

Relion® 615 series

Feeder protection and control REF615

Compact and versatile solution for utility and industrial power distribution systems

REF615 is a dedicated feeder IED perfectly aligned for the protection, control, measurement and supervision of utility and industrial power distribution systems including radial, looped and meshed networks, also involving possible distributed power generation.

REF615 is a member of ABB's Relion® protection and control product family and its 615 series. The 615 series IEDs characterized by their compactness and withdrawable-unit design. Re-engineered from the ground up, the new 615 series has been designed to unleash the full potential of the IEC 61850 standard for communication and interoperability of substation automation devices.

Application

REF615 provides feeder overcurrent and earth-fault protection for distribution networks, including substation busbar protection applying the reverse interlocking principle, or GOOSE messaging over a switched Ethernet station bus. REF615 fits both isolated neutral networks and networks with resistance or impedance earthed neutrals. Furthermore, making use of the IED's advanced inter-station communication facilities, REF615 can also be applied for protection of ring-type and meshed distribution networks as well of radial networks. The protected networks may also involve multiple infeed and distributed power generation. As of now, the REF615 is available in eight predefined standard configurations to suit the most common feeder protection and control applications.

Protection and control

REF615 offers directional and non-directional overcurrent and earth-fault protection and thermal overload protection. Some standard configurations allow admittance-based earthfault protection to be used instead of directional earth-fault protection. The admittance-based earth-fault protection ensures a correct operation of the protection even though the connection status information of the Petersen coil would be missing. Furthermore, REF615 features sensitive earthfault protection, phase discontinuity protection, transient/ intermittent earth-fault protection, phase overvoltage, undervoltage and residual overvoltage protection, positive phase-sequence undervoltage and negative-phase sequence overvoltage protection. Overfrequency, underfrequency and frequency gradient-based protection is offered in standard configuration H. The IED also incorporates auto-reclose functions for arc fault clearance on overhead line feeders.

Enhanced with optional hardware and software, the IED also features three light detection channels for arc fault protection of metal-enclosed indoor switchgear. Fast tripping increases personnel safety and limits material damage in an arc fault situation.

A standard configuration IED can be adjusted using the signal matrix functionality (SMT) or the optional graphical application configuration functionality (ACT) of the Protection and Control IED Manager PCM600. The ACT supports creation of multi-layer logic by combining function blocks along with timers and flip-flops. By combining protection and logic functions the IED can be modified to fit the requirements of the application.

REF615 also features control of one circuit breaker via the IED's HMI or a remote control system.

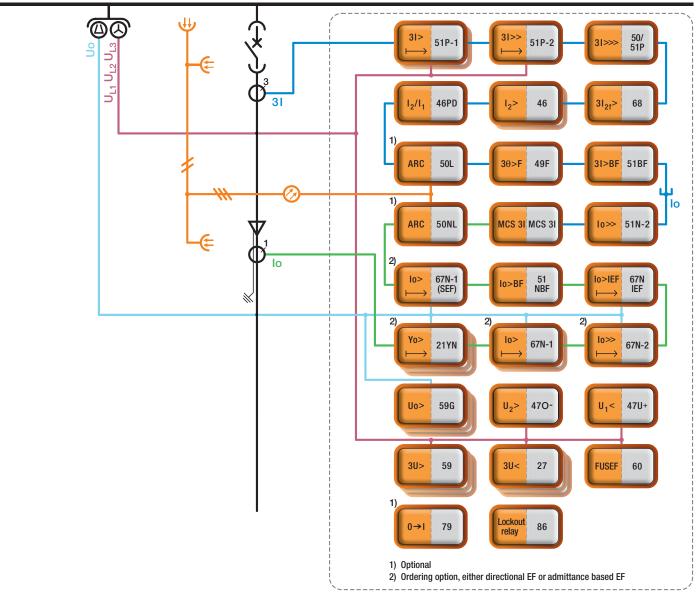
Sensor support

The standard configuration G includes one conventional residual current (I0) input and three sensor inputs for the connection of three combi-sensors with RJ-45 connectors. The sensor inputs allow current and voltage sensors to be used in compact medium voltage (MV) switchgear instead of conventional measuring transformers. Compact MV switchgear such as ABB's SafeRing and SafePlus, are designed for applications, like compact secondary substations, wind turbine power plants, small industry installations and large buildings. As an alternative to combisensors, separate current and voltage sensors with adapters can be used.

