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# EPM300A-1AY <br> Compteur d'énergie à fonctions multiples <br> Mode d'emploi 

## Attention

L'utilisateur doit lire attentivement ce manuel avant de se préparer à installer, utiliser, servir ou entretenir. Des mots spéciaux figurent ci-dessous dans tout le manuel ou sur les instructions à suivre pour rappeler aux personnes potentiellement dangereuses ou pour marquer les points importants.

## (1) DANGER

‘ $\triangle$ DANGER' MONTRE UN DANGER DIRECT. SI ON NE PEUT ÊTRE ÉVITÉ, CELA CONDUIRA À LA MORT IMMÉDIATE OU À DES BLESSURES GRAVES!

## ATTENTION

‘ⒶTTENTION: L’ AVERTISSEMENT MONTRE UN RISQUE POTENTIELLEMENT DANGEREUX.S’ IL NE PEUT ÊTRE ÉVITÉ, CELA PEUT ENTRAÎNER LA MORT OU UNE MAUVAISE BLESSURE!

## 4 REMARQU

' $\triangle$ AVIS 'MONTRE UN DANGER POTENTIEL. SI VOUS NE POUVEZ PAS ÊTRE ÉVITÉ, CELA PEUT ENTRAÎNER DES BLESSURES PETITES OU MODÉRÉES!

## REMARQU <br> «AVIS» MONTRE UN DANGER POTENTIEL.S' IL NE PEUT ÊTRE ÉVITÉ, IL POURRAIT ENTRAÎNER DES DOMMAGES DIRECTS À LA PROPRIÉTÉ

## Declaration

Electrical equipment should be installed, operated, used and maintained by professional staffs. This manual is not guidance to the staffs without professional training. This company will be not liable to any adverse consequence caused by violating the rules.

This company reserve right of content amending without notify again. All the products and service warranty are in the attached guarantee list.
This company is not liable to the technical error or the textual error and textual error in this manual. Unless the copy right authorization , this manual is strictly prohibited to be copied, quoted and translated without written approval.

## Safety Instruction

This part includes the safety instructions which should be complied before installing, serving and maintaining the equipment.

## ©WARNING!

Danger Of Electric Shock,Fire And Exploding.
> Only profession staffs could install this equipment after complete read the manual.
> Don't work alone.
$>$ Power dump before equipment testing and maintaining.
> Supposing the circuit is live before making sure it's fully discharged

- Pay special attention to the power source.Considering all the source, including the possibility of inversely feeding.
$>$ Cut off the power when work on or in the equipment.
> Use the right tester to make sure the power is fully cut off.
> Be careful of the potential danger. Do personal protective and check whether other tools or things leave over.
$>$ Don't touch the live busbar.
$>$ Right and safe operation make equipment running well and to avoid the damage.
$>$ Cut off all the connecting in-out lines with the equipments when insulation testing to avoid the damage to the instrument.

If don't execute above instructions could lead body injured and death.

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## 1.Introduction

### 1.1Introduction

EPM300A-1AY is intelligent mutilpurpose power which integrates the remote measuring and remote communication functions.

This meter could test, display and Remote Transfer all the common power parameters,2-ch digital inputs. And communicate with the computer to be a intelligent monitoring system.

### 1.2Functions

### 1.2.1 Function description

1.2.1.1 Analog measure

- Voltage
- Current
- Voltage unbalance degree
- Current unbalance degree
- Current load degree
- Active power, reactive power and apparent power
- Power factor
- Frequency
- Total active energy absolute ,total reactive energy absolute
- Input active energy absolute, input reactive energy absolute
- Output active energy absolute, output reactive energy absolute
- 4 quadrants reactive energy
1.2.1.2 Load type

Indicate the current load type:
Capacitive load or Inductive load
1.2.1.3 Remote transfer

