

Plug-in Signal Conditioners M-UNIT

B: 100 V / 200 V / 5 A AC (single-phase / 3- wire)

WATT TRANSDUCER

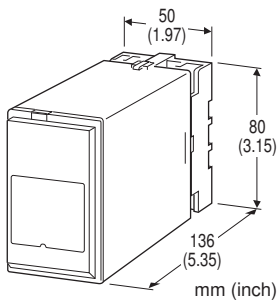
(high-speed response)

Functions & Features

- Providing a DC output signal in proportion to AC active power
- Measuring bidirectional power flow
- DC output containing little ripple is ideal for computer input
- Isolation up to 2000 V AC
- High-density mounting

Typical Applications

- Quick countermeasure against fast and violent signal variations in power surveillance systems



MODEL: MEWTF-[1][2][3][4]-[5][6]

ORDERING INFORMATION

- Code number: MEWTF-[1][2][3][4]-[5][6]
Specify a code from below for each [1] through [6].
(e.g. MEWTF-111A-B/Q)
- Calibration range (e.g. 0 - 1000 W)
- VT ratio, CT ratio (e.g. VT 3300/110 V, CT 250/5 A)
- Special output range (For codes Z & 0)
- Specify the specification for option code /Q
(e.g. /C01/S01)

[1] CONFIGURATION

- 1: 3-phase / 3-wire
- 2: Single-phase / 2-wire
- 3: Single-phase / 3-wire

[2] INPUT (unbalanced load)

- 1: 110 V / 5 A AC
 - 2: 110 V / 1 A AC
 - 3: 220 V / 1 A AC
 - 4: 220 V / 5 A AC
- A: 100 V / 200 V / 1 A AC (single-phase / 3- wire)

[3] FREQUENCY

- 1: 50 Hz
- 2: 60 Hz

[4] OUTPUT

Current

- A: 4 - 20 mA DC (Load resistance 600 Ω max.)
- B: 2 - 10 mA DC (Load resistance 1200 Ω max.)
- C: 1 - 5 mA DC (Load resistance 2400 Ω max.)
- D: 0 - 20 mA DC (Load resistance 600 Ω max.)
- E: 0 - 16 mA DC (Load resistance 750 Ω max.)
- F: 0 - 10 mA DC (Load resistance 1200 Ω max.)
- G: 0 - 1 mA DC (Load resistance 12 kΩ max.)
- GW: -1 - +1 mA DC (Load resistance 10 kΩ max.)
- Z: Specify current (See OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS)

Voltage

- 1: 0 - 10 mV DC (Load resistance 10 kΩ min.)
- 2: 0 - 100 mV DC (Load resistance 100 kΩ min.)
- 3: 0 - 1 V DC (Load resistance 1000 Ω min.)
- 4: 0 - 10 V DC (Load resistance 10 kΩ min.)
- 5: 0 - 5 V DC (Load resistance 5000 Ω min.)
- 6: 1 - 5 V DC (Load resistance 5000 Ω min.)
- 1W: -10 - +10 mV DC (Load resistance 10 kΩ min.)
- 2W: -100 - +100 mV DC (Load resistance 100 kΩ min.)
- 3W: -1 - +1 V DC (Load resistance 1000 Ω min.)
- 4W: -10 - +10 V DC (Load resistance 10 kΩ min.)
- 5W: -5 - +5 V DC (Load resistance 5000 Ω min.)
- 0: Specify voltage (See OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS)

[5] POWER INPUT

AC Power

- B: 100 V AC
- C: 110 V AC
- D: 115 V AC
- F: 120 V AC
- G: 200 V AC
- H: 220 V AC
- J: 240 V AC

[6] OPTIONS

- blank: none
/Q: With options (specify the specification)

SPECIFICATIONS OF OPTION: Q (multiple selections)

COATING (For the detail, refer to M-System's web site.)

