Relion® 670 series

Bay control REC670
Operator's manual
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This conformity is proved by tests conducted by ABB AB in accordance with the generic standard EN 50263 for the EMC directive, and with the standards EN 60255-5 and/or EN 50178 for the low voltage directive.

This product is designed and produced for industrial use.
# Table of contents

## Section 1 Introduction
- Introduction to the operator’s manual .......................................................... 11
- About the complete set of manuals for an IED ............................................. 11
- About the operator’s manual ........................................................................ 12
- Intended audience ......................................................................................... 13
- Related documents ...................................................................................... 13
- Revision notes .............................................................................................. 14

## Section 2 Safety information
- Warnings ........................................................................................................ 15

## Section 3 Overview
- Operator overview ...................................................................................... 17
- Identify the IED ............................................................................................. 17

## Section 4 Understand the local human-machine interface
- Overview ........................................................................................................ 19
- Keypad ......................................................................................................... 20
- Key activated screens ................................................................................. 21
- The Help screen ......................................................................................... 21
- The Reset screen ....................................................................................... 22
- LCD .............................................................................................................. 22
- Small .......................................................................................................... 22
- Medium ...................................................................................................... 22
- LED ............................................................................................................. 23
- Introduction ................................................................................................. 23
- Status indication LEDs ............................................................................ 23
- Indication LEDs ......................................................................................... 23
- Local HMI setup .......................................................................................... 24
- How to navigate .......................................................................................... 24
- Read ........................................................................................................... 24
- Change ....................................................................................................... 24
- Control ....................................................................................................... 25

## Section 5 Understand the HMI tree
- Overview ....................................................................................................... 27
- Menu-tree for REC670 ................................................................................ 27

## Section 6 Read measured values
- Overview ....................................................................................................... 29
- View analog primary values ...................................................................... 30
Overview......................................................................................30
View analog secondary values.........................................................30
Overview......................................................................................30
View analog mean values.................................................................31
Overview......................................................................................31
mA input module MIM........................................................31
Signal matrix for mA inputs SMMI..............................................31
View monitoring values.................................................................31
Service values CVMMXU..........................................................31
Current phasors CMMXU.............................................................31
Voltage phasors VMMXU/VNMMXU...........................................32
Current sequence component CMSQI........................................32
Voltage sequence component VMSQI........................................32
View metering values.................................................................32
Pulse counter logic PCGGIO.......................................................32
Function for energy calculation and demand handling
ETPMTR...................................................................................33

Section 7 Event list.........................................................................35
View events......................................................................................35
Overview......................................................................................35

Section 8 Handle disturbances.......................................................37
Identify a disturbance.......................................................................37
View disturbance record details........................................................37
View general information................................................................37
View disturbance indications...........................................................37
View event recordings.....................................................................38
View trip values...........................................................................38
Recalculate distance to fault........................................................38
Trigger a disturbance report manually..............................................38

Section 9 Read and change settings.............................................39
System time and synchronization.....................................................39
System time.................................................................................39
Time synchronization...................................................................39
Overview......................................................................................39
TimeSynch..........................................................39
TimeSynchBIN..........................................................40
TimeSynchDSTBegin..........................................................40
TimeSynchDSTEnd..........................................................40
TimeSynchIRIG-B..........................................................40
TimeSynchSNTP..........................................................40
TimeZone........................................................................40

Operator's manual
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Differential protection</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High impedance differential protection HZPDIF</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current protection</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaker failure protection CCRBRF</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken conductor check BRCPTOC</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directional over-power protection GOPPDOP</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directional under-power protection GUPPDUP</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous phase overcurrent protection PHPIOC</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instantaneous residual overcurrent protection EFPIOC</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four step phase overcurrent protection OC4PTOC</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole discordance protection CCRPLD</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four step residual overcurrent protection EF4PTOC</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive directional residual over current and power protection SDEPSDE</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stub protection STBPTOC</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal overload protection, one time constant LPTTR</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal overload protection, two time constants TRPTTR</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage protection</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of voltage check LOVPTUV</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two step overvoltage protection OV2PTOV</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two step residual overvoltage protection ROV2PTOV</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two step undervoltage protection UV2PTUV</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage differential protection VDCPTOV</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency protection</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overfrequency protection SAPTOF</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate-of-change frequency protection SAPFRC</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underfrequency protection SAPTUF</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose protection</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General current and voltage protection CVGAPC</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme communication</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme communication logic for distance or overcurrent protection ZCPSCH</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for distance protection ZCRWPSCH</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for residual overcurrent protection ECRWPSCH</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Diagnose IED status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Test the IED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 10 Diagnose IED status
- Read internal events
- Find available functions

### Section 11 Test the IED
- Overview
- IED test mode
- View binary input values
## Table of contents

Binary Input Module BIM........................................................ 68  
Signal matrix for binary input SMBI........................................ 69  
View binary output values................................................................. 69  
Overview...................................................................................... 69  
Binary Output Module BOM................................................... 69  
Signal matrix for binary outputs SMBO.................................. 69  
Function test modes......................................................................... 69  
Overview...................................................................................... 69  
Differential protection........................................................................ 69  
Current protection........................................................................ 70  
Voltage protection ........................................................................ 70  
Frequency protection....................................................................... 70  
Multipurpose protection .............................................................. 70  
Scheme communication............................................................. 70  
Secondary system protection ..................................................... 70  
Control ........................................................................................ 70  
Monitoring.................................................................................... 71  
Logic............................................................................................ 71  
Function status................................................................................. 71  
Overview...................................................................................... 71  
Differential protection........................................................................ 71  
High impedance differential protection HZPDIF.................... 71  
Current protection........................................................................ 71  
Breaker failure protection CCRBRF............................................ 71  
Broken conductor check BRCPTOC............................................ 72  
Directional over-power protection GOPPDOP........................................ 72  
Directional under-power protection GUPPDUP........................................ 72  
Instantaneous phase overcurrent protection PHPIOC.................. 72  
Instantaneous residual overcurrent protection EFPIOC.............. 72  
Four step phase overcurrent protection OC4PTOC..................... 72  
Pole discordance protection CCRPLD........................................ 72  
Four step residual overcurrent protection EF4PTOC.................... 73  
Sensitive directional residual over current and power protection SDEPSDE........................................ 73  
Stub protection STBPTOC....................................................... 73  
Thermal overload protection, one time constant LPTTR............ 73  
Thermal overload protection, two time constants TRPTTR............ 73  
Voltage protection........................................................................ 74  
Loss of voltage check LOVPTUV................................................ 74  
Two step overvoltage protection OV2PTOV.............................. 74  
Two step residual overvoltage protection ROV2PTOV.............. 74  
Two step undervoltage protection UV2PTUV.......................... 74  
Voltage differential protection VDCPTOV................................... 74  

---

Operator's manual
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency protection.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overfrequency protection SAPTOF.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate-of-change frequency protection SAPFRC.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underfrequency protection SAPTUF.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multipurpose protection</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General current and voltage protection CVGAPC.</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme communication</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme communication logic for distance or overcurrent protection ZCPSCH</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current reversal and weak-end infed logic for distance protection ZCRWPSCH</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current reversal and weak-end infed logic for residual overcurrent protection ECRWPSCH</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheme communication logic for residual overcurrent protection ECPSCCH</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local acceleration logic ZCLCPLAL.</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary system supervision</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuse failure supervision SDDRFUF.</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparatus control</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autorecloser SMBRREC</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commands</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions DP GGIO</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrocheck and energizing check SESR SYN</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tap changer control and supervision TCMYLTC/ TCLYLTC</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, single and parallel control TR1ATCC/TR8ATCC</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical signal status report BIN STAT REP</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance report DR PRDRE</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event counter CNT GGIO</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fault locator LMB RFLO</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic measured value MV GGIO</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global positioning system</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions 16 inputs SP16 GGIO</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEDs</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measured value expander block RANGE_XP</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions SP GGIO</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean 16 to Integer conversion</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table of contents

Overview.................................................................................................................97
Principle of operation..............................................................................................97
LogOn or logOff.......................................................................................................99
Authorization handling in the IED.........................................................................99

Section 15 Glossary...............................................................................................101

Operator's manual
Section 1  Introduction

About this chapter
This chapter is an introduction to the operator’s manual, its purpose and usage.

1.1  Introduction to the operator’s manual

1.1.1  About the complete set of manuals for an IED

The user’s manual (UM) is a complete set of five different manuals:

The Application Manual (AM) contains application descriptions, setting guidelines and setting parameters sorted per function. The application manual should be used to find out when and for what purpose a typical protection function could be used. The manual should also be used when calculating settings.

The Technical Reference Manual (TRM) contains application and functionality descriptions and it lists function blocks, logic diagrams, input and output signals, setting parameters and technical data sorted per function. The technical reference
manual should be used as a technical reference during the engineering phase, installation and commissioning phase, and during normal service.

**The Installation and Commissioning Manual (ICM)** contains instructions on how to install and commission the protection IED. The manual can also be used as a reference during periodic testing. The manual covers procedures for mechanical and electrical installation, energizing and checking of external circuitry, setting and configuration as well as verifying settings and performing directional tests. The chapters are organized in the chronological order (indicated by chapter/section numbers) in which the protection IED should be installed and commissioned.

**The Operator’s Manual (OM)** contains instructions on how to operate the protection IED during normal service once it has been commissioned. The operator’s manual can be used to find out how to handle disturbances or how to view calculated and measured network data in order to determine the cause of a fault.

**The Engineering Manual (EM)** contains instructions on how to engineer the IEDs using the different tools in PCM600. The manual provides instructions on how to set up a PCM600 project and insert IEDs to the project structure. The manual also recommends a sequence for engineering of protection and control functions, LHMI functions as well as communication engineering for IEC 61850 and DNP3.

### 1.1.2 About the operator’s manual

Use the operator’s manual for instruction on how to perform common tasks during normal service.

The operator’s manual contains the following chapters:

- The chapter “Safety information” presents warnings and notices, which the user should pay attention to.
- The chapter “Overview” describes operations an operator may perform on a daily basis or when the need arises.
- The chapter “Understand the local human-machine interface” describes how to use the human-machine interface.
- The chapter “Understand the HMI tree” describes the different menu trees.
- The chapter “Read measured values” describes how to locate and identify available measurement data.
- The chapter “Event list” describes the location and nature of recorded events.
- The chapter “Handle disturbances” describes how to retrieve disturbance information and reset alarms.
- The chapter “Read and change settings” describes how to locate, and change settings and parameters.
- The chapter “Diagnose IED status” describes the location and use of available diagnostic tools.
- The chapter “Test the IED” describes the tests applicable to the IED.
- The chapter “Control and supervise the bay” describes how to use the Single Line Diagram to open and close primary apparatuses.
• The chapter “Reset” describes resetting procedures.
• The chapter “Authorization” describes user categories and password procedures.
• The chapter “Glossary” describes words and acronyms used in the literature describing the IED.

This manual does not contain any instructions for commissioning or testing.

1.1.3 Intended audience

General

The operator’s manual addresses the operator, who operates the IED on a daily basis.

Requirement

The operator must be trained in and have a basic knowledge of how to operate protection equipment. The manual contains terms and expressions commonly used to describe this kind of equipment.

1.1.4 Related documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Documents related to REC670</th>
<th>Identity number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operator’s manual</td>
<td>1MRK 511 188-UEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation and commissioning manual</td>
<td>1MRK 511 189-UEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical reference manual</td>
<td>1MRK 511 187-UEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application manual</td>
<td>1MRK 511 190-UEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer’s guide</td>
<td>1MRK 511 192-BEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample specification</td>
<td>SA2005-001280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection diagram, Single breaker</td>
<td>1MRK 002 801-FA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection diagram, Double breaker</td>
<td>1MRK 002 801-MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection diagram, 1 1/2 CB</td>
<td>1MRK 002 801-NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration diagram A, Single breaker arr. with single or double busbar</td>
<td>1MRK 004 500-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration diagram B, Double breaker arrangements</td>
<td>1MRK 004 500-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration diagram C, 1 1/2 breaker arr. for a full bay</td>
<td>1MRK 004 500-92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Connection and Installation components           1MRK 513 003-BEN
Test system, COMBITEST                           1MRK 512 001-BEN
Accessories for IED 670                          1MRK 514 012-BEN
Getting started guide IED 670                    1MRK 500 080-UEN
SPA and LON signal list for IED 670, ver. 1.1     1MRK 500 083-WEN
IEC 61850 Data objects list for IED 670, ver. 1.1 1MRK 500 084-WEN
Generic IEC 61850 IED Connectivity package        1KHA001027-UEN
Protection and Control IED Manager PCM 600 Installation sheet 1MRS755552
Engineering guide IED 670 products                1MRK 511 179-UEN
More information can be found on [www.abb.com/substationautomation](http://www.abb.com/substationautomation).

### 1.1.5 Revision notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>No functionality added. Changes made in content due to problem reports.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 2  Safety information

About this chapter
This chapter lists warnings and cautions that must be followed when handling the IED.

2.1  Warnings

- Do not touch circuitry during operation. Potentially lethal voltages and currents are present.

- Always connect the IED to protective earth, regardless of the operating conditions. This also applies to special occasions such as bench testing, demonstrations and off-site configuration. Operating the IED without proper earthing may damage both IED and measuring circuitry and may cause injuries in the event of an accident.

- Never remove any screw from a powered IED or from a IED connected to powered circuitry. Potentially lethal voltages and currents are present.

- Always avoid touching the circuitry when the cover is removed. The product contains electronic circuitries which can be damaged if exposed to static electricity (ESD). The electronic circuitries also contain high voltage which is lethal to humans.
Section 3 Overview

About this chapter
This chapter presents a general overview of the Operator's manual.

3.1 Operator overview

The Human machine interface (HMI) on the IED provides an ideal mechanism for the day to day operation and even advanced use of the IED. The keypad, LCD and LEDs on the front of the IED are what constitute the HMI. Troubleshooting, apparatus control, monitoring, setting and configuring are all possible via this interface. Through the screens and menu elements available, as well as the keypad, the user is able to navigate throughout the menu structure and move from screen to screen. This document is, to a great extent, arranged in the same way as the IED software is structured and describes all aspects of operation via the HMI.

