

THE MEASURABLE DIFFERENCE.



DEWETRON

▼

OXYGEN TRAINING > POWER





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- > Creating a Power Group
- > Wiring Types
- > Sync Settings
- > Data Visualization
- > Harmonics & Interharmonics
- > Higher Frequency Grouping
- > Supraharmonics
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- > Flicker
- > Rolling Computations
- > Mechanical Power
- > dQ Analysis
- > Delay Compensation

GENERAL FEATURES



Benefits of a DEWTRON POWER ANALYZER

- > Full flexible input configuration
- > Simple setup within seconds
- > Individual phase groups (up to 9 phases per PowerGroup)
- > Free selectable sync channel
- > Unlimited recording (only limited by harddisk space)

Type	Hardware	Bandwidth	Samplerate	Phasecount
DEWE3-PA8	TRION3-1810M-POWER-4	5 MHz	10 MS/s	16
DEWE2-PA7	TRION-1820-POWER-4	5 MHz	2 MS/s	12
DEWE2-A7	TRION-1820-POWER-4	5 MHz	2 MS/s	12
DEWE2-A4L	TRION-1820-POWER-4	5 MHz	2 MS/s	8

In addition to the great measurement functions of OXYGEN, the POWER-Option enables the detailed analysis of the phase values and total values in L-N configuration (each total and fundamental):

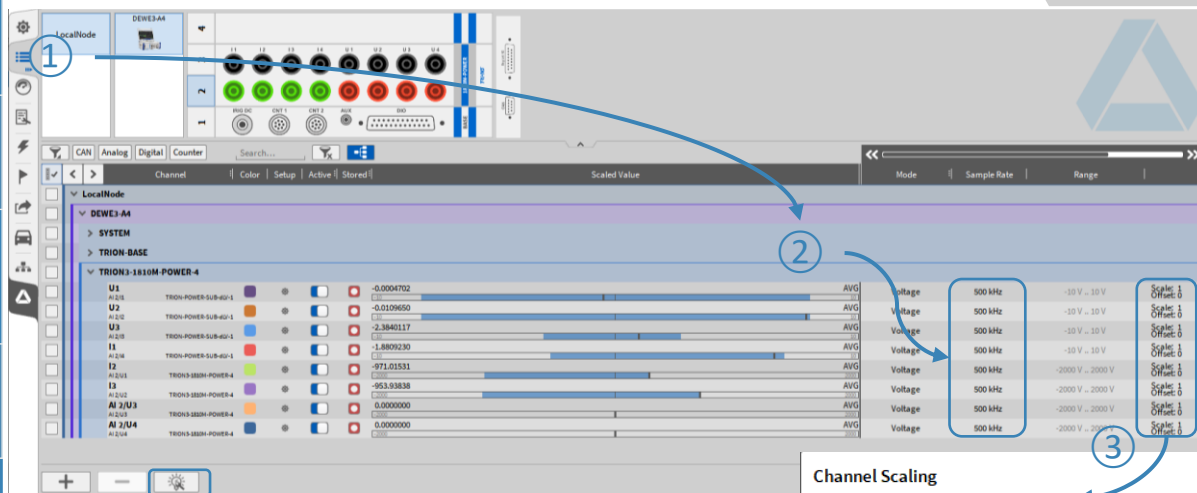
- > Voltage (RMS, AVG, PHI, Peak-Peak) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Current (RMS, AVG, PHI, Peak-Peak) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Active Power (AVG, PHI) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Reactive Power (AVG) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Apparent Power (AVG) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Power Factor (AVG) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Fundamental Frequency (0.2 – 200 kHz) → OPT-POWER-BASIC
- > Harmonics (up to 1000th order) → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Interharmonic (up to 1000.5th order) → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Higher Frequencies (2-9 kHz Grouping) → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Voltage Fluctuation → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Flicker Emission → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Mechanical Power Computation → OPT-POWER-ADV
- > Rolling Computations → OPT-POWER-EXP



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CREATING A POWER GROUP

- 1 Open the Channel List
- 2 Select the desired Sample Rate (min. 10 kHz, calculation disabled below)
- 3 If current transducers are used, open the scaling menu of the current channel and enter the scaling factor
- 4 Press the Add Power Group button



Channel Scaling

Scaling 2-point Table

Scaling Sensitivity

Unit

Scaling V/V

Offset V



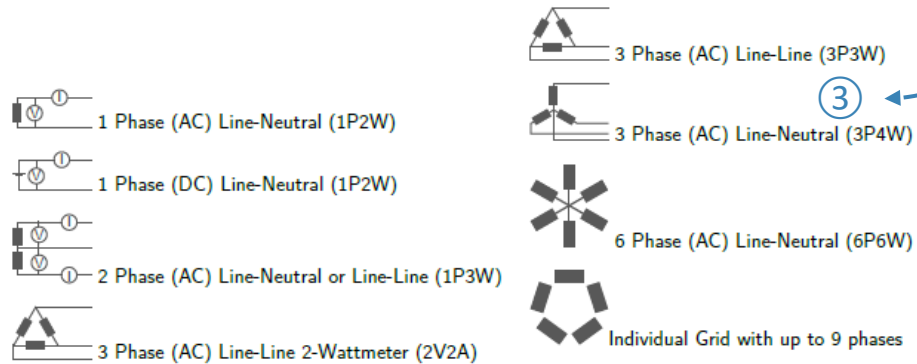
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POWER GROUP SETTINGS – WIRING TYPE

- 1 Select the correct Wiring type of the DUT
Wiring schematics below will demonstrate the individual wiring
- 2 Assign the current and voltage channels from the Channel List to the Power Group via drag and drop
- 3 Overview of the predefined schematics available here;
Additional information and connection schemes can be found in the manuals

Configure at least one Phase via Drag'n'Drop from the channel list





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CREATING A POWER GROUP

① After drag and dropping all channels into the schematics, a value preview will be available

② The calculated power values will be automatically added as separate channels to the Channel List

③ Single channel's phase values and total values in L-N configuration can be accessed by further expanding the Channel List;

Listed channels will depend on the Wiring type

Creation of several and different Power Groups in one setup supported

Input Channel and Sync Channel Sample R... than 200kHz, accuracy



POWER GROUP SYNC SETTINGS

- ① Synchronization Channel for fundamental frequency detection; Freely definable, per Default Voltage of Phase 1
- ② Minimum fundamental frequency input field ($0.2 \text{ Hz} - f_{\text{max}}$)
- ③ Maximum fundamental frequency input field ($f_{\text{min}} - 0.1 * \text{SR} [\text{Hz}]$)
- ④ Threshold of the amplitude of the synchronization channel that needs to be exceeded for fundamental frequency detection, per default $>0.1\%$
- ⑤ Maximum update rate of the output channels, 1ms per default; 1 ... 5000 ms
- ⑥ For DC applications, Update rate for power calculations
- ⑦ Subsampling factor selection for calculation load reduction

Wiring type [Settings](#)

SYNC SETTINGS

Calculation sync source:

Input channel:

AI 1/U1 Sim ①

Minimum fundamental frequency: Default ②

Maximum fundamental frequency: Default ③

Minimum detection threshold: Default ④

Maximum update rate: Default ⑤

Time interval: 200 ⑥ ms

Channel Subsampling: Auto ⑦

Samplerate	Subsampling Factor
$\leq 2 \text{ MS/s}$	1 (= no Subsampling)
$> 2 \text{ MS/s} - 4 \text{ MS/s}$	2
$> 4 \text{ MS/s} - 6 \text{ MS/s}$	3
$> 6 \text{ MS/s} - 8 \text{ MS/s}$	4
$> 8 \text{ MS/s}$	5

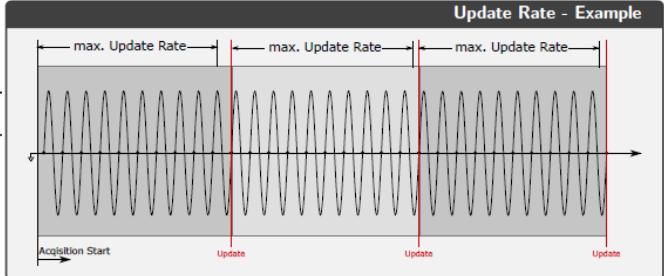
Samplerate	Minimum Fundamental
$< 10 \text{ kHz}$	None
$10 \text{ kHz} - 20 \text{ kHz}$	0.2 Hz
$20 \text{ kHz} - 1 \text{ MHz}$	0.2 Hz
$1 \text{ MHz} - 2 \text{ MHz}$	0.5 Hz
$2 \text{ MHz} - 4 \text{ MHz}$	1 Hz
$> 5 \text{ MHz}$	2 Hz

Minimum fundamental frequency
 This input field holds the setting for the minimum fundamental frequency in Hz which can be measured (lower limit). The following settings are available:

- **Default:** Standard setting, uses 0.2 Hz internally (up to 1MS/s) and $>0.5 \text{ Hz}$ above. The actual value is the lower bound of the F_fund channel range.
- **0.2 .. f_max Hz:** User defined setting, the possible range is between Default and 100 Hz.

Maximum fundamental frequency
 This input field holds the setting for the maximum fundamental frequency in Hz which can be measured (upper limit) The following settings are available:

- **Default:** Standard setting, uses 1500 Hz internally ($>20 \text{ kS/s}$). The actual value is the upper bound of the F_fund channel range.
- **Auto:** Uses 1/10 of Samplerate
- **f_min .. Samplerate/10 Hz:** User defined setting, the possible range is between f_min and 1/10 of Samplerate.

