



UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY

MODEL

2033G

SPECIFICATIONS

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SECTION 16610
STATIC UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

This specification describes a three-phase continuous duty, on-line, solid-state, uninterruptible power system, hereinafter referred to as the UPS. The UPS shall operate utilizing the existing power distribution system to provide a high quality, reserve source of power to electronic equipment loads. The system shall consist of a converter, system battery, solid-state inverter, and an automatic static bypass transfer circuit.

1.2 STANDARD

The UPS has been designed in accordance with and complies with the following standards:

1. UL 1778 (Underwriter Laboratories) Standard for UPS Equipment.
2. CSA 22.2 (Canadian Standards Association – cUL Equipment).
3. IEC (International Electro-technical Commission) Semiconductor Converter Standards.
4. EMI compatibility: FCC Title 47, Part 15, Subpart B.
5. IEEE 587, ANSI C62.41 1991 Standard for Surge Withstand Ability.
6. ISO 9001 Quality Assurance program.

1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Components

The UPS system shall consist of the following major equipment:

- A. UPS module.
 1. Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) Converter.
 2. Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) Inverter.
 3. Digital Signal Processor (DSP) using Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) for Direct Digital Control (DDC) of all UPS control and monitoring functions.
 4. Static bypass switch sized to provide fault clearing.
- B. Battery system.
- C. Battery protective disconnect device.
- D. Maintenance bypass switch (option).
- E. Remote status alarm panel (option).

1.3.2 Mode of Operation

The UPS shall be designed to operate continuously at rated capacity as an on-line, automatic reverse transfer system in the following modes:

- A. Normal - The inverter continuously supplies AC power to the critical load. The converter converts a utility AC power source to regulated DC power which then serves as the inverter input and, simultaneously, as a float charge input to the storage battery.
- B. Emergency - In the event of a utility AC power failure, the inverter shall derive its input

from the system battery, therefore providing uninterrupted power to the critical load. This transition shall be accomplished without any switching or coupling, and with no interruption of power to the critical load from either a failure or restoration of the utility AC power.

- C. Recharge - Subsequent to restoration of utility AC power, the converter shall automatically reactivate and provide DC power to the inverter, simultaneously recharging the system battery. This occurs automatically and without interruption to the critical load.
- D. Bypass - In the event that the UPS must be taken off-line due to an overload condition or UPS failure, the critical load shall be transferred to the bypass source via the static switch without interruption of AC power to the critical load. A paralleling, wrap-around contactor shall be used to maintain the bypass source. The static switch shall only be utilized for automatic emergency transfers. A retransfer from bypass to inverter shall be performed automatically in overload conditions. A retransfer shall be inhibited if satisfactory synchronization of the inverter and bypass is not accomplished. The use of the static switch shall not be required during the manual or automatic retransfer process, therefore increasing reliability.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

1.4.1 Proposal Submittals

Submittals with the proposal shall include;

- A. System configuration with single-line drawings.
- B. Functional relationship of equipment including weight, dimensions, and heat dissipation.
- C. Descriptions of equipment to be furnished, including deviations from these specifications.
- D. Size and weight of shipping units to be handled by installing contractors.
- E. Detailed layout of customer power and control connections.
- F. Detailed installation drawings including all terminal locations.

1.4.2 Delivery Submittals

Submittals upon UPS delivery shall include:

- A. Shop Drawings.
Submit system configurations with single-line diagrams, detailed layout of power and control connections, dimensional data and detailed installation drawings including all terminal locations.
- B. Product Data.
Provide product data for UPS and battery including catalog sheets and technical data sheets to indicate electrical performance, UPS type, battery type, detailed equipment outlines, weight, dimensions, control and external wiring requirements, heat rejection and air flow requirements.
- C. Owner's and Technical Manuals (1).
- D. Test Report.
Submit a copy of factory and field test reports.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- A. The UPS shall be capable of withstanding any combination of the following external environmental conditions without mechanical damage, electrical failure or degradation of operating characteristics.
1. Operating ambient temperature: 0 degrees C to +40 degrees C (+32 degrees F to +104 degrees F) no derating required.
 2. Recommended operating temperature range: +15 degrees C to +25 degrees C (+59 degrees F to +77 degrees F).
 3. Non-operating and storage ambient temperature: -20 degrees C to +70 degrees C (-4 degrees F to +158 degrees F).
 4. Operating relative humidity: 5% to 95%, non-condensing.
 5. Recommended operating relative humidity: 30% to 90%.
 6. Operating altitude: Sea level to 2250 meter (7400 ft).
 7. There should be no flammable / explosive gas.
 8. Dust in the room where the UPS is installed must not exceed normal atmospheric dust levels. Particularly, that dust should not include iron particles, oils or fats, or organic materials such as silicone.
- B. Audible acoustical noise: Noise generate by the UPS, when operating under full rated load, at a distance of one meter from any UPS operator surface, shall not exceed 70 dB as measured on the A scale of a standard sound level meter at slow response.
- C. Input surge withstand capability: The UPS shall be in compliance with IEEE C62.41, Category B.

1.6 WARRANTY

The UPS manufacturer shall warrant to the original end user that the Uninterruptible Power Supply System sold by Mitsubishi Electric Power Products, Inc. (the "Product") shall be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of installation or thirty (30) months from the date of shipment of the Product, whichever comes first, at the premises of the original end user.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

1.7.1 Reliability

The UPS equipment reliability shall be represented in terms of theoretical Mean-Time-Between-Failures (MTBF). The UPS manufacturer shall, as a minimum, provide the following capability:

- A. Total single module UPS system output (includes reliability of bypass circuit):

1,500,000 MTBF hours.

- B. Single module UPS operation (represents UPS module operation only):

100,000 MTBF hours.

1.7.2 Maintainability

MTTR of the UPS shall not exceed 1 hour including time to replace components.

1.7.3 Factory Test

- A. The manufacturer shall fully and completely test the system to assure compliance with the specifications, before shipment.
- B. All UPS units shall come equipped with one (1) factory test report included in the UPS enclosure. The factory test report shall include the following:
 - 1. Series / kVA
 - 2. Serial number
 - 3. Date of test
 - 4. Approved by / Inspected by / Tested by
 - 5. Inspection of construction
 - 6. Wiring check (Black/Red marking on each connection point)
 - 7. Grounding continuity
 - 8. Insulation strength test
 - 9. Control circuit operation
 - 10. Measurement of steady state characteristics (voltage/ current/ efficiencies)
 - 11. Transient characteristics (0-100% step load, AC input failure)
 - 12. Overload test
 - 13. Transfer switch operation

PART 2 PRODUCT

2.1 ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS

The UPS shall have the following electrical characteristics:

2.1.1 UPS Output Capacity

The 2033G Series UPS Module is available in the following sizes:

kVA	kW
30	24
50	40

UPS Module output capacities are in accordance with 0.8 pf lagging.

2.1.2 Battery Capacity

- A. Discharge time to end voltage: minutes at full load, 25 degrees C (77 degrees F).

2.1.3 AC Input

- A. Nominal input voltage: 208 V.
- B. Number of phase: 3 phase, 4 wire, plus ground.
- C. Voltage range: +15%, -25%.
- D. Frequency and range: 60 Hz \pm 5%.
- E. Power walk-in time: 20 seconds (0% to 100% load).
- F. Power factor:
 - 1. 0.98 leading typical at 100% load.
 - 2. 0.98 leading typical at 50% load.
- G. Reflected input current total harmonic distortion (THD):

1. 4% typical at 100% load.
2. 7% typical at 50% load.

2.1.4 Bypass Input

- A. Nominal input voltage: 208 V.
- B. Number of phase: 3 phase, 4 wire.
- C. Synchronization voltage range: $\pm 10\%$ of nominal.
- D. Frequency tracking range: 60 Hz $\pm 5\%$ maximum.
(Bypass synchronous range shall be selectable from 1% to 5% in 0.1% increments)

