TRION(3)-18xx-POWER-4

## TRION(3)-18xx-POWER-4

- TRION(3) module for 4-phase power analysis
- Sampling
- TRION3-1810M-POWER: up to $10 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$
- TRION3-1820-POWER: up to $2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$
- TRION-1820-POWER: up to $2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$
- Voltage input: 1000 V $_{\text {RMS }} / 2000$ V $_{\text {D }}$
- Modular current input


## Basic module with fixed high-voltage inputs



The following section provides detailed information on the fixed high-voltage inputs. The values given below were determined in a standardized test setting ${ }^{11}$.

## General specifications

| Fixed high-voltage inputs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input channels |  |  |  |  |
| Sampling rate / resolution | TRION3-1820-POWER | $100 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{s}$ to $2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 24-bit |  |
|  | TRION-1820-POWER |  |  |  |
|  | TRION3-1810M-POWER | $100 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{s}$ to $2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 24-bit |  |
|  |  | >2 MS/s to $10 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 18-bit |  |
| Input range |  | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}\left( \pm 2000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {PEAK }}\right) \mathrm{CF}=2$ |  |  |
| Accuracy ${ }^{1)^{2(3)}}$ <br> - DC <br> - 0.5 Hz to <br> - 1 kHz to 5 <br> - 5 kHz to 1 <br> - 10 kHz to <br> - 50 kHz to | kHz <br> kHz <br> kHz <br> 0 kHz <br> 00 kHz | $\pm 0.02$ \% of reading $\pm 0.02$ \% of range <br> $\pm 0.03$ \% of reading <br> $\pm 0.15$ \% of reading <br> $\pm 0.35$ \% of reading <br> $\pm 0.6$ \% of reading <br> $\pm(0.02 \%$ * f) of reading <br> f: frequency in kHz |  |  |
| Gain drift |  | $20 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Offset drift |  | $5 \mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Typical THD |  | $-95 \mathrm{~dB}$ |  |  |
| CMRR |  | >85 dB @ $50 \mathrm{~Hz} ;>60 \mathrm{~dB}$ @ $1 \mathrm{kHz} ;>40 \mathrm{~dB}$ @ 100 kHz |  |  |
| Bandwidth |  | 5 MHz |  |  |
| Rated input voltage to earth according to EN 61010-2-30 |  | 600 V CAT IV / 1000 V CAT III |  |  |
| Differential input (floating circuits) |  | 600 V CAT IV / 1000 V CAT III / 2000 V ${ }_{\text {DC }}$ (see Fig. 134) |  |  |
| Common mode voltage |  | $1000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ |  |  |
| Isolation voltage |  | $3750 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}(1 \mathrm{~min}), 35 \mathrm{kV} / \mu \mathrm{s}$ transient immunity |  |  |

Tab. 47: Fixed high-voltage inputs

| Fixed high-voltage inputs |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overvoltage protection | $4250 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {PEAK }}$ or $3000 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}(1 \mathrm{~min})$ |  |  |  |
| Input resistance | 5 M ; 2 pF |  |  |  |
| Isolation (earth) resistance | 100 G ¢ ; 2.5 pF |  |  |  |
| Connector | Safety banana sockets |  |  |  |
|  | SNR | SFDR ${ }^{4}$ | ENOB ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | Noise ${ }_{\text {Pp }}$ |
| Sample rate | [dB] | [dB] | [Bit] | [mV] |
| $0.1 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 126 | 144 | 20.6 | 2.6 |
| $1 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 123 | 140 | 20.1 | 4.5 |
| $10 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 118 | 137 | 19.3 | 9.5 |
| $100 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 110 | 134 | 18.0 | 27.2 |
| 1000 kS/s | 100 | 134 | 16.3 | 92.5 |
| $2000 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}$ | 82 | 132 | 13.3 | 134.0 |

Tab. 47: Fixed high-voltage inputs

1) The following accuracy conditions were applied: Temperature: $23 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; humidity: 40 to $60 \%$ rel. humidity; input waveform: sine wave; common mode voltage: 0 V ; line filter: Auto ( $8^{\text {th }}$ or Butterworth); sample rate: $2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}(1 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}$ TRION-1810HV); resolution: 24-bit; power factor: 1; after warm-up; after zero level, accuracy:
2) Add $0.02 \%$ of reading with filter settings OFF
3) Below $1 \%$ of range, add 10 ppm of range.
4) SFDR excluding harmonics

## Power specifications

| Power specifications |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Active power accuracy with $\mathrm{PF}=1^{1)}$ <br> (f: frequency in kHz) | DC | $\pm 0.03 \%$ of reading $\pm 0.03 \%$ of range ${ }^{2)}$ |
|  | $0.5 \mathrm{~Hz}-1 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.04$ \% of reading |
|  | $1 \mathrm{kHz}-5 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.2$ \% of reading |
|  | $5 \mathrm{kHz}-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm 0.5$ \% of reading |
|  | $10 \mathrm{kHz}-50 \mathrm{kHz}$ | $\pm(0.5 \%+0.05 \%$ * f) of reading |
| Influence of power factor | Add $0.01 \%$ f/50 * V(1/PF²-1) f: frequency in Hz |  |
| Typ. channel-to-channel phase mismatch (Voltage-Voltage, Current-Current, Voltage-Current) | <250 ns (0.1 ${ }^{\circ}$ @ $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.005^{\circ}$ @ 50 Hz ) |  |
| Typical board-to-board phase mismatch <br> - Same board type <br> - Different board type | $<250 \mathrm{~ns}\left(0.1^{\circ}\right.$ @ $1 \mathrm{kHz}, 0.005^{\circ}$ @ 50 Hz ) <br> $\pm 1$ sample or $0.2^{\circ} @ 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ (whichever is higher) |  |
| Fundamental frequency <br> - Range <br> - Accuracy DEWE2 <br> - Accuracy DEWE3 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \mathrm{~Hz}-200 \mathrm{kHz}(>500 \mathrm{kS} / \mathrm{s}:>0.2 \mathrm{~Hz} ;>1 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}:>0.5 \mathrm{~Hz} ;>2 \mathrm{MS} / \mathrm{s}:>1 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\ & \pm 0.01 \% \text { of reading } \pm 1 \mathrm{mHz} \\ & \pm 0.005 \% \text { of reading } \pm 1 \mathrm{mHz} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Low pass filter ( -3 dB , digital and analog combined) <br> - TRION3-1810M-POWER <br> - TRION(3)-1820-POWER <br> - Filter order and characteristics | 100 Hz to 3 MHz freely programmable or OFF 100 Hz to 600 kHz freely programmable or OFF $2^{\text {nd }}, 4^{\text {th }}, 6^{\text {th }}, 8^{\text {th }}$ Bessel or Butterworth |  |

## TRION(3)-18xx-POWER-4

| Filter delay compensation | Up to $15 \mu$ s the group delay of the selected filter will be automatical- <br> ly compensated. This works for: <br> $-2^{\text {nd }}$ order filter 15 kHz to 1 MHz <br> $-4^{\text {th }}$ order filter 30 kHz to 1 MHz <br> $-6^{\text {th }}$ order filter 60 kHz to 1 MHz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Onboard data buffer | 512 MB |
| Power consumption <br> - | Typ. 13 W, max. 15 W <br> Max. 21 W |

Tab. 48: Power specifications

1) Voltage and current channel have a minimum input of $1 \%$ range, otherwise individual
2) Add $0.03 \%$ of range with no zero level. uncertainty has to be calculated.
