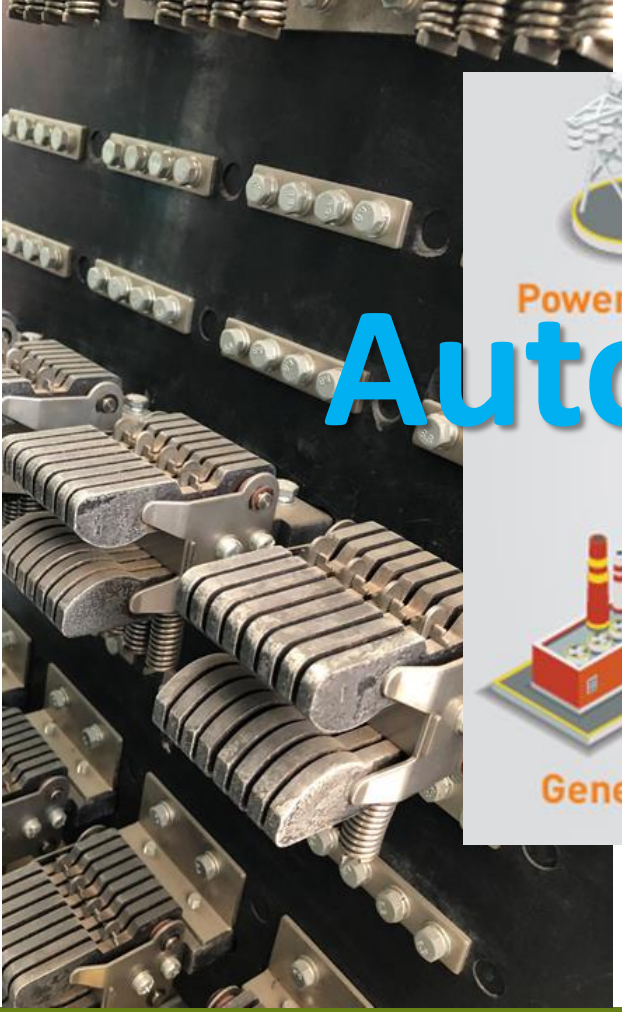
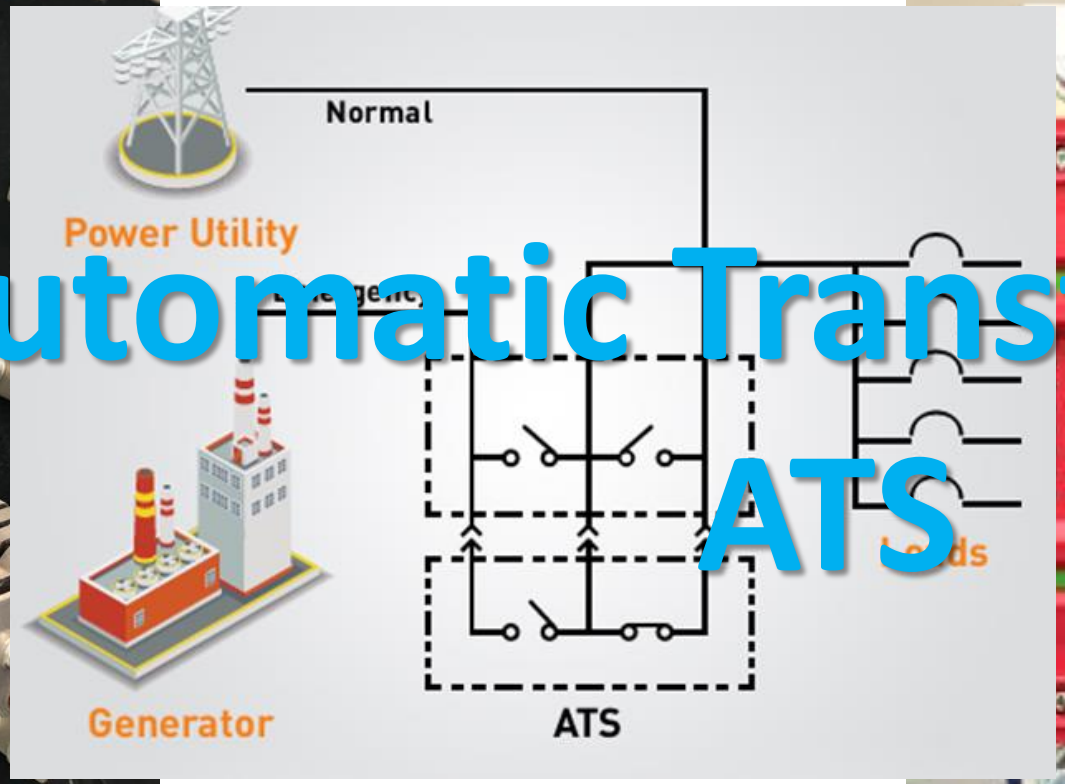




Automatic Transfer Switch
ATS

ธัมรัต พรหมเพ็ญรังษี วฟก.818/ACPE 01242/TH
เลขาธิการสมาคมเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้าไทย
อุปนายก สมาคมผู้ตรวจสอบอาคาร
กรรมการผู้จัดการ บริษัท นอร์ธพลัส จำกัด
Email : Thammarat@northplusthai.com

Indeed Academy
Indeed Intelligence

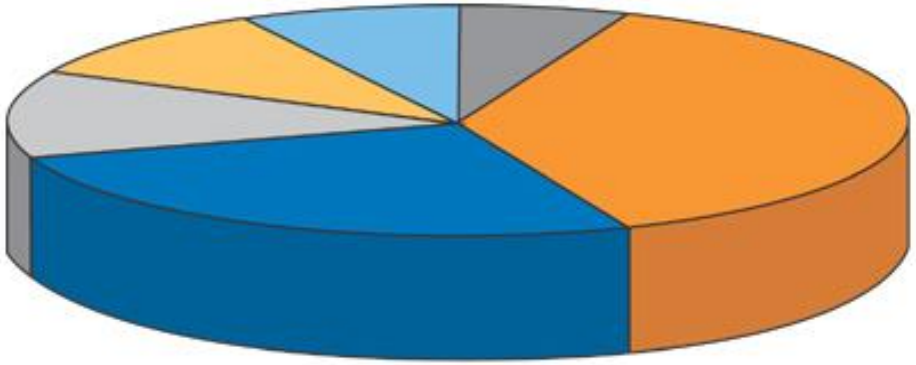
GEN THAI
สมาคมเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้าไทย
THAI GENERATOR ASSOCIATION

AGENDAS

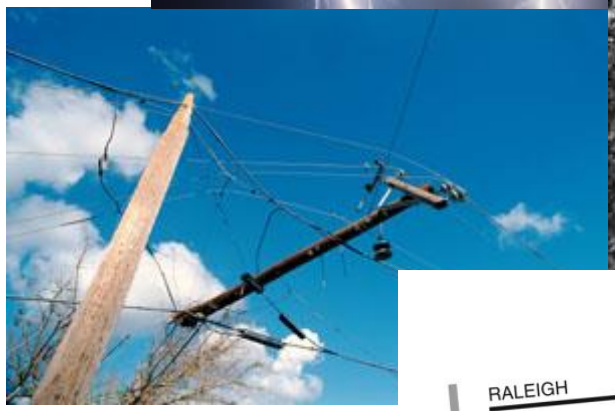
- Why do we need ATS?
- Codes and Standard
- Devices performance test
- Open transition (OTTS) and Close Transition Transfer Switch (CTTS)
- Problems Arising From Open Transition Live to Live Transfer
- 3 Poles vs. 4 Poles ATS
- Bypass Switch

WHY DO WE NEED ATS?

CAUSE



- 38% Lightning and other weather: wind, rain, snow, heat, cold and ice.
- 26% Utility equipment problems and grid overload
- 12% Fallen trees or tree growth
- 10% Animal contact
- 8% Human error: Underground digging, cranes, traffic, vandalism, etc.
- 6% Miscellaneous: Mechanical damage, construction error, fire, etc.



RALEIGH — SEPTEMBER 24, 2003

US: Millions still without power a week after Hurricane Isabel

The devastation left behind by Hurricane Isabel, [illegible] United States on September 18-19, raises new qu[illegible] US infrastructure, particularly the electrical p[illegible] blackou[illegible]

KANSAS CITY — JANUARY 31, 2004

Thousands left without power as ice-coated trees, lines snap Winter's bears down on Kansas City area

KANSAS CITY - its tree limbs, sidewalks, street[illegible] coated in a half-inch or more of ice - gritted its teeth[illegible] and braved the first half of a major winter storm.But[illegible] be a tougher test. Ice-shrouded trees and power p[illegible] snapping and toppling Wednesday afternoon, kn[illegible] power and other utilities. More than 20,000 Kansas[illegible] & Light customers were out of service early [illegible]

DALLAS — JUNE 4, 2004

Power outages may linger for days

DALLAS (AP) — More than 150,000 North Texas homes and businesses remained without power Friday morning following two nights of heavy storms this week, utility officials said

NEW YORK — AUGUST 15, 2003

Largest outage in US history affects 50 million people

NEW YORK CITY, NY - On Thursday August 14 a massive blackout struck the northeast US and parts of Canada. It cascaded throughout the region just after 4 pm causing havoc for commuters preparing to leave major cities for the end of their workday. Subways, train and airports had to stop

WHY DO TRANSFER SWITCH NEEDED?

- **To assure continuity of vital electrical power for essential loads:**
  - Life Safety purpose
  - Prevent accidents, theft, panic, loss of revenue
  - Maintain your business-critical continuity
  - Comply with codes & standards
  - Comply with government regulations

- **Whenever two or more sources of power are utilized for essential electrical loads.**

EFFECT

- Panic & Confusion
  - Loss of lights (10 second rule)
  - Elevators, escalators, electric doors
  - Traffic control
- Loss of Life
  - Hospital equipment
  - Life support, Operating Rooms & ER
  - Radar equipment
- Loss of revenue
  - Cash registers
  - Assembly lines
  - Toll gates
  - Refrigeration
- Loss of Customers
- Loss of Telecommunications
  - Internet
  - Telephone
- Loss of Security Systems
  - Fire alarms, fire pumps
  - Intrusion alarms
- Loss of Information
  - Computers
  - Data Centers
  - Banks

CODES & STANDARDS

Codes & Standards for equipment applied as ATSE

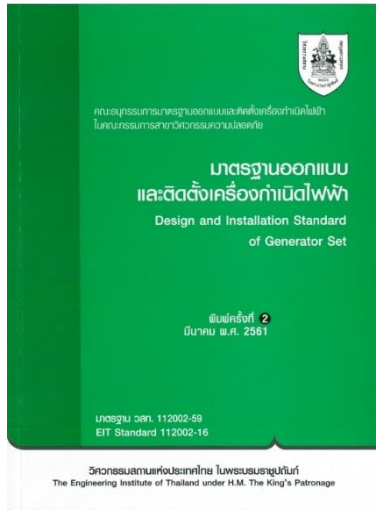
- What are the **Internationally recognized** codes?

- What is the **Performance difference** of devices tested to these codes?

ELECTRICAL CODE AND STANDARD

IEC Low-Voltage Switchgear and Control gear or UL Standards

- IEC 947-1: General Rules
- IEC 947-2 / UL1066 UL 489 : Circuit Breakers
- IEC 947-3 / UL 363: Switches, Disconnectors, Switch Disconnectors and Fuse Combination Units
- IEC 947-4 / UL 508 : Contactors and Motor Starters
- IEC 947-5: Control Circuit Devices
- **IEC 947-6-1/UL 1008: Transfer switching equipment**



TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL DEFINITION

1 Scope and object

This part of IEC 60947applies to transfer switching equipment (TSE) to be used in power systems with interruption of the supply to the load during transfer, the rated voltage of which does not exceed 1 000 V a.c. or 1 500 V d.c.

It covers:

- manually operated transfer switching equipment (MTSE);
- remote operated transfer switching equipment (RTSE);
- automatic transfer switching equipment (ATSE).

It covers TSE provided with or without an enclosure.

IEC 60947-6-1 : 2005

3.1 Switching devices

3.1.1
transfer switching equipment
TSE
equipment containing one or more switching devices for disconnecting load circuits from one supply and connecting to another supply

3.1.2
manually operated transfer switching equipment
MTSE
transfer switching equipment operated manually

3.1.3
remotely operated transfer switching equipment
RTSE
transfer switching equipment operated remotely

NOTE RTSE may have an optional feature for local operation.

3.1.4
automatic transfer switching equipment
ATSE
self-acting transfer switching equipment

NOTE 1 ATSE normally includes all necessary devices for monitoring and transferring operations.

NOTE 2 ATSE may have an optional feature for manual operation.

TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL DEFINITION

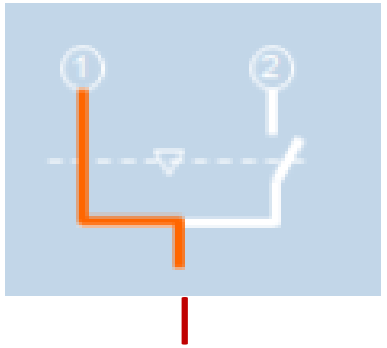
3.3 Main contact positions

3.3.1
normal position
contact position of the equipment when there is no deviation of the normal supply

3.3.2
alternative position
contact position of the equipment when the load circuit is switched on the alternative (emergency) supply in the event of a monitored supply deviation of the normal supply

3.3.3
off position
contact position of the equipment when the load circuit is not switched on any supply

NOTE This position results from either automatic tripping caused by a fault in the load circuit or intentional interruption of the automatic transfer function.



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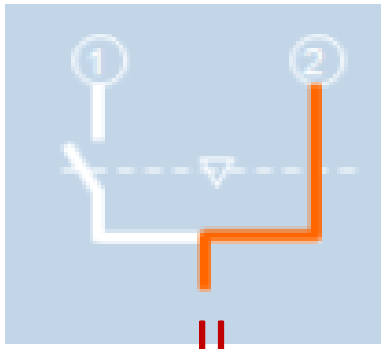

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IEC 60947-6-1 : 2005

TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL DEFINITION

UL-1008 :
8th Edition 2014

3.12 Transfer switch – A device for transferring one or more load conductor connections from one power source to another. Transfer switch types include:

a) Automatic transfer switch – A self-acting transfer switch.

b) Bypass/isolation transfer switch – An assembly that includes a transfer switch, manual or non-automatic paralleling contacts, and isolation contacts that is used to select an available power source to feed load circuits and to electrically isolate the transfer switch for inspection and maintenance.

c) Closed transition transfer switch – An automatic transfer switch that is arranged with overlapping contacts to provide a make before break transfer operation between normal and alternative power sources that are actively or passively synchronized at the time of transfer. The two sources are paralleled for no more than 100 ms.

d) Delayed transition transfer switch – An open transition transfer switch with a position where the load is intentionally disconnected from both sources for a specified time period.

e) Enclosed type transfer switch – A transfer switch provided within a complete enclosure.

f) Hybrid transfer switch – A transfer switch that incorporates solid-state power components to bridge a power interruption during a mechanical break before make transfer operation. Upon completion of the transfer operation an air gap provides isolation between the sources.

g) Manual transfer switch – A non-electrically operated transfer switch.

h) Non-automatic transfer switch – An electrically operated transfer switch that is not self-acting.

TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL DEFINITION

i) Open transition transfer switch – A transfer switch that is arranged to provide a break before make transfer operation between normal and alternate power sources such that the load is intentionally disconnected from both sources.

j) Open type transfer switch – A complete, assembled transfer switch without an enclosure.

k) Softload ATS – A transfer switch executing the transfer of power to the load from normal source to generator or generator to normal source while minimizing voltage and frequency fluctuations by actively synchronizing voltage, frequency, and phase-angle between normal source and generator sources and capable of paralleling the sources for greater than 100 ms while load is transferred.

l) Solid-state transfer switch – A transfer switch that incorporates solid-state power components as the switching means. (May also be identified as static or semiconductor transfer switch.)

m) Type A transfer switch – A transfer switch that does not employ integral overcurrent protective devices.

n) Type B transfer switch – A transfer switch that employs integral overcurrent protective device(s) on at least one source.

UL-1008 :
8th Edition 2014

TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL DEFINITION

EIT 112002-59

3.4 อุปกรณ์สับเปลียนแหล่งจ่ายไฟ (Transfer Switch)

3.4.1 ทั่วไป

3.4.1.1 อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟ (transfer switch) มี 2 ประเภทคือ

3.4.1.1.1 อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ (automatic transfer switch) เป็นอุปกรณ์ที่จะทำการสับเปลี่ยนถ่ายโหลดจากแหล่งจ่ายไฟหนึ่งมาอีกแหล่งจ่ายไฟหนึ่งได้เองโดยอัตโนมัติในกรณีที่ใช้อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ ระหว่างแหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้าหลักกับเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้าสำรอง อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ จะต่อด้านแหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้าหลัก ยกเว้นในกรณีที่ด้านแหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้าหลักบกพร่อง จึงจะโอนถ่ายโหลดไปด้านเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้าสำรอง ถ้าในกรณีที่มีไฟทั้งสองด้าน อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ จะต้องเลือกต่อด้านแหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้าหลักเสมอ

3.4.1.1.2 อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟแบบไม่อัตโนมัติ (non-automatic transfer switch) เป็นอุปกรณ์ที่ทำการสับเปลี่ยนถ่ายโหลดจากแหล่งจ่ายไฟหนึ่งมาอีกแหล่งจ่ายไฟหนึ่งด้วยมือโดยตรงหรือชุดควบคุมทางไกลด้วยไฟฟ้า

TRANSFER SWITCH LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Transfer switching equipment is classified according to:

a) their short-circuit capability:

- class PC: TSE that is capable of making and withstanding, but is not intended for breaking short-circuit currents;

  NOTE Contactors can be used in class PC if they fulfil the test requirements of class PC.

- class CB: TSE provided with over-current releases and the main contacts of which are capable of making and are intended for breaking short-circuit currents;

- class CC: TSE that is capable of making and withstanding, but is not intended for breaking short-circuit currents. TSE based on devices fulfilling the requirements of IEC 60947-4-1;

b) the method of controlling the transfer:

- manually operated switching equipment (MTSE);
- remote operated switching equipment (RTSE);
- automatic transfer switching equipment (ATSE).

****IEC 60947-6-1****

ELECTRICAL CODE AND STANDARD

Standards Establish The Criteria For The Suitability of a device for the

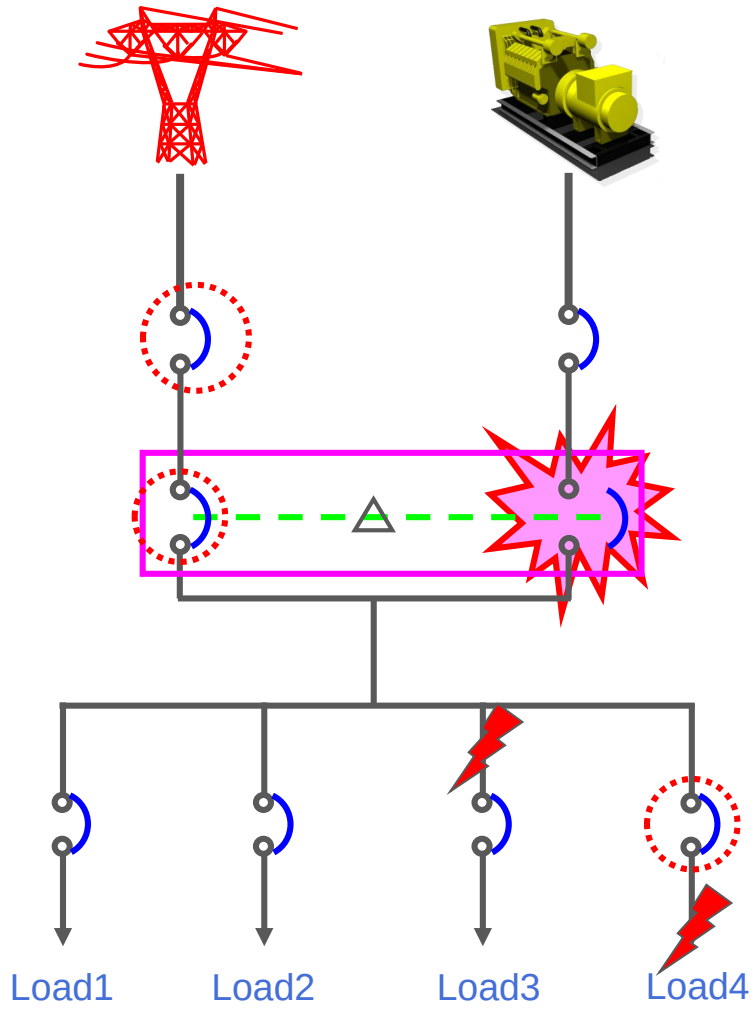
Intended Use

- **Class CB :** Circuit Breakers interrupt overload and fault currents. They were not intended to be used as a repetitive switching device.
- **Class CC :** Contactors were not intended to remain closed under high fault conditions or to make on faults.
- Switch Disconnector were not intended to transfer loads from Live to Live.
- **Class PC :** ATS are designed to perform repetitive switching from Live to Live and closed on high fault currents!