2.1.5 AC Output

- A. Nominal output voltage: 208 V/120 V.
- B. Number of phase: 3 phase, 4 wire, plus ground.
- C. Nominal dynamic voltage regulation: $\pm 2\%$ for unbalanced load.
- D. Manually adjustable output voltage: $\pm 5\%$ range.
- E. Voltage transient response:
 1. 100% step load: $\pm 5\%$.
 2. Loss or return of AC input: $\pm 2\%$.
 3. Retransfer from bypass to inverter: $\pm 5\%$(Voltage transient response shall not exceed the above and shall recover to within nominal voltage regulation tolerance within 16.7 ms.)
- F. Frequency (inverter synchronous): 60 Hz (tracks frequency of static bypass source).
- G. Free running output frequency (on battery or asynchronous): 60 Hz $\pm 0.01\%$.
- H. Frequency slew rate (inverter synchronized to static bypass): 0.1 Hz to 9.9 Hz/second (selectable).
- I. Output voltage harmonic distortion:
 1. 2% maximum at 100% linear load.
 2. 5% maximum at 100% non-linear load.(Load power factor range of 0.8 lagging to 1.0 within kW rating of UPS. Crest factor 3:1)
- J. Voltage phase angle displacement:
 1. ± 1 degree for 100% balanced load.
 2. ± 3 degree for 100% unbalanced load.
- K. Overload capability:
 1. 105% to 150% for 1 minute (Voltage regulation maintained).
- L. Fault clearing: Typically 1000% for 1 cycle (utilizing bypass source).

2.1.6 DC Input and Battery

- A. Voltage: 432 VDC nominal, 367 VDC minimum.
- B. Voltage ripple (normal operation): less than 1% of DC voltage.

1. The battery system shall be sized to provide the specified back-up time to the inverter when the UPS is supplying 100% rated load.
2. The battery system shall be capable of operating in an average ambient temperature of 25°C, with excursions of 16°C to 32°C and shall be sized as follows:

- Float Voltage: 491 VDC (2.25 to 2.27 V/cell)
- Final Voltage: 367 VDC (1.70 V/cell)

2.1.7 Efficiency

UPS Module Capacity (kVA)	Battery to AC (100% Load)	AC to AC (100% Load)
30	91%	85.5%
50	91%	85.1%

2.2 COMPONENTS

UPS module shall be comprised of the following:

2.2.1 Converter Section

AC input, converter input contactor, converter input fuse, input harmonic filter, and converter utilizing:

2.2.1.1 IGBT Converter

A. General

The converter shall convert the incoming AC power into regulated DC power to supply the inverter input and system battery. The converter shall utilize the following technologies:

1. Solid-state PWM controlled IGBT power transistors.
2. Input Power: Rated kVA at 1:1 ratio.
3. DSP-based control logic.

B. Reflected Harmonic Content

The IGBT converter shall typically not introduce more than 4% reflected input current total harmonic distortion (THD) into the utility AC input source at nominal voltage and rated load. The reflected input current shall typically not exceed 7% THD at 50% load.

C. Automatic Input Power Walk-in

The converter logic and control circuit power walk in function enables delayed and timed ramping of input current. Subsequent to energizing the converter input, initiation of the power walk in function and current ramping shall be delayed by a maximum of 6 seconds. Upon initiation of the power walk-in function, the ramping of current shall be timed to gradually increase the load within 20 seconds. This function is included as standard in the converter control circuitry.

D. Input Overcurrent Protection

Converter input contactor, input fuses, and the input current limit control shall provide converter protection against excessive input overload conditions.

E. Step Load Change Operation (0-100%)

In the occurrence of a 100% step load change, the UPS module inverter shall draw power only from the converter to provide the required load demand. The system batteries will not be cycled at any time during a step load change.

F. Battery Charge Current Limit

The converter logic and control circuit DC battery current limiting function enables controlled battery charging. The battery charge current limit will control the recharge current by reducing the converter output when the set limit is reached. The following battery current limit shall be provided as a minimum:

1. Battery charge current limit: 10% of battery Ah rate.
2. Maximum charge current: 18% ampere of UPS rated kVA.
(e.g. 9 ADC maximum of 50 kVA UPS)

G. Temperature Control Battery Charging

The UPS shall have as standard a battery temperature compensation function, allowing the converter voltage to fold back to a safe value in the event the battery system temperature reaches a pre determined (dangerous) level. Initiation will be by dry contact input from thermocouple sensor (User supplied).

H. Ripple voltage

The DC (battery) bus RMS ripple voltage shall be less than 1% of the UPS nominal DC voltage level at 100% load. This shall provide for maximum battery life.

