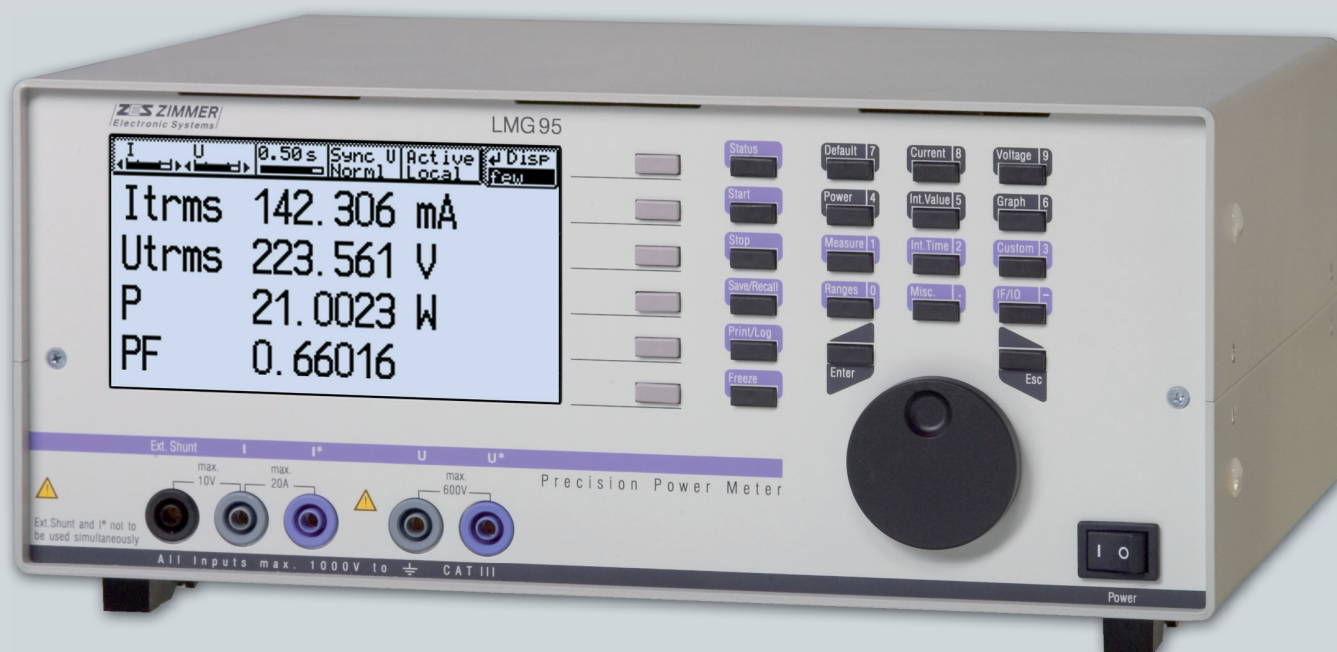


Precision Power Meter LMG95



The most precise in its class.

- Basic accuracy 0.015% of reading + 0.01% of range
- Precision range DC...500kHz
- Analysis of devices and components in switched or modulated operation
- Harmonics and flicker according to EN61000-3-2/-3/-11/-12



LMG95. Precise. Direct. All Waveforms.

The LMG95 single-phase precision power meter is an outstanding product in the proven LMG series of ZES ZIMMER® precision power measuring devices. Highly accurate continuously gapless signal measurement and processing, ergonomic operation and presentation of the results, interfaces with high data rates for efficient system applications – these are the performance features which distinguish the LMG95.

All Waveforms

The high precision power measurements on components and devices that are required in development, quality assurance and manufacturing can be performed with ease, independent of whether the current and voltage are sinusoidal or distorted, whether the load is linear or not, or whether the circuit works in a chopped, pulsed or another modulation mode. The extended possibilities of synchronization on the periodicity of the measured signal always produce distinct and stable measurement displays and results.

Direct up to 600V and 20A

Isolated measurement inputs with direct measurement ranges up to 600V (1600V_{peak}) and 20A (960A_{peak} for the measurement of inrush currents) and the input for current measurements using a shunt or other transducer measure the incoming measurement signals exactly and without any aberrations.

0.015% of Reading + 0.01% of Range

With a basic accuracy of 0.025% is this the most precise instrument in its class and therefore it is used as a reference device for energy meters, power meters, power measurement transformers and trms meters for current and voltage.

