reactive power (Total value)
Power factor	λ Σ (1): Harmonic power factor of order 1, λ Σ : Total power factor (Total value)

*1: The total value is calculated by obtaining the fundamental wave (the 1st order) and all harmonic components (from the 2nd order to the upper limit value for the measured order). Also, the DC component (dc) can be added to the equation.

Delta Calculation (Option)

Item	Delta Calculation Setting	Symbol and Meaning
Voltage (V)	difference	Δ U1: Differential voltage between u1 and u2 determined by computation
	3P3W->3V3A	Δ U1: Line voltage that is not measured but can be computed for a three-phase, three-wire system
	DELTA->STAR	Δ U1, Δ U2, Δ U3: Phase voltage that can be computed by a three-phase, three-wire (3V3A) system Δ U Σ = (Δ U1 + Δ U2 + Δ U3)/3
	STAR->DELTA	Δ U1, Δ U2, Δ U3: Line voltage that can be computed for a three-phase, four-wire system Δ U Σ = (Δ U1 + Δ U2 + Δ U3)/3
Current (A)	difference	Δ I1: Differential current between i1 and i2 determined by computation
	3P3W->3V3A	Δ I: Phase current that is not measured
	DELTA->STAR	Δ I: Neutral line current
	STAR->DELTA	Δ I: Neutral line current
Power (W)	difference	---
	3P3W->3V3A	---
	DELTA->STAR	Δ U1, Δ U2, Δ U3: Phase power determined by computation for a three-phase, three-line (3V3A) system Δ P Σ = Δ P1 + Δ P2 + Δ P3
	STAR->DELTA	---

Waveform/Trend

Item	Specification
Waveform display	Displays the waveforms of the voltage and current from elements 1 through 6, torque, speed, AUX1, and AUX2.
Trend display	Displays trends in numerical data of the measurement functions in a sequential line graph. Number of measurement channels: Up to 16 parameters

Bar Graph/Vector (Option)

Item	Specification
Bar graph display	Displays the size of each harmonic in a bar graph.
Vector display	Displays the vector of the phase difference in the fundamental waves of voltage and current.

Accuracy

Voltage and Current

Item	Specification	
Accuracy (six-month)	Conditions Temperature: 23±5°C, Humidity: 30 to 75%RH, Input waveform: Sine wave, Power factor (λ): 1, Common mode voltage: 0 V, Crest factor: 3, Line filter: OFF Frequency filter: 1 kHz or less when ON, after warm-up. After zero level compensation or range value changed while wired. The unit of f within the accuracy equation is kHz.	
	Voltage	
	Frequency	Accuracy ±(Measurement reading error + Setting range error)
	DC	±(0.05% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)
	10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.05% of range)
	66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	1 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	±(0.3% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	±(0.6% of reading + 0.2% of range)
	100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz	±{(0.006 × f)% of reading + 0.5% of range}
	500 kHz < f ≤ 1 MHz	±{(0.022 × f - 8)% of reading + 1% of range}
	Frequency bandwidth	5 MHz (-3 dB, typical)
	Current	
	Frequency	Accuracy ±(Measurement reading error + Setting range error)
	DC	±(0.05% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)
	10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.05% of range)
	66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.1% of range) Direct input of the 50 A input element ±(0.2% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	1 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	±(0.3% of reading + 0.1% of range) 50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV range of the external current sensor input ±(0.5% of reading + 0.1% of range) Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.1 × f + 0.2)% of reading + 0.1% of range}
	50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	±(0.6% of reading + 0.2% of range) Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.1 × f + 0.2)% of reading + 0.1% of range}
	100 kHz < f ≤ 200 kHz	±{(0.00725 × f - 0.125)% of reading + 0.5% of range} Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.05 × f + 5)% of reading + 0.5% of range}
	200 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz	±{(0.00725 × f - 0.125)% of reading + 0.5% of range} Direct input of the 50A input element: It does not define accuracy.
	500 kHz < f ≤ 1 MHz	±{(0.022 × f - 8)% of reading + 1% of range} Direct input of the 50A input element : It does not define accuracy.
	Frequency bandwidth	5 MHz (-3 dB, typical) 5 A input element External current sensor input of the 50 A input element

Power

Item	Specification	
Accuracy (six-month)	Conditions	Same as the accuracy of the voltage and current
	Frequency	Accuracy ±(Reading error + Measurement range error)
	DC	±(0.05% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz	±(0.3% of reading + 0.2% of range)
	10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)
	45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.05% of range)
	66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	±(0.2% of reading + 0.1% of range)
	1 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	±(0.3% of reading + 0.2% of range) 50 mV, 100 mV, 200 mV range of the external current sensor input ±(0.5% of reading + 0.2% of range) Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.1 × f + 0.2)% of reading + 0.2% of range}
	50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	±(0.7% of reading + 0.3% of range) Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.3 × f - 9.5)% of reading + 0.3% of range}
	100 kHz < f ≤ 200 kHz	±{(0.0105 × f - 0.25)% of reading + 1% of range} Direct input of the 50 A input element ±{(0.09 × f + 11)% of reading + 1% of range}
	200 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz	±{(0.0105 × f - 0.25)% of reading + 1% of range} Direct input of the 50A input element: It does not define accuracy.
	500 kHz < f ≤ 1 MHz	±{(0.048 × f - 20)% of reading + 2% of range} Direct input of the 50A input element: It does not define accuracy.

