Device handbook
SINEAX AM3000

Operating Instructions SINEAX AM3000 (2018-08)

GMC INSTRUMENTS

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Legal information

CAMILLE BAUER

Warning notices

In this document warning notices are used, which you have to observe to ensure personal safety and to prevent damage to property. Depending on the degree of danger the following symbols are used:

If the warning notice is not followed death or severe personal injury **will** result.

If the warning notice is not followed damage to property or severe personal injury **may** result.

If the warning notice is not followed the device **may** be damaged or **may** not fulfill the expected functionality.

Qualified personnel

The product described in this document may be handled by personnel only, which is qualified for the respective task. Qualified personnel have the training and experience to identify risks and potential hazards when working with the product. Qualified personnel are also able to understand and follow the given safety and warning notices.

Intended use

The product described in this document may be used only for the application specified. The maximum electrical supply data and ambient conditions specified in the technical data section must be adhered. For the perfect and safe operation of the device proper transport and storage as well as professional assembly, installation, handling and maintenance are required.

Disclaimer of liability

The content of this document has been reviewed to ensure correctness. Nevertheless it may contain errors or inconsistencies and we cannot guarantee completeness and correctness. This is especially true for different language versions of this document. This document is regularly reviewed and updated. Necessary corrections will be included in subsequent version and are available via our webpage http://www.camillebauer.com.

Feedback

If you detect errors in this document or if there is necessary information missing, please inform us via e-mail to: customer-support@camillebauer.com

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

This document describes the universal measurement device for heavy-current quantities SINEAX AM3000. It is intended to be used by:

- Installation personnel and commissioning engineers
- Service and maintenance personnel
- Planners

Scope
This handbook is valid for all hardware versions of the AM3000. Some of the functions described in this document are available only, if the necessary optional components are included in the device.

Required knowledge
A general knowledge in the field of electrical engineering is required. For assembly and installation of the device knowledge of applicable national safety regulations and installation standard is required.

1.2 Scope of supply

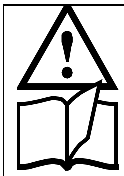
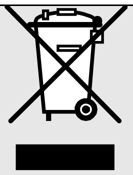
- Measurement device SINEAX AM3000
- Safety instructions (multiple languages)
- Mounting set: 2 mounting clamps
- Battery pack (optional, for devices with UPS only)

1.3 Further documents

The following documents are provided electronically via http://www.camillebauer.com/am3000-en :

- Safety instructions SINEAX AM2000 / SINEAX AM3000
- Data sheet SINEAX AM1000/AM2000/AM3000
- Modbus basics: General description of the communication protocol
- Modbus interface SINEAX AMx000: Register description of Modbus communication
- IEC61850 interface SINEAX AMx000/DM5000, LINAX PQx000, CENTRAX CUx000

2. Safety notes

Device may only be disposed in a professional manner!

The installation and commissioning should only be carried out by trained personnel.

Check the following points before commissioning:

– that the maximum values for all the connections are not exceeded, see "Technical data" section,

– that the connection wires are not damaged, and that they are not live during wiring,

– that the power flow direction and the phase rotation are correct.

The instrument must be taken out of service if safe operation is no longer possible (e.g. visible damage). In this case, all the connections must be switched off. The instrument must be returned to the factory or to an authorized service dealer.

It is forbidden to open the housing and to make modifications to the instrument. The instrument is not equipped with an integrated circuit breaker. During installation check that a labeled switch is installed and that it can easily be reached by the operators.

Unauthorized repair or alteration of the unit invalidates the warranty.

3. Device overview

3.1 Brief description

The SINEAX AM3000 is a comprehensive instrument for the universal measurement and monitoring in power systems. A full parameterization of all functions of the device is possible directly at the device or via web browser. The universal measurement system of the device may be used directly for any power system, from single phase up to 4-wire unbalanced networks, without hardware modifications.

Using additional, optional components the opportunities of the device may be extended. You may choose from I/O extensions, communication interfaces and data logging. The nameplate on the device gives further details about the present version.

3.2 Available measurement data

The SINEAX AM3000 provides measurements in the following subcategories:

a) **Instantaneous values**: Present TRMS values and associated min/max values

b) **Energy**: Power mean-values with trend and history as well as energy meters. With the data logger option “periodical data” mean-value progressions (load profiles) and periodical meter readings are available as well.

c) **Harmonics**: Total harmonic distortion THD/TDD, individual harmonics and their maximum values

d) **Phasor diagram**: Overview of all current and voltage phasors and phase sequence check

e) **Waveform** of current and voltage inputs

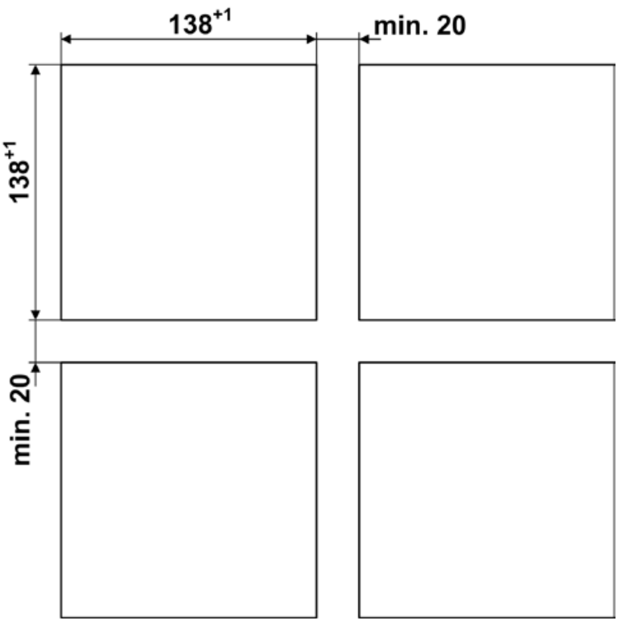
f) **Events**: State list of monitored alarms. With the data logger option also chronological lists of events and alarms as well as operator events are available.

4. Mechanical mounting

► The AM3000 is designed for panel mounting

> Please ensure that the operating temperature limits are not exceeded when determining the place of mounting (place of measurement):
>
> **-10 ... 55°C**

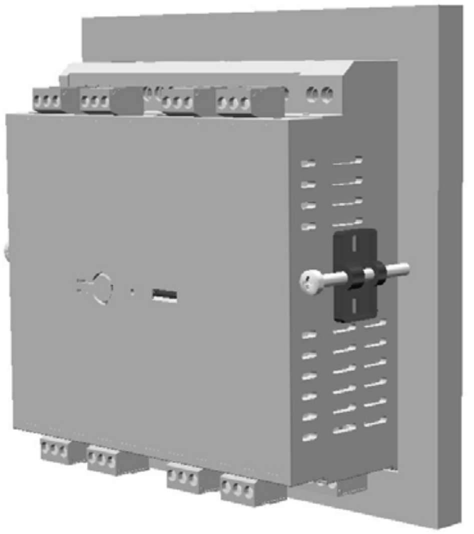
4.1 Panel cutout



Dimensional drawing AM3000:
See section 10

4.2 Mounting of the device

The device is suitable for panel widths up to 8mm.



a) Slide the device into the cutout from the outside

b) From the side slide in the mounting clamps into the intended openings and pull them back about 2 mm

c) Tighten the fixation screws until the device is tightly fixed with the panel

4.3 Demounting of the device

The demounting of the device may be performed only if all connected wires are out of service. Remove all plug-in terminals and all connections of the current and voltage inputs. Pay attention to the fact, that current transformers must be shortened before removing the current connections to the device. Then demount the device in the opposite order of mounting (4.2).

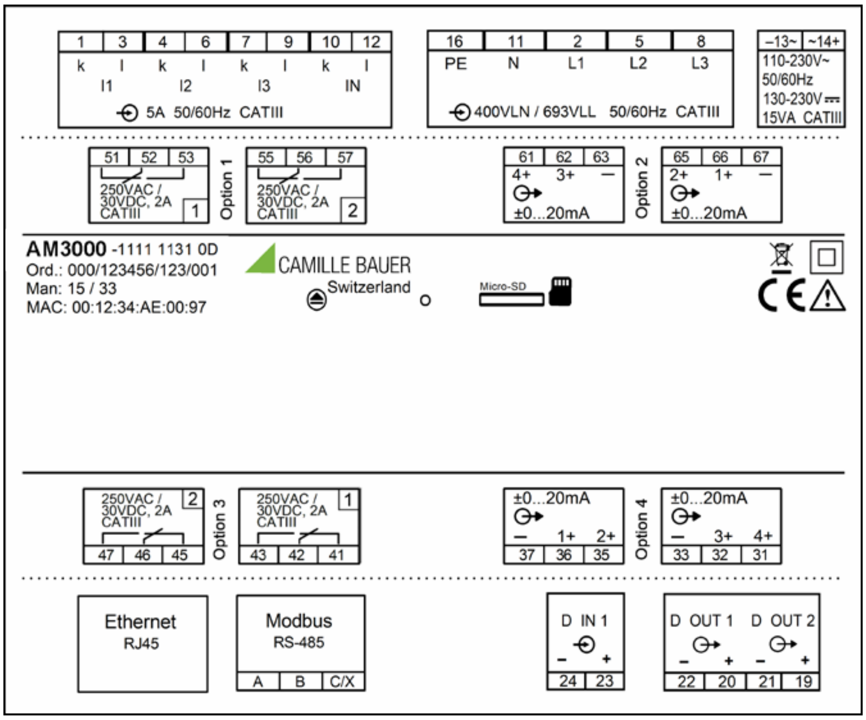
5. Electrical connections

Ensure under all circumstances that the leads are free of potential when connecting them!

5.1 General safety notes

Please observe that the data on the type plate must be adhered to!

The national provisions have to be observed in the installation and material selection of electric lines, e.g. in Germany VDE 0100 “Conditions concerning the erection of heavy current facilities with rated voltages below 1000 V”!



Nameplate of a device with
- Ethernet interface
- Modbus/RTU interface
- 4 relay outputs
- 4 analog outputs
- Data logger

Symbol	Meaning
	Device may only be disposed of in a professional manner!
	Double insulation, device of protection class 2
	CE conformity mark. The device fulfills the requirements of the applicable EU directives.
	Caution! General hazard point. Read the operating instructions.
	General symbol: Input
	General symbol: Output
CAT III	Measurement category CAT III for current / voltage inputs, power supply and relay outputs

5.2 Terminal assignments of the I/O extensions

Function	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
2 relay outputs	**1.1**: 51,52,53 **1.2**: 55,56,57	**2.1**: 61,62,63 **2.2**: 65,66,67	**3.1**: 41,42,43 **3.2**: 45,46,47	**4.1**: 31,32,33 **4.2**: 35,36,37
2 analog outputs	**1.1**: 56(+), 57(-) **1.2**: 55(+), 57(-)	**2.1**: 66(+), 67(-) **2.2**: 65(+), 67(-)	**3.1**: 46(+), 47(-) **3.2**: 45(+), 47(-)	**4.1**: 36(+), 37(-) **4.2**: 35(+), 37(-)
4 analog outputs	**1.1**: 56(+), 57(-) **1.2**: 55(+), 57(-) **1.3**: 52(+), 53(-) **1.4**: 51(+), 53(-)	**2.1**: 66(+), 67(-) **2.2**: 65(+), 67(-) **2.3**: 62(+), 63(-) **2.4**: 61(+), 63(-)	**3.1**: 46(+), 47(-) **3.2**: 45(+), 47(-) **3.3**: 42(+), 43(-) **3.4**: 41(+), 43(-)	**4.1**: 36(+), 37(-) **4.2**: 35(+), 37(-) **4.3**: 32(+), 33(-) **4.4**: 31(+), 33(-)
4 digital inputs (active)	**1.1**: 51(-), 53(+) **1.2**: 52(-), 53(+) **1.3**: 55(-), 57(+) **1.4**: 56(-), 57(+)	**2.1**: 61(-), 63(+) **2.2**: 62(-), 63(+) **2.3**: 65(-), 67(+) **2.4**: 66(-), 67(+)	**3.1**: 41(-), 43(+) **3.2**: 42(-), 43(+) **3.3**: 45(-), 47(+) **3.4**: 46(-), 47(+)	**4.1**: 31(-), 33(+) **4.2**: 32(-), 33(+) **4.3**: 35(-), 37(+) **4.4**: 36(-), 37(+)
4 digital inputs (passive)	**1.1**: 51(+), 53(-) **1.2**: 52(+), 53(-) **1.3**: 55(+), 57(-) **1.4**: 56(+), 57(-)	**2.1**: 61(+), 63(-) **2.2**: 62(+), 63(-) **2.3**: 65(+), 67(-) **2.4**: 66(+), 67(-)	**3.1**: 41(+), 43(-) **3.2**: 42(+), 43(-) **3.3**: 45(+), 47(-) **3.4**: 46(+), 47(-)	**4.1**: 31(+), 33(-) **4.2**: 32(+), 33(-) **4.3**: 35(+), 37(-) **4.4**: 36(+), 37(-)

5.3 Possible cross sections and tightening torques

Inputs L1(2), L2(5), L3(8), N(11), I1(1-3), I2(4-6), I3(7-9), power supply (13-14)

Single wire

1 x 0,5 ... 6.0mm^2 or 2 x 0,5 ... 2.5mm^2

Multiwire with end splices

1 x 0,5 ... 4.0mm^2 or 2 x 0,5 ... 2.5mm^2

Tightening torque

0.5…0.6Nm resp. 4.42…5.31 lbf in

I/O's, relays, RS485 connector (A, B, C/X)

Single wire

1 x 0.5 ... 2.5mm^2 or 2 x 0.5 ... 1.0mm^2

Multiwire with end splices

1 x 0.5 ... 2.5mm^2 or 2 x 0.5 ... 1.5mm^2

Tightening torque

0.5…0.6Nm resp. 4.42…5.31 lbf in

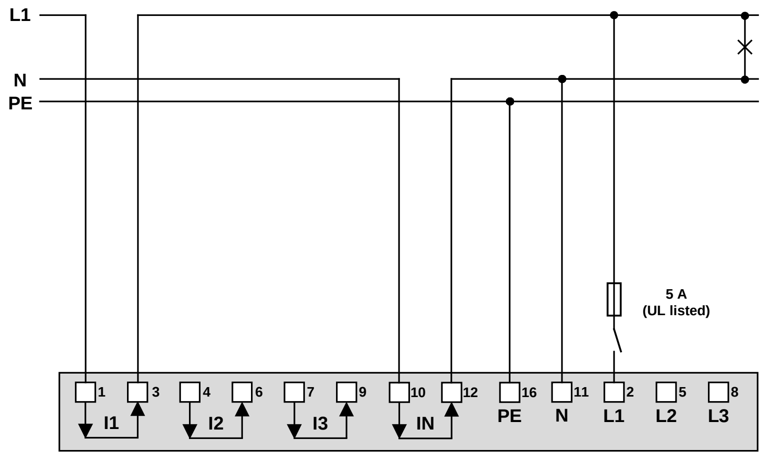
5.4 Inputs

> ⚠ All voltage measurement inputs must originate at circuit breakers or fuses rated 5 Amps or less. This does not apply to the neutral connector. You have to provide a method for manually removing power from the device, such as a clearly labeled circuit breaker or a fused disconnect switch.
>
> When using **voltage transformers** you have to ensure that their secondary connections never will be short-circuited.

> ⚠ No fuse may be connected upstream of the **current measurement inputs**!
>
> When using **current transformers** their secondary connectors must be short-circuited during installation and before removing the device. Never open the secondary circuit under load.

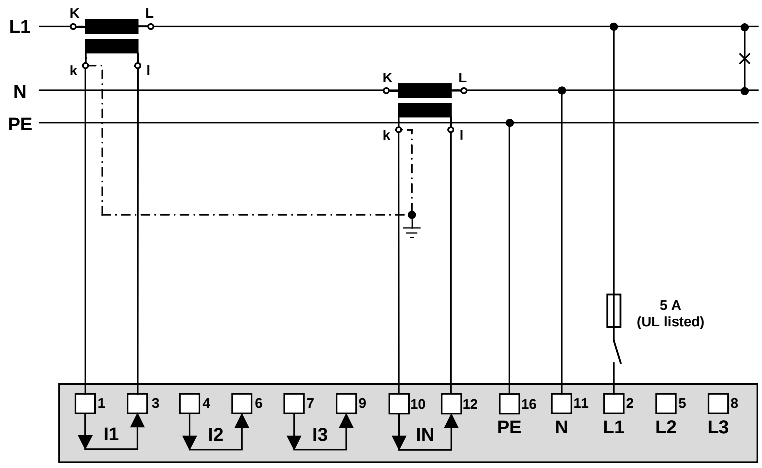
The connection of the inputs depends on the configured system (connection type).

Single-phase AC mains



Direct connection

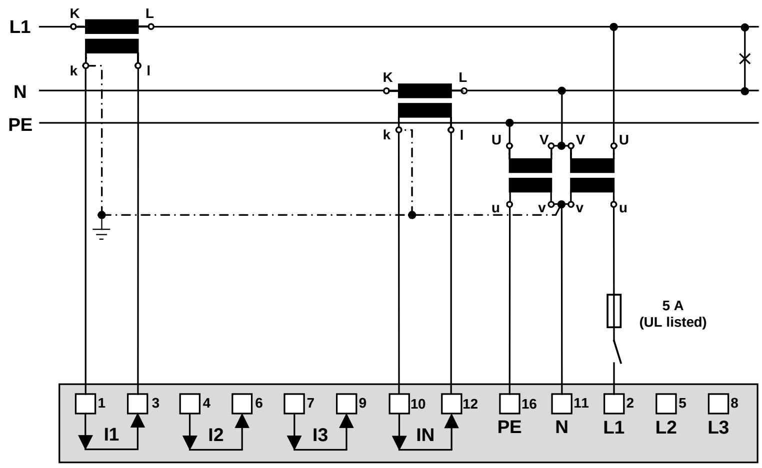
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of IN resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.

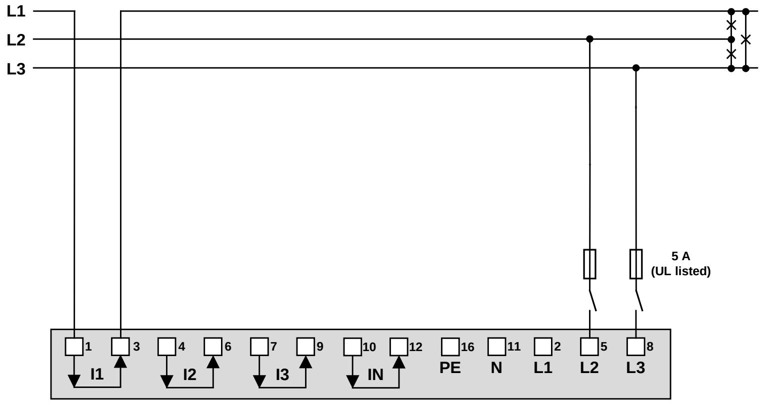
If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.



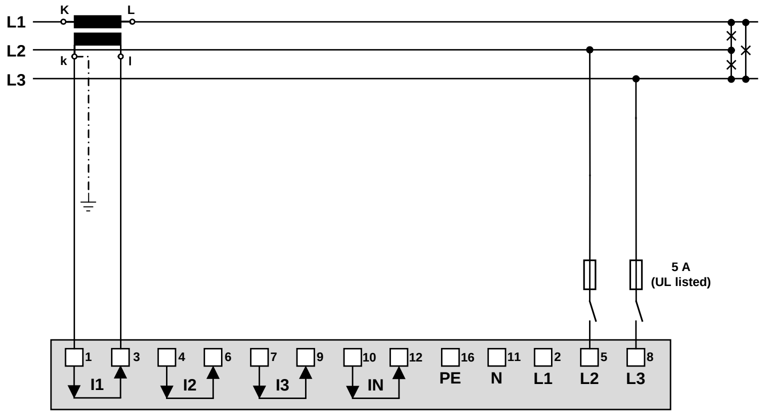
With current and voltage transformer

If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformers can be omitted.

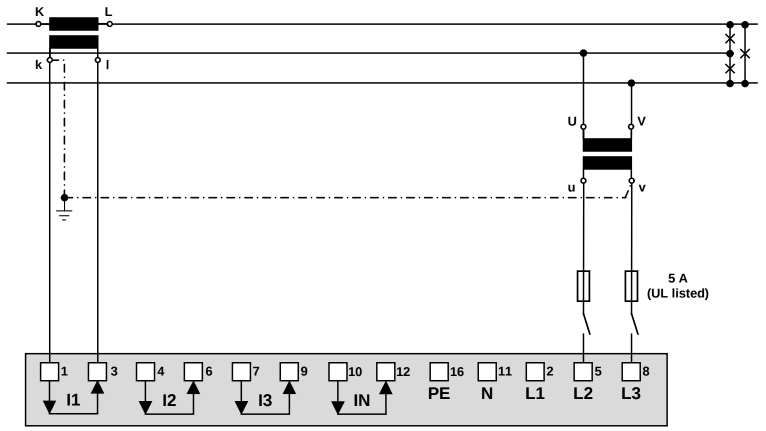
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L1-L2



Direct connection



With current transformer

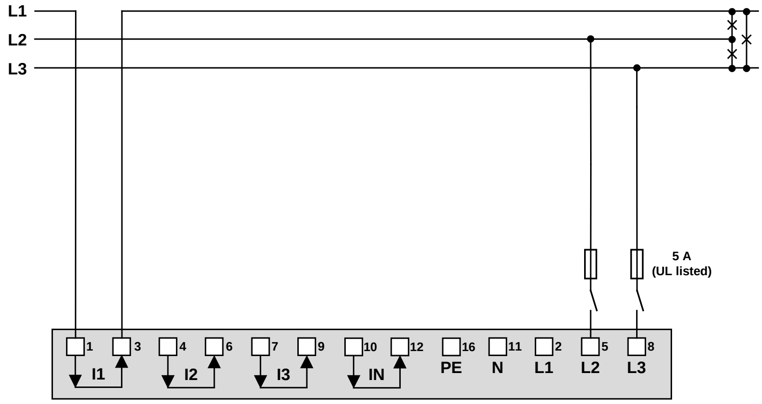


With current and voltage transformers

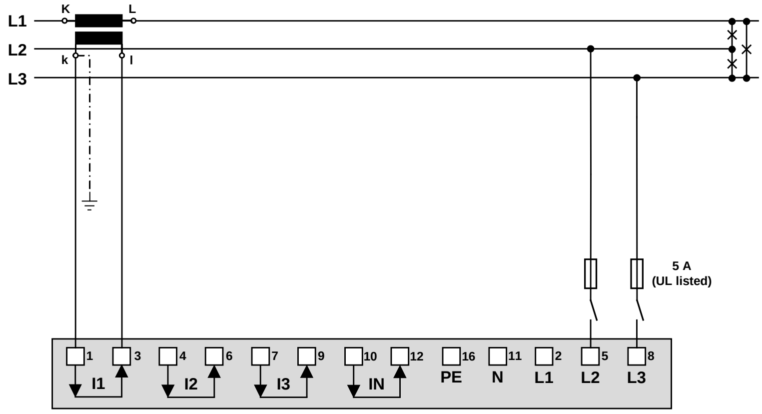
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

Terminals	***1***	***3***	***2***	***5***	***8***
Current meas. via L2	*I2(k)*	*I2(l)*	*L2*	*L3*	*-*
Current meas. via L3	*I3(k)*	*I3(l)*	*L3*	*L1*	*-*

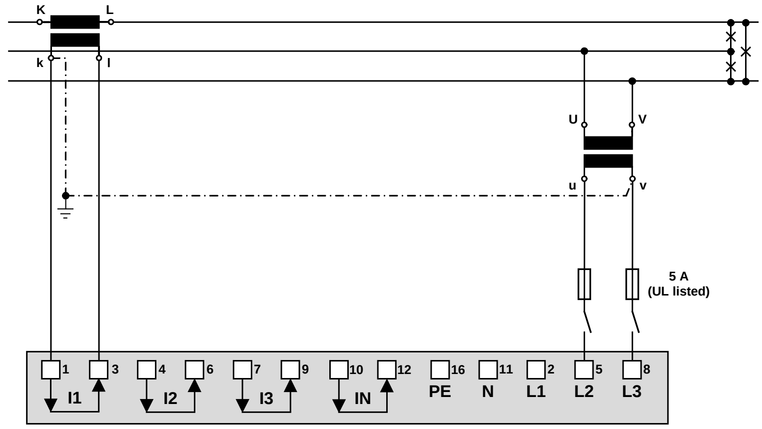
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L2-L3



Direct connection



With current transformer

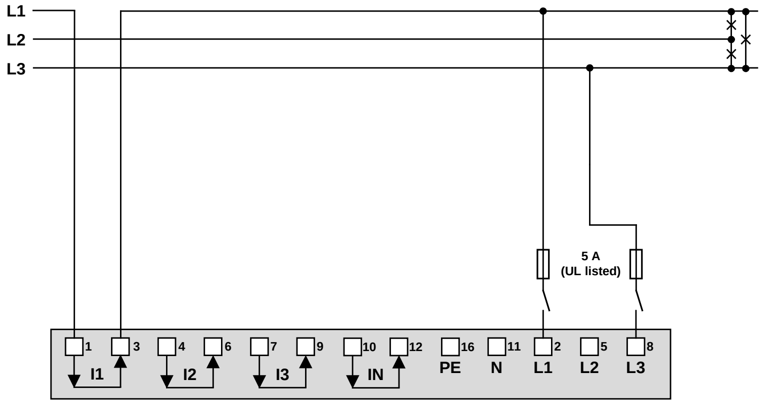


With current and voltage transformers

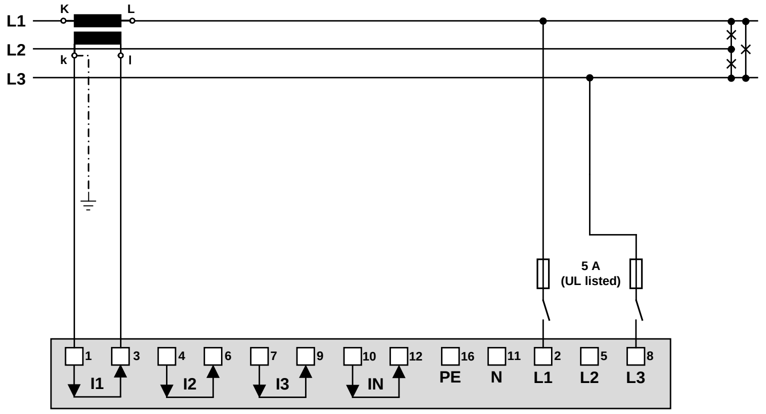
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

