

#### It constantly monitors :

- the presence of the 3 phases and the direction of rotation.
- the undervoltage and overvoltage of each of the phases.
- the asymmetry of each phase and loss of neutral.

He rocks :

- an adjustable delayed shutdown when exceeding the settina.

- an instantaneous shutdown in the event of an abnormally high overshoot.

The set includes :

- a box to be mounted inside the cabinet on a symmetrical DIN rail.

- a DIN 48x48 display unit equipped with 4 very high brightness LEDs.

(delivered with an extra flexible connection cord equipped with 2 RJ45 connectors).

#### PH001 PART :

The PH001 is mounted inside the cabinet on a symmetrical DIN rail.

Power supply : the box is self-powered by the inputs to be controlled (C). It checks the network as soon as any phase and neutral or any two phases are present. In the event of loss of power or insufficient power, the output relay is deactivated (positive safety).

It includes an isolated 1KV switching power supply, intended to supply the remote light box, the PAN45-01-00.

It includes :

- (A) 4 LEDs for signaling the operation.
- (B) 4 potentiometers for setting the limits.
- (C) 1 removable 4-points terminal block for connecting the 3 phases and the optional neutral.
- (D) 1 removable 3-points terminal block for connection of the positive safety relay output contact with 1RT contact.
- (E) 1 RJ45 connector powered by 3kV isolated optocouplers, for connecting the LEDs to the remote PAN45-01-00.
- (F) A pusch button to display the last trigger.

#### In front :

-4 LEDs : the first 3 LEDs (L1, L2, L3) are used to display the state of each phase and direction of rotation.

The 4th LED (Status) displays whether the power grid is usable or not, as well as the type of fault found. (see next page, the different possible displays)

- 4 adjustment potentiometers: overvoltage, undervoltage, asymmetry / loss of phase and time delay.

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- An RJ45 socket isolated by optocoupler and by internal switching power supply.

- A pusch button to display the last trigger.

(**B**) (E) (F) D C

In «three-phase with neutral» use, it provides protection against loss of neutral for PH/N powered elements.

It also allows a display outside the cabinet in «very low

- the presence of the 3 phases with the clockwise or anti-

- the undervoltage and overvoltage of each of the phases.

- the status of the output (possible use of the power grid

With an intuitive display, it indicates :

clockwise direction of rotation.

- asymmetry or loss of neutral.

voltage» security.

or not).



 $(\mathbf{A})$ 



- the «Status» LED is lit in GREEN steady.

- the output relay is normally activated.

If only one phase is present and the neutral is absent, the display is off.

if only one phase and neutral are present, the display is chased.

if one or two phases, with or without neutral, are present, the display is chased.

A «voltage return» presence will display an undervoltage.

Phase rotation : As soon as the power is turned on and during the entire operating period, the system checks the presence and direction of phase rotation.

- If the detected direction is anti-clockwise (known as reverse rotation): the relay will be immediately deactivated in order to prevent incorrect rotation of the motors. The display of LEDs 1/2/3 will be in running light effect, LED 4 will be red steady. The relay will only be activated after checking the correct rotation and after carrying out the other checks.

- If the detected direction is clockwise: the rest of the complete control cycle will be carried out. The output relay will only be activated when the entire control cycle remains correct.



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L2 K3 Status

PH1

PH2

PH3

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## ADDITIONAL CHECK WHEN ROTATION IS CORRECT :

# PH1 PH2 PH3 Status

L3 Status

PH1

PH2

PH3

Status

### Undervoltage detection (300V to 380V) :

As soon as the phase rotation is correct, the voltage on each phase is compared with the setpoint displayed on the Umin front potentiometer. If a phase has a voltage lower than this setpoint: - The corresponding LED will be displayed by blinking slowly. - LED 4 will be displayed in RED, blinking slowly.

If the fault is still present and after the end of the time delay, the output relay will be deactivated and LED 4 will turn RED steady.

#### Overvoltage detection (380V to 480V) : -```\_

The voltage on each phase is compared with the setpoint displayed on the Umax front potentiometer.

- If a phase has a voltage higher than this setpoint:
- The corresponding LED will be display by rapid blinking.
- LED 4 will be displayed in RED, blinking slowly.
- If the fault is still present and after the end of the time delay, the output relay will be deactivated and LED 4 will turn red steady.
- If the voltage exceeds 10% of the Umax setting value, the relay will be deactivated immediately.

If the voltage of a phase is between the «undervoltage» setpoint and the «overvoltage» setpoint, the corresponding LED will be displayed steady. (LED 1 and LED 3 in the example). As a result, it is possible to see a display with the 3 states on the LEDs 1,2,3, namely: one LED steady, one LED blinking slowly and one LED blinking fast.

#### Loss of neutral / phase asymmetry (5% to 25%) :

Risks such as undervoltage and overvoltage can cause destruction of the equipment. The PH001 makes it possible to constantly check that the voltages remain within acceptable limits. But while remaining within the minimum / maximum limits, the voltage of one phase can become too high and another too low. This can be caused by:

- loss of neutral in «Three-phase + neutral» mode : Neutral allows the same Phase / neutral voltage to be maintained whatever the consumption, even unbalanced. In the event of neutral cut-off and if the installation remains balanced, the phase / neutral voltage remains stable. But in the event of loss of neutral and unbalanced installation, the neutral seen by the user is re-supplied through the other consumers present. In this case, the voltage of one phase relative to the neutral decreases while the voltage of another phase increases relative to neutral. This situation can be detrimental or even destructive for single-phase consumers. The loss of the neutral is only prejudicial from the moment when the single-phase voltage becomes abnormal (outside the defined thresholds).

