



# Power Factor Controller RVT Installation and Operating Instructions

## Table of contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Read this first</b> .....   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>1 Introduction to the controller</b> .....  | <b>5</b>  |
| 1.1 A powerful fully three phase individual controlled power factor controller ..... | 5         |
| 1.2 RVT main features.....   | 5         |
| 1.3 Front view and rear view .....   | 6         |
| 1.4 Colorful touch screen interface .....  | 7         |
| <b>2 Installation</b> .....  | <b>8</b>  |
| 2.1 Mounting.....  | 8         |
| 2.2 Lead connections .....   | 9         |
| 2.3 Wiring diagram.....  | 10        |
| <b>3 Easy start</b> .....  | <b>12</b> |
| 3.1 Menu navigation .....  | 12        |
| 3.1.1 Legends for the touch screen icons .....                                       | 12        |
| 3.1.2 Title bar.....   | 14        |
| 3.1.3 Setting area .....   | 15        |
| 3.1.4 Status bar .....   | 15        |
| 3.1.5 Keyboard entry screen .....  | 15        |
| 3.2 Starting the RVT .....   | 16        |
| 3.3 Automatic commissioning.....   | 16        |
| 3.3.1 Description .....  | 16        |
| 3.3.2 Preparation for automatic commissioning .....                                  | 16        |
| 3.3.3 Automatic commissioning.....   | 17        |
| <b>4 Measurements and Settings</b> .....   | <b>21</b> |
| 4.1 Measurements .....   | 21        |
| 4.1.1 Overview.....  | 22        |
| 4.1.2 System values .....  | 25        |
| 4.1.3 Waveform .....   | 28        |
| 4.1.4 Meter .....  | 29        |
| 4.1.5 Event logging.....   | 29        |
| 4.2 Settings.....  | 31        |
| 4.2.1 Manual settings (Set Mode) .....   | 32        |
| 4.2.1.1 Bank settings .....  | 32        |
| 4.2.1.2 Installation settings .....  | 40        |
| 4.2.1.3 User settings.....   | 42        |
| 4.2.1.4 Protections and warnings .....   | 43        |
| 4.2.1.5 Restore default settings.....  | 45        |
| 4.2.2 Commissioning (SET mode) .....   | 46        |
| 4.2.2.1 Automatic Commissioning .....  | 47        |
| 4.2.2.2 Guided Commissioning .....   | 47        |
| 4.2.2.3 T Probes commissioning .....   | 47        |
| 4.3 Bank Monitoring.....   | 48        |
| 4.3.1 Diagnosis.....   | 49        |
| 4.3.2 Test function .....  | 49        |
| 4.3.3 Alarm logging .....  | 50        |
| 4.3.4 Real time clock .....  | 51        |
| 4.4 Communications.....  | 51        |
| 4.4.1 I/O configuration .....  | 55        |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 4.4.1.1 Set languages.....  | 55        |
| 4.4.1.2 Temp unit.....  | 56        |
| 4.4.1.3 Communications settings .....   | 56        |
| 4.4.2 Ethernet configurations .....   | 58        |
| 4.4.3 Screen configuration .....  | 59        |
| 4.4.4 About .....   | 60        |
| 4.4.5 Mac Address .....   | 60        |
| <b>Appendices.....</b>  | <b>61</b> |
| A1. Dimensions.....   | 61        |
| A2. Technical specifications .....  | 61        |
| A3. Testing and troubleshooting.....  | 64        |
| A4. Post Alarm Restarting Procedure.....  | 67        |
| A5. Voltage measurement and power supply connection .....                                   | 68        |
| A6. Phase shift table (applicable to Base Model).....                                       | 69        |
| A7. CT connection type illustration and CT wiring on the controller terminals .....         | 70        |
| A8. Individual phase power factor control (applicable for Three Phase Model RVT12-3P) ..... | 71        |
| A9. Recycling.....  | 72        |
| A10. Additional provision on Open Source Software: .....                                    | 73        |
| <b>Contact us .....</b>   | <b>74</b> |

## Read this first

### About this instruction manual

This Instruction Manual provides detailed information to help you quickly install and operate the RVT power factor controller.

### Warning



**Caution, risk of danger: This symbol is a warning indication to highlight some important information**

Before installation and operation of the RVT controller, read the safety notices carefully. Keep it at the disposal of people in charge of installation, maintenance and operation.

### Safety

The RVT complies with the European Directive LVD 2006/95/EC.



**Caution, risk of electric shock: This symbol warns the reader that safety information is given and has to be taken into account**

Installation, maintenance and operation of the RVT Controller must be performed by qualified electricians.

Do not work under live supply conditions.

For cleaning, remove the dust with a dry cloth. Do not use abrasives, solvents or alcohol. Before cleaning please turn off the power supply and voltage measurement circuit.

Do not open the RVT Controller's housing. There are no user serviceable parts inside.

The RVT Controller is connected to a current transformer. Do not unplug the current transformer connections before making sure it is short-circuited or connected to another parallel load of sufficiently low impedance. Failure to do so can create dangerous over voltages.

Do not use this product for any other purpose than it is designed for.

### Electromagnetic compatibility

The RVT complies with the European Directive EMC 2004/108/EC.

This RVT Controller has been verified for compliance with EU (European Union) directives for EMC (electromagnetic compatibility) for operation at 50 Hz and bears the CE marking to this effect.

When an apparatus is used in a system, EU directives may require that the system be verified for EMC compliance.

The following guidelines are helpful in improving the EMC performance of a system:

Metallic enclosures generally improve EMC performance.

1. Run cables away from apertures in the enclosure.
2. Run cables close to grounded metallic structures.
3. Use multiple ground straps for doors or other panel parts as required.
4. Avoid common ground impedances.



## 1 Introduction to the controller

### What this chapter contains

This chapter gives a general description of the power factor controller RVT. It illustrates the basic structure of the controller, major features and the touch screen user interface of the controller.

### 1.1 A powerful fully three phase individual controlled power factor controller

The RVT controller is able to fulfill power factor compensation in both balanced and unbalanced network. There are two models for RVT controllers: RVT Base Model RVT6/RVT12 and RVT Three Phase Model RVT12-3P. The Base Model is fully backward compatible to previous RVT controllers with 6 or 12 outputs, which is applicable for a balanced three phases or single phase (phase to phase) network. The Three Phase Model RVT12-3P is a more powerful version with individual phase power factor controlling functions thanks to three CT measurements for each phase. The Three Phase Model RVT12-3P has 12 outputs execution only.

The RVT can also be used for MV automatic capacitor bank. Details on how to connect RVT to a MV bank can be found in [4.2.1.1](#).

### 1.2 RVT main features

#### Power factor correction control

The RVT Power Factor Controller is the control unit of an automatic capacitor bank which is used to fulfill reactive power compensation in an installation with prevailing inductive loads.

It performs the switching of capacitors in order to reach a user-defined target  $\cos \varphi$ .

- All the switching parameters may be programmed manually or automatically (description in paragraphs [4.2.2](#) and [4.2.1](#))
- In addition to the target  $\cos \varphi$ , night target  $\cos \varphi$  and target  $\cos \varphi$  in regenerative mode may be programmed (description in paragraph [4.2.1.3](#)).
- For the Three Phase Model RVT12-3P, the controller can be configured to switch on/off single phase capacitor in an unbalanced network. This function is used to correct the low power factor in each individual phase; for instances, power factor 0.6 in Phase1, power factor 0.8 in Phase2, power factor 0.95 in Phase3. It is very practical for some residential/commercial area where the three phase loads can be unbalanced due to many single phase loads.

#### Measurements and monitoring

- Measurements (description in paragraph [4.1](#)).
- Protection against unexpected phenomena and/or unauthorized use (description in paragraphs [3.1.4](#) and [4.2.1.1](#)).
- Logging of data and alarm messages based on a real time clock (description in paragraphs [4.1.5](#) and [4.3](#)).
- Checking and testing of relays status (description in paragraphs [4.3.2](#) and [4.3](#)).
- Temperature measurements: max. 8 temperature probes can be connected in daisy chain connection (description in paragraph [4.2.1.4.3](#)).

## Communications

- Modbus connection (a Modbus RS485 adapter is required)
- USB connection (Compatible to USB2.0 specifications)
- Ethernet TCP/IP interface
- CAN 2.0 with extended outputs up to 32. Hardware capable in current version RVT, the software is to be implemented in the future.

Detailed information is in paragraph 4.4.

### 1.3 Front view and rear view



Figure 1: RVT front view

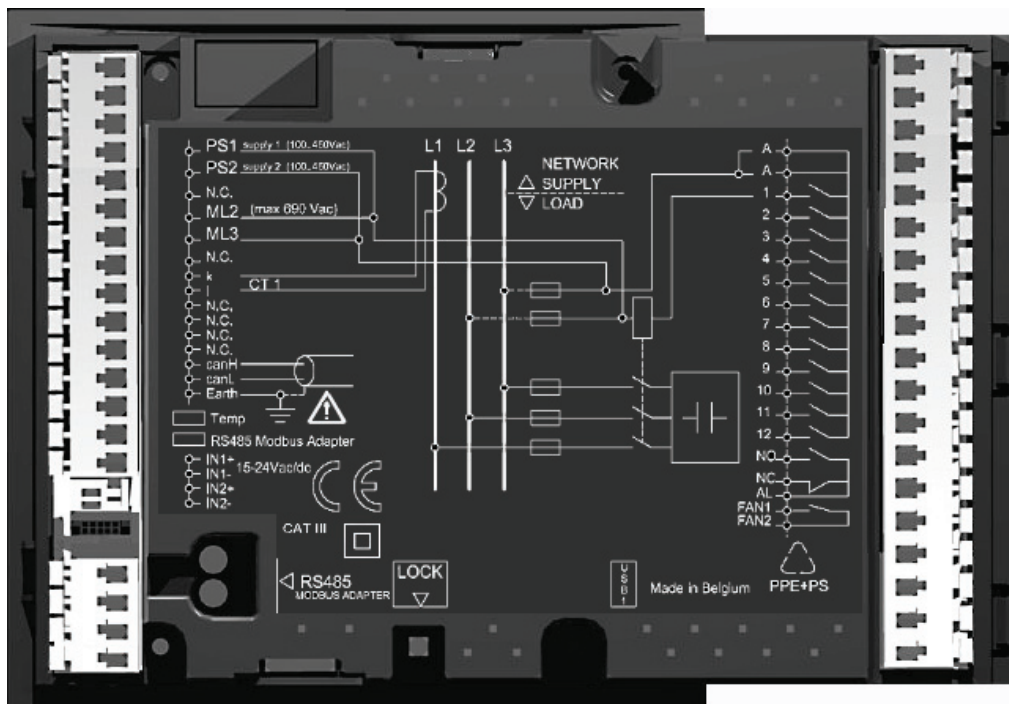


Figure 2: RVT rear View (Base Model RVT6/RVT12)

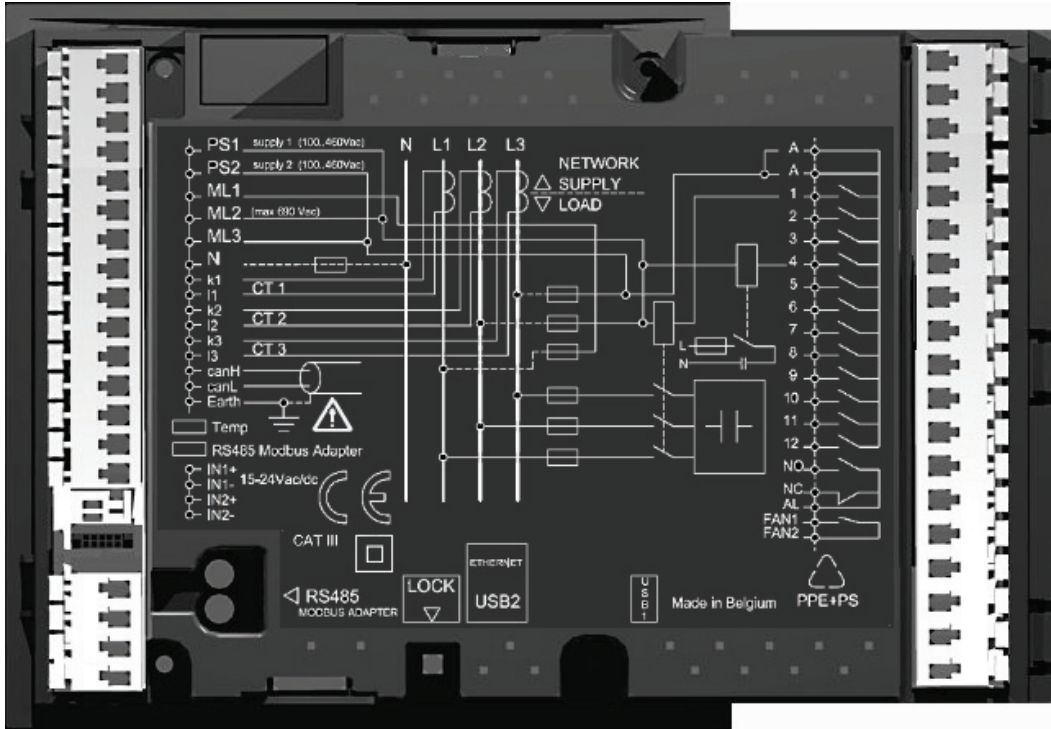


Figure 3: RVT rear View (Three Phase Model RVT12-3P)

#### 1.4 Colorful touch screen interface

A colorful QVGA 320 x 240 pixels touch screen helps the user to operate the controller more easily. All the menu navigations, parameters settings are easy and intuitive thanks to the touch screen.



Figure 4: RVT start screen

Detailed Menu navigation can be found in Paragraph 3.1.

## 2 Installation

### What this chapter contains

This chapter gives instructions to mount the controller on the panel and explains how to make the electrical connection to the controller. The wiring diagram is shown in section 2.3.

### 2.1 Mounting

Please follow steps below to mount a RVT controller to a panel.

Step 1: Slide the RVT (a) perpendicularly to the Capacitor Bank Cubicle (b).

Step 2: Rotate the RVT to insert it into the Capacitor Bank Cubicle.



Figure 5: Mounting a RVT

Note: cut out dimensions are 138x138 mm.

Step 3: Insert the Mounting Bracket (c) in the corresponding Fixation Holes (d) of the RVT.

Step 4: Pull the Mounting Bracket backwards.

Step 5: Turn the Screw (e) into the Mounting Bracket and tighten until the RVT is secured in place.

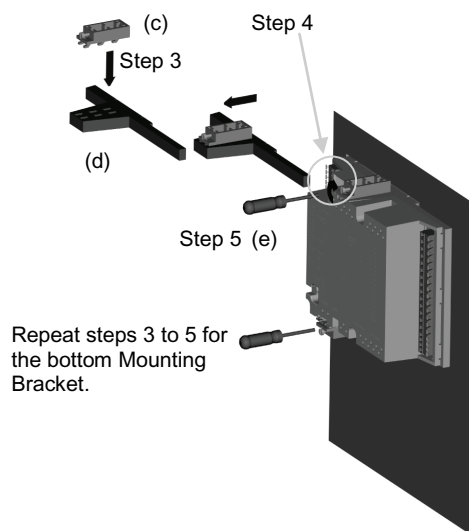


Figure 6: Mounting a RVT

## 2.2 Lead connections

Please follow instructions below to connect wires to the terminals on the rear side of the controller.

1. Push the lever of the connector backwards with a screwdriver.

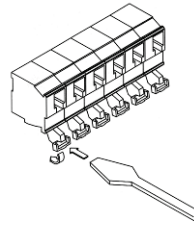


Figure 7: Lead connection

2. Insert the wire (up to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> /single core) in the corresponding connection hole while keeping the pressure on the lever.

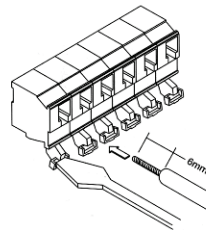


Figure 8: Lead connection

3. Release the screwdriver.

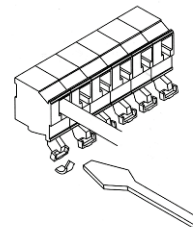


Figure 9: Lead connection

4. The wire is properly connected.

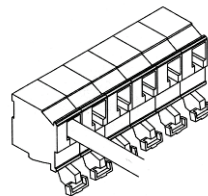


Figure 10: Lead connection

### 2.3 Wiring diagram

The wiring diagram shows the connection of main circuits and control circuits.

Base model RVT6/RVT12

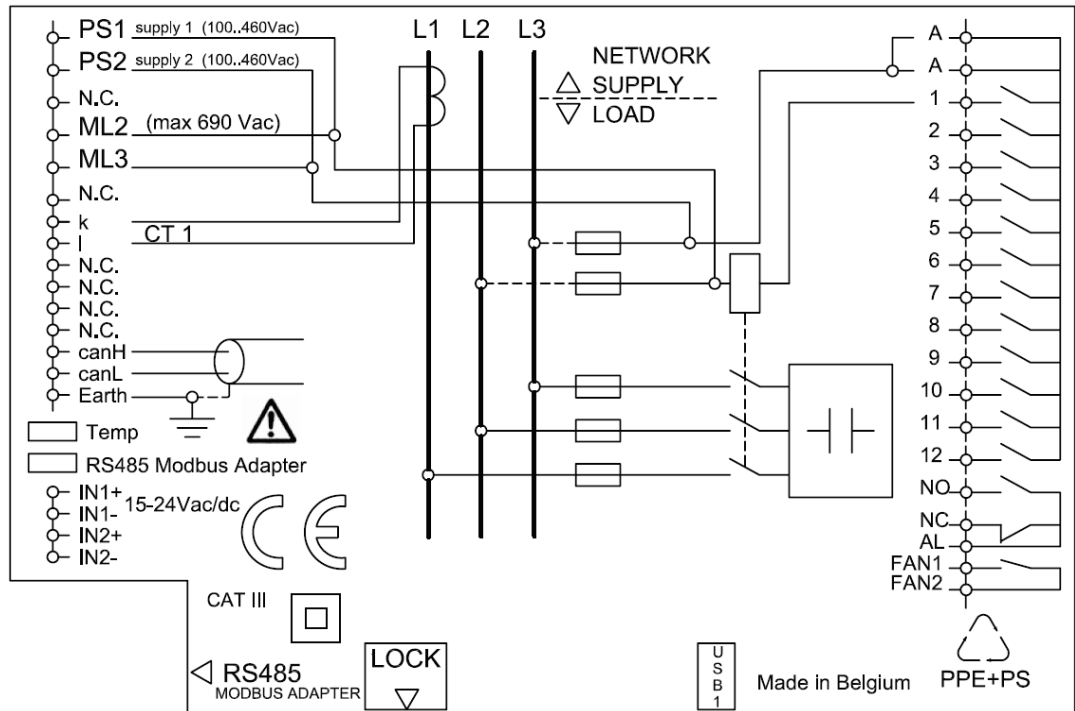


Figure 11: RVT wiring diagram (base model RVT6/RVT12)

