

NASH LIPSEY BURCH, LLC
Engineered Systems Consultants

3322 West End Avenue
Suite 620
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 329-4460
(615) 329-3660 Fax

Engineering Report

for

Department of Veterans Affairs

**Tennessee Valley Healthcare System
Nashville Campus**

**Short-Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current
Coordination Analysis**

**Submitted
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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Available Fault Current.....	2
Findings.....	2
Figure 1 - One Line Diagram of the Modeled System.....	5
Selectivity and Coordination.....	7
Analysis of the Plots	7
Normal System.....	8
Emergency System.....	8
Coordination Curves	9
Settings.....	9
Figure 2 - Normal Power Feed to LHPBA	10
Figure 3 - Normal Power Feed to MCCA.....	11
Figure 4 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Elevators.....	12
Figure 5 - Normal Power Feed to LL3A.....	13
Figure 6 - Normal Power Feed to ELL3D	14
Figure 7 - Normal Power Feed to ELL5A	15
Figure 8 - Normal Power Feed to EHLPA.....	16
Figure 9 - Normal Power Feed to LL4L	17
Figure 10 - Normal Power Feed to LL4A.....	18
Figure 11 - Normal Power Feed to CLL6A	19
Figure 12 - Normal Power Feed to LL3L	20
Figure 13 - Normal Power feed to HPBB.....	21
Figure 14 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Fire Pump	22
Figure 15 - Normal Power Feed to HCC	23
Figure 16 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Chiller.....	24
Figure 17 - Emergency Power Feed to LHPBA	25
Figure 18 - Emergency Power Feed to ACRE Elevator	26
Figure 19 - Emergency Power Feed to ELL3D	27
Figure 20 - Emergency Power Feed to ELL5A	28
Figure 21 - Emergency Power Feed to EHLPA.....	29
Figure 22 - Emergency Power Feed to CLL6A	30
Figure 23 - Emergency Power Feed to ACRE Fire Pump	31
Figure 24 – Coordination of Breakers in EDP.....	32
Figure 25 - Breaker Setting and Degradation Curve for Generator 4.....	33
Figure 26 - Emergency Feed to ELL3D with ATS-13 and GHPBA Breakers Swapped .	34
Figure 27 - Emergency Feed to ELL5A with ATS-13 and GHPBA Breakers Swapped .	35
Corrective Action.....	36
Option 1 – Swapping the Breakers	36
Option 2 – Install Adjustable Breakers for GHPBA and ATS-13	36
Settings.....	36
Option 3 – Install Electronic Breakers Downstream of ATS-13	37
Figure 28 – Emergency Feed to LHPBA for Option 2	38
Figure 29 – Emergency Feed to ACRE Elevator for Option 2	39
Figure 30 – Emergency Feed to ELL3D for Option 2	40

Figure 31 – Emergency Feed to CLL6A for Option 2.....	41
Figure 32 – Emergency Feed to ACRE Fire Pump for Option 2.....	42
Figure 33 – Emergency Feed to ELL5A for Option 3	43
Appendix A – Overcurrent Device Settings Report	44
Appendix B - Overcurrent Device Settings for Option 2	55

Revisions

This is the second submission of this report. In this submission, the section “Corrective Action” and Appendix B are added to give further information on options to correct a coordination problem discovered in the study.

Introduction

This report is submitted to document the results of a short-circuit and overcurrent coordination analysis for the second phase of the electrical upgrade for the Department of Veterans Affairs Nashville Hospital and to fulfill Nash Lipsey Burch's contract with the Department. The objectives of this study include:

1. Determine the fault currents available in the upgraded parts of the system. And evaluate the adequacy of each overcurrent device and panel to withstand or interrupt the calculated maximum available short-circuit current at its location.
2. Establish the appropriate settings for overcurrent protection devices with adjustable settings that were either added in this phase of the electrical upgrade or affect the overcurrent devices added in this phase of the electrical upgrade. The settings of these devices are determined to provide a coordinated system. In this context, the "coordinated system" indicates that the overcurrent protection device settings provide the best possible combination of equipment protection and selectivity, recognizing that trade-offs must be made between these two system features.

A significant portion of the facility's distribution system is not in the scope of this project. Since this project is the second phase of a facility-wide electrical upgrade, there are many parts of the electrical system which have already been upgraded. Some of these systems include the facility's utility network service, main switchboard, and additional major electrical distribution switchgear. The scope of this phase involves the replacement of a large portion of the existing facility's power distribution and lighting and appliance panelboards. Where existing panelboards are being replaced, fault duties were selected based on known available fault currents as calculated in the first electrical study.

All panelboards for 208Y/120 volt systems have a minimum interrupting capacity of 22,000 amps. Since the service to the hospital is 480 volts, all 208Y/120 volt panelboards are fed by dry-type transformers that do not provide much more than 10,000 amps in a fault. The largest transformer feeding a 208Y/120 volt panelboard replaced in this phase of the electrical upgrade is the 300 kVA transformer in Fan Room 3 which feeds panel "LP4-LV" (which is an existing panel in this phase of the electrical upgrade). Panel "LP4-LV" has a three-phase fault current of 14,400 amps and a line to ground fault current of 16,400 amps. All other transformers of concern to this phase of the upgrade are 225 kVA and smaller and have less than 10,000 amps of fault current available at the secondary terminals. Therefore, all 208Y/120 volt panelboards added in this project are adequately rated for the available fault current. The majority of the panelboards replaced in the main hospital building are for 208Y/120 volt systems. Where panelboards are for 480Y/277 volt systems, the interrupting capacity specified is greater than the available fault current that was calculated in the first phase of the electrical upgrade. The ACRE building, however, has a more extensive upgrade which requires new calculations.

The ACRE building has a complete upgrade of its electrical distribution system in this project. This includes removing the Nashville Electrical Service's transformer and installing a new dis-

tribution switchboard fed from the main building's switchboard. The upgrade for the ACRE building replaced all major power distribution panelboards for the normal, emergency, and equipment systems. The available fault current for this new system is included as part of this report to verify the new systems have adequate fault duty for the fault current available on the new system.

Available Fault Current

In order to correctly determine the settings for time-current coordination and determine the adequacy of the device ratings for the new equipment, it is necessary to know the available fault current at each point in the system. These values were calculated on a personal computer using a computer assisted design program to calculate the maximum three-phase RMS symmetrical short circuit amperes at each piece of equipment. The calculation procedures are based upon the recommendations in ANSI/IEEE standards C37.13-1981, C37.010-1973, and C37.5-1979. The values used in the computer model are shown on a simplified one-line drawing included in this report (Figure 1, page 5). The diagram and short-circuit study computer data files are available in electronic format for SKM Power Tools, Version 5.0.2.0.

The model used for the short-circuit study uses the previously calculated short circuit current values for the utility, the four oil-filled transformers, and the short circuit current available in both sections of the Main Switchboard (See *Engineering Report for Department of Veterans Affairs, VA Hospital Nashville, TN, Short-Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis, April 24, 2000*, by Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC).

The available fault currents at each bus are listed as the "Fault Duty" for each overcurrent device in the report in Appendix A – Overcurrent Device Settings Report. The available fault current is also listed at each bus on Figure 1 - One Line Diagram of the Modeled System.

Findings

The study confirmed that the short circuit current rating of all of the new devices as they are installed is adequate for the available fault current at each device. However, there are two items that are of concern that are discussed below.

The study revealed one possible weak point in the system at panel "HPBA" in the ACRE building. There are several Square D "FD" frame breakers installed in panel "HPBA" that have 21,200 amps of fault current available at the panel. These breakers series rate to 200 kA with the upstream Square D "LX" frame breaker in the ACRE building main switchboard, but are only fully rated for 18 kA of fault current. A marking must be applied to the panel to indicate the series rating to comply with NFPA 70 Article 110.22. The manufacturer (Square D) can supply the required labels. Additionally, the sum of the full load current of all motors connected to panel "HPBA" and its sub-panels must be verified to be less than 180 amps in order to use the series rating and comply with NFPA 70 article 240.86. While series rating breakers is a safe practice, it is not the best practice for a fully coordinated system. It is desirable to replace the breakers with ones rated at 25 kA to ensure that all devices are fully rated against the available fault current.

Larger frame breakers in the panel are Square D “KA” frame breakers, which are fully rated at 25 kA interrupting capacity.

All other panels in the ACRE building, with the exception of the existing panel “HPBB” and the ACRE Main Switchboard have less than 18 kA of available fault current. All new 480Y/277 volt panels have at a minimum 18 kA fully rated interrupting capacity breakers installed in them. Panel “HPBB” was not replaced as part of this project. The interrupting capacity of the breakers installed in “HPBB” should be verified to determine if they have adequate interrupting capacity against the available fault current of 18,647 amps. Since panel “HPBB” was manufactured by a different manufacturer than the new gear, series rating data is not readily available for its breakers and the new breaker feeding it upstream.

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Selectivity and Coordination

Selectivity is the ability of the system to respond to a short circuit where the nearest upstream device trips in response to a fault and other protective devices closer to the source do not trip. This ensures maximum service continuity while providing protection for equipment and personnel. Selectivity is demonstrated on a time-current curve by showing that each individual breaker (or fuse) curve falls below and to the left of the next upstream breaker in line, from load to source. Ideally, there will be no overlap. In practice, it is rare that a system can be economically arranged to be 100% selective, but in general a high degree of selectivity can be achieved for most fault current levels. The coordination plots are broken down into two different systems, the normal utility power system and the emergency system fed from the emergency generator paralleling gear.

Plots showing the time-current curves for selected overcurrent protective devices follow later in this report. Plots that show devices feeding large motors, such as the ACRE chiller, have an additional curve representing the motor's load. The motor's curve demonstrates that the breaker feeding the motor is coordinated with the motor when the motor's curve is below and to the left of the breaker's, indicating the breaker will not trip when the motor is running or starting.

Where there are multiple systems with the same characteristics, then only one of the similar systems is modeled. For example, the critical branch of the emergency system in the ACRE building has ten equal sized transformers and 208Y/120 volt panelboards with essentially the same breakers in each one. For the study, only one panel (CLL6A) was modeled, but the resulting plot is characteristic for the other panels on the critical branch. Where the plot has a branch circuit breaker's curve on it, the largest branch breaker in that panel is selected to show the "worst case" scenario as coordination is concerned.

Analysis of the Plots

Most of the plots demonstrate a high degree of selectivity. There are a few instances where two curves overlap each other without causing a degradation of selectivity. Examples of this are the main breaker in the ACRE switchboard and the breaker upstream of it in the facility's main switchboard. Since the two breakers feed the same load, the consequence of either breaker tripping will be the same. Therefore, the long time settings are the same, leaving the two curves touching at the top of the plot. These two breakers do coordinate for higher fault current values. Another example of where curves touching do not degrade selectivity is breakers on the primary and secondary of the same transformer. Both of the breakers are shown on the time-current plots, which generally will be "on top of" each other, but the consequence of either breaker tripping is the same. Other instances where the protective device curves touch indicate the possible lack of selectivity.

Where devices that do not feed the same equipment overlap there is an effect on overall system reliability. Since the filled area of the curve indicates the range at which the device may trip, a slight overlap represents a small chance of there being a lack of selectivity. The point at where the overlap occurs also indicates the likelihood of the event occurring.

Thermal magnetic circuit breakers take more than one cycle to clear a large fault current caused by a “bolted” short circuit (where metal contact causes the short). This is represented by a horizontal region on the curve, which is in the region of less than 100 milliseconds. Since bolted faults of this magnitude are a rare occurrence, these overlaps are usually acceptable in a coordinated system.

There are several instances where two curves touch in other areas on the plot. For example, in Figure 15, the curve for the breaker feeding panel “HD” overlaps the curve for the breaker feeding panel “HCC”. This means there is a real chance of the breaker feeding panel “HCC” tripping before the smaller breaker for panel “HD”. All of the overlap occurs at 900 milliseconds or less and at currents above 1000 amps. While this is undesirable, the situation is due to limitations of fixed trip thermal-magnetic circuit breakers. This overlap occurs in several other plots, all for this same reason. There is no cost effective remedy to such a problem due to the high cost of electronic, fully adjustable breakers, which are expensive and large in size for a small feeder circuit such as this one.

Normal System

There are fifteen time-current curves representing the equipment added in this phase of the electrical upgrade. These curves represent devices with adjustable settings and downstream breakers fed from them. There are two plots for loads fed from the left section of the main switchboard. One curve represents the re-fed panel HCC (Figure 15, page 23), which was fed from the existing switchboard SB1. The second curve is for the ACRE building chiller (Figure 16, page 24), which was re-fed directly from the main switchboard. Each of these curves start with either the load (chiller) or the largest branch circuit breaker in the panel (HCC) and show all upstream devices to the breaker protecting the utility transformer secondary. The remainder of the normal curves show loads fed from the ACRE building main switchboard.

Since the ACRE building underwent an extensive electrical upgrade, including a new main switchboard, the majority of normal system coordination curves involve gear in the ACRE building. There are thirteen time-current curves for the normal system in the ACRE building, which includes the essential system devices when the transfer switches are connected to the normal system. For these curves, only a few plots show the coordination upstream of the ACRE main switchboard for clarity. The curve for the breaker at the secondary of the oil-filled transformer feeding the right section of the facility’s main switchboard is shown on selected plots (see Figure 2 on page 10) to demonstrate coordination between it and the breaker feeding the ACRE main switchboard. Since this breaker has instantaneous trip disabled and has a 2500 amp trip rating, it fully coordinates with the downstream breakers.

Emergency System

There are nine time-current curves showing devices on the emergency system. The first seven demonstrate coordination between essential system gear in the ACRE building back to the generator paralleling gear. The portion of these curves downstream of the respective automatic transfer switches show the same devices plotted on the corresponding normal system curve. One curve demonstrates coordination between the largest breaker in panel “EDP”, which was re-fed from the paralleling gear. The last curve shows the breaker which connects the feed from generator four to the paralleling gear.

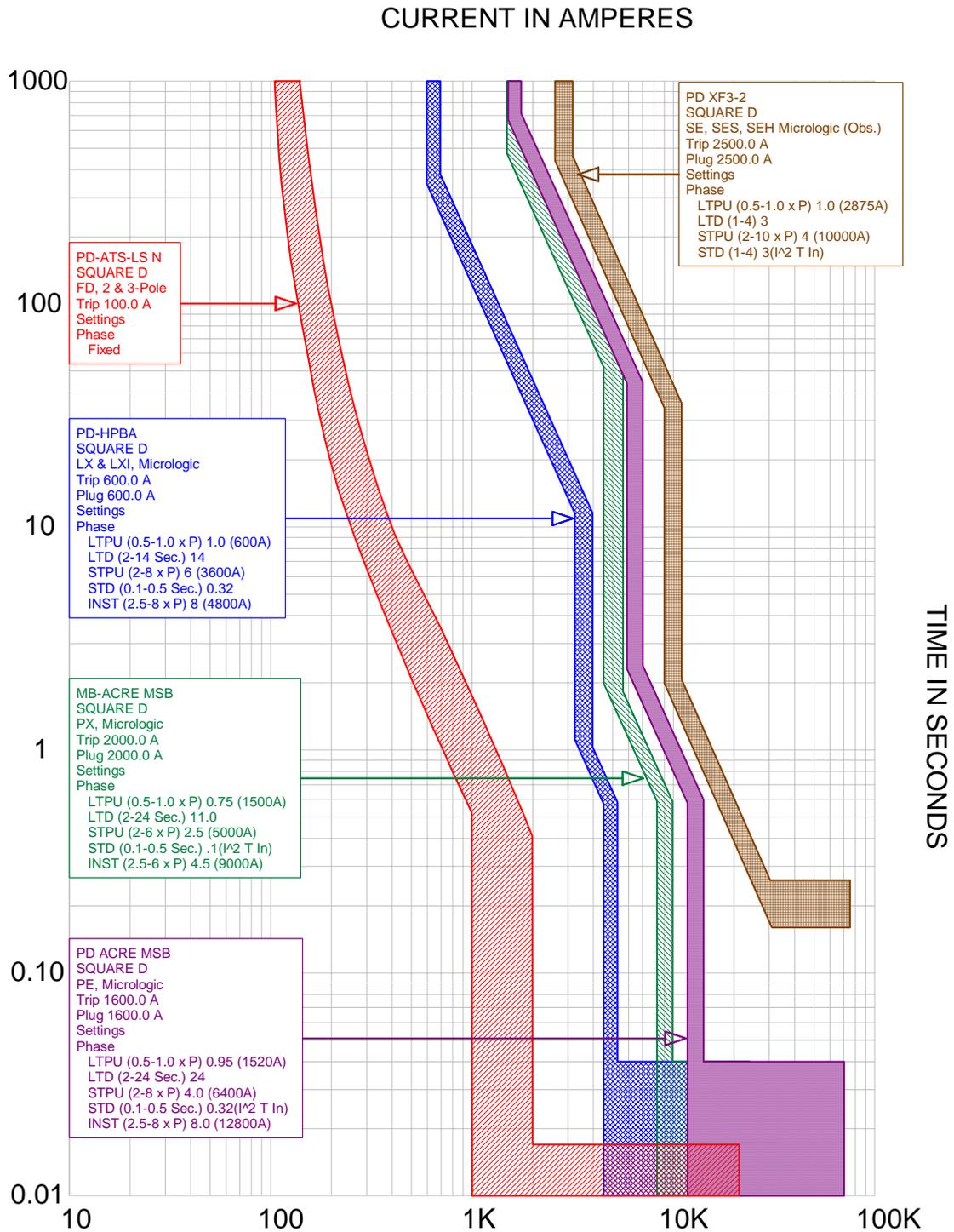
There is one item which is causing a lack of coordination on the emergency system. This occurs with the feeder breaker to generator distribution panel “GHPBA”. The panel has a feeder capable of 800 amps; however, the breaker feeding it has a trip rating of 600 amps. The coordination problem occurs with the 800 amp trip breaker in “GHPBA” feeding ATS-13. This situation is discussed in more detail in the chapter named Corrective Action on page 36.

Coordination Curves

Graphs showing the breaker curves for coordination are on the following pages.

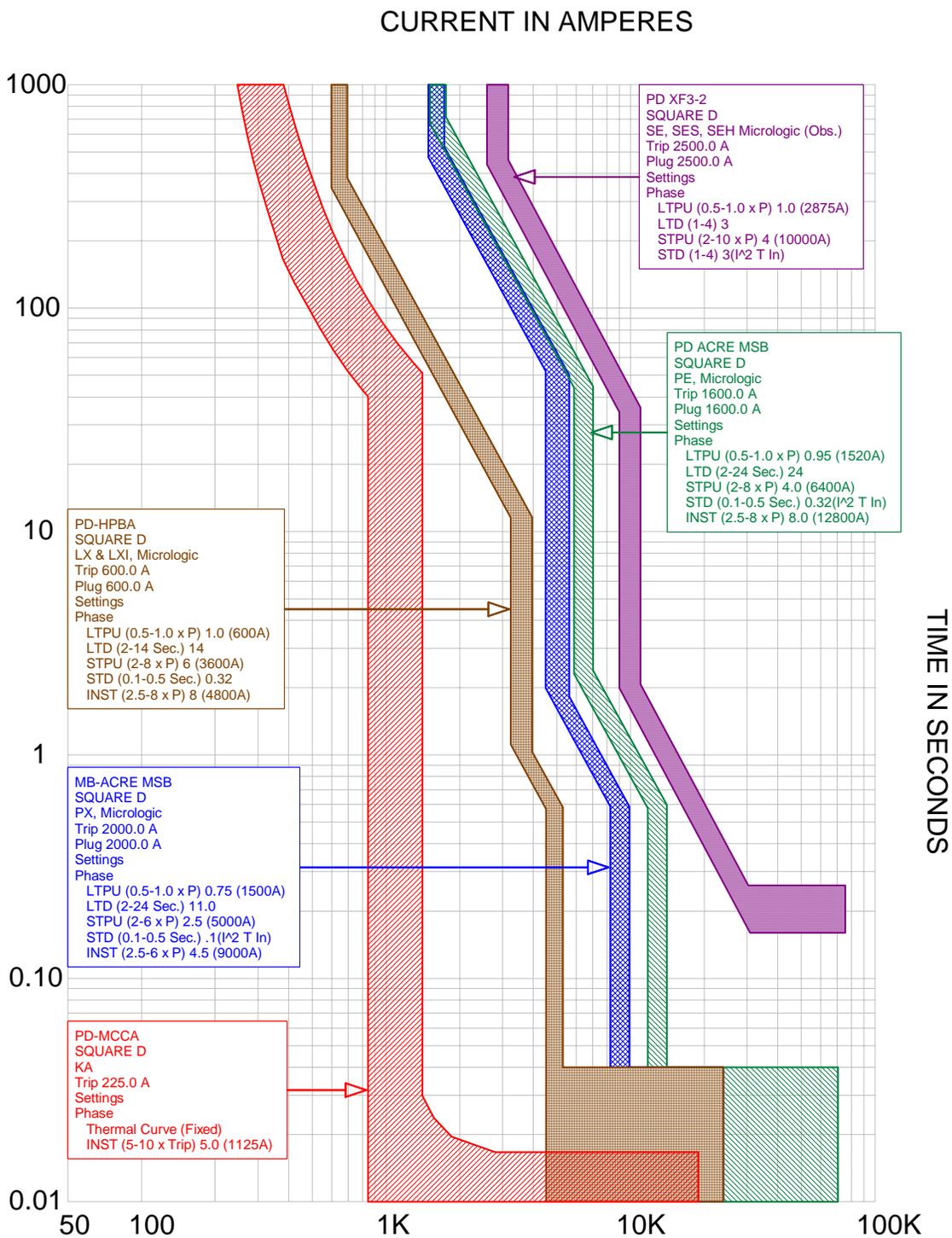
Settings

We recommend setting the adjustable breakers to the settings listed in Appendix A – Overcurrent Device Settings Report that correspond to these curves.