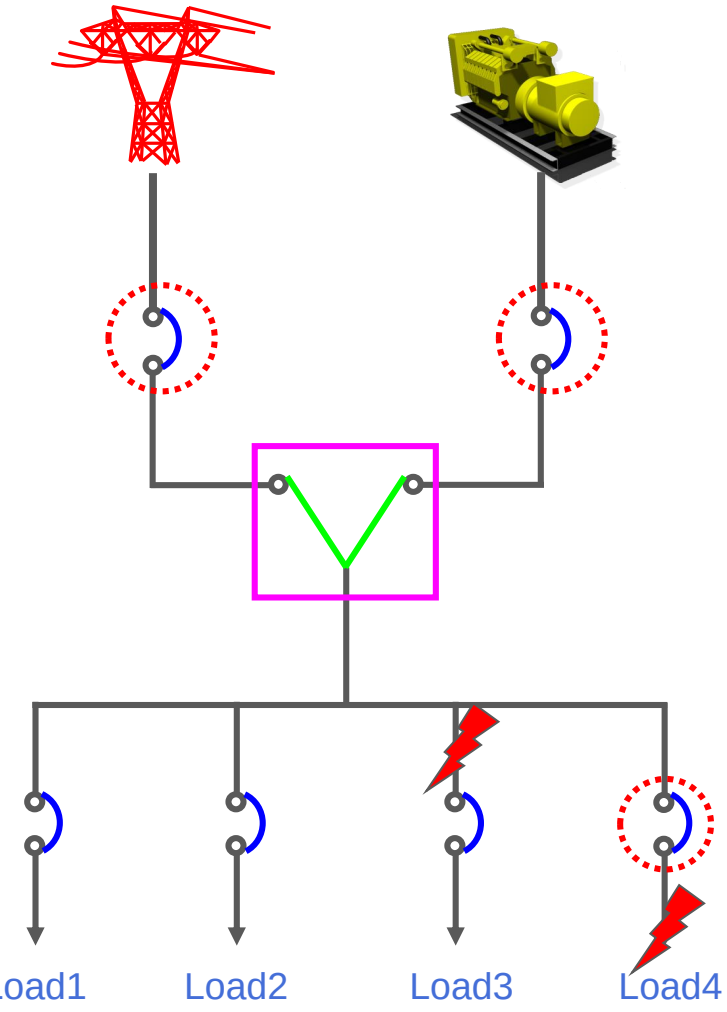
****IEC 60947-6-1****

WITHSTAND & CLOSED-IN ON FAULT

System with ATS (CB Type)



System with ATS (PC Type)



DEVICES PERFORMANCE TEST

UL 1008 vs.EN/IEC 60947-6-1: WCR v.s. kAIC

PC-type ATS are tested to:

- **Withstand fault currents** (remain closed), for a set period of time, permitting downstream devices to trip and isolate the fault.
- **Close into faults**, to permit the Backup supply fault current necessary to clear the fault.
- **For this reason,UL 1008 specified PC-type ATS have Withstand and Close on Ratings (WCR) vs. Traditional kAIC Fault rating (as in a CB).**

UL 1008 vs.EN/IEC 60947-6-1: WCR v.s. kAIC

Method 1:

Manufacturer specific tests, in which **the switch undergoes a short circuit test with a specific make and model of circuit breaker**. In this case, the short circuit rating coordinated between the switch and breaker will be declared upfront in terms of kA.

Method 2:

The switch undergoes a short circuit test on a series of recommended time duration (see table 25). After which, this timing and current capacity must be complied by the installed upstream breaker. And in the case of instantaneous trip response, the duration must be less than or equal to this timing.

UL-1008 : 8th Edition 2014

UL 1008 vs.EN/IEC 60947-6-1: WCR v.s. kAIC

UL-1008 : 8th Edition 2014

Table 25
Available short-circuit current
(refer to 9.13.3.11, 9.13.3.18, E3A.1.1, and E3A.3.1

Switch rating	Current in amperes[a]	Power factor[b]	Time duration test time in seconds, minimum[c]
100 A or less	5,000	0.40 – 0.50	0.008
101 – 400 A	10,000	0.40 – 0.50	0.025
401 A – 1000 A	20 times rating, but not less than 10,000 A	0.25 – 0.30	0.050
1001 A and greater	20 times rating	0.20 or less	0.050

[a] This value may be higher at the option of the manufacturer. The value shall be one of the acceptable values shown in Table 1.

[b] This value may be lower at the option of the manufacturer.

[c] Test times are minimum values for the time duration test for Type A transfer switches in accordance with 9.13.3.11. In addition to the minimum value test, any other time durations may be tested at the option of the manufacturer but shall be one of the values shown in Table 27.

EN/IEC 60947-6-1: SHORT CIRCUIT WITHSTAND

- **Min. Short-time withstand current**
- **Min. rated Short-circuit breaking capacity (Icn)**
- **Min. Rated Conditional Short-circuit current.**

Table 4 – Value of the test current for the verification of the ability to operate under short-circuit conditions

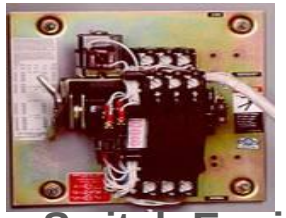
Rated operational current I_e (r.m.s.) V	Test current (r.m.s.) A
$I_e \leq 100$	5 000
$100 < I_e \leq 500$	10 000
$500 < I_e \leq 1\,000$	20 I_e
$1\,000 < I_e$	20 I_e or 50 kA whichever is the lower
The power factors and time constants shall be as given in Table 16 of IEC 60947-1.	

The minimum duration are

- 3 half-cycle of the rated frequency or **0.025 sec. for ≤ 400 A**
- 3 cycle of the rate frequency or **0.05 sec. for > 400 A**

(5.3.6.1)

PERFORMANCE COMPARISON : SHORT CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE

 Circuit Breaker UL 489, 1066 IEC 947-2	 Load Break Switch UL363 IEC 947-3	 Contactor UL 508 IEC 947-4	 Transfer Switch Equipment UL 1008 IEC 947-6-1
Test current declared by manufacturer	Withstand $I_{test} \leq 12 \times I_{rated}$ Making I_{test} declared by manufacturer	**Amp** / **Test Current** $I_r \leq 16$ — 1 kA $16 \leq I_r \leq 63$ — 3 kA $63 \leq I_r \leq 125$ — 5 kA $125 \leq I_r \leq 315$ — 10 kA $315 \leq I_r \leq 630$ — 18 kA $630 \leq I_r \leq 1000$ — 30 kA $1000 \leq I_r \leq 1600$ — 42 kA $1600 \leq I_r$ — declared	**Amp** / **Test Current** ≤ 100 — 5 kA 101 – 500 — 10 kA 501 – 1000 — 20 x I_{rated} > 1000 — 20 x I_{rated} or 50kA
Test apply to both service (I_{cs}) and ultimate (I_{cu}) short circuit breaking capacity. Fully normal operation then pass temp rise and dielectric test after S/C test.	After S/C withstand test, the test unit must be carried on S/C making immediately without maintenance. Fully normal operation then pass temp rise and dielectric test after S/C test.		The test current is the minimum value. Manufacturer can declare higher S/C current. Fully normal operation both close and open. Including pass temp rise and dielectric test immediately without maintenance after S/C test.

EN/IEC 60947-1: SHORT CIRCUIT WITHSTAND

Rates Short-circuit making capacity (Icw) Max. Prospective peak current.

Table 16 – Values of power-factors and time-constants corresponding to test currents, and ratio *n* between peak and r.m.s. values of current (see 8.3.4.3, item a))

Test current A	Power-factor	Time-constant ms	*n*
$I \leq 1\,500$	0,95	5	1,41
$1\,500 < I \leq 3\,000$	0,9	5	1,42
$3\,000 < I \leq 4\,500$	0,8	5	1,47
$4\,500 < I \leq 6\,000$	0,7	5	1,53
$6\,000 < I \leq 10\,000$	0,5	5	1,7
$10\,000 < I \leq 20\,000$	0,3	10	2,0
$20\,000 < I \leq 50\,000$	0,25	15	2,1
$50\,000 < I$	0,2	15	2,2

****IEC 60947-1: 2007****

STANDARDS IEC 60947-6-1

UTILISATION CATEGORIES

Nature of current	Utilization category		Typical applications
	Operation A	Operation B	
Alternating current	AC-31A	AC-31B	Non-inductive or slightly inductive loads
	AC-32A	AC-32B	Switching of mixed resistive and inductive loads, including moderate overloads
	AC-33A	AC-33B	Motor loads or mixed loads including motors, resistive loads and up to 30 % incandescent lamp loads

- **TSE assigned any utilization category shall comply with the rated making and breaking capacity (Table 2) … corresponding to the assigned utilization category.**
- **The designation of utilization categories is completed by the suffix A or B, according to the number of operations required by the application.**

  (see tables 8, 9 and 10)

STANDARDS IEC 60947-6-1

VERIFICATION OF MAKING AND BREAKING CAPACITY

	Utilization category	Make and break conditions					
		I/I_e	U_r/U_e	cos φ [a]	On-time [b] s	Cycle time min	Number of operating cycles
AC	AC-31A AC-31B	1,5	1,05	0,80	0,05	c	c
	AC-32A AC-32B	3,0	1,05	0,65	0,05	c	c
	AC-33A AC-33B	10	1,05	h	0,05	c	c
	AC-35A AC-35B	3,0	1,05	0,50	0,05	c	c
	AC-36A AC-36B	1,5 [d]	1,05	d	0,05	c	c

a Tolerance for cos φ is ±0,05.

b Time may be less than 0,05 s provided that the contacts are allowed to become properly seated before re-opening.

c See Table 8.

d Tests shall be carried out with an incandescent light load in accordance with the general test conditions as specified in 9.3.3.5.1.

e Tolerance for L/R is ±15 %.

f If the polarity is not marked, half the number of operating cycles is effected with one polarity and half with reverse polarity.

g No intentional time constant.

h Cos φ = 0,45 for $I_e \leq 100$ A and cos φ = 0,35 for $I_e > 100$ A.

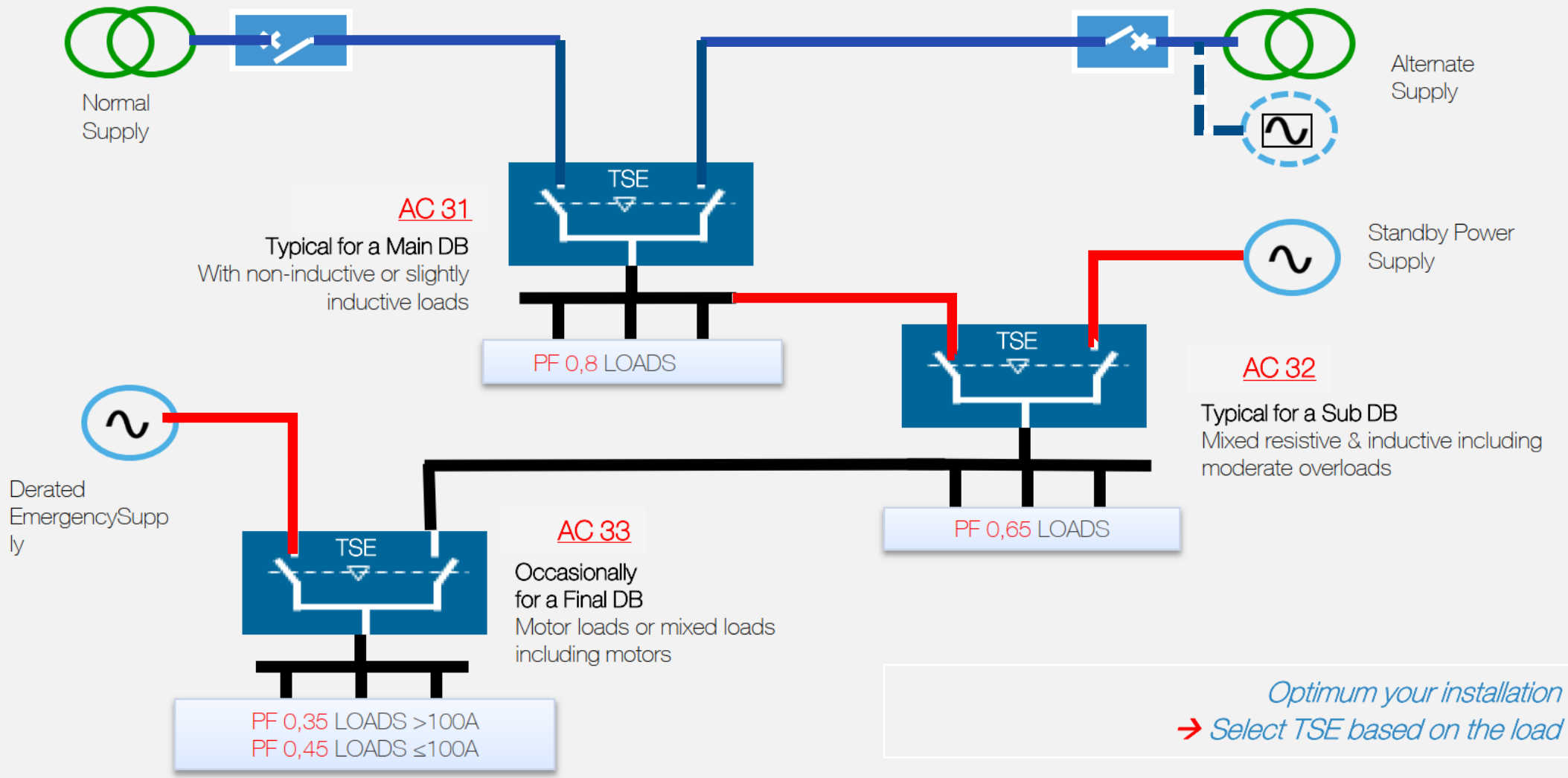
STANDARDS IEC 60947-6-1

NUMBER AND DURATION OF OPERATING CYCLES FOR MAKING AND BREAKING CAPACITY TEST

Rated operational current I_e A	Number of operating cycles			Duration of operating cycle min [a]
	Operation A	Operation B		
	AC-31A, AC-32A, AC-33A, AC-35A, AC-36A DC-31A, DC-33A, DC-36A	AC-31B, AC-35B, AC-36B DC-31B, DC-36B	AC-32B, AC-33B DC-33B	
$0 < I_e \leq 300$	50	12	5	1
$300 < I_e \leq 400$	50	12	5	2
$400 < I_e \leq 630$	50	12	5	3
$630 < I_e \leq 800$	50	12	5	4
$800 < I_e \leq 1\,600$	50	12	5	5
$1\,600 < I_e \leq 2\,500$	25	6	5	5
$2\,500 < I_e$	3	3	3	5

[a] The duration of operating cycle may be reduced with the consent of the manufacturer.

Utilisation category as applied in the field



ELECTRICAL STANDARD TYPE TEST

UL Requirements

- Must Capable of withstanding **The Dielectric Tests**
- Must Be Able To Carry **The Rated Operational Current**
- Must Pass **Operational and Performance Tests**
- Must Carry **Short Circuit Current** for 3 to 25 Cycles
- The Main Contact **Must Not be Change Due To Over Heating** (After Short Circuit)
- **Temperature rise test at 100% of rated current**

IEC Requires the Above Plus

- Must Pass **Temperature Rise** After Close On And Withstand Tests (10 K)

OPEN TRANSITION TRANSFER SWITCH (OTTS)

VS

CLOSE TRANSITION TRANSFER SWITCH (CTTS)

DIFFERENT TYPE OF POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

Open Transition

Open/Closed Transition with Bypass Switch

Closed Transition

CODE & STANDARDS

IEC 60947-6-1

8.2.1.1 Operating mechanism

a) TSE shall be capable of operating for all conditions of their marked intended performance.

b) The operating mechanism shall be interlocked to prevent simultaneous connection to both normal and alternative supplies under all conditions. Removal of doors or access panels shall not result in defeating the interlocking mechanism.

EIT 112002-16

3.4.2.3อุปกรณ์การโอนถ่ายโดยไม่มีการขาดหายของแหล่งจ่ายไฟ (closed transition transfer switch)

ในบางกรณีที่ผู้ใช้ต้องการไฟฟ้าที่มีเสถียรภาพมากขึ้น การโอนถ่ายโดยไม่มีการขาดหายของแหล่งจ่ายไฟจึงเป็นทางเลือกหนึ่ง การทำงานแบบนี้ได้ต้องใช้ อุปกรณ์การโอนถ่ายโดยไม่มีการขาดหายของแหล่งจ่ายไฟที่สามารถทำงานได้ทั้งแบบ break before make หรือ make before break นั้น ต้องมีชุดควบคุมที่สามารถสั่งงานแบบ break before make เมื่อมีแหล่งจ่ายเพียงด้านเดียวและสั่งงานแบบ make before break เมื่อมีแหล่งจ่ายทั้งสองด้านและทั้งสองแหล่งจ่ายเชื่อมประสานกัน (synchronized)

3.4.2.4อุปกรณ์ป้องกันการทำงานพร้อมกัน (interlocking) เป็นชนิดทำงานทางกลหรือชนิดอื่นที่ได้รับการอนุมัติให้ใช้งานแทนกันได้ เพื่อป้องกันการทำงานพร้อมกันของแหล่งจ่ายไฟหลักกับแหล่งจ่ายไฟสำรอง หรือระหว่างแหล่งจ่ายไฟอื่นที่แยกกัน ทั้งนี้**ยกเว้น**ในกรณีที่ อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ เป็นอุปกรณ์การโอนถ่ายโดยไม่มีการขาดหายของแหล่งจ่ายไฟ (Closed Transition Transfer Switch)

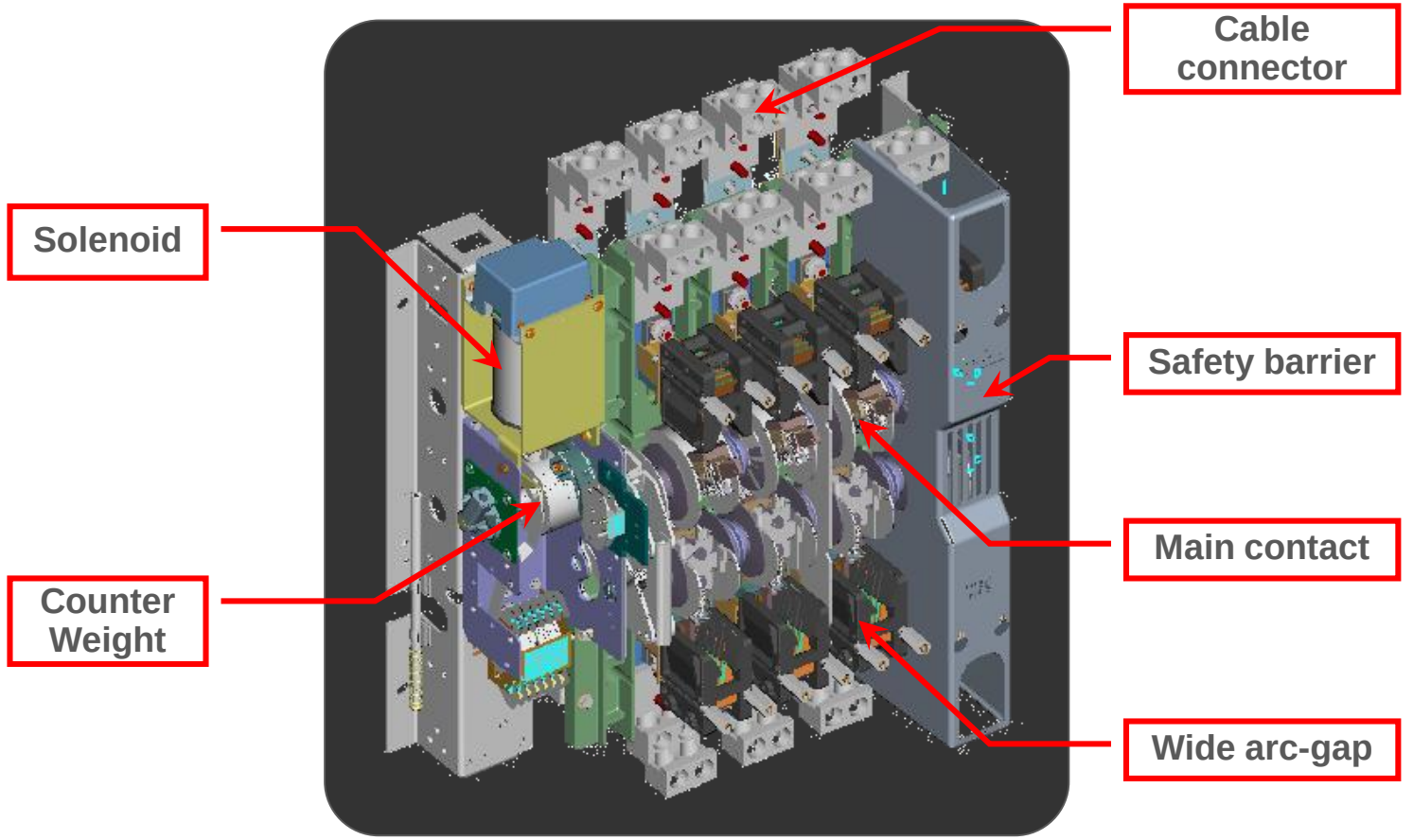
OPEN TRANSITION TRANSFER SWITCH (OTTS)

POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

OPEN TRANSITION

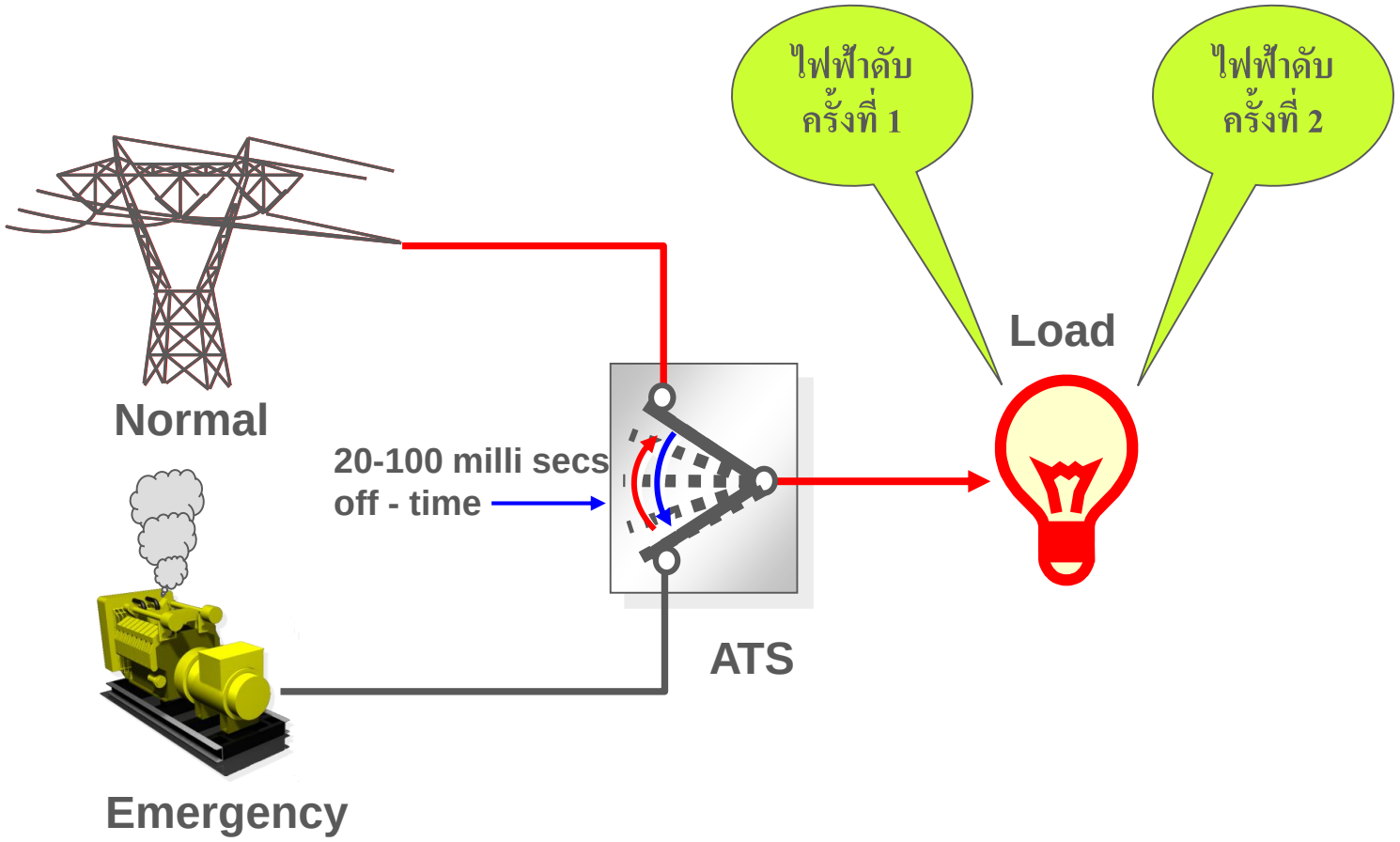
Open Transition Transfer
(Break Before Make)

