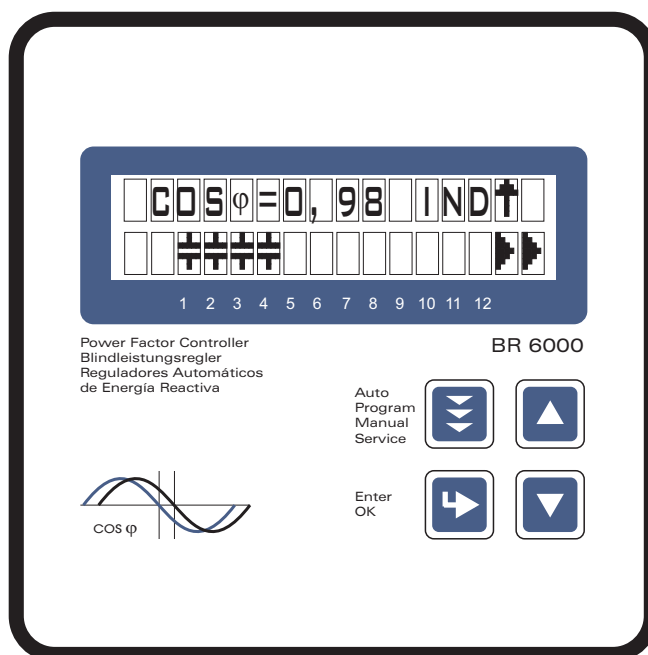


# Dynamic Power Factor Controller BR 6000T



Manual  
Version 2.0T E

Version 2.0T E, from march 2004

## CONTENTS

Section 1	General
Section 2	Installation and connection of the controller / connection plan
	2.1 Current measurement
	2.2 Switching outputs
	2.3 Alarm output / fault messages
Section 3	Operating modes and programming
	3.1 Automatic operation / display functions
	3.2 Programming
	3.3 Programming lock
Section 4	Manual operation / Programming of fixed stages
Section 5	Service menu
Section 6	Expert mode
Section 7	Initial operation
Section 8	Control principle
Section 9	Troubleshooting
Section 10	Interface
Section 11	Maintenance and warranty
Section 12	Type series
Annex:	Annex 1 Phase shifting
	Annex 2 Technical data
	Annex 3 Table of control series Description of control-series editor
	Annex 4 Default settings
	Annex 5 Operating diagram (Brief programming)

## **Section1 General**

The dynamic power factor controller BR6000 T represents the consequent development of the BR6000-series with new innovative ideas and a multitude of functions.

It has been especially designed to control thyristor modules for dynamic switching of power capacitors for power factor correction (for example TSM or similar). By using a very fast type of processor, it has been possible to obtain extreme short switching cycles which allows the usage for dynamic power factor correction.

In addition to a switching time of <40 ms, the intelligent control principle provides an extremely fast tuning of the power factor by simultaneous switching of several steps. Several parameters that can be edited allow an optimized adjustment to different thyristor modules.

Another novelty is the possibility of a simple coupling of two PFC-controllers with one another (e.g. supports two transformers with coupling switch).

The BR 6000T is distinguished by user-friendly operation based on menu-guided displays in plain text. Its new features permit an intuitive mode of operation. Easy-to-understand symbols and texts in the local language combine simplest operability with self-evident displays.

The basic version contains a number of additional features:

- 12 switching outputs
- Switching outputs with transistor
- Twenty pre-programmed control series with a self-optimized intelligent control response
- **Control-series editor** for user-defined control series
- **Complete menu-guided operation and display**
- **Illuminated graphic display with 2 x 16 characters**
- Four-quadrant operation
- Display of various line parameters (V, I, F, Q, P, S...)
- Storage of maximum line-parameter and switching-operation values as well as of the turn-on times of individual capacitor contactors
- Manual / automatic operation
- Programming of fixed stages and the option of skipping individual outputs
- No-voltage turn-off
- Fault detection for various statuses and interference-message output
- Version in switchboard-integrated housing 144x144x55 mm

The controller is supplied as standard for an operating voltage of 230 VAC (L-N), a measuring voltage of 30...300 VAC (L-N) 50/60 Hz and a measuring current of 5A or 1A (programmable). A measuring-voltage converter is required for different operating voltages.

Fig. 1 BR 6000-T front view

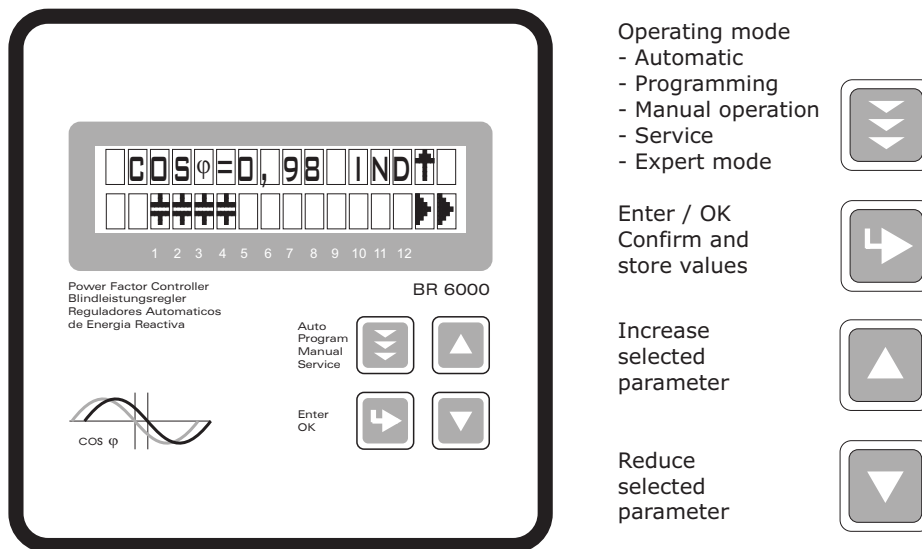
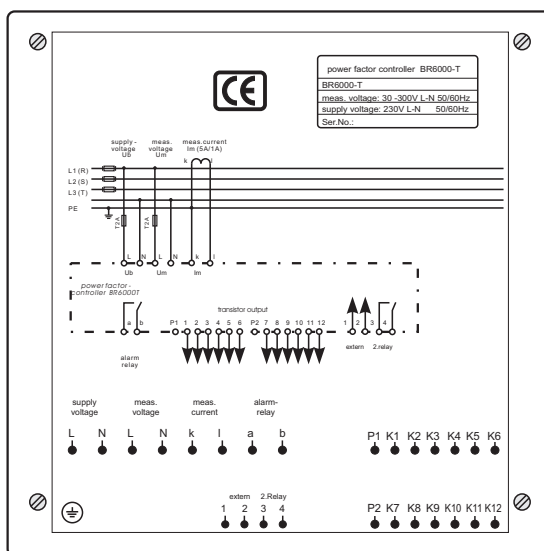


