KCG595x

- **All-in-one unit, the COMPLETE solution**
- **G59/2 Loss of Mains Protection**
- **Generator Island Protection**
- **Synchronisation Enable Control**
- **Supervision Delay and Event Log**
- **User configurable to Single or Three Phase (3-Wire) systems**
- **Tamper Proof configuration via the HHP1/HHP2 or via PC (HHP2 only)**

Specifications

Auxiliary Voltage: Optional Auxiliary Voltage:	Self powered from monitored voltage input 24, 110VDC
Monitored Voltage input:	100-120, 200-240, 380-415 or 440-460VAC, 40-70Hz
Frequency Range:	45-65Hz
Relay Standard:	Latching relays as standard. User selectable to 3-180sec auto reset of alarms
Contact Rating:	AC: 100VA - 250V/2A max. DC: 50W - 100V/1A max.
Open Collector Outputs:	30V DC max. - 500mA max.
Settings:	See page 4 and 5
Internal Watchdog:	An independent watchdog monitors signal flow. Flashing of LEDs1, 2 and 3 in a binary pattern indicate operational error
Dielectric test/ Galvanic separation:	4.0kVAC
Climate:	Class HUE, (DIN40040)
Temperature:	-20 to +70ºC
Weight:	0.5kgs
Front protection:	IP41
Enclosure:	Flame retardant polycarbonate to UL94 (VO)

The unit meets IEC60093-504 and the relevant environmental and EMC tests specified in IEC60068/60092 and IEC61000/60533 respectively.

Description

The fully self-contained KCG595E provides precision generator island protection as well as protection against malfunction and human and operational hazards under loss of mains conditions for either single phase or three phase 3-wire systems.

The DIN rail mounted digitally controlled unit meets the protection requirements for generators connected to mains supply, such as defined in the G59/2 and similar recommendations.

Less wiring, no extra modules. Operating mode is selected by simple auxiliary contacts on the generator breaker and on the mains breaker. LEDs and open collector outputs indicate operating mode and "First Up" cause of trip.

State-of-the-art digital technology throughout, with quartz-controlled Loss of Mains detection. True RMS measurements.

Loss of Mains Protection
KCG595E will provide the following protection:
- **2 stage Over and Under Voltage**
- **2 stage Over and Under Frequency**
- **Rate of Change of Frequency** (ROCOF, df/dt)
- **Vector Shift** (step phase angle)
- **Voltage Imbalance**

Generator Island Protection
KCG595E will provide the following protection:
- **Over and Under Voltage**
- **Voltage Imbalance**
- **Over and Under Frequency**

Synchronisation Enable Function
KCG595E also includes a synchronisation enable relay output, which will safeguard that the generator voltage and frequency are within the generator island mode set-points prior to synchronising to busbar or to mains.

REF: Datasheet.KCG595x - REV: 1.03
Megacon reserves the right to make any changes to the information at any time

Description

Programming and Events Log
Parameter set-points and timers are user settable via the Megacon hand held Programmer HHP1 or HHP2. On HHP's back-lit LCD-screen the system voltage and frequency, relay status and history of events can also be viewed. Different set-points can be set for protection in island mode and connected to mains mode. Trip of relay R3 can be inhibited during testing of Loss of Mains parameters (Imbalance and ROCOF).

Automatic Supervision Delay
To prevent spurious tripping during synchronising to mains, the Loss of Mains protection is activated after the Supervision Delay has elapsed.

KCG595E is for three phase 3-wire LINE/LINE voltage input, and is to be connected directly or via a voltage transformer for use in applications such as:

Co-generation	:	Single or multiple generators connected to a Utility grid
Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)	:	Full or part time running, connected to or switching over from the Utility supply
Base Load	:	Full time base load supply, via Utility connection
Peak lopping	:	Part time peak load supply, via Utility connection
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	:	Full time load supply, normally via Utility connection with waste heat recovery

Control Inputs
Operational modes are selected by one N/C contact on the Generator Circuit Breaker and one on the Mains Circuit Breaker, wired as shown on page 9.