Three phase model RVT12-3P

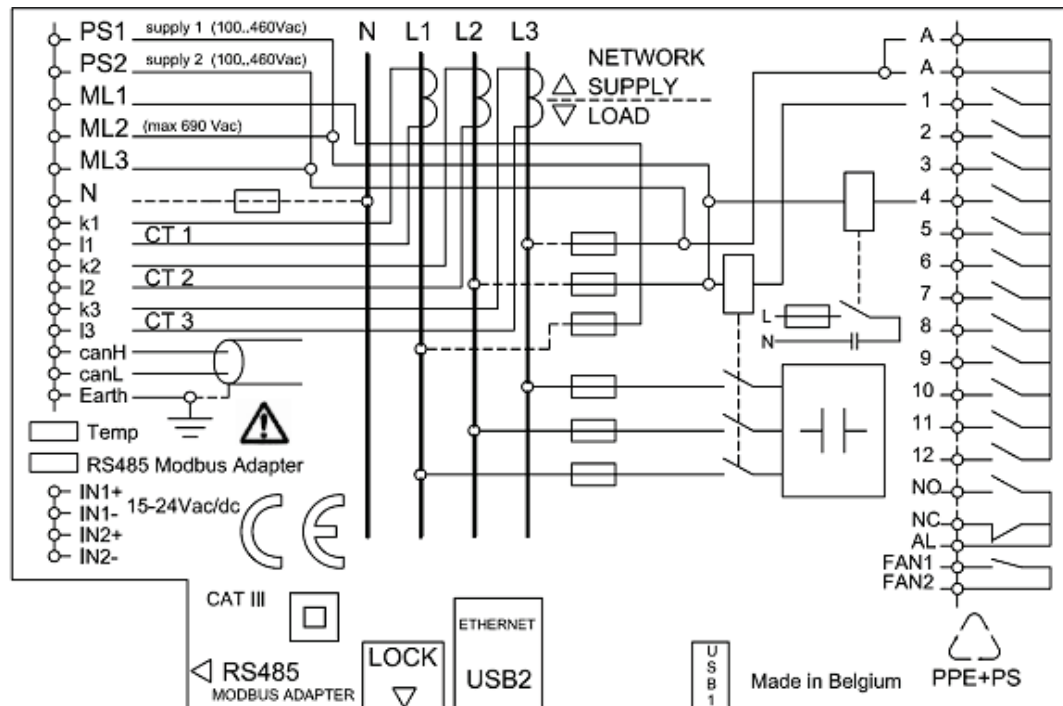


Figure 12: RVT wiring diagram (three-phase model RVT12-3P)



|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| PS1, 2  | Power supply                   |
| ML1-3   | Voltage measurements           |
| N.C.  | Not connected                  |
| N   | Neutral connection             |
| k1-3, l1-3  | CT connections                 |
| canH, canL  | CAN bus                        |
| Earth   | Grounding                      |
| Temp  | Temperature probe connection   |
| RS485 Modbus Adapter  | RS485 interface                |
| IN1+/- digital input selecting Day or Night target $\cos \varphi$ |                                |
| IN2+/- digital input for external alarm activation                |                                |
| A   | Common source for output relay |
| 1-12  | Output relays                  |
| NO/NC   | Output contacts of alarm relay |
| AL  | Common source for alarm relay  |
| FAN 1-2   | FAN/auxiliary output relay     |
| USB   | USB connection                 |
| RJ45  | Ethernet connection            |
| Lock  | Hardware lock                  |



**Caution: An over-current protection is recommended in the PS1-PS2 connections: 6Arms fuses 10 X 38 gI 690V**

### 3 Easy start

#### What this chapter contains

This chapter describes briefly the quick start and automatic commissioning procedure for the controller.

#### 3.1 Menu navigation

When the RVT is switched on power after the boot process (where the ABB logo is displayed) the start screen is the first screen which will be displayed as shown in [Figure 13](#).










Figure 13: RVT start screen

















In the centre of the screen the four icons (Measurements, Settings, Bank monitoring and Communications) represent the four root-level menu.

At the bottom of the screen, the status bar shows the active capacitor steps, RVT Lock status, warnings, the control source of the RVT (by local touch screen or communications), switching on or off demand, operating mode: A (automatic mode), M (manual mode) and S (setting mode). Detailed meaning of the status icons can be found in following legends.

#### 3.1.1 Legends for the touch screen icons

- 
Active (closed) output ( inactive outputs are not highlighted )
- 
bank settings unlocked
- 
bank settings locked
- 
settings can only be done through the communication
- 
settings can be done through the user interface or the communication
- 
temperature alarm ( alarm relay is activated ) or warning ( fan/auxiliary relay is activated )
- 
no temperature alarm nor warning ( alarm and fan/auxiliary relays are not activated )



|   |  |
|---|--|
|    | warning level achieved ( the fan/auxiliary relay is activated )        |
|    | alarm activated ( alarm relay is activated )                           |
|    | no alarm activated ( alarm relay is not activated )                    |
|    | settings locked by hardware switch at the back of the controller       |
|    | settings unlocked by hardware switch at the back of the controller     |
|    | demand to switch ON step(s)  |
|    | demand to switch OFF step(s)   |
|    | no demand to switch steps  |
|    | automatic mode ( steps are switched automatically according settings ) |
|    | manual mode ( steps can be switched manually )                         |
|  | set mode ( settings can be done )                                      |
|  | mode change  |
|  | on line help   |
|  | close window   |
|  | Validation   |
|  | next page  |

Except for the start screen, for all other RVT screens, each screen has three parts: title bar at the top, status bar at the bottom, and the setting area in the middle of the screen.

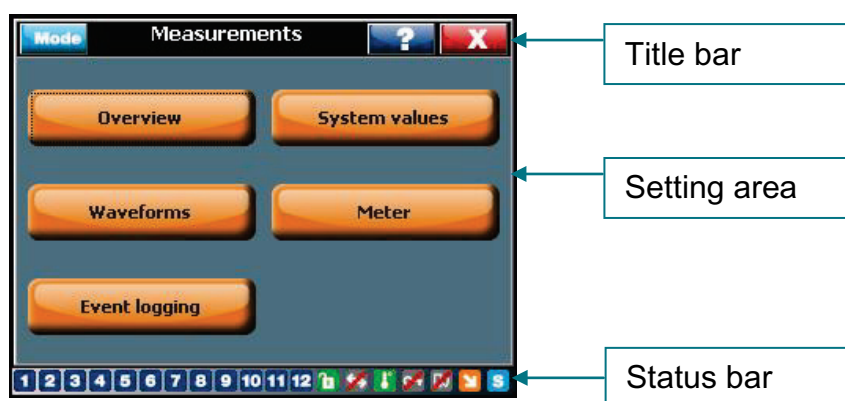



Figure 14: RVT screen composition

### 3.1.2 Title bar

At the left end of the title bar, the blue Mode button is used to switch between the three RVT operating modes: Automatic mode, Manual mode and Set mode. The following screen as shown in Figure 15 appears when the Mode button is clicked. When one mode is set to the RVT, for instance, the Set mode is set, the one-letter uppercase initial will be

indicated at bottom right of the screen: the  at the right end of the status bar means the current mode of the RVT is in Set mode.

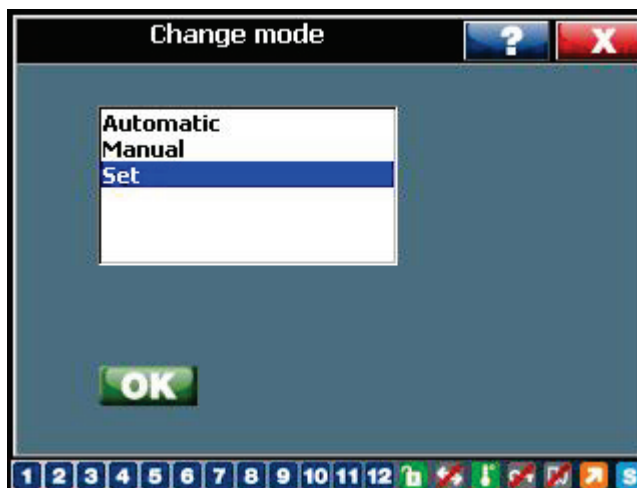



Figure 15: RVT modes switching

In the middle of the title bar, the text, like the “Measurements” in the Figure 14, displays current menu displaying in the screen.

By clicking the  question mark, a piece of relevant help information will display to aid the operator to understand and set the parameters easily. Following screen will appear after click the question mark on the Figure 15 screen:

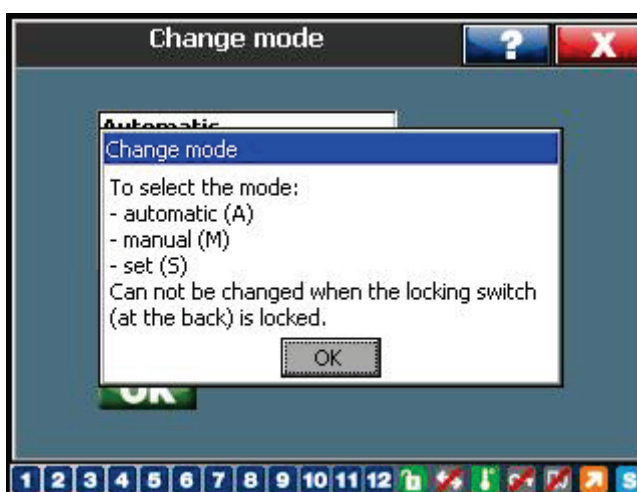





Figure 16: RVT help information

Clicking the Red Cross button at the right end of the title bar , the current active screen will be closed.

Note: The RVT returns automatically to AUTO mode when the touch screen is not touched for more than five minutes.



### 3.1.3 Setting area



The setting area consists of buttons, setting and information fields. After finishing the setting on one screen, the OK button  shall be clicked to valid the settings. In case there are more settings which cannot be displayed in one screen, the arrow button  will appear in the screen. By clicking the arrow button, the remaining settings will show in next screen.

### 3.1.4 Status bar

The status bar displays current active capacitor steps and the RVT status. The meaning of the status icons can be found in 3.1.1.

Hardware and software lock

RVT has both hardware and software lock. A hardware switch in blue color is located at back of the controller. When it is pressed, the RVT is locked and the icon  will appear on the status bar at the bottom of the display. When the switch is released, the same icon will turn into: . If the RVT is locked, then all bank settings are not accessible and the commissioning (both guided and auto) is disabled as well.

The icon  means the RVT bank settings are locked by software. The icon  means the RVT bank settings are unlocked by software. When the controller is locked by software, all the banking settings are protected, i.e. they are not accessible.

Description of soft lock can be found in 4.2.1.1.

### 3.1.5 Keyboard entry screen

All data will be entered through a keyboard interface.



Figure 17: Keyboard entry screen

Cos  $\phi$  values may be entered with the  (inductive) or  (capacitive) symbol.



### 3.2 Starting the RVT

When the RVT is powered-up, the start screen as shown in [Figure 13](#) will be displayed.

There are four big icons on the start screen: Measurements, Settings, Bank monitoring and Communication. By touching one of the four icons, next level menu contents can be easily accessed.

Five languages are presently available for the RVT controller: English, French, German, Spanish and Simplified Chinese. Following path will give you access to the language selection:

Start screen → Communication → I/O Configuration → Set language.

### 3.3 Automatic commissioning

Commissioning a RVT is very easy. RVT's automatic commissioning function will help a first-time user to start a controller quickly.

#### 3.3.1 Description

The RVT performs automatic commissioning as below:

- Automatic recognition of :
  - Phase shift and rotation for each predefined type of connection
  - number of outputs
  - type of switching sequence
- Automatic setting of: C/k, the start current, detailed description on C/k can be found in paragraph [4.2.1.2](#).

#### 3.3.2 Preparation for automatic commissioning


Required parameters during the auto commissioning process are:

- Type of connection. The type of connection defines the way of CT connections for RVT. There are total eight different types of connection for CTs, which depends on how many current measurements and how these CTs are connected. Detailed description on the type of connections can be found in paragraph [4.2.1.2](#).
- CT Scaling: Current Transformer ratio (for instance a 250A / 5A CT has a CT scaling of 50). More info can be found in paragraph [4.2.1.2](#).
- Target  $\cos \varphi$  (in paragraph [4.2.1.3](#).)

### 3.3.3 Automatic commissioning



- if you have a short-circuit on the CT's secondary winding do not forget to open it after having connected the current input of the PF Controller
- if a transformer is used for the voltage measurement, the Vscaling value needs to be changed accordingly (see paragraph 4.2.1.)

Notes: when the icon  (hardware lock) appears on the status bar at the bottom of the display, this means that the RVT is locked. The set Mode access is denied and commissioning cannot be performed until the RVT is unlocked (see description in paragraph 4.2.1.1.)

Following screenshots shows how a typical automatic commissioning takes place:

1. Start screen, Click "Settings":



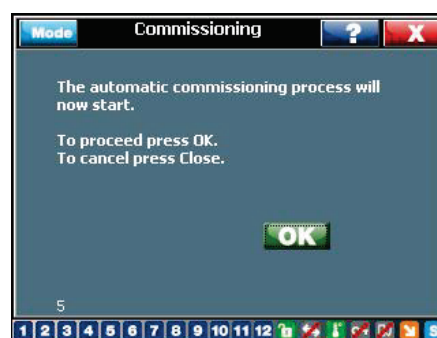
2. Click commissioning:



3. Click automatic:



4. Click OK:



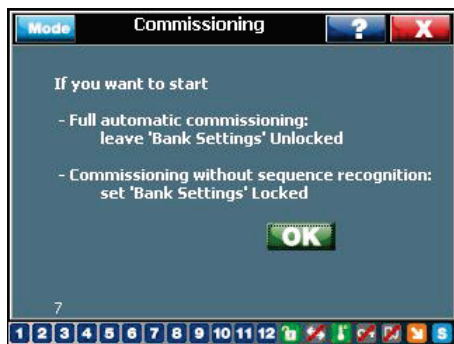
5. Click OK:



6. Select type of connection 3Ph-1LN3:



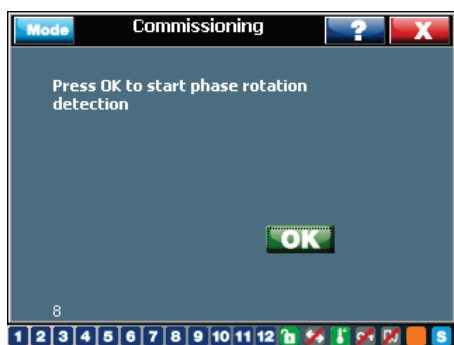
7. Click OK:



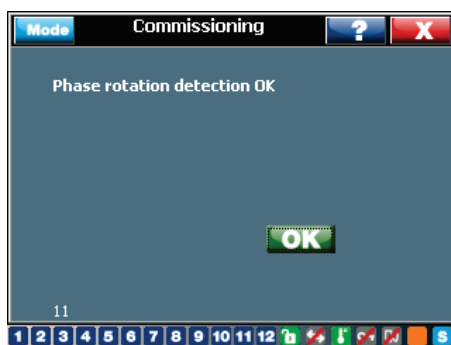
8. Lock or unlock the "Bank settings - OK:



9. Click OK:



10. Click OK:



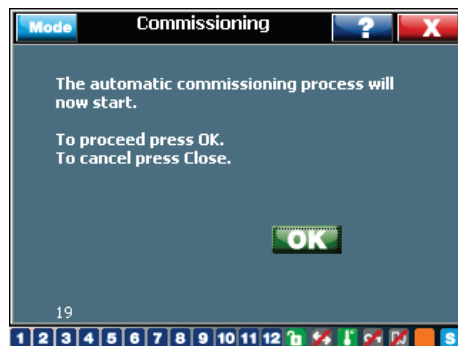
11. Click OK:



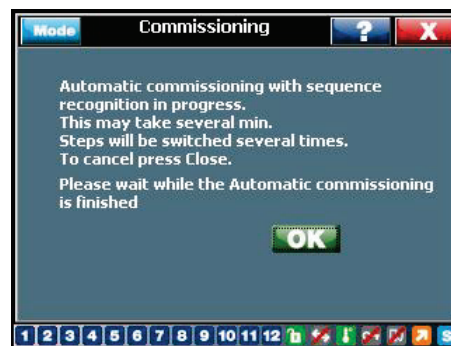
12. Input CT scaling: 50:



13. Click OK:



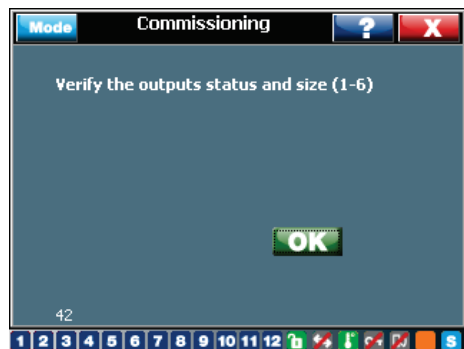
14. Click OK:



15. Click OK:



16. Click OK:



17. Click OK:



18. Click OK:



19. Click OK:



20. Click OK:



21. Automatic commissioning completed:



The above process is a typical automatic commissioning. Some setting like the CT ratio and type of connection could be different from above inputs for each installation.

In case some errors occur during the automatic commissioning, the help info will instruct the user to identify the causes and complete the commissioning.

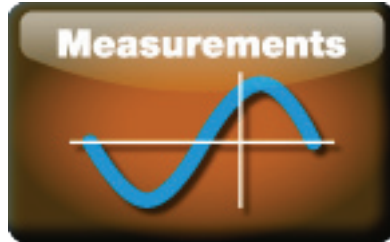


## 4 Measurements and Settings

### What this chapter contains

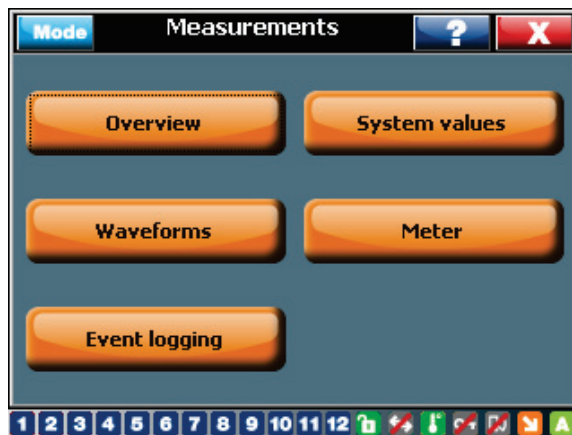
This chapter describes all the menus/submenus for measurements, settings, bank monitoring and communications settings, etc.

### 4.1 Measurements



This main menu allows the user to see various parameters like voltage, current, power, temperature. Five submenus are included in this main menu: Overview, System Value, Waveform, Meter and Event Logging.

RVT is very powerful in measurements and versatile on measurements display. All measurement can be shown in a table. For waveform measurements like voltage and current, a graph display is also available. A bar chart display is provided for all harmonics measurements.



#### Overview

The overview submenu gives a complete list of all measurements.

#### System Values

Network measurements like voltage, current, Power, Energy and Temperature etc. For Three Phase Model RVT12-3P, system values for each phase are available as well, for instance, the power factor for Phase 1, 2 and 3.

#### Waveform

System voltage and current (phase to phase or phase to neutral) can be displayed in Sine wave waveform.

#### Event Logging

This submenu allows the user to view the extreme values of some key parameters.

## Meter

This function offers a possibility for the user to display three most concerned measurements in one screen. For instance, three line voltages can be shown in one screen in a better resolution and better view. Detailed instructions for this function can be found in 4.1.4.