- Add the following value to the above accuracy for the external current sensor range.
  Current DC accuracy: 50 μV
  Power DC accuracy: (50 μV/External current sensor range rating) × 100% of range
- Add the following value to the above accuracy for the direct current input range.
  50 A input element
  Current DC accuracy: 1 mA
  Power DC accuracy: (1 mA/Direct current input range rating) × 100% of range
  5 A input element
  Current DC accuracy: 10 μA
  Power DC accuracy: (10 μA/Direct current input range rating) × 100% of range
- Accuracy of the waveform display data, Upk and Ipk
  Add the following value to the above accuracy (reference value). The effective input range is within ±300% of range (within ±600% for crest factor 6)
  Voltage input: {1.5 × √(15/range) + 0.5}% of range
  Direct current input range
  50 A input element; 3 × √(1/range)}% of range + 10 mA
  5 A input element: {10 × √(10 m/range) + 0.5}% of range
  External current sensor input range
  50 mV to 200 mV range: {10 × √(0.01/range) + 0.5}% of range
  500 mV to 10 V range: {10 × √(0.05/range) + 0.5}% of range
- Influence from a temperature change after zero level compensation or range change
  Add the following value to the above accuracy.
  Voltage DC accuracy; 0.02% of range/°C
  DC accuracy of the direct current input
  50 A input element: 1 mA/°C
  5 A input element: 10 μA/°C
  DC accuracy of the external current sensor input: 50 μV/°C
  DC power accuracy: Influence from the voltage × Influence from the current
- Influence from the self-heating caused by voltage input
- Add the following value to the voltage and power accuracy.
  AC input signal: 0.0000001 × U^2 % of reading
  DC input signal: 0.0000001 × U^2 % of reading + 0.0000001 × U^2 % of range
  U is the voltage reading (V).
  The influence from the self-heating continues until the temperature of the input resistor decreases, even if the voltage input changes to a small value.
- Influence from the self-heating caused by current input
  Add the following value to the current and power accuracy of the 50 A element.
  AC input signal: 0.00006 × I^2 % of reading
  DC input signal: 0.00006 × I^2 % of reading + 0.004 × I^2 mA
  Add the following value to the current and power accuracy of the 5 A element.
  AC input signal: 0.006 × I^2 % of reading
  DC input signal: 0.006 × I^2 % of reading + 0.004 × I^2 % of reading
  I is the current reading (A).
  The influence from the self-heating continues until the temperature of the shunt resistor decreases, even if the current input changes to a small value.
- Addition to the accuracy according to the data update rate
  Add 0.1% of reading when the data update rate is 50 ms and 0.05% of reading when 100 ms.
- Range of guaranteed accuracy by frequency, voltage, and current
  All accuracies between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz are reference values.
  If the voltage exceeds 750 V at 30 kHz to 100 kHz, the voltage and power values are reference values.
  If the current exceeds 20 A at DC, 10 Hz to 45 Hz, or 400 Hz to 100 kHz, the current and power accuracies are reference values.
- Accuracy for crest factor 6: Same as the range accuracy of crest factor 3 for twice the range.

Item	Specification
Influence of power factor (λ)	When λ = 0 Apparent power reading × 0.1% for the range from 45 to 66 Hz For frequencies other than the above (Reference values) 5 A input element and external sensor inputs: Apparent power reading × (0.1 + 0.05 × f (kHz))% Direct input of the 50 A input element: Apparent power reading × (0.1 + 0.3 × f (kHz))% When 0 < λ < 1 Power reading × [(Power reading error %) + (Power range error %) × (Power range/Apparent power reading) + {tan Ø × (Influence % when λ = 0)}] Ø is the phase angle between the voltage and current.
Influence of line filter	When the cutoff frequency (fc) is 100 Hz to 100 kHz Voltage/current Up to (fc/2) Hz: Add 2 × [1 - √{1/(1 + (f/fc) ^{4} }] × 100 + (20 × f/300 k)% of reading Power Up to (fc/2) Hz: Add 4 × [1 - √{1/(1 + (f/fc) ^{4} }] × 100 + (40 × f/300 k)% of reading When the cutoff frequency (fc) is 300 kHz and 1 MHz Voltage/current Up to (fc/10) Hz: Add (20 × f/fc)% of reading Power Up to (fc/10) Hz: Add (40 × f/fc)% of reading
Lead/lag phase detection (D (LEAD)/G (LAG) of the phase angle)	The phase lead and lag can be detected correctly when the voltage and current input signals are as follows. • Sine wave • 50% or more of the measurement range (100% or more for crest factor 6) • Frequency: 20 Hz to 10 kHz • Phase angle: ±(5° to 175°)
Symbol s for the reactive power Q Σ calculation	The symbol s shows the lead/lag of each element, and "-" indicates leading.
Temperature coefficient	±0.03% of reading/°C at 5 to 18°C or 28 to 40°C