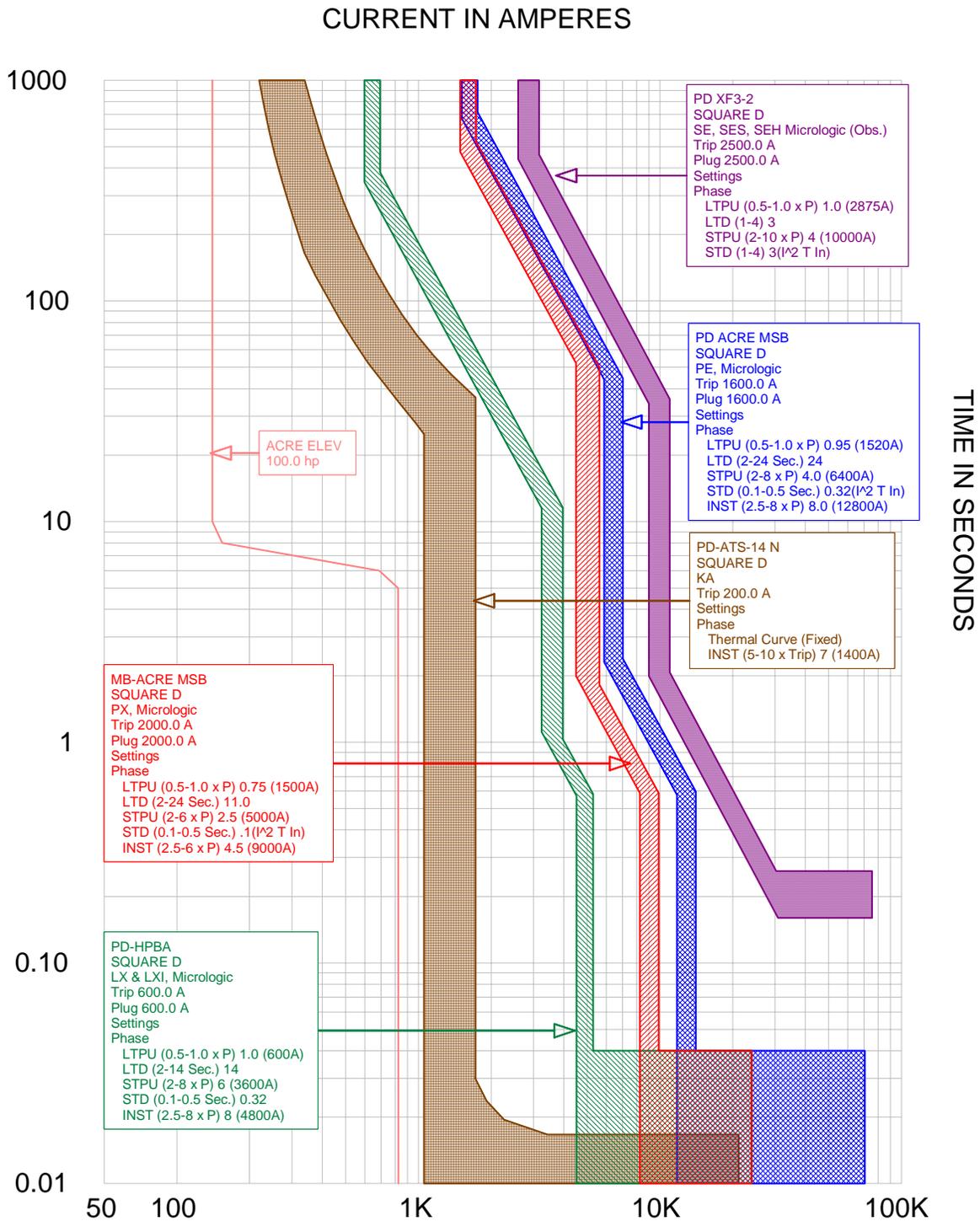
N1 to LHPBA.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 2 - Normal Power Feed to LHPBA



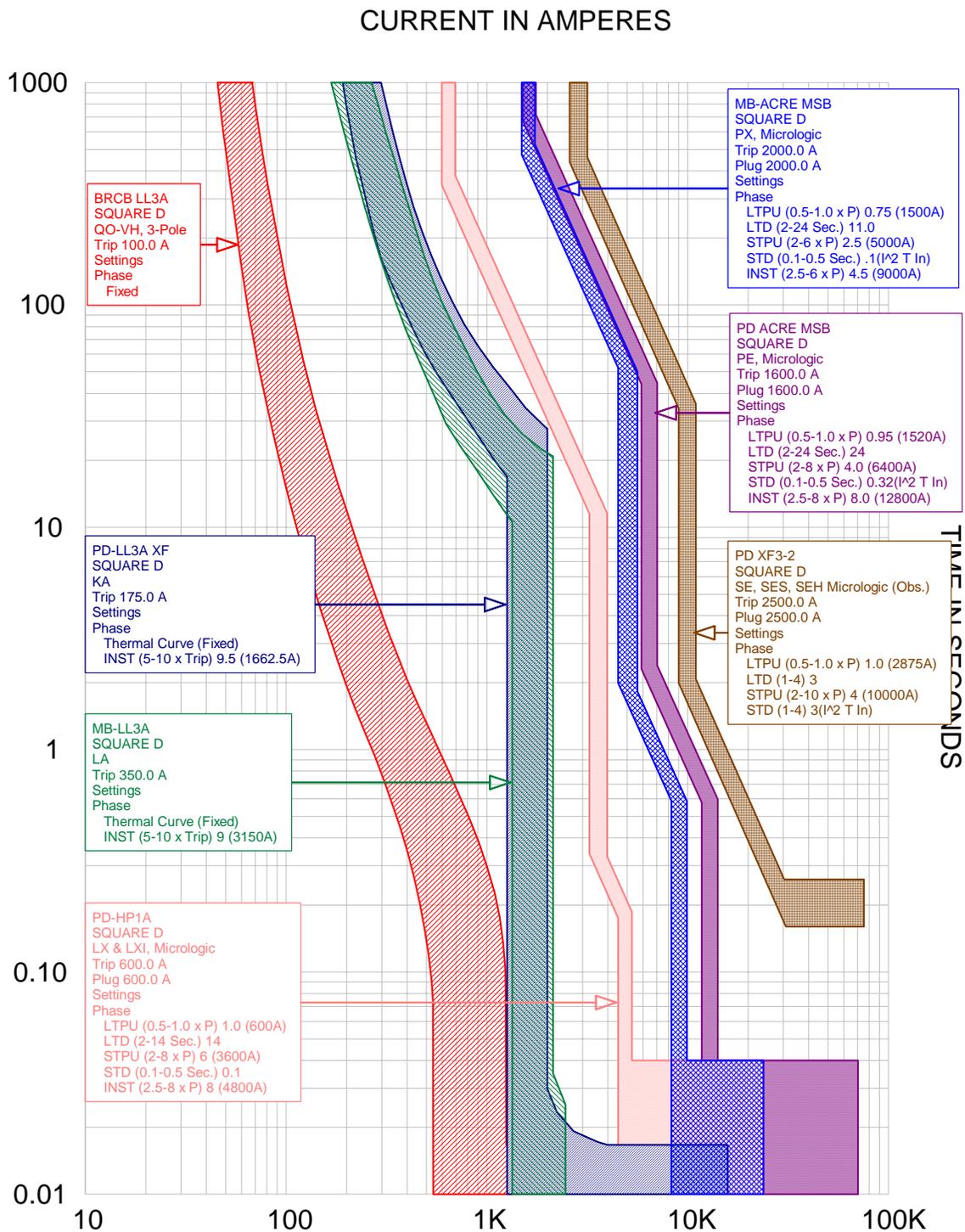
N2 to MCCA.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 3 - Normal Power Feed to MCCA



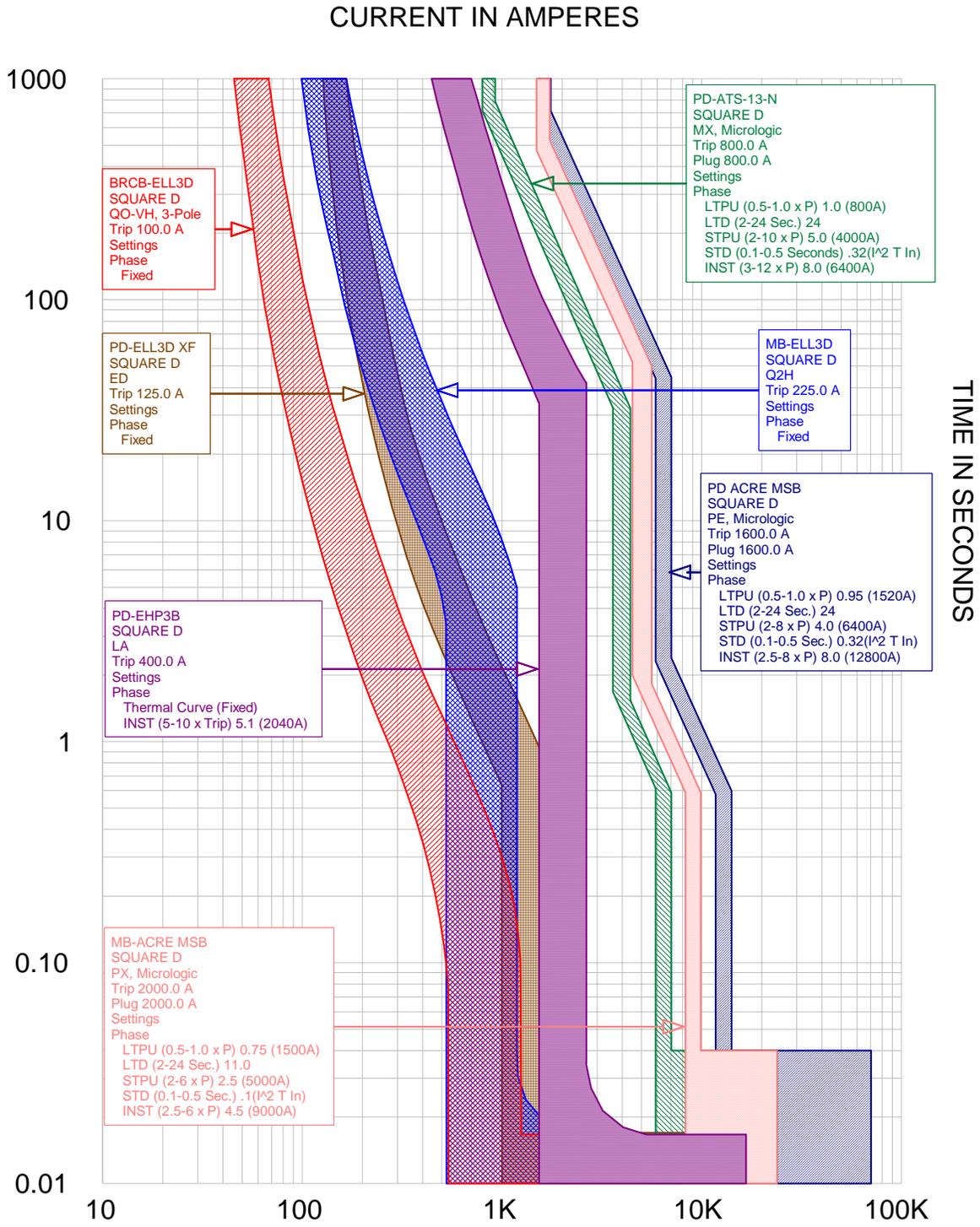
N3 to Elevator.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 4 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Elevators



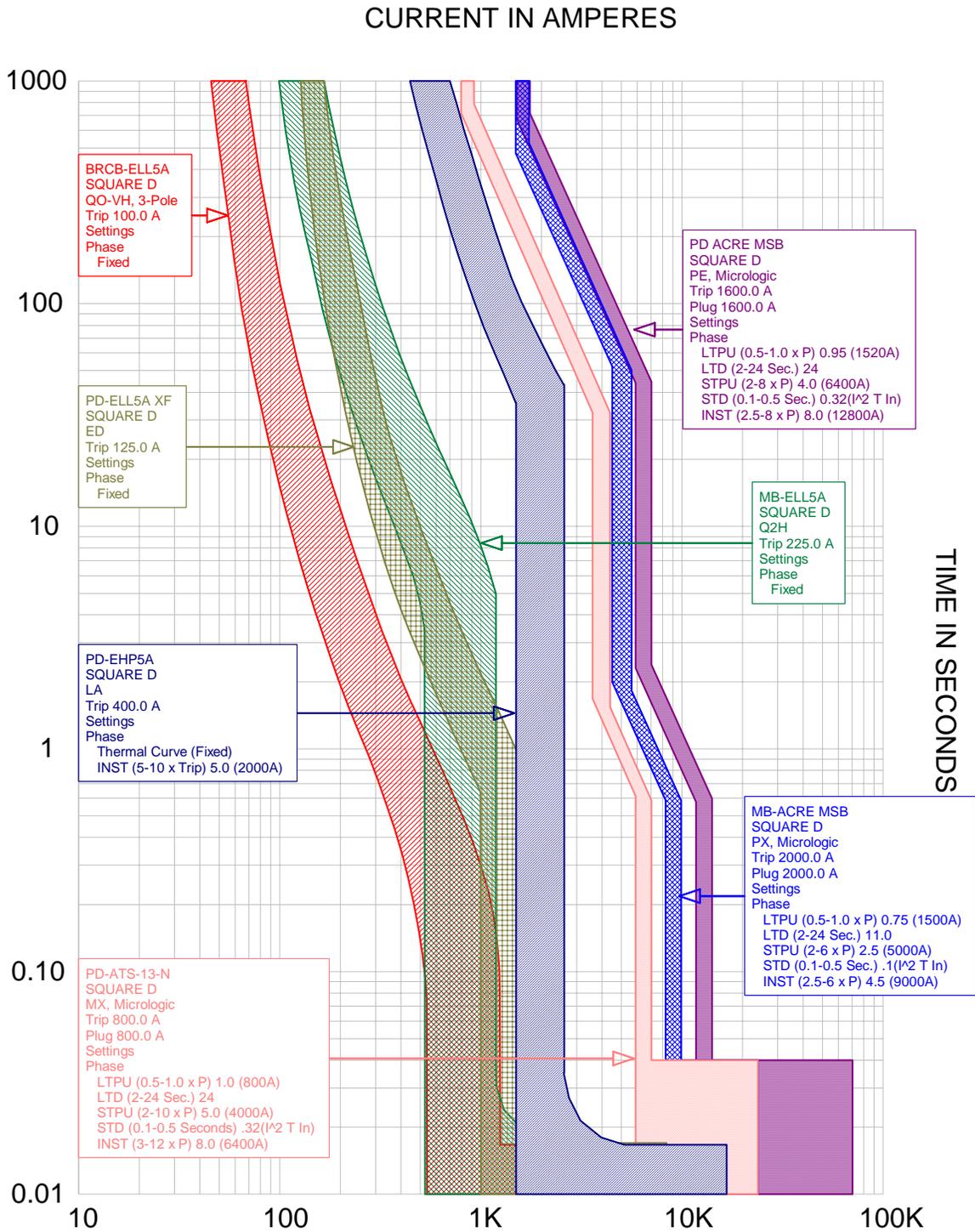
N4 to LL3A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 5 - Normal Power Feed to LL3A



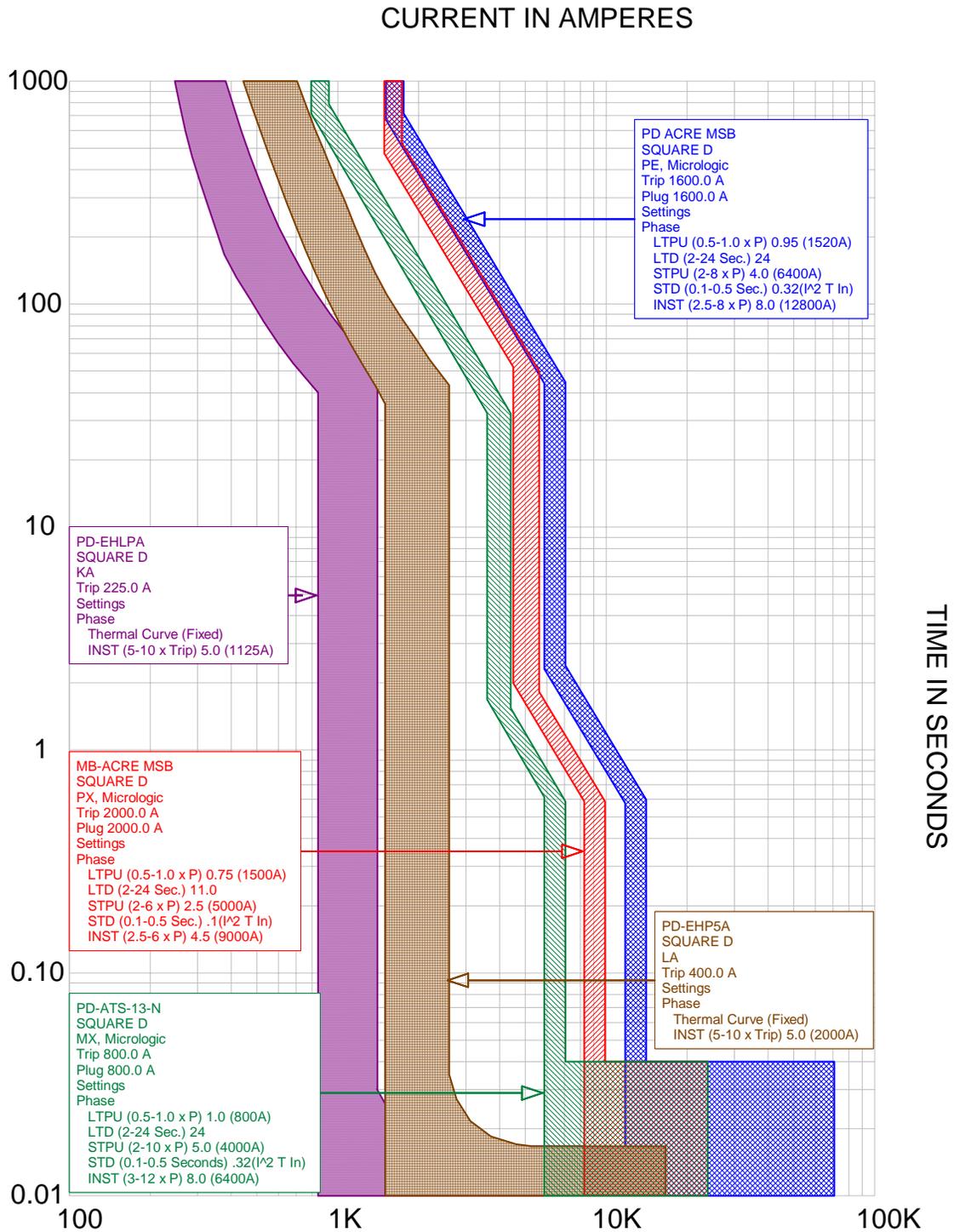
N5 to ELL3D.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 6 - Normal Power Feed to ELL3D



