## LUMEL

## MULTIFUNCTION DC ENERGY METER N 18 H



SERVICE MANUAL

MULTIFUNCTION DC ENERGY METER N18H

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## 1. Introduction

The Multifunction DC Energy Meter is a panel mounted $96 \times 96 \mathrm{~mm}$ DIN Quadratic Digital Panel Meter, which measures important electrical parameters in DC Network and replaces the multiple analog panel meters. It measures electrical parameters like DC voltage, Current, Power, Energy(Import \& Export), Demand \& many more. The meter can be used for upto 4 channels. It integrates accurate measurement technology with bright LED display (8 digit x 4).

The meter can be configured on site for various parameters including Nominal Voltage, Current Full scale Setting, Current Shunt Settings, No. of channels, Demand Integration Time etc.

The front panel has three push buttons using which the user can scroll through different screens \& configure the product. It also includes 20 LEDs which in conjunction with LED display, provides information in different units and gives overview of channel status.


The channel LEDs serve many purposes. In setup menus, if a channel parameter is being displayed one of them glows green according to the displayed channel parameter. In measurement screens, they change color according to channel status i.e. healthy, alarm and overload conditions. Overload condition is defined as measured value > $126 \%$ of nominal value. Refer following points to decode the information that the LED provides. These points are true for measured parameters i.e. voltage and current.

- The LED glows green in healthy condition and becomes red in overload condition.
- If a limit relay is assigned to the channel, the LED will glow red if alarm condition is true and will glow green if healthy condition is observed.

For derived parameters (power, energy, ampere-hour and demands), following points are applicable.

- When the voltage and current both are healthy, the LED will glow green. If one of the parameters(voltage or current) is in overload condition, LEDs for all the derived parameter calculated from that value will also turn red. - If a limit is assigned to the parameter, the LED will glow red in alarm condition and green in healthy condition.

When more than one from the above conditions are applicable, the LEDs will follow "OR" logic for alarm condition and "AND" logic for healthy condition, i.e. it will glow red when even one of the alarm conditions is true and it will only glow green when all of the healthy conditions are true.

There are two multiplier LEDs for each channel marked $K\left(\right.$ kilo $\left.10^{3}\right)$ and $M\left(\right.$ mega $\left.10^{6}\right)$. Each will glow read according to the scaling required to the value on display.

One or more from the parameter LEDs will glow red according to the parameter displayed on the screen.

## 2. Measurement Reading Screens

In normal operation, the meter shows one of the measurement reading screens out of several screens. These screens may be scrolled through one at a time in incremental order by pressing the "UP key" or in decremental order by pressing the "DOWN key".


An example of the current screen is shown in the picture. The values read as,
Channel 1: 10 A
Channel 2: $20000 \mathrm{~A}\left(20 \times 10^{3}\right)$
Channel 3: 300 A
Channel 4: Overload condition
The channel LED for channel 1 and 2 is glowing green which means they are in healthy condition.

The channel 3 LED is glowing red and a measured value is being displayed, which means that there is a limit relay set on this channel and alarm condition is present.

The channel 4 LED is red with -OL- displayed on screen which means that the measured current on this channel is above $126 \%$ of nominal value set.


An example of the power screen is shown in the picture. The values read as,
Channel 1: 10 W
Channel 2: $20000000 \mathrm{~W}\left(20 \times 10^{6}\right)$
Channel 3: $300000 \mathrm{~W}\left(300 \times 10^{3}\right)$
Channel 4: Overload condition
The channel LED for channel 1 and 2 is glowing green which means they are in healthy condition.

The channel 3 LED is glowing red and a measured value is being displayed, which means one from the following conditions is present

1) There is a limit relay set on this channel and alarm condition is present.
2) Any one from voltage or channel 3 current is in overload condition.


Import Energy Screen


Import Energy Overflow Screen

Shown above are the import energy screens. The display of the meter can only accommodate 8 digits. So to display more than 8 digit energy, an overflow screen is added. When the energy reaches the energy digit reset count, it starts the count from 0 again. When this happens the corresponding overflow is increased by 1 . The maximum value of the overflow is 2000 for individual channels. Thus the highest energy that the meter can show is 200099999999 Mwh.
To obtain the value for current energy reading, the user need to multiply the overflow count by 10 raised to energy digit reset count for the corresponding channel and add the result in displayed energy reading.

Example: In the screens shown above, assume that the energy digit reset count for the channels are 876 and 8 respectively. So the energy reading for each channel will be as following:
Channel 1: $\left[\left(100 \times 10^{8}\right)+5030\right]=10000005030 \mathrm{~Wh}$
Channel 2: $\left[\left(28 \times 10^{7}\right)+14800\right]=280014800 \mathrm{~Wh}$
Channel $3:\left[\left(8 \times 10^{6}\right)+250000\right]=8250000 \mathrm{kWh}$
Channel 4: $\left[\left(24 \times 10^{8}\right)+4300\right]=2400004300 \mathrm{Mwh}$
The overflow value will start counting from 0 after reaching 2000. For total parameters with overflow this limit is 8000. Note:- DC EM measures positive \& negative Voltage, Current and it's derived parameters.

### 2.1 Timer Screen

Number


## Off Delay

As shown in the picture above, there are upto four timer screens present in measurement screens. They show values of number of cycles, on delay and off delay for corresponding timer. When timer is running, these values are shown in countdown mode.
If number of cycles is set as 0 , then on this screen number of cycles will always increment from 0 up to 9999 .
Note :- 1. Press UP key to start the timer.
2. Press down key to stop the timer.

Timer Unused:- Timer is not selected as a relay output.

### 2.2 Number of Interruptions

This screen shows the number of power supply interruptions that the meter has encountered. After 9999 this value will start it's count from 0 . User can reset this count in the resetmenu.


### 2.3 On-hour



This screen shows the total number of hours the auxiliary supply has stayed on. Even if the Auxiliary supply is interrupted count of on hour will be maintained in internal memory \& displayed in the "hhhhhh.mm" format. For example if displayed count is 105000.10 it indicates 105000 hours and 10 minutes. After 999999.59 On hours display will restart from zero. The user can reset this value in reset parameters menu.

### 2.4 Run Hour



This Screen shows the total no. of hours each of the load has been connected. Even if the Auxiliary supply is interrupted, count of Run hour will be maintained in internal memory \& displayed in the format "hhhhhh.mm".
For example if Displayed count is 105000.10 it indicates 105000 hours \& 10 minutes. After 999999.59 run hours display will restart from zero. The user can reset these values in reset parameters menu.

