

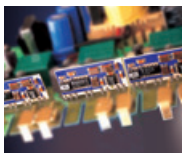


TRIAD 2 Range

Programmable digital transducers with 1 to 4 analogue outputs
Programmable accuracy class

PRODUCT ADVANTAGES

- + Up to 4 **PROGRAMMABLE ANALOGUE OUTPUTS**
- + **4 kV INSULATION**
- + **CONFIGURABLE AND MODIFIABLE**
using the TRIADJUST 2 software
- + **ADJUSTABLE**
accuracy within Class 0.1
as per IEC 60688
- + **ADJUSTABLE RESPONSE TIME**
down to 50 ms
- + **DIGITAL OUTPUT**
available as an **OPTION**



Multi-function, economical instrument with 4 functions in the same casing



Communication, Ethernet RS 485 or optical head



Accessibility and safety:
large-dimension terminals
Insulated circuits



Ergonomic: easy mounting on DIN rail or switchboard

► Main specifications

Quantities measured: 1, 2, 3, 4 to be chosen from I, V, U, F, FP, P, Q, S, $\cos\phi$, ϕ , ϕU , ϕV , $\tan\phi$

Configuration of TRIAD 2: in factory or by the user with the TRIADJUST 2 software

Accuracy (programmable): Class 0.1 / 0.15 / 0.2 / 0.5 / 1

Current inputs: 1 A, 5 A and 10 A

Voltage inputs: 100 to 480 V (ph-ph) or 100 / $\sqrt{3}$ to 480 / $\sqrt{3}$ V (ph-N)

Transfer curves: linear, 2 slopes or quadratic

Output signals: ± 1 mA, ± 5 mA, ± 20 mA, ± 1 V, ± 10 V

Response time in Class 0.2: 200 ms

Operating frequency: 50 or 60 Hz

Auxiliary power supply with wide dynamic range: 80 to 265 V ac/dc or 19 to 58 V dc

Compliance with CE directive

Digital technology

TRIAD 2 Programmable model

► Factory-programmable

- The transducer delivered is ready to operate and can be connected to the electrical network in order to deliver output signals tailored for your installation.
- To benefit from this, you simply need to know the exact specifications of your electrical installation:
 - Type of network: split-phase, balanced or unbalanced three-phase, 3 or 4 wires.
 - Type of electrical connections.
 - Number of electrical quantities to be measured: 1, 2, 3 or 4.
 - Precise measurement ranges of the input/output quantities to be measured.

Users can modify a factory configuration at any time with the TRIADJUST 2 software if the specifications of the electrical network change.

► Environment and standards

EMC IMMUNITY

(standard of reference: IEC 60688, IEC 61326-1, IEC 61000-6-5)

Shock voltage as per IEC 61000-4-5	2 kV in differential mode 4 kV in common mode
Oscillating wave as per IEC 61000-4-12	1 kV in differential mode 2.5 kV in common mode
Fast electrical transients in bursts as per IEC 61000-4-4	2 kV on power supply 2 kV on inputs/outputs
Electrostatic discharge as per IEC 61000-4-2	8 kV in the air 6 kV in contact
EM radiated field as per IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m (80 MHz to 3 GHz)
Voltage dips as per IEC 61000-4-11	30% reduction during 20 ms 60% reduction during 1 s
Voltage interruptions as per IEC 61000-4-11	100% reduction during 100 ms 100% reduction during 100 ms

► Programmable via TRIADJUST 2

- With the TRIADJUST 2 software and one of the 3 communication modes available (Ethernet, RS485 or optical head) you can program all the parameters characterizing a TRIAD 2 transducer.
- To do so, simply choose a model which suits your electrical installation:
 - Type of network: split-phase, balanced or unbalanced three-phase, 3 or 4 wires.
 - Number of analogue outputs required (1, 2, 3 or 4).
 - Value of the auxiliary source.
- You are then free to configure the TRIAD 2 transducer delivered as you wish and to print out the stickers corresponding to the parameters programmed.

EMC emissions

Radiated and conducted As per CISPR11

Climatic specifications (IEC 60068 2-1/2-2/2-30)

Operating temperature	-10°C to +55°C
Storage temperature	-40°C to +70°C
Relative humidity	≤ 95% to 55°C

Safety specifications (IEC 61010-1)

Installation category	3
Pollution level	2
Fire resistance	UL94, severity V0

Mechanical specifications (IEC 60068 2-6/2-27/2-29/2-32/2-63)

Protection rating	IP 20
Mechanical shocks	IEC 60068-2-27
Vibrations	IEC 60068-2-6
Drop test with packaging	NF 0042-1

► Mounting accessories

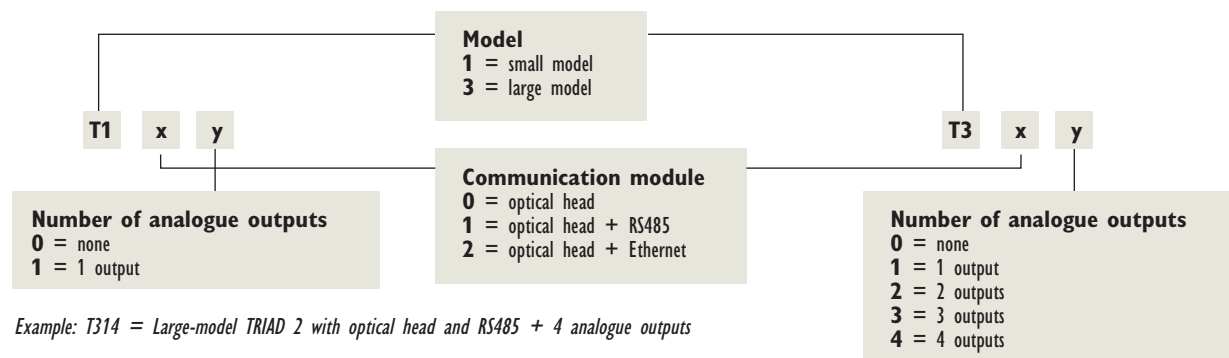
Model	Reference
Plate mounting for T1xy	ACCT 1007
Plate mounting for T3xy	ACCT 1006

► Casing

Weight	320 g (T1xy) / 700 g (T3xy)
Mounting	DIN rail 43700 or plate mounting
Connection	Terminals with mobile stirrup clamp with screw for 4 single-wire 6 mm ² conductors or 2 multi-wire 4 mm ² conductors

► Hardware identification

The TRIAD 2 T1xy and T3xy are fully configurable with the TRIADJUST 2 software which allows users to modify the characteristics of their products right up to the last minute.



