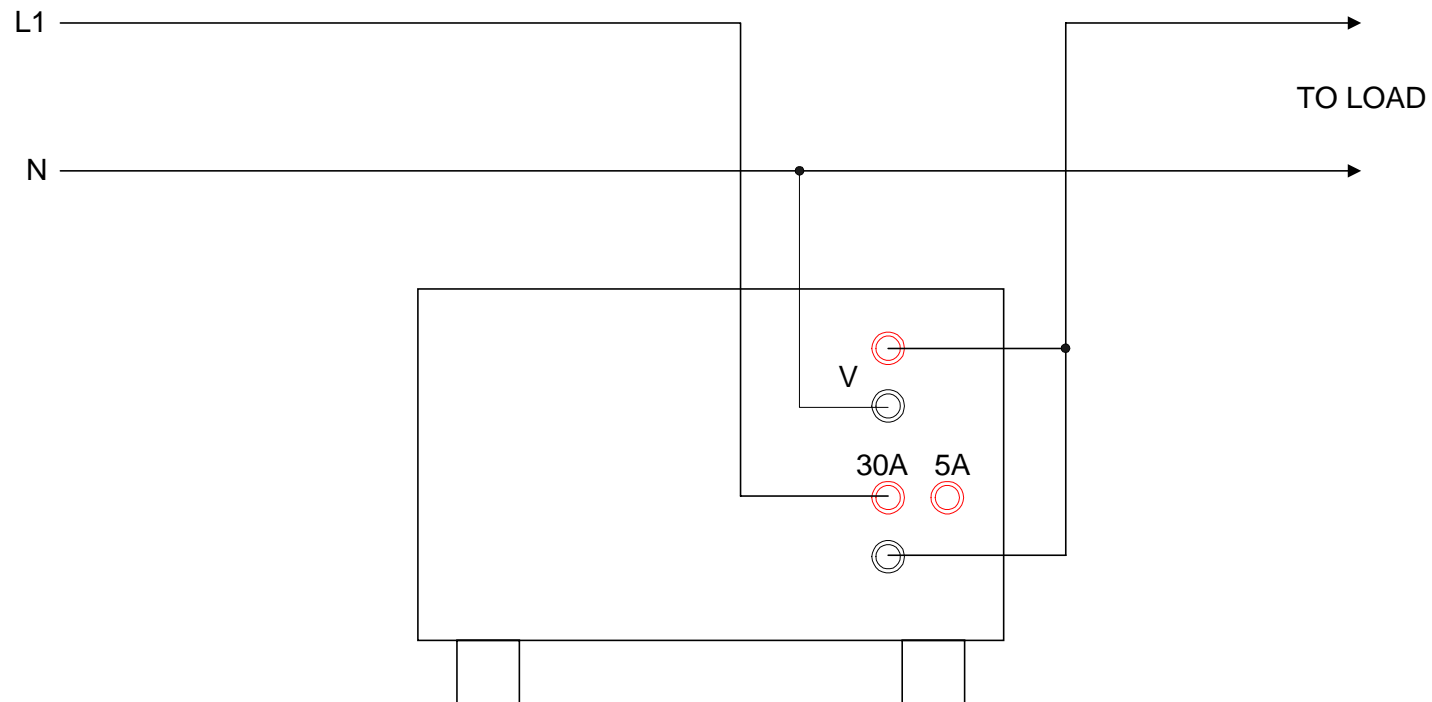