Reset, Inhibit.
With contact closed to terminal 14 all operation is inhibited. Contact closure to terminal 14 will also reset any previous failure condition.

Synchronisation Enable Function
The Synchronisation Enable control function is active under all normal operational conditions. Opening of contact 14 will activate the synchronisation enable function.

Generator Island Mode
Generator Island Mode is selected by opening of contacts to terminals 14 and 16 (when the generator circuit breaker is energised and the mains circuit breaker is de-energised).

Loss of Mains (G59) Mode
Loss of Mains Mode is selected by opening of contacts to terminals 14, 15 and 16 (when both the generator circuit breaker and the mains circuit breaker are energised).

Protective Relay Outputs

Relay R1 - Generator Island Mode Protection
Relay R1 will energise and latch after the pre-set delay, if any electrical parameter exceeds generator island mode set-points. (non-latching R1 is an option).

Relay R2 - Synchronisation Enable Function
During generator start interval and when operating in generator island mode the non-latching relay R2 will energise after a 2 sec delay when all electrical parameters are within preset generator island mode limits.

Relay R2 will de-energise without delay if any parameter exceeds generator island mode set-points.

The relay R2 synchronisation output can be used to enable automatic synchronising of the generator to bus and to grid, using Megacon Synchronisation Controllers.

Relay R3 - Loss of Mains Mode
Relay R3 will de-energise and latch when ROCOF, Vector Shift or any electrical parameter exceeds loss of mains mode set-points (non-latching R3 optional).

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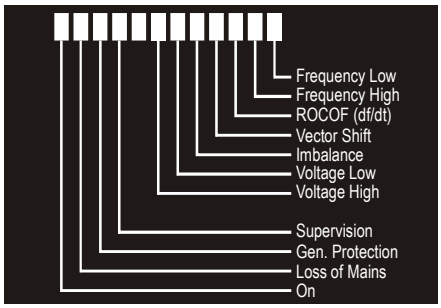
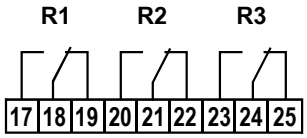
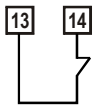
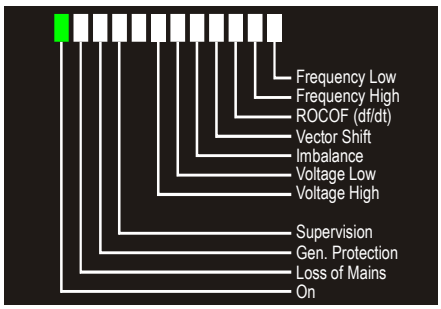
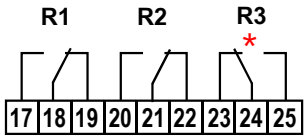
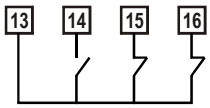
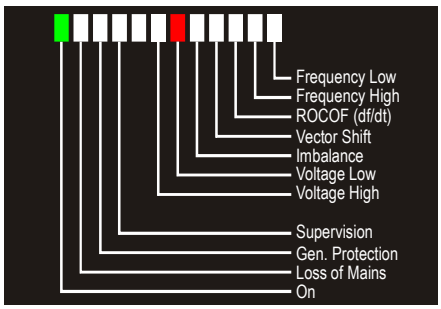
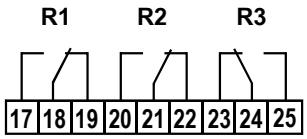
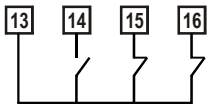
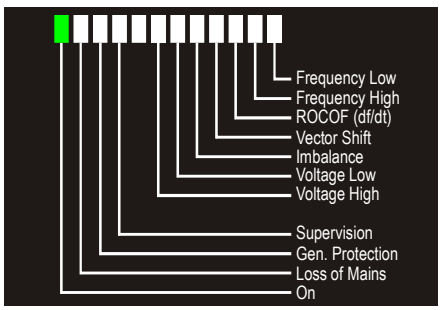
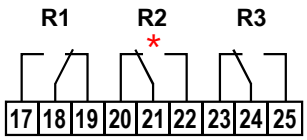
Operation

