



Многофункциональные преобразователи CENTRAX CU3000, CU5000

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Legal information

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.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

This document describes the universal measurement device for heavy-current quantities CENTRAX CU3000 / CU5000. 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 CU3000 / CU5000. 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
- Safety instructions (multiple languages)
- Mounting set: 2 mounting clamps (CU3000 only)
- Battery pack (optional, for devices with UPS only)

1.3 Further documents

The following documents are provided electronically

- Safety instructions
- Data sheet
- Modbus basics: General description of the communication protocol
- Modbus interface CENTRAX CUx000: Register description of Modbus RTU/TCP communication

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 CENTRAX CU3000/CU5000 is a comprehensive instrument for the universal measurement and monitoring in power systems, supplemented by a freely programmable control application based on CODESYS. A full parameterization of all functions of the device is possible directly at the device (for versions with display) or via web browser. The control application is created using the CODESYS development environment, can access all measurement data of the device, process these values logically and mathematically and pass the results via bus or analog or digital outputs.

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 PLC functionality is available in three performance classes. The nameplates on the device give further details about the present version.

3.2 Available measurement data

The device 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:** Graphical overview of all current and voltage phasors
- e) **Waveform** of current and voltage inputs
- f) **Events:** Disturbance recordings if the corresponding option is implemented.

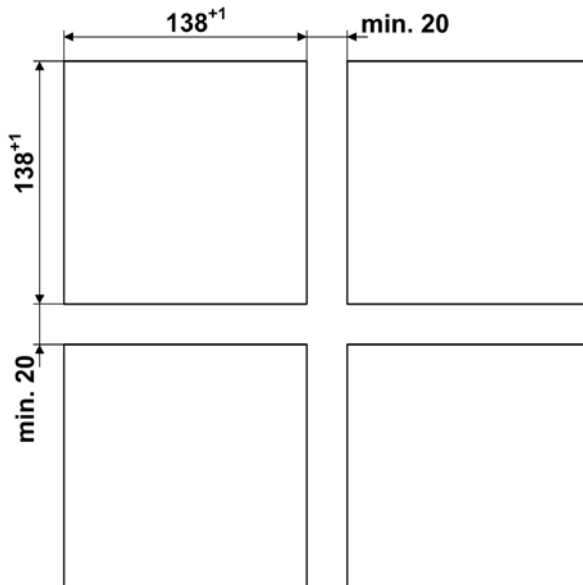
4. Mechanical mounting



Please ensure that the [operating temperature limits](#) are not exceeded when determining the place of mounting (place of measurement).

4.1 CENTRAX CU3000

► The CU3000 is designed for panel mounting



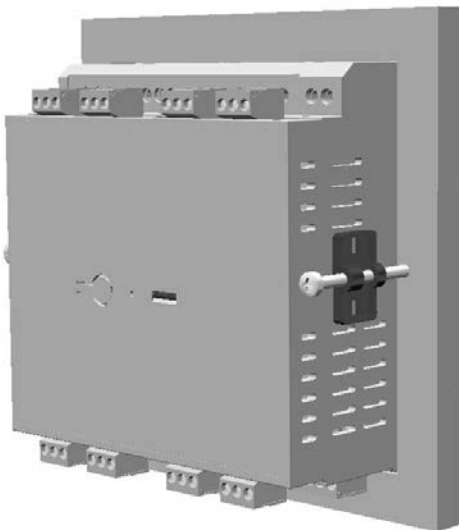
Panel cutout CU3000

Dimensional drawing CU3000:

[See section 11](#)

Mounting of the device

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



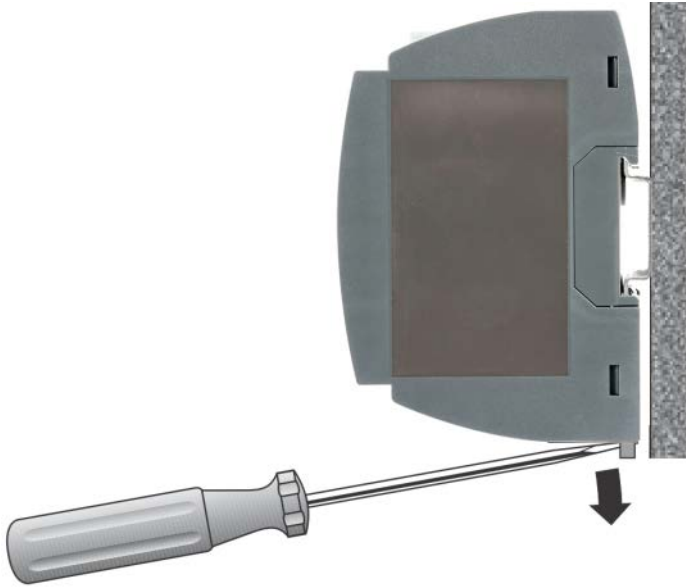
- Slide the device into the cutout from the outside
- From the side slide in the mounting clamps into the intended openings and pull them back about 2 mm
- Tighten the fixation screws until the device is tightly fixed with the panel

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 shorted before removing the current connections to the device. Then demount the device in the opposite order of mounting.

4.2 CENTRAX CU5000

The device can be clipped onto a top-hat rail according to EN 60715.



Dimensional drawing CU5000: [See section 11](#)

5. Electrical connections



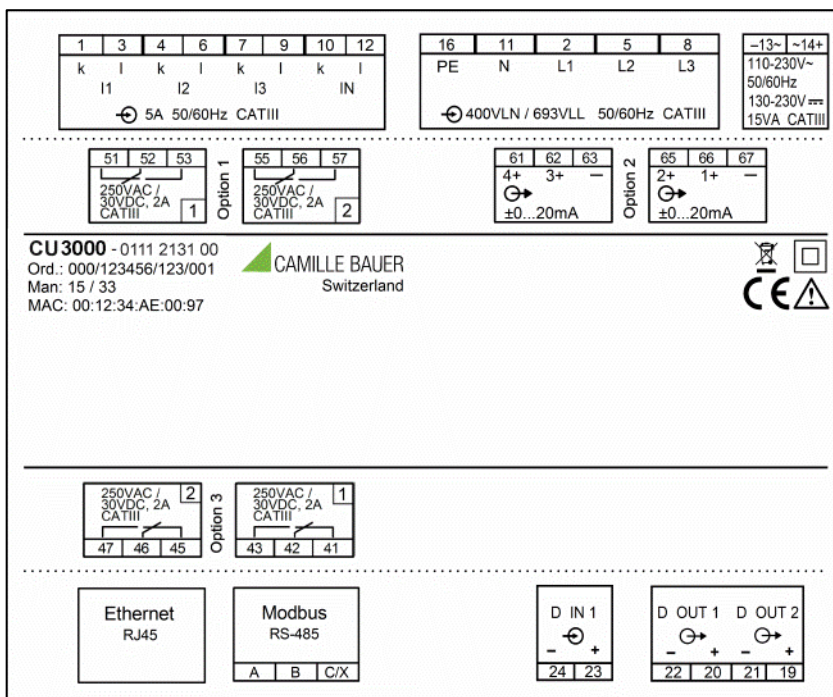
Ensure under all circumstances that the leads are free of potential when connecting them!

5.1 General safety notes



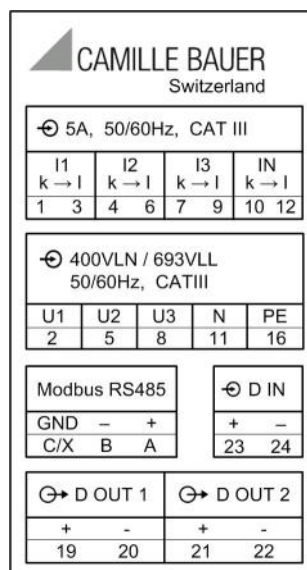
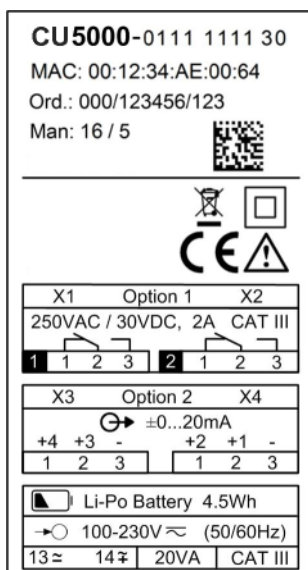
Please observe that the data on the type plate must be adhered to!

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 CU3000 with

- Ethernet interface
- Modbus/RTU interface
- 4 relay outputs
- 4 analog outputs



Nameplate of a CU5000 with

- TFT display
- Ethernet interface
- Modbus/RTU interface
- 2 relay outputs
- 4 analog outputs
- UPS

| 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: Power supply |
|  | 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

5.2.1 CENTRAX CU3000

| 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(-) |

5.2.2 CENTRAX CU5000

| Function | Option 1 | Option 2 |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 2 relay outputs | 1.1: X1.1 / X1.2 / X1.3 1.2: X2.1 / X2.2 / X2.3 | 2.1: X3.1 / X3.2 / X3.3 2.2: X4.1 / X4.2 / X4.3 |
| 2 analog outputs | 1.1: X2.2(+) / X2. 3(-) 1.2: X2.1(+) / X2. 3(-) | 2.1: X4.2(+) / X4.3 (-) 2.2: X4.1(+) / X4.3 (-) |
| 4 analog outputs | 1.1: X2.2(+) / X2.3(-) 1.2: X2.1(+) / X2.3(-) 1.3: X1.2(+) / X1.3(-) 1.4: X1.1(+) / X1.3(-) | 2.1: X4.2(+) / X4.3(-) 2.2: X4.1(+) / X4.3(-) 2.3: X3.2(+) / X3.3(-) 2.4: X3.1(+) / X3.3(-) |
| 4 digital inputs (active) | 1.1: X1.1(-) / X1.3(+) 1.2: X1.2(-) / X1.3(+) 1.3: X2.1(-) / X2.3(+) 1.4: X2.2(-) / X2.3(+) | 2.1: X3.1(-) / X3.3(+) 2.2: X3.2(-) / X3.3(+) 2.3: X4.1(-) / X4.3(+) 2.4: X4.2(-) / X4.3(+) |
| 4 digital inputs (passive) | 1.1: X1.1(+) / X1.3(-) 1.2: X1.2(+) / X1.3(-) 1.3: X2.1(+) / X2.3(-) 1.4: X2.2(+) / X2.3(-) | 2.1: X3.1(+) / X3.3(-) 2.2: X3.2(+) / X3.3(-) 2.3: X4.1(+) / X4.3(-) 2.4: X4.2(+) / X4.3(-) |

5.3 Possible cross sections and tightening torques

Inputs L1(2), L2(5), L3(8), N(11), PE(16), I1(1-3), I2(4-6), I3(7-9), IN(10-12), power supply (13-14)

Single wire

1 x 0,5 ... 6.0mm² or 2 x 0,5 ... 2.5mm²

Multiwire with end splices

1 x 0,5 ... 4.0mm² or 2 x 0,5 ... 2.5mm²

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 ... 2.5mm² or 2 x 0.5 ... 1.0mm²

Multiwire with end splices

1 x 0.5 ... 2.5mm² or 2 x 0.5 ... 1.5mm²

Tightening torque

0.5...0.6Nm resp. 4.42...5.31 lbf in

You may have to remove first the plug-in terminals to get access to the screw terminals of the current inputs.



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.

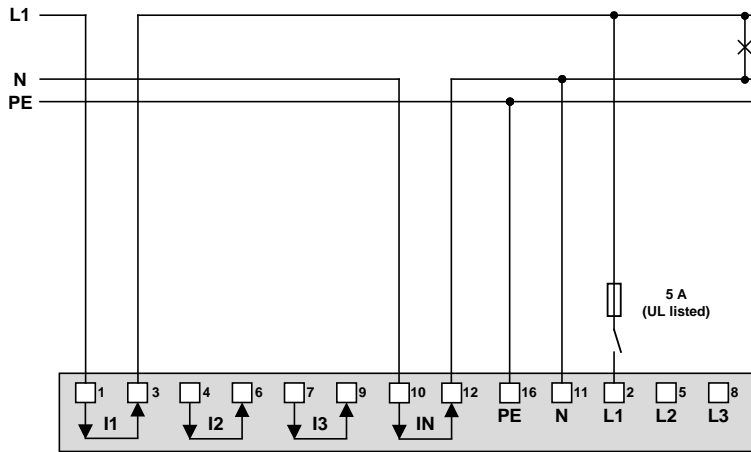


No fuse may be connected upstream of the **current measurement inputs!**

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.

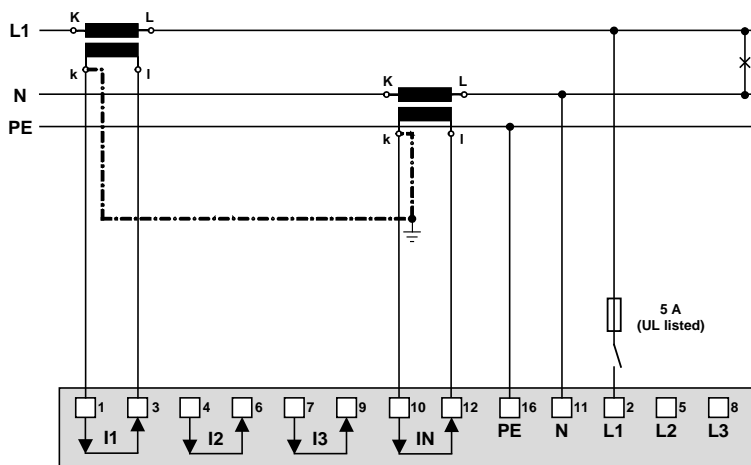
The connection of the inputs depends on the configured system (connection type).

Single-phase AC mains



Direct connection

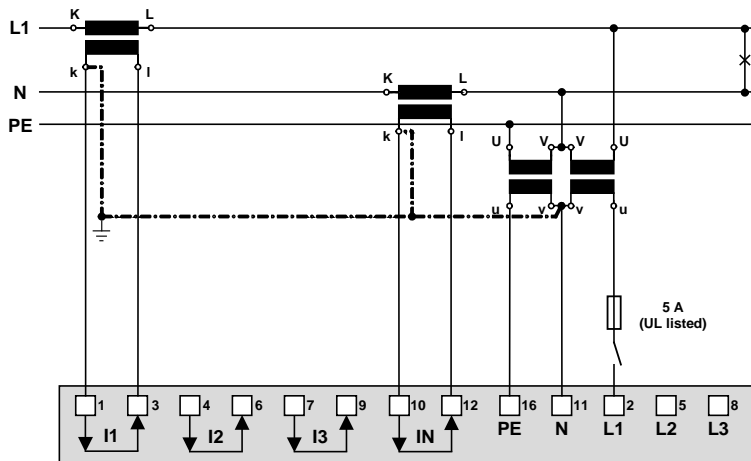
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of IN resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

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

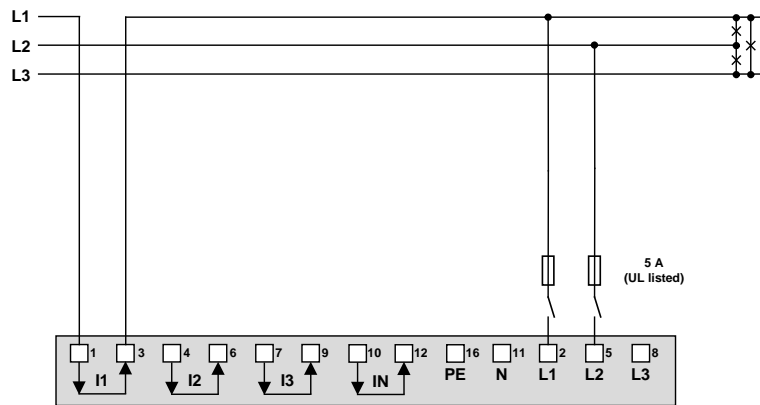
If voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of PE can be omitted.



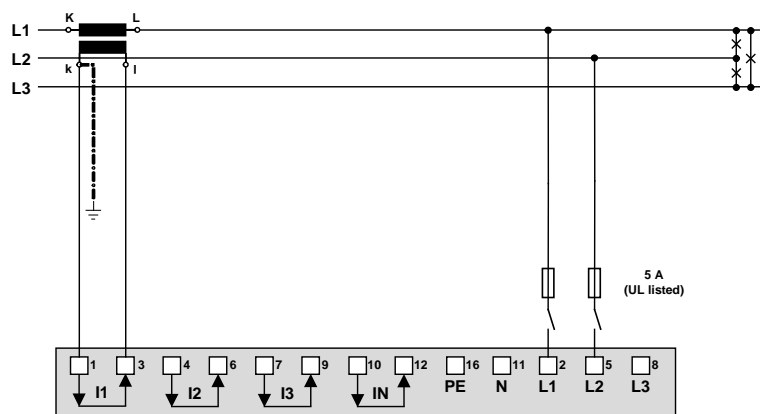
With current and voltage transformer

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

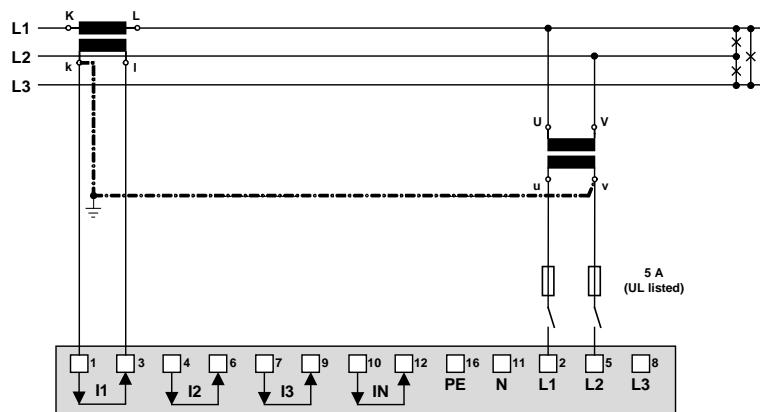
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L1-L2



Direct connection



With current transformer

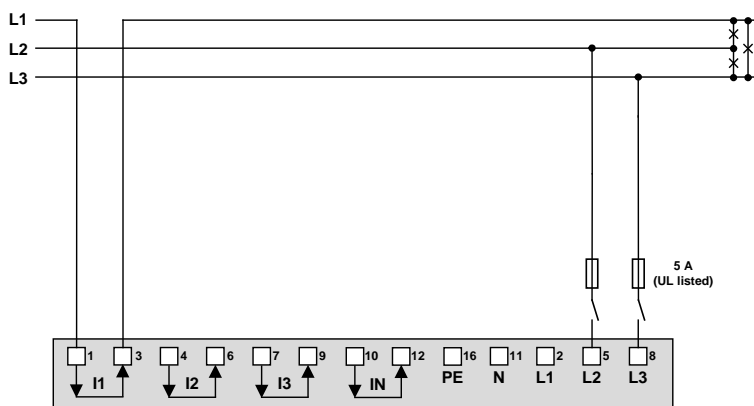


With current and voltage transformers

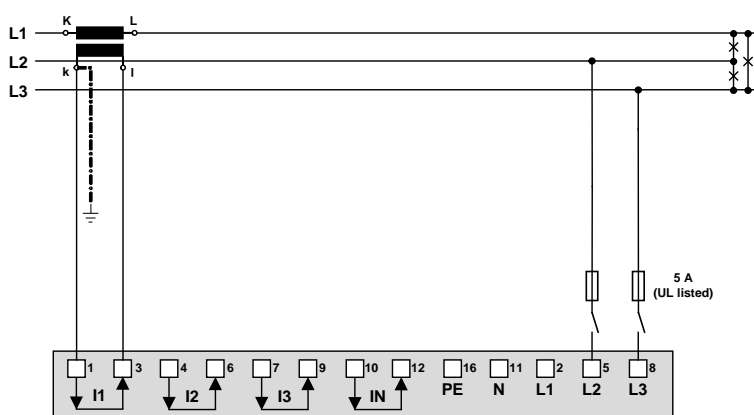
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

| 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 | - |

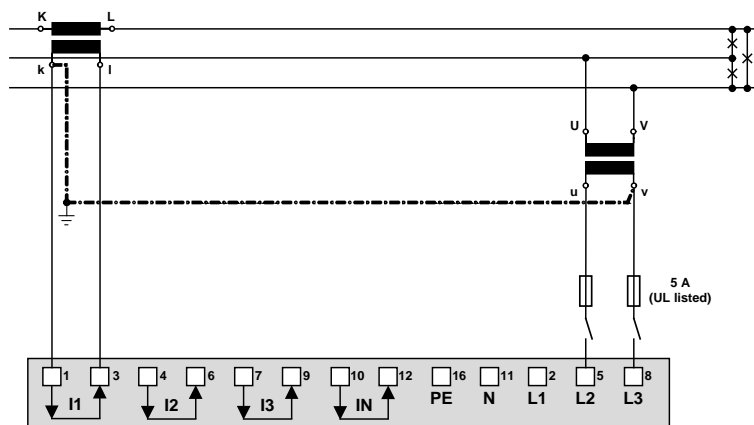
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L2-L3



