

Trip Circuit Supervision Using MiCOM Relays Px2x, Px3x and Px4x

(n.b. Please also refer to AG014 which contains up-to-date Px4x TCS information, and to P14N/P14D/P94V manuals which provide up-to-date "AGILE" TCS information)

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1 INTRODUCTION

The trip circuit, in most protective schemes, extends beyond the relay enclosure and passes through components such as fuses, links, relay contacts, auxiliary switches and other terminal boards. This complex arrangement, coupled with the importance of the trip circuit, has led to dedicated schemes for its supervision.

It is desirable to provide supervision of the trip path and coil with the CB either closed or open. Additionally, no single component failure (to short circuit) should cause a trip and the scheme should work correctly regardless of the trip signal type (latched or self-reset). Its operation is historically simply a product of the two supervision coils being connected in series with an additional alarm coil for power supply supervision.

The schemes presented in this document apply to MiCOM Px2x, Px3x & Px4x IEDs with versions detailed under section 5.0 and that have the universal, opto-isolated inputs.

This report details the tests performed with different Breaker design and the results are recorded on the proposed trip circuit supervision circuit arrangement compliant to H7 requirement using the Micom Relays opto-isolator input facility.

2 REFERENCES

Reference	Doc. Number	Doc. Name
A	P438/EN M/A41	Technical Manual for P438
B	Mvax12-91_en_0902	MVAX 12, 21, 31, 91 Trip Circuit Supervision Relays
C	ER-S15	ENA Engineering Recommendation S15 (schemes H4 to H7)
D	P14x/EN AP/B54	Application Notes
E	140/MICOM_TRIP_Supervision	Verification Tests on Proposed Trip Circuit Supervision scheme using the opto-input circuit on MiCOM Px40
F	STS000065, Rev.02	Wiring Diagram NR CBR single pole version
G	150/PP0124	Verification Tests : H7 Trip Circuit Supervision scheme using Fast Hybrid Trips and Px30 Opto Input circuit.
H	Engineering Report	Engineering Report TCS_P438_CBR Breaker application_Project Currie Issue B

3 HISTORICAL IMPLEMENTATION & SIMULATION ON MICOM RELAYS

The existing schemes currently provided by electro- mechanical relays in the ALSTOM range are based upon the requirements of Engineering Recommendation S15 (schemes H4 to H7) produced in the UK by the Electricity Association (and now available from ENA). Additional requirements are also added from National Grid in NGTS 3.6.13.

This section will look to describe each of the four schemes in some detail highlighting what is and isn't supervised and which relay(s) can be utilised from the current product portfolio.

3.1 Scheme H4 – MVAX21

The H4 scheme in its simplest form places a relay coil (or lamp) in parallel with the trip contact(s) and in series with the circuit breaker normally open contact (52a) and trip coil. This simple circuit ensures that with the CB closed a relatively small current passes through the trip circuit and checks its continuity. In the event of either an open circuit trip circuit, trip coil or 52a contact the relay coil will simply reset and its associated contacts will be available for local and/or remote indication.

The engineering recommendation (ER S15) also stipulates a number of additional requirements to enhance the functionality of the scheme:

- An accidental short circuit of any single element in the supervision relay should not permit tripping of the CB with the supervision current not exceeding 60mA
- The supervision current under normal operation must not exceed 20mA between 80% and 120% of nominal working voltage.
- Supervision alarm contacts must not operate in less than 400ms

Based upon these additional factors, it is necessary to ensure that a resistor is fitted in series with the supervision coil and its ohmic value must be closely monitored to ensure that the supervision current requirements are met.

The MVAX21 provides supervision in accordance with scheme H4 and the circuit diagram is shown in figure 1.

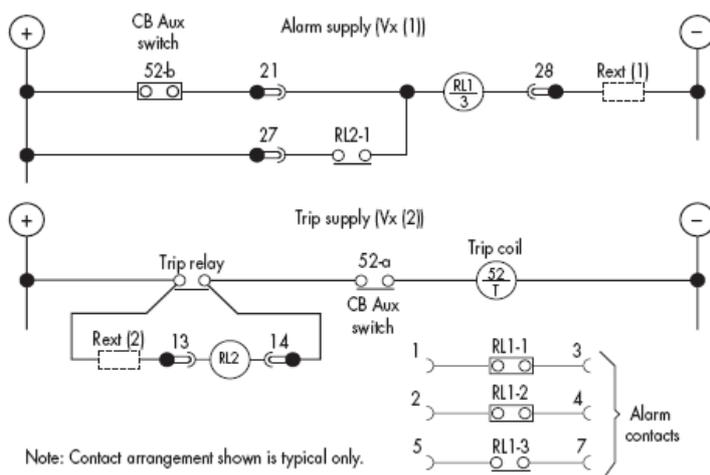


Figure 1: Scheme H4 – MVAX21

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In figure 1 we note that the MVAX21 actually utilises two coils; one connected in the supervision circuit (RL2) and the other providing the alarm contacts (RL2). This is necessary to ensure that spurious alarms are not given when the CB is open since the second coil from which the alarm contacts are taken may be energised when the CB is open using a CB 52b contact.

3.2 Scheme H7 - MVAX31

The H7 scheme is designed to overcome all the difficulties of the other schemes and provide as much coverage of the tripping circuit as possible regardless of whether the CB is in the open or closed state. In order to achieve this, 3 coils are used in the scheme shown in figure 2.

To be H7 compliant, the trip circuit supervision equipments must meet the following requirements between 80% and 120% of normal working voltage:

- With both trip circuit supervision relay coils and safety resistors connected in series, the current through the trip coil must not exceed 10 mA.
- With only one trip circuit supervision relay coils and safety resistors connected in series, the current through the trip coil must not exceed 20 mA.
- The alarms contacts on relay "c" must not close in less than 400ms after the failure of the trip circuit.
- With any one component shorted with the breaker closed, the trip coil current must not exceed 60mA
- The supervision relay must incorporate within its case either a mechanical indicator or a lamp to show when the trip circuit is faulty. The indication may be either hand or self reset.