	Supply Off		
 Inhibit	**Supply On unit inhibited** (LED1 flashing fast)		
 MB open - GB open*	**Synchronisation Control Sync blocked** (Red LED flashing)		
 MB open - GB open*	**Synchronisation Control Sync enabled**		

GB: Generator Breaker
MB: Mains Breaker
* ***Use N.C. auxiliary contacts from breakers as control signal***

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Operation continues in next page

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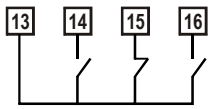
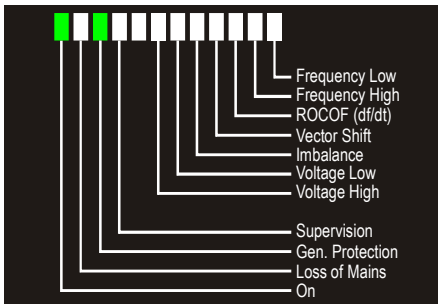
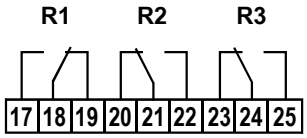
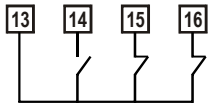
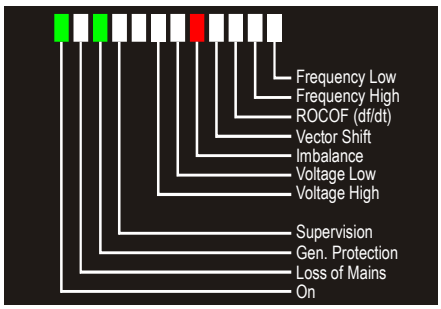
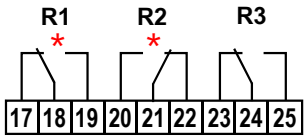
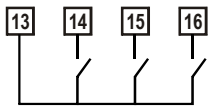
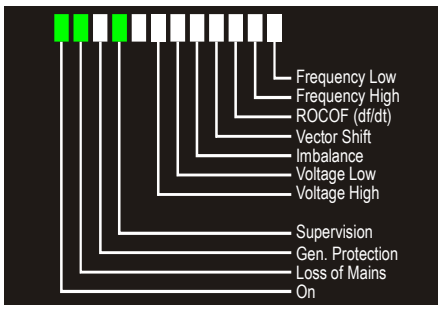
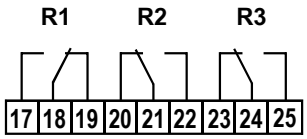
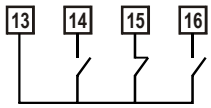
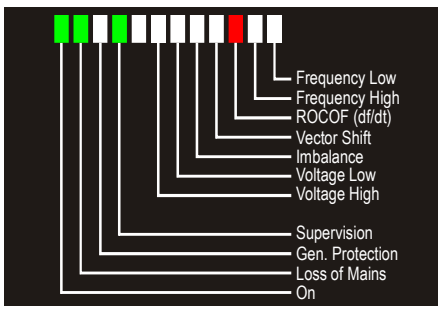
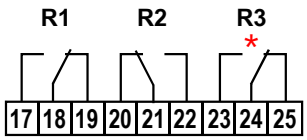
 MB open - GB closed*	Generator Island Mode Normal operation		
 MB open - GB open*	Generator Island Mode After failure		
 MB closed - GB closed*	Loss of Mains Mode Normal operation		
 MB open - GB closed*	Loss of Mains Mode After failure		

