



Многофункциональный преобразователь SINEAX A230, A230s

Архангельск (8182)63-90-72 Астана (7172)727-132 Астрахань (8512)99-46-04 Барнаул (3852)73-04-60 Белгород (4722)40-23-64 Брянск (4832)59-03-52 Владивосток (423)249-28-31 Волгоград (844)278-03-48 Вологда (8172)26-41-59 Воронеж (473)204-51-73 Екатеринбург (343)384-55-89 Иваново (4932)77-34-06 Ижевск (3412)26-03-58 Казань (843)206-01-48

Калуга (4842)92-23-67 Кемерово (3842)65-04-62 Киров (8332)68-02-04 Краснодар (861)203-40-90 Красноярск (391)204-63-61 Курск (4712)77-13-04 Липецк (4742)52-20-81 Магнитогорск (3519)55-03-13 Москва (495)268-04-70 Мурманск (8152)59-64-93 Набережные Челны (8552)20-53-41 Нижний Новгород (831)429-08-12 Новокузнецк (3843)20-46-81

Калининград (4012)72-03-81

Новосибирск (383)227-86-73 Омск (3812)21-46-40 Орел (4862)44-53-42 Оренбург (3532)37-68-04 Пенза (8412)22-31-16 Пермь (342)205-81-47 Ростов-на-Дону (863)308-18-15 Рязань (4912)46-61-64 Самара (846)206-03-16 Санкт-Петербург (812)309-46-40 Саратов (845)249-38-78 Севастополь (8692)22-31-93 Симферополь (3652)67-13-56 Смоленск (4812)29-41-54 Сочи (862)225-72-31 Ставрополь (8652)20-65-13 Сургут (3462)77-98-35 Тверь (4822)63-31-35 Томск (3822)98-41-53 Тула (4872)74-02-29 Тюмень (3452)66-21-18 Ульяновск (8422)24-23-59 Уфа (347)229-48-12 Хабаровск (4212)92-98-04 Челябинск (351)202-03-61 Череповец (8202)49-02-64 Ярославль (4852)69-52-93



SINEAX A 230 / A 230s Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Benefits

- System and load analysis by measurement of harmonics, THD, asymmetry, comprehensive average and max./min. values
- High functionality in a compact form (depth 46 mm) low costs for purchase, engineering and installation
- 4-digit, 14 mm high LED display enables reliable reading from a distance, especially in dark rooms
- User configurable display simplifies local operation

Features

- Accuracte meas. values: U, I: 0.2% P, Q, S, PF, meter: 0.5% F: 0.02 Hz
- 4-quadrant measurement of all values in AC systems
- Upgrade extension modules with RS 232/485 interface, load profile memory, MODBUS, synchronizing input, analog output, Ethernet, Profibus-DP or LON
- Safe 3-way galvanic isolation between all circuits
- 2 outputs for pulse or limit values
- 4 meters for active power: Incoming/outgoing with high/low tariff*
- 4 meters for reactive power: Inductive/capacitive or incoming/outgoing with high/low tariff*
- All counter values, recorded values, and settings are kept on a power supply failure
- System/application: Single-phase 3L, balanced/unbalanced (Aron, Full),
 4-L balanced/unbalanced (Open-Y, Full)

Application

The display instrument A 230 has dimensions $144 \times 144 \times 46$ mm resp. $96 \times 96 \times 46$ mm for instrument A 230s, and is suitable for mounting in a control panel. With 4-quadrant measurement, it is suitable for system and load analysis in single and multi-phase AC systems.

The A 230/A 230s is designed for application in high, medium and low voltage systems. Any current and voltage transformers are taken into account in the calculation of the measured values.

Display

The measured values are displayed with high contrast by the three 14 mm high LED displays, each with four digits plus sign. The brightness of the display is adjustable. Selectable display modes cover different user requirements. The display settings configured can be archived on the PC for later use. The mode selection can be locked to prevent incorrect operation.

In the FULL mode, the measured values can be displayed without restriction. This aids experts in the assessment of the current situation in the power system.

The number of display windows in USER mode can be reduced to individual requirements by configuration. The USER mode simplifies operation for local personnel.

In LOOP mode, the configured display windows change automati-



cally, in this way, e.g. three voltages and three currents can be displayed alternately. As a further application, the permanent display of a configured display content is possible (preferred display).

All the other display windows can be selected as in FULL mode. After a configurable time interval, the display automatically returns to the preferred display or to LOOP mode

Basic version

Instrument with active and reactive energy counters. Digital outputs configurable as impulse output counters and/or limit value indicators. Comprehensive average value and max./min. value functions. Harmonic analysis and THD measurement. Determination of the neutral wire current, asymmetry factor and neutral point voltage shift.

