THYTRONIC

TWO SET POINT PROFILES (A-B)

FREQUENCY TRACKING

BINARY INPUTS

CB SUPERVISION

EVENTS & DIGITAL FAULT RECORDING

MODBUS RS485 & TCP/IP REMOTE COMMUNICATION

ON-SITE FIRMWARE UPGRADE

LOCAL COMMUNICATION

NTGP MULTIFUNCTION GENERATOR PROTECTION RELAY

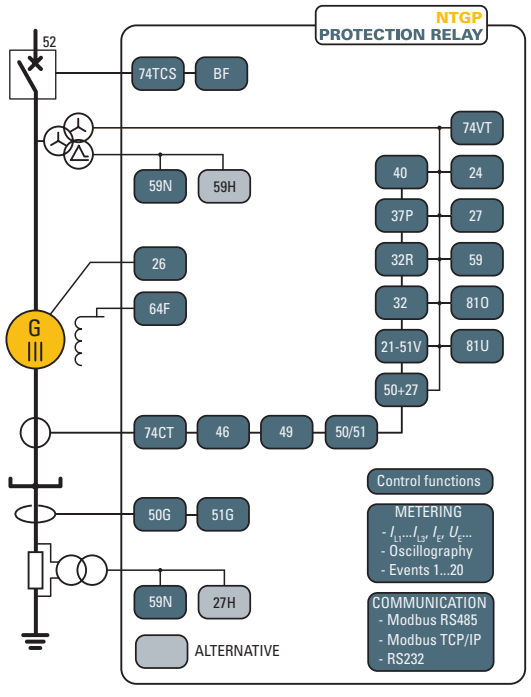
Application

The NTGP digital protection relay integrates a number of functions required for the protection of generators. It is used in power stations from gas, steam, hydraulic turbine, or diesel driven generators, operating in parallel with the public network and/or in island and with any neutral state and network layout.
Additional modules (26 and 64F protections and hardware I/O) are available as option.

Construction

Standard rack 19" 3U high case.
Plug-in terminals.

Protection elements



21-51V	Underimpedance or Voltage-controlled overcurrent
24	Overexcitation (V/Hz)
26	Thermal protection with 8 Pt100 thermometric probes
27	Undervoltage
27H-59H	Third harmonic Under/Overvoltage (100% stator earth fault)
32	Active directional overpower
32R	Active reverse power
37P	Active underpower
40	Loss of field
46	Negative sequence overcurrent
49	Thermal image
50/51	Phase overcurrent
50+27	Inadvertent energizing
50G/51G-87N	Residual overcurrent (90% stator earth fault) or, alternatively, high impedance restricted earth fault.
59	Overvoltage
59N	Residual overvoltage (90% stator earth fault)
64F	Rotor earth fault
81O	Overfrequency
81U	Underfrequency
BF	Breaker failure
74CT	Phase CT supervision
74VT	Line VT supervision
74TCS	Trip circuit supervision

Measuring inputs

- Three phase current and one residual current inputs with nominal currents independently selectable at 1 A or 5 A using jumpers
- Three voltage inputs software programmable within 50...130 V or 200...520 V ranges and one residual voltage software programmable within 50...130 V range
- Software selectable nominal frequency at 50 or 60 Hz.
- Rotor ground protection input with 660 Vdc maximum voltage (option)
- Eight Pt100 thermometric probe inputs (option).

Metering

The relay measures all the generators electrical quantities (currents, voltages, frequency, impedance, power, energies, flux, etc.) and the relay input/output logic states, making them available for reading on a display or to communication interfaces.
Currents and voltages are sampled 16 times per period and measured in the effective value (RMS) of the fundamental component using the DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform) algorithm and digital filters.

Firmware updating

The use of flash memory units allows on-site firmware updating.

Binary inputs

Up to 16 binary inputs (8 standard + 8 optional) are available which may be used for preset functions.

Output relays and LEDs

There are up to 16 change-over contacts output relays (8 standard + 8 optional), and 24 indicator LEDs (16 standard + 8 optional). Each output relay may be individually programmed in relation to resting state (normally energized- de-energized) and reset mode (manual or automatic). Each LED is programmable in relation to reset mode (manual or automatic). The user may program the function of each output relay and LED in accordance with a matrix (tripping matrix) structure.

MMI (Man Machine Interface)

The user interface comprises a membrane keyboard, a backlight LCD alphanumeric display and up to 24 LEDs. Regarding the LEDs, one are set aside to indicate auxiliary and self diagnostics power supply (green ON LED), whilst the remaining red LEDs are user assigned.

Frequency tracking

Within the generator frequency range 20...70 Hz, a frequency tracking algorithm alters the currents and voltages sampling frequency, so as to keep the number of samples in any given period constant.
The precision and availability of all relay functions are hence even guaranteed during generator start-up and shut-down.

