# **Monitoring Relays** True RMS 3-Phase, 3-Phase+N, Multifunction **Types DPC71**

### **CARLO GAVAZZI**



#### • TRMS 3-phase over and under voltage, phase sequence, phase loss, asymmetry and tolerance monitoring relay

- Detect when all 3 phases are present and have the correct sequence
- Detect if all the 3-phase-phase or phase-neutral voltages are within the set limits
- Detect if asymmetry and tolerance are within the set value
- Separately adjustable setpoints
- Separately adjustable delay functions (0.1 to 30 s)
- Output: 2 x 5 A relay SPDT NE •
- For mounting on DIN-rail in accordance with DIN/EN/ EC 60715
- 35.5 mm Euronorm housing
- LED indication for relays, alarm and power supply ON

## Product Description

3-phase or 3-phase+neutral line voltage monitoring relay for phase sequence, phase loss, asymmetry, tolerance, over and under voltage (separately adjustable set points) with built-in time delay function.

Supply ranges from 208 to 480 VAC covered by two multivoltage relays.

## Ordering key

Supply:

208 to 240 VAC

Ordering key	<b>DPC 71</b>	<b>D M48</b>
Housing		
Function		
Type Item number		
Output		
Power Supply		

Supply: 380 to 480 VAC

# Type Selection

Mounting	Output	Frequency
DIN-rail	2 x SPDT	50 - 60 Hz

### DPC 71 D M23 **DPC 71 D M48**

## Input Specifications

Input L1, L2, L3, N Note: Connect the neutral only if it is intrinsically at the star centre	Terminals L1, L2, L3, N Measure their own supply
Measuring ranges	
M23	177 to 275 ∆VAC
M48	323 to 550 ΔVAC
Ranges	
Upper level	+2 to +22%
	of the nominal voltage
Lower level	-22 to -2%
Asymmetry	of the nominal voltage 2 to 22%
Asymmetry	of the nominal voltage
Tolerance	2 to 22%
	of the nominal voltage
Note: The input voltage must	
not exceed the maximum rated	
voltage or drop below the	
minimum rated voltage	
reported above.	
Hysteresis	
Set points from 2 to 5%	1%
Set points from 5 to 22%	2%

## **Output Specifications**

Output Rated insulation voltage	2 x SPDT relays N.E. 250 VAC
Contact ratings Resistive loads AC 1 DC 12 Small inductive loads AC 15 DC 13	μ 5 A @ 250 VAC 5 A @ 24 VDC 2.5 A @ 250 VAC 2.5 A @ 24 VDC
Mechanical life	$\geq$ 30 x 10 <sup>6</sup> operations
Electrical life	$\geq$ 50 x 10 <sup>3</sup> operations (at 5 A, 250 V, cos $\varphi$ = 1)
<b>Dielectric strength</b> Dielectric voltage Rated impulse withstand volt.	≥ 2 kVAC (rms) 4 kV (1.2/50 µs)



## **Supply Specifications**

Power supply	Overvoltage cat. III	ī
Rated operational voltage	(IEC 60664, IEC 60038)	
through terminals:		
L1, L2, L3, N		
M23 - Delta Voltage:	208 to 240VAC ±15%; 45 to 65Hz	
M48 - Delta Voltage:	380 to 480VAC ±15%;45 to 65Hz	Ē
M48 - Star Voltage:	220 to 277VAC ±15%;45 to 65Hz	
Rated operational power		
M23	6 VA @ ∆230 VAC, 50 Hz	
M48	9 VA @ ∆400 VAC, 50 Hz	
	Supplied by L1 and L3	

## **General Specifications**

1 s $\pm$ 0.5 s or 6 s $\pm$ 0.5 s
(15 min warm-up time)
± 1000 ppm/°C
$\pm$ 10% on set value $\pm$ 50 ms
± 0.5% on full-scale
< 200 ms (input signal variation from -20% to +20% or from +20% to -20% of set value)
< 200 ms (delay < 0.1 s) < 200 ms (delay < 0.1 s)

