RISH *Ducer* C11 PHASE ANGLE TRANSDUCER (POWER FACTOR)

RISH *Ducer* C11

PHASE ANGLE TRANSDUCER (POWER FACTOR)

in housing E16 for rail and wall mounting

The transducer **RISH *Ducer* C11** (Fig. 1 and 2) measures the phase angle between current and voltage of a single or 3 phase balanced network having a sine wave form. The output signal, in the form of a load independent DC current or voltage, is proportional to the phase angle between the 2 measured quantities current and voltage.

The measuring range scales of the connected instruments, such as indicators, recorders, controllers etc., are calibrated in conj values of the angle.

Fig. 1. *RISH Ducer C11 transducer in housing* ***E16*** *clipped onto a top-hat rail.*

Features / Benefits

- **Measuring inputs: Sine or distorted wave-forms of nominal input current and nominal input voltage**

Measured variable	Nominal input current	Nominal input voltage	Measuring range limits
Phase angle	0.01 to 10 A	10 to 660 V	0 to 30 and 0...175° el ± 15 to < ± 175° el

- **Measuring output: DC current signal (load-independent) or DC voltage signal (not superimposed)**
- **Measuring principle: Measurement of the zero crossing interval**
- **Electric isolation between all transducer connection circuits / Prevents interference voltages and currents being transmitted**
- **Narrow housing, 70 mm / Saves space and therefore costs**
- **Snaps onto a DIN rail or screws onto a wall or panel / Adaptable to the circumstances at the place of installation**
- **Two isolated outputs (Optional)**
- **Electrical isolation between output 1 and output 2 is 500V**
- **Screw terminals suitable for multistoried or solid wires / Easy wiring without problems**

Mode of operation (Fig. 2)

The input variables – current and voltage – are matched to the internal instrument Level via isolation transformers and led to an RS flip-flop. This bitable element generates constant-amplitude rectangular signals whose length corresponds to the time between the rising zero-axis crossings of the two input variables. Parasitic zero axis crossings, due to superimposed ripple control frequencies for example, are almost suppressed by a dead time (positive feedback). The mean voltage of these rectangular waves is therefore proportional to the phase angle and inherently independent of the input frequency.

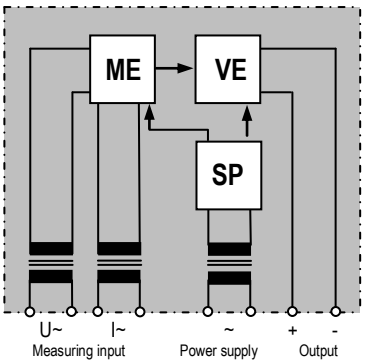


Fig. 2. *Block diagram.*

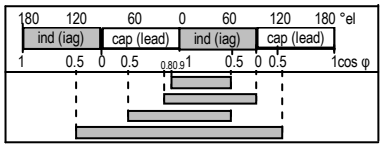
Technical data

General

Measured quantity: Phase angle between current and voltage
Measuring principle: Measurement of the zero crossing interval

Measuring input E

Standard measuring ranges (1) : 0.9-cap-1-ind-0.5
0.8-cap-1-ind-0
0.5-cap-1-ind-0.5
0.5-ind-0.cap-1-ind-0.cap-0.5



Nominal frequency f_N (2) : 50 or 60 Hz

Nominal input voltage U_N (3) : 100 √3, 110√3, 100, 110, 200, 230, 400 or 500 V

Nominal input current I_N (4) : 1, 2 or 5 A

Power consumption: < 0.1 VA per current path
U_N. 1 mA per voltage path

Sensitivity: < 0.05% of range end value

Overload capacity:

Measured quantity	Number of applications	Duration of one application	Interval between two successive applications
2 x I_N	continuously	---	---
10 x I_N	5	15 s	5 min
40 x I_N	1	1 s	---
1.5 x U_N	continuously	---	---
2 x U_N	10	10 s	10 s
4 x U_N[1]	1	2 s	---

[1] but max. 1.5 kV

Measuring output A

Output signals: Impressed DC voltage U_A or
Load-independent DC current I_A

Standard ranges of U_A (5) to (7): 0...10 / 1...5 / –10...0...10 V
for one output
Load capacity 20 mA
External resistance
R_{ext} [kΩ] > $\frac{U_{AN}\ [V]}{20\ mA}$
U_{AN} = Full scale output
For two outputs
$R_{ext.}$ [kΩ] > 10 kΩ / V

