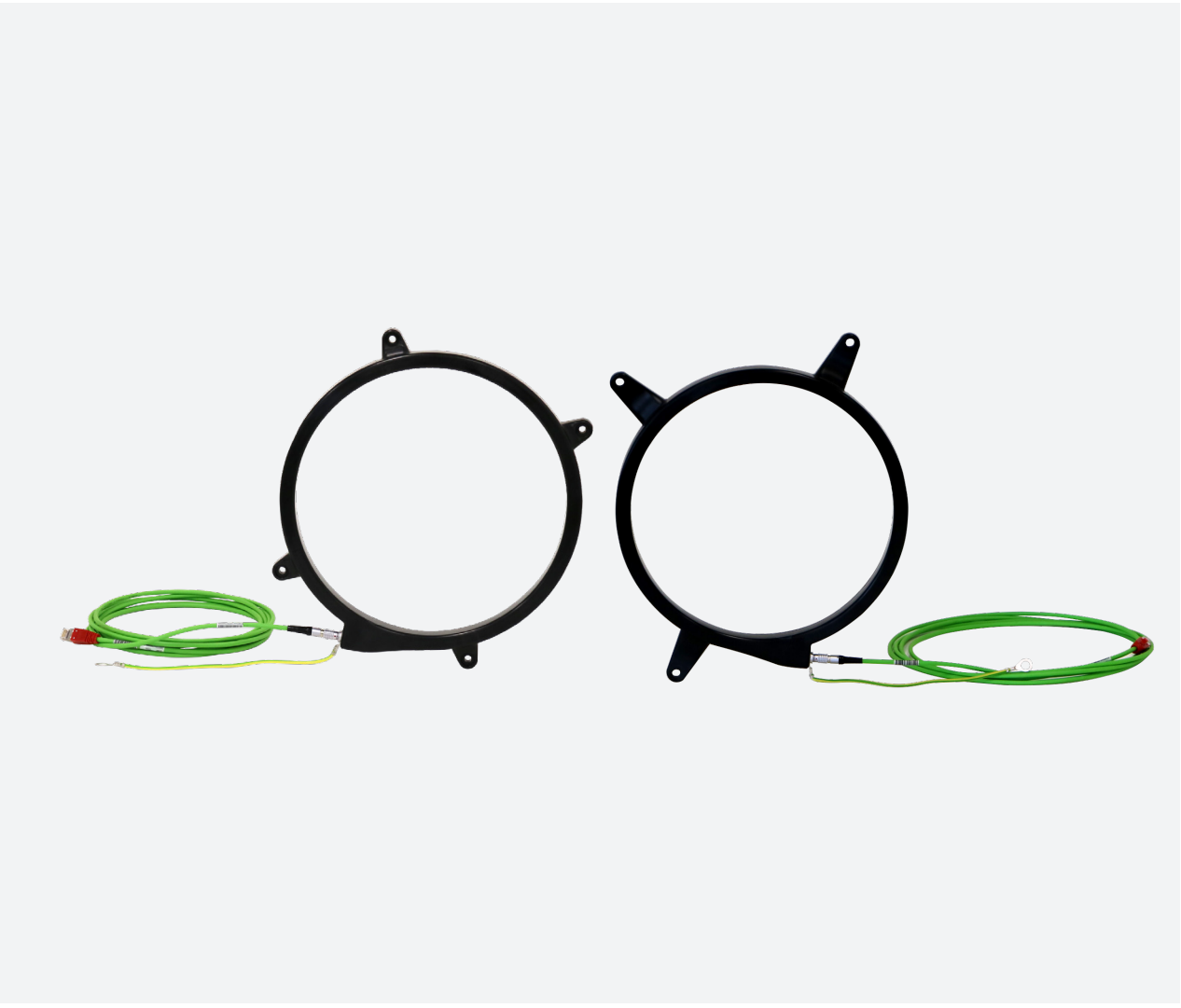
MEDIUM VOLTAGE PRODUCT

# AdvaSense™ KECA 80 C260

## Indoor current sensor



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01 Sensor characteristics

| Parameters for Application | Value |
|---|---|
| Rated primary current of application | up to 3 150 A |