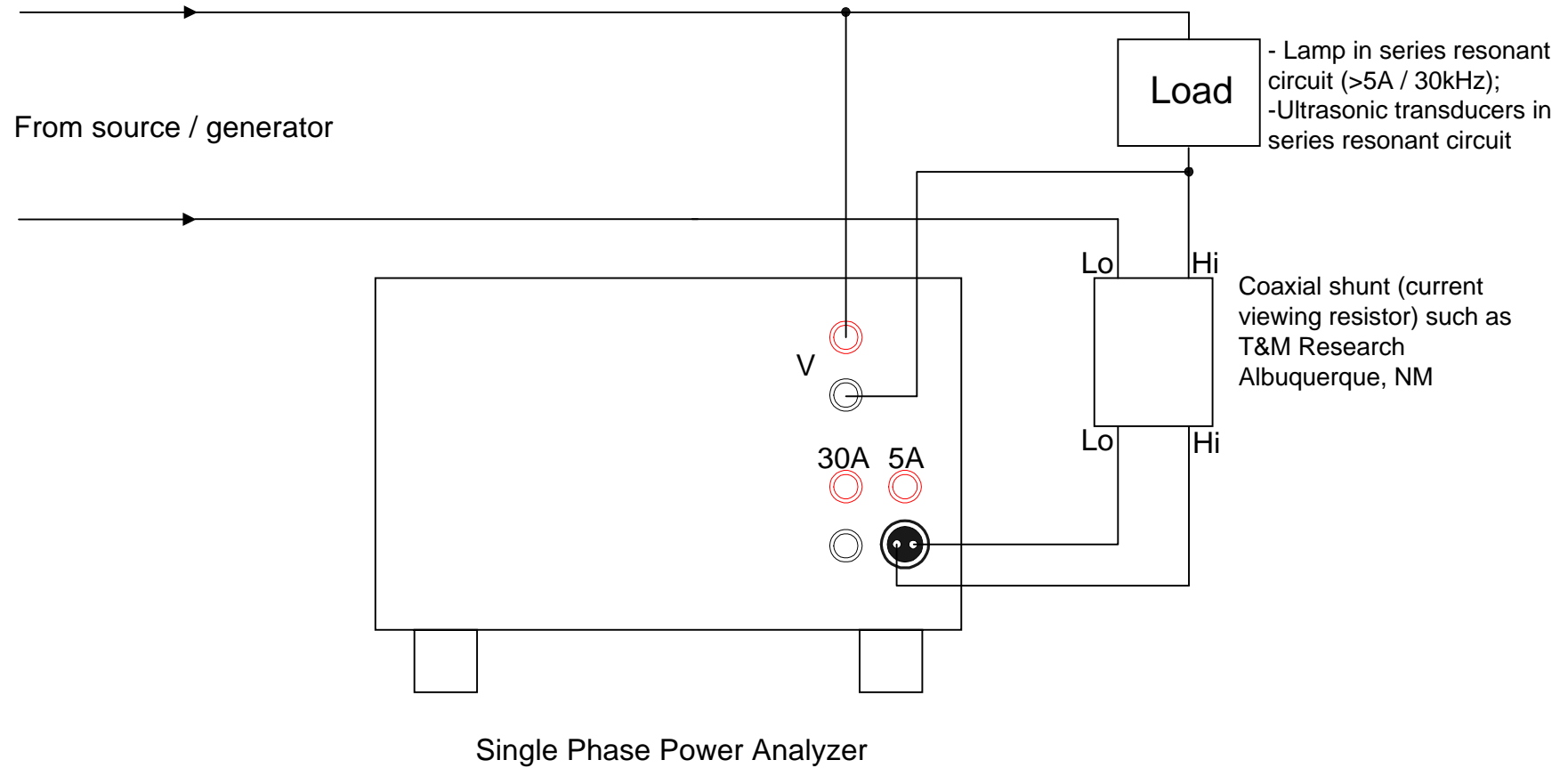


