

# Current and Voltage Controls Smart Power Meter Type SPT-DIN



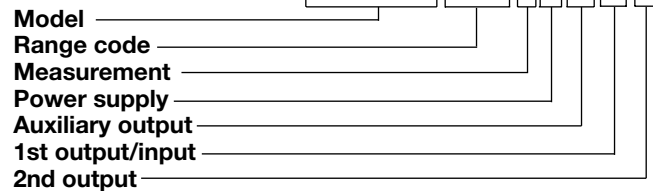
- 16-bits  $\mu$ P-based smart power meter
- Measurements of: W, Wavg, VA, VAR, PF, Wh, VAh, VARh, I<sub>max</sub> (among the phases), V<sub>delta</sub> avg, VL1-N, VL2-N, VL3-N, Hz L1.
- TRMS measurement of distorted waves (voltage/current)
- All configuration functions selectable by built-in key-pad
- Password protection of programming parameters
- Degree of protection (front): IP 50
- Optional independent alarm setpoint
- Optional analogue output (20 mA DC/  $\pm 10$  mA DC/  $\pm 5$  mA DC/10 VDC/ $\pm 1$ VDC)
- Optional serial RS 422/485 output
- MODBUS, JBUS protocol.

## Product Description

16-bit  $\mu$ P-based smart power meter with a built-in configuration key-pad. The house is for DIN-rail mounting and ensures a degree of protection (front) of IP 50

## Ordering Key

**SPT-DINAV51DXAX**



## Type Selection

Range code	Measurement	Auxiliary output	2nd output
<b>AV1:</b> 100/ $\sqrt{3}$ /100 VAC -1 AAC (max. 130/ $\sqrt{3}$ (L-N)/130 V (L-L) - 1.2 A) <sup>1)</sup>	<b>1:</b> One phase, three-phase system (3 or 4 wires, balanced load)	<b>X:</b> No output (standard)	<b>X:</b> No output (standard)
<b>AV3:</b> 100/ $\sqrt{3}$ /100 VAC -5 AAC (max. 130/ $\sqrt{3}$ (L-N)/130 V (L-L) - 6 A) <sup>1)</sup>	<b>3:</b> Three phase system (3 or 4 wires, unbalanced load)	<b>D:</b> Alarm set-point, static, AC type <sup>1)</sup>	<b>S:</b> Serial output, RS 485 multidrop bidirectional <sup>1)</sup>
<b>AV4:</b> 250/433 VAC - 1 AAC (max. 300 V (L-N)/520 V (L-L) - 1.2 A) <sup>1)</sup>	<b>Power supply</b>	<b>P:</b> Pulse, static, DC type <sup>1)</sup>	<b>A:</b> Analogue output, 20 mADC <sup>1)</sup>
<b>AV5:</b> 250/433 VAC - 5 AAC (max. 300 V (L-N)/520 V (L-L) - 6 A) (standard)	<b>A:</b> 24 VAC, -15% +10%, 50/60 Hz <sup>1)</sup>	<b>1st output/input</b>	<b>B:</b> Analogue output, $\pm 10$ mA <sup>1)</sup>
	<b>B:</b> 48 VAC, -15% +10%, 50/60 Hz <sup>1)</sup>	<b>D:</b> 3 digital inputs (managed only by means of the serial communication) <sup>1)</sup>	<b>C:</b> Analogue output, $\pm 5$ mA <sup>1)</sup>
	<b>C:</b> 115 VAC, -15% +10%, 50/60 Hz <sup>1)</sup>	<b>A:</b> Analogue output, 20 mADC (standard)	<b>V:</b> Analogue output, 10 VDC <sup>1)</sup>
	<b>D:</b> 230 VAC, -15% +10%, 50/60 Hz (standard)	<b>B:</b> Analogue output, $\pm 10$ mA <sup>1)</sup>	<b>U:</b> Analogue output, 0 to $\pm 1$ VDC <sup>1)</sup>
		<b>C:</b> Analogue output, $\pm 5$ mA <sup>1)</sup>	Note: Only for B and C outputs, the 2nd output can only be a B, C or S one.
		<b>V:</b> Analogue output, 10 VDC <sup>1)</sup>	
		<b>U:</b> Analogue output, 0 to $\pm 1$ VDC <sup>1)</sup>	

<sup>1)</sup> On request

## Input Specifications

Rated input	Accuracy
Current	Voltage/current/energy
Voltage	Frequency
Digital	Active power
	(@ 25°C $\pm$ 5°C, R.H. $\leq$ 60%)



