Rack unit

Using a rack unit, various devices such as SmartPDUs, MultiSensors or door contacts can be combined to form a physical rack. The rack unit can thus monitor various total energy values.

General

The basic settings for each device include the activation status (on/off) and a name under which all alarms and warnings reported by this device are displayed. This should be as clearly descriptive as possible in order to distinguish the devices.

By selecting the higher-level alarm group, the rack unit is assigned to the system hierarchy. Alarms are signaled in the higher-level alarm group.

Devices

The selected devices and external sensors are assigned to the rack unit.

The rack unit forms a new organizational layer in the topology, i.e. all assigned devices and external sensors are subordinate to it, similar to the alarm groups.
This means that the assigned devices can no longer be found in the previously superordinate alarm group.

Alarm settings

Depending on the alarm assignment set, a monitored value can always or only trigger an alarm when armed and then sends an alarm to all users who have authorization for the device (the assignment is made via the alarm groups) and notifications for the alarm type. In principle, all alarm assignments can always trigger alarms. The only exceptions to this are “Arm-active” (alarm only if the higher-level alarm group has been armed) and “Display only” (no alarm evaluation takes place).

Warnings and alarms are always triggered if the value measured by the device exceeds (for Max.) or falls below (for Min.) one of the configured threshold values.

Name	API value	Description
From	off	The alarm is deactivated for this input and the status/measured value is not updated.
Sharp-Active	armed-active	If the higher-level alarm group has been armed, alarms can be triggered. The status/measured value of the input is updated.

Name	API value	Description
Permanently active	always-active	Alarms can be triggered independently of the switching status of the alarm group. The status/measured value of the input is updated.
fire	fire	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as fire alarms.
Sabotage	sabotage	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as sabotage/intrusion alarms.
System message	system	Alarms can always be triggered. These are reported as a system message.

The load distribution represents the ratio of the load between the two supply lines. To avoid damage to the electrical system, this value should be around 0 if possible.
This would mean that the same load is applied to both supply lines.

Active power

A rack unit can display and record the total active power of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters. This can be activated separately for the supply lines.

To activate the recording of active power, the recording and display of consumption must also be active.

Apparent power

A rack unit can display and record the total apparent power of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters. This can be activated separately for the supply lines.

To activate the recording of apparent power, the recording and display of consumption must also be active.

Consumption

A rack unit can display and record the total consumption of all subordinate SmartPDUs and SmartMeters. This can be activated separately for the supply lines.

Webhooks

Webhooks in KentixONE offer the option of sending an HTTP request to an external server when an event occurs. Each webhook can be assigned the types of alarms or warnings for which it should be sent.

Webhooks also offer the option of mapping functions via the KentixONE SmartAPI that are not

available via the standard configuration.
For example, if a fire alarm occurs, the switching outputs of an AccessManager could be activated to unlock the connected motorized locks.