Fig. 2 BR 6000T rear view



**Section 2 Installation and connection of the controller**

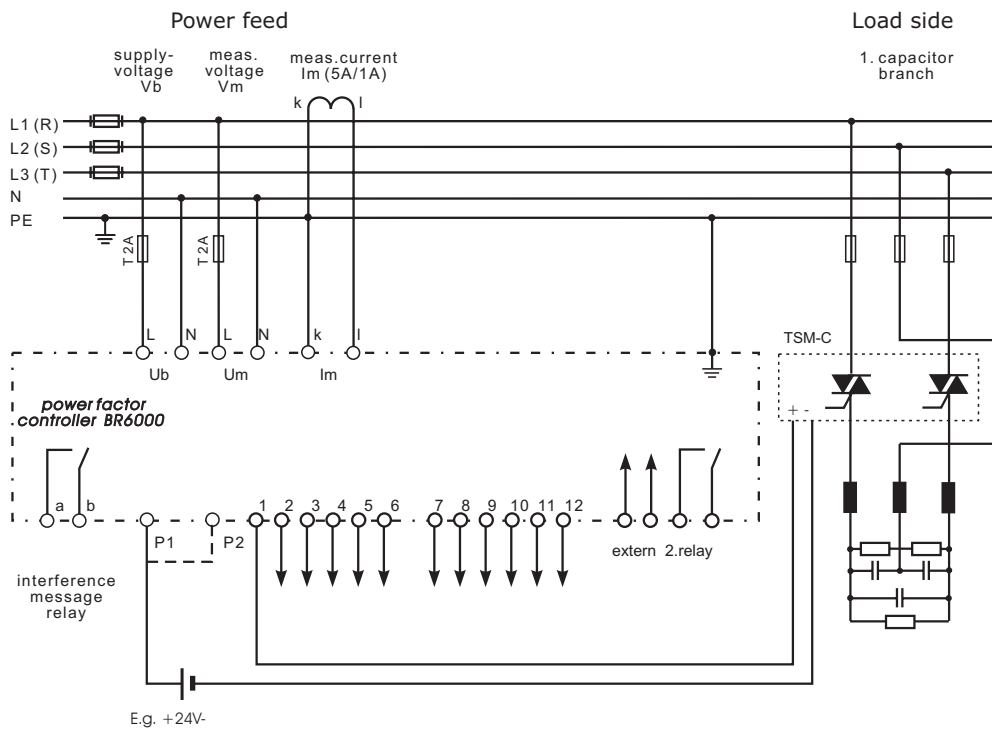
The BR 6000 is designed to be incorporated into the front panel of a compensation network. It requires a switchboard section of 138 x 138 mm to DIN 43 700. The controller is inserted from the front and is attached by means of the appended clamps. The controller may be inserted only by qualified technicians and must be operated in accordance with the specified safety regulations.

Before the BR 6000 is connected up, all leads and cables must be checked to ensure that no current is flowing through them and the current converter must be short-circuited. Care should be taken to ensure that the measuring voltage and current are in the correct phase position. The measuring-current circuit must be wired with copper leads of 2.5mm<sup>2</sup>. The connection should be set up as shown in Fig. 3. The specified safety regulations must be observed.

The measuring voltage may lie in the range from 30 - 300 V and is connected between L1-N (corresponds to 50 - 525 V L-L).

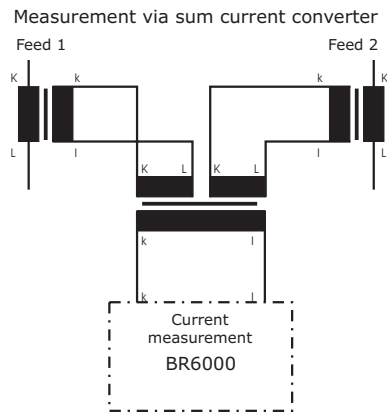
The operating voltage is 230 V +/- 10% and can be connected between L1 - N in a 400-V power line and between L - L in a 110-V power line.

Fig. 3: BR 6000T Connection plan



## 2.1 Current measurement

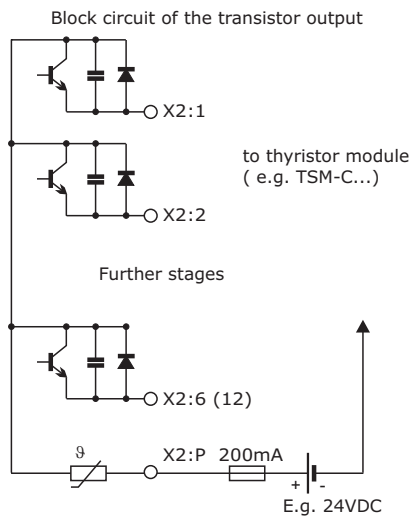
When installing the current converter, care should be taken to ensure that the load current flows through it. The outputs of the compensation network must be installed behind the current converter (in the direction of current flow). If the BR 6000T is connected up via sum-current converters, the overall conversion ratio is entered. Current converter clamps should be grounded on one side!