Harmonics and Flicker in Full Compliance with EN61000-3-2/-3/-11/-12

The harmonic analysis in full compliance with the EN61000-3-2/-12 standard is already available in the basic unit. The flicker meter in compliance with EN61000-4-15 for the measurement of flicker (voltage variations) and with EN61000-3-3/-11 is available as an option. These two functions also considerably extend the possible applications of the LMG95 in R&D laboratories. If suitable stable voltage sources are available, tests for CE compliance can be performed in accordance with EN61000-3-2/-3/-11/-12.

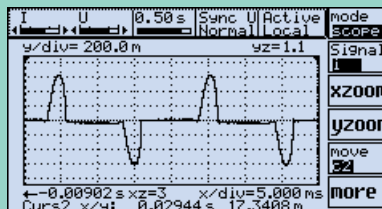
Analyzers in CE Test Systems



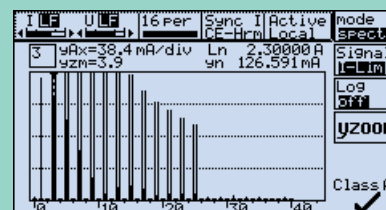
The LMG95 is used as an analyzer in CE test systems to test electrical devices on harmonics and flicker and their effect on mains.

The ZES ZIMMER® test system CE-Test61k is usually equipped with a precision power meter LMG500 for 3-phase application or with a LMG95 for single-phase applications. Components can also be ordered and used separately, easy integration of customer owned power sources.

Charging current of a switching power supply

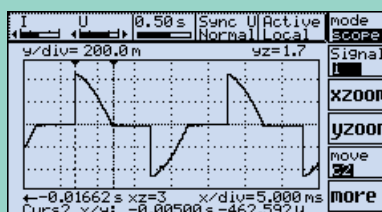


Waveform of charging current



Amplitude spectrum of the current harmonics with CE evaluation in accordance with class A

Phase-angle control

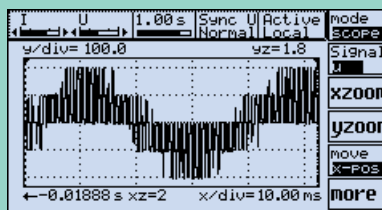


Waveform of current

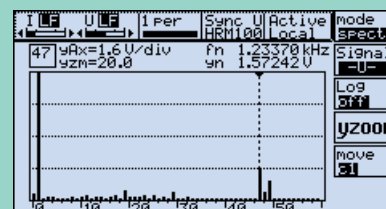
n	I(n)	Limit(n)	Result
0	0.424 mA		
1	191.746 mA		
2	0.341 mA		
3	90.751 mA	2.30000 A	
4	0.238 mA		

Table of the current harmonics with limits in accordance with class A

PWM frequency inverter



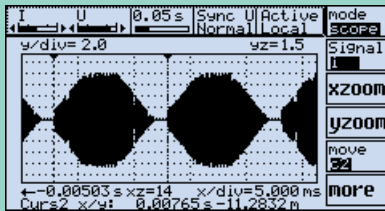
Line voltage against artificial midpoint



Measurement of the amplitude spectrum of the voltage harmonics in the HRM100 mode. An increase in the 47th and 49th, the frequency of the fundamental amounts to $f_n/47=26.25\text{Hz}$

Transparency Through Real-time Visualization in the Time and Frequency Range.

Electronic transformer

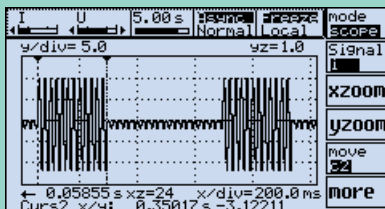


I	U	0.05 s	Sync	U	Active	4 val
Normal	Local					8 val
mode	SCOPE					
Signal	I					
XZOOM						
YZOOM						
move	32					
more						
Itrms	3.9757 A					
Utrms	11.7189 V					
P	46.373 W					
S	46.559 VA					
Q	4.153 var					
PF	0.99601					
f	100.008 Hz					
Z	2.94563 Ω					

I	U	0.05 s	Sync	U	Active	4 val
Normal	Local					8 val
mode	SCOPE					
Signal	I					
XZOOM						
YZOOM						
move	32					
more						
Itrms	3.9760 A					
Utrms	11.7086 V					
P	46.361 W					
PF	0.99588					

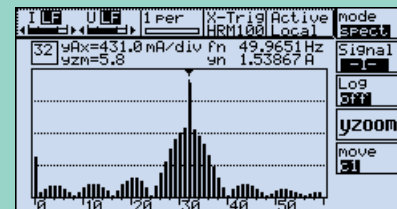
Electronic 12V transformer to supply a halogen lamp.
Amplitude modulated 150 kHz carrier with 100Hz envelope.

