Operator's manual

REO 517*2.4

Multi-functional terminal for railway application

About this manual:

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Chapter 1 Introduction

About this chapter

This chapter introduces you to the operator’s manual, its purpose and usage.

1 Introduction to the operator’s manual

1.1 About this manual

Use the operator’s manual to view instructions concerning how to perform common tasks during normal service.

The operator’s manual contains the following important chapters:

- The *safety information* chapter reviews warnings and notes in the manual of which you should be alert.
- The *human machine interface* chapter describes the local human-machine interface (HMI).
- The *disturbance* chapter describes how to retrieve disturbance information and reset alarms.
- The *service report* chapter describes how to read service values, function values and output signals
- The *clear the counters* chapter describes how to clear the automatic reclosing counters and the event counters
- The *terminal unit status* chapter describes how to get information about the terminal status.

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

1.2 Intended audience

1.2.1 General

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

1.2.2 Requirements

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

1.3 Related documents

Documents related to REO 517*2.4	Identity number
Operator's manual	1MRK 506 134-UEN
Installation and commissioning manual	1MRK 506 133-UEN
Technical reference manual	1MRK 506 131-UEN
Application manual	1MRK 506 132-UEN
Technical overview brochure	1MRK 506 135-BEN

1.4 Revision notes

Revision	Description
2.4-00	First revision

1.5 Acronyms and abbreviations

CAN	Controller Area Network. ISO standard (ISO 11898) for serial communication.
CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephony. A United Nations sponsored standards body within the International Telecommunications Union.
CMPPS	Combined Mega Pulses Per Second.
Co-directional	Way of transmitting G.703 over a balanced line. Involves two twisted pairs making it possible to transmit information in both directions.
CompactPCI	An adaption of the Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) specification for industrial and/or embedded applications requiring a more robust mechanical form factor than desktop PCI.
Contra-directional	Way of transmitting G.703 over a balanced line. Involves four twisted pairs of with two are used for transmitting data in both directions, and two pairs for transmitting clock signals.
FOX 20	Modular 20 channel telecommunication system for speech, data and protection signals.

FOX 6Plus	Compact, time-division multiplexer for the transmission of up to seven duplex channels of digital data over optical fibers.
G.703	Electrical and functional description for digital lines used by local telephone companies. Can be transported over balanced and un-balanced lines.
G.711	Standard for pulse code modulation of analog signals on digital lines.
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear.
IEC 870-5-103	A serial master/slave protocol for point-to-point communication.
IEEE 802.12	A network technology standard that provides 100 Mbits/s on twist-ed-pair or optical fiber cable.
IEEE P1386.1	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.
I-GIS	Intelligent Gas Insulated Switchgear.
LAN	Local Area Network.
LCD	Liquid Chrystal Display
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LON	Local Operating Network.
MVB	Multifunction Vehicle Bus. Standardized serial bus originally developed for use in trains.
PISA	Process Interface for Sensors & Actuators.
Process bus	Bus or LAN used at the process level, that is, in near proximity to the measured and/or controlled components.
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computer.
RS422	A balanced serial interface for the transmission of digital data in point-to-point connections.
RS530	A generic connector specification that can be used to support RS422, V.35 and X.21 and others.
SA	Substation Automation.
SPA	Strömberg Protection Acquisition, a serial master/slave protocol for point-to-point communication.
U/I-PISA	Process interface components that delivers measured voltage and current values.

UTC	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.
V.36	Same as RS449. A generic connector specification that can be used to support RS422 and others.
X.21	A digital signalling interface primarily used for telecom equipment.

Chapter 2 Safety information

About this chapter

This chapter lists warnings and cautions that must be followed when handling the terminal.

1 Warnings

Warning!

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

Warning!

Always connect the terminal 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 terminal without proper earthing may damage both terminal and measuring circuitry and may cause injuries in case of an accident.

Warning!

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

Warning!

Always avoid to touch 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.

Chapter 3 Overview

About this chapter

This chapter describes operations an operator may perform on a daily basis or when the need arises.

1 Overview

1.1 Operator overview

If a disturbance occurs the operator has a possibility to document it so that the fault that caused the disturbance can be analyzed, evaluated and documented for future reference. The operator can identify the disturbance and, for example, document the fault currents and voltages at the time of the fault. The operator also has a possibility to retrieve data about the protected object, which will give further information when analyzing a fault. This implies viewing the mean current, voltage, power and frequency or primary and secondary measured phasors. The operator can check the terminal status at any time.

In some cases the operator needs to change the way the terminal operates. This could be changing the active setting group or a setting parameter value. This must be done in strict accordance with the company regulations due to that a non-authorized change can cause severe damage to the protected object if a fault is not properly disconnected.

Chapter 4 Understand the human-machine interface

About this chapter

This chapter describes how the human-machine interface works from an operator's view.

1 Human Machine Interface Overview

1.1 Application

The human machine interface is used to monitor and in certain aspects affect the way the product operates. The configuration designer can add functions for alerting in case of important events that needs special attention from you as an operator.

1.2 Design

The human-machine interface consists of:

- the human-machine interface (HMI) module.
- the LED module.

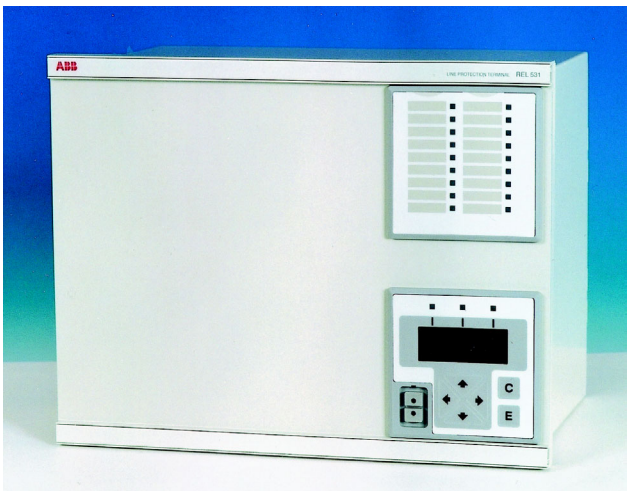
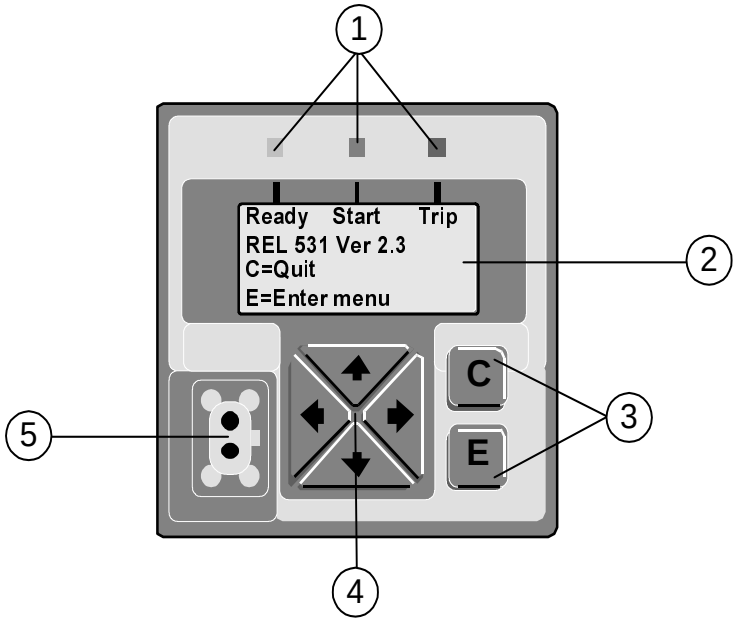