2DI real time switch-status monitoring
1.2.1.4 Communications

- Communication interface:RS485
- ModBUS-RTU protocol
1.2.1.5 Display

Real time display above parameters and DI status
1.2.1.6 Factors setting and don't lose even power off

|  | Impedance | $<20 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Precision | RMS measurement Precision $\pm 0.2 \%$ |
|  | Frequency | $40 \sim 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ Precision $\pm 0.02 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Power | Active power, reactive power, apparent power Precision $\pm 0.5 \%$ |
|  | Energy | - Total active energy absolute <br> - Total reactive energy absolute <br> - Input active energy absolute <br> - Input reactive energy absolute <br> - Output active energy absolute <br> - Output reactive energy absolute <br> - 4 quadrants reactive energy <br> - Precision active-energy $\pm 0.5 \%$,reactive-energy $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Test Display |  |  |
|  | Display | - LED display <br> - Modbus communication to change the display interface |
| Digital input | Input | 2-ch input, Opto-coupler isolation |
|  | Isolation Voltage | 2500 Vrms |
| Comm. | Interface | RS485 |
|  | Protocol | ModBUS-RTU |
|  | Baud rate | 2400/4800/9600/19200bps <br> Odd parity check, even parity check, none parity check |
| Working power | Working voltage | AC:85V $\sim 265 \mathrm{~V}$ or DC: $100 \mathrm{~V} \sim 360 \mathrm{~V}$ |
|  | Power consumption | $\leq 2 \mathrm{VA}$ |
| Work environment | Work temperature | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Storage temperature | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | Humidity | 0~95\% non-condensate |
| Safe | Insulating strength | Between input/output/hul//power supply: 2kV Acrms, 1 min. |
| Dimension weight | Size | $96 \mathrm{~mm} \times 96 \mathrm{~mm} \times 71 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  | Weight | 0.4 kg |

### 1.3. Technical Indicators

| ITEMS |  |  | DETAILS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input | Web |  | 3P3L,3P4L Configuration |
|  | Voltage | Rated value | AC400V or AC100V Optional |
|  |  | Overload | Measurement:1.2 times, Instantaneous 2 times/10s |
| Test |  | Consumption | <1VA per phase |
|  |  | Impedance | $>400 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Display |  | Precision | RMS measurement Precision $\pm 0.2 \%$ |
|  | Current | Rated value | AC5A or AC1A |
|  |  | Overload | Continued 1.2 times Instantaneous 10 times/10s |
|  |  | Consumption | <0.4VA per phase |

### 1.4.EMC Standard

| TEST ITEMS | LEVEL | STANDARD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| high frequency anti-jamming test | III, IV | GB/T 15153.1/1998 |
| electrostatic discharge anti-jamming test | III | GB/T 15153.1/1998 |
| electrical fast transient anti-jamming test | IV | GB/T 17626.4-2008 |
| surge anti-jamming test | IV | GB/T 15153.1/1998 |
| power frequency magnetic fields anti-jamming test | IV, V ) | GB/T 17626.8-2006 |

## 2.Installation

### 2.1 Installation

2.1.1 Dimension of EM 300A

- Meter dimension size:96*96*71mm
- Panel size:96*96mm
- Slot size:90.5 $-0.0^{+0.5} \mathrm{~mm} \times 90.5-0.0^{+0.5} \mathrm{~mm}$
- Min. Side size is 80 mm



### 2.1.2 Installation steps:

- Slots on the switchgear should be $90.5-0.0^{+0.5} \mathrm{~mm} \times 90.5-0.0^{+0.5} \mathrm{~mm}$
- Take down the fixed mount of the meter
- Put the meter into the slots and insert the fixed mount
$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{llllllll}13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20\end{array}$
Fig. 1 Installation schematic diagram


## Notice

Avoid close to the system with electromagnetic interference

### 2.2 Terminal wiring

2.2.1 Terminal definition


Fig. 2 Terminal definition
Terminal definition LIST

| VOLTAGE INPUT | 1 | UA | CURRENT INPUT | 13 | 111 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 | UB |  | 14 | 112 |
|  | 3 | UC |  | 15 | 121 |
|  | 4 | UN |  | 16 | 122 |
| POWER SUPPLY | 5 | L/+ |  | 17 | 131 |
|  | 6 | N/- |  | 18 | 132 |
|  | 7 | PE |  | 19 | 141 |
|  | 8 | NC |  | 20 | 142 |
|  | 9 | NC | COMMUNICATION | 21 | A+ |
| TELECOMMAND | 10 | DI1 |  | 22 | B- |
|  | 11 | DI2 |  | 23 | SHLD |
|  | 12 | COM |  | 24 |  |

