# Test&Measurement







# Next generation in precision

WT5000 Precision Power Analyzers

**Precision Making** 

Bulletin WT5000-01EN

As renewable energy, electric vehicles, and energy efficient technologies gain wider adoption, the need for reliability in testing efficiency, performance, and safety has never been greater.

Changing application needs and evolving international standards call for custom measurements and consistent accuracy. With the WT5000 Precision Power Analyzer, engineers have a versatile platform that not only delivers reliable measurements today but is ready for the challenges of tomorrow.

With its unmatched accuracy and modular architecture, the WT5000 empowers engineers to innovate with precision, flexibility, and confidence to quickly bring their products from concept to market.

# The WT5000 delivers:

**Reliability** – With a guaranteed accuracy of ±0.03%, harmonic comparisons up to the 500<sup>th</sup> order, and custom computations, the WT5000 delivers multichannel measurements that everyone can trust.

Versatility – Seven slots for user-swappable power elements and diverse options enable expansion and reconfiguration of the WT5000 as application needs change. Additionally, the speed and torque from four separate motors can be measured.

**Simplicity** – With a full touchscreen experience, supported by hardware hotkeys and powerful software for remote measurements, connecting, configuring, and measuring power has never been easier.



# **Precision at the fingertips**

# **Multi-channel measurements**

Measure from up to seven different power phases at 10 MS/s (18 bits). The high resolution, 10.1 inch WXGA display allows split screen viewing of up to seven waveforms and can display up to 12 pages of diverse measurement parameters, making it ideal for efficiency tests of inverter-driven motors, renewable energy technologies, and traction applications such as pumps, fans, and electric vehicles. Measurements are also displayed in vector format or trending in time.



# Intuitive operation

Operable by touch and/or hardware hotkeys independently, the WT5000 offers a seamless and intuitive experience that makes connecting, configuring, and measuring easier than ever before. The 10.1 inch WXGA touchscreen delivers excellent noise immunity even in high-noise environments such as motors and inverters.



# **Unmatched accuracy**

The WT5000 is the world's most accurate precision power analyzer with a basic power accuracy of  $\pm 0.03\%$ . Its accuracy specifications are guaranteed from 1% to 130% of the selected voltage and current ranges. With minimum influence of low-power factor (0.02% of apparent power) the unit is also accurate at large phase shifts and frequencies.

- AC power accuracy: 0.01% of reading + 0.02% of range
- DC power accuracy: 0.02% of reading + 0.05% of range
- 10 MS/s 18 bit ADC



# **Custom triggers and computations**

Define and use event triggers and custom computations as per application needs. The event trigger function allows users to set limits to capture readings that fall within or outside a specific range of power, current, or other parameters. Users can also define and use up to 20 different expressions for custom calculations. Data that meets the trigger conditions can be stored, printed, or saved to a USB memory device.

F1-	<del>F</del> 5	F6-F10			
					Unit
(IFF)	Avg-W			#H(E1)/(ITME(E1)/3600)	
OFF	P-loss			P(E1)-P(E2)	
(III)	U-ripple		(UPPK(E1)-U	4PK(E1))/2/UDD(E1)+100	
()FF	l-ripple		(IPPK(E1)-I	MFK(E1))/2/DC(E1)+100	
(IFF)	D-UmeR			DEL TAU/IRMS(SA)	

User-defined function

# **Advanced filtering**

In addition to low pass frequency filters and line filters, the WT5000 features advanced filtering capabilities that provide unprecedented control to analyze even the toughest of waveforms with precision.

- Synchronization source filter: Instead of synchronizing to zero-crossings, users can select any specific point of the synchronization source signal.
- Enhanced frequency filter: Allows users to simultaneously measure fundamental and switching frequencies without influencing any other parameter.
- Digital parallel path filters: Supported by a high-frequency anti-aliasing filter, two separate line filters for normal and harmonic measurements ensure accuracy without aliasing in wideband and harmonic measurements. Users can limit the number of harmonic orders to eliminate attenuation in low-bandwidth measurements.

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# Precision measurements for every application

# Advanced harmonic analysis

Evaluate and compare input and output harmonics of inverters, motors, or power conditioners up to the 500<sup>th</sup> order. The WT5000 allows users to not only measure harmonics and power simultaneously but also offers side-by-side comparison of harmonics from two different input sources.

The effects of noise and aliasing are minimized by anti-aliasing and line filters with Digital Parallel Path technology, allowing simultaneous power analysis of wide-band and narrow-band components.

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Field	Application purpose	Measurement parameters
Electric vehicles	Powertrain efficiency Motor evaluation Battery charging/discharging	DC and AC power parameters, torque, speed electrical, mechanical and overall efficiency, power consumption, and loss
Renewable energy	Power conditioner evaluation Maximum power point tracking Harmonic analysis	Boost converter and inverter efficiency Battery voltage, motor rotation pulse Harmonic distortion factor, ripple factor
Industrial robotics	Power consumption analysis, Operation and standby mode testing Transient power analysis	Efficiency, duty cycle Sensor receiving wave, receiving pulse
Home and office appliances	Standby power testing Lighting – switching and PWM modulation	AC power, voltage, current at standby and operation modes Average active power
Transformer testing	Loss measurement and short circuit testing	AC power, low-power factor
Healthcare and medical equipment	Power consumption measurement to guarantee quality	Low- and high-frequency power measurement

# **Precision made easy**



#### 1 Peripheral device connection

Two USB ports for connection to storage, keyboard, mouse, etc.

#### 2 10.1 inch WXGA touch screen

A 10.1 inch resistive touch screen delivers excellent noise immunity performance even in environments with high electrical noise such as motors and inverters.

#### 3 Display format setting

Comprehensive range of display functions for power analysis, including numeric/waveform/vector/bar.

### 4 Input element and range setting keys

Set the voltage and current ranges on up to seven input elements.

### 5 Store and integration function key

Store and Integration function setting and execution key.

### 6 Communication functions

USB (3.0), Ethernet (VXI-11), and GP-IB.

## 7 Connectors for multi-unit synchronization

One main (master) unit and three sub (slave) units, a total of four units can be connected.

### 8 RGB output

Video signal output for 1280  $\times$  800 WXGA high-resolution RGB display

#### 9 30 A input element

High-accuracy element, from 0.5 to 30 A direct current and 1.5 to 1000 V direct voltage input. Users can install, remove or swap these input elements themselves.

#### 10 5 A input element

High-accuracy element, from 5 mA to 5 A direct current and 1.5 to 1000 V direct voltage input. Users can install, remove or swap these input elements themselves.

#### 11 Current sensor element

High-accuracy element, built-in DC power supply, enables both easy wiring and reliable high-precision, large-current measurements. Users can install, remove or swap these input elements themselves.

\*Firmware version 3.01 or later is required.

#### 12 Motor evaluation function 1 (optional)

Select Torque (Pulse/Analog) and A/B/Z (Pulse) inputs or two sets of Torque (Pulse/Analog) and A (Pulse) inputs.

#### 13 Motor evaluation function 2 (optional)

Select Torque (Pulse/Analog) and A/B/Z (Pulse) inputs or two sets of Torque (Pulse/Analog) and A (Pulse) inputs. \*/MTR2 option requires installation of /MTR1 option.





The direct input terminal adopted male type large safety terminals prevent any mistakes as voltage input terminals. A dedicated safety terminal adapter set is attached as standard.



Easy wiring and reliable high-precision large current measurements by using the current sensor element.