Figure 1: The figure shows the LED (upper) and the HMI (lower).



1. Status indication LEDs
2. LCD unit, example of main menu
3. *Cancel* and *Enter* buttons
4. Navigation buttons
5. Optical connector

Figure 2: Example of an HMI module

The number of buttons used on the HMI module is reduced to a minimum to allow a communication as simple as possible for the user. The buttons normally have more than one function, depending on actual dialogue.

Pressing any button in idle mode will activate the HMI display.

The C button has three main functions:

- *Cancel* any operation in a dialogue window.

- *Exit* the present level in the menu tree. This means, it cancels the present function or the present menu selection and moves one step higher (back) in the menu tree.
- *Clear* the LEDs when the start window is displayed.
- Bring the HMI display into idle mode if pressed when the idle window is displayed (*Quit* function).

The E button mainly provides an *Enter/Execute* function. It activates, for example, the selected menu tree branch. Further it is used to confirm settings and to acknowledge different actions.

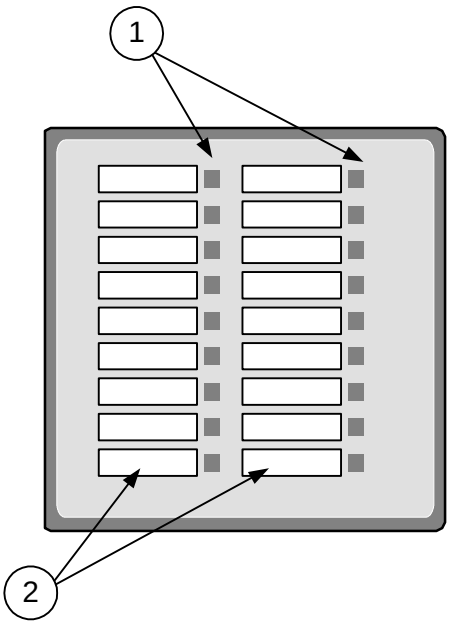
The left and right arrow buttons have three functions:

- Position the cursor in a horizontal direction, for instance, to move between digits in a number during the parameter setting.
- Move between leafs within the same menu branch.
- Move between the confirmation alternatives (yes, no and cancel) in a command window.

The up and down arrow buttons have three functions:

- Move between selectable branches of the menu tree. This function also scrolls the menu tree when it contains more branches than shown on the display.
- Move between the confirmation alternatives in a command window.
- Change parameter values in a data window

The LED indication module is equipped with 18 LEDs, which can light or flash in either red, yellow or green color. A description text can be added for each of the LEDs.



xx00000406.vsd

1	Three-color LEDs
2	Descriptive label, user exchangeable

Figure 3: The LED module

1.3 Functionality

The HMI module is a *bidirectional means of communicating*. This means that:

- events may occur that activates for instance a LED, in purpose to draw your attention to something that has occured and needs some sort of action.
- you as the operator may of own interest view a certain data.

Use *menus* to navigate through menu *commands* and to locate the data of interest.

The LED module is a *unidirectional means of communicating*. This means that events may occur that activates a LED, in purpose to draw your attention to something that has occured and needs some sort of action.

2 HMI module LED indications

The LEDs above the LCD indicates the terminal's status.

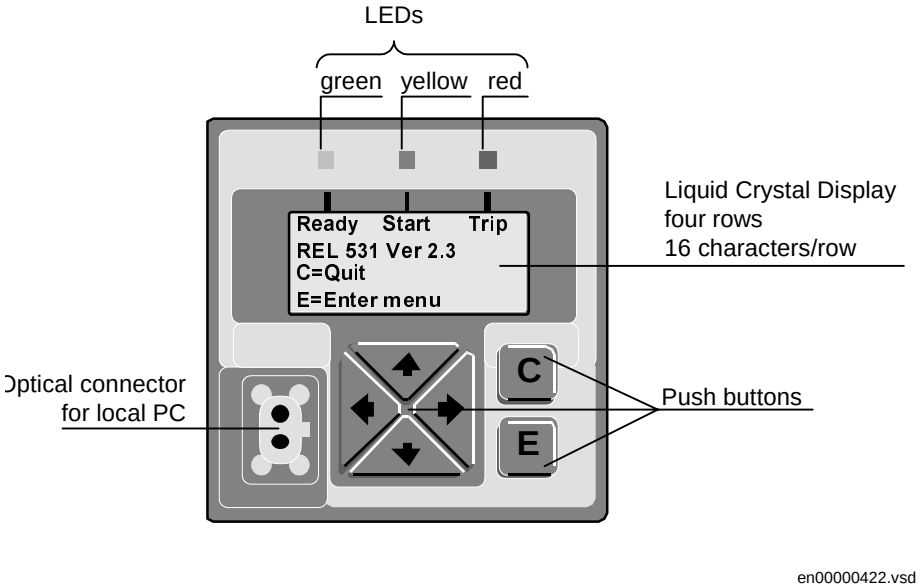


Figure 4: Example of the HMI module

Table 1: LED indications

Display	Means
Off (no LED is lit)	No power or defect terminal.
Steady green LED	The terminal is ready for operation.
Flashing green LED	Internal failure, startup is in progress
Flashing yellow LED	Terminal in test mode.
Steady yellow LED	Disturbance report trigged.
Steady red LED	A binary signal, normally a TRIP command, has been activated. Which binary signal(s) that are supposed to activate the red LED is defined in the disturbance report.
Flashing red LED	Terminal blocked or in configuration mode.