Direct connection



With current transformer

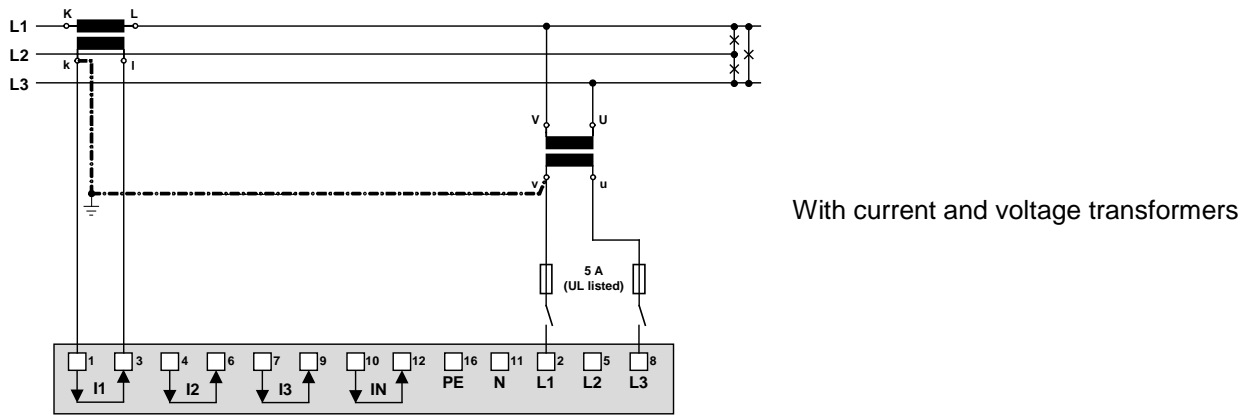
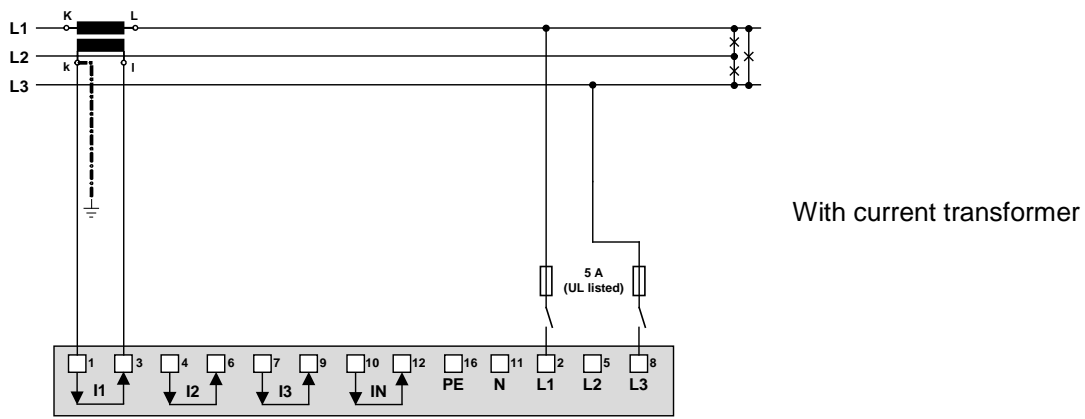
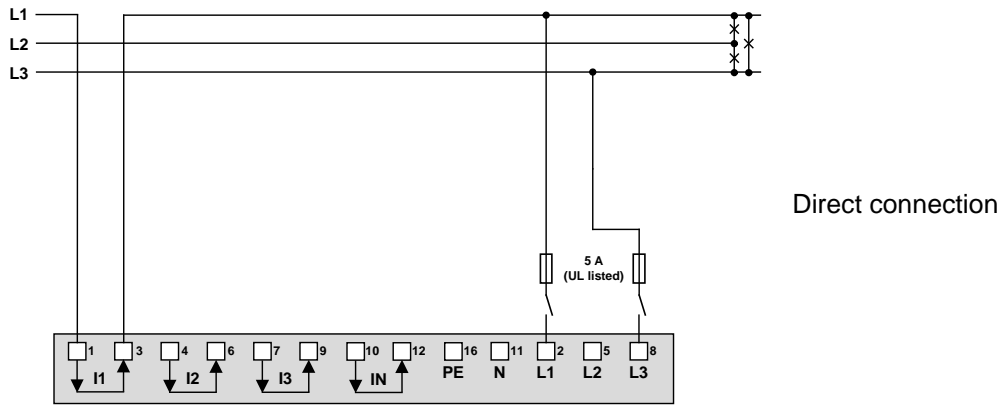


With current and voltage transformers

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 |

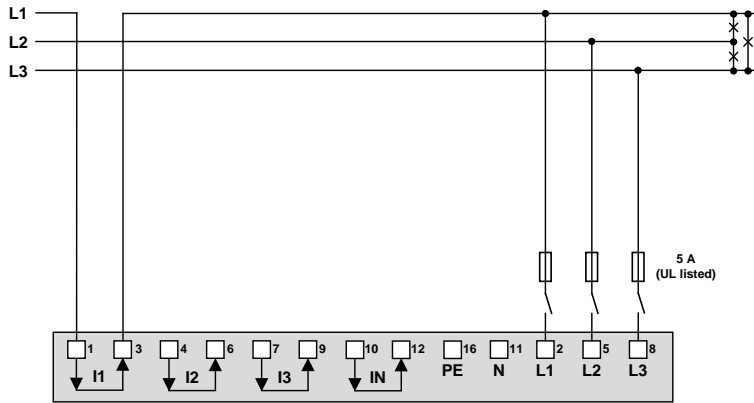
Three wire system, balanced load, phase shift
current measurement: L1, voltage measurement: L3-L1



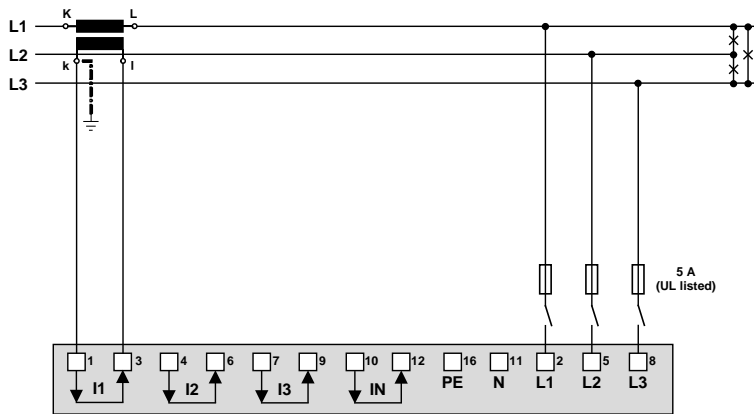
In case of current measurement via L2 or L3 connect the device according to the following table:

| Terminals | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Current meas. via L2 | $I_2(k)$ | $I_2(l)$ | L2 | - | L1 |
| Current meas. via L3 | $I_3(k)$ | $I_3(l)$ | L3 | - | L2 |

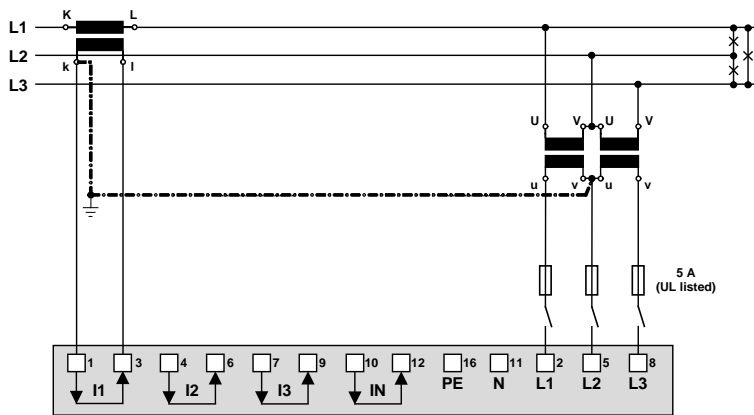
Three wire system, balanced load, current measurement via L1



Direct connection




With current transformer



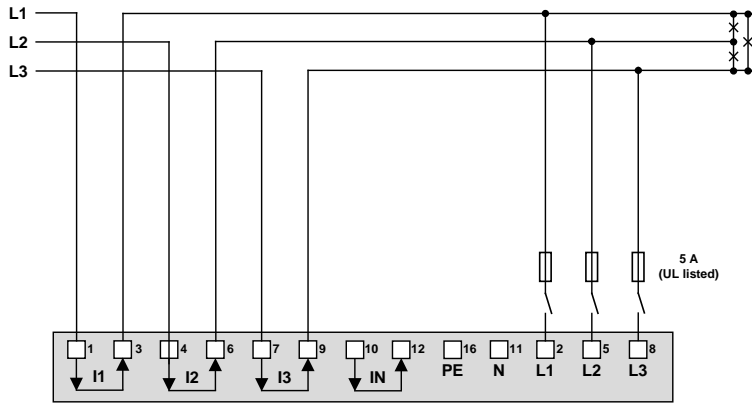
With current and voltage transformers

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

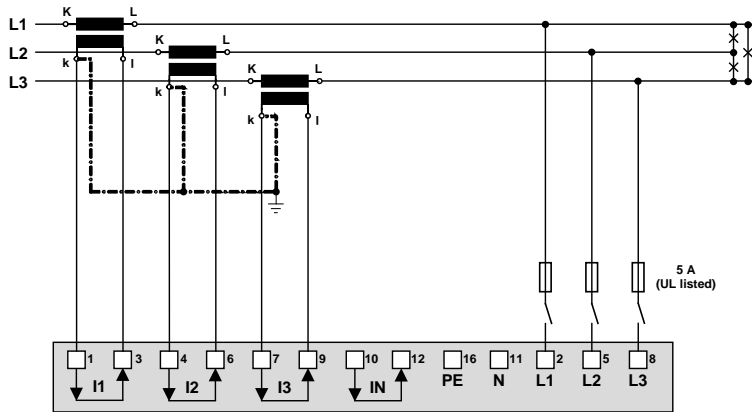
| Terminals | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----|----|----|
| Current meas. via L2 | $I_2(k)$ | $I_2(l)$ | L2 | L3 | L1 |
| Current meas. via L3 | $I_3(k)$ | $I_3(l)$ | L3 | L1 | L2 |

 By rotating the voltage connections the measurements U_{12} , U_{23} and U_{31} will be assigned interchanged!

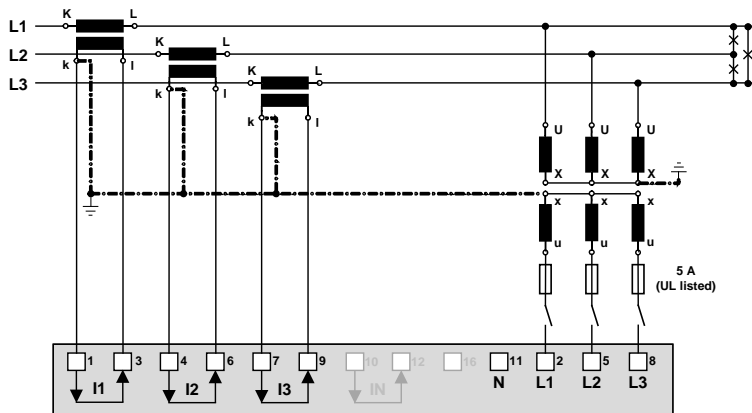
Three wire system, unbalanced load



Direct connection

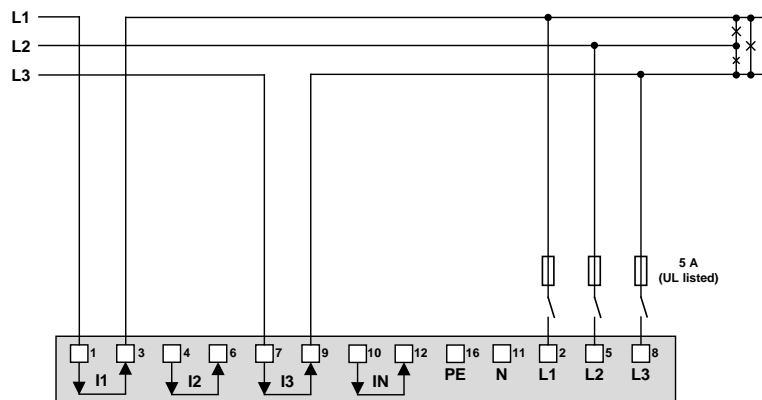


With current transformers

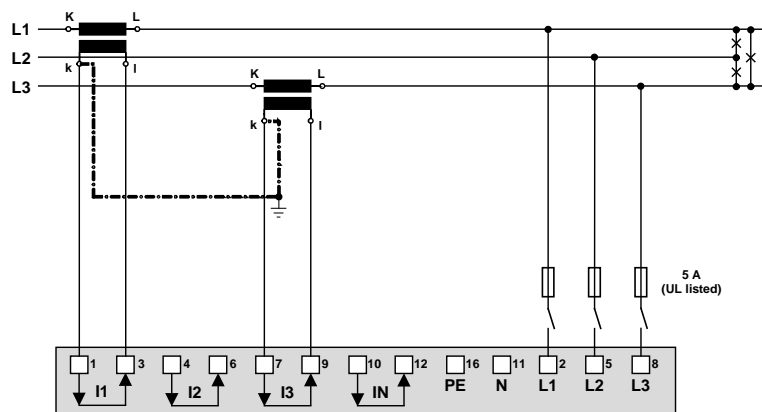


With current and 3 single-pole isolated voltage transformers

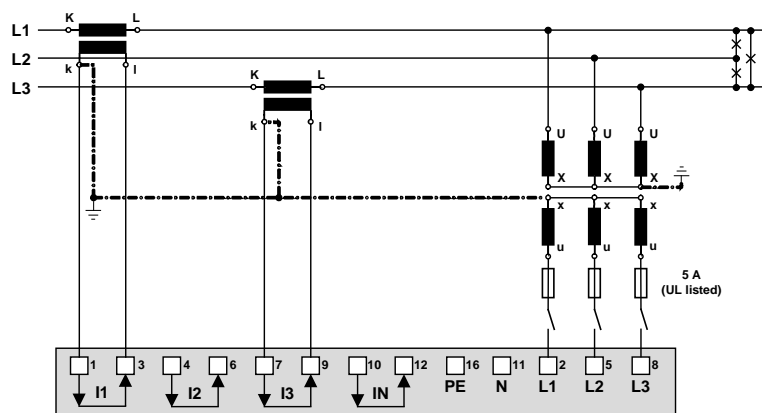
Three wire system, unbalanced load, Aron connection



Direct connection

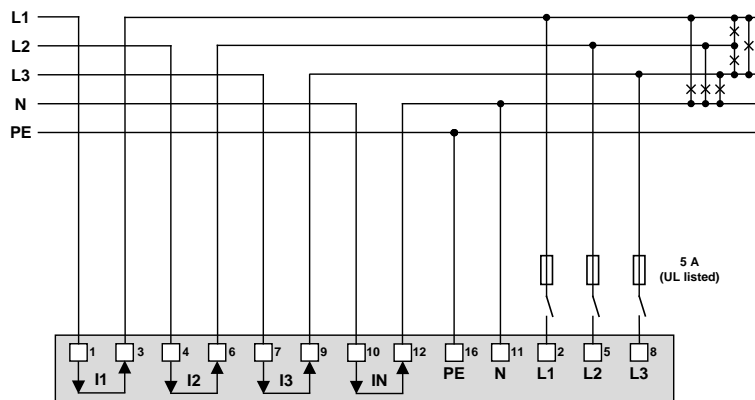


With current transformers



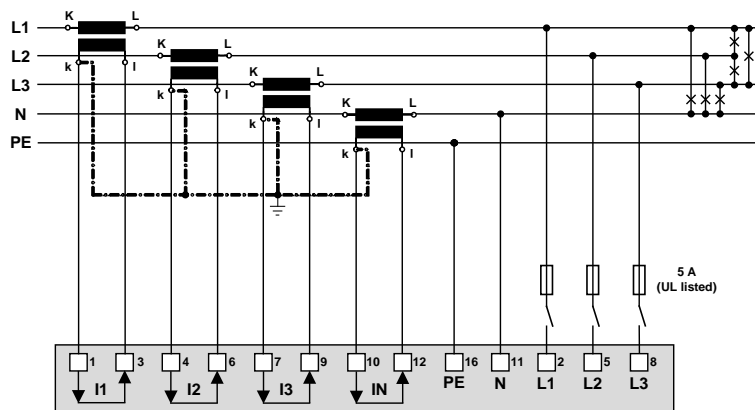
With current and 3 single-pole isolated voltage transformers

Four wire system, unbalanced load



Direct connection

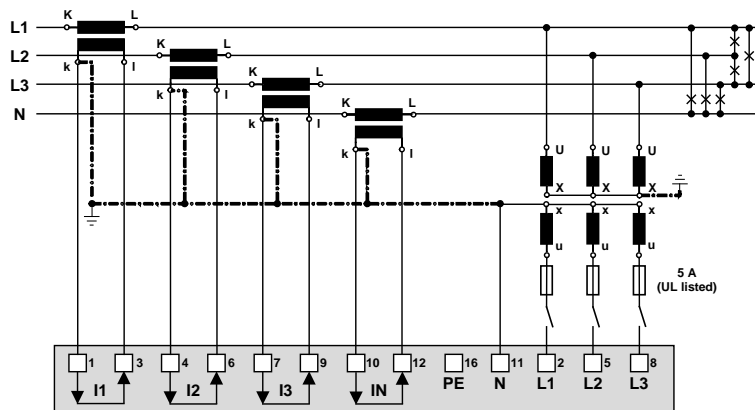
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of IN resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

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

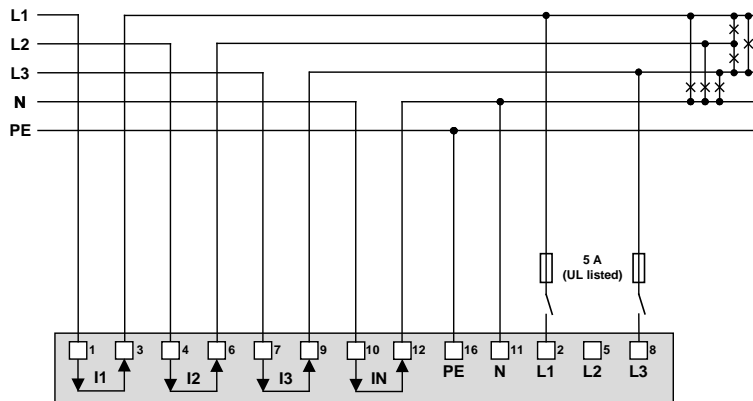
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.



With current and voltage transformer

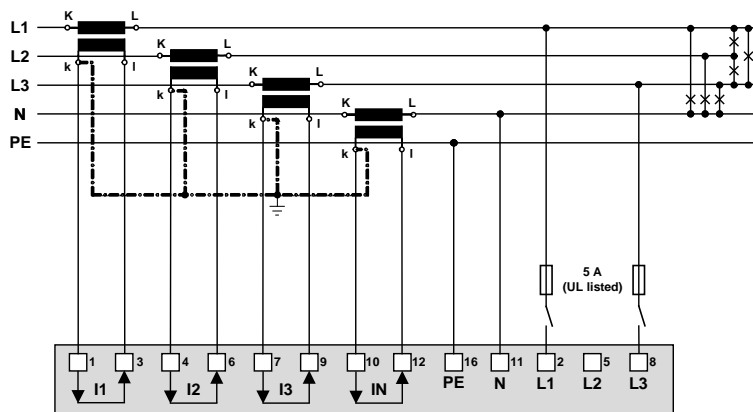
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.