Effective input range	Udc and Idc: 0 to ±110% of the measurement range Urms and Irms: 1 to 110% of the measurement range Umn and Imn: 10 to 110% of the measurement range Urmn and Irmn: 10 to 110% of the measurement range Power DC measurement: 0 to ±110% AC measurement: ±110% of the power range when the voltage and current range is 1 to 110%. However, the synchronization source level shall meet the input signal level of frequency measurement. Each of the lower limits is doubled for crest factor 6.
Max. display value	140% of the voltage and current range rating
Min. display value	Displays the following values relative to the measurement range. • Urms, Uac, Irms, Iac: Up to 0.3% (up to 0.6% for crest factor 6) • Umn, Urmn, Imn, Irmn: Up to 2% (up to 4% for crest factor 6) Below that, zero suppress. Current integration value q also depends on the current value.
Measurement lower limit frequency	Data update rate: 50 ms, 100 ms, 200 ms, 500 ms Measurement lower limit frequency: 45 Hz, 25 Hz, 12.5 Hz, 5 Hz Data update rate: 1 s, 2 s, 5 s, 10 s, 20 s Measurement lower limit frequency: 2.5 Hz, 1.25 Hz, 0.5 Hz, 0.2 Hz, 0.1 Hz
Accuracy of apparent power S	Voltage accuracy + Current accuracy
Accuracy of reactive power Q	Accuracy of apparent power + (√(1.0004 - λ²) - √(1 - λ²)) × 100 % of range
Accuracy of power factor λ	± [(λ - λ /1.0002) +|cosØ -cos {Ø+ sin⁻¹ (influence of power factor of power when λ = 0%/100)}|] ±1 digit when voltage and current is at rated input of the measurement range. Ø is the phase difference of voltage and current.
Accuracy of phase angle Ø	± [| Ø – {cos-1 (λ /1.0002)| + sin⁻¹ {(influence of power factor of power when λ = 0%)/100}] deg ±1 digit, when voltage and current is at the rated input of the measurement range.
One-year accuracy	Multiply the reading error of the six-month accuracy by a factor of 1.5

Functions

Measurement Functions and Conditions

Item	Specification
Crest factor	300 (relative to the minimum valid input) 3 or 6 (when inputting the rated values of the measurement range)
Measurement period	Interval for determining the measurement function and performing calculations. • The measurement period is set by the zero crossing of the reference signal (synchronization source) excluding watt hour WP and ampere hour q during DC mode • Harmonic display The measurement period is from the beginning of the data update interval to 1024 or 8192 points at the harmonic sampling frequency.
Wiring	1P2W (single-phase, two-wire), 1P3W (single-phase, 3-wire), 3P3W (3-phase, 3-wire), 3P4W (3-phase, 4-wire), 3P3W (3V3A) (3-phase, 3-wire, 3-volt/3-amp measurement) However, the number of available wiring systems varies depending on the number of installed input elements.
Scaling	When inputting output from external current sensors, VT, or CT, set the current sensor conversion ratio, VT ratio, CT ratio, and power coefficient in the range from 0.0001 to 99999.9999.
Averaging	• The average calculations below are performed on the normal measurement parameters of voltage U, current I, power P, apparent power S, and reactive power Q. Power factor λ and phase angle are determined by calculating the average of P and S. • Select exponential or moving averaging. Exponential average Select an attenuation constant from 2 through 64. Moving average Select the number of averages from 8 through 64. • Harmonic measurement Only exponential averaging is available.
Data update rate	Select 50 ms, 100 ms, 200 ms, 500 ms, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s, 10 s, or 20 s.
Response time	At maximum, twice the data update rate (only during numerical display)
Hold	Holds the data display.
Single	Executes a single measurement during measurement hold.
Zero level compensation/Null	Compensates the zero level. Null compensation range: ±10% of range Null can be set individually for each of the following input signals. • Voltage and current of each input element • Rotation speed and torque • AUX1 and AUX2

Frequency Measurement

Item	Specification
Number of measurement	Select up to three frequencies of the voltage or current input to the input elements for measurement. If the frequency option is installed, the frequencies of the voltages and currents being input to all input elements can be measured.
Measurement method	Reciprocal method
Measurement range	Data update rate / Measuring range 50 ms: 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 1 MHz 100 ms: 25 Hz ≤ f ≤ 1 MHz 200 ms: 12.5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 500 kHz 500 ms: 5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 200 kHz 1 s: 2.5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz 2 s: 1.25 Hz ≤ f ≤ 50 kHz 5 s: 0.5 Hz ≤ f ≤ 20 kHz 10 s: 0.25 Hz ≤ f ≤ 10 kHz 20 s: 0.15 Hz ≤ f ≤ 5 kHz
Accuracy	±0.06% of reading ±0.1 mHz When the input signal level is 30% or more of the measurement range (60% or more for crest factor 6). However: The input signal is 50% or more of the range. • The frequency is smaller or equal to 2 times of above lower frequency • 10 mA range setting of 5 A input element • 1 A range setting of 50 A input element The 100 Hz frequency filter is ON at 0.15 Hz to 100 Hz, and the 1 kHz frequency filter is ON at 100 Hz to 1 kHz.
Display resolution	99999
Min. frequency resolution	0.0001 Hz
Frequency measurement filter	Select OFF, 100 Hz or 1 kHz

Integration

Item	Specification
Mode	Select a mode from Manual, Standard, Continuous (repeat), Real Time Control Standard, and Real Time Control Continuous (Repeat).