| Sensor Parameters | Value |
|---|---|
| Highest voltage for equipment, $U_m$ | 0.72 kV |
| Rated primary current, $I_{pr}$ | 80 A |
| Rated continuous thermal current, $I_{cth}$ | 3 150 A |
| Rated transformation ratio, $K_{ra}/K_r$ | 80 A/<br>150 mV at 50 Hz<br>180 mV at 60 Hz |
| Accuracy class: | 0.5-A2/5P 31.5 kA |
| Length of cable | 3.5; 6.5 m |

### Sensor principles

The AdvaSense™ current sensor (low-power passive current transformers according to IEC 61869-10 standard) type KECA 80 C260 offers an alternative way of making the current measurements needed for the protection and monitoring of medium voltage power systems. Sensors based on alternative principles have been introduced as successors to conventional instrument transformers in order to significantly reduce size, increase safety, and to provide greater rating standardization and a wider functionality range. These well known principles can only be fully utilized in combination with versatile electronic relays.

### Sensor characteristics

Construction of ABB's AdvaSense™ current sensors is done without the use of a ferromagnetic core. This fact results in several important benefits for the user and the application.

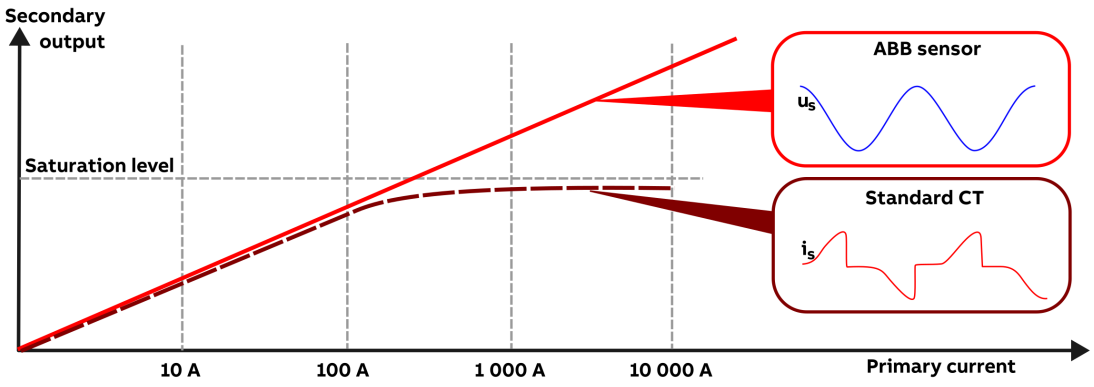
The main benefit is that the behavior of the sensor is not influenced by non-linearity and width of hysteresis curve, which results in a highly accurate and linear response over a wide dynamic range of measured quantities.

A linear and highly accurate sensor characteristic in the full operating range enables the combination of metering and protection classes in one winding.

With KECA 80 C260 sensors measuring **class 0.5** is reached for continuous current measurement in the extended accuracy range from 5% of the rated primary current $I_{pr}$ **not only up to 120% of $I_{pr}$** (as being common for conventional current transformers), **but even up to the rated continuous thermal current $I_{cth}$**. For dynamic current measurement (protection purposes) the ABB sensors KECA 80 C260 fulfill requirements of protection class **5P up to an impressive value reaching 31.5 kA**. That provides the possibility to designate the corresponding accuracy class as **0.5-A2/5P 31.5 kA**, proving excellent linearity and accuracy measurements.

### Current sensor

Current measurement in KECA 80 C260 sensors is based on the Rogowski coil principle. A Rogowski coil is a toroidal coil, without an iron core, placed around the primary conductor in the same way as the secondary winding in a current transformer. However, the output signal from a Rogowski coil is not a current, but a voltage (see Fig. 2).