The H7 scheme is designed to overcome all the difficulties of the other schemes and provide as much coverage of the tripping circuit as possible regardless of whether the CB is in the open or closed state.

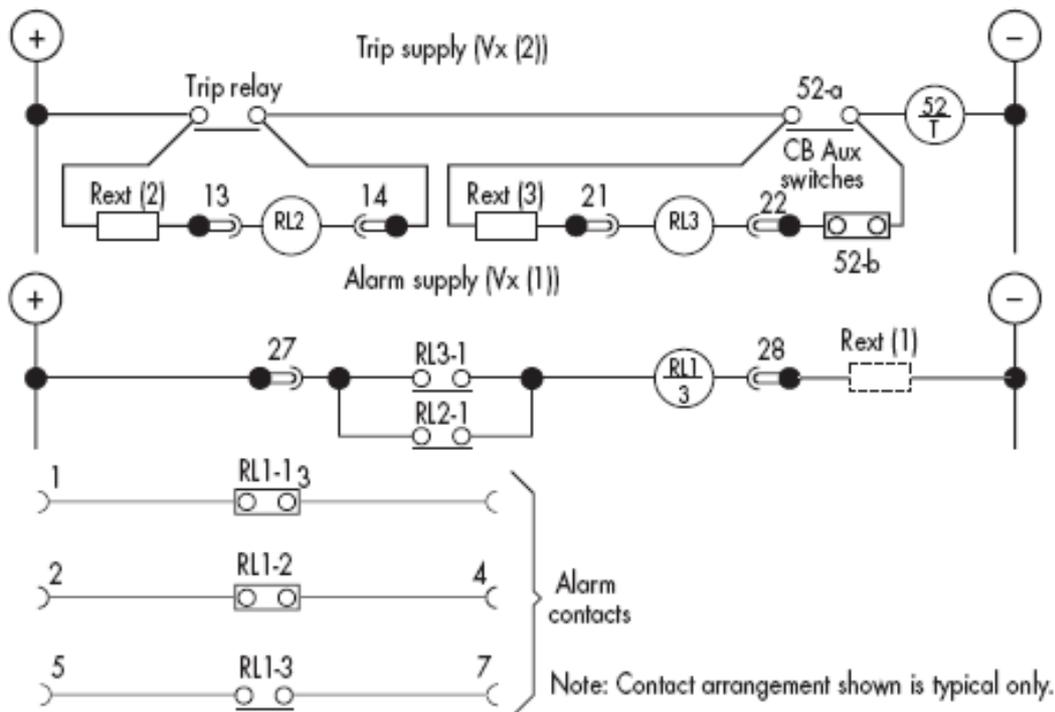


Figure 2: Scheme H7 – MVAX31

As can be seen above, coil RL2 will pass a small supervision current through the tripping path and the 52a contact when the CB is closed. In the event of the CB being closed, both coils RL2 and RL3 will be in circuit and maintain supervision of the entire tripping path, thus monitoring the ability of the CB to trip even before it is closed. In other words, pre-closing supervision of the CB is provided. During operation of a self-resetting trip relay, coil RL2 is momentarily bypassed but the 400ms delay on drop-off the scheme will ensure that the CB has time to complete operation, and then maintain the supervision via coil RL3 until such time as the trip relay resets. However, even if the trip relay is latched, RL3 will still maintain supervision of the entire tripping path and trip coil and prevent incorrect indication of a problem.

Once again, the combination of resistors and coil impedances in the supervision path is critical to ensure that the supervisory currents are within the recommendations. It is even more critical given the fact that in some cases one coil will be in circuit and in other conditions, two coils will be in series.

The obvious solution to achieve a similar H7 compliant scheme would be to replace the relay coils RL2 and RL3 seen in figure 2 with two opto-inputs on the MiCOM Px2x/Px3x/Px4x IED. However, to allow their wide range of operating voltage (up to 250V), the opto-inputs are not synchronously scanned but are instead self-controlling, “constant energy” inputs. This means that connecting two, or more, opto-inputs in series as would be required by the H7 scheme is not viable.



NOTE: ALSTOM T&D Automation recommend that two (or more) opto-isolated inputs on the Px2x/Px3x/Px4x protection IEDs are not connected in series.

4 PROPOSED TRIP CIRCUIT SUPERVISION

Several trip circuit supervision schemes with various features can be produced with the Px2x/Px3x/Px4x range using the logic inputs & outputs(S&R)/ programmable scheme logic (PSL). A user alarm is used to issue an alarm message on the relay front display which can be re-named using the menu text editor to indicate that there is a fault with the trip circuit.

4.1 Scheme Suitable for Fleeting (Self-Reset) Trip Contacts

4.1.1 Scheme Philosophy for Fleeting Trip Contacts

For fleeting (self-reset) trip contacts the proposed scheme is shown in figure 3.

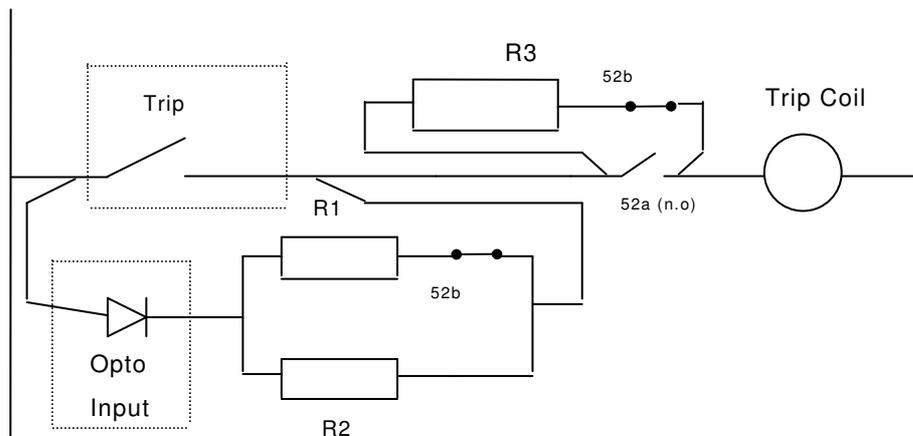


Figure 3: TCS scheme for fleeting (self-rest) contacts

When the breaker is closed, supervision current passes through the opto input, resistor R2 and the trip coil. All wiring in the trip circuit, plus the trip coil are supervised. As a result, full TCS is offered when the CB is in the closed status (see figure 4).