## 2.2 Switching outputs

The switching outputs of the BR6000T are executed as transistor outputs.

The transistor outputs are used via an additional auxiliary voltage (10 - 24 VDC) for a direct triggering of thyristor switches for the dynamic power factor correction (i.e. TSM). See pict. 3



### 2.3 Alarm output / fault messages

The alarm contact is closed in normal operation and opens in the event of a fault. The relevant fault is simultaneously shown on the display in plain text (alternating with the standard display in automatic operation). The following fault messages are displayed:

- UNDER-COMPENSATED      Display and relay output
- OVER-COMPENSATED      Display and relay output
- OVERCURRENT            Display and relay output
- MEASURING VOLTAGE ??? Display and relay output
- OVERTEMPERATURE    Display and relay output
- OVERVOLTAGE            Display and relay output
- UNDERVOLTAGE         Display and relay output
- UNDERCURRENT         Only display (warning)

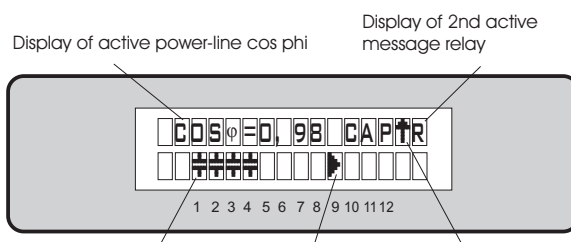
#### Checking the alarm output

The alarm output may be checked by using artificially generated interference in the form of "under-compensation". This is done by interrupting the voltage supply to the power outputs. In automatic operation - with an inductive power line - the controller then connects all capacitor branches in. The display continues to show "Connect-in". A fault message appears after 10 minutes (the display shows "under-compensation / relay is activated").

### Section 3 Operating modes and programming

When the operating voltage is switched on, the BR 6000 briefly displays its designation and software version, then changes to its normal operating status (automatic operation). The active power-line cos-phi value is always displayed in the upper line and the currently connected capacitors are shown as symbols in the lower line (operating display).

Automatic operation



Active capacitor branches

Control direction (here connected-in)

Supply display (for 4-quadrant operation)

The control direction is symbolized by a closed arrow

- ▶ Connecting-in
- ◀ Connecting-out

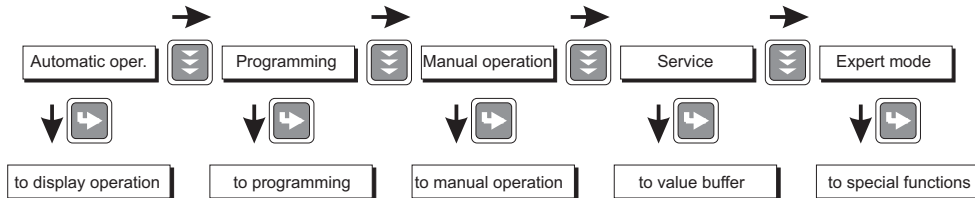
The connecting-in arrow is always located after the maximum possible number of stages (end stop)

- An open arrow indicates that the required blocking time (discharge time) is running before an impending switching step

- ▶▶ A double arrow symbolizes fast switching of several branches



Repeated pressing of the "Operating Mode" key takes the user to the various menus in sequence: **Automatic operation** - **Programming** - **Manual** (manual operation)- **Service** - **Expert** mode and back.



### 3.1 Automatic operation - display functions

The BR 6000T is set to automatic operation as standard. Capacitor stages are then automatically connected in or out in order to reach the target cosine of the phase angle (cos-phi). This happens when the required reactive power exceeds the value of the smallest capacitor stage.

In automatic operation, various network parameters can be displayed by repeatedly pressing the "ENTER" key:

Action	Display
ENTER	1 LINE VOLTAGE in V
ENTER	2 APPARENT CURRENT in A
ENTER	3 REACTIVE POWER in kvar
ENTER	4 ACTIVE POWER in kW
ENTER	5 APPARENT POWER in kVA
ENTER	6 DIFF. kVAR TO TARGET COS
ENTER	7 FREQUENCY in Hz
ENTER	8 TEMPERATURE in °C
ENTER	Software version
ENTER	Return to: 1 LINE VOLTAGE

The power value specifies the total power (3-phase) assuming symmetrical load. If no key is pressed for 60 seconds, the display automatically returns to the operating status!

### 3.2 Programming:



Pressing the "Operating mode" key once takes the user from automatic operation to **Programming** mode. Parameter 1 ( I-CONVERTER) is reached by pressing "ENTER". The upper display always shows the parameter and the lower one the set value. The values are changed by pressing the ↑ / ↓ keys. Subsequent pressing of the "ENTER" key stores the value and takes the user to the next parameter. To quit programming mode in any step, press the "Operating mode" key.

**LANGUAGE SELECTION :** (English, German, Spanish, NL )

**1 I-CONVERTER PRIM:** This selects the primary current of the current converter. Entry is via the  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys. (5...7500A) Save and continue with ENTER

**2 I-CONVERTER SEC:** This sets the secondary current of the current converter (5A or 1A possible). Selection via  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$ . Save and continue with ENTER

**3 END STOPP:** By setting the end stopp, the number of active capacitor branches is matched to the respective compensation network. This is done via the  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys. The visible symbols of the capacitors correspond to the connected outputs. The maximum possible number of capacitor branches is pre-set at the works (BR 6000-R12:12 branches). The setting is confirmed and saved with the ENTER key.

**4 CONTROL SERIES:** The ratio of the capacitor branch powers determines the control series, the power of the first capacitor always being assigned the value 1. The control series required for the compensation network is again selected via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. If the required control series should exceptionally not be present (Annex 1), the user may define a special one (control series "E"). More on this point in the control-series editor in Annex 1. The selected series is entered with the ENTER key, which also takes the user to the next step.

