



SÍSTRONÍK

S I S T E M

Railway - Metro
Systems



Traffic
Systems



Energy
Systems



Industrial
Systems





Quick
Qualitative
Reliable

About Us

Sistronik Sistem A.Ş. provides services in turnkey projects at home and abroad with its expert staff in engineering, design, project, system provision and application solutions in projects requiring cutting-edge technology.

Sistronik System offers its services in the fields of traffic monitoring and management systems, particularly intelligent traffic systems, in High-Speed Train, Subway construction works, Signalization, Telecommunication and Electrification services and Motorway traffic systems as well as in-tunnel electromechanical systems with quality system integration.

Sistronik carries out and executes turnkey projects in high voltage systems within the range of 10/34,5kV to 500kV in Energy Generation, Transmission and Distribution. The corporation commissions turnkey systems including Electrification-Instrumentation and Automation projects in Industrial Systems. The Corporation further performs these entire services successfully with the right organization and system integration both at home and abroad with its staff having profound knowledge of both Euro-American Standards and Russian standards.

Our most important source of motivation while realizing our projects is to contribute to the sustainable growth of the economies of the country with environmental policies. In addition to these areas, the Sistronik Sistem has the ability to develop projects by advancing with staff and partners attaching importance to production and R&D in the entire infrastructure and superstructure engineering projects.



sistronik
energy
industrial
traffic
metro
system

Our Sectors



Our Offices



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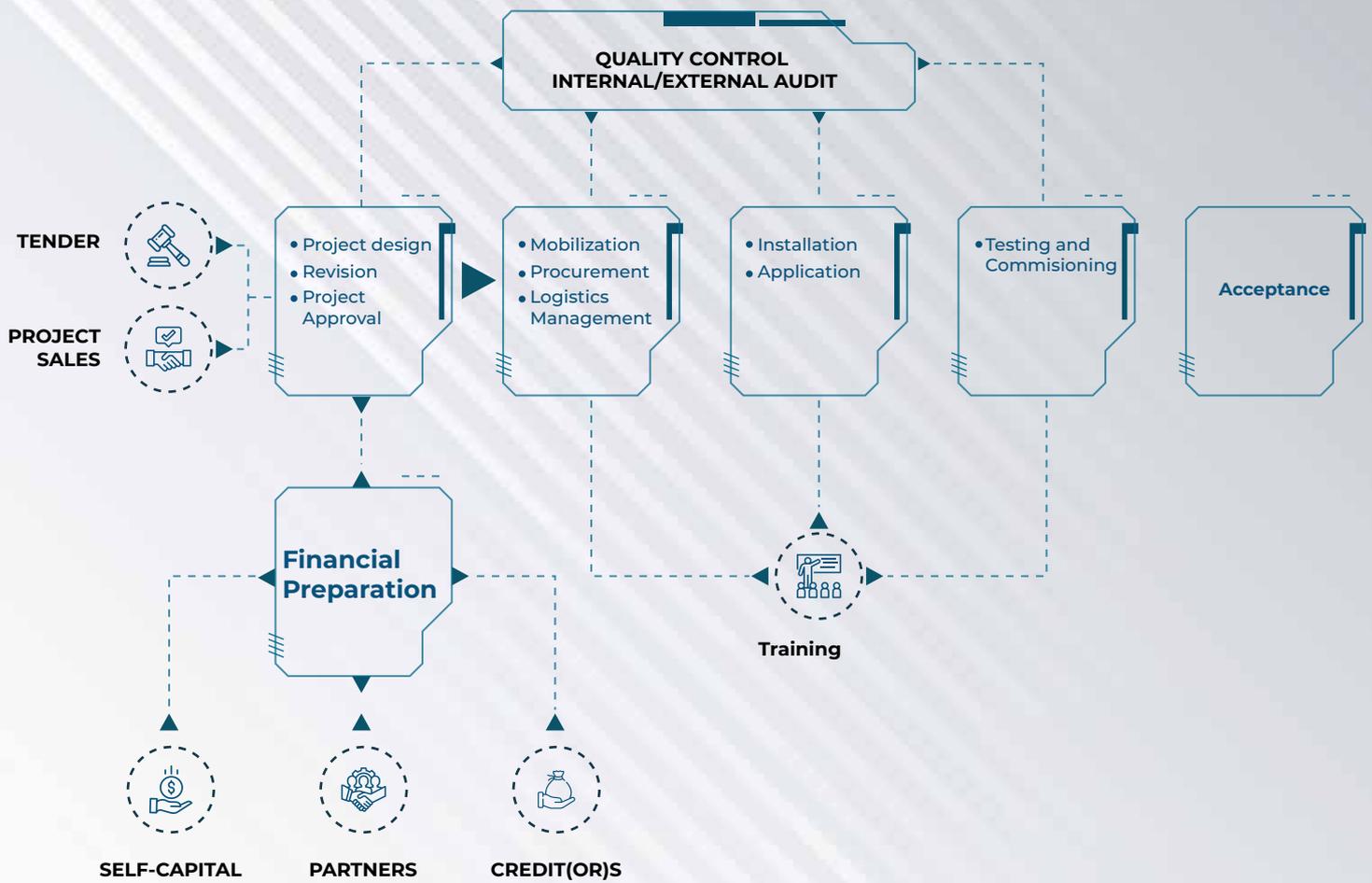
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Our Areas of Service



Design

Sistronik Sistem with a team of skilled design engineers, develops solutions that provide optimum benefit according to national and international standards. Our design services are carried out with care by our skilled team of engineers.