Burst firing control of a hot-air fan



I	U	1.00 s	X-Trig	Active	4 val	
Normal	Local				8 val	
mode	SCOPE					
Signal	I					
XZOOM						
YZOOM						
move	32					
more						
Itrms	4.1378 A					
Utrms	220.993 V					
P	0.54068 kW					
S	0.91442 kVA					
Q	0.73745 kvar					
PF	0.59128					
f	1.56217 Hz					

Harmonic analysis

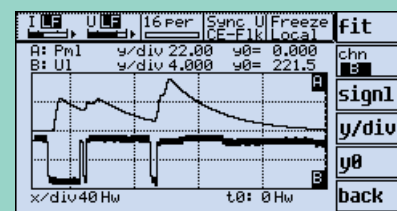


Amplitude spectrum with the help of the HRM100 harmonic analysis. The burst fire presents a 1.56Hz modulation of the carrier (50Hz mains voltage). The DC component of the spectrum results from the blower motor in half-wave operation. The extended "X-Trig" trigger mode detects the 1.56Hz periodicity which is used for synchronization.

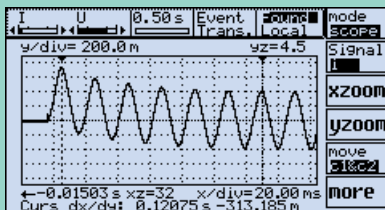
Flicker measurement

Using the plot function, the half-wave trms values U_i are plotted over time (lower curve B). There are irregular sags of about 8V. The momentary flicker Pmom resulting from these changes is visualized by curve A.

I	U	16 Per	Sync	U	Active	
Normal	Local					
mode	SCOPE					
Signal	I					
XZOOM						
YZOOM						
move	32					
more						
Pst1	0.13837					
Pit1	2.29461					
Pmom1	0.00369					
dcl	1.345 %					
dmax1	3.652 %					
Ltime	00d00h00m00					
Stime	00d00h00m00					
State	Stop					



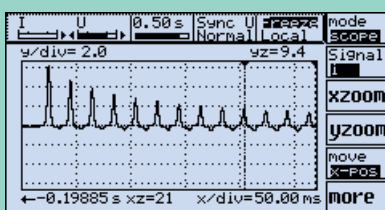
Switch-on current of a fluorescent lamp ballast measured in the transient mode



I	U	0.50 s	Event	Found	Norm1
Trans.	Local				
mode	SCOPE				
Signal	I				
XZOOM					
YZOOM					
move	32				
more					
AND	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Signal	I
Slewrate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Win In	<input type="checkbox"/>	Limits	
Win Out	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lim1	100.000 m	CEHrm	
> Lim1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lim2	0.00000	CEFlk	
< Lim1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slewrate		HM100	
> Lim2	<input type="checkbox"/>	dy	1.00000	Trans	
< Lim2	<input type="checkbox"/>	dt	1.000µs	Set	
	<input type="checkbox"/>		1		

Switch-on current of a fluorescent lamp ballast. The iron is not saturated.

Inrush current of a transformer



I	U	0.50 s	Sync	U	Freeze	4 val
Normal	Local					8 val
mode	SCOPE					
Signal	I					
XZOOM						
YZOOM						
move	32					
more						
Itrms	0.4632 A					
Iac	0.4535 A					
Idc	0.0944 A					
Ipp	2.7969 A					
Irect	0.3175 A					
Icf	4.50994					
Iff	1.45898					
Iinr	5.9769 A					

In the moment when the currentless, non-magnetized transformer is switched on, a multiple of the nominal current is required to build up the necessary flux. The iron goes rapidly into saturation. Here $I_{inr}/I_{trms}=12.9$.

Formula Editor, Device Settings and Fast Analog Outputs.

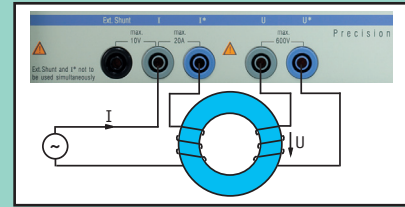
Core losses at small $\cos \varphi$ and high frequencies

```

0123456789+*/^.;:<=>()[]#
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ%
Pfe=P;
Bpk=Urect/(4*f*3*0.0000916);
Hpk=Ipp/2*3/0.085608;
ua=Bpk/1.2566e-6/Hpk;
F=f;CFu=Uc*f;CFi=Ic*f;pf=PF;
if(P>4.3) freeze();fi
if(P>1) bell();fi
    
```