- One set of contacts open before the other set close
- Load is disconnected from power during all transfers



POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

OPEN TRANSITION



POWER SWITCHING SOLUTIONS

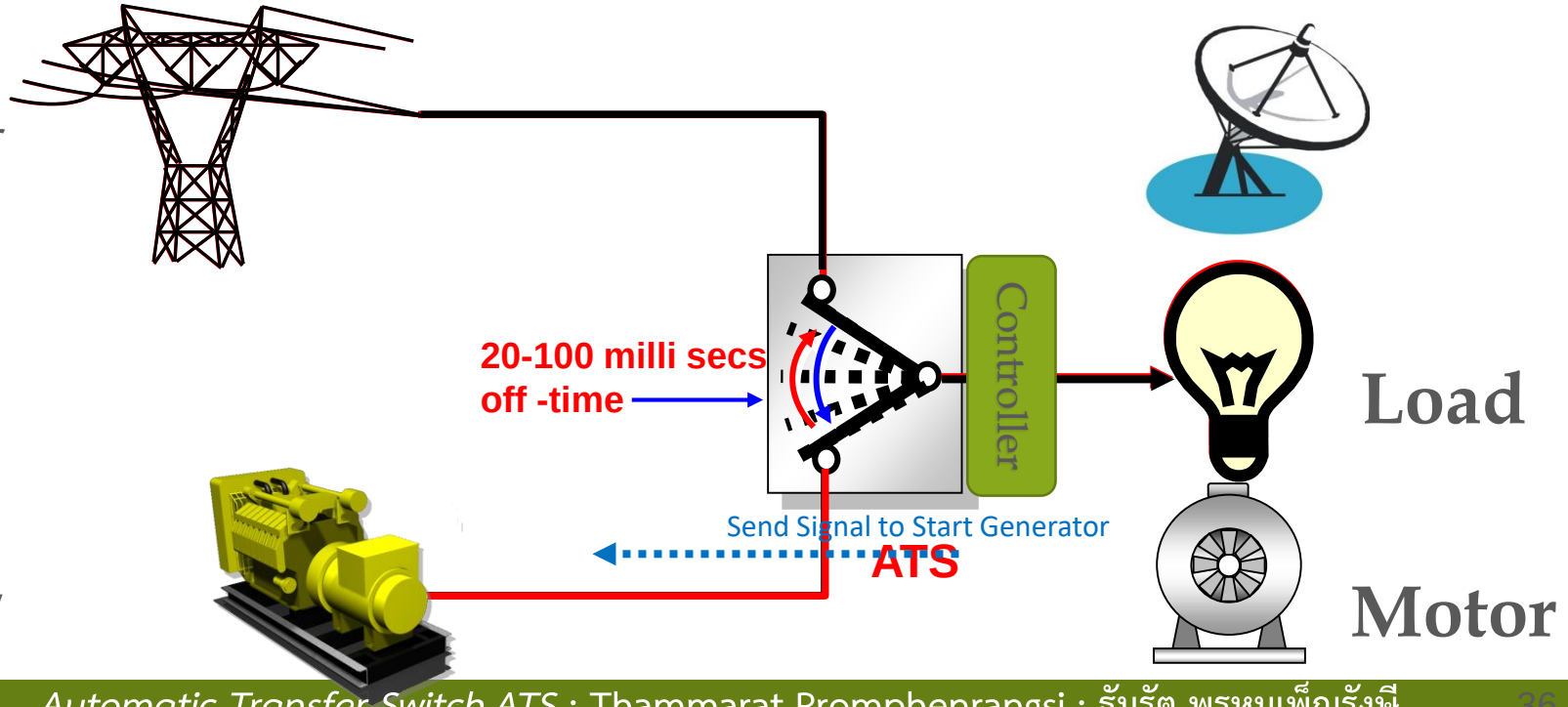
BREAK BEFORE MAKE (OTTS) – 20~100 MILLISECONDS

- One set of contacts open before the other set close
- Load is disconnected from power during all transfers
- Fast Break Fast Make

Primary Source

(typically a Utility Supply or Utility Bus)

(Normally Energized)

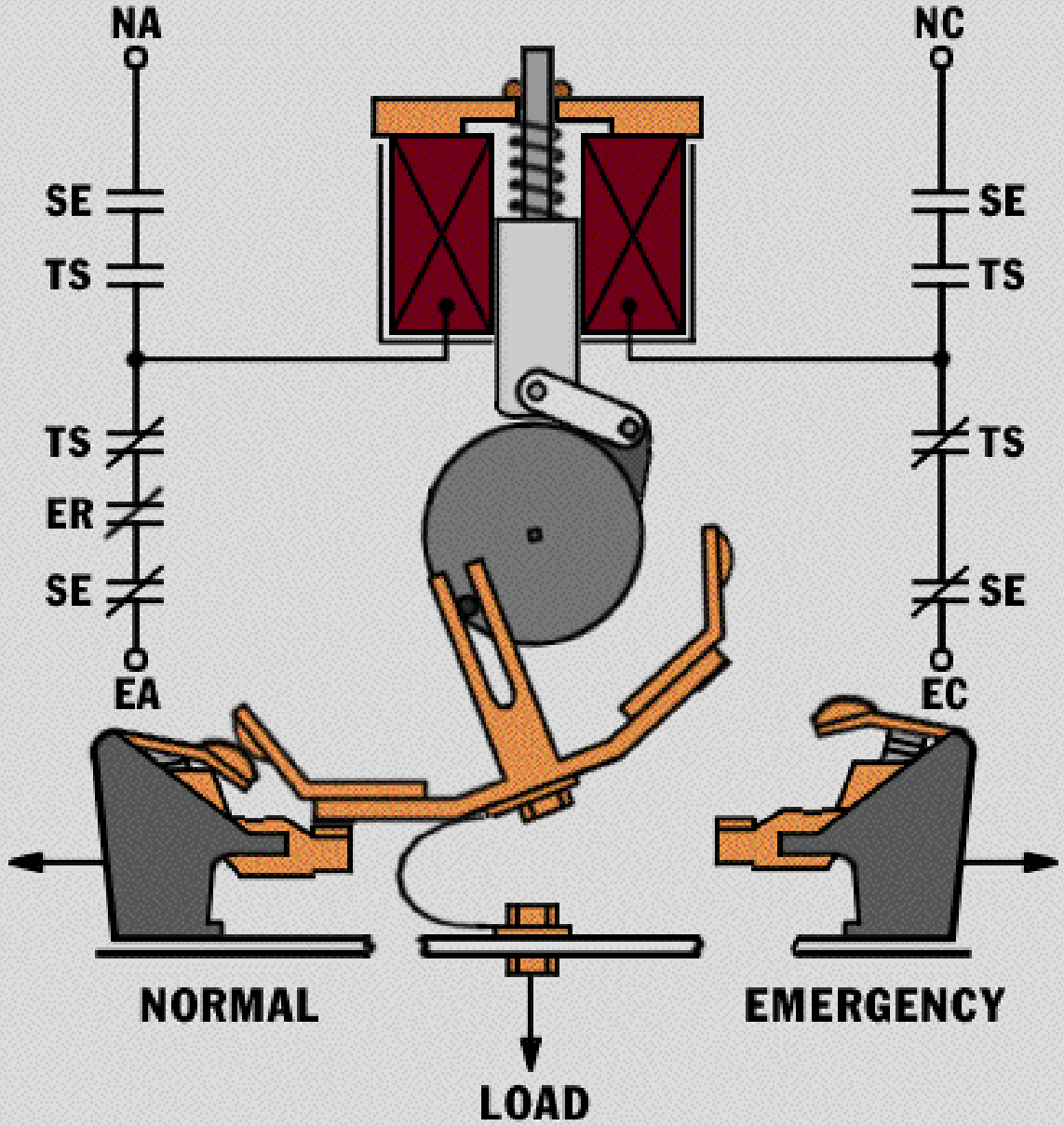


Backup Source

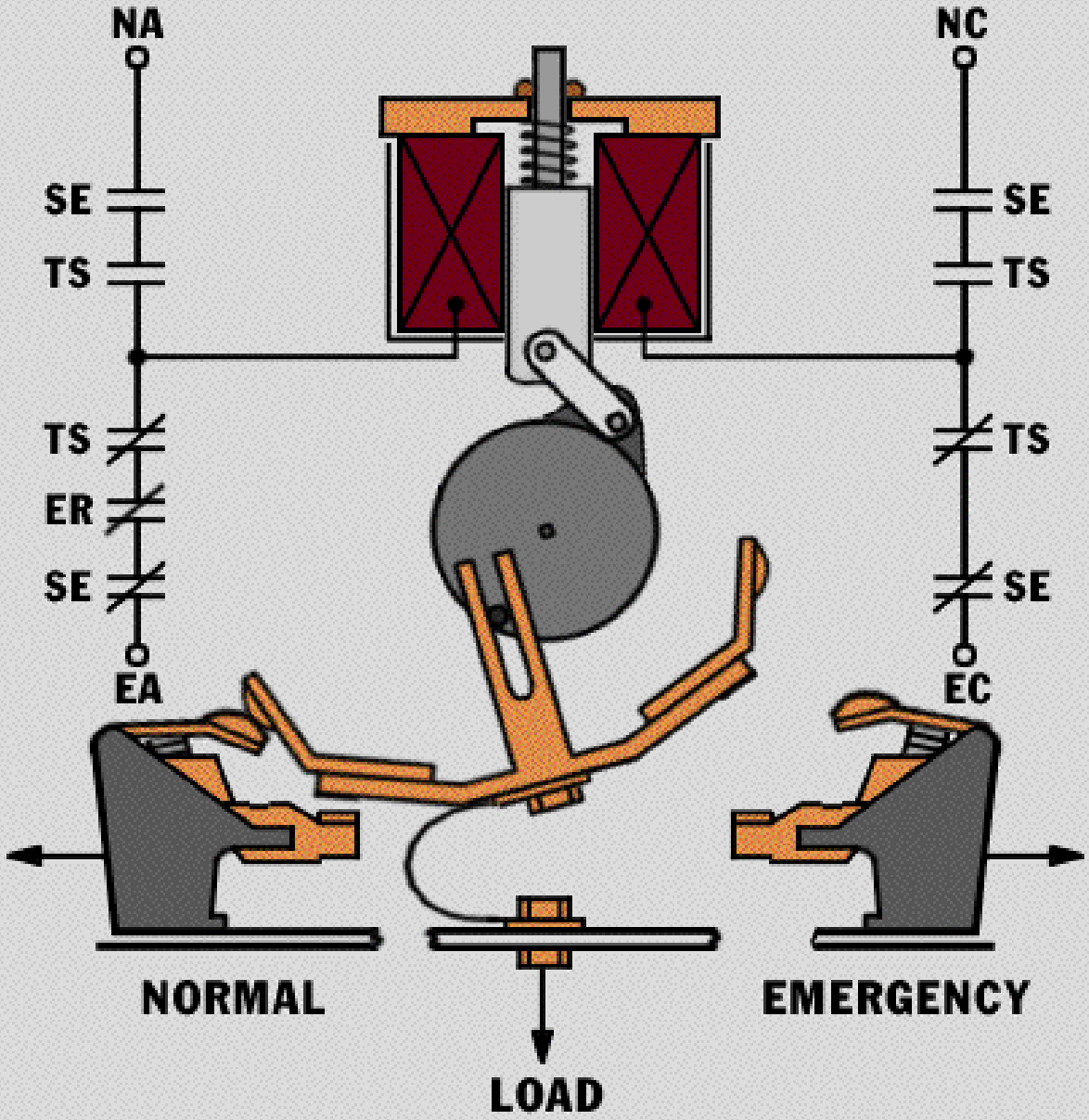
(typically a Generator Supply

(Normally De-Energized)

