



## Zero Sequence Current Transformers - 10



Full range of sizes and shapes



Divided and non-divided core versions



Test winding



Standard gear ratio 1:100  
(custom versions available)

The high accuracy of very small (100mA) earth-fault current measurement are the condition of reliable and sensitive operation the earth-fault protections each producers.

Energotest's earth-fault current transformers type 10 just ensures the high accuracy of grounding current measurement in the MV networks.



**ENERGOTEST**

We offer fourteen types Ferranti transformers for any type cables and busbars. There are non-divided (N) and divided (D) core with in seven versions (I-VII) the size and shape combinations with different location measurement terminals.

Depending on the needs of our clients we offer following types of Ferranti transformers:

#### Non-divided core (N):

IO-85-N - single 3 phase cable, diameter up to 85 mm,  
 IO-100-N - single 3 phase cable, diameter up to 100 mm,  
 IO-280-N - four cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-480-N - busbar up to 480 mm,  
 IO-695-N - busbar up to 695 mm,  
 IO-110x250-N - two cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-125x47-N - two expanded cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-70x400-N - parallel cables or 3 single phase cables, diameter up to 70mm.

#### Divided core (D):

IO-85-D - single 3 phase cable, diameter up to 80 mm,  
 IO-100-D - one cable, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-135-D - one cable, diameter 3x500 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-110x250-D - two cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-125x470-D - two cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup>,  
 IO-250x450-D - four cables, diameter 3x240 mm<sup>2</sup> or busbar.

Technical data of transformers are included in the table below. Versions (sizes, shapes and location of terminals) are presented on drawings 1 to 7.

### Basic sizes and weight

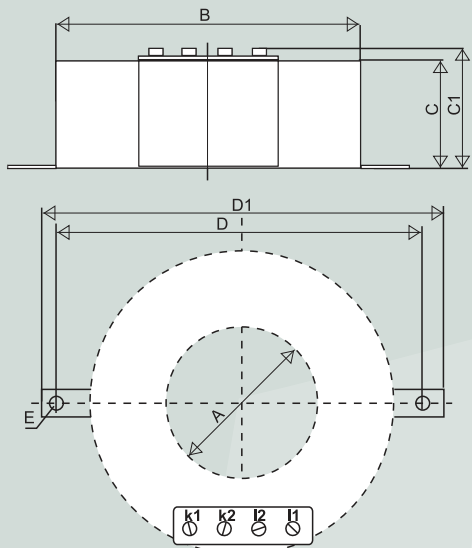
| Type         | Version | Dimensions [mm] |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |    | Weight [kg] m. |
|--------------|---------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|----------------|
|              |         | A               | A1  | B   | B1  | C  | C1 | D   | D1  | E  |                |
| IO-85-N      | I       | 85              | -   | 170 | -   | 55 | 65 | 200 | 223 | 10 | 3,5            |
| IO-100-N     | IV      | 100             | -   | 214 | 230 | 55 | -  | 264 | 280 | 10 | 5,0            |
| IO-280-N     | IV      | 280             | -   | 400 | 415 | 55 | -  | 460 | 480 | 10 | 11,0           |
| IO-480-N     | I       | 480             | -   | 600 | -   | 52 | -  | *   | -   | -  | 16,0           |
| IO-695-N     | IV      | 695             | -   | 845 | -   | 55 | 78 | *   | -   | -  | 16,0           |
| IO-110x250-N | II      | 110             | 250 | 365 | 230 | 55 | 70 | 420 | 240 | 10 | 8,0            |
| IO-125x470-N | II      | 125             | 470 | 580 | 235 | 53 | 73 | *   | -   | -  | 10,5           |
| IO-70x400-N  | VI      | 70              | 400 | 535 | 202 | 52 | 66 | *   | -   | -  | 10,5           |
| IO-85-D      | III     | 85              | -   | 170 | 190 | 55 | 65 | 200 | 223 | 10 | 3,5            |
| IO-100-D     | III     | 100             | -   | 220 | 220 | 55 | 72 | 260 | 290 | 10 | 5,0            |
| IO-135-D     | III     | 135             | -   | 260 | 270 | 55 | 72 | 300 | 300 | 10 | 5,0            |
| IO-110x250-D | VII     | 110             | 250 | 365 | 230 | 55 | 70 | 410 | 440 | 10 | 8,5            |
| IO-125x470-D | VII     | 125             | 470 | 580 | 235 | 53 | 73 | *   | -   | -  | 11,0           |
| IO-250x450-D | V       | 250             | 450 | 562 | 361 | 52 | 74 | *   | -   | 10 | 14,5           |