Four wire system, unbalanced load, Open-Y



Direct connection

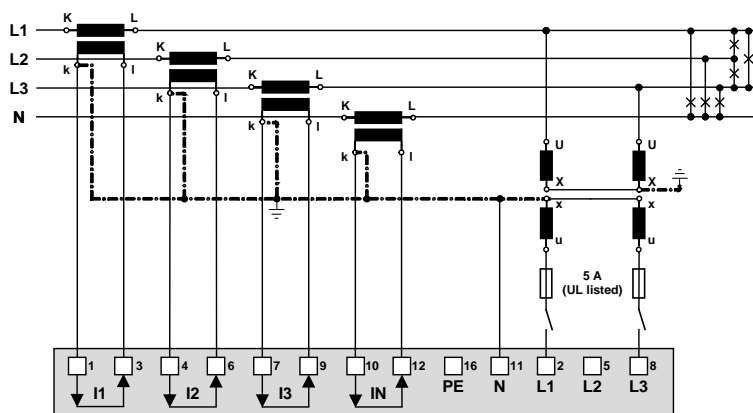
If current I_N or voltage U_{NE} does not need to be measured, connection of I_N resp. PE can be omitted.



With current transformer

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

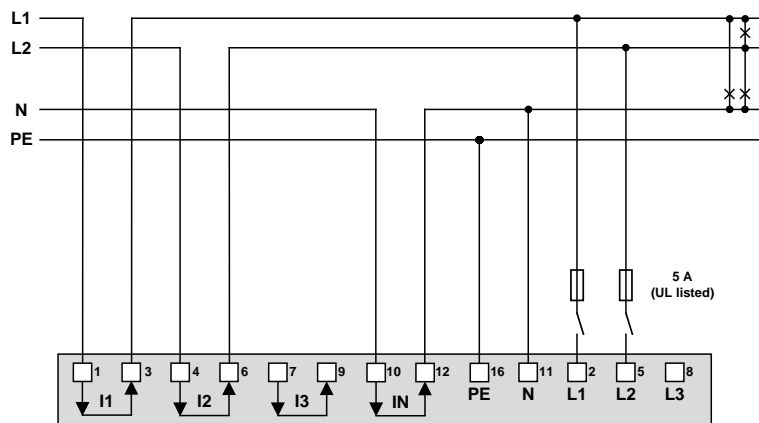
If current I_N does not need to be measured, the corresponding transformer can be omitted.



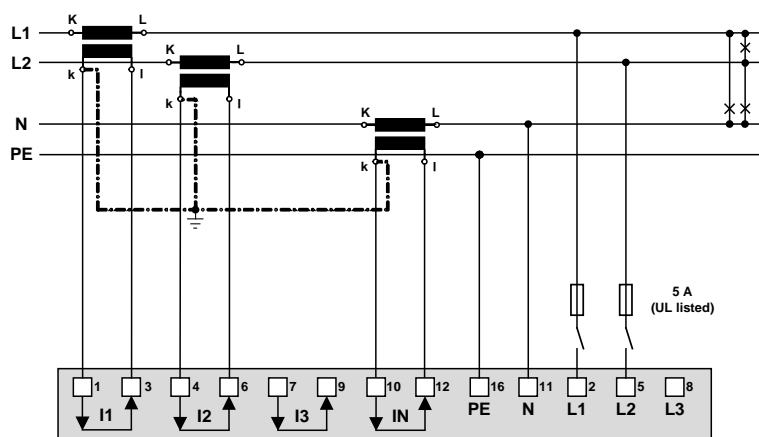
With current and voltage transformer

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

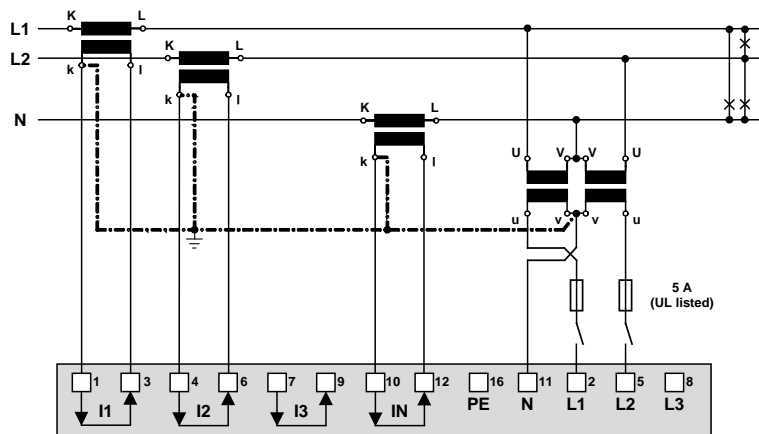
Split-phase ("two phase system"), unbalanced load



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.

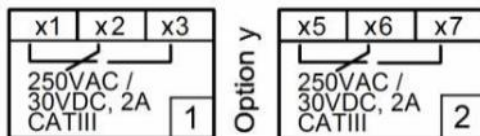
5.6 Relays



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

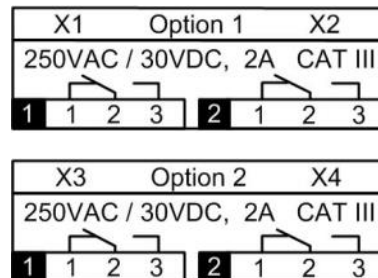
Relays are available for device versions with corresponding I/O extensions only.

CU3000



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

CU5000



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

- ▶ Synchronization of billing intervals in accordance with energy provider
- ▶ Meter tariff switching

Usage of the inputs of the optional input modules

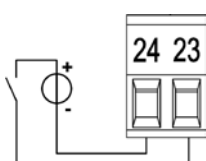
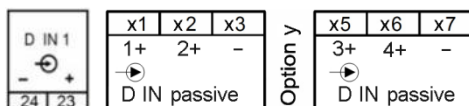
- ▶ Counting input for pulses of meters for any kind of energy (pulse width 30...250ms)
- ▶ Operating feedback of loads for operating time counters
- ▶ Trigger and release signal for monitoring functions

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

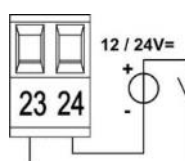
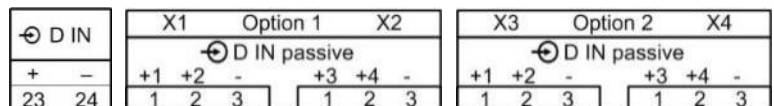


The power supply shall not exceed 30V DC!

CU3000



CU5000



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)

Technical data (acc. EN62053-31, class B)

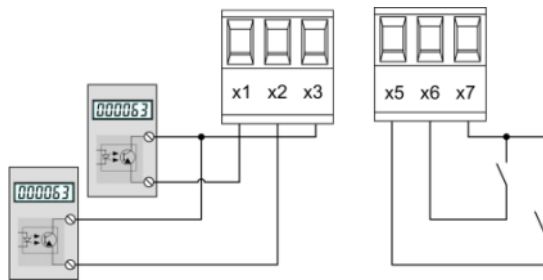
Open circuit voltage $\leq 15\text{ V}$

Short circuit current $< 15\text{ mA}$

Current at $R_{ON}=800\Omega \geq 2\text{ mA}$

CU3000

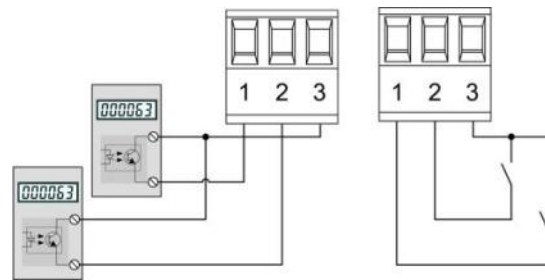
| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----------|-----------------|----|----|
| x1 | x2 | x3 | Option y | x5 | x6 | x7 |
| 1- | 2- | + | | 3- | 4- | + |
| DIN active (S0) | | | | DIN active (S0) | | |



Example with meter pulse and status inputs

CU5000

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|---|----------|----|----|---|
| X1 | | | Option 1 | X2 | | |
| D IN active (S0) | | | | | | |
| -1 | -2 | + | | -3 | -4 | + |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |



5.8 Digital outputs

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



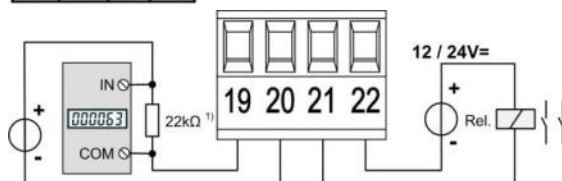
The power supply shall not exceed 30V DC!

Usage as digital output

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

CU3000

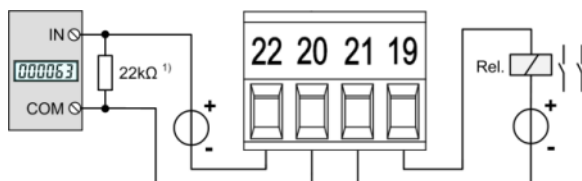
| | | | |
|---------|----|---------|----|
| D OUT 1 | | D OUT 2 | |
| ⊖ | ⊕ | ⊖ | ⊕ |
| 22 | 20 | 21 | 19 |



¹⁾ Recommended if input impedance of counter $> 100\text{ k}\Omega$

CU5000

| | | | |
|-----------|----|-----------|----|
| ⊖ D OUT 1 | | ⊖ D OUT 2 | |
| + | - | + | - |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |

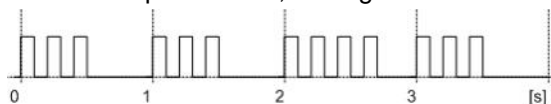


Driving a counter mechanism

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 $\geq 30\text{ms}$ (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.



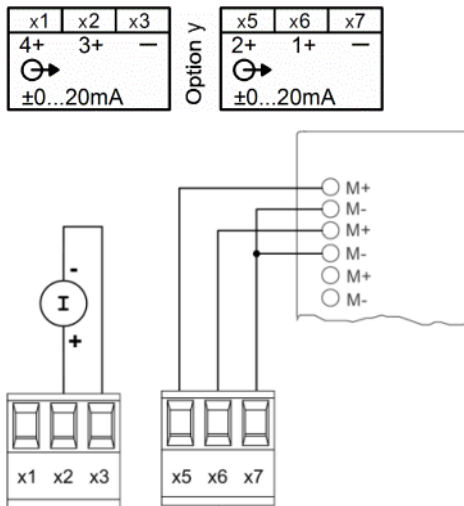
Driving a relay

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 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 |

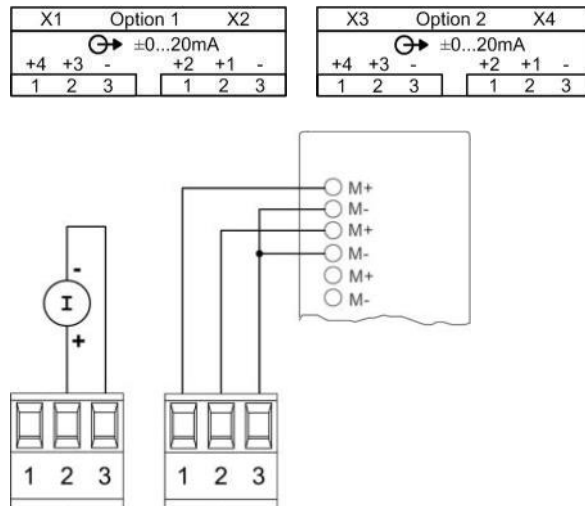
5.9 Analog outputs

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

CU3000



CU5000



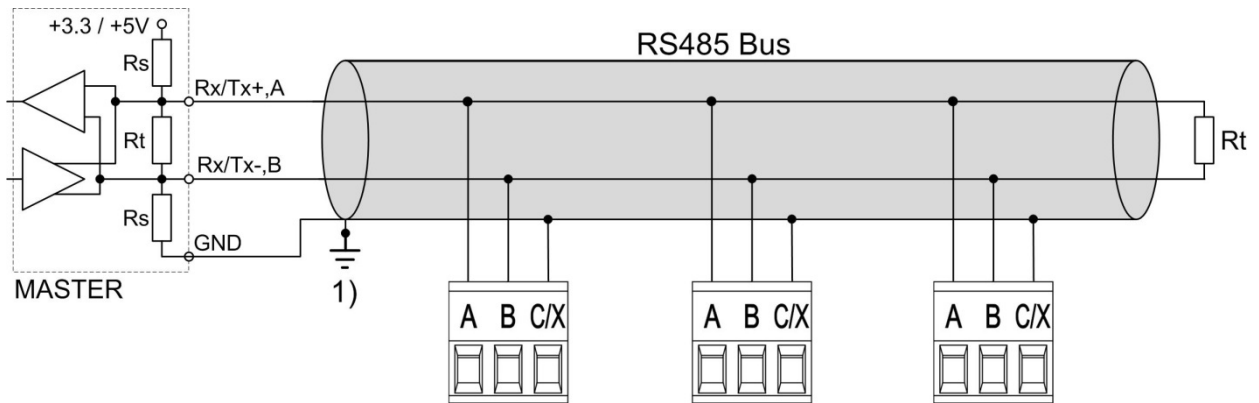
Connection to an analog input card of a PLC or a control system

The device is an isolated measurement device. The individual outputs are galvanically connected, but the modules are 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 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 interruptions the battery needs to be replaced every 3 up to 5 years.



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

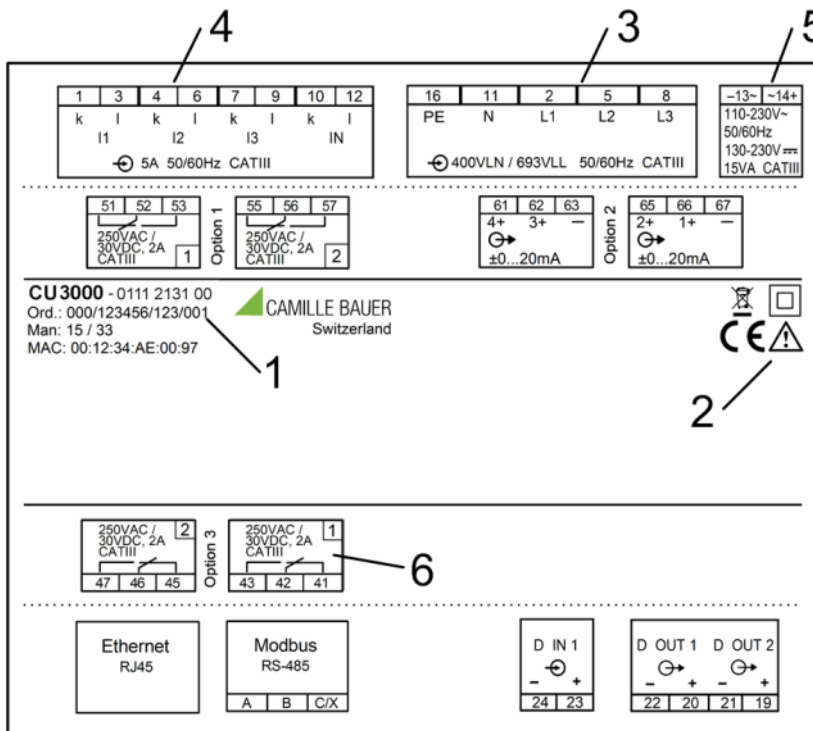
Replace battery pack with a [battery pack of the same type](#) only. Use of another battery may present a risk of fire or explosion.

6. Commissioning



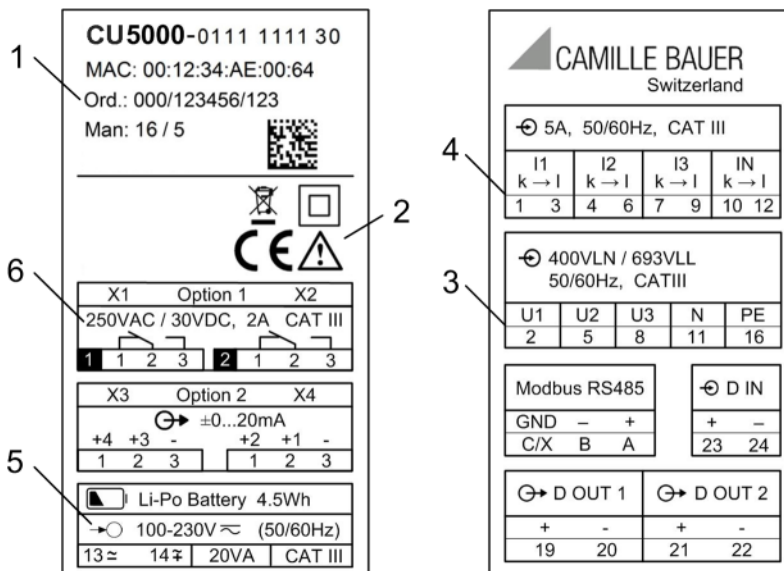
Before commissioning you have to check if the connection data of the device match the data of the plant (see nameplates).

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



- 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 (for devices with display only) or via web browser.

See: [Configuration \(7.5\)](#)

6.2 Operating LED (CU5000 only)



The operating LED shows the present device state.

| Procedure | LED display |
|--|---|
| Booting of device | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flashes green (1 Hz)• If successful: Change to static green display |
| Firmware update | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Change to update mode: Static red• During update: Flashes red (1 Hz)• If successful or cancelled: Booting of device |
| Factory reset or reset of communication settings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During reset: Flashes red (1 Hz)• Then: Booting of device |

6.3 Installation check

By means of the phasor diagram (via local display or webpage) the correct connection of the current and voltage inputs can be checked. In this diagram a technical visualization of the current and voltage phasors is shown, 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)

| <p>Phasor diagram 22.07.2015 17:38</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L1</th> <th>L2</th> <th>L3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230.12</td> <td>230.30</td> <td>230.17</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>-119.99</td> <td>120.00</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135.83</td> <td>103.88</td> <td>98.02</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-19.9</td> <td>-17.9</td> <td>-21.2</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.943</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.935</td> <td>PF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50V/div 50A/div</p> | L1 | L2 | L3 | | 230.12 | 230.30 | 230.17 | V | 0.00 | -119.99 | 120.00 | ° | 135.83 | 103.88 | 98.02 | A | -19.9 | -17.9 | -21.2 | ° | 0.943 | 0.954 | 0.935 | PF | <p>Correct installation (expectation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voltage sequence in clock-wise order: L1 → L2 → L3 ($0^\circ \rightarrow -120^\circ \rightarrow 120^\circ$) Current sequence in clock-wise order: L1 → L2 → L3 Similar angle between voltage and current phasors in all phases (approx. -20°) |
|---|---------|---------|----|--|--------|--------|--------|---|------|---------|---------|---|--------|--------|-------|---|-------|-------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|----|--|
| L1 | L2 | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230.12 | 230.30 | 230.17 | V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 | -119.99 | 120.00 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.83 | 103.88 | 98.02 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -19.9 | -17.9 | -21.2 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.943 | 0.954 | 0.935 | PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Phasor diagram 22.07.2015 17:13</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L1</th> <th>L2</th> <th>L3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230.15</td> <td>230.30</td> <td>230.18</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>-120.00</td> <td>120.00</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135.83</td> <td>103.89</td> <td>98.01</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-22.8</td> <td>158.3</td> <td>-13.8</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.943</td> <td>-0.954</td> <td>0.935</td> <td>PF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50V/div 50A/div</p> | L1 | L2 | L3 | | 230.15 | 230.30 | 230.18 | V | 0.00 | -120.00 | 120.00 | ° | 135.83 | 103.89 | 98.01 | A | -22.8 | 158.3 | -13.8 | ° | 0.943 | -0.954 | 0.935 | PF | <p>What's wrong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Required correction Exchanging the connections of current I_2</p> |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230.15 | 230.30 | 230.18 | V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 | -120.00 | 120.00 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.83 | 103.89 | 98.01 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -22.8 | 158.3 | -13.8 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.943 | -0.954 | 0.935 | PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Phasor diagram 22.07.2015 17:17</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L1</th> <th>L2</th> <th>L3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230.16</td> <td>230.22</td> <td>230.29</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>120.00</td> <td>-119.99</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135.83</td> <td>103.88</td> <td>98.01</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-24.6</td> <td>101.5</td> <td>-134.2</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.943</td> <td>-0.218</td> <td>-0.775</td> <td>PF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50V/div 50A/div</p> | L1 | L2 | L3 | | 230.16 | 230.22 | 230.29 | V | 0.00 | 120.00 | -119.99 | ° | 135.83 | 103.88 | 98.01 | A | -24.6 | 101.5 | -134.2 | ° | 0.943 | -0.218 | -0.775 | PF | <p>What's wrong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Required correction Exchanging the connections of the voltages L2 and L3</p> |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230.16 | 230.22 | 230.29 | V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 | 120.00 | -119.99 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.83 | 103.88 | 98.01 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -24.6 | 101.5 | -134.2 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.943 | -0.218 | -0.775 | PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Phasor diagram 22.07.2015 17:16</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L1</th> <th>L2</th> <th>L3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230.17</td> <td>230.19</td> <td>230.27</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>120.00</td> <td>-120.00</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135.85</td> <td>103.89</td> <td>98.00</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-19.9</td> <td>-77.9</td> <td>-141.3</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.943</td> <td>0.217</td> <td>-0.775</td> <td>PF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50V/div 50A/div</p> | L1 | L2 | L3 | | 230.17 | 230.19 | 230.27 | V | 0.00 | 120.00 | -120.00 | ° | 135.85 | 103.89 | 98.00 | A | -19.9 | -77.9 | -141.3 | ° | 0.943 | 0.217 | -0.775 | PF | <p>What's wrong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Required correction Exchanging the connections of the voltages L2 and L3 and reversing the polarity of the current input I_2</p> |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230.17 | 230.19 | 230.27 | V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 | 120.00 | -120.00 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.85 | 103.89 | 98.00 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -19.9 | -77.9 | -141.3 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.943 | 0.217 | -0.775 | PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Phasor diagram 22.07.2015 17:18</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>L1</th> <th>L2</th> <th>L3</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>230.20</td> <td>230.26</td> <td>230.17</td> <td>V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>-119.99</td> <td>120.02</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>135.83</td> <td>103.87</td> <td>98.02</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.1</td> <td>102.1</td> <td>98.7</td> <td>°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-0.183</td> <td>-0.218</td> <td>-0.160</td> <td>PF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>50V/div 50A/div</p> | L1 | L2 | L3 | | 230.20 | 230.26 | 230.17 | V | 0.00 | -119.99 | 120.02 | ° | 135.83 | 103.87 | 98.02 | A | 100.1 | 102.1 | 98.7 | ° | -0.183 | -0.218 | -0.160 | PF | <p>What's wrong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Required correction Cyclical exchange of the voltage connections: $L1 \rightarrow L3$, $L2 \rightarrow L1$, $L3 \rightarrow L2$. As an alternative the sequence of all current may be changed as well (more effort required).</p> |
| L1 | L2 | L3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 230.20 | 230.26 | 230.17 | V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.00 | -119.99 | 120.02 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 135.83 | 103.87 | 98.02 | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100.1 | 102.1 | 98.7 | ° | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| -0.183 | -0.218 | -0.160 | PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

6.4 Ethernet installation

6.4.1 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 factory setting of the IP address is: 192.168.1.101

The settings of the Ethernet interface can be performed via the menu Settings | Communication | 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.
- **Default gateway:** Is used to resolve addresses during communication between different networks. It should contain a valid address within the directly addressable network.
- **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.