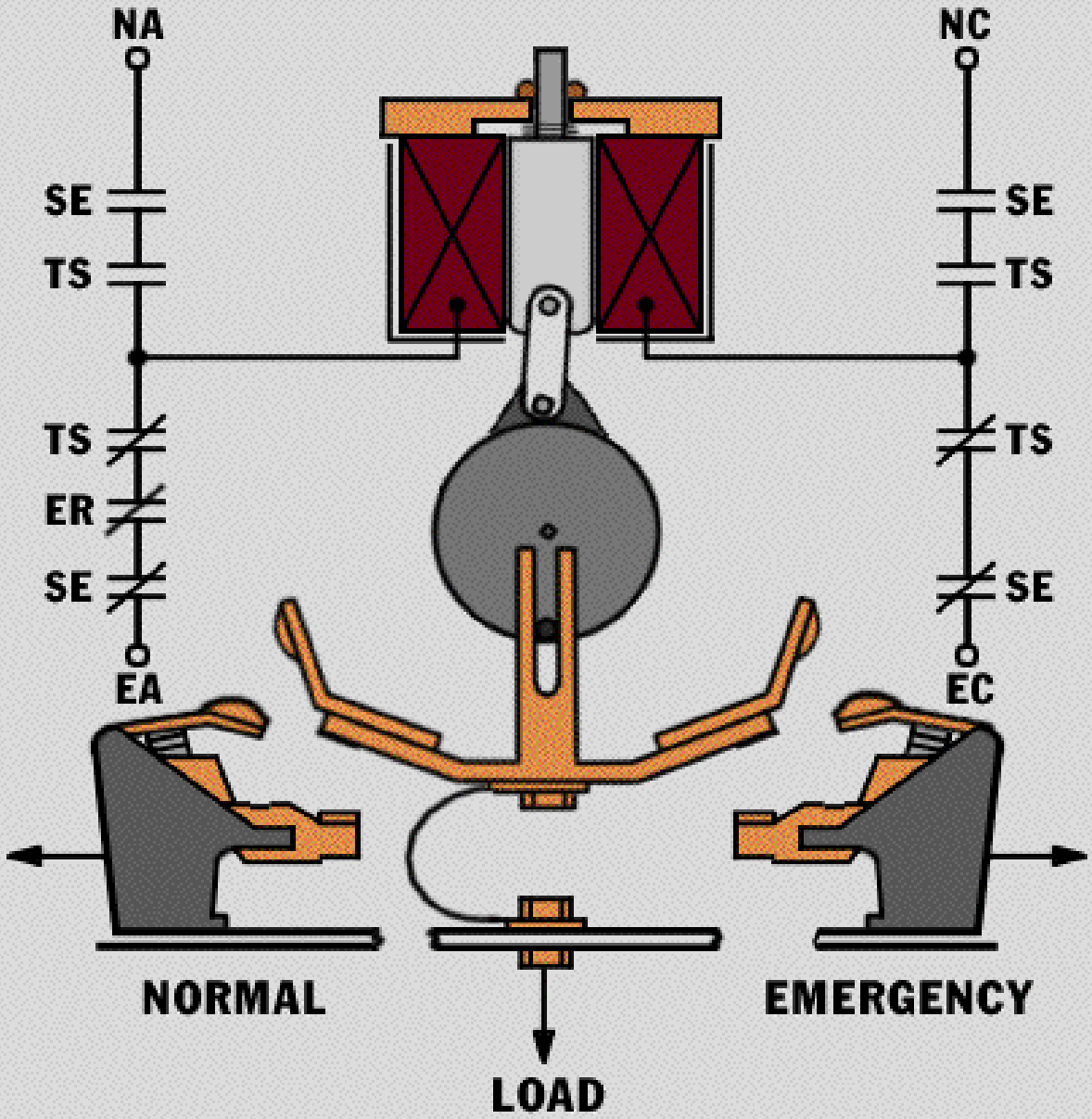
Single Operators 20~100millsecs



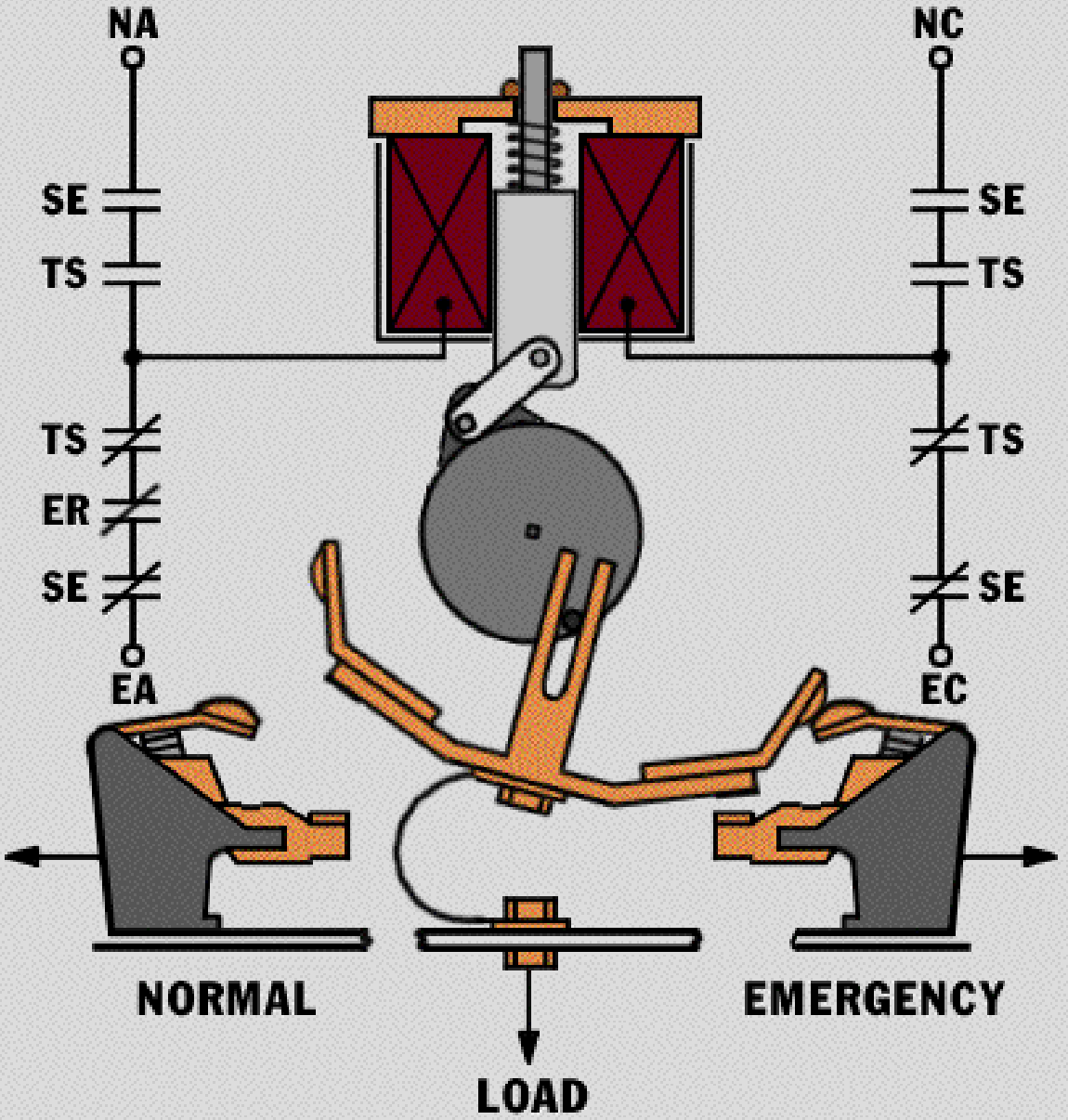
Single Operators 20~100millsecs



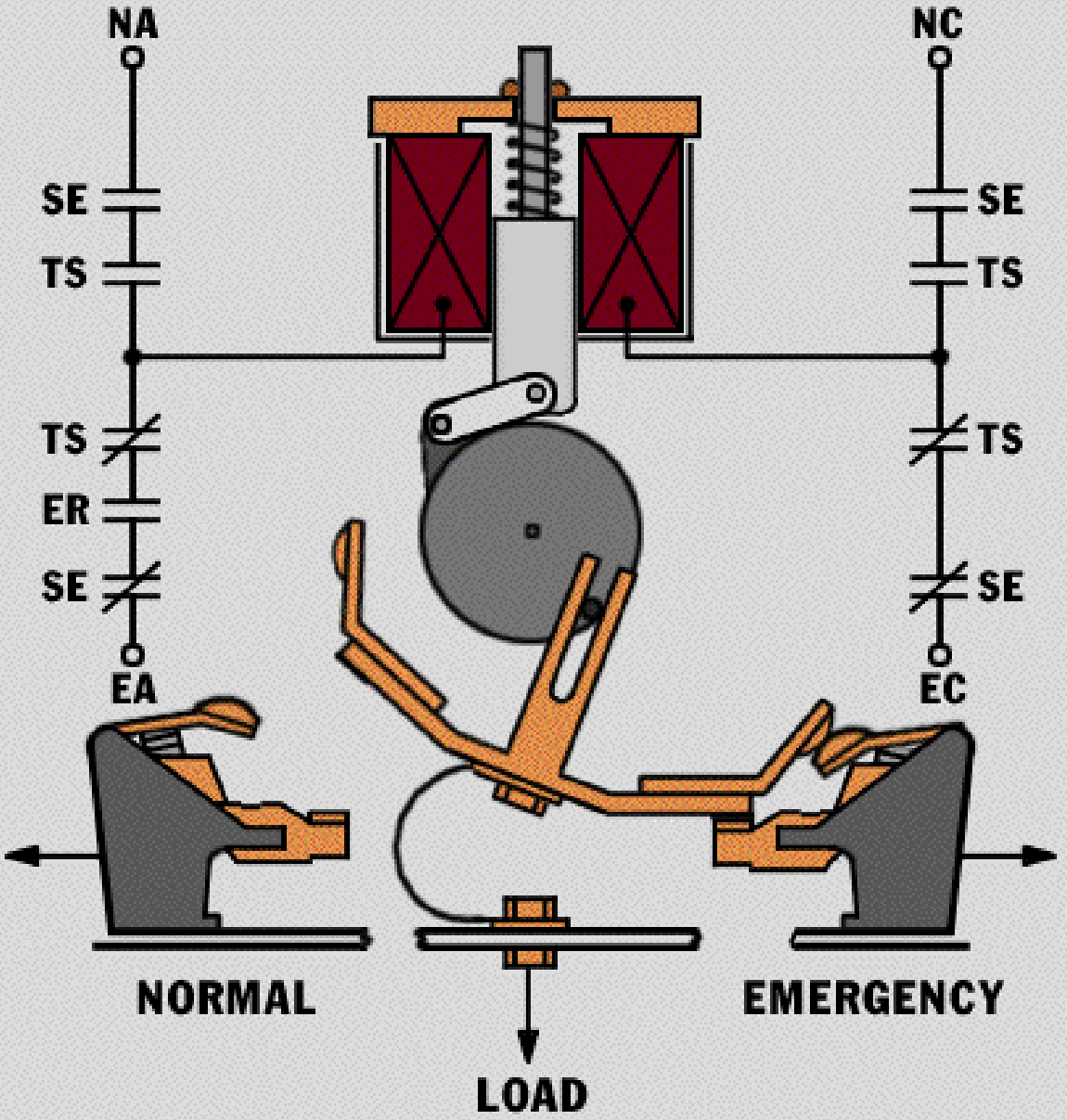
Single Operators 20~100millsecs



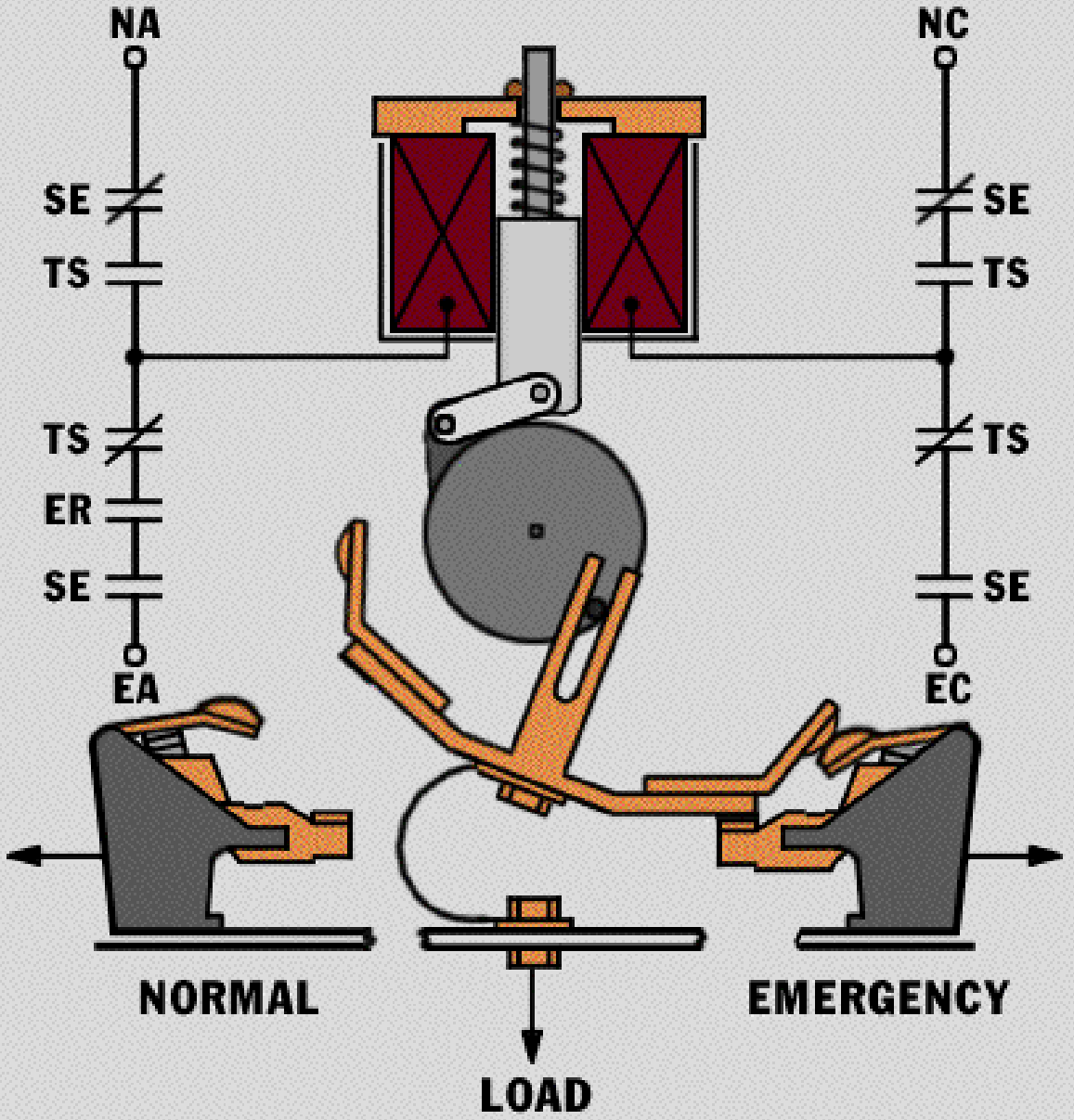
Single Operators 20~100millsecs



Single Operators 20~100millsecs



Single Operators 20~100millsecs

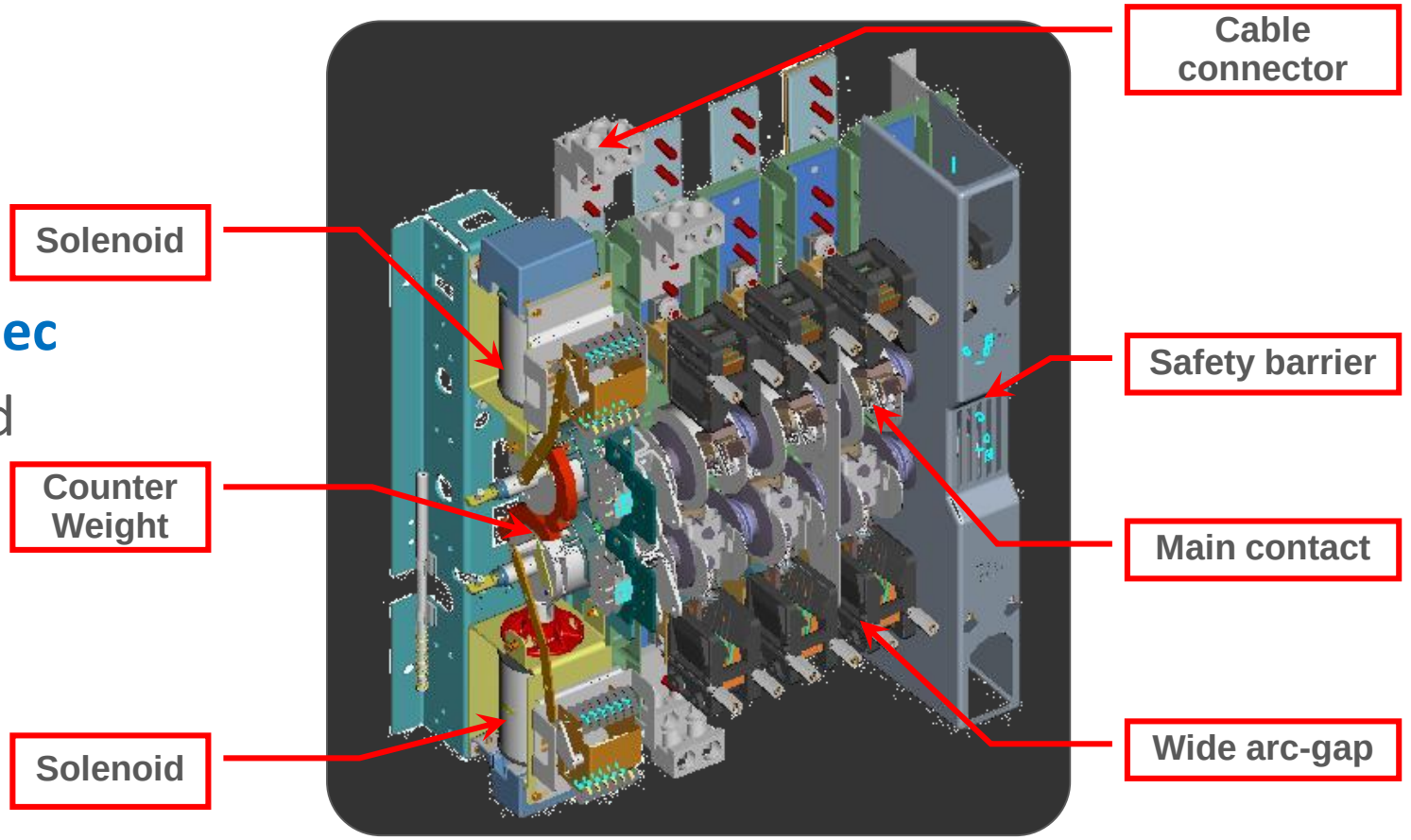


CLOSE TRANSITION TRANSFER SWITCH (CTTS)

POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION
CLOSED TRANSITION

Closed Transition Transfer (Make Before Break)

- Two sets of contact are in parallel **not more than 100 msec**
- Maintain power supply to load during re-transfer



POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION
CLOSED TRANSITION

Closed Transition Transfer Requirement

- Both Sources Must Be Present
- Passive Type Synchronizer
- Sources Must In Synchronism
  - ✓± 5% Voltage Differential
  - ✓± 1 Hz. Frequency Differential
  - ✓± 10 Electrical Degrees Phase Angle Difference

  If these three requirements are not met, closed transition transfer will be inhibited (2-3 mins)
- Electronic Governor For Gen-set
- Overlap Time Shall **Not Exceed 100 m sec**.

UL-1008 :
8th Edition 2014

POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION
CLOSED TRANSITION

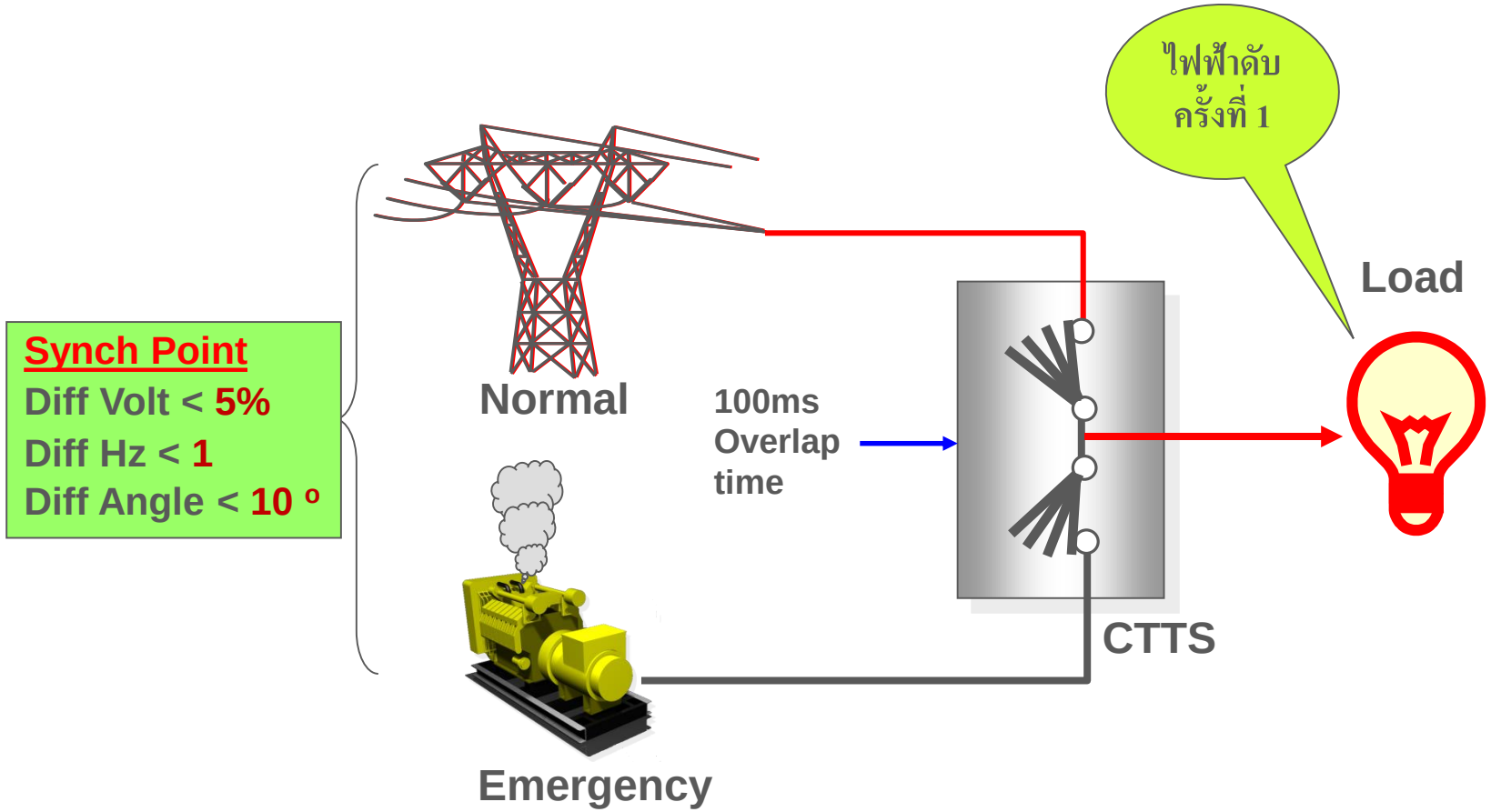
Closed Transition Transfer Benefits

- *Only one time power interruption*
- *Maintains Power to the Loads*
- Minimizes Inrush Currents
- *Reduces Stress on UPS – Longer lifetime of battery*
- *Peak load shaving when advanced to **Soft Load Transfer***
- *Better Periodic Testing and Avoid Reluctance to Test*
- *Anticipated Power Failure*

ATSE SAFETY FEATURES IN CTTS

- Two separate controllers, one for normal and one for emergency.
- A passive type of synchronizer to give transfer signal to the controllers.
- Computerized sensing and logic for voltage, frequency and phase angle.
- System lock out if the two sources unable to reach synchronism after pre-set time.

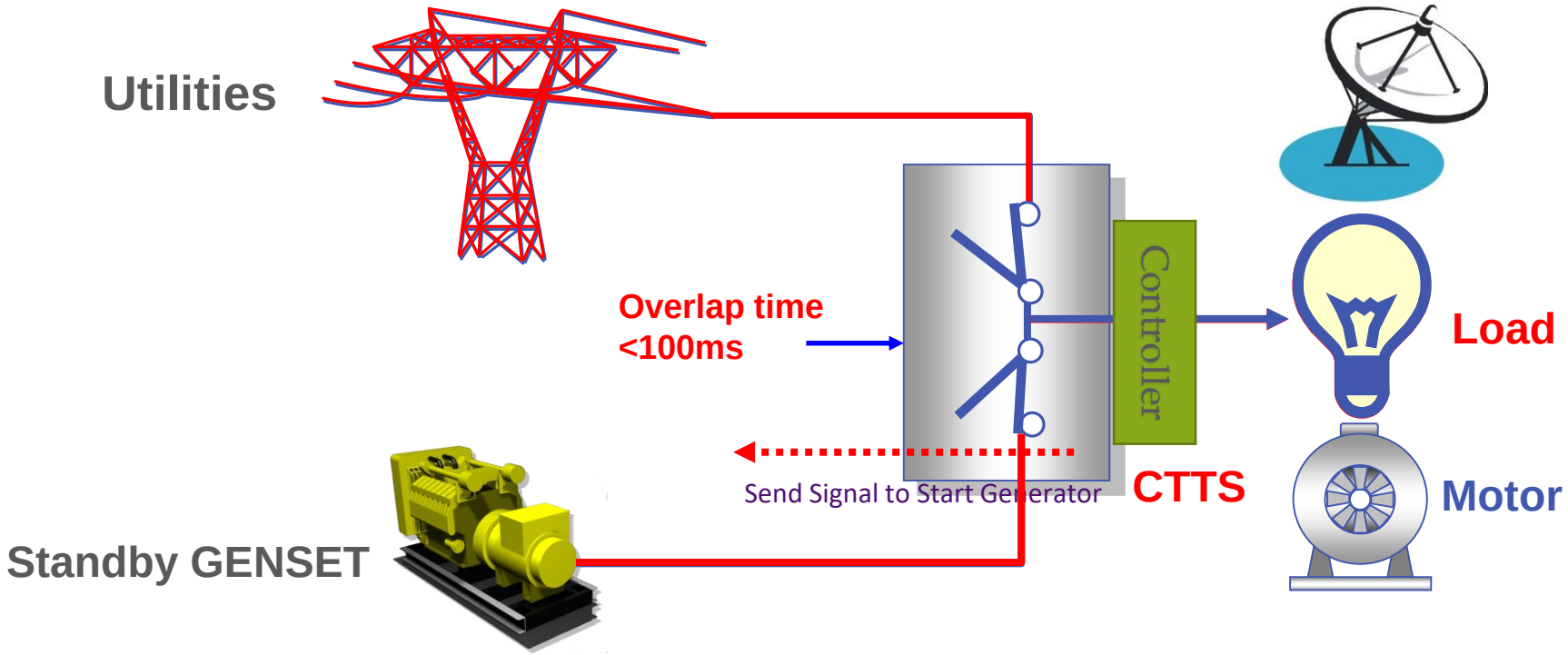
POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION
CLOSED TRANSITION



CLOSED TRANSITION OPERATION

MAKE BEFORE BRAKE (<100 MILLISECONDS)

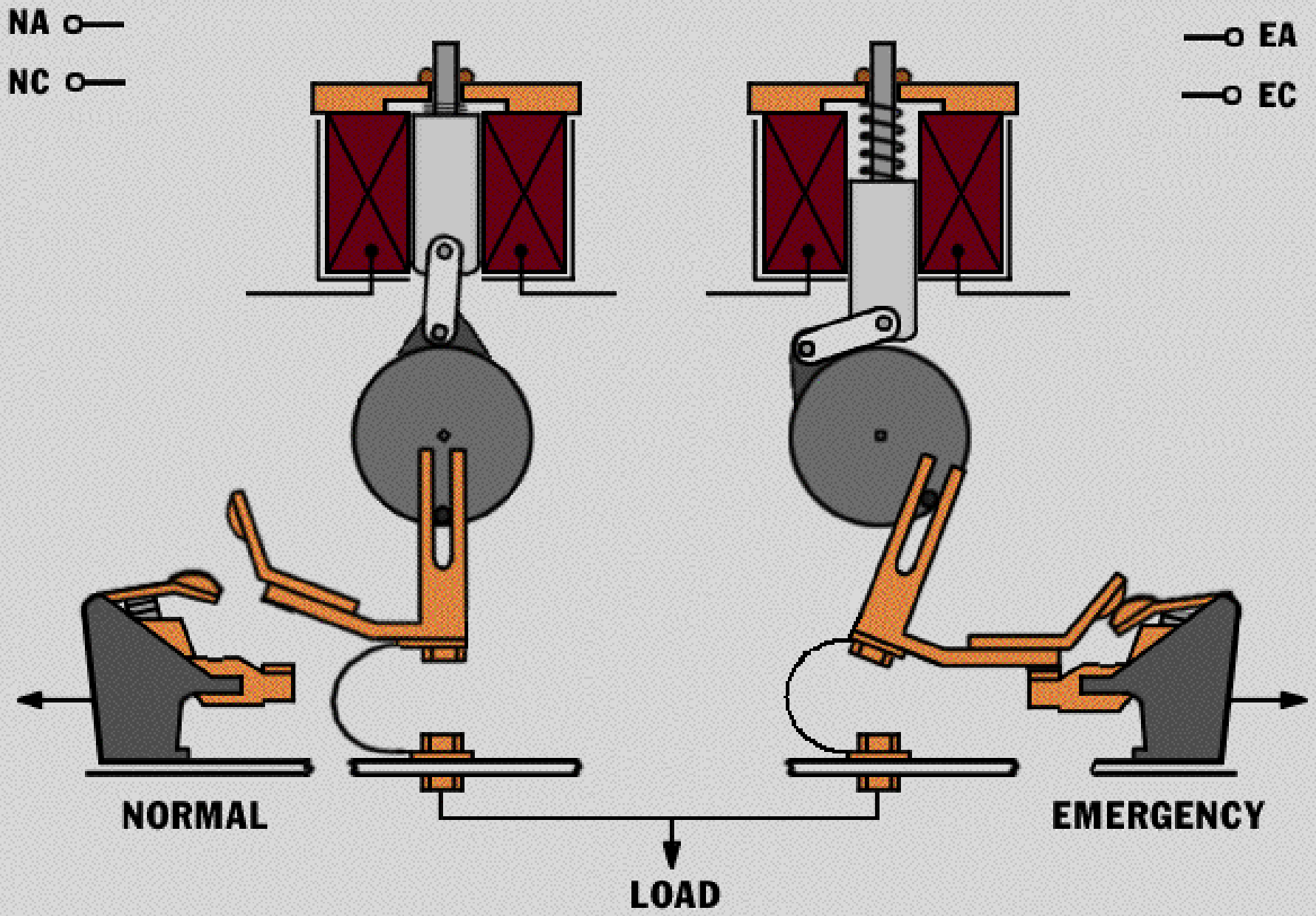
- Two (2) set of contacts are in parallel not more that 100 mSec.
- Maintain power supply to load during re-transfer
- Fast Make Fast Break