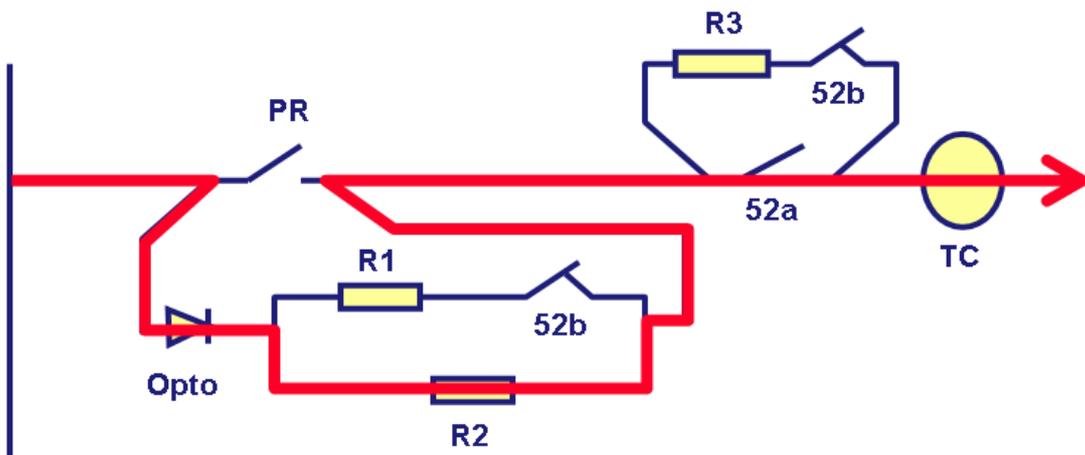


Figure 4: Supervision current path with breaker closed

When the breaker is open current flows through the opto input, resistors R1 and R2 (in parallel), resistor R3 and the trip coil. As a result, full breaker open “pre-closing” supervision is provided (see figure 5).

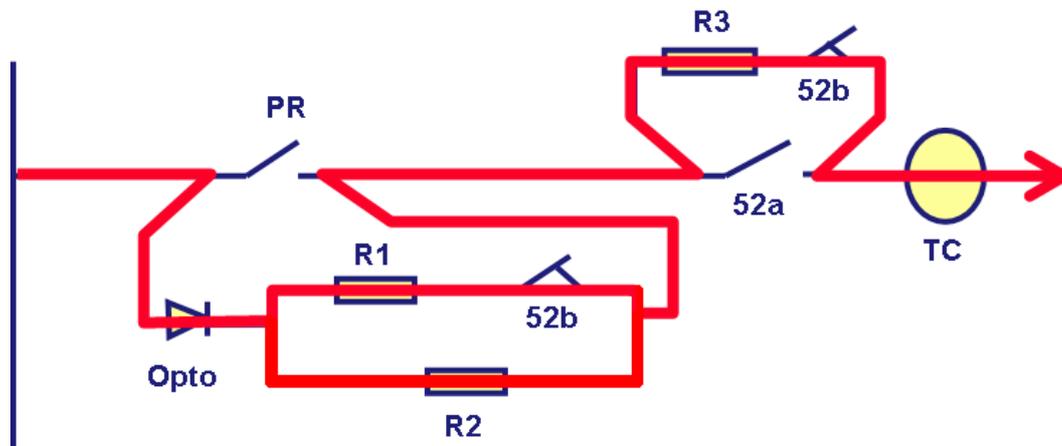


Figure 5: Supervision current path with breaker open

Resistors R1 and R2 are used to prevent false tripping, if the opto-input is accidentally shorted. Resistor R3 is used to allow reset of the trip coil with latched contacts, and its value should consider R1 and R2. It should be ensured that the series combination of R3 and R1/R2 in parallel provides sufficient resistance to limit the current through the trip path to less than the minimum holding current of the trip coil.

If the switchgear already has a series resistor, or other circuitry, which allows the trip coil to reset for this condition, then the resistor R3 may not be required. However, careful consideration of the impedance of this circuitry in comparison to the parallel combination of R1 and R2 should be made to ensure that the opto-input will still remain energised above the set pick-up threshold.

The scheme shown in figure 2 is designed to be H7 compliant trip circuit supervision. With $R1 = R2 = 2R3$

4.2 Scheme Suitable for Non-Fleeting (Latched or Pulsed) Trip Contacts

4.2.1 Scheme Philosophy for non-fleeting trip contacts

In this case, the scheme of figure 2 is modified by the use of up to three additional opto inputs, as seen in figure 6.

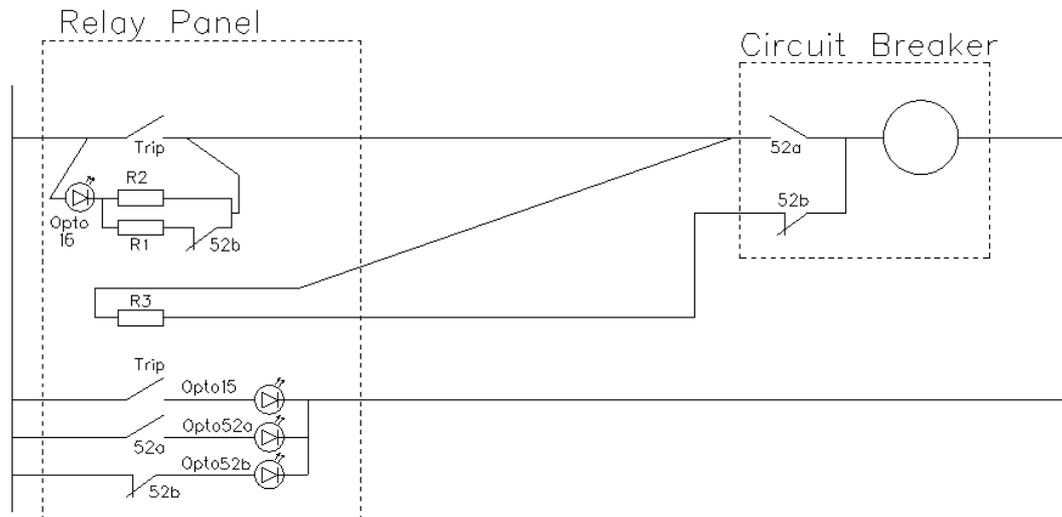


Figure 6: TCS scheme for non-fleeting (latched or pulsed) contacts

The basic operation for this scheme is identical to that described in section 4.1.1. The additional three opto inputs are used to prevent a mal-indication of trip circuit failure during the time when the main TCS opto is shorted by the main trip contact.