### 2.3 Terminal wiring

### 2.3.1 Voltage and current input wiring

Introduction:

- UA :A phase voltage input
- UB :B phase voltage input
- UC : C phase voltage input
- UN :N phase voltage input
- L/+ :Power supply+
- N/- :Power supply -
- PE :Protective grounding
- NC : No wiring
- NC :No wiring
- DI1 :Digital input 1
- DI2 :Digital input 2
- COM :Digital input common point
- I11 :A phase current input
- I12 : A phase current output
- I21 : B phase current input
- I22 : B phase current output
- I31 :C phase current input
- I32 :C phase current output
- NC :No wiring
- NC :No wiring
- RS485+
- RS485-
- SHLD


Fig.2.3.1.1 3 phase 4 wire 3PT-3CT wiring


Fig.2.3.1.2 3 phase 3 wire 2PT-3CT wiring


Fig.2.3.1.3 3 phase 3 wire 2PT-2CT voltage wiring

Fig.2.3.1.1 The connect method should be setted as 3 phase 4 wire Fig.2.3.1.2\&2.3.1.3 should be 3 phase 3 wire

## Notice

1.The input voltage should not exceed the nominal input voltage. Otherwise must use PT.Short circuit is forbidden for the PT to avoid the high current. 1A fuse is must in the voltage input end
2. If there are other meters on the CT,pls use the combination method.Pls first disconnect the CT primary loop or short circuit the secondary circuit before remove the current input of meter.CT is forbidden to open circuit to avoid high voltage.
3.It's better to use the wire connect bank but not to connect the CT directly for easy

### 2.3.2 Communication wiring

Communication wiring, and the impedance value that matching the resistance is $120 \Omega$, as fig.2.3.2.1 Communication loop wiring as fig.2.3.2.2


Fig.2.3.2.1 Straight-line wiring method


Fig.2.3.2.2 Loop wiring method

### 2.3.3 DI wiring

Monitoring the switch value and digital value of two branch nodes. Opto-isolated input.The isolated voltage is 1500 VAC . Isolated 240DVC output from the inner supply input loop power for the branch nodes. The wiring diagram as below:


Fig.2.3.3 DI input

## Notice

1.The conductor cross section of the connection wire to the device should meet the following requirements:the cross section of current wires is less than $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, the cross section of voltage wires is less than $1.0 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
2.In order to reduce the impact of current at startup, it is recommended for each power wire connects not more than 40 devices.
3.The communication wire must adopt the shielded twisted pair line.The PS485+,RS485-of the communication wire should be connected correctly.
4. When straight-line wiring method is used, $100 \sim 120 \Omega$ matching resistance should be connected between RS485+and RS485terminals.
5. When the baud rate is 9600 bps , the length of the communication wires should be less than 1200 m .

## 3.Operation guidance

### 3.1 Illustration of the screen display

Introduction:

1. Current parameter:

U:voltage
I:current
F:frequency and power factor P/Q/S: power
2.Three phase unbalance factc
3.Load:

Capacitance load(upper)
Inductance load(below)
4.Electrical degree:

Lmp: depleting
Exp:issue
Total:total
5.DI condition
6.Units:

Current:A KA


Fig.3.1 Screen display

Power factor: PF
Frequency:Hz
Active power:KWA
Apparent power:KVA
Active electric energy:KWh
Reactive electric energy:Kvarh
Three phase unbalance degree:\% o
7. Current load rate
8.Communication condition

### 3.2 Buttons:

Introduction:There are total four buttons,F1,F2,F3,F4
It's different functions under the different work mode.Short press and long press is also different.
Short press:press and loosen in 1s
Long press:press last more than 1 s

### 3.2.1 Button function list

| Work mode | - | F1 | F2 | F3 | F4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Measure mode | Short press | Zone 1 switch | Zone 2 switch | Zone 3 switch | Energy switch |
|  | Long press | Auto scan |  | Shift |  |
| Setup mode | Short press |  | + | - | Shifting |
|  | Long press | Esc |  |  | Enter |