Management of logistics / Equipment and materials supply

Owing to confidential relations established both with our national and international suppliers in projects completed till now, we provide productions according to standards to our customer demands, together with alternatives and competitive prices within short terms.



Assemblage and Application

Systems developed by our team of design engineers are established in all parts of the world according to specifications and standards without detriment to quality thanks to our skilled field personnel. We complete our projects within the schedule as defined by our personnel and our clients.

Test and Commissioning

Upon final delivery, the systems are tested according to standards, specifications and regulations. Any deviations are promptly corrected and the systems are delivered in impeccable mode to our clients.





Our Service Policy

Providing our products and services with high quality constitutes the foundation of our service policy. In this context, with our innovative structure, we adopt the basic principle of using technology in the best manner. With both technical and social trainings, we integrate our employees into the innovations experienced and provide support for them to exhibit qualified works at all times. We constantly strive to produce the optimum solution to the requirements of our customers in our projects and applications. We offer all the services we undertake with a human health and environmentally friendly approach. Providing after-sales service support on-site and on time is the basis of our working policy.

As an enterprise protecting the consumer rights and satisfaction, we strive to keep customer satisfaction at the highest level with our after-sales support. In the sector where we offer our services in accordance with world standards, we have carried out many successful projects so far with the principle of working based on innovations, and accordingly we shall continue to do so. It is our primary principle to carry out the service project designing and implementation stages in accordance with international standards. We carry out all our works from the project designing to testing and commissioning meticulously. Our enterprise, emphasizing its strong technical structure in different investments, provides the most modern service in its field.



Our Environmental Policy

With our structure that cannot remain indifferent to the increasing environmental problems day by day, we perform our services within the framework of a high sense of responsibility. In this context, the environmental factor is never ignored by our company in the pre-production, production phase, post-production and project development processes.

We strive to protect our future with our efforts to reduce carbon emissions by making the most of developing technologies. The Sistronik Sistem is in possession of Environmental Management Certificates and finalizes every investment it performs in accordance with legal environmental standards. As the Sistronik Sistem family, we attach utmost importance to applying the latest technologies and designs in our projects so that natural resources can be optimally used without inflicting any harm to the environment.



Railway Systems



Railway Systems

Sistronik Sistem performs design, projecting, material supply, installation, tests and commissioning works in accordance with national and international standards as turnkey in order to ensure safe movement of trains in High Speed Train Systems, Conventional Lines, Warehouses, Ports and Suburban Lines. Sub-systems within the areas of service:

- CTC
- Interlocking Systems
- Command Tables
- Rail Circuits
- Switch Motors
- Signals
- Automatic Train Control Systems
- Train Deceleration Systems
- Level Crossing Systems
- Energization, Catenary Systems,
- Scada Systems
- Communication Systems
- GSM-R Systems
- Grounding Systems
- Fire Protection Systems
- Public Announcement Broadcasting Systems

Sectors



Railway Systems



Energy Systems



Traffic Systems



Subway Systems



Industrial Systems



Centralized Traffic Control (CTC)

Centralized Traffic Control System (CTC) is a traffic system that minimizes human-driven problems. In addition, the relevant system carries out the instantaneous status control of the infrastructure system on site and assists the technical personnel with the malfunctions and periodic maintenance.



Railway Interlocking System

The primary task of the interlocking system is to ensure that trains with specific routes move safely on these routes. The Interlocking System ensures the safety of the trains with the pre-loaded Control Tables. These Tables consist of restrictions, rules and guidelines for specific zones. With these sets of rules installed in the system, the signal system of the lines is regulated and safe traffic is ensured.



Rail Curcits

The rail circuit detects the location and presence of vehicles on the railway at the relevant location by detecting the current state of use of the track.

Rail circuits use rails isolated from each other and from the ground to ensure safety. A reference rule is created for the system by applying voltage to these rails. Rail Circuit system checks this voltage constantly and an uninterrupted voltage refers to a free zone. However, if the train axle creates a short circuit on the rails or if this electrical circuit is interrupted due to a technical failure, then the system informs that the relevant track is busy.



Switch Motor

The switch motor refers to the assembly consisting of moving and stationary parts that allow the vehicles using the railway to switch to different tracks.

The switch motor is controlled remotely, and the direction of the switch is changed so that the trains move safely on their own routes. In addition, the switch motor also transmits the position information of the switches to the centralized control system and helps the security of the system.



SCADA Systems

Thanks to the SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system installed in railway systems, the system is ensured to operate with minimum failure and disruption by controlling and monitoring all electrical equipment (Transformers, Relays, disconnectors, etc.), electronic control units (sensors, switch boards, etc.) and mechanical components on the relevant line.

The SCADA system consists of programmable electronic control units, sensors, Scada software, instrumentation, and communication units.



Signaling

It is very important to establish a robust, effective, and safe structure in railway systems. The establishment of a low-cost signaling system to be used continuously is a very important issue in the railway system.

Durable structure of the compact signals provides high availability which ensures effective and safe operation. In addition, signal view, symbol and figure display are available on this equipment.

LED signals, on the other hand, both increase the reliability of the systems and reduce the frequency of maintenance. Compared to precedent systems (incandescent lamps, etc.), LED technology, multiple LED systems and parallel circuit combinations increase the reliability level of LED technology, reducing maintenance and operating costs.