Integration timer	Integration can be stopped automatically using the timer setting. 0000h00m00s to 10000h00m00s
Count over	If the integration time reaches the maximum integration time (10000 hours), or if the integration value reaches max/min display integration value*1 , the elapsed time and integration value is saved and the operation is stopped. *1: WP : ±999999 MWh; q : ±999999 MAh; WS : ±999999 MVAh; WQ : ±999999 Mvarh
Accuracy	±(Normal measurement accuracy + 0.02% of reading)
Timer accuracy	±0.02% of reading

Harmonic Measurement (Option)

Item	Specification
Measured source	All installed elements
Method	PLL synchronization method (without external sampling clock function)
Frequency range	Fundamental frequency of the PLL source is in the range of 0.5 Hz to 2.6 kHz.
PLL source	• Select the voltage or current of each input element or the external clock. • If the /G6 option is selected, two PLL sources can be selected, and dual harmonic measurement can be performed. If the /G5 option is selected, one PLL source is selectable. • Input level 15 V or more of range for voltage input. 50 mA or more of range for direct current input. 200 mV or more of range for external current sensor input. 50% or more of the measurement range rating for crest factor 3. 100% or more of the measurement range rating for crest factor 6. 20 Hz to 1 kHz for the 1 A or 2 A range of the 50 A input element. • The frequency filter ON condition is the same as with frequency measurement.
FFT data length	1024 when the data update rate is 50 ms, 100 ms, or 200 ms 8192 when the data update rate is 500 m, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s, 10 s, or 20 s
Window function	Rectangular
Anti-aliasing filter	Set using a line filter

Sample rate, window width, and upper limit of the measured order

1024 FFT points (data update rate 50 ms, 100 ms, 200 ms)

			Upper limit of measured order	
Fundamental frequency	Sampling rate	Window width	U, I, P, Ø, ØU, ØI or	other measured values
15 Hz to 600 Hz	f*1024	1	500th order	100th order
600 Hz to 1200 Hz	f*512	2	255th order	100th order
1200 Hz to 2600 Hz	f*256	4	100th order	100th order

However, the maximum measured order is 100 at a date update rate of 50 ms.

8192 FFT points (data update rate 500 m, 1 s, 2 s, 5 s, 10 s, 20 s)

			Upper limit of measured order	
Fundamental frequency	Sampling rate	Window width	U, I, P, Ø, ØU, ØI or	other measured values
0.5 Hz to 1.5 Hz	f*8192	1	500th order	100th order
1.5 Hz to 5Hz	f*4096	2	500th order	100th order
5 Hz to 10 Hz	f*2048	4	500th order	100th order
10 Hz to 600 Hz	f*1024	8	500th order	100th order
600 Hz to 1200 Hz	f*512	16	255th order	100th order
1200 Hz to 2600 Hz	f*256	32	100th order	100th order

Item	Specification
Accuracy	Add the following accuracy to the normal measurement accuracy.

When the line filter is OFF

Frequency	Voltage	Current	Power
0.5 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range
10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range
45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range
66 Hz < f ≤ 440 Hz	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range
440 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.05% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range
1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	0.5% of reading + 0.25% of range	0.5% of reading + 0.25% of range	1% of reading + 0.5% of range
10 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	0.5% of range	0.5% of range	1% of range
100 kHz < f ≤ 260 kHz	1% of range	1% of range	2% of range

• When the line filter is ON
Add the accuracy of the line filter to the accuracy of when the line filter is OFF

All the items below apply to any of the tables.
- When the crest factor is set to 3
- When λ (power factor) = 1
- Power figures that exceed 2.6 kHz are reference values.
- For the voltage range, add the following values.
  Voltage accuracy: 25 mV
  Power accuracy: (25 mV/voltage range rating) × 100% of range
- For the direct current input range, add the following values.
  5 A element
  Current accuracy: 50 μA
  Power accuracy: (50 μA/current range rating) × 100% of range
  50 A element
  Current accuracy: 4 mA
  Power accuracy: (4 mA/current range rating) × 100% of range
- For the external current sensor range, add the following values.
  Current accuracy: 2 mV
  Power accuracy: (2 mV/external current sensor range rating) × 100% of range
- Add (n/500)% of reading to the n-th component of the voltage and current, and add (n/250)% of reading to the n-th component of the power.
- Accuracy when the crest factor is 6: Same as when the range is doubled for crest factor 3
- The guaranteed accuracy range by frequency and voltage/current is the same as the guaranteed range of normal measurement.
- The adjacent orders of the input order may be affected by the side rope.
- For n-th order component input when the PLL source frequency is 2 Hz or more, add ({n/(m+1)}/50)% of (the n-th order reading) to the (n+m)th order and (n-m)th order of the voltage and current, and add ({n/(m+1)}/25)% of (the n-th order reading) to the (n+m)th order and (n-m)th order of the power.
- For n-th order component input when the PLL source frequency is less than 2 Hz, add ({n/(m+1)}/20)% of (the n-th order reading) to the (n+m)th order and (n-m)th order of the voltage and current, and add ({n/(m+1)}/10)% of (the n-th order reading) to the (n+m)th order and (n-m)th order of the power.