Standardized communication

REF615 features genuine support for the IEC 61850 standard for inter-device communication in substations. It also supports the DNP3 protocol, the IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, and the industry standard Modbus® protocol.

For increased communication availability and reliability the IED offers an optional second and third Ethernet network interface. The self-healing Ethernet solution constitutes a cost efficient communication loop controlled by a managed switch. The managed switch controls the consistency of the loop, routes the data and corrects the flow of data in communication disturbance situations. The self-healing Ethernet ring can be built on the Ethernet based IEC 61850, Modbus® and DNP3 protocols.



Protection function overview of the F configuration of REF615.

The implementation of the IEC 61850 standard in REF615 covers both vertical and horizontal communication, including GOOSE messaging with binary and analog signals and parameter setting according to IEC 61850-8-1. For time-critical applications REF615 supports synchronization over Ethernet using SNTP or over a separate bus using IRIG-B.

Pre-emptive condition monitoring

For continuous control of its operational availability REF615 features a comprehensive set of monitoring functions to supervise the IED itself, the CB trip circuit and the circuit breaker. Depending on the chosen device configuration, the IED monitors the wear and tear of the circuit breaker, the spring charging time of the CB operating mechanism and

the gas pressure of the breaker chambers. The IED also supervises the breaker travel time and the number of CB operations to provide basic information for scheduling CB maintenance.

Single line diagram

The 615 series IEDs with large graphical display offer customizable single line mimic diagrams (SLD) with position indication for the switching devices. The IED can also display measured values provided by the chosen standard configuration. The SLD is also available via the web-browser based HMI. The default SLD can be modified according to user needs using the graphical display editor of PCM600.

Standard configurations

Standard configurations	
Description	Standard configuration
Non-directional overcurrent and directional earth-fault protection	A and B
Non-directional overcurrent and non-directional earth-fault protection	C and D
Non-directional overcurrent and directional earth-fault protection with phase-voltage based measurements	E
Directional overcurrent and directional earth-fault protection with phase-voltage based measurements,	E
undervoltage and overvoltage protection	'
Directional overcurrent and directional earth-fault protection, phase-voltage based protection and measurement	G
functions, sensor inputs	ď
Non-directional overcurrent and non-directional earth-fault protection, phase-voltage and frequency based	Н
protection and measurement functions, synchro check	"