I. Battery Self-Test (Diamond-Sense)

For a short duration, a small power discharge from the battery is automatically performed. The UPS module, from this small power discharge, evaluates the degradation of the system battery. The following advantages are achieved:

1. The Diamond-Sense Battery Self-Test function can be performed even when load is on inverter.
2. Due to the short duration small power discharge, there is no effect to battery life expectancy.
3. The small power discharge has negligible effect on the overall battery back up time. The small power discharged by the battery will quickly be replenished.

The Battery Self-Test will automatically occur every 720-hour interval. An event alarm will occur and be displayed if battery abnormalities are detected.

2.2.1.2 Input Current Limit

The converter logic shall provide input current limiting by limiting the AC input current. Three (3) line-side current transformers shall be employed as a means of sensing the current amplitude. The converter shall also provide sufficient capacity to provide power to a fully loaded inverter, while simultaneously recharging the system battery to 90% of full capacity within 20 times the discharge time. The DC output current limit values are as follows:

Input current limit setting: 110% of nominal rated current.

The AC input current limit shall be set up so that the converter can provide sufficient capacity to the inverter at rated load and have the capability to recharge a discharged battery.

The input current limit protects converter components from damage due to excessive input current.

2.2.2 Inverter

A. General

The inverter shall generate AC power derived from DC power supplied from the converter or system battery. The inverter shall be capable of providing rated output as specified while operating from any DC voltage within the battery operating range. The inverter shall utilize the following technology:

1. Solid-state PWM controlled IGBT power transistors.
2. UPS Module Full Direct Digital Control (DDC) Adoption:
 - a. Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) Control.
 - b. DSP-based Control.

B. Voltage Regulation

The inverter output voltage shall not deviate by more than $\pm 1\%$ RMS with the following steady state conditions:

1. 0 to 100% loading.
2. Inverter DC input varies from maximum to minimum.
3. Environmental condition variations within the specifications defined herein.

C. Voltage Adjustments

The inverter shall have the ability to manually control and adjust the output voltage to within $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal value.

D. Voltage Transient Response

The dynamic regulation and transient response shall not exceed $\pm 5\%$ for 100% step load (applied or removed), $\pm 2\%$ for loss or return of AC input and $\pm 5\%$ for inverter to bypass and vice versa transfer.

E. Transient Recovery

Voltage transient response shall not exceed the above specification and shall recover to within nominal voltage regulation tolerance within 16.7 ms.

F. Frequency Control

The inverter output frequency shall be controlled by an oscillator internal to the UPS module logic. It shall be capable of synchronizing to an external reference (e.g. the bypass source) or operating asynchronously. A message located on the touch screen shall identify the loss of synchronization. Synchronization shall be maintained at 60 Hz $\pm 0.01\%$ continuously for the duration of loss of the external reference. The Inverter output frequency shall not vary during steady state or transient operation due to the following conditions:

1. 0 to 100% loading.
2. Inverter DC input varies from maximum to minimum.
3. Environmental condition variations within the specifications defined herein.

G. Output Voltage Harmonic Distortion

The inverter output shall limit the amount of harmonic content to 2% maximum at 100% linear load, and 5% maximum at 100% non-linear load. The need for additional filtering to limit the harmonic content shall not be required. Therefore high efficiency, reliability and original equipment footprint are maintained.

H. Output Overload Capability

The inverter output shall be capable of providing an overload current while maintaining rated output voltage (and voltage regulation) to:

105% to 150% for 1 minute duration.

A message located on the touch screen shall identify the overload condition. If the time limit associated with the overload condition expires or the overload is in excess of the set current, the load power shall be transferred to the bypass source without interruption.

I. Inverter Current Limit

The inverter output current shall be limited to 300% of rated load current. Two current transformers in separate locations on the output (and operating separately, offering redundancy) shall be employed as means of current sensing.

The inverter current limit protects inverter components from damage due to excessive overcurrent (e.g. excessive load, faults and reverse current)

J. Inverter Output Isolate

The inverter output contactor isolates the inverter from the load and bypass source.