## Input Specifications (cont.)

<b>Accuracy (cont.)</b>		<b>Ranges (impedances)</b>	
Reactive power (@ 25°C ± 5°C, R.H. ≤ 60%)	±0.5% f.s. (sen φ 0.7 L/C, 0.6 to 1 In, 0.9 to 1.1 Un) ±1% f.s. (sen φ 0.3 L/C, 0.2 to 1.2 In, 0.7 to 1.2 Un)	AV1:	100 V /√3/100 V (250 kΩ) - 1 AAC (≤ 0.3 VA)
Apparent power (@ 25°C ± 5°C, R.H. ≤ 60%)	±0.5% f.s., (0.6 to 1 In, 0.9 to 1.1 Un) ±1% f.s., (0.2 to 1.2 In, 0.7 to 1.2 Un)	AV3:	100 V /√3/100 V (250 kΩ) - 5 AAC (≤ 0.3 VA)
<b>Additional errors</b>		AV4:	250 V/433 V (1 MΩ) - 1 AAC (≤ 0.3 VA)
Humidity	< 0.3%, 60% to 90% R.H.	AV5:	250 V/433 V (1 MΩ) - 5 AAC (≤ 0.3 VA)
Input frequency	< 0.4%, 62 to 400 Hz	<b>Frequency range</b>	48 to 62 Hz
Magnetic field	< 0.5% @ 400 A/m	<b>Over-load protection</b>	
<b>Ripple</b>	≤ 1% according to IEC 60688-1 and EN 60 688-1	Continuous: voltage/current	1.2 x rated input
<b>Sampling rate</b>	1900 Hz	For 1 s	
<b>Display</b>	7-segment, LED, h 14.2 mm	Voltage:	2 x rated input
<b>Max. and min. indication</b>	Max. 999, min. -999	Current:	20 x rated input
<b>Measurements</b>	W, Wavg, VA, VAr, PF, Wh, VAh, VArh, I <sub>max</sub> (among the phases), V <sub>delta</sub> avg, VL1-N, VL2-N, VL3-N, Hz L1. TRMS measurement of a dis- torted wave voltage/current Coupling type : Direct Crest factor: ≥ 3	<b>Keyboard</b>	3 keys: "S" for enter programming phase and password confir- mation, "UP" and "DOWN" for value programming/function selection

## Output Specifications

<b>Analogue outputs</b>		<b>Serial output (on request)</b>	
Number of outputs	1 (standard) + 1 (on request)	Type	RS422/RS485;
Range	0 to 20 mADC, 0 to ±10 mADC, 0 to ± 5 mADC	Multidrop	bidirectional (static and dynamic variables)
Scaling factor	0 to 10 VDC, 0 to ± 1 VDC	Connections	2 or 4 wires, max. distance 1200m, termination and/or line bias by means of DIP- switches directly on the transducer
Response time	Programmable within the whole range of retransmis- sion; it allows the retrans- mission management of all values from	Adresses	255, selectable by key-pad
Temperature drift	0 to 20 mA, 0 to ±10 mADC, 0 to ±5 mADC	Protocol	MODBUS/JBUS
Load:	0 to 10 V, 0 to ± 1 VDC	Data (bidirectional)	
20 mA output	≤ 250 ms typical (filter excluded)	Dynamic (reading only)	System variables: P, P <sub>AVG</sub> , S, Q, cos φ, V <sub>L-L</sub> , f, energy and status of digital inputs, setpoint output and status of the energy over- flow bit,
±10 mA output	300 ppm/°C	Static (writing only)	Single phase variables: P <sub>L1</sub> , S <sub>L1</sub> , Q <sub>L1</sub> , Cos φ <sub>L1</sub> , V <sub>L1-N</sub> , I <sub>L1</sub> , P <sub>L2</sub> , S <sub>L2</sub> , Q <sub>L2</sub> , Cos φ <sub>L2</sub> , V <sub>L2-N</sub> , I <sub>L2</sub> , P <sub>L3</sub> , S <sub>L3</sub> , Q <sub>L3</sub> , Cos φ <sub>L3</sub> , V <sub>L3-N</sub> , I <sub>L3</sub>
±5 mA output	≤ 500 Ω		All programming data, reset of energy, reset of energy overflow bit, activation of static output.
10 V output	≤ 1000 Ω		Stored energy (EEPROM)
±1 V output	≥ 10 kΩ		≥ 250,000.000 kWh
<b>Analogue outputs</b>		Data format	1-start bit, 8-data bit, no parity/even parity, 1 stop bit
Insulation	By means of optocouplers, 2000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to measuring input 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to supply input		