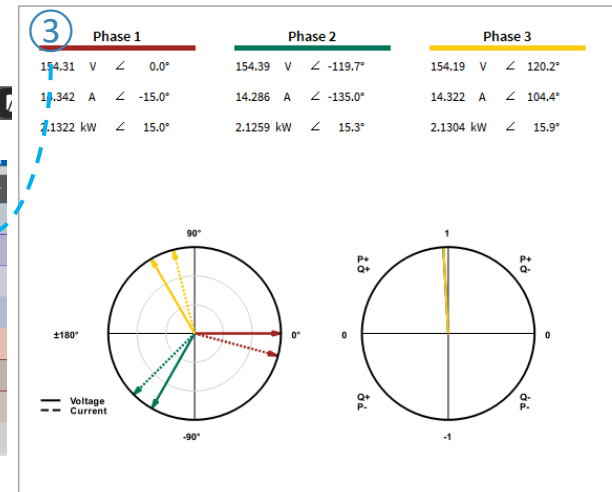
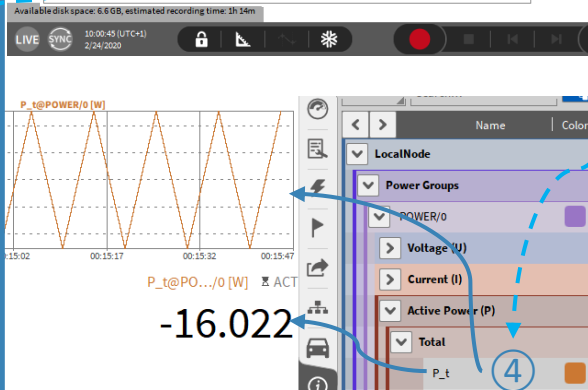
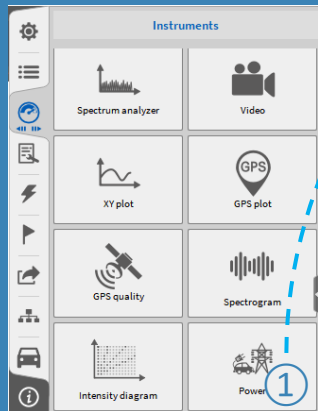
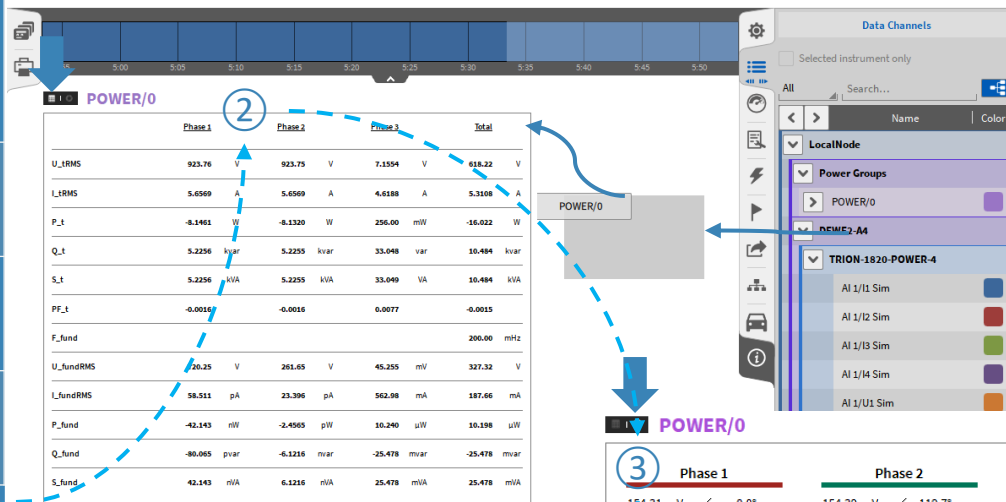




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DATA VISUALIZATION

- ① Power instrument for general data overview
- ② Drag and drop Power group to the instrument to get an RMS value overview
- ③ Or a vectoral visualisation of the voltages and currents
- ④ All Power channels can be added to others displays like Recorders or Meters





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HARMONICS

- ① Enable Harmonics calculation
- ② Select a harmonics grouping type
- ③ Specify the maximum harmonics order 1 ... 1000; Default: 50
- ④ Specify the maximum THD harmonics order; 1 ... 1000; Default: 40
- ⑤ Optionally enable supra harmonics
- ⑥ Optionally enable calculation of Voltage Line-Line Harmonics & THD

OXY-OPT-POWER-ADV required

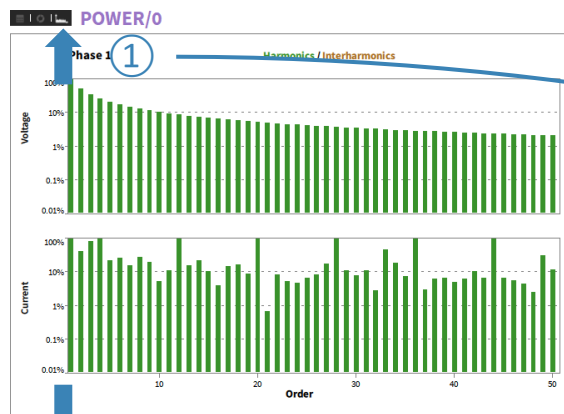
- > Harmonics from 0 to 1000th order
- > Interharmonics from 0.5 to 49th order
- > Higher Frequencies from 2 to 9 kHz
- > Supraharmonics from 8 to 150 kHz
- > Calculations comply with IEC 61000 4-7



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HARMONICS VISUALIZATION

- 1 Additional window in the Power Instrument for Harmonics
- 2 Higher frequencies can be enabled in instrument settings
- 3 Cursors can be enabled in instrument settings
- 4 Harmonics can be displayed phase-wise



Power

COLOR THEME

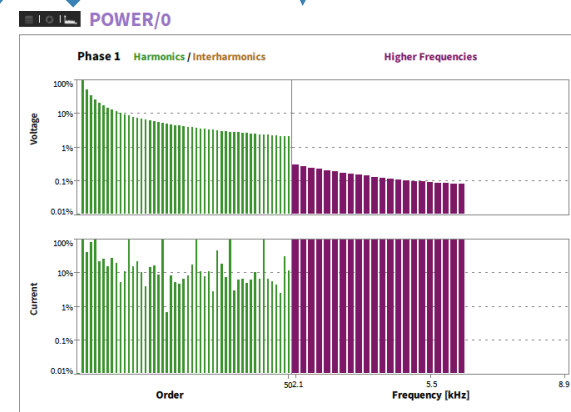
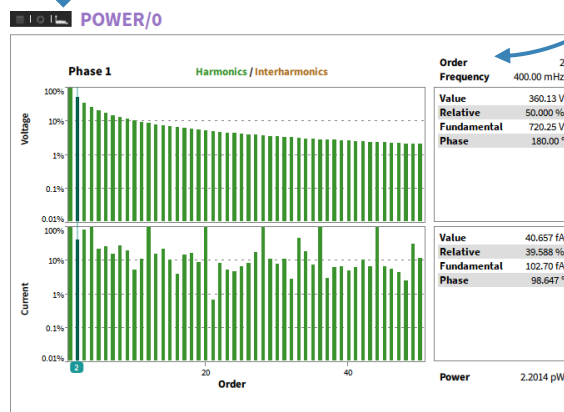
Default

HARMONICS

Show higher frequencies

Show cursor

Phase 1





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HARMONICS VISUALIZATION CONT'D

- ① Voltage Harmonics table included in Power Instrument
- ② Current Harmonics table included in Power Instrument
- ③ Power Harmonics table included in Power Instrument

POWER/0

Phase 1 (THD: 5.13%)				Phase 2 (THD: 11.07%)				Phase 3 (THD: 4.78%)				
Order	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI
0	5.38V	5.85%	-180.00°	8.96V	11.01%	0.00°	3.58V	4.10%	-180.00°			

POWER/0

Phase 1 (THD: 24.46%)				Phase 2 (THD: 9.94%)				Phase 3 (THD: 7.70%)				
Order	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI
0	108.29mA		0.00°	36.42mA	24.71%	-180.00°	52.56mA	33.53%	-180.00°			

POWER/0

Order	Phase 1			Phase 2			Phase 3		
	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI
0	-582.31mW	-17.27%		-326.40mW	-4.21%		188.42mW	6.91%	
1	3.37W	100.00%		7.75W	100.00%		2.73W	100.00%	
2	-58.90mW	-1.75%		85.81mW	-1.11%		25.88mW	0.95%	
3	-6.48mW	-0.19%		-3.69mW	-0.11%		923.06mW	0.03%	
4	-400.30mW	-0.01%		397.29mW	0.01%		511.47mW	0.02%	
5	-9.55mW	-0.00%		47.50mW	0.00%		394.33mW	0.01%	
6	-31.62mW	-0.00%		177.74mW	0.00%		138.66mW	0.01%	
7	25.86mW	0.00%		150.64mW	0.00%		7.77mW	0.00%	
8	-70.94mW	-0.00%		-648.29mW	-0.01%		261.08mW	0.01%	
9	-55.63mW	-0.00%		38.61mW	0.00%		120.66mW	0.00%	
10	-2.78mW	-0.00%		-42.58mW	-0.00%		17.72mW	0.00%	
11	-11.21mW	-0.00%		-48.97mW	-0.00%		-35.13mW	-0.00%	
12	-9.11mW	-0.00%		26.08mW	0.00%		-159.09mW	-0.00%	
13	18.35mW	0.00%		-44.58mW	-0.00%		15.16mW	0.00%	
14	-690.84mW	-0.00%		-3.35mW	-0.00%		536.32mW	0.00%	
15	-703.32mW	-0.00%		-8.74mW	-0.00%		-3.53mW	-0.00%	
16	6.39mW	0.00%		16.11mW	0.00%		-5.62mW	-0.00%	
17	750.32mW	-0.00%		-15.43mW	-0.00%		12.08mW	0.00%	
18	-3.56mW	0.00%		18.49mW	0.00%		7.46mW	0.00%	
19	-88.75mW	-0.00%		17.85mW	0.00%		-4.87mW	-0.00%	
20	-1.49mW	-0.00%		-8.53mW	-0.00%		1.55mW	0.00%	
21	930.35mW	0.00%		6.19mW	0.00%		-687.86mW	-0.00%	
22	-401.56mW	-0.00%		-3.96mW	-0.00%		-4.30mW	-0.00%	
23	-1.14mW	-0.00%		3.87mW	0.00%		-2.17mW	-0.00%	
24	4.48mW	0.00%		555.68mW	0.00%		-2.17mW	-0.00%	
25	-328.03mW	-0.00%		-1.72mW	-0.00%		1.18mW	0.00%	
26	-463.26mW	-0.00%		1.04mW	0.00%		144.55mW	0.00%	
27	377.78mW	0.00%		-1.52mW	-0.00%		-286.50mW	-0.00%	
28	93.35mW	0.00%		1.21mW	0.00%		772.65mW	0.00%	
29	-57.01mW	-0.00%		1.76mW	0.00%		-965.00mW	-0.00%	
30	281.23mW	0.00%		-531.62mW	-0.00%		-37.29mW	-0.00%	
31	407.21mW	0.00%		1.39mW	0.00%		-154.77mW	-0.00%	
32	24.33mW	0.00%		-706.72mW	-0.00%		822.62mW	0.00%	
33	205.10mW	0.00%		282.37mW	0.00%		-553.94mW	-0.00%	
34	850.72mW	0.00%		1.23mW	0.00%		461.18mW	0.00%	
35	-16.06mW	-0.00%		-1.33mW	-0.00%		572.09mW	0.00%	
36	49.92mW	0.00%		-319.41mW	-0.00%		-22.97mW	-0.00%	
37	21.95mW	0.00%		-386.15mW	-0.00%		80.71mW	0.00%	
38	400.42mW	0.00%		-348.75mW	-0.00%		-358.88mW	-0.00%	
39	9.52mW	0.00%		-97.19mW	-0.00%		-260.65mW	-0.00%	
40	63.96mW	0.00%		-832.32mW	-0.00%		-198.90mW	-0.00%	
41	8.55mW	0.00%		-504.11mW	-0.00%		-231.80mW	-0.00%	
42	84.41mW	0.00%		92.33mW	0.00%		-76.54mW	-0.00%	
43	-18.61mW	-0.00%		-992.81mW	-0.00%		28.65mW	0.00%	
44	39.27mW	0.00%		-38.92mW	-0.00%		34.89mW	0.00%	
45	-60.30mW	-0.00%		-105.73mW	-0.00%		-230.99mW	-0.00%	
46	71.00mW	0.00%		72mW	0.00%		130.96mW	0.00%	