K. Line Drop Compensation

The inverter shall be provided with circuitry such that its output voltage rises linearly with output current. The rise shall be required to achieve this function, and it shall not interfere with other requirements of this specification. The purpose of this feature is to compensate for varying line drop voltage between the inverter and the critical load

2.2.3 UPS Module Control and Monitoring

- A. UPS Module Control and Monitoring operates and controls the converter, inverter and independent automatic bypass static switch circuit
- B. The UPS Module control circuitry utilizes Digital Signal Processor (DSP) and Application Specified IC (ASIC) which creates advanced controllability and simplifies the control circuit. Direct Digital Control (DDC) utilizing DSP and ASIC ensures high reliability, as well as superior functionality and performance.
- C. The UPS Module utilizes unique Major and Minor Feed Forward Current Loop Control,

enabling instantaneous control of UPS Module output. The digitalized UPS Module incorporates Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) for Current Minor Loop Control, and DSP based control for Feed Forward Control and Voltage Major Loop Control.

- D. All UPS Module Control and Monitoring printed circuit boards shall be effectively sealed to protect against corrosive vapors.
- E. The UPS Module Control power supply employs a redundant design configuration, utilizing the UPS AC input (utility) and the UPS Module inverter output therefore enhancing reliability.

2.2.4 Bypass and Static Switch

UPS module contains an automatic bypass static switch circuit and associated bypass static switch transfer control circuitry.

A. General

A bypass circuit shall be provided as an alternate source of power other than the inverter. A high speed SCR switch and wrap-around contactor shall be used to assume the critical load during automatic transfers to the bypass circuit. The static switch and wrap-around contactor shall derive power from an upstream bypass feed contactor internal to the UPS module. The wrap-around contactor shall be electrically connected in parallel to the static switch and shall, at the same time as the static switch, be energized and upon closure maintain the critical load feed from the bypass source. The static switch shall only be utilized for the time needed to energize the wrap-around contactor therefore increasing reliability. The bypass circuit shall be capable of supplying the UPS rated load current and also provide fault clearing current capabilities. The UPS system logic shall employ sensing which shall cause the static switch to energize within 150 μ s (microseconds) therefore providing an uninterrupted transfer to the bypass source when any of the following limitations are exceeded:

1. Inverter output undervoltage or overvoltage.
2. Overloads beyond the capability of the inverter.
3. DC circuit undervoltage or overvoltage.
4. Final voltage of system battery is reached (bypass source present and available).
5. System failure (e.g. logic fail, fuse blown).

B. Automatic Retransfers

In the event that the critical load must be transferred to the bypass source due to an overload, the UPS system logic shall monitor the overload condition and, upon the overload being cleared, perform an automatic retransfer back to the inverter output. The UPS system logic shall only allow a retransfer to occur ten times within a two-minute period. Retransfers shall be inhibited on the eleventh transfer due to the likelihood of a recurring problem at the UPS load distribution. All retransfers will be inhibited if the inverter and static bypass line are not synchronized.

C. Manual Transfers

The UPS shall be capable of transferring the critical load to/from the bypass source via the front control panel. If performing manual retransfers to inverter or automatic retransfers, the UPS system logic shall force the inverter output voltage to match the

bypass input voltage. Next, the UPS system logic shall parallel the inverter and bypass sources, both providing a make-before-break transition and allowing a controlled walk-in of load current to the inverter. Manual transfers will be inhibited if the inverter and static bypass line are not synchronized.

D. Static Switch

The static switch shall be a high speed transfer device comprised of naturally commutated SCR's. During manual transfers the static switch is not required. The static switch shall not use fuses for protection.

2.2.5 Operation/Display Panel

The control panel shall employ the use of a touch screen interface. The operator interface shall provide the following:

- A. UPS start-up procedure
- B. UPS shutdown procedure
- C. Emergency Power Off (EPO)
- D. System status levels

The UPS module shall be provided with a control/indicator panel. The panel shall be on the front of the UPS module. Controls, meters, alarms and indicators for operation of the UPS module shall be on this panel.