Table-1

| Measured Parameter | Ch1 | Ch2 | Ch3 | Ch4 | $\Sigma$ | Min | Max | Measuringrange | Displaying range | Accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Voltage | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 10 \sim \pm 60 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & \pm 61 \sim \pm 200 \mathrm{VDC} \\ & \pm 201 \sim \pm 1000 \mathrm{VDC} \end{aligned}$ | 0- $\pm 9999$ | $\pm 0.5 \%$ of nominal value |
| Current | - | - | - | - |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $50 \sim 150 \mathrm{mV}$ | 0- $\pm 9999$ | $\pm 0.5$ \% of nominal value |
| Power (Import \& Export) | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | - |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0- \pm 1.2 \mathrm{MW} / \mathrm{Ch} \\ & 0- \pm .0 \mathrm{MW} / \mathrm{Ch} \\ & 0- \pm 20 \mathrm{MW} / \mathrm{Ch} \end{aligned}$ | 0- +9999 | 1\% of nominal value |
| Energy (Import \& Export) | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 0-99999999 | 0-99999999 | Class1 |
| AmpereHour (Import \& Export) | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  | 0-99999999 | 0-99999999 | $\cdot$ |
| Demand (Import\& Export) | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | - | - |  | $\bullet$ | $\begin{gathered} 0- \pm 1.2 \mathrm{MW} \\ 0- \pm 4 \mathrm{MW} \\ 0- \pm 20 \mathrm{MW} \end{gathered}$ | 0-9999 | - |
| Current Demand(Import \& Export) | - | - | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 50~150mV | 0-9999 | - |
| OnHour | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 999999.59 | 999999.59 | - |
| RunHour | $\bigcirc$ | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  | 999999.59 | 999999.59 | - |
| Numberof Interruptions | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0-9999 | 0-9999 | - |

This screen shows the RTC date and time in dd-mm-yy and hh.mm format respectively. The user can change these values in RTC setup menu.


### 2.5 Date and Time

TABLE : 2 Measurement Screen Parameters

| Screen No. | Screen Name | Parameter LED Status (N18H-A) | Parameter LED Status (N18H-Z) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Voltage | None | None |
| 2 | Current - Ch1 Ch2 Ch3 Ch4 | A | A |
| 3 | Power - Ch1 Ch2 Ch3 Ch4 | W | W |
| 4 | Total Import Power | Imp, W | Imp, W |
| 5 | Total Export Power | Exp,W | Exp,W |
| 6 | Import Energy Ch1 - CH4 | Imp,W, hr | Imp,W,hr |
| 7 | Import Energy Overflow Count | Imp,W, hr | Imp, W, hr |
| 8 | Export Energy Ch1 - Ch4 | Exp,W,hr | Exp,W,hr |
| 9 | Export Energy Overflow Count | Exp,W,hr | Exp,W,hr |
| 10 | Total Import Energy | Imp,W, hr | Imp,W,hr |
| 11 | Total Export energy | Exp,W,hr | Exp,W,hr |
| 12 | Import A-Hr Ch1 - Ch4 | Imp,A,hr | Imp,A,hr |
| 13 | Import $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{Hr}$ Ch1-Ch4 OF Count | Imp,A,hr | Imp,A,hr |
| 14 | Export A-Hr Ch1-Ch4 | Exp,A, hr | Exp,A,hr |
| 15 | Export A-Hr Ch1-Ch4 OF Count | Exp,A,hr | Exp,A,hr |
| 16 | Total Import A-Hr | Imp,A,hr | Imp,A, hr |
| 17 | Total Export A-Hr | Exp,A,hr | Exp,A,hr |
| 18 | Import POWER Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Imp,W,Dm | Imp,W,Dm |
| 19 | Export POWER Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Exp,W,Dm | Exp,W,Dm |
| 20 | Total Import Power Demand | Imp,W,Dm | Imp,W,Dm |
| 21 | Total Export Power Demand | Exp,W,Dm | Exp,W,Dm |
| 22 | Import Current Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Imp,A,Dm | Imp,A,Dm |
| 23 | Export Current Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Exp,A,Dm | Exp,A,Dm |
| 24 | Total Import Current Demand | Imp,A,Dm | Imp,A, Dm |
| 25 | Total Export Current Demand | Exp,A,Dm | Exp,A,Dm |
| 26 | On - hrs | None | None |
| 27 | Run - hrs Ch1 --Ch4 | Rn - hr | Rn - hr |
| 28 | Max Voltage | None | None |
| 29 | Min Voltage | None | None |
| 30 | MAX Current Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | A | A |
| 31 | Min Current Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | A | A |
| 32 | Import Max POWER Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Imp,W,Dm | Imp,W,Dm |
| 33 | Export Max POWER Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Exp,W,Dm | Exp,W,Dm |
| 34 | Import Max Current Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Imp,A,Dm | Imp,A,Dm |

## Continued...

| 35 | Export Max Current Demand Ch1-Ch2-Ch3-CH4 | Exp,A,Dm | Exp,A,Dm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | No of interruptions | None | None |
| 37 | Old Import Energy Ch1 .-.- Ch4 | Imp, W, hr, Old | Imp, W, hr, Old |
| 38 | Old Import Energy Ch1 ...- Ch4 OF Count | Imp, W, hr, Old | Imp, W, hr, Old |
| 39 | Old Export Energy Ch1 --- Ch4 | Exp, W, hr, Old | Exp, W, hr, Old |
| 40 | Old Export Energy Ch1 ---- Ch4 OF Count | Exp, W, hr, Old | Exp, W, hr, Old |
| 41 | Old A-Hr Imp Ch1 --- Ch4 | Old, A, hr, Imp | Old, A, hr, Imp |
| 42 | Old A-Hr Imp Ch1 --- Ch4 OF Count | Old, A, hr, Imp | Old, A, hr, Imp |
| 43 | Old A-Hr Exp Ch1 ----Ch4 | Old, A, hr, Exp | Old, A, hr, Exp |
| 44 | Old A-Hr Exp Ch1 ----Ch4 OF Count | Old, A, hr, Exp | Old, A, hr, Exp |
| 45 | Old max Imp Power Demand Ch1 - Ch4 | Old, W, Dm, Imp | Old, W, Dm, Imp |
| 46 | Old max Exp Power Demand Ch1 - Ch4 | Old, W, Dm, Exp | Old, W,Dm, Exp |
| 47 | Old max Imp Current Demand Ch1 - Ch4 | Old, A, Dm, Imp | Old, A,Dm, Imp |
| 48 | Old max Exp Current Demand Ch1 - Ch4 | Old, A, Dm, Exp | Old, A,Dm, Exp |
| 49 | Old No of interruptions | Old | Old |
| 50 | Old On - hrs | Old | Old |
| 51 | Old Run - hrs Ch1 --Ch4 | Old, Rn, hr | Old, Rn, hr |
| 52 | Timer1 Screen | none | none |
| 53 | Timer2 Screen | none | none |
| 54 | Timer3 Screen | none | none |
| 55 | Timer4 Screen | none | none |
| 56 | RTC Date | none | NA |