Terminals	*1*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*8*
Current meas. via L2	*I2(k)*	*I2(l)*	*-*	*L3*	*L1*
Current meas. via L3	*I3(k)*	*I3(l)*	*-*	*L1*	*L2*

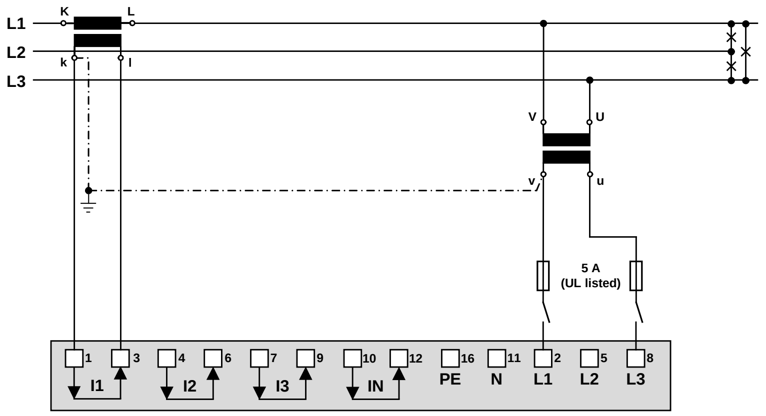
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L3-L1



Direct connection



With current transformer

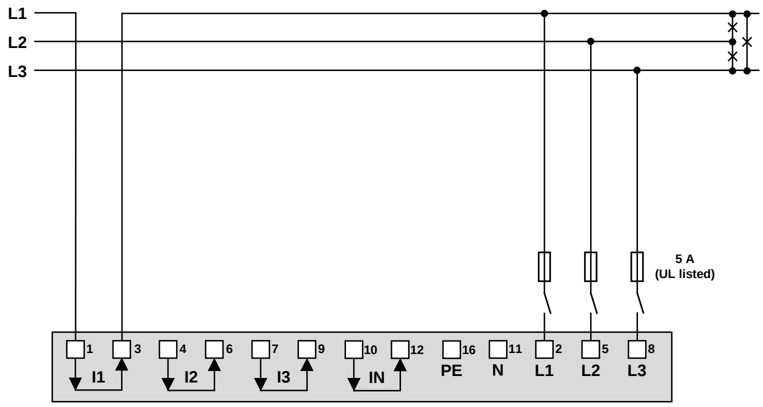


With current and voltage transformers

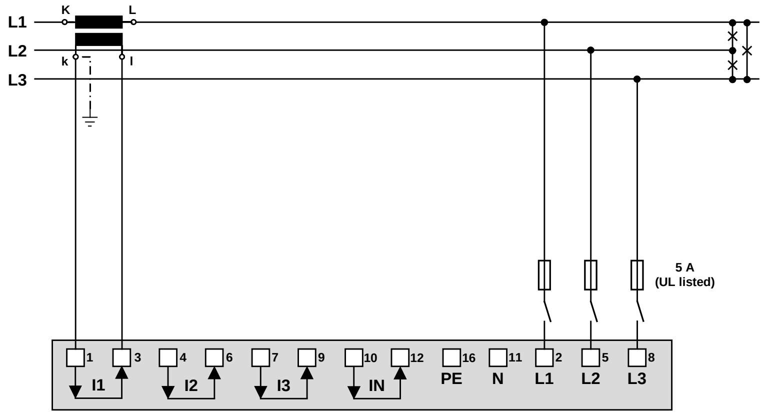
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

Terminals	***1***	***3***	***2***	***5***	***8***
Current meas. via L2	*I2(k)*	*I2(l)*	*L2*	*-*	*L1*
Current meas. via L3	*I3(k)*	*I3(l)*	*L3*	*-*	*L2*

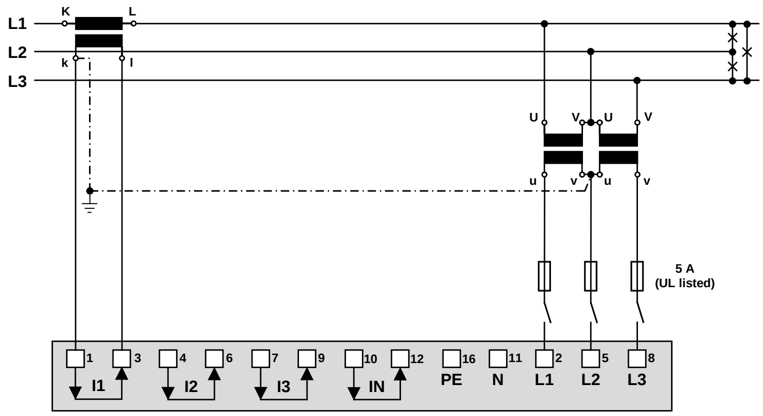
Three wire system, balanced load, current measurement via L1



Direct connection



With current transformer



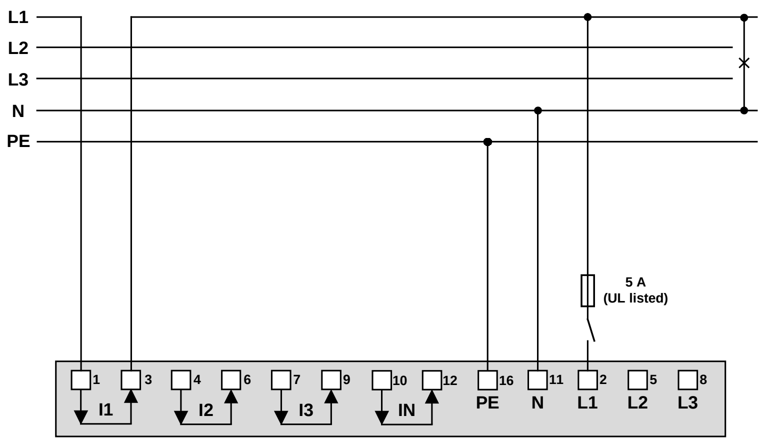
With current and voltage transformers

In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

Terminals	***1***	***3***	***2***	***5***	***8***
Current meas. via L2	*I2(k)*	*I2(l)*	*L2*	*L3*	*L1*
Current meas. via L3	*I3(k)*	*I3(l)*	*L3*	*L1*	*L2*

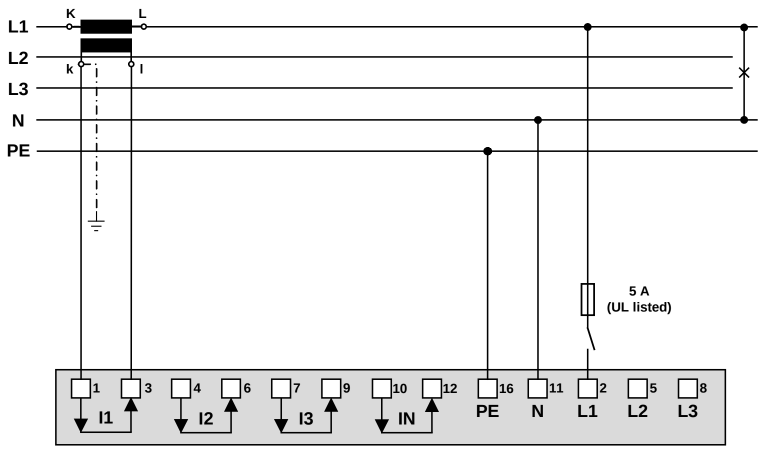
By rotating the voltage connections the measurements U12, U23 and U31 will be assigned interchanged!

Four wire system, balanced load, current measurement via L1



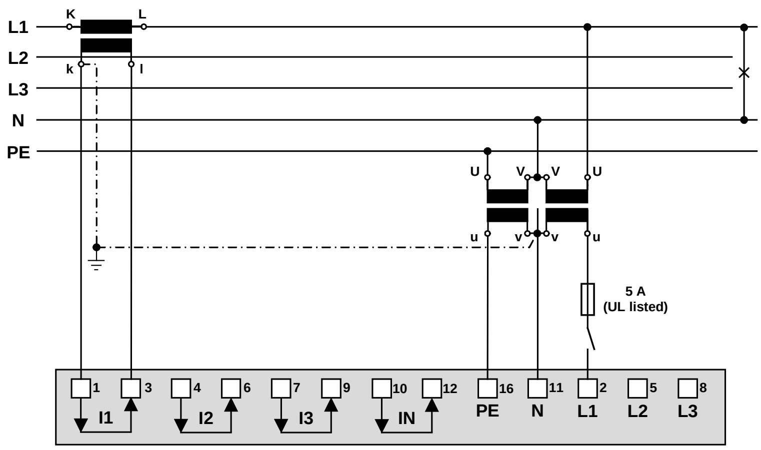
Direct connection

If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.



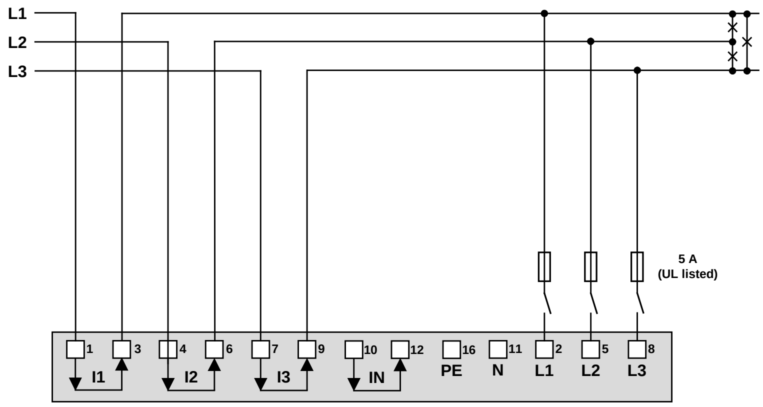
With current and voltage transformer

If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.

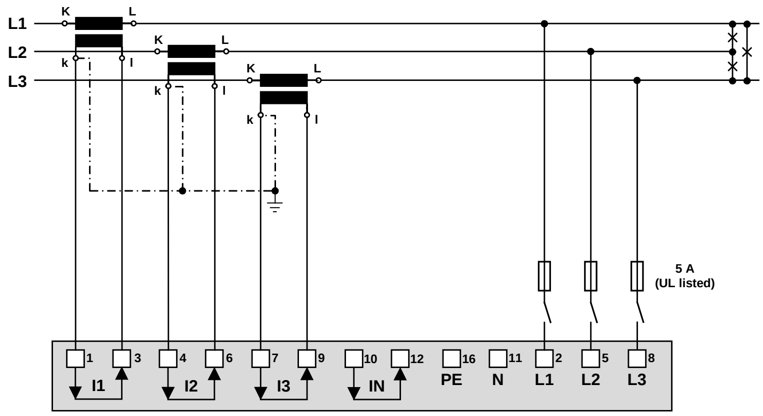
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

Terminals	***1***	***3***	***2***	***11***
Current meas. via L2	*I2(k)*	*I2(l)*	*L2*	*N*
Current meas. via L3	*I3(k)*	*I3(l)*	*L3*	*N*

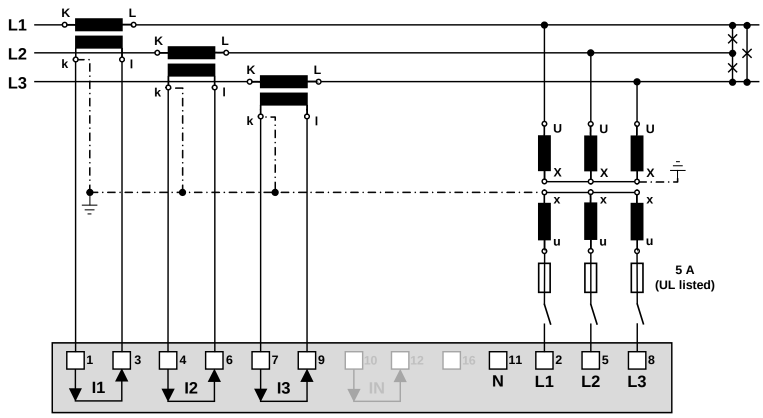
Three wire system, unbalanced load



Direct connection

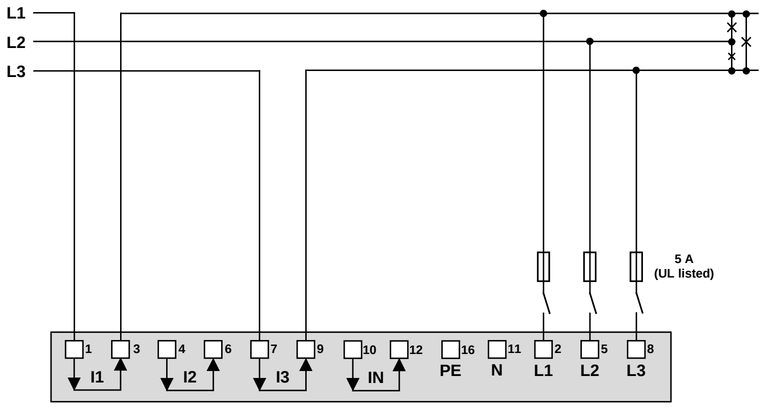


With current transformers

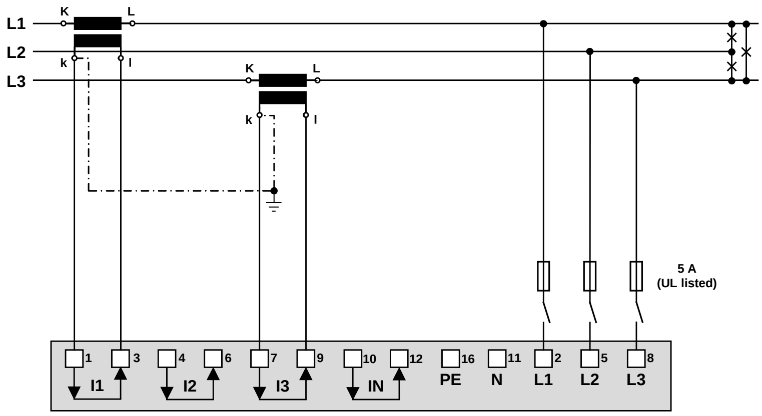


With current and 3 single-pole isolated voltage transformers

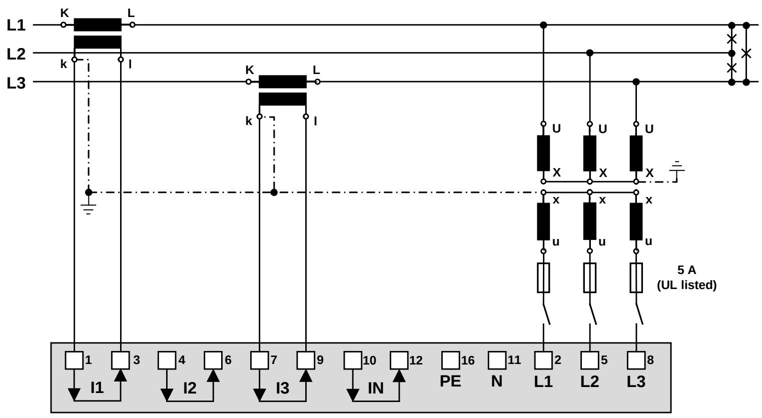
Three wire system, unbalanced load, Aron connection



Direct connection

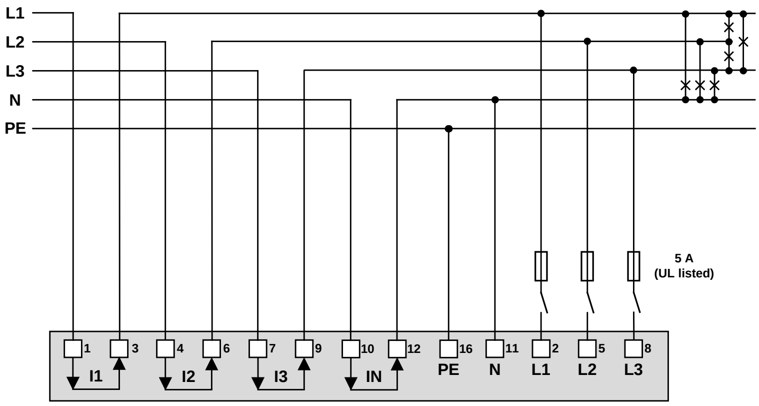


With current transformers



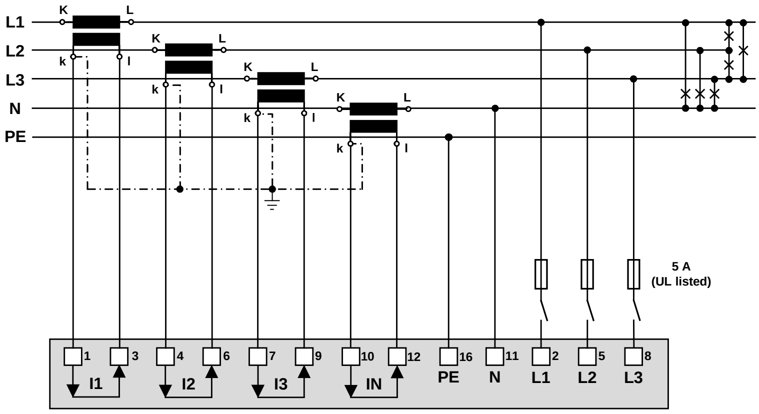
With current and 3 single-pole isolated voltage transformers

Four wire system, unbalanced load



Direct connection

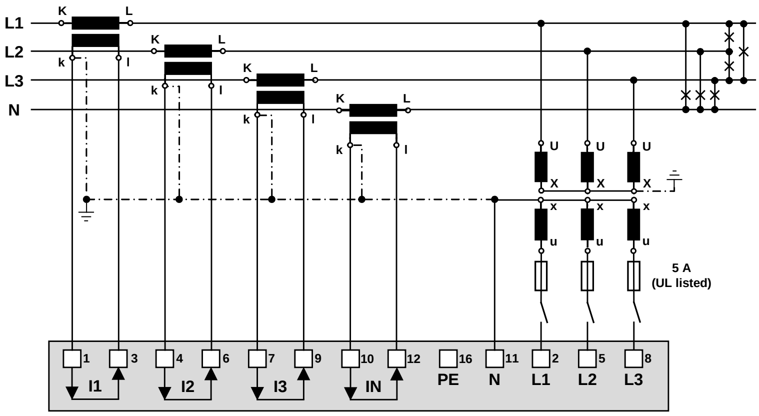
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of IN resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.

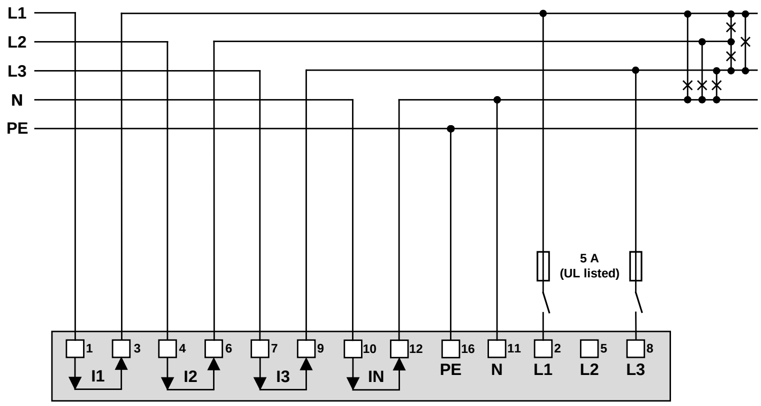
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.



With current and voltage transformer

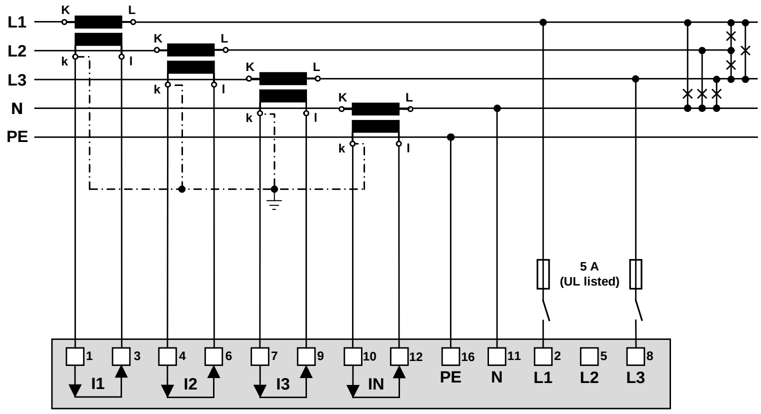
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.

Four wire system, unbalanced load, Open-Y



Direct connection

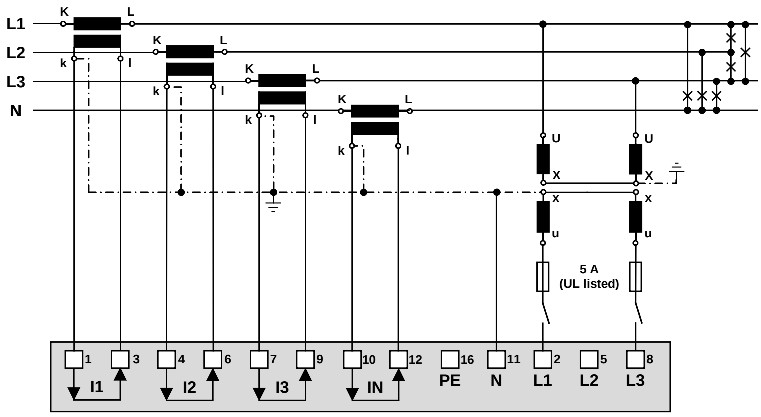
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of IN resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.

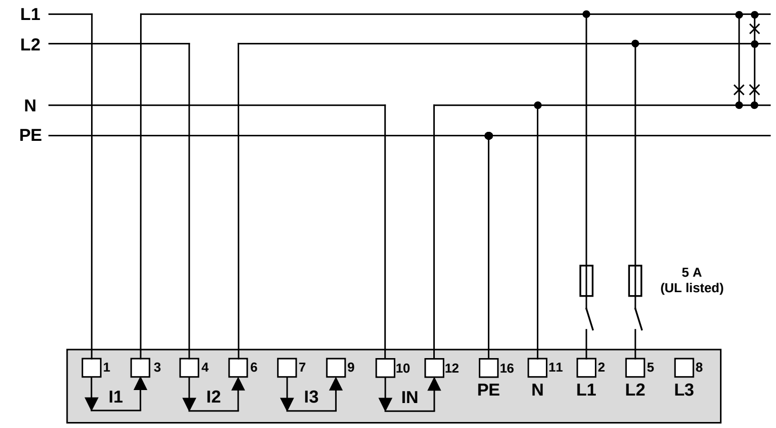
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.



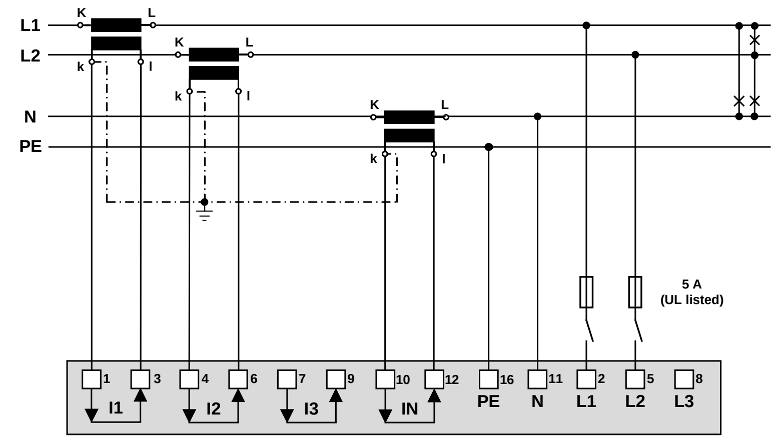
With current and voltage transformer

If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.

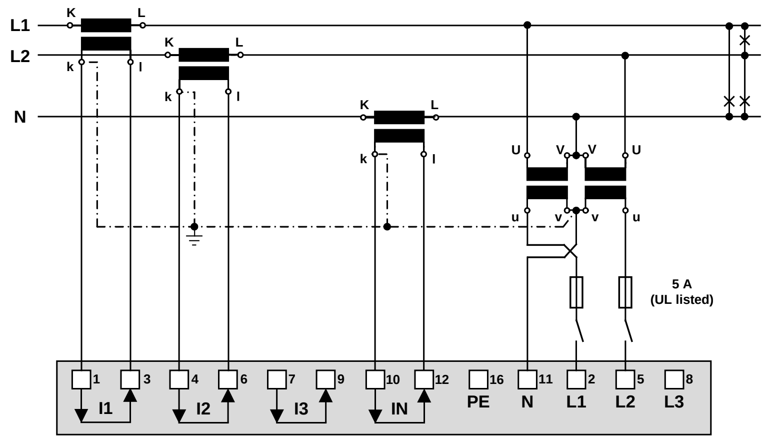
Split-phase ("two phase system"), unbalanced load



Direct connection



With current transformers



With current and voltage transformer

In systems without a primary neutral conductor a voltage transformer with a secondary center tap can also be used.

5.5 Power supply

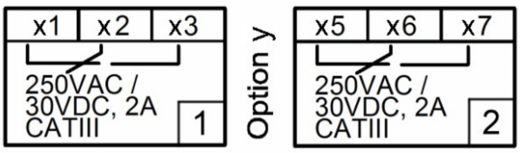
A marked and easily accessible current limiting switch has to be arranged in the vicinity of the device for turning off the power supply. Fusing should be 10 Amps or less and must be rated for the available voltage and fault current.

5.6 Relays

When the device is switched off the relay contacts are de-energized, but dangerous voltages may be present.

Relays are available for device versions with corresponding I/O extensions only.

I/O extension y	x
1	5
2	6
3	4
4	3



5.7 Digital inputs

The device provides a standard passive digital input. In addition, depending on the device version, there may be 4-channel passive or active digital input modules available.

Usage of the standard digital input

► Status input

► Meter tariff switching

Usage of the inputs of the optional input modules

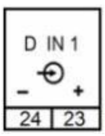
► Counting input for pulses of meters for any kind of energy (pulse width 70…250ms)

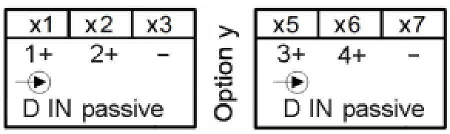
► Operating feedback of loads for operating time counters

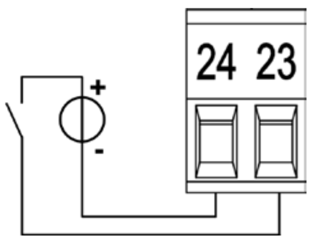
► Trigger and release signal for monitoring functions

Passive inputs (external power supply with 12 / 24 VDC required)

The power supply shall not exceed 30V DC!