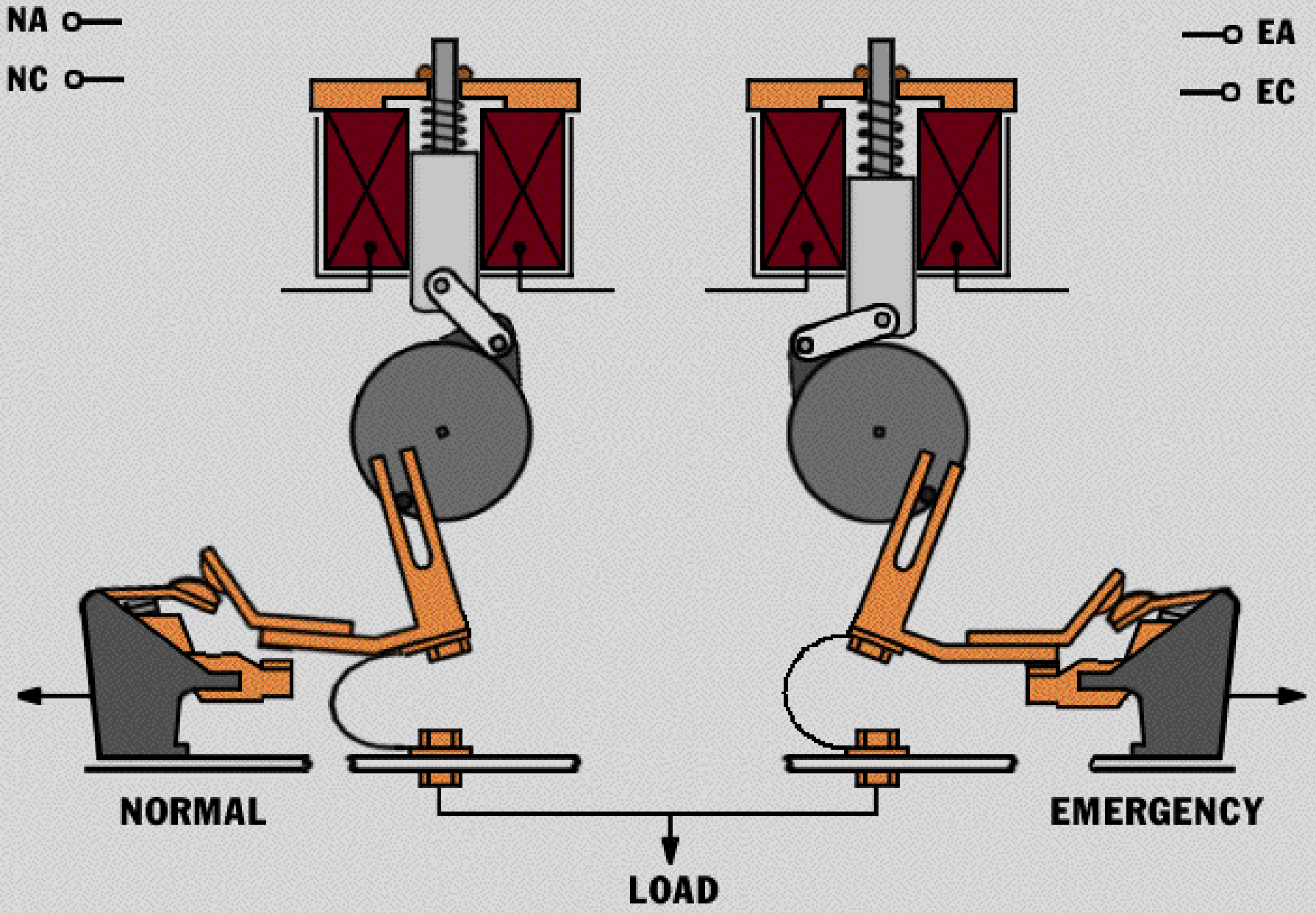
Automatic Mode

Electrically Manually Mode

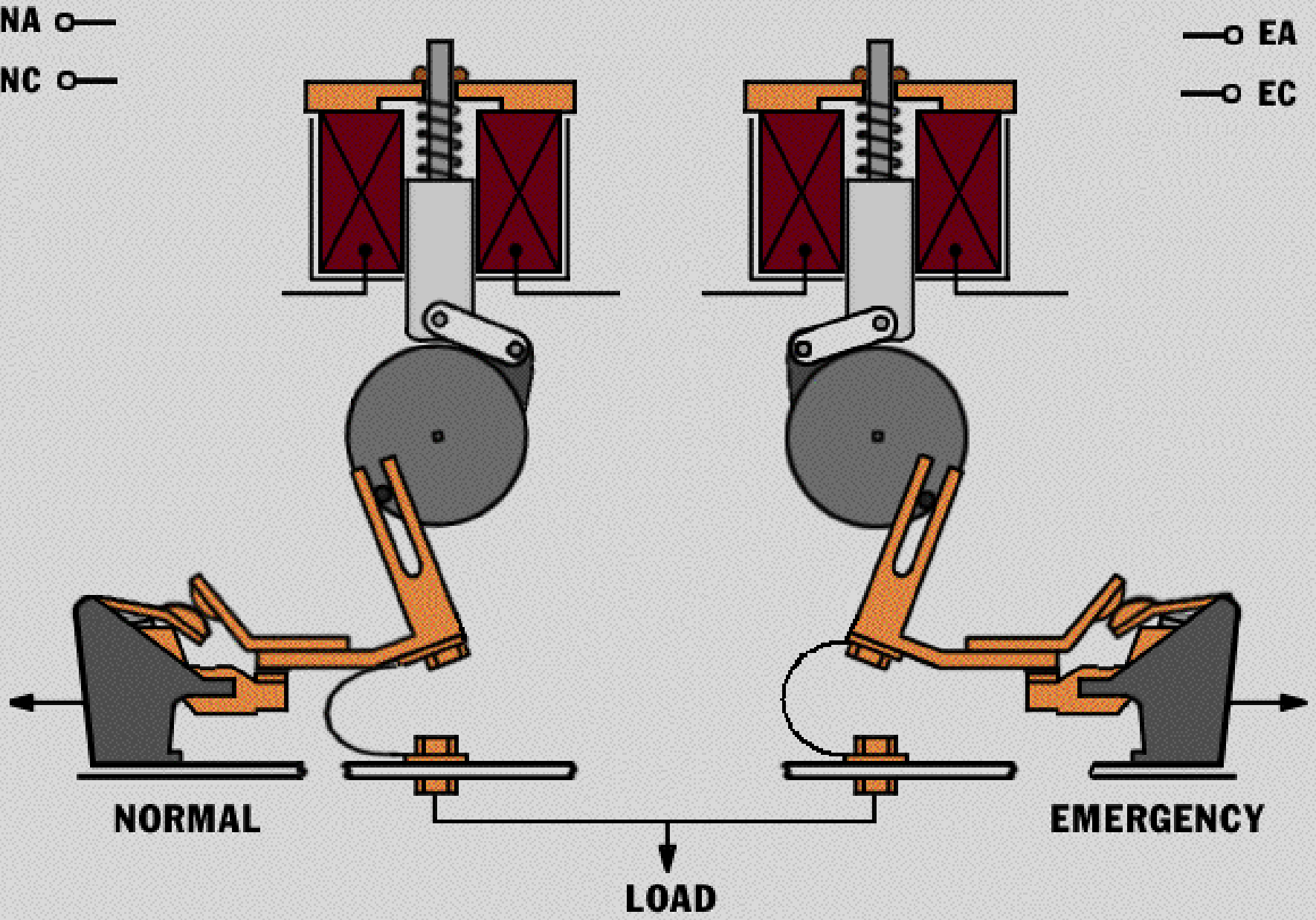
Automatic to Emergency, Manual Mode for retransfer



Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs

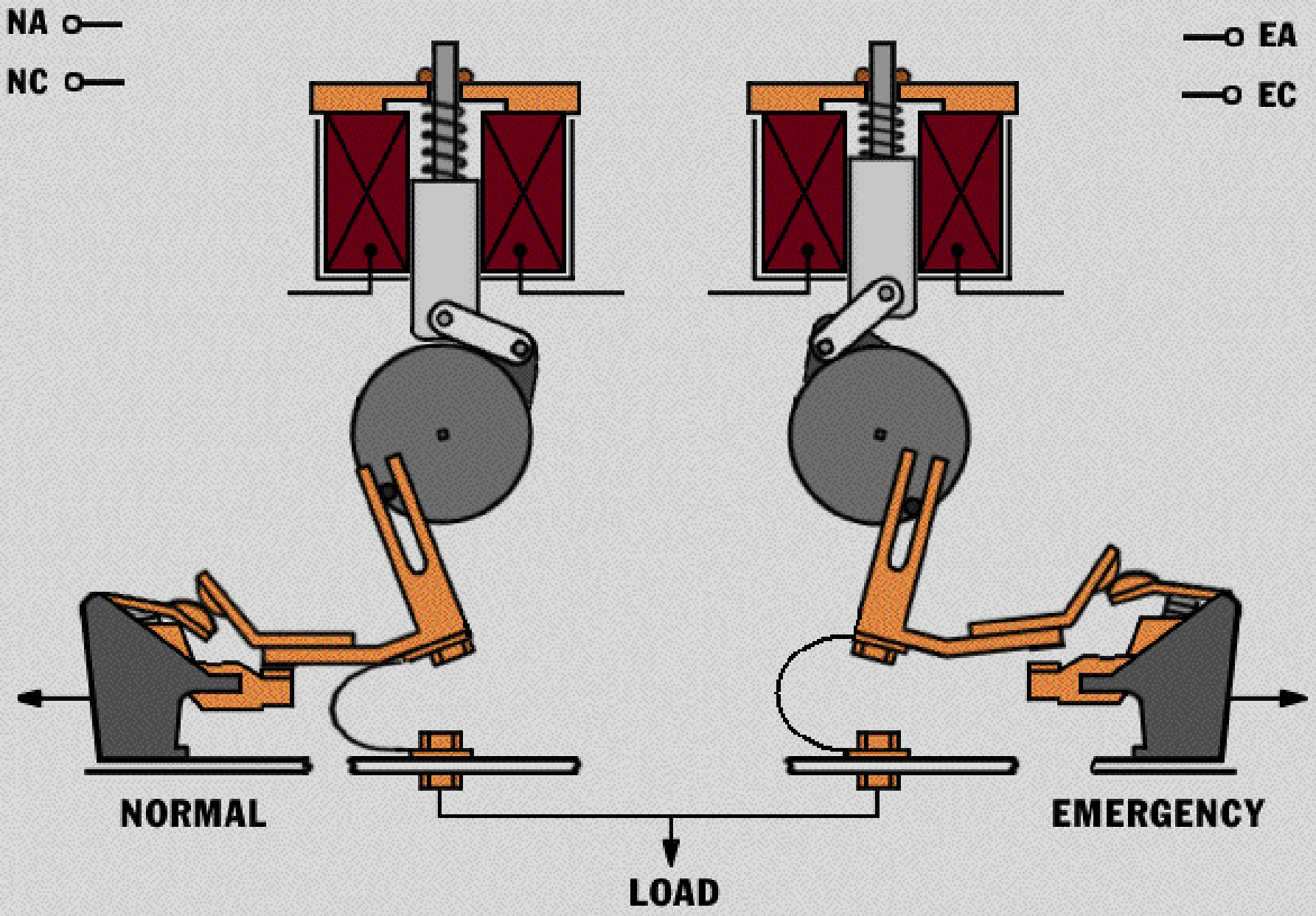


Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs



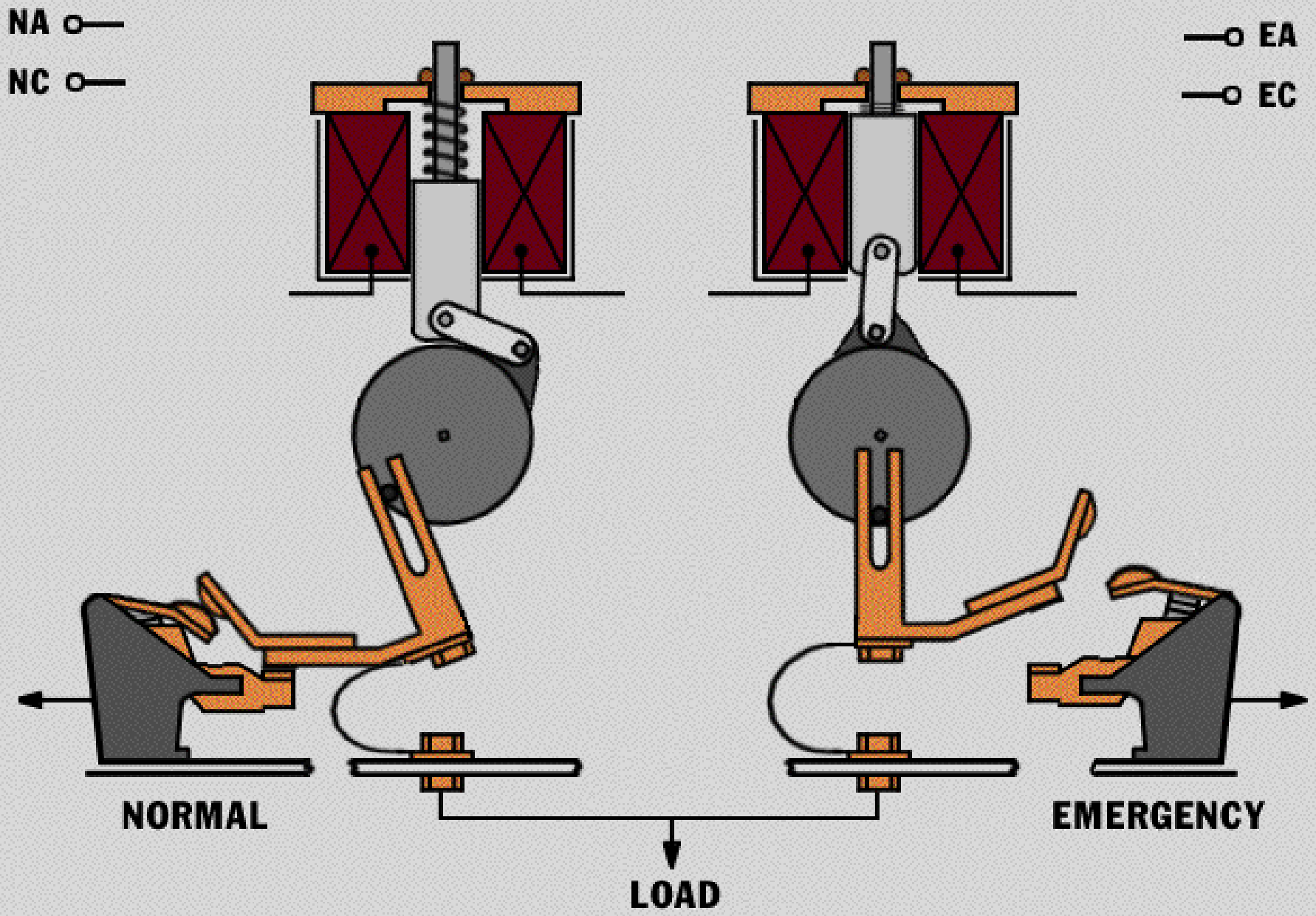
GEN THAI

Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs



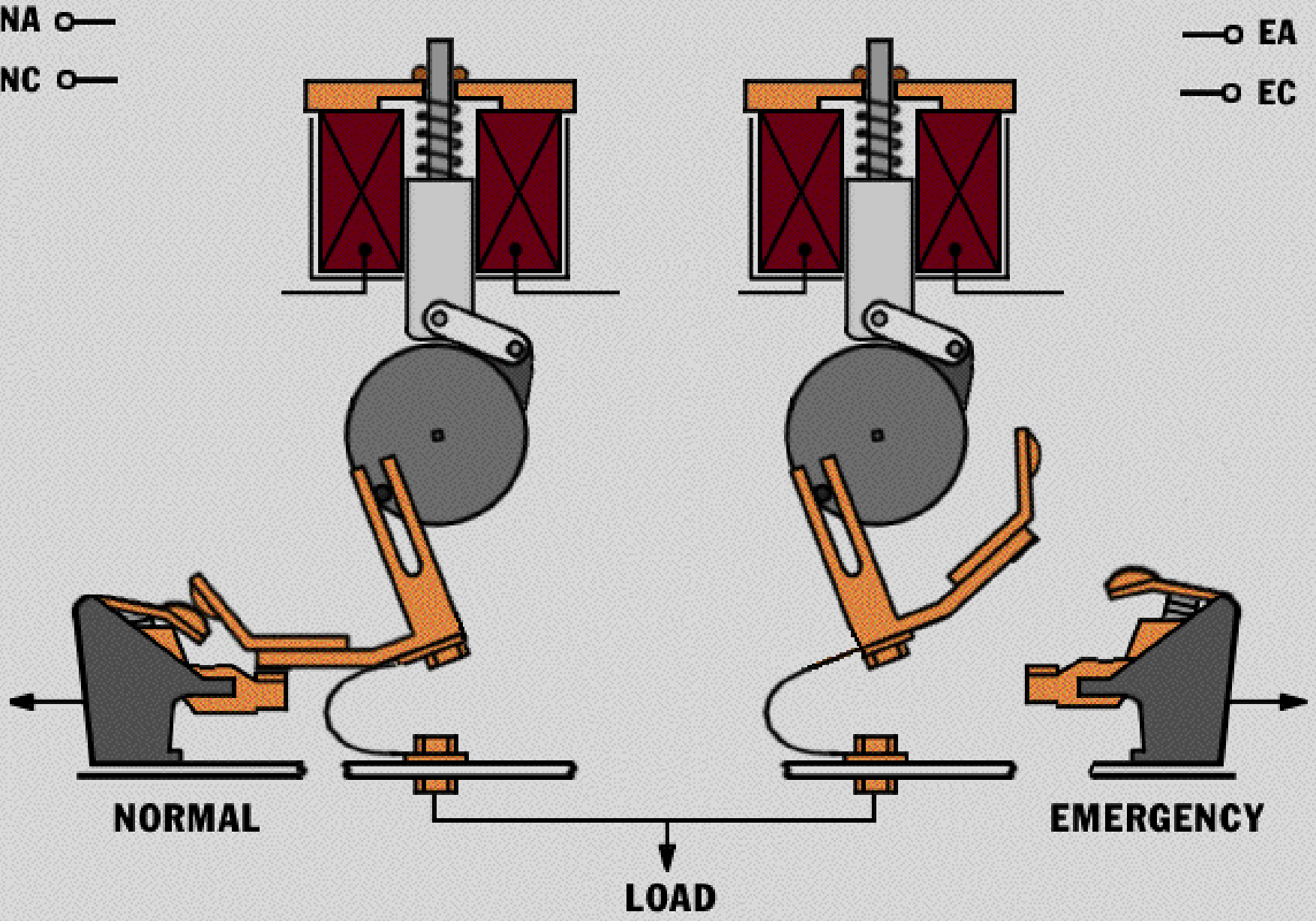
Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs

GEN THAI



GEN THAI

Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs

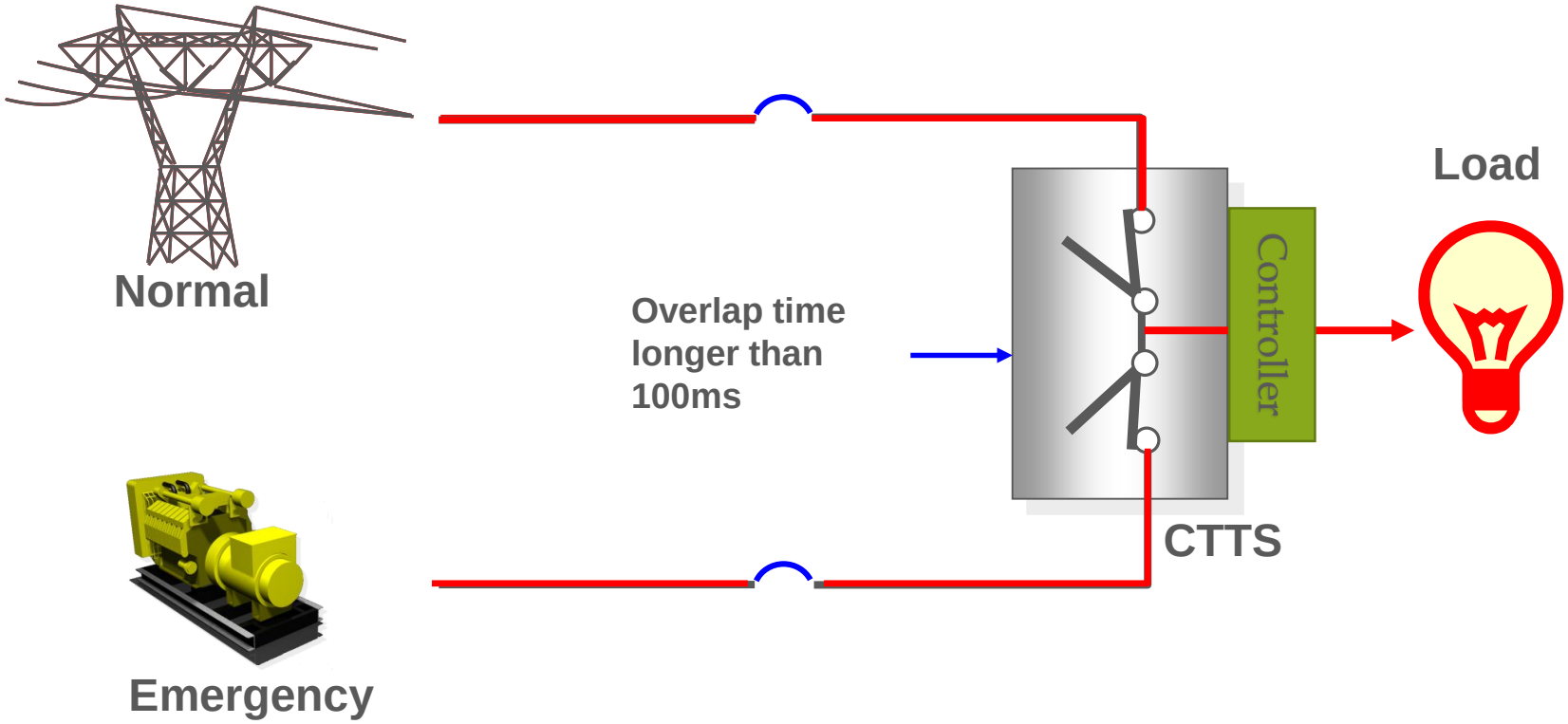


Both Operators Momentarily
<100millsecs

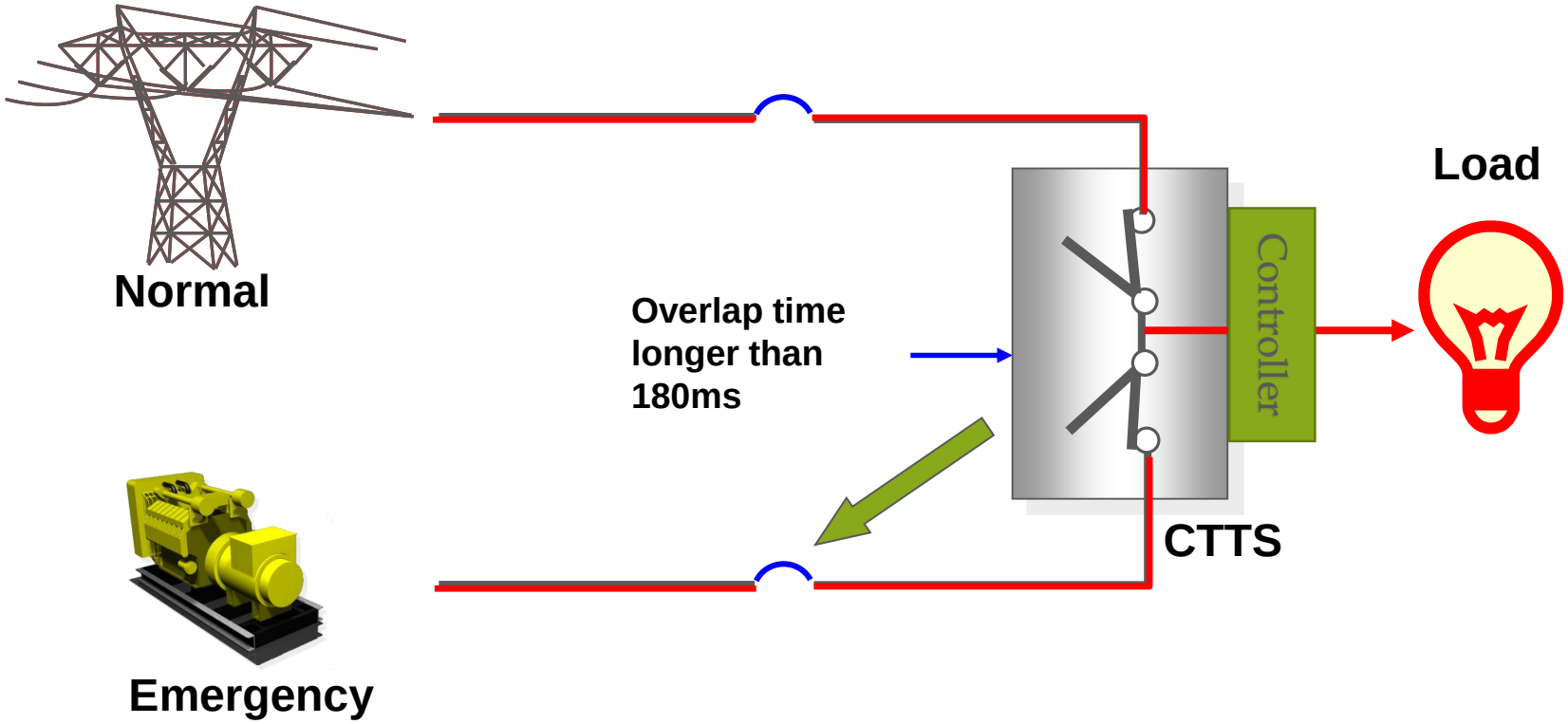
ATSE SAFETY FEATURES BUILD IN CTTS

- Last operator to close will automatically open and system will locks itself in case one of the operator fail or if the paralleling time is more than 100msec (manual reset).
- Dry contact to trip upstream Circuit Breaker in case both operators fail simultaneously.
- The operators each draw their power from the source to which they are going. If one source is not available, it will prevent the switch from transferring in close transition mode.