- /C01: Silicone coating
- /C02: Polyurethane coating
- /C03: Rubber coating



TERMINAL SCREW MATERIAL

/S01: Stainless steel

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Construction: Plug-in

Connection: M3.5 screw terminals

Screw terminal: Chromated steel (standard) or stainless steel

Isolation: Voltage input to current input to output to power

Housing material: Flame-resistant resin (black)

Overrange output: Approx. -10 to +120 % at 1 - 5 V

Zero adjustment: -5 to +5 % (front)

Span adjustment: 95 to 105 % (front)

INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency: Rated frequency ± 2 Hz

• Voltage Input

Operational range: 10 - 120 % of rating

Overload capacity: 150 % of rating for 10 sec., 120 % continuous

• Current Input

Operational range: 0 - 120 % of rating

Overload capacity: 1000 % of rating for 3 sec., 200 % for 10 sec., 120% continuous

■ How To Determine Wattage Range

Calibration Range [W] = Measuring Wattage \div ((VT Ratio) \times (CT Ratio))

Check that the required calibration range is within the available range in the table. Specify this range when ordering.

[example]

3-phase / 3-wire, measuring wattage 750 kW,

VT 3300/110 V, CT 250/5 A

750×10^3 [W] \div ((3300 \div 110) \times (250 \div 5)) = 0 - 500 [W]

• 3-phase / 3-wire

VOLTAGE INPUT	CURRENT INPUT		STD RANGE	AVAILABLE RANGE	
	BURDEN	BURDEN			
110V	0.2VA \times 2	1A	0.1VA \times 2	$\pm 200W$	$\pm 100W - \pm 240W$
		5A	0.5VA \times 2	$\pm 1000W$	$\pm 500W - \pm 1200W$
220V	0.4VA \times 2	1A	0.1VA \times 2	$\pm 400W$	$\pm 200W - \pm 480W$
		5A	0.5VA \times 2	$\pm 2000W$	$\pm 1000W - \pm 2400W$

• Single-phase / 2-wire

VOLTAGE INPUT	CURRENT INPUT		STD RANGE	AVAILABLE RANGE	
	BURDEN	BURDEN			
110V	0.2VA	1A	0.1VA	$\pm 100W$	$\pm 50W - \pm 120W$
		5A	0.5VA	$\pm 500W$	$\pm 250W - \pm 600W$
220V	0.4VA	1A	0.1VA	$\pm 200W$	$\pm 100W - \pm 240W$
		5A	0.5VA	$\pm 1000W$	$\pm 500W - \pm 1200W$

• Single-phase / 3-wire

VOLTAGE INPUT	CURRENT INPUT		STD RANGE	AVAILABLE RANGE	
	BURDEN	BURDEN			
100/ 200V *1	0.2VA \times 2	1A	0.1VA \times 2	$\pm 200W$	$\pm 100W - \pm 240W$
		5A	0.5VA \times 2	$\pm 1000W$	$\pm 500W - \pm 1200W$

100/200V: 100V = phase voltage

200V = line voltage except the grounding.

OUTPUT SPECIFICATIONS

■ **DC Current:** 0 - 20 mA DC and ± 1 mA

Minimum span: 1 mA

Offset: Max. 1.5 times span

Load resistance: Output drive 12 V maximum; 10 V for $[\pm]$ output

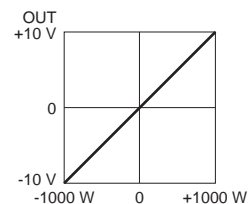
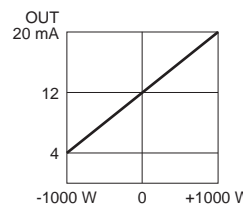
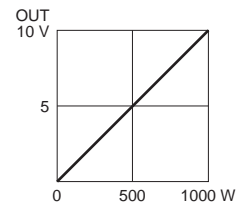
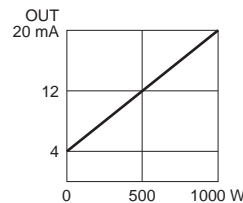
■ **DC Voltage:** -10 - +12 V DC