Standard ranges of I_A: 0...1/0...5/0...10/0...20/4...20 mA
–1...0...1/–2.5...0...2.5/–5...0...5/
–10...0...10/–20...0...20 mA
Burden voltage: ±15 V for one output
Burden voltage: ± 12V for two outputs External resistance
R_{ext} max.[kΩ]= $\frac{\text{Burden voltage}}{I_{AN}\ [mA]}$
I_{AN} = Full scale value

(1) to 11 see section "Special features"

Voltage limit under	
R_{ext} = ∞:	Approx. 40 V
Current limit under	
overload:	Approx. 1.3 x I_{AN} with current Approx. 30 mA with voltage output
FSO variation:	Approx. ± 2%
Ripple in output current 11 :	≤ 2% p.p.
Response time:	< 300 ms

Accuracy (acc. to DIN/IEC 688-1)

Reference value:	Output span
Basic accuracy:	Class 0.5
Reference conditions:	
Ambient temperature	23°C, ± 5 K
Input current	0.8...1.2 I_N
Input voltage	0.8...1.2 U_N
Frequency	f_N ± 10%
Wave form	Sine-wave
Power supply	U_{HN} ± 15% (AC), U_{HN} –15 / +33% (DC)
Output burden	0...R_{ext} max. with current output R_{ext} min. ...∞ with voltage output
Influence effects (maximum values):	
Included in basic error	
Linearity error	± 0.2% for one output ± 0.4% for two outputs
Frequency influence	
f_N ± 5%	± 0.05%
Dependence on external resistance	
(Δ R_{ext} max.)	± 0.05%
Power supply influence	
U_{HN} ± 15%	± 0.05%
Additional errors (maximum values)	
Temperature influence	± 0.2% / 10 K for one output
(–25...+55°C)	± 0.3% / 10 K for two outputs
Voltage influence between	± 0.3% for one output
0.5 and 1.5 U_N	± 0.5% for two outputs
Current influence between	± 0.3% for one output
0.4 and 1.5 I_N between	± 0.5% for two outputs
0.1 and 1.5 I_N	± 0.7% for two outputs
Frequency influence	
45 – 200 Hz	± 0.5% for one output ± 0.7% for two outputs
External field influence	
0.5 mT	± 0.2%
Power supply influence	
U_{HN} ± 20%	± 0.2%
Influence of common mode voltage	
220 V, 50 Hz or 10 V, 1 MHz	± 0.2%
HF surge voltage influence	
acc. to IEC 255-4 Class III,	
2.5 kV, 1 kV, 200 Ω 1 MHz, 400 Hz	± 4.0%
acc. to ANSI/IEEE C 37.90-1978	
2.5 kV, 150 Ω 1 MHz, 50 Hz	± 1.0%

Power supply →○

AC voltage:	24, 115, 120, 230 or 240 V, ± 20%, 42 to 70 Hz
(12) (13)	Power input approx. 4 VA for one output Power input approx. 8 VA for two outputs
DC voltage:	24...90 (24...60V for two outputs) or 90...240 V, –15 / +33%,
	Power input approx. 4 W for one output Power input approx. 8 W for two outputs

Installation data

Mechanical design:	Housing type E16 Dimensions see section Dimensional drawings"
Material of housing:	Lean 940 (polycarbonate), Flammability Class V-0 according to UL 94, self-extinguishing, no dripping, free of halogen
Mounting:	For snapping onto top-hat rail (35x15 mm or 35x7.5 mm) acc. to EN 50 022 ro directly onto a wall or panel using the pull-out screw hole brackets
Mounting position:	Any
Electrical connections:	Screw-type terminals with indirect wire pressure, for max. 2´2.5 mm² or 1´6 mm²
Weight:	Approx. 0.6 kg

Regulations

HF surge compatibility:	2.5/1 kV, 1 MHz, 400 surges/s acc. to IEC 255-4 Cl. III
Electrical standards:	acc. to IEC 348
Housing protection:	IP 40 acc. to IEC 529 Terminals IP 20
Test voltage:	4 kV / 50 Hz / 1 min. between electrically isolated circuits and versus housing500V / 50 Hz / 1min. between output 1 versus output 2. (for two outputs)

