

# M60 Motor Protection System

## UR Series Instruction Manual

M60 Revision: 7.1x

Manual P/N: 1601-0108-Z2 (GEK-119523A)



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System is registered to ISO  
9001:2008  
QMI # 005094  
UL # A3775



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M60 Motor Protection System UR Series Instruction Manual revision 7.1x.

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## INDEX

Use this chapter for initial setup of your new M60 Motor Protection System.

### 1.1.1 CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

Before attempting to install or use the device, review all safety indicators in this document to help prevent injury, equipment damage, or downtime.

The following safety and equipment symbols are used in this document.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.



Indicates practices not related to personal injury.

#### a) GENERAL CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

The following general safety precautions and warnings apply.



Ensure that all connections to the product are correct so as to avoid accidental risk of shock and/or fire, for example such as can arise from high voltage connected to low voltage terminals.

Follow the requirements of this manual, including adequate wiring size and type, terminal torque settings, voltage, current magnitudes applied, and adequate isolation/clearance in external wiring from high to low voltage circuits.

Use the device only for its intended purpose and application.

Ensure that all ground paths are uncompromised for safety purposes during device operation and service.

Ensure that the control power applied to the device, the AC current, and voltage input match the ratings specified on the relay nameplate. Do not apply current or voltage in excess of the specified limits.

Only qualified personnel are to operate the device. Such personnel must be thoroughly familiar with all safety cautions and warnings in this manual and with applicable country, regional, utility, and plant safety regulations.

Hazardous voltages can exist in the power supply and at the device connection to current transformers, voltage transformers, control, and test circuit terminals. Make sure all sources of such voltages are isolated prior to attempting work on the device.

Hazardous voltages can exist when opening the secondary circuits of live current transformers. Make sure that current transformer secondary circuits are shorted out before making or removing any connection to the current transformer (CT) input terminals of the device.

For tests with secondary test equipment, ensure that no other sources of voltages or currents are connected to such equipment and that trip and close commands to the circuit breakers or other switching apparatus are isolated, unless this is required by the test procedure and is specified by appropriate utility/plant procedure.

When the device is used to control primary equipment, such as circuit breakers, isolators, and other switching apparatus, all control circuits from the device to the primary equipment must be isolated while personnel are working on or around this primary equipment to prevent any inadvertent command from this device.

Use an external disconnect to isolate the mains voltage supply.



LED transmitters are classified as IEC 60825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL) Class 1M. Class 1M devices are considered safe to the unaided eye. Do not view directly with optical instruments.



This product is rated to Class A emissions levels and is to be used in Utility, Substation Industrial environments. Not to be used near electronic devices rated for Class B levels.

## 1.1.2 INSPECTION PROCEDURE

1. Open the relay packaging and inspect the unit for physical damage.
2. View the rear nameplate and verify that the correct model has been ordered and delivered.

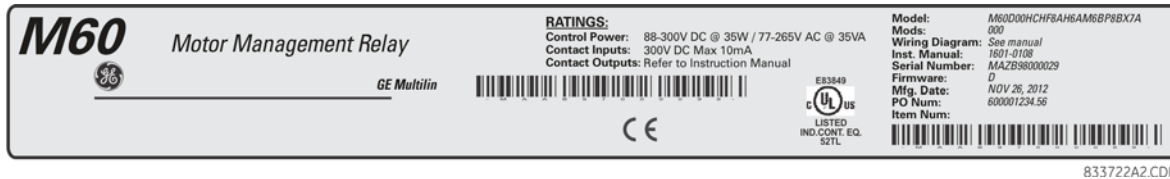


Figure 1-1: REAR NAMEPLATE (EXAMPLE)

3. Ensure that the following items are included:
  - Instruction manual (if ordered)
  - GE EnerVista™ CD (includes the EnerVista UR Setup software and manuals in PDF format)
  - Mounting screws
4. If there is any noticeable physical damage, or any of the contents listed are missing, please contact GE Digital Energy immediately as follows.

**GE DIGITAL ENERGY CONTACT INFORMATION AND CALL CENTER FOR PRODUCT SUPPORT:**

GE Digital Energy  
650 Markland Street  
Markham, Ontario  
Canada L6C 0M1

**TELEPHONE:** Worldwide +1 905 927 7070  
Europe/Middle East/Africa +34 94 485 88 54  
North America toll-free 1 800 547 8629

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**E-MAIL:** Worldwide [multilin.tech@ge.com](mailto:multilin.tech@ge.com)  
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**HOME PAGE:** <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin>

For updates to the instruction manual, firmware, and software, visit the GE Digital Energy website.

## 1.2.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE UR

The GE Universal Relay (UR) series is a new generation of digital, modular, and multifunction equipment that is easily incorporated into automation systems, at both the station and enterprise levels.

## 1.2.2 HARDWARE ARCHITECTURE

## a) UR BASIC DESIGN

The UR is a digital-based device containing a central processing unit (CPU) that handles multiple types of input and output signals. The UR device can communicate over a local area network (LAN) with an operator interface, a programming device, or another UR device.

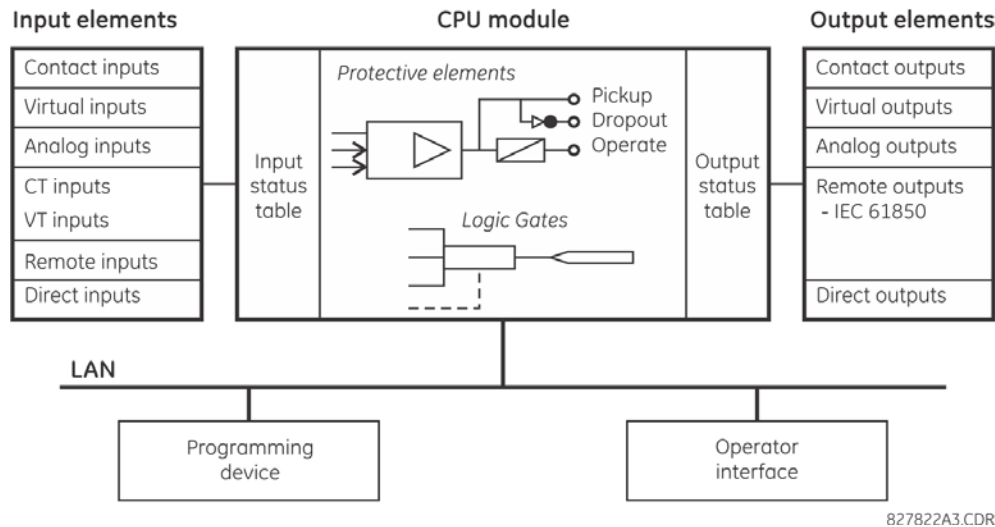


Figure 1-2: UR BLOCK DIAGRAM

The **CPU module** contains firmware that provides protection elements in the form of logic algorithms, as well as programmable logic gates, timers, and latches for control features.

**Input elements** accept a variety of analog or digital signals from the field. The UR isolates and converts these signals into logic signals used by the relay.

**Output elements** convert and isolate the logic signals generated by the relay into digital or analog signals that can be used to control field devices.

The software and unit are backwards-compatible with UR devices.

## b) UR SIGNAL TYPES

The **contact inputs and outputs** are digital signals associated with connections to hard-wired contacts. Both 'wet' and 'dry' contacts are supported.

The **virtual inputs and outputs** are digital signals associated with UR-series internal logic signals. Virtual inputs include signals generated by the local user interface. The virtual outputs are outputs of FlexLogic™ equations used to customize the device. Virtual outputs can also serve as virtual inputs to FlexLogic equations.

The **analog inputs and outputs** are signals that are associated with transducers, such as Resistance Temperature Detectors (RTDs).

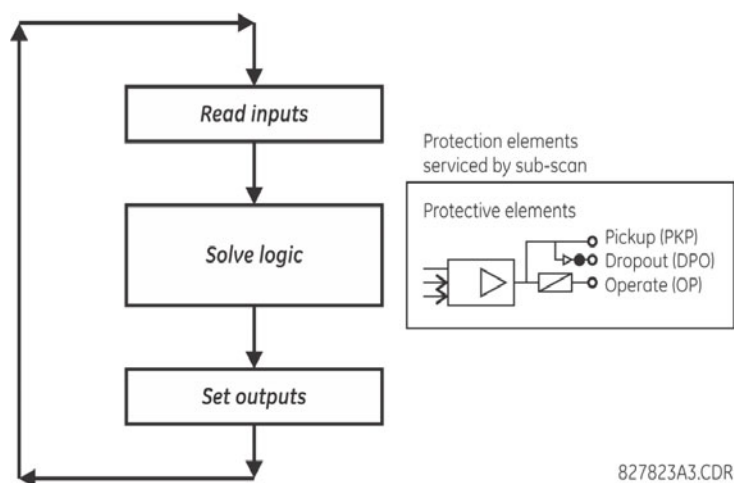
The **CT and VT inputs** refer to analog current transformer and voltage transformer signals used to monitor AC power lines. The UR-series relays support 1 A and 5 A CTs.

The **remote inputs and outputs** provide a means of sharing digital point state information between remote UR-series devices. The remote outputs interface to the remote inputs of other UR-series devices. Remote outputs are FlexLogic operands inserted into IEC 61850 GSSE and GOOSE messages.

The **direct inputs and outputs** provide a means of sharing digital point states between a number of UR-series IEDs over dedicated fiber (single or multimode), RS422, or G.703 interface. No switching equipment is required as the IEDs are connected directly in a ring or redundant (dual) ring configuration. This feature is optimized for speed and intended for pilot-aided schemes, distributed logic applications, or the extension of the input/output capabilities of a single relay chassis.

### c) UR SCAN OPERATION

The UR-series devices operate in a cyclic scan fashion. The device reads the inputs into an input status table, solves the logic program (FlexLogic equation), and then sets each output to the appropriate state in an output status table. Any resulting task execution is priority interrupt-driven.



**Figure 1–3: UR-SERIES SCAN OPERATION**



---

1.2.3 SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

1

Firmware is the software embedded in the relay and is designed in functional modules that can be installed in any relay as required. This is achieved with object-oriented design and programming (OOD/OOP) techniques.

Object-oriented techniques involve the use of *objects* and *classes*. An object is defined as “a logical entity that contains both data and code that manipulates that data”. A class is the generalized form of similar objects. By using this concept, one can create a protection class with the protection elements as objects of the class, such as time overcurrent, instantaneous overcurrent, current differential, undervoltage, overvoltage, underfrequency, and distance. These objects represent completely self-contained software modules. The same object-class concept can be used for metering, input/output control, software interface, communications, or any functional entity in the system.

Employing OOD/OOP in the software architecture of the M60 achieves the same features as the hardware architecture: modularity, scalability, and flexibility. The application software for any UR-series device (for example, feeder protection, transformer protection, distance protection) is constructed by combining objects from the various functional classes. This results in a common interface across the UR series.

---

1.2.4 IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

As described above, the architecture of the UR-series relays differ from previous devices. To achieve a general understanding of this device, some sections of Chapter 5 are quite helpful. The most important functions of the relay are contained in “elements”. A description of the UR-series elements can be found in the *Introduction to elements* section in chapter 5. Examples of simple elements, and some of the organization of this manual, can be found in the *Control elements* section of chapter 5. An explanation of the use of inputs from CTs and VTs is in the *Introduction to AC sources* section in chapter 5. A description of how digital signals are used and routed within the relay is contained in the *Introduction to FlexLogic* section in chapter 5.

### 1.3.1 PC REQUIREMENTS

The relay front panel or the EnerVista UR Setup software can be used to communicate with the relay. The EnerVista UR Setup software interface is the preferred method to edit settings and view actual values because the computer monitor can display more information.

The minimum system requirements for the EnerVista UR Setup software are as follows:

- Pentium 4 (Core Duo recommended)
- Windows XP with Service Pack 2 (Service Pack 3 recommended), Windows 7, or Windows Server 2008 Release 2 64-bit
- 1 GB of RAM (2 GB recommended)
- 500 MB free hard drive space (1 GB recommended)
- 1024 x 768 display (1280 x 800 recommended)

The following qualified modems have been tested to be compliant with the M60 and the EnerVista UR Setup software:

- US Robotics external 56K FaxModem 5686
- US Robotics external Sportster 56K X2
- PCTEL 2304WT V.92 MDC internal modem

### 1.3.2 INSTALLATION

After ensuring that the requirements for using EnerVista UR Setup are met (previous section), install the EnerVista UR Setup software from the GE EnerVista DVD. Or download the UR EnerVista software from <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin> and install it.

If you are upgrading from version 7.0 or 7.1 to 7.2 or later, some CPU modules require a new boot version. Update this first in EnerVista under **Maintenance > Update Firmware**.

To install the UR EnerVista software from the DVD:

1. Insert the GE EnerVista DVD into the DVD drive of your computer.
2. Click the **Install Now** button and follow the instructions.
3. When installation is complete, start the EnerVista Launchpad application.
4. Click the **IED Setup** section of the **Launch Pad** window.



**Figure 1–4: ADDING UR DEVICE IN LAUNCHPAD WINDOW**

5. In the EnerVista Launch Pad window, click the **Add Product** button and select the appropriate product, shown as follows. Select the **Web** option to ensure the most recent software release, or select **CD** if you do not have a web connec-

tion, then click the **Add Now** button to list software items for the product. EnerVista Launchpad then obtains the software from the Internet or DVD and automatically starts the installation program.

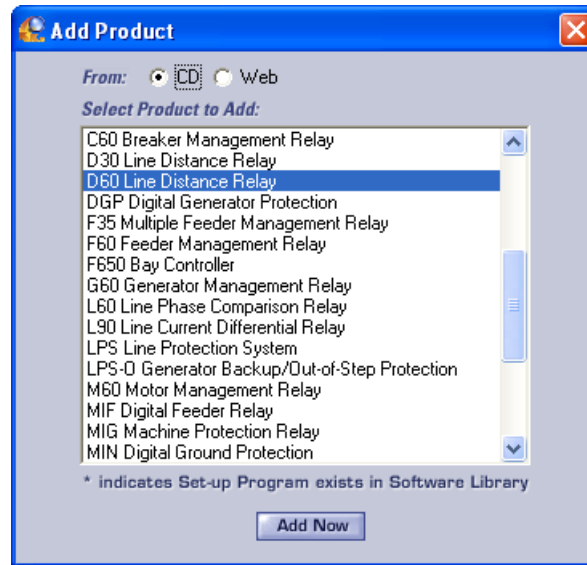


Figure 1-5: IDENTIFYING THE UR DEVICE TYPE

6. Select the complete path, including the new directory name, where the EnerVista UR Setup is to be installed.
7. Click the **Next** button to begin the installation. The files are installed in the directory indicated, and the installation program automatically creates icons and adds EnerVista UR Setup to the Windows start menu.
8. Click **Finish** to complete the installation. The UR device is added to the list of installed intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) in the EnerVista Launchpad window, as shown.



Figure 1-6: UR DEVICE ADDED TO LAUNCHPAD WINDOW

### 1.3.3 CONFIGURING THE M60 FOR SOFTWARE ACCESS

#### a) OVERVIEW

You connect remotely to the M60 through the rear RS485 or Ethernet port with a computer running the EnerVista UR Setup software. The M60 can also be accessed locally with a laptop computer through the front panel RS232 port or the rear Ethernet port using the *Quick Connect* feature.

- To configure the M60 for remote access via the rear RS485 port, see the *Configuring Serial Communications* section.
- To configure the M60 for remote access via the rear Ethernet port, see the *Configuring Ethernet Communications* section. An Ethernet module must be specified at the time of ordering.
- To configure the M60 for local access with a laptop through either the front RS232 port or rear Ethernet port, see the *Using the Quick Connect Feature* section.

### b) CONFIGURING SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

A GE Multilin F485 converter (or compatible RS232-to-RS485 converter) is required. See the F485 instruction manual for details.

1. Connect a serial cable to the RS485 terminal on the back of the UR device.
2. In the EnerVista Launchpad software on the computer, select the UR device to start the software.
3. Click the **Device Setup** button to open the Device Setup window, and click the **Add Site** button to define a new site.
4. Enter a site name in the **Site Name** field. Optionally add a short description of the site along with the display order of devices defined for the site. This example uses "Location 1" as the site name. When done, click the **OK** button. The new site appears in the upper-left list in the EnerVista UR Setup window.
5. Click the **Device Setup** button, then select the new site to re-open the Device Setup window.
6. Click the **Add Device** button to define the new device.
7. Enter a name in the "Device Name" field and a description (optional) of the site.
8. Select "Serial" from the **Interface** drop-down list. This displays a number of interface parameters that must be entered for serial communications.

**Figure 1-7: CONFIGURING SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS**

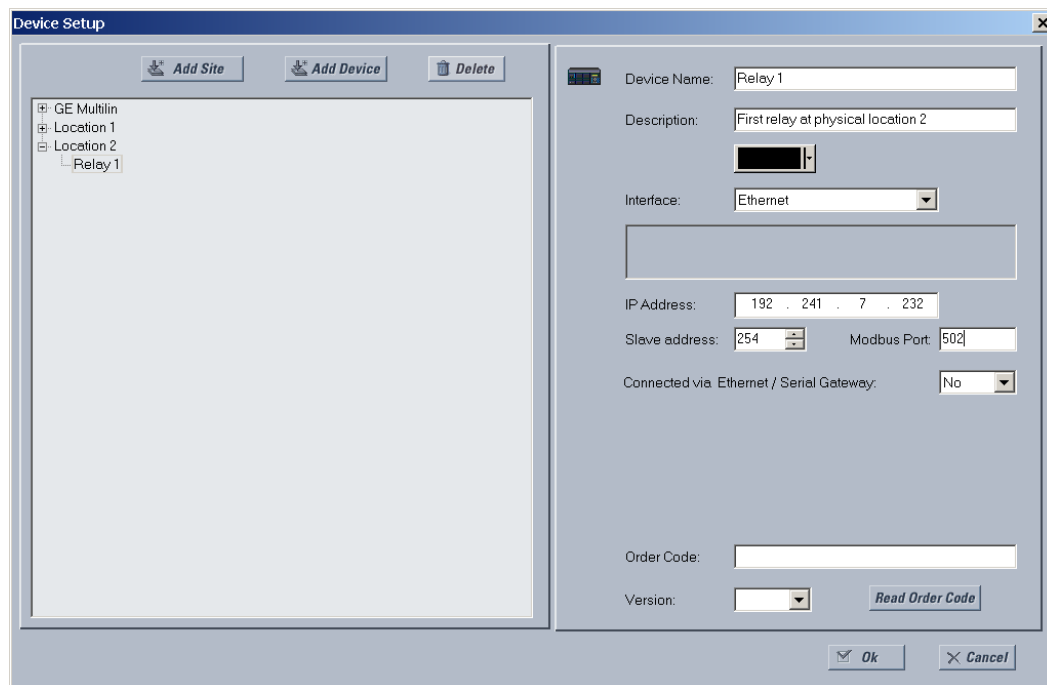
9. Enter the relay slave address, COM port, baud rate, and parity settings from the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COM-MUNICATIONS** ⇒ **SERIAL PORTS** menu in their respective fields.
10. Click the **Read Order Code** button to connect to the M60 device and upload the order code. If a communications error occurs, ensure that the EnerVista UR Setup serial communications values entered in the previous step correspond to the relay setting values.
11. Click the **OK** button when the relay order code has been received. The new device is added to the Site List window (or Online window) located in the top left corner of the main EnerVista UR Setup window.

The device has now been configured for RS232 communications. Proceed to the *Connecting to the M60* section to begin communication.

### c) CONFIGURING ETHERNET COMMUNICATIONS

Before starting, verify that the Ethernet network cable is properly connected to the Ethernet port on the back of the relay. To setup the relay for Ethernet communications, you define a Site, then add the relay as a Device at that site. The computer and UR device must be on the same subnet.

12. Select the “UR” device from the EnerVista Launchpad to start EnerVista UR Setup.
13. Click the **Device Setup** button to open the Device Setup window, then click the **Add Site** button to define a new site.
14. Enter the desired site name in the “Site Name” field. If desired, a short description of site can also be entered along with the display order of devices defined for the site. In this example, we use “Location 2” as the site name. Click the **OK** button when complete.
15. The new site appears in the upper-left list in the EnerVista UR Setup window. Click the **Device Setup** button then select the new site to re-open the Device Setup window.
16. Click the **Add Device** button to define the new device.
17. Enter the desired name in the “Device Name” field and a description (optional) of the site.
18. Select “Ethernet” from the **Interface** drop-down list. This displays a number of interface parameters that must be entered for proper Ethernet functionality.



**Figure 1–8: CONFIGURING ETHERNET COMMUNICATIONS**

19. Enter the relay IP address specified in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **NETWORK** ⇒ **IP ADDRESS** in the “IP Address” field.
20. Enter the relay slave address and Modbus port address values from the respective settings in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **MODBUS PROTOCOL** menu.
21. Click the **Read Order Code** button to connect to the M60 device and upload the order code. If an communications error occurs, ensure that the three EnerVista UR Setup values entered in the previous steps correspond to the relay setting values.
22. Click **OK** when the relay order code has been received. The new device is added to the Site List window (or Online window) located in the top left corner of the main EnerVista UR Setup window.

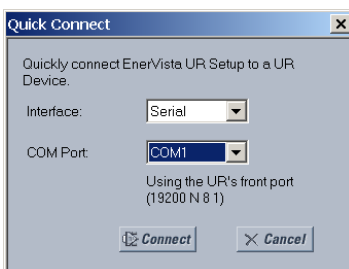
The Site Device has now been configured for Ethernet communications. Proceed to the *Connecting to the M60* section to begin communications.

## 1.3.4 USING THE QUICK CONNECT FEATURE

## a) USING QUICK CONNECT VIA THE FRONT PANEL RS232 PORT

Before starting, verify that the serial cable is properly connected from the computer to the front panel RS232 port with a straight-through 9-pin to 9-pin RS232 cable.

1. Verify that the latest version of the EnerVista UR Setup software is installed (available from the GE EnerVista CD or online from <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin>). See the *Software Installation* section if not already installed.
2. Select the “UR” device from the EnerVista Launchpad to start EnerVista UR Setup.
3. Click the **Quick Connect** button to open the Quick Connect dialog box.



4. Select the **Serial** interface and the correct COM Port, then click **Connect**.
5. The EnerVista UR Setup software creates a site named “Quick Connect” with a corresponding device also named “Quick Connect” and displays them at the upper-left of the screen. Expand the sections to view data directly from the M60 device.

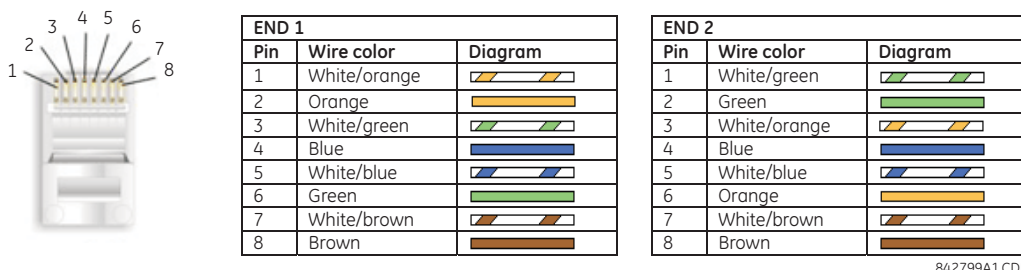
Each time that the EnerVista UR Setup software is initialized, click the **Quick Connect** button to establish direct communications to the M60 device. This ensures that configuration of the EnerVista UR Setup software matches the M60 model number.

## b) USING QUICK CONNECT VIA THE REAR ETHERNET PORTS

To use the Quick Connect feature to access the M60 from a computer through Ethernet, first assign an IP address to the relay from the front panel keyboard.

1. Press the MENU key until the SETTINGS menu displays.
2. Navigate to the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **NETWORK** ⇒ **IP ADDRESS** setting.
3. Enter an IP address, for example “1.1.1.1,” and select the ENTER key to save the value.
4. In the same menu, select the **SUBNET IP MASK** setting.
5. Enter a subnet IP address, for example “255.0.0.0,” and press the ENTER key to save the value.

Next, use an Ethernet cross-over cable to connect the computer to the rear Ethernet port. In case you need it, the figure shows the pinout for an Ethernet cross-over cable.

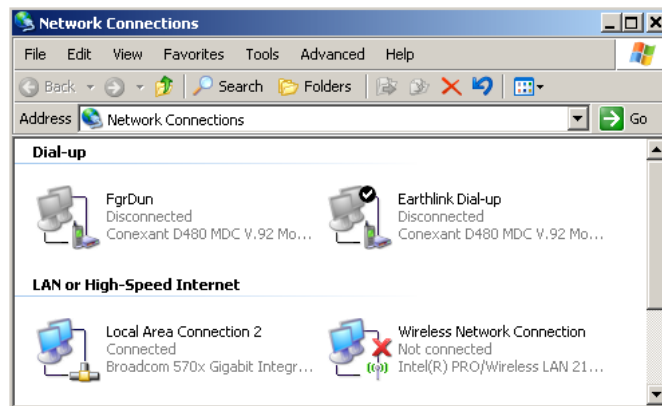


842799A1.CDR

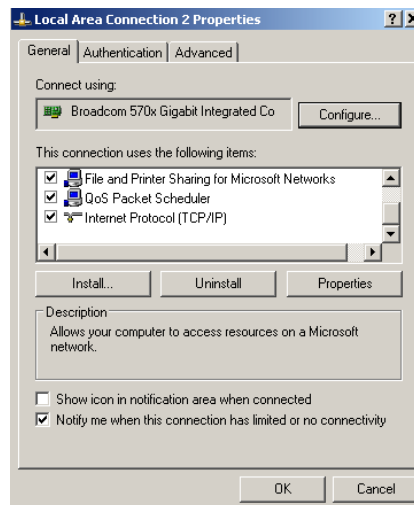
Figure 1-9: ETHERNET CROSS-OVER CABLE PIN LAYOUT

Now, assign the computer an IP address compatible with the relay's IP address.

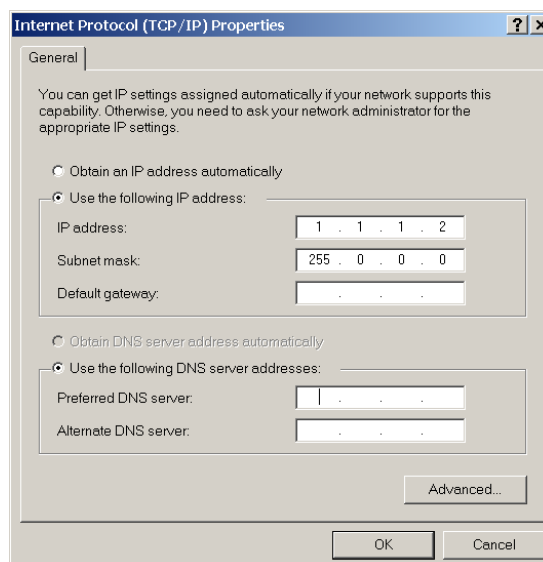
1. From the Windows desktop, right-click the **My Network Places** icon and select **Properties** to open the network connections window.



2. Right-click the **Local Area Connection** icon and select **Properties**.



3. Select the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** item from the list, and click the **Properties** button.



4. Click the "Use the following IP address" box.

5. Enter an **IP address** with the first three numbers the same as the IP address of the M60 relay and the last number different (in this example, 1.1.1.2).
6. Enter a subnet mask equal to the one set in the M60 (in this example, 255.0.0.0).
7. Click the **OK** button to save the values.

Before continuing, test the Ethernet connection.

1. Open a Windows console window by selecting **Start > Run** from the Windows **Start** menu and typing "cmd".
2. Type the following command, substituting the IP address of 1.1.1.1 with yours:

```
C:\WINNT>ping 1.1.1.1
```

3. If the connection is successful, the system returns four replies similar to the following:

```
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
```

```
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
```

```
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
```

```
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time<10ms TTL=255
```

```
Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
```

```
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds:
```

```
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0 ms
```

4. Note that the values for time and TTL vary depending on local network configuration.
5. If the following sequence of messages appears when entering the C:\WINNT>ping 1.1.1.1 command:

```
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Request timed out.
```

```
Request timed out.
```

```
Request timed out.
```

```
Request timed out.
```

```
Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
```

```
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds:
```

```
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0 ms
```

```
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

verify the physical connection between the M60 and the laptop computer, and double-check the programmed IP address in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **NETWORK** ⇒ **IP ADDRESS** setting, then repeat step 2.

6. If the following sequence of messages appears when entering the C:\WINNT>ping 1.1.1.1 command:

```
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

```
Hardware error.
```

```
Hardware error.
```

```
Hardware error.
```

```
Hardware error.
```

```
Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
```

```
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

```
Approximate round trip time in milliseconds:
```

```
Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0 ms
```

```
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
```

verify the physical connection between the M60 and the laptop computer, and double-check the programmed IP address in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **NETWORK** ⇒ **IP ADDRESS** setting, then repeat step 2.

7. If the following sequence of messages appears when entering the C:\WINNT>ping 1.1.1.1 command:



```

Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Destination host unreachable.
Destination host unreachable.
Destination host unreachable.
Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
    Approximate round trip time in milliseconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0 ms

Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

```

verify the IP address is programmed in the local computer by entering the ipconfig command in the command window.

```

C:\WINNT>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter <F4FE223E-5EB6-4BFB-9E34-1BD7BE7F59FF>:

    Connection-specific DNS suffix. . . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

