



# **Crystal future of power industry**



# **KRISMARS-CT**

Optical current transducer

### **Purpose**

• Designed to convert primary AC or pulse current into secondary current (analogue or digital signal) with the established scaling factor (current ratio).

# Field of application

 Automatic substation control and relay protection systems.

# **Operating principle**

Magneto-optical (Faraday) effect.

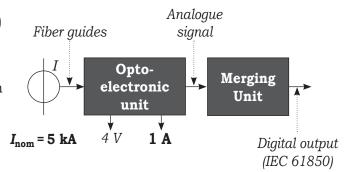
#### **Features and benefits**

• No magnetizing and magnetic saturation effects.

#### **Components**

- Optical sensor of current;
- Optoelectronic unit (the desired current signal is taken from its output) + Merging Unit (for Digital Substation applications).

# **Block diagram**



- The prototype is designed for current carrying lines of up to 80 mm
- The optical sensor is designed for mounting / dismounting from the line without brealing into current circuits.

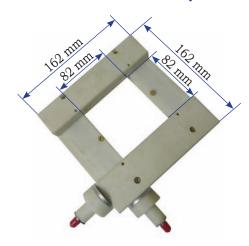
# **Design for DSS applications**

■ IEC 61850-9-2LE compliand output.

#### **Equipment for testing and calibration**

Test Sets produced by Mars-Energo.

## Overall dimensions of the optical sensor



# **Basic specifications (to be provided)**

Parameter	Value
Operating voltage range	0.4 35 kV
Frequency range	10 6000 Hz
Nominal primary current	100 5000 A
Accuracy classes	0.2S; 0.5S
Thermal and electrodynamic withstand	100; 150 kA
Output signal: • Analogue • Digital	1 A; 4 V According to IEC 61850-9-2LE
Fiber guide length between the optical sensor and optoelectronic unit	up to 200 m
Dimensions and weight, no more than • Optical sensor • Optoelectronic unit	162 × 162 mm, 1 kg 134 × 215 × 450 mm; 3 kg
Power supply (optoelectronic unit)	220 V; 50 Hz

# **KRISMARS-VT**

Optical voltage transducer

#### **Purpose**

 Designed to convert primary (high) AC or pulse voltage into secondary (low) voltage with the established scaling factor (voltage ratio).

# **Field of application**

 Automatic substation control and relay protection systems.

# **Operating principle**

■ Electro-optical effect of electro-gyration.

#### **Features and benefits**

- No piezoelectric effect;
- Phase-to-phase voltage can also be measured.

# **Components**

- Optical sensor of voltage;
- Optoelectronic unit (the desired voltage signal is taken from its output) + Merging Unit (for Digital Substation applications).

#### **Design for DSS applications**

■ IEC 61850-9-2LE compliant output.

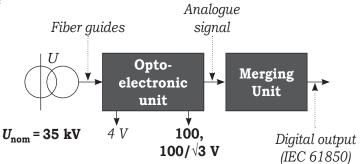
#### **Equipment for testing and calibration**

■ Test Sets produced by Mars-Energo.

# Overall dimensions of the optical sensor



# **Block diagram**



Measured voltage is directly applied to the centrosymmetric crystal ends.

### **Basic specifications (to be provided)**

There operations (to be presented)	
Parameter	Value
Rated AC voltages	from 10, 20, 35 kV to 110 kV
Accuracy classes	0.2; 0.5S
Frequency range	10 6000 Hz
Output signal: • Analogue • Digital	4; 100; 100√3 V according to IEC 61850-9-2LE
Fiber guide length between the optical sensor and opto- electronic unit	up to 200 m
Dimensions and weight, no more than • Optical sensor • Optoelectronic unit	130 × 290 mm, 5 kg 134 × 215 × 450 mm, 3 kg
Power supply (optoelectronic unit)	220 V, 50 Hz

# **Mars-Energo**

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# Complex optical voltage / current transducer KRISMARS-CT/VT 6, 10, 15, 20, 35 kV; 5 kA

#### **Purpose**

■ Designed to convert primary (high) voltage and/or current signals into the secondary analogue signals or IEC 61850 digital signals with the established scaling factor.

# **Components**

- Optical sensor of current;
- Optical sensor of voltage;
- Optoelectronic unit (the desired current and voltage signals is taken from its output) + Merging Unit (for Digital Substation applications).