Environmental conditions

Climatic rating (14) :	Climate class 3Z acc. to VDI/VDE 3540, but temperature continuously –25 to +55°C. Relative humidity ≤ 75% annual mean (application class HVE acc. to DIN 40 040)
Storage temperature range:	–40 to +70°C

(12) to (14) see section "Special features"

Table 1: Electromagnetic compatibility

The basic standards EN 50 081-2 and EN 50 082-2 were taken in account

Conducted interference from the instrument	EN 55 011	Group 1, Class A
HF radiation from complete instrument	EN 55 011	Group 1, Class A
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 801-2	± 4 kV contact, ± 8 kV air
HF field influence on instrument	IEC 801-3	80 to 1000 MHz, 10 V/m, 80 % AM 1 kHz
Transient burst via connections	IEC 801-4	± 2 kV, 5/50 ns, 5 kHz, > 1 min. capacitive coupled
Transient surge on power supply	IEC 801-5	± 2 kV, 1.2/50 ms, symmetrical ± 4 kV, 1.2/50 ms, asymmetrical
HF interference via connections	IEC 801-6	0.15 to 80 MHz: 10 V, 80% AM 1 kHz, source 150 Ω

The limits given in the standards mentioned are observed. During the interference test, occasional impairment of operating behavior was permitted, but no change of operating mode and no loss of data.

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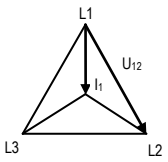
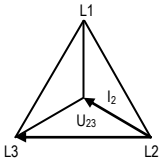
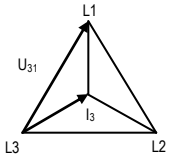
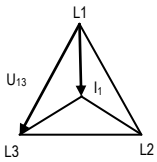
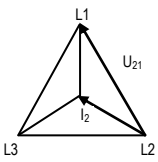
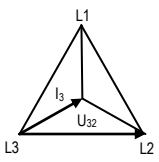
Application note

For phase angle or power factor measurement in equally loaded three- or four-wire 3-phase networks the following data are needed for calibrating the transducer:

– Current connection (e.g. in phase L1)
– Voltage connection (e.g. between phases L1 – L3)

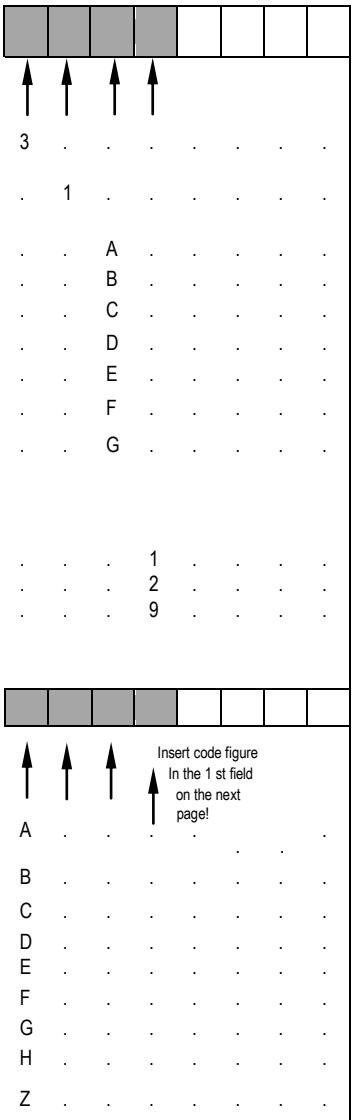
Current connection in phase	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
Voltage connection between phases	L1 – L2	L2 – L3	L3 – L1	L1 - L3	L2 – L1	L3 – L2
Vector diagrams						
Connection diagram	Fig. 4	Fig. 5	Fig. 6	Fig. 7	Fig. 8	Fig.9
Limitation*: Max. meas. range	205 ... 0 ... 145° el current lagging			145 ... 0 ... 205° el current leading		

* Limitation: With lagging current the max. positive measuring range side is 175° – F, with F the angle between lagging current and voltage. The same applies analogously in the case of leading current.