TRIAD 2 Range

► Measurement and instrumentation Programmable digital transducers

Network	Function	T1xy model	T3xy model
Single-phase	V	•	•
	I	•	•
	F	•	•
	P	•	•
	Q	•	•
	S	•	•
	FP	•	•
	Tan ϕ	•	•
	Cos ϕ	•	•
	ϕ	•	•
Balanced 3-phase, 3 wires	U12, U23, U31	•	•
	I1, I2, I3	•	•
	F	•	•
	Pt	•	•
	Qt	•	•
	St	•	•
	FPt	•	•
	Tan ϕ	•	•
	Cos ϕ t	•	•
	ϕ t	•	•
	I1, I2, I3 signed	•	•
Balanced 3-phase, 4 wires	V1, V2, V3	•	•
	U12, U23, U31	•	•
	I1, I2, I3	•	•
	F	•	•
	P1, P2, P3, Pt	•	•
	Q1, Q2, Q3, Qt	•	•
	S1, S2, S3, St	•	•
	FP1, FP2, FP3, FPt	•	•
	Tan ϕ	•	•
	Cos (ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ 3, ϕ t)	•	•
	ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ 3, ϕ t	•	•
	I1, I2, I3 signed	•	•
Unbalanced 3-phase, 3/4 wires	V1, V2, V3		•
	U12, U23, U31		•
	I1, I2, I3		•
	F		•
	P1, P2, P3, Pt		•
	Q1, Q2, Q3, Qt		•
	S1, S2, S3, St		•
	FP1, FP2, FP3, FPt		•
	Tan ϕ		•
	Cos (ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ 3, ϕ t)		•
	ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ 3, ϕ t		•
	ϕ (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12)		•
	ϕ (V1/V2, V2/V3, V3/V1)		•
	I1, I2, I3 signed		•
Split-phase	V1, V2		•
	U12		•
	I1, I2		•
	F		•
	P1, P2, Pt		•
	Q1, Q2, Qt		•
	S1, S2, St		•
	FP1, FP2, FPt		•
	Tan ϕ		•
	Cos (ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ t)		•
	ϕ 1, ϕ 2, ϕ t		•
	ϕ (V1/V2)		•
	I1 signed, I2 signed		•

TRIAD 2

Programmable model

► Electrical specifications

Voltage input		
Rated value	T1: from 57.7 Vac to 276 Vac max. T3: from 57.7 Vac to 480 Vac max.	
Frequency	50 Hz: 42.5...57.5 Hz 60 Hz: 51...69 Hz	
Max. measured voltage on primary	1,000 kV (ph-ph)	
Acceptable overloads	T1: 300 Vac permanent - 460 Vac / 10s T3: 520 Vac permanent - 800 Vac / 10s	
Consumption	< 0.2 A	
Input impedance	400 kΩ	
Current inputs		
Rated value	0 to 10 A max.	
Max. measured current on primary	40,000 A	
Acceptable overload	50 I _n / 1 s	
Consumption	< 0.15 VA	
Auxiliary power supply		
High level	80 / 265 Vac (50/60 Hz) — 110 to 375 Vdc	
Low level	19 / 58 Vdc	
Consumption	High level	Low level
	T1: 8.5 VA max. T3: 20 VA max.	T1: 5 W max. T3: 10 W max.
Analogue outputs		
Rated values	Current	Voltage
	± 1 mA, ± 5 mA, ± 20 mA	± 1 V, ± 10 V
Acceptable resistive load	15 V / I _o ⁽¹⁾	≤ 1 kΩ
Acceptable capacitive load	0.1 μF	0.1 μF
Overrun	1.2 I _o ⁽¹⁾	1.2 U _o ⁽¹⁾
Peak-peak residual wave	± 0.2% of I _o ⁽¹⁾	± 0.2% of U _o ⁽¹⁾
Programmable response time	50 ms — 100 ms — 200 ms — 500 ms — 1 s	
Transfer curve	Linear, 2 slopes or quadratic	

⁽¹⁾ I_o = output current, U_o = output voltage

► Communication

	Optical head	Ethernet	RS485
Connection	USB (PC) Optical (product)	RJ45	2 wires Half-duplex
Protocol	MODBUS RTU mode	MODBUS / TCP RTU mode	MODBUS / JBUS RTU mode
Speed	38,400 baud	10 base T	2,400 to 115,200 baud
Parity	-	-	Even, odd or none
JBus addresses	-	-	1 to 247
Transmission length	2 m	100 m	1.2 km as EIA 485

► Metrological specifications

Measurements	Accuracy class over measurement range (as per IEC 60688)				
	RT = 50 ms	RT = 100 ms	RT = 200 ms	RT = 500 ms	RT = 1s
V, U, I, F, P, Q, S, FP, Tanφ, Cosφ, φ, ϕU, ϕV	± 1%	± 0.5%	± 0.2%	± 0.15%	± 0.1%

