

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC and DC electrical quantities to analogue or digital signals**

**Transducteurs électriques de mesure convertissant les grandeurs électriques alternatives ou continues en signaux analogiques ou numériques**



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INTERNATIONAL  
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## CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	9
INTRODUCTION.....	11
1 Scope.....	12
2 Normative references.....	13
3 Terms and definitions .....	13
3.1 General terms .....	13
3.2 Terms describing transducers according to the measurand .....	15
3.3 Terms describing transducers according to their output load .....	17
3.4 Nominal values .....	17
3.5 Terms describing transducers with provisions to be adjusted by users.....	18
3.6 Influence quantities and reference conditions.....	18
3.7 Errors and variations .....	19
3.8 Accuracy, accuracy class, class index .....	19
4 General .....	19
4.1 Transducer general architecture .....	19
4.2 Classification of transducers (TRD) .....	20
5 Requirements for TRD1 .....	20
5.1 Safety requirements: clearances and creepage distances .....	20
5.2 EMC requirements .....	20
5.2.1 Immunity.....	20
5.2.2 Emission.....	21
5.3 Class index requirements .....	21
5.3.1 Class index.....	21
5.3.2 Class index for transducer used with sensors .....	21
5.3.3 Intrinsic error .....	21
5.4 Conditions for the determination of intrinsic error .....	21
5.5 Auxiliary supply.....	23
5.5.1 General .....	23
5.5.2 DC supply.....	23
5.5.3 AC supply .....	23
5.6 Input values .....	24
5.6.1 General .....	24
5.6.2 Adjustment ranges .....	24
5.6.3 Preferred nominal values.....	24
5.7 Analogue output signals .....	24
5.7.1 General .....	24
5.7.2 Output current.....	24
5.7.3 Compliance voltage.....	24
5.7.4 Maximum output voltage .....	24
5.7.5 Interference risk of output current.....	24
5.7.6 Output voltage .....	25
5.8 Output transfer function.....	25
5.9 Digital output signals.....	27
5.10 Ripple (for analogue outputs) .....	27
5.11 Response time .....	28
5.12 Variation due to over-range of the measurand.....	28

5.13	Limiting value of the output signal.....	28
5.14	Limiting conditions of operation .....	28
5.15	Limits of the measuring range.....	28
5.16	Limiting conditions for storage and transport.....	28
5.17	Sealing .....	29
5.18	Stability .....	29
6	Tests for TRD1 .....	29
6.1	General.....	29
6.1.1	Determination of variations.....	29
6.1.2	Environmental conditions .....	29
6.1.3	Computations.....	30
6.2	Variations due to auxiliary supply voltage .....	30
6.2.1	Application.....	30
6.2.2	Procedure.....	30
6.2.3	Computation .....	30
6.2.4	Permissible variations .....	31
6.3	Variations due to auxiliary supply frequency .....	31
6.3.1	Application.....	31
6.3.2	Procedure.....	31
6.3.3	Computation .....	31
6.3.4	Permissible variations .....	31
6.4	Variations due to ambient temperature .....	32
6.4.1	Application.....	32
6.4.2	Procedure.....	32
6.4.3	Computation .....	32
6.4.4	Permissible variations .....	32
6.5	Variations due to the frequency of the input quantity(ies) .....	32
6.5.1	Application.....	32
6.5.2	Procedure.....	33
6.5.3	Computation .....	33
6.5.4	Permissible variations .....	33
6.6	Variations due to the input voltage.....	33
6.6.1	Application.....	33
6.6.2	Procedure.....	33
6.6.3	Computation .....	33
6.6.4	Permissible variations .....	34
6.7	Variations due to the input current.....	34
6.7.1	Application.....	34
6.7.2	Procedure.....	34
6.7.3	Computation .....	34
6.7.4	Permissible variations .....	34
6.8	Variations due to power factor .....	35
6.8.1	Application.....	35
6.8.2	Procedure.....	35
6.8.3	Computation .....	35
6.8.4	Permissible variations .....	35
6.9	Variation due to output load.....	35
6.9.1	Application.....	35
6.9.2	Procedure.....	35