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# **Customize/configure the test bench**

# Evaluate motors, drives, and inverters

Measure more than just electrical parameters. The motor evaluation function enables measurements of rotational speed and direction, synchronous speed, slip, torque, mechanical power, electrical angle, and motor efficiency from an analog or pulse output of torque sensors or pulse outputs of rotation sensors.

Up to two motors can be measured per WT5000 when the determination of the rotation direction and the electrical angle is needed. A simple setting in the motor configuration menu allows a single WT5000 to take synchronous measurements from up to four torque and rotation sensors, enabling users to determine the overall efficiency from four-wheel driven vehicles.



A single WT5000 configured for simultaneous, synchronized measurements from two motors to determine torque, rotation speed, direction, and electrical angles of A/B and Z phases.



A single WT5000 configured for simultaneous synchronized measurements from four torque and rotation sensors to determine overall efficiency of four motors.



Use /MTR1 and /MTR2 options together to measure up to four motors simultaneously.

# Up to 32 GB of internal memory

The WT5000 offers up to 32 GB of internal storage memory that can be used to store and recall various custom configurations and test setups. It can also be used to log large amounts of measurement data over long periods of time, behaving just like a logger. This large non-volatile memory makes it easy to store data without preparing any external media. Save Waveform/ Numeric/Screen Copy data or Setting Information.



# Communications

Not only does the WT5000 support GP-IB, USB, and Ethernet communications, it is also backward compatible with communication commands of previous models.



# Extend measurements with multi-unit synchronization

When synchronizing four WT5000s with one main unit and three sub units, there is access to 28 input elements for electrical power measurements and up to 16 motor evaluation functions. The WTViewerE software supports this performance.



# Raw waveform data streaming<sup>\*1</sup>

In addition to benefitting from the highly accurate numerical data measured by the WT5000, one can stream to a PC the raw waveform data with a sample speed of up to 2 MS/s. Voltage and current waveforms as well as the motor signals can be streamed to a PC. This allows engineers to study the transient behavior simultaneously when measuring efficiency or energy consumption.

# Synchronized data

The raw waveform data is streamed without any gaps, can be combined, and is synchronized with the numerical data. Abnormal findings in numerical data can be directly linked and evaluated in the waveform data. For example, one can find numeric parameters variation caused by the influence of imposed high-frequency noise.





Display examples of WTViewerE

\*1: To stream the raw waveform data to a PC, it is possible to make use of WTViewerE 761941. This can also be done by making use of dedicated communication commands for programming. Data update rate is required to set 1 sec when using data streaming by the WTViewerE.

# Maximum waveform trace count

### **USB 3.0**

Sample rate (S/s)	Maximum waveform trace count		
2 M	2		
1 M	6		
500 k	14		
10 k to 200 k	22		

### **Gigabit Ethernet (VXI-11)**

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Sample rate (S/s)	Maximum waveform trace count
2 M	2
1 M	4
500 k	6
10 k to 200 k	22

# Current sensor module with DC power supply

Use of the internal DC power supply for AC/DC current sensors simplifies the preparations before measurement and the measurement setup only requires the current sensor and a connecting cable. Using an external DC power supply and additional wiring is no longer required. There are three sensor connection cable lengths available; i.e., 3 m, 5 m, and 10 m. \*Firmware version 3.01 or later is required.



### Characteristic example of the current sensor element



Frequency versus power accuracy at unity power factor



Total power error with rated range input for an arbitrary power factor (50/60 Hz)

\*These only shows 760903 current sensor element's characteristic.



Frequency versus power accuracy at zero power factor

# Phase correction

The WT5000 offers gain and phase correction functions for precision power measurement. In some applications, external sensors and probes are required to enable high-current measurement. In order to maximize accuracy during measurement, it is recommended to correct gain and phase error or calibrate the measurement setup.



Image of phase shift of waveform

# Next generation in precision

Having worked with engineers in the areas of R&D, production, QA, and field testing, Yokogawa Test&Measurement recognizes the importance of reliable and precise measurements for making critical decisions in product development and compliance. For more than 100 years, we have pushed the limits of measurement accuracy and integrity with every generation of our measurement technologies.

The WT5000 ushers in a new era of precision power measurements that provides engineers with the accuracy and confidence to keep up with evolving international standards, as well as the flexibility to adapt to ever changing application needs. Combining the very best in isolation, noise immunity, current sensing, and filtering in a modular architecture, the WT5000 is an extensible measurement platform that unlocks precision power analysis for electromechanical systems in electric vehicles, renewable energy, industrial equipment, and home and office appliances.

Precision current sensing – The coaxial construction of current shunts in the swappable 30 A input element ensures low resistance, low inductance, low impact on phase shift, and minimizes heat dissipation. Heat flow pathways are optimized in the shunts and across the instrument to ensure even distribution and minimum effect on resistance.

Advanced filtering – Whether it is for custom synchronization of measurements, smoothening of signal fluctuations, or simultaneous wideband and harmonic power analysis, the advanced filtering options of the WT5000 put the user in control of measurements without compromising on accuracy.

Noise and isolation – Special shielding and optical transmission protect against noise and crosstalk. Yokogawa isoPRO technology ensures fast data transmission (maximum 10 MS/s) and industry-leading isolation to the input elements. It is designed particularly for energy-saving applications, at high voltage, large currents and high frequency. Noise flow routes are optimized for minimum effect on the measurement circuitry.







# **Applications**



# **Electric vehicle development**



**Case 1:** Modern drive systems with integrated inverters do not allow access to the AC signals. One of the main measurement tasks is to measure the overall drive train efficiency from DC to mechanical power. The example shows four DC measurements (1 to 4) with the corresponding four mechanical power measurements (M1 to M4).

### **Overview**

Between 16% and 18% of the total charge of an electric car is consumed by electric drive system losses. Electric and hybrid car manufacturers therefore need to accurately evaluate motor and inverter control in order to achieve higher precision and greater efficiency. Additionally, the accurate analysis of inverter waveforms without interference from switching noise is a key part of evaluating the motor drive circuit.

#### **Key requirements**

- Multi-phase measurements from battery, inverter, and motor
- Evaluation of motor characteristics such as torque, rotation speed and direction, slip, and electrical angle
- Battery charging/discharging characteristics
- Harmonic analysis of inverter signals at various rotation speeds







**Case 2:** Example of an axle power efficiency measurement from DC (7) to dual three-phase AC (1 to 3 and 4 to 6) plus dual mechanical power (M1 and M2).

# The WT5000 advantage

With high-accuracy, multi-channel power measurements, evaluation of up to four motors and harmonic comparison capabilities, the WT5000 helps automotive engineers improve conversion efficiency, reduce charging times, and improve driving range.

# Guaranteed accuracy in multi-channel measurements

The WT5000 enables simultaneous measurements of voltage, current, power, torque, rotation speed, electrical angle, and mechanical power.

#### Motor evaluation and mechatronic efficiency

Measure rotation speed, torque, and output (mechanical power) of motors from analog/pulse inputs of rotation or torque sensors. A single WT5000 can be configured for synchronized measurements from up to four motors simultaneously.

**Battery charging and discharging characteristics** Integration of instantaneous positive and negative values of energy allows the evaluation of battery charging and discharging characteristics.

#### Harmonics analysis and comparisons

With the ability to measure harmonics up to the 500<sup>th</sup> order even at low rotation speeds, the WT5000 supports harmonic analysis without the need for an external sampling clock.

# **Renewable energy development**



# **Overview**

Energy generated by photovoltaic cell modules and wind turbines is converted from DC to AC by a power conditioner. Minimizing losses in these conversions is key to improving the efficiency of the overall energy system.

