

MCTS II

Multi Channel Current Transducer System

Installation Manual



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1. Introduction

The MCTS is a multichannel high precision current transducer system, mainly used for the range extension of power meters. The rack can be equipped with up to six internal power supplies. All internal power supplies are galvanic isolated from each other and from earth potential. The current output terminals deliver the transducer output current on the back panel. Passive plug-on burden resistors and active plug-on voltage amplifiers are available as an option. The status-readout-interface delivers the transducer status (ok or overload/error) by means of internal galvanic isolated relay contacts.

Warning

Please be aware that an unpowered transducer or a transducer used with open output can be destroyed. The same can happen if a transducer is heavily overloaded. Power and transducer status are visible on the front panel. The information of the status-readout-interface on the back panel can be used to switch off the primary current via a relay or a PLC in case the transducer is overloaded, the MCTS is switched off or the output loop is interrupted. All these events will change the transducer status to error on the front panel led and the status-readout-interface. There is more information about the status-readout-interface available in chapter 6.

2. Receiving of goods

The MCTS system can be equipped with up to six internal power supplies. There are various transducer types available from 100 A up to 2000 A. Connection cables are available in different lengths. Passive plug-on shunts and active plug-on voltage amplifiers are available as an option. A status-readout cable and different current and voltage output cables are available as options either.

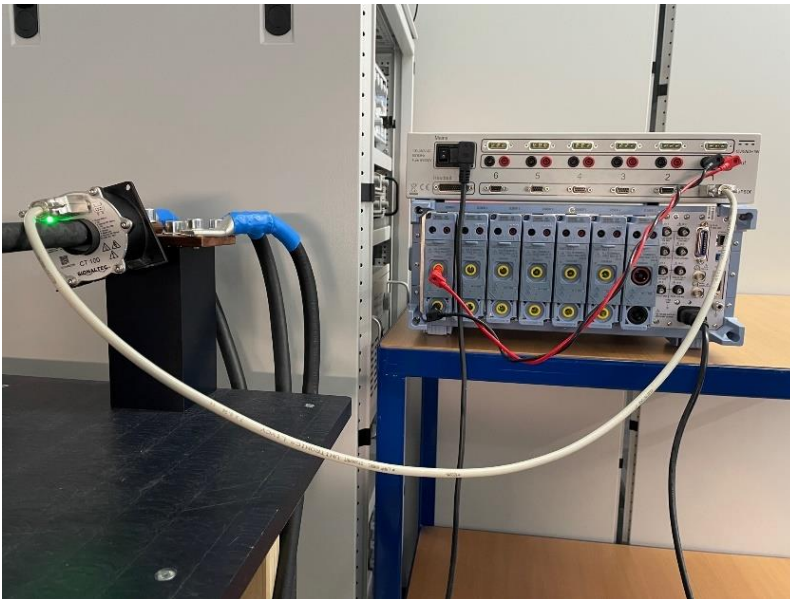
Please compare your order papers with our packing list and the received goods.

3. Hardware Installation

The MCTS is delivered with rack mounting brackets for an easy installation into a 19" cabinet. The mounting brackets can be installed easily with four screws on the left and right panel side. The 19" rack mounting brackets and the screws are delivered with the system. To ensure mechanical stability we recommend to use 19" rack rails.



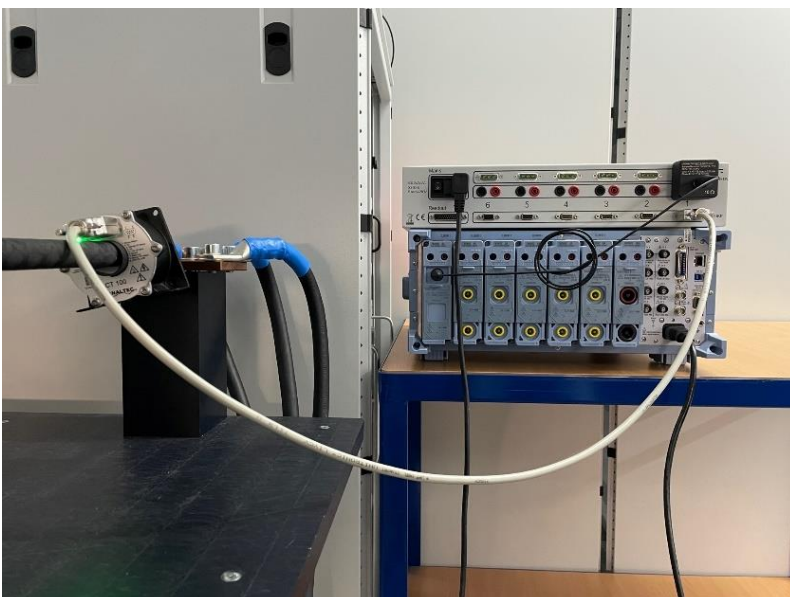
3.1. Connection of the MCTS current output terminals to the current input terminals of a power meter



The current transducer will be connected to the MCTS rack with the delivered D-SUB current transducer connection cable.

The transducer output current can be connected directly to the current input terminals of a current or a power meter with 4 mm safety leads.

3.2. Connection of the optional plug-on voltage output module to the current sensor terminal of a power meter



The current transducer will be connected to the MCTS rack with the delivered D-SUB current transducer connection cable.

Before you connect the current output to the sensor input terminal of a power meter you have to transfer the output current into a voltage signal. For this purpose, passive plug-on burden resistors and active plug-on output voltage amplifiers are available.