## Output Specifications (cont.)

<b>Serial output (cont.)</b>		<b>Alarms (on request)</b>	
Baud-rate	1200, 2400, 4800 and 9600 selectable bauds	Number of setpoints	1 independent
Insulation	By means of optocouplers, 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to measuring inputs 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to supply input	Alarm type	Up alarm, down alarm
Temperature drift	200 ppm/°C	Setpoint adjustment	0 to 100% of the electrical scale
<b>Pulse output</b>		Hysteresis	0 to 100% of the electrical scale
Type	From 1 to 999 programmable pulses for kWh, KVAh, KVArh, MWh, MVAh, MVArh, open collector (NPN transistor) V <sub>ON</sub> 0.6 VDC/ max. 4 mA V <sub>OFF</sub> 26 VDC max.	On-time delay	0 to 255 s
Pulse duration	20 ms (ON), ≥ 20 ms (OFF)	Relay status	Normally de-energized
Insulation	By means of optocouplers, 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to measuring input, 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to supply input.	Output type	Static by TRIAC; performances: 24 VAC to 250 VAC, max 50 mA.
		Min. response time	300 ms, filter excluded, setpoint on-time delay: "0"
		Insulation	2000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to measuring input, 4000 V <sub>rms</sub> output to supply input

## Software Functions

<b>Password</b>		<b>Measurement selection (cont.)</b>	
1st level	Numeric code of max. 3 digits; 2 protection levels of the programming data Password "0", no protection Password from 1 to 499, all data are protected	<b>Transformer ratio</b>	system's reactive energy, system's (+/-) active energy For CT up to 5000 A, For VT up to 100 kV (1MV)
2nd level		<b>Scaling factor</b>	Operating mode
<b>Measurement selection</b>	System's active power (W), system's apparent power (VA), system's reactive power (VAr), average active power (Wavg), system's power factor (cos φ), maximum current (I max), average phase-phase voltage, phase-neutral voltage-phase 1, phase-neutral voltage-phase 2, phase-neutral voltage-phase 3, frequency-phase 1. System's (+) active energy, system's apparent energy,	Electrical range	Electrical scale: compression/expansion of the input scale to be connected to 1 or 2 analogue outputs and to the alarm output. Programmable within the whole measuring range
		<b>Filter</b>	
		Filter operating range	0 to 99.9% of the input electrical scale
		Filtering coefficient	1 to 255
		Filter action	Both analogue and serial outputs (fundamental variables: V, I, W and their derived ones)

## Supply Specifications

<b>AC voltage</b>	230 VAC (standard), -15%+10% 50/60 Hz 24 VAC, 48 VAC, 115 VAC (on request), -15%+10% 50/60 Hz	<b>Power consumption</b>	≤ 10 VA
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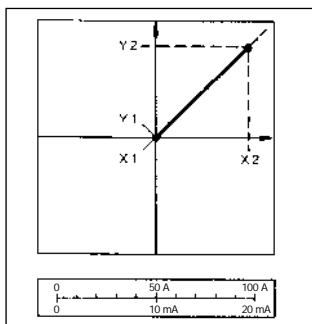
## Function Description

### Input and output scaling capability

Working of the analogue outputs (y) versus input variables (x)

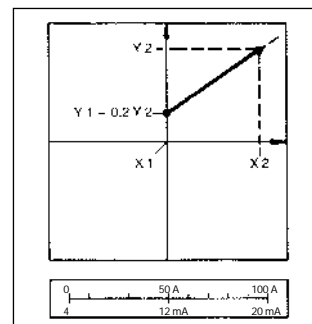
**Figure A**

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. The output quantity is proportional to the measured quantity.



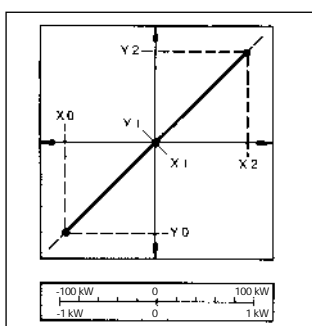
**Figure D**

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. With the measured quantity being zero, the output quantity already has the value  $Y1 = 0.2 Y2$ . Live zero output.



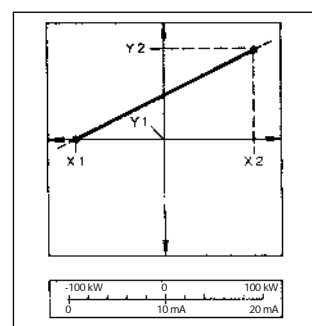
**Figure B**

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity changes simultaneously. The output quantity is proportional to the measured quantity.



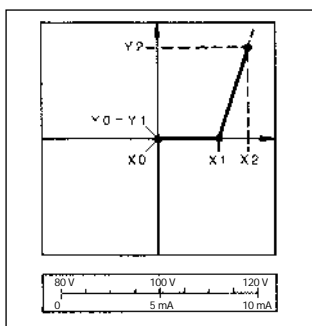
**Figure E**

The sign of the measured quantity changes but that of the output quantity remains the same. The output quantity steadily increases from value  $X1$  to value  $X2$  of the measured quantity.