 \bullet = included, o = optional

Supported functions, codes and symbols											
Functionality	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	IEC-ANSI	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н
Protection											
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent	PHLPTOC1	3l> (1)	51P-1 (1)			•			_	_	•
protection, low stage, instance 1		G. (.)	0(.)		<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>	
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent	PHHPTOC1	3l>> (1)	51P-2 (1)		•	•	•	•	_	_	•
protection, high stage, instance 1		C. (()	0 = (.,		ļ					į	
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent	PHHPTOC2	3I>> (2)	51P-2 (2)			•	•		_	_	
protection, high stage, instance 2		OF (2)	011 2 (2)							ļ	
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent	PHIPTOC1	3l>>> (1)	50P/51P (1)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
protection, instantaneous stage, instance 1					ļ						
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection,	DPHLPDOC1	3l> → (1)	67-1 (1)	_	_	_	_	_	•	•	_
low stage, instance 1	D	G. (.)	0 (.)							ļ	
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection,	DPHLPDOC2	3l> → (2)	67-1 (2)	_	_	_	_	_			_
low stage, instance 2	DI 1121 D002	01/ -> (2)	01 1 (2)							ļ	
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection,	DPHHPDOC1	3 >> →	67-2	_	_	_	_	_			_
high stage	B111111 B001	Ol 1	01 2		<u>.</u>					<u>.</u>	
Non-directional earth-fault protection,	EFLPTOC1	lo> (1)	51N-1 (1)	_	_	•2)	•2)	_	_	_	•2)
low stage, instance 1	2.2.1001	107 (1)	01111111								
Non-directional earth-fault protection,	EFLPTOC2	lo> (2)	51N-1 (2)	_	_	•2)	•2)	_	_	_	•2)
low stage, instance 2	2, 2, 1002	10/ (2)			<u></u>			ļ		<u> </u>	
Non-directional earth-fault protection,	EFHPTOC1	lo>> (1)	51N-2 (1)	_	_	•2)	•2)	_	_	_	•2)
high stage, instance 1	2.11.1001	1022 (1)	01112(1)								
Non-directional earth-fault protection,	EFIPTOC1	lo>>>	50N/51N	_	_	•2)	•2)	_	_	_	•2)
instantaneous stage	2.11 1001	10, ,	00100111								
Directional earth-fault protection, low stage,	DEFLPDEF1	lo> → (1)	67N-1 (1)	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	_	_	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	_
instance 1	DELE DEL	102 7 (1)	0717 1 (1)								
Directional earth-fault protection, low stage,	DEFLPDEF2	lo> → (2)	67N-1 (2)	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	_	_	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	_
instance 2		102 / (2)	0717 1 (2)								
Directional earth-fault protection, high stage	DEFHPDEF1	lo>> →	67N-2	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	-	-	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	-
Admittance based earth-fault protection, instance 1	EFPADM1	Yo> → (1)	21YN (1)	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	-	-	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	-
Admittance based earth-fault protection, instance 2	EFPADM2	Yo> → (2)	21YN (2)	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	-	-	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	-
Admittance based earth-fault protection, instance 3	EFPADM3	Yo> → (3)	21YN (3)	1)2)6)	1)2)6)	-	-	1)2)4)	1)2)4)	1)2)5)	-
Transient / intermittent earth-fault protection	INTRPTEF1	lo> → IEF	67NIEF	● 6)7)	● 6)7)	-	-	● 6)7)	● 6)7)	_	-
Non-directional (cross-country) earth fault	EFHPTOC1	lo>> (1)	51N-2 (1)	•3)	•3)	_	_	•3)	•3)	•3)	_
protection, using calculated lo	2.111 1001	10 (1)	J114 Z (1)				<u>.</u>				
Negative-sequence overcurrent protection,	NSPTOC1	12> (1)	46 (1)		•	•	•				
instance 1	1401 1001	12" (1)	70 (1)		_	_					