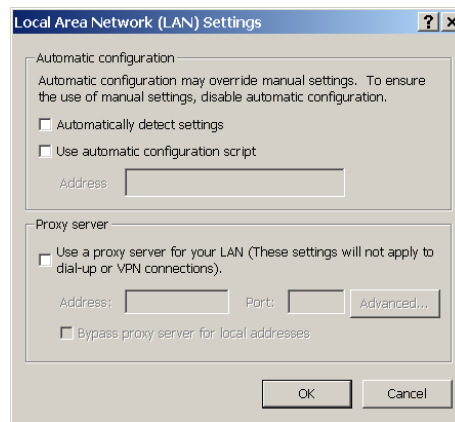
    Connection-specific DNS suffix . . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 1.1.1.2
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\WINNT>

```

Before using the Quick Connect feature through the Ethernet port, disable any configured proxy settings in Internet Explorer.

1. Start the Internet Explorer software.
2. Select the **Tools > Internet Options** menu item and click the **Connections** tab.
3. Click on the **LAN Settings** button to open the following window.



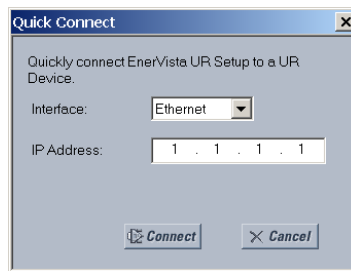
4. Ensure that the “Use a proxy server for your LAN” box is not checked.

If this computer is used to connect to the Internet, re-enable any proxy server settings after the laptop has been disconnected from the M60 relay.

1. Start the Internet Explorer software.
2. Select the “UR” device from the EnerVista Launchpad to start EnerVista UR Setup.

1

- Click the **Quick Connect** button to open the Quick Connect dialog box.

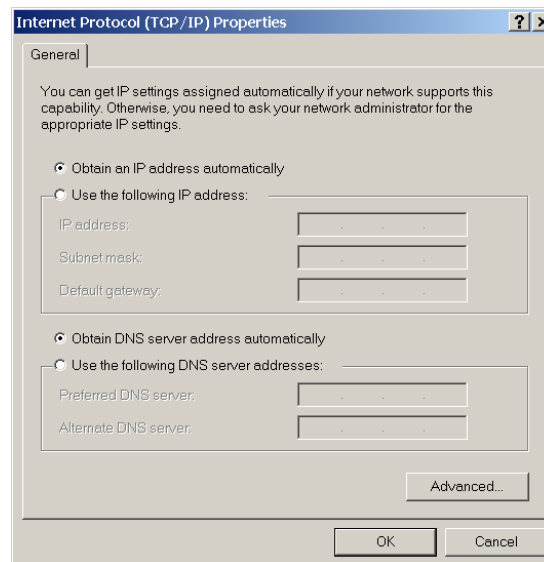


- Select the **Ethernet** interface and enter the IP address assigned to the M60, then click the **Connect** button. The EnerVista UR Setup software creates a site named “Quick Connect” with a corresponding device also named “Quick Connect” and displays them at the upper-left of the screen.
- Expand the sections to view data directly from the M60 device.

Each time the EnerVista UR Setup software is initialized, click the **Quick Connect** button to establish direct communications to the M60. This ensures that configuration of the EnerVista UR Setup software matches the M60 model number.

When direct communications with the M60 via Ethernet is complete, make the following changes:

- From the Windows desktop, right-click the **My Network Places** icon and select **Properties** to open the network connections window.
- Right-click the **Local Area Connection** icon and select the **Properties** item.
- Select the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** item from the list provided and click the **Properties** button.
- Set the computer to “Obtain a relay address automatically” as shown.



If this computer is used to connect to the Internet, re-enable any proxy server settings after the computer has been disconnected from the M60 relay.

### AUTOMATIC DISCOVERY OF ETHERNET DEVICES

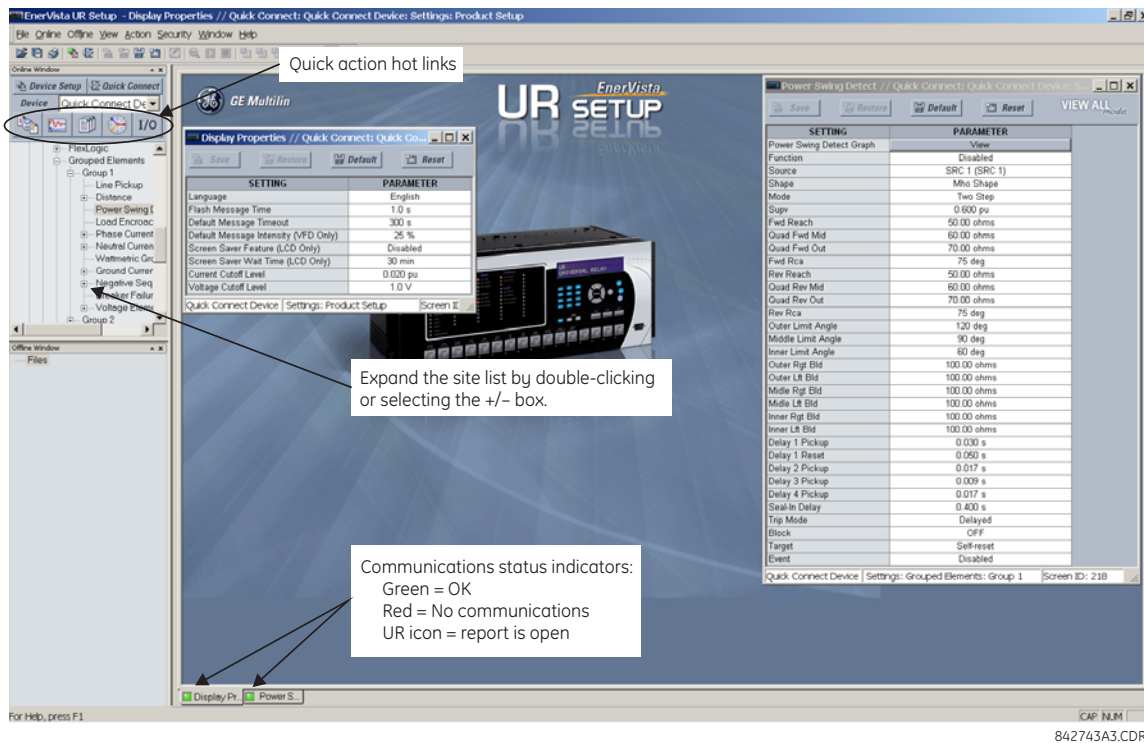
The EnerVista UR Setup software can automatically discover and communicate to all UR-series IEDs located on an Ethernet network.

Using the Quick Connect feature, a single click of the mouse triggers the software to automatically detect any UR-series relays located on the network. The EnerVista UR Setup software then proceeds to configure all settings and order code options in the **Device Setup** menu. This feature allows the user to identify and interrogate all UR-series devices at a location.

## 1.3.5 CONNECTING TO THE M60 RELAY

1

1. Open the Display Properties window through the Site List tree as shown. The Display Properties window opens with a status indicator on the lower left of the EnerVista UR Setup window.



2. If the status indicator is red, verify that the Ethernet network cable is properly connected to the Ethernet port on the back of the relay and that the relay has been properly setup for communications (steps A and B earlier).

If a relay icon appears in place of the status indicator, then a report (such as an oscillography or event record) is open. Close the report to re-display the green status indicator.

3. The Display Properties settings can now be edited, printed, or changed.



See chapter 4 in this manual or the EnerVista UR Setup Help File for information about the using the EnerVista UR Setup software interface.

### QUICK ACTION HOT LINKS

The EnerVista UR Setup software has several quick action buttons to provide instant access to several functions that are often performed when using M60 relays. From the online window, users can select the relay to interrogate from a pull-down window, then click the button for the action they want to perform. The following quick action functions are available:

- View the M60 event record
- View the last recorded oscillography record
- View the status of all M60 inputs and outputs
- View all of the M60 metering values
- View the M60 protection summary
- Generate a service report

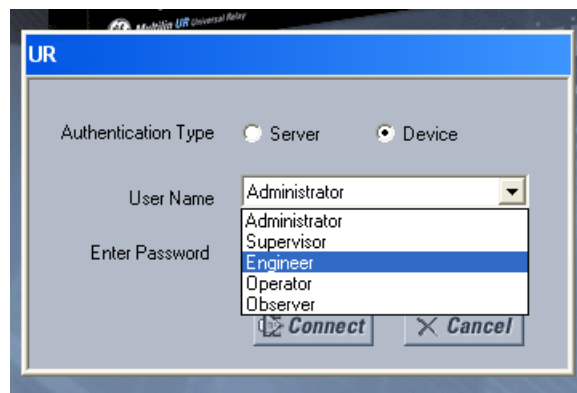
## 1.3.6 SETTING UP CYBERSENTRY AND CHANGING DEFAULT PASSWORD

If and when first using CyberSentry security, use the following procedure for set up.

1. Log in to the relay as Administrator by using the Value keys on the front panel or through EnerVista connected serially (so that no IP address is required). If logging in through EnerVista choose Device authentication. Enter the default password "ChangeMe1#". Note that the "Lock relay" setting needs to be disabled in the **Security > Supervisory** menu. When this setting is disabled, configuration and firmware upgrade are possible. By default, this setting is disabled.
2. Enable the Supervisor role if you have a need for it.
3. Make any required changes in configuration, such as setting a valid IP address for communication over Ethernet.
4. Log out of the Administrator account by choosing None.

Next, device or server authentication can be chosen on the login screen, but the choice is available only in EnerVista. Use device authentication to log in using the five pre-configured roles (Administrator, Supervisor, Engineer, Operator, Observer). When using a serial connection, only device authentication is supported. When server authentication is required, characteristics for communication with a RADIUS server must be configured on the UR. This is possible only through the EnerVista software. The RADIUS server itself also must be configured. The appendix called RADIUS Server gives an example of how to setup a simple RADIUS server. Once both the RADIUS server and the parameters for connecting UR to the server have been configured, you can choose server authentication on the login screen of EnerVista.

**Figure 1-10: LOGIN SCREEN FOR CYBERSENTRY**

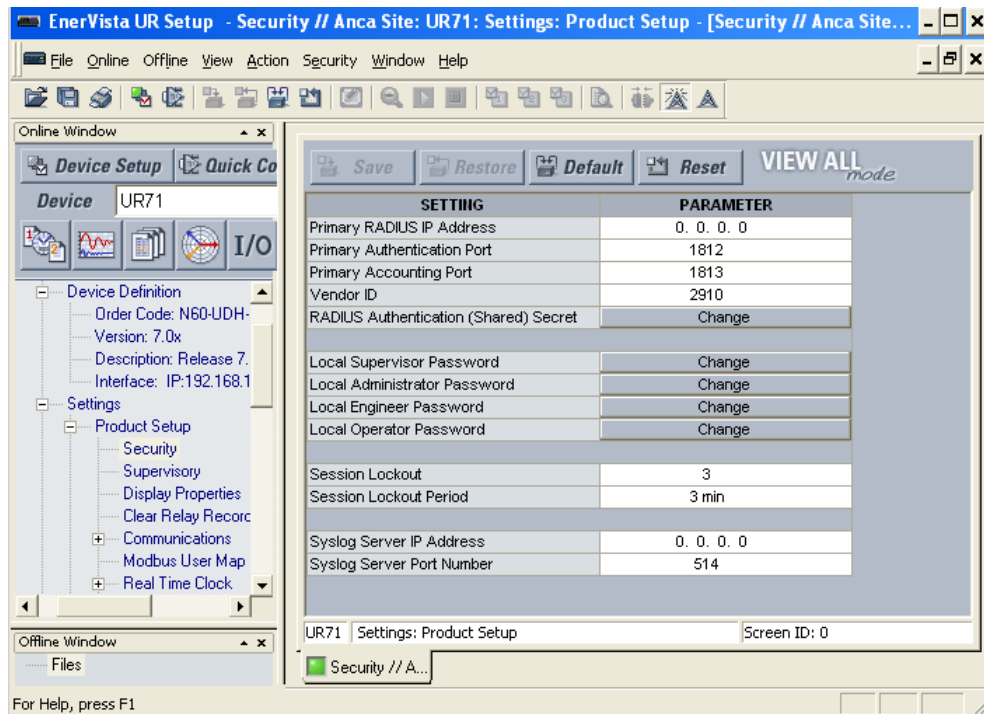


During the commissioning phase, you have the option to bypass the use of passwords. Do so by enabling the Bypass Access setting under **SETTINGS > PRODUCT SETUP > SECURITY > SUPERVISORY**. Be sure to disable this bypass setting after commissioning the device.

You can change the password for any role either from the front panel or through EnerVista.

If using EnerVista, navigate to **Settings > Product Setup > Security**. Change the **Local Administrator Password**, for example. It is strongly recommended that the password for the Administrator be changed from the default. Changing the passwords for the other three roles is optional.

**Figure 1–11: CHANGING THE DEFAULT PASSWORD**

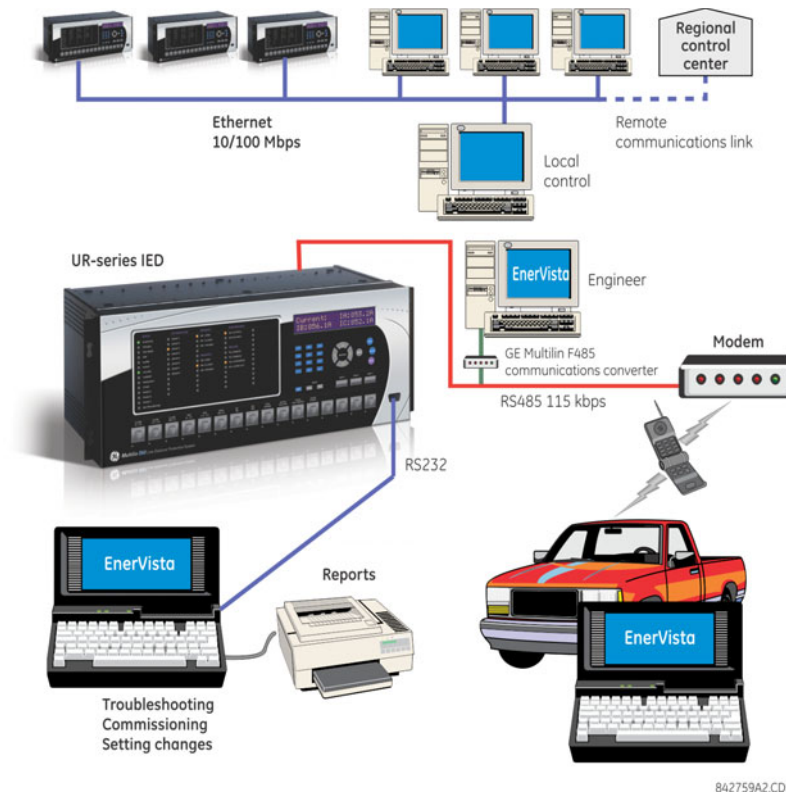


## 1.4.1 MOUNTING AND WIRING

See Chapter 3: Hardware for mounting and wiring instructions.

## 1.4.2 COMMUNICATIONS

The EnerVista UR Setup software communicates to the relay via the faceplate RS232 port or the rear panel RS485 / Ethernet ports. To communicate via the faceplate RS232 port, a standard straight-through serial cable is used. The DB-9 male end is connected to the relay and the DB-9 or DB-25 female end is connected to the computer COM2 port as described in the *CPU communications ports* section of chapter 3.



**Figure 1-12: RELAY COMMUNICATION OPTIONS**

To communicate through the M60 rear RS485 port from a computer RS232 port, the GE Multilin RS232/RS485 converter box is required. This device (catalog number F485) connects to the computer using a straight-through serial cable. A shielded twisted-pair (20, 22, or 24 AWG) connects the F485 converter to the M60 rear communications port. The converter terminals (+, -, GND) are connected to the M60 communication module (+, -, COM) terminals. See the *CPU communications ports* section in chapter 3 for details. The line is terminated with an R-C network (that is, 120  $\Omega$ , 1 nF) as described in the chapter 3.

## 1.4.3 FACEPLATE DISPLAY

All messages are displayed on a backlit liquid crystal display (LCD) to make them visible under poor lighting conditions. While the keypad and display are not actively being used, the display defaults to user-defined messages. Any high-priority event-driven message automatically overrides the default message and appears on the display.

## 1.5.1 FACEPLATE KEYPAD

1

Display messages are organized into pages under the following headings: actual values, settings, commands, and targets. The MENU key navigates through these pages. Each heading page is divided further into logical subgroups.

The MESSAGE keys navigate through the subgroups. The VALUE keys increment or decrement numerical setting values when in programming mode. These keys also scroll through alphanumeric values in the text edit mode. Alternatively, values can be entered with the numeric keypad.

The decimal key initiates and advances to the next character in text edit mode or enters a decimal point.

The HELP key can be pressed at any time for context-sensitive help messages.

The ENTER key stores altered setting values.

## 1.5.2 MENU NAVIGATION

Press the MENU key to select a header display page (top-level menu). The header title appears momentarily followed by a header display page menu item. Each press of the MENU key advances through the following main heading pages:

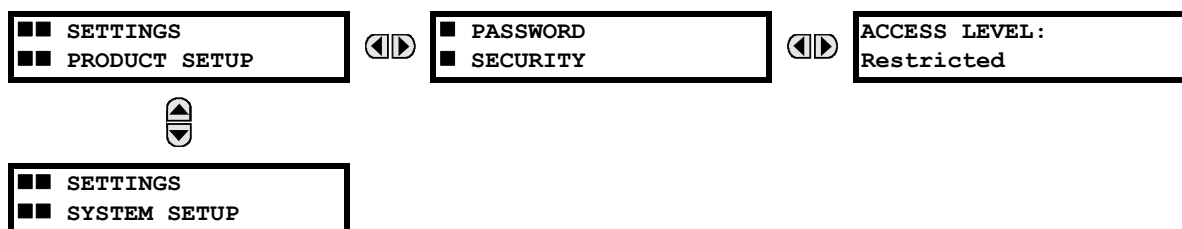
- Actual values
- Settings
- Commands
- Targets
- User displays (when enabled)

## 1.5.3 MENU HIERARCHY

The setting and actual value messages are arranged hierarchically. The header display pages are indicated by double scroll bar characters (■■), while sub-header pages are indicated by single scroll bar characters (■). The header display pages represent the highest level of the hierarchy and the sub-header display pages fall below this level. The MESSAGE UP and DOWN keys move within a group of headers, sub-headers, setting values, or actual values. Continually pressing the MESSAGE RIGHT key from a header display displays specific information for the header category. Conversely, continually pressing the MESSAGE LEFT key from a setting value or actual value display returns to the header display.

## HIGHEST LEVEL

## LOWEST LEVEL (SETTING VALUE)



## 1.5.4 RELAY ACTIVATION

The relay is in the default “Not Programmed” state when it leaves the factory. When powered up successfully, the Trouble LED is on and the In Service LED off. The relay in the “Not Programmed” state blocks signaling of any output relay. These conditions remain until the relay is explicitly put in the “Programmed” state.

Select the menu message **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **INSTALLATION** ⇒ **RELAY SETTINGS**

**RELAY SETTINGS:**  
Not Programmed

1. To put the relay in the “Programmed” state, press either of the VALUE keys once and then press ENTER. The faceplate Trouble LED turns off and the In Service LED turns on.

The settings for the relay can be programmed manually (see *Chapter 5*) via the faceplate keypad or remotely via the EnerVista UR Setup software (see the EnerVista UR Setup help file).

### 1.5.5 RELAY PASSWORDS

#### a) PASSWORD SECURITY

It is recommended that passwords be set for each security level and assigned to specific personnel. There are two user security access levels, COMMAND and SETTING.

##### 1. COMMAND

The COMMAND access level restricts the user from making any settings changes, but allows the user to perform the following operations:

- Change state of virtual inputs
- Clear event records
- Clear oscillography records
- Operate user-programmable pushbuttons

##### 2. SETTING

The SETTING access level allows the user to make any changes to any of the setting values.



See the Changing Settings section in Chapter 4 for complete instructions on setting security-level passwords.

#### b) CYBERSENTRY

When the CyberSentry option is purchased, advanced security services are available, using either device authentication or server authentication using RADIUS. When this option is purchased, the basic password security is disabled automatically. For more information, see the CyberSentry content in the Security section of the next chapter.

### 1.5.6 FLEXLOGIC CUSTOMIZATION

FlexLogic equation editing is required for setting user-defined logic for customizing the relay operations. See the *FlexLogic* section in Chapter 5.



The M60 requires minimal maintenance after it is commissioned into service. Since the M60 is a microprocessor-based relay, its characteristics do not change over time. As such, no further functional tests are required.

The M60 performs a number of continual self-tests and takes the necessary action in case of any major errors (see the *Relay Self-tests* section in chapter 7). However, it is recommended that M60 maintenance be scheduled with other system maintenance. This maintenance can involve in-service, out-of-service, or unscheduled maintenance.

In-service maintenance:

1. Visual verification of the analog values integrity, such as voltage and current (in comparison to other devices on the corresponding system).
2. Visual verification of active alarms, relay display messages, and LED indications.
3. LED test.
4. Visual inspection for any damage, corrosion, dust, or loose wires.
5. Event recorder file download with further events analysis.

Out-of-service maintenance:

1. Check wiring connections for firmness.
2. Analog values (currents, voltages, RTDs, analog inputs) injection test and metering accuracy verification. Calibrated test equipment is required.
3. Protection elements setting verification (analog values injection or visual verification of setting file entries against relay settings schedule).
4. Contact inputs and outputs verification. This test can be conducted by direct change of state forcing or as part of the system functional testing.
5. Visual inspection for any damage, corrosion, or dust.
6. Event recorder file download with further events analysis.
7. LED Test and pushbutton continuity check.

Unscheduled maintenance, such as a disturbance causing system interruption:

1. View the event recorder and oscillography or fault report for correct operation of inputs, outputs, and elements.

If it is concluded that the relay or one of its modules is of concern, contact GE Multilin for service.



## 2.1.1 OVERVIEW

The M60 Motor Protection System is a microprocessor based relay designed for the protection and management of medium and large sized motors.

Overvoltage and undervoltage protection, thermal overload, fault diagnostics, and RTU functions are provided. The M60 provides phase, neutral, ground and negative sequence, instantaneous and time overcurrent protection. The time overcurrent function provides multiple curve shapes or FlexCurve™ for optimum co-ordination.

The relay also features an enhanced thermal model with custom curves, current unbalance biasing, and running and stopped exponential cooling curves. An optional RTD module allows for the thermal model RTD bias function. Motor start and supervision functions include starts per hour, time between starts, restart time, acceleration time, emergency restart, and start inhibit. Sensitive directional power, mechanical jam, and current unbalance elements are also included as standard functions. Additional functions that are not part of the standard M60 element set can be easily configured and implemented using the FlexElement™ and FlexLogic™ functionality.

Voltage, current, and power metering is built into the relay as a standard feature. Current parameters are available as total waveform RMS magnitude, or as fundamental frequency only RMS magnitude and angle (phasor).

Diagnostic features include an event recorder capable of storing 1024 time-tagged events, oscillography capable of storing up to 64 records with programmable trigger, content and sampling rate, and data logger acquisition of up to 16 channels, with programmable content and sampling rate. The internal clock used for time-tagging can be synchronized with an IRIG-B signal or via the SNTP protocol over the Ethernet port. This precise time stamping allows the sequence of events to be determined throughout the system. Events can also be programmed (via FlexLogic equations) to trigger oscillography data capture which may be set to record the measured parameters before and after the event for viewing on a personal computer (PC). These tools significantly reduce troubleshooting time and simplify report generation in the event of a system fault.

Several options are available for communication. A faceplate RS232 port can be used to connect to a computer for the programming of settings and the monitoring of actual values. The RS232 port has a fixed baud rate of 19.2 kbps. The rear RS485 port allows independent access by operating and engineering staff. It can be connected to system computers with baud rates up to 115.2 kbps. All serial ports use the Modbus RTU protocol. The 100Base-FX Ethernet interface provides fast, reliable communications in noisy environments. The Ethernet port supports IEC 61850, Modbus/TCP, and TFTP protocols, PTP (according to IEEE Std. 1588-2008 or IEC 61588), and allows access to the relay via any standard web browser (M60 web pages). The IEC 60870-5-104 protocol is supported on the Ethernet port. DNP 3.0 and IEC 60870-5-104 cannot be enabled at the same time. The Ethernet port also supports the Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) of IEC 62439-3 (clause 4, 2012) when purchased as a CPU module option.

The M60 IEDs use flash memory technology which allows field upgrading as new features are added. The following *Single line diagram* illustrates the relay functionality using ANSI (American National Standards Institute) device numbers.

**Table 2–1: DEVICE NUMBERS AND FUNCTIONS**

DEVICE NUMBER	FUNCTION	DEVICE NUMBER	FUNCTION
27P	Phase Undervoltage	51G	Ground Time Overcurrent
27X	Auxiliary Undervoltage	59N	Neutral Overvoltage
32	Sensitive Directional Power	59P	Phase Overvoltage
37	Undercurrent	59X	Auxiliary Overvoltage
37P	Underpower	59_2	Negative Sequence Overvoltage
46	Current Unbalance	66	Starts Per Hour, Time Between Starts
47	Phase Sequence Voltage	67N	Neutral Directional Overcurrent
49	Thermal Overload	67P	Phase Directional Overcurrent
50BF	Breaker Failure	81O	Overfrequency
50G	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent	81U	Underfrequency
50N	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent	87S	Stator Differential
50P	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent	---	Mechanical Jam

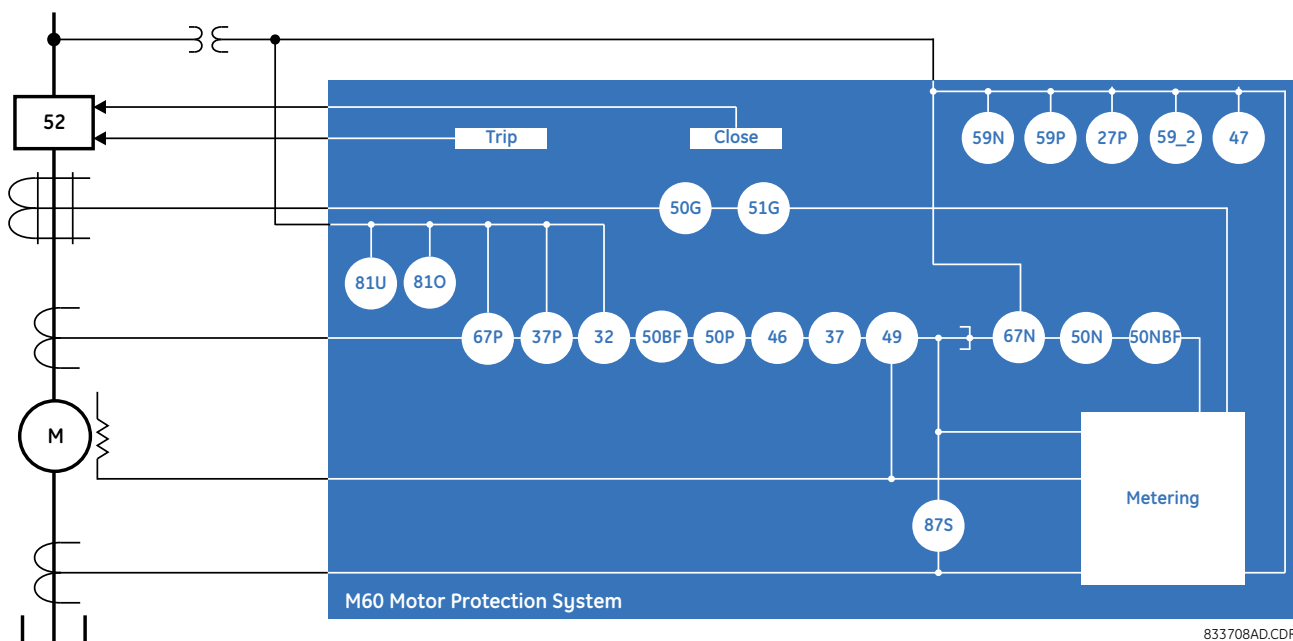


Figure 2-1: SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

Table 2-2: OTHER DEVICE FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION	FUNCTION	FUNCTION
Breaker Control	FlexElements (16)	Time synchronization over IRIG-B or IEEE 1588
Broken Rotor Bar Detection	FlexLogic Equations	Time Synchronization over SNTP
Contact Inputs (up to 96)	IEC 61850 Communications (optional)	Transducer Inputs/Outputs
Contact Outputs (up to 96)	Metering: Current, Voltage, Power, and Frequency	Trip Bus
Control Pushbuttons	Modbus Communications	Two-Speed Motor
CT Failure Detector	Modbus User Map	User Definable Displays
CyberSentry™ Security	Motor Learned Data	User Programmable Fault Report
Current Unbalance	Non-Volatile Latches	User Programmable LEDs
Digital Counters (8)	Non-Volatile Selector Switch	User Programmable Pushbuttons
Digital Elements (48)	Oscillography	User Programmable Self-Tests
Direct Inputs/Outputs (32)	Reduced Voltage Starting	Virtual Inputs (64)
Disconnect Switches	Remote RTD Protection	Virtual Outputs (96)
DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104 protocol	RTD Inputs	VT Fuse Failure
Ethernet Global Data Protocol (optional)	RTD Protection	
Event Recorder	Setting Groups (6)	

## 2.1.2 SECURITY

The following security features are available:

- Password security — Basic security present in the default offering of the product
- EnerVista security — Role-based access to various EnerVista software screens and configuration elements. The feature is available in the default offering of the product and only in the EnerVista software.
- CyberSentry security — Advanced security options available as a software option. When purchased, the options are automatically enabled, and the default Password security and EnerVista security are disabled.

### a) ENERVISTA SECURITY

The EnerVista security management system is a role-based access control (RBAC) system that allows an administrator to manage the privileges of multiple users. This allows for access control of UR devices by multiple personnel within a substation and conforms to the principles of RBAC as defined in ANSI INCITS 359-2004. The EnerVista security management system is disabled by default to allow the administrator direct access to the EnerVista software after installation. It is recommended that security be enabled before placing the device in service.

Basic password or enhanced CyberSentry security applies, depending on purchase.

### b) PASSWORD SECURITY

Password security is a basic security feature present in the default offering of the product.

Two levels of password security are provided: command and setting.

The following operations are under command password supervision:

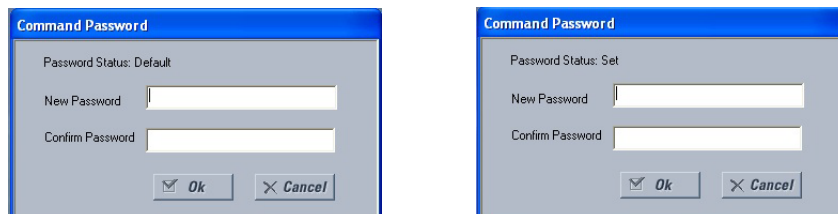
- Changing the state of virtual inputs
- Clearing the event records
- Clearing the oscillography records
- Changing the date and time
- Clearing energy records
- Clearing the data logger
- Clearing the user-programmable pushbutton states

The following operations are under setting password supervision:

- Changing any setting
- Test mode operation

The command and setting passwords are defaulted to “0” when the relay is shipped from the factory. When a password is set to “0”, the password security feature is disabled. As shown in the figures, the window indicates when the password is at the default and when the password has been set.

**Figure 2-2: WINDOW INDICATES DEFAULT PASSWORD (LEFT) AND PASSWORD SET (RIGHT)**



The M60 supports password entry from a local or remote connection. Local access is defined as any access to settings or commands via the faceplate interface. This includes both keypad entry and the through the faceplate RS232 port. Remote access is defined as any access to settings or commands via any rear communications port. This includes both Ethernet and RS485 connections. Any changes to the local or remote passwords enables this functionality.

When entering a settings or command password via EnerVista or any serial interface, the user must enter the corresponding connection password. If the connection is to the back of the M60, the remote password must be used. If the connection is to the RS232 port of the faceplate, the local password applies.

Events are logged in the Event Recorder. The FlexLogic operands and events are updated every five seconds.

### c) CYBERSENTRY SECURITY

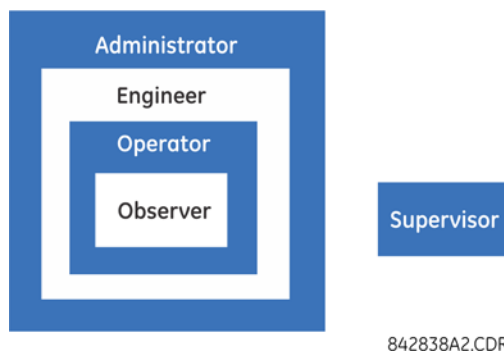
CyberSentry Embedded Security is a software option that provides advanced security services. When this option is purchased, the basic password security is disabled automatically.

CyberSentry provides security through the following features:

- An Authentication, Authorization, Accounting (AAA) Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) client that is centrally managed, enables user attribution, provides accounting of all user activities, and uses secure standards-based strong cryptography for authentication and credential protection.
- A Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) system that provides a permission model that allows access to UR device operations and configurations based on specific roles and individual user accounts configured on the AAA server (that is, Administrator, Supervisor, Engineer, Operator, Observer).
- Security event reporting through the Syslog protocol for supporting Security Information Event Management (SIEM) systems for centralized cybersecurity monitoring.
- Strong encryption of all access and configuration network messages between the EnerVista software and UR devices using the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol, the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), and 128-bit keys in Galois Counter Mode (GCM) as specified in the U.S. National Security Agency Suite B extension for SSH and approved by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) FIPS-140-2 standards for cryptographic systems.

**Example:** Administrative functions can be segmented away from common operator functions, or engineering type access, all of which are defined by separate roles, as shown in the following figure, so that access of UR devices by multiple personnel within a substation is allowed. Permission for each role are outlined in the next section.

**Figure 2-3: CYBERSENTRY USER ROLES**



There are two types of authentication supported by CyberSentry that can be used to access the UR device:

- Device Authentication (local UR device authenticates)
- Server Authentication (RADIUS server authenticates)

The EnerVista software allows access to functionality that is determined by the user role, which comes either from the local UR device or RADIUS server.

The EnerVista software has a device authentication option on the login screen for accessing the UR device. When the "Device" button is selected, the UR uses its local authentication database and not the RADIUS server to authenticate the user. In this case, it uses its built-in roles (Administrator, Engineer, Supervisor, Observer, Operator) as login names and the associated passwords are stored on the UR device. As such, when using the local accounts, access is not user-attributable.

In cases where user attributable access is required especially to facilitate auditable processes for compliance reasons, use RADIUS authentication only.

When the "Server" Authentication Type option is selected, the UR uses the RADIUS server and not its local authentication database to authenticate the user.

No password or security information are displayed in plain text by the EnerVista software or UR device, nor are they ever transmitted without cryptographic protection.

### CYBERSENTRY USER ROLES

CyberSentry user roles (Administrator, Engineer, Operator, Supervisor, Observer) limit the levels of access to various UR device functions. This means that the EnerVista software allows for access to functionality based on the user's logged in role.

**Example:** Observer cannot write any settings.

The table lists the roles that are supported and their corresponding capabilities.

Table 2–3: PERMISSIONS BY USER ROLE FOR CYBERSENTRY

Roles	Administrator	Engineer	Operator	Supervisor	Observer
	Complete access	Complete access except for CyberSentry Security	Command menu	Authorizes writing	Default role
<b>Device Definition</b>	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Settings</b>					
----- <b>Product Setup</b>					
----- Security (CyberSentry)	RW	R	R	R	R
----- Supervisory	see table notes	R	R	see table notes	R
----- Display Properties	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Clear relay records (settings)	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Communications	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Modbus user map	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Real Time Clock	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Oscillography	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Data Logger	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Demand	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- User Programmable LEDs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- User Programmable self test	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Control Pushbuttons	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- User programmable Pushbuttons	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Flex states	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- User definable displays	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Direct I/O	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Tele-protection	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Installation	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- <b>System Setup</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- <b>FlexLogic</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- <b>Grouped Elements</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- <b>Control Elements</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- <b>Inputs / Outputs</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Contact Input	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Contact Input threshold	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Virtual Inputs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Contact Output	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Virtual Output	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Remote Devices	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Remote Inputs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Remote DPS input	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Remote Output DNA Bit Pair	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Remote Output user Bit Pair	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Resetting	RW	RW	R	R	R

Roles	Administrator	Engineer	Operator	Supervisor	Observer
----- Direct Inputs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Direct Outputs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Teleprotection	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Direct Analogs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Direct Integers	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- IEC61850 GOOSE Analogs	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- IEC61850 GOOSE Integers	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Transducer I/O	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Testing	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Front Panel Labels Designer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
----- Protection Summary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Commands</b>	RW	RW	RW	R	R
----- Virtual Inputs	RW	RW	RW	R	R
----- Clear Records	RW	RW	RW	R	R
----- Set date and time	RW	RW	RW	R	R
<b>User Displays</b>	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Targets</b>	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Actual Values</b>	R	R	R	R	R
----- Front Panel Labels Designer	R	R	R	R	R
----- Status	R	R	R	R	R
----- Metering	R	R	R	R	R
----- Transducer I/O	R	R	R	R	R
----- Records	R	R	R	R	R
----- Product Info	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Maintenance</b>	RW	RW	R	R	R
----- Modbus Analyzer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
----- Change Front Panel	RW	RW	RW	R	R
----- Update Firmware	Yes	No	No	No	No
----- Retrieve File	Yes	No	No	No	No

**Table Notes:**

1. RW = read and write access
2. R = read access
3. Supervisor = RW (default), Administrator = R (default), Administrator = RW (only if Supervisor role is disabled)
4. NA = the permission is not enforced by CyberSentry Security

**CYBERSENTRY SERVER AUTHENTICATION**

The UR has been designed to automatically direct authentication requests based on user names. In this respect, local account names on the UR are considered as reserved, and not used on a RADIUS server.

The UR automatically detects whether an authentication request is to be handled remotely or locally. As there are only five local accounts possible on the UR, if the user ID credential does not match one of the five local accounts, the UR automatically forwards the request to a RADIUS server when one is provided.

If a RADIUS server is provided, but is unreachable over the network, server authentication requests are denied. In this situation, use local UR accounts to gain access to the UR system.



### 2.1.3 ORDERING

## a) OVERVIEW

The M60 is available as a 19-inch rack horizontal mount or reduced-size (¾) vertical unit and consists of the following modules: power supply, CPU, CT/VT, digital input and output, transducer input and output, and inter-relay communications. Each of these modules can be supplied in a number of configurations specified at the time of ordering. The information required to completely specify the relay is provided in the following tables (see chapter 3 for full details of relay modules).



Order codes are subject to change without notice. See the ordering page at <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin/order.htm> for the latest options.

The order code structure is dependent on the mounting option (horizontal or vertical) and the type of CT/VT modules (enhanced diagnostic CT/VT modules or HardFiber™ process bus modules). The order code options are described in the following sub-sections.

### **b) ORDER CODES WITH ENHANCED CT/VT MODULES**

The order codes for the horizontal mount units are shown below.

**Table 2–4: M60 ORDER CODES (HORIZONTAL UNITS)**

[illegible]

**FACEPLATE/ DISPLAY**

[illegible]

**Table 2-5: M60 ORDER CODES (REDUCED SIZE VERTICAL UNITS)**

	M60	-	**	-	*	-	F	**	H	**	M	**	-	P/R	**	
BASE UNIT	M60															Reduced Size Vertical Mount (see note regarding P/R slot below)
CPU	T U V															Base Unit
																RS485 and Three Multi-mode fiber 100Base-FX (SFP with LC)
																RS485 and Two Multi-mode fiber 100Base-FX (SFP with LC), One 10/100Base-T (SFP with RJ45)
SOFTWARE																RS485 and Three 10/100Base-T (SFP with RJ45)
		00														No Software Options
		01														Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		03														IEC 61850
		04														Ethernet Global Data (EGD) and IEC 61850
		28														Broken rotor bar detection
		29														Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		30														Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
		31														Broken rotor bar detection, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
		A0														CyberSentry Lvl 1
		A1														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		A3														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850
		A4														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		AS														CyberSentry Lvl 1
		AT														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		AU														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850
		AV														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		B0														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection
		B1														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		B3														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
		B4														CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		BS														IEEE 1588
		BT														IEEE 1588 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		BU														IEEE 1588 and IEC 61850
		BY														IEEE 1588 and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
		C0														Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP)
		C1														PRP and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)

**Table 2-5: M60 ORDER CODES (REDUCED SIZE VERTICAL UNITS)**

[illegible]

## c) ORDER CODES WITH PROCESS BUS MODULES

The order codes for the horizontal mount units with the process bus module are shown below.

**Table 2–6: M60 ORDER CODES (HORIZONTAL UNITS WITH PROCESS BUS)**

BASE UNIT	M60															Full Size Horizontal Mount
	M60	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
CPU	T															Base Unit
	U															RS485 and Three Multi-mode fiber 100Base-FX (SFP with LC)
	V															RS485 and Two Multi-mode fiber 100Base-FX (SFP with LC), One 10/100Base-T (SFP with RJ45)
SOFTWARE	00															RS485 and Three 10/100Base-T (SFP with RJ45)
	01															No Software Options
	03															Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	04															IEC 61850
	28															Ethernet Global Data (EGD) and IEC 61850
	29															Broken rotor bar detection
	30															Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	31															Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
	A0															Broken rotor bar detection, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	A1															CyberSentry Lvl 1
	A3															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	A4															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850
	AS															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	AT															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection
	AU															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	AV															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
	B0															CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	B1															IEEE 1588
	B3															IEEE 1588 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	B4															IEEE 1588 and IEC 61850
	BS															IEEE 1588 and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	BT															IEEE 1588 and Broken rotor bar detection
	BU															IEEE 1588 and Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	BV															IEEE 1588 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
	C0															IEEE 1588 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	C1															Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP)
	C3															PRP and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	C4															PRP and IEC 61850
	CS															PRP, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	CU															PRP and Rotor broken bar
	CV															PRP, Rotor broken bar, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	D0															PRP, Rotor broken bar, and IEC 61850
	D1															PRP, Rotor broken bar, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	D3															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1
	D4															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	DS															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850
	DT															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and IEC 61850 and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	DU															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection
	DV															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	E0															IEEE 1588 and CyberSentry Lvl 1 and Broken rotor bar detection and IEC 61850
	E1															IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + Broken rotor bar detection + IEC 61850 + Ethernet Global Data(EGD)
	E3															IEEE 1588 and PRP
	E4															IEEE 1588, PRP, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	ES															IEEE 1588, PRP, and IEC 61850
	ET															IEEE 1588, PRP, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	EU															IEEE 1588, PRP, Rotor broken bar, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	EV															IEEE 1588, PRP, Rotor broken bar, and IEC 61850
	F0															IEEE 1588, PRP, Rotor broken bar, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	F1															PRP and CyberSentry Lvl 1
	F3															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	F4															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, and IEC 61850
	FS															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	FT															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, and Rotor broken bar
	FU															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Rotor broken bar, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	FV															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Rotor broken bar, and IEC 61850
	G0															PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Rotor broken bar, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	G1															IEEE 1588, PRP, and CyberSentry Lvl 1
	G3															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	G4															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, and IEC 61850
	GS															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Ethernet Global Data (EGD), and IEC 61850
	GT															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, and Rotor broken bar
	GU															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Rotor broken bar, and Ethernet Global Data (EGD)
	GV															IEEE 1588, PRP, CyberSentry Lvl 1, Rotor broken bar, and IEC 61850
MOUNT/COATING	H															Horizontal (19" rack)
	A															Horizontal (19" rack) with harsh environmental coating
FACEPLATE/ DISPLAY	C															English display
	D															French display
	R															Russian display
	A															Chinese display
	P															English display with 4 small and 12 large programmable pushbuttons
	G															French display with 4 small and 12 large programmable pushbuttons
	S															Russian display with 4 small and 12 large programmable pushbuttons
	B															Chinese display with 4 small and 12 large programmable pushbuttons
	K															Enhanced front panel with English display
	M															Enhanced front panel with French display
	Q															Enhanced front panel with Russian display
	U															Enhanced front panel with Chinese display
	L															Enhanced front panel with English display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	N															Enhanced front panel with French display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	T															Enhanced front panel with Russian display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	V															Enhanced front panel with Chinese display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	W															Enhanced front panel with Turkish display
	Y															Enhanced front panel with Turkish display and user-programmable pushbuttons

**Table 2-6: M60 ORDER CODES (HORIZONTAL UNITS WITH PROCESS BUS)**

<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>	H						RH	125 / 250 V AC/DC power supply
(redundant supply must be same type as main supply)	L						RL	125 / 250 V AC/DC with redundant 125 / 250 V AC/DC power supply
<b>PROCESS BUS MODULE</b>	L							24 to 48 V (DC only) power supply
<b>DIGITAL INPUTS/OUTPUTS</b>		XX	81	XX	XX	XX		24 to 48 V (DC only) with redundant 24 to 48 V DC power supply
								Eight-port digital process bus module
								No Module
								4 Solid-State (no monitoring) MOSFET outputs
								4 Solid-State (voltage with optional current) MOSFET outputs
								4 Solid-State (current with optional voltage) MOSFET outputs
								16 digital inputs with Auto-Burnishing
								14 Form-A (no monitoring) Latching outputs
								8 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs
								2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
								2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
								8 Form-C outputs
								16 digital inputs
								4 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
								8 Fast Form-C outputs
								4 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 8 digital inputs
								6 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 4 digital inputs
								4 Form-C and 4 Fast Form-C outputs
								2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
								2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
								4 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 8 digital inputs
								6 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 4 digital inputs
								2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
								2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
								4 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 8 digital inputs
								6 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 4 digital inputs
								2 Form-A outputs, 1 Form-C output, 2 Form-A (no monitoring) latching output, 8 digital inputs
							2A	C37-94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
							2B	C37-94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
							2C	Bi-phase, single channel
							2D	Bi-phase, dual channel
							2E	IEEE C37-94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
							2G	IEEE C37-94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
							2H	1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
							72	1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channel
							73	Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, LASER
							74	Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, Single-mode LASER
							75	IEEE C37-94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
							76	IEEE C37-94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
							77	820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
							7A	1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
							7B	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 Channel
							7C	1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
							7D	Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode
							7E	Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode
							7F	820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
							7G	1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
							7H	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 Channels
							7I	1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channels
							7J	Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode, LED
							7K	Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED
							7L	Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, LASER
							7M	G.703, 1 Channel
							7N	G.703, 2 Channels
							7O	RS422, 1 Channel
							7P	RS422, 2 Channels
							7Q	
							7R	
							7S	
							7T	
							7U	
							7V	

The order codes for the reduced size vertical mount units with the process bus module are shown below.

**Table 2–7: M60 ORDER CODES (REDUCED SIZE VERTICAL UNITS WITH PROCESS BUS)**

BASE UNIT CPU	M60	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	DS	DT	DU	DV	E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	ES	ET	EU	EV	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	FS	F6	F7	F8	F9	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
	M60	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	DS	DT	DU	DV	E0	E1	E2	E3	E4	ES	ET	EU	EV	F0	F1	F2	F3	F4	FS	F6	F7	F8	F9	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ

SOFTWARE	00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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# 2

**INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS**  
(select a maximum of 1 per unit)  
For the last module, slot P is used for digital input/output modules; slot R is used for inter-relay communications modules.



## 2.1.4 REPLACEMENT MODULES

Replacement modules can be ordered separately. When ordering a replacement CPU module or faceplate, provide the serial number of your existing unit.



Not all replacement modules may be applicable to the M60 relay. Only the modules specified in the order codes are available as replacement modules.

Replacement module codes are subject to change without notice. See the ordering page at <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin/order.htm> for the latest M60 ordering options.

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The replacement module order codes for the horizontal mount units are shown below.

**Table 2–8: ORDER CODES FOR REPLACEMENT MODULES, HORIZONTAL UNITS**

POWER SUPPLY (redundant supply only available in horizontal units; must be same type as main supply)	UR	H	
CPU	RL	H	Redundant 125 / 250 V AC/DC
	T		Redundant 24 to 48 V (DC only)
	U		RS485 with 3 100Base-FX Ethernet, multimode, SFP with LC
	V		RS485 with 1 100Base-T Ethernet, SFP RJ-45 + 2 100Base-FX Ethernet, multimode, SFP with LC
	3C		RS485 with 3 100Base-T Ethernet, SFP with RJ-45
FACEPLATE/DISPLAY	3D		Horizontal faceplate with keypad and English display
	3R		Horizontal faceplate with keypad and Russian display
	3A		Horizontal faceplate with keypad and Chinese display
	3P		Horizontal faceplate with keypad, user-programmable pushbuttons, and English display
	3G		Horizontal faceplate with keypad, user-programmable pushbuttons, and French display
	3S		Horizontal faceplate with keypad, user-programmable pushbuttons, and Russian display
	3B		Horizontal faceplate with keypad, user-programmable pushbuttons, and Chinese display
	3K		Enhanced front panel with English display
	3M		Enhanced front panel with French display
	3Q		Enhanced front panel with Russian display
	3U		Enhanced front panel with Chinese display
	3L		Enhanced front panel with English display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3N		Enhanced front panel with French display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3T		Enhanced front panel with Russian display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3V		Enhanced front panel with Chinese display and user-programmable pushbuttons
DIGITAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS	4A		4 Solid-State (no monitoring) MOSFET outputs
	4B		4 Solid-State (voltage with optional current) MOSFET outputs
	4C		4 Solid-State (current with optional voltage) MOSFET outputs
	4D		16 digital inputs with Auto-Burnishing
	4L		14 Form-A (no monitoring) Latching outputs
	6T		8 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs
	6A		2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6B		2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6C		8 Form-C outputs
	6D		16 digital inputs
	6E		4 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6F		8 Fast Form-C outputs
	6G		4 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6H		6 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6K		4 Form-C and 4 Fast Form-C outputs
	6L		2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6M		2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6N		4 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6P		6 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6R		2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6S		2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6T		4 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6U		6 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6V		2 Form-A outputs, 1 Form-C output, 2 Form-A (no monitoring) latching outputs, 8 digital inputs
CT/VT MODULES (NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE C30)	8L		Standard 4CT/4VT with enhanced diagnostics
	8N		Standard 8CT with enhanced diagnostics
	8M		Sensitive Ground 4CT/4VT with enhanced diagnostics
	8R		Sensitive Ground 8CT with enhanced diagnostics
INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS	2A		C37.94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
	2B		C37.94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
	2E		Bi-phase, single channel
	2F		Bi-phase, dual channel
	2G		IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
	2H		IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
	72		1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
	73		1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channel
	74		Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, LASER
	75		Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode LASER
	76		IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
	77		IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
	7A		820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
	7B		1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
	7C		1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 Channel
	7D		1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
	7E		Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode
	7F		Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multi-mode
	7G		Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode ELED
	7H		820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
	7I		1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
	7J		1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 Channels
	7K		1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channels
	7L		Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode, LED
	7M		Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multi-mode, LED
	7N		Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED
	7P		Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, LASER
	7Q		Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode LASER
	7R		G.703, 1 Channel
	7S		G.703, 2 Channels
	7T		RS422, 1 Channel
	7W		RS422, 2 Channels
TRANSDUCER INPUTS/OUTPUTS	5A		4 dcmA inputs, 4 dcmA outputs (only one 5A module is allowed)
	5C		8 RTD inputs
	5D		4 RTD inputs, 4 dcmA outputs (only one 5D module is allowed)
	5E		4 dcmA inputs, 4 RTD inputs
	5F		8 dcmA inputs

The replacement module order codes for the reduced-size vertical mount units are shown below.

**Table 2–9: ORDER CODES FOR REPLACEMENT MODULES, VERTICAL UNITS**

	UR	RT	V	
POWER SUPPLY	RH	V		125 / 250 V AC/DC
	RL	V		24 to 48 V (DC only)
CPU	T			RS485 with 3 100Base-FX Ethernet, multimode, SFP with LC
	U			RS485 with 1 100Base-T Ethernet, SFP RJ-45 + 2 100Base-FX Ethernet, multimode, SFP with LC
	V			RS485 with 3 100Base-T Ethernet, SFP with RJ-45
FACEPLATE/DISPLAY	3F			Vertical faceplate with keypad and English display
	3D			Vertical faceplate with keypad and French display
	3R			Vertical faceplate with keypad and Russian display
	3K			Vertical faceplate with keypad and Chinese display
	3K			Enhanced front panel with English display
	3M			Enhanced front panel with French display
	3Q			Enhanced front panel with Russian display
	3U			Enhanced front panel with Chinese display
	3L			Enhanced front panel with English display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3N			Enhanced front panel with French display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3T			Enhanced front panel with Russian display and user-programmable pushbuttons
	3V			Enhanced front panel with Chinese display and user-programmable pushbuttons
DIGITAL	4A			4 Solid-State (no monitoring) MOSFET outputs
INPUTS/OUTPUTS	4B			4 Solid-State (voltage with optional current) MOSFET outputs
	4C			4 Solid-State (current with optional voltage) MOSFET outputs
	4D			16 digital inputs with Auto-Burnishing
	4L			14 Form-A (no monitoring) Latching outputs
	6T			8 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs
	6A			2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6B			2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6C			8 Form-C outputs
	6D			16 digital inputs
	6E			4 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6F			8 Fast Form-C outputs
	6G			4 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6H			6 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6K			4 Form-C and 4 Fast Form-C outputs
	6L			2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6M			2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6N			4 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6P			6 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6R			2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6S			2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6T			4 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 8 digital inputs
	6U			6 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 4 digital inputs
	6V			2 Form-A outputs, 1 Form-C output, 2 Form-A (no monitoring) latching outputs, 8 digital inputs
CT/VT MODULES	8L			Standard 4CT/4VT with enhanced diagnostics
(NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE C30)	8N			Standard 8CT with enhanced diagnostics
INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS	2A			C37.94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
	2B			C37.94SM, 1300nm single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
	2E			Bi-phase, single channel
	2F			Bi-phase, dual channel
	2G			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
	2H			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
	72			1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
	73			1550 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channel
	74			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, LASER
	75			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, LASER
	76			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
	77			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
	7A			820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
	7B			1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 Channel
	7C			1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 Channel
	7D			1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 1 Channel
	7E			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode
	7F			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multi-mode
	7G			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode ELED
	7H			820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
	7I			1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 Channels
	7J			1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 Channels
	7K			1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 Channels
	7L			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 820 nm, multi-mode, LED
	7M			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multi-mode, LED
	7N			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED
	7P			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, LASER
	7Q			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode LASER
	7R			G.703, 1 Channel
	7S			G.703, 2 Channels
	7T			RS422, 1 Channel
	7W			RS422, 2 Channels
TRANSDUCER	5A			4 dcmA inputs, 4 dcmA outputs (only one 5A module is allowed)
INPUTS/OUTPUTS	5C			8 RTD inputs
	5D			4 RTD inputs, 4 dcmA outputs (only one 5D module is allowed)
	5E			4 dcmA inputs, 4 RTD inputs
	5F			8 dcmA inputs



## SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

## 2.2.1 PROTECTION ELEMENTS



The operating times include the activation time of a trip rated form-A output contact unless otherwise indicated. FlexLogic operands of a given element are 4 ms faster. Take this into account when using FlexLogic to interconnect with other protection or control elements of the relay, building FlexLogic equations, or interfacing with other IEDs or power system devices via communications or different output contacts. If not specified, operate times are given here for a 60 Hz system at nominal system frequency. Operate times for a 50 Hz system are 1.2 times longer.

**THERMAL MODEL**

Thermal overload curves: standard curve (Motor), FlexCurve™, standard curve (Motor) with voltage dependent function, IEC curve

Standard curve (motor) time multiplier: 0.00 to 16.00 in steps of 0.01

Motor curve time multiplier: 0.00 to 16.00 in steps of 0.01

FlexCurve curve time multiplier: 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01

IEC curve time constant: 0 to 1000 in steps of 1

Thermal overload pickup: pu = overload factor × FLA

Overload factor (OF): 1.00 to 1.50 in steps of 0.01

Motor full load current (FLA): 0.050 to 1.000 pu in steps of 0.001

Standard overload curve, cutoff effect:

$$t_{trip} = \frac{TD \times 2.2116623}{0.02530337 \times \left(\frac{I_{motor}}{FLA} - 1\right)^2 + 0.05054758 \times \left(\frac{I_{motor}}{FLA} - 1\right)}$$

Standard overload curve, shift effect:

$$t_{trip} = \frac{TD \times 2.2116623}{0.02530337 \times \left(\frac{I_{motor}}{OF \times FLA} - 1\right)^2 + 0.05054758 \times \left(\frac{I_{motor}}{OF \times FLA} - 1\right)}$$

Motor rated voltage: 1 to 50000 V in steps of 1

Thermal model biasing: current unbalance, RTDs

Thermal model update rate: 1 power cycle

Stopped/running time cool constants: 1 to 65000 min. in steps of 1

Stopped/running time cool constants decay: exponential

Hot/cold safe stall ratio: 0.01 to 1.00 in steps of 0.01

Current accuracy: per phase current inputs

Current source: true RMS

Timer accuracy: ±100 ms or ±2%, whichever is greater

Timer accuracy for voltage dependent overload: ±100 ms or ±4%, whichever is greater

**STATOR DIFFERENTIAL**

Pickup: 0.050 to 1.00 pu in steps of 0.01

Slope 1 and 2: 1 to 100% in steps of 1

Break 1: 1.00 to 1.50 pu in steps of 0.01

Break 2: 1.50 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01

Operate time: <¼ cycle at  $I_{diff} > 5 \times$  pickup

**GROUND TOC**

Current: Phasor or RMS

Pickup level: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001

Dropout level: 97% to 98% of pickup

Level accuracy:  
for 0.1 to  $2.0 \times CT$ : ±0.5% of reading or ±0.4% of rated (whichever is greater)

for  $> 2.0 \times CT$ : ±1.5% of reading  $> 2.0 \times CT$  rating

Curve shapes: IEEE Moderately/Very/Extremely Inverse; IEC (and BS) A/B/C and Short Inverse; GE IAC Inverse, Short/Very/Extremely Inverse;  $I^2t$ ; FlexCurves™ (programmable); Definite Time (0.01 s base curve)

Curve multiplier: Time Dial = 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01

Reset type: Instantaneous/Timed (per IEEE)

Curve timing accuracy

at 1.03 to  $20 \times$  pickup: ±3.5% of operate time or ±½ cycle (whichever is greater) from pickup to operate

**PHASE/NEUTRAL/GROUND IOC**

Current: Phasor only

Pickup level: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001

Dropout level: 97 to 98% of pickup

Level accuracy:  
0.1 to  $2.0 \times CT$  rating: ±0.5% of reading or ±0.4% of rated (whichever is greater)

$> 2.0 \times CT$  rating: ±1.5% of reading

Overreach: <2%

Pickup delay: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01

Reset delay: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01

Operate time: <16 ms at  $3 \times$  pickup at 60 Hz

(Phase/Ground IOC)

<20 ms at  $3 \times$  pickup at 60 Hz

(Neutral IOC)

Timer accuracy: ±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)

**PHASE DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT**

Relay connection:	90° (quadrature)
Quadrature voltage:	ABC phase seq.: phase A ( $V_{BC}$ ), phase B ( $V_{CA}$ ), phase C ( $V_{AB}$ ); ACB phase seq.: phase A ( $V_{CB}$ ), phase B ( $V_{AC}$ ), phase C ( $V_{BA}$ )
Polarizing voltage threshold:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Current sensitivity threshold:	0.05 pu
Characteristic angle:	0 to 359° in steps of 1
Angle accuracy:	±2°
Operation time (FlexLogic operands):	Tripping (reverse load, forward fault): < 12 ms, typically Blocking (forward load, reverse fault): < 8 ms, typically

**NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT**

Directionality:	Co-existing forward and reverse
Polarizing:	Voltage, Current, Dual, Dual-V, Dual-I
Polarizing voltage:	V <sub>0</sub> or V <sub>X</sub>
Polarizing current:	I <sub>G</sub>
Operating current:	I <sub>0</sub>
Level sensing:	$3 \times ( I_0  - K \times  I_1 )$ , I <sub>G</sub>
Restraint, K:	0.000 to 0.500 in steps of 0.001
Characteristic angle:	–90 to 90° in steps of 1
Limit angle:	40 to 90° in steps of 1, independent for forward and reverse
Angle accuracy:	±2°
Offset impedance:	0.00 to 250.00 Ω in steps of 0.01
Pickup level:	0.002 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.01
Dropout level:	97 to 98%
Operation time:	<16 ms at 3 × pickup at 60 Hz

**AMP UNBALANCE**

Average and full load amps: RMS	
I <sub>1</sub> and I <sub>2</sub> amps:	phasor
Pickup level:	0.0 to 100.0% in steps of 0.1
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.1
Pickup delay:	0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Reset delay:	0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Operate time:	<20 ms at 1.10 × pickup at 60 Hz
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±20 ms, whichever is greater

**MECHANICAL JAM**

Operating condition:	Phase overcurrent
Arming condition:	Motor not starting
Pickup level:	1.00 to 10.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	at 0.1 to 2.0 × CT: ±0.5% of reading at >2.0 × CT rating: ±1.5% of reading
Pickup delay:	0.10 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Reset delay:	0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±20 ms, whichever is greater

**ACCELERATION TIME**

Acceleration current:	1.00 to 10.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
Acceleration time:	0.00 to 180.00 s in steps of 0.01
Operating mode:	Definite Time, Adaptive
Timer accuracy:	±100 ms or ±0.5% of total time (whichever is greater)
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading or ±0.4% of rated (whichever is greater) at 0.1 to 2.0 × CT rating; ±1.5% of reading at >2.0 × CT rating

**UNDERPOWER**

Operation:	three-phase apparent power
Number of elements:	2, alarm and trip stages in each element
Pickup level:	0.05 to 2.00 pu in steps of 0.01
Pickup level accuracy:	±1.0% of reading
Hysteresis:	3%
Pickup delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±10 ms, whichever is greater
Operate time:	<35 ms at 60 Hz

**UNDERCURRENT**

Operation:	per-phase current
Number of elements:	one with 2 stages, alarm and trip
Pickup level:	0.10 to 0.95 × FLA in steps of 0.01
Pickup level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading or ±0.4% of rated (whichever is greater) at 0.1 to 2.0 × CT rating; ±1.5% of reading at >2.0 × CT rating
Dropout level:	102 to 103% of pickup
Pickup delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±10 ms, whichever is greater
Pickup time:	<55 ms at 60 Hz

**SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER**

Measured power:	3-phase, true RMS
Number of stages:	2
Characteristic angle:	0 to 359° in steps of 1
Calibration angle:	0.00 to 0.95° in steps of 0.05
Minimum power:	–1.200 to 1.200 pu in steps of 0.001
Pickup level accuracy:	±1% or ±0.001 pu, whichever is greater
Hysteresis:	2% or 0.001 pu, whichever is greater
Pickup delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)
Operate time:	<50 ms

**PHASE UNDERVOLTAGE**

Voltage:	Phasor only
Pickup level:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	102 to 103% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Curve shapes:	GE IAV Inverse; Definite Time (0.1s base curve)
Curve multiplier:	Time dial = 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01
Curve timing accuracy at <0.90 x pickup:	±3.5% of operate time or ±1/2 cycle (whichever is greater) from pickup to operate

**AUXILIARY UNDERVOLTAGE**

Pickup level:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	102 to 103% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Curve shapes:	GE IAV Inverse, Definite Time
Curve multiplier:	Time Dial = 0 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01
Curve timing accuracy at <0.90 x pickup:	±3.5% of operate time or ±1/2 cycle (whichever is greater) from pickup to operate

**PHASE OVERVOLTAGE**

Voltage:	Phasor only
Pickup level:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Pickup delay:	0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01 s
Operate time:	<30 ms at 1.10 × pickup at 60 Hz
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)

**NEUTRAL OVERVOLTAGE**

Pickup level:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Pickup delay:	0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01 (definite time) or user-defined curve
Reset delay:	0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Curve timing accuracy at >1.1 x pickup:	±3.5% of operate time or ±1 cycle (whichever is greater) from pickup to operate
Operate time:	<30 ms at 1.10 × pickup at 60 Hz

**AUXILIARY OVERVOLTAGE**

Pickup level:	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Pickup delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Reset delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)
Operate time:	<30 ms at 1.10 × pickup at 60 Hz

**NEGATIVE SEQUENCE OVERVOLTAGE**

Pickup level:	0.000 to 1.250 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
Pickup delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Reset delay:	0 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±20 ms, whichever is greater
Operate time:	<30 ms at 1.10 × pickup at 60 Hz

**MOTOR START SUPERVISION**

Maximum no. of starts:	1 to 16 in steps of 1
Monitored time interval:	1 to 300 minutes in steps of 1
Time between starts:	0 to 300 minutes in steps of 1
Restart delay:	0 to 50000 seconds in steps of 1

**UNDERFREQUENCY**

Minimum signal:	0.10 to 1.25 pu in steps of 0.01
Pickup level:	20.00 to 65.00 Hz in steps of 0.01
Dropout level:	pickup + 0.03 Hz
Level accuracy:	±0.001 Hz
Time delay:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)

Operate time: typically 4 cycles at 0.1 Hz/s change  
typically 3.5 cycles at 0.3 Hz/s change  
typically 3 cycles at 0.5 Hz/s change

Typical times are average operate times including variables such as frequency change instance, test method, etc., and may vary by ±0.5 cycles.

**OVERFREQUENCY**

Pickup level:	20.00 to 65.00 Hz in steps of 0.01
Dropout level:	pickup – 0.03 Hz
Level accuracy:	±0.001 Hz
Time delay:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)

Operate time: typically 4 cycles at 0.1 Hz/s change  
typically 3.5 cycles at 0.3 Hz/s change  
typically 3 cycles at 0.5 Hz/s change

Typical times are average operate times including variables such as frequency change instance, test method, etc., and may vary by ±0.5 cycles.

**BREAKER FAILURE**

Mode:	1-pole, 3-pole
Current supervision:	phase, neutral current
Current supv. pickup:	0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Current supv. dropout:	97 to 98% of pickup
Current supv. accuracy:	0.1 to 2.0 × CT rating: ±0.75% of reading or ±2% of rated (whichever is greater)
above 2 × CT rating:	±2.5% of reading

**REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING**

Mode:	current only, current and timer, current or timer
Transition level:	25 to 300% of FLA in steps of 1
Timer:	1.0 to 600.0 seconds in steps of 0.1
Timer accuracy:	±50 ms

**RTD PROTECTION**

Pickup:	1 to 249°C in steps of 1
Dropout level:	2°C of pickup
Timer accuracy:	<1 s
Elements:	trip and alarm

**REMOTE RTD PROTECTION**

Pickup level:	1 to 200°C
Dropout level:	2°C of pickup
Time delay:	<10 s
Elements:	trip and alarm

**RRTD COMMUNICATION FAILURE**

Pickup level:	no communications
Time delay:	≈10 s

**TRIP BUS (TRIP WITHOUT FLEXLOGIC)**

Number of elements:	6
Number of inputs:	16
Operate time:	<2 ms at 60 Hz
Timer accuracy:	±3% or 10 ms, whichever is greater

**2.2.2 USER-PROGRAMMABLE ELEMENTS****FLEXLOGIC**

Programming language:	Reverse Polish Notation with graphical visualization (keypad programmable)
Lines of code:	512
Internal variables:	64
Supported operations:	NOT, XOR, OR (2 to 16 inputs), AND (2 to 16 inputs), NOR (2 to 16 inputs), NAND (2 to 16 inputs), latch (reset-dominant), edge detectors, timers
Inputs:	any logical variable, contact, or virtual input
Number of timers:	32
Pickup delay:	0 to 60000 (ms, sec., min.) in steps of 1
Dropout delay:	0 to 60000 (ms, sec., min.) in steps of 1

**FLEXCURVES™**

Number:	4 (A through D)
Reset points:	40 (0 through 1 of pickup)
Operate points:	80 (1 through 20 of pickup)
Time delay:	0 to 65535 ms in steps of 1

**FLEX STATES**

Number:	up to 256 logical variables grouped under 16 Modbus addresses
Programmability:	any logical variable, contact, or virtual input

**FLEXELEMENTS™**

Number of elements:	16
Operating signal:	any analog actual value, or two values in differential mode
Operating signal mode:	signed or absolute value
Operating mode:	level, delta
Comparator direction:	over, under
Pickup Level:	–90.000 to 90.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Hysteresis:	0.1 to 50.0% in steps of 0.1
Delta dt:	20 ms to 60 days
Pickup & dropout delay:	0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001

**NON-VOLATILE LATCHES**

Type:	set-dominant or reset-dominant
Number:	16 (individually programmed)
Output:	stored in non-volatile memory
Execution sequence:	as input prior to protection, control, and FlexLogic

**USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDs**

Number:	48 plus trip and alarm
Programmability:	from any logical variable, contact, or virtual input
Reset mode:	self-reset or latched

**LED TEST**

Initiation:	from any digital input or user-programmable condition
Number of tests:	3, interruptible at any time
Duration of full test:	approximately 3 minutes
Test sequence 1:	all LEDs on
Test sequence 2:	all LEDs off, one LED at a time on for 1 s
Test sequence 3:	all LEDs on, one LED at a time off for 1 s

**USER-DEFINABLE DISPLAYS**

Number of displays:	16
Lines of display:	2 × 20 alphanumeric characters
Parameters:	up to 5, any Modbus register addresses
Invoking and scrolling:	keypad, or any user-programmable condition, including pushbuttons

**CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS**

Number of pushbuttons:	7
Operation:	drive FlexLogic operands

**USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS (OPTIONAL)**

Number of pushbuttons:	12 (standard faceplate); 16 (enhanced faceplate)
Mode:	self-reset, latched
Display message:	2 lines of 20 characters each
Drop-out timer:	0.00 to 60.00 s in steps of 0.05
Autoreset timer:	0.2 to 600.0 s in steps of 0.1
Hold timer:	0.0 to 10.0 s in steps of 0.1

**SELECTOR SWITCH**

Number of elements:	2
Upper position limit:	1 to 7 in steps of 1
Selecting mode:	time-out or acknowledge
Time-out timer:	3.0 to 60.0 s in steps of 0.1
Control inputs:	step-up and 3-bit
Power-up mode:	restore from non-volatile memory or synch-ronize to a 3-bit control input or synch/restore mode

**DIGITAL ELEMENTS**

Number of elements:	48
Operating signal:	any FlexLogic operand
Pickup delay:	0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001
Dropout delay:	0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001
Timing accuracy:	±3% or ±4 ms, whichever is greater

**2.2.3 MONITORING****OSCILLOGRAPHY**

Maximum records:	64
Sampling rate:	64 samples per power cycle
Triggers:	any element pickup, dropout, or operate; digital input change of state; digital output change of state; FlexLogic equation
Data:	AC input channels; element state; digital input state; digital output state
Data storage:	in non-volatile memory

**EVENT RECORDER**

Capacity:	1024 events
Time-tag:	to 1 microsecond
Triggers:	any element pickup, dropout, or operate; digital input change of state; digital output change of state; self-test events
Data storage:	in non-volatile memory

**USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT**

Number of elements:	2
Pre-fault trigger:	any FlexLogic operand
Fault trigger:	any FlexLogic operand
Recorder quantities:	32 (any FlexAnalog™ value)

**DATA LOGGER**

Number of channels:	1 to 16
Parameters:	any available analog actual value
Sampling rate:	15 to 3600000 ms in steps of 1
Trigger:	any FlexLogic operand
Mode:	continuous or triggered
Storage capacity:	(NN is dependent on memory)
	1-second rate:
	01 channel for NN days
	16 channels for NN days
	↓
	60-minute rate:
	01 channel for NN days
	16 channels for NN days

**MOTOR LEARNED DATA**

Learned acceleration time accuracy:	1%
Learned starting current accuracy:	1%
Average motor load learned accuracy:	1%

**2.2.4 METERING****RMS CURRENT: PHASE, NEUTRAL, AND GROUND**

Accuracy at	
0.1 to 2.0 × CT rating:	±0.25% of reading or ±0.1% of rated (whichever is greater)
> 2.0 × CT rating:	±1.0% of reading

**RMS VOLTAGE**

Accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V
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**REAL POWER (WATTS)**

Accuracy at 0.1 to 1.5 x	
CT rating and 0.8 to	
1.2 x VT rating:	±1.0% of reading at $-1.0 \leq PF < -0.8$ and $0.8 < PF \leq 10$

**REACTIVE POWER (VARs)**

Accuracy at 0.1 to 1.5 x	
CT rating and 0.8 to	
1.2 x VT rating:	±1.0% of reading at $-0.2 \leq PF \leq 0.2$

**FREQUENCY**

Accuracy at	
V = 0.8 to 1.2 pu:	±0.01 Hz (when voltage signal is used)

**APPARENT POWER (VA)**

Accuracy at 0.1 to 1.5 x	
CT rating and 0.8 to	
1.2 x VT rating:	±1.0% of reading

**WATT-HOURS (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE)**

Accuracy:	±2.0% of reading
Range:	±0 to $1 \times 10^6$ MWh
Parameters:	three-phase only
Update rate:	50 ms

**VAR-HOURS (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE)**

Accuracy:	±2.0% of reading
Range:	±0 to $1 \times 10^6$ Mvarh
Parameters:	three-phase only
Update rate:	50 ms

I = 0.1 to 0.25 pu:	for frequency measurement)
I > 0.25 pu:	±0.05 Hz
	±0.02 Hz (when current signal is used for frequency measurement)

## 2.2.5 INPUTS

**AC CURRENT**

CT rated primary:	1 to 50000 A
CT rated secondary:	1 A or 5 A by connection
Relay burden:	< 0.2 VA at rated secondary
Conversion range:	
Standard CT:	0.02 to 46 × CT rating RMS symmetrical
Sensitive Ground CT module:	0.002 to 4.6 × CT rating RMS symmetrical
Current withstand:	20 ms at 250 times rated 1 sec. at 100 times rated continuous 4xInom; URs equipped with 24 CT inputs have a maximum operating temp. of 50°C
Short circuit rating:	150000 RMS symmetrical amperes, 250 V maximum (primary current to external CT)

**AC VOLTAGE**

VT rated secondary:	50.0 to 240.0 V
VT ratio:	1.00 to 24000.00 Relay burden: < 0.25 VA at 120 V
Conversion range:	1 to 275 V
Voltage withstand:	continuous at 260 V to neutral 1 min./hr at 420 V to neutral

**FREQUENCY**

Nominal frequency setting:	25 to 60 Hz
Sampling frequency:	64 samples per power cycle
Tracking frequency range:	20 to 70 Hz

**CONTACT INPUTS**

Dry contacts:	1000 Ω maximum
Wet contacts:	300 V DC maximum
Selectable thresholds:	17 V, 33 V, 84 V, 166 V
Tolerance:	±10%
Contacts per common return:	4
Recognition time:	< 1 ms
Debounce time:	0.0 to 16.0 ms in steps of 0.5
Continuous current draw:	3 mA (when energized)

**CONTACT INPUTS WITH AUTO-BURNISHING**

Dry contacts:	1000 Ω maximum
Wet contacts:	300 V DC maximum
Selectable thresholds:	17 V, 33 V, 84 V, 166 V
Tolerance:	±10%
Contacts per common return:	2
Recognition time:	< 1 ms
Debounce time:	0.0 to 16.0 ms in steps of 0.5
Continuous current draw:	3 mA (when energized)
Auto-burnish impulse current:	50 to 70 mA
Duration of auto-burnish impulse:	25 to 50 ms

**DCMA INPUTS**

Current input (mA DC):	0 to -1, 0 to +1, -1 to +1, 0 to 5, 0 to 10, 0 to 20, 4 to 20 (programmable)
Input impedance:	379 Ω ±10%
Conversion range:	-1 to +20 mA DC
Accuracy:	±0.2% of full scale
Type:	Passive

**RTD INPUTS**

Types (3-wire):	100 Ω Platinum, 100 & 120 Ω Nickel, 10 Ω Copper
Sensing current:	5 mA
Range:	-50 to +250°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Isolation:	36 V pk-pk

**REMOTE RTD INPUTS**

Wire type:	three-wire
Sensor type:	100 Ω platinum (DIN 43760), 100 Ω nickel, 120 Ω nickel, 10 Ω copper
RTD sensing current:	3 mA
Range:	-40 to 200°C
Accuracy:	±2°C
Lead resistance:	25 Ω maximum for Pt and Ni type; 3 Ω max. for Cu type
Isolation:	36 Vpk

**IRIG-B INPUT**

Amplitude modulation:	1 to 10 V pk-pk
DC shift:	TTL-Compatible
Input impedance:	50 kΩ
Isolation:	2 kV

**REMOTE INPUTS (IEC 61850 GSSE/GOOSE)**

Input points:	32, configured from 64 incoming bit pairs
Remote devices:	16
Default states on loss of comms.:	On, Off, Latest/Off, Latest/On
Remote DPS inputs:	5

**DIRECT INPUTS**

Input points:	32
Remote devices:	16
Default states on loss of comms.:	On, Off, Latest/Off, Latest/On
Ring configuration:	Yes, No
Data rate:	64 or 128 kbps
CRC:	32-bit
CRC alarm:	
Responding to:	Rate of messages failing the CRC
Monitoring message count:	10 to 10000 in steps of 1
Alarm threshold:	1 to 1000 in steps of 1
Unreturned message alarm:	
Responding to:	Rate of unreturned messages in the ring configuration
Monitoring message count:	10 to 10000 in steps of 1
Alarm threshold:	1 to 1000 in steps of 1



**TELEPROTECTION**

Input points: 16  
 Remote devices: 3  
 Default states on loss of comms.: On, Off, Latest/Off, Latest/On  
 Ring configuration: No  
 Data rate: 64 or 128 kbps  
 CRC: 32-bit

**2.2.6 POWER SUPPLY****LOW RANGE**

Nominal DC voltage: 24 to 48 V  
 Minimum DC voltage: 20 V  
 Maximum DC voltage: 60 V  
 Voltage loss hold-up: 20 ms duration at nominal  
 NOTE: Low range is DC only.

**HIGH RANGE**

Nominal DC voltage: 125 to 250 V  
 Minimum DC voltage: 88 V  
 Maximum DC voltage: 300 V  
 Nominal AC voltage: 100 to 240 V at 50/60 Hz  
 Minimum AC voltage: 88 V at 25 to 100 Hz  
 Maximum AC voltage: 265 V at 25 to 100 Hz  
 Voltage loss hold-up: 200 ms duration at nominal

**ALL RANGES**

Volt withstand:  $2 \times$  Highest Nominal Voltage for 10 ms  
 Power consumption: typical = 15 to 20 W/VA  
 maximum = 50 W/VA  
 contact factory for exact order code consumption

**INTERNAL FUSE****RATINGS**

Low range power supply: 8 A / 250 V  
 High range power supply: 4 A / 250 V

**INTERRUPTING CAPACITY**

AC: 100 000 A RMS symmetrical  
 DC: 10 000 A

**2.2.7 OUTPUTS****FORM-A RELAY**

Make and carry for 0.2 s: 30 A as per ANSI C37.90  
 Carry continuous: 6 A  
 Break (DC inductive, L/R = 40 ms):

VOLTAGE	CURRENT
24 V	1 A
48 V	0.5 A
125 V	0.3 A
250 V	0.2 A

Operate time: < 4 ms  
 Contact material: silver alloy

**LATCHING RELAY**

Make and carry for 0.2 s: 30 A as per ANSI C37.90  
 Carry continuous: 6 A as per IEEE C37.90  
 Break (DC resistive as per IEC61810-1):

VOLTAGE	CURRENT
24 V	6 A
48 V	1.6 A
125 V	0.4 A
250 V	0.2 A

Operate time: < 4 ms  
 Contact material: silver alloy  
 Control: separate operate and reset inputs  
 Control mode: operate-dominant or reset-dominant

**FORM-A VOLTAGE MONITOR**

Applicable voltage: approx. 15 to 250 V DC  
 Trickle current: approx. 1 to 2.5 mA

**FORM-A CURRENT MONITOR**

Threshold current: approx. 80 to 100 mA

**FORM-C AND CRITICAL FAILURE RELAY**

Make and carry for 0.2 s: 30 A as per ANSI C37.90  
 Carry continuous: 8 A  
 Break (DC inductive, L/R = 40 ms):

VOLTAGE	CURRENT
24 V	1 A
48 V	0.5 A
125 V	0.3 A
250 V	0.2 A

Operate time: < 8 ms  
 Contact material: silver alloy

**FAST FORM-C RELAY**

Make and carry: 0.1 A max. (resistive load)

Minimum load impedance:

INPUT VOLTAGE	IMPEDANCE	
	2 W RESISTOR	1 W RESISTOR
250 V DC	20 K $\Omega$	50 K $\Omega$
120 V DC	5 K $\Omega$	2 K $\Omega$
48 V DC	2 K $\Omega$	2 K $\Omega$
24 V DC	2 K $\Omega$	2 K $\Omega$

Note: values for 24 V and 48 V are the same due to a required 95% voltage drop across the load impedance.

Operate time: < 0.6 ms

Internal Limiting Resistor: 100  $\Omega$ , 2 W

**SOLID-STATE OUTPUT RELAY**

Operate and release time: <100  $\mu$ s

Maximum voltage: 265 V DC

Maximum continuous current: 5 A at 45°C; 4 A at 65°C

Make and carry:

for 0.2 s: 30 A as per ANSI C37.90

for 0.03 s: 300 A

Breaking capacity:

	UL508	Utility application (autoreclose scheme)	Industrial application
<b>Operations/ interval</b>	5000 ops / 1 s-On, 9 s-Off	5 ops / 0.2 s-On, 0.2 s-Off within 1 minute	10000 ops / 0.2 s-On, 30 s-Off
	1000 ops / 0.5 s-On, 0.5 s-Off		
<b>Break capability (0 to 250 V DC)</b>	3.2 A L/R = 10 ms	10 A L/R = 40 ms	10 A L/R = 40 ms
	1.6 A L/R = 20 ms		
	0.8 A L/R = 40 ms		

**CONTROL POWER EXTERNAL OUTPUT  
(FOR DRY CONTACT INPUT)**

Capacity: 100 mA DC at 48 V DC

Isolation:  $\pm$ 300 Vpk

**REMOTE OUTPUTS (IEC 61850 GSSE/GOOSE)**

Standard output points: 32

User output points: 32

**DIRECT OUTPUTS**

Output points: 32

**DCMA OUTPUTS**

Range: -1 to 1 mA, 0 to 1 mA, 4 to 20 mA

Max. load resistance: 12 k $\Omega$  for -1 to 1 mA range

12 k $\Omega$  for 0 to 1 mA range

600  $\Omega$  for 4 to 20 mA range

Accuracy:  $\pm$ 0.75% of full-scale for 0 to 1 mA range

$\pm$ 0.5% of full-scale for -1 to 1 mA range

$\pm$ 0.75% of full-scale for 0 to 20 mA range

99% Settling time to a step change: 100 ms

Isolation: 1.5 kV

Driving signal: any FlexAnalog quantity

Upper and lower limit for the driving signal: -90 to 90 pu in steps of 0.001



## 2.2.8 COMMUNICATIONS

**RS232**

Front port: 19.2 kbps, Modbus RTU

**RS485**

1 rear port: Up to 115 kbps, Modbus RTU, isolated together at 36 Vpk

Typical distance: 1200 m

Isolation: 2 kV

**ETHERNET (FIBER)**

PARAMETER	FIBER TYPE
	100MB MULTI-MODE
Wavelength	1310 nm
Connector	LC
Transmit power	−20 dBm
Receiver sensitivity	−30 dBm
Power budget	10 dB
Maximum input power	−14 dBm
Typical distance	2 km
Duplex	full/half
Redundancy	yes

**ETHERNET (10/100 MB TWISTED PAIR)**

Modes: 10 MB, 10/100 MB (auto-detect)

Connector: RJ45

**SIMPLE NETWORK TIME PROTOCOL (SNTP)**

clock synchronization error: <10 ms (typical)

**PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (PTP)**

PTP IEEE Std 1588 2008 (version 2)

Power Profile (PP) per IEEE Standard PC37.238TM2011

Slave-only ordinary clock

Peer delay measurement mechanism

**PARALLEL REDUNDANCY PROTOCOL (PRP)  
(IEC 62439-3 CLAUSE 4, 2012)**

Ethernet ports used: 2 and 3

Networks supported: 10/100 MB Ethernet

## 2.2.9 INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS

**SHIELDED TWISTED-PAIR INTERFACE OPTIONS**

INTERFACE TYPE	TYPICAL DISTANCE
RS422	1200 m
G.703	100 m



RS422 distance is based on transmitter power and does not take into consideration the clock source provided by the user.

**LINK POWER BUDGET**

EMITTER, FIBER TYPE	TRANSMIT POWER	RECEIVED SENSITIVITY	POWER BUDGET
820 nm LED, Multimode	−20 dBm	−30 dBm	10 dB
1300 nm LED, Multimode	−21 dBm	−30 dBm	9 dB
1300 nm ELED, Singlemode	−23 dBm	−32 dBm	9 dB
1300 nm Laser, Singlemode	−1 dBm	−30 dBm	29 dB
1550 nm Laser, Singlemode	+5 dBm	−30 dBm	35 dB



These power budgets are calculated from the manufacturer's worst-case transmitter power and worst

case receiver sensitivity.



The power budgets for the 1300 nm ELED are calculated from the manufacturer's transmitter power and receiver sensitivity at ambient temperature. At extreme temperatures these values deviate based on component tolerance. On average, the output power decreases as the temperature is increased by a factor 1dB / 5°C.

**MAXIMUM OPTICAL INPUT POWER**

EMITTER, FIBER TYPE	MAX. OPTICAL INPUT POWER
820 nm LED, Multimode	−7.6 dBm
1300 nm LED, Multimode	−11 dBm
1300 nm ELED, Singlemode	−14 dBm
1300 nm Laser, Singlemode	−14 dBm
1550 nm Laser, Singlemode	−14 dBm

## TYPICAL LINK DISTANCE

EMITTER TYPE	CABLE TYPE	CONNECTOR TYPE	TYPICAL DISTANCE
820 nm LED, multimode	62.5/125 µm	ST	1.65 km
1300 nm LED, multimode	62.5/125 µm	ST	3.8 km
1300 nm ELED, single mode	9/125 µm	ST	11.4 km
1300 nm Laser, single mode	9/125 µm	ST	64 km
1550 nm Laser, single-mode	9/125 µm	ST	105 km



Typical distances listed are based on the following assumptions for system loss. As actual losses vary from one installation to another, the distance covered by your system may vary.

**CONNECTOR LOSSES (TOTAL OF BOTH ENDS)**

ST connector                      2 dB

**FIBER LOSSES**

820 nm multimode              3 dB/km  
 1300 nm multimode            1 dB/km  
 1300 nm singlemode          0.35 dB/km  
 1550 nm singlemode          0.25 dB/km  
 Splice losses:                    One splice every 2 km,  
     at 0.05 dB loss per splice.

**SYSTEM MARGIN**

3 dB additional loss added to calculations to compensate for all other losses.

Compensated difference in transmitting and receiving (channel asymmetry) channel delays using GPS satellite clock: 10 ms

## 2.2.10 ENVIRONMENTAL

**AMBIENT TEMPERATURES**

Storage temperature:    –40 to 85°C  
 Operating temperature: –40 to 60°C; the LCD contrast can be impaired at temperatures less than –20°C

**HUMIDITY**

Humidity:                    operating up to 95% (non-condensing) at 55°C (as per IEC60068-2-30 variant 1, 6 days).

**OTHER**

Altitude:                      2000 m (maximum)  
 Pollution degree:            II  
 Overvoltage category:      II  
 Ingress protection:        IP20 front, IP10 back

## 2.2.11 TYPE TESTS

## M60 TYPE TESTS

TEST	REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST LEVEL
Dielectric voltage withstand	EN60255-5	2.2 kV
Impulse voltage withstand	EN60255-5	5 kV
Damped oscillatory	IEC61000-4-18 / IEC60255-22-1	2.5 kV CM, 1 kV DM
Electrostatic discharge	EN61000-4-2 / IEC60255-22-2	Level 3
RF immunity	EN61000-4-3 / IEC60255-22-3	Level 3
Fast transient disturbance	EN61000-4-4 / IEC60255-22-4	Class A and B
Surge immunity	EN61000-4-5 / IEC60255-22-5	Level 3 and 4
Conducted RF immunity	EN61000-4-6 / IEC60255-22-6	Level 3
Power frequency immunity	EN61000-4-7 / IEC60255-22-7	Class A and B
Voltage interruption and ripple DC	IEC60255-11	12% ripple, 200 ms interrupts
Radiated and conducted emissions	CISPR11 / CISPR22 / IEC60255-25	Class A
Sinusoidal vibration	IEC60255-21-1	Class 1
Shock and bump	IEC60255-21-2	Class 1
Seismic	IEC60255-21-3	Class 1
Power magnetic immunity	IEC61000-4-8	Level 5
Pulse magnetic immunity	IEC61000-4-9	Level 4
Damped magnetic immunity	IEC61000-4-10	Level 4
Voltage dip and interruption	IEC61000-4-11	0, 40, 70, 80% dips; 250 / 300 cycle interrupts
Damped oscillatory	IEC61000-4-12	2.5 kV CM, 1 kV DM
Conducted RF immunity, 0 to 150 kHz	IEC61000-4-16	Level 4
Voltage ripple	IEC61000-4-17	15% ripple
Ingress protection	IEC60529	IP40 front, IP10 back
Cold	IEC60068-2-1	–40°C for 16 hours
Hot	IEC60068-2-2	85°C for 16 hours
Humidity	IEC60068-2-30	6 days, variant 1
Damped oscillatory	IEEE/ANSI C37.90.1	2.5 kV, 1 MHz
RF immunity	IEEE/ANSI C37.90.2	20 V/m, 80 MHz to 1 GHz
Safety	UL508	e83849 NKCR
Safety	UL C22.2-14	e83849 NKCR7
Safety	UL1053	e83849 NKCR

## 2.2.12 PRODUCTION TESTS

## THERMAL

Products go through an environmental test based upon an Accepted Quality Level (AQL) sampling process.

## 2.2.13 APPROVALS

## APPROVALS

COMPLIANCE	APPLICABLE COUNCIL DIRECTIVE	ACCORDING TO
CE	Low voltage directive	EN 60255-5
	EMC directive	EN 60255-26 / EN 50263
		EN 61000-6-5
C-UL-US	---	UL 508
		UL 1053
		C22.2 No. 14

## 2.2.14 MAINTENANCE

## MOUNTING

Attach mounting brackets using 20 inch-pounds ( $\pm 2$  inch-pounds) of torque.

## CLEANING

Normally, cleaning is not required; but for situations where dust has accumulated on the faceplate display, a dry cloth can be used.

**NOTICE**

To avoid deterioration of electrolytic capacitors, power up units that are stored in a de-energized state once per year, for one hour continuously.

## 3.1.1 PANEL CUTOUT

## a) HORIZONTAL UNITS

The M60 Motor Protection System is available as a 19-inch rack horizontal mount unit with a removable faceplate. The faceplate can be specified as either standard or enhanced at the time of ordering. The enhanced faceplate contains additional user-programmable pushbuttons and LED indicators.

The modular design allows the relay to be easily upgraded or repaired by a qualified service person. The faceplate is hinged to allow easy access to the removable modules, and is itself removable to allow mounting on doors with limited rear depth.

The case dimensions are shown below, along with panel cutout details for panel mounting. When planning the location of your panel cutout, ensure that provision is made for the faceplate to swing open without interference to or from adjacent equipment.

The relay must be mounted such that the faceplate sits semi-flush with the panel or switchgear door, allowing the operator access to the keypad and the RS232 communications port. The relay is secured to the panel with the use of four screws supplied with the relay.

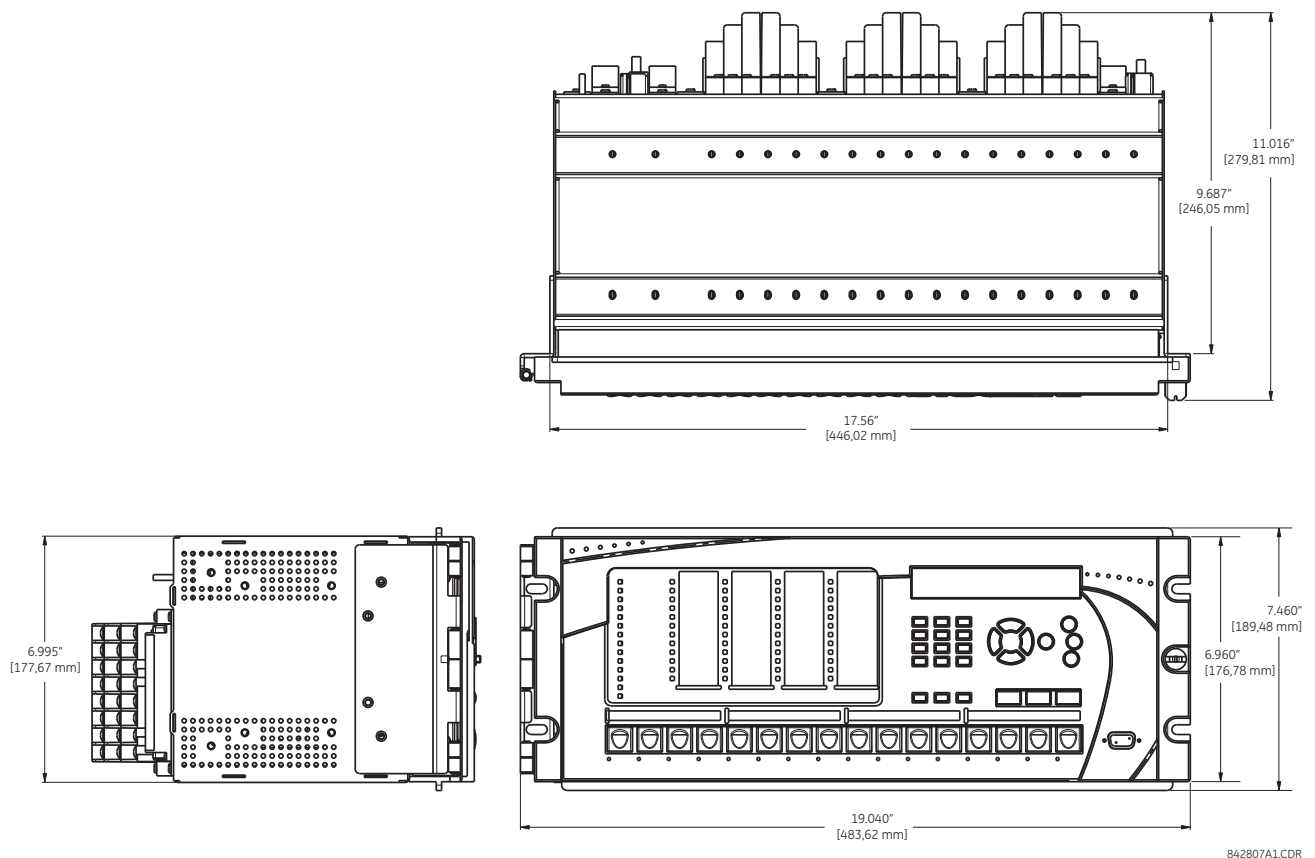


Figure 3-1: M60 HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS (ENHANCED PANEL)

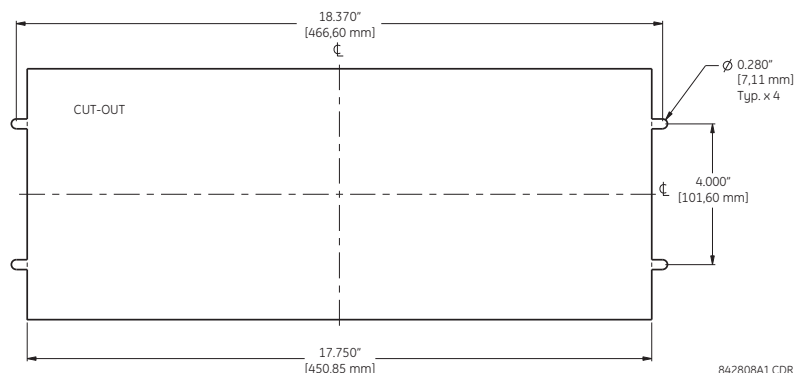


Figure 3-2: M60 HORIZONTAL MOUNTING (ENHANCED PANEL)

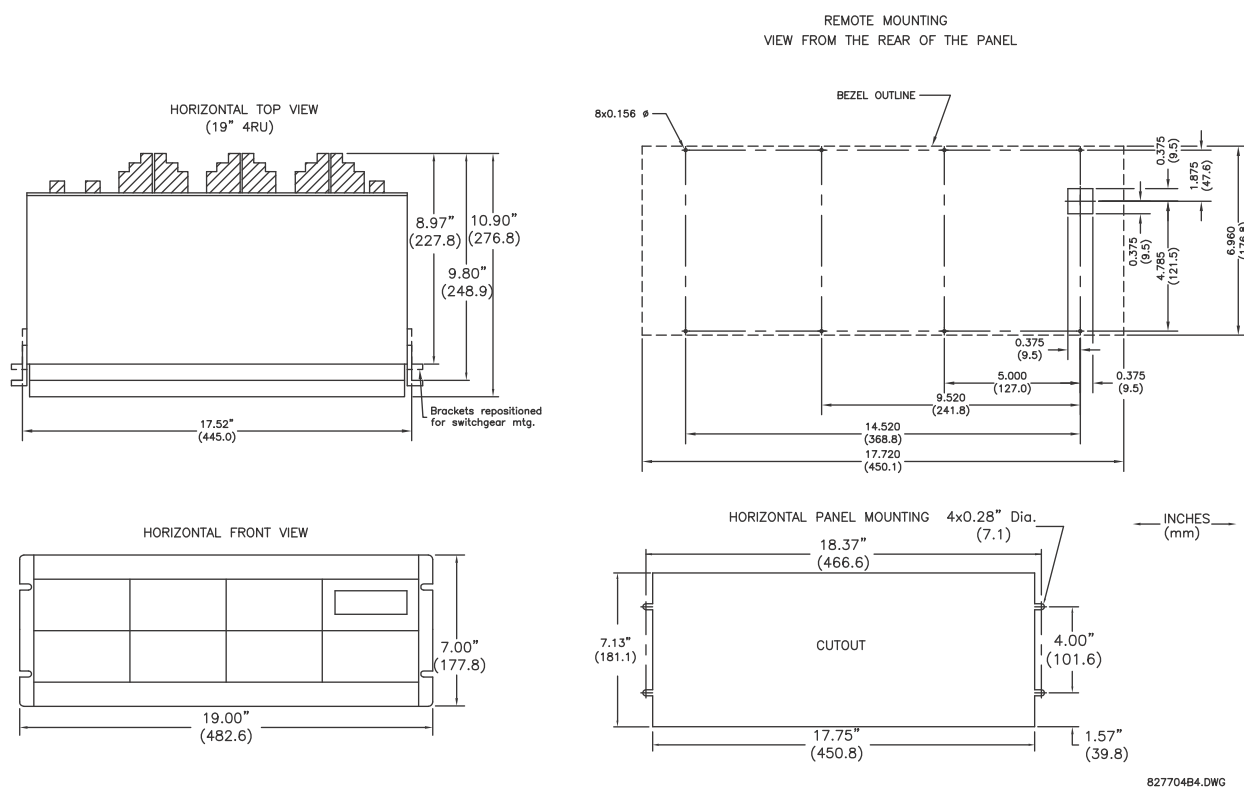


Figure 3-3: M60 HORIZONTAL MOUNTING AND DIMENSIONS (STANDARD PANEL)

### b) VERTICAL UNITS

The M60 Motor Protection System is available as a reduced size ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) vertical mount unit, with a removable faceplate. The faceplate can be specified as either standard or enhanced at the time of ordering. The enhanced faceplate contains additional user-programmable pushbuttons and LED indicators.

The modular design allows the relay to be easily upgraded or repaired by a qualified service person. The faceplate is hinged to allow easy access to the removable modules, and is itself removable to allow mounting on doors with limited rear depth.

The case dimensions are shown below, along with panel cutout details for panel mounting. When planning the location of your panel cutout, ensure that provision is made for the faceplate to swing open without interference to or from adjacent equipment.

The relay must be mounted such that the faceplate sits semi-flush with the panel or switchgear door, allowing the operator access to the keypad and the RS232 communications port. The relay is secured to the panel with the use of four screws supplied with the relay.

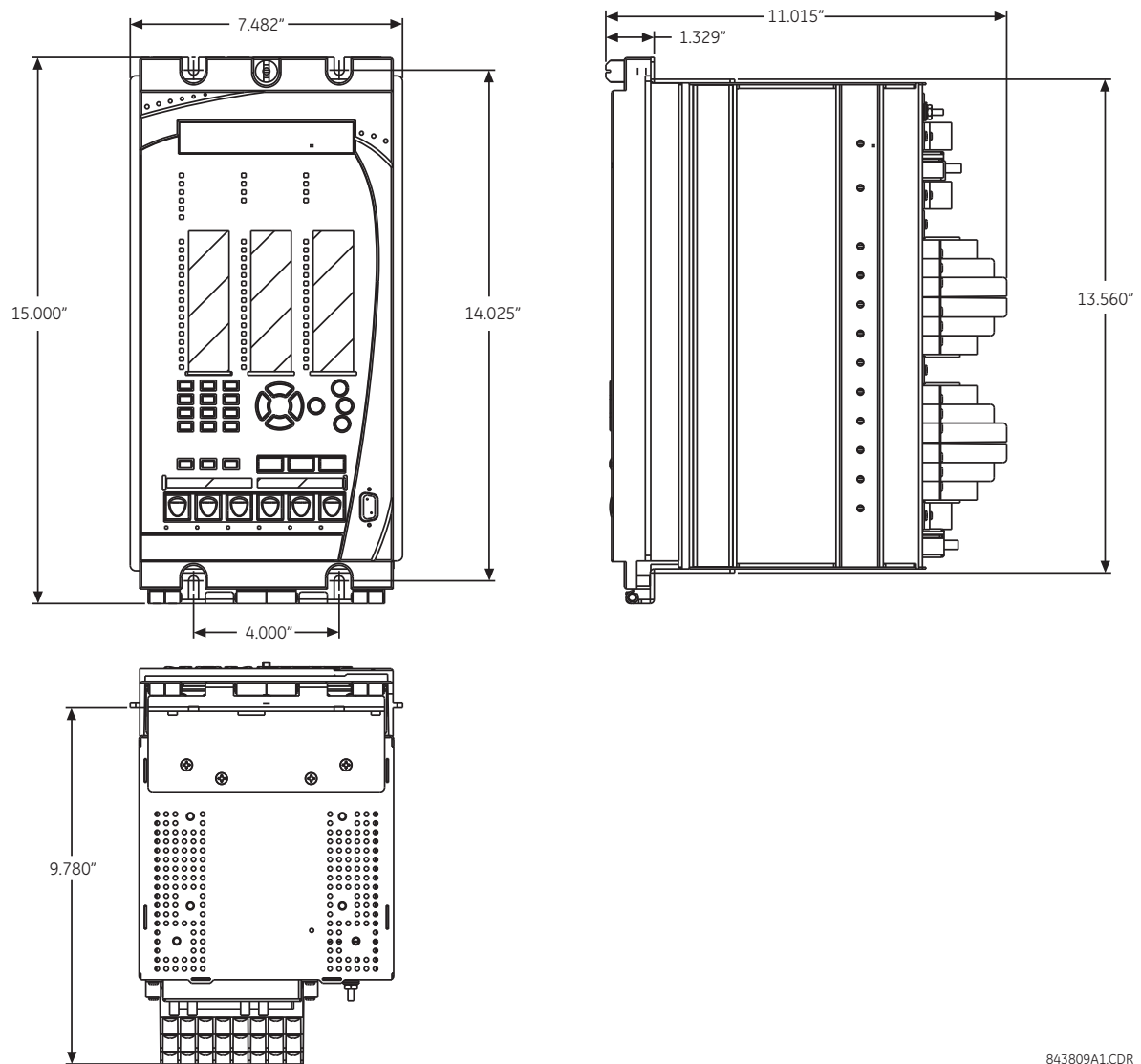
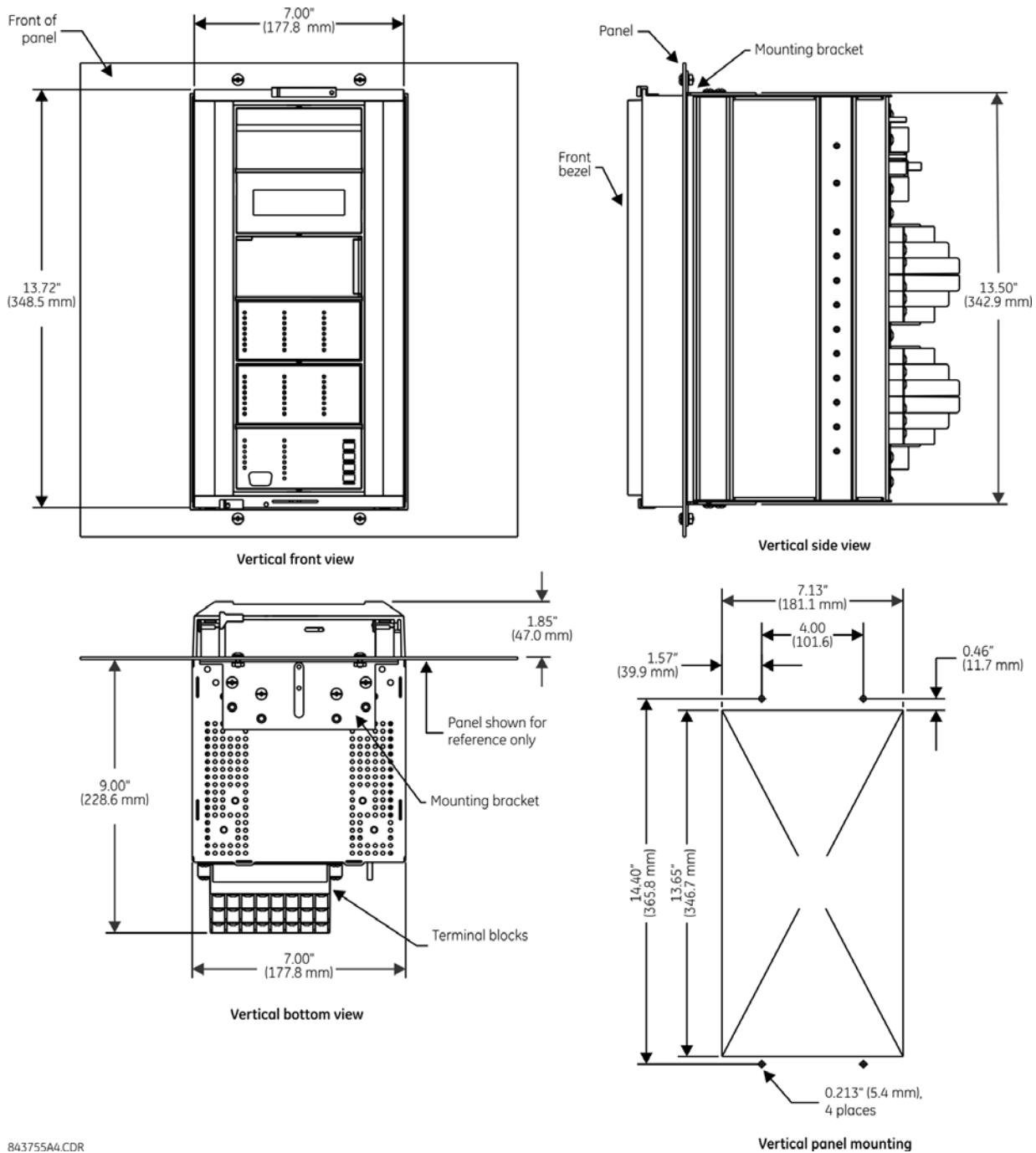


Figure 3–4: M60 VERTICAL DIMENSIONS (ENHANCED PANEL)



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**Figure 3-5: M60 VERTICAL MOUNTING AND DIMENSIONS (STANDARD PANEL)**

For details on side mounting M60 devices with the enhanced front panel, refer to the following documents available online from the GE Multilin website.

- GEK-113180: UR-series UR-V side-mounting front panel assembly instructions.
- GEK-113181: Connecting the side-mounted UR-V enhanced front panel to a vertical UR-series device.
- GEK-113182: Connecting the side-mounted UR-V enhanced front panel to a vertically-mounted horizontal UR-series device.

For details on side mounting M60 devices with the standard front panel, refer to the figures below.



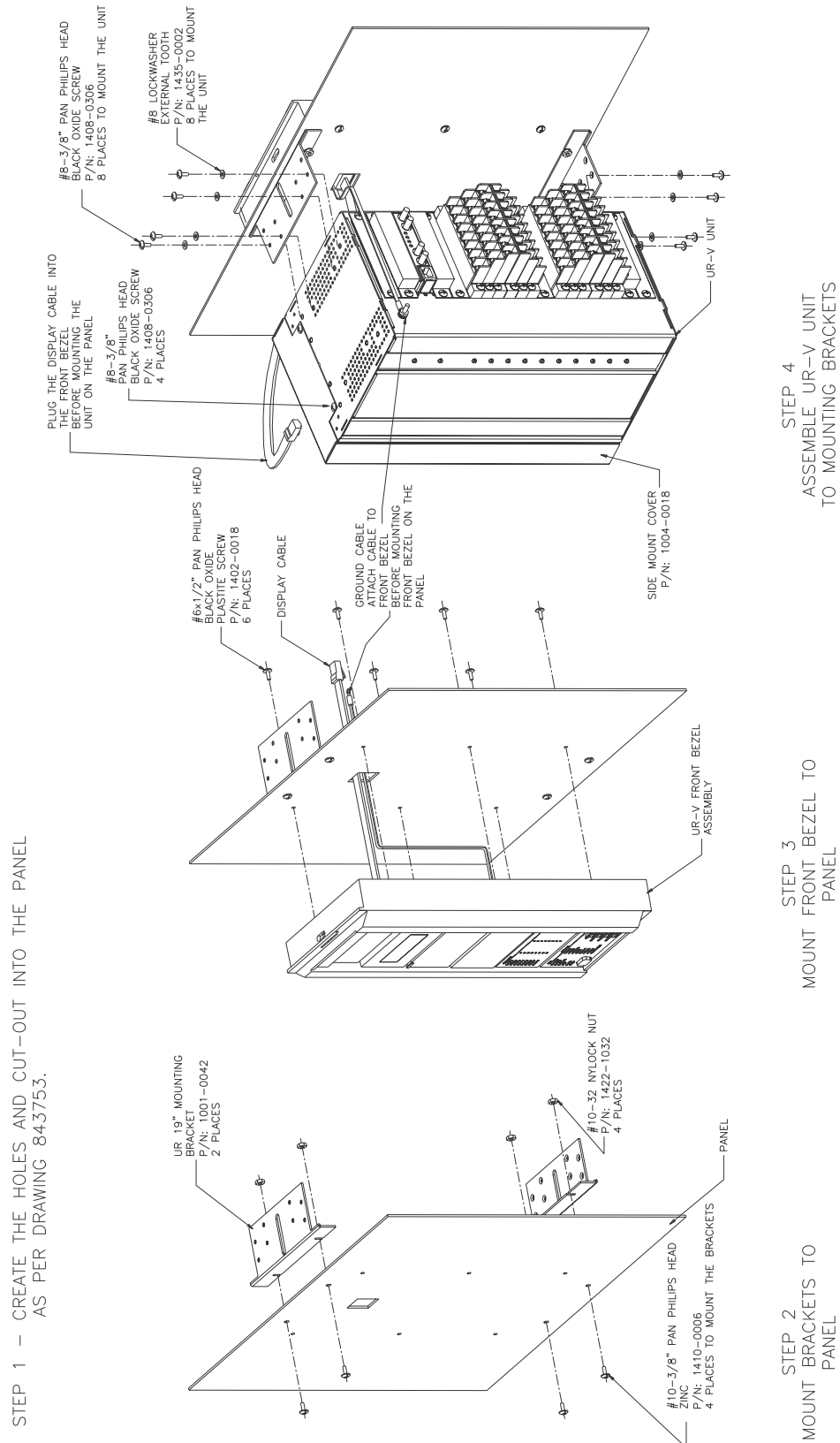


Figure 3-6: M60 VERTICAL SIDE MOUNTING INSTALLATION (STANDARD PANEL)

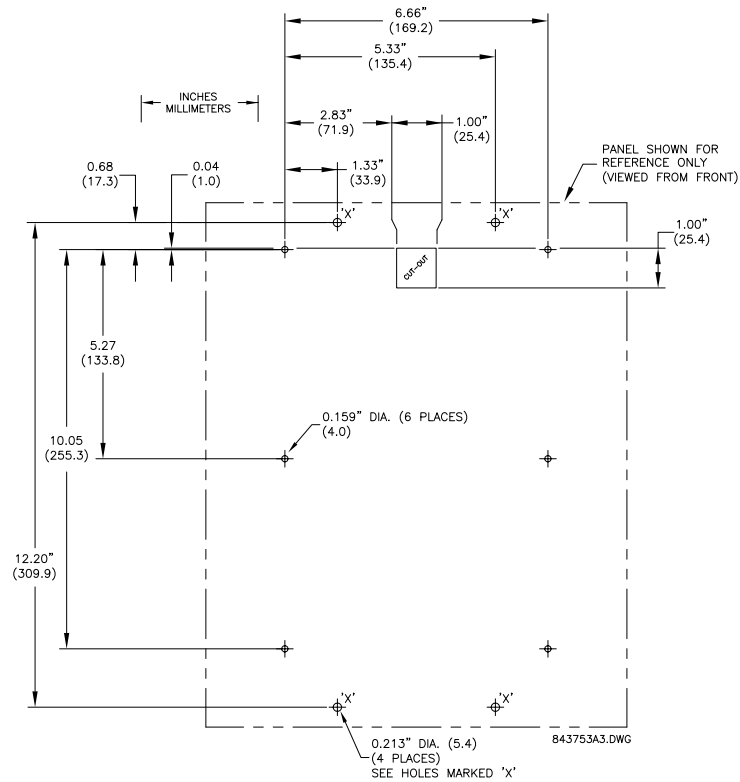


Figure 3-7: M60 VERTICAL SIDE MOUNTING REAR DIMENSIONS (STANDARD PANEL)

## 3.1.2 REAR TERMINAL LAYOUT

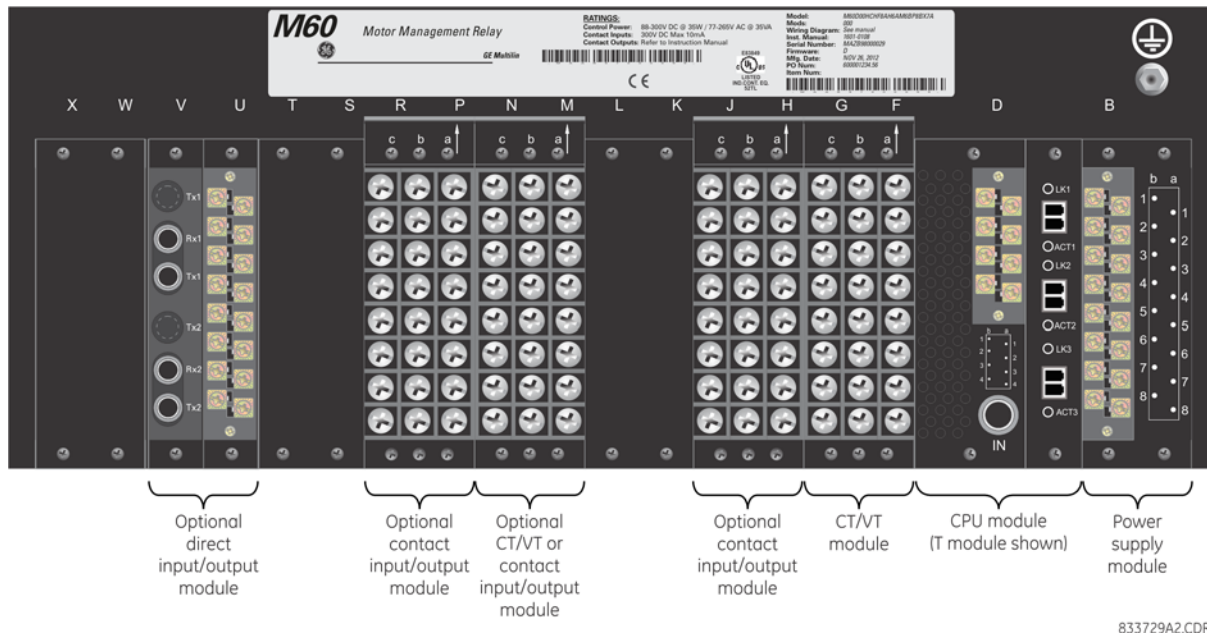


Figure 3-8: REAR TERMINAL VIEW

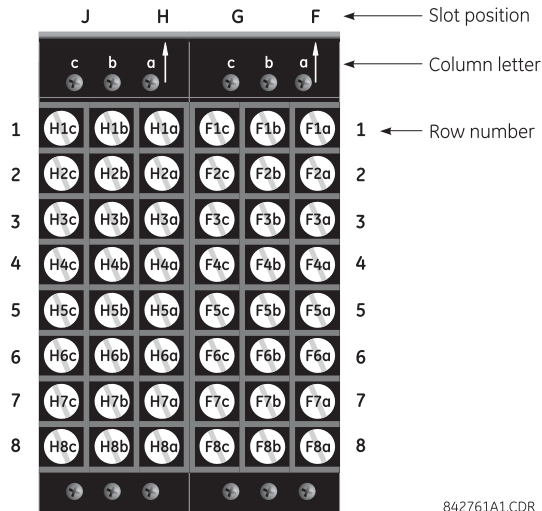


**Do not touch any rear terminals while the relay is energized.**



The small form-factor pluggable ports (SFPs) are pluggable transceivers. Do not use non-validated transceivers or install validated transceivers in the wrong Ethernet slot, else damage can occur.

The relay follows a convention with respect to terminal number assignments which are three characters long assigned in order by module slot position, row number, and column letter. Two-slot wide modules take their slot designation from the first slot position (nearest to CPU module) which is indicated by an arrow marker on the terminal block. See the following figure for an example of rear terminal assignments.



**Figure 3–9: EXAMPLE OF MODULES IN F AND H SLOTS**

## 3.2.1 TYPICAL WIRING

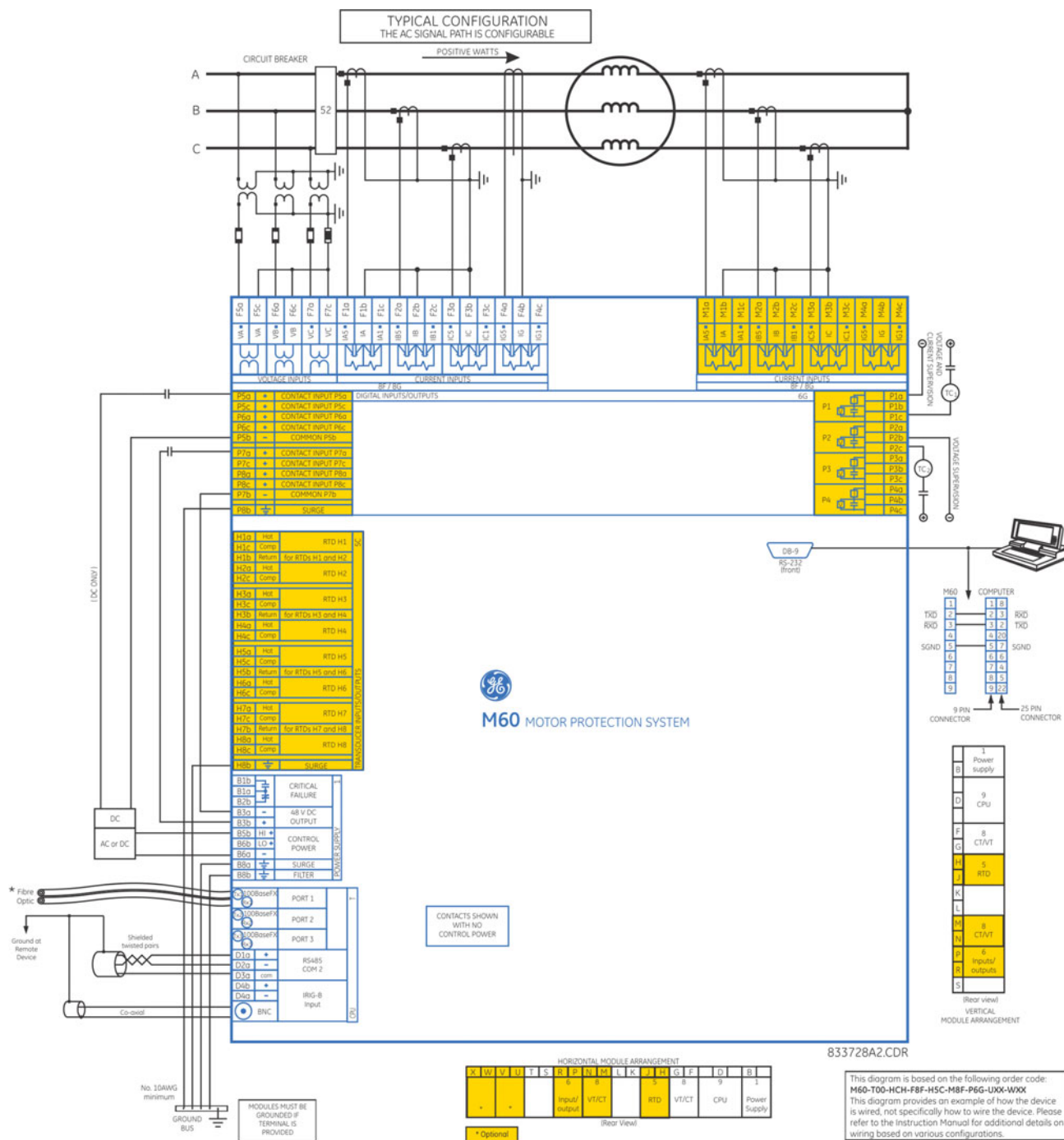


Figure 3-10: TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM (T MODULE SHOWN FOR CPU)

## 3.2.2 DIELECTRIC STRENGTH

The dielectric strength of the UR-series module hardware is shown in the following table:

**Table 3–1: DIELECTRIC STRENGTH OF UR-SERIES MODULE HARDWARE**

MODULE TYPE	MODULE FUNCTION	TERMINALS		DIELECTRIC STRENGTH (AC)
		FROM	TO	
1	Power supply	High (+); Low (+); (–)	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
1	Power supply	48 V DC (+) and (–)	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
1	Power supply	Relay terminals	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
2	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Analog inputs/outputs	All except 8b	Chassis	< 50 V DC
6	Digital inputs/outputs	All	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
7	G.703	All except 2b, 3a, 7b, 8a	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
	RS422	All except 6a, 7b, 8a	Chassis	< 50 V DC
8	CT/VT	All	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
9	CPU	All	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute

**NOTICE**

Filter networks and transient protection clamps are used in the hardware to prevent damage caused by high peak voltage transients, radio frequency interference (RFI), and electromagnetic interference (EMI). These protective components can be damaged by application of the ANSI/IEEE C37.90 specified test voltage for a period longer than the specified one minute.

## 3.2.3 CONTROL POWER

**NOTICE**

Control power supplied to the relay must be connected to the matching power supply range of the relay. If the voltage is applied to the wrong terminals, damage can occur.

**NOTICE**

The M60 relay, like almost all electronic relays, contains electrolytic capacitors. These capacitors are well known to be subject to deterioration over time if voltage is not applied periodically. Deterioration can be avoided by powering the relays up once a year.

The power supply module can be ordered for two possible voltage ranges, with or without a redundant power option. Each range has a dedicated input connection for proper operation. The ranges are as shown below (see the *Technical specifications* section of chapter 2 for additional details):

- Low (LO) range: 24 to 48 V (DC only) nominal
- High (HI) range: 125 to 250 V nominal

The power supply module provides power to the relay and supplies power for dry contact input connections.

The power supply module provides 48 V DC power for dry contact input connections and a critical failure relay (see the *Typical wiring diagram* earlier). The critical failure relay is a form-C device that is energized once control power is applied and the relay has successfully booted up with no critical self-test failures. If on-going self-test diagnostic checks detect a critical failure (see the *Self-test errors* section in chapter 7) or control power is lost, the relay is de-energize.

For high reliability systems, the M60 has a redundant option in which two M60 power supplies are placed in parallel on the bus. If one of the power supplies become faulted, the second power supply assumes the full load of the relay without any interruptions. Each power supply has a green LED on the front of the module to indicate it is functional. The critical fail relay of the module also indicates a faulted power supply.

An LED on the front of the control power module shows the status of the power supply:

LED INDICATION	POWER SUPPLY
CONTINUOUS ON	OK
ON / OFF CYCLING	Failure
OFF	Failure

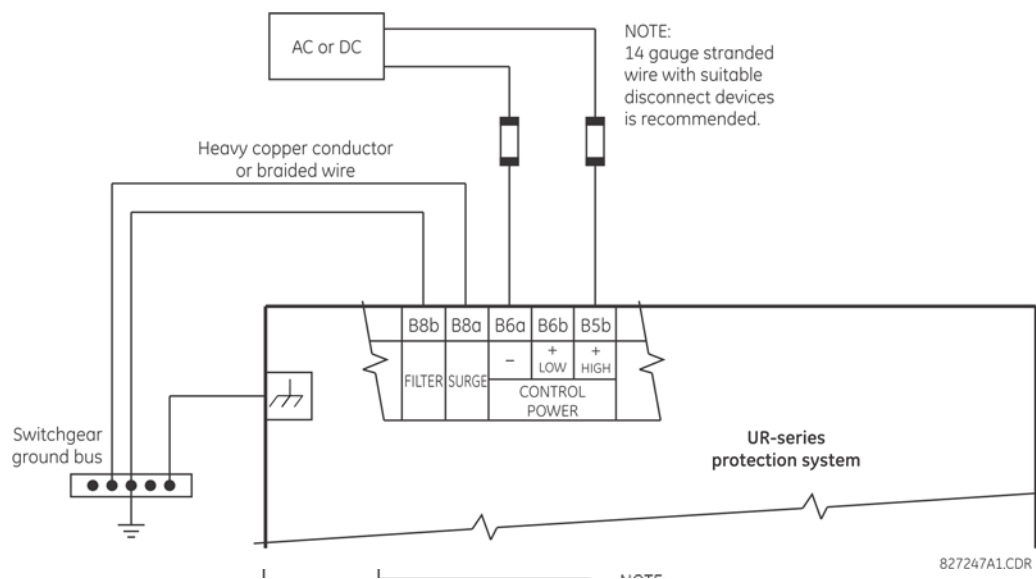


Figure 3-11: CONTROL POWER CONNECTION

## 3.2.4 CT/VT MODULES

A CT/VT module can have voltage inputs on channels 1 through 4 inclusive, or channels 5 through 8 inclusive. Channels 1 and 5 are intended for connection to phase A, and are labeled as such in the relay. Likewise, channels 2 and 6 are intended for connection to phase B, and channels 3 and 7 are intended for connection to phase C.

Channels 4 and 8 are intended for connection to a single-phase source. For voltage inputs, these channels are labeled as auxiliary voltage (VX). For current inputs, these channels are intended for connection to a CT between system neutral and ground, and are labeled as ground current (IG).

**NOTICE**

Verify that the connection made to the relay nominal current of 1 A or 5 A matches the secondary rating of the connected CTs. Unmatched CTs may result in equipment damage or inadequate protection.

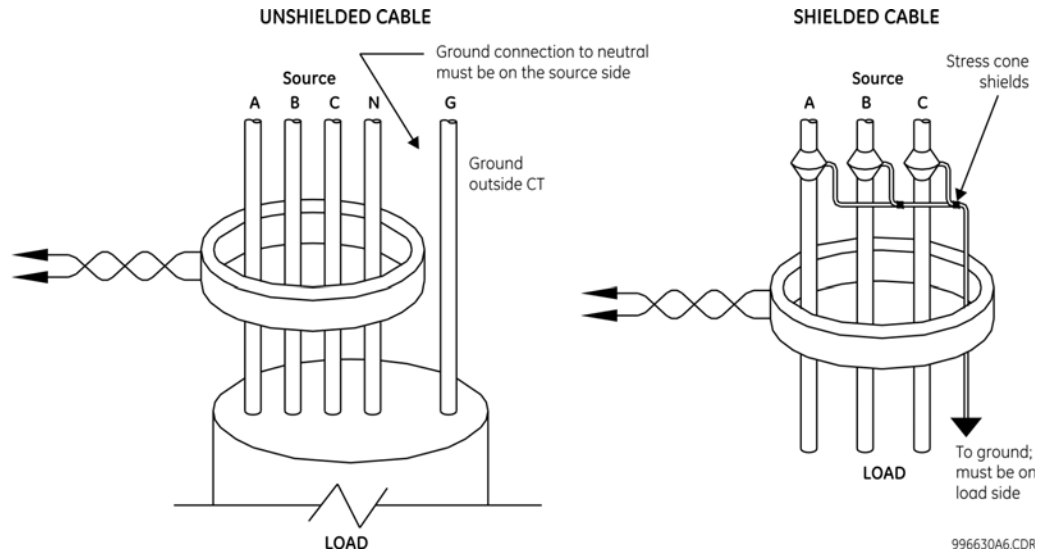
CT/VT modules can be ordered with a standard ground current input that is the same as the phase current input. Each AC current input has an isolating transformer and an automatic shorting mechanism that shorts the input when the module is withdrawn from the chassis. There are no internal ground connections on the current inputs. Current transformers with 1 to 50000 A primaries and 1 A or 5 A secondaries may be used.

CT/VT modules with a sensitive ground input are also available. The ground CT input of the sensitive ground modules is ten times more sensitive than the ground CT input of standard CT/VT modules. However, the phase CT inputs and phase VT inputs are the same as those of regular CT/VT modules.

The above modules are available with enhanced diagnostics. These modules can automatically detect CT/VT hardware failure and take the relay out of service.

CT connections for both ABC and ACB phase rotations are identical as shown in the *Typical wiring diagram*.

The exact placement of a zero-sequence core balance CT to detect ground fault current is shown below. Twisted-pair cabling on the zero-sequence CT is recommended.



**Figure 3-12: ZERO-SEQUENCE CORE BALANCE CT INSTALLATION**

The phase voltage channels are used for most metering and protection purposes. The auxiliary voltage channel is used as input for the synchrocheck and volts-per-hertz features.



Substitute the tilde “~” symbol with the slot position of the module in the following figure.

1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5c	6a	6c	7a	7c	8a	8c
IA5	IA	IA1	IB5	IB	IB1	IC5	IC	IC1	IG5	IG	IG1	VA	VA	VB	VB	VC	VC	VX	VX
Current inputs												Voltage inputs							
8F, 8G, 8L, and 8M modules (4 CTs and 4 VTs)																			

1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	2c	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	8c
IA5 ■	IA	IA1 ■	IB5 ■	IB	IB1 ■	IC5 ■	IC	IC1 ■	IG5 ■	IG	IG1 ■	IA5 ■	IA	IA1 ■	IB5 ■	IB	IB1 ■	IC5 ■	IC	IC1 ■	IG5 ■	IG	IG1 ■
Current inputs																							
8H, 8J, 8N, and 8R modules (8 CTs)																							

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**Figure 3-13: CT/VT MODULE WIRING**

### 3.2.5 PROCESS BUS MODULES

The M60 can be ordered with a process bus interface module. This module is designed to interface with the GE Multilin HardFiber system, allowing bidirectional IEC 61850 fiber optic communications with up to eight HardFiber merging units, known as Bricks. The HardFiber system has been designed to integrate seamlessly with the existing UR-series applications, including protection functions, FlexLogic, metering, and communications.

The IEC 61850 process bus system offers the following benefits:

- Reduces labor associated with design, installation, and testing of protection and control applications using the M60 by reducing the number of individual copper terminations
- Integrates seamlessly with existing M60 applications, since the IEC 61850 process bus interface module replaces the traditional CT/VT modules
- Communicates using open standard IEC 61850 messaging

For additional details on the HardFiber system, see GE publication GEK-113658: HardFiber Process Bus System Instruction Manual.

### 3.2.6 CONTACT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

Every contact input/output module has 24 terminal connections. They are arranged as three terminals per row, with eight rows in total. A given row of three terminals can be used for the outputs of one relay. For example, for form-C relay outputs, the terminals connect to the normally open (NO), normally closed (NC), and common contacts of the relay. For a form-A output, there are options of using current or voltage detection for feature supervision, depending on the module ordered. The terminal configuration for contact inputs is different for the two applications.

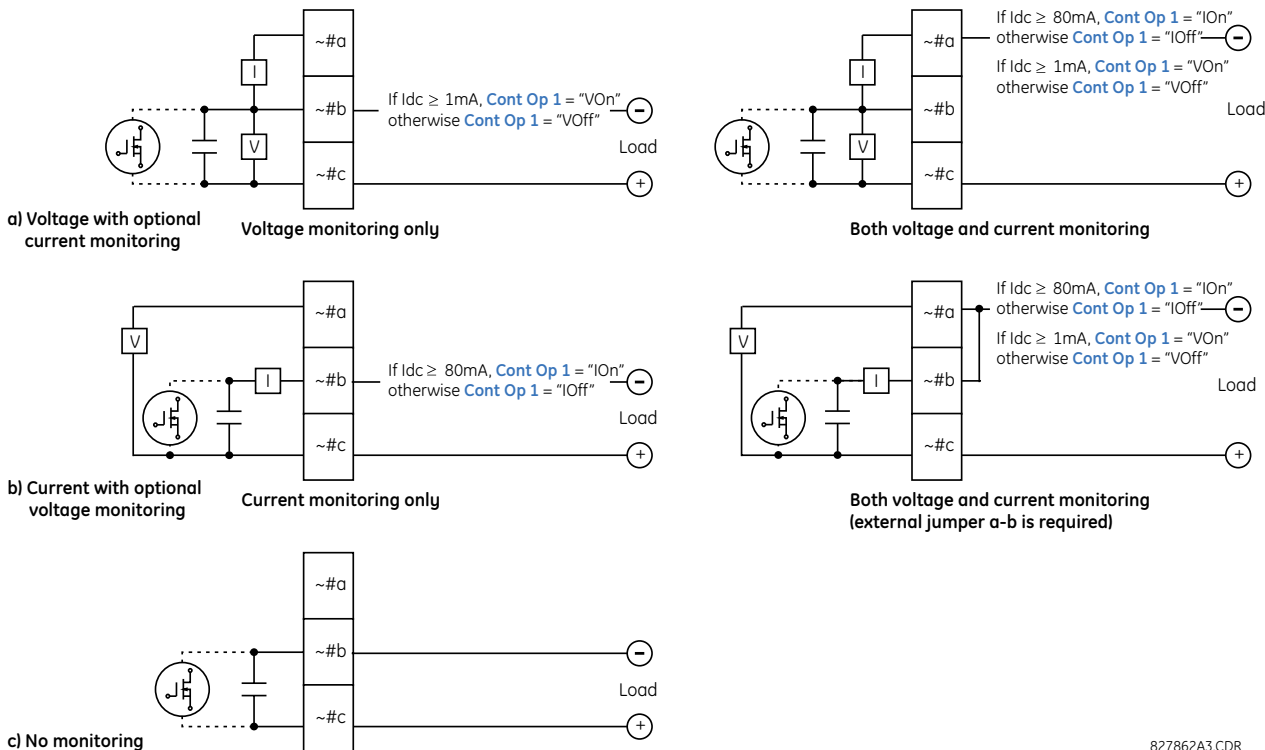
The contact inputs are grouped with a common return. The M60 has two versions of grouping: four inputs per common return and two inputs per common return. When a contact input/output module is ordered, four inputs per common is used. The four inputs per common allows for high-density inputs in combination with outputs, with a compromise of four inputs sharing one common. If the inputs must be isolated per row, then two inputs per common return should be selected (4D module).

The tables and diagrams on the following pages illustrate the module types (6A, etc.) and contact arrangements that can be ordered for the relay. Since an entire row is used for a single contact output, the name is assigned using the module slot position and row number. However, since there are two contact inputs per row, these names are assigned by module slot position, row number, and column position.

Some form-A / solid-state relay outputs include circuits to monitor the DC voltage across the output contact when it is open, and the DC current through the output contact when it is closed. Each of the monitors contains a level detector whose output is set to logic “On = 1” when the current in the circuit is above the threshold setting. The voltage monitor is set to “On = 1” when the current is above about 1 to 2.5 mA, and the current monitor is set to “On = 1” when the current exceeds about 80 to 100 mA. The voltage monitor is intended to check the health of the overall trip circuit, and the current monitor can be used to seal-in the output contact until an external contact has interrupted current flow.

Block diagrams are shown as follows for form-A and solid-state relay outputs with optional voltage monitor, optional current monitor, and with no monitoring. The actual values shown for contact output 1 are the same for all contact outputs.





**Figure 3-14: FORM-A AND SOLID-STATE CONTACT OUTPUTS WITH VOLTAGE AND CURRENT MONITORING**

The operation of voltage and current monitors is reflected with the corresponding FlexLogic operands (CONT OP # VON, CONT OP # VOFF, and CONT OP # ION) which can be used in protection, control, and alarm logic. The typical application of the voltage monitor is breaker trip circuit integrity monitoring; a typical application of the current monitor is seal-in of the control command.

Refer to the *Digital elements* section of chapter 5 for an example of how form-A and solid-state relay contacts can be applied for breaker trip circuit integrity monitoring.



**Consider relay contacts unsafe to touch when the unit is energized. If the relay contacts need to be used for low voltage accessible applications, ensure proper insulation levels.**



#### USE OF FORM-A AND SOLID-STATE RELAY OUTPUTS IN HIGH IMPEDANCE CIRCUITS

For form-A and solid-state relay output contacts internally equipped with a voltage measuring circuit across the contact, the circuit has an impedance that can cause a problem when used in conjunction with external high input impedance monitoring equipment such as modern relay test set trigger circuits. These monitoring circuits may continue to read the form-A contact as being closed after it has closed and subsequently opened, when measured as an impedance.

The solution is to use the voltage measuring trigger input of the relay test set, and connect the form-A contact through a voltage-dropping resistor to a DC voltage source. If the 48 V DC output of the power supply is used as a source, a 500  $\Omega$ , 10 W resistor is appropriate. In this configuration, the voltage across either the form-A contact or the resistor can be used to monitor the state of the output.



Wherever a tilde “~” symbol appears, substitute with the slot position of the module; wherever a number sign “#” appears, substitute the contact number

#### NOTICE

When current monitoring is used to seal-in the form-A and solid-state relay contact outputs, the FlexLogic operand driving the contact output should be given a reset delay of 10 ms to prevent damage of the output contact (in situations when the element initiating the contact output is bouncing, at values in the region of the pickup value).

Table 3–2: CONTACT INPUT AND OUTPUT MODULE ASSIGNMENTS

~6A MODULE		~6B MODULE		~6C MODULE		~6D MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-C	~1a, ~1c	2 Inputs
~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-C	~2a, ~2c	2 Inputs
~3	Form-C	~3	Form-C	~3	Form-C	~3a, ~3c	2 Inputs
~4	Form-C	~4	Form-C	~4	Form-C	~4a, ~4c	2 Inputs
~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs	~5	Form-C	~5	Form-C	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs
~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs	~6	Form-C	~6	Form-C	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7	Form-C	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8	Form-C	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~6E MODULE		~6F MODULE		~6G MODULE		~6H MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT
~1	Form-C	~1	Fast Form-C	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A
~2	Form-C	~2	Fast Form-C	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A
~3	Form-C	~3	Fast Form-C	~3	Form-A	~3	Form-A
~4	Form-C	~4	Fast Form-C	~4	Form-A	~4	Form-A
~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs	~5	Fast Form-C	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs	~5	Form-A
~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs	~6	Fast Form-C	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs	~6	Form-A
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7	Fast Form-C	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8	Fast Form-C	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~6K MODULE		~6L MODULE		~6M MODULE		~6N MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT
~1	Form-C	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A
~2	Form-C	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A
~3	Form-C	~3	Form-C	~3	Form-C	~3	Form-A
~4	Form-C	~4	Form-C	~4	Form-C	~4	Form-A
~5	Fast Form-C	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs	~5	Form-C	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs
~6	Fast Form-C	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs	~6	Form-C	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs
~7	Fast Form-C	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8	Fast Form-C	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~6P MODULE		~6R MODULE		~6S MODULE		~6T MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT	TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT
~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A	~1	Form-A
~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A	~2	Form-A
~3	Form-A	~3	Form-C	~3	Form-C	~3	Form-A
~4	Form-A	~4	Form-C	~4	Form-C	~4	Form-A
~5	Form-A	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs	~5	Form-C	~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs
~6	Form-A	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs	~6	Form-C	~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs	~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs	~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~6U MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT
~1	Form-A
~2	Form-A
~3	Form-A
~4	Form-A
~5	Form-A
~6	Form-A
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~6V MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT OR INPUT
~1	Form-A
~2	Form-A
~3	Form-C
~4	2 Outputs
~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs
~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~67 MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Form-A
~2	Form-A
~3	Form-A
~4	Form-A
~5	Form-A
~6	Form-A
~7	Form-A
~8	Form-A

~4A MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Not Used
~2	Solid-State
~3	Not Used
~4	Solid-State
~5	Not Used
~6	Solid-State
~7	Not Used
~8	Solid-State

~4B MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Not Used
~2	Solid-State
~3	Not Used
~4	Solid-State
~5	Not Used
~6	Solid-State
~7	Not Used
~8	Solid-State

~4C MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Not Used
~2	Solid-State
~3	Not Used
~4	Solid-State
~5	Not Used
~6	Solid-State
~7	Not Used
~8	Solid-State

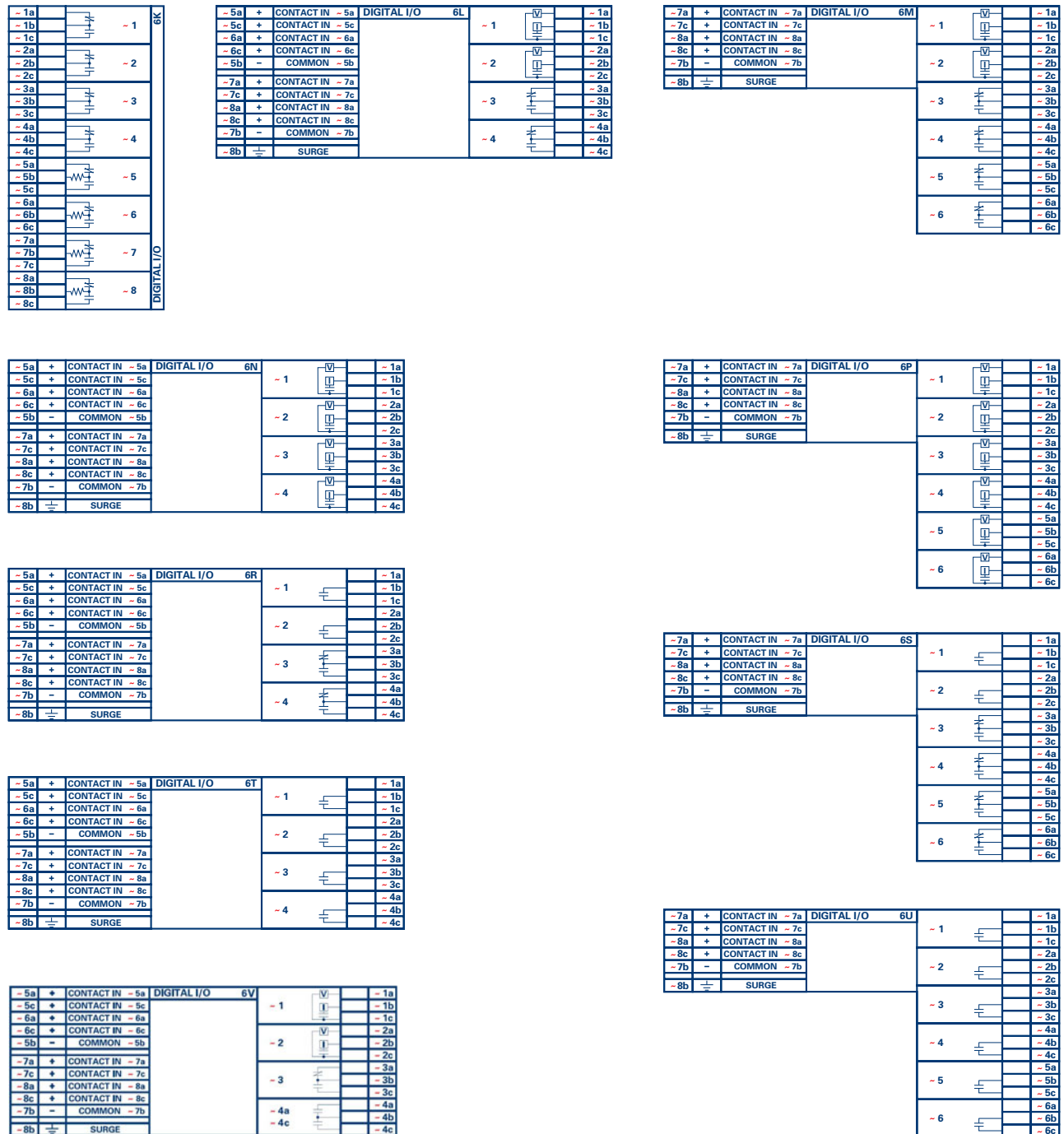
~4D MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1a, ~1c	2 Inputs
~2a, ~2c	2 Inputs
~3a, ~3c	2 Inputs
~4a, ~4c	2 Inputs
~5a, ~5c	2 Inputs
~6a, ~6c	2 Inputs
~7a, ~7c	2 Inputs
~8a, ~8c	2 Inputs

~4L MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	2 Outputs
~2	2 Outputs
~3	2 Outputs
~4	2 Outputs
~5	2 Outputs
~6	2 Outputs
~7	2 Outputs
~8	Not Used



842762A3.CDR

Figure 3-15: CONTACT INPUT AND OUTPUT MODULE WIRING (1 of 2)



842763A2.CDR

Figure 3-16: CONTACT INPUT AND OUTPUT MODULE WIRING (2 of 2)

**NOTICE**

For proper functionality, observe correct polarity for all contact input and solid state output connections.

### CONTACT INPUTS

A dry contact has one side connected to terminal B3b. This is the positive 48 V DC voltage rail supplied by the power supply module. The other side of the dry contact is connected to the required contact input terminal. Each contact input group has its own common (negative) terminal which must be connected to the DC negative terminal (B3a) of the power supply module. When a dry contact closes, a current of 1 to 3 mA flows through the associated circuit.

A wet contact has one side connected to the positive terminal of an external DC power supply. The other side of this contact is connected to the required contact input terminal. If a wet contact is used, then the negative side of the external source must be connected to the relay common (negative) terminal of each contact group. The maximum external source voltage for this arrangement is 300 V DC.

The voltage threshold at which each group of four contact inputs detects a closed contact input is programmable as 17 V DC for 24 V sources, 33 V DC for 48 V sources, 84 V DC for 110 to 125 V sources, and 166 V DC for 250 V sources.

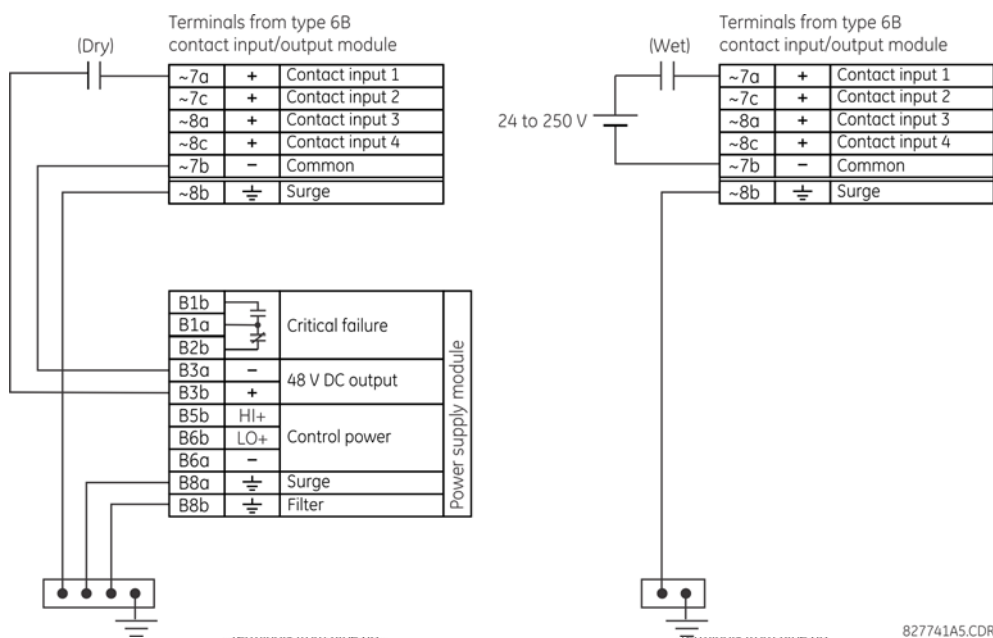


Figure 3-17: DRY AND WET CONTACT INPUT CONNECTIONS



Wherever a tilde “~” symbol appears, substitute with the slot position of the module.

Contact outputs can be ordered as form-A or form-C. The form-A contacts can be connected for external circuit supervision. These contacts are provided with voltage and current monitoring circuits used to detect the loss of DC voltage in the circuit, and the presence of DC current flowing through the contacts when the form-A contact closes. If enabled, the current monitoring can be used as a seal-in signal to ensure that the form-A contact does not attempt to break the energized inductive coil circuit and weld the output contacts.

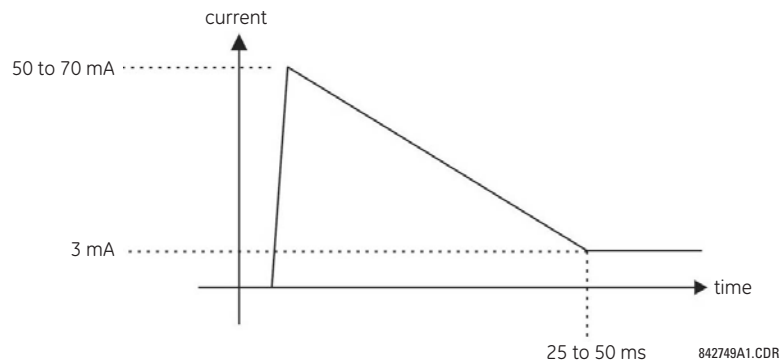


There is no provision in the relay to detect a DC ground fault on 48 V DC control power external output. We recommend using an external DC supply.

### USE OF CONTACT INPUTS WITH AUTO-BURNISHING

The contact inputs sense a change of the state of the external device contact based on the measured current. When external devices are located in a harsh industrial environment (either outdoor or indoor), their contacts can be exposed to various types of contamination. Normally, there is a thin film of insulating sulfidation, oxidation, or contaminants on the surface of the contacts, sometimes making it difficult or impossible to detect a change of the state. This film must be removed to establish circuit continuity – an impulse of higher than normal current can accomplish this.

The contact inputs with auto-burnish create a high current impulse when the threshold is reached to burn off this oxidation layer as a maintenance to the contacts. Afterwards the contact input current is reduced to a steady-state current. The impulse has a 5 second delay after a contact input changes state.

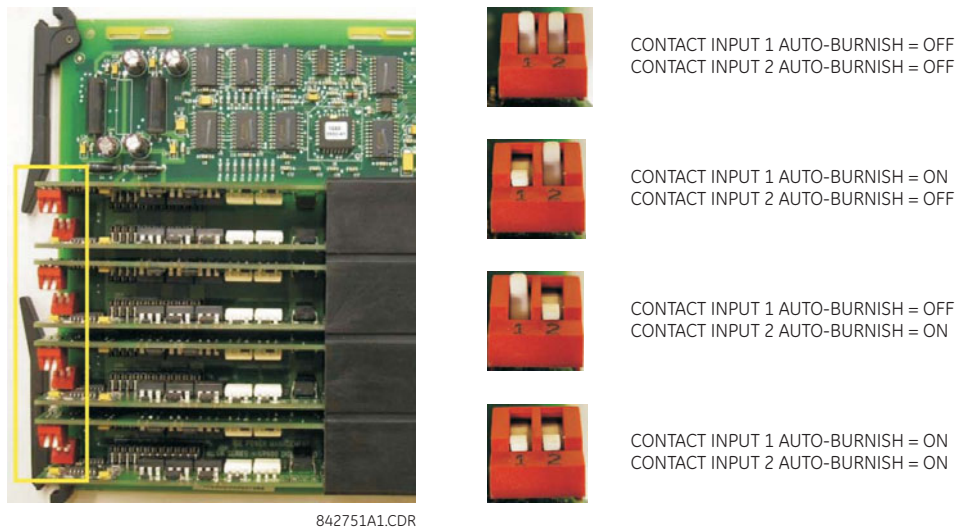


**Figure 3–18: CURRENT THROUGH CONTACT INPUTS WITH AUTO-BURNISHING**

Regular contact inputs limit current to less than 3 mA to reduce station battery burden. In contrast, contact inputs with auto-burnishing allow currents up to 50 to 70 mA at the first instance when the change of state was sensed. Then, within 25 to 50 ms, this current is slowly reduced to 3 mA as indicated above. The 50 to 70 mA peak current burns any film on the contacts, allowing for proper sensing of state changes. If the external device contact is bouncing, the auto-burnishing starts when external device contact bouncing is over.

Another important difference between the auto-burnishing input module and the regular input modules is that only two contact inputs have common ground, as opposed to four contact inputs sharing one common ground (refer to the *Contact Input and Output Module Wiring* diagrams). This is beneficial when connecting contact inputs to separate voltage sources. Consequently, the threshold voltage setting is also defined per group of two contact inputs.

The auto-burnish feature can be disabled or enabled using the DIP switches found on each daughter card. There is a DIP switch for each contact, for a total of 16 inputs.



**Figure 3–19: AUTO-BURNISH DIP SWITCHES**





The auto-burnish circuitry has an internal fuse for safety purposes. During regular maintenance, check the auto-burnish functionality using an oscilloscope.



## 3.2.7 TRANSDUCER INPUTS/OUTPUTS

Transducer input modules can receive input signals from external dcmA output transducers (dcmA In) or resistance temperature detectors (RTD). Hardware and software is provided to receive signals from these external transducers and convert these signals into a digital format for use as required.

Transducer output modules provide DC current outputs in several standard dcmA ranges. Software is provided to configure virtually any analog quantity used in the relay to drive the analog outputs.

Every transducer input/output module has a total of 24 terminal connections. These connections are arranged as three terminals per row with a total of eight rows. A given row can be used for either inputs or outputs, with terminals in column "a" having positive polarity and terminals in column "c" having negative polarity. Since an entire row is used for a single input/output channel, the name of the channel is assigned using the module slot position and row number.

Each module also requires that a connection from an external ground bus be made to terminal 8b. The current outputs require a twisted-pair shielded cable, where the shield is grounded at one end only. The figure below illustrates the transducer module types (5A, 5C, 5D, 5E, and 5F) and channel arrangements that can be ordered for the relay.



Wherever a tilde "~" symbol appears, substitute with the slot position of the module.

~1a	+	dcmA In ~1	5A
~1c	-		
~2a	+	dcmA In ~2	
~2c	-		
~3a	+	dcmA In ~3	
~3c	-		
~4a	+	dcmA In ~4	
~4c	-		
~5a	+	dcmA Out ~5	ANALOG I/O
~5c	-		
~6a	+	dcmA Out ~6	
~6c	-		
~7a	+	dcmA Out ~7	
~7c	-		
~8a	+	dcmA Out ~8	
~8c	-		
~8b	⏏	SURGE	

~1a	Hot	RTD ~1	5C
~1c	Comp		
~1b	Return for RTD ~1& ~2		
~2a	Hot	RTD ~2	
~2c	Comp		
~3a	Hot	RTD ~3	
~3c	Comp		
~3b	Return for RTD ~3& ~4		
~4a	Hot	RTD ~4	ANALOG I/O
~4c	Comp		
~5a	Hot	RTD ~5	
~5c	Comp		
~5b	Return for RTD ~5& ~6		
~6a	Hot	RTD ~6	
~6c	Comp		
~7a	Hot	RTD ~7	
~7c	Comp		
~7b	Return for RTD ~7& ~8		
~8a	Hot	RTD ~8	ANALOG I/O
~8c	Comp		
~8b	⏏	SURGE	

~1a	Hot	RTD ~1	5D
~1c	Comp		
~1b	Return for RTD ~1& ~2		
~2a	Hot	RTD ~2	
~2c	Comp		
~3a	Hot	RTD ~3	
~3c	Comp		
~3b	Return for RTD ~3& ~4		
~4a	Hot	RTD ~4	ANALOG I/O
~4c	Comp		
~5a	+	dcmA Out ~5	
~5c	-		
~6a	+	dcmA Out ~6	
~6c	-		
~7a	+	dcmA Out ~7	
~7c	-		
~8a	+	dcmA Out ~8	
~8c	-		
~8b	⏏	SURGE	

~1a	+	dcmA In ~1	5E
~1c	-		
~2a	+	dcmA In ~2	
~2c	-		
~3a	+	dcmA In ~3	
~3c	-		
~4a	+	dcmA In ~4	
~4c	-		
~5a	Hot	RTD ~5	ANALOG I/O
~5c	Comp		
~5b	Return for RTD ~5& ~6		
~6a	Hot	RTD ~6	
~6c	Comp		
~7a	Hot	RTD ~7	
~7c	Comp		
~7b	Return for RTD ~7& ~8		
~8a	Hot	RTD ~8	ANALOG I/O
~8c	Comp		
~8b	⏏	SURGE	

~1a	+	dcmA In ~1	5F
~1c	-		
~2a	+	dcmA In ~2	
~2c	-		
~3a	+	dcmA In ~3	
~3c	-		
~4a	+	dcmA In ~4	
~4c	-		
~5a	+	dcmA In ~5	ANALOG I/O
~5c	-		
~6a	+	dcmA In ~6	
~6c	-		
~7a	+	dcmA In ~7	
~7c	-		
~8a	+	dcmA In ~8	
~8c	-		
~8b	⏏	SURGE	

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Figure 3–20: TRANSDUCER INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE WIRING

## 3.2.8 RS232 FACEPLATE PORT

A 9-pin RS232C serial port is located on the M60 faceplate for programming with a computer. All that is required to use this interface is a computer running the EnerVista UR Setup software provided with the relay. Cabling for the RS232 port is shown in the following figure for both 9-pin and 25-pin connectors.



The baud rate for this port is fixed at **19200 bps**.

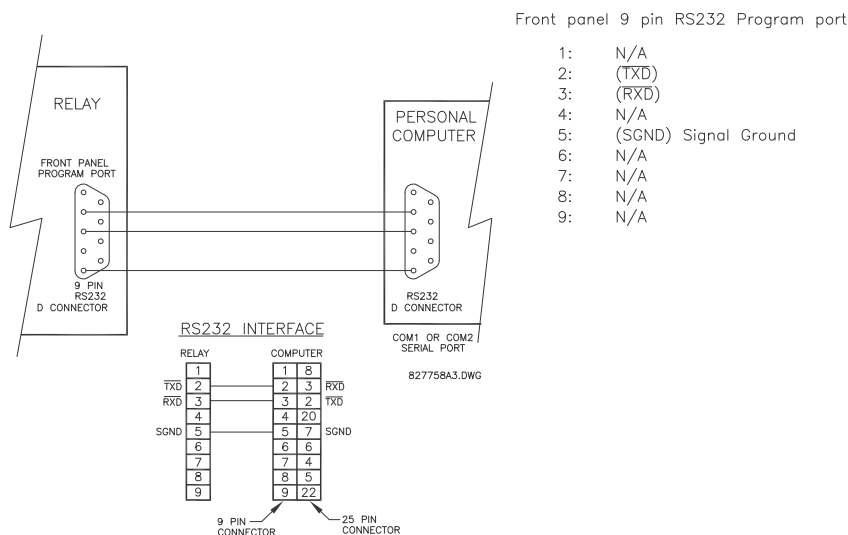


Figure 3–21: RS232 FACEPLATE PORT CONNECTION

## 3.2.9 CPU COMMUNICATION PORTS

## a) OPTIONS

In addition to the faceplate RS232 port, the M60 provides a rear RS485 communication port.



The CPU modules do not require a surge ground connection.

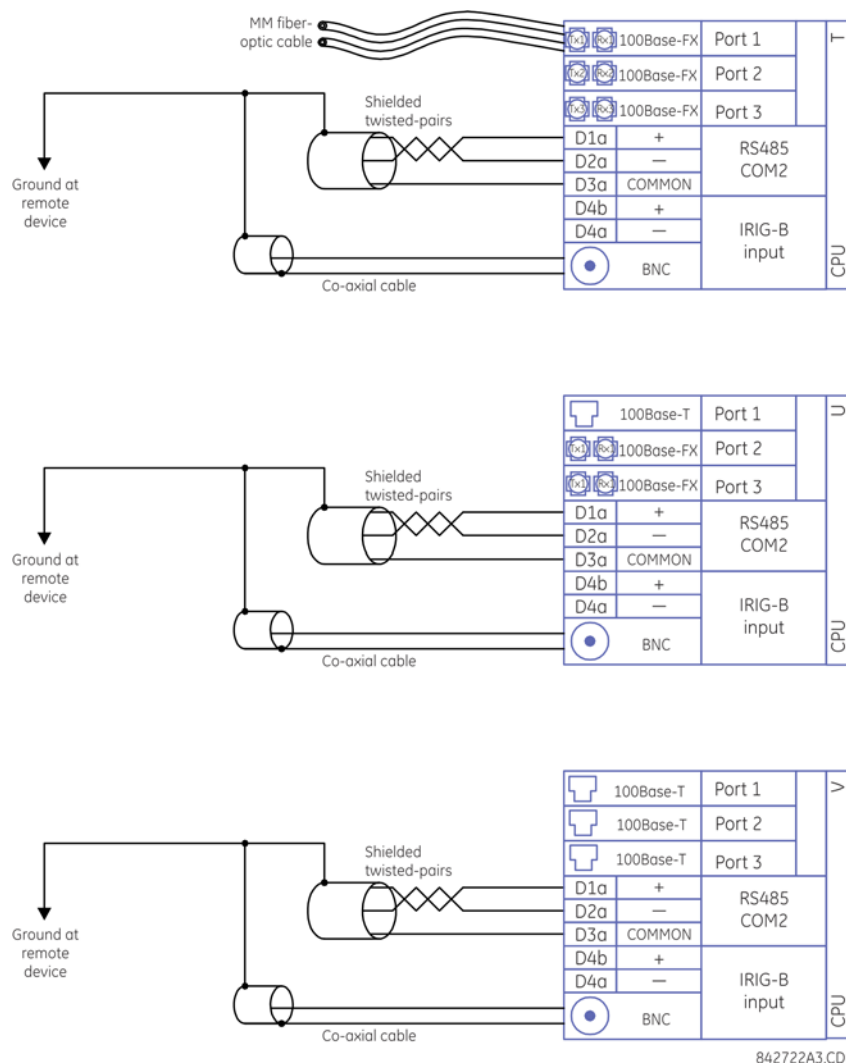


Figure 3-22: CPU MODULE COMMUNICATIONS WIRING

### b) RS485 PORTS

RS485 data transmission and reception are accomplished over a single twisted pair with transmit and receive data alternating over the same two wires. Through the use of the port, continuous monitoring and control from a remote computer, SCADA system, or PLC is possible.

To minimize errors from noise, the use of shielded twisted pair wire is recommended. Correct polarity must also be observed. For instance, the relays must be connected with all RS485 “+” terminals connected together, and all RS485 “-” terminals connected together. Though data is transmitted over a two-wire twisted pair, all RS485 devices require a shared reference, or common voltage. This common voltage is implied to be a power supply common. Some systems allow the shield (drain wire) to be used as common wire and to connect directly to the M60 COM terminal (#3); others function correctly only if the common wire is connected to the M60 COM terminal, but insulated from the shield.

To avoid loop currents, ground the shield at only one point. If other system considerations require the shield to be grounded at more than one point, install resistors (typically 100 ohms) between the shield and ground at each grounding point. Each relay needs to be daisy-chained to the next one in the link. A maximum of 32 relays can be connected in this manner without exceeding driver capability. For larger systems, additional serial channels must be added. It is also possible to use commercially available repeaters to have more than 32 relays on a single channel. Avoid star or stub connections entirely.

Lightning strikes and ground surge currents can cause large momentary voltage differences between remote ends of the communication link. For this reason, surge protection devices are internally provided at both communication ports. An isolated power supply with an optocoupled data interface also acts to reduce noise coupling. To ensure maximum reliability, all equipment should have similar transient protection devices installed.

Terminate both ends of the RS485 circuit with an impedance as shown below.

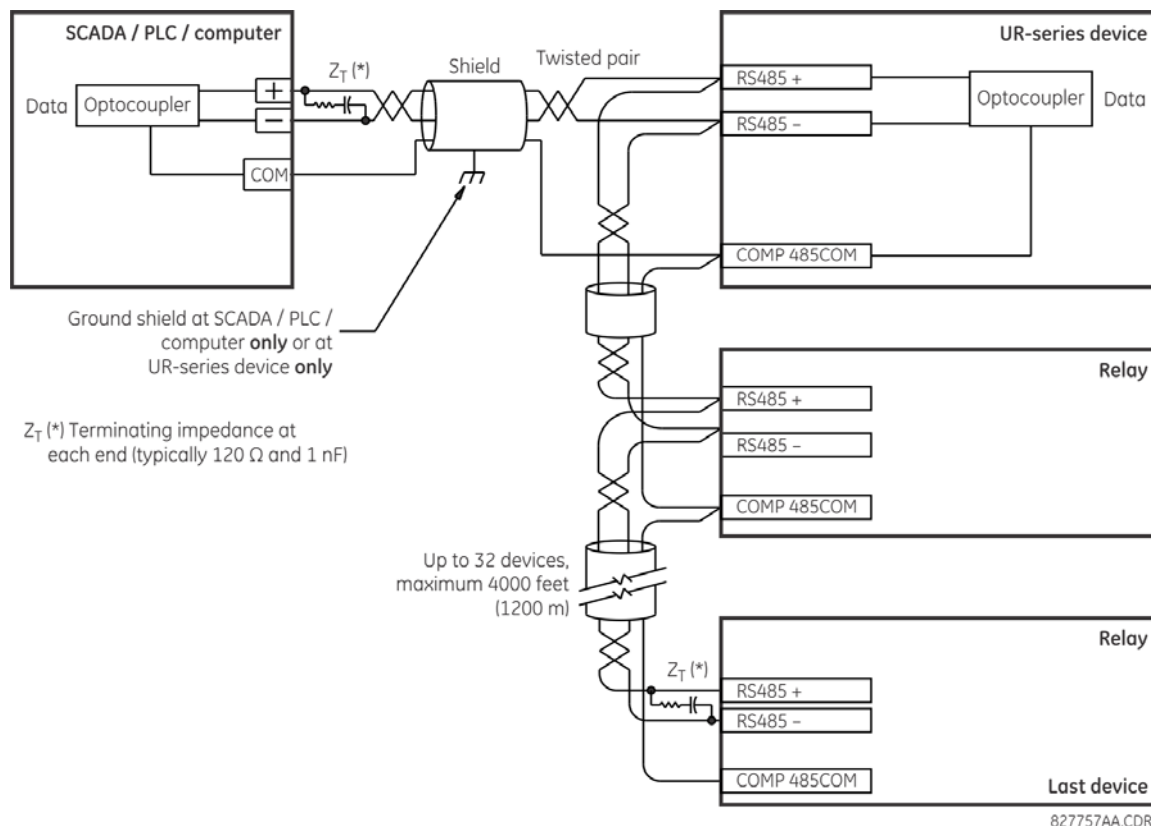


Figure 3–23: RS485 SERIAL CONNECTION

### c) 100BASE-FX FIBER OPTIC PORTS



Ensure that the dust covers are installed when the fiber is not in use. Dirty or scratched connectors can lead to high losses on a fiber link.



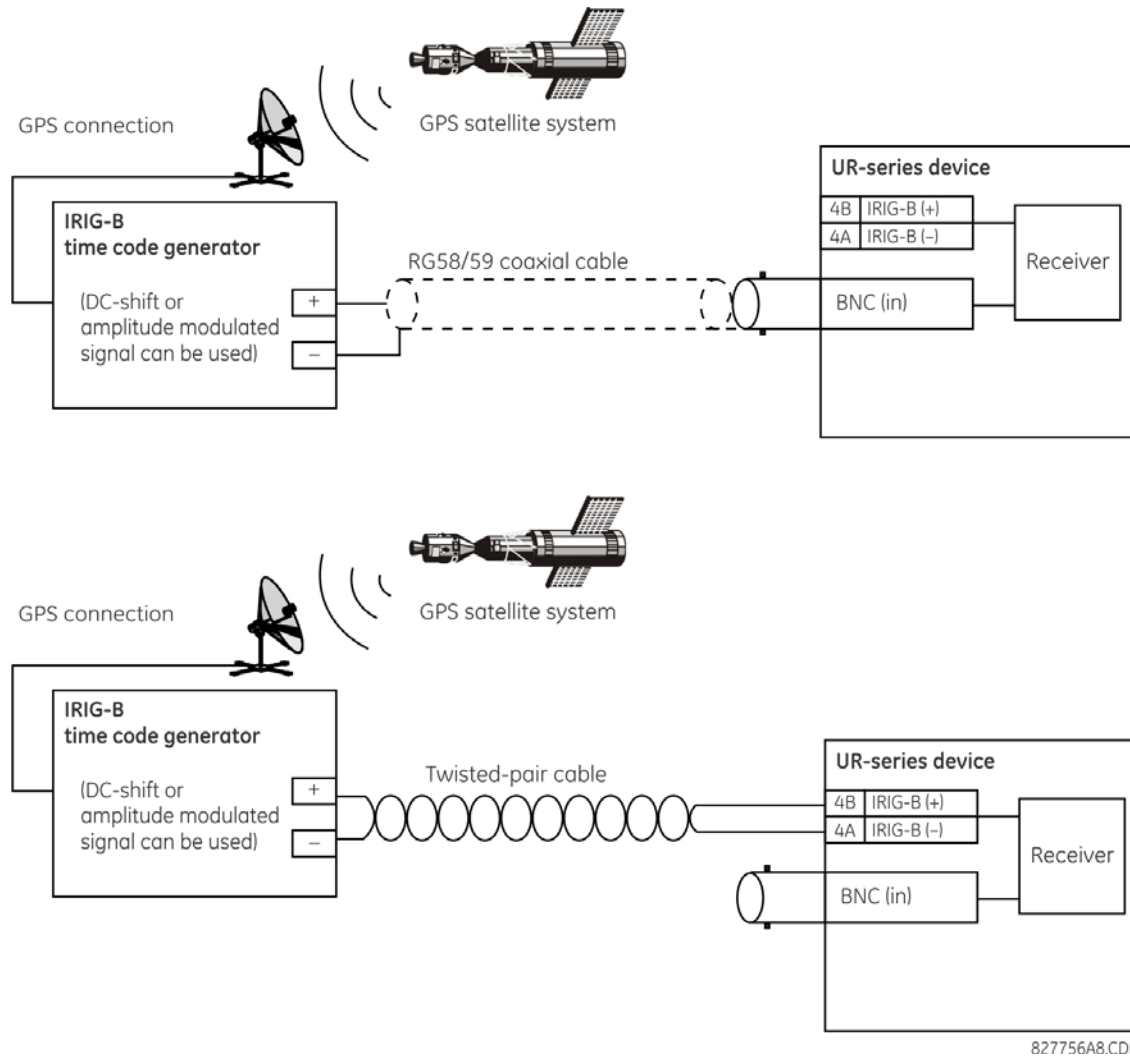
Observing any fiber transmitter output can injure the eye.

The fiber optic communication ports allow for fast and efficient communications between relays at 100 Mbps. Optical fiber can be connected to the relay supporting a wavelength of 1310 nm in multi-mode.

The fiber optic port is designed such that the response times do not vary for any core that is 100  $\mu\text{m}$  or less in diameter, 62.5  $\mu\text{m}$  for 100 Mbps. For optical power budgeting, splices are required every 1 km for the transmitter/receiver pair. When splicing optical fibers, the diameter and numerical aperture of each fiber must be the same.

## 3.2.10 IRIG-B

IRIG-B is a standard time code format that allows stamping of events to be synchronized among connected devices within 1 millisecond. The IRIG time code formats are serial, width-modulated codes that can be either DC level shifted or amplitude modulated (AM). Third party equipment is available for generating the IRIG-B signal; this equipment can use a GPS satellite system to obtain the time reference so that devices at different geographic locations can be synchronized.



**Figure 3-24: OPTIONS FOR THE IRIG-B CONNECTION**



Using an amplitude modulated receiver causes errors up to 1 ms in event time-stamping.

## 3.3.1 DESCRIPTION

The M60 direct inputs and outputs feature makes use of the type 7 series of communications modules, which allow direct messaging between devices.

The communications channels are normally connected in a ring configuration as shown in the following figure. The transmitter of one module is connected to the receiver of the next module. The transmitter of this second module is then connected to the receiver of the next module in the ring. This is continued to form a communications ring. The figure illustrates a ring of four UR-series relays with the following connections: UR1-Tx to UR2-Rx, UR2-Tx to UR3-Rx, UR3-Tx to UR4-Rx, and UR4-Tx to UR1-Rx. A maximum of sixteen (16) UR-series relays can be connected in a single ring

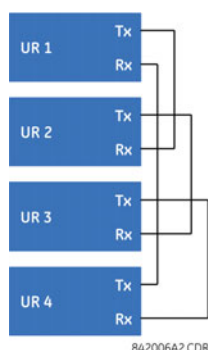


Figure 3–25: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT SINGLE CHANNEL CONNECTION

The interconnection for dual-channel Type 7 communications modules is shown as follows. Two channel modules allow for a redundant ring configuration. That is, two rings can be created to provide an additional independent data path. The required connections are: UR1-Tx1 to UR2-Rx1, UR2-Tx1 to UR3-Rx1, UR3-Tx1 to UR4-Rx1, and UR4-Tx1 to UR1-Rx1 for the first ring; and UR1-Tx2 to UR4-Rx2, UR4-Tx2 to UR3-Rx2, UR3-Tx2 to UR2-Rx2, and UR2-Tx2 to UR1-Rx2 for the second ring.

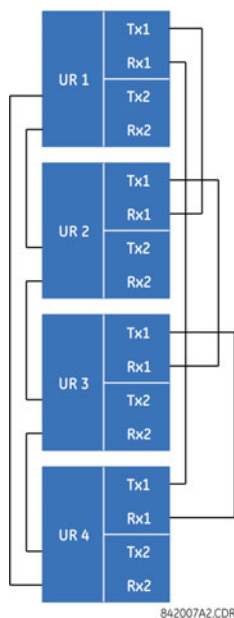
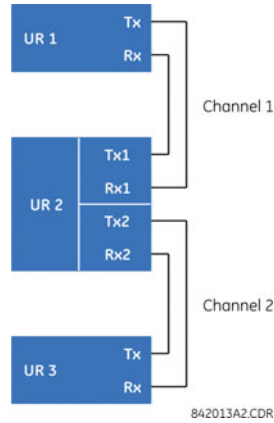


Figure 3–26: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT DUAL CHANNEL CONNECTION

The following diagram shows the connection for three UR-series relays using two independent communication channels. UR1 and UR3 have single type 7 communication modules; UR2 has a dual-channel module. The two communication channels can be of different types, depending on the Type 7 modules used. To allow the direct input and output data to *cross-over* from channel 1 to channel 2 on UR2, the **DIRECT I/O CHANNEL CROSSOVER** setting should be “Enabled” on UR2. This forces UR2 to forward messages received on Rx1 out Tx2, and messages received on Rx2 out Tx1.



**Figure 3–27: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT SINGLE/DUAL CHANNEL COMBINATION CONNECTION**

The interconnection requirements are described in further detail in this section for each specific variation of type 7 communications module. These modules are listed in the following table. All fiber modules use ST type connectors.



Not all the direct input and output communications modules may be applicable to the M60 relay. Only the modules specified in the order codes are available as direct input and output communications modules.

**Table 3–3: CHANNEL COMMUNICATION OPTIONS (Sheet 1 of 2)**

MODULE	SPECIFICATION
2A	C37.94SM, 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
2B	C37.94SM, 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
2E	Bi-phase, 1 channel
2F	Bi-phase, 2 channel
2G	IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 1 channel
2H	IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 2 channels
72	1550 nm, single-mode, laser, 1 channel
73	1550 nm, single-mode, laser, 2 channels
74	Channel 1 - RS422; channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, laser
75	Channel 1 - G.703; channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, laser
76	IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 1 channel
77	IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 64 kbps, multi-mode, LED, 2 channels
7A	820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 channel
7B	1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 1 channel
7C	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 channel
7D	1300 nm, single-mode, laser, 1 channel
7E	Channel 1: G.703, Channel 2: 820 nm, multi-mode
7F	Channel 1: G.703, Channel 2: 1300 nm, multi-mode
7G	Channel 1: G.703, Channel 2: 1300 nm, single-mode ELED
7H	820 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 channels
7I	1300 nm, multi-mode, LED, 2 channels
7J	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 channels
7K	1300 nm, single-mode, LASER, 2 channels
7L	Channel 1: RS422, channel: 820 nm, multi-mode, LED
7M	Channel 1: RS422, channel 2: 1300 nm, multi-mode, LED
7N	Channel 1: RS422, channel 2: 1300 nm, single-mode, ELED
7P	Channel 1: RS422, channel 2: 1300 nm, single-mode, laser

Table 3–3: CHANNEL COMMUNICATION OPTIONS (Sheet 2 of 2)

MODULE	SPECIFICATION
7Q	Channel 1: G.703, channel 2: 1300 nm, single-mode, laser
7R	G.703, 1 channel
7S	G.703, 2 channels
7T	RS422, 1 channel
7V	RS422, 2 channels, 2 clock inputs
7W	RS422, 2 channels

## 3.3.2 FIBER: LED AND ELED TRANSMITTERS

The following figure shows the configuration for the 7A, 7B, 7C, 7H, 7I, and 7J fiber-only modules.

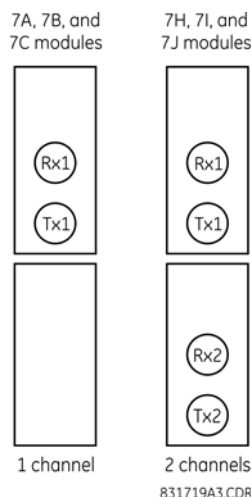


Figure 3–28: LED AND ELED FIBER MODULES

## 3.3.3 FIBER-LASER TRANSMITTERS

The following figure shows the configuration for the 72, 73, 7D, and 7K fiber-laser module.

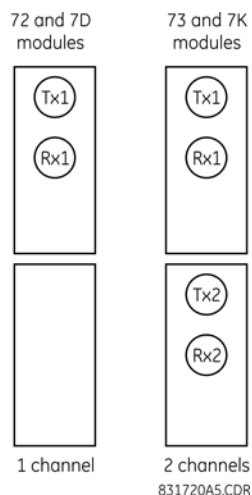


Figure 3–29: LASER FIBER MODULES

**NOTICE**

When using a laser Interface, attenuators can be necessary to ensure that you do not exceed the maximum optical input power to the receiver.



## 3.3.4 G.703 INTERFACE

## a) DESCRIPTION

The following figure shows the 64K ITU G.703 co-directional interface configuration.



The G.703 module is fixed at 64 kbps. The SETTINGS > PRODUCT SETUP > DIRECT I/O > DIRECT I/O DATA RATE setting is not applicable to this module.

AWG 24 twisted shielded pair is recommended for external connections, with the shield grounded only at one end. Connecting the shield to pin X1a or X6a grounds the shield since these pins are internally connected to ground. Thus, if pin X1a or X6a is used, do not ground at the other end. This interface module is protected by surge suppression devices.

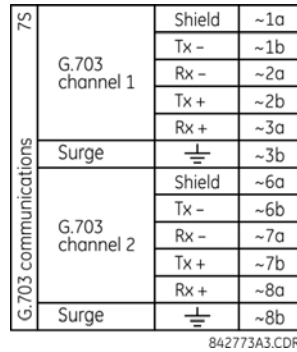


Figure 3-30: G.703 INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

The following figure shows the typical pin interconnection between two G.703 interfaces. For the actual physical arrangement of these pins, see the *Rear terminal assignments* section earlier in this chapter. All pin interconnections are to be maintained for a connection to a multiplexer.

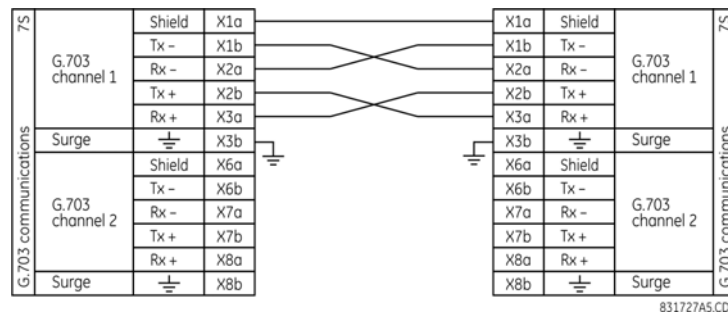


Figure 3-31: TYPICAL PIN INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN TWO G.703 INTERFACES



Pin nomenclature can differ from one manufacturer to another. Therefore, it is not uncommon to see pinouts numbered TxA, TxB, RxA and RxB. In such cases, it can be assumed that "A" is equivalent to "+" and "B" is equivalent to "-".

## b) G.703 SELECTION SWITCH PROCEDURES

1. With the power to the relay off, remove the G.703 module (7R or 7S) as follows. Record the original location of the module to help ensure that the same or replacement module is inserted into the correct slot.
2. Simultaneously pull the ejector/insert clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module in order to release the module for removal.
3. Remove the module cover screw.
4. Remove the top cover by sliding it towards the rear and then lift it upwards.
5. Set the timing selection switches (channel 1, channel 2) to the desired timing modes.
6. Replace the top cover and the cover screw.

7. Re-insert the G.703 module. Take care to ensure that the **correct** module type is inserted into the **correct** slot position. The ejector/insertor clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module must be in the disengaged position as the module is smoothly inserted into the slot. Once the clips have cleared the raised edge of the chassis, engage the clips simultaneously. When the clips have locked into position, the module is fully inserted.

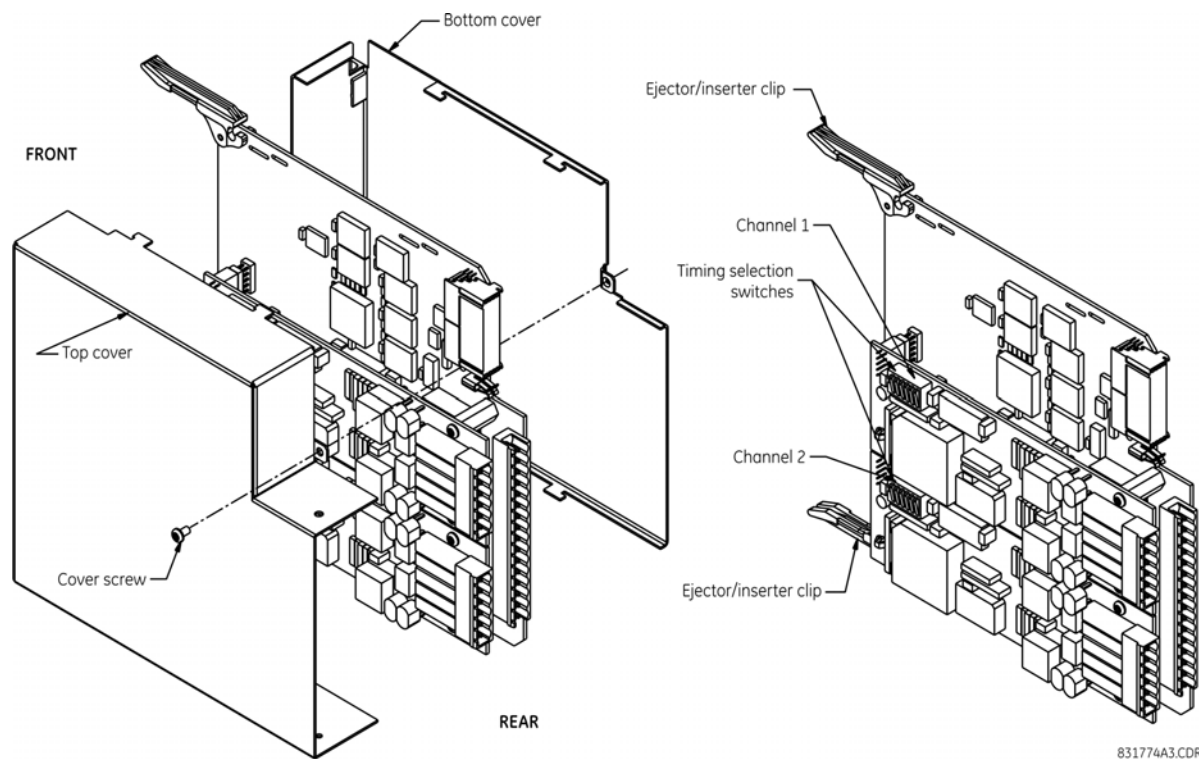


Figure 3-32: G.703 TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

Table 3-4: G.703 TIMING SELECTIONS

SWITCHES	FUNCTION
S1	OFF → octet timing disabled ON → octet timing 8 kHz
S5 and S6	S5 = OFF and S6 = OFF → loop timing mode S5 = ON and S6 = OFF → internal timing mode S5 = OFF and S6 = ON → minimum remote loopback mode S5 = ON and S6 = ON → dual loopback mode

#### c) G.703 OCTET TIMING

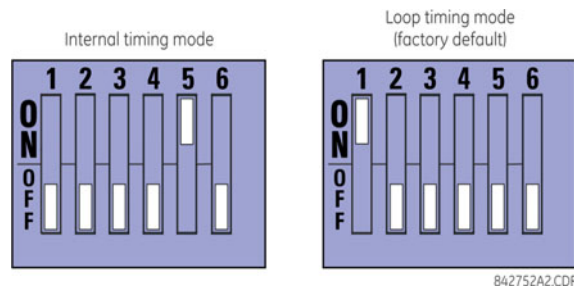
If octet timing is enabled (ON), this 8 kHz signal is asserted during the violation of bit 8 (LSB) necessary for connecting to higher order systems. When M60s are connected back-to-back, octet timing is disabled (OFF).

#### d) G.703 TIMING MODES

There are two timing modes for the G.703 module: internal timing mode and loop timing mode (default).

- **Internal Timing Mode:** The system clock is generated internally. Therefore, the G.703 timing selection should be in the internal timing mode for back-to-back (UR-to-UR) connections. For back-to-back connections, set for octet timing (S1 = OFF) and timing mode to internal timing (S5 = ON and S6 = OFF).
- **Loop Timing Mode:** The system clock is derived from the received line signal. Therefore, the G.703 timing selection should be in loop timing mode for connections to higher order systems. For connection to a higher order system (UR-to-multiplexer, factory defaults), set to octet timing (S1 = ON) and set timing mode to loop timing (S5 = OFF and S6 = OFF).

The switch settings for the internal and loop timing modes are shown below:



### e) G.703 TEST MODES

In *minimum remote loopback mode*, the multiplexer is enabled to return the data from the external interface without any processing to assist in diagnosing G.703 line-side problems irrespective of clock rate. Data enters from the G.703 inputs, passes through the data stabilization latch which also restores the proper signal polarity, passes through the multiplexer and then returns to the transmitter. The differential received data is processed and passed to the G.703 transmitter module after which point the data is discarded. The G.703 receiver module is fully functional and continues to process data and passes it to the differential Manchester transmitter module. Since timing is returned as it is received, the timing source is expected to be from the G.703 line side of the interface.

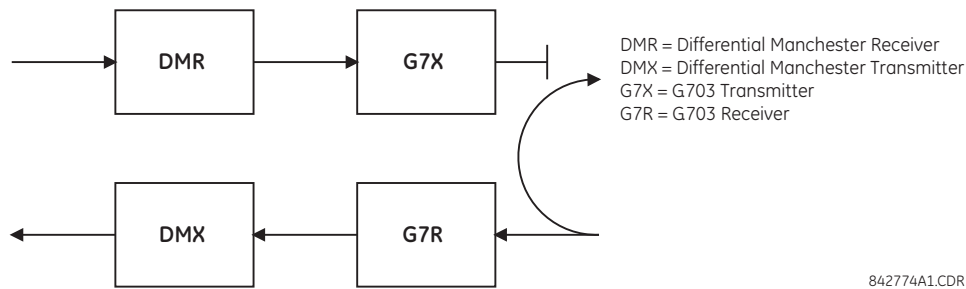


Figure 3-33: G.703 MINIMUM REMOTE LOOPBACK MODE

In *dual loopback mode*, the multiplexers are active and the functions of the circuit are divided into two with each receiver/transmitter pair linked together to deconstruct and then reconstruct their respective signals. Differential Manchester data enters the Differential Manchester receiver module and then is returned to the differential Manchester transmitter module. Likewise, G.703 data enters the G.703 receiver module and is passed through to the G.703 transmitter module to be returned as G.703 data. Because of the complete split in the communications path and because, in each case, the clocks are extracted and reconstructed with the outgoing data, in this mode there must be two independent sources of timing. One source lies on the G.703 line side of the interface while the other lies on the differential Manchester side of the interface.

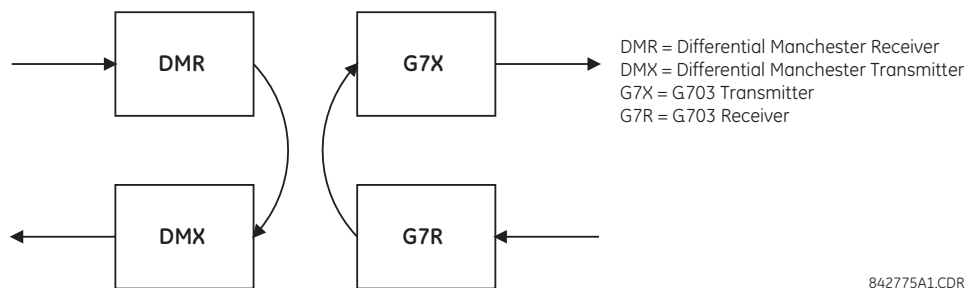


Figure 3-34: G.703 DUAL LOOPBACK MODE

## 3.3.5 RS422 INTERFACE

## a) DESCRIPTION

There are two RS422 inter-relay communications modules available: single-channel RS422 (module 7T) and dual-channel RS422 (module 7W). The modules can be configured to run at 64 kbps or 128 kbps. AWG 20-24 twisted shielded pair cable is recommended for external connections. These modules are protected by optically-isolated surge suppression devices.

The shield pins (6a and 7b) are internally connected to the ground pin (8a). Proper shield termination is as follows:

- Site 1: Terminate shield to pins 6a or 7b or both.
- Site 2: Terminate shield to COM pin 2b.

Match the clock terminating impedance with the impedance of the line.

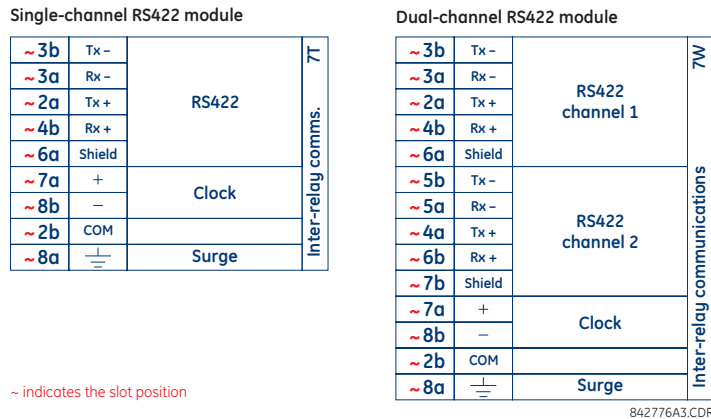


Figure 3-35: RS422 INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

The following figure shows the typical pin interconnection between two single-channel RS422 interfaces installed in slot W. All pin interconnections are to be maintained for a connection to a multiplexer.

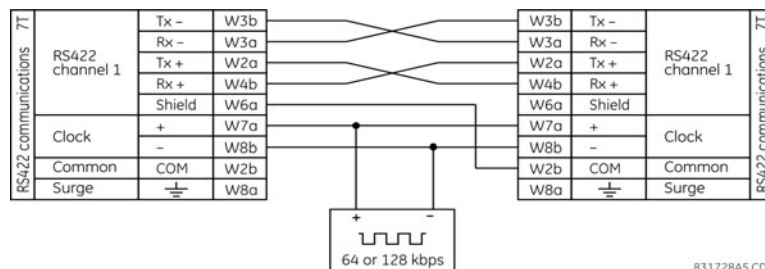
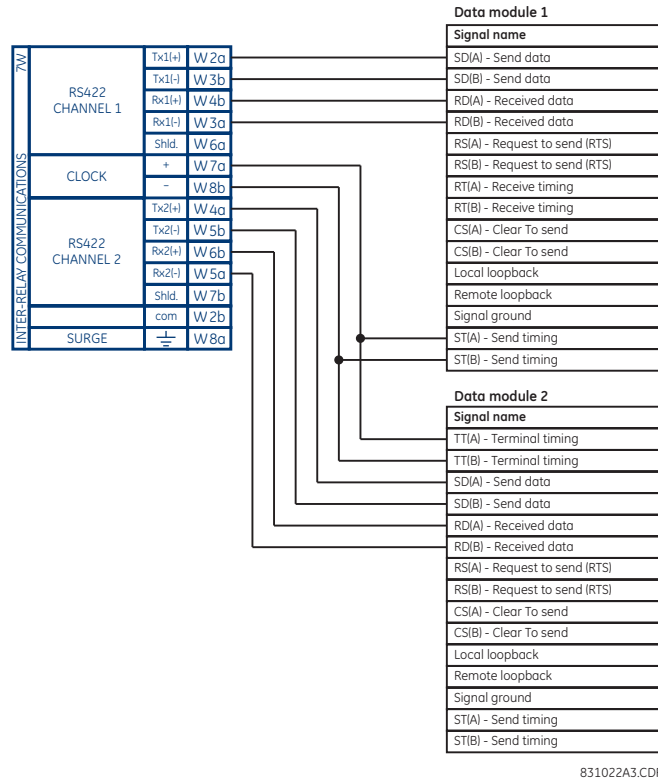


Figure 3-36: TYPICAL PIN INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN TWO RS422 INTERFACES