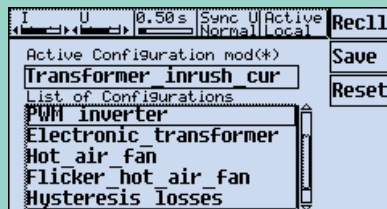
U	I	0.05 s	Sync	U	Active	4 val
			Normal	Local		
Pfe	6.45650 m	8 val				
Bpk	17.2996 m					
Hpk	3.32315					
ua	4.14274 k					
F	51.6381 k					
CFu	1.63513					
CFi	1.49917					
pf	91.4917 m					

(with optional 500kHz precision bandwidth and delay compensation to 4ns)



The magnetizing current I flowing in the primary winding is fed into the current input of the LMG95, and the induced voltage at the open secondary winding is fed into the voltage input. In this way, only the core losses (magnetizing losses) are measured, and not the copper losses. The half-wave rectified voltage value, also measured with the LMG95, is a measure of the voltage time area, and therewith for the induced flux. With the formula editor, the values for a B-H characteristic curve can be calculated from the measured electrical values and the geometrical data of the core.

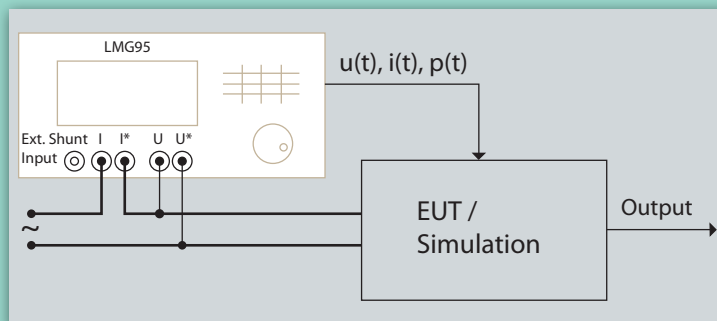
Device settings



Up to 8 device settings can be stored with a name, details of the EUT etc. with "Save" and retrieved again with "Rec11".

This provides for a high level of user convenience if measurements are made alternately on different EUTs.

Fast analog outputs $u(t)$, $i(t)$, $p(t)$ for HIL (hardware-in-the-loop) control



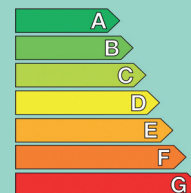
The instantaneous values of $u(t)$, $i(t)$, $p(t)$ can be output with a sample rate of 100kSample/s. Via the process signal interface the values can be send to the EUT or a simulation for testing the dynamic control.

Fast HIL controls require the instantaneous values rather than values that are delayed and averaged over the measuring cycle ($\geq 50\text{ms}$).

Energy Efficiency

EU energy label

Since 1988 household appliances like refrigerators or washing machines must be labeled with the EU energy label (see picture). The green range 'A' indicates the most efficient energy utilization, the opposite is true for the red range 'G'. Precise power meters like the LMG95 are indispensable for the validation of the chosen label by independent test laboratories.



Energy Star

The Energy Star originally started in Northern America and has spread all over the world. For being marked with the Energy Star, a product has to meet a defined threshold. For example, in the USA a newly introduced refrigerator has to save 20% relative to the current maximum admissible consumption. A precise power meter is necessary for both the R&D of a new product and tests in the field whether it meets the specified savings.



EuP - Energy using Products

The directive 2005/32/EC defines ecodesign requirements for household appliances and office machines. It regulates the admissible energy consumption while a product is in use as well as the energy consumption during its fabrication and its disposal. In addition, the directive addresses further ecological aspects like saving resources through an economic material usage and avoiding hazardous substances.