Power Analyzer wiring in a 50/60Hz single phase circuit.
It is a good practice to measure current on the low side of the load (neutral).

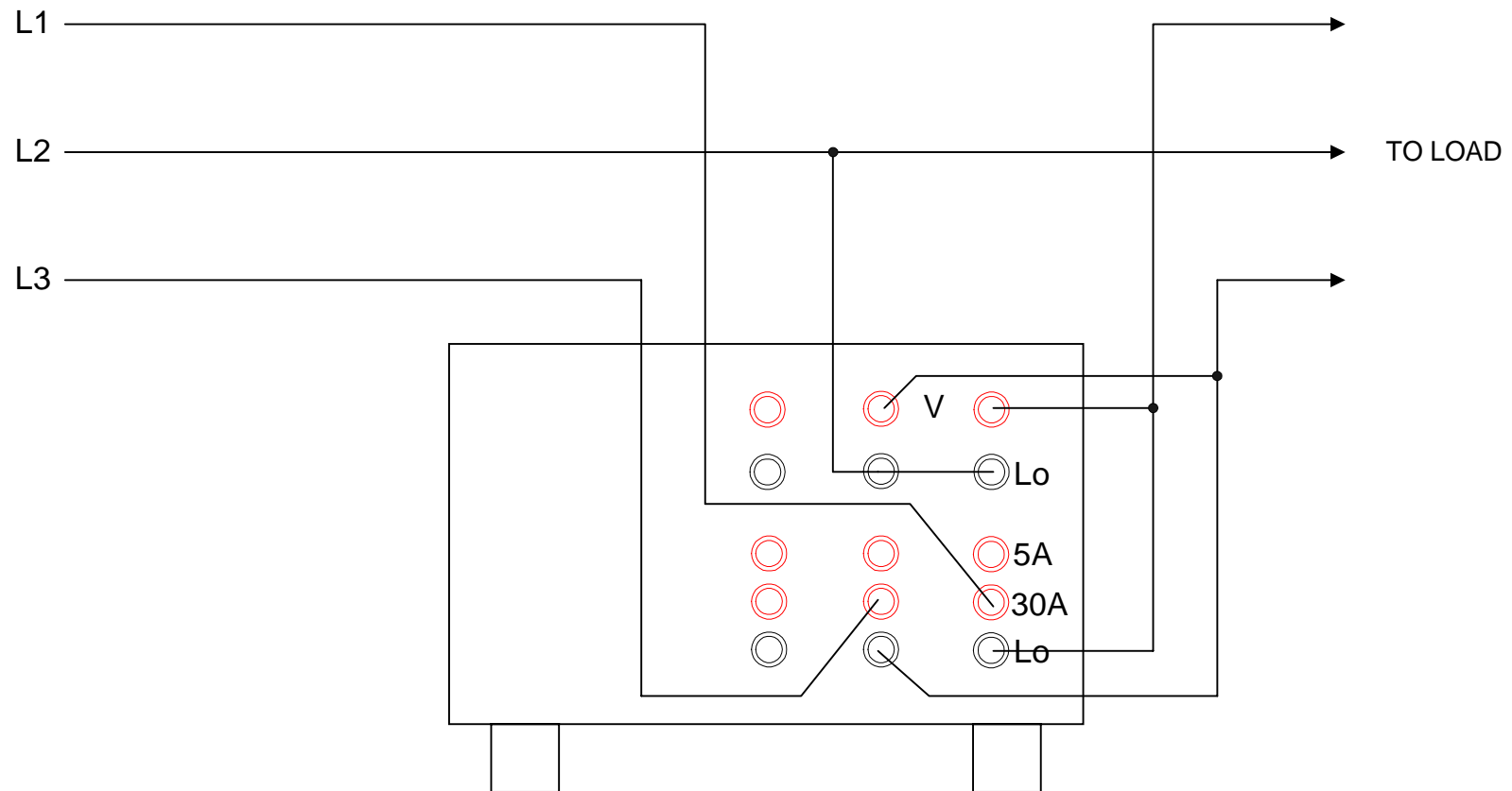


Single Phase Power Analyzer

Single Phase Power Analyzer wiring in high current series resonant circuits such as ultrasonic transducers or high frequency ballast lighting equipment (>5A / 30kHz). Use external coaxial shunt and Power Analyzer shunt input for current measurement. (30A input yields phase errors at 30kHz). Scale shunt input for actual current readings.