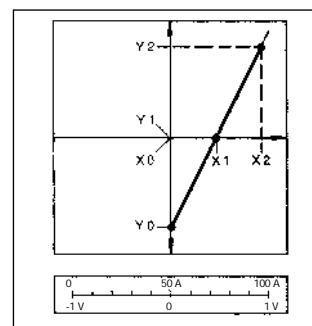
**Figure C**

The sign of measured quantity and output quantity remains the same. On the range  $X0...X1$ , the output quantity is zero. The range  $X1...X2$  is delineated on the entire output range  $Y0 = Y1...Y2$  and thus presented in strongly expanded form.



**Figure F**

The sign of the measured quantity remains the same, that of the output quantity changes as the measured quantity leaves range  $X0...X1$  and passes to range  $X1...X2$  and vice versa.



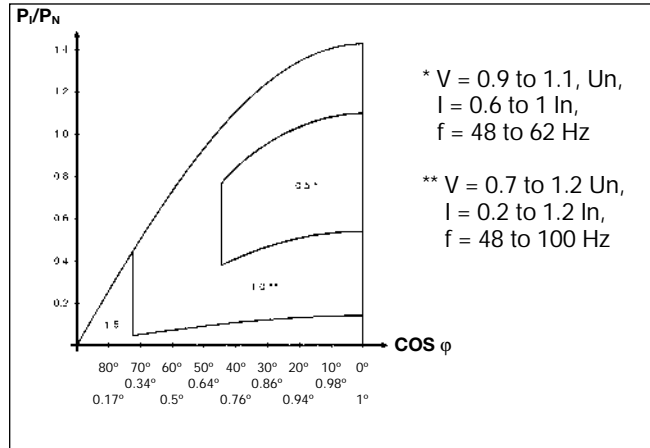
## General Specifications

<b>Operating temperature</b>	0 to +50°C (32 to 122°F) (R.H. < 90% non-condensing)
<b>Storage temperature</b>	-10 to +60°C (14 to 140°F) (R.H. < 90% non-condensing)
<b>Insulation reference voltage</b>	300 V <sub>rms</sub> to ground
<b>Insulation</b>	4000 V <sub>rms</sub> between all inputs/ outputs to ground
<b>Dielectric strength</b>	4000 V <sub>rms</sub> for 1 minute
<b>Noise rejection</b> CMRR	100 dB, 48 to 62 Hz
<b>EMC</b>	EN 50 081-2, EN 50 082-2

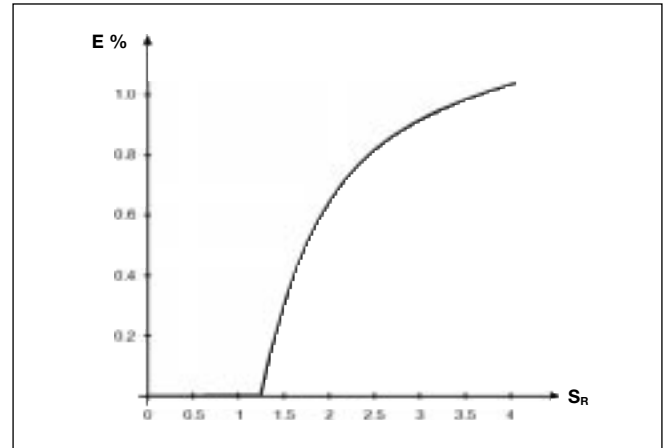
<b>Safety standards</b>	Safety requirements: Products requirements:	IEC 601010-1, EN 61010-1 IEC 60688-1, EN 60 688-1
<b>Connector</b>		Screw-type, max. 2.5 mm <sup>2</sup> wires
<b>Housing</b>	Dimensions	6 DIN modules, 58.5 x 89 x 107 mm
	Material	ABS, self-extinguishing: UL 94 V-0
<b>Degree of protection</b>		Front: IP50
<b>Weight</b>		Approx. 500 g (packing included)

## Mode of Operation

### Accuracy class of the meter as a relation of P/P<sub>N</sub> and cos φ



### Trends of the "E" error depending on the S<sub>R</sub> scale ratio



Input	Star voltage	Delta voltage	Current
AV1	Un: 100 V/√3	Un: 100 V	In: 1 A
AV3	Un: 100 V/√3	Un: 100 V	In: 5 A
AV4	Un: 230 V	Un: 398 V	In: 1 A
AV5	Un: 230 V	Un: 398 V	In: 5 A

#### P<sub>i</sub>: (installation power)

One phase system:

$$P_i = U_i \cdot I_i \cdot \cos \varphi$$

Three phase, 3-wire system:

$$P_i = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_i \cdot I_i \cdot \cos \varphi$$

Three phase, 4-wire system:

$$P_i = 3 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i \cdot \cos \varphi$$

where:

U<sub>i</sub> = the real star voltage of the electrical system being measured.

I<sub>i</sub> = the maximum phase current of the electrical system being measured.

cos φ = the average cos φ of the electrical system being measured.