Chapter 5 Understand the HMI tree

About this chapter

This chapter describes the different Menu trees.

1 Understand the HMI tree

1.1 Overview

This chapter presents the main layout of the menu tree for the local human-machine interface (HMI). The menu tree includes menus for:

- Disturbance report
- Service report
- Settings
- Terminal report
- Configuration
- Command
- Test

Use SMS or SCS to activate or deactivate menus on the local human-machine interface (HMI).

Note!

It is only possible to completely turn off parts of the menu tree by using SMS or SCS!

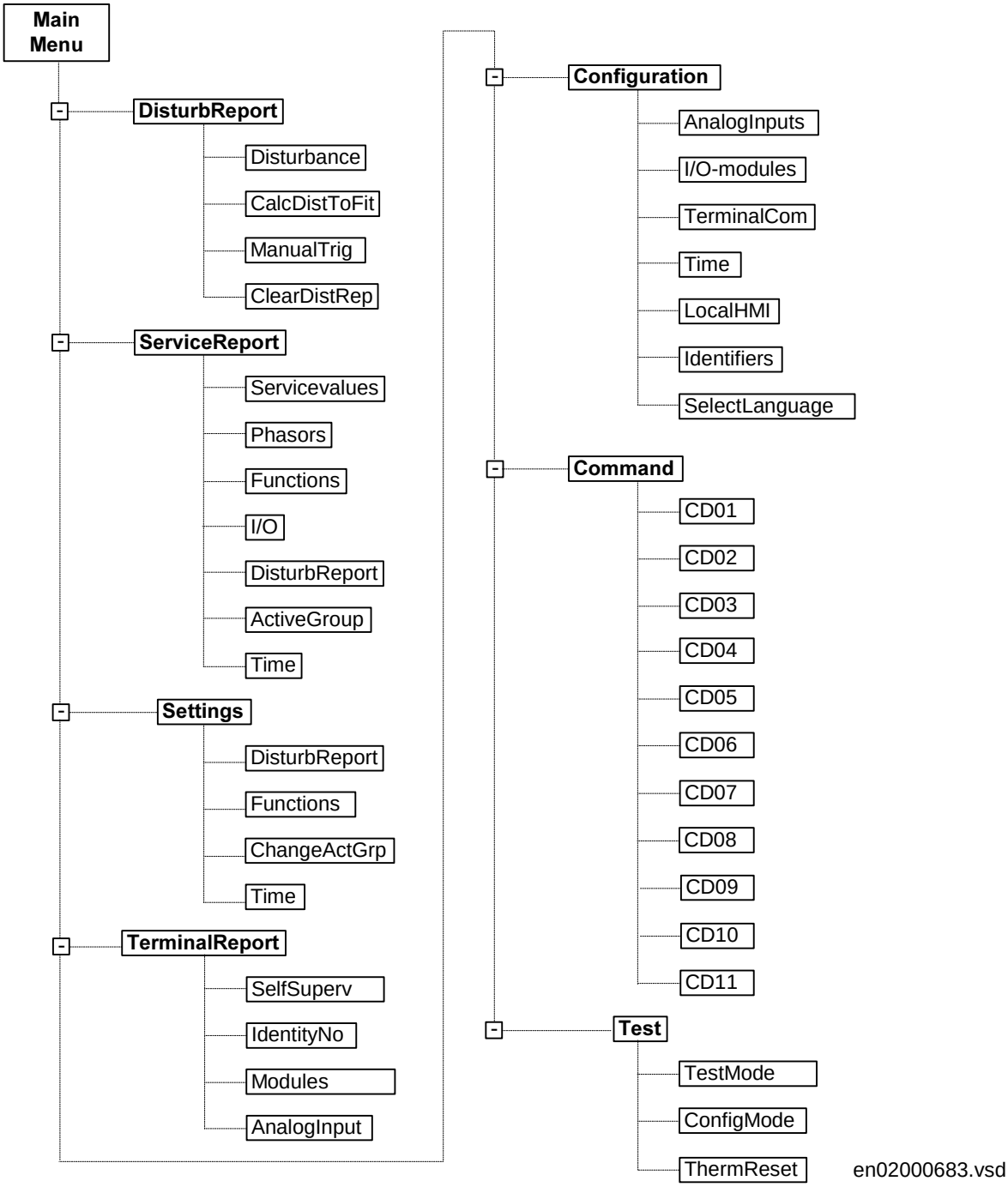


Figure 5: Exampel of a menu tree for REx 5xx. The contents of the menu tree is depending on the actual configuration.

1.2 DisturbReport

Use this menu to display the information recorded by the REx 5xx terminal for the 10 latest disturbances, these commands are available:

- Display information of a disturbance.
- Calculate the distance to fault.
- Manually trigger the disturbance reporting unit.
- Clear the disturbance report memory.

To view the complete disturbance report, including the result of the event recorder and the disturbance recorder, use a front-connected PC or the SMS or SCS.

1.2.1 Disturbance

A disturbance instance will show:

- *The time of disturbance*, which is defined as the local terminal date and time when the first triggering signal started the disturbance recording.
- *The trig signal*, which started the recording.
- *Indications*, activated during the fault duration. Indications to be recorded are selected during the terminal configuration procedure.

The fault locator will also report:

- *Fault location*, provides information about the distance to the fault and the fault loop used for the calculation.
- *Trip values*, are displayed as phasors (RMS value and phase angle) of the currents and voltages, before and during the fault.

1.2.2 CalcDistToFlt

Possible to recalculate the distance to fault with a different fault loop or with different fault locator setting parameters. The recalculation is enabled since trip values are available for each disturbance that caused a phase-selective trip of the distance protection function.

1.2.3 ManualTrig

Using the manual trigger creates an instant disturbance report. Use this function to get a *snapshot* of the monitored line.

1.2.4 ClearDistRep

The disturbance report has a dedicated storage memory, sufficient enough to save the ten latest disturbances. The memory operates by the first-in – first-out principle (FIFO). This means that when the memory is full, the oldest recorded disturbance will be deleted from memory when a new disturbance occurs. After clearing, the entire disturbance memory will be empty.

1.3 ServiceReport

The Service report menu displays the operating conditions of the terminal as well as measured and calculated values and internal signal status.