The first of the additional opto inputs is used to monitor any external trip signals that may be used and is usually interfaced to the master trip (latched) relay(s). If all the trip signals are generated by the same Px2x/Px3x/Px4x relay providing TCS, then this input is not required since the signal will be internally generated in the PSL.

The remaining two opto inputs are used to indicate the status of the CB (open or closed) and as such, either one or two inputs are required depending upon user preference. Obviously this CB status information may already be available in the relay for use by other functions and as such, these additional inputs may not be required.

In the event of a trip occurring, the relay looks for the CB being open. If it is, the TCS is temporarily disabled to prevent mal operation. However, if the CB remains closed, this would indicate a trip circuit failure and indication is still given of this failure. Trip circuit supervision is re-enabled as soon as the trip signals are reset, but in order to allow time for indication of a failure prior to closure of the CB, a delay of 500ms from trip relay reset to CB close signal is required.



NOTE: TCS compliance to H7 scheme requirement is valid for P122/P123/P126/P127 Phase II relays only.

5 HARDWARE & SOFTWARE VERSIONS OF THE MICOM Px2x, Px3x & Px4x IEDs

The following hardware and software versions of the MICOM relays are found to be compliant to H7 scheme requirements and forms the basis of this document

The schemes presented in this document apply to Micom Px2x IEDs with Phase II hardware and Software version 11.0. The scheme is valid for P122/P123/P126/P127 relays only.

The schemes presented in this document apply to MiCOM Px3x IEDs with version suffix 606 or greater that have the universal, opto-isolated inputs.

The schemes presented in this document apply to MiCOM Px4x IEDs with hardware suffix C or greater that have the universal, opto-isolated inputs. The schemes cannot be applied to Px4x IEDs with hardware suffix A.

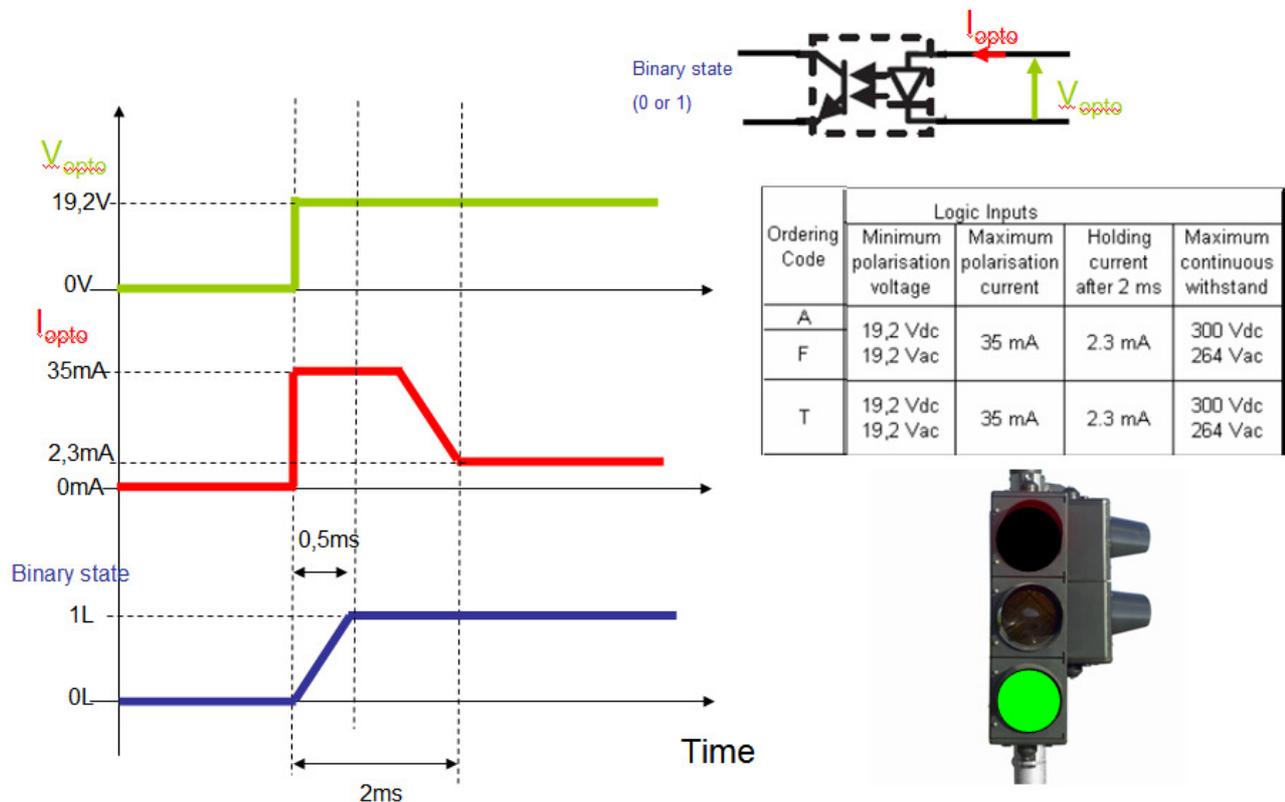
6 TCS DESIGN CONSIDERATION & RESISTOR CALCULATIONS IN Px2x RELAYS

6.1 Implementation

6.2 Relay Opto Details

In phase II, relays when a voltage higher than 19,2V and a current higher than 30mA are applied, the opto input pickup and uses 35mA for a few ms then the opto consumption remains fixed at 2mA. If a current smaller than 30mA is applied, nothing happens.