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HARMONICS VISUALIZATION CONT'D

The harmonics tabs have several property options. One useful is to define the maximum orders shown in one column at ④

① Possibility to display Harmonics, Interharmonics, or both in Power Instrument

② Possibility to change font size

③ Possibility to align text to left, right, center

④ Option to define maximum number of lines per column and to split view into several columns

POWER_engine

Harmonics & Interharmonics

Order	Phase 1 (THD: 4.06%)			Phase 2 (THD: 8.75%)			Phase 3 (THD: 4.26%)			Phase 1 (THD: 4.06%)			Phase 2 (THD: 8.75%)			Phase 3 (THD: 4.26%)		
	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI	RMS	%	PHI
0	5.10V	3.85%	-180.00°	9.91V	8.20%	0.00°	4.81V	3.80%	-180.00°	25	285.720V	0.22%	-66.12°	203.470V	0.17°	103.230V	0.17°	103.230V
0.5	152.90mV	253.14%	NaN°	118.920mV	89.26%	NaN°	161.36mV	107.87%	NaN°	25.5	51.29mV	84.91%	NaN°	117.72mV	88.38°	117.72mV	88.38°	117.72mV
1	132.13V	100.00%	0.00°	120.85V	100.00%	120.24°	126.52V	100.00%	-124.39°	26	165.67mV	0.13%	-152.94°	230.23mV	0.19°	230.23mV	0.19°	230.23mV
1.5	60.44mV	100.00%	NaN°	138.320mV	100.00%	NaN°	149.590mV	100.00%	NaN°	26.5	50.38mV	83.41%	NaN°	94.330mV	70.38°	94.330mV	70.38°	94.330mV
2	4.56V	3.43%	-94.79°	8.99V	7.44%	84.43°	4.45V	3.52%	-96.36°	27	109.61mV	0.08%	80.54°	210.69mV	0.17°	210.69mV	0.17°	210.69mV
2.5	223.68mV	370.32%	NaN°	151.35mV	113.60%	NaN°	175.88mV	117.58%	NaN°	27.5	50.64mV	83.83%	NaN°	79.23mV	59.41°	79.23mV	59.41°	79.23mV
3	2.00V	1.51%	91.27°	3.93V	3.25%	-88.55°	1.93V	1.53%	91.64°	28	160.56mV	0.12%	-20.33°	288.69mV	0.24°	288.69mV	0.24°	288.69mV
3.5	72.54mV	120.09%	NaN°	127.04mV	95.35%	NaN°	68.06mV	45.50%	NaN°	28.5	182.94mV	302.86%	NaN°	158.40mV	118.8°	158.40mV	118.8°	158.40mV
4	660.94mV	6.50%	6.71°	1.52V	1.26%	175.84°	882.96mV	0.70%	-12.28°	29	69.41mV	0.05%	128.62°	211.45mV	0.17°	211.45mV	0.17°	211.45mV
4.5	124.81mV	206.03%	NaN°	164.04mV	108.86%	NaN°	101.52mV	67.87%	NaN°	29.5	79.14mV	131.02%	NaN°	147.630mV	110.8°	147.630mV	110.8°	147.630mV
5	613.22mV	0.61%	-120.77°	1.93V	1.60%	29.25°	1.30V	1.02%	-169.03°	30	123.43mV	0.09%	58.67°	210.11mV	0.17°	210.11mV	0.17°	210.11mV
5.5	43.68mV	72.32%	NaN°	115.87mV	86.97%	NaN°	86.49mV	57.82%	NaN°	30.5	64.94mV	107.51%	NaN°	105.03mV	78.89°	105.03mV	78.89°	105.03mV
6	847.87mV	0.64%	50.47°	1.70V	1.40%	-131.54°	848.91mV	0.67%	46.45°	31	178.84mV	0.14%	-101.62°	244.50mV	0.20°	244.50mV	0.20°	244.50mV
6.5	46.26mV	79.90%	NaN°	95.78mV	71.89%	NaN°	57.28mV	38.29%	NaN°	31.5	71.62mV	118.90%	NaN°	93.97mV	70.56°	93.97mV	70.56°	93.97mV
7	504.05mV	0.38%	-134.59°	400.60mV	0.33%	79.95°	286.12mV	0.23%	-7.16°	32	76.45mV	0.06%	58.39°	256.73mV	0.21°	256.73mV	0.21°	256.73mV
7.5	77.84mV	128.86%	NaN°	122.88mV	92.23%	NaN°	86.72mV	57.87%	NaN°	32.5	151.31mV	250.50%	NaN°	99.25mV	74.46°	99.25mV	74.46°	99.25mV
8	441.07mV	0.33%	154.39°	984.44mV	0.81%	-11.23°	567.87mV	0.45%	179.90°	33	55.11mV	0.04%	-15.19°	157.56mV	0.13°	157.56mV	0.13°	157.56mV
8.5	77.85mV	128.88%	NaN°	147.81mV	110.94%	NaN°	100.35mV	67.09%	NaN°	33.5	99.64mV	164.96%	NaN°	186.28mV	139.8°	186.28mV	139.8°	186.28mV
9	483.77mV	0.37%	7.38°	1.09V	0.90%	-167.87°	606.52mV	0.48%	15.91°	34	193.13mV	0.15%	-142.89°	182.62mV	0.15°	182.62mV	0.15°	182.62mV
9.5	99.84mV	165.30%	NaN°	143.06mV	107.36%	NaN°	70.79mV	47.32%	NaN°	34.5	103.22mV	170.88%	NaN°	90.07mV	67.68°	90.07mV	67.68°	90.07mV
10	335.66mV	0.25%	-132.56°	629.18mV	0.52%	32.25°	317.66mV	0.25%	-163.82°	35	52.01mV	0.04%	58.29°	211.55mV	0.18°	211.55mV	0.18°	211.55mV
10.5	57.73mV	95.58%	NaN°	134.53mV	100.96%	NaN°	85.25mV	56.99%	NaN°	35.5	84.54mV	139.96%	NaN°	106.69mV	80.02°	106.69mV	80.02°	106.69mV
11	252.88mV	0.19%	-23.39°	570.46mV	0.47%	-100.12°	674.99mV	0.53%	101.27°	36	116.09mV	0.09%	-62.56°	215.33mV	0.18°	215.33mV	0.18°	215.33mV
11.5	47.74mV	79.04%	NaN°	98.31mV	73.79%	NaN°	53.49mV	35.76%	NaN°	36.5	91.20mV	150.99%	NaN°	180.09mV	120.1°	180.09mV	120.1°	180.09mV
12	429.18mV	0.32%	-11.71°	791.63mV	0.66%	169.06°	362.53mV	0.29%	-10.03°	37	124.12mV	0.09%	93.32°	87.70mV	0.07°	87.70mV	0.07°	87.70mV
12.5	45.08mV	74.64%	NaN°	82.92mV	61.79%	NaN°	46.83mV	31.30%	NaN°	37.5	78.00mV	129.14%	NaN°	174.59mV	133.0°	174.59mV	133.0°	174.59mV
13	893.71mV	0.61%	152.69°	648.66mV	0.54%	-31.84°	170.96mV	0.14%	-9.85°	38	87.17mV	0.07%	55.45°	139.56mV	0.11°	139.56mV	0.11°	139.56mV
13.5	54.57mV	90.35%	NaN°	101.83mV	75.43%	NaN°	61.88mV	41.37%	NaN°	38.5	105.50mV	176.31%	NaN°	99.02mV	74.31°	99.02mV	74.31°	99.02mV
14	209.68mV	0.16%	54.27°	567.97mV	0.47%	-137.15°	364.80mV	0.29%	36.31°	39	99.04mV	0.07%	-117.05°	210.57mV	0.17°	210.57mV	0.17°	210.57mV
14.5	62.17mV	102.93%	NaN°	100.75mV	75.62%	NaN°	54.05mV	36.14%	NaN°	39.5	84.20mV	139.40%	NaN°	150.08mV	112.6°	150.08mV	112.6°	150.08mV
15	238.54mV	0.18%	-84.81°	483.98mV	0.40%	93.56°	245.63mV	0.19%	-88.02°	40	44.68mV	0.03%	44.01°	80.04mV	0.07°	80.04mV	0.07°	80.04mV
15.5	64.15mV	104.21%	NaN°	141.86mV	106.49%	NaN°	82.96mV	54.86%	NaN°	40.5	109.14mV	205.02%	NaN°	139.18mV	149.4°	139.18mV	149.4°	139.18mV
16	223.63mV	0.17%	129.93°	388.65mV	0.32%	-39.71°	173.40mV	0.14%	153.70°	41	29.92mV	0.02%	1.56°	110.03mV	0.09°	110.03mV	0.09°	110.03mV
16.5	90.59mV	149.99%	NaN°	111.22mV	83.47%	NaN°	77.18mV	53.59%	NaN°	41.5	88.49mV	146.50%	NaN°	150.47mV	112.9°	150.47mV	112.9°	150.47mV
17	340.86mV	0.26%	-30.57°	601.18mV	0.50%	178.70°	346.54mV	0.27%	27.44°	42	109.21mV	0.08%	-154.83°	204.16mV	0.17°	204.16mV	0.17°	204.16mV
17.5	56.05mV	92.80%	NaN°	112.36mV	84.34%	NaN°	60.99mV	40.77%	NaN°	42.5	93.99mV	155.61%	NaN°	103.83mV	77.96°	103.83mV	77.96°	103.83mV
18	160.11mV	0.12%	-118.41°	313.97mV	0.26%	59.68°	154.04mV	0.12%	-122.30°	43	116.28mV	0.09%	36.60°	184.67mV	0.15°	184.67mV	0.15°	184.67mV
18.5	53.39mV	89.21%	NaN°	107.23mV	79.01%	NaN°	62.61mV	55.23%	NaN°	43.5	110.23mV	192.49%	NaN°	135.00mV	134.4°	135.00mV	134.4°	135.00mV
19	293.66mV	0.21%	100.22°	443.95mV	0.37%	-91.64°	176.25mV	0.14%	69.06°	44	85.10mV	0.06%	-80.95°	98.33mV	0.08°	98.33mV	0.08°	98.33mV
19.5	75.02mV	124.20%	NaN°	91.64mV	68.78%	NaN°	51.34mV	34.32%	NaN°	44.5	197.47mV	326.93%	NaN°	326.35mV	244.9°	326.35mV	244.9°	326.35mV
20	193.39mV	0.15%	-36.95°	358.58mV	0.30%	138.19°	166.69mV	0.13%	-47.46°	45	20.72mV	0.02%	-142.24°	58.97mV	0.09°	58.97mV	0.09°	58.97mV
20.5	68.81mV	113.92%	NaN°	77.30mV	58.02%	NaN°	80.47mV	53.80%	NaN°	45.5	57.48mV	95.17%	NaN°	99.00mV	74.38°	99.00mV	74.38°	99.00mV
21	146.43mV	0.11%	160.09°	309.05mV	0.26%	-14.60°	163.81mV	0.13%	170.15°	46	129.10mV	0.10%	45.70°	229.37mV	0.19°	229.37mV	0.19°	229.37mV
21.5	103.82mV	170.22%	NaN°	149.28mV	110.59%	NaN°	149.28mV	110.59%	NaN°	46.5	274.52mV	454.49%	NaN°	226.79mV	168.4°	226.79mV	168.4°	226.79mV
22	87.80mV	0.07%	92.58°	221.05mV	0.19%	-108.08°	142.31mV	0.11%	59.35°	47	48.27mV	0.04%	-160.64°	195.79mV	0.16°	195.79mV	0.16°	195.79mV
22.5	37.17mV	61.54%	NaN°	97.15mV	72.92%	NaN°	71.98mV	48.12%	NaN°	47.5	182.29mV	301.80%	NaN°	272.29mV	204.3°	272.29mV	204.3°	272.29mV
23	44.45mV	0.03%	-127.18°	311.42mV	0.26%	84.55°	274.62mV	0.22%	-90.57°	48	84.71mV	0.06%	86.93°	147.48mV	0.12°	147.48mV	0.12°	147.48mV
23.5	32.86mV	54.40%	NaN°	74.17mV	55.67%	NaN°	57.59mV	38.50%	NaN°	48.5	140.76mV	233.04%	NaN°	263.63mV	196.3°	263.63mV	196.3°	263.63mV
24	186.44mV	0.14%	137.58°	369.62mV	0.31%	-46.35°	184.26mV	0.15%	129.68°	49	50.07mV	0.04%	-105.83°	47.77mV	0.04°	47.77mV	0.04°	47.77mV
24.5	53.83mV	89.13%	NaN°	97.00mV	72.81%	NaN°	47.74mV	31.92%	NaN°	49.5	51.81mV	85.77%	NaN°	180.44mV	135.4°	180.44mV	135.4°	180.44mV

