SIEMENS

Manual

SENTRON

Measuring Devices

Energy Meter 7KT PAC1600

Edition 07/2023

siemens.com/powermonitoring

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Measuring devices 7KT16 energy meter

Equipment Manual

07/2023

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Legal information

Warning notice system

This manual contains notices you have to observe in order to ensure your personal safety, as well as to prevent damage to property. The notices referring to your personal safety are highlighted in the manual by a safety alert symbol, notices referring only to property damage have no safety alert symbol. These notices shown below are graded according to the degree of danger.

⚠ DANGER

indicates that death or severe personal injury **will** result if proper precautions are not taken.

⚠ WARNING

indicates that death or severe personal injury **may** result if proper precautions are not taken.

⚠ CAUTION

indicates that minor personal injury can result if proper precautions are not taken.

NOTICE

indicates that property damage can result if proper precautions are not taken.

If more than one degree of danger is present, the warning notice representing the highest degree of danger will be used. A notice warning of injury to persons with a safety alert symbol may also include a warning relating to property damage.

Qualified Personnel

The product/system described in this documentation may be operated only by **personnel qualified** for the specific task in accordance with the relevant documentation, in particular its warning notices and safety instructions. Qualified personnel are those who, based on their training and experience, are capable of identifying risks and avoiding potential hazards when working with these products/systems.

Proper use of Siemens products

Note the following:

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Siemens products may only be used for the applications described in the catalog and in the relevant technical documentation. If products and components from other manufacturers are used, these must be recommended or approved by Siemens. Proper transport, storage, installation, assembly, commissioning, operation and maintenance are required to ensure that the products operate safely and without any problems. The permissible ambient conditions must be complied with. The information in the relevant documentation must be observed.

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Disclaimer of Liability

We have reviewed the contents of this publication to ensure consistency with the hardware and software described. Since variance cannot be precluded entirely, we cannot guarantee full consistency. However, the information in this publication is reviewed regularly and any necessary corrections are included in subsequent editions.

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℗ 08/2023 Subject to change

Table of contents

Introduction 1

1.1 Components of the product

The package includes:

- Operating instructions
- 7KT PAC1600 energy counter

Available accessories

- powerconfig (https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/63452759)software
- powermanager (https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/109746290)software

1.2 Latest information

Up-to-the-minute information

You can find further support on the Internet (https://www.siemens.com/support-request) at:

1.3 Advanced training courses

Find out about training courses on offer on the following link.

Training for Industry (https://www.siemens.com/sitrain-lowvoltage)

Here you can choose from:

- Web-based training courses (online, informative, free)
- Classroom training courses (course attendance, comprehensive, subject to fee)

You also have the possibility of compiling your own training portfolio via **Learning paths**.

1.4 Open Source Software

STM32L1xx_StdPeriph_Driver V1.2.0:

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1.5 Qualified personnel

Some of the following tasks are carried out when hazardous voltage is present. For this reason, they must only be carried out by qualified personnel who are familiar with the safety regulations and precautions and who follow the safety regulations and precautions.

- Wear the prescribed protective clothing.
- Observe the general equipment regulations and safety regulations for working with high-voltage installations (e.g. DIN VDE, NFPA 70E), as well as national or international regulations.
- Ensure that the limits given in the technical data are not exceeded, not even during commissioning or testing.
- Short circuit the secondary connections of intermediate current transformers at the transformers before interrupting the current lines to the device.
- Test the polarity and the phase assignment of the instrument transformers.
- Before connecting the device, ensure that the system voltage matches the voltage specified on the type plate.
- Before commissioning, ensure that all connections have been made correctly.
- Before power is applied to the device for the first time, you must place it in the operating room for a period of at least two hours. This allows it to reach temperature balance and avoids humidity and condensation.

Safety instructions

2

⚠ DANGER

Open transformer circuits will result in electric shock and arc flash hazards

Failure to observe this notice will result in death, serious injury, or damage to property.

With the 5 A device, current can only be measured via external current transformers. The current transformer circuit is not protected by a fuse. Do not open the secondary circuit of the current transformers under load. Short-circuit the secondary current terminals of the current transformer before removing this device. Follow the safety instructions for the applied current transformers.

⚠ DANGER

Hazardous voltage

Failure to observe this notice will result in death, serious injury, or damage to property.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this equipment before working on this device.

⚠ WARNING

Using devices when they are damaged may result in death, serious injury, or property damage.

Do not install or commission damaged devices.

NOTICE

Equipment damage due to lack of fusing

Non-fused voltage measuring inputs may lead to device and equipment damage.

Always protect the device with a suitable and approved fuse or with a suitable and approved miniature circuit breaker.

Note

Avoid condensation

Sudden fluctuations in temperature can lead to condensation. Condensation can affect the function of the device. Store the device in the operating room for at least two hours before commencing installation.

Note

RS 485 termination is recommended.

In order to avoid signal reflection on the bus cable, we recommend fitting a 120 ohm terminating resistor at the beginning and end of the bus cable.

To establish Modbus RTU communication, the communication parameters must be known. These include baud rate and format. Furthermore, you must have entered the slave address in the device.

Safety-related symbols on the device

Symbol	Meaning
	Safety alert symbol: a symbol that indicates a hazard. Refer to the accompanying documentation.
	Risk of electric shock
	Electrical installation demands technical competence

Notes

Siemens provides products and solutions with industrial security functions that support the secure operation of plants, systems, machines and networks. In order to protect plants, systems, machines and networks against cyber threats, it is necessary to implement – and continuously maintain – a holistic, state-of-the-art industrial security concept. Siemens' products and solutions constitute one element of such a concept.

Customers are responsible for preventing unauthorized access to their plants, systems, machines and networks. Such systems, machines and components should only be connected to an enterprise network or the Internet if and to the extent such a connection is necessary and only when appropriate security measures (e.g. firewalls and/or network segmentation) are in place.

Additionally, Siemens' guidelines on appropriate security measures should be observed. For additional information on industrial security measures that may be implemented, please visit Internet (http://www.siemens.com/industrialsecurity).

Siemens' products and solutions undergo continuous development to make them more secure. Siemens strongly recommends that product updates are applied as soon as they are available and that the latest product versions are used. Use of product versions that are no longer supported, and failure to apply the latest updates may increase customer's exposure to cyber threats.

To stay informed about product updates, subscribe to the Siemens Industrial Security RSS Feed (http://support.automation.siemens.com).

Note

Risk of manipulation

In order to reduce the risk of manipulation occurring on the device, it is recommended that the protective mechanisms available in the device are activated.

Default passwords for the protective mechanisms:

- Use 1000 for user rights without write access.
- Use 2000 for extended rights with write access.

Use a seal on the cover for security.

Description

3

3.1 Performance features

The PAC1600 is a measuring device for measuring the basic electrical variables in low-voltage power distribution. Measured variables are shown on the PAC1600 display.

The PAC1600 is installed on a DIN rail or screwed in place using extractable clips.

The MID-certified active energy meter (Measuring Instruments Directive 2014/32/EU) is for import.

Versions

Several versions of the PAC1600 measuring device are available:

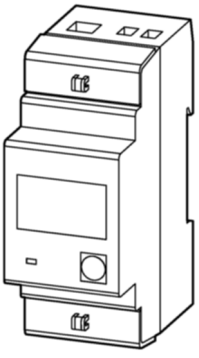
- **5 A devices:**

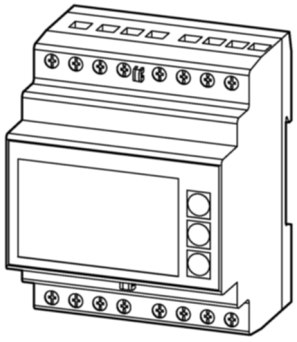
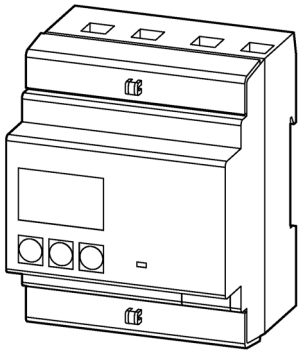
  x / 5 A current transformers can be used for current measuring.

- **63 A and 80 A devices:**

  No current transformers are required for current measuring. Connect the device directly to the low-voltage grid. The device can measure current of up to 63 A or 80 A directly.

Depending on the device version, the PAC1600 measuring device has an S0, RS 485 or M-Bus interface.

1-phase devices		Description
	7KT1651	63 A, Modbus RTU
	7KT1652	63 A, Modbus RTU, MID
	7KT1653	63 A, M-Bus
	7KT1654	63 A, M-Bus MID
	7KT1655	63 A, S0
	7KT1656	63 A, S0, MID

3-phase devices		Description
	7KT1661	5 A, Modbus RTU
	7KT1662	5 A, Modbus RTU, MID
	7KT1663	5 A, M-Bus
	7KT1664	5 A, M-Bus, MID
	7KT1672	5 A, S0
	7KT1673	5 A, S0, MID
	7KT1665	80 A, Modbus RTU
	7KT1666	80 A, Modbus RTU, MID
	7KT1667	80 A, M-Bus
	7KT1668	80 A, M-Bus, MID
	7KT1670	80 A, S0
	7KT1671	80 A, S0, MID

Measurement

Measurement of all relevant electrical variables in an AC system.

Interfaces

Optional interfaces depending on device version:

- S0
- RS 485
- M-Bus
- Digital input
- Digital output

Memory

Adjusted device parameters are permanently stored in the device memory.

MID-approved

MID-approved devices are included in the portfolio. These devices are suitable for billing purposes. Certain actions cannot be performed on devices with an MID mark, e.g. firmware update, reset of energy values.

3.2 Measuring inputs

3.2.1 Current measurement

NOTICE
AC current measurement only
The device is not suitable for measuring DC current.

Design of the 5 A device

The 5 A device is designed for a rated current of 5 A for connecting standard current transformers.

Each current measuring input can take a continuous load of 6 A.

Design of 63 A and 80 A devices

The 63 A and 80 A devices are designed to be connected directly to the low-voltage grid.

3.2.2 Voltage measurement

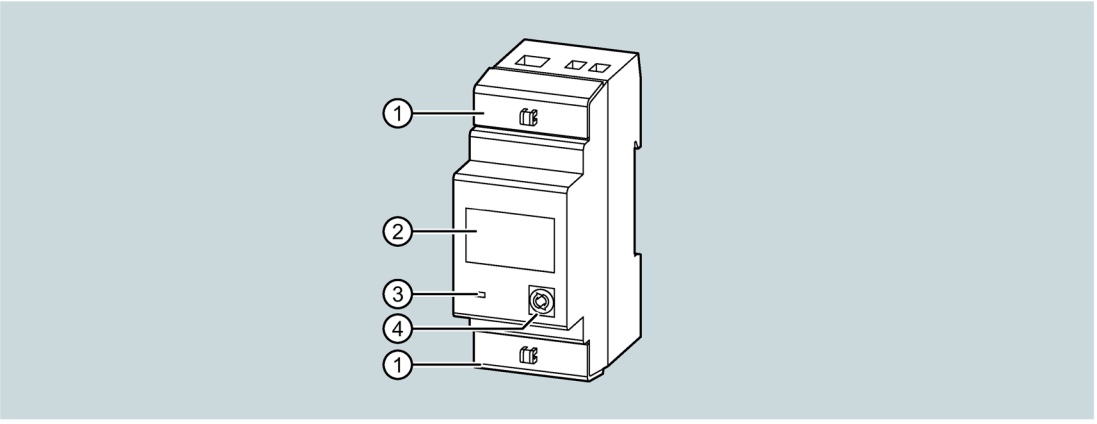
NOTICE
AC voltage measurement only
The device is not suitable for measuring DC voltage.

Design of the PAC1600 device

PAC1600 is designed for

- Direct measurement on the grid
- Measuring input voltages up to 264 V phase-to-neutral
- Measuring input voltages up to 456 V phase-to-phase

3.3 Single-phase devices



① Sealing cover

② Energy flow indicator

- If the device detects an active energy flow to the load, a rotating "U" appears on the top right of the display.
- If no active energy consumption is present, or if the load is drawing less than the starting current, the rotating "U" disappears.

③ Active energy pulse indicator

The red LED on the front panel outputs 1000 pulses for every kWh of energy consumed. The LED pulse frequency is proportional to the energy.

④ Front key

You will find information on operation in chapter Keypad functions (Page 19).

Basic properties

- DIN rail enclosure, 2 MW (36 mm wide)
- Direct connection for currents up to 63 A
- LCD with backlighting
- 6-digit counter with one place after the decimal point
- Key for selecting measured quantities and for setting parameters
- Active energy meter and reactive energy meter
- Partial meter for active and reactive energy
- Hour counter
- Pulse LED for active energy consumption
- Display of instantaneous consumption (active power)
- Optional: RS 485, M-Bus or S0 interface
- Optional: MID certification

3.3.1 Keypad functions

You can operate the device with the front key.

The front key is assigned different functions.

The function of the front key depends on the menu level currently in use.

Navigation with front key

1. To open the menu, press the front key (> 5 s).
2. Press the front key (> 3 s) while `SETUP` is visible on the display.

   The first parameter code P-01 appears on the display.
3. Press the front key briefly to move to the next parameters (e.g. P-02, P-03).
4. When the code for the parameter you wish to change appears on the display, press the front key (> 3 s).
   - If this is a numeric parameter (password, threshold values, delays), the current value appears on the display. The individual digits flash in succession.

     While a digit is flashing, you can increase that number by pressing the front key. The selection waits a few seconds for the next digit.
   - If the parameters make it possible to select between different functions (e.g. output functions, measurement), you can select the required function by repeatedly pressing the front key.
5. Press the front key (> 3 s) to confirm and return to the parameter code selection.

   `ESC` appears on the display after the last parameter code.
6. Press the front key (> 3 s).

   The parameters are saved. The system resumes normal operation.

3.3.2 Advanced functions

Procedure

1. Press the front key from any display (> 5 s).
   - If password protection is activated, `PASS` appears on the display. Proceed to point 2 (password entry).
   - If password protection is deactivated, (factory setting, default password = 0000), proceed to point 5 (function selection).
2. Release the key.

   The device shows `0000` after approx. 2 to 3 seconds. The device is waiting for the password to be entered.
3. Enter the password. Press the front key to increase the flashing digit in each case.

   After 3 seconds, the entry field jumps to the next position.
4. After entering the password, press the front key to confirm.
   - If the password is incorrect, `PASS Er` appears on the display and the normal display reappears.
   - If the password is correct, proceed to the next point.
5. The first entry in the following list of functions appears on the display:
   - `CLEAR P`: Clear partial energy meters
   - `CLEAR h`: Clear partial hour counter (if activated)
   - `CLEAR d`: Clear maximum demand values (if activated)
   - `SETUP`: Parameter programming (setup)
   - `INFO`: Revision and checksum of internal software
   - `ESC`: Return to normal display

   Press the front key briefly to scroll through the list.
6. To select a function, press the front key for > 3 s while the function is visible on the display.

Note

If you keep the front key pressed for longer than 60 s, the menu closes automatically.

3.3.3 Selection of measured values

Press the front key briefly to select the displayed values on the screen in the sequence shown below.

Each measured variable is indicated by the corresponding symbol in the lower section of the display.

One minute after you last pressed the key, the display automatically switches to the screen for total active energy.

Symbol	Measured variable	Format
kWh	Total active energy	000000.0
kWh + part	Partial active energy	000000.0
kvarh	Total reactive energy	000000.0
kvarh + part	Partial reactive energy	000000.0
V	Voltage	000.0
A	Current	00.00
kW	Active power	00.00
kvar	Reactive power	00.00
PF	Power factor	0.00
Hz	Frequency	00.0
h [1)]	Hour counter (hhhh.mm)	00000.00
h + Part [1)]	Partial hour counter (hhhh.mm)	00000.00
kW + d [2)]	15 min power demand values	00.00
kW + d + ▲ [2)]	Max. power demand values	00.00

1) The measurements are only displayed if parameter P-08 is activated
2) The measurements are only displayed if parameter P-09 is activated

3.3.4 Parameterization

Note

Follow the menu operation when setting the parameters. You can find more information on this in chapter Keypad functions (Page 19).

3.3.4.1 Devices with RS 485 interface

You can transmit the measured values of the energy meters via the RS 485 interface.

The device functions as a standard Modbus slave.

Serial communication is configured using setup parameters P-20 to P-24.

You can find the Modbus register tables in chapter Modbus address table for single-phase devices with Modbus interface (Page 80).

Parameters P-02 to P-07 can be used to define the behavior of a programmable limit threshold. Its status is transmitted.

The programmable limit threshold can be used, for example, to signal an alarm situation to a remote device.

Activation of the programmable limit threshold is indicated on the display by the ⟨1⟩ symbol.

Note

The status of the programmable limit threshold is not updated during parameterization (setup).

3.3.4.2 Devices with M-Bus interface

Devices with an M-Bus interface support 2 addressing paths:

- Primary address from 1 to 250
- Secondary address from 00000000 to 99999999

Baud rates from 300 to 38400 bps

Parameters P-02 to P-07 can be used to define the behavior of a programmable limit threshold. Its status is transmitted.

The programmable limit threshold can be used, for example, to signal an alarm situation to a remote device.

Activation of the programmable limit threshold is indicated on the display by the ⟨1⟩ symbol.

Note

The status of the programmable limit threshold is not updated during parameterization (setup).

3.3.4.3 Devices with S0 interface or digital output

You can use the digital output either as an S0 pulse output or as a limit threshold violation.

You can connect the device in PNP or NPN mode. You will find more information on this in chapters Technical data (Page 97), Dimensional drawings (Page 103), and Connecting single-phase device (Page 71).

Activation of the digital output is indicated on the display by the ⟨1 symbol.

You can evaluate the S0 interface digital output using the following external devices, for example:

- Electromechanical meter
- PLC

If you choose the limit threshold violation setting, you can use the output for:

- Isolating low-priority loads
- Alarm signaling

Note

The status of the static output is not updated during parameterization (setup).

3.3.4.4 Setup parameter table

For all 1-phase devices

Code	Description	Default	Range
P-01	Password	0000	0000 ... 9999
P-02	Activate programmable limit threshold	OFF	• OFF • THR
P-03	Limit threshold	kW	• 01 = kW • 02 = kvar • 03 = V • 04 = A • 05 = Hz • 06 = kWh part • 07 = h part • 08 = kW demand
P-04	Threshold ON	100.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P-05	Delay ON	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P-06	Threshold OFF	50.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P-07	Delay OFF	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P-08	Activate hour counter	OFF	• OFF • ON • THR
P-09	Activate demand values	OFF	• OFF • ON

Explanations about the code

P-01 Setting `0000` (default) deactivates password protection.

P-02 Defines the function of the outputs depending on the device version.

`100 PUL` ... `1 PUL`

Digital outputs function as pulse transmitters for active energy counting. These selection options define the number of pulses transmitted for each kWh.

`THR`

The digital output becomes an alarm threshold for the maximum or minimum limit, depending on the values programmed in P-04 and P-06.

- P-04 > P-06:
  - The output is activated if the value defined by P-03 is higher than P-04.
  - The output is deactivated if its value is lower than P-06 (maximum limit with hysteresis).
- P-04 < P-06:
  - The output is activated if the value defined by P-03 is lower than P-04.
  - The output is activated if its value is higher than P-06 (minimum limit with hysteresis).

P-03 Selects the measured variable.

P-04, P-05 Threshold value and delay for activation of the output.

The measurements are updated every 1 second.

P-06, P-07 Threshold value and delay for deactivation of the output.

P-08 Defines the operating hours counter:

- `OFF` = Hour counter deactivated. The hour counter is not visible on the display.
- `ON` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the energy meter measures energy.
- `THR` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the threshold value defined by the parameter (P-02, P-03, P-04 and P-05) is active.

P-09 Enables the calculation and display of the active energy requirement and the maximum demand.

For 1-phase devices with an RS 485 interface

Code	Description	Default	Range
P-20	Address	001	001 ... 255
P-21	Baud rate	9600	• 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400
P-22	Data format	8 bit - n	• 8 bit, no parity • 8 bit odd, 8 bit even • 7 bit odd, 7 bit even
P-23	Stop bits	1	• 1 • 2
P-24	Protocol	Modbus RTU	• Modbus RTU • Modbus ASCII

Explanations about the code

P-20 Address for serial communication
P-21 Baud rate (speed) for serial communication
P-22 Data format of serial communication
P-23 Stop bits of serial communication
P-24 Selects the Modbus protocol

For 1-phase devices with an M-Bus interface

Code	Description	Default	Range
P-20	Primary address	001	001 ... 250
P-21	Secondary address HIGH	Serial number	0000 ... 9999
P-22	Secondary address LOW	Serial number	0000 ... 9999
P-23	Baud rate	2400	• 300 • 600 • 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400

Explanations about the code

P-20 Main address

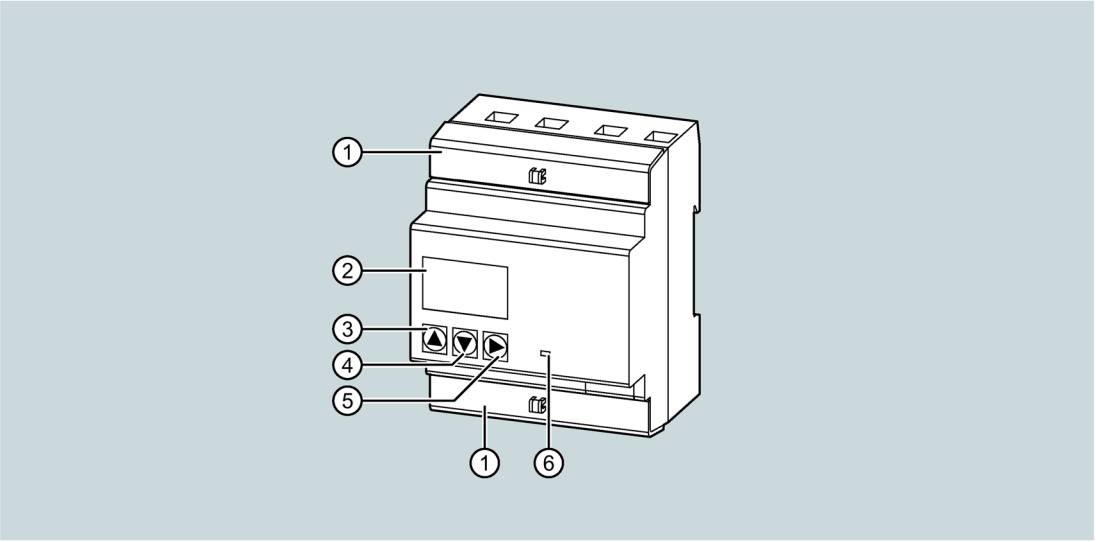
P-21, P-22 Secondary address, 1st half (4 digits), 2nd half (4 digits).