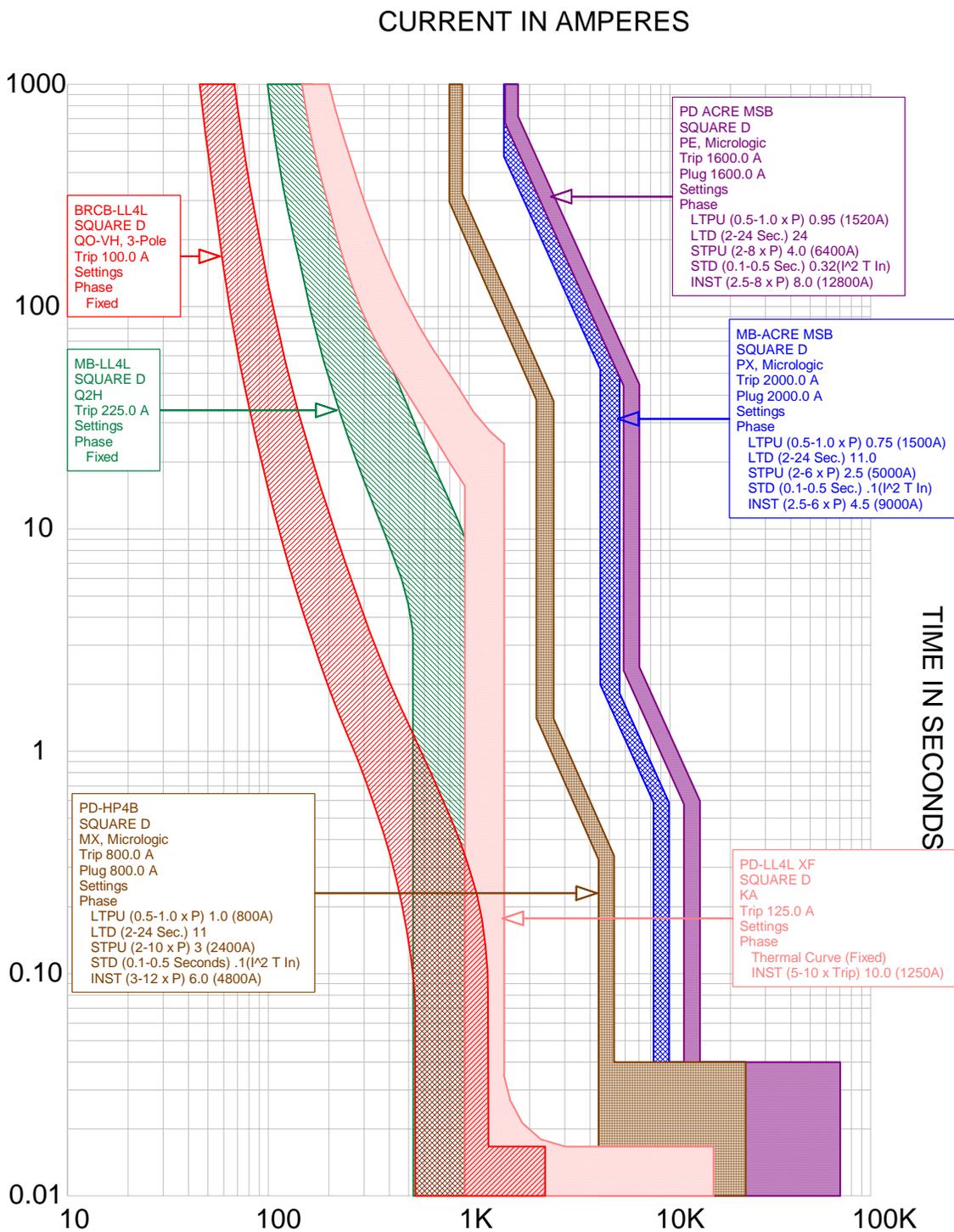
N6 to ELL5A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 7 - Normal Power Feed to ELL5A



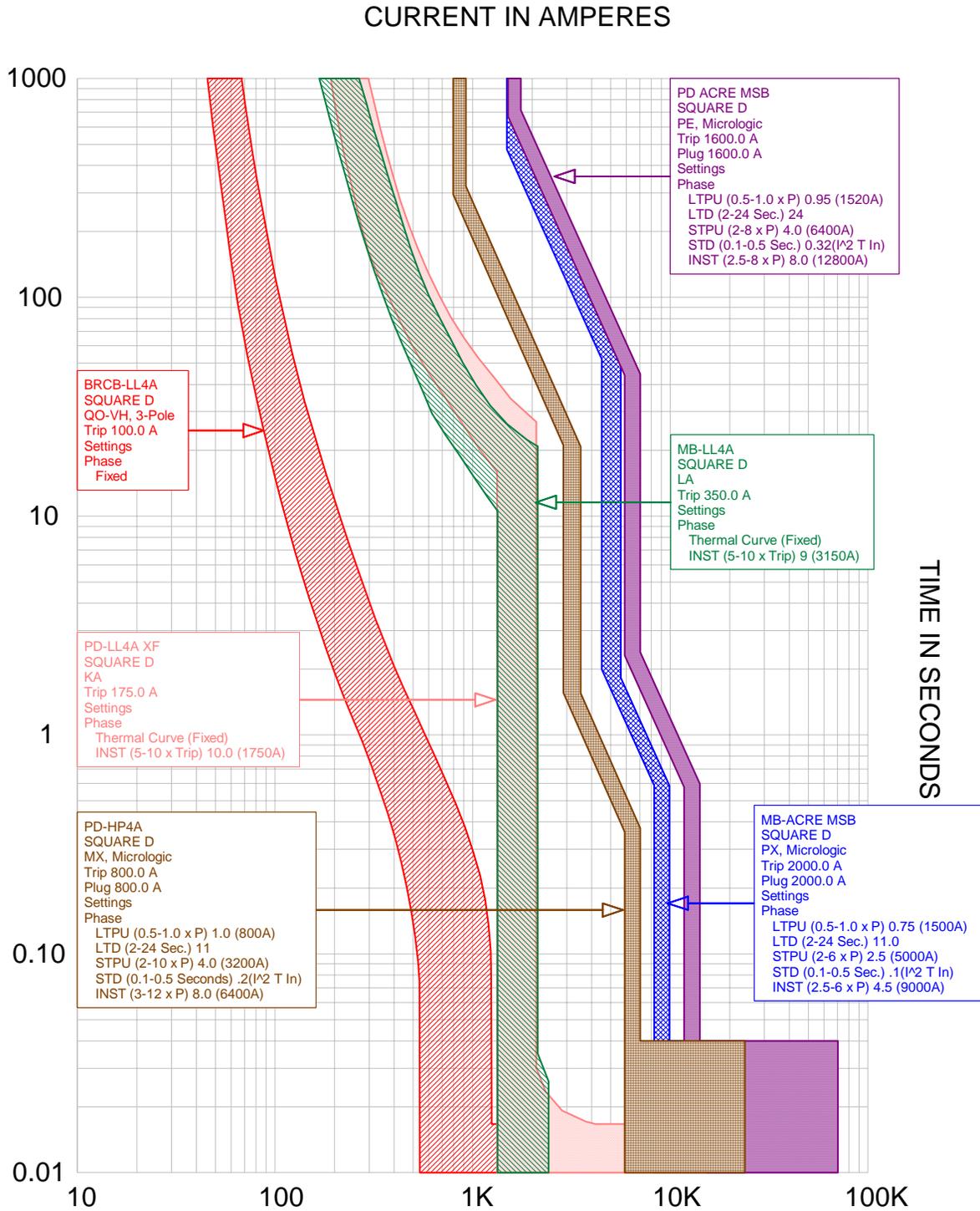
N7 to EHLPA.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 8 - Normal Power Feed to EHLPA



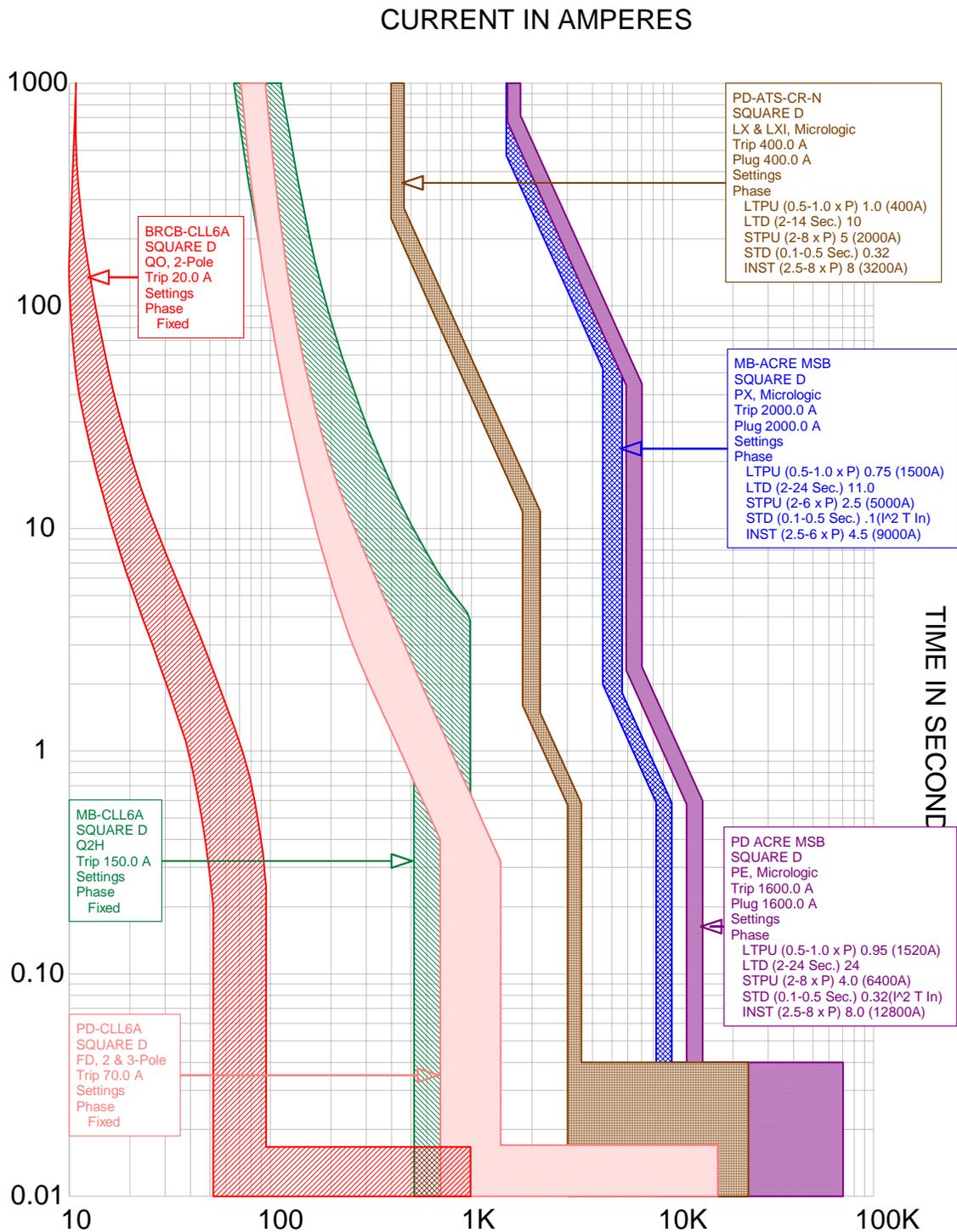
N8 to LL4L.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 9 - Normal Power Feed to LL4L



N9 to LL4A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

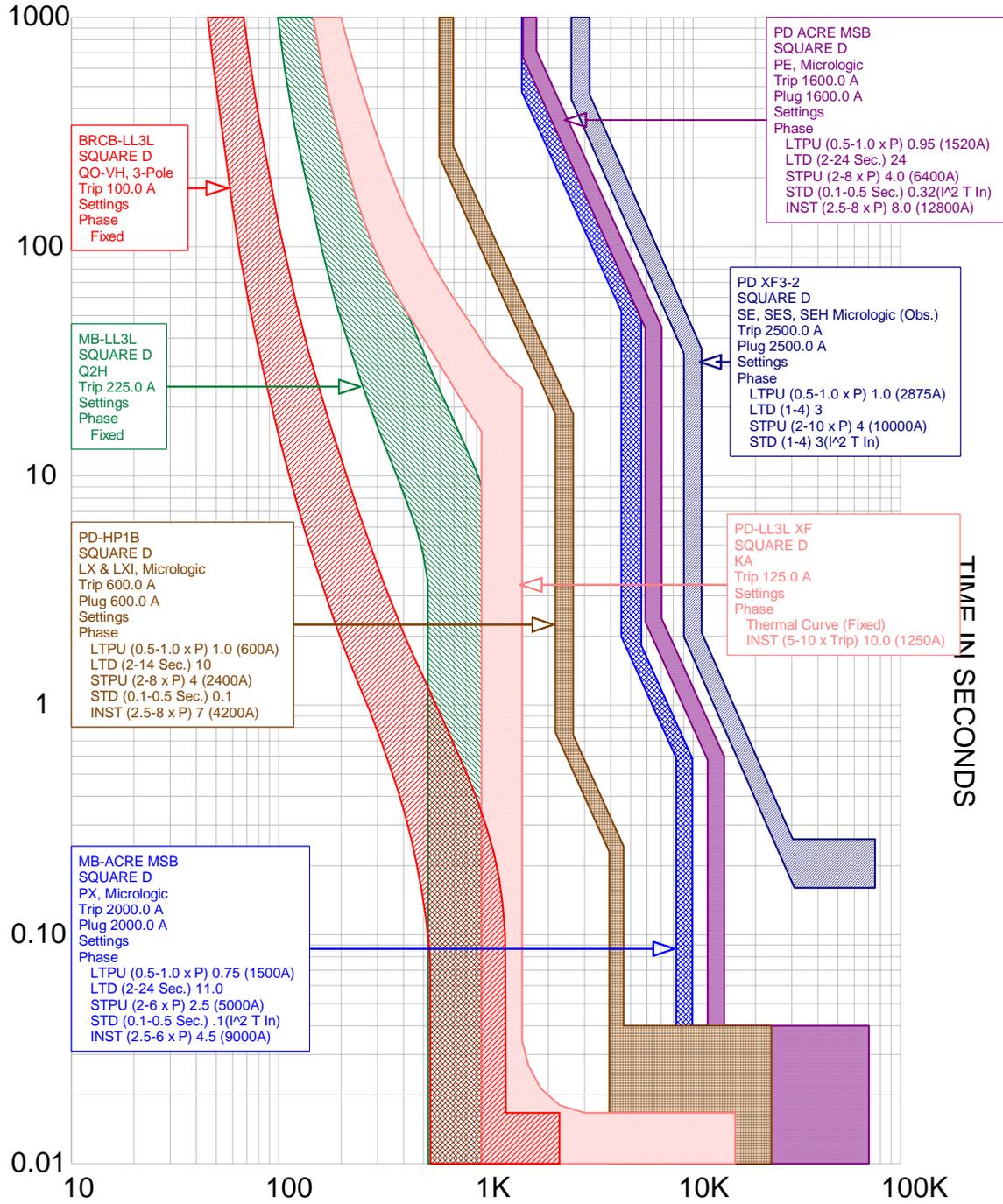
Figure 10 - Normal Power Feed to LL4A



N10 to CLL6A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰ EUPPH2-ACR

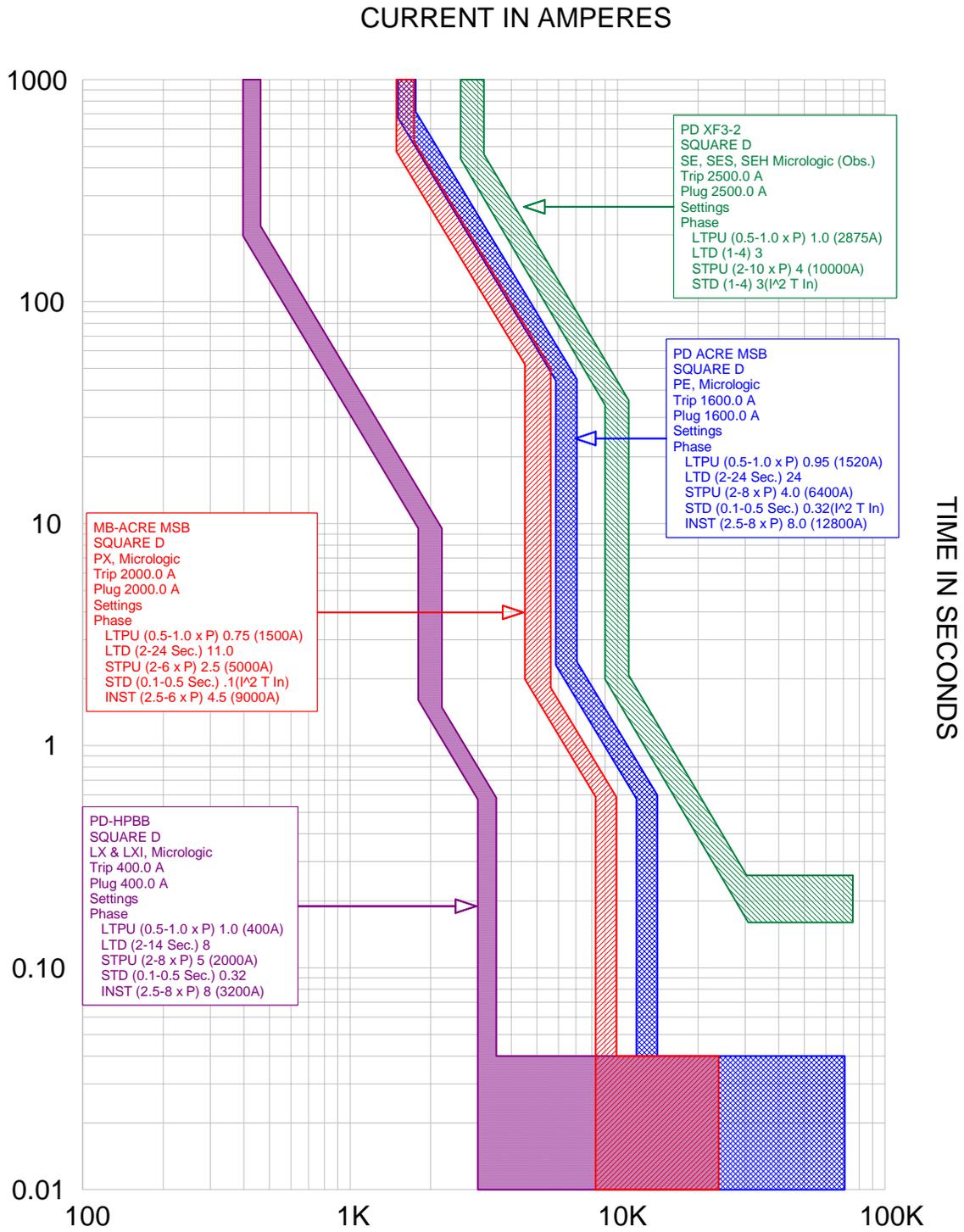
Figure 11 - Normal Power Feed to CLL6A

CURRENT IN AMPERES



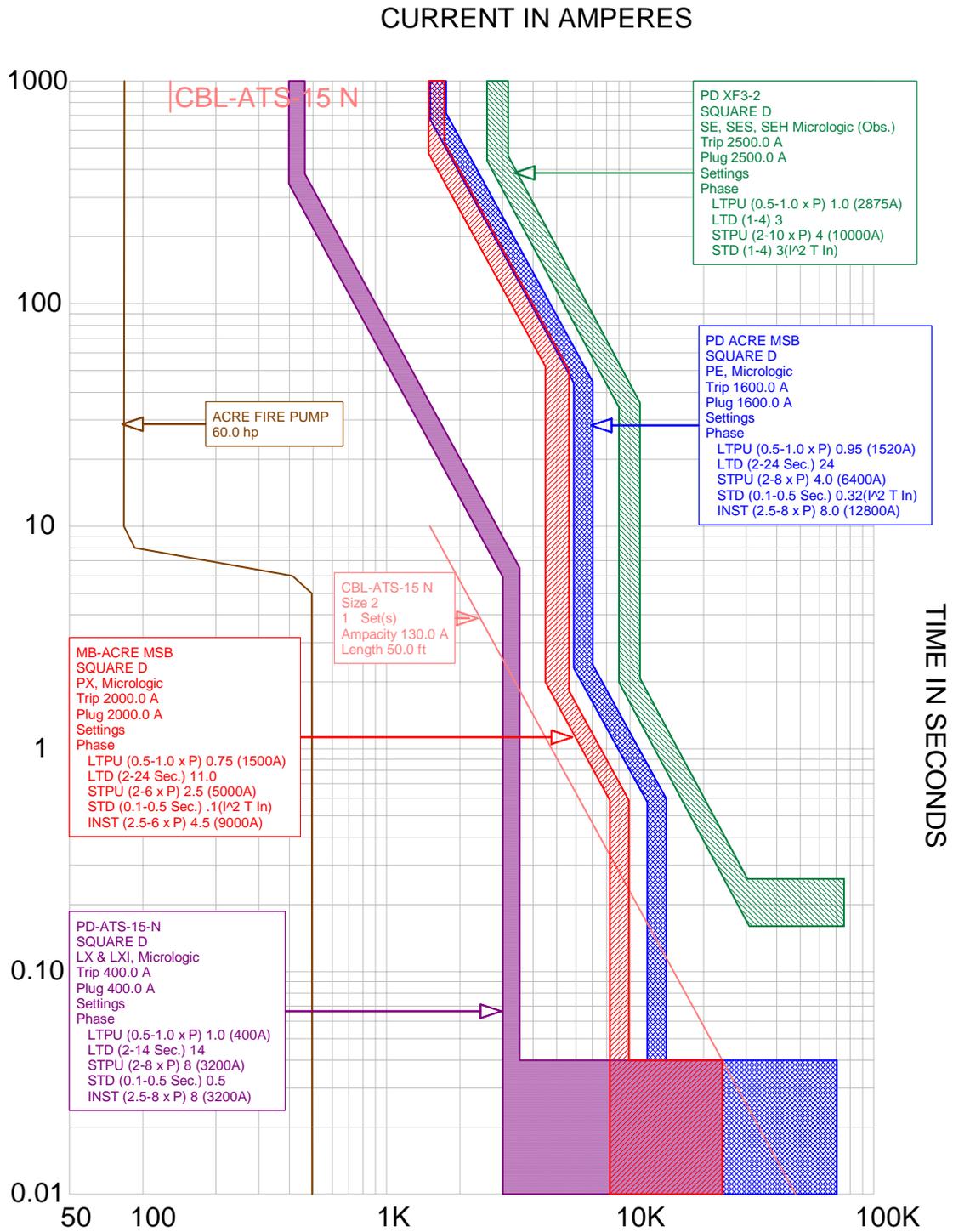
N11 to LL3L.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 12 - Normal Power Feed to LL3L