4. Operating instructions

Before you switch on the primary current through the current transducer, be sure that the transducer is powered by the MCTS rack and the output current loop is closed. An unpowered transducer can be damaged as well as a sensor with open current output loop. The power and transducer status (ok or error/overload) are visible on the front panel and available on the status-readout interface (see chapter 6).

Power-LED off:	System not powered or channel not installed
Power-LED green :	Channel installed
Status-LED off:	System not powered or channel not installed
Status-LED green :	Transducer connected, normal operation
Status-LED red :	Transducer overloaded or interruption in the output loop, switch primary current off!

Example: Four channel MCTS system



Channel 1, 2, 3:	Channel installed, transducer status ok
Channel 4:	Channel installed, transducer overloaded, output loop open or transducer defective
Channel 5, 6:	Channel not installed

5. Scaling

Six transducer types are available for the MCTS system. 100 A, 200 A, 400 A, 500 A, 1000 A and 2000 A. To adapt the sensor to the power meter you need to program either the transducer ratio or the scaling factor in the instrument software.

5.1. Current output ratio

Transducer	Range DC RMS (CF 2)	Sensor-Ratio	Scaling Factor
CT 100	100 A	100 A / 200 mA	500
CT 200	200 A	200 A / 200 mA	1000
CT 400	400 A	400 A / 266.667 mA	1500
CT 500	500 A	500 A / 750 mA	750
CT 1000	1000 A	1000 A / 666.667 mA	1500
CT 2000	2000 A	2000 A / 1000 mA	2000

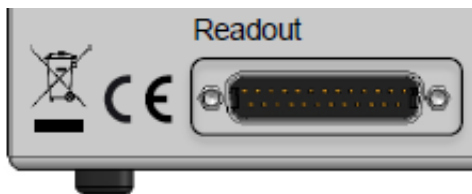
5.2. Sensor output ratio when using the passive plug-on resistors

Transducer	Range DC RMS (CF 2)	Standard Burden Resistor	Ratio	Scaling Factor
CT 100	100 A	MCTS/BR10/0.01	100 A / 2000 mV	20 mV / A
CT 200	200 A	MCTS/BR10/0.01	200 A / 2000 mV	10 mV / A
CT 400	400 A	MCTS/BR3.75/0.01	400 A / 1000 mV	2.5 mV / A
CT 500	500 A	MCTS/BR1.5/0.02	500 A / 1000 mV	2 mV / A
CT 1000	1000 A	MCTS/BR1.5/0.02	1000 A / 1000 mV	1 mV / A
CT 2000	2000 A	MCTS/BR1/0.02	2000 A / 1000 mV	0.5 mV / A

5.3. Sensor output ratio when using the active plug-on voltage amplifiers

Transducer	Range DC RMS (CF 2)	Standard Voltage Module	Ratio	Scaling Factor
CT 100	100 A	MCTS/VM0.2/0.02	100 A / 7000 mV	70 mV / A
CT 200	200 A	MCTS/VM0.2/0.02	200 A / 7000 mV	35 mV / A
CT 400	400 A	MCTS/VM0.26/0.02	400 A / 7000 mV	17.5 mV / A
CT 500	500 A	MCTS/VM0.26/0.02	500 A / 7000 mV	14 mV / A
CT 1000	1000 A	MCTS/VM0.66/0.02	1000 A / 7000 mV	7 mV / A
CT 2000	2000 A	MCTS/VM1/0.02	2000 A / 7000 mV	3.5 mV / A

6. Status-Readout-Interface



Status-Readout-Interface

The channel and transducer status are visible on the MCTS front panel and can be read out via the Status-Readout-Interface.

The interface gives out the transducer status by means of potential free relay contacts.

Switching voltage: 200 V

Switching current: 2 A

Transducer status ok:

MCTS on and transducer in normal range

Transducer status error:

MCTS off, transducer in over range or current output loop open

6.1. Pin-out of the 25-pole D-SUB

Channel Number	Status	Pin-Connection	Wire Color*
1	ok	14 - 2	green - brown
	power off, error, overload	14 - 1	green - white
2	ok	16 - 4	pink - grey
	power off, error, overload	16 - 3	pink - yellow
3	ok	18 - 6	black - red
	power off, error, overload	18 - 5	black - blue
4	ok	20 - 8	red/blue - grey/pink
	power off, error, overload	20 - 7	red/blue - violet
5	ok	22 - 10	white/yellow - brown/green
	power off, error, overload	22 - 9	white/yellow - white/green
6	ok	24 - 12	grey/brown - white/grey
	power off, error, overload	24 - 11	grey/brown - yellow/brown

* A Status-Readout-Interface cable MCTS/ROC is available as an option

7. Specifications

7.1. MCTS Rack



Front panel

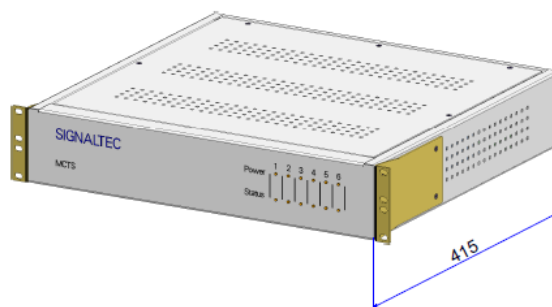
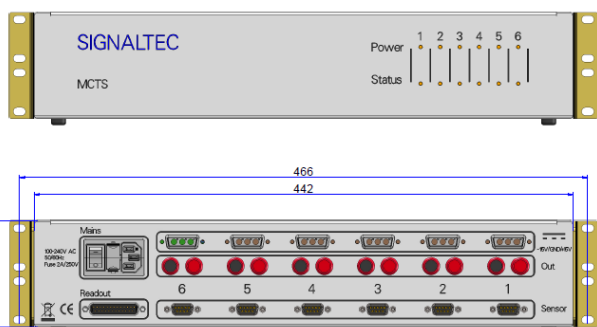


Rear panel

Dimensions

Cabinet Width: 442 mm (19" rack type)
Cabinet Height: 87,2 mm (2 HU)
Cabinet Depth: 415 mm

Mass Basic Unit: 6.8 kg*
Mass Internal power supply: 0.5 kg
Mass 19" mounting brackets: 0.5 kg



*To ensure mechanical stability we recommend to use 19" rack rails.