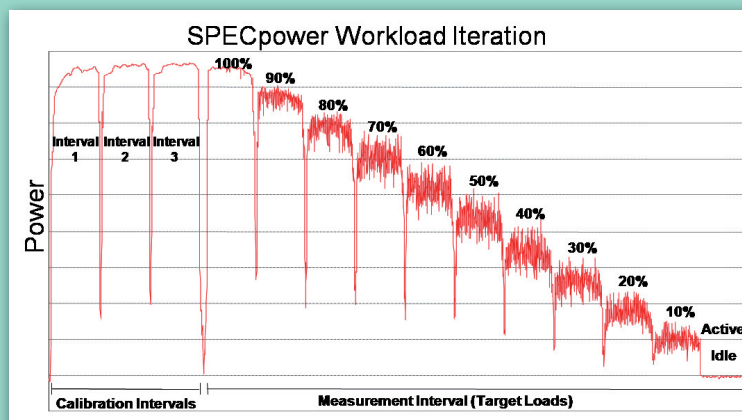


Green IT

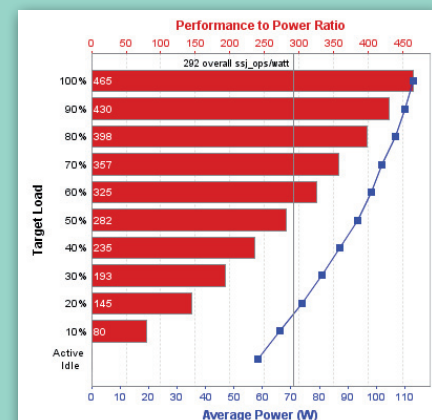
To save the environment, information technology and communications equipment has to economize on energy and resources throughout its life cycle. To meet these requirements, it is important to optimize the equipment during the development stage. For this purpose, the precision power meter LMG95 is a helpful tool for every R&D engineer.

SPECpower_ssj2008

The Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC) is a working group of well-known manufacturers of computer systems. SPEC has created the industry standard SPECpower_ssj2008. This is a method for measuring computing power, electrical power consumption and energy efficiency. The abbreviation ssj (server side JAVA) refers to the workload on the server which is reduced in steps of 10% starting at 100% (full utilization) to zero (no load) (see picture). SPECpower_ssj2008 requires that a power meter records the power consumption with a time resolution of 1 second and logs the data into a control system. ZES ZIMMER® power meters (LMG95 for single-phase, LMG450 and LMG500 for multi-phase applications) meet this standard. Due to their range dynamic, they are able to precisely capture changes of the load, e.g. when changing to another workload. Moreover, they do not only transmit the measuring value, but also the respective measuring range and its utilization, so that the measuring uncertainty can be calculated for each period. ZES ZIMMER® LMG-series power meters have been approved by SPEC.



Source: © 2007-2009 Standard Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC), reprint with permission.



Source: Article „The measurement of the PC world“, c't 2008, edition 4.

Standby Power Measurement

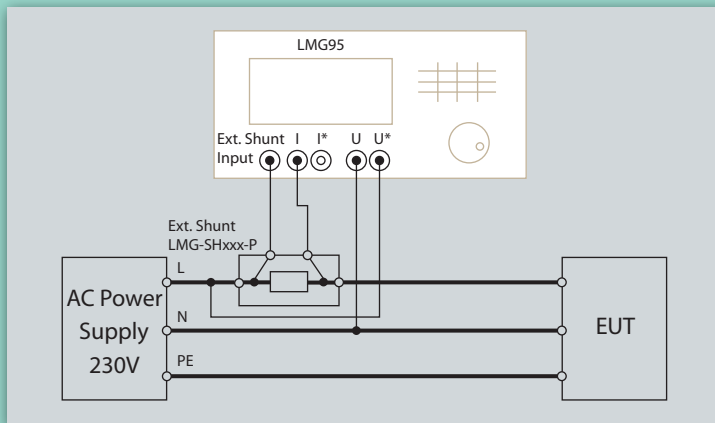
The regulation 1275/2008 released by the European Commission defines limits for power consumption of household appliances for the „off“-mode and a defined standby mode. From January 2010 these limits are 1W respectively 2W, and from 2014 the limits will be cut to half to 0.5W respectively 1W.

In case of an ohmic load a voltage of 230V and an acceptable power loss of 0.5W implies a current of about 2.2mA. 2% accuracy of 0.5W equals an uncertainty of 10mW, which seems to be easy to handle by most power meters. However, in practice standby circuits usually have a low power factor and a high crest factor. Assuming that the power factor is 0.1, which is rather common for applications like refrigerators or PC monitors, the current is 10 times larger than in the example above, and hence the measuring range also needs to be increased by this factor.

The crest factor of a state-of-the-art „zero-watt PC“ can reach values of 6 or higher due to its rectifier with smoothing capacitor. These peaks superimpose the capacitive reactance current and yield the main contribution to the standby consumption, and therefore the measuring range has to be increased by an additional factor. In this example, the measuring range must measure a current of 22mA, with a peak value of 130mA.

The low power factor and the high crest factor can increase the measuring uncertainty by the order of two, and hence the power meter must have a basic accuracy of 0.03%.

Energy Efficiency



Current-correct measurement with external shunt LMG-SHxxx-P

The LMG95 meets these high-end requirements.

To optimize the scaling and to protect the unit, use an additional external shunt (L95-SH-xxx-P). For low currents, use the wiring for current-correct measurement. (See also into our application note #102 "Measurement of Standby Power and Energy Efficiency".)