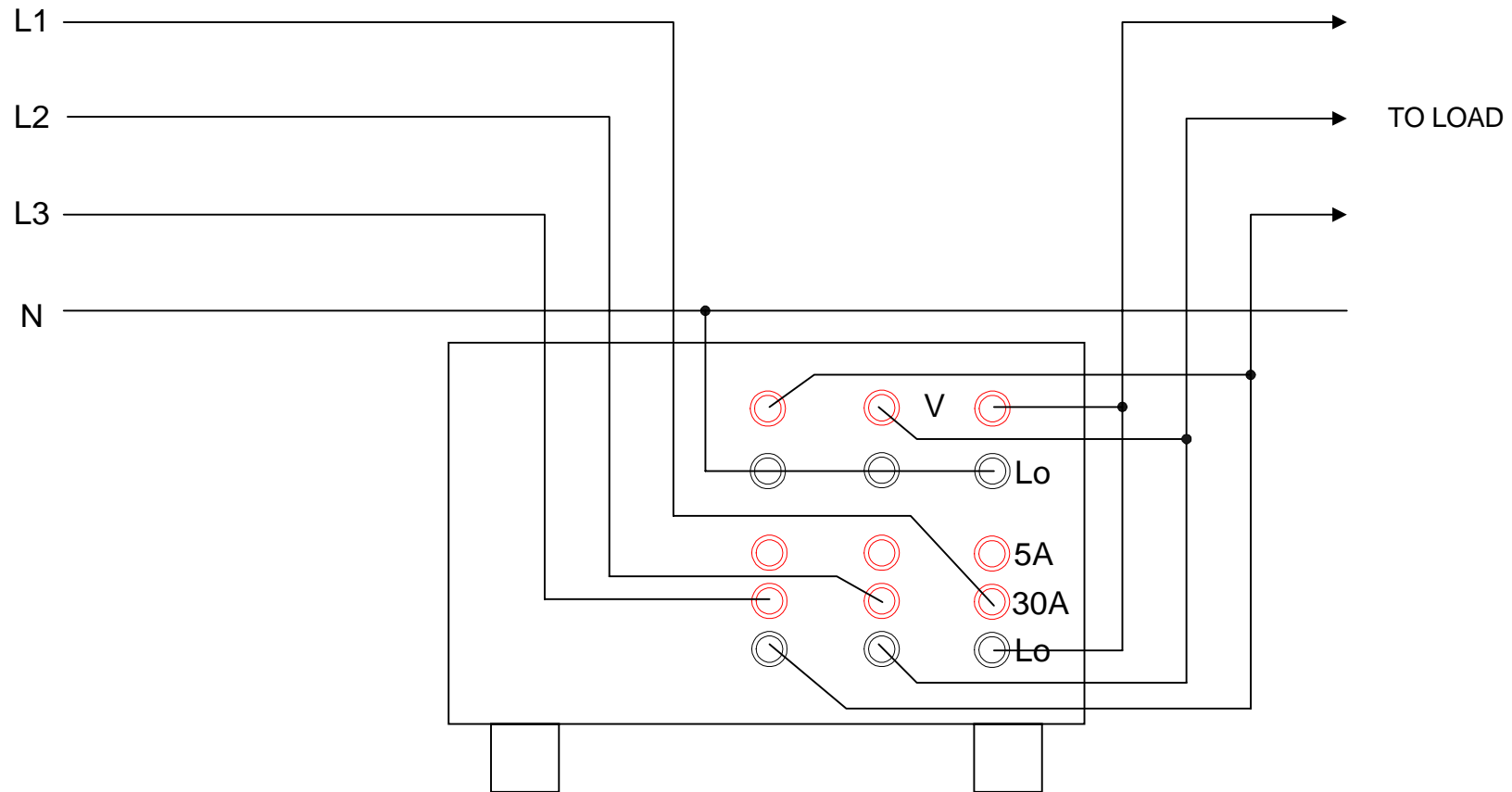


Power Analyzer wiring in a 50/60Hz three phase 3-wire circuit. The 2-Wattmeter connection (Aron) is used. Line-to-line voltages (V12 and V32) and line currents are measured. Total Power = P1 + P2.
Note: inductive loads with phase shifts larger than 60° will result in one negative power reading (P1 or P2).
Important: The 2-Wattmeter connection must not be used for measurements on frequency inverter drives!