Power

Properties Channels

STYLE

Color Theme: Default

Show L-L channels

HARMONICS

Show higher frequencies

Show cursor

HARMONICS TABLES

Font Size: Large ②

Alignment: Center ③

Harmonics per Column: 50 ④

Show RMS level

Show % of fundamental

Show phase angle

Show orders: All

Show frequencies: Both ①



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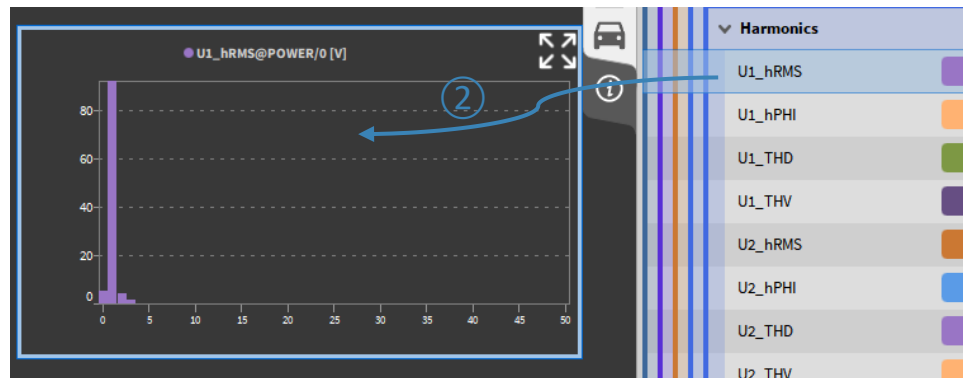
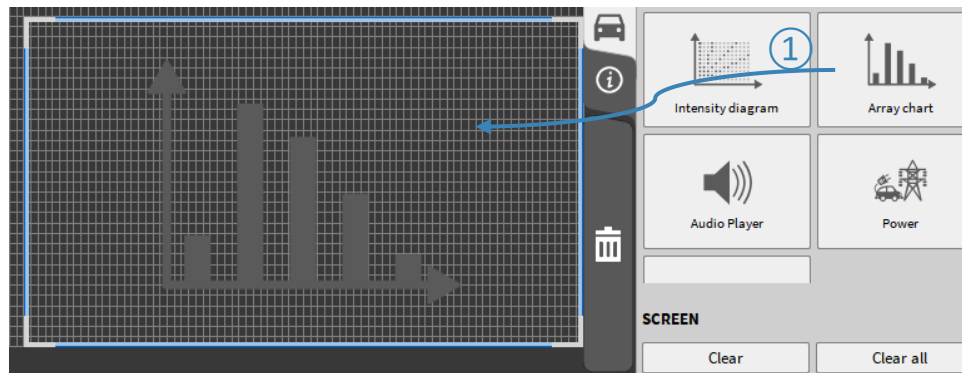
HARMONICS VISUALIZATION CONT'D

① Drag and drop the Array Chart to the screen...

② ...and assign any Harmonics channel

Supports:

- Harmonics
- Interharmonics
- Higher Frequency Groupings
- Supraharmonics





GROUPING MODE - NONE

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker

Harmonics / interharmonics grouping

Grouping type:

None

Type 1 - IEC61000-4-7 5.6 (9)

Type 2 - IEC61000-4-7 5.5.1 (8)

Maximum harmonic order:

Maximum THD harmonic order:

Symbol	Description
Y_c	RMS Magnitude of FFT-Bin
Y_h	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "None")
$Y_{sg,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 1")
$Y_{g,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 2")
NP	Number of fundamental Periods
h	Harmonic Order

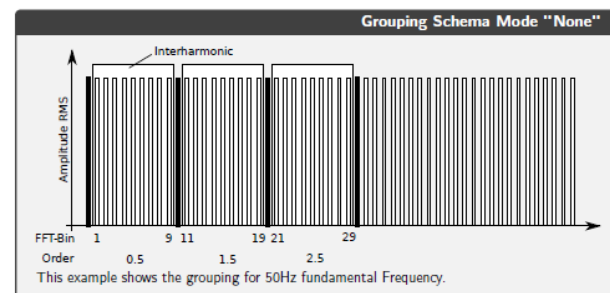
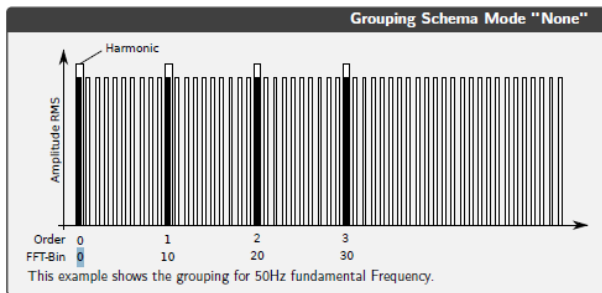
- > When this mode is selected, only the harmonic bins are taken for generation of the harmonic data. $Y_h = Y_c[NP \cdot h]$
- > When this mode is selected, all bins (except of harmonic bin) are taken for generation of the interharmonic data.

$$Y_{ih} = NaN$$

$$NP = 1$$

$$Y_{ih} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} Y_c[NP \cdot h + k]^2}$$

$$NP > 1$$





GROUPING MODE - TYPE 1 – IEC61000-4-7-5.6

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Mechanical Rolling Computations

Harmonics / interharmonics grouping

Grouping type:

None

Type 1 - IEC61000-4-7 5.6 (9)

Type 2 - IEC61000-4-7 5.5.1 (8)

Maximum harmonic order:

Maximum THD harmonic order:

Symbol	Description
Y_c	RMS Magnitude of FFT-Bin
Y_h	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "None")
$Y_{sg,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 1")
$Y_{g,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 2")
NP	Number of fundamental Periods
h	Harmonic Order

- > When this mode is selected, the harmonics are grouped according to IEC61000-4-7 Section 5.6

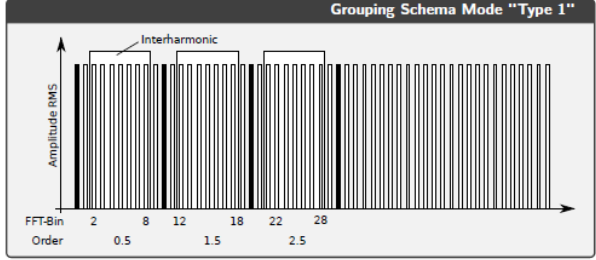
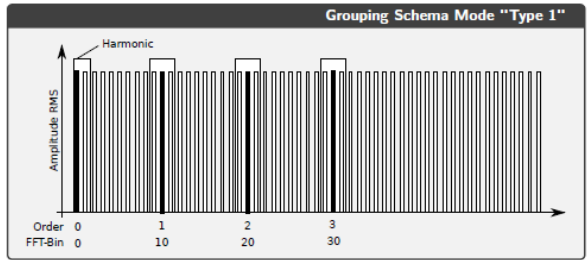
$$Y_{sg,h} = Y_c[NP \cdot h] \quad NP < 2$$

$$Y_{sg,h} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^1 Y_c [NP \cdot h + k]^2} \quad NP \geq 2$$

- > When this mode is selected, the Interharmonics are grouped according to IEC61000-4-7 Section 5.6

$$Y_{isg,h} = NaN \quad NP \leq 2$$

$$Y_{isg,h} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=2}^{N-2} Y_c [NP \cdot h + k]^2} \quad NP > 2$$





GROUPING MODE - TYPE 2 – IEC61000-4-7-5.5.1

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Mechanical Rolling Computations

Harmonics / interharmonics grouping

Grouping type:

None

Type 1 - IEC61000-4-7 5.6 (9)

Type 2 - IEC61000-4-7 5.5.1 (8)

Maximum harmonic order: 50

Maximum THD harmonic order: 40

Symbol	Description
Y_c	RMS Magnitude of FFT-Bin
Y_h	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "None")
$Y_{sg,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 1")
$Y_{g,h}$	RMS Magnitude of Harmonic Order h (Grouping "Type 2")
NP	Number of fundamental Periods
h	Harmonic Order