Motor Evaluation Function (Option)

Item	Specification
Input terminal	Torque, speed (A, B, Z)
Input resistance	Approximately 1 MΩ
Input connector type	Insulated BNC

Analog Input (Speed is input to the A terminal)

Item	Specification
Range	1 V, 2 V, 5 V, 10 V, 20 V
Input range	±110%
Line filter	OFF, 100, 1 kHz
Continuous maximum allowable input	±22 V
Maximum common mode voltage	±42 Vpeak
Sampling rate	Approximately 200 kS/s
Resolution	16-bit
Accuracy	±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range)
Temperature coefficient	±0.03% of range/°C

Pulse Input

Speed is input to the A terminal if the direction is not detected. If the direction is detected, the A and B phases of the rotary encoder are input to the A and B terminals. The Z phase is input to the Z terminal of the rotary encoder for electric angle measurement.

Item	Specification
Input range	±12 Vpeak
Frequency measurement range	2 Hz to 1 MHz
Maximum common mode voltage	±42 Vpeak
Accuracy	±(0.05 + f/500)% of reading ±1 mHz
Rise of the Z terminal input and electric angle measurement start time	Within 500 ns
Detection level	H level: Approximately 2 V or more L level: Approximately 0.8 V or less
Pulse width	500 ns or more

Harmonic measurement option (/G5 or /G6) is required for electric angle measurement.

Auxiliary Input (Option)

Item	Specification
Input terminal	AUX1/AUX2
Input type	Analog
Input resistance	Approximately 1 MΩ
Input connector type	Insulated BNC
Range	50 m, 100 m, 200 m, 500 m, 1 V, 2 V, 5 V, 10 V, 20 V
Input range	±110%
Line filter	OFF/100 Hz/1 kHz
Continuous maximum allowable input	±22 V
Common mode voltage	±42 V
Sampling rate	Approximately 200 kS/s
Resolution	16-bit
Accuracy	±(0.05% of reading + 0.05% of range) • Add 20 μV/°C to the change in temperature after zero level compensation or range change.
Temperature coefficient	±0.03% of range/°C

DA Output and Remote Control (Option)

DA Output

Item	Specification
D/A conversion resolution	16-bit
Output voltage	±5 V FS (max. approximately ±7.5 V) relative to each rated value
Update rate	Same as the data update rate
Output	20 channels (Output parameter can be set for each channel)
Accuracy	± (Accuracy of each measurement function +0.1% of FS) FS=5 V
Minimum load	100 kΩ
Temperature coefficient	±0.05% of FS/°C
Continuous maximum common mode voltage	±42 Vpeak or less

Remote Control

Item	Specification
Signal	EXT START, EXT STOP, EXT RESET, INTEG BUSY, EXT HOLD, EXT SINGLE, EXT PRINT
Input level	0 to 5 V

Calculation and Event Function

Item	Specification
User-defined function	Compute the numerical data (up to 20 equations) with a combination of measurement function symbols and operators.
Efficiency calculation	Up to 4 efficiencies can be displayed by setting measurement parameters for the efficiency equations.
User-defined event	Event: Set conditions for measured values. The functions triggered by the event are Auto Print, Store, and DA Output.

High Speed Data Capturing Function (Option)

Item	Specification
Cycle of data capture	5ms (When External Sync OFF) 1ms to 100ms (When External Sync ON, It synchronized with external signal from MEAS START terminal)
Data update rate	1sec (It displays the last numeric data during the 1 sec period)
Meas. parameter	Voltage, Current, Power for each element and Sigma* Torque and speed /Pm (/MTR), AUX1 and AUX2 /AUX * select voltage/current measurement mode from DC /RMS /MEAN /R-MEAN
Wiring	Single phase 2 wire (DC signal), Three phase 3 wire (3V3A), Three phase 4 wire
Line Filter	Always ON (Cut off frequency is 300kHz and lower)
Data output	Internal RAM (approx. 30MB), external USB storage PC through GP-IB, Ethernet of USB communication I/F (Every 1 sec data block continuously)
Data measured time	1 to 10000000, or infinite
Data capturing start	Turn on STAT key of HS Setting menu Satisfy trigger conditions after received I/F command

Trigger	Mode: AUTO/NORMAL/OFF, Source:U1 to U6/I1 to I6/EXT, Slope: Rising edge/Falling Edge/both edges, Level: +/- 100.0%
HS filter	OFF, ON (Cut off: 1Hz to 1000Hz, 1Hz unit setting)

Display

Numerical Display

Item	Specification
Display digit (display resolution)	less than 60000: 5 digits 60000 or more: 4 digits
Number of display items	Select 4, 8, 16, Matrix, ALL, Harmonic Single List, Harmonic Dual List, and Custom

