MULTILIN

PQM FAQ LIST AND DO'S AND DON'TS

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ):

Q. Current reads 0 Amps and Voltage reads 0 Volt?

- Current is below the operating range of 1% of CT and voltage is below 20V actual input to the PQM.

Q. High kvar reading?

- Currents and/or voltages are not in the correct phase sequence. Refer to the Phasor representations if the PQM is of revision 3.10 or higher.

Q. Low power factor reading?

- Currents and/or voltages are not in the correct phase sequence.

Q. How many Harmonics will the PQM measure to?

- PQM measures THD for 32 harmonics.

Q. Communication failure?

- Baud rate and slave address should be correct
- Is the shield connected at one point only.
- Check ground connections.

Q. What is the register address offset for the Modbus protocol?

- The addresses start from $40001 in the Modbus protocol. Add the decimal value of the register addresses as seen in chapter 7 of the instruction manual.

Q. Illegal address?

- Ensure the register address exists in the memory map in chapter 7 of the PQM instruction manual.

Q. What is the maximum secondary inrush current allowed?

- An inrush current of 40 times the CT for 5seconds.

Q. What is a HRC type fuse and why is a 2A HRC fuse recommended on connection to the PQM Voltage Inputs ?

- HRC stands for High Rupturing Capacity. A HRC type fuse has the capability to clear large current faults. This fuse is recommended for use as a protection element for externally connected equipment, i.e. external VTs. A common misconception is that the 2A fuse is overrated for the PQM VT inputs when the VTs have a burden of over 2Mohm, making the current draw by the VT Input very low. This fuse is intended to clear any faults caused by an internal fault of the PQM or external wiring shorts, thus possibly damaging external VTs, and not to protect the PQM VT Inputs. This becomes a very critical element when making direct connection up to 600V to the PQM as a wiring fault at the PQM could result in a bus fault seeing very high currents.