

# CENTRAL ENERGY FLOW MONITORING

WIRELESS ACQUISITION AND ANALYSIS OF ENERGY FLOWS IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS BY RADIO





### PME: THE RADIO SOLUTION

DIGITIZATION OF ELECTRICITY MADE EASY



Wireless acquisition of energy flows (up to 100 energy flows and currents)



The PME (Power-Monitor-Energy) option extends the functionality of a base unit from the SINEAX® AM, SINEAX® DM5000, CENTRAX® CU or LINAX® PQ series into an actual energy center by collecting additional information about the distribution of the energy or the consumption of individual loads. This scalable solution makes the temporal power flows transparent and thus creates the basis for comprehensive energy management. It is typically used where the energy is distributed, for example in transformer stations or the supply of industrial plants or building complexes. Radio modules based on Rogowski coils are used as sensors, powered by batteries or via USB-C.

**Up to 100 currents**, divided between the PME sensors for 3 or 4 conductors each, can be reliably recorded (AES-128 encryption) without

any additional wiring effort. Once a second, not only the current current values are determined from this, but also, thanks to synchronization with the voltage measurement of the base unit, comprehensive performance data and average loads, load profile data and energy meter values are derived, which are also stored as time series in the device.

The data determined with the help of the wireless sensors can be accessed centrally via the communication interface(s) of the base unit. In addition, an automated data export of the averaged data via CSV files to an SFTP server is also supported.

Anti-collision detection allows up to 5 PME systems, with up to **500 current channels**, can be used at the same location.



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## **EXEMPLARY APPLICATION**

In the case shown below, the power quality is monitored on the secondary side of the transformer in a transformer station. The sub-distribution of the energy is measured using PME sensors. This way, it can be determined when how much current flows through the cables in which feeder, what the current active and reactive power flow is and in which direction the

energy is actually flowing in the individual feeders. By averaging and aggregating these data, the time loads of the individual phases and the energy balance per outlet also become transparent. In this way, energy consumption can be optimized and peak loads avoided.



Base unit LINAX® PQ3000 with Power Monitoring Energy (PME) option and PME sensors for monitoring up to 100 currents via radio

### Additionally available measurement data per measurement system (3- or 4-wire)

| MEASURED VALUE GROUP  | APPLICATION  |
|---|--|
| INSTANTANEOUS VALUES  |  |
| • I (per phase)   | » Monitoring the conductors current load   |
| • P, Q, Q(H1), S (per phase and total)                                      | » Reactive power compensation  |
| $\bullet$ PF und $\text{cos}\phi$ (per phase and total)                     | » Checking a given power factor  |
| Temperature (in sensor junction box)  | » Ambient temperature in the sensor area   |
| Battery charge level  | » Sensor management  |
| HARMONICS   |  |
| THD I and Total Demand Distortion TDD I (per phase)                         | » Evaluation of the thermal load of equipment  |
| Waveform (100/120 samples per cycle)  | » Possible conclusions about the connected consumers   |
| ENERGY BALANCE  |  |
| Energy meters active / reactive energy, import / export                     | » Preparation of (internal) energy bills   |
| - Mean values P, Q, Q(H1), S, PF and $\mbox{cos}\phi$ (per phase and total) | » Determination of energy consumption over time (load profile) for<br>energy management or energy efficiency reviews |
| Mean values I, THD I and TDD I (per phase)                                  | » Monitoring of average conductor load (heating)   |

## **INSTALLATION AND OPERATING CONDITIONS**

The base unit and the wireless sensors are typically installed in a control or distribution cabinet, normally on the cables of the incoming or outgoing lines. The distance between the base unit and the wireless sensor is designed for a distance of 10 m when delivered. This way, the radio level can be kept low and the sensors time in operation can be kept high (typically up to 10 years) before the batteries needs to be changed.

During commissioning, the sensors are linked to the base unit, supported by the option of sensor registration via QR code. Adaptation to the local conditions is possible by adjusting the transmission power and by setting the frequency of the sensor query. The aim is to achieve reliable communication with the longest possible battery life.



### Communication

- Radio frequency 2.4 GHz, distance of 10 m when delivered
- · Fast commissioning by sensor registration via QR code
- Supply using batteries (lifetime up to 10 years) or USB-C
- Access via the measuring device (PME center)

#### Sensor installation

- · Open sensor housing and insert batteries or power supply via USB-C
- Register the sensors via website of the base unit by scanning the QR code on the sensors nameplate or by entering the install code
- · Assign sensor to a measurement system
- · Assign a name and a system type to the measurement system



Sensor registration via QR code





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## THE PME SYSTEM IS AVAILABLE WITH THE FOLLOWING DEVICES

The PME option is an extension to the devices of the series SINEAX®AM, SINEAX®DM5000, CENTRAX®CU und LINAX®PQ, whereby the PME system always provides the same additional functionality independent of the base unit. The choice of the base unit allows the user to adapt the measurement solution to his individual needs. For example, a base unit from the PQ series can be selected for a compliance assessment of the

power quality. A CU device makes sense if pre-processing of the data or on-site control is required or if additional measuring devices are to be connected via Modbus. Even an AMx000, as the simplest version of the base unit, can comprehensively monitor the status of a feeder, record voltage events according to the PQ standard and detect fault currents.