Extension modules

Extension modules increase the functionality and flexibility. The EMMOD 201 module has an RS 232/RS 485 interface and supports data exchange with a control system via MODBUS RTU. Memory and a digital input (switching between high and low tariffs) for monitoring, or the storage of average power values (load profile) complete the functionality. The user-friendly A200*plus* software supports parameter setting and reading the measured values.

The EMMOD 202 has 2 galvanically isolated analog outputs. Any of the important input measurements can be assigned to the 4-20 or 0-20 mA signal, and it is possible to program an inverted characteristic.

EMMOD 203 users can communicate with the Ethernet and Internet worlds with the MODBUS over TCP/IP and HTTP. In addition, the module has an extensive memory, which supports backed up recordings for up to one year. The data are recorded with an exact time stamp, which is given by an internal, battery backed up clock.

Further modules are the EMMOD 204 (Profibus DP), the EMMOD 205 (LON) and the EMMOD 206 (M-Bus).

^{*} Tariff switching with extension module

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

All the modules can be upgraded by simply plugging in the extension module without having to open the power monitoring instrument. A separate power supply is not required.

PC software A200 plus

Comfortable PC software for the configuration and control of the instrument. Graphic log analysis, measured value display etc. via RS 232 or RS 485/MODBUS-RTU with EMMOD 201 and FMMOD 203.

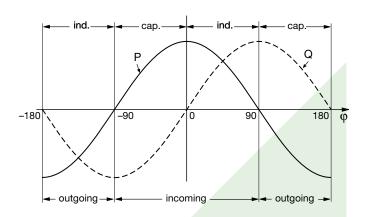
Function

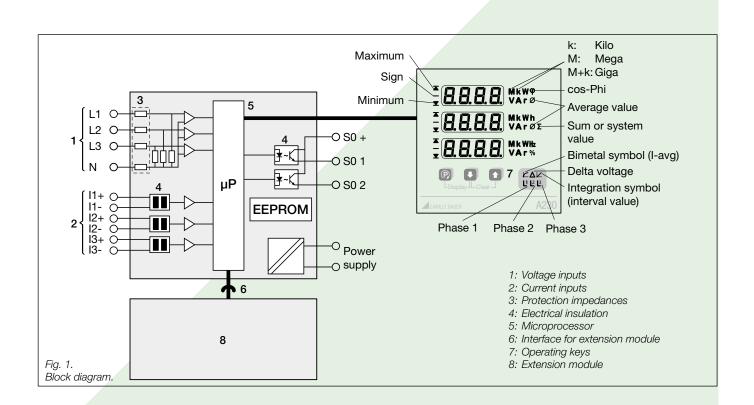
The instrument measures the currents I1, I2, I3 and the voltages U1, U2, U3, the frequency, and the phase angles between the individual currents and voltages. All the other measurands are calculated from these. The measurements are made internally via integrated current transformers. Therefore it is possible to make direct connections without an external transformer.

Each input is sampled 32 times per cycle. This allows measurements to be made including up to the 15th harmonic.

The calculation of the measurands is made in accordance with DIN 40 110 part 1 and part 2, however in 4-quadrant operation.

In the figures at this data sheet only SINEAX A230s is shown. Display and operating are identical with the A 230.





SINEAX A 230 / A 230s Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Specification and ordering information

Des	cription		Feature
SIN	AX A230s, Multifuncti	onal power monitor with system analysis, size 96 x 96 mm	230S-
SIN	AX A230, Multifunctio	nal power monitor with system analysis, size 144 x 144 mm	230-
Foot	tures, Selection		
1.	Nominal voltage		
١.	500 V (Ph-Ph), 290 V (I	Ph-NN: Overload <20%	1
		Ph-N): Overload ≤20% Ph-N): Overload ≤100% for earth fault monitoring in IT system	2
2.	Nominal current	The Ny. Overload \$100% for editin iddit monitoring in it system	
	1 A		1
	5 A		2
3.	Nominal frequency		
٥.	50 / 60 Hz		1
4.	Power supply		
	2460 V AC/DC		1
	100230 V AC/DC		2
5.	Test certificate		
	Without test certificate		0
	Test certificate German		D
	Test certificate Englisch	1	E
6.	Built-on extension m	odule	
	Without		0
	EMMOD 201 Interface	ce MODBUS/RTU, data logger, digital input	1
	EMMOD 202 2 analo	og outputs	2
	EMMOD 203 Etherno	et, real-time clock, 2 digital inputs, 2 MB data logger	3
	EMMOD 204 Interface	ce Profibus-DP	4
	EMMOD 205 Interface	ce LON, digital input	5
	EMMOD 205 Interface	ce LON, digital output 125 V, direct connection to	6
		ation station U160x of Gossen-Metrawatt possible"	7
	EMMOD 206 Intefac	e M-Bus, digital input <230 V AC/DC	8

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Technical data

Q definition:

Programmable values (bais instrument)

Connecting mode: 4-wire symmetric and asymmetric

load (Open Y. full).