Three Phase Power Analyzer

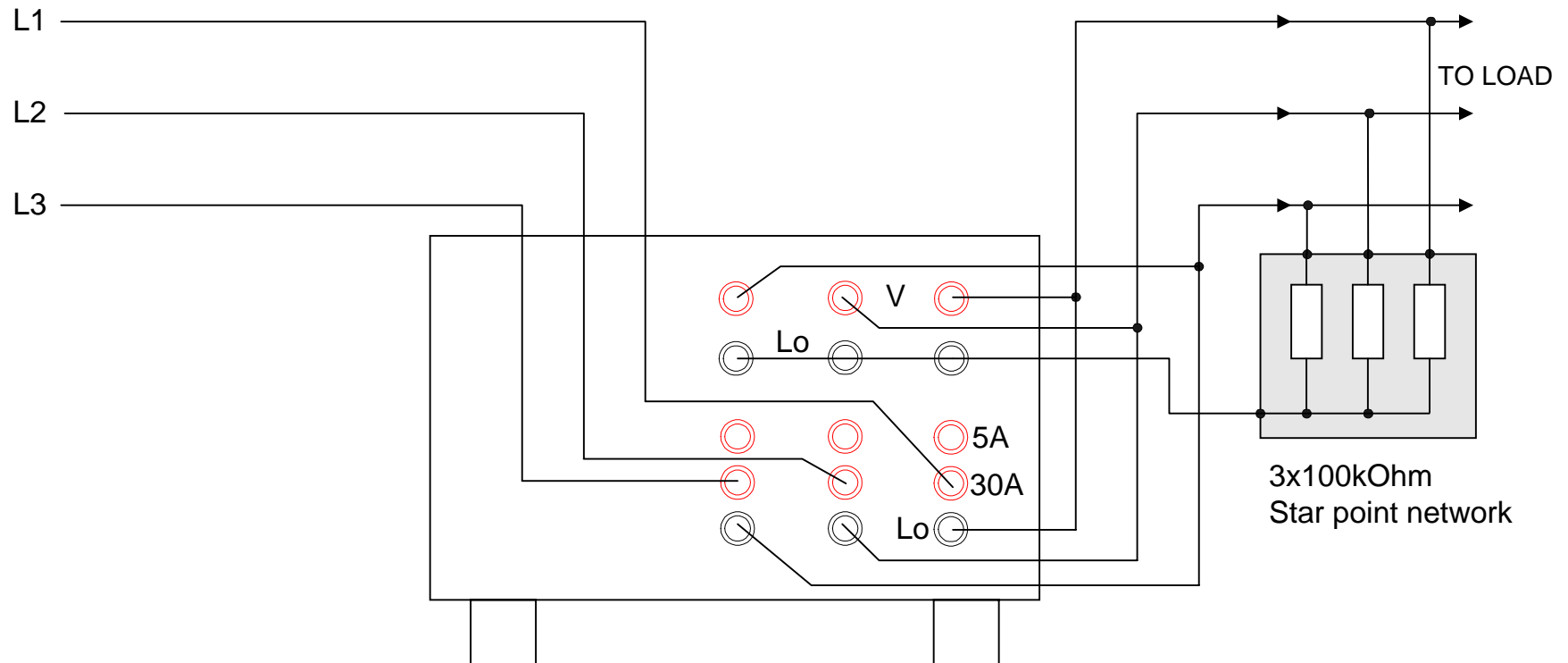
Power Analyzer wiring in a 50/60Hz three phase 4-wire circuit. The 3-Wattmeter connection is used. Line voltages and line currents are measured. Total Power = $P1 + P2 + P3$.
Important: This wiring can also be used for measurements on frequency inverter drives. As a rule use for current measurement the current input with higher shunt resistor, it is less susceptible to common mode.
Example: current = 6A. Use 5A input and not the 30A input.