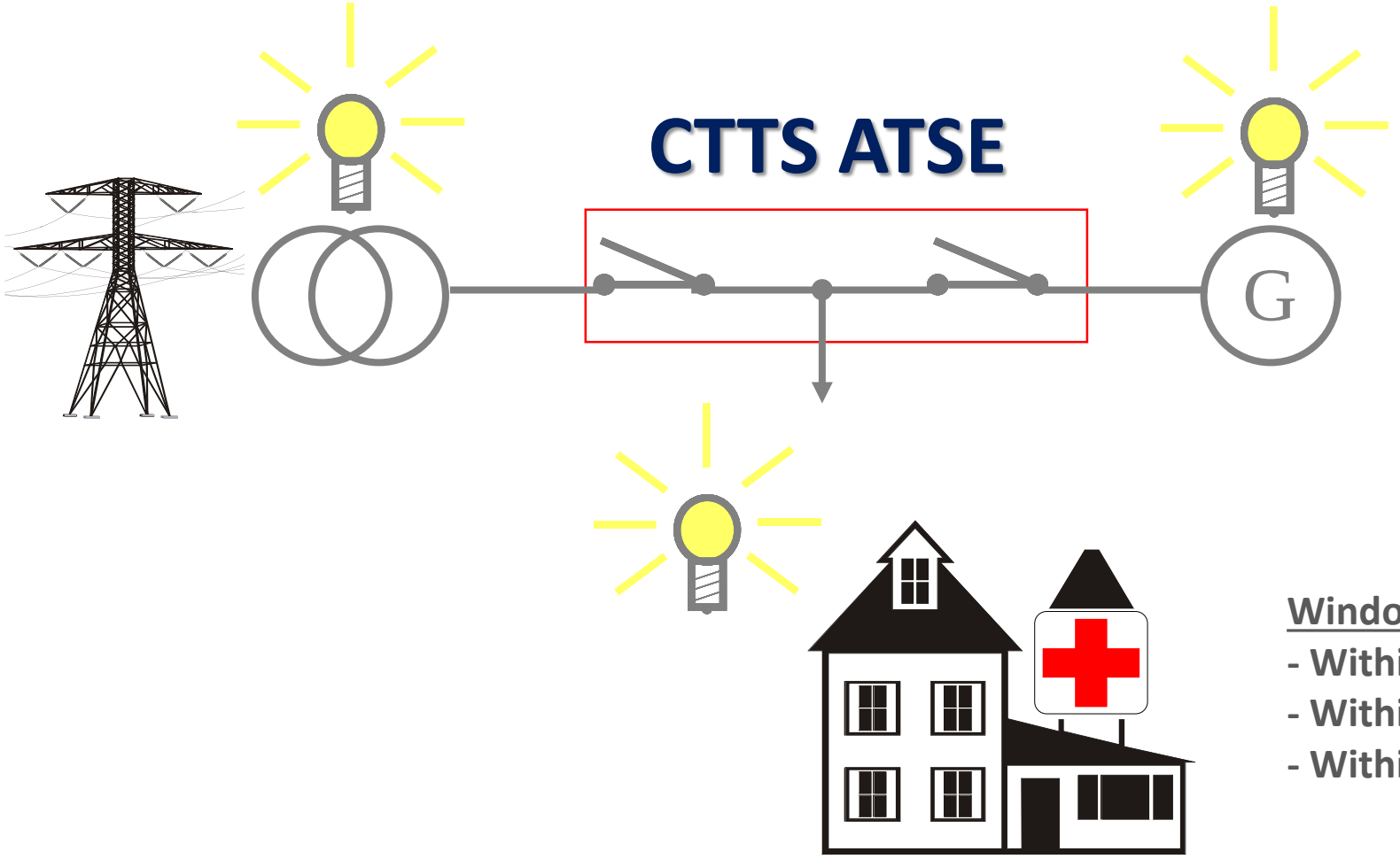
CTTS LAST CONTACT TO CLOSE AUTOMATICALLY OPEN



CTTS TRIP UPSTREAM BREAKER WHEN BOTH OPERATORS FAILED



Single Parallel To Mains



- ✓ Closed/Opened Transition
- ✓ Unloading/Soft Transfer
- ✓ Parallel with Mains (Load Test)
- ✓ Run-Up Synchornization (supply while voltage/speed build up)

Windows of Parallel to Mains (adjustabel)

- Within **5%** voltage
- Within **1** Hz difference
- Within Phase angle of **10** degree

Auto mode Parallel Transfer Video

Manual mode Parallel Transfer Video

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM OPEN TRANSITION LIVE TO LIVE TRANSFER

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM OPEN TRANSITION

LIVE TO LIVE TRANSFER

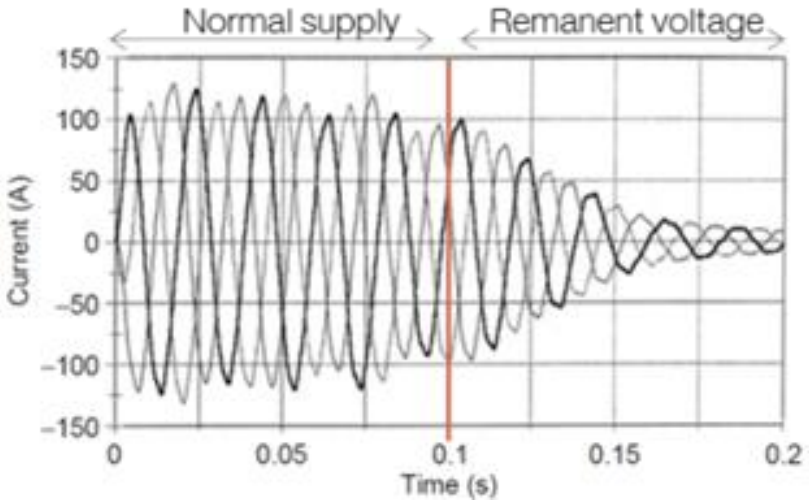
60947-6-1 © IEC:2005+A1:2013

8.2.1.2 Controls, sequence and limits of operation

f) Operating times

Any time delay or off-time provided in the total operating transfer time, from the normal to the alternative or the alternative to the normal supply, shall be within the limits specified by the manufacturer, but not less than 50 ms.

NOTE For an application requesting a fast transfer time (for example less than 50 ms), a comprehensive study taking in account the range of the off time of the TSE, the time constants of the loads and the relative phase angle of the residual voltage, is highly recommended before applying this fast transfer. In any case this should be in agreement between the manufacturer and the user if adequate measurement or/and protection function in the installation is not provided.



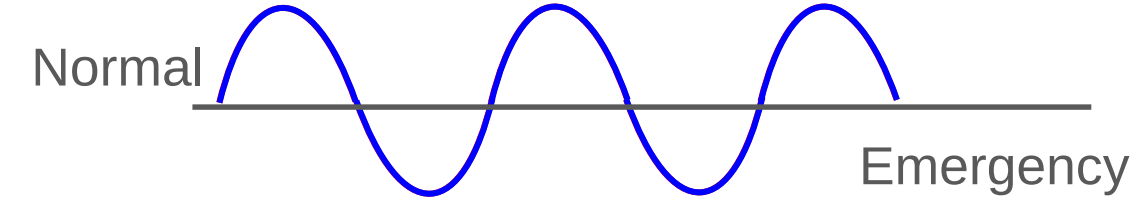
Rating	40A	63A	80A	100A	125A	160A	200A	400A
contact transfer time / "blackout" I-II - s	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,3	0,4

Rating	630A	1000A	1600A	2000A	2500A	3200A	4000A	5000A
contact transfer time / "blackout" I-II - s	0,4	1,4	1,5	1	1	1	1,2	1,2

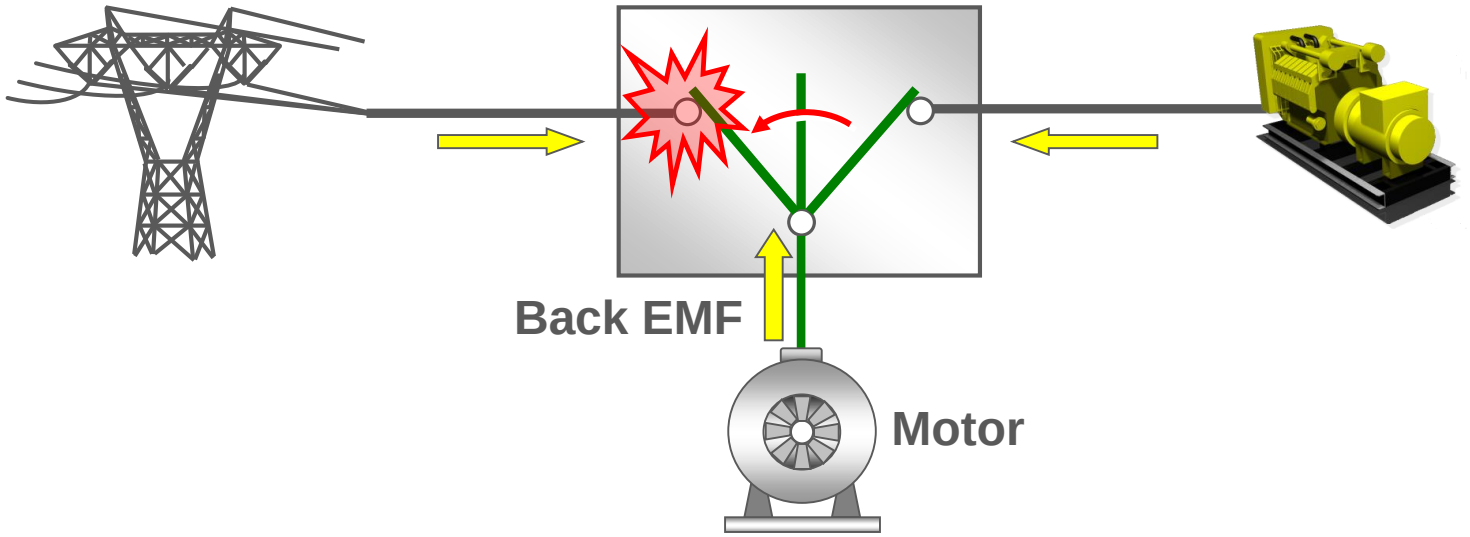
PROBLEMS CAUSED BY RANDOM TRANSFER OF MOTOR LOADS

- Breaker trips due to induced high currents
- Motor insulation damage due to voltage transients
- Motor shaft and coupling damage due to mechanical stress

TRANSFERRING LARGE MOTORS OPEN TRANSITION

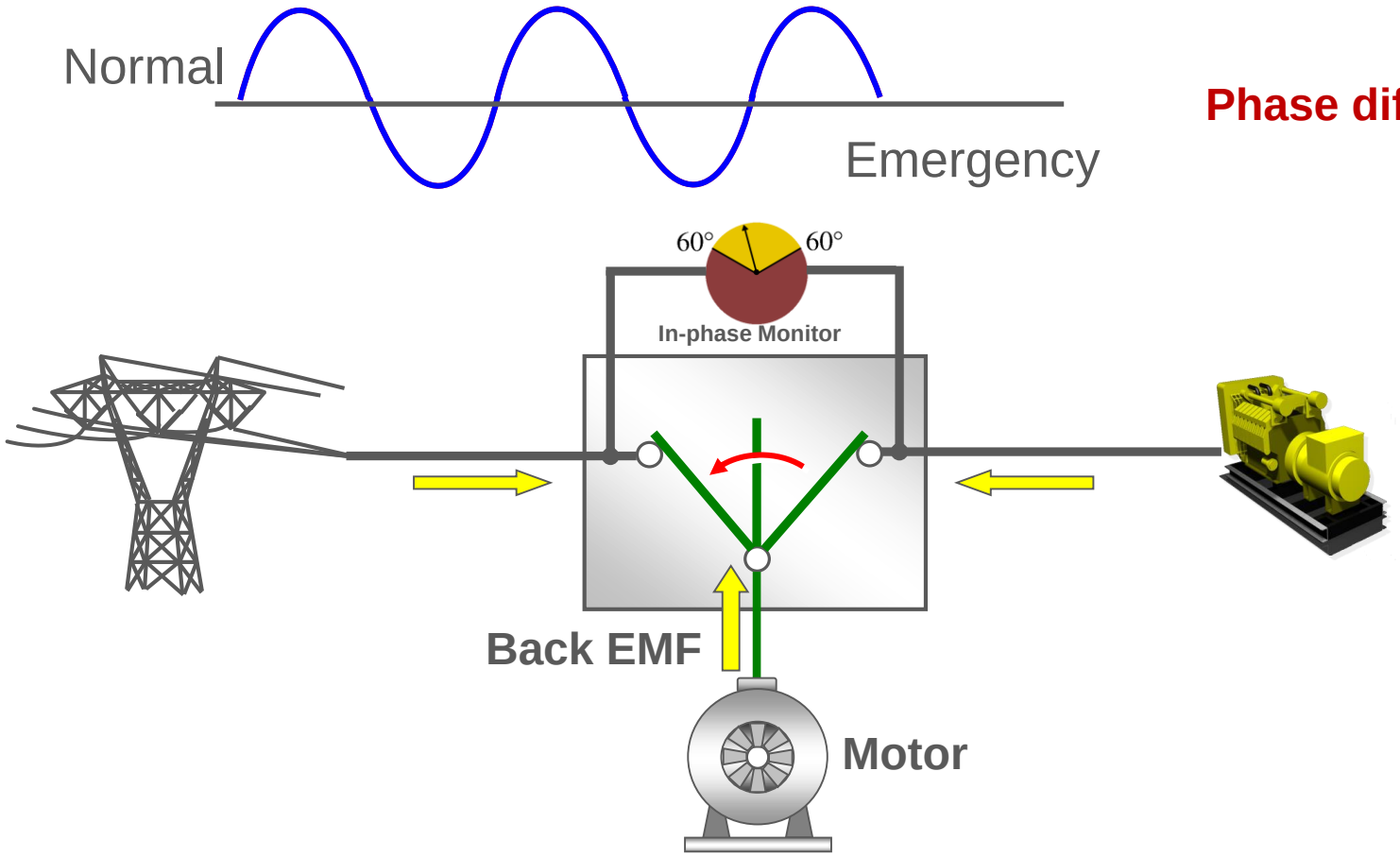


Phase diff=180°



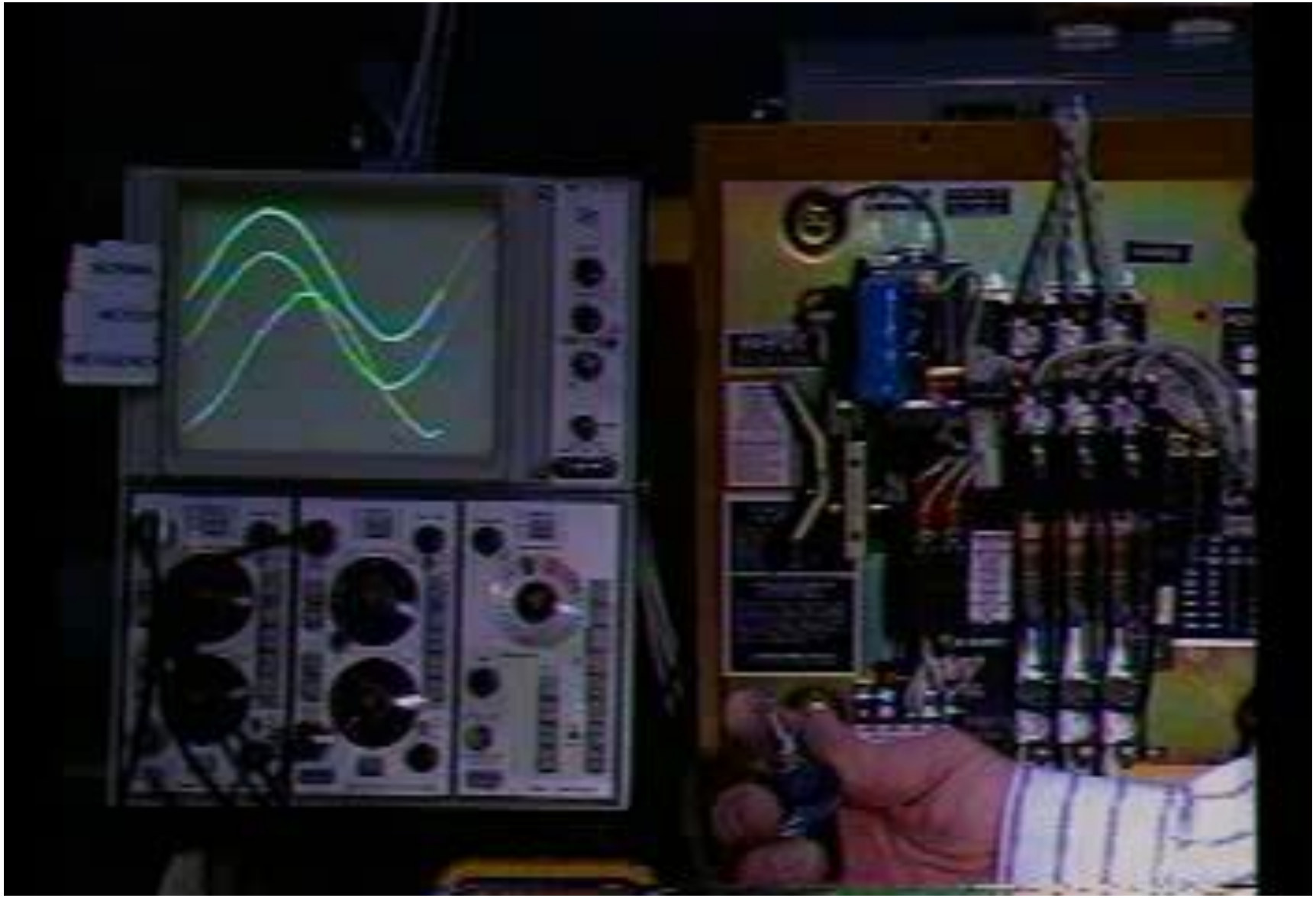
The inrush current can go up to max 18 time the running current of motor cause the CB trip

TRANSFERRING LARGE MOTORS OPEN TRANSITION



The inrush current is limited < 6 time running current of motor by the function of *In-phase Monitor*

IN-PHASE TRANSFER VIDEO



Methods for Transferring Loads Between Two Live Sources

What does in-phase transfer require??????????