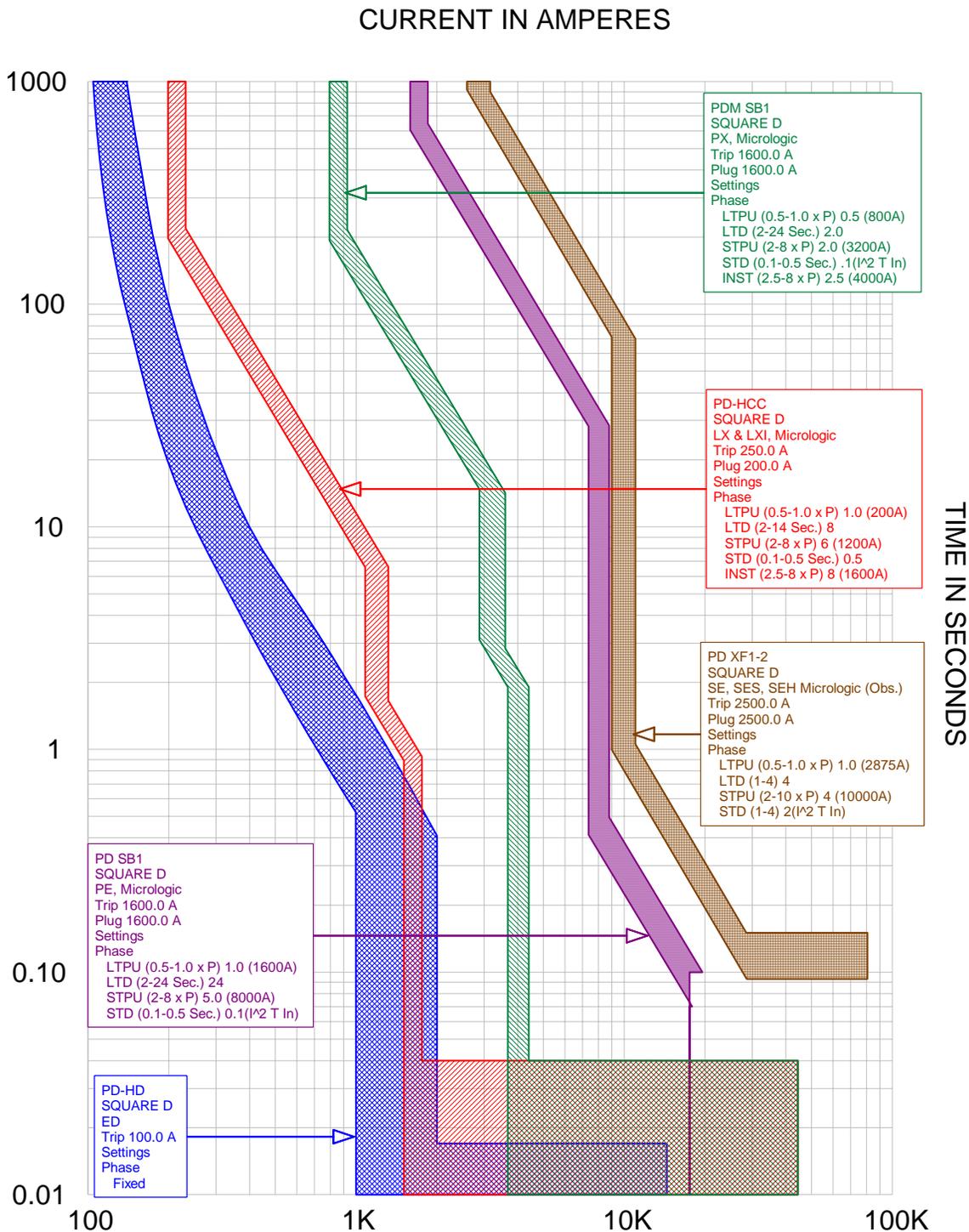
N12 to HPBB.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 13 - Normal Power feed to HPBB



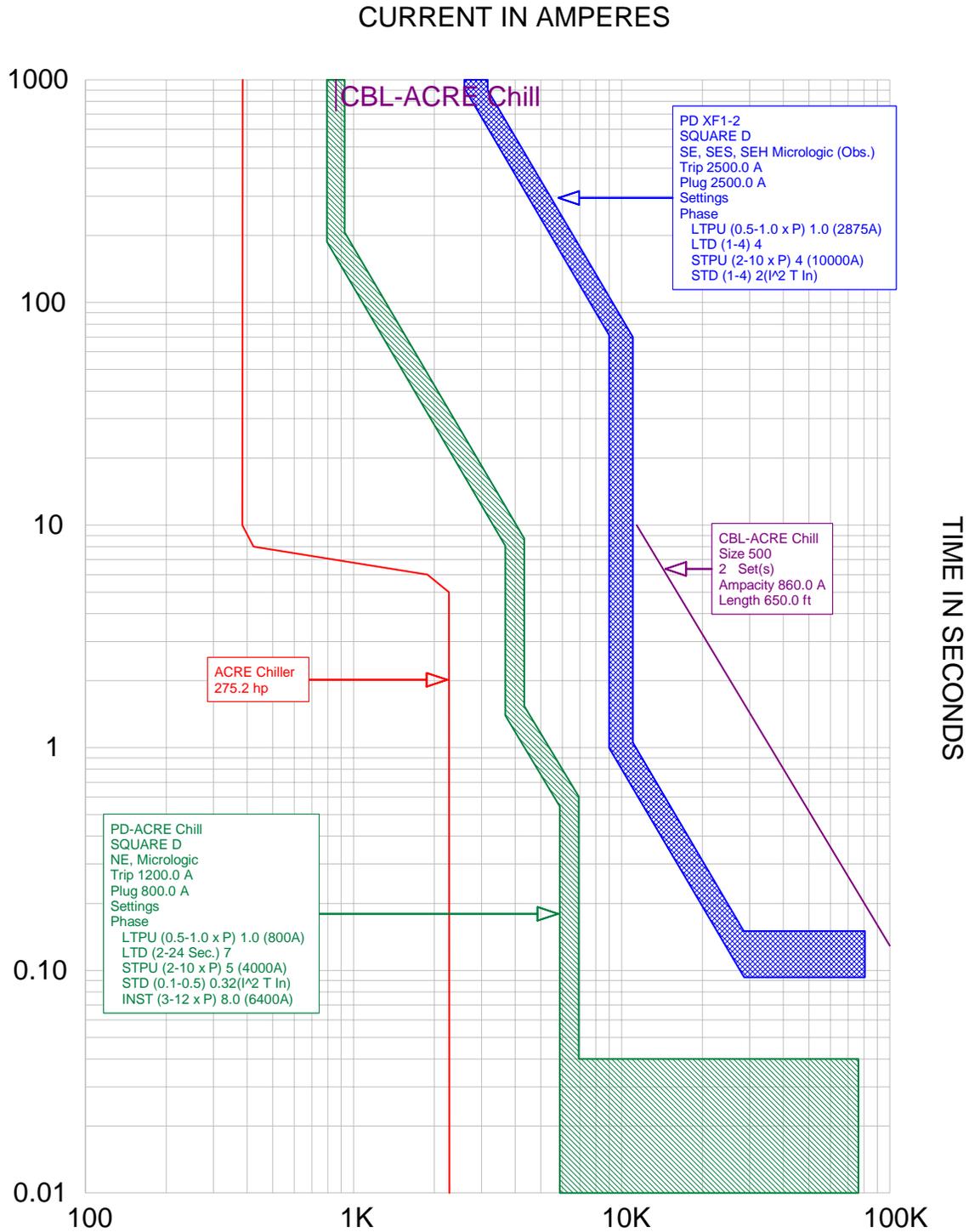
N13 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 14 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Fire Pump



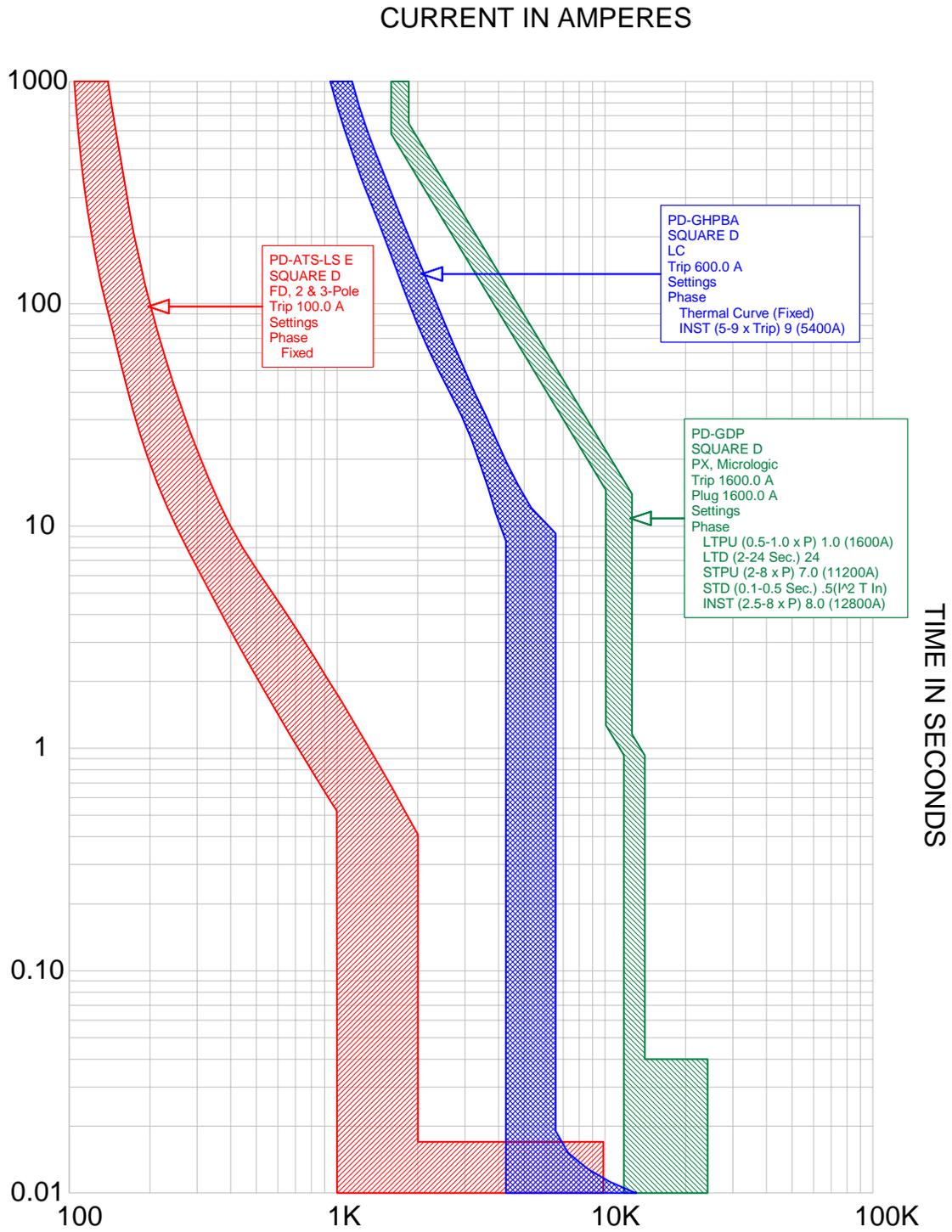
N14 to HCC.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰ EUPPH2-ACRE.

Figure 15 - Normal Power Feed to HCC



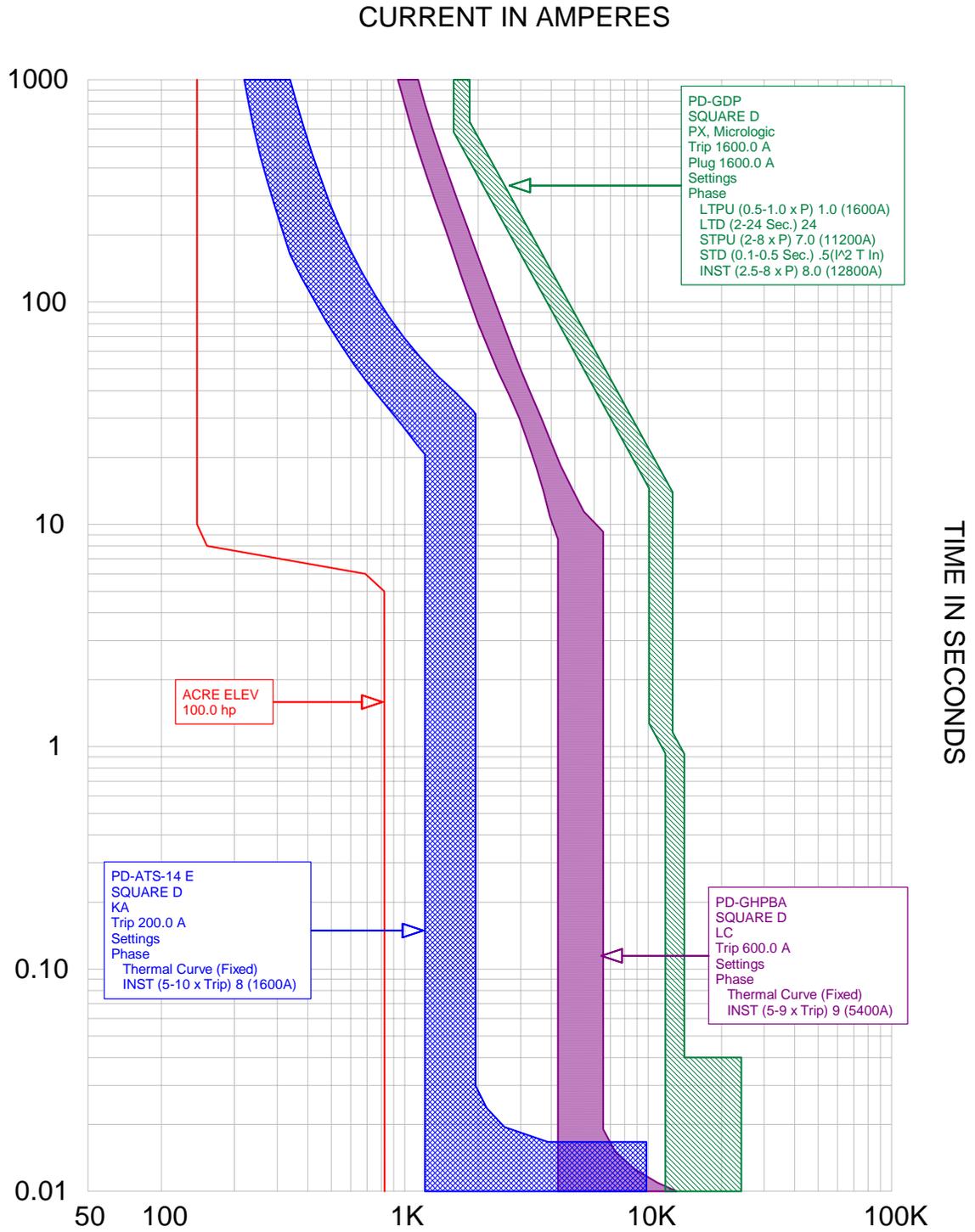
N15 to ACRE Chill.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 16 - Normal Power Feed to ACRE Chiller



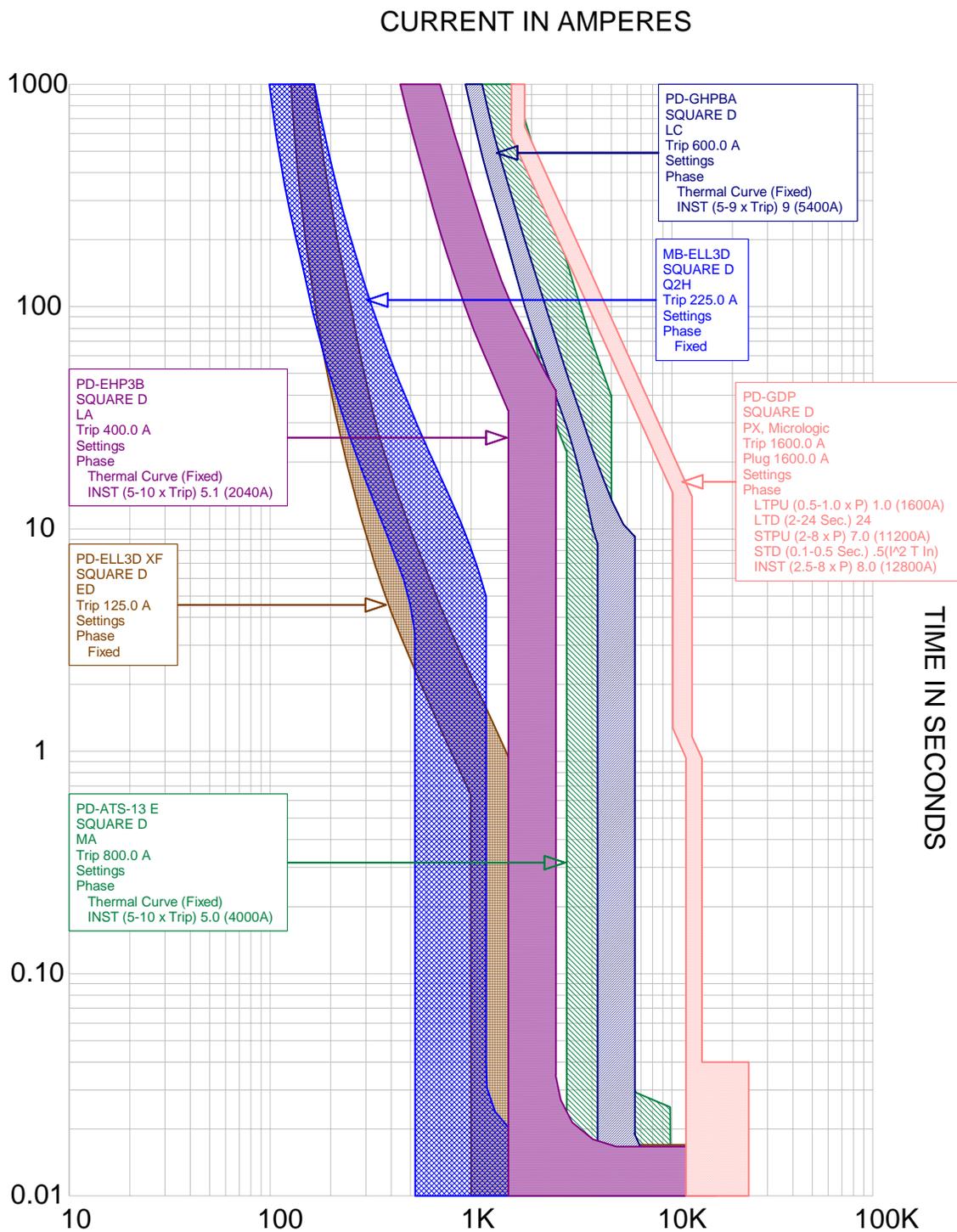
E1to LHPBA.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 17 - Emergency Power Feed to LHPBA