6.9.3	Computation .....	36
6.9.4	Permissible variations .....	36
6.10	Variations due to distortion of the input quantity(ies) .....	36
6.10.1	Application.....	36
6.10.2	Procedure.....	36
6.10.3	Computation .....	36
6.10.4	Permissible variations .....	37
6.11	Variation due to magnetic field of external origin .....	37
6.11.1	Application.....	37
6.11.2	Procedure.....	37
6.11.3	Computation .....	37
6.11.4	Permissible variations .....	37
6.12	Variation due to unbalanced currents.....	38
6.12.1	Application.....	38
6.12.2	Procedure.....	38
6.12.3	Computation .....	38
6.12.4	Permissible variations .....	38
6.13	Variation due to interaction between measuring elements .....	38
6.13.1	Application.....	38
6.13.2	Procedure.....	38
6.13.3	Computation .....	39
6.13.4	Permissible variations .....	39
6.14	Variation due to self-heating.....	39
6.14.1	Application.....	39
6.14.2	Method .....	39
6.14.3	Computation .....	39
6.14.4	Permissible variations .....	39
6.15	Variation due to continuous operation.....	39
6.15.1	Application.....	39
6.15.2	Procedure.....	40
6.15.3	Computation .....	40
6.15.4	Permissible variation.....	40
6.16	Variation due to common mode interference .....	40
6.16.1	Application.....	40
6.16.2	Procedure.....	40
6.16.3	Computation .....	40
6.16.4	Permissible variations .....	40
6.17	Variation due to series mode interference .....	40
6.17.1	Application.....	40
6.17.2	Procedure.....	40
6.17.3	Computation .....	41
6.17.4	Permissible variations .....	41
6.18	Permissible excessive inputs.....	41
6.18.1	Continuous excessive inputs .....	41
6.18.2	Excessive inputs of short duration .....	41
6.19	Voltage test, insulation tests and other safety requirements .....	41
6.20	Impulse voltage tests .....	42
6.21	High frequency disturbance test .....	42
6.22	Test for temperature rise .....	42

6.23	Other tests .....	42
7	Marking and information for TRD1 .....	42
7.1	Marking on the case .....	42
7.2	Markings relating to the reference conditions and nominal ranges of use for transducers .....	43
7.3	Identification of connections and terminals .....	44
7.4	Information to be given in a separate document .....	44
Annex A	(normative) Requirements for TRD2 .....	46
A.0	General .....	46
A.1	Scope .....	46
A.2	Normative references .....	46
A.3	Terms and definitions .....	46
A.4	Environmental conditions .....	46
A.4.1	General .....	46
A.4.2	Normal environmental conditions .....	46
A.4.3	Special environmental conditions .....	46
A.5	Ratings for TRD2 .....	46
A.5.1	General .....	46
A.5.2	Input ratings .....	47
A.5.3	Output ratings .....	48
A.5.4	General ratings .....	49
A.6	Requirements for design of TRD2 .....	50
A.6.1	General .....	50
A.6.2	Safety requirements .....	50
A.6.3	EMC requirements .....	53
A.6.4	Climatic requirements .....	55
A.6.5	Mechanical requirements .....	55
A.6.6	Interface requirements .....	56
A.6.7	Accuracy requirements .....	56
A.6.8	Marking requirements .....	60
A.6.9	Documentation requirements .....	61
A.7	Tests for TRD2 .....	62
A.7.1	Type tests .....	62
A.7.2	Routine tests .....	71
Annex B	(normative) Interface coding .....	73
B.1	General .....	73
B.2	Characteristics of interface connection .....	73
B.3	Coding of rated output values for transducers .....	73
B.4	Coding of auxiliary power supply for transducers .....	75
B.5	Coding of transfer function curves for transducers .....	76
B.6	Interface full coding for output of transducers .....	76
B.6.1	General .....	76
B.6.2	Examples of interface codes and most common interface codes .....	77
Annex C	(Informative) Anti-aliasing requirements .....	79
Annex D	(informative) Requirements for the measurement of harmonics and low frequencies .....	81
D.1	General .....	81
D.2	Measuring accuracy classes with harmonics .....	81
D.3	Accuracy class extensions of transducers for high bandwidth applications .....	82