General Data

Operation Temperature: -10 ... 60 °C
Operation Humidity: 20 ... 90 % RH, noncondensing
Warranty period: 36 Months

Electrical Data

Supply voltage: 100-240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, fused with 6 A slow blow
Output voltages: + 15 V_{DC}, 3.4 A_{max} / -15 V_{DC}, 2.0 A_{max}
Max. Power Consumption: The maximum power consumption depends on the number of channels installed, the number of transducers connected and the current consumption of each transducer. The maximum power consumption of a six channel MCTS with transducers IN 2000-S at 2000 A_{rms} primary current is around 175 W.

7.2. Transducers

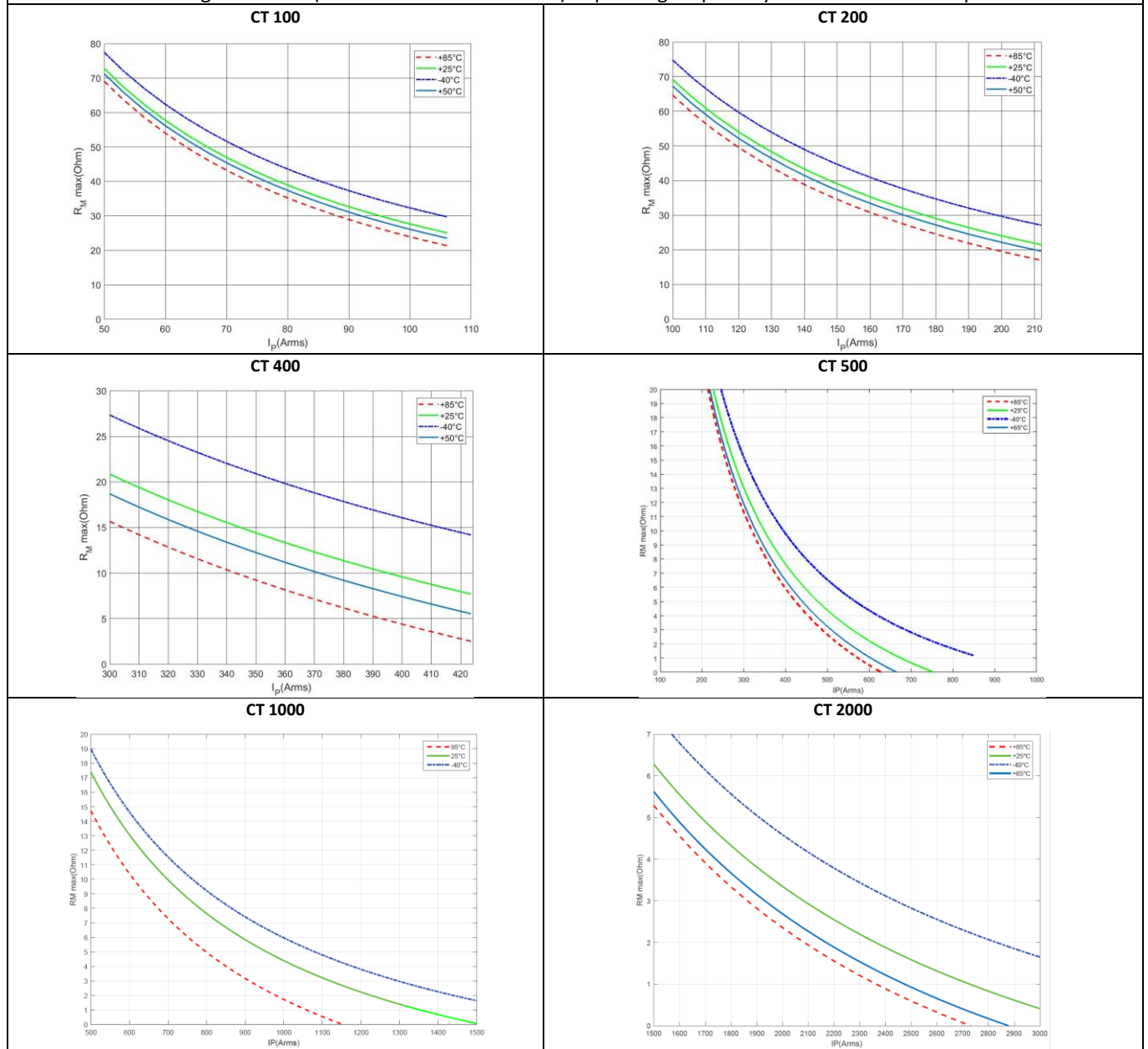
Type	CT 100	CT 200	CT 400	CT 500	CT 1000	CT 2000
						
