## Ideal for 3-phase voltage asymmetry monitoring for industrial facilities and equipment.

- Monitor voltage asymmetry, phase sequence, and phase loss for three-phase 3-wire or 4-wire power supplies with just one Unit.
Switch setting for 3-phase 3-wire or 3-phase 4-wire power supply.
- One SPDT output relay, 6 A at 250 VAC (resistive load).
- World-wide power specifications supported by one Unit (switchable).
- Relay status can be monitored using LED indicator.

Refer to Safety Precautions for the K8AB

${ }_{c} \mathrm{TH}_{\mathrm{us}} \mathrm{C} \in$ Series. Refer to page 9 for the Q\&A section.

## Model Number Structure

## Model Number Legend

K8AB-
123

1. Basic Model

K8AB: Measuring and Monitoring Relays
Functions
PA: Three-phase Asymmetry and Phase-sequence Phase-loss Relay.
3. Rated Input Voltage

1: AC 115, 127, 133, 138, 200, 220, 230, 240
2: $\quad$ AC 220, 230, 240, 277, 380, 400, 415, 480

## Ordering Information

List of Models

| Three-phase Asymmetry and Phase-sequence Phase-loss Relay | Rated input (See note 2.) |  | Model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3-phase 3-wire mode | AC 200, 220, 230, 240 | K8AB-PA1 |
|  | 3-phase 4-wire mode | AC 115, 127, 133, 138 |  |
|  | 3-phase 3-wire mode | AC 380, 400, 415, 480 | K8AB-PA2 |
|  | 3-phase 4-wire mode | AC 220, 230, 240, 277 |  |

Note: 1. Three-phase, three-wire or four-wire and the input range are switched using a DIP switch.
2. The power supply voltage is the same as the rated input voltage.

## Ratings and Specifications

Ratings

| Rated input voltage | K8AB-PA1 | Three-phase, three-wire Mode: 200, 220, 230 and 240 VAC Three-phase, four-wire Mode: 115, 127, 133 and 138 VAC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K8AB-PA2 | Three-phase, three-wire Mode: 380, 400, 415 and 480 VAC Three-phase, four-wire Mode: 220, 230, 240 and 277 VAC |
| Input load |  | K8AB-PA1: 25 VA max. K8AB-PA2: 45 VA max. |
| Operating value setting range (ASY.) |  | Asymmetry rate: 2\% to 22\% |
| Operating value |  | Asymmetry operating value $=$ Rated input voltage $\times$ Asymmetry set value (\%) The asymmetry operation will function when the potential difference between the highest and lowest voltage phases equals or exceeds the asymmetry operating value. |
| Reset value setting range (HYS.) |  | $5 \%$ to $50 \%$ of operating value |
| Reset method |  | Automatic reset |
| Operating time setting range ( T ) | Asymmetry | 0.1 to 30 s |
|  | Reversed phase/phase loss | 0.1 s max. |
| Startup lock time (LOCK) |  | 1 s or 5 s (Switched using DIP switch.) |
| Indicators |  | Power (PWR): Green, Relay output (RY): Yellow, Alarm outputs (ALM): Red |
| Output relays |  | One SPDT relay (NC operation) |
| Output relay ratings |  |  |
| Ambient operating temperature |  | -20 to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no condensation or icing) |
| Storage temperature |  | -40 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (with no condensation or icing) |
| Ambient operating humidity |  | 25\% to 85\% (with no condensation) |
| Storage humidity |  | 25\% to 85\% (with no condensation) |
| Altitude |  | 2,000 m max. |
| Terminal screw tightening torque |  | $0.49 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Terminal wiring method |  | Recommended wire <br> Solid wire: $\quad 2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ <br> Twisted wires: AWG16, AWG18 <br> Note: 1. Ferrules with insulating sleeves must be used with twisted wires. <br> 2. Two wires can be twisted together. <br> Recommended ferrules <br> Al 1,5-8BK (for AWG16) manufactured by Phoenix Contact <br> Al 1-8RD (for AWG18) manufactured by Phoenix Contact <br> AI 0,75-8GY (for AWG18) manufactured by Phoenix Contact |
| Case color |  | Munsell 5Y8/1 |
| Case material |  | ABS resin (self-extinguishing resin) UL94-V0 |
| Weight |  | Approx. 120 g |
| Mounting |  | Mounted to DIN Track or via M4 screws (tightening torque: 1.2 N.m) |
| Dimensions |  | $22.5(\mathrm{~W}) \times 90$ (H) $\times 100$ (D) mm |