Annex E (normative) Markings terminals of TRD2 .....	83
E.1 Marking of terminals for TRD2 monitoring AC current .....	83
E.2 Marking of terminals for TRD2 monitoring voltage .....	83
Annex F (informative) Guidance related to cables, busbars and bare conductors within an installation .....	85
F.1 Insulation of cables .....	85
F.2 Temperature of cables and busbars .....	85
F.2.1 Cables .....	85
F.2.2 Busbars .....	85
Annex G (informative) Guidance related to overvoltage categories and measurement categories .....	86
G.1 Concept of overvoltage category .....	86
G.2 Approach of IEC 60664-1 for primary circuits of TRD2 .....	86
G.2.1 General .....	86
G.2.2 Examples with IEC 60664-1:2020, for primary measuring circuits, OVC III, PD 2, altitude under 2 000 m, inhomogeneous field .....	86
G.3 Approach of IEC 61010 for primary circuits of TRD2 .....	87
G.3.1 General .....	87
G.3.2 Example with IEC 61010-2-030:2017, for primary measuring circuits, OVC III, PD 2, altitude under 2 000 m, inhomogeneous field .....	87
G.4 Approach for secondary circuits of TRD2 .....	88
Bibliography .....	89
Figure 1 – Transducer (TRD) architecture .....	20
Figure 2 – Transfer function curve A .....	25
Figure 3 – Transfer function curve B .....	25
Figure 4 – Transfer function curve C .....	26
Figure 5 – Transfer function curve D .....	26
Figure 6 – Transfer function curve E .....	27
Figure A.1 – Relationship between ambient air temperature and relative humidity .....	50
Figure A.2 – Accuracy limits of a TRD2-IDC .....	58
Figure A.3 – Measurement of the step response time .....	66
Figure A.4 – Temperature cycle accuracy test .....	68
Figure C.1 – Digital data acquisition system example .....	79
Figure C.2 – Frequency response mask for metering accuracy class 1 ( $f_r = 60$ Hz, $f_s = 4\,800$ Hz) .....	80
Table 1 – Functional classification of transducers with minimal required functions .....	20
Table 2 – Relationship between the limits of intrinsic error, expressed as a percentage of the fiducial value, and the class index .....	21
Table 3 – Pre-conditioning .....	22
Table 4 – Reference conditions of the influence quantities and tolerances or testing purposes .....	22
Table 5 – Reference conditions relative to the measurand .....	23
Table 6 – Usage groups .....	30
Table 7 – Permissible variations due to AC auxiliary supply .....	31
Table 8 – Permissible variations due to DC auxiliary supply .....	31



Table 9 – Permissible variations due to auxiliary supply frequency.....	32
Table 10 – Permissible variations due to ambient temperature.....	32
Table 11 – Permissible variations due to the frequency of input quantity.....	33
Table 12 – Permissible variations due to the input voltage.....	34
Table 13 – Permissible variations due to the input current.....	34
Table 14 – Permissible variations due to power factor.....	35
Table 15 – Permissible variations due to output load.....	36
Table 16 – Permissible variations due to distortion of input quantities.....	37
Table 17 – Permissible variations due to magnetic field of external origin.....	37
Table 18 – Permissible variations due to unbalance currents.....	38
Table 19 – Permissible variations due to interactions between measuring elements.....	39
Table 20 – Permissible variations due to self-heating.....	39
Table 21 – Permissible variations due to continuous operation.....	40
Table 22 – Permissible variations due to series mode interference.....	41
Table 23 – Examples of marking relating to the reference conditions and nominal range of use for temperature.....	43
Table 24 – Symbols for marking transducers.....	45
Table A.1 – Rated burden for TRD2 with an AC or DC voltage output, or a frequency output.....	48
Table A.2 – Rated burden for TRD2 with an AC or DC current output.....	49
Table A.3 – Rated temperatures for TRD2.....	49
Table A.4 – Rated humidity classes.....	50
Table A.5 – Definition of ports.....	54
Table A.6 – Performance criteria for EMC immunity tests.....	55
Table A.7 – RJ45 connector pinout.....	56
Table A.8 – Limits for error and phase error for TRD2-IAC.....	57
Table A.9 – Limits of ratio error for TRD2-IDC.....	58
Table A.10 – Limits of ratio error for TRD2-UAC.....	59
Table A.11 – Limits of ratio error for TRD2-UDC.....	59
Table A.12 – Burden values for basic accuracy tests.....	64
Table B.1 – Coding of interface connection.....	73
Table B.2 – Rated AC RMS voltage output.....	74
Table B.3 – Rated DC voltage output.....	74
Table B.4 – Rated range of DC voltage output.....	74
Table B.5 – Rated AC RMS current output less than 1A.....	74
Table B.6 – Rated range of DC current output.....	75
Table B.7 – Rated frequency output.....	75
Table B.8 – Rated pulse density output.....	75
Table B.9 – Coding of power supply for transducers supplied from measuring instrument via the connector.....	76
Table B.10 – Coding of external power supply for transducers.....	76
Table B.11 – Coding of transfer function curves for transducers.....	76
Table B.12 – Interface full coding for output of transducers.....	77
Table B.13 – Examples of interface codes and most common interface codes.....	77