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02 Rogowski coil principle

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03 IED and sensor

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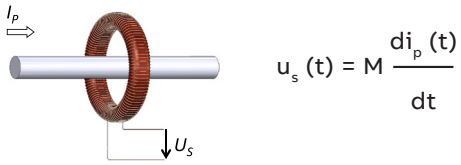
04 Combined accuracy class

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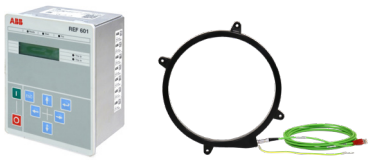
**Protection and control IEDs (Intelligent Electronic Devices)**
Protection and control IEDs incorporate the functions of a traditional relay, as well as allow new additional functions. The information transmitted from the sensors to the IED is very accurate, providing the possibility of versatile relay functionality.

However, the IED must be able to operate with sufficient accuracy at a sensor's low input signal level, and the signal from the Rogowski coil must be integrated. Modern IEDs (such as ABB's 601 series relays) are designed for such sensor use, and they are also equipped with built-in integrators for Rogowski coil sensor inputs.

Modern digital apparatuses (microprocessor based relays) allow protection and measurement functions to be combined. They fully support current sensing realized by the single sensor with double the accuracy class designation, e.g.: current sensing with combined accuracy class 0.5-A2/5P 31.5 kA.



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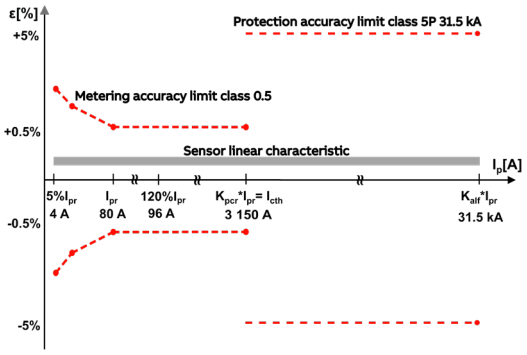
**Sensor applications**
The current sensors type KECA 80 C260 are intended for use in current measurement in low voltage or medium voltage switchgear. In case of medium voltage switchgear the current sensor shall be installed over a bushing insulator, insulated and shielded cable, insulated & shielded cable connectors or any other type of insulated and shielded conductor. The current sensor is equipped with a clamping system which provides easy and fast installation and therefore makes the sensor suitable for retrofit purposes.

**Linearity**
Due to the absence of a ferromagnetic core the sensor has a linear response over a very wide primary current range, far exceeding the typical CT range. Thus, current sensing for both measurement and protection purposes could be realized with single secondary winding with a double rating. In addition, one standard sensor can be used for a broad range of rated currents and is also capable of precisely transferring signals containing frequencies different from rated ones.
For this type of sensor, the variation of amplitude and phase error or composite error in a current range from 5% of rated primary current $I_{pr}$ up to 31.5 kA is within the limits specified by IEC 61869-10.

**Example of current measurement range with rated current 80 A and accuracy class 0.5-A2/5P 31.5 kA:**
Metering accuracy class 0.5 is, according to the IEC 61869-10 standard, guaranteed from 5% of $I_{pr}$ up to $K_{pcr} \times I_{pr}$ where $K_{pcr}$ is rated extended primary current factor and $I_{pr}$ is rated primary current. Factor $K_{pcr}$ is in the case of conventional CTs usually just 1.2, but in the case of the KECA 80 C260 sensor the $K_{pcr}$ factor is several times higher and equals 39.375. Protection accuracy 5P 31.5 kA is guaranteed, for the advanced KECA 80 C260 sensor, from the current equal to $K_{pcr} \times I_{pr}$ up to the current corresponding to $K_{alf} \times I_{pr}$ value, where $K_{alf}$ is, according to IEC 61869-10, the accuracy limit factor. For this type of sensor the value of $K_{pcr} \times I_{pr}$ is equal to the rated continuous thermal current $I_{cth}$ (3 150 A) and the value of $K_{alf} \times I_{pr}$ is equal to 31.5 kA. The accuracy limits are described on the graph below.