Minimum span: 5 mV

Offset: Max. 1.5 times span

Load resistance: Output drive 1 mA max. at ≥ 0.5 V

■ **OPERATION DIAGRAM (example)**



INSTALLATION

Power input

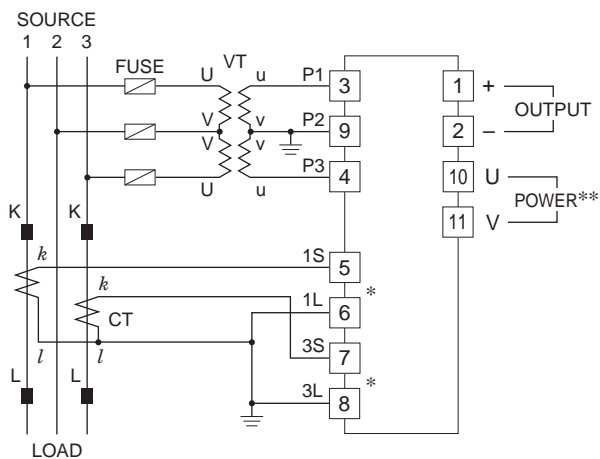
- AC: Operational voltage range: rating $\pm 10\%$, 50/60 ± 2 Hz, approx. 2 VA
- Operating temperature: -5 to +60°C (23 to 140°F)
- Operating humidity: 30 to 90 %RH (non-condensing)
- Mounting: Surface or DIN rail
- Weight: 450 g (0.99 lb)

PERFORMANCE in percentage of span

- Accuracy: $\pm 1.0\%$
- Temp. coefficient: $\pm 0.1\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 0.06\%/^{\circ}\text{F}$)
- Response time: Approx. 40 msec. (0 - 90 %)
- Ripple: 1 %p-p max.
- Line voltage effect: $\pm 0.1\%$ over voltage range
- Insulation resistance: $\geq 100\text{ M}\Omega$ with 500 V DC
- Dielectric strength: 2000 V AC @ 1 minute
(voltage input to current input to output to power to ground)

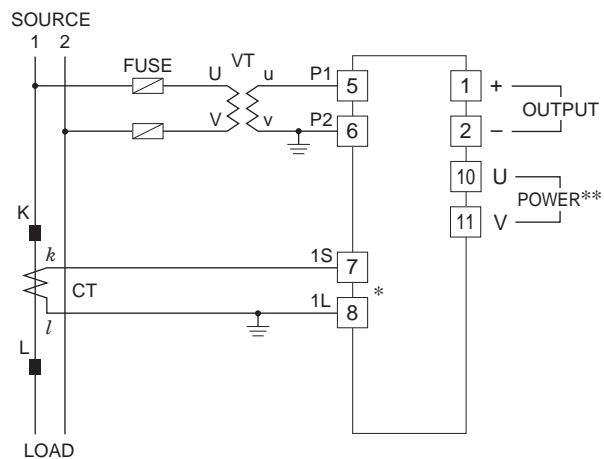
CONNECTION DIAGRAM

■3-PHASE/3-WIRE



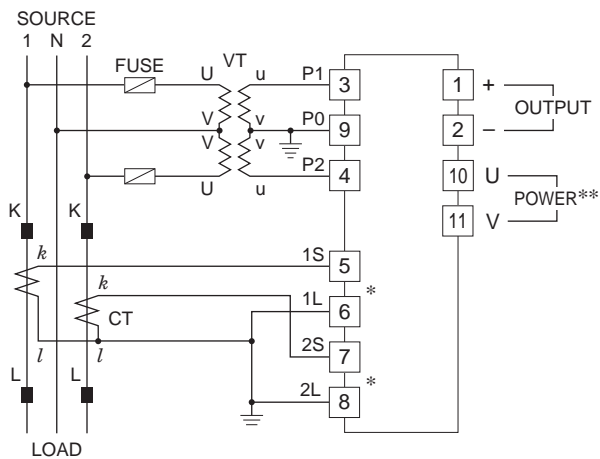
*CT Protector (model: CTM) attached to these terminals.

■SINGLE-PHASE/2-WIRE



*CT Protector (model: CTM) attached to these terminals.

■SINGLE-PHASE/3-WIRE



*CT Protector (model: CTM) attached to these terminals.

**The transducer can be powered from the input voltage when the voltage is sufficiently stable and meets other supply voltage requirements.