The operator can document disturbances so that their causes can be analyzed and evaluated for future reference. For example, the fault currents and voltages at the time of the fault can be documented. The operator can also retrieve data about protected objects, providing further information for fault analysis. This implies viewing the mean value of current, voltage, power and frequency or primary and secondary measured phasors. The operator can check the IED status at any time.

In some cases the operator may need to change the way the IED operates. This might include changing the active setting group or a parameter value. This must always be done strictly according to applicable regulations because un-authorized changes may lead to severe damage of the protected object especially if a fault is not properly disconnected.

3.2 Identify the IED

To identify the IED, open the diagnostics menu. The identity of the IED along with other data is found under:

Main menu/Diagnostics/IED status/Product Identifiers

The type of IED, the main function type, its serial number, ordering number and production date are found here.
Section 4 Understand the local human-machine interface

About this chapter
This chapter describes the display, its keys (buttons) and LEDs that make up the HMI. How the keys are used to navigate the HMI, how to interpret the graphic information on the LCD and, what the LEDs indicate is explained in the sections that follow.

4.1 Overview

The human machine interface is used to monitor and to some extent control the way the IED operates. The configuration designer can add functions that alert to events requiring the attention of the operator.

Figure 1: 1/2 x 19” case with small LCD
4.2 Keypad

The keypad is used to monitor and operate the IED. The keypad has the same look and feel in all IEDs. LCD screens and other details may differ but the way the keys function is identical.

Table 1 describes the HMI keys that are used to operate the IED.
### Table 1: HMI keys on the front of the IED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to close or energize a breaker or disconnector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to open a breaker or disconnector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to open two sub menus: Key operation and IED information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to clear entries, cancel commands or edit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to open the main menu and to move to the default screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to set the IED in local or remote control mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to open the reset screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to start the editing mode and confirm setting changes, when in editing mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to navigate forward between screens and move right in editing mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to navigate backwards between screens and move left in editing mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to move up in the single line diagram and in the menu tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Press to move down in the single line diagram and in the menu tree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3 Key activated screens

#### 4.3.1 The Help screen

The help screen is activated by pressing the Help key on the front panel of the IED. It includes the submenu listed below:

- **General operation**

The General Operation submenu provides information about the IED keypad.
The I and O keys are used to open (OFF) and close (ON) breakers and disconnectors when using the Single Line Diagram (SLD) in direct control situations.

4.3.2 The Reset screen

The reset screen is activated by the Reset key on the front panel of the IED or via the main menu. The reset screen includes the submenus listed below:

- Reset LEDs
- Reset lockout
- Reset counters
- Reset temperature functions

The Reset LEDs submenu consists of two lower level menus which are the “Start and trip LEDs” and “All indication LEDs” submenus. To reset a counter, the actual counter must first be selected. The submenus and their structures are discussed in the “Reset” chapter of this document.

4.4 LCD

4.4.1 Small

The small sized HMI is available for 1/2, 3/4 and 1/1 x 19” case. The LCD on the small HMI measures 32 x 90 mm and displays 7 lines with up to 40 characters per line. The first line displays the product name and the last line displays date and time. The remaining 5 lines are dynamic. This LCD has no graphic display potential.

4.4.2 Medium

The following case sizes can be equipped with the medium size LCD:

- 1/2 x 19”
- 3/4 x 19”
- 1/1 x 19”

This is a fully graphical monochrome LCD which measures 120 x 90 mm. It has 28 lines with up to 40 characters per line. To display the single line diagram, this LCD is required.
4.5 LED

4.5.1 Introduction

The LED module is a *unidirectional means of communicating*. This means that events may occur that activate a LED in order to draw the operators attention to something that has occurred and needs some sort of action.

4.5.2 Status indication LEDs

The three LEDs above the LCD provide information as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LED Indication</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady</td>
<td>In service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>Internal failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>No power supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady</td>
<td>Dist. rep. triggered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>Terminal in test mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steady</td>
<td>Trip command issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5.3 Indication LEDs

The LED indication module comprising 15 LEDs is standard in 670 series. Its main purpose is to present an immediate visual information for protection indications or alarm signals.

Alarm indication LEDs and hardware associated LEDs are located on the right hand side of the front panel. Alarm LEDs are located on the right of the LCD screen and show steady or flashing light.

- Steady light indicates normal operation.
- Flashing light indicates alarm.

Alarm LEDs can be configured in PCM600 and depend on the binary logic. Therefore they can not be configured on the local HMI.

Typical examples of alarm LEDs

- Bay controller failure
- CB close blocked
- Interlocking bypassed
- SF6 Gas refill
- Position error
CB spring charge alarm
Oil temperature alarm
Thermal overload trip

The RJ45 port has a yellow LED indicating that communication has been established between the IED and a computer.

The Local/Remote key on the front panel has two LEDs indicating whether local or remote control of the IED is active.

4.6 Local HMI setup

The contrast and other settings of the LCD can be adjusted from the local HMI menu tree. The contrast and other factory settings for the local HMI can be adjusted as follows:

Settings/General settings/HMI/Screen

4.7 How to navigate

4.7.1 Read

To read values and access information about the objects being monitored the operator must navigate the menu tree using the arrow keys. The active submenu or value is highlighted.

Navigation is as follows:

• Press the right arrow key to move to the main menu.
• Press the down arrow key to move from the Single line diagram to the desired submenu.
• Use the right arrow key to move downwards in the HMI tree until the desired parameter is displayed.
• Press C and the down arrow key simultaneously to see the next page in the parameter screen.
• Press C and the up arrow key simultaneously to return to the previous parameter screen.
• Use the left arrow key to navigate back up the menu tree.

4.7.2 Change

To change a parameter setting the following steps should be followed:
1. Navigate to the desired parameter or quantity using the arrow keys.
2. Press the E key when the parameter to be changed is highlighted.
3. Move between digits or letters using the left and right arrow keys.
4. Use the up and down arrow keys to change the digit or letter concerned.
5. Press the E key once the desired changes have been made.
6. Press the left arrow key to move up a level in the HMI tree.
7. You will be prompted to confirm the changes, use the left and right arrow keys
to toggle between yes and no in the pop up window and press the E key to confirm your choice.
8. Press the left arrow key to move up to the next level in the HMI tree.

4.7.3 Control

The HMI offers the operator the opportunity to exercise direct local control over
breakers and other apparatuses in the bay using the graphic display and designated
keys on the front panel of the IED.

By pressing the L/R key until the uppermost of the two LEDs next to the key lights
up, local operator control can be exercised from the HMI.

An apparatus is selected using the up and down arrow keys. The active apparatus is
highlighted in the display.

The Open or Close commands are issued by pressing the O or I keys;

The user is requested to confirm the command in a pop-up window.

E confirms a command; C cancels it.

Interlocking or synchrocheck conditions may cause other query windows to pop-up.
Section 5  Understand the HMI tree

About this chapter

This chapter describes the structure of the HMI. The main menu includes submenus such as Measurements, Events, Disturbance Report, Settings, Diagnostics, Test and Reset. These branch out into a typical tree structure.

5.1  Overview

The local HMI has the following main menu:

- Control
- Measurements
- Events
- Disturbance records
- Settings
- Diagnostics
- Test
- Reset
- Authorization
- Language

Each main menu item can have several other submenus.

5.1.1  Menu-tree for REC670

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main menu</th>
<th>Sub menu</th>
<th>Sub-sub menu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Single line diagram</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurements</td>
<td>Analog primary values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analog secondary values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analog mean values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Manual trig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturbance records</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table continues on next page</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main menu</td>
<td>Sub menu</td>
<td>Sub-sub menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General settings</td>
<td>Power system</td>
<td>Differential protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Current protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analog modules</td>
<td>Voltage protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I/O modules</td>
<td>Frequency protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Multipurpose protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current protection</td>
<td>Scheme communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voltage protection</td>
<td>Secondary system supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metering</td>
<td>Logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting group N</td>
<td></td>
<td>Activate setting group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diagnoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IED status</td>
<td>Internal events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>IED test mode</td>
<td>IED status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binary input values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binary output values</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function test modes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Function status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LED test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line differential test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset</td>
<td>Reset counters</td>
<td>Reset internal eventlist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reset LEDs</td>
<td>Reset lockout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reset temperature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6  
Read measured values

About this chapter

This chapter describes measurement categories and how to locate them using the HMI. Each measurement category has a section of its own that includes a general description of the type of quantity being measured and the path in the local HMI to the measurement.

6.1  
Overview

The measurement menu contains primarily analog measurement data. External signals can also be viewed as they are or as they appear in the Signal Matrix Tool (SMT). These signals are a virtual representation of the hard wired signals on the various inputs and outputs. SMT is only accessible via PCM600 and is intended to simplify the configuration of the IED. It allows hardware changes to be made without having to reconfigure the internal logic. Signals that can be used in SMT are indicated with the Suffix SMT.

The functions available under measurements are outlined below.

1. Analog primary values are the quantities measured on the primary side of the current and voltage transformers (CTs and VTs).
2. Analog secondary values are the quantities measured on the secondary side of the current and voltage transformers. These are the quantities measured on the Transformer module (TRM) inputs.
3. Analog mean values are the quantities measured at the inputs of the milliampere module (MIM).
4. Under Monitoring a number of submenus are available. These include Service values, Current phasors, Voltage phasors, Current sequence components and Voltage sequence components.
5. Metering displays the pulse counter and energy calculation and demand handling functions. The measurements available for pulse counter show pulse counter status data.

All measurement descriptions in this document reflect the maximum number of hardware units possible in any application. In reality the hardware in the IED will be chosen according to a particular application. For example, it is possible to equip a 1/1 x 19" case IED with 14 I/O modules. In reality fewer I/O modules may be installed. In the measurements menu the operator will only see data from the hardware and software installed.
6.2 View analog primary values

6.2.1 Overview

The analog primary values are analog quantities measured on the primary side of the TRM and reflect the actual current or voltage on the primary side of the VTs and CTs. The ratio is adjusted under settings and also depends on the rating of the TRM. 24 primary values and phase angles are displayed in this view.

The analog primary values are values on the input (primary equipment side) of the merging unit (MU). These values are scaled according to a fixed "universal" scaling of 1 mA per LSB and 10 mV per LSB and transmitted to the IED via IEC 61850-9-2 LE protocol.

Main menu/Measurements/Analog primary values

Displays the quantities measured by the transformer module (TRM) or received via IEC 61850-9-2 LE process bus. For each channel used the amplitude of the voltage or current and its phase angle is shown. If the amplitude is too low for calculation, the angle will be indicated with "- - -". The status of the module is always shown and channels not in use are indicated with "- - " the abbreviation NC. Data from TRMs and LDCMs as well as Merging Units can be viewed. All currents and voltages are given in RMS values.

6.3 View analog secondary values

6.3.1 Overview

Analog secondary values show secondary CT currents and VT voltages. These are the actual current and voltage values at the TRM inputs.

For analog values received from Merging Units, no analog secondary values are shown.

Main menu/Measurements/Analog secondary values
6.4 View analog mean values

6.4.1 Overview

Measurements from the Milliampere Input Module (MIM) are found in this part of the measurements menu. Data from either the hard wired mA module or Signal Matrix Tool mA modules are shown here.

6.4.1.1 mA input module MIM

Main menu/Measurements/Analog mean values/ mA modules/MIM

Displays input data from the milli-ampere module which has six inputs. Each input has a range of +/- 20 mA. The value displayed on the screen is however dependant on the settings for the Milli-ampere Module. In the menu for settings, the range and a transformation factor can be adjusted to suit the application. This means that an input 3 mA may be displayed as temperature of 45 degrees. The output values shown are without units.

6.4.1.2 Signal matrix for mA inputs SMMI

Main menu/Measurements/Analog mean values/SMT mA modules/Instance

Displays the input signals coming into the Milli-ampere Module. Each module has six physical inputs with an input tolerance of +/- 20mA. The value displayed depends on the settings applied to this board which may for example cause an input of 3mA to show a value 30. The SMT mA modules are the virtual representation of MIMs in Signal Matrix Tool.

6.5 View monitoring values

6.5.1 Service values CVMMXU

Main menu/Measurement/Monitoring/ServiceValues(MMXU)/SVR

Displays up to three instances of CVMMXU with measured values for S, P, Q, PF, U, I, ILead, ILag and F.

6.5.2 Current phasors CMMXU

Main menu/Measurement/Monitoring/CurrentPhasors(MMXU)/CP
All three phase currents and their phase angles are displayed here.

6.5.3 Voltage phasors VMMXU/VNMMXU

Main menu/Measurements/Monitoring/VoltagePhasors(MMXU)/Phase - Phase/VP

Phase to phase voltages and phase angles are displayed here.

Main menu/Measurement/Monitoring/VoltagePhasors(MMXU)/PhaseEarth/ VN

Phase to earth voltages and phase angles are displayed here.

6.5.4 Current sequence component CMSQI

Main menu/Measurements/Monitoring/CurrentSequenceComponents(MSQI)/ CSQ

The current sequence component under monitoring displays the positive (I1), negative (I2) and zero sequence (I0) current values for a three phase line, both magnitude and phase angle for each component are displayed. These indicate how well balanced a system is. In an ideal balanced system the zero sequence current should be zero, the positive sequence current should be equal to the current of each phase with the same phase angle (relative to GPS) as the L1 phase signal and the negative sequence current should be zero.

6.5.5 Voltage sequence component VMSQI

Main menu/Measurements/Monitoring/VoltageSequenceComponents(MSQI)/ VSQ

The Voltage sequence component displays the positive (U1), negative (U2) and zero (U0) sequence components in the system, and includes the magnitude and phase angle of each component.

6.6 View metering values

6.6.1 Pulse counter logic PCGGIO

Main menu/Measurements/Metering/PulseCounter(PCGGIO)/PC

The output data generated from the pulse counter function include data about the status of the counter and counter values.
6.6.2 Function for energy calculation and demand handling
ETPMTR

Main menu/Measurements/Metering/ThreePhEnergMeas(MMTR)/ETP

The output data generated from the energy measuring function includes active forward/reverse energy and reactive forward/reverse energy.
Section 7 Event list

About this chapter
This chapter describes how to find and read the event list.