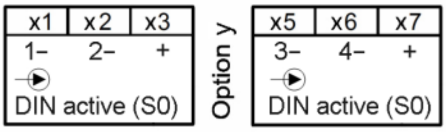




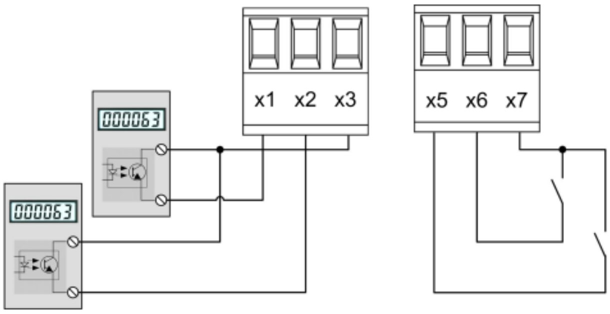
Technical data

Input current	< 7,0 mA
Logical ZERO	- 3 up to + 5 V
Logical ONE	8 up to 30 V

Active inputs (no external power supply required)



Example with meter pulse and status inputs



Technical data

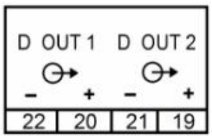
acc. EN62053-31, class B

Open circuit voltage	≤ 15 V
Short circuit current	< 15 mA
Current at R_{ON}=800Ω	≥ 2 mA

5.8 Digital outputs

The device has two standard digital outputs for which an external 12 / 24 VDC power supply is required.

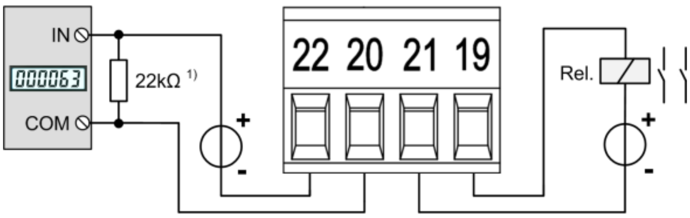
The power supply shall not exceed 30V DC!



Usage as digital output

- ► Alarm output
- ► State reporting
- ► Pulse output to an external counter (acc. EN62053-31)
- ► Remote controlled output

1) Recommended if input impedance of counter > 100 kΩ

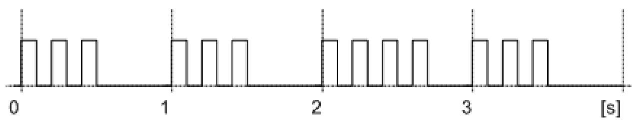


Driving a counter mechanism

The width of the energy pulses can be selected within a range of 30 up to 250ms, but have to be adapted to the external counter mechanism.

Electro mechanical meters typically need a pulse width of 50...100ms.

Electronic meters are partly capable to detect pulses in the kHz range. There are two types: NPN (active negative edge) and PNP (active positive edge). For this device a PNP is required. The pulse width has to be ≥ 30ms (acc. EN62053-31). The delay between two pulses has to be at least the pulse width. The smaller the pulse width, the higher the sensitivity to disturbances.

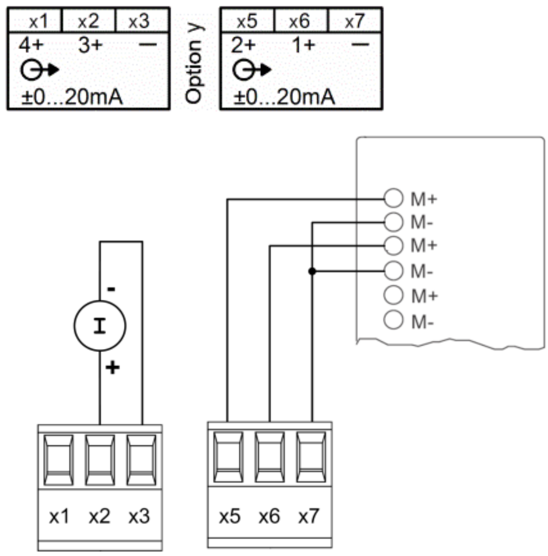


Driving a relay

Rated current	50 mA (60 mA max.)
Switching frequency (S0)	≤ 20 Hz
Leakage current	0,01 mA
Voltage drop	< 3 V
Load capacity	400 Ω … 1 MΩ

5.9 Analog outputs

Analog outputs are available for devices with corresponding I/O extensions only. See nameplate. Analog outputs may be remote controlled.



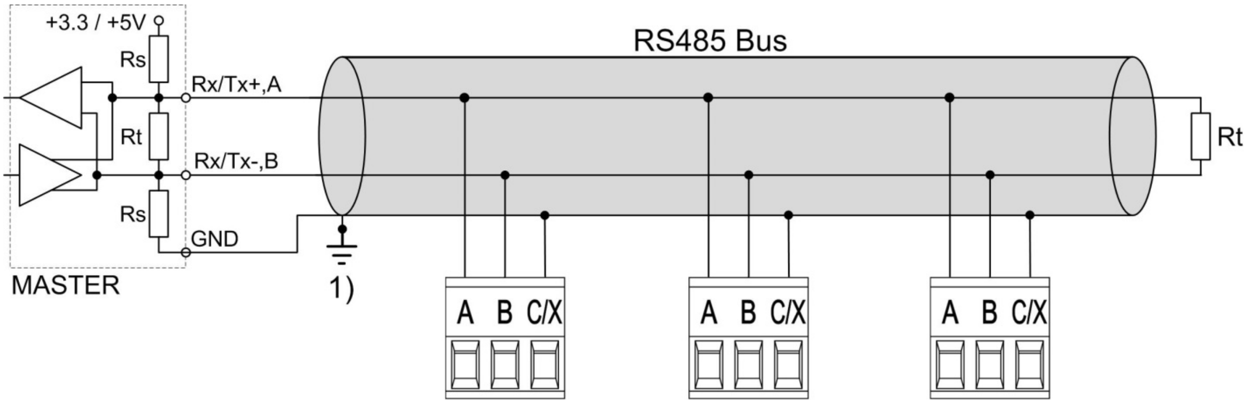
Connection to an analog input card of a PLC or a control system

The device is an isolated measurement device. The module outputs are galvanically connected, but the modules isolated from each other. To reduce the influence of disturbances shielded a twisted-pair cables should be used. The shield should be connected to earth on both opposite ends. If there are potential differences between the ends of the cable the shield should be earthed on one side only to prevent from equalizing currents.

Under all circumstances consider as well appropriate remarks in the instruction manual of the system to connect.

5.10 Modbus interface RS485

Via the optional Modbus interface measurement data may be provided for a superior system. However, the Modbus interface cannot be used for device parameterization.



1) One ground connection only. This is possibly made within the master (PC).

Rt: Termination resistors: 120 Ω each for long cables (> approx. 10 m)

Rs: Bus supply resistors, 390 Ω each

The signal wires (A, B) have to be twisted. GND (C/X) can be connected via a wire or via the cable screen. In disturbed environments shielded cables must be used. Supply resistors (Rs) have to be present in bus master (PC) interface. Stubs should be avoided when connecting the devices. A pure line network is ideal.

You may connect up to 32 Modbus devices to the bus. A proper operation requires that all devices connected to the bus have equal communication settings (baud rate, transmission format) and unique Modbus addresses.

The bus system is operated half duplex and may be extended to a maximum length of 1200 m without repeater.

5.11 Fault current detection

Each fault current module provides **two channels** for monitoring differential or fault currents in earthed AC current systems. In any case measurement has to be performed via suitable current transformers, a direct measurement is not possible. The module is not suited for monitoring operating currents of normally live conductors (L1, L2, L3, N).

Measurement ranges

Each channel provides two measurement ranges:

a) **Measurement range 1A**

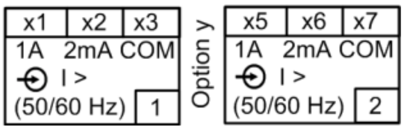
- Application: Direct measurement of a fault or earth wire current
- Meas. transformer: Current transformer 1/1 bis 1000/1A; 0.2 up to 1.5VA; Instrument security factor FS5

b) **Measurement range 2mA**

- Application: Residual current monitoring (RCM)
- Meas. transformer: Residual current transformer 500/1 up to 1000/1A Rated burden 100 Ω / 0.025 VA up to 200 Ω / 0.06 VA

> Use only transformers intended for this application, according to our current transformer catalog, or transformers that fulfill the above specification. Using transformers with divergent specifications may damage the measurement inputs.

Connection



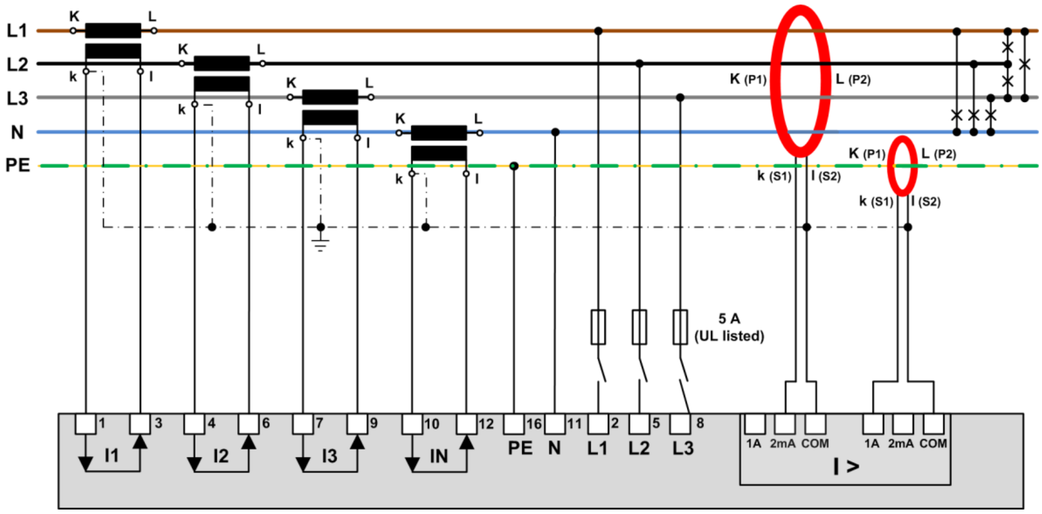
Extension y	x
1	5
2	6
3	4
4	3

> The current transformers including the conductor isolation must guarantee in total a reinforced or double insulation between the mains circuit connected on the primary side and the measuring inputs of the device.

> Only one measurement range may be connected per measuring channel!

> The COM connectors of both measurement channels are internally connected.

> For 2mA inputs a connection monitoring (breakage) is implemented. An alarm state is signaled for the respective measurement channels if either the current transfomer is disconnected or the connection to the transformer is interrupted.



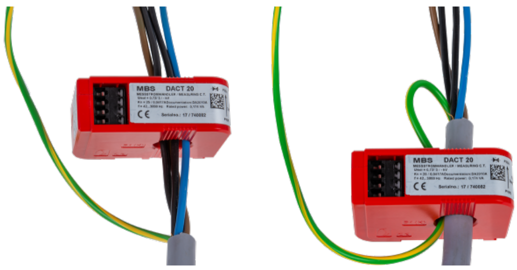
Example: Fault current monitoring in a TNS system

Hints

(1) If the current transfomers for the fault current detection needs to be grounded on the secondary side this has to be done via the COM connector.

(2) Note that all conductors have to cross the residual current transformer in the same direction.

(3) A possible fault current flows through the protective earth conductor (PE). It can only be detected if the PE conductor is *not* routed through the residual current transformer. If this cannot be avoided, e.g. due to using a multi-wire cable with all conductors, the PE conductor must be returned through the transformer.



(4) The cable or individual conductors should be routed through the transformer as centered as possible in order to minimize measurement errors.

(5) Neither the current transformers nor the measurement leads should be mounted or installed close to strong magnetic fields. Measurement lines should also not be laid in parallel to power lines.

(6) *For measurement range 1A only:* The rated output of the transformer must be chosen that it is reached when the rated secondary current (1A) flows. Consider that the burden of the transformer is not only made up by the burden of the measurement input, but also by the resistance of the measurement lines and the self-consumption of the transformer (copper losses).

- ➢ A rated output selected too low leads to saturation losses in the transformer. The secondary rated current can no longer be reached as the transformer reaches its limits before.
- ➢ A rated output selected too high or an exceeding instrument security factor (>FS5) may cause damage to the measuring inputs in case of overload.

(7) For the connection of the transformer to the fault detection module use …

- ➢ Conductor cross sections of 1.0 up to 2.5mm^2
- ➢ Pairwise twisted connections in case of short cable lengths
- ➢ Shielded cables (shield grounded on one side only) in disturbed environment or in case of long cable lengths

5.12 Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

The battery pack for the uninterruptible power supply is supplied separately. Please note that compared to the storage temperature range of the base unit the storage temperature range of the battery pack is restricted.

Ensure that devices with uninterruptible power supply are used in an environment in accordance with the specification. Outside this operating temperature range, it is not ensured that the battery pack is recharged.

Due to aging the capacity of the battery decreases. To ensure a successful operation of the device during power interuptions the battery needs to be replaced every 3 up to 5 years.

Potential for Fire or Burning. Do do not disassemble, crush, heat or burn the removed battery pack.

Replace battery pack with a battery pack of the same type only. Use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

5.13 GPS time synchronization

The optional GPS connection module serves for connecting a GPS receiver as a very accurate time synchronization source for the measurement device. The GPS receiver, available as an accessory, is used as outdoor antenna to process data from multiple GPS satellites simultaneously.

GPS receiver

Only use the receiver **Garmin GPS 16x-LVS** (article no. 181‘131), offered as an accessory. This device is preconfigured by us and provides the required time information (sentences) without further configuration effort.

- Protection: IPx7 (waterproof)
- Operating temperature: -30…80°C
- Storage temperature: -40…80°C
- 1Hz pulse accuracy: 1µs
- Connector: RJ45

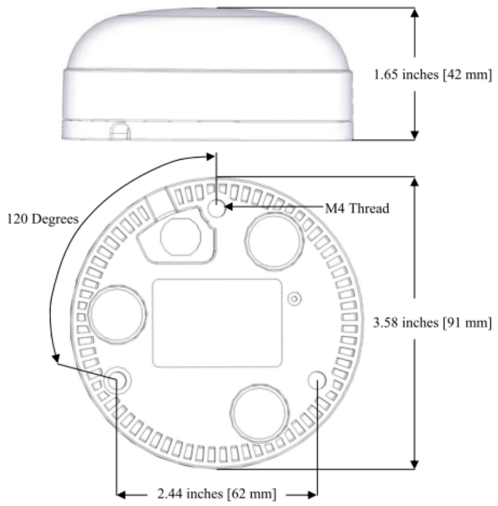
Choosing a mounting location

For a correct operation the GPS receiver requires data from at least 3 satellites at the same time. Therefore position the receiver so that the clearest possible view of the sky and horizon in all direction is obtained. This can be on the roof of a building, at best without reception being restricted by other buildings or obstacles. Avoid mounting the receiver next to large areas of conductible material, as this may cause poor signal reception. It should be also not closer than 1 meter away from any other antenna.

⚠	If lightning protection is required, this must be provided by the user himself.

Mounting the GPS receiver

- The GPS receiver **Garmin GPS 16x-LVS** can be flush mounted by means of 3 M4 screws.
- 120° distribution over a circle of ø71.6mm
- Thread length max. 8mm. Using longer screws may damage the GPS receiver.



Connecting the GPS receiver

⚠	Never connect the RJ45 connector of the connecting cable directly to a network device such as a router or switch. These devices could be damaged.

The GPS receiver is plugged directly into the GPS connection module. The connection cable has a length of 5 m. It may be extended using an RJ45 coupling and an Ethernet cable. The connection cable should not be laid in parallel to live conductors. Twisting or sharp kinking of the cable should be avoided.

Commissioning

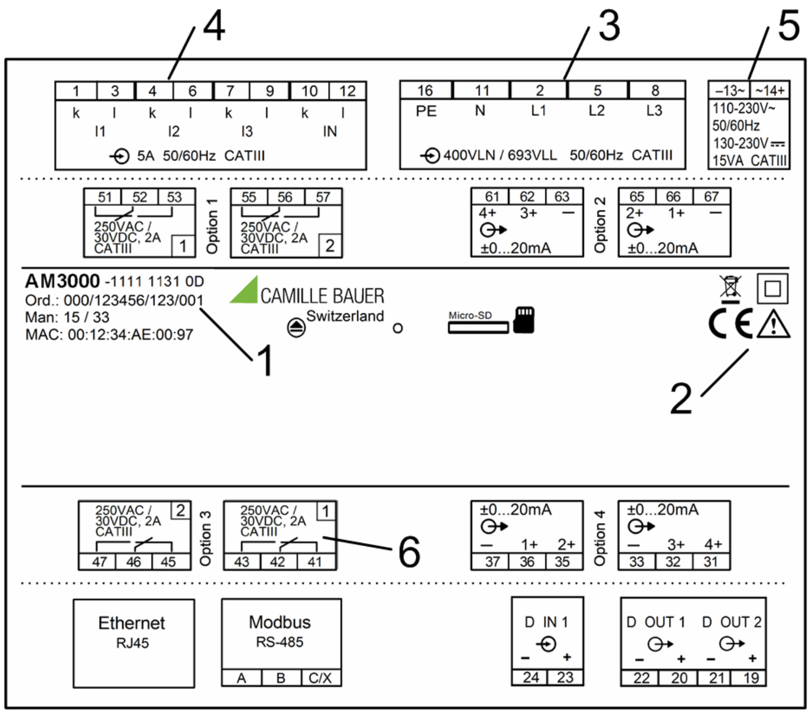
- In the settings menu change time synchronization to „NTP server / GPS“
- Check the time synchronization status

- The time synchronization can be restarted by switching the time synchronization off and on again.
- Time synchronization via GPS and NTP server may work in parallel. If both synchronization sources are available, the system uses the more accurate time source, which is normally GPS.

ℹ	When connecting a GPS receiver for the first time or when it has been out of operation for a long time, it may take up to 1 hour for finding enough satellites for GPS receiver operation and thus for a reliable time synchronization.

6. Commissioning

> Before commissioning you have to check if the connection data of the device match the data of the plant (see nameplate).
>
> If so, you can start to put the device into operation by switching on the power supply and the measurement inputs.



Measurement input
Input voltage
Input current
System frequency

1 Works no.
2 Test and conformity marks
3 Assignment voltage inputs
4 Assignment current inputs
5 Assignment power supply
6 Load capacity relay outputs

6.1 Parametrization of the device functionality

A full parameterization of all functions of the device is possible directly at the device or via web browser. See: Configuration (7.5)

6.2 Installation check

The correct connection of the current and voltage inputs can be checked in two ways.

a) **Sense of rotation check**: Using the sequence of the current and voltage phasors the sense of rotation is determined and compared to the configured one. The phase rotation indicator is arranged in the menu "Phasor diagram".

Test requirement: Magnitude of all connected voltages at least 5% of nominal, magnitude of all connected currents at least 0.2% of nominal.

Possible results

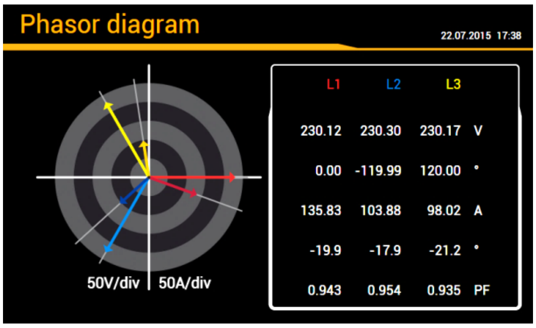

Correct sense of rotation


Wrong sense of rotation


Missing phase or magnitude too small

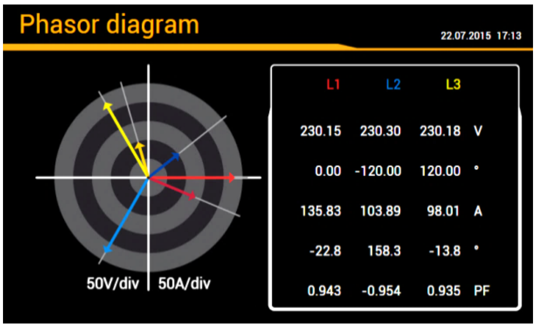
b) **Phasor verification**: The phasor diagram shows a technical visualization of the current and voltage phasors, using a counter-clockwise rotation, independent of the real sense of rotation.

> **The diagram is always built basing on the voltage of the reference channel (direction 3 o'clock)**



Correct installation (expectation)

- Voltage sequence in clock-wise order
  L1 → L2 → L3 (0° → -120° → 120°)
- Current sequence in clock-wise order
  L1 → L2 → L3
- Similar angle between voltage and current phasors in all phases (approx. -20°)

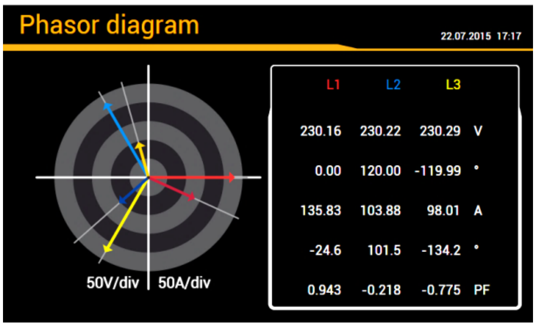


What's wrong?

- Voltage sequence: **L1** → **L2** → **L3**
- Current sequence: **L1**→ **L3** → **L2**; Current L2 is out of the expected sequence
- Angle U-I: Angle between U_{L2} and I_{L2} is approx. 180° wrong

Required correction

Exchanging the connections of current I_2

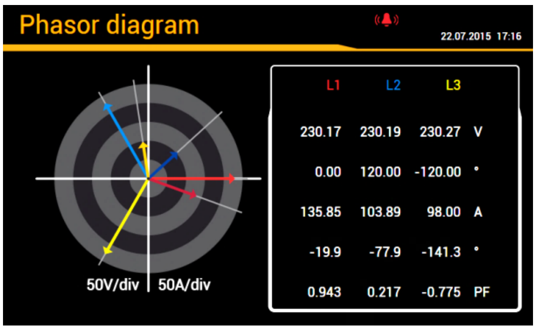


What's wrong?

- Voltage sequence: **L1**→ **L3** → **L2**; L3 and L2 seem to be interchanged
- Current sequence: **L1** → **L2** → **L3**
- Angle U-I: Angle between U_{L2} and I_{L2} is approx. 180° wrong

Required correction

Exchanging the connections of the voltages L2 and L3

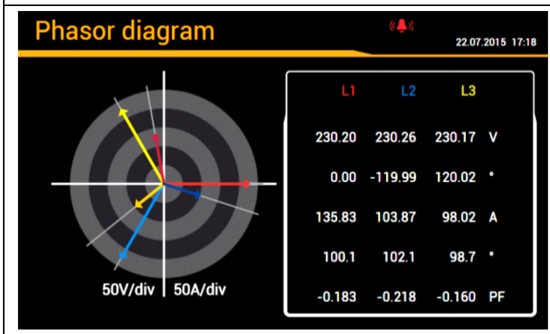


What's wrong?

- Voltage sequence: **L1**→ **L3** → **L2**; L3 and L2 seems to be exchanged
- Current sequence: **L1**→ **L3** → **L2**; Current L2 is out of the expected sequence
- Angle U-I: Angles between U_{L2} / I_{L2} and U_{L3} / I_{L3} do not correspond to the expectations

Required correction

Exchanging the connections of the voltages L2 and L3 and reversing the polarity of the current input I_2



What's wrong?

- Voltage sequence: **L1** → **L2** → **L3**
- Current sequence: **L2**→ **L3** → **L1**
- Angle U-I: The U-I angles do not correspond to the expectation, but are similar

Required correction

Cyclical exchange of the voltage connections: L1→L3, L2→L1, L3→L2. As an alternative the sequence of all current may be changed as well (more effort required).

6.3 Ethernet installation

6.3.1 Settings

Before devices can be connected to an existing Ethernet network, you have to ensure that they will not disturb the normal network service. The rule is:

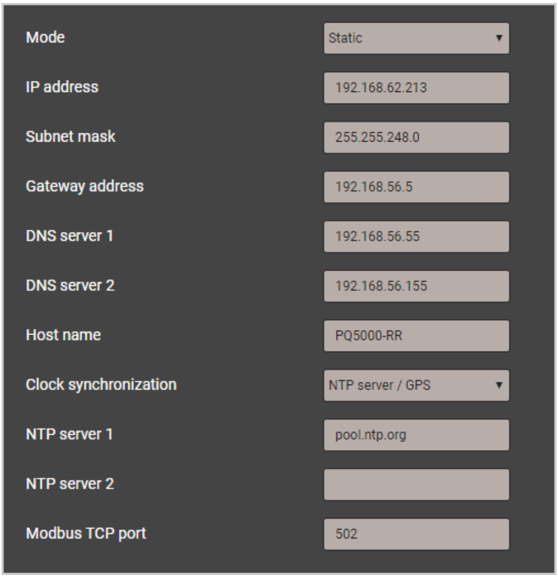
None of the devices to connect is allowed to have the same IP address than another device already installed

The device can be equipped with multiple Ethernet interfaces whose network settings can be configured independently.

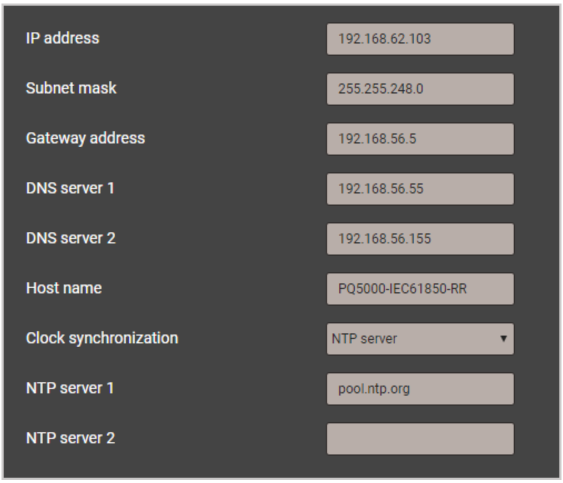
Interface	Application	Default IP	Settings via menu
Standard	Configuration / Modbus TCP	192.168.1.101	Settings | Communication | Ethernet
IEC 61850	IEC61850 communication	192.168.1.102	Settings | IEC61850 | Ethernet

The following settings have to be arranged with the network administrator:

- ***IP address***: This one must be **unique**, i.e. may be assigned in the network only once.
- ***Subnet mask***: Defines how many devices are directly addressable in the network. This setting is equal for all the devices. Examples.
- ***Gateway address***: Is used to resolve addresses during communication between different networks. It should contain a valid address within the directly addressable network.
- ***DNS-Server x***: Is used to resolve a domain name into an address, if e.g. a name (pool.ntp.org) is used for the NTP server. Further informations.
- ***Hostname***: Individual designation for each device. Via the hostname the device can be uniquely identified in the network. Therefore for each device a unique name should be assigned.
- ***NTP-Server x***: NTP servers are used as base for time synchronization
- ***Modbus/TCP Port***: Selection of the TCP port to be used for Modbus/TCP communication. Standard setting is 502. See also TCP ports.