Supported functions, codes and symbols						-			_		
Functionality	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	IEC-ANSI	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
Protection											
Negative-sequence overcurrent protection,	NSPTOC2	12> (2)	46 (2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
instance 2		()	,		ļ		į				
Phase discontinuity protection	PDNSPTOC1	12/11>	46PD	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Residual overvoltage protection, instance 1	ROVPTOV1	Uo> (1)	59G (1)	● 6)	● 6)	-	-	•4)	•4)	● 5)	•4)
Residual overvoltage protection, instance 2	ROVPTOV2	Uo> (2)	59G (2)	● 6)	● 6)	-	-	•4)	•4)	● 5)	•4)
Residual overvoltage protection, instance 3	ROVPTOV3	Uo> (3)	59G (3)	● 6)	● 6)	-	-	•4)	•4)	● 5)	4)
Three-phase undervoltage protection, instance 1	PHPTUV1	3U< (1)	27 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•
Three-phase undervoltage protection, instance 2	PHPTUV2	3U< (2)	27 (2)	-	_	-	_	-	•	•	•
Three-phase undervoltage protection, instance 3	PHPTUV3	3U< (3)	27 (3)	-	_	-	-	-	•	•	•
Three-phase overvoltage protection, instance 1	PHPTOV1	3U> (1)	59 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•
Three-phase overvoltage protection, instance 2	PHPTOV2	3U> (2)	59 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•
Three-phase overvoltage protection, instance 3	PHPTOV3	3U> (3)	59 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•
Positive-sequence undervoltage protection,	DODTI IV4	114 ~ /4)	4711. (4)								
instance 1	PSPTUV1	U1< (1)	47U+ (1)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-
Negative-sequence overvoltage protection,	NODTOV	110. (4)	470 (1)	1							
instance 1	NSPTOV1	U2> (1)	470- (1)	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	-
Frequency protection, instance 1	FRPFRQ1	f>/f<,df/dt (1)	81 (1)	-	- ·	-	-	-	-	-	•
Frequency protection, instance 2	FRPFRQ2	f>/f<,df/dt (2)	81 (2)	_	<u>-</u>	_	-	_	_	_	•
Frequency protection, instance 3	FRPFRQ3	f>/f<,df/dt (3)	81 (3)		····		·	·····	_		•
Three-phase thermal protection for feeders,	111111110	12713,01701 (0)									
cables and distribution transformers	T1PTTR1	3lth>F	49F	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-
•••••	CODDDDD1	01> /1o> DE	E1DE/E1NDE	•	i	•	•	•	•	•	•
Circuit breaker failure protection	CCBRBRF1	3I>/Io>BF	51BF/51NBF		•		•			•	•
Three-phase inrush detector	INRPHAR1	312f>	68	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Master trip, instance 1	TRPPTRC1	Master Trip (1)	94/86 (1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Master trip, instance 2	TRPPTRC2	Master Trip (2)	94/86 (2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Arc protection, instance 1	ARCSARC1	ARC (1)	50L/50NL (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arc protection, instance 2	ARCSARC2	ARC (2)	50L/50NL (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arc protection, instance 3	ARCSARC3	ARC (3)	50L/50NL (3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Control											
Circuit-breaker control	CBXCBR1	I ↔ O CB	I ↔ O CB	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Disconnector position indication, instance 1	DCSXSWI1	I ↔ O DC (1)	I ↔ O DC (1)	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Disconnector position indication, instance 2	DCSXSWI2	I ↔ O DC (2)	I ↔ O DC (2)	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Disconnector position indication, instance 3	DCSXSWI3	I ↔ O DC (3)	I ↔ O DC (3)	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Earthing switch indication	ESSXSWI1	I ↔ O ES	I ↔ O ES	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Auto-reclosing	DARREC1	O → I	79	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Synchronism and energizing check	SECRSYN1	SYNC	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Condition Monitoring											
Circuit-breaker condition monitoring	SSCBR1	CBCM	CBCM	-	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Trip circuit supervision, instance 1	TCSSCBR1	TCS (1)	TCM (1)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Trip circuit supervision, instance 2	TCSSCBR2	TCS (2)	TCM (2)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Current circuit supervision	CCRDIF1	MCS 3I	MCS 3I	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•
Fuse failure supervision	SEQRFUF1	FUSEF	60	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•
Measurement											
Disturbance recorder	RDRE1	_			•			•	•	•	
Three-phase current measurement, instance 1	CMMXU1	31	31	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sequence current measurement	CSMSQI1	I1, I2, I0	I1, I2, I0	•				•	•	•	•
Residual current measurement, instance 1	RESCMMXU1	11, 12, 10 lo		•	•	•	•		•	•	•
	VMMXU1	3U	In 3U			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•	•	•	•
Three-phase voltage measurement		:	Vn	-	-	-	-		•	-	•
Residual voltage measurement	RESVMMXU1	Uo	<u> </u>	ļ	•		<u> </u>	•			
Sequence voltage measurement	VSMSQI1	U1, U2, U0	U1, U2, U0	-			· · · ·	•	•	•	•
Three-phase power and energy measurement,	PEMMXU1	P, E	P, E	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•
including power factor					ļ		ļ	ļ			
Frequency measurement	FMMXU1	f	f	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•

¹⁾ Admittance based E/F can be selected as an alternative to directional E/F when ordering
2) lo selectable by parameter, lo measured as default
3) lo selectable by parameter, lo calculated as default
4) Uo selectable by parameter, Uo measured as default
5) Uo calculated is always used

Note that all directional protection functions can also be used in non-directional mode. $\label{eq:condition}$ The instances of a protection function represent the number of identical function blocks available in a standard configuration. By setting the application specific parameters of an instance, a protection function stage can be established.

⁶⁾ Uo measured is always used

⁷⁾ Io measured is always used

Contact us

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