> When this mode is selected, the harmonics are grouped according to IEC61000-4-7 Section 5.5.1

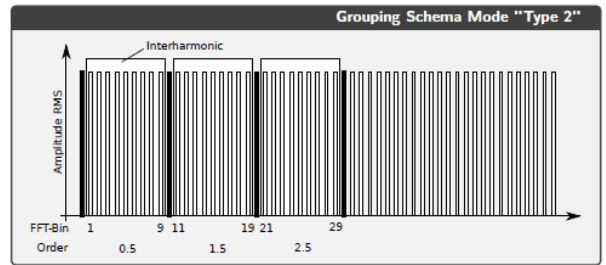
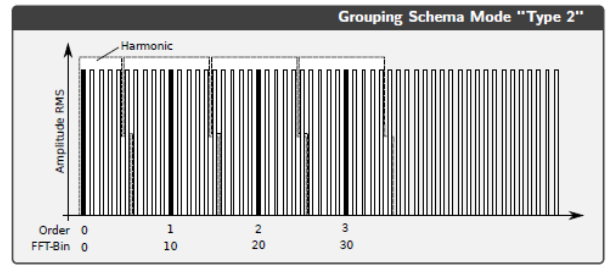
$$Y_{g,h} = Y_c[NP \cdot h] \quad NP < 2 \quad (7.4)$$

$$Y_{g,h} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}Y_c \left[NP \cdot h - \frac{N}{2} \right]^2 + \sum_{k=-\frac{N}{2}+1}^{\frac{N}{2}-1} Y_c [NP \cdot h + k]^2 + \frac{1}{2}Y_c \left[NP \cdot h + \frac{N}{2} \right]^2} \quad NP \geq 2 \quad (7.5)$$

> When this mode is selected, all bins (except of harmonic bin) are taken for generation of the interharmonic data.

$$Y_{i,g,h} = NaN \quad NP = 1$$

$$Y_{i,g,h} = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{N-1} Y_c [NP \cdot h + k]^2} \quad NP > 1$$





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HARMONICS/INTERHARMONICS - OUTPUT CHANNELS

Active Power (P)

- Total
- Fundamental
- Harmonic
 - P1_h Power
 - P1_THP Power
 - P2_h Power
 - P2_THP Power
 - P3_h Power
 - P3_THP Power

Reactive Power (Q)

- Total
- Fundamental
- Harmonic
 - Q1_h Power
 - Q2_h Power
 - Q3_h Power

Apparent Power (S)

- Total
- Fundamental
- Harmonic
 - S1_h Power
 - S2_h Power
 - S3_h Power

Voltage (U)

- Total RMS
- Fundamental
- Average / PP
- Symmetrical Components
- Harmonics
 - U1_hRMS Power
 - U1_hPHI Power
 - U1_THD Power
 - U1_THV Power
 - U2_hRMS Power
 - U2_hPHI Power
 - U2_THD Power
 - U2_THV Power
 - U3_hRMS Power
 - U3_hPHI Power
 - U3_THD Power
 - U3_THV Power
- Interharmonics
 - U1_ihRMS Power
 - U2_ihRMS Power
 - U3_ihRMS Power

Current (I)

- Total RMS
- Fundamental
- Average / PP
- Symmetrical Components
- Harmonics
 - I1_hRMS Power
 - I1_hPHI Power
 - I1_THD Power
 - I1_THC Power
 - I2_hRMS Power
 - I2_hPHI Power
 - I2_THD Power
 - I2_THC Power
 - I3_hRMS Power
 - I3_hPHI Power
 - I3_THD Power
 - I3_THC Power
- Interharmonics
 - I1_ihRMS Power
 - I2_ihRMS Power
 - I3_ihRMS Power

POWER/0

- Voltage (U)
 - Total RMS
 - Fundamental
 - Average / PP
 - Symmetrical Components
 - Harmonics
 - U1_hRMS U1_hRMS
 - U1_hPHI U1_hPHI
 - U1_THD U1_THD
 - U1_THV U1_THV
 - U2_hRMS U2_hRMS
 - U2_hPHI U2_hPHI
 - U2_THD U2_THD
 - U2_THV U2_THV
 - U3_hRMS U3_hRMS
 - U3_hPHI U3_hPHI
 - U3_THD U3_THD
 - U3_THV U3_THV
 - U12_hRMS U12_hRMS
 - U12_THD U12_THD
 - U23_hRMS U23_hRMS
 - U23_THD U23_THD
 - U31_hRMS U31_hRMS
 - U31_THD U31_THD

Voltage Line-Line Harmonics & THD

U12_hRMS
U12_THD
U23_hRMS
U23_THD
U31_hRMS
U31_THD

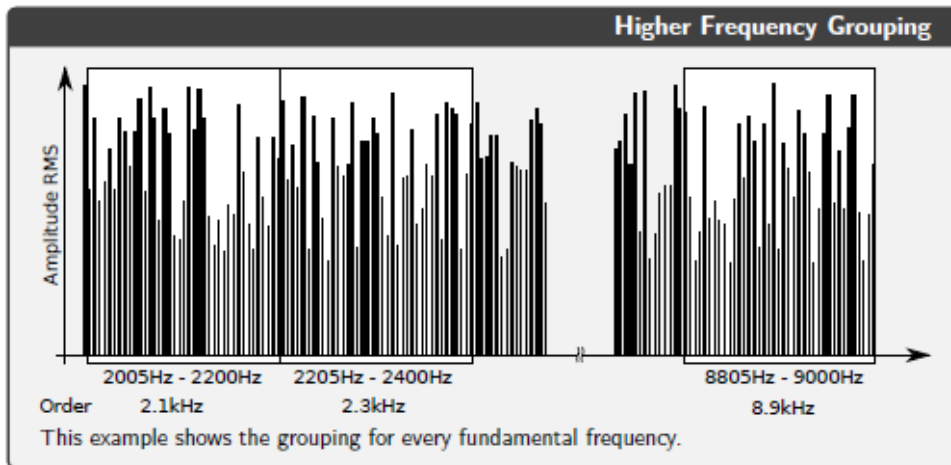


HIGHER FREQUENCY GROUPING

- > The Higher Frequency Grouping is orientated on fixed frequency bands (see IEC/EN61000-4-7 Appendix B)

$$Y_{B,b} = \sqrt{\sum_{f=b-95\text{Hz}}^{b+100\text{Hz}} Y_{C,f}^2}$$

Software interface showing measurement options for Voltage (U) and Current (I). Under Interharmonics, Higher Frequency Grouping is selected. For Voltage, U1_hfRMS, U2_hfRMS, and U3_hfRMS are listed. For Current, I1_hfRMS, I2_hfRMS, and I3_hfRMS are listed.



Symbol	Description
$Y_{C,f}$	RMS Magnitude of FFT-Bin
$Y_{B,b}$	RMS Magnitude of Higher Frequency Order b



SUPRAHARMONICS

- > Unlike the other grouping methods, the Supraharmonics are aggregated in time
- > Minimum Sample rate = 1 MHz

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Mechanical Rolling Computations

Harmonics / interharmonics grouping

Grouping type:

None

Type 1 - IEC61000-4-7 5.6 (9)

Type 2 - IEC61000-4-7 5.5.1 (8)

Maximum harmonic order: 50

Maximum THD harmonic order: 40

Enable supra harmonics

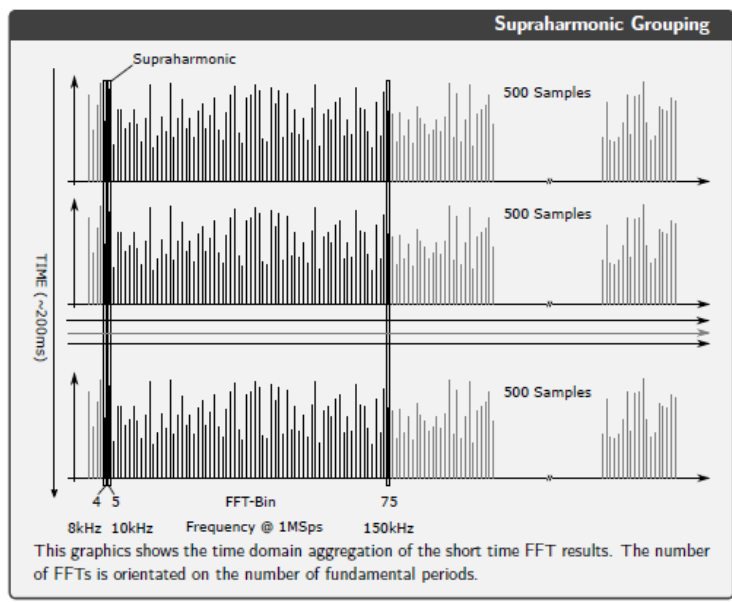
Symbol	Description
$Y_{C,b}$	RMS Magnitude of FFT-Bin b
$Y_{SH,i,min}$	Minimum RMS Magnitude of Supraharmonics order i
$Y_{SH,i,avg}$	Average RMS Magnitude of Supraharmonics order i
$Y_{SH,i,max}$	Maximum RMS Magnitude of Supraharmonics order i
NP	Number of fundamental periods (10 @ 50Hz, 12 @ 60Hz)
N_{FFT}	Number of Short Time FFTs in time interval of NP
SR	Samplerate

$$N_{FFT} = \frac{NP \cdot SR}{500}$$

$$Y_{SH,b,min} = \min(Y_{C,b})$$

$$Y_{SH,b,avg} = \text{avg}(Y_{C,b})$$

$$Y_{SH,b,max} = \max(Y_{C,b})$$



Voltage (U)

- Total RMS
- Fundamental
- Average / PP
- Symmetrical Co
- Harmonics
- Interharmonics
- Supraharmonics**
 - U1_shMIN Power
 - U1_shMAX Power
 - U1_shAVG Power
 - U2_shMIN Power
 - U2_shMAX Power
 - U2_shAVG Power
 - U3_shMIN Power
 - U3_shMAX Power
 - U3_shAVG Power

Current (I)

- Total RMS
- Fundamental
- Average / PP
- Symmetrical Components
- Harmonics
- Interharmonics
- Supraharmonics**
 - I1_shMIN Power
 - I1_shMAX Power
 - I1_shAVG Power
 - I2_shMIN Power
 - I2_shMAX Power
 - I2_shAVG Power
 - I3_shMIN Power
 - I3_shMAX Power
 - I3_shAVG Power

VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION AND FLICKER EMISSION



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ADVANCED SETTINGS

① **Harmonics** **Flicker** Mechanical d/q Rolling

Flicker analysis according to IEC61000-4-15:2011

Weighting type: ②

Autodetection

230V / 50Hz 230V / 60Hz

120V / 50Hz 120V / 60Hz

Nominal voltage: ③ 120 min

Aggregation time of Pst: ③ 10 min

Aggregation time of Plt: 120 min

Short-circuit apparent power: ④ 50 MVA

Sign convention: Active (inverted current channels)

Grid impedance angles: 30;50;70;85 °

d-Parameter evaluation

Steady state threshold: 0.2 %

Steady state window length: 1 s

Steady state detection level: 3.3 %

Working conditions for voltage fluctuation:

Fundamental Frequency	10 to 1000 Hz
Nominal Voltage	> 5% of Input Range
Weighting Functions	120V/50Hz, 120V/60Hz, 230V/50Hz, 230V/60Hz
Aggregation Time Pst	1 to 60 min
Aggregation Time Plt	1 to 1440 min
Short Circuit Apparent Power	0.001 to 10 000 MVA

Measurement parameters according to IEC61000-4-15 and IEC61400-21 Section 7.3.