\* The transformers are equipped with handles overlay on housing

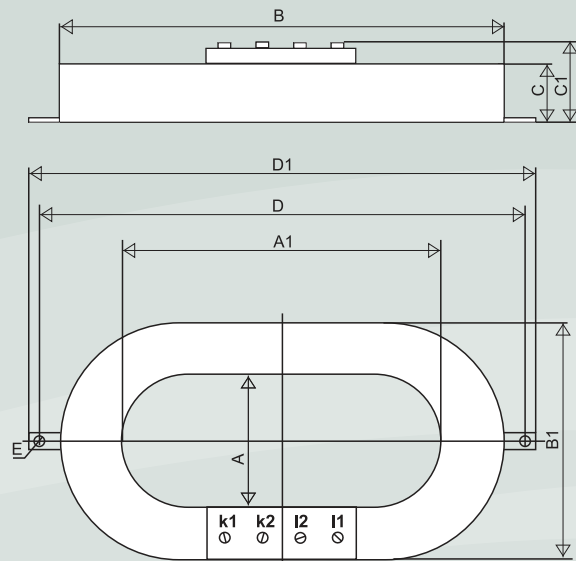
4 terminals system:  
6 terminals system:

Measurement winding terminals  
k1 - I1  
k1 - I1, k2 - I2 - closed

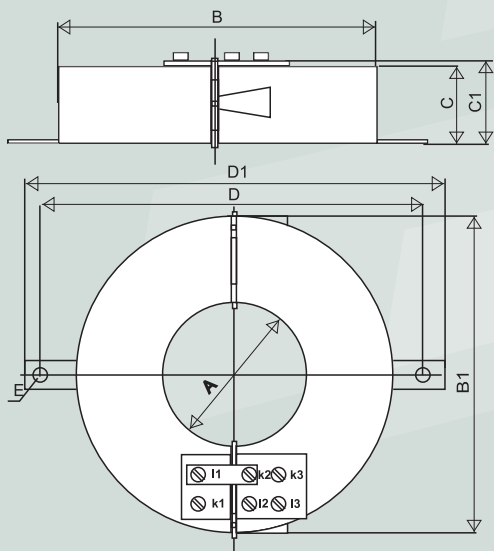
Auxiliary winding terminals  
k2 - I2  
k3 - I3