- A repeatably fast Transfer Switch (3-5 cycles, 60-100 msec.)
- A consistently fast, reliable operating solenoid mechanism
- Reliable microprocessor controls complete with passive synchro scope (0-30deg)

IN-PHASE TRANSFER ADVANTAGES

- **Do Not Need** To Re-Start Motor Starter
- **Minimizes** Inrush Currents
- **No Mechanical Shock** in Motors
- **Increase** System Reliability
- Neutral Position **Not Required**
- Additional Control Wiring **Not Required**
- Motor Load Time Constant Analysis **Not Required**

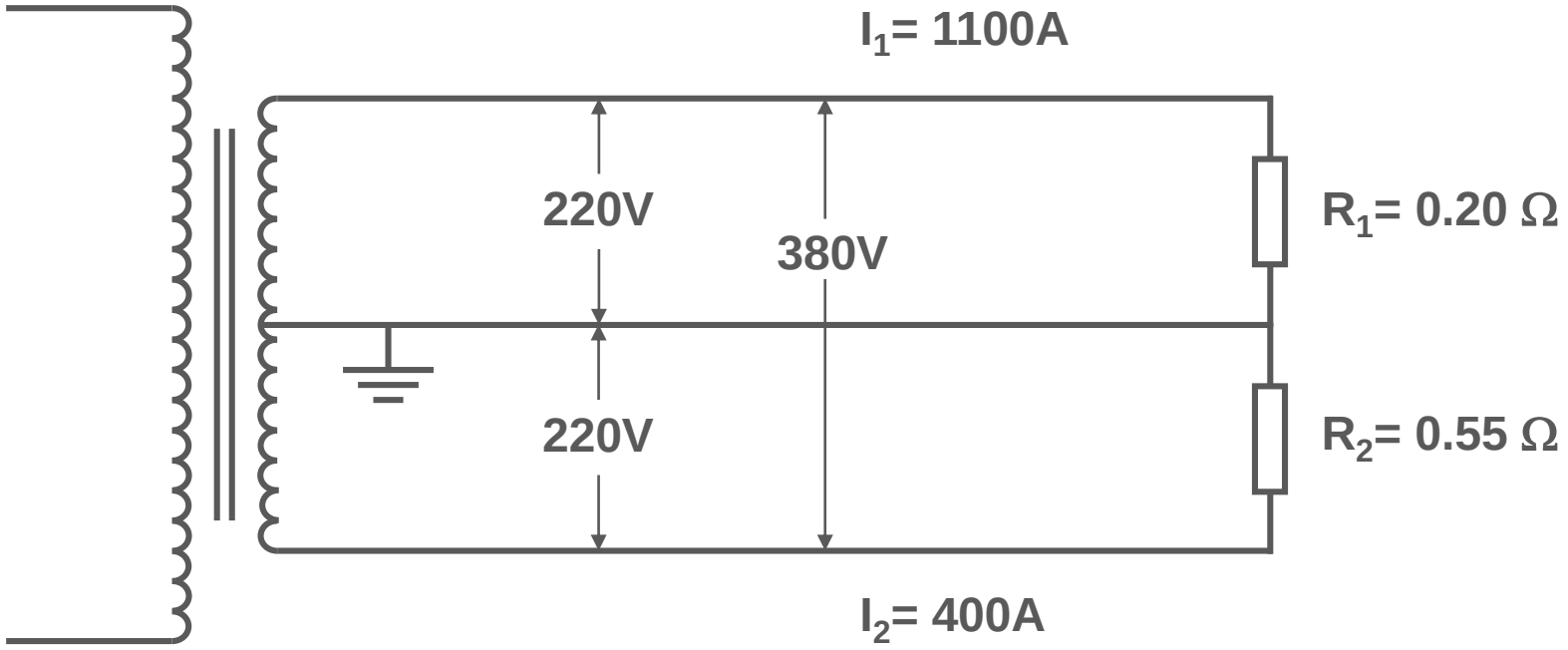
POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- Closed Transition Transfer (CTTS) / Make Before Break
- Over Lapping Neutral with in-phase Monitoring
- Delayed Transition Transfer
- Load Disconnector Circuit

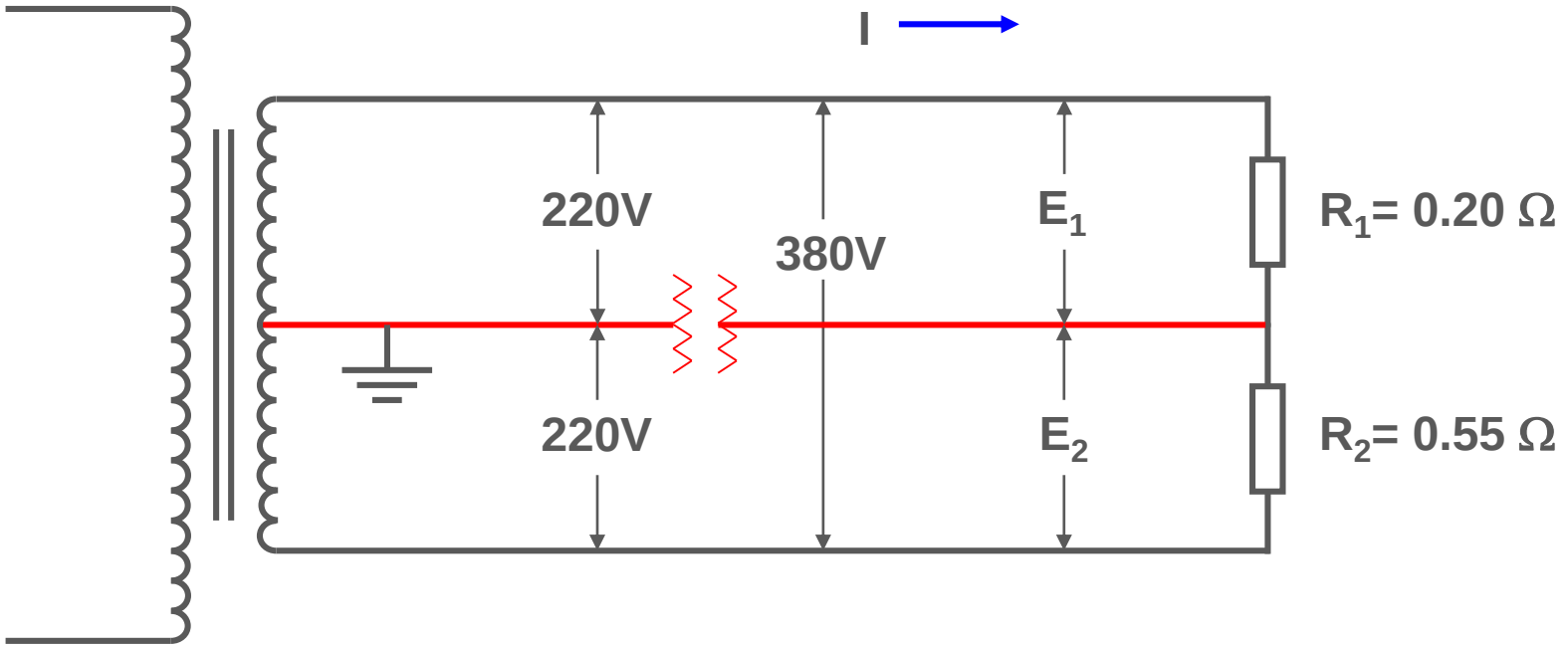
PROBLEMS ARISING FROM OPEN TRANSITION LIVE TO LIVE TRANSFER

FLOATING NEUTRAL

UNBALANCED LOAD WITH SOLID NEUTRAL



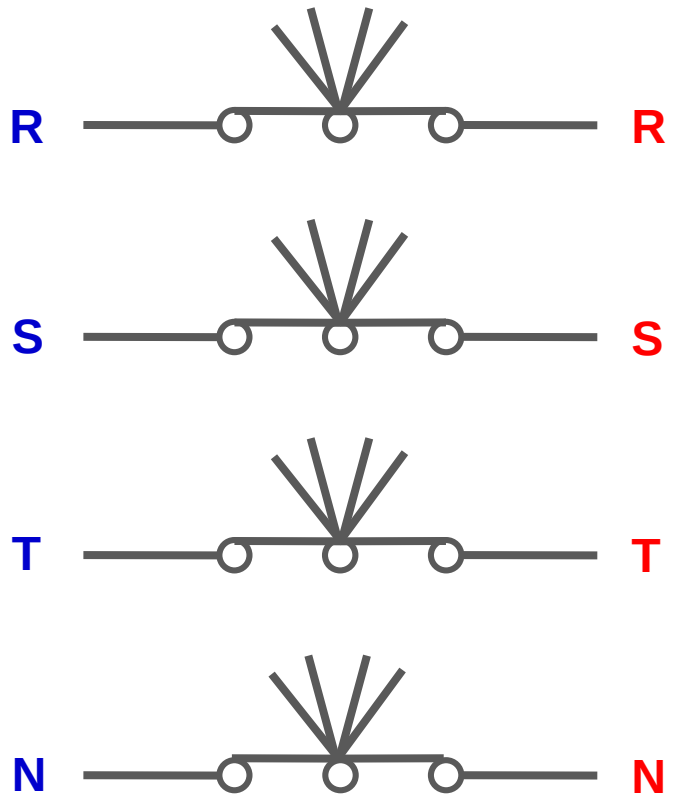
UNBALANCED LOAD WITH BROKEN NEUTRAL



$$I = \frac{380 \text{ Volts}}{0.20 + 0.55} = 506.66 \text{ A}$$

$E_1 = 506.66 \times 0.20 = 101.3$ V $E_2 = 506.66 \times 0.55 = 278.6$ V

TRADITIONAL 4 POLES OPERATION



Transfer from source 1 to source 2

Case of unbalanced network

- Current flowing through the phases => **Arc**
- Current flowing through the Neutral

➢ **If neutral closed**, **no arc**, current flowing to either source 1 or source 2 => Risk for RCD / GFP tripping

➢ **If open transition**, **arc in the neutral** (return path of the current), no floating neutral during transition.

Case of balanced network

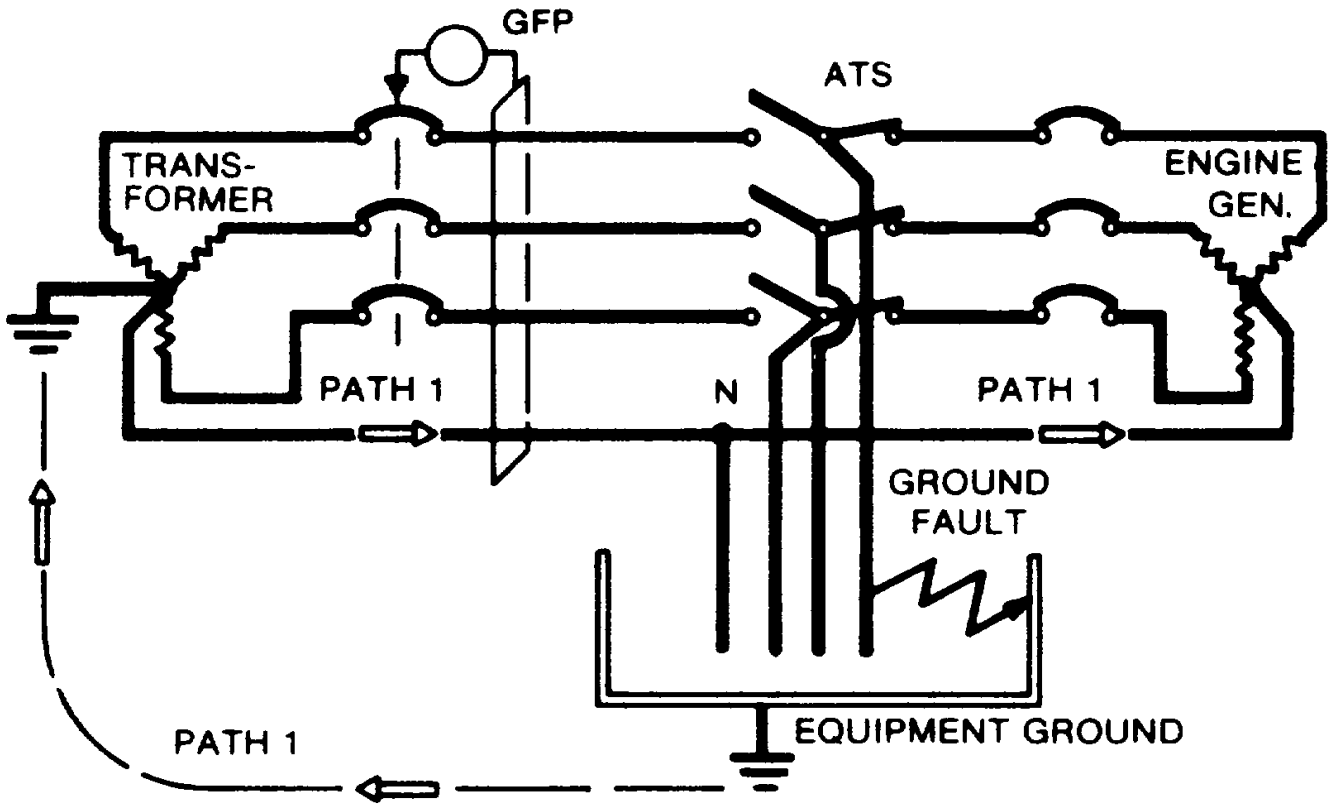
- Current flowing through the phases
- **No current through the neutral**. During transfer neutral is floating, but not a problem, as the network is balanced

3 POLES
VS
4 POLES ATS

SINGLE GROUND POINT CONNECTION WITH 3 POLES ATS

Problem in single ground point system

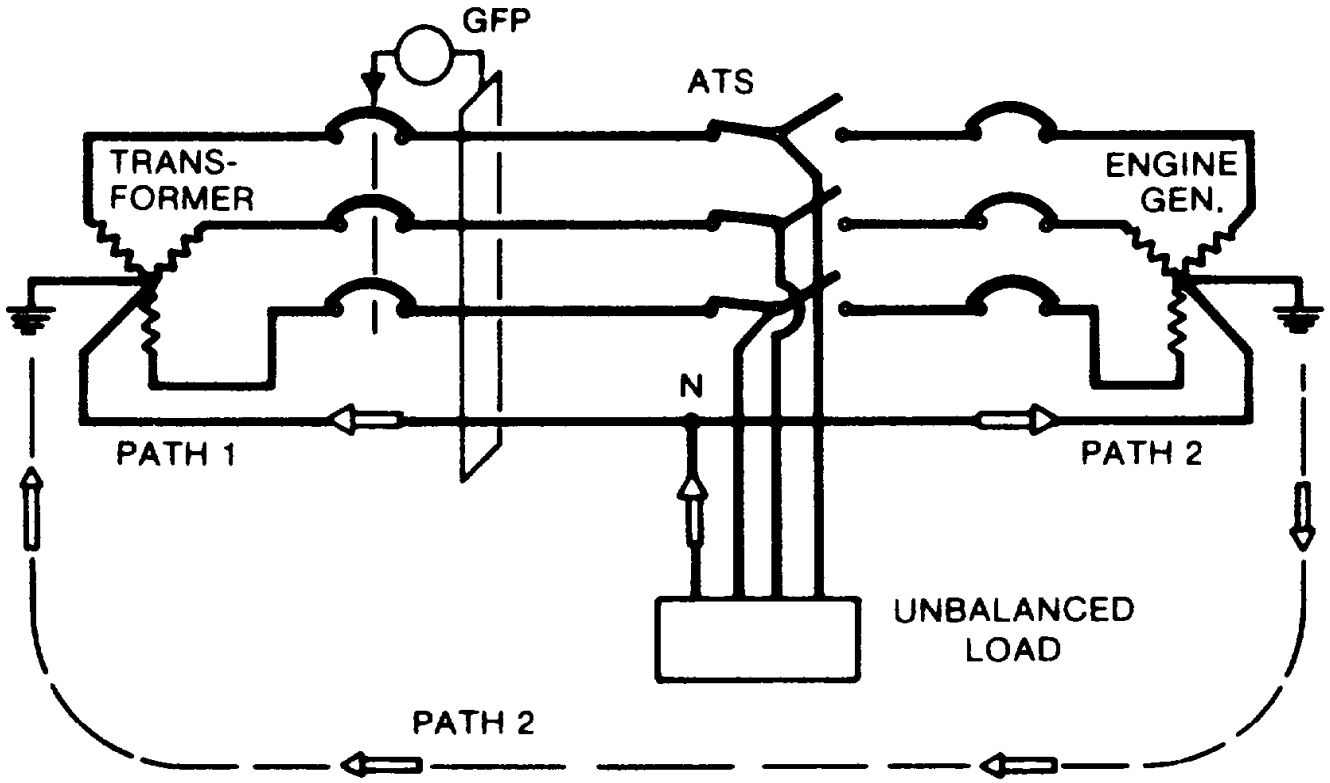
- **Floating neutral** when transfer to emergency **incase cable failure,**
- **Improper sensing** of ground fault current **cause tripping** on utility circuit breaker.



MULTIPLE GROUND POINTS WITH 3 POLES ATS

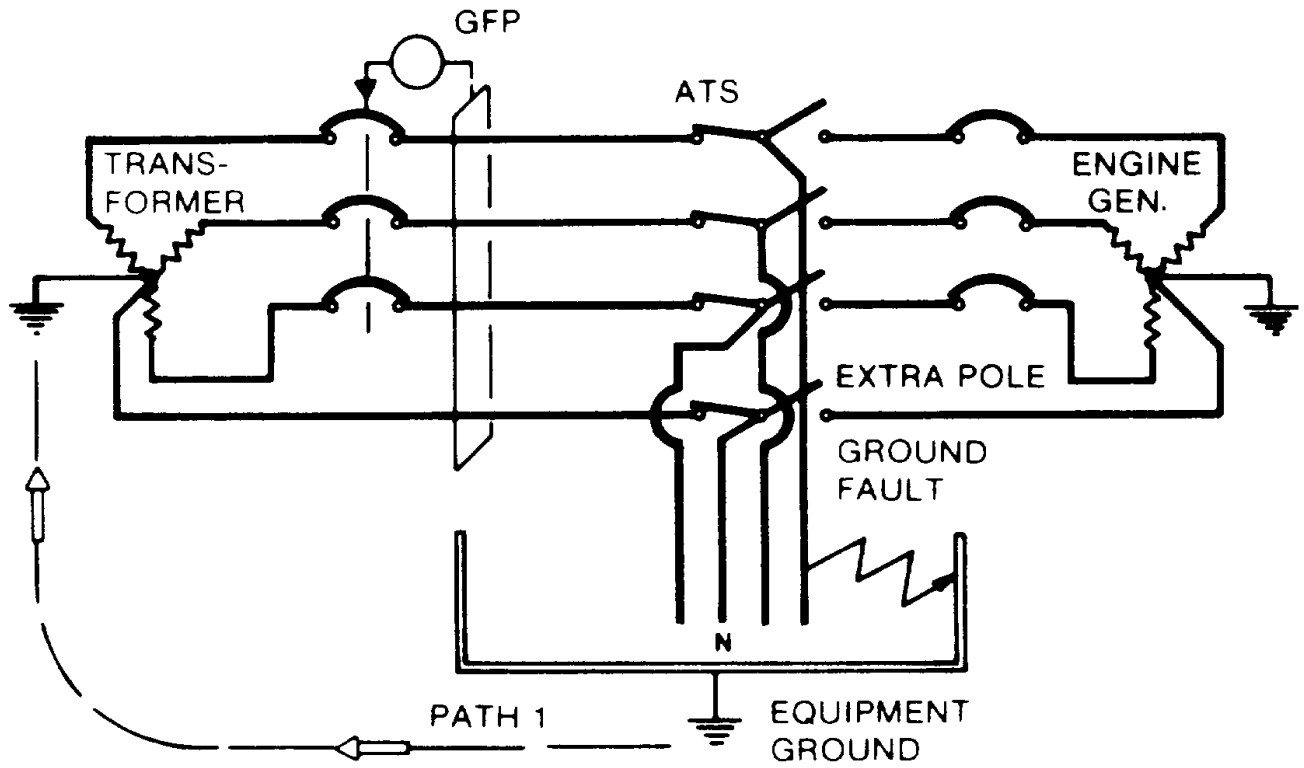
The disadvantage of 3 Poles ATS

- **Improper sensing** of ground fault current
- **Nuisance tripping** of ground fault protective equipment with unbalanced load



SEPARATELY DERIVED SYSTEM BY USE 4 POLES ATS

- 4 Poles ATS create **only single returned path** for the ground fault current to the Utility neutral.
- Improper sensing of ground fault current and **Nuisance tripping of GFP** are **eliminated**



TRADITIONAL 4 POLE ATS

- Enable **Proper Detection** of Ground Faults
- **Eliminate** Nuisance GFP tripping
- Alternate Source (Gen Set) can be grounded ("Separately Derived System")
- **Eliminate** Shock Hazards
- **Generate Voltage Spikes???**

BYPASS SWITCH

EIT 112002-16

3.4.4 สวิทช์ต่อตรง (Bypass-Isolation Switch)

3.4.4.1 สวิทช์ต่อตรงมีไว้สำหรับต่อตรงกระแสที่จ่ายไปยังโหลดให้ผ่านชุดสวิทช์ต่อตรงแทนที่จะผ่านตัว อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ (Automatic Transfer Switch) แล้วทำให้สามารถถอดหรือแยกชุด อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ (Automatic Transfer Switch) ออกมาได้โดยที่ไม่ต้องดับไฟที่จ่ายไปยังโหลดทั้งนี้ สวิทช์ต่อตรงดังกล่าวจะต้องมีกลไกสับเปลี่ยนไม่มากกว่า 2 ชุดเพื่อป้องกันความผิดพลาดในการทำงาน

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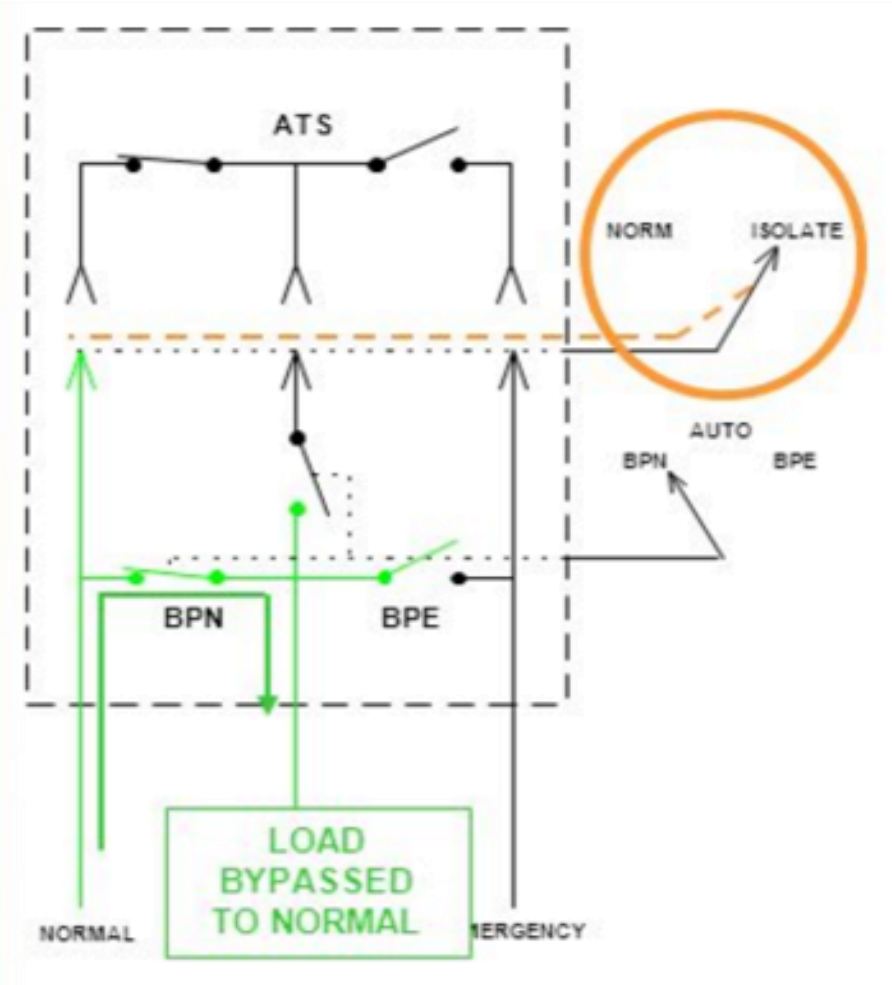
3.4.4.2 ต้องมีขนาดกระแสพิกัดและแรงดันพิกัดเท่ากับ อุปกรณ์สับเปลี่ยนแหล่งจ่ายไฟอัตโนมัติ (Automatic Transfer Switch) ที่ต่ออยู่ และต้องผลิต, ประกอบและทดสอบสมบูรณ์เรียบร้อยมาจากโรงงานผู้ผลิต