Current Range DC / A_{rms} (Crestfactor 2)	100 A	200 A	400 A	500 A	1000 A	2000 A
100 ms Overload	20 kA _{pk}	20 kA _{pk}	20 kA _{pk}	3 kA _{pk}	5 kA _{pk}	10 kA _{pk}
Ratio	500 : 1	1000 : 1	1500 : 1	750 : 1	1500 : 1	2000 : 1
Output Range	0 ... 200 mA _{rms}	0 ... 200 mA _{rms}	0 ... 266.667 mA _{rms}	0 ... 666.667 mA _{rms}	0 ... 666.667 mA _{rms}	0 ... 1 A _{rms}
Max. Measuring Resistance ¹	25 Ω	20 Ω	10 Ω	5 Ω	4 Ω	3.5 Ω
Bandwidth (-3 dB)	DC ... 2 MHz	DC ... 1.1 MHz	DC ... 800 kHz	DC ... 520 kHz	DC ... 440 kHz	DC ... 140 kHz
Step Response (0 ... 90 %)	0.2 μs	0.2 μs	1 μs	1 μs	1 μs	1 μs
Error (of MR) ²	0.002 %	0.001 %	0.0008 %	0.00115 %	0.0012 %	0.0012 %
Temp.-Coefficient (of MR)	0.2 ppm/K	0.2 ppm/K	0.1 ppm/K	1 ppm/K	0.3 ppm/K	0.1 ppm/K
Frequency Influence ³ (of MV)	0.01 %/kHz	0.01 %/kHz	0.015 %/kHz	0.01 %/kHz	0.05 %/kHz	0.075 %/kHz
Angular Accuracy	0.015 °/kHz	0.015 °/kHz	0.015 °/kHz	0.015 °/kHz	0.05 °/kHz	0.075 °/kHz
Temperature Range	-40 ... 85 °C	-40 ... 85 °C	-40 ... 85 °C	-40 ... 85 °C	-40 ... 85 °C	-40 ... 85 °C
Test Voltage 50 Hz	4.95 kV	4.95 kV	4.95 kV	4.2 kV	4.2 kV	6 kV
Inner Diameter	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	38 mm	38 mm	70 mm
Mass	0.275 kg	0.295 kg	0.305 kg	1.3 kg	1.3 kg	4.2 kg

¹ At full scale and 25 °C. For other current values and temperatures see graphs below. Max measuring resistance = cable loop resistance + burden resistance (see page 11).

² Transducer uncertainty of transducer range at 25 °C.

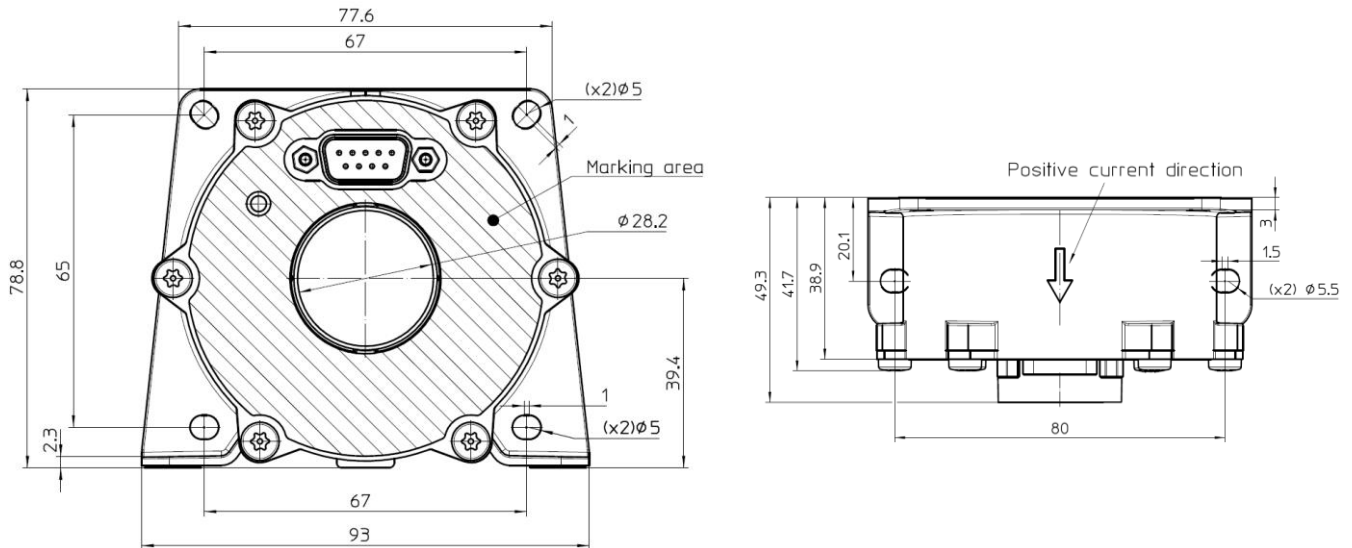
³ Error of measured value. Verified with 100 Arms, DC ... 100 kHz (CT 2000, DC ... 20 kHz)

Maximum measuring resistance (cable- + burden-resistance) depending on primary rms current and temperature