7.1 View events

7.1.1 Overview
Events displays recorded events such as trips and breaker opened or closed.

Main menu/Events
Displays a list of events in chronological order and where each event has a time stamp. The latest event is at the top of the list.
Section 8 Handle disturbances

About this chapter

This chapter describes disturbance detection and handling. This includes resetting LED alarms, triggering disturbance reports, fault distance calculation and the viewing of several fault indicators.

8.1 Identify a disturbance

A disturbance record can be generated manually by using the Manual Trig functionality in the HMI menu. Other disturbance records are generated automatically in the system dependent on the settings made. Disturbance reports generate a disturbance sequence number and are time tagged. The fault location and fault loop are among the data generated in a fault record. Under each fault report there are five categories of information available. These are described in the sections that follow.

8.2 View disturbance record details

8.2.1 View general information

By choosing General information after selecting a disturbance record in the list of disturbance records the screen generated displays information about the disturbance such as its sequence number, time of occurrence, trig-signal, fault location and fault loop. The path in the HMI is shown below.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Manual trig

8.2.2 View disturbance indications

The Indications section of a disturbance record displays the recording number and, the time and date of the disturbance. The path in the HMI is shown below.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Record xx/Indications
8.2.3 View event recordings

The Event recording section in the Disturbance report shows the recording number. The path in the HMI is shown below.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Record xx/Event recording

8.2.4 View trip values

In the Trip values section of a disturbance recording both the pre-fault and the fault values for current, voltage and phase angle can be viewed. The recording number and Trig time are also displayed. The path in the HMI is shown below.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Record xx/Trip Values

8.2.5 Recalculate distance to fault

This screen displays the fault loop with reactance and resistance values. To recalculate the distance to fault, press the E key on the keypad.

In the Recalculate distance to fault section in a disturbance record it is possible not only to view fault data but to recalculate the distance to a fault. By taking into account peripheral influences like the resistance and reactance of other lines in the immediate network area new distances can be calculated. The reactance and resistance in the forward direction have the suffix B and in the reverse direction they have the suffix A.

Recalculation may be necessary in cases where the data from a different fault loop needs to be calculated. In three phase faults only one loop is shown in the disturbance record. When recalculating, a different fault loop can be selected. The path in the HMI is shown below.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Record xx/Recalc distance to fault

8.3 Trigger a disturbance report manually

Using the manual trigger generates an instant disturbance report. Use this function to get a snapshot of the monitored line. Follow the path below and answer yes in the Execute manual trig dialog box.

Main menu/Disturbance records/Manual trig
Section 9  Read and change settings

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to find and change settings and parameters. The chapter is divided into two sections which match the way the two categories of settings are divided up in the HMI. The General settings group consists of those parameters that cause an automatic restart of the IED. The Setting group N consists of six groups of settings with default values for all parameters. These do not require or cause a restart once they have been changed. Time, synchronization and the activation of setting groups are also dealt with here.

It takes a minimum of three minutes for the IED to save the new settings, during this time the DC supply must not be turned off.

Do not perform a setting change at the same time as a hardware reconfiguration. Doing so might cause the IED to malfunction.

9.1  System time and synchronization

9.1.1  System time

Main menu/Settings/Time/System time

Under System time, the system clock date and time are set.

9.1.2  Time synchronization

9.1.2.1  Overview

The synchronization settings are divided into categories Time synch, Time synch BIN, Time synch SNTP, Time synch DST Begin, Time synch DST End, Time synch time zone and Time synch IRIG-B. The settable parameters are found under each category.

9.1.2.2  TimeSynch

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynch
Here the parameters FineSyncSource, CourseSyncSrc and SyncMaster are switched on or off.

9.1.2.3 \textbf{TimeSynchBIN}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynchBIN

Binary input synchronization settings available here are the position of the module, the number of the binary input and the detection mode.

9.1.2.4 \textbf{TimeSynchDSTBegin}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynchDSTBegin

The starting point for Daylight Savings Time is set here.

9.1.2.5 \textbf{TimeSynchDSTEnd}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynchDSTEnd

The end point of Daylight Savings Time is set here.

9.1.2.6 \textbf{TimeSynchIRIG-B}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization

The type of input, time domain, type of encoding and time zone for IRIG-B are set here.

9.1.2.7 \textbf{TimeSynchSNTP}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynchSNTP

Here the IP addresses for the Simple Network Time Protocol servers are set.

9.1.2.8 \textbf{TimeZone}

Main menu/Settings/Time/Synchronization/TimeSynch

The time zone according to Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is set here.

9.2 \textbf{General settings}

Setting group 1 must be selected before making any changes to the parameters in General settings menu.
Parameters under General settings that are changed will cause the IED to restart. This occurs automatically and requires no manual intervention.

The IED must be in setting group 1 before changing settings in General settings.

9.2.1 Power system

9.2.1.1 Overview

Under Power system in General settings there are four parameter categories. These are Identifiers, Primary values, three phase analog group and three phase analog sum group.

9.2.1.2 Identifiers

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Power system/Identifiers

Displays list with Station Name, Station Number, Object Name, Object Number, Unit Name and Unit Number.

9.2.1.3 Primary values

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Power system/Primary values

Displays the system frequency.

9.2.2 Communication

9.2.2.1 Overview

The parameter settings for communications are found under General Settings Communications. Communication settings cover network interfaces, protocol, remote communication and reception of interlocking information.

9.2.2.2 Remote communication

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/LDCM configuration/LDCM

Displays settings for Remote Binary Communication (CRB) and for Remote Multi Communication (CRM). The multi communication block can send both binary and analog data whereas the binary can only send binary data.
Each instance of CRB has several settable parameters where the channel mode can be set on or off, terminal numbers can be entered, synchronization can be set to master or slave and opto power can be set high or low.

Each instance of CRM has several settable parameters. These include those above and others such as transmission delay and transmission current.

9.2.2.3 SPA, LON and IEC 60870–5–103 settings

Rear optical LON port

The menu for the rear optical LON port has five submenus for various settings affecting LON parameters. The HMI paths to these submenus and their contents are described below.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/ Rear optical LON port/General

In the General submenu there are three settings. These are for the Subnet address, the Node address and the NeuronID.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/ Rear optical LON port/ServicePinMessage

In this submenu a Service pin message can be generated. This is similar to a “ping” in traditional networks. This sends a signal to another node in the system which is then made aware of the Neuron ID of LON port and can respond to that port.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/ Rear optical LON port/ADE

The Application Data Event (ADE) menu is where operation of LON is set on or off and where the data exchange speed can be set. If LON is used primarily to send event data then the appropriate setting is slow. Should LON be used, for example, as a channel for TRIP signals then the setting fast would be appropriate.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/ Rear optical LON port/SPA

Settings for SPA over LON are made here. The operation setting is used to switch the function on or off and the slave address setting is where the slave address is entered.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/ Rear optical LON port/Horizontal communication

This setting is used to activate or deactivate horizontal communication.

Rear optical SPA-IEC-DNP port
Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/
Rear optical SPA-IEC-DNP port

In this submenu SPA or IEC is chosen and the necessary settings for the respective
communication protocols are made.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/
Rear optical SPA-IEC port/Protocol selection

SPA and IEC cannot run at the same time and in this submenu one of the options is
chosen.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/
Rear optical SPA-IEC port/SPA

When SPA is chosen the baud rate and slave address are set here.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/SLM configuration/
Rear optical SPA-IEC port/IEC60870–5–103

When IEC 60870–5–103 is used the settings Slave address, Baud rate, RevPolarity
and CycMeasRepTime are done here.

9.2.2.4 Station communication

DNP3.0 for TCP/IP and EIA-485 communication protocol

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/
DNP3.0

The DNP 3.0 related parameters are found here.

GOOSE Binary receive

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/
GOOSEBinReceive/GB

Includes available instances of GOOSE binary receive (GB) where setting
Operation can be set On or Off.

IEC61850–8–1

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/
IEC61850–8–1

Includes settings for the IED name, operation (on/off) and GOOSE.

Multicommmand send

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/
MultiCommandSend/MT
Includes available instances of Multicommand send settings allowing the user to adjust the maximum and minimum cycle time.

Multicommand receive

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/MultiCommandReceive/CM

Includes available instances of Multicommand receive settings allowing the user to adjust the maximum and minimum cycle time, the pulse duration and mode of operation. The mode of operation is either steady or pulsed.

Horizontal communication via GOOSE for interlocking

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Station communication/ReceivingInterlInfo/GR

Includes available instances of GOOSEINTLKRCV for horizontal communication via GOOSE. Each instance or set can be switched On or Off via the Operation On and Off parameter.

9.2.2.5 Ethernet configuration

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Ethernet configuration/Front port

The IP Address and IP mask for the ethernet port on the front panel of the IED are set here. These are generally used when connecting a PC directly to the IED. Remember that this is a static IP address and that the appropriate network settings must also be made in the PC.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Ethernet configuration/Rear OEM-Port AB

The IP address, IP mask and Mode for the IEC 61850-8-1 communication using the Optical Ethernet Module (OEM) at the rear of the IED are set here.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Ethernet configuration/Rear OEM-Port CD

The IP address (with different IP address when a second channel is used), IP mask and Mode for the Optical Ethernet Module (OEM) at the rear of the IED are set here. The CD port is used for IEC 61850-9-2LE communication.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Ethernet configuration/Rear OEM - Redundant PRP

Redundant station bus communication IEC61850-8-1 are set here.

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Communication/Ethernet configuration/Gateway
If a gateway is used to access the system the address to that gateway is entered here.

9.2.3 Analog and I/O modules

9.2.3.1 Overview

Under Analog modules in the General settings menu there are settings for Analog inputs and I/O modules. Within each instance of analog input there are settings for all 12 channels that include the name of the channel, star point of the CT circuit, the primary and secondary values from the measuring transformers (CTs and VTs). The channel type and ratings are shown but cannot be changed.

The settings for binary inputs and outputs even include the milliampere input modules. A mix of up to 14 instances of BIM, BOM and IOM is possible depending on the physical configuration of the IED. Operation ON or OFF can be set for all of these and for the BIMs oscillation release and oscillation block settings are available. These settings are on board level and apply to all binary inputs or outputs on a board.

9.2.3.2 Analog modules

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Analog modules/AnalogInputs

Displays all variations of analog input modules with parameters. The analog input modules have different combinations of current and voltage inputs. Each channel has parameters where the type of channel is set, the primary and secondary values from VTs and CTs and for Current Transformers the star point location (line side or busbar side) is set.

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Analog modules/MergingUnit

Displays parameters for the merging units. For the MU channels, no primary or secondary values need to be set, due to the fixed standardized scaling of 1 mA/10 mV per LSB

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Analog modules/3PhaseAnalogGroup/PR

Here, settings for the Fourier filters, the minimum system voltage required to measure frequency, the item designation of CTs or VTs, and the system voltage are set. These settings are required by the preprocessing blocks and are usually only adjusted during the initial engineering phase.

Main menu/Setting/General Settings/Analog modules/3phAnalogSummationGroup/SU
Here is where the settings for the summation block are done. The summation type, Fourier filter reference frequency, minimum voltage for frequency measurement and the system voltage are some of the parameters that can be set here.

**Settings/General Settings/Analog modules/Reference channel service values**

The phase angle reference is set here.

### 9.2.3.3 I/O modules

**Main menu/Settings/General Settings/I/O Modules**

Settings for binary inputs and outputs (BIM, BOM, IOM), and under each binary module there are one or more adjustable parameters. In the I/O modules folder there is also a “reconfigure” setting that starts a dialog box prompting the user to confirm or cancel the command. Since only I/O modules installed in the IED are shown, the parameters available for setting depend on the physical configuration of the IED. All I/O modules include the operation parameter which enables the operator to switch the module on or off.

The milliampere modules (MIMs) are also found in the I/O Modules folder. Parameters possible to set here are dead band settings and various current threshold values.

### 9.2.4 HMI

#### 9.2.4.1 Overview

Under HMI in General settings there are submenus for LEDs, Screen, Functions, Reference channel service values and the Change lock function. In the LED submenu there are settings for operation, illumination times, and sequence types for the LEDs on the IED front panel. In the Screen submenu Contrast level, Default screen, Auto repeat and Timeout display can be set. In the Functions submenu the Event list sorting order and Distance presentation can be set.

#### 9.2.4.2 LEDs

**Settings/General settings/HMI/LEDs**

Parameters such as Operation, tRstart, tMax and 15 instances of SeqTypeLED can be set here. The SeqTypeLED offers several options for the type of illumination sequence the LEDs should follow.

#### 9.2.4.3 Screen

**Main menu/Settings/General Settings/HMI/Screen**
9.2.4.4 Functions

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/HMI/Functions

The settings here are used to determine the way information is presented in the HMI. The two parameters available here allow the user to choose between miles and kilometers for the presentation of distance and to determine the order in which events are presented in the Event list.

9.2.4.5 Change lock

Main menu/Settings/General settings/HMI/Change lock

The operation of the Change lock function can be activated or deactivated here.

9.2.5 Control

9.2.5.1 Apparatus control

Overview
Under Control in General settings, parameters for Apparatus control can be adjusted. These are the parameters for among others Bay control, Switch controller, Reservation input, Circuit breakers and Circuit switches. The parameters include delay times, dependencies, pulse times and characteristics.

Bay control QCBAY

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/BayControl(CBAY)/CB

Displays up to six instances of the bay control function QCBAY with a setting that gives the local operator priority over the remote operator or vice versa.

Bay reserve QCRSV

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/BayReserve(CRSV)/CR

Displays up to four instances of the bay reserve function QCRSV with nine parameter settings. The first is for setting the supervision time to cancel a reservation and the other eight are for the reservation of the own bay only at the selection of an apparatus.

Circuit breaker SXCBR

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/CircuitBreaker(XCBR)/XC

Local HMI setting parameters such as Language, Contrast level and Default menu can be set here.
Displays available instances of the circuit breaker function with parameter settings SXCBR for various time limits and pulse lengths. For example, different circuit breakers may require different pulse lengths to react. The setting tOpenPulse is used to set the length of the pulse required to open a breaker.

**Circuit switch SXSWI**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/
CircuitSwitch(XSWI)/XS

Displays available instances of the circuit switch function SXSWI with a number of settable parameters per instance for time and pulse settings, output reset and switch type.