* RT: Response time for F = 50 Hz

** Phase angle between voltages

Programmable digital transducers

Measurement and instrumentation

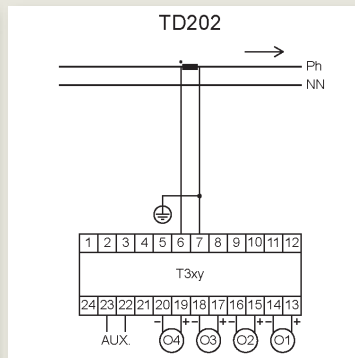


Diagram of a TD203 component. It is a rectangular component with a 10-pin connector. The top row of pins is labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bottom row of pins is labeled 10, 9, 8, 7, 6. The component is labeled T1xy. The connections are as follows: Pin 1 is connected to the Ph line. Pin 2 is connected to the NN line. Pin 3 is connected to the NN line. Pin 4 is connected to the NN line. Pin 5 is connected to the NN line. Pin 10 is connected to the AUX line. Pin 6 is connected to the O1 line. Pin 7 is connected to the O1 line with a plus sign.

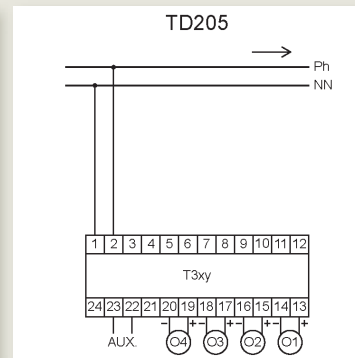
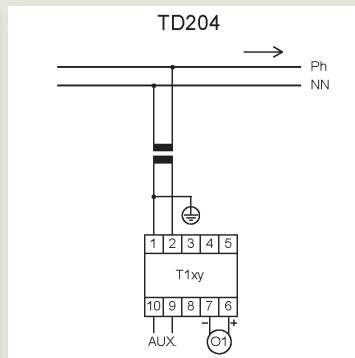
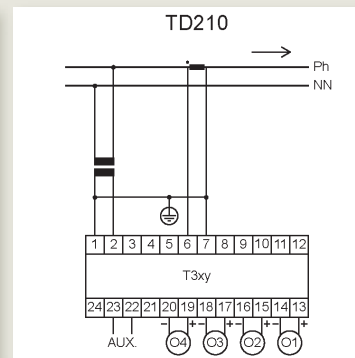
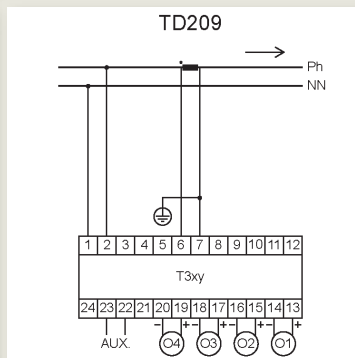
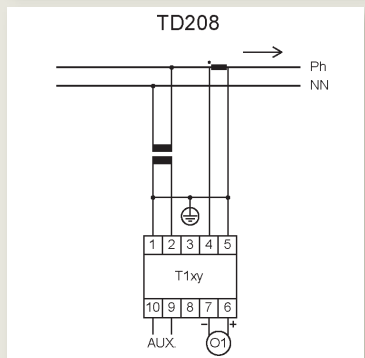
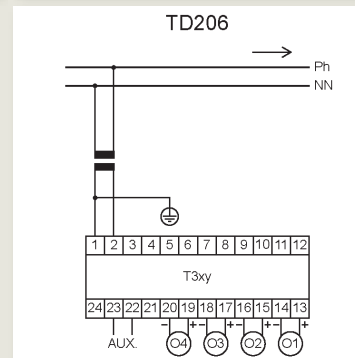
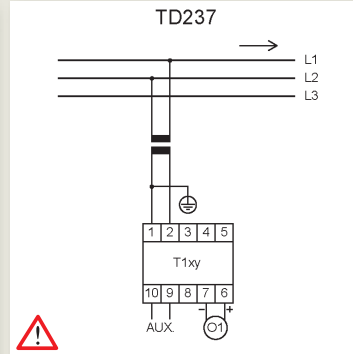
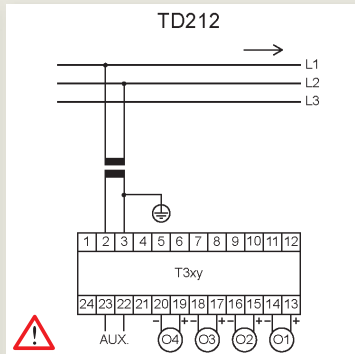
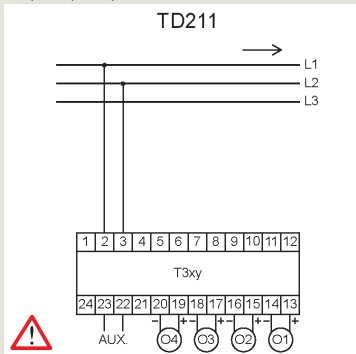


Diagram of TD207 terminal block wiring. The terminal block is labeled T1xy. The top row of pins (1-5) is connected to a Ph (Phase) line and a common ground. The bottom row of pins (10-6) is connected to an AUX line and a common ground. A ground symbol is shown connected to the common ground line.