If $V_{opto} > 19,2V$ & $I_{opto} > 30mA$ => Opto pick up



6.3 Theoretical Resistance Calculations

To be fully H7 complaint with the circuit shown in figure 1, it is necessary:

At 80% and 120% of nominal voltage:

1. With the trip circuit supervision relay coil and resistors connected in series, the current through the trip coil must not exceed 20 mA.
2. With any one component shorted with the breaker closed, the trip coil current must not exceed 60mA

With $R1 = R2 = 2R3$,

It should be noted for both cases that the resistance should be kept minimal to be able to cater for item 1. With a minimum resistance, the voltage drop across the resistance and the coil is kept minimal which mean to have more voltage across the opto input.

6.4 Configuration & Setting Logic's (S&R) for non-fleeting trip contacts

For this scheme the opto inputs shall be used as follows:

Opto Input	Application
1 (L01)	Trip coil (Fig 6, Opto 15)
2 (L02)	Latched external trip signal, e.g. from latching trip relay (Fig 6, opto 15)
3 (L03)	CB status 52-a (Fig 6, Opto 52a)

TCS healthy (LED 7) has been defined as: $L1 + L2.L3'$

TCS faulty (LED 8) has been defined as: $L1'.L2' + L1'.L3$

This Boolean Logic leads to the following truth table:

COIL	TRIP	52a	Healthy	Faulty
L1	L2	L3	$L1 + L2.NOT(L3)$	$L1'.L2'+L1'.L3$
0	0	0	FALSE	TRUE
0	0	1	FALSE	TRUE
0	1	0	TRUE	FALSE
0	1	1	FALSE	TRUE
1	0	0	TRUE	FALSE
1	0	1	TRUE	FALSE
1	1	0	TRUE	FALSE
1	1	1	TRUE	FALSE

Note: This logic does not raise an alarm when all 3 opto inputs are energised.

Start Page Px20 TCS.P12x V10-V11.Px20_TCS*			
View File comments Save Save as Copy			
Name	Value	Address	User note
+ OP PARAMETERS			
- CONFIGURATION			
+ DISPLAY			
+ CT RATIO			
+ LED 5			
+ LED 6			
- LED 7			
LED 7 part 1	0000000000000000	0152	
LED 7 part 2	0000000000000000	0156	
LED 7 part 3	0000000000000001	065A	TCS Healthy
- LED 8			
LED 8 part 1	0000000000000000	0153	
LED 8 part 2	0000000000000000	0157	
LED 8 part 3	0000000000000010	065B	TCS Faulty
+ GROUP SELECT			
- ALARM			
Self-Acknowledge Insta...	Yes	0141	
LED Acknowledge on Fault	Yes	0144	
Inhibited t Aux alarms	0000000000001111	0600	
+ LOGIC INPUT			
+ OUTPUT RELAYS			
+ PHASE ROTATION			
+ PROTECTION G1			
+ PROTECTION G2			
+ AUTOMAT.CTRL			
+ RECORDS			

Start Page Px20 TCS.P12x V10-V11.Px20_TCS*			
View File comments Save Save as Copy			
Name	Value	Address	User note
+ OP PARAMETERS			
+ CONFIGURATION			
+ PROTECTION G1			
+ PROTECTION G2			
- AUTOMAT.CTRL			
+ TRIP COMMANDS			
+ LATCH FUNCTIONS			
+ BLOCKING LOGIC 1			
+ BLOCKING LOGIC 2			
+ LOGIC SELECT.1			
+ LOGIC SELECT.2			
+ OUTPUT RELAYS			
+ LATCH OUTPUT			
- INPUTS			
Input 1 (1/2)	0000000000010000	0160	Aux1
Input 1 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015B	
Input 2 (1/2)	0000000000100000	0161	Aux2
Input 2 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015C	
Input 3 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0162	
Input 3 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015D	
Input 4 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0163	
Input 4 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015E	
Input 5 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0164	
Input 5 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015F	
tAux1	0s	019B	
tAux2	0s	019C	
tAux3	0s	01B3	
tAux4	0s	01B4	
+ BROCKEN COND.			
+ COLD LOAD PU			
+ CB FAIL			
+ CB SUPERVISION			
+ SWITCH ONTO FAULT			
+ BOOL LOGIC EQUAT.			
+ INRUSH BLOCKING			
+ RECORDS			

The screenshot shows a software interface for configuring relay settings. The window title is "P12x V10-V13 Default settings*". The interface includes a menu bar with "View", "File comments", "Save as", and "Copy", and a search field. A tree view on the left shows a hierarchy: "CB FAIL", "CB SUPERVISION", "SWITCH ONTO FAULT", "BOOL LOGIC EQUAT.", and "EQUATION A". The main table displays the configuration for EQUATION A.

Name	Value	Address	User note
Equ. A Toperat	0.00s	01DF	
Equ. A Treset	0.50s	01E0	
A00	=	0500	
A00	Input 1	0501	
A01	OR	0502	
A01	Input 2	0503	
A02	AND NOT	0504	
A02	Input 3	0505	
A03	OR	0506	
A03	None	0507	
A04	OR	0508	
A04	None	0509	
A05	OR	050A	
A05	None	050B	
A06	OR	050C	
A06	None	050D	
A07	OR	050E	
A07	None	050F	
A08	OR	0510	
A08	None	0511	
A09	OR	0512	
A09	None	0513	
A10	OR	0514	
A10	None	0515	
A11	OR	0516	
A11	None	0517	
A12	OR	0518	
A12	None	0519	
A13	OR	051A	
A13	None	051B	
A14	OR	051C	
A14	None	051D	
A15	OR	051E	

The screenshot shows the same software interface as above, but with "EQUATION B" selected in the tree view. The main table displays the configuration for EQUATION B.