GSM-R Systems

GSM-R (Global System for Mobile Communication-Railway) is an international communication standard used for railway communication and applications and is connected to the European Railway Traffic Management System (ERTMS).

GSM-R systems have 2 frequency bands used worldwide; E-MSM (900 MHz-MSM) or DCS 1800 (1,800 MHz-MSM).



Catenary Systems

Catenary Systems refers to the power supplied from substations ensures the smooth, fast, and safe movement of the railway vehicle through the catenary system.

The power supplied from the catenary through the pantograph allows the train to move. The power supplied to the train through the pantograph and catenary completes the kinesis by passing through the rails and return cables.



Metro Systems

Metro Systems

Sistronik Sistem establishes subway signaling systems with quality system integration that enable vehicles to move safely with or without drivers in Subway Lines. Sub-systems within the areas of service:

- ATC (Automatic Train Control)
- ATS (Automatic Train Stop)
- ATP (Automatic Train Protection)
- OCC (Operational Command Center)
- STC (Station Traffic Management Centre)
- VOBC (Vehicle On Board Management Center)
- Interlocking Hardware and Software
- Rail Circuit
- Signals
- Switch Motor
- Loop Detectors
- Emergency Stop System
- CCTV System
- Passenger Information Systems
- Passenger Access Systems
- Fire Detection Systems
- Fire Fighting Systems
- Clock System
- Announcement System
- MV Feeding Systems
- LV Distribution Systems
- Lighting Systems
- Grounding Systems

Sectors



Railway Systems



Energy Systems



Traffic Systems



Subway Systems



Industrial Systems

Sub-components Of The Metro System



ATC (Automatic Train Control)

Automatic train control (ATC) is a general train protection system for train tracks that includes a speed control mechanism in response to external inputs. ATC systems tend to integrate various cabin signaling technologies and use more defined deceleration patterns instead of the rigid stops encountered with the old automatic train stop technology. ATC can also be used with automated train operation (ATO) and is often considered a safety-critical part of the system.



ATS (Automatic Train Stop System)

ATS (Automatic Train Stop System) has been developed as an automatic train stop and speed control system in order to ensure safe train traffic.

This system allows moving trains to control speed and brakes in accordance with their position on their route and the state of the railway signaling system.



ATP (Automatic Train Protection System)

It is a control system used to help prevent collisions by automatically controlling the maximum allowable speed at which a train can travel at any time according to its movement authorization. ATP subsystem has the main task of controlling the train with safety and without error and ensures that the train is capable of movement only after a suitable Forward command.



Rail Circuit

Rail circuits are electrical circuits that detect whether there are trains on the rails or not. The energy on the rail track keeps the relay connected to that rail track continuously active. This means that there are no trains on that rail track. If there is a train on the rail track, the relay on that rail track will be inactive. The fact that the relay is passive means that the line is busy.



LV Distribution System

The whole of the switching, control and protection switchgear materials that enable the electrical power converted from MV to LV to reach the subscribers safely thanks to transformers in the distribution network are called LV distribution systems. LV switchboards, switchboxes (SDK), meter boards and floor type panels in substations are important parts of LV distribution systems.



MV Supply Systems

Medium voltage networks are networks between 1000 volts (1 kV) and 35 000 volts (35 kV). These networks are used in the process of connecting high and very high voltage networks and low voltage networks. Giving high voltages directly to subscribers is not suitable for isolation and safety. For this reason, high voltages are reduced to appropriate values and connected to medium voltage networks.