#### **Key requirements**

- Multi-phase measurements from boost converter, inverter, and storage battery
- Evaluation of maximum power and instantaneous peak values
- · Energy bought and sold in grid
- Battery charging/discharging characteristics
- Harmonic analysis of inverter signals at various generator speeds



Typical voltage, current, and power measurements in MPPT control

# The WT5000 advantage

The WT5000 helps engineers working in the development of renewable energy solutions, to improve conversion efficiency by offering precision insights in charging, discharging, storage, and overall efficiency.

### Multi-channel power measurements

Evaluate power conditioner efficiency with simultaneous measurements from the inputs and outputs of the boost converter, inverter, and storage battery. With measurement capabilities from up to seven input elements, the WT5000 is ideal for voltage, current, power, and frequency (for AC) before and after each converter, as well as converter efficiency and charging efficiency.

#### Instantaneous peak power

In photovoltaic power generation, a Maximum Power Point Tracker (MPPT) controller varies the voltage to maximize energy harvested from the solar panel. The WT5000 is capable of measuring not only the voltage, current, and power but also the voltage, current, and power peak value plus (+) and minus (-) sides, respectively

### Energy bought/sold and charged/discharged

The WT5000 provides a current integration (q), apparent power integration (WS), reactive power integration (WQ), and effective power integration capable of integration in the power sold/bought and charge/discharge modes.

#### Harmonics analysis and comparisons

Voltage fluctuations and harmonics flow into the power systems due to reverse power flow. The harmonic measurement function enables measurement of harmonic components to compute and display total harmonic distortion (THD) and harmonic distortion factor.

# **Inverter/motor drives**



## **Overview**

Motor drive technology has become more complex in recent years, pure sine-wave PWM is less common, and cases where the mean voltage differs greatly from the fundamental voltage waveform are more frequent.

### Key requirements

- Multi-phase measurements from battery, inverter, and motor
- Evaluation of motor characteristics such as torque, rotation speed and direction, slip, and electrical angle
- Harmonic analysis of inverter signals at various rotational speeds

# The WT5000 advantage

With high-accuracy, multi-channel power measurements, motor evaluation and harmonic comparison capabilities, the WT5000 helps engineers in motor and drive development improve power consumption and conversion efficiency in inverter/motor drive systems.

### Guaranteed accuracy across a wide range

The WT5000 guarantees a basic power accuracy of  $\pm 0.03\%$ , between 1% and 130% of the selected voltage and current measurement ranges, at 50/60 Hz. It supports simultaneous measurements from the inputs and outputs of the boost converter, inverter, and storage battery.

### Inverter and motor efficiency

In addition to computing power conversion efficiency of the inverter and motor (up to seven power inputs), the WT5000 also allows the measurement of rotational speed, torque, and output (mechanical power) from the analog/pulse inputs of the rotation or torque sensor.

#### Harmonics analysis and comparisons

With the ability to measure harmonics up to the 500<sup>th</sup> order even at low rotation speeds, the WT5000 supports harmonic analysis without the need of an external sampling clock.

# **Magnetic characteristics testing**



# **Overview**

In transformer or reactor development, the WT5000 can be used to evaluate magnetic material characteristics using the Epstein frame system.

### **Key requirements**

- High-precision measurements of primary coil current and secondary coil voltage are needed
- High accuracy in low-power factor is needed
- The magnetic flux density B and AC magnetic field H are key parameters to calculate iron loss

# The WT5000 advantage

# Highest voltage and current accuracy

WT5000 provides the highest power accuracy: 0.01% of reading + 0.02% of range (50/60 Hz)

# High accuracy at low-power factor

Effect of power factor on the WT5000: 0.02% of S (0.5 A or more) 0.07% of S (200 mA or less)





# **Overview**

For those who use a large number of power meters, the WT5000 can be used as a reference standard for periodic in-house calibration of power measurement instruments, such as the WT300E series and WT500.

### Key requirements

- Sufficient power accuracy is needed for power measurement instruments
- Power factor is adjustable, and the accuracy in low-power factor is guaranteed

# The WT5000 advantage

### Highest power accuracy

WT5000 provides the highest power accuracy: 0.01% of reading + 0.02% of range (50/60 Hz)

### High accuracy at low power factor

Effect of power factor of the WT5000: 0.02% of S (0.5 A or more) 0.07% of S (200 mA or less)

# Harmonic and voltage fluctuation/flicker measurement

# Harmonics regulation test\*1\*2

Combined with the /G7 option of the WT5000 and the integrated software platform IS8011/IS8012, the WT5000-measured harmonic data can be saved into a PC to judge the level according to IEC regulations. To support large equipment over 16 A/phase (IEC61000-3-12), the special CT200 current sensor model can be used.

# Voltage fluctuation and flicker regulation test<sup>\*1\*2</sup>

The WT5000 with the /G7 option can measure voltage fluctuation and can conduct a flicker test, according to IEC61000-3-3 regulations. This option shows a trend of parameters such as dc, dmax and Pinst (instantaneous flicker sensation). To capture test results, this option generates a comprehensive test report.



- \*1: Supported standards:
  - Harmonics
  - EN61000-3-2, IEC61000-3-2, EN61000-3-12, IEC61000-3-12, JIS C 61000-3-2
  - Voltage fluctuation/flicker
- EN61000-3-3, IEC61000-3-3, EN61000-3-11, IEC61000-3-11
- \*2: 30 A/ 5 A High Accuracy Element (760901/760902) are available.
- \*3: GP-IB, Ethernet, and USB communications are available.



Example of harmonics and the bar graph



Example of CPF flicker graph

# Software

# Integrated measurement software platform IS8000

The IS8000 software platform is an integrated solution that accelerates engineering workflow. It is a revolutionary software solution that tightly integrates the timing, control, and data collection from multiple instruments, creating a comprehensive measurement suite that delivers high confidence, efficiency, and unity.



See BU IS8000-01EN for more detail about IS8000

# High-precision synchronized measurement of power values and waveform data

The DL950 ScopeCorder and WT5000 support the IEEE1588 standard.

This allows power measured values and transient physical quantities to be synchronized with an error of less than 500  $\mu$ s and displayed on the IS8000. It is effective for efficiency evaluation and ECU design, which are essential for designing more efficient motor inverters.

# Application software for WT series WTViewerE

WTViewerE software enables PC connectivity for Yokogawa power analyzers such as the WT5000, WT3000E, WT1800E, WT500, and WT300E through Ethernet, USB, GPIB, or RS232. With multi-channel measurements, multi-unit connectivity, and multilingual support, the WTViewerE allows users to easily control, monitor, collect, analyze, and save remote measurements from up to any four power analyzers simultaneously.

#### **Test Application:**

- Automotive Power Train
- Wind Power Inverter
- Motors/Drives/Inverters
- Home/Office Appliances
- Solar Power Inverter





#### **Real-time control**

WTViewerE allows users to analyze and control remote measurements in real time or use previously acquired data. In the online mode, users have real-time control of measurements from each connected instrument, allowing them to remotely start or stop integration or collect live measurement values. Users can analyze the latest acquired or previously stored data in the offline mode as well.

#### **Multi-channel measurements**

With the WTViewerE, users can simultaneously view up to 12 waveforms, eight trends, eight vectors, and six harmonic bar graphs in split screen mode or zoom in using cursors for more detail on a particular area of interest. Users can customize, save, and load screen layouts as well as specify the data to be saved in CSV format. The software also allows users to create custom computations combining values from multiple power analyzers.

\*A WT5000 with a 760903 current sensor element installed is available with version 1.61 or later of the WTViewerE. \*Data update rate is required to set 50 msec or slower when using the WTViewerE.