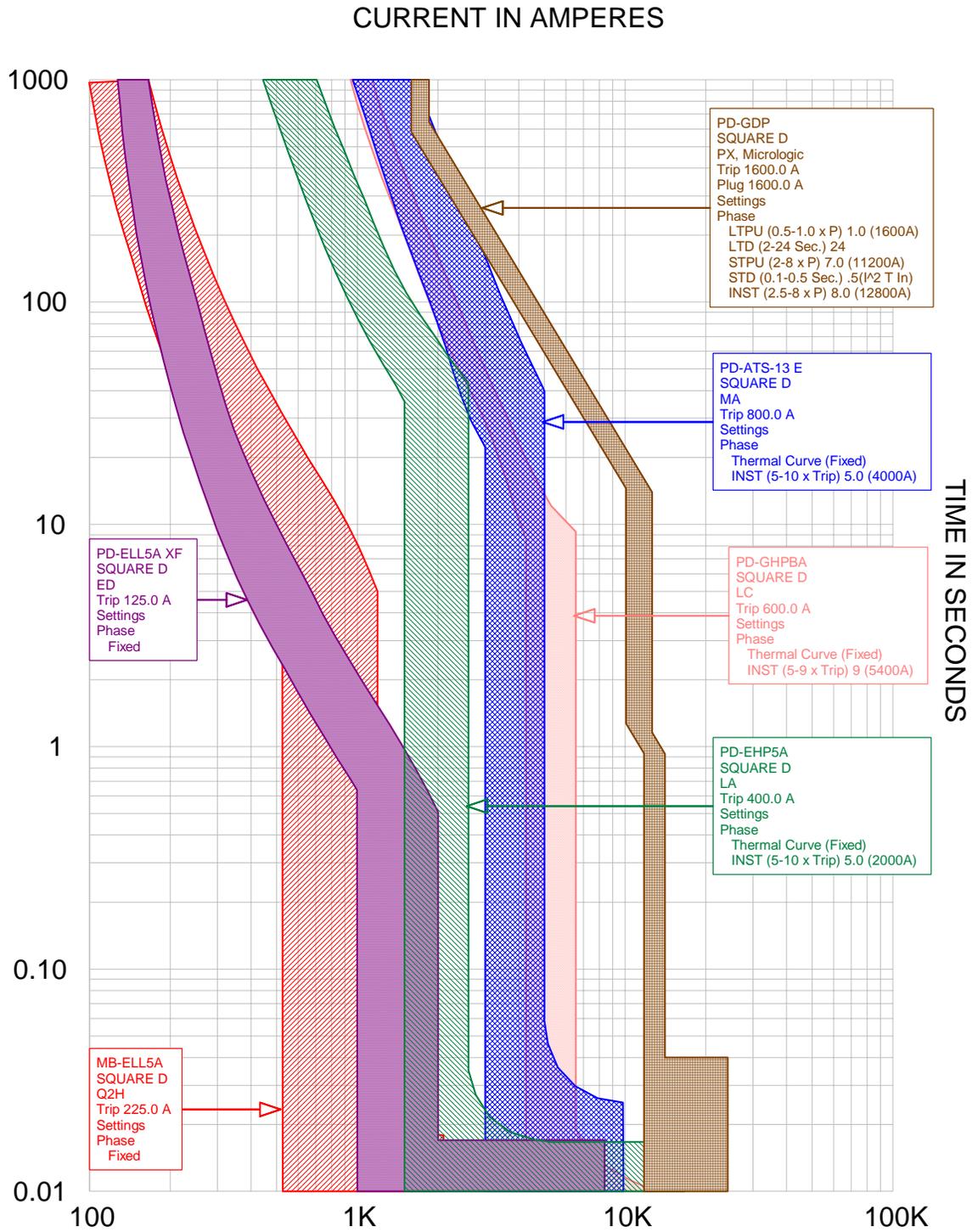
E2 to ACRE Elevator.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 18 - Emergency Power Feed to ACRE Elevator



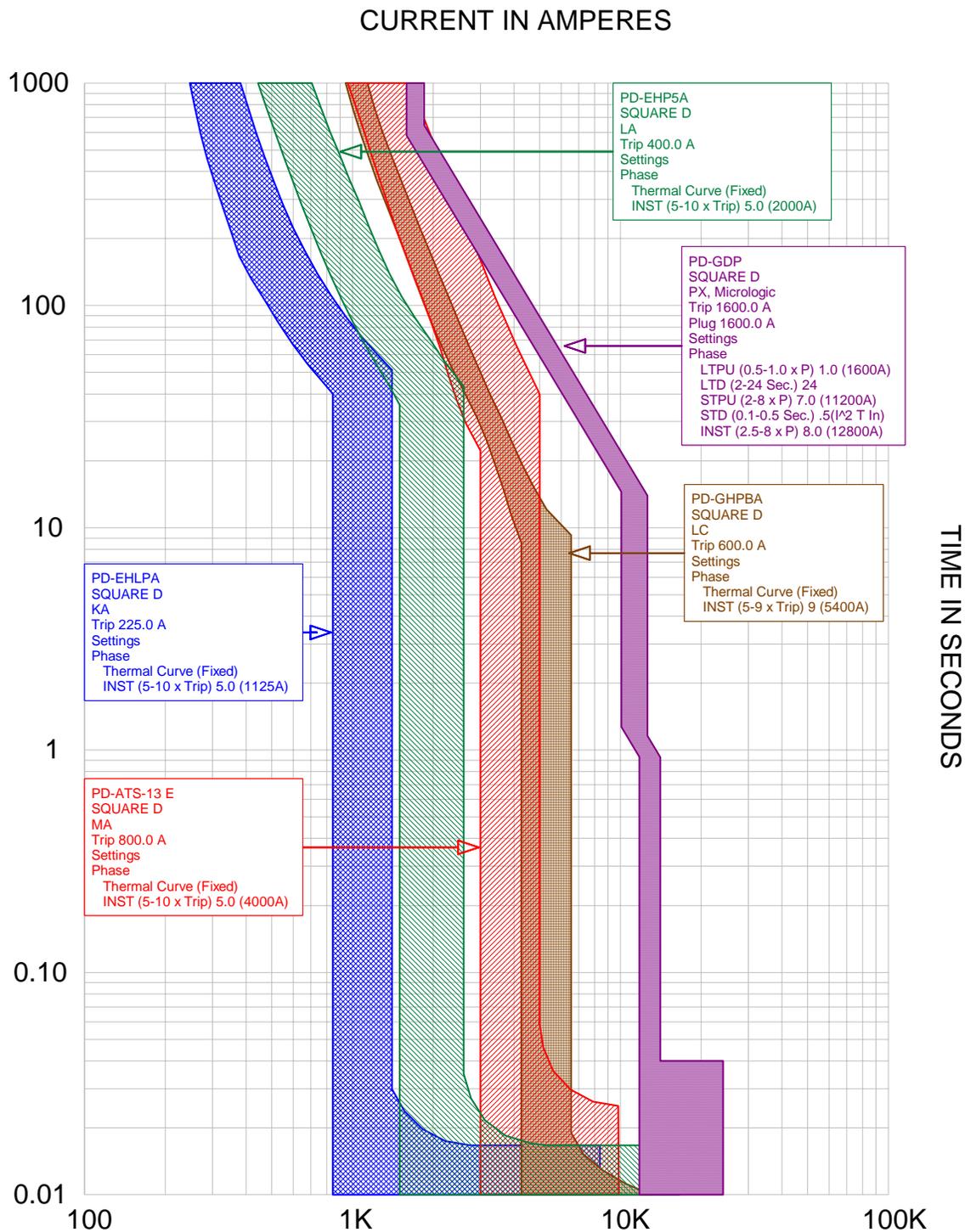
E3 to ELL3D.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 19 - Emergency Power Feed to ELL3D



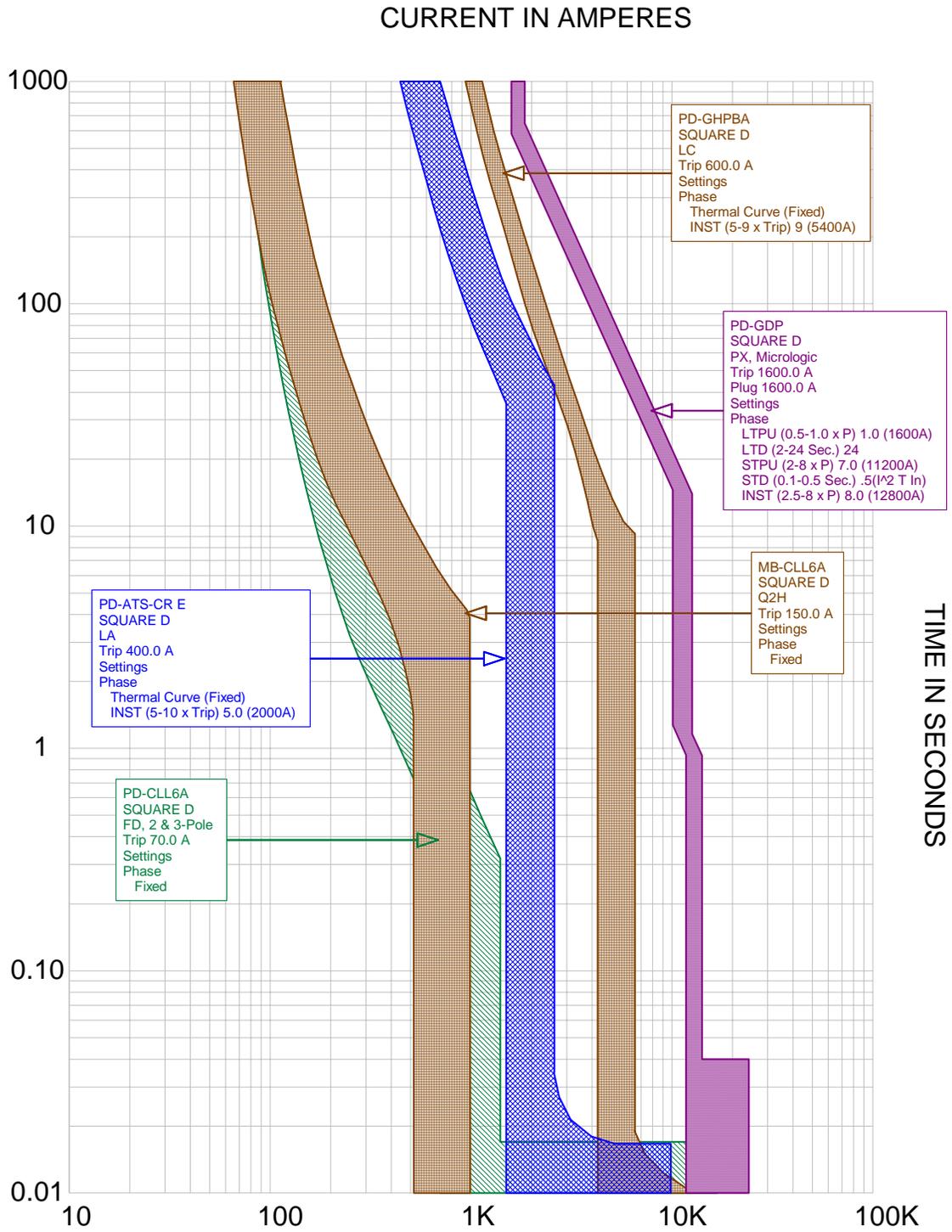
E4 to ELL5A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 20 - Emergency Power Feed to ELL5A



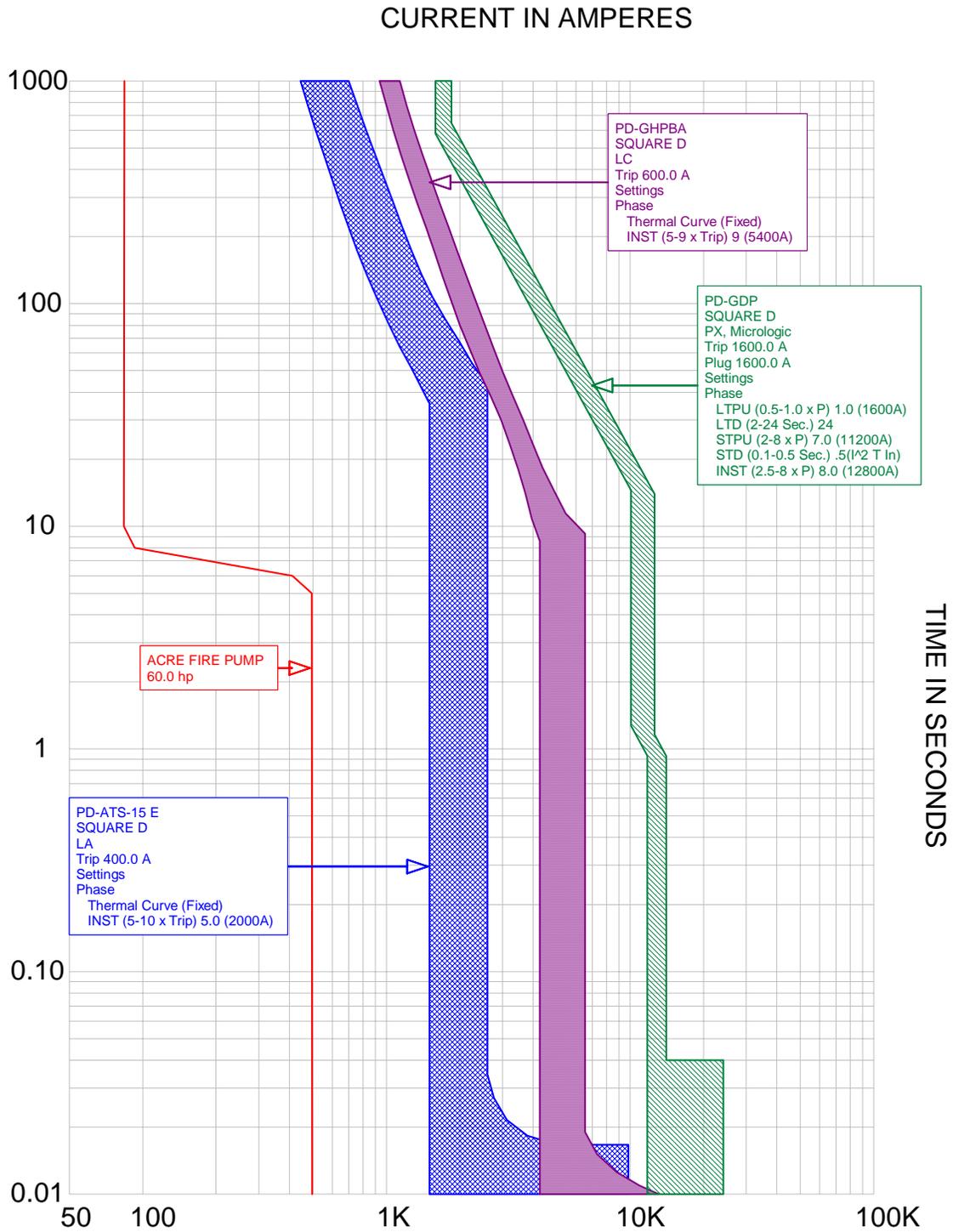
E5 to EHLPA.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 21 - Emergency Power Feed to EHLPA



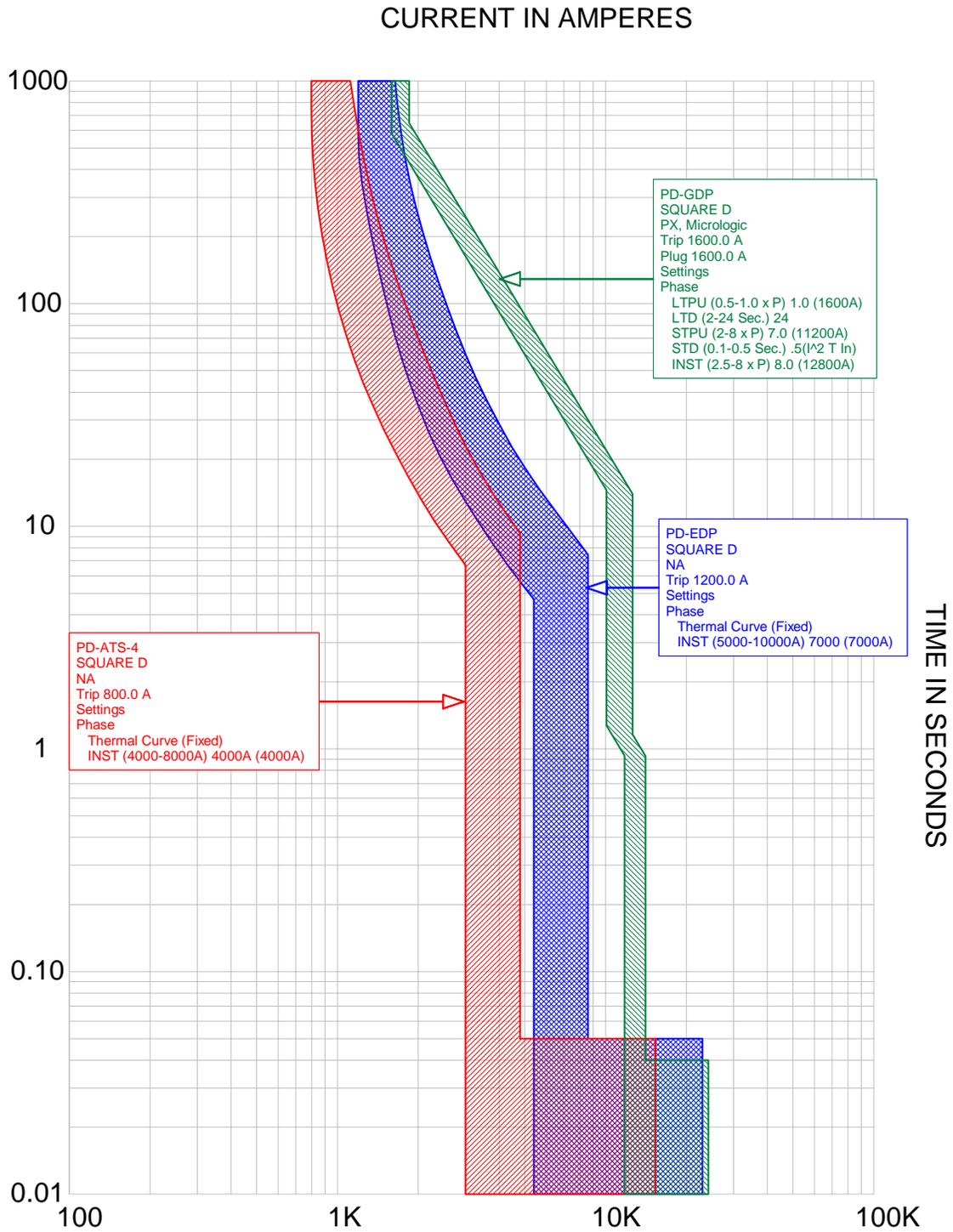
E6 to CLL6A.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 22 - Emergency Power Feed to CLL6A



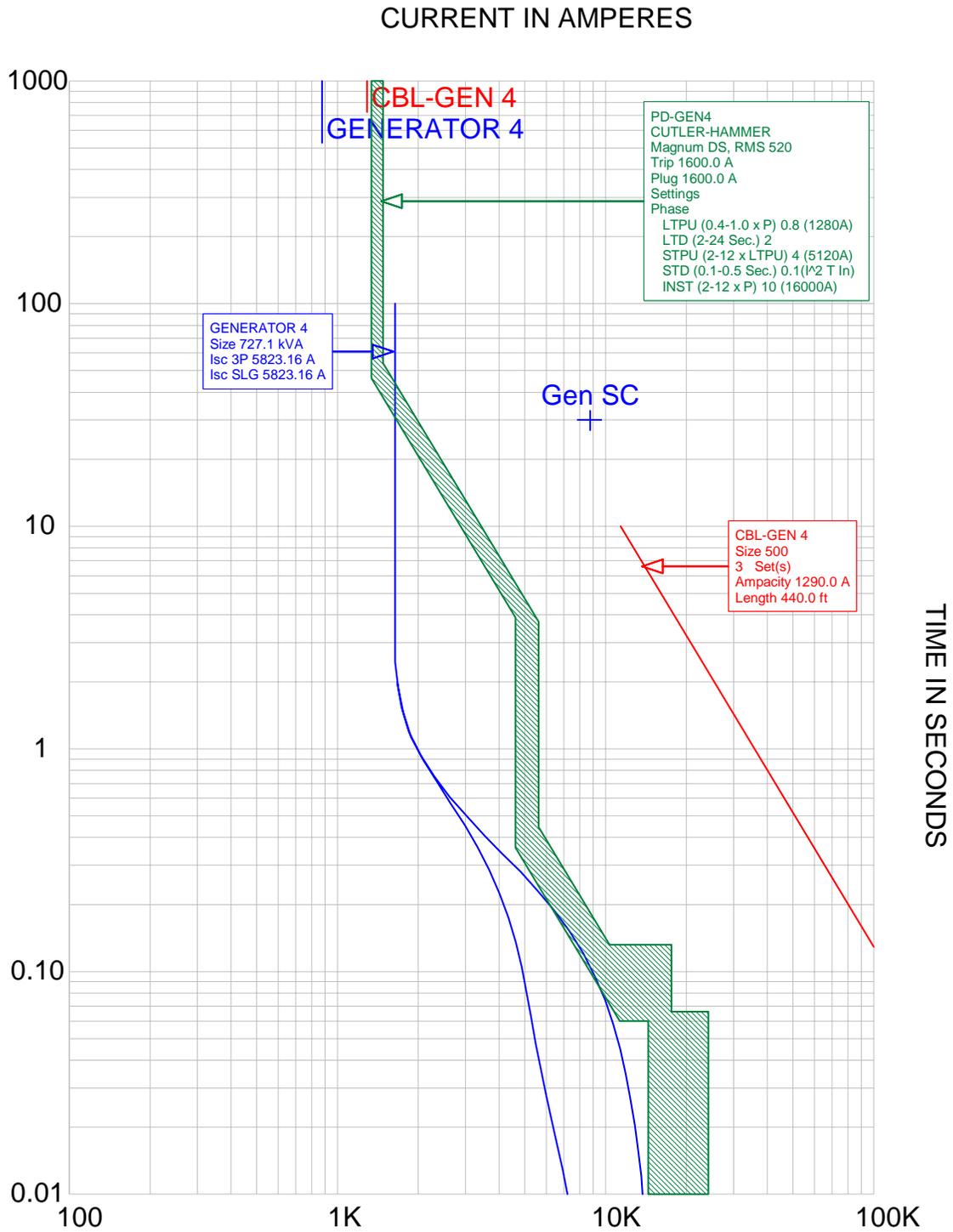
E7 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 23 - Emergency Power Feed to ACRE Fire Pump