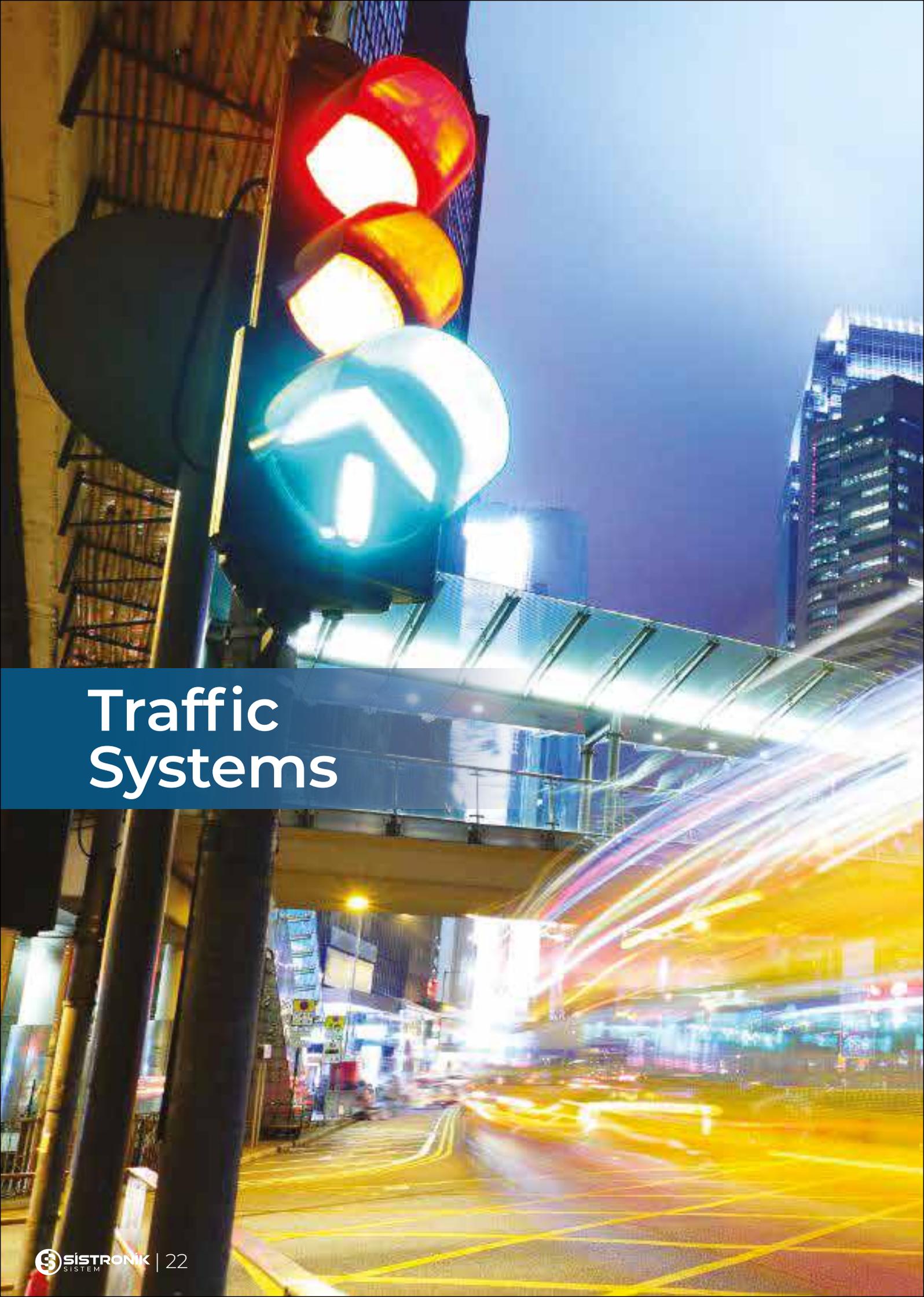
CCTV System

Closed Circuit Camera Systems CCTV refers to the system through which the image received is transmitted to a specific location. CCTV stands for "Closed Circuit TeleVision". Unlike the television system, CCTV can be defined as a video monitoring system in a certain area instead of broadcasting from a center to a large user base. Today, CCTV is generally used for security purposes while it can be used for traffic control and over-watching of dangerous areas.



Loop Detectors

This product, known by the names of metal mass detector or loop detector, detects any metal object coming on it and gives relay output. It is a product that is used in parking lot or site exits, usually with barrier products, and serves to provide quick exits without details. If several rounds of cables are connected to the device, laid on top of each other on the ground, it ensures that the laid area is an electromagnetic field. When any heavy metal object comes into the electromagnetic field created by the metal mass detector product, the barrier or other automatic transition system products receive the desired command and the passage is provided.



Traffic Systems

Traffic Systems

Sistronik Sistem performs the design and installation of Traffic Signalization Systems, Traffic Monitoring and Management Systems, Tunnel Electromechanical Systems for optimum use of Motorways, Highways, Urban Roads. Sub-systems within the areas of service:

- Design, supply, application, operation of Intelligent Traffic Systems,
- Traffic Density Measurement and Traffic Orientation
- Weather and Road Condition Measurement
- Driver Information
- Design, supply, application, operation of Intelligent Traffic Systems,
- Traffic Density Measurement and Traffic Orientation
- Weather and Road Condition Measurement
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Systems



Energy
Systems



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Systems



Subway
Systems



Industrial
Systems

Sub-components Of The Traffic System



Snow Ice Melting Systems

Snow Ice Melting systems are systems where equipment produced to combat snow and ice work in a complicated way. These systems are made either by connecting to an existing heating system and with an aqueous underfloor heating system or by an automated way with electric heater cables. The operation principle of these systems is that if the outside air temperature received through the sensor is $+4$ degrees and below, the heater on the sensor is activated by powering the sensor, if there is snow or ice on it, it melts and creates moisture, and if the moisture information is 50% and above, it is determined that the condition of snow and ice formation has been realized and the heating cables in the thermostat system by transmitting the run command to the thermostat.



Traffic Measurement & Information Systems

Traffic Density Measurement System continuously monitors and records vehicle movements at the location to be monitored. Thanks to this capability, it enables time-dependent density determination to be made in selected locations. It provides the creation of many statistical information such as how long the traffic density in the same location is repeated, which hours it increases, weekday-weekend comparison. These are the systems used to inform the drivers about traffic density, weather conditions and road condition, to direct them to alternative roads in line with the information provided and to control traffic flow. Traffic information systems that can display graphics-based text, shape and pictures by using LED displays can be managed on a scenario-based basis through map-based central software.