### 3.3 Measure mode

After power on, the meter enter the measure mode. Under this mode, we could check kinds of the measurement parameters.
3.3.1 Zone 1 display:

Total 5 pages and display:
Current and current load rate,current unbalanced degree, phase voltage, wire voltage,voltage unbalanced degree.Short press F1 to choose different pages.*Pls notice, when 3 Phase 3 Wire, it can't display the voltage page,the wire voltage can't display the Uca.
Load rate indication:
Secondary current percentage rate of the CT2 setting value,from 0\%~120\% When segregated current display,the load rate of all phase display.The function as below. If over the CT2 setting value, the alarm mark will display.


Fig.3.3.1.1 Segregated current


Fig．3．3．1．2 Load rate display

## 3．3．2 Zone 2 display：

Total 2 pages and display：
three phases power factor and frequency，segregated phase power factor．Short press F2 to check different pages．＊Pls notice，under the 3 Phase 3 Wire，it can＇t display the segregated phase power factor．As fig．3．3．3


Fig．3．3．2 Three phases power factor／frequency


Segregated phase power factor

## 3．3．3 Zone 3 display：

Total 4 pages and display：
Segregated active power，segregated reactive power，segregated apparent power，total power（PQS）．Short press F3 to check all the pages．＊Pls notice when 3 Phase 3 Wire，it can only display the three phases total phase PQS page．As fig．3．3．4


分相有功功率


分相无功功率


分相视在功率


合相有功／无功／视在功率

Fig．3．3．3 Segregated phase active power Segregated phase reactive power Segregated apparent power Three phases total active／reactive power
3.3.4 Energy display: Short press F4 to check: Positive total active energy Reverse total active energy Positive total reactive energy Reverse total reactive energy 4 quadrants reactive energy As fig.3.3.4

Freeze electrical degree don't effect the real-time display. The degree collected by the Modbus is not updated but will be real-time data after unfreeze.

| Active energy absolute | $\cdots$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reactive energy absolute | ${ }^{\square}$ | $5]^{2} z_{\text {mama }}$ |
| Total active energy+ | - |  |
| Total active energy- | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ |  |
| Total reactive energy+ | - | $5{ }^{\text {che }}{ }_{\text {k mam }}$ |
| Total reactive energy- | - | ${ }^{7} / 8$ |
| Phase 1 reactive |  | $3{ }^{4} 76$ |
| Phase 2 reactive | : | 195 $5_{\text {mam }}$ |
| Phase 4 reactive | - | $]_{\text {diz }}$ |
| Phase 3 reactive | - | I $H^{\text {maxm }}$ |

Fig.3.3.4 Display introduction

### 3.3.5 Communication mark instruments

When the meter receive the data from the master station, the display as below fig.3.3.5.1. When the meter transfer date to the master station, the display as below fig.3.3.5.2


Fig.3.3.5.1 Data receiving


Fig.3.3.5.2 Data transferring

### 3.3.6 Switch quantity display

The switch quantity condition will display on the screen as fig.3.3.6 Here:


DI1 OPEN DI2 OPEN DI3\&DI4 is not used.

Fig.3.3.6 Switch quantity condition display

### 3.4 Setting mode

Long press F 4 to enter the setting mode.
First enter the password.Default is 0000,then short press F2(+function) \&F3(-function) to choose the item.Long press F4 to enter the sub-menu and choose the details entry or enter the value.
Long press F 4 to enter,long press F 1 to exit and auto go back.
When enter the details value,short press F 4 to move to the position that need to modify. When it's shine,short press F2(+function) or F3(-function)to modify the value.Long press F4 to enter, and will display 'save' for choose whether save or not.Long press F4 to save or long press F1 to exit.
When enter the exact value,short press F4 to choose the digital position that need to modify. When the target digital position shine,short press F2(+ function) or F3(- function) to modify.Long press F4 to confirm and screen will display whether to save.Long time press F4 to confirm and F1 to exit.If the enter value is out the fixed range,'ERRN' error information will display and ask to enter again.