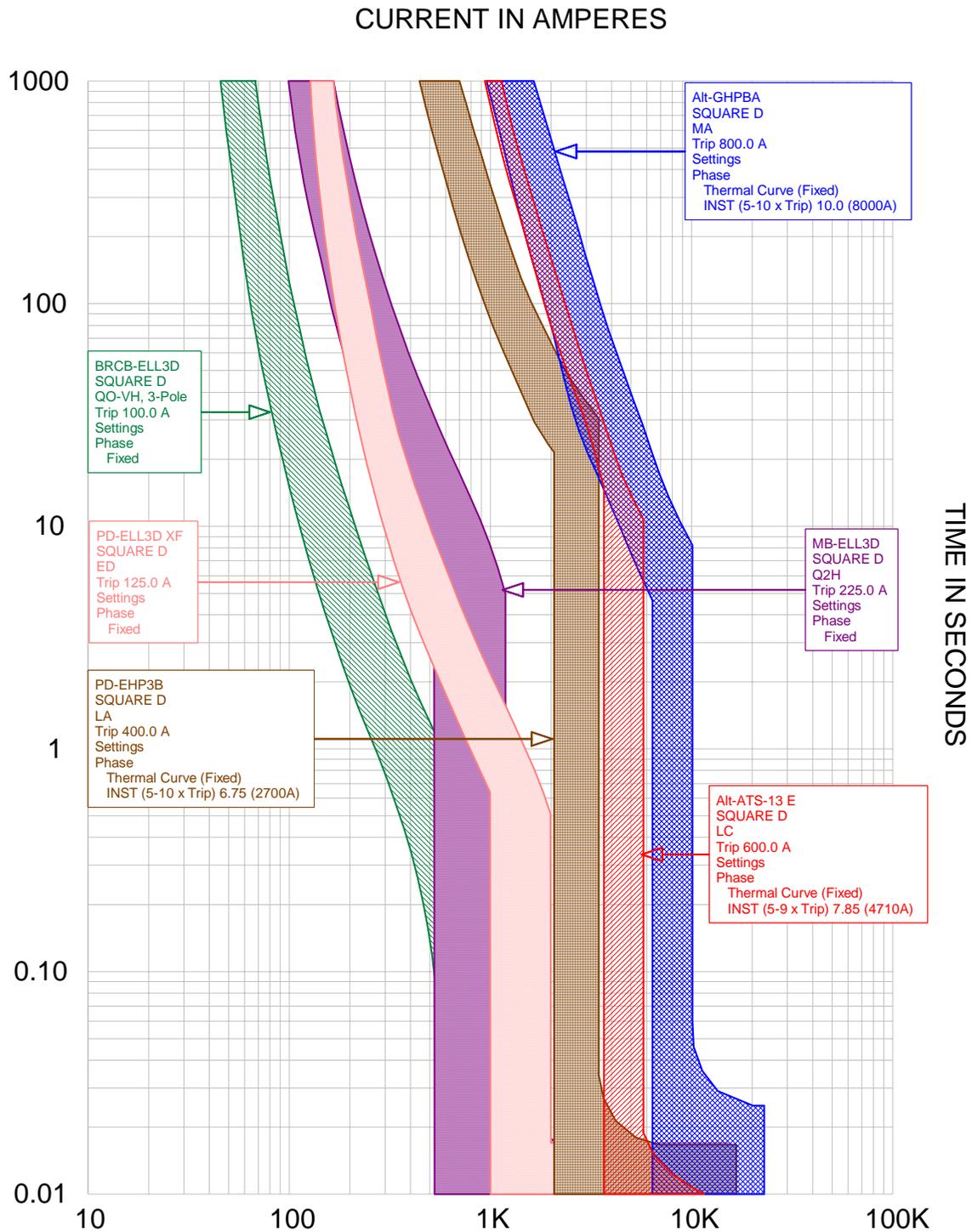
E8 to EDP.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 24 – Coordination of Breakers in EDP



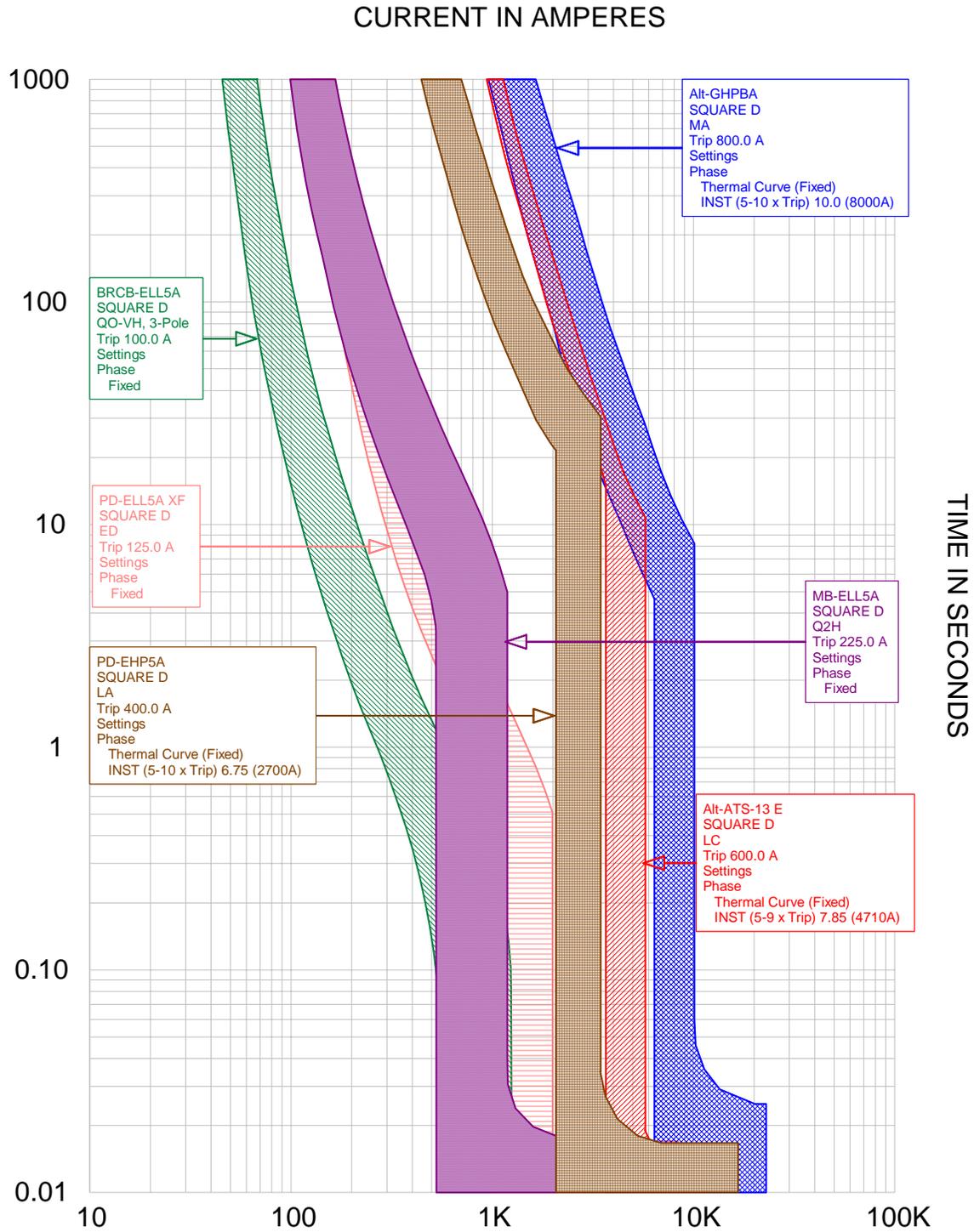
E9 GENERATOR 4.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 25 - Breaker Setting and Degradation Curve for Generator 4



Alt - E3.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁴

Figure 26 - Emergency Feed to ELL3D with ATS-13 and GHPBA Breakers Swapped



Alt - E4.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 27 - Emergency Feed to ELL5A with ATS-13 and GHPBA Breakers Swapped

Corrective Action

In order to completely correct the lack of coordination occurring between the breaker feeding GHPBA and the breaker feeding ATS-13, there are three possible solutions.

Option 1 – Swapping the Breakers

A simple solution is to exchange these two breakers. The result is shown in Figure 26 and Figure 27 on pages 34 and 35. Since the long time trip ratings of the two breakers are close to each other (600 and 800 amps) there is still overlap in the long time (thermal) trip portion of the curve. Due to this problem, this solution is not recommended.

Option 2 – Install Adjustable Breakers for GHPBA and ATS-13

In order to eliminate the possibility that a fault or overload in the equipment system could cause an interruption of the entire emergency feed to the ACRE building, a minimum of two fully adjustable electronic-trip breakers are required. This option is recommended because it will require the fewest number of breakers to be replaced to achieve coordination between the different branches of the essential system in the ACRE building. Also, the breakers that require replacing are on the emergency feed side of the automatic transfer switches. This means the replacement can occur without a power interruption provided the normal utility feeds remain energized during the replacement.

Graphs for loads on each of the transfer switches fed from “GHPBA” are re-plotted in this configuration to demonstrate that there is still coordination between the other branches of the essential system. See Figure 28 through Figure 32 on pages 38-42 for these plots.

Installing electronic breakers on the feed to “GHPBA” and ATS-13 will provide complete selectivity between the two breakers as shown in Figure 30. The graph is representative for both the feeds to panels “EHP3B” and “EHP5A” because they are fed with identical 400 amp Square D type “LA” breakers in panel “EHPBB”. For this coordination, the long time setting on the 400 amp branch breakers must remain at the minimum setting in order for them to coordinate with upstream devices. This causes a lack of selectivity with the breakers feeding downstream transformers. The main breaker on the panels fed from these transformers coordinate with the breakers in “EHPBB”, so a lack of selectivity will only occur if there is a fault between the transformer secondary breaker and the 480 volt primary breaker, but not for faults downstream of the secondary panel’s main breaker. If a fault were to occur in one of these areas, there is a possibility of losing the feed to panel “EHP3B” or panel “EHP5A”, but the distribution panel “EHPBB” will remain energized. To achieve complete selectivity downstream of panels “EHP3B” and “EHP5A” will require the replacement of several additional breakers.

Settings

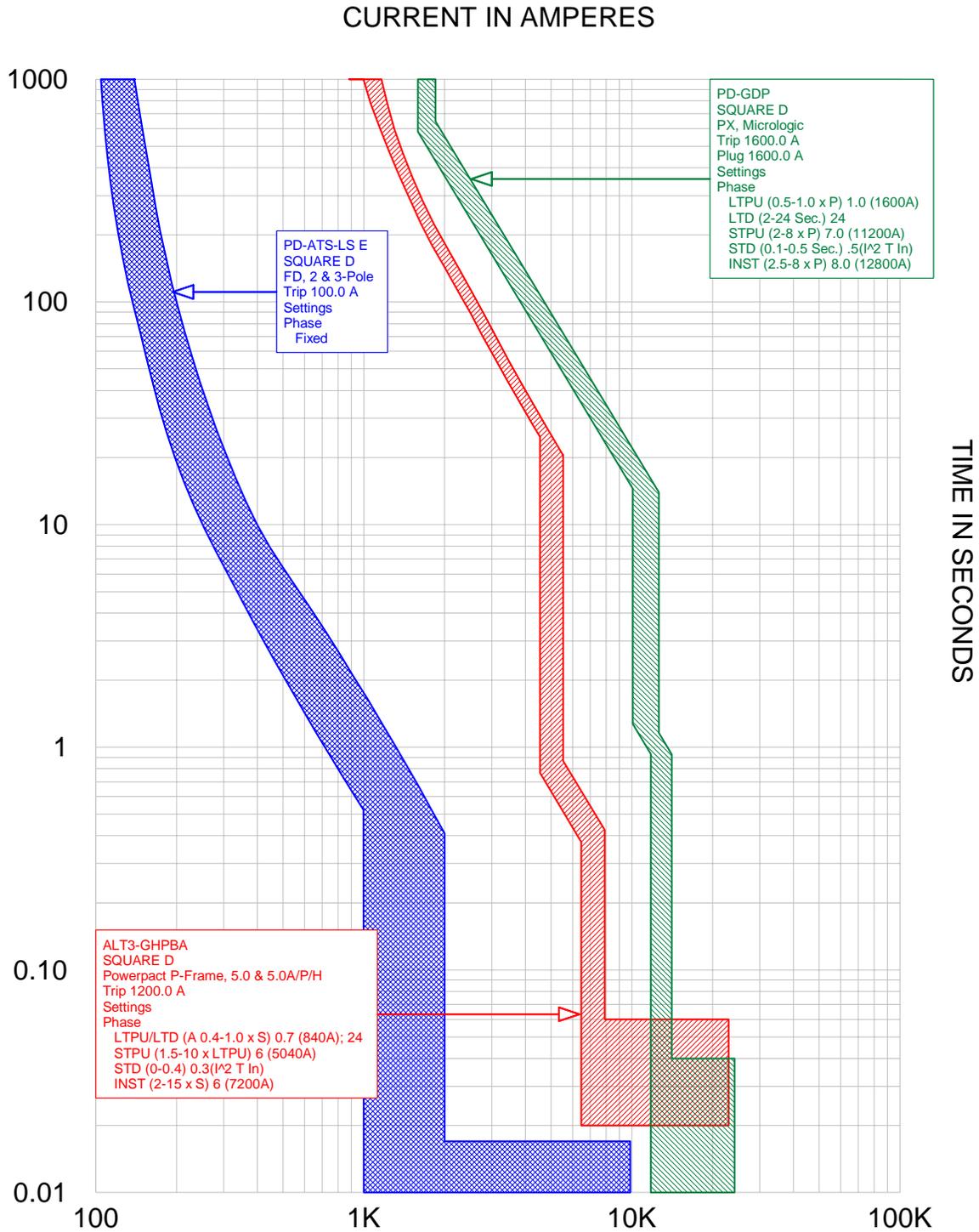
The breaker setting for the devices installed under this option are in Appendix B - Overcurrent Device Settings for Option 2 as well as being shown on each graph.

Option 3 – Install Electronic Breakers Downstream of ATS-13

If a completely selective system is desired, then several breakers downstream of ATS-13 will also require replacement with electronic breakers. The two breakers that are replaced under Option 2 are still replaced, but breakers on the load side of ATS-13 feeding panels “EHP3B” and “EHP5A” also are replaced. This will result in the graph shown in Figure 33. In this graph the feed to panel “EHP5A” and two branch breakers in “EHP5A” are shown.

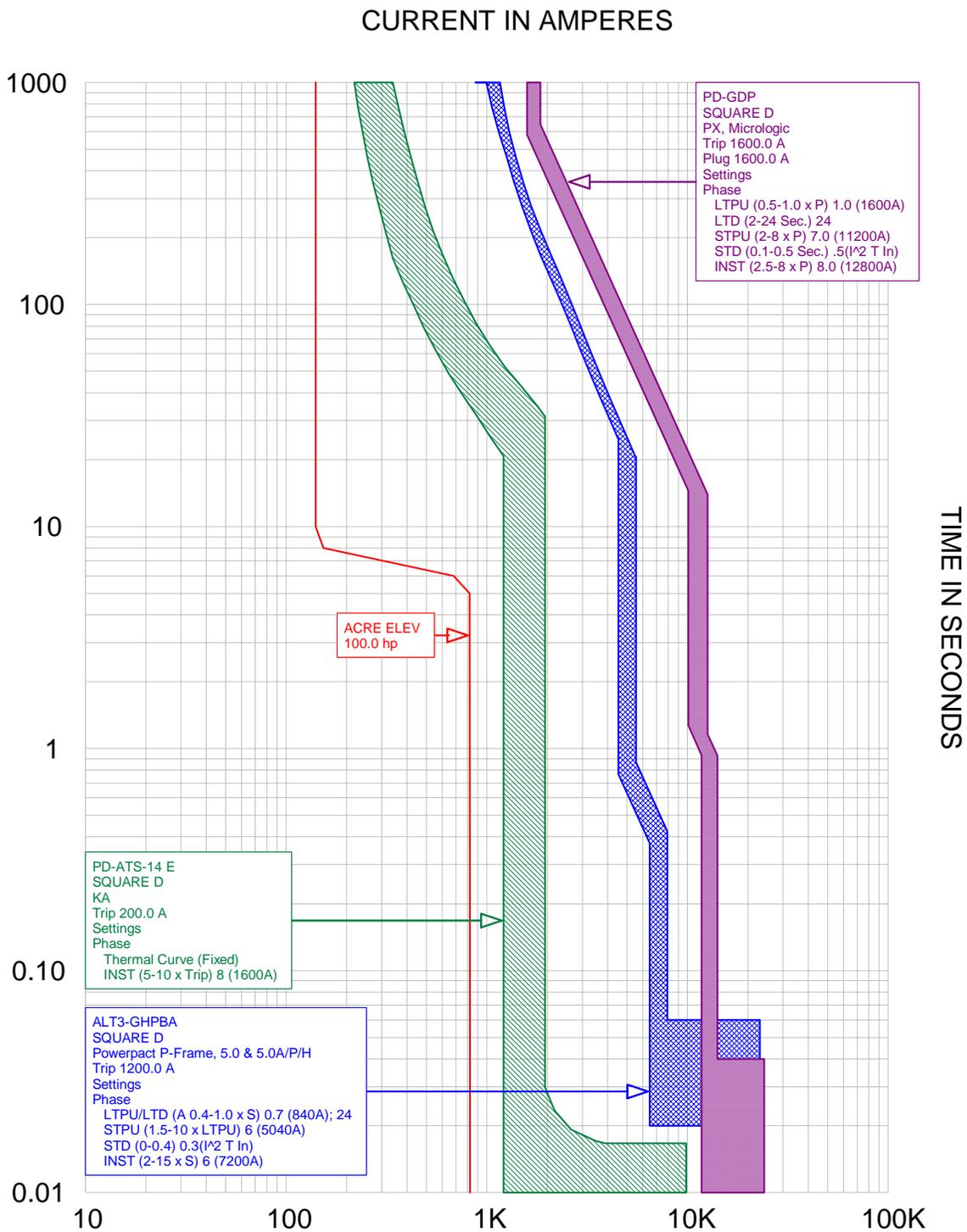
The only electronic breaker available in a 400 amp frame size from Square D is a type “LX”, which is shown for the breaker feeding “EHP5A”. The curve shows that changing to the electronic breaker creates a coordination problem with the 225 amp branch breaker in “EHP5A”. In the plot in Figure 33, the 225 amp breaker is shown as it is now installed. This lack of coordination would also have to be fixed by installing an additional 400 amp frame “LX” electronic trip breaker for the 225 amp breaker also.

This option would create a fully selective equipment system for the ACRE building, but requires a lot of expense to create reliability on a system that is connected to a lower priority transfer switch on the essential system.