General Specifications (conf.)		
Indication for		
Power supply ON	LED, green	
Alarm ON	LED, red (flashing 2 Hz	
	during delay time)	
Output relays ON	2 x LED, yellow	
Environment	(EN 60529)	
Degree of protection	ÎP 20	
Pollution degree	3	
Operating temperature		
@ Max. voltage, 50 Hz	-20 to +60°C, R.H. < 95%	
@ Max. voltage, 60 Hz	-20 to +50°C, R.H. < 95%	
Storage temperature	-30 to +80°C, R.H. < 95%	
Housing		
Dimensions	35.5 x 81 x 67.2 mm	
Material	PA66 or noryl	
Weight	Approx. 220 g	
Screw terminals		
Tightening torque	Max. 0.5 Nm	
	acc. to IEC 60947	
Product standard	EN 60255-6	
Approvals	UL	
CE Marking	L.V. Directive 2006/95/EC	
-	EMC Directive 2004/108/EC	
EMC		
Immunity	According to EN 60255-26	
	According to EN 61000-6-2	
Emissions	According to EN 60255-26	
	According to EN 61000-6-3	

## Mode of Operation

### Asymmetry definition.

Asymmetry is an indicator of the mains quality and it is defined as the absolute value of the maximum deviation among the mains voltages, divided by the nominal voltage of the 3-phase system. The definition changes according to the voltage reference:

1) in case of measuring phase-phase voltages:

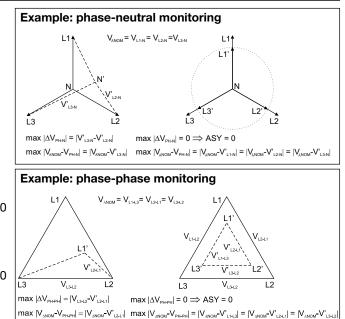
$$\frac{\max |\Delta V_{PH-PH}|}{V_{\Delta NOM}} \times 100$$

$$\frac{\max |\Delta V_{PH-N}|}{\sqrt{V}} x 100$$

Tolerance definition.

Tolerance is another indicator of the mains quality and it is definied as the absolute value of the maximum deviation of the mains voltages from the nominal voltage, divided by the nominal voltage of the 3-phase system. The definition changes according to the voltage reference:

- 1) in case of measuring phase-phase voltages:  $\frac{\max |V_{\text{anom}} - V_{\text{PH-PH}}|}{V_{\text{anom}}} \times 100$



# **General Specifications (cont.)**



## Mode of Operation (cont.)

Connected to the 3 phases (and neutral) DPC71 operates when all 3 phases are present at the same time and the phase sequence is correct. It can be decided whether to monitor upper and lower voltage level of each phase or their asymmetry and tolerance.

#### Voltage level monitoring:

if one or more phase-phase or phase-neutral voltage exceed the upper set level or drop below the lower set level, the red LED starts flashing 2 Hz and the respective output relay releases after the set time period.

# Asymmetry and tolerance monitoring:

if one or more phase-phase or phase-neutral voltage exceed the set levels the red LED starts flashing 2 Hz and the respective output relay releases after the set time period.

**Note:** For both functions, if the phase sequence is wrong or one phase is lost, both output relays release immediately. Only 200 ms delay occurs. The failure is indicated by the red LED flashing 5 Hz during the alarm condition.