Control and monitoring

Several predefined functions are implemented:

- Activation of two set point profiles
- Phase CTs and VTs monitoring (74CT and 74VT)
- Logic selectivity
- Sequential logic
- Trip circuit supervision (74TCS)
- Circuit Breaker diagnostic

Circuit Breaker monitoring and diagnostics

The relay comprises the following functions for monitoring and controlling circuit breaker:

- Status monitoring (open, closed, anomalous)
- Monitoring the trip circuit (74TCS) for any indication of trip circuit anomalies prior to the tripping of the protective devices (interruptions or absence of auxiliary voltage, interruption or short-circuiting of the trip coil)
- Diagnostics: the relay provides a series of cumulative data (number of operations, cumulative value of the currents broken by each pole, cumulative I2t broken by each pole, duration of operations), to assist the user in the task of circuit breaker managing maintenance programmes.

Multiple setpoint profiles

The relay protection functions have two setting parameters configurations (BANK A or BANK B). Activation of the two data sets is controlled binary input or communications interfaces.

CT (74CT) and VT (74VT) supervision

The relay periodically checks the phase CT and line VT circuits by measuring the line voltages and phase currents, residual and inverse sequence currents and voltages and the status of the circuit breaker. This way, any interruptions in the CT and VT secondary circuit connections, and the tripping of any fuses or automatic circuit breakers protecting the VT itself, are monitored.
The 74CT and 74VT functions, besides providing alarm signals, also provide means for blocking those generator protective functions which might trip as a result of any anomalies in current and voltage transformers (CT's and VT's).

Logic selectivity

With the aim of providing a selective protection system, some of the relay protective functions may be blocked by logic selectivity binary input (pilot wire accelerated logic).

Sequential trip logic

To avoid any over-speeding of the turbine-generator unit during shut-down of the unit or due to the delayed tripping of the protective devices, a binary input may be configured in order to open the machine circuit breaker as a result of tripping of the Low forward power (37P) or Reverse power (32R) functions, only after closure of the turbine intake valve.

Self diagnostics

Anomalies may refer to:

- Hw faults (auxiliary power supply, output relay coil interruptions, MMI board,...)
- Sw faults (boot and run time tests for data base, EEPROM memory checksum failure, data BUS,...)
- Activation of trip circuit monitoring function
- Activation of CT and VT monitoring functions
- Circuit breaker faults.

Communication

Three communication interfaces are implemented:

- A RS232 local communication front-end interface, used for protection management, viewing and changing the relay programming, obtaining readings of the logic states, the chronological events, measuring, and for relay testing and resetting commands. The local interface is fitted as standard in all relay versions; a dedicated PC Software is provided.
- A RS485 port with Modbus RTU protocol for field bus communication.
- An optional back-end interface for communication with remote monitoring and control systems by 10/100 Ethernet using the Modbus TCP/IP protocol and copper (RJ45) or fiber-optic (FX) connections.

Event storage

Several useful data are stored for diagnostic purpose.

- The event recorder runs continuously capturing in circular mode the last eight events upon trigger of binary input/output and/or element pickup (start-trip). They are graded from the newest to the older after the "Events reading" command (ThySetter) is issued.
- Trip counters

Digital Fault Recorder (Oscillography)

Upon trigger of tripping/starting of each function or external signals, the relay records in COMTRADE format:

- Oscillography with instantaneous values for transient analysis
- RMS values of the measured signals for long time periods analysis
- Logic states (binary inputs and output relays).

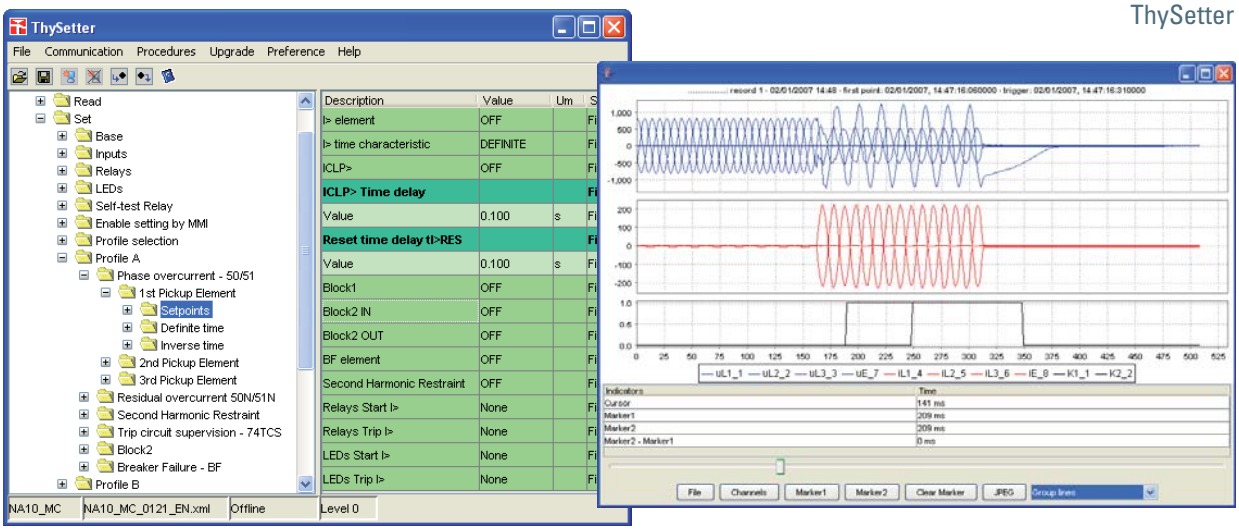
Programming and settings

All relay programming and adjustment operations may be performed through MMI (keyboard and display) or using a Personal Computer with the aid of the ThySetter software.
The same PC setup software is required to set, monitor and configure all Pro_N devices.
Full access to the available data is provided:

- Read status and measures
- Read/edit settings (on-line or off-line edit)

Two session level (User or Administrator) with password for sensible data access are provided.