1.3.1 ServiceValues

Presents the average values of measured current, voltage, active, reactive and apparent power, frequency and negative sequence current.

The value shown in negative sequence current is irrelevant for REO 517, since only single and/or two phase systems are used.

1.3.2 Phasors

Presents the primary and secondary phasors of measured currents and voltages.

1.3.3 Functions

Presents the presently measured values and other information of the different parameters for included functions.

1.3.4 I/O

Displays present logical values of all binary inputs and outputs of all installed I/O modules in the REx 5xx terminal.

1.3.5 DisturbReport

Provides information about the below listed items concerning the disturbance recording.

- Available free memory for further disturbance recording.
- The sequence number for the next possibly recorded disturbance (can be viewed or set).

The present status of analog triggers that can start the disturbance recorder.

1.3.6 ActiveGroup

The present setting of active groups can be viewed here.

1.3.7 Time

The current internal time for the REx 5xx terminal can be viewed here. The time is displayed in the form YYYY-MMM-DD and hh:mm:ss. All values but the month are presented with digits. The month is presented with the first three letters in current month.

1.4 Settings

Use this menu to select and set the different parameters for included protection and control functions in the REx 5xx terminal. There are four selectable and editable settings group, each independent of the other, to structure desired functions and applications.

1.4.1 DisturbReport

This menu includes all setting parameters for the disturbance report. The following features are available:

- *Sequence number* can be set for each recorded disturbance.
- *Sampling rate* is fixed at 1000 Hz.
- *Recording times* for pre-fault, post-fault and time limit shall be set.
- *Fault locator settings* shall be done here. It includes measurement duration and presentation of the result.

1.4.2 Functions

Settings of the parameters for the included protection and control functions are done here. Four separate setting groups are avaible. First select desired group and then desired function. One group can contain one or several functions.

1.4.3 ChangeActGrp

Select and change the active group setting. Each of the four groups can be set independently of each other.

1.4.4 Time

To set the internal time in the REx 5xx terminal. The time is set in the form of YYYY-MMM-DD and hh:mm:ss. All values but the month are presented with digits. The month are presented with the first three letters in current month.

1.5 TerminalReport

Use this menu to display information of the self supervision, terminal identity, software version, modules and the analogue inputs.

1.5.1 SelfSuperv

The REx 5xx terminal has extensive built-in self-supervision functions to detect if internal faults occurs. If an error occurs, the green LED on the front panel will flash and a warning signal will be activated. Use the self-supervision report to get information about detected faults.

The self-supervision report can also be used to check the status of each installed module as well as CPU, memory and clock operation.

1.5.2 IdentityNo

The terminal identity feature contains information as serial number and the software version installed in the terminal.

1.5.3 Modules

This menu includes information about all included modules, such as I/O-modules and MPM-module (CPU).

1.5.4 AnalogInput

Includes information about the analogue inputs, voltage and current, concerning nominal and rated values.

1.6 Configuration

Use this menu to make a general configuration of the REx 5xx terminal. The CAP 531 configuration tool must be used to configure protection and control functions and the I/O modules.

1.6.1 AnalogInput

Use this menu to configure general analog input settings, such as:

- general data about the power network, such as rated voltage, current, frequency and the position of the earthing point of the CT.
- CT and VT ratio.
- user-defined labels for the analog inputs and for the measured measured current, voltage, active, reactive and apparent power and frequency.

1.6.2 I/O-modules

In this menu it is possible to:

- reconfigure added or replaced I/O modules.
- set the level for blocking of oscillating binary inputs.

1.6.3 TerminalCom

Use this menu to configure the REx 5xx terminal communication buses, if any connected.

SPA communication

Use this menu to set the parameters for the front and rear ports used for SPA communication. Each communication channel must be set separately.

Slave number and baud rate (communication speed) must be set for both the ports. These settings must correspond with the settings in the used PC-program. For the rear port it is possible to set permission of changes between active setting groups, ActGrpRestrict, and the setting restrictions, SettingRestrict, as well.

IEC communication

Use this menu to set slave number and baud rate when to communicate on the IEC 870–5–103 communications bus, also known as *Schnittstelle 6* or VDEW 6. The IEC bus uses the same rear optic port as the SPA bus, but the settings must be done separately.

LON communication

Use this menu to view node information as address and location, (set from the LON Network Tool), as well as the Neuron identity. Functions for address setting during installation (ServicePinMSG), LON configuration reset (LONDefault) and session timers are also available.

Note!

Session timers are for advanced usage and should only be changed upon recommendation from ABB.

Remote terminal communication

Use this menu to configure the digital communication to remote terminal. This communication requires a certain digital communication module. The parameters to set are:

- the local terminal identity
- the remote terminal identity
- the bit rate
- the fiber optics transmitter output power
- the terminal master/slave operation.

1.6.4 Time

The internal terminal time can be synchronised with an external unit connected to the SPA/IEC 870-5-103 port or the LON port. It is also possible to use a minute pulse synchronisation signal connected to a digital input.

1.6.5 LocalHMI

Use this menu to to block the possibility to change settings via remote communication.

1.6.6 Identifiers

Use the identifiers to define and specify the location of and to define a terminal within the power system. All identifier names are typed as strings, maximum 16 characters, and the identity numbers are typed with digits. Typical usage are:

- name and number of the station.
- name and number of the bay or object.
- name and number of the actual REx 5xx terminal.

1.6.7 SelectLanguage

Use this menu to select language on the local HMI, if a second language beside English is ordered.

1.7 Command menu

Use this menu to manually select and execute any single or multiple signal command, as defined from the configuration menu or the CAP configuration tool. The signal(s) can be connected to any internal function or to a binary output of the terminal. It is possible to assign a user-defined name to these binary signals.

1.8 Test menu

Use this menu to enable easier secondary injection tests of the REx 5xx terminal. It is possible to block functions to prevent trip of circuit breakers and activation of alarm signals etc. to the control room during the testing activities.

The selectable modes, from the HMI, is the TestMode and ConfigMode.

TestMode:

- Setting the terminal in test mode operation
- Blocking of one or several protection and control functions (selectable) during test operation.
- Blocking of one or several event functions (selectable) during test operation.

- Setting the disturbance report and the disturbance summary to On or Off during test operation.

ConfigMode:

- Setting the terminal in configuration mode operation. This will automatically be done when down-loading a configuration from the CAP configuration tool. When the down-loading is completed, the terminal automatically enters the normal mode.