Waveform Display

Item	Specification
Display format	Peak-to-peak compression data If the time axis is set so that there will be insufficient sampling data, the part lacking data is filled with the preceding sampling data.
Sampling rate	Approximately 2 MS/s
Time axis	Range from 0.05 ms to 2 s/div. However, 1/10 or less of the data update rate.
Trigger	• Trigger type: Edge type • Trigger mode: Select OFF, Auto, and Normal. Automatically turned OFF during integration. • Trigger source: Select voltage or current input to the input element or external clock • Trigger slope: Select Rise, Fall, or Rise/Fall • Trigger Level: Set the trigger level in the range of ±100% from the center of the screen (from top to bottom of the screen) if the trigger source is the voltage or current input to the input element. The set resolution is 0.1%. • TTL level if the trigger source is Ext Clk (external clock).
Time axis zoom function	Not available

* Waveforms can be represented faithfully at up to approximately 100 kHz because the sampling rate is approximately 2 MS/s.

Data Store Function

Item	Specification
Store	Store numerical data in media. (Media: USB storage device, max. 1 GB)
Store interval	50 ms (when waveform display is OFF) to 99 hours 59 minutes 59 seconds

Storage time when using 1 GB memory (Numerical Store and Waveform Display OFF)

Number of measurement channels	Number of measurement items (each channel)	Storage interval	Storable time (Approx.)
3 ch	5	50 ms	5 days
3 ch	20	50 ms	56 hours
3 ch	Each harmo nic component data of DC to the 100th order of voltage, current, and power	50 ms	4 hours
6 ch	5	1 sec	86 days
6 ch	20	1 sec	24 days
6 ch	Each harmonic component data of DC to the 100th order of voltage, current, and power	1 sec	40 hours
6 ch	Each harmonic component data of DC to the 100th order of voltage, current, and power	100 ms	49 minutes

*One piece of data is 4 bytes, and the limit to the number of store operations is 9999999 counts.

File Function

Item	Specification
Save	Save setting information, waveform display data, numerical data, and screen image data to media
Read	Read the saved setting information from media.

Auxiliary I/O

I/O Section for Master/Slave Synchronization Signals

Item	Specification
Connector type	BNC connector: Applicable to both master and salve
I/O level	TTL: Applicable to both master and slave
Measurement start delay time	Within 15 sample intervals: Applicable to master Within 1 μs + 15 sample intervals: Applicable to slave

External Clock Input

Common

Item	Specification
Connector type	BNC connector
Input level	TTL

When a synchronization source for normal measurement is used as the external clock for input

Item	Specification
Frequency range	Same as the measurement range of frequency measurement.
Input waveform	Square waveform with a duty ratio of 50%

When a PLL source for harmonic measurement is used as the external clock for input

Item	Specification
Frequency range	Harmonic measurement (/G5 or /G6) option: 0.5 Hz to 2.6 kHz
Input waveform	Square waveform with a duty ratio of 50%

Trigger

Item	Specification
Minimum pulse width	1 μs
Trigger delay time	Within (1 μs + 15 sample intervals)

RGB Output (Option)

Item	Specification
Connector type	D-sub 15-pin (receptacle)
Output format	Analog RGB output

Specifications

Computer Interface

GP-IB Interface

Item	Specification
Compatible devices	National Instruments • PCI-GPIB or PCI-GPIB+ • PCIe-GPIB or PCIe-GPIB+ • PCMCIA-GPIB and PCMCIA-GPIB+ • GPIB-USB-HS Use an NI-488.2M Version 1.60 or later driver
Electrical and mechanical specifications	Conforms to the IEE Standard 488-1978 (JIS C 1901-1987)
Functional specifications	SH1, AH1, T6, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT1, C0
Protocol	Conforms to the IEEE Standard 488.2-1992
Encoding	SO (ASCII)
Mode	Addressable mode
Address	0 to 30
Clearing remote mode	Remote mode can be cleared by pressing the LOCAL key (except during Local Lockout)

Ethernet Interface

Item	Specification
Number of communication ports	1
Connector type	RJ-45 connector
Electrical and mechanical specifications	Conforms to the IEEE802.3
Transmission method	Ethernet 1000BASE-T, 100BASE-TX, 10BASE-T
Communication protocol	TCP/IP
Applicable services	FTP server, DHCP, DNS, remote control (VXI-11), SNTP, FTP client

USB PC Interface

Item	Specification
Number of ports	1
Connector	Type B connector (receptacle)
Electrical and mechanical specifications	Conforms to the USB Rev. 2.0
Applicable transfer standards	HS (High Speed) mode (480 Mbps), FS (Full Speed) mode (12 Mbps)
Applicable protocols	USBTMC-USB488 (USB Test and Measurement Class Ver.1.0)
Applicable system environment	The PC must run the Japanese or English version of Windows 7 (32-bit), Vista (32-bit), or XP (SP2 or later, 32-bit), and be equipped with a USB port.