## b) TWO-CHANNEL APPLICATION VIA MULTIPLEXERS

The RS422 interface can be used for single channel or two channel applications over SONET/SDH or multiplexed systems. When used in single-channel applications, the RS422 interface links to higher order systems in a typical fashion observing transmit (Tx), receive (Rx), and send timing (ST) connections. However, when used in two-channel applications, certain criteria must be followed since there is one clock input for the two RS422 channels. The system functions correctly when the following connections are observed and your data module has a terminal timing feature. Terminal timing is a common feature to most synchronous data units that allows the module to accept timing from an external source. Using the terminal timing feature, two channel applications can be achieved if these connections are followed: The send timing outputs from the multiplexer (data module 1), connects to the clock inputs of the UR-RS422 interface in the usual fashion. In addition, the send timing outputs of data module 1 is also paralleled to the terminal timing inputs of data module 2. By using this configuration, the timing for both data modules and both UR-RS422 channels are derived from a single clock source. As a result, data sampling for both of the UR-RS422 channels is synchronized via the send timing leads on data module 1 as shown below. If the terminal timing feature is not available or this type of connection is not desired, the G.703 interface is a viable option that does not impose timing restrictions.

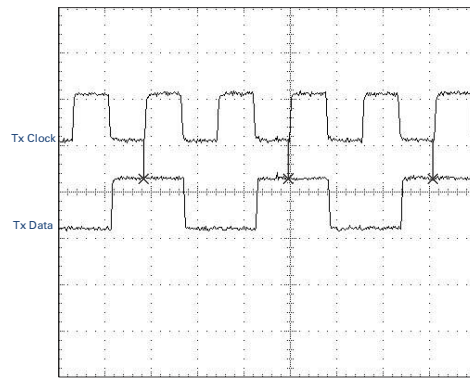


**Figure 3-37: TIMING CONFIGURATION FOR RS422 TWO-CHANNEL, THREE-TERMINAL APPLICATION**

Data module 1 provides timing to the M60 RS422 interface via the ST(A) and ST(B) outputs. Data module 1 also provides timing to data module 2 TT(A) and TT(B) inputs via the ST(A) and AT(B) outputs. The data module pin numbers have been omitted in the figure above since they vary by manufacturer.

### c) TRANSMIT TIMING

The RS422 interface accepts one clock input for transmit timing. It is important that the rising edge of the 64 kHz transmit timing clock of the multiplexer interface is sampling the data in the center of the transmit data window. Therefore, it is important to confirm clock and data transitions to ensure proper system operation. For example, the following figure shows the positive edge of the Tx clock in the center of the Tx data bit.



**Figure 3-38: CLOCK AND DATA TRANSITIONS**

**d) RECEIVE TIMING**

The RS422 interface utilizes NRZI-MARK modulation code and; therefore, does not rely on an Rx clock to recapture data. NRZI-MARK is an edge-type, invertible, self-clocking code.

To recover the Rx clock from the data-stream, an integrated DPLL (digital phase lock loop) circuit is utilized. The DPLL is driven by an internal clock, which is 16-times over-sampled, and uses this clock along with the data-stream to generate a data clock that can be used as the SCC (serial communication controller) receive clock.

**3.3.6 RS422 AND FIBER INTERFACE**

The following figure shows the combined RS422 plus fiberoptic interface configuration at 64K baud. The 7L, 7M, 7N, 7P, and 74 modules are used in two-terminal with a redundant channel or three-terminal configurations where channel 1 is employed via the RS422 interface (possibly with a multiplexer) and channel 2 via direct fiber.

AWG 20-24 twisted shielded pair is recommended for external RS422 connections and ground the shield only at one end. For the direct fiber channel, address power budget issues properly.

**NOTICE**

When using a LASER Interface, attenuators can be necessary to ensure that you do not exceed maximum optical input power to the receiver.

7L, 7M, 7N, 7P, and 74  RS422 communications	Clock channel 1	+	~7a
		-	~8b
	Common	COM	~2b
	RS422 channel 1	Tx -	~3b
		Rx -	~3a
		Tx +	~2a
		Rx +	~4b
		Shield	~6a
	Fiber channel 2	Tx2 Rx2	
	Surge	⏏	~8a

842777A2.CDR

**Figure 3–39: RS422 AND FIBER INTERFACE CONNECTION**

Connections shown above are for multiplexers configured as DCE (data communications equipment) units.

**3.3.7 G.703 AND FIBER INTERFACE**

The figure below shows the combined G.703 plus fiberoptic interface configuration at 64 kbps. The 7E, 7F, 7G, 7Q, and 75 modules are used in configurations where channel 1 is employed via the G.703 interface (possibly with a multiplexer) and channel 2 via direct fiber. AWG 24 twisted shielded pair is recommended for external G.703 connections connecting the shield to pin 1a at one end only. For the direct fiber channel, address power budget issues properly. See previous sections for additional details on the G.703 and fiber interfaces.

**NOTICE**

When using a laser Interface, attenuators can be necessary to ensure that you do not exceed the maximum optical input power to the receiver.

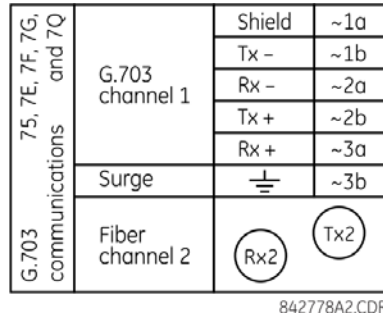


Figure 3–40: G.703 AND FIBER INTERFACE CONNECTION

## 3.3.8 IEEE C37.94 INTERFACE

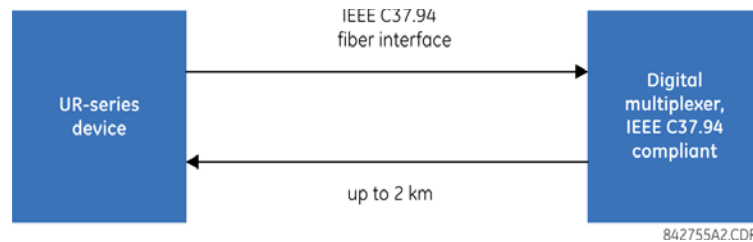
3

The UR-series IEEE C37.94 communication modules (modules types 2G, 2H, 76, and 77) are designed to interface with IEEE C37.94 compliant digital multiplexers or an IEEE C37.94 compliant interface converter for use with direct input and output applications. The IEEE C37.94 standard defines a point-to-point optical link for synchronous data between a multiplexer and a teleprotection device. This data is typically 64 kbps, but the standard provides for speeds up to  $64n$  kbps, where  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ . The UR-series C37.94 communication modules are either 64 kbps (with  $n$  fixed at 1) for 128 kbps (with  $n$  fixed at 2). The frame is a valid International Telecommunications Union (ITU-T) recommended G.704 pattern from the standpoint of framing and data rate. The frame is 256 bits and is repeated at a frame rate of 8000 Hz, with a resultant bit rate of 2048 kbps.

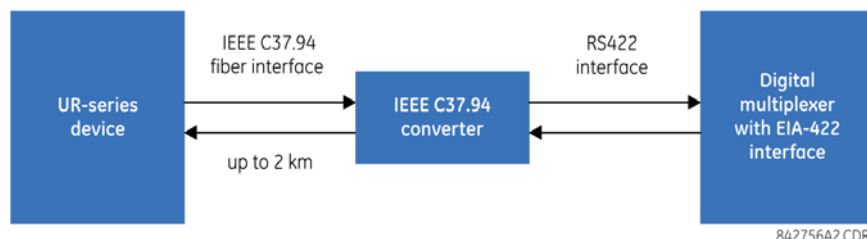
The specifications for the module are as follows:.

- IEEE standard: C37.94 for  $1 \times 128$  kbps optical fiber interface (for 2G and 2H modules) or C37.94 for  $2 \times 64$  kbps optical fiber interface (for 76 and 77 modules)
- Fiber optic cable type: 50 mm or 62.5 mm core diameter optical fiber
- Fiber optic mode: multi-mode
- Fiber optic cable length: up to 2 km
- Fiber optic connector: type ST
- Wavelength:  $830 \pm 40$  nm
- Connection: as per all fiber optic connections, a Tx to Rx connection is required

The UR-series C37.94 communication module can be connected directly to any compliant digital multiplexer that supports the IEEE C37.94 standard as shown below.

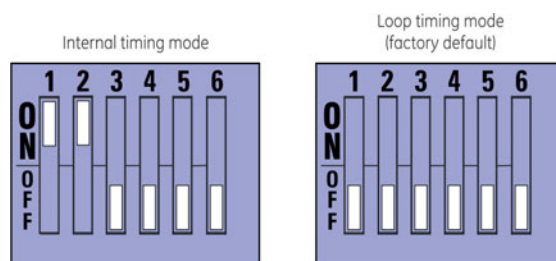


The UR-series C37.94 communication module can be connected to the electrical interface (G.703, RS422, or X.21) of a non-compliant digital multiplexer via an optical-to-electrical interface converter that supports the IEEE C37.94 standard, as shown below.



842756A2.CDR

The UR-series C37.94 communication module has six switches that are used to set the clock configuration. The functions of these control switches are shown below.



842753A2.CDR

For the internal timing mode, the system clock is generated internally. Therefore, the timing switch selection should be internal timing for relay 1 and loop timed for relay 2. There must be only one timing source configured.

For the looped timing mode, the system clock is derived from the received line signal. Therefore, the timing selection should be in loop timing mode for connections to higher order systems.

The IEEE C37.94 communications module cover removal procedure is as follows:

1. With power to the relay off, remove the IEEE C37.94 module (type 2G, 2H, 76 or 77 module) as follows. Record the original location of the module to help ensure that the same or replacement module is inserted into the correct slot.
2. Simultaneously pull the ejector/insert clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module in order to release the module for removal.
3. Remove the module cover screw.
4. Remove the top cover by sliding it towards the rear and then lift it upwards.
5. Set the timing selection switches (channel 1, channel 2) to the desired timing modes (see description above).
6. Replace the top cover and the cover screw.
7. Re-insert the IEEE C37.94 module. Take care to ensure that the **correct** module type is inserted into the **correct** slot position. The ejector/insert clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module must be in the disengaged position as the module is smoothly inserted into the slot. Once the clips have cleared the raised edge of the chassis, engage the clips simultaneously. When the clips have locked into position, the module is fully inserted.



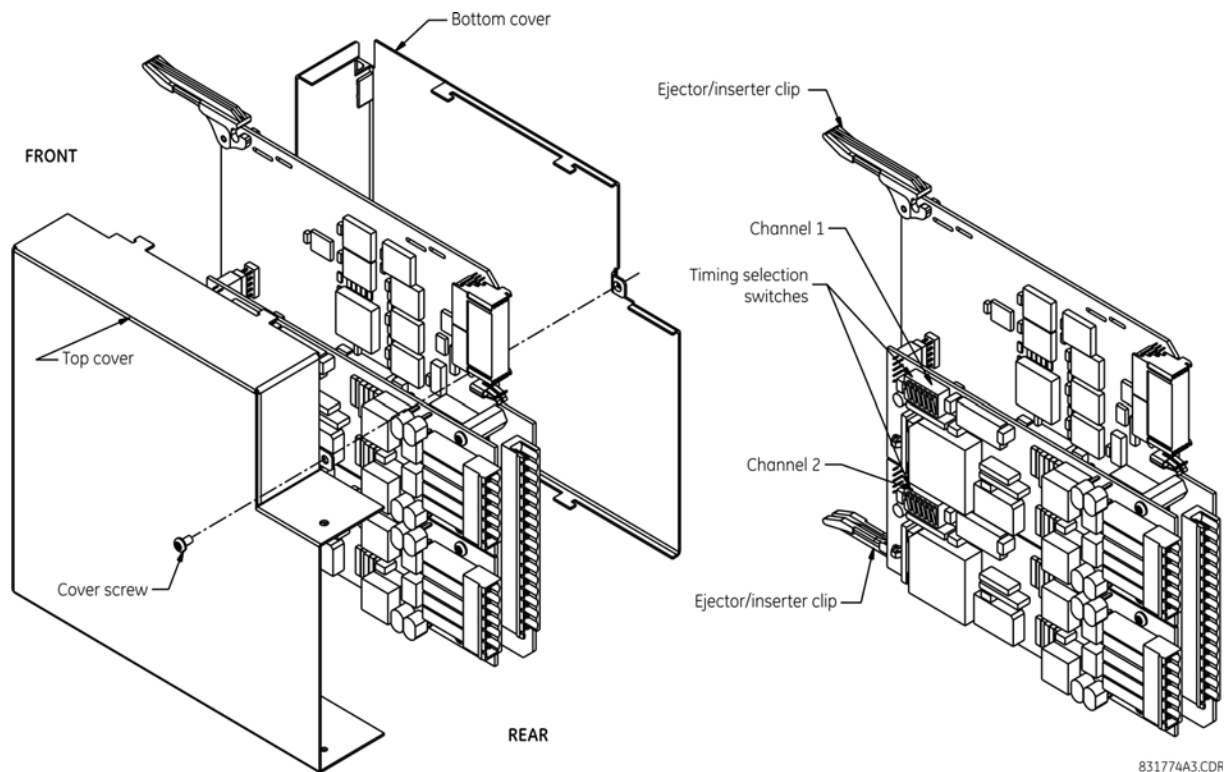
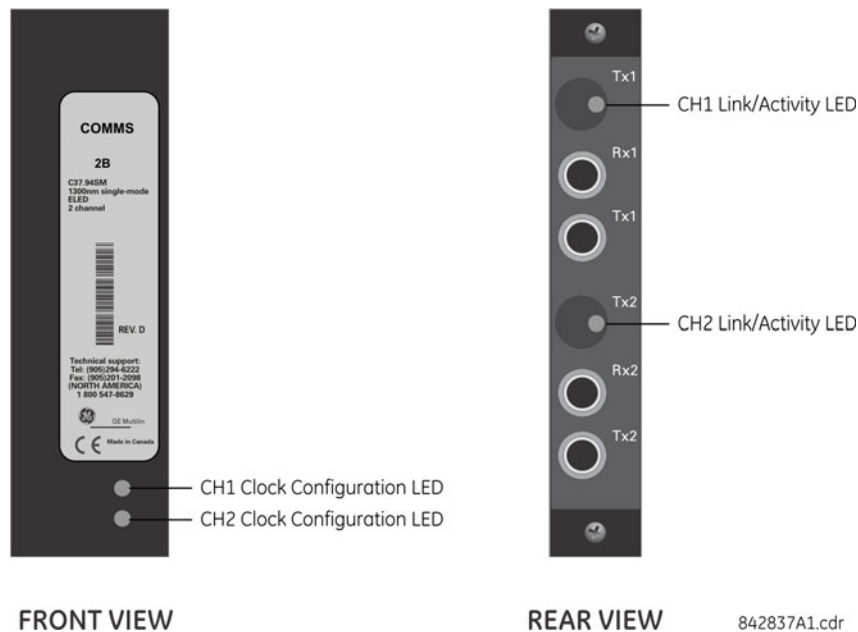


Figure 3-41: IEEE C37.94 TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

Modules shipped since January 2012 have status LEDs that indicate the status of the DIP switches, as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 3-42: STATUS LEDS**

The clock configuration LED status is as follows:

- Flashing green — loop timing mode while receiving a valid data packet
- Flashing yellow — internal mode while receiving a valid data packet
- Solid red — (switch to) internal timing mode while not receiving a valid data packet

The link/activity LED status is as follows:

- Flashing green — FPGA is receiving a valid data packet
- Solid yellow — FPGA is receiving a "yellow bit" and remains yellow for each "yellow bit"
- Solid red — FPGA is not receiving a valid packet or the packet received is invalid

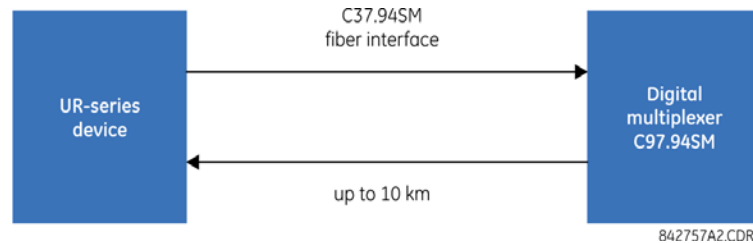
## 3.3.9 C37.94SM INTERFACE

The UR-series C37.94SM communication modules (2A and 2B) are designed to interface with modified IEEE C37.94 compliant digital multiplexers or IEEE C37.94 compliant interface converters that have been converted from 820 nm multi-mode fiber optics to 1300 nm ELED single-mode fiber optics. The IEEE C37.94 standard defines a point-to-point optical link for synchronous data between a multiplexer and a teleprotection device. This data is typically 64 kbps, but the standard provides for speeds up to  $64n$  kbps, where  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 12$ . The UR-series C37.94SM communication module is 64 kbps only with  $n$  fixed at 1. The frame is a valid International Telecommunications Union (ITU-T) recommended G.704 pattern from the standpoint of framing and data rate. The frame is 256 bits and is repeated at a frame rate of 8000 Hz, with a resultant bit rate of 2048 kbps.

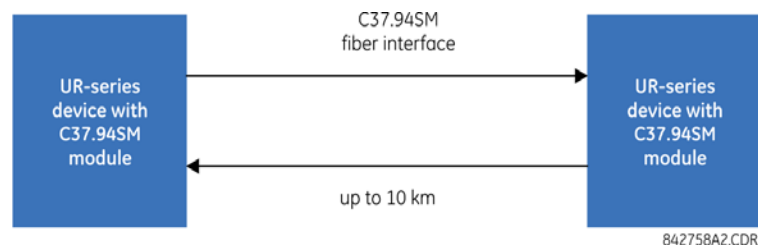
The specifications for the module are as follows:

- Emulated IEEE standard: emulates C37.94 for  $1 \times 64$  kbps optical fiber interface (modules set to  $n = 1$  or 64 kbps)
- Fiber optic cable type: 9/125  $\mu\text{m}$  core diameter optical fiber
- Fiber optic mode: single-mode, ELED compatible with HP HFBR-1315T transmitter and HP HFBR-2316T receiver
- Fiber optic cable length: up to 11.4 km
- Fiber optic connector: type ST
- Wavelength: 1300  $\pm 40$  nm
- Connection: as per all fiber optic connections, a Tx to Rx connection is required

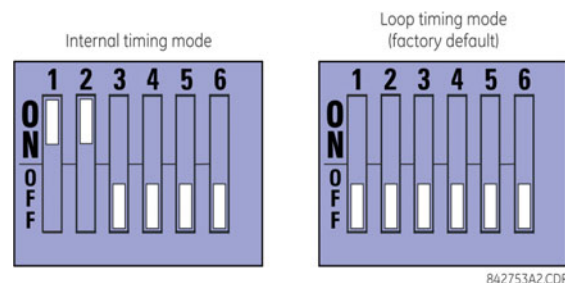
The UR-series C37.94SM communication module can be connected *directly* to any compliant digital multiplexer that supports C37.94SM as shown below.



It can also be connected **directly** to any other UR-series relay with a C37.94SM module as shown below.



The UR-series C37.94SM communication module has six switches that are used to set the clock configuration. The functions of these control switches are shown below.



For the internal timing mode, the system clock is generated internally. Therefore, the timing switch selection should be internal timing for relay 1 and loop timed for relay 2. There must be only one timing source configured.

For the looped timing mode, the system clock is derived from the received line signal. Therefore, the timing selection should be in loop timing mode for connections to higher order systems.

The C37.94SM communications module cover removal procedure is as follows:

1. With power to the relay off, remove the C37.94SM module (modules 2A or 2B) as follows. Record the original location of the module to help ensure that the same or replacement module is inserted into the correct slot.
2. Simultaneously pull the ejector/inserter clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module in order to release the module for removal.
3. Remove the module cover screw.
4. Remove the top cover by sliding it towards the rear and then lift it upwards.
5. Set the timing selection switches (channel 1, channel 2) to the desired timing modes (see description above).
6. Replace the top cover and the cover screw.
7. Re-insert the C37.94SM module. Take care to ensure that the **correct** module type is inserted into the **correct** slot position. The ejector/inserters located at the top and at the bottom of each module must be in the disengaged position as the module is smoothly inserted into the slot. Once the clips have cleared the raised edge of the chassis, engage the clips simultaneously. When the clips have locked into position, the module is fully inserted.

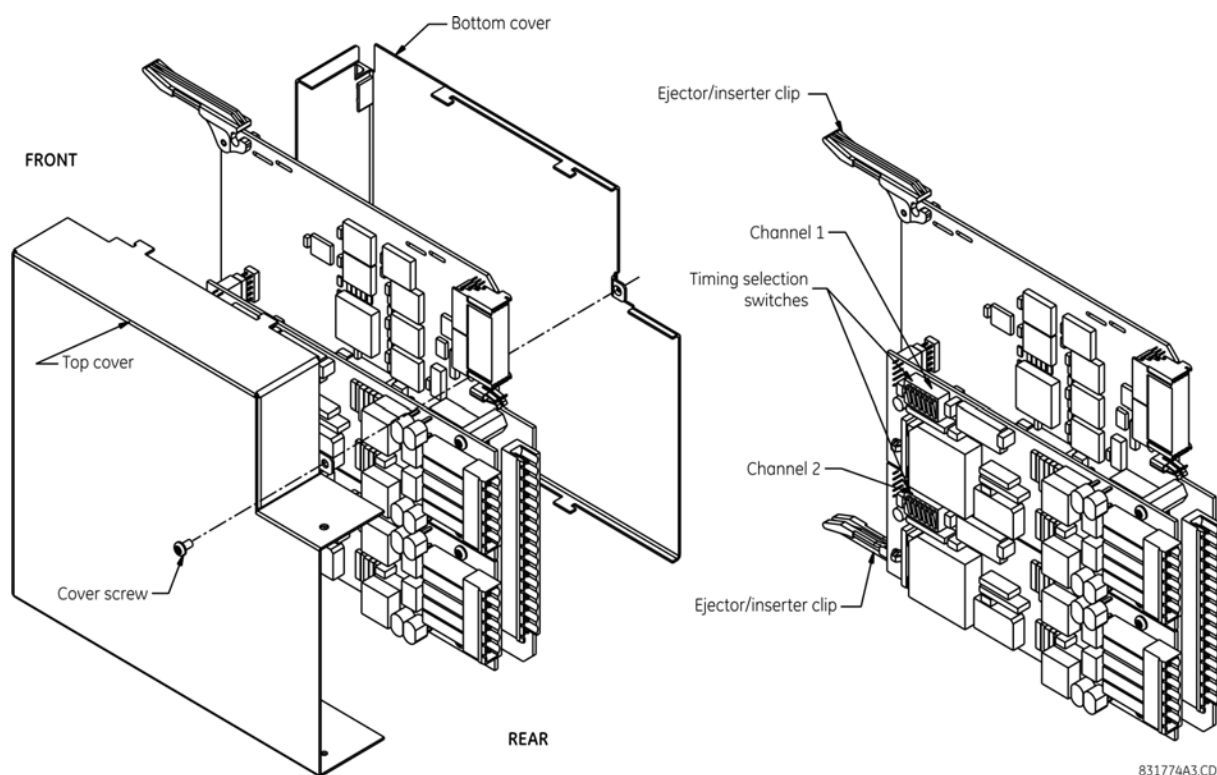
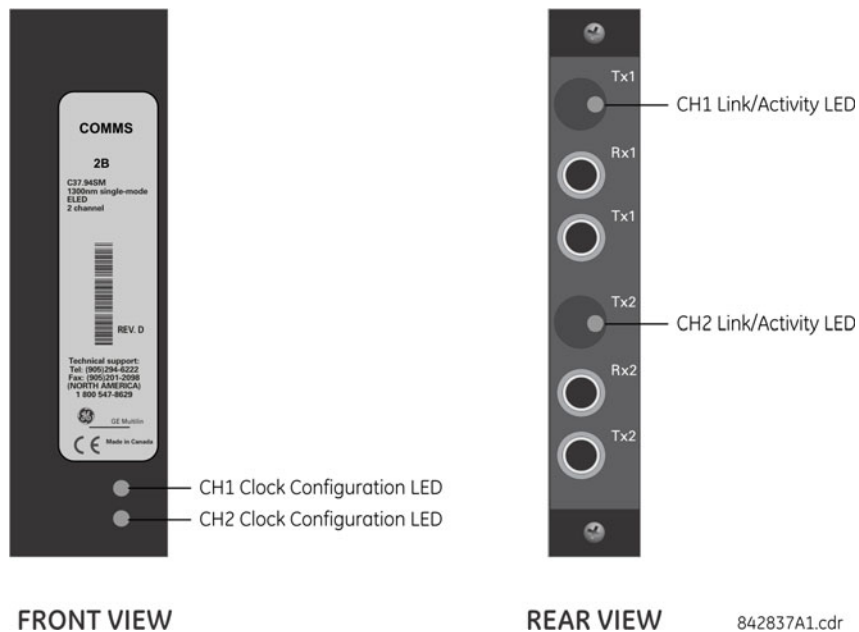


Figure 3-43: C37.94SM TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

Modules shipped since January 2012 have status LEDs that indicate the status of the DIP switches, as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 3-44: STATUS LEDs**

The clock configuration LED status is as follows:

- Flashing green — loop timing mode while receiving a valid data packet
- Flashing yellow — internal mode while receiving a valid data packet
- Solid red — (switch to) internal timing mode while not receiving a valid data packet

The link/activity LED status is as follows:

- Flashing green — FPGA is receiving a valid data packet
- Solid yellow — FPGA is receiving a "yellow bit" and remains yellow for each "yellow bit"
- Solid red — FPGA is not receiving a valid packet or the packet received is invalid



## 4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The EnerVista UR Setup software provides a graphical user interface (GUI) as one of two human interfaces to a UR device. The alternate human interface is implemented via the device's faceplate keypad and display (see the *Faceplate interface* section in this chapter).

The EnerVista UR Setup software provides a single facility to configure, monitor, maintain, and troubleshoot the operation of relay functions, connected over local or wide area communication networks. It can be used while disconnected (offline) or connected (online) to a UR device. In offline mode, settings files can be created for eventual downloading to the device. In online mode, you can communicate with the device in real-time.

The EnerVista UR Setup software is provided with every M60 relay and runs on Microsoft Windows XP, 7, and Server 2008. This chapter provides a summary of the basic EnerVista UR Setup software interface features. The EnerVista UR Setup Help File provides details for getting started and using the EnerVista UR Setup software interface.

## 4.1.2 CREATING A SITE LIST

To start using the EnerVista UR Setup software, site and device definition are required. See the EnerVista UR Setup Help File or refer to the *Connecting EnerVista UR Setup with the M60* section in Chapter 1 for details.

## 4.1.3 ENERVISTA UR SETUP OVERVIEW

## a) ENGAGING A DEVICE

The EnerVista UR Setup software can be used in online mode (relay connected) to directly communicate with the M60 relay. Communicating relays are organized and grouped by communication interfaces and into sites. Sites can contain any number of relays selected from the UR-series of relays.

## b) USING SETTINGS FILES

The EnerVista UR Setup software interface supports three ways of handling changes to relay settings:

- In offline mode (relay disconnected) to create or edit relay settings files for later download to communicating relays
- While connected to a communicating relay to directly modify any relay settings via relay data view windows, and then save the settings to the relay
- You can create/edit settings files and then write them to the relay while the interface is connected to the relay

Settings files are organized on the basis of file names assigned by the user. A settings file contains data pertaining to the following types of relay settings:

- Device definition
- Product setup
- System setup
- FlexLogic
- Grouped elements
- Control elements
- Inputs/outputs
- Testing

Factory default values are supplied and can be restored after any changes.

The following communications settings are not transferred to the M60 with settings files.

- Modbus Slave Address
- Modbus IP Port Number
- RS485 COM2 Baud Rate
- RS485 COM2 Parity
- COM2 Minimum Response Time

COM2 Selection  
 RRTD Slave Address  
 RRTD Baud Rate  
 IP Address  
 IP Subnet Mask  
 IEC61850 Config GOOSE ConfRev  
 IP Routing

When a settings file is loaded to a M60 that is in-service, the following sequence occurs:

1. The M60 takes itself out of service.
2. The M60 issues a **UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED** major self-test error.
3. The M60 closes the critical fail contact.

#### c) CREATING AND EDITING FLEXLOGIC™

You create or edit a FlexLogic equation in order to customize the relay. You can subsequently view the automatically generated logic diagram.

#### d) VIEWING ACTUAL VALUES

You can view real-time relay data such as input/output status and measured parameters.

#### e) VIEWING TRIGGERED EVENTS

While the interface is in either online or offline mode, you can view and analyze data generated by triggered specified parameters, via one of the following:

- **Event recorder**

The event recorder captures contextual data associated with the last 1024 events, listed in chronological order from most recent to oldest.

- **Oscillography**

The oscillography waveform traces and digital states are used to provide a visual display of power system and relay operation data captured during specific triggered events.

#### f) FILE SUPPORT

- **Execution:** Any EnerVista UR Setup file that is opened launches the application or provides focus to the already opened application. If the file was a settings file (has a **URS** extension) that had been removed from the Settings List tree menu, it is added back to the Settings List tree menu.
- **Drag and Drop:** The Site List and Settings List control bar windows are each mutually a drag source and a drop target for device-order-code-compatible files or individual menu items. Also, the Settings List control bar window and any Windows Explorer directory folder are each mutually a file drag source and drop target.

New files that are dropped into the Settings List window are added to the tree, which is automatically sorted alphabetically with respect to settings file names. Files or individual menu items that are dropped in the selected device menu in the Site List window are automatically sent to the online communicating device.

#### g) FIRMWARE UPGRADES

The firmware of a M60 device can be upgraded, locally or remotely, via the EnerVista UR Setup software. The corresponding instructions are provided by the EnerVista UR Setup Help file under the topic “Upgrading Firmware”.



Modbus addresses assigned to firmware modules, features, settings, and corresponding data items (that is, default values, minimum/maximum values, data type, and item size) can change slightly from version to version of firmware. The addresses are rearranged when new features are added or existing features are enhanced or modified. The **EEPROM DATA ERROR** message displayed after upgrading/downgrading the firmware is a resettable, self-test message intended to inform users that the Modbus addresses have changed with the upgraded firmware. This message does not signal any problems when appearing after firmware upgrades.



## 4.1.4 ENERVISTA UR SETUP MAIN WINDOW

The EnerVista UR Setup software main window supports the following primary display components:

1. Title bar that shows the pathname of the active data view
2. Main window menu bar
3. Main window tool bar
4. Site list control bar window
5. Settings list control bar window
6. Device data view windows, with common tool bar
7. Settings file data view windows, with common tool bar
8. Workspace area with data view tabs
9. Status bar
10. Quick action hot links

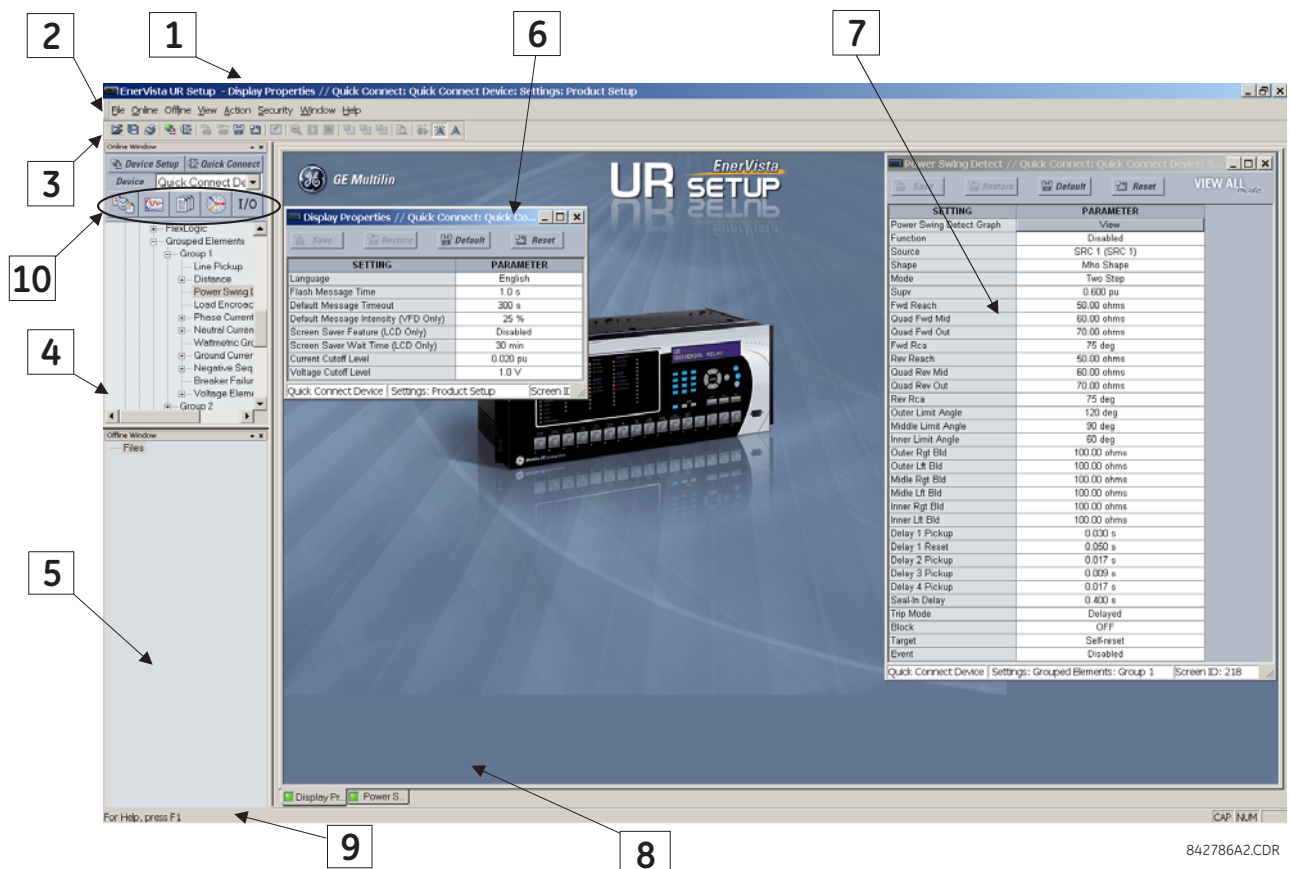


Figure 4-1: ENERVISTA UR SETUP SOFTWARE MAIN WINDOW

## 4.2.1 SETTINGS TEMPLATES

Setting file templates simplify the configuration and commissioning of multiple relays that protect similar assets. An example of this is a substation that has ten similar feeders protected by ten UR-series F60 relays.

In these situations, typically 90% or greater of the settings are identical between all devices. The templates feature allows engineers to configure and test these common settings, then lock them so that they are not available to users. For example, these locked down settings can be hidden from view for field engineers, allowing them to quickly identify and concentrate on the specific settings.

The remaining settings (typically 10% or less) can be specified as editable and be made available to field engineers installing the devices. These are settings such as protection element pickup values and CT and VT ratios.

The settings template mode allows the user to define which settings are visible in EnerVista UR Setup. Settings templates can be applied to both settings files (settings file templates) and online devices (online settings templates). The functionality is identical for both purposes.

Settings files conversion from previous firmware versions is supported.

## a) ENABLING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

The settings file template feature is disabled by default. The following procedure describes how to enable the settings template for UR-series settings files.

1. Select a settings file from the offline window of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Right-click the selected device or settings file and select the **Template Mode > Create Template** option.

The settings file template is now enabled and the file tree displayed in light blue. The settings file is now in template editing mode.

Alternatively, the settings template can also be applied to online settings. The following procedure describes this process.

1. Select an installed device from the online window of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Right-click the selected device and select the **Template Mode > Create Template** option.

The software prompts for a template password. This password is required to use the template feature and must be at least four characters in length.

3. Enter and re-enter the new password, then click **OK** to continue.

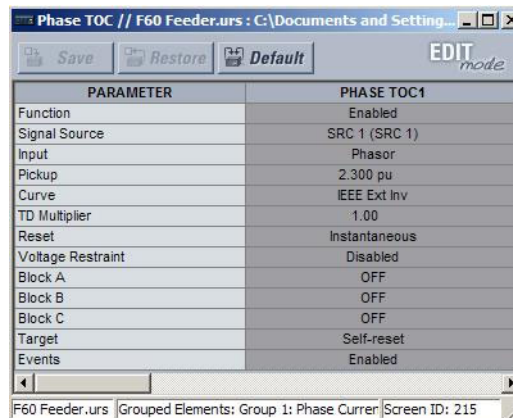
The online settings template is now enabled. The device is now in template editing mode.

## b) EDITING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

The settings template editing feature allows the user to specify which settings are available for viewing and modification in EnerVista UR Setup. By default, all settings except the FlexLogic equation editor settings are locked.

1. Select an installed device or a settings file from the tree menu on the left of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Select the **Template Mode > Edit Template** option to place the device in template editing mode.
3. Enter the template password then click **OK**.
4. Open the relevant settings windows that contain settings to be specified as viewable.

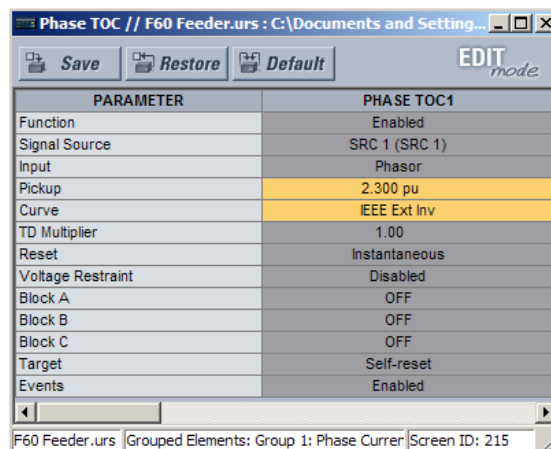
By default, all settings are specified as locked and displayed against a grey background. The icon on the upper right of the settings window also indicates that EnerVista UR Setup is in **EDIT mode**. The following example shows the phase time overcurrent settings window in edit mode.



**Figure 4-2: SETTINGS TEMPLATE VIEW, ALL SETTINGS SPECIFIED AS LOCKED**

- Specify the settings to make viewable by clicking them.

The setting available to view is displayed against a yellow background as shown below.



**Figure 4-3: SETTINGS TEMPLATE VIEW, TWO SETTINGS SPECIFIED AS EDITABLE**

- Click on **Save** to save changes to the settings template.
- Proceed through the settings tree to specify all viewable settings.

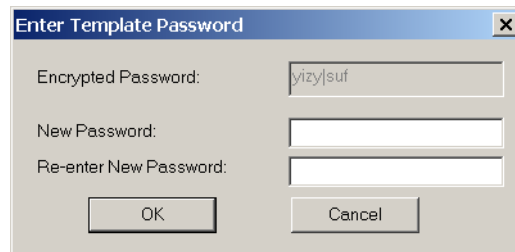
### c) ADDING PASSWORD PROTECTION TO A TEMPLATE

It is highly recommended that templates be saved with password protection to maximize security.

The following procedure describes how to add password protection to a settings file template.

- Select a settings file from the offline window on the left of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
- Selecting the **Template Mode > Password Protect Template** option.

The software prompts for a template password. This password must be at least four characters in length.



Enter Template Password dialog box. It contains three input fields: 'Encrypted Password:' with the value 'yizy|suf', 'New Password:', and 'Re-enter New Password:'. There are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

3. Enter and re-enter the new password, then click **OK** to continue.

The settings file template is now secured with password protection.



When templates are created for online settings, the password is added during the initial template creation step. It does not need to be added after the template is created.

#### d) VIEWING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

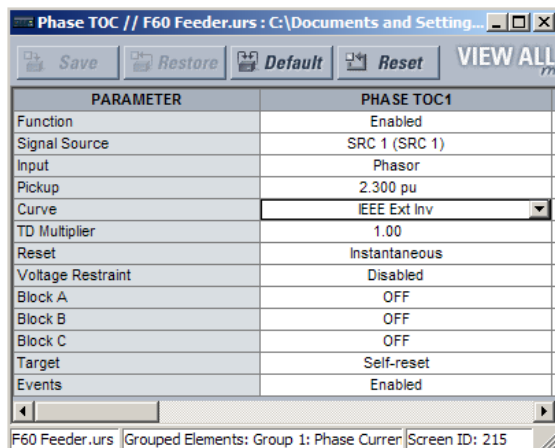
Once all necessary settings are specified for viewing, users are able to view the settings template on the online device or settings file. There are two ways to specify the settings view with the settings template feature:

- Display only those settings available for editing
- Display all settings, with settings not available for editing greyed-out

Use the following procedure to only display settings available for editing:

1. Select an installed device or a settings file from the tree menu on the left of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Apply the template by selecting the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** option.
3. Enter the template password then click **OK** to apply the template.

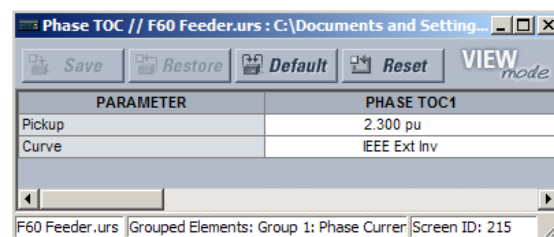
Once the template has been applied, users are limited to view and edit the settings specified by the template. The effect of applying the template to the phase time overcurrent settings is shown below.



Phase TOC settings window for F60 Feeder.urs. The window shows a list of parameters and their values. The 'VIEW ALL' button is visible in the top right corner.

PARAMETER	PHASE TOC1
Function	Enabled
Signal Source	SRC 1 (SRC 1)
Input	Phasor
Pickup	2.300 pu
Curve	IEEE Ext Inv
TD Multiplier	1.00
Reset	Instantaneous
Voltage Restraint	Disabled
Block A	OFF
Block B	OFF
Block C	OFF
Target	Self-reset
Events	Enabled

Phase time overcurrent settings window without template applied.



Phase TOC settings window for F60 Feeder.urs. The window shows a list of parameters and their values. The 'VIEW mode' button is visible in the top right corner. The 'Pickup' and 'Curve' settings are highlighted.

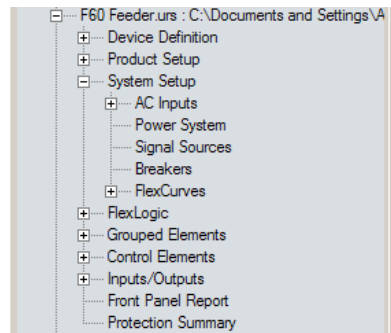
PARAMETER	PHASE TOC1
Pickup	2.300 pu
Curve	IEEE Ext Inv

Phase time overcurrent window with template applied via the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** command. The template specifies that only the **Pickup** and **Curve** settings be available.

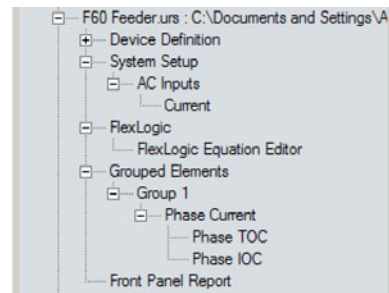
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**Figure 4–4: APPLYING TEMPLATES VIA THE VIEW IN TEMPLATE MODE COMMAND**

Viewing the settings in template mode also modifies the settings tree, showing only the settings categories that contain editable settings. The effect of applying the template to a typical settings tree view is shown below.



Typical settings tree view without template applied.



Typical settings tree view with template applied via the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** command.

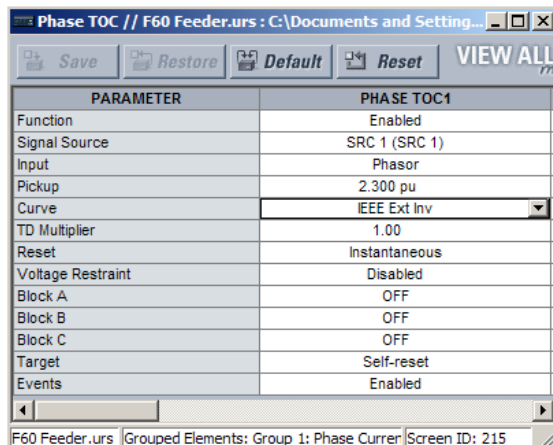
842860A1.CDR

**Figure 4–5: APPLYING TEMPLATES VIA THE VIEW IN TEMPLATE MODE SETTINGS COMMAND**

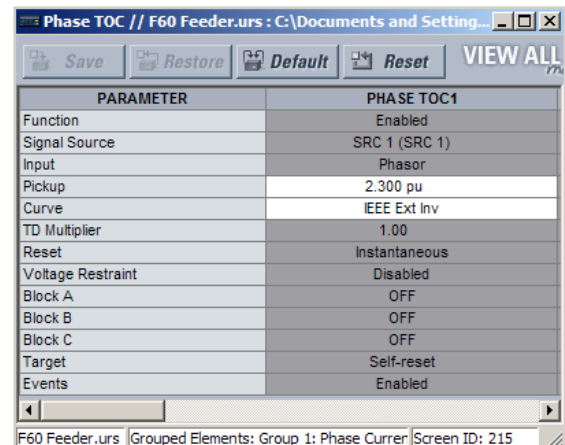
Use the following procedure to display settings available for editing and settings locked by the template.

1. Select an installed device or a settings file from the tree menu on the left of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Apply the template by selecting the **Template Mode > View All Settings** option.
3. Enter the template password then click **OK** to apply the template.

Once the template has been applied, users are limited to edit the settings specified by the template, but all settings are shown. The effect of applying the template to the phase time overcurrent settings is shown below.



Phase time overcurrent settings window without template applied.



Phase time overcurrent window with template applied via the **Template Mode > View All Settings** command. The template specifies that only the **Pickup** and **Curve** settings be available.

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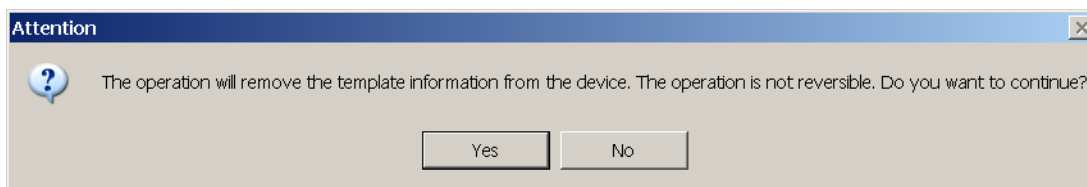
**Figure 4–6: APPLYING TEMPLATES VIA THE VIEW ALL SETTINGS COMMAND**

#### e) REMOVING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

It can be necessary at some point to remove a settings template. Once a template is removed, it cannot be reapplied and it is necessary to define a new settings template.

1. Select an installed device or settings file from the tree menu on the left of the EnerVista UR Setup main screen.
2. Select the **Template Mode > Remove Settings Template** option.
3. Enter the template password and click **OK** to continue.

- Verify one more time that you want to remove the template by clicking **Yes**.



The EnerVista software removes all template information and all settings are available.

### 4.2.2 SECURING AND LOCKING FLEXLOGIC EQUATIONS

The UR allows users to secure parts or all of a FlexLogic equation, preventing unauthorized viewing or modification of critical FlexLogic applications. This is accomplished using the settings template feature to lock individual entries within FlexLogic equations.

Secured FlexLogic equations remain secure when files are sent to and retrieved from any UR-series device.

#### a) LOCKING FLEXLOGIC EQUATION ENTRIES

The following procedure describes how to lock individual entries of a FlexLogic equation.

- Right-click the settings file or online device and select the **Template Mode > Create Template** item to enable the settings template feature.
- Select the **FlexLogic > FlexLogic Equation Editor** settings menu item.

By default, all FlexLogic entries are specified as viewable and displayed against a yellow background. The icon on the upper right of the window also indicates that EnerVista UR Setup is in **EDIT mode**.

- Specify which entries to lock by clicking on them.

The locked entries are displayed against a grey background as shown in the example below.

FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Virtual Inputs On	Close HMI On (V11)
FlexLogic Entry 2	Virtual Inputs On	Close SCADA On (V12)
FlexLogic Entry 3	Contact Inputs On	Manual Close On (H5A)
FlexLogic Entry 4	OR	3 Input
FlexLogic Entry 5	Assign Virtual Output	= Close 52-1 (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 6	Contact Inputs On	52-1 Closed On (H5C)
FlexLogic Entry 7	Contact Inputs On	52-1 Rack In On (H6A)
FlexLogic Entry 8	AND	2 Input
FlexLogic Entry 9	Protection Element	PHASE IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 10	Protection Element	PHASE TOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 11	Protection Element	GROUND IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 12	Protection Element	NEUTRAL IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 13	OR	4 Input
FlexLogic Entry 14	AND	2 Input
FlexLogic Entry 15	Assign Virtual Output	= Trip 52-1 (VO2)
FlexLogic Entry 16	Protection Element	ANY MAJOR ERROR
FlexLogic Entry 17	POSITIVE ONE SHOT	1 Input
FlexLogic Entry 18	Protection Element	ANY MAJOR ERROR

Figure 4-7: LOCKING FLEXLOGIC ENTRIES IN EDIT MODE

- Click on **Save** to save and apply changes to the settings template.
- Select the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** option to view the template.
- Apply a password to the template then click **OK** to secure the FlexLogic equation.

Once the template has been applied, users are limited to view and edit the FlexLogic entries not locked by the template. The effect of applying the template to the FlexLogic entries in the above procedure is shown below.

FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Virtual Inputs On	Close HMI On (V11)
FlexLogic Entry 2	Virtual Inputs On	Close SCADA On (V12)
FlexLogic Entry 3	Contact Inputs On	Manual Close On(H5A)
FlexLogic Entry 4	OR	3 Input
FlexLogic Entry 5	Assign Virtual Output	= Close 52-1 (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 6	Contact Inputs On	52-1 Closed On(H5C)
FlexLogic Entry 7	Contact Inputs On	52-1 Rack In On(H6A)
FlexLogic Entry 8	AND	2 Input
FlexLogic Entry 9	Protection Element	PHASE IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 10	Protection Element	PHASE TOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 11	Protection Element	GROUND IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 12	Protection Element	NEUTRAL IOC1 OP
FlexLogic Entry 13	OR	4 Input
FlexLogic Entry 14	AND	2 Input
FlexLogic Entry 15	Assign Virtual Output	= Trip 52-1 (VO2)
FlexLogic Entry 16	Protection Element	ANY MAJOR ERROR
FlexLogic Entry 17	POSITIVE ONE SHOT	1 Input

Typical FlexLogic™ entries without template applied.

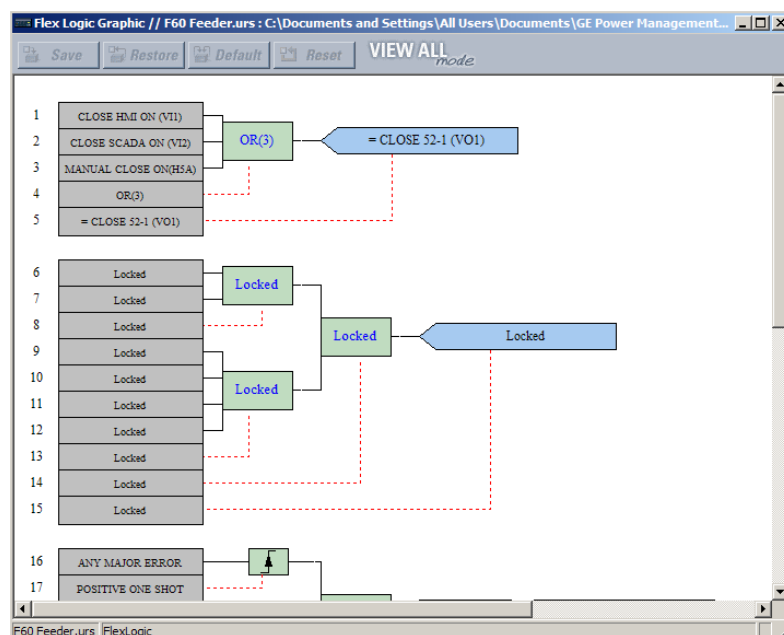
FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Virtual Inputs On	Close HMI On (V11)
FlexLogic Entry 2	Virtual Inputs On	Close SCADA On (V12)
FlexLogic Entry 3	Contact Inputs On	Manual Close On(H5a)
FlexLogic Entry 4	OR	3 Input
FlexLogic Entry 5	Assign Virtual Output	= Close 52-1 (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 6	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 7	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 8	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 9	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 10	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 11	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 12	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 13	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 14	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 15	Locked	Locked
FlexLogic Entry 16	Protection Element	ANY MAJOR ERROR
FlexLogic Entry 17	POSITIVE ONE SHOT	1 Input
FlexLogic Entry 18	Protection Element	ANY MAJOR ERROR

Typical FlexLogic™ entries locked with template via the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** command.

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**Figure 4–8: LOCKING FLEXLOGIC ENTRIES THROUGH SETTING TEMPLATES**

The FlexLogic entries are also shown as locked in the graphical view (as shown below) and on the front panel display.



**Figure 4–9: SECURED FLEXLOGIC IN GRAPHICAL VIEW**

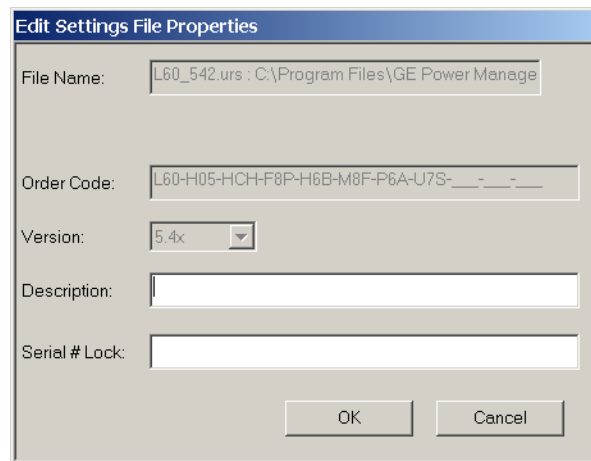
#### b) LOCKING FLEXLOGIC EQUATIONS TO A SERIAL NUMBER

A settings file and associated FlexLogic equations can also be locked to a specific UR serial number. Once the desired FlexLogic entries in a settings file have been secured, use the following procedure to lock the settings file to a specific serial number.

1. Select the settings file in the offline window.
2. Right-click on the file and select the **Edit Settings File Properties** item.



The following window is displayed.



The dialog box titled "Edit Settings File Properties" contains the following fields:

- File Name:** L60\_542.urs : C:\Program Files\GE Power Manage
- Order Code:** L60-H05-HCH-F8P-H6B-M8F-P6A-U7S-\_\_-\_\_-\_\_
- Version:** 5.4x (dropdown menu)
- Description:** (empty text box)
- Serial # Lock:** (empty text box)

At the bottom are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

**Figure 4-10: TYPICAL SETTINGS FILE PROPERTIES WINDOW**

4

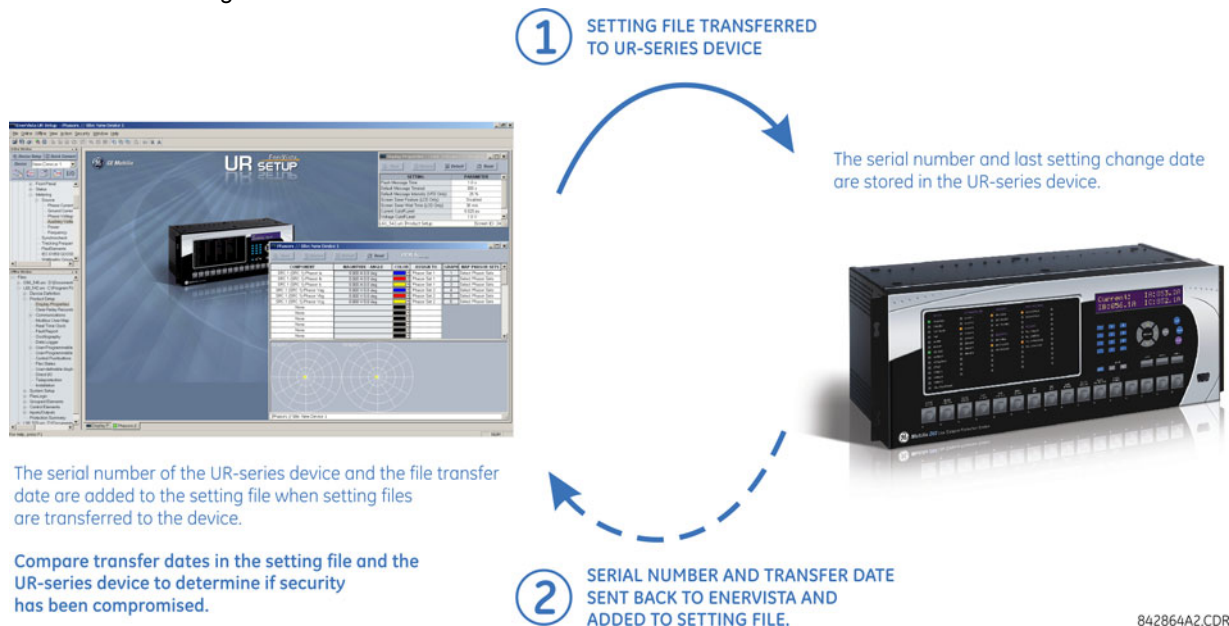
3. Enter the serial number of the M60 device to lock to the settings file in the **Serial # Lock** field.

The settings file and corresponding secure FlexLogic equations are now locked to the M60 device specified by the serial number.

#### 4.2.3 SETTINGS FILE TRACEABILITY

A traceability feature for settings files allows the user to quickly determine if the settings in a M60 device have been changed since the time of installation from a settings file. When a settings file is transferred to a M60 device, the date, time, and serial number of the M60 are sent back to EnerVista UR Setup and added to the settings file on the local PC. This information can be compared with the M60 actual values at any later date to determine if security has been compromised.

The traceability information is only included in the settings file if a complete settings file is either transferred to the M60 device or obtained from the M60 device. Any partial settings transfers by way of drag and drop do not add the traceability information to the settings file.



**Figure 4-11: SETTINGS FILE TRACEABILITY MECHANISM**

With respect to the above diagram, the traceability feature is used as follows.



1. The transfer date of a setting file written to a M60 is logged in the relay and can be viewed via EnerVista UR Setup or the front panel display. Likewise, the transfer date of a setting file saved to a local PC is logged in EnerVista UR Setup.
2. Comparing the dates stored in the relay and on the settings file at any time in the future indicates if any changes have been made to the relay configuration since the settings file was saved.

#### a) SETTINGS FILE TRACEABILITY INFORMATION

The serial number and file transfer date are saved in the settings files when they are sent to a M60 device.

The M60 serial number and file transfer date are included in the settings file device definition within the EnerVista UR Setup offline window as shown in the example below.

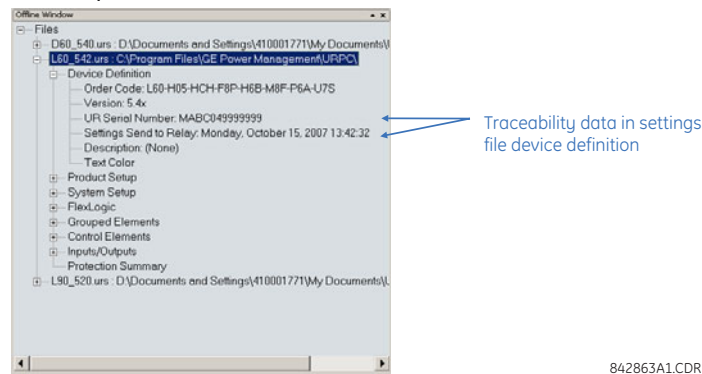


Figure 4-12: DEVICE DEFINITION SHOWING TRACEABILITY DATA

This information is also available in printed settings file reports as shown in the example below.

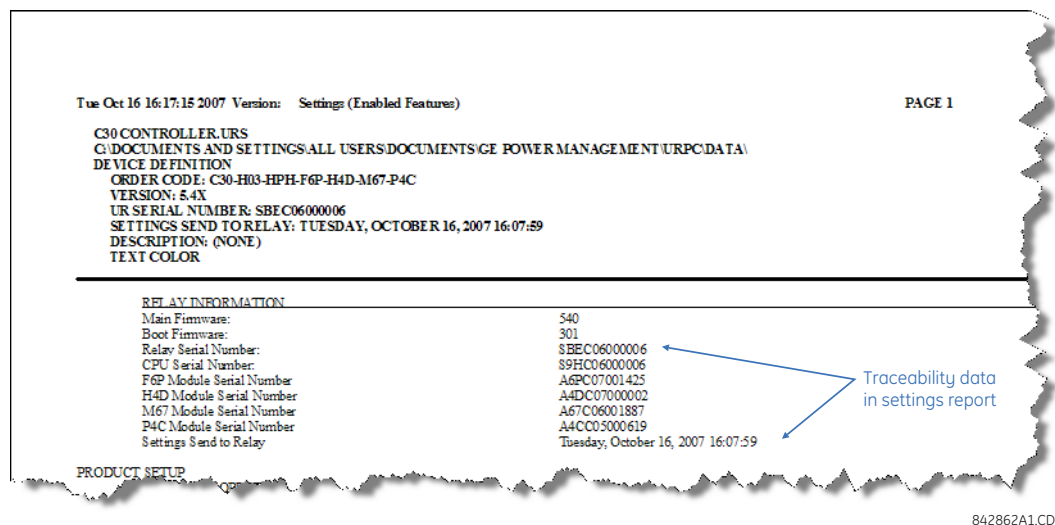
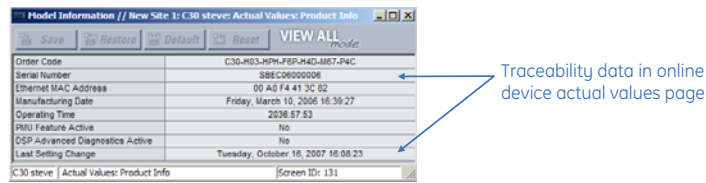


Figure 4-13: SETTINGS FILE REPORT SHOWING TRACEABILITY DATA

**b) ONLINE DEVICE TRACEABILITY INFORMATION**

The M60 serial number and file transfer date are available for an online device through the actual values. Select the **Actual Values > Product Info > Model Information** menu item within the EnerVista UR Setup online window as shown in the example below.



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**Figure 4–14: TRACEABILITY DATA IN ACTUAL VALUES WINDOW**

This information is also available from the front panel display through the following actual values:

**ACTUAL VALUES** ⇌ **PRODUCT INFO** ⇌ **MODEL INFORMATION** ⇌ **SERIAL NUMBER**  
**ACTUAL VALUES** ⇌ **PRODUCT INFO** ⇌ **MODEL INFORMATION** ⇌ **LAST SETTING CHANGE**

**c) ADDITIONAL TRACEABILITY RULES**

The following additional rules apply for the traceability feature

- If the user changes any settings within the settings file in the offline window, then the traceability information is removed from the settings file.
- If the user creates a new settings file, then no traceability information is included in the settings file.
- If the user converts an existing settings file to another revision, then any existing traceability information is removed from the settings file.
- If the user duplicates an existing settings file, then any traceability information is transferred to the duplicate settings file.

**4.2.4 AUTOMATIC CONFIGURATOR**

The EnerVista UR Setup software suite contains an automatic configurator for motor starting settings. The configurator automatically populates settings and operands for input relays, output relays, trip bus, AC inputs, and signal sources based on user requirements and the relay features.

## 4.3.1 FACEPLATE

## a) ENHANCED FACEPLATE

The front panel interface is one of two supported interfaces, the other interface being EnerVista UR Setup software. The front panel interface consists of LED panels, an RS232 port, keypad, LCD display, control pushbuttons, and optional user-programmable pushbuttons.

The faceplate is hinged to allow easy access to the removable modules.



Figure 4-15: UR-SERIES ENHANCED FACEPLATE

## b) STANDARD FACEPLATE

There are two interfaces: the front panel and the EnerVista UR Setup software. The front panel interface consists of LED panels, an RS232 port, keypad, LCD display, control pushbuttons, and optional user-programmable pushbuttons.

The faceplate is hinged to allow easy access to the removable modules. There is also a removable dust cover that fits over the faceplate that must be removed in order to access the keypad panel. The following figure shows the horizontal arrangement of the faceplate panels.

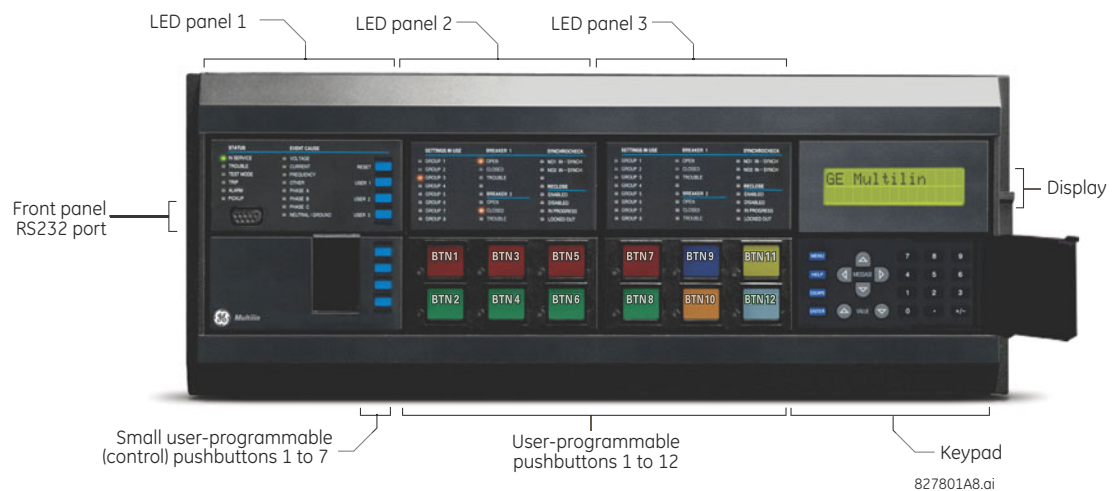


Figure 4-16: UR-SERIES STANDARD HORIZONTAL FACEPLATE PANELS

The following figure shows the vertical arrangement of the faceplate panels for relays ordered with the vertical option.

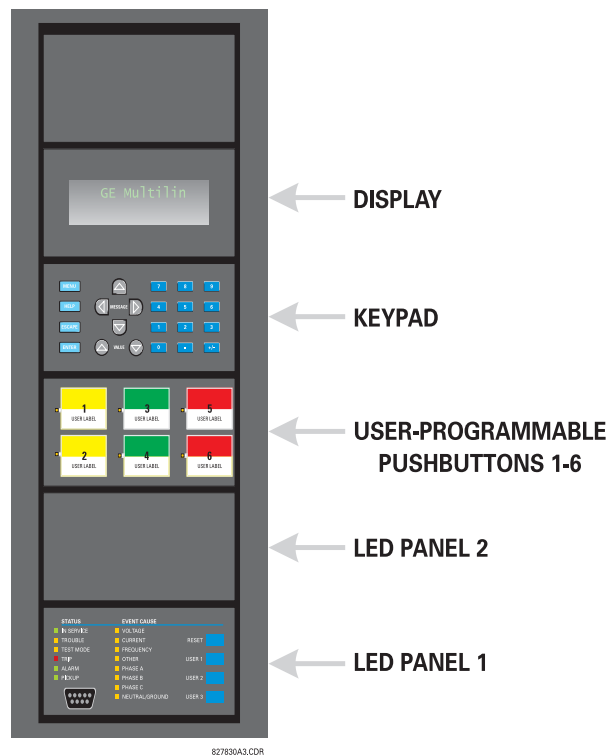


Figure 4-17: UR-SERIES STANDARD VERTICAL FACEPLATE PANELS

#### 4.3.2 LED INDICATORS

##### a) ENHANCED FACEPLATE

The enhanced front panel display provides five columns of LED indicators. The first column contains 14 status and event cause LEDs, and the next four columns contain the 48 user-programmable LEDs.

The RESET key is used to reset any latched LED indicator or target message, once the condition has been cleared (these latched conditions can also be reset via the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUT/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **RESETTING** menu). The RS232 port is intended for connection to a portable PC.

The USER keys are not used in this unit.

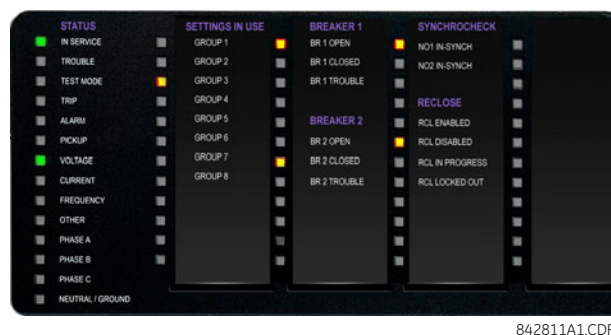


Figure 4-18: TYPICAL LED INDICATOR PANEL FOR ENHANCED FACEPLATE

The status indicators in the first column are described below.

- **IN SERVICE:** This LED indicates that control power is applied, all monitored inputs, outputs, and internal systems are OK, and that the device has been programmed.

- **TROUBLE:** This LED indicates that the relay has detected an internal problem.
- **TEST MODE:** This LED indicates that the relay is in test mode.
- **TRIP:** This LED indicates that the FlexLogic operand serving as a trip switch has operated. This indicator always latches; as such, a reset command must be initiated to allow the latch to be reset.
- **ALARM:** This LED indicates that the FlexLogic operand serving as an alarm switch has operated. This indicator is never latched.
- **PICKUP:** This LED indicates that an element is picked up. This indicator is never latched.

The event cause indicators in the first column are described below.

Events cause LEDs are turned on or off by protection elements that have their respective target setting selected as either “Enabled” or “Latched”. If a protection element target setting is “Enabled”, then the corresponding event cause LEDs remain on as long as operate operand associated with the element remains asserted. If a protection element target setting is “Latched”, then the corresponding event cause LEDs turn on when the operate operand associated with the element is asserted and remain on until the RESET button on the front panel is pressed after the operand is reset.

All elements that are able to discriminate faulted phases can independently turn off or on the phase A, B or C LEDs. This includes phase instantaneous overcurrent, phase undervoltage, etc. This means that the phase A, B, and C operate operands for individual protection elements are ORed to turn on or off the phase A, B or C LEDs.

- **VOLTAGE:** This LED indicates voltage was involved.
- **CURRENT:** This LED indicates current was involved.
- **FREQUENCY:** This LED indicates frequency was involved.
- **OTHER:** This LED indicates a composite function was involved.
- **PHASE A:** This LED indicates phase A was involved.
- **PHASE B:** This LED indicates phase B was involved.
- **PHASE C:** This LED indicates phase C was involved.
- **NEUTRAL/GROUND:** This LED indicates that neutral or ground was involved.

The user-programmable LEDs consist of 48 amber LED indicators in four columns. The operation of these LEDs is user-defined. Support for applying a customized label beside every LED is provided. Default labels are shipped in the label package of every M60, together with custom templates. The default labels can be replaced by user-printed labels.

User customization of LED operation is of maximum benefit in installations where languages other than English are used to communicate with operators. Refer to the *User-programmable LEDs* section in chapter 5 for the settings used to program the operation of the LEDs on these panels.

#### b) STANDARD FACEPLATE

The standard faceplate consists of three panels with LED indicators, keys, and a communications port. The RESET key is used to reset any latched LED indicator or target message, once the condition has been cleared (these latched conditions can also be reset via the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUT/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **RESETTING** menu). The RS232 port is for connection to a computer.

The USER keys are not used in this unit.

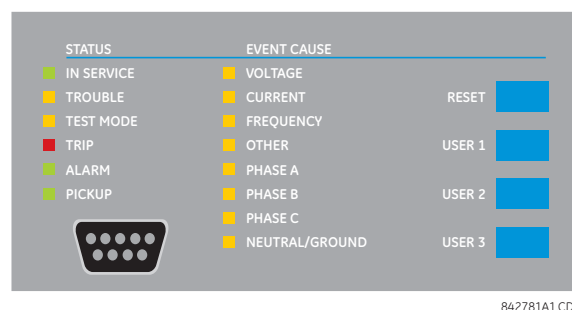


Figure 4–19: LED PANEL 1

**STATUS INDICATORS:**

- **IN SERVICE:** Indicates that control power is applied; all monitored inputs/outputs and internal systems are OK; the relay has been programmed.
- **TROUBLE:** Indicates that the relay has detected an internal problem.
- **TEST MODE:** Indicates that the relay is in test mode.
- **TRIP:** Indicates that the selected FlexLogic operand serving as a Trip switch has operated. This indicator always latches; the reset command must be initiated to allow the latch to be reset.
- **ALARM:** Indicates that the selected FlexLogic operand serving as an Alarm switch has operated. This indicator is never latched.
- **PICKUP:** Indicates that an element is picked up. This indicator is never latched.

**EVENT CAUSE INDICATORS:**

Events cause LEDs are turned on or off by protection elements that have their respective target setting selected as either “Enabled” or “Latched”. If a protection element target setting is “Enabled”, then the corresponding event cause LEDs remain on as long as operate operand associated with the element remains asserted. If a protection element target setting is “Latched”, then the corresponding event cause LEDs turn on when the operate operand associated with the element is asserted and remain on until the RESET button on the front panel is pressed after the operand is reset.

All elements that are able to discriminate faulted phases can independently turn off or on the phase A, B or C LEDs. This includes phase instantaneous overcurrent, phase undervoltage, etc. This means that the phase A, B, and C operate operands for individual protection elements are ORed to turn on or off the phase A, B or C LEDs.

- **VOLTAGE:** Indicates voltage was involved.
- **CURRENT:** Indicates current was involved.
- **FREQUENCY:** Indicates frequency was involved.
- **OTHER:** Indicates a composite function was involved.
- **PHASE A:** Indicates phase A was involved.
- **PHASE B:** Indicates phase B was involved.
- **PHASE C:** Indicates phase C was involved.
- **NEUTRAL/GROUND:** Indicates that neutral or ground was involved.

**USER-PROGRAMMABLE INDICATORS:**

The second and third provide 48 amber LED indicators whose operation is controlled by the user. Support for applying a customized label beside every LED is provided.

User customization of LED operation is of maximum benefit in installations where languages other than English are used to communicate with operators. Refer to the *User-programmable LEDs* section in chapter 5 for the settings used to program the operation of the LEDs on these panels.

USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDs								
■ (1)	■ (9)	■ (17)	■ (25)	■ (33)	■ (41)	■ (2)	■ (10)	■ (18)
■ (3)	■ (11)	■ (19)	■ (27)	■ (35)	■ (43)	■ (4)	■ (12)	■ (20)
■ (5)	■ (13)	■ (21)	■ (28)	■ (36)	■ (44)	■ (6)	■ (14)	■ (22)
■ (7)	■ (15)	■ (23)	■ (29)	■ (37)	■ (45)	■ (8)	■ (16)	■ (24)
			■ (30)	■ (38)	■ (46)			
			■ (31)	■ (39)	■ (47)			
			■ (32)	■ (40)	■ (48)			

842782A1.CDR

**Figure 4–20: LED PANELS 2 AND 3 (INDEX TEMPLATE)****DEFAULT LABELS FOR LED PANEL 2:**

The default labels are intended to represent:

- **GROUP 1...6:** The illuminated GROUP is the active settings group.



Firmware revisions 2.9x and earlier support eight user setting groups; revisions 3.0x and higher support six setting groups. For convenience of users using earlier firmware revisions, the relay panel shows eight setting groups. Please note that the LEDs, despite their default labels, are fully user-programmable.

The relay is shipped with the default label for the LED panel 2. The LEDs, however, are not pre-programmed. To match the pre-printed label, the LED settings must be entered as shown in the *User-programmable LEDs* section of chapter 5. The LEDs are fully user-programmable. The default labels can be replaced by user-printed labels for both panels as explained in the following section.



Figure 4–21: LED PANEL 2 (DEFAULT LABELS)

#### 4.3.3 CUSTOM LABELING OF LEDS

##### a) ENHANCED FACEPLATE

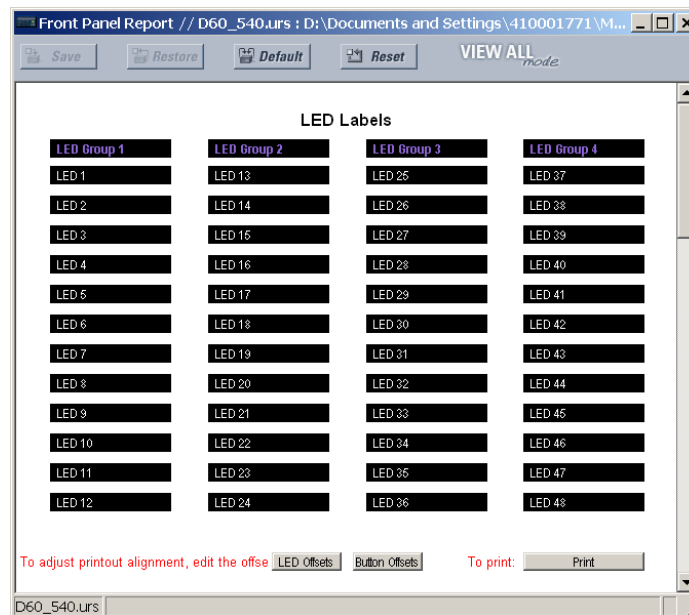
The following procedure requires these pre-requisites:

- EnerVista UR Setup software is installed and operational
- The M60 settings have been saved to a settings file
- The M60 front panel label cutout sheet (GE Multilin part number 1006-0047) has been downloaded from <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/products/support/ur/URLEDenhanced.doc> and printed
- Small-bladed knife

To create custom LED labels for the enhanced front panel display:

1. Start the EnerVista UR Setup software.

2. Select the **Front Panel Report** item at the bottom of the menu tree for the settings file. The front panel report window displays.



**Figure 4-22: FRONT PANEL REPORT WINDOW**

3. Enter the text to appear next to each LED and above each user-programmable pushbuttons in the fields provided.
4. Feed the M60 front panel label cutout sheet into a printer and press the **Print** button in the front panel report window.
5. When printing is complete, fold the sheet along the perforated lines and punch out the labels.
6. Remove the M60 label insert tool from the package and bend the tabs as described in the following procedures. These tabs are used for removal of the default and custom LED labels.



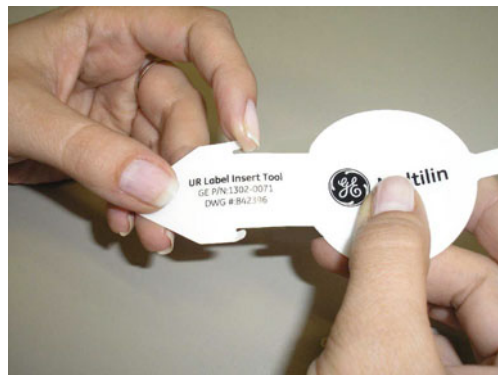
It is important that the tool be used EXACTLY as shown below, with the printed side containing the GE part number facing the user.

The label package shipped with every M60 contains the three default labels shown below, the custom label template sheet, and the label removal tool.

If the default labels are suitable for your application, insert them in the appropriate slots and program the LEDs to match them. If you require custom labels, follow the procedures below to remove the original labels and insert the new ones.

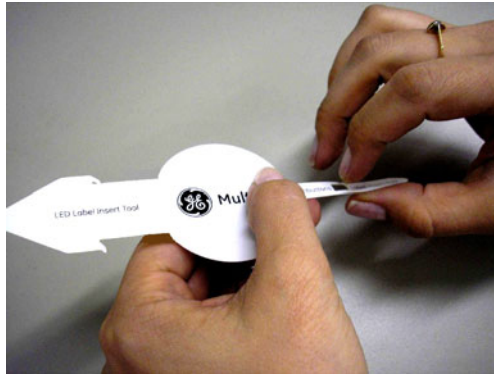
The following procedure describes how to setup and use the label removal tool.

1. Bend the tabs at the left end of the tool upwards as shown below.





2. Bend the tab at the center of the tool tail as shown below.



The following procedure describes how to remove the LED labels from the M60 enhanced front panel and insert the custom labels.

1. Use the knife to lift the LED label and slide the label tool underneath. Make sure the bent tabs are pointing away from the relay.



2. Slide the label tool under the LED label until the tabs snap out as shown below. This attaches the label tool to the LED label.



- Remove the tool and attached LED label as shown below.



- Slide the new LED label inside the pocket until the text is properly aligned with the LEDs, as shown below.



The following procedure describes how to remove the user-programmable pushbutton labels from the M60 enhanced front panel and insert the custom labels.

- Use the knife to lift the pushbutton label and slide the tail of the label tool underneath, as shown below. Make sure the bent tab is pointing away from the relay.



- Slide the label tool under the user-programmable pushbutton label until the tabs snap out as shown below. This attaches the label tool to the user-programmable pushbutton label.



- Remove the tool and attached user-programmable pushbutton label as shown below.



- Slide the new user-programmable pushbutton label inside the pocket until the text is properly aligned with the buttons, as shown below.



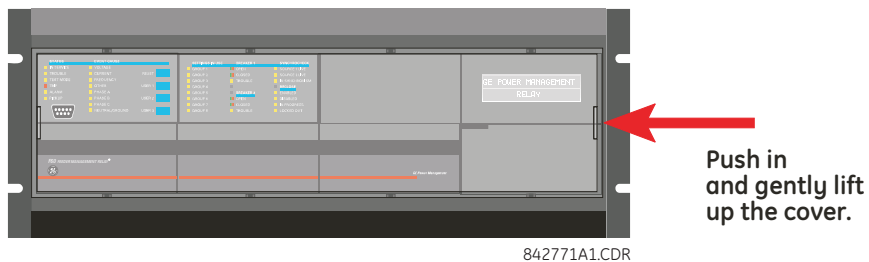
#### b) STANDARD FACEPLATE

Custom labeling of an LED-only panel is facilitated through a Microsoft Word file available from the following URL:

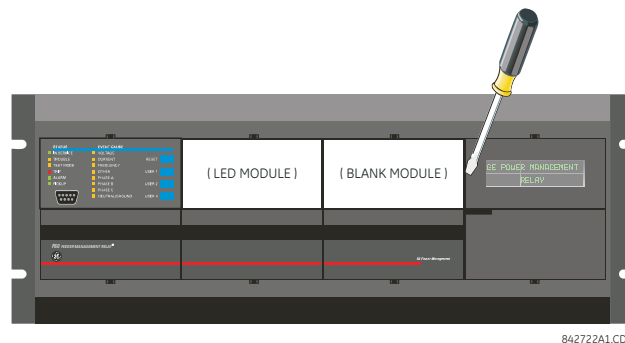
<http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/products/support/ur/GET-8494A.doc>

This file provides templates and instructions for creating appropriate labeling for the LED panel. The following procedures are contained in the downloadable file. The panel templates provide relative LED locations and located example text (x) edit boxes. The following procedure demonstrates how to install/uninstall the custom panel labeling.

- Remove the clear Lexan Front Cover (GE Multilin part number: 1501-0014).



- Pop out the LED module and/or the blank module with a screwdriver as shown below. Be careful not to damage the plastic covers.



- Place the left side of the customized module back to the front panel frame, then snap back the right side.
- Put the clear Lexan front cover back into place.

The following items are required to customize the M60 display module:

- Black and white or color printer (color preferred)
- Microsoft Word 97 or later software for editing the template
- 1 each of: 8.5" x 11" white paper, exacto knife, ruler, custom display module (GE Multilin Part Number: 1516-0069), and a custom module cover (GE Multilin Part Number: 1502-0015)

The following procedure describes how to customize the M60 display module:

1. Open the LED panel customization template with Microsoft Word. Add text in places of the **LED x** text placeholders on the template(s). Delete unused place holders as required.
2. When complete, save the Word file to your computer for future use.
3. Print the template(s) to a local printer.
4. From the printout, cut-out the Background Template from the three windows, using the cropmarks as a guide.
5. Put the Background Template on top of the custom display module (GE Multilin Part Number: 1513-0069) and snap the clear custom module cover (GE Multilin Part Number: 1502-0015) over it and the templates.

#### 4.3.4 DISPLAY

All messages are displayed on a backlit liquid crystal display (LCD) to make them visible under poor lighting conditions. While the keypad and display are not actively being used, the display defaults to user-defined messages. Any high-priority event-driven message automatically overrides the default message and appears on the display.

#### 4.3.5 KEYPAD

Display messages are organized into pages under the following headings: actual values, settings, commands, and targets. The MENU key navigates through these pages. Each heading page is divided further into logical subgroups.

The MESSAGE keys navigate through the subgroups. The VALUE keys increment or decrement numerical setting values when in programming mode. These keys also scroll through alphanumeric values in the text edit mode. Alternatively, values can be entered with the numeric keypad.

The decimal key initiates and advances to the next character in text edit mode or enters a decimal point.

The HELP key can be pressed at any time for context-sensitive help messages.

The ENTER key stores altered setting values.

#### 4.3.6 BREAKER CONTROL

##### a) INTRODUCTION

The M60 can interface with associated circuit breakers. In many cases the application monitors the state of the breaker, that can be presented on faceplate LEDs, along with a breaker trouble indication. Breaker operations can be manually initiated from faceplate keypad or automatically initiated from a FlexLogic operand. A setting is provided to assign names to each breaker; this user-assigned name is used for the display of related flash messages. These features are provided for two breakers; the user can use only those portions of the design relevant to a single breaker, which must be breaker 1.

For the following discussion it is assumed the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **BREAKERS** ⇒ **BREAKER 1(2)** ⇒ **BREAKER FUNCTION** setting is "Enabled" for each breaker.

##### b) CONTROL MODE SELECTION AND MONITORING

Installations can require that a breaker is operated in the three-pole only mode (3-pole), or in the one and three-pole (1-pole) mode, selected by setting. If the mode is selected as three-pole, a single input tracks the breaker open or closed position. If the mode is selected as one-pole, all three breaker pole states must be input to the relay. These inputs must be in agreement to indicate the position of the breaker.

For the following discussion it is assumed the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **BREAKERS** ⇒ **BREAKER 1(2)** ⇒ **BREAKER 1(2) PUSH BUTTON CONTROL** setting is "Enabled" for each breaker.

**c) FACEPLATE (USER KEY) CONTROL**

After the 30 minute interval during which command functions are permitted after a correct command password, the user cannot open or close a breaker via the keypad. The following discussions begin from the not-permitted state.

**d) CONTROL OF TWO BREAKERS**

For the following example setup, the **(Name)** field represents the user-programmed variable name.

For this application (setup shown below), the relay is connected and programmed for both breaker 1 and breaker 2. The USER 1 key performs the selection of which breaker is to be operated by the USER 2 and USER 3 keys. The USER 2 key is used to manually close the breaker and the USER 3 key is used to manually open the breaker.

<b>ENTER COMMAND PASSWORD</b>	This message appears when the USER 1, USER 2, or USER 3 key is pressed and a <b>COMMAND PASSWORD</b> is required; i.e. if <b>COMMAND PASSWORD</b> is enabled and no commands have been issued within the last 30 minutes.
<b>Press USER 1 To Select Breaker</b>	This message appears if the correct password is entered or if none is required. This message displays for 30 seconds or until the USER 1 key is pressed again.
<b>BKR1- (Name) SELECTED USER 2=CLS/USER 3=OP</b>	This message is displayed after the USER 1 key is pressed for the second time. Three possible actions can be performed from this state within 30 seconds as per items <b>(1)</b> , <b>(2)</b> and <b>(3)</b> below:
(1) <b>USER 2 OFF/ON To Close BKR1- (Name)</b>	If the USER 2 key is pressed, this message appears for 20 seconds. If the USER 2 key is pressed again within that time, a signal is created that can be programmed to operate an output relay to close breaker 1.
(2) <b>USER 3 OFF/ON To Open BKR1- (Name)</b>	If the USER 3 key is pressed, this message appears for 20 seconds. If the USER 3 key is pressed again within that time, a signal is created that can be programmed to operate an output relay to open breaker 1.
(3) <b>BKR2- (Name) SELECTED USER 2=CLS/USER 3=OP</b>	If the USER 1 key is pressed at this step, this message appears showing that a different breaker is selected. Three possible actions can be performed from this state as per <b>(1)</b> , <b>(2)</b> and <b>(3)</b> . Repeatedly pressing the USER 1 key alternates between available breakers. Pressing keys other than USER 1, 2, or 3 at any time aborts the breaker control function.

**e) CONTROL OF ONE BREAKER**

For this application the relay is connected and programmed for breaker 1 only. Operation for this application is identical to that described above for two breakers.

**4.3.7 MENUS****a) NAVIGATION**

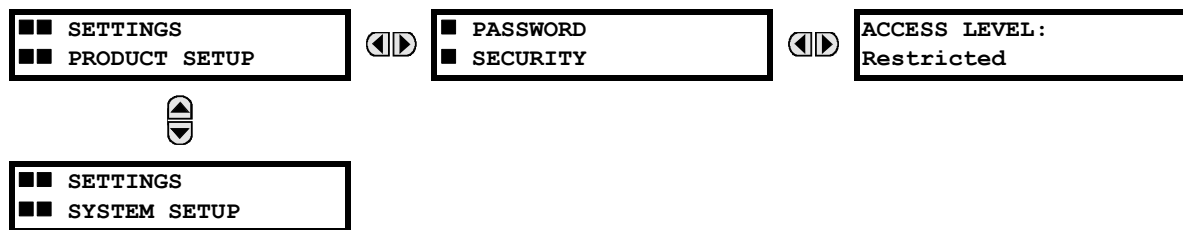
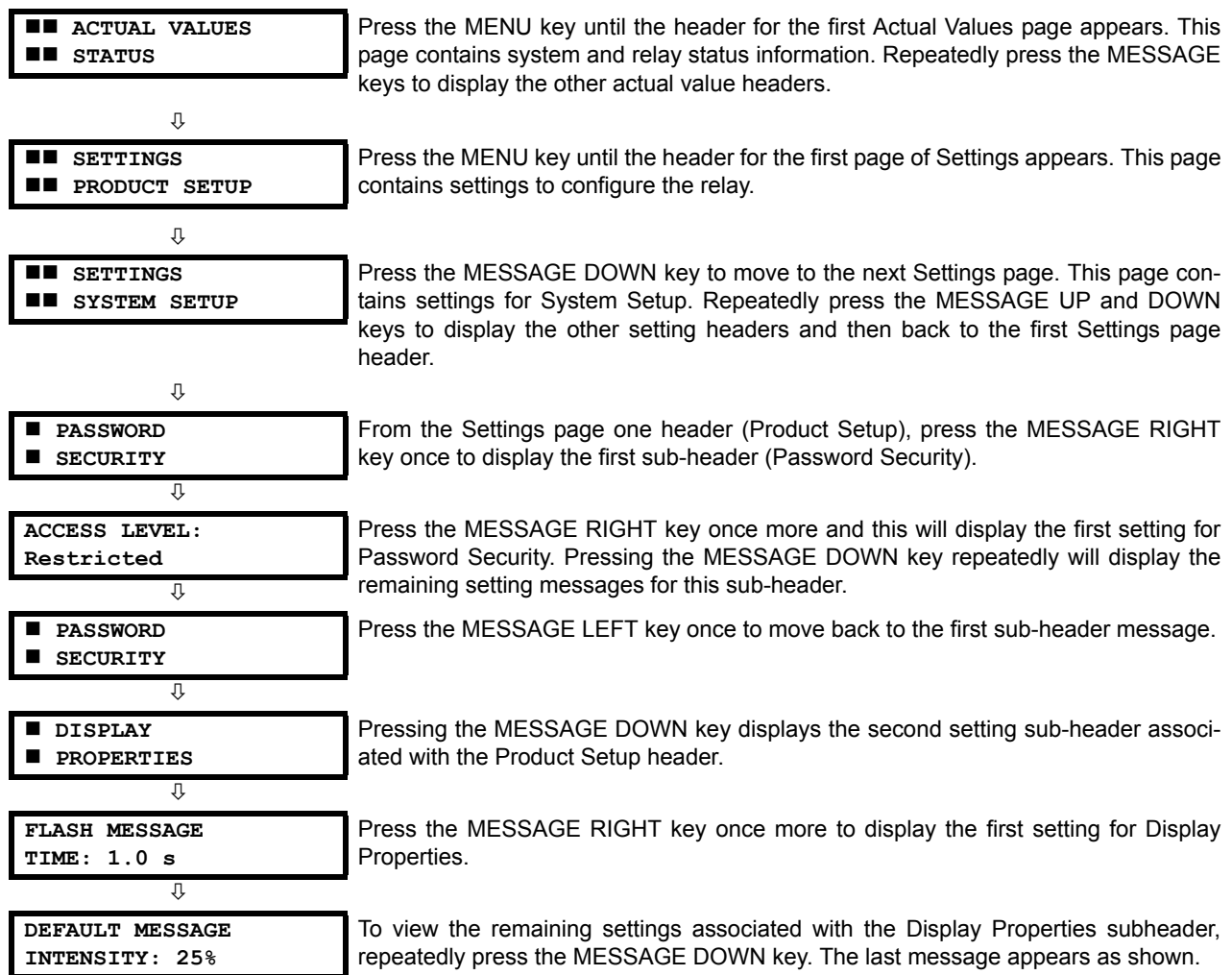
Press the MENU key to select a header display page (top-level menu). The header title appears momentarily followed by a header display page menu item. Each press of the MENU key advances through the following main heading pages:

- Actual values
- Settings
- Commands
- Targets
- User displays (when enabled)



**b) HIERARCHY**

The setting and actual value messages are arranged hierarchically. The header display pages are indicated by double scroll bar characters (■■), while sub-header pages are indicated by single scroll bar characters (■). The header display pages represent the highest level of the hierarchy and the sub-header display pages fall below this level. The MESSAGE UP and DOWN keys move within a group of headers, sub-headers, setting values, or actual values. Continually pressing the MESSAGE RIGHT key from a header display displays specific information for the header category. Conversely, continually pressing the MESSAGE LEFT key from a setting value or actual value display returns to the header display.

**HIGHEST LEVEL****LOWEST LEVEL (SETTING VALUE)****c) EXAMPLE MENU NAVIGATION**

## 4.3.8 CHANGING SETTINGS

## a) ENTERING NUMERICAL DATA

Each numerical setting has its own minimum, maximum, and increment value associated with it. These parameters define what values are acceptable for a setting.

**FLASH MESSAGE**  
**TIME: 1.0 s**

For example, select the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **DISPLAY PROPERTIES** ⇒ **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting.



**MINIMUM: 0.5**  
**MAXIMUM: 10.0**

Press the HELP key to view the minimum and maximum values. Press the HELP key again to view the next context sensitive help message.

Two methods of editing and storing a numerical setting value are available.

- **0 to 9 and decimal point:** The relay numeric keypad works the same as that of any electronic calculator. A number is entered one digit at a time. The leftmost digit is entered first and the rightmost digit is entered last. Pressing the MESSAGE LEFT key or pressing the ESCAPE key, returns the original value to the display.
- **VALUE keys:** The VALUE UP key increments the displayed value by the step value, up to the maximum value allowed. While at the maximum value, pressing the VALUE UP key again allows the setting selection to continue upward from the minimum value. The VALUE DOWN key decrements the displayed value by the step value, down to the minimum value. While at the minimum value, pressing the VALUE DOWN key again allows the setting selection to continue downward from the maximum value.

**FLASH MESSAGE**  
**TIME: 2.5 s**

As an example, set the flash message time setting to 2.5 seconds. Press the appropriate numeric keys in the sequence "2 . 5". The display message changes as the digits are being entered.



**NEW SETTING**  
**HAS BEEN STORED**

Until ENTER is pressed, editing changes are not registered by the relay. Therefore, press ENTER to store the new value in memory. This flash message momentarily appears as confirmation of the storing process. Numerical values which contain decimal places are rounded-off if more decimal place digits are entered than specified by the step value.

## b) ENTERING ENUMERATION DATA

Enumeration settings have data values which are part of a set, whose members are explicitly defined by a name. A set is comprised of two or more members.

**ACCESS LEVEL:**  
**Restricted**

For example, the selections available for **ACCESS LEVEL** are "Restricted", "Command", "Setting", and "Factory Service".

Enumeration type values are changed using the VALUE keys. The VALUE UP key displays the next selection while the VALUE DOWN key displays the previous selection.

**ACCESS LEVEL:**  
**Setting**

If the **ACCESS LEVEL** needs to be "Setting", press the VALUE keys until the proper selection is displayed. Press HELP at any time for the context sensitive help messages.



**NEW SETTING**  
**HAS BEEN STORED**

Changes are not registered by the relay until the ENTER key is pressed. Pressing ENTER stores the new value in memory. This flash message momentarily appears as confirmation of the storing process.

## c) ENTERING ALPHANUMERIC TEXT

Text settings have data values which are fixed in length, but user-defined in character. They can be upper case letters, lower case letters, numerals, and a selection of special characters.



There are several places where text messages can be programmed to allow the relay to be customized for specific applications. One example is the Message Scratchpad. Use the following procedure to enter alphanumeric text messages.

For example: to enter the text, "Breaker #1".

1. Press the decimal point to enter text edit mode.
2. Press the VALUE keys until the character 'B' appears; press the decimal key to advance the cursor to the next position.
3. Repeat step 2 for the remaining characters: r,e,a,k,e,r, ,#,1.
4. Press ENTER to store the text.
5. If you have any problem, press HELP to view context sensitive help. Flash messages appear sequentially for several seconds each. For the case of a text setting message, pressing HELP displays how to edit and store new values.

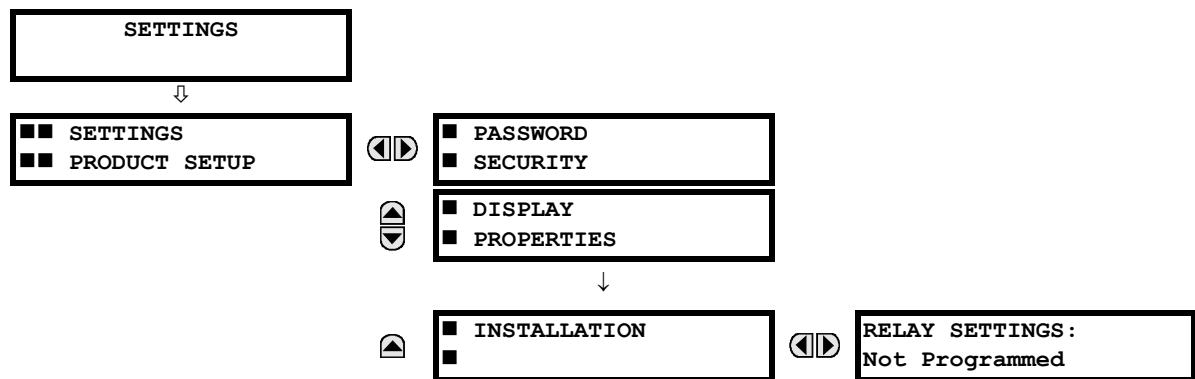
#### d) ACTIVATING THE RELAY

**RELAY SETTINGS:**  
**Not Programmed**

When the relay is powered up, the Trouble LED is on, the In Service LED off, and this message displayed, indicating the relay is in the "Not Programmed" state and is safeguarding (output relays blocked) against the installation of a relay whose settings have not been entered. This message remains until the relay is explicitly put in the "Programmed" state.

To change the **RELAY SETTINGS: "Not Programmed"** mode to "Programmed", proceed as follows:

1. Press the MENU key until the **SETTINGS** header flashes momentarily and the **PRODUCT SETUP** message appears on the display.
2. Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key until the **PASSWORD SECURITY** message appears on the display.
3. Press the MESSAGE DOWN key until the **INSTALLATION** message appears on the display.
4. Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key until the **RELAY SETTINGS: Not Programmed** message is displayed.



5. After the **RELAY SETTINGS: Not Programmed** message appears on the display, press the VALUE keys change the selection to "Programmed".
6. Press the ENTER key.

**RELAY SETTINGS:**  
**Not Programmed**

**RELAY SETTINGS:**  
**Programmed**

**NEW SETTING**  
**HAS BEEN STORED**

7. When the "NEW SETTING HAS BEEN STORED" message appears, the relay is in "Programmed" state and the In Service LED turns on.

#### e) ENTERING INITIAL PASSWORDS

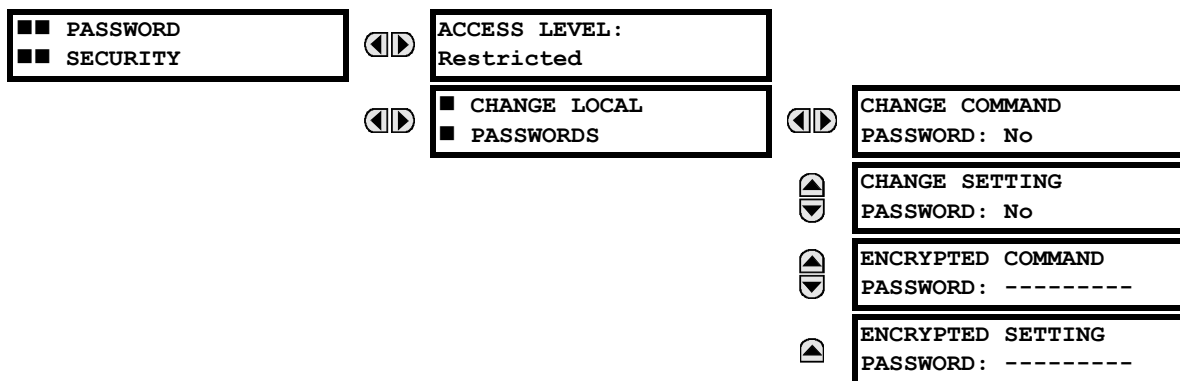
The information in this section refers to password security. For information on how to set or change CyberSentry passwords, see the Settings > Product Setup > Security > CyberSentry section in the next chapter.

The M60 supports password entry from a local or remote connection.

Local access is defined as any access to settings or commands via the faceplate interface. This includes both keypad entry and the faceplate RS232 connection. Remote access is defined as any access to settings or commands via any rear communications port. This includes both Ethernet and RS485 connections. Any changes to the local or remote passwords enables this functionality.

To enter the initial setting (or command) password, proceed as follows:

1. Press the MENU key until the **SETTINGS** header flashes momentarily and the **PRODUCT SETUP** message appears on the display.
2. Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key until the **ACCESS LEVEL** message appears on the display.
3. Press the MESSAGE DOWN key until the **CHANGE LOCAL PASSWORDS** message appears on the display.
4. Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key until the **CHANGE SETTING PASSWORD** or **CHANGE COMMAND PASSWORD** message appears on the display.



5. After the **CHANGE...PASSWORD** message appears on the display, press the VALUE UP or DOWN key to change the selection to "Yes".
6. Press the ENTER key and the display prompts you to **ENTER NEW PASSWORD**.
7. Type in a numerical password (up to 10 characters) and press the ENTER key.
8. When the **VERIFY NEW PASSWORD** is displayed, re-type in the same password and press ENTER.



9. When the **NEW PASSWORD HAS BEEN STORED** message appears, your new Setting (or Command) Password will be active.

#### f) CHANGING EXISTING PASSWORD

To change an existing password, follow the instructions in the previous section with the following exception. A message prompts you to type in the existing password (for each security level) before a new password can be entered.

#### g) INVALID PASSWORD ENTRY

When an incorrect command or setting password has been entered via the faceplate interface three times within a 3-minute time span, the LOCAL ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to "On" and the M60 does not allow settings or command level access via the faceplate interface for the next five minutes, or in the event that an incorrect Command Or Setting password has been entered via the any external communications interface three times within a 3-minute time span, the REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to "On" and the M60 does not allow settings or command access via the any external communications interface for the next five minutes.

In the event that an incorrect Command or Setting password has been entered via the any external communications interface three times within a three-minute time span, the REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to “On” and the M60 does not allow Settings or Command access via the any external communications interface for the next ten minutes. The REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to “Off” after the expiration of the ten-minute timeout.






## 5.1.1 SETTINGS MENU

<div> <div>■ ■ SETTINGS</div> <div>■ ■ PRODUCT SETUP</div> </div> <div>▼</div>	◀▶	<div> <div>■ SECURITY</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-8.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DISPLAY</div> <div>■ PROPERTIES</div> </div>	See page 5-23.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ CLEAR RELAY</div> <div>■ RECORDS</div> </div>	See page 5-25.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ COMMUNICATIONS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-26.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ MODBUS USER MAP</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-58.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REAL TIME</div> <div>■ CLOCK</div> </div>	See page 5-58.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ FAULT REPORT</div> </div>	See page 5-63.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ OSCILLOGRAPHY</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-64.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DATA LOGGER</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-66.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ LEDS</div> </div>	See page 5-67.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ SELF TESTS</div> </div>	See page 5-70.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ CONTROL</div> <div>■ PUSHBUTTONS</div> </div>	See page 5-71.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ PUSHBUTTONS</div> </div>	See page 5-73.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ FLEX STATE</div> <div>■ PARAMETERS</div> </div>	See page 5-78.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ USER-DEFINABLE</div> <div>■ DISPLAYS</div> </div>	See page 5-79.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DIRECT I/O</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-81.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ TELEPROTECTION</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-89.
	▲	<div> <div>■ INSTALLATION</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-89.
<div> <div>■ ■ SETTINGS</div> <div>■ ■ SYSTEM SETUP</div> </div> <div>▼</div>	◀▶	<div> <div>■ AC INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-92.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ POWER SYSTEM</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-93.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ SIGNAL SOURCES</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-94.

	▲	■ MOTOR	See page 5-96.
	▲	■ BREAKERS	See page 5-99.
	▲	■ SWITCHES	See page 5-103.
	▲	■ FLEXCURVES	See page 5-106.
▲	■ ■ SETTINGS		
	▼	■ ■ FLEXLOGIC	
	▲	■ FLEXLOGIC	See page 5-128.
	▼	■ EQUATION EDITOR	
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	▼	■ TIMERS	
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	▼	■	
	▲	■ NON-VOLATILE	See page 5-133.
	▼	■ LATCHES	
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	▼	■ ■ GROUPED ELEMENTS	
	▲	■ SETTING GROUP 1	See page 5-134.
	▼	■ SETTING GROUP 2	
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	▲	■ TRIP BUS	See page 5-209.
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	▼	■	
	▲	■ UNDERFREQUENCY	See page 5-219.
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	▲	■ OVERFREQUENCY	See page 5-220.
	▼	■	
	▲	■ START SUPERVISION	See page 5-221.
	▼	■	
	▲	■ REDUCED VOLTAGE	See page 5-224.
	▼	■ STARTING	
	▲	■ DIGITAL ELEMENTS	See page 5-226.
	▼	■	
	▲	■ DIGITAL COUNTERS	See page 5-230.
	▼	■	

<div>▲</div> <div>■ ■ SETTINGS ■ ■ INPUTS / OUTPUTS</div> <div>▼</div>	▲ ▼	<div>■ MONITORING</div> <div>■ ELEMENTS</div>	See page 5-232.
	◀▶	<div>■ CONTACT INPUTS</div>	See page 5-245.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ VIRTUAL INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-247.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ CONTACT OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-248.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ VIRTUAL OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-250.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ REMOTE DEVICES</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-251.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ REMOTE INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-252.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ REMOTE DPS INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-253.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ REMOTE OUTPUTS</div> <div>■ DNA BIT PAIRS</div>	See page 5-253.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ REMOTE OUTPUTS</div> <div>■ UserSt BIT PAIRS</div>	See page 5-254.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ RESETTING</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-254.
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	▲ ▼	<div>■ DIRECT OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-255.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ TELEPROTECTION</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-258.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ IEC 61850</div> <div>■ GOOSE ANALOGS</div>	See page 5-260.
	▲	<div>■ IEC 61850</div> <div>■ GOOSE UINTEGERS</div>	See page 5-261.
<div>▲</div> <div>■ ■ SETTINGS ■ ■ TRANSDUCER I/O</div> <div>▼</div>	◀▶	<div>■ DCMA INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-262.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ RTD INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-263.
	▲ ▼	<div>■ RRTD INPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-265.
	▲	<div>■ DCMA OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-269.
<div>▲</div> <div>■ ■ SETTINGS ■ ■ TESTING</div>	◀▶	<div>TEST MODE</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div>	See page 5-273.

	TEST MODE FORCING: On	See page 5-273.
	■ FORCE CONTACT ■ INPUTS	See page 5-274.
	■ FORCE CONTACT ■ OUTPUTS	See page 5-275.

## 5.1.2 INTRODUCTION TO ELEMENTS

In the design of UR relays, the term *element* is used to describe a feature that is based around a comparator. The comparator is provided with an input (or set of inputs) that is tested against a programmed setting (or group of settings) to determine if the input is within the defined range that will set the output to logic 1, also referred to as *setting the flag*. A single comparator may make multiple tests and provide multiple outputs; for example, the time overcurrent comparator sets a pickup flag when the current input is above the setting and sets an operate flag when the input current has been at a level above the pickup setting for the time specified by the time-current curve settings. All comparators use analog parameter actual values as the input.



The exception to the above rule are the digital elements, which use logic states as inputs.

Elements are arranged into two classes, *grouped* and *control*. Each element classed as a grouped element is provided with six alternate sets of settings, in setting groups numbered 1 through 6. The performance of a grouped element is defined by the setting group that is active at a given time. The performance of a control element is independent of the selected active setting group.

The main characteristics of an element are shown on the element logic diagram. This includes the inputs, settings, fixed logic, and the output operands generated (abbreviations used on scheme logic diagrams are defined in Appendix F).

Some settings for current and voltage elements are specified in per-unit (pu) calculated quantities:

$$\text{pu quantity} = (\text{actual quantity}) / (\text{base quantity})$$

For current elements, the *base quantity* is the nominal secondary or primary current of the CT.

Where the current source is the sum of two CTs with different ratios, the base quantity will be the common secondary or primary current to which the sum is scaled (that is, normalized to the larger of the two rated CT inputs). For example, if CT1 = 300 / 5 A and CT2 = 100 / 5 A, then in order to sum these, CT2 is scaled to the CT1 ratio. In this case, the base quantity will be 5 A secondary or 300 A primary.

For voltage elements the base quantity is the nominal primary voltage of the protected system which corresponds (based on VT ratio and connection) to secondary VT voltage applied to the relay.

For example, on a system with a 13.8 kV nominal primary voltage and with 14400:120 V delta-connected VTs, the secondary nominal voltage (1 pu) would be:

$$\frac{13800}{14400} \times 120 = 115 \text{ V} \quad (\text{EQ 5.1})$$

For wye-connected VTs, the secondary nominal voltage (1 pu) would be:

$$\frac{13800}{14400} \times \frac{120}{\sqrt{3}} = 66.4 \text{ V} \quad (\text{EQ 5.2})$$

Many settings are common to most elements and are discussed below:

- **FUNCTION setting:** This setting programs the element to be operational when selected as “Enabled”. The factory default is “Disabled”. Once programmed to “Enabled”, any element associated with the function becomes active and all options become available.
- **NAME setting:** This setting is used to uniquely identify the element.
- **SOURCE setting:** This setting is used to select the parameter or set of parameters to be monitored.



- **PICKUP setting:** For simple elements, this setting is used to program the level of the measured parameter above or below which the pickup state is established. In more complex elements, a set of settings may be provided to define the range of the measured parameters which will cause the element to pickup.
- **PICKUP DELAY setting:** This setting sets a time-delay-on-pickup, or on-delay, for the duration between the pickup and operate output states.
- **RESET DELAY setting:** This setting is used to set a time-delay-on-dropout, or off-delay, for the duration between the Operate output state and the return to logic 0 after the input transits outside the defined pickup range.
- **BLOCK setting:** The default output operand state of all comparators is a logic 0 or “flag not set”. The comparator remains in this default state until a logic 1 is asserted at the RUN input, allowing the test to be performed. If the RUN input changes to logic 0 at any time, the comparator returns to the default state. The RUN input is used to supervise the comparator. The BLOCK input is used as one of the inputs to RUN control.
- **TARGET setting:** This setting is used to define the operation of an element target message. When set to “Disabled”, no target message or illumination of a faceplate LED indicator is issued upon operation of the element. When set to “Self-Reset”, the target message and LED indication follow the operate state of the element, and self-resets once the operate element condition clears. When set to “Latched”, the target message and LED indication will remain visible after the element output returns to logic 0 until a RESET command is received by the relay.
- **EVENTS setting:** This setting is used to control whether the pickup, dropout or operate states are recorded by the event recorder. When set to “Disabled”, element pickup, dropout or operate are not recorded as events. When set to “Enabled”, events are created for:
  - (Element) PKP (pickup)
  - (Element) DPO (dropout)
  - (Element) OP (operate)

The DPO event is created when the measure and decide comparator output transits from the pickup state (logic 1) to the dropout state (logic 0). This could happen when the element is in the operate state if the reset delay time is not 0.

### 5.1.3 INTRODUCTION TO AC SOURCES

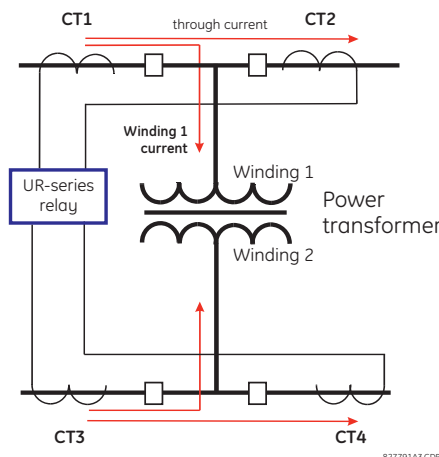
#### a) BACKGROUND

The M60 may be used on systems with breaker-and-a-half or ring bus configurations. In these applications, each of the two three-phase sets of individual phase currents (one associated with each breaker) can be used as an input to a breaker failure element. The sum of both breaker phase currents and 3I<sub>0</sub> residual currents may be required for the circuit relaying and metering functions. For a three-winding transformer application, it may be required to calculate watts and vars for each of three windings, using voltage from different sets of VTs. These requirements can be satisfied with a single UR, equipped with sufficient CT and VT input channels, by selecting the parameter to measure. A mechanism is provided to specify the AC parameter (or group of parameters) used as the input to protection/control comparators and some metering elements.

Selection of the parameter(s) to measure is partially performed by the design of a measuring element or protection/control comparator by identifying the type of parameter (fundamental frequency phasor, harmonic phasor, symmetrical component, total waveform RMS magnitude, phase-phase or phase-ground voltage, etc.) to measure. The user completes the process by selecting the instrument transformer input channels to use and some of the parameters calculated from these channels. The input parameters available include the summation of currents from multiple input channels. For the summed currents of phase, 3I<sub>0</sub>, and ground current, current from CTs with different ratios are adjusted to a single ratio before summation.

A mechanism called a *source* configures the routing of CT and VT input channels to measurement sub-systems. Sources, in the context of UR series relays, refer to the logical grouping of current and voltage signals such that one source contains all the signals required to measure the load or fault in a particular power apparatus. A given source may contain all or some of the following signals: three-phase currents, single-phase ground current, three-phase voltages and an auxiliary voltage from a single VT for checking for synchronism.

To illustrate the concept of sources, as applied to current inputs only, consider the breaker-and-a-half scheme below. In this application, the current flows as shown by the arrows. Some current flows through the upper bus bar to some other location or power equipment, and some current flows into transformer winding 1. The current into winding 1 is the phasor sum (or difference) of the currents in CT1 and CT2 (whether the sum or difference is used depends on the relative polarity of the CT connections). The same considerations apply to transformer winding 2. The protection elements require access to the net current for transformer protection, but some elements may need access to the individual currents from CT1 and CT2.



**Figure 5-1: BREAKER-AND-A-HALF SCHEME**

In conventional analog or electronic relays, the sum of the currents is obtained from an appropriate external connection of all CTs through which any portion of the current for the element being protected could flow. Auxiliary CTs are required to perform ratio matching if the ratios of the primary CTs to be summed are not identical. In the UR series of relays, provisions have been included for all the current signals to be brought to the UR device where grouping, ratio correction and summation are applied internally via configuration settings.

A major advantage of using internal summation is that the individual currents are available to the protection device; for example, as additional information to calculate a restraint current, or to allow the provision of additional protection features that operate on the individual currents such as breaker failure.

Given the flexibility of this approach, it becomes necessary to add configuration settings to the platform to allow the user to select which sets of CT inputs will be added to form the net current into the protected device.

The internal grouping of current and voltage signals forms an internal source. This source can be given a specific name through the settings, and becomes available to protection and metering elements in the UR platform. Individual names can be given to each source to help identify them more clearly for later use. For example, in the scheme shown in the above diagram, the user configures one source to be the sum of CT1 and CT2 and can name this source as “Wdg1 I”.

Once the sources have been configured, the user has them available as selections for the choice of input signal for the protection elements and as metered quantities.

#### b) CT/VT MODULE CONFIGURATION

CT and VT input channels are contained in CT/VT modules. The type of input channel can be phase/neutral/other voltage, phase/ground current, or sensitive ground current. The CT/VT modules calculate total waveform RMS levels, fundamental frequency phasors, symmetrical components and harmonics for voltage or current, as allowed by the hardware in each channel. These modules may calculate other parameters as directed by the CPU module.

A CT/VT module contains up to eight input channels, numbered 1 through 8. The channel numbering corresponds to the module terminal numbering 1 through 8 and is arranged as follows: Channels 1, 2, 3 and 4 are always provided as a group, hereafter called a “bank,” and all four are either current or voltage, as are channels 5, 6, 7 and 8. Channels 1, 2, 3 and 5, 6, 7 are arranged as phase A, B and C respectively. Channels 4 and 8 are either another current or voltage.

Banks are ordered sequentially from the block of lower-numbered channels to the block of higher-numbered channels, and from the CT/VT module with the lowest slot position letter to the module with the highest slot position letter, as follows:

INCREASING SLOT POSITION LETTER -->		
CT/VT MODULE 1	CT/VT MODULE 2	CT/VT MODULE 3
< bank 1 >	< bank 3 >	< bank 5 >
< bank 2 >	< bank 4 >	< bank 6 >

The UR platform allows for a maximum of three sets of three-phase voltages and six sets of three-phase currents. The result of these restrictions leads to the maximum number of CT/VT modules in a chassis to three. The maximum number of sources is six. A summary of CT/VT module configurations is shown below.

ITEM	MAXIMUM NUMBER
CT/VT Module	2
CT Bank (3 phase channels, 1 ground channel)	8
VT Bank (3 phase channels, 1 auxiliary channel)	4

### c) CT/VT INPUT CHANNEL CONFIGURATION

Upon relay startup, configuration settings for every bank of current or voltage input channels in the relay are automatically generated from the order code. Within each bank, a channel identification label is automatically assigned to each bank of channels in a given product. The *bank* naming convention is based on the physical location of the channels, required by the user to know how to connect the relay to external circuits. Bank identification consists of the letter designation of the slot in which the CT/VT module is mounted as the first character, followed by numbers indicating the channel, either 1 or 5.

For three-phase channel sets, the number of the lowest numbered channel identifies the set. For example, F1 represents the three-phase channel set of F1/F2/F3, where F is the slot letter and 1 is the first channel of the set of three channels.

Upon startup, the CPU configures the settings required to characterize the current and voltage inputs, and will display them in the appropriate section in the sequence of the banks (as described above) as follows for a maximum configuration: F1, F5, M1, M5, U1, and U5.

The above section explains how the input channels are identified and configured to the specific application instrument transformers and the connections of these transformers. The specific parameters to be used by each measuring element and comparator, and some actual values are controlled by selecting a specific source. The source is a group of current and voltage input channels selected by the user to facilitate this selection. With this mechanism, a user does not have to make multiple selections of voltage and current for those elements that need both parameters, such as a distance element or a watt calculation. It also gathers associated parameters for display purposes.

The basic idea of arranging a source is to select a point on the power system where information is of interest. An application example of the grouping of parameters in a source is a transformer winding, on which a three phase voltage is measured, and the sum of the currents from CTs on each of two breakers is required to measure the winding current flow.

## 5.2.1 SECURITY

## a) SECURITY OVERVIEW

The following security features are available:

- Password security — Basic security present in the default offering of the product
- EnerVista security — Role-based access to various EnerVista software screens and configuration elements. The feature is available in the default offering of the product and only in the EnerVista software.
- CyberSentry security — Advanced security options available as a software option. When purchased, the options are automatically enabled, and the default Password security and EnerVista security are disabled.

## b) LOST PASSWORD

If all passwords are lost, recovery is possible by resetting the unit to default values.

To reset the unit after a lost password:

1. Email GE customer service at [multilin.tech@ge.com](mailto:multilin.tech@ge.com) with the serial number and using a recognizable corporate email account. Customer service provides a code to reset the relay to the factory defaults.
2. Enter the reset code on the front panel, under **Commands > Commands Relay Maintenance > Service Command**.
3. Change the default password of ChangeMe1# as outlined in the Set Up CyberSentry and Change Default Password section in the first chapter.

## c) PASSWORD REQUIREMENTS

For password security and CyberSentry security, a user account requires an alpha-numeric password that meets the following requirements:

- Password is case-sensitive
- Password cannot contain the user account name or parts of the user account that exceed two consecutive characters
- Password must be 6 to 20 characters in length
- Password must contain characters from three of the following four categories:
  - English uppercase characters (A through Z)
  - English lowercase characters (a through z)
  - Base 10 digits (0 through 9)
  - Non-alphabetic characters (for example, ~, !, @, #, \$, %, &)

## d) PASSWORD SECURITY

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY

<div>■ SECURITY</div>	◀▶	<div>ACCESS LEVEL: Restricted</div>	Range: Restricted, Command, Setting, Factory Service (for factory use only)
MESSAGE	▲▼	<div>■ CHANGE LOCAL ■ PASSWORDS</div>	See page 5–9.
MESSAGE	▲▼	<div>■ ACCESS ■ SUPERVISION</div>	See page 5–10.
MESSAGE	▲▼	<div>■ DUAL PERMISSION ■ SECURITY ACCESS</div>	See page 5–11.
MESSAGE	▲	<div>PASSWORD ACCESS EVENTS: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The M60 supports password entry from a local or remote connection.

Local access is defined as any access to settings or commands via the faceplate interface. This includes both keypad entry and the through the faceplate RS232 port. Remote access is defined as any access to settings or commands via any rear communications port. This includes both Ethernet and RS485 connections. Any changes to the local or remote passwords enables this functionality.

When entering a settings or command password via EnerVista or any serial interface, the user must enter the corresponding connection password. If the connection is to the back of the M60, the remote password must be used. If the connection is to the RS232 port of the faceplate, the local password must be used.

The **PASSWORD ACCESS EVENTS** settings allows recording of password access events in the event recorder.

The local setting and command sessions are initiated by the user through the front panel display and are disabled either by the user or by timeout (via the setting and command level access timeout settings). The remote setting and command sessions are initiated by the user through the EnerVista UR Setup software and are disabled either by the user or by timeout.

The state of the session (local or remote, setting or command) determines the state of the following FlexLogic operands.

- ACCESS LOC SETG OFF: Asserted when local setting access is disabled
- ACCESS LOC SETG ON: Asserted when local setting access is enabled
- ACCESS LOC CMND OFF: Asserted when local command access is disabled
- ACCESS LOC CMND ON: Asserted when local command access is enabled
- ACCESS REM SETG OFF: Asserted when remote setting access is disabled
- ACCESS REM SETG ON: Asserted when remote setting access is enabled
- ACCESS REM CMND OFF: Asserted when remote command access is disabled
- ACCESS REM CMND ON: Asserted when remote command access is enabled



A command or setting write operation is required to update the state of all the remote and local security operands shown above.

## LOCAL PASSWORDS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ CHANGE LOCAL PASSWORDS**

<div> <div>■ CHANGE LOCAL</div> <div>■ PASSWORDS</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>CHANGE COMMAND</div> <div>PASSWORD: No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CHANGE SETTING</div> <div>PASSWORD: No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>ENCRYPTED COMMAND</div> <div>PASSWORD: -----</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 999999999 Note: ----- indicates no password
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>ENCRYPTED SETTING</div> <div>PASSWORD: -----</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 999999999 Note: ----- indicates no password

Proper password codes are required to enable each access level. When a **CHANGE COMMAND PASSWORD** or **CHANGE SETTING PASSWORD** setting is programmed to “Yes” via the front panel interface, the following message sequence is invoked:

1. ENTER NEW PASSWORD: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. VERIFY NEW PASSWORD: \_\_\_\_\_.
3. NEW PASSWORD HAS BEEN STORED.

To gain write access to a “Restricted” setting, program the **ACCESS LEVEL** setting in the main security menu to “Setting” and then change the setting, or attempt to change the setting and follow the prompt to enter the programmed password. If the password is correctly entered, access will be allowed. Accessibility automatically reverts to the “Restricted” level according to the access level timeout setting values.



If the setting and command passwords are identical, then this one password allows access to both commands and settings.



If a remote connection is established, local passcodes are not visible.

NOTE

## REMOTE PASSWORDS

The remote password settings are visible only from a remote connection via the EnerVista UR Setup software.

Proper passwords are required to enable each command or setting level access.

To set the command or setting password:

1. In the EnerVista software, navigate to **Settings > Product Setup > Security** menu item to open the remote password settings window.
2. Click the command or setting password **Change** button.
3. Enter the new password in the **New Password** field. Requirements are outlined in the *Password Requirements* section at the beginning of the chapter. When an original password has already been used, enter it in the **Enter Password** field and click the **Send Password to Device** button.
4. Re-enter the password in the **Confirm Password** field.
5. Click the **OK** button. The password is checked to ensure that it meets requirements.



If you establish a local connection to the relay (serial), you cannot view remote passcodes.

NOTE

## ACCESS SUPERVISION

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ ACCESS SUPERVISION**

<div> <div>■ ACCESS</div> <div>■ SUPERVISION</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀ ▶</div> <div>▲ ▼</div> <div>▲</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ ACCESS LEVEL</div> <div>■ TIMEOUTS</div> </div>	
MESSAGE		INVALID ATTEMPTS BEFORE LOCKOUT: 3	Range: 2 to 5 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		PASSWORD LOCKOUT DURATION: 5 min	Range: 5 to 60 minutes in steps of 1

The following access supervision settings are available.

- **INVALID ATTEMPTS BEFORE LOCKOUT:** This setting specifies the number of times an incorrect password can be entered within a three-minute time span before lockout occurs. When lockout occurs, the LOCAL ACCESS DENIED or REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operands are set to “On”. These operands are returned to the “Off” state upon expiration of the lockout.
- **PASSWORD LOCKOUT DURATION:** This setting specifies the time that the M60 will lockout password access after the number of invalid password entries specified by the INVALID ATTEMPTS BEFORE LOCKOUT setting has occurred.

The M60 provides a means to raise an alarm upon failed password entry. Should password verification fail while accessing a password-protected level of the relay (either settings or commands), the UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS FlexLogic operand is asserted. The operand can be programmed to raise an alarm via contact outputs or communications. This feature can be used to protect against both unauthorized and accidental access attempts.

The UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS operand is reset with the **COMMANDS** ⇒ **CLEAR RECORDS** ⇒ **RESET UNAUTHORIZED ALARMS** command. Therefore, to apply this feature with security, the command level should be password-protected. The operand does not generate events or targets.

If events or targets are required, the UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS operand can be assigned to a digital element programmed with event logs or targets enabled.

The access level timeout settings are shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ ACCESS SUPERVISION ⇒ ACCESS LEVEL TIMEOUTS**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESS LEVEL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TIMEOUTS		COMMAND LEVEL ACCESS	Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1
		TIMEOUT: 5 min	
		SETTING LEVEL ACCESS	Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1
MESSAGE		TIMEOUT: 30 min	

These settings allow the user to specify the length of inactivity required before returning to the restricted access level. Note that the access level will set as restricted if control power is cycled.

- **COMMAND LEVEL ACCESS TIMEOUT:** This setting specifies the length of inactivity (no local or remote access) required to return to restricted access from the command password level.
- **SETTING LEVEL ACCESS TIMEOUT:** This setting specifies the length of inactivity (no local or remote access) required to return to restricted access from the command password level.

### DUAL PERMISSION SECURITY ACCESS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ DUAL PERMISSION SECURITY ACCESS**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DUAL PERMISSION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SECURITY ACCESS		LOCAL SETTING AUTH:	Range: selected FlexLogic operands (see below)
		On	
		REMOTE SETTING AUTH:	Range: FlexLogic operand
		On	
MESSAGE		ACCESS AUTH	Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1
MESSAGE		TIMEOUT: 30 min.	

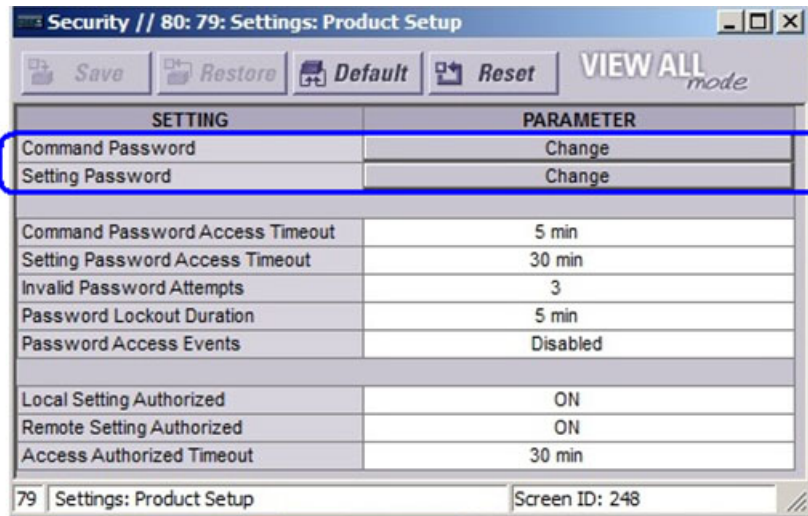
The dual permission security access feature provides a mechanism for customers to prevent unauthorized or unintended upload of settings to a relay through the local or remote interfaces interface.

The following settings are available through the local (front panel) interface only.

- **LOCAL SETTING AUTH:** This setting is used for local (front panel or RS232 interface) setting access supervision. Valid values for the FlexLogic operands are either “On” (default) or any physical “Contact Input ~~ On” value.  
If this setting is “On”, then local setting access functions as normal; that is, a local setting password is required. If this setting is any contact input on FlexLogic operand, then the operand must be asserted (set as on) prior to providing the local setting password to gain setting access.  
If setting access is *not* authorized for local operation (front panel or RS232 interface) and the user attempts to obtain setting access, then the **UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS** message is displayed on the front panel.
- **REMOTE SETTING AUTH:** This setting is used for remote (Ethernet or RS485 interfaces) setting access supervision.  
If this setting is “On” (the default setting), then remote setting access functions as normal; that is, a remote password is required. If this setting is “Off”, then remote setting access is blocked even if the correct remote setting password is provided. If this setting is any other FlexLogic operand, then the operand must be asserted (set as on) prior to providing the remote setting password to gain setting access.
- **ACCESS AUTH TIMEOUT:** This setting represents the timeout delay for local setting access. This setting is applicable when the **LOCAL SETTING AUTH** setting is programmed to any operand except “On”. The state of the FlexLogic operand is continuously monitored for an off-to-on transition. When this occurs, local access is permitted and the timer programmed with the **ACCESS AUTH TIMEOUT** setting value is started. When this timer expires, local setting access is immediately denied. If access is permitted and an off-to-on transition of the FlexLogic operand is detected, the timeout is restarted. The status of this timer is updated every 5 seconds.



The following settings are available through the remote (EnerVista UR Setup) interface only. Select the **Settings > Product Setup** menu item to display the security settings window.



The **Remote Settings Authorized** setting is used for remote (Ethernet or RS485 interfaces) setting access supervision. If this setting is “On” (the default setting), then remote setting access functions as normal; that is, a remote password is required). If this setting is “Off”, then remote setting access is blocked even if the correct remote setting password is provided. If this setting is any other FlexLogic operand, then the operand must be asserted (set as on) prior to providing the remote setting password to gain setting access.

The **Access Authorized Timeout** setting represents the timeout delay remote setting access. This setting is applicable when the **Remote Settings Authorized** setting is programmed to any operand except “On” or “Off”. The state of the FlexLogic operand is continuously monitored for an off-to-on transition. When this occurs, remote setting access is permitted and the timer programmed with the **Access Authorized Timeout** setting value is started. When this timer expires, remote setting access is immediately denied. If access is permitted and an off-to-on transition of the FlexLogic operand is detected, the timeout is restarted. The status of this timer is updated every 5 seconds.

#### e) ENERVISTA SECURITY

##### ENABLING THE SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

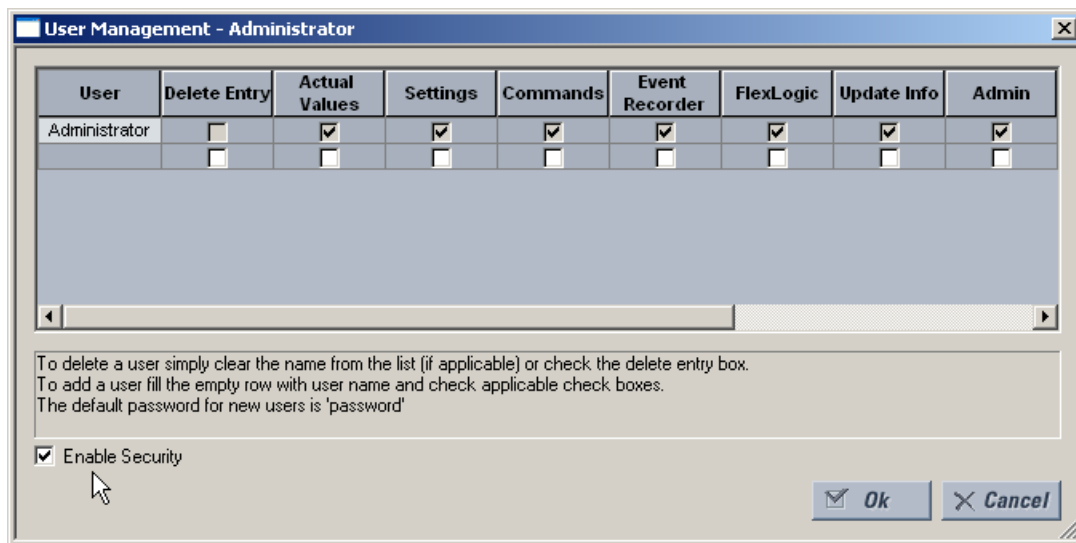
The EnerVista security system allows an administrator to manage access privileges of multiple users to the EnerVista application.

It is disabled by default to allow the administrator direct access to the EnerVista software immediately after installation. When security is disabled, all users have administrator access. GE recommends enabling the EnerVista security before placing the device in service.

To enable the security system and require password use:



1. Select the **Security > User Management** menu item to open the user management window.



2. Check the **Enable Security** box in the lower-left corner to enable the security management system.

Security is now enabled for the EnerVista UR Setup software. Upon starting the software, users are now required to enter a username and password.

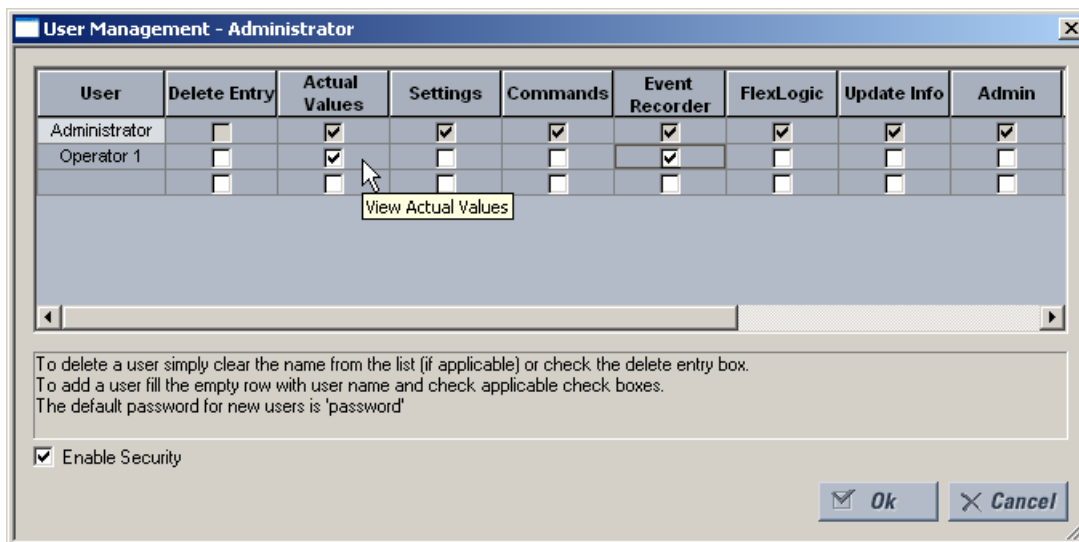
#### ADDING A NEW USER

The following pre-requisites are required to add user accounts to the EnerVista security management system:

- The user adding the account must have administrator rights
- The EnerVista security management system must be enabled (previous section)

To add user accounts:

1. Select the **Security > User Management** menu item to open the user management window.
2. Enter a username in the **User** field. The username must be 4 to 20 characters in length.
3. Select the user access rights by enabling the check box of one or more of the fields.



The table outlines access rights.

**Table 5–1: ACCESS RIGHTS SUMMARY**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Delete Entry	Deletes the user account when exiting the user management window
Actual Values	Allows the user to read actual values
Settings	Allows the user to read setting values
Commands	Allows the user to execute commands
Event Recorder	Allows the user to use the digital fault recorder
FlexLogic	Allows the user to read FlexLogic values
Update Info	Allows the user to write to any function to which they have read privileges. When any of the Settings, Event Recorder, and FlexLogic check boxes are enabled by themselves, the user is granted read access. When any of them are enabled in conjunction with the Update Info box, they are granted read and write access. The user is not granted write access to functions that are not checked, even if the Update Info field is checked.
Admin	The user is an EnerVista UR Setup administrator, therefore receiving all of the administrative rights. Exercise caution when granting administrator rights.

- Click **OK** to add the user account to the security management system.

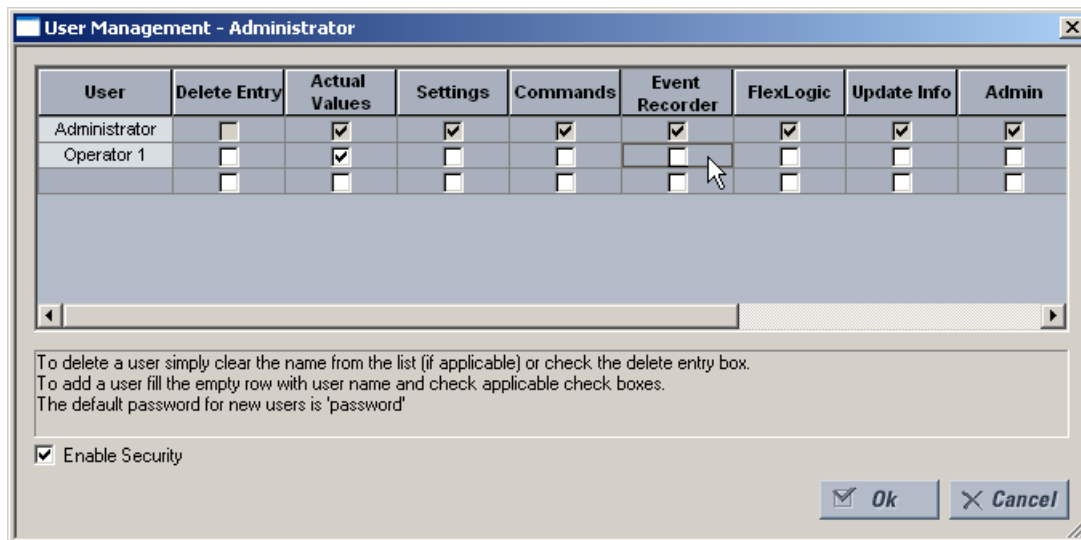
### MODIFYING USER PRIVILEGES

The following pre-requisites are required to modify user privileges in the EnerVista security management system:

- The user modifying the privileges must have administrator rights
- The EnerVista security management system must be enabled

To modify user privileges:

- Select the **Security > User Management** menu item to open the user management window.
- Locate the username in the **User** field.
- Modify the user access rights by enabling or disabling one or more of the check boxes.



The table outlines access rights.

**Table 5–2: ACCESS RIGHTS SUMMARY**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Delete Entry	Deletes the user account when exiting the user management window
Actual Values	Allows the user to read actual values
Settings	Allows the user to read setting values
Commands	Allows the user to execute commands

Table 5–2: ACCESS RIGHTS SUMMARY

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Event Recorder	Allows the user to use the digital fault recorder
FlexLogic	Allows the user to read FlexLogic values
Update Info	Allows the user to write to any function to which they have read privileges. When any of the Settings, Event Recorder, and FlexLogic check boxes are enabled by themselves, the user is granted read access. When any of them are enabled in conjunction with the Update Info box, they are granted read and write access. The user is not granted write access to functions that are not checked, even if the Update Info field is checked.
Admin	The user is an EnerVista UR Setup administrator, therefore receiving all of the administrative rights. Exercise caution when granting administrator rights.

4. Click **OK** to save the changes.

#### f) CYBERSENTRY SECURITY

The EnerVista software provides the means to configure and authenticate UR using either device or server authentication. The access to various pieces of functionality depends on user role.

The login screen of EnerVista has two options for access to the UR, server and device authentication.

When the "Device" button is selected, the UR uses its local authentication database and not the RADIUS server to authenticate the user. In this case, it uses built-in roles (Administrator, Engineer, Supervisor, Observer, Operator) as login accounts and the associated passwords are stored on the UR device. In this case, access is not user-attributable. In cases where user-attributable access is required, especially for auditable processes for compliance reasons, use server authentication (RADIUS) only.

When the "Server" Authentication Type option is selected, the UR uses the RADIUS server and not its local authentication database to authenticate the user.

No password or security information is displayed in plain text by the EnerVista software or UR device, nor are they ever transmitted without cryptographic protection.

### CYBERSENTRY SETTINGS THROUGH ENERVISTA

CyberSentry security settings are configured under **Device > Settings > Product Setup > Security**.

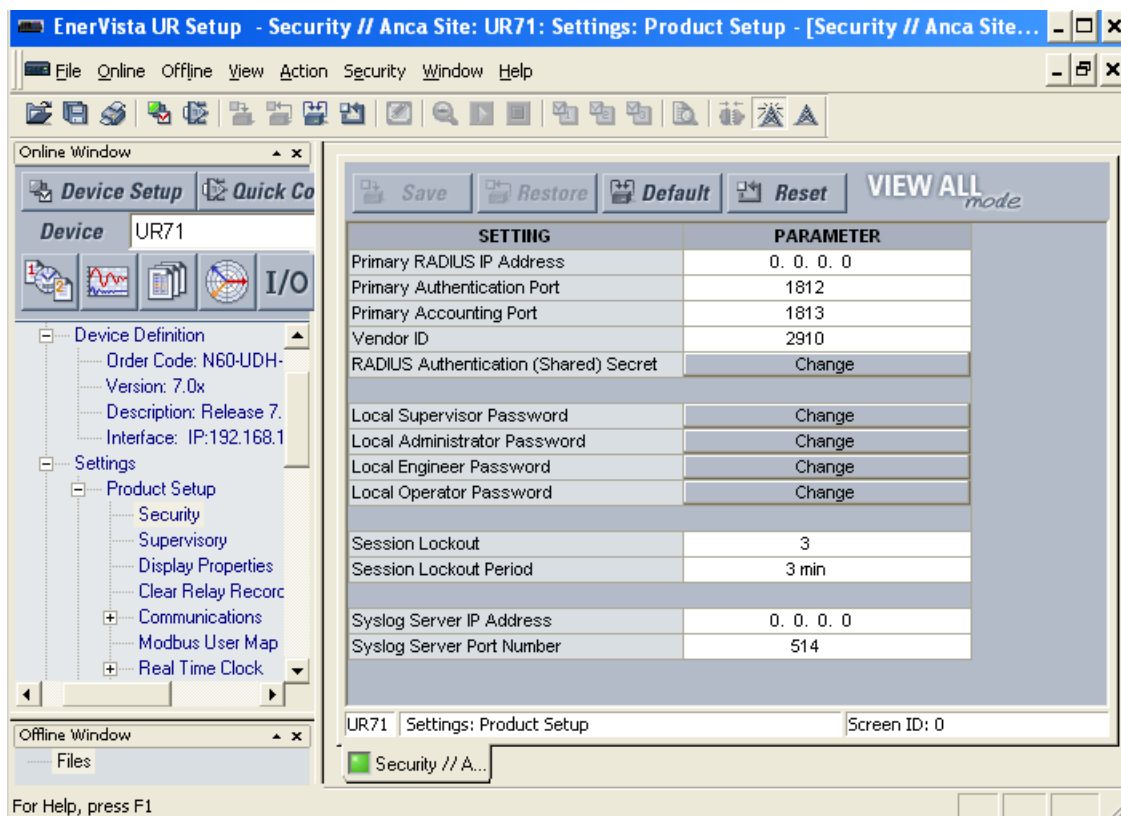
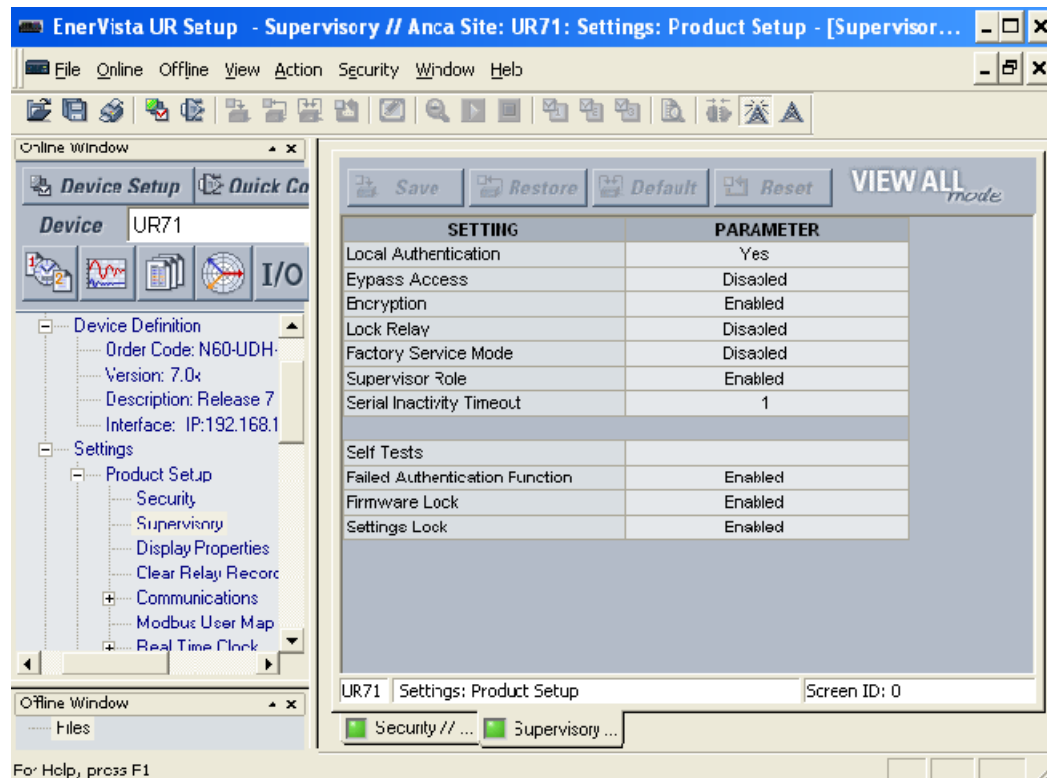


Figure 5-2: CYBERSENTRY SECURITY PANEL

For the **Device > Settings > Product Setup > Supervisory** option, the panel looks like the following.



**Figure 5–3: SUPERVISORY PANEL**

For the Security panel, the following settings are available.

#### **RADIUS Server Settings**

SETTING NAME	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	DEFAULT	UNITS	MINIMUM PERMISSION
Primary RADIUS IP Address	IP address of the main RADIUS server. Default value indicates no Primary RADIUS server is configured, and hence RADIUS is disabled.	0.0.0.0	223.255.255.254	0.0.0.0	-	Administrator
Primary Authentication Port	RADIUS authentication port	1	65535	1812	-	Administrator
Primary Accounting Port	RADIUS accounting port	1	65535	1813	-	Administrator
Vendor ID	An identifier that specifies RADIUS vendor-specific attributes used with the protocol			Value that represents General Electric		Administrator
RADIUS Authentication (Shared) Secret	Shared secret used in authentication. It displays as asterisks. This setting must meet the CyberSentry password requirements.	See the following password section for requirements	See the following password section for requirements	N/A	-	Administrator
RADIUS Authentication Method	Authentication method used by RADIUS server. Currently fixed to EAP-TTLS.	EAP-TTLS	EAP-TTLS	EAP-TTLS	-	Administrator
Timeout	Timeout in seconds between re-transmission requests	0	9999	10	sec	Administrator
Retries	Number of retries before giving up	0	9999	3	-	Administrator

Confirm RADIUS Authentication (Shared) Secret	Confirmation of the shared secret. The entry displays as asterisks.	See the following password section for requirements	245 characters	N/A	-	Administrator
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### General Security Settings

SETTING NAME	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	DEFAULT	UNITS	MINIMUM PERMISSION
Session Lockout	Number of failed authentications before the device blocks subsequent authentication attempts for the lockout period	0 (lockout disabled)	99	3	-	Administrator
Session Lockout Period	The period in minutes that a user is prevented from logging in after being locked out	0 (no period)	9999	3	min	Administrator
Syslog Server IP Address	The IP address of the target Syslog server to which all security events are transmitted	0.0.0.0	223.255.255.254	0.0.0.0	-	Administrator
Syslog Server Port Number	The UDP port number of the target syslog server to which all security events are transmitted	1	65535	514	-	Administrator
Device Authentication	When enabled, local device authentication with roles is allowed. When disabled, the UR only authenticates to the AAA server (RADIUS). <b>NOTE:</b> Administrator and Supervisor (if still enabled) remain active even after device authentication is disabled. The only permission for local Administrator is to re-enable device authentication when device authentication is disabled. To re-enable device authentication, the Supervisor unlocks the device for setting changes, and then the Administrator can re-enable device authentication.	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	-	Administrator
Firmware Locked	Indicates if the device receives firmware upgrades. If Yes and the firmware upgrade attempt is made, the device denies the upgrade and displays an error message that the lock is set. On each firmware upgrade, this setting goes back to the default.	No	Yes	Yes	-	Administrator
Factory Service Mode	When enabled (checkbox selected), the device can go into factory service mode. To enable, Supervisor authentication is necessary.	Disabled	Enabled	Disabled	-	Supervisor (Administrator when Supervisor is disabled)
Restore to Defaults	Sets the device to factory defaults	No	Yes	No	-	Administrator
Supervisor role	When enabled (checkbox selected), the Supervisor role is active. To enable, Administrator authentication is necessary. When disabled, the Supervisor role is inactive. To disable, Supervisor authentication is necessary.	Disabled	Enabled	Enabled	-	Administrator to enable and Supervisor to disable
RADIUS user names	Ensure that RADIUS user names are not the same as local/device role names	See RADIUS server documents	See RADIUS server documents		-	Administrator
Password	Local/device roles except for Observer are password-protected. All RADIUS users are password-protected.	See the following password section for requirements	See the following password section for requirements	Change Me1#	Text	The specified role and Administrator, except for Supervisor, where it is only itself

## Security Alarm Settings

SETTING NAME	DESCRIPTION / DETAILS	MIN	MAX	DEFAULT	UNITS	MINIMUM PERMISSIONS
Failed Authentications	A threshold number indicating when an alarm is set off to indicate too many failed authentication attempts	0 (disabled)	99	3	-	Administrator
Firmware lock	A Boolean value indicating if the device can receive a firmware upgrade. If Yes and a firmware upgrade attempt is made, the device alarm activates. If No the device alarm does not activate. On each firmware upgrade this setting goes back to the default.	No	Yes	Yes	-	Administrator
Settings lock	A Boolean value indicating if the device can accept any settings changes. If Yes and a settings change attempt is made, the device alarm activates. If No, the device alarm does not activate.	No	Yes	Yes	-	Supervisor (Administrator if Supervisor has been disabled)

## CYBERSENTRY SETTINGS THROUGH THE FRONT PANEL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>SECURITY</b> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>LOGIN:</b> None         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>CHANGE LOCAL</b> <b>PASSWORDS</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>SESSION</b> <b>SETTINGS</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>RESTORE DEFAULTS</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>SUPERVISORY</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>SYSLOG IP ADDRESS:</b> 0.0.0.0         </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <b>SYSLOG PORT NUMBER:</b> 514         </div>	<p>Range: Administrator, Engineer, Supervisor, Operator, Factory (for factory use only), None</p> <p>See page 5-20.</p> <p>See page 5-20.</p> <p>See page 5-20.</p> <p>See page 5-21.</p> <p>Range: 0.0.0.0, 255.255.255.255</p> <p>Range: 1 to 65535</p>
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Login: This setting is applicable for *Device Authentication* only. This setting allows a user to login with a specific role, see descriptions below. For the Supervisor role, the “Supervisor Role” setting should be enabled.

Whenever a new role is logged in, the user is prompted with a display to enter a password. Passwords must obey the requirements specified the Password Requirements section in chapter 8. The UR device supports five roles. All roles have their corresponding passwords. The Observer role is the only role that does not require a password.

The roles are defined as follows:

- Administrator: Complete read and write access to all settings and commands. This role does not allow concurrent access. This role has an operand to indicate when it is logged on.
- Engineer: Complete read and write access to all settings and commands with the exception of configuring Security settings and Firmware upgrades. This role does not allow concurrent access.
- Operator: The Operator has read/write access to all settings under the command menu/section. This role does not exist offline.
- Supervisor: This is only an approving role. This role’s authentication commits setting changes submitted by Administrator or Engineer. The Supervisor role authenticates to unlock the UR relay for setting changes and not approve changes after the fact. Only Supervisor can set the Settings and Firmware Lock in the Security Settings. This role also has the ability to forcefully logoff any other role and clear the security event log. This role can also be disabled, but only through a Supervisor authentication. When this role is disabled its permissions are assigned to the Administrator role.

- **Observer:** This role has read only access to all UR settings. This role allows unlimited concurrent access but it has no download access to any files on the device. Observer is the default role if no authentication has been done to the device. This role displays as "None" on the front panel.



The Factory service role is not available and is intended for factory use only.

### Local Passwords

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ CHANGE LOCAL PASSWORDS**

<input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE LOCAL <input type="checkbox"/> PASSWORDS	MESSAGE	LOGIN:	None	Range: 20 Alphanumeric Characters
		NEW PASSWORD:		Range: 20 Alphanumeric Characters
		CONFIRM PASSWORD:		Range: 20 Alphanumeric Characters

The Change Local Passwords menu is shown on the front panel and Enervista on a successful login of Administrator role.

The "login setting" in this menu is similar to the login setting described in **PATH: SETTINGS > PRODUCT SETUP > SECURITY** except for the factory role.

Passwords are stored in text format. No encryption is applied.



### Notes:

- In Device Authentication mode, the Observer role does not have a password associated with it. In Server Authentication mode the Observer role requires a password.
- The default password is "ChangeMe1#".
- Once the passwords are set, the Administrator with Supervisor approval can change the role associated password.
- In CyberSentry, password encryption is not supported.

### Session Settings

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ SESSION SETTINGS**

<input type="checkbox"/> SESSION <input type="checkbox"/> SETTINGS	MESSAGE	SESSION LOCKOUT:	3	Range: 0 to 99
		SESSION LOCKOUT PERIOD:	3 min	Range: 0 to 9999 minutes

The following session settings are available.

- **SESSION LOCKOUT:** This setting specifies the number of failed authentications (the default is three and the maximum is 99) before the device blocks subsequent authentication attempts for the lockout period. A value of zero means lockout is disabled.
- **SESSION LOCKOUT PERIOD:** This setting specifies the period of time in minutes of a lockout period (the default is three and the maximum is 9999). A value of 0 means that there is no lockout period.

### Restore Defaults

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ RESTORE DEFAULTS**

<input type="checkbox"/> RESTORE DEFAULTS	LOAD FACTORY DEFAULTS: No	Range: Yes, No
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- **LOAD FACTORY DEFAULTS:** This setting is used to reset all the settings, communication and security passwords. An Administrator role is used to change this setting and a Supervisor role (if not disabled) approves it.



## Supervisory

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ ↓ SUPERVISORY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISORY		DEVICE AUTHENTICATION: Yes	Range: Yes, No
MESSAGE		BYPASS ACCESS: Disabled	Range: Local, Remote, Local and Remote, Disabled
MESSAGE		LOCK RELAY: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE		FACTORY SERVICE: MODE: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELF TESTS	See below
MESSAGE		SUPERVISOR ROLE: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE		SERIAL INACTIVITY TIMEOUT: 1 min	Range: 1 to 9999 minutes

The Supervisory menu settings are available for Supervisor role only or if the Supervisor role is disabled then for the Administrator role only.

**Device Authentication:** This setting is enabled by default, meaning "Yes" is selected. When enabled, Device Authentication with roles is enabled. When this setting is disabled, the UR only authenticates to the AAA server (Radius). However, the Administrator and Supervisor (when enabled) remain active even after device authentication is disabled and their only permission is to re-enable device authentication. To re-enable device authentication, the Supervisor unlocks the device for setting changes, then the Administrator re-enables device authentication.

**Bypass Access:** The bypass security feature provides an easier access, with no authentication and encryption for those special situations when this is considered safe. Only the Supervisor, or the Administrator when the Supervisor role is disabled, can enable this feature.

MODE	FRONT PANEL OR SERIAL (RS232, RS485)	ETHERNET
Normal mode	Authentication — Role Based Access Control (RBAC) and passwords in clear	Authentication — RBAC and passwords encrypted SSH tunneling
Bypass access mode	No passwords for allowed RBAC levels	No passwords for allowed RBAC levels No SSH tunneling

The bypass options are as follows:

- Local — Bypasses authentication for push buttons, keypad, RS232, and RS485
- Remote — Bypasses authentication for Ethernet
- Local and Remote — Bypasses authentication for push buttons, keypad, RS232, RS485, and Ethernet

**Lock Relay:** This setting uses a Boolean value (Enable/Disable) to indicate if the device accepts setting changes and whether the device can receive a firmware upgrade. This setting can be changed only by the Supervisor role, if it is enabled or by the Administrator if the Supervisor role is disabled. The Supervisor role enables this setting for the relay to start accepting setting changes or command changes or firmware upgrade. After all the setting changes are applied or commands executed, the Supervisor disables to lock setting changes.

**Example:** If this setting is "Yes" and an attempt is made to change settings or upgrade the firmware, the UR device denies the setting changes and denies upgrading the firmware. If this setting is "No", the UR device accepts setting changes and firmware upgrade.

This role is disabled by default.

**Factory Service Mode:** When enabled (i.e., "Yes" is selected) the device can go into factory service mode. For this setting to become enabled a Supervisor authentication is necessary. The default value is Disabled.

**Supervisor Role:** When enabled (i.e., "Yes" is selected) the Supervisor role is active. When "No" is selected this role is disabled. To disabled this setting a Supervisor authentication is necessary. If disabled, the Supervisor role is not allowed to log on. In this case the Administrator can change the settings under the Supervisory menu.

If enabled, Supervisor authentication is required to change the settings in the Supervisory menu. If the Supervisor disables his role after authentication, the Supervisor session remains valid until he switches to another role using MMI or until he ends the current Supervisor session if using communications.

This role is disabled by default.

**Serial Inactivity Timeout:** The role logged via a serial port is auto logged off after the Serial Inactivity timer times out. A separate timer is maintained for RS232 and RS485 connections. The default value is 1 minute.

#### a) SELF TESTS

**PATH:** SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ ↓SUPERVISORY ⇒ SELF TESTS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELF TESTS <input type="checkbox"/>	◀▶	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTHENTICATE	See below
MESSAGE	▲▼	FIRMWARE LOCK: Enabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	SETTINGS LOCK: Enabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

**Failed Authentications:** If this setting is Enabled then the number of failed authentications is compared with the Session lockout threshold. When the Session lockout threshold is exceeded, this minor alarm indication comes up.

**Firmware Lock:** If this setting is Enabled then any firmware upgrade operation attempt when the "LOCK FIRMWARE UPGRADE" setting is set to "Yes" brings up this self test alarm.

**Settings Lock:** If this setting is Enabled then an unauthorized write attempt to a setting for a given role activates this self test.

**PATH:** SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ SECURITY ⇒ ↓SUPERVISORY ⇒ SELF TESTS ⇒ FAILED AUTHENTICATE

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTHENTICATE	◀▶	FAILED AUTHENTICATE: Enabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
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#### CYBERSENTRY SETUP

When first using CyberSentry security, use the following procedure for set up.

1. Log in to the relay as Administrator by using the Value keys on the front panel to enter the default password "ChangeMe1#". Note that the "Lock relay" setting needs to be disabled in the **Security > Supervisory** menu. When this setting is disabled, configuration and firmware upgrade are possible. By default, this setting is disabled.
2. Enable the Supervisor role if you have a need for it.
3. Make any required changes in configuration, such as setting a valid IP address for communication over Ethernet.
4. Log out of the Administrator account by choosing None.

Next, device or server authentication can be chosen on the login screen, but the choice is available only in EnerVista. Use device authentication to log in using the five pre-configured roles (Administrator, Supervisor, Engineer, Operator, Observer). When using a serial connection, only device authentication is supported. When server authentication is required, characteristics for communication with a RADIUS server must be configured. This is possible only in the EnerVista software. The RADIUS server itself also must be configured. The appendix called RADIUS Server gives an example of how to setup a simple RADIUS server. Once both the RADIUS server and the parameters for connecting UR to the server have been configured, you can choose server authentication on the login screen of EnerVista.

#### NOTICE

The use of CyberSentry for devices communicating through an Ethernet-to-RS485 gateway is not supported. Because these gateways do not support the secure protocols necessary to communicate with such devices, the connection cannot be established. Use the device as a non-CyberSentry device.

**NOTICE**

Users logged in through the front panel are not timed out and cannot be forcefully logged out by a supervisor. Roles logged in through the front panel that do not allow multiple instances (Administrator, Supervisor, Engineer, Operator) must switch to None (equivalent to a logout) when they are done in order to log out.

**NOTICE**

For all user roles except Observer, only one instance can be logged in at one time, for both login by front panel and software.

To configure server authentication:

1. In the EnerVista software, choose device authentication and log in as Administrator.
2. Configure the following RADIUS server parameters: IP address, authentication port, shared secret, and vendor ID.
3. On the RADIUS server, configure the user accounts. Do not use the five pre-defined roles as user names (Administrator, Supervisor, Engineer, Operator, Observer) in the RADIUS server. If you do, the UR relay automatically provides the authentication from the device.
4. In the EnerVista software, choose server authentication and log in using the user name and password configured on the RADIUS server for server authentication login.
5. After making any required changes, log out.

**NOTICE**

When changing settings offline, ensure that only settings permitted by the role that performs the settings download are changed because only those changes are applied.

Pushbuttons (both user-control buttons and user-programmable buttons) located on the front panel can be pressed by an Administrator or Engineer role. This also applies to the reset button, which resets targets, where targets are errors displayed on the front panel or the Targets panel of the EnerVista software. The reset button has special behavior in that it allows these two roles to press it even when they are logged in through the RS232 port and not through the front panel.

To reset the security event log and self-test operands:

1. Log in as Supervisor (if the role is enabled) or Administrator (if the Supervisor role is disabled) and execute a clear security command under **Commands > Security > Clear Security**.

**5.2.2 DISPLAY PROPERTIES**

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ DISPLAY PROPERTIES**

<div>■ DISPLAY</div> <div>■ PROPERTIES</div>		<div>◀▶</div> <div>LANGUAGE: English</div>	Range: English; English, French; English, Russian; English, Chinese (range dependent on order code)
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>FLASH MESSAGE TIME: 1.0 s</div>	Range: 0.5 to 10.0 s in steps of 0.1
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>DEFAULT MESSAGE TIMEOUT: 300 s</div>	Range: 10 to 900 s in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>DEFAULT MESSAGE INTENSITY: 25 %</div>	Range: 25%, 50%, 75%, 100% Visible only if a VFD is installed
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>SCREEN SAVER FEATURE: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled Visible only if an LCD is installed
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>SCREEN SAVER WAIT TIME: 30 min</div>	Range: 1 to 65535 min. in steps of 1 Visible only if an LCD is installed
	MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div> <div>CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL: 0.020 pu</div>	Range: 0.002 to 0.020 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	<div>▲</div> <div>VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL: 1.0 V</div>	Range: 0.1 to 1.0 V secondary in steps of 0.1

Some relay messaging characteristics can be modified to suit different situations using the display properties settings.

- **LANGUAGE:** This setting selects the language used to display settings, actual values, and targets. The range is dependent on the order code of the relay.
- **FLASH MESSAGE TIME:** Flash messages are status, warning, error, or information messages displayed for several seconds in response to certain key presses during setting programming. These messages override any normal messages. The duration of a flash message on the display can be changed to accommodate different reading rates.
- **DEFAULT MESSAGE TIMEOUT:** If the keypad is inactive for a period of time, the relay automatically reverts to a default message. The inactivity time is modified via this setting to ensure messages remain on the screen long enough during programming or reading of actual values.
- **DEFAULT MESSAGE INTENSITY:** To extend phosphor life in the vacuum fluorescent display, the brightness can be attenuated during default message display. During keypad interrogation, the display always operates at full brightness.
- **SCREEN SAVER FEATURE and SCREEN SAVER WAIT TIME:** These settings are only visible if the M60 has a liquid crystal display (LCD) and control its backlighting. When the **SCREEN SAVER FEATURE** is "Enabled", the LCD backlighting is turned off after the **DEFAULT MESSAGE TIMEOUT** followed by the **SCREEN SAVER WAIT TIME**, providing that no keys have been pressed and no target messages are active. When a keypress occurs or a target becomes active, the LCD backlighting is turned on.
- **CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL:** This setting modifies the current cut-off threshold. Very low currents (1 to 2% of the rated value) are very susceptible to noise. Some customers prefer very low currents to display as zero, while others prefer the current be displayed even when the value reflects noise rather than the actual signal. The M60 applies a cut-off value to the magnitudes and angles of the measured currents. If the magnitude is below the cut-off level, it is substituted with zero. This applies to phase and ground current phasors as well as true RMS values and symmetrical components. The cut-off operation applies to quantities used for metering, protection, and control, as well as those used by communications protocols. Note that the cut-off level for the sensitive ground input is 10 times lower than the **CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL** setting value. Raw current samples available via oscillography are not subject to cut-off.
- **VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL:** This setting modifies the voltage cut-off threshold. Very low secondary voltage measurements (at the fractional volt level) can be affected by noise. Some customers prefer these low voltages to be displayed as zero, while others prefer the voltage to be displayed even when the value reflects noise rather than the actual signal. The M60 applies a cut-off value to the magnitudes and angles of the measured voltages. If the magnitude is below the cut-off level, it is substituted with zero. This operation applies to phase and auxiliary voltages, and symmetrical components. The cut-off operation applies to quantities used for metering, protection, and control, as well as those used by communications protocols. Raw samples of the voltages available via oscillography are not subject cut-off.

The **CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL** and the **VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL** are used to determine the metered power cut-off levels. The power cut-off level is calculated as shown below. For Delta connections:

$$\text{3-phase power cut-off} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \text{CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VT primary} \times \text{CT primary}}{\text{VT secondary}} \quad (\text{EQ 5.3})$$

For Wye connections:

$$\text{3-phase power cut-off} = \frac{3 \times \text{CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VT primary} \times \text{CT primary}}{\text{VT secondary}} \quad (\text{EQ 5.4})$$

$$\text{per-phase power cut-off} = \frac{\text{CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VT primary} \times \text{CT primary}}{\text{VT secondary}} \quad (\text{EQ 5.5})$$

where VT primary = VT secondary × VT ratio and CT primary = CT secondary × CT ratio.

For example, given the following settings:

**CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL:** "0.02 pu"  
**VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL:** "1.0 V"  
**PHASE CT PRIMARY:** "100 A"  
**PHASE VT SECONDARY:** "66.4 V"  
**PHASE VT RATIO:** "208.00 : 1"  
**PHASE VT CONNECTION:** "Delta".

We have:

CT primary = "100 A", and  
 VT primary = PHASE VT SECONDARY × PHASE VT RATIO = 66.4 V × 208 = 13811.2 V

The power cut-off is therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{power cut-off} &= (\text{CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL} \times \text{CT primary} \times \text{VT primary}) / \text{VT secondary} \\ &= (\sqrt{3} \times 0.02 \text{ pu} \times 1.0 \text{ V} \times 100 \text{ A} \times 13811.2 \text{ V}) / 66.4 \text{ V} \\ &= 720.5 \text{ watts}\end{aligned}$$

Any calculated power value below this cut-off will not be displayed. As well, the three-phase energy data will not accumulate if the total power from all three phases does not exceed the power cut-off.



Lower the VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL and CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL with care as the relay accepts lower signals as valid measurements. Unless dictated otherwise by a specific application, the default settings of “0.02 pu” for CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL and “1.0 V” for VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL are recommended.

### 5.2.3 CLEAR RELAY RECORDS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ CLEAR RELAY RECORDS**

<div> <div>■ CLEAR RELAY</div> <div>■ RECORDS</div> </div>		<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>CLEAR USER REPORTS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR MOTOR DATA:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR EVENT RECORDS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR OSCILLOGRAPHY?</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR ENERGY:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RESET UNAUTH ACCESS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR START DATA:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>CLEAR DIR I/O STATS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand. Valid only for units with Direct I/O module.

Selected records can be cleared from user-programmable conditions with FlexLogic operands. Assigning user-programmable pushbuttons to clear specific records are typical applications for these commands. Since the M60 responds to rising edges of the configured FlexLogic operands, they must be asserted for at least 50 ms to take effect.

Clearing records with user-programmable operands is not protected by the command password. However, user-programmable pushbuttons are protected by the command password. Thus, if they are used to clear records, the user-programmable pushbuttons can provide extra security if required.

For example, to assign user-programmable pushbutton 1 to clear demand records, the following settings should be applied.

1. Assign the clear demand function to pushbutton 1 by making the following change in the **SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ CLEAR RELAY RECORDS** menu:

**CLEAR DEMAND:** “PUSHBUTTON 1 ON”

2. Set the properties for user-programmable pushbutton 1 by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS ⇒ USER PUSHBUTTON 1** menu:

**PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION:** “Self-reset”

**PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME:** “0.20 s”

## 5.2.4 COMMUNICATIONS

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS

■ COMMUNICATIONS	◀▶	■ SERIAL PORTS	See below.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NETWORK	See page 5-29.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ ROUTING	See page 5-31.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ MODBUS PROTOCOL	See page 5-34.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ DNP PROTOCOL	See page 5-35.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ DNP / IEC104 ■ POINT LISTS	See page 5-38.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL	See page 5-39.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ WEB SERVER ■ HTTP PROTOCOL	See page 5-54.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ TFTP PROTOCOL	See page 5-54.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ IEC 60870-5-104 ■ PROTOCOL	See page 5-55.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ EGD PROTOCOL	See page 5-56.

## b) SERIAL PORTS

The M60 is equipped with up to two independent serial communication ports. The faceplate RS232 port is intended for local use and is fixed at 19200 baud and no parity. The rear COM2 port be used for either RS485 or RRTD communications.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ SERIAL PORTS

■ SERIAL PORTS	◀▶	COM2 USAGE: RS485	Range: RS485, RRTD
MESSAGE	▲▼	RRTD SLAVE ADDRESS: 254	Range: 1 to 254 in steps of 1. Shown only if the COM2 USAGE setting is "RRTD".
MESSAGE	▲▼	RS485 COM2 BAUD RATE: 19200	Range: 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 33600, 38400, 57600, 115200. Shown only if the COM2 USAGE is setting is "RS485".
MESSAGE	▲▼	RRTD BAUD RATE: 19200	Range: 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200. Shown only if the COM2 USAGE is setting is "RRTD".
MESSAGE	▲▼	RS485 COM2 PARITY: None	Range: None, Odd, Even.
MESSAGE	▲	RS485 COM2 RESPONSE MIN TIME: 0 ms	Range: 0 to 1000 ms in steps of 10.

It is important that the baud rate and parity settings agree with the settings used on the computer or other equipment that is connected to these ports.

The RS485 port can be connected to a computer running EnerVista UR Setup. This software can download and upload setting files, view measured parameters, and upgrade the relay firmware. A maximum of 32 relays can be daisy-chained and connected to a DCS, PLC or PC using the RS485 ports.

The baud rate for standard RS485 communications can be selected as 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 33600, 38400, 57600, or 115200 bps.



For the RS485 port, the minimum time before the port transmits after receiving data from a host can be set. This feature allows operation with hosts which hold the RS485 transmitter active for some time after each transmission.

If the **COM2 USAGE** setting is "RRTD", then the COM2 port is used to monitor the RTDs on a remote RTD unit. The remote RTD unit uses the Modbus RTU protocol over RS485. The RRTD device must have a unique address from 1 to 254. The baud rate for RRTD communications can be selected as 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, or 19200 bps.

If the RS485 COM2 port is used for an RRTD, then there must not be any other devices connected in the daisy-chain for any other purpose. The port is strictly dedicated to RRTD usage when **COM2 USAGE** is selected as "RRTD".



Power must be cycled to the M60 for changes to the **COM2 USAGE** setting to take effect.

### c) ETHERNET NETWORK TOPOLOGY

When using more than one Ethernet port, configure each to belong to a different network or subnet using the IP addresses and mask, else communication becomes unpredictable when more than one port is configured to the same subnet.

#### Example 1

IP1/Mask1: 10.1.1.2/255.255.255.0 (where LAN 1 is 10.1.1.x/255.255.255.0)

IP2/Mask2: 10.2.1.2/255.255.255.0 (where LAN2 is 10.2.1.x/255.255.255.0)

IP3/Mask3: 10.3.1.2/255.255.255.0 (where LAN3 is 10.3.1.x/255.255.255.0)

#### Example 2

IP1/Mask1: 10.1.1.2/255.0.0.0 (where LAN1 is 10.x.x.x/255.0.0.0)

IP2/Mask2: 11.1.1.2/255.0.0.0 (where LAN2 is 11.x.x.x/255.0.0.0)

IP3/Mask3: 12.1.1.2/255.0.0.0 (where LAN3 is 12.x.x.x/255.0.0.0)

#### Example 3 — Incorrect

IP1/Mask1: 10.1.1.2/255.0.0.0

IP2/Mask2: 10.2.1.2/255.0.0.0

IP3/Mask3: 10.3.1.2/255.0.0.0

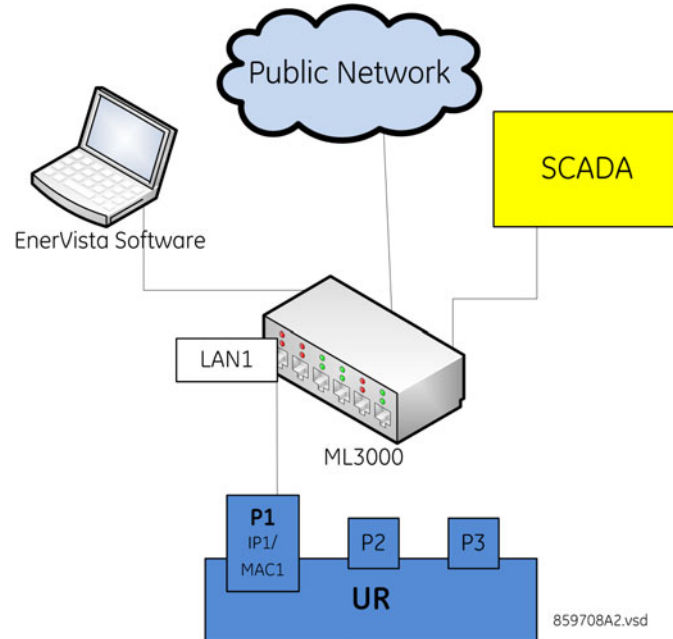
This example is incorrect because the mask of 255.0.0.0 used for the three IP addresses makes them belong to the same network of 10.x.x.x.



### Single LAN, No Redundancy

The topology shown in the following figure allows communications to SCADA, local configuration/monitoring through EnerVista, and access to the public network shared on the same LAN. No redundancy is provided.

**Figure 5-4: NETWORK CONFIGURATION FOR SINGLE LAN**

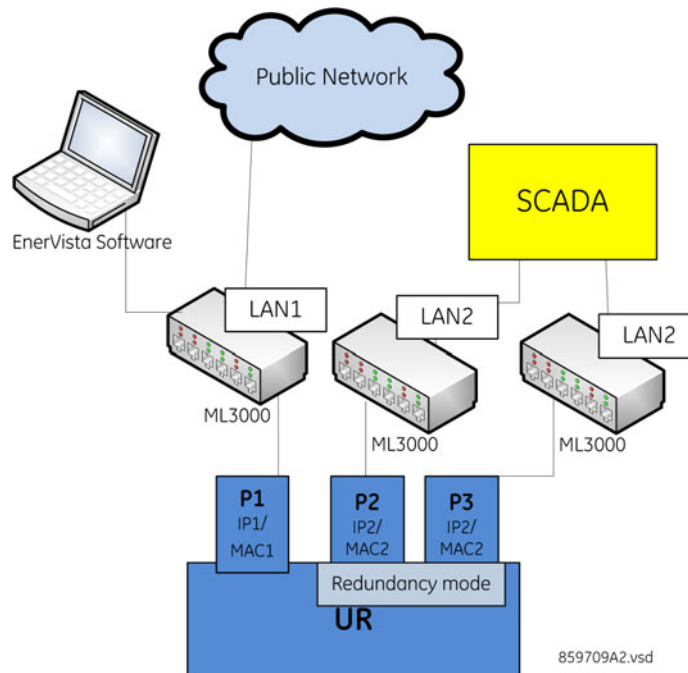


5

### Multiple LANS, with Redundancy

The topology in the following figure provides local configuration/monitoring through EnerVista software and access to the public network shared on LAN1, to which port 1 (P1) is connected. There is no redundancy provided on LAN1. Communications to SCADA is provided through LAN2 and LAN3, to which P2 and respectively P3 are connected and configured to work in redundant mode. In this configuration, P3 uses the IP and MAC address of P2.

**Figure 5-5: MULTIPLE LANS, WITH REDUNDANCY**

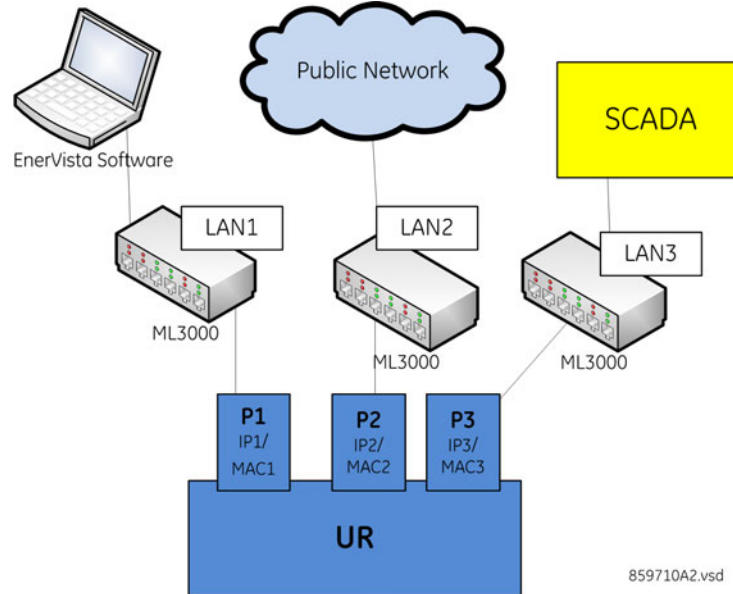




### Multiple LANS, No Redundancy

The following topology provides local configuration/monitoring through EnerVista software on LAN1, to which port 1 (P1) is connected, access to the public network on LAN2, to which port 2 (P2) is connected and communications with SCADA on LAN3, to which port 3 (P3) is connected. There is no redundancy.

Figure 5–6: MULTIPLE LANS, NO REDUNDANCY



### d) NETWORK

As outlined in the previous section, when using more than one Ethernet port, configure each to belong to a different network or subnet using the IP addresses and mask. Configure the network IP and subnet settings before configuring the routing settings.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ NETWORK 1(3)**

<div> <div>■ NETWORK PORT 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div>	<div>PRT1 IP ADDRESS:</div> <div>127.0.0.1</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
		<div>PRT1 SUBNET IP MASK:</div> <div>255.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
		<div>PRT1 GOOSE ENABLED:</div> <div>Enabled</div>	Range: Enabled, Disabled
<div> <div>■ NETWORK PORT 2</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div>	<div>PRT2 IP ADDRESS:</div> <div>127.0.0.1</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
		<div>PRT2 SUBNET IP MASK:</div> <div>255.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
		<div>PRT2 REDUNDANCY:</div> <div>None</div>	Range: None, Failover, PRP None, Failover (if no PRP license)
		<div>PRT2 PRP MCST ADDR:</div> <div>01-15-4E-00-01-00</div>	Range: 01-15-4E-00-01-00 to 01-15-4E-00-01-FF
		<div>PRT2 GOOSE ENABLED:</div> <div>Enabled</div>	Range: Enabled, Disabled

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NETWORK PORT 3		PRT3 IP ADDRESS: 127.0.0.1	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
MESSAGE		PRT3 SUBNET IP MASK: 255.0.0.0	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
MESSAGE		PRT3 GOOSE ENABLED: Enabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

The IP addresses are used with the DNP, Modbus/TCP, IEC 61580, IEC 60870-5-104, TFTP, HTTP, and PRP protocols. The next section explains PRP.



Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

**PORT1 (2 OR 3) IP ADDRESS:** This setting sets the ports IPv4 address in standard IPV4 format. This setting is valid on port 3 if port 2 **REDUNDANCY** is set to None.

**PORT1 (2 OR 3) SUBNET MASK:** This setting sets the ports IPv4 subnet mask in standard IPV4 format. This setting is valid on port 3 if port 2 **REDUNDANCY** is set to None.

**PR2T REDUNDANCY** is available when the hardware has multiple ports (modules T, U, and V). It determines if ports 2 and 3 operate in redundant or independent mode. If a license for PRP was purchased, the options are None, Failover, and PRP. If a license for PRP was not purchased, the available options are None and Failover. In non-redundant mode (**REDUNDANCY** set to None), ports 2 and 3 operate independently with their own MAC, IP, and mask addresses. If **REDUNDANCY** is set to Failover, the operation of ports 2 and 3 is as follows:

- Ports 2 and 3 use the port 2 MAC address, IP address, and mask
- The configuration fields for IP address and mask on port 3 are hidden
- Port 3 is in standby mode and does not actively communicate on the Ethernet network but monitors its link to the Multilink switch. If port 2 detects a problem with the link, communications is switched to Port 3. Port 3 is, in effect, acting as a redundant or backup link to the network for port 2. Once Port 2 detects that the link between port 2 and the switch is good, communications automatically switch back to port 2 and port 3 goes back into standby mode.

If **REDUNDANCY** is set to PRP, the operation of ports 2 and 3 is as follows:

- Ports 2 and 3 use the port 2 MAC address, IP address, and mask
- The configuration fields for IP address and mask on port 3 are overwritten with those from port 2. This is visible on the front panel but not displayed in the EnerVista software.
- Port 2 **MCST ADDRESS** field is visible
- The port 2 PTP function still uses only port 2 and the port 3 PTP function still uses only port 3. The relay still synchronizes to whichever port has the best master. When ports 2 and 3 see the same master, as is typically the case for PRP networks, the port with the better connectivity is used.



The two ports must be connected to completely independent LANS with no single point of failure, such as common power supplies that feed switches on both LANS.

For this setting change to take effect, restart the unit.

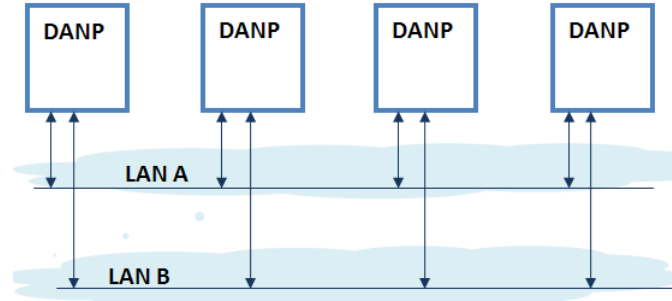
**PRP2 PRP MCST ADDR:** This setting allows the user to change the multicast address used by the PRP supervision frames. The setting applies to UR CPUs that support multiple ports (T, U, and V). This setting is available if the hardware has multiple ports and **REDUNDANCY** is set to PRP.

### e) PARALLEL REDUNDANCY PROTOCOL (PRP)

The Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) defines a redundancy protocol for high availability in substation automation networks. It applies to networks based on Ethernet technology (ISO/IEC 8802-3) and is based on the second edition (July 2012) of the IEC 62439-3, clause 4.

PRP is designed to provide seamless recovery in case of a single failure in the network, by using a combination of LAN duplication and frame duplication technique. Identical frames are sent on two completely independent networks that connect source and destination. Under normal circumstances both frames reach the destination and one of them is sent up the OSI stack to the destination application, while the second one is discarded. If an error occurs in one of the networks and traffic is prevented from flowing on that path, connectivity is still provided through the other network to ensure continuous communication. Take care when designing the two LANs, so that no single point of failure (such as a common power supply) is encountered, as such scenarios can bring down both LANs simultaneously.

**Figure 5–7: EXAMPLE OF PARALLEL REDUNDANT NETWORK**



PRP uses specialized nodes called doubly attached nodes (DANPs) for handling the duplicated frames. DANPs devices have an additional module, called Link Redundancy Entity (LRE). LRE is responsible for duplicating frames and adding the specific PRP trailer when sending the frames out on the LAN, as well as making decisions on received frames as to which one is sent up the OSI stack to the application layer and which one is discarded. LRE is responsible for making PRP transparent to the higher layers of the stack. There is a second type of specialized device used in PRP networks, called RedBox, with the role of connecting Single Attached Nodes (SANs) to a redundant network.

UR relays implement only the DNP functionality. The RedBox functionality is not implemented.

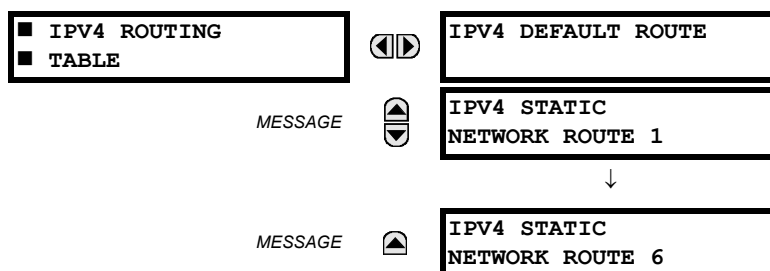
The original standard IEC 62439-3 (2010) was amended to align PRP with the High-availability Seamless Redundancy (HSR) protocol. To achieve this, the original PRP was modified at the cost of losing compatibility with the PRP 2010 version. The revised standard IEC 62439-3 (2012) is commonly referred to as PRP-1, while the original standard is PRP-0. The UR relays support only PRP-1.

The relay implements PRP on two of its Ethernet ports, specifically Port 2 and 3 of the CPU module. Use the previous section (network port configuration) to configure PRP.

PRP is purchased as a separate option. If purchased (valid order code), PRP can be enabled in configuration through a setting available on the network configuration menu, REDUNDANCY, which already has the capability of enabling failover redundancy. The options on this setting must be changed to accommodate two types of redundancy: failover and PRP. When REDUNDANCY is set to either failover or PRP, the ports dedicated for PRP (Port 2 and 3) operate in redundant mode. In this mode, Port 3 uses the Mac, IP address, and mask of Port 2.

## f) ROUTING

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ ROUTING 1(6)**



A default route and a maximum number of six static routes can be configured.

The default route is used as the last choice when no other route towards a given destination is found.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPV4 DEFAULT ROUTE <input type="checkbox"/>	◀▶	GATEWAY ADDRESS	Range: Standard IPV4 unicast address format
		127.0.0.1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IPV4 STATIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NETWORK ROUTE 1	◀▶	RT1 DESTINATION:	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
		127.0.0.1	
		RT1 NET MASK:	Range: Standard IPV4 subnet mask format
MESSAGE	▲▼	255.0.0.0	
MESSAGE	▲	RT1 GATEWAY:	Range: Standard IPV4 unicast address format
		127.0.0.1	

Configure the network IP and subnet settings before configuring the routing settings.

### ADDING AND DELETING STATIC ROUTES

Host routes are not supported at present.

The routing table configuration is available on the serial port and front panel. This is a deliberate decision, to avoid loss of connectivity when remotely configuring the UR.

By default the value of the destination field is 127.0.0.1 for all static routes (1 to 6). This is equivalent to saying that the static routes are not configured. When the destination address is 127.0.0.1, the mask and gateway must be also kept on default values.

By default, the value of the route gateway address is 127.0.0.1. This means the default route is not configured.

To add a route:

1. Use any of the static network route entries numbered 1 to 6 to configure a static network route. Once a route destination is configured for any of the entries 1 to 6, that entry becomes a static route and it must meet all the rules listed in the next section, General Conditions to be Satisfied by Static Routes.
2. To configure the default route, enter a default gateway address. Once a default gateway address is configured, it must be validated against condition 2 of the General Conditions to be Satisfied by Static Routes.

To delete a route:

1. Replace the route destination with the default loopback address (127.0.0.1). When deleting a route, the mask and gateway must be also brought back to default values.
2. Delete the default route by replacing the default gateway with the default value 127.0.0.1.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE SATISFIED BY STATIC ROUTES

The following rules are validated internally:

- The route mask has IP mask format. In binary this needs to be a set of contiguous bits of 1 from left to right, followed by one or more contiguous bits of 0.
- The route destination and mask must match. This can be verified by checking that  $RtDestination \text{ AND } RtMask = RtDestination$   
 Example of good configuration:  $RtDestination = 10.1.1.0$ ;  $RtMask = 255.255.255.0$   
 Example of bad configuration:  $RtDestination = 10.1.1.1$ ;  $RtMask = 255.255.255.0$

The following rules must be observed when you configure static routes:

- The route destination must not be a connected network
- The route gateway must be on a connected network. This rule applies to the gateway address of the default route as well. This can be verified by checking that:  
 $RtGwy \text{ AND } Prt1Mask = Prt1IP \text{ AND } Prt1Mask \parallel RtGwy \text{ AND } Prt2Mask = Prt2IP \text{ AND } Prt2Mask \parallel RtGwy \text{ AND } Prt3Mask = Prt3IP \text{ AND } Prt3Mask$

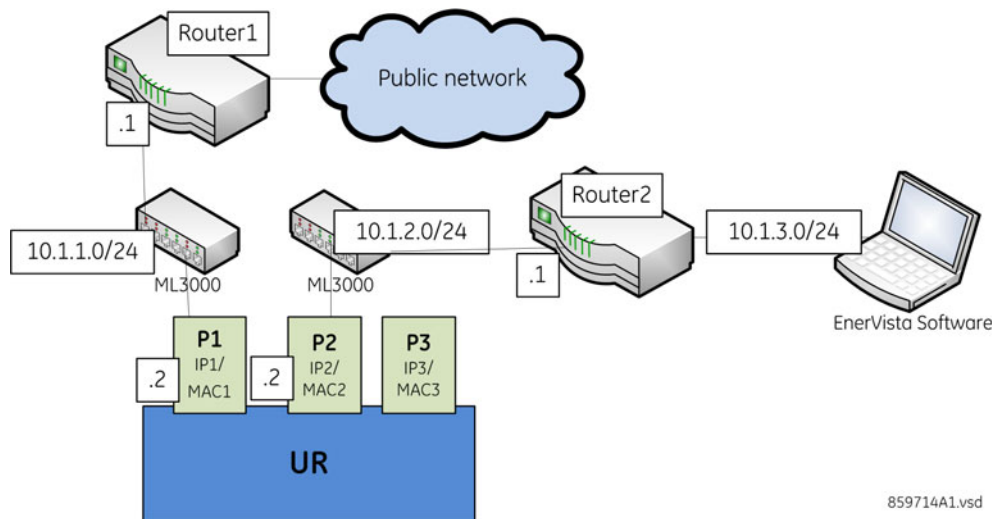
### ROUTING BEHAVIOR COMPARED TO PREVIOUS RELEASES

Prior to release 7.10, the UR did not have an explicit manner of configuring routes. The only available route was the default route configured as part of the network settings (port gateway IP address). This limited the ability to route to specific destinations, particularly if these destinations were reachable through a different interface than the one on which the default gateway was.

Starting with UR 7.10, up to six static network routes can be configured in addition to a default route. The default route configuration was also moved from the network settings into the routing section.

The figure shows an example of topology that benefits from the addition of static routes.

**Figure 5-8: USING STATIC ROUTES**



In the figure, the UR connects through the following two Ethernet ports:

- Port 1 (IP address 10.1.1.2) connects the UR to LAN 10.1.1.0/24 and to the Internet through Router1. Router 1 has an interface on 10.1.1.0/24 and the IP address of this interface is 10.1.1.1.
- Port 2 (IP address 10.1.2.2) connects the UR to LAN 10.1.2.0/24 and to the EnerVista software through Router 2. Router 2 has an interface on 10.1.2.0/24 and the IP address of this interface is 10.1.2.1.

The configuration before release 7.10 was as follows:

- PRT1 IP ADDRESS = 10.1.1.2  
PRT1 SUBNET IP MASK = 255.255.255.0  
PRT1 GWY IP ADDRESS = 10.1.1.1  
PRT2 IP ADDRESS = 10.1.2.2  
PRT2 SUBNET IP MASK = 255.255.255.0

The behavior before release 7.10 was as follows. When sending packets to EnerVista, the UR noticed that the destination was not on a connected network and it tried to find a route to destination. Since the default route was the only route it knew, it used it. Yet EnerVista was on a private network, which was not reachable through Router 1. Hence a destination unreachable message was received from the router.

The configuration starting release 7.10 is as follows:

- PRT1 IP ADDRESS = 10.1.1.2  
PRT1 SUBNET IP MASK = 255.255.255.0  
PRT2 IP ADDRESS = 10.1.2.2  
PRT2 SUBNET IP MASK = 255.255.255.0  
IPv4 DEFAULT ROUTE: GATEWAY ADDRESS = 10.1.1.1  
STATIC NETWORK ROUTE 1: RT1 DESTINATION = 10.1.3.0/24; RT1 NET MASK = 255.255.255.0; and RT1 GATEWAY = 10.1.2.1

The behavior since release 7.10 is as follows. There is one added static network route to the destination 10.1.3.0/24, where a laptop running EnerVista is located. This static route uses a different gateway (10.1.2.1) than the default route. This gateway is the address of Router 2, which has knowledge about 10.1.3.0 and is able to route packets coming from UR and destined to EnerVista.

### SHOW ROUTES AND ARP TABLES

This feature is available on the Web interface, where the main menu contains an additional Communications menu and two submenus:

- Routing Table
- ARP Table

The tables outline the information displayed when the two submenus are selected.

**Table 5–3: ROUTING TABLE INFORMATION**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Destination	The IP address of the remote network to which this route points
Mask	The network mask for the destination
Gateway	The IP address of the next router to the remote network
Interface	Interface through which the specified network can be reached

**Table 5–4: IP ARP INFORMATION**

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	The network address that corresponds to Hardware Address
Age (min)	Age, in minutes, of the cache entry. A hyphen (-) means the address is local.
Hardware Address	LAN hardware address, a MAC address that corresponds to network address
Type	Dynamic or Static
Interface	Interface to which this address mapping has been assigned

### g) MODBUS PROTOCOL

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ MODBUS PROTOCOL**

☒ MODBUS PROTOCOL

MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS: 254

Range: 0 to 254 in steps of 1

MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER: 502

Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

MESSAGE

The serial communication ports utilize the Modbus protocol, unless configured for DNP operation (see descriptions below). This allows the EnerVista UR Setup software to be used. The UR operates as a Modbus slave device only. When using Modbus protocol on the RS232 port, the M60 responds regardless of the **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS** programmed. For the RS485 port, each M60 must have a unique address from 1 to 254. Address 0 is the broadcast address which all Modbus slave devices listen to. Addresses do not have to be sequential, but no two devices can have the same address or conflicts resulting in errors will occur. Generally, each device added to the link should use the next higher address starting at 1. See Appendix B for more information on the Modbus protocol.

A value of 0 closes the port. When the Modbus port is set to 0, communicate with the relay using the front panel or serial port.



When a 0 value is involved in a change, the changes to the MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER setting take effect when the M60 is restarted.

## h) DNP PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP PROTOCOL

■ DNP PROTOCOL	◀▶	■ DNP CHANNELS	Range: see sub-menu below
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP ADDRESS: 1	Range: 0 to 65519 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ DNP NETWORK ■ CLIENT ADDRESSES	Range: see sub-menu below
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP TCP/UDP PORT NUMBER: 20000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP UNSOL RESPONSE FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP UNSOL RESPONSE TIMEOUT: 5 s	Range: 0 to 60 s in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP UNSOL RESPONSE MAX RETRIES: 10	Range: 1 to 255 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP UNSOL RESPONSE DEST ADDRESS: 1	Range: 0 to 65519 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP CURRENT SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP VOLTAGE SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP POWER SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP ENERGY SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP PF SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP OTHER SCALE FACTOR: 1	Range: 0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP CURRENT DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP VOLTAGE DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP POWER DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP ENERGY DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP PF DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP OTHER DEFAULT DEADBAND: 30000	Range: 0 to 100000000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DNP TIME SYNC IIN PERIOD: 1440 min	Range: 1 to 10080 min. in steps of 1



MESSAGE		<b>DNP MESSAGE FRAGMENT SIZE: 240</b>	Range: 30 to 2048 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 1 DEFAULT VARIATION: 2</b>	Range: 1, 2
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 2 DEFAULT VARIATION: 2</b>	Range: 1, 2, 3
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 20 DEFAULT VARIATION: 1</b>	Range: 1, 2, 5, 6
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 21 DEFAULT VARIATION: 1</b>	Range: 1, 2, 9, 10
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 22 DEFAULT VARIATION: 1</b>	Range: 1, 2, 5, 6
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 23 DEFAULT VARIATION: 2</b>	Range: 1, 2, 5, 6
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 30 DEFAULT VARIATION: 1</b>	Range: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
MESSAGE		<b>DNP OBJECT 32 DEFAULT VARIATION: 1</b>	Range: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
MESSAGE		<b>DNP NUMBER OF PAIRED CONTROL POINTS: 0</b>	Range: 0 to 32 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		<b>DNP TCP CONNECTION TIMEOUT: 120 s</b>	Range: 10 to 7200 s in steps of 1

The M60 supports the Distributed Network Protocol (DNP) version 3.0. The M60 can be used as a DNP slave device connected to multiple DNP masters (usually an RTU or a SCADA master station). Since the M60 maintains two sets of DNP data change buffers and connection information, two DNP masters can actively communicate with the M60 at one time.



The IEC 60870-5-104 and DNP protocols cannot be used simultaneously. When the IEC 60870-5-104 FUNCTION setting is set to “Enabled”, the DNP protocol is not operational. When this setting is changed it does not become active until power to the relay has been cycled (off-to-on).

The DNP Channels sub-menu is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP PROTOCOL ⇒ DNP CHANNELS**

<b>DNP CHANNELS</b>		<b>DNP CHANNEL 1 PORT: NETWORK</b>	Range: NONE, COM2 - RS485, FRONT PANEL - RS232, NETWORK - TCP, NETWORK - UDP
MESSAGE		<b>DNP CHANNEL 2 PORT: COM2 - RS485</b>	Range: NONE, COM2 - RS485, FRONT PANEL - RS232, NETWORK - TCP, NETWORK - UDP

The **DNP CHANNEL 1 PORT** and **DNP CHANNEL 2 PORT** settings select the communications port assigned to the DNP protocol for each channel. Once DNP is assigned to a serial port, the Modbus protocol is disabled on that port. When this setting is set to “Network - TCP”, the DNP protocol can be used over TCP/IP on channels 1 or 2. When this value is set to “Network - UDP”, the DNP protocol can be used over UDP/IP on channel 1 only. Refer to *Appendix E* for additional information on the DNP protocol.



Changes to the **DNP CHANNEL 1 PORT** and **DNP CHANNEL 2 PORT** settings take effect only after power has been cycled to the relay.

The **DNP NETWORK CLIENT ADDRESS** settings can force the M60 to respond to a maximum of five specific DNP masters. The settings in this sub-menu are shown below.



**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP PROTOCOL ⇒ DNP NETWORK CLIENT ADDRESSES**

<div> <div>■ DNP NETWORK</div> <div>■ CLIENT ADDRESSES</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> </div>	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 1:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: standard IP address
	<div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div>	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 2:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: standard IP address
	<div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div>	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 3:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: standard IP address
	<div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div>	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 4:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: standard IP address
	<div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲</div>	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 5:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: standard IP address

The **DNP UNSOL RESPONSE FUNCTION** should be “Disabled” for RS485 applications since there is no collision avoidance mechanism. The **DNP UNSOL RESPONSE TIMEOUT** sets the time the M60 waits for a DNP master to confirm an unsolicited response. The **DNP UNSOL RESPONSE MAX RETRIES** setting determines the number of times the M60 retransmits an unsolicited response without receiving confirmation from the master; a value of “255” allows infinite re-tries. The **DNP UNSOL RESPONSE DEST ADDRESS** is the DNP address to which all unsolicited responses are sent. The IP address to which unsolicited responses are sent is determined by the M60 from the current TCP connection or the most recent UDP message.

The DNP scale factor settings are numbers used to scale analog input point values. These settings group the M60 analog input data into the following types: current, voltage, power, energy, power factor, and other. Each setting represents the scale factor for all analog input points of that type. For example, if the **DNP VOLTAGE SCALE FACTOR** setting is set to “1000”, all DNP analog input points that are voltages will be returned with values 1000 times smaller (for example, a value of 72000 V on the M60 will be returned as 72). These settings are useful when analog input values must be adjusted to fit within certain ranges in DNP masters. Note that a scale factor of 0.1 is equivalent to a multiplier of 10 (that is, the value will be 10 times larger).

The **DNP DEFAULT DEADBAND** settings determine when to trigger unsolicited responses containing analog input data. These settings group the M60 analog input data into the following types: current, voltage, power, energy, power factor, and other. Each setting represents the default deadband value for all analog input points of that type. For example, to trigger unsolicited responses from the M60 when any current values change by 15 A, the **DNP CURRENT DEFAULT DEADBAND** setting should be set to “15”. Note that these settings are the deadband default values. DNP object 34 points can be used to change deadband values, from the default, for each individual DNP analog input point. Whenever power is removed and re-applied to the M60, the default deadbands will be in effect.

The **DNP TIME SYNC IIN PERIOD** setting determines how often the Need Time Internal Indication (IIN) bit is set by the M60. Changing this time allows the DNP master to send time synchronization commands more or less often, as required.

The **DNP MESSAGE FRAGMENT SIZE** setting determines the size, in bytes, at which message fragmentation occurs. Large fragment sizes allow for more efficient throughput; smaller fragment sizes cause more application layer confirmations to be necessary which can provide for more robust data transfer over noisy communication channels.



When the DNP data points (analog inputs and/or binary inputs) are configured for Ethernet-enabled relays, check the “DNP Points Lists” M60 web page to view the points lists. This page can be viewed with a web browser by entering the M60 IP address to access the M60 “Main Menu”, then by selecting the “Device Information Menu” > “DNP Points Lists” menu item.

The **DNP OBJECT 1 DEFAULT VARIATION** to **DNP OBJECT 32 DEFAULT VARIATION** settings allow the user to select the DNP default variation number for object types 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 32. The default variation refers to the variation response when variation 0 is requested and/or in class 0, 1, 2, or 3 scans. Refer to the *DNP implementation* section in appendix E for additional details.

The DNP binary outputs typically map one-to-one to IED data points. That is, each DNP binary output controls a single physical or virtual control point in an IED. In the M60 relay, DNP binary outputs are mapped to virtual inputs. However, some legacy DNP implementations use a mapping of one DNP binary output to two physical or virtual control points to support the concept of trip/close (for circuit breakers) or raise/lower (for tap changers) using a single control point. That is, the DNP master can operate a single point for both trip and close, or raise and lower, operations. The M60 can be configured to

support paired control points, with each paired control point operating two virtual inputs. The **DNP NUMBER OF PAIRED CONTROL POINTS** setting allows configuration of from 0 to 32 binary output paired controls. Points not configured as paired operate on a one-to-one basis.

The **DNP ADDRESS** setting is the DNP slave address. This number identifies the M60 on a DNP communications link. Each DNP slave should be assigned a unique address.

The **DNP TCP CONNECTION TIMEOUT** setting specifies a time delay for the detection of dead network TCP connections. If there is no data traffic on a DNP TCP connection for greater than the time specified by this setting, the connection will be aborted by the M60. This frees up the connection to be re-used by a client.



Relay power must be re-cycled after changing the **DNP TCP CONNECTION TIMEOUT** setting for the changes to take effect.

### i) DNP / IEC 60870-5-104 POINT LISTS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS**

■ DNP / IEC104 ■ POINT LISTS	◀ ▶ MESSAGE ▲	■ BINARY INPUT / MSP ■ POINTS	Range: see sub-menu below
		■ ANALOG INPUT / MME ■ POINTS	Range: see sub-menu below

The binary and analog inputs points for the DNP protocol, or the MSP and MME points for IEC 60870-5-104 protocol, can be configured to a maximum of 256 points. The value for each point is user-programmable and can be configured by assigning FlexLogic operands for binary inputs / MSP points or FlexAnalog parameters for analog inputs / MME points.

The menu for the binary input points (DNP) or MSP points (IEC 60870-5-104) is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS ⇒ BINARY INPUT / MSP POINTS**

■ BINARY INPUT / MSP ■ POINTS	◀ ▶ MESSAGE ▲	Point: 0 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		Point: 1 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		↓	
	MESSAGE ▲	Point: 255 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

Up to 256 binary input points can be configured for the DNP or IEC 60870-5-104 protocols. The points are configured by assigning an appropriate FlexLogic operand. Refer to the *Introduction to FlexLogic* section in this chapter for the full range of assignable operands.

The menu for the analog input points (DNP) or MME points (IEC 60870-5-104) is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS ⇒ ANALOG INPUT / MME POINTS**

■ ANALOG INPUT / MME ■ POINTS	◀ ▶ MESSAGE ▲	Point: 0 Off	Range: any FlexAnalog parameter
		Point: 1 Off	Range: any FlexAnalog parameter
		↓	
	MESSAGE ▲	Point: 255 Off	Range: any FlexAnalog parameter

Up to 256 analog input points can be configured for the DNP or IEC 60870-5-104 protocols. The analog point list is configured by assigning an appropriate FlexAnalog parameter to each point. Refer to Appendix A: *FlexAnalog Parameters* for the full range of assignable parameters.



The DNP / IEC 60870-5-104 point lists always begin with point 0 and end at the first “Off” value. Since DNP / IEC 60870-5-104 point lists must be in one continuous block, any points assigned after the first “Off” point are ignored.

Changes to the DNP / IEC 60870-5-104 point lists will not take effect until the M60 is restarted.

### j) IEC 61850 PROTOCOL

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL**

■ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL	◀▶	■ GSSE / GOOSE ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ SERVER ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ IEC 61850 LOGICAL ■ NODE NAME PREFIXES
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ MMXU DEADBANDS ■
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GGIO1 STATUS ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GGIO2 CONTROL ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GGIO4 ANALOG ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GGIO5 UINTEGER ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ REPORT CONTROL ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ XCBR ■ CONFIGURATION
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ XSWI ■ CONFIGURATION



The M60 Motor Protection System is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. Refer to the *Ordering* section of chapter 2 for additional details.

### NOTICE

Use independent ports for IEC 61850 communication and take care when configuring the settings, else loss of protection or misoperation of the relay can result.

The M60 supports the Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) protocol as specified by IEC 61850. MMS is supported over two protocol stacks: TCP/IP over Ethernet. The M60 operates as an IEC 61850 server. The *Remote inputs and outputs* section in this chapter describe the peer-to-peer GSSE/GOOSE message scheme.

The GSSE/GOOSE configuration main menu is divided into two areas: transmission and reception.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION**

■ GSSE / GOOSE ■ CONFIGURATION	◀▶	■ TRANSMISSION ■
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ RECEPTION ■

The main transmission menu is shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇒ TRANSMISSION**

■ TRANSMISSION	◀ ▶	■ GENERAL
MESSAGE	▲ ▼	■ GSSE
MESSAGE	▲ ▼	■ FIXED GOOSE
MESSAGE	▲ ▼	■ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE

The general transmission settings are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇒ TRANSMISSION ⇒ GENERAL**

■ GENERAL	◀ ▶	DEFAULT GSSE/GOOSE UPDATE TIME: 60 s	Range: 1 to 60 s in steps of 1
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The **DEFAULT GSSE/GOOSE UPDATE TIME** sets the time between GSSE or GOOSE messages when there are no remote output state changes to be sent. When remote output data changes, GSSE or GOOSE messages are sent immediately. This setting controls the steady-state *heartbeat* time interval.

The **DEFAULT GSSE/GOOSE UPDATE TIME** setting is applicable to GSSE, fixed M60 GOOSE, and configurable GOOSE.

The GSSE settings are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇒ TRANSMISSION ⇒ GSSE**

■ GSSE	◀ ▶	GSSE FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲ ▼	GSSE ID: GSSEOut	Range: 65-character ASCII string
MESSAGE	▲ ▼	DESTINATION MAC: 000000000000	Range: standard MAC address

These settings are applicable to GSSE only. If the fixed GOOSE function is enabled, GSSE messages are not transmitted.

The **GSSE ID** setting represents the IEC 61850 GSSE application ID name string sent as part of each GSSE message. This string identifies the GSSE message to the receiving device. In M60 releases previous to 5.0x, this name string was represented by the **RELAY NAME** setting.

The fixed GOOSE settings are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION  
⇒ TRANSMISSION ⇒ FIXED GOOSE**

<div> <div>■ FIXED GOOSE</div> <div> <div>GOOSE FUNCTION:</div> <div>Disabled</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div>	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>GOOSE ID:</div> <div>GOOSEOut</div> </div> <div>Range: 65-character ASCII string</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>DESTINATION MAC:</div> <div>000000000000</div> </div> <div>Range: standard MAC address</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>GOOSE VLAN PRIORITY:</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div>Range: 0 to 7 in steps of 1</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>GOOSE VLAN ID:</div> <div>0</div> </div> <div>Range: 0 to 4095 in steps of 1</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>GOOSE ETYPE APPID:</div> <div>0</div> </div> <div>Range: 0 to 16383 in steps of 1</div>

These settings are applicable to fixed (DNA/UserSt) GOOSE only.

The **GOOSE ID** setting represents the IEC 61850 GOOSE application ID (GoID) name string sent as part of each GOOSE message. This string identifies the GOOSE message to the receiving device. In revisions previous to 5.0x, this name string was represented by the **RELAY NAME** setting.

The **DESTINATION MAC** setting allows the destination Ethernet MAC address to be set. This address must be a multicast address; the least significant bit of the first byte must be set. In M60 releases previous to 5.0x, the destination Ethernet MAC address was determined automatically by taking the sending MAC address (that is, the unique, local MAC address of the M60) and setting the multicast bit.

The **GOOSE VLAN PRIORITY** setting indicates the Ethernet priority of GOOSE messages. This allows GOOSE messages to have higher priority than other Ethernet data. The **GOOSE ETYPE APPID** setting allows the selection of a specific application ID for each GOOSE sending device. This value can be left at its default if the feature is not required. Both the **GOOSE VLAN PRIORITY** and **GOOSE ETYPE APPID** settings are required by IEC 61850.

The configurable GOOSE settings are shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION  
⇒ TRANSMISSION ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(8)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIGURABLE		CONFIG GSE 1	Range: Enabled, Disabled
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOSE 1		FUNCTION: Enabled	
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 ID: GOOSEOut_1	Range: 65-character ASCII string
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 DST MAC: 000000000000	Range: standard MAC address
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN PRIORITY: 4	Range: 0 to 7 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN ID: 0	Range: 0 to 4095 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 ETYPE APPID: 0	Range: 0 to 16383 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 CONFREV: 1	Range: 0 to 4294967295 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONFIG GSE 1 RESTRANS CURVE: Relaxed	Range: Aggressive, Medium, Relaxed, Heartbeat
MESSAGE	▲	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIG GSE 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DATASET ITEMS	Range: 64 data items; each can be set to all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data

The configurable GOOSE settings allow the M60 to be configured to transmit a number of different datasets within IEC 61850 GOOSE messages. Up to eight different configurable datasets can be configured and transmitted. This is useful for intercommunication between M60 IEDs and devices from other manufacturers that support IEC 61850.

The configurable GOOSE feature allows for the configuration of the datasets to be transmitted or received from the M60. The M60 supports the configuration of eight (8) transmission and reception datasets, allowing for the optimization of data transfer between devices.

Items programmed for dataset 1 and 2 will have changes in their status transmitted as soon as the change is detected. Datasets 1 and 2 should be used for high-speed transmission of data that is required for applications such as transfer tripping, blocking, and breaker fail initiate. At least one digital status value needs to be configured in the required dataset to enable transmission of configured data. Configuring analog data only to dataset 1 or 2 will not activate transmission.

Items programmed for datasets 3 through 8 will have changes in their status transmitted at a maximum rate of every 100 ms. Datasets 3 through 8 will regularly analyze each data item configured within them every 100 ms to identify if any changes have been made. If any changes in the data items are detected, these changes will be transmitted through a GOOSE message. If there are no changes detected during this 100 ms period, no GOOSE message will be sent.

For all datasets 1 through 8, the integrity GOOSE message will still continue to be sent at the pre-configured rate even if no changes in the data items are detected.

The GOOSE functionality was enhanced to prevent the relay from flooding a communications network with GOOSE messages due to an oscillation being created that is triggering a message.

The M60 has the ability of detecting if a data item in one of the GOOSE datasets is erroneously oscillating. This can be caused by events such as errors in logic programming, inputs improperly being asserted and de-asserted, or failed station components. If erroneously oscillation is detected, the M60 will stop sending GOOSE messages from the dataset for a minimum period of one second. Should the oscillation persist after the one second time-out period, the M60 will continue to block transmission of the dataset. The M60 will assert the **MAINTENANCE ALERT: GGIO Ind XXX oscill** self-test error message on the front panel display, where **XXX** denotes the data item detected as oscillating.

For versions 5.70 and higher, the M60 supports four retransmission schemes: aggressive, medium, relaxed, and heartbeat. The aggressive scheme is only supported in fast type 1A GOOSE messages (GOOSEOut 1 and GOOSEOut 2). For slow GOOSE messages (GOOSEOut 3 to GOOSEOut 8) the aggressive scheme is the same as the medium scheme.

The details about each scheme are shown in the following table.

**Table 5–5: GOOSE RETRANSMISSION SCHEMES**

SCHEME	SQ NUM	TIME FROM THE EVENT	TIME BETWEEN MESSAGES	COMMENT	TIME ALLOWED TO LIVE IN MESSAGE
Aggressive	0	0 ms	0 ms	Event	2000 ms
	1	4 ms	4 ms	T1	2000 ms
	2	8 ms	4 ms	T1	2000 ms
	3	16 ms	8 ms	T2	Heartbeat * 4.5
	4	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
	5	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
Medium	0	0 ms	0 ms	Event	2000 ms
	1	16 ms	16 ms	T1	2000 ms
	2	32 ms	16 ms	T1	2000 ms
	3	64 ms	32 ms	T2	Heartbeat * 4.5
	4	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
	5	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
Relaxed	0	0 ms	0 ms	Event	2000 ms
	1	100 ms	100 ms	T1	2000 ms
	2	200 ms	100 ms	T1	2000 ms
	3	700 ms	500 ms	T2	Heartbeat * 4.5
	4	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
	5	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
Heartbeat	0	0 ms	0 ms	Event	2000 ms
	1	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T1	2000 ms
	2	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T1	2000 ms
	3	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T2	Heartbeat * 4.5
	4	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5
	5	Heartbeat	Heartbeat	T0	Heartbeat * 4.5

The configurable GOOSE feature is recommended for applications that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs and devices from other manufacturers. Fixed GOOSE is recommended for applications that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs.

IEC 61850 GOOSE messaging contains a number of configurable parameters, all of which must be correct to achieve the successful transfer of data. It is critical that the configured datasets at the transmission and reception devices are an exact match in terms of data structure, and that the GOOSE addresses and name strings match exactly. Manual configuration is possible, but third-party substation configuration software may be used to automate the process. The EnerVista UR Setup software can produce IEC 61850 ICD files and import IEC 61850 SCD files produced by a substation configurator (refer to the *IEC 61850 IED configuration* section later in this appendix).

The following example illustrates the configuration required to transfer IEC 61850 data items between two devices. The general steps required for transmission configuration are:

1. Configure the transmission dataset.
2. Configure the GOOSE service settings.
3. Configure the data.

The general steps required for reception configuration are:

1. Configure the reception dataset.
2. Configure the GOOSE service settings.
3. Configure the data.



This example shows how to configure the transmission and reception of three IEC 61850 data items: a single point status value, its associated quality flags, and a floating point analog value.

The following procedure illustrates the transmission configuration.

1. Configure the transmission dataset by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** ⇒ **CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** settings menu:

- Set **ITEM 1** to “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.q” to indicate quality flags for GGIO1 status indication 1.
- Set **ITEM 2** to “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal” to indicate the status value for GGIO1 status indication 1.
- Set **ITEM 3** to “MMXU1.MX.Hz.mag.f” to indicate the analog frequency magnitude for MMXU1 (the metered frequency for SRC1).

The transmission dataset now contains a quality flag, a single point status Boolean value, and a floating point analog value. The reception dataset on the receiving device must exactly match this structure.

2. Configure the GOOSE service settings by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** settings menu:

- Set **CONFIG GSE 1 FUNCTION** to “Enabled”.
- Set **CONFIG GSE 1 ID** to an appropriate descriptive string (the default value is “GOOSEOut\_1”).
- Set **CONFIG GSE 1 DST MAC** to a multicast address (for example, 01 00 00 12 34 56).
- Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN PRIORITY**; the default value of “4” is OK for this example.
- Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN ID** value; the default value is “0”, but some switches may require this value to be “1”.
- Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 ETYPE APPID** value. This setting represents the ETHERTYPE application ID and must match the configuration on the receiver (the default value is “0”).
- Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 CONFREV** value. This value changes automatically as described in IEC 61850 part 7-2. For this example it can be left at its default value.

3. Configure the data by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GGIO1 STATUS CONFIGURATION** settings menu:

- Set **GGIO1 INDICATION 1** to a FlexLogic operand used to provide the status of GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal (for example, a contact input, virtual input, a protection element status, etc.).

4. Configure the MMXU1 Hz Deadband by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **MMXU DEADBANDS** ⇒ **MMXU1 DEADBANDS** settings menu:

- Set **MMXU1 HZ DEADBAND** to “0.050%”. This will result in an update to the MMXU1.MX.mag.f analog value with a change greater than 45 mHz, from the previous MMXU1.MX.mag.f value, in the source frequency.

The M60 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

The following procedure illustrates the reception configuration.

1. Configure the reception dataset by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **RECEPTION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** ⇒ **CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** settings menu:

- Set **ITEM 1** to “GGIO3.ST.Ind1.q” to indicate quality flags for GGIO3 status indication 1.
- Set **ITEM 2** to “GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal” to indicate the status value for GGIO3 status indication 1.
- Set **ITEM 3** to “GGIO3.MX.AnIn1.mag.f” to indicate the analog magnitude for GGIO3 analog input 1.

The reception dataset now contains a quality flag, a single point status Boolean value, and a floating point analog value. This matches the transmission dataset configuration above.

2. Configure the GOOSE service settings by making the following changes in the **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE DEVICES** ⇒ **REMOTE DEVICE 1** settings menu:

- Set **REMOTE DEVICE 1 ID** to match the GOOSE ID string for the transmitting device. Enter “GOOSEOut\_1”.



- Set **REMOTE DEVICE 1 ETYPE APPID** to match the EThertype application ID from the transmitting device. This is “0” in the example above.
  - Set the **REMOTE DEVICE 1 DATASET** value. This value represents the dataset number in use. Since we are using configurable GOOSE 1 in this example, program this value as “GOOSEIn 1”.
3. Configure the Boolean data by making the following changes in the **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE INPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE INPUT 1** settings menu:
- Set **REMOTE IN 1 DEVICE** to “GOOSEOut\_1”.
  - Set **REMOTE IN 1 ITEM** to “Dataset Item 2”. This assigns the value of the GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal single point status item to remote input 1.
4. Configure the analog data by making the following changes in the **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOG INPUTS** settings menu:
- Set the **IEC61850 GOOSE ANALOG INPUT 1 DEFAULT VALUE** to “60.000”.
  - Enter “Hz” for the **IEC61850 GOOSE ANALOG INPUT 1 UNITS** setting.

The GOOSE analog input 1 can now be used as a FlexAnalog value in a FlexElement or in other settings. The M60 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

The value of GOOSE analog input 1 in the receiving device will be determined by the MMXU1.MX.Hz.mag.f value in the sending device. This MMXU value is determined by the source 1 frequency value and the MMXU Hz deadband setting of the sending device.

Remote input 1 can now be used in FlexLogic equations or other settings. The M60 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

The value of remote input 1 (Boolean on or off) in the receiving device will be determined by the GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal value in the sending device. The above settings will be automatically populated by the EnerVista UR Setup software when a complete SCD file is created by third party substation configurator software.

For intercommunication between M60 IEDs, the fixed (DNA/UserSt) dataset can be used. The DNA/UserSt dataset contains the same DNA and UserSt bit pairs that are included in GSSE messages. All GOOSE messages transmitted by the M60 (DNA/UserSt dataset and configurable datasets) use the IEC 61850 GOOSE messaging services (for example, VLAN support).



Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 FUNCTION** function to “Disabled” when configuration changes are required. Once changes are entered, return the **CONFIG GSE 1 FUNCTION** to “Enabled” and restart the unit for changes to take effect.

**PATH: SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(8)** ⇒ **CONFIG GSE 1(64) DATA ITEMS**

<div>■ CONFIG GSE 1</div> <div>■ DATASET ITEMS</div>		ITEM 1:	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data	
	MESSAGE	▲▼	ITEM 2:	GGIO1.ST.IndPos1.stV	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data
	MESSAGE	▲▼	ITEM 3:	None	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data
	MESSAGE	▲	ITEM 64:	None	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data

To create a configurable GOOSE dataset that contains an IEC 61850 Single Point Status indication and its associated quality flags, the following dataset items can be selected: “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal” and “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.q”. The M60 will then create a dataset containing these two data items. The status value for GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal is determined by the FlexLogic operand assigned to GGIO1 indication 1. Changes to this operand will result in the transmission of GOOSE messages containing the defined dataset.

The main reception menu is applicable to configurable GOOSE only and contains the configurable GOOSE dataset items for reception:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION  
⇒ RECEPTION ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(16) ⇒ CONFIG GSE 1(32) DATA ITEMS**

■ CONFIG GSE 1	◀▶	ITEM 1: GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data
■ DATASET ITEMS	▲▼	ITEM 2: GGIO3.ST.IndPos1.stV	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data
MESSAGE	▲▼	ITEM 3: None	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data
MESSAGE	▲▼		
	↓		
MESSAGE	▲	ITEM 32: None	Range: all valid MMS data item references for transmitted data

The configurable GOOSE settings allow the M60 to be configured to receive a number of different datasets within IEC 61850 GOOSE messages. Up to sixteen different configurable datasets can be configured for reception. This is useful for intercommunication between M60 IEDs and devices from other manufacturers that support IEC 61850.

For intercommunication between M60 IEDs, the fixed (DNA/UserSt) dataset can be used. The DNA/UserSt dataset contains the same DNA and UserSt bit pairs that are included in GSSE messages.

To set up a M60 to receive a configurable GOOSE dataset that contains two IEC 61850 single point status indications, the following dataset items can be selected (for example, for configurable GOOSE dataset 1): “GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal” and “GGIO3.ST.Ind2.stVal”. The M60 will then create a dataset containing these two data items. The Boolean status values from these data items can be utilized as remote input FlexLogic operands. First, the **REMOTE DEVICE 1(16) DATASET** setting must be set to contain dataset “GOOSEIn 1” (that is, the first configurable dataset). Then **REMOTE IN 1(16) ITEM** settings must be set to “Dataset Item 1” and “Dataset Item 2”. These remote input FlexLogic operands will then change state in accordance with the status values of the data items in the configured dataset.

Double-point status values may be included in the GOOSE dataset. Received values are populated in the GGIO3.ST.IndPos1.stVal and higher items.

Floating point analog values originating from MMXU logical nodes may be included in GOOSE datasets. Deadband (non-instantaneous) values can be transmitted. Received values are used to populate the GGIO3.MX.AnIn1 and higher items. Received values are also available as FlexAnalog parameters (GOOSE analog In1 and up).



GGIO3.MX.AnIn1 to GGIO3.MX.AnIn32 can only be used once for all sixteen reception datasets.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 server configuration is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ SERVER CONFIGURATION**

<div> <div>SERVER</div> <div>CONFIGURATION</div> </div>	<div> <div>IED NAME: IECDevice</div> <div>Range: up to 32 alphanumeric characters</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>LD INST: LDInst</div> <div>Range: up to 32 alphanumeric characters</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>IEC/MMS TCP PORT NUMBER: 102</div> <div>Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>INCLUDE NON-IEC DATA: Enabled</div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>SERVER SCANNING: Disabled</div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>LOCATION: LPHD DC PHV-Nam Location</div> <div>Range: up to 80 alphanumeric characters</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>LATITUDE:</div> <div>Range: -90.000 to 90.000 deg in steps of 0.001 deg</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>LONGITUDE:</div> <div>Range: -180.000 to 180.000 deg in steps of 0.001 deg</div> </div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>ALTITUDE:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 10,0000 m in steps of 1 m</div> </div>

The **IED NAME** and **LD INST** settings represent the MMS domain name (IEC 61850 logical device) where all IEC/MMS logical nodes are located. Valid characters for these values are upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and the underscore ( \_ ) character, and the first character in the string must be a letter. This conforms to the IEC 61850 standard. The **LOCATION** is a variable string and can be composed of ASCII characters. This string appears within the PhyName of the LPHD node.

The **IEC/MMS TCP PORT NUMBER** setting allows the user to change the TCP port number for MMS connections. The **INCLUDE NON-IEC DATA** setting determines whether or not the “UR” MMS domain will be available. This domain contains a large number of UR-series specific data items that are not available in the IEC 61850 logical nodes. This data does not follow the IEC 61850 naming conventions. For communications schemes that strictly follow the IEC 61850 standard, this setting should be “Disabled”.



When a 0 value is involved in a change, the changes to the **IEC/MMS TCP PORT NUMBER** setting take effect when the M60 is restarted.

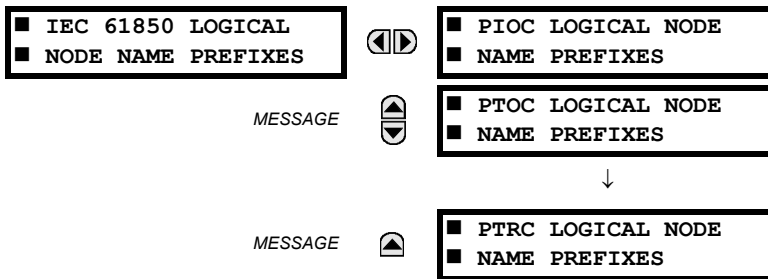
The **SERVER SCANNING** feature should be set to “Disabled” when IEC 61850 client/server functionality is not required. IEC 61850 has two modes of functionality: GOOSE/GSSE inter-device communication and client/server communication. If the GOOSE/GSSE functionality is required without the IEC 61850 client server feature, then server scanning can be disabled to increase CPU resources. When server scanning is disabled, there is no updating of the IEC 61850 logical node status values in the M60. Clients are still able to connect to the server (M60 relay), but most data values are not updated. This setting does not affect GOOSE/GSSE operation.



Changes to the **IED NAME** setting, **LD INST** setting, and GOOSE dataset take effect when the M60 is restarted.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 logical node name prefixes is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ IEC 61850 LOGICAL NODE NAME PREFIXES**

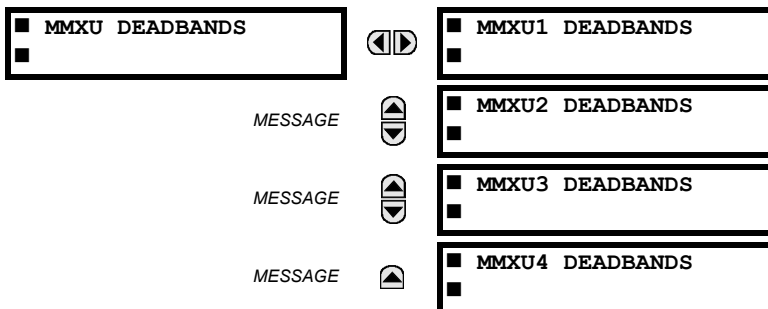


The IEC 61850 logical node name prefix settings are used to create name prefixes to uniquely identify each logical node. For example, the logical node “PTOC1” may have the name prefix “abc”. The full logical node name will then be “abcMMXU1”. Valid characters for the logical node name prefixes are upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and the underscore ( \_ ) character, and the first character in the prefix must be a letter. This conforms to the IEC 61850 standard.

Changes to the logical node prefixes will not take effect until the M60 is restarted.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 MMXU deadbands is shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ IEC 61850 MMXU DEADBANDS**



The MMXU deadband settings represent the deadband values used to determine when the update the MMXU “mag” and “cVal” values from the associated “instmag” and “instcVal” values. The “mag” and “cVal” values are used for the IEC 61850 buffered and unbuffered reports. These settings correspond to the associated “db” data items in the CF functional constraint of the MMXU logical node, as per the IEC 61850 standard. According to IEC 61850-7-3, the db value “shall represent the percentage of difference between the maximum and minimum in units of 0.001%”. Thus, it is important to know the maximum value for each MMXU measured quantity, since this represents the 100.00% value for the deadband.

The minimum value for all quantities is 0; the maximum values are as follows:

- phase current:  $46 \times$  phase CT primary setting
- neutral current:  $46 \times$  ground CT primary setting
- voltage:  $275 \times$  VT ratio setting
- power (real, reactive, and apparent):  $46 \times$  phase CT primary setting  $\times$   $275 \times$  VT ratio setting
- frequency: 90 Hz
- power factor: 2

The GGIO1 status configuration points are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GGIO1 STATUS CONFIGURATION**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GGIO1 STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIGURATION		NUMBER OF STATUS POINTS IN GGIO1: 8	Range: 8 to 128 in steps of 8
		GGIO1 INDICATION 1 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		GGIO1 INDICATION 2 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		GGIO1 INDICATION 3 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		↓	
MESSAGE		GGIO1 INDICATION 128 Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

The **NUMBER OF STATUS POINTS IN GGIO1** setting specifies the number of “Ind” (single point status indications) that are instantiated in the GGIO1 logical node. Changes to the **NUMBER OF STATUS POINTS IN GGIO1** setting will not take effect until the M60 is restarted.

The GGIO2 control configuration points are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GGIO2 CONTROL CONFIGURATION**  
 ⇒ GGIO2 CF SPCSO 1(64)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GGIO2 CF SPCSO 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		GGIO2 CF SPCSO 1 CTLMODEL: 1	Range: 0, 1, or 2
---	--	---------------------------------	-------------------

The GGIO2 control configuration settings are used to set the control model for each input. The available choices are “0” (status only), “1” (direct control), and “2” (SBO with normal security). The GGIO2 control points are used to control the M60 virtual inputs.

The GGIO4 analog configuration points are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GGIO4 ANALOG CONFIGURATION**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GGIO4 ANALOG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIGURATION		NUMBER OF ANALOG POINTS IN GGIO4: 8	Range: 4 to 32 in steps of 4
		GGIO4 ANALOG 1 MEASURED VALUE	
		GGIO4 ANALOG 2 MEASURED VALUE	
		GGIO4 ANALOG 3 MEASURED VALUE	
		↓	
MESSAGE		GGIO4 ANALOG 32 MEASURED VALUE	

The **NUMBER OF ANALOG POINTS** setting determines how many analog data points will exist in GGIO4. When this value is changed, the M60 must be rebooted in order to allow the GGIO4 logical node to be re-instantiated and contain the newly configured number of analog points.

The measured value settings for each of the 32 analog values are shown below.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT... ⇒ ↓ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ ↓ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ ↓ GGIO4 ANALOG CONFIGURATION**  
**⇒ GGIO4 ANALOG 1(32) MEASURED VALUE**

<div> <div>GGIO4 ANALOG 1</div> <div>MEASURED VALUE</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>ANALOG IN 1 VALUE:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: any FlexAnalog value
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>ANALOG IN 1 DB:</div> <div>0.000</div> </div>	Range: 0.000 to 100.000 in steps of 0.001
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>ANALOG IN 1 MIN:</div> <div>0.000</div> </div>	Range: -1000000000.000 to 1000000000.000 in steps of 0.001
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲</div> <div>ANALOG IN 1 MAX:</div> <div>0.000</div> </div>	Range: -1000000000.000 to 1000000000.000 in steps of 0.001

These settings are configured as follows.

- **ANALOG IN 1 VALUE:** This setting selects the FlexAnalog value to drive the instantaneous value of each GGIO4 analog status value (GGIO4.MX.AnIn1.instMag.f).
- **ANALOG IN 1 DB:** This setting specifies the deadband for each analog value. Refer to IEC 61850-7-1 and 61850-7-3 for details. The deadband is used to determine when to update the deadbanded magnitude from the instantaneous magnitude. The deadband is a percentage of the difference between the maximum and minimum values.
- **ANALOG IN 1 MIN:** This setting specifies the minimum value for each analog value. Refer to IEC 61850-7-1 and 61850-7-3 for details. This minimum value is used to determine the deadband. The deadband is used in the determination of the deadbanded magnitude from the instantaneous magnitude.
- **ANALOG IN 1 MAX:** This setting defines the maximum value for each analog value. Refer to IEC 61850-7-1 and 61850-7-3 for details. This maximum value is used to determine the deadband. The deadband is used in the determination of the deadbanded magnitude from the instantaneous magnitude.



Note that the **ANALOG IN 1 MIN** and **ANALOG IN 1 MAX** settings are stored as IEEE 754 / IEC 60559 floating point numbers. Because of the large range of these settings, not all values can be stored. Some values may be rounded to the closest possible floating point number.

The GGIO5 integer configuration points are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ ↓ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ ↓ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ ↓ GGIO5 ANALOG CONFIGURATION**

<div> <div>GGIO5 UINTEGER</div> <div>CONFIGURATION</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>GGIO5 UINT In 1:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: Off, any FlexInteger™ parameter
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>GGIO5 UINT In 2:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: Off, any FlexInteger parameter
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>GGIO5 UINT In 3:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: Off, any FlexInteger parameter
	<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>▲</div> <div>GGIO5 UINT In 16:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: Off, any FlexInteger parameter

The GGIO5 logical node allows IEC 61850 client access to integer data values. This allows access to as many as 16 unsigned integer value points, associated timestamps, and quality flags. The method of configuration is similar to that of GGIO1 (binary status values). The settings allow the selection of FlexInteger values for each GGIO5 integer value point.

It is intended that clients use GGIO5 to access generic integer values from the M60. Additional settings are provided to allow the selection of the number of integer values available in GGIO5 (1 to 16), and to assign FlexInteger values to the GGIO5 integer inputs. The following setting is available for all GGIO5 configuration points.

- **GGIO5 UINT IN 1 VALUE:** This setting selects the FlexInteger value to drive each GGIO5 integer status value (GGIO5.ST.UIntIn1). This setting is stored as an 32-bit unsigned integer value.

The report control configuration settings are shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ REPORT CONTROL CONFIGURATION ⇒ CONFIGURABLE REPORT 1 ⇒ REPORT 1 DATASET ITEMS**

<div> <div>REPORT 1</div> <div>DATASET ITEMS</div> </div>		ITEM 1:	Range: all valid MMS data item references
	MESSAGE	ITEM 2:	Range: as shown above
	MESSAGE	ITEM 3:	Range: as shown above
	MESSAGE	ITEM 64:	Range: as shown above

↓

To create the dataset for logical node LN, program the **ITEM 1** to **ITEM 64** settings to a value from the list of IEC 61850 data attributes supported by the M60. Changes to the dataset will only take effect when the M60 is restarted. It is recommended to use reporting service from logical node LLN0 if a user needs some (but not all) data from already existing GGIO1, GGIO4, and MMXU4 points and their quantity is not greater than 64 minus the number items in this dataset.

The breaker configuration settings are shown below. Changes to these values take effect when the UR is restarted:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ XCBR CONFIGURATION**

<div> <div>■ XCBR</div> <div>■ CONFIGURATION</div> </div>		<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>XCBR1 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR6 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR XCBR1 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR XCBR6 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR1 SYNCHECK CLS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR6 SYNCHECK CLS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR1 INTERLOCK OPN:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR6 INTERLOCK OPN:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR1 INTERLOCK CLS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR6 INTERLOCK CLS:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR1 Pos ctlModel:</div> <div>2</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 4 (as per IEC 61850-7-3, ctlModel)
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR6 Pos ctlModel:</div> <div>2</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 4 (as per IEC 61850-7-3, ctlModel)
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XCBR1 Pos sboTimeout: 30 s</div> </div>	Range: 2 to 60 seconds
↓		
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>XCBR6 Pos sboTimeout: 30 s</div> </div>	Range: 2 to 60 seconds

The XCBR1 ST.LOC OPERAND setting is used to inhibit 61850 control commands to close or open breaker through UR Breaker Control element. See the Breaker Control element logic diagram for more information.

The CLEAR XCBR1 OpCnt setting allows clearing the breaker operating counter. As breakers operate by opening and closing, the XCBR operating counter status attribute (OpCnt) increments with every operation. Frequent breaker operation can result in very large OpCnt values over time. This setting allows the OpCnt to be reset to "0" for XCBR1.



The XCBR1 SYNCHECK CLS setting is used to supervise a close command with a synchrocheck condition within XCBR logical node. If a Close with SynchroCheck is requested (through a SelectWithValue service) and the SynchroCheck condition is not satisfied, a Negative Response (-Rsp) is issued with the REASON CODE of Blocked-by-synchrocheck.

The XCBR1 INTERLOCK OPN/CLS settings are used to assign an operand, which is linked into the EnaOpn or EnaCls INTERLOCKED inputs respectively of the XCBR. When this operand is asserted, XCBR logical node inhibits execution of the open and close commands respectively. If select before operate (SBO) with Extended Security is requested and Interlock condition exists, the UR responds with a Negative response (-Rsp) with the Reason Code Blocked-by-interlocking.

The XCBR1 Pos ctlModel setting is used to select control model per IEC 61850-7-3. The following control models are supported by URs:

- 0 — Status only
- 1 — Direct control with normal security (direct-operate)
- 2 — SBO control with normal security (operate-once)
- 3 — Direct control with enhanced security (direct-operate)
- 4 — SBO control with enhanced security (operate-once)

See IEC 61850-7-2 for complete details on these control models.

The XCBR1 Pos sboTimeout setting is used to select SBO timeout value. To be successful, the IEC 61850 "operate" command must be executed after the "select" command within the XCBR1 Pos sboTimeout setting value.

The disconnect switch configuration settings are shown below. Changes to these values will not take effect until the UR is restarted:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ ↓ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ ↓ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ ↓ XSWI CONFIGURATION**

<div> <div>■ XSWI</div> <div>■ CONFIGURATION</div> </div>		<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>XSWI1 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XSWI2 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XSWI3 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
		↓	
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>XSWI24 ST.LOC OPERAND</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR XSWI1 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR XSWI2 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>CLEAR XSWI3 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes
		↓	
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>CLEAR XSWI24 OpCnt:</div> <div>No</div> </div>	Range: No, Yes



The CLEAR XSWI1 OpCnt setting represents the disconnect switch operating counter. As disconnect switches operate by opening and closing, the XSWI operating counter status attribute (OpCnt) increments with every operation. Frequent switch operation may result in very large OpCnt values over time. This setting allows the OpCnt to be reset to "0" for XSWI1.



Since GSSE/GOOSE messages are multicast Ethernet by specification, they are not usually be forwarded by network routers. However, GOOSE messages may be forwarded by routers if the router has been configured for VLAN functionality.

## k) WEB SERVER HTTP PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ WEB SERVER HTTP PROTOCOL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WEB SERVER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HTTP PROTOCOL	 	HTTP TCP PORT NUMBER: 80	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
---	---	-----------------------------	---------------------------------






The M60 contains an embedded web server and is capable of transferring web pages to a web browser such as Internet Explorer or Firefox. The web pages are organized as a series of menus that can be accessed starting at the M60 “Main Menu”. Web pages are available showing DNP and IEC 60870-5-104 points lists, Modbus registers, event records, fault reports, and so on. First connect the UR and a computer to an Ethernet network, then enter the IP address of the M60 into the “Address” box of the web browser.



When the port is set to 0, the change takes effect when the M60 is restarted.

## l) TFTP PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ TFTP PROTOCOL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TFTP PROTOCOL <input type="checkbox"/>	 	TFTP MAIN UDP PORT NUMBER: 69	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	 	TFTP DATA UDP PORT 1 NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		TFTP DATA UDP PORT 2 NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

The Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) can be used to transfer files from the M60 over a network. The M60 operates as a TFTP server. TFTP client software is available from various sources, including Microsoft Windows NT. The `dir.txt` file obtained from the M60 contains a list and description of all available files (event records, oscillography, etc.).



When the TFTP MAIN UDP PORT NUMBER is set to 0, the change takes effect when the M60 is restarted.

## m) IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IEC 60870-5-104 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROTOCOL		IEC 60870-5-104 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE		IEC TCP PORT NUMBER: 2404	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IEC NETWORK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLIENT ADDRESSES	Range: see sub-menu below
MESSAGE		IEC COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU: 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC CYCLIC DATA PERIOD: 60 s	Range: 1 to 65535 s in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC CURRENT DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 30000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC VOLTAGE DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 30000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC POWER DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 30000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC ENERGY DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 30000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC PF DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 1.00	Range: 0.00 to 1.00
MESSAGE		IEC OTHER DEFAULT THRESHOLD: 30000	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE		IEC REDUNDANCY ENABLED: No	Range: No, Yes

The M60 supports the IEC 60870-5-104 protocol. The M60 can be used as an IEC 60870-5-104 slave device connected to a maximum of two masters (usually either an RTU or a SCADA master station). Since the M60 maintains two sets of IEC 60870-5-104 data change buffers, no more than two masters should actively communicate with the M60 at one time.

The IEC ----- **DEFAULT THRESHOLD** settings are used to determine when to trigger spontaneous responses containing M\_ME\_NC\_1 analog data. These settings group the M60 analog data into types: current, voltage, power, energy, and other. Each setting represents the default threshold value for all M\_ME\_NC\_1 analog points of that type. For example, to trigger spontaneous responses from the M60 when any current values change by 15 A, the IEC **CURRENT DEFAULT THRESHOLD** setting should be set to 15. Note that these settings are the default values of the deadbands. P\_ME\_NC\_1 (parameter of measured value, short floating point value) points can be used to change threshold values, from the default, for each individual M\_ME\_NC\_1 analog point. Whenever power is removed and re-applied to the M60, the default thresholds are in effect.

The IEC **REDUNDANCY** setting decides whether multiple client connections are accepted or not. If redundancy is set to Yes, two simultaneous connections can be active at any given time.



NOTE



NOTE

When the IEC port number is set to 0, the change takes effect when the M60 is restarted.

The IEC 60870-5-104 and DNP protocols cannot be used simultaneously. When the IEC 60870-5-104 FUNCTION setting is set to "Enabled", the DNP protocol does not operate. When this setting is changed, it takes effect when power to the relay is cycled (off-to-on).

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL ⇒ IEC NETWORK CLIENT ADDRESSES

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IEC NETWORK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLIENT ADDRESSES		<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 1:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
	MESSAGE	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 2:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
	MESSAGE	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 3:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
	MESSAGE	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 4:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format
	MESSAGE	<div>CLIENT ADDRESS 5:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IPV4 address format

The UR can specify a maximum of five clients for its IEC 104 connections. These are IP addresses for the controllers to which the UR can connect.

A maximum of two simultaneous connections are supported at any given time.

#### n) EGD PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ EGD PROTOCOL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EGD PROTOCOL <input type="checkbox"/>		<div>FAST PROD EXCH 1</div> <div>CONFIGURATION</div>
	MESSAGE	<div>SLOW PROD EXCH 1</div> <div>CONFIGURATION</div>
	MESSAGE	<div>SLOW PROD EXCH 2</div> <div>CONFIGURATION</div>



The M60 Motor Protection System is provided with optional Ethernet Global Data (EGD) communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the *Ordering* section of chapter 2 for additional details.

The relay supports one fast Ethernet Global Data (EGD) exchange and two slow EGD exchanges. There are 20 data items in the fast-produced EGD exchange and 50 data items in each slow-produced exchange.

Ethernet Global Data (EGD) is a suite of protocols used for the real-time transfer of data for display and control purposes. The relay can be configured to 'produce' EGD data exchanges, and other devices can be configured to 'consume' EGD data exchanges. The number of produced exchanges (up to three), the data items in each exchange (up to 50), and the exchange production rate can be configured.

EGD cannot be used to transfer data between UR-series relays. The relay supports EGD production only. An EGD exchange will not be transmitted unless the destination address is non-zero, and at least the first data item address is set to a valid Modbus register address. Note that the default setting value of "0" is considered invalid.

The settings menu for the fast EGD exchange is shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ EGD PROTOCOL ⇒ FAST PROD EXCH 1 CONFIGURATION**

<b>FAST PROD EXCH 1 CONFIGURATION</b>		<b>EXCH 1 FUNCTION:</b> Disable	Range: Disable, Enable
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DESTINATION:</b> 0.0.0.0	Range: standard IP address
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA RATE:</b> 1000 ms	Range: 50 to 1000 ms in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 1:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range)
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 2:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range)
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 3:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range)
↓			
MESSAGE	▲	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 20:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range)

Fast exchanges (50 to 1000 ms) are generally used in control schemes. The M60 has one fast exchange (exchange 1) and two slow exchanges (exchange 2 and 3).

The settings menu for the slow EGD exchanges is shown below:

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ COMMUNICATIONS ⇒ EGD PROTOCOL ⇒ SLOW PROD EXCH 1(2) CONFIGURATION**

<b>SLOW PROD EXCH 1 CONFIGURATION</b>		<b>EXCH 1 FUNCTION:</b> Disable	Range: Disable, Enable
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DESTINATION:</b> 0.0.0.0	Range: standard IP address
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA RATE:</b> 1000 ms	Range: 500 to 1000 ms in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 1:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range in decimal)
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 2:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range in decimal)
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 3:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range in decimal)
↓			
MESSAGE	▲	<b>EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 50:</b> 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1 (Modbus register address range in decimal)

Slow EGD exchanges (500 to 1000 ms) are generally used for the transfer and display of data items. The settings for the fast and slow exchanges are described below:

- **EXCH 1 DESTINATION:** This setting specifies the destination IP address of the produced EGD exchange. This is usually unicast or broadcast.
- **EXCH 1 DATA RATE:** This setting specifies the rate at which this EGD exchange is transmitted. If the setting is 50 ms, the exchange data will be updated and sent once every 50 ms. If the setting is 1000 ms, the exchange data will be updated and sent once per second. EGD exchange 1 has a setting range of 50 to 1000 ms. Exchanges 2 and 3 have a setting range of 500 to 1000 ms.

- **EXCH 1 DATA ITEM 1 to 20/50:** These settings specify the data items that are part of this EGD exchange. Almost any data from the M60 memory map can be configured to be included in an EGD exchange. The settings are the starting Modbus register address for the data item in decimal format. Refer to *Appendix B* for the complete Modbus memory map. Note that the Modbus memory map displays shows addresses in hexadecimal format. as such, it will be necessary to convert these values to decimal format before entering them as values for these setpoints.

To select a data item to be part of an exchange, it is only necessary to choose the starting Modbus address of the item. That is, for items occupying more than one Modbus register (for example, 32 bit integers and floating point values), only the first Modbus address is required. The EGD exchange configured with these settings contains the data items up to the first setting that contains a Modbus address with no data, or 0. That is, if the first three settings contain valid Modbus addresses and the fourth is 0, the produced EGD exchange will contain three data items.

### 5.2.5 MODBUS USER MAP

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ MODBUS USER MAP

<div> <div>MODBUS USER MAP</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div> <div>ADDRESS 1: 0</div> <div>VALUE: 0</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
	<div> <div>ADDRESS 2: 0</div> <div>VALUE: 0</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
	<div> <div>ADDRESS 3: 0</div> <div>VALUE: 0</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
	<div> <div>ADDRESS 256: 0</div> <div>VALUE: 0</div> </div>	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

The Modbus user map provides read-only access for up to 256 registers. To obtain a memory map value, enter the desired address in the **ADDRESS** line (converted from hex to decimal format). The corresponding value displays in the **VALUE** line. A value of "0" in subsequent register **ADDRESS** lines automatically returns values for the previous **ADDRESS** lines incremented by "1". An address value of "0" in the initial register means "none" and values of "0" display for all registers. Different **ADDRESS** values can be entered as required in any of the register positions.

### 5.2.6 REAL TIME CLOCK

#### a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ REAL TIME CLOCK

<div> <div>REAL TIME</div> <div>CLOCK</div> </div>	<div> <div>SYNCHRONIZING SOURCE:</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, PP/IRIG-B/PTP/SNTP, IRIG-B/PP/PTP/SNTP, PP/PTP/IRIG-B/SNTP
	<div> <div>REAL TIME CLOCK</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Enabled, Disabled
	<div> <div>IRIG-B SIGNAL TYPE:</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, DC Shift, Amplitude Modulated
	<div> <div>PRECISION TIME</div> <div>PROTOCOL (1588)</div> </div>	See below
	<div> <div>SNTP PROTOCOL</div> </div>	See below
	<div> <div>LOCAL TIME</div> </div>	See below

The relay contains a real time clock (RTC) to create timestamps for communications protocols as well as for historical data, such as event records and oscillography. When the relay restarts, the RTC initializes from an onboard battery-backed clock, which has the same accuracy as an electronic watch, approximately  $\pm 1$  minute per month ( $\sim 23$  ppm). Once the RTC is synchronized with the Precision Time Protocol (PTP), IRIG-B, or SNTP, its accuracy approaches that of the synchronizing time delivered to the relay.

The **SYNCHRONIZING SOURCE** setting configures the priority sequence that the relay uses to determine which of the available external time sources synchronizes the RTC and the synchrophasor clock. A setting of None causes the RTC and the synchrophasor clock to free-run. A setting of PP/IRIGB/PTP/SNTP, IRIGB/PP/PTP/SNTP, or PP/PTP/IRIGB/SNTP causes the relay to track the first source named that is enabled and operational, or free-run if none of these are available. Here, PP means a time source that is strictly compliant with PP, PTP means a time source that is not strictly compliant with PP. When a time source fails or recovers, the relay automatically transfers synchronization as required by this setting.

See the **COMMANDS**  $\Rightarrow$  **SET DATE AND TIME** menu section of this manual to manually set the RTC.

The **REAL TIME CLOCK EVENTS** setting allows changes to the date and/or time to be captured in the event record. The event records the RTC time before the adjustment.

To enable IRIG-B synchronization, the input **IRIG-B SIGNAL TYPE** must be set to DC Shift or Amplitude Modulated. IRIG-B synchronization can be disabled by making this setting None.

To configure and enable PTP and/or SNTP, or to set local time parameters (for example time zone, daylight savings), use the following sections.

### b) PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (1588)

**PATH: SETTINGS  $\Rightarrow$  PRODUCT SETUP  $\Rightarrow$  REAL TIME CLOCK  $\Rightarrow$  PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (1588)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>PRECISION TIME</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>PROTOCOL (1588)</b>		<b>STRICT POWER PROFILE:</b>	Range: Enabled, Disabled
		Disabled	
MESSAGE		<b>PTP DOMAIN NUMBER</b>	Range: 0 to 255
		0	
MESSAGE		<b>PTP VLAN PRIORITY</b>	Range: 0 to 7
		4	
		<b>PTP VLAN ID</b>	Range: 0 to 4095
		0	
MESSAGE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>PTP PORT 1</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	

**PATH: SETTINGS  $\Rightarrow$  PRODUCT SETUP  $\Rightarrow$  REAL TIME CLOCK  $\Rightarrow$  PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (1588)  $\Rightarrow$  PTP PORT 1(3)**

MESSAGE		<b>PORT 1 PTP FUNCTION:</b>	Range: Enabled, Disabled
		Disabled	
MESSAGE		<b>PORT 1 PATH DELAY</b>	Range: 0 to 60 000 ns in steps of 1
		ADDER: 00000 ns	
MESSAGE		<b>PORT 1 PATH DELAY</b>	Range: -1 000 to +1 000 ns in steps of 1
		ASYMMETRY: 0000 ns	

The UR supports the Precision Time Protocol (PTP) specified in IEEE Std 1588 2008 using the Power Profile (PP) specified in IEEE Std C37.238 2011. This enables the relay to synchronize to the international time standard over an Ethernet network that implements PP.

The relay can be configured to operate on some PTP networks that are not strictly PP. Time accuracy can be less than specified for a PP network. Tolerated deviations from strict PP include 1) missing declaration of PP compliance in the messages, 2) connection to a network device that does not support the PTP peer delay mechanism, 3) jitter substantially greater than 1  $\mu$ s in received event messages, and 4) certain non-compliant announce and sync message update rates.



The relay implements PTP according to IEEE Std 1588 2008 and the equivalent IEC 61588:2009(E), sometimes referred to as version 2 PTP. It does not support the previous version of the standard (version 1).



PTP is a protocol that allows multiple clocks in a network to synchronize with one another. It permits synchronization accuracies better than 1 ns, but this requires each and every component in the network achieve very high levels of accuracy and a very high baud rate, faster than normally used for relay communications. When operating over a generic Ethernet network, time error may amount to 1 ms or more. PP is a profile of PTP which specifies a limited subset of PTP suitable for use in power system protection, control, automation and data communication applications, and thereby facilitates interoperability between different vendor's clocks and switches. PP specifies a worst-case delivered time error of less than 1  $\mu$ s over a 16-hop network.

In a PTP system and in a PP system, the clocks automatically organize themselves into a master-slave synchronization hierarchy with the "best" clock available making itself the "grandmaster" at the top of the hierarchy; all others make themselves "slaves" and track the grandmaster. Typically the grandmaster clock receives its time from GPS satellites or some other link to the international time standard. If the grandmaster fails, the next "best" clock available in the domain assumes the grandmaster role. Should a clock on starting up discover it is "better" than the present grandmaster, it assumes the grandmaster role and the previous grandmaster reverts to slave.

Time messages issued by the grandmaster are delayed as they pass through the network both due to the finite speed of the signal in the interconnecting fiber or wire. Each clock and switch implementing PP measures the propagation delay to each of its PP neighbors, and compensates for these delays in the time received. Each network device implementing PP measures the processing delay it introduces in each time message and compensates for this delay in the time it transmits. As a result, the time delivered to end-devices such as the UR are virtually identical to the grandmaster time. Should one of the network devices in the hierarchy not fully implement PP, the associated propagation delay and/or latency may not be compensated for, and the time received at the end-device could be in error by more than 100  $\mu$ s.

See the **Settings > Product Setup > Real Time Clock** section of this manual for a description of when time values received via PTP are used to update the relay's real time clock.

The following settings are available for configuring the relay for PTP.

## 5

**STRICT POWER PROFILE**

- Power profile (IEEE Std C37.238 2011) requires that the relay only select as a grandmaster power profile compliant clocks, that the delivered time have worst-case error of  $\pm 1 \mu$ s, and that the peer delay mechanism be implemented. With the strict power profile setting enabled, the relay will only select as master clocks displaying the IEEE\_C37\_238 identification codes. It will use a port only when the peer delay mechanism is operational. With the strict power profile setting disabled, the relay will use clocks without the power profile identification when no power profile clocks are present, and will use ports even if the peer delay mechanism is non-operational.
- This setting applies to all of the relay's PTP capable ports.

**PTP DOMAIN NUMBER**

- This setting should be set to the domain number of the grandmaster-capable clock(s) to be synchronized to. A network may support multiple time distribution domains, each distinguished with a unique domain number. More commonly, there is a single domain using the default domain number zero.
- This setting applies to all of the relay's PTP capable ports.

**PTP VLAN PRIORITY**

- This setting selects the value of the priority field in the 802.1Q VLAN tag in request messages issued by the relay's peer delay mechanism. In compliance with PP the default VLAN priority is 4, but it is recommended that in accordance with PTP it be set to 7.
- Depending on the characteristics of the device to which the relay is directly linked, VLAN Priority may have no effect.
- This setting applies to all of the relay's PTP capable ports.

**PTP VLAN ID**

- This setting selects the value of the ID field in the 802.1Q VLAN tag in request messages issued by the relay's peer delay mechanism. It is provided in compliance with PP. As these messages have a destination address that indicates they are not to be bridged, their VLAN ID serves no function, and so may be left at its default value.
- Depending on the characteristics of the device to which the relay is directly linked, VLAN ID may have no effect.
- This setting applies to all of the relay's PTP capable ports.



**PORT 1 ... 3 FUNCTION**

- While this port setting is selected to disabled, PTP is disabled on this port. The relay does not generate or listen to PTP messages on this port.

**PORT 1 ... 3 PATH DELAY ADDER**

- The time delivered by PTP is advanced by the time value in this setting prior to the time being used to synchronize the relay's real time clock. This is to compensate to the extent practical for time delivery delays not compensated for in the network. In a fully compliant PP network, the peer delay and the processing delay mechanisms compensate for all the delays between the grandmaster and the relay. In such networks, this setting should be zero.
- In networks containing one or more switches and/or clocks that do not implement both of these mechanisms, not all delays are compensated, so the time of message arrival at the relay will be later than the time indicated in the message. This setting can be used to approximately compensate for this delay. However, as the relay is not aware of network switching that dynamically changes the amount of uncompensated delay, there is no setting that will always completely correct for uncompensated delay. A setting can be chosen that will reduce worst-case error to half of the range between minimum and maximum uncompensated delay, if these values are known.

**PORT 1 ... 3 PATH DELAY ASYMMETRY**

- This setting corresponds to "delayAsymmetry" in PTP, which is used by the peer delay mechanism to compensate for any difference in the propagation delay between the two directions of a link. Except in unusual cases, the two fibers are of essentially identical length and composition, so this setting should be set to zero.
- In unusual cases where the length of the link is different in different directions, this setting should be set to the number of nanoseconds the Ethernet propagation delay to the relay is longer than the mean of path propagation delays to and from the relay. For instance, if it is known say from the physical length of the fibers and the propagation speed in the fibers that the delay from the relay to the Ethernet switch it is connected to is 9 000 ns and the that the delay from the switch to the relay is 11 000 ns, then the mean delay is 10 000 ns, and the path delay asymmetry is 11000 - 10000 = +1000 ns.

**c) SNTP PROTOCOL**

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ ⬇ REAL TIME CLOCK ⇒ ⬇ SNTP PROTOCOL**

<div>■ SNTP PROTOCOL</div> <div>MESSAGE ⬆</div> <div>MESSAGE ⬆</div>	⏪ ⏩	<div>SNTP FUNCTION:</div> <div>Disabled</div>	Range: Enabled, Disabled
	⬆ ⬆	<div>SNTP SERVER IP ADDR:</div> <div>0.0.0.0</div>	Range: Standard IP address format
	⬆ ⬆	<div>SNTP UDP PORT</div> <div>NUMBER: 123</div>	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

The M60 supports the Simple Network Time Protocol specified in RFC-2030. With SNTP, the M60 can obtain clock time over an Ethernet network. The M60 acts as an SNTP client to receive time values from an SNTP/NTP server, usually a dedicated product using a GPS receiver to provide an accurate time. Unicast SNTP is supported. The UR-series relays do not support the broadcast, multicast or anycast SNTP functionality.

The **SNTP FUNCTION** setting enables or disabled the SNTP feature on the M60.

To use SNTP, **SNTP SERVER IP ADDR** must be set to the SNTP/NTP server IP address. Once this address is set and **SNTP FUNCTION** is "Enabled", the M60 attempts to obtain time values from the SNTP/NTP server. Since many time values are obtained and averaged, it generally takes three to four minutes until the M60 clock is closely synchronized with the SNTP/NTP server. It takes up to two minutes for the M60 to signal an SNTP self-test error if the server is offline.

The **SNTP UDP PORT NUMBER** is 123 for normal SNTP operation. If SNTP is not required, close the port by setting it to 0.



When the **SNTP UDP PORT NUMBER** is set to 0, the change takes effect when the M60 is restarted.

NOTE

## d) LOCAL TIME

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ REAL TIME CLOCK ⇒ LOCAL TIME

■ LOCAL TIME	◀▶	LOCAL TIME OFFSET FROM UTC: 0.0 hrs	Range: -24.0 to 24.0 hrs in steps of 0.5
MESSAGE	▲▼	DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST START MONTH: January	Range: January to December (all months)
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST START DAY: Sunday	Range: Sunday to Saturday (all days of the week)
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST START DAY INSTANCE: First	Range: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Last
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST START HOUR: 2	Range: 0 to 23
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST STOP MONTH: January	Range: January to December (all months)
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST STOP DAY: Sunday	Range: Sunday to Saturday (all days of the week)
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST STOP DAY INSTANCE: First	Range: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Last
MESSAGE	▲▼	DST STOP HOUR: 2	Range: 0 to 23

The UR device maintains two times: local time and Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). Local time can be provided by IRIG-B signals. UTC time is provided by SNTP servers.

The real-time clock (RTC) and communication protocol times are not correct unless Local Time is configured for the current location. When the RTC is synchronized with IRIG-B, Local Time must be configured for the current location or else the timestamps may not be accurate. Furthermore, times reported in historical records and communication protocols may be incorrect if the Local Time setting is not configured properly.

The **LOCAL TIME OFFSET FROM UTC** setting is used to specify the local time zone offset from UTC (Greenwich Mean Time) in hours. Time zones in the eastern hemisphere have positive values; time zones in the western hemisphere have negative values. A value of zero causes the relay to use UTC for local time. This setting has two uses. When the system RTC is synchronized with a communications protocol providing only local time or it is free-running, the offset setting is used to calculate UTC from the local time these provide. When the RTC is synchronized with a communications protocol providing only UTC (such as PTP or SNTP), the time offset setting is used to determine local time from the UTC provided. PTP ALTERNATE\_TIME\_OFFSET\_INDICATOR TLVs are not used to calculate local time. When a communications protocol other than PTP provides UTC to local time offset (meaning IRIG-B), that offset is used instead of the local time and daylight time settings.

The **DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME (DST)** settings can be used to allow the relay to follow the DST rules of the local time zone. Note that when IRIG-B time synchronization is active, the local time in the IRIG-B signal contains any daylight savings time offset and so the DST settings are ignored.

## 5.2.7 USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT 1(2)

<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ FAULT REPORT 1</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div> <div>FAULT REPORT 1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PRE-FAULT 1 TRIGGER:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>FAULT 1 TRIGGER:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>FAULT REPORT 1 #1:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: Off, any actual value analog parameter
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>FAULT REPORT 1 #2:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: Off, any actual value analog parameter
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>FAULT REPORT 1 #3:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: Off, any actual value analog parameter
	↓	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div> <div>FAULT REPORT 1 #32:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: Off, any actual value analog parameter

When enabled, this function monitors the pre-fault trigger. The pre-fault data are stored in the memory for prospective creation of the fault report on the rising edge of the pre-fault trigger. The element waits for the fault trigger as long as the pre-fault trigger is asserted, but not shorter than 1 second. When the fault trigger occurs, the fault data is stored and the complete report is created. If the fault trigger does not occur within 1 second after the pre-fault trigger drops out, the element resets and no record is created.

The user programmable record contains the following information: the user-programmed relay name, detailed firmware revision (7.1x, for example) and relay model (M60), the date and time of trigger, the name of pre-fault trigger (a specific FlexLogic operand), the name of fault trigger (a specific FlexLogic operand), the active setting group at pre-fault trigger, the active setting group at fault trigger, pre-fault values of all programmed analog channels (one cycle before pre-fault trigger), and fault values of all programmed analog channels (at the fault trigger).

Each fault report is stored as a file to a maximum capacity of ten files. An eleventh trigger overwrites the oldest file. The EnerVista UR Setup software is required to view all captured data. A FAULT RPT TRIG event is automatically created when the report is triggered.

The relay includes two user-programmable fault reports to enable capture of two types of trips (for example, trip from thermal protection with the report configured to include temperatures, and short-circuit trip with the report configured to include voltages and currents). Both reports feed the same report file queue.

The last record is available as individual data items via communications protocols.

- **PRE-FAULT 1 TRIGGER:** Specifies the FlexLogic operand to capture the pre-fault data. The rising edge of this operand stores one cycle-old data for subsequent reporting. The element waits for the fault trigger to actually create a record as long as the operand selected as **PRE-FAULT 1 TRIGGER** is "On". If the operand remains "Off" for 1 second, the element resets and no record is created.
- **FAULT 1 TRIGGER:** Specifies the FlexLogic operand to capture the fault data. The rising edge of this operand stores the data as fault data and results in a new report. The trigger (not the pre-fault trigger) controls the date and time of the report.
- **FAULT REPORT 1 #1 to FAULT REPORT 1 #32:** These settings specify an actual value such as voltage or current magnitude, true RMS, phase angle, frequency, temperature, etc., to be stored should the report be created. Up to 32 channels can be configured. Two reports are configurable to cope with variety of trip conditions and items of interest.

## 5.2.8 OSCILLOGRAPHY

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ OSCILLOGRAPHY

■ OSCILLOGRAPHY		NUMBER OF RECORDS:	5	Range: 1 to 64 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	TRIGGER MODE:	Automatic Overwrite	Range: Automatic Overwrite, Protected
MESSAGE	▲▼	TRIGGER POSITION:	50%	Range: 0 to 100% in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	TRIGGER SOURCE:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	AC INPUT WAVEFORMS:	16 samples/cycle	Range: Off, 8, 16, 32, 64 samples/cycle
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ DIGITAL CHANNELS		
MESSAGE	▲	■ ANALOG CHANNELS		

Oscillography records contain waveforms captured at the sampling rate as well as other relay data at the point of trigger. Oscillography records are triggered by a programmable FlexLogic operand. Multiple oscillography records may be captured simultaneously.

The **NUMBER OF RECORDS** is selectable, but the number of cycles captured in a single record varies considerably based on other factors such as sample rate and the number of operational modules. There is a fixed amount of data storage for oscillography; the more data captured, the less the number of cycles captured per record. See the **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **RECORDS** ⇒ **OSCILLOGRAPHY** menu to view the number of cycles captured per record. The following table provides sample configurations with corresponding cycles/record. The minimum number of oscillographic records is three.

Table 5-6: OSCILLOGRAPHY CYCLES/RECORD EXAMPLE

RECORDS	CT/VTS	SAMPLE RATE	DIGITALS	ANALOGS	CYCLES/RECORD
3	1	8	0	0	14663
3	1	16	16	0	6945
8	1	16	16	0	3472
8	1	16	16	4	2868
8	2	16	16	4	1691
8	2	16	63	16	1221
8	2	32	63	16	749
8	2	64	63	16	422
32	2	64	63	16	124

A new record may automatically overwrite an older record if **TRIGGER MODE** is set to “Automatic Overwrite”.

Set the **TRIGGER POSITION** to a percentage of the total buffer size (for example, 10%, 50%, 75%, etc.). A trigger position of 25% consists of 25% pre- and 75% post-trigger data. The **TRIGGER SOURCE** is always captured in oscillography and may be any FlexLogic parameter (element state, contact input, virtual output, etc.). The relay sampling rate is 64 samples per cycle.

The **AC INPUT WAVEFORMS** setting determines the sampling rate at which AC input signals (that is, current and voltage) are stored. Reducing the sampling rate allows longer records to be stored. This setting has no effect on the internal sampling rate of the relay which is always 64 samples per cycle; that is, it has no effect on the fundamental calculations of the device.



When changes are made to the oscillography settings, all existing oscillography records will be CLEARED.

## b) DIGITAL CHANNELS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ OSCILLOGRAPHY ⇒ DIGITAL CHANNELS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIGITAL CHANNELS <input type="checkbox"/>		DIGITAL CHANNEL 1:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand	
	MESSAGE		DIGITAL CHANNEL 2:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE		DIGITAL CHANNEL 3:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE		DIGITAL CHANNEL 63:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

↓

A **DIGITAL 1(63) CHANNEL** setting selects the FlexLogic operand state recorded in an oscillography trace. The length of each oscillography trace depends in part on the number of parameters selected here. Parameters set to “Off” are ignored. Upon startup, the relay will automatically prepare the parameter list.

## c) ANALOG CHANNELS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ OSCILLOGRAPHY ⇒ ANALOG CHANNELS

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ANALOG CHANNELS <input type="checkbox"/>		ANALOG CHANNEL 1:	Off	Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter See Appendix A for complete list.	
	MESSAGE		ANALOG CHANNEL 2:	Off	Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter See Appendix A for complete list.
	MESSAGE		ANALOG CHANNEL 3:	Off	Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter See Appendix A for complete list.
	MESSAGE		ANALOG CHANNEL 16:	Off	Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter See Appendix A for complete list.

↓

These settings select the metering actual value recorded in an oscillography trace. The length of each oscillography trace depends in part on the number of parameters selected here. Parameters set to “Off” are ignored. The parameters available in a given relay are dependent on:

- The type of relay,
- The type and number of CT/VT hardware modules installed, and
- The type and number of analog input hardware modules installed.

Upon startup, the relay will automatically prepare the parameter list. A list of all possible analog metering actual value parameters is presented in Appendix A: *FlexAnalog parameters*. The parameter index number shown in any of the tables is used to expedite the selection of the parameter on the relay display. It can be quite time-consuming to scan through the list of parameters via the relay keypad and display - entering this number via the relay keypad will cause the corresponding parameter to be displayed.

All eight CT/VT module channels are stored in the oscillography file. The CT/VT module channels are named as follows:

<slot\_letter><terminal\_number>—<I or V><phase A, B, or C, or 4th input>

The fourth current input in a bank is called IG, and the fourth voltage input in a bank is called VX. For example, F2-IB designates the IB signal on terminal 2 of the CT/VT module in slot F.

If there are no CT/VT modules and analog input modules, no analog traces will appear in the file; only the digital traces will appear.

## 5.2.9 DATA LOGGER

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ DATA LOGGER ⇒ DATA LOGGING

<b>DATA LOGGER</b>		<b>DATA LOGGER MODE:</b> Continuous	Range: Continuous, Trigger
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER TRIGGER:</b> Off		Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER RATE:</b> 60000 ms		Range: 15 to 3600000 ms in steps of 1
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER CHNL 1:</b> Off		Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter. See Appendix A: FlexAnalog Parameters for complete list.
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER CHNL 2:</b> Off		Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter. See Appendix A: FlexAnalog Parameters for complete list.
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER CHNL 3:</b> Off		Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter. See Appendix A: FlexAnalog Parameters for complete list.
↓			
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER CHNL 16:</b> Off		Range: Off, any FlexAnalog parameter. See Appendix A: FlexAnalog Parameters for complete list.
MESSAGE	<b>DATA LOGGER CONFIG:</b> 0 CHNL x 0.0 DAYS		Range: Not applicable - shows computed data only

The data logger samples and records up to 16 analog parameters at a user-defined sampling rate. This recorded data may be downloaded to EnerVista UR Setup and displayed with *parameters* on the vertical axis and *time* on the horizontal axis. All data is stored in non-volatile memory, meaning that the information is retained when power to the relay is lost.

For a fixed sampling rate, the data logger can be configured with a few channels over a long period or a larger number of channels for a shorter period. The relay automatically partitions the available memory between the channels in use. Example storage capacities for a system frequency of 60 Hz are shown in the following table.

Table 5-7: DATA LOGGER STORAGE CAPACITY EXAMPLE

SAMPLING RATE	CHANNELS	DAYS	STORAGE CAPACITY
15 ms	1	0.1	954 s
	8	0.1	120 s
	9	0.1	107 s
	16	0.1	60 s
1000 ms	1	0.7	65457 s
	8	0.1	8182 s
	9	0.1	7273 s
	16	0.1	4091 s
60000 ms	1	45.4	3927420 s
	8	5.6	490920 s
	9	5	436380 s
	16	2.8	254460 s
3600000 ms	1	2727.5	235645200 s
	8	340.9	29455200 s
	9	303	26182800 s



Changing any setting affecting data logger operation will clear any data that is currently in the log.

NOTE

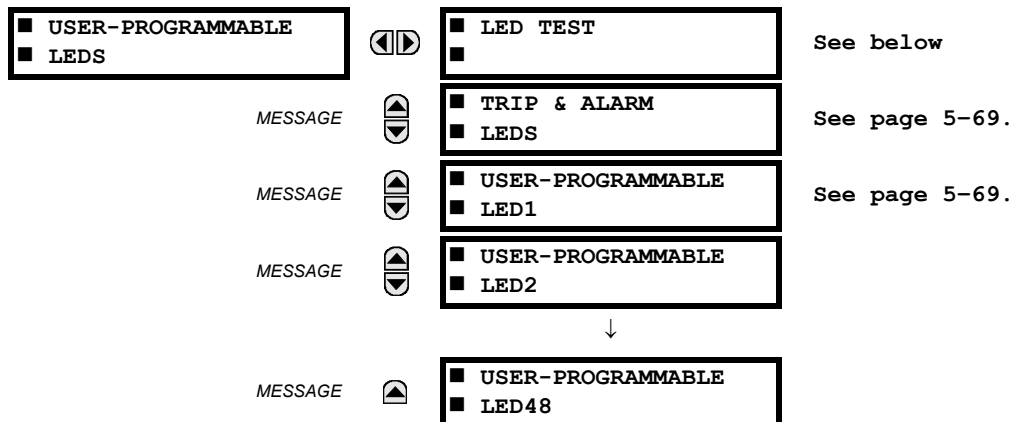
- **DATA LOGGER MODE:** This setting configures the mode in which the data logger will operate. When set to “Continuous”, the data logger will actively record any configured channels at the rate as defined by the **DATA LOGGER RATE**. The data logger will be idle in this mode if no channels are configured. When set to “Trigger”, the data logger will begin to record any configured channels at the instance of the rising edge of the **DATA LOGGER TRIGGER** source FlexLogic operand. *The data logger will ignore all subsequent triggers* and will continue to record data until the active record is full. Once the data logger is full a **CLEAR DATA LOGGER** command is required to clear the data logger record before a new record can be started. Performing the **CLEAR DATA LOGGER** command will also stop the current record and reset the data logger to be ready for the next trigger.
- **DATA LOGGER TRIGGER:** This setting selects the signal used to trigger the start of a new data logger record. Any FlexLogic operand can be used as the trigger source. The **DATA LOGGER TRIGGER** setting only applies when the mode is set to “Trigger”.
- **DATA LOGGER RATE:** This setting selects the time interval at which the actual value data will be recorded.
- **DATA LOGGER CHNL 1(16):** This setting selects the metering actual value that is to be recorded in Channel 1(16) of the data log. The parameters available in a given relay are dependent on: the type of relay, the type and number of CT/VT hardware modules installed, and the type and number of Analog Input hardware modules installed. Upon startup, the relay will automatically prepare the parameter list. A list of all possible analog metering actual value parameters is shown in Appendix A: *FlexAnalog Parameters*. The parameter index number shown in any of the tables is used to expedite the selection of the parameter on the relay display. It can be quite time-consuming to scan through the list of parameters via the relay keypad/display – entering this number via the relay keypad will cause the corresponding parameter to be displayed.
- **DATA LOGGER CONFIG:** This display presents the total amount of time the Data Logger can record the channels not selected to “Off” without over-writing old data.

## 5.2.10 USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS

5

## a) MAIN MENU

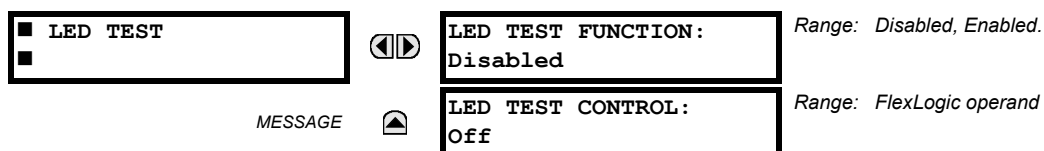
PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS



The 48 amber LEDs on relay panels 2 and 3 can be customized to illuminate when a selected FlexLogic operand is in the logic 1 state. The trip and alarm LEDs on panel 1 can also be customized in a similar manner. To ensure correct functionality of all LEDs, an LED test feature is also provided.

## b) LED TEST

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS ⇒ LED TEST



When enabled, the LED test can be initiated from any digital input or user-programmable condition such as user-programmable pushbutton. The control operand is configured under the **LED TEST CONTROL** setting. The test covers all LEDs, including the LEDs of the optional user-programmable pushbuttons.

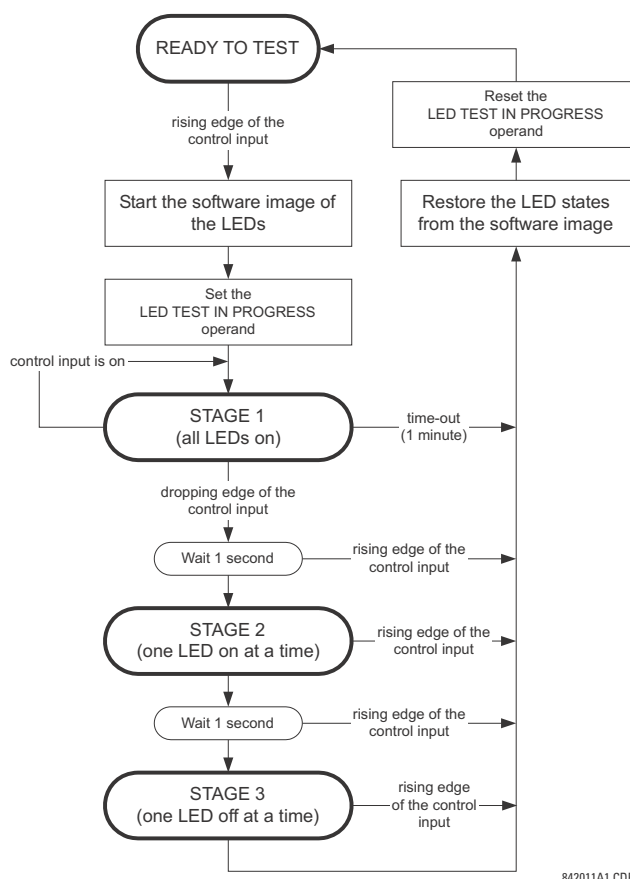
The test consists of three stages.

1. All 62 LEDs on the relay are illuminated. This is a quick test to verify if any of the LEDs is “burned”. This stage lasts as long as the control input is on, up to a maximum of 1 minute. After 1 minute, the test will end.
2. All the LEDs are turned off, and then one LED at a time turns on for 1 second, then back off. The test routine starts at the top left panel, moving from the top to bottom of each LED column. This test checks for hardware failures that lead to more than one LED being turned on from a single logic point. This stage can be interrupted at any time.
3. All the LEDs are turned on. One LED at a time turns off for 1 second, then back on. The test routine starts at the top left panel moving from top to bottom of each column of the LEDs. This test checks for hardware failures that lead to more than one LED being turned off from a single logic point. This stage can be interrupted at any time.

When testing is in progress, the LEDs are controlled by the test sequence, rather than the protection, control, and monitoring features. However, the LED control mechanism accepts all the changes to LED states generated by the relay and stores the actual LED states (on or off) in memory. When the test completes, the LEDs reflect the actual state resulting from relay response during testing. The reset pushbutton will not clear any targets when the LED Test is in progress.

A dedicated FlexLogic operand, LED TEST IN PROGRESS, is set for the duration of the test. When the test sequence is initiated, the LED TEST INITIATED event is stored in the event recorder.

The entire test procedure is user-controlled. In particular, stage 1 can last as long as necessary, and stages 2 and 3 can be interrupted. The test responds to the position and rising edges of the control input defined by the **LED TEST CONTROL** setting. The control pulses must last at least 250 ms to take effect. The following diagram explains how the test is executed.



842011A1.CDR

Figure 5–9: LED TEST SEQUENCE



**APPLICATION EXAMPLE 1:**

Assume one needs to check if any of the LEDs is “burned” through user-programmable pushbutton 1. The following settings should be applied. Configure user-programmable pushbutton 1 by making the following entries in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS** ⇒ **USER PUSHBUTTON 1** menu:

**PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION:** “Self-reset”  
**PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME:** “0.10 s”

Configure the LED test to recognize user-programmable pushbutton 1 by making the following entries in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS** ⇒ **LED TEST** menu:

**LED TEST FUNCTION:** “Enabled”  
**LED TEST CONTROL:** “PUSHBUTTON 1 ON”

The test will be initiated when the user-programmable pushbutton 1 is pressed. The pushbutton should remain pressed for as long as the LEDs are being visually inspected. When finished, the pushbutton should be released. The relay will then automatically start stage 2. At this point forward, test may be aborted by pressing the pushbutton.

**APPLICATION EXAMPLE 2:**

Assume one needs to check if any LEDs are “burned” as well as exercise one LED at a time to check for other failures. This is to be performed via user-programmable pushbutton 1.

After applying the settings in application example 1, hold down the pushbutton as long as necessary to test all LEDs. Next, release the pushbutton to automatically start stage 2. Once stage 2 has started, the pushbutton can be released. When stage 2 is completed, stage 3 will automatically start. The test may be aborted at any time by pressing the pushbutton.

**c) TRIP AND ALARM LEDS**

**PATH:** **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS** ⇒ **TRIP & ALARM LEDS**

<div> <div>■ TRIP &amp; ALARM LEDS</div> <div>■</div> </div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div> <div>▲</div>	<b>TRIP LED INPUT:</b> Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		<b>ALARM LED INPUT:</b> Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

The trip and alarm LEDs are in the first LED column (enhanced faceplate) and on LED panel 1 (standard faceplate). Each indicator can be programmed to become illuminated when the selected FlexLogic operand is in the logic 1 state.

**d) USER-PROGRAMMABLE LED 1(48)**

**PATH:** **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE LED 1(48)**

<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ LED 1</div> </div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div> <div>▲</div>	<b>LED 1 OPERAND:</b> Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
		<b>LED 1 TYPE:</b> Self-Reset	Range: Self-Reset, Latched

There are 48 amber LEDs across the relay faceplate LED panels. Each of these indicators can be programmed to illuminate when the selected FlexLogic operand is in the logic 1 state.

For the standard faceplate, the LEDs are located as follows.

- LED Panel 2: user-programmable LEDs 1 through 24
- LED Panel 3: user programmable LEDs 25 through 48

For the enhanced faceplate, the LEDs are located as follows.

- LED column 2: user-programmable LEDs 1 through 12
- LED column 3: user-programmable LEDs 13 through 24
- LED column 4: user-programmable LEDs 25 through 36
- LED column 5: user-programmable LEDs 37 through 48

Refer to the *LED indicators* section in chapter 4 for additional information on the location of these indexed LEDs.

The user-programmable LED settings select the FlexLogic operands that control the LEDs. If the **LED 1 TYPE** setting is “Self-Reset” (the default setting), the LED illumination will track the state of the selected LED operand. If the **LED 1 TYPE** setting is “Latched”, the LED, once lit, remains so until reset by the faceplate RESET button, from a remote device via a communications channel, or from any programmed operand, even if the LED operand state de-asserts.

**Table 5–8: RECOMMENDED SETTINGS FOR USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDES**

SETTING	PARAMETER	SETTING	PARAMETER
LED 1 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 1	LED 13 operand	Off
LED 2 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 2	LED 14 operand	Off
LED 3 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 3	LED 15 operand	Off
LED 4 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 4	LED 16 operand	Off
LED 5 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 5	LED 17 operand	Off
LED 6 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 6	LED 18 operand	Off
LED 7 operand	Off	LED 19 operand	Off
LED 8 operand	Off	LED 20 operand	Off
LED 9 operand	Off	LED 21 operand	Off
LED 10 operand	Off	LED 22 operand	Off
LED 11 operand	Off	LED 23 operand	Off
LED 12 operand	Off	LED 24 operand	Off

Refer to the *Control of setting groups* example in the *Control elements* section of this chapter for group activation.

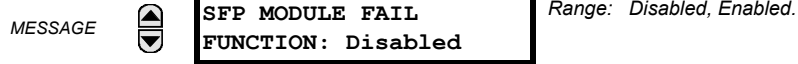
5

### 5.2.11 USER-PROGRAMMABLE SELF TESTS

For user-programmable self-tests for CyberSentry, use the **Setup > Security > Supervisory** menu instead.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE SELF TESTS**

<div> <div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ SELF TESTS</div> </div> </div>			<b>DIRECT RING BREAK FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled. Valid for units equipped with Direct Input/Output module.
	MESSAGE		<b>DIRECT DEVICE OFF FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled. Valid for units equipped with Direct Input/Output module.
	MESSAGE		<b>REMOTE DEVICE OFF FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>FIRST ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>SEC. ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>THIRD ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>BATTERY FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>SNTP FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>IRIG-B FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE		<b>PTP FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled.

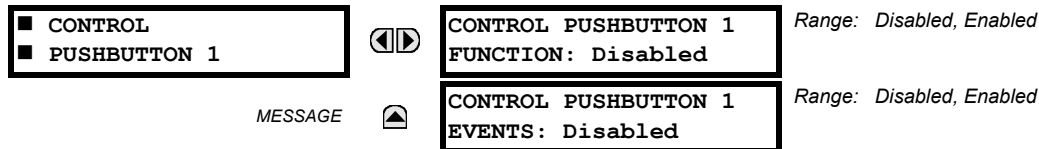


All major self-test alarms are reported automatically with their corresponding FlexLogic operands, events, and targets. Most of the minor alarms can be disabled if desired.

When in the “Disabled” mode, minor alarms will not assert a FlexLogic operand, write to the event recorder, or display target messages. Moreover, they will not trigger the **ANY MINOR ALARM** or **ANY SELF-TEST** messages. When in the “Enabled” mode, minor alarms continue to function along with other major and minor alarms. Refer to the *Relay self-tests* section in chapter 7 for additional information on major and minor self-test alarms.

### 5.2.12 CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS ⇒ CONTROL PUSHBUTTON 1(7)**



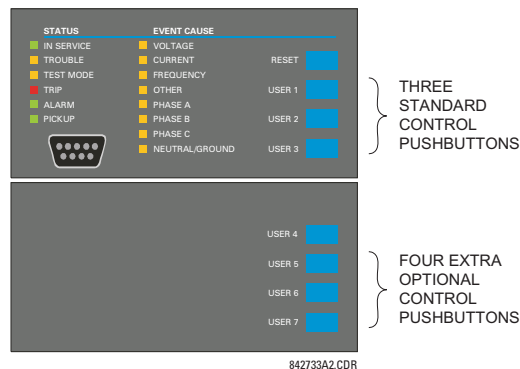
There are three standard control pushbuttons, labeled USER 1, USER 2, and USER 3, on the standard and enhanced front panels. These are user-programmable and can be used for various applications such as performing an LED test, switching setting groups, and invoking and scrolling through user-programmable displays.

The location of the control pushbuttons are shown in the following figures.



**Figure 5-10: CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS (ENHANCED FACEPLATE)**

An additional four control pushbuttons are included on the standard faceplate when the M60 is ordered with the twelve user-programmable pushbutton option.



**Figure 5-11: CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS (STANDARD FACEPLATE)**

Control pushbuttons are not typically used for critical operations and are not protected by the control password. However, by supervising their output operands, the user can dynamically enable or disable control pushbuttons for security reasons.

Each control pushbutton asserts its own FlexLogic operand. These operands should be configured appropriately to perform the desired function. The operand remains asserted as long as the pushbutton is pressed and resets when the pushbutton is released. A dropout delay of 100 ms is incorporated to ensure fast pushbutton manipulation will be recognized by various features that may use control pushbuttons as inputs.

An event is logged in the event record (as per user setting) when a control pushbutton is pressed. No event is logged when the pushbutton is released. The faceplate keys (including control keys) cannot be operated simultaneously – a given key must be released before the next one can be pressed.

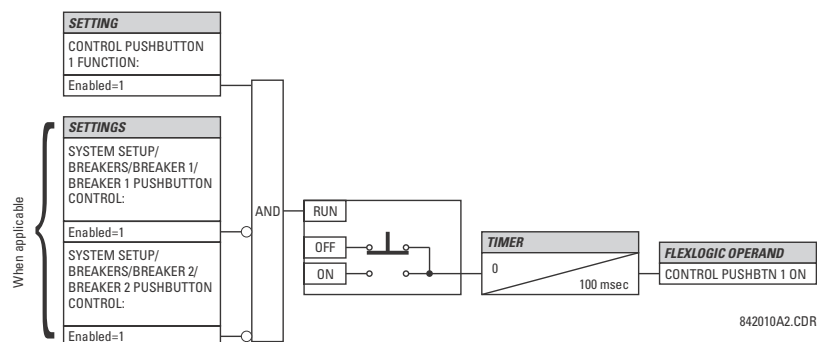


Figure 5-12: CONTROL PUSHBUTTON LOGIC

## 5.2.13 USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS ⇒ USER PUSHBUTTON 1(16)

■ USER PUSHBUTTON 1	◀▶	PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Self-Reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 ID TEXT:	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT:	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT:	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 HOLD: 0.0 s	Range: 0.0 to 10.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 SET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 RESET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST DELAY: 1.0 s	Range: 0.2 to 600.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 REMOTE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 LOCAL: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME: 0.00 s	Range: 0 to 60.00 s in steps of 0.05
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 LED CTL: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 MESSAGE: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Normal, High Priority
MESSAGE	▲	PUSHBUTTON 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The optional user-programmable pushbuttons (specified in the order code) provide an easy and error-free method of entering digital state (on, off) information. The number of available pushbuttons is dependent on the faceplate module ordered with the relay.

- Type P faceplate: standard horizontal faceplate with 12 user-programmable pushbuttons.
- Type Q faceplate: enhanced horizontal faceplate with 16 user-programmable pushbuttons.

The digital state can be entered locally (by directly pressing the front panel pushbutton) or remotely (via FlexLogic operands) into FlexLogic equations, protection elements, and control elements. Typical applications include breaker control, autorecloser blocking, and setting groups changes. The user-programmable pushbuttons are under the control level of password protection.

The user-configurable pushbuttons for the enhanced faceplate are shown below.