Chapter 6 Handle the disturbances

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to handle disturbances

1 Identify a disturbance

1.1 View the disturbance summary

View the disturbance summary when a disturbance occurrence is indicated by the lit yellow LED of the HMI module.

The disturbance summary is automatically displayed and scrolled on the display. No manual intervention is necessary.

1.2 The disturbance summary

The disturbance summary lists data about the two most recent disturbances:

- The date and time of occurrence.
- The indications list.
- The fault loop and distance to fault.

The summaries of the two most recent disturbances are automatically scrolled on the display in the following manner:

1. The most recent disturbance is summarized. The heading DistSummary1 is displayed. The heading remains on the second display row while related data are displayed.
2. The date and time the disturbance occurred are displayed.
3. The indications list is automatically scrolled signal by signal.
4. The fault loop and distance to fault are displayed.
5. The second most recent sequence disturbance is summarized according to steps 2-4 above. The heading DistSummary2 is displayed. The heading remains on the second display row while related data are displayed.
6. The most recent disturbance summary is repeated.
7. The second most recent disturbance summary is repeated.

2 View the disturbance indications

2.1 Navigate the menus

1. **Only one disturbance can be viewed at the time. Select the one to be viewed.**
2. **View the indications list.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   DisturbReport
   - **Disturbances**
     - **Disturbance*n***
       - **Indications**

   n is the disturbance order of occurrence, *n*=1 meaning the most recent and *n*=10 the least.

3. **Scroll through the available signal indications.**

   Signals activated during the fault time of the disturbance recording are listed.

3 View the prefault and fault voltages and currents

3.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view prefault and fault analog values.

3.1.1 View prefault values

Procedure

1. **Only one disturbance can be viewed at the time. Select the one to be viewed.**
2. **View prefault values.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   DisturbReport
   Disturbances
   Disturbance*n*
   TripValues
   PreFault

   n is the disturbance order of occurrence, *n*=1 meaning the most recent and *n*=10 the least.

3. **Scroll through the available voltages and currents.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

3.1.2 Viewing fault values

Procedure

1. **Only one disturbance can be viewed at the time. Select the one to be viewed.**
2. **View fault currents and voltages.**

   Navigate the menus to:

DisturbReport
Disturbances
Disturbance*n*
TripValues
Fault

n is the disturbance order of occurrence, *n*=1 meaning the most recent and *n*=10 the least.

3. **Scroll through the available voltages and currents.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4 View disturbance trigger levels

4.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to view the disturbance trigger levels.

1. **View the list of trigger levels.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   DisturbReport
   AnalogTrigStat

2. **Scroll the list.**

   Use the *Left* and *Right* arrow buttons to scroll the list of trigger levels.

Table 2: Disturbance triggering levels

Viewed data (default labels used)	Description of trigger
U1>	Overvoltage trigger level in voltage input U1
U1<	Undervoltage trigger level in voltage input U1
U2>	Overvoltage trigger level in voltage input U2
U2<	Undervoltage trigger level in voltage input U2
U3>	Overvoltage trigger level in voltage input U3
U3<	Undervoltage trigger level in voltage input U3
U4>	Overvoltage trigger level in voltage input U4
U4<	Undervoltage trigger level in voltage input U4
U5>	Overvoltage trigger level in voltage input U5
U5<	Undervoltage trigger level in voltage input U5
I1>	Overcurrent trigger level in current input I1
I1<	Undercurrent trigger level in current input I1
I2>	Overcurrent trigger level in current input I2
I2<	Undercurrent trigger level in current input I2

Viewed data (default labels used)	Description of trigger
I3>	Overcurrent trigger level in current input I3
I3<	Undercurrent trigger level in current input I3
I4>	Overcurrent trigger level in current input I4
I4<	Undercurrent trigger level in current input I4
I5>	Overcurrent trigger level in current input I5
I5<	Undercurrent trigger level in current input I5

5 View disturbance sequence number

5.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to view in consecutive order disturbance sequence number.

1. View the sequence number.

Navigate the menus to:

ServiceReport
DisturbReport
SequenceNo

6 Calculate the distance to fault

6.1 Navigate the menus

1. **Only one disturbance can be viewed at the time. Select the one to be viewed.**
2. **View the distance to fault calculation menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   DisturbReport
   CalcDistToFlt
   Disturbance*n*

   n is the disturbance order of occurrence, *n*=1 meaning the most recent and *n*=10 the least.

3. **Select a fault loop.**
4. **Press the E button to calculate.**

   The fault loop and distance to fault are displayed.

6.2 How the distance to fault is displayed

The calculated distance to fault is displayed in the following manner either in the disturbance summary or when the distance is manually recalculated:

FltLoop=<Loop>

Dist=<Qualifier1><Qualifier2> <Distance value><Unit>

The first row identifies the fault loop used for calculation.

The second row qualifies the calculated data and shows the distance using the selected unit, percent (%), kilometers (km) or English miles (mi).

Table 3: Qualifier1

Symbol	Meaning
Blank (no symbol)	The calculated distance was within the set line length.
>	The fault was detected in adjacent lines.

Table 4: Qualifier2

Symbol	Meaning
Blank (no symbol)	The calculated distance value has high accuracy.
*	The distance has low accuracy.
E	The distance is inaccurate. There was not enough data to perform the calculation.

7 Manually trigger the disturbance report

7.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to manually trigger the disturbance recording.

1. **Display the manual trigger dialog.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   DisturbReport
   ManualTrig

2. **Confirm the manual trigger.**

   Select *Yes* by using the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons, of not already highlighted. Press the *E* button to assert the manual trigger.

   Select *No* and press the *E* button to avoid asserting a manual trigger.

8 View the size of the used disturbance memory

8.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to read the used disturbance memory size.

1. **View the size.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   DisturbReport
   MemoryUsed

9 Reset the LED indications of the HMI module

9.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to reset LED's after evaluating the reasons of an indication in order to prepare for new indications.

1. **Make sure the basic terminal dialog is displayed.**

   You may need to press the *C* button repeatedly to return to the basic terminal dialog from the displayed menu branch or leaf.

2. **Press the C button to reset LED indications.**

   All LED's are reset.

10 Test the LEDs of the LED module

10.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to test the LEDs of the LED module.

10.1.1 Start the LED module test

Procedure

1. **Display the Test menu**

   Navigate the menus to:

   Test
   HMI LED

2. **Press the E button to enter test selection**
3. **Press the E button to select parameter**
4. **Select test mode**

   Use the *Up* or *Down* arrow button to select *Yes* to prepare for the test to start.