- Phase loss : the loss of a phase is difficult to detect because the other consumers present return a voltage by induction or by voltage return on the missing phase. As a result, the voltage of the missing phase is not zero.

In any case, the damage is caused by the voltage difference between each of the phases.

- The PH001 controls the voltage difference between each of the phases compared to an internal dummy neutral.

This voltage difference must remain below the setpoint displayed on the «Asymmetry» front potentiometer.



When all the phase voltages are correct, (i.e. between the under and overvoltage thresholds), the PH001 compares the voltage of each phase with respect to the others in %.

- If the voltage of one phase compared to another, goes outside the limits defined in «asymmetry»: LED 4 will be displayed in yellow, blinking slowly.

- If the fault is still present and after the end of the time delay, the output relay will be deactivated and LED 4 will turn yellow steady.

Note that a general voltage drop over the three phases (following a three-phase start-up by a large consumer) will have no impact as long as this drop remains within the limits of the undervoltage setting. In addition, if the voltage of one of the phases goes beyond the under or overvoltage limits, the corresponding LED (L1, L2 or L3) will be displayed blinking slowly or fast.

#### Instant trigger :

- The output relay is deactivated instantly in the event of :
- loss of phase rotation.
- exceeding the overvoltage setting by more than 10%.
- exceeding the maximum of the asymmetry / loss of neutral, i.e. +25%.
- voltage higher than 277v PH/N or 480v PH/PH.



#### Time delay (0,5s to 60s) :

- The output delay is deactivated after a delay in the event of:
- exceeding the overvoltage / under voltage setting between 0 and 10%.

 exceeding the asymmetry setting or loss of neutral less than 25%.

# **Trip memory operation :**

When triggered, the PH001 memorizes the display status of each indicator.

- Pressing the front panel button will display this status again.

- Releasing the button within the next 10s returns to normal function without deletion.

- Pressing for more than 10s causes a warning by rapid flashing of the LEDs, indicating that the memory will be erased.

After clearing, the flashing changes to slow, indicating the possibility of releasing the button.



In the following cases, phase 2 is taken as an example, but this remains valid for phase 1 and 3.

Setting



380V PH/PH

380V PH/PH

**PH001** 

Three-phase protection

PH2 380V PH/PH 380V PH/PH рнз 220V PH/PH ? PH/N ×-1kVA 1kV/ 5kVA 63V 220V -220V -316V - 380V Loss of neutral, unbalanced power grid 380V PH/PH 380V PH/PH РН1 380V PH/PH 380V PH/PH 380V PH/PH V PH/PH рнз l 1

Loss of phase

380V PH/PH

380V PH/PH

PH1

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# **CONNECTIONS** :

Three-phase connection with or without neutral Single-phase connection Protection by 3 fuses is compulsory. Crossing neutral with a phase can destroy the device. 0,5A ¢¢¢ If the neutral is used in the installation protected by the PH001, connection of the neutral is -7 7 compulsory. LOAD LOAD The voltage indication is indicated PH / PH Can be used with a switch or circuit breaker equipped with an undervoltage trip coil. 2...

### Commissioning :

- Position the settings by turning all potentiometers fully clockwise.

- Apply the voltage setting and check the phase rotation display.

- Since this is correct, reduce the Umax detection threshold by turning the potentiometer anti-clockwise.

As soon as the detection is displayed, bring the setting a few degrees clockwise.

Do the same for the other Umin and asymmetry settings.Adjust the timing as needed.



# CARACTERISTICS :

	PH001		PAN45-01-00	AS
	Three phase PH / PH	Single phase PH / N		
Supply Nominal : Minimum : Consumed strength : Frequency :	150V- 480V 150V-280V 150V 150V 2VA 45-55Hz		Powered by the PH001 box in 5V through the RJ45 cable	
Settings : Under pressure : On voltage : Asymmetry % : Time delay : Start-up times :	300V - 380V 380V - 480V 5% - 25% 1s <1s			
Instant protection				
Loss of rotation :	Yes	No		
On voltage :	Umax > +10% of the setting or > 277v PH/N or 480v PH/PH			
Asymmetry % :	Asymmetry > +25%	No		
Time delay :	0,5s			
Output contact : Rated / Max intensity : Rated / Max cut-off voltage : Max cut-off power : Number of operations : Contact material : Insulation between power supply and contacts :	1RT 8A / 10A 250Vac / 400Vac 2500VA / 300W 1x10 <sup>7</sup> AgSnO2 5KV / 1mn			<u>OR</u> - PH
Enclosures Protection : Material : Resistance to flame : Humidity in use / storage : Operating temperature : Storage temperature : Sturface insulation :	IP20 UL94 V2 class 90% non-condensing / 70% -20°C / +60°C -20°C / +70°C 10 <sup>15</sup> 0hms/cm		IP65 on front polyamide PA66 30gf UL94 V2 class 90% non-condensing / 70% -20°C / +60°C -20°C / +70°C 10 <sup>15</sup> Ohms/cm	- PA volta supp leng

# In single-phase, the «overvoltage» and «undervoltage» as well as «time delay» detections are active. Phase rotation and asymmetry / loss of neutral are inactive.

### **DIMENSIONS** :



### ASSEMBLY / DISASSEMBLY :



Assembly (A) of the housing on the profile and disassembly (B)

### <u>ORDER :</u>

- **PH001**: Phase rotation controller in 380V or 220v single phase, DIN box.

- **PAN45-01-00** : 4 LEDs display, 48x48, 5V voltage, mounting on the front of the cabinet, supplied with RJ45 cable L = 2.00m (other length on request).

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