**Local/Remote switch LocalRemote, LocRemControl**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/
LocalRemote/LR

Displays available instances of the local/remote function LocalRemote, LocRemControl that permit the user to set the control mode.

**Reservation input RESIN**

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Control/ApparatusControl/
ReservationInput/RE

Displays available instances of the Reservation input function RESIN with one settable parameter per function for future use.

**Switch controller SCSWI**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/ApparatusControl/
SwitchController(CSWI)/CS

Displays instances of the switch controller function SCSWI with eight settable parameters. These are settings for the control model, position dependency and various threshold times.

**Section 9.2.5.2**

**Control commands**

**Automation bits, command function for DNP3.0 (AutomationBits)**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/Commands/Automation bits/
ABI

A parameter to enable or disable the function is available.

**Single command SINGLECMD**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/Commands/SingleCommand/CD
The mode for single command is set here.

**Logic rotating switch SLGGIO**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/Commands/SelectorSwitch(GGIO)/SL

A number of selector switches SLGGIO can be configured in the system. These are substitutes for rotating physical switches. The parameter setting *StopAt Extremes* is used to disable or enable the end position of the switch.

**Versatile switch VSGGIO**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/Commands/VersatileSwitch/VS

Parameters such as control model according to IEC61850 and operation mode for the versatile switch is set here.

**Tap changer control and supervision TCMYLT**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLT,84)/TCM

Tap changer parameters such as tap positions for low and high voltage and type of code conversion are set here.

**Tap changer control and supervision TCLYLT**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLT,84)/TCL

Tap changer parameters such as tap positions for low and high voltage and type of code conversion are set here.

**Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, parallel control TR8ATCC**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCP

Transformer voltage control parameters such as transformer name, transformer reactance and selections for alarm and block functions are set here.

**Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, single control TR1ATCC**

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCS

Transformer voltage control parameters such as transformer name, transformer reactance and selections for alarm and block functions are set here.
9.2.6 Monitoring

9.2.6.1 Overview

Under monitoring there are parameters for setting Service values, current phasors, Voltage phasors, Disturbance reports, Fault locator and the Measured value expander block.

9.2.6.2 Service values CVMMXU

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/ServiceValues(MMXN)/SVR
Displays available instances of CVMMXU.

9.2.6.3 Current phasors CMMXU

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/CurrentPhasors(MMXU)/CP
Displays available instances of the current phasor function CMMXU with output regarding current amplitude, current range, phase angle, zero sequence current magnitude and negative sequence current magnitude.

9.2.6.4 Voltage phasors VMMXU/VNMMXU

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/VoltagePhasors(MMXU)/Phase-Phase/VP
Displays available instances of the voltage phasor function VMMXU with output data for phase to phase voltage, (amplitude, phase angle). The setting parameters for supervision levels, deadband etc. are set here

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/VoltagePhasors(NMMXU)/Phase-Earth/VN
Displays available instances of the voltage phasor function VNMMXU with output data for phase to earth voltage, (amplitude, phase angle). The setting parameters for supervision levels, deadband etc. are set here.

9.2.6.5 Current sequence components CMSQI

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/Current sequence components(MSQI)/CSQ
The current sequence components are where the user sets the limits and deadband settings for current sequence components. The designation for zero sequence current is 3I0, for positive sequence current it is I1 and for negative sequence current it is I2.
There are sets of settings with some categories of parameter settings per set instance of CMSQI.

9.2.6.6 Voltage sequence components VMSQI

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/VoltageSequenceComponents(MSQI)/VSQ

The voltage sequence components are where the user sets the limits and deadband settings for voltage sequence components. The designation for zero sequence voltage is 3U0, for positive sequence voltage is U1 and for negative sequence voltage is U2.

There are sets of settings with some categories of parameter settings per set instance of VMSQI

9.2.6.7 Disturbance report DRPRDRE

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/Disturbance Report/DisturbanceReport(RDRE)

Displays available settings.

Binary signals

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/Disturbance report/Binary signals(RBDR)/Channel xx-yy

There are some groups of several channels with several binary outputs per channel. Each channel has some settable parameters. These are operation, trig level, indication MA and set LED.

Analog signals

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/Disturbance report/Analog signals(RADR)/Channel xx-yy

There are some groups of a number of channels with a number of analog signals per channel. Each signal has some settable parameters such as operation, Nominal value and trig values.

9.2.6.8 Fault locator LMBRFLO

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/FaultLocator(RFLO)/FLO

Displays available instance of fault locator LMBRFLO with some parameters.

9.2.6.9 Generic measured value MVGGIO

Main menu/Settings/General Settings/Monitoring/GenericMeasuredValue(GGIO)/MV

Operator's manual
Displays available instances of settings for the Measured value function MVGGIO with a number of settable parameters. These settings are used to define the range of values used in the function block and to set the threshold values. This is a generic function and therefore the input values depend on the application.

### 9.2.6.10 Event function

**Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/EventFunction/EV**

The Event function menu consists of several sets of settable parameters EV01-EV20 where the SPA channel mask, LON channel mask, Event mask and minimum repetition interval can be set.

### 9.2.6.11 Logical signal status report BINSTATREP

**Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/BinarySignalStatusReport/SSR**

The Binary signal status report BINSTATREP settings consist of some sets of settable parameters with one settable parameter per instance.

### 9.2.6.12 IEC 60870–5–103

**Main menu/Settings/General settings/Monitoring/IEC 60870–5–103**

The IEC 60870–5–103 part of the settings menu is divided into two separate submenus. These are Measurements and Disturbance report. In the Measurements menu there are four sets of measurement settings, one with standard settings and three with user defined settings. The standard settings include some standard service value thresholds.

In the Disturbance report menu Binary signal parameters on up to 96 channels are configured.

### 9.2.7 Metering

#### 9.2.7.1 Overview

Under metering there are settings for the Pulse counter function. There are some instances of the Pulse counter function. Each instance can be switched on or off and a number of parameters can be adjusted.

#### 9.2.7.2 Pulse counter logic PCGGIO

**Main menu/Settings/General settings/Metering/PulseCounter(PCGGIO)/PC**

In the Pulse counter PCGGIO folder there are a number of instances of the pulse counter function PCGGIO. Each instance has a setting and some settable
parameters. The setting *Operation* is used to turn the function on or off. The parameters are adjusted to change cycle times, pulse counter criteria and the like.

### 9.2.7.3 Function for energy calculation and demand handling ETPMMTR

Main menu/Settings/General settings/Metering/ThreePhEnergMeas(MMTR)/ETP

Parameters for activating the function, activate accumulation of energy values, selection of time interval for energy calculation and forward/reverse pulse quantities for accumulated energy values are found here.

### 9.3 Setting group N

#### 9.3.1 Overview

There are some default setting groups. Under general settings, parameters in these groups can be changed to suit the needs of an application. The default settings have been chosen according to established practice in the industry but will usually require a certain amount of adjustment to suit the requirements of individual applications.

#### 9.3.2 Differential protection

##### 9.3.2.1 Overview

The settings available for differential protection in Setting group N are not the same as those under General settings. The main difference is that settings in the Setting group N category can be changed on the fly without the IED requiring a restart. A dialog box appears when attempting to make changes to setting group N. Choose OK to proceed, or cancel to abort.

##### 9.3.2.2 High impedance differential protection HZPDIF

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Differential protection/HighImpDifferential(PDIF,87)/HZD

Displays available instances of HZPDIF with settings for operation, the alarm voltage level [V] on the CT secondary side, the time delay to activate the alarm, the operating voltage level [V] on the secondary side of the CT and the value of the series resistor in [Ω].
9.3.3 Current protection

9.3.3.1 Overview

Under Current protection there are settings for Instantaneous phase overcurrent, Phase overcurrent four step, Instantaneous residual overcurrent, Residual overcurrent four step, Thermal overload with one time constant, Thermal overload with two time constants, Stub protection, Pole discordance and Breaker failure. There are several instances of each function with parameter settings for rated data, operation and many others. The thermal overload functions have temperature threshold settings as well as many others necessary for adapting the function to a particular application.

9.3.3.2 Breaker failure protection CCRBRF

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
BreakerFailure(RBF,50BF)/BFP

Displays some instances of CCRBRF with several settings per instance. Settings include operation, base current, function mode, operation mode of retrip logic, time delays and several others.

9.3.3.3 Broken conductor check BRCPTOC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
BrokenCondCheck(PTOC,46)/BRC

Includes current and timer settings.

9.3.3.4 Directional over-power protection GOPPDOP

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
DirOverPowerProtection(PDOP,32)/GOP

Includes power, angle and calibration factor settings.

9.3.3.5 Directional under-power protection GUPPDUP

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
DirUnderPowerProtection(PDUP,37)/GUP

Includes power, angle and calibration factor settings.

9.3.3.6 Instantaneous phase overcurrent protection PHPIOC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
InstPhaseOvercurrent(PIOC,50)/IOC
Displays some instances of PHPIOC with some settable parameters per instance. Operation mode, operate current multiplier, operation on or off, operate phase current level as a percentage of $I_{Base}$, and $I_{Base}$ itself are the settable parameters available here.

9.3.3.7 Instantaneous residual overcurrent protection EFPIOC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/ InstResidualOverCurrent(PIOC,50N)/IEF

Displays some instances of EFPIOC with settable parameters per instance. The settable parameters are operation (On or Off), base setting for current magnitude, the threshold current as a percentage of $I_{Base}$, and the multiplier for the current threshold level.

9.3.3.8 Four step phase overcurrent protection OC4PTOC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/ PhaseOverCurrent4Step(PTOC,51_67)/TOC

Displays some instances of OC4PTOC each with several settings. The settings range from base current and voltage settings to parameters for customer programmable curves.

9.3.3.9 Pole discordance protection CCRPLD

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/ PoleDiscordance(RPLD,52PD)/PD

Displays instances of CCRPLD with some settings per instance. The settings are for operation, base current, trip time delay, contact function selection, current function selection, asymmetrical magnitude of current and current release threshold.

9.3.3.10 Four step residual overcurrent protection EF4PTOC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/ ResidualOverCurrent4Step(PTOC,51N_67N)/TEF

Displays some instances of EF4PTOC with a large number of settings per instance. Typical settings are those for harmonic restraint, minimum fundamental frequency current level, base settings for current and voltage and several others.

9.3.3.11 Sensitive directional residual over current and power protection SDEPSDE

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Current protection/ SensDirResOvCurr(PSDE,67N)/SDE

Includes voltage, current, operation mode and timer settings.
9.3.3.12 **Stub protection STBPTOC**

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/Stub(PTOC,50STB)/STB

Displays instances of STBPTOC with some settings per instance. These are operation, base current settings, release mode, operate current level and time delay.

9.3.3.13 **Thermal overload protection, one time constant LPTTR**

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
ThermalOverload1TimeConst(PTTR,26)/THL

Displays available instances of LPTTR with a number of settings per instance. Typical settings are the hysteresis for start temperature, pulse length for operate output, ambient temperature settings and so forth.

9.3.3.14 **Thermal overload protection, two time constants TRPTTR**

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Current protection/
ThermalOverload2TimeConst(PTTR,49)/TTR

Displays some instances of TRPTTR with several settable parameters per instance. Typical settings are length of pulse for trip signal, reference current as a percentage of the base system current and several other related settings.

9.3.4 **Voltage protection**

9.3.4.1 **Overview**

For Voltage protection there are settings for Under-voltage, Over-voltage, Residual over-voltage and Overexcitation protection. There are three instances of parameters in each category except in the case of Overexcitation which has two instances. Each instance consists of a number of parameters that make it possible to switch the function On or Off, set rated quantities or make other adjustments necessary for the fine tuning of the function itself.

9.3.4.2 **Loss of voltage check LOVPTUV**

Main menu/Setting/Setting Group N/Voltage protection/LossOfVoltage(PTUV,27)/LOV

Parameters for voltages and timers are set here.

9.3.4.3 **Two step overvoltage protection OV2PTOV**

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Voltage protection/
OverVoltage2Step(PTOV,59)/TOV
Displays several settable parameters including settings for IDMT curves and other function related settings.

9.3.4.4 Two step residual overvoltage protection ROV2PTOV

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Voltage protection/ResidualOverVoltage2Step(PTOV,59N)/TRV

Displays up to several settable parameters for characteristics and many related parameters.

9.3.4.5 Two step undervoltage protection UV2PTUV

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Voltage protection/UnderVoltage2Step(PTUV,27)/TUV

Displays available settable parameters. The operation mode, the operate voltage as percentage of $U_{\text{base}}$ are examples of the settings available here.

9.3.4.6 Voltage differential protection VDCPTOV

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Voltage protection/VoltageDiff(PTOV,60)/VDC

Includes settings for voltage difference and timers.

9.3.5 Frequency protection

9.3.5.1 Overview

For Frequency protection there are settings for Underfrequency, Overfrequency and Rate of change of frequency. Each category has some instances of parameters. All functions can be set On or Off and have a number of other settable parameters such as rated voltage and time delay before tripping.

9.3.5.2 Overfrequency protection SAPTOF

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group/Frequency protection/OverFrequency(PTOF,81)/TOF

Displays available instances of SAPTOF with a number of settings per instance. The settings are operation, start frequency, base voltage setting, internal blocking level, operate time delay and reset time delay. For the Overfrequency function to operate correctly the Operation setting must be On.

9.3.5.3 Rate-of-change frequency protection SAPFRC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Frequency protection/RateOfChangeOfFrequency(PFRC,81)/RCF
Displays available instances of SAPFRC with some settings per instance. The settings include parameters such as operation, base voltage setting, start frequency, internal blocking level, time delay to trip and frequency restoration.

9.3.5.4 Underfrequency protection SAPTUF

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Frequency protection/Underfrequency(PTUF,81)/TUF

Displays available instances of SAPTUF with a number of settings per instance. These include parameters like operation, base voltage, and start frequency. To ensure the proper operation of the Underfrequency function the Operation setting must be On.

9.3.6 Multipurpose protection

9.3.6.1 Overview

Under Multipurpose protection there are several instances of General current and voltage parameters. This function has current and voltage inputs. The parameters available are based on the data from these inputs. Within each instance operation for the included functions can be set to On or Off and a large number of parameters can be set.