Table 2: Specification and ordering information

Order Code C11 –			
Features, Selection		***SCODE**	**no-go**
1. Mechanical design			
3) Housing E16		B	
2. Measuring mode			
1) For phase angle		C	
3. Application			
A) Single-phase AC			
B) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L1-L2/I: L1			
C) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L2-L3/I: L2			
D) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L3-L1/I: L3			
E) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L1-L3/I: L1			
F) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L2-L1/I: L2			
G) 3- or 4-wire 3/4-phase balanced U: L3-L2/I: L3			
This feature selection "3. Application" and the later sections "Application note" and "Electrical connections" must be checked and specified with one another.			
4. Nominal frequency [2]			
1) 50 Hz			
2) 60 Hz			
9) Non-standard ≥16 to 400 Watch for restrictions/additional errors!	[Hz]		

Order Code C11 –			
Features, Selection		***SCODE**	**no-go**
5. Nominal input voltage (measuring input) [3]			
A) 100/ 3 V;			
B) 110/ 3 V;			
C) 100 V;			
D) 110 V;			
E) 200 V;			
F) 230 V;			
G) 400 V;			
H) 500 V;			
Z) Non-standard ≥10.00; to 660;	[V;V]:		
With a 3 phase system show the input nominal voltage as a phase to phase voltage. for transformer connection add semicolon with primary / secondary voltage in V, e.g. 6600/110 (in line D) or 120 ;14400/120 (in line Z, non-standard) show 2 decimal places			



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Order Code C11 –			
Features, Selection	***SCODE**	**no-go**	Insert code figure In the 1 st field on the next page!
6. Nominal input current (measuring input) [4]			
1) 1 A;			1
2) 2 A;			2
3) 5 A;			3
9) Non-standard [A;A]: ≥0.01; to 10;			9
For transformer connection add semicolon with primary / secondary current in A, e.g.500/1 (in line 1) or 6.67;1600/6.67 (in line 9, non-standard) show 2 decimal places			
7. Measuring range [1]			
2) 0.9-cap-1-ind-0.5			2
3) 0.8-cap-1-ind-0			3
4) 0.5-cap-1-ind-0.5			4
5) 0.5-ind-0-cap-1-ind-0-cap-0.5			5
Z) Non-standard [° el] e.g. 0.5-cap-1-ind-0 or 0…30 to 0…175, – 15…0…15 to – 175…0…175 Watch for restrictions/additional errors!			
8. Output signal (measuring output) output 1			
1) 0...10 V,	D		1
2) 1... 5 V,			2
3) – 10 ... 0...10 V,			3
9) Non-standard [V] 0…1.00 to 0…15 [5] 0.2…1 to 3…15 [6] – 1.00…0…1.00 to – 15…15			9

Order Code C11 –			
Features, Selection	***SCODE**	**no-go**	
8. Output signal (measuring output) output1 (continuation)			
A) 0... 1 mA			A
B) 0... 5 mA			B
C) 0...10 mA			C
D) 0...20 mA			D
E) 4...20 mA			E
F) – 1 ... 0... 1 mA			F
G) – 2.5 ... 0... 2.5 mA			G
H) – 5 ... 0... 5 mA			H
J) – 10 ... 0...10 mA			J
K) – 20 ... 0...20 mA			K
Z) Non-standard [mA] 0...> 1.00 to 0...< 20 (8) 1...5 to < (4...20) (9) > (–1.00...0...1.00) to < (–20...0...20) (10)			Z
9. Power supply			
0) Internal from voltage measuring input (≥24 to 500 V AC) (12)			0
1) 24 V, 50/60 Hz			1
3) 115 V, 50/60 Hz			3
4) 120 V, 50/60 Hz			4
6) 230 V, 50/60 Hz			6
7) 240 V, 50/60 Hz			7
9) Non-standard 50/60 Hz [V] > 24 to 500 (13)			9
A) 24... 90 V DC, –15 / +33%		E	A
B) 90...240 V DC, –15 / +33%			B
C) 24...60 V DC, -15 / +33%		D	C
10. Special features			
0) Without	Y		
1) With			
Without special features (line 0): Order code complete With special feature (line 1): The features to be omitted must be marked with / (slant line) in the order code until reaching the required feature.			
11. Smaller residual ripple in measuring output (11) A) ≤ 0.5% p.p. instead of ≤ 2% p.p.Watch for response time and mutual dependence of residual ripple/response time!		Y	A
12. Improved climatic rating (DIN 40 040) (14)			
A) Application class HVR instead of HVE (standard)		Y	A
13. Output signal (measuring output) output 2 Same as Output signal (measuring output) output 1 in sr.no. 8	A		