# Specifications for 760901 (30 A high accuracy element), 760902 (5 A high accuracy element), and 760903 (current sensor element)

	Plug-in unit type
slots	7
tyle	Modular style dedicated to WT5000 (main body)
allation	Possible for both 30 A and 5 A element together
with empty slot	Possible, however, user cannot make use of elements after empty slot.
ation or pulling out	Impossible
901/760902)	
inal type Plug-in terminal (safe	sty terminal)
Direct input: Plug-in	terminal (safety terminal) Isor input: Isolated BNC
<b>at</b> Floating input, resisti	ve voltage divider
Floating input, throug	gh shunt
	)/100/150/300/600/1000 V (Crest factor CF3) /30/50/75/150/300/500 V (Crest factor CF6/CF6A)
	500 mA, 1 A, 2 A, 5 A, 10 A, 20 A, 30 A (Crest factor CF3)
	250 mA, 500 mA, 1 A, 2.5 A, 5 A, 10 A, 15 A (Crest factor CF6/ CF6A)
760902	5 mA, 10 mA, 20 mA, 50 mA, 100 mA, 200 mA, 500 A, 1 A, 2 A,
	5 A (Crest factor CF3) 2.5 mA, 5 mA, 10 mA, 25 mA, 50 mA, 100 mA, 200 m, 500 mA,
	2.5 A (Crest factor CF6/CF6A)
	usor input 100 mV, 200 mV, 500 mV, 1 V, 2 V, 5 V, 10 V (Grest factor CF3) 50 mV, 100 mV, 250 mV, 500 mV, 1 V, 2.5 V, 5 V (Grest factor CF6/
Input resistance 10 N	MQ +1% (Approx. 12 pE)
	Input resistance: 6.5 m $\Omega \pm 10\%$ + Approx. 0.3 µH
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Input resistance: 0.5 $\Omega$ ±10% + Approx. 0.3 $\mu$ H input inductance: 0.11 $\Omega$ ±10% + Approx. 0.3 $\mu$ H
External Current Ser Input re	
	able input (1 s or less)
	V or RMS of 1.5 kV whichever is lower
	Peak current of 150 A or RMS of 50 A whichever is lower Peak current of 30 A or RMS of 15 A whichever is lower
External Current Ser	
Peak voltage of 1.6 I If the frequency of th	vV or RMS of 1.5 kV whichever is lower e input voltage exceeds 100 kHz, (1200 – f) Vrms or less,
	frequency of the input voltage and the unit is kHz Peak current of 90 A or RMS of 33 A whichever is lower
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Peak current of 10 A or RMS of 7 A whichever is lower
External Current Ser	
ontinuous maximum	voltage to earth (DC to 50/60 Hz)
input terminals	(DC to 50/60 Hz) 1000 V CAT II
input terminals	(DC to 50/60 Hz) 1000 V CAT II
u Current Sensor input	connector (DC to 50/60 Hz) 1000 V CAT II
lz: ±0.01% of range of ence value: Up to 200	kHz:
	ed range)/(rated range) × 0.001 × f% of range} or less
	mum rated range)/(rated range) × 0.001 × f% of range} or less
	t Sensor input mum rated range)/(rated range) × 0.001× f% of range} or less rr, 0.01% or more, unit of f is kHz
vimum rated range wh	ich is equation is Voltage 1000 V, Current direct input 30 A for
	nal Current Sensor input 10 V.
	yle allation with empty slot ation or pulling out birds of the second of the se

Data update rate		10 ms	50 ms		200 ms	
Measurement low	er limit frequency	200 Hz	45 Hz	20 Hz	10 Hz	5 Hz
Data update rate Measurement low	er limit frequency	1 s 2 Hz	2 s 1 Hz	5 s 0.5 Hz	10 s 0.2 Hz	20 s 0.1 Hz
Digital filtering aver FAST: 1 MID: 10 SLOW: VSLOW	00 Hz ) Hz					
Input (760903)						
Output terminal type	Sensor power: De Probe power: De					
Output voltage	Sensor power: ± Probe power: ±		output is	off when <sup>-</sup>	Terminal is	s set to Sensor
Output current	Sensor power: 1 Probe power: 0. Total output whe Sensor power Probe power negative curr sensor power	8 A, but o en multiple er: 8 A r supply: <sup>-</sup> rents of th	e element The total a le power	s are use absolute v	d value of th	
Input terminal type	Voltage Same as 7609 Current • Sensor input • Probe input:	: D-sub 9				
Input type	Voltage Same as 7609 Current • Sensor input • Probe input:	: Input th	0		ge divider	
Measurement range	5 mA, 12.5 r factor CF6/CF6A) (crest factor '' 3.33 mA, 8.3 (crest factor '' Input resistar 5 mA, 10 m/ 2.5 mA, 5 m/ Probe input 50 mV, 100 r 25 mV, 50 m CF6/CF6A)	nce: 1 Ω A, 50 mA, 25 m F6A) nce: 1.5 Ω CF3) 33 mA, 16 CF6/CF6, nce: 5 Ω A, 20 mA, A, 20 mA, A, 10 mA, nce: 10 Ω A, 25 mA, A, 12.5 m	A, 50 mA ) 3 mA, 6i 3.7 mA, 3: 50 mA, 1 25 mA, 5 50 mA, 1 A, 25 mA	, 125 mA 6.7 mA, 1 3.3 mA, 8 00 mA, 2 0 mA, 10 00 mA (c 1, 50 mA ( 1, 50 mA ( 1, 2 V, 2 V)	, 250 mA, 67 mA, 3 3.3 mA, - 200mA (cr 00mA (cres crest facto (crest facto (crest facto (crest facto	A (crest factor CF 500 mA (crest 33 mA, 667 mA 167 mA, 333 mA est factor CF3) t factor CF6/CF6A r CF3) or CF6/CF6A) / (crest factor CF V, 5 V (crest factor
Instrument loss	Voltage Same as 7609	101				
Input impedance	Current Sensor input: Input resistar Input resistar Input resistar Probe input: Inp	nce: 1.5 Ω nce: 5 Ω nce: 10 Ω	2 Appi Appi Appi	rox. 1.5 Ω rox. 5 Ω + rox. 10 Ω	approx. ( + approx - approx. + approx ut capacit	κ. 0.2 μΗ 0.2 μΗ
Instantaneous maximum allowable input	Input resistar Peak value Input resistar Peak value Input resistar	nce: 1 Ω of 1.8 A nce: 1.5 Ω of 1.2 A nce: 5 Ω of 0.36 A nce: 10 Ω of 0.18 A s) t 10 times	or rms va or rms va or rms v or rms v	lue of 0.8 alue of 0. alue of 0.	4 A, whic 25 A, whi 12 A, whi	ever is less. hever is less. chever is less. chever is less. er is less
Continuous maximum allowable input	Voltage Same as 7609 Current Sensor input: Input resistar Peak value Input resistar Peak value	nce: 1 Ω of 1.5 A nce: 1.5 Ω	or rms va			ever is less.