### 4.1.1 Overview

#### Details on all available measurements through RVT:

Table 1: Measurements overview

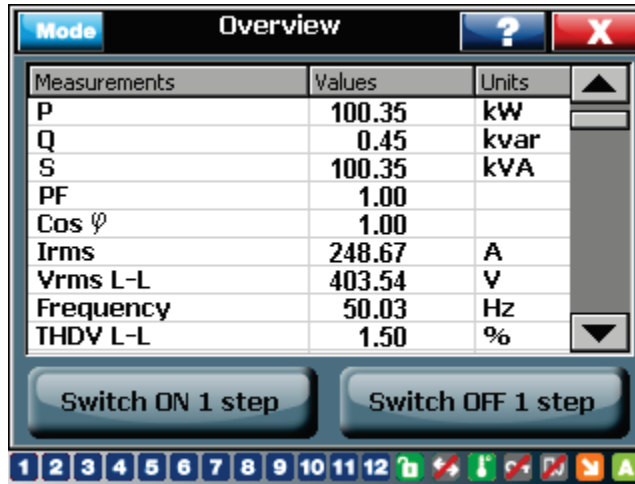
| Designation    | Unit | Description  |  |                 |  |
|----------------|------|--|--|-----------------|--|
| <b>Voltage</b> |      |  | <b>Range</b>                           | <b>Accuracy</b> | <b>Max value</b>                       |
| Vrms           | V    | Rms Voltage  | Up to 690Vac                           | ± 1 %           | 10 <sup>6</sup> V                      |
| V1             | V    | Rms voltage at the fundamental frequency                 | Up to 690Vac                           | ± 1 %           | 10 <sup>6</sup> V                      |
| Frequency      | Hz   | Fundamental voltage frequency                            | 45Hz - 65Hz                            | ± 0.5%          | 45Hz - 75 Hz                           |
| THDV           | %    | Total harmonic voltage distortion on voltage             | 0 - 300%                               | ± 1 %           | 1000 %                                 |
| V harm. Table  |      | Voltage harmonics displayed in a table                   | 2nd-49th                               |                 | See later in this paragraph            |
| V harm. chart  |      | Voltage harmonics displayed in a bar graph               | 2nd-49th                               |                 | See later in this paragraph            |
| <b>Current</b> |      |  | <b>Range</b>                           | <b>Accuracy</b> | <b>Max value</b>                       |
| Irms           | A    | Rms Current  | 0 - 5 A                                | ± 1 %           | 10 <sup>6</sup> A                      |
| I1             | A    | Rms current at the fundamental frequency                 | 0 - 5 A                                | ± 1 %           | 10 <sup>6</sup> A                      |
| THDI           | %    | Total harmonic current distortion on current             | 0 - 300%                               | ± 1 %           | 1000%                                  |
| I harm. table  |      | Current harmonics displayed in a table                   | 2nd-49th                               |                 | See later in this paragraph            |
| I harm. chart  |      | Current harmonics displayed in a bar graph               | 2nd-49th                               |                 | See later in this paragraph            |
| <b>Power</b>   |      |  | <b>Range</b>                           | <b>Accuracy</b> | <b>Max value</b>                       |
| Cos φ          |      | Displacement power factor                                | -1 → +1                                | ± 0.02          | -1 → +1                                |
| PF             |      | Power factor   | -1 → +1                                | ± 0.02          | -1 → +1                                |
| P              | W    | Active power   | -10 <sup>9</sup> → 10 <sup>9</sup> W   | ± 2%            | -10 <sup>9</sup> → 10 <sup>9</sup> W   |
| Q              | var  | Reactive power   | -10 <sup>9</sup> → 10 <sup>9</sup> var | ± 2%            | -10 <sup>9</sup> → 10 <sup>9</sup> var |
| S              | VA   | Apparent power   | 0 → 10 <sup>9</sup> VA                 | ± 2%            | 0 → 10 <sup>9</sup> VA                 |
| Missing Q      | var  | Missing power to reach the pre-set alarm cos φ           | 0 → 10 <sup>9</sup> var                | ± 2%            | 0 → 10 <sup>9</sup> var                |
| Missing Steps  |      | Missing capacitor steps to reach the pre-set alarm cos φ |  |                 |  |

| Temperature (optional)     |       |  | Range                                | Accuracy | Max value                            |
|----------------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| T1-T8                      | °C/°F | Temperature T1-T8 (optional external probe max. up to 8) | -40°C → +105°C                       | ± 1°C    | -40°C → +150°C                       |
| Energies                   |       |  | Range                                | Accuracy | Max value                            |
| Supplied Active Energy     | kWh   | Active Energy to the network                             | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 | ± 3%     | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 |
| Consumed Active Energy     | kWh   | Active Energy to the load                                | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 | ± 3%     | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 |
| Total Active Energy        | kWh   | Sum of Supplied and consumed Energy                      | -10 <sup>12</sup> → 10 <sup>12</sup> | ± 3%     | -10 <sup>12</sup> → 10 <sup>12</sup> |
| Inductive Reactive Energy  | kvarh | Inductive Energy   | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 | ± 3%     | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 |
| Capacitive Reactive Energy | kvarh | Capacitive Energy  | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 | ± 3%     | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 |
| Total Reactive Energy      | kvarh | Sum of inductive and capacitive Energy                   | -10 <sup>12</sup> → 10 <sup>12</sup> | ± 3%     | -10 <sup>12</sup> → 10 <sup>12</sup> |
| Total Apparent Energy      | kVAh  | Sum of active and reactive Energy                        | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 | ± 3%     | 0 → 10 <sup>12</sup>                 |

#### Notes

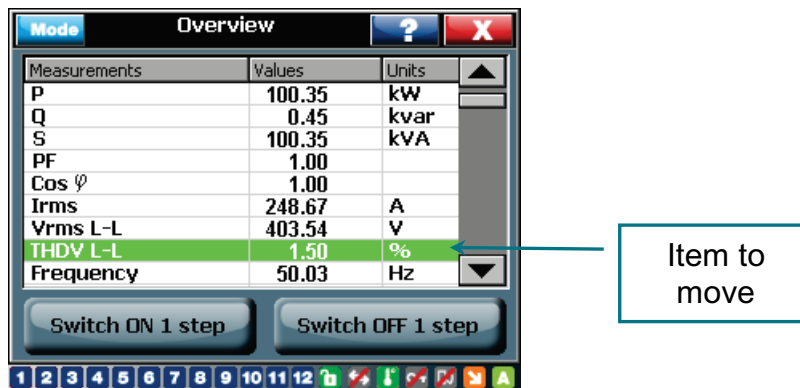
- All the measurements are averaged over one second
- If a transformer is used for the voltage measurement, the harmonic voltage measurements may be erroneous due to the filter behavior of the transformer. The use of a high quality transformer will minimize the error.
  - (1) The range values have to be multiplied by the CT ratio (I<sub>rms</sub> - I1 - P - Q - S - missing Q) and the PT ratio (V<sub>rms</sub> - V1 - P - Q - S - missing Q).
  - (2) Displacement power factor or cos φ : calculation based on the fundamental value of the measurements. This value is used as the reference value by Electricity Supplies Companies.
  - (3) Power factor: calculation based on the fundamental and harmonic values of the measurements. The power factor is always lower than or equal to the displacement power factor.

The Overview menu displays all measured items in a list.



The user may customize the display of the measurement values to his particular needs just by moving the important items in the list to a desired position.

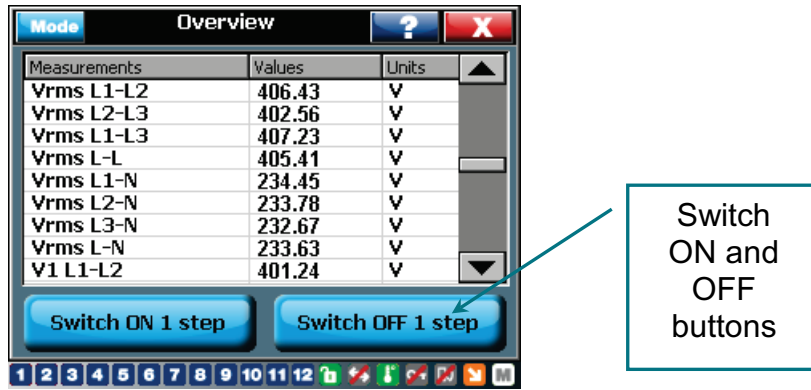
Click on the item in the list to be moved (in the below example, the THDV L-L is chosen)



Then click on the position where the item in the list should be moved (in the example hereafter the THDV L-L is placed on the Frequency position, this one being moved automatically just below in the list)



The Overview screen is also a menu where it is possible to switch manually some steps ON and OFF. Enter the “Manual” mode by clicking the “Mode” button.



Then, "Switch ON and OFF 1 step" buttons are enabled.

Click on these buttons to switch steps manually.

Note: The RVT12-3P model will enter a new screen asking which kind of step should be (de)activated. Differences between these steps can be found in 4.2.1.1.



#### 4.1.2 System values

The System Values menu displays all measured system values sorted by type as shown in Figure 18. For Three Phase Model RVT12-3P, the system values for each phase are included as well.

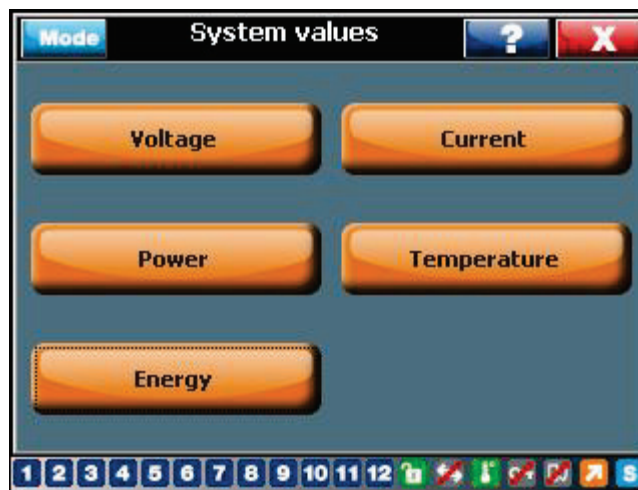
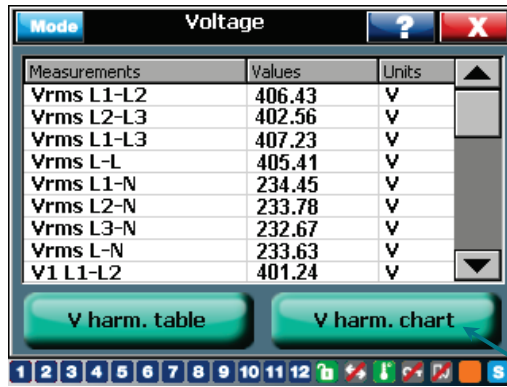


Figure 18: System values

### Voltage (current) measurements

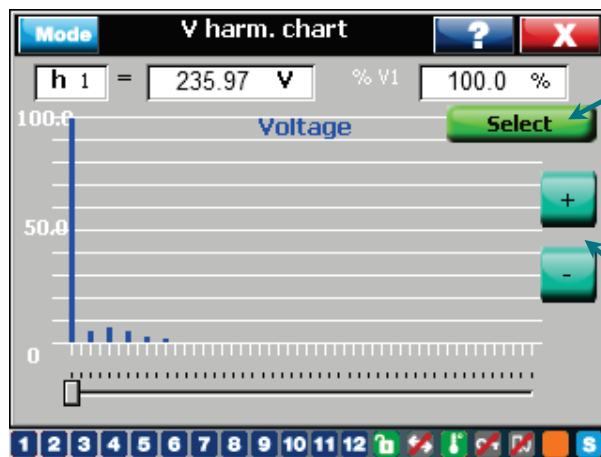


Display harmonic

### Voltage (current) harmonic chart and table

Harmonics voltage/current can be illustrated in bar chart as shown below. A scrolling bar is to choose a specific harmonic to display at the top of the screen: the harmonic order, the value and percentage against Fundamental.

For voltage and current values, the RVT is able to display the harmonics voltage and currents in table or in spectrum. Click on the “Select” button to choose which measurement is displayed in the harmonic table or chart.



Select measurement to display

Zoom in / out the chart

Figure 19: Harmonics voltage in chart

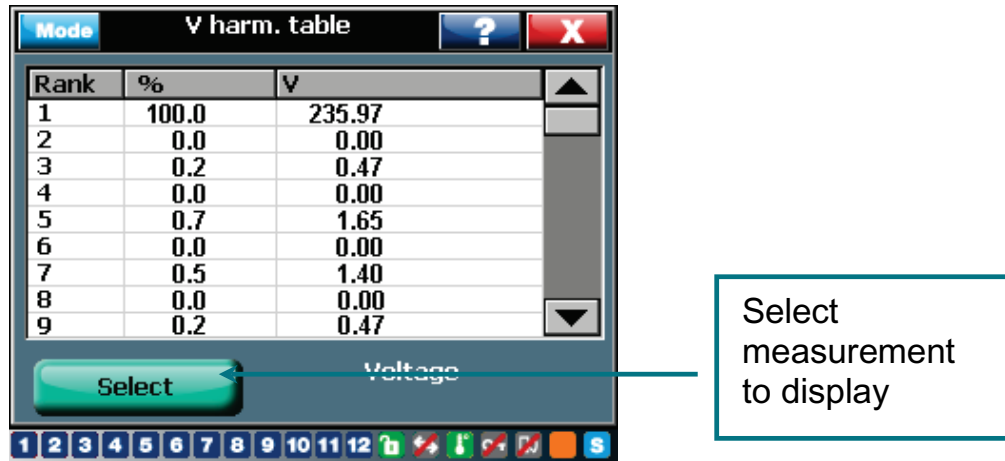


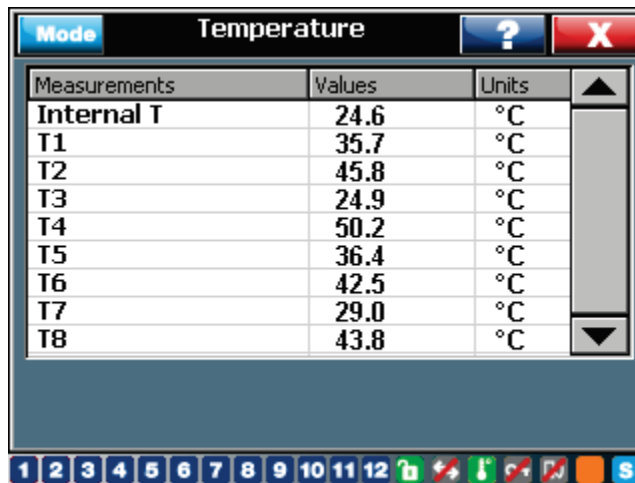
Figure 20: Harmonics voltage in table

Comment: accuracy on voltage (current) harmonic measurements:  $\pm 1\%$  of Vrms (Irms)

**Power, Power factor measurements**

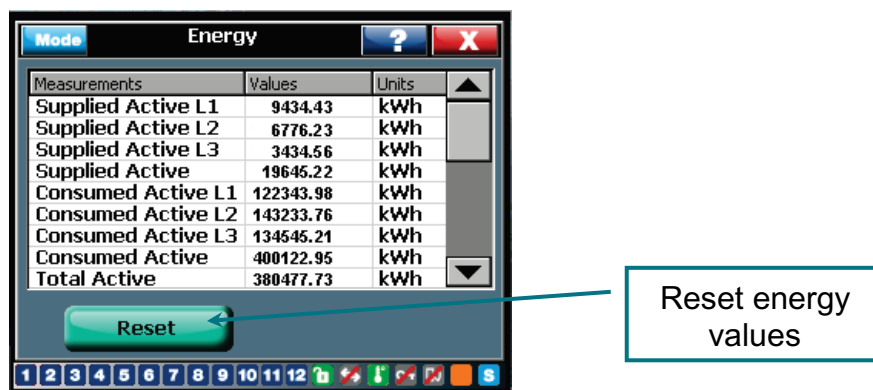


### Temperature measurements



| Measurements | Values | Units |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| Internal T   | 24.6   | °C    |
| T1           | 35.7   | °C    |
| T2           | 45.8   | °C    |
| T3           | 24.9   | °C    |
| T4           | 50.2   | °C    |
| T5           | 36.4   | °C    |
| T6           | 42.5   | °C    |
| T7           | 29.0   | °C    |
| T8           | 43.8   | °C    |

### Energy measurements



| Measurements       | Values    | Units |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| Supplied Active L1 | 9434.43   | kWh   |
| Supplied Active L2 | 6776.23   | kWh   |
| Supplied Active L3 | 3434.56   | kWh   |
| Supplied Active    | 19645.22  | kWh   |
| Consumed Active L1 | 122343.98 | kWh   |
| Consumed Active L2 | 143233.76 | kWh   |
| Consumed Active L3 | 134545.21 | kWh   |
| Consumed Active    | 400122.95 | kWh   |
| Total Active       | 380477.73 | kWh   |

Reset

Reset energy values

Energy measurements are only available on the RVT12-3P (the 3 phase model is equipped with a real time clock).

Energy values may be "Reset" to 0.

#### 4.1.3 Waveform

Available voltage and current signals (depending on RVT type and connection used) and the line current can be displayed on the screen as waveforms. Figure 21 shows the voltage wave form between line and neutral.

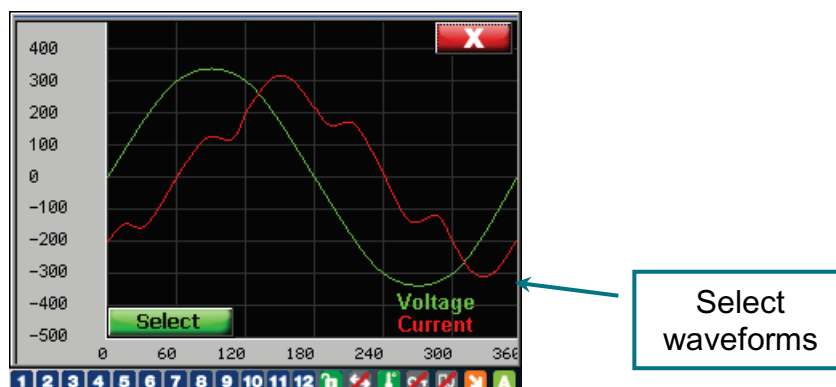


Figure 21: Voltage and current waveforms



#### 4.1.4 Meter

This function offers the user a better view of three most interested measurements.

Click on the wanted item, and then click the “Select” button to insert values in the meter screen.



An example is shown below for three important measurements.

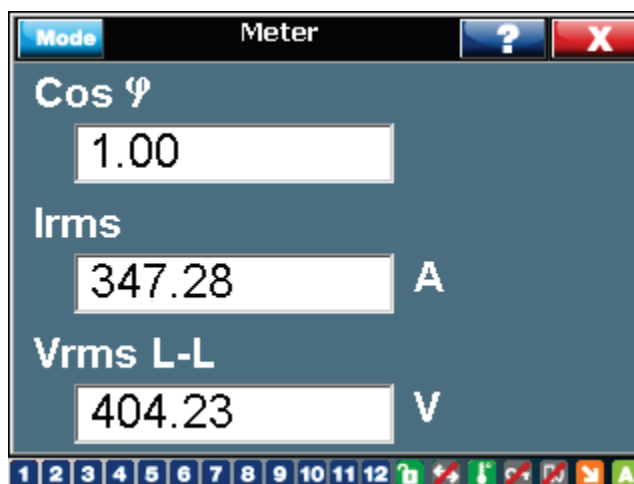


Figure 22: three measurements displayed in meter

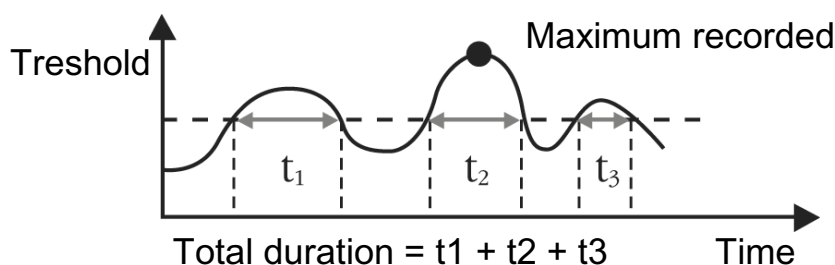
#### 4.1.5 Event logging

##### Description

The event logging function allows the user to log each significant measured item (see list here below) since last clearance:

- the maximum (or minimum) value
- the duration above (or below) the threshold.