5. **Confirm test mode**

   Press the *E* button to confirm the selection.

6. **Press the C button to enter the save dialog**
7. **Save test mode changes and start test**

   The Save test mode dialog is displayed. Save the change by selecting *Yes* and press the *E* button again. The LED test is started.

10.1.2 Stop the LED module test

Procedure

1. **Display the Test menu**

   Navigate the menus to:

   Test
   HMI LED

2. **Press the E button to enter test selection**

3. **Press the E button to select parameter**
4. **Select test mode**

   Use the *Up* or *Down* arrow button to select *No* to prepare for the test to stop.

5. **Confirm test mode**

   Press the *E* button to confirm the selection.

6. **Press the C button to enter the save dialog**
7. **Save test mode changes and stop test**

   The Save test mode dialog is displayed. Save the change by selecting *Yes* and press the *E* button again. The LED test is stopped.

Chapter 7 View the service report

About this chapter

This chapter describes operations an operator may perform on a daily basis or when the need arises.

1 View the service values

1.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view line voltage, phase current, neg. seq. current, active power, reactive power and frequency. Such values are called *service values*.

Procedure

1. **Display the Service values menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   ServiceValues

2. **Scroll the available service values to read mean values.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

1.2 Available HMI service values

Each service value may be displayed using custom labels.

Table 5: Available service values

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Service value
U = 0.000 kV	Mean RMS voltage of voltage input channel 1 or 1-2
I = 0.000 A	Mean RMS current of current input channel 1 or 1-2
P = 0.000 MW	Mean active power of voltage and current channel 1 or 1-2
Q = 0.000 MVAr	Mean reactive power of voltage and current channel 1 or 1-2

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	**Service value**
S = 0.000 MVA	Mean apparent power of voltage and current channel 1 or 1-2
f = 50.00 Hz	Mean frequency of voltage input channel 1 or 1-2
INegSeq = 0.000 A	Mean RMS negative sequence current of current input channel 1 or 1-2

2 View the primary and secondary phasors

2.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view primary and secondary measured analog values. Such values are called *phasors*.

2.1.1 Procedure

View the primary phasors

1. **Display the primary phasors menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Phasors
   Primary

2. **Scroll through the available values to read phasors.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

2.1.2 Procedure

View the secondary phasors

1. **Display the secondary phasors menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Phasors
   Secondary

2. **Scroll the available values to read phasors.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

2.2 Available primary and secondary phasors

Primary and secondary phasors are available for all voltage and current input channels, as well as the primary phasors for phase-to-phase voltages between voltage channels 1 and 2, 2 and 3 or 3 and 1.

Each phasor may be displayed using custom labels. Consult the station documentation to find the configured labels.

Table 6: Example of primary phasor (explanation of viewed data)

Viewed data (default labels are used, data is example values)	**Phasor**
U1 =	Measured analog quantity (phasor)
0.000 kV	Magnitude of a measured phasor
0.0 deg	Phase angle of a measured phasor
	Phasor U2 and U3 utilize phasor U1 as reference

3 View the function block variables and output signals

3.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view function output signals.

3.1.1 View the status of function block binary outputs

Procedure

1. **Identify the function block to view.**

   Use table of the following section to find the function block to view.

2. **Display the list of outputs.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   <name of function block>
   FuncOutputs

3. **Scroll the output values.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

3.1.2 View the values of function block variables

Procedure

1. **Identify the function block and variable to view.**

   Use table of the following section to find the function block and variable to view.

2. **Display the list of outputs.**

   Navigate the menus to:

ServiceReport
Functions
<name of function block>
<function block variable>

3. **Scroll the output values.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

3.2 Contents of the Functions menu related to function outputs

Please note that the *Functions* menu contains more than what is described here. Other functions such as clearing of counters and calculated function data are also part of the service report, but described separately.

Table 7: Functions that may be viewed directly

Designation	Function	Description
HMI LED	HLED	LED module indication function
HiSpeedOvCurr	HSOC, IOC	High speed and instanteaneous phase overcurrent protection
CapUnbalance	TOCC	Unbalance protection for capacitor banks
TimeDelayOC	TOC1	Time delayed phase overcurrent protection
TimeDelayOC	TOC1	Time delayed residual overcurrent protection
InvTimeDelayOC	TOC2	Two step time delayed phase overcurrent protection
SuddenCurrCh	SCC	Sudden current change function
ThermOverLoad	THOL	Thermal phase overload
BreakerFailure	BFP	Breake failure protection
HundredHzOC	HHZ	100 Hz protection
TimeDelayUV	TUV	Time delayed under voltage protection
TimeDelayUV	TUV1	Time delayed undervoltage protection for two sections
InvTimeDelayUV	TUV2	Inverse time delayed undervoltage protection
SuddenVoltCh	SVC	Sudden voltage change function
TimeDelayOV	TOV	Time delayed over voltage protection
IntCircBridge	TOVI	Inter circuit bridging
LineTest	LITE	Line test function

Designation	Function	Description
DeadLineDet	DLD	Dead line detection
FuseFailure	FFRW	Fuse failure supervision
Trip	TR	Trip logic
FaultLocator	FLOC	Fault locator
ActiveGroup	GRP	Activation of setting groups
IEC103Command	ICOM	Serial communication
DisturbReport	DREP	Disturbance report
InternSignals	INT	Internal events
Test	TEST	Test mode
Time	TIME	Time synchronisation

Table 8: The Impedance group (Group designation: Impedance)

Designation	Function	Description
HighSpeedBO	HSBO	High speed binary output
General	Z(n)RW	3 zone protection
Zone1	Z(n)RW	3 zone protection
Zone2	Z(n)RW	3 zone protection
Zone3	Z(n)RW	3 zone protection
ZCommunication	ZCOM	Scheme communication logic
SwitchOntoFlt	SOTF	Automatic switch onto fault logic

Table 9: The Earth Fault group (Group designation: Earth Fault)

Designation	Function	Description
TimeDelayEF1	TEF1	Two step definite and inverse time delayed residual overcurrent protection
TimeDelayEF2	TEF2	Additional two step definite and inverse time delayed residual overcurrent protection

Table 10: The Autorecloser group (Group designation: Auto Recloser)

Designation	Function	Description
AutoRecloser 1	AR01	AutoRecloser

Table 11: The Syncrocheck group (Group designation: SynchroCheck)