		Peak value of 0.3 A or rms value of 0.22 A, whichever is less. Input resistance: 10 $\Omega$ Peak value of 0.15 A or rms value of 0.11 A, whichever is less. Probe input: Peak value at 5 times the range or rms value of 25 V, whichever is less				
	num rated voltage	Voltage input terminal				
	th (DC to 50/60 Hz) ince of voltage rth	1000 V CAT II 1000 V Wrms is applied between an input terminal and WT5000 with the voltage input terminals shorted. 50/60 Hz: ±0.01% of range or less. Reference values up to 200 kHz: Voltage: ±{(maximum rated range)/(rated range) × 0.001 × f% of range} or less However, 0.01% or greater. The maximum range rating in the equation is 1000 V. The unit of f in the equations is kHz.				
/D c	converter	Same as 760901				
	urement	Same as 760901				
owe	ency bandwidth r limit of urement frequency	Same as 760901				
ccui	racy (six-month)					
	ne-year Accuracy					
		the reading accuracy of the six-month accuracy by a factor of 1.5.				
	Commo Crest fac Line filte Frequen Signal le After wa After Zer Unit of f Input rar	cy filter: On (1 kHz or less when average method is Sync source period average) vel of Synch source: Same as frequency measurement rm-up time (30 minutes) or calibration of measurement range change under wiring with calibrators of below formulas is kHz				
		to 110% of range				
		760901/760902 760903				
	DC	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)				
		760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)				
	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.01% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)				
age	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.01% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)				
Voltage	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz 66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz 1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.01% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.15% × f of rdg (lower than 10 V rng )         10 V rng (lower than 10 V rng (lower t				
Voltage	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz 66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz 1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz 10 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.19% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           z         ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)				
Voltage	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz 66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz 1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           z         ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)           t         ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)				
Voltage	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz 66 Hz < f ≤ 11 kHz 1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz 10 kHz < f ≤ 50 kH 50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kH 100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kH 500 kHz < f ≤ 10 Hz	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.06% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ±(0.06% r1% of rdg + 0.5% of rng)           tz         ±((0.006 x 1)% of rdg + 0.5% of rng)           tz         ±((0.022 x f - 8)% of rdg + 1% of rng)				
Voltage	DC 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz 10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz 45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz 66 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz 1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz 10 kHz < f ≤ 50 kH 50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kF 100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kH	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.3% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)         ±(0.06% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)           ±(0.006 × f)% of rdg + 0.5% of rng)         ±(0.006 × f)% of rdg + 0.5% of rng)				
Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} DC \\ 0.1 \ Hz \leq f < 10 \ Hz \\ 10 \ Hz \leq f < 45 \ Hz \\ 45 \ Hz \leq f \leq 66 \ Hz \\ 16 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 1 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 10 \ Hz < f \leq 50 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 50 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 500 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 500 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \ Hz \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \ H$	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.13% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.15% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)           ±(0.6% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)         ±(0.04% of rng)           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ±(0.022 × f - 8)% of rdg + 1% of rng}           ±(0.022 × f - 8)% of rdg + 1% of rng)         ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)				
Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} DC \\ 0.1 \mbox{ Hz } \le f < 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le f < 45 \mbox{ Hz } \le f < 66 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 50 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 500 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 500 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le f \le 10 \mbox{ Hz } \le 10 \mbox$ } = 10	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.04% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)           ± ±(0.6% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ±(0.06% rf ng)           ± ±(0.06% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ±           ± ±(0.006 x 1)% of rdg + 1.% of rng]         DC to 10 MHz (Typical, -3 dB)           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±				
Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} DC \\ 0.1 \ Hz \leq f < 10 \ Hz \\ 10 \ Hz \leq f < 45 \ Hz \\ 45 \ Hz \leq f \leq 66 \ Hz \\ 16 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 1 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 10 \ Hz < f \leq 50 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 50 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 500 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 500 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \ Hz \ Hz \\ 100 \ Hz = 10 \ Hz \ H$	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.01% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.06% rf rdg + 0.1% of rng)           ± ±(0.66% of rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ± ±(0.06% rf rdg + 0.2% of rng)           ± ±(0.06% rf rdg + 0.2% of rng)         ± ±(0.06% rf rdg + 0.5% of rng)           ± ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ± ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ± (0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ± (0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)           ± ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ± (0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)				
Voltage	$\begin{array}{c} DC\\ 0.1 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz\\ 10 Hz \leq f < 66 Hz\\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz\\ 66 Hz < f \leq 1 kHz\\ 1 kHz < f \leq 10 kHz\\ 10 kHz < f \leq 10 kHz\\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH\\ 50 kHz < f \leq 50 kH\\ 50 kHz < f \leq 50 kH\\ 00 kHz < f \leq 500 kHz\\ 100 Hz \leq f \leq 100 Hz\\ 100 Hz \leq f \leq 10 Hz\\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz\\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz\\ 66 Hz < f \leq 1 kHz\\ \end{array}$	760901/760902         760903           ±(0.02% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.03% of rng)           ±(0.1% of rdg + 0.1% of rng)         ±(0.006 x f)% of rdg + 0.1% of rng}           z         ±(0.006 x f)% of rdg + 0.5% of rng)           ±         ±(0.006 x f)% of rdg + 1% of rng}           z         ±(0.022 x f - 8)% of rdg + 1% of rng)           ±         ±(0.022 x f - 8)% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.05% of rng)           ±         ±(0.03% of rdg + 0.02% of rng) <td< td=""></td<>				
	$\begin{array}{c} DC\\ 0.1 \ Hz \leq f < 10 \ Hz\\ 10 \ Hz \leq f < 56 \ Hz\\ 45 \ Hz \leq f \leq 66 \ Hz\\ 66 \ Hz < f \leq 10 \ Hz\\ 1 \ kHz < f \leq 01 \ kHz\\ 10 \ kHz < f \leq 50 \ kH\\ 500 \ kHz < f \leq 500 \ kH\\ 500 \ kHz < f \leq 500 \ kH\\ 000 \ Hz < f \leq 100 \ kH\\ 100 \ Hz \leq f \leq 100 \ kH\\ 100 \ Hz \leq f \leq 10 \ Hz\\ 10 \ Hz \leq f < 10 \ Hz\\ 10 \ Hz \leq f < 66 \ Hz\\ 45 \ Hz \leq f \leq 66 \ Hz\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline \hline $				
	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline \hline $				
Current Voltage	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline \hline $				
	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.3\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.0$				
	$\begin{array}{c} DC \\ 0.1 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 45 Hz \\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz \\ 66 Hz < f \leq 1 KHz \\ 1 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 50 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 500 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 Hz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 60 Hz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 60 Hz \\ 100 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 50 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 00 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 00 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 10$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.3\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\%$				
	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.03\%  of rdg$				
1) Current	$\begin{array}{c} DC \\ 0.1 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 45 Hz \\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz \\ 66 Hz < f \leq 1 KHz \\ 1 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 50 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 500 kH \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 Hz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 60 Hz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 60 Hz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 10 Hz \\ 10 Hz \leq f < 66 Hz \\ 45 Hz \leq f \leq 66 Hz \\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 500 kHz < f \leq 10 kHz \\ 10 kHz < f \leq 50 kH \\ 20 kHz < f \leq 500 kH \\ 200 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 500 kH \\ 200 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 500 kH \\ 200 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz \\ 100 kHz < f \leq 100 kHz \\ 100$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.01\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.00\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng}) \pm 0.5 \mu A^*$ * only direct input of 760902 $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng}) \pm 0.5 \mu A^*$ * only direct input of 760902 $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.03\%$				
1) Current	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.0\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.022 \times f - 8)\% \text{ of rdg} + 1\% \text{ of rng}$ $DC \text{ to 10 MHz (Typical, -3 dB})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.01\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.01\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$				
factor 1) Ourrent	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.5\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$				
factor 1) Ourrent	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.6\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ or rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ or rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.00725 \times f - 0.125)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$				
factor 1) Current	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng}$ $\pm \pm (0.005 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng}$ $\pm \pm (0.022 \times f - 8)\% \text{ of rdg} + 1\% \text{ of rng}$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng}$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.007\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng}) \pm 0.5 \mu A^*$ 'only direct input of 760902 $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng}) \pm 0.5 \mu A^*$ 'only direct input of 760902 $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.00725 \times f - 0.125)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.00725 \times f - 0.125)\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$				
power (power factor 1) Current	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.06\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.25\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.022 \times f - 8)\% \text{ of rdg} + 1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.01\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2$				
factor 1) Current	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	T60901/760902         T60903 $\pm (0.02\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.02\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.03\% \text{ of rdg})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.04\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.2\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm \pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.5\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.006 \times 1\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.003\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.05\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} + 0.1\% \text{ of rng})$ $\pm (0.03\% \text{ of rdg} $				