**5 CONTROL PRINCIPLE:** The control preference may be selected here:

- **Sequential connection**
- **INTELLIGENT loop connection** (default setting)
- **COMBINED CHOKE**

See Section 8 for an explanation of the various control modes.

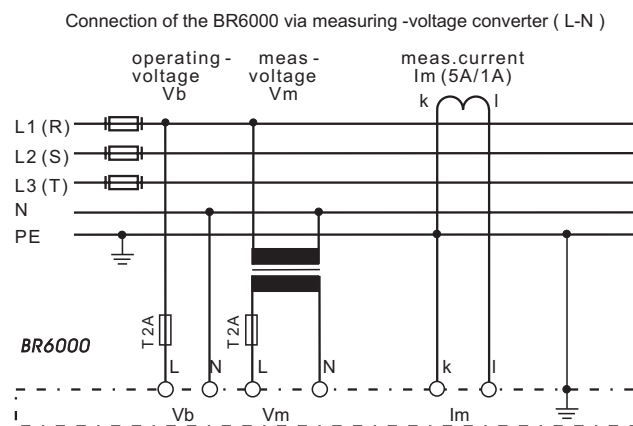
Selection with  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys and confirmation with ENTER leads to the next point:

**6 POWER 1. STAGE:** To determine the controller's response sensitivity, the dimensions of the network's smallest capacitor (stage 1) must be known. They are entered in two steps in kvar. The integral kvar values (before the comma) are initially selected via the  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys and saved with ENTER. The positions after the comma are then selected, again via the  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys. Saving with the ENTER key leads to the next point.

**7 TARGET COS PHI:** By setting the target cos phi, the power factor to be attained via the PF correction is defined. It is also set via the  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys. The range may be selected from 0.8 inductive to 0.8 capacitive. Confirming and saving the value with ENTER leads to the next point.

**8 MEASURING VOLTAGE:** Programming the measuring voltage (L-N) of the system (direct measurement) or the L-N voltage on the primary side of a measuring-voltage converter. The values programmed here always refer to the voltage L-N in the system! The voltage is selected via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. Save and continue with ENTER.

**9 V - CONVERTER RATIO:** Standard setting - NO - (direct measurement) When a measuring-voltage converter (e.g. for center-voltage measurement) is used, its conversion ratio should be programmed here. Example: Voltage converter 20000V:100 V => Conversion ratio: 200 Selection via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. Save and continue with ENTER.



**10 CONNECTING TIME:** This refers to the time between connecting the capacitors to increase the momentary network capacitance. It should be noted that in practical operation the real connection time is affected by the discharge time (locking time).

Setting range: 40 ms. ...1 s  
 Default setting: 1 sec.  
 Selection is performed via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. Continue with ENTER

**11 DISCONNECTING TIME:** This refers to the time between disconnecting the capacitors to reduce the momentary network capacitance.

Setting range: 40 ms ... 1s  
 Default setting: 1 sec.  
 Selection is performed via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. Continue with ENTER

**12 DISCHARGE TIME:** This is the time for which an individual output is blocked between connecting and disconnecting. This blocking time has priority over connecting and disconnecting times. It depends on the capacitor discharge rating and thus is specified by the compensation network.

Setting range: 40 ms ...1s.  
 Default setting: 80 ms  
 Selection is performed via the  $\uparrow/\downarrow$  keys. Continue with ENTER.

### 13 ALARM TEMP:

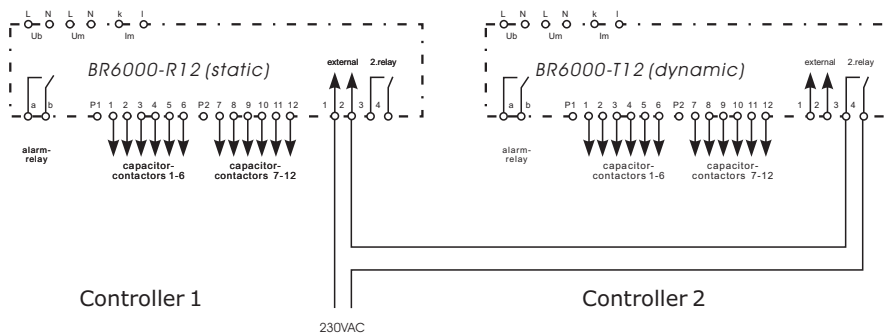
The temperature inside the BR 6000 is measured and converted to the internal temperature of the switching cabinet. This value can be shown on the display. The alarm temperature programmed here is the temperature at which the capacitor stages are disconnected in steps. The controller's **alarm relay** responds after ten minutes. At the same time the display shows the cause of the alarm (over-temperature). If the temperature drops again, the required branches are automatically re-connected in steps.

### 14 MESSAGE RELAY:

The message relay can be programmed for one of the following options as required:

- "Fan": Relay switches the external cabinet fan.  
(Default) The switching threshold can be programmed under 15.  
Display: "R"
- "Supply": Message when active power is supplied. Display: "R"
- "Undercurrent": This message appears whenever the measuring current is not reached. Display: "R" The signal is generated when the value drops below the response sensitivity of the controller.
- "External": The relay switches if an external input signal (230 VAC) is sent to the "cos-phi2 /external" input. This function may be used to directly compensate a larger load, for example - the required 40-second reconnection delay is already integrated.  
Display: Capacitor symbol at the top right of the first line.  
When this function is selected, the input cannot be used for the signal 'target cos phi2' and the output cannot be used for the fan.
- "Remote control R1": Coupling of two controllers via remote control input, R1= Controller is configured as controller 1 (master)
- "Remote control R2": Coupling of two controllers via remote control input, R2= Controller is configured as controller 2 (slave).