Three Phase Power Analyzer

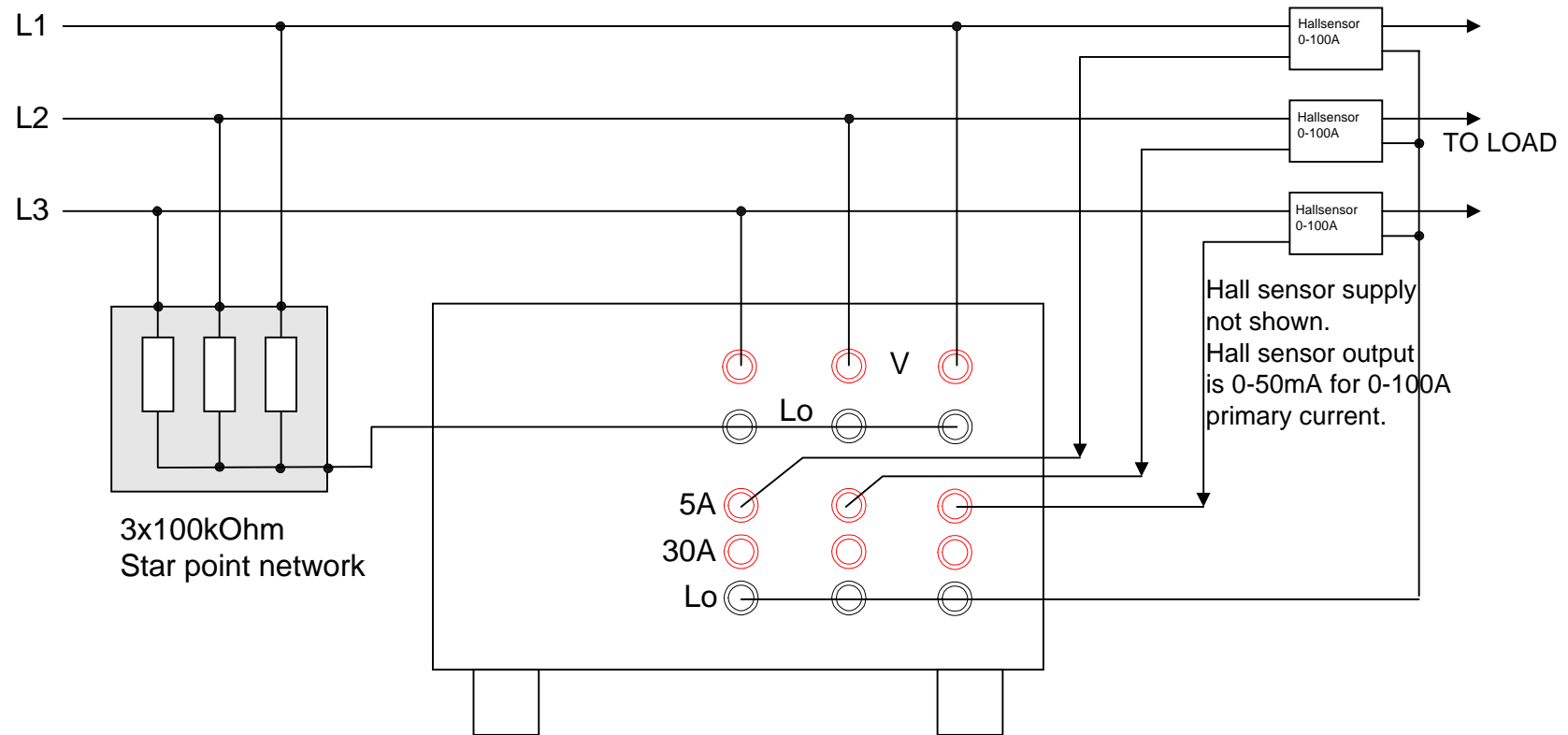
Power Analyzer wiring in a 50/60Hz three phase 3-wire circuit without neutral. The 3-Wattmeter connection is used. An artificial neutral is formed with an external star point network. Line voltages and line currents are measured. Total Power = $P1 + P2 + P3$.

Important: This wiring can also be used for measurements on frequency inverter drives. As a rule use for current measurements the current input with higher shunt resistor, it is less susceptible to common mode. Example: current = 6A. Use 5A input, this overload does not do any harm.



Three Phase Power Analyzer

Power Analyzer wiring in a three phase 3-wire circuit, no neutral. Load is driven by frequency inverter.
 An external star point network must be used. Do not use the 2-Wattmeter (Aron) connection. Line voltages and line currents are measured. Currents must be scaled to obtain actual current and power readings.
 Total Power = P1 + P2 + P3.



Three Phase Power Analyzer