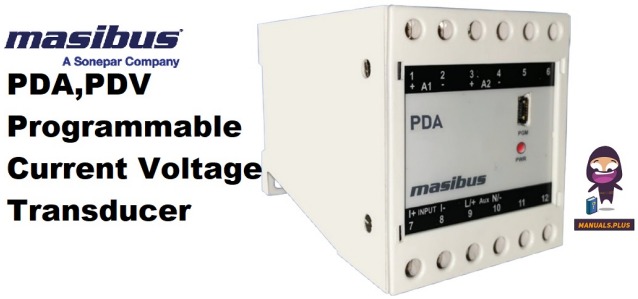

masibus PDA,PDV Programmable Current Voltage Transducer Instruction Manual

Contents

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A Sonepar Company

masibus PDA, PDV Programmable Current Voltage Transducer

Specifications

- **Product Name:** PDA, PDV Programmable Current/Voltage Transducer
- **Input:**
  - **AC Voltage Nominal Input (PT Secondary):** 57.7 V to 415 V AC
  - **Measuring Voltage Range:** 0 to 130% Un
  - **Measurement Method:** True RMS
- **Output:**
  - **Load Independent** DC Current or Voltage Output Signal
  - **Accuracy Class:** 0.2
  - **Isolation:** Up to 3 KV
- **Features:**
  - Equipped with two load-independent, galvanically isolated analogue outputs
  - Configurable for different input ranges and output curves
  - User-friendly MFT Windows-based configuration software for programming
  - Single-phase version, externally powered

Product Usage Instructions

Installation

- Ensure the power is disconnected before installation.
- Connect the AC or voltage input to the designated terminals.
- Connect the DC or voltage output to the remote monitoring equipment as needed.

Programming

- Download and install the user-friendly MFT Windows-based configuration software on a compatible device.
- Connect the transducer to the device running the configuration software using the appropriate interface.

- Follow the software instructions to configure the input range and output curves based on your requirements.

Operation

- Once installed and programmed, ensure all connections are secure.
- Power on the transducer and monitor the output signal on the connected remote monitoring equipment.

Maintenance

- Regularly check for any loose connections or signs of wear.
- Clean the transducer and surrounding area as needed to prevent dust buildup.

INTRODUCTION

- The Masibus PDA / PDV is used to measure and convert AC Current or Voltage input into a load-independent DC or voltage output signal.
- The output signal generated is proportional to the root mean square value of the input Current or Voltage.
- It is equipped with two load-independent, galvanically-isolated analogue outputs that can be configured for different input ranges and output curves.
- The output is usually linked to remote monitoring equipment such as RTU, recorders, PLCs, SCADA systems etc.
- Available only in single phase version, externally powered. AC transducer offers an economical and accurate means of current & voltage measurement on systems where transducers are calibrated to true RMS measurement.
- It provides accuracy class 0.2 with up to 3 KV isolation.
- Programming of the Transducer is easy through user-friendly mMFT Windows-based configuration software.

SPECIFICATIONS

Input:

AC Voltage

Nominal Input (Un) (PT Secondary)	57.7 V to 415 V AC
Measuring Voltage Range	0 to 130 % Un
Measurement Method	True RMS
Burden	<0.3VA at Un
PT Ratio	1 to 9999.999 Programmable on site
Maximum Overload Voltage	1.3 x Un Continuously
	2 x Un for 1 s, with up to 10 repetitions at 10 s intervals

AC Current

Nominal Input (In) (CT Secondary)	1A to 5A
Measuring Current Range	0 to 150 % In
Measurement Method	True RMS
Burden	<0.2VA at In
CT Ratio	1 to 9999.999 Programmable on site
Maximum overload current	2 x In continuously
Frequency	20 x In for 1 s, with up to 10 repetitions at 100 s intervals 45 to 65Hz

Analogue output

Accuracy Class	0.2 as per IEC60688 standard
No. of Outputs	2
Output type	4-20mA, 0-20mA, 0-10V, 0-5V, 1-5V DC
Maximum load resistance	≤750 Ω for 20 mA, ≥ 2 k Ω for 10 V (for each output)
Response time	<500mS
Ripple	<0.4% Peak to Peak
Usage Group	I
External magnetic field	0.5 mT
Common Mode Voltage	100 Vrms