The ZES ZIMMER software CE-Test-Standby in combination with a precision power meter LMG95 or LMG500 measures the standby consumption according to the standard IEC/EN 62301. CE-Test-Standby configures and monitors the measuring devices, sets the test sequence and generates a test protocol in accordance with the standard.

Technical Data

Voltage measuring ranges

Rated range value /V	6	12.5	25	60	130	250	400	600
Permissible trms value /V	7.2	14.4	30	60	130	270	560	720
Permissible peak value for full scale /V	12.5	25	50	100	200	400	800	1600
Overload capability	1500V for 1s							
Input resistance	1MΩ, 20pF							

Options for modification of 600V-standard-measuring input:

Options:	Measuring ranges:
L95-07-2	25mV...3V
L95-07-3	100mV...12V
L95-07-4	400mV...60V
L95-07-5	12V...650V (3200V _{pk})

Current measuring ranges

Rated range value /A	0.15	0.3	0.6	1.2	2.5	5	10	20	120	240	480	960
Permissible trms value /A	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.6	5.2	10	21	21	21	21	21	21
Permissible peak value for full scale /A	0.469	0.938	1.875	3.75	7.5	15	30	60	120	240	480	960
Overload capability	160A for 1s											
Input resistance	5mΩ											

Options for modification of 20A-standard-measuring input:

Options:	Measuring ranges:
L95-08-1	0.6mA...80mA
L95-08-2	10mA...1.2A
L95-08-3	40mA...5A

Voltage inputs for current measuring with shunt / transducer

Rated range value /V	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4
Permissible trms value /V	0.06	0.13	0.27	0.54	1	2	4	8
Permissible peak value for full scale /V	0.0977	0.1953	0.3906	0.7813	1.563	3.125	6.25	12.5
Overload capability	250V for 1s							
Input resistance	100kΩ							

Measuring range selection: Auto, manual or remote control

Isolation: Current and voltage path are isolated against each other and may float against earth with 1000V/CAT III

Measuring method: Simultaneous sampling of the current and voltage inputs and A/D conversion of the instantaneous values (100kHz). Memory for up to 2·10⁶ sampling values

Measuring cycle, synchronization, averaging: For measurements of the trms values for current, voltage and active power, the measuring cycle time is adjustable in the range from 50ms to 60s. In each measuring cycle gapless 100kHz sampling and evaluation. The synchronization can be performed on the measuring signal, the fundamental harmonic, the envelope, the mains or an external signal. Averaging over 1 to 1000 measuring cycles

Measuring uncertainty (Standard version)

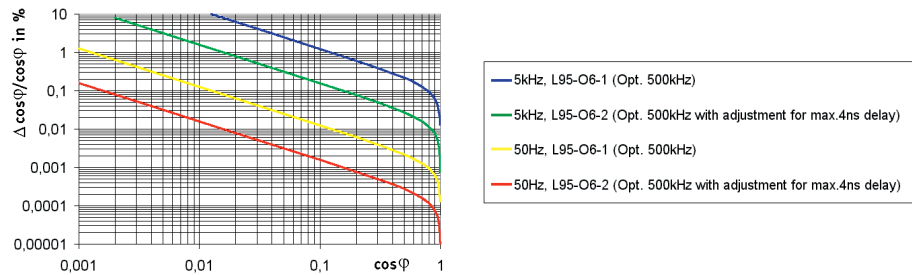
Measuring uncertainty	± (% of measuring value + % measuring range)							
	DC	0.05...15Hz	15...45Hz	45...65Hz	65Hz...1kHz	1...3kHz	3...15kHz	15...50kHz
Voltage	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0
Current	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0
Shunt voltage input	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0
Active power	0.03+0.06	0.035+0.04	0.025+0.03	0.015+0.01	0.025+0.03	0.05+0.06	0.2+0.2	1.0+1.0

Measuring uncertainty (500kHz version, Option L95-06-1)

Measuring uncertainty	± (% of measuring value + % measuring range)											
	DC	0.05...15Hz	15...45Hz	45...65Hz	65Hz...1kHz	1...3kHz	3...15kHz	15...100kHz	100...200kHz	200...300kHz	300...400kHz	400...500kHz
Voltage	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.025+0.05	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0	1.0+2.0	3.0+3.0	4.0+4.0
Current	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.025+0.05	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0	1.0+2.0	3.0+3.0	4.0+4.0
Shunt voltage input	0.02+0.06	0.02+0.04	0.015+0.03	0.01+0.02	0.015+0.03	0.025+0.05	0.03+0.06	0.1+0.2	0.5+1.0	1.0+2.0	3.0+3.0	4.0+4.0
Active power	0.03+0.06	0.035+0.04	0.025+0.03	0.015+0.01	0.025+0.03	0.04+0.05	0.05+0.06	0.2+0.2	1.0+1.0	2.0+2.0	6.0+3.0	7.0+4.0