The complete secondary address can be obtained by concatenating the contents of parameter P8.02 with P8.03.

Example:

Secondary address 12345678, set P8.02 = 1234 and P8.03 = 5678.

3.4 Three-phase devices 80 A



① Sealing cover

② Energy flow indicator

- If the device detects an active energy flow, a rotating symbol appears on the top right of the display.
- If no active energy consumption is present, or if the load is drawing less than the starting current, the rotating symbol disappears.
- If energy measurement (export) is activated (P01.02 = ON) and if the device detects an active energy flow, a counter-clockwise rotating symbol appears on the top right of the display.
- If measurement of the active energy (export) is deactivated (P01.02 = OFF) and if one or more phases has been connected incorrectly, error code `Err 3` appears on the display. Check the connections.

③ "Increase" key

④ "Decrease" key

⑤ "Next" key

You will find information on operation in chapter Keypad functions (Page 29) ff.

⑥ Active energy pulse indicator

The red LED on the front panel outputs 1000 pulses for every kWh of energy consumed or output. If energy is imported from at least one of the phases, the LED indicates the energy as a balance between imported and exported energy. The LED pulse frequency is proportional to the energy.

Basic properties

- DIN rail enclosure, 4 MW (72 mm wide)
- Direct connection for currents up to 80 A
- LCD with backlighting
- 6-digit counter with one place after the decimal point

- 3 keys for selecting measured variables and for setting parameters
- Active and reactive energy meter
- Partial meter for active and reactive energy
- Three hour counters
- Pulse LED for active energy consumption
- Display of instantaneous consumption (active power)
- Optional: RS 485, M-Bus or S0 interface
- Optional: MID certification
- AC input for tariff selection

3.4.1 Keypad functions

You can operate the device with three keys.

The keys are assigned different functions.

The functions of the keys depend on the menu level currently in use.

"Increase" and "Decrease" keys

- Press the "Increase" or "Decrease" keys:
  - Scroll between screens
  - Select available options on the display
  - Change (increase/decrease) settings
- Press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys simultaneously (> 5 s): Opens and closes the various display and setup menus.

"Next" key

- Scroll to subpages
- Confirm selected options
- Switch between display modes

Setting parameters

1. Press the "Next" key while SETUP is visible on the display.

   The first parameter code P1-01 appears on the display.
2. Use the "Increase" or "Decrease" key to move to the next parameters P-02, P-03, etc.
3. When the display shows the code of the parameter to be changed, press "Next".
4. When the code of the parameter that needs to be changed appears in the display, press "Next".

   The display shows the current value of the parameter.
5. Change the value using the "Increase" or "Decrease" key.
6. To define the default value, press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys simultaneously.
7. To return to parameter selection confirm with "Next".
8. Press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys simultaneously (> 1 s).

   The parameters are saved. The system resumes normal operation.

3.4.2 Advanced functions

Procedure

1. Press both keys "Increase" and "Decrease" simultaneously (> 5 s).
   - If password protection is activated, PASS **appears on the display.** Proceed to point 2 (password entry).
   - If password protection is deactivated, (factory setting, default password = 0000), proceed to point 6 (function selection).
2. Release the keys.

   0000 appears on the screen. The device is waiting for the password to be entered.
3. Press "Increase" or "Decrease" to change the flashing digit.
4. Press "Next" to select the next digit.
5. After entering the password, press the "Next" key to confirm.
   - If the password is incorrect, PASS Er appears on the screen and the normal display reappears.
   - If the password is correct, proceed to the next point.

6. The first entry in the following list appears on the display:
   - `CLEAR P`: Clear partial energy meters
   - `CLEAR h`: Clear partial hour counter (if activated)
   - `CLEAR d`: Clear maximum demand values (if activated)
   - `ET-DEF`: Set all parameters to the default values.
   - `SETUP`: Parameter programming (setup)
   - `INFO`: Revision and checksum of internal software
   - `ESC`: Return to normal mode

   Press the "Increase" or "Decrease" key to scroll through the list.
7. Press the "Next" key to select a function.

Note

If you keep the keys pressed for longer than 60 s, the menu closes automatically.

3.4.3 Selection of measured values

Press either the "Increase" or "Decrease" key to select the measured values on the display in the sequence shown in the table below. Each measured variable is indicated by the corresponding symbol in the lower section of the display.

Press the "Next" key to select the display of total or 1-phase measurement.

The device normally displays the total values (system) indicated in the table below by the symbol Σ. In this case, only the value and the unit of measurement appear on the screen.

If, on the other hand, the selected measurement refers to a particular phase, the symbol for this phase (L1, L2, L3) appears in the upper section of the display.

One minute after the last key press, the display automatically switches to the screen for the active energy total.

Note

The measurements in **bold type** are only displayed if you have activated the associated activation parameter.

Symbol	Measured variable pages	Format	Subpages			
	Select with "Increase" or "Decrease"		**Select with "Next"**			
kWh	Total active energy import (MID)	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh + part	**Partial active energy import**	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh T1 [1]	**Active energy import tariff 1**	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh T2 [1]	**Active energy import tariff 2**	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh	**Total active energy export**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh + part	**Partial active energy export**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh T1 [1]	**Active energy export tariff 1**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kWh T2 [1]	**Active energy export tariff 2**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh	Total reactive energy import	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh + part	Partial reactive energy import	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh T1 [1]	Reactive energy import tariff 1	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh T2 [1]	Reactive energy import tariff 2	000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh	Total reactive energy export	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh + part	Partial reactive energy export	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh T1 [1]	**Reactive energy export tariff 1**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvarh T2 [1]	**Reactive energy export tariff 2**	–000000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
V	Voltage phase L/N or L/L	000.0	Σ	L1	L2	L3
			Σ	L1L2	L2L3	L3L1
A	Current	00.00	–	L1	L2	L3
kW	Active power	00.00	Σ	L1	L2	L3
kvar [2]	Reactive power	00.00	Σ	L1	L2	L3
PF	Power factor	0.00	Σ	L1	L2	L3
Hz	Frequency	00.0	–	–	–	–
h + part	**Partial hour counter (hhhh.mm)**	00000.00	–	L1	L2	L3
kW + d	**15 min power demand values**	00.00	–	–	–	–
kW + d + ▲	**Max. power demand values**	00.00	–	–	–	–

[1] These measurements are only displayed if the programmable input function is set to tariff selection. The tariff currently selected by the external input is indicated by a flashing T1 or T2 symbol.

[2] The character "I" appears on the display in the case of an inductive value. The character "C" appears in the case of a capacitive value.

3.4.4 Parameterization

3.4.4.1 Devices with RS 485 interface

You can transmit the measured values of the energy meters via the RS 485 interface.

The device functions as a standard Modbus slave.

The Modbus register table is provided in the appendix. You can find more information in chapter Modbus address table for three-phase devices 80 A with Modbus interface (Page 89).

3.4.4.2 Devices with M-Bus interface

Devices with an M-Bus interface support 2 addressing paths:

- Primary address from 1 to 250
- Secondary address from 00000000 to 99999999

Baud rates from 300 to 38400 bps.

3.4.4.3 Setup parameter table for devices with RS 485 and M-Bus interface

For all variants

Code	Description	Default	Range
P1-01	Password	0000	0000 ... 9999
P1-02	Activate energy displays (export)	OFF	• OFF • ON
P2-01	Measured variable for hour counter 1 limit	01 kW	See Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).
P2-02	Limit 1 ON	10.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P2-03	Limit 1 OFF	5.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P3-01	Measured variable for hour counter 2 limit	01 kW	See Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).
P3-02	Limit 2 ON	10.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P3-03	Limit 2 OFF	5.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P4-01	Measured variable for hour counter 3 limit	01 kW	See Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).
P4-02	Limit 3 ON	10.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P4-03	Limit 3 OFF	5.00	–9999.99 ... 9999.99
P5-01	Function of input 1	OFF	• OFF = Deactivated • ON = Activated • TAR = Tariff selection • CLr Part = Clear partial energy meter • CLr Hr = Clear hour counter • CLr dE = Clear max. demand values

Code	Description	Default	Range
P6-01	Activate hour counter 1	OFF	• OFF • ON • THR • INP
P6-02	Activate hour counter 2	OFF	• OFF • ON • THR • INP
P6-03	Activate hour counter 3	OFF	• OFF • ON • THR • INP
P7-01	Activate demand values	OFF	• OFF • ON
P7-02	Reactive power calculation method	FUND	• TOT • FUND

For the variant with RS 485 interface

Code	Description	Default	Range
P8-01	Address	001	001 ... 255
P8-02	Baud rate	9600	• 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400
P8-03	Data format	8 bit = n	• 8 bit, no parity • 8 bit, odd • 8 bit, even • 7 bit, odd • 5 bit, even
P8-04	Stop bit	1	• 1 • 2
P8-05	Protocol	Modbus RTU	• Modbus RTU • Modbus ASCII

For the variant with M-Bus interface

Code	Description	Default	Range
P8-01	Primary address	001	001 ... 250
P8-02	Secondary address HIGH	Serial number	0000 ... 9999
P8-03	Secondary address LOW	Serial number	0000 ... 9999
P8-04	Baud rate	2400	• 300 • 600 • 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400

Explanations about the code

P1-01 Setting `0000` (default) deactivates password protection. Every other setting defines the password for access to advanced functions.

P1-02 Activate energy displays (export)

P2-01 Select code for comparison with threshold values for hour counter 1. You can find more information in Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).

P2-02 Threshold for activation of hour counter 1. Note: The measurements are updated every second.

P2-03 Threshold for deactivation of hour counter 1. The measurements are updated every second.

- P2-02 ≥ P2-03:
  - The hour counter is activated if the value defined by P2-01 is higher than P2-02.
  - The hour counter is deactivated if its value is lower than P2-03 (maximum limit with hysteresis).
- P2-02 < P2-03:
  - The hour counter is activated if the value defined by P2-01 is lower than P2-02.
  - The hour counter is deactivated if its value is higher than P2-03 (minimum limit with hysteresis).

P3-01, P3-02, P3-03 As with P2-01, P2-02 and P2-03, with reference to hour counter 2.

P4-01, P4-02, P4-03 As with P2-01, P2-02 and P2-03, with reference to hour counter 3.

P5-01 Selects the function of the programmable input:

- `OFF` = Input deactivated.
- `ON` = Input activated (for general functions, such as hour counter enable).
- `TAR` = Selects the energy tariff (T1 / T2).
- `CLr Part` = Clears the partial energy meters
- `CLr Hr` = Clears all hour counters.
- `CLr dE` = Clears the max. demand values.

P6-01 Defines the operation of hour counter 1:

- `OFF` = Hour counter deactivated. It is not visible on the display.
- `ON` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the energy meter measures energy.
- `THR` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the threshold value defined by parameter P2-01, P2-02 and P2-03 is active.
- `INP` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the programmable input is activated. Parameter P5.01 must be set to ON.

P6-02 Defines the operation of hour counter 2:

- `OFF` = Hour counter deactivated. It is not visible on the display.
- `ON` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the energy meter measures energy.
- `THR` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the threshold value defined by parameter P3-01, P3-02 and P3-03 is active.
- `INP` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the programmable input is activated. Parameter P5.01 must be set to ON.

P6-03 Defines the operation of hour counter 3:

- `OFF` = Hour counter deactivated. It is not visible on the display.
- `ON` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the energy meter measures energy.
- `THR` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the threshold value defined by parameter P4-01, P4-02 and P4-03 is active.
- `INP` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the programmable input is activated. Parameter P5.01 must be set to ON.

If one of the hour counters is running, the corresponding decimal point flashes.

P7-01 Activates the calculation and visualization of power demand values and max. demand values.

P7-02 Selects the calculation method for reactive power.

- `TOT`: The reactive power contains all harmonics. In this case: $P_{reactive}^2 = P_{apparent}^2 - P_{active}^2$ and PF is displayed on the PF/cosφ page.
- `FUND`: The reactive power only contains the fundamental component. In this case: $P_{reactive}^2 \leq P_{apparent}^2 - P_{active}^2$ and cosφ is displayed on the PF/cosφ page.

3.4.4.4 Devices with S0 interface or digital output

The devices have two mutually independent digital outputs.

You can use the digital output either as an S0 pulse output or as a limit threshold violation.

You can connect the device in PNP or NPN mode. You can find more information in chapters Technical data (Page 97), Dimensional drawings (Page 103) and Connecting three-phase device (Page 73).

Activation of the digital outputs is indicated on the display by the symbols ⟨1⟩ and ⟨2⟩.

If the output is programmed as an S0 interface, you can connect the energy meter to the following devices:

- Electromechanical meter
- PLC

If you choose the limit threshold violation setting, you can use the output for:

- Isolating unimportant loads
- Alarm signaling

Note

The status of the digital output is not updated during parameterization (setup).

3.4.4.5 Setup parameter table for devices with S0 interface

Device-dependent parameters

Code	Description	Default	Range
P1-01	Password	0000	0000 ... 9999
P2-01	Function of output 1	10 PUL/kWh	• OFF = Deactivated • 1000 PUL/kWh • 100 PUL/kWh • 10 PUL/kWh • 1 PUL/kWh • THR = Programmable limit thresholds
P2-02	Measured variable for output 1 limit	01 kW	See Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).
P2-03	Limit 1 ON	100.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P2-04	Delay 1 ON	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P2-05	Limit 1 OFF	50.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P2-06	Delay 1 OFF	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P3-01	Function of output 2	OFF	• OFF = Disabled • 1000 PUL/kWh • 100 PUL/kWh • 10 PUL/kWh • 1 PUL/kWh • THR = programmable thresholds
P3-02	Measured variable for output 2 limit	01 kW	See Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).
P3-03	Limit 2 ON	100.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P3-04	Delay 2 ON	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P3-05	Limit 2 OFF	50.00	0.00 ... 999.99
P3-06	Delay 2 OFF	5 s	0 ... 9999 s
P4-01	Function of input 1	OFF	• OFF = Deactivated • ON = Activated • TAR = Tariff selection • CLr Part = Clear partial energy meter • CLr Hr = Clear hour counter • CLr dE = Clear max. demand values

Code	Description	Default	Range
P5-01	Activate hour counter	OFF	• OFF • ON • THR1 • THR2 • INP
P5-02	Activate demand values	OFF	• OFF • ON

P1-01 Setting 0000 (default) deactivates password protection. Every other setting defines the password for access to advanced functions.

P2-01 Defines the function of output 1:

- `OFF` = Deactivated
- `1000 PUL` ... `1 PUL` = Output 1 functions as a pulse transmitter for active energy counting. This selection defines the number of pulses transmitted for each kWh.
- `THR` = Output 1 becomes an alarm threshold for the maximum or minimum limit, depending on the values programmed in P2-03 and P2-05.

  If P2-03 ≥ P2-05, the output is activated if the measurement defined by P2-02 is higher than P2-03 and deactivated if its value is lower than P2-05 (maximum limit with hysteresis).

  If P2-03 < P2-05, the output is activated if the measurement defined by P2-02 is lower than P2-03 and activated if its value is lower than P2-05 (minimum limit with hysteresis).

P2-02 Selects the measured variable for comparison with limit thresholds. You can find more information on this in chapter Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01 (Page 40).

P2-03, P2-04 Limit threshold and delay for activation of the output.
Note: The measurements are updated every second. The inaccuracy of this delay lies within the range from 0 to 1 second.

P2-05, P2-06 Limit threshold and delay for deactivation of the output.

P3-01 ... P3-06 Same function as P2-01 ... P2-06, but with reference to output 2.

P4-01 Selects the function of the programmable input:

- `OFF` = Input deactivated.
- `ON` = Input activated (for general functions, such as hour counter enable).
- `TAR` = Selects the energy tariff (T1/T2).
- `CLr Part` = Clears the partial energy meters
- `CLr Hr` = Clears the hour counter.
- `CLr dE` = Clears the max. demand values.

P5-01 Defines the operating hours counter:

- `OFF` = Hour counter deactivated. Nothing appears on the display.
- `ON` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the energy meter measures energy.
- `THR1` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the limit threshold defined by the parameters (P2-01 ... P2-06) is active.
- `THR2` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the limit threshold defined by the parameters (P3-01 ... P3-06) is active.
- `INP` = The hour counter is incremented for as long as the programmable input is activated. Parameter P4.01 must be set to ON.

P5-02 Activates the calculation and display of power demand values and max. demand values.

3.4.4.6 Programmable AC input

Three-phase devices have a programmable AC input.

This input is deactivated by default. Set parameter P5.01 to select the required function.

You can use the input as follows:

- For 2 different tariffs (T1 and T2) with independent energy meters
- For resetting partial counters, hour counters and demand values
- For activating hour counters

3.4.4.7 Settable values for parameters P2.01, P3.01, P4.01

Setup	Unit of measurement	Measured value
01	kW	Active power [1)]
02	kW	Total active power
03	kW L1	Active power L1
04	kW L2	Active power L2
05	kW L3	Active power L3
06	kvar	Reactive power [1)]
07	kvar	Reactive power
08	kvar L1	Reactive power L1
09	kvar L2	Reactive power L2
10	kvar L3	Reactive power L3
11	kVA	Apparent power [1)]
12	kVA	Total apparent power
13	kvar L1	Apparent power L1
14	kvar L2	Apparent power L2
15	kvar L3	Apparent power L3
16	V L-n	Phase voltage [1)]
17	V L1	Phase voltage L1N

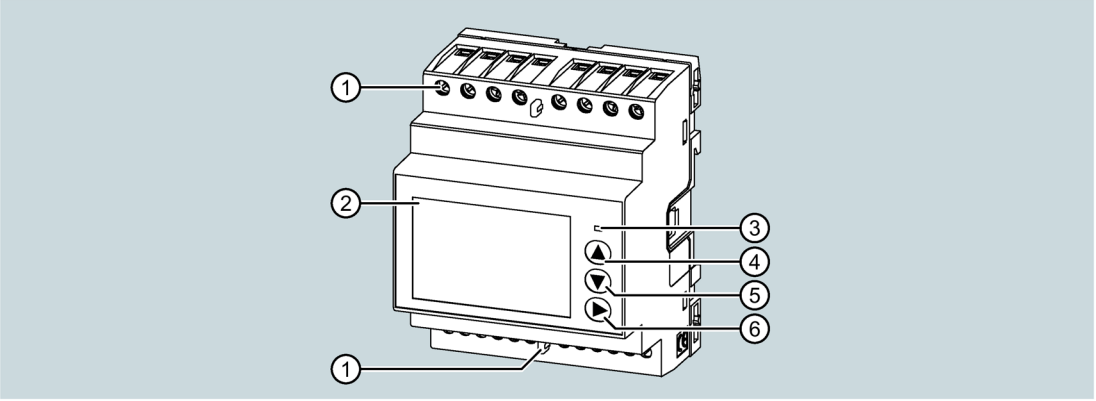
Setup	Unit of measurement	Measured value
18	V L2	Phase voltage L2N
19	V L3	Phase voltage L3N
20	V L-L	Phase-to-phase voltage [1)]
21	V L1L2	Phase-to-phase voltage L1L2
22	V L2L3	Phase-to-phase voltage L2L3
23	V L3L1	Phase-to-phase voltage L-L1
24	A	Voltage [1)]
25	A L1	Voltage L1
26	A L2	Voltage L2
27	A L3	Voltage L3
28	PF	Power factor [1)]
29	PF	Power factor (total)
30	PF L1	Power factor L1
31	PF L2	Power factor L2
32	PF L3	Power factor L3
33	HZ	Frequency
34	kWh+ part	Partial active energy
35	kWh+ L1 part	Partial active energy L1 (import)
36	kWh+ L2 part	Partial active energy L2 (import)
37	kWh+ L3 part	Partial active energy L3 (import)
38	kWh– part	Partial active energy (export)
39	kWh– L1 part	Partial active energy L1 (export)
40	kWh– L2 part	Partial active energy L2 (export)
41	kWh– L3 part	Partial active energy L3 (export)
42	kWh+ part	Partial reactive energy (import)
43	kWh+ L1 part	Partial reactive energy L1 (import)
44	kWh+ L2 part	Partial reactive energy L2 (import)
45	kWh+ L3 part	Partial reactive energy L3 (import)
46	kWh– part	Partial reactive energy (export)
47	kWh– L1 part	Partial reactive energy L1 (export)
48	kWh– L2 part	Partial reactive energy L2 (export)
49	kWh– L3 part	Partial reactive energy L3 (export)
50	kW d	Active power demand values

[1)] If limit thresholds are used for these measurements, the comparison is performed based on the highest or the lowest of the three phases, depending on the type of limit (maximum or minimum).

Example:

If a maximum limit threshold is defined for the phase voltages, the limit is activated if one of the three voltages is above the limit threshold.

3.5 Three-phase devices 5 A



① Sealing cover
② Display
③ Active energy pulse indicator
The red LED on the front panel outputs 10000 pulses for every kWh of energy consumed or output, with reference to the secondary current transformer.
The flashing frequency of the LED immediately indicates how much current is required in any particular moment.
The duration of flashing, the color and the intensity of the LED correspond to the standards which specify their use for testing the accuracy of measurement of the energy meter.
④ "Increase" key
⑤ "Decrease" key
⑥ "Next" key

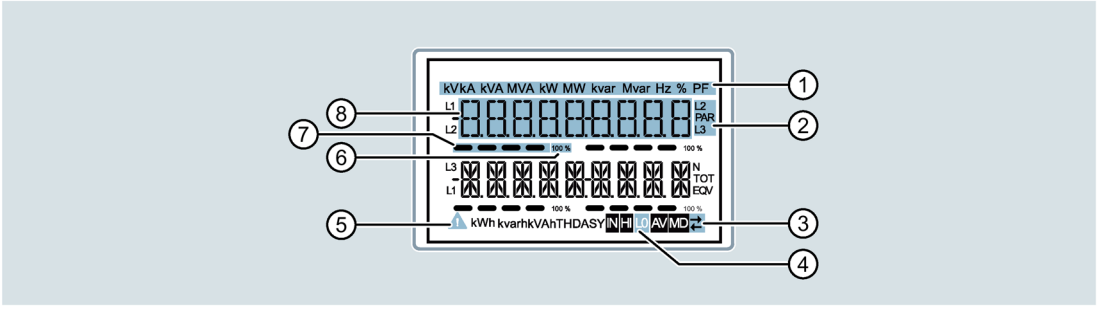
You will find information on operation in chapter Keypad functions (Page 43) ff.