Auxiliary Power Supply

Power Supply	Universal Aux. Supply :85-265VAC, 50/60Hz or 100-300VDC Burden : < 5. 5VA (2.2W)
	DC Aux. Supply: 20-60VDC Burden: < 2.2W

Isolation (Withstanding Voltage)

- Between primary terminals* and secondary terminals
- At least 3000 V AC for 1 minute
- **Between primary terminals*:** At least 3000 V AC for 1 minute

- **Between secondary terminals**:** At least 500 V AC for 1 minute
- Primary terminals indicate aux power terminals & input terminals.
- Secondary terminals indicate analogue O/P-1 and analogue O/P-2.
- **Insulation resistance:** 200MΩ or more at 500 V DC between Input/Output/Power/Case and grounding terminal

Environmental

Operating temperature	0…10 … 23….. 35…55ºC
Storage temperature	-40 to 85°C
Relative humidity	25-95% non-condensing
Pre-conditioning	30 min acc. to IEC 60688
Installation Category	CAT III for < 300V AC
Protection Class	II
Pollution Degree	2
Ingress protection	Housing IP40, Terminals IP20

Physical

Mounting Type	DIN Rail
Dimension (in mm)	71H x 61W x 112D
Case Material	ABS
Weight	0.4 Kg
Connector type	Metal Screw
Conductor size for terminals	≤ 4 mm2

Communication ports

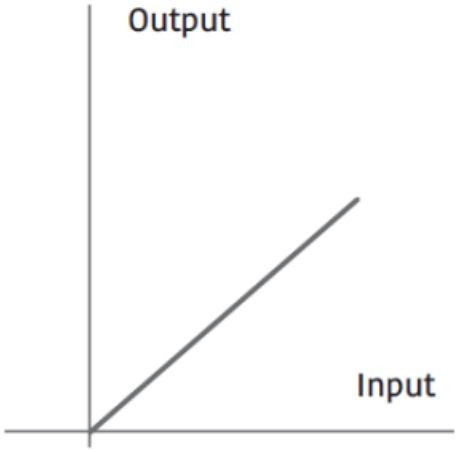
- **Mini USB type:** For on-site configuration

Configuration software tool mMFT

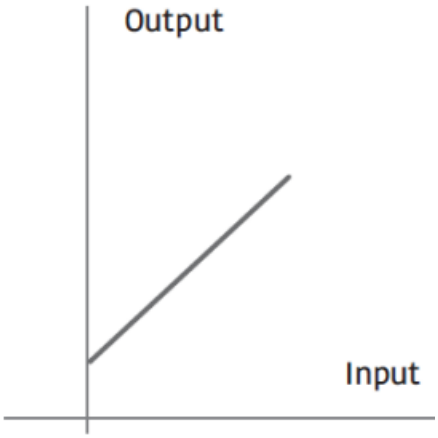
- For on-site configuration of measurement inputs, output and online parameter reading. It can be freely