3-wire symmetric and asymmetric

load (Aron, full), Single-phase

Voltage transformer: 100 V - 999 kV / 100 V - 999 VCurrent transformer: 1.00 A - 999 kA / 1.00 A - 9.99 A

Inductive/capacitive or incoming/

outgoing

Digital output: Off, impulse counters, limit value

indicator

Limit value indicator: Measured value, switch on and off

values

Impulse counters: Measured value, pulse rate

Synchronizing interval: 1 to 30 min.

Display: Block change ON/OFF, display inter-

val LOOP 2...32 s, display content

LOOP and USER mode

Locking the configuration (Jumper Lock)

The configuration can be locked with the jumper, which is at the rear of the instrument (also locks resetting the counters). Nevertheless, the limit values remain adjustable.

Factory default

Jumper: Not in the LOCK position
Connecting mode: 4-wire asymmetric load

Transformer ratio: 1:1

Q definition: Inductive/capacitive

Limit value / S01: Off
Limit value / S02: Off
Synchronizing interval: 15 min.

Display mode: FULL, block change off

Brightness: Mid setting

Deletion of the max./min. values and counters

Both the energy counter values, and the min./max. values can be deleted by pressing a pushbutton twice. The deletion of the counter values can be prevented with the lock jumper (also blocks the configuration).

Data security on power supply failure

All the counter values, recorded values, and settings are kept on a power supply failure.

Applicable regulations and standards

IEC 1010 resp. Safety regulations for electrical measuring, EN 61010 control and laboratory equipment

EN 60 529 Protection types by case

DIN 43 864 Current interface for the transmission

of impulses between impulse counter and

tariff meter (S0 output)

DIN 40 110 AC quantities

IEC/EN 61326-1 Electrical equipment for control and

laboratory use, EMV requirements

IEC/EN 61326/A1 Electrical equipment for measurement,

control and laboratory use,

EMV requirements

IEC/EN 61326/A1 Electrical equipment for measurement,

control and laboratory use,

EMV requirements, disturbance immunity

EN 60 688 Electrical measuring transducers for

converting AC electrical variables into

analogue and digital signals

IEC 68-2 resp.

EN 60 068-2-1/-2/-3/-6/-27

Ambient tests
-1 Cold, -2 Dry heat,
-3 Damp heat, -6 Vibration,

-27 Shock

Measuring inputs

Nominal frequency: 50, 60 Hz

Nominal voltage: Phase-phase: 500 V resp.

Phase-N: 290 V

Nominal current: 5 A or 1 A

Waveform: Sine

Own consumption: Current circuit: $\leq l^2 \cdot 0.01 \Omega$

Voltage circuit: $\leq U_{LN}^2 / 300 \text{ k}\Omega$

Continuous thermal rating of inputs

10 A at 346 V in single-phase AC system 10 A at 600 V in three-phase system

Short-time thermal rating of inputs

Input variable	Number of inputs	Duration of overload	Interval between two overloads
577 V LN	10	1 s	10 s
100 A	10	1 s	100 s
100 A	5	3 s	5 min.

Measuring ranges

U, I: \leq 120% of nominal value P, Q, S: \leq ± 120% of nominal value

F: 45 to 65 Hz

Power factor $(\cos \varphi)$: ± 1 Overload indicator: oL

The frequency is measured from the current or voltage. The voltage has priority.

Measurements available

Reference conditions acc. to IEC 688 resp. EN 60 688 Sine 50 - 60 Hz, 15 - 30 °C, application group II, Power supply 230 V AC/DC resp. 24 V AC/DC

The calculation of the measurands is in accordance with DIN 40 110 with 4-quadrant measurement.