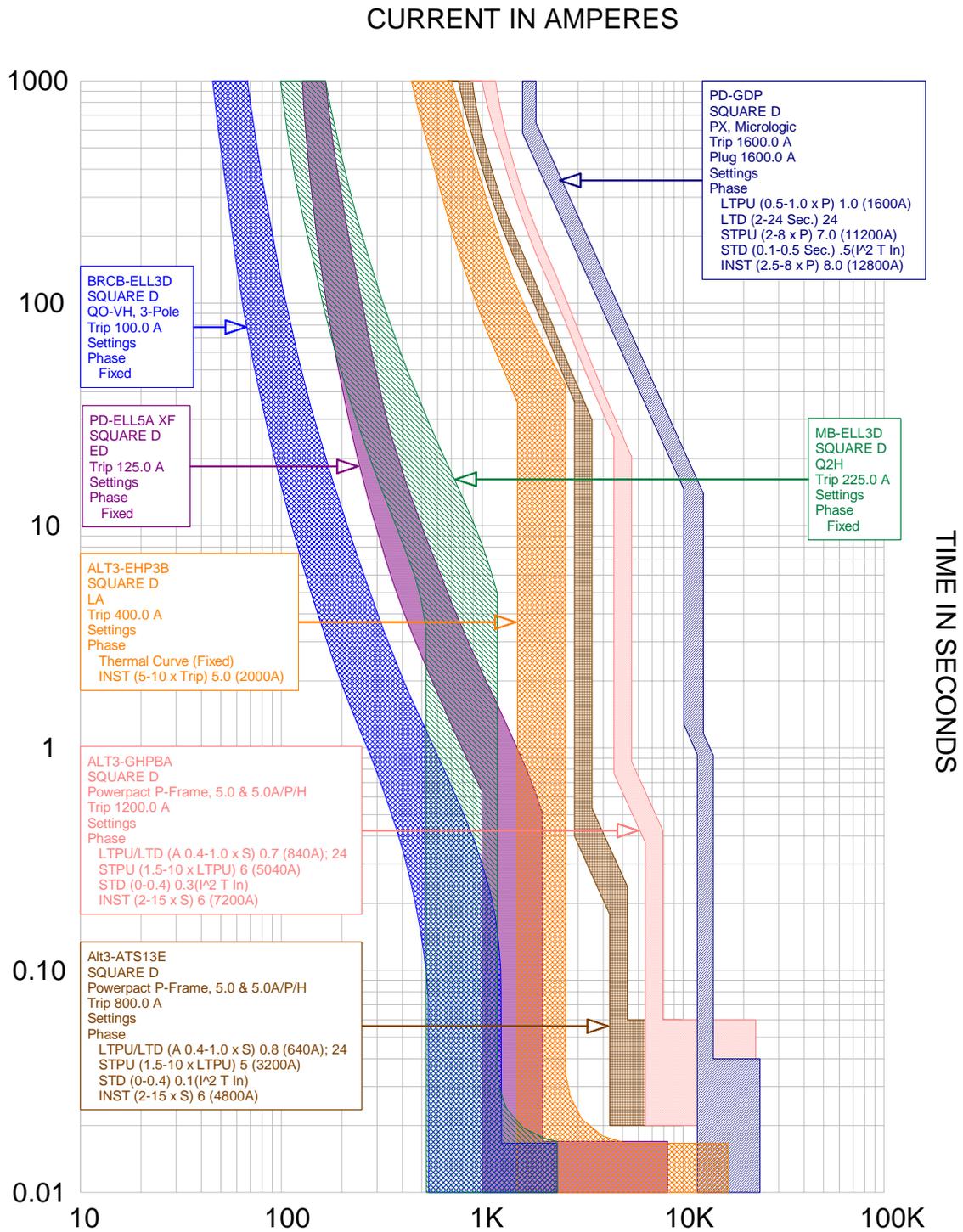
ALT-E1.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 28 – Emergency Feed to LHPBA for Option 2



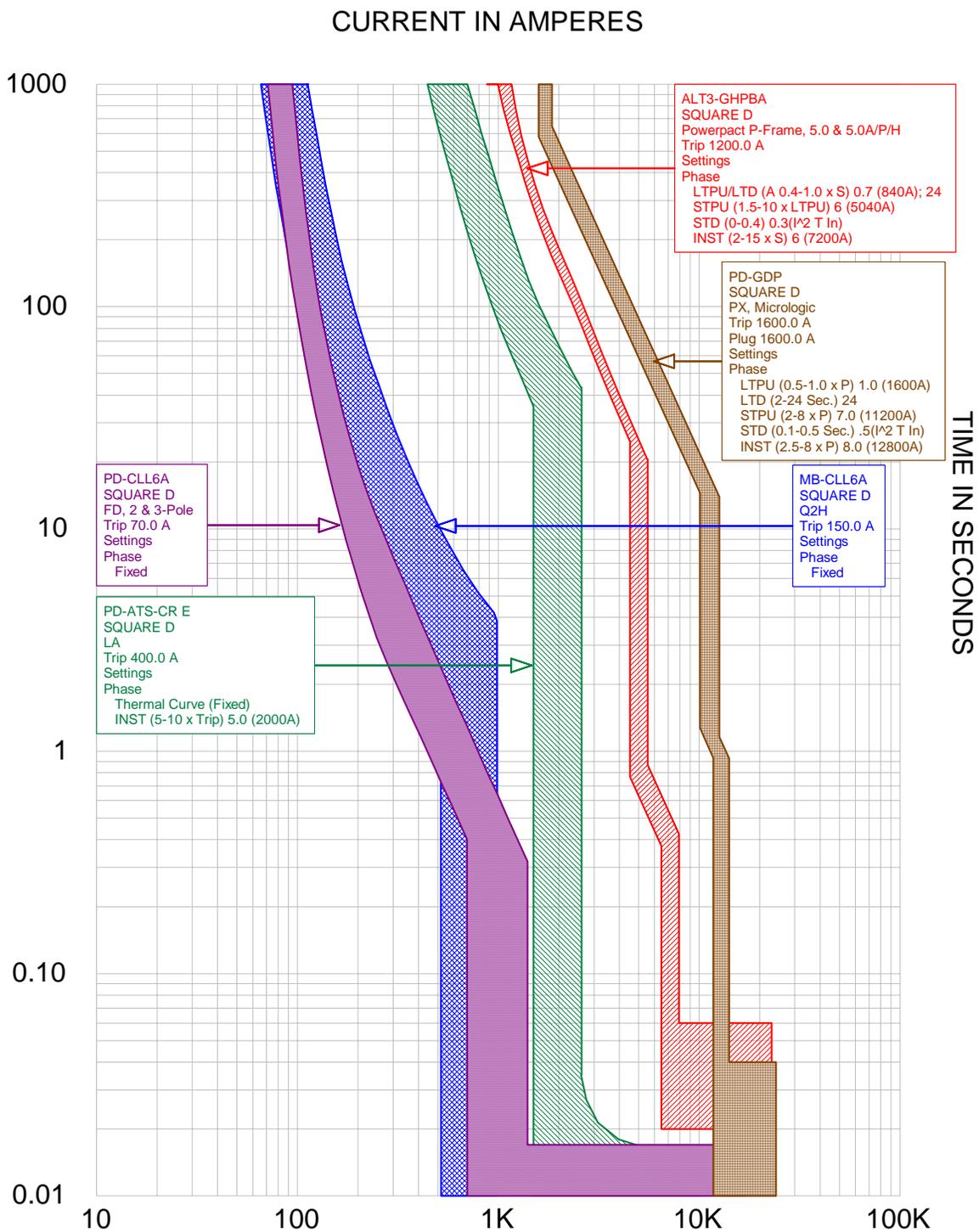
ALT-E2.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 29 – Emergency Feed to ACRE Elevator for Option 2



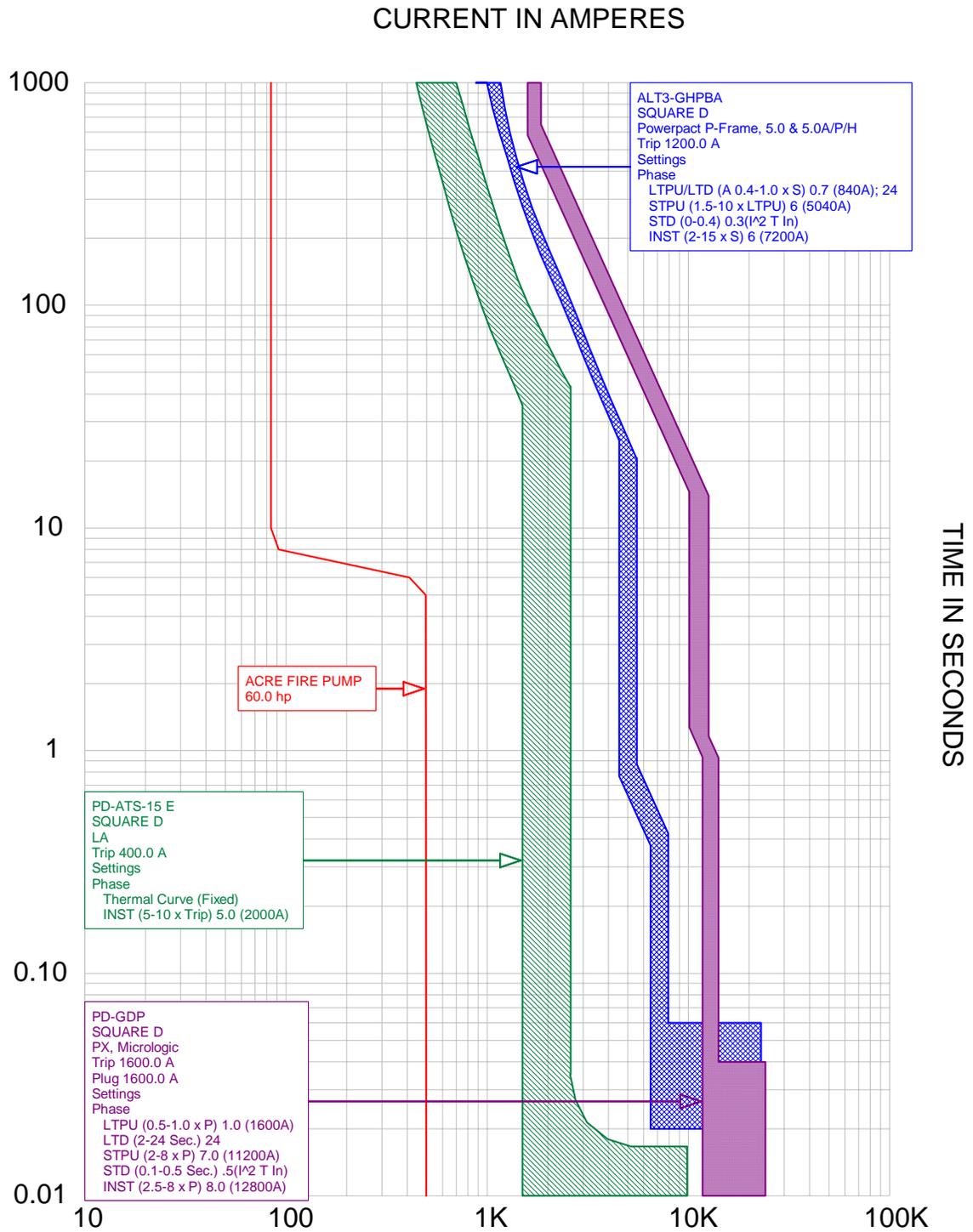
ALT2-E3.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 30 – Emergency Feed to ELL3D for Option 2



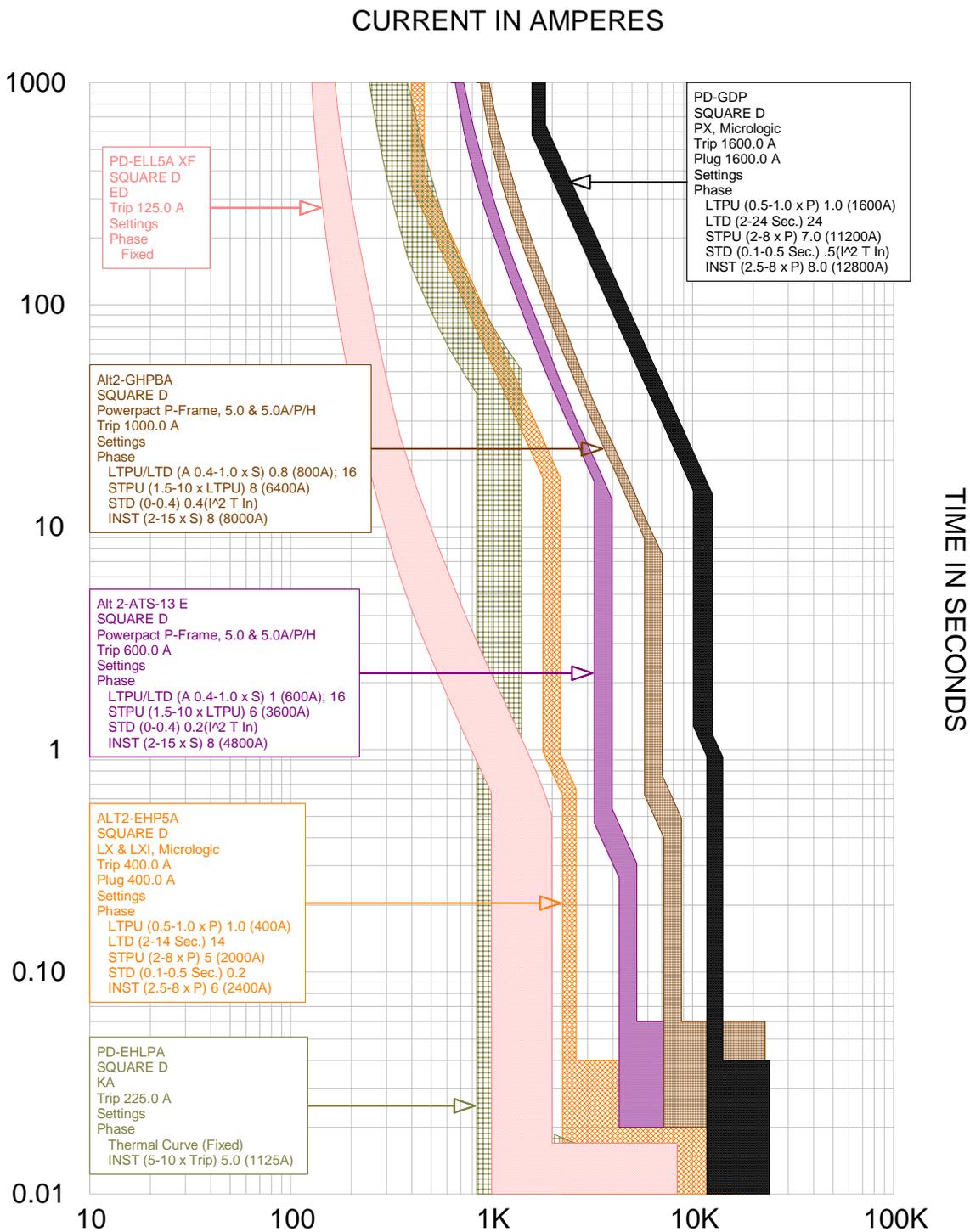
ALT-E6.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 31 – Emergency Feed to CLL6A for Option 2



ALT-E7.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 32 – Emergency Feed to ACRE Fire Pump for Option 2



ALT3-E4.tcc Ref. Voltage: 480 Current Scale x10⁰

Figure 33 – Emergency Feed to ELL5A for Option 3

Appendix A – Overcurrent Device Settings Report

Device Name:	ACRE Chiller	TCC Name:	N15 to ACRE Chill.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE Chill	Bus Voltage:	480V
Description:	Motor Starting Curve	Inrush:	5.9 (2276.4A)
Rated Size:	321KVA (1 of 1 Plotted)	FLA+Load Adder:	385.8A + 0.0A
Power Factor:	0.800	Starting Time:	10.00s
Efficiency:	0.80	Full Voltage (Square Transient)	
Device Name:	ACRE ELEV	TCC Name:	N3 to Elevator.tcc
Bus Name:	ATS-14 LOAD	Bus Voltage:	480V
Description:	Motor Starting Curve	Inrush:	5.9 (827.2A)
Rated Size:	100HP (1 of 1 Plotted)	FLA+Load Adder:	140.2A + 0.0A
Power Factor:	0.800	Starting Time:	10.00s
Efficiency:	0.80	Full Voltage (Square Transient)	
Device Name:	ACRE FIRE PUMP	TCC Name:	N13 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc
Bus Name:	ATS-15-LOAD	Bus Voltage:	480V
Description:	Motor Starting Curve	Inrush:	5.9 (496.3A)
Rated Size:	60HP (1 of 1 Plotted)	FLA+Load Adder:	84.1A + 0.0A
Power Factor:	0.800	Starting Time:	10.00s
Efficiency:	0.80	Full Voltage (Square Transient)	
Device Name:	BRCB LL3A	TCC Name:	N4 to LL3A.tcc
Bus Name:	LL3A	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase	Description:	15-150A
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Fault Duty:	5683.6A
Sub Type:	QO-VH, 3-Pole	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
AIC Rating:	22kA		
Frame:	QO-VH 240V 100A		
Trip:	100A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		
Device Name:	BRCB-CLL6A	TCC Name:	N10 to CLL6A.tcc
Bus Name:	CLL6A	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase	Description:	15-125A
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Fault Duty:	2290.7A
Sub Type:	QO, 2-Pole	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
AIC Rating:	10kA		
Frame:	QO2 240V 20A		
Trip:	20A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		
Device Name:	BRCB-ELL3D	TCC Name:	N5 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name:	ELL3D	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase	Description:	15-150A
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Fault Duty:	5458.7A
Sub Type:	QO-VH, 3-Pole	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
AIC Rating:	22kA		
Frame:	QO-VH 240V 100A		
Trip:	100A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		
Device Name:	BRCB-ELL5A	TCC Name:	N6 to ELL5A.tcc
Bus Name:	ELL5A	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase	Description:	15-150A
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Fault Duty:	4857.7A
Sub Type:	QO-VH, 3-Pole	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
AIC Rating:	22kA		
Frame:	QO-VH 240V 100A		
Trip:	100A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		

```

-----
Device Name:   BRCB-LL3L           TCC Name:     N11 to LL3L.tcc
Bus Name:     LL3L                 Bus Voltage:  208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D           Description:   15-150A
Sub Type:     QO-VH, 3-Pole
AIC Rating:   22kA                Fault Duty:   5225.7A
Frame:        QO-VH 240V 100A    Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         100A
Setting: 1) Fixed
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   BRCB-LL4A           TCC Name:     N9 to LL4A.tcc
Bus Name:     LL4A                 Bus Voltage:  208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D           Description:   15-150A
Sub Type:     QO-VH, 3-Pole
AIC Rating:   22kA                Fault Duty:   5604.7A
Frame:        QO-VH 240V 100A    Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         100A
Setting: 1) Fixed
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   BRCB-LL4L           TCC Name:     N8 to LL4L.tcc
Bus Name:     LL4L                 Bus Voltage:  208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D           Description:   15-150A
Sub Type:     QO-VH, 3-Pole
AIC Rating:   22kA                Fault Duty:   5513.2A
Frame:        QO-VH 240V 100A    Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         100A
Setting: 1) Fixed
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   CBL-ACRE Chill      TCC Name:     N15 to ACRE Chill.tcc
Bus Name:     MSBL                 Bus Voltage:  480V
Description:   Cable Damage Curve Qty/Ph:       2
Size:         500                 Cont. Temp:   90 deg C.
Material:     Copper              Damage Temp:  250 deg C.
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   CBL-ATS-15 N        TCC Name:     N13 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc
Bus Name:     ACRE MSB             Bus Voltage:  480V
Description:   Cable Damage Curve Qty/Ph:       1
Size:         2                   Cont. Temp:   90 deg C.
Material:     Copper              Damage Temp:  250 deg C.
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   CBL-GEN 4           TCC Name:     E9 GENERATOR 4.tcc
Bus Name:     GEN 4                Bus Voltage:  480V
Description:   Cable Damage Curve Qty/Ph:       3
Size:         500                 Cont. Temp:   90 deg C.
Material:     Copper              Damage Temp:  250 deg C.
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   GENERATOR 4         TCC Name:     E9 GENERATOR 4.tcc
Bus Name:     GEN 4                Bus Voltage:  480V
Description:   Generator Decrement Curve
Xd": 0.1000          Td": 0.0150    Power Factor: 0.800 Lead
Xd': 0.1500          Td': 0.4000    Ifg: 1.0000
Xd: 1.60             Ta: 0.2000    If: 3.0000
  
```

```

-----
Device Name:   MB-ACRE MSB         TCC Name:     N1 to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name:     ACRE MSB             Bus Voltage:  480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D           Description:   LSI, 1800-2000A
Sub Type:     PX, Micrologic
AIC Rating:   100kA Override:17    Fault Duty:   23931.0A
Frame:        PX 480V 2000A       Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor:       2000A
Plug:         2000A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)    0.75          (1500A)
        2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)        11.0
        3) STPU (2-6 x P)         2.5           (5000A)
        4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.)     .1            I^2 t In
        5) INST (2.5-6 x P)       4.5           (9000A)
  
```

Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC
Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital Nashville, TN
Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