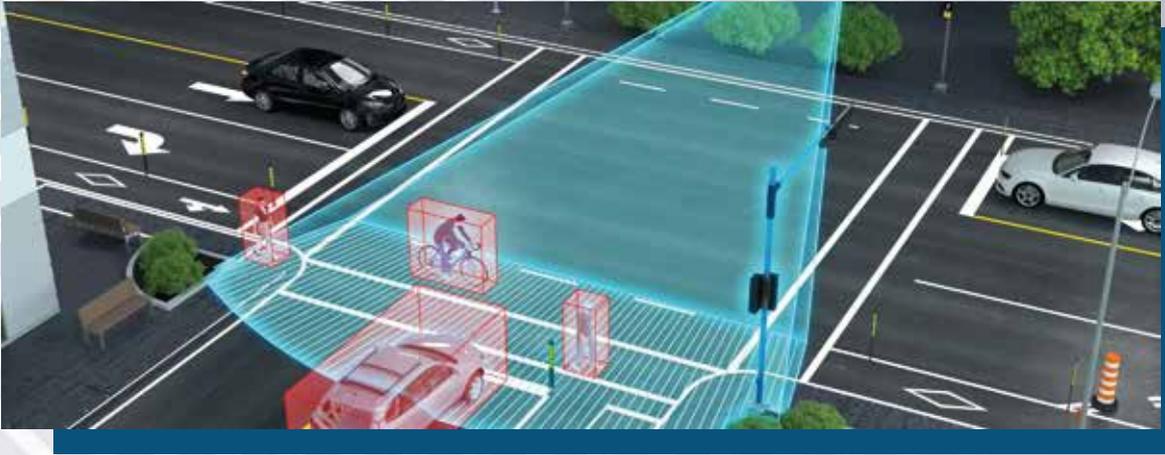
Smart Traffic System

A "smart intersection" is an intersection where the times to be given separately to each direction of the intersection change dynamically after detecting vehicle densities in all directions using vehicle counting cameras or vehicle counting sensors at signalized intersections. In other words, they are systems where the "green light durations" of the traffic lights are automatically determined according to the vehicle density. At normal signalized intersections, vehicle counts are made manually for each hour of the day and the most appropriate green times are determined and loaded into the intersection control device. Since these times are fixed, the durations do not change during the changes in vehicle density. In smart intersection applications, waiting times at the intersection are minimized as the times vary according to the density. Minimizing the waiting times of vehicles at the intersection not only saves time, but also reduces damage to the environment through fuel savings and reduced emissions.



Driver Information System

Driver Information System is a system that provides information about the road condition to the driver while driving in public transportation systems. The system monitors the locations, speeds, lines of all vehicles used in real time through a single center and displays the status of the line, traffic rules (speed limit, etc.) and violations to the driver through an interface (HMI).



Electronic Control System

The electronic control system is used to detect vehicles that violate speed. This system, which works with MOBESE (city surveillance) cameras, also detects vehicles violating red light. The EDS system is operated from a central system. It is possible to archive all photos and data in this center and to extract and examine them as a result of objections made.



Instant and Average Speed Detection

Fixed distance Plate Recognition System cameras are placed at certain points on the highway. The speed and time information of the vehicle entering from the first point is stored together with the photograph of the vehicle, the same information is retrieved as soon as the vehicle passes from the second point, and the average speed is determined by dividing the distance traveled by the time taken between the two points. The system can be expanded with Plate Recognition System cameras on the road added to different distances, not only between two points.



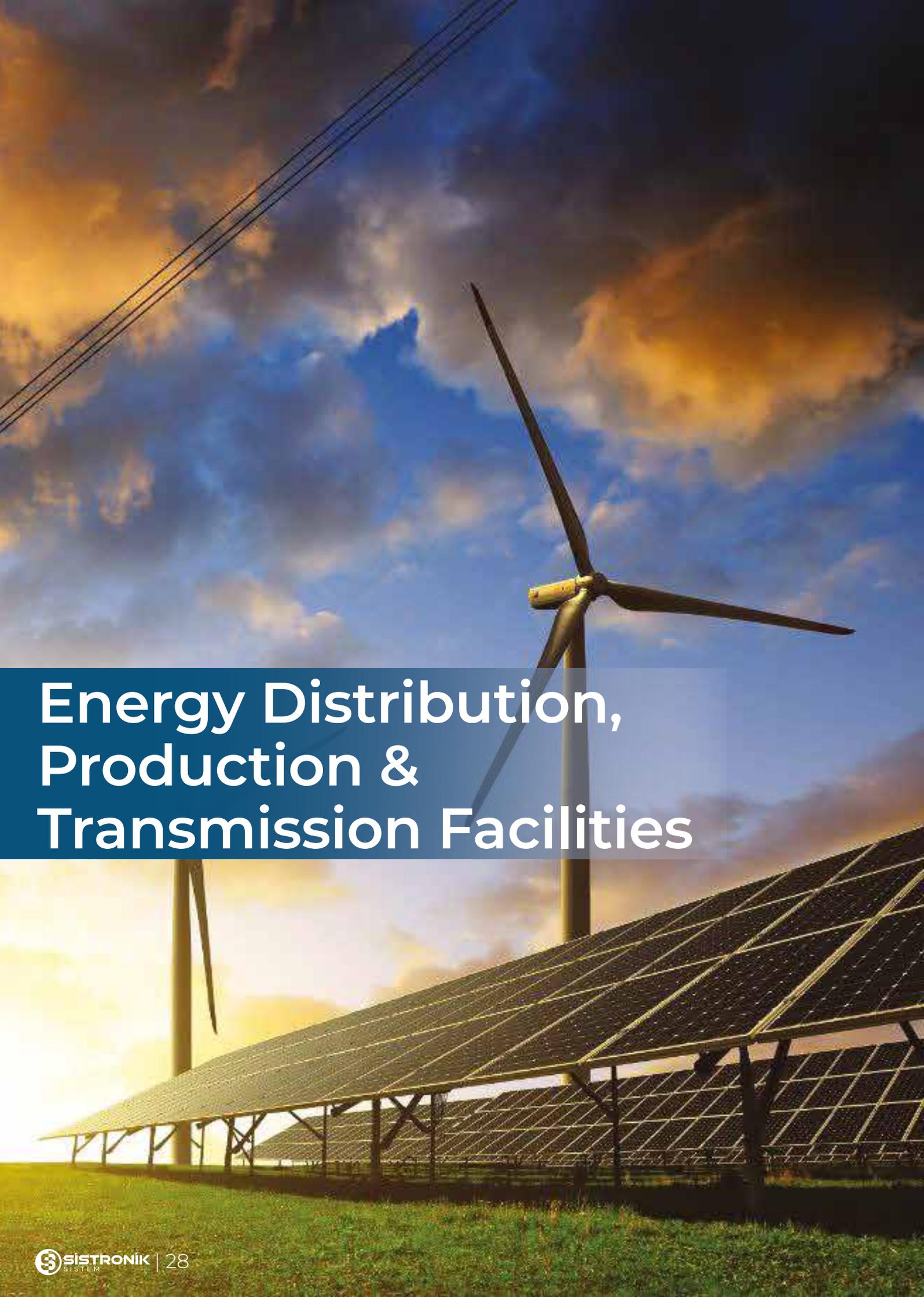
Moving Weight Measurement and Vehicle Classification