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Measured quantity	Measuring path	max	min	Error ¹⁾
Voltage	1N, 2N, 3N	•	•	0.2%
Voltage	12, 23, 31	•	•	0.2%
Voltage average value	Σ	•		0.2%
Voltage	N-E	•		0.2%
Current	1, 2, 3	•		0.2%
Current I _{avg} (bimetal-15min) (slave pointer)	1, 2, 3	•		0.2%
Current average value	Σ	•		0.2%
Neutral current	N	•		0.5%
Active power P	1, 2, 3, ∑	•		0.5%
Reactive power Q	1, 2, 3, ∑	•		0.5%
Apparent power S	1, 2, 3, ∑	•		0.5%
Power factor PF (cosφ 4-quadrant display)	1, 2, 3, ∑			0.5%
PF incoming ind. min.	1, 2, 3		•	0.5%
PF outgoing cap. min.	1, 2, 3		•	0.5%
PF outgoing ind. min.	1, 2, 3		•	0.5%
PF outgoing kap. min.	1, 2, 3		•	0.5%
Frequency	U, I	•	•	0.02 Hz
Active power incoming/outgoing (tariff high and low)	Σ			0.5%
Reactive power incoming/outgoing (tariff high and low)	Σ			0.5%
Reactive power ind./cap. (tariff high and low)	Σ			0.5%
5 active power intervals each incoming/outgoing (+ Trend)	Σ	•	•	0.5%
5 reactive power intervals each incoming/outgoing (+ Trend)	Σ	•	•	0.5%
5 reactive power intervals each inductive/capacitive (+ Trend)	Σ	•	•	0.5%
5 apparent power intervals (+ Trend)	Σ	•	•	0.5%
9 gen. interval average values (+ Trends)	Meas. value	•	•	Meas. value
Voltage asymmetric	Σ	•		0.5%
THD voltage	1N, 2N, 3N	•		1.0%
THD voltage	12, 23, 31	•		1.0%
THD current	1, 2, 3	•		1.0%
2 15. harmonic, voltage	1N, 2N, 3N	•		1.0%
2 15. harmonic, voltage	12, 23, 31	•		1.0%
2 15. harmonic, current	1, 2, 3	•		1.0%

 $\Sigma = System value$

Note

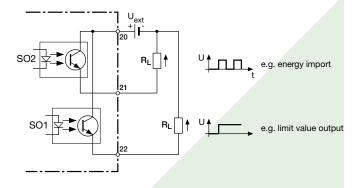
A possible synchronizing signal (extension module) for the interval values must be within the range of 10 sec. to 90 min.

Digital outputs

Depending on the function selected, the two digital outputs can be used either as pulse outputs for actual and reactive energy or as limit signals.

The outputs are passive, and are galvanically isolated from all the other circuits by opto-couplers. They are suitable to drive tariff devices (S0-standard DIN 43 864) or 24 V-relays.

Uext ≤ 40 V DC (OFF: leakage current ≤ 0.1 mA) I L ≤ 150 mA (ON: terminal voltage ≤ 1.2 V)



Alarm unit

Limit values can be associated with every measurand, with the exception of harmonic content.

There is a logical OR function for the line value ON limit values, and a logical AND function for the OFF limit values.

3-wire unbalanced load

U12/U23/U31	11/12/13	THD.U12/THD.U23/
		THD U31

lavg1/lavg2/lavg3 THD.I1/THD.I2/THD.I3

4-wire unblanced load

U1/U2/U3	11/12/13	THD.U1N/THD.U2N/
		THD.U3N
U12/U23/U31	lavg1/lavg2/lavg3	THD.I1/THD.I2/THD.I3
P1/P2/P3	Q1/Q2/Q3	S1/S2/S3
PF1/PF2/PF3		

Example 1 (ON-limit value > OFF-limit value)

Output "ON":	immediately	one of	the 3	phase	currents
--------------	-------------	--------	-------	-------	----------

exceeds the ON limit value

Output "OFF": when all the phase currents go below the

OFF limit value

Example 2 (ON-limit value < OFF-limit value)

Output "ON": immediately one of the 3 phase currents

goes below the ON limit value

Output "OFF": when all the phase currents exceed the OFF

limit value

Delay time: 1 s (cannot be programmed)

¹⁾ Error ± related to nominal value (frequency = absolute)

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Pulse outputs

The reactive and active energy can be read out at the pulse outputs in the form of standard S0 pulses for the driving of electronic and electromechanical counting mechanisms. For systems with external transformers, the pulses are for the primary energy data.

Pulse rate: 1 ... 5000 lmp./Wh ... GWh

1 ... 5000 Imp./varh ... Gvarh

Pulse duration: ≥ 100 ms (cannot be program-

med

Power supply

DC, AC power pack 40 to 400 Hz

100 to 230 V AC/DC $\pm 15\%$ or 24 to 60 V AC/DC $\pm 15\%$

(UL) 85 to 125 V DC

Power consumption: < 3 VA (without extension module)

Display

LED digital display: 14 mm high, red
LED symbols: 5 mm high, red
Brightness: adjustable

Managerad values 4 digita with a

Measured values: 4 digits with sign

Energy counters: 8 digit (top + middle display)

Zero value suppression

PF resp.cos ϕ : Display ---, if Sx < 0.2% Snenn Currents: Display 0, if Ix < 0.1% Inenn unb. U: Display 0, if Ø U < 5% Unenn

Safety

Protection class: II (voltage inputs with protection

impedances)

Measuring category: III
Pollution degree: 2
Measurement voltage: 300 V

Test voltage: Between current inputs, power

supply, digital outputs, terminals of the plugged-in module: 3700 V /

50 Hz / 1 min.
On voltage inputs:
4.25 kV 1.2/50 µs

Module connections: The pin rail at the back is connected

to the voltage inputs via a protection impedance. Only the permitted modules can be plugged-in!