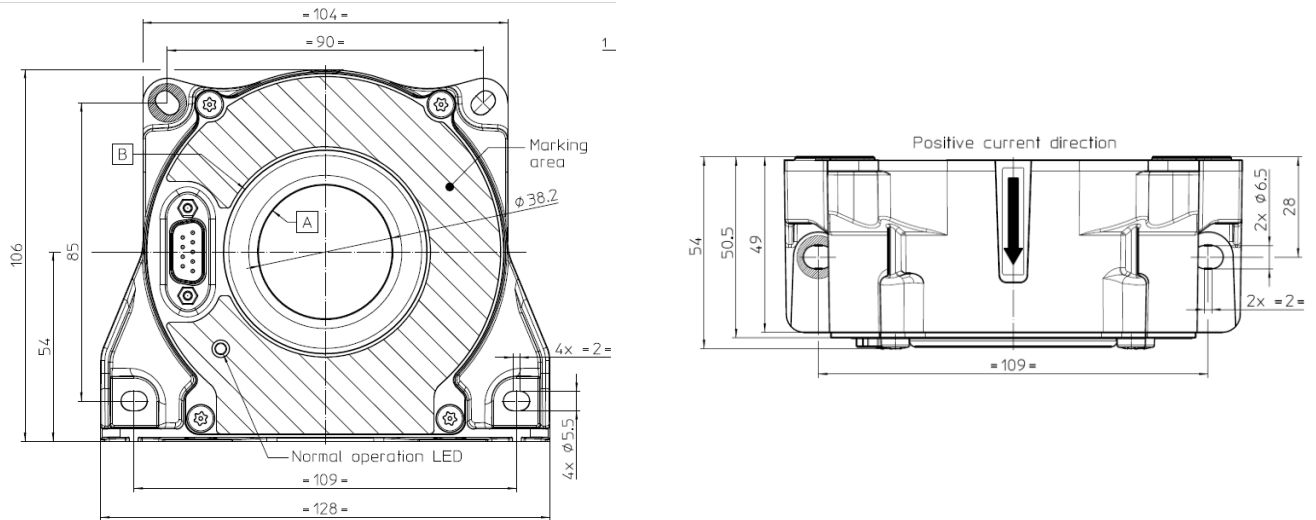


Dimensions

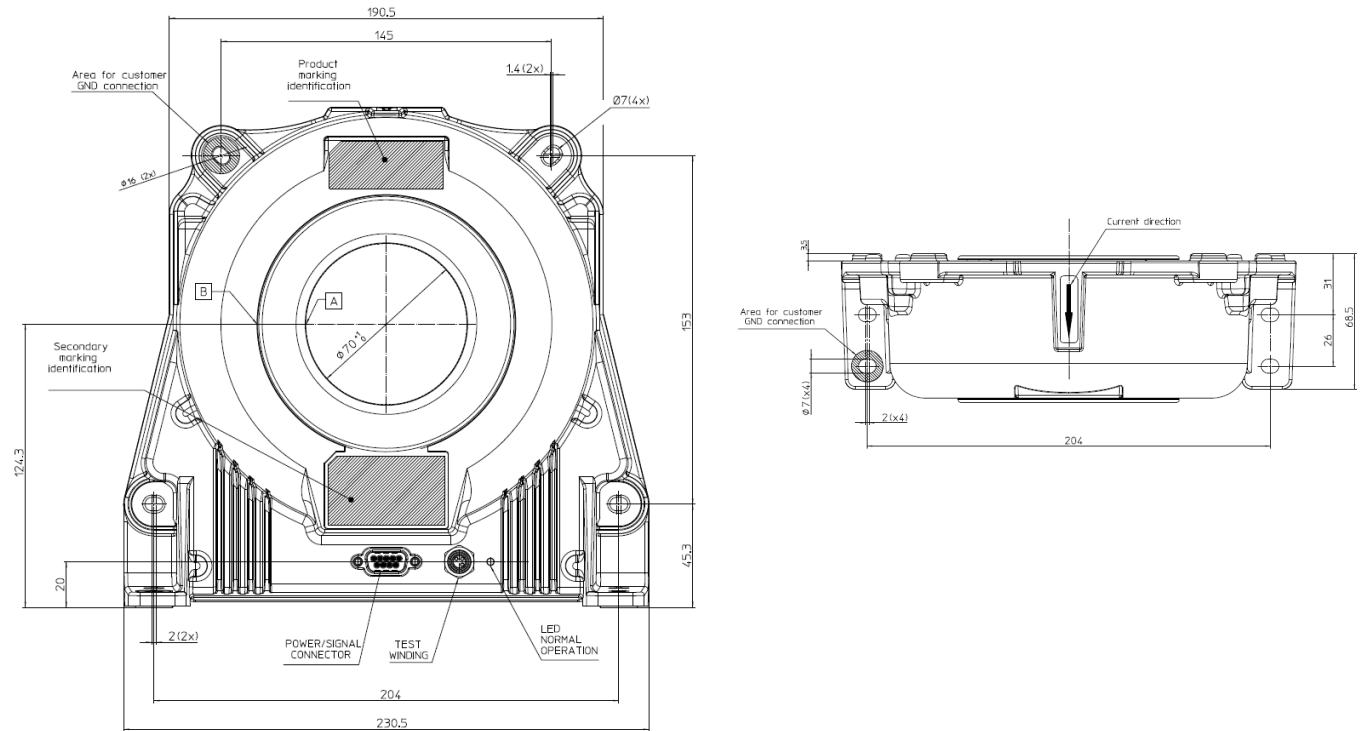
Transducers CT 100, CT 200, CT 400



Transducers CT 500, CT 1000



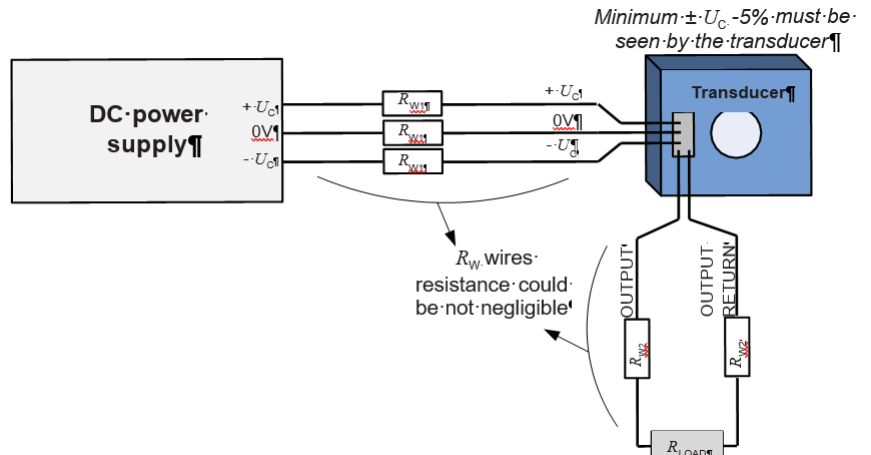
Transducer CT 2000



7.3. Connection cables



Connection cables from the MCTS rack to the transducers are available in various cable lengths. Be aware that the cable resistance is part of the maximum measuring resistance mentioned in the transducer data sheets. The cables are available with two different wire cross sections, 0.34 mm² and 0.75 mm².



7.3.1 Standard Connection Cables

Order Number	Cable Length	Wire Cross Section	Single Wire Resistance	Loop Resistance (4 x R _{WIRE})	Mass
MCTS/TPS/1	1 m	0.34 mm ²	0.05 Ω	0.21 Ω	0.15 kg
MCTS/TPS/1.5	1.5 m	0.34 mm ²	0.08 Ω	0.31 Ω	0.21 kg
MCTS/TPS/2.5	2.5 m	0.34 mm ²	0.13 Ω	0.52 Ω	0.28 kg
MCTS/TPS/3	3 m	0.34 mm ²	0.16 Ω	0.63 Ω	0.32 kg
MCTS/TPS/5	5 m	0.34 mm ²	0.26 Ω	1.05 Ω	0.47 kg
MCTS/TPS/10	10 m	0.34 mm ²	0.52 Ω	2.09 Ω	0.84 kg
MCTS/TPS/15	15 m	0.34 mm ²	0.79 Ω	3.14 Ω	1.21 kg
MCTS/TPS/20	20 m	0.34 mm ²	1.05 Ω	4.19 Ω	1.58 kg
MCTS/TPS/2.5/0.75	2.5 m	0.75 mm ²	0.06 Ω	0.24 Ω	0.37 kg
MCTS/TPS/5/0.75	5 m	0.75 mm ²	0.12 Ω	0.47 Ω	0.65 kg
MCTS/TPS/10/0.75	10 m	0.75 mm ²	0.24 Ω	0.95 Ω	1.15 kg
MCTS/TPS/15/0.75	15 m	0.75 mm ²	0.36 Ω	1.42 Ω	1.70 kg
MCTS/TPS/20/0.75	20 m	0.75 mm ²	0.47 Ω	1.90 Ω	2.30 kg
MCTS/TPS/25/0.75	20 m	0.75 mm ²	0.59 Ω	2.37 Ω	2.80 kg
MCTS/TPS/30/0.75	30 m	0.75 mm ²	0.71 Ω	2.85 Ω	3.30 kg

7.3.2 Total Measuring Resistance at Full Scale