Moving weight measuring devices measure the axle loads of vehicles in motion. Thus, it makes traffic count and determines the load affecting the superstructure. Thus, while statistical data can be collected, load controls and traffic management of commercial vehicles are also provided. The moving weight measuring device collects the total and axle weights, speed information and classification information of the vehicles in 34 subcategories, 14 of which are statistical categories.



Weather and Road Condition Measurement

Weather Information Systems are used to measure the current weather conditions on the road network. Decision support solutions such as thermal maps and statistical data are created with road meteorology sensors and this information is transmitted to the drivers.



Energy Distribution, Production & Transmission Facilities



Energy Distribution, Production & Transmission Facilities

Sistronik Sistem offers engineering design, project designing and application solutions for Switchgear Centers, Energy Transmission Lines, Sub-Distribution Centers up to 0.4kV-500kV level for High Voltage projects in accordance with national and international standards. Furthermore, it provides system integration with design, supply, installation, test and commissioning processes in the process stages of these plants:

- Hydroelectric Power Plants
- Solar Power Plants
- Wind Power Plants
- Geothermal Power Plants
- Hydroelectric Power Plants
- Solar Power Plants
- Wind Power Plants
- Geothermal Power Plants
- Design, Engineering and Project Design
- Material Supply
- Construction Works
- Assembly and Installation Works
- Testing - Commissioning
- Documentation and Acceptance Works

Sistronik Sistem offers turnkey projects by taking into account customer requirements in the areas we have mentioned in Energy Production and Transmission:

Sectors



Railway Systems



Energy Systems



Traffic Systems



Subway Systems



Industrial Systems

Energy Activity Areas



Hydroelectric Powerplant

Hydroelectric power refers to the amount of potential energy created by the rise of water to a certain amount. Hydroelectric power can be converted into mechanical energy through an assembly. Electrical power is also provided with the mechanical energy created. All this form of energy is called hydroelectric energy. Hydroelectric Power Plants, which are shortly referred to as HEPP, are the plants established for power generation. Artificial or naturally reaching a certain level, water is conveyed to the lower turbines. Water that hits the bottom of the turbine wheels quickly makes the turbine shaft rotate. With this mechanism, the power generator operates and electrical power is generated. These assemblies function as an assembly of a system established to generate power in dams. All of these systems are known as hydroelectric power plants.



Solar Power Plants

As is known, solar power is the cleanest renewable energy source. Solar power is generated in solar power plants thanks to solar panels. Solar power plants (SPP) are power plants that convert energy parts from solar lights into electrical power. The lights coming to the solar panels are converted into energy thanks to the photovoltaic Batteries in the panels and stored in large solar cells or batteries. Or, it is directly transmitted to the system without storing. This system is called as the Solar Power Plant (SPP). Although solar power plants are costly to install, they differ according to the material to be used and the size, soil characteristics and geographical location of the plant. Since it is a clean, easy to store and unlimited resource, we frequently encounter solar power systems today.



Wind power plants

Wind power is the kinetic energy of the airflow that forms the wind. It is the system that first converts the motional energy in the wind into mechanical energy and then into electrical power. Wind power has no harm to nature and is a clean and endless source of power. The main building blocks of these power plants are wind turbines. Depending on the targeted capacity, it is possible to convert wind power into usable useful energy by establishing a wind farm as well as power generation with only one wind turbine.



Geothermal power plants

Geothermal Power Plants use hot water sources on earth for power production. The continuous and regularity of this generation depends on the processing technologies of the resources. The source of the hot water rests on the magma layer deep inside the Earth. In the main operating principle of geothermal power plants, this lies in the transformation of high temperature water into steam with the highest efficiency. Mechanical energy is used in steam turbines; from there, electrical power is generated and the remaining steam is heated and sent back to the underground with re-injection pipes for reuse. Generated power is generally transmitted to the transformer with large copper busbars and raised and supplied to the transmission lines.