Once a threshold has been set (see example below), the RVT starts recording the maximum (or minimum) value automatically as well as the total duration until it is reset.



### Recorded values

The event logging function allows the user to record the time during which a measured value exceeds a threshold and its maximum value for the following parameters : Vrms [V], Irms [A], P [kW], Q [kvar], S [kVA], THDV [%], THDI [%], missing Q [kvar], frequency\* [Hz], T1\* [°C or °F] to T8\* [°C or °F].

\* Minimum values and duration below a threshold are also recorded for the frequency and the temperatures.



Figure 23: Event logging recorded values

### Example

Recording of information on Vrms.

Voltage network : 400V.



Figure 24: Event logging threshold setting - Vrms

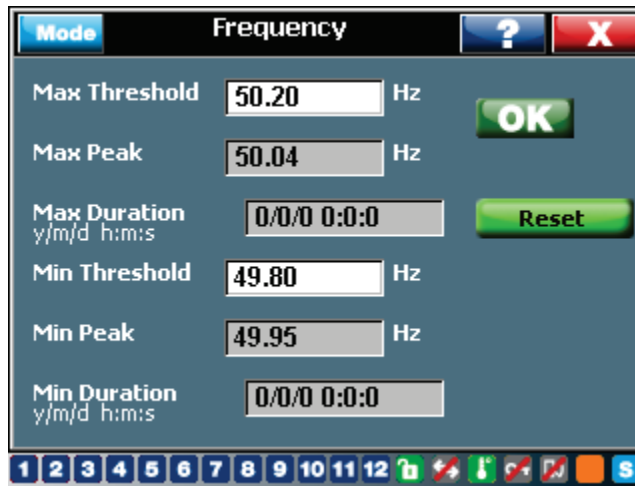


Figure 25: Event logging threshold setting - Frequency

The recorded information (maximum value and total duration) may be cleared by selecting and validating the “Reset” button.

#### 4.2 Settings



The main menu Settings has multi-level submenus allowing the user to program the controller as well as to do commissioning and test functions.



#### 4.2.1 Manual settings (Set Mode)

The manual settings allow the user to access all the Bank, Installation, User settings and protection/warning configurations. The user can also restore the factory setting from this sub-menu.



Figure 26: Manual settings

Before making any settings to the controller, please make it is in Set mode. Please refer to 3.1.4 and 4.2.1.1. for the controller mode setting and locking/unlocking.

##### 4.2.1.1 Bank settings

start->settings->>manual settings->bank settings

The Bank Settings menu includes all configuration parameters related to the bank.

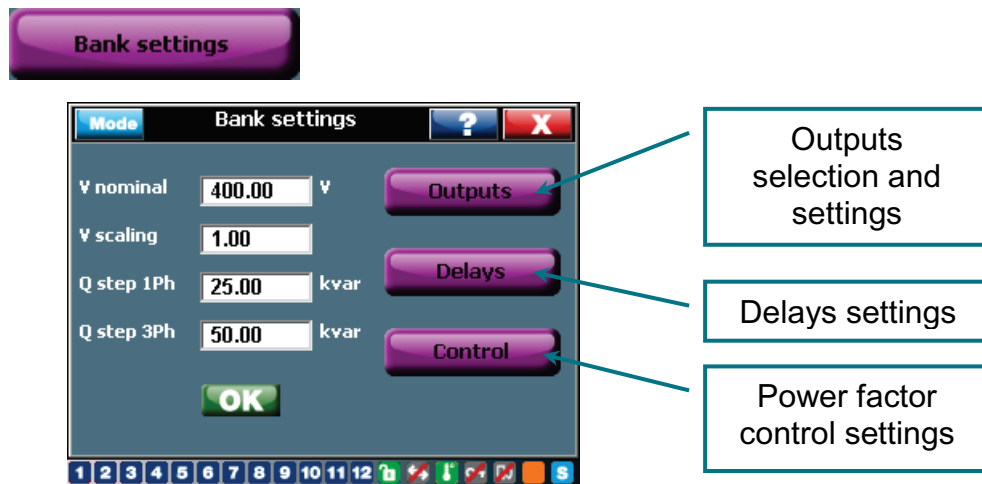


Figure 27: Bank setting

Following shows the list of bank setting parameters.

**V nominal:** nominal bank voltage.

When a V nominal value is entered, under-voltage and overvoltage protection levels are automatically set at 80% and 120% of V nominal.

These level values can be changed manually.

**V scaling:** external voltage transformer ratio.

Examples: for a 15kV/100V voltage transformer, V scaling = 150.

if no external voltage transformer is used, V scaling = 1.

This function enables the RVT to control a MV capacitor bank. A proper voltage transformer shall be connected to the measurements terminals of RVT. Then the RVT will display the MV measurement values accordingly.

**Q step 1ph:** the smallest step size for single phase (phase to neutral) capacitors which are used for individual phase power factor correction in an unbalanced network.

**Q step 3ph:** the smallest step size for three phase capacitors in a balanced network.

For the above two settings,

a) After automatic commissioning, this value will be set according to the smallest step in the capacitor bank.

b) For guided commissioning (see 4.2.2.2), this value need to be set manually.

Here is an example in a capacitor bank which has both individual phase (3 steps) and three-phase (3 steps) power factor correction:

Single phase sequence\*: 1 ( 5kvar) 2 (10kvar) 2 (10kvar) → Q step 1ph = 5 kvar

Three phase sequence: 1 (10kvar) 2 (20kvar) 2 (20kvar) → Q step 3ph = 10 kvar

Or,

Three phase sequence: 2 (15kvar) 4 (30kvar) 5 (37.5kvar) → Q step = 7.5 kvar


**\*Sequence:** relative reactive power value of the capacitors connected to the RVT outputs. These relative values are included between 0 and 8.

For both Base Model RVT6/RVT12 and Three Phase Model RVT12-3P, the default factory sequence is: 1:1:.....:1. Customized sequence may be introduced manually.

To customize a sequence, navigate in the menu tree as following:

Start screen → Settings → Manual settings → Bank settings → Outputs.



Figure 28 shows the output 1 - 6, click the arrow button  , the next screen will display the remaining output 7-12 as shown in Figure 29.

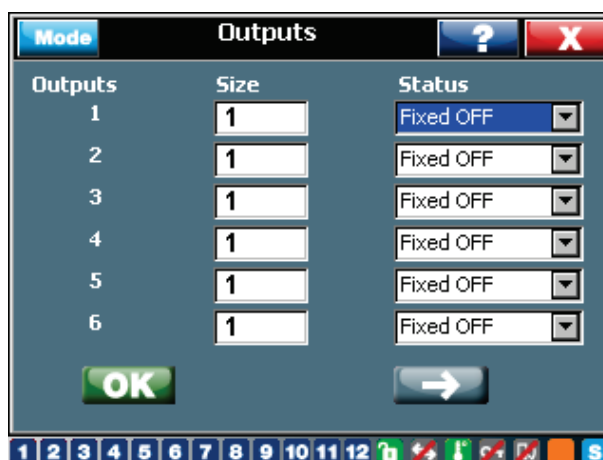


Figure 28: RVT outputs 1-6

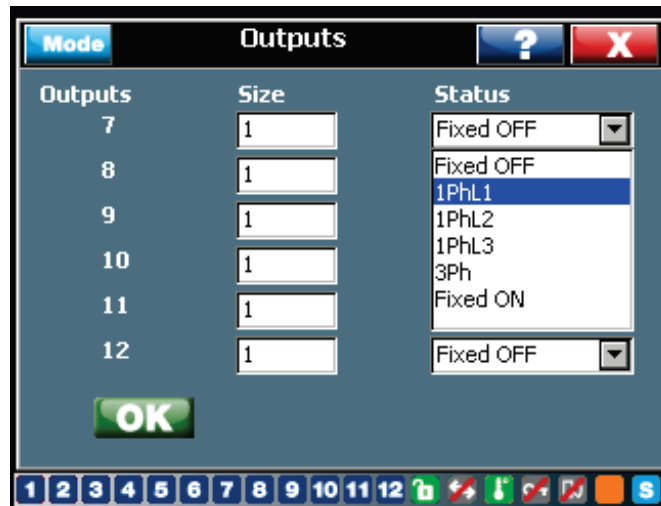


Figure 29: RVT outputs 7-12 (Three phase model RVT12-3P)

On the right of the screen, the “Status” includes six attributes of each output:

“Fixed OFF”: this output is disabled (default factory setting);

“Fixed ON”: this output is enabled (the corresponding capacitor is always connected);

“1PhL1, 1PhL2, 1PhL3”: this output controls a phase to neutral capacitor, which is at phase 1, 2 or 3 respectively.

“3Ph”: this output controls a 3 phase capacitor.

For a Base Model RVT6/RVT12, only “Fixed OFF, Fixed ON and Enabled” are available for the output status. An output need to be set “Enabled” before the controller switches on or off a capacitor.

Some typical outputs setting for Three Phase Model RVT12-3P:

Typical setting one: 12 steps of single phase (phase to neutral) capacitors:



Figure 30: Typical outputs setting 12 x 1ph (Three phase model RVT12-3P)

Typical setting two: 6 steps of three phase capacitors + 6 steps of single phase (phase to neutral) capacitors:

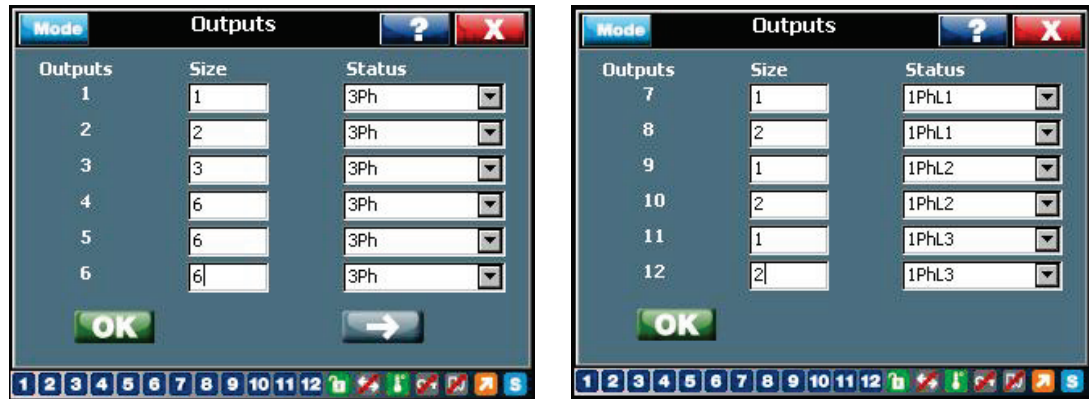


Figure 31: Typical outputs setting 6 x 3ph + 6 x 1ph (Three phase model RVT12-3P)

### Delay

Click the button “Delay” on the screen shown in Figure 27, the user can set the bank switching delays in following screen.



Figure 32: RVT delay settings

#### ON-Delay:

- in normal operation, it is the time between the demand to switch ON a step and the actual switching.
- in integral operation, it is the integration time between two switching decisions.

The ON-delay is needed to allow the capacitor to discharge before switching it ON.



**Caution:** short delay time could cause severe damages to the bank.

#### OFF Delay:

- in normal operation, it is the time between the demand to switch OFF a step and the actual switching OFF.
- in integral operation, OFF-Delay is not used.

**Reset Delay:** the time the RVT waits before restarting bank operation after a power outage.

Click the button “Control” on the screen shown in Figure 27, the user can set the CT measurements and bank switching strategies in following screen.

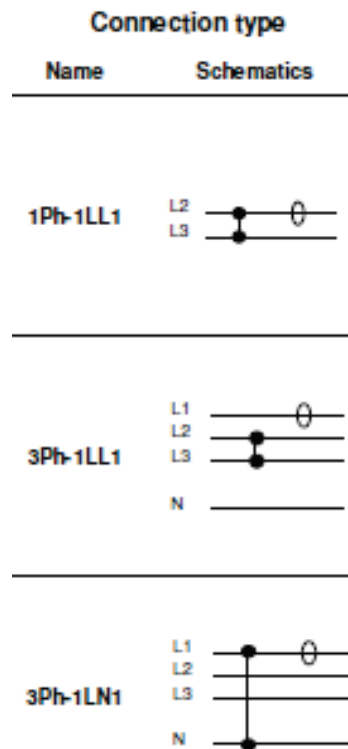


Figure 33: RVT bank control settings

### 1Ph/3Ph

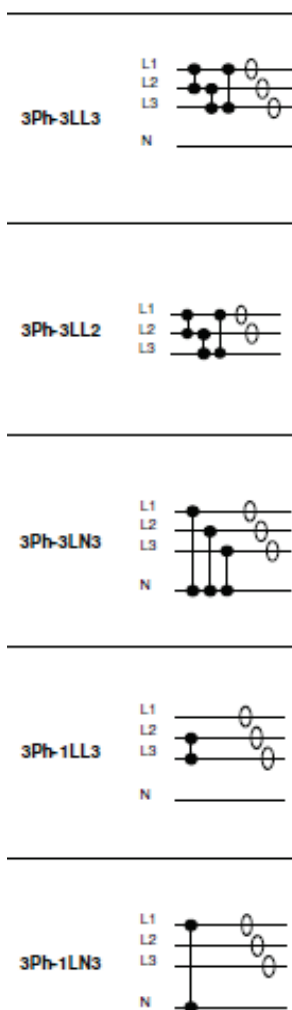
This setting defines the type of connection for the current measurements. RVT allows eight different CT connection topologies based on the type of network (three phase three wire network, three phase four wire network or single phase network (phase to phase):

One phase current measurement (available for both base mode RVT6/12 and RVT12-3P): 1Ph-1LL1, 3Ph-1LL1, 3Ph-1LN1,





Three phase current measurements (available only for three phase model RVT12-3P):  
 3Ph-3LL3, 3Ph-3LL2 (no neutral connection connected in the installation), 3Ph-3LN3,  
 3Ph-1LL3, 3Ph-1LN3.



Detailed instruction of the connection can be found in [A7. CT connection type illustration and CT wiring on the controller terminals](#) in the appendix section at the end of this manual.

Definition of above type of connections:

3Ph – 3 LN 3

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  | 1: one CT connection, 2: two CTs connections, 3: three CTs connections |
|  | LN: V measurement between L and N, LL V measurement between phases     |
|  | 1: one V measurement, 3: three V measurements                          |
|  | 1Ph: single phase network (L-N or L-L), 3Ph: three phase network       |

NOTE: L refers to Line, N refers to Neutral

**Linear / Circular (Lin./Circ. on the screen)**

Linear switching follows the "first in, last out" switching principle.

Circular switching follows the "first in, first out" switching principle.

Both operations are described in the following table.

Circular switching increases the lifetime of capacitors and contactors by balancing the stress among all the outputs.

In case of “double first step” (1:1:2:2:..., 1:1:2:4:4:...,), the circularity applies to the first two outputs and also on the outputs of higher value.

Linear

|          | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | ... | C11 | C12 |
|----------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
|          |    |    |    |    | ... |     |     |
| Sequence | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | ... | 1   | 1   |
| ↗        | ■  | □  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↘        | ■  | ■  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↗        | ■  | ■  | ■  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↘        | ■  | ■  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↗        | ■  | □  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |

Circular

|          | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | ... | C11 | C12 |
|----------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
|          |    |    |    |    | ... |     |     |
| Sequence | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | ... | 1   | 1   |
| ↗        | ■  | □  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↘        | ■  | ■  | □  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↗        | ■  | ■  | ■  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↘        | □  | ■  | ■  | □  | ... | □   | □   |
| ↗        | □  | □  | ■  | □  | ... | □   | □   |

- ↗ Demand for adding a step
- ↘ Demand for removing a step
- Output closed
- Output open

**Progressive / Direct (Prog./Direct on the screen)**

Progressive operation switches the steps sequentially one by one, based on ON-Delay value.

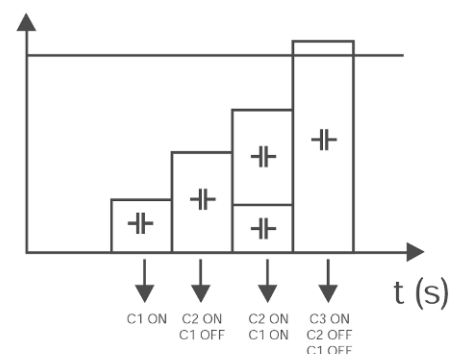
Direct operation switches the biggest steps first then the other steps with a fixed delay of 12s, to reach the target  $\cos \varphi$  faster.

The direct mode allows avoiding many useless intermediary switchings.

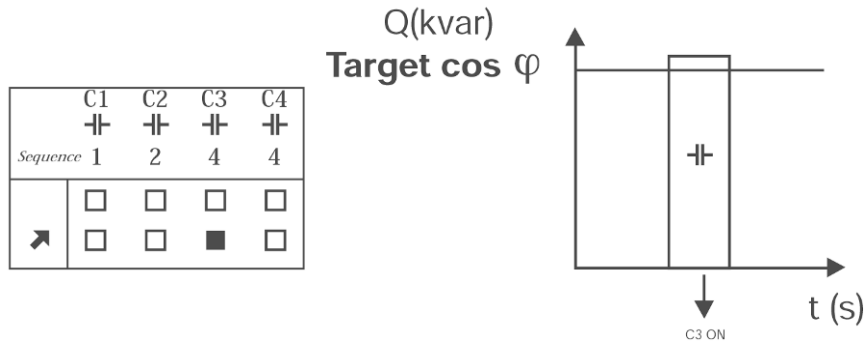
Progressive

|          | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|----------|----|----|----|----|
|          |    |    |    |    |
| Sequence | 1  | 2  | 4  | 4  |
| ↗        | ■  | □  | □  | □  |
| ↘        | □  | ■  | □  | □  |
| ↗        | ■  | ■  | □  | □  |
| ↘        | □  | □  | ■  | □  |

Q(kvar)  
Target  $\cos \varphi$



Direct

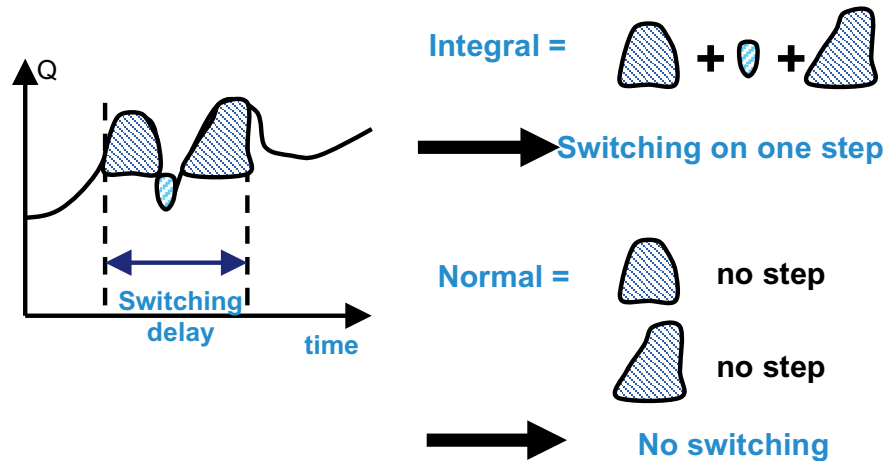


**Normal / Integral (Normal/Int. on the screen)**

Normal operation: switches the steps when the demand is continuously present for the whole switching delay time.