ThySetter



SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

☐ Mechanical data

Mounting	rack 19", 3U high, 300 mm depth
Mass	7.0 kg

☐ Insulation tests

Reference standards	EN 60255-5
High voltage test 50Hz	2 kV 60 s
Impulse voltage withstand (1.2/50 µs)	5 kV
Insulation resistance	>100 MΩ

☐ Voltage dip and interruption

Reference standards	EN 61000-4-29

☐ EMC tests for interference immunity

1 MHz damped oscillatory wave	EN 60255-22-1	1 kV-2.5 kV
Electrostatic discharge	EN 60255-22-2	8 kV
Fast transient burst (5/50 ns)	EN 60255-22-4	4 kV
Conducted radio-frequency fields	EN 60255-22-6	10 V
Radiated radio-frequency fields	EN 60255-4-3	10 V/m
High energy pulse	EN 61000-4-5	2 kV
Magnetic field 50 Hz	EN 61000-4-8	1 kA/m
Damped oscillatory wave	EN 61000-4-12	2.5 kV
Ring wave	EN 61000-4-12	2 kV
Conducted common mode (0...150 kHz)	EN 61000-4-16	10 V

☐ Emission

Reference standards	EN 61000-6-4 (ex EN 50081-2)
Conducted emission 0.15...30 MHz	Class A
Radiated emission 30...1000 MHz	Class A

☐ Climatic tests

Reference standards	IEC 60068-x, ENEL R CLI 01, CEI 50

☐ Mechanical tests

Reference standards	EN 60255-21-1, 21-2, 21-3

☐ Safety requirements

Reference standards	EN 61010-1
Pollution degree	3
Reference voltage	250 V
Overvoltage	III
Pulse voltage	5 kV
Reference standards	EN 60529
Protection degree:	
• Front side	IP31
• Rear side, connection terminals	IP20

☐ Environmental conditions

Ambient temperature	-25...+55 °C
Storage temperature	-40...+85 °C
Relative humidity	10...95 %
Atmospheric pressure	70...110 kPa

☐ Certifications

Product standard for measuring relays	EN 50263
CE conformity	
• EMC Directive	89/336/EEC
• Low Voltage Directive	73/23/EEC
Type tests	IEC 60255-6

INPUT CIRCUITS

☐ Auxiliary power supply *U*aux

Nominal value (range)	24 Vac/dc 48...110 Vac/dc 230 Vac [1]
Operative range (each one of the above nominal values)	
	24 Vac/dc ±15% 38...150 Vdc, 38...110 Vca 165...275 Vca(1)
Max power consumption	25 VA

Note 1 By means DAC200 adapter

☐ Phase current input circuits

Nominal current I_n	1 A or 5 A selectable by jumpers
Permanent overload	20 A
Thermal overload (1 s)	500 A
Rated consumption (for any phase)	≤ 0.1 VA with = I_n 1 A ≤ 0.3 VA with = I_n 5 A

☐ Residual current input circuit

Nominal current I_{En}	1 A or 5 A selectable by jumpers
Permanent overload	20 A
Thermal overload (1 s)	500 A
Rated consumption	≤ 0.1 VA with = I_{En} 1 A ≤ 0.3 VA with = I_{En} 5 A

☐ Phase voltage input circuits

Reference voltage U_R	100 V or 400 V
Nominal voltage U_n	50...130 V or 200...520 V selectable by sw
Overload (1 s)	2 U_R
Rated consumption (for any phase)	≤ 0.5 VA

☐ Residual voltage input circuit

Reference voltage U_{ER}	100 V
Nominal voltage U_{En}	50...130 V selectable by sw
Overload (1 s)	2 U_{ER}
Rated consumption	≤ 0.5 VA

Rotor earth fault input circuits

Max voltage	600 Vdc
Max alternating component	100 Vac
Max rotor earth capacitance	2 μF

Binary input circuits

Quantity	8 or 16
Max permissible voltage	U_{aux}
Max consumption, energized	3 mA

RTD inputs (Pt100)

Quantity	8
Range	0...240 °C

OUTPUT CIRCUITS

Output relays

Quantity	8 or 16
Type of contacts	change-over (SPDT, type C)
Nominal current	8 A
Nominal voltage/max switching voltage	250 Vac/400 Vac
Breaking capacity:	
• Direct current	30 W (L/R = 40 ms)
• Alternating current	40 W (λ= 0,4)
Make	1000 W/VA
Short duration current	15 A (0,5 s)

Rotor earth fault output

Test voltage (open circuit)	40 Vac
Frequency	50 or 60 Hz
Test current (short circuit)	0.15 A

COMMUNICATION INTERFACES

Local PC RS232	ModBus® RTU
Network:	
• RS485	ModBus® RTU
• Ethernet 100BaseT	100 Mbps - ModBus®-TCP/IP