Name	Value	Address	User note
Equ. B Toperat	0.50s	01E2	
Equ. B Treset	0.00s	01E3	
B00	=	0520	
B00	Input 3	0521	
B01	AND NOT	0522	
B01	Input 1	0523	
B02	OR NOT	0524	
B02	Input 1	0525	
B03	AND NOT	0526	
B03	Input 2	0527	
B04	OR	0528	
B04	None	0529	
B05	OR	052A	
B05	None	052B	
B06	OR	052C	
B06	None	052D	
B07	OR	052E	
B07	None	052F	
B08	OR	0530	
B08	None	0531	
B09	OR	0532	
B09	None	0533	
B10	OR	0534	
B10	None	0535	
B11	OR	0536	
B11	None	0537	
B12	OR	0538	
B12	None	0539	
B13	OR	053A	
B13	None	053B	
B14	OR	053C	
B14	None	053D	
B15	OR	053E	
B15	None	053F	

Start Page Px20 TCS.P12x V10-V11.Px20_TCS*				
View File comments Save Save as Copy				
Name	Value	Address	User note	
+	LOGIC SELECT.1			
+	LOGIC SELECT.2			
-	OUTPUT RELAYS			
...	Trip	00000001	0171	
...	I>	00000000	0178	
...	tI>	00000000	0172	
...	I>>	00000000	0179	
...	tI>>	00000000	0173	
...	I>>>	00000000	017A	
...	tI>>>	00000000	0174	
...	Ie>	00000000	017B	
...	tIe>	00000000	0175	
...	Ie>>	00000000	017C	
...	tIe>>	00000000	0176	
...	Ie>>>	00000000	017D	
...	tIe>>>	00000000	0177	
...	tI<	00000000	0167	
...	tI2>	00000000	0168	
...	tI2>>	00000000	014A	
...	Therm Alarm	00000000	0169	
...	Therm Trip	00000000	016A	
...	CB Alarm	00000000	016E	
...	52 Fail	00000000	016F	
...	CB Fail	00000000	0166	
...	CB close	00000000	016B	
...	tAux1	00000000	016C	
...	tAux2	00000000	016D	
...	tAux3	00000000	01B1	
...	tAux4	00000000	01B2	
...	Brkn. Cond	00000000	0165	
...	79 Run	00000000	017E	
...	79 Trip	00000000	017F	
...	79 Locked	00000000	01FE	
...	Order 1 comm	00000000	01A9	
...	Order 2 comm	00000000	01AA	
...	Order 3 comm	00000000	01AB	
...	Order 4 comm	00000000	01AC	
...	Active Group	00000000	0170	
...	SOTF	00000000	01FD	
...	Ctrl Trip	00000000	01F6	
...	Ctrl Close	00000000	01F7	
...	tEqu A	01000000	0650	Output RL8
...	tEqu B	00000000	0651	
...	tEqu C	00000000	0652	
...	tEqu D	00000000	0653	
...	tEqu E	00000000	0654	

Ctrl Trip	00000000	01F6	
Ctrl Close	00000000	01F7	
tEqu A	01000000	0650	Output RL8
tEqu B	00000000	0651	
tEqu C	00000000	0652	
tEqu D	00000000	0653	
tEqu E	00000000	0654	
tEqu F	00000000	0655	
tEqu G	00000000	0656	
tEqu H	00000000	0657	
Input 1	00000000	0620	
Input 2	00000000	0621	
Input 3	00000000	0622	
Input 4	00000000	0623	
Input 5	00000000	0624	
+ LATCH OUTPUT			
- INPUTS			
Input 1 (1/2)	0000000000010000	0160	Aux1
Input 1 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015B	
Input 2 (1/2)	0000000001000000	0161	Aux2
Input 2 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015C	
Input 3 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0162	
Input 3 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015D	
Input 4 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0163	
Input 4 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015E	
Input 5 (1/2)	0000000000000000	0164	
Input 5 (2/2)	0000000000000000	015F	
tAux1	0s	019B	
tAux2	0s	019C	
tAux3	0s	01B3	
tAux4	0s	01B4	