<ul> <li>Range of guaranteed accuracy by frequency, voltage, and current</li> </ul>
All accuracies between 0.1 Hz and 10 Hz are reference values.
If the voltage exceeds 750 V at 30 kHz to 100 kHz, the voltage and power values are reference values. If the current exceeds 20 A at DC, 10 Hz to 45 Hz, or 400 Hz to 100 kHz, the current and power
accuracies are reference values.
Influence of data update rate
Add the following value to the accuracy with Sync source period method 10 ms, 50 ms: ±0.03% of reading
100 ms: ±0.02% of reading
Accuracy for crest factor CF6/CF6A
Same as the range accuracy of crest factor CF3 for twice the range.
• Influence of Power Factor $\lambda$ When $\lambda = 0$
±Apparent power reading × 0.02% of the range, 45 Hz to 66 Hz
For frequencies other than the above (Reference values):
$\pm$ Apparent power reading × (0.02 + 0.05 × f)% When 0 < $\lambda$ < 1
±Power reading × [(power reading error %) + (power range error %) × (power range/apparent power
reading) + {tan $\emptyset$ × (influence % when $\lambda = 0$ )}]
However, Ø is the phase angle between the voltage and current.
Temperature coefficient (760901/760902)           ±0.01% of reading/°C at 5 to 18°C or 28 to 40°C
Temperature coefficient (760903)
At 5°C to 18°C or 28°C to 40°C, add the following value to the voltage measurement accuracy. ±0.01% of reading/°C
At 5°C to 18°C or 28°C to 40°C, add the following value to the current and power measuremen
accuracy.
When the input resistance is 10 $\Omega$ or 5 $\Omega$
±0.01% of reading/°C ±0.3 μA/°C (for DC measurement values)
When the input resistance is $1.5 \Omega$ or $1 \Omega$
±0.01% of reading/°C
±3 µA/°C (for DC measurement values)
Effective input range
Udc and Idc: 0% to $\pm$ 130% of the measurement range (excluding the 1000 V range)* Udc 1000 V rage: 0% to $\pm$ 150%*
Urms and Irms: 1% to 130% of the measurement range*
Umn and Imn: 10% to 130% of the measurement range*
Urmn and Irmn: 10% to 130% of the measurement range*
Power DC measurement: 0% to ±150% when the voltage measurement range is 1000 V; 0% to
±130% otherwise*
AC measurement: 1% to 130%* of the voltage and current ranges; up to $\pm 130\%$ * of the
power range
*The accuracy for 110% to 130% of the measurement range (excluding the 1000 V range) is range error × 1.5
In the user law is not
If the input voltage exceeds 600 V, add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.
If the input voltage exceeds 600 V, add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or
If the input voltage exceeds 600 V, add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 \(% add 0.02% of reading). However, the signal sevel for the signal sync perio average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add ±(20 × f/fc) % of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add ±(40 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to V/T5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903)
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 V, add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal level for the signal sync perio average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add ±(20 × f/fc) % of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add ±(40 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to VUT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies. Voltage, current
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading). However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.           Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)           Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz           Voltage/Current         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm (20 \times f/fc)$ % of reading           Power         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm (40 \times f/fc)$ % of reading           Refer to VT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc           Influence of Line filter (760903)           Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz           • When the advanced line filter setting is off           When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies.           Voltage, current           f < (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading
If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading; However, the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add ±(20 × f/fc) % of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add ± (40 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to WT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies. Voltage, current f ≤ (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading, However, the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.           Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)           Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz           Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading           Power         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading           Refer to WT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc           Influence of Line filter (760903)           Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz           • When the advanced line filter setting is off           When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies.           Voltage, current           f < (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading
If the input voltage exceeds 600 V, add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.           Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)           Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz         Voltage/Current           Voltage/Current         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading           Power         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading           Refer to VUT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc           Influence of Line filter (760903)           Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz           • When the advanced line filter setting is off           When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies.           Voltage, current           f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading           For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7           When the advanced line filter setting is on           When the advanced line filter setting is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies.
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading; However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.           Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)           Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz         Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading           Power         Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading           Refer to VUT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc           Influence of Line filter (760903)           Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz           • When the advanced line filter setting is off           When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies.           Voltage, current           f < (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading
If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading; However, the signal sevel for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to VT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies. Voltage, current f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × t/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 • When the advanced line filter setting is on When the anti-aliasing filter function (AAF) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × t/fc) % of reading Active power accuracies. Voltage, current f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × t/fc) % of reading Active power accuracies. Voltage, current f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × t/fc) % of reading Active power f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × t/fc) % of reading Active power f $\leq$ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × t/fc) % of reading Active power for the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 When the high frequency rejection function (HFR) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies. However, fit the AAF is set to ON simultaneously, the accuracy addition of the AAF takes
If the input voltage exceeds 600 \(), add 0.02% of reading, However, the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading Refer to WT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the advanced line filter setting is off Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 • When the advanced line filter function (AAF) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 • When the advanced line filter function (AAF) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading Active power f < (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) \% of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 When the high frequency rejection function (HFR) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies.
If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading, However, the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit.          Influence of Line filter (760901/760902)         Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz         Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading         Power       Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading         Refer to WT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc         Influence of Line filter (760903)         Bessel, 5th order LPF, cotff frequency fc: 1 MHz         • When the advanced line filter setting is off         When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies.         Voltage, current         f ≤ (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading         Active power         f ≤ (fc/10): ± (20 × f/fc) % of reading         For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7         • When the advanced line filter setting is on
If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading; However, the signal level for the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to VUT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies. Voltage, current $f \leq (fc/10)$ : $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 • When the advanced line filter setting is on When the advanced line filter function (AAF) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies. Voltage, current $f \leq (fc/10)$ : $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power accuracies. Voltage, current $f \leq (fc/10)$ : $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power accuracies. Voltage, current $f \leq (fc/10)$ : $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 When the high frequency rejection function (HFR) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies. However, if the AAF is set to ON simultaneously, the accuracy addition of the AAF takes precedence. Current 50 kHz s f ≤ 100 kHz : $\pm$ (0.006 × f - 0.1) % of reading 100 kHz <f 300="" <math="" khz;="" ≤="">\pm (0.006 × f - 0.2) % of reading 300 kHz <f 500="" <math="" khz;="" ≤="">\pm (0.040 × f + 2.0) % of reading</f></f>
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If the input voltage exceeds 600 \( add 0.02% of reading. However, the signal sync perior average must meet the input signal level for frequency measurement. When the crest factor is set to CF6 or CF6A, double the lower limit. Influence of Line filter (760901/760902) Bessel 5 orders LPF, fc = 1 MHz Voltage/Current Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Power Up to 100 kHz: Add $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading Refer to WT5000 (main body) line filter, if lower than 100 kHz of fc Influence of Line filter (760903) Bessel, 5th order LPF, cutoff frequency fc: 1 MHz • When the advanced line filter setting is off When the advanced line filter setting is off When the line filter is on, add the following to the voltage, current, and active power accuracies. Voltage, current f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 • When the advanced line filter setting is on When the advanced line filter function (AAF) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (20 × f/fc) % of reading Active power f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading Active power f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 When the high frequency rejection function (HFR) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power f ≤ (fc/10): $\pm$ (40 × f/fc) % of reading For the filter specifications for fc less than or equal to 100 kHz, see "Line filter" in section 6.7 When the high frequency rejection function (HFR) is on, add the following to the voltage, current, active power accuracies. However, if the AAF is set to ON simultaneously, the accuracy addition of the AAF takes precedence. Current 50 kHz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz: $\pm$ (0.006 × f - 0.1) % of reading 100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz: $\pm$ (0.005 × f - 0.0) % of reading 50 kHz ≤ f ≤ 500 kHz:
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\*rdg: reading, rng: range \*Accuracy when used in conjunction with AC/DC current sensor or current clamp probe: Add the accuracy of the power analyzer and that of the AC/DC current sensor or current clamp probe.