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 01100101 |
| Subnet mask | 255.255.255.224 | 11111111 11111111 11111111 11100000 |
| | variable range | xxxxxx |
| First address | 192.168. 1. 96 | 11000000 10101000 00000001 01100000 |
| Last address | 192.168. 1.127 | 11000000 10101000 00000001 01111111 |

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

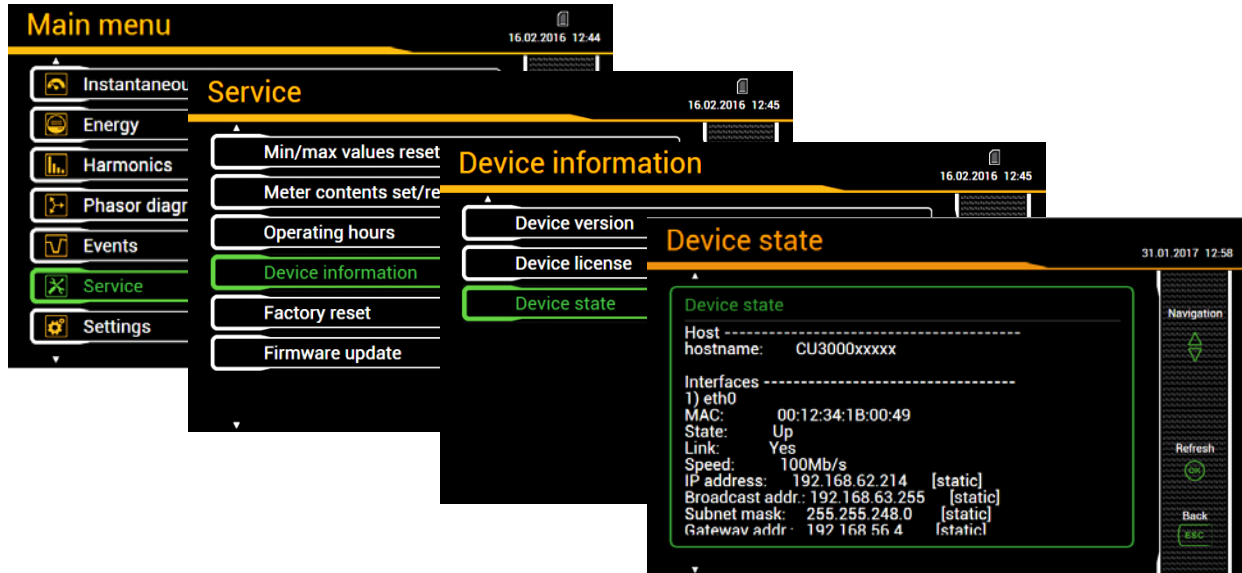
| Example 2 | decimal | binary |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| IP address | 192.168. 57. 64 | 11000000 10101000 00111001 01000000 |
| Subnet mask | 255.255.252. 0 | 11111111 11111111 11111100 00000000 |
| | variable range | xx xxxxxxxx |
| First address | 192.168. 56. 0 | 11000000 10101000 00111000 00000000 |
| Last address | 192.168. 59.255 | 11000000 10101000 00111011 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. 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. Please keep in mind, that when using the web browser you need to know the IP address in advance to establish a connection.



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* 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 no time synchronization is desired, assign the address 0.0.0.0 to both NTP servers.

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 possible - and thus time synchronization. Your network administrator can provide you the necessary information.

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. The setting of the Modbus TCP port is done as shown above. 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 very often disabled. This may lead to a situation where no communication between networks (e.g. via Internet) is possible.

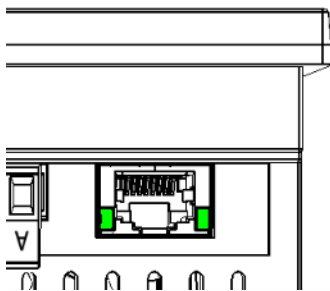
6.4.2 Connection

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

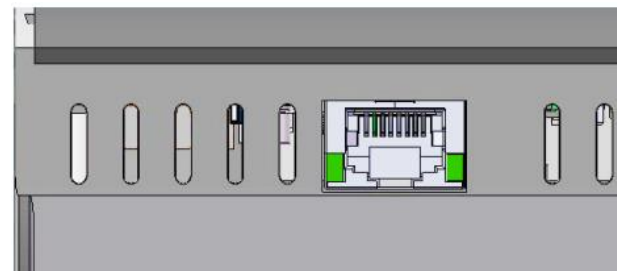
- Interface: RJ45 connector, Ethernet 100BaseTX
- Mode: 10/100 MBit/s, full / half duplex, Auto-negotiation
- Protocols: http, Modbus/TCP, NTP

Functionality of the LED's

CU3000



CU5000



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

MAC address

To have a unique identification of Ethernet devices in a network, to each connection a unique MAC address is assigned. This address is given on the nameplate.

Compared to the IP address, which may be modified by the user at any time, the MAC address is statically.

CU3000

CU3000 - 0111 2131 00
Ord.: 000/123456/123/001
Man: 15 / 33
MAC: 00:12:34:AE:00:97



CU5000

CU5000-0111 1111 30
MAC: 00:12:34:19:00:64
Ord.: 000/123456/123
Man: 16 / 5



6.4.3 Resetting the communication settings of the CU5000




If the communication settings are no longer known, they can be reset to the default settings by pressing the sunk-in reset button (located below the operating LED) for at least 3s. During the reset the operating LED flashes red. After the reset the device is rebooted.

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 has 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".



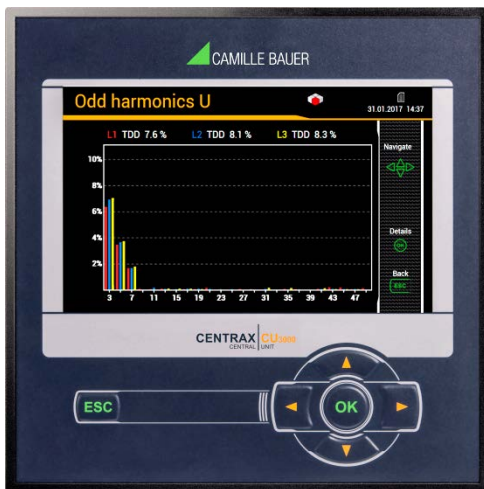
The password can be modified by the user. Permitted characters are 'a'...'z', 'A'...'Z' and '0'...'9', length 4...12 characters.

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!

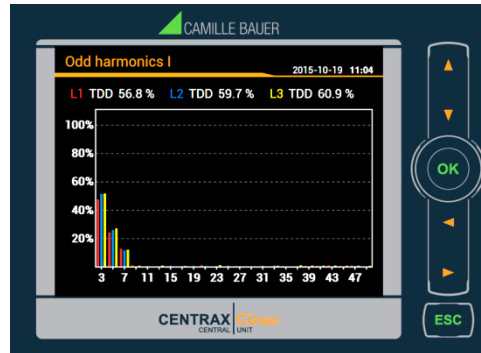
| Representation | Security system active | Security system deactivated / inactive |
|----------------|---|---|
| Device display |  |  |
| Webpage |  |  |

7. Operating the device

7.1 Operating elements



CU3000



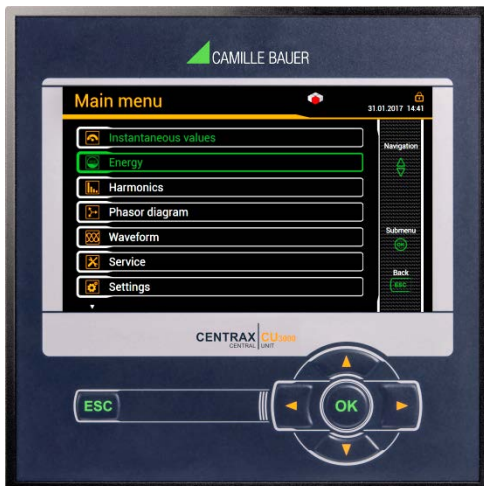
CU5000

The operation of devices with display is performed by means of 6 keys:

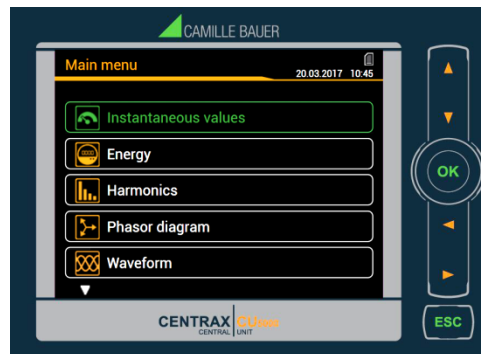
- 4 keys for **navigation** (◀, ▲, ▼, ▶) and for the selection of values
- OK for **selection** or confirmation
- ESC for **menu display**, terminate or cancel

The **function** of the operating keys changes in some measurement displays, during parameterization and in service functions. For the CU3000 the valid functionality of the keys is then shown in a help bar.

7.2 Selecting the information to display



CU3000



CU5000

For devices with 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

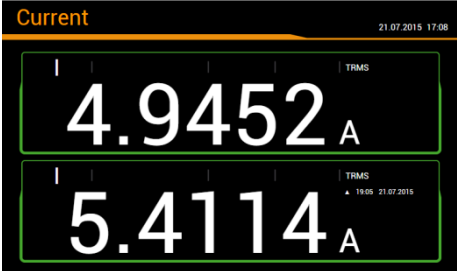
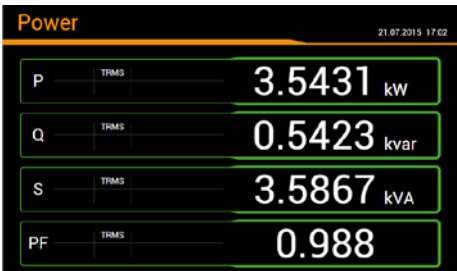
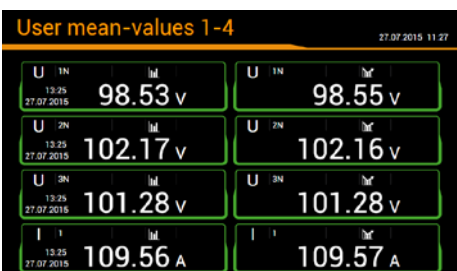
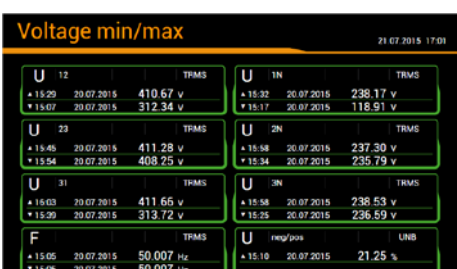
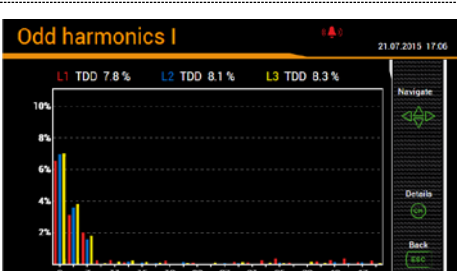
The menu item chosen using ▲, ▼ can be selected using **OK**. Repeat the procedure in possible submenus until the required information is displayed.

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

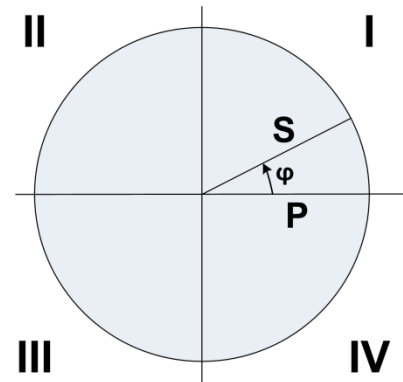
For displaying measurement information the device uses both numerical and numerical-graphical measurement displays.

| 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 be 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.

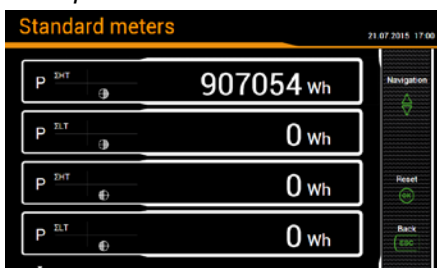


Used symbols

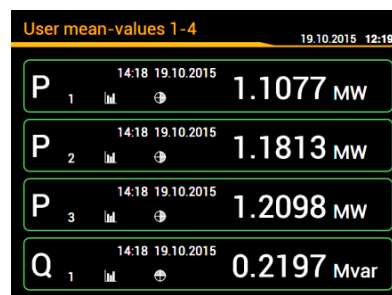
For defining a measurement uniquely, a short description (e.g. U_{1N}) and a unit (e.g. V) are often not sufficient. Some measurements need further information, which is given by one of the following symbols or a combination of these symbols:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|--|
|  | 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 | ∅ | Average (of RMS values) |

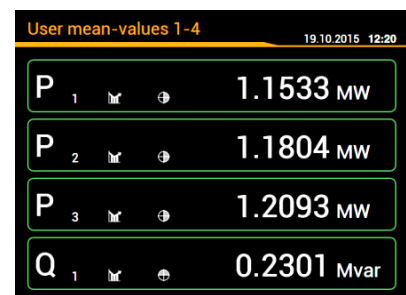
Examples



CU3000: Meters with tariff and quadrant information



CU5000: User mean values, last value



CU5000: User mean values, trend

7.4 Resetting measurement data

- **Minimum and maximum values** 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:** time/date, time zone, date format, display language
- **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: Is used as the 100% reference for monitoring the voltage events of the disturbance logger. It corresponds to the declared input voltage U_{din} in accordance with IEC 61000-4-30*
- *Nominal current: Used 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*
- **Disturbance logger:** Definition of parameters for monitoring the PQ events voltage dip, voltage interruption and voltage swell
- **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

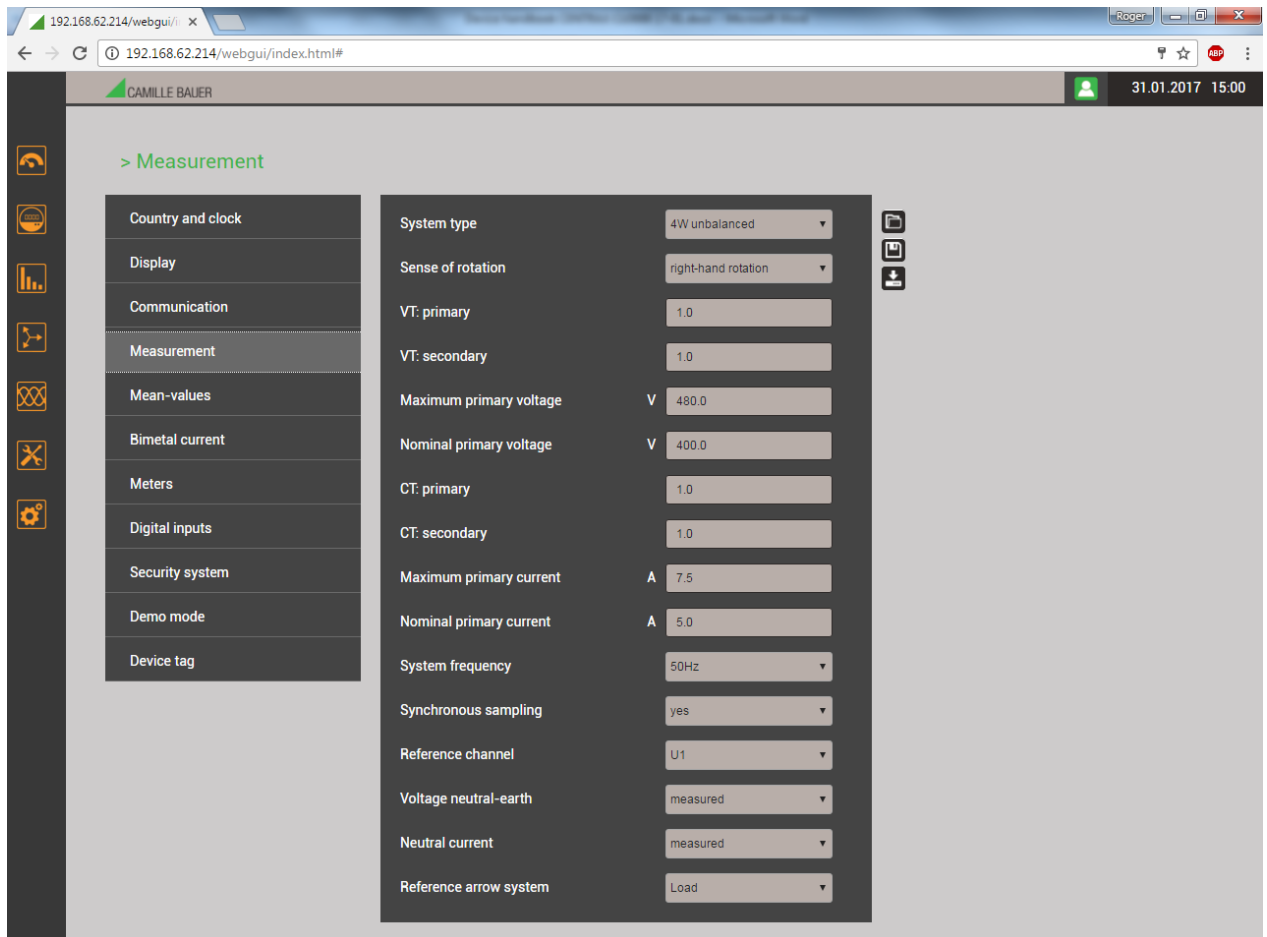
- **Digital inputs:** Debounce time (minimum pulse width) and polarity of the [digital input](#)
- **Security system:** Definition of password and password protection active/inactive
- **Demo mode:** Activation of a presentation mode; measurement data will be simulated. Demo mode is automatically stopped when rebooting the device.
- **Device tag:** Input of a free text for describing the device

7.5.2 Configuration via web browser

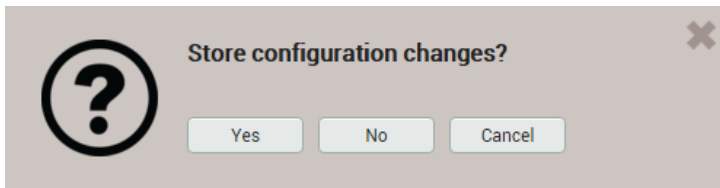
| | |
|---|--|
|  | It's recommended to use either Google-Chrome or Firefox as browser. |
|  | Internet Explorer works with limitations only (partly missing texts, firmware update not possible) |