Integral operation: switches the steps according to averaged value of the requested reactive power.

Integral operation is useful for applications where the load is varying rapidly.



**Bank setting protection (Software lock)**

The bank settings can be protected from unauthorized access by both hardware and software. The hardware protection is described in 3.1.4. The following screen illustrates how the software lock works. The path to screen shown in Figure 34:

Start screen → Settings → Manual settings → Bank settings → Control.

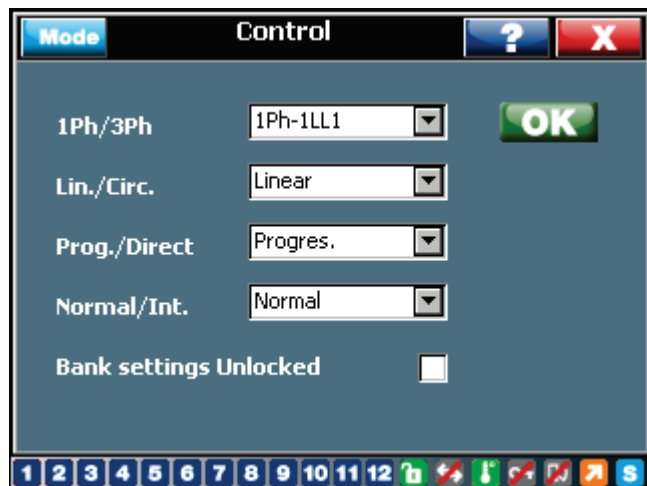



Figure 34: RVT bank settings protection: not protected

To lock the bank setting, tick the “Bank settings Unlock” box, then the screen turns into following one as shown in [Figure 35](#).

1. The bank setting fields become grey
2. “Bank settings Unlocked” became “Bank settings Locked
3. On the status bar, the soft lock icon activated: 

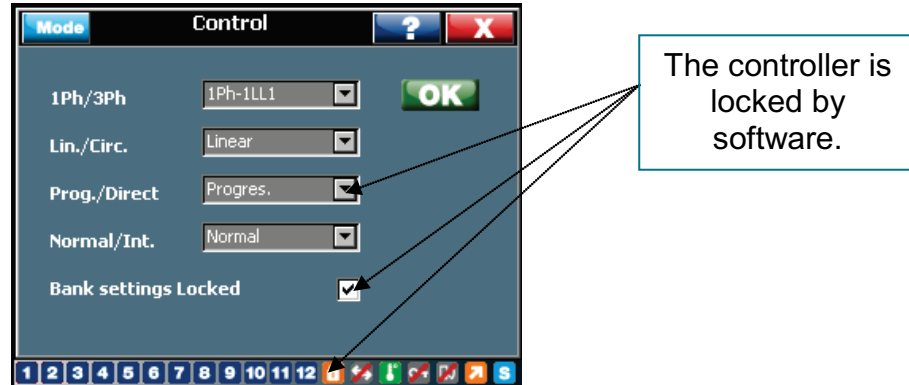


Figure 35: RVT bank settings protection: protected

#### 4.2.1.2 Installation settings

Start screen-> Settings-> Manual settings-> installation settings

RVT installation settings give instructions on how to set CT related parameters.

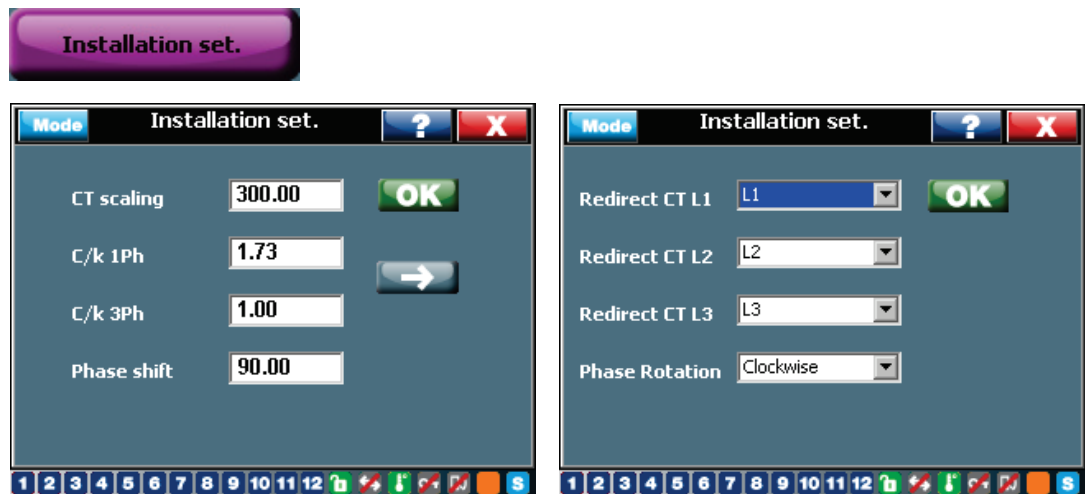


Figure 36: RVT installation settings

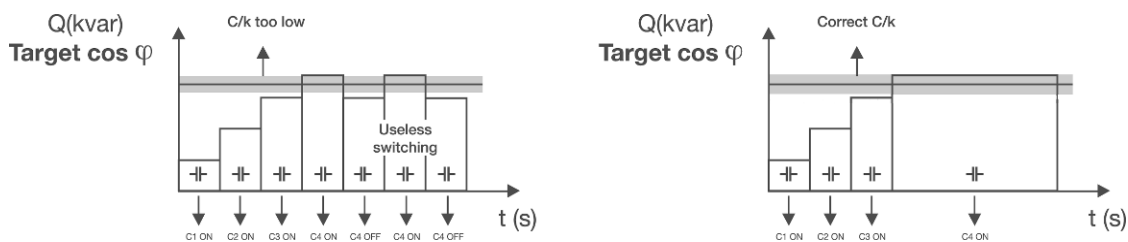
**CT scaling:** current transformer ratio.

Example: a 250A / 5A CT has a CT Scaling of 50.

**C/k:** starting current of the RVT Controller. It is usually set equal to 2/3 of the current of the capacitor step (Qstep) (see paragraph 4.2.1.1.)

It represents the threshold current value for the RVT to switch ON or OFF a capacitor step. The C/k can be programmed from 0.01 to 5.

The following example shows the effect of a too low C/k value and how it can lead to useless switching:



A too high C/k value will lead to insufficient capacitor steps being switched ON in order to reach the target cos φ.

The recommended setting of C/k can be calculated by the following formula or can be read directly in the table below.

**Formula**

Three phase network

single phase (L-L or L-N) network

$$C/k = 0.67 \times \frac{Qstep \times 1000}{\sqrt{3} \times Vnom \times CTscaling} \quad C/k = 0.67 \times \frac{Qstep \times 1000}{Vnom \times CTscaling}$$

Table 2: C/k table for a 3-phase balanced 400V system

| CT ratio |        | K   | Capacitor step rating (kvar) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------|--------|-----|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|          |        |     | 5                            | 10   | 15   | 20   | 30   | 40   | 50   | 60   | 70   | 90   | 100  | 120  |
| 10/1     | 50/5   | 10  | 0.48                         | 0.97 | 1.45 | 1.93 | 2.90 | 3.87 | 4.84 |      |      |      |      |      |
| 20/1     | 100/5  | 20  | 0.24                         | 0.48 | 0.73 | 0.97 | 1.45 | 1.93 | 2.42 | 2.90 | 3.38 | 4.35 | 4.84 |      |
| 30/1     | 150/5  | 30  | 0.16                         | 0.32 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 0.97 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.93 | 2.26 | 2.90 | 3.22 | 3.87 |
| 40/1     | 200/5  | 40  | 0.12                         | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.73 | 0.97 | 1.21 | 1.45 | 1.69 | 2.18 | 2.42 | 2.90 |
| 60/1     | 300/5  | 60  | 0.08                         | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.48 | 0.64 | 0.81 | 0.97 | 1.13 | 1.45 | 1.61 | 1.93 |
| 80/1     | 400/5  | 80  | 0.06                         | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.24 | 0.36 | 0.48 | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.85 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 1.45 |
| 100/1    | 500/5  | 100 | 0.05                         | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.48 | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.87 | 0.97 | 1.16 |
| 120/1    | 600/5  | 120 | 0.04                         | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.56 | 0.73 | 0.81 | 0.97 |
| 160/1    | 800/5  | 160 | 0.03                         | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.54 | 0.60 | 0.73 |
| 200/1    | 1000/5 | 200 | 0.02                         | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.19 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.58 |
| 300/1    | 1500/5 | 300 | 0.02                         | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.39 |
| 400/1    | 2000/5 | 400 | 0.01                         | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.23 | 0.29 |
| 600/1    | 3000/5 | 600 | 0.01                         | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.19 |

**Note:**

For RVT12-3P, two C/k are available: C/k 1ph and C/k 3ph; RVT6/RVT12 has only C/k available.

C/k 3ph (or C/k) is applicable for installation with one, two or three CT (three phase balanced network); C/k 1ph is applicable for installation with three CTs (unbalanced three phase network). It is assumed that, for an unbalanced three phase network, a uniform C/k 1ph is used for three individual single phase capacitor switching.

It is assumed that all CTs connected to RVT12-3P (two or three CTs under different connection types) have the same ratio. However, the minimal step for single phase

capacitor and three phase capacitor could be different; this entails two different C/k values for RVT.

**Phase shift (applicable to base model only):** phase shift between voltage and current introduced by the measurement connection.

If the RVT is connected as shown on the connection diagram described in paragraph 2.3, the phase shift value is 90° (default setting).

For other connection, the phase shift to be programmed can be selected from the tables in the appendix A6.

Please note that the RVT can adapt automatically the phase shift during automatic commissioning.

### 4.2.1.3 User settings

Start screen-> Settings-> Manual settings-> user settings



User Settings allows the users to set different target power factors and alarm delays.

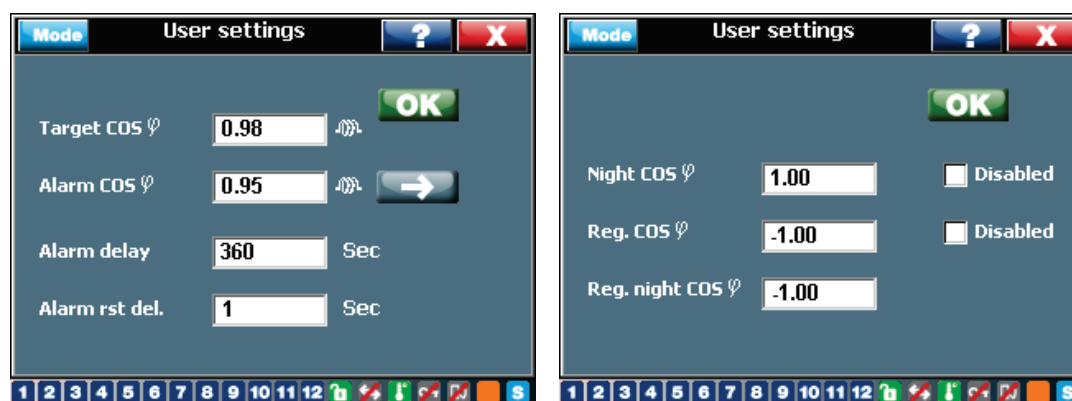




Figure 37: RVT user settings

**Target cos φ:** target displacement power factor.

The target cos φ value can be set between 0.70 inductive and 0.70 capacitive.

 indicates an inductive cos φ and  indicates a capacitive cos φ.

**Night cos φ:** alternative displacement power factor (disabled by default).

Switching from the target cos φ to the target night cos φ is performed with an external signal applied on the external digital input IN 1 +/- (description in paragraph 2.3).

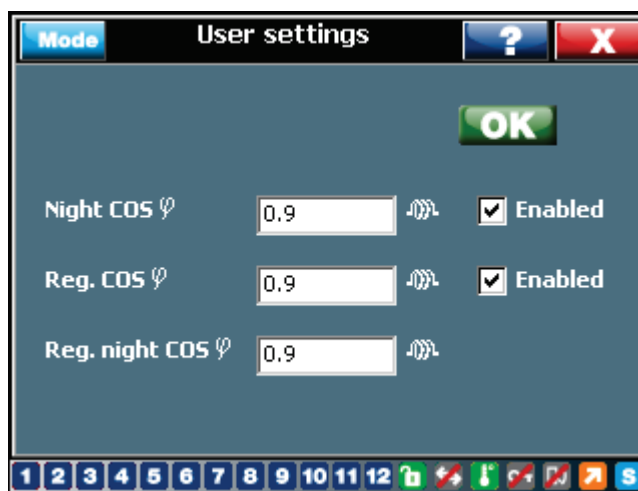


Figure 38: RVT user settings: enable night and reg. power factor

**Reg. cos  $\phi$ :** alternative target displacement power factor. Activated when power flow is reversed:  $P < 0$  (disabled by default).

**Alarm:** alarm relay parameters can be set for the Alarm cos  $\phi$  condition:

The Alarm cos  $\phi$  condition is fulfilled when: all the capacitor steps are ON and the actual cos  $\phi$  value is below the alarm cos  $\phi$  threshold value such that at least one step is needed.

- **Alarm delay:** duration of alarm cos  $\phi$  condition before the relay closes.
- **Alarm reset delay:** delay time before the relay opens after the alarm condition has disappeared.
- **Alarm cos  $\phi$ :** threshold value

#### 4.2.1.4 Protections and warnings

Start screen-> Settings-> Manual settings-> prot&warn.



RVT will activate certain actions when some system values exceeding certain thresholds. Protection level is harsher than warning ones.



Figure 39: RVT protections and warning settings

##### 4.2.1.4.1 Protections




Figure 40: RVT protection settings

**Protection levels:** To set the levels of protection against under-voltage, over-voltage, prohibitive harmonics, max. Irms current protection; it also enables an external protection

initiated by the opto-isolated input 2. The alarm relay provides one NO and one NC contact.

Once a protection level is reached, the following actions occur:

- all the capacitor steps are switched off
- an alarm message appears on the display
- the alarm relay is activated ( NO opens / NC closes )
- the icon  is highlighted

Note: if the external input signal IN2 (description in paragraph 2.3) is activated, all capacitor steps are switched off and the Ext. prot. parameter drives the behavior of the alarm relay:

- Disconnection and alarm
- Disconnection only (no alarm)

After the event has disappeared, the RVT will restart its normal operation after a certain delay time. This delay time depends on the type of events. RVT post alarm restarting procedure is described in detail in Appendix A4.

Note: when enabled, the external protection (Ext. Prot.) may be activated by applying an external signal through the RVT digital input 2 (see paragraph 1.3).

#### 4.2.1.4.2 Warnings



Warnings level are basically will be lower than protection levels. When a warning level is reached, following actions will occur:


- the fan/auxiliary relay is activated: the NO contact will close
- the icon  is highlighted



Figure 41: RVT warning settings

#### 4.2.1.4.3 Temp protections



RVT provides 8 bank temperature protections by eight temperature probes. Each temperature probe protection level can be set independently. When any one of the eight the temperature protection levels is reached.



- all the capacitor steps are switched off
- an alarm message appears on the display
- the alarm relay is activated ( NO opens / NC closes )

- the icons  and  are highlighted



Figure 42: RVT temperature protection settings

#### 4.2.1.4.4 Temp warnings



RVT provides 8 bank temperature warnings by eight temperature probes. Each temperature probe warning level can be set independently. When any one of the eight temperature warning level is reached.


- the fan / auxiliary relay will be activated: the NO contact will close
- the icon  is highlighted



Figure 43: RVT temperature warning settings

Note 1: the RVT is self-protected against an internal over-temperature of 85°C. The actions described above will occur when the internal temp exceeds this protection level.

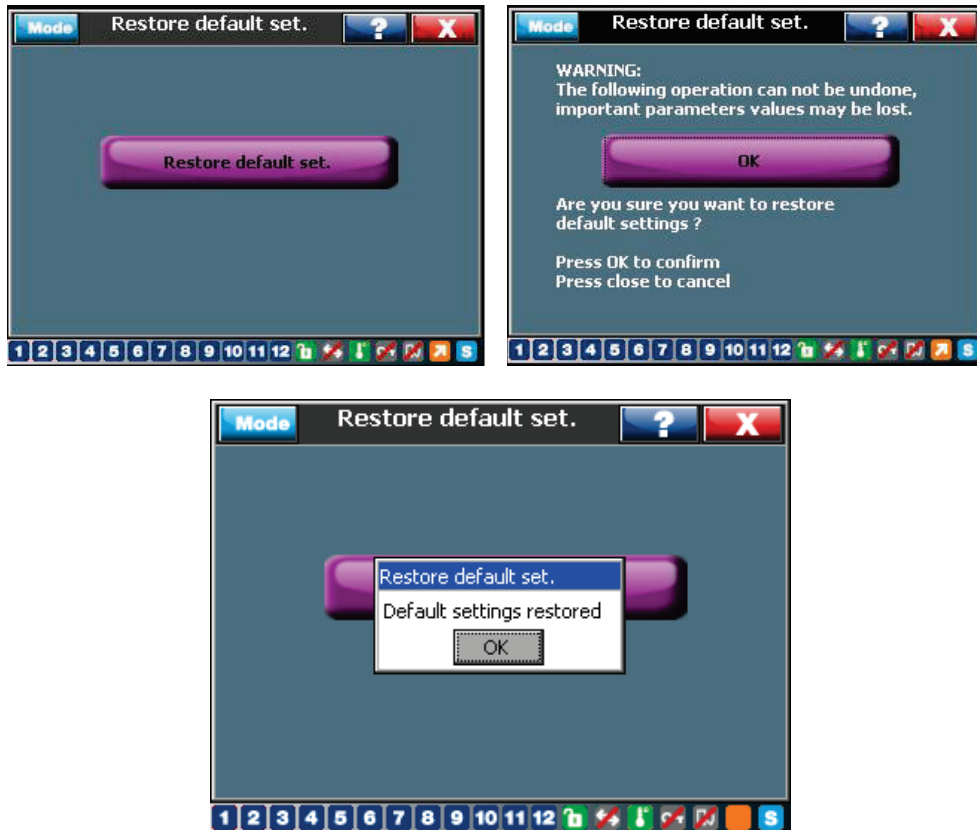
The RVT will restart automatically when the internal temperature falls back below 80°C.

Note 2: the temperature protection levels are disabled by default. When a level is entered, the RVT checks one of the eight probe connections.

#### 4.2.1.5 Restore default settings

Start screen->Settings->Manual settings->restore default set.





Figure

44: RVT restore default settings

By selecting and validating the “Restore default set.” item, all the values of the RVT parameters are reset to their default values (see separate document joined with the RVT), except if the bank settings item is locked, in that case the bank settings are not changed.

Warning: important parameters may be lost.

Comment: before restoring default settings, please make sure that:

- RVT is unlocked (description in paragraphs 3.1.4 and 4.2.1.1)
- RVT is in SET mode (description in paragraph 3.1.2.)

#### 4.2.2 Commissioning (SET mode)

This sub-menu allows the user to do a complete automatic commissioning or a guided commissioning of the controller.



#### 4.2.2.1 Automatic Commissioning



Please refer to section 3.3 for more details.

#### 4.2.2.2 Guided Commissioning



The RVT performs a guided commissioning process. The following parameters (see table below) must be entered.