9.3.6.2 General current and voltage protection CVGAPC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Multipurpose protection/GeneralCurrentVoltage(GAPC)/GF

Displays available instances of CVGAPC with several settable parameters per instance. These settings are available for the user defined functions configured with the help of the Multipurpose protection function.

9.3.7 Scheme communication

9.3.7.1 Overview

Under Scheme communication there are settings for Zone scheme communication, Zone current reversal, Local acceleration logic, EF Scheme communication and EF Current reversal weak end infeed. In each category the function can be switched On or Off and time delays, ratings and parameters can be set.

9.3.7.2 Scheme communication logic for distance or overcurrent protection ZCPSCH

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Scheme communication/ZSchemeCommunication(PSCH,85)/ZCOM
Displays available settable parameters which include scheme type, coordination time for blocking coordination scheme, minimum duration of a carrier send signal and security timer for loss of carrier guard detection.

9.3.7.3  Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for distance protection ZCRWPSCH

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Scheme communication/ ZCurrentReversalWEI(PSCH,85)/EFCA

Displays available parameters for setting operating modes, pickup times, time delays, rated values etc.

9.3.7.4  Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for residual overcurrent protection ECRWPSCH

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Scheme communication/ EFCurrentReversalWEI(PSCH,85)/EFCA

Displays available settable parameters including operation, rated values, time data and other related settings.

9.3.7.5  Scheme communication logic for residual overcurrent protection ECPSCH

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Scheme communication/ EFSchemeCommunication(PSCH,85)/EFC1

Displays setting parameters for operation, scheme type and coordination time.

9.3.7.6  Local acceleration logic ZCLCPLAL

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Scheme communication/Local AccelerationLogic(PLAL)/ZCLC

Displays available settable parameters for setting OperationOn or Off, setting time delays, enable and disable various functions.

9.3.8  Secondary system supervision

9.3.8.1  Overview

Under Secondary circuit supervision there are settings for Current circuit supervision and Fuse failure. There are five instances of Current circuit supervision with parameters for minimum operation current, rated current and operation. There are six instances of Fuse failure supervision parameters for setting rated current, voltage, operation mode and several other parameters.
9.3.8.2 Current circuit supervision CCSRDIF

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Secondary system supervision/
CurrentCircuitSupervision(RDIF,87)/CCS

Displays available instances of CCSRDIF with some settings per instance. There are settings for operation, base current setting, blocking of function, and minimum threshold for current differential.

9.3.8.3 Fuse failure supervision SDDRFUF

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Secondary system supervision/
FuseFailure(RFUF)/FSD

Displays available instances of SDDRFUF with several settings per instance. There are parameters for operation, various thresholds and base values.

9.3.9 Control

9.3.9.1 Overview

Under Control in the Setting group N menu settings for Synchrocheck, Autorecloser are available. Some instances of settings are available meaning that the settings for all available apparatuses can be made here. The synchrocheck settings include the selection of voltage from busses or lines and the configuration parameters for circuit breakers. The autorecloser settings include the number of shots, first shot combinations and many other useful settings.

9.3.9.2 Autorecloser SMBRREC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Control/AutoRecloser(RREC,79)/AR

Displays available instances of the autorecloser function SMBRREC with several settable parameters per instance. There are settings for operation, number of shots, open times and various threshold values.

9.3.9.3 Synchrocheck and energizing check SESRSYN

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Control/Synchronizing(RSYN,25)/SYN

Displays available instances of the synchrocheck function SESRSYN with several settings per instance. There are settings for operation, voltage differences and limits, time delays etc.

9.3.9.4 Tap changer control and supervision, 6 binary inputs TCMYLT

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLTC, 84)/TCM
Parameters such as base current, tap changer time out and raise/lower command pulse duration are set here.

9.3.9.5 Tap changer control and supervision, 32 binary inputs TCLYLTC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLTC, 84)/TCL

Parameters such as base current, tap changer time out and raise/lower command pulse duration are set here.

9.3.9.6 Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, single control TR1ATCC

Settings/Setting Group N/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCS

Parameters for current and voltage levels, deadbands, timers and alarm levels are found here.

9.3.9.7 Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, parallel control TR8ATCC

Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCP

Parameters for current and voltage levels, deadbands, timers and alarm levels are found here.

9.3.10 Monitoring

9.3.10.1 Overview

Event counter and fault locator settings are found under Monitoring in the Setting Group N menu.

9.3.10.2 Event counter CNTGGIO

Main menu/Setting/Setting group N/Monitoring/EventCounter(GGIO)/CNT

Here the function can be set on or off.

9.3.10.3 Fault locator LMBRFLO

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Monitoring/FaultLocator(RFLO)

Setting data entered here are the various measured or calculated impedances and resistances of the protected line section. This data may be physically measured or taken from computer simulation studies of the Line segment. For example the parameters R1A and X1A are the resistance and reactance in reverse direction, the
parameters $R_{1B}$ and $X_{1B}$ are the resistance and reactance in the forward direction. These parameters along with the others found here need to be given values. For complete parameter data refer to the Technical reference manual (TRM).

9.3.11 Logic

9.3.11.1 Overview

Under Logic there are settings for Trip logic, Trip matrix, Logic gate, Logic SR memory and Logic timer set. Under each of these function categories there are a number of instances, each with a parameter set.

9.3.11.2 Tripping logic SMPPTRC

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/TripLogic(PTRC,94)/TRP

Displays available instances of the trip logic function SMPPTRC with some settable parameters per instance. The settable parameters include operation, tripping order, trip lockout and minimum duration of trip output signal.

9.3.11.3 Trip matrix logic TMAGGIO

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/TripMatrix(GGIO)/TR

Displays available instances of the trip logic function TMAGGIO, each with settable parameters for operation, selections, delay times, and pulse times.

9.3.11.4 LogicGate

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/LogicGate/GT

Displays parameter settings for operation (On or Off).

9.3.11.5 LogicRSMemory_qt

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/LogicRSMemory_qt

Displays setting parameters for operating mode of memory function.

9.3.11.6 LogicSRMemory

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/LogicSRMemory/SM

Displays setting parameters for operating mode of memory function.

9.3.11.7 LogicSRMemory_qt

Main menu/Settings/Setting group N/Logic/LogicSRMemory_qt/SRMEMORYQT:x
Displays setting parameters for operating mode of memory function.

9.3.11.8 LogicTimerSet
Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Logic/LogicTimerSet/TS
Displays settable parameters for operation (On or Off) and delay for settable timer.

9.3.11.9 LogicTimerSet_qt
Main menu/Settings/Setting Group N/Logic/LogicTimerSet_qt/TS
Displays settable parameters for operation (On or Off) and delay for settable timer.

9.4 Activate setting group

Main menu/Settings/Activate setting group
Available setting groups can be configured in PCM600. Under activate setting group one of these setting groups can be chosen for the application at hand.

9.5 Language

Under the language part of the main menu the language options available in the HMI are located. These vary depending on the configuration ordered.
Section 10 Diagnose IED status

About this chapter
This chapter describes where in the HMI tree to find the cause of an internal IED failure and information about the IED as such.

10.1 Read internal events

Main menu/Diagnostics/Internal events
Internal events in the diagnostics menu of the HMI tree shows a time stamped list of events. These are events internal to the IED and can be used as reference when troubleshooting the system.

10.2 Find available functions

Under general in IED status the functional readiness and status of cards and applications can be viewed.

Main menu/Diagnostics/IED status/General
Messages such as On, Ready and Fail indicate the status of each item on the list.

To identify the type of IED you are confronted with, navigate to identifiers using the keypad. The path to identity parameters is shown below.

Main menu/Diagnostics/IED status/Product identifiers
Under product identifiers, information about the type of IED, the IED main function, the serial number of the IED, its order number and production date are found.

By following the menu path below the configuration of all hardware in the IED is displayed as a list.

Main menu/ Diagnostics/IED status/Installed HW
The list includes the slot number, the module name (Card) and its article number.

By following the menu path below the status signals of the merging units are listed.

Main menu/Diagnostics/IED status/Merging units/MergingUnit:x
The list includes all the status signals of each merging unit.
Main menu/ Diagnostics/Communication/Front port
Displays various communication status signals for front port communication.

Main menu/ Diagnostics/Communication/Rear OEM - port AB
Displays various communication status signals for rear AB port communication.

Main menu/ Diagnostics/Communication/Rear OEM - port CD
Displays various communication status signals for rear CD port communication.
Section 11 Test the IED

About this chapter

This chapter describes the tests that can be performed in the test section of the HMI.

11.1 Overview

The test part of the tree view in the HMI has a number of submenus for test and viewing activities. When IED test mode is set to ON functions are inactivated so that no signals are transmitted during testing. Under Function test modes individual functions can be activated. The LED test are also activated here.

The submenus for binary inputs and outputs as well as the submenu titled Function status are used to view data generated by the system. These categories of data are outlined below.

1. Binary output values has two submenus. These are Binary output modules (BOM) and SMT binary outputs. Under these the status of binary outputs and SMT outputs is displayed.
2. Binary input values has two submenus. These are Binary input modules (BIM) and SMT binary inputs. These screens show the state of all the inputs on the Binary input modules (BIM). These are represented as digits but may also be a number if the input is being used to receive pulses for power measurement.
3. Current protection displays a choice of functions. To view data related to these functions it is necessary to choose one from the list and navigate to the screen for the function in question.
4. Voltage protection displays a choice of functions available to the operator. Function related measurements can be viewed by navigating to the screen for each of the four functions available. Data shown here is mainly trip and start related.
5. Frequency protection includes measurements from frequency functions. Measurements show trip, start and similar data.
6. Multipurpose protection includes measurements showing data regarding trip signals, start signals, current and voltage values.
7. Secondary system supervision displays a choice of functions, Current circuit supervision and Fuse failure. Current circuit measurements include fail and alarm signals, and fuse failure measurements consist of start data.
8. Control displays the Synchrocheck, Autorecloser, and Apparatus control functions. The Synchrocheck and the Autorecloser functions include a number of function related measurements such as calculated differences of measurements and number and kind of reclosing attempts. Apparatus control includes up to 19 functions each with their own set of measurement data regarding interlocking, breaker and isolator conditions.
9. Scheme communication includes functions that display trip and other signals used when interzone communication is deployed.

10. Logic displays a choice of functions available to the operator. These are Trip logic, Event counter, Logic gate, Logic memory and Logic timer set each with their own set of measurements.

11. Monitoring displays a choice of functions available to the operator. Function related measurements can be viewed by navigating to the screen for each individual function. One of the submenus shows the status of the LEDs on the HMI.

12. Communication displays submenus for Remote communication and Station communication including Receiving interlock information.

All measurement descriptions in this document reflect the maximum number of hardware units possible in any application. In reality the hardware in the IED will be chosen according to a particular application. For example, it is possible to equip a 1/1 x 19” case IED with 14 I/O modules. In reality fewer I/O modules may be installed. In the measurements menu the operator will only see data from the hardware and software installed.

11.2 IED test mode

Main menu/Test/IED test mode

Displays a setting which is used to activate and deactivate functions so that tests can be performed without endangering system stability and a setting with which events can be enabled or disabled.

11.3 View binary input values

11.3.1 Overview

Binary input values display the state of each individual input in the Binary input modules (BIM). These are indicated with a 1 or 0 depending on whether a signal is present or not. Binary input modules with enhanced pulse counting capabilities can receive pulses used for power measurement. The number of pulses received is used to measure power.

11.3.1.1 Binary Input Module BIM

Main menu/Test/Binary input values/Binary input modules

Displays available binary input modules with several binary values per module.
11.3.1.2 Signal matrix for binary input SMBI

Main menu/Test/Binary Input Values/SMT binary inputs/Instance:x
Displays available instances of SMT binary inputs with several inputs per instance.

11.4 View binary output values

11.4.1 Overview

Binary output values show the status of each individual output in the Binary output module (BOM). If the signal matrix tool is used binary outputs are depicted as virtual outputs. Note, that only modules installed in the IED are shown in the HMI.

11.4.1.1 Binary Output Module BOM

Main menu/Test/Binary output values/Binary output modules
Displays available binary output modules BOM. The status and name of each binary outputs that each module has are displayed here. The name of each output is user defined string. The names of binary outputs are changed in the setting menu.

11.4.1.2 Signal matrix for binary outputs SMBO

Main menu/Test/Binary output values/SMT binary outputs
Displays available sets of binary output values. Each set or instance of binary outputs displays the status of all individual binary outputs.

11.5 Function test modes

11.5.1 Overview

With the IED, in test mode the different protections (except line differential protection) can be individually released for test here. Events can be disabled or enabled.

11.5.2 Differential protection

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Differential protection
Test of the high impedance restricted earth fault protection.
11.5.3  **Current protection**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Current protection

Test of breaker failure protection and phase overcurrent protection, residual overcurrent protection, instantaneous phase overcurrent protection, pole discordance protection, instantaneous residual overcurrent protection, thermal overload protection and stub protection.

11.5.4  **Voltage protection**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Voltage protection

Test of two step overvoltage, two step undervoltage and two step residual overvoltage protection.

11.5.5  **Frequency protection**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Frequency protection

Test of up to six instances of rate of change of frequency.

11.5.6  **Multipurpose protection**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/MultipurposeProtection

Test of up to twelve instances of the general current and voltage function CVGAPC.

11.5.7  **Scheme communication**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Scheme communication

Test of scheme communication logic, for residual overcurrent protection and distance protection, as well as current reversal and weak end infeed logic, for distance protection and residual overcurrent protection.

11.5.8  **Secondary system protection**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Secondary system supervision

Test of current circuit supervision and fuse failure supervision.

11.5.9  **Control**

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Control

Test of synchrocheck and energizing check function as well as auto-reclosing function.
11.5.10 Monitoring

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Monitoring

Test of monitoring functions such as event counter and disturbance report.

11.5.11 Logic

Main menu/Test/Function test modes/Logic

Test of trip logic and event counter functions.

11.6 Function status

11.6.1 Overview

In the Function status section of the Test menu, data useful to the user in Test mode can be found. The information available here is not limited to test applications alone and provides information about the system as a whole.

11.6.2 Differential protection

11.6.2.1 High impedance differential protection HZPDIF

Main menu/Test/Function status/Differential protection/
HighImpDifferential(PDIF,87)/HZD

Displays available instances of HZPDIF with some measurements per instance. These are the trip signal, the alarm signal and the measured RMS voltage on the secondary side of the CT.

