

SIMEAS T single-channel

Measuring Transducers for  
High-Tension Variables

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POWER QUALITY  
Catalogue 2006



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Zertifikat-Registrier-Nr. 217538 QM

Frankfurt am Main 2005-09-29

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Catalogue 2006

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# SIMEAS T Passive measuring transducers

## for AC Current/Voltage

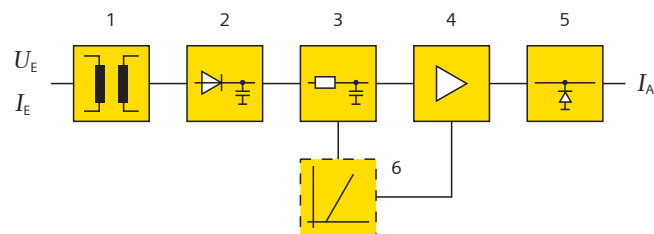
### Description

The passive SIMEAS T-measuring transducers convert high-tension input AC voltage or current (45-65 Hz) into impressed DC current at the output.

Several instruments such as recorders, indicators, remote controllers, computers or regulators can be directly or remotely connected to and driven from the output, up to the maximum allowable load. The inputs and outputs are galvanically isolated from each other. Auxiliary power is not required.

### Operation

The converter (1) transmits the input signal  $I_E$  or  $U_E$  via the rectifier and smoother (2) to the signal analyser (3) which controls the output amplifier (4). Fed by the smoothing circuit, the output amplifier delivers an impressed current  $I_A$ , which is proportional to the input signal magnitude. The protection circuitry (5) protects the output from open and short-circuits and from transitional overvoltage spikes. The AC-measuring transducer with an extended final range adjusts the measurement range via an expansion circuit (6).



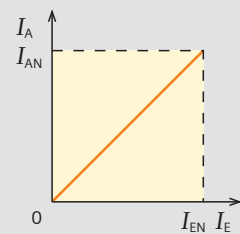
- 1 Converter
- 2 Rectification, Smoothing
- 3 Signal analysis
- 4 Output amplifier
- 5 Protection circuit
- 6 Expansion circuit (optional)



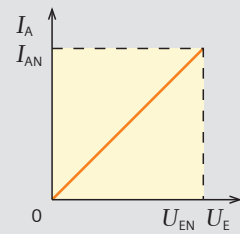
### Features

- Small dimensions
- Fast delivery times, standard types from stock
- CE-marking
- Resistant to EMV-interference
- Compliant with the relevant national and international standards
- High quality, long lifetime
- Galvanic isolation with high breakdown voltage
- High measurement accuracy
- Powerful output circuitry
- High equipment safety and reliability

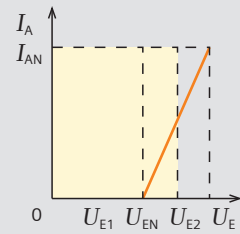
### Characteristics



**AC current**  
 $I_A$  = output current DC  
 $I_E$  = input current AC  
 $I_{AN}$  = nominal output current  
 $I_{EN}$  = nominal input current



**AC voltage**  
 $I_A$  = output current DC  
 $U_E$  = input voltage AC  
 $I_{AN}$  = nominal output current  
 $U_{EN}$  = nominal input voltage



**AC voltage with extended final range**  
 $I_A$  = output current DC  
 $U_E$  = input voltage AC  
 $I_{AN}$  = nominal output current  
 $U_{EN}$  = nominal input voltage  
 $U_{E1}$  = start of measurement range  
 $U_{E2}$  = end of measurement range

### Input

Maximum nominal supply voltage	Y 230 / $\Delta$ 400 V und $\Delta$ 500 V
Power consumption (per channel where $I = I_{EN}$ )	0,3 VA where $I_{AN} = 2,5$ mA 0,4 VA where $I_{AN} = 5$ mA 0,6 VA where $I_{AN} = 10$ mA 0,9 VA where $I_{AN} = 20$ mA
Permissible output range	1,2 $I_{EN}$ or 1,2 $U_{EN}$
Nominal frequency $f_{EN}$	50 Hz; 60 Hz
Frequency range $f_E$	45 Hz bis 65 Hz
Waveform	sine

### Measuring transducer input ac-current $I_E$

Standard nominal current $I_{EN}$	See ordering data
Constant overload	
where $I_{EN} = 1$ A, 1,2 A	2 A
where $I_{EN} = 1,5$ A	3 A
where $I_{EN} = 2$ A, 2,4 A	4 A
where $I_{EN} = 2,5$ A	5 A
where $I_{EN} = 5$ A, 6 A	10 A
where $I_{EN} = 7,5$ A	12 A
where $I_{EN} = 10$ A	15 A
Surge overload	
where $I_{EN} = 1$ A, 1,2 A, 1,5 A	50 A for 1 sec
where $I_{EN} = 2$ A, 2,4 A, 2,5 A	100 A for 1 sec
where $I_{EN} = 5$ A, 6 A, 7,5 A, 10 A	200 A for 1 sec