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05 Example of a sensor label and additional label for switchgear (IEC 61869-10 without UL certification)

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06 Example of a sensor label (IEC 61869-10 with UL certification) - Upper label - part of accessories, to be glued to Switchgear - Bottom label with UL logo - placed on sensor

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07 Connector RJ45 (IEC 61869-10)

### Compactness

Since the sensing elements are particularly small, and the same elements are used for both measurement and protection, the current sensors can be easily integrated into other equipment.

### Rated parameters

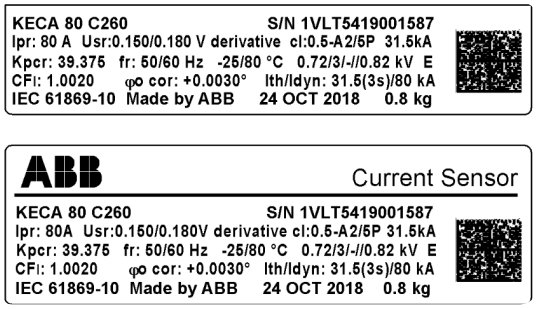
Because the sensors are highly linear within a very wide range of currents, the same single sensor can be used for the various rated currents associated with each specific application up to the specified maximum voltage for equipment. There is no need to specify other parameters such as burden, safety factor, etc. since they are standard over the defined range. To achieve the correct function of the protection and control IED, the selected rated current, as well as the rated transformation ratio, must be properly set into the IED.

### Energy savings concept

As there is no iron core, no necessity for high burden values and thus a possibility for low current losses and only one secondary winding needed, KECA 80 C260 sensors exhibit extremely low energy consumption that is just a fraction of that transferred to heat in conventional CTs. This fact contributes to huge energy savings during its entire operating life, supporting the world-wide effort to reduce energy consumption.

### Correction factors

The amplitude and phase error of a current sensor is, in practice, constant and independent of the primary current. Due to this fact it is an inherent and constant property of each sensor and it is not considered as unpredictable and influenced error. Hence, it can be easily corrected in the IED by using appropriate correction factors, stated separately for every sensor.
Values of the correction factors for the amplitude and phase error of a current sensor are mentioned on the sensor label (for more information please refer to Instructions for installation, use and maintenance) and should be uploaded without any modification into the IED before the sensors are put into operation (please check available correction in the IED manual). To achieve required accuracy classes it is recommended to use all correction factors: amplitude correction factor (CFI) and phase error correction factor ($\varphi_{0\,cor}$) of a current sensor.

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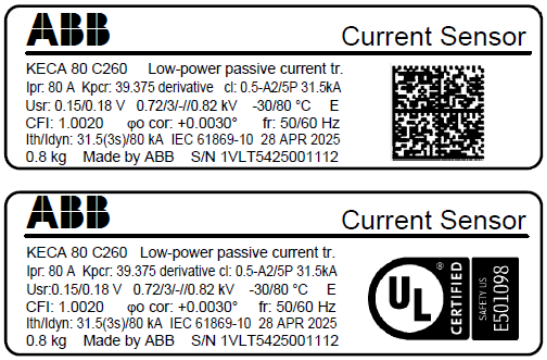


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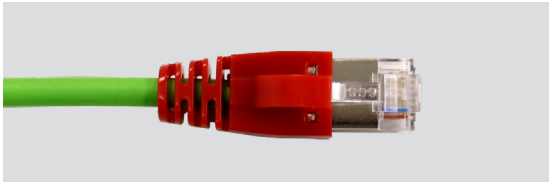
### Secondary cables

The sensor is equipped with a cable for connection with the IED. The cable connector is type RJ45. The sensor accuracy classes are verified up to the RJ45 connector, i.e. considering also its secondary cable. These cables are intended to be connected directly to the IED, and subsequently neither burden calculation nor secondary wiring is needed. Every sensor is therefore accuracy tested when equipped with its own cable and connector.