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.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>Loading a configuration file from a storage media</p> <p>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.</p> <div data-bbox="454 936 1275 1323" data-label="Image"> </div> |
|  | <p>Storing the current parameter settings of the WEB-GUI into the device</p> |
|  | <p>Saving the device configuration to a storage media</p> <p>Attention: Modifications in the WEB-GUI, which haven't been stored in the device, will not be written to the storage media.</p> |

7.6 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean-values versus time • Periodical meter readings |  Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean value logger • Meter logger |
| Events | In Form of a logbook with time information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event and alarm list • Operator list |
| Disturbance recorder | Events will be registered in the disturbance recorder list. By selecting the entries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the course of the RMS values of all U/I • the curve shape of all U/I during the disturbance will be recorded |  Events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance recorder |

7.6.1 Periodical data

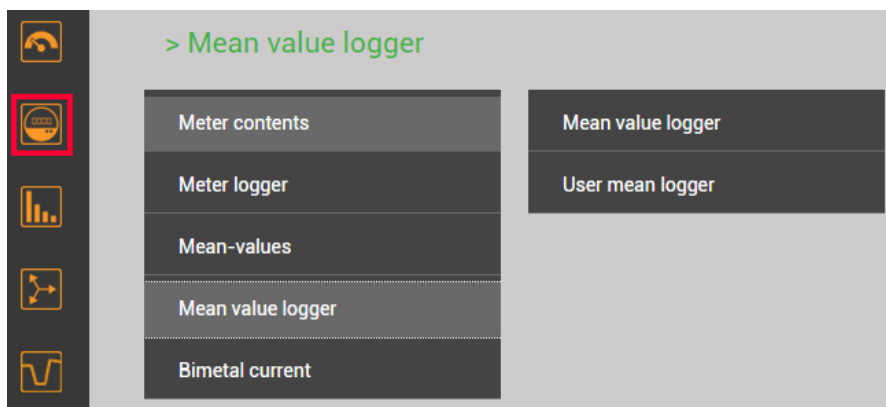
Configuration of the periodical data recording

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 | 79.89 kW | 65.75 kW | 109.42 kW |
| 2 | 14.06.2016, 14:32:00.000 | 93.65 kW | 74.90 kW | 123.97 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 | 80.77 kW | 67.35 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 | 90.96 kW | 69.96 kW | 114.12 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 |
| 10 | 14.06.2016, 14:24:00.000 | 89.96 kW | 70.46 kW | 134.78 kW |

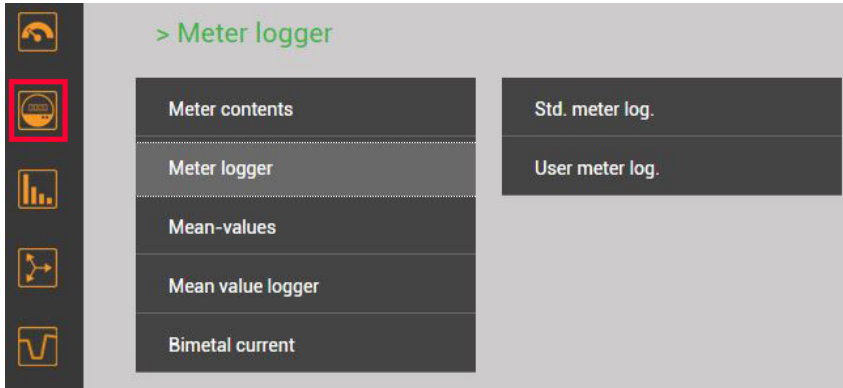
Mean values in table format

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

> Std. meter log.

Log. ΣP(+IV) | Log. ΣP(+II+III) | Log. ΣQ(+II) | Log. ΣQ(+II+IV)

«Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next» Results per page 25

| # | time | ΣP(+IV), ΣIT | ΣP(+IV), ΣHT |
|----|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 15.06.2016, 14:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 33276.80 kWh |
| 2 | 15.06.2016, 13:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 33203.10 kWh |
| 3 | 15.06.2016, 12:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 33137.40 kWh |
| 4 | 15.06.2016, 11:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 33069.10 kWh |
| 5 | 15.06.2016, 10:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32996 kWh |
| 6 | 15.06.2016, 09:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32919.70 kWh |
| 7 | 15.06.2016, 08:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32849.90 kWh |
| 8 | 15.06.2016, 07:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32784 kWh |
| 9 | 15.06.2016, 06:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32735.30 kWh |
| 10 | 15.06.2016, 05:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32719.10 kWh |
| 11 | 15.06.2016, 04:00:00.000 | 0 kWh | 32687.10 kWh |

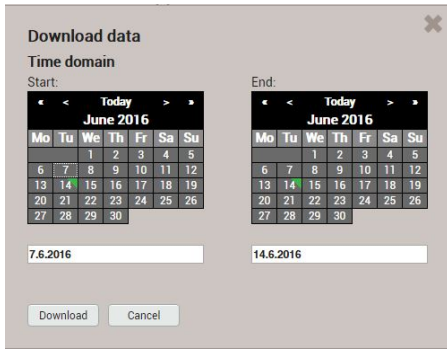
Meter content readings in table form


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



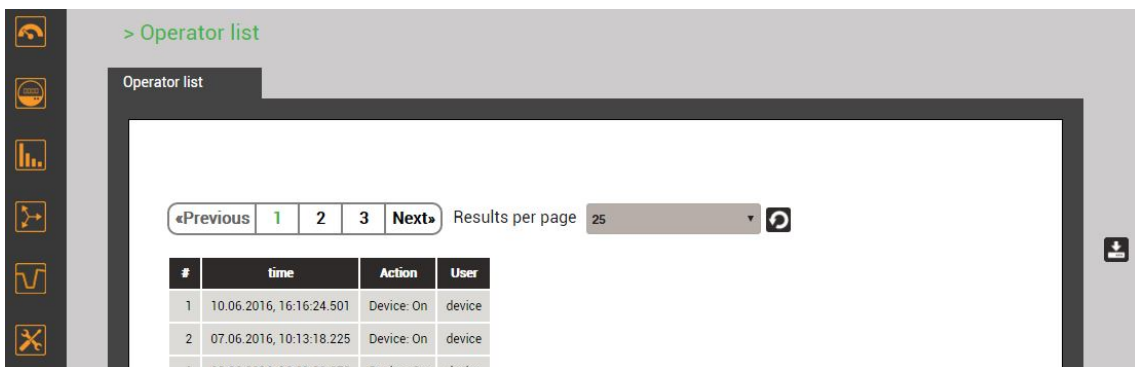
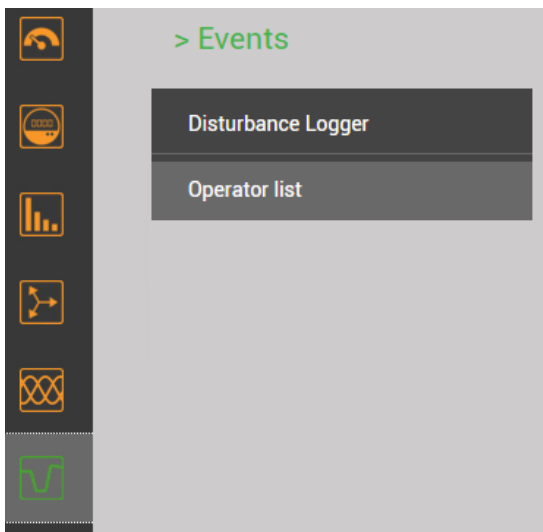
Via  the time range of the data to export can be selected. A CSV (Comma separated value) file will be generated. This can be imported als a text file to Excel, with comma as a separator.

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

7.6.2 Events

Displaying of event entries

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



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

7.6.3 Disturbance recorder

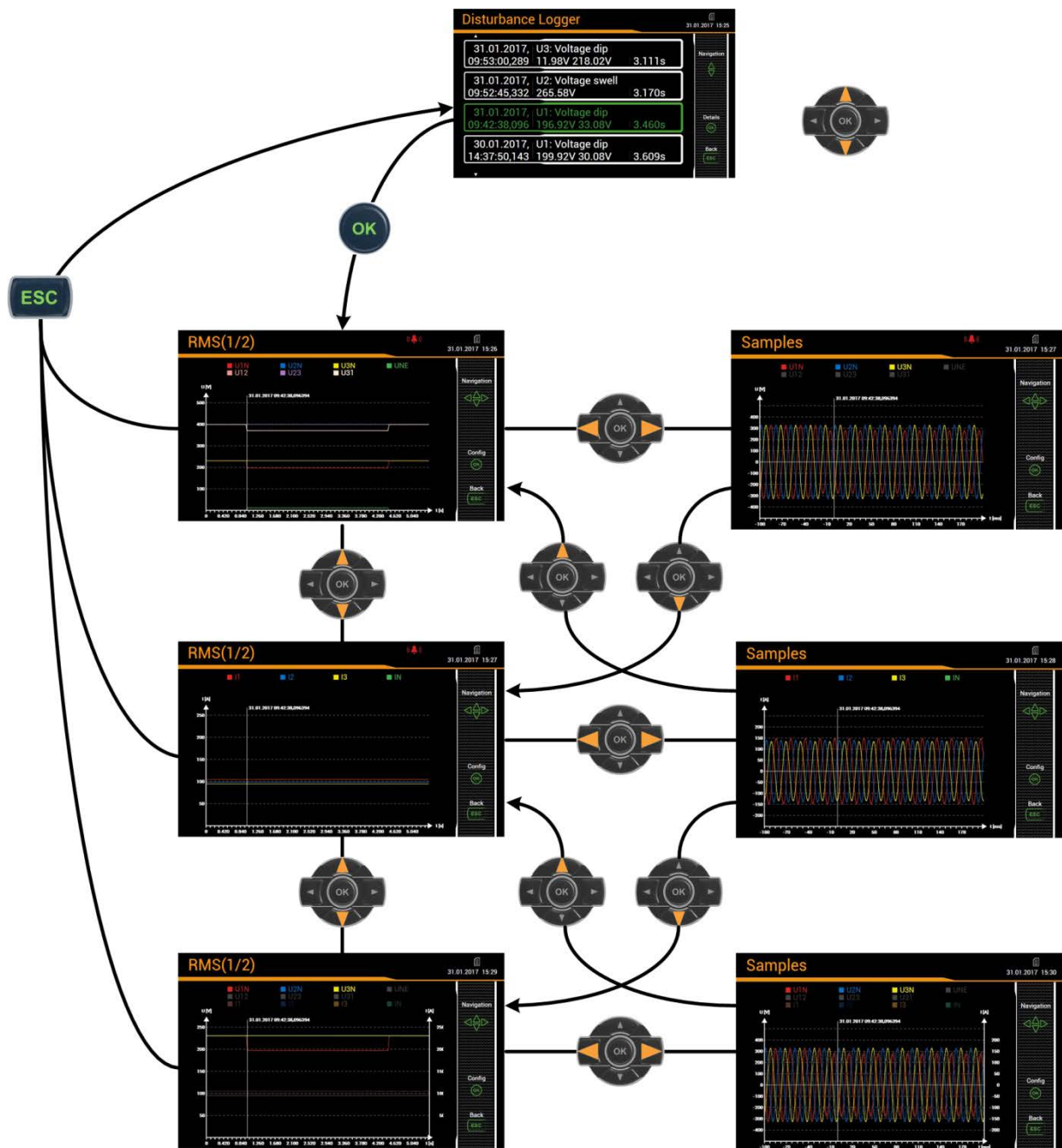
Configuration of the events to record

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

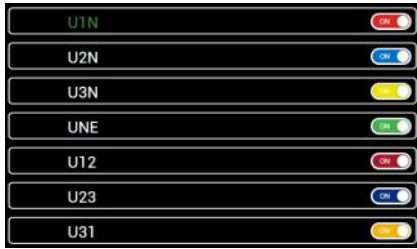


Display matrix on the local display

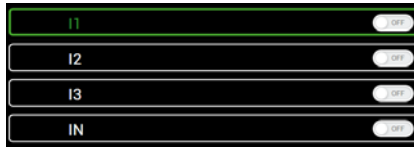
Restriction of the quantities to display on the local display

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>.

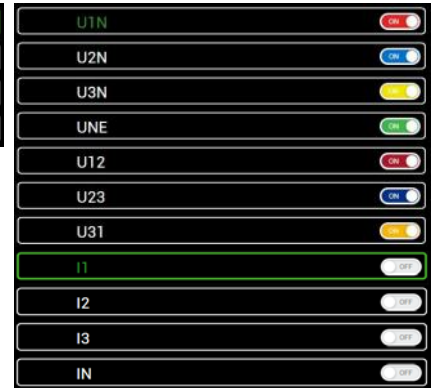
Voltage display



Current display



Mixed display

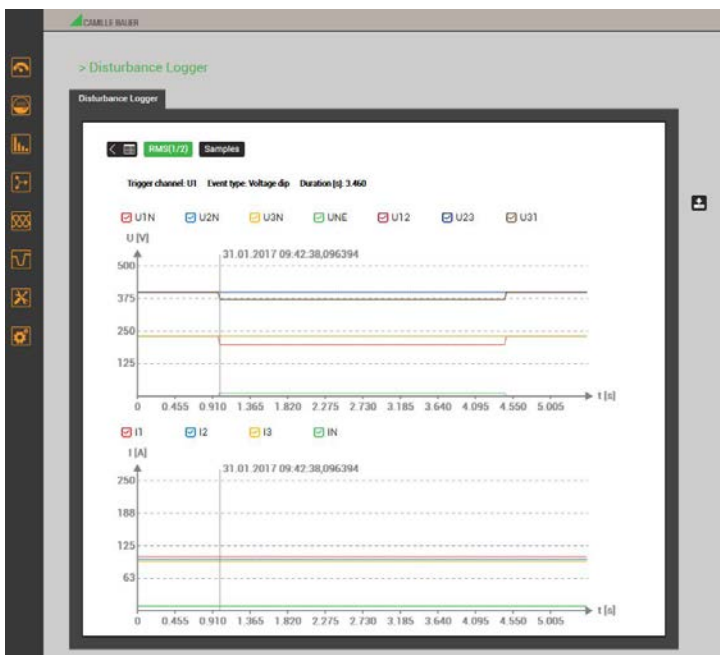


Display of disturbance recordings (WEB-GUI)

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.

| # | time | Trigger channel | Event type | Event value | Event value | Duration [s] |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 31.01.2017, 09:53:00,289 | U3 | Voltage dip | Residual voltage: 11.98 V | Depth: 218.02 V | 3.111 |
| 2 | 31.01.2017, 09:52:45,332 | U2 | Voltage swell | Maximum magnitude: 265.58 V | | 3.170 |
| 3 | 31.01.2017, 09:42:38,096 | U1 | Voltage dip | Residual voltage: 196.92 V | Depth: 33.08 V | 3.460 |
| 4 | 30.01.2017, 14:27:50,143 | U1 | Voltage dip | Residual voltage: 199.92 V | Depth: 30.08 V | 3.609 |

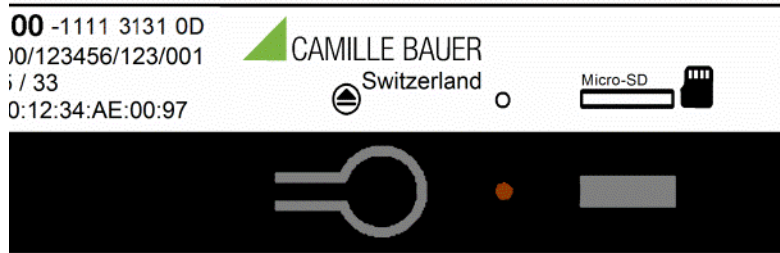
List of disturbance recordings



Graphical display of a disturbance recording

7.6.4 Micro SD card (CU3000 only)

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 scope via display.

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

7.7 Timeouts

Devices with display are designed for displaying 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. CODESYS Quick Start

CODESYS is a hardware independent developing environment which can be used to create control applications on a target system (here CENTRAX CUx000). For creating the application any of the programming languages according can be used.

A detailed description of CODESYS is available via the help menu inside the developing environment. The following information is a brief introduction to the operation of CODESYS.

8.1 CODESYS development environment

In order to be able to use the control functionality of the devices of the CENTRAX series the CODESYS development environment is required. This can be downloaded free of charge from our homepage

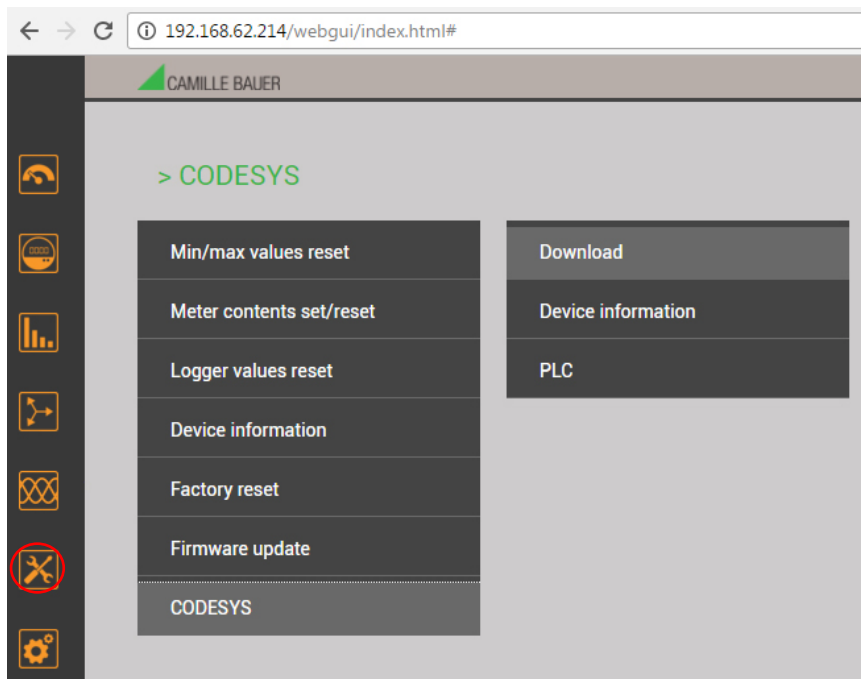
in a version tested with the devices. All necessary licenses are stored in the hardware and are therefore included in the scope of supply.

- **Install the CODESYS development environment on your PC**

8.2 CENTRAX device description

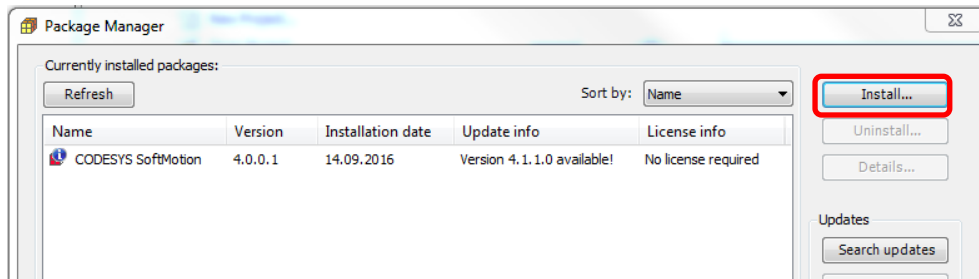
For CENTRAX devices to be used in the development environment as a hardware resource resp. target platform, it is necessary to install a corresponding device description file. This file describes the possibilities of the device. Once it is installed, CENTRAX devices are available in the device list and their functionality can be used.

The device description can directly be downloaded from the device using its webpage. To do so, enter the IP address of the device in your browser, e.g. 192.168.62.214 as shown below. The device description can be downloaded via the service menu using **CODESYS → Download**. The file is stored in the folder **package/**. Alternatively the file can also be downloaded from our website



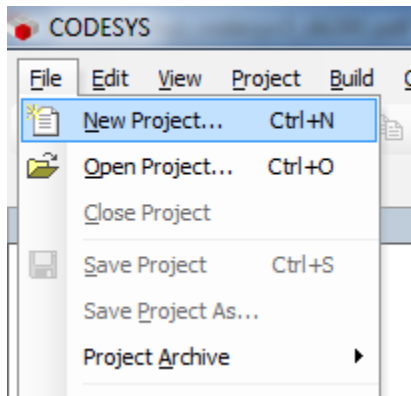
The device description can then be installed in two ways.