Specifications

| Input frequency range |  | 45 to 65 Hz |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Overload capacity |  | Continuous input: $115 \%$ of maximum input, 10 s max.: $125 \%$ of maximum input |
| Setting error | Operating value | Set value $\pm 10 \%$ full scale |
|  | Operating time |  |
|  | Startup lock time | Set value $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Repeat error | Operating value | ```Operating value }\pm2 Error calculation: Error = ((Maximum operating value - Minimum operating value (over 10 operations))/2)/ Average value }\times100``` |
|  | Reset value | Operating value $\times 95 \% \pm 2 \%$ Error calculation: Error $=(($ Maximum reset value - Minimum reset value (over 10 resets))/2)/Average value $\times 100 \%$ |
|  | Operating time | Operating time repeat error: $\pm 50 \mathrm{~ms}$ <br> Asymmetry: Measured when the input suddenly changes from the three-phase asymmetry status to a difference between the maximum and minimum phases of $120 \%$ of the asymmetry operating value. |
|  | Startup lock time | Startup lock time repeat error: $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~s}$ <br> (The operating time when the operating time is set to the minimum value and the power supply suddenly changes from $0 \%$ to $100 \%$.) |
| Temperature influence |  | Operating value <br> Drift based on measured value at standard temperature: <br> $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to standard temperature: $\pm 1,000 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. <br> Standard temperature to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}: \pm 1,000 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ max. <br> (Humidity: $25 \%$ to $80 \%$ ) <br> Operating time <br> Fluctuation based on measured value at standard temperature: <br> $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to standard temperature: $\pm 10 \%$ max. <br> Standard temperature to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ : $\pm 10 \%$ max. <br> (Humidity: $25 \%$ to $80 \%$ ) |
| Humidity influence |  | Operating value <br> Based on ambient humidity of $65 \%$ $25 \%$ to $80 \%$ : $\pm 5 \%$ max. <br> Operating time <br> Based on ambient room humidity <br> $25 \%$ to $80 \%$ : $\pm 10 \%$ max. |
| Influence of input frequency |  | At 45 to 65 Hz <br> Operating value $\pm 5 \%$ max. <br> Operating time $\pm 10 \%$ max. <br> Note: The error in the operating value and operating time under standard conditions. |
| Applicable standards | Conforming standards | EN60255-5 and EN60255-6 Installation environment (Pollution Degree 2, Overvoltage Category III) |
|  | EMC | EN61326 |
|  | Safety standards | UL508 |
| Insulation resistance |  | $20 \mathrm{M} \Omega \mathrm{min}$. <br> Between external terminals and case <br> Between input terminals and output terminals |
| Dielectric strength |  | 2,000 VAC for one minute Between external terminals and case Between input terminals and output terminals |
| Noise immunity |  | 1,500 V power supply terminal common/normal mode Square-wave noise of $\pm 1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / 100$ ns pulse width with 1 -ns rise time |
| Vibration resistance |  | Frequency 10 to $55 \mathrm{~Hz}, 0.35-\mathrm{mm}$ single amplitude, acceleration $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ 10 sweeps of 5 min each in $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and Z directions |
| Shock resistance |  | $100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}, 3$ times each in 6 directions along three axes (up/down, left/right, forward/backward) |
| Degree of protection |  | Terminal section: Finger protection |

## Connections

Wiring Diagram
Voltage Asymmetry and Phase Sequence/Phase Loss Operation Diagram


Note: 1. K8AB-PA output relay is normally operative.
2. The power ON lock prevents unnecessary alarms from being generated during the instable period when the power is first turned on. There is no relay output during timer operation
3. Phase loss is detected by $L 1, L 2$, and $L 3$ voltage drops.

A phase loss will exist if any of the phases drops below $60 \%$ of the rated input.
4. L1 and L2 function both as the power supply terminals and as input terminals. If the voltage drops dramatically, then the Relay will not operate due to an undervoltage.
5. Motor load phase loss cannot be detected during operation.
6. Phase loss is detected based on voltage, so phase loss cannot be detected on the load side.