USB for Peripheral Devices

Item	Specification
Number of ports	2
Connector type	USB type A connector (receptacle)
Electrical and mechanical specifications	Conforms to USB Revision 2.0
Applicable transfer standards	HS (High Speed) mode (480 Mbps), FS (Full Speed) mode (12 Mbps), LS (Low Speed) mode (1.5 Mbps)
Applicable devices	Mass storage device conforming to USB Mass Storage Class Version 1.1 109 and 104 keyboards conforming to USB HID Class Version 1.1 Mouse conforming to USB HID Class Version 1.1
Power supply	5 V, 500 mA (for each port). However, devices that exceed the maximum current consumption of 100 mA cannot be connected to two ports simultaneously.

Built-in Printer (Option)

Item	Specification
Printing method	Thermal line dot method
Dot density	8 dots/mm
Paper width	80 mm
Effective recording width	72 mm
Auto Print	Allows you to set the interval time for printing to automatically print the measured values. The start/stop time can also be set.

General Specifications

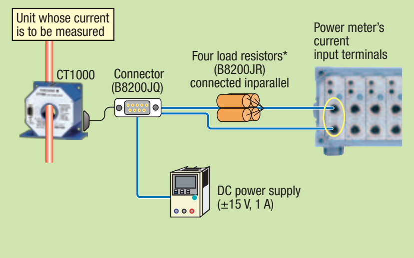
Item	Specification
Warm-up time	Approximately 30 minutes
Operation environment	Temperature: 5 to 40°C Humidity: 20 to 80%RH (no condensation)
Operating altitude	2000 m or less
Installation location	Indoors
Storage environment	Temperature: -25 to 60°C Humidity: 20 to 80%RH (no condensation)
Rated power supply voltage	100 to 240 VAC
Allowable power supply voltage fluctuation range	90 to 264 VAC
Rated power supply frequency	50/60 Hz
Allowable power supply frequency fluctuation range	48 to 63 Hz
Maximum power consumption	150 VA (when using a built-in printer)
Dimensions (see s ection 12.13)	Approximately 426 mm (W) × 177 mm (H) × 459 mm (D) (Excluding the handle and other projections when the printer is stored in the cover)
Weight	Approximately 15 kg (including the main body, 6 input elements, and options)
Battery backup	Setting information and built-in clock continue to operate with a lithium backup battery.

***Warning for Class A instruments**
This is a Class A instrument based on Emission standards EN61326-1 and EN55011, and is designed for an industrial environment.
Operation of this equipment in a residential area may cause radio interference, in which case users will be responsible for any interference which they cause.

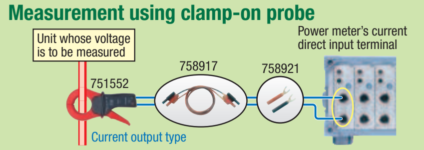
Typical Voltage/Current Connections

Measurement using current sensor

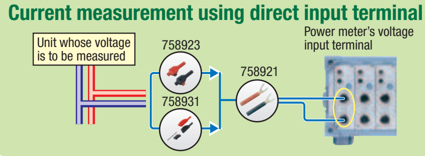
Connection example



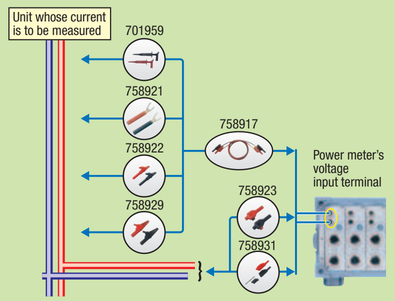
Measurement using clamp-on probe



Current measurement using direct input terminal



Measurement using voltage input terminal



* A burden resistor is required for the CT1000, CT200, CT60, and 751574.

Model and Suffix Codes

Model	Suffix codes	Description						
		WT1800 Single input element						
WT1801	-01	50 A						
	-10	5 A						
		WT1800 2 input elements						
WT1802	-02	50 A	50 A					
	-11	5 A	50 A					
	-20	5 A	5 A					
		WT1800 3 input elements						
WT1803	-03	50 A	50 A	50 A				
	-12	5 A	50 A	50 A				
	-21	5 A	5 A	50 A				
	-30	5 A	5 A	5 A				
		WT1800 4 input elements						
WT1804	-04	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A			
	-13	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A			
	-22	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A			
	-31	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A			
	-40	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A			
		WT1800 5 input elements						
WT1805	-05	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A		
	-14	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A		
	-23	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A		
	-32	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A		
	-41	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A		
	-50	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A		
		WT1800 6 input elements						
WT1806	-06	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	
	-15	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	
	-24	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	
	-33	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A	50 A	
	-42	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A	50 A	
	-51	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	50 A	
	-60	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	5 A	
		Standard option						
Power cord	-D	UL/CSA standard						
	-F	VDE standard						
	-R	AS standard						
	-Q	BS standard						
	-H	GB standard						
	-N	NBR Standard						
Languages	-HE	English menu						
	-HG	German menu						
	-HC	Chinese menu						
	-HR	Russian menu						
		Additional option						
Options	/EX1	External current sensor input for WT1801						
	/EX2	External current sensor input for WT1802						
	/EX3	External current sensor input for WT1803						
	/EX4	External current sensor input for WT1804						
	/EX5	External current sensor input for WT1805						
	/EX6	External current sensor input for WT1806						
	/B5	Built-in printer						
	/G5	Harmonic Measurement						Select one
	/G6	Simltaneous Dual Harmonic Measurement						
	/DT	Delta Computation						
	/FQ	Add-on Frequency Measurement						
	/V1	RGB output						
	/DA	20-channel DA Outputs						
	/MTR	Motor Evaluation Function						Select one
	/AUX	Auxiliary Sensor Inputs						
	/HS	High speed data capturing						

