

## DIFFERENTIAL DC CURRENT RELAY

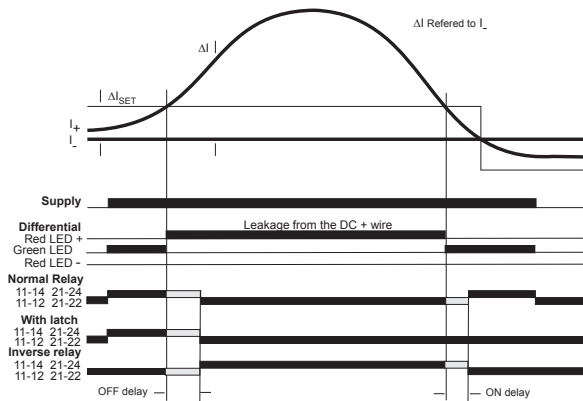
### DC Earth Leakage Relay

Type: DDCA

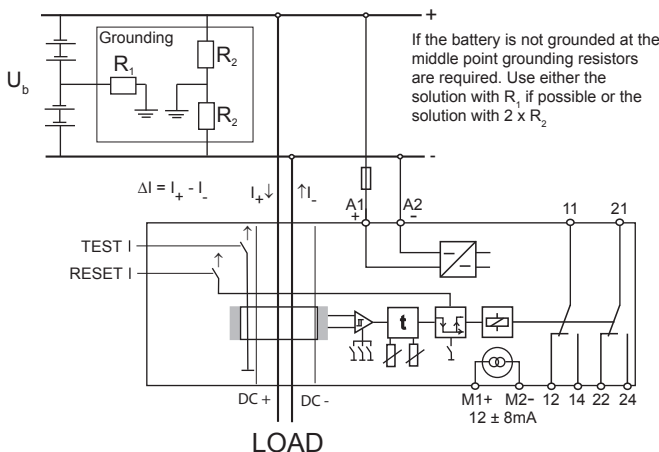
### FEATURES

- Early warning for Insulation deterioration and Earth leakage
- Minimum current detection
- 6 Ranges from 5 to 200mA selected by DIP switches
- Wide DC supply range from 18 to 340 V
- Directional  $12 \pm 8\text{mA}$  output and LED indication for supervision and easy trouble shooting
- Extremely compact and with  $\mu$  metal screened transformer for high accuracy and noise immunity
- Time delay - on and off - individually adjustable
- Relay function can be inverted
- Latch function can be selected
- LEDs indicate the status of the relay, latch and timing function
- Test and Reset switch

### FUNCTION DIAGRAM



### CONNECTION DIAGRAM



### Description:

The differential DC current relay is designed to monitor IT systems for insulation deterioration. The DDCA is able to selectively indicate faults in branched systems. In addition to this it shows if the fault is related to the positive or the negative wire for easy maintenance. Used with only one wire through the sensing core, it can monitor a circuit for connectivity and function. If the DC current drops below the set value, the relay will trip. This is another key feature as the DDCA allows, up to the cable capacity, AC and DC Amps to flow under normal conditions without having the usual voltage drop and heat from a shunt resistor.

### Operation:

Set the DIP switches (123) to the requested sensitivity, latching relay (5) to On or Off and the relay (6) to Normal (fail safe) or Inverse function. When the power is connected to A1 and A2, and with no differential current through the sensing coil, the green LEDs for Differential and Relay ON (normal function) will be on. When a differential current above the set limit is detected, one of the red Differential LED's will be switched on, showing the polarity of the cable leaking to ground. (For leak currents above 10A both red Differential LEDs will be switched on indicating that the DDCA is saturated and cannot detect which cable is leaking). When high current is detected, the OFF delay starts to elapse, indicated by a yellow LED, and the relay will drop out when the set time has expired. If the latch function is selected the relay will stay de-energized (normal function) and the red Latch LED will be on until the Reset button is activated. If the latch function is not active and the differential current drops below the set level, the green Differential LED will be switched on and the ON delay starts to elapse, indicated by a yellow LED. The relay will pull in (normal function) when the set time has expired.

### Test and Reset function:

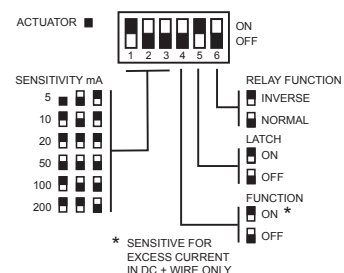
The Test switch activates a real functional test as it conducts a DC current through a separate winding on the sensing core. The latch function can be released by disconnecting the power or by pressing the Reset switch.

### Application:

Selective DC earth leakage detection in single and branched systems. The DDCA is the solution for pure DC installations used in UPS and control systems for chemical, petrochemical, mining industry as well as seagoing vessels. The DDCA is also ideal for measuring the DC component in AC installations including loads with rectifiers e.g. in variable speed drives, causing the AC monitors to malfunction.

For DC unearthed branched systems (IT systems) & setpoint below 30mA, the DDCA can be used in combination with a DDEA or DDEB. The DDEA or DDEB make the Grounding and monitor the total system, and the DDCA monitor a branch, use a DDCA for each branch.