Flicker Analysis procedure

- > Switch on the Feature ①
- > Select the Weighting Type ② for your Application. Use Autodetection in low voltage grids (120V/230V). If you want to use the Voltage Fluctuation Algorithm outside these Conditions, please select the weighting type manually and insert the nominal voltage in ③
- > Change the Aggregation Time of Pst and Plt if needed ④
- > Go back to Measurement Screen, take an indicator instrument and assign the U[i]_fluc_ready Channel
- > Take a Table Instrument and assign the U[i]_fluc_Pst Channels or any other Instrument to visualize the Voltage Fluctuation Values
- > Wait for Channel Ready
- > Start the Recording

VOLTAGE FLUCTUATION AND FLICKER EMISSION



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Voltage (U) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total RMS Fundamental Average / PP Symmetrical Components Harmonics Interharmonics Higher Frequency Grouping 		
Flicker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> U1_fluc_ready U1_fluc_Pinst U1_fluc_Pst U1_fluc_Plt U1_fluc_dc U1_fluc_d_max U1_fluc_td U2_fluc_ready U2_fluc_Pinst U2_fluc_Pst U2_fluc_Plt U2_fluc_dc U2_fluc_d_max U2_fluc_td U3_fluc_ready U3_fluc_Pinst U3_fluc_Pst U3_fluc_Plt U3_fluc_dc U3_fluc_d_max U3_fluc_td 		

Current (I) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total RMS Fundamental Average / PP Symmetrical Components Harmonics Interharmonics Higher Frequency Grouping 		
Flicker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I1_fluc_ready I1_fluc_Pinst_30 I1_fluc_Pst_30 I1_fluc_Plt_30 I1_fluc_Pinst_50 I1_fluc_Pst_50 I1_fluc_Plt_50 I1_fluc_Pinst_70 I1_fluc_Pst_70 I1_fluc_Plt_70 I1_fluc_Pinst_85 I1_fluc_Pst_85 I1_fluc_Plt_85 I2_fluc_ready I2_fluc_Pinst_30 I2_fluc_Pst_30 I2_fluc_Plt_30 I2_fluc_Pinst_50 I2_fluc_Pst_50 I2_fluc_Plt_50 I2_fluc_Pinst_70 I2_fluc_Pst_70 I2_fluc_Plt_70 I2_fluc_Pinst_85 I2_fluc_Pst_85 I2_fluc_Plt_85 I3_fluc_ready I3_fluc_Pinst_30 I3_fluc_Pst_30 I3_fluc_Plt_30 I3_fluc_Pinst_50 I3_fluc_Pst_50 I3_fluc_Plt_50 I3_fluc_Pinst_70 I3_fluc_Pst_70 I3_fluc_Plt_70 I3_fluc_Pinst_85 I3_fluc_Pst_85 I3_fluc_Plt_85 		

Output Channels:

Parameters according to

IEC61000-4-15 and IEC61400-21 Section 7.3.

8.5.1 U[i]_fluc_Pst

The short-term flicker severity

8.5.2 U[i]_fluc_Plt

The long-term flicker severity

$$U[i]_{fluc_Plt} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} U[i]_{fluc_Pst}[k]^3} \quad \text{Unit: A} \quad (8.148)$$

8.5.3 U[i]_fluc_Pinst

The instantaneous flicker sensation

8.5.4 U[i]_fluc_ready

Indicator value for steady state of algorithm filters

8.5.5 I[i]_fluc_Pst_[ψ]

The short-term flicker emission severity according to IEC61400-21. Equal to $P_{st, fic}$. $\psi \in [30^\circ, 50^\circ, 70^\circ, 85^\circ]$

8.5.6 I[i]_fluc_Plt_[ψ]

The long-term flicker emission severity. $\psi \in [30^\circ, 50^\circ, 70^\circ, 85^\circ]$

8.5.7 I[i]_fluc_Pinst_[ψ]

The instantaneous flicker emission sensation. $\psi \in [30^\circ, 50^\circ, 70^\circ, 85^\circ]$

8.5.8 U[i]_fluc_dc

Steady state voltage change

8.5.9 U[i]_fluc_dmax

Maximum voltage change during a voltage change characteristic

8.5.10 U[i]_fluc_td

Duration of Voltage change below 3.3%.

8.5.11 U[i]_fluc_fic_[ψ]_hp_RMS

The Phase's i half period RMS value of the fictitious grid, used for Stage 1 in the IEC-Flickermeter. Can be used to calculate the Voltage change factor k_u . $\psi \in [30^\circ, 50^\circ, 70^\circ, 85^\circ]$



FLICKER EMISSION – THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Sign convention:

Grid impedance angles:

d-Parameter evaluation

Steady state threshold: %

Steady state window length: s

Steady state detection level: %

- Short Term Voltage fluctuations evaluate the voltage change characteristics according to IEC61000-4-15. For this analysis, the half-period rms values from the voltage channels are calculated internally.
- Explanation of the evaluation of the d-Parameter

Symbol	Description
$S_{K, fic}$	This is the short circuit power of the fictitious grid. To be given for one phase in MVA!
U_N	Nominal Voltage (U_{L-N}) of the analyzed grid.
ψ_K	Phase Angle of the Grid Impedance (pre-defined with 30/50/70/85 deg)
R_{fic}	Fictitious Ohmic impedance
X_{fic}	Fictitious Reactive impedance
f_N	Nominal Frequency (50 or 60 Hz, depending on the selected Weighting)

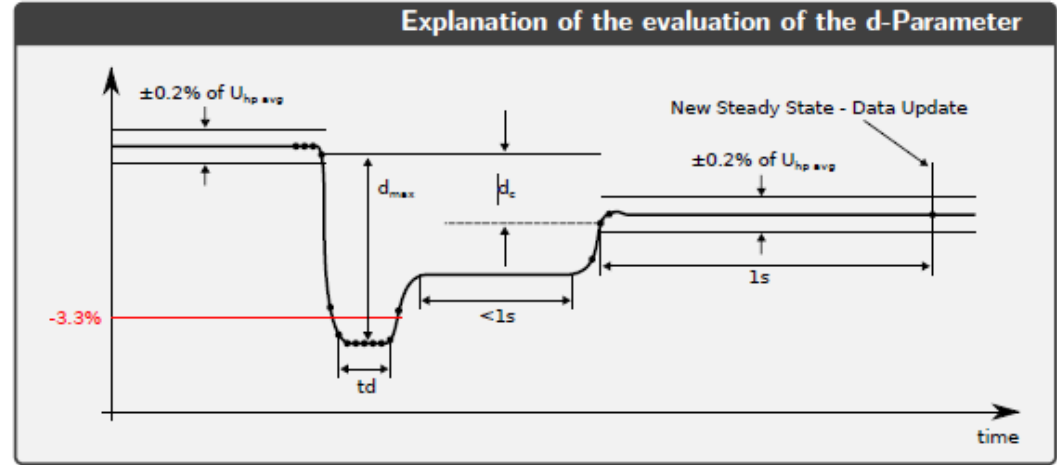
$$S_{K, fic} = \frac{U_N^2}{\sqrt{R_{fic}^2 + X_{fic}^2}} \quad \text{Unit : VA}$$

$$Z_{fic} = \sqrt{R_{fic}^2 + X_{fic}^2} = \frac{U_N^2}{S_{K, fic}} \quad \text{Unit : } \Omega$$

$$R_{fic} = Z_{fic} \cdot \cos(\psi_K) \quad \text{Unit : } \Omega$$

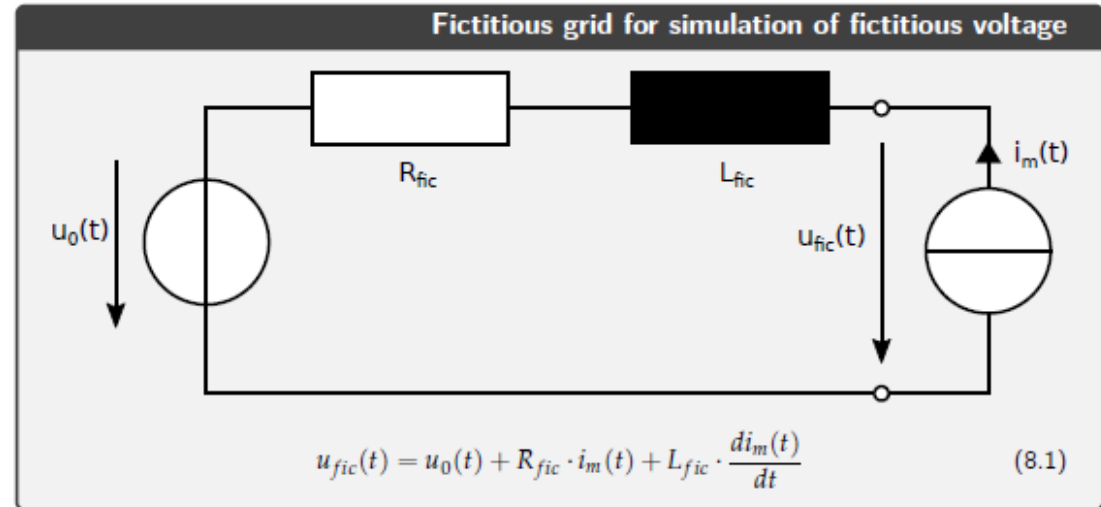
$$X_{fic} = Z_{fic} \cdot \sin(\psi_K) \quad \text{Unit : } \Omega$$

$$L_{fic} = \frac{X_{fic}}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot f_N} \quad \text{Unit : H}$$



- d-Parameters can be modified since Oxygen 6.6

- > Flicker Emission is the Analysis of the virtually generated voltage fluctuation caused by the emitted current. This analysis procedure is described in the IEC61400-21 Standard. It uses a fictitious grid for simulation of a fictitious voltage, which is then processed with the flicker algorithm to get the Pst, fic.