**Lines with letter (s) under "no-go" cannot be combined with preceding lines having the same letter under "SCODE"*

Special features

Nature of special features
Measuring range
① for power factor measurement deviating from standard measuring ranges (e.g. 0.8...cap, 1...ind...0.1)or measuring range between 0...30 and 0...60°el resp. ± 15 to < ± 60°el Limitations: Measuring ranges < 60°el: Additional error 0.5% Nominal frequency ≥ 50 Hz Residual ripple ≤ 2% p.p. Response time < 1 s
Nominal frequency f_N
② between 16 and 400 Hz apart from the standard ranges 50 or 60 Hz Limitation at f_N > 100 Hz: Additional error 0.2%
Limitations at 16 ≤ f_N < 50 Hz: possible only with measuring ranges ≥ 0...60 or > ± 60°el Additional error 0.3% Residual ripple ≤ 2% p.p. Response time < 2 s
Nominal input voltage U_N
③ between 10 and 660 V, other than the standard values 100/ 3 , 110/ 3 , 100, 110, 200, 230, 400 or 500 V. Limitation: at U_N > 500 V overload capacity 2000 V, 2 s
Nominal input current I_N
4 between 0.01 and 10 A, other than the standard values 1, 2 or 5 A Limitations at I_N > 5 A: Power consumption < 0.3 VA per current circuit Overload capacity of current circuit 2 x I_N continuous 10 x I_N for 10 s maximum 5 times at 5 minute intervals 40´I_N for 1 s max. 250 A, once only f_N ≥ 40 Hz Limitations at I_N > 8.3 A Reference conditions I_E ≤ 10 A
Output signal A
5 Unipolar load-independent DC voltage* Ranges between 0...1 and 0...15 V,other than the standard range 0...10 V

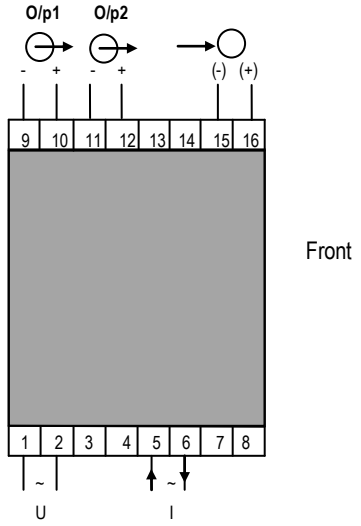
Nature of special features
Output signal A (continuation)
6 Live-zero* Ranges between 0.2...1 and 3...15 V, other than the standard range 1...5 V * Limitation at U_{AN} < 4 V Additional error: Burden dependency (Δ R_{ext} max). = 0.2%, reference conditions: External resistance 2 x R_{ext} min. ± 20%
7 Bipolar symmetrical load-independent DC voltage* Ranges between –1...0...1 and –15...0...15 V, other than the standard range –10...0...10 V
8 Unipolar load-independent DC current Ranges between 0...1 and 0...20 mA, other than the standard range 0...1 / 0...5 / 0...10 and 0...20 mA
9 Live-zero Ranges between 1...5 and 4...20 mA, other than the standard range 4...20 mA
10 Bipolar symmetrical load-independent DC current Ranges between –1...0...1 and –20...0...20 mA, other than the stand ranges –1...0...1 / – 2.5...0...2.5 / – 5...0...5 /–10...0...10 and –20...0...20 mA
11 **Residual ripple in output current (for one output)** ≤ 0.5% p.p. instead of £ 2% p.p. Limitations: possible only with nominal frequency ≤ 50 Hz and measuring ranges ≥ 0...60 or > ± 60°el Response time < 1 s
Power supply
12 without separate power supply connection Power supply from voltage input signal (≥ 24 V to 500 V, f_N ≥ 50 to 400 Hz) for one output (≥ 24 V to 240 V, f_N >_ 50 to 400Hz) for two outputs Limitation: Reference conditions: Input voltage U_N ± 15% With U_N ≥ 170 V Impulse withstand voltage acc. to IEC 255-4, Cl. II: 1 kV, 1.2/50 ms, 0.5 Ws or overload capacity of the voltage input max. 680 V~, 2 s The additional power taken from the input voltage signal is approx. 4 VA
13 with AC voltage any voltage between 24 and 500 V for one output, & 24 and 240 V, ± 20%,42 to 70 Hz. Power consumption approx. 4 VA for one output & 8 VA for two outputs. apart from the standard voltages 24, 115, 120, 230 and 240 V
Climatic rating
14 Climate class 3Z acc. to VDI/VDE 3540, but temperature continuously –25 to +55 °C. Relative humidity ≤ **90%** annual mean (application class HVR acc. to DIN 40 040)