NOTE : N18H-Z without RTC, USB \& Datalogging

TABLE : 3 Datalogging Parameters List

| Parameter <br> No. | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Voltage |
| 1 | Current Ch1 |
| 2 | Current Ch2 |
| 3 | Current Ch3 |
| 4 | Current Ch4 |
| 5 | Power Ch1 |
| 6 | Power Ch2 |
| 7 | Power Ch3 |
| 8 | Total Import Power |
| 9 | Total export Power |
| 10 | Energy Imp Ch1 |
| 11 | Energy Imp Ch2 |
| 12 | Energy Imp Ch3 |
| 13 | Energy Imp Ch4 |
| 14 | Energy Exp Ch1 |
| 15 | Energy Exp Ch2 |
| 16 | Energy Exp Ch3 |
| 17 | Energy Exp Ch4 |
| 18 | Total Import Energy |
| 19 | Total Export Energy |
| 20 |  |


| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Parameter } \\ \mathrm{No.} . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 | Amp Hour Imp Ch3 |
| 32 | Amp Hour Imp Ch4 |
| 33 | Amp Hour Exp Ch1 |
| 34 | Amp Hour Exp Ch2 |
| 35 | Amp Hour Exp Ch3 |
| 36 | Amp Hour Exp Ch4 |
| 37 | Total Import AH |
| 38 | Total Export AH |
| 39 | Import Demand Ch1 |
| 40 | Import Demand Ch2 |
| 41 | Import Demand Ch3 |
| 42 | Import Demand Ch4 |
| 43 | Export Demand Ch1 |
| 44 | Export Demand Ch2 |
| 45 | Export Demand Ch3 |
| 46 | Export Demand Ch4 |
| 47 | Total Import Power Demand |
| 48 | Total Export Power Demand |
| 49 | Import Current Demand Ch1 |
| 50 | Import Current Demand Ch2 |
| 51 | Import Current Demand Ch3 |
| 52 | Import Current Demand Ch4 |
| 53 | Export Current Demand Ch1 |
| 54 | Export Current Demand Ch2 |
| 55 | Export Current Demand Ch3 |
| 56 | Export Current Demand Ch4 |

TABLE : 3 Continued...

| Parameter <br> No | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 57 | Total Import Current Demand |
| 58 | Total Export Current Demand |
| 59 | Max Voltage |
| 60 | Min Voltage |
| 61 | Max Current Ch1 |
| 62 | Max Current Ch2 |
| 63 | Max Current Ch3 |
| 64 | Max Current Ch4 Current Ch1 |
| 65 | Min Current Ch2 |
| 66 | Min Current Ch3 |
| 67 | Min Current Ch4 |
| 68 | Max Import Power Demand Ch1 |
| 69 | Max Import Power Demand Ch3 |
| 70 | Max Import Power Demand Ch4 |
| 71 | Max Export Power Demand Ch1 |
| 72 | Max Export Power Demand Ch2 |
| 73 | Max Export Power Demand Ch3 |
| 74 | Max Export Power Demand Ch4 |
| 75 | Max Import Current Demand Ch1 |
| 76 | Max Import Current Demand Ch2 |
| 77 | Max Import Current Demand Ch3 |
| 78 | Max Import Current Demand Ch4 |
| 79 | Max Export Current Demand Ch1 |
| 80 | Max Export Current Demand Ch2 |
| 81 | 82 |


| Parameter <br> $\mathrm{N}_{0}$ | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 83 | Max Export Current Demand Ch3 |
| 84 | Max Export Current Demand Ch4 |
| 85 | Energy Imp Ch1 on update rate |
| 86 | Energy Imp Ch2 on update rate |
| 87 | Energy Imp Ch3 on update rate |
| 88 | Energy Imp Ch4 on update rate |
| 89 | Energy Import Ch1 on update rate OF |
| 90 | Energy Import Ch2 on update rate OF |
| 91 | Energy Import Ch3 on update rate OF |
| 92 | Energy Import Ch4 on update rate OF |
| 93 | Energy Exp Ch1 on update rate |
| 94 | Energy Exp Ch2 on update rate |
| 95 | Energy Exp Ch3 on update rate |
| 96 | Energy Exp Ch4 on update rate |
| 97 | Energy Export Ch1 on update rate OF |
| 98 | Energy Export Ch2 on update rate OF |
| 99 | Energy Export Ch3 on update rate OF |
| 100 | Energy Export Ch4 on update rate OF |
| 101 | On Hour |
| 102 | Run Hour Ch1 |
| 103 | Run Hour Ch2 |
| 104 | Run Hour Ch3 |
| 105 | Run Hour Ch4 |
| 106 | No. of Interruptions |
| 107 | Old Energy Imp Ch 1 |
| 108 | Old Energy Imp Ch 2 |

## TABLE : 3 Continued...

| Parameter <br> No. | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 109 | Old Energy Imp Ch 3 |
| 110 | Old Energy Imp Ch 4 |
| 111 | Old Energy Import Ch1 OF |
| 112 | Old Energy Import Ch2 OF |
| 113 | Old Energy Import Ch3 OF |
| 114 | Old Energy Import Ch4 OF |
| 115 | Old Energy Exp Ch 1 |
| 116 | Old Energy Exp Ch 2 |
| 117 | Old Energy Exp Ch 3 |
| 118 | Old Energy Exp Ch 4 |
| 119 | Old Energy Export Ch1 OF |
| 120 | Old Energy Export Ch2 OF |
| 121 | Old Energy Export Ch3 OF |
| 122 | Old Energy Export Ch4 OF |
| 123 | Old Amp Hour Imp Ch1 |
| 124 | Old Amp Hour Imp Ch2 |
| 125 | Old Amp Hour Imp Ch3 |
| 126 | Old Amp Hour Imp Ch4 |
| 127 | Old Amp Hour Exp Ch1 |
| 128 | Old Amp Hour Exp Ch2 |
| 129 | Old Amp Hour Exp Ch3 |
| 130 | Old Amp Hour Exp Ch4 |
| 131 | Old Max Import Power Demand Ch1 |
| 132 | Old Max Import Power Demand Ch2 |
| 133 | Old Max Import Power Demand Ch3 |
| 134 | Old Max Import Power Demand Ch4 |


| Parameter No. | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 135 | Old Max Export Power Demand Ch1 |
| 136 | Old Max Export Power Demand Ch2 |
| 137 | Old Max Export Power Demand Ch3 |
| 138 | Old Max Export Power Demand Ch4 |
| 139 | Old Max Import Current Demand Ch1 |
| 140 | Old Max Import Current Demand Ch2 |
| 141 | Old Max Import Current Demand Ch3 |
| 142 | Old Max Import Current Demand Ch4 |
| 143 | Old Max Export Current Demand Ch1 |
| 144 | Old Max Export Current Demand Ch2 |
| 145 | Old Max Export Current Demand Ch3 |
| 146 | Old Max Export Current Demand Ch4 |
| 147 | Old On Hour |
| 148 | Old Run Hour Ch1 |
| 149 | Old Run Hour Ch2 |
| 150 | Old Run Hour Ch3 |
| 151 | Old Run Hour Ch4 |
| 152 | Old No. of Interruptions |
| 153 | Energy Import Ch1 OF |
| 154 | Energy Import Ch2 OF |
| 155 | Energy Import Ch3 OF |
| 156 | Energy Import Ch4 OF |
| 157 | Energy Export Ch1 OF |
| 158 | Energy Export Ch2 OF |
| 159 | Energy Export Ch3 OF |
| 160 | Energy Export Ch4 OF |