Enclosure protection: Front IP 66, terminals IP 20

Inputs, outputs and power supply are electrically isolated. The

current inputs are electrically isolated from each other.

Mechanic

Dimensions A 230: 144 x 144 x 46 mm;

panel cutout 138+1 x 138+1 mm

A 230s: 96 x 96 x 46 mm;

panel cutout 92^{+0,8} x 92^{+0,8} mm Housing material: ABS

flammability class V-0 acc. to UL94,

self-extinguishing, non-dripping,

free of halogen

Weight: 300 g at A 230 resp.

250 g at A 230s

Mounting: For control panel mounting

Terminals:

Inputs: Screw terminals

wire gauge single wire: 0.5 - 2.5 mm² wire gauge fine wire: 0.5 - 1.5 mm²

Power supply, outputs: Spring clamps

Wire gauge single and fine wire:

0.5 - 1.5 mm²

Environmental conditions

Operating temperature: $-10 \text{ to} + 55 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ Storage temperature: $-25 \text{ to} + 70 ^{\circ}\text{C}$

Humidity relative: ≤ 75%

Altitude: 2000 m max.

Indoor use statement

Note of maintenance

No maintenance is required

SINEAX A 230 / A 230s Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Display possibilities for 4-wire asymmetrical load connection

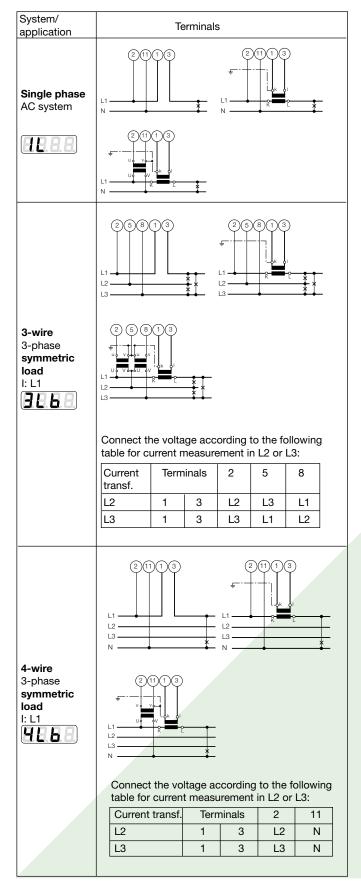
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		Q2		Q2 T		Q													
_	_	Q3		Q3 T		Q 🔼		\perp											
	5	S1 S2		S1 ★ S2 ★		S													
		S3		S3 T		SI													
_	6	PF1		PF		PF													
		PF2		PF ▼ -inc-inc			Z-out-ind												
_	7	PF3		PF ▼ -inc-cp		PF 3	Z-out-cp	-											
	′	F \blacksquare																4	
_		F▼																	
	8																		
U '-	9	EP inc HT		EP inc LT		EP 01			out										
		EQ inc/ind	d HT	EQ inc/ind LT			ut/cap HT			cap LT									
	10	Р		UØ		PF		Р											
		Q S		IØ P		P Q		S											
-	11	P1		P2		<u>u</u> P3		U-	1		U2 U3								
		Q1		Q2		Q3		11			12	12 13							
_	10	S1		S2		S2	10	P ⁻	1		P2		P3	3					
	12	thd.U1 thd.U1		thd.U2 thd.U2		thd.L thd.L													
-	13	thd.l1	•	thd.I2		thd.l													
_		thd.l1		thd.I2 🛣		thd.l							_						
	14	P.inc-int-1	Irend	P.inc-int-		P.inc	-int t-0	P.i	inc-in	t t-1	P.inc-int t	-2	P.inc-int t-3			P.inc	c-int t-4		
-	15	P.out-int-	Trend	P.inc-int-		P.out	-int t-0	P.o	out-in	nt t-1	P.out-int t	-2	P.out-int t-3			P.ou	t-int t-4		
				P.out-int-								_	1						