- Double click on the device description file CENTRAX_CUx000_<version>.package
The prerequisite is the installed CODESYS development environment and sufficient user rights.
- Via Tools | Package Manager in the CODESYS development environment
You may need to run the CODESYS development environment with administrative privileges.

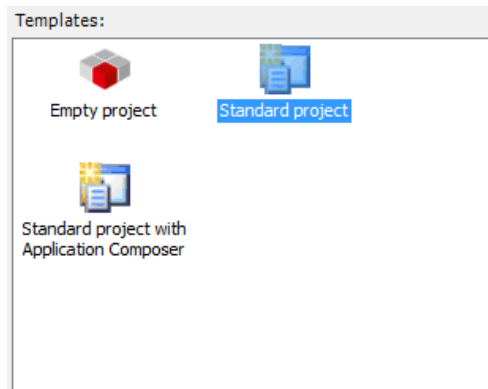


8.3 Create a project

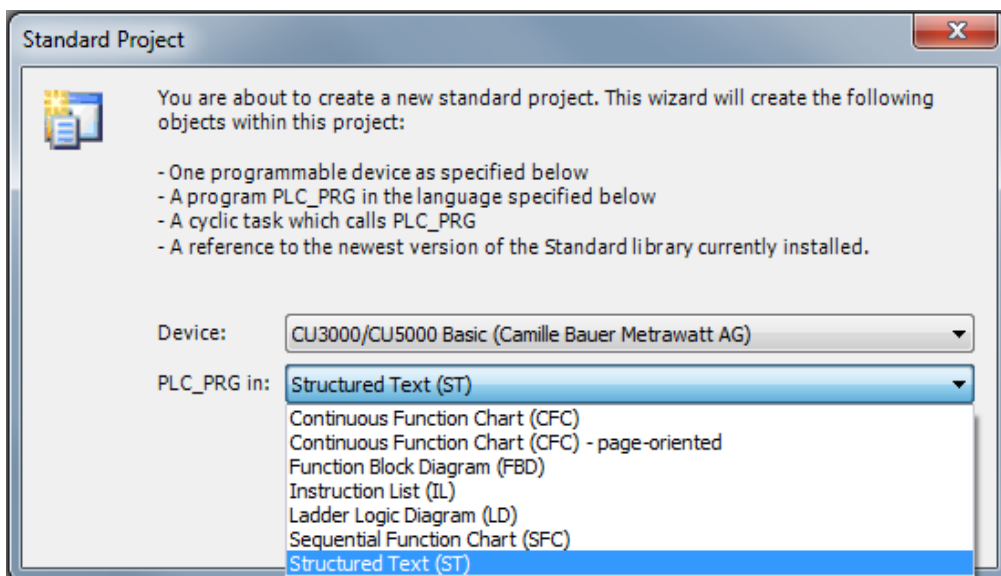
a) File | New Project →



Standard project

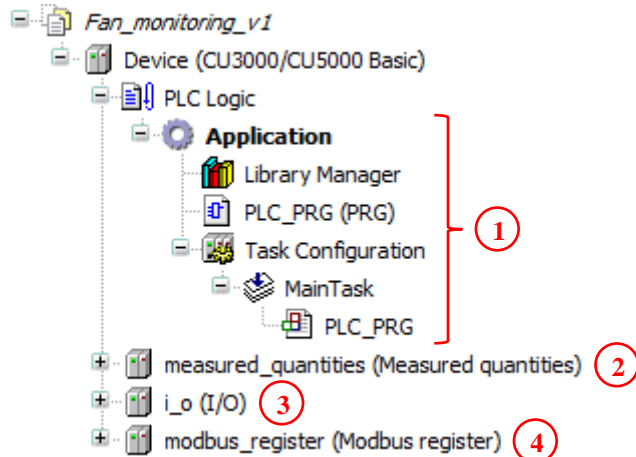


- b) Next to **Device** select the performance class (Basic, Advanced, Professional) of the target device, e.g. CU3000/CU5000 Basic, at **PLC_PRG** select the programming language to be used for creating the application.



8.4 CU3000/CU5000 Device tree

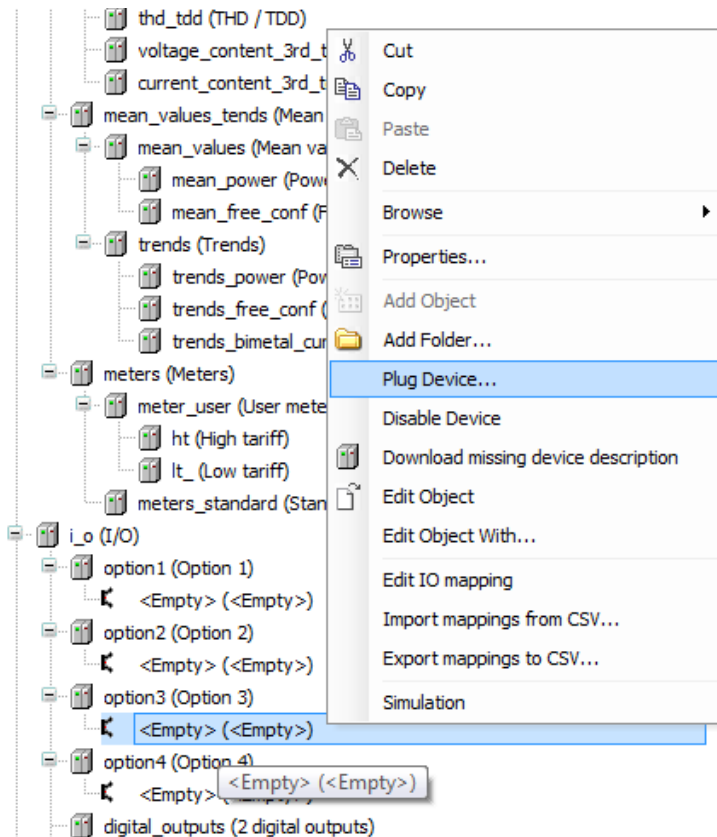
The new created project is now visible on the left side of the main window. The device tree contains the application **1**, the measurement image **2**, the input and outputs **3** and an additional Modbus image **4**.



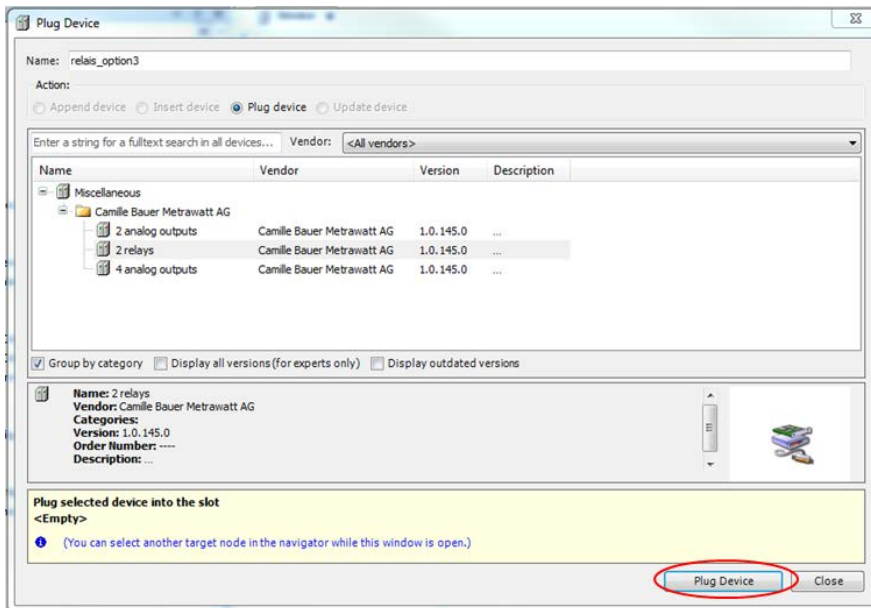
8.5 Selection of the I/O extension modules

The I/O options can vary depending on the device version ordered. So, before the corresponding I/O channels can be used by the control application they have to be selected.

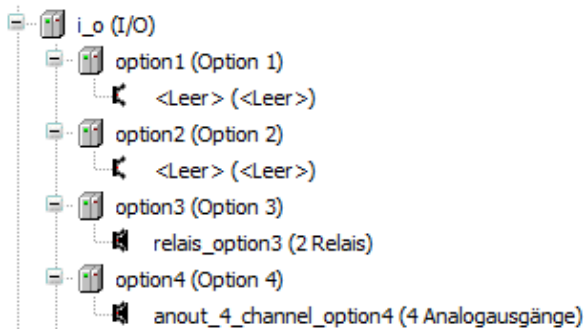
The options need to be configured in the device tree of the project via **I/O → option x**. For a CU3000 all I/O options may be assigned, for a CU5000 option 1 and 2 only. Right click on the field **<Empty>** and select **Plug Device** to open the appropriate configuration window.



Select the correct module and confirm via „Plug Device“.



Repeat this procedure until all used options have been plugged in. Leave all unused modules empty.



8.6 Creating the CODESYS application

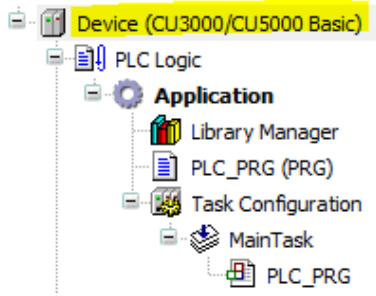
At this stage in the project the control application needs to be created. For that a POU (Programmable Organisation Unit) with name **PLC_PRG** was generated during project creation. Double click on this item to open the editor view.

In the declaration part **1** variables and other POUs may be declared, which will be needed in this PLC_PRG. In the bottom part **2** the program code will be written. On the right side **3** a ToolBox is located, from where objects may be included into the program via Drag & Drop. The tool box depends on the programming language selected.

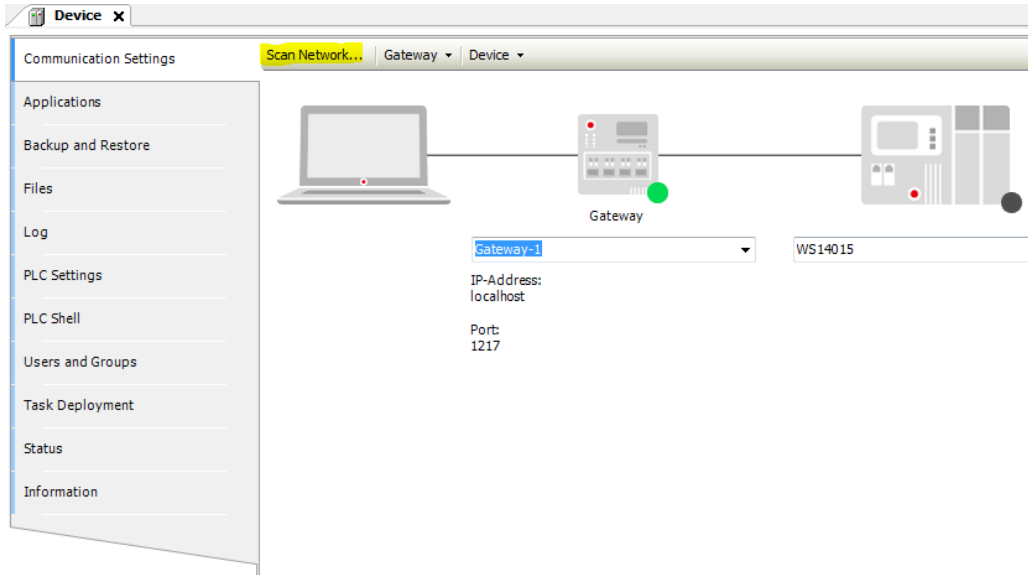
The further process for the creation of the application is not part of these brief instructions.



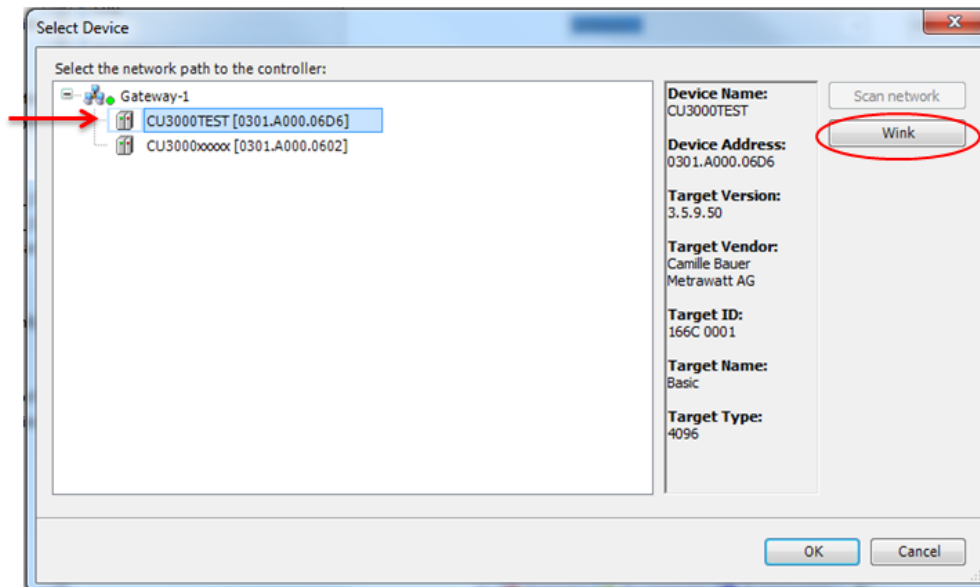
8.7 Establishing a connection to the device



Double click on **Device (CU3000/CU5000 Basic)** in the device tree. The below shown view will be opened.



In the communication settings click on **Scan Network**. A list will be shown with all the devices visible from your PC.



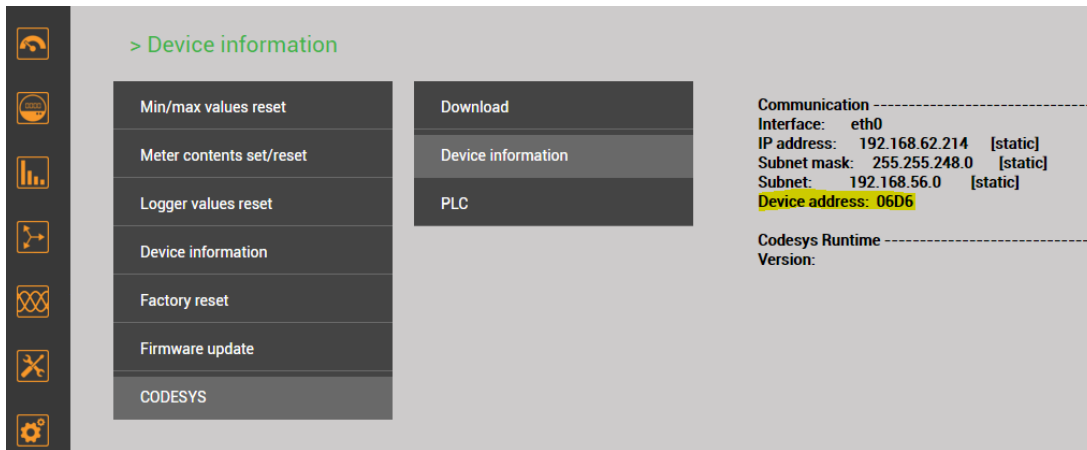
The device is best identified by its hostname, defined in the Ethernet communication settings. In the above example the hostname **CU3000TEST** was assigned, the other device still has the initial setting CU3000xxxxx.

To be sure that you are communicating with the right device, select the device and click on **Wink**: The display of the associated device will start blinking for a few seconds.


Use **OK** to confirm your device selection. If OK is greyed out, even if "Wink" works fine, there may be a mismatch in the performance class used in the project (e.g. Basic) and the type of the device (e.g. Advance).

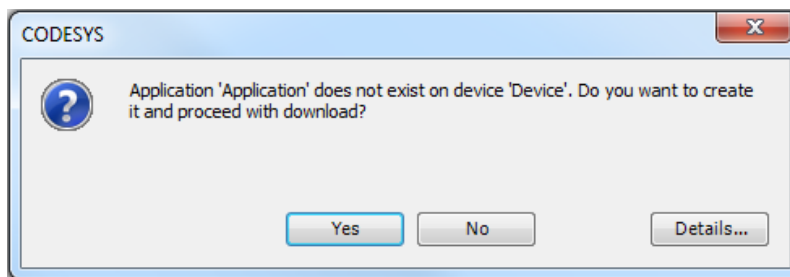
Identification is possible as well via the device address, in the above example 0301.A000.06D6. This address may be verified via the device webpage.


In the service menu go to **CODESYS | Device information:**



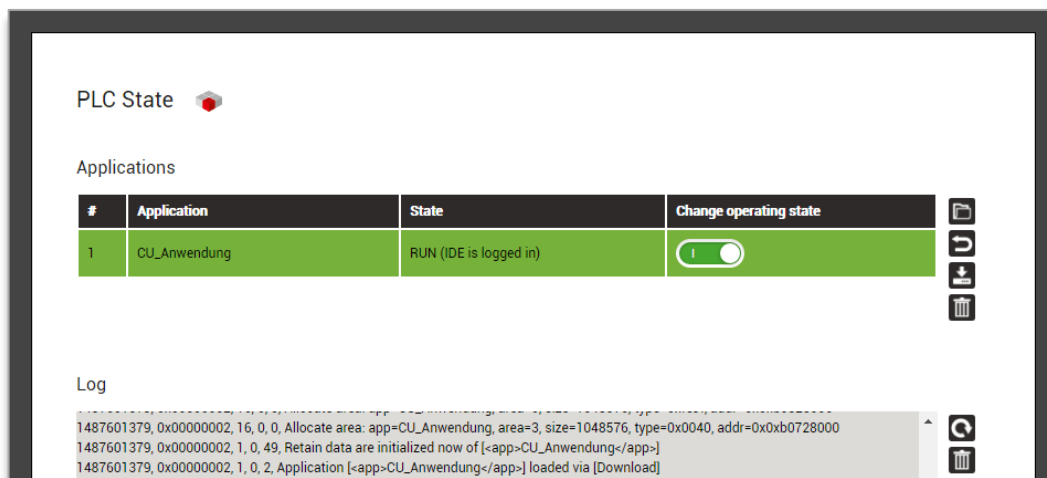
8.8 Loading the application to the device

- Load the application to the device by going online with a click 
- If there is no application on the device, you will be asked to proceed with the download. Confirm with **Yes**.



- The program will be loaded to the device.
- The PLC is now connected and the application is in the **STOP** state. Change to RUN by clicking on .

The present state of the application can also be seen via webpage: Service | CODESYS | PLC



Using the switch in the column „Change operating state“ the application may be stopped and started again at any time.

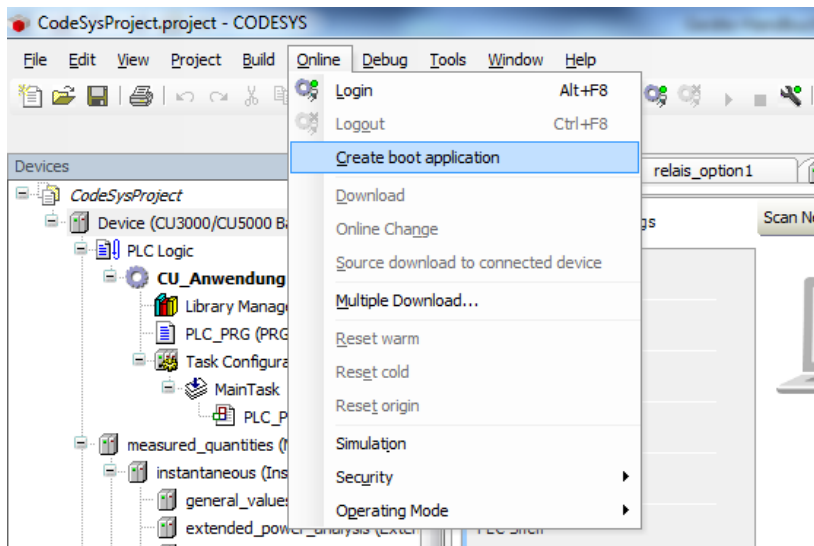
For devices with display the state of the application may be checked and changed also locally at the device: Service | CODESYS | PLC



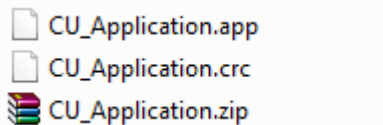
8.9 Loading the application on-site

8.9.1 Creating a boot application

For on-site loading of the control application into the device, first you have to create a boot application in the CODESYS development environment.

