

Janitza®

Power Analyser
UMG 96 RM-E
Installation manual
Residual current monitoring (RCM)

**Deutsche Version:
siehe Vorderseite**

1 General

Disclaimer
The observance of the information products for the devices is a prerequisite for safe operation and to achieve the stipulated performance characteristics and product characteristics. Janitza electronics GmbH accepts no liability for injuries to personnel, property damage or financial losses arising due to a failure to comply with the information products. Ensure that your information products are accessible and legible.

Further information can be found on our website: www.janitza.com at Support > Downloads.

Copyright notice
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Subject to technical amendments
Make sure that your device agrees with the installation manual.
• Read and understand first product-related documents.

2 Safety

Safety information
The installation manual does not represent a full listing of all necessary safety measures required for safe operation of the device. Certain operating conditions may require further measures. The installation manual contains information that you must observe for your own personal safety and to avoid damage to property.

Disposal
Please observe national regulations! If disposal of individual parts, please dispose of them in accordance with their nature and existing country-specific regulations, for example as:
• Electrical scrap
• Plastics
• Metals
Or, task a certified disposal business with the scrapping.

Relevant laws, applied standards and directives
The laws, standards and directives for the device applied by Janitza electronic GmbH can be found in the declaration of conformity on our website.

Safety symbols used:

- DANGER!** Indicates an immediately threatening hazard that leads to serious or even fatal injuries.
- WARNING!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that could lead to serious or even fatal injuries.
- CAUTION!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that could lead to minor injuries or damage to property.

Measures for safety
When operating electrical devices certain parts of these devices inevitably carry dangerous voltages. This could result in serious bodily injury or damage to property if not handled properly:

- Before establishing electrical connections to the device ensure it is at ground wire connection point (one).
- Hazardous voltage may arise in all circuit parts that are connected to the power supply.
- Even after disconnecting the supply voltage, there may still be hazardous voltages present in the device (capacitor storage).

Qualified personnel
In order to avoid injuries to personnel and property, only qualified personnel with electrical training are permitted to work on the devices with knowledge:

- of the national regulations for accident prevention
- of safety standards
- of installation, commissioning and operation of the device.

Proper use
The device is:

- intended for installation in switch cabinets and small installation distributors (please observe step 3 "Assembly")
- not intended for installation in vehicles!
- The use of the device in mobile equipment is considered to be non-standard environmental conditions and is therefore only permitted after separate agreement.
- measures and calculates electrical variables such as voltage, current, power, energy, harmonic analysis, protection installations, on distribution units, circuit breakers and busbar trunking systems.
- displays and saves measurement results and transmits them via interfaces.

Measures for safety
The prerequisites of faultless, safe operation of this device are proper transport and proper storage, set-up, installation, operation and maintenance.

3 Brief description of device

The UMG 96 RM-E is a multi-functional network analyser which

- measures and monitors residual currents (RCM) and operates at the central grounding point (CCP). The residual current monitoring is carried out via an external residual current transformer (30 mA rated current) on the current measurement inputs I5 and I6.
- measures and calculates electrical variables such as voltage, current, power, energy, harmonic analysis, protection installations, on distribution units, circuit breakers and busbar trunking systems.
- displays and saves measurement results and transmits them via interfaces.

Assembly

Install the UMG 96 RM-E in the weather-protected front panel of switch cabinets.

4 Connecting the supply voltage

The supply voltage level for your device is specified on the rating plate.

After connecting the supply voltage, an indication appears on the display. If no indication appears, check whether the supply voltage is within the rated voltage range.

Before connecting the device to the supply voltage, please check:

- Voltage and frequency correspond to the details on the ratings plate! Limit values stipulated in the user manual have been complied with!
- In building installations, the supply voltage must be protected with a UL/IEC approved circuit breaker / a fuse!
- The isolation device
 - must be installed near the device and in a location that is easily accessible for the user.
 - must be labelled to identify the device.
 - must not be too close to touch.
- Do not tap the supply voltage from the voltage transformer.
- Provide a fuse for the neutral conductor if the source is not grounded.

5 Mains systems

Suitable network systems and maximum rated voltages (DIN EN 61010-1/A1):

- Three-phase, four-conductor system with earthed neutral conductor
- Three-phase, four-conductor system with non-earthed neutral conductor (IT networks)
- Three-phase, three-conductor system Non-earthed
- Three-phase, three-conductor systems With earthed phase
- Single-phase, two-conductor systems with earthed neutral conductor
- Separated single-phase, three-conductor systems with earthed neutral conductor
- 277 VLN / 480 VLL
- 277 VLN / 480 VLL
- 480 VLL
- 240 VLL
- 230 VLN
- 240 VLN / 480 VLL

The device can be used in

- 2, 3 and 4 conductor networks (TN, TT and IT networks)
- residential and industrial applications.

6 Voltage measurement

The device has 3 voltage measurement inputs and is suitable for various connection variants, with direct connection or via voltage transformer.