Network settings of Standard interface



Network settings of IEC61850 interface

For a direct communication between device and PC both devices need to be in the same network when the subnet mask is applied:

Example 1	decimal	binary
IP address	192.168. 1.101	**11000000 10101000 00000001 011**00101
Subnet mask	255.255.255.224	**11111111 11111111 11111111 111**00000
	variable range	xxxxx
First address	192.168. 1. 96	**11000000 10101000 00000001 011**00000
Last address	192.168. 1.127	**11000000 10101000 00000001 011**11111

► *The device 192.168.1.101 can access directly the devices 192.168.1.96 … 192.168.1.127*

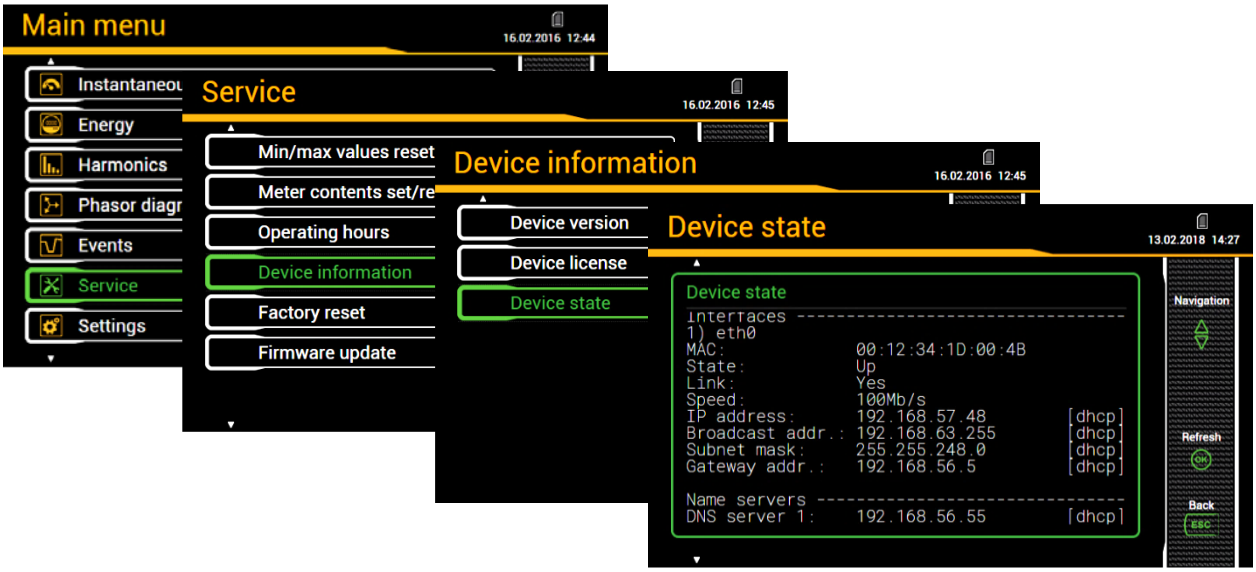
Example 2	decimal	binary
IP address	192.168. 57. 64	**11000000 10101000 001110**01 01000000
Subnet mask	255.255.252. 0	**11111111 11111111 111111**00 00000000
	variable range	xx xxxxxxxx
First address	192.168. 56. 0	**11000000 10101000 001110**00 00000000
Last address	192.168. 59.255	**11000000 10101000 001110**11 11111111

► *The device 192.168.57.64 can access directly the devices 192.168.56.0 ... 192.168.59.255*

DHCP

If a DHCP server is available, alternatively the mode „**DHCP**“ or „**DHCP, addresses only**“ can be selected for the Standard interface. The device then gets all necessary information from the DHCP server. The difference between the two modes is that for “DHCP” also the DNS server address is obtained.

The settings obtained from the DHCP server can be retrieved locally via the service menu.



> ℹ Depending on the settings of the DHCP server the provided IP address can change on each reboot of the device. Thus it’s recommended to use the DHCP mode during commissioning only.

Time synchronization via NTP protocol

For the *time synchronization* of devices via Ethernet *NTP* (Network Time Protocol) is the standard. Corresponding time servers are used in computer networks, but are also available for free via Internet. Using NTP it's possible to hold all devices on a common time base.

Two different NTP servers may be defined. If the first server is not available the second server is used for trying to synchronize the time.

If a public NTP server is used, e.g. “pool.ntp.org”, a name resolution is required. This normally happens via a **DNS server**. So, the IP address of the DNS server must be set in the communication settings of the Ethernet interface to make a communication with the NTP server, and thus time synchronization, possible. Your network administrator can provide you the necessary information.

The time synchronization of the Standard interface can be performed via a GPS receiver as well.

TCP ports

The TCP communication is done via so-called ports. The number of the used port allows determining the type of communication. As a standard Modbus/TCP communication is performed via TCP port 502, NTP uses port 123. However, the port for the Modbus/TCP telegrams may be modified. You may provide a unique port to each of the devices, e.g. 503, 504, 505 etc., for an easier analysis of the telegram traffic. Independent of these setting a communication via port 502 is always supported. The device allows at least 5 connections to different clients at the same time.

Firewall

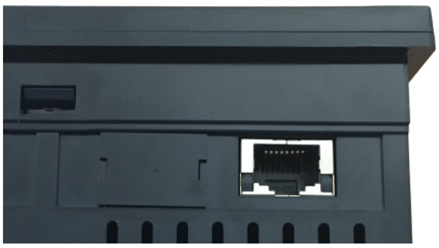
Due to security reasons nowadays each network is protected by means of a firewall. When configuring the firewall you have to decide which communication is desired and which have to be blocked. The TCP port 502 for the Modbus/TCP communication normally is considered to be unsafe and is often disabled. This may lead to a situation where no communication between networks (e.g. via Internet) is possible.

6.3.2 Connection of the standard interface

The standard RJ45 connector serves for direct connecting an Ethernet cable.

- Interface: RJ45 connector, Ethernet 100BaseTX
- Mode: 10/100 MBit/s, full / half duplex, Auto-negotiation
- Protocols: http, Modbus/TCP, NTP

Functionality of the LED's



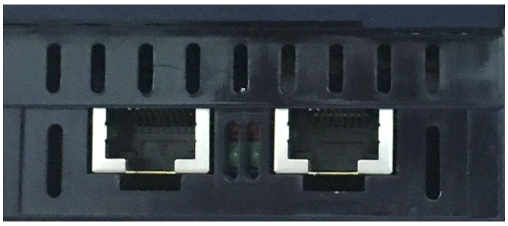
- LED left: Switched on as soon as a network connection exists (link)
- LED right: Switched-on during communication with the device (activity)

6.3.3 Connection of the IEC61850 interface

The RJ45 sockets X1 and X2 serve for direct connecting Ethernet cables. Both ports are equivalent and internally connected via a switch.

- Interface: RJ45 sockets, Ethernet 100BaseTX
- Mode: 10/100 MBit/s, full / half duplex, Auto-negotiation
- Protocols: IEC61850, NTP

Functionality of the LED's

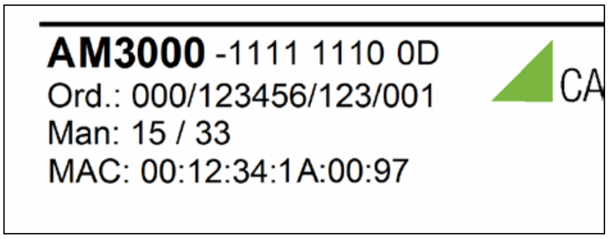


- LED green: On if a network connection (link) exists, flashes during communication

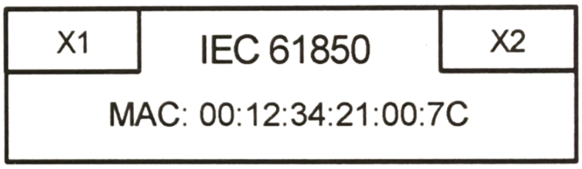
6.3.4 MAC addresses

For uniquely identifying Ethernet connections in a network, to each connection a unique MAC address is assigned. Compared to the IP address, which may be modified by the user at any time, the MAC address is statically.

Standard Ethernet interface



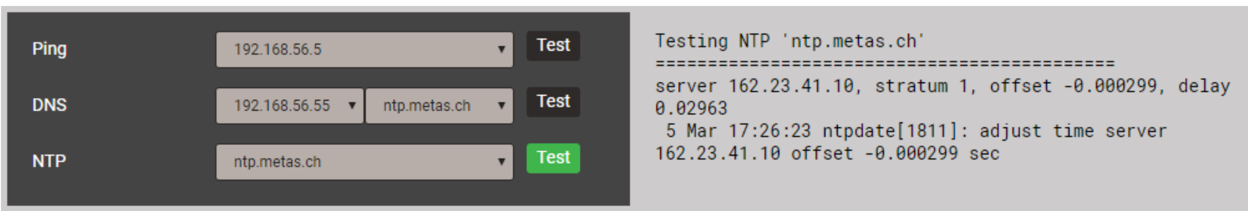
IEC61850 Ethernet-Schnittstelle



6.3.5 Communication tests

Via the service menu on the device website you may check if the selected network structure is valid. The device must be able to reach the DNS server via gateway. The DNS server then allows resolving the URL of the NTP server to an IP address. The Standard Ethernet interface serves as interface for the communication tests.

- Ping: Connection test to any network device, (initial: gateway address)
- DNS: Test, if the name resolution via DNS works (initial: URL of NTP server)
- NTP: Test, if the selected NTP-Server is in fact a time server (stratum x)



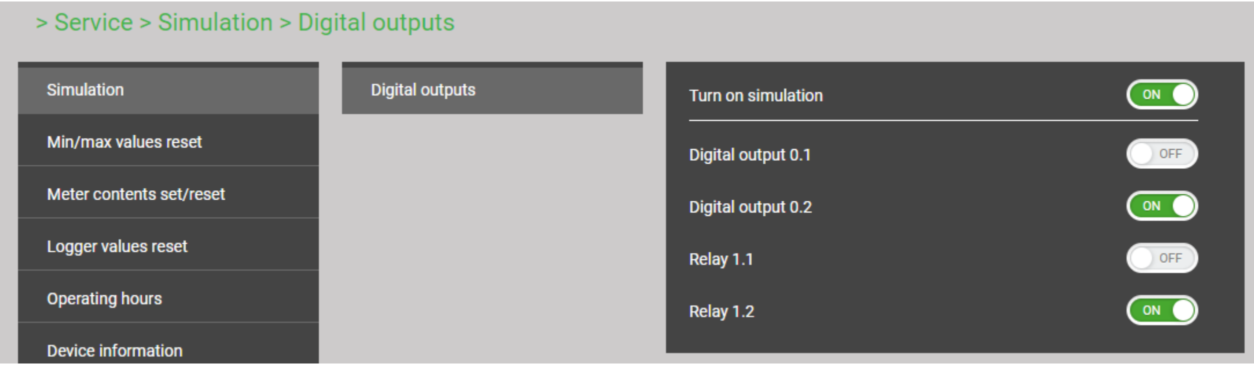
NTP server test

6.4 Simulation of analog / digital outputs

To check if subsequent circuits will work properly with output values provided by the device, using the service menu **Simulation** all analog or digital / relay outputs may be simulated. This is done by either entering analog output values or selecting discrete states for the digital outputs / relays.

When output simulation is turned on, the device configuration will be changed. This may take a few seconds. Once the simulation is turned off, the device is switched off or the menu selection is changed, the device goes back to its initial configuration.

Simulation is possible via webpage and as well via the local display.



Simulation of digital outputs via device webpage

6.5 Protection against device data changing

Configuration or measurement data stored in the device may be modified via either service or settings menu. To protect these data a security system may be activated (default: not activated). If the security system is active the user hat to enter a password before executing protected functions. Subsequent to a successful password input the access remains open until the user leaves the settings / service menu or an input timeout occurs.

For activating the security system a password input is required. The factory default is: “1234”.

> The password can be modified by the user. Permitted characters are ‘a‘…‘z‘, ‘A‘…‘Z‘ and ‘0‘…‘9‘, length 4…12 characters.
>
> ATTENTION: A reset to factory default will reset also the password. But for a factory reset the present password needs to be entered. If this password is no longer known the device must be sent back to the factory!

Representation	Security system active	Security system deactivated / inactive
Device display		
Webpage		

7. Operating the device

7.1 Operating elements

Operation is performed by means of 6 keys:

- 4 keys for **navigation** (◄, ▲, ▼, ►) and for the selection of values
- OK for **selection** or confirmation
- ESC for **menu display**, terminate or cancel

The **function** of the operating keys changes in some measurement displays, during parameterization and in service functions. The valid functionality of the keys is then shown in a help bar.

7.2 Selecting the information to display

Information selection is performed via menu. Menu items may contain further sub-menus.

Displaying the menu

Press **ESC**. Each time the key is pressed a change to a higher menu level is performed, if present.

Displaying information

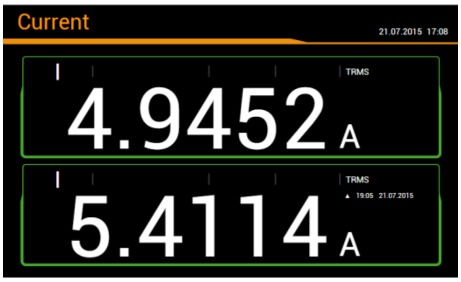
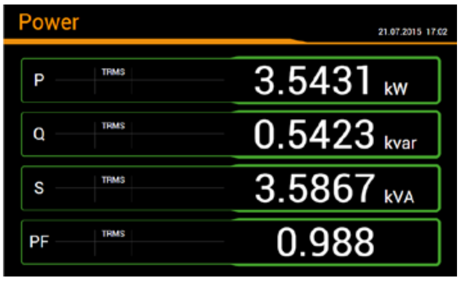
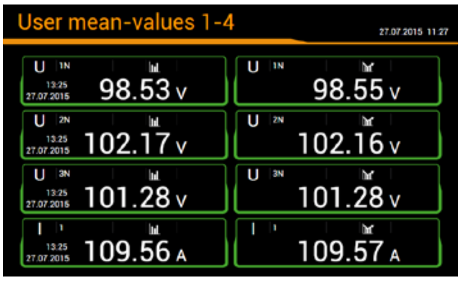
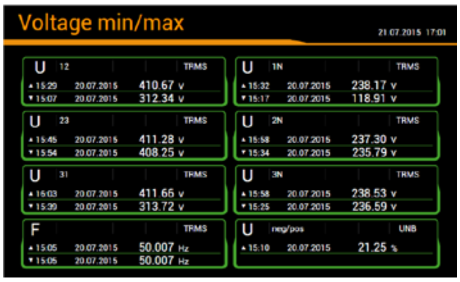
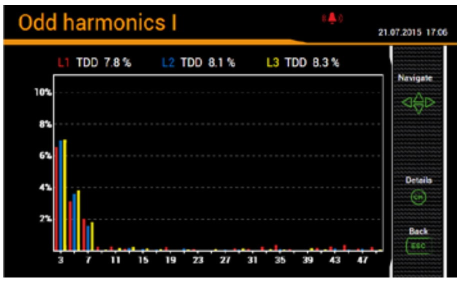
The menu item chosen using ▲,▼ can be selected using **OK**. Repeat the procedure in possible submenus until the required information is displayed.

Return to measurement display

After 2 min. without interaction the menu is automatically closed and the last active measurement display is shown.

7.3 Measurement displays and used symbols

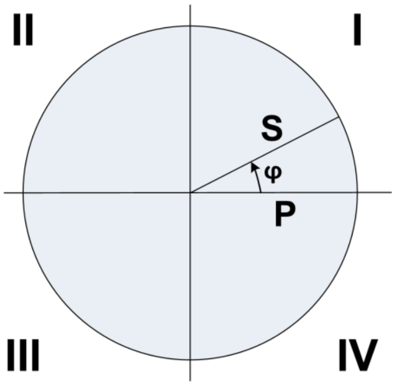
For displaying measurement information the device uses both numerical and numerical-graphical measurement displays.

Examples	Measurement information
	2 measured quantities
	4 measured quantities
	2x4 measured quantities
	2x4 measured quantities with min/max
	Graphical measurement display [Further examples]

Incoming / outgoing / inductive / capacitive

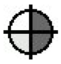
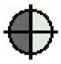
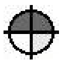
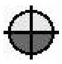
The device provides information for all four quadrants. Quadrants are normally identified using the roman numbers I, II, III and IV, as shown in the adjacent graphic. Depending on whether the system is viewed from the producer or consumer side, the interpretation of the quadrants is changing: The energy built from the active power in the quadrants I+IV can either been seen as delivered or consumed active energy.

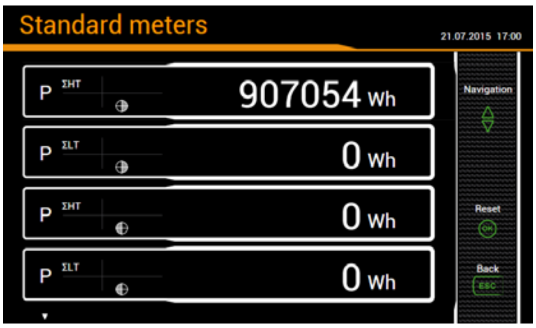
By avoiding terms like incoming / outgoing energy and inductive or capacitive load when displaying data, an independent interpretation of the 4-quadrant information becomes possible. Instead the quadrant numbers I, II, III or IV, a combination of them or an appropriate graphical representation is used. You can select your own point of view by selecting the reference arrow system (load or generator) in the settings of the measurement.



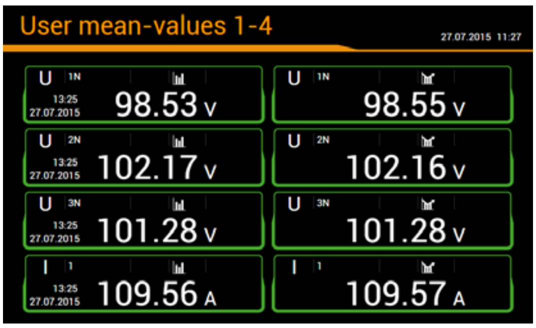
Used symbols

For defining a measurement uniquely, a short description (e.g. U_{1N}) and a unit (e.g. V) are often not sufficient. Some measurements need further information, which is given by one of the following symbols or a combination of these symbols:

	Mean-value	ΣHT	Meter (high tariff)
	Mean-value trend	ΣLT	Meter (low tariff)
	Bimetal function (current)	▲	Maximum value
	Energy quadrants I+IV	▼	Minimum value
	Energy quadrants II+III	TRMS	True root-mean-square value
	Energy quadrants I+II	RMS	Root-mean square value (e.g. fundamental or harmonic content only)
	Energy quadrants III+IV	(H1)	Fundamental component only
I,II,III,IV	Quadrants	Ø	Average (of RMS values)



Meters with tariff and quadrant information



User mean values: Last value and trend

7.4 Resetting measurement data

- Minimum and maximum may be reset during operation. The reset may be performed in groups using the service menu.

Group	Values to be reset
1	Min/max values of voltages, currents and frequency
2	Min/max values of Power quantities (P,Q,Q(H1),D,S); min. load factors
3	Min/max values of power mean-values, bimetal slave pointers and free selectable mean-values
4	Maximum values of harmonic analysis: THD U/I, TDD I, individual harmonics U/I
5	All imbalance maximum values of voltage and current

- Meter contents may be individually set or reset during operation using the service menu
- Recorded logger data can be individually reset via the service menu. This makes sense whenever the configuration of the quantities to record has been changed.

7.5 Configuration

7.5.1 Configuration at the device

A full parameterization of the device can be performed via the menu “Settings”. With the exception of the “Country and clock” menu, all modifications will not take effect before the user accepts the query “Store configuration changes” when leaving the settings menu.

- **Country and clock**: display language, date format, time zone, clock synchronization, time/date
- **Display**: Refresh rate, brightness, screen saver
- **Communication**: Settings of the communication interfaces Ethernet and Modbus/RTU
- **Measurement**: System type, sense of rotation, nominal values of U / I / f, sampling, reference arrow system etc.

  Hints

  - *U / I transformer: The primary to secondary ratio is used only for converting the measured secondary to primary values, so e.g. 100 / 5 is equivalent to 20 / 1. The values do not have any influence on the display format of the measurements.*
  - *Nominal voltage / current: Used only as reference values, e.g. for scaling the harmonic content TDD of the currents*
  - *Maximum primary values U/I: These values are used for fixing the display format of the measurements. This way you can optimize the resolution of the displayed values, because there is no dependency to installed transformers.*
  - *Synchronous sampling: yes=sampling is adjusted to the measured system frequency to have a constant number of samplings per cycle; no=constant sampling based on the selected system frequency*
  - *Reference channel: The measurement of the system frequency is done via the selected voltage or current input*
- **Mean-values | standard quantities**: Interval time and synchronization source for the predefined power mean values
- **Mean-values | user defined quantities**: Selection of up to 12 quantities for determining their mean-values and selection of their common interval and synchronization source
- Bimetal current: Selection of the response time for determining bimetal currents
- **Meters | Standard meters**: Tariff switching ON/OFF, meter resolution
- **Meters | User defined meters**: Base quantities (Px,Qx,Q(H1)x,Sx,Ix), Tariff switching ON/OFF, meter resolution
- **Meters | Meter logger**: Selection of the reading interval
- **Limit values**: Selection of up to 12 quantities to monitor, limit values for ON/OFF
- **Digital inputs**: Debounce time (minimum pulse width), pulse rate and polarity of the digital inputs

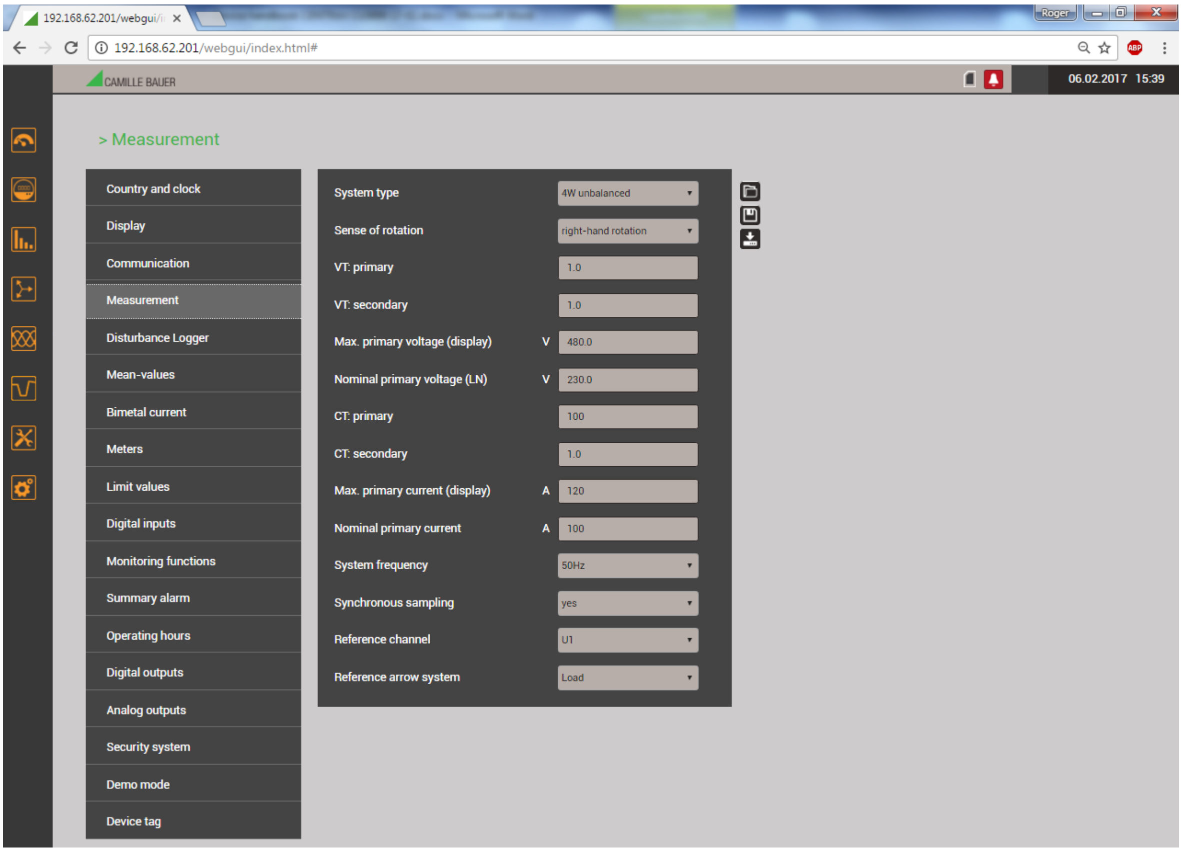
- **Fault current**: Configuration of the fault current channels, especially alarm and prewarning limits, transformer ratios as well as response and dropout delay
- **Monitoring functions**: Definition of up to 8 monitoring functions with up to three inputs each, delay times for ON / OFF and description text
- **Summary alarm**: Selection of the monitoring functions to be used for triggering the summary alarm and selection of a possible source for resetting
- **Operating hours**: Selection of the running condition for up to 3 operating hour counters
- **Digital outputs | Digital output**: State, pulse or remote controlled digital output with source, pulse width, polarity, number of pulses per unit
- **Digital outputs | Relay**: State or remote controlled relay output with source
- **Analog outputs**: Type of output, source, transfer characteristic, upper/lower range limit
- **Security system**: Definition of password and password protection active/inactive
- **Demo mode**: Activation of a presentation mode; measurement data will be simulated. Demo mode is automatically stopped when rebooting the device.
- **Device tag**: Input of a free text for describing the device

7.5.2 Configuration via web browser

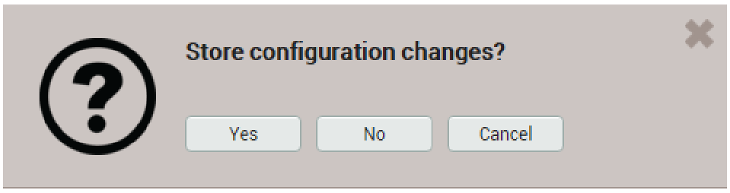
	It's recommended to use either Google-Chrome or Firefox as browser.
	Internet Explorer works with limitations only (partly missing texts, firmware update not possible)

For configuration via web browser use the device homepage via http://<ip_addr>. The default IP address of the device is 192.168.1.101.