### 3.4.1 Data storage:

After modify the parameter, we could do as below to save.Refer fig.3.4.1
In the pic., we modify the connection mode to the 3 Phase 4 Wire and save.
Steps:

- After modify,long time press F4 to display the Save or not,long press F4,screen will display 'Yes' and this will mean save successfully. Or long time press F1 to exit and back to previous menu.


Fig.3.4.1 Parameter save

## Samples:

- Modify CT1,CT2,PT1,PT2

Set voltage rated primary PT1 value as 35 KV , rated secondary PT2 value as 100 V .
PT1 rated value $=$ set value $\times 10$
Set voltage rated primary PT1 value as 35 KV , modify the rated value as 3500 as below reference fig.3.4.2


Fig.3.4.2 PT1 setting samples

Set voltage rated secondary PT2 value as 100 V , refer fig.3.4.3


Fig.3.4.3 PT2 setting samples
CT1,CT2 set steps similar as PT2

- Modify communication parameter

Change the communication addr. from 254 to 251.Refer fig.3.4.4


Fig.3.4.4 Communication addr. setting

- Modify connection mode

Change the connection mode from 3 Phase 4 Wire to 3 Phase 3 Wire.Refer fig.3.4.5


Test mode
Fig.3.4.5 Connection mode setting

- File 3.4.1 Setting introduction

| First lever menu | Second lever menu |  | Third lever menu |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Display | introduction |  |
| INPUT <br> Signal input | NET | Input net | Choose:3 Phase 4 Wire or 3P4L |
|  | PT-1 | Voltage primary rated value | Input:100~35KV |
|  | PT-2 | Voltage secondary rated value | Input:100~400V |
|  | CT-1 | Voltage primary rated value | Input:1~5000A |
|  | CT-2 | Voltage secondary rated value | Choose 5A/1A |
| CONN <br> Communication | ADDR | Controlled computer | Input:1-254 |
|  | BAUD | Bit rate | Choose:24/48/96/192 <br> Corresponding bit rate: <br> 2400/4800/9600/19200bps |
|  | DATA | Data format | Choose <br> N82 (no verify, 8 digit data, 2 stop bit) <br> E81 (even check,8 digit data,1stop bit) <br> 081 (Odd check, 8 digit data, 1 stop bit) <br> N81 (no verify8 digit data, 1 stop bit) |
| EPEQ <br> Electrical degree | CLR | Electrical degree reset | Choose NO/YES |
| SYS <br> System | B.L | Backlight time | Input:0-30min. (0 is default) |
|  | PASS | Password setting | Input:0000-9999 (factory setting is 0000) |

- Set menu structure



## 4.Communication

### 4.1 MODBUS protocol

MODBUS-RTU communication protocol is common protocol which is master-slave responding connection.Master station transmit signal and address some terminal equipment.The terminal equipment transmit the responding signal to the master station.

### 4.2 Communication protocol address table and introduction

### 4.2.1 Communication protocol address table

- Digital quantity address table.Support the function code 02 read

| Address | Type | Name | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10100 | RO | DI1 | 1 |
| 10101 | RO | DI2 | 1 |

- System information address table.Support the function code 03,04 read and the function code06,10 setting

| Address | Type | Name | Value range | Remark | Register |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40010 | RO | ASCII code is the hardware version no. |  |  | 1 |
| 40011 | RO | ASCII code is the software version no. |  |  | 1 |
| 40012 | RO | ASCII code is model no. |  |  | 1 |
| 40013~40017 | RO | ASCII code si product serial no. |  |  | 5 sequential read |
| 40025 | RW | Password | 0000~9999 | Default:0000 | 1 |
| 40030 | RW | Communication address | 1~254 | Default:254 | 1 |
| 40032 | RW | Communication bit rate | 1~7 | Default:5 | 1 |
| 40034 | RW | Communication verity mode | 0~3 | Default:0 | 1 |
| 40050 | RO | Subsite state |  |  | 1 |
| 40055 | WO | Subsite setting |  |  | 1 |
| 40057 | WO | Display interface setting | 0 |  | 1 |
| 40060 | RO | Electrical degree frozen and unfrozen state |  |  | 1 |