Designation	Function	Description
SynchroCheck	SYRW	SynchroCheck

Table 12: The DC monitor group (Group designation: DC monitor)

Designation	Function	Description
MI11-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 1 if present
MI21-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 2 if present
MI31-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 3 if present
MI41-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 4 if present
MI51-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 5 if present
MI61-Error		Error signal for input 1 on module 6 if present

Table 13: The Command function group (Group designation: Command function)

Designation	Function	Description
CD01		Single command function (16 signals)
CD02		
CD03		
CD04		
CD05		
CD06		
CD07		
CD08		

Designation	Function	Description
CD09		
CD10		
CD11		

Table 14: Basic logic group (Group designation: Basic logic)

Designation	Function	Description
AND1A	Annn	AND gates part 1
AND1B	Annn	AND gates part 2
OR1A	Onnn	OR gates part 1
OR2A	Onnn	OR gates part 2
XOR1	XOnn	Exclusive OR gates
INV	IVnn	Inverters
SR	SRnn	Set-reset flip-flops
Timer	TMnn	Timers
TimerLong	TLnn	Timers, long delay
Pulse	TPnn	Pulse timers, part 1
Pulse2	TPnn	Pulse timers, part 2
PulseLong1	TQnn	Pulse timers, long pulse, part 1
PulseLong2	TQnn	Pulse timers, long pulse, part 2
ContrGates1	GTnn	Controllable gates
TimerSet1	TSnn	Settable timers
SRWithMem1	SMnn	Set-reset flip-flops with memory

4 View the measured and calculated function values

4.1 View the calculated impedances

This procedure describes how to read calculated impedance data.

Procedure

1. **View the available impedance data.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   Impedance
   General
   ImpValues

2. **Scroll the list to view each impedance value.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.2 Calculated impedance values

Table 15: Calculated impedance values

Viewed data (default tabels used, data is example values)	Impedance value
XL1= 144 Ohm/phase	Positive sequence reactance measured in phase L1.
RL1= 193 Ohm/phase	Positive sequence resistance measured in phase L1.
XL2= 142 Ohm/phase	Positive sequence resistance measured in phase L2.
RL2= 192 Ohm/phase	Positive sequence resistance measured in phase L2.

4.3 View the calculated direction

This procedure describes how to read calculated direction.

Procedure

1. **View the available direction.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   Impedance
   General
   ImpDirection

2. **Scroll the list to view direction for each phase.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.4 Calculated direction

Table 16: Calculated direction

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Direction value
L1= None	Displays the direction of measured impedance in each respective phase loop. Values may be forward for forward direction, reverse for reverse direction and none, when it is not possible to define the correct direction.
L2= Reverse	

4.5 View the thermal overload temperatures

This procedure describes how to read thermal overload temperatures.

1. **View the list of available temperatures.**

   Navigate the menus to:

ServiceReport
Functions
ThermOverLoad
Temperature

2. **Scroll the list to view each value.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.6 Thermal overload temperatures

Path in local HMI: ServiceReport/Functions/ThermOverLoad/Temperature

Table 17: Thermal overload temperatures THOL (THOL-)

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Temperature
T Line	Actual line temperature
T Amb	Ambient temperature

4.7 View the automatic recloser counters

This procedure describes how to read automatic recloser counters.

1. **View the available counter data.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   Autorecloser
   AutoRecloser*n*
   Counters

   where *n* is the instance to be viewed, numbers 1-6.

2. **Scroll the list to view each counter value.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.8 Autorecloser counter values

Table 18: Autorecloser counter values AR (AR---)

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Counter value
3ph-Shot1= 331	Recorded number of first three-pole reclosing attempts
3ph-Shot2= 124	Recorded number of second three-pole reclosing attempts
3ph-Shot3= 55	Recorded number of third three-pole reclosing attempts
3ph-Shot4= 12	Recorded number of fourth three-pole reclosing attempts
NoOfReclosings= 534	Recorded number of all reclosing attempts

4.9 View the synchrocheck values

This procedure describes how to read synchrocheck values.

1. **View the available synchrocheck values.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   SynchroCheck
   SynchroCheck*n*
   SyncValues

   where *n* is the instance to be viewed, numbers 1-4.

2. **Scroll the list to view each value.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.10 Synchrocheck values

Table 19: Synchrocheck values

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Synchrocheck data
UDiff= 0.3455 %ofU1b	Measured voltage difference between measured and reference voltage
FreqDiff= 0.0231 Hz	Measured frequency difference between measured and reference voltage
PhaseDiff= 0.0215 deg	Measured phase difference between measured and reference voltage

4.11 View the event counter values

This procedure describes how to read pulse counter values.

1. **View the available counter data.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Functions
   Counters
   Count
   Counters

2. **Scroll the list to view each counter value.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

4.12 Event counter values

Table 20: Event counter values

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Counter value
Counter1= 23	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.1
Counter2= 456	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.2
Counter3= 12	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.3
Counter4= 7456	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.4
Counter5= 0	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.5
Counter6= 0	Recorded number of pulses by counter no.6

5 View the I/O function block signals

5.1 View the I/O module signals

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view binary I/O signals.

1. **Identify the slot and module to view.**

   Use table of the following section to find the slot and module to view.

2. **Display the list of signals.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   I/O
   <Slot and module name>
   FuncOutputs

3. **Scroll the list to view each individual signal.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

5.2 I/O modules

I/O modules are always addressed by references to the slot in which the module resides, the module type and its order number, that is, which one of several modules of the same kind is to be addressed. The names are constructed in the following way:

Slot<slot number>-<module type>=<article number>

For the first binary input module mounted in slot 14 the name will be:

Slot14-BIM1

Consequently, for the second BIM module mounted in slot 16 the name will be:

Slot16-BIM2

Table 21: I/O module shorthands

Module	Module shorthand
Binary input module	BIM
Binary output module	BOM
Binary I/O module	IOM
Milliampere module	MIM

5.3 View the remote terminal communication data

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus to view remote terminal communication signals.

Procedure

1. **Display the list of signals.**

   To view signals of function block RTC1, navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   I/O
   RemTermCom1
   FuncOutputs

   To view signals of function block RTC2, navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   I/O
   RemTermCom2
   FuncOutputs

2. **Scroll between the signals.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between signals.

5.4 Available signals

Path in local HMI: ServiceReport/I/O/RemTermComn/Funcoutputs

Table 22: Output signals for the binary signal transfer to remote end function RTCn where n = 1,2

Signal	Description
REC01-REC16	Binary signals received from remote terminal, outputs 01-16
COMFAIL	Communication failure

6 Determine the active setting group

6.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to determine the active setting group.