This request works only if device and PC are in the same network when applying the subnet mask (examples).



Via WEB-GUI all device settings can be performed as via the local GUI. Possibly modifications needs to be saved in the device, before all parameters have been set. In such a case the following message appears:



If this request is not confirmed unsaved modifications of the present device configuration may get lost.

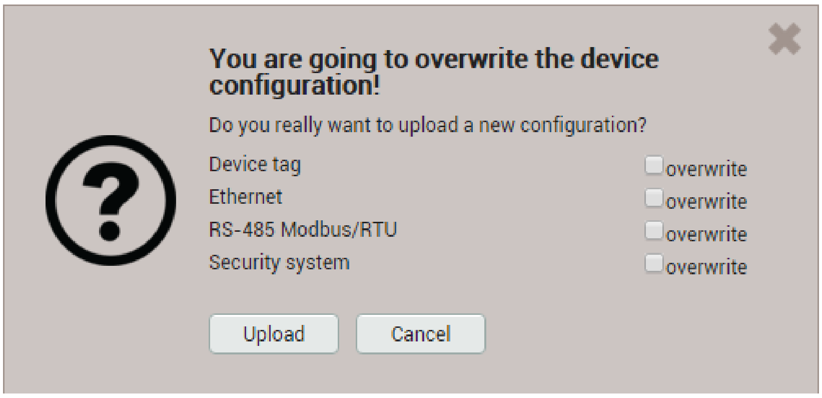
Loading / saving configuration files

The user can save the present device configuration on a storage media and reload it from there. The storage or load procedure varies depending on the used browser.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

Loading a configuration file from a storage media

The configuration data of the selected file will be directly loaded into the device. The values in the WEB-GUI will be updated accordingly. Normally devices differ in the settings of network resp. Modbus parameters and device name. Thus when loading the file you can choose, whether the appropriate settings of the device should be retained or overwritten by the values in the file to be uploaded.



</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

Storing the current parameter settings of the WEB-GUI into the device

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>

Saving the device configuration to a storage media

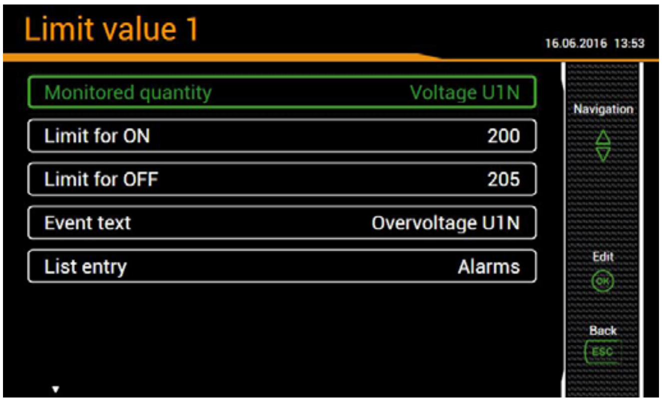
Attention: Modifications in the WEB-GUI, which haven’t been stored in the device, will not be written to the storage media.

</td></tr>
</table>

7.6 Alarming

The alarming concept is very flexible. Depending on the user requirements simple or more advanced monitoring tasks may be realized. The most important objects are limit values on base quantities, the monitoring of fault-current, monitoring functions and the summary alarm.

7.6.1 Limit values on base quantities

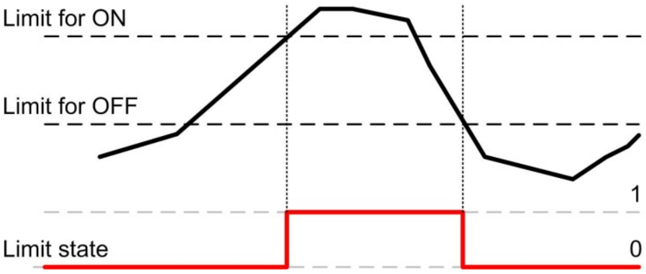


Using limit values either the exceeding of a given value (upper limit) or the fall below a given value (lower limit) is monitored.

Limits values are defined by means of two parameters: Limit for ON / OFF. The hysteresis corresponds to the difference between these two values.

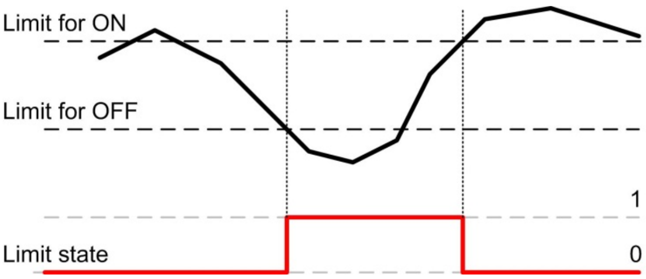
If a data logger is implemented both state transitions OFF→ON and ON→OFF can be recorded as event or alarm in the appropriate lists.

***Upper limit**: Limit for ON ≥ Limit for OFF*



- The limit value becomes active (1) as soon as the limit for ON state is exceeded. It remains active until the associated measured quantity falls below the limit for OFF state again.
- The limit value is inactive (0) if either the limit for ON is not yet reached or if, following the activation of the limit value, the associated measured quantity falls below the limit for OFF state again.

***Lower limit**: Limit for ON < Limit for OFF*



- The limit value becomes active (1) as soon as the associated measured quantity falls below the limit for ON state. It remains active until the associated measured quantity exceeds the limit for OFF state again.
- The limit value is inactive (0) if either the associated measured quantity is higher than the limit for ON state or if, following the activation of the limit value, it exceeds the limit for OFF state again.

> If the limit for ON state and the limit for OFF state are configured to the same value, the limit value will be treated as an upper limit value without hysteresis.

Limit value states can:

… directly be used as source for a digital output

… be used as logic input for a monitoring function

… be recorded as event or alarm in the appropriate lists on each changing

7.6.2 Monitoring fault-currents

Each (optional) fault current module provides **two channels** for monitoring residual or fault current. For each of the channels an alarm and a prewarning limit can be defined, which can be used as follows:

… Activating a summary alarm when the alarm limit is violated or a breakage occurs (2mA input only)

… as logic input for monitoring functions

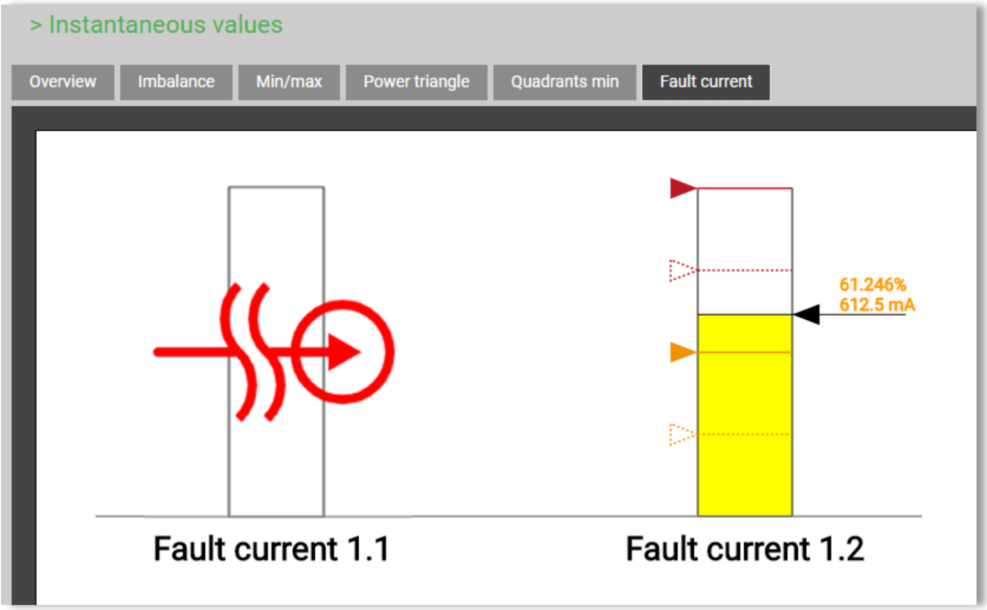
… as source for digital outputs

… Entry into the alarm list, if the state of the alarm limits monitoring changes or when a breakage occurs (2mA input only)

… Entry into the event list, if the state of the prewarning limits monitoring changes

… the value of the individual fault currents can also be output via the analog outputs

The present values of the monitored fault currents are visible via the menu of the instantaneous values:



Meaning of the used symbols

	Current value normal
	Prewarning limit violated
	Alarm limit violated
	Alarm: Configured limit for ON
	Alarm: Configured limit for OFF
	Prewarning: Configured limit for ON
	Prewarning: Configured limit for OFF
	Breakage of measurement line detected

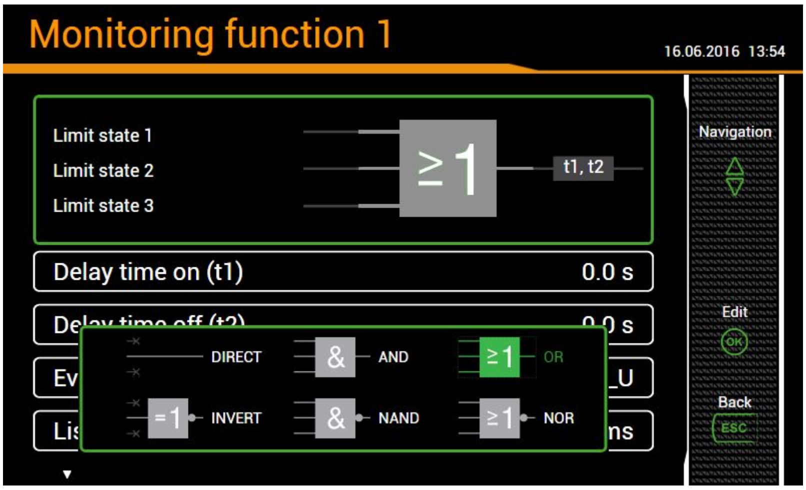
7.6.3 Monitoring functions

By means of monitoring functions the user can define an extended condition monitoring, e.g. for triggering an over-current alarm, if one of the phase currents exceeds a certain limit value.

The states of all monitoring functions

…will be shown in the alarm list ("Events" via main menu)

…build a summary alarm state



Logic inputs

Up to three states of limit values, failure-current monitoring, logic inputs or other monitoring functions. Unused inputs will automatically be initialized in a way that they do not influence the output.

Logic function

For the logical combination of the inputs the function AND, NAND, OR, NOR, DIRECT and INVERT are available. These logical functions are described in Appendix C.

Delay time on

The time a condition must be present until it is forwarded

Delay time off

Time to be waited until a condition, which is no longer present, will be released again

Description

This text will be used for visualization in the alarm list

List entry *(with data logger only)*

- *Alarm / event*: Each state transition will be recorded in the appropriate list
- *none:* No recording of state transitions

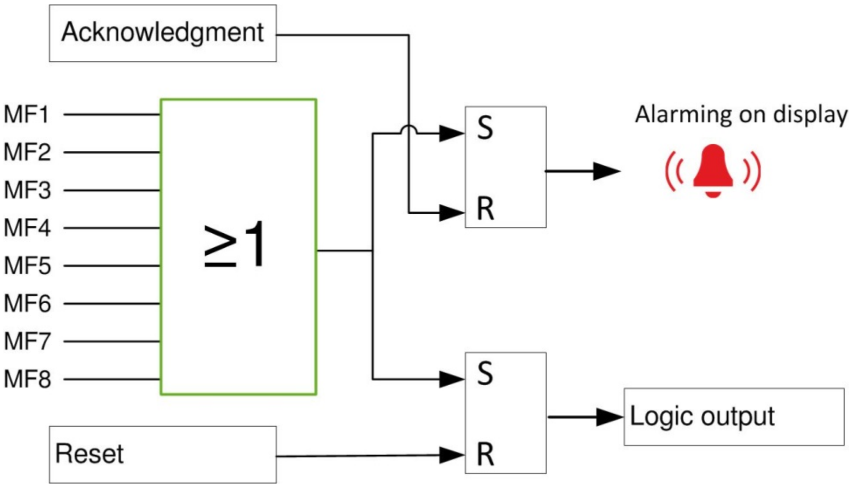
Possible follow-up actions

- Driving a logic output. The assignment of the monitoring function to a digital output / relay is done via the settings of the corresponding output.
- Visualization of the present state in the alarm list
- Combining the states of all monitoring functions to create a summary alarm
- Recording of state transitions as alarm or event in the appropriate lists

7.6.4 Summary alarm

The summary alarm combines the states of all monitoring function MFx to a superior alarm-state of the overall unit. For each monitoring function you may select if it is used for building the summary alarm state. If at least one of the used functions is in the alarm state, the summary alarm is also in the alarm state.

If an optional failure-current monitoring is present, the detection of an alarm state or a breakage of the measurement line (2mA inputs only) activates directly the summary alarm.



Alarm display 

The symbol arranged in the status bar signalizes if there are active alarms or not.

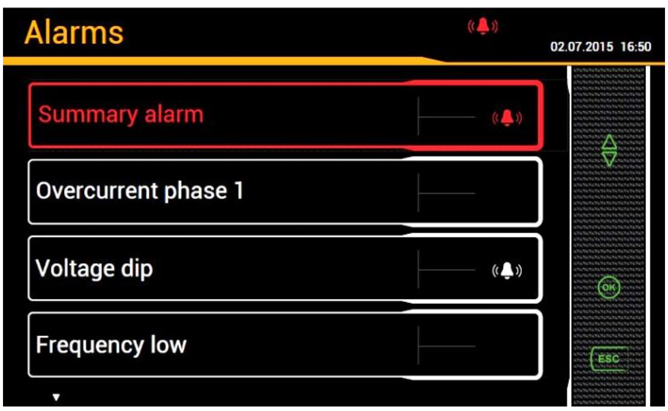
Acknowledgment: By acknowledging the summary alarm, the user confirms that he has recognized that an alarm state occurred. The acknowledgment is done automatically as soon as the user selects the alarm list to be displayed locally or via web browser or if the alarm state no longer exists. By acknowledging only the flashing of the alarm symbol stops, the symbol itself remains statically displayed until none of the monitoring functions is in the alarm state.

Logic output

The summary alarm can drive an output. The assignment of a digital output / relay to the summary alarm is done via the settings of the corresponding output.

Reset: The state of the summary alarm - and therefore of the used output - can be reset, even if there is still an alarm active. So, for example a horn activated via summary alarm can be deactivated. A reset may be performed via display, via web browser, a digital input or the Modbus interface. The logic output becomes active again as soon as another monitoring function goes to the alarm state or if the same alarm becomes active again.

Alarm state display



The digital or relay output assigned to the summary alarm can be reset by means of the <OK> key. So the active alarming will be stopped. But the alarm state of the summary alarm remains active until the alarm state no longer exists.

7.7 Data recording

The optional data logger provides long-term recordings of measurement progressions and events. The recording is performed in endless mode (oldest data will be deleted, as soon as the associated memory is full). Depending on the version ordered, the following data groups are available:

Group	Data type	Request	
Periodical data	• Mean-values versus time • Periodical meter readings	Energy	• Mean value logger • Meter logger
Events	In Form of a logbook with time information: • Event list: Every state transition of monitoring functions or limit values, classified as event • Alarm list: Every state transition of monitoring functions or limit values, classified as alarm • Operator list: The occurrence of system events, such as configuration changes, power failures or reset operations and much more	Events	• Event and alarm list • Operator list
Disturbance recorder	Events will be registered in the disturbance recorder list. By selecting the entries: • the course of the RMS values of all U/I • the curve shape of all U/I during the disturbance will be recorded	Events	• Disturbance recorder

7.7.1 Periodical data

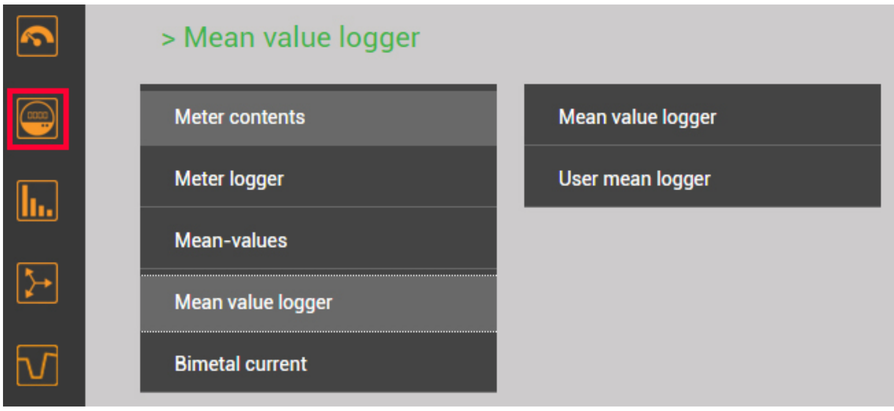
Configuration of the periodical data recording

The recording of all configured mean-values and meters is started automatically. The recording of the mean-values is done every when the appropriate averaging interval expires. For meters the reading interval can be configured, individually for standard and user-defined meters.

Displaying the chronology of the mean values

The chronology of the mean values is available via the menu **Energy** and is divided in two groups:

- Pre-defined power mean values
- User-defined mean values



Selection of the mean values group

The selection of the mean-value quantity to display can be performed via choosing the corresponding register. Three different kind of displays are supported:

- Daily profile: Hourly mean-values will be shown, independently of the real averaging time
- Weekly profile
- Table: Listing of all acquired mean-values in the sequence of the real averaging interval

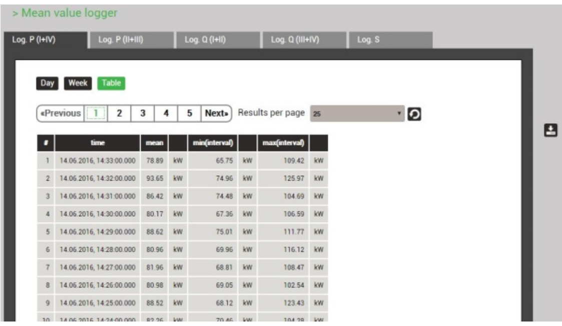
The graphical representation allows to compare directly the values of the previous day resp. week.

By selecting the bars you may read the associated values:

- Mean-value
- Min. RMS value within the interval
- Max. RMS value within the interval

Weekly display

Weekly display: Reading



#	time	mean		min(interval)		max(interval)	
1	14.06.2016, 14:33:00.000	78.89	kW	65.75	kW	109.42	kW
2	14.06.2016, 14:32:00.000	93.65	kW	74.96	kW	125.97	kW
3	14.06.2016, 14:31:00.000	86.42	kW	74.48	kW	104.69	kW
4	14.06.2016, 14:30:00.000	80.17	kW	67.36	kW	106.59	kW
5	14.06.2016, 14:29:00.000	88.62	kW	75.01	kW	111.77	kW
6	14.06.2016, 14:28:00.000	80.96	kW	69.96	kW	116.12	kW
7	14.06.2016, 14:27:00.000	81.96	kW	68.81	kW	108.47	kW
8	14.06.2016, 14:26:00.000	80.98	kW	69.05	kW	102.54	kW
9	14.06.2016, 14:25:00.000	88.52	kW	68.12	kW	123.43	kW

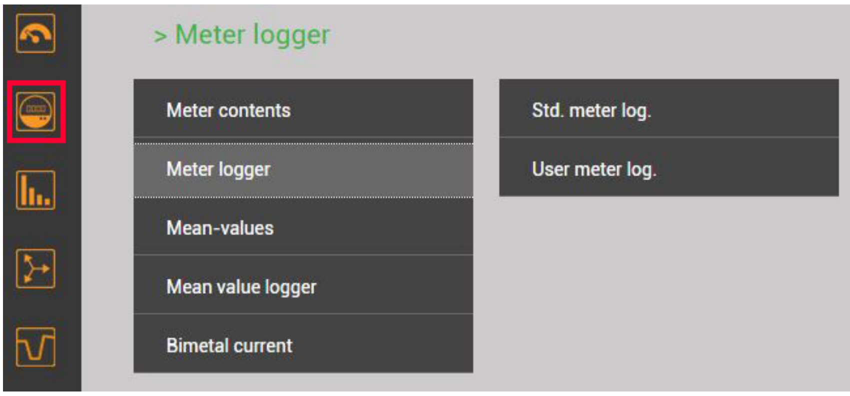
Mean values in table format

Displaying the chronology of meter contents

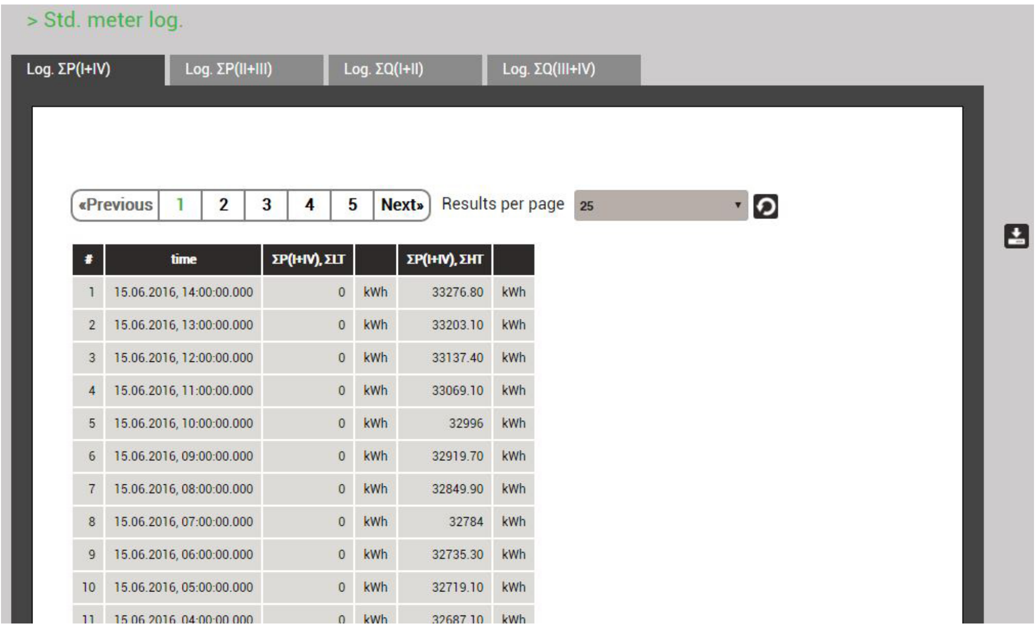
The chronology of meters is available via the menu **Energy** and is divided in two groups:

- Pre-defined meters
- User-defined meters

From the difference of two successive meter readings the energy consumption for the dedicated time range can be determined.



Selection of the meter logger group



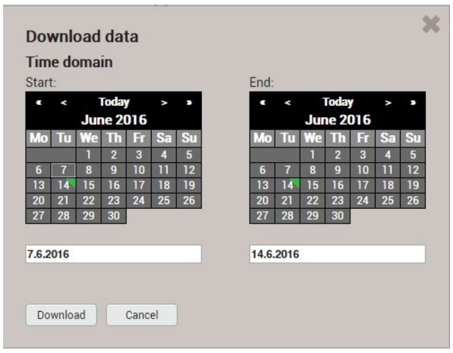
Meter content readings in table form

Displaying data locally

The selection works in principle in the same way as with the WEB-GUI. There are the following differences:

- The individual measured quantities are arranged in a display matrix and can be selected via navigation.
- The number of displayable meter readings is limited to 25
- The time range of the mean values is limited to the present day resp. the present week. There is no possibility for navigation.

Data export as CSV file



Via the time range of the data to export can be selected. A CSV (Comma separated value) file will be generated. This can be imported als a text file to Excel, with comma as a separator.

The same file contains data for all quantities of the respective group.

7.7.2 Events

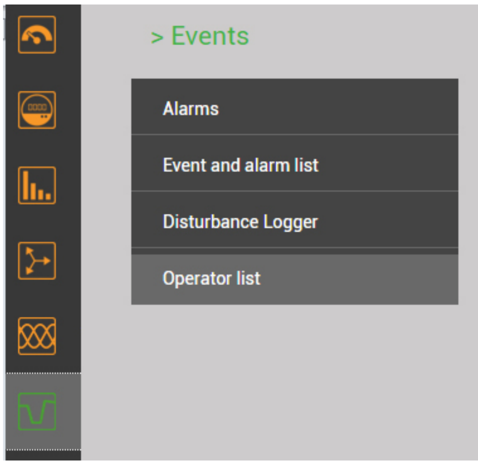
Configuration of events

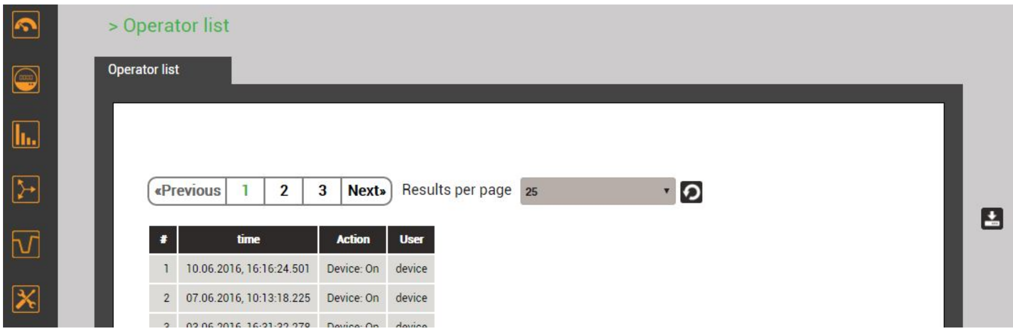
For all monitoring functions and limit values for which state transitions need to be recorded, the parameter “list entry” must be set to either events or alarms.