- Basic electric parameter address table.Support function code 03,04 read

| Address | Type | Data definition | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40120 | RO | Line voltage: Uab | 1 |
| 40121 | RO | Line voltage: Ubc | 1 |
| 40122 | RO | Line voltage: Uca | 1 |
| 40123 | RO | Average value of line voltage: ULLAvg | 1 |
| 40124 | RO | Phase voltage Uan | 1 |
| 40125 | RO | Phase voltage Ubn | 1 |
| 40126 | RO | Phase voltage Ucn | 1 |


| 40127 | RO | Average value of line voltage ULNAvg | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40128 | RO | Current la | 1 |
| 40129 | RO | Current Ib | 1 |
| 40130 | RO | Current Ic | 1 |
| 40131 | RO | Average value of current IAvg | 1 |
| 40132 | RO | Reserve read as 0 | 1 |
| 40133 | RO | Total frequency (F) | 1 |
| 40134 | RO | Total power factor (PF) | 1 |
| 40135 | RO | Total active power (P) | 1 |
| 40136 | RO | Total reactive power (Q) | 1 |
| 40137 | RO | Total apparent power (S) | 1 |
| 40138 | RO | A phase power factor (PFa) | 1 |
| 40139 | RO | B phase power factor (PFb) | 1 |
| 40140 | RO | C phase power factor (PFc) | 1 |
| 40141 | RO | A phase active power (Pa) | 1 |
| 40142 | RO | B phase active power (Pb) | 1 |
| 40143 | RO | C phase active power (Pc) | 1 |
| 40144 | RO | A phase reactive power (Qa) | 1 |
| 40145 | RO | B phase reactive power (Qb) | 1 |
| 40146 | RO | C phase reactive power (Qc) | 1 |
| 40147 | RO | A phase apparent power (Sa) | 1 |
| 40148 | RO | B phase apparent power (Sb) | 1 |
| 40149 | RO | C phase apparent power (Sc) | 1 |

*Note:

1) 3 phase 3 wire,the data between $40122,40124 \sim 40127,40138 \sim 40149$ is data invalid
2) The correspondence of above data and actual value is as below:

Voltage: $\mathrm{U}=(\mathrm{Ai} / 100)^{*}$ (PT1/PT2), Ai is a unsigned integer which unit is V
Current: $\mathrm{I}=(\mathrm{Ai} / 1000)^{*}(\mathrm{CT} 1 / \mathrm{CT} 2)$, Ai is a unsigned integer which unit is A
Active power: $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Ai}{ }^{*}(\mathrm{PT} 1 / \mathrm{PT} 2) *(\mathrm{CT} 1 / \mathrm{CT} 2)$, Ai is signed integer which unit is W
Reactive power: $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Ai}^{*}(\mathrm{PT} 1 / \mathrm{PT} 2) *(\mathrm{CT} 1 / \mathrm{CT} 2)$, Ai is signed integer which unit is var
Apparent power: $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{Ai} *(\mathrm{PT} 1 / \mathrm{PT} 2) *(\mathrm{CT} 1 / \mathrm{CT} 2)$, Ai is a unsigned integer which unit is VA
Power factor: $\mathrm{PF}=\mathrm{Ai}^{*}$ (PT1/PT2)*(CT1/CT2), Ai is a unsigned integer with no unit
Frequency: $F=A i / 100, A i$ is a unsigned integer which unit is Hz
3) Average value computing method
$\checkmark \quad$ Line voltage average value: 3P4W:ULLAvg = (Uab + Ubc + Uac) $/ 3$ 3P3W:ULLAvg = (Uab + Ubc) /2
$\checkmark \quad$ Phase voltage average vaule: 3P4W:Ullage $=($ Uan + Ubn + Uan $) / 3$ 3P3W:ULNAvg = 0
$\checkmark$ Current average vaule: $3 P 4 W: I A v g=(\mathrm{Ia}+\mathrm{Ib}+\mathrm{Ic}) / 3$ 。 3P3W:IAvg = (Ia+Ib+Ic)/3

- Electrical degree address table.Support function code 03,04 reading and function code 10 setting.