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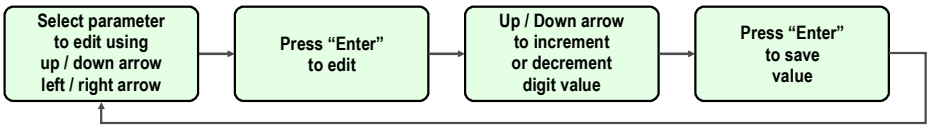
Programming

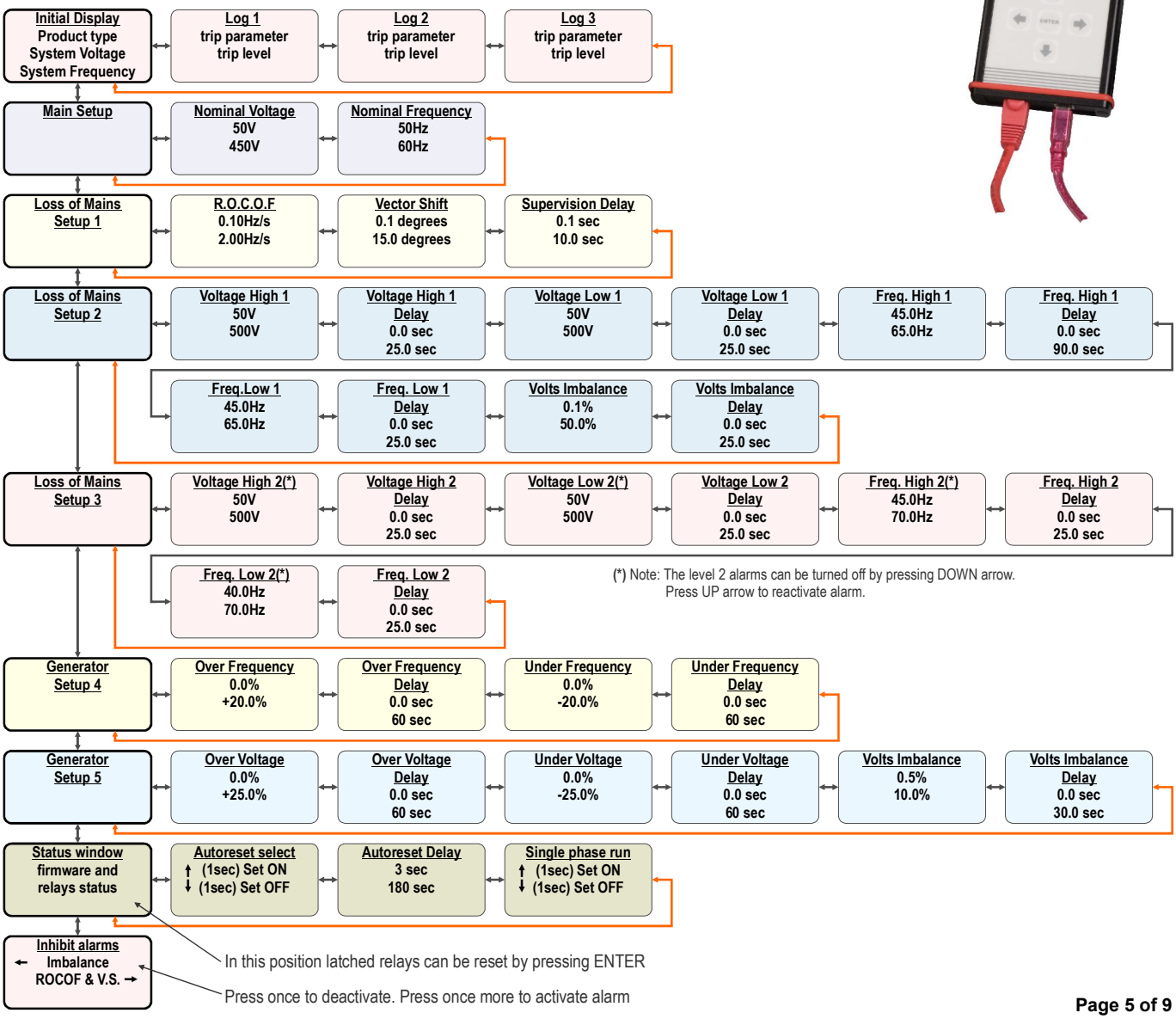
Programming of KCG595E can be achieved using Megacon's universal Programmer HHP1 or HHP2. The ID-protected programmer is powered directly from the unit and is used to program the parameters of any unit within the IS range. When plugged into the unit, the parameters unique to the unit will be displayed. The HHP2 can also be used to interface to laptop computers. The HHP will comfortably fit into a pocket.