GENERAL SETTINGS

Rated values

Relay nominal frequency f_n	50, 60 Hz
Relay phase nominal current I_n	1 A, 5 A
Primary phase CTs nominal current I_{np}	1 A...10 kA
Relay residual nominal current I_{En}	1 A o 5 A
Primary residual CT nominal current I_{Enp}	1 A...10 kA
Generator nominal current I_{ng}	1 A...10 kA
Relay phase to phase nominal voltage U_n	50...130 V (U_R=100V) 200...520 V (U_R=400V)
Relay phase nominal voltage E_n	$E_n = U_n/\sqrt{3}$
Primary phase to phase VTs nominal voltage U_{np}	50 V...500 kV
Relay residual nominal voltage U_{En}	50...130 V
Residual primary nominal voltage (phase to phase) $\cdot\sqrt{3}$	U_{Enp} 50 V...500 kV
Generator nominal voltage U_{ng}	50 V...500 kV

Correlated values

Relay active nominal power	$P_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n = 3 \cdot E_n \cdot I_n$
Relay reactive nominal power	$Q_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n = 3 \cdot E_n \cdot I_n$
Relay apparent nominal power	$S_n = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_n \cdot I_n = 3 \cdot E_n \cdot I_n$
Relay nominal impedance (21 element)	$Z_n = U_n / I_n$
Relay phase nominal impedance (40 element)	$Z_{nf} = E_n / I_n$

Binary input timers

ON delay time *IN1* t_{ON}, *IN2* t_{ON}	0.00...100.0 s
OFF delay time *IN1* t_{OFF}, *IN2* t_{OFF}	0.00...100.0 s

Relay output timers

Minimum pulse width t_{TR}	0.00...500.0 s

Circuit Breaker supervision

CB operations	0...10000
Contact interrupting duty ΣI	0...5000 I_n
CB Trip delay (ΣI^2t computation)	0.05...1.00 s
Contact interrupting duty ΣI^2t	0...5000 $(I_n)^2 \cdot s$
Break time t_{break}	0.05...1.00 s

FUNCTIONS

Base current

I_B	0.40...1.50 I_n

Underimpedance (21

Pickups $Z<$, $Z<<$	0.02...3.00 Z_n
Time delays $t_{Z<}$, $t_{Z<<}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Voltage restraint overcurrent (51V)

Characteristic	Voltage controlled/Voltage restraint
Reduction factor K	0.10...1.00
Voltage controlled settings:	
• Pickup $U_{\text{-}51CV<}$	0.10...1.00 U_n
Voltage restarint settings:	
• Pickup $U_{1\text{-}51AV<}$	0.10...1.00 U_n
• Pickup $U_{2\text{-}51AV<}$	0.10...1.00 U_n
• Pickup $I_{\text{-}51V>}$	0.20...10.00 I_n
• Time delay $t_{I\text{-}51V>}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s
Pickup $I_{\text{-}51V>>}$	0.20...20.00 I_n
Time delay $t_{I\text{-}51V>>}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Overexcitation (24)

Pickups (*U/f*)AL, (*U/f*)>, (*U/f*)>>	0.50...2.00 U_n/f_n
Time delays $t_{U/fAL}$, $t_{U/f>}$, $t_{U/f>>}$ (definite time)	0.10...100.0 s
Time delay $t_{U/f>}$ (inverse time)	0.10...60.0 s

Thermal protection with RTD probes (26)

Pickups PT_{xAL}, $PT_{x>}$, (x=1...8)	0...200 °C
Time delays t_{PTxAL}, $t_{PTx>}$ (definite time)	0....100 s

Undervoltage (27)

Common settings:	
• Voltages	phase to earth or phase to phase [1]
• Logic	AND or OR
Pickups $U<$, $U<<$	0.05...1.10 U_n [1]
Time delays $t_{U<}$, $t_{U<<}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s
Time delay $t_{U<}$ (inverse time)	0.10...60.0 s

Note 1 With phase to phase setting thresholds are in p.u. Un
With phase to earth setting thresholds are in p.u. En

100% stator earth fault with 3rd harmonic (27H - 59H)

Pickups $U_{E3H<}$, $U_{E3H>}$	0.003...0.400 U_{En}
Time delays $t_{E3H<}$,$t_{E3H>}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Active directional overpower (32)

Pickup $P+>$	0.10...1.50 P_n
Time delay $t_{P+>}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Active reverse power (32R)

Pickups $P->$, $P->>$	-0.01...-1.00 P_n
Time delays $t_{P->}$, $t_{P->>}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Active underpower (37P)

Pickup $P+<$	0.01...1.20 P_n
Time delay $t_{P+<}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Loss of field (40)

Inclination angle α for the alarm pickup	10...75°
Undervoltage pickup $U_{SUP<}$	0.50...1.00 U_n
Offset thresholds X_{01}, X_{02}	-2.00...+2.00 Z_{nf}
Diameter thresholds X_{D1}, X_{D2}	0.20...+5.00 Z_{nf}
Time delays t_{AL}, $t_{1<}$, $t_{2<}$ (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

Negative sequence overcurrent (46)