By coupling a BR6000-R with a dynamic controller (BR6000-T) a mixed dynamic system can be designed that implements economically the advantages of a dynamic fast network. When coupling, "Controller1" (as master) and "Controller2" (as slave) has to be programmed in this menu point. For coupling the controllers of both systems have to be connected as follows:



### 15 and 16 PARAMETERS for message-relay option:

Depending on the programming of the message relay, the following parameters may be selected here:

- **Fan option:** Input of the switching threshold for the fan (30-70°C) Only active when option 'Fan' is selected (temperature input as described under point 13)
- **Target cos phi2:** Input of the second target cos phi as described under point 7, e.g. tariff conversion.  
Input signal 230 VAC at input cos phi => target cos phi 2.  
At the active input, the display shows: **2** cos  $\varphi$  ...

### 17 DELAY-TIME OF ERROR-MESSAGES

These Delay time you can change between 0 and 240 seconds.

### CONTRAST

The display contrast can be changed with this menu point. The contrast depends to a certain degree on the viewpoint of the observer, i.e. on the insertion height of the equipment in the switching cabinet. The  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$  keys can be used to set an optimal contrast. The contrast changes after a slight delay.

### BASIC SETTING: Selection YES / NO

When the selection is made with YES and confirmed with ENTER, all parameters are reset to the basic setting made by the **network** manufacturer. (Optimal network values when the controller was supplied with a complete network). If the controller is supplied from the works, this point corresponds to the default setting.

CAUTION: All user settings are lost!

Programming is now completed. The controller has returned to point 1 of the programming menu.

### 3.3 Programming lock

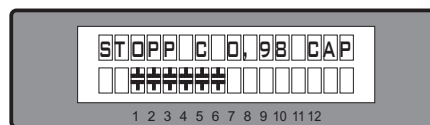
The BR 6000T is equipped with a programming lock to ensure protection from unauthorized or inadvertent changes to the system parameters. The lock can be activated in expert mode. If the lock is active, all parameters can be checked but not changed.

**Section 4 Manual operation (initial operation, maintenance, service)  
Programming of fixed stages**

In manual operation, capacitor branches can be connected/disconnected **in the set control series and switching time** - irrespective of prevailing power-line conditions. Connections are made by pressing the  $\uparrow$  key. Pressing of  $\downarrow$  leads to the disconnection of stages.

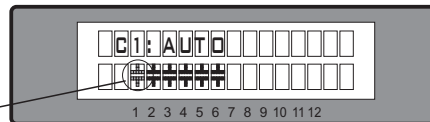
The active operating status and active power factor are always shown on the display (self-explanatory).

Manual operation



Pressing ENTER takes the user to the menu point "Programming of fixed stages". In the normal case, all stages are programmed for automatic operation (default setting).

Setting of fixed stages



Currently selected stage blinks

In special cases, all controller outputs (C1 - C12) may be permanently defined in succession (continued switching via ENTER) for the following statuses:

- **AUTO:** Automatic (normal) operation  
The relevant output is marked by a capacitor symbol.
- **FIXED:** The output is continuously connected, e.g. for ongoing basic correction. The output is marked by an underlined capacitor symbol.
- **OFF:** The output is continuously disconnected - e.g. for temporarily disconnecting a defective capacitor. The capacitor symbol for this output is faded out. Underlining appears.

The active stage is marked by blinking. The required status is set via  $\uparrow$ / $\downarrow$ . By pressing ENTER, the user saves this step and moves to the next stage.

The programmed statuses for the outputs also remain visible on the display in automatic operation.

After the required settings have been made, pressing the "Operating Mode" key takes the user to the next menu ("Service") or further to "Automatic Operation".

## Section 5 Service menu

The service menu is reached by the operating-mode key.

Action	Display
ENTER	1 max. VOLTAGE in V
ENTER	2 max. REACTIVE POWER in kvar
ENTER	3 max. ACTIVE POWER in kW
ENTER	4 max. APPARENT POWER in kVA
ENTER	5 max. TEMPERATURE in °C
ENTER	6 RESET the maximum values
ENTER	FAULT MEMORY E[1] - .... in plaintext
ENTER	FAULT MEMORY RESET
ENTER	Back to 1

## Section 6 Expert mode

Expert mode is used to set values which remain unchanged for normal operation. This level has an access code to protect it from improper operation.

- 1: PASSWORD: 6343
- 2: Basic setting new  
Storage of active programming as a new basic setting (usually performed by the network manufacturer). Caution: The original values are overwritten in the process!
- 3: C/k factor  
The C/k value calculated from the programmed network values can be matched by changing this factor. It should not be changed in the normal case!
- 4: Switching power max ... kvar  
This factor specifies the maximum power which may be switched with a switching step. It can be used to control the intelligent control system which switches several stages as a function of the power-factor requirement.
- 5: Trigger value for switching [50] (0....100%)
- 6: Operating lock [NO / YES]
- 7: Phase U/I [0°] (0°, 30°, 90°, 120°, 150°, 180°, 240°, 270°)  
Phase correction between voltage and current in the measuring system.  
Normal: 0°, i.e. measuring voltage: L1 - N, current: L1  
Example: 90°; measuring voltage: L2 - L3, current: L1  
As shown in the example, this setting makes it possible to measure also in systems without neutral. However, the measuring voltage is not allowed to exceed 300 V (if necessary, a voltage converter must be used).
- 8: Measurement calculating principle [2] (1,2,3)

## **Section 7 Initial operation**

The controller must have been installed before being set up and operated. All network-specific parameters are fully programmed as described in Section 3.2 (Programming) by being entered in sequence and stored. The controller is then set to automatic operation with the operating mode key. It is now ready for operation.

## **Section 8 Control principle**

The control response of the BR 6000T can be selected in programming mode. In principle, the controller has 3 different control modes:

### **1. Sequential connection**

In sequential connection, the required capacitor stages are successively connected and disconnected in stages (last in - first out). The ranking of each step always corresponds to the power of the smallest stage.