Editing Procedure



HHP2

Settable range of parameters for the KCG595E unit is as shown:



(*) Note: The level 2 alarms can be turned off by pressing DOWN arrow. Press UP arrow to reactivate alarm.

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Operation

Setting the user adjustable parameters

The final settings for KCG595E should ideally be subject to agreement between the electricity supply authority and the operator of the generating system. The default figures that Megacon normally set KCG595E at, in the absence of any definitive setting requirements, are as shown below for a 50Hz installation for 400V system voltage. We have chosen these figures as a set of operating parameters, which are normally acceptable limits whereby the generating system is not subjected to being tripped off line by most usual variations in the grid operating parameters. These settings are generally suitable for operation in most areas.

PROGRAMMER HHP1 or HHP2

When the hand held PROGRAMMER HHP is connected to the KCG595E comport the user is able to set individual protection parameters to suit the application, amend set-points, view the events log and read the system voltage and frequency on the back-lit LCD screen.

Mode	Sub Message	Range	Increments	Default
LOSS OF MAINS	Volts Nominal	50 to 500V	0.1V steps	400V
	Freq. Nominal	50 or 60Hz	N/A	50Hz
	R.O.C.O.F.	0.01 to 2.00Hz/sec	0.01Hz	0.12Hz/sec
	Vector Shift	0.5 to15 degrees	0.1 degrees	6 degrees
	Supervision delay	0-10 sec	0.1 sec	10 sec
	Volt High level 1	50 to 500V	0.1V steps	440V
	Volt High lev.1 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	1.0 sec
	Volts Low level 1	50 to 500V	0.1V steps	348V
	Volts Low lev.1 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	2.5 sec
	Freq. High level 1	50 to 70Hz	0.1Hz steps	51.5Hz
	Freq. High lev.1 delay	0.0 to 90.0 sec	0.1 sec	90.0 sec
	Freq. Low level 1	60 to 40Hz	0.1Hz steps	47.5Hz
	Freq. Low lev.1 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	20.0 sec
	Imbalance	0.1-50%	0.1% steps	20%
	Imbalance delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	25.0 sec
	Volt High level 2	50 to 500V	0.1V steps	460V
	Volt High lev.2 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	0.5 sec
	Volts Low level 2	50 to 500V	0.1V steps	320V
	Volts Low lev.2 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	0.5 sec
	Freq. High level 2	50 to 70Hz	0.1Hz steps	52.0Hz
	Freq. High lev.2 delay	0.0 to 90.0 sec	0.1 sec	0.5 sec
	Freq. Low level 2	60 to 40Hz	0.1Hz steps	47.0Hz
	Freq. Low lev.2 delay	0.0 to 25.0 sec	0.1 sec	0.5 sec
	Trip times: R.O.C.O.F. Vector Shift	 : 150mS(average) : less than 50mS		