Pickup $I_{2AL>}$	0.03...0.50 I_B
Time delay $t_{2AL>}$ (definite time)	0.10...100.0 s
Pickup $I_{2>>}$ [2]	0.05...0.50 I_B
Heating time constant K_{heat}	0.1...40.0 s
Cooling time constant K_{cool}	0.1...40.0 s
Minimum operating time t_{2MIN}	0.07...100.0 s
Maximum operating time t_{2MAX}	500...2000 s

Note 2 Inverse time characteristic $t = K_{heat}/(I_2/I_B)^2$

☐ Thermal image (49)

Heating time constant τ+	1...200 min
Cooling time constant τ-	1.0...6.0 τ+
Alarm pickup $\Delta\theta_{AL}$	0.3...1.1 $\Delta\theta_B$
Pickup $\Delta\theta$>	1.2 $\Delta\theta_B$
Thermal preset $\Delta\theta_{IN}$	0....1.0 $\Delta\theta_B$
Heating coefficient for negative sequence current K_2	0...10

☐ Phase overcurrent (50/51)

Pickup I>	0.100...5.00 I_n
Time delay t> (definite time)	0.05...200.0 s
Time delay t> (inverse time)	0.10...60.0 s
Pickups I>>, I>>>	0.100...20.0 I_n
Time delays t>>, t>>> (definite time)	0.04...10.00 s

☐ Inadvertent energization (50+27)

Pickup I_{UE}>	0.05...4.00 I_n
Pickup U_{UE}<	0.10...1.00 U_n
Time delay t_{UE}> (definite time)	0...10.0 s

☐ Residual overcurrent (50G/51G)/Restricted earth fault (87N)

Pickup I_E>	0.010...2.00 I_{En}
Time delay t_E> (definite time)	0.05...200 s
Time delay t_E> (inverse time)	0.10...60.0 s
Pickups I_E>>, I_E>>>	0.010...10.00 I_{En}
Time delays t_E>>, t_E>>> (definite time)	0.05...10.00 s

☐ Overvoltage (59)

Common settings:

• Voltages	phase to earth or phase to phase [1]
• Logic	AND or OR
Pickups U>, U>>	0.50...1.50 U_n
Time delays t_U>, t_U>> (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s
Time delay t_U> (inverse time)	0.10...100.0 s

Note 1 With phase to phase setting thresholds are in p.u. Un
With phase to earth setting thresholds are in p.u. En

☐ Residual overvoltage (59N)

Pickups U_E>, U_E>>	0.01...0.50 U_{En}
Time delays t_{UE}>, t_{UE}>> (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s
Time delay t_{UE}> (inverse time)	0.10...100.0 s

☐ Rotor earth fault (64F)

Pickups R_{FAL}<, R_F<<	0.50...5.00 kΩ
Time delays t_{RFAL}<, t_{RF}<< (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

☐ Overfrequency (81O)

Pickups f>, f>>	1.000...1.200 f_n
Time delays t_f>, t_f>> (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

☐ Underfrequency (81U)

Pickups f<, f<<, f<<<, f<<<<	0.800...1.000 f_n
Time delays t_f<, t_f<<, t_f<<<, t_f<<<< (definite time)	0.07...100.0 s

METERING

☐ Frequency

Power frequency	16.000...90.000 Hz

☐ Currents

Phase currents I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}	0.000...30.000 I_n
Measure residual current I_E	0.000...15.000 I_{En}
Calculated residual current I_{ECAL}	0.000...15.000 I_{En}
Direct sequence current I_1	0.000...30.000 I_n
Inverse sequence current I_2	0.000...10.000 I_n
Thermal image D_{Theta}	0.00...1.20 $\Delta\theta_B$

☐ Voltages

Phase voltages U_{L1}, U_{L2}, U_{L3}	0.000...2.000 E_n
Phase to phase voltages U_{12}, U_{23}, U_{31}	0.000...2.000 U_n
Residual voltage U_E	0.000...2.000 U_{En}
Inverse sequence U_2	0.000...2.000 U_n
3rd harmonic residual voltage U_{E-3H}	0.000...2.000 U_{En}
Flux U_{MAX}/f	0.000...10.000 U_n/f_n

☐ Impedance

Impedance Z_{12}, Z_{23}, Z_{31} (21 element)	0.000...10.000 Z_n
Impedance Z_{40} (40 element)	0.000...10.000 Z_{nf}
Resistive component R_{40} (40 element)	-10.000...+10.000 Z_{nf}
Reactive component R_{40} (40 element)	-10.000...+10.000 Z_{nf}
Power factor cosφ Z_{40} (40 element)	-1.000...+1.000

☐ Power

Phase active power P_{L1}, P_{L2}, P_{L3}	-3.000...+3.000 P_n
Total active power P	-3.000...+3.000 P_n
Phase reactive power Q_{L1}, Q_{L2}, Q_{L3}	-3.000...+3.000 Q_n
Total reactive power Q	-3.000...+3.000 Q_n
Phase apparent power S_{L1}, S_{L2}, S_{L3}	0.000...3.000 S_n
Total apparent power S	0.000...3.000 S_n
Phase power factor cosφ_{L1}, cosφ_{L2}, cosφ_{L3}	-1.000...+1.000