Displaying of event entries

Event lists are a kind of loogbook. The occurrence of monitored events is recorded in the appropriate list with the time of its occurrence. There are the following lists:

- Alarm list
- Event list
- Operator list





Example of an operator list

Displaying data locally

The selection works in principle in the same way as with the WEB-GUI. There is the following difference:

- The number of displayable events is limited to 25

7.7.3 Disturbance recorder

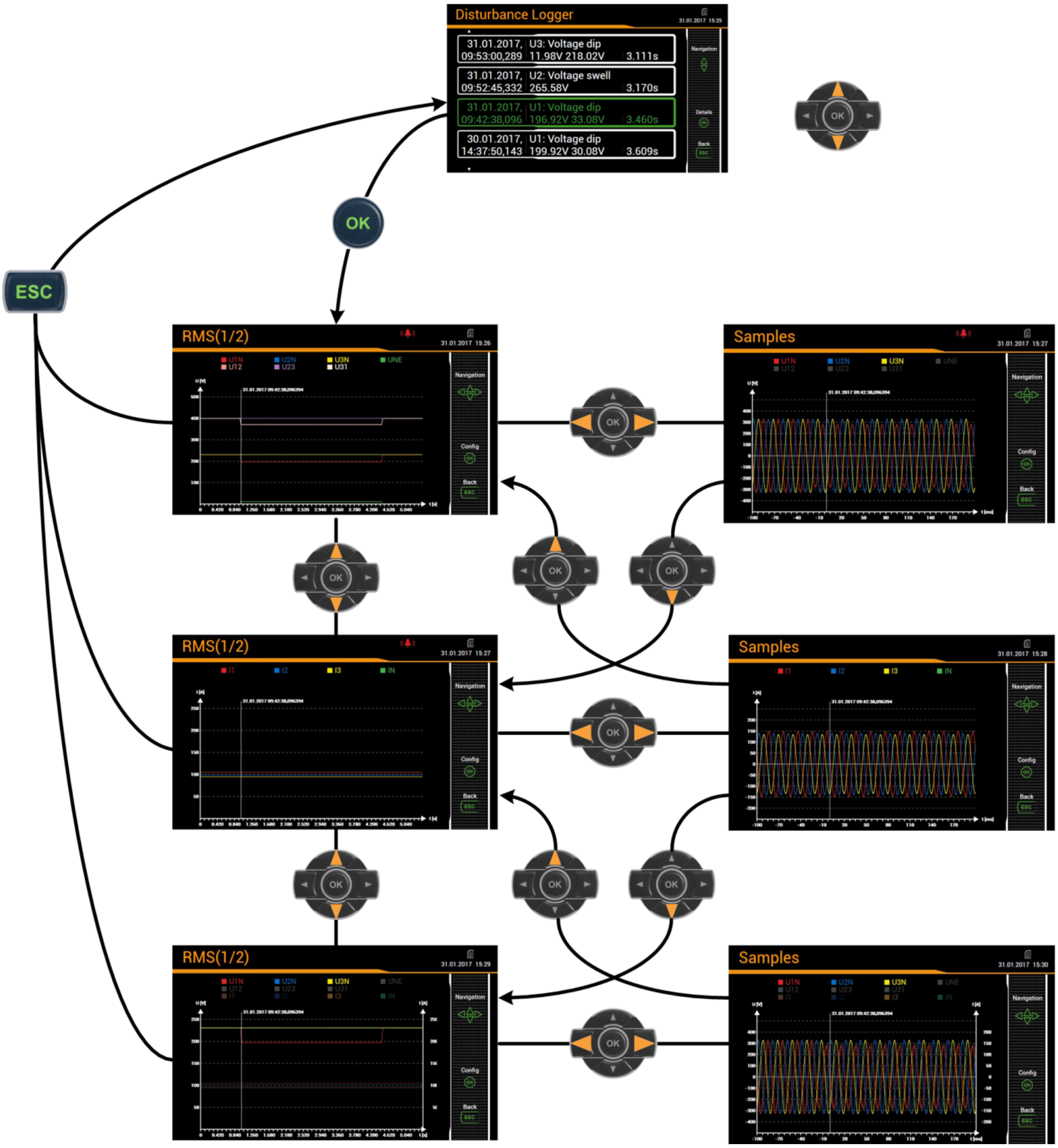
Configuration of the events to record

The device monitors the events voltage dip, swell and interruption. The user can define the threshold levels for these events in the menu **Settings | Disturbance Logger**.

Display of disturbance recordings (locally)

Recorded disturbances are available in the form of a logbook. Each detected disturbance is entered into the disturbance recorder list with the time of its occurrence. By selecting a list entry the graphical display of the measured values during this event is entered. The following presentations are available:

- Half cycle RMS curves of all voltages, all currents, all voltages and currents
- Curve shapes of all voltages, all currents, all voltages and currents

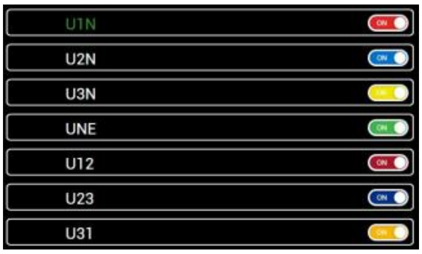


Display matrix on the local display

Restriction of the quantities to display on the local display

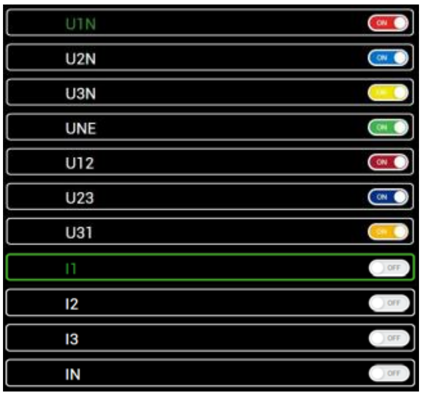
The user can adapt the displayed information to its needs. Once the graphic is displayed, the setting window for the selection of the quantities to display is entered by pressing <OK>.

Voltage display



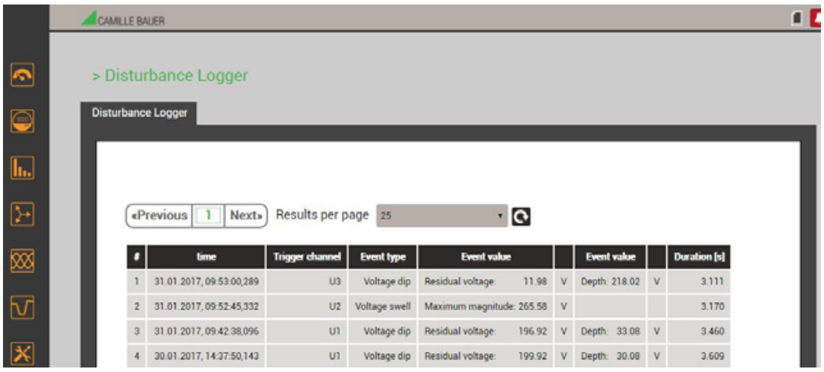
Current display

Mixed display

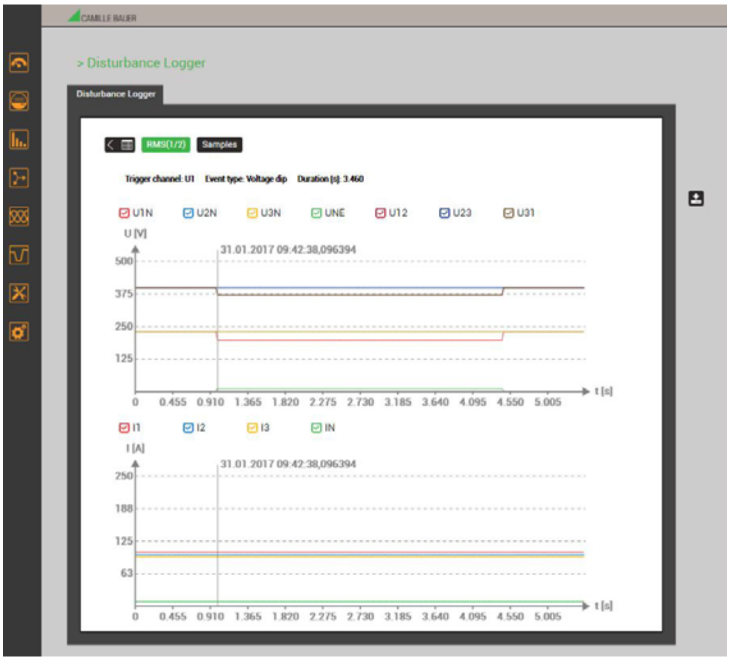


Display of disturbance recordings (WEB-GUI)

As with the local GUI, recorded disturbances are available in the form of a logbook. By selecting a list entry the graphical display of the measured values during this event is entered.



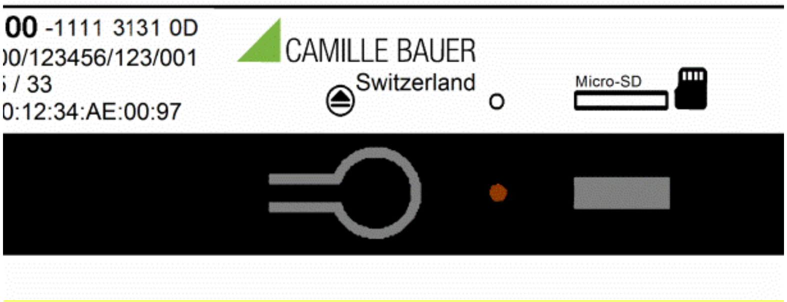
List of disturbance recordings



Graphical display of a disturbance recording

7.7.4 Micro SD card

Devices with data logger are supplied with a micro SD-Card, which provides long recording times.



Activity

The red LED located next to the SD card signalizes the logger activity. When data is written to the SD card the LED becomes shortly dark.

Exchanging the card

For exchanging the SD card the removal key needs to be pressed. Once the LED becomes green the card is logged off and can be removed. To remove the card, press it slightly into the device to release the locking mechanism: The card is pushed out of the device.

If the SD card is not removed within 20s the exchanging procedure is cancelled and the card will be mounted to the system again.

Data cannot be temporarily stored in the device. If there is no SD card in the device no recordings can be done.

Data stored on the SD card can be accessed only as long as the card is in the device. Stored data may be read and analyzed via the webpage of the device or in reduced manner via display only. The content of the SD card cannot be read using a Windows PC.

Thus before removing the SD card from the device, all data need to be read via Ethernet interface.

7.8 Timeouts

The device is designed to display measurements. So, any other procedure will be terminated after a certain time without user interaction and the last active measurement image will be shown again.

Menu timeout

A menu timeout takes effect after 2 min. without changing the present menu selection. It doesn't matter if the currently displayed menu is the main menu or a sub-menu: The menu is closed and the last active measurement image is displayed again.

Configuration timeout

After 5 min. without interaction in a parameter selection or during entering a value in the settings menu, the active configuration step is closed and the associated parameter remains unchanged. The next step depends on what you have done before:

- If the user did not change configuration parameters before the aborted step, the main menu will be displayed and the device starts to monitor a possible menu timeout.
- If the user changed configuration parameters before the aborted step, the query “Store configuration changes?” is shown. If the user does not answer this query within 2 min. this dialogue is closed: The changed configuration will be stored and activated and then the last active measurement image is displayed again.

8. Service, maintenance and disposal

8.1 Calibration and new adjustment

Each device is adjusted and checked before delivery. The condition as supplied to the customer is measured and stored in electronic form.

The uncertainty of measurement devices may be altered during normal operation if, for example, the specified ambient conditions are not met. If desired, in our factory a calibration can be performed, including a new adjustment if necessary, to assure the accuracy of the device.

8.2 Cleaning

The display and the operating keys should be cleaned in regular intervals. Use a dry or slightly moist cloth for this.

⚠	**Damage due to detergents** Detergents may not only affect the clearness of the display but also can damage the device. Therefore, do not use detergents.

8.3 Battery

The device contains a battery for buffering the internal clock. It cannot be changed by the user. The replacement can be done at the factory only.

If the UPS option is implemented, the associated battery pack needs to be exchanged regularly. For more information see chapter 5.11.

8.4 Disposal

The product must be disposed in compliance with local regulations. This particularly applies to the built-in battery.

9. Technical data

Inputs

Nominal current:	adjustable 1...5 A; max. 7.5 A (sinusoidal)
Measurement category:	CAT III (300V)
Consumption:	≤ I^2 x 0.01 Ω per phase
Overload capacity:	10 A continuous
	100 A, 5 x 1 s, interval 300 s
Nominal voltage:	57.7…400 V_{LN}, 100...693 V_{LL}; max. 480 V_{LN}, 832 V_{LL} (sinusoidal)
Measurement category:	CAT III (600V)
Consumption:	≤ U^2 / 1.54 MΩ per phase
Impedance:	1.54 MΩ per phase
Overload capacity:	480 V_{LN}, 832 V_{LL} continuous
	800 V_{LN}, 1386 V_{LL}, 10 x 1 s, interval 10s
Systems:	Single phase
	Split phase (2-phase system)
	3-wire, balanced load
	3-wire, balanced load, phase shift (2xU,1xI)
	3-wire, unbalanced load
	3-wire, unbalanced load, Aron connection
	4-wire, balanced load
	4-wire, unbalanced load
	4-wire, unbalanced load, Open-Y
Nominal frequency:	42...50...58Hz or 50.5...60...69.5Hz, configurable
Sampling rate:	18 kHz

Measurement uncertainty

Reference conditions:	*Acc. IEC/EN 60688, ambient 15…30°C, sinusoidal input signals (form factor 1.1107), no fixed frequency for sampling, measurement time 200ms (10 cycles at 50Hz, 12 cycles at 60Hz)*
Voltage, current:	± 0.1% [1)] [2)]
Neutral current:	± 0.2% [1)] (if calculated)
Power:	± 0.2% [1)] [2)]
Power factor:	± 0.2°
Frequency:	± 0.01 Hz
Imbalance U, I:	± 0.5%
Harmonics:	± 0.5%
THD U, I:	± 0.5%
Active energy:	Class 0.5S, EN 62053-22
Reactive energy:	Class 0.5S, EN 62053-24

Measurement with fixed system frequency:

General	± Basic uncertainty x (F_{config}–F_{actual}) [Hz] x 10
Imbalance U	± 2% up to ± 0.5 Hz
Harmonics	± 2% up to ± 0.5 Hz
THD, TDD	± 3.0% up to ± 0.5 Hz

[1)] Related to the nominal value of the basic quantity

[2)] Additional uncertainty if neutral wire not connected (3-wire connections)

- *Voltage, power: 0.1% of measured value; load factor: 0.1°*
- *Energy: Voltage influence x 2, angle influence x 2*

Zero suppression, range limitations

The measurement of specific quantities is related to a pre-condition which must be fulfilled, that the corresponding value can be determined and sent via interface or displayed. If this condition is not fulfilled, a default value is used for the measurement.

Quantity	Condition	Default
Voltage	$Ux < 1\% \ Ux_{nom}$	0.00
Current	$Ix < 0{,}1\% \ Ix_{nom}$	0.00
PF	$Sx < 1\% \ Sx_{nom}$	1.00
QF, LF, tanφ	$Sx < 1\% \ Sx_{nom}$	0.00
Frequency	voltage and/or current input too low [1)]	Nominal frequency
Voltage unbalance	$Ux < 5\% \ Ux_{nom}$	0.00
Current unbalance	mean value of phase currents $< 5\% \ Ix_{nom}$	0.00
Phase angle U	at least one voltage $Ux < 5\% \ Ux_{nom}$	120°
Harmonics U, THD-U	fundamental $< 5\% \ Ux_{nom}$	0.00

[1)] Specific levels depend on the device configuration

Power supply	via terminals 13-14
Measurement category:	CAT III (300V)
Nominal voltage:	(see nameplate) V1: 110…230V AC 50/60Hz / 130…230V DC ±15% or V2: 24...48V DC ±15% or V3: 110…200V AC 50/60Hz / 110…200V DC ±15%
Consumption:	depends on the device hardware used ≤ 20 VA, ≤ 12 W

Available inputs / outputs and functional extensions

Basic unit	- 1 digital input - 2 digital outputs
Extensions	Optional modules - 2 relay outputs with changeover contacts - 2 bipolar analog outputs - 4 bipolar analog outputs - 4 passive digital inputs - 4 active digital inputs - GPS connection module - 2 failure current channels (residual or earth current)

Up to 4 extensions may be present in the device. Only one module can be equipped with analog outputs.

I/O interface

Analog outputs	via plug-in terminals
Linearization:	Linear, kinked
Range:	± 20 mA (24 mA max.), bipolar
Uncertainty:	± 0.2% of 20 mA
Burden:	≤ 500 Ω (max. 10 V / 20 mA)
Burden influence:	≤ 0.2%
Residual ripple:	≤ 0.4%
Response time:	220…420 ms
Relays	via plug-in terminals
Contact:	changeover contact
Load capacity:	250 V AC, 2 A, 500 VA 30 V DC, 2 A, 60 W
Passive digital inputs	via plug-in terminals
Nominal voltage	12 / 24 V DC (30 V max.)
Input current	< 7mA
Logical ZERO	- 3 up to + 5 V
Logical ONE	8 up to 30 V
Minimum pulse width	70…250ms
Active digital inputs	via plug-in terminals
Open circuit voltage	≤ 15V
Short circuit current	< 15mA
Current at R_{ON}=800Ω	≥ 2 mA
Minimum pulse width	70…250ms
Digital outputs	via plug-in terminals
Nominal voltage	12 / 24 V DC (30 V max.)
Nominal current	50 mA (60 mA max.)
Load capability	400 Ω … 1 MΩ
Fault current detection	via plug-in terminals
Number of channels	2; each channel provides two measurement ranges (2mA, 1A)
Zero suppression	Measurement < 0.2% of measurement range
Measurement range 1A	
Application:	Direct measurement of a fault or earth wire current
Measurement transformer:	Current transformer 1/1 up to 1000/1A Instrument security factor FS5 Rated output 0.2 up to 1.5 VA
Measurement range:	I_{Rated} = 1.0A (max. 1.2A; crest factor 3)
Overload:	2A continuous; 20A, 5 x 1s, interval 300s
Self-consumption:	≤ I2 x 0.1 Ω
Monitoring:	Alarm limit 0.03 … 1000 A (2 up to 100% of primary measurement range)
Measurement range 2mA	
Application:	Residual current monitoring (RCM)
Measurement transformer:	Residual current transformer 500/1 up to 1000/1A Rated burden 100 Ω / 0.025 VA up to 200 Ω / 0.06 VA
Measurement range:	I_{Rated} = 2mA (max. 2.4mA; crest factor 3)
Overload:	40mA continuous; 200mA, 5 x 1s, interval 300s
Self-consumption:	≤ I2 x 64 Ω
Monitoring:	Alarm limit 0.03 … 1 A

Further settings

Alarm limit for OFF AUS:	I_{OFF} = 90…75% *)
Prewarning limit:	I_{WARN} = 50%...(I_{OFF}-1%) *)
Prewarning AUS:	I_{WARN} - (10…25%) *)
Response delay:	1…10s, separately for alarm and prewarning
Dropout delay:	1…300s, separately for alarm and prewarning

*) *All percent values are related to the alarm limit (100%)*

Interface

Ethernet	via RJ45 socket
Protocol:	Modbus/TCP, NTP, http
Physics:	Ethernet 100BaseTX
Mode:	10/100 Mbit/s, full/half duplex, auto-negotiation
IEC61850	via RJ45 sockets, 2 equivalent ports
Protocol:	IEC61850, NTP
Physics:	Ethernet 100BaseTX
Mode:	10/100 Mbit/s, full/half duplex, auto-negotiation
Modbus/RTU	via plug-in terminal (A, B, C/X)
Protocol:	Modbus/RTU
Physics:	RS-485, max. 1200m (4000 ft)
Baud rate:	9'600, 19'200, 38'400, 57'600, 115'200 Baud
Number of participants:	≤ 32

Internal clock (RTC)

Uncertainty:	± 2 minutes / month (15 up to 30°C)
Synchronization:	none, via Ethernet (NTP protocol) or GPS
Running reserve:	> 10 years

Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

Type:	VARTA Easy Pack EZPAckL, UL listed MH16707
Nominal voltage:	3.7V
Capacity:	1150 mAh min., 4.5 Wh
Operating duration:	5 times 3 minutes
Life time:	3 up to 5 years, depending on operating and ambient conditions

Ambient conditions, general information

Operating temperature:	• Device without UPS: –10 up to 15 up to 30 up to + 55°C • Device with UPS: 0 up to 15 up to 30 up to + 35°C
Storage temperature:	Base device: –25 up to + 70°C; Battery pack UPS: -20…60°C (<1 month); -20°…45°C (< 3 months); -20…30°C (< 1 year)
Temperature influence:	0.5 x measurement uncertainty per 10 K
Long term drift:	0.5 x measurement uncertainty per year
Others:	Usage group II (EN 60 688)
Relative humidity:	< 95% no condensation
Altitude:	≤ 2000 m max.

Device to be used indoor only!

Mechanical attributes

Orientation:	Any
Housing material:	Polycarbonate (Makrolon)
Flammability class:	V-0 acc. UL94, non-dripping, free of halogen
Weight:	800 g
Dimensions:	Dimensional drawings

Vibration withstand (test according to DIN EN 60 068-2-6)

Acceleration:	± 0.25 g (operating); 1.20 g (storage)
Frequency range:	10 … 150 … 10 Hz, rate of frequency sweep: 1 octave/minute
Number of cycles:	10 in each of the 3 axes

Safety

The current inputs are galvanically isolated from each other

Protection class:	II (protective insulation, voltage inputs via protective impedance)
Pollution degree:	2
Protection:	IP54 (front), IP30 (housing), IP20 (terminals)
Measurement category:	CAT III
Rated voltage (versus earth):	Power supply V1: 110…230V AC / 130…230V DC ±15% Power supply V2: 24...48V DC ±15%: Power supply V3: 110…200V AC / 110…200V DC ±15% Relay: 250 V AC (CAT III) I/O's: 24 V DC
Test voltages:	Test time 60s, acc. IEC/EN 61010-1 (2011)

• power supply versus inputs U [1)]:	3600V AC
• power supply versus inputs I:	3000V AC
• power supply V1, V3 versus bus, I/O's:	3000V AC
• power supply V2 versus bus, I/O's:	880V DC
• inputs U versus inputs I:	1800V AC
• inputs U versus bus, I/O's [1)]:	3600V AC
• inputs I versus bus, I/O's:	3000V AC
• inputs I versus inputs I:	1500V AC

[1)] **During type test only, with all protective impedances removed**

The device uses the principle of protective impedance for the voltage inputs to ensure protection against electric shock. All circuits of the device are tested during final inspection.

Prior to performing high voltage or isolation tests involving the voltage inputs, all output connections of the device, especially analog outputs, digital and relay outputs as well as Modbus and Ethernet interface, must be removed. A possible high-voltage test between input and output circuits must be limited to 500V DC, otherwise electronic components can be damaged.

Applied regulations, standards and directives

IEC/EN 61 010-1	Safety regulations for electrical measuring, control and laboratory equipment
IEC/EN 61000-4-30 Ed.3	Power quality measurement methods
IEC/EN 61000-4-7	General guide on harmonics and interharmonics measurements
EN 50160	Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public distribution systems
IEC/EN 60688	Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC electrical variables into analog or digital signals
DIN 40110	AC quantities
IEC/EN 60068-2-1/	Ambient tests
-2/-3/-6/-27:	-1 Cold, -2 Dry heat, -3 Damp heat, -6 Vibration, -27 Shock
IEC/EN 61000-6-2	Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
61000-6-4	Generic standards for industrial environment
IEC/EN 61131-2	Programmable controllers - equipment, requirements and tests (digital inputs/outputs 12/24V DC)
IEC/EN 61326	Electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - EMC requirements
IEC/EN 62053-31	Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (S0 output)
IEC/EN 60529	Protection type by case
UL94	Tests for flammability of plastic materials for parts in devices and appliances
2011/65/EU (RoHS)	EU directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances

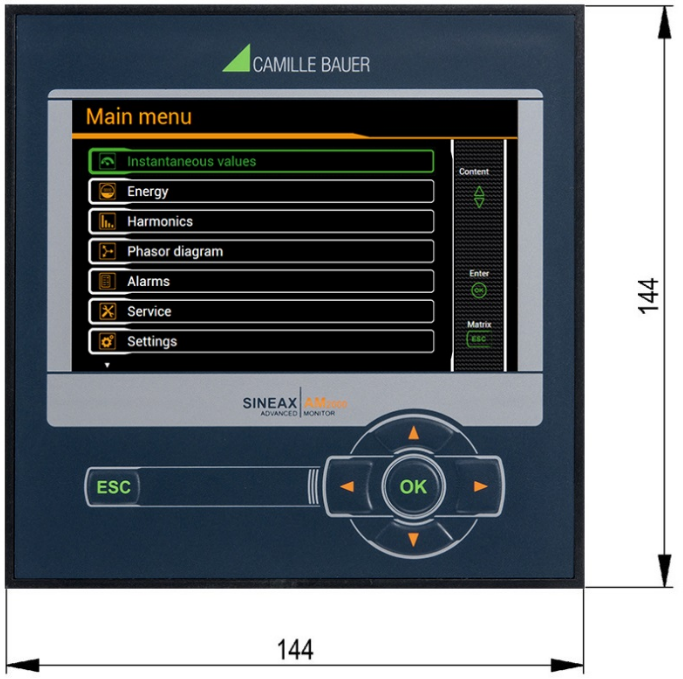
Warning
This is a class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

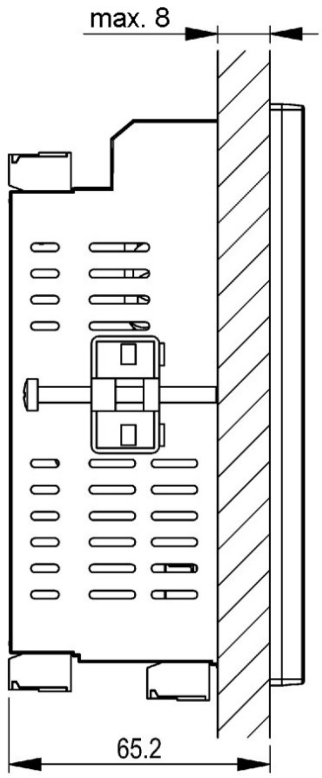
This device complies with part 15 of the FCC:

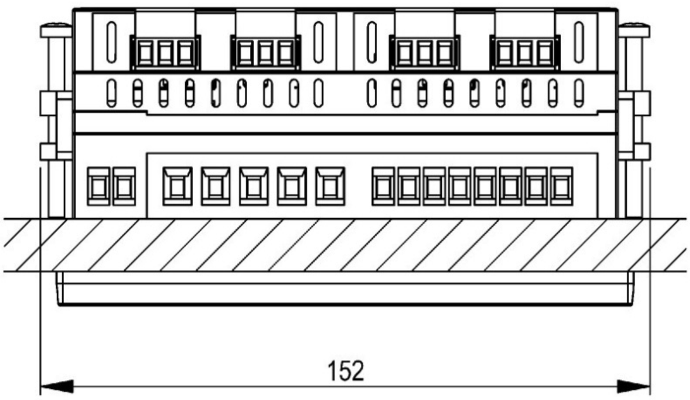
Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This Class A digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-0003.