Note:

Before performing guided commissioning, please make sure that:

1. RVT is unlocked (description in paragraphs 3.1.4 and 4.2.1.1)
2. RVT is in SET mode (description in paragraph 3.1.2.)
3. if you have a short-circuit on the CT's secondary winding do not forget to open it after having connected the current input of the PF Controller.

#### Guided commissioning (parameters to set)

| Parameter            | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1Ph / 3Ph            | Bank connection type and RVT measurement connection   |
| Phase rotation       | Check phase rotation  |
| C.T. scaling         | Current Transformer ratio.  |
| CT redirection       | Redirect CT inputs in case of CT's placed on wrong phase  |
| Phase shift          | Phase shift between voltage and current introduced by the measurement connections. The phase shift is 90° (default setting) when the RVT is connected as shown on wiring diagram (see paragraph 2.3). For other connections, please see appendix A.5. |
| V scaling            | External voltage transformer ratio.   |
| V nom                | Nominal bank voltage.   |
| ON-Delay             | Switching ON delay time.  |
| OFF-Delay            | Switching OFF delay time.   |
| Sequence             | Relative reactive power value of each output.   |
| Q step               | Smallest reactive power difference between steps.   |
| C/k                  | Set the starting current  |
| Target cos $\varphi$ | Target displacement power factor.   |

#### 4.2.2.3 T Probes commissioning



RVT can connect up to eight temperature probes in a daisy chain. Each probe needs to be commissioned as following procedures before it can be used.

Each probe has to be recognized one by one:

- connect the probe to the temperature probe input (one probe only)
- click on a row to assign a probe number

- click on the “Start” button
- the RVT recognize automatically the probe address
- restart the same procedure for each probe

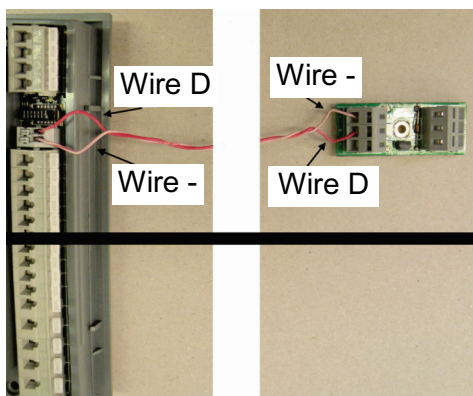
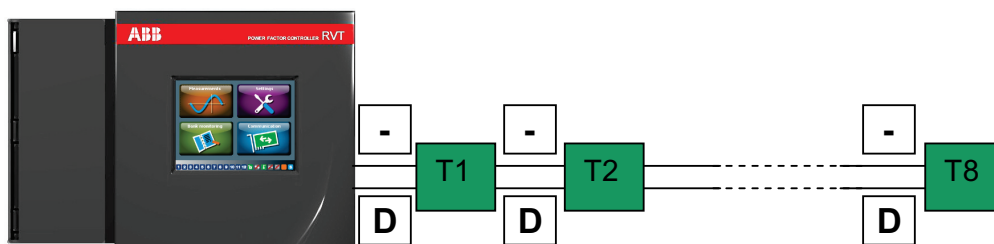
When one of the probes has a problem, it can be cleared by clicking the clear button.

A unique address will be assigned to each activated probe after the recognition completes.



Figure 45: Temperature probe auto recognition

- Connect each probe successively :



### 4.3 Bank Monitoring



RVT bank monitoring gives user the access to the diagnosis, alarm logging, test function and a real time clock (only the three phase model RVT12-3P has the real time clock). This makes a very helpful diagnostic tool.



Figure 46: Bank monitoring

#### 4.3.1 Diagnosis

Lists the number of operations of each output capacitor relay since the RVT was manufactured.



| Output Nbr | Operations |
|------------|------------|
| 1          | 863        |
| 2          | 456        |
| 3          | 385        |
| 4          | 436        |
| 5          | 428        |
| 6          | 397        |
| 7          | 422        |
| 8          | 386        |
| 9          | 0          |
| 10         | 0          |
| 11         | 0          |
| 12         | 0          |

Figure 47: Bank monitoring diagnosis

#### 4.3.2 Test function



This sub-menu allows the user to test each relay of the RVT.

**Test alarm:** allows testing of the alarm relay

**Test fan:** allows testing of the fan/auxiliary relay

**Test outputs:** allows testing of each output capacitor relay (the RVT will take care of the programmed switching delays)

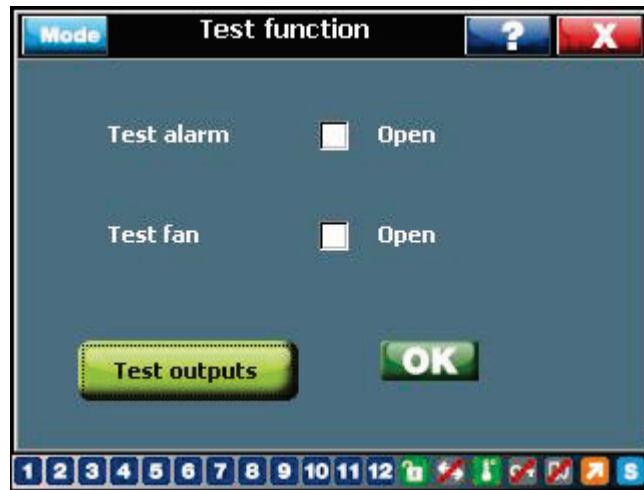


Figure 48: Bank monitoring test function

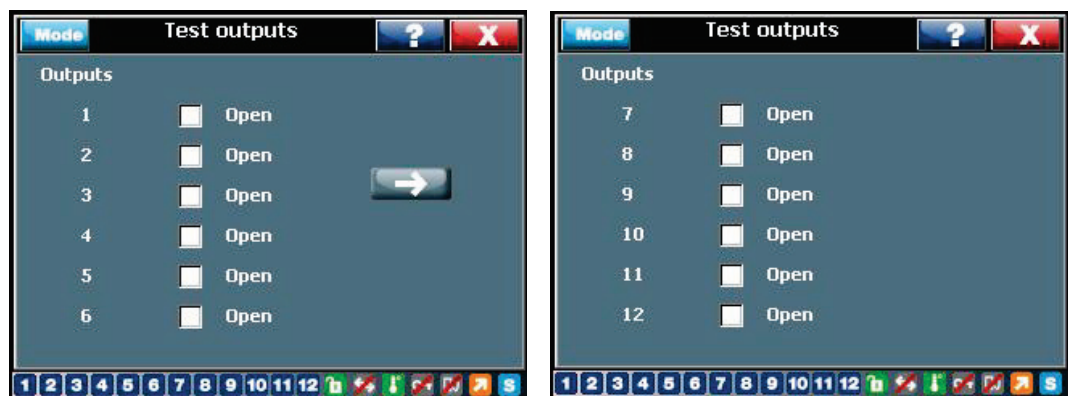
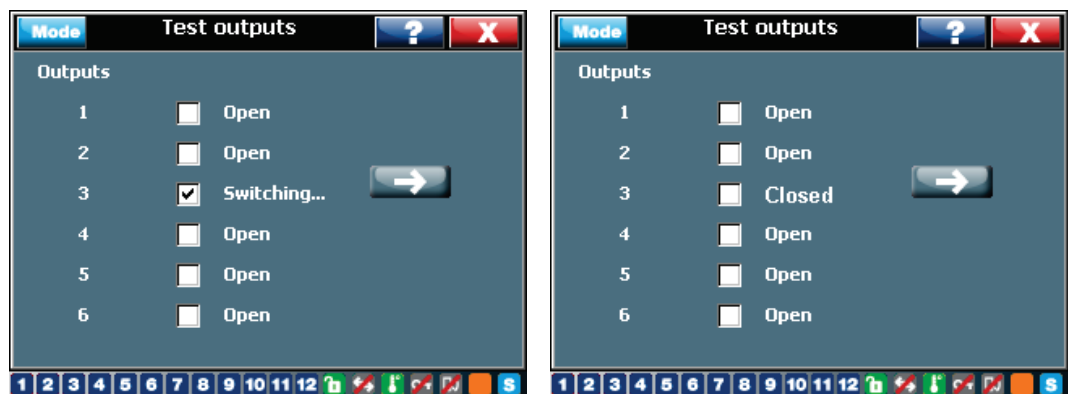


Figure 49: Bank monitoring test outputs

Click on the check box to switch ON/OFF the corresponding relay



Before proceeding to the test functions, please make sure that:

- RVT is unlocked (description in paragraphs 3.1.4 and 4.2.1.1)
- RVT is in SET mode (description in paragraph 3.1.2.)

#### 4.3.3 Alarm logging



The alarm logging displays the last five alarm messages with a real time stamp.



Figure 50: Bank monitoring alarm logging

#### 4.3.4 Real time clock



Figure 51: RVT real time clock

The real time clock continues to run even when the RVT is not connected to the power.

#### 4.4 Communications





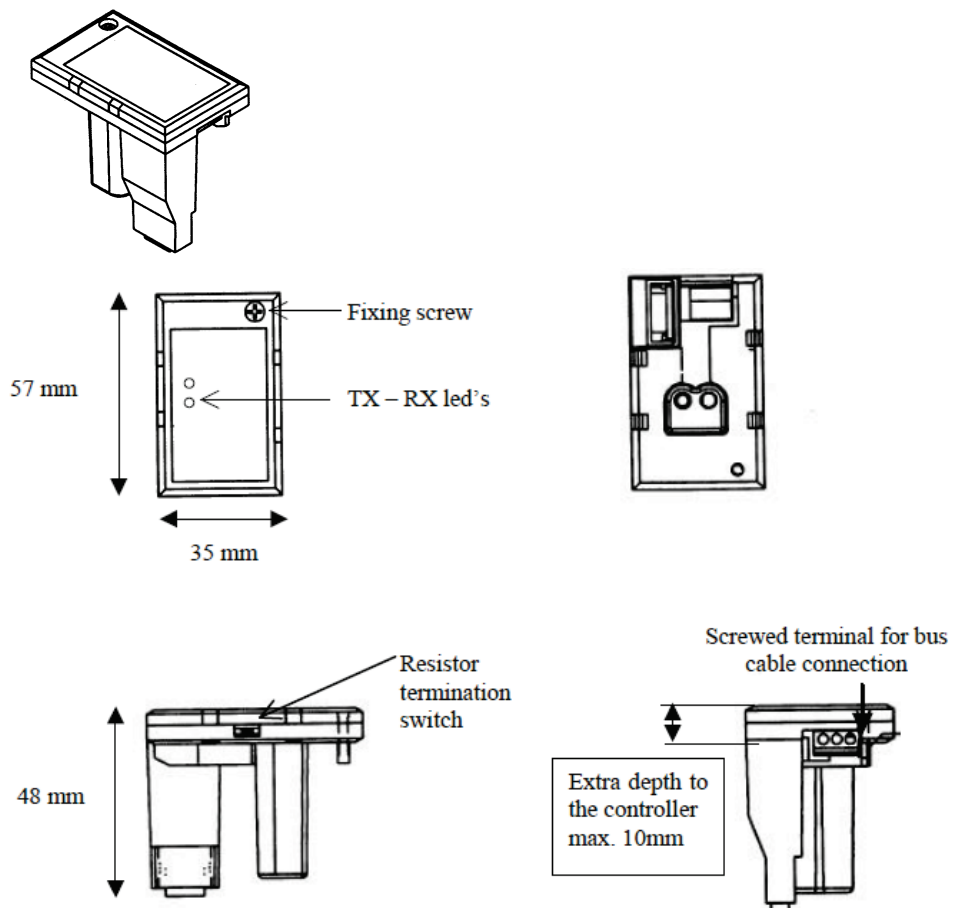


RVT provides a variety of communications methods. In this main menu, it includes the language setting, temp unit setting, screen configuration and settings for Ethernet, Modbus. More information regarding the Modbus, USB and TCP/IP protocol and programming, please refer to manual: 2GCS213013A0050\_RVT communication through Modbus, USB or TCPIP protocol.

### RS485 / Modbus Adapter

The Modbus adapter is an optional device for the Power Factor Controller RVT which enables the connection of the RVT to a RS485 Modbus system. The controller is considered as a slave unit in the Modbus network.

Refer to the 2GCS214013A0050-RVT Modbus RS485 adapter-User guide for more information on the RS485 Modbus Adapter.



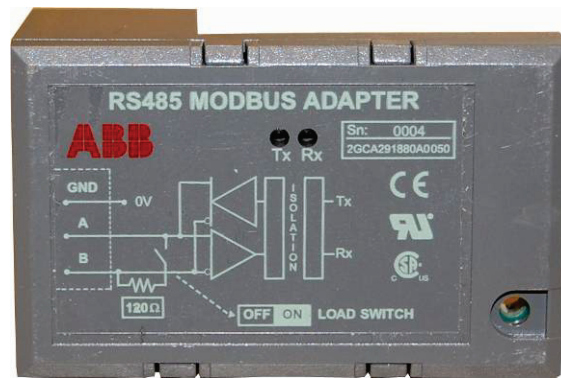




Be careful that the RS485 MODBUS ADAPTER is the one with a **GREEN** text colour (3.3V power supply).

The one with a **WHITE** text colour is reserved for the old model (5V power supply).

That means: the new Modbus adapter is not compatible to the old RVT; and the old Modbus adapter cannot be connected to the new RVT (with touch screen).

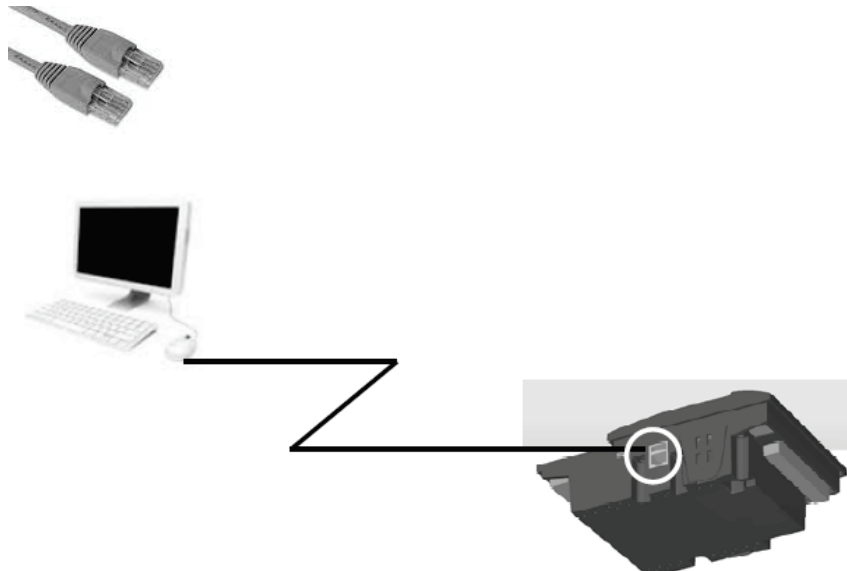


### Ethernet / TCP/IP

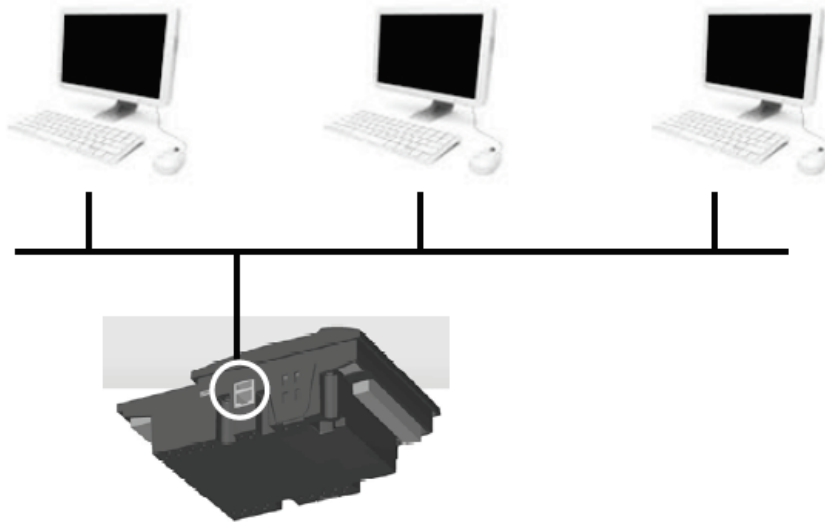
TCP/IP connections can be indifferently initiated locally or remotely.

The TCP port used by default is 4250.

The connection to the RVT is an RJ45 Cat5e Ethernet cable.



The RVT can be connected directly to a LAN or through Internet.



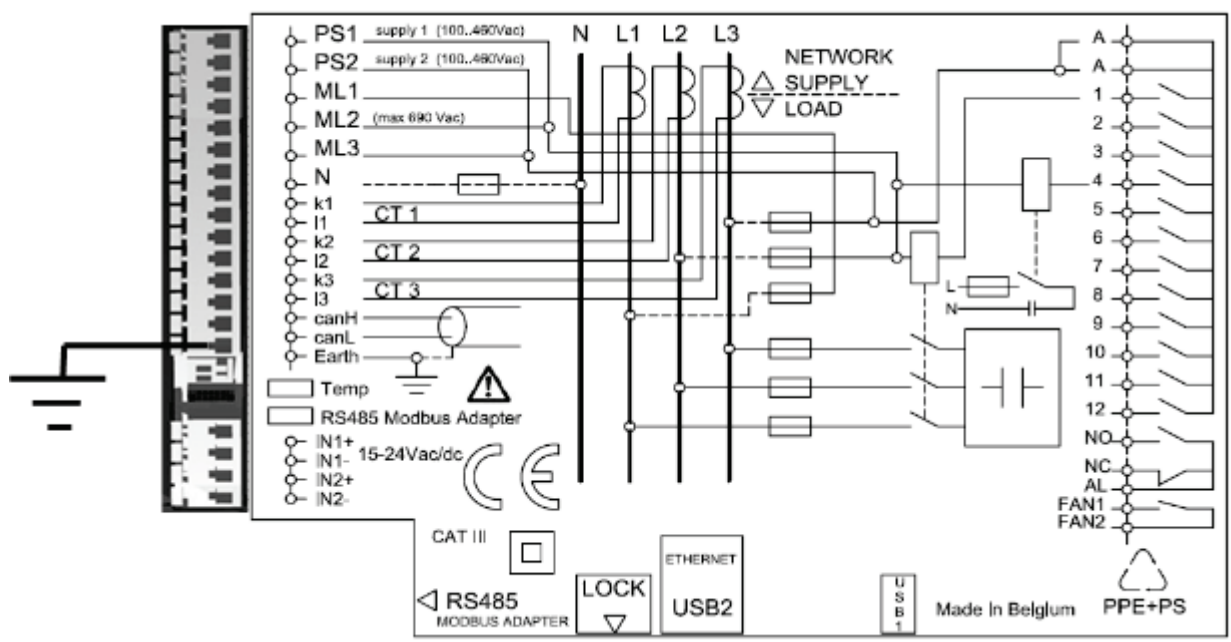
### USB

The USB interface is used to present the RVT as a serial interface on its USB port.

The computer is connected through a USB-A male to USB-Mini B male.



**Caution:** The USB connection to the RVT is not isolated. It is mandatory to connect the protective EARTH connection when using the USB.