☐ Insulation resistance of excitation circuit

Insulation resistance R_F	0.000...5.000 kΩ

☐ Temperature

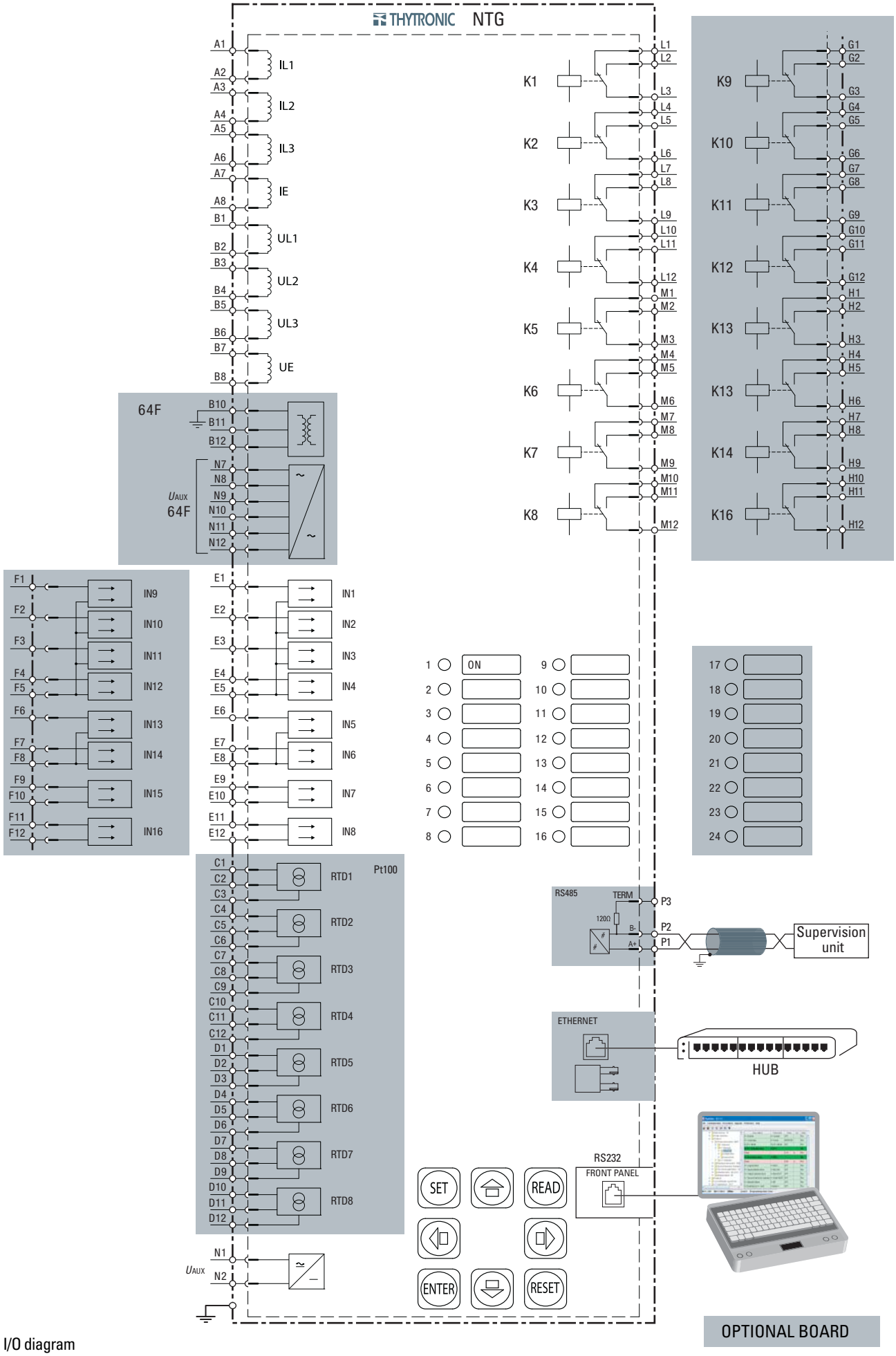
Pt1...Pt8 diagnostic	ON/LOW/HIGH
Pt1...Pt8 temperature	-40...240 °C

☐ Digital Fault Recorder (Oscillography)

File format	COMTRADE
Records	depending on setting
Recording mode	linear
Sampling rate	16 samples per period
Trigger setup:	
• Source	
	Binary inputs
	Communication (ThySetter)
	Output relays
• Pre-trigger time	0.05...1.00 s
• Post-trigger time	0.05...60.00 s
Data recorded on sampled channels:	
• Instantaneous currents	i_{L1}, i_{L2}, i_{L3}, i_E
• Instantaneous voltages	u_{L1}, u_{L2}, u_{L3}, u_E
Data recorded on analog channels:	
• Frequency	f
• RMS currents	I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}, I_E
• RMS voltages	U_{L1}, U_{L2}, U_{L3}, U_{12}, U_{23}, U_{31}, U_E, U_2
• RMS sequence components	I_1, I_2, U_2
• Computed values	U_{MAX}/f, I_{ECALC}, D_{Theta}, U_{E-3rd}
• Rotor earth fault resistance	R_F
• Active power	P_{tot}, P_{L1}, P_{L2}, P_{L3}
• Reactive power	Q, Q_{L1}, Q_{L2}, Q_{L3}
• Apparent power	S, S_{L1}, S_{L2}, S_{L3}
• Impedance	Z_{12}, Z_{23}, Z_{31}, R_{40}, X_{40}, Z_{40}, $CosPhi_{Z40}$
• Power factor	$CosPhi_{L1}$, $CosPhi_{L2}$, $CosPhi_{L3}$
• Temperature	Pt_1...Pt_8
Data recorded on digital channels:	
• Output relays	K1...K16
• Binary inputs	IN1...IN16