| Address | Type | Data definition | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40200 | RW | Total active power absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
| 40202 | RW | Total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 40216 | RO | Total active power(+) absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40226 | RO | Total active power(-) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40236 | RO | Total reactive power(+) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40246 | RO | Total reactive power(-) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |  |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40256 | RO | I phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40266 | RO | IV phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
|  |  |  | 2 |
| 40276 | RO | II phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value | 2 |
|  |  |  | III phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 40286 | RO | 2 |  |

*Note:

1) The correspondence of above data Ai and actual value is as below:

Active energy:Ep=Ai/10, Ai a unsigned long integer(0~999,999,999) which unit is kWh
Reactive energy: $\mathrm{Ep}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai a unsigned long integer $(0 \sim 999,999,999)$ which unit is kvarh
2) Table bottom setting don't effect the frozen degree data

- Telecommand address table.Support function code 03,04 reading

| Address | Type | Data definition | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40520 | RO | Digital input telecommand | 1 |

## *Note:

The correspondence of above data Ai and actual value is as below
Unbalance degree: $\mathrm{Ai} / 10, \mathrm{Ai}=$ unsigned long integer, unit is \%

- Important electrical parameter quick load address table.Support 03,04 function code. Only support sequential reading.

| Address | Type | Data definition | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42000 | RO | Telecommand | 1 |
| 42001 | RO | Reserve (read 0) | 1 |
| 42002 | RO | Current la | 2 |
| 42004 | RO | Current lb | 2 |
| 42006 | RO | Current Ic | 2 |
| 42008 | RO | Reserve (read 0) | 2 |
| 42010 | RO | Line voltage Uab | 2 |


| 42012 | RO | Line voltage Ubc | 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42014 | RO | Line voltage Uca | 2 |
| 42016 | RO | Phase voltage Uan (valid when 3P4W ) | 2 |
| 42018 | RO | Phase voltage Ubn (valid when 3P4W ) | 2 |
| 42020 | RO | Phase voltage Ucn (valid when 3P4W ) | 2 |
| 42022 | RO | Frequency (F) | 2 |
| 42024 | RO | Total active power (W) | 2 |
| 42026 | RO | Total reactive power (Q) | 2 |
| 42028 | RO | Total apparent power (S) | 2 |
| 42030 | RO | Total power factor (PF) | 2 |
| 42032 | RO | Total active energy (Ep) | 2 |
| 42034 | RO | Total reactive energy (Eq) | 2 |
| 42036 | RO | CT | 1 |
| 42037 | RO | Temperature | 1 |
| 42038 | RO | Voltage unbalance degree PU | 1 |
| 42039 | RO | Current unbalance degree PI | 1 |

*Note:

1) 3 phase 3 wire,the data between 42014~42020 is invalid as 0
2) The correspondence of above data and actual value is as below:

Voltage: $\mathrm{U}=(\mathrm{Ai} / 10)$, Ai is a unsigned integer which unit is V
Current: $I=(A i / 1000)$, $A i$ is a unsigned long integer which unit is $A$
Frequency: $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{Ai} / 100, \mathrm{Ai}$ is a unsigned long integer which unit is Hz
Active power: $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai is a signed long integer which unit is W
Reactive power: $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai is a signed long integer which unit is var
Apparent power: $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai is a unsigned long integer which unit is VA
Power factor: $\mathrm{PF}=\mathrm{Ai} / 1000, \mathrm{Ai}$ is a unsigned long integer with no unit
Active energy: $\mathrm{Ep}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai is a unsigned long integer $(0 \sim 999,999,999)$ which unit is kWh
Reactive energy: $\mathrm{Ep}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai is a signed long integer $(0 \sim 999$, 999, 999) which unit is kvarh
Temperature: $\mathrm{T}=(\mathrm{Ai} / 10)$, Ai Is a signed integer which unit is ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Voltage unbalance: $\mathrm{PI}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai Is a signed integer which unit is \%
Current: $\mathrm{PI}=\mathrm{Ai} / 10$, Ai Is a signed integer which unit is \%

- Temperature address table. Support function code 03,04 reading

| Address | Type | Data definition | Register |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 48000 | RO | Temperature | 1 |

## *Note:

The correspondence of above data Ai and actual value is as below
Temperature: $\mathrm{T}=(\mathrm{Ai} / 10) \mathrm{Ai}$ is signed integer, unit is ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