10. Dimensional drawings







All dimensions in [mm]

Annex

A Description of measured quantities

Used abbreviations

1L	Single phase system
2L	Split phase; system with 2 phases and center tap
3Lb	3-wire system with balanced load
3Lb.P	3-wire system with balanced load, phase shift (only 2 voltages connected)
3Lu	3-wire system with unbalanced load
3Lu.A	3-wire system with unbalanced load, Aron connection (only 2 currents connected)
4Lb	4-wire system with balanced load
4Lu	4-wire system with unbalanced load
4Lu.O	4-wire system with unbalanced load, Open-Y (reduced voltage connection)

A1 Basic measurements

The basic measured quantities are calculated each 200ms by determining an average over 10 cycles at 50Hz resp. 12 cycles at 60Hz. If a measurement is available depends on the selected system.

Depending on the measured quantity also minimum and maximum values are determined and non-volatile stored with timestamp. These values may be reset by the user via display, see resetting of measurements.

Measurement	present	max	min	1L	2L	3Lb	3Lb.P	3Lu	3Lu.A	4Lb	4Lu.O	4Lu
Voltage U	●	●	●	√	√		√			√		
Voltage U_{1N}	●	●	●		√						√	√
Voltage U_{2N}	●	●	●		√						√	√
Voltage U_{3N}	●	●	●								√	√
Voltage U_{12}	●	●	●			√		√	√		√	√
Voltage U_{23}	●	●	●			√		√	√		√	√
Voltage U_{31}	●	●	●			√		√	√		√	√
Zero displacement voltage U_{NE}	●	●		√	√					√	√	√
Current I	●	●		√		√	√			√		
Current I1	●	●			√			√	√		√	√
Current I2	●	●			√			√	√		√	√
Current I3	●	●						√	√		√	√
Neutral current I_N	●	●		√	√					√	√	√
Earth current I_{PE} (calculated)	●	●									√	√
Active power P	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Active power P1	●	●			√						√	√
Active power P2	●	●			√						√	√
Active power P3	●	●									√	√
Fundamental active power P(H1)	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fundamental active power P1(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental active power P2(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental active power P3(H1)	●	●									√	√
Total reactive power Q	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Total reactive power Q1	●	●			√						√	√
Total reactive power Q2	●	●			√						√	√
Total reactive power Q3	●	●									√	√
Distortion reactive power D	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Distortion reactive power D1	●	●			√						√	√
Distortion reactive power D2	●	●			√						√	√
Distortion reactive power D3	●	●									√	√
Fundamental reactive power Q(H1)	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fundamental reactive power Q1(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental reactive power Q2(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental reactive power Q3(H1)	●	●									√	√

Measurement	present	max	min	1L	2L	3Lb	3Lb.P	3Lu	3Lu.A	4Lb	4Lu.O	4Lu
Apparent power S	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Apparent power S1	●	●			√						√	√
Apparent power S2	●	●			√						√	√
Apparent power S3	●	●									√	√
Fundamental apparent power S(H1)	●	●		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Fundamental apparent power S1(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental apparent power S2(H1)	●	●			√						√	√
Fundamental apparent power S3(H1)	●	●									√	√
Frequency F	●	●	●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Power factor PF	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Power factor PF1	●				√						√	√
Power factor PF2	●				√						√	√
Power factor PF3	●										√	√
PF quadrant I			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
PF quadrant II			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
PF quadrant III			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
PF quadrant IV			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Reactive power factor QF	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Reactive power factor QF1	●				√						√	√
Reactive power factor QF2	●				√						√	√
Reactive power factor QF3	●										√	√
Load factor LF	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Load factor LF1	●				√						√	√
Load factor LF2	●				√						√	√
Load factor LF3	●										√	√
cosφ (H1)	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
cosφ L1 (H1)	●				√						√	√
cosφ L2 (H1)	●				√						√	√
cosφ L3 (H1)	●										√	√
cosφ (H1) quadrant I			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
cosφ (H1) quadrant II			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
cosφ (H1) quadrant III			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
cosφ (H1) quadrant IV			●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
tanφ (H1)	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
tanφ L1 (H1)	●				√						√	√
tanφ L2 (H1)	●				√						√	√
tanφ L3 (H1)	●										√	√
U_{mean}=(U1N+U2N)/2	●				√							
U_{mean}=(U1N+U2N+U3N)/3	●											√
U_{mean}=(U12+U23+U31)/3	●					√		√	√			
I_{mean}=(I1+I2)/2	●				√							
I_{mean}=(I1+I2+I3)/3	●							√			√	√
IMS, Average current with sign of P	●			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Phase angle between U1 and U2	●					√		√	√		√	√
Phase angle between U2 and U3	●					√		√	√		√	√
Phase angle between U3 and U1	●					√		√	√		√	√
Angle between U and I	●			√		√	√	√	√	√		
Angle between U1 and I1	●				√						√	√
Angle between U2 and I2	●				√						√	√
Angle between U3 and I3	●										√	√
Maximum ΔU <> Um [1)]	●	●			√	√		√	√			√
Maximum ΔI <> Im [2)]	●	●			√			√			√	√

[1)] maximum deviation from the mean value of all voltages (see A3)

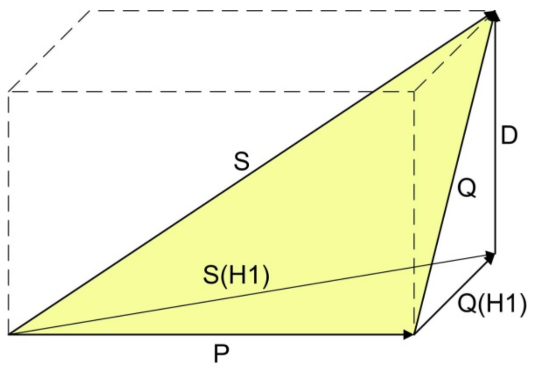
[2)] maximum deviation from the mean value of all currents (see A3)

●	Available via communication interface only

Reactive power

Most of the loads consume a combination of ohmic and inductive current from the power system. Reactive power arises by means of the inductive load. But the number of non-linear loads, such as RPM regulated drives, rectifiers, thyristor controlled systems or fluorescent lamps, is increasing. They cause non-sinusoidal AC currents, which may be represented as a sum of harmonics. Thus the reactive power to transmit increases and leads to higher transmission losses und higher energy costs. This part of the reactive power is called distortion reactive power.

Normally reactive power is unwanted, because there is no usable active component in it. Because the transmission of reactive power over long distances is uneconomic, it makes sense to install compensation systems close to the consumers. So transmission capacities may be used better and losses and voltage drops by means of harmonic currents can be avoided.



P:	Active power
S:	Apparent power including harmonic components
S1:	Fundamental apparent power
Q:	Total reactive power
Q(H1):	Fundamental reactive power
D:	Distortion reactive power

The reactive power may be divided in a fundamental and a distortion component. Only the fundamental reactive power may be compensated directly by means of the classical capacitive method. The distortion components have to be combated using inductors or active harmonic conditioners.

The **load factor PF** is the relation between active power P and apparent power S, including all possibly existing harmonic parts. This factor is often called cosφ, which is only partly correct. The PF corresponds to the **cosφ** only, if there is no harmonic content present in the system. So the **cosφ** represents the relation between the active power P and the fundamental apparent power S(H1).

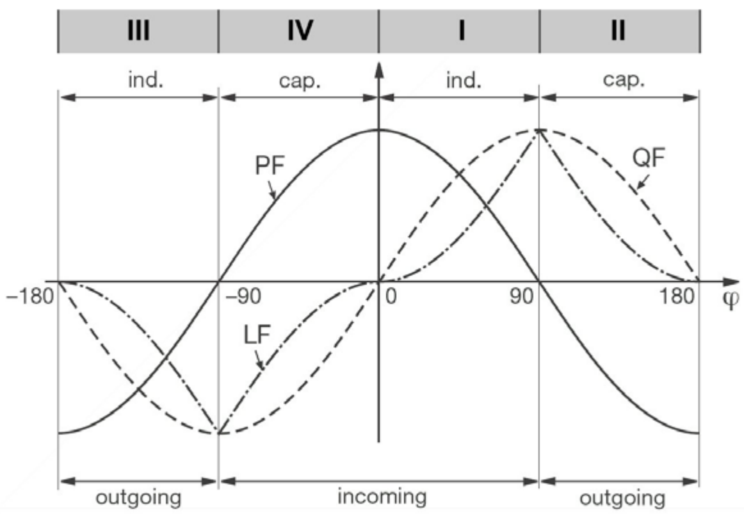
The **tanφ** is often used as a target quantity for the capacitive reactive power compensation. It corresponds to the relation of the fundamental reactive power Q(H1) and the active power P.

Power factors

The **power factor PF** gives the relation between active and apparent power. If there are no harmonics present in the system, it corresponds to the cosφ. The PF has a range of -1...0...+1, where the sign gives the direction of energy flow.

The **load factor LF** is a quantity derived from the PF, which allows making a statement about the load type. Only this way it's possible to measure a range like 0.5 capacitive ... 1 ... 0.5 inductive in a non-ambiguous way.

The **reactive power factor QF** gives the relation between reactive and apparent power.



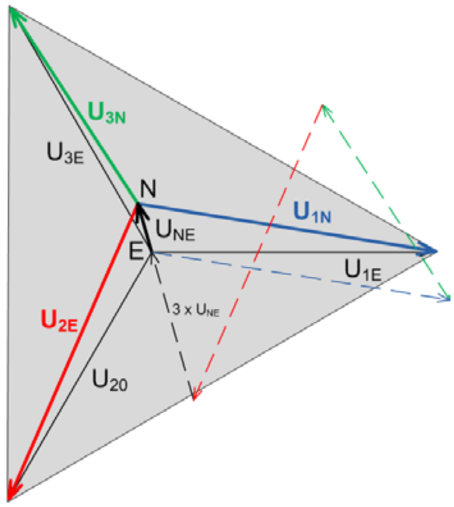
Example from the perspective of an energy consumer

Zero displacement voltage U_{NE}

Starting from the generating system with star point E (which is normally earthed), the star point (N) on load side is shifted in case of unbalanced load. The zero displacement voltage between E und N may be determined by a vectorial addition of the voltage vectors of the three phases:

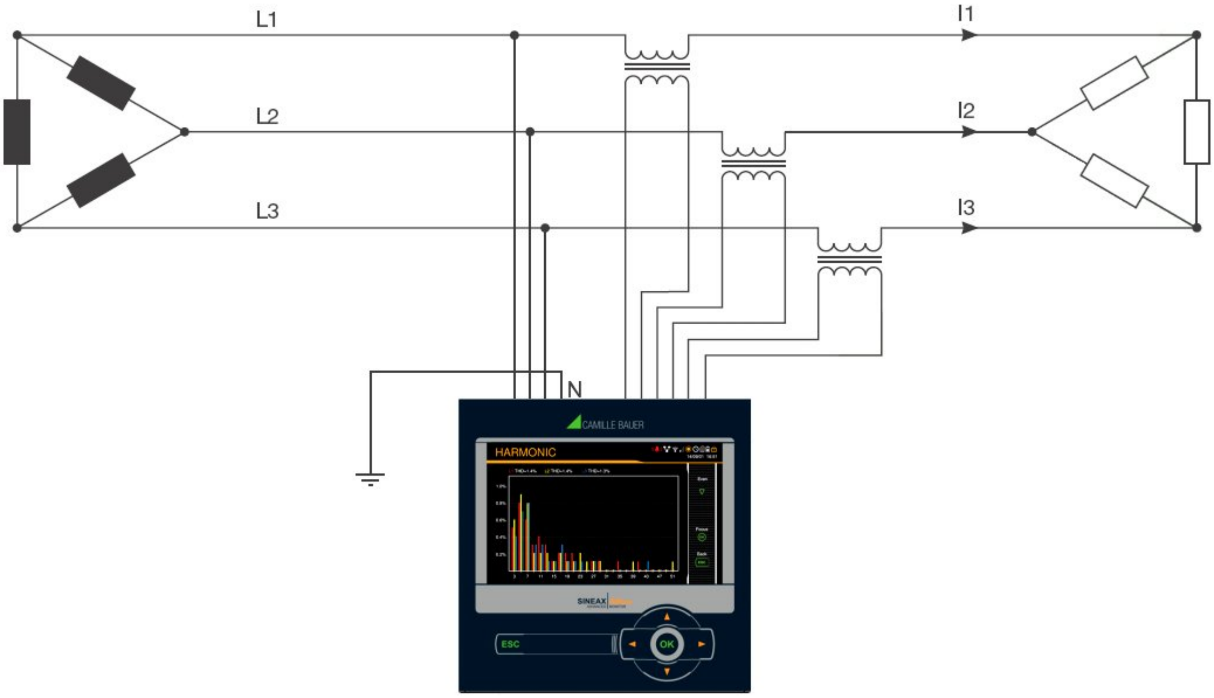
$$\underline{U}_{NE} = - (\underline{U}_{1N} + \underline{U}_{2N} + \underline{U}_{3N}) / 3$$

A displacement voltage may also occur due to harmonics of order 3, 9, 15, 21 etc., because the dedicated currents add in the neutral wire.



Earth fault monitoring in IT systems

Via the determination of the zero displacement voltage it's possible to detect a first earth fault in an unearthed IT system. To do so, the device is configured for measurement in a 4-wire system with unbalanced load and the neutral connector is connected to earth. In case of a single phase earth fault there is a resulting zero displacement voltage of ULL/ √3. The alarming may be done e.g. by means of a relay output.



Because in case of a fault the voltage triangle formed by the three phases does not change, the voltage and current measurements as well as the system power values will still be measured and displayed correctly. Also the meters carry on to work as expected.

The method is suited to detect a fault condition during normal operation. A declination of the isolation resistance may not be detected this way. This should be measured during a periodical control of the system using a mobile system.

Another possibility to analyze fault conditions in a grid offers the method of the symmetrical components as described in A3.

A2 Harmonic analysis

The harmonic analysis is performed according IEC 61000-4-7 over 10 cycles at 50Hz resp. 12 cycles at 60Hz. If a measured quantity is available depends on the selected system.

Measurement	prese	max	1L	2L	3Lb	3Lb.P	3Lu	3Lu.A	4Lb	4Lu.O	4Lu
THD Voltage U1N/U	●	●	√	√		√			√	√	√
THD Voltage U2N	●	●		√						√	√
THD Voltage U3N	●	●								√	√
THD Voltage U12	●	●			√		√	√			
THD Voltage U23	●	●			√		√	√			
THD Voltage U31	●	●			√		√	√			
THD Current I1/I	●	●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
THD Current I2	●	●		√			√	√		√	√
THD Current I3	●	●					√	√		√	√
TDD Current I1/I	●	●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
TDD Current I2	●	●		√			√	√		√	√
TDD Current I3	●	●					√	√		√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U1N/U	●	●	√	√		√			√	√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U2N	●	●		√						√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U3N	●	●								√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U12	●	●			√		√	√			
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U23	●	●			√		√	√			
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th U31	●	●			√		√	√			
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th I1/I	●	●	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th I2	●	●		√			√	√		√	√
Harmonic contents 2nd...50th I3	●	●					√	√		√	√

Harmonic contents are available up to the 89th (50Hz) or 75th (60Hz) on the Modbus interface

● Available via communication interface only

Harmonics

Harmonics are multiples of the fundamental resp. system frequency. They arise if non-linear loads, such as RPM regulated drives, rectifiers, thyristor controlled systems or fluorescent lamps are present in the power system. Thus undesired side effects occur, such as additional thermal stress to operational resources or electrical mains, which lead to an advanced aging or even damage. Also the reliability of sensitive loads can be affected and unexplainable disturbances may occur. In industrial networks the image of the harmonics gives good information about the kind of loads connected. See also:

► Increase of reactive power due to harmonic currents

TDD (Total Demand Distortion)

The complete harmonic content of the currents is calculated additionally as Total Demand Distortion, briefly TDD. This value is scaled to the rated current resp. rated power. Only this way it's possible to estimate the influence of the current harmonics on the connected equipment correctly.

Maximum values

The maximum values of the harmonic analysis arise from the monitoring of THD and TDD. The maximum values of individual harmonics are not monitored separately, but are stored if a maximum value of THD or TDD is detected. The image of the maximum harmonics therefore always corresponds to the dedicated THD resp. TDD.

> The accuracy of the harmonic analysis strongly depends on the quality of the current and voltage transformers possibly used. In the harmonics range transformers normally change both, the amplitude and the phase of the signals to measure. It's valid: The higher the frequency of the harmonic, the higher its damping resp. phase shift.

A3 System imbalance

Measured quantity	prese	max	min	1L	2L	3Lb	3Lb.P	3Lu	3Lu.A	4Lb	4Lu.O	4Lu
UR1: Positive sequence [V]	●					√		√	√			√
UR2: Negative sequence [V]	●					√		√	√			√
U0: Zero sequence [V]	●											√
U: Imbalance UR2/UR1	●	●				√		√	√			√
U: Imbalance U0/UR1	●	●										√
IR1: Positive sequence [A]	●							√			√	√
IR2: Negative sequence [A]	●							√			√	√
I0: Zero sequence [A]	●										√	√
I: Imbalance IR2/IR1	●	●						√			√	√
I: Imbalance I0/IR1	●	●									√	√

● Available via communication interface only

Imbalance in three-phase systems may occur due to single-phase loads, but also due to failures, such as e.g. the blowing of a fuse, an earth fault, a phase failure or an isolation defect. Also harmonics of the 3rd, 9th, 15th, 21st etc. order, which add in the neutral wire, may lead to imbalance. Operating resources dimensioned to rated values, such as three-phase generators, transformers or motors on load side, may be excessively stressed by imbalance. So a shorter life cycle, a damage or failure due to thermal stress can result. Therefore monitoring imbalance helps to reduce the costs for maintenance and extends the undisturbed operating time of the used resources.

Imbalance or unbalanced load relays use different measurement principles. One of them is the approach of the symmetrical components, the other one calculates the maximum deviation from the mean-value of the three phase values. The results of these methods are not equal and don't have the same intention. Both of these principles are implemented in the device.

Symmetrical components (acc. Fortescue)

The imbalance calculation method by means of the symmetrical components is ambitious and intensive to calculate. The results may be used for disturbance analysis and for protection purposes in three-phase systems. The real existing system is divided in symmetrical system parts: A positive sequence, a negative sequence and (for systems with neutral conductor) a zero sequence system. The approach is easiest to understand for rotating machines. The positive sequence represents a positive rotating field, the negative sequence a negative (braking) rotating field with opposite sense of direction. Therefore the negative sequence prevents that the machine can generate the full turning moment. For e.g. generators the maximum permissible current imbalance is typically limited to a value of 8...12%.

Maximum deviation from the mean value

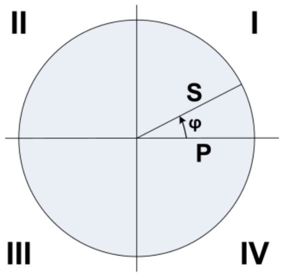
The calculation of the maximum deviation from the mean value of the phase currents resp. phase voltages gives the information if a grid or substation is imbalanced loaded. The results are independent of rated values and the present load situation. So a more symmetrical system can be aspired, e.g. by changing loads from one phase to another.

Also failure detection is possible. The capacitors used in compensation systems are wear parts, which fail quite often and then have to be replaced. When using three phase power capacitors all phases will be compensated equally which leads to almost identical currents flowing through the capacitors, if the system load is comparable. By monitoring the current imbalance it's then possible to estimate if a capacitor failure is present.

The maximum deviations are calculated in the same steps as the instantaneous values and therefore are arranged there (see A1).

A4 Mean values and trend

Measured quantity		Present	Trend	max	min	History
Active power I+IV	10s...60min. [1]	●	●	●	●	5
Active power II+III	10s...60min. [1]	●	●	●	●	5
Reactive power I+II	10s...60min. [1]	●	●	●	●	5
Reactive power III+IV	10s...60min. [1]	●	●	●	●	5
Apparent power	10s...60min. [1]	●	●	●	●	5
Mean value quantity 1 …. Mean value quantity 12	10s...60min. [2] 10s...60min. [2]	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●	1 1



[1] Interval time t1 [2] Interval time t2

The device calculates automatically the mean values of all system power quantities. In addition up to 12 further mean value quantities can be freely selected.

Calculating the mean-values

The mean value calculation is performed via integration of the measured instantaneous values over a configurable averaging interval. The interval time may be selected in the range from 10 seconds up to one hour. Possible interim values are set the way that a multiple of it is equal to a minute or an hour. Mean values of power quantities (interval time t1) and free quantities (interval time t2) may have different averaging intervals.

Synchronization

For the synchronization of the averaging intervals the internal clock or an external signal via digital input may be used. In case of an external synchronization the interval should be within the given range of one second up to one hour. The synchronization is important for making e.g. the mean value of power quantities on generating and demand side comparable.

Trend

The estimated final value (trend) of mean values is determined by weighted addition of measurements of the past and the present interval. It serves for early detection of a possible exceeding of a given maximum value. This can then be avoided, e.g. by switching off an active load.

History

For mean values of system powers the last 5 interval values may be displayed on the device or read via interface. For configurable quantities the value of the last interval is provided via communication interface.

Bimetal current

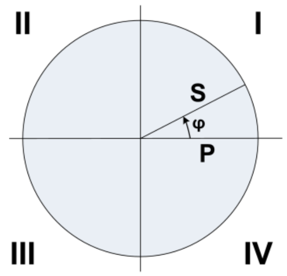
This measured quantity serves for measuring the long-term effect of the current, e.g. for monitoring the warming of a current-carrying line. To do so, an exponential function is used, similar to the charging curve of a capacitor. The response time of the bimetal function can be freely selected, but normally it corresponds to the interval for determining the power mean-values.

Measured quantity		Presen	max	min	1L	2L	3Lb	3Lb.P	3Lu	3Lu.A	4Lb	4Lu.O	4Lu
Bimetal current IB,	1...60min. [3]	●	●		√		√	√			√		
Bimetal current IB1,	1...60min. [3]	●	●			√			√	√		√	√
Bimetal current IB2,	1...60min. [3]	●	●			√			√	√		√	√
Bimetal current IB3,	1...60min. [3]	●	●						√	√		√	√

[3] Interval time t3

A5 Meters

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Measured quantity</th><th>1L</th><th>2L</th><th>3Lb</th><th>3Lb.P</th><th>3Lu</th><th>3Lu.A</th><th>4Lb</th><th>4Lu.O</th><th>4Lu</th></tr>
<tr><td>Active energy I+IV,</td><td>high tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active energy II+III,</td><td>high tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reactive energy I+II,</td><td>high tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reactive energy III+IV,</td><td>high tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active energy I+IV,</td><td>low tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Active energy II+III,</td><td>low tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reactive energy I+II,</td><td>low tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reactive energy III+IV,</td><td>low tariff</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td><td>●</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 1</td><td colspan="9" rowspan="12">Only basic quantities can be selected which are supported in the present system.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 7</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 10</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 11</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">User configured meter 12</td></tr>
</table>



Standard meters

The meters for active and reactive energy of the system are always active.

User configured meters

To each of these meters the user can freely assign a basic quantity.

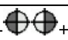
Programmable meter resolution

For all meters the resolution (displayed unit) can be selected almost freely. This way, applications with short measurement times, e.g. energy consumption of a working day or shift, can be realized. The smaller the basic unit is selected, the faster the meter overflow is reached.