### Measuring transducer input AC voltage $U_E$

Standard nominal voltage $U_{EN}$	see ordering data
Custom nominal voltage $U_{EN}$	range 40 to 500 V
Constant overload	1,5 x $U_{EN}$ but max 600 V
Surge overload	$\leq 2 \times U_{EN}$ (5 pulses 1 sec, in 5 secs apart)

### Output

Standard nominal current $I_{AN}$	2,5 mA, 5 mA, 10 mA, 20 mA
Custom nominal current $I_{AN}$	range 1 to 20 mA
Nominal output range	0 to $I_{AN}$
Permissible output range	0 to 1,2 $I_{AN}$
Open-circuit voltage $U_{AL}$	$\leq 30$ V
Nominal load $R_{BIN}$	7,5 V / $I_{AN}$
Operational load $R_{BI}$	0 to 15 V / $I_{AN}$
Residual ripple $I_{SS}$	$\leq 0,5$ % SS of $I_{AN}$
Setting time $t_{99}$	
Measuring transducer AC current	$\leq 1$ s
Measuring transducer AC voltage	$\leq 0,4$ s

### Errors and influential effects

Relative errors with + or - sign	
Errors under reference conditions	0,5 % relative to $I_{AN}$
Reference conditions	
Input current $I_E$	0,05 $I_{EN}$ to $I_{EN}$
Input voltage $U_E$	0,2 $U_{EN}$ to $U_{EN}$
Frequency $f_E$	$f_{EN} \pm 1$ %
Waveform	sine, distortion factor $\leq 0,2$ %
Load $R_{BI}$	$R_{BIN} \pm 1$ %
Ambient temperature $T_{UJ}$	23 °C $\pm$ 1 °C
Warm-up time	$\leq 15$ min
Extraneous fields	none

Influential effects of input voltage from $U_{EN}$ to 1,2 $U_{EN}$	$\leq 0,4$ %
input current from $I_{EN}$ to 1,2 $I_{EN}$	$\leq 0,5$ % $\leq 0,1$ %
ambient temperature	$\leq 0,3$ % / 10 K
frequency (45 - 65 Hz)	$\leq 0,03$ % / Hz
harmonic frequencies (3rd harmonics only)	$\leq 0,33$ x distortion factor in %
load	$\leq 0,2$ % when load changes from 0 $\Omega$ to 15 V / $I_{AN}$
warming-up	$\leq 0,3$ %

### Other technical details

Surge voltage VDE 0435 part 303 at type-testing	
input versus output	$U = 5$ kV, 1,2 / 50 $\mu$ sec
input and output as differential voltage	$R = 500 \Omega$ 3 pulses in each polarity direction
Dielectric strength input versus output	(Test voltage) $U_{rms} = 5,5$ kV, 50 Hz sine, 1 min (type-testing)
Permissible ambient temperature according to IEC 68-2 / 1-3	
working temperature range	- 10 °C to + 60 °C
functional temperature range	- 25 °C to + 70 °C
storage temperature range	- 40 °C to + 85 °C
Climatic application class	EN 60721-3-3 (seldom slight condensation) Environment class IR 2
Mechanical resistance against dropping, vibration and shock	to DIN EN 61010 part 1
Fire resistance class	V0

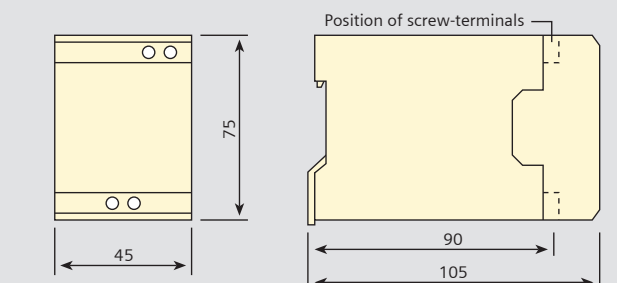
### Safety

Safety measures	to DIN EN 61010 part 1
Overvoltage category	III
Pollution category	2

### Electromagnetic compatibility

Interference emission	to DIN EN 50081-1
Radio interference field strength	to DIN EN 55022 class B
Interference immunity	to EN 50082-2
Interference immunity to electromagnetic fields 10 V / m	to IEC 801-3
Static electricity discharge ESD 8 kV	to IEC 801-2
Fast transients unsymmetrical burst 2 kV with cap. coupling	to IEC 801-4