Mode	Sub Message	Range	Increments	Default
Generator Island	Freq. High	0-20%	0.1% steps	10%
	Freq. High delay	0 to 60 sec	0.1 sec	10 sec
	Freq. Low	0-20%	0.1% steps	10%
	Freq. Low delay	0 to 60 sec	0.1 sec	10 sec
	Volt High	0-25%	0.1% steps	10%
	Volt High delay	0 to 60 sec	0.1 sec	10 sec
	Volt Low	0-25%	0.1% steps	10%
	Volt Low delay	0 to 60 sec	0.1 sec	10 sec
	Imbalance	0.1-10%	0.1% steps	5%
	Imbalance delay	0 to 30 sec	0.1 sec	4 sec

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Loss of Mains Protection

The Loss of Mains protection is provided with two separate protection circuits and these protection parameters can be set to suit all types of generator systems, both large and small:

- **Vector Shift** protection
- **Rate of Change of Frequency** protection (ROCOF)

Small generators, typically below 250kVA, will be more inclined to trip on a vector phase angle change than a ROCOF change, as these smaller systems are less able to sustain large load changes.

Conversely large generators may easily accept any extra loads following a mains failure situation without a large vector shift, but a change of frequency can be detected at the instant the extra load is demanded.

To overcome spurious operation, an adjustable supervision delay will inhibit the protection circuits immediately following parallelling with the mains supply.

Principle of Vector Shift Protection

In order to produce power the prime mover will cause the generator rotor to lead with respect to the mains (Fig. 1). As the generator is "locked" to the grid supply, the frequency and therefore engine speed will be fixed to that of the grid.

The rotor lead angle will be continually changing by load changes on the generator whilst running in parallel with the mains, but these changes will be relatively slow in relationship to the vector shift a mains malfunction will cause. An interruption in the mains supply will cause a large shift in the degree of lead of the generator rotor thereby resulting in a voltage vector shift (Fig. 2).

At the instant of a mains failure, either a total or a momentary interruption, it may be desirable to continue generating power if essential services need to be maintained, **but from a safety point of view it is important to disconnect the generating set from the mains supply, as soon as possible**. Typical tripping time of the Loss of Mains function when a vector shift is detected is in the order of 50m/secs. The vector shift is measured over a period equal to 2 cycles.

Principle of Rate of Change of Frequency Protection

ROCOF detection relies on a change of load to bring about a rise or fall in the generator frequency. The df/dt detection process is looking for a change in two frequency levels and the tripping action is dependent on the time taken to move between these two levels.

Large generating sets may be able to sustain any connected loads immediately following a mains failure and the total Vector Shift imposed on the generator rotor may not be sufficient to trip the relay. However, since the generator is no longer locked to the mains reference frequency, a change in load demand will cause a momentary change in speed followed by the governing system response to adjust the prime mover nominal speed. It is this change in the prime mover speed and hence the generator frequency that can be detected by the KCG595E.

The KCG595E uses a five cycle band to compare frequency difference and hence the rate of change can be determined. Typical trip times for a rate of change of frequency of 0.4Hz/sec. are in the order of 150mS.