2.2.5.1 Graphic Operator Terminal Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)

- A. The LCD touch screen interfaces with the UPS Module Control and main processor board to provide menu-driven operator instructions and UPS Module operation details. The LCD indicates system operation, operational guidance, measurement data, setup data and alarm messages and logs. All metering shall be digitally displayed on the LCD having an accuracy of 1% or greater.
- B. The touch screen area is composed of three menu sheets: MEASUREMENT, LOG and SETTING. Each menu sheet has a name tab at the top and the three name tabs form an overlap index at the top of the screen area. Touching the name tab of any of the menu sheets at this index will display that specific menu. Each menu sheet displays specific information and includes touch icons that perform menu related functions.
 - 1. MEASUREMENT MENU Sheet: The MEASUREMENT MENU indicates power flow and measured values. The LCD panel allows the user to verify the status and operation of the UPS module components by the mimic display. The following information is available on the MEASUREMENT MENU Sheet:

Display information:

- a. Input Voltage and Frequency
- b. Battery Voltage
- c. Output Voltage, Frequency and Current
- d. Output Active Power
- e. Output Apparent Power
- f. Output Power Factor
- g. Converter Operation

- h. Battery Operation
 - i. Load on Inverter
 - j. Load on Bypass
 - k. Alarm/Fault Messages
2. LOG MENU Sheet: The LOG MENU Sheet indicates event and alarm/fault information and battery discharge records. A maximum of 50 events can be displayed. The following alarm/status information shall be available as a minimum:
- a. Load on Inverter
 - b. Battery Low Voltage
 - c. Battery Operation
 - d. Output Overload
 - e. Converter Operation
 - f. Static Bypass Input out of Range
 - g. Minor Fault Data
 - h. Major Fault Data
 - i. Trend Data
3. SETUP MENU Sheet: The SETUP MENU Sheet prompts the user to select specific performance and UPS settings data (e.g. remote or local start & stop operation, date & time adjustment, battery test).

2.2.5.2 LED Indication

The Operation/Display Panel contains the following LED indication:

- a. Load on Inverter (Green)
- b. Battery Operation (Orange)
- c. Load on Bypass (Orange)
- d. Alarm (Red)

2.2.5.3 Emergency Power Off (EPO) button

The UPS shall be provided with a set of terminals which may connect to a remote EPO contact signal. Remote contact shall be non-powered normally open. UPS shall also have a unit mounted EPO button.

When the UPS Module EPO button is activated, the EPO function shuts down the UPS module. The EPO function can be performed both local and remote. When EPO is performed, all system UPS Modules will be shutdown and the critical load dropped.

2.2.6 Microprocessor Interface/Diagnostics

2.2.6.1 Microprocessor Controlled Operator Guidance

The UPS microprocessor logic shall, as standard equipment, provide menu-driven operator instructions detailing the operation of the UPS system. The instruction menu shall be accessible via the LCD touch screen display located at the control panel. The microprocessor shall monitor each step, thus prompting itself to the next step of the instructions. The following instructions shall be available as a minimum:

- a. Inverter Stop.

- b. Inverter Start.
- c. Transfer of Critical Load to Static Bypass Source.

2.2.6.2 Microprocessor Controlled Diagnostics

The UPS shall provide microprocessor controlled diagnostics capable of retaining fault alarms along with metering parameters in the event of a UPS failure. The microprocessor memory data shall be viewed via the LCD display or LED located at the control panel. The following alarm/status information shall be provided as a minimum:

- a. Load on Inverter
- b. Inverter Operation
- c. Battery Operation
- d. Battery Low Voltage
- e. Output Overload
- f. Battery Depleted
- g. Battery Temperature Abnormal
- h. Converter Operation
- i. Converter Input out of Range
- j. Inverter Running Asynchronously
- k. Load on Bypass
- l. Static Bypass Input out of Range
- m. Minor Fault
- n. Major Fault

2.2.7 UPS Status and Function Interfacing

2.2.7.1 Output Contact

The internal UPS logic shall provide, as standard equipment, a programmable set of seven (7) normally open, A-type dry contact outputs to allow user interfacing of the UPS operating status. The following alarm/status information shall be provided as a minimum:

- a. Load on Inverter
- b. Load on Bypass
- c. Battery Operation
- d. Converter Operation
- e. Battery Low Voltage
- f. Overload
- g. Inverter Operation
- h. Load on Converter
- i. Remote Operation Enable
- j. AC Input Abnormal
- k. Synchronous
- l. Minor Fault
- m. Summary Alarm
- n. Battery Temp High

2.2.7.2 RS232 Communication

The UPS shall have, as standard equipment, a RS232 smart port allowing the user to

interface the UPS status information to a host computer. "DiamondLink" monitoring software, or equivalent, shall be available to support the specified operating system. Field installed, and field tested RS232 additions shall not be accepted.