### Dimensions



## Selection and Ordering Data

Measuring transducer for AC Voltage  $U_{EN}$  7KG6101- 

			1	
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Nominal frequency $f_{EN}$	
50 Hz	2
60 Hz	3

Input voltage $U_{EN}$	
40 V	K
100 / $\sqrt{3}$ V	A
60 V	L
110 / $\sqrt{3}$ V	B
120 / $\sqrt{3}$ V	C
132 / $\sqrt{3}$ V	D
100 V	E
110 V	F
120 V	J
132 V	N
150 V	P
220 V	G
230 V	W
240 V	V
250 V	Q
300 V	U
380 V	H
400 V	R
500 V	S

Other input voltages according to the details supplied in plain text  $Z^{1)}$  J1Y

Output signal $I_{AN}$	
DC 0 to 2,5 mA	G
DC 0 to 5 mA	H
DC 0 to 10 mA	J
DC 0 to 20 mA	K

Other output signal ranges  $\geq 1$  mA DC (however not live-zero) according to the details supplied in plain text  $Z^{1)}$  K1Y

Measurement range	
0 bis $U_{ENmax}$	0

Measuring transducer for AC Current  $I_{EN}$  7KG6111- 

			1	0
--	--	--	---	---

Nominal frequency $f_{EN}$	
50 Hz	2
60 Hz	3

Input current $I_{EN}$	
1 A	A
1,2 A	B
1,5 A	K
2 A	C
2,4 A	D
2,5 A	L
5 A	E
6 A	F
7,5 A	G
10 A	J

Output signal $I_{AN}$	
DC 0 to 1 mA	E
DC 0 to 2,5 mA	G
DC 0 to 5 mA	H
DC 0 to 10 mA	J
DC 0 to 20 mA	K

Operating instructions<sup>2)</sup> for 7KG6101 and 7KG6111 7KG4000-8AA  
German, English, French, Spanish and Italian

1) Only after consulting with the suppliers  
2) One set of operating instructions is supplied with each unit

## SIMEAS T Active measuring transducers

for AC Current/Voltage (effective value)

### Application area

The active SIMEAS T-measuring transducers with an auxiliary power supply convert the effective value of high-tension input AC voltage or current into impressed DC current or voltage at the output.

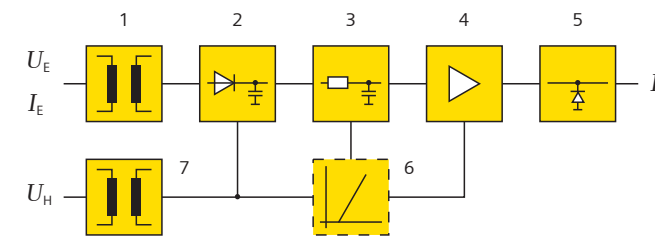
Several instruments such as recorders, indicators, remote controllers, computers or regulators can be directly or remotely connected to and driven from the output, up to the maximum allowable load. The input, output and auxiliary power supply are galvanically dependent on each other.

### Operation (see overview circuit diagram)

The converter (1) transfers the input signal  $I_E$  or  $U_E$  via the rectifier and smoother (2) to the signal analyser (3), which controls the output amplifier (4). Fed by the smoothing circuit, the output amplifier delivers an impressed current  $I_A$  that is proportional to the input value  $I_E$ . The protection circuitry (5) protects the output from an open-circuit and from transitional overvoltage spikes.

The AC measuring transducers with an extended final range or extended initial range or with a knee-characteristic all adjust their measurement range via an expansion circuit (6).

The auxiliary AC or DC power is converted into an internal power supply via an AC or a DC auxiliary power module (7).



1) Converter  
2) Rectification, Smoothing  
3) Signal analysis  
4) Output amplifier  
5) Protection circuit  
6) Expansion circuit (optional)  
7) Auxiliary power supply

### Features

- Small dimensions
- Fast delivery times,  $\square$  standard types from stock
- CE-marking
- Resistent to EMV-interference
- Compliant with the relevant national  $\square$  and international standards
- High quality, long lifetime
- Galvanic isolation with high  $\square$  breakdown voltage
- High measurement accuracy
- Powerful output circuitry
- High equipment safety and reliability

### Construction

The measuring transducers are hard-wired and tested functional units. A snap-fitting is provided for a 35mm mounting rail to DIN EN 50022.

The inputs, outputs and auxiliary power can be reliably connected with screw-terminals.

The units are free from silicon and halogens, and are of low-flammability.

Adjustment potentiometer and test points are accessible after the removal of the housing cover.









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