FLICKER ANALYSIS – AUTO DETECTION & AGGREGATION TIME

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics **Flicker**

Flicker analysis according to IEC61000-4-15:2011

Weighting type:

Autodetection

230V / 50Hz 230V / 60Hz

120V / 50Hz 120V / 60Hz

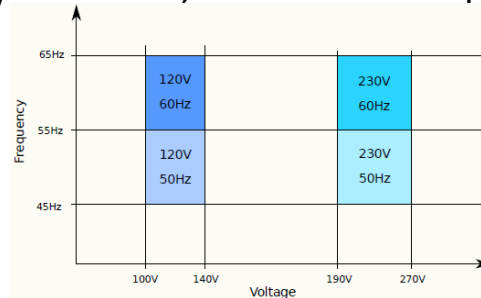
Nominal voltage: V

Aggregation time of Pst: min

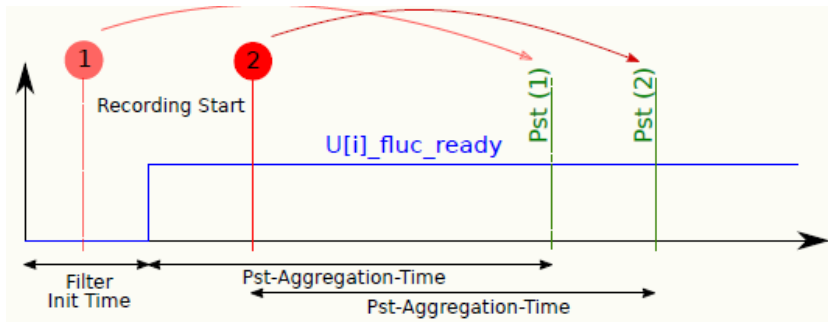
Aggregation time of Plt: min

Short-circuit apparent power: MVA

➤ The Auto-Detection Mode is useful for the most applications. In the following graph you can see, which Mode is applied under different circumstances.



➤ Pst/Plt Aggregation Time: If the Recording is started before ready (1), the aggregation is started when ready. When recording is started while ready (2), the aggregation will be started with the recording start..





ROLLING COMPUTATIONS - GENERAL

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Mechanical d/q **Rolling** ←

Enable rolling period calculation

Nominal frequency: 50 Hz

Nominal frequency threshold: 10 %

Update rate: 1 ms

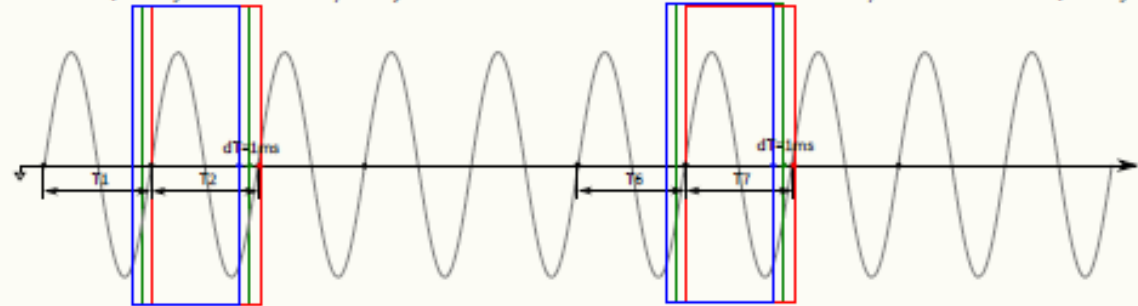
Window length: 1 cycles

① Enable/Disable Rolling Calculation

② Selector for nominal frequency fallback

③ Input field for frequency threshold. If a frequency is detected within the nominal frequency threshold %, the rolling window size is the actual period duration. Otherwise, e.g. in the case of a voltage interruption, where no frequency can be measured, the window size is the inverse nominal frequency.

The following graph shows the details of the operation principle. It is similar to a moving average calculation, but with a variable window size, which depends on the actual measured fundamental frequency. If the calculate window size exceeds the maximum allowed size, which is given by $(1/\text{Nominal Frequency}) * (1 + \text{Frequency Threshold}/100)$, the window size is set to $1/\text{Nominal Frequency}$.



Usecase: Testing of Renewable Energy Sources according to IEC 61400-21 and FGW-TR3 where some tests require the analysis of fast transitions



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ROLLING COMPUTATIONS – OUTPUT CHANNELS

The screenshot displays five columns of power measurement output channels, each with a title and a list of channels. Each channel entry includes a name, a 'Power' label, a color-coded icon, and a gear icon for settings.

- Voltage (U):** Channels include U_tRMS, U1_tRMS, U2_tRMS, U3_tRMS, U12_tRMS, U23_tRMS, U31_tRMS, and their rolling computation counterparts (e.g., U1_tRMS_rc, U2_tRMS_rc, U3_tRMS_rc, U12_tRMS_rc, U23_tRMS_rc, U31_tRMS_rc). It also includes Fundamental, Average / PP, and Symmetrical Components sections.
- Current (I):** Channels include I_tRMS, I1_tRMS, I2_tRMS, I3_tRMS, and their rolling computation counterparts (I1_tRMS_rc, I2_tRMS_rc, I3_tRMS_rc). It also includes Fundamental and Symmetrical Components sections.
- Active Power (P):** Channels include P_t, P1_t, P2_t, P3_t, and their rolling computation counterparts (P_t_rc, P1_t_rc, P2_t_rc, P3_t_rc). It also includes Fundamental and Symmetrical Components sections.
- Reactive Power (Q):** Channels include Q_t, Q1_t, Q2_t, Q3_t, and their rolling computation counterparts (Q_t_rc, Q1_t_rc, Q2_t_rc, Q3_t_rc). It also includes Fundamental and Symmetrical Components sections.
- Apparent Power (S):** Channels include S_t, S1_t, S2_t, S3_t, and their rolling computation counterparts (S_t_rc, S1_t_rc, S2_t_rc, S3_t_rc). It also includes Fundamental and Symmetrical Components sections.

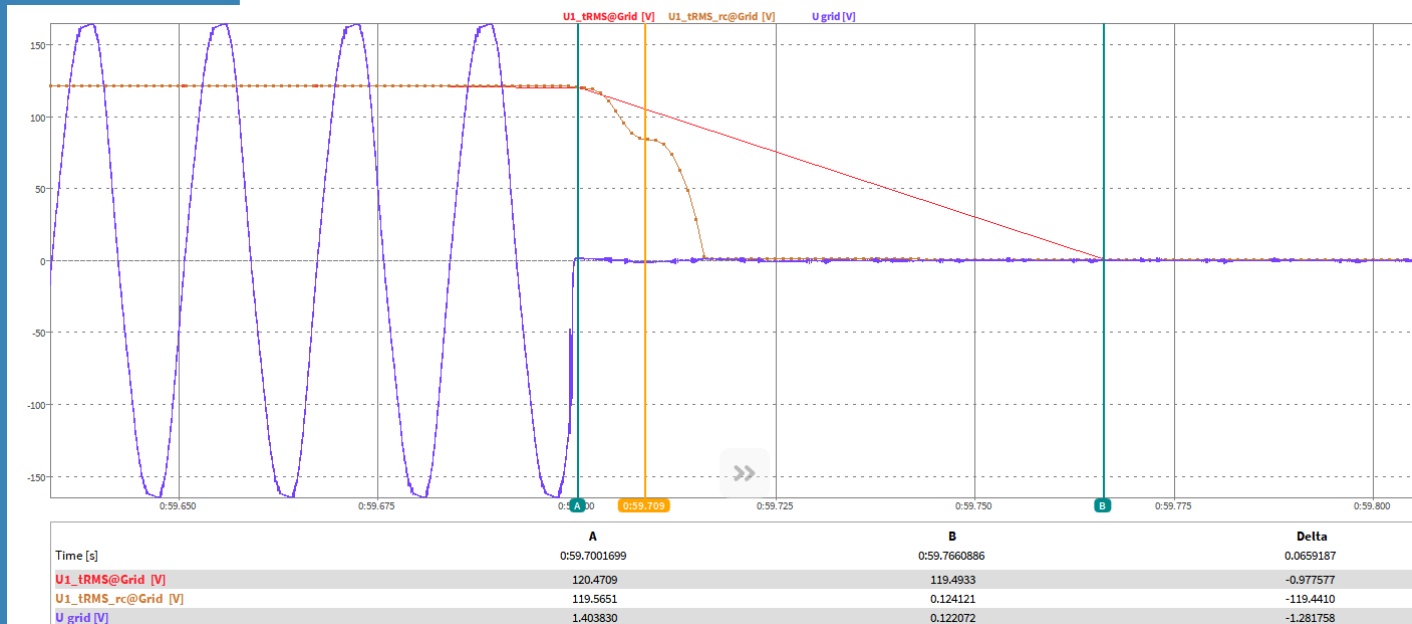
Each channel is represented by a colored square icon: U (blue), I (orange), P (red), Q (green), and S (purple). The rolling computation channels (rc) are highlighted with blue boxes in the original image.

ROLLING COMPUTATIONS – EXAMPLE 60 HZ GRID



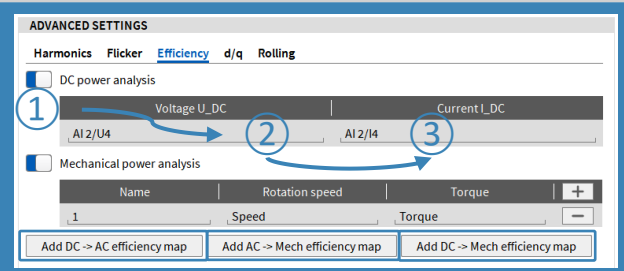
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- > Whenever the voltage drops the frequency cannot be detected anymore and the calculation interval switches to a fixed time. The last calculated value (U1_tRMS in figures) can be seen at marker A and the next calculated value of the fixed time at marker B. Therefore, there is no information available during the drop, neither are correct values. For the rolling computations (with extension _rc) it can be seen though, that the calculation goes on and we still get values every 1 ms.