Technical Data

Measuring uncertainty of $\cos \varphi$



Measuring uncertainties based on:

1. sinusoidal voltage and current
2. ambient temperature $23 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$
3. warm up time 1h
4. definition of power range as the product of current and voltage range, $0 \leq |\lambda| \leq 1$, $\lambda = P/S$ (power factor)
5. calibration interval 12 months

Other values

All other values are derived from the values for current, voltage and active power. Accuracies for the derived values depend on the functional relation (e.g. $S = I \cdot U$, $\Delta S/S = \Delta I/I + \Delta U/U$)

Internal time base	$\pm 100\text{ppm}$
Frequency measuring	0.05Hz...500kHz $\pm 0.01\%$ of measuring value, measuring channel selectable
Display of measured and computed values	
Representation	With standard abbreviation of measured magnitudes, numeral values 6 digits (0...999999), with sign, decimal point and unit (e.g. I_{rms} 0.73851mA), 4 to 8 values can be displayed simultaneously, selectable via default or user defined menus
Voltage, current	Trms value, peak values (min, max, pp), rectified value (rect), mean value (dc), trms value of ac component (ac), form factor, crest factor
Power	Active power (P), reactive power (Q), apparent power (S), phase angle (φ), power factor (λ)
Impedance	Amount (Z), real and imaginary part of resistor in serial equivalent circuit
Integrated values depending on the measuring time	The integration can be controlled manually, automatically using start and stop times, via external trigger or remote controlled via computer interface
Energy, charge	Active energy (Ep), reactive energy (Eq), apparent energy (Es), charge (q)
Date and time, measuring time	Current date (day, month, year) with time (hours, minutes, seconds), accu buffered real time clock, start time for measurement, running measuring time, on-time, each with days, hours, minutes, seconds
Adjustable parameters	Scaling factors for external shunt, current and voltage transducer
Synchronization	Synchronization is made on the periodicity of the measured signal. Periodicity can be determined by the signals $u(t)$, $i(t)$, $p(t)$, $u^2(t)$, $i^2(t)$, each of them can be adapted with selectable filters. By this stable displays also with pulse width modulated signals (e.g. frequency inverter) and amplitude modulated signals (e.g. electronic ballast). Synchronization also by „Line“ and „External“
Scope function	Graphical representation of sampled values (waveform of the signal)
Plot function	Time diagram of calculated values, e.g. trms value and power
Harmonic analysis CE-Hrm	Analysis of current and voltage up to the 40 th harmonic (total of 41 with DC component), fundamental in the range 45Hz to 65Hz. Analyzer in accordance with EN61000-4-7 with evaluation in full compliance with EN61000-3-2/-12
Harmonic analysis HRM100 (Option L95-010)	Analysis of current, voltage and active power up to the 99 th harmonic (total of 100 with DC component, max. 10/50kHz), fundamental in the range 0.1 Hz to 1.2 kHz; with adjustable divider (1...50), a new fundamental can be set as a reference, for example to determine interharmonics
Flicker measuring (Option L95-04)	Flicker meter in accordance with EN61000-4-15 with evaluation in accordance with EN61000-3-3/-11
Memory extension (Option L95-011)	Memory extension for scope function up to 4 million samples of U, I and P. Sample values available via interface
Transients – monitoring and storing (Option L95-05)	Storing and graphical displaying of transients with a resolution of 10 μs , memory extension (L95-011) is included. Storing depth is 4 Millions sample values, selectable recording duration from 0.05 to 60 seconds. Adjustable pre-trigger, different possibilities of triggering
Computer interface (Option L95-01)	Interfaces: RS232 and IEEE488.2 , only one interface can be used at the same time
Remote control	All functions can be remote controlled
Output data	Output of all displayable data possible, data formats of all interfaces are the same, SCPI command set
Transfer rates	RS232: max. 115200 Baud, IEEE488.2: max. 1MByte/sec
Printer interface (included in Option L95-01)	Parallel PC-printer interface with 25 pin SUB-D socket for printing of values, tables and graphics
Processing signal interface (Option L95-03)	25 pin SUB-D socket: 4 analog inputs for registration of auxiliary quantities (16bit, $\pm 10\text{V}$) 4 analog outputs (16bit, $\pm 10\text{V}$) for output of: • various measure values and operands; updated at the end of each measuring cycle • signal samples (i,u,p), synchronous to the 100kHz sampling frequency 4 digital inputs for registration of status 4 digital outputs to signal states and alarms 1 input for frequency (0.1Hz...500kHz) and direction (e.g. of motors) 1 power supply output 12V/50mA Inputs and outputs are isolated group wise against each other and against the other electronics (testing voltage 500V)
Other data	
External synchronization/trigger	Isolated interface for external control of measurement cycle and integration times, outputs for status signals about the actual measuring
Service RS232 interface	For installing options, firmware and for instrument diagnosis
Auxiliary power supply output	+15V/0.4A and -15V/0.2A for external transducers
Dimensions/weight	Desktop case, (w)320mm x (h)147mm x (d)274mm, subrack 84PU, 3HU, (d)274mm, about 5.5kg
Safety regulation	EN61010-1, protection class I, overvoltage class III
Electromagnetic compatibilty	EN61326-1, EN61000-3-2, EN61000-3-3
Protection class	IP20 acc. to EN60529
Operation temperature, storage temperature	5...40 $^\circ\text{C}$, -20...+55 $^\circ\text{C}$
Supply	90...250V, 45...65Hz, about 30W