11.6.3 Current protection

Viewable data under Current protection consists mainly of trip status data under the various categories of current protection which include overcurrent protection, thermal overload, stub protection, pole discordance and variations of these.

11.6.3.1 Breaker failure protection CCRBRF

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/BreakerFailure(RBRF, 50BF)/BFP

Displays an application dependent number of instances of CCRBRF with some measurements per instance. The measurement outputs include trip status and faulty circuit breaker alarm.
11.6.3.2 Broken conductor check BRCPTOC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/BrokenConductor(PTOC, 46)/BRC

Displays the output data of BRCPTOC.

11.6.3.3 Directional over-power protection GOPPDOP

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/DirOverPowerProt(PDOP,32)/GOP

Displays the output data of GOPPDOP.

11.6.3.4 Directional under-power protection GUPPDUP

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/DirUnderPowerProtection(PDUP,37)/GUP

Displays the output data of GUPPDUP.

11.6.3.5 Instantaneous phase overcurrent protection PHPIOC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/InstPhaseOverCurrent(PIOC,50)/IOC1

Displays available instances of PHPIOC with a number of measurements per instance showing the trip status in general and per phase.

11.6.3.6 Instantaneous residual overcurrent protection EFPIOC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/InstResidualOverCurrent(PIOC,50N)/IEF

Displays available instances of EFPIOC with one trip value per instance.

11.6.3.7 Four step phase overcurrent protection OC4PTOC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/PhaseOverCurrent4Step(PTOC,51_67)/TOC

Displays available instances of OC4PTOC with several measurements per instance. These measurements are primarily trip and start signal indications from each phase and from the various steps in the protection scheme.

11.6.3.8 Pole discordance protection CCRPLD

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/PoleDiscordance(RPLD, 52PD)/PD
Displays up to two instances of CCRPLD with two measurements per instance which contain trip and start data.

### 11.6.3.9 Four step residual overcurrent protection EF4PTOC

Test/Function status/Current protection/ResidualOverCurrent4Step(PTOC, 51N_67N)/TEF

Displays available instances of EF4PTOC with a number of measurements per instance. The measurements indicate trip and start signal status as well as the 2nd harmonic block signal status.

### 11.6.3.10 Sensitive directional residual over current and power protection SDEPSDE

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/ SensDirResOvCurr(PSDE,67N)/SDE

Displays the output data of SDEPSDE.

### 11.6.3.11 Stub protection STBPTOC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/Stub(PTOC,STB)/STB

Displays available instance of STBPTOC with a number of measurements that include trip and start data.

### 11.6.3.12 Thermal overload protection, one time constant LPTTR

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/ThermalOverload1TimeConst(PTTR,26)/THL

Displays available instances of LPTTR with a number of measurements per instance. The measurements show temperature data, trip status, lockout and time to lockout.

### 11.6.3.13 Thermal overload protection, two time constants TRPTTR

Main menu/Test/Function status/Current protection/ThermalOverload2TimeConst(PTTR,49)/TTR

Displays available instances of TRPTTR with a number of measurements per instance. The measurements show trip data, start signal status, time to reset, alarm signals and others.
11.6.4 Voltage protection

The viewable data available under voltage protection are mainly trip related and comprise data regarding undervoltage, overvoltage, residual overvoltage and overexcitation.

11.6.4.1 Loss of voltage check LOVPTUV

Main menu/Test/Function status/Voltage protection/LossOfVoltage(PTUV,27)/LOV

Displays the output data of LOVPTUV.

11.6.4.2 Two step overvoltage protection OV2PTOV

Main menu/Test/Function status/Voltage protection/OverVoltage2Step(PTOV,59)/TOV

Displays available instances of OV2PTOV with several measurements per instance. The measurements include operate/trip and start signal data.

11.6.4.3 Two step residual overvoltage protection ROV2PTOV

Main menu/Test/Function status/Voltage protection/ResidualOverVoltage2Step(PTOV,59N)/TRV

Displays available instances of ROV2PTOV with some measurements per instance. The measurements include operate/trip and signal data.

11.6.4.4 Two step undervoltage protection UV2PTUV

Main menu/Test/Function status/Voltage protection/UnderVoltage2Step(PTUV,27)/TUV

Displays available instances of UV2PTUV with several measurements per instance. The measurement data includes operate/trip signals and start signals.

11.6.4.5 Voltage differential protection VDCPTOV

Main menu/Test/Function status/Voltage protection/VoltageDiff(PTOV,60)/VDC

Displays the output data of VDCPTOV.

11.6.5 Frequency protection

The measurements generated by the Underfrequency, Overfrequency and Rate-of-change of frequency functions are available under the paths outlined below.
11.6.5.1 Overfrequency protection SAPTOF

Main menu/Test/Function status/Frequency protection/
OverFrequency(PTOF)/TOF

Displays available instances of SAPTOF with some measurements per instance consisting of trip and start signal status. The start duration as percentage of the total trip time and a blocking indication as a result of low voltage.

11.6.5.2 Rate-of-change frequency protection SAPFRC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Frequency protection/
RateOfChangeOfFrequency(PFRC)/RCF

Displays available instances of SAPFRC with measurement data for trip and start signals. There is also a restore signal for load restoring purposes, a start duration time and a blocking indication caused by a drop in voltage.

11.6.5.3 Underfrequency protection SAPTUF

Main menu/Test/Function status/Frequency protection/
UnderFrequency(PTUF,81)/TUF

Displays available instances of SAPTUF with some measurements indicating status of trip, start, restore signals and showing possible blocking due to low amplitude as well as the start duration as a percentage of the total operation time.

11.6.6 Multipurpose protection

The data generated by the multipurpose function comprises various trip and start signals, block of second harmonic detection, various measured current values and the angle between current and voltage.

11.6.6.1 General current and voltage protection CVGAPC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Multipurpose protection/
GeneralCurrentVoltage(GAPC)/GFO

Displays available instances of CVGAPC with a number of output quantities per instance. These include error signals from overcurrent functions, trip and start signals from overcurrent, undervoltage and undervoltage. There is a block signal caused by second harmonic detection. The directional mode of OC1 and OC2 is shown as is low voltage for directional polarization. The current and voltage as well as measured current multiplied by cos Phi and the angle between voltage and current are also shown here.
11.6.7 Scheme communication

Scheme communication functions which are used in conjunction with distance protection generate viewable data about the signals used in these applications. Depending on the options chosen, data about weak end infeed, earth faults etc. is sent to and from IEDs.

11.6.7.1 Scheme communication logic for distance or overcurrent protection ZCPSCH

Main menu/Test/Function status/Scheme communication/
ZSchemeCommunication(PSCH,85)/ZCOM

Shows available instances of ZCPSCH.

11.6.7.2 Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for distance protection ZCRWPSCH

Main menu/Test/Function status/Scheme communication/
ZCurrentReversalWEI(PSCH,85)/EFCA

Displays available measurement outputs indicating trip status of weak end infeed logic.

11.6.7.3 Current reversal and weak-end infeed logic for residual overcurrent protection ECRWPSCH

Main menu/Test/Function status/Scheme communication/
EFCurrentReversalWEI(PSCH,85)/EFCA

Displays one instance of ECRWPSCH with four measurements per instance.

11.6.7.4 Scheme communication logic for residual overcurrent protection ECPSCH

Main menu/Test/Function status/Scheme communication/
EFSchemeCommunication(PSCH,85)/EFC

Displays available instances of ECPSCH with some measurements indicating carrier and trip status.

11.6.7.5 Local acceleration logic ZCLCPLAL

Main Menu/Test/Function status/Scheme communication/
LocalAccelerationLogic(PLAL)/ZCLC

Displays available measurements indicating trip by loss of load or by zone extension.
11.6.8 Secondary system supervision

Values for Current circuit supervision and Fuse failure supervision are found under Secondary circuit supervision. Fail and alarm detection information is available together with various start and current data.

11.6.8.1 Fuse failure supervision SDDRFUF

Main menu/Test/Function status/Secondary system supervision/
FuseFailure(RFUF)/FSD

Displays available instances of SDDRFUF with some measurements per instance indicating start status.

11.6.9 Control

There are large amounts of output data from the control functions. The main categories of data are found under Synchrocheck, Autorecloser and Apparatus control. Apparatus control has by far the largest amount of data since this includes all the interlocking information for several different breaker arrangements.

11.6.9.1 Apparatus control

Interlocking

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/Interlocking

Displays available instances of the function with an open and a close parameter for each disconnection device. The enable open (EN_OPEN) parameter will have the output value one if an open operation is allowed and a zero output if an open operation is not allowed. The conditions for an open operation are if the device is closed, intermediate or in a bad state as defined in IEC61850. The enable close (EN_CLOSE) parameter is subject to similar conditions.

Interlock busbar earth switch

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlBusbarEarthSwitch/IJ

The information shown here indicates whether or not switching of the earth switch is permitted and also indicates whether the earth switch QCis in the open or closed position.

Interlock bus section breaker

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlBusSectionBreaker/IH

Displays the interlocking conditions that apply to the various switches and breakers.
Interlock bus section disconnect

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlBusSectionDisconn/I

Displays conditions for CB opening and closing and the position of the disconnector.

Interlock bus coupler bay

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlBusCouplerBay/IG

Displays available measurements that indicate conditions for breakers, disconnectors and earthing switches in the bay.

Interlock, one and a half circuit breaker connection

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
Interl11½CBConn/IK

Displays available measurements per CB arrangement IKx showing the conditions applicable to breakers disconnectors and earth switches in the one and half CB arrangement.

Interlock, one and a half circuit breaker line A

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
Interl11½CBLineA/IL

Displays available measurements per breaker arrangement (instances of IL). The measurements show the states of the various disconnectors, breakers and earthing switches.

Interlock one and a half circuit breaker line B

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
Interl11½CBLineB/IM

Displays available measurements per arrangement (instance of IM) showing conditions for breakers, disconnectors and earthing switches in the arrangement. For example QA1CLREL with boolean output 1 means that the closing of breaker QA1 is permitted. (REL=release, ITL=interlock, OPTR=opened transmission, CLTR=closed transmission)

Interlock, double circuit breaker bus A

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlDoubleCBBusA/IB

The outputs from this function show when closing of disconnectors and breakers is allowed and when it is not. It also shows whether QB1 is opened or closed and indicates the validity of its switch status. There are several output values.
Interlock, double circuit breaker bus B
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlDoubleCBusB/IC

The outputs from this function show when closing of disconnectors and breakers is allowed and when it is not. It also shows whether QB1 is opened or closed and indicates the validity of its switch status. There are several output values.

Interlock, double circuit breaker line
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
InterlDoubleCBLine/IA

There are some instances of this function with some outputs per instance showing whether switching of disconnectors QB9, QC3 and QC9 is permitted.

Interlock line bay
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/InterlLineBay/IF

Displays available instances of the function IF with several boolean outputs per instance. These indicate for which disconnect devices closing and switching of is allowed and also indicate the status and validity of devices. For example, the measurement named QB12OPTR indicates whether or not QB1 and QB2 are in the open position. If the output for this measurement is 1 then QB1 and QB2 are in the open position. A zero indicates that they are closed.

Interlock, transformer bay
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/InterlTransformerBay/IE

Shows available instances of the function with several measurements per instance. The measurements indicate which breakers and disconnectors are permitted to open and/or close, the status of the disconnect devices and switch status validity. For example, the measurement named VPQB2TR indicates with output value 1 that the switch status of disconnector QB2 is valid.

Switch controller
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
SwitchController(CSWI)/CS

Displays available instances of the function SCSWI with several measurements per instance. Apart from position indication and the latest value of the error indication during command, the majority of the measurements provide boolean output data indicating the state of processes and devices.

Circuit breaker SXCBR
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/
CircuitBreaker(XCBR)/XC
Displays available instances of the function SXCBR with several measurements per instance. Apart from apparatus position (POSITION), truck position (TR_POS), operation counter (CNT_VAL), latest value of error indication (L_CAUSE) and error indication during command (CAUSE) which have integer values as outputs, the measurement values are boolean and provide status information about processes and devices.

**Circuit switch SXSWI**

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/ CircuitSwitch(XSWI)/XS

Displays available instances of the function with several measurements per instance. Apart from apparatus position indication (POSITION), the value of the operation counter (CNT_VAL), the latest value of the error indication during command (L_CAUSE) and error indication during command (CAUSE) which have integer outputs, the measurement outputs have boolean values indicating the status of processes and devices.

**Bay reserve QCRSV**

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/ BayReserve(CRSV)/CR

Displays available instances of the function QCRSV with several measurements per instance. Apart from the measurement for exchange signals between different BayRes blocks the output values are all boolean and indicate the status of processes and devices.

**Reservation input RESIN**

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Apparatus control/ReservationInput/ RE

Displays available instances of the function RESIN with six measurements per instance. Apart from the exchange measurement (EXCH_OUT), the measurement outputs are all boolean and provide information about acknowledgements from other bays, reservation requests from other bays (RE_RQ_B) and also validity checks regarding requests (V_RE_RQ).

**Bay control QCBAY**

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/ApparatusControl/BayControl/CB

Displays available instances of the function QCBAY with three measurements per instance. The operator place allocation (PSTO) measurement has an integer as output data, whereas the Update of position is blocked (UPD_BLKD) and Function is blocked for commands (CMD_BLKD) have boolean output data.

**11.6.9.2 Autorecloser SMBRREC**

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/AutoRecloser(RREC,79)/AR
Displays an application dependent number of instances of SMBRREC with a number of measurements per instance that include data on the progress and state of the reclosing function. There is data indicating whether the Ar is in a blocked state, data indicating what kind of reclosing is in progress and data indicating the number of reclosing shots. Auto reclosing status is also indicated by 1=ready, 2=In progress, 3=Successful.

### 11.6.9.3 Commands

In the commands menu it is possible to view three sets of values. These are found under the submenus menucascade/uicontrol.

#### Automation bits, command function for DNP3.0 AutomationBits

**Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Commands/Automation Bits/ABI**

Displays the output data of the AutomationBits function.

#### IEC60870-5-103

**Main menu/Test/Function Status/Control/Commands/IEC60870-5-103**

Under this part of the HMI tree there are the following three submenus:

- IED Commands
- Function Commands
- User Defined Commands

Various IED, function and user defined command data can be viewed here.

