

— Phase A
— Phase B
— Phase C

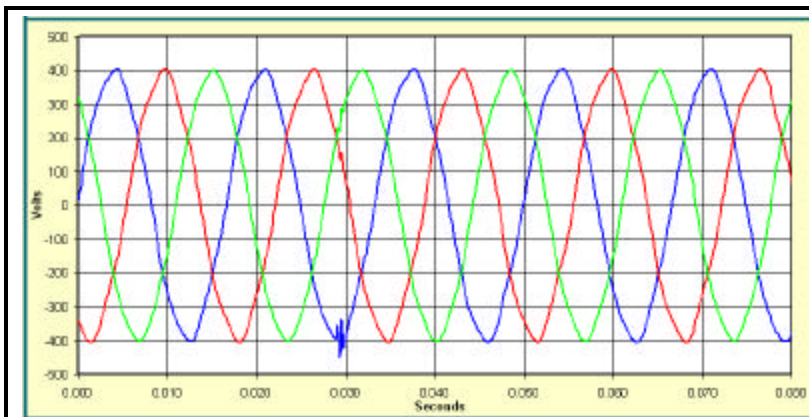
Waveform: Start of Event

Analysis

TEALwatch® is not specifically designed to capture high frequency transients, but will capture some evidence of high frequency transients, such as these waveforms.

These waveforms may be load-related (left) or line-related (below).

Event	Date and Time	Type	Severity	Minimum	Maximum	Duration
10A	10/12/05 9:01:20	Subcycle	Minor	-350.2	358.4	1



— Phase A
— Phase B
— Phase C

Waveform: Start of Event

Analysis

Utility / facility high frequency impulses should be attenuated by the PCDU / VRDU in which the TEALwatch® resides.

If you suspect problems caused by high frequency transients and see evidence of these in the TEALwatch® data, bring in a full-featured power monitor.

Event	Date and Time	Type	Severity	Minimum	Maximum	Duration
10B	7/10/05 19:44:23	Subcycle	Minor	-451.1	403.4	1

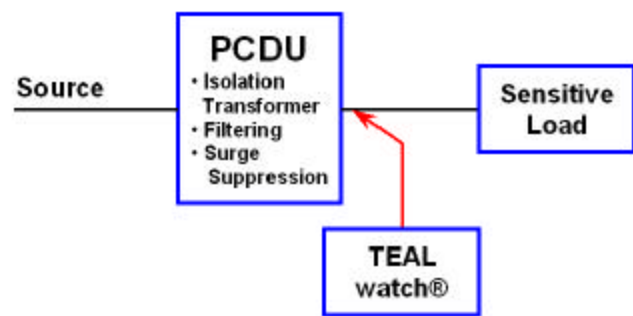
Technical Analysis

High frequency transients can cause damage to sensitive components (high amplitude) or disruption.

Resulting problems depend upon the system susceptibility and transient characteristics. Transients can be oscillatory (ringing) or unidirectional (pulse). They can be additive or subtractive. Impulse frequency content can range from kHz to MHz.

Simple protective devices (such as TVSS, or Transient Voltage Surge Suppression) provide protection from only the highest voltage transients. More comprehensive protection - shielded isolation transformers, high energy filtering - provide a higher level of protection.

If you suspect high frequency transients, bring in other power monitoring devices to supplement the information provided by the TEALwatch®.



Designed specifically to monitor power on the load side of a PCDU / VRDU, the TEALwatch® is not optimized to monitor high frequency transients. Such transients are filtered or attenuated by the PCDU power protection: shielded isolation transformer, high energy filtering, and clamping surge suppression.