Danger of injury or damage to the device

Disregard of the connection conditions for the voltage measurement inputs can result in injuries or to the device being damaged.

For this reason, note that:

- These measurement inputs are not connected to DC voltage.
- are equipped with a suitable, labelled fuse and isolation device located in the vicinity (alternative: circuit breaker) located nearby.
- Voltages that exceed the allowed network voltage values must be connected via a voltage transformer.
- Measured voltages and measured currents must derive from the same network!

NOTE!
As an alternative to the fuse and circuit breaker, you can use a line safety switch.

7 Connection variants for voltage measurement

Connection variant 3p 4w Voltage measurement (Addr. 509 = 0, standard setting)

Connection variant 3p 4wU Measurement via voltage transformer with 3 phase conductors and neutral conductor (Addr. 509 = 1)

Connection variant 3p 4u Measurement with 3 phase conductors without neutral conductor (Addr. 509 = 2)

Connection variant 3p 2u Measurement via voltage transformer with 3 phase conductors and neutral conductor. Measured values which require an N are calculated (Addr. 509 = 5)

Connection variant 1p 2w1 Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from voltage measurement inputs V2 and V3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 509 = 4)

Connection variant 2p 4w Measurement with equal loading of the phases. The measured values of the voltage measurement input V2 are calculated (Addr. 509 = 3)

Connection variant 1p 2w Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from voltage measurement inputs V2 and V3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 509 = 6)

Connection variant 1p 2w Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from voltage measurement inputs V2 and V3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 509 = 7)

Connection variant 2p 4wU Measurement with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are calculated (Addr. 510 = 0, standard setting)

Connection variant 3p 2i Measurement with 3-phase network with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are calculated (Addr. 510 = 1)

Connection variant 3p 2i0 Measurement with 3-phase network with unequal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are calculated (Addr. 510 = 2)

Connection variant 3p 2w3 Measurement with 3-phase network with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are calculated (Addr. 510 = 3)

Connection variant 3p 3w Measurement with 3-phase network with unequal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 and I3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 510 = 4)

Connection variant 1p 2w Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from current measurement inputs I2 and I3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 510 = 5)

Connection variant 1p 2i Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from current measurement inputs I2 and I3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 510 = 6)

Connection variant 1p 2w Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from current measurement inputs I2 and I3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 510 = 7)

Connection variant 1p 2w Measurement with 1 phase, three-phase three-conductor connection. Measured values derived from current measurement inputs I2 and I3 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated (Addr. 510 = 8)

8 Current measurement I1, I2, I3

The UMG 96 RM-E

- is only approved for measuring current with a current transformer.
- is intended for the connection of current transformers with secondary currents of 1/1 A and 5/5 A
- has the current transformer ratio set to 5/5 A as standard.

Danger of injury due to electrical voltage!

If the measurement range is exceeded, the measurement device display shows "EEE". Further information on this can be found in the user manual.

Risk of injury due to large currents and high electric voltages!

Current transformers that are opened in the secondary side (high voltage peaks) can cause severe bodily injuries or death. Avoid operating current transformers when open, short circuit transformers that are unloaded!

9 Connection variants for current measurement I1, I2, I3

Connection variant 3p 4w Current measurement (I1, I2, I3) via current transformer (Addr. 510 = 0, standard setting)

System with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are measured.

3 systems with equal loading of the phases. The measured values of the unconnected phases (L2, L3, N) of the respective systems are calculated.

System with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are calculated.

3 systems with equal loading of the phases. The measured values of the unconnected phases (L2, L3, N) of the respective systems are calculated.

System with equal loading of the phases. The measured values for current measurement input I2 are taken to be 0 and are not calculated.

3 systems with equal loading of the phases. The measured values of the unconnected phases (L2, L3, N) of the respective systems are calculated.

10 Current measuring I4

Connection variant for current measurement (I4) via current transformer

Use of the analogue inputs:

- Measurement Terminal 32/34 input 1
- Temperature 35/37 input 2
- Residual current 32/33/34 input 1
- Residual current 35/36/37 input 2

Analogue inputs

The device has 2 analogue inputs (terminals 32 to 37), each for a

- temperature measurement or
- residual current monitoring.

11 Residual current monitoring (RCM) via I5 and I6

The UMG 96RM-E is suitable for use as a residual current monitoring device (RCM) as well as for monitoring

- AC
- pulsing DC, and
- DC.

NOTE!
The transformation ratios for the residual current transformer inputs can be individually configured via the software.

A connection variant "UMG 96 RM-E with residual current monitoring via measurement input I5" can be found in the user manual.

Measurement inputs I5 and I6 do not require address setting on the device.

12 Establish connection to PC

The 4 most common connections for communication between PC and device:

1. PC (crossover patch cable) Ethernet (UMG 96 RM-E) PC and UMG 96 RM-E require a fixed IP address.
2. DHCP-Server (Ethernet) PC (UMG 96 RM-E) via interface converter.
3. PC RS232 RS485 RS485 UMG 96 RM-E Connection of the UMG 96 RM-E via interface converter.
4. PC Ethernet RS485 RS485 UMG 96 RM-E Connection of the UMG 96 RM-E as gateway.