INPUT-OUTPUT SIGNAL CURVES

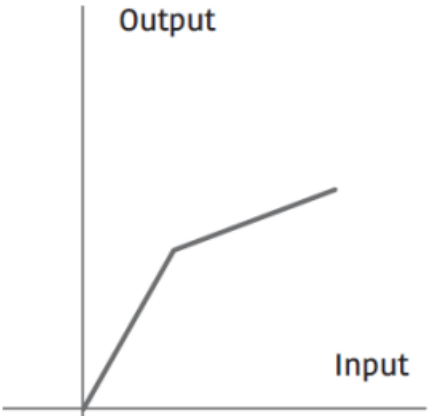
Curve A:
Linear



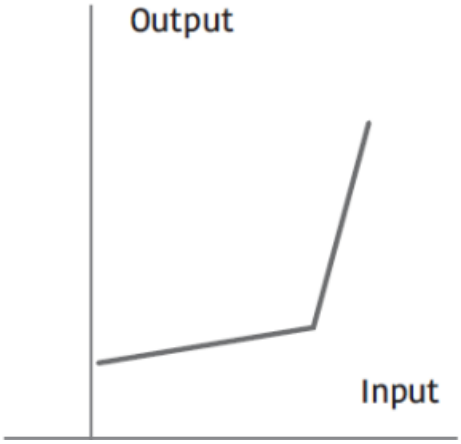
Curve B:
Linear with live zero



Curve C:
Compressed upper region

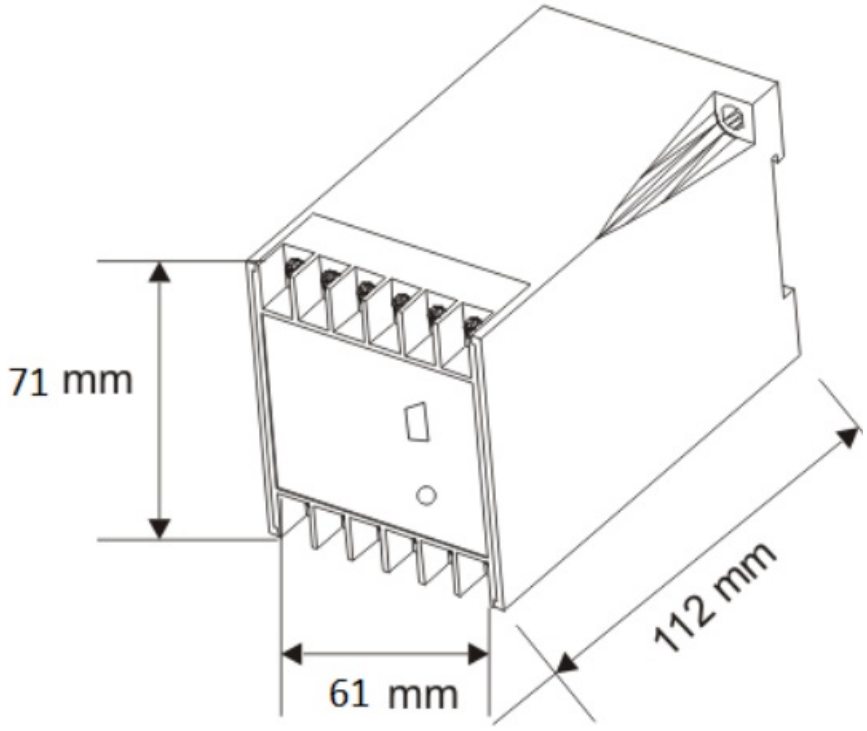


Curve D:
Compressed lower region

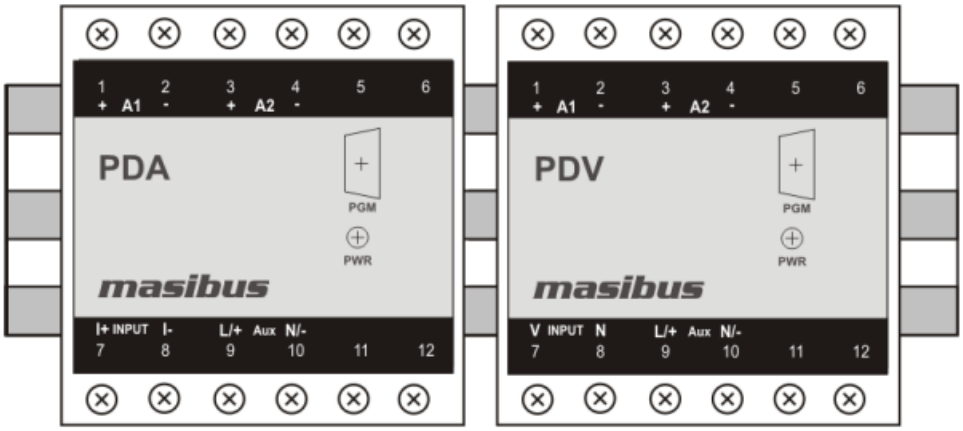


Mechanical Dimensions

Isometric view



Installation details



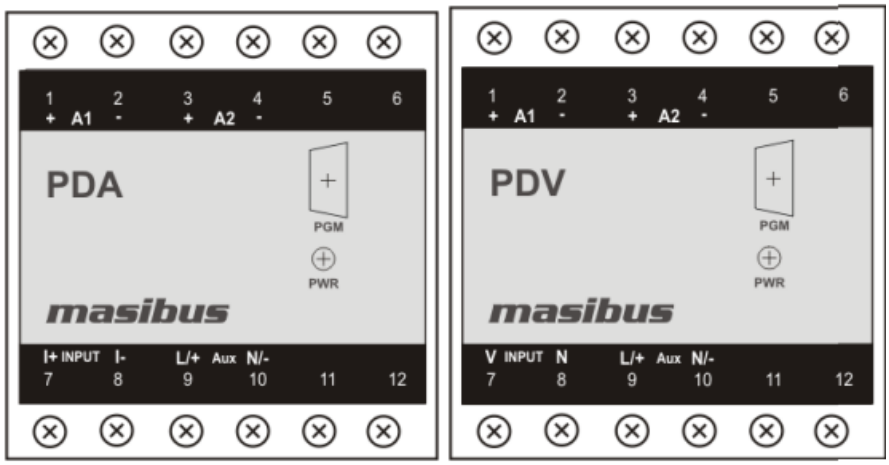
SAFETY WARNING PRECAUSTIONS

- To ensure that the device can be operated safely and all functions can be used, please read these instructions carefully.
- Installation and Start-up must be carried out by qualified personnel only. The relevant country-specific regulations must also be observed.

Before starting it is particularly important to ensure:

- Terminal wiring: check that all cables are correctly connected according to the connection diagram
- All wiring must conform to appropriate standards of good practice and local codes and regulations. The wiring must be suitable for the voltage, current and temperature rating of the system.
- Unused control terminals should not be used as jumper points as they may be internally connected, which may cause damage to the unit.

TERMINAL CONNECTION



Terminal No.	Description
1 A1 + **2 A1 –**	For Analog Output -1
3 A2 + **4 A2 –**	For Analog Output -2
6 INPUT I+/V **7 INPUT I-/N**	For Current/Voltage Input