Transducer	Max. Measuring Resistance
CT 100	25 Ω
CT 200	20 Ω
CT 400	10 Ω
CT 500	5 Ω
CT 1000	4 Ω
CT 2000	3.5 Ω

Other resistance values depending on primary current and temperature in graphs on page 9

Maximum Burden Resistor depending on Transducer and Connection Cable

The remaining burden resistance can be calculated by the subtraction of the connection cable loop resistance from the transducer total measuring resistance.

Example CT 1000 with 15 meters cable 0.34 mm² and 0.75 mm²:

CT 1000 total measuring resistance: 4 Ω at 1000 A_{rms}

MCTS/TPS/15 loop resistance: 3.14 Ω → Maximum allowed burden resistor = 4 Ω - 3.14 Ω = 0.86 Ω

MCTS/TPS/15/0.75 loop resistance: 1.42 Ω → Maximum allowed burden resistor = 4 Ω - 1.42 Ω = 2.58 Ω

7.4. Burden modules



The transducer system delivers the transducer output current at the 4 mm output terminals on the back panel of the rack. For those instruments that don't have current input terminals, optional high precision passive and active plug-on burden modules with very low phase angle error are available. The active voltage output modules are supplied by the MCTS rack with a 3-pole D-SUB connector.

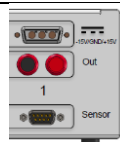
7.4.1. Passive plug-on burden resistors



Passive plug-on burden resistors are available from 1 Ω to 50 Ω. The burden resistor is limited by the transducer and the length of the connection cable. For higher output voltages active plug-on burden amplifiers are available.