Procedure

1. **Determine the active group.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   ActiveGroup

Chapter 8 Clear the counters

About this chapter:

This chapter describes operations an operator may perform on a daily basis or when the need arises.

1 Clear the autorecloser counters

1.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to clear the automatic reclosing counters.

1. **Display the clear counters dialog.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   - **Functions**
     - **AutoRecloser**
       - **AutoRecloser*n***
         - **Counters**
           - **ClearCounters**

   where *n* is the instance to be viewed, numbers 1-6.

2. **Confirm clearing the counters.**

   Select *Yes* by using the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons, if not already highlighted. Press the E button to confirm. Counters are cleared.

   Select *No* and press the *E* button to leave the counters at their present value.

2 Clear the event counters

2.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to clear the event counters.

1. Display the clear counters dialog.

Navigate the menus to:

ServiceReport
Functions
Counters
Count
ClearCounters

2. Confirm clearing the counters.

Select *Yes* by using the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons, if not already highlighted. Press the E button to confirm. Counters are cleared.

Select *No* and press the *E* button to leave the counters at their present value.

Chapter 9 View the terminal unit status

About this chapter

This chapter describes operations an operator may perform on a daily basis or when the need arises.

1 Find the reason of an internal failure

1.1 Navigating the menus

This procedure describes how to navigate the menus in order to find the reason of an internal failure when indicated by the flashing green LED of the HMI module.

Procedure

1. **Display the self supervision menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   TerminalReport
   SelfSuperv

2. **Scroll the supervision values to identify the reason of the failure.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

1.2 Self supervision HMI data

Table 23: Output signals for the self supervision function

Indicated result	Possible reason	Proposed action
InternFail = OK	No problem detected.	None.
InternFail = Fail	A failure has occurred.	Check the rest of the indicated results to find the fault.
InternWarning = OK	No problem detected.	None.
InternWarning = Warning	A warning has been issued.	Check the rest of the indicated results to find the fault.
MPM-modFail = OK	No problem detected.	None.
MPM-modFail = Fail	The main processing module has failed.	Contact your ABB representative for service.
MPM-modWarning = OK	No problem detected.	None.

Indicated result	**Possible reason**	**Proposed action**
MPM-modWarning = Warning	There is a problem with: • the real time clock. • the time synchronization.	Set the clock. If the problem persists, contact your ABB representative for service.
ADC-module = OK	No problem detected.	None.
ADC-module = Fail	The A/D conversion module has failed.	Contact your ABB representative for service.
Slot04BIM1 = Fail (Example data, see following section for details)	I/O module has failed.	Check that the I/O module has been configured and connected to the IOP1- block. If the problem persists, contact your ABB representative for service.
RealTimeClock = OK	No problem detected.	None.
RealTimeClock = Warning	The real time clock has been reset.	Set the clock.
TimeSync = OK	No problem detected.	None.
TimeSync = Warning	No time synchronization.	Check the synchronization source for problems. If the problem persists, contact your ABB representative for service.

2 Identify the terminal

2.1 Navigate the menus

2.1.1 Retrieve the terminal's serial number

1. **View the serial number from the terminal report.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   TerminalReport
   IdentityNo

2.1.2 Retrieve the terminal's identity

1. **View the identifiers from the configuration menu.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   Configuration
   Identifiers

2. **Scroll the available identifiers.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

2.2 Available identifiers

Path in local HMI: Configurations/Identifiers

Table 24: Set parameters for the general terminal parameters function

Parameter	Range	Default	Unit	Description
Station Name	0-16	Station Name	char	Identity name for the station
Station No	0-99999	0	-	Identity number for the station
Object Name	0-16	Object Name	char	Identity name for the protected object

Parameter	Range	Default	Unit	Description
Object No	0-99999	0	-	Identity number for the protected object
Unit Name	0-16	Unit Name	char	Identity name for the terminal
Unit No	0-99999	0	-	Identity number for the terminal

3 Read the terminal time

3.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to read the terminal time.

1. **View the date and time.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   ServiceReport
   Time

4 Retrieve the version of installed firmware

4.1 Navigate the menus

Procedure

1. **View the firmware version from the terminal report.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   TerminalReport
   IdentityNo

5 Determine the installed modules

5.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to determine which modules are installed.

Procedure

1. **View the list of modules.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   TerminalReport
   Modules

2. **Scroll the list of installed modules to view what is installed in each slot.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll the list.

5.2 I/O modules

I/O modules are always addressed by references to the slot in which the module resides, the module type and its order number, that is, which one of several modules of the same kind is to be addressed. The name is constructed in the following way:

Slot<slot number>-<module type>=<article number>

For the first binary input module, BIM, mounted in slot 14 the name will be:

Slot14-BIM1=1MRK000508-xx

where xx varies depending on the installed BIM variant.

Consequently, for the second BIM module mounted in slot 16 the name will be:

Slot16-BIM2=1MRK000508-xx

Table 25: I/O module type abbreviations

Module type	Module type abbreviation
Binary input module	BIM

Module type	**Module type abbreviation**
Binary output module	BOM
Binary I/O module	IOM
Milliampere module	MIM

6 Retrieve the rated values of analog inputs

6.1 Navigate the menus

This procedure describes how to determine the rated values of analog inputs.

Procedure

1. **View the list of available analog input values.**

   Navigate the menus to:

   TerminalReport
   AnalogInputs

2. **Scroll the list to view values.**

   Use the *Left* and/or *Right* arrow buttons to scroll between values.

Table 26: Rated input values

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	Value
Ur= 110.000 V	Rated AC voltage of a terminal
Ir= 5.0000 A	Rated AC current of a terminal
U1r= 63.509 V	Rated phase voltage of a channel U1
U2r= 63.509 V	Rated phase voltage of a channel U2
U3r= 63.509 V	Rated phase voltage of a channel U3
U4r= 63.509 V	Rated phase voltage of a channel U4
U5r= 63.509 V	Rated phase voltage of a channel U5

Viewed data (default labels used, data is example values)	**Value**
I1r= 5.0000 A	Rated phase current of a channel I1
I2r= 5.0000 A	Rated phase current of a channel I2
I3r= 5.0000 A	Rated phase current of a channel I3
I4r= 5.0000 A	Rated phase current of a channel I4
I5r= 5.0000 A	Rated phase current of a channel I5