8 L/+ **9 N/-**	Aux. Power Supply Input

FRONT PANEL DESCRIPTION

Symbol	Function
PWR	ON when the unit is powered up with Aux. Supply
PGM	Communication port for Parameter configuration

PTs and CTs

- Large electrical installations have high voltages and currents, which may exceed the direct connection rating of the PDA/PDV.
- In this case, Potential Transformers (PTs) and Current Transformers (CTs) are used to precisely “step down” or reduce the voltage and current level to suit the
- Transducer rating. Potential Transformers usually have a full-scale output of 110V/240V ac and Current

Transformers, have a full-scale output of 1A/5A.

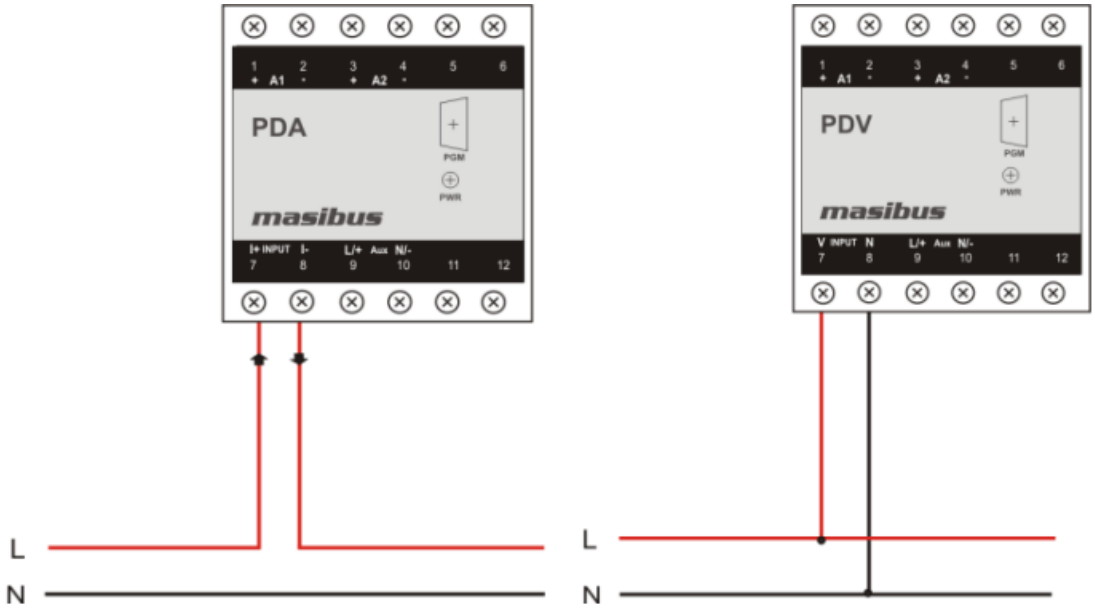
- The PTs (Potential Transformers) and CTs (Current Transformers) must be planned, installed and tested by a qualified electrical contractor before wiring the transducer.
- The accuracy of the measurement also depends on the accuracy of the PTs and CTs.
- Instrument Class 1 or better PTs and CTs are recommended. Do not use protection class CTs to feed the PDA, as they have poor accuracy and phase characteristics.
- Ensure that the CT primary rating has been selected so that your normal load variation lies between 40% and 80% of its full scale. If your CT is over-rated, say if the load is always less than 10% of the CT primary rating, accuracy suffers.