TABLE : 3 Continued...

| Parameter <br> No | Parameters |
| :---: | :---: |
| 161 | Total Import Energy OF |
| 162 | Total Export Energy OF |
| 163 | AH Import Ch1 OF |
| 164 | AH Import Ch2 OF |
| 165 | AH Import Ch3 OF |
| 166 | AH Import Ch4 OF |
| 167 | AH Export Ch1 OF |
| 168 | AH Export Ch2 OF |
| 169 | AH Export Ch3 OF |
| 170 | AH Export Ch4 OF |
| 171 | Total Import AH OF |
| 172 | Total Export AH OF |
| 173 | Old AH Import Ch1 OF |
| 174 | Old AH Import Ch2 OF |
| 175 | Old AH Import Ch3 OF |
| 176 | Old AH Import Ch4 OF |
| 177 | Old AH Export Ch1 OF |
| 178 | Old AH Export Ch2 OF |
| 179 | Old AH Export Ch3 OF |
| 180 | Old AH Export Ch4 OF |

## 3. Installation

Mouinting is by four side clamps. Slide the side clamps through side slot till side clamp gets firmly locked in a groove (refer figure). Consideration should be given to the space required behind the instrument to allow for bends in the connection cables.

As the front of the enclosure conforms to IP54, it is protected from water spray from all directions. Additional protection to the panel may be obtained by the use of an optional gasket. The terminals at the rear of the product should be protected from liquids.

The instrument should be mounted in a reasonably stable ambient temperature and where the operating temperature is within the range $-10^{\circ}$ to $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Vibration should be kept to a minimum and the product should not be mounted where it


## Caution

1. In the interest of safety and functionality of this product must be installed by a qualified engineer, abiding by any local regulations.
2. Voltages dangerous to human life are present at some of the terminal connections of this unit. Ensure that all supplies are de-energised before attempting any connection or disconnection.
3. These products do not have fuses, therefore external fuses must be used to ensure safety under fault conditions.

## 3,1 EMC Installation Requirements

This product has been designed to meet the certification of the EU directives when installed to a good code of practice for EMC in industrial environments, e.g

1. Screened output and low signal inputs leads or have provision for fitting RF supression components, such as ferrite absorbers, line filters etc. in the event that $R F$ fields cause problems.

Note: It is good practice to install sensitive electronic instruments that are performing critical functions, in EMC enclosures that protect againstelectrical interference which cold cause a disturbance in function.
2. Avoid routing leads alongside cables and products that are or could be a source of interference.
3. To protect the product against permanent damage, surge transients must be limited to 2 kV pk. It is good practice to suppress differential surges to 2 kV at the source. The unit has been designed to automatically recover in the event of a high level of transients. In extreme circumstances it may be necessary to temporarily disconnect the auxiliary supply for a period greater than 5 second to restore correct operation.

## 3,2 Case Dimentions and Panel Cut-out



## 3,3 Wiring

Input connections are made directly to screw-type terminals with indirect wire pressure. Numbering is clearly marked in the plastic moulding. Choice of cable should meet local regulations. Terminal for both current and voltage inputs will accept upto $3 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \times 2$ diameter cables.

## Note: It is recommended to use wire with lug for connection with meter.

## 3,4 Auxiliary Supply

The instrument should ideally be powered from a dedicated supply, however it may be powered from the signal source, provided the source remains within the limits of the chosen auxiliary voltage.

## 3,5 Fusing

It is recommended that the voltage line is fitted with 1AHRC fuses.

## 3,6 Earth/Ground Connections

For safety reasons, ensure proper grounding of the panel in accordance with local regulations.


## 5. Parameter Editing Guide (Unless specified otherwise, follow these steps to edit any value in setup screens.)

1) Use $\boldsymbol{4}$ key to enter editing mode. A blinking decimal point will be displayed as cursor.
2) Use $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ \& keys to increase or decrease the digit values respectively, or cycle through options.
3) Use key to go to the next cursor position.
4) Use $<$ key to confirm the value and finish editing.
5) Longpress $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \& \boldsymbol{\nabla}$ together to go to the previous menu.

The same can be achieved by going to quit screen and pressing $<$ key.
6) If user inputs values out of the limits specified, they are brought to the limit values automatically by the meter and showed at value confirmation. These limits are mentioned besides the corresponding screens on the flowchart starting from next page.
7) Any exceptions and special cases are also marked with * and explained on the bottom of the page.
8) Number of 'x's denote displayed digits on the screen which the user can edit.

There are two types of parameters in the setup screens. 1) Numeric \& 2) Options.
Example 1: If a user want to change a numeric value he/she will have to follow the steps mentioned below. Parameters having numeric values can be identified by the mentioned range parameter besides the corresponding screen in the flowchart. We'll take example of V-FS screen.


Example 2: If a user want to change a parameter with options he/she will have to follow the steps mentioned below. Parameters having options can be identified by the mentioned options parameter besides the corresponding screen in the flowchart. We'll take example of parity screen.


Pressing 4 key will take the user to the editing mode again. Or he/she can navigate to another screen using $\mathbf{\Delta}$ and $\mathbf{\nabla}$ keys.
6. Setup Screens (Flowchart)



* channel parameters are only shown for active channels. User can cycle through them one-by-one using $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ and keys.
** Value ranges according to the model. ( $10-60 \mathrm{~V}, 61-200 \mathrm{~V}, 201-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ )

*These options have values with varying number of digits.
** The options with individual channel parameters in this list are displayed regardless of if the channel is active or not.




*When changing RTC date, the load profile log also gets cleared. There is a confirmation screen for load profile log reset before
date change confirmation.




[^0]
## 7. Programming

The following sections comprise step by step procedures for configuring the DC energy meter according to user requirements. To access the set-up screens press and hold $\boldsymbol{k}$ key for 2 second. This will take the user into the password input screen (Section 7.1).

### 7.1. Password Protection

Password protection can be enabled to prevent unauthorised access to setup screens.
By default password protection is disabled.
To enable password protection the user need to set a password other than 0000 .


Enter Password, prompt for first digit. The symbol * at the first digit denotes that the decimal Point will be flashing. In special case where the Password is "0000" pressing the key when prompted for the first digit will advance to "Password confirmed" screen.
Use $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys to increase or decrease the value of the digit. The value can go from 0 to 9 and will wrap around. After reaching the desired digit on display, press 4 key to confirm and go to the next digit. The decimal point next to the 2nd digit will start flashing.
Following the same steps as above enter all four digits. Pressing enter key after the last digit will take the user to password confirmation screen.

Note: The flashing decimal point indicates the cursor position, a steady decimal point will be present to identify the scaling of the number until the cursor position coincides with steady decimal point position. At this stage the decimal point will flash.


Now when the user presses key, there are two possibilities for the next screen.

