

VAMP

Feeder protection relay type VAMP 140

formerly known as VPJ 140

1



VAMP 140

- is fully numerical over current and earth fault relay
- has built-in disturbance recorder
- supports various communication protocols
- optionally accommodate an arc protection module
- can be an integrated part of the station level arc protection system





Protection functionality

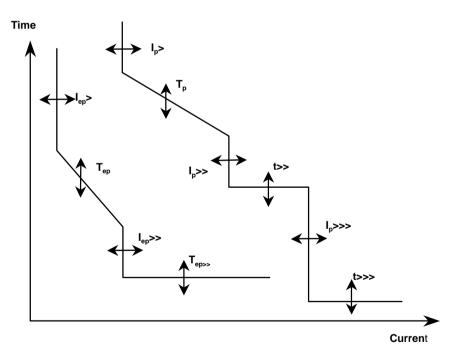
Three phase overcurrent |>, |>>, |>>>

Earth fault overcurrent lo>(s), lo>>, lo>>>

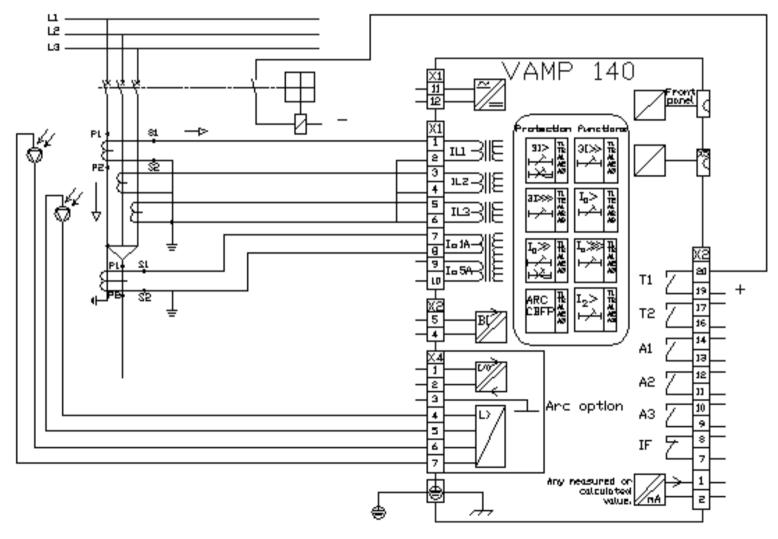
Current unbalance

Thermal overload

Arc protection (option)







VAMP

Additional functions

Disturbance recorder Four analog and eight digital channels

Primary measurements Phase currents IL1, IL2, IL3, IL, maximum of IL Residual current: lo Phase unbalance: I2 / I1 Frequency: f

Analog output 0 (4) ...20 mA One measured signal (IL1, IL2, IL3, IL, Io, I2/I1, f and I_Fault) can be linked in the output



Over current protection stages

Low set stage, 50 / 5	1
>	0,10 4,0 x ln
t >	0,08 300 s
Inverse curves	Normal, very, extreme and long time
k	0,05 3.2
High set stage, 50 / 5	51
>>	0,10 40 x ln
t >>	0,05 300 s
Super high set stage	, 50 / 51
>>>	0,10 40 x ln
t >>>	0,05 300 s



Earth fault protection stages

Sensitive earth	fault stage, 50N / 51N
lo(s) >	0,005 2,0 x ln
to(s) >	0,08 300 s

Low set earth fault stage, 50N / 51N lo >> 0,02 ... 2,0 x ln to >> 0,05 ... 300 s Inverse curves Normal, very, extreme and long time k 0,05 ... 3.2