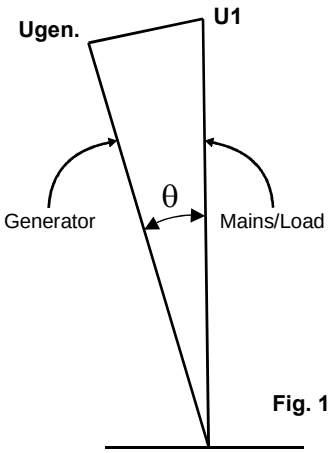

Fig. 1

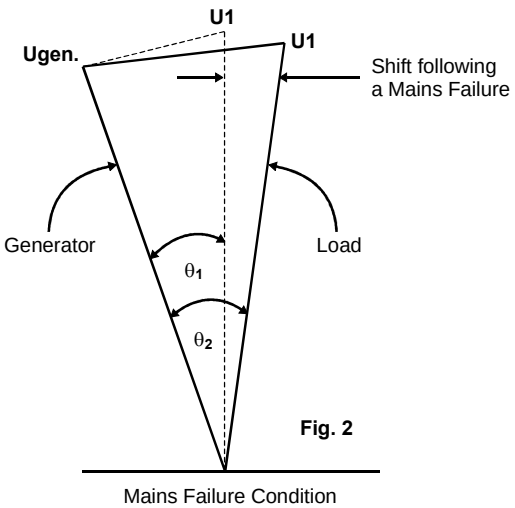

Fig. 2

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Potential Problem Areas

Although the Loss of Mains protection guarantees fast and reliable detection of mains failure in nearly all operational conditions when a generator running in parallel with the mains supply, certain cases may cause the KCG595E to malfunction.

1- If there is NO or very little change in the **vector angle** at a mains interruption then the relay may not operate. This situation can arise if the amount of power exported to the grid system is very low and at a mains interruption there is no discernible extra consumer load imposed on the generating set.

From the above it should be noted that the generator should aim to export at least 10-20% of the generated power to the grid system in order to guarantee some change in load in the event of a mains interruption.

Conversely if the generating set is used for peak lopping and is not exporting power to the grid system, the operator should ensure that the equivalent of 10-20% of the generator load capability is imported from the grid, so that in the event of a mains interruption the generator will immediately take up that load and so cause the relay to operate.

For the **ROCOF** detection to operate successfully the governor of the prime mover must be set to allow a speed droop of around 5% between no load and full load.

If close tolerance governors with only small droop characteristics are fitted, the change in frequency may be so small that there is no appreciable change to be detected.

2- Spurious tripping of the relay when the mains supply has been shown to be stable can usually be attributed to the operational characteristics of the generating set.

If large extra loads are added to the generator then this will result in a vector shift being detected and the relay may trip.

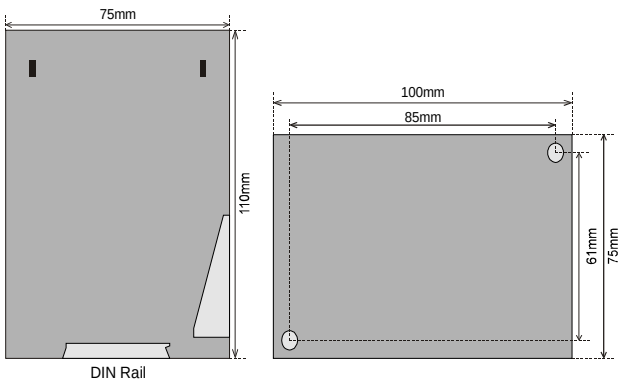
The ramp rate of the generator prime mover may be set at a very fast level, again causing a large vector shift and frequency changes.

Another possibility is that local consumers connected to the grid system are switching in large loads which are resulting in the generator responding much quicker than the grid supply to changing load demands.

In these cases it will be needed to “fine tune” the prime mover response and ramp rates to allow for these disturbances.

In the case of large load demands, the operator may need to arrange for a more progressive connection and disconnection of loads to prevent large vector shifts or arrange to inhibit the KCG595E whilst switching large loads.

Dimensions



KCG595E

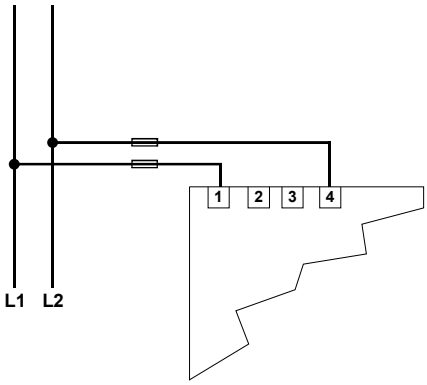
HHP2

The MEGACON policy is one of continuous improvement, consequently equipment supplied may vary in detail from this publication.