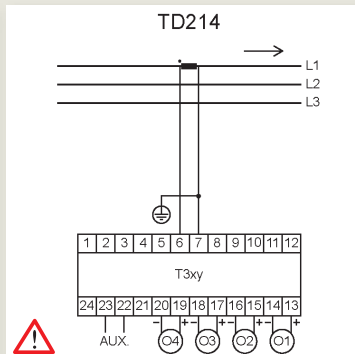
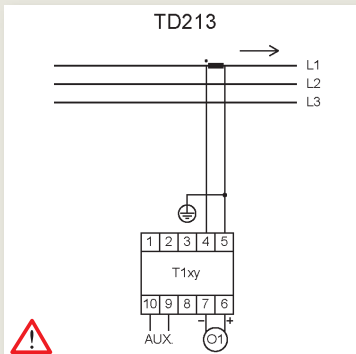


Balanced 3-phase, 3-wire network

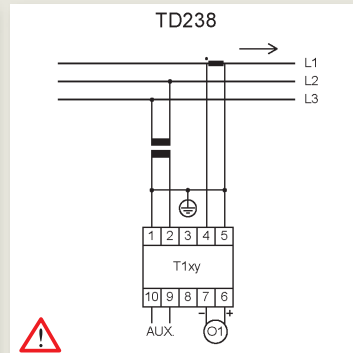
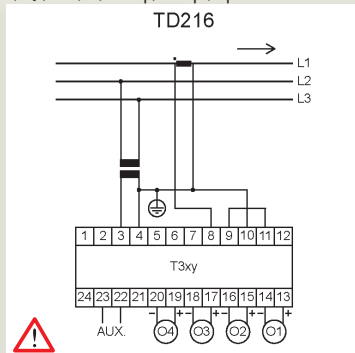
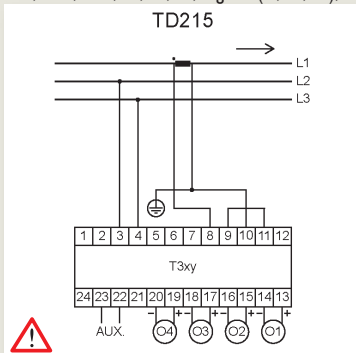
U12, U23, U31, F:



I1, I2, I3, F:



U12, U23, U31, I1, I2, I3, signed (I1, I2, I3), Pt, St, Qt, FPt, F, TANφ, Cosφpt, φpt:

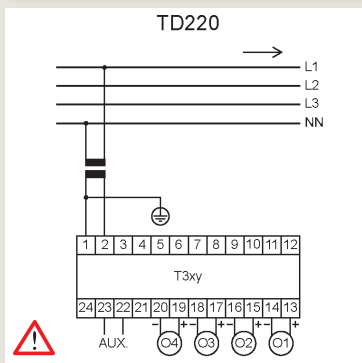
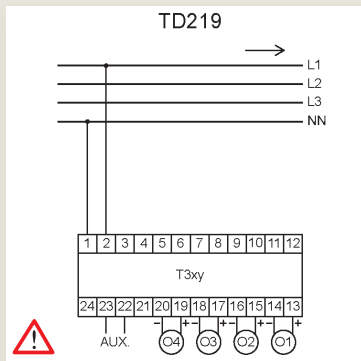
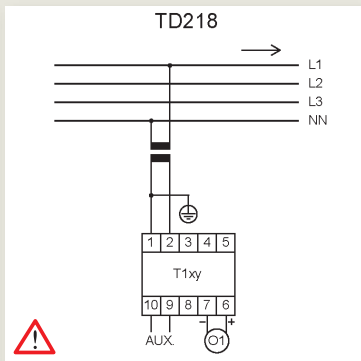
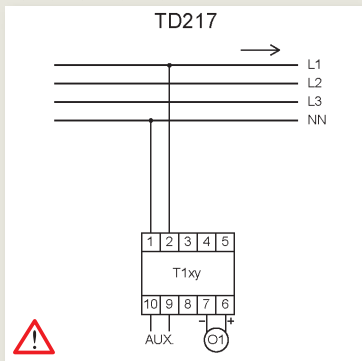


 Phase rotation authorized

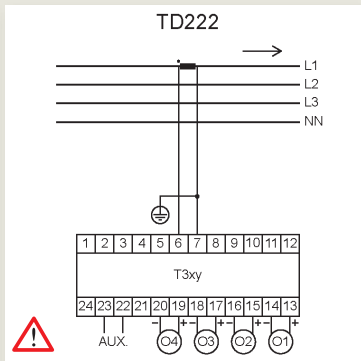
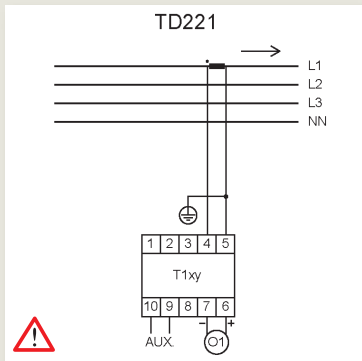
TRIAD 2 Range

Balanced 3-phase, 4-wire network

V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31 F:



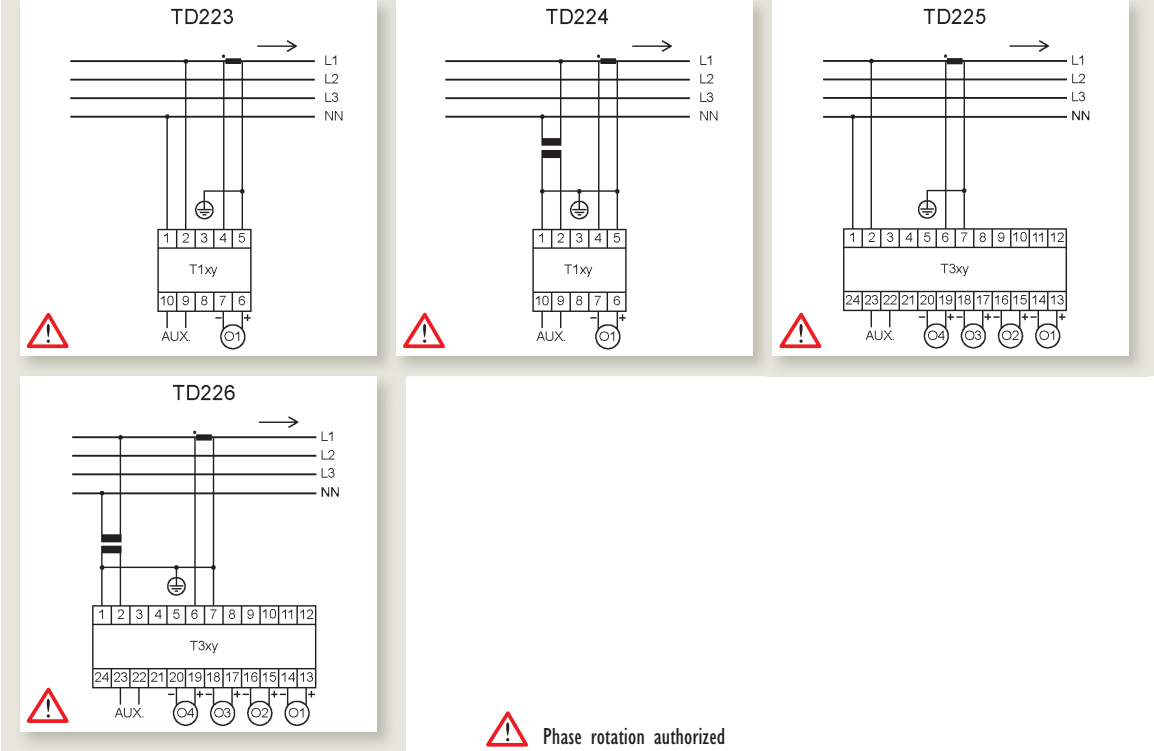
I1, I2, I3, F:



! Phase rotation authorized

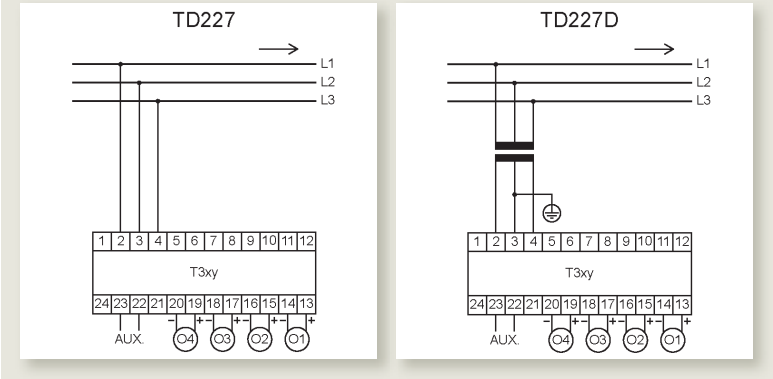
Balanced 3-phase, 4-wire network (continued)

V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31, I1, I2, I3, signed (I1, I2, I3), P1, P2, P3, Pt, S1, S2, S3, St, Q1, Q2, Q3, Qt, FP1, FP2, FP3, FPt, F, TANφ, Cosφ1, Cosφ2, Cosφ3, Cosφt, φ1, φ2, φ3, φt:

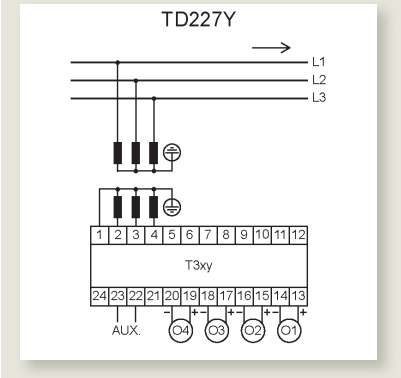


Unbalanced 3-phase, 3-wire network

U12, U23, U31, F, Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):



V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31, F,
Angle (V1/V2, V2/V3, V3/V1),
Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):

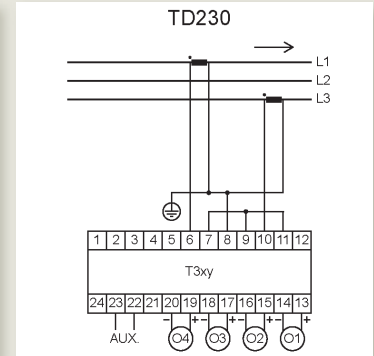
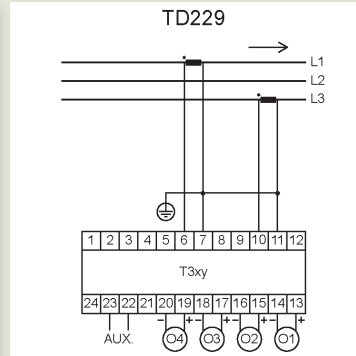
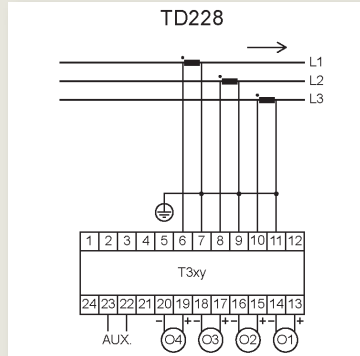