### PROGRAMMABLE FEATURES



**SPECIFICATIONS**

**INPUT**  
 Set points selectable by dipswitch  
 Differential  
 Transformer Diameter

DC Current. No specified limitation  
 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200mA  
 Typical 2%  
 Ø 12,5 mm (Housing size 3)  
 Ø 28,0 mm (Housing size 5)

**PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS**  
**TIMING**  
 Response time  
 Time range during run

Typical <200msec.  
 Separate On and Off delay  
 0 - 10 sec. adjustable

**ELECTRICAL**  
 Current direction indication  
 Precision  
 Temp. dependence

Up to 10 Amp  
 Set point ± 2%  
 Analog output class 2  
 Typ. ± 0.02 % / °C

**OUTPUT**  
 RELAY  
 Contact rating  
 Mechanical life

2 C/O, AgNi/Au  
 6 A, 250 VAC, 1500 W  
 See figure for DC rating  
 30 million operations

**ANALOG INDICATION**  
 Current

12mA @ Input (fault)= 0mA  
 12 ± 8mA @ input = ± set point current

**SUPPLY**  
 Supply range  
 Power consumption

DC voltage  
 18 - 340V  
 Max 3 W

**GENERAL**  
 Precaution

The DDCA is screened with μ metal for high noise immunity.  
 If the analog output in the highly sensitive ranges is used, precautions should be taken against permanent magnetic fields close to the DDCA as they can influence on the accuracy.  
 In the sensitive ranges the wires should be kept close and in the center of the core.

Temperature range  
 Humidity  
 Dielectric test voltage  
 Weight

- 25 °C to + 55 °C ambient  
 Up to 90 % RH non-condensing  
 Coil to relay contacts 4000 VAC  
 Pole to pole 2500 VAC  
 Size 3: 0.17 kg. Size 5: 0.23 kg.

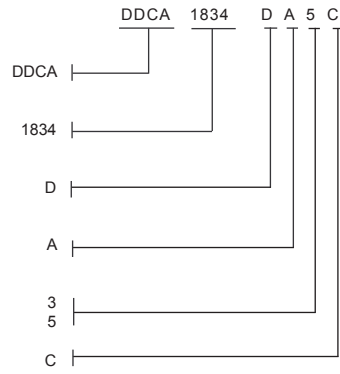


International Standards  
 RoHS  
 EN50081 - Emission  
 EN50082 - Immunity  
 EN60255 - Electrical Relays

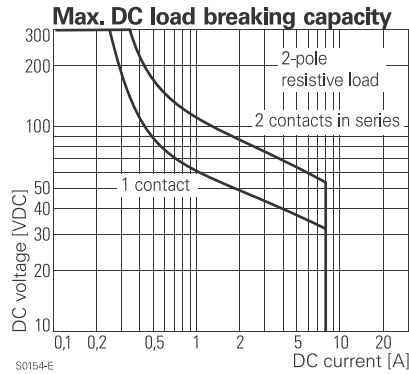
Directive 2002/95/EC of  
 EMC directive 89/336:  
 Low voltage directive 73/23:

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

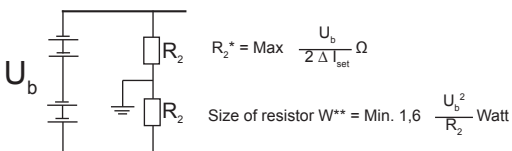
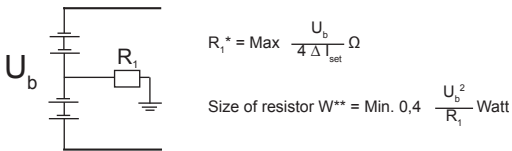
**EXAMPLE:**  
**TYPE**  
 Differential DC current control relay  
**SUPPLY VOLTAGE**  
 18 V - 340 VDC  
**ADJUSTMENT**  
 Dipswitch adj.  
**HOUSING**  
 Rail mounting  
**SIZE**  
 35 mm, 12,5 mm throughput  
 55 mm, 28,0 mm throughput  
**CODE END**



**RELAY CONTACTS**



**Calculations of grounding resistors for not grounded batteries**



**Examples for  $U_b = 48V, \Delta I_{\text{set}} = 5mA$**

$R_1 = \text{Max} \frac{48}{4 \times 0,005} = \text{Max. } 2400\Omega$   
 $W = \text{Min. } 0,4 \frac{48^2}{2400} = \text{Min. } 0,384 \text{ Watt}$

$R_2 = \text{Max} \frac{48}{2 \times 0,005} = \text{Max. } 4800\Omega$   
 $W = \text{Min. } 1,6 \frac{48^2}{4800} = \text{Min. } 0,768 \text{ Watt}$

\* The calculation of the resistor is based on a safety factor of 2 corresponding to a detection of a short from one pole to ground down to half battery voltage. A resistor selected according to the maximum resistor value as calculated above will limit the leak current to 2 times  $\Delta I_{\text{set}}$  in case of direct short to ground. If it is a branched circuit with distributed "acceptable" leaks, it is recommended to use a lower value of the resistor.

\*\*The calculation of the resistor size is based on a safety factor of 1,6 corresponding to an acceptable increase in battery voltage of up to 26%.