Basic properties

- DIN rail enclosure, 4 MW (72 mm wide)
- Current transformer connection x / 5 A
- LCD with backlighting
- 3 keys for selecting measured variables and for setting parameters
- Active and reactive energy meter
- Partial meter for active and reactive energy
- Several hour counters
- Two-level password protection
- Pulse LED for active energy consumption
- Display of instantaneous consumption (active power)
- Optional: RS 485, M-Bus or S0 interface
- Optional: MID certification

- AC input for tariff selection
- Texts available in six languages
  - English
  - Italian
  - French
  - Spanish
  - Portuguese
  - German

Display indications



① Unit of measured variables
② Selected phase
③ Communication active
④ Subpage: Measurement type
⑤ Alarm icon
⑥ End-of-scale value
⑦ Bar diagram
⑧ Measured variable display

3.5.1 Keypad functions

You can operate the device with three keys.

The keys are assigned different functions.

The functions of the keys depend on the menu level currently in use.

"Increase" and "Decrease" keys

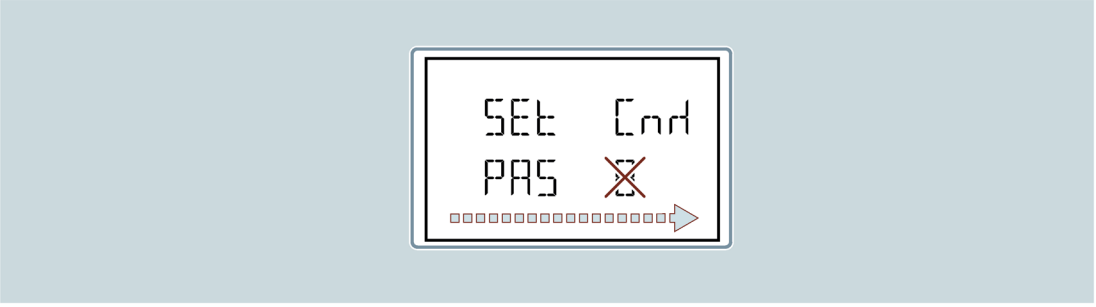
- Press the "Increase" or "Decrease" key:
  - Scroll between screens
  - Select available options on the display
  - Change (increase/decrease) settings
- Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys: Opens and closes the various display and setup menus.

"Next" key

- Confirm the selected option
- Select the next option

Access main menu

Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys.



The main menu is displayed with the available options:

- `SET`: Access the setup menu
- `CMD`: Access the command menu

  You will find more information on this in chapter Command menu (Page 62).
- `PAS`: Password entry

The selected option flashes.

The text for describing the selection scrolls in the alphanumeric display.

3.5.2 Advanced functions

Procedure

1. Press both the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys simultaneously from any display.

   The device changes to the `Menu` display.
2. Press "Increase" or "Decrease" key to change to the `Set` display.
3. Confirm your selection by pressing the "Next" key.

   `Enter password` appears on the display.
4. Confirm your selection by pressing the "Next" key.
5. Enter the password.

   Press "Increase" or "Decrease" to change the flashing digit.

   Confirm your digit selection by pressing the "Next" key.

   – If the password is incorrect, `PASS Er` appears on the display.
   Press the "Next" key.
   Enter the password again.

   – If the password is correct, `Advanced password ok` appears on the display.
   Press the "Next" key.
6. The first entry in the following list appears on the display:

   – `CLEAR P`: Clear partial energy meters

   – `CLEAR h`: Clear partial hour counter (if activated)

   – `CLEAR d`: Clear maximum demand values (if activated)

   – `ET-DEF`: Set all parameters to the default values.

   – `SETUP`: Parameter programming (setup)

   – `INFO`: Revision and checksum of internal software

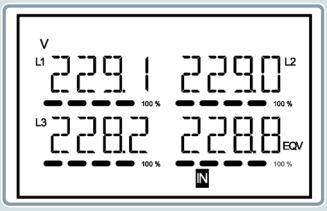
   – `ESC`: Return to normal mode

   Press the "Increase" or "Decrease" key to scroll through the list.
7. Press the "Next" key to select a function.

Note

If you do not press the keys for more than 120 s, the menu closes automatically.

3.5.3 Selection of measured values



Use the "Decrease" and "Next" keys to scroll through the display pages of the measured variables in succession.

Some measurements may not be displayed on the device depending on parameterization and the connection.

Example:

If you have programmed for a system without a neutral conductor, the measurements for the neutral conductor cannot be displayed.

The "Next" key gives you access to subpages (e.g. to display the highest and lowest values recorded for the selected measurement).

The currently displayed page is indicated on the bottom right by one of the following symbols:

- `IN` = Instantaneous value

  Current instantaneous value of measurement, which is displayed as a default on every change of page.

- `HI` = Highest peak

  Highest value measured by the energy meter for the selected measurement. Peak values are also stored and retained when the power supply is switched off. A special command exists for resetting the stored peak values. You can find more information on this in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

- `LO` = Lowest value

  Measured by the energy meter from the time when voltage was present. You can reset this value with the same command that is used for HI values. You can find more information on this in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

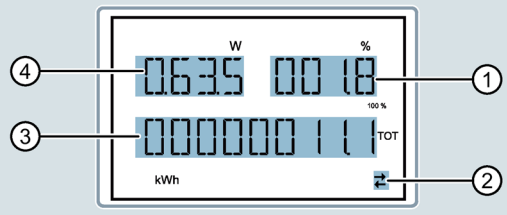
- `AV` = Average value

  Time-integrated (average) value of measurement. You will find more information on parameter "P04 Integration" in chapter Parameter table (Page 52).

- `MD` = Max. demand value

  This is not stored in volatile memory and can be reset using a special command.

Home



① Active energy percentage with reference to nominal value
② RS 485 communication active (flashing)
③ Total active energy meter
④ Active power

Note

After a defined time has elapsed, the system automatically returns to the pages and subpages without having to press a key.

You can also program the energy meter such that the display always shows the most recently selected page. You will find information on setting up these functions under P02 Other in chapter Parameter table (Page 52).

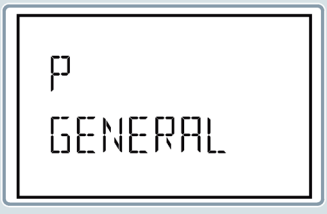
3.5.4 Parameterization

3.5.4.1 Set parameters (setup)

Selecting a menu

1. In the standard measurement display, simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to call the main menu.
2. Select `SET` and press the "Next" key to open the settings menu.

   The display shows the first menu level `P01` on the top left with selection `01` flashing.



3. Use the "Increase" or "Decrease" keys to select the required menu (e.g. P01, P02, P03).

   During the selection, the alphanumeric display shows a brief description of the currently selected menu.

   Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to exit the setting and return to the measurement display.

   Note

   The following table lists the available menus, which vary depending on the device versions. Not all codes are available with all devices.

Code	Menu	Description
P01	GENERAL	Specification of the system
P02	OTHER	Language, brightness, display, etc.
P03	PASSWORD	Password activation
P04	INTEGRATION	Integration times
P05	HOUR COUNTER	Hour counter settings
P07	COMMUNICATION [1)]	Communication settings
P08	LIMIT THRESHOLDS	Limit values
P09	ALARMS	Alarm messages
P11	ENERGY PULSES [2)]	Configuration of energy pulses (S0)
P13	INPUTS	Programmable inputs
P14	OUTPUTS [2)]	Programmable outputs

   1) On M-BUS and RS 485 devices only
   2) On S0 devices only

4. Press the "Next" key to access the selected menu.
5. Select the submenu (where applicable) and the serial parameter number.
6. After setting the required parameter, you can use the "Next" key to switch to edit mode.

   Use the keys as follows:

   – Press the "Increase" or "Decrease" key to change the parameter within the permissible range.
   – Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to set the minimum possible value.
   – Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to set the maximum possible value.
   – Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to restore the factory default value.

   The required value is selected.

7. Press the "Next" key to save the parameter.

   The display returns to the previous menu level.

8. Press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys repeatedly to exit and save the parameters.

   The device is rebooted.

Note

If you do not press any key for a period of 2 minutes, the system exits the setup menu and returns to the standard display without saving the parameters.

Note

The devices allow you to create a backup copy in EEPROM, but only of the data which can be edited using the keys. You can write this data back into RAM if required.

You can find the backup and data restore commands in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

3.5.4.2 Energy measurement

The following pages apply especially to the energy meter:

- Active energy import and export
- Inductive or capacitive reactive energy
- Apparent energy

Each page shows the total value and the partial value. You can reset the partial value using the Command menu (Page 62).

Continuous display of the unit of measurement means that the measurement display for energy (import) is positive.

You can also activate the display of negative energies (export) by setting parameter P02.09 to ON.

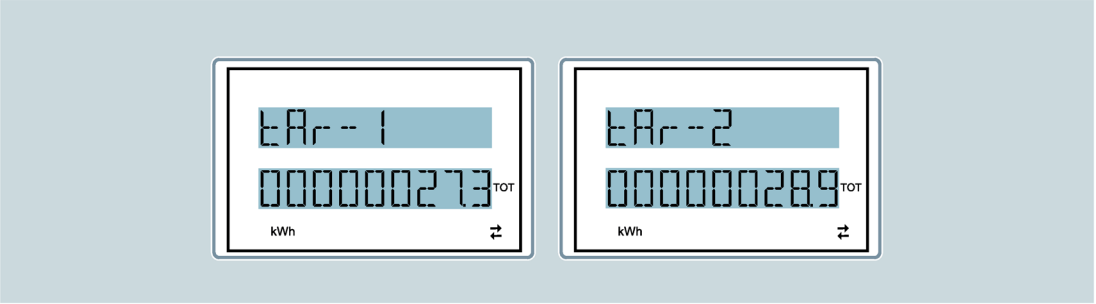
These energies are highlighted by flashing of the measurement unit and by the character "–" and can be displayed after the import energies by pressing the "Decrease" key.

- Export: Display flashing
- Import: Display not flashing.

If the display of energy for the individual phases is activated (P02.10 = ON), the display shows three independent additional pages (one page per phase), including total and partial energy.

If programmable input P13.01 is set to TAR-A, all the specified energy meters are also present separated according to tariff 1 and tariff 2. These meters are displayed on the subpages of the system counter. You can find more information in chapter Tariffs (Page 50).

3.5.4.3 Tariffs



In addition to the total and partial energies, two independent tariffs can be managed for energy measurement.

- The tariff is normally selected using the digital input but can be selected via the communication protocol as an option.
- The TAR-A input function is available for selecting the two tariffs. Activate the TAR-A input function to make the selection shown in the table:

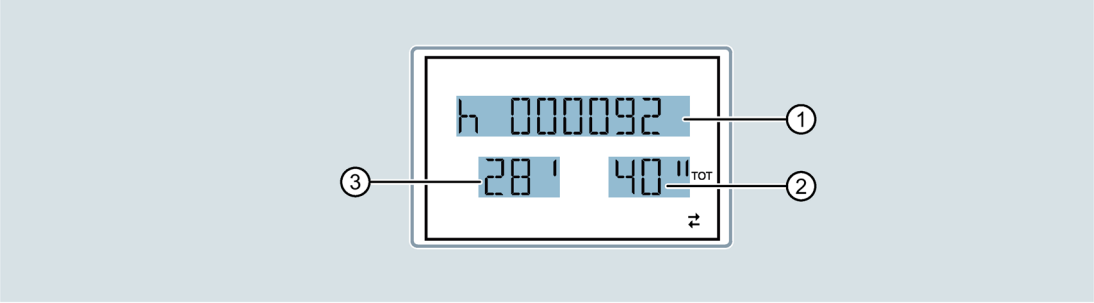
TAR-A	Tariff
ON	1
OFF	2

The device has a programmable AC voltage input.

- The default function setting is TAR-A, which makes selection between tariffs 1 and 2 possible.
- The text `tAr-1` or `tAr-2` flashes to indicate the selected tariff and the increasing counter reading.
- The counter readings for the tariffs are displayed as subpages of the system counters (total and phase, if activated).
- For devices with Modbus, you can select the active tariff using a special command in the Modbus protocol. You can find more information in chapter Modbus address table for three-phase devices 80 A with Modbus interface (Page 89).

3.5.4.4 Hour counter

When the hour counter is activated, the devices display the hour counter page in the following format:

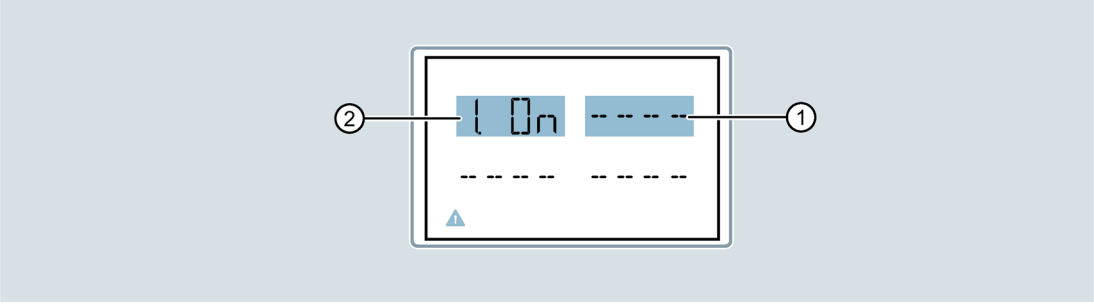


① Hours
② Seconds
③ Minutes

The energy meter has one total hour counter and four partial hour counters. You can reset and activate both hour counters using various sources. You can find more information on this in chapter Parameter table (Page 52).

3.5.4.5 Limit threshold status display (LIMx)

If limit thresholds are activated, the devices display the page with the corresponding status and the format shown in the diagram below:



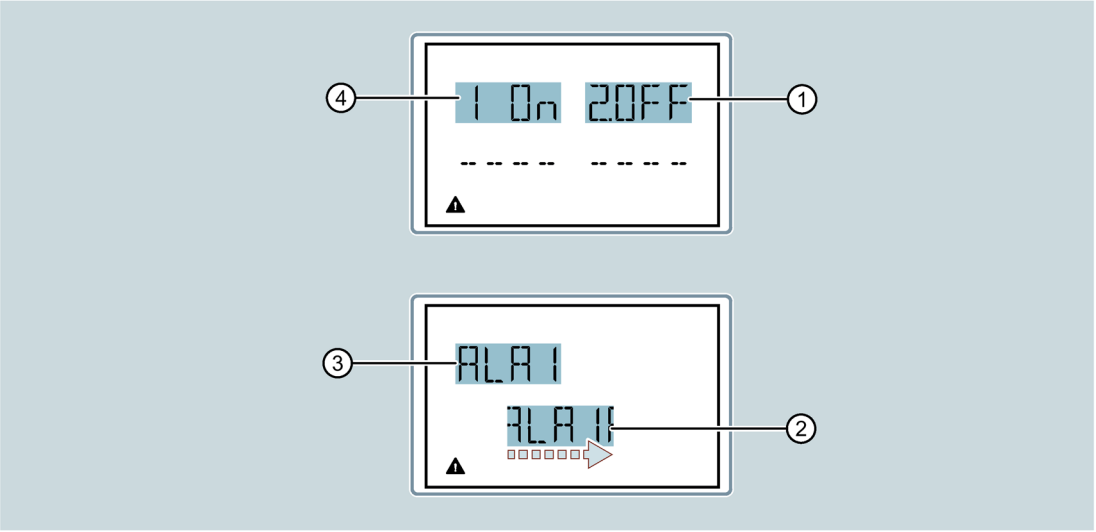
① Limit thresholds deactivated
② Limit thresholds activated

- If the limit threshold is activated, the word ON flashes.
- If the function is deactivated, the word OFF is displayed continuously.
- If no limit threshold is programmed, dashes are displayed.

You can find more information on limit thresholds in chapter Parameter table (Page 52).

3.5.4.6 Alarm display

If alarms are activated, the device displays the page with the corresponding status and the following format:



① Alarm 2 activated/deactivated
② Alarm text activated
③ Alarm code activated
④ Alarm 1 activated/deactivated

You can find more information on parameter P09 in chapter Parameter table (Page 52).

- If the alarm is activated, the word ON flashes with the triangle symbol. If the alarm is not activated, the word OFF is displayed continuously.
- If no alarm is programmed, dashes are displayed. After approx. 3 s, the scrolling text for the alarm programmed in parameter P09.n.05 appears.
- If several alarms are active, the texts are displayed in succession.
- You can use parameter P02.14 for the Other menu to make the backlighting of the display flash in the event of an alarm and to make it more obvious that a fault has occurred.
- The alarm reset method depends on parameter P09.n.03. The parameter determines whether it is defined automatically or manually via the command menu (parameter C.07) if alarm conditions are not fulfilled. You can find more information in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

3.5.4.7 Parameter table

The following tables show all the available programming parameters with the possible setting range, the factory settings and a description of the parameter function.

The description of the parameters visible on the display can deviate from the details in the table in some cases due to the restricted number of available characters. The parameter code is the most reliable means of reference.

The parameter selections depend on the device version.

P01 General

		Unit	Default	Range
P01.01	Primary current of the current transformer	A	5	1 ... 10000
P01.02	Secondary current of the current transformer	A	5	1 ... 5
P01.03	Nominal voltage	V	AUT	• AUT • 220 ... 415
P01.04	Rated power	kW	AUT	• AUT • 1 ... 10000
P01.05	Wiring configuration	–	L1-L2-L3-N	• L1-L2-L3-N • L1-L2-L3 • L1-L2-L3-N BIL • L1-L2-L3 BIL • L1-N-L2 • L1-N

P02 Other

		Unit	Default	Range
P02.01	Language	–	English	• English • Italiano • Francais • Espanol • Portuguese • Deutsch
P02.02	High backlight level	%	100	0 ... 100
P02.03	Low backlight level		30	0 ... 50
P02.04	Low backlight delay	s		5 ... 600
P02.05	Default page return		60	• OFF • 10 ... 600
P02.06	Default page	–	W + kWh	• VL-L • VL-N • ...
P02.07	Default subpage		INST	• INST • HI • LO • AVG • MD

		Unit	Default	Range
P02.08	Display update time	s	0.5	0.1 ... 5.0
P02.09	Exported energy measure	–	OFF	• OFF • ON
P02.10	Phase energy measure			
P02.11	U/I asymmetry measure			
P02.12	THD harmonic measure			• OFF • THD
P02.13	Power unbalance measurement			• OFF • ON
P02.14	Backlight flash when in alarm			
P02.15	Reactive power calculation			• TOT • FUND

P02.05 If OFF is set, the display always shows the most recently selected menu page. If it is set to a value, the display returns to the page set using P02.06 after this time has elapsed.

P02.06 Number of the page that is automatically displayed as soon as time P02.05 has elapsed since a key was pressed.

P02.07 Type of page to which the display returns after P02.05 has elapsed.

P02.09 Permits the measurement and display of exported energies (generated in the direction of the grid).

P02.10 Permits the measurement and display of energies according to individual phases.

P02.11 Permits the measurement and display of voltage and current unbalances.

P02.12 Activates the measurement and display of voltage and current THDs (% harmonic distortion).

P02.13 Permits the calculation and display of phase unbalances.

P02.14 In the event of an alarm, the display backlighting flashes to highlight the fault.

P02.15 Selects the calculation method for reactive power.

- `TOT` = The reactive power contains the harmonic components.
  In this case: $P_{reactive}^2 = P_{apparent}^2 - P_{active}^2$
- `FUND` = The reactive power only contains the fundamental component.
  In this case: $P_{reactive}^2 \leq P_{apparent}^2 - P_{active}^2$

P03 Password

		Unit	Default	Range
P03.01	Password Enable	–	OFF	• OFF • ON
P03.02	Password User		1000	0 ... 9999
P03.03	Password advanced		2000	

P03.01 When OFF is set, the password setting is deactivated and access to settings and the command menu is unrestricted. You can find more information in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

P03.02 When P03.01 is active, value for specifying user access.

P03.03 Similar to P03.02, administrator access.

P04 Integration

		Unit	Default	Range
P04.01	Averaging	–	Shift	• Fixed • Shift • Bus
P04.02	Power demand values	min	15	1 ... 60
P04.03	Current demand values			
P04.04	Voltage demand values		1	
P04.05	Frequency demand values			

P04.01 Integrated measurement calculation mode

- `Fixed` = The instantaneous measurements are integrated for the set time. Every time this set time elapses, the integrated measurement is updated with the result of the most recent integration.
- `Shift` = The instantaneous measurements are integrated for a time = 1/15 of the set time. Every time this interval elapses, the oldest value is replaced by the newly calculated value. The integrated measurement is updated every 1/15 of the set time. A time shift window with the 15 most recent calculated values which correspond to the set time is taken into account here.
- `Bus` = As a fixed mode; however, the integration intervals are defined by means of synchronization commands sent on the serial bus.

P04.02 Average (AVG) integration time of measurement for active, reactive and apparent power.

P04.03 Average (AVG) integration time of currents.

P04.04 Average (AVG) integration time of voltages.

P04.05 Average (AVG) integration time of frequency.

P05 Hour counter

		Unit	Default	Range
P05.01	Activate total hour counter	–	ON	OFF ON
P05.02	Activate partial hour counter 1			• OFF • ON • LIMx
P05.03	Hour counter channel number 1		1	1 ... 4
P05.04	Activate partial hour counter 2		ON	• OFF • ON • LIMx
P05.05	Hour counter channel number 2		1	1 ... 4
P05.06	Activate partial hour counter 3		ON	• OFF • ON • LIMx
P05.07	Hour counter channel number 3		1	1 ... 4
P05.08	Activate partial hour counter 4		ON	• OFF • ON • LIMx
P05.09	Hour counter channel number 4		1	1 ... 4

P05.01 The hour counters are deactivated when `OFF` is set. The hour counters do not appear on the display.