TRIAD 2 Range

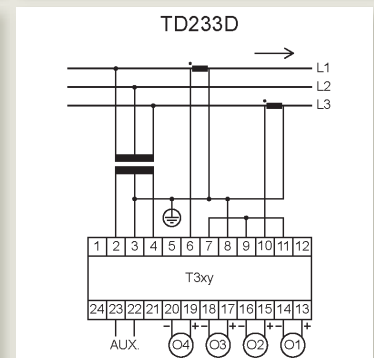
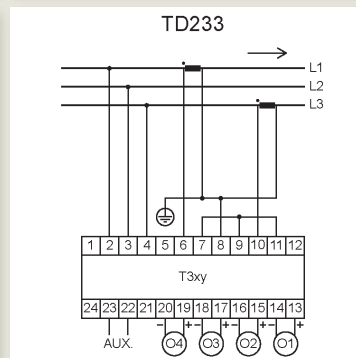
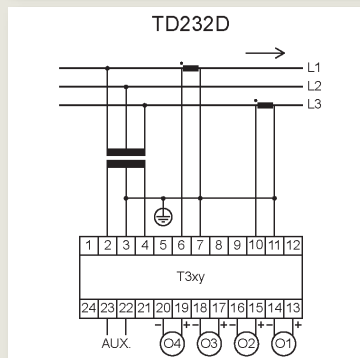
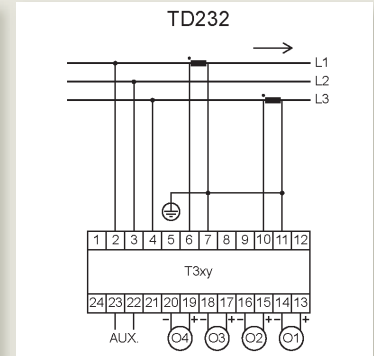
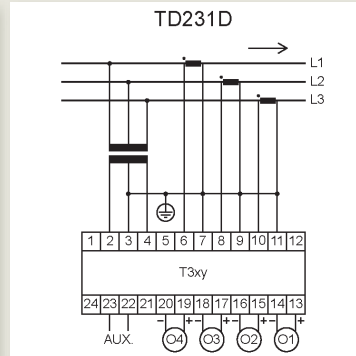
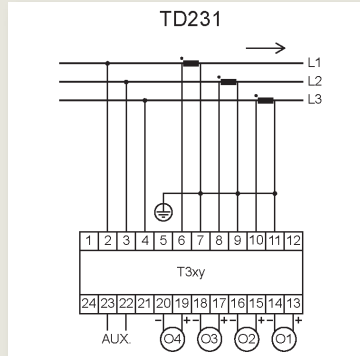
Unbalanced 3-phase, 3-wire network (continued)

Programmable digital transducers
 ▲ Measurement and instrumentation

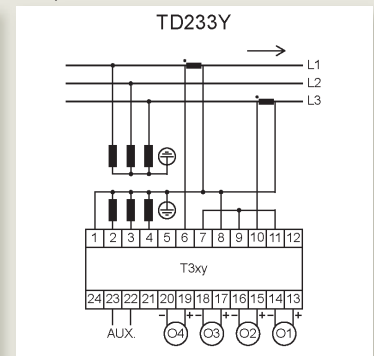
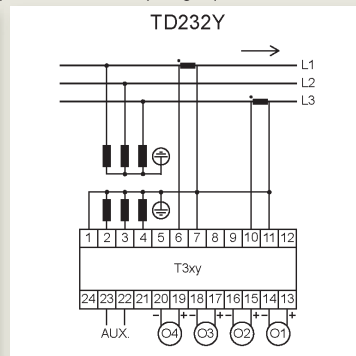
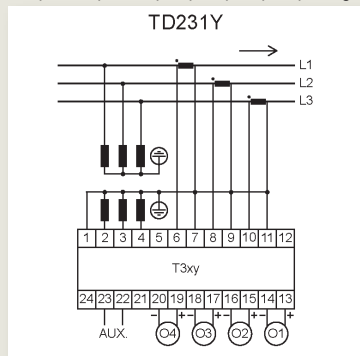
I1, I2, I3, F:



U12, U23, U31, I1, I2, I3, signed (I1, I2, I3), Pt, St, Qt, FPt, F, TANφ, Cosφt, φt, Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):

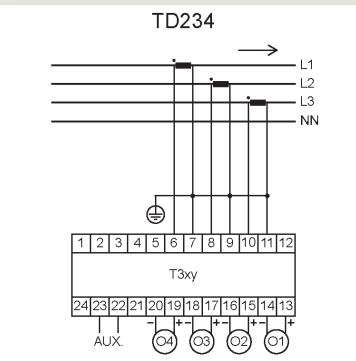


V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31, I1, I2, I3, signed (I1, I2, I3), P1, P2, P3, Pt, S1, S2, S3, St, Q1, Q2, Q3, Qt, FP1, FP2, FP3, FPt, F, TANφ, Cosφ1, Cosφ2, Cosφ3, Cosφt, φ1, φ2, φ3, φt, Angle (V1/V2, V2/V3, V3/V1), Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):

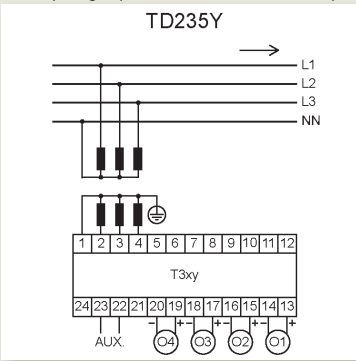
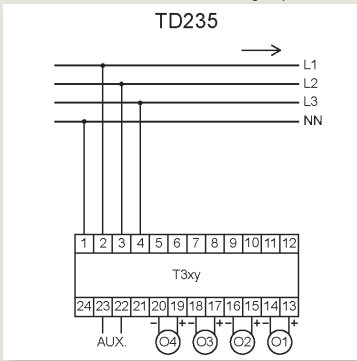


Unbalanced 3-phase, 4-wire network

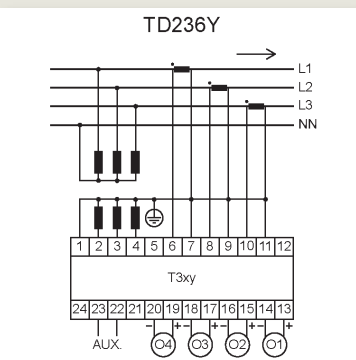
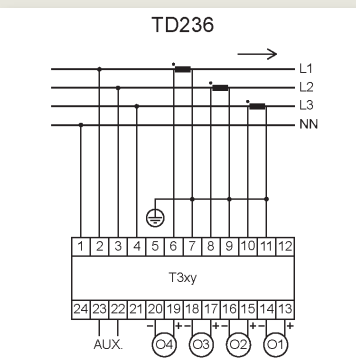
I1, I2, I3, F:



V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31, F, Angle (V1/V2, V2/V3, V3/V1), Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):



V1, V2, V3, U12, U23, U31, I1, I2, I3, signed (I1, I2, I3), P1, P2, P3, Pt, S1, S2, S3, St, Q1, Q2, Q3, Qt, FP1, FP2, FP3, FPt, F, TANφ, Cosφ1, Cosφ2, Cosφ3, Cosφt, φ1, φ2, φ3, φt
Angle (V1/V2, V2/V3, V3/V1), Angle (U12/U23, U23/U31, U31/U12):



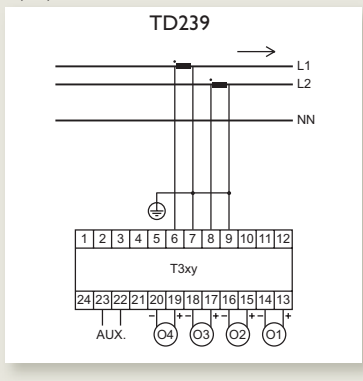
TRIAD 2 Range

Split-phase

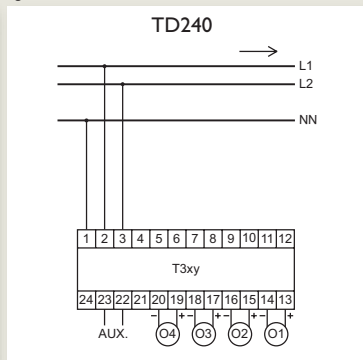
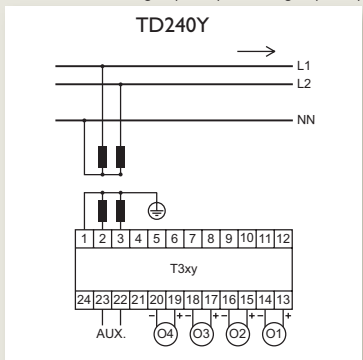
Programmable digital transducers

► Measurement and instrumentation

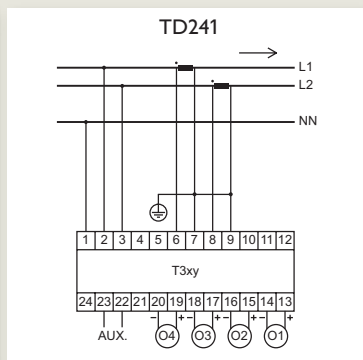
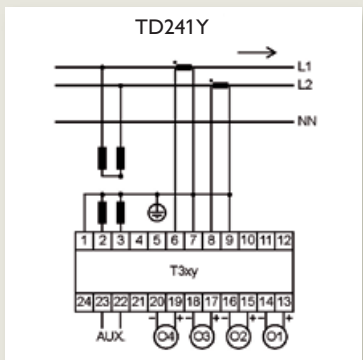
I1, I2, F:



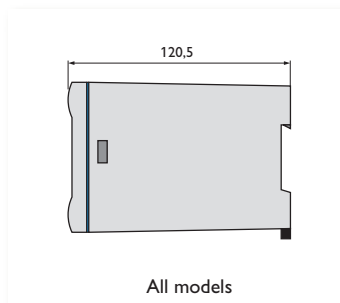
V1, V2, U12, F, Angle (V1/V2) rad, Angle (V1/V2) deg:



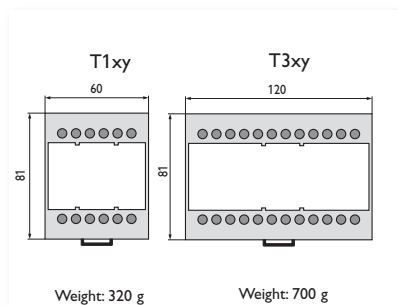
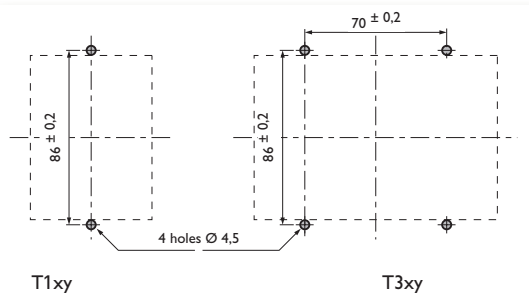
V1, V2, U12, I1, I2, P1, P2, Pt, Q1, Q2, Qt, S1, S2, St, FP1, FP2, FPt, F, tan φ , Angle (V1/V2) rad, Angle (V1/V2) deg, cos φ_1 , cos φ_2 , cos φ_t , φ_1 Fonda rad, φ_2 Fonda rad, φ_t Fonda rad, φ_1 Fonda. deg, φ_2 Fonda. deg, φ_t Fonda. deg, Angle V1/V2 Fonda deg, I1 (signed), I2 (signed):



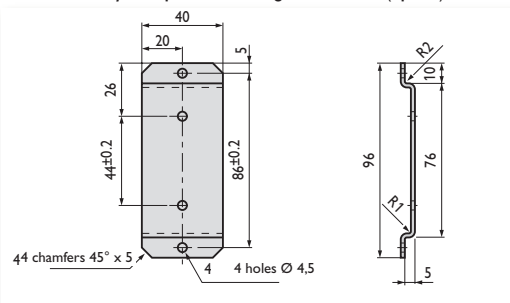
► Dimensions (in mm)



Panel drilling diagram for plate mounting



Accessory for plate mounting with screw (option)



TRIAD 2 Range

TRIAD 2 programmable via TRIADJUST 2

TO ORDER

► T1 — SMALL MODEL (60 x 81 x 120.5 mm)