	16	Q.inc/ind-	int-	Q. <i>inc/ind</i> -int-		Q.inc	:/ind-int t-0	Q.	.inc/ir	nd-int t-1	Q.inc/ind-	int t-2	Q. <i>inc/ind</i> -int t-3		t-3	3 Q. <i>inc/ind</i> -int t-4			
-	17	Trend	int	Q.inc/ind-int-		0 00	t/222 int t (1 0	out/c	eap-int t-1	O out/our	int t O	0	out/oan int	+ 2	0.00	ut/oon int t	4	
	17	Q. <i>out/cap</i> Trend	<i>)-</i> -	Q. <i>out/cap</i> -int- Q. <i>out/cap</i> -int-		Q.OU	<i>t/cap</i> -int t-(J Q.	.ouvc	:aμ-1111. t-1	Q.out/cap	FIIIL L-Z	nt t-2 Q.out/cap-int t-3		. 1-3	Q.UL	<i>ut/cap</i> -int t-4	†	
_	18	S.int-Tren	d	S.int-	_	S.int	t-0	S.	int t-	1	S.int t-2		S.i	int t-3		S.int t-4			
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		a	b	С	d		е	f			h	;			l l		l ı	l m	n
	19	H2.U1	H3.U1	H4.U1	H5.U1		H6.U1	H7.U1		g H8.U1	H9.U1	H10.U1	1	J H11.U1	k H12.U		H13.U1	m H14.U1	n H15.U1
	19	nz.u1 H2 조 .U1	H3 ▼ .l		H5.01		H6 조 .U1	H7.01		H8 本 .U1	H9 . U1								
:	20	H2.U2	H3.U2		H5.U2		H6.U2	H7.U2	7.U2 H8.U2 7 ★ .U2 H8 ★ .U2 7.U3 H8.U3		H9.U2	H10.U2	\rightarrow		H12.U		H13.U2	H14.U2	H15.U2
	-	H2 本 .U2	H3 ▼ .l		H5 ▼ .		H6 本 .U2				H9 本 .U2					.U2	H13 ▼ .U2		H15 本 .U2
	21	H2.U3	H3.U3		H5.U3		H6.U3	H7.U3			H9.U3	H10.U3	ŀ		H12.U	3	H13.U3	H14.U3	H15.U3
J'		H2 ▼ .U3	H3 ▼ .l		H5 ▼ .	\rightarrow	H6 ▼ .U3	H7 ▲			H9 ▼ .U3	+	$\overline{}$				H13 ▼ .U3		
	22	H2.I1	H3.I1	H4.I1	H5.I1		H6.I1	H7.I1	11	H8.I1	H9.I1	H10.I1			H12.I1		H13.I1	H14.I1	H15.I1
	23	H2 ▼ .I1	H3▲.I	1 H4 조 .l1	H5 ▲ .	\rightarrow	H6 本 .l1 H6.l2	H7 ▲		H8 本 .I1	H9 조 .l1	H10 ▲ .I ⁻	-	H11 조 .l1 H11.l2	H12.I2		H13 조 .l1	H14 ▼ .l1	H15 ▼ .l1
	۷2	H2.I2 H2 ▼ .I2	H3.I2 H3 조 .I		H5.IZ H5 조 .		H6 . I2 H6 . I2	H7.12		H8 조 .l2	H9.12 H9 本 .12	H10.12							H15.I2 H15 ★ .I2
	24	H2.I3	H3.I3	H4.I3	H5.I3	\rightarrow	H6.I3	H7.I3		H8.I3	H9.I3	H10.I3	\rightarrow		H12.I3		H13.I3	H14.I3	H15.I3
		H2 ▼ .I3	H3 ▼ .I		H5 ▼ .			H7 ▲	.13	H8 ▼ .I3	H9 ▼ .I3	H10 ▼ .K		H11 조 .l3		. I3	H13 ▼ .l3		
L	-4		1		1	- 1				1		1					1		1

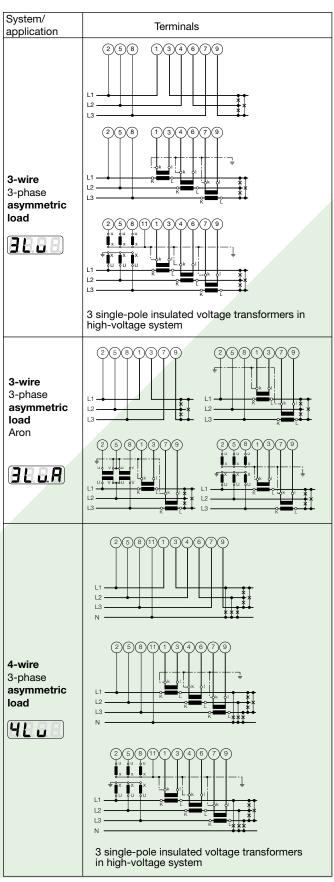
 $\label{eq:Qmeas} \textit{Q meas. values are in italics: depending on the Q definition, either the values for incoming/outgoing or the values for ind./cap. are displayed.}$

 [■] Maximal value
 ■ Minimal value

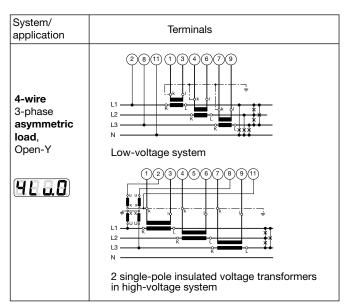
Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Connection modes