#### Single command SINGLECMD

**Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Commands/SingleCommand/CD**

There are OUT signals under the Single command menu.

#### Selector switch SLGGIO

**Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Commands/SelectorSwitch(GGIO)/SL**

An application dependent number of switches can be displayed here. The position of each switch is indicated here. There are up to a number of possible switch positions. The number of switches and switch positions is determined by the configuration in the PCM configuration tool.

#### Selector mini switch VSGGIO

**Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Commands/VersatileSwitch/VS**

Displays the output data of the VSGGIO function.
11.6.9.4 IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions DPGGIO

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/DoublePointIndication(DPGGIO)/DP
Displays the output data of the DPGGIO function.

11.6.9.5 Synchrocheck and energizing check SESRSYN

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/Synchronizing(RSYN,25)/SYN
Displays available instances of SESRSYN with a number of measurements per instance. These include information about which lines and buses selected, various voltage and frequency differences and feedback on synchronization status.

11.6.9.6 Tap changer control and supervision TCMYLTCT/CLYLTC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLTC,84)/TCM
Main menu/Test/Function status/Control/TransformerTapControl(YLTC,84)/TCL
Displays data about available instances of tap changer parameters such as tap positions for low and high voltage and type of code conversion.

11.6.9.7 Automatic voltage control for tapchanger, single and parallel control TR1ATCC/TR8ATCC

Settings/Test/Function status/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCS
Settings/Test/Function status/Control/TransformerVoltageControl(ATCC,90)/VCS
Displays parameters for current and voltage levels, deadbands, timers and alarm levels.

11.6.10 Monitoring

Monitoring includes large amounts of viewable data including Disturbance report data, Service values, Current phasors, Voltage phasors, Milliampere signal level supervision, Fault locator, Binary signal status report, Events, MVGGIO, MVExpander and LEDs.

11.6.10.1 Logical signal status report BINSTATREP

Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/BinarySignalStatusReport/SSR
Displays sets of output measurements with several outputs per set of measurements.

11.6.10.2 Disturbance report DRPRDRE

Test/Function status/Monitoring/DisturbanceReport(RDRE)

Displays data about disturbance reports. The disturbance report can be switched off, a disturbance report that has been initiated is indicated by a boolean number, as are completed reports and cleared reports. The parameter MEM USED indicates that more than 80% of the memory space available for disturbance report data has been used and the need to clear the memory is pressing. The Memory USED parameter generates an integer value showing the actual amount of memory used by the disturbance record repository. The maximum number of incoming analog channels is 40 and their Trig status is indicated here. The Fault number parameter generates an integer indicating the number of faults recorded since the last clearing of the memory.

11.6.10.3 Event counter CNTGGIO

Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/EventCounter(GGIO)/CNT

Display the output data of the CNTGGIO function.

11.6.10.4 Fault locator LMBRFLO

Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/FaultLocator(RFLO)/FLO

Displays instances with some measurements.

11.6.10.5 Generic measured value MVGGIO

Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/GenericMeasuredValue(GGIO)/MV

Displays the analog output from the MVGGIO block. The value shown here depends on the settings and the logical configuration of the preprocessing blocks. The measurement displayed may be current, voltage, frequency, phase angle etc.

11.6.10.6 Global positioning system

Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/GPS

Displays the number of satellites supplying positioning and timing data to the GPS module.

11.6.10.7 IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions 16 inputs SP16GGIO
Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/IndicationBits(GGIO)/MP
Displays the output data of the SP16GGIO function.

11.6.10.8 LEDs
Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/LEDs/Start and trip LEDs
Displays the status of start and trip LEDs.
Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/LEDs/All indication LEDs
Shows new and accumulated indications and the status of the HMI indication LEDs.

11.6.10.9 Measured value expander block RANGE_XP
Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/MeasValExpander/XP
Displays available instances of the function block RANGE_XP. These show the boolean values assigned to the integer values generated by analog inputs.

11.6.10.10 IEC61850 generic communication I/O functions SPGGIO
Main menu/Test/Function status/Monitoring/SinglePointIndication(GGIO)/SP
Displays the output data of the SPGGIO function.

11.6.11 Logic
Under the Logic function folder there is viewable data for trip logic (showing number of poles that have tripped and trip signal information), event counter values, Logic gate outputs, Logic SR memory output states and Logic timer set output states are also shown here.

11.6.11.1 Boolean 16 to Integer conversion
Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/Bool16ToInt(GGIO)/BA
Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/Bool16ToInt/BB
Displays the output data of the Bool16ToInt function.

11.6.11.2 Integer to Boolean 16 conversion
Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/IntToBool16(FCVB)
Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/IntToBool16
Displays the output data of the IntToBool16 function.
11.6.11.3 Tripping logic SMPPTRC

Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/TripLogic(PTRC94)/TRP

Displays available instances of the function SMPPTRC with some measurements per instance. The output data from each measurement is boolean and indicates the existence of various trip signals. For example, if the output from parameter TRL1 is one, this indicates that a trip signal from phase L1 has been generated.

11.6.11.4 Trip matrix logic TMAGGIO

Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/TripMatrix(GGIO)/TR

Displays available instances of the function TMAGGIO with some boolean output values per instance. The output signals from this function block are typically connected to other logic blocks or directly to IED output contacts.

11.6.11.5 Logic gate

Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicGate/GT

Displays available instances of the gate output. The output data type is an integer with a possible value from 0 to 255.

11.6.11.6 Logic SR/RS memory

Main memory/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicSRMemory/SM

Displays available instances of the function SM. The output data presented in the HMI is boolean and indicates whether or not a signal is present. For example, an output of one from SM01 OUT indicates that a signal exists on that output.

11.6.11.7 Logic SR/RS Memory qt

Main memory/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicSRMemory_qt/SN

Main memory/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicRSMemory_qt/SN

Displays available instances of the function SM. The output data presented in the HMI is boolean and indicates whether or not a signal is present. For example, an output of one from SM01 OUT indicates that a signal exists on that output.

11.6.11.8 Logic timer set

Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicTimerSet/TS

Displays available instances of the function (TS). The output data type is boolean and indicates whether the output from the timer pickup is delayed (ON) or if the drop out (OFF) is delayed.
11.6.11.9 Logic timer set qt

Main menu/Test/Function status/Logic/LogicTimerSet_qt/TS
Displays available instances of the function (TS). The output data type is boolean and indicates whether the output from the timer pickup is delayed (ON) or if the drop out (OFF) is delayed.

11.6.12 Communication

The communication output data available under Test includes remote communication and station communication.

11.6.12.1 Remote communication

Main menu/Test/Function status/Communication/Remote communication/LDCMx
Displays an application dependent number of instances of CRB (Remote Binary Communication) and CRM (Remote Multi Communication) with measurement data.

11.6.12.2 Station communication

GOOSE binary receive

Main menu/Test/Function status/Communication/Station communication/GOOSEBinReceive/GB
Available GOOSE binary signals can be viewed here. There are a number of signal indications per set.

MultiCommand send

Main menu/Test/Function status/Communication/Station communication/MultipleCommandSend/MT
The MultiCommand Send indication is used to display data from the Local Optical network (LON).

MultiCommand receive

Main menu/Test/Function status/Communication/Station communication/MultipleCommandReceive/CM
The MultiCommand Receive indications displayed here show available sets of output data. Each set of output data has a number of signals. Other information displayed here shows whether there has been a change in data and whether data is valid.
Horizontal communication via GOOSE for interlocking IntlReceive

Main menu/Test/Function status/Communication/Station communication/ReceivingInterlInfo/GR

The Receiving Interlock information available here indicates the state of various apparatus such as whether they are in a closed or open position and if their status is valid. Several apparatuses can be displayed. There are also indications of reservation requests, reservation granted and the validity of data and communication.

11.6.13 Setting groups

Main menu/Test/Function status/Setting groups

Displays available setting groups and indicates which of them is in use.

11.6.14 Test

Main menu/Test/Function status/Test

Displays the parameters ACTIVE, OUTPUT and SETTING. The ACTIVE parameter indicates whether the IED is in test mode or not, the OUTPUT parameter indicates whether test mode has been activated by a binary input and the SETTING parameter indicates whether or not test mode has been activated by a setting. The output data is binary (0 or 1).

11.6.15 Authorization

Main menu/Test/Function status/Authorization

Shows if any user is logged on and if any user is blocked by invalid password.

11.7 LED Test

Main menu/Test/LED test

The Test LEDs menu enables the operator to activate LEDs manually. LEDs that do not light up are defective. Defective LEDs are also logged in Disturbance records under Monitoring.

11.8 Line differential test

Main menu/Test/Line differential test/LineDiffLogic
Settings used during test of line differential protection including test mode setting. With the line differential protection in test mode, it can be tested locally without causing unwanted operation in the remote end.

Main menu/Test/Line differential test/LDCMX

The scale factor for current sent to remote end IED to be echoed back to local IED during test is set here.
Section 12  Control and supervise the bay

About this chapter

This chapter describes the various control and supervision functions available in the HMI. In particular, how the single line diagram available on the display can be used for this purpose. It also describes the Selector switch function available under the control menu.

12.1 Overview

The control menu in the HMI includes the Single line diagram, Single command and Selector switch functions.

The Single Line Diagram (SLD) is used to control and supervise the bay by allowing the operator to close and open apparatuses using keys on the front panel of the IED. This is primarily intended as a backup for higher level control systems. If for example MicroSCADA were to malfunction, then bay level switches and circuit breakers can be controlled directly from the HMI.

The Single command function is used to view LON interlocking data and is only visible if LON is configured and used in the system.

The Selector Switch function is configured in the PCM600 tool and the switch position can be changed in the HMI. The selector switch has the same function as a rotating switch with up to 32 positions. Each position is configured in the PCM600 to match a certain application. Each position number corresponds to the equivalent position of a rotating switch. It is only visible if it has been configured in the PCM600.

12.1.1 Read measured values and check apparatus status

In the single line diagram a number of measured quantities are displayed. These are normally system voltage (U), system current (I), active power (P) and reactive power (Q). They are displayed on the right hand side of the SLD graphic. The quantities shown can be configured in PC600 and may therefore not always have the same appearance in different IEDs.

12.1.2 Locating and using the single line diagram

It is possible to navigate the SLD screen using the up and down keys on the IED keypad. The apparatus under control is highlighted as the user moves from symbol to symbol using the keypad. An apparatus is opened using the green Ored Close key and closed using the red I key.
Main menu/Control/Single Line Diagram

This is the path to the single line diagram from the main menu.

The symbols used in the Single Line Diagram (SLD) are described in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000227.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Autotransformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx0500228.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Busbar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000229.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000230.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Circuit breaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000231.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Damping Coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000232.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Current Transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000233.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000234.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Feeder system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000235.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000236.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Disconnector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000237.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000238.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Motor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="xx05000239.vsd" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>Reactor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table continues on next page
### 12.1.3 Control screen messages

These messages appear at the bottom of the SLD screen and are in the form of a prompt asking the user to confirm an action, such as the opening of a circuit breaker. They can also warn the user as to conditions that are a hindrance to the intended action, such as an interlocking condition. The user may be given the choice to override certain conditions.
Section 13 Reset

About this chapter
This chapter describes how to reset the IED and when this is necessary.

13.1 Reset guide

13.1.1 Reset counters

13.1.1.1 Reset autorecloser SMBRREC
The recorded number of reclosings are reset under Reset counters in the HMI tree.
Main menu/Reset/Reset counters/Autorecloser(RREC,79)/AR
In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

13.1.1.2 Circuit breaker SXCBR
The circuit breaker counter is reset under Reset counter in the HMI tree.
Main menu/Reset/Reset counters/CircuitBreaker(XCBR)/XC
In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

13.1.1.3 Circuit switch SXSWI
The circuit switch counter is reset under Reset counters in the HMI tree.
Main menu/Reset/Reset counters/CircuitSwitch(XSWI)/XS
In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

13.1.1.4 Reset event counter CNTGGIO
The event counter is reset under Reset counters in the HMI tree.
Main menu/Reset/Reset counters/EventCounter(GGIO)/CNT

13.1.1.5 Reset pulse counter PCGGIO
The Pulse counter is reset under Reset counters menu in the HMI tree.
13.1.6 LDCM clear counters

Activating Reset of LDCM counters sets the counter concerned to zero. A reset can be performed by affirmation in the dialog box. This is done by pressing the E key when YES is highlighted.

13.1.7 Function for energy calculation and demand handling ETPMMTR

Resetting accumulated energy values and the maximum demand values.

13.1.8 Tap changer control and supervision TCMYLTC, TCLYLTC

Resetting the counter for number of tap changer operations and the contact life counter.

13.1.2 Reset disturbances and event list DRPRDRE

Disturbances are reset under Reset menu in the HMI tree.

13.1.3 Reset LEDs

13.1.3.1 Start and trip LEDs

By activating this reset, the colored LEDs above the LCD, if they are latched, will be reset.

In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.
13.1.3.2  All indication LEDs

Activating the Reset of indication LEDs will zero all fifteen LEDs to the right of the LCD.

Main menu/Reset/Reset LEDs/All indication LEDs

In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

13.1.4  Reset lockout SMPPTRC

Objects that are considered at risk after a trip may be prevented from reconnecting by a lockout condition. The reset lockout facility is used to undo a lockout condition caused by a such a trip.

Main menu/Reset/Reset lockout/TripLogic(PTRC,94)/TRP

In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

13.1.5  Reset process eventlist

Main menu/Reset/Reset process eventlist

Local HMI setting for resetting the process eventlist.

13.1.6  Reset temperature functions

The Reset temperature function under the Reset counters menu offers the following reset possibilities. These are outlined below.

Main menu/Reset/Reset temperature/ThermalOverload1TimeConstant(PTTR, 26)/THL

In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.

Main menu/Reset/Reset temperature/ThermalOverload2TimeConstant(PTTR, 49)/THL

In the dialog box that appears, choose YES to reset.
Section 14 Authorization

About this chapter

This chapter describes password procedures and levels of access in the system.

14.1 Overview

To safeguard the interests of our customers, both the IED and the tools that are accessing the IED are protected, subject of authorization handling. The concept of authorization, as it is implemented in the IED and in PCM600 is based on the following facts:

There are two types of access points to the IED:

- local, through the local HMI
- remote, through the communication ports

14.2 Principle of operation

There are different levels (or types) of users that can access or operate different areas of the IED and tools functionality. The pre-defined user types are given in table below.