#### 4.4.1 I/O configuration

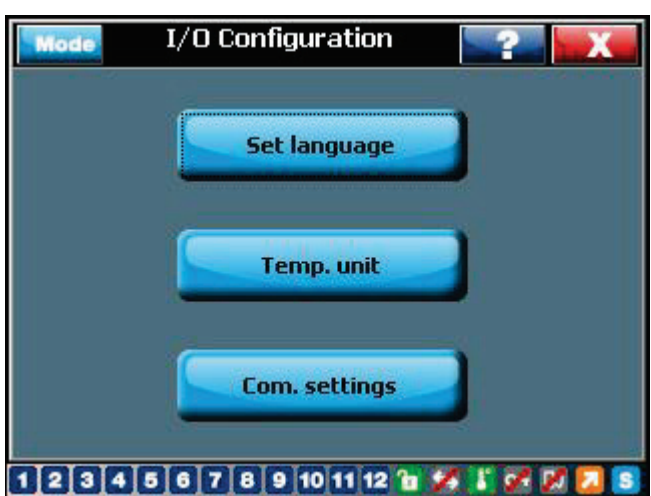


Figure 52: RVT I/O configuration

##### 4.4.1.1 Set languages



Five different languages may be selected to dialog with the RVT.  
 The user should come back to the main menu so that the selected language is activated.



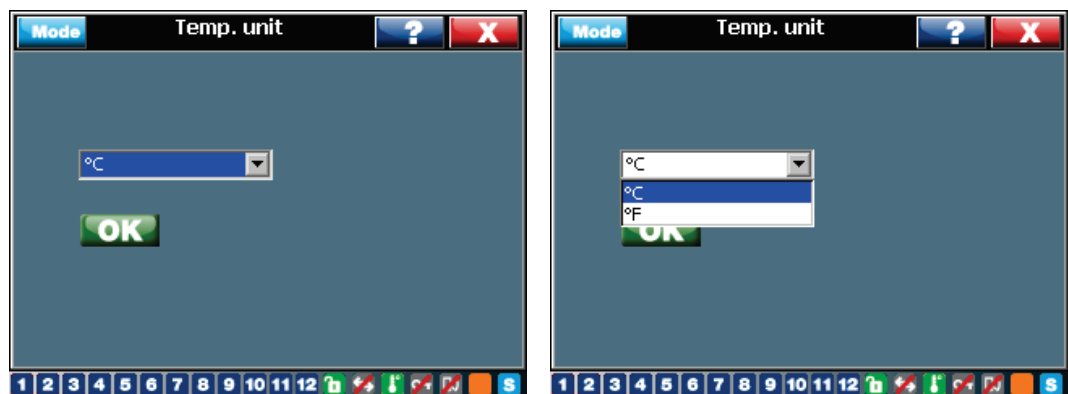
Figure 53: RVT language selection

#### 4.4.1.2 Temp unit



This menu provides two temperature units: Celsius and Fahrenheit.

The selected unit will be applicable in all other temperature measurements or settings.



#### 4.4.1.3 Communications settings



Modbus and Ethernet connections have to be configured to run properly.

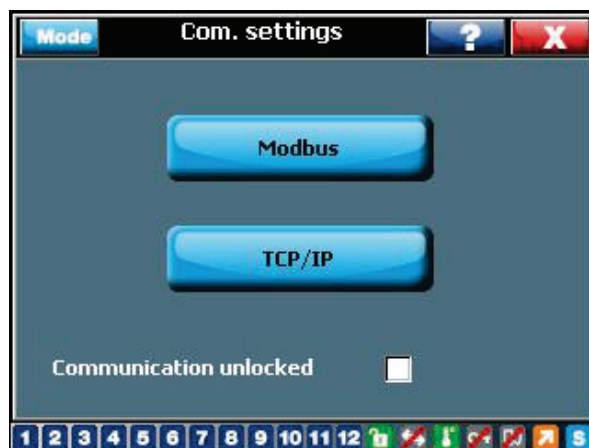
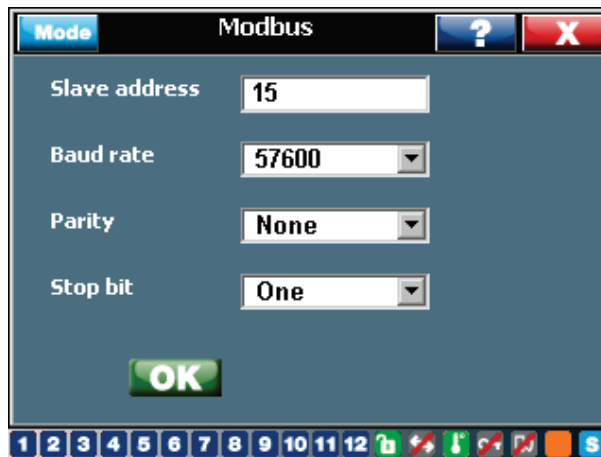


Figure 54: RVT communications protocol setting

**Modbus**



*Figure 55: RVT Modbus protocol setting*

The slave address is the one used by the Modbus master to address the RVT through Modbus.

Baud rate, Parity, Stop bit shall match exactly the communication settings of the Modbus master which controls the RS485 / Modbus network.

**TCP/IP**

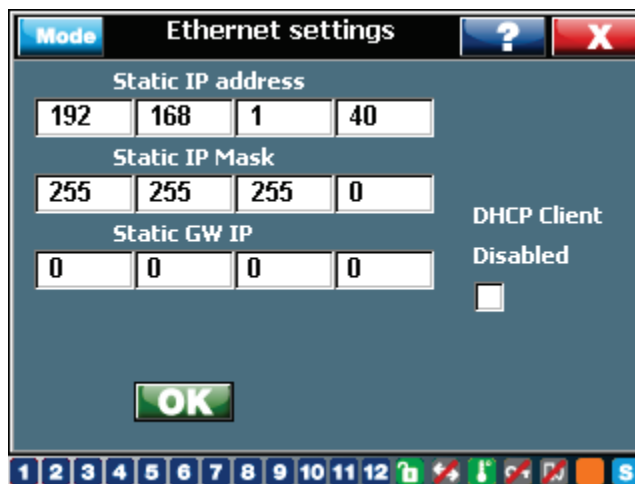
The RVT needs an IP address to be connected directly to a PC or to an Ethernet network.

This IP address may be fixed and entered manually if DHCP is disabled. The default address is 192.168.1.40.

In case the IP address is given automatically by a gateway or Ethernet LAN , set DHCP to enabled.

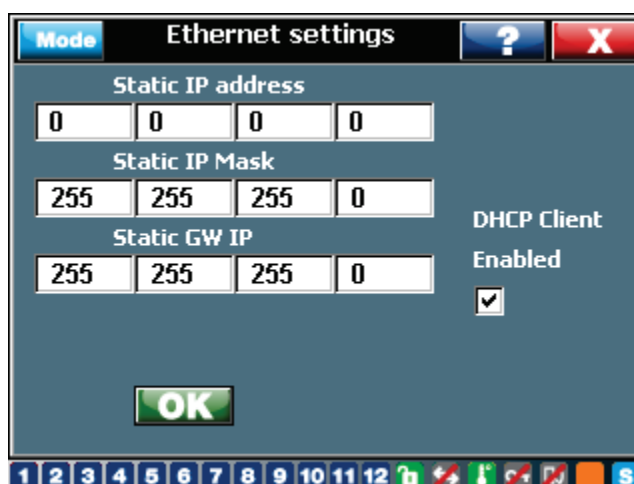
Some examples are given below :

Example 1 : The below screen shows the default settings to connect directly to a PC ( note that the PC need to be configured accordingly with a fixed IP address of 192.168.1.1, Subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 , DHCP disabled )



*Figure 56: RVT TCPIIP protocol setting*

Example 2 : The below screen shows the default settings to connect to an Ethernet network ( note that the PC which is also connected to the LAN has its own IP address given by the network with DHCP enabled )



Details about the communication settings can be found in the manual: 2GCS213013A0050\_RVT communication through Modbus, USB or TCP/IP protocol.

Reboot the RVT to initialize it with these parameters.

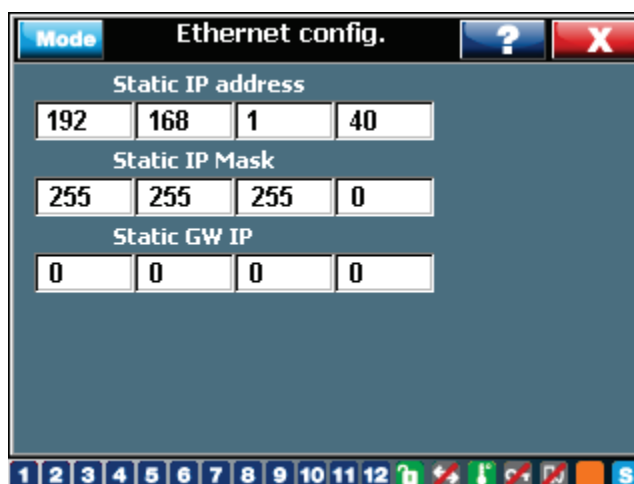
#### 4.4.2 Ethernet configurations



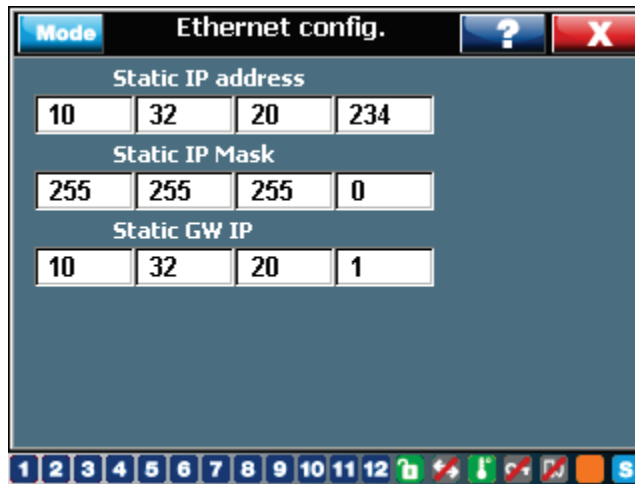
This menu displays the actual RVT IP address, mask address and gateway IP address. Depending on the DHCP status, the displayed data may be different.

The below screens give the result for the above Example 1 and 2:

Example 1 : The below screen shows the actual IP address fixed with DHCP disabled.



Example 2 : The below screen shows the actual settings resulting from the automatic IP address resolution with DHCP enabled.



#### 4.4.3 Screen configuration



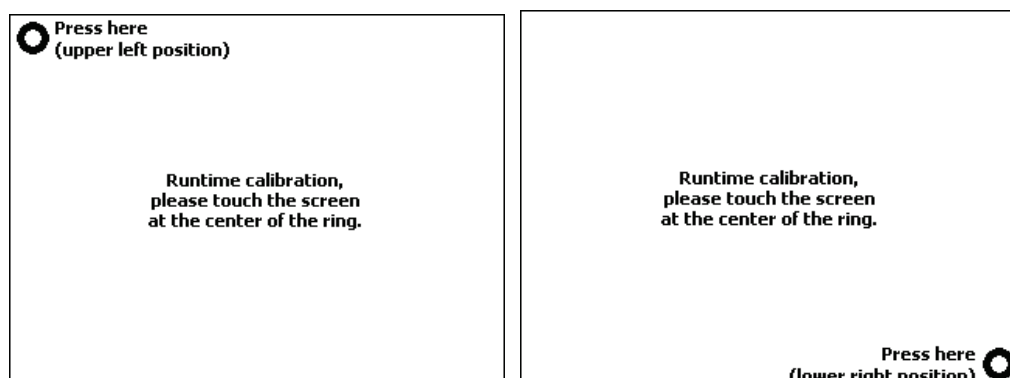
This menu helps the user to adjust the touch screen XY coordinates and the backlight brightness.



The touch screen calibration is normally not needed in a reasonable use of the screen and in standard environmental conditions.

To prevent loss of the touch screen interface, the possibility is meanwhile given to the user to manually calibrate the XY coordinates necessary to detect button activation.

**Warning:** Touch screen calibration has to be done carefully with a pen or a stylus in order to accurately mark and detect the calibration points!



The backlight adjustment menu set the default backlight intensity when the touch screen is used. After 10 minutes of touch screen inactivity, the backlight intensity returns to 10%.



#### 4.4.4 About



This menu gives RVT software version, serial num, article num and type.



#### 4.4.5 Mac Address



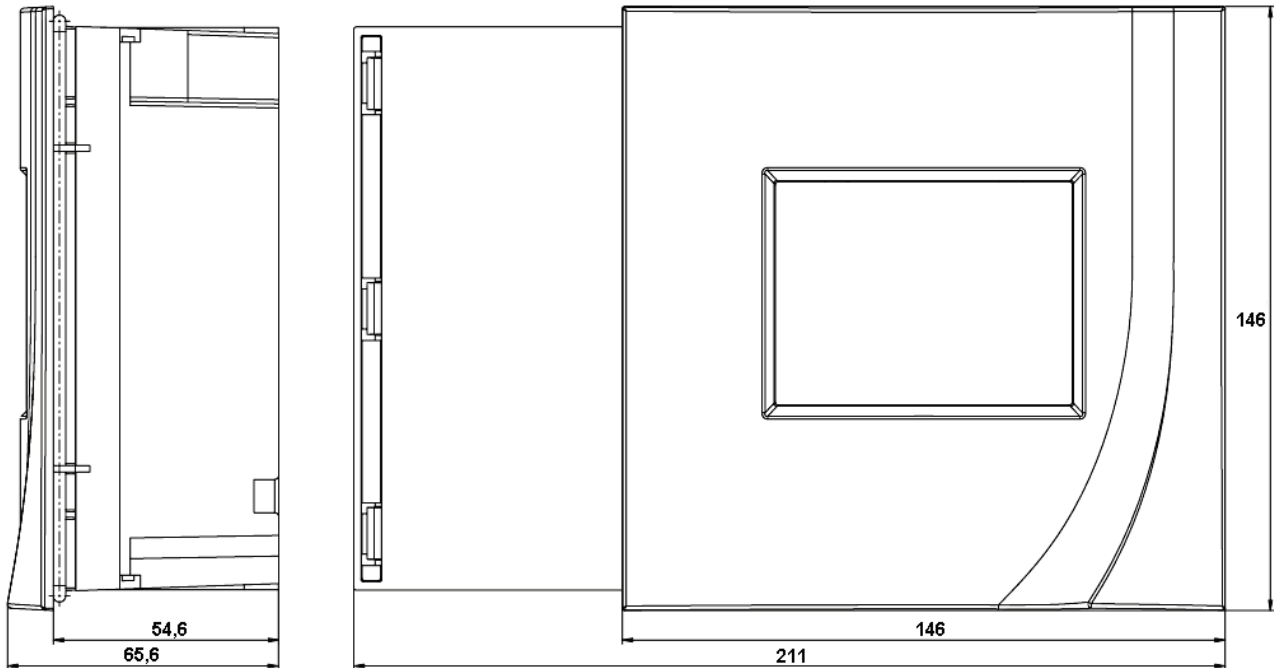
This menu displays the RVT physical MAC address.





## Appendices

### A1. Dimensions



### A2. Technical specifications

#### RVT types:

| Feature                     | RVT 6 / RVT 12   | RVT 12-3P  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 1 / 3 phase measurements    | 1 Voltage measurement input<br>1 Current measurement input | 3 Voltage measurement inputs<br>3 Current measurement inputs |
| Real Time Clock             | No   | Yes  |
| Energy Measurements         | No   | Yes  |
| Ethernet connection         | No   | Yes  |
| USB host connection         | No   | Yes  |
| USB device connection       | Yes  | Yes  |
| Digital inputs              | Yes  | Yes  |
| Alarm / Fan relays          | Yes  | Yes  |
| Output relays               | 6 or 12  | 12   |
| Lock switch                 | Yes  | Yes  |
| RS485 Modbus connection     | Yes  | Yes  |
| External temperature probes | Yes  | Yes  |

**Measuring system:**

Micro-processor system for balanced three-phase/single-phase networks and unbalanced network. Individual phase power factor control is available.

**Supply voltage:**

From 100Vac up to 460Vac.

**Consumption:**

15 VA max.

**Connection type:**

Phase-phase or phase-neutral for balanced and unbalanced network

**Voltage tolerance:**

± 10% on indicated supply voltages.

**Measurement category (according IEC 61010-1) :**

CAT III

**Voltage measurement:**

Up to 690Vac or higher with a voltage transformer.

**Accuracy:** 1% full scale

**Frequency range:**

45 or 65 Hz (automatic adjustments to network frequency).

**Current input:**

5A or 1A (RMS) ( class1 C.T.).

**Current input impedance:**

< 0.1 Ohm.

**Power outage release:**

Automatic disconnection of all capacitors in case of a power outage longer than 20ms.

**Number of outputs:**

RVT6/RVT12 Base Model: programmable up to 6 or 12 outputs

RVT12-3P Three Phase Model: programmable up to 12 outputs

**Output contact rating:**

- Max. continuous current: 1.5A (ac) – 0.3A (110V dc).
- Max. peak current: 8A
- Max. voltage: 440 Vac.
- Terminal A-A are rated for a continuous current of 18A (9A/terminal).

**Alarm contact rating: (voltage free contact)**

- One normally closed contact and one normally open contact.
- Max. continuous current: 1.5A (ac).
- Rated voltage: 250Vac (max. breaking voltage: 440Vac).

**Fan contact rating: (voltage free contact)**

- Normally open contact.
- Max. continuous current: 1.5A (ac).
- Rated voltage: 250Vac (max. breaking voltage: 440Vac).

**Power factor setting:**

From 0.7 inductive to 0.7 capacitive.

**Starting current setting (C/k):**

- 0.01 to 5A.
- automatic measurement of C/k.

**Switching sequences:**

1:1:1:1:1:1...:1 - 1:2:2:2:2:2...:2 - 1:2:4:4:4:4...:4

1:2:4:8:8:8...:8 - 1:1:2:2:2:2...:2 - 1:1:2:4:4:4...:4

1:1:2:4:8:8...:8 - 1:2:3:3:3:3...:3 - 1:2:3:6:6:6...:6

1:1:2:3:3:3...:3 - 1:1:2:3:6:6...:6

and any other customer programmable sequence.

**10/100 Base-T Ethernet connection**

Connection to a PC or a LAN through TCP/IP protocol

Electrical isolation between RVT and the RJ45 signals: 1500Vrms

**Modbus baud rate:**

300 - 600 - 1200 - 2400 - 4800 - 9600 - 19200 - 38400 – 57600 bps

**CAN connection:**

Support CAN 2.0B interface (for future use)

**USB host connection:**

(for future use)

**USB device connection**

**Temperature probe input connection**

Only 2 contacts using 1-wire protocol

- Parasitic supply mode ( no need of external power supply )
- Connection to more nodes in a daisy chain network
- 8 temperature probes connection
- 8 meters maximum between RVT to temperature probe or between probes
- 64 meters maximum length
- Measures temperatures from -55°C to +125°C (-67°F to +257°F)
- +/-0.5°C accuracy from -10°C to +85°C
- DIN rail mounting
- Connection to the RVT using a 2 wires , twisted pair Category 1 telecommunication cable

**Step configuration:**

Auto, fixed, disabled.

**Display:**

QVGA 320 x 240 pixels colorful touch-screen.

**Adjustable display backlighting**

**Switching time between steps:**

Programmable from 1s to 18h.

**Saving-function:**

All programmed parameters and modes are saved in a non-volatile memory.

**Auto adaptation to the connection and phase-rotation of the network.**

**Auto adaptation to the CT-terminals.**

**Power Factor correction operation is insensitive to the presence of harmonics.**

Working with passive and regenerative loads (four-quadrant operation).

**Operating temperature:**

-20° C to 70° C.

**Storage temperature:**

- 30° C to 85° C.

**Mounting position:**

Vertical panel mounting.

**Dimensions:**

Front plate: 146 x 146 mm (HxW)

Rear side: 205 x 135 mm

Overall dimension: 146 x 211 x 67 mm (HxWxD).