#### Specification

WT5000
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Frequency measurem	nent					
Measurement range	e Update r	ate Meas	urement range			
	10 ms	s 200 l	Hz ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	50 ms	s 45 ⊦	$fz \le f \le 2 MHz$			
	100 m		lz ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	200 m		lz ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	500 m		z ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	1s		z ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	2 s		z ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	5 s		lz ≤ f ≤ 2 MHz			
	10 s		$dz \le f \le 2 MHz$			
	20 s		$dz \le f \le 2 MHz$			
		.06% of reading				
Conditions			F3, more than 30% F6/6 A, more than 6			
				times of the above lower		
			ore than 50% of rar			
	Frequency filt	er: 0.1 Hz ≤ f < 1				
		100 Hz ≤ f < 1	1 kHz: 1 kHz )0 kHz: 100 kHz			
Notes (760903)			pination with the CT ient temperature de			
				y current 900 Apk or less		
			5°C or less: Follows			
	specificati					
		vhen used in con	bination with the 1	0 m sensor cable		
	761956 CT2000A p	rimary current: 2	100 Ank or less			
	012000/10	nindary odinorit. 2				
Harmonic Measurem	ient					
Measurement target						
Method	PLL synchroniza					
Frequency range		equency: 0.1 Hz				
		ncy: 0.1 Hz to 1.5				
PLL source		ge or current of ir element specifica	nput elements, or th	ie external clock.		
			ter ON is the same	as frequency		
	measurement.	inder inequeries in		do noquonoy		
		quency filter ON				
		100 Hz: 100 Hz				
		: 1 kHz: 1 kHz 10 kHz: 10 kHz				
	1 kHz < f < 10 kHz: 10 kHz 10 kHz < f < 100 kHz: 100 kHz					
FFT points	Select from 102	24 or 8192				
Window function	Rectangular	10/0102				
	-	r and harmania f	iltor			
Anti-aliasing filter		er and harmonic f	litter			
FFT points 8192 (10 M	/15/5)					
Fundamental	Sampling rate	Window width		of measured order		
frequency		0.	U, I, P, Ø, ØU, ØI	Other measured values		
0.5 Hz to 3 kHz	f × 1024	8 waves	500* order	100 order		
3 kHz to 7.5 kHz	f × 1024	8 waves	200* order	100 order		
7.5 kHz to 15 kHz	f x 512	16 waves	100 order	100 order		
15 kHz to 30 kHz 30 kHz to 75 kHz	f × 256 f × 128	32 waves	50 order	50 order		
30 kHz to 75 kHz 75 kHz to 150 kHz	f × 128	64 waves 128 waves	20 order 10 order	20 order 10 order		
150 kHz to 300 kHz	f × 64	256 waves	5 order	5 order		
				urther, harmonic analysis is		
not executed (disabled) v			nate is set to builds. I	-urmer, narmonic analysis is		
Accuracy						

PLL source input level

15 V or more of range for voltage input.

200 mV or more of range for external current sensor input. 50% or more of the measurement range rating for crest factor CF3.

100% or more of the measurement range rating for orbit ratio of 0. For 500 mA, 1 A, 2 A range, 20 Hz to 1 kHz.

Accuracy Add the following accuracy to the normal measurement accuracy. • When the line filter is OFF

When the line filter is OFF		
Frequency	Voltage, Current	
$0.1 \text{ Hz} \le f < 10 \text{ Hz}$	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
$45 \text{ Hz} \le \text{f} \le 66 \text{ Hz}$	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
66 Hz < f ≤ 440 Hz	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
440 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
$1 \text{ kHz} < f \le 10 \text{ kHz}$	±(0.01% of reading + 0.03% of range)	
10 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	±(0.05% of reading + 0.1% of range)	
50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)	
100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.5% of range)	
500 kHz < f ≤ 1.5 MHz	±(0.5% of reading + 2% of range)	

Frequency	Power
0.1 Hz ≤ f < 10 Hz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
10 Hz ≤ f < 45 Hz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
45 Hz ≤ f ≤ 66 Hz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
66 Hz < f ≤ 440 Hz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
440 Hz < f ≤ 1 kHz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
1 kHz < f ≤ 10 kHz	±(0.02% of reading + 0.06% of range)
10 kHz < f ≤ 50 kHz	±(0.1% of reading + 0.2% of range)
50 kHz < f ≤ 100 kHz	±(0.2% of reading + 0.4% of range)
100 kHz < f ≤ 500 kHz	±(0.2% of reading + 1% of range)
500 kHz < f ≤ 1.5 MHz	±(1% of reading + 4% of range)

### Data Streaming (/DS option is required)

# IEC Harmonic Measurement (/G7 option and IS8011/IS8012 Harmonic Flicker software is required) IEC Voltage fluctuation and Flicker (/G7 option and IS8011/IS8012 Harmonic Flicker software is required)

Please see the brochure of specifications (Bulletin WT5000-02 EN).

General specifications (includin	General specifications (including WT5000 main body)		
Warm-up time	About 30 minutes		
Operation environment	Temperature	5 to 40°C	
	Humidity	20 to 80% RH (no condensation)	
	Operating altitude	2000 m or lower	
	Installation location	Indoors	
Storage environment	Temperature	-25 to 60°C (no condensation)	
	Humidity	20 to 80% RH (no condensation)	
Rated power supply voltage	100 to120 VAC, 220 to 240 VAC		
Allowable power supply voltage fluctuation range 90 to 132 VAC, 198 to 264 VAC			
Rated power supply frequency	50/60 Hz		
Allowable power supply frequency fluctuation range 48 Hz to 63 Hz			
Power consumption	Maximum 560 VA		

Rear view ۲ 6 0 1.16.5 16.5 426 29 427





Unit: mm

WT5000, 30 A and 5 A High Accuracy Elements (760901 and 760902), and Current Sensor Element (760903) includes LAZER source inside.

CLASS 1 LASER PRODUCT クラス1レーザ製品 1 美激光产品 (EN 60825-1:2014) (IEC 60825-1:2007, GB 7247.1-2012) 

Complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No.50, dated June 24, 2007 4-9-8 Myojin-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-8566, Japan

# Accessories

# **Related products**

AC/DC Current Sensor



#### 758917 Measurement leads

Two leads in a set. Use 758917 in combination with 758922 or 758929. Total length: 75 cm Rating: 1000 V CAT II, 32 A



BNC cable BNC-BNC 1 m/2 m For simultaneous measurements with 2 units or for an external trigger signal.