1) If the entered password is correct the display will show the password on the fourth row.


Pressing the $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key will take the user to edit password mode. New password can be set from here. Editing method is the same as explained above.


After editing, when pressed $\boldsymbol{\longrightarrow}$ key after last digit, the new password will be shown on 3rd and 4th row. This means that the new password is set.


Now pressing $\boldsymbol{u}$ key will let the user enter the setup menu. And pressing $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\mathbf{V}$ key will allow him/her edit the password again.
2) If the entered password does not match with the current password, the display will show wrong password screen.


Pressing 4 key on this screen will take the user to measurement screen. Pressing $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key will prompt him to enter the password again.

### 7.2 System Parameter Selection Screen

The first menu in the setup menu is the system parameters menu. In this menu, the user can configure the parameters related to the system within which the instrument will be used and different measurement parameter configurations. The display text on this screen is shown.
Pressing $\mathbf{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys on this screen will navigate through different menu screens as shown in flowchart.

### 7.2.1 Auto Voltage Detection

This screen can be used to set the value of nominal voltage Ruto-dEt according to the input voltage.

Table-4

| Nominal Voltage | Input Voltage |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10-60 \mathrm{~V}$ Meter |  |
| 12 | $<18 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 24 | $>=18 \&<36$ |
| 48 | $>=36 \&<56$ |
| 60 | $>56$ |
| $61-200 \mathrm{~V}$ Meter |  |
| 72 | $>90$ |
| 110 | $>=90 \&<135$ |
| 160 | $>180$ |
| 200 | $>180$ |
| 220 | $>=235 \&<450$ |
| 380 | $>=450 \&<600$ |
| 500 | $>=600 \&<800$ |
| 750 | $>800$ |
| 1000 |  |

Choosing "yes" in the options will set the nominal voltage value. Table-4 shows different nominal voltage values set for different input voltage values.

### 7.2.2 Nominal Voltage

On this screen the user can set the value of the nominal voltage (voltage full scale V-FS) value for the meter. Range for this value can be any of the three.

1) $10-60 \mathrm{~V}$
2) $61-200 \mathrm{~V}$
3) $201-1000 \mathrm{~V}$

Note: Changing this value will perform a "reset all" operation. ie. all stored parameters values will be erased.

### 7.2.3 Channel Selection

This screen is used to select active channels. The meter will only monitor the channels set as active. The numbers "1234 "on the third row
 denotes channels 1 to 4 respectively and the digits ' 1 ' or ' 0 ' below it denotes whether that channel is active or not. Pressing $\langle$ key here will allow the user to edit the value on the 4th row of the display. The user can only enter either ' 0 ' or ' 1 '.

### 7.2.4 Current Full Scale Value

The nominal full scale current that will be displayed as the channel currents. This screen enables the user to
 display the channel currents without any shunt ratings, the values displayed here represents the currents in ampere. The range for these values is 1 20000 A. This screen will show settings for active channels only \& channel LED will turn green for selected channel.


Note: Changing this value will perform a "reset channel" operation. i.e. all stored parameter values for this specific channel will be erased.

### 7.2.5 Current Shunt Value

This value is the voltage drop created by the shunt on the channel. This value can 8-5H: be set in range of $50-150 \mathrm{mV}$. This screen will show settings for active channels only \& channel LED will turn green for selected channel.


Note: Changing this value will perform a "reset channel" operation. i.e. all stored parameter values for this specific channel will be erased.

### 7.2.6 Demand Integration Time

This value is the period in minutes over which the current and the power readings
 are to be integrated. The range for this value is $1-30$ minutes.

### 7.2.7 Energy Rate

This value denotes the energy update rate in miutes and can range from 1-60 minutes. The energy will be updated on Enrt modbus location from 30171 to 30201 and 44267 to 44297 after the time set on this screen. The setting will only be shown for the active channels and the corresponding channel LED will glow green.

### 7.2.8 Reverse Locking

This screen shows the parameter for reverse locking of channels. Reverse locking is when the $\square$ current or power is in the opposite direction of the desired direction, the energy and/or ampere-hour accumulation is stopped for the related channel. The setting will only be shown for the active channels and the corresponding channel LED will glow green. The parameter optios are shown below. The energy locking will depend on power direction and the ampere-hour locking will depend on current direction.

Table-5

| Code | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Rev Lock Off |
| 1 | Positive / Import |
| 2 | Negative / Export |

### 7.2.9 Auto Scrolling

This screen allows user to enable or disable automatic screen scrolling. This feature is disabled by default. The options for this parameter are "yes" or "no".

### 7.2.10 Noise Current

This screen allows user to set low noise current cutoff. The range for this value is $0-30$ $\%$ of nominal value. By default it is set to $0 \%$.

### 7.2.11 Energy Output

This value lets the user decides the energy measurement unit according to the
 individual requirements. The user can set the unit to Nh, kWh or Mwh. The same is applicable to all types of energy. The options for this setting are 12 or 3 which denote the unit as shown in the table-6.

| Table-6 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Code | Unit |
| 1 | Wh |
| 2 | kWh |
| 3 | Mwh |

Note: Energy measurement in "Wh" unit is disabled when the nominal power is $>60 \mathrm{~kW}$. Meter will automatically switch to " kWh " if this condition is true.

### 7.2.12 Energy Digit Reset Count

This screen enables user to set maximum energy count after which energy will roll over to zero. The options for this setting


### 7.3 Communication Parameter SelectionScreen

This menu contains different communication parameters like device address baud rate etc.
These settings are applicable only for modbus.
For USB, the fixed settings are baud rate -57600.
Parity - no parity, 2 stop bits, Address - 1 .

### 7.3.1 Address Setting

This value decides the device address for modbus

communication. This value can range from 001-247.

### 7.3.2 Baud Rate

This value decides the RS485 baud rate. The options for this
bRUd-rt setting are 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400 and 57600 . Default value is set as 9600 .

### 7.3.3 Parity

This value decides the parity bit and the number of stop bits for RS485 communication. The options for this value are as following.
no 1: no parity, 1 stop bit
no 2: no parity, 2 stop bits
even: even parity, 1 stop bit
PArity odd: odd parity, 1 stop bit
By default, the value for this parameter is set as no 1.

### 7.4 Reset Parameter Selection

This screen allows user to reset various stored parameters. When reset is performed, current register values are moved to corresponding "old" registers. The different reset parameters are listed below.

| none: | No parameter is reset |
| :--- | :--- |
| ALL: | All parameters are reset |
| on-hr: | On hour is reset |
| intr: | Interruptions is reset |
| hi-V: | Higher voltage is reset |
| Lo-V: | Lower voltage is reset |
| hi-A*: | Higher current is reset |
| Lo-A*: $^{*}$ | Lower current is reset |
| EnEr*: | Energy is reset |
| dMd*: | Demand is reset |
| A-hr*: | Ampere hour is reset |
| r-hr*: | Run hour is reset |
| ChAn*: | Selected channel data is reset |
| $\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{LoG}^{*}:$ | Timelog is reset |
| LPLog*: $^{\text {LPoad profile log is reset }}$ |  |

*These parameters reset channelwise.