Physically connect the O/P to binary I/P

7 TCS DESIGN CONSIDERATION & RESISTOR CALCULATIONS IN Px3x RELAYS

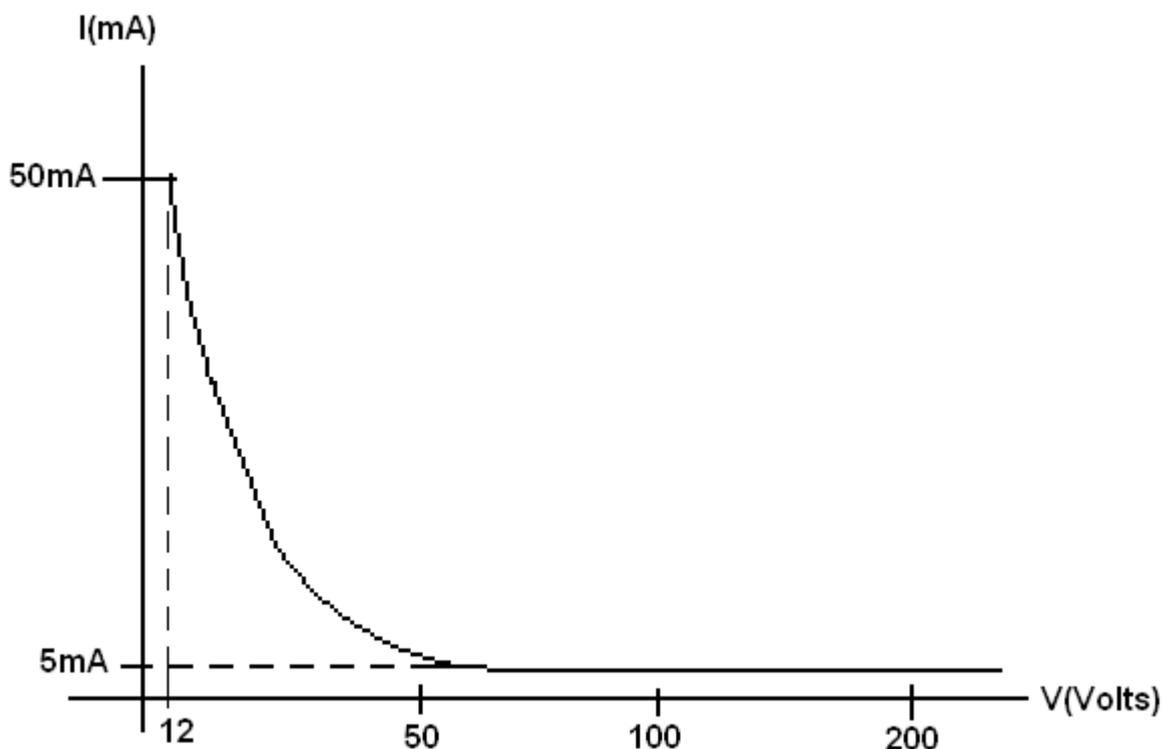
7.1 Implementation

7.2 Relay Opto Details

The standard binary inputs available in the MICOM Px3x series are provided with a specialized Voltage /Current characteristic , which guarantees a high degree of dependability over a wide range of the operating voltage ranging from 24 V ... 250 V -.

At the same time for the higher operating voltage a limitation of the power loss takes place due to the current consumption (current drain) extensively independent of the voltage. The claim is that standard variant of binary inputs operates with any voltage from 19V. The switching threshold is actually between 14V and 19V.

An approximate characteristic of Voltage /currents is shown here after:



7.3 Theoretical Resistance Calculations

To be fully H7 compliant with the circuit shown in figure 1, it is necessary:

At 80% and 120% of nominal voltage:

3. With the trip circuit supervision relay coil and resistors connected in series, the current through the trip coil must not exceed 20 mA.

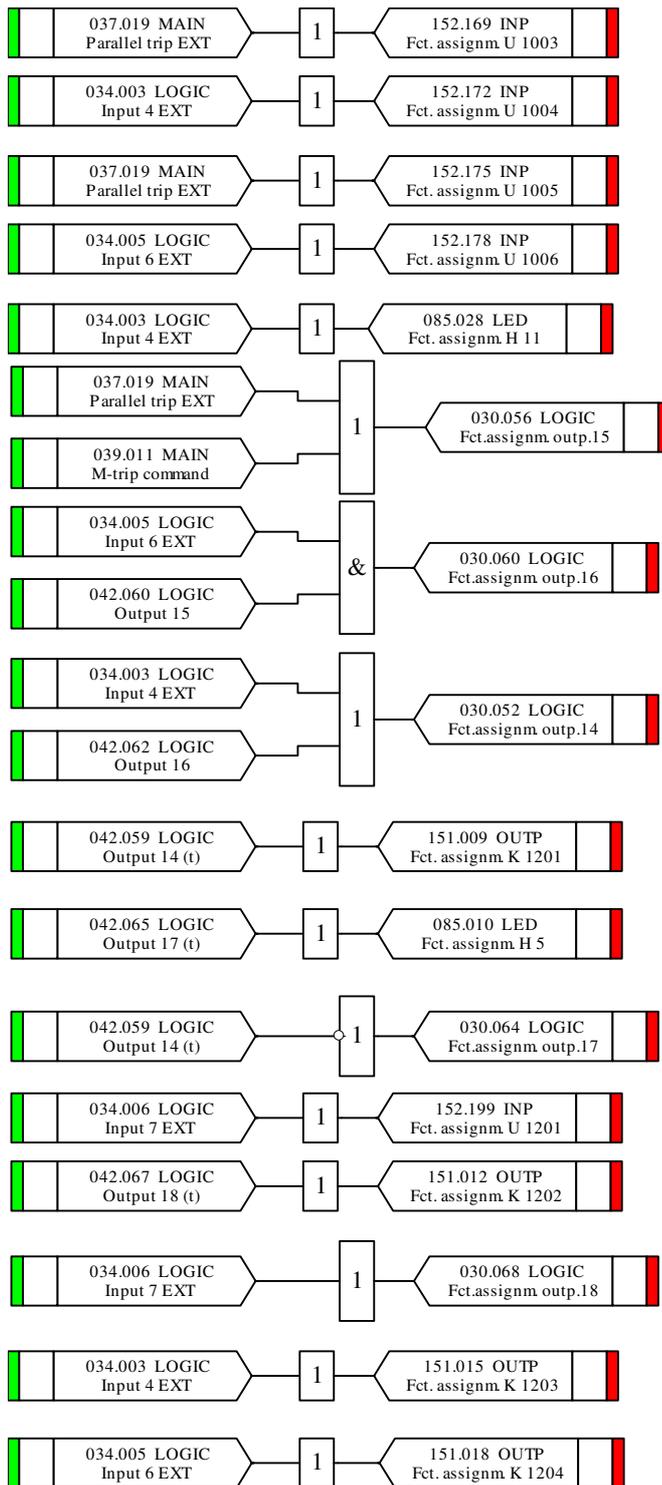
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4. With any one component shorted with the breaker closed , the trip coil current must not exceed 60mA

With $R1 = R2 = 2R3$,

It should be noted for both cases that the resistance should be kept minimal to be able to cater for item 1. With a minimum resistance, the voltage drop across the resistance and the coil is kept minimal which mean to have more voltage across the opto input. It is better to have more voltage across the opto input in order to be in the lower part of the characteristic shown in figure 8.

7.4 Configuration & Setting Logic's (S&R) for fleeting/non-fleeting trip contacts



8 TCS DESIGN CONSIDERATION & RESISTOR CALCULATIONS IN Px4x RELAYS

8.1 Implementation

The schemes presented in this document apply to MiCOM Px4x IEDs with hardware suffix C or greater that have the universal, opto-isolated inputs. The schemes cannot be applied to Px4x IEDs with hardware suffix A.

8.2 Relay Opto Details

Px40 universal opto uses a complex pulse width modulated measurement technique to achieve low power dissipation over the whole DC input voltage range.

8.3 Resistance Calculations

Table 1 below shows the resistor values and voltage settings required for satisfactory operation (see ref C).