### Connector adapters

To provide connectivity between current and voltage sensors with RJ45 cable connectors and IEDs with RJ45 connector the coupling adapter was designed. The use of connector or coupling adapters has no influence on the current and/or voltage signal and accuracy of the sensor with the cable. For more information about connector adapters and coupling adapter refer to Doc. No. 1VLC000710 - Sensor accessories.



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**Standards**
- IEC 61869-10 (2017-12) Instrument transformers Part 10: Additional requirements for low-power passive current transformers
- IEC 61869-6 (2016-04) Instrument transformers Part 6: Additional general requirements for low-power instrument transformers

**Certifications**
UL certified (UL file number E501098)

**Temperature category**
- Operation: - 25°C/+80°C
- Operation for UL: - 30°C/+80°C
- Transport and storage: - 40°C/+80°C

**Cable**
- Length: 3.5; 6.5 m
- Connector: RJ45 (CAT-6)
- Grounding wire length: 0.5 m

**Dimensions and weight**
- Outline drawing number: 2RKA026032
- Weight: 0.5 kg

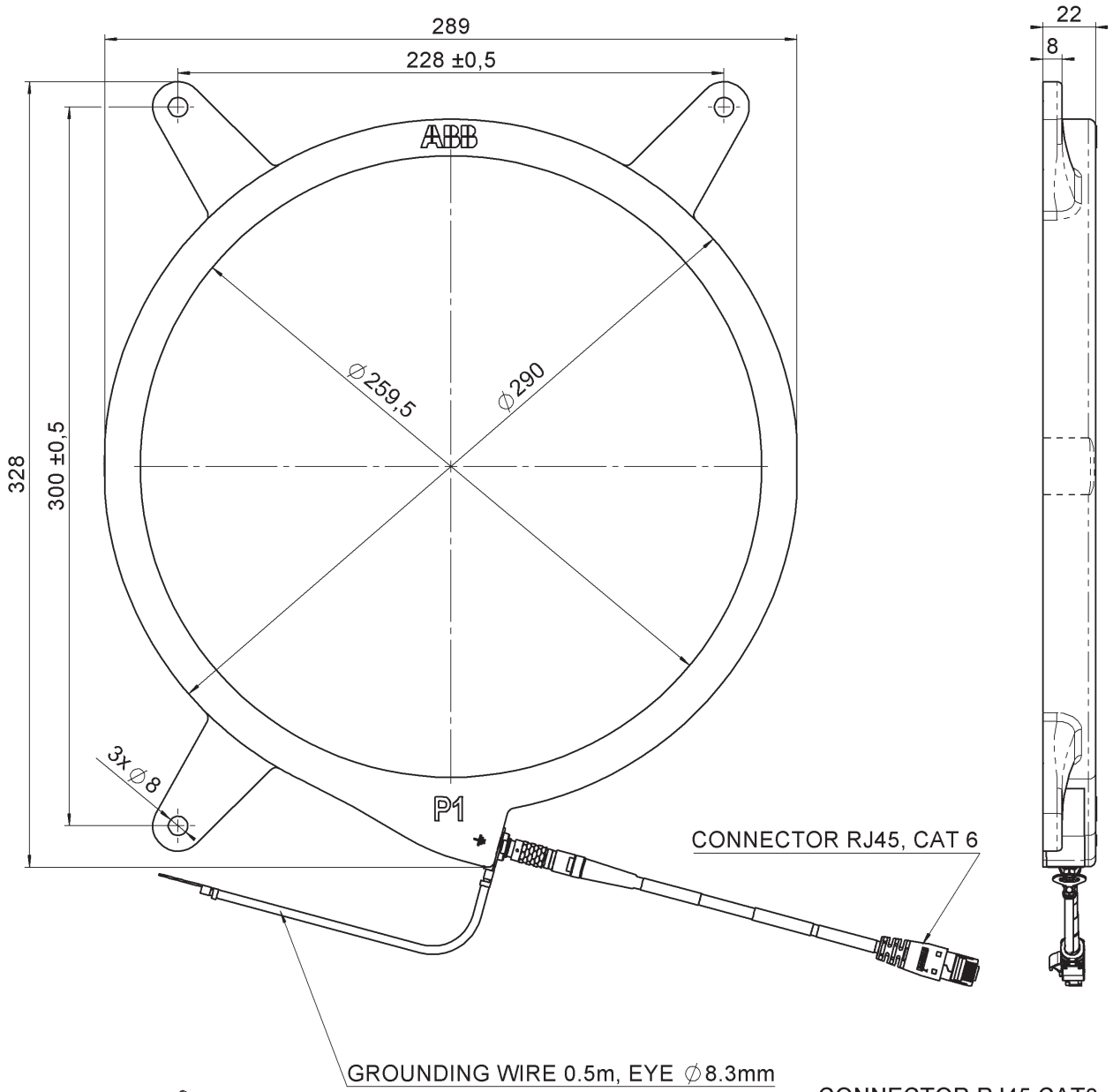
| | |
|---|---|
| **Highest voltage for equipment and test voltages** | |
| Highest voltage for equipment, $U_m$ | 0.72 kV |
| **Insulation requirements for secondary terminals according to IEC 61869-6** | |
| Power frequency voltage withstand capability | 0.82 kV |
| Impulse voltage withstand capability | 1.5 kV 1.2/50 µs |
| **Current sensor, rated values** | |
| Rated primary current $I_{pr}$ | 80 A |
| Rated transformation ratio, $K_r$ | 80 A/0.150 V at 50 Hz<br>80 A/0.180 V at 60 Hz |
| Rated secondary output, $U_{sr}$ | 3 mV/Hz<br>i.e. 150 mV at 50 Hz<br>or 180 mV at 60 Hz |
| Rated continuous thermal current, $I_{cth}$ | 3 150 A |
| Rated short-time thermal current, $I_{th}$ | 31.5 kA/3s |
| Rated dynamic current, $I_{dyn}$ | 80 kA |
| Rated frequency, $f_r$ | 50/60 Hz |
| Rated extended primary current factor, $K_{pcr}$ | 39.375 |
| Accuracy limit factor, $K_{alf}$ | 400 |
| Accuracy class | 0.5-A2/5P 31.5 kA |
| Rated burden, $R_{br}$ | 2 MΩ; 50 pF |