☐ Events

Number of events	8
Recording mode	circular
Trigger:	Binary inputs
	Element pickup (start/trip)
Data recorded:	
• Frequency	f
• RMS currents	I_{L1}, I_{L2}, I_{L3}, I_E, I_1,I_2
• RMS voltages	U_{L1}, U_{L2}, U_{L3}, U_{L1}, U_{L2}, U_{L3}, U_E
• Computed values	U_{MAX}/f, D_{Theta}, U_{E-3rd}
• Active power	P
• Impedance	Min (Z_{12}-Z_{23}-Z_{31}), R_{40}, X_{40}, $CosPhi_{Z40}$
• Temperature	Pt_1...Pt_8
• Insulation resistance	Z_F
• Event cause	start, trip, binary input
• Binary inputs	IN1...IN16
• Output relays	K1...K16
• Event cause info	operating phase (L1, L2, L3)
• Time stamp	Date and time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A4
IL2
A5
A6
IL3
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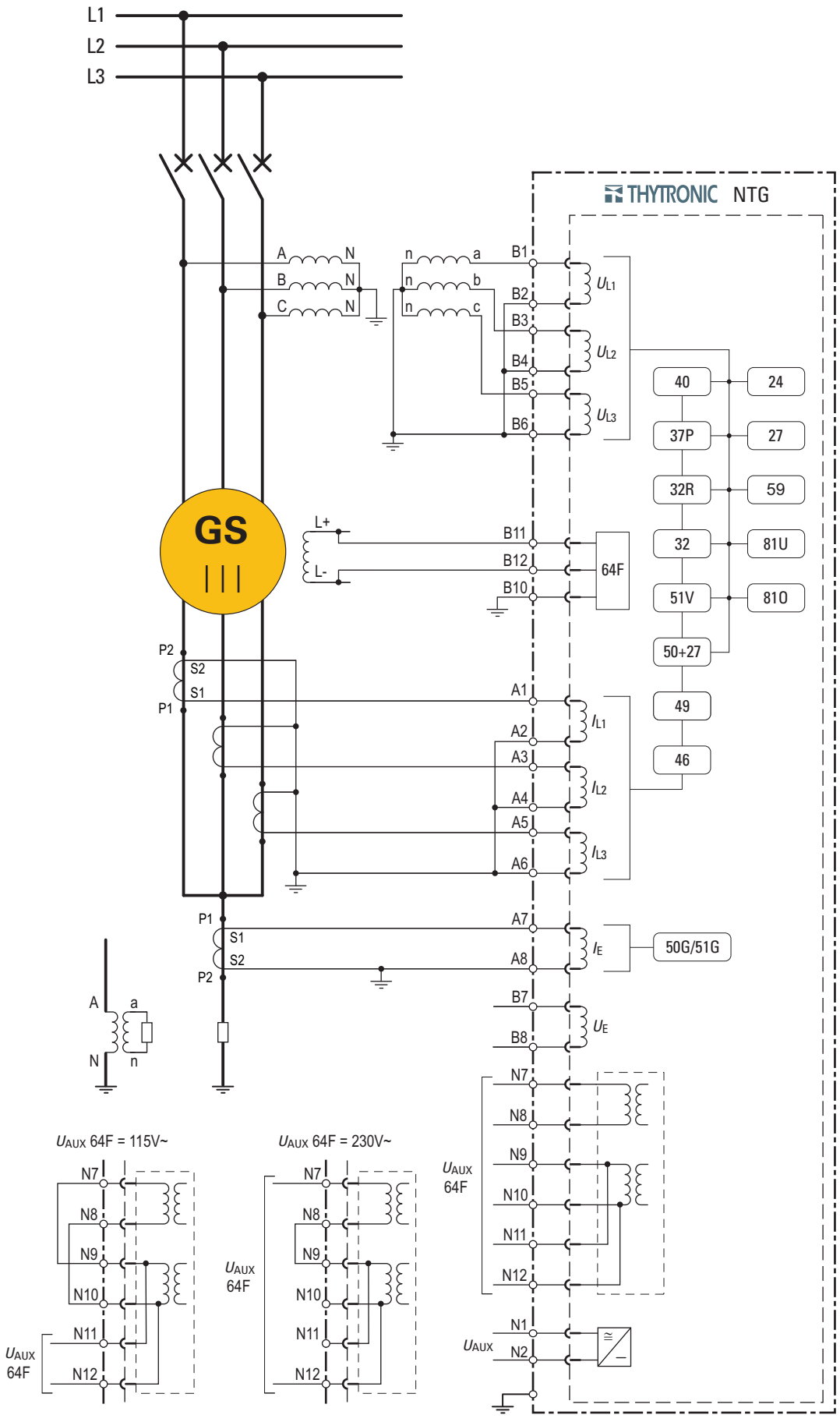
M6
M7
M8
M9
M10
M11
M12
K9
K10
K11
K12
K13
K13
K14
K16
G1
G2
G3
G4
G5
G6
G7
G8
G9
G10
G11
G12
H1
H2
H3
H4
H5
H6
H7
H8
H9
H10
H11
H12
F1
F2
F3
F4
F5
F6
F7
F8
F9
F10
F11
F12
IN9
IN10
IN11
IN12
IN13
IN14
IN15
IN16
E1
E2
E3
E4
E5
E6
E7
E8
E9
E10
E11
E12
IN1
IN2
IN3
IN4
IN5
IN6
IN7
IN8
1
ON
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6
C7
C8
C9
C10
C11
C12
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8
D9
D10
D11
D12
Pt100
RTD1
RTD2
RTD3
RTD4
RTD5
RTD6
RTD7
RTD8
N1
N2
UAUX
RS485
TERM
120Ω
B
A+
P3
P2
P1
Supervision unit
ETHERNET
HUB
RS232
FRONT PANEL
SET
READ
ENTER
RESET
OPTIONAL BOARD