Auxiliary Voltage (Vx)	Resistor R1 and R2 (ohms)	Resistor R3 (ohms)	Opto Voltage Setting
24/27	-	-	-
30/34	-	-	-
48/54	1.2k	0.6k	24/27
110/125	2.5k	1.2k	48/54
220/250	5.0k	2.5k	110/125

Table 1: Resistor values



NOTE: This scheme is not compatible with auxiliary supply voltages of 30/34 volts and below.

Since only one opto input is used, this scheme is not compatible with latched or pulsed (>500ms) trip contacts without additional conditioning.

8.4 Programmable Scheme Logic for fleeting trip contacts

8.4.1 Figure 5 shows the PSL proposed for TCS when using fleeting (self-reset) contacts.

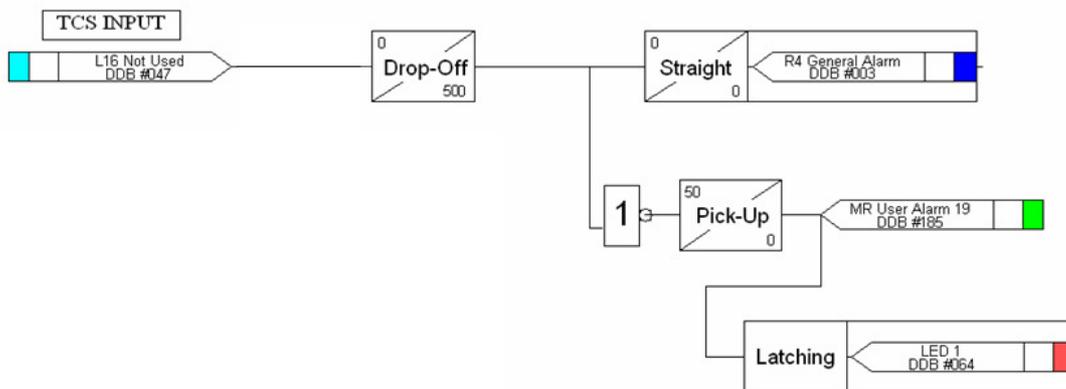


Figure 5: TCS PSL for fleeting (self-rest) contacts (model)

In the scheme, input L16 is the opto being used for the TCS. Under normal conditions, this opto should be energised unless there is a problem with the trip path or coil.

When a trip occurs, the opto is shorted. In applications where the trip is fleeting and the CB is open, the trip contact resets in less than 500ms, and the output will not drop off.

8.4.2 Programmable Scheme Logic for non-fleeting trip contacts

Figure 7 shows the PSL proposed for TCS when using non-fleeting (latched or pulsed) trip contacts.

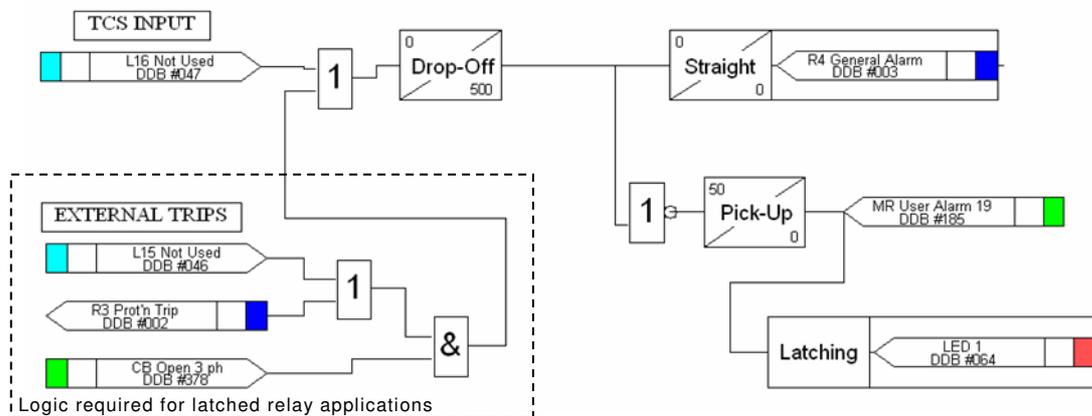


Figure 7: TCS PSL for non-fleeting (latched or pulsed) contacts (model)

In the scheme, input L16 is the opto being used for the TCS. Under normal conditions, this opto should be energised unless there is a problem with the trip path or coil.

When a trip occurs, the opto is shorted. In applications where the trip is not fleeting (latched or pulsed), the signal must be gated with the CB status as described in section 4.2.1.

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If the trip is present (R3 – Prot'n Trip contact) and the CB is open, then this is a normal event with latched trip relays until they are reset. The supervision is now effectively bypassed to prevent false operation. If the trip is present and the CB is closed, there is a problem with the trip path or coil and an alarm is generated.

As soon as the trip(s) is reset, supervision is restored providing pre-closing supervision of the CB trip path and coil. It is imperative that at least 500ms exists between trip reset and any attempted CB close.

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In Px30 the scheme is operationally H7 compliant for the fleeting trip contacts under normal operation for the tested resistor values recorded in Appendix A.

With the decreased resistor values, even though Px30 is not fully compliant with the short circuit requirements, correct operation of the opto input for the lower voltages (70% of the nominal voltage) is maintained.

In Px20 the scheme is operationally H7 compliant for the fleeting trip contacts under normal operation for the tested resistor values recorded in Appendix B.

With the decreased resistor values, even though P12x is not fully compliant with the short circuit requirements, correct operation of the opto input for the voltages ($\geq 80\%$ of the nominal voltage) is maintained.

Even allowing for the limitation stated above, the scheme will always work satisfactorily, given the parameters of the coil specified (e.g. assuming the minimum operating current is a value above the minimum holding current provided).

Thus, a view has been taken that whilst correct operation is imperative at lower voltages, strict compliance with the H7 short circuit requirement is not, as the resultant current levels is still only a fraction of that level required to operate the trip coil.

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VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	COMMENTS
A	15 th February 2008	K Srinivasan	Original
B	7 th May 2012	P Newman	Modified Px2x TCS logic for latched trip signals
C	15 th June 2012	Tony Hassall	Conversion to Alstom format