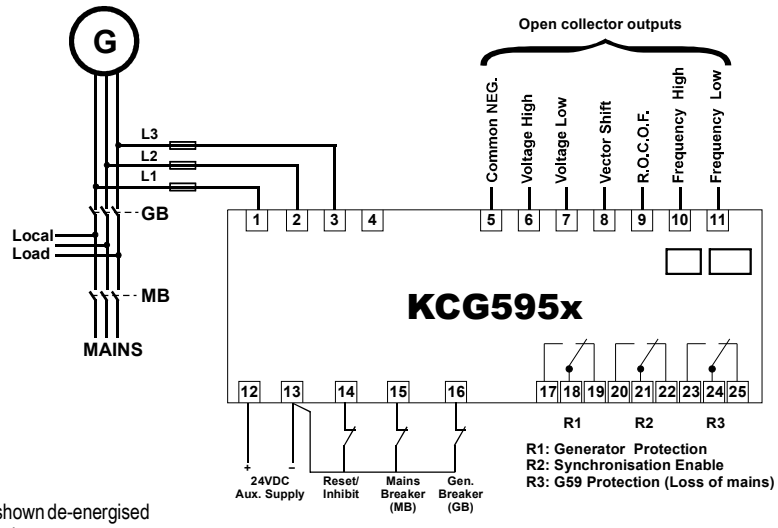
IS range

Connection Diagram

Single Phase connection



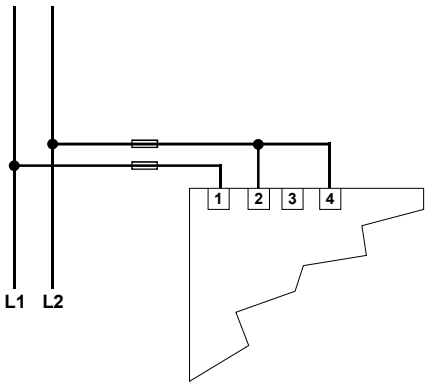
Three Phase 3-Wire connection
DC Power Supply (24, 110VDC)



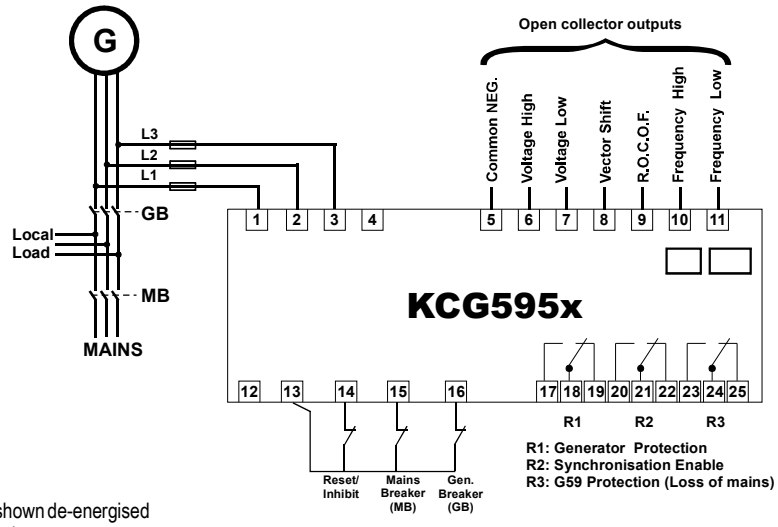
R1: Generator Protection
R2: Synchronisation Enable
R3: G59 Protection (Loss of mains)

1) GB, MB, R1, R2 & R3 shown de-energised
2) R3 is fail safe configured
3) 3 x 0,5A supply input fuses must be fitted

Single Phase connection



Three Phase 3-Wire connection
AC Power Supply (All ranges)



R1: Generator Protection
R2: Synchronisation Enable
R3: G59 Protection (Loss of mains)

1) GB, MB, R1, R2 & R3 shown de-energised
2) R3 is fail safe configured
3) 3 x 0,5A supply input fuses must be fitted

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ORDERING EXAMPLE:

Type:	KCG595E
Gen. Voltage:	nom: 400V