**Weight:**

650g (unpacked).

**Connector:**

Cage clamp type (2.5mm<sup>2</sup> single core cable).

**Front plate protection:**

IP 43 (IP 54 on request).

**Relative humidity:**

Maximum 95%; non-condensing.

**CE Marked.**

### A3. Testing and troubleshooting

#### Testing

After installation of the automatic capacitor bank and programming of the switching parameters, the following tests can be performed depending on load situation.

**A. No load or  $\cos \varphi = 1$  or capacitive load (set desired  $\cos \varphi$  to 0.95 ind.)**

1. Select manual mode
2. Add two or more steps.

3. Select automatic mode.

All capacitor steps must be switched off with the programmed delay time between each switching operation.

If all steps are not switched off, check the following:

- Has an inductive load been connected?
- Have the correct C/k ratio and/or step size been programmed?

(It is recommended that the C/k value be set to a value slightly higher than the calculated value)

**B. Inductive load**

1. Set desired  $\cos \varphi = 1$

2. Select automatic mode.

Capacitor steps will now be automatically switched on to compensate the inductive load (the controller will not switch steps if the inductive current is lower than the preset C/k value. In such a case, test according to A above).

If all steps are switched on and there is still a demand for additional steps, then check the setting of C/k.

If it is correct, then the bank is too small to compensate the  $\cos \varphi = 1$ . Select a lower value for  $\cos \varphi$ .

When one stage repeatedly switches on and off, it means the C/k is set too low (unless the load actually fluctuates periodically with a time period equal to or close to the switching delay time).

**Troubleshooting**

| Faults   | Recommended actions   |
|--|---|
| The controller is connected but does not work (nothing on display)                                       | Check the voltage setting and the fuses.  |
| The controller does not switch on or off steps although there is a considerable variable inductive load. | Check that the controller is in automatic Mode.<br>Check setting of phase shift and C/k.<br>Check that the CT short-circuit bridge is removed.  |
| The controller does not seem to activate any steps.  | Wait for the delay time between switching and/or the power outage delay time.   |
| The preset power factor is not achieved.   | At low or no load, a low power factor can correspond to a very small inductive current. The corresponding capacitor steps are too large for compensation. If the average $\cos \varphi$ over a period of time is too low, the preset $\cos \varphi$ may be increased. |
| All capacitors are switched on although the required reactive power is relatively low.                   | Check setting of phase and C/k values.  |

After the automatic commissioning stops and the controller displays one of the following messages:

| Messages during an automatic commissioning process   | Recommended actions   |
|--|---|
| Phase rotation was detected to be wrong. L2 and L3 phases will be internally inverted. Press OK to validate. | Press OK  |
| Error: Step size too small   | Adapt the step size or the CT ratio.  |
| Error: CT not sensing any current  | Check that the CT's short-circuit bridges is removed, that CT's connections are correctly wired and start the Auto commissioning again.   |
| Error: Load changing too fast  | Restart the Auto commissioning procedure under more stable conditions or set the parameters manually.   |
| Error: Too wide phase dispersion in input nr 'X' 'Y' 'Z'   | For each CT input and for each output, phase recognition is done and phase dispersion is checked.<br><br>Check capacitor and contactor connections.<br><br>Check capacitor currents for each phase. |
| Error: At least two CT input sensing the same line current   | Check CT's installation   |
| Error: No significant current in input nr 'X' 'Y' 'Z'  | Check that CT's short-circuit bridge is removed , that CT's connections are correctly wired and start the Auto commissioning again  |
| Error: Inconsistent phase shift  | Check CT's connections and installation.<br><br>Check capacitor and contactor connections.<br><br>Check capacitor currents for each phase.  |
| Error: Unbalanced step or CT ratio different in lines for output nr 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'...                       | Check that CT's ratios are the same value.<br><br>Check capacitor and contactor connections.<br><br>Check capacitor currents for each phase.  |
| Error: Too big step difference"  | Check sequence and reactive power value per output.   |

#### A4. Post Alarm Restarting Procedure

Once a protection level is reached (see paragraph 4.2.1.4.1) or when the internal temperature is higher than 85°C:

- all the capacitor steps are switched off
- an alarm message appears on the LCD display
- the alarm relay opens

When the alarm condition disappears, the RVT will automatically restart.

The restarting procedure will depend on the type of event that caused the alarm, as indicated in the following table:

| Event having occurred                                      | RVT restart behavior after event has disappeared   |
|--|--|
| Urms < Umin prot   | - Opens alarm relay immediately<br>- Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*)   |
| Power outage   | - Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to Reset-delay(*)   |
| Urms > U max prot.   | - Opens alarm relay immediately<br>- Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*)   |
| Temp internal > 85°C                                       | - Event considered as disappeared, when Temp internal < 80°C<br>- Opens alarm relay immediately<br>- Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*)   |
| One of the eight T probes temp > its max. protection level | - Opens alarm relay immediately (external optional probe T1-8)<br>- Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*)  |
| THDV > THDV max prot.                                      | - Opens alarm relay immediately.<br>- Resumes normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*).<br>Anti-hunting protection:<br>If the same event occurs within one hour, the RVT will resume normal operation after a time equal to 2x ON-Delay.<br>If the same event occurs again within one hour, the restart time will be doubled to 4 x ON-Delay, and so on up to a maximum of one hour.<br>This rule allows a hunting effect due to resonance phenomena to be avoided. |
| External input activated                                   | - Opens alarm relay immediately.<br>- Restart normal behavior after a time equal to ON-Delay(*).   |

(\*) For more information regarding the Reset-Delay and ON-delay parameters, a complete description is available in paragraph 4.2.1.1.

## A5. Voltage measurement and power supply connection

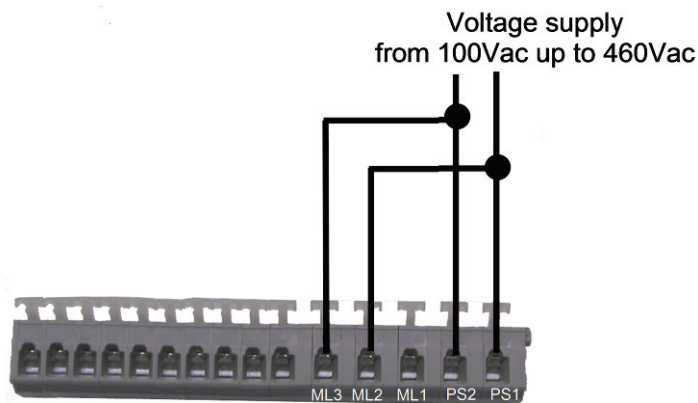
This appendix provides a practical way to connect voltage measurement to the RVT when it is the same as the RVT voltage supply.

### Description

As shown on the [Figure 57](#), the RVT has two terminals for its power supply and three other terminals for its voltage measurement input.

The RVT does not use its power supply voltage to perform the voltage measurement. Voltage measurement is performed only through the dedicated voltage measurement input terminals.

If the RVT auxiliary power supply and the voltage measurement signal are from the same source, a bridge between the corresponding terminals can be done:



*Figure 57: Terminals*

### Bridge connection (practical proposal)

Due to limited space, it is not possible to insert two cables in a single slot. Hence alternate methods may be used to connect two wires to a common terminal.

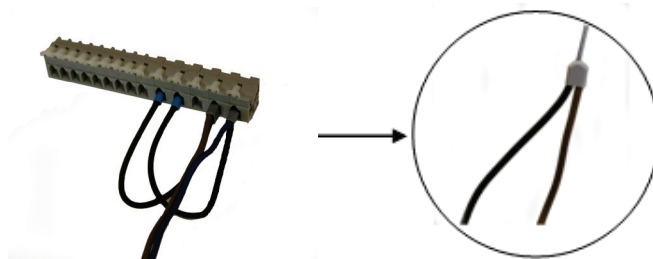
Several practical ways exist to perform this connection properly. One of these solutions is described on [Figure 58](#).

On each voltage supply cable, a double entry terminal has to be used to insert a second cable needed to make the bridge.

These terminals and the corresponding crimping tool are usually available worldwide.

Please note that with these terminals, cables of same diameter have to be used.

Two terminals have obviously to be used and the result is shown here below.



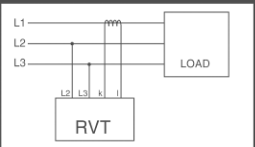
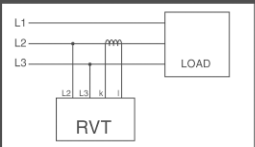
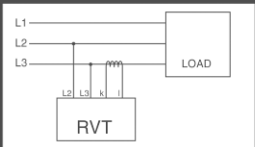
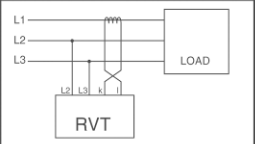
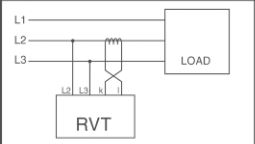
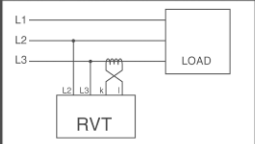
*Figure 58: Bridge connection*



### A6. Phase shift table (applicable to Base Model)

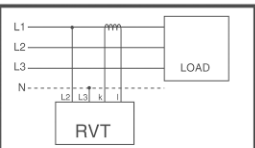
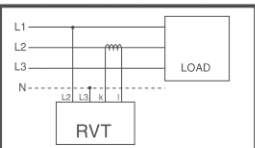
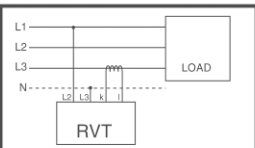
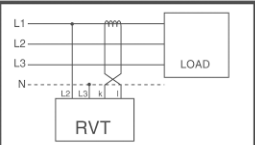
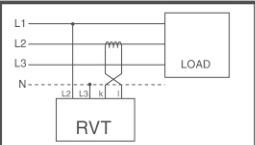
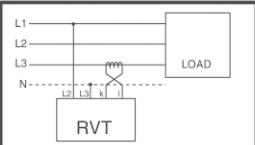
#### Three-phase connection (Phase to Phase)

Voltage is measured between L2 and L3

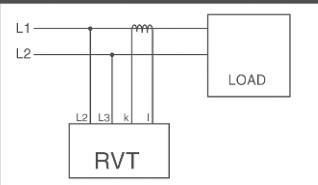
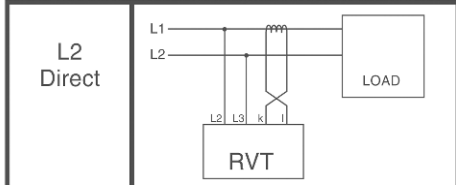
|                |   |     |                |   |     |                |   |      |
|----------------|---|-----|----------------|---|-----|----------------|---|------|
| L1<br>Direct   |  | 90  | L2<br>Direct   |  | -30 | L3<br>Direct   |  | -150 |
| L1<br>Inverted |  | -90 | L2<br>Inverted |  | 150 | L3<br>Inverted |  | 30   |

#### Three-phase connection (Phase to Neutral)


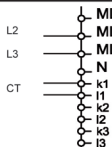
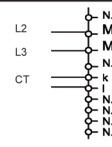
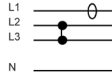
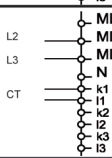
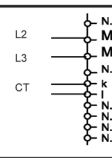
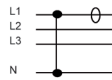
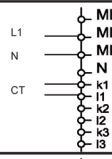
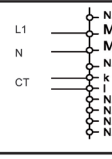
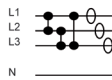
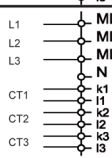
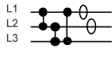
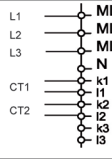
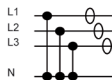
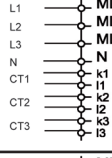
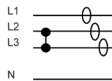
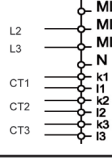
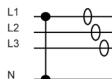
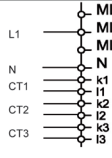
Voltage is measured between L1 and Neutral

|                |  |     |                |  |      |                |  |     |
|----------------|--|-----|----------------|--|------|----------------|--|-----|
| L1<br>Direct   |   | 0   | L2<br>Direct   |   | -120 | L3<br>Direct   |   | 120 |
| L1<br>Inverted |  | 180 | L2<br>Inverted |  | 60   | L3<br>Inverted |  | -60 |

#### Single-Phase connection

|              |   |   |              |  |     |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|--|-----|
| L1<br>Direct |  | 0 | L2<br>Direct |  | 180 |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|--|-----|

## A7. CT connection type illustration and CT wiring on the controller terminals

| Connection type |   | RVT 12 - 3P   | RVT 6 / RVT 12  | Phase shift adjustment   | Voltages                                       |  |  | Currents                                       |  |  |                                      | Compensation type                    |  |  |     |     |     |     |                      |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
|                 |   |   |   |  | Name   | Schematics                                     | Connection                                     | Connection                                     | L12  | L23  | L31                                  | L1N                                  | L2N  | L3N  | L1  | L2  | L3  | N   | Full C3 <sup>1</sup> |
| 1Ph-1LL1        |    |    |  | 0° by default<br>(see phase shift table)                           | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | -  | -  | -  | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | -                                    | -  | -  | -   | -   | yes | -   | -                    |
| 3Ph-1LL1        |    |    |  | 90° by default<br>(see phase shift table)                          | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | -  | -  | -  | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | -                                    | -  | -  | -   | yes | -   | -   | -                    |
| 3Ph-1LN1        |    |    |  | 0° by default<br>(see phase shift table)                           | -  | -  | -  | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | -  | -                                    | -                                    | -  | -  | -   | yes | -   | -   | -                    |
| 3Ph-3LL3        |    |    | -   | 0° by default<br>(Adjust<br>- phase rotation<br>- CT redirection ) | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | yes | yes | yes | yes |                      |
| 3Ph-3LL2        |   |   | -   | 0° by default<br>(Adjust<br>- phase rotation<br>- CT redirection ) | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | (3)  | yes | yes | yes | yes |                      |
| 3Ph-3LN3        |  |  | -   | 0° by default<br>(Adjust<br>- phase rotation<br>- CT redirection ) | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | yes | yes | yes | yes |                      |
| 3Ph-1LL3        |  |  | -   | 0° by default<br>(Adjust<br>- CT redirection )                     | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | -  | -  | -  | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | yes | yes | yes | yes |                      |
| 3Ph-1LN3        |  |  | -   | 0° by default<br>(Adjust<br>- CT redirection )                     | -  | -  | -  | -  | M<br>e<br>a<br>s<br>u<br>r<br>e<br>d           | -  | -                                    | -                                    | -  | C<br>a<br>l<br>c<br>u<br>l<br>a<br>t<br>e<br>d | yes | yes | yes | yes |                      |

## A8. Individual phase power factor control (applicable for Three Phase Model RVT12-3P)

By default only the '12 outputs' model is available for individual power factor control.

As in the base RVT, the PFC control in the three-phase RVT 12-3P is done by comparing the C/k value to the fundamental reactive current measurement.

The control is done in different ways, based on the connection type (see [A7. CT connection type illustration and CT wiring on the controller terminals](#)) and the type of the output steps (single or three phase steps).

Taking the connection type notation (please refer to [A7. CT connection type illustration and CT wiring on the controller terminals](#))

**wPh- xLyz** where :

w determines a single or three phase network

x is the number of voltage measurements used

y determines Line to Line or Line to Neutral connection

z is the number of CT used

- **wPh-1Ly1 control type (only one CT)**

Basically, if only one CT is used, the control is done according the CT in phase L1 (or the line where the CT is placed).

- **3Ph-xLy2 and 3Ph-xLy3 control type (2 or 3 CT)**

If more than one CT is used, the control strategy follows a simple and efficient principle to be able to handle all the outputs in a comprehensive way. The following strategy is implemented:

### Unbalanced network switching strategy:

- Wait for the switching delay time while calculating the reactive current in phases L1, L2, and L3 according the Normal/Integral setting
- Evaluation of the minimum 3 phase outputs to be switched ON or OFF
- Evaluation of the single phase outputs to be switched ON or OFF
- If any block of single phase outputs (already ON and to be switched ON) can be transferred to a three phase step then switch preferably a three phase output
- Switch ON or OFF according the Progressive/Direct, Linear/Circular settings

Some typical examples are given hereafter:

- **12 single phase capacitors / 1 CT (1Ph-1LL1 only)**

→The control is done through the CT in the phase where it is placed

→C/k 3Ph parameter is used for steps switching (equivalent to C/k parameter in base RVT6 or 12)

- **12 three phase capacitors / 1 CT (3Ph-1Ly1 only)**

→The control is done through the CT in the phase where it is placed

→C/k 3Ph parameter is used for steps switching (equivalent to C/k parameter in base RVT6 or 12)

- **12 three phase capacitors / 2 or 3 CT's (3Ph-3LL2 or 3Ph-xLy3 only)**

- The control is done through the CT1 in phase L1, CT2 in phase L2, CT3 in phase L3
- The control is done according the unbalanced network switching strategy
- The C/k 3Ph parameter is used for three phase steps switching
- **4 \* 3 single phase capacitors connected between L-N / 2 or 3 CT (3Ph-3LL2 or 3Ph-xLy3 only)**
  - The control is done through the CT1 in phase L1, CT2 in phase L2, CT3 in phase L3
  - The control is done according the unbalanced network switching strategy
  - The C/k 1Ph parameter is used for single phase steps switching
- **6 three phase capacitors + 2 \* 3 single phase capacitors connected between L-N / 2 or 3 CT (3Ph-3LL2 or 3Ph-xLy3 only)**
  - The control is done through the CT1 in phase L1, CT2 in phase L2, CT3 in phase L3
  - The control is done according the unbalanced network switching strategy
  - The C/k 1Ph parameter is used for single phase steps switching
  - The C/k 3Ph parameter is used for three phase steps switching

## A9. Recycling



This marking shown on the product or its literature, indicates that it should not be disposed with other household wastes at the end of its working life. To prevent possible harm to the environment or human health from uncontrolled waste disposal, please separate this from other types of wastes and recycle it responsibly to promote the sustainable reuse of material resources.

Household users should contact either the retailer where they purchased this product, or their local government office, for details of where and how they can take this item for environmentally safe recycling.

Business users should contact their supplier and check the terms and conditions of the purchase contract. This product should not be mixed with other commercial wastes for disposal in accordance with the WEEE directive (waste electrical and electronic equipment).

This product does not contain any hazardous substances and complies with RoHS directive (Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances).

Disposal of used batteries should be carried out in accordance with the national regulations for the disposal of batteries (Battery Directive).

Electronic boards should be recycled according local regulation.

Plastic enclosure and parts should be recycled separately.

This product contains a CR2032 Li-MnO<sub>2</sub> cell battery. It can be removed for disposal after opening the plastic enclosure (4 screws at the back of the product).

#### **A10. Additional provision on Open Source Software:**

The product contains – in part – some free software (software licensed in a way that ensures your freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software). The following products are concerned : Linux-2.6.30.1 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, busybox-1.15.3 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, dropbear-0.48.1 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, iana-etc-2.20 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, mtd-utils-1.2.0 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, u-boot-1.3.4 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, ifplugd-0.28 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, AT91Bootstrap1.9 which is subject to "GNU General Public License", Version 2, and uClibc v 0.9.29 which is subject "GNU Lesser General Public License", Version 2.1, (purchaser or user shall not be prohibited to modify libraries provided under Lesser General Public License (version 2.1) and/or to reverse engineer such libraries for debugging such modifications).

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## Contact us

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