3.4.4.3 ต้องจัดให้มีสวิทซ์ต่อตรง (bypass isolation switch) สำหรับโหลดระดับ 1 (Level 1) และโหลดระดับ 2 (Level 2) โดยต้องมีคุณสมบัติดังนี้

(1) สำหรับโหลดระดับ 1 (level 1) ให้เตรียมสวิตช์ต่อตรงไว้สำหรับการต่อตรงสู่โหลดจากไปยังด้านแหล่งจ่ายไฟหลัก (bypass to normal) และเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้า (bypass to emergency)

(2) สำหรับโหลดระดับ 2 (level 2) ให้เตรียมสวิตช์ต่อตรงไว้สำหรับการต่อตรงสู่โหลดจากด้านแหล่งจ่ายไฟฟ้าหลัก (bypass to normal) หรือเครื่องกำเนิดไฟฟ้า (bypass to emergency) อย่างใดอย่างหนึ่งหรือทั้งสองอย่างก็ได้



การจัดระดับความสำคัญการจ่ายโหลดของระบบจ่ายไฟฟ้าสำรอง

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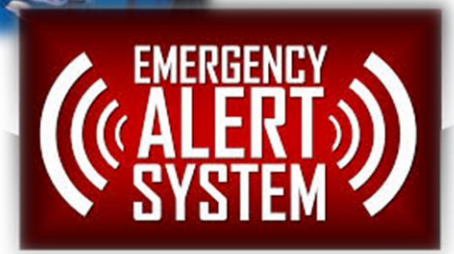
ระดับ 1

- ระบบไฟฟ้าแสงสว่างฉุกเฉิน เพื่อการช่วยชีวิต
- ระบบสัญญาณแจ้งเหตุเพลิงไหม้
- ระบบลิฟท์
- เครื่องสูบน้ำดับเพลิง
- กระบวนการที่หยุดแล้ว เป็นเหตุให้เกิดอันตรายต่อชีวิต และสุขอนามัย
- ระบบระบายอากาศและระบบระบายควันไฟ
- ระบบอื่นที่พิจารณาแล้วเห็นควรจัดให้อยู่ในระดับ 1



การจัดระดับความสำคัญการจ่ายโหลดของระบบจ่ายไฟฟ้าสำรอง

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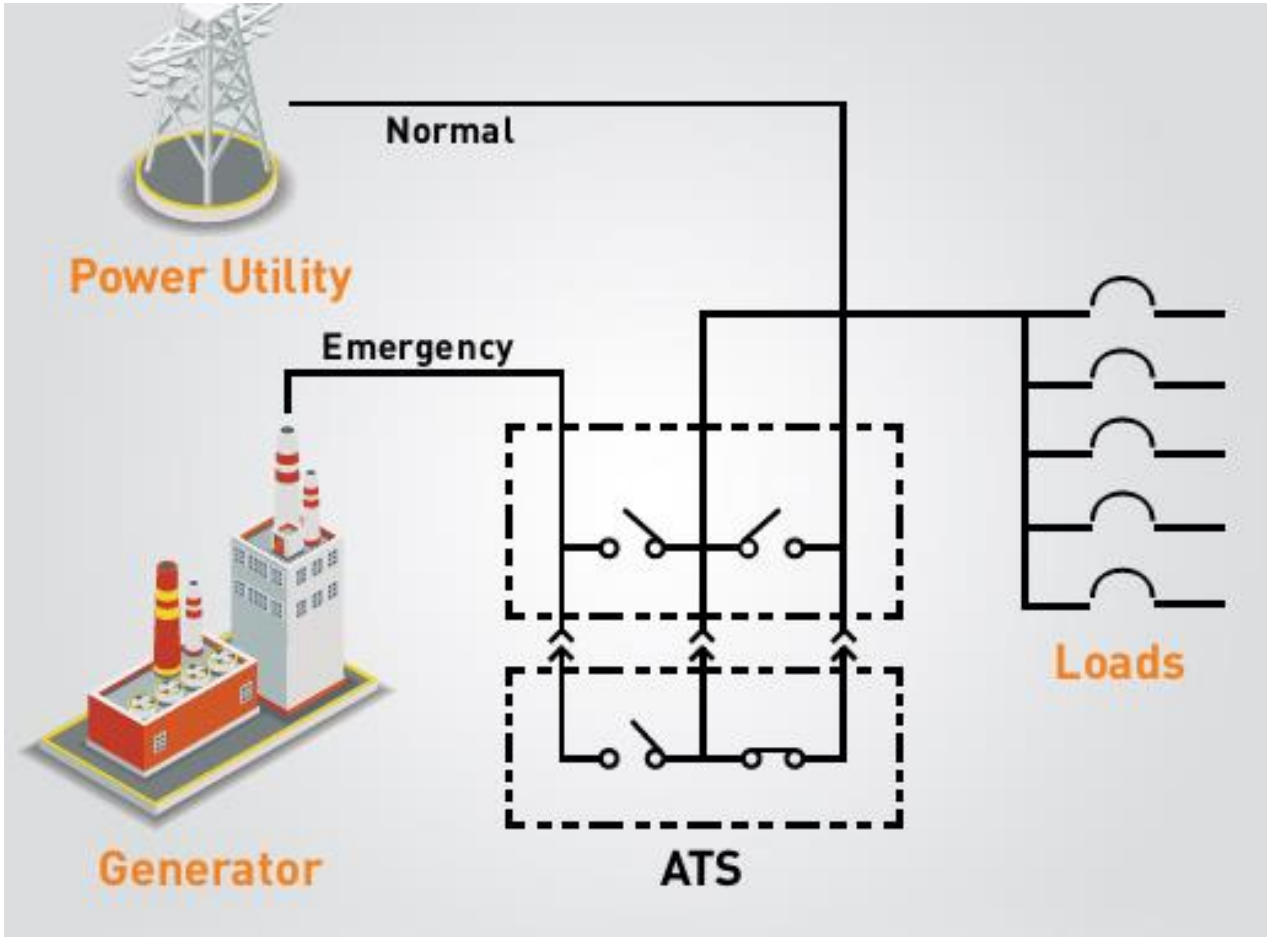
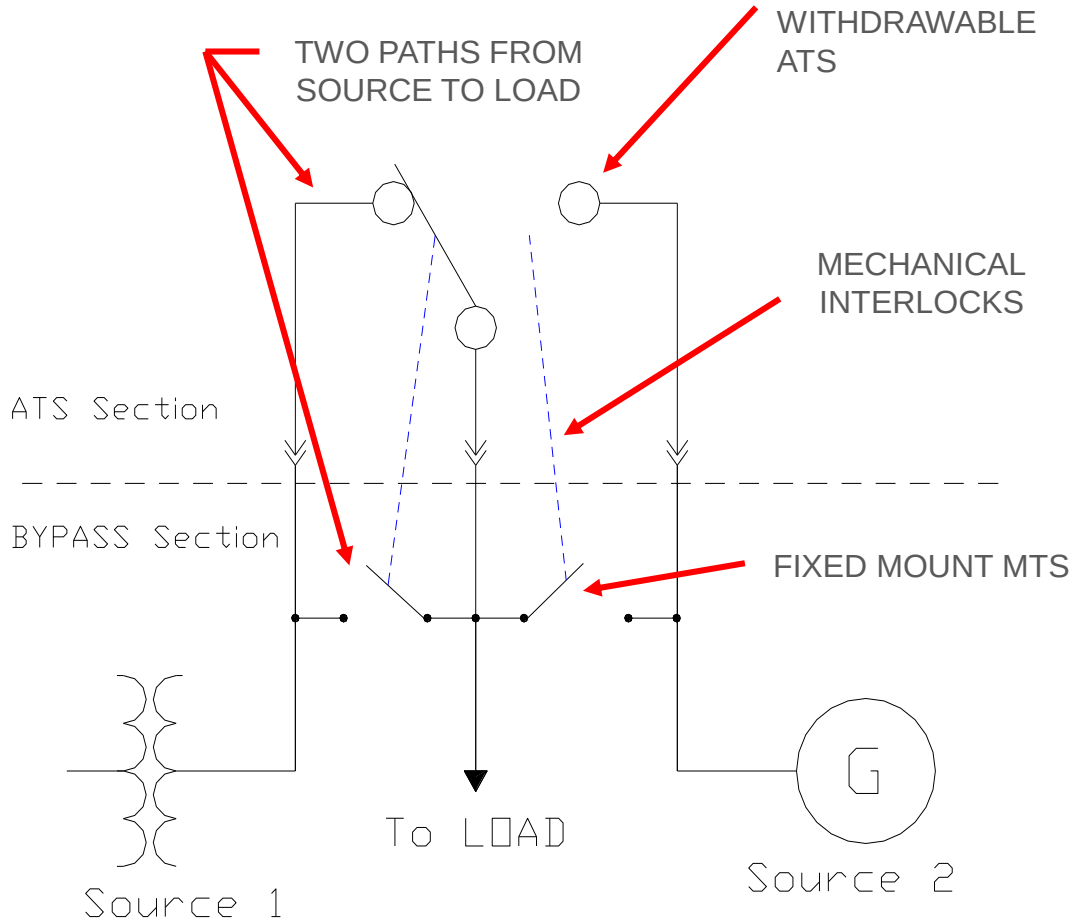
ระดับ 2

- ระบบปรับอากาศ
- ระบบสื่อสาร
- ระบบระบายอากาศและระบบระบายควันไฟ
- ระบบบำบัดน้ำเสีย
- ระบบแสงสว่าง
- ระบบการผลิตทางด้านอุตสาหกรรม
- ระบบอื่นที่พิจารณาแล้วเห็นควรจัดให้อยู่ในระดับ 2

BYPASS SWITCH

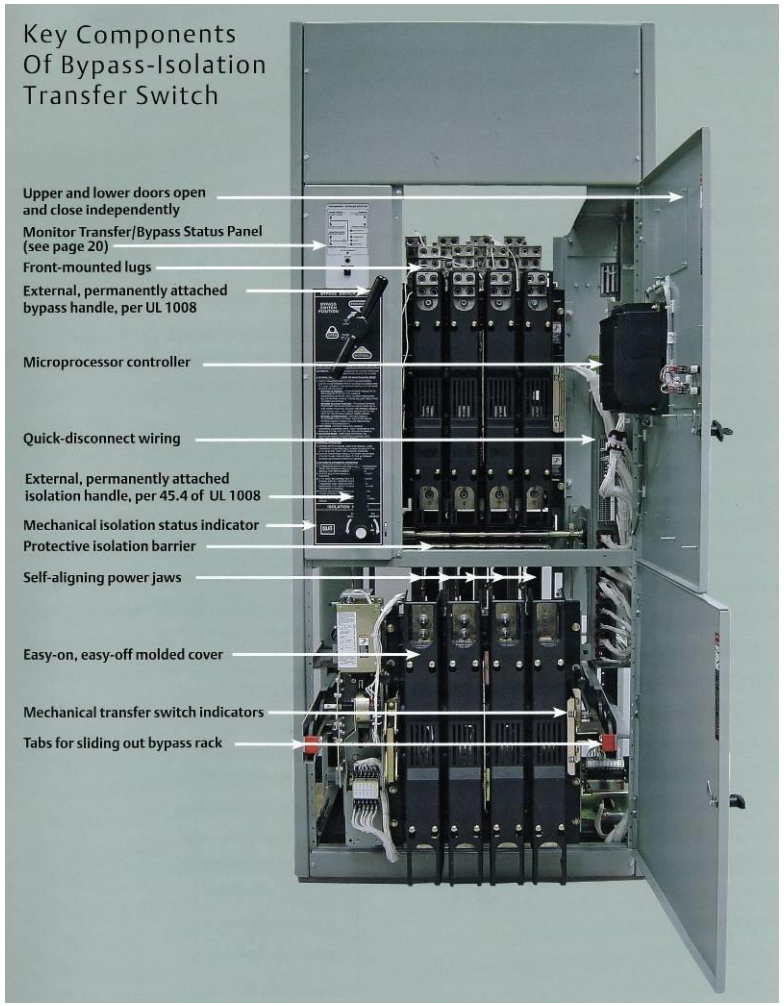
Opened Transition & Closed Transition





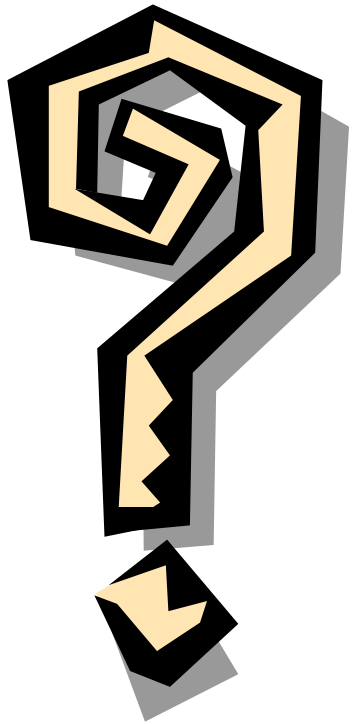
POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

BYPASS SWITCH



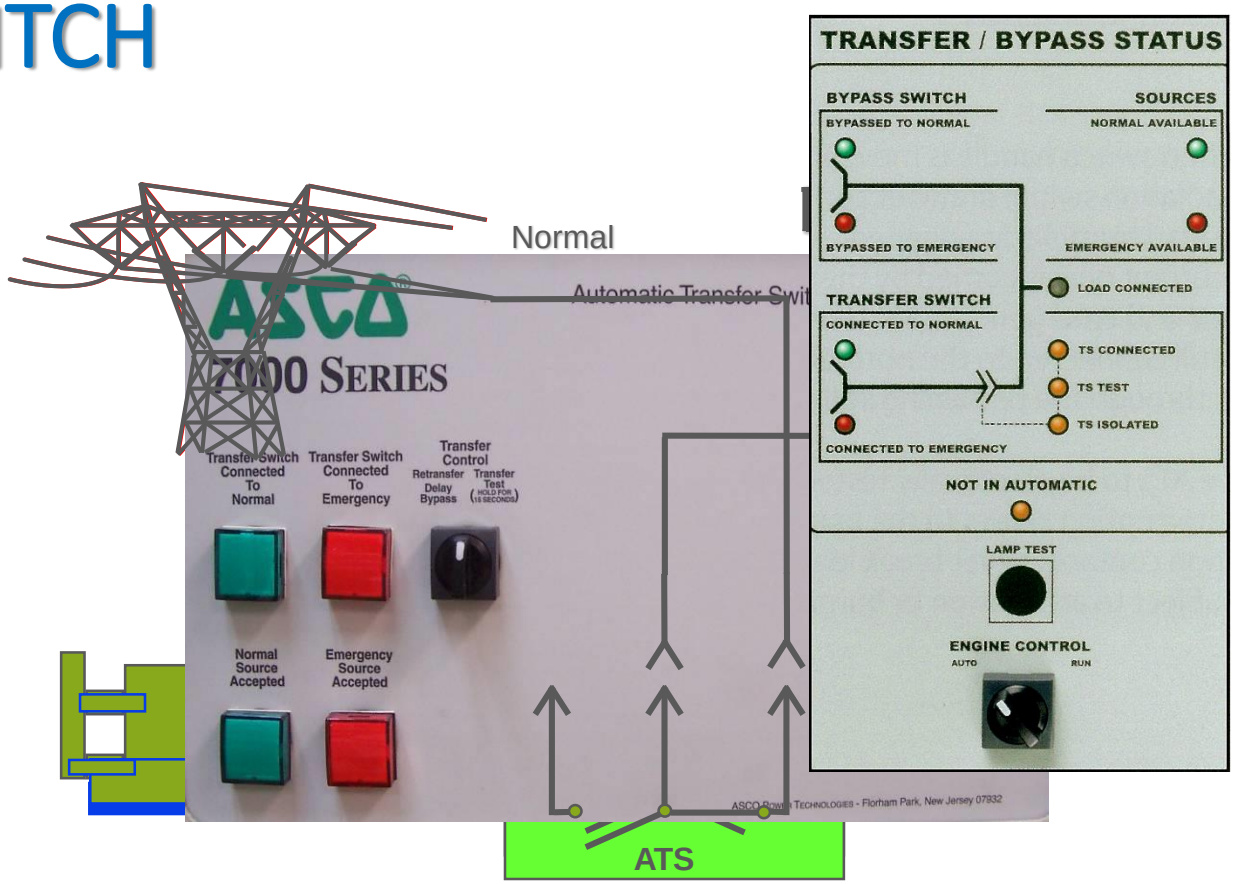
WHY USING BYPASS? QUESTION TO ASK?

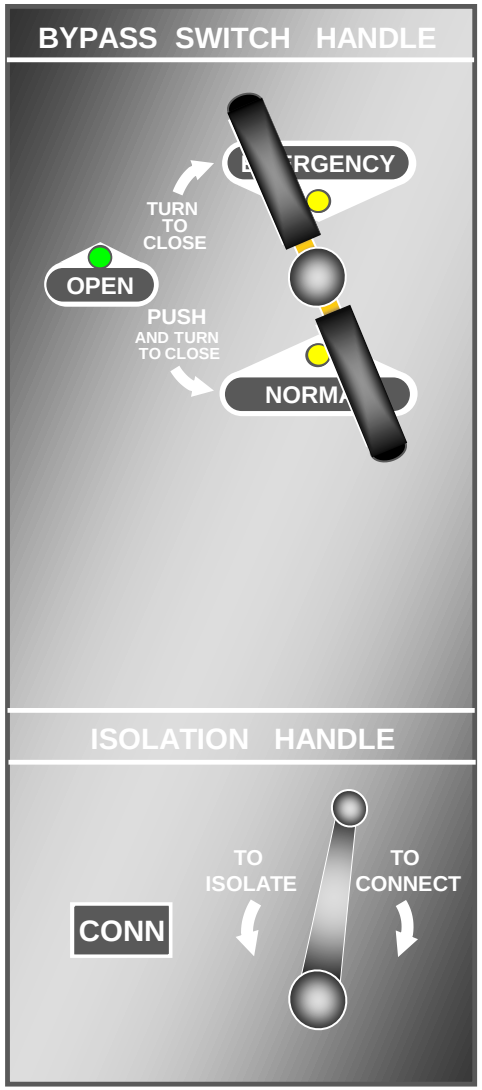
- How critical is the ATS? / Load?
- What if the ATS fails? What do you do?
- Do you need redundancy?
- Will you ever need to service the ATS?
- Can you “shutdown” to do the service?
- Can you interrupt the load for service?
- How much time do you have?
- How user friendly do you need it to be?



POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

BYPASS SWITCH





POWER SWITCHING SOLUTION

BYPASS SWITCH

Application for Bypass Switch

- No Interruption Maintenance of Transfer Switch For Installation Which Cannot Have Shut Down (24 Hrs X 365 Days Operation)
- For Critical Application Needs 2nd Back-up Transfer Switch
- For Testing Emergency System Without Load Interruption
- For Load that doesn't want to have Single Point of Failure
- For Load that required very high reliabilities such as Data Center, Banking, Telecommunication, Hospital and Airport

TIA 942

G.5.1.2 Standby generation

The standby generation system is the most crucial single resilience factor and should be capable of providing a supply of reasonable quality and telecommunications equipment if there is a utility failu

Generators should be designed to supply the harmo computer equipment loads. Motor starting require generator system is capable of supplying required voltage drop of 15% at the motor. Interactions be problems unless the generator is specified properly between the generator and UPS vendors. A variety requirements, including harmonic filters, line reactor motor starting, staged transfer, and generator de-rati

Where a generator system is provided, standby pow equipment to avoid thermal overload and shutdown. overall continuity of operations if they do not support

Paralleled generators should be capable of manua automatic synchronization controls. Consideration generator to directly feed individual loads in the eve switchgear.

ATS must have the bypass switch

CTTS is the most suitable

Lighting powered from the UPS, an emergency lighting inverter, or individual batteries should be provided around generators to provide illumination in the event of a concurrent generator and utility failure. Similarly, UPS-fed receptacles should also be provided around the generators.

Permanent load banks or accommodations to facilitate connection of portable load banks are strongly recommended for any generator system.

In addition to individual testing of components, the standby generation system, UPS systems, and automatic transfer switches should be tested together as a system. At minimum, the tests should simulate a utility failure and restoration of normal power. Failure of individual components should be tested in redundant systems designed to continue functioning during the failure of a component. The systems should be tested under load using load banks. Additionally, once the data center is in operation, the systems should be tested periodically to ensure that they will continue to function properly.

The standby generator system may be used for emergency lighting and other life-safety loads in addition to the data center loads if allowed by local authorities. The National Electrical Code (NEC) requires that a separate transfer switch and distribution system be provided to serve life-safety loads. Battery-powered emergency lighting equipment may be less expensive than a separate automatic transfer switch and distribution system.

Isolation/bypass is required by the NEC for life-safety transfer switches to facilitate maintenance. Similarly, automatic transfer switches with bypass isolation should be provided to serve data center equipment. Transfer circuit breakers can also be used to transfer loads from utility to generator however, bypass isolation of circuit breakers should be added in case of circuit breaker failure during operation.

See IEEE Standard 1100 and IEEE Standard 446 for recommendations on standby generation.

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THAI GENERATOR ASSOCIATION

Indeed Academy
Indeed Intelligence

END