### 4.2.2 Register address introduction

- Hardware version register 40010:stored in the program storage
- Software version register 40011:stored in the program storage
- Product mode no.40012:stored in the program storage
- Product serial no. 40013~40017: download in the E2PROM after production inspection
- Communication address40030:value between $1 \sim 254.0$ is broadcast address. 254 is factory defaults
- Communication bit rate40032:1~7 have meanings as below table

| Communication bit rate | Introduction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Reverse (setting available) |
| 2 | Reverse (setting available) |
| 3 | 2400 bps |
| 4 | 4800 bps |
| 5 | 9600 bps |
| 6 | 19200 bps |
| 7 | Reverse (setting available) |

- Communication transfer format40034:range 0~3,this mean the verify mode

| Verify mode code | Introduction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No parity verify,2 digit stop bit |
| 1 | Even verify,2 digit stop bit |
| 2 | Odd verify,1 digit stop bit |
| 3 | No parity verify,1 digit stop bit |

- Subsite state register 40050:

| Address | Definition | default | Remark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bit0 | Telecommand shift mark | 0 | Total reset after telecommand |
| Bit1 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit2 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit3 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit4 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit5 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit6 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit7 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit8 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit9 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit10 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit11 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit12 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit13 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit14 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit15 | Reserve | 0 |  |

- Subsite setting register 40055:

| Address | Definition | default | Remark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bit0 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit1 | Reserve | 0 |  |


| Bit2 | Reset all the electrical degree value | 0 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bit3 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit4 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit5 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit6 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit7 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit8 | Frozen all the electrical degree value | 0 |  |
| Bit9 | Unfrozen all the electrical degree <br> value | 0 |  |
| Bit10 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit11 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit12 | Reserve | 0 |  |
| Bit13 | Reserve |  | 0 |
| Bit14 | Reserve |  | 0 |
| Bit15 | Forced reset |  | 0 |

*Note:
When broadcast the frozen, no need to back to the message. When the host computer issue an unfrozen order, the electrical degree value is the electrical degree accumulated value.And the inner electrical degree accumulated value keep resume.if want to refresh the reported value, the host computer must issue the unfrozen order to make it easier for customer record. The power meter will display the inner electrical degree but not the frozen degree.

- Power meter display setting 40057:

40057 high byte:electrical degree page setup

40057

| Code | Introduction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No operation |
| 1 | Total active power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 2 | Total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 3 | Total active power(+) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 4 | Total active power(-) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 5 | Total reactive power(+) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 6 | Total reactive power(-) absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 7 | I phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 8 | II phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 9 | III phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |
| 10 | IV phase total reactive power absolute electrical degree cumulative value |

byte:basic display page setup

| Code | Introduction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No operation |
| 1 | Three phase current |
| 2 | Current unbalance degree |
| 3 | Three phase phase voltage |


| 4 | Three phase line voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| 5 | Voltage unbalance degree |
| 6 | Frequency |
| 7 | Power factor |
| 8 | Three phase power factor |
| 9 | Three phase active power |
| 10 | Three phase reactive power |
| 11 | Three phase apparent power |
| 12 | Total active power，total reactive power，total apparent power |

－Electric degree frozen／unfrozen state register 40060
BITO means the state of frozen／unfrozen，other digit is available． 1 is frozen， 0 is unfrozen
－Telecommand connection mode 40071：1～5 as below：

| Connection mode no． | Introduction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 3 Phase 4 wire 3CT（3P4W／3PT＋3CT） |
| 2 | Reserve（No setting） |
| 3 | 3 Phase 3 wire 3CT（3P3W／3PT＋3CT） |
| 4 | Reserve |
| 5 | Reserve（No setting） |

－Backlight time 40090：0～30 min． 0 is common
－ 2 DI 40520：read the telecommand state，low byte $0 \sim 1$ is $1 \sim 2$ telecommand input．Other digit zero fill．

| Byte digit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40520 high byte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 40520 low byte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DI2 | DI1 |

－ 2 quick telecommand checking register，register 42000

| Byte digit | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 42000 high byte | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42000 低字节 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DI2 | DI1 |