### 7.5 Output Parameter Selection

In this menu the user can configure different output available from the meter.

### 7.5.1.1.3 Trip Point

This is the value for selected parameter limit which is used as a
 reference for relay tripping. It is represented as percentage value.
Percentage value is calculated on nominal value. Different ranges for different parameters are shown in table-8.
Press Enter key to edit trip point. Then press $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ or $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key to select positive or negative tripping point then press Enter key to edit trip point digit. Pressing $\mathbf{\Delta}$ key increments digit value \& pressing $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ key decrements digit value. Press Enter key to confirm newly changed trip point.

### 7.5.1.1.4 Hysteresis

Hyteresis is the value below high alarm trip point or above low alarm trip point, which when crossed by the measured parameter, HYSt resets the relay to its position before tripping. The value of hysteresis can range from 0,5 to $50 \%$ and it gets calculated on trip point value.

### 7.5.1.1.5 Energizing Delay

Energizing delay is the time in seconds
taken by the relay before tripping after an alarm condition has occurred. The

## En-dLy

 value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999 .
### 7.5.1.1.6 De-energizing Delay

De-energizing delay is the time in seconds taken by the relay before
 coming out of the trip state, after a normal condition has observed. The value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999.

### 7.5.1.2 Pulse Relay Configuration

Pulse relay can be used with a mechanical counter to measure energy. It is a potential free, very fast acting relay contact.

### 7.5.1.2.1 Pulse Parameter Selection

This parameter decides on PRrR-5EL which measurement parameter, the pulses will be occurring. The options for this setting are 0-7 as explained in table-7.

Table-7

| Code | Configuration |
| :---: | :--- |
| 0 | Import Energy ch1 |
| 1 | Import Energy ch2 |
| 2 | Import Energy ch3 |
| 3 | Import Energy ch4 |
| 4 | Export Energy ch1 |
| 5 | Export Energy ch2 |
| 6 | Export Energy ch3 |
| 7 | Export Energy ch4 |

### 7.5.1.2.2 Pulse Divisor

This parameter decides after how many units of energy a pulse Pul-dit should appear at output.

### 7.5.1.2.3 Pulse Duration

This parameter decides the width of the output pulse. The options

## Pul-dur

 for this parameter are 60, 100 and 200 ms .
### 7.5.1.3 Timer

This menu contains the parameters for timer output configuration.

### 7.5.1.3.1 Number of Cycles

This value decides how many times the timer will repeat the switching after once started. If this value is set as 0 , timer will keep repeating the cycles until stopped.

### 7.5.1.3.2 Timer Configuration

Timer configuration decides the relay configuration for timer output. There are two options for this parameter.

1) Energize on start
2) De-energize on start

### 7.5.1.3.3 On Delay

On delay is the time in seconds taken by the relay in timer configuration before tripping after it is started. The value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999.

### 7.5.1.3.4 Off Delay

Off delay is the time in seconds taken by the relay in timer configuration

## OFF-dLy

 before coming out of the trip state, after it has tripped. The value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999.
### 7.5.1.4 Remote Operation

In this mode the meter configures the relay to be controlled via Rs 485 modbus communication.

### 7.5.1.5 Reverse Locking Relay

This relay can be used to control some instrument when reverse polarity of current or powers is observed.

### 7.5.1.5.1 Parameter Selection

This parameter decides on which channel's reverse locking parameter, the relay should trip. There are four options for this parameter.

1) none
2) rev lock 1
3)rev lock 2

## PRrR-SEL

4)rev lock 3
5) rev lock 4

The number of options on this screen will depend on how many channels are configured for reverse locking in system parameters menu

### 7.5.1.5.2 Relay Configuration

This parameter decides the relay configuration for relay in reverse locking mode. There are two options for this parameter.

1) Energize
2) De-energize

### 7.5.1.5.3 On Delay

On delay is the time in seconds taken by the relay in reverse locking
 configuration before tripping, after a
 reverse locking is observed. The value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999.

### 7.5.1.5.4 Off Delay

Off delay is the time in seconds taken by the relay in reverse locking

## DFF-dLy

 configuration, after a normal condition has observed. The value for this parameter can range from 0001 to 9999.
### 7.5.1.6 RTC Relay

RTC relay can be used to control some instrument automatically over the period of a week repetitively.

### 7.5.1.6.1 Weekdays selection

On this screen, the user can select on which days the relay should work and on what days it should not work.
The numbers on the third row of display denotes

## rEPERL <br> on dRyS <br> 1234567 <br> 1000 1 1

$$
\text { from Sunday; i.e. } 2 \text { is }
$$

$$
\text { Monday, } 3 \text { is Tuesday and so on. The numbers on the }
$$ last row denotes if the relay should work on that day corresponding to the number above that digit or not. 1 means the relay works on that day and 0 means it does not work.

### 7.5.1.6.2 Relay Configuration

This parameter decides the relay configuration for relay in reverse locking mode. There are two options for this parameter.

1) Energize
2) De-energize

### 7.5.1.6.3 On Time

On time is the time on which the relay becomes active. This time is represented in 24 hour format HH:MM. The range for this parameter's value is $00: 00$ to $23: 59$.

### 7.5.1.6.4 Off Time

Off time is the time on which the relay deactivates. This time is represented in 24 hour format HH:MM. The range for this parameter's value is $00: 00$ to 23:59.

### 7.6 RTC parameters Setup

This menu allows user to change RTC date and time

### 7.6.1 Date Setup

User can change the system date from this screen. The date is displayed in DD-MM-YY format

## sEt dRtE

 and range is 01-01-00 to 31-12-99.After editing the date user will be prompted that this change will cause a load profile reset. If user confirms this then only the new date will be updated in RTC.

### 7.6.2 Time Setup

On this screen the user can change RTC time. Time is displayed in HH.MM format. value ranges from 00,00 to 23,59

### 7.7 Datalog Setup Screens

In this menu, the user can set various parameters related to datalogging.

## SEL dRERLOS

### 7.7.1 Event Datalog Setup

In this menu, the user can configure settings related to event datalogging.

EUEnt dAtALO9

### 7.7.1.1 Event Datalog Start/Stop <br> In this menu, the user can start or stop event datalogging. <br> 

### 7.7.2 Time Datalog Setup

In this menu, the user can set parameters related to time datalogging.


### 7.7.2.1 Time Datalog Start/Stop

In this menu, the user can start or stop time datalogging.


Note: When this option is set to start, the user will not be allowed to edit other parameters related to time datalog.

### 7.7.2.2 Interval Selection

This value decides the time interval between two $\square$
intEruRL successive time datalog entries. Range for this value is 01-60 minute.

### 7.7.2.3 Parameter Count

This value decides how many parameters will be logged in time

PRrA $\cot$ logging. The value range is $01-30$

### 7.7.2.4 Parameter Selection

On this screen the user can select the measurement parameters to be recorded.
Parameter will scroll through parameter count set in previous screen. In editing mode, the user can see/change the measurement parameter no. The range for this is $000-180$.