B Display matrices

B0 Used abbreviations for the measurements

Instantaneous values

Name	Measurement identification			Unit	Description
U	U		TRMS	V	Voltage system
U1N	U	1N	TRMS	V	Voltage between phase L1 and neutral
U2N	U	2N	TRMS	V	Voltage between phase L2 and neutral
U3N	U	3N	TRMS	V	Voltage between phase L3 and neutral
U12	U	12	TRMS	V	Voltage between phases L1 and L2
U23	U	23	TRMS	V	Voltage between phases L2 and L3
U31	U	31	TRMS	V	Voltage between phases L3 and L1
UNE	U	NE	TRMS	V	Zero displacement voltage 4-wire systems
I	I		TRMS	A	Current system
I1	I	1	TRMS	A	Current phase L1
I2	I	2	TRMS	A	Current phase L2
I3	I	3	TRMS	A	Current phase L3
IN	I	N	TRMS	A	Neutral current
IPE	I	PE	TRMS		Earth current
P	P		TRMS	W	Active power system (P=P1+P2+P3)
P1	P	1	TRMS	W	Active power phase L1
P2	P	2	TRMS	W	Active power phase L2
P3	P	3	TRMS	W	Active power phase L3
Q	Q		TRMS	var	Reactive power system (Q=Q1+Q2+Q3)
Q1	Q	1	TRMS	var	Reactive power phase L1
Q2	Q	2	TRMS	var	Reactive power phase L2
Q3	Q	3	TRMS	var	Reactive power phase L3
S	S		TRMS	VA	Apparent power system
S1	S	1	TRMS	VA	Apparent power phase L1
S2	S	2	TRMS	VA	Apparent power phase L2
S3	S	3	TRMS	VA	Apparent power phase L3
F	F		TRMS	Hz	System frequency
PF	PF		TRMS		Active power factor P/S
PF1	PF	1	TRMS		Active power factor P1/S1
PF2	PF	2	TRMS		Active power factor P2/S2
PF3	PF	3	TRMS		Active power factor P3/S3
QF	QF		TRMS		Reactive power factor Q / S
QF1	QF	1	TRMS		Reactive power factor Q1 / S1
QF2	QF	2	TRMS		Reactive power factor Q2 / S2
QF3	QF	3	TRMS		Reactive power factor Q3 / S3
LF	LF		TRMS		Load factor system
LF1	LF	1	TRMS		Load factor phase L1
LF2	LF	2	TRMS		Load factor phase L2
LF3	LF	3	TRMS		Load factor phase L3
UR1	U	pos	SEQ	V	Positive sequence voltage
UR2	U	neg	SEQ	V	Negative sequence voltage
U0	U	zero	SEQ	V	Zero sequence voltage
IR1	I	pos	SEQ	A	Positive sequence current
IR2	I	neg	SEQ	A	Negative sequence current
I0	I	zero	SEQ	A	Zero sequence current
UR2R1	U	neg/pos	UNB	%	Unbalance factor voltage UR2/UR1
IR2R1	I	neg/pos	UNB	%	Unbalance factor current IR2/IR1
U0R1	U	zero/pos	UNB	%	Unbalance factor voltage U0/UR1
I0R1	I	zero/pos	UNB	%	Unbalance factor current I0/IR1
IMS	I	-  + ø	TRMS	A	Average current with sign of P

Minimum and maximum of instantaneous values

Name	Measurement identification				Unit	Description
U_MM	U		TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U
U1N_MM	U	1N	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U1N
U2N_MM	U	2N	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U2N
U3N_MM	U	3N	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U3N
U12_MM	U	12	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U12
U23_MM	U	23	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U23
U31_MM	U	31	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Minimum and maximum value of U31
UNE_MAX	U	NE	TRMS	▲TS ▼TS	V	Maximum value of UNE
I_MAX	I		TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of I
I1_MAX	I	1	TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of I1
I2_MAX	I	2	TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of I2
I3_MAX	I	3	TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of I3
IN_MAX	I	N	TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of IN
IPE_MAX	I	PE	TRMS	▲TS	A	Maximum value of IPE
P_MAX	P		TRMS	▲TS	W	Maximum value of P
P1_MAX	P	1	TRMS	▲TS	W	Maximum value of P1
P2_MAX	P	2	TRMS	▲TS	W	Maximum value of P2
P3_MAX	P	3	TRMS	▲TS	W	Maximum value of P3
Q_MAX	Q		TRMS	▲TS	var	Maximum value of Q
Q1_MAX	Q	1	TRMS	▲TS	var	Maximum value of Q1
Q2_MAX	Q	2	TRMS	▲TS	var	Maximum value of Q2
Q3_MAX	Q	3	TRMS	▲TS	var	Maximum value of Q3
S_MAX	S		TRMS	▲TS	VA	Maximum value of S
S1_MAX	S	1	TRMS	▲TS	VA	Maximum value of S1
S2_MAX	S	2	TRMS	▲TS	VA	Maximum value of S2
S3_MAX	S	3	TRMS	▲TS	VA	Maximum value of S3
F_MM	F		TRMS	▲TS	Hz	Minimum and maximum value of F
UR21_MAX	U	neg/pos	UNB	▲TS	%	Maximum value of UR2/UR1
IR21_MAX	I	neg/pos	UNB	▲TS	%	Maximum value of IR2/IR1
THD_U_MAX	U		THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U
THD_U1N_MAX	U	1N	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U1N
THD_U2N_MAX	U	2N	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U2N
THD_U3N_MAX	U	3N	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U3N
THD_U12_MAX	U	12	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U12
THD_U23_MAX	U	23	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U23
THD_U31_MAX	U	31	THD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Harmonic Distortion of U31
TDD_I_MAX	I		TDD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Demand Distortion of I
TDD_I1_MAX	I	1	TDD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Demand Distortion of I1
TDD_I2_MAX	I	2	TDD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Demand Distortion of I2
TDD_I3_MAX	I	3	TDD	▲TS	%	Max. Total Demand Distortion of I3

TS: Timestamp of occurrence, e.g. 2014/09/17 11:12:03

Mean-values, trend and bimetal current

Name	Measurement identification					Unit	Description
M1	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Mean-value 1
M2	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Mean-value 2
….	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	….
M11	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Mean-value 11
M12	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Mean-value 12
TR_M1	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Trend mean-value 1
TR_M2	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Trend mean-value 2
….	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	….
TR_M11	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Trend mean-value 11
TR_M12	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	(mu)	Trend mean-value 12
IB	IB				(t3)	A	Bimetal current, system
IB1	IB	1			(t3)	A	Bimetal current, phase L1
IB2	IB	2			(t3)	A	Bimetal current, phase L2
IB3	IB	3			(t3)	A	Bimetal current, phase L3

Minimum and maximum of mean-values and bimetal-current

Name	Measurement identification						Unit	Description
M1_MM	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	▲TS ▼TS	..	Min/Max mean-value 1
M2_MM	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	▲TS ▼TS	..	Min/Max mean-value 2
….	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	▲TS ▼TS	..	….
M11_MM	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	▲TS ▼TS	..	Min/Max mean-value 11
M12_MM	(m)	(p)	(q)		(t2)	▲TS ▼TS	..	Min/Max mean-value 12
IB_MAX	IB				(t3)	▲TS	A	Maximum bimetal current, system
IB1_MAX	IB	1			(t3)	▲TS	A	Maximum Bimetal current, phase L1
IB2_MAX	IB	2			(t3)	▲TS	A	Maximum Bimetal current, phase L2
IB3_MAX	IB	3			(t3)	▲TS	A	Maximum Bimetal current, phase L3

Meters

Name	Measurement identification				Unit	Description
ΣP_I_IV_HT	P			ΣHT	Wh	Meter P I+IV, high tariff
ΣP_II_III_HT	P			ΣHT	Wh	Meter P II+III, high tariff
ΣQ_I_II_HT	Q			ΣHT	varh	Meter Q I+II, high tariff
ΣQ_III_IV _HT	Q			ΣHT	varh	Meter Q III+IV, high tariff
ΣP_I_IV_LT	P			ΣLT	Wh	Meter P I+IV, low tariff
ΣP_II_III _LT	P			ΣLT	Wh	Meter P II+III, low tariff
ΣQ_I_II _LT	Q			ΣLT	varh	Meter Q I+II, low tariff
ΣQ_III_IV_LT	Q			ΣLT	varh	Meter Q III+IV, low tariff
ΣMETER1	(m)	(p)	(qg)	Σ(T)	(mu)	User meter 1, tariff HT or LT
ΣMETER2	(m)	(p)	(qg)	Σ(T)	(mu)	User meter 2, tariff HT or LT
…..	(m)	(p)	(qg)	Σ(T)	(mu)	…..
ΣMETER11	(m)	(p)	(qg)	Σ(T)	(mu)	User meter 11, tariff HT or LT
ΣMETER12	(m)	(p)	(qg)	Σ(T)	(mu)	User meter 12, tariff HT or LT

(m): Short description of basic quantity, e.g. „P“

(p): Phase reference of the selected quantity, e.g. „1 “

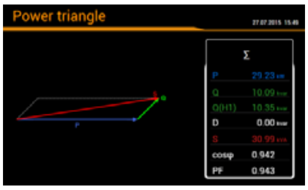
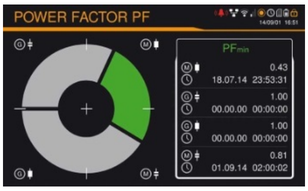
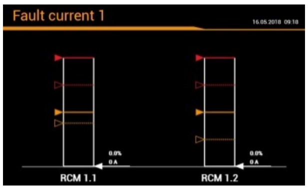
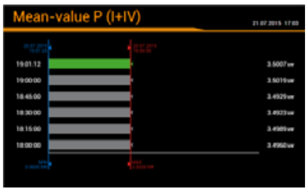
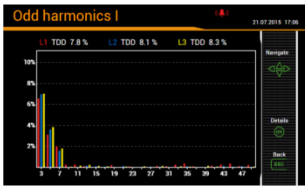
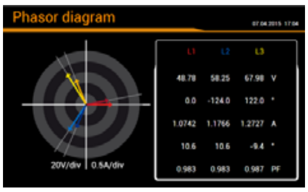
(q): Quadrant information, e.g. „I+IV“

(qg): Graphical quadrant information, e.g.

(T): Associated tariff, e.g. „HT" or „LT“

(mu): Unit of basic quantity

Graphical measurement displays

Name	Presentation	Description
Px_TRIANGLE		Graphic of the power triangle consisting of: • Active, reactive and apparent power Px, Qx, Sx • Distortion reactive power Dx • Fundamental reactive power Qx(H1) • cos(φ) of fundamental • Active power factor PFx
PF_MIN		Graphic: Minimum active power factor PF in all 4 quadrants
Cφ_MIN	(as PF_MIN)	Graphic: Minimum cos(φ) in all 4 quadrants
I> m.1 / m.2		Graphic: Present measurements and states of fault-current monitoring *Data available only, if the device is equipped with at least one optional fault-current module.*
MT_P_I_IV		Graphic mean-value P (I+IV) Trend, last 5 interval values, minimum and maximum
MT_P_II_III	(as MT_P_I_IV)	Graphic mean-value P (II+III) Trend, last 5 interval values, minimum and maximum
MT_Q_I_II	(as MT_P_I_IV)	Graphic mean-value Q (I+II) Trend, last 5 interval values, minimum and maximum
MT_Q_III_IV	(as MT_P_I_IV)	Graphic mean-value Q (III+IV) Trend, last 5 interval values, minimum and maximum
MT_S	(as MT_P_I_IV)	Graphic mean-value S: Trend, last 5 interval values, minimum and maximum
HO_IX		Graphic: Odd harmonics 3^{rd} up to 49^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all currents
HO_UX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Odd harmonics 3^{rd} up to 49^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all voltages
HE_IX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Even harmonics 2^{nd} up to 50^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all currents
HE_UX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Even harmonics 2^{nd} up to 50^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all voltages
HO_UX_MAX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Maximum values odd harmonics 3^{rd} up to 49^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all voltages
HO_IX_MAX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Maximum values odd harmonics 3^{rd} up to 49^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all currents
HE_UX_MAX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Maximum values even harmonics 2^{nd} up to 50^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all voltages
HE_IX_MAX	(as HO_IX)	Graphic: Maximum values even harmonics 2^{nd} up to 50^{th} + Total Harmonic Distortion of all currents
PHASOR		Graphic: All current and voltage phasors with present load situation

B1 Display matrices for single phase system

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Instantaneous values	U UNE F | U_MM UNE_MAX F_MM I IN IMS | I_MAX IN_MAX P Q S PF | P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX P_TRIANGLE PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN I> 1.1 / 1.2 | I> 2.1 / 2.2 | I> 3.1 / 3.2 | I> 4.1 / 4.2
Energy Meter contents Standard meters	ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT
Energy Meter contents User meters	ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12
Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend	MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S
Energy Mean-values User mean-values + trend	M1 / TR_M1 | M1_MM M2 / TR_M2 | M2_MM M3 / TR_M3 | M3_MM M4 / TR_M4 | M4_MM M5 / TR_M5 | M5_MM M6 / TR_M6 | M6_MM M7 / TR_M7 | M7_MM M8 / TR_M8 | M8_MM M9 / TR_M9 | M9_MM M10 / TR_M10 | M10_MM M11 / TR_M11 | M11_MM M12 / TR_M12 | M12_MM
Energy Bimetal current	IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX

B2 Display matrices for split-phase (two-phase) systems

<table>
<tr><th>Display menu</th><th>Corresponding matrix</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instantaneous values</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>U1N
U2N
U
UNE</td><td>U1N_MM
U2N_MM
U_MM
UNE_MAX</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>I1
I2
IN
IPE</td><td>I1_MAX
I2_MAX
IN_MAX
IPE_MAX</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P
Q
F
PF</td><td>P1
P2
Q1
Q2</td><td>P_MAX / P1_MAX
Q_MAX / P2_MAX
S_MAX / Q1_MAX
F_MM / Q2_MAX</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P_TRIANGLE</td><td>P1_TRIANGLE</td><td>P2_TRIANGLE</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PF_MIN</td><td>Cφ_MIN</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>I> 1.1 / 1.2</td><td>I> 2.1 / 2.2</td><td>I> 3.1 / 3.2</td><td>I> 4.1 / 4.2</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Meter contents
Standard meters</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>ΣP_I_IV_HT
ΣP_I_IV_NT
ΣP_II_III _NT
ΣP_II_III_HT
ΣQ_I_II_HT
ΣQ_I_II _NT
ΣQ_III_IV _HT
ΣQ_I_II _NT</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Meter contents
User meters</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>ΣMETER1
ΣMETER2
ΣMETER3
ΣMETER4
ΣMETER5
ΣMETER6
ΣMETER7
ΣMETER8
ΣMETER9
ΣMETER10
ΣMETER11
ΣMETER12</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Mean-values
Power mean-values + trend</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>MT_P_I_IV</td><td>MT_P_II_III</td><td>MT_Q_I_II</td><td>MT_Q_III_IV</td><td>MT_S</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Mean-values
User mean-values + trend</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>M1 / TR_M1
M2 / TR_M2
M3 / TR_M3
M4 / TR_M4</td><td>M1_MM
M2_MM
M3_MM
M4_MM</td></tr>
<tr><td>M5 / TR_M5
M6 / TR_M6
M7 / TR_M7
M8 / TR_M8</td><td>M5_MM
M6_MM
M7_MM
M8_MM</td></tr>
<tr><td>M9 / TR_M9
M10 / TR_M10
M11 / TR_M11
M12 / TR_M12</td><td>M9_MM
M10_MM
M11_MM
M12_MM</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Bimetal current</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>IB1
IB2
IB1_MAX
IB2_MAX</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

B3 Display matrices for 3-wire system, balanced load

<table>
<tr><th>Display menu</th><th>Corresponding matrix</th></tr>
<tr><td>Instantaneous values</td><td><table>
<tr><td>U12
U23
U31
F</td><td>U12_MM
U23_MM
U31_MM
F_MM</td><td>UR1
UR2
UR2R1
UR21_MAX</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>I
I_MAX</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P
Q
S
PF</td><td>P_MAX
Q_MAX
S_MAX</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>P_TRIANGLE</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PF_MIN</td><td>Cφ_MIN</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>I> 1.1 / 1.2</td><td>I> 2.1 / 2.2</td><td>I> 3.1 / 3.2</td><td>I> 4.1 / 4.2</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Meter contents
Standard meters</td><td>ΣP_I_IV_HT
ΣP_I_IV_NT
ΣP_II_III _NT
ΣP_II_III_HT
ΣQ_I_II_HT
ΣQ_I_II _NT
ΣQ_III_IV _HT
ΣQ_I_II _NT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Meter contents
User meters</td><td>ΣMETER1
ΣMETER2
ΣMETER3
ΣMETER4
ΣMETER5
ΣMETER6
ΣMETER7
ΣMETER8
ΣMETER9
ΣMETER10
ΣMETER11
ΣMETER12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Mean-values
Power mean-values + trend</td><td><table>
<tr><td>MT_P_I_IV</td><td>MT_P_II_III</td><td>MT_Q_I_II</td><td>MT_Q_III_IV</td><td>MT_S</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Mean-values
User mean-values + trend</td><td><table>
<tr><td>M1 / TR_M1
M2 / TR_M2
M3 / TR_M3
M4 / TR_M4</td><td>M1_MM
M2_MM
M3_MM
M4_MM</td></tr>
<tr><td>M5 / TR_M5
M6 / TR_M6
M7 / TR_M7
M8 / TR_M8</td><td>M5_MM
M6_MM
M7_MM
M8_MM</td></tr>
<tr><td>M9 / TR_M9
M10 / TR_M10
M11 / TR_M11
M12 / TR_M12</td><td>M9_MM
M10_MM
M11_MM
M12_MM</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy
Bimetal current</td><td>IB
IB_MAX</td></tr>
</table>

B4 Display matrices for 3-wire system, balanced load, phase shift

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Instantaneous values	U / I / P / F — U_MM / I_MAX / P_MAX / F_MM P / Q / S / PF — P_MAX / Q_MAX / S_MAX P_TRIANGLE PF_MIN — Cφ_MIN I> 1.1 / 1.2 — I> 2.1 / 2.2 — I> 3.1 / 3.2 — I> 4.1 / 4.2
Energy > Meter contents > Standard meters	ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT
Energy > Meter contents > User meters	ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12
Energy > Mean-values > Power mean-values + trend	MT_P_I_IV — MT_P_II_III — MT_Q_I_II — MT_Q_III_IV — MT_S
Energy > Mean-values > User mean-values + trend	M1 / TR_M1 — M1_MM M2 / TR_M2 — M2_MM M3 / TR_M3 — M3_MM M4 / TR_M4 — M4_MM M5 / TR_M5 — M5_MM M6 / TR_M6 — M6_MM M7 / TR_M7 — M7_MM M8 / TR_M8 — M8_MM M9 / TR_M9 — M9_MM M10 / TR_M10 — M10_MM M11 / TR_M11 — M11_MM M12 / TR_M12 — M12_MM
Energy > Bimetal current	IB IB_MAX

B5 Display matrices for 3-wire systems, unbalanced load

Display menu	Corresponding matrix

Display menu: Instantaneous values

Corresponding matrix:

U12 U23 U31 F	U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM	UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX	
I1 I2 I3 IPE	I1_MAX I2_MAX I3_MAX IPE_MAX	IR1 IR2 IR2R1 IR21_MAX	
P Q S PF	P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX		
P_TRIANGLE			
PF_MIN	Cφ_MIN		
I> 1.1 / 1.2	I> 2.1 / 2.2	I> 3.1 / 3.2	I> 4.1 / 4.2

Display menu: Energy > Meter contents > Standard meters

Corresponding matrix:

ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT

Display menu: Energy > Meter contents > User meters

Corresponding matrix:

ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12

Display menu: Energy > Mean-values > Power mean-values + trend

Corresponding matrix:

MT_P_I_IV	MT_P_II_III	MT_Q_I_II	MT_Q_III_IV	MT_S

Display menu: Energy > Mean-values > User mean-values + trend

Corresponding matrix:

M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4	M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM
M5 / TR_M5 M6 / TR_M6 M7 / TR_M7 M8 / TR_M8	M5_MM M6_MM M7_MM M8_MM
M9 / TR_M9 M10 / TR_M10 M11 / TR_M11 M12 / TR_M12	M9_MM M10_MM M11_MM M12_MM

Display menu: Energy > Bimetal current

Corresponding matrix:

IB1 IB2 IB3	IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX

B6 Display matrices for 3-wire systems, unbalanced load, Aron

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Instantaneous values	see matrix below

U12 U23 U31 F	U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM	UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX	
I1 I2 I3 IMS	I1_MAX I2_MAX I3_MAX		
P Q S PF	P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX		
P_TRIANGLE			
PF_MIN	Cφ_MIN		
I> 1.1 / 1.2	I> 2.1 / 2.2	I> 3.1 / 3.2	I> 4.1 / 4.2

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Energy Meter contents Standard meters	ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT
Energy Meter contents User meters	ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12
Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend	see matrix below

MT_P_I_IV	MT_P_II_III	MT_Q_I_II	MT_Q_III_IV	MT_S

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Energy Mean-values User mean-values + trend	see matrix below

M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4	M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM
M5 / TR_M5 M6 / TR_M6 M7 / TR_M7 M8 / TR_M8	M5_MM M6_MM M7_MM M8_MM
M9 / TR_M9 M10 / TR_M10 M11 / TR_M11 M12 / TR_M12	M9_MM M10_MM M11_MM M12_MM

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Energy Bimetal current	see matrix below

IB1 IB2 IB3	IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX

B7 Display matrices for 4-wire system, balanced load

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Instantaneous values	U, UNE, I, F / U_MM, UNE_MAX, I_MAX, F_MM P, Q, S, PF / P_MAX, Q_MAX, S_MAX P_TRIANGLE PF_MIN / Cφ_MIN I> 1.1 / 1.2 / I> 2.1 / 2.2 / I> 3.1 / 3.2 / I> 4.1 / 4.2
Energy Meter contents Standard meters	ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT
Energy Meter contents User meters	ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12
Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend	MT_P_I_IV / MT_P_II_III / MT_Q_I_II / MT_Q_III_IV / MT_S
Energy Mean-values User mean-values + trend	M1 / TR_M1, M2 / TR_M2, M3 / TR_M3, M4 / TR_M4 / M1_MM, M2_MM, M3_MM, M4_MM M5 / TR_M5, M6 / TR_M6, M7 / TR_M7, M8 / TR_M8 / M5_MM, M6_MM, M7_MM, M8_MM M9 / TR_M9, M10 / TR_M10, M11 / TR_M11, M12 / TR_M12 / M9_MM, M10_MM, M11_MM, M12_MM
Energy Bimetal current	IB IB_MAX

B8 Display matrices for 4-wire systems, unbalanced load

Display menu	Corresponding matrix

Instantaneous values

U1N U2N U3N UNE	U12 U23 U31 F	U1N_MM / U12_MM U2N_MM / U23_MM U3N_MM / U31_MM F_MM / UR21_MAX	UR1 UR2 U0 UNB_UR2_UR1
I1 I2 I3 F	IN IPE IMS	I1_MAX / IN_MAX I2_MAX / IPE_MAX I3_MAX / IR21_MAX	IR1 IR2 I0 UNB_IR2_IR1

P Q S PF	P1 P2 P3 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q	S1 S2 S3 S	P1_MAX P2_MAX P3_MAX P_MAX	Q1_MAX Q2_MAX Q3_MAX Q_MAX	S1_MAX S2_MAX S3_MAX S_MAX

P_TRIANGLE	P1_TRIANGLE	P2_TRIANGLE	P3_TRIANGLE
PF_MIN	Cφ_MIN		
I> 1.1 / 1.2	I> 2.1 / 2.2	I> 3.1 / 3.2	I> 4.1 / 4.2

Energy → Meter contents → Standard meters

ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT

Energy → Meter contents → User meters

ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12

Energy → Mean-values → Power mean-values + trend

MT_P_I_IV	MT_P_II_III	MT_Q_I_II	MT_Q_III_IV	MT_S

Energy → Mean-values → User mean-values + trend

M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4	M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM
M5 / TR_M5 M6 / TR_M6 M7 / TR_M7 M8 / TR_M8	M5_MM M6_MM M7_MM M8_MM
M9 / TR_M9 M10 / TR_M10 M11 / TR_M11 M12 / TR_M12	M9_MM M10_MM M11_MM M12_MM

Energy → Bimetal current

IB1 IB2 IB3	IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX

B8 Display matrices for 4-wire system, unbalanced load, Open-Y

Display menu	Corresponding matrix
Instantaneous values	see matrix 1
Energy > Meter contents > Standard meters	see matrix 2
Energy > Meter contents > User meters	see matrix 3
Energy > Mean-values > Power mean-values + trend	see matrix 4
Energy > Mean-values > User mean-values + trend	see matrix 5
Energy > Bimetal current	see matrix 6

Instantaneous values

U1N U2N U3N UNE		U12 U23 U31 F		U1N_MM / U12_MM U2N_MM / U23_MM U3N_MM / U31_MM UNE_MAX / F_MM		
I1 I2 I3 F		IN IPE IMS		I1_MAX / IN_MAX I2_MAX / IPE_MAX I3_MAX / IR21_MAX		IR1 IR2 I0 UNB_IR2_IR1
P Q S PF	P1 P2 P3 P	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q	S1 S2 S3 S	P1_MAX P2_MAX P3_MAX P_MAX	Q1_MAX Q2_MAX Q3_MAX Q_MAX	S1_MAX S2_MAX S3_MAX S_MAX
P_TRIANGLE		P1_TRIANGLE		P2_TRIANGLE		P3_TRIANGLE
PF_MIN		Cφ_MIN				
I> 1.1 / 1.2		I> 2.1 / 2.2		I> 3.1 / 3.2		I> 4.1 / 4.2

Energy > Meter contents > Standard meters

ΣP_I_IV_HT ΣP_I_IV_NT ΣP_II_III _NT ΣP_II_III_HT ΣQ_I_II_HT ΣQ_I_II _NT ΣQ_III_IV _HT ΣQ_I_II _NT

Energy > Meter contents > User meters

ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12

Energy > Mean-values > Power mean-values + trend

MT_P_I_IV	MT_P_II_III	MT_Q_I_II	MT_Q_III_IV	MT_S

Energy > Mean-values > User mean-values + trend

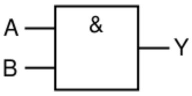
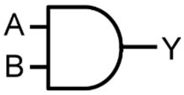
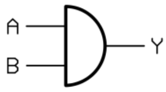
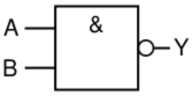
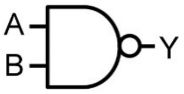
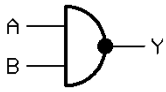
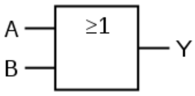
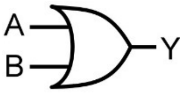
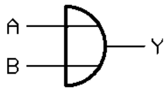
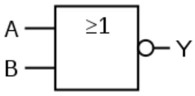
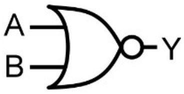
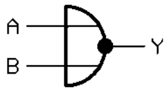
M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4	M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM
M5 / TR_M5 M6 / TR_M6 M7 / TR_M7 M8 / TR_M8	M5_MM M6_MM M7_MM M8_MM
M9 / TR_M9 M10 / TR_M10 M11 / TR_M11 M12 / TR_M12	M9_MM M10_MM M11_MM M12_MM

Energy > Bimetal current

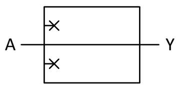
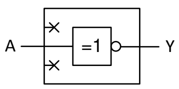
IB1 IB2 IB3	IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX

C Logic functions

The principal function of the logical gates is given in the following table, for simplicity shown for gates with two inputs only.

function	symbol	older symbols ANSI 91-1984	 DIN 40700 (alt)	truth table	plain text
AND				A B Y 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1	Function is true if all input conditions are fulfilled
NAND				A B Y 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0	Function is true if at least one of the input conditions is **not** fulfilled
OR				A B Y 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	Function is true if at least one of the input conditions is fulfilled
NOR				A B Y 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0	Function is true if **none** of the input conditions is fulfilled

Using DIRECT or INVERT the input is directly connected to the output of a monitoring function, without need for a logical combination. For these functions only one input is used.

DIRECT		A Y 0 0 1 1	The monitoring function is reduced to one input only. The state of the output corresponds to the input.
INVERT		A Y 0 1 1 0	The monitoring function is reduced to one input only. The state of the output corresponds to the inverted input.

D FCC statement

The following statement applies to the products covered in this manual, unless otherwise specified herein. The statement for other products will appear in the accompanying documentation.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules and meets all requirements of the Canadian Interference-Causing Equipment Standard ICES-003 for digital apparatus. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/T.V. technician for help.

Camille Bauer AG is not responsible for any radio television interference caused by unauthorized modifications of this equipment or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than those specified by Camille Bauer AG. The correction of interference caused by such unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment will be the responsibility of the user.

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