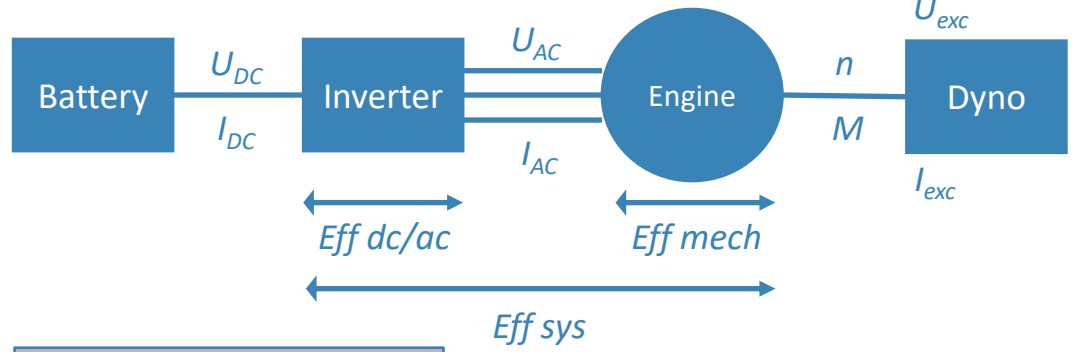


MECHANICAL POWER COMPUTATION + DC-POWER



- ① Enable/Disable DC power calculation
- ② Add Voltage U_{DC}
- ③ Add Current I_{DC}

The **Efficiency** Tab includes DC Power Analysis and Mechanical Power Analysis



Efficiency		
Eff_dc_ac	Red	⚙️
Eff_dc_ac		
I_DC	Orange	⚙️
I_DC		
U_DC	Purple	⚙️
U_DC		
P_DC	Blue	⚙️
P_DC		
Eff_mech	Dark Blue	⚙️
Eff_mech		
Eff_sys	Green	⚙️
Eff_sys		

3 different Efficiency maps can be created

- U_{DC} vs I_{DC} vs Eff_{dc_ac}
- n_{mech} vs M_{mech} vs Eff_{mech}
- U_{DC} vs I_{DC} vs Eff_{sys}

- > Channels are updated every calculation cycle given by calculation sync source (same as electrical power).
- > This way, DC-POWER and AC-POWER are synchronised

OXY-OPT-POWER-ADV required



MECHANICAL POWER COMPUTATION + DC-POWER

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker **Efficiency** d/q Rolling

DC power analysis

Voltage U_DC | Current I_DC

Drop channel here | Drop channel here

Mechanical power analysis

Name	Rotation speed	Torque	
1	Speed	Torque	-

Add AC -> Mech efficiency map

- ① Enable/Disable mechanical power calculation
- ② Add mechanical "phase"
- ③ Input field for rotation speed channel (unit must be rpm)
- ④ Input field for torque channel (unit must be Nm)

Mechanical

- P_mech_1
- n_mech_1
- M_mech_1
- P_mech_2
- n_mech_2
- M_mech_2

Efficiency

- Eff_dc_ac
- I_DC
- U_DC
- P_DC
- Eff_mech
- Eff_sys

$$P_{mech} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N speed[n] \cdot torque[n] \cdot \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{60}$$

$$n_{mech} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N speed[n]$$

$$M_{mech} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^N torque[n]$$

$$Eff_{mech} = \begin{cases} \frac{P_i}{P_{mech}} \cdot 100 & \text{if } P_{mech} < 0 \\ \frac{P_{mech}}{P_i} \cdot 100 & \text{if } P_{mech} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

- > Channels are updated every calculation cycle given by calculation sync source (same as electrical power).
- > Up to 6 Mechanical Pairs (n & M) can be added.
- > Each Mechanical Power P_mech_x is added up to P_mech for Efficiency Calculation

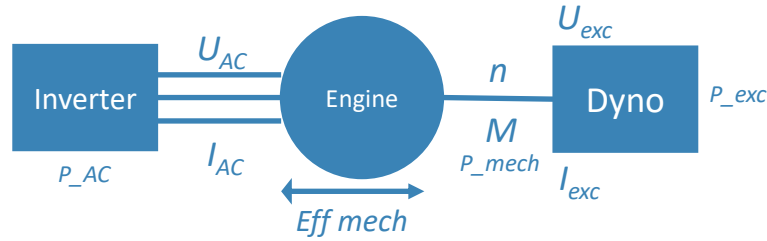
OXY-OPT-POWER-ADV required

MECHANICAL POWER COMPUTATION + DC-POWER + MACHINE EXCITATION



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- ① Enable DC power analysis, mechanical power analysis, Machine excitation
- ② Input field for rotation speed channel (unit must be rpm)
- ③ Input field for torque channel (unit must be Nm)



$$Eff_{mech} = \begin{cases} \frac{P_{mech}}{P_{t_AC} + P_{exc}} \cdot 100 & \text{if } P_{t_AC} > 0 \\ \frac{|P_{t_AC}|}{|P_{mech}| + P_{exc}} \cdot 100 & \text{if } P_{t_AC} < 0 \text{ and } P_{mech} < 0 \end{cases}$$

If the Machine Excitation is enabled the mechanical efficiency also factors for the power of the machine excitation

Efficiency

- Eff_dc_ac [Color] [Gear]
- Eff_dc_ac EF_dc_ac
- Eff_mech [Color] [Gear]
- Eff_mech EF_mech
- Eff_sys [Color] [Gear]
- Eff_sys EF_sys

DC

- P_DC [Color] [Gear]
- P_DC P_DC
- U_DC [Color] [Gear]
- U_DC U_DC
- I_DC [Color] [Gear]
- I_DC I_DC

Machine Excitation

- U_exc [Color] [Gear]
- U_exc U_exc
- I_exc [Color] [Gear]
- I_exc I_exc
- P_exc [Color] [Gear]
- P_exc P_exc

PowerGroup POWER/0

Wiring type [Settings](#)

SYNC SETTINGS

Calculation sync source:

- Input channel:
 - U1
 - Minimum fundamental frequency: Default
 - Maximum fundamental frequency: Default
 - Minimum detection threshold: Default
 - Maximum update rate: Default
 - Secondary sync source: Drop channel here

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Efficiency d/q Rolling

- DC power analysis

Group	Voltage U_DC	Current I_DC	
1	U_DC	I_DC	+
- Mechanical power analysis

Name	Rotation speed	Torque	
1	Speed ②	Torque ③	+
- Machine Excitation

Voltage U_EXC	Current I_EXC
U_exc	I_exc

OXY-OPT-POWER-ADV required



DQ-ANALYSIS

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Harmonics Flicker Mechanical **d/q** Rolling

D/Q Analysis ①

Mechanical angle: ②

Number of poles-pairs: ③

Angle offset: ④

Output samplerate: ⑤ Hz

① Enable dQ analysis feature

② Assign the angle channel

③ Enter th number of pole-pairs according to your engine

④ Drive the DUT with an auxikiary engine at constant speed and press the *Detect* button to measure the angle offset or enter it manually

⑤ Define the output rate of the output channels

POWER/0
PowerGroup

> Voltage (U)

> Current (I)

> Active Power (P)

> Reactive Power (Q)

> Apparent Power (S)

> Power Factor (PF)

> Energy (W)

▼ Mechanical Power

Ud Ud ⚙

Uq Uq ⚙

Id Id ⚙

Iq Iq ⚙

d-Axis Voltage, reduced with block-wise average to given output samplerate.

$$U_d^* = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(U_{1N} \cdot \cos(\theta) + U_{2N} \cdot \cos\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + U_{3N} \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$U_d = \frac{\text{red_SR}}{\text{SR}} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{\text{SR}}{\text{red_SR}}} U_d^*$$

Unit : V

q-Axis Voltage, reduced with block-wise average to given output samplerate.

$$U_q^* = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-U_{1N} \cdot \sin(\theta) - U_{2N} \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - U_{3N} \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$U_q = \frac{\text{red_SR}}{\text{SR}} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{\text{SR}}{\text{red_SR}}} U_q^*$$

d-Axis Current, reduced with block-wise average to given output samplerate.

$$I_d^* = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(I_1 \cdot \cos(\theta) + I_2 \cdot \cos\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + I_3 \cdot \cos\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$I_d = \frac{\text{red_SR}}{\text{SR}} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{\text{SR}}{\text{red_SR}}} I_d^*$$

q-Axis Current, reduced with block-wise average to given output samplerate.

$$I_q^* = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(-I_1 \cdot \sin(\theta) - I_2 \cdot \sin\left(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) - I_3 \cdot \sin\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right)$$

$$I_q = \frac{\text{red_SR}}{\text{SR}} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{\text{SR}}{\text{red_SR}}} I_q^*$$



DELAY COMPENSATION – TRION-POWER- CURRENT INPUT

AMPLIFIER OPTIONS

Mode: Voltage

Range: 10 V

LP filter: Auto

8 Butterworth

Delay compensation: 0 **1** nsec

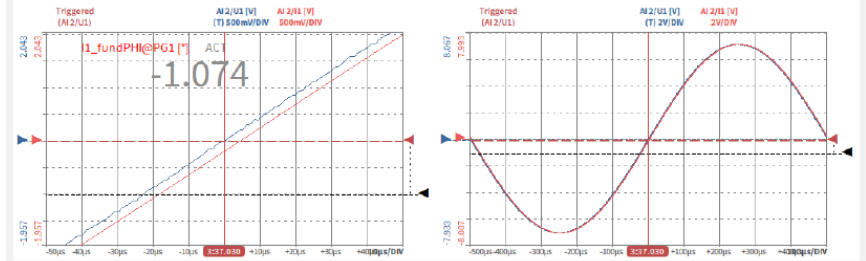
Effective delay comp.: 0 **2** nsec

Current and voltage signals are often not perfectly synchronous due to group delays from the sensors.

To compensate this delay (phase shift) between voltage and current input, a new function was added to the TRION-POWER hardware. This function is also known as Deskew.

- 1** Input field for target delay compensation in nanoseconds (ns). Allowed range is +/-10000ns. Negative Values shifts the current backwards in time, positive forward.
- 2** Display of effective set delay compensation, the resolution is fixed to 100ns.

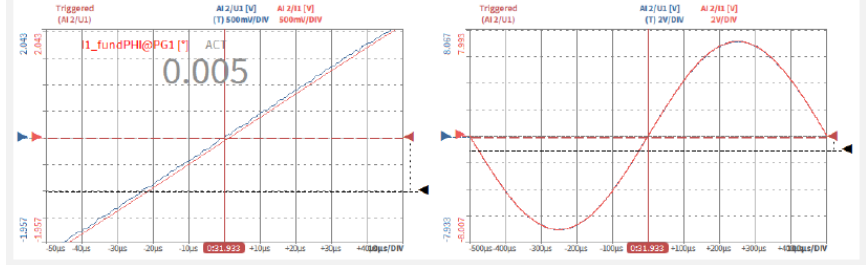
Before adding a compensation value, in this example (Sine Signal with 1 kHz fundamental frequency), the current lags a few degree. This can be seen in the scope as well as in the phase shift of the fundamental:



After adjusting the value to

$$t = \frac{1}{1000\text{Hz}} \cdot \frac{1}{360^\circ} \cdot (-1.074^\circ) \cdot 10^9 = -2983\text{ns} \quad (6.1)$$

the result is now nearly perfect:



EXERCISE – LET'S DO A ONE-PHASE POWER MEASUREMENT!



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