Measurement Accessories and Extensions

„Plug N'Measure“ current sensors for extended current ranges up to 10000A

Precision DC	0.02%	DC...1MHz	0.8A...5000A
Precision AC	0.02%	15Hz...5kHz	5A...10000A
Clamp on CT	0.15%	2Hz...50kHz	0.3A...3000A
Wideband AC	0.25%	30Hz...1MHz	10A...1000A
Low-cost Hall	0.3%	DC...200kHz	0.3A...2000A
Shunt for standby measurements	0.15%	DC...100kHz	0.15mA...1A

HF-differential transformer with load resistor for almost reactionless measurement of current, e.g. at discharge lamps.

Technical data, information and selection guide in the user manual „ZES Sensors and Accessories“ (available on request and at www.zes.com).



Precision high voltage divider

Precision high voltage divider for 3/6/9/12/30kV up to 300kHz, 0.05%. Negligible phase error, therefore best suited for wideband power measuring.

- 1-channel HST for single ended voltages
- 2-channel HST for floating voltages (difference measuring)
- 3-channel HST for three phases systems (inverters)

Power quality analysis in railway technology and medium-voltage systems. Insulation diagnostics by tan δ measuring down to 0.1Hz. Suitable for outdoor application (IP65) with high overvoltage.



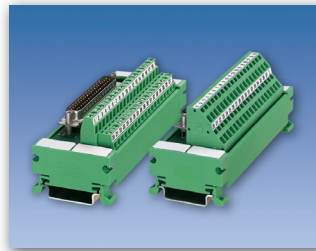
Other accessories and special versions/designs



L95-Z318
RS232 Ethernet converter 10/100Mbit



LMG-MAK1, LMG-MAS1
U/I measuring adapter for safety plugs



L5-10BOX-S /-F
Adapter (rail mounting) for easy connection of process signals, including 2m connection cable



WR-24-230
Inverter 24VDC to 230VAC/50Hz for supply of LMG instruments



KR-L95
Calibration certificate
ISO9000 traceable



L95-Z01
Kit to mount LMG95 into industrial cabinet



L95-Z09
Measurement input sockets on rear of the device, e.g. industrial cabinet

LMG95 application software (optional)

LMG-CONTROL-B

PC software for data transfer, configuration and visualization. Modular design. Saves and loads device configurations. Interactive mode to set up a measurement. Recording and logging of data with timestamp accurate to the milliseconds. Analysis modules for different applications and evaluations. Basic version is free of cost and available at www.zes.com.

LMG-CONTROL-WA

Additional module for LMG-CONTROL, logging and analysis of all sampling values of the LMG, harmonic analysis up to 50kHz, frameanalyser, recording of transients.

CETEST61k-SOFT

Control/data logging/evaluation software for conformity tests of harmonics and flicker according to EN61000-3-2/-3/-11/-12 with the LMG95

CETEST61k-SW-01

Option 01 to CETEST61k-SOFT, harmonics analysis 2kHz to 9kHz according EN61000-4-7 annex B

CE-Test Standby

PC software for standby power measuring according to EN/IEC62301

LabVIEW-Driver

LMG95 driver for LabVIEW 8.2, for RS232- and IEEE488.2-interface, with software examples. Driver is free of cost.

Subject to technical changes, especially to improve the product, at any time without prior notification.

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