Order Number	Resistance Value	Accuracy	Frequency Influence	Phase Error	Bandwidth	Max. Output Voltage	Load Influence
MCTS/BR1/0.02	1 Ω	0.02 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	1.00 V _{rms} @ 1000 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR1.5/0.02	1.5 Ω	0.02 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	1.00 V _{rms} @ 667 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR2.5/0.02	2.5 Ω	0.02 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	1.58 V _{rms} @ 632 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR3.75/0.02	3.75 Ω	0.02 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	1.94 V _{rms} @ 516 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR5/0.02	5 Ω	0.02 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	2.24 V _{rms} @ 447 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR10/0.01	10 Ω	0.01 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	3.16 V _{rms} @ 316 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR25/0.01	25 Ω	0.01 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	5.00 V _{rms} @ 200 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/BR50/0.01	50 Ω	0.01 % of MV	0.0005 %/kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	> 1 MHz	7.07 V _{rms} @ 141 mA _{rms}	< 0.1 ppm/mW
Resulting scaling with standard transducer / passive burden-combinations					Dimensions Width: 51 mm Height: 51 mm Depth: 62 mm (connectors included) Mass: 85 g		
Transducer	Passive BR	Scaling	Output Voltage				
CT 100	MCTS/BR10/0.01	20 mV/A	2 V _{rms} @ 100 A _{rms}				
CT 200	MCTS/BR10/0.01	10 mV/A	2 V _{rms} @ 200 A _{rms}				
CT 400	MCTS/BR3.75/0.02	2.5 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 400 A _{rms}				
CT 500	MCTS/BR1.5/0.02	2 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 500 A _{rms}				
CT 1000	MCTS/BR1.5/0.02	1 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 1000 A _{rms}				
CT 2000	MCTS/BR1/0.02	0.5 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 2000 A _{rms}				

7.4.2. Active plug-on voltage amplifiers



The output voltage level the transducer can drive is limited. The active plug-on burden modules combine a very precise burden resistor with a highly accurate voltage amplifier. The plug-on burden voltage modules deliver 7 V_{rms} (± 9.9 V_{pk}) at transducer nominal value. The active plug-on voltage output modules are powered by the 3-pole D-SUB on the back panel of the system.

Order Number	Input Resistance	Accuracy	Max. Output Voltage	Bandwidth	Phase Error	Load Influence
MCTS/VM1/0.02	1 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 1000 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/VM0.66/0.02	1.5 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 667 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/VM0.4/0.02	2.5 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 400 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/VM0.26/0.02	3.75 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 267 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/VM0.2/0.02	5 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 200 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
MCTS/VM0.1/0.02	10 Ω	0.01 % of MV + 0.01 % of MR	7 V _{rms} @ 100 mA _{rms}	> 300 kHz	< 1° @ 100 kHz	< 0.1 ppm/mW
Resulting scaling with standard transducer / passive burden-combinations				Dimensions Width: 51 mm Height: 51 mm Depth: 62 mm (connectors included) Mass: 105 g		
Transducer	Active VM	Scaling	Output Voltage			
CT 100	MCTS/VM0.2/0.02	20 mV/A	2 V _{rms} @ 100 A _{rms}			
CT 200	MCTS/VM0.2/0.02	10 mV/A	2 V _{rms} @ 200 A _{rms}			
CT 400	MCTS/VM0.26/0.02	2.5 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 400 A _{rms}			
CT 500	MCTS/VM0.66/0.02	2 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 500 A _{rms}			
CT 1000	MCTS/VM0.66/0.02	1 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 1000 A _{rms}			
CT 2000	MCTS/VM0.66/0.02	0.5 mV/A	1 V _{rms} @ 2000 A _{rms}			

8. Switching off and deinstallation

Before you switch off the MCTS rack, open the output current loop or remove any cable between rack and sensor, make sure that the primary current is switched off. An unpowered transducer can be damaged.

9. Installation of additional internal power supplies (channel extension)

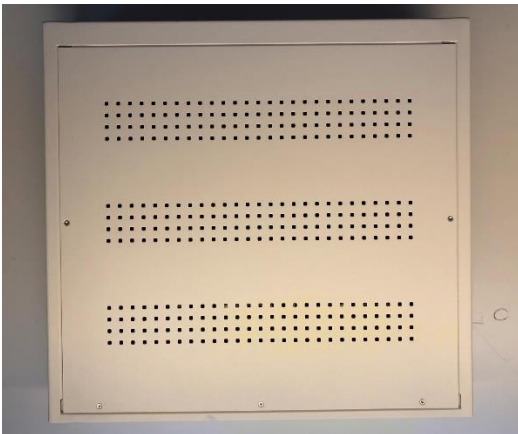
The MCTS system can be ordered with one to six internal power supplies (MCTS2/1CH to MCTS/6CH). The system can be extended with addition power supplies (MCTS/PS) easily.



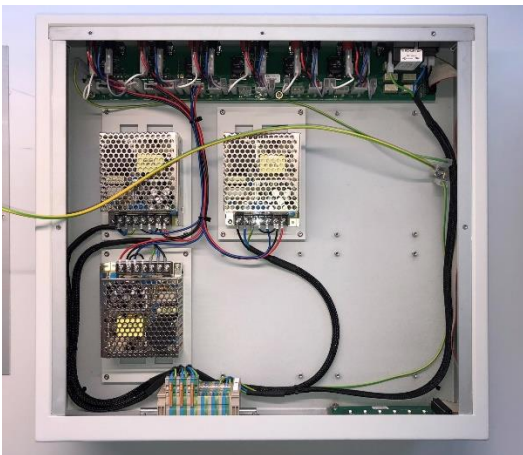
For the modification you need one power supply kit MCTS/PS. It consists of the following components:

- 1 pcs. power supply 50 W
- 1 pcs. primary connection cable
- 1 pcs. secondary connection cable
- 1 pcs. baseplate
- 4 pcs. TORX screw T10
- 4 pcs. toothed washers