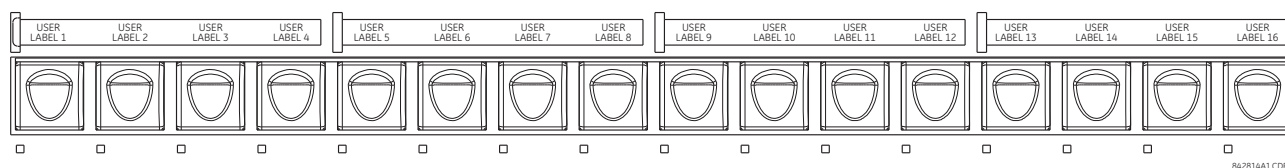


Figure 5-13: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS (ENHANCED FACEPLATE)

The user-configurable pushbuttons for the standard faceplate are shown below.

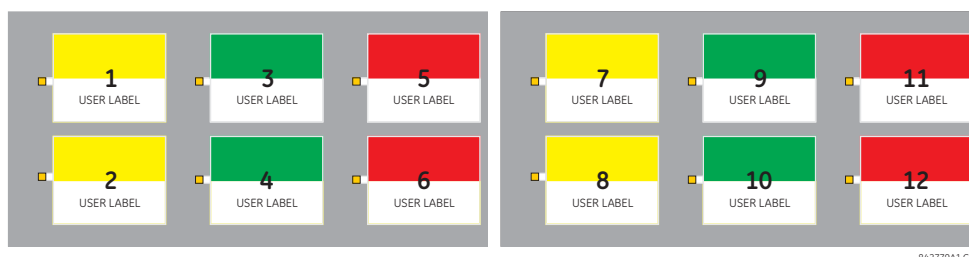


Figure 5-14: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS (STANDARD FACEPLATE)

Both the standard and enhanced faceplate pushbuttons can be custom labeled with a factory-provided template, available online at <http://www.gedigitalenergy.com/multilin>. The EnerVista UR Setup software can also be used to create labels for the enhanced faceplate.

Each pushbutton asserts its own “On” and “Off” FlexLogic operands (for example, PUSHBUTTON 1 ON and PUSHBUTTON 1 OFF). These operands are available for each pushbutton and are used to program specific actions. If any pushbutton is active, the ANY PB ON operand will be asserted.

Each pushbutton has an associated LED indicator. By default, this indicator displays the present status of the corresponding pushbutton (on or off). However, each LED indicator can be assigned to any FlexLogic operand through the **PUSHBTN 1 LED CTL** setting.

The pushbuttons can be automatically controlled by activating the operands assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 SET** (for latched and self-reset mode) and **PUSHBTN 1 RESET** (for latched mode only) settings. The pushbutton reset status is declared when the PUSHBUTTON 1 OFF operand is asserted. The activation and deactivation of user-programmable pushbuttons is dependent on whether latched or self-reset mode is programmed.

- **Latched mode:** In latched mode, a pushbutton can be set (activated) by asserting the operand assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 SET** setting or by directly pressing the associated front panel pushbutton. The pushbutton maintains the set state until deactivated by the reset command or after a user-specified time delay. The state of each pushbutton is stored in non-volatile memory and maintained through a loss of control power.

The pushbutton is reset (deactivated) in latched mode by asserting the operand assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 RESET** setting or by directly pressing the associated active front panel pushbutton.

It can also be programmed to reset automatically through the **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST** and **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST DELAY** settings. These settings enable the autoreset timer and specify the associated time delay. The autoreset timer can be used in select-before-operate (SBO) breaker control applications, where the command type (close/open) or breaker location (feeder number) must be selected prior to command execution. The selection must reset automatically if control is not executed within a specified time period.

- **Self-reset mode:** In self-reset mode, a pushbutton will remain active for the time it is pressed (the *pulse duration*) plus the dropout time specified in the **PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME** setting. If the pushbutton is activated via FlexLogic, the pulse duration is specified by the **PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME** only. The time the operand remains assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 SET** setting has no effect on the pulse duration.

The pushbutton is reset (deactivated) in self-reset mode when the dropout delay specified in the **PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME** setting expires.



The pulse duration of the remote set, remote reset, or local pushbutton must be at least 50 ms to operate the pushbutton. This allows the user-programmable pushbuttons to properly operate during power cycling events and various system disturbances that may cause transient assertion of the operating signals.

The local and remote operation of each user-programmable pushbutton can be inhibited through the **PUSHBTN 1 LOCAL** and **PUSHBTN 1 REMOTE** settings, respectively. If local locking is applied, the pushbutton will ignore set and reset commands executed through the front panel pushbuttons. If remote locking is applied, the pushbutton will ignore set and reset commands executed through FlexLogic operands.

The locking functions are not applied to the autorestart feature. In this case, the inhibit function can be used in SBO control operations to prevent the pushbutton function from being activated and ensuring “one-at-a-time” select operation.

The locking functions can also be used to prevent the accidental pressing of the front panel pushbuttons. The separate inhibit of the local and remote operation simplifies the implementation of local/remote control supervision.

Pushbutton states can be logged by the event recorder and displayed as target messages. In latched mode, user-defined messages can also be associated with each pushbutton and displayed when the pushbutton is on or changing to off.

- **PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION:** This setting selects the characteristic of the pushbutton. If set to “Disabled”, the pushbutton is not active and the corresponding FlexLogic operands (both “On” and “Off”) are de-asserted. If set to “Self-Reset”, the control logic is activated by the pulse (longer than 100 ms) issued when the pushbutton is being physically pressed or virtually pressed via a FlexLogic operand assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 SET** setting.

When in “Self-Reset” mode and activated locally, the pushbutton control logic asserts the “On” corresponding FlexLogic operand as long as the pushbutton is being physically pressed, and after being released the deactivation of the operand is delayed by the drop out timer. The “Off” operand is asserted when the pushbutton element is deactivated. If the pushbutton is activated remotely, the control logic of the pushbutton asserts the corresponding “On” FlexLogic operand only for the time period specified by the **PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME** setting.

If set to “Latched”, the control logic alternates the state of the corresponding FlexLogic operand between “On” and “Off” on each button press or by virtually activating the pushbutton (assigning set and reset operands). When in the “Latched” mode, the states of the FlexLogic operands are stored in a non-volatile memory. Should the power supply be lost, the correct state of the pushbutton is retained upon subsequent power up of the relay.

- **PUSHBTN 1 ID TEXT:** This setting specifies the top 20-character line of the user-programmable message and is intended to provide ID information of the pushbutton. Refer to the *User-definable displays* section for instructions on how to enter alphanumeric characters from the keypad.
- **PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT:** This setting specifies the bottom 20-character line of the user-programmable message and is displayed when the pushbutton is in the “on” position. Refer to the *User-definable displays* section for instructions on entering alphanumeric characters from the keypad.
- **PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT:** This setting specifies the bottom 20-character line of the user-programmable message and is displayed when the pushbutton is activated from the on to the off position and the **PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION** is “Latched”. This message is not displayed when the **PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION** is “Self-reset” as the pushbutton operand status is implied to be “Off” upon its release. The length of the “Off” message is configured with the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **DISPLAY PROPERTIES** ⇒ **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting.
- **PUSHBTN 1 HOLD:** This setting specifies the time required for a pushbutton to be pressed before it is deemed active. This timer is reset upon release of the pushbutton. Note that any pushbutton operation will require the pushbutton to be pressed a minimum of 50 ms. This minimum time is required prior to activating the pushbutton hold timer.
- **PUSHBTN 1 SET:** This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to operate the pushbutton element and to assert PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand. The duration of the incoming set signal must be at least 100 ms.
- **PUSHBTN 1 RESET:** This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to reset pushbutton element and to assert PUSHBUTTON 1 OFF operand. This setting is applicable only if pushbutton is in latched mode. The duration of the incoming reset signal must be at least 50 ms.
- **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST:** This setting enables the user-programmable pushbutton autoreset feature. This setting is applicable only if the pushbutton is in the “Latched” mode.
- **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST DELAY:** This setting specifies the time delay for automatic reset of the pushbutton when in the latched mode.
- **PUSHBTN 1 REMOTE:** This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to inhibit pushbutton operation from the operand assigned to the **PUSHBTN 1 SET** or **PUSHBTN 1 RESET** settings.
- **PUSHBTN 1 LOCAL:** This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to inhibit pushbutton operation from the front panel pushbuttons. This locking functionality is not applicable to pushbutton autoreset.

- **PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME:** This setting applies only to “Self-Reset” mode and specifies the duration of the pushbutton active status after the pushbutton has been released. When activated remotely, this setting specifies the entire activation time of the pushbutton status; the length of time the operand remains on has no effect on the pulse duration. This setting is required to set the duration of the pushbutton operating pulse.
- **PUSHBTN 1 LED CTL:** This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to drive pushbutton LED. If this setting is “Off”, then LED operation is directly linked to PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand.
- **PUSHBTN 1 MESSAGE:** If pushbutton message is set to “High Priority”, the message programmed in the **PUSHBTN 1 ID** and **PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT** settings will be displayed undisturbed as long as PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand is asserted. The high priority option is not applicable to the **PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT** setting.

This message can be temporary removed if any front panel keypad button is pressed. However, ten seconds of keypad inactivity will restore the message if the PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand is still active.

If the **PUSHBTN 1 MESSAGE** is set to “Normal”, the message programmed in the **PUSHBTN 1 ID** and **PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT** settings will be displayed as long as PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand is asserted, but not longer than time period specified by **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting. After the flash time is expired, the default message or other active target message is displayed. The instantaneous reset of the flash message will be executed if any relay front panel button is pressed or any new target or message becomes active.

The **PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT** setting is linked to PUSHBUTTON 1 OFF operand and will be displayed in conjunction with **PUSHBTN 1 ID** only if pushbutton element is in the “Latched” mode. The **PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT** message will be displayed as “Normal” if the **PUSHBTN 1 MESSAGE** setting is “High Priority” or “Normal”.

- **PUSHBUTTON 1 EVENTS:** If this setting is enabled, each pushbutton state change will be logged as an event into event recorder.



The user-programmable pushbutton logic is shown below.

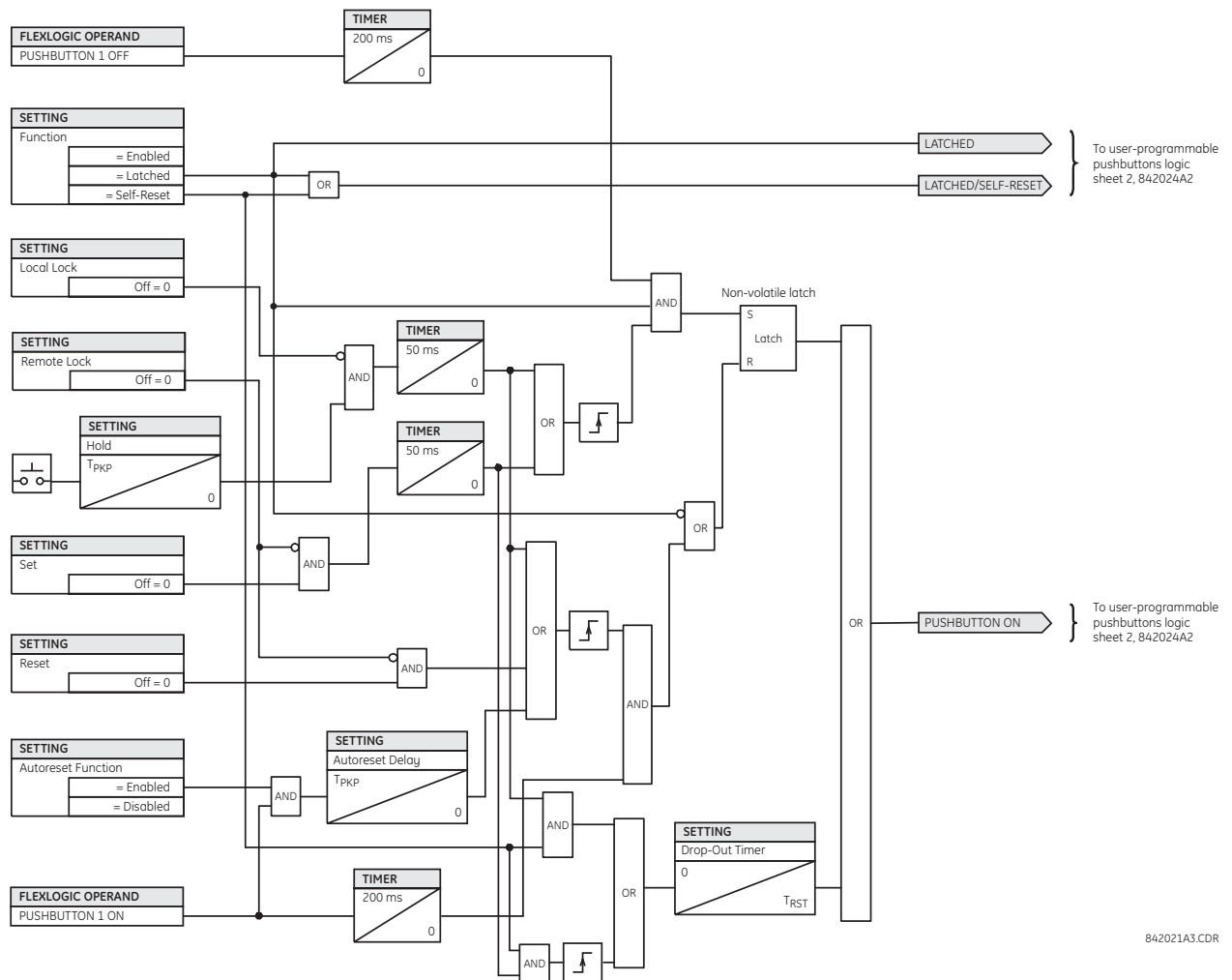


Figure 5-15: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON LOGIC (Sheet 1 of 2)

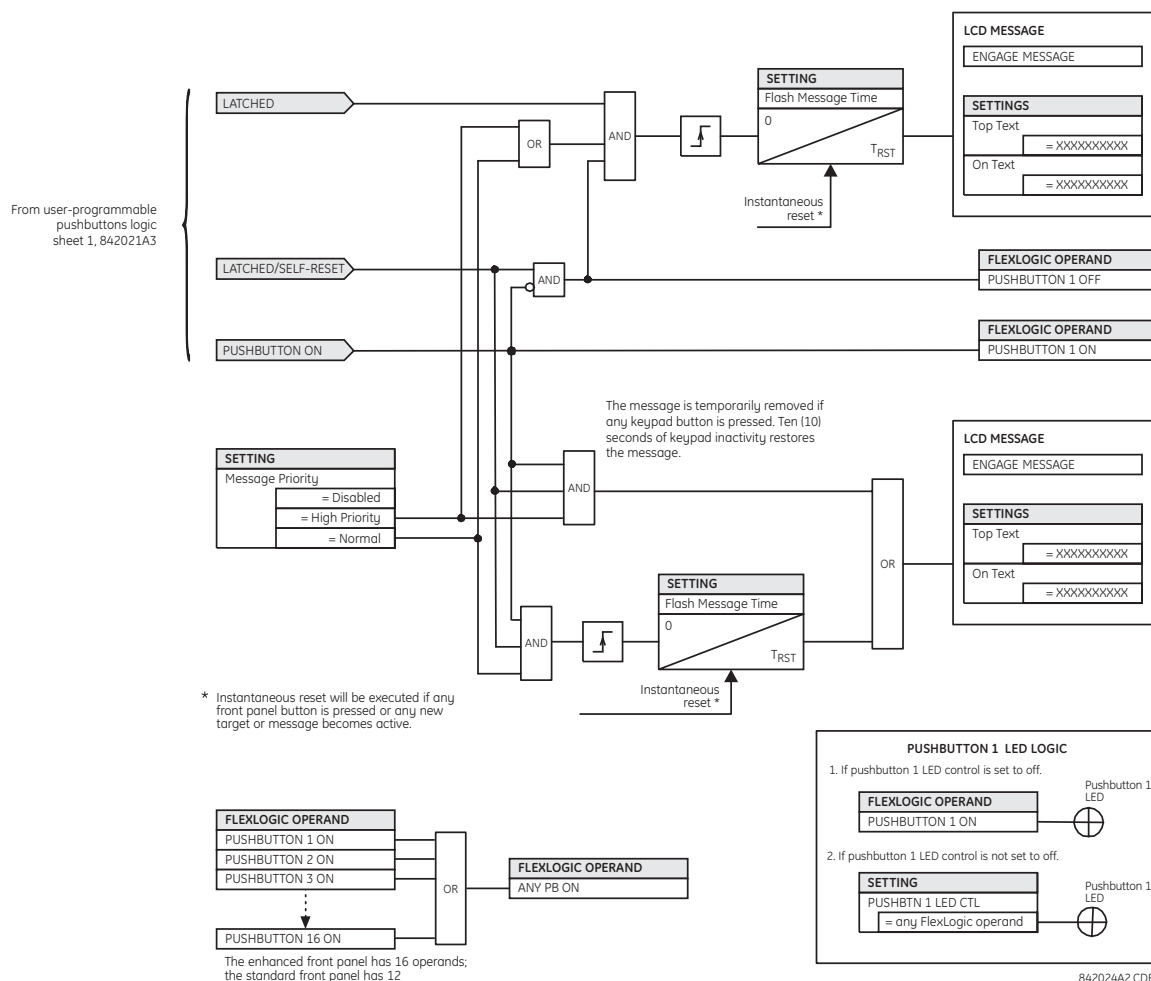


Figure 5-16: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON LOGIC (Sheet 2 of 2)



User-programmable pushbuttons require a type HP or HQ faceplate. If an HP or HQ type faceplate was ordered separately, the relay order code must be changed to indicate the correct faceplate option. This can be done via EnerVista UR Setup with the **Maintenance > Enable Pushbutton** command.

## 5.2.14 FLEX STATE PARAMETERS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ FLEX STATE PARAMETERS

<div> <div>FLEX STATE</div> <div>PARAMETERS</div> </div>	MESSAGE	<div> <div>PARAMETER 1:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>PARAMETER 2:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>PARAMETER 3:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
		↓	
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>PARAMETER 256:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand

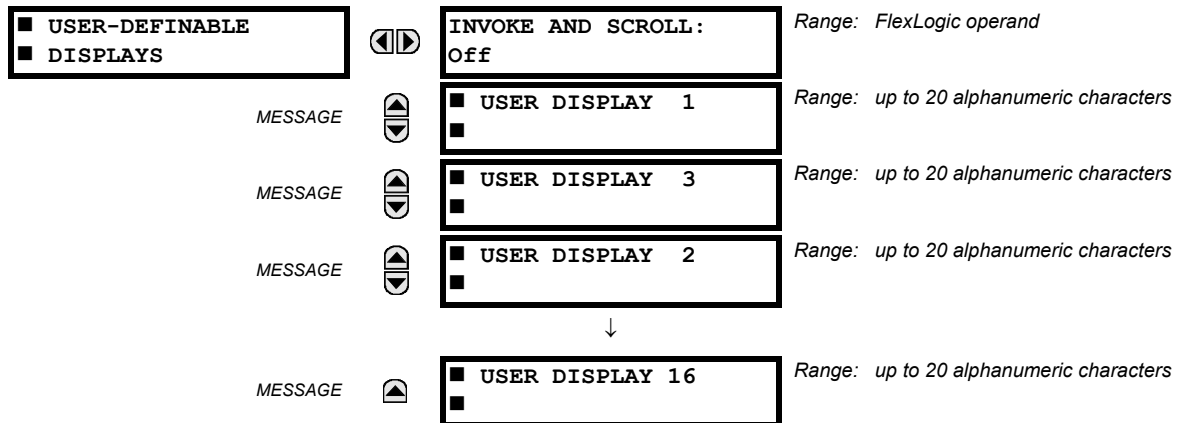
This feature provides a mechanism where any of 256 selected FlexLogic operand states can be used for efficient monitoring. The feature allows user-customized access to the FlexLogic operand states in the relay. The state bits are packed so that 16 states may be read out in a single Modbus register. The state bits can be configured so that all of the states which are of interest to the user are available in a minimum number of Modbus registers.

The state bits may be read out in the “Flex States” register array beginning at Modbus address 0900h. Sixteen states are packed into each register, with the lowest-numbered state in the lowest-order bit. There are sixteen registers to accommodate the 256 state bits.

### 5.2.15 USER-DEFINABLE DISPLAYS

#### a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-DEFINABLE DISPLAYS



This menu provides a mechanism for manually creating up to 16 user-defined information displays in a convenient viewing sequence in the **USER DISPLAYS** menu (between the **TARGETS** and **ACTUAL VALUES** top-level menus). The sub-menus facilitate text entry and Modbus register data pointer options for defining the user display content.

Once programmed, the user-definable displays can be viewed in two ways.

- **KEYPAD:** Use the MENU key to select the **USER DISPLAYS** menu item to access the first user-definable display (note that only the programmed screens are displayed). The screens can be scrolled using the UP and DOWN keys. The display disappears after the default message time-out period specified by the **PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ DISPLAY PROPERTIES ⇒ DEFAULT MESSAGE TIMEOUT** setting.
- **USER-PROGRAMMABLE CONTROL INPUT:** The user-definable displays also respond to the **INVOKE AND SCROLL** setting. Any FlexLogic operand (in particular, the user-programmable pushbutton operands), can be used to navigate the programmed displays.

On the rising edge of the configured operand (such as when the pushbutton is pressed), the displays are invoked by showing the last user-definable display shown during the previous activity. From this moment onward, the operand acts exactly as the down key and allows scrolling through the configured displays. The last display wraps up to the first one. The **INVOKE AND SCROLL** input and the DOWN key operate concurrently.

When the default timer expires (set by the **DEFAULT MESSAGE TIMEOUT** setting), the relay will start to cycle through the user displays. The next activity of the **INVOKE AND SCROLL** input stops the cycling at the currently displayed user display, not at the first user-defined display. The **INVOKE AND SCROLL** pulses must last for at least 250 ms to take effect.

## b) USER DISPLAY 1(16)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-DEFINABLE DISPLAYS ⇒ USER DISPLAY 1(16)

■ USER DISPLAY 1	◀▶	DISP 1 TOP LINE:	Range: up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DISP 1 BOTTOM LINE:	Range: up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DISP 1 ITEM 1 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DISP 1 ITEM 2 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DISP 1 ITEM 3 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	DISP 1 ITEM 4 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲	DISP 1 ITEM 5: 0	Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

Any existing system display can be automatically copied into an available user display by selecting the existing display and pressing the ENTER key. The display will then prompt **ADD TO USER DISPLAY LIST?**. After selecting “Yes”, a message indicates that the selected display has been added to the user display list. When this type of entry occurs, the sub-menus are automatically configured with the proper content – this content may subsequently be edited.

This menu is used to enter user-defined text and user-selected Modbus-registered data fields into the particular user display. Each user display consists of two 20-character lines (top and bottom). The tilde (~) character is used to mark the start of a data field – the length of the data field needs to be accounted for. Up to five separate data fields can be entered in a user display – the *n*th tilde (~) refers to the *n*th item.

A user display may be entered from the faceplate keypad or the EnerVista UR Setup interface (preferred for convenience). The following procedure shows how to enter text characters in the top and bottom lines from the faceplate keypad:

1. Select the line to be edited.
2. Press the decimal key to enter text edit mode.
3. Use either VALUE key to scroll through the characters. A space is selected like a character.
4. Press the decimal key to advance the cursor to the next position.
5. Repeat step 3 and continue entering characters until the desired text is displayed.
6. The HELP key may be pressed at any time for context sensitive help information.
7. Press the ENTER key to store the new settings.

To enter a numerical value for any of the five items (the *decimal form* of the selected Modbus address) from the faceplate keypad, use the number keypad. Use the value of “0” for any items not being used. Use the HELP key at any selected system display (setting, actual value, or command) which has a Modbus address, to view the *hexadecimal form* of the Modbus address, then manually convert it to decimal form before entering it (EnerVista UR Setup usage conveniently facilitates this conversion).

Use the MENU key to go to the user displays menu to view the user-defined content. The current user displays will show in sequence, changing every four seconds. While viewing a user display, press the ENTER key and then select the “Yes” option to remove the display from the user display list. Use the MENU key again to exit the user displays menu.

An example user display setup and result is shown below:

<div> <div>■ USER DISPLAY 1</div> <div>■</div> </div>		<div> <div>DISP 1 TOP LINE:</div> <div>Current X ~ A</div> </div>	Shows user-defined text with first tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 BOTTOM LINE:</div> <div>Current Y ~ A</div> </div>	Shows user-defined text with second tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 ITEM 1:</div> <div>6016</div> </div>	Shows decimal form of user-selected Modbus register address, corresponding to first tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 ITEM 2:</div> <div>6357</div> </div>	Shows decimal form of user-selected Modbus register address, corresponding to second tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 ITEM 3:</div> <div>0</div> </div>	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 ITEM 4:</div> <div>0</div> </div>	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DISP 1 ITEM 5:</div> <div>0</div> </div>	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
<div> <div>USER DISPLAYS</div> <div>→</div> </div>		<div> <div>Current X 0.850</div> <div>Current Y 0.327 A</div> </div>	Shows the resultant display content.



If the parameters for the top line and the bottom line items have the same units, then the unit is displayed on the bottom line only. The units are only displayed on both lines if the units specified both the top and bottom line items are different.

### 5.2.16 DIRECT INPUTS/OUTPUTS

#### a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ DIRECT I/O

<div> <div>■ DIRECT I/O</div> <div>■</div> </div>		<div> <div>DIRECT OUTPUT</div> <div>DEVICE ID: 1</div> </div>	Range: 1 to 16
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DIRECT I/O CH1 RING</div> <div>CONFIGURATION: Yes</div> </div>	Range: Yes, No
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DIRECT I/O CH2 RING</div> <div>CONFIGURATION: Yes</div> </div>	Range: Yes, No
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DIRECT I/O DATA</div> <div>RATE: 64 kbps</div> </div>	Range: 64 kbps, 128 kbps
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>DIRECT I/O CHANNEL</div> <div>CROSSOVER: Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>■ CRC ALARM CH1</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-87.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>■ CRC ALARM CH2</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-87.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>■ UNRETURNED</div> <div>■ MESSAGES ALARM CH1</div> </div>	See page 5-88.
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>■ UNRETURNED</div> <div>■ MESSAGES ALARM CH2</div> </div>	See page 5-88.

Direct inputs and outputs are intended for exchange of status information (inputs and outputs) between UR-series relays connected directly via type 7 digital communications cards. The mechanism is very similar to IEC 61850 GSSE, except that communications takes place over a non-switchable isolated network and is optimized for speed. On type 7 cards that support two channels, direct output messages are sent from both channels simultaneously. This effectively sends direct output messages both ways around a ring configuration. On type 7 cards that support one channel, direct output messages are sent only in one direction. Messages will be resent (forwarded) when it is determined that the message did not originate at the receiver.

Direct output message timing is similar to GSSE message timing. Integrity messages (with no state changes) are sent at least every 1000 ms. Messages with state changes are sent within the main pass scanning the inputs and asserting the outputs unless the communication channel bandwidth has been exceeded. Two self-tests are performed and signaled by the following FlexLogic operands:

1. **DIRECT RING BREAK** (direct input/output ring break). This FlexLogic operand indicates that direct output messages sent from a UR-series relay are not being received back by the relay.
2. **DIRECT DEVICE 1 OFF** to **DIRECT DEVICE 16 OFF** (direct device offline). These FlexLogic operands indicate that direct output messages from at least one direct device are not being received.

Direct input and output settings are similar to remote input and output settings. The equivalent of the remote device name strings for direct inputs and outputs is the **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID**. The **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID** setting identifies the relay in all direct output messages. All UR-series IEDs in a ring should have unique numbers assigned. The IED ID is used to identify the sender of the direct input and output message.

If the direct input and output scheme is configured to operate in a ring (**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION** or **DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION** is "Yes"), all direct output messages should be received back. If not, the direct input/output ring break self-test is triggered. The self-test error is signaled by the **DIRECT RING BREAK** FlexLogic operand.

Select the **DIRECT I/O DATA RATE** to match the data capabilities of the communications channel. All IEDs communicating over direct inputs and outputs must be set to the same data rate. UR-series IEDs equipped with dual-channel communications cards apply the same data rate to both channels. Delivery time for direct input and output messages is approximately 0.2 of a power system cycle at 128 kbps and 0.4 of a power system cycle at 64 kbps, per each 'bridge'.

Table 5–9: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT DATA RATES

MODULE	CHANNEL	SUPPORTED DATA RATES
74	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7L	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
7M	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
7P	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
7T	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
7W	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
7V	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
2A	Channel 1	64 kbps
2B	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
2G	Channel 1	128 kbps
2H	Channel 1	128 kbps
76	Channel 1	64 kbps
77	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
75	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7E	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7F	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7G	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7Q	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps
7R	Channel 1	64 kbps
7S	Channel 1	64 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps



The G.703 modules are fixed at 64 kbps. The **DIRECT I/O DATA RATE** setting is not applicable to these modules.

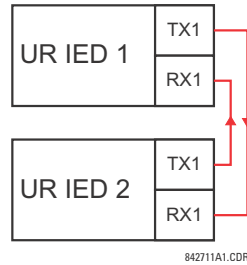
NOTE

The **DIRECT I/O CHANNEL CROSSOVER** setting applies to M60s with dual-channel communication cards and allows crossing over messages from channel 1 to channel 2. This places all UR-series IEDs into one direct input and output network regardless of the physical media of the two communication channels.

The following application examples illustrate the basic concepts for direct input and output configuration. Please refer to the *Inputs and outputs* section in this chapter for information on configuring FlexLogic operands (flags, bits) to be exchanged.

**EXAMPLE 1: EXTENDING THE INPUT/OUTPUT CAPABILITIES OF A UR-SERIES RELAY**

Consider an application that requires additional quantities of digital inputs or output contacts or lines of programmable logic that exceed the capabilities of a single UR-series chassis. The problem is solved by adding an extra UR-series IED, such as the C30, to satisfy the additional input and output and programmable logic requirements. The two IEDs are connected via single-channel digital communication cards as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 5–17: INPUT AND OUTPUT EXTENSION VIA DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS**

In the above application, the following settings should be applied. For UR-series IED 1:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** “1”  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** “Yes”  
**DIRECT I/O DATA RATE:** “128 kbps”

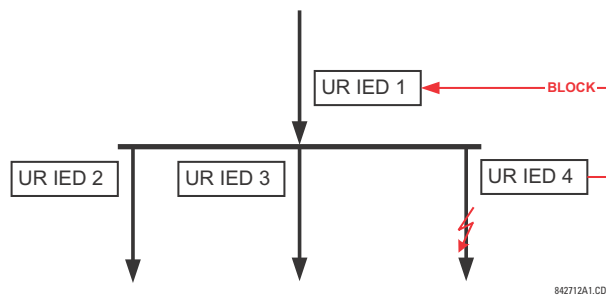
For UR-series IED 2:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** “2”  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** “Yes”  
**DIRECT I/O DATA RATE:** “128 kbps”

The message delivery time is about 0.2 of power cycle in both ways (at 128 kbps); that is, from device 1 to device 2, and from device 2 to device 1. Different communications cards can be selected by the user for this back-to-back connection (for example: fiber, G.703, or RS422).

**EXAMPLE 2: INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION**

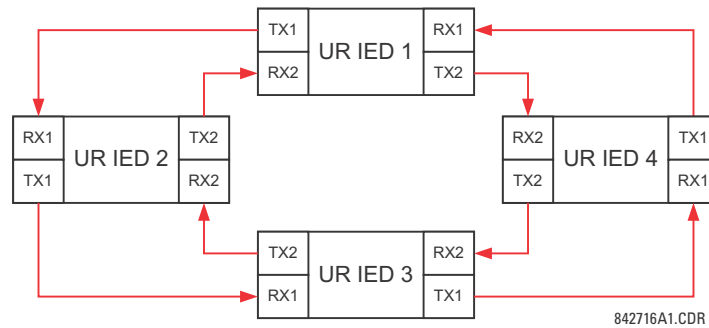
A simple interlocking busbar protection scheme could be accomplished by sending a blocking signal from downstream devices, say 2, 3, and 4, to the upstream device that monitors a single incomer of the busbar, as shown below.



**Figure 5–18: SAMPLE INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION SCHEME**

For increased reliability, a dual-ring configuration (shown below) is recommended for this application.





**Figure 5–19: INTERLOCKING BUS PROTECTION SCHEME VIA DIRECT INPUTS/OUTPUTS**

In the above application, the following settings should be applied. For UR-series IED 1:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "1"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 2:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "2"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 3:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "3"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 4:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "4"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

Message delivery time is approximately 0.2 of power system cycle (at 128 kbps) times number of 'bridges' between the origin and destination. Dual-ring configuration effectively reduces the maximum 'communications distance' by a factor of two.

In this configuration the following delivery times are expected (at 128 kbps) if both rings are healthy:

IED 1 to IED 2: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 3: 0.4 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 4: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 3: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 4: 0.4 of power system cycle;  
 IED 3 to IED 4: 0.2 of power system cycle.

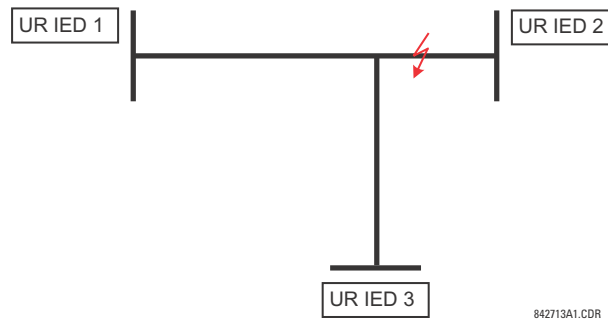
If one ring is broken (say TX2-RX2) the delivery times are as follows:

IED 1 to IED 2: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 3: 0.4 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 4: 0.6 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 3: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 4: 0.4 of power system cycle;  
 IED 3 to IED 4: 0.2 of power system cycle.

A coordinating timer for this bus protection scheme could be selected to cover the worst case scenario (0.4 of a power system cycle). Upon detecting a broken ring, the coordination time should be adaptively increased to 0.6 of a power system cycle. The complete application requires addressing a number of issues such as failure of both the communications rings, failure or out-of-service conditions of one of the relays, etc. Self-monitoring flags of the direct inputs and outputs feature would be primarily used to address these concerns.

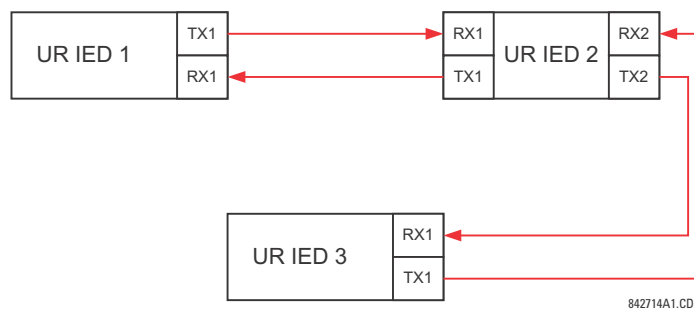
**EXAMPLE 3: PILOT-AIDED SCHEMES**

Consider the three-terminal line protection application shown below:



**Figure 5-20: THREE-TERMINAL LINE APPLICATION**

A permissive pilot-aided scheme could be implemented in a two-ring configuration as shown below (IEDs 1 and 2 constitute a first ring, while IEDs 2 and 3 constitute a second ring):



**Figure 5-21: SINGLE-CHANNEL OPEN LOOP CONFIGURATION**

In the above application, the following settings should be applied. For UR-series IED 1:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "1"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 2:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "2"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

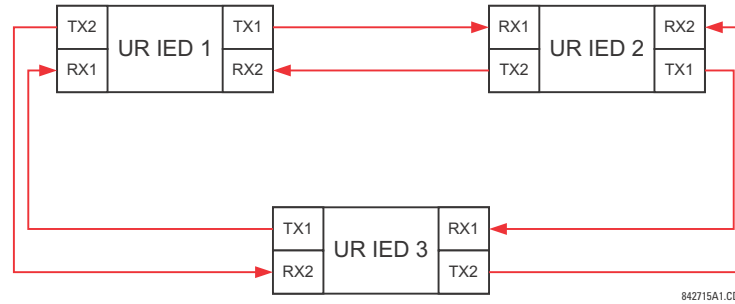
For UR-series IED 3:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "3"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

In this configuration the following delivery times are expected (at 128 kbps):

IED 1 to IED 2: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 3: 0.5 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 3: 0.2 of power system cycle.

In the above scheme, IEDs 1 and 3 do not communicate directly. IED 2 must be configured to forward the messages as explained in the *Inputs and outputs* section. A blocking pilot-aided scheme should be implemented with more security and, ideally, faster message delivery time. This could be accomplished using a dual-ring configuration as shown below.



**Figure 5-22: DUAL-CHANNEL CLOSED LOOP (DUAL-RING) CONFIGURATION**

In the above application, the following settings should be applied. For UR-series IED 1:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "1"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 2:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "2"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

For UR-series IED 3:

**DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID:** "3"  
**DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"  
**DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION:** "Yes"

In this configuration the following delivery times are expected (at 128 kbps) if both the rings are healthy:

IED 1 to IED 2: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 1 to IED 3: 0.2 of power system cycle;  
 IED 2 to IED 3: 0.2 of power system cycle.

The two communications configurations could be applied to both permissive and blocking schemes. Speed, reliability and cost should be taken into account when selecting the required architecture.

### b) CRC ALARM CH1(2)

**PATH:** SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ DIRECT I/O ⇒ CRC ALARM CH1(2)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>CRC ALARM CH1</b>	◀▶	<b>CRC ALARM CH1</b> <b>FUNCTION:</b> Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>CRC ALARM CH1</b> <b>MESSAGE COUNT:</b> 600	Range: 100 to 10000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>CRC ALARM CH1</b> <b>THRESHOLD:</b> 10	Range: 1 to 1000 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲	<b>CRC ALARM CH1</b> <b>EVENTS:</b> Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

The M60 checks integrity of the incoming direct input and output messages using a 32-bit CRC. The CRC alarm function is available for monitoring the communication medium noise by tracking the rate of messages failing the CRC check. The monitoring function counts all incoming messages, including messages that failed the CRC check. A separate counter adds up messages that failed the CRC check. When the failed CRC counter reaches the user-defined level specified by the **CRC ALARM CH1 THRESHOLD** setting within the user-defined message count **CRC ALARM 1 CH1 COUNT**, the DIR IO CH1 CRC ALARM FlexLogic operand is set.

When the total message counter reaches the user-defined maximum specified by the **CRC ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** setting, both the counters reset and the monitoring process is restarted.

The operand shall be configured to drive an output contact, user-programmable LED, or selected communication-based output. Latching and acknowledging conditions - if required - should be programmed accordingly.

The CRC alarm function is available on a per-channel basis. The total number of direct input and output messages that failed the CRC check is available as the **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **STATUS** ⇒ **DIRECT INPUTS** ⇒ **CRC FAIL COUNT CH1** actual value.

- **Message count and length of the monitoring window:** To monitor communications integrity, the relay sends 1 message per second (at 64 kbps) or 2 messages per second (128 kbps) even if there is no change in the direct outputs. For example, setting the **CRC ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** to "10000", corresponds a time window of about 160 minutes at 64 kbps and 80 minutes at 128 kbps. If the messages are sent faster as a result of direct outputs activity, the monitoring time interval will shorten. This should be taken into account when determining the **CRC ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** setting. For example, if the requirement is a maximum monitoring time interval of 10 minutes at 64 kbps, then the **CRC ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** should be set to  $10 \times 60 \times 1 = 600$ .
- **Correlation of failed CRC and bit error rate (BER):** The CRC check may fail if one or more bits in a packet are corrupted. Therefore, an exact correlation between the CRC fail rate and the BER is not possible. Under certain assumptions an approximation can be made as follows. A direct input and output packet containing 20 bytes results in 160 bits of data being sent and therefore, a transmission of 63 packets is equivalent to 10,000 bits. A BER of  $10^{-4}$  implies 1 bit error for every 10000 bits sent or received. Assuming the best case of only 1 bit error in a failed packet, having 1 failed packet for every 63 received is about equal to a BER of  $10^{-4}$ .

### c) UNRETURNED MESSAGES CH1(2)

**PATH: SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **DIRECT I/O** ⇒ **UNRETURNED MESSAGES ALARM CH1(2)**

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>UNRETURNED</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>MESSAGES ALARM CH1</div> </div>	◀▶	UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled	
	MESSAGE	▲▼	UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT: 600	Range: 100 to 10000 in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	▲▼	UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 THRESHOLD: 10	Range: 1 to 1000 in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	▲	UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

The M60 checks integrity of the direct input and output communication ring by counting unreturned messages. In the ring configuration, all messages originating at a given device should return within a pre-defined period of time. The unreturned messages alarm function is available for monitoring the integrity of the communication ring by tracking the rate of unreturned messages. This function counts all the outgoing messages and a separate counter adds the messages have failed to return. When the unreturned messages counter reaches the user-definable level specified by the **UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 THRESHOLD** setting and within the user-defined message count **UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 COUNT**, the DIR IO CH1 UNRET ALM FlexLogic operand is set.

When the total message counter reaches the user-defined maximum specified by the **UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** setting, both the counters reset and the monitoring process is restarted.

The operand shall be configured to drive an output contact, user-programmable LED, or selected communication-based output. Latching and acknowledging conditions, if required, should be programmed accordingly.

The unreturned messages alarm function is available on a per-channel basis and is active only in the ring configuration. The total number of unreturned input and output messages is available as the **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **STATUS** ⇒ **DIRECT INPUTS** ⇒ **UNRETURNED MSG COUNT CH1** actual value.

## 5.2.17 TELEPROTECTION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ TELEPROTECTION

■ TELEPROTECTION	◀▶	TELEPROTECTION FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	NUMBER OF TERMINALS: 2	Range: 2, 3
MESSAGE	▲▼	NUMBER OF COMM CHANNELS: 1	Range: 1, 2
MESSAGE	▲▼	LOCAL RELAY ID NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	TERMINAL 1 RELAY ID NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	TERMINAL 2 RELAY ID NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1

Digital teleprotection functionality is designed to transfer protection commands between two or three relays in a secure, fast, dependable, and deterministic fashion. Possible applications are permissive or blocking pilot schemes and direct transfer trip (DTT). Teleprotection can be applied over any analog or digital channels and any communications media, such as direct fiber, copper wires, optical networks, or microwave radio links. A mixture of communication media is possible.

Once teleprotection is enabled and the teleprotection input/outputs are configured, data packets are transmitted continuously every 1/4 cycle (3/8 cycle if using C37.94 modules) from peer-to-peer. Security of communication channel data is achieved by using CRC-32 on the data packet.



Teleprotection inputs/outputs and direct inputs/outputs are mutually exclusive – as such, they cannot be used simultaneously. Once teleprotection inputs and outputs are enabled, direct inputs and outputs are blocked, and vice versa.

- **NUMBER OF TERMINALS:** Specifies whether the teleprotection system operates between two peers or three peers.
- **NUMBER OF CHANNELS:** Specifies how many channels are used. If the **NUMBER OF TERMINALS** is “3” (three-terminal system), set the **NUMBER OF CHANNELS** to “2”. For a two-terminal system, the **NUMBER OF CHANNELS** can set to “1” or “2” (redundant channels).
- **LOCAL RELAY ID NUMBER, TERMINAL 1 RELAY ID NUMBER, and TERMINAL 2 RELAY ID NUMBER:** In installations that use multiplexers or modems, it is desirable to ensure that the data used by the relays protecting a given line is from the correct relays. The teleprotection function performs this check by reading the message ID sent by transmitting relays and comparing it to the programmed ID in the receiving relay. This check is also used to block inputs if inadvertently set to loopback mode or data is being received from a wrong relay by checking the ID on a received channel. If an incorrect ID is found on a channel during normal operation, the TELEPROT CH1 ID FAIL or TELEPROT CH2 ID FAIL FlexLogic operand is set, driving the event with the same name and blocking the teleprotection inputs. For commissioning purposes, the result of channel identification is also shown in the **STATUS ⇒ CHANNEL TESTS ⇒ VALIDITY OF CHANNEL CONFIGURATION** actual value. The default value of “0” for the **LOCAL RELAY ID NUMBER** indicates that relay ID is not to be checked. On two- terminals two-channel systems, the same **LOCAL RELAY ID NUMBER** is transmitted over both channels; as such, only the **TERMINAL 1 ID NUMBER** has to be programmed on the receiving end.

## 5.2.18 INSTALLATION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ INSTALLATION

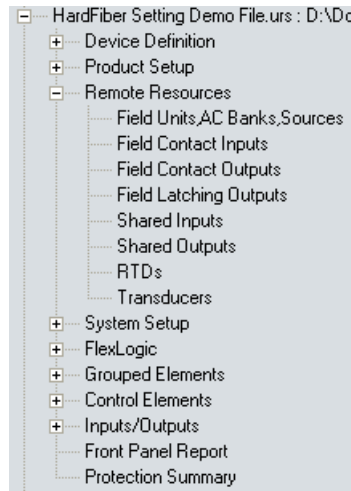
■ INSTALLATION	◀▶	RELAY SETTINGS: Not Programmed	Range: Not Programmed, Programmed
MESSAGE	▲	RELAY NAME: Relay-1	Range: up to 20 alphanumeric characters

To safeguard against the installation of a relay without any entered settings, the unit will not allow signaling of any output relay until **RELAY SETTINGS** is set to "Programmed". This setting is defaulted to "Not Programmed" when at the factory. The **UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED** self-test error message is displayed until the relay is put into the "Programmed" state.

The **RELAY NAME** setting allows the user to uniquely identify a relay. This name will appear on generated reports.

## 5.3.1 REMOTE RESOURCES CONFIGURATION

When M60 is ordered with a process card module as a part of HardFiber system, then an additional **Remote Resources** menu tree is available in EnerVista UR Setup software to allow configuration of the HardFiber system.



**Figure 5–23: REMOTE RESOURCES CONFIGURATION MENU**

The remote resources settings configure a M60 with a process bus module to work with HardFiber *Bricks*. Remote resources configuration is only available through the EnerVista UR Setup software, and is not available through the M60 front panel. A Brick provides eight AC measurements, along with contact inputs, DC analog inputs, and contact outputs, to be the remote interface to field equipment such as circuit breakers and transformers. The M60 with a process bus module has access to all of the capabilities of up to eight Bricks. Remote resources settings configure the point-to-point connection between specific fiber optic ports on the M60 process card and specific Brick. The relay is then configured to measure specific currents, voltages and contact inputs from those Bricks, and to control specific outputs.

The configuration process for remote resources is straightforward and consists of the following steps.

- *Configure the field units.* This establishes the point-to-point connection between a specific port on the relay process bus module, and a specific digital core on a specific Brick. This is a necessary first step in configuring a process bus relay.
- *Configure the AC banks.* This sets the primary and secondary quantities and connections for currents and voltages. AC bank configuration also provides a provision for redundant measurements for currents and voltages, a powerful reliability improvement possible with process bus.
- *Configure signal sources.* This functionality of the M60 has not changed other than the requirement to use currents and voltages established by AC bank configuration under the remote resources menu.
- *Configure field contact inputs, field contact outputs, RTDs, and transducers as required for the application's functionality.* These inputs and outputs are the physical interface to circuit breakers, transformers, and other equipment. They replace the traditional contact inputs and outputs located at the relay to virtually eliminate copper wiring.
- *Configure shared inputs and outputs as required for the application's functionality.* Shared inputs and outputs are distinct binary channels that provide high-speed protection quality signaling between relays through a Brick.

For additional information on how to configure a relay with a process bus module, see GE publication number GEK-113658: HardFiber Process Bus System Instruction Manual.

## 5.4.1 AC INPUTS

## a) CURRENT BANKS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ AC INPUTS ⇒ CURRENT BANK F1(M5)(U5)

<div>■ CURRENT BANK F1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>PHASE CT F1</div> <div>PRIMARY: 1 A</div>	Range: 1 to 65000 A in steps of 1
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>PHASE CT F1</div> <div>SECONDARY: 1 A</div>	Range: 1 A, 5 A
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>GROUND CT F1</div> <div>PRIMARY: 1 A</div>	Range: 1 to 65000 A in steps of 1
	<div>▲</div>	<div>GROUND CT F1</div> <div>SECONDARY: 1 A</div>	Range: 1 A, 5 A



**Because energy parameters are accumulated, these values should be recorded and then reset immediately prior to changing CT characteristics.**

Four banks of phase and ground CTs can be set, where the current banks are denoted in the following format (X represents the module slot position letter):

**Xa**, where **X** = {F, M} and **a** = {1, 5}.

See the *Introduction to AC Sources* section at the beginning of this chapter for additional details.

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These settings are critical for all features that have settings dependent on current measurements. When the relay is ordered, the CT module must be specified to include a standard or sensitive ground input. As the phase CTs are connected in wye (star), the calculated phasor sum of the three phase currents ( $I_A + I_B + I_C = \text{neutral current} = 3I_o$ ) is used as the input for the neutral overcurrent elements. In addition, a zero-sequence (core balance) CT which senses current in all of the circuit primary conductors, or a CT in a neutral grounding conductor may also be used. For this configuration, the ground CT primary rating must be entered. To detect low level ground fault currents, the sensitive ground input may be used. In this case, the sensitive ground CT primary rating must be entered. Refer to chapter 3 for more details on CT connections.

Enter the rated CT primary current values. For both 1000:5 and 1000:1 CTs, the entry would be 1000. For correct operation, the CT secondary rating must match the setting (which must also correspond to the specific CT connections used).

The following example illustrates how multiple CT inputs (current banks) are summed as one source current. Given the following current banks:

- F1: CT bank with 500:1 ratio.
- F5: CT bank with 1000:1 ratio.
- M1: CT bank with 800:1 ratio.

The following rule applies:

$$\text{SRC 1} = \text{F1} + \text{F5} + \text{M1} \quad (\text{EQ 5.6})$$

1 pu is the highest primary current. In this case, 1000 is entered and the secondary current from the 500:1 ratio CT will be adjusted to that created by a 1000:1 CT before summation. If a protection element is set up to act on SRC 1 currents, then a pickup level of 1 pu will operate on 1000 A primary.

The same rule applies for current sums from CTs with different secondary taps (5 A and 1 A).



## b) VOLTAGE BANKS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ AC INPUTS ⇒ ↓ VOLTAGE BANK F5(M5)

<div>■ VOLTAGE BANK F5</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>PHASE VT F5</div> <div>CONNECTION: Wye</div>	Range: Wye, Delta
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>PHASE VT F5</div> <div>SECONDARY: 66.4 V</div>	Range: 25.0 to 240.0 V in steps of 0.1
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>PHASE VT F5</div> <div>RATIO: 1.00 :1</div>	Range: 1.00 to 24000.00 in steps of 0.01
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>AUXILIARY VT F5</div> <div>CONNECTION: Vag</div>	Range: Vn, Vag, Vbg, Vcg, Vab, Vbc, Vca
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>AUXILIARY VT F5</div> <div>SECONDARY: 66.4 V</div>	Range: 25.0 to 240.0 V in steps of 0.1
	<div>▲</div>	<div>AUXILIARY VT F5</div> <div>RATIO: 1.00 :1</div>	Range: 1.00 to 24000.00 in steps of 0.01

**NOTICE**

Because energy parameters are accumulated, these values should be recorded and then reset immediately prior to changing VT characteristics.

Two banks of phase/auxiliary VTs can be set, where voltage banks are denoted in the following format (X represents the module slot position letter):

**Xa**, where **X** = {F, M} and **a** = {5}.

See the *Introduction to AC sources* section at the beginning of this chapter for additional details.

With VTs installed, the relay can perform voltage measurements as well as power calculations. Enter the **PHASE VT F5 CONNECTION** made to the system as “Wye” or “Delta”. An open-delta source VT connection would be entered as “Delta”.



The nominal **PHASE VT F5 SECONDARY** voltage setting is the voltage across the relay input terminals when nominal voltage is applied to the VT primary.

For example, on a system with a 13.8 kV nominal primary voltage and with a 14400:120 volt VT in a delta connection, the secondary voltage would be 115; that is,  $(13800 / 14400) \times 120$ . For a wye connection, the voltage value entered must be the phase to neutral voltage which would be  $115 / \sqrt{3} = 66.4$ .

On a 14.4 kV system with a delta connection and a VT primary to secondary turns ratio of 14400:120, the voltage value entered would be 120; that is,  $14400 / 120$ .

## 5.4.2 POWER SYSTEM

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ ↓ POWER SYSTEM

<div>■ POWER SYSTEM</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>NOMINAL FREQUENCY:</div> <div>60 Hz</div>	Range: 25 to 60 Hz in steps of 1
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>PHASE ROTATION:</div> <div>ABC</div>	Range: ABC, ACB
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE:</div> <div>SRC 1</div>	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	<div>▲</div>	<div>FREQUENCY TRACKING:</div> <div>Enabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The power system **NOMINAL FREQUENCY** value is used as a default to set the digital sampling rate if the system frequency cannot be measured from available signals. This may happen if the signals are not present or are heavily distorted. Before reverting to the nominal frequency, the frequency tracking algorithm holds the last valid frequency measurement for a safe period of time while waiting for the signals to reappear or for the distortions to decay.

The phase sequence of the power system is required to properly calculate sequence components and power parameters. The **PHASE ROTATION** setting matches the power system phase sequence. Note that this setting informs the relay of the actual system phase sequence, either ABC or ACB. CT and VT inputs on the relay, labeled as A, B, and C, must be connected to system phases A, B, and C for correct operation.

The **FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE** setting determines which signal source is used (and hence which AC signal) for phase angle reference. The AC signal used is prioritized based on the AC inputs that are configured for the signal source: phase voltages takes precedence, followed by auxiliary voltage, then phase currents, and finally ground current.

For three phase selection, phase A is used for angle referencing ( $V_{\text{ANGLE REF}} = V_A$ ), while Clarke transformation of the phase signals is used for frequency metering and tracking ( $V_{\text{FREQUENCY}} = (2V_A - V_B - V_C)/3$ ) for better performance during fault, open pole, and VT and CT fail conditions.

The phase reference and frequency tracking AC signals are selected based upon the Source configuration, regardless of whether or not a particular signal is actually applied to the relay.

Phase angle of the reference signal will always display zero degrees and all other phase angles will be relative to this signal. If the pre-selected reference signal is not measurable at a given time, the phase angles are not referenced.

The phase angle referencing is done via a phase locked loop, which can synchronize independent UR-series relays if they have the same AC signal reference. This results in very precise correlation of phase angle indications between different UR-series relays.



**FREQUENCY TRACKING** is set to “Disabled” only in unusual circumstances; consult the factory for special variable-frequency applications.



The frequency tracking feature functions only when the M60 is in the “Programmed” mode. If the M60 is “Not Programmed”, then metering values are available but can exhibit significant errors.

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### 5.4.3 SIGNAL SOURCES

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ SIGNAL SOURCES ⇒ SOURCE 1(4)**

<div> <div>SOURCE 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>SOURCE 1 NAME :</div> <div>SRC 1</div> </div>	Range: up to six alphanumeric characters
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>SOURCE 1 PHASE CT :</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, F1, F5, F1+F5,... up to a combination of any 6 CTs. Only Phase CT inputs are displayed.
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>SOURCE 1 GROUND CT :</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, F1, F5, F1+F5,... up to a combination of any 6 CTs. Only Ground CT inputs are displayed.
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>SOURCE 1 PHASE VT :</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, F5, M5 Only phase voltage inputs will be displayed.
	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>SOURCE 1 AUX VT :</div> <div>None</div> </div>	Range: None, F5, M5 Only auxiliary voltage inputs will be displayed.

Identical menus are available for each source. The "SRC 1" text can be replaced by with a user-defined name appropriate for the associated source.

The first letter in the source identifier represents the module slot position. The number directly following this letter represents either the first bank of four channels (1, 2, 3, 4) called “1” or the second bank of four channels (5, 6, 7, 8) called “5” in a particular CT/VT module. Refer to the *Introduction to AC sources* section at the beginning of this chapter for additional details on this concept.

It is possible to select the sum of all CT combinations. The first channel displayed is the CT to which all others will be referred. For example, the selection “F1+F5” indicates the sum of each phase from channels “F1” and “F5”, scaled to whichever CT has the higher ratio. Selecting “None” hides the associated actual values.

The approach used to configure the AC sources consists of several steps; first step is to specify the information about each CT and VT input. For CT inputs, this is the nominal primary and secondary current. For VTs, this is the connection type, ratio and nominal secondary voltage. Once the inputs have been specified, the configuration for each source is entered, including specifying which CTs will be summed together.

**User selection of AC parameters for comparator elements:**

CT/VT modules automatically calculate all current and voltage parameters from the available inputs. Users must select the specific input parameters to be measured by every element in the relevant settings menu. The internal design of the element specifies which type of parameter to use and provides a setting for source selection. In elements where the parameter may be either fundamental or RMS magnitude, such as phase time overcurrent, two settings are provided. One setting specifies the source, the second setting selects between fundamental phasor and RMS.

**AC input actual values:**

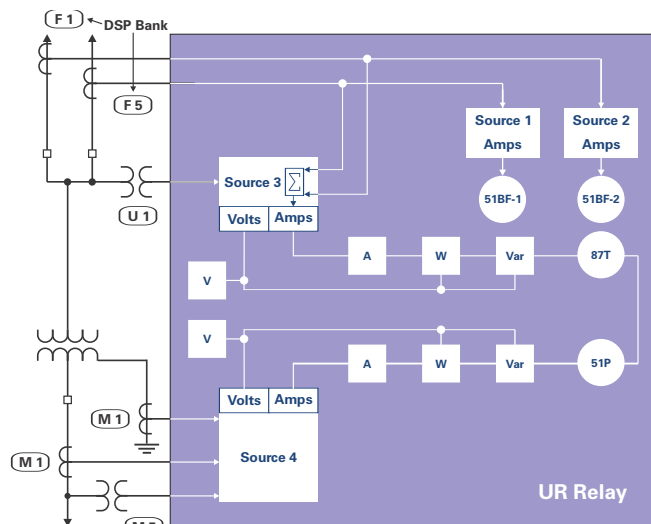
The calculated parameters associated with the configured voltage and current inputs are displayed in the current and voltage sections of actual values. Only the phasor quantities associated with the actual AC physical input channels will be displayed here. All parameters contained within a configured source are displayed in the sources section of the actual values.

**EXAMPLE USE OF SOURCES:**

An example of the use of sources is shown in the diagram below. A relay could have the following hardware configuration:

INCREASING SLOT POSITION LETTER -->		
CT/VT MODULE 1	CT/VT MODULE 2	CT/VT MODULE 3
CTs	VTs	not applicable

This configuration could be used on a two-winding transformer, with one winding connected into a breaker-and-a-half system. The following figure shows the arrangement of sources used to provide the functions required in this application, and the CT/VT inputs that are used to provide the data.



**Figure 5-24: EXAMPLE USE OF SOURCES**

	Y LV	D HV	AUX
	SRC 1	SRC 2	SRC 3
Phase CT	M1	F1+F5	None
Ground CT	M1	None	None
Phase VT	M5	None	None
Aux VT	None	None	U1

## 5.4.4 MOTOR

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ MOTOR

■ MOTOR		MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS (FLA) : 1.000 pu	Range: 0.050 to 1.000 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR: 1.00	Range: 1.00 to 1.50 in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	MOTOR NAMEPLATE VOLTAGE: 600 V	Range: 100 to 50000 V in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	MOTOR OFFLINE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	EMERGENCY RESTART: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	MOTOR LINE SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	NUMBER OF STARTS TO LEARN: 5	Range: 1 to 5 in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	MOTOR LOAD AVERAGE CALC. PERIOD: 15 min.	Range: 1 to 90 minutes in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	2-SPEED MOTOR PROTECTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	SPEED2 MOTOR SWITCH: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	SPEED2 SWITCH 2-1 DELAY: 5.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	SPEED2 MOTOR SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	SPEED2 MOTOR FLA: 1.000 pu	Range: 0.050 to 1.000 pu in steps of 0.001

These settings reflect the design and configuration of the motor that the relay will protect. Note that some protection elements are dependent on these settings for correct operation.



Prior to revision 5.40, RTDs used for motor stator thermal model were defined in this section. With revisions 5.40 and higher, RTDs are defined in the **SETTINGS ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O ⇒ RTD INPUTS** menu.

- **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS:** This setting represents the full load current (FLA) of the motor as a fraction of the CT primary rating. FLA is a standard motor parameter that can be found on the motor nameplate.
- **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR:** This setting defines the current level at which the motor is considered to be overloaded. If the motor current exceeds the **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR** threshold, the M60 thermal model reacts by accumulating thermal capacity. Normally, this factor is set slightly above the motor service factor to account for inherent load measuring errors (CTs and limited relay accuracy). The typical total inaccuracy factor is 8 to 10%; as such, for motors with a thermal capability at rated service factor of 1 or 1.15, the **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR** should be set to 1.1 or 1.25, respectively.

If the average load current is between full load and the overload factor, the thermal capacity remains constant. If the average current is less than the full load current, the thermal capacity decays exponentially.

- **MOTOR NAMEPLATE VOLTAGE:** This setting represents the rated phase-to-phase motor voltage. The **MOTOR NAMEPLATE VOLTAGE** setting is used as a reference for the voltage dependant thermal overload curve feature and indicates a 100% voltage starting condition.

- **MOTOR OFFLINE:** This input **must be** connected to the appropriate external contact. This setting is selected to a contact input that is connected to an auxiliary contact of the breaker or contactor used to switch the motor. The motor is declared to be stopped when the phase current falls below 2% of motor full load current (FLA) **and** the external contact indicates the switching device is open.

For example, a circuit breaker 52b auxiliary contact is closed when the breaker is open and open when the breaker is closed. Therefore the setting should be "Cont Ip n On". For a 52a contact the setting should be "Cont Ip n Off".

Four mutually exclusive FlexLogic operands that reflect the motor state are generated by a state machine in the relay to determine motor status. They are: MOTOR OFFLINE, MOTOR STARTING, MOTOR RUNNING, and MOTOR OVERLOAD.

The state machine initially sets the MOTOR OFFLINE operand, as the auxiliary contact reports the switching device is open and motor current is less than 2% of FLA. If the previous motor status is offline and a phase current greater than 2% of FLA is detected and the MOTOR OFFLINE operand de-asserts, the MOTOR STARTING operand becomes true. After 1 second, if motor current is less than FLA times the **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR** setting, the MOTOR RUNNING operand is set (this accounts for the use of a soft-starter mechanism that slowly increases current such that it never exceeds  $FLA \times \text{overload factor}$  during a starting sequence). For normal starting, the MOTOR STARTING operand remains set until the current falls below  $FLA \times \text{overload factor}$ , at which time the MOTOR RUNNING operand is set. If current rises above  $FLA \times \text{Service Factor}$  at that point, the MOTOR OVERLOAD operand is set. If current then falls below  $FLA \times \text{overload factor}$ , the MOTOR OVERLOAD operand is reset and the MOTOR RUNNING operand is set. A MOTOR OFFLINE state is determined per the logic noted above.

When two-speed motor functionality is employed, this setting is used to indicate the breaker or contactor position at speed 1. As such, the speed 1 auxiliary contact is connected to the input specified by this setting for two-speed applications.

- **EMERGENCY RESTART:** As the name implies, this feature should only be used in an emergency, as it defeats the purpose of the relay – protecting the motor!. The input selected by this setting is used to reset the motor thermal capacity used from its current value to 0% so that a hot motor may be restarted. However, trip conditions that are still present (for example, hot RTD) will still cause a trip. In the event of a real emergency, the EMERGENCY RESTART operand should remain at logic 1 until the emergency is over. Any EMERGENCY RESTART operand transition will be logged as an event.
- **MOTOR LINE SOURCE:** This setting selects the source connected to phase current transformers on the power system side of the stator winding.
- **NUMBER OF STARTS TO LEARN:** This setting selects number of motor start and stop records to average data presented in the **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **RECORDS** ⇒ **MOTOR LEARNED DATA** menu.
- **MOTOR LOAD AVERAGE CALC. PERIOD:** This setting specifies the period of time over which parameter averages are calculated. The calculation is a sliding window.
- **2-SPEED MOTOR PROTECTION:** This setting is used to enable the two-speed motor function. This function provides proper protection for a two-speed motor where there are two different full load values. The two-speed functionality is required for motors having two windings wound into one stator. One winding, when energized, provides one of the speeds. When the second winding is energized, the motor takes on the speed determined by the second winding. The M60 algorithm integrates the heating at each speed into one thermal model using a common thermal capacity used register value for both speeds. Using the M60 for such applications provides several options, allowing the removal of traditional wiring and interlocking:
  - Use the M60 front panel pushbuttons and provide necessary operate and interlock logic via FlexLogic.
  - Use external pushbuttons and provide necessary operate and interlock logic using FlexLogic as shown below.
  - Use a traditional external control schematic with some connections to the M60 for control and protection.
- **SPEED2 MOTOR SWITCH:** If the two-speed motor feature is used, this setting specifies a FlexLogic operand to indicate the current motor speed. This is typically an indication that the contactor at speed 2 is energized. When the assigned FlexLogic operand (typically a contact input operand) is asserted, the algorithm switches to speed 2 (high speed). If the assigned FlexLogic operand is de-asserted, the algorithm switches to speed 1 (low speed). This allows the M60 to determine which settings should be active at any given time. To maintain correct motor status indication, the M60 expects a transition from speed 1 to speed 2 within two seconds; otherwise, the motor status value may be reset.
- **SPEED2 SWITCH 2-1 DELAY:** This setting specifies the time delay to transfer from high to low speed. This allows the motor to slow down before energizing at low speed.

- **SPEED2 MOTOR SOURCE:** This setting selects source for a motor protection when two-speed motor functionality is used. This can be separate voltage and current banks or one voltage and current bank one with different full load current value at the second speed (entered in the **SPEED2 MOTOR FLA** setting). If separate CTs with different ratios or secondary currents are required for speed 2, then the relay should be ordered with two CT banks.
- **SPEED2 MOTOR FLA:** This setting specifies the motor full load current for speed 2.

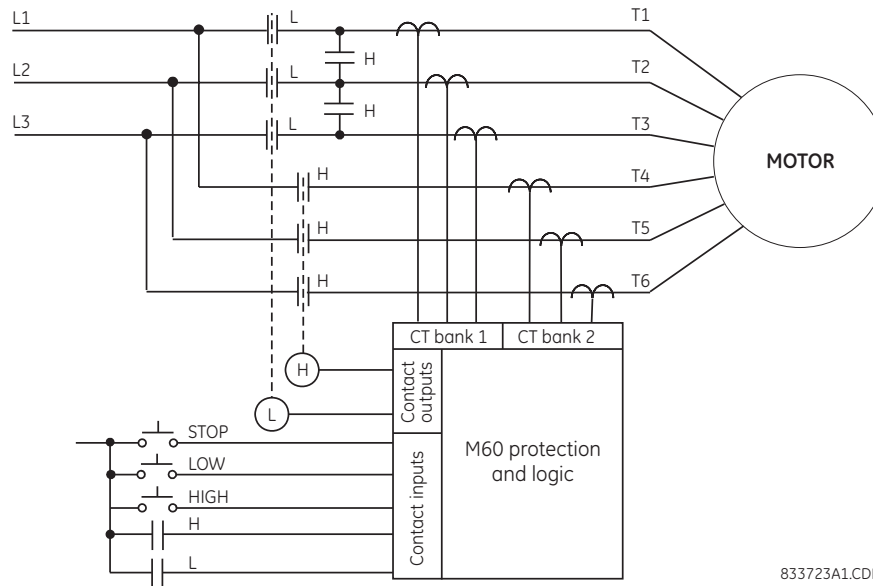


Figure 5-25: TWO SPEED MOTOR CONNECTIONS

### 5.4.5 BREAKERS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ BREAKERS ⇒ BREAKER 1**

■ BREAKER 1	◀▶	BREAKER 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER1 PUSH BUTTON CONTROL: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 NAME: Bkr 1	Range: up to 6 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 MODE: 3-Pole	Range: 3-Pole, 1-Pole
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 OPEN: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 BLK OPEN: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 CLOSE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 BLK CLOSE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A/3P CLSD: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A/3P OPND: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B CLOSED: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B OPENED: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C CLOSED: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C OPENED: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 Toperate: 0.070 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 EXT ALARM: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 ALARM DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	MANUAL CLOSE RECAL1 TIME: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	BREAKER 1 OUT OF SV: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲	BREAKER 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled



A description of the operation of the breaker control and status monitoring features is provided in chapter 4. Only information concerning programming of the associated settings is covered here. These features are provided for two or more breakers; a user may use only those portions of the design relevant to a single breaker, which must be breaker 1.

The number of breaker control elements is dependent on the number of CT/VT modules specified with the M60. The following settings are available for each breaker control element.

- **BREAKER 1 FUNCTION:** This setting enables and disables the operation of the breaker control feature.
- **BREAKER1 PUSH BUTTON CONTROL:** Set to “Enable” to allow faceplate push button operations.
- **BREAKER 1 NAME:** Assign a user-defined name (up to six characters) to the breaker. This name will be used in flash messages related to breaker 1.
- **BREAKER 1 MODE:** This setting selects “3-Pole” mode, where all breaker poles are operated simultaneously, or “1-Pole” mode where all breaker poles are operated either independently or simultaneously.
- **BREAKER 1 OPEN:** This setting selects an operand that creates a programmable signal to operate an output relay to open breaker 1.
- **BREAKER 1 BLK OPEN:** This setting selects an operand that prevents opening of the breaker. This setting can be used for select-before-operate functionality or to block operation from a panel switch or from SCADA.
- **BREAKER 1 CLOSE:** This setting selects an operand that creates a programmable signal to operate an output relay to close breaker 1.
- **BREAKER 1 BLK CLOSE:** This setting selects an operand that prevents closing of the breaker. This setting can be used for select-before-operate functionality or to block operation from a panel switch or from SCADA.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ A/3P CLOSED:** This setting selects an operand, usually a contact input connected to a breaker auxiliary position tracking mechanism. This input should be a normally-open 52/a status input to create a logic 1 when the breaker is closed. If the **BREAKER 1 MODE** setting is selected as “3-Pole”, this setting selects a single input as the operand and used to track the breaker open or closed position. If the mode is selected as “1-Pole”, the input mentioned above is used to track phase A and the **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ B** and **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ C** settings select operands to track phases B and C, respectively.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ A/3P OPND:** This setting selects an operand, usually a contact input, that should be a normally-closed 52/b status input to create a logic 1 when the breaker is open. If a separate 52/b contact input is not available, then the inverted **BREAKER 1 CLOSED** status signal can be used.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ B CLOSED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the breaker phase B closed position as above for phase A.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ B OPENED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the breaker phase B opened position as above for phase A.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ C CLOSED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the breaker phase C closed position as above for phase A.
- **BREAKER 1  $\Phi$ C OPENED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the breaker phase C opened position as above for phase A.
- **BREAKER 1 Toperate:** This setting specifies the required interval to overcome transient disagreement between the 52/a and 52/b auxiliary contacts during breaker operation. If transient disagreement still exists after this time has expired, the **BREAKER 1 BAD STATUS** FlexLogic operand is asserted from alarm or blocking purposes.
- **BREAKER 1 EXT ALARM:** This setting selects an operand, usually an external contact input, connected to a breaker alarm reporting contact.
- **BREAKER 1 ALARM DELAY:** This setting specifies the delay interval during which a disagreement of status among the three-pole position tracking operands will not declare a pole disagreement. This allows for non-simultaneous operation of the poles.
- **MANUAL CLOSE RECAL1 TIME:** This setting specifies the interval required to maintain setting changes in effect after an operator has initiated a manual close command to operate a circuit breaker.
- **BREAKER 1 OUT OF SV:** Selects an operand indicating that breaker 1 is out-of-service.



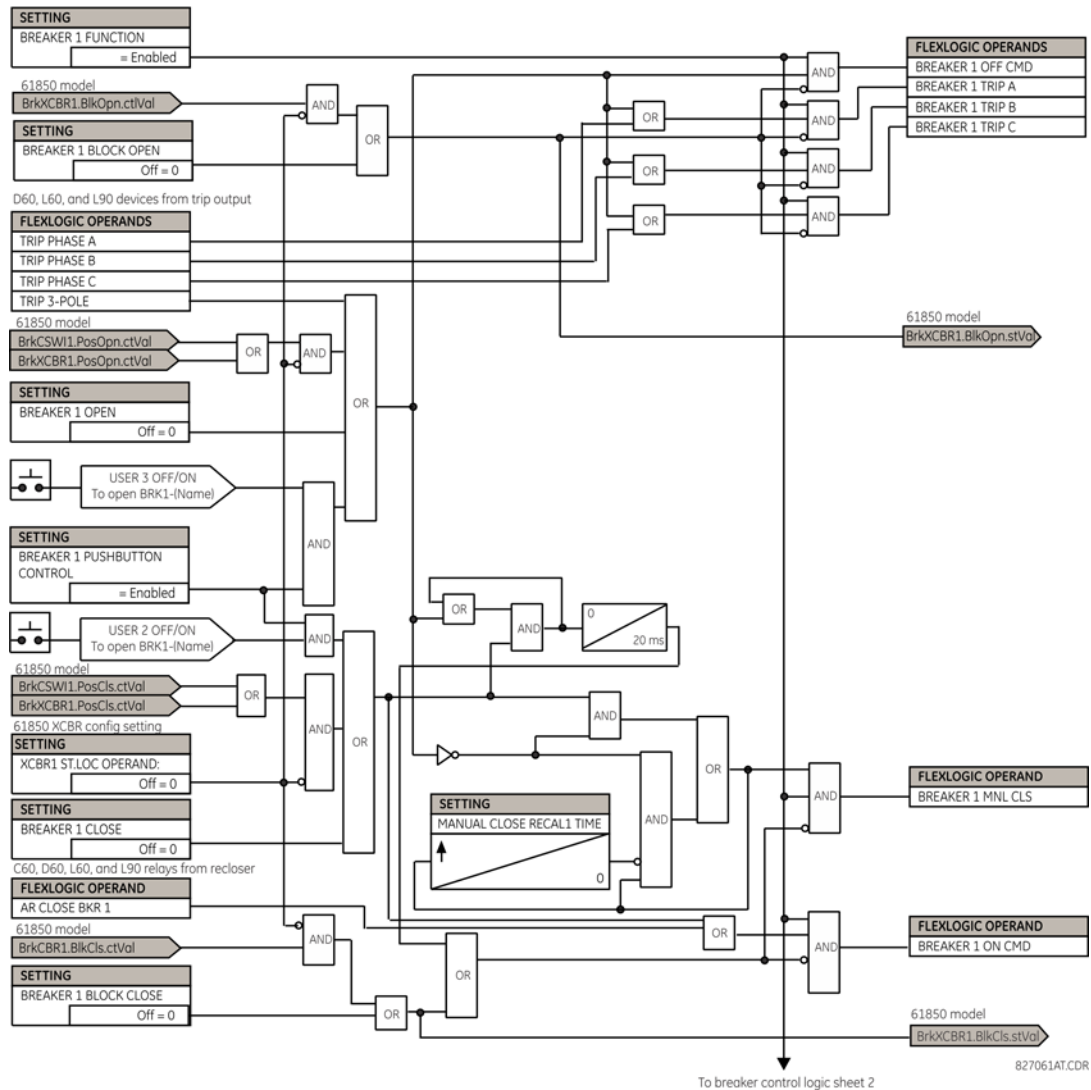
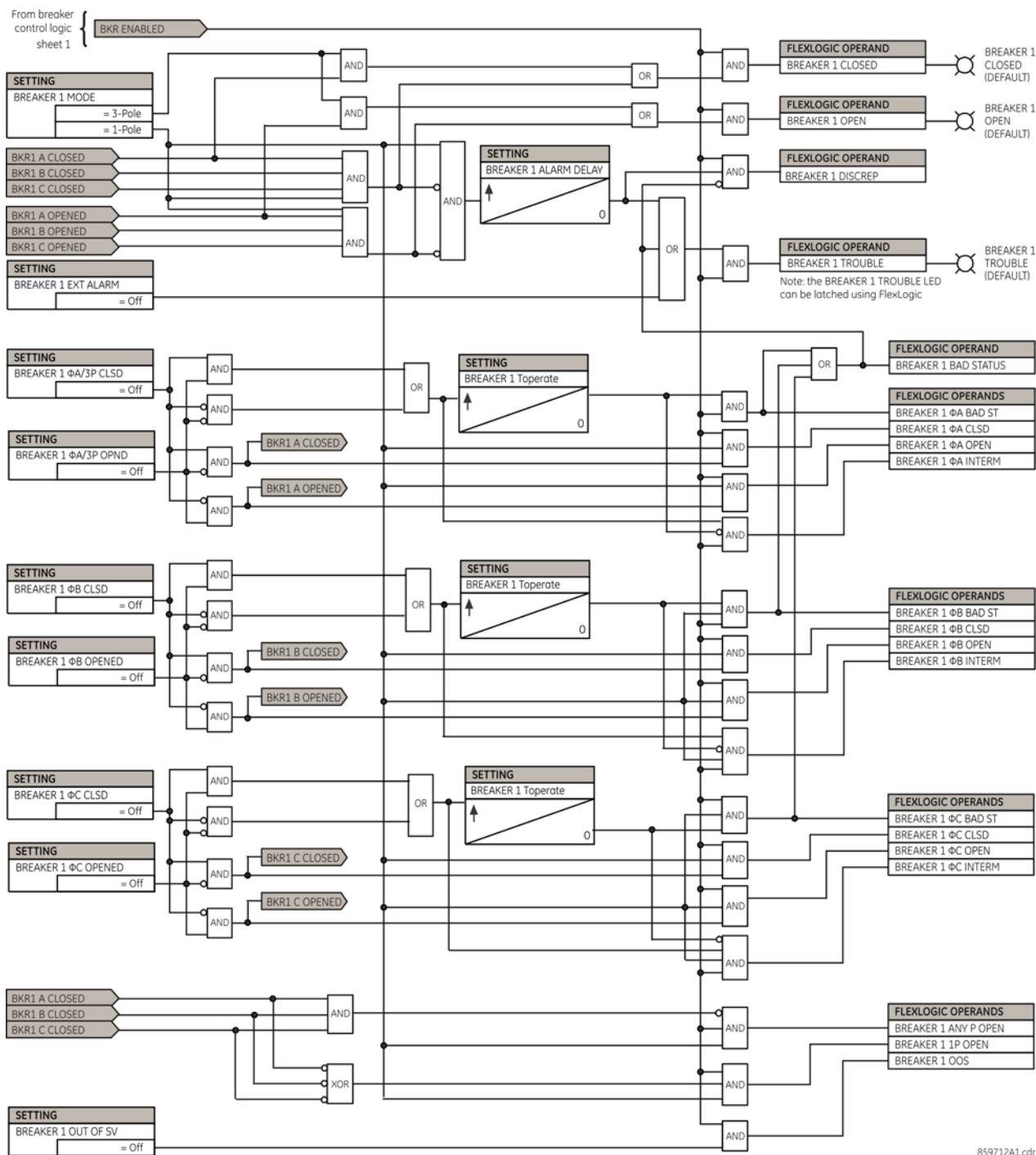


Figure 5-26: DUAL BREAKER CONTROL SCHEME LOGIC (Sheet 1 of 2)



IEC 61850 functionality is permitted when the M60 is in “Programmed” mode and not in the local control mode.



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Figure 5-27: DUAL BREAKER CONTROL SCHEME LOGIC (Sheet 2 of 2)

The breaker element has direct hard-coded connections to IEC 61850 model as shown in the logic diagram. This allows remote open/close operation of each breaker, using either CSWI or XCBR IEC 61850 logical nodes. IEC 61850 select-before-operate functionality, local/remote switch functionality along with a blocking of open/close commands are provided. Note that IEC 61850 commands are event-driven and dwell time for these is one protection pass only. If you want to maintain the close/open command for a certain time, do so either on the contact outputs using the "Seal-in" setting or in FlexLogic.

## 5.4.6 DISCONNECT SWITCHES

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ SWITCHES ⇒ SWITCH 1

<div> <div>■ SWITCH 1</div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> </div> </div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div>	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 NAME:</div> <div>SW 1</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: up to 6 alphanumeric characters</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 MODE:</div> <div>3-Pole</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: 3-Pole, 1-Pole</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 OPEN:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 BLK OPEN:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 CLOSE:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 BLK CLOSE:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦA/3P CLSD:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦA/3P OPND:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦB CLOSED:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦB OPENED:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦC CLOSED:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ΦC OPENED:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 Toperate:</div> <div>0.070 s</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 ALARM</div> <div>DELAY: 0.000 s</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div> <div>SWITCH 1 EVENTS:</div> <div>Disabled</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div>

The disconnect switch element contains the auxiliary logic for status and serves as the interface for opening and closing of disconnect switches from SCADA or through the front panel interface. The disconnect switch element can be used to create an interlocking functionality. For greater security in determination of the switch pole position, both the 89/a and 89/b auxiliary contacts are used with reporting of the discrepancy between them. The number of available disconnect switches depends on the number of the CT/VT modules ordered with the M60.

- **SWITCH 1 FUNCTION:** This setting enables and disables the operation of the disconnect switch element.
- **SWITCH 1 NAME:** Assign a user-defined name (up to six characters) to the disconnect switch. This name will be used in flash messages related to disconnect switch 1.
- **SWITCH 1 MODE:** This setting selects “3-Pole” mode, where disconnect switch poles have a single common auxiliary switch, or “1-Pole” mode where each disconnect switch pole has its own auxiliary switch.

- **SWITCH 1 OPEN:** This setting selects an operand that creates a programmable signal to operate a contact output to open disconnect switch 1.
- **SWITCH 1 BLK OPEN:** This setting selects an operand that prevents opening of the disconnect switch. This setting can be used for select-before-operate functionality or to block operation from a panel switch or from SCADA.
- **SWITCH 1 CLOSE:** This setting selects an operand that creates a programmable signal to operate a contact output to close disconnect switch 1.
- **SWITCH 1 BLK CLOSE:** This setting selects an operand that prevents closing of the disconnect switch. This setting can be used for select-before-operate functionality or to block operation from a panel switch or from SCADA.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ A/3P CLSD:** This setting selects an operand, usually a contact input connected to a disconnect switch auxiliary position tracking mechanism. This input should be a normally-open 89/a status input to create a logic 1 when the disconnect switch is closed. If the **SWITCH 1 MODE** setting is selected as “3-Pole”, this setting selects a single input as the operand used to track the disconnect switch open or closed position. If the mode is selected as “1-Pole”, the input mentioned above is used to track phase A and the **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ B** and **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ C** settings select operands to track phases B and C, respectively.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ A/3P OPND:** This setting selects an operand, usually a contact input, that should be a normally-closed 89/b status input to create a logic 1 when the disconnect switch is open. If a separate 89/b contact input is not available, then an inverted 89/a status signal can be used.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ B CLOSED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the disconnect switch phase B closed position as above for phase A.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ B OPENED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the disconnect switch phase B opened position as above for phase A.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ C CLOSED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the disconnect switch phase C closed position as above for phase A.
- **SWITCH 1  $\Phi$ C OPENED:** If the mode is selected as three-pole, this setting has no function. If the mode is selected as single-pole, this input is used to track the disconnect switch phase C opened position as above for phase A.
- **SWITCH 1 Toperate:** This setting specifies the required interval to overcome transient disagreement between the 89/a and 89/b auxiliary contacts during disconnect switch operation. If transient disagreement still exists after this time has expired, the SWITCH 1 BAD STATUS FlexLogic operand is asserted from alarm or blocking purposes.
- **SWITCH 1 ALARM DELAY:** This setting specifies the delay interval during which a disagreement of status among the three-pole position tracking operands will not declare a pole disagreement. This allows for non-simultaneous operation of the poles.



IEC 61850 functionality is permitted when the M60 is in “Programmed” mode and not in the local control mode.

NOTE

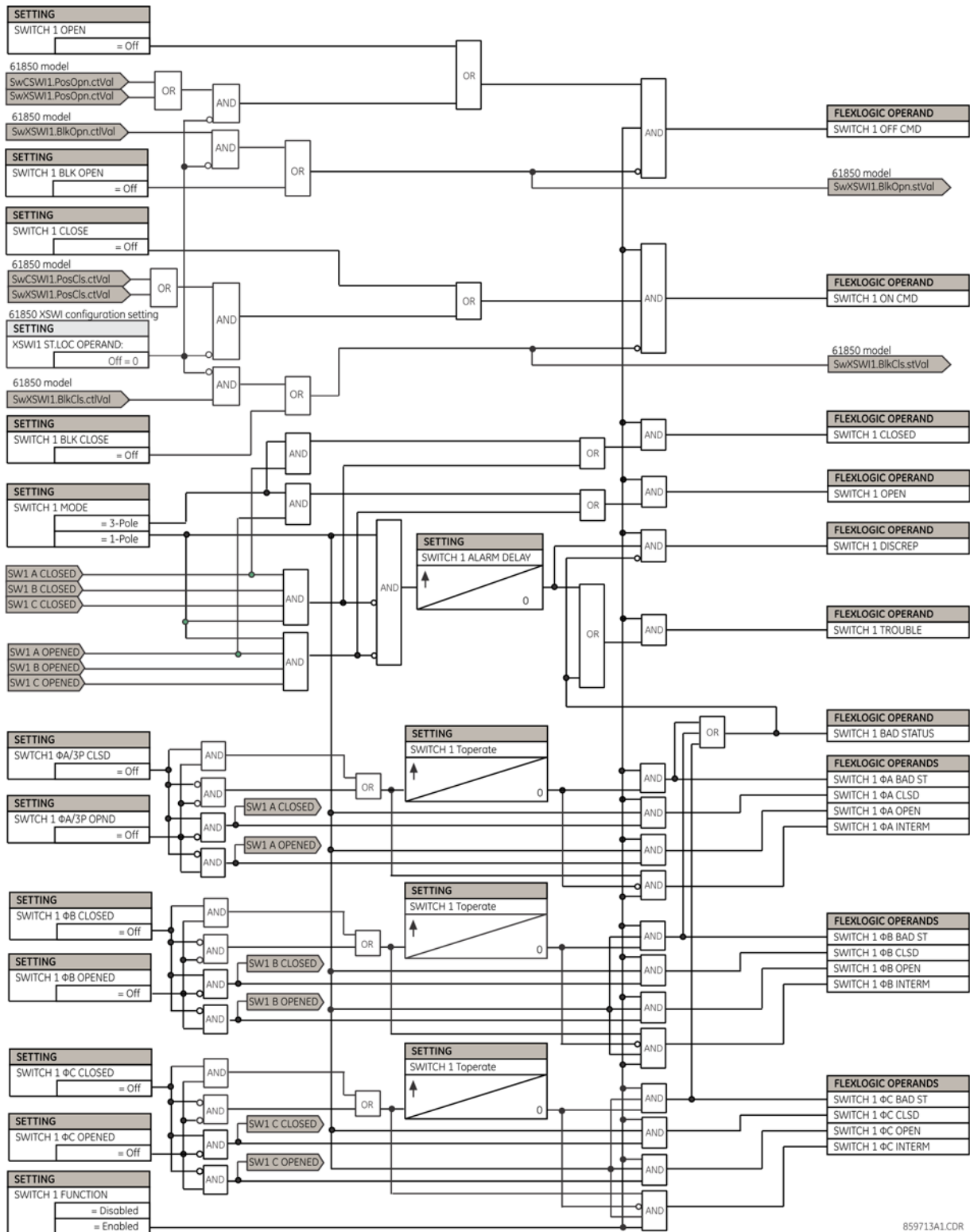


Figure 5-28: DISCONNECT SWITCH SCHEME LOGIC

The switch element has direct hard-coded connections to IEC 61850 model as shown in the logic diagram. This allows remote open/close operation of each switch, using either CSWI or XSWI IEC 61850 logical nodes. IEC 61850 select-before-operate functionality, local/remote switch functionality along with a blocking open/close commands are provided. Note that IEC 61850 commands are event-driven and dwell time for these is one protection pass only. If you want to maintain close/open command for a certain time, do so either on the contact outputs using the "Seal-in" setting or in FlexLogic.

## 5.4.7 FLEXCURVES

## a) SETTINGS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ FLEXCURVES ⇒ FLEXCURVE A(D)

■ FLEXCURVE A  
 ■

◀▶

FLEXCURVE A TIME AT  
 0.00 xPKP: 0 ms

Range: 0 to 65535 ms in steps of 1

FlexCurves A through D have settings for entering times to reset and operate at the following pickup levels: 0.00 to 0.98 and 1.03 to 20.00. This data is converted into two continuous curves by linear interpolation between data points. To enter a custom FlexCurve, enter the reset and operate times (using the VALUE keys) for each selected pickup point (using the MESSAGE UP/DOWN keys) for the desired protection curve (A, B, C, or D).

Table 5–10: FLEXCURVE TABLE

RESET	TIME MS	RESET	TIME MS	OPERATE	TIME MS	OPERATE	TIME MS	OPERATE	TIME MS	OPERATE	TIME MS
0.00		0.68		1.03		2.9		4.9		10.5	
0.05		0.70		1.05		3.0		5.0		11.0	
0.10		0.72		1.1		3.1		5.1		11.5	
0.15		0.74		1.2		3.2		5.2		12.0	
0.20		0.76		1.3		3.3		5.3		12.5	
0.25		0.78		1.4		3.4		5.4		13.0	
0.30		0.80		1.5		3.5		5.5		13.5	
0.35		0.82		1.6		3.6		5.6		14.0	
0.40		0.84		1.7		3.7		5.7		14.5	
0.45		0.86		1.8		3.8		5.8		15.0	
0.48		0.88		1.9		3.9		5.9		15.5	
0.50		0.90		2.0		4.0		6.0		16.0	
0.52		0.91		2.1		4.1		6.5		16.5	
0.54		0.92		2.2		4.2		7.0		17.0	
0.56		0.93		2.3		4.3		7.5		17.5	
0.58		0.94		2.4		4.4		8.0		18.0	
0.60		0.95		2.5		4.5		8.5		18.5	
0.62		0.96		2.6		4.6		9.0		19.0	
0.64		0.97		2.7		4.7		9.5		19.5	
0.66		0.98		2.8		4.8		10.0		20.0	



The relay using a given FlexCurve applies linear approximation for times between the user-entered points. Special care must be applied when setting the two points that are close to the multiple of pickup of 1; that is, 0.98 pu and 1.03 pu. It is recommended to set the two times to a similar value; otherwise, the linear approximation may result in undesired behavior for the operating quantity that is close to 1.00 pu.

### b) FLEXCURVE CONFIGURATION WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

The EnerVista UR Setup software allows for easy configuration and management of FlexCurves and their associated data points. Prospective FlexCurves can be configured from a selection of standard curves to provide the best approximate fit, then specific data points can be edited afterwards. Alternately, curve data can be imported from a specified file (.csv format) by selecting the **Import Data From EnerVista UR Setup** setting.

Curves and data can be exported, viewed, and cleared by clicking the appropriate buttons. FlexCurves are customized by editing the operating time (ms) values at pre-defined per-unit current multiples. Note that the pickup multiples start at zero (implying the "reset time"), operating time below pickup, and operating time above pickup.

### c) RECLOSER CURVE EDITING

Recloser curve selection is special in that recloser curves can be shaped into a composite curve with a minimum response time and a fixed time above a specified pickup multiples. There are 41 recloser curve types supported. These definite operating times are useful to coordinate operating times, typically at higher currents and where upstream and downstream protective devices have different operating characteristics. The recloser curve configuration window shown below appears when the Initialize From EnerVista UR Setup setting is set to "Recloser Curve" and the **Initialize FlexCurve** button is clicked.

**Recloser Curve Initialization**

Standard Recloser Curve: **GE\_101**

Multiplier: **1**      Adder (seconds): **0**

**Minimum Response Time (MRT):**

☐ Use MRT      MRT (seconds): **0.013**

**High Current Time (HCT):**

☐ Use HCT      HCT Ratio (Multiple of Pickup): **20**      HCT (seconds): **0.016**

Buttons: Defaults, OK, Apply, Cancel

**Multiplier:** Scales (multiplies) the curve operating times

**Adder:** Adds the time specified in this field (in ms) to each curve operating time value.

**Minimum Response Time (MRT):** If enabled, the MRT setting defines the shortest operating time even if the curve suggests a shorter time at higher current multiples. A composite operating characteristic is effectively defined. For current multiples lower than the intersection point, the curve dictates the operating time; otherwise, the MRT does. An information message appears when attempting to apply an MRT shorter than the minimum curve time.

**High Current Time:** Allows the user to set a pickup multiple from which point onwards the operating time is fixed. This is normally only required at higher current levels. The **HCT Ratio** defines the high current pickup multiple; the **HCT** defines the operating time.

842721A1.CDR

Figure 5–29: RECLOSER CURVE INITIALIZATION



The multiplier and adder settings only affect the curve portion of the characteristic and not the MRT and HCT settings. The HCT settings override the MRT settings for multiples of pickup greater than the HCT ratio.

**d) EXAMPLE**

A composite curve can be created from the GE\_111 standard with MRT = 200 ms and HCT initially disabled and then enabled at eight (8) times pickup with an operating time of 30 ms. At approximately four (4) times pickup, the curve operating time is equal to the MRT and from then onwards the operating time remains at 200 ms (see below).

Recloser Curve Initialization

Standard Recloser Curve: GE\_111

Multiplier: 1 Adder (seconds): 0

Minimum Response Time

☒ Use MRT

MRT (seconds): 0.2

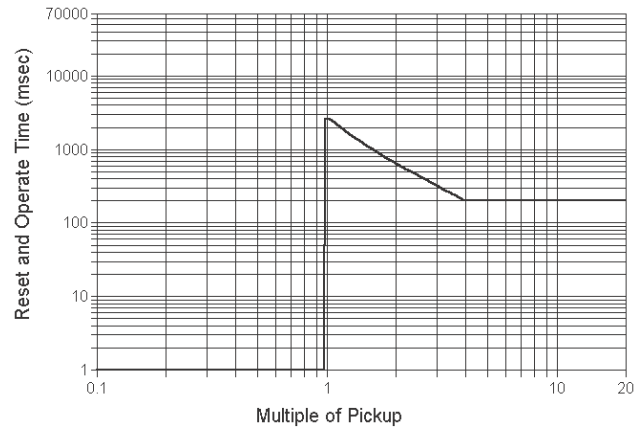
High Current Time

☐ Use HCT

HCT Ratio (Multiple of Pickup): 20

HCT (seconds): 0.016

Defaults OK Apply Cancel



**Figure 5–30: COMPOSITE RECLOSER CURVE WITH HCT DISABLED**

With the HCT feature enabled, the operating time reduces to 30 ms for pickup multiples exceeding 8 times pickup.

Recloser Curve Initialization

Standard Recloser Curve: GE\_111

Multiplier: 1 Adder (seconds): 0

Minimum Response Time

☒ Use MRT

MRT (seconds): 0.2

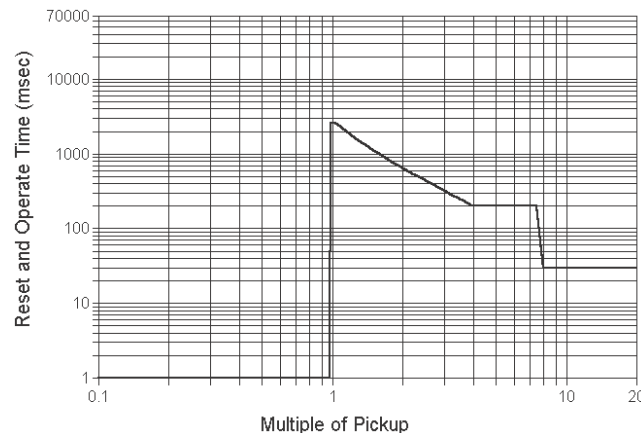
High Current Time

☒ Use HCT

HCT Ratio (Multiple of Pickup): 8

HCT (seconds): 0.03

Defaults OK Apply Cancel



**Figure 5–31: COMPOSITE RECLOSER CURVE WITH HCT ENABLED**



Configuring a composite curve with an increase in operating time at increased pickup multiples is not allowed. If this is attempted, the EnerVista UR Setup software generates an error message and discards the proposed changes.

**e) STANDARD RECLOSER CURVES**

The standard recloser curves available for the M60 are displayed in the following graphs.



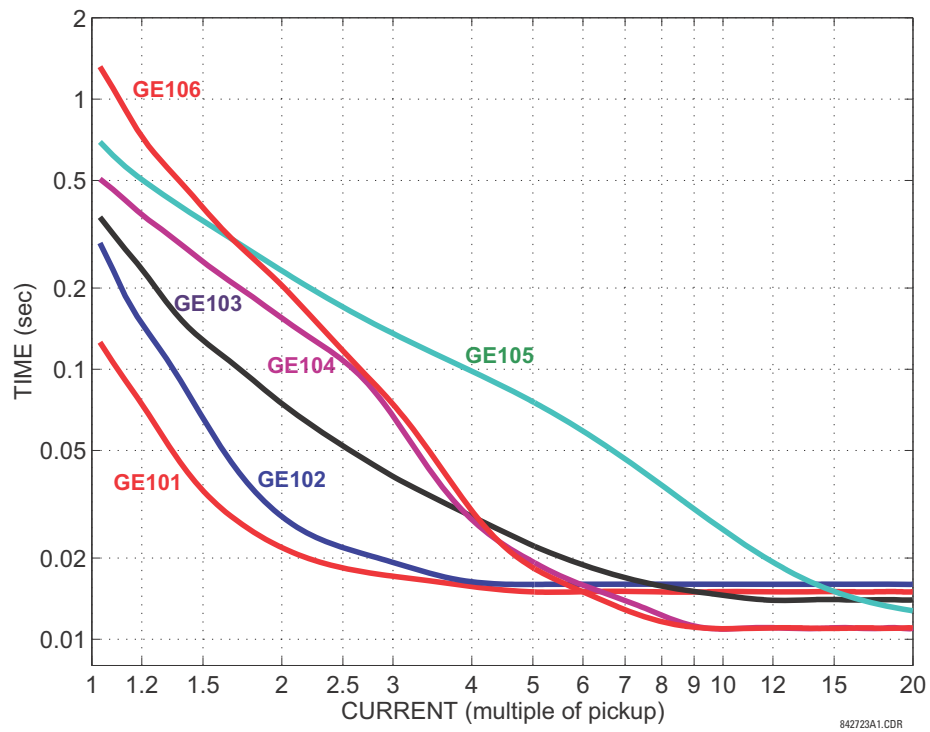


Figure 5-32: RECLOSER CURVES GE101 TO GE106

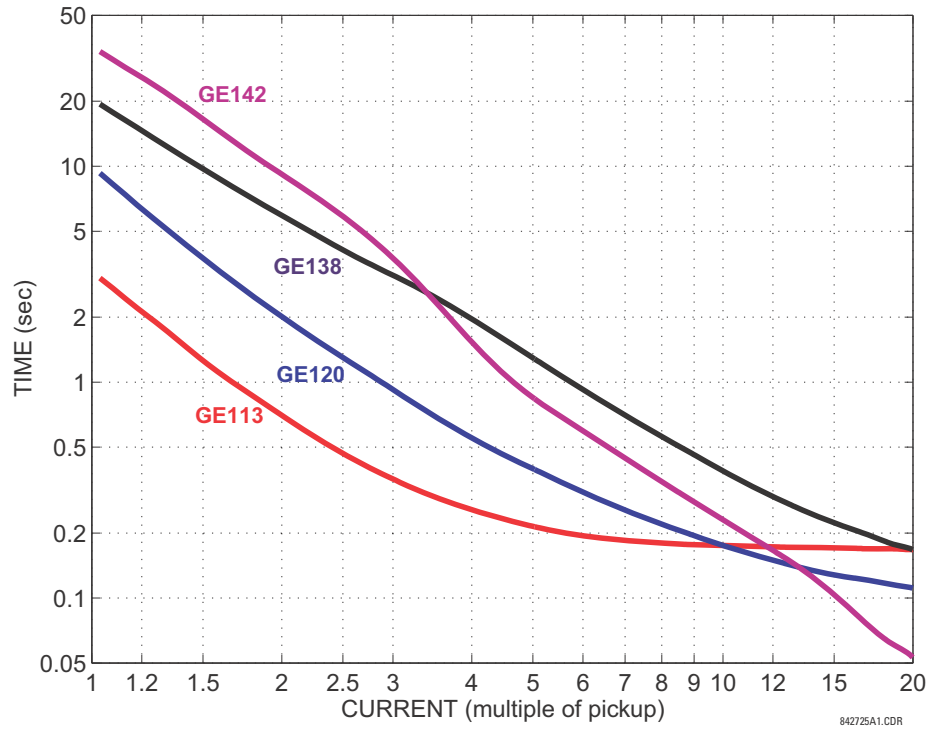


Figure 5-33: RECLOSER CURVES GE113, GE120, GE138 AND GE142

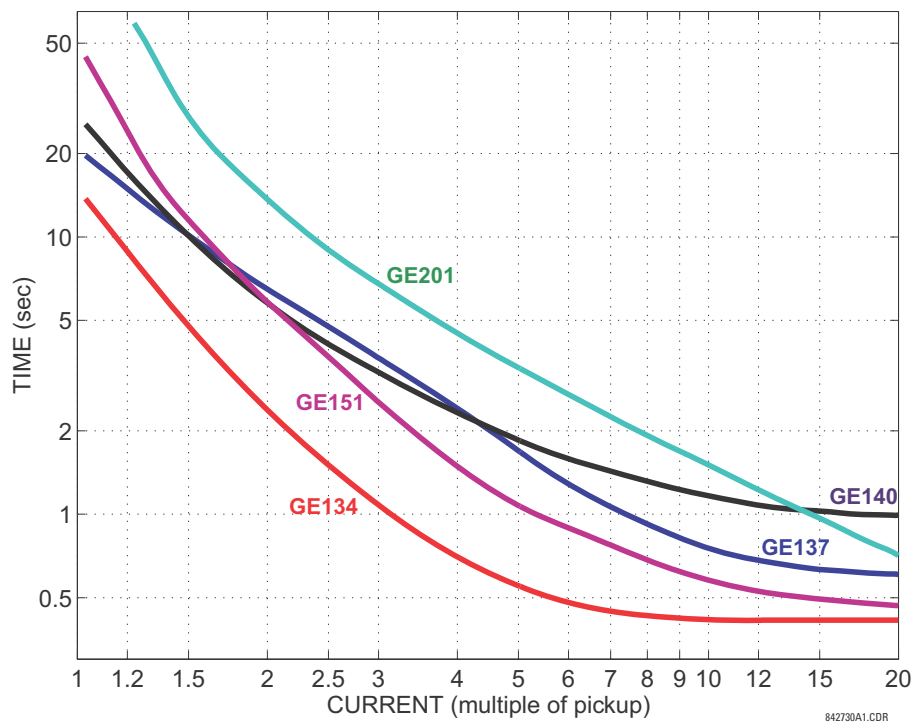


Figure 5-34: RECLOSER CURVES GE134, GE137, GE140, GE151 AND GE201

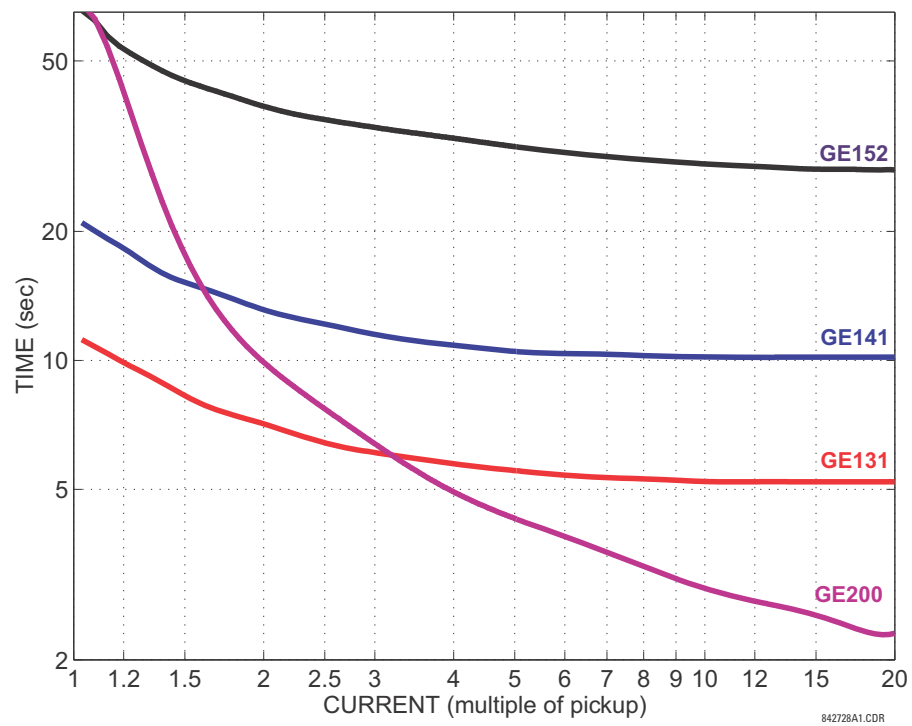


Figure 5-35: RECLOSER CURVES GE131, GE141, GE152, AND GE200

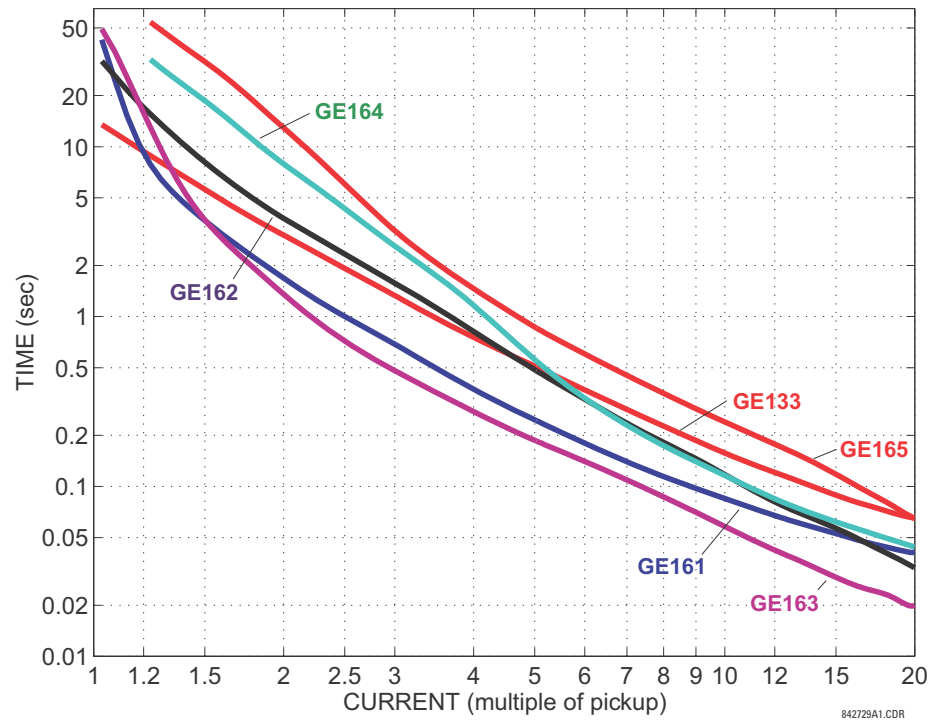


Figure 5-36: RECLOSER CURVES GE133, GE161, GE162, GE163, GE164 AND GE165

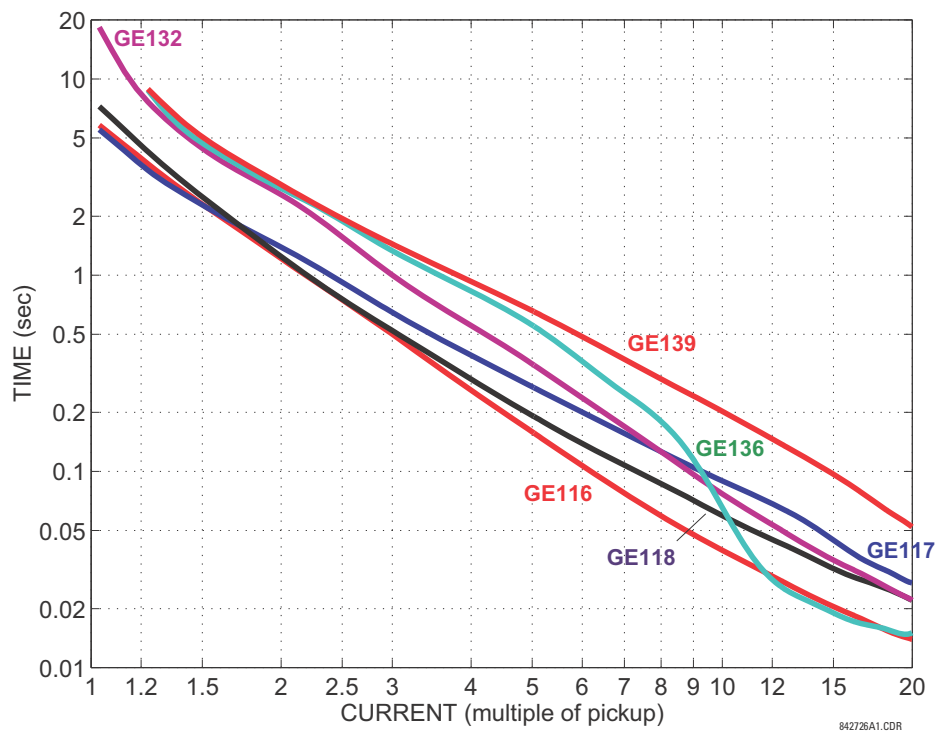


Figure 5-37: RECLOSER CURVES GE116, GE117, GE118, GE132, GE136, AND GE139

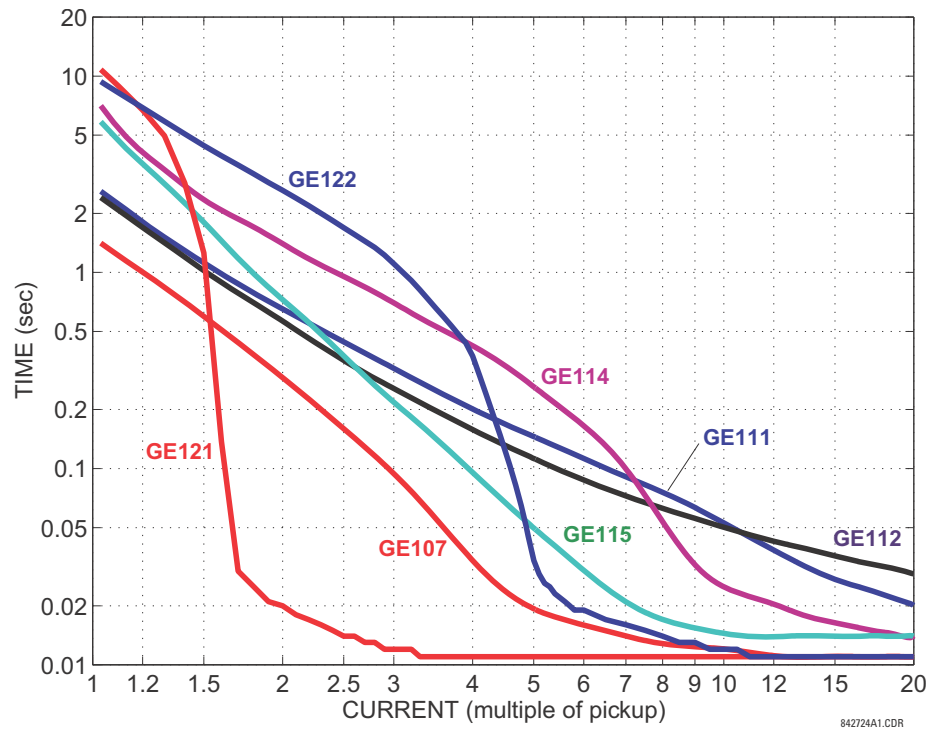


Figure 5-38: RECLOSER CURVES GE107, GE111, GE112, GE114, GE115, GE121, AND GE122

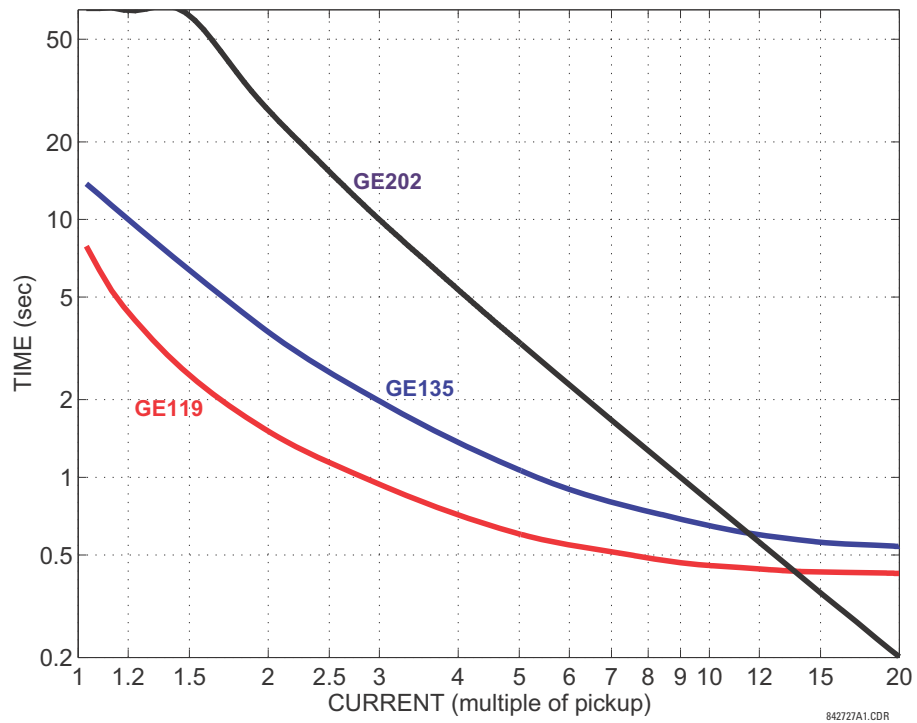


Figure 5-39: RECLOSER CURVES GE119, GE135, AND GE202

## 5.5.1 INTRODUCTION TO FLEXLOGIC

To provide maximum flexibility to the user, the arrangement of internal digital logic combines fixed and user-programmed parameters. Logic upon which individual features are designed is fixed, and all other logic, from digital input signals through elements or combinations of elements to digital outputs, is variable. The user has complete control of all variable logic through FlexLogic. In general, the system receives analog and digital inputs which it uses to produce analog and digital outputs. The major sub-systems of a generic UR-series relay involved in this process are shown below.

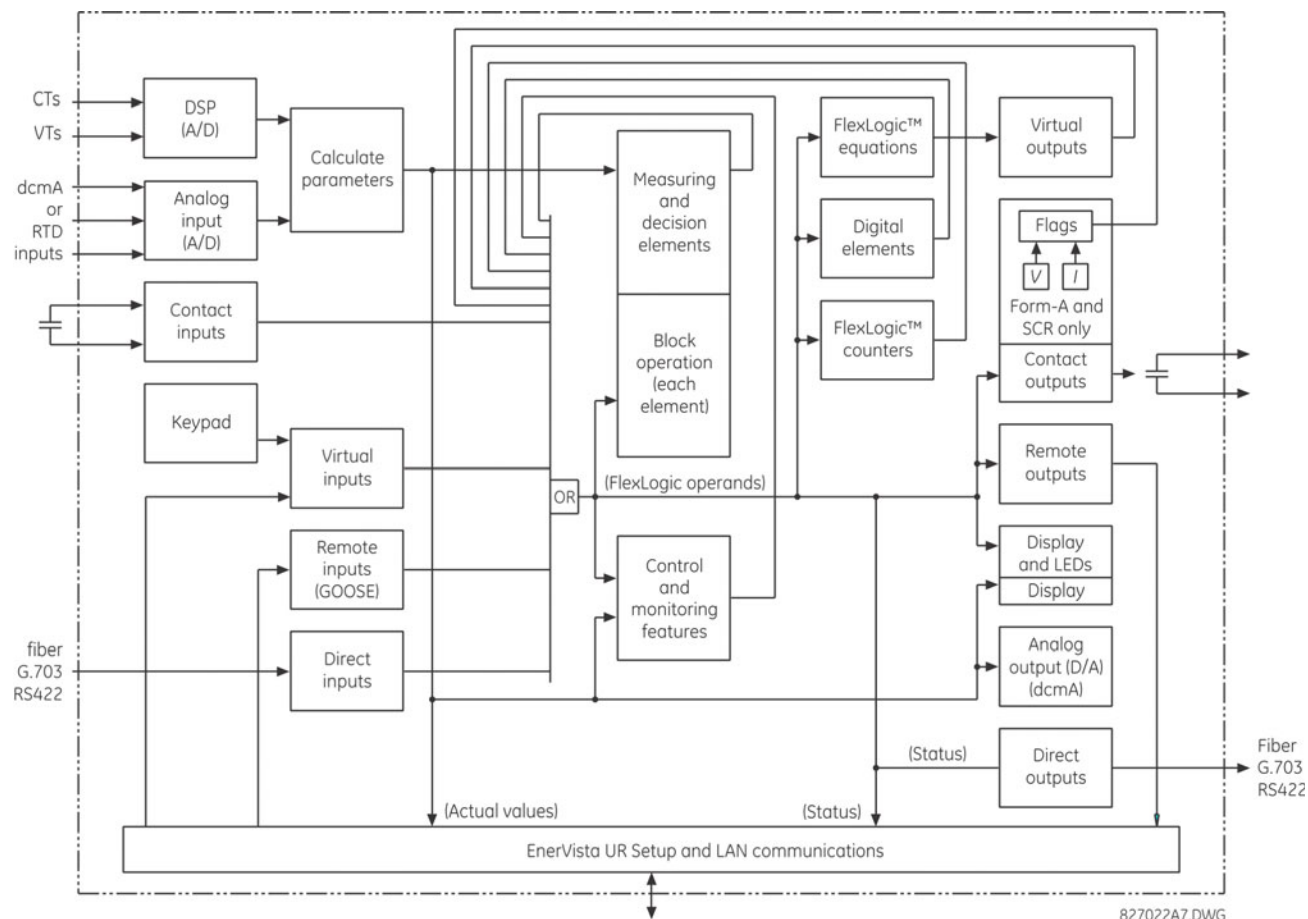


Figure 5-40: UR ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The states of all digital signals used in the M60 are represented by flags (or FlexLogic operands, which are described later in this section). A digital “1” is represented by a ‘set’ flag. Any external contact change-of-state can be used to block an element from operating, as an input to a control feature in a FlexLogic equation, or to operate a contact output. The state of the contact input can be displayed locally or viewed remotely via the communications facilities provided. If a simple scheme where a contact input is used to block an element is desired, this selection is made when programming the element. This capability also applies to the other features that set flags: elements, virtual inputs, remote inputs, schemes, and human operators.

If more complex logic than presented above is required, it is implemented via FlexLogic. For example, if it is desired to have the closed state of contact input H7a and the operated state of the phase undervoltage element block the operation of the phase time overcurrent element, the two control input states are programmed in a FlexLogic equation. This equation ANDs the two control inputs to produce a virtual output which is then selected when programming the phase time overcurrent to be used as a blocking input. Virtual outputs can only be created by FlexLogic equations.

Traditionally, protective relay logic has been relatively limited. Any unusual applications involving interlocks, blocking, or supervisory functions had to be hard-wired using contact inputs and outputs. FlexLogic minimizes the requirement for auxiliary components and wiring while making more complex schemes possible.

The logic that determines the interaction of inputs, elements, schemes and outputs is field programmable through the use of logic equations that are sequentially processed. The use of virtual inputs and outputs in addition to hardware is available internally and on the communication ports for other relays to use (distributed FlexLogic).

FlexLogic allows users to customize the relay through a series of equations that consist of *operators* and *operands*. The operands are the states of inputs, elements, schemes and outputs. The operators are logic gates, timers and latches (with set and reset inputs). A system of sequential operations allows any combination of specified operands to be assigned as inputs to specified operators to create an output. The final output of an equation is a numbered register called a *virtual output*. Virtual outputs can be used as an input operand in any equation, including the equation that generates the output, as a seal-in or other type of feedback.

A FlexLogic equation consists of parameters that are either operands or operators. Operands have a logic state of 1 or 0. Operators provide a defined function, such as an AND gate or a Timer. Each equation defines the combinations of parameters to be used to set a Virtual Output flag. Evaluation of an equation results in either a 1 (=ON, i.e. flag set) or 0 (=OFF, i.e. flag not set). Each equation is evaluated at least 4 times every power system cycle.

Some types of operands are present in the relay in multiple instances; e.g. contact and remote inputs. These types of operands are grouped together (for presentation purposes only) on the faceplate display. The characteristics of the different types of operands are listed in the table below.

**Table 5–11: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERAND TYPES**

OPERAND TYPE	STATE	EXAMPLE FORMAT	CHARACTERISTICS [INPUT IS '1' (= ON) IF...]
Contact Input	On	Cont Ip On	Voltage is presently applied to the input (external contact closed).
	Off	Cont Ip Off	Voltage is presently not applied to the input (external contact open).
Contact Output (type Form-A contact only)	Current On	Cont Op 1 Ion	Current is flowing through the contact.
	Voltage On	Cont Op 1 VOn	Voltage exists across the contact.
	Voltage Off	Cont Op 1 VOff	Voltage does not exist across the contact.
Direct Input	On	DIRECT INPUT 1 On	The direct input is presently in the ON state.
Element (Analog)	Pickup	PHASE TOC1 PKP	The tested parameter is presently above the pickup setting of an element which responds to rising values or below the pickup setting of an element which responds to falling values.
	Dropout	PHASE TOC1 DPO	This operand is the logical inverse of the above PKP operand.
	Operate	PHASE TOC1 OP	The tested parameter has been above/below the pickup setting of the element for the programmed delay time, or has been at logic 1 and is now at logic 0 but the reset timer has not finished timing.
	Block	PHASE TOC1 BLK	The output of the comparator is set to the block function.
Element (Digital)	Pickup	Dig Element 1 PKP	The input operand is at logic 1.
	Dropout	Dig Element 1 DPO	This operand is the logical inverse of the above PKP operand.
	Operate	Dig Element 1 OP	The input operand has been at logic 1 for the programmed pickup delay time, or has been at logic 1 for this period and is now at logic 0 but the reset timer has not finished timing.
Element (Digital Counter)	Higher than	Counter 1 HI	The number of pulses counted is above the set number.
	Equal to	Counter 1 EQL	The number of pulses counted is equal to the set number.
	Lower than	Counter 1 LO	The number of pulses counted is below the set number.
Fixed	On	On	Logic 1
	Off	Off	Logic 0
Remote Input	On	REMOTE INPUT 1 On	The remote input is presently in the ON state.
Virtual Input	On	Virt Ip 1 On	The virtual input is presently in the ON state.
Virtual Output	On	Virt Op 1 On	The virtual output is presently in the set state (i.e. evaluation of the equation which produces this virtual output results in a "1").

The operands available for this relay are listed alphabetically by types in the following table.

**Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 1 of 8)**

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS	CONTROL PUSHBTN 1 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 2 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 3 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 4 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 5 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 6 ON CONTROL PUSHBTN 7 ON	Control pushbutton 1 is being pressed Control pushbutton 2 is being pressed Control pushbutton 3 is being pressed Control pushbutton 4 is being pressed Control pushbutton 5 is being pressed Control pushbutton 6 is being pressed Control pushbutton 7 is being pressed
DIRECT DEVICES	DIRECT DEVICE 1On ↓ DIRECT DEVICE 16On DIRECT DEVICE 1Off ↓ DIRECT DEVICE 16Off	Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
DIRECT INPUT/ OUTPUT CHANNEL MONITORING	DIR IO CH1 CRC ALARM DIR IO CH2 CRC ALARM DIR IO CH1 UNRET ALM DIR IO CH2 UNRET ALM	The rate of direct input messages received on channel 1 and failing the CRC exceeded the user-specified level. The rate of direct input messages received on channel 2 and failing the CRC exceeded the user-specified level. The rate of returned direct input/output messages on channel 1 exceeded the user-specified level (ring configurations only). The rate of returned direct input/output messages on channel 2 exceeded the user-specified level (ring configurations only).
ELEMENT: Amp unbalance	AMP UNBALANCE 1 PKP AMP UNBALANCE 1 OP AMP UNBALANCE 1 DPO AMP UNBALANCE 2...	Amp unbalance 1 element is picked up Amp unbalance 1 element is operated Amp unbalance 1 element is dropped out Same set of operands as shown for AMP UNBALANCE 1
ELEMENT: Auxiliary overvoltage	AUX OV1 PKP AUX OV1 DPO AUX OV1 OP AUX OV2 to AUX OV3	Auxiliary overvoltage element has picked up Auxiliary overvoltage element has dropped out Auxiliary overvoltage element has operated Same set of operands as shown for AUX OV1
ELEMENT: Auxiliary undervoltage	AUX UV1 PKP AUX UV1 DPO AUX UV1 OP AUX UV2 to AUX UV3	Auxiliary undervoltage element has picked up Auxiliary undervoltage element has dropped out Auxiliary undervoltage element has operated Same set of operands as shown for AUX UV1
ELEMENT Breaker flashover	BKR 1 FLSHOVR PKP A BKR 1 FLSHOVR PKP B BKR 1 FLSHOVR PKP C BKR 1 FLSHOVR PKP BKR 1 FLSHOVR OP A BKR 1 FLSHOVR OP B BKR 1 FLSHOVR OP C BKR 1 FLSHOVR OP BKR 1 FLSHOVR DPO A BKR 1 FLSHOVR DPO B BKR 1 FLSHOVR DPO C BKR 1 FLSHOVR DPO BKR 2 FLSHOVR...	Breaker 1 flashover element phase A has picked up Breaker 1 flashover element phase B has picked up Breaker 1 flashover element phase C has picked up Breaker 1 flashover element has picked up Breaker 1 flashover element phase A has operated Breaker 1 flashover element phase B has operated Breaker 1 flashover element phase C has operated Breaker 1 flashover element has operated Breaker 1 flashover element phase A has dropped out Breaker 1 flashover element phase B has dropped out Breaker 1 flashover element phase C has dropped out Breaker 1 flashover element has dropped out Same set of operands as shown for BKR 1 FLSHOVR
ELEMENT Breaker failure	BKR FAIL 1 RETRIPA BKR FAIL 1 RETRIPB BKR FAIL 1 RETRIPC BKR FAIL 1 RETRIP BKR FAIL 1 T1 OP BKR FAIL 1 T2 OP BKR FAIL 1 T3 OP BKR FAIL 1 TRIP OP BKR FAIL 2...	Breaker failure 1 re-trip phase A (only for 1-pole schemes) Breaker failure 1 re-trip phase B (only for 1-pole schemes) Breaker failure 1 re-trip phase C (only for 1-pole schemes) Breaker failure 1 re-trip 3-phase Breaker failure 1 timer 1 is operated Breaker failure 1 timer 2 is operated Breaker failure 1 timer 3 is operated Breaker failure 1 trip is operated Same set of operands as shown for BKR FAIL 1

Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 2 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT: Breaker control	BREAKER 1 OFF CMD BREAKER 1 ON CMD BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A BAD ST  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A INTERM  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A CLSD BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ A OPEN BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B BAD ST  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B INTERM  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B CLSD BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ B OPEN BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C BAD ST  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C INTERM  BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C CLSD BREAKER 1 $\Phi$ C OPEN BREAKER 1 BAD STATUS BREAKER 1 CLOSED BREAKER 1 OPEN BREAKER 1 DISCREP BREAKER 1 TROUBLE BREAKER 1 MNL CLS BREAKER 1 TRIP A BREAKER 1 TRIP B BREAKER 1 TRIP C BREAKER 1 ANY P OPEN BREAKER 1 ONE P OPEN BREAKER 1 OOS	Breaker 1 open command initiated Breaker 1 close command initiated Breaker 1 phase A bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Breaker 1 phase A intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Breaker 1 phase A is closed Breaker 1 phase A is open Breaker 1 phase B bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Breaker 1 phase B intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Breaker 1 phase B is closed Breaker 1 phase B is open Breaker 1 phase C bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Breaker 1 phase C intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Breaker 1 phase C is closed Breaker 1 phase C is open Breaker 1 bad status is detected on any pole Breaker 1 is closed Breaker 1 is open Breaker 1 has discrepancy Breaker 1 trouble alarm Breaker 1 manual close Breaker 1 trip phase A command Breaker 1 trip phase B command Breaker 1 trip phase C command At least one pole of breaker 1 is open Only one pole of breaker 1 is open Breaker 1 is out of service
	BREAKER 2...	Same set of operands as shown for BREAKER 1
ELEMENT: Digital counters	Counter 1 HI Counter 1 EQL Counter 1 LO	Digital counter 1 output is 'more than' comparison value Digital counter 1 output is 'equal to' comparison value Digital counter 1 output is 'less than' comparison value
	Counter 2 to Counter 8	Same set of operands as shown for Counter 1
ELEMENT: Digital elements	Dig Element 1 PKP Dig Element 1 OP Dig Element 1 DPO	Digital Element 1 is picked up Digital Element 1 is operated Digital Element 1 is dropped out
	Dig Element 2 to Dig Element 48	Same set of operands as shown for Dig Element 1
ELEMENT: Sensitive directional power	DIR POWER 1 STG1 PKP DIR POWER 1 STG2 PKP DIR POWER 1 STG1 DPO DIR POWER 1 STG2 DPO DIR POWER 1 STG1 OP DIR POWER 1 STG2 OP DIR POWER 1 PKP DIR POWER 1 DPO DIR POWER 1 OP	Stage 1 of the directional power element 1 has picked up Stage 2 of the directional power element 1 has picked up Stage 1 of the directional power element 1 has dropped out Stage 2 of the directional power element 1 has dropped out Stage 1 of the directional power element 1 has operated Stage 2 of the directional power element 1 has operated The directional power element has picked up The directional power element has dropped out The directional power element has operated
	DIR POWER 2	Same set of operands as DIR POWER 1
ELEMENT: FlexElements	FxE 1 PKP FxE 1 OP FxE 1 DPO	FlexElement 1 has picked up FlexElement 1 has operated FlexElement 1 has dropped out
	FxE 2 to FxE 16	Same set of operands as shown for FxE 1
ELEMENT: Ground instantaneous overcurrent	GROUND IOC1 PKP GROUND IOC1 OP GROUND IOC1 DPO	Ground instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up Ground instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated Ground instantaneous overcurrent 1 has dropped out
	GROUND IOC2	Same set of operands as shown for GROUND IOC 1
ELEMENT: Ground time overcurrent	GROUND TOC1 PKP GROUND TOC1 OP GROUND TOC1 DPO	Ground time overcurrent 1 has picked up Ground time overcurrent 1 has operated Ground time overcurrent 1 has dropped out
	GROUND TOC2	Same set of operands as shown for GROUND TOC1
ELEMENT Non-volatile latches	LATCH 1 ON LATCH 1 OFF	Non-volatile latch 1 is ON (Logic = 1) Non-volatile latch 1 is OFF (Logic = 0)
	LATCH 2 to LATCH 16	Same set of operands as shown for LATCH 1



Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 3 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT: Motor mechanical jam	MECHANICAL JAM PKP MECHANICAL JAM DPO MECHANICAL JAM OP	The mechanical jam element has picked up The mechanical jam element has dropped out The mechanical jam element has operated
ELEMENT: Motor acceleration time	MOTOR ACCEL TIME OP MOTOR ACCEL TIME DPO	The motor acceleration time element has operated The motor acceleration time element has dropped out
ELEMENT: Two-speed motor	MOTOR SPD2 TR 2-1 OP MOTOR SPD2 ACL t OP MOTOR SPD2 ACL t DPO	Asserted when the motor switches from speed 2 to speed 1 Asserted when the acceleration time function at speed 2 operates. Asserted when the acceleration time function at speed 2 drops off.
ELEMENT: Motor thermal model	MOTOR THERMAL PKP MOTOR THERMAL OP MOTOR THERMAL DPO MOTOR RESTART MOTOR START INHIBIT MOTOR OFFLINE MOTOR STARTING MOTOR RUNNING MOTOR OVERLOAD	The thermal model element has picked up The thermal model element has operated The thermal model element has dropped out The motor has restarted A motor start inhibit condition has occurred The motor is offline The motor is starting The motor is running A motor overload condition has occurred
ELEMENT: Negative-sequence overvoltage	NEG SEQ OV1 PKP NEG SEQ OV1 DPO NEG SEQ OV1 OP	Negative-sequence overvoltage element has picked up Negative-sequence overvoltage element has dropped out Negative-sequence overvoltage element has operated
	NEG SEQ OV2...	Same set of operands as shown for NEG SEQ OV1
ELEMENT: Neutral instantaneous overcurrent	NEUTRAL IOC1 PKP NEUTRAL IOC1 OP NEUTRAL IOC1 DPO	Neutral instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up Neutral instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated Neutral instantaneous overcurrent 1 has dropped out
	NEUTRAL IOC2	Same set of operands as shown for NEUTRAL IOC1
ELEMENT: Neutral overvoltage	NEUTRAL OV1 PKP NEUTRAL OV1 DPO NEUTRAL OV1 OP	Neutral overvoltage element 1 has picked up Neutral overvoltage element 1 has dropped out Neutral overvoltage element 1 has operated
ELEMENT: Neutral directional overcurrent	NTRL DIR OC1 FWD NTRL DIR OC1 REV	Neutral directional overcurrent 1 forward has operated Neutral directional overcurrent 1 reverse has operated
	NTRL DIR OC2	Same set of operands as shown for NTRL DIR OC1
ELEMENT: Overfrequency	OVERFREQ 1 PKP OVERFREQ 1 OP OVERFREQ 1 DPO	Overfrequency 1 has picked up Overfrequency 1 has operated Overfrequency 1 has dropped out
	OVERFREQ 2 to 4	Same set of operands as shown for OVERFREQ 1
ELEMENT: Phase directional overcurrent	PH DIR1 BLK A PH DIR1 BLK B PH DIR1 BLK C PH DIR1 BLK	Phase A directional 1 block Phase B directional 1 block Phase C directional 1 block Phase directional 1 block
	PH DIR2	Same set of operands as shown for PH DIR1
ELEMENT: Phase instantaneous overcurrent	PHASE IOC1 PKP PHASE IOC1 OP PHASE IOC1 DPO PHASE IOC1 PKP A PHASE IOC1 PKP B PHASE IOC1 PKP C PHASE IOC1 OP A PHASE IOC1 OP B PHASE IOC1 OP C PHASE IOC1 DPO A PHASE IOC1 DPO B PHASE IOC1 DPO C	At least one phase of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up At least one phase of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated All phases of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 have dropped out Phase A of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up Phase B of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up Phase C of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has picked up Phase A of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated Phase B of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated Phase C of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has operated Phase A of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has dropped out Phase B of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has dropped out Phase C of phase instantaneous overcurrent 1 has dropped out
	PHASE IOC2 and higher	Same set of operands as shown for PHASE IOC1
ELEMENT: Phase overvoltage	PHASE OV1 PKP PHASE OV1 OP PHASE OV1 DPO PHASE OV1 PKP A PHASE OV1 PKP B PHASE OV1 PKP C PHASE OV1 OP A PHASE OV1 OP B PHASE OV1 OP C PHASE OV1 DPO A PHASE OV1 DPO B PHASE OV1 DPO C	At least one phase of overvoltage 1 has picked up At least one phase of overvoltage 1 has operated All phases of overvoltage 1 have dropped out Phase A of overvoltage 1 has picked up Phase B of overvoltage 1 has picked up Phase C of overvoltage 1 has picked up Phase A of overvoltage 1 has operated Phase B of overvoltage 1 has operated Phase C of overvoltage 1 has operated Phase A of overvoltage 1 has dropped out Phase B of overvoltage 1 has dropped out Phase C of overvoltage 1 has dropped out

Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 4 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT: Phase undervoltage	PHASE UV1 PKP PHASE UV1 OP PHASE UV1 DPO PHASE UV1 PKP A PHASE UV1 PKP B PHASE UV1 PKP C PHASE UV1 OP A PHASE UV1 OP B PHASE UV1 OP C PHASE UV1 DPO A PHASE UV1 DPO B PHASE UV1 DPO C	At least one phase of phase undervoltage 1 has picked up At least one phase of phase undervoltage 1 has operated All phases of phase undervoltage 1 have dropped out Phase A of phase undervoltage 1 has picked up Phase B of phase undervoltage 1 has picked up Phase C of phase undervoltage 1 has picked up Phase A of phase undervoltage 1 has operated Phase B of phase undervoltage 1 has operated Phase C of phase undervoltage 1 has operated Phase A of phase undervoltage 1 has dropped out Phase B of phase undervoltage 1 has dropped out Phase C of phase undervoltage 1 has dropped out
	PHASE UV2	Same set of operands as shown for PHASE UV1
ELEMENT: Reduced voltage starting	REDUCED VOLT CTRL REDUCED VOLT OP	Asserted for one second upon a valid transition in any mode Asserted when an invalid transition occurs
ELEMENT: Restart delay	RESTART TIME OP	The minimum restart time has not expired since the last motor stop. No restart is allowed when this operand is asserted (use to inhibit the motor start command).
ELEMENT: Broken rotor bar detection	ROTOR ALARM PKP ROTOR ALARM OP	Asserted when the broken rotor bar detection element picks up. Asserted when the broken rotor bar detection element operates.
ELEMENT: Remote RTD protection	RRTD COMM FAIL RRTD RTD 1 ALARM DPO RRTD RTD 1 ALARM OP RRTD RTD 1 ALARM PKP RRTD RTD 1 OPEN RRTD RTD 1 SHORTED RRTD RTD 1 TRIP DPO RRTD RTD 1 TRIP OP RRTD RTD 1 TRIP PKP	Asserted when RRTD loss of communications is detected. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 alarm stage drops out. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 alarm stage operates. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 alarm stage picks up. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 detects an open circuit. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 detects an short/low circuit. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 trip stage drops out. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 trip stage operates. Asserted when the RRTD RTD 1 trip stage picks up.
	RRTD RTD 2...	The set of operands shown above are available for RRTD RTD 2 and higher
ELEMENT: RTD protection	RTD Ip 1 ALARM DPO RTD Ip 1 ALARM OP RTD Ip 1 ALARM PKP RTD Ip 1 OPEN RTD Ip 1 SHORTED RTD Ip 1 TRIP DPO RTD Ip 1 TRIP OP RTD Ip 1 TRIP PKP	Asserted when the alarm stage of RTD input 1 protection picks up. Asserted when the alarm stage of RTD input 1 protection operates. Asserted when the alarm stage of RTD input 1 protection drops out. Asserted when RTD input 1 detects an open circuit. Asserted when RTD input 1 detects a shorted or low circuit. Asserted when the trip stage of RTD input 1 protection picks up. Asserted when the trip stage of RTD input 1 protection operates. Asserted when the trip stage of RTD input 1 protection drops out.
	RTD Ip 2...	The set of operands shown above are available for the RTD Ip 2 and higher elements
ELEMENT: Selector switch	SELECTOR 1 POS Y SELECTOR 1 BIT 0 SELECTOR 1 BIT 1 SELECTOR 1 BIT 2 SELECTOR 1 STP ALARM  SELECTOR 1 BIT ALARM  SELECTOR 1 ALARM SELECTOR 1 PWR ALARM	Selector switch 1 is in Position Y (mutually exclusive operands) First bit of the 3-bit word encoding position of selector 1 Second bit of the 3-bit word encoding position of selector 1 Third bit of the 3-bit word encoding position of selector 1 Position of selector 1 has been pre-selected with the stepping up control input but not acknowledged Position of selector 1 has been pre-selected with the 3-bit control input but not acknowledged Position of selector 1 has been pre-selected but not acknowledged Position of selector switch 1 is undetermined or restored from memory when the relay powers up and synchronizes to the three-bit input
	SELECTOR 2	Same set of operands as shown above for SELECTOR 1
ELEMENT: Setting group	SETTING GROUP ACT 1 SETTING GROUP ACT 2 SETTING GROUP ACT 3 SETTING GROUP ACT 4 SETTING GROUP ACT 5 SETTING GROUP ACT 6	Setting group 1 is active Setting group 2 is active Setting group 3 is active Setting group 4 is active Setting group 5 is active Setting group 6 is active

Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 5 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT: Sub-harmonic stator ground fault detector	SH STAT GND STG1 PKP SH STAT GND STG1 DPO SH STAT GND STG1 OP SH STAT GND STG2 PKP SH STAT GND STG2 DPO SH STAT GND STG2 OP SH STAT GND OC PKP  SH STAT GND OC DPO  SH STAT GND OC OP  SH STAT GND TRB PKP SH STAT GND TRB DPO SH STAT GND TRB OP	Stage 1 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has picked up Stage 1 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has dropped out Stage 1 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has operated Stage 2 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has picked up Stage 2 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has dropped out Stage 2 of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has operated Ground over current element of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has picked up Ground over current element of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has dropped out Ground over current element of the sub-harmonic stator ground protection has operated Sub-harmonic stator ground module trouble has picked up Sub-harmonic stator ground module trouble has dropped out Sub-harmonic stator ground module trouble has operated
ELEMENT: Starts-per-hour	STARTS-PER-HOUR PKP  STARTS-PER-HOUR OP  STARTS-PER-HOUR DPO	The maximum starting rate has been exceeded. No immediate start would be allowed if the motor stops when this operand is asserted. The motor stopped after the last allowable start. No restart will be allowed as long as the operand is asserted (used to inhibit the motor start command). The maximum starting rate is not exceeded. When stopped, the motor can be restarted immediately.
ELEMENT: Stator differential	STATOR DIFF OP STATOR DIFF PKP A STATOR DIFF PKP B STATOR DIFF PKP C STATOR DIFF OP A STATOR DIFF OP B STATOR DIFF OP C STATOR DIFF DPO A STATOR DIFF DPO B STATOR DIFF DPO C STATOR DIFF SAT A STATOR DIFF SAT B STATOR DIFF SAT C STATOR DIFF DIR A STATOR DIFF DIR B STATOR DIFF DIR C	At least one phase of stator differential has operated Phase A of stator differential has picked up Phase B of stator differential has picked up Phase C of stator differential has picked up Phase A of stator differential has operated Phase B of stator differential has operated Phase C of stator differential has operated Phase A of stator differential has dropped out Phase B of stator differential has dropped out Phase C of stator differential has dropped out Phase A of stator differential has is saturated Phase B of stator differential has is saturated Phase C of stator differential has is saturated Phase A of stator differential phase comparison has been satisfied Phase B of stator differential phase comparison has been satisfied Phase C of stator differential phase comparison has been satisfied
ELEMENT: Disconnect switch	SWITCH 1 OFF CMD SWITCH 1 ON CMD SWITCH 1 CLOSED SWITCH 1 OPEN SWITCH 1 DISCREP SWITCH 1 TROUBLE SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ A CLSD SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ A OPEN SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ A BAD ST  SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ A INTERM  SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ B CLSD SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ B OPEN SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ B BAD ST  SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ B INTERM  SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ C CLSD SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ C OPEN SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ C BAD ST  SWITCH 1 $\Phi$ C INTERM  SWITCH 1 BAD STATUS  SWITCH 2...	Disconnect switch 1 open command initiated Disconnect switch 1 close command initiated Disconnect switch 1 is closed Disconnect switch 1 is open Disconnect switch 1 has discrepancy Disconnect switch 1 trouble alarm Disconnect switch 1 phase A is closed Disconnect switch 1 phase A is open Disconnect switch 1 phase A bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Disconnect switch 1 phase A intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Disconnect switch 1 phase B is closed Disconnect switch 1 phase B is open Disconnect switch 1 phase B bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Disconnect switch 1 phase B intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Disconnect switch 1 phase C is closed Disconnect switch 1 phase C is open Disconnect switch 1 phase C bad status is detected (discrepancy between the 52/a and 52/b contacts) Disconnect switch 1 phase C intermediate status is detected (transition from one position to another) Disconnect switch 1 bad status is detected on any pole
ELEMENT: Teleprotection channel tests	TELEPRO CH1 FAIL TELEPRO CH2 FAIL TELEPRO CH1 ID FAIL TELEPRO CH2 ID FAIL TELEPRO CH1 CRC FAIL TELEPRO CH2 CRC FAIL TELEPRO CH1 PKT LOST TELEPRO CH2 PKT LOST	Channel 1 failed Channel 2 failed The ID check for a peer relay on channel 1 has failed The ID check for a peer relay on channel 2 has failed CRC detected packet corruption on channel 1 CRC detected packet corruption on channel 2 CRC detected lost packet on channel 1 CRC detected lost packet on channel 2

Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 6 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT: Teleprotection inputs/outputs	TELEPRO INPUT 1-1 On	Flag is set, Logic =1
	↓	↓
	TELEPRO INPUT 1-16 On TELEPRO INPUT 2-1 On	Flag is set, Logic =1 Flag is set, Logic =1
	↓	↓
ELEMENT: Time between starts	TELEPRO INPUT 2-16 On	Flag is set, Logic =1
	TIME-BTWN-STARTS PKP	The time since the last start is too short. No immediate start is allowed if the motor stops when this operand is asserted.
	TIME-BTWN-STARTS OP	The motor stopped because the time since the last start was too short. No restart is allowed as long as this operand is asserted (use to inhibit the motor start command).
	TIME-BTWN-STARTS DPO	The time since the last start is long enough to accommodate the next start should the motor stop
ELEMENT Trip bus	TRIP BUS 1 PKP TRIP BUS 1 OP	Asserted when the trip bus 1 element picks up. Asserted when the trip bus 1 element operates.
	TRIP BUS 2...	Same set of operands as shown for TRIP BUS 1
ELEMENT: Undercurrent	U/CURR ALARM PKP	Asserted when the undercurrent element alarm stage picks up.
	U/CURR TRIP PKP	Asserted when the undercurrent element trip stage picks up.
	U/CURR ALARM OP	Asserted when the undercurrent element alarm stage operates.
	U/CURR TRIP OP	Asserted when the undercurrent element trip stage operates.
ELEMENT: Undercurrent for speed 2	U/CURR SP2 ALARM PKP	Asserted when the speed 2 undercurrent alarm picks up.
	U/CURR SP2 ALARM OP	Asserted when the speed 2 undercurrent alarm operates.
	U/CURR SP2 TRIP PKP	Asserted when the speed 2 undercurrent trip picks up.
	U/CURR SP2 TRIP OP	Asserted when the speed 2 undercurrent trip operates.
ELEMENT: Underfrequency	UNDERFREQ 1 PKP UNDERFREQ 1 OP UNDERFREQ 1 DPO	Underfrequency 1 has picked up Underfrequency 1 has operated Underfrequency 1 has dropped out
	UNDERFREQ 2 to 6	Same set of operands as shown for UNDERFREQ 1 above
ELEMENT: Underpower	UNDERPWR 1 ALARM PKP UNDERPWR 1 TRIP PKP UNDERPWR 1 ALARM DPO UNDERPWR 1 TRIP DPO UNDERPWR 1 ALARM OP UNDERPWR 1 TRIP OP	Asserted when the underpower 1 alarm stage picks up. Asserted when the underpower 1 trip stage picks up. Asserted when the underpower 1 alarm stage drops out. Asserted when the underpower 1 trip stage drops out. Asserted when the underpower 1 alarm stage operates. Asserted when the underpower 1 trip stage operates.
	UNDERPWR 2	The set of operands shown above are available for the underpower 2 element
FIXED OPERANDS	Off	Logic = 0. Does nothing and may be used as a delimiter in an equation list; used as 'Disable' by other features.
	On	Logic = 1. Can be used as a test setting.
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Contact inputs	Cont Ip 1 On	(will not appear unless ordered)
	Cont Ip 2 On	(will not appear unless ordered)
	↓	↓
	Cont Ip 1 Off Cont Ip 2 Off	(will not appear unless ordered) (will not appear unless ordered)
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Contact outputs, current (from detector on form-A output only)	Cont Op 1 IOn	(will not appear unless ordered)
	Cont Op 2 IOn	(will not appear unless ordered)
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Contact outputs, voltage (from detector on form-A output only)	↓	↓
	Cont Op 1 VOn	(will not appear unless ordered)
	Cont Op 2 VOn	(will not appear unless ordered)
	↓	↓
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Direct inputs	Cont Op 1 VOff	(will not appear unless ordered)
	Cont Op 2 VOff	(will not appear unless ordered)
	↓	↓
	DIRECT INPUT 1 On	Flag is set, logic=1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Remote double- point status inputs	↓	↓
	DIRECT INPUT 32 On	Flag is set, logic=1
	RemDPS Ip 1 BAD RemDPS Ip 1 INTERM	Asserted while the remote double-point status input is in the bad state. Asserted while the remote double-point status input is in the intermediate state.
	RemDPS Ip 1 OFF RemDPS Ip 1 ON	Asserted while the remote double-point status input is off. Asserted while the remote double-point status input is on.
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Remote double- point status inputs	REMDPS Ip 2...	Same set of operands as per REMDPS 1 above

Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 7 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Remote inputs	REMOTE INPUT 1 On REMOTE INPUT 2 On REMOTE INPUT 2 On ↓ REMOTE INPUT 32 On	Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Virtual inputs	Virt Ip 1 On Virt Ip 2 On Virt Ip 3 On ↓ Virt Ip 64 On	Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Virtual outputs	Virt Op 1 On Virt Op 2 On Virt Op 3 On ↓ Virt Op 96 On	Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
LED INDICATORS: Fixed front panel LEDs	LED IN SERVICE LED TROUBLE LED TEST MODE LED TRIP LED ALARM LED PICKUP LED VOLTAGE LED CURRENT LED FREQUENCY LED OTHER LED PHASE A LED PHASE B LED PHASE C LED NEUTRAL/GROUND	Asserted when the front panel IN SERVICE LED is on. Asserted when the front panel TROUBLE LED is on. Asserted when the front panel TEST MODE LED is on. Asserted when the front panel TRIP LED is on. Asserted when the front panel ALARM LED is on. Asserted when the front panel PICKUP LED is on. Asserted when the front panel VOLTAGE LED is on. Asserted when the front panel CURRENT LED is on. Asserted when the front panel FREQUENCY LED is on. Asserted when the front panel OTHER LED is on. Asserted when the front panel PHASE A LED is on. Asserted when the front panel PHASE B LED is on. Asserted when the front panel PHASE C LED is on. Asserted when the front panel NEUTRAL/GROUND LED is on.
LED INDICATORS: LED test	LED TEST IN PROGRESS	An LED test has been initiated and has not finished.
LED INDICATORS: User-programmable LEDs	LED USER 1	Asserted when user-programmable LED 1 is on.
	LED USER 2 to 48	The operand above is available for user-programmable LEDs 2 through 48.
PASSWORD SECURITY	ACCESS LOC SETG OFF ACCESS LOC SETG ON ACCESS LOC CMND OFF ACCESS LOC CMND ON ACCESS REM SETG OFF ACCESS REM SETG ON ACCESS REM CMND OFF ACCESS REM CMND ON UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS	Asserted when local setting access is disabled. Asserted when local setting access is enabled. Asserted when local command access is disabled. Asserted when local command access is enabled. Asserted when remote setting access is disabled. Asserted when remote setting access is enabled. Asserted when remote command access is disabled. Asserted when remote command access is enabled. Asserted when a password entry fails while accessing a password protected level of the M60.
REMOTE DEVICES	REMOTE DEVICE 1 On REMOTE DEVICE 2 On REMOTE DEVICE 2 On ↓ REMOTE DEVICE 16 On	Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
	REMOTE DEVICE 1 Off REMOTE DEVICE 2 Off REMOTE DEVICE 3 Off ↓ REMOTE DEVICE 16 Off	Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
RESETTING	RESET OP RESET OP (COMMS) RESET OP (OPERAND)  RESET OP (PUSHBUTTON)	Reset command is operated (set by all three operands below). Communications source of the reset command. Operand (assigned in the <b>INPUTS/OUTPUTS</b> ⇄ <b>RESETTING</b> menu) source of the reset command. Reset key (pushbutton) source of the reset command.



Table 5–12: M60 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 8 of 8)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
SELF-DIAGNOSTICS (See <i>Relay Self-tests</i> descriptions in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and Targets</i> )	ANY MAJOR ERROR	Any of the major self-test errors generated (major error)
	ANY MINOR ERROR	Any of the minor self-test errors generated (minor error)
	ANY SELF-TESTS	Any self-test errors generated (generic, any error)
	BATTERY FAIL	The battery is not functioning. Return power supply module to manufacturer.
	CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED	Relay is not synchronized to the international time standard
	DIRECT DEVICE OFF	A direct device is configured but not connected
	DIRECT RING BREAK	The Direct I/O settings is for a connection that is not in a ring
	EQUIPMENT MISMATCH	The configuration of modules does not match the stored order code
	FLEXLOGIC ERR TOKEN	A FlexLogic equation is incorrect
	LATCHING OUT ERROR	A difference is detected between the desired and actual latch contact state
	MAINTENANCE ALERT	A subset of the minor self-test errors generated, see <i>Chapter 7</i>
	FIRST ETHERNET FAIL	Link failure detected. See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i> .
	PROCESS BUS FAILURE	See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i>
	PTP FAILURE	"Bad PTP Signal" self-test as described in <i>Chapter 7</i>
	REMOTE DEVICE OFF	One or more GOOSE devices are not responding
	RRTD COMM FAIL	See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i>
	SECOND ETHERNET FAIL	See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i>
	THIRD ETHERNET FAIL	See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i>
	SNTP FAILURE	SNTP server is not responding
	SYSTEM EXCEPTION	See description in <i>Chapter 7: Commands and targets</i>
	TEMP MONITOR	Monitors ambient temperature and maximum operating temperature
	UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED	The product setup>installation>relay settings setting is not programmed
TEMPERATURE MONITOR	TEMP MONITOR	Asserted while the ambient temperature is greater than the maximum operating temperature (80°C)
USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS	PUSHBUTTON 1 ON	Pushbutton number 1 is in the "On" position
	PUSHBUTTON 1 OFF	Pushbutton number 1 is in the "Off" position
	ANY PB ON	Any of twelve pushbuttons is in the "On" position
	PUSHBUTTON 2 to 12	Same set of operands as PUSHBUTTON 1

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Some operands can be re-named by the user. These are the names of the breakers in the breaker control feature, the ID (identification) of contact inputs, the ID of virtual inputs, and the ID of virtual outputs. If the user changes the default name or ID of any of these operands, the assigned name will appear in the relay list of operands. The default names are shown in the FlexLogic operands table above.

The characteristics of the logic gates are tabulated below, and the operators available in FlexLogic are listed in the Flex-Logic operators table.

Table 5–13: FLEXLOGIC GATE CHARACTERISTICS

GATES	NUMBER OF INPUTS	OUTPUT IS '1' (= ON) IF...
NOT	1	input is '0'
OR	2 to 16	any input is '1'
AND	2 to 16	all inputs are '1'
NOR	2 to 16	all inputs are '0'
NAND	2 to 16	any input is '0'
XOR	2	only one input is '1'

Table 5–14: FLEXLOGIC OPERATORS

TYPE	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
Editor	INSERT	Insert a parameter in an equation list.	
	DELETE	Delete a parameter from an equation list.	
End	END	The first END encountered signifies the last entry in the list of processed FlexLogic parameters.	
One-shot	POSITIVE ONE SHOT	One shot that responds to a positive going edge.	A 'one shot' refers to a single input gate that generates a pulse in response to an edge on the input. The output from a 'one shot' is True (positive) for only one pass through the FlexLogic equation. There is a maximum of 64 'one shots'.
	NEGATIVE ONE SHOT	One shot that responds to a negative going edge.	
	DUAL ONE SHOT	One shot that responds to both the positive and negative going edges.	
Logic gate	NOT	Logical NOT	Operates on the previous parameter.
	OR(2)	2 input OR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
	OR(16)	16 input OR gate	Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	AND(2)	2 input AND gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
	AND(16)	16 input AND gate	Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	NOR(2)	2 input NOR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
	NOR(16)	16 input NOR gate	Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	NAND(2)	2 input NAND gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
	NAND(16)	16 input NAND gate	Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	XOR(2)	2 input Exclusive OR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
Timer	LATCH (S,R)	Latch (set, reset): reset-dominant	The parameter preceding LATCH(S,R) is the reset input. The parameter preceding the reset input is the set input.
	TIMER 1 ↓ TIMER 32	Timer set with FlexLogic timer 1 settings. ↓ Timer set with FlexLogic timer 32 settings.	The timer is started by the preceding parameter. The output of the timer is TIMER #.
Assign virtual output	= Virt Op 1 ↓ = Virt Op 96	Assigns previous FlexLogic operand to virtual output 1. ↓ Assigns previous FlexLogic operand to virtual output 96.	The virtual output is set by the preceding parameter

## 5.5.2 FLEXLOGIC RULES

When forming a FlexLogic equation, the sequence in the linear array of parameters must follow these general rules:

1. Operands must precede the operator which uses the operands as inputs.
2. Operators have only one output. The output of an operator must be used to create a virtual output if it is to be used as an input to two or more operators.
3. Assigning the output of an operator to a virtual output terminates the equation.
4. A timer operator (for example, "TIMER 1") or virtual output assignment (for example, "= Virt Op 1") may only be used once. If this rule is broken, a syntax error will be declared.

## 5.5.3 FLEXLOGIC EVALUATION

Each equation is evaluated in the order in which the parameters have been entered.



FlexLogic provides latches which by definition have a memory action, remaining in the set state after the set input has been asserted. However, they are volatile; that is, they reset on the re-application of control power.

When making changes to settings, all FlexLogic equations are re-compiled whenever any new setting value is entered, so all latches are automatically reset. If it is necessary to re-initialize FlexLogic during testing, for example, it is suggested to power the unit down and then back up.

## 5.5.4 FLEXLOGIC EXAMPLE

This section provides an example of implementing logic for a typical application. The sequence of the steps is quite important as it should minimize the work necessary to develop the relay settings. Note that the example presented in the figure below is intended to demonstrate the procedure, not to solve a specific application situation.

In the example below, it is assumed that logic has already been programmed to produce virtual outputs 1 and 2, and is only a part of the full set of equations used. When using FlexLogic, it is important to make a note of each virtual output used – a virtual output designation (1 to 96) can only be properly assigned once.

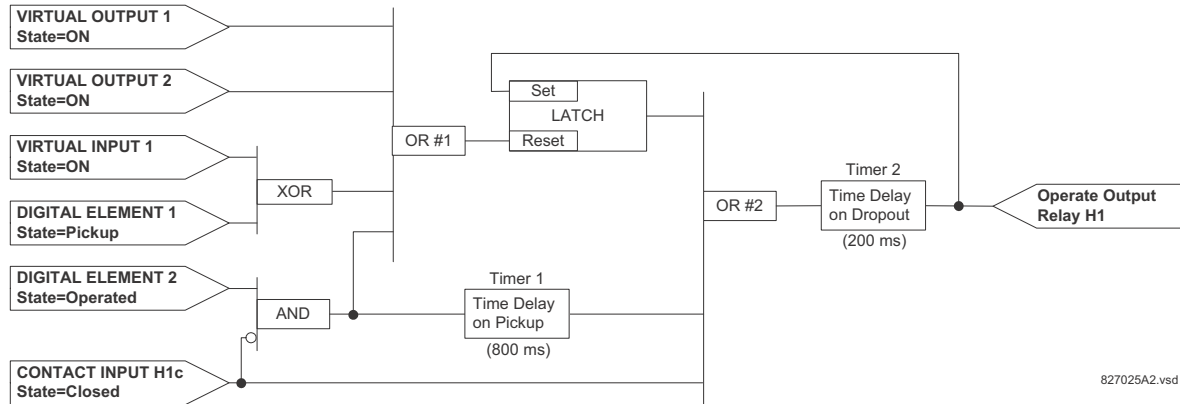


Figure 5-41: EXAMPLE LOGIC SCHEME

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1. Inspect the example logic diagram to determine if the required logic can be implemented with the FlexLogic operators. If this is not possible, the logic must be altered until this condition is satisfied. Once this is done, count the inputs to each gate to verify that the number of inputs does not exceed the FlexLogic limits, which is unlikely but possible. If the number of inputs is too high, subdivide the inputs into multiple gates to produce an equivalent. For example, if 25 inputs to an AND gate are required, connect Inputs 1 through 16 to AND(16), 17 through 25 to AND(9), and the outputs from these two gates to AND(2).

Inspect each operator between the initial operands and final virtual outputs to determine if the output from the operator is used as an input to more than one following operator. If so, the operator output must be assigned as a virtual output.

For the example shown above, the output of the AND gate is used as an input to both OR#1 and Timer 1, and must therefore be made a virtual output and assigned the next available number (i.e. Virtual Output 3). The final output must also be assigned to a virtual output as virtual output 4, which will be programmed in the contact output section to operate relay H1 (that is, contact output H1).

Therefore, the required logic can be implemented with two FlexLogic equations with outputs of virtual output 3 and virtual output 4 as shown below.

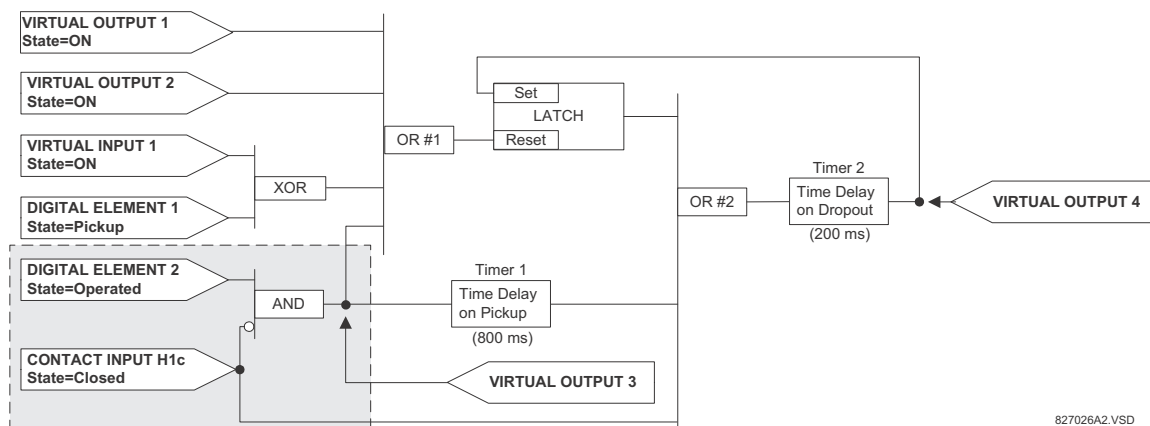


Figure 5-42: LOGIC EXAMPLE WITH VIRTUAL OUTPUTS



- Prepare a logic diagram for the equation to produce virtual output 3, as this output will be used as an operand in the virtual output 4 equation (create the equation for every output that will be used as an operand first, so that when these operands are required they will already have been evaluated and assigned to a specific virtual output). The logic for virtual output 3 is shown below with the final output assigned.

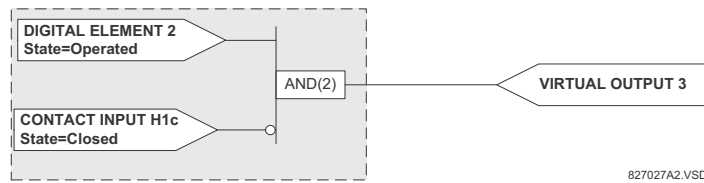


Figure 5–43: LOGIC FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 3

- Prepare a logic diagram for virtual output 4, replacing the logic ahead of virtual output 3 with a symbol identified as virtual output 3, as shown below.

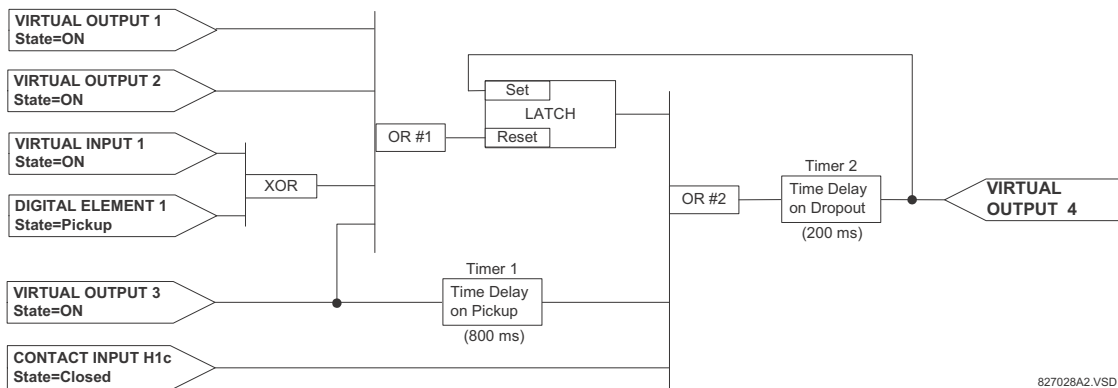


Figure 5–44: LOGIC FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 4

- Program the FlexLogic equation for virtual output 3 by translating the logic into available FlexLogic parameters. The equation is formed one parameter at a time until the required logic is complete. It is generally easier to start at the output end of the equation and work back towards the input, as shown in the following steps. It is also recommended to list operator inputs from bottom to top. For demonstration, the final output will be arbitrarily identified as parameter 99, and each preceding parameter decremented by one in turn. Until accustomed to using FlexLogic, it is suggested that a worksheet with a series of cells marked with the arbitrary parameter numbers be prepared, as shown below.

01	
02	
03	
04	
05	
⋮	
97	
98	
99	

827029A1.VSD

Figure 5–45: FLEXLOGIC WORKSHEET

- Following the procedure outlined, start with parameter 99, as follows:
 

99: The final output of the equation is virtual output 3, which is created by the operator "= Virt Op n". This parameter is therefore "= Virt Op 3."

- 98: The gate preceding the output is an AND, which in this case requires two inputs. The operator for this gate is a 2-input AND so the parameter is "AND(2)". Note that FlexLogic rules require that the number of inputs to most types of operators must be specified to identify the operands for the gate. As the 2-input AND will operate on the two operands preceding it, these inputs must be specified, starting with the lower.
- 97: This lower input to the AND gate must be passed through an inverter (the NOT operator) so the next parameter is "NOT". The NOT operator acts upon the operand immediately preceding it, so specify the inverter input next.
- 96: The input to the NOT gate is to be contact input H1c. The ON state of a contact input can be programmed to be set when the contact is either open or closed. Assume for this example the state is to be ON for a closed contact. The operand is therefore "Cont Ip H1c On".
- 95: The last step in the procedure is to specify the upper input to the AND gate, the operated state of digital element 2. This operand is "DIG ELEM 2 OP".

Writing the parameters in numerical order can now form the equation for virtual output 3:

