



- Védő, mérő és TP osztályú áramváltók (CT), valamint induktív PT-k ellenőrzése
- Gerjesztési karakterisztika és hibagörbe mérése kisfrekvenciás módszerrel
- Áttétel, polaritás, áttételi hiba és fázistolás mérése feszültségmérés módszerrel
- Szabadalmaztatott többfunkciós forgógéger a billentyűzet kiváltásához
- 5.7"-os LCD
- Távvezérlési lehetőség
- A legnagyobb mérési pontosság 0.05 %
- Beépített nyomtató mérési jegyzőkönyv nyomtatásához
- Kis méretek és súly (9 kg)

The CT/PT Analyzer is the revolutionary testing system for various CTs and PTs according to IEC and IEEE/ANSI standard. The Analyzer can automatically complete the test within seconds by one click of the patented multifunctional rotary mouse. It allows to test the knee-point voltage up to 40kV CTs and PTs on-site in power grids or in manufacturers' production facilities or test labs.

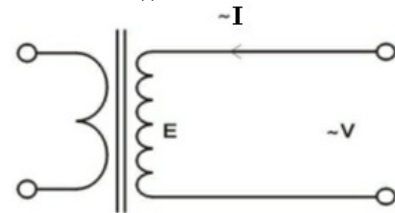
Technical Data

- Test Standard: IEC61869-2(IEC60044-1,60044-6), IEC61869-3(IEC60044-2), IEEE/ANSI C57.13
- Maximum Knee Voltage Measurement: 40kV
- Klímet: feszültség: 0~180V(RMS) áram: 0~12A(RMS), 36A(csúcs)
- Voltage Measurement Accuracy: $\pm 0.05\%$
- CT Ratio Measurement: range:1~30000 accuracy: $\pm 0.05\%$
- PT Ratio Measurement: range:1~10000 accuracy: $\pm 0.05\%$
- Phase Measurement: accuracy: $\pm 2\text{min}$ resolution: 0.01min
- Secondary Winding Resistance Measurement:
 - range: 0~300 Ω
 - accuracy: 0.1% $\pm 1\text{m}\Omega$
- Burden Measurement: range: 0~300VA accuracy: 0.1% $\pm 0.1\text{VA}$
- Memory Capacity: >3000 groups test results
- Power Supply
 - Nominal input voltage: customized (AC 220V/230V/120V/127V $\pm 10\%$, 1-phase)
 - Nominal frequency: 50/60 Hz
 - Rated current: 10A at 230V / 12A at 115V
 - Connection: Standard AC socket (IEC 60320)
- Environmental Conditions
 - Operation temperature: 0 ... +50 °C (+32 ... +122 °F)
 - Storage temperature: -25 ... +70 °C (-13 ... +158 °F)
 - Humidity range: relative humidity 5 ... 95 %, non- condensing
 - Vibration: EC 60068-2-6(20m/s² at 10 ... 150: Hz)
- Miscellaneous
 - Weight: 9kg(19.84 lb)
 - Dimensions (W x H x D, without handle): 340x300x150mm
- Safety Standards, Electromagnetic Compatibility
 - EMC: The product adheres to the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Directive 2004/108/EC(CE conform). IEC 61326-1; IEC 61000-6-4; IEC 61000-3-2/3
 - Safety: The product adheres to the low voltage Directive 2006/95/EC(CE conform). IEC 61010-1

Basic Principle of Low-frequency Measurement Method

The principle of CT voltage-current characteristic measurement circuit as below:

- CT primary side open circuit, inject voltage from secondary side, curve relation between voltage measurement and injection current.
- This curve is similar to curve relation of CT excitation potential (E) and excitation current (I).



Assumes that CT excitation winding is at one excitation current(I), the magnetizing inductance is L, the excitation impedance is Z: $V=I \cdot Z$
The relation of magnetizing inductance L and excitation impedance Z is as following:

$$Z = \omega \cdot L = 2\pi f L; V = I \cdot 2\pi f L$$

By the formula is visible, when it is at magnetizing inductance L, this is proportional to voltage V and frequency f.

Assumes that $f=50\text{Hz}$, in order to reach excitation current I_x , the injection voltage V_x is 2000V:

$$V_x = I_x \cdot 2\pi f L = 2000\text{V}$$

If change the frequency:

- $f=50\text{Hz}$, $V_x=2000\text{V}$
- $f=5\text{Hz}$, $V_x \leq 200\text{V}$
- $f=0.5\text{Hz}$, $V_x \leq 20\text{V}$

In order to make CT into the same degree of saturation, this shows that lower frequency can make the voltage required lower greatly.

Készülékkel szállított tartozékok