**Advantage:** Exact definition of the next capacitor to be connected in each case

**In order to shorten the settling time, the BR 6000T switches several stages simultaneously for a large power-factor requirement.** The maximum dimensions of the simultaneously switching branches can be changed in expert mode. (Prog. point 7). If the value of the smallest stage is pre-selected, the conventional sequential connection is obtained.

### **2. Intelligent loop connection (default setting)**

The intelligent control principle combines the advantages of the network-sparing loop connection (first in - first out) with a much faster settling time, even for large load skips, and reaches this goal with the fewest possible switching operations of the capacitor stages. The optimized time response is achieved by the simultaneous switching of several or larger capacitor groups as a function of the missing power factor in the power line. Both the number of real switching frequencies of the capacitors as well as the turn-on times of the branches are considered.

**Advantage:** Reaches the target cos phi in a fast-optimized settling time with a low switching frequency of the capacitors.

### **3. Combined de-tuning (special case for combined de-tuned banks)**

Within a combined de-tuned application, 2 adjoining equal steps are switched with just one joint choke. This pairwise de-tuning requires an appropriate closed control series (i.e. 1:1:1:1..., 1:1:2:2..., 1:1:2:2:4:4... or similar)

The condition for the switching behavior is defined in such a way that the number of activated odd steps is always greater than or equal to the number of activated even steps. The controller complies with the requirements of the control regime while largely conforming to the intelligent switching behavior.



### Section 9 Troubleshooting

Fault	Check/ Solution
At target $\cos \phi=1$ and inductive load, switch-off or connection in the corrected line Supply / Drawing display switched round	Check terminals of the measuring voltage and current (l and k)! Check phase position
Wrong line $\cos \phi$ is displayed	See above
Display: "UNDER CURRENT"	Current in measuring range? Line interruption? Wrong current-converter factor? Current controller short-circuited?
Display: "OVERCURRENT" Alarm relay: after 10 min.	Check current-converter ratio Go through measuring current range
Display: "UNDERCOMPENSATED" Alarm relay: after 10 min.	Check connection and phase position! All stages connected - target $\cos \phi$ not reached: compensation network sufficiently dimensioned?
Display: "OVERCOMPENSATED" Alarm relay: after 10 min.	Check connection and phase position! Capacitive line, although all stages disconnected
Display: "MEASUREMENT VOLTAGE ???" Alarm relay: after 10 min.	No measurement voltage!
Display: "OVERTEMPERATURE" Alarm relay: after 10 min.	Network temperature too high: Outputs are switched off in stages irrespective of power-line conditions
Stages are disconnected for an inductive line or connected for a capacitive line	If a target $\cos \phi$ is set which deviates from 1 despite an inductive line load, the display <- (disconnect stages) may light up. The arrows indicate the control direction and not the line conditions.
The controller does not connect all stages, or $\cos \phi$ does not change at the last stages	Check END STOPP!
In automatic operation, individual stages are not connected or disconnected:	Check whether individual stages are programmed as fixed stages or OFF in the "Manual operation / Fixed stages" menu!
In strongly asymmetrically loaded lines, differences may occur between control response and power-factor measurement, as the power factor is measured in single phase.	Line measurements allow the most favorable phase for measuring the power factor to be determined. The current converter is set accordingly for the measuring current.
No operating voltage	Note: No display, alarm relay is closed

**Section 10 Interface \***

The BR 6000 T is equipped without an Interface Rs232 / 485.  
 An option is another interface for a power-monitoring of the complete PFC-system.

**Section 11 Maintenance and warranty**

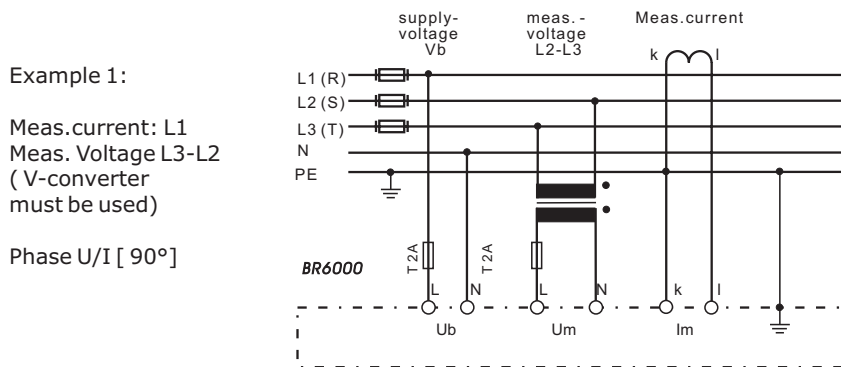
The BR 6000T should need no maintenance if the operating conditions are observed.  
 However, it is recommended that a functional check of the controller be performed in conjunction with the regular checking of the compensation network. In the event of any interventions in the controller during the warranty period, all warranty claims lapse.

**Section 12 Type series and accessories**

BR6000-T12	12 transistor outputs, 1 interference-message output 2nd message relay
BR6000-T12/E	12 transistor outputs, 1 interference-message output 2nd message relay, Input power monitoring PFC-system
Adapter BR6000-999	Adapter for Power Factor Controller Br6000 (Connection in grids without neutral conductor)

**Annex 1:**

Programming of phase-correction between voltage and current in the meas. System



	Meas. Current	meas.voltage	volt.converter	Phase correction
Example :	L1	L1 - L2	yes	30°
Example :	L1	L3 - N	no	120°
Example :	L1	L3 - L1	yes	150°
Example :	L1 ( $k \leftarrow -> I$ )	L1 - N	no	180°
Example:	L1	L2 - N	no	240°
Example:	L1 ( $k \leftarrow -> I$ )	L2 - L3	yes	270°