#### P<sub>s</sub>: (rated power of transducer)

One phase system:

$$P_s = U_s \cdot I_s \cdot VT(\text{ratio}) \cdot CT(\text{ratio})$$

Three phase, 3-wire system:

$$P_s = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_s \cdot I_s \cdot VT(\text{ratio}) \cdot CT(\text{ratio})$$

Three phase, 4-wire system:

$$P_s = 3 \cdot U_s \cdot I_s \cdot VT(\text{ratio}) \cdot CT(\text{ratio})$$

where:

U<sub>s</sub> = the rated input voltage of SPT-DIN depending on the model, see table above.

I<sub>i</sub> = the rated input current of SPT-DIN depending on the model, see table above.

VT (ratio) = the value of the voltage transformer ratio.

CT (ratio) = the value of the current transformer ratio.

#### Example 1:

Model AV3.3 (3-wire system).

U<sub>i</sub> = 6 kV (delta voltage)

I<sub>i</sub> = 265 A (single phase current)

cos φ = 0.85 (system power factor)

U<sub>s</sub> = 100 V

I<sub>s</sub> = 5 A

$$VT(\text{ratio}) = \frac{6 \text{ kV}}{100} = 60$$

$$CT(\text{ratio}) = \frac{300}{5} = 60$$

$$P_i = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_i \cdot I_i \cdot \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \cdot 6000 \cdot 265 \cdot 0.85 = 2.33 \text{ MW}$$

$$P_s = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_s \cdot I_s \cdot VT(\text{ratio}) \cdot CT(\text{ratio}) = \sqrt{3} \cdot 100 \cdot 5 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 = 3.12 \text{ MW}$$

$$\frac{P_i}{P_s} = \frac{2.33}{3.12} = 0.75$$

#### Example 2:

Model AV3.3 (4-wire system).

U<sub>i</sub> = 6 kV / √3

I<sub>i</sub> = 265 A

cos φ = 0.85

U<sub>s</sub> = 100 V / √3

I<sub>s</sub> = 5 A

$$VT(\text{ratio}) = \frac{6 \text{ kV} / \sqrt{3}}{100 / \sqrt{3}} = 60$$

$$CT(\text{ratio}) = \frac{300 \text{ A}}{5 \text{ A}} = 60$$

$$P_i = 3 \cdot U_i \cdot I_i \cdot \cos \varphi = 3 \cdot 6000 / \sqrt{3} \cdot 265 \cdot 0.85 = 2.33 \text{ MW}$$

$$P_s = 3 \cdot U_s \cdot I_s \cdot VT(\text{ratio}) \cdot CT(\text{ratio}) = 3 \cdot 100 / \sqrt{3} \cdot 5 \cdot 60 \cdot 60 = 3.12 \text{ MW}$$

$$\frac{P_i}{P_s} = \frac{2.33}{3.12} = 0.75$$

In both examples the accuracy of the measurement is 0.5% f.s. when considering the changing of the measured voltage from 0.9 U<sub>n</sub> to 1.1 U<sub>n</sub> and the measured current from 0.6 I<sub>n</sub> to 1 I<sub>n</sub> with a cos φ of 0.85. The accuracy of the output is connected to the accuracy of the measurement plus the scale ratio of both input (Hi.E - Lo.E) and output (Hi.A - Lo.A) as shown in the graph above (E% versus S<sub>R</sub>).

#### Regarding S<sub>R</sub>:

$$S_R = \frac{AFS \cdot (Hi.A - Lo.A)}{100 \cdot (Hi.E - Lo.E)} \leq 1.25$$

AFS = automatic electrical full scale calculated value.

S<sub>R</sub> = scale ratio.

There is not any additional error on the output signal if S<sub>R</sub> ≤ 1.25.

#### Example 3:

AFS = 3.30 MW

Lo.E = 0 MW

Hi.E = 3.30 MW

Lo.A = 20%

Hi.A = 99.9%

$$S_R = \frac{3.30 (99.9 - 20)}{100 (3.30 - 0)} = 0.8$$

0.8 ≤ 1.25 no additional errors

#### Example 4:

AFS = 3.30 MW

Lo.E = 1.00 MW

Hi.E = 3.30 MW

Lo.A = 20%

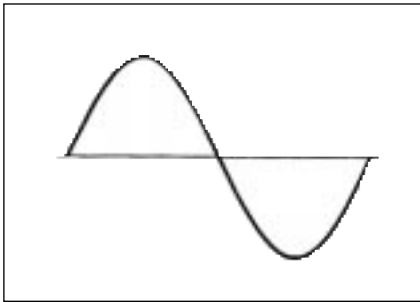
Hi.A = 99.9%

$$S_R = \frac{3.30 (99.9 - 20)}{100 (3 - 1)} = 1.32$$

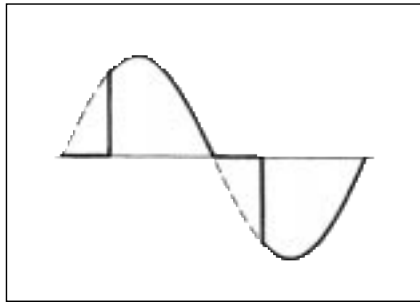
1.32 ≥ 1.25 means that there is an additional error of 0.2% f.s. according to the graph at the previous page.