 High set earth fault stage, 50N / 51N

 lo >>>
 0,02 ... 4,0 x In

 to >>>
 0,05 ... 300 s



Current unbalance

Current unbalar	nce stage, 46
12 / 11	5 70 %
t >	1 600 s

Thermal overload

Thermal overloa	d stage, 49
T >	0,5 1,2 x ln
Tau	2 60 min
T > alarm	60 99 %



Arc protection

```
Arc protection I >, 50AR
                                       0,5 ... 10 x In
   | >
   t > (fixed)
                                       14 \mathrm{ms}
   Arc sensor channels<sup>(1)</sup>
                                       L1, L2, L1/L2, L1/BI, L2/BI,
                                       LI/L2/BI, BI
Arc protection lo >, 50NAR
                                       0,05 ... 1,0 x ln
   |0\rangle
   to > (fixed)
                                       14 \mathrm{ms}
   Arc sensor channels<sup>(1)</sup>
                                       L1, L2, L1/L2, L1/BI, L2/BI,
                                       LI/L2/BI, BI
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1) The relay has two arc sensor channels (L1 and L2) as well as one binary channel (BI) for external light information

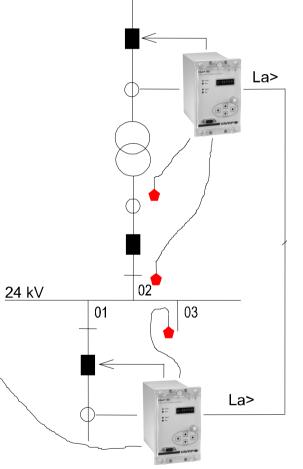
VAMPI

Example of adaptive arc protection made by feeder protection relay

Adaptive means that the arc protection is selective regardless the direction of the power flow.

The light information is shared between protection relays but the trip is carried out by a relay which has both current and light signals activated.

This is a true case where the feed can be from several directions. In a conventional arc protection system the problem would be how to measure the current from the right feeder. Now the over current is detected automatically from the correct feeder.



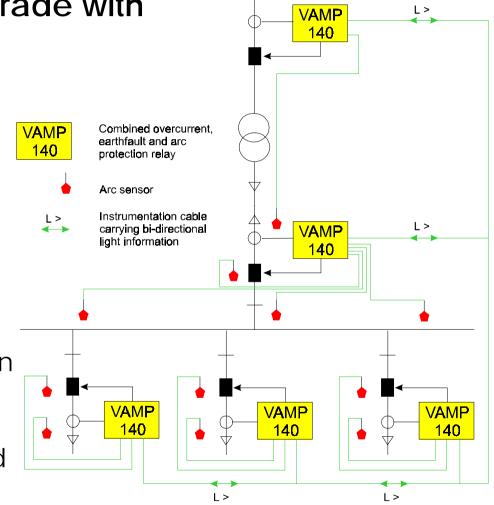


Example of a relay up-grade with built-in arc protection

Numerical feeder protection relays provide conventional overload, short circuit and earth fault protection

Arc protection operates quickly in arc faults in every network connection mode

Light information is shared between every relay





Disturbance recorder

Analog channels ⁽¹ IL1, IL2, IL3, Io, f, I2/I1, I2/In, IL1rms, IL2rms, IL3rms, IIrms, IL

Digital input (DI)channels ⁽¹ Binary input Arc sensor channels L1 and L2, arc binary channel BI/O

Digital output (DO) channels⁽¹ Status of output relays and arc binary channel BI/O

Log mode

Saturated, overflow

1) Maximum twelve channels can be in simultaneous use



Disturbance recorder

- Pre trigger rate 0 ... 100%
- Sample rate16, 8 samples per cycle, every 10ms,
20ms, 200ms, 1, 5, 10, 15, 30s and 1 min

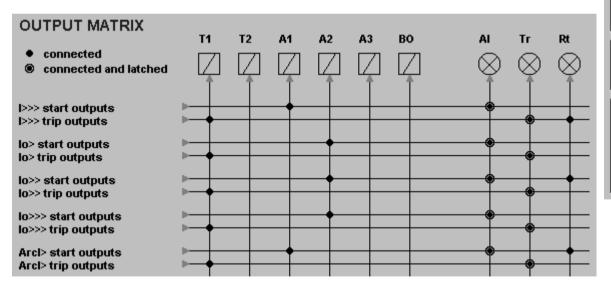
Recording time when IL1, IL2, IL3, Io, DI, DO channels are used

Sampling rate	Recording time in total	
16 /cycle	3,75 s	Number of separate records
8 / cycle 10 ms	7,5 s 20 s	can vary between 1 to 5
20 ms	40 s	depending on the adjusted
200 ms	400 s	recording length and total
1 s	2000 s	recording time
30 s	16,7 h	5
60 s	33,3 h	



Disturbance recorder

The disturbance recoder views are used to the set recorder and triggering conditions (Rt) in the VEPSET software.

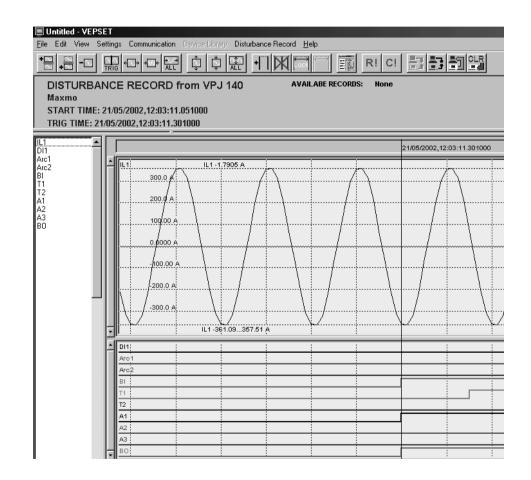


DISTURBANCE RECORDER			
RECORDER LINKS			
		IL1,IL2,IL3	,lo,DI,DO
Add recorder link		-	
Clear all links		-	
Log mode		Saturated	
Sample rate		16/cycle	
Time		3.75	s
Pre trigger rate		50	%
Size		3000	
MAX time		3.75	s
MAX size		3000	
Number of records		1	
RECORDER LOG			
Status Trig date time	ms		
[1] Run	0 ms		
Manual trig		-	
Clear oldest buffer		-	
Clear all buffers		-	
Status		Run	
Time status		50	%
Readable records		0	



Disturbance recorder

The disturbance weveform recodings are evaluated by the VEPSET software.





Primary measurements

Primary measurements Phase currents IL1, IL2, IL3, IL Residual current: Io (A), Io (%) Phase unbalance: I2 / I1 15 min average on IL IL maximum Frequency: f 15 min average on IL1, IL2, IL3, IL and Io ⁽¹ 15 min maximum on IL1, IL2, IL3, IL and Io ⁽¹ Current diagram ⁽¹

1) Using VEPSET software



Analog output

Analog output

One measured signal (IL1, IL2, IL3, IL, Io, I2/I1, f and I_Fault) can be linked in the output

Output signal range is minimum: 0 ... 19 mA maximum: 1 ... 20 mA

mA test mode in order to calibrate the receiving device

Analog output	4.00	mΑ
AO mA force flag	OFF	
AO coupling	IL	
A0 minimum	0	Α
AO maximum	10000	Α
Analog output min value	4	mΑ
Analog output max value	20	mΑ
AO Coupling = fault current		
Fault current to AO	NotinUse	
Fault Current stage connected	Þ	



Example of the arc protection and fault current transfer to the network control system