P05.02, P05.04, P05.06, P05.08
- The partial hour counter (1, 2, 3, or 4) cannot be incremented when `OFF` is set.
- When `ON` is set, the partial hour counter is incremented when the energy meter is exporting energy.
- If the partial hour counter is linked to one of the internal variables (LIMn), the partial hour counter is only incremented if this condition is true.

P05.03, P05.05, P05.07, P05.09 Channel number (n) of an internal variable which was used in the previous parameter.

Example:

If the partial hour counter needs to count the time while one measurement is above a particular threshold that was defined by LIM3, program LIMx in the previous parameter and enter "3" in this parameter.

P07 Communication for devices with Modbus interface only

		Unit	Default	Range
P07.01	Address	–	01	01 ... 255
P07.02	Baud rate	bps	9600	• 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400 • 57600 • 115200
P07.03	Data format. 7-bit settings only available for the ASCII protocol.	–	8 bit - n	• 8 bit, no parity • 8 bit, odd • 8 bit, even • 7 bit, odd • 7 bit, even
P07.04	Stop bits		1	1 ... 2
P07.05	Protocol		Modbus RTU	• Modbus RTU • Modbus ASCII

P07.03 Data format. 7-bit settings only available for the ASCII protocol.
P07.04 Number of stop bits
P07.05 Selection of communication protocol

P07 Communication for devices with M-Bus interface only

		Unit	Default	Range
P07.01	Primary address	–	01	01 ... 250
P07.02	Secondary address		Serial number	• 00000000 • 99999999
P07.03	Baud rate		2400	• 300 • 600 • 1200 • 2400 • 4800 • 9600 • 19200 • 38400

P07.01 Primary address for M-Bus network
P07.02 Secondary address for M-Bus network
P07.03 Speed of communication

P08 Limit thresholds (LIMn, n = 1 to 4)

Note

This menu is divided into 4 sections for limit thresholds LIM 1 ... 4 in P08.n.01. The menu defines the energy meter measurement to which the limit threshold applies.

		Unit	Default	Range
P08.n.01	Reference measure	–	OFF	OFF ... (measures)
P08.n.02	Function		Max	• Max • Min • Max + Min
P08.n.03	Upper threshold		0	–9999 ... +9999
P08.n.04	Multiplier		x1	/100 ... x10k
P08.n.05	Delay	s	0	0.0 ... +1000.0
P08.n.06	Lower threshold	–		–9999 ... +9999
P08.n.07	Multiplier		x1	/100 ... x10k
P08.n.08	Delay	s	0	0.0 ... +1000.0
P08.n.09	Status	–	OFF	• OFF • ON
P08.n.10	Reset mode			

P08.n.02 Defines the energy meter measurement to which the limit threshold applies.

- `Max` = LIMn active if the measurement exceeds P08. P08.n.03 is the reset threshold.
- `Min` = LIMn active if the measurement falls below P08. P08.n.06 is the reset threshold.
- `Min + Max` = LIMn active if the measurement exceeds P08.n.03 or falls below P08.n.06.

P08.n.03, P08.n.04 Defines the upper threshold resulting from the multiplication of the value P08.n.03 by P08.n.04.

P08.n.05 Triggering delay for upper threshold.

P08.n.06, P08.n.07 Defines the lower threshold resulting from the multiplication of the value P08.n.06 by P08.n.07.

P08.n.08 Triggering delay for lower threshold.

P08.n.09 Permits inversion of the status of limit threshold LIMn.

P08.n.10

- `ON` = Threshold value is saved and must be reset manually.
- `OFF` = Threshold value is saved and is reset automatically.

P09 Alarms (ALAn, n = 1 to 4)

Note

This menu is divided into 4 sections for alarms ALA1 ... 4.

		Default	Range
P09.n.01	Alarm source	OFF	• OFF • LIMx
P09.n.02	Channel number (n)	1	1 ... 4
P09.n.03	Reset mode	OFF	• OFF • ON
P09.n.04	Priority	Low	• Low • High
P09.n.05	Text	ALAn	(Freely definable text for alarm, max. 16 characters)

P09.n.01 Signal which triggers the alarm when a threshold value (LIMx) is exceeded.

P09.n.02 Channel number (n), with reference to the previous parameter.

P09.n.03

- `ON` = Alarm is saved and must be reset manually.
- `OFF` = Alarm is saved and is reset automatically.

P09.n.04

- If the alarm has a high priority, its activation automatically switches the display to the alarm page and displays the alarm icon.
- If the alarm has a low priority, the page does not change and it is displayed with the "Information" symbol.

P11 Energy pulses (PUL1 and PUL2) only for devices with S0 interface/digital outputs

Note

This menu is divided into two sections for pulses PUL1 and PUL2.

		Unit	Default	Range
P11.n.01	Measured variable for pulse generation	–	OFF	• OFF • Wh+ • Wh– • varh+ • varh– • VAh
P11.n.02	Number of pulses	Pulse/ kWh	10	• 100 • 10 • 1 • 0.1
P11.n.03	Duration of pulses	s	0.10	0.01 ... 1.00

P11.n.01 Measured variable for pulse generation
P11.n.02 Number of pulses
P11.n.03 Duration of pulses

P13 Input

		Default	Range
P13.01	Input function	–	• OFF • LOCK • TAR-A • C01 ... C08
P13.02	Normal status		• OFF • ON
P13.03	Delay "ON"	s	1 ... 4
P13.04	Delay "OFF"		

P13.01 Input function:

- `OFF` = Input deactivated.
- `LOCK` = Settings lock. Prevents access to both levels.
- `TAR-A` = Selects the energy tariff. You can find more information in chapter Tariffs (Page 50).
- `C01 … C08` = When this input is activated (during rise time), the corresponding command is active in the command menu. You can find more information in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

P13.02 Enter normal status. Permits inversion of activation logic.
P13.03 Delay setting for "ON".
P13.04 Delay setting for "OFF".

P14 Outputs (OUT1 and OUT2) only for devices with S0 interface/digital outputs

Note

This menu is divided into two sections for outputs OUT1 and OUT2.

		Unit	Default	Range
P14.n.01	Output function	–	OFF	• OFF • Wh+ • Wh– • varh+ • varh– • VAh
P14.n.02	Channel number		1	1 ... 4
P14.n.03	Normal status		OFF	• OFF • ON
P14.n.04	Delay "ON"	s	0.0	0.0 ... 6000.0
P14.n.05	Delay "OFF"		0.0	

P14.n.01 Output function:

- `OFF` = Output deactivated.
- `ON` = Output is always activated when the measuring device is switched on.
- `SEQ` = Output activated in the event of phase sequence error.
- `LIM - ALA` = Output activated in the event of upward violation of limit or alarm.
- `PUL` = Output used as pulse generator as per P11.

P14.n.03 Output of normal status. Permits inversion of activation logic.
P14.n.04 Delay setting for "ON".
P14.n.05 Delay setting for "OFF".

3.5.4.8 Command menu

The command menu allows you to perform occasional operations (e.g. to reset measured variables and counters).

After entering the password for the extended level, you can also use the command menu to perform a number of automatic operations which are useful for the configuration of the device.

The following table shows the functions that are available in the command menu, separated according to the required access level.

Note

C.11 cannot be selected with MID devices.

Code	Command	Access level	Description
C.01	RESET HI-LO	User level/ Administrator	Resets the HI and LO values of all measurements.
C.02	RESET MAX DEMAND		Resets the maximum demand values for all measurements.
C.03	RESET PAR.ENERGY		Resets the partial energy meters.
C.04	RESET PAR.HOURS		Resets the partial hour counters.
C.06	RESET TARIFFS		Resets the energy meters for tariffs 1 and 2.
C.07	RESET ALARMS		Resets alarms.
C.08	RESET LIMITS		Resets limit values.
C.11	RESET TOT.ENERGY	Administrator	Resets the total and partial energy meters.
C.12	RESET TOT.HOURS		Resets the total hour counter.
C.13	SETUP TO DEFAULT		Restores all the factory settings for the device.
C.14	BACKUP SETUP		Saves a backup copy of all setup parameters.
C.15	RESTORE SETUP		Loads the settings from the backup copy.
C.16	WIRING TEST		Runs the test to check whether the device is connected correctly. See chapter Wiring test (Page 62).

1. Select the required command.
2. Press the "Next" key to execute the command.
3. Press the "Next" key again to execute the command.
4. Press MENU to cancel command execution.
5. Simultaneously press the "Increase" and "Decrease" keys to exit the command menu.

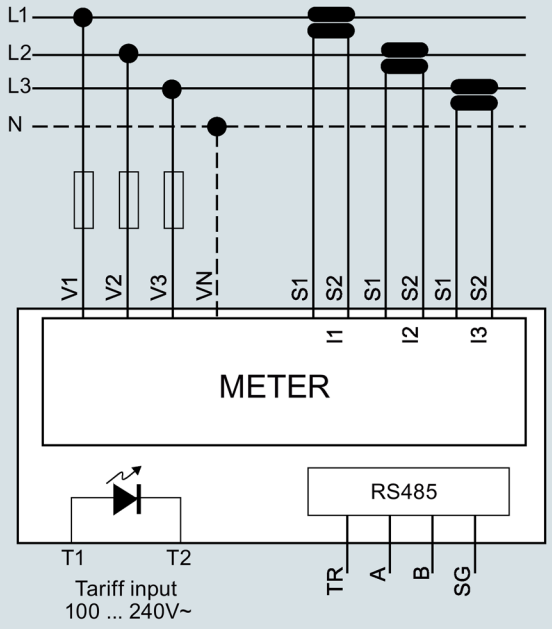
3.5.5 Wiring test

You can use the wiring test to check whether the energy meter has been installed correctly.

Requirements

In order to run the wiring test, the energy meter must be connected to an active system and the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- Three-phase system with all phases (V > 187 V AC PH-N)
- Minimum current flow in each phase (> 1% of current transformer full-scale deflection)
- Positive energy flows (normal system in which the inductive load draws power from the supply)



Run wiring test

1. Call up the command menu. You can find more information in chapter Command menu (Page 62).
2. Select command C.16 as described in the instructions in chapter Command menu (Page 62).
3. Check the following points:
   - Reading of the three voltages
   - Phase sequence
   - Voltage unbalance
   - Reverse polarity of one or more current transformers
   - Mismatch between voltage/current phases

If the test is not successful, the display indicates the reason why it has failed.

3.6 Supporting software

3.6.1 powermanager

You can use the powermanager energy management software to acquire, monitor, evaluate, display and archive the energy data of the measuring device.

powermanager functions

- Tree view of the customer's system (project tree)
- Measured value display with pre-defined user views
- Alarm management
- Demand curve
- Reporting, different report types (e.g. cost center report)
- Load monitoring of reaction plans
- Power peak analysis (available as of powermanager V3.0 SP1)
- Support of distributed plants (systems)
- Archiving system
- User administration

3.6.2 powerconfig

Note

Relevant only for devices with an RS 485 interface.

The powerconfig software is the combined commissioning and service tool for communication-capable measuring devices and circuit breakers from the SENTRON family.

The PC-based tool facilitates parameterization of the devices by saving a great deal of time, in particular when several devices have to be set up.

You can use powerconfig to parameterize and operate the measuring devices via various communication interfaces, and to document and monitor measured values.

powerconfig functions

- The software combines the following functions:
  - Parameterization
  - Documentation
  - Operation
  - Monitoring
- User-friendly documentation of settings and measured values
- Clear presentation of the available parameters including plausibility testing of the input values
- Display of the available device statuses and measured values in standardized views
- Project-oriented storage of device data
- Consistent operation and usability
- Support for various communications interfaces (Modbus RTU, Modbus TCP, PROFIBUS, PROFINET)
- Updating of device firmware (device-dependent)
- Loading of language packs (device-dependent)

Note

Launch the Online Help in SENTRON powerconfig by pressing the F1 key.

Installation/removal

4

4.1 Installation location

WARNING

Using devices when they are damaged may result in death, serious injury, or property damage.

Do not install or commission damaged devices.

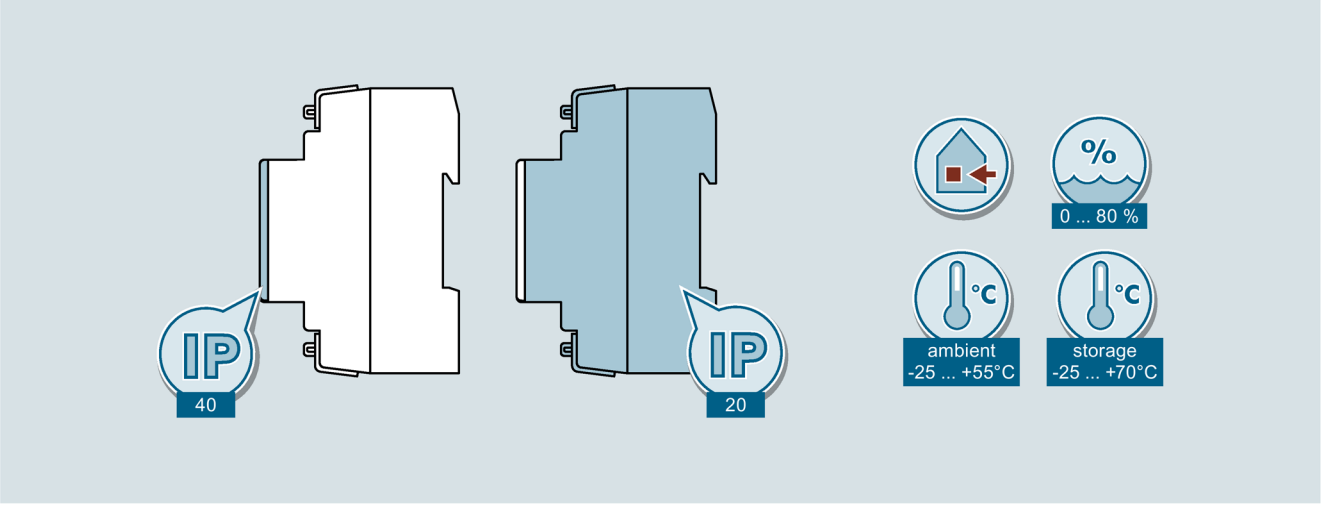
Note

Avoid condensation

Sudden fluctuations in temperature can lead to condensation. Condensation can affect the function of the device. Store the device in the operating room for at least two hours before commencing installation.

The PAC1600 energy meter is mounted on a TH35 rail (complying with EN 60715) and is intended for installation in permanently installed systems within closed rooms.

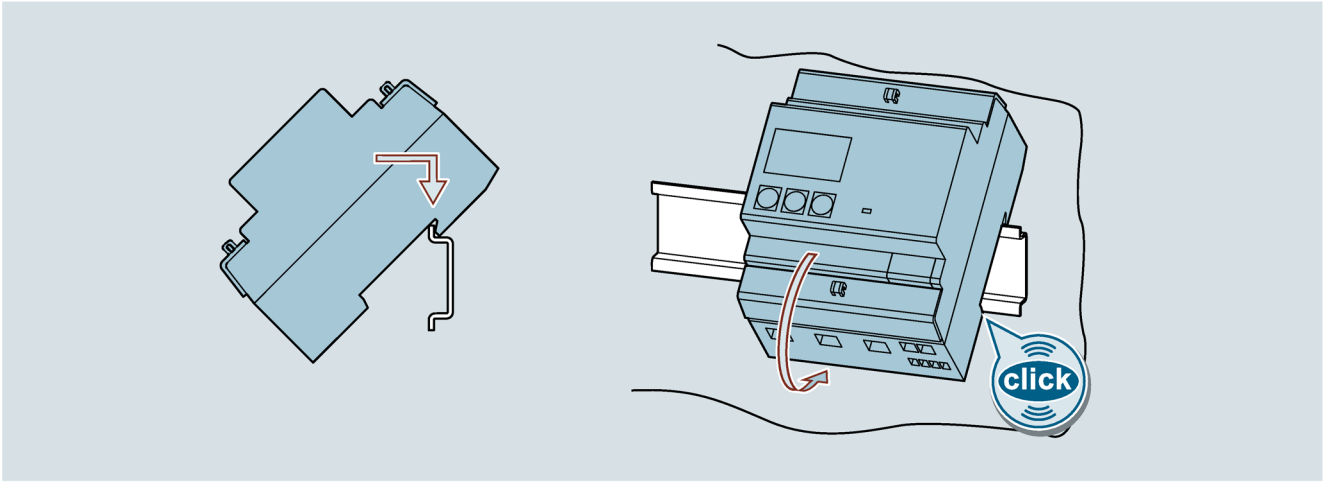
Environmental conditions



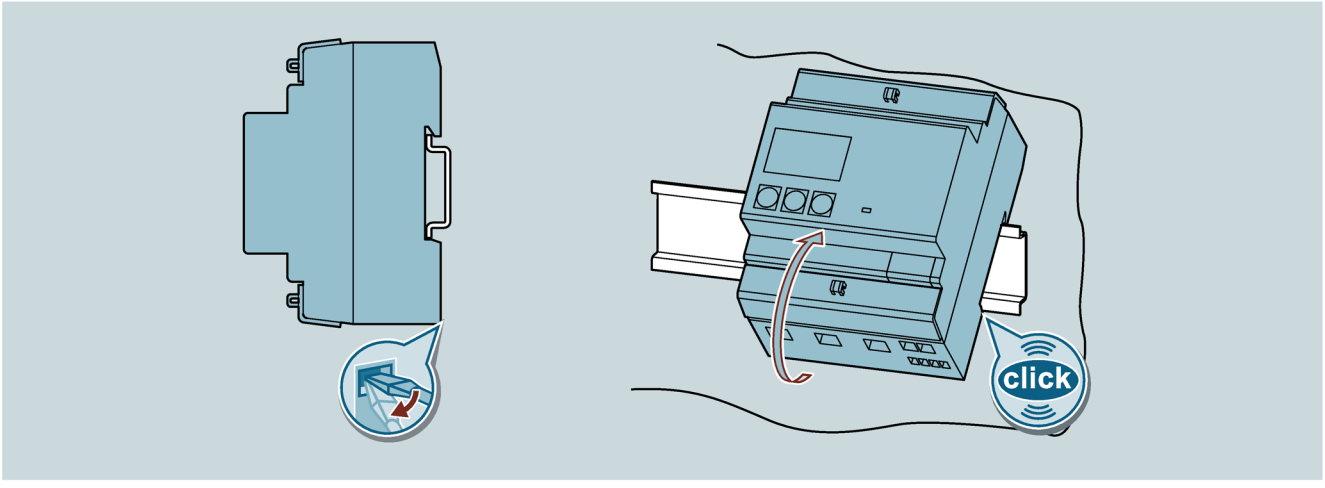
4.2 Installing/removing single-phase device

The installation and removal of a single-phase device is similar to that of a three-phase device.

4.3 Installing three-phase device



4.4 Installing/removing three-phase device



Connection

5

Safety instructions

⚠ DANGER

Hazardous voltage

Failure to observe this notice will result in death, serious injury, or damage to property.

Turn off and lock out all power supplying this equipment before working on this device.

⚠ DANGER

Open circuits will result in electric shock and arc flash hazards

Failure to observe this notice will result in death, serious injury, or damage to property.

With the 5 A device, current can only be measured via external current transformers. The current transformer circuit is not protected by a fuse. Do not open the secondary circuit of the current transformers under load. Short-circuit the secondary current terminals of the current transformer before removing this device. Follow the safety instructions for the applied current transformers.

⚠ WARNING

Using devices when they are damaged may result in death, serious injury, or property damage.

Do not install or commission damaged devices.

NOTICE

Equipment damage due to lack of fusing

Non-fused voltage measuring inputs may lead to device and equipment damage.

Always protect the device with a suitable and approved fuse or with a suitable and approved miniature circuit breaker.

Note

RS 485 termination is recommended.

In order to avoid signal reflection on the bus cable, we recommend fitting a 120 ohm terminating resistor at the beginning and end of the bus cable.

To establish Modbus RTU communication, the communication parameters must be known. These include baud rate and format. Furthermore, you must have entered the slave address in the device.

Qualified personnel

Note

Only qualified personnel are permitted to install, commission or service this device.

- Wear the prescribed protective clothing. Observe the general equipment regulations and safety regulations for working with high-voltage installations (e.g. DIN VDE, NFPA 70E as well as national or international regulations).
- The limits given in the technical data must not be exceeded even during commissioning or testing of the device.
- The secondary connections of intermediate current transformers must be short-circuited at the transformers before the current feeder cables to the device are interrupted.
- Test the polarity and the phase assignment of the instrument transformers.
- Before connecting the device, make sure that the line voltage matches the specifications on the rating plate.
- Before starting up the device, check that all connections have been made correctly.
- Before power is applied to the device for the first time, it must have been located in the operating area for at least two hours in order to reach temperature balance and avoid humidity and condensation.
- Condensation on the device is not permissible during operation.