Electrical connections

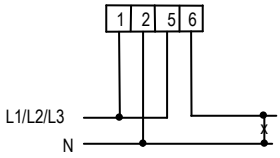
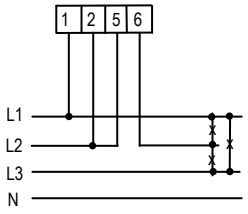
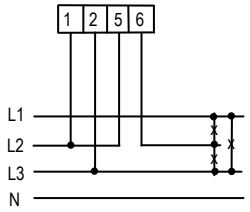
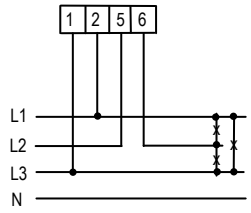
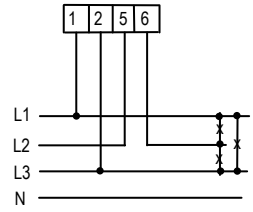
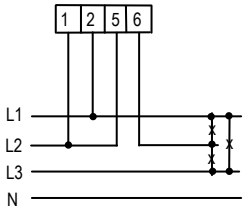
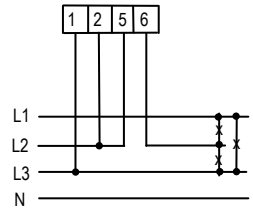
U
I
= Measuring inputs

= Measuring output, O/p 1 & O/p 2

= Power supply



Front

Measuring inputs			
Application	**Terminal allocation**	**Application**	**Terminal allocation**
Phase angle measurement in single-phase AC network		Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network balanced U: L1 – L2 I: L1	
Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network U: L2 – L3 I: L2		Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network U: L3 – L1 I: L3	
Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network U: L1 – L3 I: L1		Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network U: L2 – L1 I: L2	
Phase angle measurement in 3- or 4-wire 3-phase network U: L3 – L2 I: L3			

Dimensional drawings

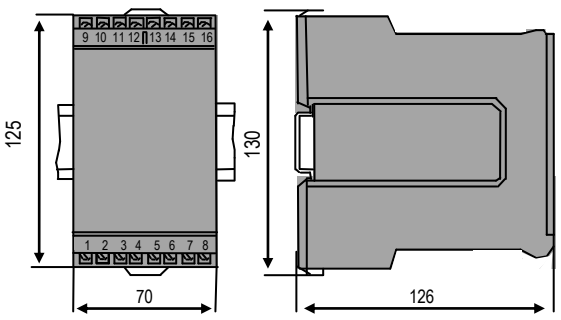


Fig. 10. *RISH Ducer C11 in housing* ***E16*** *clipped onto a top hat rail (35 ´ 15 mm or 35 ´ 7.5 mm, acc. to EN 50 022).*

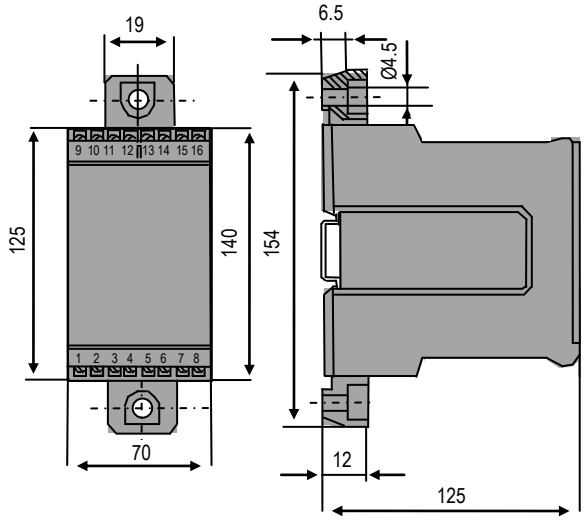


Fig. 11. *RISH Ducer C11 in housing* ***E16*** *with the screw hole brackets pulled out for wall mounting.*