**Annex 2: Technical data**

Type series	BR 6000..T
Outputs	12
Switching power of transistor output	24VDC, 20mA
Number of active outputs	Programmable
Operation and display	Illuminated graphic display 2 x 16 characters with convenient operating level
Number of control series	20
User-defined control series	1
Control principle	Selectable Sequential connection or self-optimized switching response Four-quadrant operation
Operating voltage	230 VAC, 50 / 60Hz
Measuring voltage	30...300 VAC (L-N), 50 / 60Hz
Measuring current	X : 5 / 1A selectable
Power drawn	< 5 VA
Sensitivity	40 mA / 10 mA
Target cos phi	0.8 inductive to 0.8 capacitive adjustable
Switching time	Selectable from 40ms ... 1 sec.
Discharge time	Selectable from 40ms ... 1 sec.
Fixed stages / skipped stages	Programmable
Alarm relay	Standard
No-voltage triggering	Standard
Display of power-line parameters	Voltage, apparent current, frequency, power factor, active power, apparent power, missing kvar, temperature
Storage of maximum values	Voltage, power factor, active power, apparent power, temperature
Temperature measurement range	0 - 100°C
Housing	Switchboard-integrated housing DIN 43 700, 144 x 144 x 53 mm
Ground	1 kg
Operating ambient temperature	-10 to +60°C
Protection type to DIN 40 050	Front: IP 54, Rear: IP 20
Coupling 2 controllers (working as master / slave)	possible

**Annex 3: Table of control series**

No.	Control series	Loop connection
1	1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1:1	Possible
2	1:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2	Possible
3	1:2:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3	Possible
4	1:2:3:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
5	1:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
6	1:2:3:6:6:6:6:6:6:6:6:6	Possible
7	1:2:4:8:8:8:8:8:8:8:8:8	Possible
8	1:1:1:1:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2	Possible
9	1:1:1:1:1:6:6:6:6:6:6:6	Possible
10	1:1:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2	Possible
11	1:1:2:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
12	1:1:2:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
13	1:1:1:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2:2	Possible
14	1:1:2:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3	Possible
15	1:1:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
16	1:1:2:4:8:8:8:8:8:8:8:8	Possible
17	1:2:2:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3:3	Possible
18	1:2:3:4:4:8:8:8:8:8:8:8	Possible
19	1:2:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
20	1:2:2:2:4:4:4:4:4:4:4:4	Possible
"E"	Control-series editor	Possible

**Control-series editor**

The control-series editor allows the user to simply define his/her own control series if the required control series is not available for any reason.

The last control series - Control Series E - is selected by pressing the "Programming" key (point 4: Control series) and confirmed with ENTER. This leads to the insertion of an additional menu point in the main menu -> the control-series editor. It may be reached via the "Operating Mode" key.



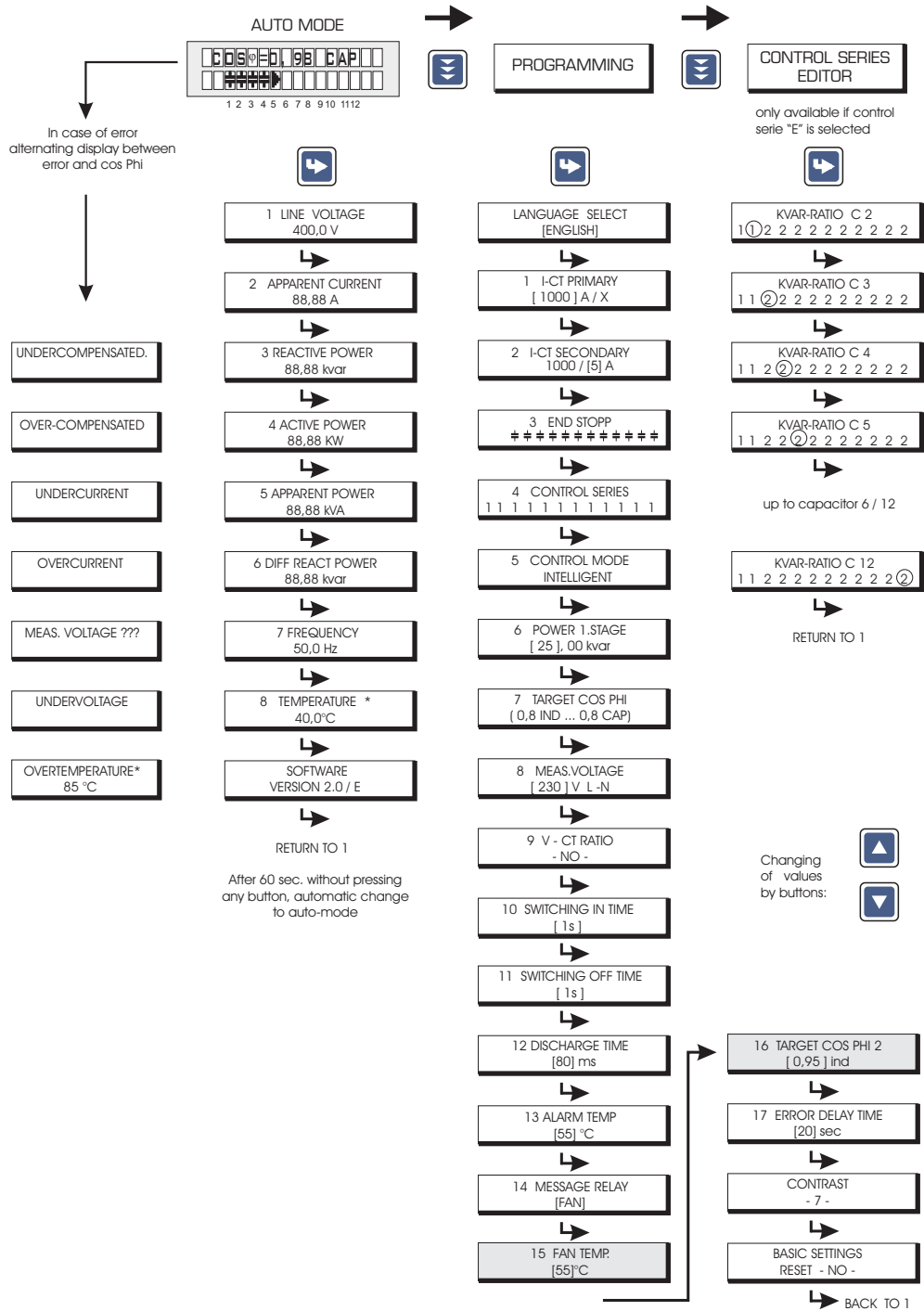
In the control-series editor, all stages can be set in succession to the desired value with the selection keys  $\uparrow$  /  $\downarrow$ . The next stage in each case is reached by pressing ENTER. An intelligent pre-selection of the stages is integrated, so that only "meaningful" control series can be generated. The maximum number of stages can be limited by a programmed END STOPP < 12.