### Measuring and Displaying





SINEAX<sup>®</sup> AM1000



SINEAX® AM/2000/AM3000



SINEAX® DM5000

### **Power Quality**





LINAX<sup>®</sup> PQ1000



LINAX® PQ5000

### Monitoring and Controlling





CENTRAX<sup>®</sup> CU3000

CENTRAX<sup>®</sup> CU5000

### And the right monitoring system to go with it





The ideal combination with SMARTCOLLECT® SC<sup>2</sup>

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## DATA EXPORT

With all base units, measured value information can not only be queried directly, but also saved in the form of files in the device and/or sent to an SFTP server using a data export scheduler. The same possibility also exists for the mean values data of the PME option.

- · CSV files: Providing mean value progressions, load profiles or meter readings
- PQDIF files: For PQ data (LINAX®PQ base units only)

Tasks may be prepared for the generation of files which will then run automatically and are linked to the actions of save locally and / or send to SFTP server. Data locally saved in the device may be transferred to a computer via the device website or the REST interface.

The Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) facilitates the encoded transfer of files. It may also be used for the transmission of measured value information via secured network structures, e.g. via Smart Meter Gateways.

#### File formats

- CSV: Comma Separated Value
- PQDIF: Power Quality Data Interchange Format according to IEEE 1159.3

|                               |                              | X  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Edit task                     |                              |    |
| Name                          |                              |    |
| PME data                      | )                            |    |
| File                          |                              |    |
| CSV 🗸                         | PME mean values 🗸 🗸          |    |
| Creation                      |                              |    |
| every hour (last hour) 🗸 🗸    |                              |    |
| active                        |                              |    |
|                               |                              |    |
| Action                        |                              |    |
| - store on local Storage      | ~                            |    |
| - push to SFTP server         | ~                            |    |
| subfolder                     | PME_Data_62_187              |    |
| Transmission window           | none                         |    |
|                               | Ok Delete Cancel             |    |
| ack for anying / nuching of a | II data of the DME measureme | nt |

Task for saving / pushing of all data of the PME measurement systems once an hour

### LOAD FLOWS

Acquisition of load profiles and power factors, short-term load peaks and meter values for each monitored phase and each of the up to 9 measuring points.

- Transparent temporal energy demand
- · Analysis of transformer and line load
- · Overload phases become visible



Tages-Lastgang mit Vortageswerten für einen PME-Sensor via Webseite des Basisgerätes

### **CYBER PROTECTION**

**Secure protocol for PME communication** between current sensors and PME central in the base unit (Advanced Encryption Standard AES-128, standard for WLAN communication)

Do you already know about our comprehensive Cyber Security (OT) at the meter level?

Feel free to consult with us or discover for yourself at: https://pq-as-a-service.com/en/cyber-security-solution/



## **TECHNICAL DATA OPTION PME**

### CURRENT SENSOR TYP CTR75-1000A

| Number of channels                   | 3 or 4   |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Max. number of sensors               | 2533 (≤100 currents per PME central)               |
| Frequency reange:                    | 10 Hz up to 100 kHz                                |
| Maximum rated current I <sub>N</sub> | 1000 A <sup>1)</sup>                               |
| Max. measurable current              | 1.2 x I <sub>N</sub>                               |
| Starting current                     | 2.0 A (fundamental component)                      |
| 1) The measurement range w           | vill be automatically set based on the rated value |

<sup>1)</sup> The measurement range will be automatically set based on the rated value selected for the associated measurement system.

configurable, default 1s

configurable, default 0 dBm

10 m at transmission power 0 dBm

6 kHz

Sampling rate Polling interval Transmission power Range

#### POWER SUPPLY

Battery life time

Sources

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4 x battery 1.5 V AA / FR6 /L91 (not included in the delivery) or USB-C (5 V DC) appr. 10 years at transmission power 0 dBm using "Energizer Ultimate Lithium AA"

#### TYPES OF CONNECTION 4-wire unbalanced or

3-wire unbalanced or split phase (2-phase system)

#### **BASIC UNCERTAINTY**

Current Active / reactive energy

±0.5 % Class 3.0 (typical)

### RADIO COMMUNICATION

Frequency2.4 GHzSecurityAdvanced Encryption Standard AES-128Number of PME systemsUp to 5 at the same location

-25 up to +70 °C

≤2000 m above NN

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, GENERAL INFORMATION**

Operating temperature-1Storage temperature-2Temperature influence0.4Long-term drift0.4Relative air humidity<5</td>Operating altitude<2</td>Only to be used in buildings!

### **MECHANICAL PROPERTIES**

Conductor diameter  $\leq 75 \text{ mm}$ Sensor cable Ø 6 mm

#### SAFETY

Current inputs are galvanically isolated from each other. Protection class II (protective insulation, voltage inputs via protective impedance)

Pollution degree Protection protective impedance) 2 IP42 (junction box)

-10 up to <u>15 up to 30</u> up to +55 °C

0.5 x basic uncertainty per year

<95% without condensation

0.5 x basic uncertainty (typical) per 10 K

Measurement category

IP67 (Rogowski coils) 1000 V CATIII, 600 V CATIV





# **GMC** INSTRUMENTS



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