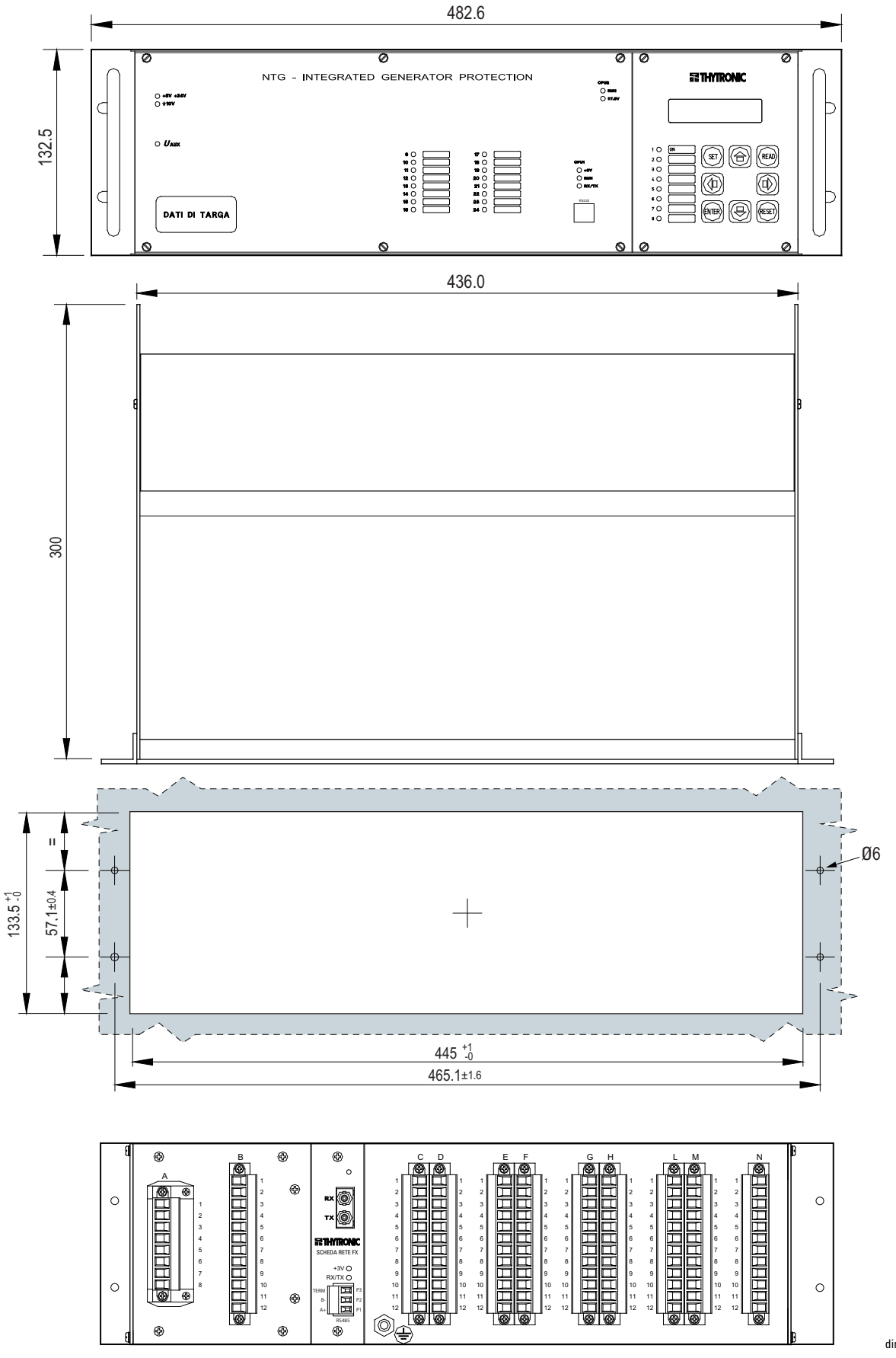
I/O diagram

Connection diagram example



Schematic diagram example (earthing resistor connected from generator star point or earthing TV secondary)

DIMENSIONS



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