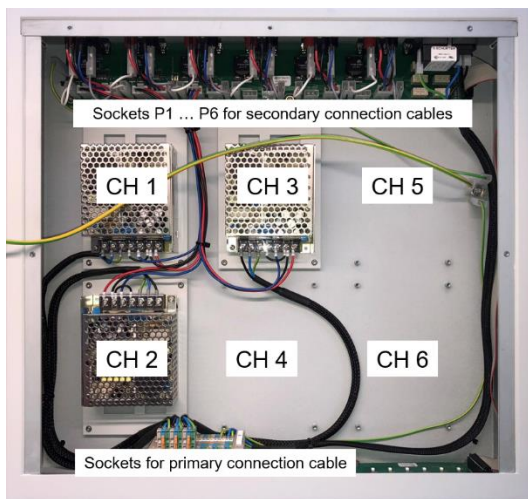
Example for systems modification from three to four channels:



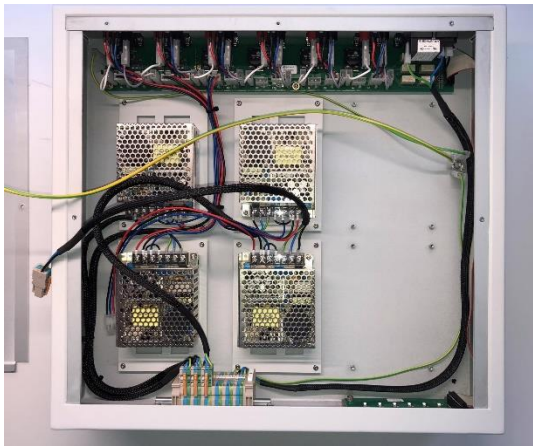
Remove the five TORX screws from the top panel and open the system. Be absolutely sure that the power cord has been unplugged before you open the rack.



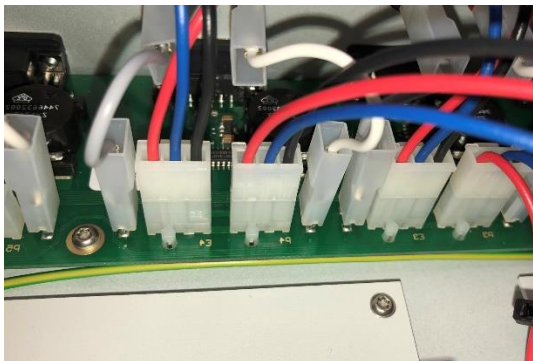
Remove the top panel.



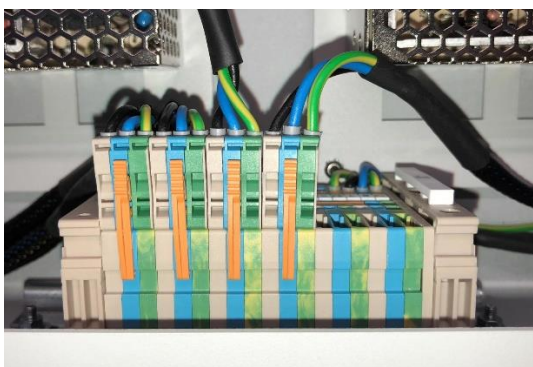
You find the sockets for the connection of the secondary voltage on the electronics board in the back of the system. The sockets for the primary AC power connection cables are in the front of the rack.



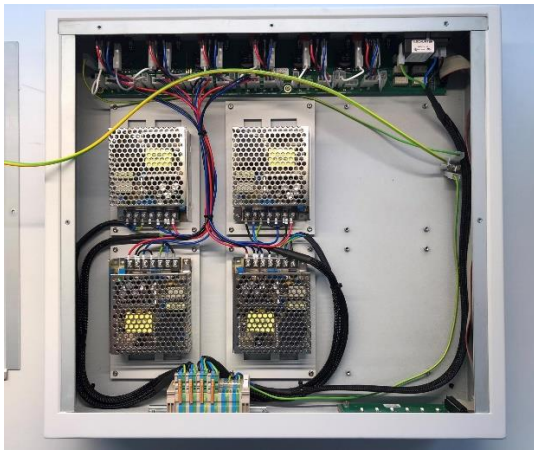
Mount the MCTS/PS with the four TORX screws and the four toothed washers. Primary or secondary connection cables from adjacent power supplies might be in the way and need to be removed from the cable harness.



Plug the +/- 15 V secondary connection cable into the socket P4 of the electronics board.



Plug the primary connection cable into the connection block.



Fix the primary and secondary connection cable with some cable ties at the cable harness and close rack.



Connect to power plug, switch the system on and check the channel power.



Perform a safety test according VDE 0701 / 0702 (EN 62638).

10. Accessories

	MCTS/CB Carrying bag for rack, transducers, cables and burden modules
	TSC Transducer soft case for use with carrying bag TSC1 for CT 100, CT 200, CT 400 TSC2 for CT 500, CT 1000 TSC4 for CT 2000
	MCTS/ROC 18-pole D-SUB-cable for status-readout-interface, length 3 m
	BNC4A BNC to 4 mm banana-plug adapter
	BPL0.5 4 mm banana-plug test lead set, length 0.5 m
	BPL01 4 mm banana-plug test lead set, length 1 m
	BNCL1 BNC to BNC test lead, length 1 m
	BNC4L1 BNC to 4 mm banana-plug test lead, length 1 m