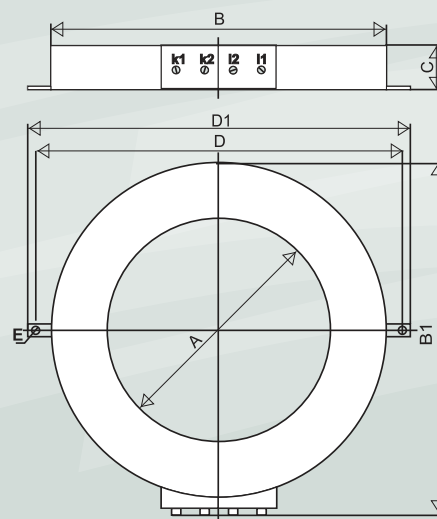
**Fig. 1 Version I**



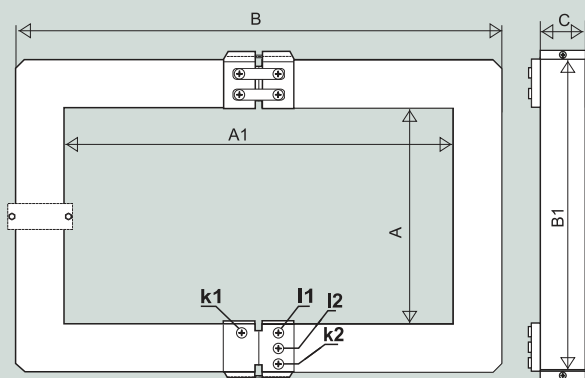
**Fig. 2 Version II**



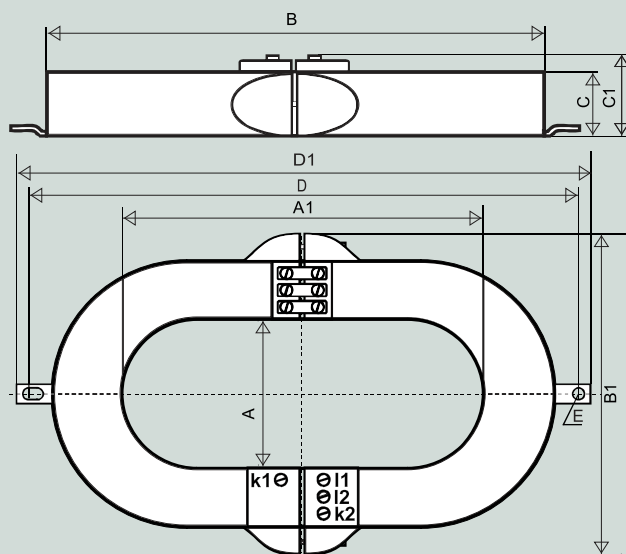
**Fig. 3 Version III**



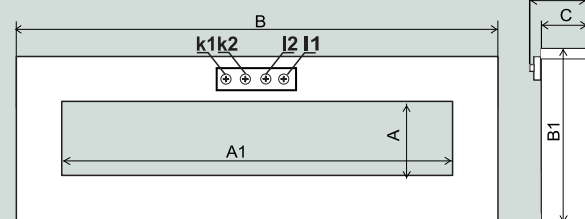
**Fig. 4 Version IV**



**Fig. 5 Version V**



**Fig. 7 Version VII**



**Fig. 6 Version VI**

## Technical characteristics

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Measurement windings                               | 100 windings *                           |
| Auxiliary windings                                 | 10 windings                              |
| Gear ratio   | 1:100 *                                  |
| Measurement errors                                 | see characteristics                      |
| Dynamic resistance                                 | 250 kA (effective)                       |
| Thermal resistance – 1 sek.                        | 100 kA (effective)                       |
| Insulation   | $\geq 200 \text{ M}\Omega$               |
| Secondary windings insulation                      | 3 kV                                     |
| Climate data:                                      |  |
| Temperature of transport. and operation **         | -25...+70 °C                             |
| relative humidity<br>at ambient temperature +20 °C | up to 90%                                |
| Dimensions   | See table (page 2) and drawings (page 3) |

\* Possible other gears ratio: 50, 75 or 120

\*\*In case of complete core transformers, special version with operation temperature starting from -55°C.

Transformers are designed to operation with earth fault protection, whose input circuits have a load impedance no higher than

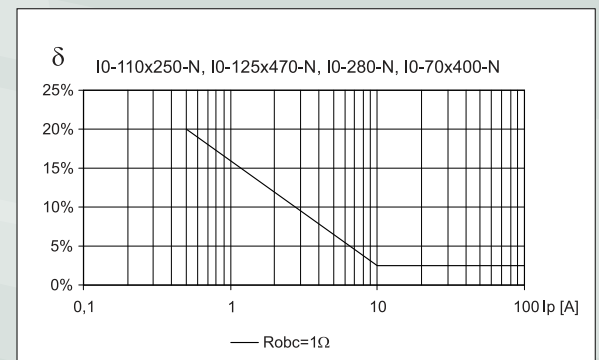
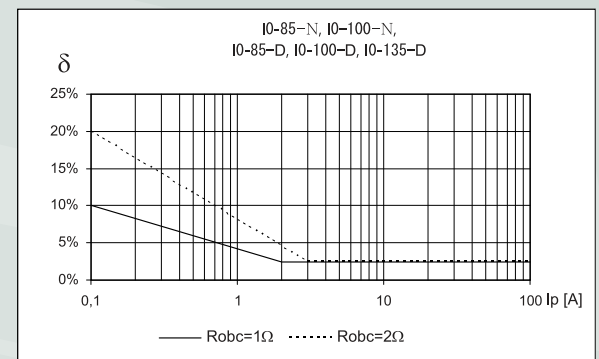
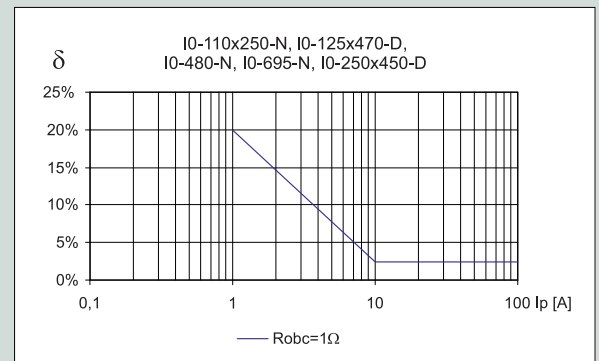
1Ω – transformers: IO-110x250-N, IO-110x250-D, IO-125x470-N  
IO-125x470-D, IO-280-N, IO-695-N, IO-480-N, IO-250x450-D, IO-70x400-N

2Ω – transformers: IO-85-N, IO-85-D, IO-100-N, IO-100-D, IO-135-D

Variety of shapes and sizes of IO transformers makes the possibility apply their in any MV power supply system with insulated or grounded zero point. They can work with any types earth fault protection.

A dozen thousand IO earth faults operate reliably on MV cable and busbar networks in power industry and in many branches of industry at Poland and abroad.

## Error measurement characteristic of current $I_p$



$I_p$  – primary current  $\delta$  – relative error

### !Advantages:

- Possibility of measuring earth fault current in medium voltage networks on different types of cable and busbars,
- High accuracy of primary current measurements from 100 mA,
- Additional auxiliary winding for testing:
- Possibility to cooperate with earth fault protection of any type,
- Reliability of operation,
- Easy assembling

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