PT, CT WIRING

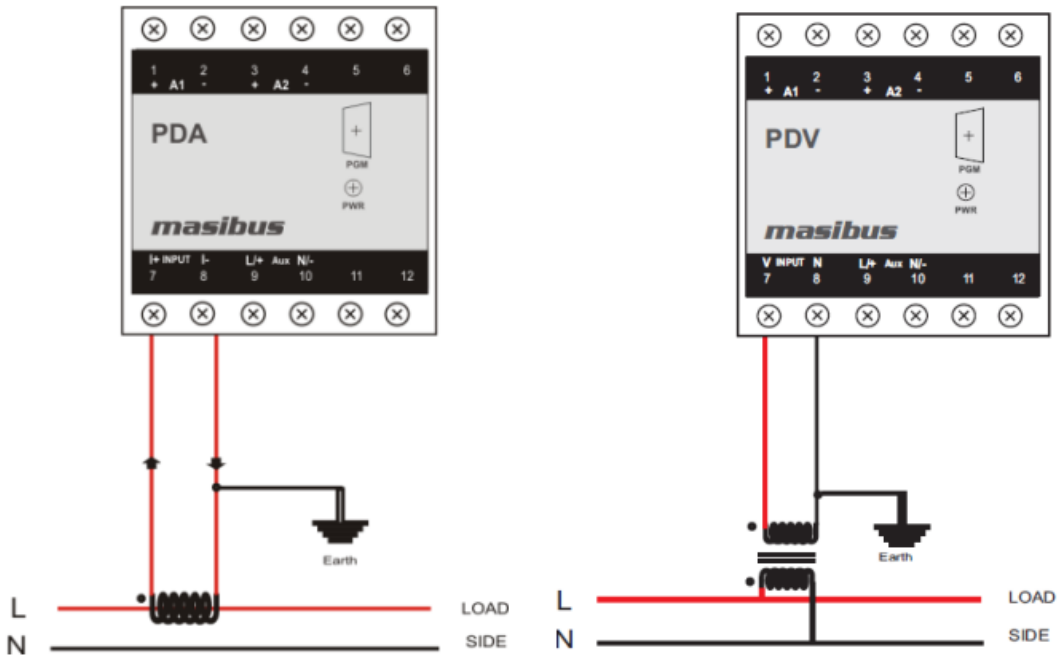
- The PTs and CTs must have adequate VA ratings to support the burden (loading) on the secondary. You may want to support the auxiliary supply burden from one of the PTs.
- CT wiring can impose an additional burden (loading) on the CT.
- For example, if the CT has a 5A secondary and the wire resistance is 1.0 Ω, then the CT has to support an additional burden of 5VA.
- The wiring distance from the CT secondary to the instrument should be such that, the VA of the wire path between the PDA and CT along with the VA of the PDA should not exceed the VA rating of CT, otherwise the CT could get over-burdened and give large errors.
- PDA/PDV should be conveniently located for easy connections of voltage (PT) and Current (CT) signals.