Power Transmission and Distribution Lines

These are the lines that ensure that the power generated in the power plant is transmitted from the power plant to the transformer stations and from the transformer centers to the distribution networks (where there are end consumers). The first stage of the power transmission line construction is the examination of issues such as the route of the transmission line, geographical situation, land status, the safety location of the line and cost. The most important criterion here is the safe construction of the Transmission Line and the transmission of power with minimum losses. Power transmission lines are large and complex structures. A robust power transmission line depends on the line equipment quality, starting with engineering and project management, which includes a correct site survey work, and on the quality of assembly with an accurate site management.



Nuclear Power Plants

Nuclear Power Plants are facilities where radioactive materials are converted into electrical power, where they are used as fuel for one or more nuclear reactors. The reactor heats the water circulating in the first cycle with the heat released as a result of the fission of uranium atomic nuclei, this hot water is transferred to the steam generator and the heat is exchanged with the water circulating in the second cycle in the steam generator.



Thermal Power Plants

Thermal power plants are power plants where the chemical energy of fossil fuels in solid, liquid or gaseous form is converted into electrical power. Mechanical energy is obtained by using the heat energy and expansion provided by the fuel by burning the solid, liquid, gaseous thermal source under appropriate conditions and in an appropriate environment. Power plants that generate electrical power with the help of alternators from this mechanical energy are called thermal power plants.



Biogas / Biomass Power Plant

Biomass and biogas plants are designed to generate power from biological wastes that will decay in nature. Biogas plants generate power by burning methane gas, which is produced by decomposing animal manure or other organic waste deposited in a sealed pond. Biogas plants established in urban waste landfills in recent years generate power from methane gas formed by the decay of food wastes. The difference between biomass and biogas power plants is that the gas produced in biogas plants is produced by the physical incineration of wastes. The boiler used to incinerate wastes is the same as the boilers in coal thermal power plants. Therefore, all kinds of garbage and waste can be incinerated in biomass power plants.

A photograph of an industrial refinery or chemical plant. The scene is dominated by several tall, silver, cylindrical distillation columns or towers, each equipped with a complex network of pipes, ladders, and scaffolding. The towers are set against a clear blue sky with some light, wispy clouds. In the foreground, there are large, rectangular industrial tanks or storage units, some with corrugated metal siding. The overall atmosphere is one of a large-scale industrial operation.

Industrial Systems



Industrial Systems

Sistronik Sistem performs Design, Project and Application services of Electromechanical Systems in Energy Production-Conversion Plants, Oil, Gas Production Facilities, Refineries, Iron and Steel Plants, Cement Plants, Water Treatment Plants, Petrochemical and Chemical Facilities, Pipelines and Transmission Lines in accordance with national and international standards. Sub-systems within the areas of service:

- Electrification-Instrumentation Systems
- Industry 4-0 Solutions
- Process Control Systems
- MCC-DCC Panels
- Automation Applications
- Transformers, Generators, MV Systems
- Fire, CCTV, Announcement, Access Control Systems
- Electrical Power Panels

Sectors



Railway
Systems



Energy
Systems



Traffic
Systems



Subway
Systems



Industrial
Systems

Sub-components Of The Industrial System



Instrumentation Systems

Instrumentation is the process of specifying, measuring, and recording physical sizes through field-specific measuring instruments. Devices that measure or process physical variables such as flow, level, temperature and pressure are considered instruments. The control process is one of the main branches of applied instrumentation. At the same time, instrumentation refers to the engineering branch that deals with these measurement and control processes. Evaluation of physical inputs is possible by instrumentation. As a result of this evaluation, standardization can be achieved in production. Standardization is achieved by examining the variability of the expenditures made during the production phase and the effect of other inputs on each other. Instrumentation tools can have a wide range of instruments, ranging from the simplest to the most technologically complex.



Process Control Systems

Process control applications range from small laboratory automation systems to large-scale facilities. Process control systems are active and dynamic. They have analog inputs and analog outputs, can perform complex operations with mathematics and figures, and have feedback loops. Process controls perform positive actions to maintain or change process conditions. They are found to help achieve the best performance from the process, and are often used to work within limits that can be achieved safely. Therefore, most of the malfunctions that occur in these systems occur spontaneously.



Industry 4-0 Solutions

Industry 4.0 Solutions are defined as “the name of the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies, including cyber-physical systems, the Internet of Things, cloud computing, cognitive computing, and smart factory building”. Industrial IoT (IIoT) enables companies to optimize their internal processes using advanced technologies, analytics, machine learning, big data, and digital twins. It enables person and machine communication and increases productivity, efficiency, and profitability.



MCC-DCC Panels

Control units are grouped due to the excess of systems to be controlled in building automation systems. These groups are called MCC and DDC.

MCC Panels are panels that provide automatic or manual, remote or close control of motors, pumps, fans. It is the type of panel used in multi-engine applications in facilities. It is controlled by DDC panels in Building Automation systems and is produced in systems that can drive motors both manually and automatically. DDC panels control the MCC panels and ensure that the field elements (fan motors, aspirator motors, circulation motors, hydrophores, etc.) are provided by the MCC panel.



Automation Applications

The automation system is widely used in many different areas today. Industrial automation deals with a number of processes such as the dynamics of the system that starts with the design of the product in the process process and will be established for the formation of the product, the most rational control, the planning, control, instant and retrospective observation of the production stages. It is a complement of technologies that incorporates and actively uses several areas such as all kinds of sensors, pneumatic and hydraulic equipment, motors, motion and position controls, robots, reporting, power MCC units, remote controls that may be required in this process.