## Mode of Operation (cont.)

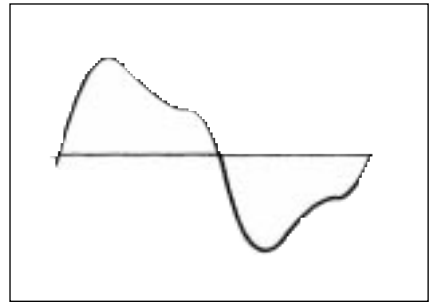
Waveform of the signals that can be measured



**Figure G**  
**Sine wave, undistorted**  
 Fundamental content 100%  
 Harmonic content 0%  
 $A_{rms} = 1.1107 |\bar{A}|$



**Figure H**  
**Sine wave, indented**  
 Fundamental content 10...100%  
 Harmonic content 0...90%  
 Frequency spectrum 3rd to 16th harmonic  
 Required result: additional error < 1%

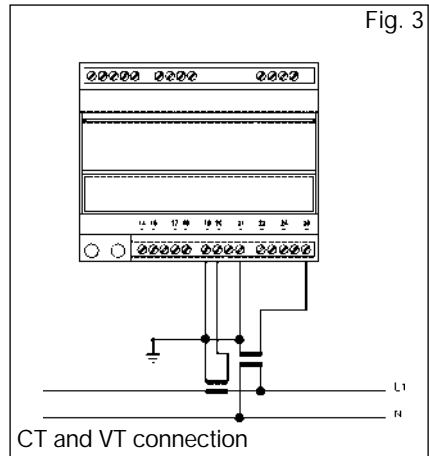
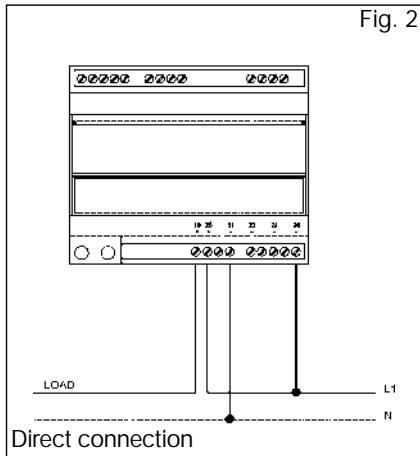
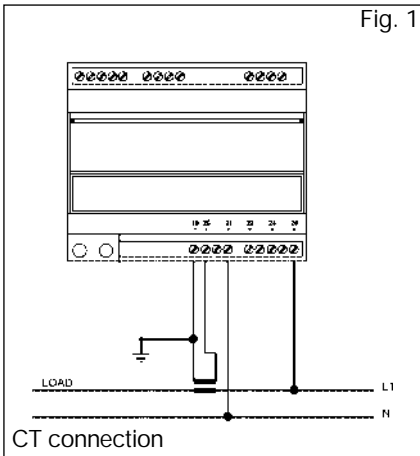


**Figure I**  
**Sine wave, distorted**  
 Fundamental content 70...90%  
 Harmonic content 10...30%  
 Frequency spectrum 3rd to 15th harmonic  
 Required result: additional error < 0.5%

## Wiring Diagrams

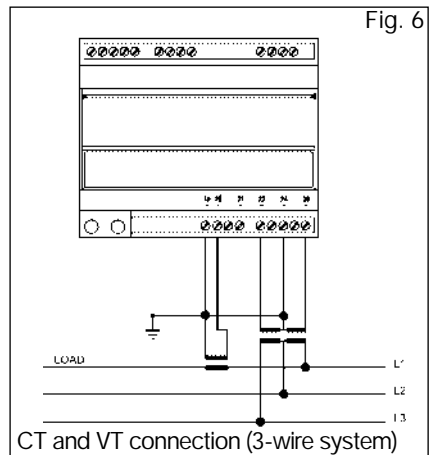
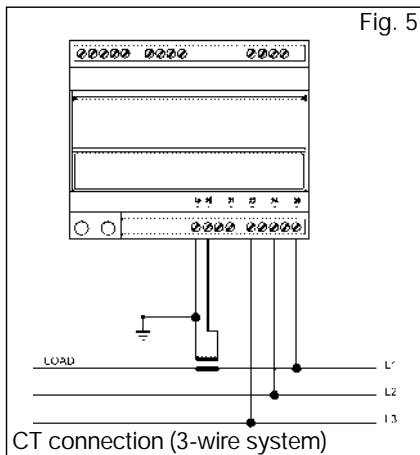
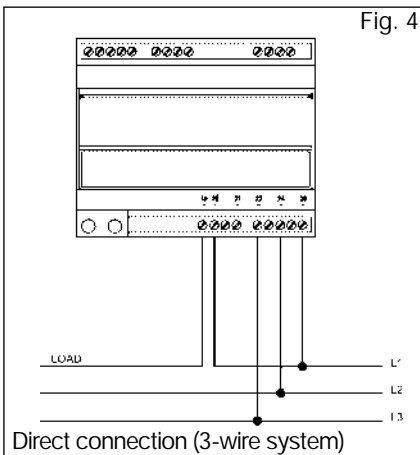
### Single phase input connections