Table C.1 – Anti-aliasing filter .....	79
Table D.1 – Limits of error for harmonics – Accuracy classes .....	81
Table D.2 – Limits of error for harmonics – Accuracy class extensions WB1 and WB2 .....	82
Table E.1 – Marking of terminals for TRD2 monitoring current .....	83
Table E.2 – Marking of terminals for TRD2 monitoring voltage .....	84
Table G.1 – Clearances according to IEC 60664-1:2020 .....	86
Table G.2 – Creepage distances according to IEC 60664-1:2020 .....	87
Table G.3 – Clearances according to IEC 61010-2-030:2017 .....	88
Table G.4 – Creepage distances according to IEC 61010-2-030:2017 .....	88

## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ELECTRICAL MEASURING TRANSDUCERS FOR CONVERTING AC AND DC  
ELECTRICAL QUANTITIES TO ANALOGUE OR DIGITAL SIGNALS**

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This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2012. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) updating normative references;
- b) additional requirements for specific transducers used for LV monitoring applications;
- c) creation of interface coding to ease selection by the end-user.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
85/748/CDV	85/781/RVC

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

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## INTRODUCTION

New transducers can now be equipped with microprocessors that utilise digital data processing, communication methods and auxiliary sensors. This makes them more complex than conventional analogue transducers and gives them considerable added value.

The class index system of classification used in this document is based upon IEC 60051 (all parts). Under this system, the permitted variations of the output signal due to varying influence quantities – ambient temperature, voltage, frequency, etc. – are implicit in the classification.

For those unfamiliar with the class index system, a word of warning is necessary. If, for example, a transducer is classified as class 1, it does not mean that the error under practical conditions of use will be within  $\pm 1$  % of the actual value of the output or  $\pm 1$  % of the full output value. It means that the error should not exceed  $\pm 1$  % of the fiducial value under closely specified conditions. If the influence quantities are varied between the limits specified by the nominal ranges of use, a variation of amount comparable with the value of the class index may be incurred for each influence quantity.

The permissible error of a transducer under working conditions is the sum of the permissible intrinsic error and of the permissible variations due to each of the influence quantities. However, the actual error is likely to be much smaller because not all of the influence quantities are likely to be simultaneously at their most unfavourable values and some of the variations may cancel one another. It is important that these facts be taken into consideration when specifying transducers for a particular purpose.

Furthermore, some of the terms used in this document are different from those used in IEC 60051 (all parts) due to the fundamental differences between indicating instruments and measuring transducers.

All statements of performance are related to the output which is governed by two basic terms:

- "the nominal value", which may have a positive or a negative sign or both;
- "the span", which is the range of values of the output signal from maximum positive to maximum negative, if appropriate.

# ELECTRICAL MEASURING TRANSDUCERS FOR CONVERTING AC AND DC ELECTRICAL QUANTITIES TO ANALOGUE OR DIGITAL SIGNALS

## 1 Scope

This document applies to transducers with electrical inputs and outputs for making measurements of AC or DC electrical quantities. The output signal can be in the form of an analogue direct current, an analog direct voltage or in digital form.

This document applies to measuring transducers used for converting electrical quantities such as

- current,
- voltage,
- active power,
- reactive power,
- power factor,
- phase angle,
- frequency,
- harmonics or total harmonic distortion, and
- apparent power

to an output signal.

This document is not applicable for

- instrument transformers that comply with IEC 61869 (all parts),
- transmitters for use in industrial process application that comply with IEC 60770 (all parts), and
- performance measuring and monitoring devices (PMD) that comply with IEC 61557-12:2018.

Within the measuring range, the output signal is a function of the measurand. An auxiliary supply can be needed.

This document applies

- a) if the nominal frequency of the input(s) lies between 0 Hz and 1 500 Hz,
- b) to the electrical measuring transducer if it is part of a system for the measurement of a non-electrical quantity, and if it otherwise falls within the scope of this document, and
- c) to transducers for use in a variety of applications such as telemetry and process control and in one of a number of defined environments.

This document is intended:

- to specify the terminology and definitions relating to transducers whose main application is in industry,
- to unify the test methods used in evaluating transducer performance, and
- to specify accuracy limits and output values for transducers.