See also

PAC4200 manual (https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/34261595)

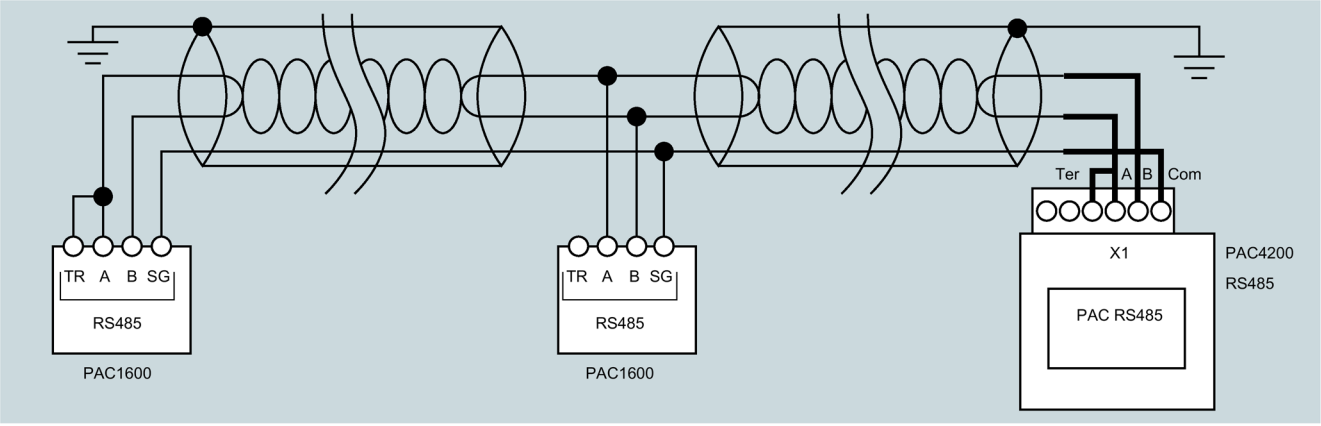
5.1 Connection example for Modbus RTU

Connection of PAC1600 devices to PAC4200 as Modbus RTU / TCP gateway

PAC1600		PAC1600		PAC1600		PAC4200/RS 485 expansion module	
TR	---|	TR		TR		Ter	---|
A	----------	A	----------	A	----------	B	|
B	----------	B	----------	B	----------	A	---|
SG	----------	SG	----------	SG	----------	Com	

A maximum of 32 nodes are permitted in one line.

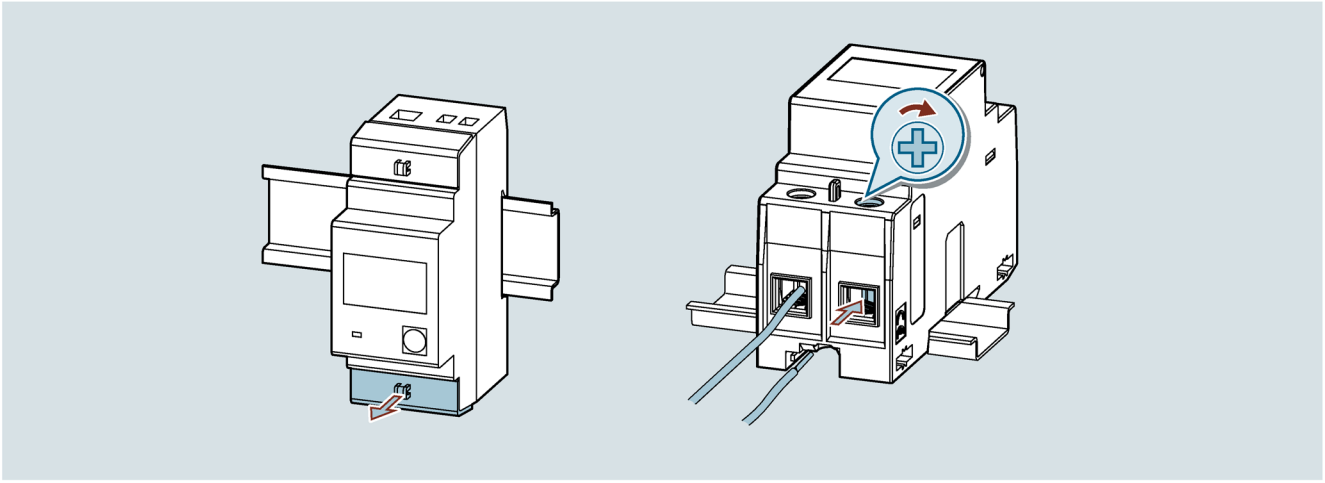
Depending on the baud rate used, the maximum length of the entire communication cabling is 1200 m.



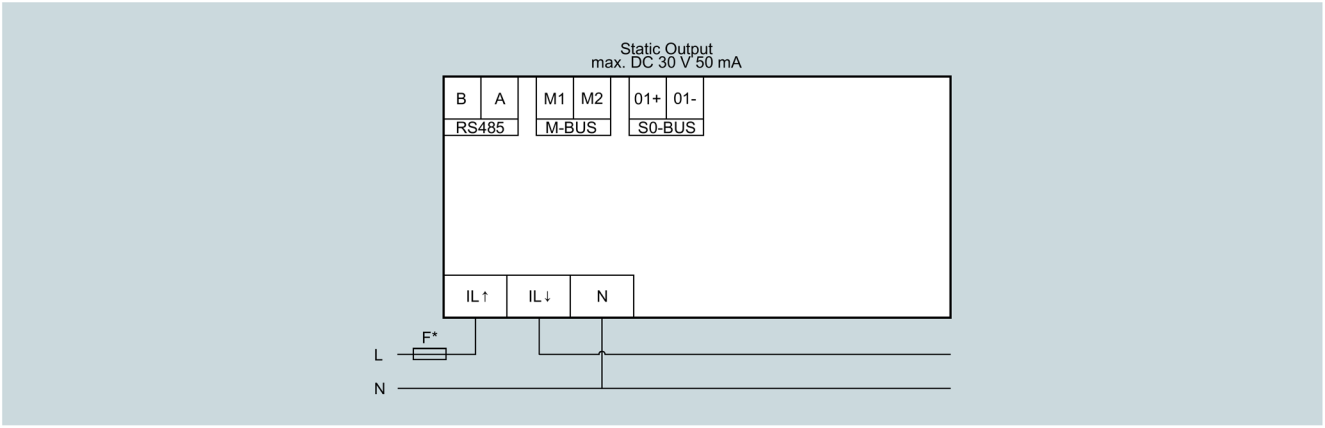
5.2 Connecting single-phase device

NOTICE
Connection to the wrong supply voltage can cause irreparable damage to the device.
Before connecting the device, ensure that the local power supply conditions match the specifications on the rating plate.

Procedure



Circuit diagram of 1-phase device (outputs depend on device type)



* The fuse in the voltage measuring input is only used for cable protection.

	Tightening torque	Cable cross-section (mm^2)
L1 / N 63A	1.8 ... 2.2 [15.9 ... 19.5]	2.5 ... 16
RS 485 / S0 / M-Bus	0.14 ... 0.16 [1.2 ... 1.4]	0.5 ... 4

Parameterization

You can find more information on parameterization in chapter Keypad functions (Page 19).

5.3 Connecting three-phase device

NOTICE
Connection to the wrong supply voltage can cause irreparable damage to the device.
Before connecting the device, ensure that the local power supply conditions match the specifications on the rating plate.

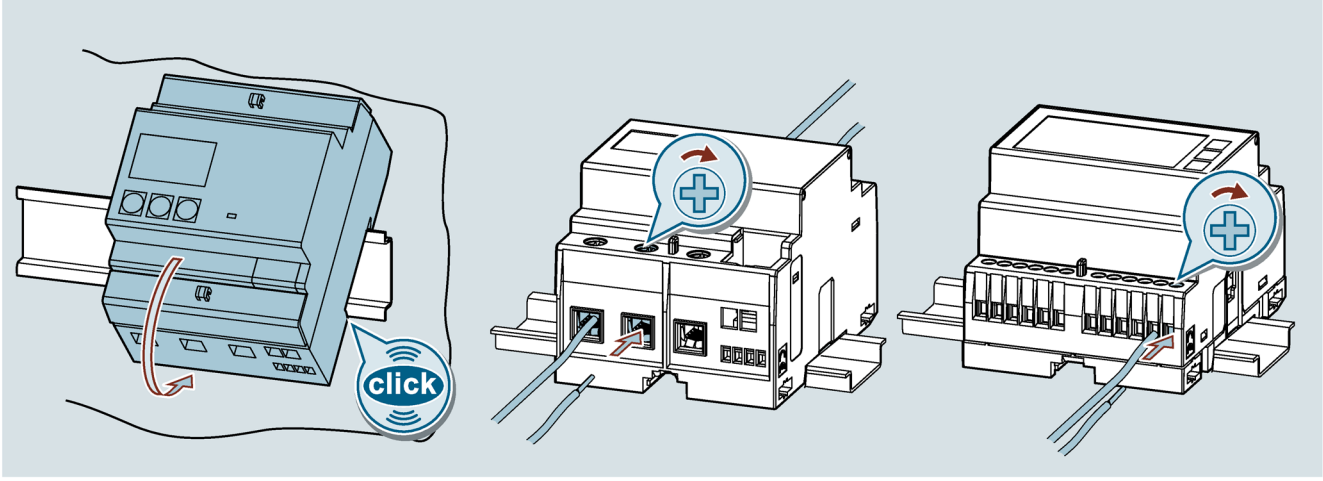
Note

RS 485 termination is recommended.

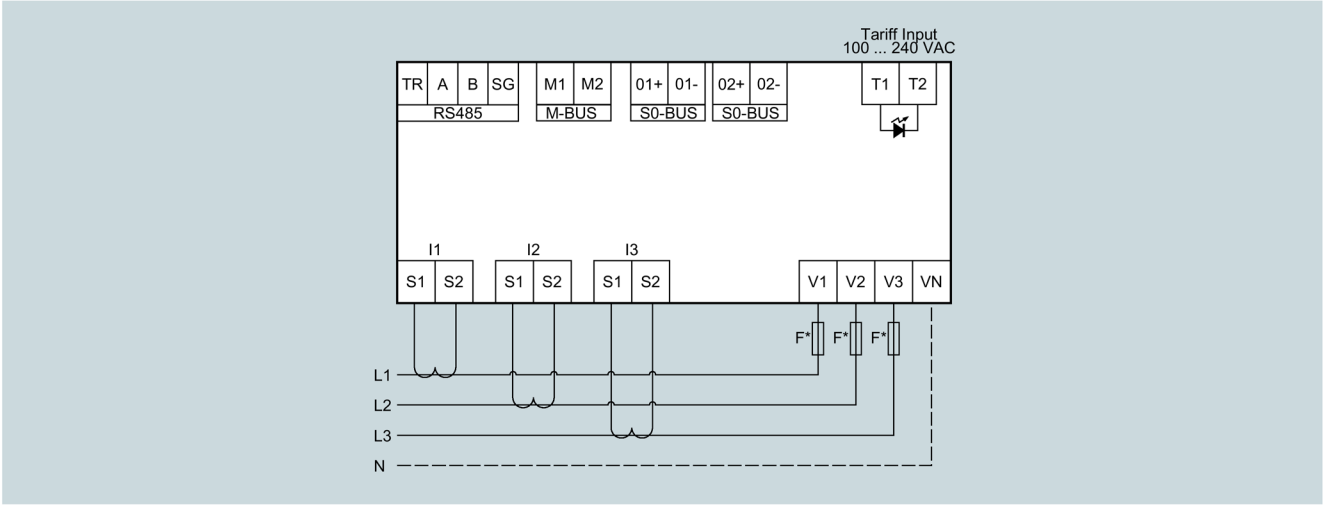
In order to avoid signal reflection on the bus cable, we recommend fitting a 120 ohm terminating resistor at the beginning and end of the bus cable.

To establish Modbus RTU communication, the communication parameters must be known. These include baud rate and format. Furthermore, you must have entered the slave address in the device.

Procedure



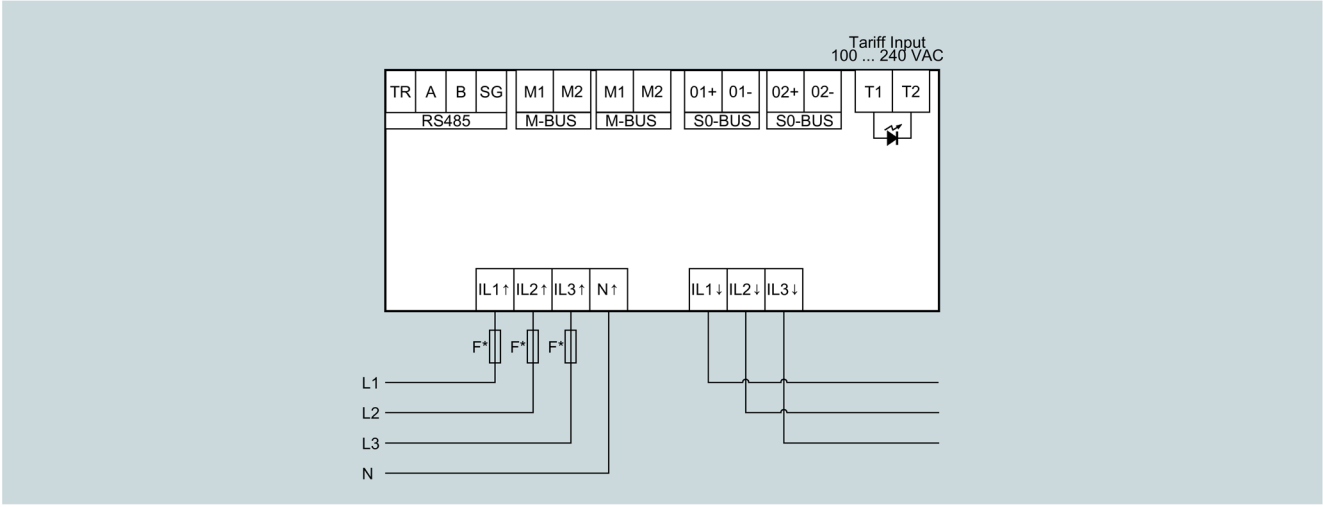
Circuit diagram of 3-phase device 5 A (outputs depend on device type)



* The fuse in the voltage measuring input is only used for cable protection.

	Tightening torque	Cable cross-section (mm^2)
I1 / I2 / I3 / 5 A and RS 485 / M-Bus / S0	0.40 ... 0.48 (3.5 ... 4.2)	0.2 ... 2.5
Tariff input and voltage inputs	0.7 ... 0.8 (6.2 ... 7.1)	0.2 ... 4.0

Circuit diagram of 3-phase device 80 A (outputs depend on device type)



* The fuse in the voltage measuring input is only used for cable protection.

	Tightening torque	Cable cross-section (mm^2)
L1 / L2 / L3 / N / 80 A	1.8 ... 2.2 (15.9 ... 19.5)	2.5 ... 25
Tariff input	0.44 ... 0.53 (3.9 ... 4.7)	0.2 ... 2.5
RS 485 / M-Bus / S0	0.14 ... 0.16 (1.2 ... 1.4)	0.2 ... 2.5

Parameterization

Parameterization of the devices is described in chapter Parameterization (Page 33).

5.4 Wiring test

If the wiring is incorrect and the device detects an energy flow in the wrong direction, the message **Err 3** appears on the display.

This error is either caused by incorrect wiring of the current inputs (terminals L ↑ and L ↓) or by incorrect voltage wiring (terminals N - L ↑).

Energy is not counted under these conditions.

Commissioning

6

6.1 Overview

Prerequisites

- The device has been installed.
- The device has been connected in accordance with the possible connection methods.

Steps for starting up the device

NOTICE
Connection to the wrong supply voltage can cause irreparable damage to the device.
Before connecting the device, ensure that the local power supply conditions match the specifications on the type plate. Before starting up the device, check that all connections are correct.

NOTICE
Disconnect device prior to insulation test
When performing an insulation test of the entire installation with AC or DC, the device should be disconnected before starting the test.

1. Apply the measuring voltage. You can find more information on this in chapter Applying the measuring voltage (Page 78).
2. Parameterize the device. You can find more information on this in chapter Parameterizing with powerconfig.
3. Check the measured values.

6.2 Applying the measuring voltage

⚠ WARNING

Do not apply voltage in excess of the rated voltage limit
Can cause death, serious personal injury, or equipment damage.

The maximum voltage specified in the technical data and on the rating plate must not be exceeded.

The device is supplied with power via the measuring voltage.

Please consult chapter Technical data (Page 97) or the rating plate for the permissible supply voltage type and level.

You can find more information in chapter Connection (Page 69).

6.3 Parameterizing with powerconfig

You can download the powerconfig configuration software from the Industry Online Support website via the link (https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/63452759).

More information on how to use powerconfig can be found in the Online Help of the configuration software or by contacting Technical Support.

Launch the Online Help in powerconfig by pressing the F1 key.

Prerequisite (RS 485 devices only)

You can only connect RS 485 devices to powerconfig. To connect RS 485 devices to powerconfig, an RS 485 interface and a supply voltage must be available.

In order to configure the PAC1600 measuring device, you must connect the measuring voltages and set up communication with the device.

Establishing connection to the device

To establish a connection to the PAC1600, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the PAC1600 device to the PC.
2. Open the powerconfig configuration software.
3. Click the **Search for accessible devices** button on the toolbar or press the F11 key.

   The "Search for accessible devices" window is displayed.
4. In the "Search for accessible devices" window, click the **Serial** tab if you want to access the device via an RS 485 interface.

   The "Serial" view appears.
5. Select PAC1600 in the **Search for device** option.

6. Enter the communication parameters:
   - COM port
   - Address
   - Baud rate
   - Format
   - Protocol
7. Click the **Start search** button.

   All devices found are shown in the "Result" window.
8. Select the required device.
9. Click the **Create devices** button.

   The selected device is added.
10. In the **Views** menu, select the submenu "Parameters".

    The "Parameters" window is displayed.
11. In the "Properties" window, click the **Load to PC** button.

    The configuration is loaded from the device to the PC.

Parameterizing the device

The parameters are entered and changed in offline mode.

To switch between online and offline mode, click **Activate online view** in the **Options** menu or press the F12 key.

Set the required basic parameters.

Make use of the Online Help in powerconfig.

In order to load the parameters to the device, proceed as follows:

1. Integrate the device in powerconfig.
2. In the **Views** menu, select the submenu **Parameters** or alternatively press the "Ctrl" and "Pos1" keys simultaneously.

   The "Parameters" window is displayed.
3. In the "Parameters" window, click the **Load to PC** button.

   The set parameters are loaded to the device.
4. Check the device parameters and adjust them if necessary.

   Note

   You can only change parameters in offline mode.

   You can find more information on parameterization in the powerconfig Online Help.
5. In the "Parameters" window, click the "Load to device" button.

   The set parameters are loaded to the device.

6.4 Modbus address register

6.4.1 Modbus address table for single-phase devices with Modbus interface

Note

Error in the case of inconsistent access to measured values

Please ensure the start offset of the register is correct for read access operations.

Depending on the Modbus master, the offset address may vary by +/- 1 when reading out the Modbus registers.

Continuous measured values

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0002	2	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage
0004	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
0006	6	2	–	–	–	–	–
0008	8	2	UINT32	R	A	0.001	Current
000A	10	2	–	–	–	–	–
000C	12	2	–	–	–	–	–
000E	14	2	–	–	–	–	–
0010	16	2	–	–	–	–	–
0012	18	2	–	–	–	–	–
0014	20	2	INT32	R	W	10.0	Active power
0016	22	2	–	–	–	–	–
0018	24	2	–	–	–	–	–
001A	26	2	INT32	R	var	10.0	Reactive power
Range limit							
0026	38	2	INT32	R	–	0.01	Power factor
Range limit							
0032	50	2	INT32	R	Hz	0.1	Frequency

Power values

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0812	2066	2	INT32	R	W	0.1	Average active power (15m demand)
Range limit							
0A12	2578	2	INT32	R	W	0.1	Max. average active power (max demand)

Energy meters

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1A20	6688	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Total active energy
1A22	6690	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A24	6692	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Total reactive energy
1A26	6694	2	–	–	–	––	–
1A28	6696	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A2A	6698	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial active energy
1A2C	6700	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A2E	6702	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial reactive energy

Operating hours counter

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1E00	7680	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Operating hours counter
1E02	7682	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter

Status

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number Register	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
2210	8720	1	UINT	R	–	–	Status of the programmable threshold

6.4.2 Modbus address table for three-phase devices 5 A with Modbus interface

Continuous measured values

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0002	2	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
0004	4	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L2N
0006	6	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L3N
0008	8	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L1
000A	10	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L2
000C	12	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L3
000E	14	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1L2
0010	16	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L2L3
0012	18	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L3L1
0014	20	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L1
0016	22	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L2
0018	24	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L3
001A	26	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L1
001C	28	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L2
001E	30	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L3
0020	32	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L1
0022	34	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L2
0024	36	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L3
0026	38	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L1
0028	40	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L2
002A	42	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L3
002C	44	2	–	R	–	–	–
002E	46	2	–	R	–	–	–
0030	48	2	–	R	–	–	–
0032	50	2	UINT32	R	Hz	0.001	Frequency
0034	52	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Average voltage LN
0036	54	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Average voltage LL
0038	56	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Average current
003A	58	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Average active power
003C	60	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Average reactive power
003E	62	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Average apparent power
0040	64	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Average power factor
0042	66	2	UINT32	R	%	0.01	Voltage unbalance LL
0044	68	2	UINT32	R	%	0.01	Voltage unbalance LN
0046	70	2	UINT32	R	%	0.01	Current unbalance
0048	72	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current N

Max. measured variables (HI)

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0400	1024	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
...same structure as instantaneous values.							
0446	1094	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current N

Min. measured variables (LO)

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0600	1536	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
...same structure as instantaneous values.							
0646	1606	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current N

Average measured variables (AV)

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0800	2048	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
...same structure as instantaneous values.							
0846	2118	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current N

Max. demand values (MD)

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0A00	2560	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
...same structure as instantaneous values.							
0A46	2630	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current N

Energy meters

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1B20	6944	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy - Import
1B24	6948	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy - Export
1B28	6952	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy - Import
1B2C	6956	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy - Export
1B30	6960	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Total apparent energy
1B34	6964	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy - Import
1B38	6968	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy - Export
1B3C	6972	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy - Import
1B40	6976	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy - Export
1B44	6980	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Partial apparent energy
1B48	6984	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy - Import
1B4C	6988	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy - Export
1B50	6992	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy - Import
1B54	6996	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy - Export
1B58	7000	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T1 Apparent energy
1B5C	7004	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy - Import
1B60	7008	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy - Export
1B64	7012	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy - Import
1B68	7016	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy - Export
1B6C	7020	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T2 Apparent energy
1B98	7064	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L1 - Import
1B9C	7068	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L1 - Export
1BA0	7072	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L1 - Import
1BA4	7076	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L1 - Export
1BA8	7080	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T1 Apparent energy L1
1BAC	7084	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L1 - Import
1BB0	7088	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L1 - Export
1BB4	7092	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L1 - Import
1BB8	7096	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L1 - Export
1BBC	7100	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T2 Apparent energy L1
1BC0	7104	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L2 - Import
1BC4	7108	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L2 - Export
1BC8	7112	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L2 - Import
1BCC	7116	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L2 - Export
1BD0	7120	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T1 Apparent energy L2
1BD4	7124	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L2 - Import
1BD8	7128	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L2 - Export
1BDC	7132	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L2 - Import
1BE0	7136	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L2 - Export
1BE4	7140	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T2 Apparent energy L2
1BE8	7144	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L3 - Import

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1BEC	7148	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T1 Active energy L3 - Export
1BF0	7152	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L3 - Import
1BF4	7156	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T1 Reactive energy L3 - Export
1BF8	7160	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T1 Apparent energy L3
1BFC	7164	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L3 - Import
1C00	7168	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	T2 Active energy L3 - Export
1C04	7172	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L3 - Import
1C08	7176	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	T2 Reactive energy L3 - Export
1C0C	7180	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	T2 Apparent energy L3
1E20	7712	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L1 - Import
1E24	7716	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L1 - Export
1E28	7720	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L1 - Import
1E2C	7724	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L1 - Export
1E30	7728	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Total apparent energy L1
1E34	7732	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L1 - Import
1E38	7736	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L1 - Export
1E3C	7740	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L1 - Import
1E40	7744	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L1 - Import
1E44	7748	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Partial apparent energy L1
1E48	7752	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L2 - Import
1E4C	7756	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L2 - Export
1E50	7760	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L2 - Import
1E54	7764	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L2 - Export
1E58	7768	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Total apparent energy L2
1E5C	7772	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L2 - Import
1E60	7776	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L2 - Export
1E64	7780	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L2 - Import
1E68	7784	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L2 - Export
1E6C	7788	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Partial apparent energy L2
1E70	7792	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L3 - Import
1E74	7796	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Total active energy L3 - Export
1E78	7800	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L3 - Import
1E7C	7804	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Total reactive energy L3 - Export
1E80	7808	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Total apparent energy L3
1E84	7812	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L3 - Import
1E88	7816	4	UINT64	R	Wh	10.0	Partial active energy L3 - Export
1E8C	7820	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L3 - Import
1E90	7824	4	UINT64	R	varh	10.0	Partial reactive energy L3 - Export
1E94	7828	4	UINT64	R	VAh	10.0	Partial apparent energy L3

Hour counter

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1E00	7680	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Total operating hours counter
1E02	7682	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 1
1E04	7684	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 2
1E06	7686	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 3
1E08	7688	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 4

Status

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
2140	8512	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	OR across all limits *1
2141	8513	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 1
2142	8514	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 2
2143	8515	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 3
2144	8516	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 4
2145	8517	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 5
2146	8518	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 6
2147	8519	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 7
2148	8520	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Limit 8

[1] Example: If the value (hex) =0x05, inputs 1 and 3 are active.