SPT-DIN AV1/AV3/AV4/AV5.1

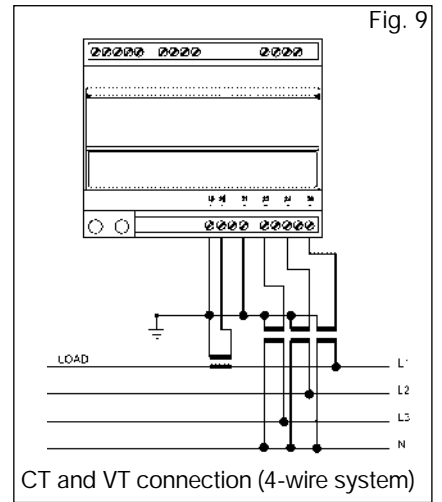
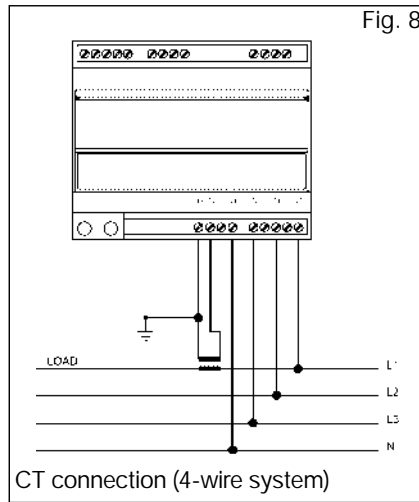
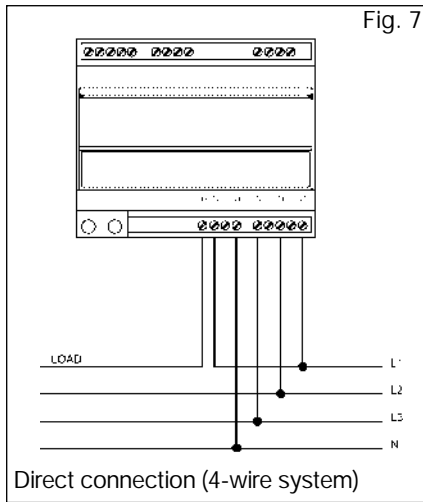


### Three phase input connections - Balanced loads

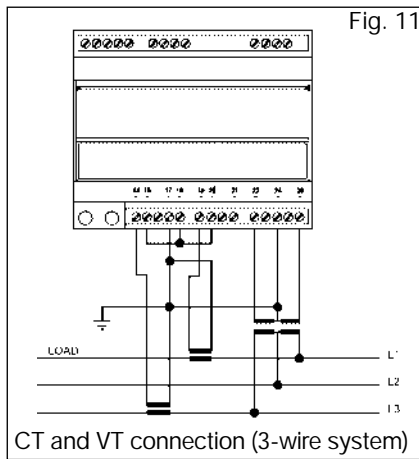
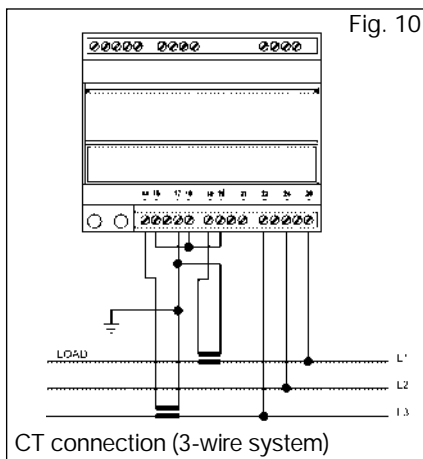
SPT-DIN AV1/AV3/AV4/AV5.1