Link	Output	Supply	Without tropicalization	With tropicalization
			Number of output 1	Number of output 1
Optical	± 20 mA	80-265 V AC/DC	P01380001	P01380002
		19-58 V DC	P01380003	P01380004
	± 10 V	80-265 V AC/DC	P01380005	P01380006
		19-58 V DC	P01380007	P01380008

► T3 — LARGE MODEL (120 x 81 x 120.5 mm)

Link	Output	Supply	Without tropicalization				With tropicalization			
			Number of output(s)				Number of output(s)			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Optical	± 20 mA	80-265 V AC/DC	P01380101	P01380103	P01380105	P01380107	P01380102	P01380104	P01380106	P01380108
		19-58 V DC	P01380109	P01380111	P01380113	P01380115	P01380110	P01380112	P01380114	P01380116
	± 10 V	80-265 V AC/DC	P01380117	P01380119	P01380121	P01380123	P01380118	P01380120	P01380122	P01380124
		19-58 V DC	P01380125	P01380127	P01380129	P01380131	P01380126	P01380128	P01380130	P01380132

► TRIAD 2 factory-programmable

1 Model - Frequency

T1: small model — 1 analogue output

T3: large model — 1 to 4 analogue output(s)

0: 50 Hz

1: 60 Hz

2 Network

0: Single-phase

1: Balanced 3-phase, 3 wires

2: Balanced 3-phase, 4 wires

3: Unbalanced 3-phase, 3 wires

4: Unbalanced 3-phase, 4 wires

5: Split-phase

3 Communication - Connection

0: Without

1: RS485

2: Ethernet

Indicate the diagram number. E.g. TD204

4 Supply

0: 80-265 V AC/DC

1: 19-58 V DC

5 Tropicalization

0: Without

1: With

6 Inputs

Indicate direct voltage to be measured or the VT ratio

Indicate direct current to be measured or the CT ratio

7 Number of analogue outputs

0: Without (Choice of a minimum communication)

1: 1 output

2: 2 outputs (T3 model only)

3: 3 outputs (T3 model only)

4: 4 outputs (T3 model only)

8 Analogue outputs

Indicate for each output:

a- Quantity to be measured

b- Transfer curve *

c- Input signal: Min — Breaking point - Max

d- Input unity

e- Output signal: Min — Breaking point - Max

**Example transfer curves are given on the next page*

9 Analogue output calibres

0: -20 mA to +20 mA

1: -5 mA to +5 mA

2: -1 mA to +1 mA

3: -10 V to +10 V

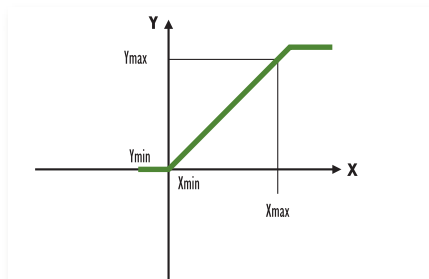
4: -1 V to +1 V

Please note:

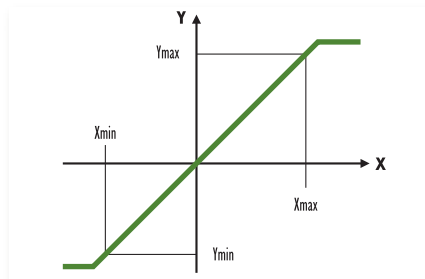
Transducers purchased with either RS485 or Ethernet communication ports must be factory-programmed. Off-the-shelf units are not available. It is still possible to re-program factory programmed units using the "TRIADJUST2" software package and optical communication adaptor.

WHICH TRANSFER CURVES SHOULD YOU CHOOSE?

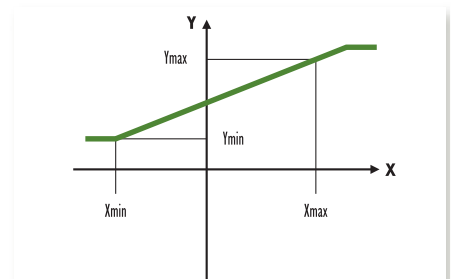
Linear



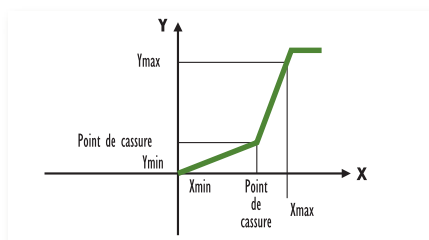
Linear without offset



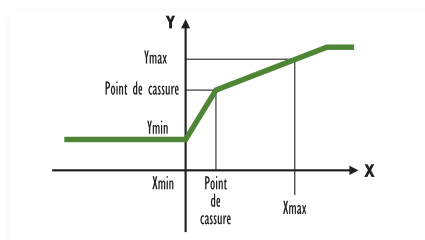
Linear with offset



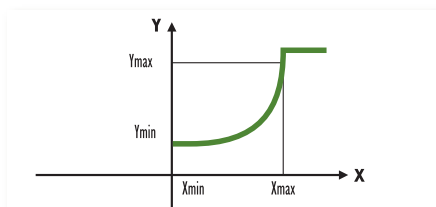
Linear with 2 extended slopes



Linear with 2 slopes



Quadratic



FOCUS

Accuracy class and IEC 688 standard

The IEC 688 standard defines the accuracy class as the limits of the intrinsic error expressed as a percentage of the output interval.

Example:

For a measurement range of 0 - 1,000 kW, an output interval of 16 mA (output 4-20 mA) and an accuracy class of 0.2, the intrinsic error is:

$$\frac{0.2}{100} \times 16 \text{ mA} = \pm 0.032 \text{ mA}$$

representing a measurement uncertainty of ± 2 kW over the complete measurement range 0 - 1,000 kW.