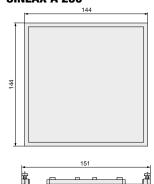
Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

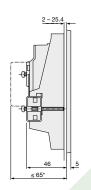


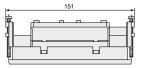
DescriptionArt. No.Extension module EMMOD 205
LON, synchronization input156 639Extension module EMMOD 206
Interface M-Bus, digital input <230 V AC/DC</td>168 965

Dimensional drawings (all dimensions in mm)

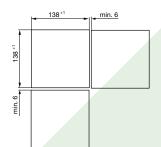
SINEAX A 230





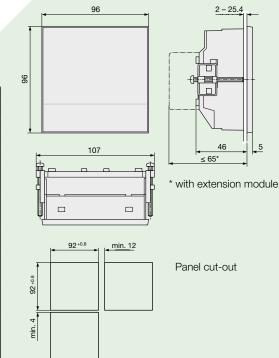


* with extension module

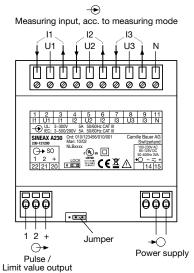


Panel cut-out

SINEAX A 230s



Electrical connections



Accessories SINEAX A 230/A 230s

Description	Art. No.
Operating Instructions *) in German	152 851
Operating Instructions *) in French	154 815
Operating Instructions *) in English	154 807
Top-hat rail adapter	154 055
Fixing clips as set (4 pce.)	154 394
for top-hat rail adapter with extension module	
Extension module EMMOD 201	150 285
Interface/MODBUS RTU/Data logger	
Extension module EMMOD 202	155 574
2 analog outputs	
Extension module EMMOD 203	155 582
Ethernet, 2 MB memory, real-time clock	
Extension module EMMOD 204	158 510
Profibus-DP	
Extension module EMMOD 205	156 647
LON, digital output, direct connection to summati-	
on stations U160x of Gossen-Metrawatt possible	

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

PC software A200plus*)

Connection via the extension module. Comfortable PC software for the configuration, control, display of measured values, graphic logger analysis etc.

Scope of supply

- A 230 resp. A 230s with/without extension moduleOperating Instructions in German, French and English
- Fixing clamp
- Test certificate for the corresponding variant

Extension module EMMOD 201

Communication

Interface: RS232/RS485 switchable Protocol: MODBUS RTU for SCADA

Digital input: Synchronizing signal for average power

values or high/low tariff switchover for

energy counters

Bus address: 1 to 247

Baudrate: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19.2 k

Parity check: no, even, odd, space

Recording average power value

Vales that can be

recorded: Pint: average active power values inc./

outg.,

Qint: average reactive power values inc./

outg. resp. ind./cap.,

Sint: average apparent power values and 9 further freely programmable ave-

rage values (max. 14 values)

Amount of data: 1 value = 166 days

2 values = 83 days

• • •

14 values = 12 days at 15min interval

Accessories EMMOD 201 (not included in scope of supply)

Description	Article No.
Software A200plus *)	146 557
Interface adapter cable	152 603
Extension cable sub-D 9pol. 2 m	980 179

Extension module EMMOD 202

Input: U, I, lavg, In, P, Q, S, F, $\cos \varphi$ Output: 0 - 20 mA, 4 - 20 mA, inverting

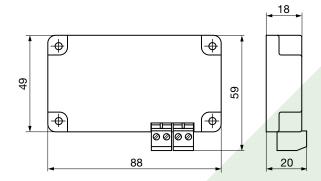
Limits: 0/3.7 mA resp. 21 mA

Burden voltage: 8 V

Accuracy: 0.1% (without A2..)

Number of channels: 2 (electrically isolated)

Dimensional drawing



Extension module EMMOD 203

Protocol: MODBUS over TCP/IP, HTTP

Real-time clock: Battery backup, synchronized via

LAN or external (e.g. 230 V/50 Hz)

Memory: up to one year with time stamp

Connections

Ethernet RJ45 port: 10/100 base Tx

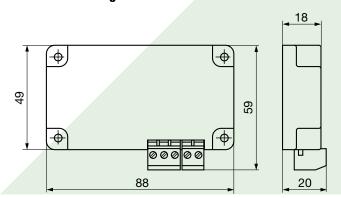
Tariff switching: plug-in screw terminals

Synchronizing input: plug-in screw terminals

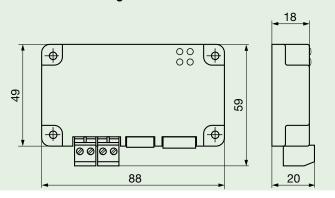
Synchronizing input: 5 V - 300 V AC, 1 - 500 Hz