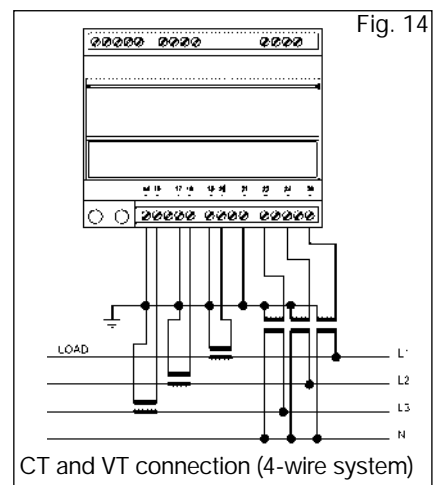
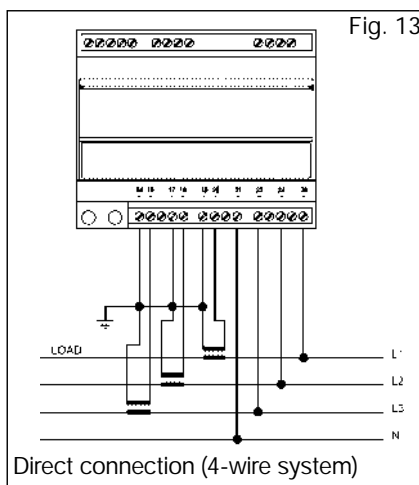
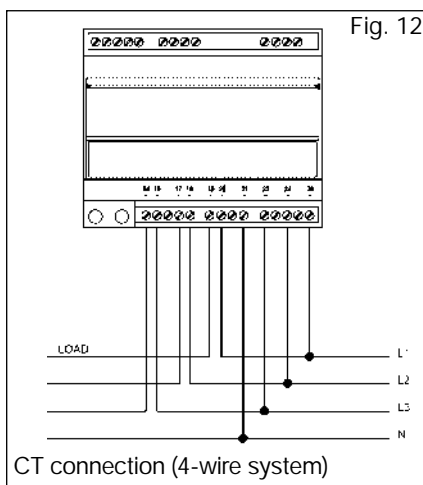
## Wiring Diagrams (cont.)



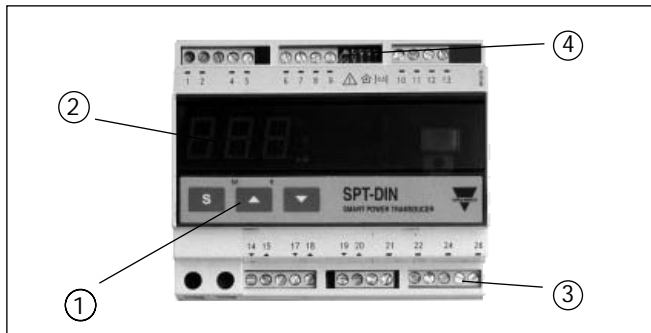
### Three-phase, 3-wire ARON input connections - Unbalanced loads SPT-DIN AV1/AV3/AV4/AV5.3



### Three phase, 4-wire input connections - Unbalanced loads SPT-DIN AV1/AV3/AV4/AV5.3



## Front Panel Description



### 1. Key-pad

Set-up and programming procedures are easily controlled by the 3 pushbuttons.

"S"

- Selection key to select programming function (transducer configuration) and alarm detection.

"▲" and "▼"

- Up and down keys for increasing or decreasing programming values.
- Selecting programming functions and transducer configuration together with the "S" key.

### 2. Display

3 -digit (maximum read-out 999).

Alphanumeric indication by means of 7-segment display for:

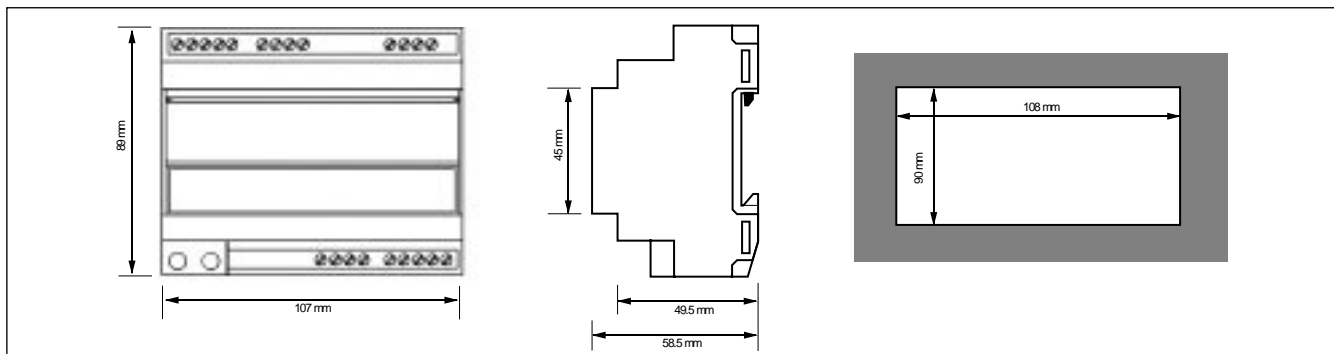
- Displaying only the configuration parameters

### 3. Connection terminal blocks

### 4. Dip-switch

- For the selection of 2/4 wire connection, line biasing and/or line termination (only in case of RS 485 option)

## Dimensions



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