Device Name: MB-CLL6A TCC Name: N10 to CLL6A.tcc
Bus Name: CLL6A Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 100-225A
Sub Type: Q2H
AIC Rating: 22kA Fault Duty: 2290.7A
Frame: Q2H 240V 150A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 150A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: MB-ELL3D TCC Name: N5 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name: ELL3D Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 100-225A
Sub Type: Q2H
AIC Rating: 22kA Fault Duty: 5458.7A
Frame: Q2H 240V 225A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 225A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: MB-ELL5A TCC Name: N6 to ELL5A.tcc
Bus Name: ELL5A Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 100-225A
Sub Type: Q2H
AIC Rating: 22kA Fault Duty: 4857.7A
Frame: Q2H 240V 225A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 225A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: MB-LL3A TCC Name: N4 to LL3A.tcc
Bus Name: LL3A Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 125-400A, DC
Sub Type: LA
AIC Rating: 10kA Fault Duty: 5683.6A
Frame: LA 250V 400A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 350A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 9 (3150A)

Device Name: MB-LL3L TCC Name: N11 to LL3L.tcc
Bus Name: LL3L Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 100-225A
Sub Type: Q2H
AIC Rating: 22kA Fault Duty: 5225.7A
Frame: Q2H 240V 225A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 225A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: MB-LL4A TCC Name: N9 to LL4A.tcc
Bus Name: LL4A Bus Voltage: 208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 125-400A, DC
Sub Type: LA
AIC Rating: 10kA Fault Duty: 5604.7A
Frame: LA 250V 400A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 350A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 9 (3150A)

```

-----
Device Name:  MB-LL4L          TCC Name:      N8 to LL4L.tcc
Bus Name:     LL4L           Bus Voltage:   208.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D      Description:    100-225A
Sub Type:     Q2H
AIC Rating:   22kA          Fault Duty:    5513.2A
Frame:        Q2H 240V 225A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         225A
Setting: 1) Fixed
    
```

```

-----
Device Name:  PD ACRE MSB     TCC Name:      N1 to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name:     MSBR           Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D      Description:    LSI, 600-1600A
Sub Type:     PE, Micrologic
AIC Rating:   100kA Override:18
Frame:        PE 480V 1600A
Sensor:       1600A
Plug:         1600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 0.95      (1520A)
          2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)    24
          3) STPU (2-8 x P)     4.0      (6400A)
          4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.32     I^2 t In
          5) INST (2.5-8 x P)   8.0      (12800A)
    
```

```

-----
Device Name:  PD SB1         TCC Name:      N14 to HCC.tcc
Bus Name:     MSBL           Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D      Description:    LSI, 600-1600A
Sub Type:     PE, Micrologic
AIC Rating:   100kA Override:18
Frame:        PE 480V 1600A
Sensor:       1600A
Plug:         1600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0      (1600A)
          2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)    24
          3) STPU (2-8 x P)     5.0      (8000A)
          4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.1      I^2 t In
    
```

```

-----
Device Name:  PD XF1-2       TCC Name:      N14 to HCC.tcc
Bus Name:     Mains L        Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D      Description:    LSI, 100-3000A
Sub Type:     SE, SES, SEH Micrologic (Obs.)
AIC Rating:   100kA
Frame:        SE 480V 2500A
Sensor:       2500A
Plug:         2500A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0      (2875A)
          2) LTD (1-4)          4
          3) STPU (2-10 x P)   4      (10000A)
          4) STD (1-4)         2      I^2 t In
    
```

```

-----
Device Name:  PD XF3-2       TCC Name:      N1 to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name:     Mains R        Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D      Description:    LSI, 100-3000A
Sub Type:     SE, SES, SEH Micrologic (Obs.)
AIC Rating:   100kA
Frame:        SE 480V 2500A
Sensor:       2500A
Plug:         2500A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0      (2875A)
          2) LTD (1-4)          3
          3) STPU (2-10 x P)   4      (10000A)
          4) STD (1-4)         3      I^2 t In
    
```

Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC
Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital Nashville, TN
Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

Device Name:	PD-ACRE Chill	TCC Name:	N15 to ACRE Chill.tcc
Bus Name:	MSBL	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 300-1200A
Sub Type:	NE, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	100kA	Fault Duty:	76468.8A
Frame:	NE 480V 1200A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	1200A		
Plug:	800A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(800A)
	2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)	7	
	3) STPU (2-10 x P)	5	(4000A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5)	0.32	I ² t In
	5) INST (3-12 x P)	8.0	(6400A)

Device Name:	PD-ATS-13 E	TCC Name:	E3 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name:	GHPBA	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	125-1200A
Sub Type:	MA		
AIC Rating:	30kA	Fault Duty:	9861.5A
Frame:	MA 480V 1000A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	800A		
Setting:	1) Thermal Curve (Fixed		
	2) INST (5-10 x Trip)	5.0	(4000A)

Device Name:	PD-ATS-13-N	TCC Name:	N5 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE MSB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 100-800A
Sub Type:	MX, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	65kA Override:11	Fault Duty:	23931.0A
Frame:	MX 480V 800A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	800A		
Plug:	800A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(800A)
	2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)	24	
	3) STPU (2-10 x P)	5.0	(4000A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5 Seconds)	.32	I ² t In
	5) INST (3-12 x P)	8.0	(6400A)

Device Name:	PD-ATS-14 E	TCC Name:	E2 to ACRE Elevator.tcc
Bus Name:	GHPBA	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	70-250A
Sub Type:	KA		
AIC Rating:	25kA	Fault Duty:	9861.5A
Frame:	KA 480V 250A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	200A		
Setting:	1) Thermal Curve (Fixed		
	2) INST (5-10 x Trip)	8	(1600A)

Device Name:	PD-ATS-14 N	TCC Name:	N3 to Elevator.tcc
Bus Name:	HPBA	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	70-250A
Sub Type:	KA		
AIC Rating:	25kA	Fault Duty:	21217.2A
Frame:	KA 480V 250A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	200A		
Setting:	1) Thermal Curve (Fixed		
	2) INST (5-10 x Trip)	7	(1400A)

 Device Name: PD-ATS-15 E TCC Name: E7 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc
 Bus Name: GHPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
 Function Name: Phase Description: 125-400A
 Manufacturer: SQUARE D
 Sub Type: LA Fault Duty: 9861.5A
 AIC Rating: 30kA Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
 Frame: LA 480V 400A
 Trip: 400A
 Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
 2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 5.0 (2000A)

Device Name: PD-ATS-15-N TCC Name: N13 to ACRE Fire Pump.tcc
 Bus Name: ACRE MSB Bus Voltage: 480.0V
 Function Name: Phase Description: LSI, 100-600A
 Manufacturer: SQUARE D
 Sub Type: LX & LXI, Micrologic Fault Duty: 23931.0A
 AIC Rating: 65kA Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
 Frame: LX 480V 400A
 Sensor: 400A
 Plug: 400A
 Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0 (400A)
 2) LTD (2-14 Sec.) 14
 3) STPU (2-8 x P) 8 (3200A)
 4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.5
 5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 8 (3200A)

Device Name: PD-ATS-4 TCC Name: E8 to EDP.tcc
 Bus Name: EDP Bus Voltage: 480.0V
 Function Name: Phase Description: 600-1200A
 Manufacturer: SQUARE D
 Sub Type: NA Fault Duty: 15364.4A
 AIC Rating: 50kA Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
 Frame: NA 480V 800A
 Trip: 800A
 Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
 2) INST (4000-8000A) 4000A (4000A)

Device Name: PD-ATS-CR E TCC Name: E6 to CLL6A.tcc
 Bus Name: GHPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
 Function Name: Phase Description: 125-400A
 Manufacturer: SQUARE D
 Sub Type: LA Fault Duty: 9861.5A
 AIC Rating: 30kA Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
 Frame: LA 480V 400A
 Trip: 400A
 Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
 2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 5.0 (2000A)

Device Name: PD-ATS-CR-N TCC Name: N10 to CLL6A.tcc
 Bus Name: ACRE MSB Bus Voltage: 480.0V
 Function Name: Phase Description: LSI, 100-600A
 Manufacturer: SQUARE D
 Sub Type: LX & LXI, Micrologic Fault Duty: 23931.0A
 AIC Rating: 65kA Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
 Frame: LX 480V 400A
 Sensor: 400A
 Plug: 400A
 Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0 (400A)
 2) LTD (2-14 Sec.) 10
 3) STPU (2-8 x P) 5 (2000A)
 4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.32
 5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 8 (3200A)

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Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

Device Name: PD-ATS-LS E TCC Name: E1to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name: GHPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 15-100A
Sub Type: FD, 2 & 3-Pole
AIC Rating: 18kA Fault Duty: 9861.5A
Frame: FD 480V 100A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 100A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: PD-ATS-LS N TCC Name: N1 to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name: HPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 15-100A
Sub Type: FD, 2 & 3-Pole
AIC Rating: 18kA Fault Duty: 21217.2A
Frame: FD 480V 100A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 100A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: PD-CLL6A TCC Name: N10 to CLL6A.tcc
Bus Name: CHPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 15-100A
Sub Type: FD, 2 & 3-Pole
AIC Rating: 18kA Fault Duty: 16733.8A
Frame: FD 480V 70A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 70A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: PD-EDP TCC Name: E8 to EDP.tcc
Bus Name: Generator Dist Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 600-1200A
Sub Type: NA
AIC Rating: 50kA Fault Duty: 22959.5A
Frame: NA 480V 1200A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 1200A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5000-10000A) 7000 (7000A)

Device Name: PD-EHLPA TCC Name: N7 to EHLPA.tcc
Bus Name: EHP5A Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 8363.6A
Frame: KA 480V 250A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 225A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 5.0 (1125A)

Device Name: PD-EHP3B TCC Name: N5 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name: EHPBB Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 125-400A
Sub Type: LA
AIC Rating: 30kA Fault Duty: 16651.0A
Frame: LA 480V 400A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 400A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 5.1 (2040A)

```

-----
Device Name:   PD-EHP5A           TCC Name:      N6 to ELL5A.tcc
Bus Name:     EHPBB              Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D          Description:    125-400A
Sub Type:     LA
AIC Rating:   30kA              Fault Duty:    16651.0A
Frame:        LA 480V 400A      Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         400A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
           2) INST (5-10 x Trip)  5.0           (2000A)
-----

```

```

-----
Device Name:   PD-ELL3D XF       TCC Name:      N5 to ELL3D.tcc
Bus Name:     EHP3B              Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D          Description:    15-125A
Sub Type:     ED
AIC Rating:   18kA              Fault Duty:    15152.4A
Frame:        ED 480V 125A      Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         125A
Setting: 1) Fixed
-----

```

```

-----
Device Name:   PD-ELL5A XF       TCC Name:      N6 to ELL5A.tcc
Bus Name:     EHP5A              Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D          Description:    15-125A
Sub Type:     ED
AIC Rating:   18kA              Fault Duty:    8363.6A
Frame:        ED 480V 125A      Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         125A
Setting: 1) Fixed
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Device Name:   PD-GDP            TCC Name:      E1to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name:     Paralleling SB     Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D          Description:    LSI, 600-1600A
Sub Type:     PX, Micrologic
AIC Rating:   100kA Override:17 Fault Duty:    24180.8A
Frame:        PX 480V 1600A      Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor:       1600A
Plug:         1600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)  1.0           (1600A)
           2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)    24
           3) STPU (2-8 x P)      7.0           (11200A)
           4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) .5             I^2 t In
           5) INST (2.5-8 x P)   8.0           (12800A)
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Device Name:   PD-GEN4           TCC Name:      E9 GENERATOR 4.tcc
Bus Name:     Paralleling SB     Bus Voltage:   480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: CUTLER-HAMMER     Description:    LSI, 2000AF, 1600-2000A Plugs
Sub Type:     Magnum DS, RMS 520
AIC Rating:   65kA ShortTime:65 Fault Duty:    24180.8A
Frame:        MDS-620 480V 2000A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor:       1600A
Plug:         1600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.4-1.0 x P)  0.8           (1280A)
           2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)    2
           3) STPU (2-12 x LTPU)  4             (5120A)
           4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.1           I^2 t In
           5) INST (2-12 x P)    10            (16000A)
-----

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Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC
Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital Nashville, TN
Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

Device Name: PD-GHPBA TCC Name: E1to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name: Generator Dist Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 300-600A
Sub Type: LC
AIC Rating: 65kA Fault Duty: 22959.5A
Frame: LC 480V 600A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 600A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-9 x Trip) 9 (5400A)

Device Name: PD-HCC TCC Name: N14 to HCC.tcc
Bus Name: SB1 Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: LSI, 100-600A
Sub Type: LX & LXI, Micrologic
AIC Rating: 65kA Fault Duty: 44484.8A
Frame: LX 480V 250A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor: 250A
Plug: 200A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0 (200A)
2) LTD (2-14 Sec.) 8
3) STPU (2-8 x P) 6 (1200A)
4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.5
5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 8 (1600A)

Device Name: PD-HD TCC Name: N14 to HCC.tcc
Bus Name: HCC Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 15-125A
Sub Type: ED
AIC Rating: 18kA Fault Duty: 14397.7A
Frame: ED 480V 100A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 100A
Setting: 1) Fixed

Device Name: PD-HP1A TCC Name: N4 to LL3A.tcc
Bus Name: ACRE MSB Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: LSI, 100-600A
Sub Type: LX & LXI, Micrologic
AIC Rating: 65kA Fault Duty: 23931.0A
Frame: LX 480V 600A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor: 600A
Plug: 600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0 (600A)
2) LTD (2-14 Sec.) 14
3) STPU (2-8 x P) 6 (3600A)
4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.1
5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 8 (4800A)

Device Name: PD-HP1B TCC Name: N11 to LL3L.tcc
Bus Name: ACRE MSB Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: LSI, 100-600A
Sub Type: LX & LXI, Micrologic
AIC Rating: 65kA Fault Duty: 23931.0A
Frame: LX 480V 600A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor: 600A
Plug: 600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0 (600A)
2) LTD (2-14 Sec.) 10
3) STPU (2-8 x P) 4 (2400A)
4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) 0.1
5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 7 (4200A)

Device Name:	PD-HP4A	TCC Name:	N9 to LL4A.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE MSB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 100-800A
Sub Type:	MX, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	65kA Override:11	Fault Duty:	23931.0A
Frame:	MX 480V 800A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	800A		
Plug:	800A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(800A)
	2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)	11	
	3) STPU (2-10 x P)	4.0	(3200A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5 Seconds)	.2	I ² t In
	5) INST (3-12 x P)	8.0	(6400A)

Device Name:	PD-HP4B	TCC Name:	N8 to LL4L.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE MSB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 100-800A
Sub Type:	MX, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	65kA Override:11	Fault Duty:	23931.0A
Frame:	MX 480V 800A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	800A		
Plug:	800A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(800A)
	2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)	11	
	3) STPU (2-10 x P)	3	(2400A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5 Seconds)	.1	I ² t In
	5) INST (3-12 x P)	6.0	(4800A)

Device Name:	PD-HPBA	TCC Name:	N1 to LHPBA.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE MSB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 100-600A
Sub Type:	LX & LXI, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	65kA	Fault Duty:	23931.0A
Frame:	LX 480V 600A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	600A		
Plug:	600A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(600A)
	2) LTD (2-14 Sec.)	14	
	3) STPU (2-8 x P)	6	(3600A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.)	0.32	
	5) INST (2.5-8 x P)	8	(4800A)

Device Name:	PD-HPBB	TCC Name:	N12 to HPBB.tcc
Bus Name:	ACRE MSB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 100-600A
Sub Type:	LX & LXI, Micrologic		
AIC Rating:	65kA	Fault Duty:	23931.0A
Frame:	LX 480V 400A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	400A		
Plug:	400A		
Setting:	1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P)	1.0	(400A)
	2) LTD (2-14 Sec.)	8	
	3) STPU (2-8 x P)	5	(2000A)
	4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.)	0.32	
	5) INST (2.5-8 x P)	8	(3200A)

Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC
Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital Nashville, TN
Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

Device Name: PD-LL3A XF TCC Name: N4 to LL3A.tcc
Bus Name: HP1A Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 15766.5A
Frame: KA 480V 250A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 175A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 9.5 (1662.5A)

Device Name: PD-LL3L XF TCC Name: N11 to LL3L.tcc
Bus Name: HP1B Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 15961.1A
Frame: KA 480V 150A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 125A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 10.0 (1250A)

Device Name: PD-LL4A XF TCC Name: N9 to LL4A.tcc
Bus Name: HP4A Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 15221.0A
Frame: KA 480V 250A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 175A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 10.0 (1750A)

Device Name: PD-LL4L XF TCC Name: N8 to LL4L.tcc
Bus Name: HP4B Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 16515.0A
Frame: KA 480V 150A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 125A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 10.0 (1250A)

Device Name: PD-MCCA TCC Name: N2 to MCCA.tcc
Bus Name: HPBA Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: 70-250A
Sub Type: KA
AIC Rating: 25kA Fault Duty: 21217.2A
Frame: KA 480V 250A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip: 225A
Setting: 1) Thermal Curve (Fixed
2) INST (5-10 x Trip) 5.0 (1125A)

Device Name: PDM SB1 TCC Name: N14 to HCC.tcc
Bus Name: SB1 Bus Voltage: 480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer: SQUARE D Description: LSI, 600-1600A
Sub Type: PX, Micrologic
AIC Rating: 100kA Override:17 Fault Duty: 44484.8A
Frame: 1600A 480V 1600A Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor: 1600A
Plug: 1600A
Setting: 1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 0.5 (800A)
2) LTD (2-24 Sec.) 2.0
3) STPU (2-8 x P) 2.0 (3200A)
4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) .1 I² t In
5) INST (2.5-8 x P) 2.5 (4000A)

Appendix B - Overcurrent Device Settings for Option 2

Device Name:	Alt3-ATS13E	TCC Name:	ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:	GHPBA	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 250-1200A, UL
Sub Type:	Powerpact P-Frame, 5.0 & 5.0A/P/H		
AIC Rating:	35kA	Fault Duty:	9861.5A
Frame:	PG 480V 1200A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	800A		
Plug:			
Setting:	1) LTPU/LTD (A 0.4-1.0	0.8 (640A)	24
	2) STPU (1.5-10 x LTPU)	5	(3200A)
	3) STD (0-0.4)	0.1	I ² t In
	4) INST (2-15 x S)	6	(4800A)

Device Name:	ALT3-EHP3B	TCC Name:	ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:	EHPBB	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	125-400A
Sub Type:	LA		
AIC Rating:	30kA	Fault Duty:	16651.0A
Frame:	LA 480V 400A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	400A		
Setting:	1) Thermal Curve (Fixed		
	2) INST (5-10 x Trip)	5.0	(2000A)

Device Name:	ALT3-GHPBA	TCC Name:	ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:	Generator Dist	Bus Voltage:	480.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	LSI, 250-1200A, UL
Sub Type:	Powerpact P-Frame, 5.0 & 5.0A/P/H		
AIC Rating:	25kA	Fault Duty:	22959.5A
Frame:	PJ 600V 1200A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Sensor:	1200A		
Plug:			
Setting:	1) LTPU/LTD (A 0.4-1.0	0.7 (840A)	24
	2) STPU (1.5-10 x LTPU)	6	(5040A)
	3) STD (0-0.4)	0.3	I ² t In
	4) INST (2-15 x S)	6	(7200A)

Device Name:	BRCB-ELL3D	TCC Name:	ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:	ELL3D	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	15-150A
Sub Type:	00-VH, 3-Pole		
AIC Rating:	22kA	Fault Duty:	5458.7A
Frame:	00-VH 240V 100A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	100A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		

Device Name:	MB-ELL3D	TCC Name:	ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:	ELL3D	Bus Voltage:	208.0V
Function Name:	Phase		
Manufacturer:	SQUARE D	Description:	100-225A
Sub Type:	Q2H		
AIC Rating:	22kA	Fault Duty:	5458.7A
Frame:	Q2H 240V 225A	Curve Multiplier:	1.00000
Trip:	225A		
Setting:	1) Fixed		

Nash Lipsey Burch, LLC
Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital Nashville, TN
Short Circuit and Overcurrent Device Time-Current Coordination Analysis

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-----
Device Name:   PD-ELL5A XF           TCC Name:     ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:     EHP5A                Bus Voltage:  480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D            Description:   15-125A
Sub Type:     ED
AIC Rating:   18kA                Fault Duty:   8363.6A
Frame:        ED 480V 125A        Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Trip:         125A
Setting:      1) Fixed
  
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-----
Device Name:   PD-GDP              TCC Name:     ALT-E3.tcc
Bus Name:     Paralleling SB       Bus Voltage:  480.0V
Function Name: Phase
Manufacturer:  SQUARE D            Description:   LSI, 600-1600A
Sub Type:     PX, Micrologic
AIC Rating:   100kA Override:17    Fault Duty:   24180.8A
Frame:        PX 480V 1600A        Curve Multiplier: 1.00000
Sensor:       1600A
Plug:         1600A
Setting:      1) LTPU (0.5-1.0 x P) 1.0      (1600A)
              2) LTD (2-24 Sec.)   24
              3) STPU (2-8 x P)    7.0      (11200A)
              4) STD (0.1-0.5 Sec.) .5      I^2 t In
              5) INST (2.5-8 x P)  8.0      (12800A)
  
```