## Calculating the Asymmetry Operating Voltage

Asymmetry operation condition $=$ (Highest voltage - Lowest voltage) $>$ Asymmetry operating voltage Asymmetry operating voltage $=$ Rated input voltage (V) $\times$ Asymmetry set value (\%)
Note: The rated input voltage is selected and set with the DIP switch.


Operation Indicators

| Item | Display |  | Contact <br> operation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Ry_LED | Alarm_LED | Alarm_LED |
| Asymmetry | OFF | ON | OFF |
| Phase loss | OFF | ON | OFF |
| Reversed <br> phase | OFF | Flashing <br> (See note.) | OFF |
| Correct <br> phase | ON | OFF | ON |

Note: The indicator will flash once per second after a phase loss is detected and once per 0.5 second during the detection time.

## Nomenclature

Front


## Indicators

| Item | Meaning |
| :--- | :--- |
| Power indicator <br> (PWR: Green) | Lit when power is being supplied (see note). |
| Relay status indicator <br> (RY: Yellow) | Lit when relay is operating (normally lit). |
| Alarm indicator <br> (ALM: Red) | Asymmetry voltage error indicator <br> The indicator flashes to indicate the error status after <br> the input has exceeded the threshold value while the <br> operating time is being clocked. |

Note: The input across L1 and L2 is used for the internal power supply. Therefore, the power indicator will not be lit if there is no input across L1 and L2.

## Setting Knobs

| Item | Usage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Asymmetry rate knob <br> (ASY.) | Used to set the asymmetry rate to $2 \%$ to $22 \%$. |
| Operating time knob (T) | Used to set the operating time to 0.1 to 30 s. |

Note: 1. Use either a solid wire of $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ maximum or a ferrule with insulating sleeve for the terminal connection. The length of the exposed current-carrying part inserted into the terminal must be 8 mm or less to maintain dielectric strength after connection.


Recommended ferrules
Phoenix Contact

- Al 1,5-8BK (for AWG16)
- Al 1-8RD (for AWG18)
- Al 0,75-8GY (for AWG18)

2. Tightening torque

Recommended: $0.49 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$
Maximum: $0.54 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$

## Operation and Setting Methods

## Connections

1. Input

Connect to L1, L2, and L3 (for three-phase three-wire mode) or L1, L2, L3, and N (for three-phase fourwire mode), depending on the mode selected using pin 2 on the DIP switch.
The Unit will not operate correctly if the DIP switch setting and the wiring do not agree.
Make sure the phase sequence is wired correctly. The Unit will not operate normally if the phase sequence is incorrect.
2. Outputs

Terminals 11, 12, and 14 are output terminals for SPDT.


## DIP Switch Settings

The power ON lock time, number of wires, and rated voltage are set using the DIP switch located on the bottom of the Unit.


## DIP Switch Functions

K8AB-PA1

| SWITCH |  | $\text { ON } \bullet \uparrow$ <br> OFF $\qquad$ | $\mathrm{ON}_{\mathrm{OFF}} \begin{gathered} 4 \\ \square \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 1 <br> $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power ON lock time | 5 s |  | --- | --- | --- | $\bullet$ |
|  | 1 s |  | --- | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ |
| Number of wires | Three-phase, four-wire |  | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ | --- |
|  | Three-phase, three-wire |  | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ | --- |
| Rated voltage | Three-phase, three-wire | Three-phase, four-wire |  |  |  |  |
|  | 240 V | 138 V | $\bigcirc$ | $\bullet$ | --- | --- |
|  | 230 V | 133 V | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ | --- | --- |
|  | 220 V | 127 V | $\bigcirc$ | - | --- | --- |
|  | 200 V | 115 V | $\bigcirc$ | --- | --- | --- |

Note: All pins are set to OFF at the factory.
K8AB-PA2

| SWITCH |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { ON } \odot \uparrow \\ \text { OFF } \bigcirc \downarrow \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ON } \\ \mathrm{OFF}^{4} \\ \square \end{gathered}$ | 3 <br> $\square$ <br> $\square$ | 2 <br> $\square$ | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power ON lock time | 5 s |  | --- | --- | --- | $\bullet$ |
|  | 1 s |  | --- | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ |
| Number of wires | Three-phase, four-wire |  | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ | --- |
|  | Three-phase, three-wire |  | --- | --- | $\bigcirc$ | --- |
| Rated voltage | Three-phase, three-wire | Three-phase, four-wire |  |  |  |  |
|  | 480 V | 277 V | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | --- | --- |
|  | 415 V | 240 V | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ | --- | --- |
|  | 400 V | 230 V | $\bigcirc$ | - | --- | --- |
|  | 380 V | 220 V | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | --- | --- |

Note: All pins are set to OFF at the factory.