2.2.7.3 Input Ports

The UPS shall have, as standard equipment, four (4) input ports. The input ports are the following parameters:

- a. Remote Start
- b. Remote Stop
- c. Battery Temperature Abnormal
- d. Emergency Power Off (EPO)

2.2.8 (Option) Remote Status Alarm Panel

The UPS manufacturer shall offer a Remote Status Alarm Panel (RSAP) which shall not allow any control over the UPS. The RSAP shall have, as standard equipment, a battery backup feature allowing it to continue monitoring UPS status conditions during power outage situations. Battery-powered monitoring shall be for a minimum duration of eight (8) hours. The RSAP shall act only as an annunciation panel providing the following alarms/indications as a minimum:

- a. Converter on
- b. Load on Inverter
- c. Load on Bypass
- d. UPS Failure
- e. Output Overload
- f. UPS in Battery Back-up Mode
- g. Low Battery While in Back-up Mode

2.3 MECHANICAL DESIGN

2.3.1 Cabinet Structure (Enclosure)

- A. The enclosure shall be primed and painted with the Munsell 5Y7/1 (beige) color. The enclosure shall be a free standing floor mount design. The enclosure panels and doors shall consist of minimum 16 gage steel for maximum strength and durability.
- B. The UPS shall be installed in cabinets of heavy-duty structure meeting the NEMA standard for floor mounting. The UPS module cabinet shall have hinged and lockable doors on the front only. Operating controls shall be located outside the lockable doors. Input, output, and battery cables shall be installed through the bottom or left side of the cabinet.

2.3.2 Ventilation

Forced air cooling shall be provided to allow all components to operate within their rated temperature window. Thermal relays, using a latched contact that is capable of being reset, shall be used as overload protection to all cooling fans. All air inlets use air filters that shall be removable from the front of the UPS without exposure to any electrical hazard. Air filters shall be door mounted to prevent floor dust from being sucked into the unit.

Bottom mount air filters shall not be accepted.

2.3.3 (Option) Eyebolts

Eyebolts shall be installed for lifting UPS. Four (4) heavy duty eyebolts will be installed on each corner on top of UPS. Eyebolts are detachable (unscrew manually) once UPS is set in installation area.

2.3.4 Busbar

All busbars used for conductivity within the UPS shall be designed with COPPER ONLY. Aluminum is not acceptable.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SITE PREPARATION

The owner shall prepare the site for installation of the equipment.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. The UPS shall be set in place, wired and connected in accordance with the approved installation drawings and owner's/technical manual delivered with equipment.
- B. The equipment shall be installed in accordance with local codes and manufacturer's recommendation.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. The equipment shall be checked out and started by a customer support representative from the equipment manufacturer. Visual and mechanical inspection of electrical installation, initial UPS start-up and operational training shall be performed. A signed service report shall be submitted after equipment is operational.
- B. The following inspection and test procedures shall be performed by field service personnel during the UPS start-up:
 - 1. Visual Inspection
 - a. Ensure that shipping members have been removed.
 - b. Ensure that interiors are free of foreign materials, tools and dirt.
 - c. Check for damage (e.g. dents, scratches, frame misalignment, damage to panel devices).
 - d. Check doors for proper alignment and operation.
 - 2. Mechanical Inspection
 - a. Check all the power wiring connections for tightness.
 - b. Check all the control wiring connections for tightness.
 - 3. Electrical Inspection
 - a. Check input and bypass for proper voltage and phase rotation.
 - b. Check battery for proper voltage and polarity.

4. Start-up
 - a. Energize the UPS.
 - b. Check the DC output voltage and inverter output voltage.
 - c. Check the inverter output voltage on battery operation.
 - d. Check for the proper synchronization.
 - e. Perform manual transfers and retransfers.



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