Tariff switching: 5 V – 300 V AC/DC

Dimensional drawing



Dimensional drawing



Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Accessories EMMOD 203 (not included in scope of supply)

Description	ArtNo.
Software A200plus *)	146 557

Extension module EMMOD 204

Interface: Profibus-DP

> 9-pin D-sub socket EIA RS485 standard 15 kV ESD protection

Baudrate: Autom. recognition,

9600 bit/s ... 12 Mbit/s

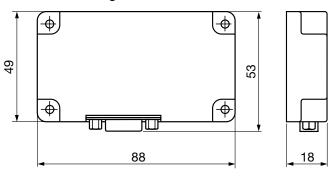
Type: DPV0, SPC4-2

Repeater_Ctrl_Sig (TTL)

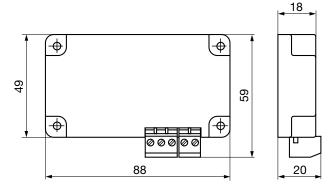
Address: 126 (0 - 125)

Set_Slave_Add_Supp

Dimensional drawing



Dimensional drawing



Extension module EMMOD 206

Communication

Interface: M-Bus Protocol: M-Bus

Baud rate: 300...38'400 Baud

Connections

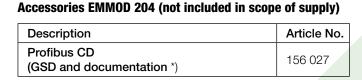
Bus: Pluggable screw terminals

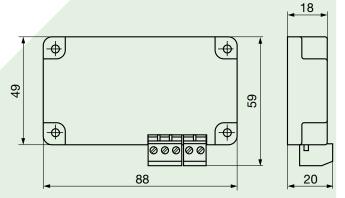
Digital input: Pluggable screw terminals for

mean-value synchronization

or tariff switching

Dimensional drawing





Extension module EMMOD 205

Communication

Interface: LON

Protocol: LONTALK®

Medium: Echelon FTT-10 A transceiver,

transformer-coupled, reverse polarity,

twisted two-wire cable

Transmission: 78 kBit/s

Connections

Bus: Pluggable screw terminals Digital synchronization input or I/O connector:

Digital output 125 V DC

Multifunctional Power Monitor with System Analysis

Appendix A

A230s (230S-21110x) for special applications

Measurement input: 500 V, 1 A, 45 - 65 Hz, 3N~ Measuring ranges: U: \leq 200% of nominal value

I, P, Q, S: ≤ 120% of nominal value

Auxiliary supply: 24 - 60 V AC/DC, ±15%,

45 - 450 Hz, 3 VA

1. Earth fault monitoring in IT systems

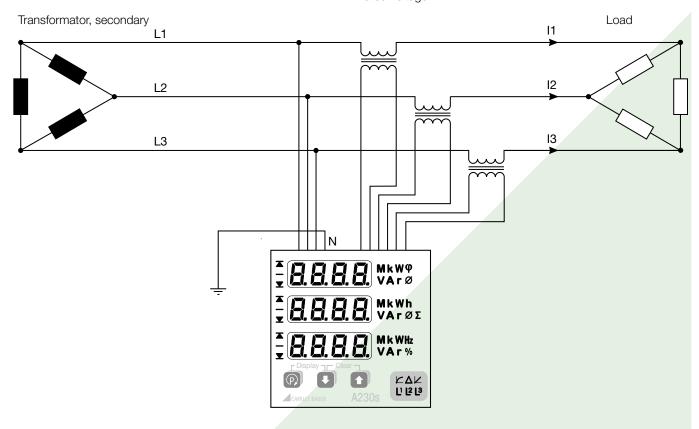
To detect the first earth fault in an unearthed IT system normally an insulation monitoring device is used. The same may be done by determing the zero displacement voltage, which is normally a

measure for the asymmetrical load of a power system. To do so the neutral terminal of the device is connected to earth and the A230s has to be configured for the measurement of a 4-wire system.

If a single phase earth fault occurs a zero displacement voltage of $U_{\rm pp}/\sqrt{3}$ will be measured. The signalling may be done using a built-in limit monitoring 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 be still measured and displayed correctly. Also the meters carry on to work as expected.

This special version of the A230s therefore is suited for the earth fault monitoring of unearthed three-phase systems of up to $500\,\mathrm{V}$ rated voltage.



2. Monitoring of compensation capacitors

The condensators used in compensation systems are wear parts, which fail quite often and then have to be replaced. When using three phase power capacitors all phase 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 method used to calculate the imbalance of the currents (Unb. I) determines the largest deviation of any of the phase currents from the mean value of the three phase currents. So the result is independent of rated values and present load. The measurand Unb. I is displayed instead of In.

The signalling of a possible capacitor failure may be done using one of the built-in limit monitoring outputs.



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