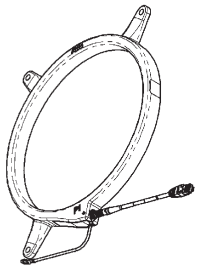
Tab. 3: Voltage sensor parameters

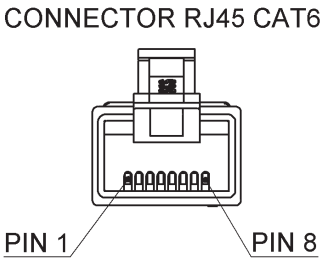
| | Cable length | Sensor ordering data | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 3 position mounting system | 4 position mounting system |
| KECA 80 C260 | 3.5 m | 1VL5400087V1101 | 1VL5400088V1101 |
| | 6.5 m | 1VL5400087V1102 | 1VL5400088V1102 |
| KECA 80 C260 with UL certification | 3.5 m | 1VL5400087V1201 | 1VL5400088V1201 |
| | 6.5 m | 1VL5400087V1202 | 1VL5400088V1202 |

## Dimensional drawing

KECA 80 C260 - 3 position mounting system

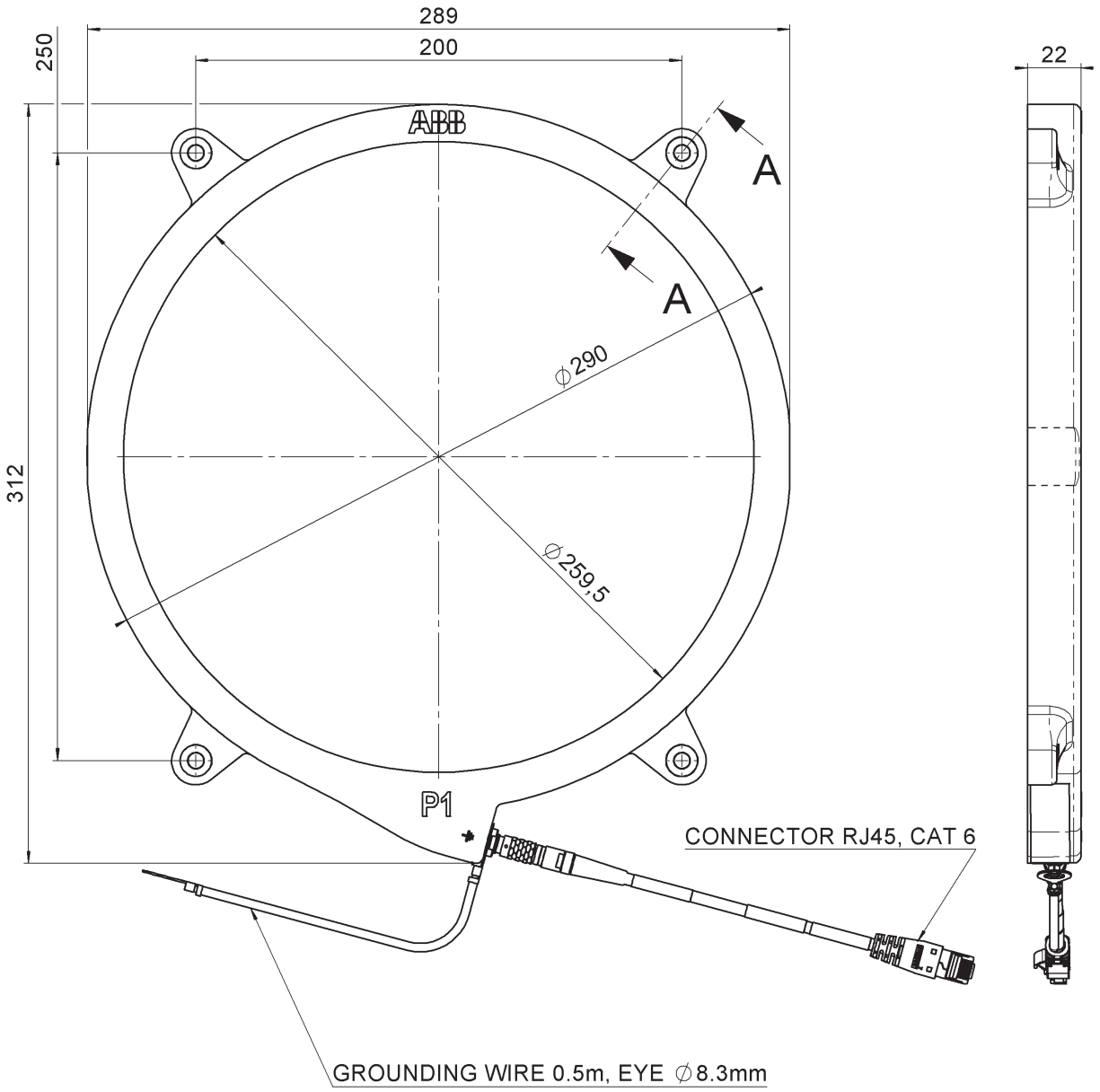


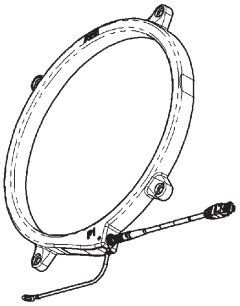





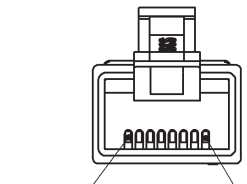
## Dimensional drawing

KECA 80 C260 - 4 position mounting system



CONNECTOR RJ45 CAT6




PIN 1 - COIL START (S1)
PIN 2 - COIL END (S2)

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1VLC000726 Rev.5 en 2025.05.10