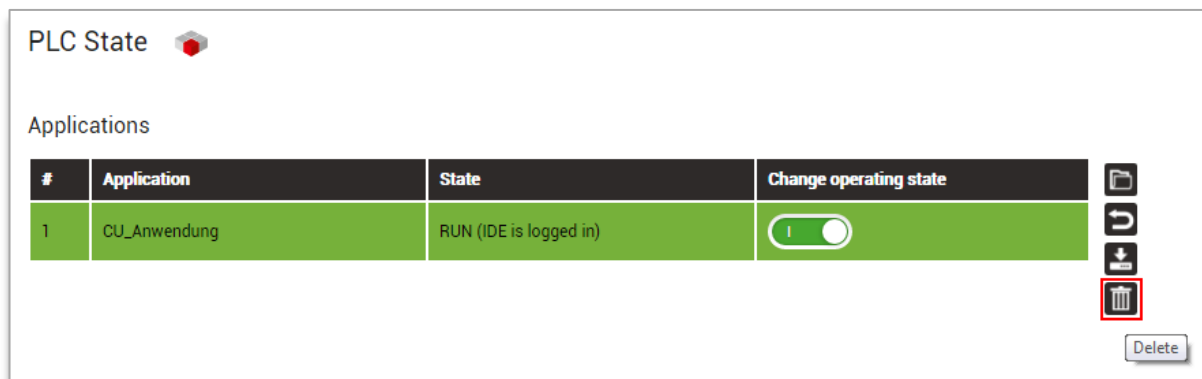


Two files will be created: <appl_name>.app und <appl_name>.crc. The user has to pack them in a ZIP file.



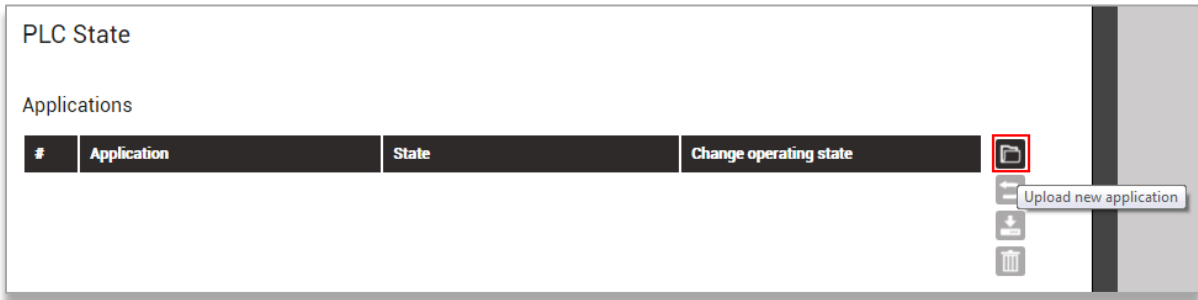
8.9.2 Deleting the active application

An application already running must to be deleted.



8.9.3 Loading the application

When loading the application the previously created ZIP file must be uploaded.



8.9.4 Starting the application

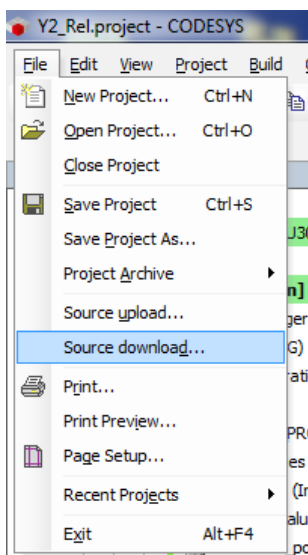
The uploaded application is not automatically started. Use the switch in the column „Change operating state“ to start the application.



Only application which have been uploaded to the device using a ZIP file, can be saved again. The originally uploaded ZIP file will be exported.

8.10 Project management

Source download to the device

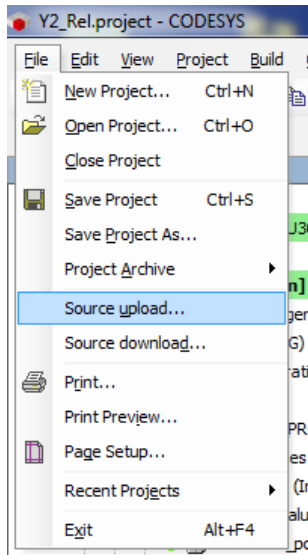


Source download to the device

The project created via CODESYS-IDE can be saved in the device. This simplifies the modification of the application on-site.

Hint: Initially the source code is not protected, but CODESYS supports a user management system and data encryption via certificates.

Source upload from the device



If the source code has been saved in the device, it may be uploaded again using the CODESYS development environment. This simplifies the modification of the application on-site.

Hint: Initially the source code is not protected, but CODESYS supports a user management system and data encryption via certificates.

9. Service, maintenance and disposal

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 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](#).

9.4 Disposal

The product must be disposed in compliance with local regulations. This particularly applies to the built-in battery for the RTC and the battery pack of the UPS option.

10. Technical data

Inputs

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Nominal current: | adjustable 1...5 A; max. 7.5 A (sinusoidal) |
| Measurement category: | CAT III (300V) |
| Consumption: | $\leq I^2 \times 0.01 \Omega$ 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} ; |
| Measurement max.: | CU3000: 480 V _{LN} , 832 V _{LL} (sinusoidal); CU5000: 520 V _{LN} , 900 V _{LL} (sinusoidal) |
| Measurement category: | CAT III (600V) |
| Consumption: | $\leq U^2 / 1.54 \text{ M}\Omega$ per phase |
| Impedance: | 1.54 M Ω per phase |
| Overload capacity: | continuous: 480 V _{LN} , 832 V _{LL} (CU3000); 520 V _{LN} , 900 V _{LL} (CU5000) 10 x 1 s, Intervall 10s: 800 V _{LN} , 1386 V _{LL} |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| 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 |
| Measurement TRMS: | Up to the 60 th harmonic |

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: | $\pm 0.1\%$ ^{1) 2)} |
| Neutral current: | $\pm 0.2\%$ ¹⁾ (if calculated) |
| Power: | $\pm 0.2\%$ ^{1) 2)} |
| Power factor: | $\pm 0.2^\circ$ |
| Frequency: | $\pm 0.01 \text{ Hz}$ |
| Imbalance U, I: | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Harmonics: | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| THD U, I: | $\pm 0.5\%$ |
| Active energy: | Class 0.5S, EN 62053-22 |
| Reactive energy: | Class 0.5S, EN 62053-24 |

Measurement with fixed system frequency:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| General | $\pm \text{Basic uncertainty} \times (F_{\text{config}} - F_{\text{actual}}) [\text{Hz}] \times 10$ |
| Imbalance U | $\pm 2\%$ up to $\pm 0.5 \text{ Hz}$ |
| Harmonics | $\pm 2\%$ up to $\pm 0.5 \text{ Hz}$ |
| THD, TDD | $\pm 3.0\%$ up to $\pm 0.5 \text{ Hz}$ |

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 | $U_x < 1\% U_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |
| Current | $I_x < 0,1\% I_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |
| PF | $S_x < 1\% S_{x_{nom}}$ | 1.00 |
| QF, LF, $\tan\phi$ | $S_x < 1\% S_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |
| Frequency | voltage and/or current input too low ¹⁾ | Nominal frequency |
| Voltage unbalance | $U_x < 5\% U_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |
| Current unbalance | mean value of phase currents $< 5\% I_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |
| Phase angle U | at least one voltage $U_x < 5\% U_{x_{nom}}$ | 120° |
| Harmonics U, THD-U | fundamental $< 5\% U_{x_{nom}}$ | 0.00 |

¹⁾ Specific levels depends on the device configuration

Power supply via terminals 13-14

Measurement category: CAT III (300V)

Nominal voltage: (see nameplate)

- CU3000 V1: 110...230V AC 50/60Hz / 130...230V DC $\pm 15\%$ or
V2: 24...48V DC $\pm 15\%$ or
V3: 110...200V AC 50/60Hz / 110...200V DC $\pm 15\%$
- CU5000 V1: 100...230V AC / DC $\pm 15\%$ or
V2: 24...48V DC $\pm 15\%$

Consumption: depends on the device hardware used
 $\leq 20 \text{ VA}$, $\leq 8.5\text{W}$ (CU3000), $\leq 12\text{W}$ (CU5000)

I/O interface

Available inputs and outputs

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Basic unit | - 1 digital input (passive) - 2 digital outputs |
| I/O extensions | Optional modules: - 2 relay outputs with changeover contacts OR - 2 bipolar analog outputs OR - 4 bipolar analog outputs OR - 4 passive digital inputs OR - 4 active digital inputs |

- CU3000: Up to 4 I/O extensions may be present in the device. Only one module can be equipped with analog outputs.
- CU5000: Up to 2 I/O extensions may be present in the device.

Analog outputs

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | via plug-in terminals |
| Linearization: | Linear, kinked |
| Range: | ± 20 mA (24 mA max.), bipolar |
| Uncertainty: | $\pm 0.2\%$ of 20 mA |
| Burden: | $\leq 500 \Omega$ (max. 10 V / 20 mA) |
| Burden influence: | $\leq 0.2\%$ |
| Residual ripple: | $\leq 0.4\%$ |
| 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 | < 7 mA |
| Logical ZERO | - 3 up to + 5 V |
| Logical ONE | 8 up to 30 V |
| Minimum pulse width | 30...250ms |

Active digital inputs

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | via plug-in terminals |
| Open circuit voltage | ≤ 15 V |
| Short circuit current | < 15 mA |
| Current at $R_{ON}=800\Omega$ | ≥ 2 mA |
| Minimum pulse width | 30...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 M Ω |

Interfaces

Ethernet

| | |
|-----------|---|
| | via RJ45 connector |
| Protocol: | Modbus/TCP, NTP, http |
| 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: via Ethernet (NTP protocol)
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

Housing material: Polycarbonate (Makrolon)
Flammability class: V-0 acc. UL94, non-dripping, free of halogen
Weight: 800 g (CU3000), 600g (CU5000)
Dimensions: [Dimensional drawings](#)

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

Acceleration:

- Device with display: ± 0.25 g (operating); 1.20 g (storage)
- Device without display: ± 2 g

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: | IP40 (front), IP30 (housing), IP20 (terminals) |
| Measurement category: | CAT III |
| Rated voltage (versus earth): | Power supply V1: 100...230V AC / DC (CU3000) or 100...230V AC / DC (CU5000) Power supply V2: 24...48V DC $\pm 15\%$ Power supply V3: 110...200V AC / 110...200V DC $\pm 15\%$ (CU5000) Relay: 250 V AC (CAT III) I/O's: 24 V DC |
| Test voltages: | Test time 60s, acc. IEC/EN 61010-1 (2011) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• power supply versus inputs U ¹⁾: 3600V AC• power supply versus inputs I: 3000V AC• power supply V1 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 |
| IEC/EN 60688 | Electrical measuring transducers for converting AC electrical variables into analog or digital signals |
| DIN 40 110 | AC quantities |
| IEC/EN 60068-2-1/ -2/-3/-6/-27: | Ambient tests -1 Cold, -2 Dry heat, -3 Damp heat, -6 Vibration, -27 Shock |
| IEC/EN 60529 | Protection type by case |
| IEC/EN 61000-6-4 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC): Emission standard for industrial environments |
| IEC/EN 61000-6-5 | Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC): Immunity for equipment used in power station and substation environment |
| IEC/EN 61131-2 | Programmable controllers - equipment, requirements and tests (digital inputs/outputs 12/24V DC) |
| IEC/EN 62053-31 | Pulse output devices for electromechanical and electronic meters (S0 output) |
| 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.

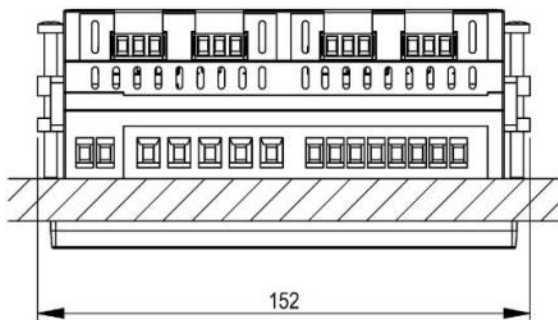
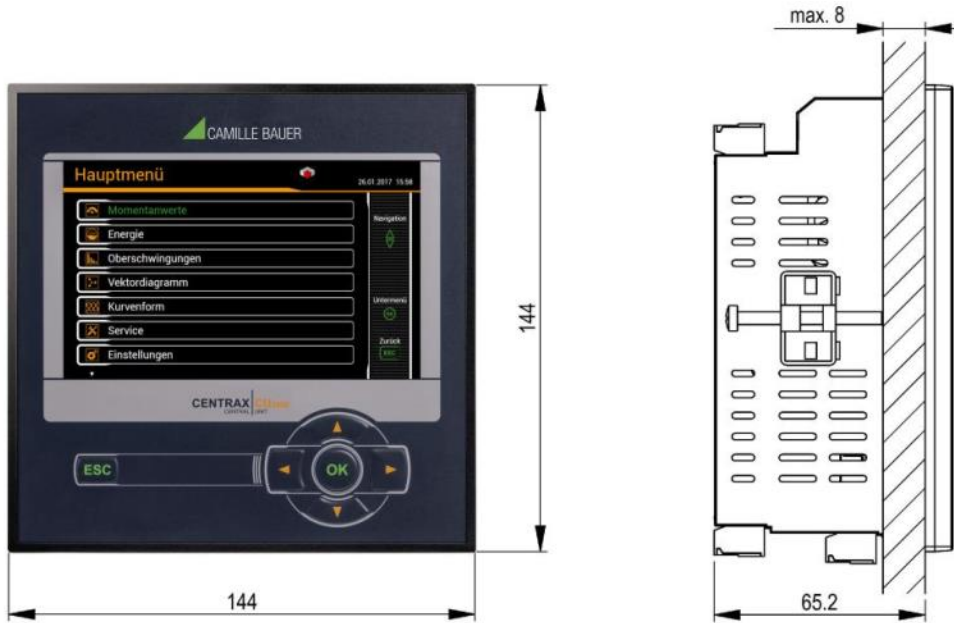
This device complies with part 15 of the FCC:

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.

11. Dimensional drawings

CENTRAX CU3000

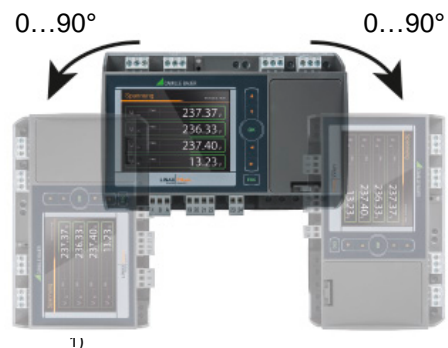


CENTRAX CU5000

Dimensions



Orientation



1) Not allowed for device versions with UPS

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)

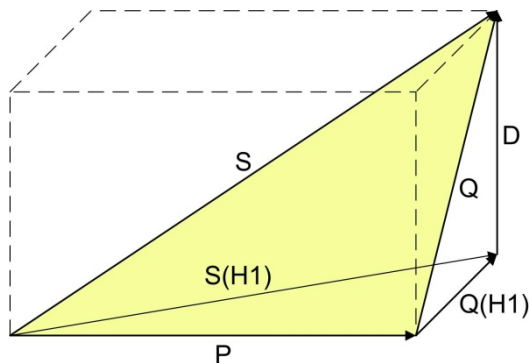
²⁾ maximum deviation from the mean value of all currents (see A3)

• 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 and 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 $\cos\varphi$, which is only partly correct. The PF corresponds to the **cos φ** only, if there is no harmonic content present in the system. So the **cos φ** represents the relation between the active power P and the fundamental apparent power S(H1).

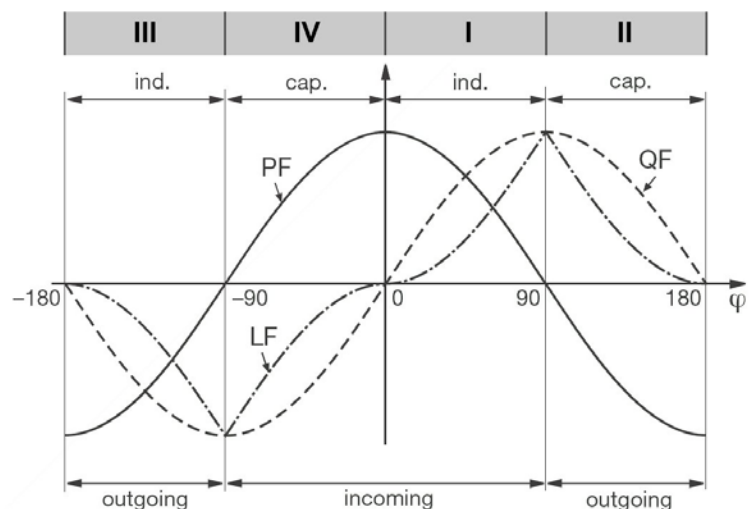
The **tan φ** is often used as a target quantity for the capacitive reactive power compensation. It corresponds to the relation of the fundamental reactive power Q(H1) and the active power P.

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 $\cos\varphi$. The PF has a range of $-1 \dots 0 \dots +1$, 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.



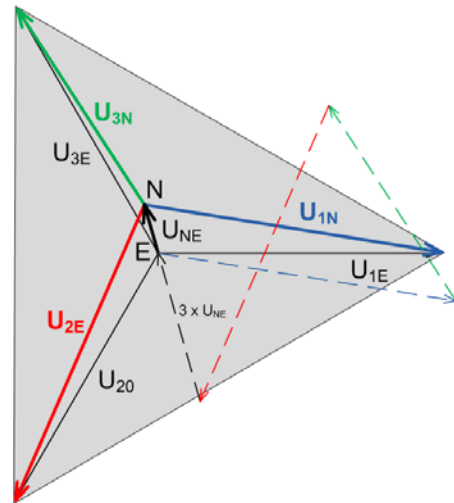
Example from the perspective of an energy consumer

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 and N may be determined by a vectorial addition of the voltage vectors of the three phases:

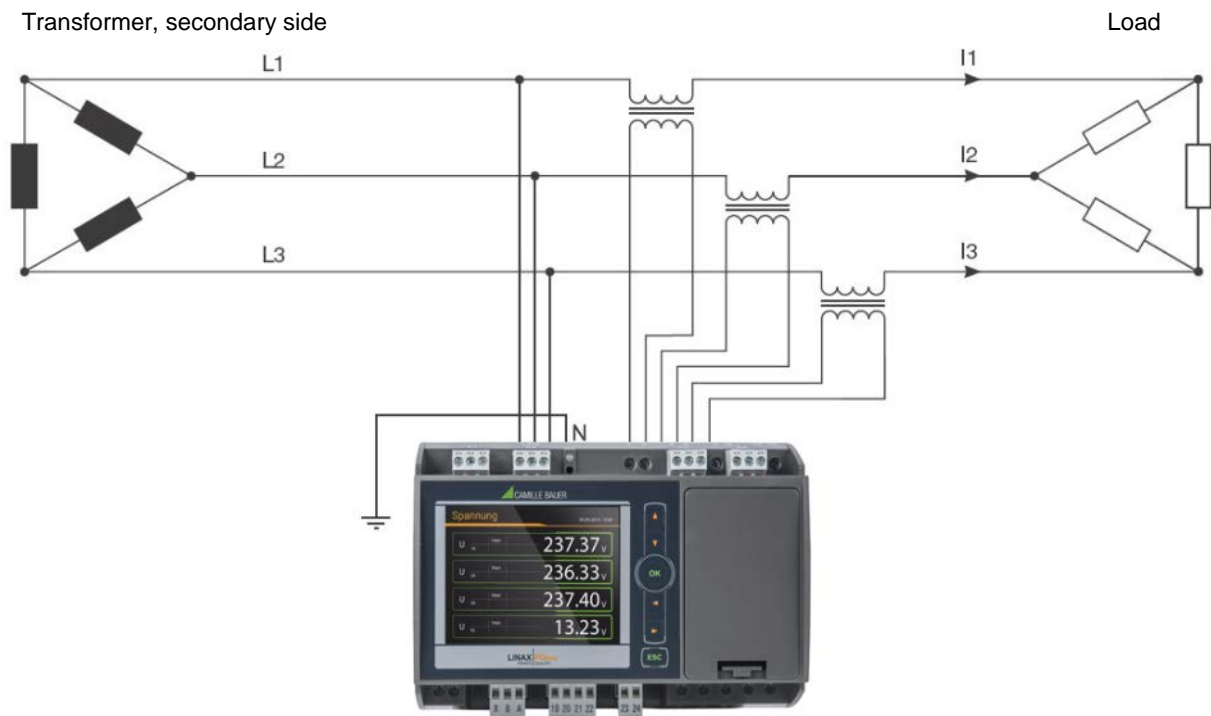
$$\underline{U}_{NE} = - (\underline{U}_{1N} + \underline{U}_{2N} + \underline{U}_{3N}) / 3$$

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 $U_{LL} / \sqrt{3}$. 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 | present | 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 2 nd ...50 th U1N/U | • | • | √ | √ | | √ | | | √ | √ | √ |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th U2N | • | • | | √ | | | | | | √ | √ |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th U3N | • | • | | | | | | | | √ | √ |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th U12 | • | • | | | √ | | √ | √ | | | |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th U23 | • | • | | | √ | | √ | √ | | | |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th U31 | • | • | | | √ | | √ | √ | | | |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th I1/I | • | • | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th I2 | • | • | | √ | | | √ | √ | | √ | √ |
| Harmonic contents 2 nd ...50 th 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 | present | 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.