### 7.7.3 Load Profile Setup

In this menu, the user can edit the parameters related to load profile logging.


### 7.7.3.1 Datalog Channel Selection

On this screen, the user can select the channels for load profile logging. This screen works in similar ways as channel selection screen in system parameters and weekdays
 selection in RTC relay. The numbers "1234" on the third row denote four channels and options ' 1 ' or '0' directly below them denote whether that channel is load profile logged or not respectively.

### 7.8 User Assignable Screen Setup

In this menu, the user can configure the user screens.

Table-8

| Parameter No | Parameter | Range | Parameter No | Parameter | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | None | ------ | 25 | Max Export Current Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% |
| 1 | Voltage | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ | 26 | Amp Hour Imp Ch2 | 10-9999999 |
| 2 | Current Ch 1 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ | 27 | Amp Hour Exp Ch2 | 10-9999999 |
| 3 | Power Ch1 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ | 28 | Energy Imp Ch2 | 10-9999999 |
| 4 | Power Imp Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 29 | Energy Exp Ch2 | 10-9999999 |
| 5 | Power Exp Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 30 | Current Ch 3 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ |
| 6 | Import Current Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 31 | Power Ch3 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ |
| 7 | Export Current Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 32 | Power Imp Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 8 | Power Max Imp Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 33 | Power Exp Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 9 | Power Max Exp Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 34 | Import Current Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 10 | Max Import Current Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 35 | Export Current Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 11 | Max Export Current Demand Ch1 | 10-120\% | 36 | Power Max Imp Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 12 | Amp Hour Imp Ch1 | 10-9999999 | 37 | Power Max Exp Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 13 | Amp Hour Exp Ch1 | 10-9999999 | 38 | Max Import Current Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 14 | Energy Imp Ch1 | 10-9999999 | 39 | Max Export Current Demand Ch3 | 10-120\% |
| 15 | Energy Exp Ch1 | 10-9999999 | 40 | Amp Hour Imp Ch3 | 10-9999999 |
| 16 | Current Ch 2 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ | 41 | Amp Hour Exp Ch3 | 10-9999999 |
| 17 | Power Ch2 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ | 42 | Energy Imp Ch3 | 10-9999999 |
| 18 | Power Imp Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 43 | Energy Exp Ch3 | 10-9999999 |
| 19 | Power Exp Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 44 | Current Ch 4 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ |
| 20 | Import Current Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 45 | Power Ch4 | $\pm 10- \pm 120 \%$ |
| 21 | Export Current Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 46 | Power Imp Demand Ch4 | 10-120\% |
| 22 | Power Max Imp Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 47 | Power Exp Demand Ch4 | 10-120\% |
| 23 | Power Max Exp Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 48 | Import Current Demand Ch4 | 10-120\% |
| 24 | Max Import Current Demand Ch2 | 10-120\% | 49 | Export Current Demand Ch4 | 10-120\% |


| Parameter No | Parameter | Range |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | Power Max Imp Demand Ch4 | $10-120 \%$ |
| 51 | Power Max Exp Demand Ch4 | $10-120 \%$ |
| 52 | Max Import Current Demand Ch4 | $10-120 \%$ |
| 53 | Max Export Current Demand Ch4 | $10-120 \%$ |
| 54 | Amp Hour Imp Ch4 | $10-9999999$ |
| 55 | Amp Hour Exp Ch4 | $10-9999999$ |
| 56 | Energy Imp Ch4 | $10-9999999$ |
| 57 | Energy Exp Ch4 | $10-9999999$ |
| 58 | Total Import Power | $10-120 \%$ |
| 59 | Total Export Power | $10-120 \%$ |
| 60 | Total Import Power Demand | $10-120 \%$ |
| 61 | Total Export Power Demand | $10-120 \%$ |
| 62 | Total Import Current Demand | $10-120 \%$ |
| 63 | Total Export Current Demand | $10-120 \%$ |
| 64 | Total Import AH | $10-9999999$ |
| 65 | Total Export AH | $10-9999999$ |
| 66 | Total Import Energy | $10-9999999$ |
| 67 | Total Export Energy | $10-9999999$ |

Note : - 1. Nominal power = Nom V x Nom I
2. Range in \% of nominal value

## 8 Relay Output

### 8.1 Limit Relay

Limit relay can be used to monitor the measured parameter in comparison to a set limit.

## Relay Configurations

A relay can be configured in one of the four modes given below.

1) Hi-E High alarm, energized relay
2) Hi-d High alarm, de-energized relay
3) $\mathrm{Lo}-\mathrm{E}$

Low alarm, energized relay
4) Lo-d

High alarm relay means that it will go to alarm condition when the measured parameter is greater than the set limit and low alarm relay means it will go to alarm mode when measure parameter is less than the set limit.
Energized relay means that the relay switch will be closed in alarm condition and de-energized relay means that the switch will be open in alarm condition.

## Trip Point

This parameter decides the limit for a particular measurement parameter, crossing which the relay goes into alarm mode. These values are defined in percentage of nominal value(except for energy and ampere hour parameters).
For high alarm configuration, the ranges are $10-120 \%$. For low alarm, configuration, the ranges are 10-100\%. For energy and ampere hour parameters the ranges are 10-9999999.
Example: If nominal voltage value is 48 V and trip point is $60 \%$, the absolute value of trip point will be $28,8 \mathrm{~V}(60 \%$ of 48$)$.

## Hysteresis

Hyteresis is the offset value below high alarm trip point or above low alarm trip point, which when crossed by the measured parameter, resets the relay to its position before tripping i.e. normal condition.
The value of hysteresis can range from 0,5 to $50 \%$ and it gets calculated on trip point value.
Example: If trip point is $60 \%$ and hysteresis is $25 \%$, then hysteresis value will be equal to $15 \%$ ( $25 \%$ of 60 ). To get absolute value of hysteresis subtract this much part of nominal value from the trip point in case of high alarm or add this to the trip point value in case of low alarm.

## Example:

Nominal value $=48 \mathrm{~V}$,
Trip point (\%) $=60 \%$,
Hysteresis (\%) $=25 \%$
Trip value $=60 \%$ of $48 \mathrm{~V}=28,8 \mathrm{~V}$
High alarm Hysteresis value $=25 \%$ of $28,8 \mathrm{~V}=7,2 \mathrm{~V}$
So, relay will trip above $28,8 \mathrm{~V}$ \& it will reset below $21,6 \mathrm{~V}(28,8 \mathrm{~V}-7,2 \mathrm{~V})$
For negative values of trip point, calculations will be the same as positive trip point. Only a negative sign is applied to calculated hysteresis value.