Terminal Wiring Details

1. 1-phase 2-wire direct connection

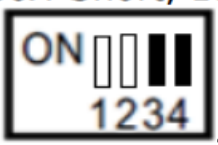


2. 1-phase 2-wire using CT/PT connection



Jumper Setting for Output

- The type of output (current or voltage signal) has to be set by the Jumper Setting.
- For Setting of Jumper, the user needs to open the transducer housing & set the jumper located on the PCB to the desired output type Voltage or Current.
- Output range changing is not possible with the jumper setting.
- Refer to below Fig. for the jumper setting.

Jumper Setting	Type of Output Signal
Jumper 3&4 Short, 1&2 Open 	load-independent current
Jumper 1&2 Short, 3&4 Open 	load-independent voltage

Configuration Via Programming port

- A PC with a USB interface along with the configuration cable TT7SCC and the configuration software are required to Program the transducer. The configuration software mMFT is available on our Website (**www.masibus.com**).
- The connections between “PC→ TT7SCC→ Masibus PDA/PDV Transducer” The power supply must be applied to the Transducer before it can be Configured.

TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

- The information in Table 1 describes potential problems and their possible causes. It also describes checks you can perform or possible solutions for each.

- After referring to this table, if you cannot resolve the problem, contact our sales representative.

Table–1: Troubleshooting

Potential Problem	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
The Power Led OFF after ap plying the control Power to t he PDA/PDV.	The PDA/PDV may not be r eceiving the necessary Po wer.	Verify that the PDA/PDV line (L) and neutral (N) ter minals are Receiving the necessary power.
The data being displayed is i naccurate or not what you expect.	Incorrect setup values.	Check that the correct values have been entered f or PDA/PDV setup parameters (CT and PT ratings, Output setting).
	Incorrect voltage inputs.	Check PDA/PDV voltage input terminals to verify th at adequate voltage is present.
	PDA/PDV is wired improperl y.	Check that all CTs or PTs are connected correctly and that they are energized. Check shorting termi nals.

THE UNIT NOT TURNING ON

- The problem can be a bad connection/power of incorrect rating.
- First check, the power on the terminal of the instrument itself if it is not present then the fault is in the power cable.
- One must take care while dealing with Power wirings because it may create electrical shock.

UNSTABLE READING

- Check for loose connections.
- First, verify that all conventional instrumentation norms have been followed for wiring.
- Check for ripple on power supplies of Input section and Output sections. If power supplies have ripples, the input voltage may be low or there is some failure on the power supply card.

OUTPUT NOT MATCHING WITH THE EXPECTED VALUE

- It is a normal tendency to doubt the instrument performance when the Output is not matching the expected value. Kindly make sure that the output is incorrect with respect to input signal, before attempting any re-calibration.
- Account for measuring instrument’s inaccuracies, lead errors and calibration errors. Care must be taken when measuring Output signal.
- An ordinary 3½ digit multimeter is used it can show reading which deviates from what the instrument is showing as the accuracy of the multimeter may not be as good as that of the instrument.
- So use the calibrating instrument with an accuracy better than 0.1% for calibration.
- If these troubleshooting tips do not solve your problem then, please contact technical support at either nearest area office or Main Head Office as given on the first page.

- For the operation manual please visit **www.masibus.com**
- Specifications are subject to change without notice due to Continuous improvements.
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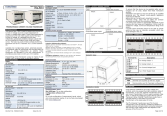
- **Tel: +91792328727577**
- **Fax: +917923287281**
- **Web: www.masibus.com**
- **Email: support@masibus.com**

Frequently Asked Questions

- **Q: Can the transducer measure both AC and voltage?**
  - **A:** Yes, the transducer can measure and convert both AC and voltage inputs into a load-independent DC output signal.
- **Q: What is the accuracy class of the transducer?**
  - **A:** The transducer has an accuracy class of 0.2, providing precise measurements.

Documents / Resources

	masibus PDA,PDV Programmable Current Voltage Transducer [pdf] Instruction Manual PDA, PD, PDA PDV Programmable Current Voltage Transducer, PDA PDV, Programmable Current Voltage Transducer, Current Voltage Transducer, Voltage Transducer

References

- User Manual