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
4F00	20224	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Remote 1
4F01	20225	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Remote 2
4F02	20226	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Remote 3
4F04	20227	1	UINT16	R	BOOL	–	Remote 4

Modbus command parameter

Modbus measured variables with the function code 06

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
2FF0	12272	1	UINT16	W	0	–	Reset max & min values
			UINT16	W	1	–	Reset max demand values
			UINT16	W	2	–	Reset partial energy meter
			UINT16	W	3	–	Reset partial operating hours counter
			UINT16	W	4	–	Reset external counters
			UINT16	W	5	–	Reset energy tariffs
			UINT16	W	6	–	Reset alarms
			UINT16	W	7	–	Reset limits
			UINT16	W	11	–	Reset total energy
			UINT16	W	12	–	Reset all operating hours counters
			UINT16	W	13	–	Reset all parameters to factory setting[1)]
			UINT16	W	14	–	Backup all parameters[1)]
			UINT16	W	15	–	Restore all parameters[1)]
			UINT16	W	16	–	Wiring test[2)]
			UINT16	W	100	–	Reset maximum values
			UINT16	W	200	–	Reset minimum values
2F01	12273	1	UINT16	W	1	–	System restart
Range limit							
4200	16896	1	UINT16	W	1, 2	–	Set active energy tariff[3)]

1) After executing this command, it is recommended that you issue the REBOOT command.
2) After executing this command, you can use the query under address 0x1F20 to obtain the test result. The assignments of the reply bit are shown in the wiring test results table below.
3) This function is only active if none of the inputs is assigned the tariff function (TAR-A and TAR-B).

Wiring test results

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Active bit	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal					
1F20	7968	2	UINT32	R	0	Voltage L1N
			UINT32	R	1	Voltage L2N
			UINT32	R	2	Voltage L3N
			UINT32	R	3	Current L1
			UINT32	R	4	Current L2
			UINT32	R	5	Current L3
			UINT32	R	6	Incorrect phase sequence
			UINT32	R	7	Phase unbalance
			UINT32	R	8	Current transformer L1 inverted
			UINT32	R	9	Current transformer L2 inverted
			UINT32	R	10	Current transformer L3 inverted
			UINT32	R	11	Current transformers L1 to L2
			UINT32	R	12	Current transformers L1 to L3
			UINT32	R	13	Current transformers L2 to L1
			UINT32	R	14	Current transformers L2 to L3
			UINT32	R	15	Current transformers L3 to L1
			UINT32	R	16	Current transformers L3 to L2

The wiring is correct if the result is 0 or no bit is active.

Parameter setup

Parameters are read and changed in accordance with the following rules:

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
5000	20480	1	UINT16	RW	–	–	Menu Number selection[1)]
5001	20481	1	UINT16	RW	–	–	Menu Number selection[1)]
5002	20482	1	UINT16	RW	–	–	Parameter Number selection[1)]
5004	20484	1 ... 28	UINT16	RW	–	–	Parameter value[2)]
2F01	12033	1	UINT16	RW	–	0.1	Write to flash memory[1)]

1) Accessed via the function codes 0x04 (read) or 0x06 (write).
2) Accessed via 0x04 (read), 0x06 (write), or 0x16 (multiwrite).

6.4.3 Modbus address table for three-phase devices 80 A with Modbus interface

Continuous measured values

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
0002	2	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1N
0004	4	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L2N
0006	6	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L3N
0008	8	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L1
000A	10	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L2
000C	12	2	UINT32	R	A	0.0001	Current L3
000E	14	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L1L2
0010	16	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L2L3
0012	18	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Voltage L3L1
0014	20	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L1
0016	22	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L2
0018	24	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Active power L3
001A	26	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L1
001C	28	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L2
001E	30	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Reactive power L3
0020	32	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L1
0022	34	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L2
0024	36	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Apparent power L3
0026	38	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L1
0028	40	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L2
002A	42	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Power factor L3
002C	44	2	–	–	–	–	–
002E	46	2	–	–	–	–	–
0030	48	2	–	–	–	–	–
0032	50	2	UINT32	R	Hz	0.01	Frequency
0034	52	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Average Voltage LN
0036	54	2	UINT32	R	V	0.01	Average Voltage LL
0038	56	2	–	–	–	–	–
003A	58	2	INT32	R	W	0.01	Average Active power
003C	60	2	INT32	R	var	0.01	Average Reactive power
003E	62	2	UINT32	R	VA	0.01	Average Apparent power
0040	64	2	INT32	R	–	0.0001	Average Power factor

Energy meters

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1A20	6688	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Active energy - Import
1A22	6690	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Active energy - Export
1A24	6692	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Reactive energy - Import
1A26	6694	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Reactive energy - Export
1A28	6696	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A2A	6698	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial active energy - Import
1A2C	6700	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial active energy - Export
1A2E	6702	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial reactive energy - Import
1A30	6704	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial reactive energy - Export
1A32	6706	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A34	6708	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L1 Active energy - Import
1A36	6710	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L1 Active energy - Export
1A38	6712	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L1 Reactive energy - Import
1A3A	6714	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L1 Reactive energy - Export
1A3C	6716	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A3E	6718	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L1 active energy - Import
1A40	6720	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L1 active energy - Export
1A42	6722	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L1 reactive energy - Import
1A44	6724	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L1 reactive energy - Export
1A46	6726	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A48	6728	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L2 Active energy - Import
1A4A	6730	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L2 Active energy - Export
1A4C	6732	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L2 Reactive energy - Import
1A4E	6734	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L2 Reactive energy - Export
1A50	6736	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A52	6738	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L2 active energy - Import
1A54	6740	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L2 active energy - Export
1A56	6742	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L2 reactive energy - Export
1A58	6744	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L2 reactive energy - Export
1A5A	6746	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A5C	6748	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L3 Active energy - Import
1A5E	6750	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	L3 Active energy - Export
1A60	6752	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L3 Reactive energy - Import
1A62	6754	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	L3 Reactive energy - Export
1A64	6756	2	–	–	–	–	–
1A66	6758	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L3 active energy - Export
1A68	6760	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	Partial L3 active energy - Export
1A6A	6762	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L3 reactive energy - Import
1A6C	6764	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	Partial L3 reactive energy - Export
1A6E	6766	2	–	–	–	–	–

Tariff energy meters

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1B48	6984	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy - Import
1B4A	6986	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B4C	6988	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy - Export
1B4E	6990	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B50	6992	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy - Import
1B52	6994	2		–	–	–	–
1B54	6996	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy - Export
1B56	6998	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B58	7000	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B5A	7002	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B5C	7004	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy - Import
1B5E	7006	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B60	7008	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy - Export
1B62	7010	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B64	7012	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy - Import
1B66	7014	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B68	7016	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy - Export
1B6A	7018	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B6C	7020	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B6E	7022	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B70	7024	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B72	7026	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B74	7028	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B76	7030	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B78	7032	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B7A	7034	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B7C	7036	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B7E	7038	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B80	7040	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B82	7042	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B84	7044	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B86	7046	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B88	7048	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B8A	7050	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B8C	7052	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B8E	7054	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B90	7056	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B92	7058	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B94	7060	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B96	7062	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B98	7064	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L1 - Import

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1B9A	7066	2	–	–	–	–	–
1B9C	7068	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L1 - Export
1B9E	7070	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BA0	7072	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L1 - Import
1BA2	7074	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BA4	7076	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L1 - Export
1BA6	7078	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BA8	7080	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BAA	7082	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BAC	7084	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L1 - Import
1BAE	7086	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BB0	7088	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L1 - Export
1BB2	7090	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BB4	7092	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L1 - Import
1BB6	7094	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BB8	7096	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L1 - Export
1BBA	7098	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BBC	7100	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BBE	7102	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BC0	7104	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L2 - Import
1BC2	7106	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BC4	7108	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L2 - Export
1BC6	7110	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BC8	7112	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L2 - Import
1BCA	7114	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BCC	7116	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L2 - Export
1BCE	7118	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BD0	7120	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BD2	7122	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BD4	7124	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L2 - Import
1BD6	7126	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BD8	7128	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L2 - Export
1BDA	7130	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BDC	7132	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L2 - Import
1BDE	7134	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BE0	7136	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L2 - Export
1BE2	7138	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BE4	7140	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BE6	7142	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BE8	7144	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L3 - Import
1BEA	7146	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BEC	7148	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T1 Active energy L3 - Export
1BEE	7150	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BF0	7152	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L3 - Import

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1BF2	7154	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BF4	7156	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T1 Reactive energy L3 - Export
1BF6	7158	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BF8	7160	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BFA	7162	2	–	–	–	–	–
1BFC	7164	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L3 - Import
1BFE	7166	2	–	–	–	–	–
1C00	7168	2	UINT32	R	Wh	1.0	T2 Active energy L3 - Export
1C02	7170	2	–	–	–	–	–
1C04	7172	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L3 - Import
1C06	7174	2	–	–	–	–	–
1C08	7176	2	UINT32	R	varh	1.0	T2 Reactive energy L3 - Export
1C0A	7178	2	–	–	–	–	–

Hour counter

Modbus measured variables with the function codes 03 and 04

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
1E00	7680	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 1
1E02	7682	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 2
1E04	7684	2	UINT32	R	s	1.0	Partial operating hours counter 3

Parameter setup

Note

Write commands are only possible with the 7KT1665 80 A, Modbus RTU (not MID)

Parameters are read and changed in accordance with the following rules:

Address		Number of registers	Format	Access	Unit	Factor	Measured variable
Hex	Decimal						
5000	20480	1	UINT16	RW	–	–	Menu Number selection[1)]
5002	20482	1	UINT16	RW	–	–	Parameter Number selection[1)]
5004	20484	1 ... 28	UINT16	RW	–	–	Parameter value[2)]
2F01	12033	1	UINT16	W	–	0.1	Write to flash memory[1)]

1 Accessed via the function codes 0x04 (read) or 0x06 (write).
2 Accessed via 0x04 (read), 0x06 (write), or 0x16 (multiwrite).

Service and maintenance

7

The device has been calibrated by the manufacturer before shipping. Recalibration is not required provided the environmental conditions are maintained.

7.1 Firmware update

A firmware update is not possible.

7.2 Lost or forgotten password

If you lose or forget the password, a 6-digit unlock code appears on the display after three consecutive incorrect attempts. You can obtain more information on this as well as the activation code from Siemens Support (http://www.siemens.com/lowvoltage/support-request/).

After you have entered the activation code, you can change the setting in the usual manner (parameter P.01). You can find more information in chapter Command menu (Page 62).

7.3 Fault elimination measures

Fault	Measures
Device is not working.	• Check power supply connection. • Check fuse.
Voltage or current measured values are not displayed.	• Check fuse. • Check configuration. You can find more information in the chapter Parameterizing with powerconfig.
Voltage values are not plausible.	If current transformer is present, check the settings and the connection of the current transformer and correct.
Current values are not plausible.	Check the settings and the wiring of the current transformer (if present) and correct if necessary.
No communication	Check communication settings.
Power values are incorrect, although voltage and current are correctly applied.	• Check voltages and currents of the phases to ensure that they are properly connected to one another. • Check the polarity of the current transformers, if present.

7.4 Warranty

Note

Loss of warranty

If you open the device, you will invalidate the Siemens warranty. Only the manufacturer is permitted to carry out repairs to the devices. Return faulty or damaged devices to Siemens for repair or replacement.

Procedure

If the device is faulty or damaged, proceed as follows (only during the warranty period):

1. Uninstall the device. You can find more information in chapter Installing/removing three-phase device (Page 68).
2. Pack the device in a suitable manner to prevent it from being damaged during transport.
3. Return the device to Siemens. You can obtain the address from:
   - Your Siemens sales partner
   - Technical Assistance

You can find more information in chapter Latest information (Page 7).

7.5 Disposal

- Dispose of the module in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations in your country.
- Do not dispose of this device with general domestic waste.
- Collect and dispose of old devices separately.

Technical data

8

8.1 Technical data

PAC1600

	Current input (A)	Mod-bus RTU	M-Bus	S0 / Digital output	MID[2]	Tariff input	Accuracy[1]	Weight (g)	UL / ANSI C12.20	Operating temperature
1-phase devices										
7KT1651	63	●	–	–	–	–	Class 1	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1652	63	●	–	–	●	–	Class B	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1653	63	–	●	–	–	–	Class 1	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1654	63	–	●	–	●	–	Class B	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1655	63	–	–	●	-	–	Class 1	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1656	63	–	–	●	●	–	Class B	148	–	-25 ... +55 °C
3-phase devices										
7KT1661	5	●	–	–	–	●	Class 0.5s	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1662	5	●	–	–	●	●	Class B	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1663	5	–	●	–	–	●	Class 0.5s	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1664	5	–	●	–	●	●	Class B	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1665	80	●	–	–	–	●	Class 0.5s	360	●	-30 ... +70 °C
7KT1666	80	●	–	–	●	●	Class B	360	-–	-25 ... +70 °C [3]
7KT1667	80	–	●	–	–	●	Class 1	360	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1668	80	–	●	–	●	●	Class B	360	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1670	8	–	–	2	–	●	Class 1	360	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1671	80	–	–	2	●	●	Class B	271	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1672	5	–	–	2	–	●	Class 1	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C
7KT1673	5	–	–	2	●	●	Class B	332	–	-25 ... +55 °C

1 Accuracy active energy: (Versions without MID approval IEC/EN 62053-21/22. Versions with MID: EN 50470-3)
2 MID for import only (total T1+T2)
3 MID only valid in temperature range -25 ... +55 °C

Input voltage	
Nominal voltage of 1-phase devices	230 V~
Nominal voltage of 3-phase devices	230 V~/ 400 V~ L-L
Operating voltage range of 1-phase devices	187 ... 264 V~ L-N
Operating voltage range of 3-phase devices	187 ... 264 V~ L-N 323 ... 456 V~ L-L
Nominal frequency of MID devices	50 Hz
Nominal frequency of non-MID devices	50/60 Hz

Input voltage	
Operating frequency range	45 ... 66 Hz
Operating frequency range for MID	49 ... 51 Hz

Input current	
Minimum current (I_{min})	• At 63/80 A: 0.5 A • At 5 A: 0.05 A
Max. current (I_{max}) of 63 A devices	63 A
Max. current (I_{max}) of 80 A devices	80 A
Max. current (I_{max}) of 5 A devices	6 A
Starting current (actual) of 63 and 80 A devices	40 mA
Starting current (actual) of 5 A devices	10 mA
Burden per phase with 5 A devices	≤ 0.3 W

LED pulses	
Devices with 63 and 80 A	1000 pulses/kWh
Devices with 5 A input	10000 pulses/kWh
Length	30 ms

Ambient conditions	
Installation	For indoor use only
Storage temperature	–25 ... +70 °C
Relative humidity (IEC EN 60068-2-78)	< 80% non-condensing
Maximum degree of pollution	2
Overvoltage category	OVC III
Altitude	≤ 2000 m
Climatic sequence	Z/ABDM (IEC/EN 60068-2-61)
Shock resistance	10 g (IEC/EN 60068-2-27)
Vibration resistance	0.7 g (IEC/EN 60068-2-6)
Mechanical environment	Class M2
Electromagnetic environment	Class E2

Insulation voltage	
Rated insulation voltage L-N	250 V~
Rated impulse withstand voltage U_{imp}	6 kV
AC withstand voltage	4 kV

Enclosure	
1-phase devices	2 U (DIN 43880)
3-phase devices	4 U (DIN 43880)
Installation	35 mm DIN rail (EN 60715) or screw fitting using extractable clips
Material	Polyamide RAL 7035
Degree of protection	Front IP40 Terminals IP20
Certification	EAC, CE

Devices with tariff input	
Nominal voltage U_{nom}	100 ... 240 V~
Operating voltage range	85 ... 264 V~
Nominal frequency	50/60 Hz
Operating frequency range	45 ... 66 Hz
Current consumption, power loss of 80 A devices	0.9 VA, 0.6 W
Current consumption, power loss of 5 A devices	0.25 VA, 0.18 W

Devices with S0 interface or digital output	
Number of pulses programmable in 1-phase devices	• 1 pulse / kWh • 10 pulses / kWh • 100 pulses / kWh
Number of pulses programmable in 3-phase devices 80 A	• 1 pulse / kWh • 10 pulses / kWh • 100 pulses / kWh • 1000 pulses / kWh
Number of pulses programmable in 3-phase devices 5 A	• 0.1 pulses / kWh • 1 pulse / kWh • 10 pulses / kWh • 100 pulses / kWh
Pulse length	• 60 ms for 1000 pulses / kWh • 100 ms for all other values
External voltage	10 V DC ... 30 V DC
Maximum current	50 mA

Devices with RS 485 interface	
Speed programmable in 63 A and 80 A devices	1200 ... 38400 bps
Speed programmable in 5 A devices	1200 ... 115200 bps

Devices with M-Bus (slave)	
Bus length	In accordance with M-Bus specification
Speed	Programmable 300 ... 38400 baud
Typical current consumption	≤ 3 mA (2 charging units)

Certifications

The SENTRON PAC1600 complies with the requirements of the following European Directives:

CE

- DIRECTIVE 2014/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL of February 26, 2014, on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility and repealing the Directive 89/336/EEC
- DIRECTIVE 2014/35/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL of February 26, 2014, on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits
- DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL OF June 8, 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic devices

Conformity with these Directives is verified by compliance with the following standards:

- EN 61010-1: 2011
- EN 61010-2-030: 2011
- EN 61326-1: 2013
- EN 50581: 2012
- CLC/TR 50579
- UL 61010-10
- UL 61010-2-030

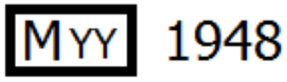
Approval for Eurasian customs union

EAC

Valid in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia.

MID conformity (option)

Devices on the market with MID marking conform with Directive 2014/32/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL of February 26, 2014, on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to the provision of measuring instruments.



DE MTP 17 B 008 MI-003

Only devices with the following MLFB numbers have MID approval:

7KT1652 1PH ENERGY METER, 63A, RS485, MID
7KT1654 1PH ENERGY METER, 63A, MBUS, MID
7KT1656 1PH ENERGY METER, 63A, 1 SO, MID
7KT1662 3PH ENERGY METER, /5A, RS485, MID
7KT1664 3PH ENERGY METER, /5A, MBUS, MID
7KT1666 3PH ENERGY METER, 80A, RS485, MID
7KT1668 3PH ENERGY METER, 80A, MBUS, MID
7KT1671 3PH ENERGY METER, 80A, 2 SO, MID
7KT1673 3PH ENERGY METER, /5A, 2 SO, MID

As per the Measuring Instruments Directive (MID), Annex 1, Point 10, the following displays and the functions that cause them come within the MID application range and therefore formed part of the conformity assessment procedures according to MID, Annex II, Module B.