For connection to measurement leads (758917). Two in a set. Rating: 300 V CAT II



Safety BNC cable BNC-BNC 1 m/2 m To connect the Motor evaluation function to a torque sensor



761951 Safety terminal adapter set Screw-fastened type adapters for 30 A element.

Safety terminal adapter set

in a set

Safety terminal adapter set Screw-fastened type adapters for 5 A element. Black/Red two adapters

Two adapters in a set 1.5 mm Allen wrench included for tightening. 761952

Safety terminal conversion adapter set Female-female type adapters for 5 A element. Black/Red two adapters in a set.



Screw-fastened adapters

For conversion between male BNC and female banana plug



761954/761955/ 761956 Cable for Current Sensor Element Total length: 3 m/5 m/10 m

761953

Sprina-hold type

Two adapters

\*When using this, terminal shape is the same as the voltage input, please pay attention to miswiring Black/Red two adapters in a set. in a set

🖄 Due to the nature of this product, it is possible to touch its metal parts. There is a risk of electric shock - use this product with caution. \*1 Maximum diameters of cables that can be connected to the adapters 758932 core diameter: 2.5 mm or less; sheath diameter: 4.8 mm or less 758931 core diameter: 1.8 mm or less; sheath diameter: 3.9 mm or less \*3 The coax cable is simply cut on the current sensor side. Preparation by the user is required.

#### **Typical Voltage/Current Connections**



\*A burden resistor is required for the CT1000, CT200, and CT60.

### Model and suffix code

Model	Suffix Coc	le	Descriptions
WT5000			Precision Power Analyzer
Language	-HC		Chinese/English Menu
Menu	-HE		English Menu
	-HG		German/English Menu
	-HJ		Japanese/English Menu
Power Cord	-B		Indian Standard
	-D		UL/CSA Standard, PSE Compliant
	-F		VDE/Korean Standard
	-H		Chinese Standard
	-N		Brazilian Standard
	-Q		BS Standard
	-R		Australian Standard
	-T		Taiwanese Standard
	-U		IEC Plug Type B
Option	/M1		32 GB Built-in Memory
	/	MTR1	Motor Evaluation 1
		/DA20*	20 CH D/A Output
		/MTR2*	Motor Evaluation 2
		/DS	Data Streaming
		/G7	IEC Harmonic/Flicker Measurement

\*Select only one of these options. /MTR2 option requires installation of /MTR1 option.

Model	Suffix Code	Descriptions	
760901		30 A High Accuracy Element	
760902		5 A High Accuracy Element	
760903		Current Sensor Element	

#### Standard accessories

#### WT5000

Power cord, rubber feet, cover panel B8216JA 7 sets, user's manual, expanded user's manual, communication interface user's manual, connector (provided only with/DA20)

#### 760901/760902

Safety terminal adapter B9317WB/B9317WC (provided two adapters in a set times input element number)<sup>11</sup>, safety terminal adapter A1650JZ/A1651JZ (provided black/red two adapters in a set, times of 30 A input element number)<sup>22</sup>, safety terminal adapter B8213YA/ B8213YB (provided black/red two adapters in a set, times of 5 A input element number)<sup>13</sup>

#### 760903\*4

Safety terminal adapter B9317WB/B9317WC (provided black/red two adapters in a set times input element number)\*

User's manuals: Start guide (booklet), function/operation, communication manuals (electric file)

\*1: When additional standard accessories are needed, order accessory products, 758931.

\*2: When additional standard accessories are needed, order accessory products, 761951. \*3: When additional standard accessories are needed, order accessory products, 761953. \*4: Cable for current sensor is sold separately.

#### Yokogawa's Approach to Preserving the Global Environment

- Yokogawa's electrical products are developed and produced in facilities that have received ISO14001 approval.
- In order to protect the global environment, Yokogawa's electrical products are designed in accordance with Yokogawa's Environmentally Friendy Product Design Guidelines and Product Design Assessment Criteria.

This is a Class A instrument based on Emission standards EN61326-1 and EN55011 and is designed for an industrial environment.

Operation of this equipment in a residential area may cause radio interference, in which case users will be responsible for any interference which they cause.

Any company's names and product names mentioned in this document are trade names. trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies.

#### NOTICE

 Before operating the product, read the user's manual thoroughly for proper and safe operation

# YOKOGAWA

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Phone: +31-88-4641429 Phone: +65-6241-9933 Phone: +7-495-737-7868

#### Accessories (sold separately)

/.000000		
Model	Product name	Descriptions
366924	BNC-BNC Cable	1 m
366925 🕂 *1	BNC-BNC Cable	2 m
701901	1:1 Safety BNC Adapter Lead	1000 V CAT II for /MTR1, /MTR2
701902	Safety BNC-BNC Cable	1000 V CAT II, 1 m for /MTR1, /MTR2
701903	Safety BNC-BNC Cable	1000 V CAT II, 2 m for /MTR1, /MTR2
720930	Current Clamp Probe	40 Hz to 3.5 kHz, AC50 A
720931	Current Clamp Probe	40 Hz to 3.5 kHz, AC200 A
751542-E4	Rack Mounting Kit	For EIA
751542-J4	Rack Mounting Kit	For JIS
758917	Test Lead Set	A set of 0.75 m long, red and black test leads
758922 🛕	Small Alligator-clip	Rated at 300 V CAT II two in a set
758923	Safety Terminal Adapter	Two adapters to a set (spring-hold type)
758924	Conversion Adapter	BNC-banana-Jack (female) adapter
758929 🛕	Large Alligator-clip	Rated at 1000 V CAT II and used in a pair
758931	Safety Terminal Adapter Set	Two adapters to a set (Screw-fastened type), 1.5 mm hex Wrench is attached.
761941	WTViewerE	Application Software for WT Series
761951	Safety Terminal Adapter Set	Two adapters to a set for 30 A current (6 mm screw-fastened type)
761952	Safety Terminal Conversion Adapter Set	Two adapters to a set for 5 A current (female-female type)
761953	Safety Terminal Adapter Set	Two adapters to a set for 5 A current (screw-fastened type using B9317WD)
761954	Cable for Current Sensor Element (3 m)	Dedicated cable for current sensor element, total length 3 m
761955	Cable for Current Sensor Element (5 m)	Dedicated cable for current sensor element, total length 5 m
761956	Cable for Current Sensor Element (10 m)	Dedicated cable for current sensor element, total length 10 m
751552	Clamp-on probe	30 Hz to 5 kHz, 1400 Apeak (1000 Arms)
CT2000A	AC/DC Current Sensor	DC to 40 kHz, 3000 Apeak (2000 Arms)
CT1000A	AC/DC Current Sensor	DC to 300 kHz, 1500 Apeak (1000 Arms)
CT1000	AC/DC Current Sensor	DC to 300 kHz, 1000 Apeak
CT200	AC/DC Current Sensor	DC to 500 kHz, 200 Apeak
CT60	AC/DC Current Sensor	DC to 800 kHz, 60 Apeak
Parts number	Product	Description Order Q'ty
B9284LK	External Sensor Cable	Current sensor input connector, Length 0.5 m 1
B9317WD	Wrench	For 761953 1

A Due to the nature of this product, it is possible to touch its metal parts. There is a risk of electric shock - use this product with caution \*1 Use these products with low-voltage circuits (42 V or less).

### Additional option license\*

Model	Suffix Code	Descriptions
760991	-DS	Data Streaming
	-G7	IEC Harmonic/Flicker Measurement

\*Separately sold license product (customer-installable).

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#### https://tmi.yokogawa.com/

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