

Product Datasheet - Technical Specifications



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Integral Action Time

Digital multimeters (DMMs) employ an A/D converter with a dual-integration system, which determines the measurement value by converting the input voltage into time using an integration AD converter. The interval to perform an integral action periodically is referred to as the integralaction time.

Measurement Accuracy

With DMMs, the measurement accuracy is generally expressed as: \pm _% of reading + __digits. ("Reading" refers to the reading value, and is abbreviated as "rdg"; "digits" refers to the number displayed in the smallest decimal place, and is abbreviated as "dgt.") This expresses the range of values that a DMM may measure or represent for a given actual value.

Root Mean Square Value

The value most directly related to the energy of a given waveform. Refers to the square root of a value found by averaging the squares of instantaneous values of a waveform over a single cycle. (See Table 1, Figures 1 and 2.)

Mean Value

Refers to the average of the sum of instantaneous values, determined for a current half-wave. It is equivalent to calculating the surface area of a waveform.

Form Factor

Ratio of RMS value with respect to average value. Form factor = RMS value/mean value (See Figures 1 and 2.)

Crest Factor

Ratio of maximum value to RMS value.

Figure 1. RMS and Mean Values of Sine Wave

Crest factor = maximum value/RMS value(See Figures 1 and 2.)

Peak-to-Peak (P-P) value

Refers to the distance between the smallest and largest amplitudes in a waveform (see Figure 1).



$$\begin{split} & E = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} e^{\tilde{z}(t)} dt \ \text{(energy)} \\ & \textbf{n value} \\ & Emean = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} |e(t)| dt \ \text{(surface area)} \end{split}$$

Calibration of RMS value by mean value rectification $E = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - Ep = 0.7071 \cdot Ep$ $Emean = -\frac{2}{\pi} - Ep = 0.6366 \cdot Ep$ $E = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - Emean = 1.11 \cdot Emean$ P-P value

Ep-p= $2\sqrt{2}$ E = 2.828 · E

CE Mark

The products of Yokogawa Meters & Instruments Corporation are subjected to design and evaluation testing to ensure compliance with the safety and EMC standards in accordance with the directives issued by the EC.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

The parameters EMI and EMS are referred to as electromagnetic compatibility as they relate to compatibility within an electromagnetic environment.

Safety Standards

These standards lay out safety requirements that are to be met by a product with the objective of the preservation of human life and property. The applicable international standard is IEC 61010, and while a product must conform to this standard, there are also domestic standards laid out by individual countries. With these safety regulations, the range of use of a measurement device is specified by categorization in measurement categories I through IV to ensure the safety of the user. The designations "CAT II, 1000 V" or "CAT III, 600 V" at the input terminals of a measurement device, for example, indicates the applicable category and the maximum voltage for the device in terms of safety.

Frequency Characteristic

Refers to a characteristic that shows variations in input, measurement, or response with frequency. When measuring alternating current signals, a measured signal does not have a simple frequency, but often includes various frequencies ranging from lower frequencies to higher harmonics. To measure such signals more accurately, it is preferable to use a measurement device that has a broader frequency characteristic range.

Input Impedance

To prevent the measured object from being influenced during voltage measurement, you should use a measurement device with an extremely high input impedance.

Decibel

A unit used for describing the change in electrical signal amplitude or noise level, or transmission systems in wired devices, etc. This parameter is also used to represent the level differences in voltage, current or related values, but is generally restricted to cases characterized by the relationship: $(I_1/I_2)^2 = (Y_1/V_2)^2 = P_1/P_2$. In the abbreviation "dB," "d" (deci) denotes 1/10, and "B" (Bell) denotes logarithm.

Table 1. RMS Value, Average Value, Waveform Factor and Crest Factor for a Typical Periodic Waveform

Item	Waveform	RMS	Mean value	Waveform factor	Crest factor
Sine wave		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ =0.707	$\frac{2}{\pi} = 0.637$	$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = 1.11$	$\sqrt{2}$ =1.414
Half rectification wave	$\frown \frown$	$\frac{1}{2}$ =0.5	$\frac{1}{\pi} = 0.318$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$ =1.571	2
Full rectification wave		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ =0.707	$\frac{2}{\pi} = 0.637$	$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = 1.11$	$\sqrt{2}$ =1.414
Triangular wave	$\sim \sim$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ =0.577	$\frac{1}{2}$ =0.5	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ =1.155	√3 =1.732
Square wave		1	1	1	1

Figure 2. RMS of Distorted Waves





Instantaneous value and spectrum



Internal wiring

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Outlet

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Measurement categories (CAT)

In order to ensure the safety of the user, IEC 60664 defines the ranges of use of measuring instruments by classifying power levels into measurement categories Il through IV and O (None, other). This is because the excessive impulse or surge levels induced in a power line vary depending on the location of measurement (category). Categories

with higher numerals designate locations that include larger surge voltages. Instruments that are designed for category II can thus withstand higher surge voltages than instruments designed for category II. Measurement category O (None, other) Description Description

urement category	Description	Remarks
(None, other)	Other circuits that are not directly connect to MEAINS.	
CAT.II	For measurement performed on circuits directly connected to the low-voltage installation.	Appliances, portable equipments, etc.
CAT.III	For measurement performed in the building installation.	Switchboard, circuit breaker, etc.
CAT.IV	For measurement performed at the source of the low-voltage installation.	Overhead wire, cable systems, etc.

Example of document windows in DMM application software

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Communication Functions and Application Software Allow Analyses and Management of Measurement Data

Data management by dedicated application software

Data saved in the DMM can be managed by the dedicated application software (Model 92015).



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Optional Accessories*							
		* For TY710, TY720, and TY530 o					
Item	Model	Specification					
DMM communication	92015	USB communication cable (adaptor included) application software					