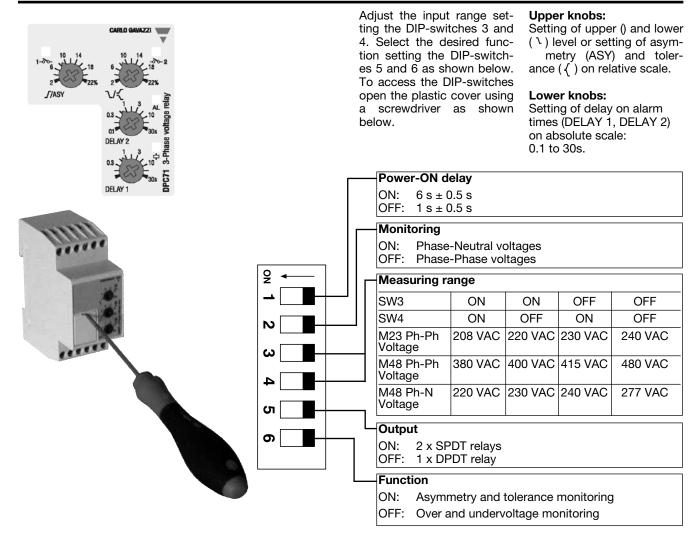
#### Example 1

(Mains monitoring - over and under phase-phase voltage) The relay monitors over and under voltage, phase loss and correct phase sequence.

#### Example 2

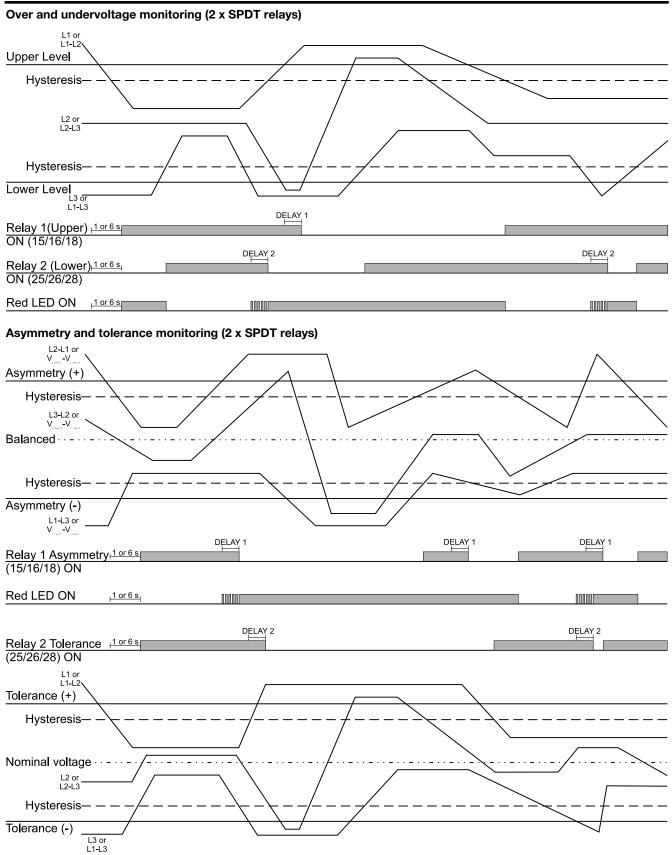
(Motor monitoring - starting and operating load asymmetry and tolerance of phase-neutral voltage) DPC71 ensures correct starting and operating conditions. It monitors the voltage level, phase sequence (correct direction of the motor rotation) and asymmetry. Frequent failures are fuse blowing and incorrect voltage level. In case of fuse blowing the motor regenerates a voltage in the interrupted phase. The relay detects the failure and reacts due to excessive imbalance among the phases.

### Function/Range/Level/Time Setting



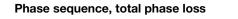


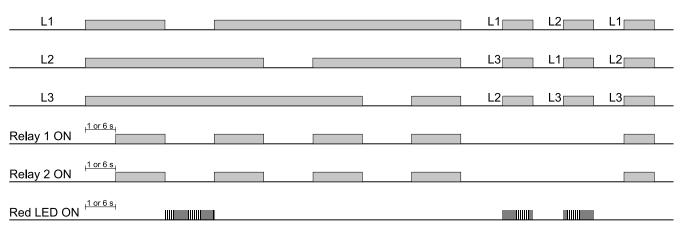
## **Operation Diagrams**





## **Operation Diagrams (cont.)**





## **Wiring Diagrams**

### **Dimensions**