## Setting Method

1. Asymmetry

Asymmetry is set using the asymmetry operation knob (ASY.)
The setting can be between $2 \%$ and $22 \%$ of the rated input.
Turn the knob while there is an input to the input terminals until the alarm indicator flashes (when the set value and the input have reached the same level.)
Use this as a guide to set the asymmetry.
The rated input depends on the model and DIP switch setting
Example: K8AB-PA1 with Pin 2 Turned OFF (Three-phase, Three-wire Mode) and Pins 3 and 4 Turned OFF (Rated Voltage of 200 V) The rated input voltage is 200 VAC and the setting range is 4 to 44 V .
If the setting (ASY. knob) is at $10 \%$, the asymmetry operation voltage is 20 V and an alarm will be output if the difference between the minimum and maximum phases for two of the three phases exceeds 20 V .
2. Operating Time

The operating time is set using the operating time knob (T).
The operating time can be set to between 0.1 and 30 s .
Turn the knob while there is an input to the input terminals until the alarm indicator flashes (when the set value and the input have reached the same level.)
Use this as a guide to set the operating time.
If the input exceeds the asymmetry set value, the alarm indicator will start flashing for the set period and then stay lit.

## Dimensions

## Three-phase Asymmetry and Phase-sequence Phase-loss Relay

K8AB-PA1
K8AB-PA2


## Questions and Answers

## Q

## Checking Operation

A
With the rated input voltage applied, gradually change the voltage to any one phase. The Unit will operate when the difference between the maximum and minimum voltage phases reaches or exceeds the asymmetry operating value. Asymmetry operating value $=$ Rated input voltage $\times$ Asymmetry set value (\%)
Example: For monitoring mode set to three-phase three-wire monitoring, a rated voltage of 200 V , and an operating time of 5 s .
Note: K8AB-PA $\square$ output relays are normally operative.


## Connection Diagram 1



## Q How to Measure the Operating Time

A

## Asymmetry

Change the input rapidly from a symmetric state to an asymmetric state and measure the time until the relay operates.
Operating Time
Adjust the slide resistor so that the voltage difference applied to the K8AB terminals is equal to or greater than the asymmetry operating value when the auxiliary relay operates, as shown in connection diagram 2. Close the switch and use the cycle counter to measure the operating time.

## Connection Diagram 2



Q Checking the Phase Sequence and Phase Loss Operation

A
Phase Sequence Operation
Switch the wiring, as shown by the dotted lines in connection diagram 1, to reverse the phase sequence and check that the K8AB operates.
Phase Loss Operation
Create a phase loss for any input phase and check that the K8AB operates.

## Q Operating Adjustment Knobs

Use a screwdriver to turn the knobs. There is a stopper to prevent the knob from turning any further once it has been turned completely to the left or right. Do not force the knob past these limits.

## Load-side Phase Loss

In principle, phase loss cannot be detected on the load side because the K8AB-PA $\square$ measures three-phase voltage to determine phase loss.

## Motor Load Phase Loss during Operation

A
Phase loss cannot be detected for motor loads during
operation. Use the asymmetry detection function.
Normally, three-phase motors will continue to rotate even if one phase is open. The three-phase voltage will be induced at the motor terminals. The diagram shows voltage induction at the motor terminals when phase R is lost with a load applied to a three-phase motor. The horizontal axis shows the motor load as a percentage of the rated load, and the vertical axis shows voltage as a percentage of the rated voltage. The lines in the graph show the voltage induced at the motor terminals for each load when phase loss occurs during operation. As the graph shows, phase loss cannot be detected because the motor terminal voltage does not drop very much even if a phase is lost when the load on the motor is light. Use the asymmetry detection function to detect asymmetry in the motor terminal voltages.
Set the operating time carefully because it will affect the time from when the phase loss occurs until tripping when this function is used.

## Characteristic Curve Diagram

Note: This characteristic curve
shows the approximate values
only.


Note: For phase loss of phase R. Vst, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{tR}}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Rs}}$ indicate the motor terminal voltage at phase loss.

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