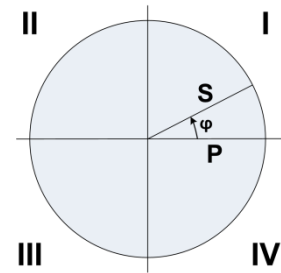
Also failure detection is possible. The capacitors used in compensation systems are wear parts, which fail quite often and then have to be replaced. When using three phase power capacitors all phases will be compensated equally which leads to almost identical currents flowing through the capacitors, 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 | 1s...60min. ¹⁾ | • | • | • | • | 5 |
| Active power II+III | 1s...60min. ¹⁾ | • | • | • | • | 5 |
| Reactive power I+II | 1s...60min. ¹⁾ | • | • | • | • | 5 |
| Reactive power III+IV | 1s...60min. ¹⁾ | • | • | • | • | 5 |
| Apparent power | 1s...60min. ¹⁾ | • | • | • | • | 5 |
| Mean value quantity 1 | 1s...60min. ²⁾ | • | • | • | • | 1 |
| | | | | | | |
| Mean value quantity 12 | 1s...60min. ²⁾ | • | • | • | • | 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 one second 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

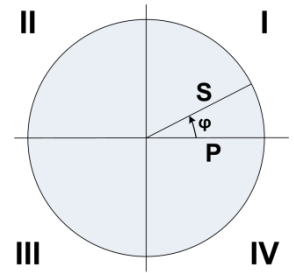
This measured quantity serves for measuring the long-term effect of the current, e.g. for monitoring the warming of a current-carrying line. To do so, an exponential function is used, similar to the charging curve of a capacitor. The response time of the bimetal function can be freely selected, but normally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

| Measured quantity | | Present | 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

| Measured quantity | | 1L | 2L | 3Lb | 3Lb.P | 3Lu | 3Lu.A | 4Lb | 4Lu.O | 4Lu |
|-------------------------------------|--|----|----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| Active energy I+IV, high tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Active energy II+III, high tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Reactive energy I+II, high tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Reactive energy III+IV, high tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Active energy I+IV, low tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Active energy II+III, low tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Reactive energy I+II, low tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| Reactive energy III+IV, low tariff | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| User configured meter 1 | Only basic quantities can be selected which are supported in the present system. | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 11 | | | | | | | | | | |
| User configured meter 12 | | | | | | | | | | |



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  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)  | .. | Min/Max mean-value 1 |
| M2_MM | (m) (p) (q)  (t2)  | .. | Min/Max mean-value 2 |
| | (m) (p) (q)  (t2)  | .. | |
| M11_MM | (m) (p) (q)  (t2)  | .. | Min/Max mean-value 11 |
| M12_MM | (m) (p) (q)  (t2)  | .. | Min/Max mean-value 12 |
| IB_MAX | IB  (t3)  | A | Maximum bimetal current, system |
| IB1_MAX | IB 1  (t3)  | A | Maximum Bimetal current, phase L1 |
| IB2_MAX | IB 2  (t3)  | A | Maximum Bimetal current, phase L2 |
| IB3_MAX | IB 3  (t3)  | 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 |
| $\Sigma METER1$ | (m) (p) (qg) $\Sigma(T)$ | (mu) | User meter 1, tariff HT or LT |
| $\Sigma METER2$ | (m) (p) (qg) $\Sigma(T)$ | (mu) | User meter 2, tariff HT or LT |
| | (m) (p) (qg) $\Sigma(T)$ | (mu) | |
| $\Sigma METER11$ | (m) (p) (qg) $\Sigma(T)$ | (mu) | User meter 11, tariff HT or LT |
| $\Sigma METER12$ | (m) (p) (qg) $\Sigma(T)$ | (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“

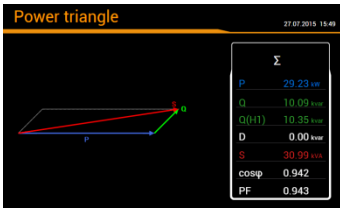

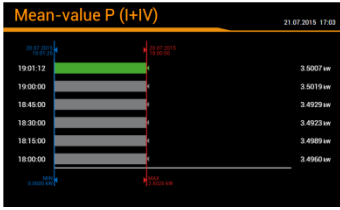
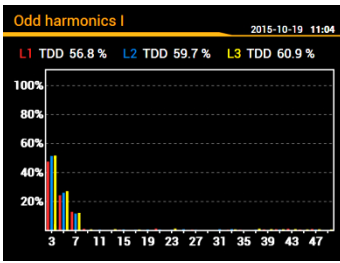
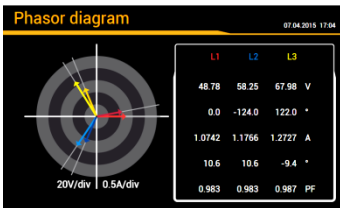
(q): Quadrant information, e.g. „I+IV“

(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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active, reactive and apparent power Px, Qx, Sx • Distortion reactive power Dx • Fundamental reactive power Qx(H1) • $\cos(\varphi)$ 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 $\cos(\varphi)$ in all 4 quadrants |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U UNE F</td> <td>U_MM UNE_MAX F_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I IN IMS</td> <td>I_MAX IN_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P Q S PF</td> <td>P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <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> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 </td> </tr> </table> | ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M1 / TR_M1</td> <td>M1_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M2 / TR_M2</td> <td>M2_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M3 / TR_M3</td> <td>M3_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M4 / TR_M4</td> <td>M4_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M5 / TR_M5</td> <td>M5_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M6 / TR_M6</td> <td>M6_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M7 / TR_M7</td> <td>M7_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M8 / TR_M8</td> <td>M8_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M9 / TR_M9</td> <td>M9_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M10 / TR_M10</td> <td>M10_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M11 / TR_M11</td> <td>M11_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M12 / TR_M12</td> <td>M12_MM</td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX </td> </tr> </table> | IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







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

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U1N U2N U UNE</td> <td>U1N_MM U2N_MM U_MM UNE_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I1 I2 IN IPE</td> <td>I1_MAX I2_MAX IN_MAX IPE_MAX</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> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P1_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P2_TRIANGLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images</p> | U1N U2N U UNE | U1N_MM U2N_MM U_MM UNE_MAX | | I1 I2 IN IPE | I1_MAX I2_MAX IN_MAX IPE_MAX | | P Q F PF | P1 P2 Q1 Q2 | P_MAX / P1_MAX Q_MAX / P2_MAX S_MAX / Q1_MAX F_MM / Q2_MAX | P_TRIANGLE | P1_TRIANGLE | P2_TRIANGLE | PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | |
| U1N U2N U UNE | U1N_MM U2N_MM U_MM UNE_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I1 I2 IN IPE | I1_MAX I2_MAX IN_MAX IPE_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P Q F PF | P1 P2 Q1 Q2 | P_MAX / P1_MAX Q_MAX / P2_MAX S_MAX / Q1_MAX F_MM / Q2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P_TRIANGLE | P1_TRIANGLE | P2_TRIANGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ </td> </tr> </table> | $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents User meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 </td> </tr> </table> | Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <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> <td></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> <td></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> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB1 IB2 IB1_MAX IB2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







B3 Display matrices for 3-wire system, balanced load

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|--|--|--------|--------|--|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U12 U23 U31 F</td> <td>U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM</td> <td>UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I I_MAX IMS</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P Q S PF</td> <td>P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | U12 U23 U31 F | U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM | UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX | I I_MAX IMS | | | P Q S PF | P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX | | P_TRIANGLE | | | PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | |
| U12 U23 U31 F | U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM | UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I I_MAX IMS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P Q S PF | P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P_TRIANGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ </td> </tr> </table> | $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents User meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 </td> </tr> </table> | Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <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> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB IB_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







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

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U</td> <td>I</td> <td>P</td> <td>F</td> <td>U_MM</td> <td>I_MAX</td> <td>P_MAX</td> <td>F_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Q</td> <td>S</td> <td>PF</td> <td>P_MAX</td> <td>Q_MAX</td> <td>S_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | 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 | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣP_I_IV_HT</td> <td>ΣP_I_IV_NT</td> <td>ΣP_II_III_NT</td> <td>ΣP_II_III_HT</td> <td>ΣQ_I_II_HT</td> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> <td>ΣQ_III_IV_HT</td> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣMETER1</td> <td>ΣMETER2</td> <td>ΣMETER3</td> <td>ΣMETER4</td> <td>ΣMETER5</td> <td>ΣMETER6</td> <td>ΣMETER7</td> <td>ΣMETER8</td> <td>ΣMETER9</td> <td>ΣMETER10</td> <td>ΣMETER11</td> <td>ΣMETER12</td> </tr> </table> | ΣMETER1 | ΣMETER2 | ΣMETER3 | ΣMETER4 | ΣMETER5 | ΣMETER6 | ΣMETER7 | ΣMETER8 | ΣMETER9 | ΣMETER10 | ΣMETER11 | ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER1 | ΣMETER2 | ΣMETER3 | ΣMETER4 | ΣMETER5 | ΣMETER6 | ΣMETER7 | ΣMETER8 | ΣMETER9 | ΣMETER10 | ΣMETER11 | ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M1 / TR_M1</td> <td>M2 / TR_M2</td> <td>M3 / TR_M3</td> <td>M4 / TR_M4</td> <td>M1_MM</td> <td>M2_MM</td> <td>M3_MM</td> <td>M4_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M5 / TR_M5</td> <td>M6 / TR_M6</td> <td>M7 / TR_M7</td> <td>M8 / TR_M8</td> <td>M5_MM</td> <td>M6_MM</td> <td>M7_MM</td> <td>M8_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M9 / TR_M9</td> <td>M10 / TR_M10</td> <td>M11 / TR_M11</td> <td>M12 / TR_M12</td> <td>M9_MM</td> <td>M10_MM</td> <td>M11_MM</td> <td>M12_MM</td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB</td> <td>IB_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB | IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB | IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







B5 Display matrices for 3-wire systems, unbalanced load

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|----------|---|-------|--|---|-------|--|---|-------|--|----|--|--|------------|--|--|--------|--------|--|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U12</td> <td>U12_MM</td> <td>UR1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U23</td> <td>U23_MM</td> <td>UR2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U31</td> <td>U31_MM</td> <td>UR2R1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>F_MM</td> <td>UR21_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I1</td> <td>I1_MAX</td> <td>IR1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I2</td> <td>I2_MAX</td> <td>IR2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I3</td> <td>I3_MAX</td> <td>IR2R1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IPE</td> <td>IPE_MAX</td> <td>IR21_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>P_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q</td> <td>Q_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>S_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | U12 | U12_MM | UR1 | U23 | U23_MM | UR2 | U31 | U31_MM | UR2R1 | F | F_MM | UR21_MAX | I1 | I1_MAX | IR1 | I2 | I2_MAX | IR2 | I3 | I3_MAX | IR2R1 | IPE | IPE_MAX | IR21_MAX | P | P_MAX | | Q | Q_MAX | | S | S_MAX | | PF | | | P_TRIANGLE | | | PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | |
| U12 | U12_MM | UR1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U23 | U23_MM | UR2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U31 | U31_MM | UR2R1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | F_MM | UR21_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I1 | I1_MAX | IR1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I2 | I2_MAX | IR2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I3 | I3_MAX | IR2R1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IPE | IPE_MAX | IR21_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | P_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q | Q_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | S_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P_TRIANGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣP_I_IV_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_I_IV_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_II_III_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_II_III_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_III_IV_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣMETER1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER12</td> </tr> </table> | ΣMETER1 | ΣMETER2 | ΣMETER3 | ΣMETER4 | ΣMETER5 | ΣMETER6 | ΣMETER7 | ΣMETER8 | ΣMETER9 | ΣMETER10 | ΣMETER11 | ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M1 / TR_M1</td> <td>M1_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M2 / TR_M2</td> <td>M2_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M3 / TR_M3</td> <td>M3_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M4 / TR_M4</td> <td>M4_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M5 / TR_M5</td> <td>M5_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M6 / TR_M6</td> <td>M6_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M7 / TR_M7</td> <td>M7_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M8 / TR_M8</td> <td>M8_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M9 / TR_M9</td> <td>M9_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M10 / TR_M10</td> <td>M10_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M11 / TR_M11</td> <td>M11_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M12 / TR_M12</td> <td>M12_MM</td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB1</td> <td>IB1_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IB2</td> <td>IB2_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IB3</td> <td>IB3_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB1 | IB1_MAX | IB2 | IB2_MAX | IB3 | IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB1 | IB1_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB2 | IB2_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB3 | IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







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

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|--|--|--------|--------|--|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U12 U23 U31 F</td> <td>U12_MM U23_MM U31_MM F_MM</td> <td>UR1 UR2 UR2R1 UR21_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I1 I2 I3 IMS</td> <td>I1_MAX I2_MAX I3_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P Q S PF</td> <td>P_MAX Q_MAX S_MAX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | 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 | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ </td> </tr> </table> | $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_{III_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents User meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 </td> </tr> </table> | Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <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> <td rowspan="12"> For CU5000 divided into 2 images each </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> | M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4 | M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | 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 | | | | | | | | |
| M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4 | M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB1 IB2 IB3</td> <td>IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | | IB1 IB2 IB3 | | IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB1 IB2 IB3 | IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |







B7 Display matrices for 4-wire system, balanced load

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U</td> <td>U_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNE</td> <td>UNE_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>F_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>P_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q</td> <td>Q_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S</td> <td>S_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> </tr> </table> | U | U_MM | UNE | UNE_MAX | I | I_MAX | F | F_MM | P | P_MAX | Q | Q_MAX | S | S_MAX | PF | | P_TRIANGLE | | PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | | | | |
| U | U_MM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNE | UNE_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I | I_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | F_MM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P | P_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q | Q_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | S_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P_TRIANGLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PF_MIN | Cφ_MIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣP_I_IV_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_I_IV_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_II_III_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣP_II_III_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_III_IV_HT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣQ_I_II_NT</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣMETER1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ΣMETER12</td> </tr> </table> | ΣMETER1 | ΣMETER2 | ΣMETER3 | ΣMETER4 | ΣMETER5 | ΣMETER6 | ΣMETER7 | ΣMETER8 | ΣMETER9 | ΣMETER10 | ΣMETER11 | ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>M1 / TR_M1</td> <td>M1_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M2 / TR_M2</td> <td>M2_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M3 / TR_M3</td> <td>M3_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M4 / TR_M4</td> <td>M4_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M5 / TR_M5</td> <td>M5_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M6 / TR_M6</td> <td>M6_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M7 / TR_M7</td> <td>M7_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M8 / TR_M8</td> <td>M8_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M9 / TR_M9</td> <td>M9_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M10 / TR_M10</td> <td>M10_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M11 / TR_M11</td> <td>M11_MM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M12 / TR_M12</td> <td>M12_MM</td> </tr> </table> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IB_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB | IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IB_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B8 Display matrices for 4-wire systems, unbalanced load

| Display menu | Corresponding matrix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|-------------|-------------|--|--|-------------|--|--------|--|--------|---|
|  Instantaneous values | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U1N U2N U3N UNE</td> <td>U12 U23 U31 F</td> <td>U1N_MM / U12_MM U2N_MM / U23_MM U3N_MM / U31_MM F_MM / UR21_MAX</td> <td>UR1 UR2 U0 UNB_UR2_UR1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I1 I2 I3 F</td> <td>IN IPE IMS</td> <td>I1_MAX / IN_MAX I2_MAX / IPE_MAX I3_MAX / IR21_MAX</td> <td>IR1 IR2 I0 UNB_IR2_IR1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P Q S PF</td> <td>P1 P2 P3 P</td> <td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q</td> <td>S1 S2 S3 S</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>P1_MAX P2_MAX P3_MAX P_MAX</td> <td>Q1_MAX Q2_MAX Q3_MAX Q_MAX</td> <td>S1_MAX S2_MAX S3_MAX S_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">P_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P1_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P2_TRIANGLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">P3_TRIANGLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PF_MIN</td> <td>Cφ_MIN</td> <td>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each |
| 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 | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ </td> </tr> </table> | $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_HT}}$ $\Sigma P_{I_{IV_NT}}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_NT}$ $\Sigma P_{II_III_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_HT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ $\Sigma Q_{III_IV_HT}$ $\Sigma Q_{I_{II_NT}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents User meters | <table border="1"> <tr> <td> ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 </td> </tr> </table> | Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Σ METER1 Σ METER2 Σ METER3 Σ METER4 Σ METER5 Σ METER6 Σ METER7 Σ METER8 Σ METER9 Σ METER10 Σ METER11 Σ METER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Mean-values Power mean-values + trend | <table border="1"> <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> | MT_P_I_IV | MT_P_II_III | MT_Q_I_II | MT_Q_III_IV | MT_S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <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> <p>For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</p> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB1 IB2 IB3</td> <td>IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | IB1 IB2 IB3 | IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>U1N U2N U3N UNE</td> <td>U12 U23 U31 F</td> <td>U1N_MM / U12_MM U2N_MM / U23_MM U3N_MM / U31_MM UNE_MAX / F_MM</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I1 I2 I3 F</td> <td>IN IPE IMS</td> <td>I1_MAX / IN_MAX I2_MAX / IPE_MAX I3_MAX / IR21_MAX</td> <td>IR1 IR2 I0 UNB_IR2_IR1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P Q S PF</td> <td>P1 P2 P3 P</td> <td>Q1 Q2 Q3 Q</td> <td>S1 S2 S3 S</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>P1_MAX P2_MAX P3_MAX P_MAX</td> <td>Q1_MAX Q2_MAX Q3_MAX Q_MAX</td> <td>S1_MAX S2_MAX S3_MAX S_MAX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P1_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P2_TRIANGLE</td> <td>P3_TRIANGLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PF_MIN</td> <td>Cp_MIN</td> <td colspan="2">For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</td> </tr> </table> | 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 | Cp_MIN | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | |
| 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 | Cp_MIN | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Energy Meter contents Standard meters | <table border="1"> <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> | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12</td> </tr> </table> | ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ΣMETER1 ΣMETER2 ΣMETER3 ΣMETER4 ΣMETER5 ΣMETER6 ΣMETER7 ΣMETER8 ΣMETER9 ΣMETER10 ΣMETER11 ΣMETER12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 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 | <table border="1"> <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> <td rowspan="6">For CU5000 divided into 2 images each</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> | M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4 | M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M1 / TR_M1 M2 / TR_M2 M3 / TR_M3 M4 / TR_M4 | M1_MM M2_MM M3_MM M4_MM | For CU5000 divided into 2 images each | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>IB1 IB2 IB3</td> <td>IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX</td> </tr> </table> | | IB1 IB2 IB3 | | IB1_MAX IB2_MAX IB3_MAX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | truth table | plain text |
|-------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | ANSI 91-1984 | DIN 40700 (alt) | | |
| AND | | | | A B Y | Function is true if all input conditions are fulfilled |
| | | | | 0 0 0 | |
| | | | | 0 1 0 | |
| | | | | 1 0 0 | |
| | | | | 1 1 1 | |
| NAND | | | | A B Y | Function is true if at least one of the input conditions is not fulfilled |
| | | | | 0 0 1 | |
| | | | | 0 1 1 | |
| | | | | 1 0 1 | |
| | | | | 1 1 0 | |
| OR | | | | A B Y | Function is true if at least one of the input conditions is fulfilled |
| | | | | 0 0 0 | |
| | | | | 0 1 1 | |
| | | | | 1 0 1 | |
| | | | | 1 1 1 | |
| NOR | | | | A B Y | Function is true if none of the input conditions is fulfilled |
| | | | | 0 0 1 | |
| | | | | 0 1 0 | |
| | | | | 1 0 0 | |
| | | | | 1 1 0 | |

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 | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | A | Y | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | The monitoring function is reduced to one input only. The state of the output corresponds to the input. |
|---------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| A | Y | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| INVERT | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 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. |
| A | Y | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

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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