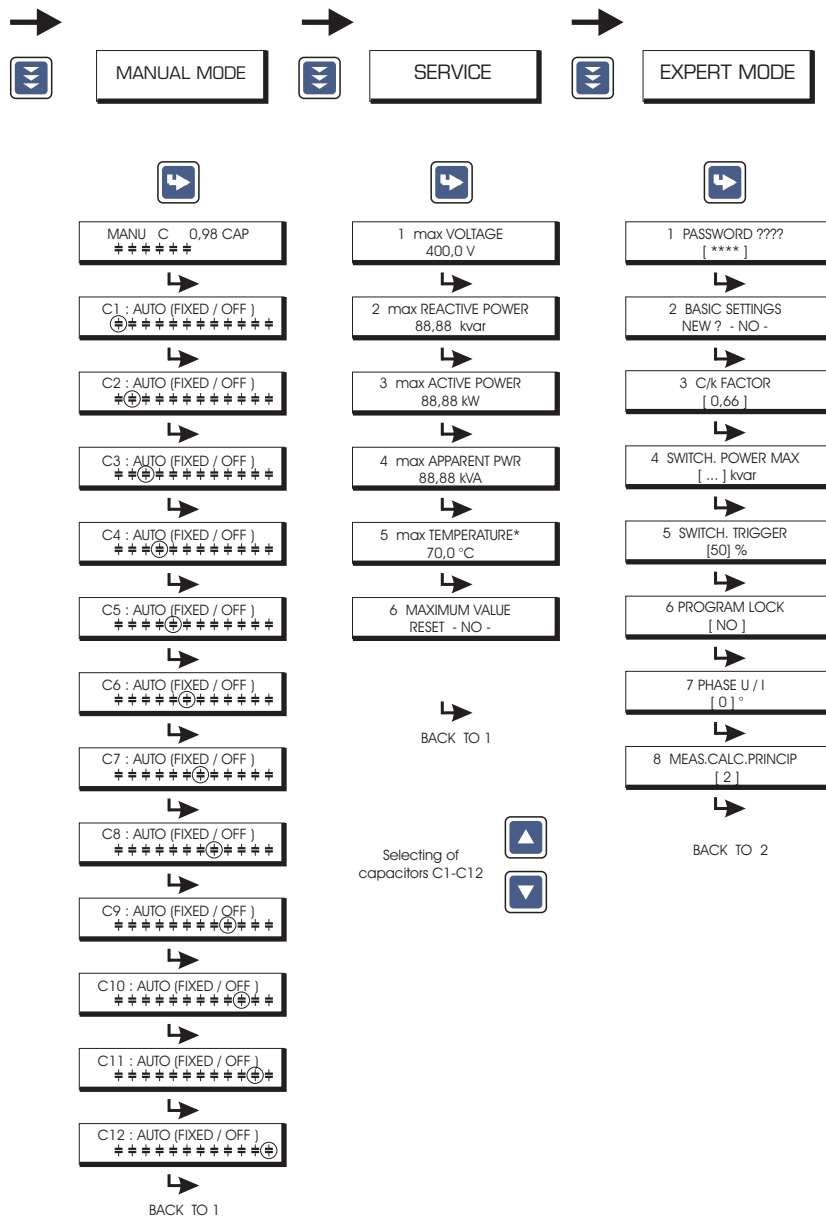
The user may quit the editor with the "Operating Mode" key.

**Annex 4: Default settings**

Note: The following values for the default settings apply only if the controller is supplied directly from the works. Otherwise, these values are replaced by the basic settings made by the manufacturer of the compensation network (optimal values for the relevant network).

No.	Parameter	Default setting	Programmed values of this network (to be entered by network manufacturer or operator)
1	I CONVERTER prim.	1000 A	Cannot be changed
2	I CONVERTER sec.	5 A	
3	END STOPP	12 ( 6 )	
4	CONTROL SERIES	1	
5	CONTROL PRINCIPLE	INTELLIGENT	
6	POWER 1. STAGE	25.00 kvar	
7	TARGET COS-PHI	0.98 IND	
8	MEASURING VOLTAGE	230 V L-N	
9	V- CONVERTER RATIO	- NO -	
10	SWITCH IN TIME	1	
11	SWITH OFF TIME	1 s	
12	DISCHARGE TIME	80 ms	
13	ALARM TEMP.	55°C	
14	MESSAGE RELAY	FAN	
15	FAN TEMP.	30°C	
16	TARGET COS PHI 2	0,95 IND	
	CONTRAST	7	
	Capacitor stages	AUTO	
	Password	6343	
	C/k constant	0.66	
	Max. simultaneous switching power	4 x smallest stage power	
	Phase U/I	0°	
	Operating lock	NO	





**Annex 5**  
 Operating diagram (Brief programming)  
 Power Factor Controller BR6000T