## Examples for Different Configurations

a) Trip point $=50 \%$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Hysterisis }=50 \% \\
& \begin{aligned}
\text { Absolute hyteresis value } & =50 \%-(50 \% \text { of } 50) \\
& =25 \%
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}
$$

b) Trip point $=-50 \%$

Hysterisis =50\%
Absolute hyteresis value $=-[50 \%-(50 \%$ of 50$)]$
$=-25 \%$
Energizing delay $=2 \mathrm{~s} \quad$ De-energizing delay $=3 \mathrm{~s}$
2) High alarm \& De-energised relay
Relay De-energise
a)

b)

3) Low alarm \& Energised relay

b)

4) Low alarm \& De-energised relay


### 8.2 Pulse Output

Pulse Output is the potential free, very fast acting relay contact which can be used to drive an external mechanical counter for energy measurement. The Pulse Output can be configured to any of the parameter shown in table-7 through setup parameter screen.

## TABLE : 9

For energy output in Wh

| Pulse Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Divisor | Pulse | Channel Power |
| 1 | 1per Whr | Up to 3600W |
|  | 1per kWhr | above 3600W to <br> 60kW |
|  | 1per 10Whr | Up to 3600W |
|  | 1per 10kWhr | above 3600W to <br> 60 kW |
| 100 | 1per 100Whr | Up to 3600W |
|  | 1per 100kWhr | above 3600W to <br> 60kW |
| 1000 | 1per 1000Whr | Up to 3600W |
|  | 1per 1000kWhr | above 3600W to <br> 60 kW |

NOTE: Energy Output changes from
Wh to kWh if system power $>6 \mathbf{6 k W}$
For energy output in kWh

| Pulse Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divisor | Pulse | Channel Power |
| 1 | 1per kWhr | Up to 3600kW |
|  | 1per MWhr | above 3600kW* |

For energy output in MWh

| Pulse Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Divisor | Pulse |
| 1 | 1per MWhr |

### 8.3 Timer Output

Timer output can be used to operate the Relay in a cyclic manner. The user can define the ON period and OFF period and also the number of times this cycle is to be repeated. The number of Cycles ( N ) can be indefinite or 1 to 9999. The counting is shown on a measurement screen as explained before.



## 9. Specification :

## Inputs Voltage

| Nominal Input | $1.10-60 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage Range | $2.61-200 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | $3.201-1000 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  |  |
| Max continuous |  |
| input voltage |  |$\quad 125 \%$ of Nominal Value

Input Current
No. of Channels 4
Current Sensor External Shunt
Shunt Setting $\quad 50 \mathrm{mV}$ to 150 mV
Range
Full scale Setting 1 to 20kA.
Range
Max continuous 125\% of Nominal value input current

Operating Measuring Ranges
Voltage
Current
Auxiliary Supply

| Higher Aux | 60 V to $300 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC/DC}$,45 to |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 65 Hz |
| Lower Aux | 12 V to 70 V DC |
| Nominal Value | 230 V AC/DC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ for |

Higher Aux
24V DC for Lower Aux

## VA Burden:

Nominal input < 0.4 W approx.
Voltage burden
Nominal input <0.1 W approx.
Current burden per channel
Auxiliary Supply <6 VA approx.
burden

## Accuracy

Reference $\quad 23^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
condition
Voltage $\quad \pm 0.5 \%$ of Nominal Value ( $\pm 5$ to $\pm 120 \%$ )
Current

Power

Energy
Temperature drift $\quad \pm 0.05 \% /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Note: Variation due to influence quantity is $100 \%$ of class index

## Controls

User interface 3 push buttons

Overload Indication "-OL-"
$>126 \%$ of Nominal value (for voltage and current)
Display

| Type | 4 line 8-digit LED Display |
| :--- | :--- |
| Display Height | 9 mm |

Overload Indication -oL-
(Above 126\% of nominal value)

| Update rate | Approx. 1 sec |
| :--- | :--- |
| Display Range: |  |
| Voltage | 0 to $\pm 9999$ |
| Current | 0 to $\pm 9999$ |
| Power | 0 to $\pm 9999$ |
| Energy (Import \& | 0 to 99999999 |
| Export) |  |

## Relay Output:

Max Load Voltage 250 VAC / 30 VDC
Max Load Current 5 A

| Optional RS485 Com |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Protocol |  |
| Baud rate | 4 |
|  |  |
| Distance |  |
|  |  |
| Overload withstand |  |

Voltage input

Current input
$2 \times$ Rated Value (1s application repeated 10 times at 10s intervals) 20x Rated value for 1s Repeated 5 times at 5 min intervals

Applicable Standards

| EMC Immunity | IEC 61326-2012 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | IEC 61000-4-3. |
|  | 10V/m min - Level 3 |
|  | industrial Low level |
| Safety | IEC 61010-1-2010, |
|  | Permanently |
|  | connected use |
| IP for water \& | IEC 60529 (IP 54) |
| dust |  |
| Pollution degree | 2 |
| Installation category | 1000V CATII, 600V |
|  | CATIII (Measuring |
|  | Inputs) |
|  | 300 V CATIII (Power |
|  | Supply) |
| Protective Class | 2 |
| High Voltage <br> Test <br> (AC 50Hz, <br> 1 minute) | 4.4 kV AC, Enclosure |
|  | versus all electrical |
|  | circuits |
|  | 3.7 kV AC, Auxiliary |
|  | Supply versus all other electrical circuits |
|  | 2.2 kV AC, Measuring |
|  | Terminals versus all |
|  | other electrical circuits |
|  | 2.2 kV AC, Voltage |
|  | versus Current |
|  | (optional) |
|  | 2.2 kV AC, Relay |
|  | versus Relay |
|  |  |
|  | RS485 versus all other |
|  | electrical circuits |

Environmental conditions
Operating temperature -10 to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Storage temperature -20 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Relative humidity $0 . .90$ \% RH (Non condensing)
Warm up time 3 minute (minimum)

Shock
(As per
IEC 60068-2-27)
15 g in 3 planes

| Vibration | $10 . .55 . .10 \mathrm{~Hz}$, |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 0.15 mm amplitude |
| Number of Sweep | 10 per axis |
| Cycles |  |

ModBus (RS 485 ) Option :
Protocol
Baud Rate

Parity

## 10. Connection for Optional Pulse Output / RS 485 <br> (rear view of Multifunction Meter):

1. RS 485 Output

2. Relay1 \& Relay2


| NO | COM | NO | COM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relay 1 | Relay 2 |  |  |

3. Relay1, Relay2, Relay3, Relay4

4. RS 485 Output with Relay1 \& Relay2


| B | A | Gnd |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | RS 485

5. USB and RS 485


## 6. USB and Relay1 \& Relay2


7. USB and Relay1, Relay2, Relay3, Relay4

8. USB and RS 485 Output with Relay1 \& Relay2

9. RS 485 Output with Relay1, Relay2, Relay3, Relay4

10. USB and RS 485 Output with Relay1, Relay2, Relay3, Relay4


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## Calibration \& Attestation:

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[^0]:    * Value of 'x' can be changed from 1-4 depending on the timers selected in output configuration settings using $\mathbf{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys .
    ** Use $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\nabla}$ keys to select y(yes) or n(no).