Transformers, Power Generators

Transformers switch energy from one circuit to another by electromagnetic induction. That is, the equipment used to reduce or increase any alternating current (AC) and voltage level at the desired rate without changing its frequency is called transformer. The generator is a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical power. The combustion engine, steam engine, water falling from a turbine or an electric motor or any such mechanism may be a source of mechanical energy.



Fire and Access Control Systems

Fire Detection System aims to warn the people in the environment as quickly as possible by detecting with smoke, heat and combined (smoke and heat) detectors positioned against the fire hazard in an environment. In this way, loss of life and property is largely prevented. Access control systems are systems used to prevent unwanted transitions in companies, institutions, sites and small and large enterprises. With the integration of RFID, fingerprint, UHF, face recognition devices, these are the systems that allow the user to pass through the defined transition points according to their authorization degrees by specifying the day and time intervals.



Electrical Force Panels

Electrical Panel is the cabinet where the switchgear materials and cables used in the distribution and transmission of power to the systems in the installation or building environment are used together. The electrical panel ensures the safety and control of the facility where they are located. The elements in it play a major role in the systematic and safe operation of the equipment and devices in the facility. It can pose great risks to both equipment and human life in situations that may pose any disruption or problem.

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Our References

Projects, Type of Services	Clients	Year
Multifield Hospital, Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan Electrification. Installation and commissioning of OHL 35kV and transformer substations 4x2500kVA 4x2000kVA	ES "Nahal"	2017-2018
Cable lines installation for railway road in Turkmenbashi seaport, Turkmenistan Installation and mounting works	Bombardier	2017-2018
"Gaz to gasoline" factory in Ahal region, Turkmenistan Electrical tests of equipment, design solutions and adaptation of project for gaz turbines	Ronesans Endustri Tesisleri	2017-2019
Alarm, signalization and interlock systems of railway road in Turkmenbashi seaport, Turkmenistan Installation and commissioning	GAP Inshaat	2017-2019
Dragon oil, Turkmenistan Dragon oil, LAM-28 oil platform Water injection control system and instrumentation (turnkey).	S-engineering	2018-2019
Zerger Power plant, Turkmenistan Design solutions, adaptation of projects	Ronesans Endustri Tesisleri	2019-2020
DeLuxe Hotel "Arkadag", Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Installation of all electrical systems, low current and power systems of Hotel)	Bouygues International	2019-2020
Dredges on the rivers, Turkmenistan Tests of electrical substations	ES "Erdem" and CLAAS	2020
Tribune on Chandybil avenue, Turkmenistan Temporarily electrification	Bouygues International	2020
Overhead power transmission line OHL-500kV, Turkmenistan Demounting and erection of towers in Mary and Lebap regions	Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan	2020
Power Transmission Line 500 kV, Lebap, Turkmenistan Construction of single-circuit overhead lines 500kV, Lebap	Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan	2020
"Nusay" hotel in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan External electrification, design solutions, adaptation of project, installation and commissioning of substation 10/0.4kV	Ronesans Endustri Tesisleri	2020

<p>Textile factory in Babadayhan, Ahal region, Turkmenistan Construction of main transformer substation 110/10kV, 2x25MVA, OHL- 110kV 40 km</p>	Ministry of Textile Industry of Turkmenistan	2020-2021
<p>Textile factory in Kaka, Ahal region, Turkmenistan Construction of main transformer substation 110/10kV, 2x25MVA, OHL-110kV 7 km</p>	Ministry of Textile Industry of Turkmenistan	2020-2021
<p>Zerger Power plant, Turkmenistan Instrumentation, control and automation systems for three sets of gas turbines 3x144MVA, low current power systems and electromechanical works on the plant</p>	Ronesans Endustri Tesisleri	2020-2021
<p>Construction Of Turkmenistanpart Of The Electrical Transmission Line Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan, Turkmenistan Construction of transformer substations 220/110/10kV, Mary and Serhetabat; Electrical installation, test and commissioning works</p>	Calik Energy	2020-2021
<p>Civil Works OHL-220kv, Electricity Transmission Line Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan, Turkmenistan Construction works of OHL-220kV in Mary region, length 86 km</p>	Calik Energy	2020-2021
<p>Koytendag Cement Plant, Stage 2, Lebap, Turkmenistan Construction of a transformer substation 110/6.3kV 2x31.5mVA (turnkey)</p>	Turkmenenjam	2020-2021
<p>Ahal Center 1, Ahal Province, Gökdepe District, Turkmenistan 110/10 kV 2x40 MVA Substation electrification Works</p>	Administration of Ahal province	2022
<p>Ahal Center 2, Ahal Province, Gökdepe District, Turkmenistan 110/10 kV 2x40 MVA Substation electrification Works</p>	Administration of Ahal province	2022
<p>Ahal Center 3, Ahal Province, Gökdepe District, Turkmenistan 110/10 kV 2x40 MVA Substation electrification Works</p>	Administration of Ahal province	2022
<p>Ahal Center 4, Ahal Province, Gökdepe District, Turkmenistan 110/35/10 kV 2x40 MVA Substation Electrification Works</p>	Administration of Ahal province	2022



Sistronik Sistem A.Ş. provides services in turnkey projects at home and abroad with its expert staff in engineering, design, project, system provision and application solutions in projects requiring cutting-edge technology.





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