13 Controls and button functions

The device differentiates between display and programming mode.

Measured values are arranged in measured value display profiles and can be conveniently selected in the GridVis® software. Measured value display profile 1 is configured at the factory.

Display mode

- Buttons 1 and 2 can be used to scroll between the measured value indications.
- The measured value indication shows up to 3 measured values.
- A time for the automatic display change between the measured value indications can be configured in the GridVis® software.

Programming mode

The most important programming menus for a quick start: TCP/IP device address, subnet mask, gateway address (4th, 5th, 6th) and dynamic TCP/IP addressing (on/off) (7th) via the Ethernet interface, are described below.

More detailed information on the programming menu:

1. Current transformer
2. Voltage transformer
3. Parameter list
4. TCP/IP device address
5. Subnet mask
6. Gateway address
7. Dynamic TCP/IP addressing (in/out)

14 Programming mode

The UMG 96 RM-E is operated with buttons 1 and 2, whereby the following distinctions are made:

- Short press (button 1 or 2): Next step (+1).
- Longer press (button 1 or 2): Previous step (-1).

The device differentiates between display and programming mode.

15 Programming current transformers

The most important programming menus for a quick start: TCP/IP device address (Byte 0 to 3) and the current transformer CT appear.

Programming the current transformer:

1. Switch to programming mode.
2. The symbols for Programming mode PRG, and for the current transformer CT appear.
3. Press button 1 - the first digit of the input address (Byte 0 to 3) is appended within the TCP/IP configuration with the subnet mask and gateway details.
4. Use button 2 to select the value of the 1st digit.
5. Use button 1 to change to the 2nd digit.
6. Use button 2 to select the value of the 2nd digit.
7. Use button 1 to change to the 3rd digit.
8. Use button 2 to select the value of the 3rd digit.
9. Confirm with button 1.
10. The complete number flashes.
11. Use button 2 to select the decimal place and thus the unit of the primary current.
12. Confirm with button 1.
13. The unit range of the secondary current flashes.
14. Set the secondary current (value 1 A or 5 A) with button 2.
15. Confirm with button 1.
16. Exit programming mode by simultaneously pressing buttons 1 and 2 (1 sec.). Use button 2 to change to the input field for the voltage transformer.

16 Manual TCP/IP configuration via the Ethernet interface

Within an Ethernet network, each device has a unique TCP/IP address that can be assigned manually or from a DHCP server.

The TCP/IP device address (Byte 0 to 3) is appended within the TCP/IP configuration with the subnet mask and gateway details.

Manual configuration (example) of the TCP/IP device address (Addr. 0 to 3):

1. Switch to programming mode.
2. The symbols for programming mode PRG, and for the current transformer CT appear.
3. Press button 1 - the first digit of the input address (Byte 0 to 3) is appended within the TCP/IP configuration with the subnet mask and gateway details.
4. Use button 1 to select the 1st. digit of Byte 0 (selection flashes).
5. Use button 2 to change to the 2nd. digit / 3rd. digit.
6. Use button 1 to change to the 4th. digit.
7. Use button 2 to change to the 5th. digit.
8. Use button 1 to change to the 6th. digit.
9. Select bytes 1 to 3 in the same way.
10. Configure the subnet mask (display SUB) and gateway address (display GAT) in the same way.

NOTE!
To ensure that a DHCP server does not overwrite the manual TCP/P configuration, deactivate

17 Dynamic TCP/IP allocation via the Ethernet interface (DHCP mode)

With dynamic TCP/IP allocation (TCP/IP device address, subnet mask and gateway addresses) a network finds its own device automatically when the device starts up.

The reading out (or the allocation) of the dynamic TCP/IP settings is implemented in the same way as the "manual configuration" (see also step 16):

1. Switch to programming mode.
2. The symbols for programming mode PRG, and for the current transformer CT appear.
3. Press the TCP/IP allocation (Byte 0 to 3).
4. Press button 1 to activate the display "on" or "off" (display flashes).
5. Use button 2 to select "on" or "off".
6. Confirm your selection using the 1 button.
7. Exit programming mode by pressing buttons 1 and 2 simultaneously for 1 sec.

The dynamic IP allocation can be implemented via the software.

NOTE!
The key symbol on the display indicates that dynamic TCP/IP allocation is active (on). When the device starts up, the DHCP server automatically allocates the TCP/IP device address, subnet mask and gateway address.

18 Technical data

General information

Ambient conditions during operation

Voltage measurement

Current measurement I1 - I4

Digital outputs

Serial interface

Terminal connection capacity (residual current or temperature measurement inputs and digital inputs / outputs)

Terminal connection capacity (current measurement)

Cable length (digital inputs and outputs, temperature measurement input)

Terminal connection capacity (power supply voltage)

Terminal connection capacity (serial interface)

19 Procedure in the event of a fault

Possible faults

Cause

Remedy

Janitza®