Energy for the overall measured values formed from all the existing measuring systems, OBIS code	Short code Energy	Phase angle range of the offset between current and voltage	Revision
Positive active, 1.8.0 T1 + T2 kWh secondary side (menu item kWh IMPORT 11.10)	+A	> 270° to < 90°	0
Positive active, 1.8.0 T1 + T2 kWh primary side (menu item kWh IMPORT 11.8)	+A	> 270° to < 90°	1
Negative active, 2.8.0 T1 + T2 kWh primary side (menu item kWh EXPORT 11.9)	-A	> 90° to < 270°	1
Negative active, 2.8.0 T1 + T2 kWh secondary side (menu item kWh EXPORT 11.11)	-A	> 90° to < 270°	1

Verification

Conformity with these Directives is verified by compliance with the following standards:

- EN 50470-1: 2006
- EN 50570-3: 2006

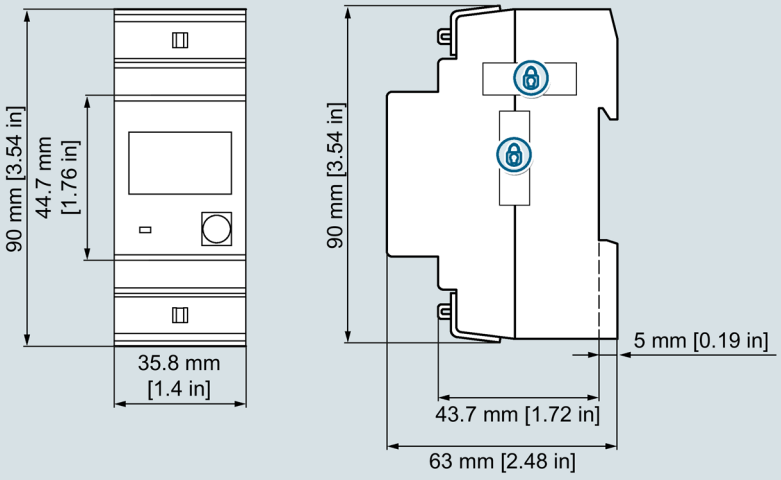
8.2 Labels on the enclosure

Symbol, label	Explanation
PAC1600	Product/device designation
LOB/YYMMDDxxxxxx	Serial number of the device
EAC	EAC certification
CAT III	Overvoltage category CAT III for current and voltage inputs
	Protective insulation, device with safety class II
CE	CE mark. Confirmation of conformity of the product with the applicable EU directives and compliance with the essential requirements contained in these directives
UK CA	UKCA - United Kingdom Conformity Assessed
	Electrical installation demands technical competence.
M20 0051 327/MID	Metrology mark. Confirmation of conformity of the product with Measurement Instruments Directive 2014/32/EU and compliance with the essential requirements contained therein. M: MID mark (Measurement Instruments Directive) M20: Year 2020 - year of calibration in production 0051: Identification number of the notified body IMQ 327: Number of the certificate
	The device must not be disposed of with general domestic waste.

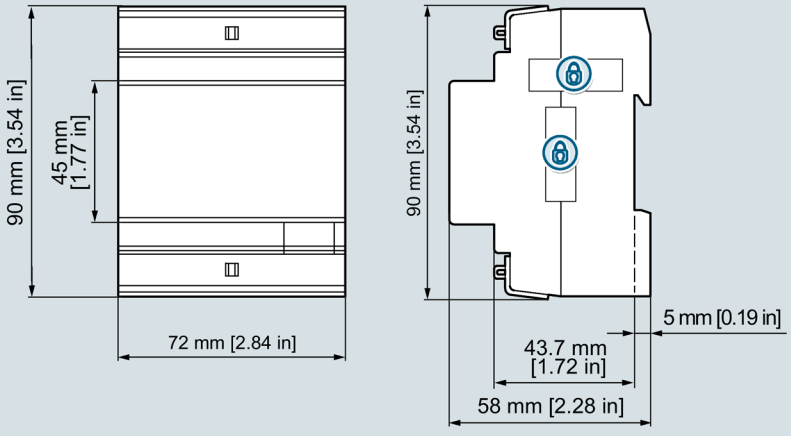
Dimensional drawings

9

9.1 Single-phase device



9.2 Three-phase device



ESD guidelines

A

A.1 Electrostatic sensitive devices (ESD)

Electrostatic sensitive devices are destroyed by voltage and energy levels far below the limits of human perception. Voltages of this kind occur as soon as a device or an assembly is touched by a person who is not electrostatically discharged. Electrostatic sensitive devices which have been subject to such voltages are usually not immediately recognized as being defective, because a malfunction does not occur until after an extended period of operation.

ESD Guidelines

NOTICE

Electrostatic sensitive devices

Electronic modules contain components that can be destroyed by electrostatic discharge. These modules can be easily destroyed or damaged by improper handling.

- You must discharge your body electrostatically immediately before touching an electronic module. To do this, touch a conductive, grounded object, e.g., a bare metal part of a switch cabinet or the water pipe.
- Always hold the component by the plastic enclosure.
- Electronic modules should not be brought into contact with electrically insulating materials such as plastic film, plastic parts, insulating table supports or clothing made of synthetic fibers.
- Always place electrostatic sensitive devices on conductive bases.
- Always store and transport electronic modules or components in ESD-safe conductive packaging, e.g. metallized plastic or metal containers. Leave the component in its packaging until installation.

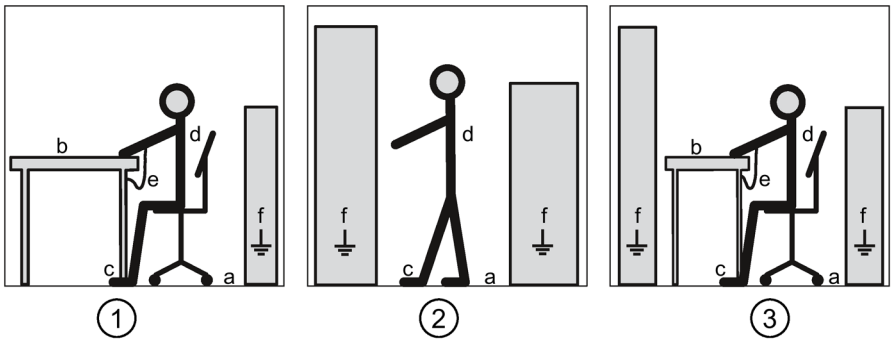
NOTICE

Storage and transport

If you have to store or transport the module in non-conductive packaging, you must pack the module in ESD-safe, conductive material, e.g. conductive foam rubber, ESD bag.

ESD workstation

The diagrams below illustrate the required ESD protective measures for electrostatic sensitive devices.



① ESD seat
② ESD standing position
③ ESD seat and ESD standing position

Protective measures

a Conductive floor
b ESD table
c ESD footwear
d ESD smock
e ESD bracelet
f Cubicle ground connection

M-Bus protocol for electrical counters

B

B.1 M-Bus interface

Description of the M-Bus interface and the different versions. The static 1-phase and 3-phase alternating current meter can be equipped with an M-Bus communications module.

B.1.1 M-Bus module

- M-Bus module according to EN1434
- Wiring via twisted-pair cable YCYM or J.Y(St)Y 2 x 2 x 0.8 mm
- 2 screw terminals on the M-Bus module
- The data transfer rate can be selected between 300 baud and 9600 baud.
- The module is parameterized via the M-Bus. The parameters are stored permanently in the M-Bus module.
- In the event of a power failure, all register data is saved in the M-Bus module (uP FLASH).
- Data transfer acc. to IEC 870-5
  - Bit-serial asynchronous (start-stop) transfer: Half duplex
  - Data transfer rate of 300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800 or 9600 baud can be selected.
  - Character format: 11 bits per character (1 start, 8 data bits, 1 parity bit [even] and 1 stop bit)
  - Bit sequence: The data bit with the lowest significance is processed first.
  - Character check with parity bit, even parity
  - Block check with block checksum
- Current consumption of the M-Bus module < 2.6 mA This corresponds to two standard loads.

B.1.2 General data

Addressing:

A unique address is required to establish a connection with an M-Bus communications module in the M-Bus network. The M-Bus module has two addressing methods: addressing with a secondary address and addressing with a primary address.

The secondary address is 8 digits long (00000000-99999999) and can be selected freely via the M-Bus during operation.

The primary address can be selected freely between 0 and 250. It can also be set via the M-Bus.

Both the primary and the secondary address may only occur once in an M-Bus system.

Baud rate:

The baud rate can be set via the M-Bus during operation.

300, 600, 1200, 2400, 4800 or 9600 baud can be selected.

Readout data:

The readout data can be selected freely via the M-Bus (observe the grouping).

B.1.3 Parameterizable readout data

Readout data	Data type	Unit	Resolution	Number of bytes
Parameter set identification	INT4	Wh	S0,S1,S2,S3,S4,S5	9
Active energy register import total	INT4	varh	0.001 kWh	6
Reactive energy register import total	INT4	Wh	0.001 kvarh	8
Active energy register import phase L1 tariff 1	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import phase L2 tariff 1	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import phase L3 tariff 1	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import total tariff 1	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	7
Active energy register import phase L1 tariff 2	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import phase L2 tariff 2	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import phase L3 tariff 2	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register import total tariff 2	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	7
Active energy register export phase L1 tariff 1	INT4	Wh	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export phase L2 tariff 1	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export phase L3 tariff 1	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export total tariff 1	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	7
Active energy register export phase L1 tariff 2	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export phase L2 tariff 2	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export phase L3 tariff 2	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	9
Active energy register export total tariff 2	INT4	Wh (-)	0.001 kWh	7
Reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 1	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 1	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 1	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import total tariff 1	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	8
Reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 2	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 2	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 2	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import total tariff 2	INT4	varh	0.001 kvarh	8

Readout data	Data type	Unit	Resolution	Number of bytes
Reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 1	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 1	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 1	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register export total tariff 1	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	8
Reactive energy register export phase L1 tariff 2	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register export phase L2 tariff 2	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register export phase L3 tariff 2	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	10
Reactive energy register export total tariff 2	INT4	varh (-)	0.001 kvarh	8
Actual active power phase L1	INT4	W (+,-)	0.001 kW	8
Actual active power phase L2	INT4	W (+,-)	0.001 kW	8
Actual active power phase L3	INT4	W (+,-)	0.001 kW	8
Actual active power total	INT4	W (+,-)	0.001 kW	6
Actual reactive power phase L1	INT4	var (+,-)	0.001 kvar	10
Actual reactive power phase L2	INT4	var (+,-)	0.001 kvar	10
Actual reactive power phase L3	INT4	var (+,-)	0.001 kvar	10
Actual reactive power total	INT4	var (+,-)	0.001 kvar	8
Tariff presently operating	INT1		Tariff 1 or tariff 2	4
Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow Alarms)	INT1	-	-	4
Actual apparent power phase L1	INT4	VA (+,-)	0.001 kVA	10
Actual apparent power phase L2	INT4	VA (+,-)	0.001 kVA	10
Actual apparent power phase L3	INT4	VA (+,-)	0.001 kVA	10
Actual apparent power total	INT4	VA (+,-)	0.001 kVA	8
Actual voltage phase L1	INT2	V	0.1 V	7
Actual voltage phase L2	INT2	V	0.1 V	7
Actual voltage phase L3	INT2	V	0.1 V	7
Actual voltage total → only 1-phase counter	INT2	V	0.1 V	(5)
Actual current phase L1	INT3	mA (+,-)	0.001 A	8
Actual current phase L2	INT3	mA (+,-)	0.001 A	8
Actual current phase L3	INT3	mA (+,-)	0.001 A	8
Actual current total	INT3	mA (+,-)	0.001 A	6
Actual form factor phase L1 (cos phi)	INT1	Fo x 0.1	0.01	6
Actual form factor phase L2 (cos phi)	INT1	Fo x 0.1	0.01	6
Actual form factor phase L3 (cos phi)	INT1	Fo x 0.1	0.01	6
Actual form factor total (cos phi)	INT1	Fo x 0.1	0.01	4
Actual line frequency	INT2	Hz x 0.1	0.1 Hz	5
				Total: 503*

*** Note:** The maximum length of the data frame is 240 bytes. No more than 240 bytes can be parameterized in a data frame. If you want to read out more than 240 bytes, you must reset the parameter set identification in the M-Bus module after the first readout (see Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data (Page 110)). The new data can then be read after 1-2 seconds.

B.1.4 Parameter set of the parameterizable readout data

B.1.4.1 Structure of the parameter set

Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data

The parameter set identification is an INT6 (6 bytes) type.

→ S0S1S2S3S4S5 ←

S0 = Parameter set 0 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S1 = Parameter set 1 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S2 = Parameter set 2 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S3 = Parameter set 3 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S4 = Parameter set 4 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S5 = Parameter set 5 readout data: Range: 00 – FF

S0 = Parameter set 0

xxxx xxx1b :	Parameter set identification
xxxx xx1xb :	Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow Alarms)
xxxx x1xxb :	Parameter set 1 → Instead of active energy register import → All reactive energy registers import
xxx 1xxxb :	Parameter set 2 → Instead of active energy register export → All reactive energy registers import
xxx1 xxxxb :	Parameter set 2 → Instead of active energy register export → All reactive energy registers export
xx1x xxxxb :	Parameter set 3 → Instead of actual active and reactive power → All reactive energy registers import
x1xx xxxxb :	Parameter set 3 → Instead of actual active and reactive power → All reactive energy registers export
1xxx xxxxb :	Parameter set 3 → Instead of actual reactive power values → All actual apparent power values

S1 = Parameter set 1

xxxx xxx1b :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 1
xxxx xx1xb :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 1
xxxx x1xxb :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 1
xxxx 1xxxb :	Active or reactive energy register import total tariff 1
xxx1 xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 2
xx1x xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 2
x1xx xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 2
1xxx xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register import total tariff 2

S2 = Parameter set 2

xxxx xxx1b :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L1 tariff 1 or reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 1
xxxx xx1xb :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L2 tariff 1 or reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 1
xxxx x1xxb :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L3 tariff 1 or reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 1
xxxx 1xxxb :	Active or reactive energy register export total tariff 1 or reactive energy register import total tariff 1
xxx1 xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L1 tariff 2 or reactive energy register import phase L1 tariff 2
xx1x xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L2 tariff 2 or reactive energy register import phase L2 tariff 2
x1xx xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register export phase L3 tariff 2 or reactive energy register import phase L3 tariff 2
1xxx xxxxb :	Active or reactive energy register export total tariff 2 or reactive energy register import total tariff 2

S3 = Parameter set 3

xxxx xxx1b :	Actual active power phase L1 or reactive energy register import or export phase L1 tariff 1
xxxx xx1xb :	Actual active power phase L2 or reactive energy register import or export phase L2 tariff 1
xxxx x1xxb :	Actual active power phase L3 or reactive energy register import or export phase L3 tariff 1
xxxx 1xxxb :	Actual active power total or reactive energy register import or export total tariff 1
xxx1 xxxxb :	Actual reactive or apparent power phase L1 or reactive energy register import or export phase L1 tariff 2
xx1x xxxxb :	Actual reactive or apparent power phase L2 or reactive energy register import or export phase L2 tariff 2
x1xx xxxxb :	Actual reactive or apparent power phase L3 or reactive energy register import or export phase L3 tariff 2
1xxx xxxxb :	Actual reactive or apparent power total or reactive energy register import or export total tariff 2

S4 = Parameter set 4

xxxx xxx1b :	Actual voltage phase L1 → with 1-phase counter, this is the actual voltage total.
xxxx xx1xb :	Actual voltage phase L2
xxxx x1xxb :	Actual voltage phase L3
xxxx 1xxxb :	Active energy register import total
xxx1 xxxxb :	Reactive energy register import total
xx1x xxxxb :	Reserve
x1xx xxxxb :	Actual line frequency
1xxx xxxxb :	Tariff presently operating

S5 = Parameter set 5

xxxx xxx1b :	Actual current phase L1
xxxx xx1xb :	Actual current phase L2
xxxx x1xxb :	Actual current phase L3
xxxx 1xxxb :	Actual current total
xxx1 xxxxb :	Actual form factor phase L1 (cos phi)
xx1x xxxxb :	Actual form factor phase L2 (cos phi)
x1xx xxxxb :	Actual form factor phase L3 (cos phi)
1xxx xxxxb :	Actual form factor total (cos phi)

Example:

Parameter set identification (INT6 type) = **82 3A 0F 77 0F 88**, 3-phase counter

S0 = 82 => 1000 0010b :	Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow Alarms)
	+ Parameter set 3
	→ Instead of actual reactive power
	→ All actual apparent power values
S1 = 3A => 0011 1010b :	Active energy import phase L2 tariff 1
	+ Active energy import phase L3 tariff 1
	+ Active energy import total tariff 1
	+ Active energy import phase L1 tariff 2
	+ Active energy import phase L2 tariff 2
S2 = 0F => 0000 1111b :	Reactive energy export phase L1 tariff 1
	+ Active energy export phase L2 tariff 1
	+ Active energy export phase L3 tariff 1
	+ Active energy export total tariff 1
S3 = 77 => 0111 0111b :	Actual active power phase L1
	+ Actual active power phase L2
	+ Actual active power phase L3
	+ Actual apparent power phase L1
	+ Actual apparent power phase L2
	+ Actual apparent power phase L3
S4 = 0F => 0000 1111b :	Actual voltage phase L1
	+ Actual voltage phase L2
	+ Actual voltage phase L3
	+ Active energy import total
S5 = 88 => 1000 1000b :	Actual current total
	+ Actual form factor total (cos phi)

B.1.4.2 Default parameter set

This parameter set is automatically loaded during manufacturing.

This parameter set is also loaded with the frame "Set parameter set to default readout data".

Default parameter set identification (INT6 type) = **0B FF 88 FF 9F 0F**

S0 = 0B → 0000 1011b :	Parameter set identification	
	+ Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow Alarms)	
	+ Parameter set 2 : Instead of active energy register export	→ All reactive energy registers import
	⇒ S0 total = 13 bytes	
S1 = FF → 1111 1111b :	Active energy import phase L1 tariff 1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import phase L2 tariff 1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import phase L3 tariff 1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import total tariff 1	
	+ Active energy import phase L1 tariff 2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import phase L2 tariff 2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import phase L3 tariff 2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import total tariff 2	
	⇒ S1 total 3-phase meter = 68 bytes	
	⇒ S1 total 1-phase meter = 14 bytes	
S2 = 88 → 1000 1000b :	Reactive energy register import total tariff 1	
	+ Reactive energy register import total tariff 2	
	⇒ S2 total = 16 bytes	
S3 = FF → 1111 1111b :	Actual active power phase L1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual active power phase L2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual active power phase L3	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual active power total	
	+ Actual reactive power phase L1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual reactive power phase L2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual reactive power phase L3	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual reactive power total	
	⇒ S3 total 3-phase meter = 68 bytes	
	⇒ S3 total 1-phase meter = 14 bytes	

S4 = 9F → 1001 1111b :	Actual voltage phase L1	→ Not if 1-phase
	or Actual voltage total	→ Not if 3-phase
	+ Actual voltage phase L2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual voltage phase L3	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Active energy import total	
	+ Reactive energy import total	
	+ Tariff presently operating	
	⇒ S4 total 3-phase meter = 39 bytes	
	⇒ S4 total 1-phase meter = 23 bytes	
S5 = 0F → 0000 1111b :	Actual current phase L1	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual current phase L2	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual current phase L3	→ Not if 1-phase
	+ Actual current total	
	⇒ S5 total 3-phase meter = 30 bytes	
	⇒ S5 total 1-phase meter = 6 bytes	

Total: 3-phase meter = 224 bytes and 1-phase meter = 86 bytes

B.2 Frames for parameterizing and reading out the M-Bus module

Description of all possible M-Bus frames

B.2.1 Primary addressing (A field)

The A field (address field) contains the primary address of the M-Bus module and is used to identify the M-Bus module.

The A field can contain a value from 0 to 255.

Structure of primary addressing (A field)

A field (hex)	Primary address	Description
00	0	Factory setting
01 - FA	1 - 250	Settable primary addresses
FB, FC	251, 252	Reserved for future applications
FD	253	Used for secondary addressing
FE	254	Used to send information to all nodes connected to the M-Bus network (broadcast frame). All nodes reply with an acknowledgment or their primary address.
FF	255	Used to send information to all nodes connected to the M-Bus network (broadcast frame). Frames with this type of addressing are not replied to.

B.2.2 Secondary addressing (UD)

If "FD" is set in the A field, the M-Bus module is identified via secondary addressing (UD):

B.2.2.1 Structure of secondary addressing (UD)

Identification number	Manufacturer	Version	Medium
xxxxxxxx	4D 25	xx	02

- Identification number : 8-digit serial number of the M-Bus module (secondary address)
  ⇒ 00000000 – 99999999, → factory setting = 00000000
- Manufacturer code : 2 bytes, constant
- Version number : 1 byte, firmware version
  ⇒ 01 - FF
- Medium : 1 byte, constant = electricity
  ⇒ 02

B.2.2.2 Wildcards

The addressed M-Bus module only responds to requests if the constant parameters (manufacturer, version, medium) and the identification number match the transferred parameters.

Wildcards (placeholders for any characters) are permitted in all 4 of these parameters.

The wildcard character is the character "F".

Single wildcards must not be used for constant parameters.

Example:

M-Bus module: Identification number = 12345678, manufacturer = Siemens, version = 12, medium = 02

Sec. addr. (DU) :	F2345678, FF FF, 12, 02	⇒ M-Bus module responds
Sec. addr. (DU) :	1234FF78, FF FF, 12, 02	⇒ M-Bus module responds
Sec. addr. (DU) :	12345678, FF FF, 12, 02	⇒ M-Bus module responds
Sec. addr. (DU) :	FFF4FFF, FF FF, FF, FF	⇒ M-Bus module responds
Sec. addr. (DU) :	FFFFFFF, FF FF, FF, FF	⇒ All M-Bus modules on the network respond
Sec. addr. (DU) :	FFF5FFF, FF FF, FF, FF	⇒ M-Bus module does not respond, invalid identification number
Sec. addr. (DU) :	FFFFFFF, FF 14, FF, FF	⇒ M-Bus module does not respond, invalid manufacturer
Sec. addr. (DU) :	FFFFFFF, FF FF, 1F, FF	⇒ M-Bus module does not respond, invalid version

B.2.3 Reset access counter of M-Bus module (SND_UD)

With this frame, the access counter is set to "0" in the M-Bus module. The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5).