Be sure that the user logged on to the IED has the access required when writing particular data to the IED from PCM600.

The meaning of the legends used in the table:

- R= Read
- W= Write
- - = No access rights
Table 2: Pre-defined user types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access rights</th>
<th>Guest</th>
<th>Super User</th>
<th>SPA Guest</th>
<th>System Operator</th>
<th>Protection Engineer</th>
<th>Design Engineer</th>
<th>User Administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic setting possibilities (change setting group, control settings, limit supervision)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced setting possibilities (for example protection settings)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic control possibilities (process control, no bypass)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced control possibilities (process control including interlock trig)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic command handling (for example clear LEDs, manual trig)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced command handling (for example clear disturbance record)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic configuration possibilities (I/O-configuration in SMT)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced configuration possibilities (application configuration including SMT, GDE and CMT)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File loading (database loading from XML-file)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File dumping (database dumping to XML-file)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File transfer (FTP file transfer)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File transfer (limited) (FTP file transfer)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Transfer (SPA File Transfer)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Database access for normal user</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User administration (user management – FTP File Transfer)</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>R/W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User administration (user management – SPA File Transfer)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>R/W</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The IED users can be created, deleted and edited only with the User Management Tool (UMT) within PCM600. The user can only LogOn or LogOff on the local HMI on the IED, there are no users, groups or functions that can be defined on local HMI.

Only characters A - Z, a - z and 0 - 9 should be used in user names and passwords.
At least one user must be included in the UserAdministrator group to be able to write users, created in PCM600, to IED.

14.3 LogOn or logOff

The Authorization menu allows the user to logOn and, logOff. The HMI path is as follows:

Main menu/Authorization

14.4 Authorization handling in the IED

At delivery the default user is the SuperUser. No Log on is required to operate the IED until a user has been created with the User Management Tool.

Once a user is created and downloaded to the IED, that user can perform a Log on, introducing the password assigned in the tool.

If there is no user created, an attempt to log on will display a message box: “No user defined!”

If one user leaves the IED without logging off, then after the timeout (set in Main menu/Settings/General Settings/HMI/Screen/Display Timeout) elapses, the IED returns to Guest state, when only reading is possible. The display time out is set to 60 minutes at delivery.

If there are one or more users created with the User Management Tool and downloaded into the IED, then, when a user intentionally attempts a Log on or when the user attempts to perform an operation that is password protected, the Log on window will appear.

The cursor is focused on the User identity field, so upon pressing the “E” key, the user can change the user name, by browsing the list of users, with the “up” and “down” arrows. After choosing the right user name, the user must press the “E” key again. When it comes to password, upon pressing the “E” key, the following character will show up: “$”. The user must scroll for every letter in the password. After all the letters are introduced (passwords are case sensitive) choose OK and press the “E” key again.

If everything is alright at a voluntary Log on, the local HMI returns to the Authorization screen. If the Log on is OK, when required to change for example a password protected setting, the local HMI returns to the actual setting folder. If the Log on has failed, then the Log on window opens again, until either the user makes it right or presses “Cancel”.
### Section 15  Glossary

**About this chapter**

This chapter contains a glossary with terms, acronyms and abbreviations used in ABB technical documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Alternating current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Application configuration tool within PCM600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/D converter</td>
<td>Analog to digital converter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADBS</td>
<td>Amplitude dead-band supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADM</td>
<td>Analog digital conversion module, with time synchronization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANSI</td>
<td>American National Standards Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>Autoreclosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArgNegRes</td>
<td>Setting parameter/ZD/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArgDir</td>
<td>Setting parameter/ZD/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCT</td>
<td>Auxiliary summation current transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASD</td>
<td>Adaptive signal detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWG</td>
<td>American Wire Gauge standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBP</td>
<td>Busbar protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFP</td>
<td>Breaker failure protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIM</td>
<td>Binary input module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOM</td>
<td>Binary output module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>External bi-stable relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>British standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSR</td>
<td>Binary signal transfer function, receiver blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BST</td>
<td>Binary signal transfer function, transmit blocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C37.94</td>
<td>IEEE/ANSI protocol used when sending binary signals between IEDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAN</td>
<td>Controller Area Network. ISO standard (ISO 11898) for serial communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Circuit breaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBM</td>
<td>Combined backplane module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCM</td>
<td>CAN carrier module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCVT</td>
<td>Capacitive Coupled Voltage Transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>Protection Current Transformer class as per IEEE/ANSI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPPS</td>
<td>Combined mega pulses per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO cycle</td>
<td>Close-open cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-directional</td>
<td>Way of transmitting G.703 over a balanced line. Involves two twisted pairs making it possible to transmit information in both directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMTRADE</td>
<td>Standard format according to IEC 60255-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra-directional</td>
<td>Way of transmitting G.703 over a balanced line. Involves four twisted pairs of which two are used for transmitting data in both directions, and two pairs for transmitting clock signals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>Central processor unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Carrier receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC</td>
<td>Cyclic redundancy check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Carrier send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Current transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVT</td>
<td>Capacitive voltage transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAR</td>
<td>Delayed auto-reclosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARPA</td>
<td>Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (The US developer of the TCP/IP protocol etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBDL</td>
<td>Dead bus dead line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBLL</td>
<td>Dead bus live line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Direct current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFT</td>
<td>Discrete Fourier transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIP-switch</td>
<td>Small switch mounted on a printed circuit board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLLB</td>
<td>Dead line live bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNP</td>
<td>Distributed Network Protocol as per IEEE/ANSI Std. 1379-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>Disturbance recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAM</td>
<td>Dynamic random access memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRH</td>
<td>Disturbance report handler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Digital signal processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTT</td>
<td>Direct transfer trip scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHV network</td>
<td>Extra high voltage network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Electronic Industries Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMC</td>
<td>Electro magnetic compatibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMF</td>
<td>Electro motive force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMI</td>
<td>Electro magnetic interference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnFP</td>
<td>End fault protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Electrostatic discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX 20</td>
<td>Modular 20 channel telecommunication system for speech, data and protection signals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX 512/515</td>
<td>Access multiplexer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOX 6Plus</td>
<td>Compact, time-division multiplexer for the transmission of up to seven duplex channels of digital data over optical fibers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.703</td>
<td>Electrical and functional description for digital lines used by local telephone companies. Can be transported over balanced and unbalanced lines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCM</td>
<td>Communication interface module with carrier of GPS receiver module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDE</td>
<td>Graphical display editor within PCM600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>General interrogation command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Gas insulated switchgear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>Generic object oriented substation event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global positioning system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSM</td>
<td>GPS time synchronization module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDLC protocol</td>
<td>High level data link control, protocol based on the HDLC standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFBFR connector type</td>
<td>Plastic fiber connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Human machine interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSAR</td>
<td>High speed auto reclosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV</td>
<td>High voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HVDC</td>
<td>High voltage direct current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDBS</td>
<td>Integrating dead band supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrical Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 60044-6</td>
<td>IEC Standard, Instrument transformers – Part 6: Requirements for protective current transformers for transient performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 60870-5-103</td>
<td>Communication standard for protective equipment. A serial master/slave protocol for point-to-point communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEC 61850</td>
<td>Substation Automation communication standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE 802.12</td>
<td>A network technology standard that provides 100 Mbits/s on twisted-pair or optical fiber cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEEE P1386.1</td>
<td>PCI Mezzanine card (PMC) standard for local bus modules. References the CMC (IEEE P1386, also known as Common mezzanine card) standard for the mechanics and the PCI specifications from the PCI SIG (Special Interest Group) for the electrical EMF Electro Motive Force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IED</td>
<td>Intelligent electronic device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-GIS</td>
<td>Intelligent gas insulated switchgear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>Binary input/output module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instance</td>
<td>When several occurrences of the same function are available in the IED they are referred to as instances of that function. One instance of a function is identical to another of the same kind but will have a different number in the IED user interfaces. The word instance is sometimes defined as an item of information that is representative of a type. In the same way an instance of a function in the IED is representative of a type of function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>1. Internet protocol. The network layer for the TCP/IP protocol suite widely used on Ethernet networks. IP is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol. It provides packet routing, fragmentation and re-assembly through the data link layer. 2. Ingression protection according to IEC standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 20</td>
<td>Ingression protection, according to IEC standard, level 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 40</td>
<td>Ingression protection, according to IEC standard, level 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP 54</td>
<td>Ingression protection, according to IEC standard, level 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRF</td>
<td>Internal fail signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRIG-B:</td>
<td>InterRange Instrumentation Group Time code format B, standard 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunications Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN</td>
<td>Local area network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIB 520</td>
<td>High voltage software module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD</td>
<td>Liquid crystal display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCM</td>
<td>Line differential communication module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDD</td>
<td>Local detection device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>Light emitting diode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNT</td>
<td>LON network tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LON</td>
<td>Local operating network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCB</td>
<td>Miniature circuit breaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCM</td>
<td>Mezzanine carrier module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIM</td>
<td>Milli-ampere module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPM</td>
<td>Main processing module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVB</td>
<td>Multifunction vehicle bus. Standardized serial bus originally developed for use in trains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>National Control Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>Numerical module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCO cycle</td>
<td>Open-close-open cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCP</td>
<td>Overcurrent protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEM</td>
<td>Optical ethernet module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLTC</td>
<td>On load tap changer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OV</td>
<td>Over voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overreach</td>
<td>A term used to describe how the relay behaves during a fault condition. For example a distance relay is over-reaching when the impedance presented to it is smaller than the apparent impedance to the fault applied to the balance point, i.e. the set reach. The relay “sees” the fault but perhaps it should not have seen it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCI</td>
<td>Peripheral component interconnect, a local data bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCM</td>
<td>Pulse code modulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCM600</td>
<td>Protection and control IED manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC-MIP</td>
<td>Mezzanine card standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PISA</td>
<td>Process interface for sensors &amp; actuators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMC</td>
<td>PCI Mezzanine card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POTT</td>
<td>Permissive overreach transfer trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process bus</td>
<td>Bus or LAN used at the process level, that is, in near proximity to the measured and/or controlled components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSM</td>
<td>Power supply module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>Parameter setting tool within PCM600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT ratio</td>
<td>Potential transformer or voltage transformer ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUTT</td>
<td>Permissive underreach transfer trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RASC</td>
<td>Synchrocheck relay, COMBIFLEX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCA</td>
<td>Relay characteristic angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVAL</td>
<td>Evaluation software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFPP</td>
<td>Resistance for phase-to-phase faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFPE</td>
<td>Resistance for phase-to-earth faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISC</td>
<td>Reduced instruction set computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS value</td>
<td>Root mean square value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS422</td>
<td>A balanced serial interface for the transmission of digital data in point-to-point connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS485</td>
<td>Serial link according to EIA standard RS485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>Real time clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTU</td>
<td>Remote terminal unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Substation Automation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Switch or push-button to close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCS</td>
<td>Station control system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCT</td>
<td>System configuration tool according to standard IEC 61850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLM</td>
<td>Serial communication module. Used for SPA/LON/IEC communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMA connector</td>
<td>Subminiature version A, A threaded connector with constant impedance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMT</td>
<td>Signal matrix tool within PCM600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMS</td>
<td>Station monitoring system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNTP</td>
<td>Simple network time protocol – is used to synchronize computer clocks on local area networks. This reduces the requirement to have accurate hardware clocks in every embedded system in a network. Each embedded node can instead synchronize with a remote clock, providing the required accuracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA</td>
<td>Strömberg protection acquisition, a serial master/slave protocol for point-to-point communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRY</td>
<td>Switch for CB ready condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Switch or push-button to trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starpoint</td>
<td>Neutral point of transformer or generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>Static VAr compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Trip coil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCS</td>
<td>Trip circuit supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Transmission control protocol. The most common transport layer protocol used on Ethernet and the Internet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TCP/IP</strong></td>
<td>Transmission control protocol over Internet Protocol. The de facto standard Ethernet protocols incorporated into 4.2BSD Unix. TCP/IP was developed by DARPA for internet working and encompasses both network layer and transport layer protocols. While TCP and IP specify two protocols at specific protocol layers, TCP/IP is often used to refer to the entire US Department of Defense protocol suite based upon these, including Telnet, FTP, UDP and RDP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEF</strong></td>
<td>Time delayed earth-fault protection function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TNC connector</strong></td>
<td>Threaded Neill Concelman, A threaded constant impedance version of a BNC connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TPZ, TPY, TPX, TPS</strong></td>
<td>Current transformer class according to IEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Underreach</strong></td>
<td>A term used to describe how the relay behaves during a fault condition. For example a distance relay is under-reaching when the impedance presented to it is greater than the apparent impedance to the fault applied to the balance point, i.e. the set reach. The relay does not “see” the fault but perhaps it should have seen it. See also Overreach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U/I-PISA</strong></td>
<td>Process interface components that deliver measured voltage and current values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UTC</strong></td>
<td>Coordinated universal time. A coordinated time scale, maintained by the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM), which forms the basis of a coordinated dissemination of standard frequencies and time signals. UTC is derived from International Atomic Time (TAI) by the addition of a whole number of &quot;leap seconds&quot; to synchronize it with Universal Time 1 (UT1), thus allowing for the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, the rotational axis tilt (23.5 degrees), but still showing the Earth's irregular rotation, on which UT1 is based. The Coordinated Universal Time is expressed using a 24-hour clock and uses the Gregorian calendar. It is used for aeroplane and ship navigation, where it also sometimes known by the military name, &quot;Zulu time&quot;. &quot;Zulu&quot; in the phonetic alphabet stands for &quot;Z&quot; which stands for longitude zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UV</strong></td>
<td>Undervoltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEI</strong></td>
<td>Weak end infeed logic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VT</strong></td>
<td>Voltage transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X.21</strong></td>
<td>A digital signalling interface primarily used for telecom equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3I₀</strong></td>
<td>Three times zero-sequence current. Often referred to as the residual or the earth-fault current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3U_0$</td>
<td>Three times the zero sequence voltage. Often referred to as the residual voltage or the neutral point voltage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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