* The numbers in the "Description" column have the following meanings.
50 A: 50 A input element, 5 A: 5 A input element
Elements are inserted in the order shown starting on the left side on the back.
* GPIB, Ethernet and USB communication come standard.

Note: Adding input elements after initial product delivery will require rework at the factory. Please choose your models and configurations carefully, and inquire with your sales representative if you have any questions

Standard accessories
Power cord, Rubber feet, current input protective cover, User's manual, expanded user's manual, communication interface user's manual, printer roll paper (provided only with /B5), connector (provided only with /DA) Safety terminal adapter 758931 (provided two adapters in a set times input element number)

User's manuals [Start guide (booklet), function /operation, communication manuals (electric file)]

Accessory (sold separately)

Model/parts number	Product	Description	Order Q'ty
758917	Test read set	A set of 0.8 m long, red and black test leads	1
758922 ⚠	Small alligator-clip	Rated at 300 V and used in a pair	1
758929 ⚠	Large alligator-clip	Rated at 1000 V and used in a pair	1
758923	Safety terminal adapter	(spring-hold type) Two adapters to a set	1
758931	Safety terminal adapter	(screw-fastened type) Two adapters to a set 1.5 mm hex Wrench is attached	1
758921 ⚠	Fork terminal adapter	Banana-fork adapter, Two adapters to a set	1
701959	Safety mini-clip	Hook type, Two in a set	1
758924 ⚠	Conversion adapter	BNC-banana-jack (female) adapter	1
366924 ⚠*	BNC-BNC cable	1 m	1
366925 ⚠*	BNC-BNC cable	2 m	1
B9284LK ⚠	External sensor cable	Current sensor input connector, Length 0.5 m	1
B9316FX ⚠	Printer roll pager	Thermal paper, 10 meters (1 roll)	10

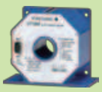
⚠ Due to the nature of this product, it is possible to touch its metal parts. Therefore, there is a risk of electric shock, so the product must be used with caution.
* Use these products with low-voltage circuits (42 V or less).

Rack Mount

Model	Product	Description
751535-E4	Rack mounting kit	For EIA
751535-J4	Rack mounting kit	For JIS

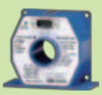
CT1000 AC/DC Current sensor

Current: 1000 Apk
Basic Accuracy:
±(0.05% of rdg + 30 μA)
Measurement Range:
DC to 300 kHz
Input/output ratio: 1500: 1



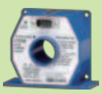
CT60 AC/DC Current sensor

Current: 60 Apk
Basic Accuracy:
±(0.05% of rdg + 30 μA)
Measurement Range:
DC to 800 kHz
Input/output ratio: 600: 1



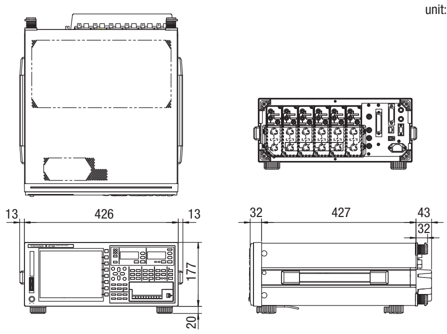
CT200 AC/DC Current sensor

Current: 200 Apk
Basic Accuracy:
±(0.05% of rdg + 30 μA)
Measurement Range:
DC to 500 kHz
Input/output ratio: 1000: 1



Exterior WT1800

unit: mm



Yokogawa's Approach to Preserving the Global Environment

- Yokogawa's electrical products are developed and produced in facilities that have received ISO14001 approval.
- In order to protect the global environment, Yokogawa's electrical products are designed in accordance with Yokogawa's Environmentally Friendly Product Design Guidelines and Product Design Assessment Criteria.

NOTICE

- Before operating the product, read the user's manual thoroughly for proper and safe operation.
- If this product is for use with a system requiring safeguards that directly involve personnel safety, please contact the Yokogawa sales offices.

YOKOGAWA

YOKOGAWA METERS & INSTRUMENTS CORPORATION
Global Sales Dept. /Phone: +81-42-534-1413 Facsimile: +81-42-534-1426
E-mail: tm@cs.jp.yokogawa.com

YOKOGAWA CORPORATION OF AMERICA Phone: (1)-770-253-7000, Fax: (1)-770-254-0928
YOKOGAWA EUROPE B.V. Phone: (31)-88-4641000, Fax: (31)-88-4641111
YOKOGAWA ENGINEERING ASIA PTE. LTD. Phone: (65)-62419933, Fax: (65)-62412606