If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

B.2.3.1 Reset access counter of M-Bus module with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	03	L field
3	1	03	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	50	CI field, initialize M-Bus module access counter (set to "0")
8	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with CI field
19	1	16	Stop character

To set the access counter to "0" simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field. However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.3.2 Reset access counter of M-Bus module with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0B	L field
3	1	0B	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD = secondary addressing
7	1	50	CI field, initialize M-Bus module access counter (set to "0")
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with UD
17	1	16	Stop character

B.2.4 Set baud rate (SND_UD)

The desired baud rate is set in the M-Bus module with this frame.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

The single character acknowledgment (ACK) is sent by the M-Bus module at the old baud rate. As soon as "ACK" is sent, the M-Bus module switches to the newly set baud rate.

If the M-Bus module does not receive a frame within the next 30 - 40 seconds at the new baud rate, it automatically switches back to the old baud rate. This prevents an interruption in communication if the baud rate has been incorrectly set.

B.2.4.1 Set baud rate with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	03	L field
3	1	03	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	xx	CI field, set new baud rate B8 : Set baud rate to 300 baud B9 : Set baud rate to 600 baud BA : Set baud rate to 1200 baud BB : Set baud rate to 2400 baud → factory setting BC : Set baud rate to 4800 baud BD : Set baud rate to 9600 baud
8	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with CI field
9	1	16	Stop character

To set the new baud rate simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field.

However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.4.2 Set baud rate with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0B	L field
3	1	0B	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD = secondary addressing
7	1	xx	CI field, set new baud rate B8 : Set baud rate to 300 baud B9 : Set baud rate to 600 baud BA : Set baud rate to 1200 baud BB : Set baud rate to 2400 baud → factory setting BC : Set baud rate to 4800 baud BD : Set baud rate to 9600 baud
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with UD
17	1	16	Stop character

B.2.5 Set parameter set to default readout data (SND_UD)

With this frame, the default parameter set for the readout data can be set. (See "Parameterizable readout data").

Structure of the default parameter set, see "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data".

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

B.2.5.1 Set parameter set to default readout data with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	04	L field
3	1	04	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8	1	7F	DIF field, set default parameter set
9	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with DIF field
10	1	16	Stop character

To parameterize the default parameter set simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field. However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.5.2 Set parameter set to default readout data with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0C	L field
3	1	0C	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD = secondary addressing
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	7F	DIF field, set default parameter set
17	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with DIF field
18	1	16	Stop character

B.2.6 Set parameter set to any readout data (SND_UD)

B.2.6.1 Set parameter set to any readout data (SND_UD)

With this frame, the parameter set for the readout data can be set to any value (see "Parameterizable readout data").

Structure of the parameter set, see "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data".

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

B.2.6.2 Set parameter set to any readout data with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0C	L field
3	1	0C	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8	1	06	DIF field, 48-bit integer data (6 bytes)
9	1	FD	VIF field, followed by a standard VIFE
10	1	0B	VIFE field, standard VIFE = parameter set identification
11	1	"S0"	Parameter set S0 (00 – 7F) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
12	1	"S1"	Parameter set S1 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
13	1	"S2"	Parameter set S2 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
14	1	"S3"	Parameter set S3 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
15	1	"S4"	Parameter set S4 (00 – 98) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
16	1	00	Parameter set S5 (00) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
17	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with "S5"
18	1	16	Stop character

To parameterize the new parameter set simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field. However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.6.3 Set parameter set to any readout data with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	14	L field
3	1	14	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD → secondary addressing
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary address UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	06	DIF field, 48-bit integer data (6 bytes)
17	1	FD	VIF field, followed by a standard VIFE
18	1	0B	VIFE field, standard VIFE = parameter set identification
19	1	"S0"	Parameter set S0 (00 – 7F) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
20	1	"S1"	Parameter set S1 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
21	1	"S2"	Parameter set S2 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
22	1	"S3"	Parameter set S3 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
23	1	"S4"	Parameter set S4 (00 – 98) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
24	1	00	Parameter set S5 (00) See "Structure of the parameter set identification for the readout data"
25	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with "S5"
26	1	16	Stop character

B.2.7 Set primary address (SND_UD)

With this frame, a new primary address is set in the M-Bus module.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5).

If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

B.2.7.1 Set primary address with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	06	L field
3	1	06	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8	1	01	DIF field, 8-bit integer data (1 byte)
9	1	7A	VIF field, set primary address
10	1	xx	New primary address Range: 00 – FA (0 – 250), Invalid: FB – FF (no action in the M-Bus module)
11	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with primary address
12	1	16	Stop character

To set the new primary address simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field.

However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.7.2 Set primary address with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0E	L field
3	1	0E	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD = secondary addressing
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	01	DIF field, 8-bit integer data (1 byte)
17	1	7A	VIF field, set primary address
18	1	xx	New primary address Range: 00 – FA (0 – 250), Invalid: FB – FF (no action in the M-Bus module)
19	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with primary address
20	1	16	Stop character

B.2.8 Set secondary address (SND_UD)

With this frame, a new secondary address is set in the M-Bus module.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

B.2.8.1 Set secondary address with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	09	L field
3	1	09	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8	1	0C	DIF field, 8 digits BCD, 4 bytes
9	1	79	VIF field, set secondary address
10	1	xx	New secondary address digits 7 and 8, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 78
11	1	xx	New secondary address digits 5 and 6, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 56
12	1	xx	New secondary address digits 3 and 4, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 34
13	1	xx	New secondary address digits 1 and 2, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 12
14	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with sec. addr.
15	1	16	Stop character

To set the new secondary address simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field.

However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.

B.2.8.2 Set secondary address with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	11	L field
3	1	11	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD = secondary addressing
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	0C	DIF field, 8 digits BCD, 4 bytes
17	1	79	VIF field, set secondary address
18	1	xx	New secondary address digits 7 and 8, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 78
19	1	xx	New secondary address digits 5 and 6, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 56
20	1	xx	New secondary address digits 3 and 4, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 34
21	1	xx	New secondary address digits 1 and 2, range: 00 - 99 Example: Sec. address = 12345678 → Byte value = 12
22	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with sec. addr.
23	1	16	Stop character

B.2.9 Reset active energy tariff 1 + 2 and reactive energy tariff 1 + 2 (SND_UD)

With this frame, active and reactive energy registers can be set to "0".

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

Please note: The active energy and reactive energy registers can only be reset if resetting of the energy registers in the energy meter has not been disabled. Even if this has been disabled, the M-Bus module responds with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5) if the frame has been received correctly.

B.2.9.1 Reset active and reactive energy registers with primary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	07	L field
3	1	07	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FF = 0 – 255)
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8	1	01	DIF field, 8-bit integer data (1 byte)
9	1	FF	VIF field, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
10	1	13	VIFE field, manufacturer-specific VIFE = reset energy registers
11	1	xx	Reset coding of active and reactive energy registers: 00h: No reset of active and reactive energy registers (binary: 0000 0000) 01h: Reset active energy registers (binary: 0000 0001) 10h: Reset reactive energy registers (binary: 0001 0000) 11h: Reset active and reactive energy registers (binary: 0001 0001)
12	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with coding
13	1	16	Stop character

- To reset the energy registers simultaneously on all M-Bus modules on the network, 255 (hex = FF) must be used as the primary address in the A field. However, the M-Bus modules do not send an acknowledgment then.
- To ensure the energy registers are set to 0 on all energy meters on the M-Bus network, this frame can be repeated after a few seconds (normal case = 30 seconds).

B.2.9.2 Reset active and reactive energy registers with secondary addressing

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0F	L field
3	1	0F	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD → secondary addressing
7	1	51	CI field, new data for M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary addressing UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	01	DIF field, 8-bit integer data (1 byte)
17	1	FF	VIF field, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
18	1	13	VIFE field, manufacturer-specific VIFE = reset energy registers
19	1	xx	Reset coding of active and reactive energy registers: 00h: No reset of active and reactive energy registers (binary: 0000 0000) 01h: Reset active energy registers (binary: 0000 0001) 10h: Reset reactive energy registers (binary: 0001 0000) 11h: Reset active and reactive energy registers (binary: 0001 0001)
20	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with coding
21	1	16	Stop character

B.2.10 Select M-Bus module with secondary address (SND_UD)

The M-Bus module is selected with this frame.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt with the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5). If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module and it does not switch to selection mode.

In this selection mode, the M-Bus module is ready to send its entire readout data after the frame "Transfer readout data" (short frame REG_UD2 with A field on FD).

All frames with the primary address FD (A field on FD) are also accepted by the M-Bus module in selection mode.

The M-Bus module does not switch back to normal mode until a frame which is invalid for this M-Bus module is detected on the M-Bus network.

The selection mode of the M-Bus module can also be canceled using the frame "Initialize M-Bus module (SND_NKE)".

Select M-Bus module with secondary address

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	0B	L field
3	1	0B	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	73	C field, SND_UD
6	1	FD	A field, primary address on FD → secondary addressing
7	1	52	CI field, selection of the M-Bus module
8 - 15	8	"UD"	Secondary address UD (see "Secondary addressing UD")
16	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with secondary addr.
17	1	16	Stop character

B.2.11 Transfer readout data (REQ_UD2)

With this short frame, the M-Bus module is selected and you are prompted to send the parameterization readout data.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt by sending the readout data. If the short frame was not correctly received, no data is sent by the M-Bus module. The readout data is sent by the M-Bus module 35-75 ms after receipt of the short frame.

B.2.11.1 Transfer readout data

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character short frame
2	1	7B	C field, transfer readout data
3	1	xx	A field, primary address 00 – FA : Valid primary address FB, FC : Reserved for future applications FD : Set if transfer is with secondary addressing FE : All M-Bus modules on the network send the readout data FF : No action by the M-Bus module
4	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with A field
5	1	16	Stop character

B.2.11.2 Frame readout data of the M-Bus module (RSP_UD)

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	xx	L field, depending on the number of parameterized readout data
3	1	xx	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character long frame repetition
5	1	08	C field, transfer readout data from M-Bus module
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FA = 0 – 250)
7	1	72	CI field, readout data of M-Bus module
8 / 11[1)]	4	xxxxxxxx	8-digit serial number of the M-Bus module (secondary address)
12 + 13[1)]	2	xx xx	Manufacturer ID
14[1)]	1	xx	Version number of the M-Bus firmware
15[1)]	1	02	Medium = electricity
16[1)]	1	xx	Access counter For every M-Bus data exchange + 1 (00 –FF → 00)
17[1)]	1	xx	Indicates the status of the M-Bus module (See "Transfer error flags")
18 + 19[1)]	2	00 00	Signature. Always "0000" with the M-Bus module.
20 - YY[2)]	0 - EA	xx....xx	Parameterized readout data. See "Structure of the frame of possible readout data"
YY + 1	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C-field to and with the end of "parameterized readout data"
17	1	16	Stop character

1) Byte Nos. 8 - 19 are the fixed data set header for each M-Bus module.
2) Byte Nos. 20 - YY are the readout data defined in the parameter set.

B.2.11.3 Structure of frame of parameterizable readout data

Depending on the parameter set, the readout data is sent from the M-Bus module to the master.

For the structure and summary of the options, see "Parameterizable readout data".

Parameter set identification

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	06	DIF, 48-bit integer, 6 bytes
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	0B	Parameter set identification
YY + 3	1	"S0"	Parameter set S0 (00 – 7F) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"
YY + 4	1	"S1"	Parameter set S1 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"
YY + 5	1	"S2"	Parameter set S2 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"
YY + 6	1	"S3"	Parameter set S3 (00 – FF) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"
YY + 7	1	"S4"	Parameter set S4 (00 – 98) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"
YY + 8	1	00	Parameter set S5 (00) See "Structure of the parameter set of the parameterizable readout data"

Active energy register import total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	04	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes
YY + 1	1	03	VIF, active energy total
YY + 2 ... YY + 5	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy import total

Reactive energy register import total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	80	DIFE, total; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	03	VIF, reactive energy total
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy import total

Active energy register import phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	10	DIFE, tariff 1
YY + 2	1	83	VIF, active energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 8	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy import phase L1, L2 or L3

Active energy register import total tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	10	DIFE, tariff 1
YY + 2	1	03	VIF, active energy
YY + 3 ... YY + 6	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy import total tariff 1

Active energy register import phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	20	DIFE, tariff 2
YY + 2	1	83	VIF, active energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 8	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy import phase L1, L2 or L3

Active energy register import total tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	20	DIFE, tariff 2
YY + 2	1	03	VIF, active energy
YY + 3 ... YY + 6	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy import total tariff 2

Active energy register export phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	10	DIFE, tariff 1
YY + 2	1	83	VIF, active energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 8	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy export phase L1, L2 or L3 → Integer value = negative

Active energy register export total tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	10	DIFE, tariff 1
YY + 2	1	03	VIF, active energy
YY + 3 ... YY + 6	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy export total → Integer value = negative

Active energy register export phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	20	DIFE, tariff 2
YY + 2	1	83	VIF, active energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 8	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy export phase L1, L2 or L3 → Integer value = negative

Active energy register export total tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	20	DIFE, tariff 2
YY + 2	1	03	VIF, active energy
YY + 3 ... YY + 6	4	xxxxxxxx	Active energy export total → Integer value = negative

Reactive energy register import phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	90	DIFE, tariff 1; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	83	VIF, reactive energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy import phase L1, L2 or L3

Reactive energy register import total tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	90	DIFE, total tariff 1; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	03	VIF, reactive energy
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy import total

Reactive energy register import phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	A0	DIFE, tariff 2; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	83	VIF, reactive energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy import phase L1, L2 or L3

Reactive energy register import total tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	A0	DIFE, total tariff 2; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	03	VIF, reactive energy
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy import total

Reactive energy register export phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	90	DIFE, tariff 1; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	83	VIF, reactive energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy export phase L1, L2 or L3 → Integer value = negative

Reactive energy register export total tariff 1

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	90	DIFE, total tariff 1; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	03	VIF, reactive energy
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy export total → Integer value = negative

Reactive energy register export phase L1, L2 and L3 tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	A0	DIFE, tariff 2; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	83	VIF, reactive energy; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy export phase L1, L2 or L3 → Integer value = negative

Reactive energy register export total tariff 2

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by a DIFE
YY + 1	1	A0	DIFE, total tariff 2; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	03	VIF, reactive energy
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Reactive energy export total → Integer value = negative

Actual active power phase L1, L2 and L3

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	04	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes
YY + 1	1	AB	VIF, actual active power; followed by another VIFE
YY + 2	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 3	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual active power phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual active power total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	04	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes
YY + 1	1	2B	VIF, actual active power
YY + 2 ... YY + 5	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual active power total

Actual reactive power phase L1, L2 and L3

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by another DIFE
YY + 1	1	80	DIFE, total; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	AB	VIF, actual reactive power; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual reactive power phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual reactive power total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by another DIFE
YY + 1	1	80	DIFE, total; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, reactive value
YY + 3	1	2B	VIF, actual reactive power
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual reactive power total

Actual apparent power phase L1, L2 and L3

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by another DIFE
YY + 1	1	C0	DIFE, total; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, apparent value
YY + 3	1	AB	VIF, actual apparent power; followed by another VIFE
YY + 4	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 5	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 6 ... YY + 9	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual apparent power phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual apparent power total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	84	DIF, 32-bit integer, 4 bytes; followed by another DIFE
YY + 1	1	C0	DIFE, total; followed by another DIFE
YY + 2	1	40	DIFE, apparent value
YY + 3	1	2B	VIF, actual apparent power
YY + 4 ... YY + 7	4	xxxxxxxx	Actual apparent power total

Actual voltage phase L1, L2 and L3

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	02	DIF, 16-bit integer, 2 bytes
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	C8	Standard VIFE = actual voltage; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 6	2	xxxx	Actual voltage phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual voltage total for 1-phase meter

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	02	DIF, 16-bit integer, 2 bytes
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	48	Standard VIFE = actual voltage
YY + 3 ... YY + 4	2	xxxx	Actual voltage total

Actual current phase L1, L2 and L3

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	03	DIF, 23-bit integer, 3 bytes
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	D9	Standard VIFE = actual current; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5 ... YY + 7	3	xxxxxx	Actual current phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual current total

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	03	DIF, 16-bit integer, 2 bytes
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	59	Standard VIFE = actual current total
YY + 3 ... YY + 5	3	xxxxxx	Actual current total

Actual form factor phase L1, L2 and L3 (cos phi)

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	01	DIF, 8-bit integer, 1 byte
YY + 1	1	FF	VIF, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 2	1	E1	Manufacturer-specific VIFE = form factor; followed by another VIFE
YY + 3	1	FF	VIFE, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 4	1	0x	Manufacturer-specific VIFE: 01 : Phase L1 02 : Phase L2 03 : Phase L3
YY + 5	1	xx	Actual form factor phase L1, L2 or L3

Actual form factor total (cos phi)

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	01	DIF, 8-bit integer, 1 byte
YY + 1	1	FF	VIF, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 2	1	61	Manufacturer-specific VIFE = form factor
YY + 3	1	xx	Actual form factor total

Actual line frequency

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	02	DIF, 16-bit integer, 2 bytes
YY + 1	1	FF	VIF, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 2	1	52	Manufacturer-specific VIFE = line frequency
YY + 3 ... YY + 4	2	xxxx	Actual line frequency

Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow)

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	01	DIF, 8-bit integer, 1 byte
YY + 1	1	FD	VIF, followed by a standard VIFE
YY + 2	1	17	Standard VIFE = error flags
YY + 3	1	xx	Status Byte 4 (Range Overflow)

Tariff presently operating

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
YY	1	01	DIF, 8-bit integer, 1 byte
YY + 1	1	FF	VIF, followed by a manufacturer-specific VIFE
YY + 2	1	13	Manufacturer-specific VIFE = active tariff
YY + 3	1	0x	Tariff presently active 00 : No connection with meter 01 : Tariff 1 02 : Tariff 2

B.2.12 Transfer error flags (REQ_UD1)

With this short frame, the M-Bus module is prompted to send the error flags.

Note: If no error flag is set, the M-Bus module does not respond with this frame, but sends the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5).

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt by sending the error flags (if error set) or the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5, if no error set). If the frame was not correctly received, the M-Bus module sends neither data nor acknowledgment.

B.2.12.1 Transfer error flags

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	10	Start character short frame
2	1	7A	C field. Transfer error flags
3	1	xx	A field, primary address 00 – FA : Valid primary address FB, FC : Reserved for future applications FD : Set if transfer is with secondary addressing FE : All M-Bus modules on the network send the readout data FF : No action by the M-Bus module
4	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with A field
5	1	16	Stop character

B.2.12.2 Frame error flags (RSP_UD)

The error flags are sent by the M-Bus module 35-75 ms after receipt of the short frame "Transfer error flag".

Note: If no error flag is set, the M-Bus module does not respond with this frame, but sends the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5).

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	68	Start character long frame
2	1	04	L field
3	1	04	L field repetition
4	1	68	Start character repetition
5	1	08	C field. Transfer data from the M-Bus module
6	1	xx	A field, primary address (00 – FA = 0 – 250)
7	1	71	CI field, error flags of the M-Bus module
8	1	xx	Error flags, for structure see "Structure of error flag M-Bus module"
9	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with error flags
10	1	16	Stop character

B.2.12.3 Structure of error flag data transfer meter - M-Bus communications module

Every 1-2 seconds, the actual data is loaded from the meter to the M-Bus communications module.

Data transfer from the meter to the M-Bus communications module only works if the meter is under power and in operation and the M-Bus module is connected to the M-Bus network.

In the event of a power failure, the following data is buffered in the M-Bus communications module:

- Active or reactive energy import phase L1, L2, L3, and total, tariff 1 and tariff 2
- Active or reactive energy export phase L1, L2, L3, and total, tariff 1 and tariff 2
- Parameter set identification
- Primary and secondary address for M-Bus communication
- Baud rate of M-Bus communication

Error flag (binary)	Error flag (hex value)	Description
0000 xxxx	0x	No error set → all actual data OK
0001 xxxx	1x	Last data transfer from meter to M-Bus communications module is faulty. → Only the data read by the M-Bus module at the last successful data transfer can be called.
0011 xxxx	3x	Since commissioning of the M-Bus communications module, no successful data transfer has been concluded. → The meter is not connected, or it is defective. → Only the data read by the M-Bus module at the last successful data transfer can be called.

B.2.12.4 Structure of error flag M-Bus interface module

The M-Bus communications module carries out internal tests every second and sets the relevant flag in the event of an error.

Error flag (binary)	Error flag (hex value)	Description
xxxx 0000	x0	No error set → M-Bus communications module OK
xxxx 0001	x1	Microcontroller error or hardware defective
xxxx 0010	x2	Overflow internal stack
xxxx 0100	x4	Error internal RAM (micro)
xxxx 1000	x8	Error internal FLASH memory (micro)
xxxx 0011	x3	Micro error or hardware defective and overflow internal stack
xxxx 0101	x5	Micro error or hardware defective and internal RAM error
xxxx 0110	x6	Overflow internal stack and internal RAM error
xxxx 0111	x7	Micro error or hardware defective and overflow internal stack and internal RAM error
xxxx 1001	x9	Micro error or hardware defective and FLASH memory error
xxxx 1010	xA	Overflow internal stack and internal FLASH memory error
xxxx 1011	xB	Micro error or hardware defective and internal RAM error and internal FLASH memory error
xxxx 1100	xC	Internal RAM error and internal FLASH memory error
xxxx 1101	xD	Micro error or hardware defective and internal RAM error and internal FLASH memory error
xxxx 1110	xE	Overflow internal stack and internal RAM error and internal FLASH memory error
xxxx 1111	xF	Micro error or hardware defective and overflow internal stack and internal RAM error and internal FLASH memory error

B.2.13 Initialize M-Bus module (SND_UD2)

With this short frame, the M-Bus module is re-initialized.

Secondary addressing can be canceled with this frame.

The M-Bus module confirms correct receipt by sending the single character acknowledgment (ACK = E5).

If the frame was not correctly received, no acknowledgment is sent by the M-Bus module.

Initialize M-Bus module

Byte No.	Size (bytes)	Value (hex)	Description
1	1	10	Start character short frame
2	1	40	C field. REQ-UD2
3	1	xx	A field, primary address 00 – FA : Valid primary address FB, FC : Reserved for future applications FD : Set if transfer is with secondary addressing FE : All M-Bus modules on the network send the readout data FF : No action by the M-Bus module
4	1	xx	CS checksum, calculated from C field to and with A field
5	1	16	Stop character

Further Information

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