```
[95] DIG ELEM 2 OP
[96] Cont Ip H1c On
[97] NOT
[98] AND(2)
[99] = Virt Op 3
```

It is now possible to check that this selection of parameters will produce the required logic by converting the set of parameters into a logic diagram. The result of this process is shown below, which is compared to the logic for virtual output 3 diagram as a check.

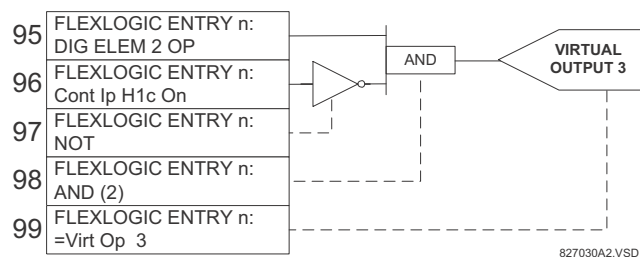


Figure 5–46: FLEXLOGIC EQUATION FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 3

6. Repeating the process described for virtual output 3, select the FlexLogic parameters for Virtual Output 4.
- 99: The final output of the equation is virtual output 4 which is parameter "= Virt Op 4".
- 98: The operator preceding the output is timer 2, which is operand "TIMER 2". Note that the settings required for the timer are established in the timer programming section.
- 97: The operator preceding timer 2 is OR #2, a 3-input OR, which is parameter "OR(3)".
- 96: The lowest input to OR #2 is operand "Cont Ip H1c On".
- 95: The center input to OR #2 is operand "TIMER 1".
- 94: The input to timer 1 is operand "Virt Op 3 On".
- 93: The upper input to OR #2 is operand "LATCH (S,R)".
- 92: There are two inputs to a latch, and the input immediately preceding the latch reset is OR #1, a 4-input OR, which is parameter "OR(4)".
- 91: The lowest input to OR #1 is operand "Virt Op 3 On".
- 90: The input just above the lowest input to OR #1 is operand "XOR(2)".
- 89: The lower input to the XOR is operand "DIG ELEM 1 PKP".
- 88: The upper input to the XOR is operand "Virt Ip 1 On".
- 87: The input just below the upper input to OR #1 is operand "Virt Op 2 On".
- 86: The upper input to OR #1 is operand "Virt Op 1 On".
- 85: The last parameter is used to set the latch, and is operand "Virt Op 4 On".

The equation for virtual output 4 is:

```
[85] Virt Op 4 On
[86] Virt Op 1 On
[87] Virt Op 2 On
[88] Virt Ip 1 On
[89] DIG ELEM 1 PKP
[90] XOR(2)
[91] Virt Op 3 On
[92] OR(4)
[93] LATCH (S,R)
[94] Virt Op 3 On
[95] TIMER 1
[96] Cont Ip H1c On
[97] OR(3)
[98] TIMER 2
[99] = Virt Op 4
```

It is now possible to check that the selection of parameters will produce the required logic by converting the set of parameters into a logic diagram. The result of this process is shown below, which is compared to the logic for virtual output 4 diagram as a check.

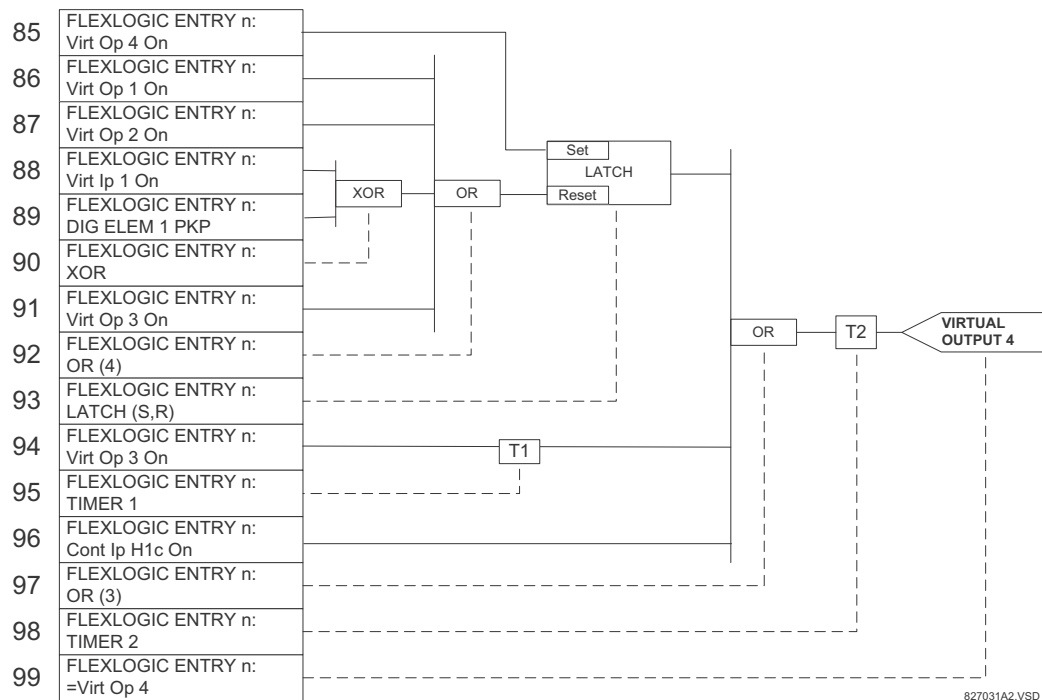


Figure 5–47: FLEXLOGIC EQUATION FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 4

- Now write the complete FlexLogic expression required to implement the logic, making an effort to assemble the equation in an order where Virtual Outputs that will be used as inputs to operators are created before needed. In cases where a lot of processing is required to perform logic, this may be difficult to achieve, but in most cases will not cause problems as all logic is calculated at least four times per power frequency cycle. The possibility of a problem caused by sequential processing emphasizes the necessity to test the performance of FlexLogic before it is placed in service.

In the following equation, virtual output 3 is used as an input to both latch 1 and timer 1 as arranged in the order shown below:

```
DIG ELEM 2 OP
Cont Ip H1c On
NOT
AND(2)
```

```

= Virt Op 3
Virt Op 4 On
Virt Op 1 On
Virt Op 2 On
Virt Ip 1 On
DIG ELEM 1 PKP
XOR(2)
Virt Op 3 On
OR(4)
LATCH (S,R)
Virt Op 3 On
TIMER 1
Cont Ip H1c On
OR(3)
TIMER 2
= Virt Op 4
END

```

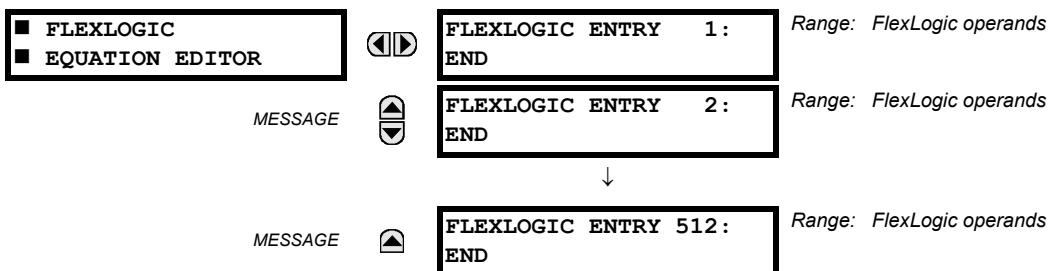
In the expression above, the virtual output 4 input to the four-input OR is listed before it is created. This is typical of a form of feedback, in this case, used to create a seal-in effect with the latch, and is correct.

8. The logic should always be tested after it is loaded into the relay, in the same fashion as has been used in the past. Testing can be simplified by placing an "END" operator within the overall set of FlexLogic equations. The equations will then only be evaluated up to the first "END" operator.

The "On" and "Off" operands can be placed in an equation to establish a known set of conditions for test purposes, and the "INSERT" and "DELETE" commands can be used to modify equations.

### 5.5.5 FLEXLOGIC EQUATION EDITOR

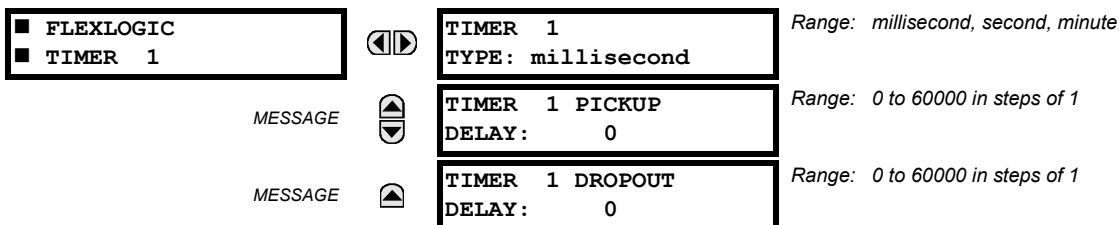
PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ FLEXLOGIC ⇒ FLEXLOGIC EQUATION EDITOR



There are 512 FlexLogic entries available, numbered from 1 to 512, with default END entry settings. If a "Disabled" Element is selected as a FlexLogic entry, the associated state flag will never be set to '1'. The '+/-' key may be used when editing FlexLogic equations from the keypad to quickly scan through the major parameter types.

### 5.5.6 FLEXLOGIC TIMERS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ FLEXLOGIC ⇒ FLEXLOGIC TIMERS ⇒ FLEXLOGIC TIMER 1(32)



There are 32 identical FlexLogic timers available. These timers can be used as operators for FlexLogic equations.

- **TIMER 1 TYPE:** This setting is used to select the time measuring unit.
- **TIMER 1 PICKUP DELAY:** Sets the time delay to pickup. If a pickup delay is not required, set this function to "0".

- **TIMER 1 DROPOUT DELAY:** Sets the time delay to dropout. If a dropout delay is not required, set this function to "0".

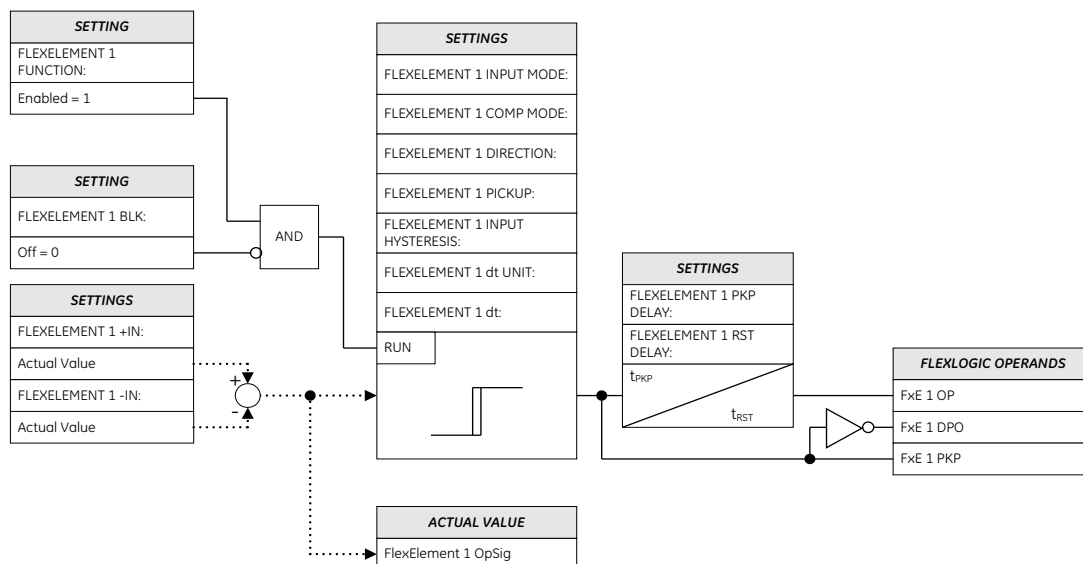
## 5.5.7 FLEXELEMENTS

PATH: SETTING ⇒ FLEXLOGIC ⇒ FLEXELEMENTS ⇒ FLEXELEMENT 1(16)

■ FLEXELEMENT 1	◀▶	FLEXELEMENT 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 NAME: FxEl	Range: up to 6 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 +IN: Off	Range: Off, any analog actual value parameter
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 -IN: Off	Range: Off, any analog actual value parameter
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 INPUT MODE: Signed	Range: Signed, Absolute
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 COMP MODE: Level	Range: Level, Delta
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 DIRECTION: Over	Range: Over, Under
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP: 1.000 pu	Range: -90.000 to 90.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 HYSTERESIS: 3.0%	Range: 0.1 to 50.0% in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 dt UNIT: milliseconds	Range: milliseconds, seconds, minutes
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 dt: 20	Range: 20 to 86400 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 PKP DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 RST DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 BLK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	FLEXELEMENT 1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	FLEXELEMENT 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

A FlexElement is a universal comparator that can be used to monitor any analog actual value calculated by the relay or a net difference of any two analog actual values of the same type. The effective operating signal could be treated as a signed number or its absolute value could be used as per user's choice.

The element can be programmed to respond either to a signal level or to a rate-of-change (delta) over a pre-defined period of time. The output operand is asserted when the operating signal is higher than a threshold or lower than a threshold as per user's choice.



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Figure 5-48: FLEXELEMENT SCHEME LOGIC

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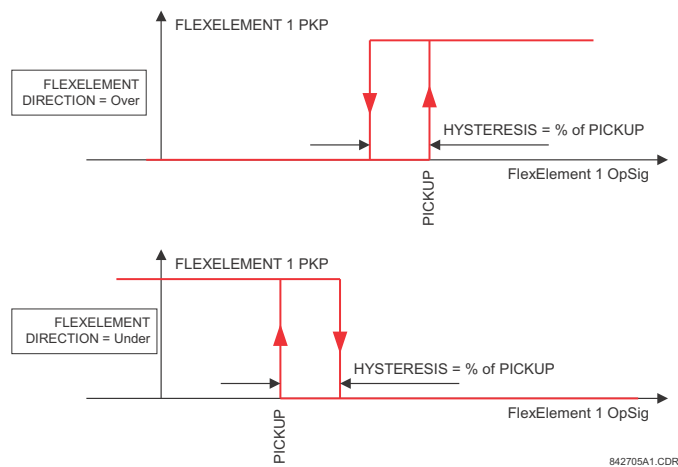
The **FLEXELEMENT 1 +IN** setting specifies the first (non-inverted) input to the FlexElement. Zero is assumed as the input if this setting is set to “Off”. For proper operation of the element at least one input must be selected. Otherwise, the element will not assert its output operands.

This **FLEXELEMENT 1 -IN** setting specifies the second (inverted) input to the FlexElement. Zero is assumed as the input if this setting is set to “Off”. For proper operation of the element at least one input must be selected. Otherwise, the element will not assert its output operands. This input should be used to invert the signal if needed for convenience, or to make the element respond to a differential signal such as for a top-bottom oil temperature differential alarm. The element will not operate if the two input signals are of different types, for example if one tries to use active power and phase angle to build the effective operating signal.

The element responds directly to the differential signal if the **FLEXELEMENT 1 INPUT MODE** setting is set to “Signed”. The element responds to the absolute value of the differential signal if this setting is set to “Absolute”. Sample applications for the “Absolute” setting include monitoring the angular difference between two phasors with a symmetrical limit angle in both directions; monitoring power regardless of its direction, or monitoring a trend regardless of whether the signal increases or decreases.

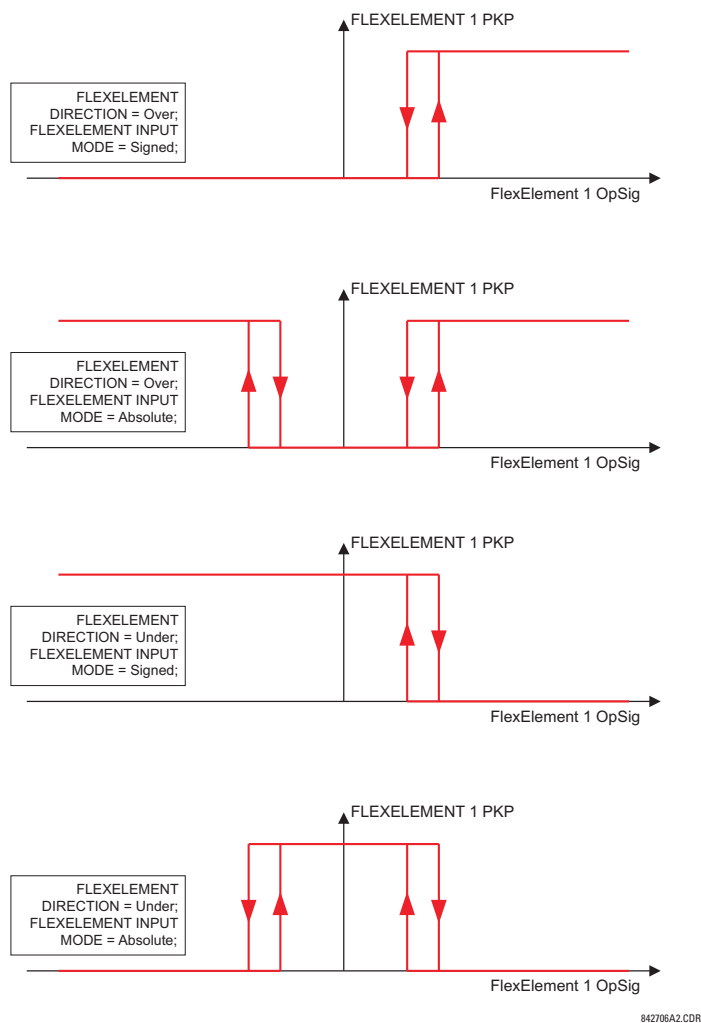
The element responds directly to its operating signal – as defined by the **FLEXELEMENT 1 +IN**, **FLEXELEMENT 1 -IN** and **FLEXELEMENT 1 INPUT MODE** settings – if the **FLEXELEMENT 1 COMP MODE** setting is set to “Level”. The element responds to the rate of change of its operating signal if the **FLEXELEMENT 1 COMP MODE** setting is set to “Delta”. In this case the **FLEXELEMENT 1 dt UNIT** and **FLEXELEMENT 1 dt** settings specify how the rate of change is derived.

The **FLEXELEMENT 1 DIRECTION** setting enables the relay to respond to either high or low values of the operating signal. The following figure explains the application of the **FLEXELEMENT 1 DIRECTION**, **FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP** and **FLEXELEMENT 1 HYSTERESIS** settings.



**Figure 5-49: FLEXELEMENT DIRECTION, PICKUP, AND HYSTERESIS**

In conjunction with the **FLEXELEMENT 1 INPUT MODE** setting the element could be programmed to provide two extra characteristics as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 5-50: FLEXELEMENT INPUT MODE SETTING**

The **FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP** setting specifies the operating threshold for the effective operating signal of the element. If set to “Over”, the element picks up when the operating signal exceeds the **FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP** value. If set to “Under”, the element picks up when the operating signal falls below the **FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP** value.

The **FLEXELEMENT 1 HYSTERESIS** setting controls the element dropout. It should be noticed that both the operating signal and the pickup threshold can be negative facilitating applications such as reverse power alarm protection. The FlexElement can be programmed to work with all analog actual values measured by the relay. The **FLEXELEMENT 1 PICKUP** setting is entered in per-unit values using the following definitions of the base units:

**Table 5–15: FLEXELEMENT BASE UNITS**

CURRENT UNBALANCE (Amp Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
dcmA	BASE = maximum value of the <b>DCMA INPUT MAX</b> setting for the two transducers configured under the +IN and –IN inputs.
DELTA TIME	BASE = 1 $\mu$ s
FREQUENCY	$f_{BASE} = 1$ Hz
PHASE ANGLE	$\phi_{BASE} = 360$ degrees (see the UR angle referencing convention)
POWER FACTOR	$PF_{BASE} = 1.00$
RTDs	BASE = 100°C
SENSITIVE DIR POWER (Sns Dir Power)	$P_{BASE} = \text{maximum value of } 3 \times V_{BASE} \times I_{BASE} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs of the sources configured for the sensitive power directional element(s).}$
SOURCE CURRENT	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE ENERGY (Positive and Negative Watthours, Positive and Negative Varhours)	$E_{BASE} = 10000$ MWh or MVAh, respectively
SOURCE POWER	$P_{BASE} = \text{maximum value of } V_{BASE} \times I_{BASE} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE VOLTAGE	$V_{BASE} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
STATOR DIFFERENTIAL CURRENT (Stator Diff Iar, Ibr, and Icr)	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
STATOR RESTRAINING CURRENT (Stator Diff Iad, Ibd, and Icd)	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
THERMAL MODEL (Model Capacity Used) (Model Motor Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
THERMAL MODEL (Model Lockout Time)	BASE = 10 minutes
THERMAL MODEL (Thermal Model Load) (Biased Motor Load)	BASE = 1.00 pu of FLA
THERMAL MODEL (Trip Time on Overload)	BASE = 10 seconds

The **FLEXELEMENT 1 HYSTERESIS** setting defines the pickup–dropout relation of the element by specifying the width of the hysteresis loop as a percentage of the pickup value as shown in the *FlexElement direction, pickup, and hysteresis* diagram.

The **FLEXELEMENT 1 DT UNIT** setting specifies the time unit for the setting **FLEXELEMENT 1 dt**. This setting is applicable only if **FLEXELEMENT 1 COMP MODE** is set to “Delta”. The **FLEXELEMENT 1 DT** setting specifies duration of the time interval for the rate of change mode of operation. This setting is applicable only if **FLEXELEMENT 1 COMP MODE** is set to “Delta”.

This **FLEXELEMENT 1 PKP DELAY** setting specifies the pickup delay of the element. The **FLEXELEMENT 1 RST DELAY** setting specifies the reset delay of the element.



## 5.5.8 NON-VOLATILE LATCHES

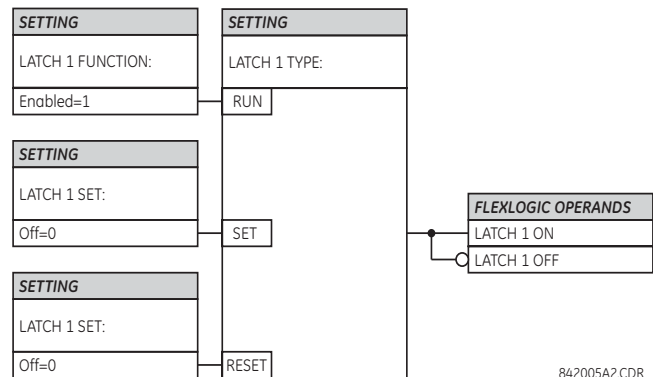
PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ FLEXLOGIC ⇒ NON-VOLATILE LATCHES ⇒ LATCH 1(16)

<b>LATCH 1</b>	◀▶	<b>LATCH 1</b> <b>FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	<b>LATCH 1 TYPE:</b> <b>Reset Dominant</b>	Range: Reset Dominant, Set Dominant
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	<b>LATCH 1 SET:</b> <b>Off</b>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	<b>LATCH 1 RESET:</b> <b>Off</b>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	<b>LATCH 1</b> <b>TARGET: Self-reset</b>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	<b>LATCH 1</b> <b>EVENTS: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The non-volatile latches provide a permanent logical flag that is stored safely and will not reset upon reboot after the relay is powered down. Typical applications include sustaining operator commands or permanently block relay functions, such as Autorecloser, until a deliberate interface action resets the latch. The settings element operation is described below:

- **LATCH 1 TYPE:** This setting characterizes Latch 1 to be Set- or Reset-dominant.
- **LATCH 1 SET:** If asserted, the specified FlexLogic operands 'sets' Latch 1.
- **LATCH 1 RESET:** If asserted, the specified FlexLogic operand 'resets' Latch 1.

LATCH N TYPE	LATCH N SET	LATCH N RESET	LATCH N ON	LATCH N OFF
Reset Dominant	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
	OFF	OFF	Previous State	Previous State
	ON	ON	OFF	ON
	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
Set Dominant	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
	ON	ON	ON	OFF
	OFF	OFF	Previous State	Previous State
	OFF	ON	OFF	ON



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Figure 5–51: NON-VOLATILE LATCH OPERATION TABLE (N = 1 to 16) AND LOGIC

### 5.6.1 OVERVIEW

Each protection element can be assigned up to six different sets of settings according to setting group designations 1 to 6. The performance of these elements is defined by the active setting group at a given time. Multiple setting groups allow the user to conveniently change protection settings for different operating situations (for example, altered power system configuration, season of the year, etc.). The active setting group can be preset or selected via the **SETTING GROUPS** menu (see the *Control elements* section later in this chapter). See also the *Introduction to elements* section at the beginning of this chapter.

### 5.6.2 SETTING GROUP

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6)**

<div> <div> <div>■</div> <div>SETTING GROUP 1</div> <div>■</div> </div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>MOTOR</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-135.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>STATOR</div> <div>■</div> <div>DIFFERENTIAL</div> </div>	See page 5-165.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>POWER</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-168.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>PHASE CURRENT</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-174.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>NEUTRAL CURRENT</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-178.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>GROUND CURRENT</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-184.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>BREAKER FAILURE</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-192.
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>▲</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>■</div> <div>VOLTAGE ELEMENTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-201.

Each of the six setting group menus is identical. Setting group 1 (the default active group) automatically becomes active if no other group is active (see the *Control elements* section for additional details).

## 5.6.3 MOTOR

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ ↓ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR

■ MOTOR	◀▶	■ ACCELERATION TIME	See page 5-135.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ THERMAL MODEL	See page 5-137.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AMP UNBALANCE 1	See page 5-157.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AMP UNBALANCE 2	See page 5-157.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ UNDERCURRENT	See page 5-159.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ MECHANICAL JAM	See page 5-158.
MESSAGE	▲	■ TWO-SPEED MOTOR	See page 5-161.

## b) ACCELERATION TIME

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ ↓ ACCELERATION TIME

■ ACCELERATION TIME	◀▶	ACCELERATION FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	ACCELERATION CURRENT: 6.00 x FLC	Range: 1.00 to 10.00 x FLC in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	ACCELERATION TIME: 10.00 s	Range: 0.50 to 180.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	ACCELERATION MODE: Definite Time	Range: Definite Time, Adaptive
MESSAGE	▲▼	ACCELERATION BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	ACCELERATION TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	ACCELERATION EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

Many motors have quite a time margin between acceleration-time and the stall limit. It is advantageous to detect stalling during a start as early as possible to minimize re-starting delays once the cause of the stall is remedied, e.g. neglecting to release a fan brake.

The acceleration time element compares actual starting time with a pre-determined time setting and operates when it is exceeded. This element has the functionality to adapt the tripping time for starts with lower starting current, and it stores acceleration time and current of the last five starts. The element uses currents configured under **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** and motor status asserted by the thermal model element. Both the signal source and thermal protection must be configured properly in order for the acceleration time protection to operate.

The figure below shows examples of constant and variable acceleration currents and explains measurement of the acceleration time and current. Part A represents a constant current start and part B represents a variable current start.

The element stores the basic statistics for the last five successful starts. The following values are retained, available for display, and accessible via communications: date and time of starting, acceleration time (in seconds), effective acceleration current (in multiplies of FLC), and peak acceleration current (in multiplies of FLC). Recorded effective acceleration current and time could be used for fine-tuning of the relay settings.

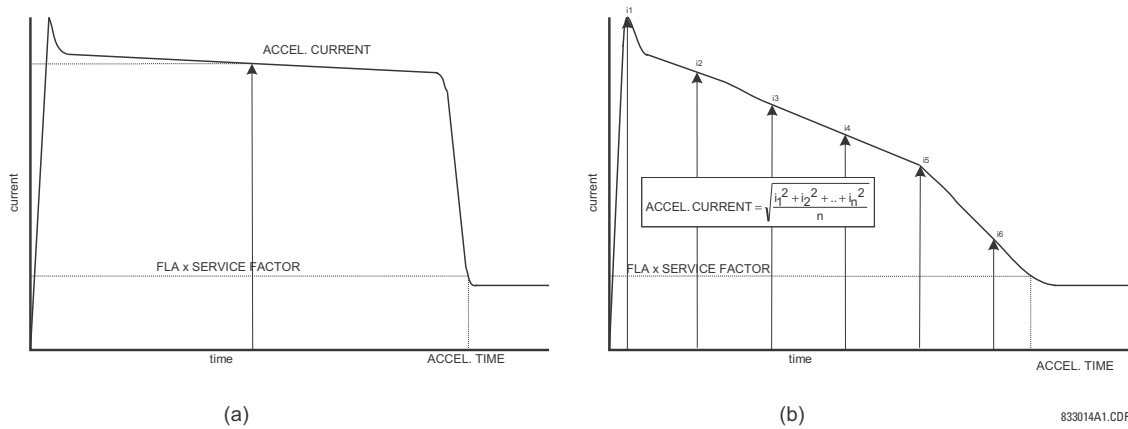


Figure 5-52: SAMPLE ACCELERATION CURRENTS

- **ACCELERATION CURRENT:** This setting is only used in the Adaptive mode. The setting defines a constant current that when applied to the motor would accelerate the motor within the normal acceleration time. The setting is used to adapt the tripping action when the current is changing significantly during the start, such as due to voltage dips.
- **ACCELERATION TIME:** This setting specifies the maximum acceleration time. If the motor is not in the running state when this time expires, the element operates. This setting could be estimated experimentally by starting a given motor several times under various load and electrical conditions and measuring the starting time. Some security margin should be applied.
- **ACCELERATION MODE:** This setting defines the operating mode of the acceleration time element. When set to “Definite Time”, the element times duration of the motor start and operates when the starting time exceeds the **ACCELERATION TIME** setting. When set to “Adaptive”, the element uses the effective accelerating current to adapt to the starting conditions. The operating equation assumes that the accelerating power is proportional to the square of the current and neglects any current unbalance or impact of the rotor slip. Consequently, in the adaptive mode, the element operates when the square of the current integrated from the beginning of the start up to a given time exceeds  $(\text{Acceleration Current})^2 \times \text{Acceleration Time}$ .

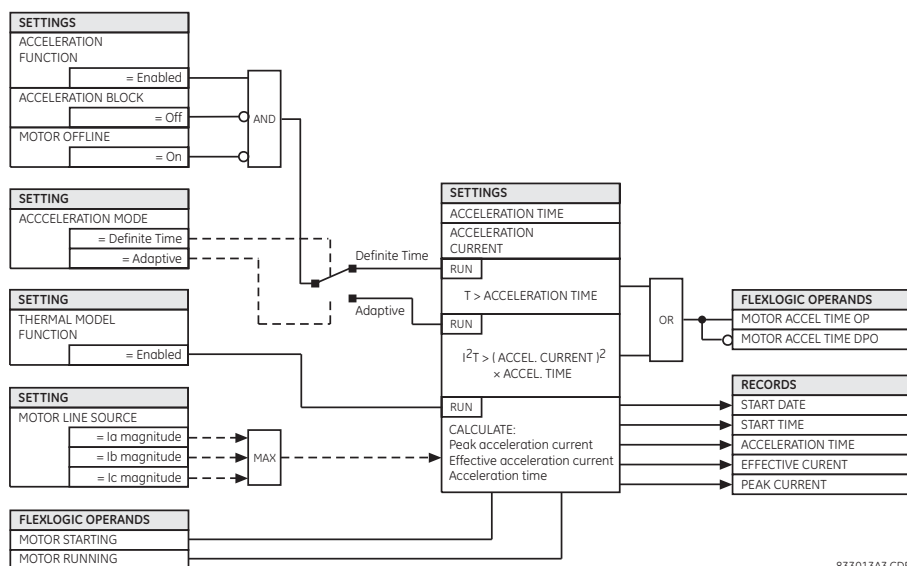


Figure 5-53: ACCELERATION TIME SCHEME LOGIC

## c) THERMAL MODEL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ THERMAL MODEL

■ THERMAL MODEL			THERMAL MODEL	Range: Disabled, Enabled
			FUNCTION: Disabled	
MESSAGE			THERMAL MODEL	Range: Motor, Flexcurve A, Flexcurve B, Flexcurve C, Flexcurve D, IEC
			CURVE: Motor	
MESSAGE			THERMAL MODEL CURVE	Range: Cutoff, Shift
			EFFECT: Cutoff	
MESSAGE			IEC CURVE k FACTOR:	Range: 1.00 to 1.50 in steps of 0.05
			1.10	
MESSAGE			IEC CURVE TIME	Range: 0 to 1000 min. in steps of 1
			CONSTANT: 45 min.	
MESSAGE			THERMAL MODEL	Range: 0.00 to 16.00 in steps of 0.01 when thermal model curve is Motor, otherwise 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01
			TD MULTIPLIER: 1.00	
MESSAGE			UNBALANCE BIAS	Range: 0 to 19 in steps of 1
			K FACTOR: 0	
MESSAGE			COOL TIME CONSTANT	Range: 1 to 65000 min. in steps of 1
			RUNNING: 15 min.	
MESSAGE			COOL TIME CONSTANT	Range: 1 to 65000 min. in steps of 1
			STOPPED: 30 min.	
MESSAGE			HOT/COLD SAFE	Range: 0.01 to 1.00 in steps of 0.01
			STALL RATIO: 1.00	
MESSAGE			RTD BIAS:	Range: Disabled, Enabled
			Disabled	
MESSAGE			RTD BIAS MINIMUM	Range: 0 to 250°C in steps of 1
			40 C	
MESSAGE			RTD BIAS CENTER	Range: 0 to 250°C in steps of 1
			POINT: 130 C	
MESSAGE			RTD BIAS MAXIMUM:	Range: 0 to 250°C in steps of 1
			155 C	
MESSAGE			START INHIBIT	Range: 0 to 25% in steps of 1
			TCU MARGIN: 0%	
MESSAGE			VOLTAGE DEPENDENT	Range: Disabled, Enabled
			FUNCTION: Disabled	
MESSAGE			VOLTAGE DEPENDENT	Range: 60 to 99% in steps of 1
			MIN MOTOR VOLTS: 80%	
MESSAGE			VD VOLTAGE LOSS:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			VD STALL CURRENT @	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
			MIN V: 4.50 x FLA	
MESSAGE			VD SAFE STALL TIME @	Range: 0.1 to 1000.0 s in steps of 0.1
			MIN V: 20.0 sec.	
MESSAGE			VD ACCELL. INTERSECT	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
			@ MIN V: 4.00 x FLA	

MESSAGE	▲▼	VD STALL CURRENT @ 100% V: 6.00 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	VD SAFE STALL TIME @ 100% V: 10.0 sec.	Range: 0.1 to 1000.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	VD ACCELL. INTERSECT @100% V: 5.00 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	THERMAL MODEL BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	THERMAL MODEL TARGETS: Self-Reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	THERMAL MODEL EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The thermal model is the primary protective function of the relay. It consists of five key functions:

- Thermal model curve (overload).
- Overload pickup level.
- Unbalance biasing of the motor current while the motor is running.
- Motor cooling time constants.
- Biasing of the thermal model based on hot/cold information and/or measured stator temperature.

The algorithm integrates both stator and rotor heating into a single model. The motor heating level is maintained in the thermal capacity used register. If the motor has been stopped for a long time, it will be at ambient temperature and thermal capacity used will be zero. If the motor is in overload, the output operand is set once the thermal capacity used reaches 100%.

Once the motor load current exceeds the overload level (FLA x overload factor), it enters an *overload* phase; that is, the heat accumulation becomes greater than the heat dissipation. The M60 thermal model reacts by incrementing the thermal capacity used (TCU) at a rate dependent on the selected thermal curve and overload level. When the thermal capacity reaches 100%, the MOTOR THERMAL OP operand (typically configured to trip the motor) is set. This operand remains asserted until TCU decays to the level that permits a new motor start. For additional details, see the description of the **START INHIBIT TCU MARGIN** setting in this section.

- **THERMAL MODEL CURVE:** The thermal model curve determines the thermal limit overload conditions that can damage the motor. This curve accounts for motor heating in both the stator and rotor during stall, acceleration, and running conditions. The overload curve can take one of six formats: Motor, FlexCurve A, FlexCurve B, FlexCurve C, FlexCurve D, or IEC. The selected curve can also serve as a base for a voltage dependent overload curve if the **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT FUNCTION** setting is “Enabled”. The algorithm uses memory in the form of a register called Thermal Capacity Used. This register is updated every power cycle using the following equation:

$$TC_{used(t)} = TC_{used(t-1)} + \frac{1/f \text{ (in ms)}}{\text{time\_to\_trip}} \times 100\% \quad (\text{EQ 5.7})$$

where *time\_to\_trip* represents the time coordinate on the time-current overload curve, corresponding to the equivalent motor current detected within any power cycle period of motor overload. Always set the overload curve slightly lower than the thermal limits provided by the motor manufacturer. This ensures that the motor is tripped before the thermal limit is reached.

The “Motor” curve is based on typical motor thermal limit curves and is normally used for standard motor applications (see the *Standard Motor Curves* figure and *Standard Curve Multipliers* table below). The pickup level for the “Motor” curve is calculated as **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR** setting (OF) times the **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** setting (FLA). The **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** (FLA) setting can be found in the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** menu.

PICKUP LEVEL	M60 STANDARD CURVE MULTIPLIERS														
	× 1	× 2	× 3	× 4	× 5	× 6	× 7	× 8	× 9	× 10	× 11	× 12	× 13	× 14	× 15
1.01	4353.6	8707.2	13061	17414	21768	26122	30475	34829	39183	43536	47890	52243	56597	60951	65304
1.05	853.71	1707.4	2561.1	3414.9	4268.6	5122.3	5976.0	6829.7	7683.4	8537.1	9390.8	10245	11098	11952	12806
1.10	416.68	833.36	1250.0	1666.7	2083.4	2500.1	2916.8	3333.5	3750.1	4166.8	4583.5	5000.2	5416.9	5833.6	6250.2
1.20	198.86	397.72	596.58	795.44	994.30	1193.2	1392.0	1590.9	1789.7	1988.6	2187.5	2386.3	2585.2	2784.1	2982.9
1.30	126.80	253.61	380.41	507.22	634.02	760.82	887.63	1014.4	1141.2	1268.0	1394.8	1521.6	1648.5	1775.3	1902.1
1.40	91.14	182.27	273.41	364.55	455.68	546.82	637.96	729.09	820.23	911.37	1002.5	1093.6	1184.8	1275.9	1367.0
1.50	69.99	139.98	209.97	279.96	349.95	419.94	489.93	559.92	629.91	699.90	769.89	839.88	909.87	979.86	1049.9
1.75	42.41	84.83	127.24	169.66	212.07	254.49	296.90	339.32	381.73	424.15	466.56	508.98	551.39	593.81	636.22
2.00	29.16	58.32	87.47	116.63	145.79	174.95	204.11	233.26	262.42	291.58	320.74	349.90	379.05	408.21	437.37
2.25	21.53	43.06	64.59	86.12	107.65	129.18	150.72	172.25	193.78	215.31	236.84	258.37	279.90	301.43	322.96
2.50	16.66	33.32	49.98	66.64	83.30	99.96	116.62	133.28	149.94	166.60	183.26	199.92	216.58	233.24	249.90
2.75	13.33	26.65	39.98	53.31	66.64	79.96	93.29	106.62	119.95	133.27	146.60	159.93	173.25	186.58	199.91
3.00	10.93	21.86	32.80	43.73	54.66	65.59	76.52	87.46	98.39	109.32	120.25	131.19	142.12	153.05	163.98
3.25	9.15	18.29	27.44	36.58	45.73	54.87	64.02	73.16	82.31	91.46	100.60	109.75	118.89	128.04	137.18
3.50	7.77	15.55	23.32	31.09	38.87	46.64	54.41	62.19	69.96	77.73	85.51	93.28	101.05	108.83	116.60
3.75	6.69	13.39	20.08	26.78	33.47	40.17	46.86	53.56	60.25	66.95	73.64	80.34	87.03	93.73	100.42
4.00	5.83	11.66	17.49	23.32	29.15	34.98	40.81	46.64	52.47	58.30	64.13	69.96	75.79	81.62	87.45
4.25	5.12	10.25	15.37	20.50	25.62	30.75	35.87	41.00	46.12	51.25	56.37	61.50	66.62	71.75	76.87
4.50	4.54	9.08	13.63	18.17	22.71	27.25	31.80	36.34	40.88	45.42	49.97	54.51	59.05	63.59	68.14
4.75	4.06	8.11	12.17	16.22	20.28	24.33	28.39	32.44	36.50	40.55	44.61	48.66	52.72	56.77	60.83
5.00	3.64	7.29	10.93	14.57	18.22	21.86	25.50	29.15	32.79	36.43	40.08	43.72	47.36	51.01	54.65
5.50	2.99	5.98	8.97	11.96	14.95	17.94	20.93	23.91	26.90	29.89	32.88	35.87	38.86	41.85	44.84
6.00	2.50	5.00	7.49	9.99	12.49	14.99	17.49	19.99	22.48	24.98	27.48	29.98	32.48	34.97	37.47
6.50	2.12	4.24	6.36	8.48	10.60	12.72	14.84	16.96	19.08	21.20	23.32	25.44	27.55	29.67	31.79
7.00	1.82	3.64	5.46	7.29	9.11	10.93	12.75	14.57	16.39	18.21	20.04	21.86	23.68	25.50	27.32
7.50	1.58	3.16	4.75	6.33	7.91	9.49	11.08	12.66	14.24	15.82	17.41	18.99	20.57	22.15	23.74
8.00	1.39	2.78	4.16	5.55	6.94	8.33	9.71	11.10	12.49	13.88	15.27	16.65	18.04	19.43	20.82
10.00	1.39	2.78	4.16	5.55	6.94	8.33	9.71	11.10	12.49	13.88	15.27	16.65	18.04	19.43	20.82
15.00	1.39	2.78	4.16	5.55	6.94	8.33	9.71	11.10	12.49	13.88	15.27	16.65	18.04	19.43	20.82
20.00	1.39	2.78	4.16	5.55	6.94	8.33	9.71	11.10	12.49	13.88	15.27	16.65	18.04	19.43	20.82

If “IEC” is selected as the thermal model curve, the M60 can apply the IEC 255-8 hot and cold curve characteristics to the thermal model. The M60 will evaluate the thermal capacity at motor start and choose the appropriate curve. The hot curve characteristic is applied when the thermal capacity is greater than or equal to 5% (that is, a point above where the motor is not at complete rest, or cold). Otherwise, the cold curve characteristic is applied.

The IEC255-8 cold curve trip time is defined as follows:

$$t = \tau \times \ln \left( \frac{I^2}{I^2 - (k \times I_b)^2} \right) \quad (\text{EQ 5.8})$$

The IEC255-8 hot curve trip time is defined as follows:

$$t = \tau \times \ln \left( \frac{I^2 - I_p^2}{I^2 - (k \times I_b)^2} \right) \quad (\text{EQ 5.9})$$

where:

- $t$  = time to trip.
- $\tau$  = IEC time constant defined by **IEC CURVE TIME CONSTANT** setting.
- $I$  = measured motor load current.
- $I_p$  = Motor load current before overload occurs.
- $k$  =  $k$ -factor (overload factor) defined by **IEC CURVE K FACTOR** setting applied to  $I_b$ .

- $I_b$  = Motor rated current specified by the MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS setting.
- **THERMAL MODEL CURVE EFFECT:** This setting affects the time-to-trip thermal curves when the **THERMAL MODEL CURVE** is selected as “Motor”. This setting takes into account the design of the machine with respect to overload capability as determined by the overload (service) factor. For motor designs where temperature rise above ambient is based on full load current, this setting should be selected as “Cutoff”. The time to trip is then calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{trip time} = \frac{\text{TD} \times 2.2116623}{0.02530337 \times \left(\frac{I_{\text{motor}}}{\text{FLA}} - 1\right)^2 + 0.05054758 \times \left(\frac{I_{\text{motor}}}{\text{FLA}} - 1\right)} \quad (\text{EQ 5.10})$$

In the above equation, the motor stator current ( $I_{\text{motor}}$ ) and motor rated current (FLA) are expressed in per units of relay current.

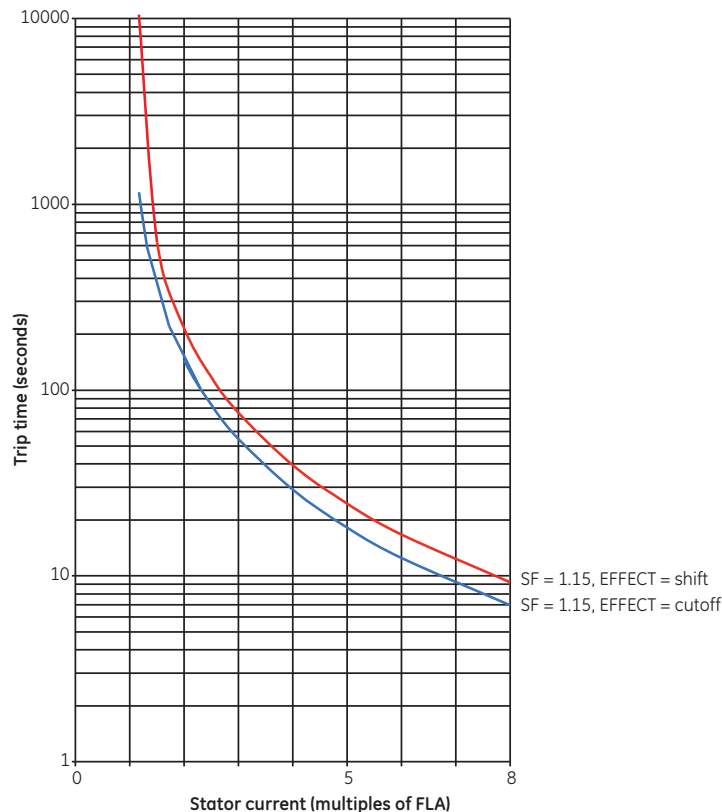
For specialized motor designs where temperature rise above ambient is based on the product of the service factor and full load current ( $\text{OF} \times \text{FLA}$ ), this setting should be selected as “Shifted”. The time to trip is then calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{trip time} = \frac{\text{TD} \times 2.2116623}{0.02530337 \times \left(\frac{I_{\text{motor}}}{\text{OF} \times \text{FLA}} - 1\right)^2 + 0.05054758 \times \left(\frac{I_{\text{motor}}}{\text{OF} \times \text{FLA}} - 1\right)} \quad (\text{EQ 5.11})$$

In the above equation, the motor stator current ( $I_{\text{motor}}$ ) and motor rated current (FLA) are expressed in per units of relay current.

In case of uncertainty, the more conservative “Cutoff” value should be used.

The following figure illustrates the impact of this setting on the time to trip thermal curves.



**Figure 5-54: IMPACT OF THE THERMAL MODEL CURVE EFFECT SETTING**

- **IEC CURVE k FACTOR:** This setting applies only to the IEC motor curve and is applied as described in the **THERMAL MODEL CURVE** setting description. Refer to the IEC 255-8 standard for additional details on its application.



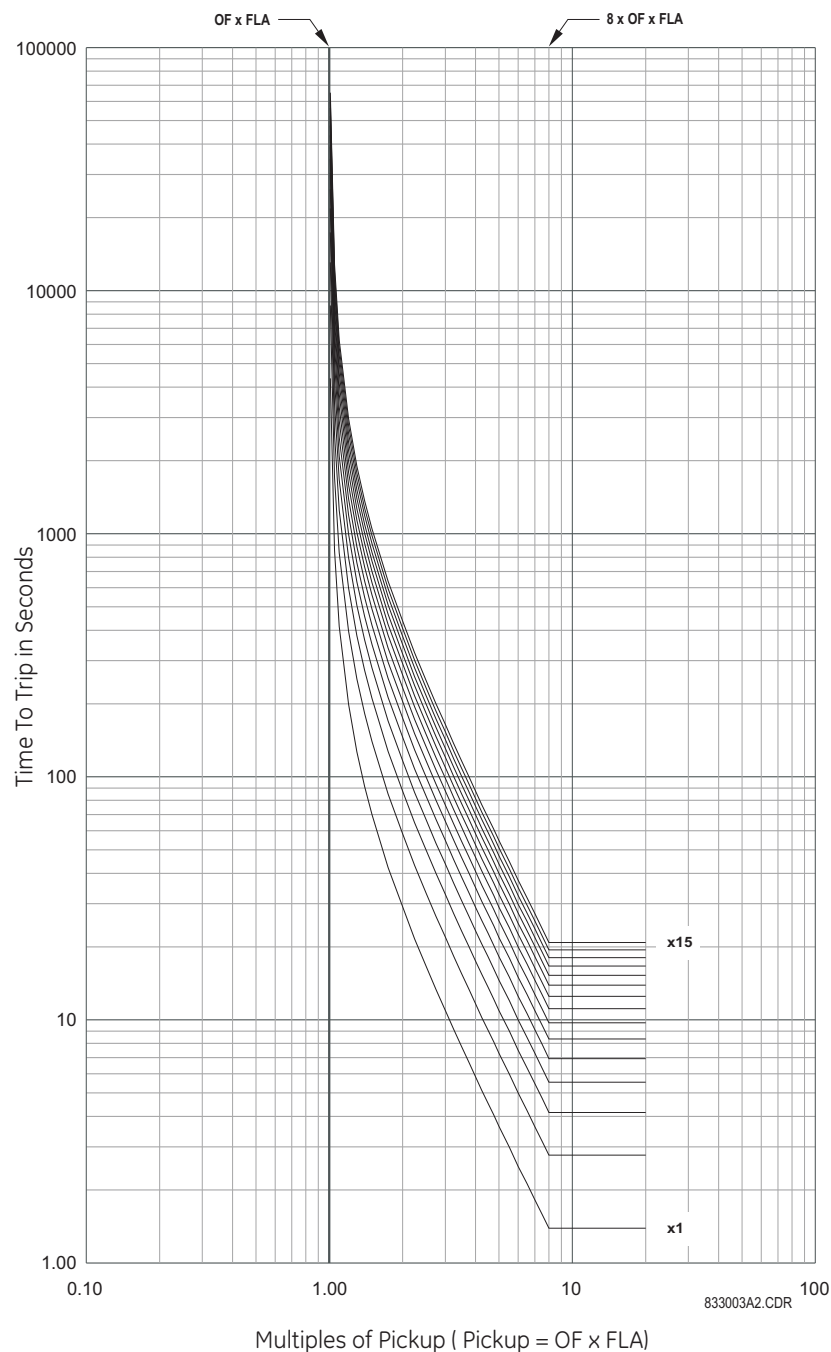
- **IEC CURVE TIME CONSTANT:** This setting specifies thermal time constant for IEC motor curves in the above equations per the IEC 255-8 standard. When the IEC motor curves are selected, the M60 calculates the time to trip using the IEC255-8 cold curve and IEC255-8 hot curve equations and increases thermal capacity used as defined by the thermal capacity used equation above. If the overload disappears or the motor is tripped (stopped), then the thermal capacity used decreases as per the following equations to simulate motor cooling, depending on the motor status and the values programmed for the **COOL TIME CONSTANT RUNNING** and **COOL TIME CONSTANT STOPPED** settings.

If the IEC curve is selected, then the following applies:

1. For two-speed motor applications, the **IEC CURVE K FACTOR** and **IEC CURVE TIME CONSTANT** settings are used at both speeds.
  2. Voltage dependent overload curves are not applicable.
  3. The motor status is evaluated using motor FLA ( $I_b$ ) and the **IEC CURVE K FACTOR** setting.
- **THERMAL MODEL TD MULTIPLIER:** This multiplier is used to shift the overload curve on the time axis to create a family of the different curves. The TD multiplier value is used to select the curve that best matches the thermal characteristics of the protected motor.



If thermal model curve is selected as “Motor”, then the **THERMAL MODEL TD MULTIPLIER** can be specified between “1.00” and “15.00” as indicated in the *Standard motor curves* diagram below.



**Figure 5-55: STANDARD MOTOR CURVES**

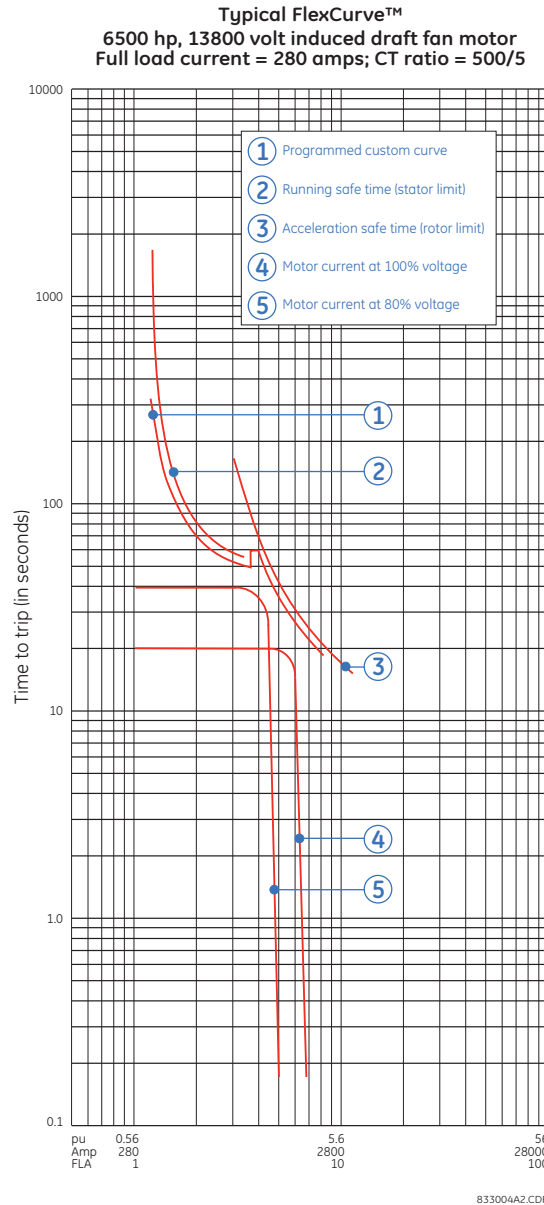


**During the interval of discontinuity, the longer of the two trip times is used to reduce the chance of nuisance tripping during motor starts.**

In some applications, the shape of the motor thermal damage curve substantially deviates from the standard. Furthermore, the characteristics of the starting (locked rotor and acceleration) and running thermal damage curves may not correspond smoothly. In these cases, it may be necessary to use a custom curve so the motor can be started successfully and used to its full potential without compromising protection. For these conditions, it is recommended that the

FlexCurves be used. FlexCurves allows the user to program selected trip times for pre-determined current levels. As seen below, if the running (2) and the locked rotor thermal limit curves were smoothed into one standard overload curve, the motor could not start at 80% line voltage. A custom curve (1) is required.

For high inertia load applications (when the **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT FUNCTION** is enabled), the locked rotor thermal limit section of the programmed motor or the FlexCurve overload curve is modified and becomes dynamically adaptive to system voltage changes. The detailed explanation of this function is covered later in this section.



**Figure 5-56: FLEXCURVE EXAMPLE**



The FlexCurve programming is based on per-unit current values. The equivalent primary amperes and multiplier of full load current are also indicated above.

- **UNBALANCE BIAS K FACTOR:** Unbalanced phase currents will cause rotor heating that is not shown in the motor thermal damage curve. When the motor is running, the rotor will rotate in the direction of the positive sequence current at near synchronous speed. Negative sequence current, which has a phase rotation that is opposite to the positive sequence current, and hence opposite to the direction of rotor rotation, will generate a rotor voltage that will produce a

substantial current in the rotor. This current will have a frequency that is approximately twice the line frequency: 100 Hz for a 50 Hz system or 120 Hz for a 60 Hz system. Skin effect in the rotor bars at this frequency will cause a significant increase in rotor resistance and therefore, a significant increase in rotor heating. This extra heating is not accounted for in the thermal limit curves supplied by the motor manufacturer as these curves assume positive sequence currents from a perfectly balanced supply voltage and motor design.

The thermal model may be biased to reflect the additional heating that is caused by negative sequence current when the motor is running. This biasing is done by creating an equivalent motor heating current rather than simply using average three phase RMS. This equivalent current is calculated using the equation shown below.

$$I_{eq} = \sqrt{I_{per\_unit}^2 \cdot \left(1 + k \cdot \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1}\right)^2\right)}, \quad \text{where:}$$

$I_{eq}$  = equivalent motor heating current  
 $I_{per\_unit}$  = per unit current based on FLA  
 $I_1$  = positive sequence current  
 $I_2$  = negative sequence current  
 $k$  = constant

(EQ 5.12)

The motor derating as a function of voltage unbalance as recommended by NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) is shown below. Assuming a typical induction motor with an inrush of  $6 \times \text{FLA}$  and a negative sequence impedance of 0.167, voltage unbalances of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5% equals current unbalances of 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30% respectively. Based on this assumption, the amount of motor derating for different values of  $k$  entered for setting **UNBALANCE BIAS K FACTOR** is also shown below. Note that the curve created when  $k = 8$  is almost identical to the NEMA derating curve.

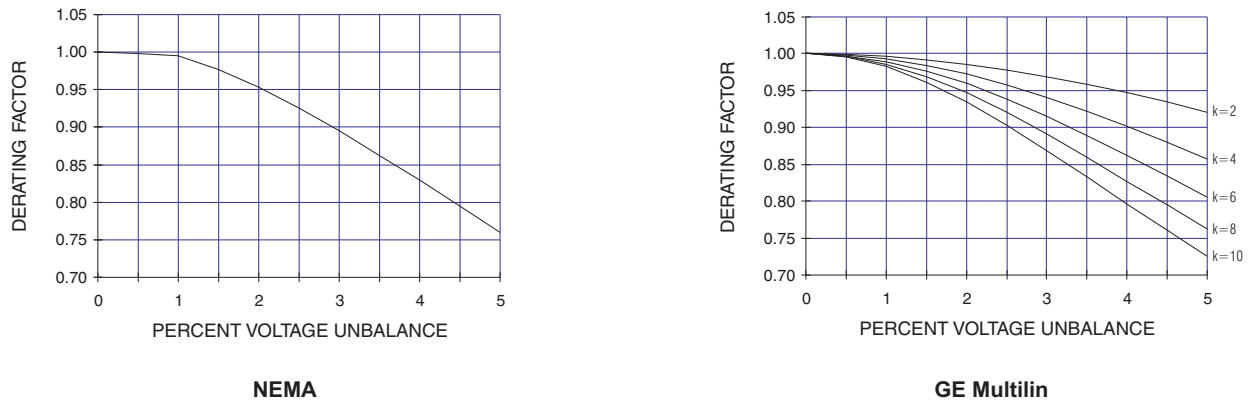


Figure 5-57: MEDIUM MOTOR DERATING FACTOR DUE TO UNBALANCED VOLTAGE

If a value of  $k = 0$  is entered, unbalance biasing is defeated and the overload curve will time out against the measured per unit motor positive sequence current. The following equations can be used to calculate  $k$ .

$$k = \frac{175}{I_{LR}^2} \text{ (typical estimate); } k = \frac{230}{I_{LR}^2} \text{ (conservative estimate), where } I_{LR} \text{ is the per unit locked rotor current} \quad (\text{EQ 5.13})$$

- **COOL TIME CONSTANT RUNNING / STOPPED:** The thermal capacity used value is reduced in an exponential manner when the motor current is below the full load amps  $\times$  service factor settings to simulate motor cooling. The motor cooling time constants should be entered for both the stopped and running cases. A stopped motor will normally cool significantly slower than a running motor.

Motor cooling is calculated as follows:

$$\text{TCU} = (\text{TCU}_{\text{start}} - \text{TCU}_{\text{end}})(e^{-t/\tau}) + \text{TCU}_{\text{end}} \quad (\text{EQ 5.14})$$

$$\text{TCU}_{\text{end}} = \left( \frac{I_{eq}}{\text{overload\_pickup}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\text{hot}}{\text{cold}} \right) \times 100\% \quad (\text{EQ 5.15})$$

where:

- TCU = thermal capacity used.
- $\text{TCU}_{\text{start}}$  = TCU value caused by overload condition.

- $TCU_{end}$  = TCU value dictated by the hot/cold curve ratio when the motor is running. This value is 0 when the motor is stopped).
- $t$  = time in minutes.
- $\tau$  = cool time constant (running or stopped per current motor status and corresponding **COOL TIME CONSTANT RUNNING** and **COOL TIME CONSTANT STOPPED** settings).
- $I_{eq}$  = equivalent motor heating current
- overload\_pickup = overload pickup setpoint as a multiple of FLA
- hot / cold = hot/cold curve ratio

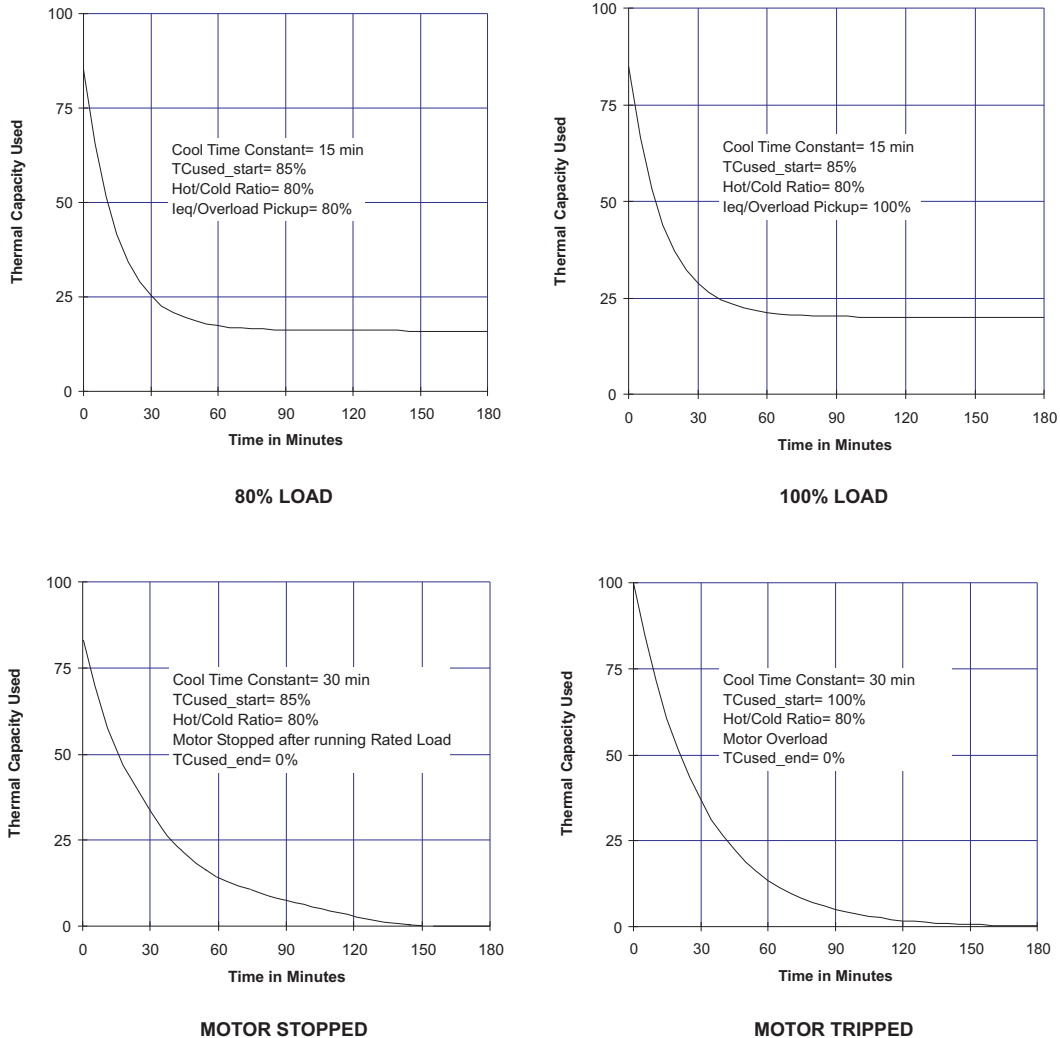


Figure 5-58: THERMAL MODEL COOLING

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- **HOT/COLD SAFE STALL RATIO:** The motor manufacturer will sometimes provide thermal limit information for a hot/cold motor. The algorithm will use this data if this setting is programmed. The value entered for this setting dictates the level at which thermal capacity used will settle for current that is below the motor service factor times FLA. When the motor is running at a level that is below this limit thermal capacity used will rise or fall to a value based on  $I_{equivalent}$  (average three phase RMS and the selected setting. Thermal capacity used will either rise at the fixed rate of 5% per minute or fall as dictated by the running cool time constant.

$$TCU_{end} = I_{eq} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{hot}}{\text{cold}}\right) \times 100\% \quad (\text{EQ 5.16})$$

where:  $TCU_{end}$  = THERMAL CAPACITY USED if  $I_{equivalent}$  remains steady state  
 $I_{eq} = I_{equivalent}$  motor heating current  
 hot / cold = HOT/COLD SAFE STALL RATIO setting

- **RTD BIAS:** This setting enables or disables the RTD bias mechanism. See the **RTD BIAS MINIMUM**, **RTD BIAS CENTER**, and **RTD BIAS MAXIMUM** setting descriptions below for details on using the RTD bias mechanism.



The RTD Bias feature is active only if the optional RTD Input module (module 5C or 5E) has been installed.

- **RTD BIAS MINIMUM / CENTER / MAXIMUM:** The relay thermal replica operates as a complete and independent model. The thermal overload curves however, are based solely on measured current, assuming a normal 40°C ambient and normal motor cooling. If there is an unusually high ambient temperature, or if motor cooling is blocked, motor temperature will increase. If the motor stator has embedded RTDs, the RTD bias feature should be used to augment the thermal model calculation of Thermal Capacity Used.

The RTD bias feature is a two-part curve (RTD Bias Thermal Capacity Used) constructed from three points: minimum, center and maximum. If the maximum stator RTD temperature is below the **RTD BIAS MINIMUM** setting (typically 40°C), no biasing occurs. If the maximum stator RTD temperature is above the **RTD BIAS MAXIMUM** setting (typically at the stator insulation rating or slightly higher), then the thermal memory is fully biased and RTD bias thermal capacity used is forced to 100%. At values in between, the present RTD bias thermal capacity used created by other features of the thermal model is compared to the RTD bias thermal capacity used. If the value of the RTD bias thermal capacity used is higher, then this value is used from that point onward. The **RTD BIAS CENTER** setting should be selected to the rated running temperature of the motor. The relay will automatically determine the RTD bias thermal capacity used value for the center point using the **HOT/COLD SAFE STALL RATIO** setting.

$$TCU \text{ at } RTD\_Bias\_Center = \left(1 - \frac{\text{hot}}{\text{cold}}\right) \times 100\% \quad (\text{EQ 5.17})$$

At <  $RTD\_Bias\_Center$  temperature,

$$RTD\_Bias\_TCU = \frac{Temp_{actual} - Temp_{min}}{Temp_{center} - Temp_{min}} \times TCU \text{ at } RTD\_Bias\_Center \quad (\text{EQ 5.18})$$

At >  $RTD\_Bias\_Center$  temperature,

$$RTD\_Bias\_TCU = \frac{Temp_{actual} - Temp_{center}}{Temp_{max} - Temp_{center}} \times (100 - TCU \text{ at } RTD\_Bias\_Center) + TCU \text{ at } RTD\_Bias\_Center \quad (\text{EQ 5.19})$$

where:  $RTD\_Bias\_TCU$  = thermal capacity used due to hottest stator RTD

$Temp_{actual}$  = current temperature of the hottest stator RTD

$Temp_{min}$  = RTD Bias minimum setting

$Temp_{center}$  = RTD Bias center setting

$Temp_{max}$  = RTD Bias maximum setting

$TCU \text{ at } RTD\_Bias\_Center$  = thermal capacity used defined by the **HOT/COLD SAFE STALL RATIO** setting

In simple terms, the RTD bias feature is feedback of measured stator temperature. This feedback acts to correct the assumed thermal model. Since RTDs have a relatively slow response, RTD biasing is useful for slow motor heating. Other portions of the thermal model are required during starting and heavy overload conditions when motor heating is relatively fast.

It should be noted that the RTD bias feature alone cannot create a trip. Even if the RTD bias feature forces the RTD bias thermal capacity used to 100%, the load current must be above the overload pickup setting to set the output.



Do not program **RTD BIAS MAXIMUM** setpoint greater than 200°C if using a remote RTD unit, since the RRTD only measures temperatures up to 200°C.

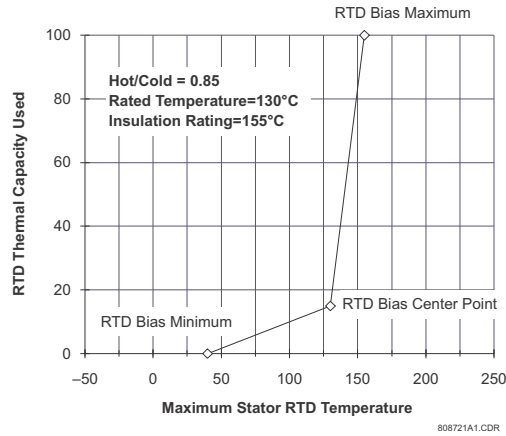


Figure 5-59: RTD BIAS CURVE

- START INHIBIT TCU MARGIN:** This setting prevents starting of a motor if there is insufficient thermal capacity available for a successful start. The motor start inhibit logic algorithm is defined by **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** setpoint. If **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** is set to "0", the MOTOR START INHIBIT FlexLogic operand is asserted only when motor is tripped by thermal protection (TCU = 100%). After being asserted, the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand resets and a new motor start is permitted when TCU<sub>used</sub> decays to a level of 15%. The thermal lockout time is calculated as follows.

$$TCU_{end} = TCU_{start} \times e^{-T/\tau} \quad (\text{EQ 5.20})$$

where TCU<sub>start</sub> is the thermal capacity level when the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand is asserted, TCU<sub>end</sub> is the thermal capacity level when MOTOR START INHIBIT operand is reset, and  $\tau$  is the **COOL TIME CONSTANT STOPPED** setpoint.

To calculate the thermal lockout time for the case when **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** is set to "0", the following TCU values are to be applied to the above equation: TCU<sub>start</sub> = 100% and TCU<sub>end</sub> = 15%.



**If the motor is tripped or stopped by a means other than thermal protection (TCU < 100%), the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand is not asserted and a new start is permitted. There is a potential risk in this situation to trip out the motor by thermal protection during the new start.**

If **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** is greater than "0", the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand will be asserted either when motor is tripped by thermal protection (TCU = 100%) or tripped/stopped by any other reason (TCU < 100%).

Each time motor is tripped/stopped by a means other than thermal protection (TCU < 100%) the available thermal capacity (100% – TCU) is evaluated and compared to the TC required for starting the motor. If the available thermal capacity is not sufficient to perform new motor start, then the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand will be asserted. The thermal capacity required for starting the motor (TCU<sub>onStart</sub>) is defined from the following equation:

$$TCU_{onStart} = TCU_{maxStart} \times \left( \frac{TCU_{margin} + 100\%}{100\%} \right) \quad (\text{EQ 5.21})$$

where TCU<sub>margin</sub> is the relay setpoint, and TCU<sub>maxStart</sub> is the maximum thermal capacity value from the last five successful motor starts. The relay monitors motor starting and captures the TCU for each successful start. The largest value from the last five (5) starts is used in the start inhibit calculation.

In this case, the MOTOR START INHIBIT operand resets when TCU decays to the level satisfying the following equation:

$$TCU \leq 100\% - \left( TCU_{maxStart} \times \frac{TCU_{margin} + 100\%}{100\%} \right) \quad (\text{EQ 5.22})$$

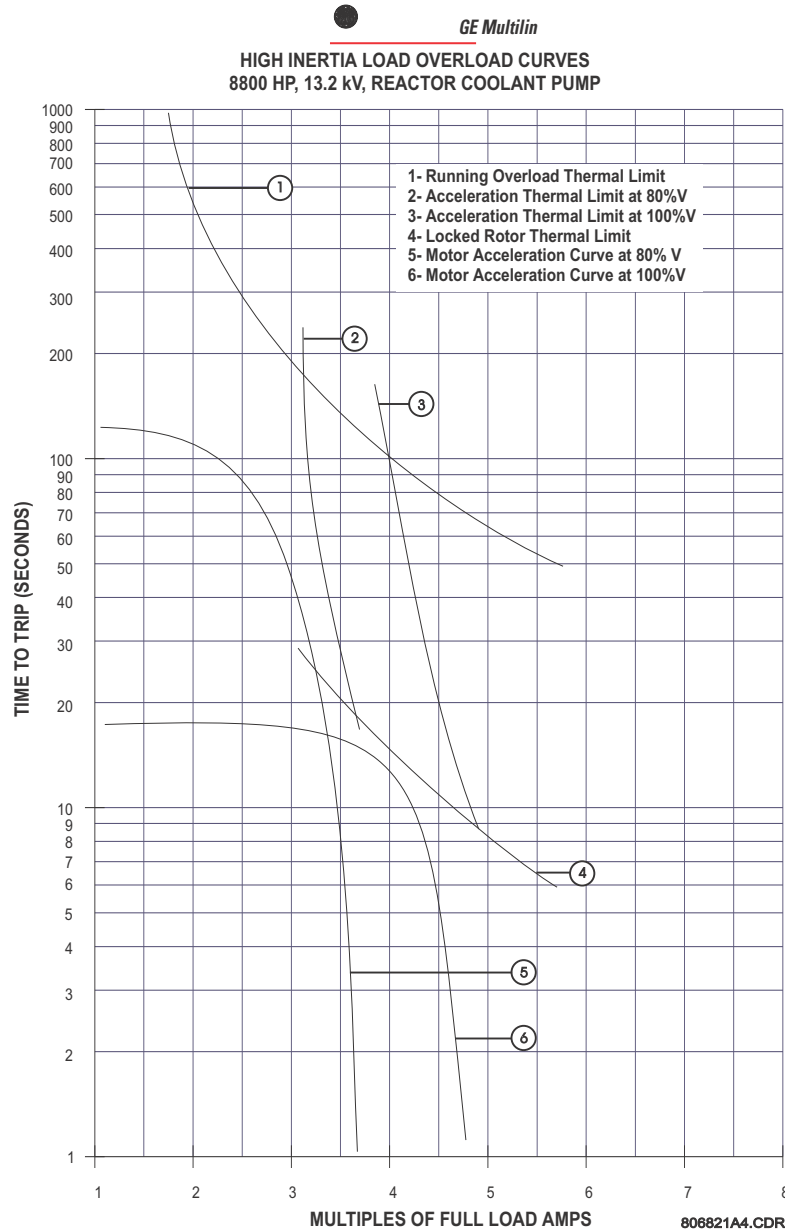
To calculate the thermal lockout time for the case when the **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** setting is greater than "0", the following TCU values are to be applied:

$$TCU_{start} = TC \text{ accumulated from the moment the motor was stopped}$$

$$TCU_{end} = 100\% - \left( TCU_{maxStart} \times \left( 1 + \frac{TCU_{margin}}{100\%} \right) \right) \quad (\text{EQ 5.23})$$

If **MOTOR START INHIBIT MARGIN** is greater than "0", but relay does not contain records for five successful starts, then the **MOTOR START INHIBIT** operand can be asserted again either when motor is tripped by thermal protection ( $TCU = 100\%$ ) or tripped/stopped by any other reason ( $TC_{accumulated} < 100\%$ ). However, operand reset is evaluated based on 15% level of thermal capacity. To calculate the thermal lockout time in this case, the following values of TCU are to be applied to the above equation:  $TCU_{start}$  = thermal capacity accumulated from the moment the motor was stopped, and  $TCU_{end} = 15\%$ .

- **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT FUNCTION:** If the motor is called upon to drive a high inertia load, it is quite possible and acceptable for the acceleration time to exceed the safe stall time (keeping in mind that a locked rotor condition is different than an acceleration condition). The voltage dependent overload curve feature is tailored to protect these types of motors. This curve is composed of the three characteristic of thermal limit curve shapes as determined by the stall or locked rotor condition, acceleration, and running overload. The figure below presents the typical thermal limit curve for high inertia application.



Voltage dependent overload functionality is operational only if the selected **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** (see the **SYS-TEM** ⇨ **MOTOR SETUP** menu) is assigned to a valid three-phase VT.



In this instance, each distinct portion of the thermal limit curve must be known and protection coordinated against that curve. The relay protecting the motor must be able to distinguish between a locked rotor condition (curve 4) and an accelerating condition for different levels of the system voltage (curves 2 and 3). Voltage is continually monitored during motor starting and the acceleration thermal limit portion of the relay overload curve is dynamically adjusted based on motor voltage variations.

The acceleration thermal limit is a function of motor speed during the start. The dynamically shifted voltage dependent overload curve inherently accounts for the change in motor speed as a function of motor impedance. The change in impedance is reflected by motor terminal voltage and line current. This method aids to set dynamically the appropriate value of the thermal limit time for any given line current at any given terminal voltage.

The **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT FUNCTION** setpoint enables the voltage dependent feature and modifies the locked rotor portion of the programmed relay overload curve with respect to the acceleration thermal limits. These thermal limits are typically available from the machine specifications provided by motor manufacturer.

- **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT MIN MOTOR VOLTS:** This setting defines the minimum allowable line voltage applied to the motor during the acceleration if **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT FUNCTION** is enabled. This voltage is expressed as a percentage of the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇨ **MOTOR** ⇨ **MOTOR NAMEPLATE VOLTAGE** setting. If the measured line voltage drops below this setting during acceleration, the thermal curve is switched to one based on the programmed minimum voltage thermal limit:

$$\text{trip\_time} = \frac{I_1^2 \times t_1}{I^2} \quad (\text{EQ 5.24})$$

- **VD VOLTAGE LOSS.** This setting is used to address situations when the voltage input into thermal model has been lost. In this case, the voltage dependent algorithm readjusts the voltage dependent curve to avoid an inadequate thermal protection response. The VT fuse failure function is typically used to detect a voltage loss condition. If a voltage loss has been detected while motor accelerates, the thermal curve is switched to one based on the programmed 100% voltage thermal limit:

$$\text{trip\_time} = \frac{I_3^2 \times t_3}{I^2} \quad (\text{EQ 5.25})$$

- **VD STALL CURRENT @ MIN V:** This setting defines the locked rotor current level at minimum motor voltage ( $I_1$ ).
- **VD SAFE STALL TIME @ MIN V:** This setting defines the maximum time that motor is allowed to withstand the locked rotor current at minimum motor voltage ( $t_1$ ).
- **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ MIN V:** This setting defines the starting current level corresponding to the crossing point between the acceleration thermal limit at minimum voltage and the programmed relay overload curve ( $I_2$ ). This value can be typically determined from motor acceleration curves. The value at the breakdown torque for the minimum voltage start is recommended for this setting.

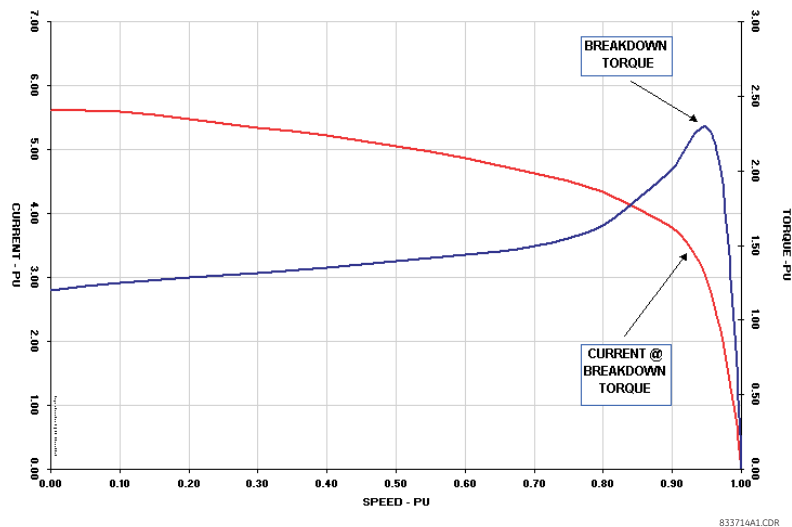
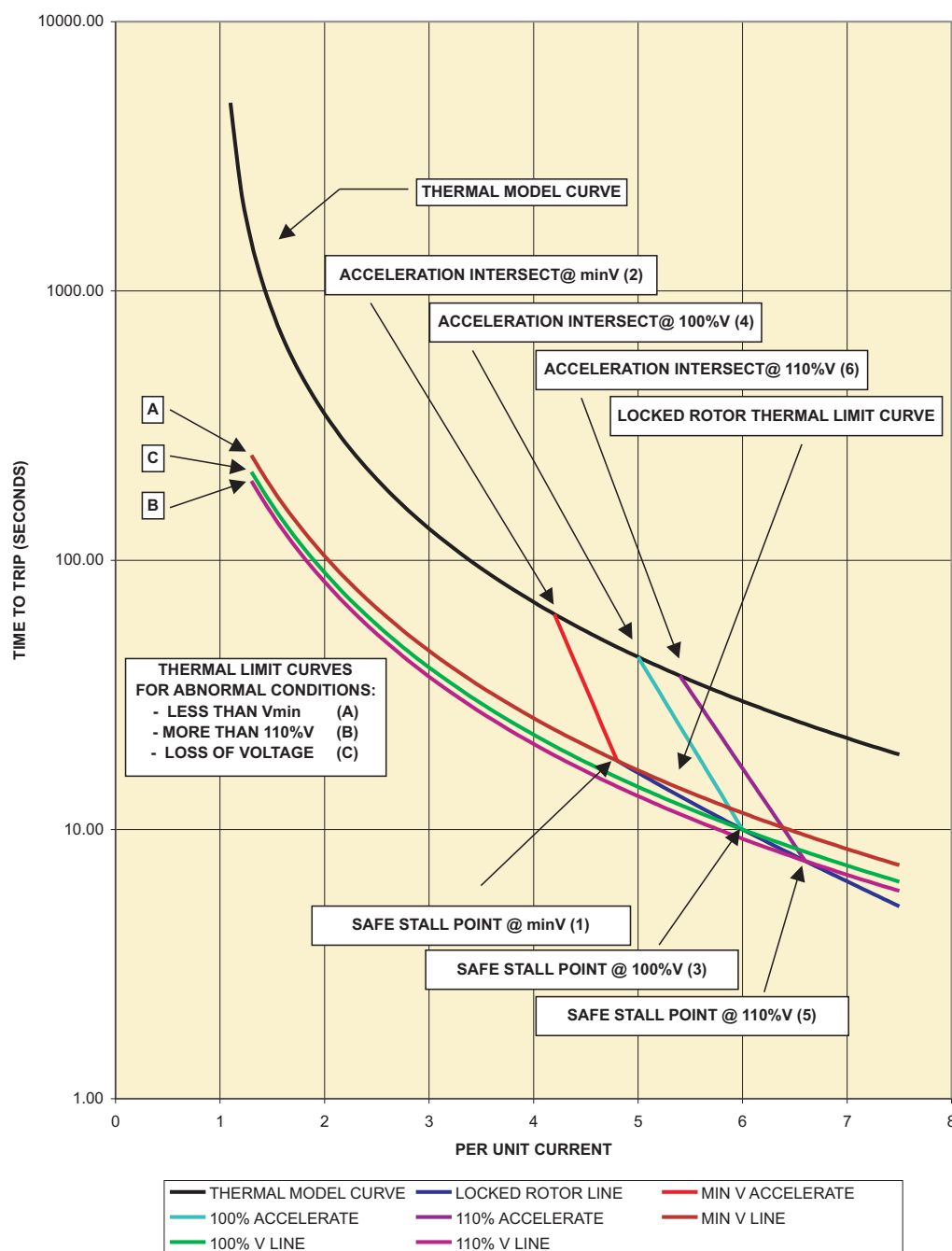


Figure 5-60: TYPICAL MOTOR ACCELERATION CHARACTERISTICS

- **VD STALL CURRENT @ 100% V:** This setting defines the locked rotor current level at the rated motor voltage ( $I_3$ ).
- **VD SAFE STALL TIME @ 100% V:** This setting defines the maximum time the motor is allowed to withstand the locked rotor current at rated motor voltage ( $t_3$ ).
- **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ 100% V:** This setting defines the starting current level corresponding to the crossing point between the acceleration thermal limit at rated voltage and the programmed relay overload curve ( $I_4$ ). This value can be typically determined from the motor acceleration curves. The current value at the breakdown torque for the 100% voltage start is recommended for this setting.

The voltage dependent overload curves are shown below.



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**Figure 5-61: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVES**

The following procedure, along with the figure above, illustrate the construction of the voltage overload curves.

1. Draw a curve for the running overload thermal limit. The curve is one that has been selected in the relay as a **THERMAL MODEL CURVE**.
2. Determine the point of intersection between the **THERMAL MODEL CURVE** and the vertical line corresponding to the per-unit current value of **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ MIN V** (see point 2).
3. Determine the locked rotor thermal limit point for the minimum voltage motor start. The coordinates of this point are the per-unit current value of **VD STALL CURRENT @ MIN VOLTS** and the time value of **VD SAFE STALL TIME @ MIN V** (see point 1).
4. The line connecting points 1 and 2 constructs the acceleration curve for the system voltage level defined by the **VOLTAGE DEPENDENT MIN MOTOR VOLTS** setting. The acceleration time-current curve for the minimum voltage starting is calculated from the following equation:

$$\text{trip\_time} = A_{\text{FACTOR}} \times e^{-I/\sigma} \quad (\text{EQ 5.26})$$

$$\text{where } \sigma = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{\ln(t_2/t_1)} \text{ and } A_{\text{FACTOR}} = t_1 \times e^{I_1/\sigma}$$

$I$  is a variable multiplier of the motor rated current (values between  $I_1$  and  $I_2$ ),

$I_1$  is a multiplier of the rated motor current (FLA) specified by the **VD STALL CURRENT @ MIN V** setting,

$t_1$  is a time value specified by the **VD SAFE STALL TIME @ MIN V** setting,

$I_2$  is a multiplier of the rated motor current (FLA) specified by the **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ MIN V** setting, and

$t_2$  is a time coordinate of the intersection point between the thermal model curve and the vertical line corresponding to the per-unit current value of the **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ MIN V** setting.

5. Determine the point of intersection between the thermal model curve and the vertical line corresponding to the multiplier of the rated current value of the **VD ACCEL. INTERSECT @ 100% V** setting (see point 4).
6. Draw the locked rotor thermal limit point for the 100% voltage motor start. The coordinates of this point are the multiplier of the rated current value (FLA) of the **VD STALL CURRENT @ 100% V** setting and the time value of the **VD SAFE STALL TIME @ 100% V** setting (see point 3).
7. The line connecting points 3 and 4 constructs the acceleration curve for the motor rated system voltage. The acceleration time-current curve for the rated voltage starting is calculated from the same equations, but the setpoints associated with the 100% voltage starting will be applied.
8. The line connecting points 1, 3 and 5 represent the motor safe stall conditions for any system voltage from the minimum to 110% of rated. Ideally, all the points on this line are characterized by the same thermal limit ( $I^2t$ ), but the equivalent starting impedance at reduced voltage is greater than the impedance at full voltage. As such, the higher terminal voltages tend to reduce  $I^2t$ . The rate of  $I^2t$  reduction is dictated by the **VD STALL CURRENT** and **VD SAFE STALL TIME** setpoints for rated and minimum voltage conditions. For voltage conditions above rated, the locked rotor thermal limit and acceleration curve are extrapolated up to 110% of the terminal voltage. The point coordinates ( $I_s$ ,  $T_s$ ) for 110% are extrapolated based on the  $I_1$ ,  $T_1$ ,  $I_3$ , and  $T_3$  values. For starting currents at voltages higher than 110%, the trip time computed from 110% V thermal limit value will be used.



The voltage dependent curve for current values above 8 times pickup ( $\text{OF} \times \text{FLA}$ ) will be clamped and the time to trip will be frozen at the level calculated for the 8 times pickup current.

The following three figures illustrate the resultant overload protection curve for minimum, 100%, and maximum line voltages. For voltages between these limits, the M60 will shift the acceleration curve linearly and constantly, based on the measured line voltage during a motor start.

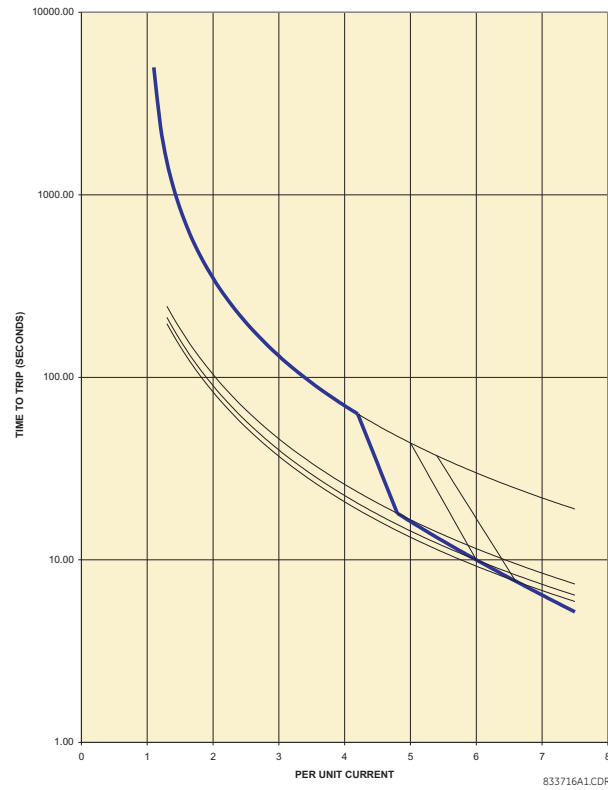


Figure 5-62: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT MINIMUM VOLTAGE

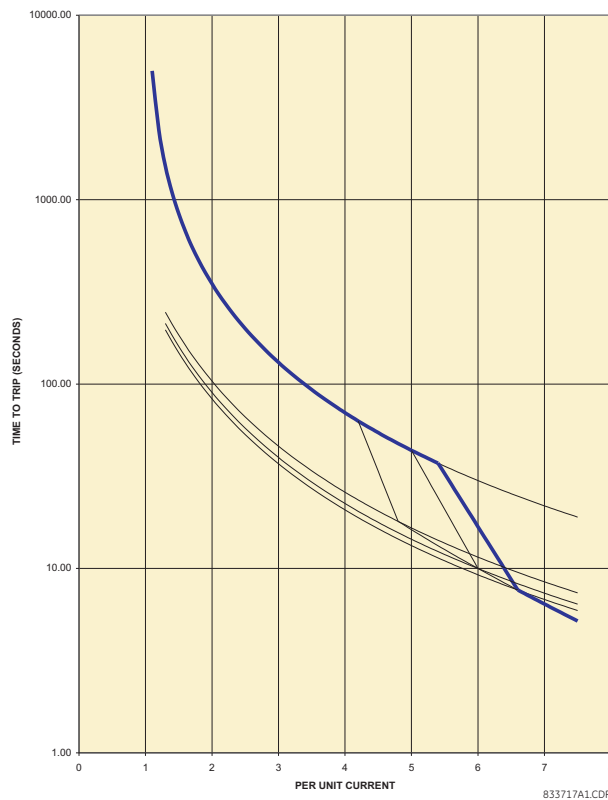
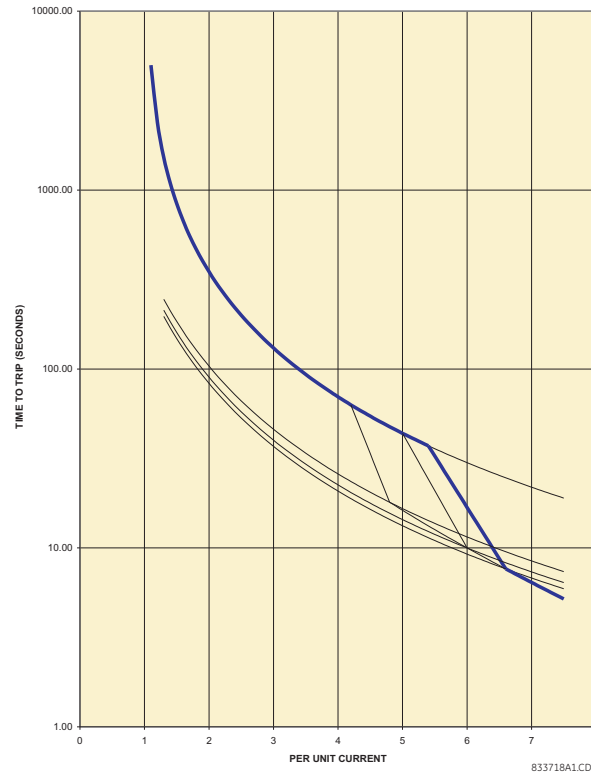
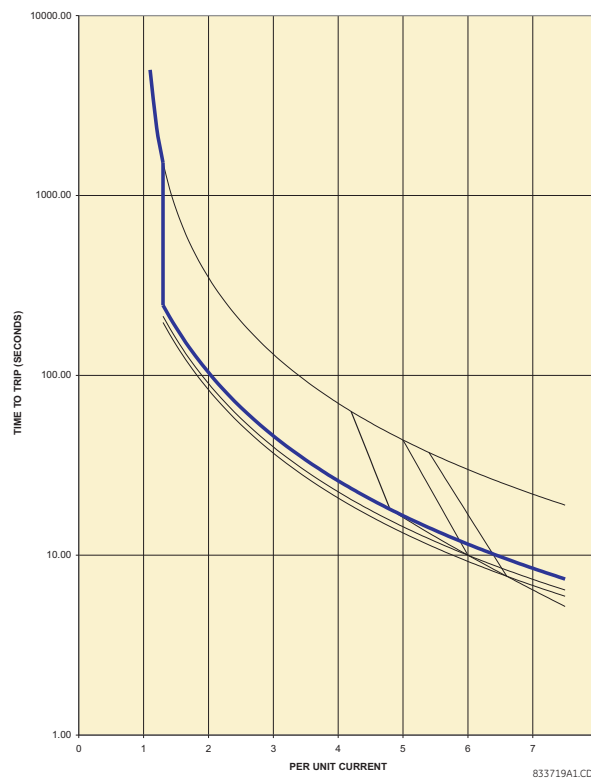


Figure 5-63: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT 100% VOLTAGE



**Figure 5–64: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT 110% VOLTAGE**

The following three figures illustrate the motor starting curves for the following abnormal conditions: line voltages below the minimum, above 110%, and the situation for voltage loss.



**Figure 5–65: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT LESS THAN MINIMUM VOLTAGE**

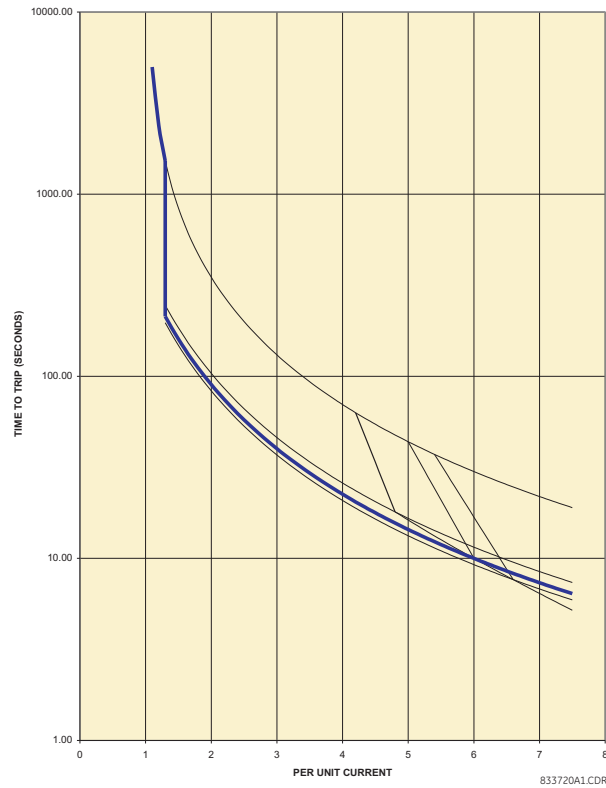


Figure 5–66: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT VOLTAGE LOSS CONDITION

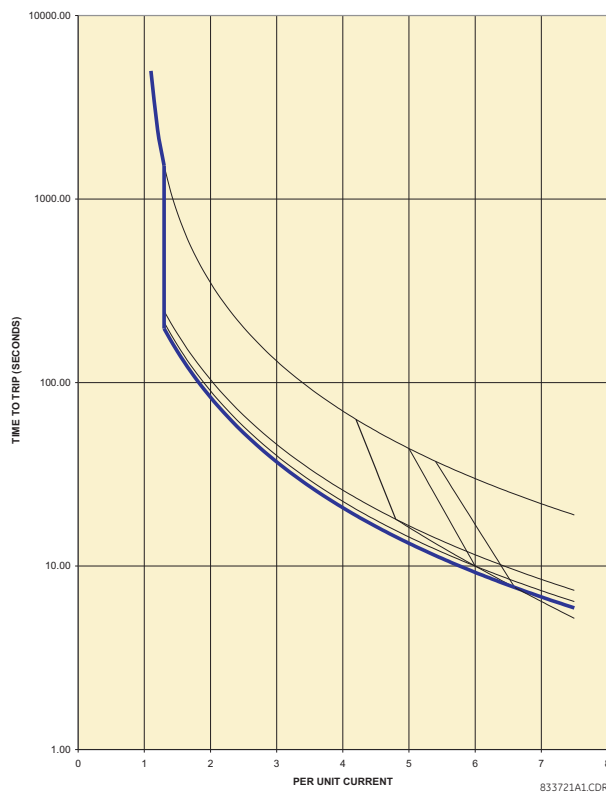


Figure 5–67: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD CURVE PROTECTION AT MORE THAN 110% VOLTAGE



For the three abnormal voltage situations, the M60 makes a transition from the acceleration curve to Motor or Flex-Curve when the MOTOR RUNNING or MOTOR OVERLOADED operands are asserted.

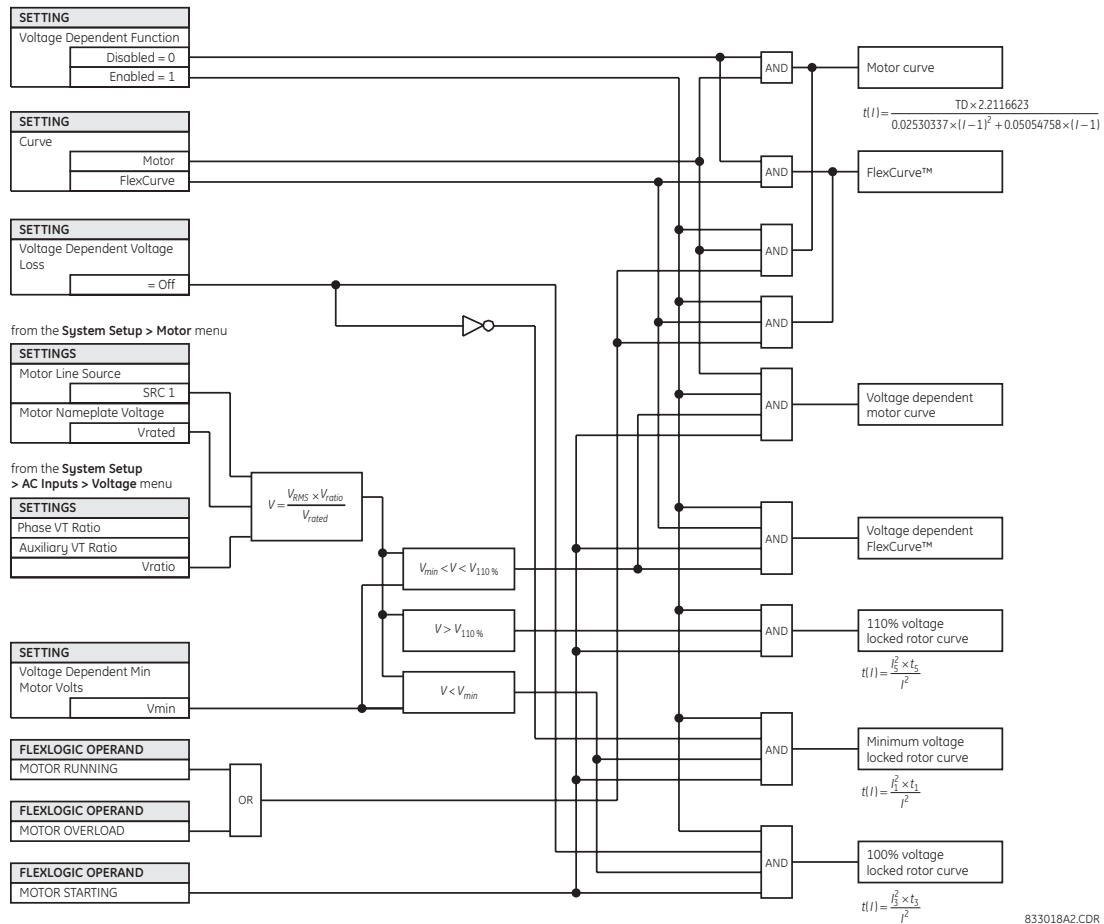


Figure 5-68: VOLTAGE DEPENDENT OVERLOAD SCHEME LOGIC

- **THERMAL MODEL BLOCK:** The thermal model can be blocked by any asserted FlexLogic operand. While the blocking signal is applied, the element will remain running and update the thermal memory, but the states of the MOTOR START INHIBIT and MOTOR THERMAL OP operands will remain unchanged. When the element blocking signal is removed, the element logic will be based on the new value of thermal capacity and will update the status of the MOTOR START INHIBIT and MOTOR THERMAL OP operands.

In the event of a loss of control power to the relay while the motor status is not offline, the thermal capacity will remain unchanged when control power is restored. If the motor status is offline when control power is lost, the thermal capacity will decay for the duration of the loss of control power based on the stopped motor cooling rate.



### ***M60 Motor Protection System***



## d) AMP UNBALANCE

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ AMP UNBALANCE 1(2)

■ AMP UNBALANCE 1	◀▶	AMP UNBAL 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	AMP UNBAL 1 PICKUP: 0.0%	Range: 0.0 to 100.0% in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	AMP UNBAL 1 PICKUP DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	AMP UNBAL 1 RESET DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	AMP UNBAL 1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	AMP UNBAL 1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	AMP UNBAL 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

This element receives current inputs from the source selected by the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** setting. Generally, this element compares the ratio of motor negative sequence current (I<sub>2</sub>) to the positive sequence current (I<sub>1</sub>) times an adjustment factor to compensate for the actual motor load to a set threshold. The adjustment factor is used to prevent nuisance alarms at light loads. If the motor is operating at an average current level equal to or greater than the programmed full load current (FLA, as selected by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** setting) the adjustment factor is one. If the motor is operating at an average current level less than the programmed full load current (as selected by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** setting) the adjustment factor is the ratio of average current to full load current. It is intended that the Amp Unbalance 1 element is used to generate an alarm and Amp Unbalance 2 element is used to generate a trip.

A declaration of a “single-phasing” condition is made 2 seconds after the unbalanced current level exceeds 40%, or the average current is above 25% of FLA and the current in any one phase is less than 2% of FLA

- **AMP UNBAL 1(2) PICKUP:** This setting selects the level of unbalanced current that generates a stage 1 (intended to alarm) output. Note that a supply voltage unbalance of 1% creates a current unbalance of 6% in a typical three-phase induction motor; a supply voltage unbalance of 2% creates a current unbalance of 12%. As a 2% voltage unbalance is common in most applications, a setting of 0.15 is often used as the alarm level, and **AMP UNBAL 1 PICKUP** is usually set to this level or higher.
- **AMP UNBAL 1(2) PICKUP DELAY:** The alarm delay is often set from 5 to 10 seconds. A higher level of unbalance will cause motor stress in a shorter period; thus, a reasonable setting is 3 to 10 seconds.
- **AMP UNBAL 1(2) RESET DELAY:** This timer can be used to maintain the output until other equipment or an operator can react to the unbalance condition.

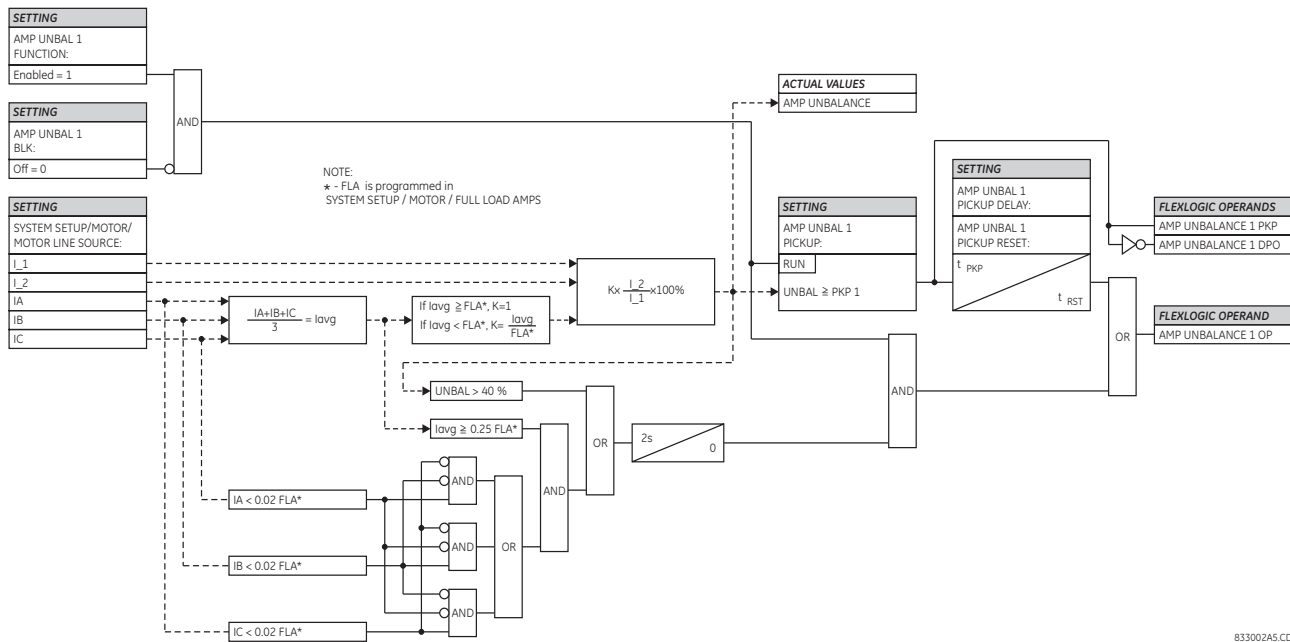


Figure 5-70: AMP UNBALANCE SCHEME LOGIC

5

## e) MECHANICAL JAM

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ MECHANICAL JAM

<b>MECHANICAL JAM</b>	<b>MECHANICAL JAM</b> <b>FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM OVERCURRENT</b> <b>PICKUP: 2.00 x FLA</b>	Range: 1.00 to 10.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM PICKUP</b> <b>DELAY: 0.10 s</b>	Range: 0.10 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM RESET</b> <b>DELAY: 0.00 s</b>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM BLOCK:</b> <b>Off</b>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM TARGET:</b> <b>Self-reset</b>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	<b>MECH JAM EVENTS:</b> <b>Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

A motor load can become constrained (mechanical jam) during starting or running. The starting current magnitude alone cannot provide a definitive indication of a mechanical jam; however, the running current magnitude can. The Mechanical Jam element is specifically designed to operate for running load jams. Starting load jams are detected by monitoring acceleration time and speed. The thermal element will also operate during mechanical jams but after a delay when the thermal capacity reaches 100%. Not only is this ineffective due to the delay but it also implies the maximum waiting time for cooling before a re-start, which could be restrictive.

This element is armed as long as the motor status is not "Starting"; this includes "Running", "Overload", and "Offline". As soon as any phase current exceeds the user-selectable threshold, the element picks up and operates after the programmed time delay. The element uses currents configured under **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** and motor status asserted by the thermal model element. Both the signal source and thermal protection must be configured properly in order for the mechanical jam protection to operate.

- **MECH JAM OVERCURRENT PICKUP:** This setting defines excessive current condition that identifies a mechanical jam. As the element is not armed during start conditions, this threshold can be set below the starting current. Since the element is armed during overload conditions, this setting should be higher than the maximum overload current. The setting is entered in multiples of FLA (defined in the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** menu).
- **MECH JAM PICKUP DELAY:** This setting specifies the pickup delay of the element. In the case of large motors that could feed close-in feeder faults, this setting can coordinate with feeder protection to avoid false tripping due to excessive fault currents fed by the motor.
- **MECH JAM RESET DELAY:** This setting defines the reset delay of the element. Typical application includes time seal-in of the tripping command.

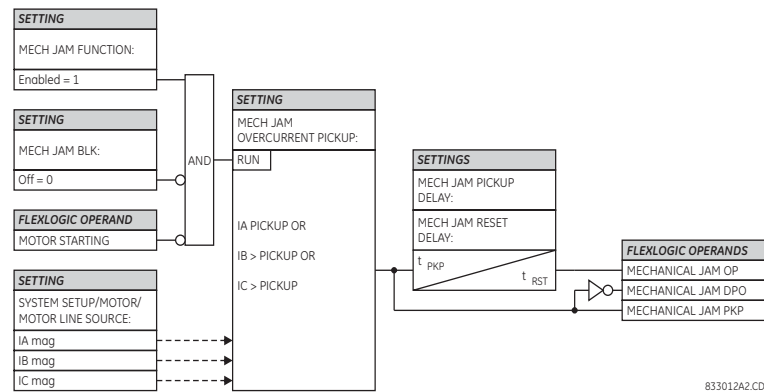


Figure 5-71: MECHANICAL JAM SCHEME LOGIC

## f) UNDERCURRENT

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ UNDERCURRENT

<div> <div>■ UNDERCURRENT</div> <div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT START</div> <div>BLOCK DLY: 0.50 s</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT ALARM</div> <div>PICKUP: 0.70 x FLA</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT ALARM</div> <div>PICKUP DLY: 2.00 s</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT TRIP</div> <div>PICKUP: 0.70 x FLA</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT TRIP</div> <div>PICKUP DLY: 1.00 s</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT TRIP</div> <div>RESET DLY: 1.00 s</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT TARGET:</div> <div>Self-reset</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>UNDERCURRENT EVENTS:</div> <div>Disabled</div> </div> </div> </div>	<div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: 0.10 to 0.95 x FLA in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: 0.10 to 0.95 x FLA in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div> <div>Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled</div> <div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div>
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The undercurrent function uses the source defined by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** setting. Phase currents must be configured on this source; otherwise, the undercurrent function will not be operational. The element responds to a per-phase current.

If the undercurrent function is enabled, a trip or alarm is initiated once the IA, IB or IC current magnitude falls below the pickup level for a time specified by the delay setting. For example, the undercurrent element may be used to detect loss-of-load conditions. This may be especially useful for detecting process related problems.

The undercurrent element is active when the motor is running at speed 1; that is, when the motor status is running and speed 2 is not employed or active.

- **UNDERCURRENT START BLOCK DLY:** This setting specifies the length of time to block the undercurrent function when motor is starting. If not in the starting state, the motor status is indicated by the MOTOR OFFLINE operand. Refer to the *Motor setup* section for additional information on using the MOTOR OFFLINE operand for state determination.

The undercurrent element is active only when the motor is running and is blocked upon the initiation of a motor start for a period of time specified by this setting. For example, this block delay may be used to allow pumps to build up head before the undercurrent element trips or alarms. A value of 0 specifies that the feature is not blocked from start. For values other than 0, the feature is disabled when the motor is stopped and also from the time a start is detected until the time entered expires.

- **UNDERCURRENT ALARM PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the alarm stage. The alarm pickup threshold should be less than the motor load current during normal operations.
- **UNDERCURRENT ALARM PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the alarm stage. The time delay should long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **UNDERCURRENT TRIP PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the trip stage. This setting should be less than the corresponding setting for the alarm stage.
- **UNDERCURRENT TRIP PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the trip stage. This time delay should be long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **UNDERCURRENT TRIP RESET DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay to reset the trip command. This delay should be set long enough to allow breaker or contactor to disconnect the motor.
- **UNDERCURRENT BLOCK:** This setting specifies an operand used to block the undercurrent function. A panel cutoff switch or other user specified condition is typically used to block the function.

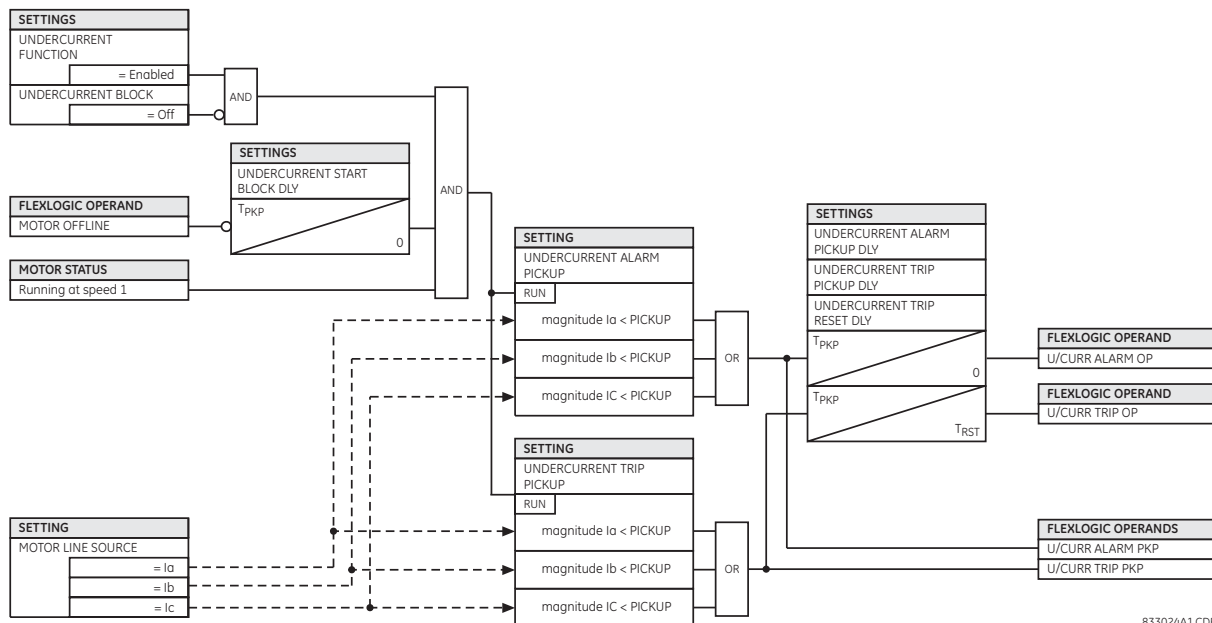


Figure 5-72: UNDERCURRENT LOGIC

## g) TWO-SPEED MOTOR MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ TWO-SPEED MOTOR

■ TWO-SPEED MOTOR	◀▶	■ SPEED2 THERMAL MODEL	See page 5-161.
MESSAGE ▲▼		■ SPEED2 ■ ACCELERATION TIME	See page 5-162.
MESSAGE ▲▼		■ SPEED2 ■ UNDERCURRENT	See page 5-163.

The two-speed motor menu appears only if two-speed motor functionality is enabled in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** menu.

## h) TWO-SPEED MOTOR THERMAL MODEL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ TWO-SPEED MOTOR ⇒ SPEED2 THERMAL MODEL

■ SPEED2 THERMAL MODEL	◀▶	SPEED2 THERMAL MODEL CURVE: Motor	Range: Motor, FlexCurve A, FlexCurve B, FlexCurve C, FlexCurve D, IEC
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 THERMAL MODEL TD MULTIPLIER: 1.00	Range: 0.00 to 16.00 in steps of 0.01 when speed 2 thermal model curve is Motor, otherwise 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VOLT DEPEND FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VOLT DEPEND MIN MOTOR VOLTS: 80%	Range: 60 to 99% in steps of 1
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD VOLT LOSS: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD STALL CURR @ MIN V: 4.50 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD SAFE STALL TIME @ MIN V: 20.0 s	Range: 0.1 to 1000.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD ACCL INSCT @ MIN V: 4.00 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD STALL CURR @ 100%V: 6.00 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD SAFE STALL TIME @ 100%V: 20.0 s	Range: 0.1 to 1000.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE ▲▼		SPEED2 VD ACCL INSCT @ 100%V: 5.00 x FLA	Range: 1.50 to 20.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01

When two-speed motor functionality is used, these settings allow the selection of proper parameters for the thermal model when motor is switched to the second speed. There is one thermal model in the M60, and it has inputs for overload conditions from calculations at both speeds. As such, the accumulated thermal capacity is calculated from overload contributions at each speed.

Refer to the *Thermal model* sub-section for details on settings for thermal model at the second motor speed.

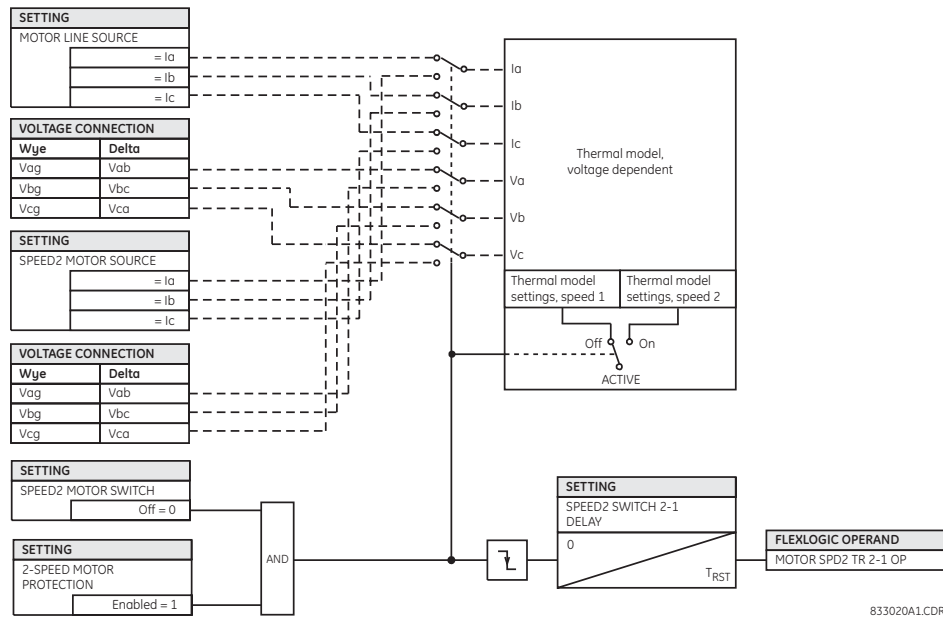


Figure 5-73: TWO-SPEED MOTOR THERMAL MODEL LOGIC

## 5

## i) TWO-SPEED MOTOR ACCELERATION TIME

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ ↓ TWO-SPEED MOTOR  
⇒ SPEED2 ACCELERATION TIME

■ SPEED2	◀▶	SPEED2 ACCELERATION CURRENT: 6.00 x FLC	Range: 1.00 to 10.00 x FLC in steps of 0.01
■ ACCELERATION TIME	▲▼	SPEED2 ACCELERATION TIME: 10.00 s	Range: 0.05 to 180.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	SPEED2 ACCEL MODE: Definite Time	Range: Definite Time, Adaptive
MESSAGE	▲▼	SPEED2 ACCEL TIME FR SPEED 1-2: 10.00 s	Range: 0.05 to 180.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	SPEED2 ACCEL BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

If the speed 2 acceleration time functionality is enabled, the element will read current from the source selected for speed 2 by the **SETTINGS** ⇒ ↓ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR** ⇒ ↓ **2-SPEED MOTOR SOURCE** setting when the motor is switched from speed 1 to speed 2.



Acceleration time settings and functionality at speed 2 are identical to those of speed 1 and are described in the *Acceleration time* sub-section. This applies to the **SPEED2 ACCELERATION CURRENT**, **SPEED2 ACCELERATION TIME** and **SPEED2 ACCEL MODE** settings.

Two additional setting define the transition between speeds. A two-speed motor is usually started at a low speed (speed 1) and then switched to a higher speed (speed 2) when required. When the motor starts directly at high speed, then the **SPEED2 ACCELERATION TIME** setting specifies the maximum acceleration time at speed 2. When motor is switched from a low-to-high speed setting, the **SPEED2 TIMER FROM SPEED 1-2** setting specifies the acceleration time. When motor is switched from high speed to low speed, the **SPEED2 TRANS 2-1 OP** FlexLogic operand is set for time defined by the **SPEED2 SWITCH 2-1 DELAY** setting to allow inputs for control logic of contactors and breakers at both speeds. FlexLogic operands required for contactor and breaker control are provided. The acceleration time at speed 2 becomes functional only if the acceleration time at speed 1 is enabled. When the acceleration time at any speed is not required, it can be permanently blocked.

- **SPEED2 ACCEL TIME FROM SPEED 1-2:** This setting is provide to select maximum accelerating time from speed 1 to speed 2 when motor is switched from low-to-high speed.

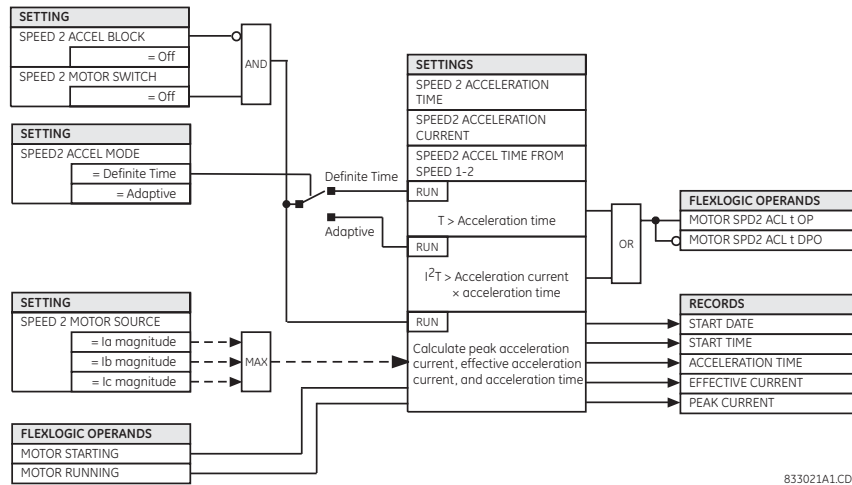


Figure 5-74: TWO-SPEED ACCELERATION TIME LOGIC

## j) TWO-SPEED MOTOR UNDERCURRENT

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ ↓ TWO-SPEED MOTOR  
⇒ SPEED2 UNDERCURRENT

■ SPEED2	⏮	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR START</b>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
■ UNDERCURRENT		<b>BLOCK DLY: 0.50 s</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR ALARM</b>	Range: 0.10 to 1.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
	⬇	<b>PICKUP: 0.70 × FLA</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR ALARM</b>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	⬇	<b>PICKUP DLY: 2.00 s</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP</b>	Range: 0.10 to 1.00 × FLA in steps of 0.01
	⬇	<b>PICKUP: 0.70 × FLA</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP</b>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	⬇	<b>PICKUP DLY: 2.00 s</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP</b>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	⬇	<b>RESET DLY: 2.00 s</b>	
MESSAGE	⬆	<b>SPEED2 U/CURR BLOCK:</b>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	⬇	<b>Off</b>	

The speed 2 undercurrent function uses the same source as other speed 2 motor functions as defined by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR** ⇒ ↓ **2-SPEED MOTOR SOURCE** setting. The phase currents must be configured on this source; otherwise, the function will not be enabled. The element responds to per-phase currents.

If the speed 2 undercurrent function is enabled, a trip or alarm are initiated once the IA, IB or IC current magnitude falls below the pickup level for a period of time specified by the delay. For example, undercurrent may be used to detect loss-of-load conditions. This may be especially useful for detecting process related problems.

This element is active if the motor is running at speed 2. The undercurrent function at speed 2 becomes functional only if undercurrent at speed 1 is enabled. When the undercurrent function at any speed is not required, it can be permanently blocked.

- **SPEED2 U/CURR START BLOCK DLY:** This setting specifies a time to block the undercurrent function when motor is starting directly at speed 2. Prior to starting, the motor state is determined from the MOTOR OFFLINE operand. Refer to the *Motor setup* section for additional information on the motor offline state determination. The speed 2 undercurrent

element is active only when the motor is running at speed 2 and is blocked upon the initiation of a motor start for a period of time defined by the **SPEED2 U/CURR START BLOCK DLY** setting (for example, this block may be used to allow pumps to build up head before the undercurrent element trips or alarms). A value of 0 specifies that the feature is not blocked from start. For values other than 0, the feature is disabled when the motor is stopped and also from the time a start is detected until the time entered expires.

- **SPEED2 U/CURR ALARM PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the alarm stage. The alarm pickup threshold should be less than the motor load current during normal operations.
- **SPEED2 U/CURR ALARM PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the alarm stage. The time delay should long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the trip stage. This setting should be less than the corresponding setting for the alarm stage.
- **SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the trip stage. This time delay should be long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **SPEED2 U/CURR TRIP RESET DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay to reset the trip command. This time delay should be long enough to allow the breaker or contactor to disconnect the motor.
- **SPEED2 U/CURR BLOCK:** This setting specifies an operand used to block the speed 2 undercurrent function. A panel cutoff switch or other user specified condition is typically used to block the function.

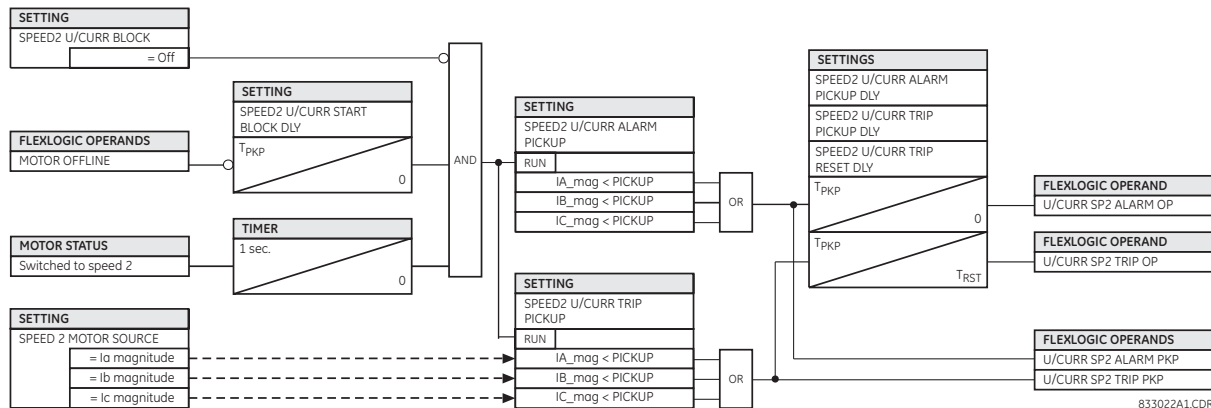


Figure 5-75: SPEED 2 UNDERCURRENT LOGIC



## 5.6.4 STATOR DIFFERENTIAL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ STATOR DIFFERENTIAL

■ STATOR ■ DIFFERENTIAL		STATOR DIFF FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF LINE END SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF NEUTRAL END SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF PICKUP: 0.100 pu	Range: 0.050 to 1.000 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF SLOPE 1: 10 %	Range: 1 to 100% in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF BREAK 1: 1.15 pu	Range: 1.00 to 1.50 pu in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF SLOPE 2: 80 %	Range: 1 to 100% in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF BREAK 2: 8.00 pu	Range: 1.50 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF BLK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The stator differential protection element is intended for use on the stator windings of rotating machinery.

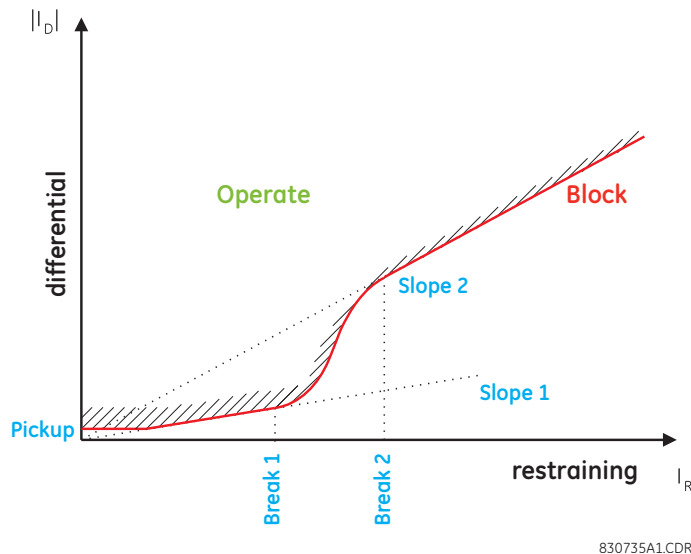


Figure 5-76: STATOR DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC

This element has a dual slope characteristic. The main purpose of the percent-slope characteristic is to prevent a maloperation caused by unbalances between CTs during external faults. CT unbalances arise as a result of the following factors:

1. CT accuracy errors

## 2. CT saturation

The characteristic allows for very sensitive settings when fault current is low and less sensitive settings when fault current is high and CT performance may produce incorrect operate signals.

- **STATOR DIFF LINE END SOURCE:** This setting selects the source connected to CTs in the end of the machine stator winding closest to the load and furthest from the winding neutral point. Both line and neutral-side CTs should be wired to measure their currents in the same direction with respect to the neutral point of the winding.

If the two-speed motor functionality is employed with two separate CTs at each speed, the source which is sum of currents of two CT banks at line side should be assigned with this setting for proper differential functionality.

- **STATOR DIFF NEUTRAL END SOURCE:** This setting selects the source connected to CTs in the end of the machine stator winding furthest from the load and closest to the winding neutral point. Both line and neutral-side CTs should be wired to measure their currents in the same direction with respect to the neutral point of the winding.
- **STATOR DIFF PICKUP:** This setting defines the minimum differential current required for operation. This setting is based on the amount of differential current that might be seen under normal operating conditions. A setting of 0.1 to 0.3 pu is generally recommended.
- **STATOR DIFF SLOPE 1:** This setting is applicable for restraint currents from zero to **STATOR DIFF BREAK 1**, and defines the ratio of differential to restraint current above which the element will operate. This slope is set to ensure sensitivity to internal faults at normal operating current levels. The criteria for setting this slope is to allow for maximum expected CT mismatch error when operating at the maximum permitted current. This maximum error is generally in the range of 5 to 10% of CT rating.
- **STATOR DIFF BREAK 1:** This setting defines the end of the Slope 1 region and the start of the transition region. It should be set just above the maximum normal operating current level of the machine.
- **STATOR DIFF SLOPE 2:** This setting is applicable for restraint currents above the **STATOR DIFF BREAK 2** setting when the element is applied to generator stator windings. This slope is set to ensure stability under heavy external fault conditions that could lead to high differential currents as a result of CT saturation. A setting of 80 to 100% is recommended. The transition region (as shown on the characteristic plot) is a cubic spline, automatically calculated by the relay to result in a smooth transition between **STATOR DIFF SLOPE 1** and **STATOR DIFF SLOPE 2** with no discontinuities.
- **STATOR DIFF BREAK 2:** This setting defines the end of the transition region and the start of the Slope 2 region. It should be set to the level at which any of the protection CTs are expected to begin to saturate.

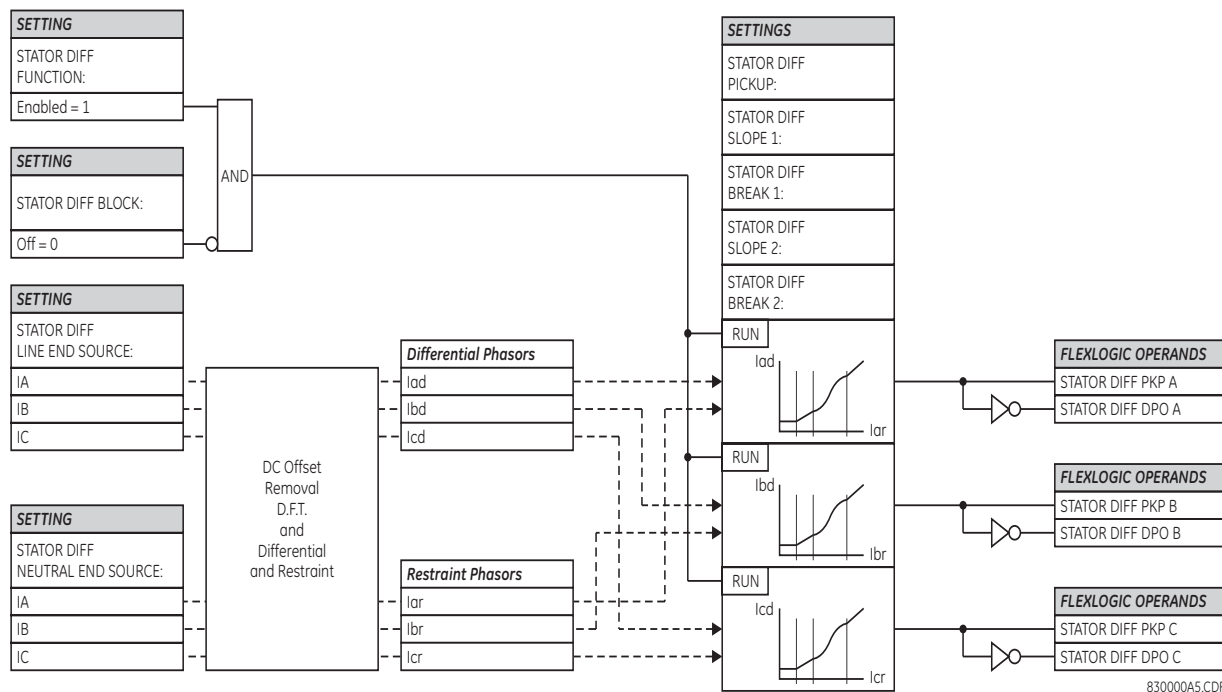
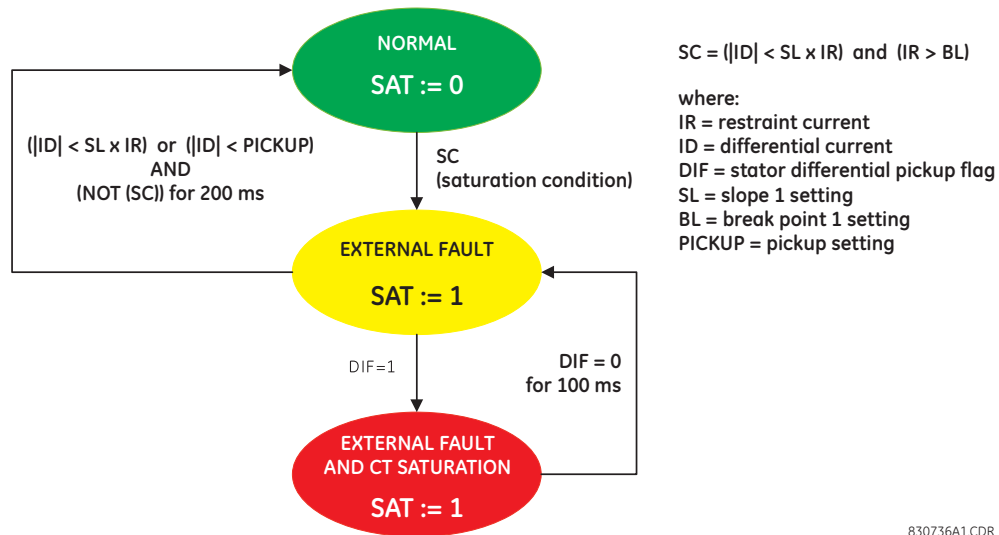


Figure 5-77: STATOR DIFFERENTIAL SCHEME LOGIC

**SATURATION DETECTION:**

External faults near generators typically result in very large time constants of DC components in the fault currents. Also, when energizing a step-up transformer, the inrush current being limited only by the machine impedance may be significant and may last for a very long time. In order to provide additional security against maloperations during these events, the M60 incorporates saturation detection logic. When saturation is detected the element will make an additional check on the angle between the neutral and output current. If this angle indicates an internal fault then tripping is permitted.

The saturation detector is implemented as a state machine (see below). "NORMAL" is the initial state of the machine. When in "NORMAL" state, the saturation flag is not set (SAT = 0). The algorithm calculates the saturation condition, SC. If SC = 1 while the state machine is "NORMAL", the saturation detector goes into the "EXTERNAL FAULT" state and sets the saturation flag (SAT = 1). The algorithm returns to the "NORMAL" state if the differential current is below the first slope, SL, for more than 200 ms. When in the "EXTERNAL FAULT" state, the algorithm goes into the "EXTERNAL FAULT & CT SATURATION" state if the differential flag is set (DIF = 1). When in the "EXTERNAL FAULT & CT SATURATION" state, the algorithm keeps the saturation flag set (SAT = 1). The state machine returns to the "EXTERNAL FAULT" state if the differential flag is reset (DIF = 0) for 100 ms.



**Figure 5-78: SATURATION DETECTION STATE MACHINE**

**PHASE COMPARISON PRINCIPLE:**

The test for direction can be summarized by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{If } (|I_{TS}| > B_L \text{ or } (|I_{TS}| > K \cdot I_R \text{ and } |I_{TS}| > 0.1 \text{ pu})) \text{ and } (|I_{NS}| > B_L \text{ or } (|I_{NS}| > K \cdot I_R \text{ and } |I_{NS}| > 0.1 \text{ pu})) \\ &\text{then } DIR = \text{abs}(\angle I_{TS} - \angle I_{NS}) > 90^\circ \\ &\text{else } DIR = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{EQ 5.27})$$

where:  $I_R$  = restraining current,  $DIR$  = flag indicating that the phase comparison principle is satisfied  
 $B_L$  = breakpoint 1 setting,  $I_{TS}$ ,  $I_{NS}$  = current at the terminal and neutral sources, respectively  
 $K$  = factory constant of 0.25

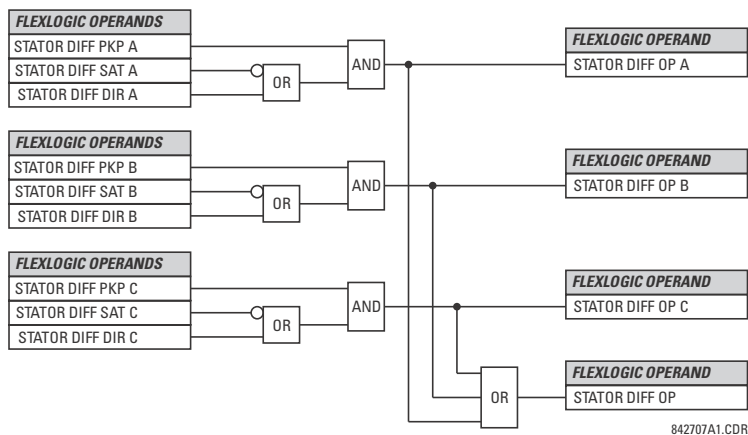


Figure 5-79: STATOR DIFFERENTIAL FINAL OUTPUT LOGIC

## 5.6.5 POWER

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ POWER

☒ POWER  
☐

☒ SENSITIVE  
☒ DIRECTIONAL POWER

☒ UNDERPOWER  
☐

See page 5-169.

See page 5-172.

MESSAGE

## b) SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ POWER ⇒ SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER  
 ⇒ DIRECTIONAL POWER 1(2)

<div> <div>■ DIRECTIONAL</div> <div>■ POWER 1</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>SOURCE: SRC 1</div>	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>RCA: 0°</div>	Range: 0 to 359° in steps of 1
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>CALIBRATION: 0.00°</div>	Range: 0 to 0.95° in steps of 0.05
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1 STG1</div> <div>SMIN: 0.100 pu</div>	Range: -1.200 to 1.200 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1 STG1</div> <div>DELAY: 0.50 s</div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1 STG2</div> <div>SMIN: 0.100 pu</div>	Range: -1.200 to 1.200 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1 STG2</div> <div>DELAY: 20.00 s</div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1 BLK:</div> <div>Off</div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>TARGET: Self-Reset</div>	Range: Self-Reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>DIR POWER 1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

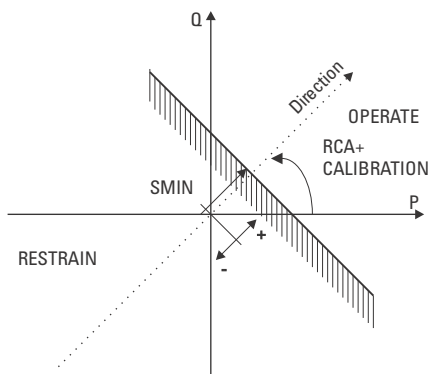
The sensitive directional power element responds to three-phase directional power and is designed for reverse power and low forward power applications for synchronous machines or interconnections involving co-generation. The relay measures the three-phase power from either full set of wye-connected VTs or full-set of delta-connected VTs. In the latter case, the two-wattmeter method is used. Refer to the *UR-series metering conventions* section in chapter 6 for details regarding the active and reactive powers used by the sensitive directional power element.

The element has an adjustable characteristic angle and minimum operating power as shown in the *Directional power characteristic* diagram. The element responds to the following condition:

$$P \cos \theta + Q \sin \theta > SMIN \quad (\text{EQ 5.28})$$

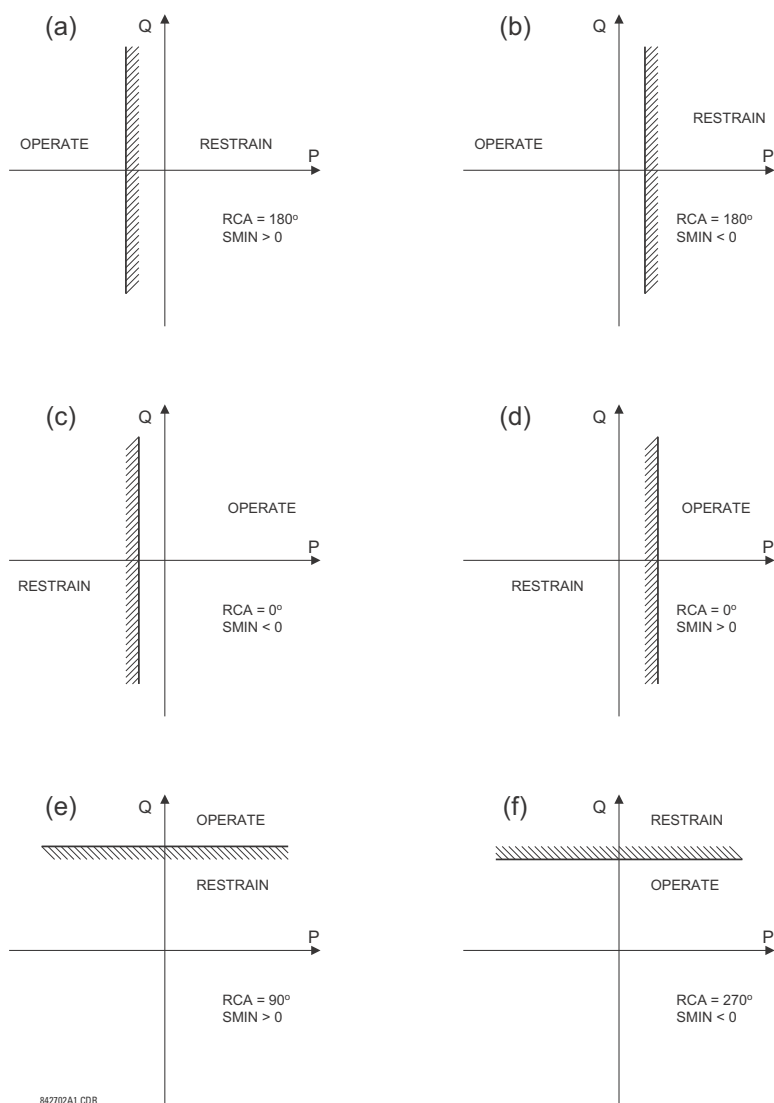
where:  $P$  and  $Q$  are active and reactive powers as measured per the UR-series metering convention,  
 $\theta$  is a sum of the element characteristic (DIR POWER 1 RCA) and calibration (DIR POWER 1 CALIBRATION) angles, and  
 $SMIN$  is the minimum operating power

The operating quantity is displayed in the **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **METERING** ⇒ **SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER 1(2)** actual value. The element has two independent (as to the pickup and delay settings) stages for alarm and trip, respectively.



**Figure 5-80: DIRECTIONAL POWER CHARACTERISTIC**

By making the characteristic angle adjustable and providing for both negative and positive values of the minimum operating power a variety of operating characteristics can be achieved as presented in the figure below. For example, section (a) in the figure below shows settings for reverse power, while section (b) shows settings for low forward power applications.



**Figure 5-81: DIRECTIONAL POWER ELEMENT SAMPLE APPLICATIONS**

- **DIR POWER 1 RCA:** Specifies the relay characteristic angle (RCA) for the sensitive directional power function. Application of this setting is threefold:
  1. It allows the element to respond to active or reactive power in any direction (active overpower/underpower, etc.).
  2. Together with a precise calibration angle, it allows compensation for any CT and VT angular errors to permit more sensitive settings.
  3. It allows for required direction in situations when the voltage signal is taken from behind a delta-wye connected power transformer and the phase angle compensation is required.

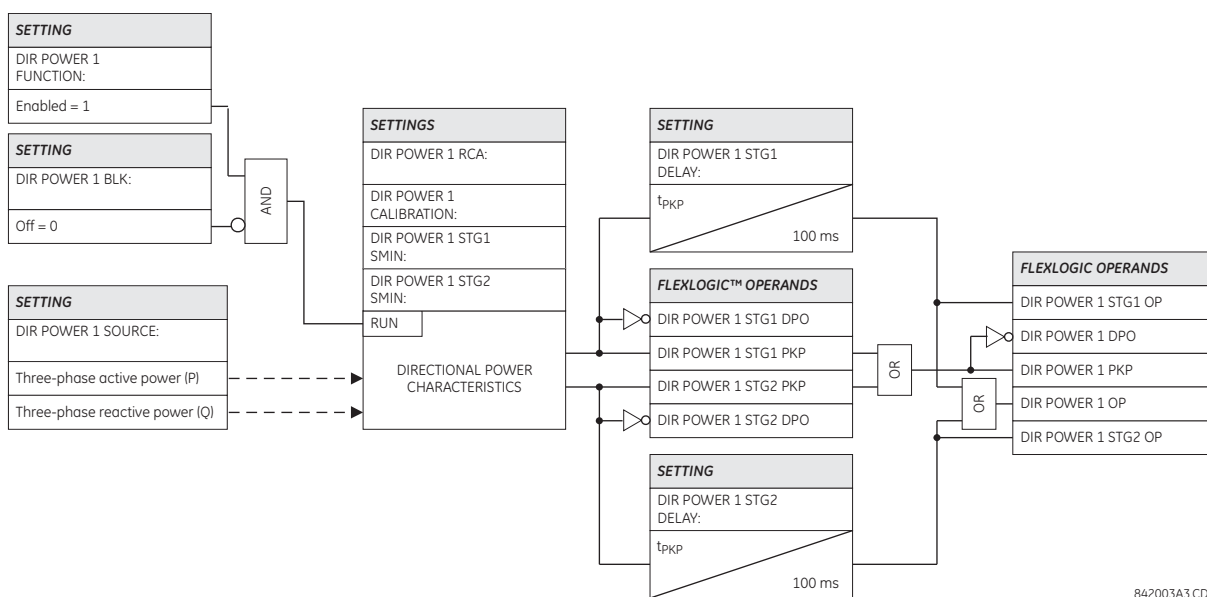
For example, the active overpower characteristic is achieved by setting **DIR POWER 1 RCA** to “0°”, reactive overpower by setting **DIR POWER 1 RCA** to “90°”, active underpower by setting **DIR POWER 1 RCA** to “180°”, and reactive underpower by setting **DIR POWER 1 RCA** to “270°”.

- **DIR POWER 1 CALIBRATION:** This setting allows the relay characteristic angle to change in steps of 0.05°. This may be useful when a small difference in VT and CT angular errors is to be compensated to permit more sensitive settings. This setting virtually enables calibration of the directional power function in terms of the angular error of applied VTs and CTs. The element responds to the sum of the **DIR POWER 1 RCA** and **DIR POWER 1 CALIBRATION** settings.
- **DIR POWER 1 STG1 SMIN:** This setting specifies the minimum power as defined along the relay characteristic angle (RCA) for the stage 1 of the element. The positive values imply a shift towards the operate region along the RCA line; the negative values imply a shift towards the restrain region along the RCA line. Refer to the *Directional power sample applications* figure for details. Together with the RCA, this setting enables a wide range of operating characteristics. This setting applies to three-phase power and is entered in per-unit (pu) values. The base quantity is 3-phase power on primary side, which is calculated as  $\sqrt{3} \times \text{Phase CT Primary} \times \text{Phase VT Ratio} \times \text{Phase VT Secondary}$  in case of delta connected VTs; and  $3 \times \text{Phase CT Primary} \times \text{Phase VT Ratio} \times \text{Phase VT Secondary}$  in case of wye connected VTs.

For example, a setting of 2% for a 200 MW machine is  $0.02 \times 200 \text{ MW} = 4 \text{ MW}$ . If 7.967 kV is a primary VT voltage and 10 kA is a primary CT current, the source pu quantity is 239 MVA, and thus, SMIN should be set at  $4 \text{ MW} / 239 \text{ MVA} = 0.0167 \text{ pu} \approx 0.017 \text{ pu}$ . If the reverse power application is considered,  $\text{RCA} = 180^\circ$  and  $\text{SMIN} = 0.017 \text{ pu}$ .

The element drops out if the magnitude of the positive-sequence current becomes virtually zero, that is, it drops below the cutoff level.

- **DIR POWER 1 STG1 DELAY:** This setting specifies a time delay for stage 1. For reverse power or low forward power applications for a synchronous machine, stage 1 is typically applied for alarming and stage 2 for tripping.



### Figure 5–82: SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER SCHEME LOGIC

## c) UNDERPOWER

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ POWER ⇒ ↓ UNDERPOWER ⇒ UNDERPOWER 1

■ UNDERPOWER		UNDERPOWER 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 START BLOCK DLY: 0.50 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 ALARM PWR PICKUP: 0.50 pu	Range: 0.05 to 2.00 pu in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 ALARM PICKUP DLY: 2.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP PWR PICKUP: 0.50 pu	Range: 0.05 to 2.00 pu in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP PICKUP DLY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP RESET DLY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERPOWER 1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	UNDERPOWER 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

Two underpower elements are provided.

The underpower function uses the source selected by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR** ⇒ ↓ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** setting. Phase currents and voltages must be configured on that source, otherwise the underpower function will not be functional. The underpower element responds to total three-phase apparent power measured from the phase current and voltages.

When the underpower element is enabled, a trip or alarm are initiated once the magnitude of three-phase apparent power falls below the pickup level for a period of time specified by the delay. For example, underpower may be used to detect loss-of-load conditions. Loss of load conditions will not always cause a significant loss of current. Power is a more accurate representation of loading and may be used for more sensitive detection of load loss or pump cavitations. This may be especially useful for detecting process related problems.

- **UNDERPOWER 1 START BLOCK DELAY:** This setting specifies the length of time to block the underpower function when motor is starting. If not in the starting state, the motor status is indicated by the MOTOR OFFLINE operand. Refer to the *Motor setup* section for additional information on using the MOTOR OFFLINE operand for state determination.

The underpower element is active only when the motor is running and is blocked upon the initiation of a motor start for a period of time specified by this setting. For example, this block may be used to allow pumps to build up head before the underpower element trips or alarms. A value of 0 specifies that the feature is not blocked from start. For values other than 0, the feature is disabled when the motor is stopped and also from the time a start is detected until the time entered expires.

- **UNDERPOWER 1 ALARM PWR PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the alarm stage. The base per-unit power quantity is  $3 \times VT \text{ pu base} \times CT \text{ pu base}$  per source selected as a motor line source. The alarm pickup threshold should be less than the motor load current during normal operations.
- **UNDERPOWER 1 ALARM PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the alarm stage. The time delay should long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP PWR PICKUP:** This setting specifies a pickup threshold for the trip stage. The base per-unit power quantity is  $3 \times VT \text{ pu base} \times CT \text{ pu base}$  per source selected as a motor line source. This setting should be less than the corresponding setting for the alarm stage.



- **UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP PICKUP DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay for the trip stage. This time delay should be long enough to overcome any short lowering of the current (for example, during system faults).
- **UNDERPOWER 1 TRIP RESET DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay to reset the trip command. This delay should be set long enough to allow breaker or contactor to disconnect the motor.
- **UNDERPOWER 1 BLOCK:** This setting specifies an operand used to block the underpower function. A panel cutoff switch or other user specified condition is typically used to block the function.

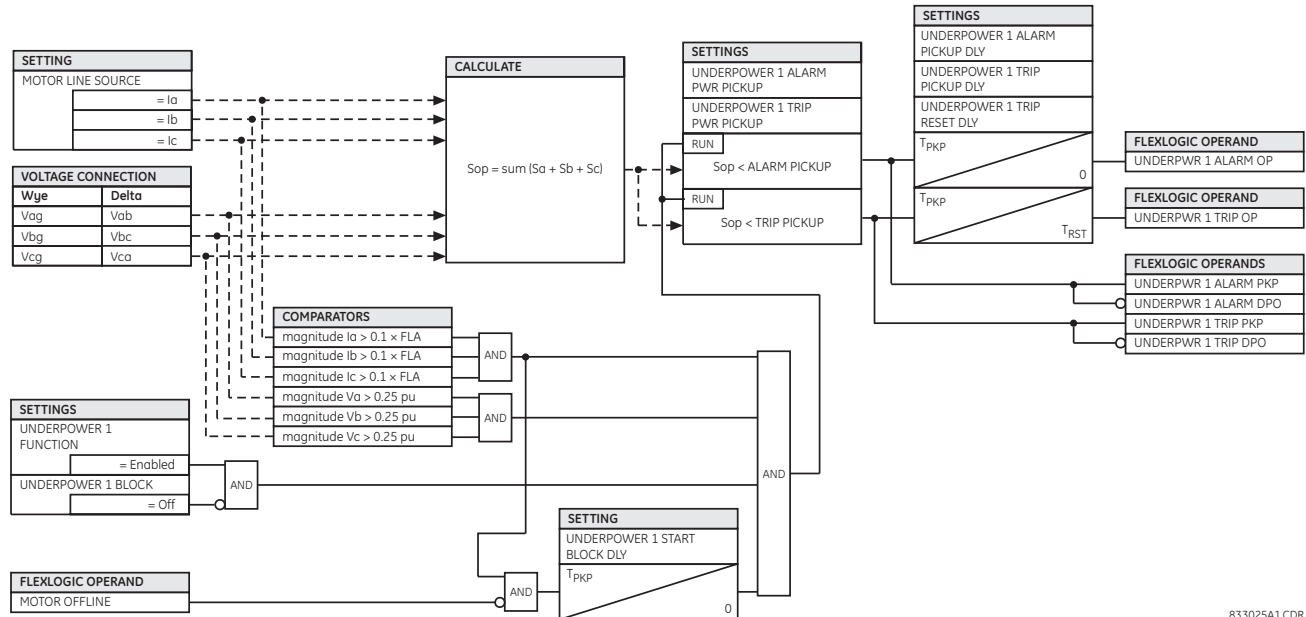


Figure 5-83: UNDERPOWER LOGIC

833025A1.CDR

5.6.6 PHASE CURRENT

a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ⬇ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ ⬇ PHASE CURRENT

<div> <div>■ PHASE CURRENT</div> <div>■</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC1</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC2</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC3</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC4</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC5</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC6</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC7</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE IOC8</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 5-175.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>▼</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE</div> <div>■ DIRECTIONAL 1</div> </div>	See page 5-176.
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> </div>	<div> <div>■ PHASE</div> <div>■ DIRECTIONAL 2</div> </div>	See page 5-176.

The M60 Motor Protection System has up to eight (8) phase instantaneous overcurrent elements (dependent on CT/VT modules ordered) and two (2) phase directional overcurrent elements.

## b) PHASE INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT (ANSI 50P, IEC PIOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ PHASE CURRENT ⇒ PHASE IOC 1(8)

■ PHASE IOC1	◀▶	PHASE IOC1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 PICKUP: 1.000 pu	Range: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 PICKUP DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 RESET DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 BLOCK A: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 BLOCK B: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 BLOCK C: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	PHASE IOC1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE ▲	▲	PHASE IOC1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The phase instantaneous overcurrent element may be used as an instantaneous element with no intentional delay or as a definite time element. The input current is the fundamental phasor magnitude. For timing curves, see the publication Instantaneous Overcurrent Element Response to Saturated Waveforms in UR-Series Relays ([GET-8400A](#)).

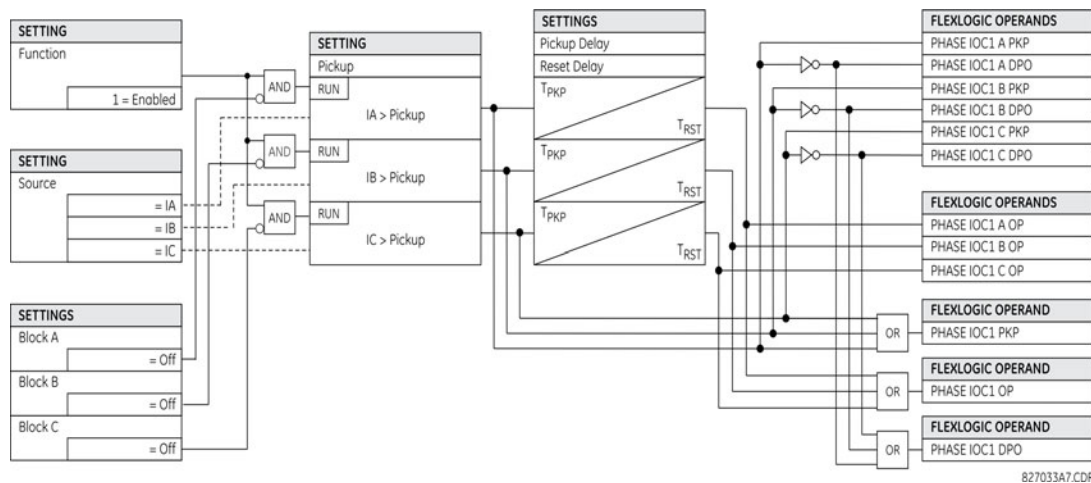


Figure 5-84: PHASE INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT 1 SCHEME LOGIC

## c) PHASE DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT(ANSI 67P, IEC PDOC/PTOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ PHASE CURRENT ⇒ PHASE DIRECTIONAL 1(2)

■ PHASE		PHASE DIR 1	Range: Disabled, Enabled
■ DIRECTIONAL 1		FUNCTION: Disabled	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1 SIGNAL	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
		SOURCE: SRC 1	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1 BLOCK:	Range: FlexLogic operand
		Off	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1	Range: 0 to 359° in steps of 1
		ECA: 30	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR POL V1	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
		THRESHOLD: 0.700 pu	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1 BLOCK	Range: No, Yes
		WHEN V MEM EXP: No	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
		TARGET: Self-reset	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE DIR 1	Range: Disabled, Enabled
		EVENTS: Disabled	

The phase directional elements (one for each of phases A, B, and C) determine the phase current flow direction for steady state and fault conditions and can be used to control the operation of the phase overcurrent elements via the **BLOCK** inputs of these elements.

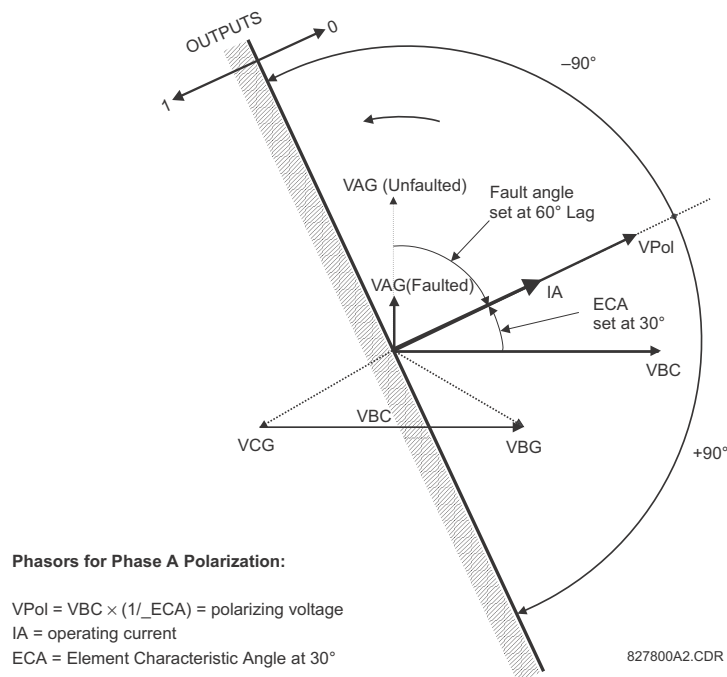


Figure 5–85: PHASE A DIRECTIONAL POLARIZATION

This element is intended to apply a block signal to an overcurrent element to prevent an operation when current is flowing in a particular direction. The direction of current flow is determined by measuring the phase angle between the current from the phase CTs and the line-line voltage from the VTs, based on the 90° or quadrature connection. If there is a requirement to supervise overcurrent elements for flows in opposite directions, such as can happen through a bus-tie breaker, two phase directional elements should be programmed with opposite element characteristic angle (ECA) settings.

To increase security for three phase faults very close to the VTs used to measure the polarizing voltage, a voltage memory feature is incorporated. This feature stores the polarizing voltage the moment before the voltage collapses, and uses it to determine direction. The voltage memory remains valid for one second after the voltage has collapsed.

The main component of the phase directional element is the phase angle comparator with two inputs: the operating signal (phase current) and the polarizing signal (the line voltage, shifted in the leading direction by the characteristic angle, ECA).

The following table shows the operating and polarizing signals used for phase directional control:

PHASE	OPERATING SIGNAL	POLARIZING SIGNAL $V_{pol}$	
		ABC PHASE SEQUENCE	ACB PHASE SEQUENCE
A	angle of IA	angle of VBC $\times (1\angle ECA)$	angle of VCB $\times (1\angle ECA)$
B	angle of IB	angle of VCA $\times (1\angle ECA)$	angle of VAC $\times 1\angle ECA)$
C	angle of IC	angle of VAB $\times (1\angle ECA)$	angle of VBA $\times (1\angle ECA)$

#### MODE OF OPERATION:

- When the function is “Disabled”, or the operating current is below  $5\% \times CT$  nominal, the element output is “0”.
- When the function is “Enabled”, the operating current is above  $5\% \times CT$  nominal, and the polarizing voltage is above the **PRODUCT SETUP**  $\Rightarrow$  **DISPLAY PROPERTIES**  $\Rightarrow$  **VOLTAGE CUT-OFF LEVEL** value, the element output is dependent on the phase angle between the operating and polarizing signals:
  - The element output is logic “0” when the operating current is within polarizing voltage  $\pm 90^\circ$ .
  - For all other angles, the element output is logic “1”.
- Once the voltage memory has expired, the phase overcurrent elements under directional control can be set to block or trip on overcurrent as follows:
  - When **BLOCK WHEN V MEM EXP** is set to “Yes”, the directional element will block the operation of any phase overcurrent element under directional control when voltage memory expires.
  - When **BLOCK WHEN V MEM EXP** is set to “No”, the directional element allows tripping of phase overcurrent elements under directional control when voltage memory expires.

In all cases, directional blocking will be permitted to resume when the polarizing voltage becomes greater than the ‘polarizing voltage threshold’.

#### SETTINGS:

- PHASE DIR 1 SIGNAL SOURCE:** This setting is used to select the source for the operating and polarizing signals. The operating current for the phase directional element is the phase current for the selected current source. The polarizing voltage is the line voltage from the phase VTs, based on the  $90^\circ$  or ‘quadrature’ connection and shifted in the leading direction by the element characteristic angle (ECA).
- PHASE DIR 1 ECA:** This setting is used to select the element characteristic angle, i.e. the angle by which the polarizing voltage is shifted in the leading direction to achieve dependable operation. In the design of the UR-series elements, a block is applied to an element by asserting logic 1 at the blocking input. This element should be programmed via the ECA setting so that the output is **logic 1 for current in the non-tripping direction**.
- PHASE DIR 1 POL V THRESHOLD:** This setting is used to establish the minimum level of voltage for which the phase angle measurement is reliable. The setting is based on VT accuracy. The default value is “0.700 pu”.
- PHASE DIR 1 BLOCK WHEN V MEM EXP:** This setting is used to select the required operation upon expiration of voltage memory. When set to “Yes”, the directional element blocks the operation of any phase overcurrent element under directional control, when voltage memory expires; when set to “No”, the directional element allows tripping of phase overcurrent elements under directional control.



The phase directional element responds to the forward load current. In the case of a following reverse fault, the element needs some time – in the order of 8 ms – to establish a blocking signal. Some protection elements such as instantaneous overcurrent may respond to reverse faults before the blocking signal is established. Therefore, a coordination time of at least 10 ms must be added to all the instantaneous protection elements under the supervision of the phase directional element. If current reversal is of a concern, a longer delay – in the order of 20 ms – may be needed.

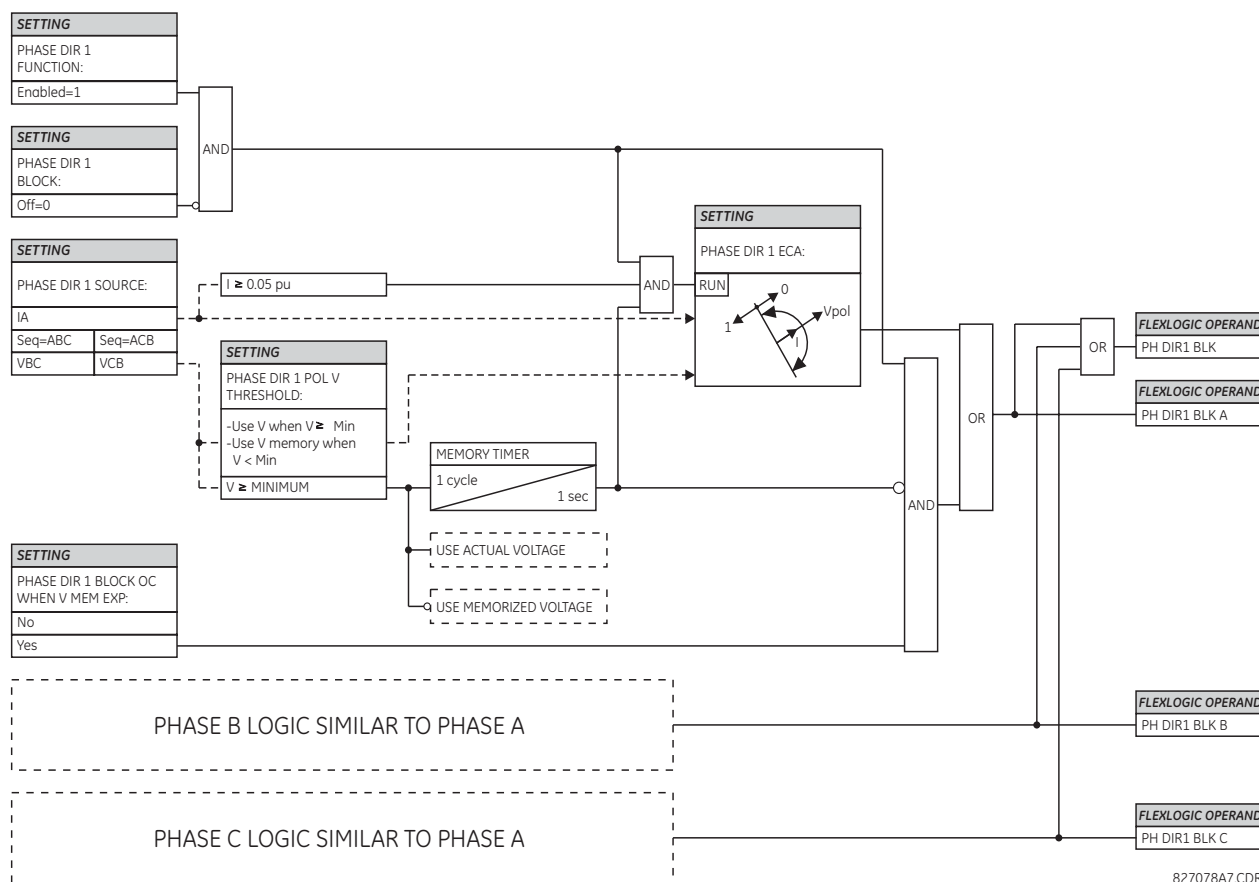
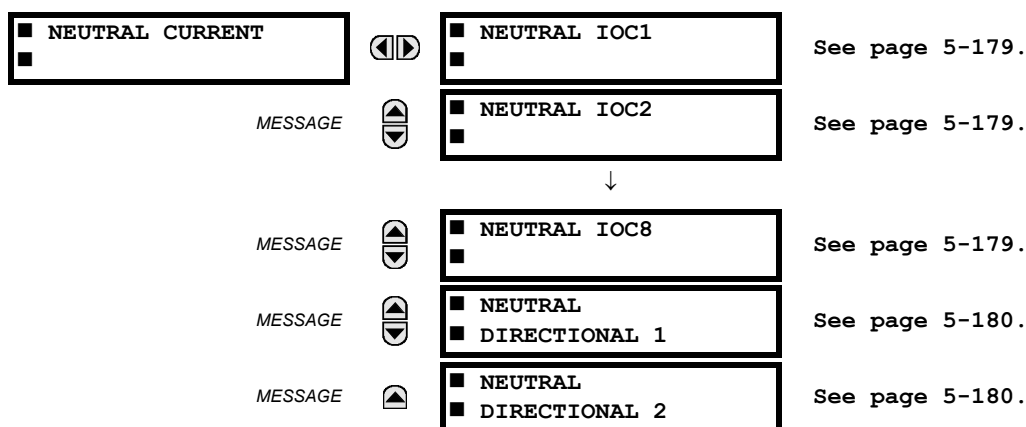


Figure 5-86: PHASE DIRECTIONAL SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.6.7 NEUTRAL CURRENT

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ NEUTRAL CURRENT



The M60 Motor Protection System has up to eight (8) neutral instantaneous overcurrent elements (dependent on CT/VT modules ordered) and two (2) neutral directional overcurrent elements.

## b) NEUTRAL INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT (ANSI 50N, IEC PIOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ NEUTRAL CURRENT ⇒ NEUTRAL IOC1(8)

<div>■ NEUTRAL IOC1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>⏮</div> <div>⏭</div> <div>⏭</div> <div>⏭</div> <div>⏭</div> <div>⏭</div> <div>⏭</div>	<div>NEUTRAL IOC1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1 SIGNAL</div> <div>SOURCE: SRC 1</div>	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1 PICKUP</div> <div>PICKUP: 1.000 pu</div>	Range: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1 PICKUP</div> <div>DELAY: 0.00 s</div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1 RESET</div> <div>DELAY: 0.00 s</div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1 BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1</div> <div>TARGET: Self-reset</div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
		<div>NEUTRAL IOC1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The neutral instantaneous overcurrent element may be used as an instantaneous function with no intentional delay or as a definite time function. The element essentially responds to the magnitude of a neutral current fundamental frequency phasor calculated from the phase currents. A positive-sequence restraint is applied for better performance. A small portion (6.25%) of the positive-sequence current magnitude is subtracted from the zero-sequence current magnitude when forming the operating quantity of the element as follows:

$$I_{op} = 3 \times (|I_0| - K \cdot |I_1|) \quad \text{where } K = 1/16 \quad (\text{EQ 5.29})$$

The positive-sequence restraint allows for more sensitive settings by counterbalancing spurious zero-sequence currents resulting from:

- System unbalances under heavy load conditions
- Transformation errors of current transformers (CTs) during double-line and three-phase faults.
- Switch-off transients during double-line and three-phase faults.

The positive-sequence restraint must be considered when testing for pickup accuracy and response time (multiple of pickup). The operating quantity depends on how test currents are injected into the relay (single-phase injection:  $I_{op} = 0.9375 \cdot I_{injected}$ ; three-phase pure zero-sequence injection:  $I_{op} = 3 \times I_{injected}$ ).

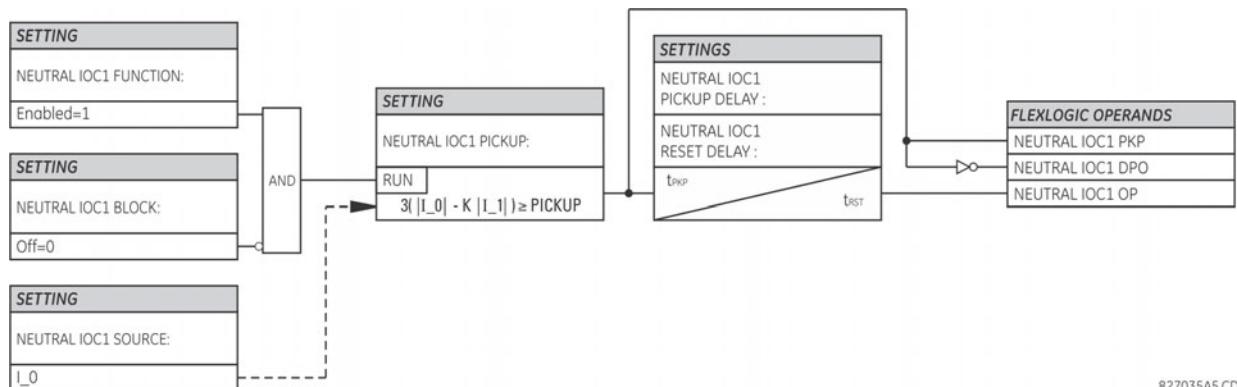


Figure 5-87: NEUTRAL IOC1 SCHEME LOGIC

## c) NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT(ANSI 67N, IEC PDEF/PTOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ NEUTRAL CURRENT ⇒ ↓ NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL OC1(2)

■ NEUTRAL ■ DIRECTIONAL OC1		NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POLARIZING: Voltage	Range: Voltage, Current, Dual, Dual-V, Dual-I
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POL VOLT: Calculated V0	Range: Calculated V0, Measured VX
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 OP CURR: Calculated 3I0	Range: Calculated 3I0, Measured IG
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POS- SEQ RESTRAINT: 0.063	Range: 0.000 to 0.500 in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 OFFSET: 0.00 Ω	Range: 0.00 to 250.00 Ω in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD ECA: 75° Lag	Range: -90 to 90° in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD LIMIT ANGLE: 90°	Range: 40 to 90° in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD PICKUP: 0.050 pu	Range: 0.006 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 REV LIMIT ANGLE: 90°	Range: 40 to 90° in steps of 1
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 REV PICKUP: 0.050 pu	Range: 0.006 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 BLK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	MESSAGE	NEUTRAL DIR OC1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The neutral directional overcurrent element provides both forward and reverse fault direction indications the NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD and NEUTRAL DIR OC1 REV operands, respectively. The output operand is asserted if the magnitude of the operating current is above a pickup level (overcurrent unit) and the fault direction is seen as *forward* or *reverse*, respectively (directional unit).

The **overcurrent unit** responds to the magnitude of a fundamental frequency phasor of the either the neutral current calculated from the phase currents or the ground current. There are separate pickup settings for the forward-looking and reverse-looking functions. If set to use the calculated 3I<sub>0</sub>, the element applies a *positive-sequence restraint* for better performance: a small user-programmable portion of the positive-sequence current magnitude is subtracted from the zero-sequence current magnitude when forming the operating quantity.

$$I_{op} = 3 \times (|I_0| - K \times |I_1|) \quad (\text{EQ 5.30})$$

The positive-sequence restraint allows for more sensitive settings by counterbalancing spurious zero-sequence currents resulting from:

- System unbalances under heavy load conditions.



- Transformation errors of current transformers (CTs) during double-line and three-phase faults.
- Switch-off transients during double-line and three-phase faults.

The positive-sequence restraint must be considered when testing for pickup accuracy and response time (multiple of pickup). The operating quantity depends on the way the test currents are injected into the relay (single-phase injection:  $I_{op} = (1 - K) \times I_{injected}$ ; three-phase pure zero-sequence injection:  $I_{op} = 3 \times I_{injected}$ ).

The positive-sequence restraint is removed for low currents. If the positive-sequence current is below 0.8 pu, the restraint is removed by changing the constant  $K$  to zero. This facilitates better response to high-resistance faults when the unbalance is very small and there is no danger of excessive CT errors as the current is low.

The **directional unit** uses the zero-sequence current ( $I_0$ ) or ground current (IG) for fault direction discrimination and may be programmed to use either zero-sequence voltage ("Calculated V0" or "Measured VX"), ground current (IG), or both for polarizing. The zero-sequence current ( $I_0$ ) must be greater than the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨ ⇩ **DISPLAY PROPERTIES** ⇨ ⇩ **CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL** setting value and IG must be greater than 0.05 pu to be validated as the operating quantity for directional current. The following tables define the neutral directional overcurrent element.

**Table 5–16: QUANTITIES FOR "CALCULATED 3I0" CONFIGURATION**

DIRECTIONAL UNIT				OVERCURRENT UNIT
POLARIZING MODE	DIRECTION	COMPARED PHASORS		
Voltage	Forward	$-V\_0 + Z\_offset \times I\_0$	$I\_0 \times 1\angle ECA$	$I_{op} = 3 \times ( I\_0  - K \times  I\_1 )$ if $ I_1  > 0.8$ pu $I_{op} = 3 \times ( I\_0 )$ if $ I_1  \leq 0.8$ pu
	Reverse	$-V\_0 + Z\_offset \times I\_0$	$-I\_0 \times 1\angle ECA$	
Current	Forward	IG	$I\_0$	
	Reverse	IG	$-I\_0$	
Dual, Dual-V, Dual-I	Forward	$-V\_0 + Z\_offset \times I\_0$	$I\_0 \times 1\angle ECA$	
		or		
		IG	$I\_0$	
	Reverse	$-V\_0 + Z\_offset \times I\_0$	$-I\_0 \times 1\angle ECA$	
		or		
		IG	$-I\_0$	

**Table 5–17: QUANTITIES FOR "MEASURED IG" CONFIGURATION**

DIRECTIONAL UNIT				OVERCURRENT UNIT
POLARIZING MODE	DIRECTION	COMPARED PHASORS		
Voltage	Forward	$-V_{0} + Z_{offset} \times IG/3$	$IG \times 1 \angle ECA$	$I_{op} =  IG $
	Reverse	$-V_{0} + Z_{offset} \times IG/3$	$-IG \times 1 \angle ECA$	

where:  $V_0 = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + V_{BG} + V_{CG})$  = zero sequence voltage ,

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{3}I_N = \frac{1}{3}(I_A + I_B + I_C) = \text{zero sequence current ,}$$

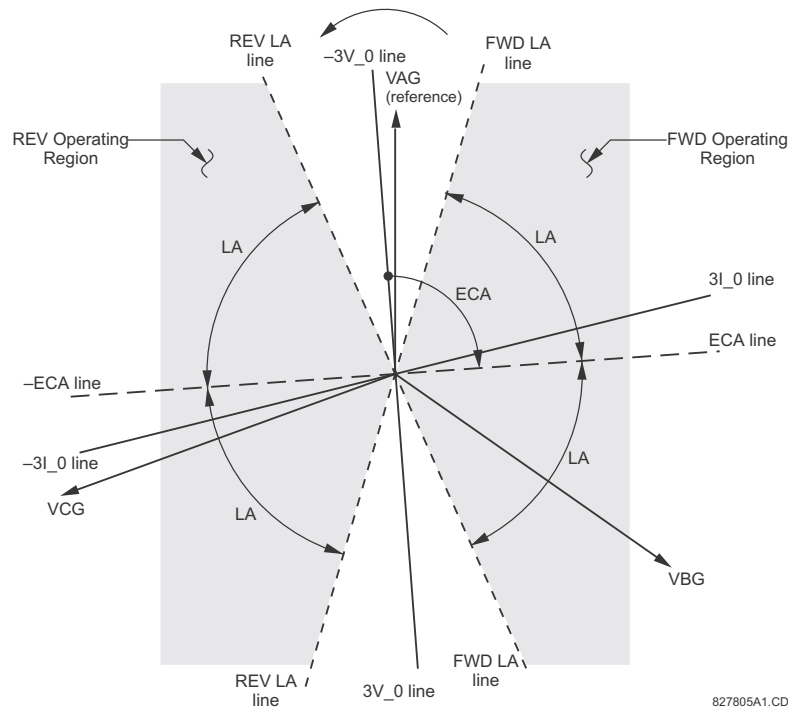
ECA = element characteristic angle and IG = ground current

When **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POL VOLT** is set to "Measured VX", one-third of this voltage is used in place of  $V_0$ . The following figure explains the usage of the voltage polarized directional unit of the element.

The figure below shows the voltage-polarized phase angle comparator characteristics for a phase A to ground fault, with:

- ECA = 90° (element characteristic angle = centerline of operating characteristic)
- FWD LA = 80° (forward limit angle = the ± angular limit with the ECA for operation)
- REV LA = 80° (reverse limit angle = the ± angular limit with the ECA for operation)

The above bias should be taken into account when using the neutral directional overcurrent element to directionalize other protection elements.



**Figure 5-88: NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL VOLTAGE-POLARIZED CHARACTERISTICS**

- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POLARIZING:** This setting selects the polarizing mode for the directional unit.
  - If “Voltage” polarizing is selected, the element uses the zero-sequence voltage angle for polarization. The user can use either the zero-sequence voltage  $V_0$  calculated from the phase voltages, or the zero-sequence voltage supplied externally as the auxiliary voltage  $V_X$ , both from the **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 SOURCE**.  
 The calculated  $V_0$  can be used as polarizing voltage only if the voltage transformers are connected in Wye. The auxiliary voltage can be used as the polarizing voltage provided **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **AC INPUTS** ⇒ **VOLTAGE BANK** ⇒ **AUXILIARY VT CONNECTION** is set to “Vn” and the auxiliary voltage is connected to a zero-sequence voltage source (such as broken delta connected secondary of VTs).  
 The zero-sequence ( $V_0$ ) or auxiliary voltage ( $V_X$ ), accordingly, must be greater than the **VOLTAGE CUTOFF LEVEL** setting specified in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **DISPLAY PROPERTIES** menu to be validated for use as a polarizing signal. If the polarizing signal is invalid, neither forward nor reverse indication is given.
  - If “Current” polarizing is selected, the element uses the ground current angle connected externally and configured under **NEUTRAL OC1 SOURCE** for polarization. The ground CT must be connected between the ground and neutral point of an adequate local source of ground current. The ground current must be greater than 0.05 pu to be validated as a polarizing signal. If the polarizing signal is not valid, neither forward nor reverse indication is given. In addition, the zero-sequence current ( $I_0$ ) must be greater than the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **DISPLAY PROPERTIES** ⇒ **CURRENT CUT-OFF LEVEL** setting value.  
 For a choice of current polarizing, it is recommended that the polarizing signal be analyzed to ensure that a known direction is maintained irrespective of the fault location. For example, if using an autotransformer neutral current as a polarizing source, it should be ensured that a reversal of the ground current does not occur for a high-side fault. The low-side system impedance should be assumed minimal when checking for this condition. A similar situation arises for a wye/delta/wye transformer, where current in one transformer winding neutral may reverse when faults on both sides of the transformer are considered.
  - If “Dual” polarizing is selected, the element performs both directional comparisons as described above. A given direction is confirmed if either voltage or current comparators indicate so. If a conflicting (simultaneous forward and reverse) indication occurs, the forward direction overrides the reverse direction.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POL VOLT:** Selects the polarizing voltage used by the directional unit when “Voltage,” “Dual,” “Dual-V,” or “Dual-I” polarizing mode is set. The polarizing voltage can be programmed to be either the zero-sequence

voltage calculated from the phase voltages ("Calculated V0") or supplied externally as an auxiliary voltage ("Measured VX").

- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 OP CURR:** This setting indicates whether the 3I\_0 current calculated from the phase currents, or the ground current shall be used by this protection. This setting acts as a switch between the neutral and ground modes of operation (67N and 67G). If set to "Calculated 3I0" the element uses the phase currents and applies the positive-sequence restraint; if set to "Measured IG" the element uses ground current supplied to the ground CT of the CT bank configured as **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 SOURCE**. If this setting is "Measured IG", then the **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POLARIZING** setting must be "Voltage", as it is not possible to use the ground current as an operating and polarizing signal simultaneously. IG current has to be above 0.05 ps to be used as operate quantity.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 POS-SEQ RESTRAINT:** This setting controls the amount of the positive-sequence restraint. Set to 0.063 for backward compatibility with firmware revision 3.40 and older. Set to zero to remove the restraint. Set higher if large system unbalances or poor CT performance are expected.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 OFFSET:** This setting specifies the offset impedance used by this protection. The primary application for the offset impedance is to guarantee correct identification of fault direction on series compensated lines. In regular applications, the offset impedance ensures proper operation even if the zero-sequence voltage at the relaying point is very small. If this is the intent, the offset impedance shall not be larger than the zero-sequence impedance of the protected circuit. Practically, it shall be several times smaller. The offset impedance shall be entered in secondary ohms.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD ECA:** This setting defines the characteristic angle (ECA) for the forward direction in the "Voltage" polarizing mode. The "Current" polarizing mode uses a fixed ECA of 0°. The ECA in the reverse direction is the angle set for the forward direction shifted by 180°.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD LIMIT ANGLE:** This setting defines a symmetrical (in both directions from the ECA) limit angle for the forward direction.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 FWD PICKUP:** This setting defines the pickup level for the overcurrent unit of the element in the forward direction. When selecting this setting it must be kept in mind that the design uses a 'positive-sequence restraint' technique for the "Calculated 3I0" mode of operation.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 REV LIMIT ANGLE:** This setting defines a symmetrical (in both directions from the ECA) limit angle for the reverse direction.
- **NEUTRAL DIR OC1 REV PICKUP:** This setting defines the pickup level for the overcurrent unit of the element in the reverse direction. When selecting this setting it must be kept in mind that the design uses a *positive-sequence restraint* technique for the "Calculated 3I0" mode of operation.

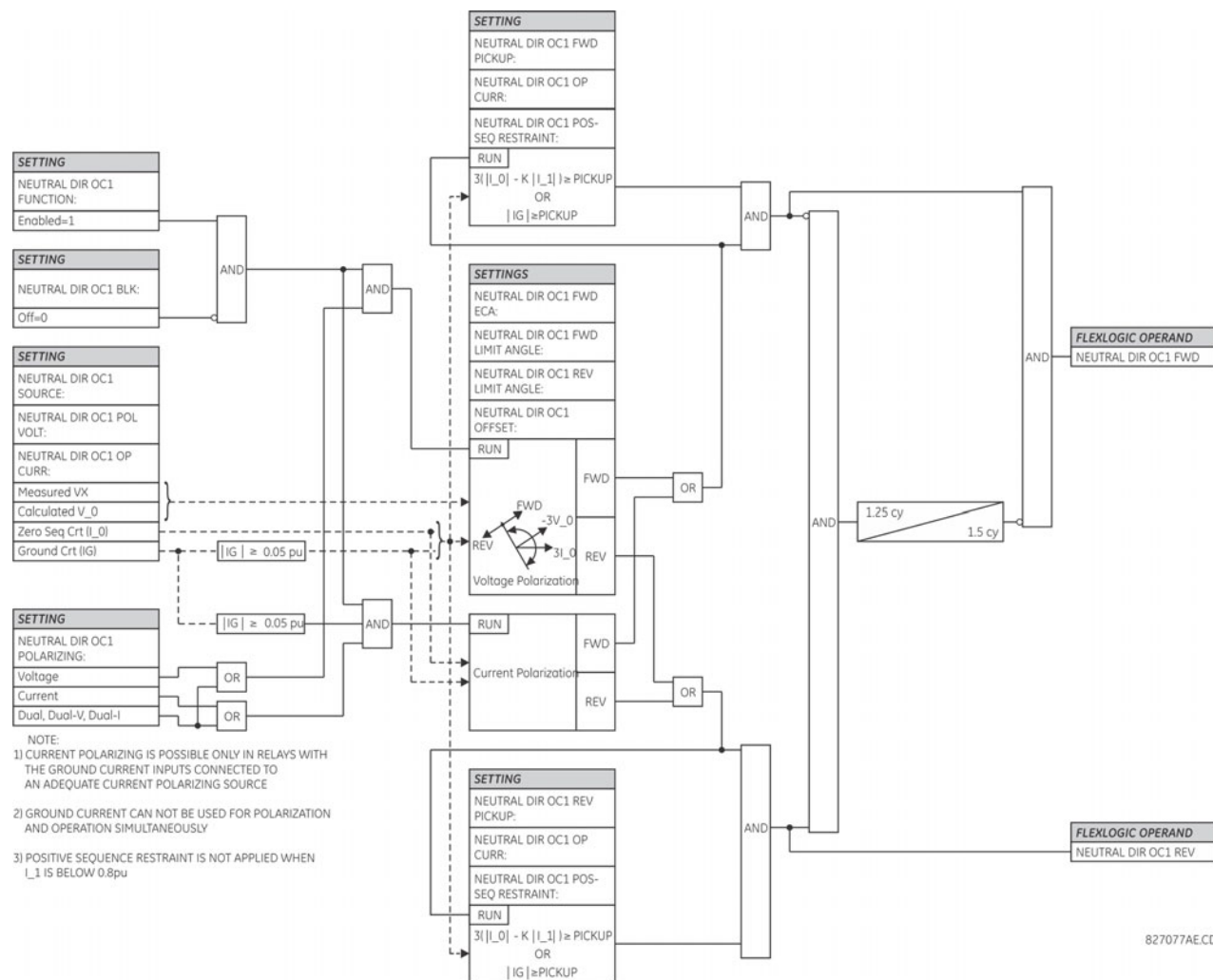


Figure 5-89: NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT LOGIC

## 5.6.8 GROUND CURRENT

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ GROUND CURRENT

■ GROUND CURRENT	◀▶	■ GROUND TOC1	See page 5-190.
■	▲▼	■ GROUND TOC2	See page 5-190.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GROUND IOC1	See page 5-191.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GROUND IOC2	See page 5-191.
MESSAGE	▲		

## b) INVERSE TOC CURVE CHARACTERISTICS

The inverse time overcurrent curves used by the time overcurrent elements are the IEEE, IEC, GE Type IAC, and  $I^2t$  standard curve shapes. This allows for simplified coordination with downstream devices.

If none of these curve shapes is adequate, FlexCurves may be used to customize the inverse time curve characteristics. The definite time curve is also an option that may be appropriate if only simple protection is required.

**Table 5–18: OVERCURRENT CURVE TYPES**

IEEE	IEC	GE TYPE IAC	OTHER
IEEE Extremely Inverse	IEC Curve A (BS142)	IAC Extremely Inverse	$I^2t$
IEEE Very Inverse	IEC Curve B (BS142)	IAC Very Inverse	FlexCurves A, B, C, and D
IEEE Moderately Inverse	IEC Curve C (BS142)	IAC Inverse	Recloser Curves
	IEC Short Inverse	IAC Short Inverse	Definite Time

A time dial multiplier setting allows selection of a multiple of the base curve shape (where the time dial multiplier = 1) with the curve shape (**CURVE**) setting. Unlike the electromechanical time dial equivalent, operate times are directly proportional to the time multiplier (**TD MULTIPLIER**) setting value. For example, all times for a multiplier of 10 are 10 times the multiplier 1 or base curve values. Setting the multiplier to zero results in an instantaneous response to all current levels above pickup.

Time overcurrent time calculations are made with an internal *energy capacity* memory variable. When this variable indicates that the energy capacity has reached 100%, a time overcurrent element will operate. If less than 100% energy capacity is accumulated in this variable and the current falls below the dropout threshold of 97 to 98% of the pickup value, the variable must be reduced. Two methods of this resetting operation are available: “Instantaneous” and “Timed”. The “Instantaneous” selection is intended for applications with other relays, such as most static relays, which set the energy capacity directly to zero when the current falls below the reset threshold. The “Timed” selection can be used where the relay must coordinate with electromechanical relays.

#### IEEE CURVES:

The IEEE time overcurrent curve shapes conform to industry standards and the IEEE C37.112-1996 curve classifications for extremely, very, and moderately inverse. The IEEE curves are derived from the formulae:

$$T = TDM \times \left[ \frac{A}{\left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^p - 1} + B \right], T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[ \frac{t_r}{1 - \left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^2} \right] \quad (\text{EQ 5.31})$$

where:  $T$  = operate time (in seconds),  $TDM$  = Multiplier setting,  $I$  = input current,  $I_{pickup}$  = Pickup Current setting  
 $A, B, p$  = constants,  $T_{RESET}$  = reset time in seconds (assuming energy capacity is 100% and **RESET** is “Timed”),  
 $t_r$  = characteristic constant

**Table 5–19: IEEE INVERSE TIME CURVE CONSTANTS**

IEEE CURVE SHAPE	A	B	P	$T_R$
IEEE Extremely Inverse	28.2	0.1217	2.0000	29.1
IEEE Very Inverse	19.61	0.491	2.0000	21.6
IEEE Moderately Inverse	0.0515	0.1140	0.02000	4.85

**Table 5–20: IEEE CURVE TRIP TIMES (IN SECONDS)**

MULTIPLIER (TDM)	CURRENT ( $I / I_{pickup}$ )									
	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
<b>IEEE EXTREMELY INVERSE</b>										
0.5	11.341	4.761	1.823	1.001	0.648	0.464	0.355	0.285	0.237	0.203
1.0	22.682	9.522	3.647	2.002	1.297	0.927	0.709	0.569	0.474	0.407
2.0	45.363	19.043	7.293	4.003	2.593	1.855	1.418	1.139	0.948	0.813
4.0	90.727	38.087	14.587	8.007	5.187	3.710	2.837	2.277	1.897	1.626
6.0	136.090	57.130	21.880	12.010	7.780	5.564	4.255	3.416	2.845	2.439
8.0	181.454	76.174	29.174	16.014	10.374	7.419	5.674	4.555	3.794	3.252
10.0	226.817	95.217	36.467	20.017	12.967	9.274	7.092	5.693	4.742	4.065
<b>IEEE VERY INVERSE</b>										
0.5	8.090	3.514	1.471	0.899	0.654	0.526	0.450	0.401	0.368	0.345

Table 5–20: IEEE CURVE TRIP TIMES (IN SECONDS)

MULTIPLIER (TDM)	CURRENT ( $I / I_{pickup}$ )									
	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
1.0	16.179	7.028	2.942	1.798	1.308	1.051	0.900	0.802	0.736	0.689
2.0	32.358	14.055	5.885	3.597	2.616	2.103	1.799	1.605	1.472	1.378
4.0	64.716	28.111	11.769	7.193	5.232	4.205	3.598	3.209	2.945	2.756
6.0	97.074	42.166	17.654	10.790	7.849	6.308	5.397	4.814	4.417	4.134
8.0	129.432	56.221	23.538	14.387	10.465	8.410	7.196	6.418	5.889	5.513
10.0	161.790	70.277	29.423	17.983	13.081	10.513	8.995	8.023	7.361	6.891
<b>IEEE MODERATELY INVERSE</b>										
0.5	3.220	1.902	1.216	0.973	0.844	0.763	0.706	0.663	0.630	0.603
1.0	6.439	3.803	2.432	1.946	1.688	1.526	1.412	1.327	1.260	1.207
2.0	12.878	7.606	4.864	3.892	3.377	3.051	2.823	2.653	2.521	2.414
4.0	25.756	15.213	9.729	7.783	6.753	6.102	5.647	5.307	5.041	4.827
6.0	38.634	22.819	14.593	11.675	10.130	9.153	8.470	7.960	7.562	7.241
8.0	51.512	30.426	19.458	15.567	13.507	12.204	11.294	10.614	10.083	9.654
10.0	64.390	38.032	24.322	19.458	16.883	15.255	14.117	13.267	12.604	12.068

## IEC CURVES

For European applications, the relay offers three standard curves defined in IEC 255-4 and British standard BS142. These are defined as IEC Curve A, IEC Curve B, and IEC Curve C. The formulae for these curves are:

$$T = TDM \times \left[ \frac{K}{(I/I_{pickup})^E - 1} \right], T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[ \frac{t_r}{1 - (I/I_{pickup})^2} \right] \quad (\text{EQ 5.32})$$

where:  $T$  = operate time (in seconds),  $TDM$  = Multiplier setting,  $I$  = input current,  $I_{pickup}$  = Pickup Current setting,  $K$ ,  $E$  = constants,  $t_r$  = characteristic constant, and  $T_{RESET}$  = reset time in seconds (assuming energy capacity is 100% and RESET is "Timed")

Table 5-21: IEC (BS) INVERSE TIME CURVE CONSTANTS

IEC (BS) CURVE SHAPE	K	E	T <sub>R</sub>
IEC Curve A (BS142)	0.140	0.020	9.7
IEC Curve B (BS142)	13.500	1.000	43.2
IEC Curve C (BS142)	80.000	2.000	58.2
IEC Short Inverse	0.050	0.040	0.500

Table 5-22: IEC CURVE TRIP TIMES (IN SECONDS)

MULTIPLIER (TDM)	CURRENT ( $I/I_{pickup}$ )									
	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
<b>IEC CURVE A</b>										
0.05	0.860	0.501	0.315	0.249	0.214	0.192	0.176	0.165	0.156	0.149
0.10	1.719	1.003	0.630	0.498	0.428	0.384	0.353	0.330	0.312	0.297
0.20	3.439	2.006	1.260	0.996	0.856	0.767	0.706	0.659	0.623	0.594
0.40	6.878	4.012	2.521	1.992	1.712	1.535	1.411	1.319	1.247	1.188
0.60	10.317	6.017	3.781	2.988	2.568	2.302	2.117	1.978	1.870	1.782
0.80	13.755	8.023	5.042	3.984	3.424	3.070	2.822	2.637	2.493	2.376
1.00	17.194	10.029	6.302	4.980	4.280	3.837	3.528	3.297	3.116	2.971
<b>IEC CURVE B</b>										
0.05	1.350	0.675	0.338	0.225	0.169	0.135	0.113	0.096	0.084	0.075
0.10	2.700	1.350	0.675	0.450	0.338	0.270	0.225	0.193	0.169	0.150
0.20	5.400	2.700	1.350	0.900	0.675	0.540	0.450	0.386	0.338	0.300
0.40	10.800	5.400	2.700	1.800	1.350	1.080	0.900	0.771	0.675	0.600
0.60	16.200	8.100	4.050	2.700	2.025	1.620	1.350	1.157	1.013	0.900
0.80	21.600	10.800	5.400	3.600	2.700	2.160	1.800	1.543	1.350	1.200
1.00	27.000	13.500	6.750	4.500	3.375	2.700	2.250	1.929	1.688	1.500
<b>IEC CURVE C</b>										
0.05	3.200	1.333	0.500	0.267	0.167	0.114	0.083	0.063	0.050	0.040
0.10	6.400	2.667	1.000	0.533	0.333	0.229	0.167	0.127	0.100	0.081
0.20	12.800	5.333	2.000	1.067	0.667	0.457	0.333	0.254	0.200	0.162
0.40	25.600	10.667	4.000	2.133	1.333	0.914	0.667	0.508	0.400	0.323
0.60	38.400	16.000	6.000	3.200	2.000	1.371	1.000	0.762	0.600	0.485
0.80	51.200	21.333	8.000	4.267	2.667	1.829	1.333	1.016	0.800	0.646
1.00	64.000	26.667	10.000	5.333	3.333	2.286	1.667	1.270	1.000	0.808
<b>IEC SHORT TIME</b>										
0.05	0.153	0.089	0.056	0.044	0.038	0.034	0.031	0.029	0.027	0.026
0.10	0.306	0.178	0.111	0.088	0.075	0.067	0.062	0.058	0.054	0.052
0.20	0.612	0.356	0.223	0.175	0.150	0.135	0.124	0.115	0.109	0.104
0.40	1.223	0.711	0.445	0.351	0.301	0.269	0.247	0.231	0.218	0.207
0.60	1.835	1.067	0.668	0.526	0.451	0.404	0.371	0.346	0.327	0.311
0.80	2.446	1.423	0.890	0.702	0.602	0.538	0.494	0.461	0.435	0.415
1.00	3.058	1.778	1.113	0.877	0.752	0.673	0.618	0.576	0.544	0.518

**IAC CURVES:**

The curves for the General Electric type IAC relay family are derived from the formulae:

$$T = TDM \times \left( A + \frac{B}{(I/I_{pkp}) - C} + \frac{D}{((I/I_{pkp}) - C)^2} + \frac{E}{((I/I_{pkp}) - C)^3} \right), T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[ \frac{t_r}{1 - (I/I_{pkp})^2} \right] \quad (\text{EQ 5.33})$$

where:  $T$  = operate time (in seconds),  $TDM$  = Multiplier setting,  $I$  = Input current,  $I_{pkp}$  = Pickup Current setting,  $A$  to  $E$  = constants,  $t_r$  = characteristic constant, and  $T_{RESET}$  = reset time in seconds (assuming energy capacity is 100% and RESET is "Timed")

**Table 5-23: GE TYPE IAC INVERSE TIME CURVE CONSTANTS**

IAC CURVE SHAPE	A	B	C	D	E	T <sub>R</sub>
IAC Extreme Inverse	0.0040	0.6379	0.6200	1.7872	0.2461	6.008
IAC Very Inverse	0.0900	0.7955	0.1000	-1.2885	7.9586	4.678
IAC Inverse	0.2078	0.8630	0.8000	-0.4180	0.1947	0.990
IAC Short Inverse	0.0428	0.0609	0.6200	-0.0010	0.0221	0.222

**Table 5-24: IAC CURVE TRIP TIMES**

MULTIPLIER (TDM)	CURRENT ( $I/I_{pickup}$ )									
	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
<b>IAC EXTREMELY INVERSE</b>										
0.5	1.699	0.749	0.303	0.178	0.123	0.093	0.074	0.062	0.053	0.046
1.0	3.398	1.498	0.606	0.356	0.246	0.186	0.149	0.124	0.106	0.093
2.0	6.796	2.997	1.212	0.711	0.491	0.372	0.298	0.248	0.212	0.185
4.0	13.591	5.993	2.423	1.422	0.983	0.744	0.595	0.495	0.424	0.370
6.0	20.387	8.990	3.635	2.133	1.474	1.115	0.893	0.743	0.636	0.556
8.0	27.183	11.987	4.846	2.844	1.966	1.487	1.191	0.991	0.848	0.741
10.0	33.979	14.983	6.058	3.555	2.457	1.859	1.488	1.239	1.060	0.926
<b>IAC VERY INVERSE</b>										
0.5	1.451	0.656	0.269	0.172	0.133	0.113	0.101	0.093	0.087	0.083
1.0	2.901	1.312	0.537	0.343	0.266	0.227	0.202	0.186	0.174	0.165
2.0	5.802	2.624	1.075	0.687	0.533	0.453	0.405	0.372	0.349	0.331
4.0	11.605	5.248	2.150	1.374	1.065	0.906	0.810	0.745	0.698	0.662
6.0	17.407	7.872	3.225	2.061	1.598	1.359	1.215	1.117	1.046	0.992
8.0	23.209	10.497	4.299	2.747	2.131	1.813	1.620	1.490	1.395	1.323
10.0	29.012	13.121	5.374	3.434	2.663	2.266	2.025	1.862	1.744	1.654
<b>IAC INVERSE</b>										
0.5	0.578	0.375	0.266	0.221	0.196	0.180	0.168	0.160	0.154	0.148
1.0	1.155	0.749	0.532	0.443	0.392	0.360	0.337	0.320	0.307	0.297
2.0	2.310	1.499	1.064	0.885	0.784	0.719	0.674	0.640	0.614	0.594
4.0	4.621	2.997	2.128	1.770	1.569	1.439	1.348	1.280	1.229	1.188
6.0	6.931	4.496	3.192	2.656	2.353	2.158	2.022	1.921	1.843	1.781
8.0	9.242	5.995	4.256	3.541	3.138	2.878	2.695	2.561	2.457	2.375
10.0	11.552	7.494	5.320	4.426	3.922	3.597	3.369	3.201	3.072	2.969
<b>IAC SHORT INVERSE</b>										
0.5	0.072	0.047	0.035	0.031	0.028	0.027	0.026	0.026	0.025	0.025
1.0	0.143	0.095	0.070	0.061	0.057	0.054	0.052	0.051	0.050	0.049
2.0	0.286	0.190	0.140	0.123	0.114	0.108	0.105	0.102	0.100	0.099
4.0	0.573	0.379	0.279	0.245	0.228	0.217	0.210	0.204	0.200	0.197
6.0	0.859	0.569	0.419	0.368	0.341	0.325	0.314	0.307	0.301	0.296
8.0	1.145	0.759	0.559	0.490	0.455	0.434	0.419	0.409	0.401	0.394
10.0	1.431	0.948	0.699	0.613	0.569	0.542	0.524	0.511	0.501	0.493



**I<sup>2</sup>t CURVES:**

The curves for the I<sup>2</sup>t are derived from the formulae:

$$T = \text{TDM} \times \left[ \frac{100}{\left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^2} \right], T_{RESET} = \text{TDM} \times \left[ \frac{100}{\left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^{-2}} \right] \quad (\text{EQ 5.34})$$

where:  $T$  = Operate Time (sec.); TDM = Multiplier Setting;  $I$  = Input Current;  $I_{pickup}$  = Pickup Current Setting;  
 $T_{RESET}$  = Reset Time in sec. (assuming energy capacity is 100% and RESET: Timed)

**Table 5–25: I<sup>2</sup>T CURVE TRIP TIMES**

MULTIPLIER (TDM)	CURRENT ( $I / I_{pickup}$ )									
	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
0.01	0.44	0.25	0.11	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
0.10	4.44	2.50	1.11	0.63	0.40	0.28	0.20	0.16	0.12	0.10
1.00	44.44	25.00	11.11	6.25	4.00	2.78	2.04	1.56	1.23	1.00
10.00	444.44	250.00	111.11	62.50	40.00	27.78	20.41	15.63	12.35	10.00
100.00	4444.4	2500.0	1111.1	625.00	400.00	277.78	204.08	156.25	123.46	100.00
600.00	26666.7	15000.0	6666.7	3750.0	2400.0	1666.7	1224.5	937.50	740.74	600.00

**FLEXCURVES:**

The custom FlexCurves are described in detail in the FlexCurves section of this chapter. The curve shapes for the FlexCurves are derived from the formulae:

$$T = \text{TDM} \times \left[ \text{FlexCurve Time at } \left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right) \right] \quad \text{when } \left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right) \geq 1.00 \quad (\text{EQ 5.35})$$

$$T_{RESET} = \text{TDM} \times \left[ \text{FlexCurve Time at } \left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right) \right] \quad \text{when } \left( \frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right) \leq 0.98 \quad (\text{EQ 5.36})$$

where:  $T$  = Operate Time (sec.), TDM = Multiplier setting  
 $I$  = Input Current,  $I_{pickup}$  = Pickup Current setting  
 $T_{RESET}$  = Reset Time in seconds (assuming energy capacity is 100% and RESET: Timed)

**DEFINITE TIME CURVE:**

The Definite Time curve shape operates as soon as the pickup level is exceeded for a specified period of time. The base definite time curve delay is in seconds. The curve multiplier of 0.00 to 600.00 makes this delay adjustable from instantaneous to 600.00 seconds in steps of 10 ms.

$$T = \text{TDM} \quad \text{in seconds, when } I > I_{pickup} \quad (\text{EQ 5.37})$$

$$T_{RESET} = \text{TDM} \quad \text{in seconds} \quad (\text{EQ 5.38})$$

where:  $T$  = Operate Time (sec.), TDM = Multiplier setting  
 $I$  = Input Current,  $I_{pickup}$  = Pickup Current setting  
 $T_{RESET}$  = Reset Time in seconds (assuming energy capacity is 100% and RESET: Timed)

**RECLOSER CURVES:**

The M60 uses the FlexCurve feature to facilitate programming of 41 recloser curves. Please refer to the FlexCurve section in this chapter for additional details.

## c) GROUND TIME OVERCURRENT (ANSI 51G, IEC PTOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ ↓ GROUND CURRENT ⇒ GROUND TOC1(4)

■ GROUND TOC1	◀▶	GROUND TOC1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 INPUT: Phasor	Range: Phasor, RMS
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 PICKUP: 1.000 pu	Range: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 CURVE: IEEE Mod Inv	Range: see the Overcurrent Curve Types table
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 TD MULTIPLIER: 1.00	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 RESET: Instantaneous	Range: Instantaneous, Timed
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	GROUND TOC1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	GROUND TOC1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

This element can provide a desired time-delay operating characteristic versus the applied current or be used as a simple definite time element. The ground current input value is the quantity measured by the ground input CT and is the fundamental phasor or RMS magnitude. Two methods of resetting operation are available: “Timed” and “Instantaneous” (refer to the *Inverse time overcurrent curve characteristics* section for details). When the element is blocked, the time accumulator will reset according to the reset characteristic. For example, if the element reset characteristic is set to “Instantaneous” and the element is blocked, the time accumulator will be cleared immediately.



These elements measure the current that is connected to the ground channel of a CT/VT module. The conversion range of a standard channel is from 0.02 to 46 times the CT rating.



This channel may be also equipped with a sensitive input. The conversion range of a sensitive channel is from 0.002 to 4.6 times the CT rating.

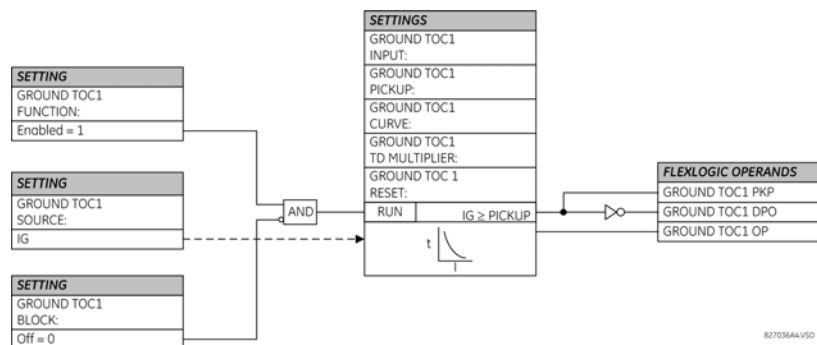


Figure 5-90: GROUND TOC1 SCHEME LOGIC

## d) GROUND INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT (ANSI 50G, IEC PIOC)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ GROUND CURRENT ⇒ GROUND IOC1(8)

■ GROUND IOC1	◀▶	GROUND IOC1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 PICKUP: 1.000 pu	Range: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 PICKUP DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 RESET DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	GROUND IOC1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE ▲	▲	GROUND IOC1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The ground instantaneous overcurrent element may be used as an instantaneous element with no intentional delay or as a definite time element. The ground current input is the quantity measured by the ground input CT and is the fundamental phasor magnitude.



These elements measure the current that is connected to the ground channel of a CT/VT module. The conversion range of a standard channel is from 0.02 to 46 times the CT rating.



This channel may be equipped with a standard or sensitive input. The conversion range of a sensitive channel is from 0.002 to 4.6 times the CT rating.

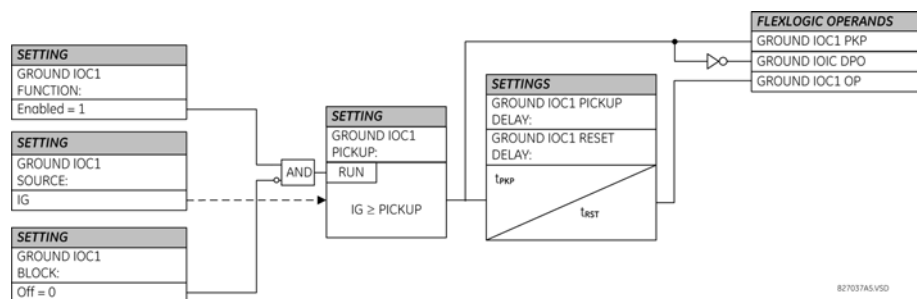


Figure 5-91: GROUND IOC1 SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.6.9 BREAKER FAILURE

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ BREAKER FAILURE ⇒ BREAKER FAILURE 1(2)

■ BREAKER FAILURE 1			BF1 FUNCTION:	Range: Disabled, Enabled
			Disabled	
MESSAGE			BF1 MODE:	Range: 3-Pole, 1-Pole
			3-Pole	
MESSAGE			BF1 SOURCE:	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
			SRC 1	
MESSAGE			BF1 USE AMP SUPV:	Range: Yes, No
			Yes	
MESSAGE			BF1 USE SEAL-IN:	Range: Yes, No
			Yes	
MESSAGE			BF1 3-POLE INITIATE:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			BF1 BLOCK:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			BF1 PH AMP SUPV PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 N AMP SUPV PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 USE TIMER 1:	Range: Yes, No
			Yes	
MESSAGE			BF1 TIMER 1 PICKUP DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 USE TIMER 2:	Range: Yes, No
			Yes	
MESSAGE			BF1 TIMER 2 PICKUP DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 USE TIMER 3:	Range: Yes, No
			Yes	
MESSAGE			BF1 TIMER 3 PICKUP DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 BKR POS1 $\phi$ A/3P:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			BF1 BKR POS2 $\phi$ A/3P:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			BF1 BREAKER TEST ON:	Range: FlexLogic operand
			Off	
MESSAGE			BF1 PH AMP HISET PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 N AMP HISET PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BF1 PH AMP LOSET PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE		BF1 N AMP LOSET PICKUP: 1.050 pu	Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE		BF1 LOSET TIME DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE		BF1 TRIP DROPOUT DELAY: 0.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE		BF1 TARGET Self-Reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE		BF1 EVENTS Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE		BF1 PH A INITIATE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 PH B INITIATE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 PH C INITIATE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 BKR POS1 $\phi$ B Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 BKR POS1 $\phi$ C Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 BKR POS2 $\phi$ B Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.
MESSAGE		BF1 BKR POS2 $\phi$ C Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Valid only for 1-Pole breaker failure schemes.

In general, a breaker failure scheme determines that a breaker signaled to trip has not cleared a fault within a definite time, so further tripping action must be performed. Tripping from the breaker failure scheme should trip all breakers, both local and remote, that can supply current to the faulted zone. Usually operation of a breaker failure element will cause clearing of a larger section of the power system than the initial trip. Because breaker failure can result in tripping a large number of breakers and this affects system safety and stability, a very high level of security is required.

Two schemes are provided: one for three-pole tripping only (identified by the name “3BF”) and one for three pole plus single-pole operation (identified by the name “1BF”). The philosophy used in these schemes is identical. The operation of a breaker failure element includes three stages: initiation, determination of a breaker failure condition, and output.

#### INITIATION STAGE:

A FlexLogic operand representing the protection trip signal initially sent to the breaker must be selected to initiate the scheme. The initiating signal should be sealed-in if primary fault detection can reset before the breaker failure timers have finished timing. The seal-in is supervised by current level, so it is reset when the fault is cleared. If desired, an incomplete sequence seal-in reset can be implemented by using the initiating operand to also initiate a FlexLogic timer, set longer than any breaker failure timer, whose output operand is selected to block the breaker failure scheme.

Schemes can be initiated either directly or with current level supervision. It is particularly important in any application to decide if a current-supervised initiate is to be used. The use of a current-supervised initiate results in the breaker failure element not being initiated for a breaker that has very little or no current flowing through it, which may be the case for transformer faults. For those situations where it is required to maintain breaker fail coverage for fault levels below the **BF1 PH AMP SUPV PICKUP** or the **BF1 N AMP SUPV PICKUP** setting, a current supervised initiate should *not* be used. This feature should be utilized for those situations where coordinating margins may be reduced when high speed reclosing is used. Thus, if this choice is made, fault levels must always be above the supervision pickup levels for dependable operation of the breaker fail scheme. This can also occur in breaker-and-a-half or ring bus configurations where the first breaker closes into a fault; the protection trips and attempts to initiate breaker failure for the second breaker, which is in the process of closing, but does not yet have current flowing through it.

When the scheme is initiated, it immediately sends a trip signal to the breaker initially signaled to trip (this feature is usually described as re-trip). This reduces the possibility of widespread tripping that results from a declaration of a failed breaker.

#### DETERMINATION OF A BREAKER FAILURE CONDITION:

The schemes determine a breaker failure condition via three *paths*. Each of these paths is equipped with a time delay, after which a failed breaker is declared and trip signals are sent to all breakers required to clear the zone. The delayed paths are associated with breaker failure timers 1, 2, and 3, which are intended to have delays increasing with increasing timer numbers. These delayed paths are individually enabled to allow for maximum flexibility.

Timer 1 logic (early path) is supervised by a fast-operating breaker auxiliary contact. If the breaker is still closed (as indicated by the auxiliary contact) and fault current is detected after the delay interval, an output is issued. Operation of the breaker auxiliary switch indicates that the breaker has mechanically operated. The continued presence of current indicates that the breaker has failed to interrupt the circuit.

Timer 2 logic (main path) is not supervised by a breaker auxiliary contact. If fault current is detected after the delay interval, an output is issued. This path is intended to detect a breaker that opens mechanically but fails to interrupt fault current; the logic therefore does not use a breaker auxiliary contact.

The timer 1 and 2 paths provide two levels of current supervision, high-set and low-set, that allow the supervision level to change from a current which flows before a breaker inserts an opening resistor into the faulted circuit to a lower level after resistor insertion. The high-set detector is enabled after timeout of timer 1 or 2, along with a timer that will enable the low-set detector after its delay interval. The delay interval between high-set and low-set is the expected breaker opening time. Both current detectors provide a fast operating time for currents at small multiples of the pickup value. The overcurrent detectors are required to operate after the breaker failure delay interval to eliminate the need for very fast resetting overcurrent detectors.

Timer 3 logic (slow path) is supervised by a breaker auxiliary contact and a control switch contact used to indicate that the breaker is in or out-of-service, disabling this path when the breaker is out-of-service for maintenance. There is no current level check in this logic as it is intended to detect low magnitude faults and it is therefore the slowest to operate.

#### OUTPUT:

The outputs from the schemes are:

- FlexLogic operands that report on the operation of portions of the scheme
- FlexLogic operand used to re-trip the protected breaker
- FlexLogic operands that initiate tripping required to clear the faulted zone. The trip output can be sealed-in for an adjustable period.
- Target message indicating a failed breaker has been declared
- Illumination of the faceplate Trip LED (and the Phase A, B or C LED, if applicable)

#### MAIN PATH SEQUENCE:

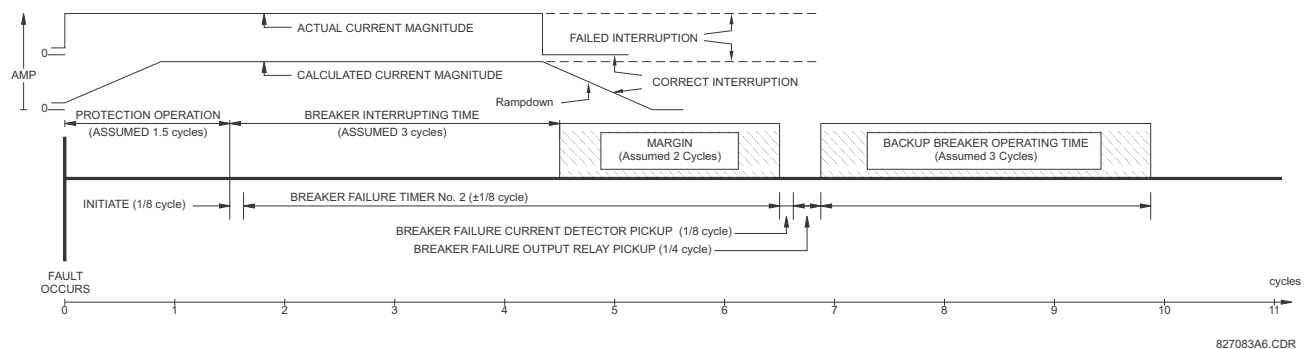


Figure 5-92: BREAKER FAILURE MAIN PATH SEQUENCE

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The current supervision elements reset in less than 0.7 of a power cycle for any multiple of pickup current as shown below.

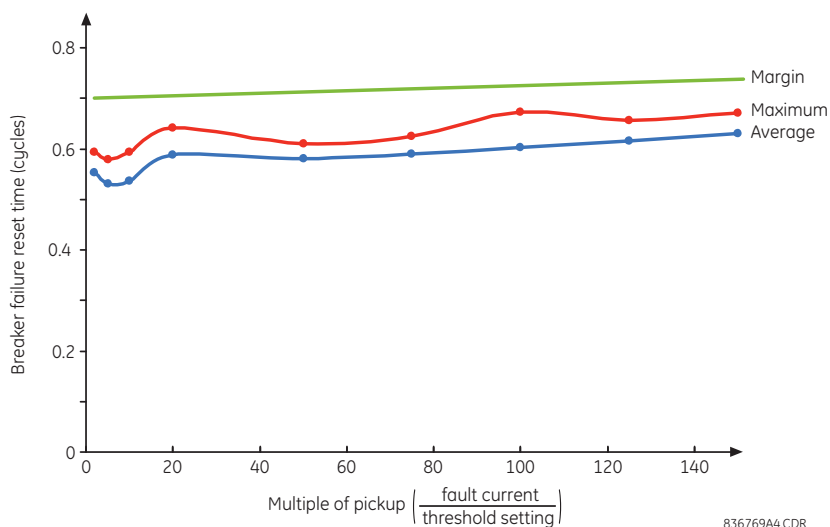


Figure 5-93: BREAKER FAILURE OVERCURRENT SUPERVISION RESET TIME

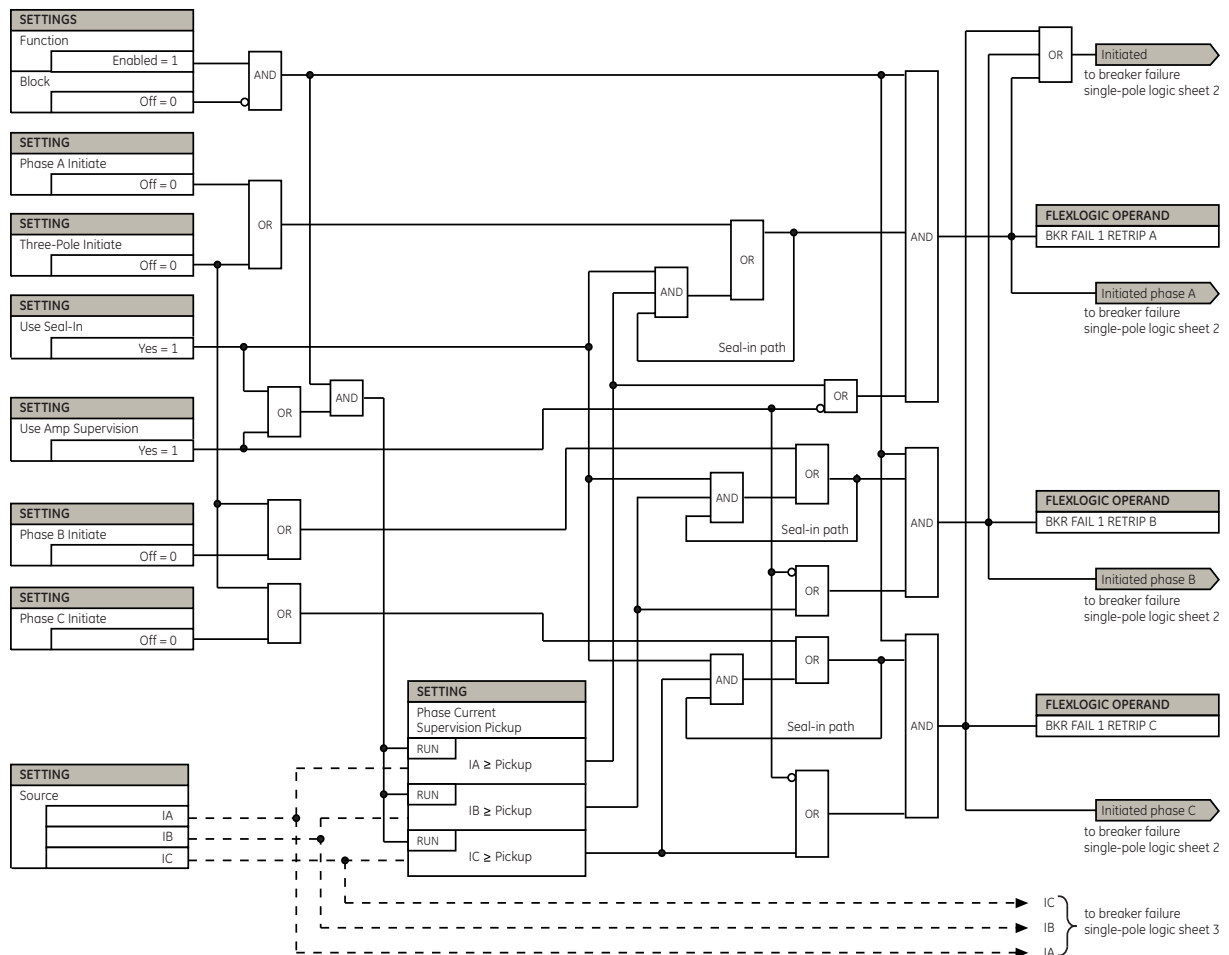
#### SETTINGS:

- **BF1 MODE:** This setting is used to select the breaker failure operating mode: single or three pole.
- **BF1 USE AMP SUPV:** If set to "Yes", the element will only be initiated if current flowing through the breaker is above the supervision pickup level.
- **BF1 USE SEAL-IN:** If set to "Yes", the element will only be sealed-in if current flowing through the breaker is above the supervision pickup level.
- **BF1 3-POLE INITIATE:** This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that will initiate three-pole tripping of the breaker.
- **BF1 PH AMP SUPV PICKUP:** This setting is used to set the phase current initiation and seal-in supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker. It can be set as low as necessary (lower than breaker resistor current or lower than load current) – high-set and low-set current supervision will guarantee correct operation.
- **BF1 N AMP SUPV PICKUP:** This setting is used to set the neutral current initiate and seal-in supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker. Neutral current supervision is used only in the three phase scheme to provide increased sensitivity. This setting is valid only for three-pole tripping schemes.
- **BF1 USE TIMER 1:** If set to "Yes", the early path is operational.
- **BF1 TIMER 1 PICKUP DELAY:** Timer 1 is set to the shortest time required for breaker auxiliary contact Status-1 to open, from the time the initial trip signal is applied to the breaker trip circuit, plus a safety margin.
- **BF1 USE TIMER 2:** If set to "Yes", the main path is operational.
- **BF1 TIMER 2 PICKUP DELAY:** Timer 2 is set to the expected opening time of the breaker, plus a safety margin. This safety margin was historically intended to allow for measuring and timing errors in the breaker failure scheme equipment. In microprocessor relays this time is not significant. In M60 relays, which use a Fourier transform, the calculated current magnitude will ramp-down to zero one power frequency cycle after the current is interrupted, and this lag should be included in the overall margin duration, as it occurs after current interruption. The *Breaker failure main path sequence* diagram below shows a margin of two cycles; this interval is considered the minimum appropriate for most applications.  
  
Note that in bulk oil circuit breakers, the interrupting time for currents less than 25% of the interrupting rating can be significantly longer than the normal interrupting time.
- **BF1 USE TIMER 3:** If set to "Yes", the Slow Path is operational.
- **BF1 TIMER 3 PICKUP DELAY:** Timer 3 is set to the same interval as timer 2, plus an increased safety margin. Because this path is intended to operate only for low level faults, the delay can be in the order of 300 to 500 ms.

- **BF1 BKR POS1  $\phi$ A/3P:** This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the protected breaker early-type auxiliary switch contact (52/a). When using the single-pole breaker failure scheme, this operand represents the protected breaker early-type auxiliary switch contact on pole A. This is normally a non-multiplied form-A contact. The contact may even be adjusted to have the shortest possible operating time.
- **BF1 BKR POS2  $\phi$ A/3P:** This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the breaker normal-type auxiliary switch contact (52/a). When using the single-pole breaker failure scheme, this operand represents the protected breaker auxiliary switch contact on pole A. This may be a multiplied contact.
- **BF1 BREAKER TEST ON:** This setting is used to select the FlexLogic operand that represents the breaker in-service/out-of-service switch set to the out-of-service position.
- **BF1 PH AMP HISET PICKUP:** This setting sets the phase current output supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker, before a breaker opening resistor is inserted.
- **BF1 N AMP HISET PICKUP:** This setting sets the neutral current output supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker, before a breaker opening resistor is inserted. Neutral current supervision is used only in the three pole scheme to provide increased sensitivity. *This setting is valid only for three-pole breaker failure schemes.*
- **BF1 PH AMP LOSET PICKUP:** This setting sets the phase current output supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker, after a breaker opening resistor is inserted (approximately 90% of the resistor current).
- **BF1 N AMP LOSET PICKUP:** This setting sets the neutral current output supervision level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker, after a breaker opening resistor is inserted (approximately 90% of the resistor current). *This setting is valid only for three-pole breaker failure schemes.*
- **BF1 LOSET TIME DELAY:** Sets the pickup delay for current detection after opening resistor insertion.
- **BF1 TRIP DROPOUT DELAY:** This setting is used to set the period of time for which the trip output is sealed-in. This timer must be coordinated with the automatic reclosing scheme of the failed breaker, to which the breaker failure element sends a cancel reclosure signal. Reclosure of a remote breaker can also be prevented by holding a transfer trip signal on longer than the reclaim time.
- **BF1 PH A INITIATE / BF1 PH B INITIATE / BF 1 PH C INITIATE:** These settings select the FlexLogic operand to initiate phase A, B, or C single-pole tripping of the breaker and the phase A, B, or C portion of the scheme, accordingly. *This setting is only valid for single-pole breaker failure schemes.*
- **BF1 BKR POS1  $\phi$ B / BF1 BKR POS 1  $\phi$ C:** These settings select the FlexLogic operand to represents the protected breaker early-type auxiliary switch contact on poles B or C, accordingly. This contact is normally a non-multiplied Form-A contact. The contact may even be adjusted to have the shortest possible operating time. *This setting is valid only for single-pole breaker failure schemes.*
- **BF1 BKR POS2  $\phi$ B:** Selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the protected breaker normal-type auxiliary switch contact on pole B (52/a). This may be a multiplied contact. *This setting is valid only for single-pole breaker failure schemes.*
- **BF1 BKR POS2  $\phi$ C:** This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the protected breaker normal-type auxiliary switch contact on pole C (52/a). This may be a multiplied contact. For single-pole operation, the scheme has the same overall general concept except that it provides re-tripping of each single pole of the protected breaker. The approach shown in the following single pole tripping diagram uses the initiating information to determine which pole is supposed to trip. The logic is segregated on a per-pole basis. The overcurrent detectors have ganged settings. *This setting is valid only for single-pole breaker failure schemes.*

Upon operation of the breaker failure element for a single pole trip command, a three-pole trip command should be given via output operand BKR FAIL 1 TRIP OP.





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Figure 5-94: SINGLE-POLE BREAKER FAILURE, INITIATE

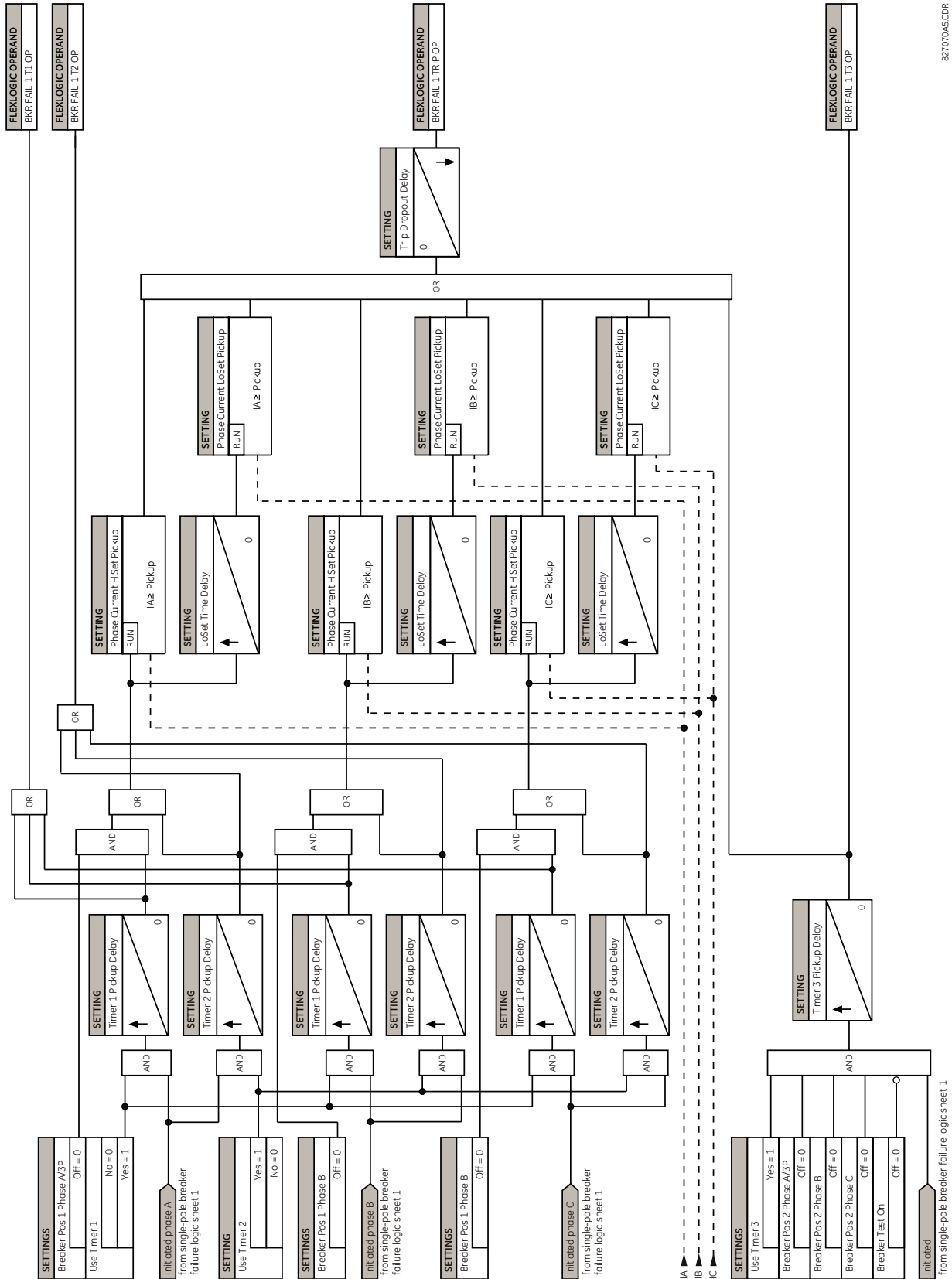
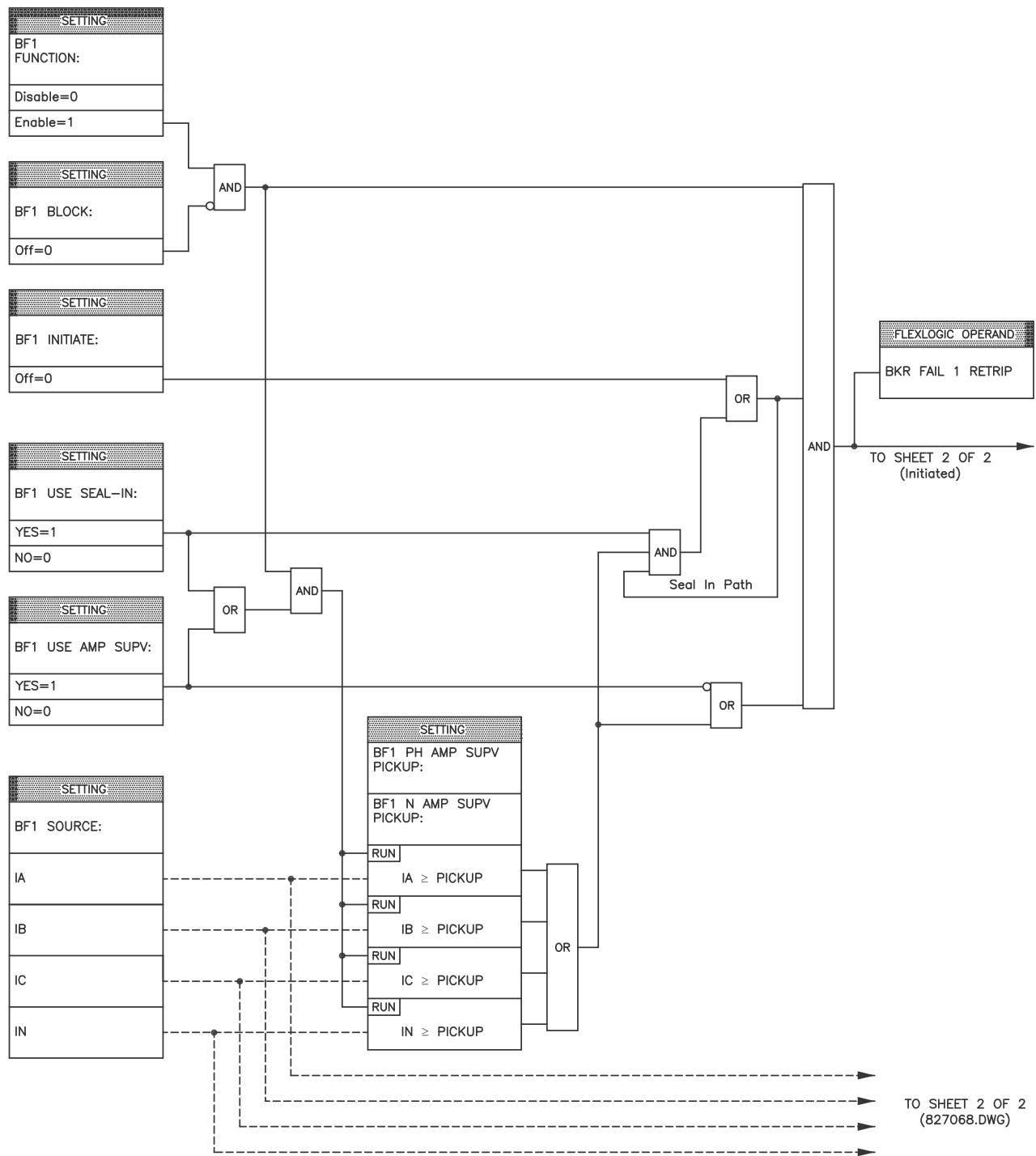


Figure 5-95: SINGLE-POLE BREAKER FAILURE, TIMERS

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**Figure 5–96: THREE-POLE BREAKER FAILURE, INITIATE**

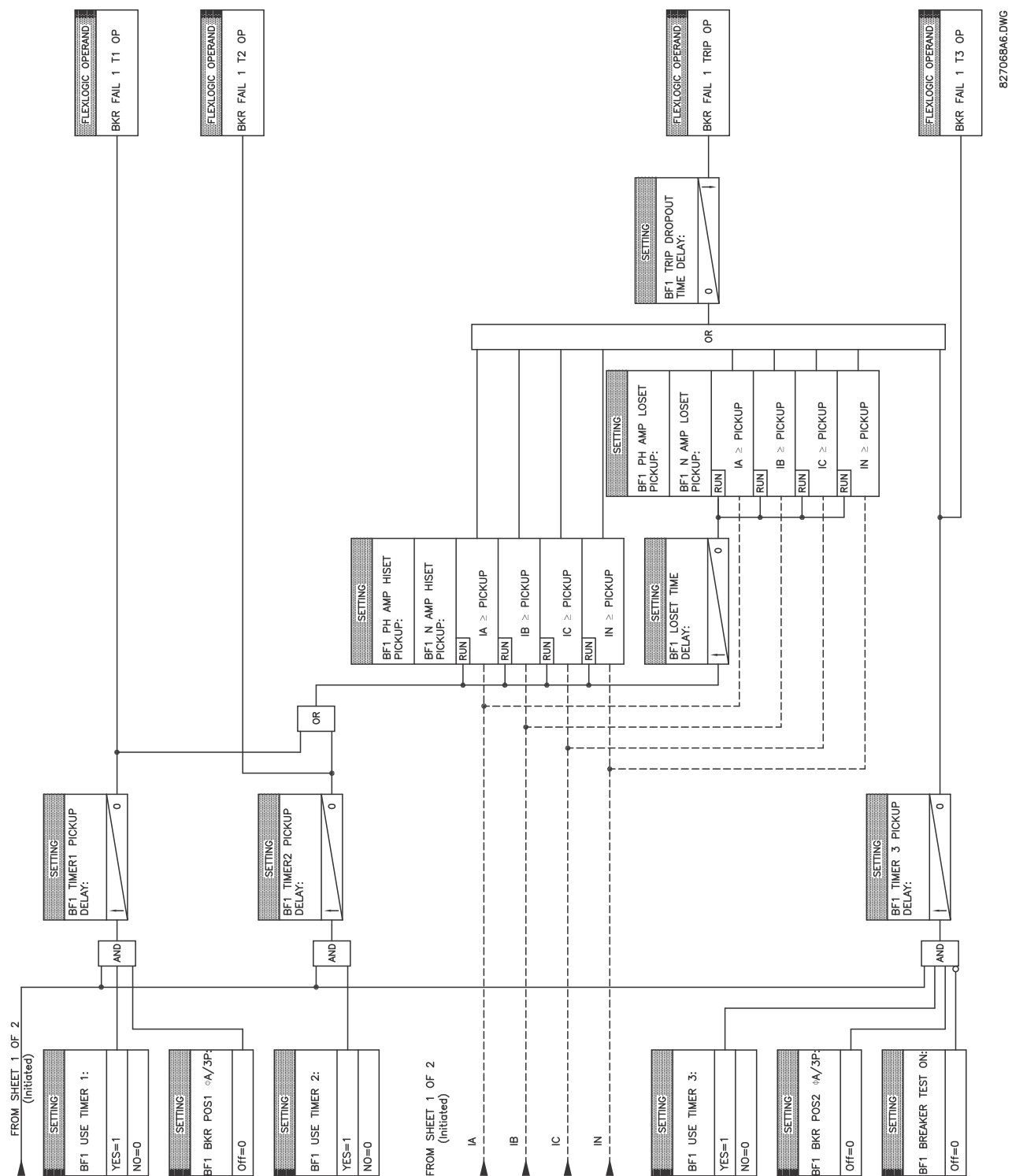


Figure 5-97: THREE-POLE BREAKER FAILURE, TIMERS

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## 5.6.10 VOLTAGE ELEMENTS

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ ↓ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ ↓ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS

■ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ■	◀▶	■ PHASE ■ UNDERVOLTAGE1	See page 5-203.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ PHASE ■ UNDERVOLTAGE2	See page 5-203.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ PHASE ■ OVERVOLTAGE1	See page 5-204.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEUTRAL OV1 ■	See page 5-205.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEUTRAL OV2 ■	See page 5-205.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEUTRAL OV3 ■	See page 5-205.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEG SEQ OV1 ■	See page 5-206.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEG SEQ OV2 ■	See page 5-206.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ NEG SEQ OV3 ■	See page 5-206.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AUXILIARY UV1 ■	See page 5-207.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AUXILIARY UV2 ■	See page 5-207.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AUXILIARY OV1 ■	See page 5-208.
MESSAGE	▲	■ AUXILIARY OV2 ■	See page 5-208.

These protection elements can be used for a variety of applications such as:

- **Undervoltage Protection:** For voltage sensitive loads, such as induction motors, a drop in voltage increases the drawn current which may cause dangerous overheating in the motor. The undervoltage protection feature can be used to either cause a trip or generate an alarm when the voltage drops below a specified voltage setting for a specified time delay.
- **Permissive Functions:** The undervoltage feature may be used to block the functioning of external devices by operating an output relay when the voltage falls below the specified voltage setting. The undervoltage feature may also be used to block the functioning of other elements through the block feature of those elements.
- **Source Transfer Schemes:** In the event of an undervoltage, a transfer signal may be generated to transfer a load from its normal source to a standby or emergency power source.

The undervoltage elements can be programmed to have a definite time delay characteristic. The definite time curve operates when the voltage drops below the pickup level for a specified period of time. The time delay is adjustable from 0 to 600.00 seconds in steps of 0.01. The undervoltage elements can also be programmed to have an inverse time delay characteristic.

The undervoltage delay setting defines the family of curves shown below.

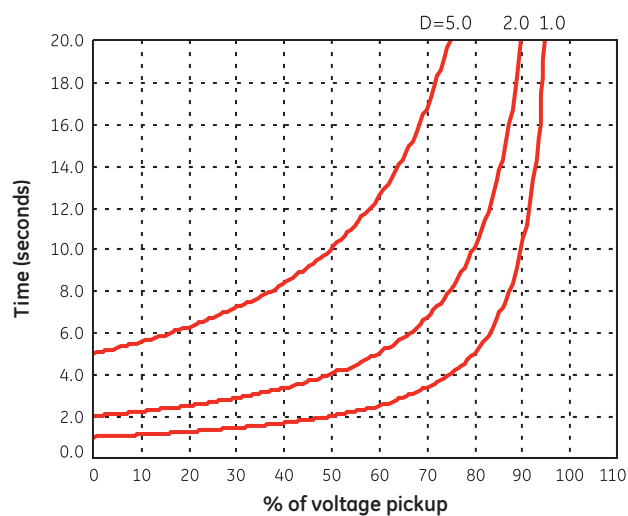
$$T = \frac{D}{\left(1 - \frac{V}{V_{pickup}}\right)} \quad (\text{EQ 5.39})$$

where:  $T$  = operating time

$D$  = undervoltage delay setting ( $D = 0.00$  operates instantaneously)

$V$  = secondary voltage applied to the relay

$V_{pickup}$  = pickup level



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**Figure 5-98: INVERSE TIME UNDERVOLTAGE CURVES**



At 0% of pickup, the operating time equals the UNDERVOLTAGE DELAY setting.

## b) PHASE UNDERVOLTAGE (ANSI 27P, IEC PTUV)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ PHASE UNDERVOLTAGE1(3)

■ PHASE		PHASE UV1	Range: Disabled, Enabled
■ UNDERVOLTAGE1		FUNCTION: Disabled	
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 MODE: Phase to Ground	Range: Phase to Ground, Phase to Phase
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 PICKUP: 1.000 pu	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 CURVE: Definite Time	Range: Definite Time, Inverse Time
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 DELAY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 MINIMUM VOLTAGE: 0.100 pu	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	PHASE UV1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	PHASE UV1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

This element may be used to give a desired time-delay operating characteristic versus the applied fundamental voltage (phase-to-ground or phase-to-phase for wye VT connection, or phase-to-phase for delta VT connection) or as a definite time element. The element resets instantaneously if the applied voltage exceeds the dropout voltage. The delay setting selects the minimum operating time of the phase undervoltage. The minimum voltage setting selects the operating voltage below which the element is blocked (a setting of "0" will allow a dead source to be considered a fault condition).

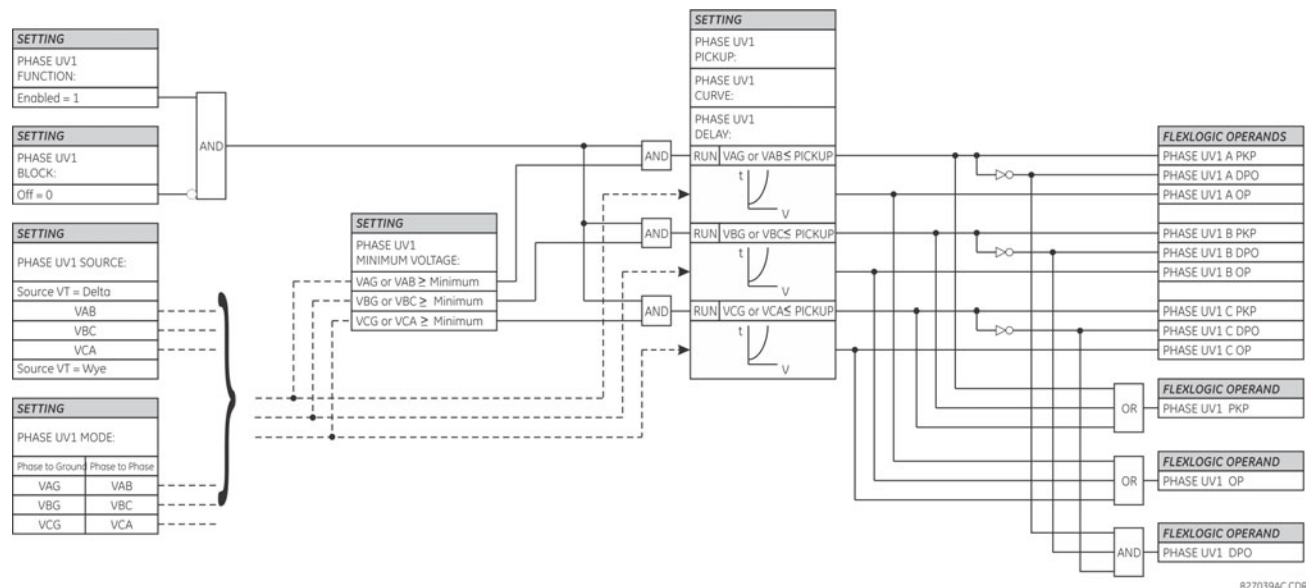


Figure 5-99: PHASE UNDERVOLTAGE1 SCHEME LOGIC

## c) PHASE OVERVOLTAGE (ANSI 59P, IEC PTOV)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ PHASE OVERVOLTAGE1

<div> <div>■ PHASE</div> <div>■ OVERVOLTAGE1</div> </div>		<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1 SIGNAL</div> <div>SOURCE: SRC 1</div> </div> </div>	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1</div> <div>PICKUP: 1.000 pu</div> </div> </div>	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1 PICKUP</div> <div>DELAY: 1.00 s</div> </div> </div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1 RESET</div> <div>DELAY: 1.00 s</div> </div> </div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1 BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic Operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1</div> <div>TARGET: Self-reset</div> </div> </div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div> <div>PHASE OV1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div> </div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

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The phase overvoltage element may be used as an instantaneous element with no intentional time delay or as a definite time element. The input voltage is the phase-to-phase voltage, either measured directly from delta-connected VTs or as calculated from phase-to-ground (wye) connected VTs. The specific voltages to be used for each phase are shown below.

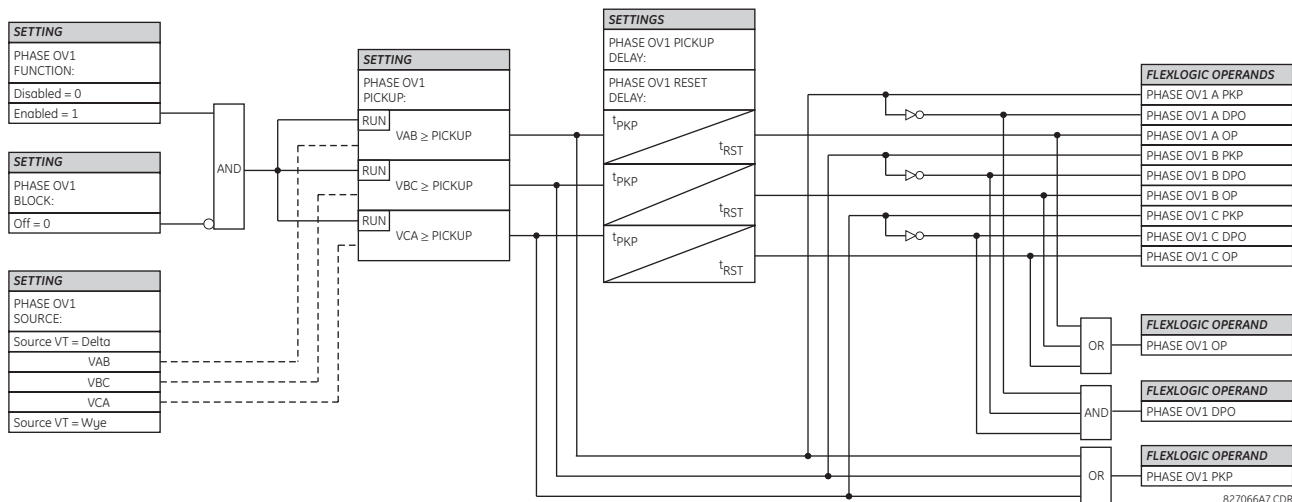


Figure 5-100: PHASE OVERVOLTAGE SCHEME LOGIC



If the source VT is wye-connected, then the phase overvoltage pickup condition is  $V > \sqrt{3} \times \text{Pickup}$  for  $V_{AB}$ ,  $V_{BC}$ , and  $V_{CA}$ .



## d) NEUTRAL OVERVOLTAGE (ANSI 59N, IEC PTOV)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ NEUTRAL OV1(3)

■ NEUTRAL OV1		NEUTRAL OV1	Range: Disabled, Enabled
■		FUNCTION: Disabled	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 SIGNAL	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
		SOURCE: SRC 1	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 PICKUP:	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
		0.300 pu	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 CURVE:	Range: Definite time, FlexCurve A, FlexCurve B, FlexCurve C
		Definite time	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 PICKUP:	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
		DELAY: 1.00 s	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 RESET:	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
		DELAY: 1.00 s	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 BLOCK:	Range: FlexLogic operand
		Off	
MESSAGE	▲▼	NEUTRAL OV1 TARGET:	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
		Self-reset	
MESSAGE	▲	NEUTRAL OV1 EVENTS:	Range: Disabled, Enabled
		Disabled	

There are three neutral overvoltage elements available. The neutral overvoltage element can be used to detect asymmetrical system voltage condition due to a ground fault or to the loss of one or two phases of the source. The element responds to the system neutral voltage (3V\_0), calculated from the phase voltages. The nominal secondary voltage of the phase voltage channels entered under **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **AC INPUTS** ⇒ **VOLTAGE BANK** ⇒ **PHASE VT SECONDARY** is the p.u. base used when setting the pickup level.

The neutral overvoltage element can provide a time-delayed operating characteristic versus the applied voltage (initialized from FlexCurves A, B, or C) or be used as a definite time element. The **NEUTRAL OV1 PICKUP DELAY** setting applies only if the **NEUTRAL OV1 CURVE** setting is “Definite time”. The source assigned to this element must be configured for a phase VT.

VT errors and normal voltage unbalance must be considered when setting this element. This function requires the VTs to be wye-connected.

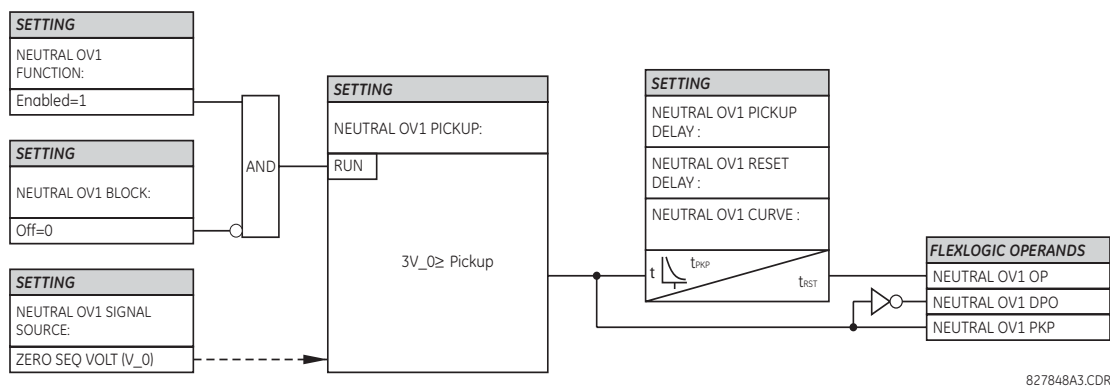


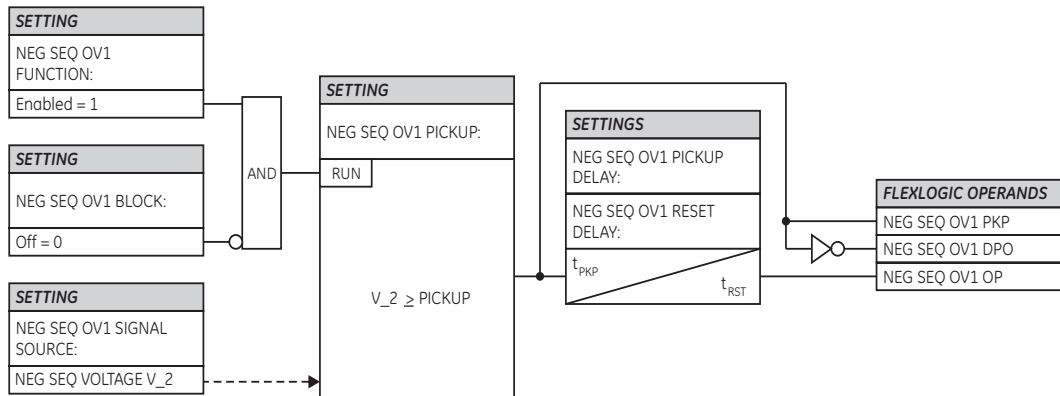
Figure 5-101: NEUTRAL OVERVOLTAGE1 SCHEME LOGIC

e) **NEGATIVE SEQUENCE OVERVOLTAGE** (ANSI 59Q, IEC PTOV)PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ **NEG SEQ OV1(3)**

<div> <div>■</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1</div> </div>		<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 SIGNAL</div> <div>SOURCE: SRC 1</div> </div>	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 PICKUP:</div> <div>0.300 pu</div> </div>	Range: 0.000 to 1.250 pu in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 PICKUP</div> <div>DELAY: 0.50 s</div> </div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 RESET</div> <div>DELAY: 0.50 s</div> </div>	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 TARGET:</div> <div>Self-reset</div> </div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>NEG SEQ OV1 EVENTS:</div> <div>Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

There are three negative-sequence overvoltage elements available.

The negative-sequence overvoltage element may be used to detect loss of one or two phases of the source, a reversed phase sequence of voltage, or a non-symmetrical system voltage condition.



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Figure 5–102: NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE OVERVOLTAGE SCHEME LOGIC

## f) AUXILIARY UNDERVOLTAGE (ANSI 27X, IEC PTUV)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ AUXILIARY UV1(2)

■ AUXILIARY UV1		◀▶	AUX UV1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 PICKUP: 0.700 pu	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 CURVE: Definite Time	Range: Definite Time, Inverse Time
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 DELAY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 MINIMUM: VOLTAGE: 0.100 pu	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	▲▼	AUX UV1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	▲	AUX UV1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The M60 contains one auxiliary undervoltage element for each VT bank. This element is intended for monitoring undervoltage conditions of the auxiliary voltage. The **AUX UV1 PICKUP** selects the voltage level at which the time undervoltage element starts timing. The nominal secondary voltage of the auxiliary voltage channel entered under **SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ AC INPUTS ⇒ VOLTAGE BANK X5 ⇒ AUXILIARY VT X5 SECONDARY** is the per-unit base used when setting the pickup level.

The **AUX UV1 DELAY** setting selects the minimum operating time of the auxiliary undervoltage element. Both **AUX UV1 PICKUP** and **AUX UV1 DELAY** settings establish the operating curve of the undervoltage element. The auxiliary undervoltage element can be programmed to use either definite time delay or inverse time delay characteristics. The operating characteristics and equations for both definite and inverse time delay are as for the phase undervoltage element.

The element resets instantaneously. The minimum voltage setting selects the operating voltage below which the element is blocked.

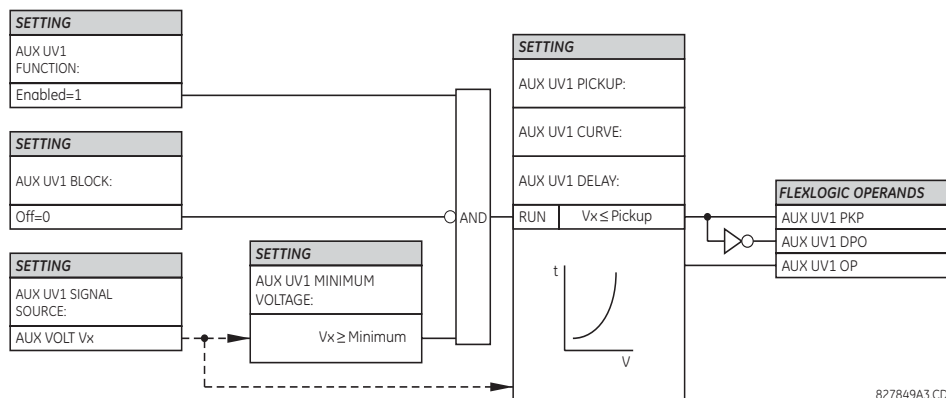


Figure 5-103: AUXILIARY UNDERVOLTAGE SCHEME LOGIC

## g) AUXILIARY OVERVOLTAGE (ANSI 59X, IEC PTOV)

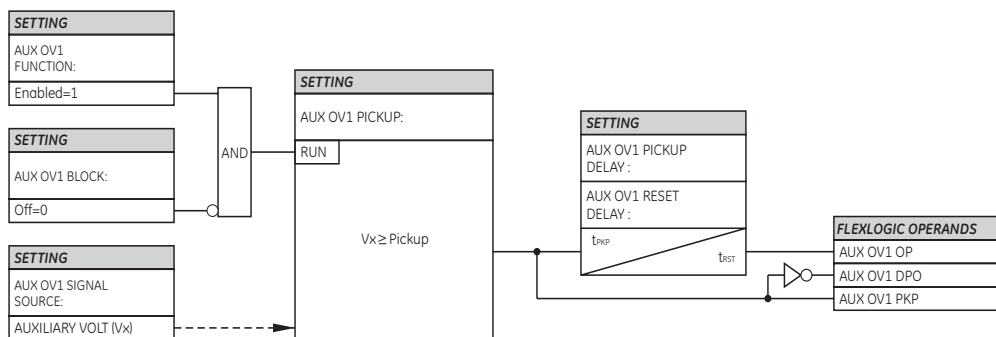
PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇒ AUXILIARY OV1(2)

■ AUXILIARY OV1		AUX OV1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 SIGNAL SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 PICKUP: 0.300 pu	Range: 0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 PICKUP DELAY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 RESET DELAY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	AUX OV1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	AUX OV1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

5

The M60 contains one auxiliary overvoltage element for each VT bank. This element is intended for monitoring overvoltage conditions of the auxiliary voltage. The nominal secondary voltage of the auxiliary voltage channel entered under **SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ AC INPUTS ⇒ VOLTAGE BANK X5 ⇒ AUXILIARY VT X5 SECONDARY** is the per-unit (pu) base used when setting the pickup level.

A typical application for this element is monitoring the zero-sequence voltage (3V<sub>0</sub>) supplied from an open-corner-delta VT connection.



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Figure 5-104: AUXILIARY OVERVOLTAGE SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.7.1 OVERVIEW

Control elements are generally used for control rather than protection. See the *Introduction to Elements* section at the beginning of this chapter for further information.

## 5.7.2 TRIP BUS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ TRIP BUS ⇒ TRIP BUS 1(6)

<div> <div>■ TRIP BUS 1</div> <div> <div>TRIP BUS 1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> </div> <div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div>	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 PICKUP</div> <div>DELAY: 0.00 s</div> </div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 RESET</div> <div>DELAY: 0.00 s</div> </div> <div>Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 INPUT 1:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 INPUT 2:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
↓	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 INPUT 16:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1</div> <div>LATCHING: Disabled</div> </div> <div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 RESET:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1 TARGET:</div> <div>Self-reset</div> </div> <div>Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled</div>
MESSAGE	<div> <div>TRIP BUS 1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div> </div> <div>Range: Enabled, Disabled</div>

The trip bus element allows aggregating outputs of protection and control elements without using FlexLogic and assigning them a simple and effective manner. Each trip bus can be assigned for either trip or alarm actions. Simple trip conditioning such as latch, delay, and seal-in delay are available.

The easiest way to assign element outputs to a trip bus is through the EnerVista UR Setup software. A protection summary is displayed by navigating to a specific protection or control protection element and checking the desired bus box. Once the desired element is selected for a specific bus, a list of element operate-type operands are displayed and can be assigned to a trip bus. If more than one operate-type operand is required, it may be assigned directly from the trip bus menu.

Protection Summary // Quick Connect: Quick Connect Device: Settings

SaveRestoreDefaultReset

VIEW ALLmode

GROUPED ELEMENTS	TB1	TB2	TB3	TB4	TB5	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6
Current Differential	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Stub Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Line Pickup	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Power Swing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Load Encroachment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

Quick Connect Device

Figure 5–105: TRIP BUS FIELDS IN THE PROTECTION SUMMARY

The following settings are available.

- **TRIP BUS 1 BLOCK:** The trip bus output is blocked when the operand assigned to this setting is asserted.
- **TRIP BUS 1 PICKUP DELAY:** This setting specifies a time delay to produce an output depending on how output is used.
- **TRIP BUS 1 RESET DELAY:** This setting specifies a time delay to reset an output command. The time delay should be set long enough to allow the breaker or contactor to perform a required action.
- **TRIP BUS 1 INPUT 1 to TRIP BUS 1 INPUT 16:** These settings select a FlexLogic operand to be assigned as an input to the trip bus.
- **TRIP BUS 1 LATCHING:** This setting enables or disables latching of the trip bus output. This is typically used when lockout is required or user acknowledgement of the relay response is required.
- **TRIP BUS 1 RESET:** The trip bus output is reset when the operand assigned to this setting is asserted. Note that the RESET OP operand is pre-wired to the reset gate of the latch, As such, a reset command the front panel interface or via communications will reset the trip bus output.

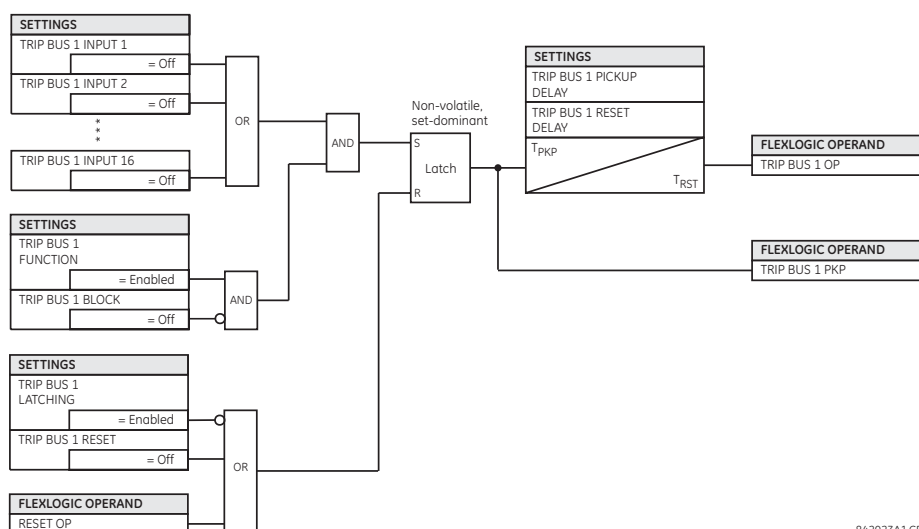
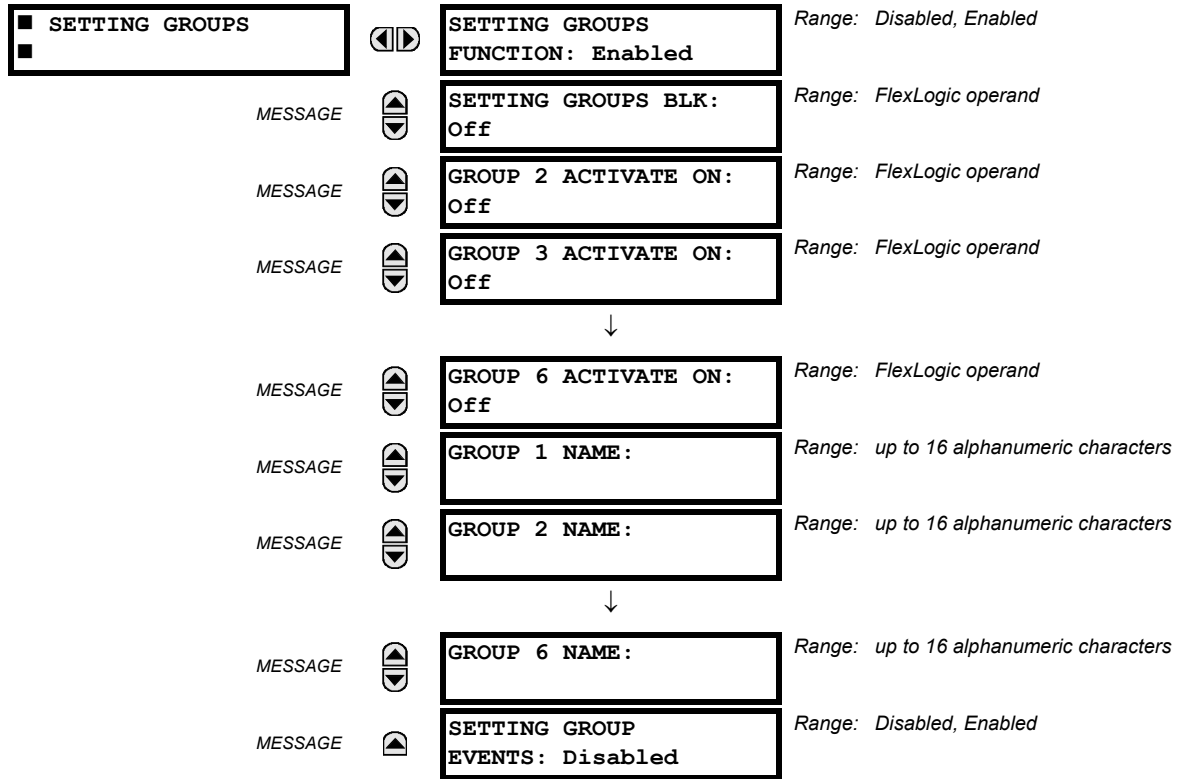


Figure 5–106: TRIP BUS LOGIC

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## 5.7.3 SETTING GROUPS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ ⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTINGS GROUPS



The 61850 standard provides for the ability to monitor, edit, and change setting groups in a relay through a series of services operating on Setting Group Control Block values. There is one SGCB in LLN0 in LD1 in the UR as, at present, the other LDs do not support multiple setting groups. The default value of **SETTING GROUPS** is Disabled. In order for 61850 and/or UR setting group control to function, the **SETTING GROUPS FUNCTION** must be set to Enabled.

The active setting group in the UR is settable from either the value set via a FlexLogic operand in the UR (present practice) or a SelectActiveSG command from a 61850 Client. For both the UR and IEC 61850, the default active setting group is "1".

A 61850 SelectActiveSG command sets one of the internal Non-Volatile flags (61850 SG Level x) that represents the requested Active Setting Group shown as follows:

**Table 5-26: ACTIVE SETTING GROUP**

SELECTACTIVESG VALUE	FLAG SET
1 (default)	SG Level 1
2	SG Level 2
3	SG Level 3
4	SG Level 4
5	SG Level 4
6	SG Level 6

On power-up or restart, the previously selected 61850 SG Level x is re-instated. Similarly, the input to the setting group control in the UR can be designed with Non-Volatile latches to achieve the same effect.

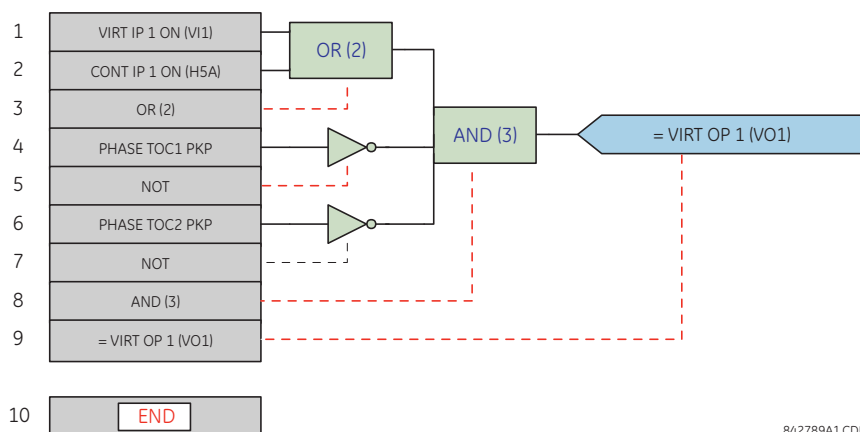
The setting groups menu controls the activation and deactivation of up to six possible groups of settings in the **GROUPED ELEMENTS** settings menu. The faceplate Settings In Use LEDs indicate which active group (with a non-flashing energized LED) is in service.

The **SETTING GROUPS BLK** setting prevents the active setting group from changing when the FlexLogic parameter is set to "On". This can be useful in applications where it is undesirable to change the settings under certain conditions, such as the breaker being open.

The **GROUP 2 ACTIVATE ON** to **GROUP 6 ACTIVATE ON** settings select a FlexLogic operand which, when set, makes the particular setting group active for use by any grouped element. A priority scheme ensures that only one group is active at a given time – the highest-numbered group that is activated by its **ACTIVATE ON** parameter takes priority over the lower-numbered groups. There is no activate on setting for group 1 (the default active group), because group 1 automatically becomes active if no other group is active.

The **SETTING GROUP 1 NAME** to **SETTING GROUP 6 NAME** settings allows the user to assign a name to each of the six settings groups. Once programmed, this name appears on the second line of the **GROUPED ELEMENTS** ⇒ **SETTING GROUP 1(6)** menu display.

The relay can be set up via a FlexLogic equation to receive requests to activate or de-activate a particular non-default settings group. The following FlexLogic equation (see the following figure) illustrates requests via remote communications (for example, VIRTUAL INPUT 1 ON) or from a local contact input (for example, CONTACT IP 1 ON) to initiate the use of a particular settings group, and requests from several overcurrent pickup measuring elements to inhibit the use of the particular settings group. The assigned VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1 operand is used to control the "On" state of a particular settings group.



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**Figure 5-107: EXAMPLE FLEXLOGIC CONTROL OF A SETTINGS GROUP**



## 5.7.4 SELECTOR SWITCH

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ SELECTOR SWITCH ⇒ SELECTOR SWITCH 1(2)

■ SELECTOR SWITCH 1		SELECTOR 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 FULL RANGE: 7	Range: 1 to 7 in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT: 5.0 s	Range: 3.0 to 60.0 s in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP MODE: Time-out	Range: Time-out, Acknowledge
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 ACK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 3BIT A0: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 3BIT A1: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 3BIT A2: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 3BIT MODE: Time-out	Range: Time-out, Acknowledge
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 3BIT ACK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 POWER-UP MODE: Restore	Range: Restore, Synchronize, Sync/Restore
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 TARGETS: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	SELECTOR 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The selector switch element is intended to replace a mechanical selector switch. Typical applications include setting group control or control of multiple logic sub-circuits in user-programmable logic.

The element provides for two control inputs. The step-up control allows stepping through selector position one step at a time with each pulse of the control input, such as a user-programmable pushbutton. The three-bit control input allows setting the selector to the position defined by a three-bit word.

The element allows pre-selecting a new position without applying it. The pre-selected position gets applied either after time-out or upon acknowledgement via separate inputs (user setting). The selector position is stored in non-volatile memory. Upon power-up, either the previous position is restored or the relay synchronizes to the current three-bit word (user setting). Basic alarm functionality alerts the user under abnormal conditions; for example, the three-bit control input being out of range.

- **SELECTOR 1 FULL RANGE:** This setting defines the upper position of the selector. When stepping up through available positions of the selector, the upper position wraps up to the lower position (position 1). When using a direct three-bit control word for programming the selector to a desired position, the change would take place only if the control word is within the range of 1 to the **SELECTOR FULL RANGE**. If the control word is outside the range, an alarm is established by setting the **SELECTOR ALARM** FlexLogic operand for 3 seconds.

- **SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT:** This setting defines the time-out period for the selector. This value is used by the relay in the following two ways. When the **SELECTOR STEP-UP MODE** is “Time-out”, the setting specifies the required period of inactivity of the control input after which the pre-selected position is automatically applied. When the **SELECTOR STEP-UP MODE** is “Acknowledge”, the setting specifies the period of time for the acknowledging input to appear. The timer is re-started by any activity of the control input. The acknowledging input must come before the **SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT** timer expires; otherwise, the change will not take place and an alarm will be set.
- **SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP:** This setting specifies a control input for the selector switch. The switch is shifted to a new position at each rising edge of this signal. The position changes incrementally, wrapping up from the last (**SELECTOR 1 FULL RANGE**) to the first (position 1). Consecutive pulses of this control operand must not occur faster than every 50 ms. After each rising edge of the assigned operand, the time-out timer is restarted and the **SELECTOR SWITCH 1: POS Z CHNG INITIATED** target message is displayed, where **Z** the pre-selected position. The message is displayed for the time specified by the **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting. The pre-selected position is applied after the selector times out (“Time-out” mode), or when the acknowledging signal appears before the element times out (“Acknowledge” mode). When the new position is applied, the relay displays the **SELECTOR SWITCH 1: POSITION Z IN USE** message. Typically, a user-programmable pushbutton is configured as the stepping up control input.
- **SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP MODE:** This setting defines the selector mode of operation. When set to “Time-out”, the selector will change its position after a pre-defined period of inactivity at the control input. The change is automatic and does not require any explicit confirmation of the intent to change the selector's position. When set to “Acknowledge”, the selector will change its position only after the intent is confirmed through a separate acknowledging signal. If the acknowledging signal does not appear within a pre-defined period of time, the selector does not accept the change and an alarm is established by setting the **SELECTOR STP ALARM** output FlexLogic operand for 3 seconds.
- **SELECTOR 1 ACK:** This setting specifies an acknowledging input for the stepping up control input. The pre-selected position is applied on the rising edge of the assigned operand. This setting is active only under “Acknowledge” mode of operation. The acknowledging signal must appear within the time defined by the **SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT** setting after the last activity of the control input. A user-programmable pushbutton is typically configured as the acknowledging input.
- **SELECTOR 1 3BIT A0, A1, and A2:** These settings specify a three-bit control input of the selector. The three-bit control word pre-selects the position using the following encoding convention:

A2	A1	A0	POSITION
0	0	0	rest
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

The “rest” position (0, 0, 0) does not generate an action and is intended for situations when the device generating the three-bit control word is having a problem. When **SELECTOR 1 3BIT MODE** is “Time-out”, the pre-selected position is applied in **SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT** seconds after the last activity of the three-bit input. When **SELECTOR 1 3BIT MODE** is “Acknowledge”, the pre-selected position is applied on the rising edge of the **SELECTOR 1 3BIT ACK** acknowledging input.

The stepping up control input (**SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP**) and the three-bit control inputs (**SELECTOR 1 3BIT A0** through **A2**) lock-out mutually: once the stepping up sequence is initiated, the three-bit control input is inactive; once the three-bit control sequence is initiated, the stepping up input is inactive.

- **SELECTOR 1 3BIT MODE:** This setting defines the selector mode of operation. When set to “Time-out”, the selector changes its position after a pre-defined period of inactivity at the control input. The change is automatic and does not require explicit confirmation to change the selector position. When set to “Acknowledge”, the selector changes its position only after confirmation via a separate acknowledging signal. If the acknowledging signal does not appear within a pre-defined period of time, the selector rejects the change and an alarm established by invoking the **SELECTOR BIT ALARM** FlexLogic operand for 3 seconds.
- **SELECTOR 1 3BIT ACK:** This setting specifies an acknowledging input for the three-bit control input. The pre-selected position is applied on the rising edge of the assigned FlexLogic operand. This setting is active only under the

“Acknowledge” mode of operation. The acknowledging signal must appear within the time defined by the **SELECTOR TIME-OUT** setting after the last activity of the three-bit control inputs. Note that the stepping up control input and three-bit control input have independent acknowledging signals (**SELECTOR 1 ACK** and **SELECTOR 1 3BIT ACK**, accordingly).

- **SELECTOR 1 POWER-UP MODE:** This setting specifies the element behavior on power up of the relay.

When set to “Restore”, the last position of the selector (stored in the non-volatile memory) is restored after powering up the relay. If the position restored from memory is out of range, position 0 (no output operand selected) is applied and an alarm is set (SELECTOR 1 PWR ALARM).

When set to “Synchronize” selector switch acts as follows. For two power cycles, the selector applies position 0 to the switch and activates SELECTOR 1 PWR ALARM. After two power cycles expire, the selector synchronizes to the position dictated by the three-bit control input. This operation does not wait for time-out or the acknowledging input. When the synchronization attempt is unsuccessful (that is, the three-bit input is not available (0,0,0) or out of range) then the selector switch output is set to position 0 (no output operand selected) and an alarm is established (SELECTOR 1 PWR ALARM).

The operation of “Synch/Restore” mode is similar to the “Synchronize” mode. The only difference is that after an unsuccessful synchronization attempt, the switch will attempt to restore the position stored in the relay memory. The “Synch/Restore” mode is useful for applications where the selector switch is employed to change the setting group in redundant (two relay) protection schemes.

- **SELECTOR 1 EVENTS:** If enabled, the following events are logged:

EVENT NAME	DESCRIPTION
SELECTOR 1 POS Z	Selector 1 changed its position to Z.
SELECTOR 1 STP ALARM	The selector position pre-selected via the stepping up control input has not been confirmed before the time out.
SELECTOR 1 BIT ALARM	The selector position pre-selected via the three-bit control input has not been confirmed before the time out.

The following figures illustrate the operation of the selector switch. In these diagrams, “T” represents a time-out setting.

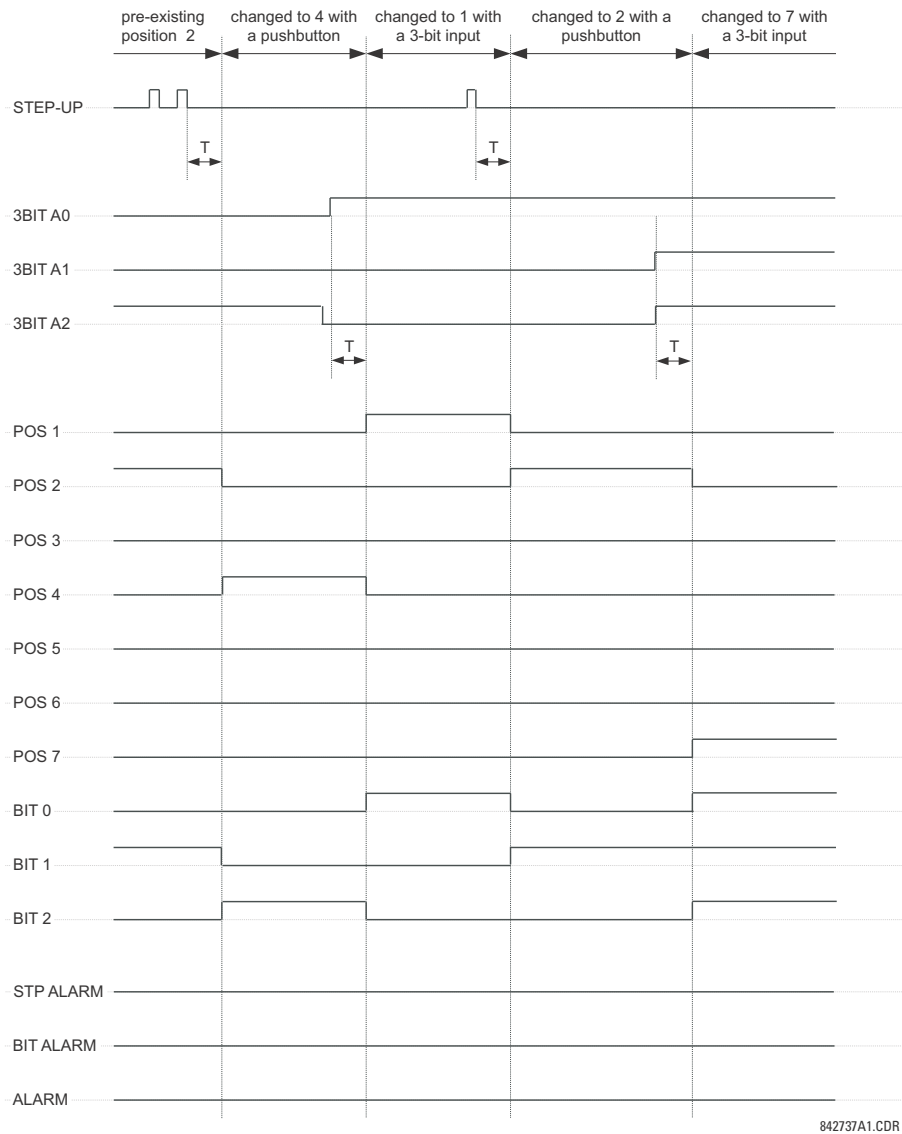
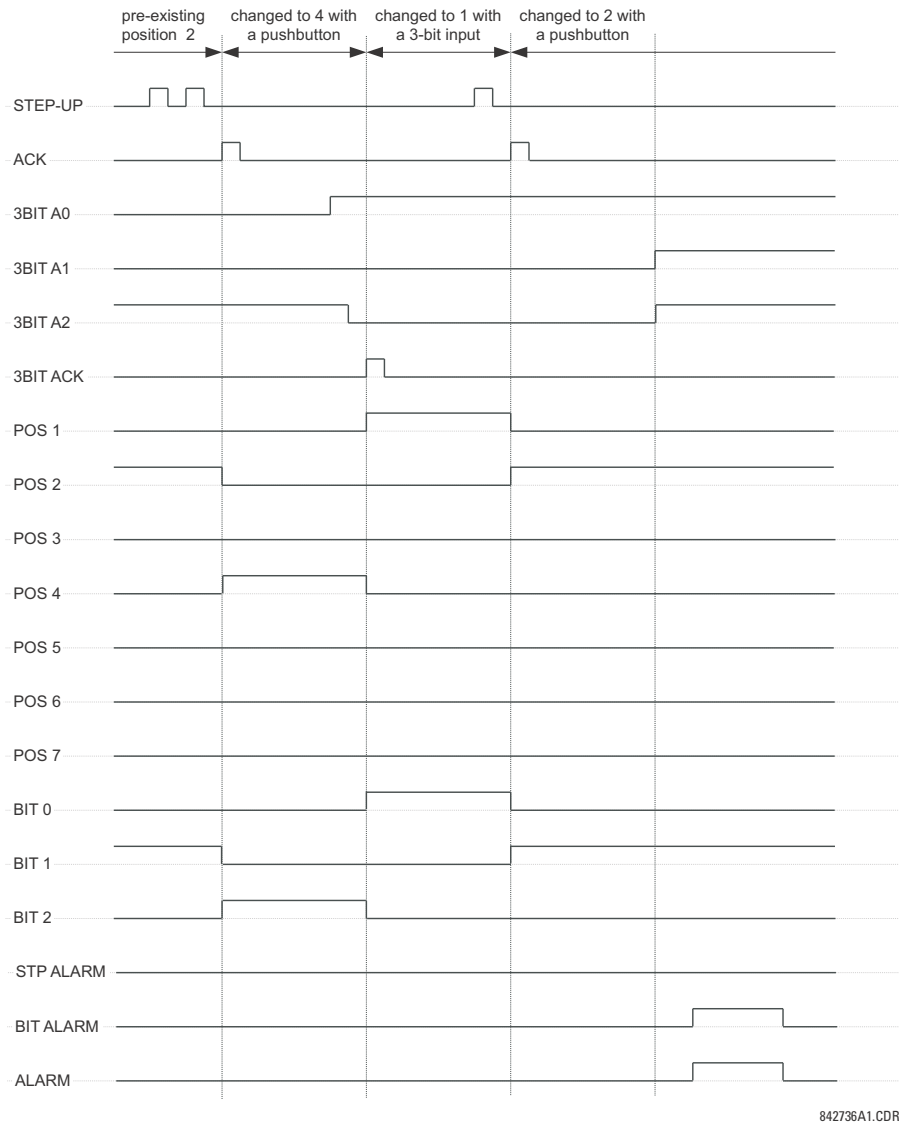


Figure 5-108: TIME-OUT MODE



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Figure 5–109: ACKNOWLEDGE MODE

**APPLICATION EXAMPLE**

Consider an application where the selector switch is used to control setting groups 1 through 4 in the relay. The setting groups are to be controlled from both user-programmable pushbutton 1 and from an external device via contact inputs 1 through 3. The active setting group shall be available as an encoded three-bit word to the external device and SCADA via output contacts 1 through 3. The pre-selected setting group shall be applied automatically after 5 seconds of inactivity of the control inputs. When the relay powers up, it should synchronize the setting group to the three-bit control input.

Make the following changes to setting group control in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **CONTROL ELEMENTS** ⇒ **SETTING GROUPS** menu:

**SETTING GROUPS FUNCTION:** "Enabled"  
**SETTING GROUPS BLK:** "Off"  
**GROUP 2 ACTIVATE ON:** "SELECTOR 1 POS 2"  
**GROUP 3 ACTIVATE ON:** "SELECTOR 1 POS 3"

**GROUP 4 ACTIVATE ON:** "SELECTOR 1 POS 4"  
**GROUP 5 ACTIVATE ON:** "Off"  
**GROUP 6 ACTIVATE ON:** "Off"

Make the following changes to selector switch element in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **CONTROL ELEMENTS** ⇒ **SELECTOR SWITCH** ⇒ **SELECTOR SWITCH 1** menu to assign control to user programmable pushbutton 1 and contact inputs 1 through 3:

**SELECTOR 1 FUNCTION:** "Enabled"  
**SELECTOR 1 FULL-RANGE:** "4"  
**SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP MODE:** "Time-out"  
**SELECTOR 1 TIME-OUT:** "5.0 s"  
**SELECTOR 1 STEP-UP:** "PUSHBUTTON 1 ON"  
**SELECTOR 1 ACK:** "Off"

**SELECTOR 1 3BIT A0:** "CONT IP 1 ON"  
**SELECTOR 1 3BIT A1:** "CONT IP 2 ON"  
**SELECTOR 1 3BIT A2:** "CONT IP 3 ON"  
**SELECTOR 1 3BIT MODE:** "Time-out"  
**SELECTOR 1 3BIT ACK:** "Off"  
**SELECTOR 1 POWER-UP MODE:** "Synchronize"

Now, assign the contact output operation (assume the H6E module) to the selector switch element by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUTS** menu:

**OUTPUT H1 OPERATE:** "SELECTOR 1 BIT 0"  
**OUTPUT H2 OPERATE:** "SELECTOR 1 BIT 1"  
**OUTPUT H3 OPERATE:** "SELECTOR 1 BIT 2"

Finally, assign configure user-programmable pushbutton 1 by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS** ⇒ **USER PUSHBUTTON 1** menu:

**PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION:** "Self-reset"  
**PUSHBUTTON 1 DROP-OUT TIME:** "0.10 s"

The logic for the selector switch is shown below:

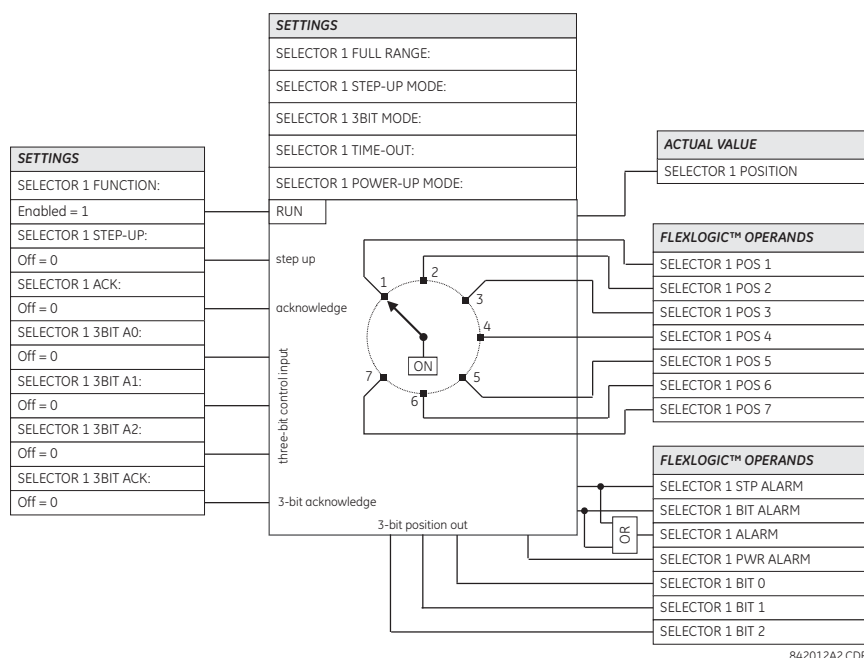


Figure 5-110: SELECTOR SWITCH LOGIC

## 5.7.5 UNDERFREQUENCY

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ UNDERFREQUENCY ⇒ UNDERFREQUENCY 1(6)

■ UNDERFREQUENCY 1	◀▶	UNDERFREQ 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 SOURCE: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 MIN VOLT/AMP: 0.10 pu	Range: 0.10 to 1.25 pu in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 PICKUP: 59.50 Hz	Range: 20.00 to 65.00 Hz in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 PICKUP DELAY: 2.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 RESET DELAY : 2.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	UNDERFREQ 1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	UNDERFREQ 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

There are six identical underfrequency elements, numbered from 1 through 6.

The steady-state frequency of a power system is a certain indicator of the existing balance between the generated power and the load. Whenever this balance is disrupted through the loss of an important generating unit or the isolation of part of the system from the rest of the system, the effect will be a reduction in frequency. If the control systems of the system generators do not respond fast enough, the system may collapse. A reliable method to quickly restore the balance between load and generation is to automatically disconnect selected loads, based on the actual system frequency. This technique, called “load-shedding”, maintains system integrity and minimize widespread outages. After the frequency returns to normal, the load may be automatically or manually restored.

The **UNDERFREQ 1 SOURCE** setting is used to select the source for the signal to be measured. The element first checks for a live phase voltage available from the selected source. If voltage is not available, the element attempts to use a phase current. If neither voltage nor current is available, the element will not operate, as it will not measure a parameter below the minimum voltage/current setting.

The **UNDERFREQ 1 MIN VOLT/AMP** setting selects the minimum per unit voltage or current level required to allow the underfrequency element to operate. This threshold is used to prevent an incorrect operation because there is no signal to measure.

This **UNDERFREQ 1 PICKUP** setting is used to select the level at which the underfrequency element is to pickup. For example, if the system frequency is 60 Hz and the load shedding is required at 59.5 Hz, the setting will be 59.50 Hz.

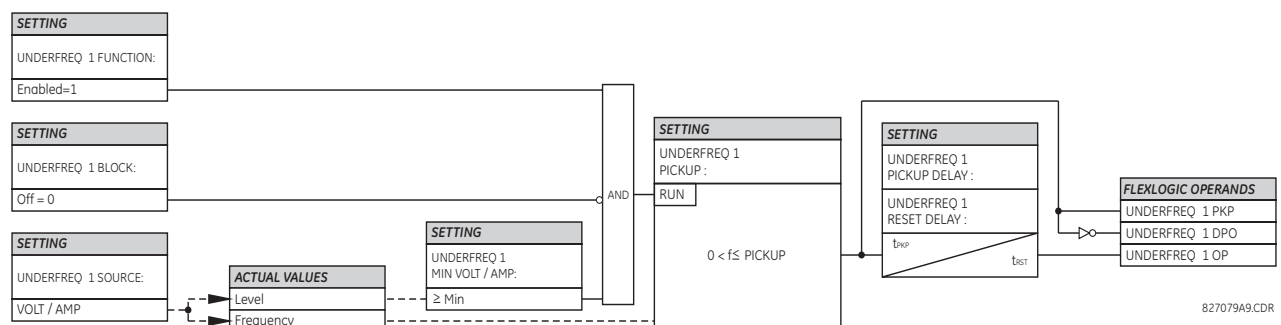


Figure 5-111: UNDERFREQUENCY SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.7.6 OVERFREQUENCY

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ OVERFREQUENCY ⇒ OVERFREQUENCY 1(4)

<div>OVERFREQUENCY 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲</div>	OVERFREQ 1 FUNCTION:	Range: Disabled, Enabled
		Disabled	
		OVERFREQ 1 BLOCK:	Range: FlexLogic operand
		Off	
		OVERFREQ 1 SOURCE:	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
		SRC 1	
		OVERFREQ 1 PICKUP:	Range: 20.00 to 65.00 Hz in steps of 0.01
		60.50 Hz	
		OVERFREQ 1 PICKUP DELAY:	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
		0.500 s	
		OVERFREQ 1 RESET DELAY :	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
		0.500 s	
		OVERFREQ 1 TARGET:	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
		Self-reset	
		OVERFREQ 1 EVENTS:	Range: Disabled, Enabled
		Disabled	

5

There are four overfrequency elements, numbered 1 through 4.

A frequency calculation for a given source is made on the input of a voltage or current channel, depending on which is available. The channels are searched for the signal input in the following order: voltage channel A, auxiliary voltage channel, current channel A, ground current channel. The first available signal is used for frequency calculation.

The steady-state frequency of a power system is an indicator of the existing balance between the generated power and the load. Whenever this balance is disrupted through the disconnection of significant load or the isolation of a part of the system that has a surplus of generation, the effect will be an increase in frequency. If the control systems of the generators do not respond fast enough, to quickly ramp the turbine speed back to normal, the overspeed can lead to the turbine trip. The overfrequency element can be used to control the turbine frequency ramp down at a generating location. This element can also be used for feeder reclosing as part of the "after load shedding restoration".

The **OVERFREQ 1 SOURCE** setting selects the source for the signal to be measured. The **OVERFREQ 1 PICKUP** setting selects the level at which the overfrequency element is to pickup.

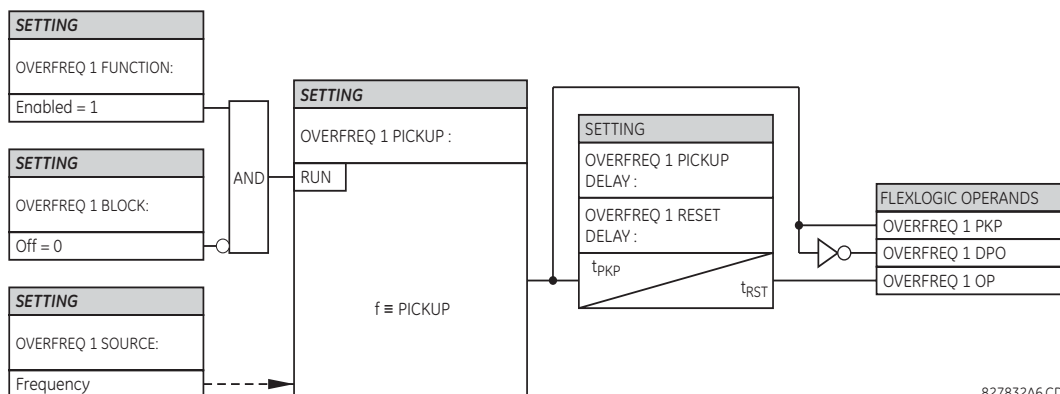


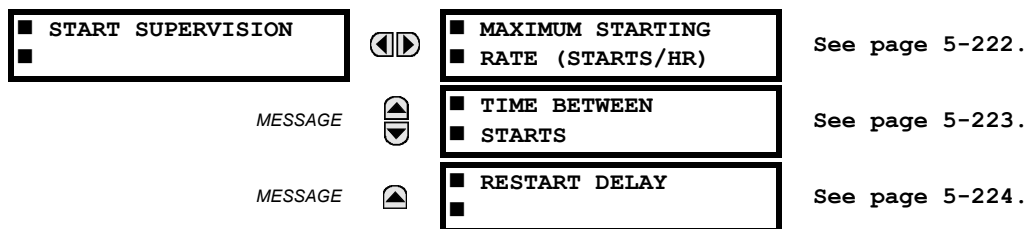
Figure 5-112: OVERFREQUENCY SCHEME LOGIC



## 5.7.7 MOTOR START SUPERVISION

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ START SUPERVISION



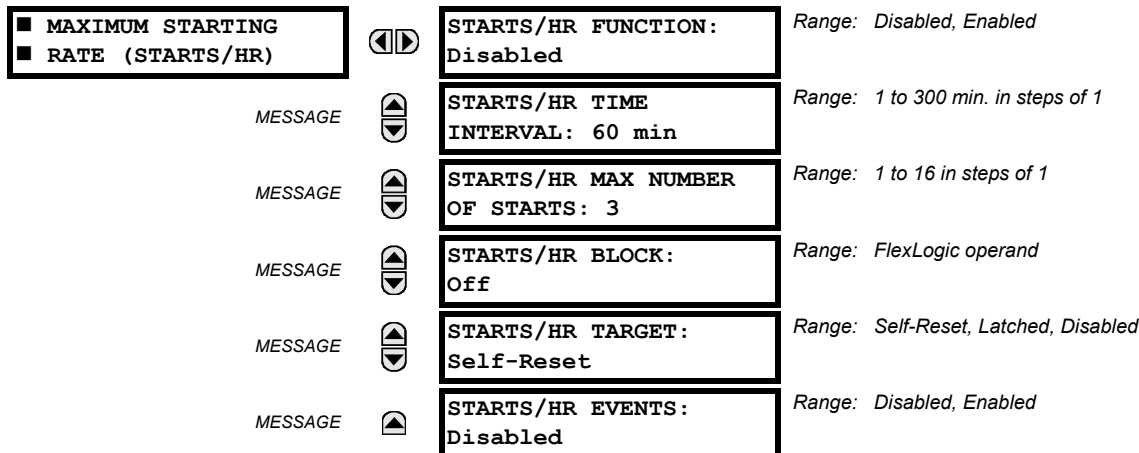
The motor start supervision feature consists of three elements that guard against excessive starting duty. These elements are in addition to the start inhibit that could be imposed by the thermal model. A method to prevent starting is by wiring an M60 output contact actuated by motor start supervision elements in the motor energizing control circuit. The output contact changes state only when the motor is stopped to accommodate control circuits that must be continuously energized such as a contactor.

The three elements of motor start supervision are:

1. **Maximum starting rate (starts per hour):** This element defines the number of starts attempts allowed in a programmable time interval. Only the number of re-start attempts during the interval is controlled and not the time in between. The latter is controlled by the time between starts element. When the motor is stopped after the last allowed start the energizing or closing control circuit is disabled until the end of the defined interval. Every start initiate a new interval in which the start number is limited A typical starting frequency is three starts per hour.
2. **Time between starts:** This function enforces a programmable minimum time duration between two successive starts attempts. A time delay is initiated with every start and if the motor is stopped a restart is not allowed until the specified interval has lapsed.
3. **Restart Delay:** The restart delay function defines a programmable delay after a motor has stopped before it can be started again. It allows load interruption transient conditions such as down-hole pump applications where gravitational force causes reverse rotation to subside. Starting when the load is reversing could cause damage to the motor or pump.

### b) MAXIMUM STARTING RATE

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ START SUPERVISION ⇒ MAXIMUM STARTING RATE

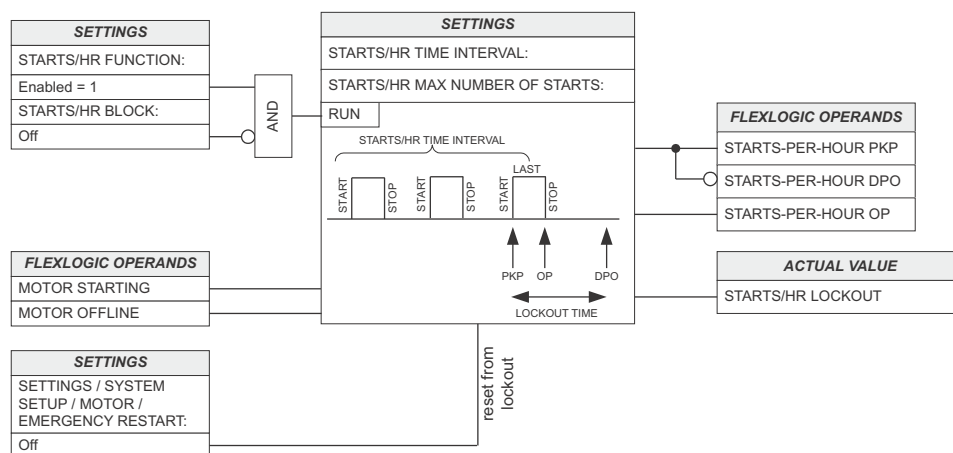


The element can be programmed to perform classical monitoring function of Starts Per Hour. However, time interval units specified by the **START/HR TIME INTERVAL** setting are in minutes for increased flexibility. The **STARTS/HR MAX NUMBER OF STARTS** setting specifies start attempt number limit during the interval. The time unit and ranges accommodate the starting requirements of large direct-on-line motors.

The element asserts the following three FlexLogic operands:

- The STARTS-PER-HOUR PKP operand indicates that the maximum permitted starting rate has been reached. When stopped, the motor should not be restarted until the lockout time elapses.
- The STARTS-PER-HOUR OP operand indicates the motor stopped when the maximum permitted starting rate has been already reached. This operand should be used to inhibit the start command.
- The STARTS-PER-HOUR DPO operand indicates that the maximum permitted starting rate has not been reached. When stopped, the motor could be restarted immediately.

The element uses motor status asserted by the Thermal Model element. The thermal protection must be configured properly in order for this function to operate.



### Figure 5–113: MAXIMUM STARTING RATE SCHEME LOGIC

## c) TIME BETWEEN STARTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ START SUPERVISION ⇨ TIME BETWEEN STARTS

■ TIME BETWEEN ■ STARTS	◀▶	TIME BETWEEN STARTS FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	TIME BETWEEN STARTS MIN TIME: 20 min	Range: 0 to 300 min. in steps of 1
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	TIME BWN STARTS BLK: Off	Range: FlexLogic™ operand
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	TIME BETWEEN STARTS TARGET: Self-Reset	Range: Self-Reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE ▲	▲	TIME BETWEEN STARTS EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The time between starts element prevents restart attempts in quick succession. It requires that the minimum duration specified by the **TIME BETWEEN STARTS MIN TIME** setting expires before a subsequent start attempt is allowed. The time between starts supervising element complements the maximum starting rate element in that the former controls the time spacing between starts and the latter limits the number of starts.

The element asserts the following three FlexLogic™ operands:

- The TIME-BTWN-STARTS PKP operand indicates that the time since the last start was too short. When stopped, the motor should not be restarted until the lockout time elapses.
- The TIME-BTWN-STARTS OP operand indicates the motor stopped when the time since the last start was too short. This operand should be used to inhibit the start command.
- The TIME-BTWN-STARTS DPO operand indicates that the time between last two starts was long enough. When stopped, the motor could be restarted immediately.

The element uses motor status asserted by the thermal model element. The thermal protection must be configured properly in order for this function to operate.

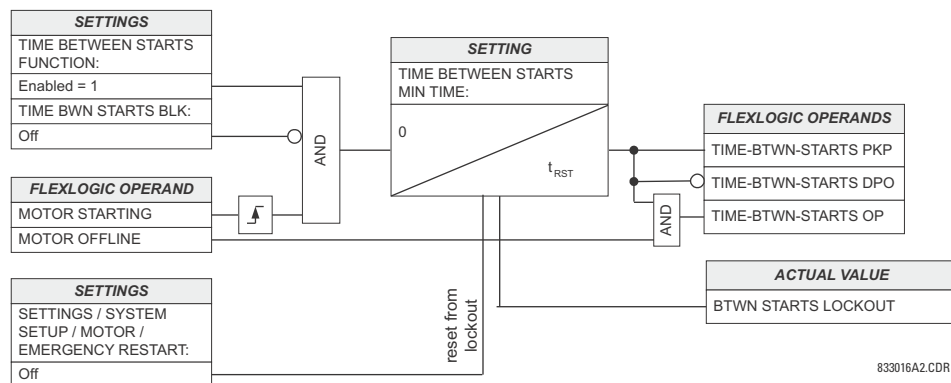


Figure 5-114: TIME BETWEEN STARTS SCHEME LOGIC

## d) RESTART DELAY

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ START SUPERVISION ⇨ RESTART DELAY

<div>■ RESTART DELAY</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>RESTART DELAY</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	<div>RESTART DELAY</div> <div>MIN TIME: 0 s</div>	Range: 0 to 50000 s in steps of 1
	<div>RESTART DELAY BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div>	Range: FlexLogic™ operand
	<div>RESTART DELAY</div> <div>TARGET: Self-reset</div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	<div>RESTART DELAY</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The **RESTART DELAY MIN TIME** setting specifies the lockout time to start the motor after motor was stopped. The restart delay element asserts the **RESTART DELAY OP** FlexLogic™ operand for **RESTART DELAY MIN TIME** after the motor stopped. The element uses motor status asserted by the thermal model element. The thermal protection must be configured properly in order for this function to operate.

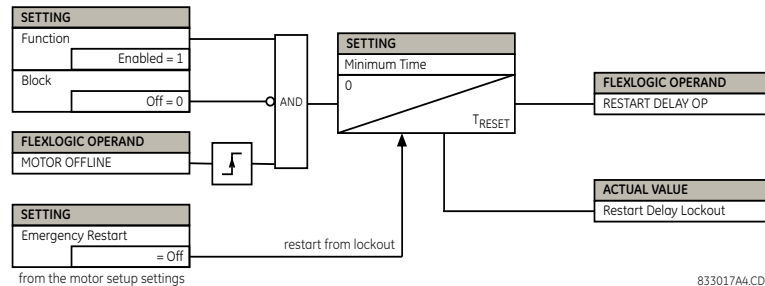


Figure 5-115: RESTART DELAY SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.7.8 REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING

<div>■ REDUCED VOLTAGE</div> <div>■ STARTING</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	<div>REDUCED VOLTAGE</div> <div>STARTING: Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	<div>TRANSITION MODE:</div> <div>Current Only</div>	Range: Current Only, Current or Timer, Current and Timer
	<div>REDUCED VOLT FLA:</div> <div>125% FLA</div>	Range: 25 to 300% FLA in steps of 1
	<div>REDUCED VOLT TIMER:</div> <div>10.0 s</div>	Range: 1.0 to 600.0 s in steps of 0.1
	<div>REDUCED VOLT BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	<div>REDUCED VOLT TARGET:</div> <div>Self-reset</div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	<div>REDUCED VOLT EVENTS:</div> <div>Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The M60 can control the transition of a motor start from reduced to full voltage. This feature uses motor load and a supervisory timer to initiate a one second control signal (the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand) that can be used to switch to full voltage. The feature can also assert a trip signal (the REDUCED VOLT OP operand) from the starting logic if the current or timer transitions do not occur as expected. This transition may be defined as current only, current or timer, or current and timer as described below.

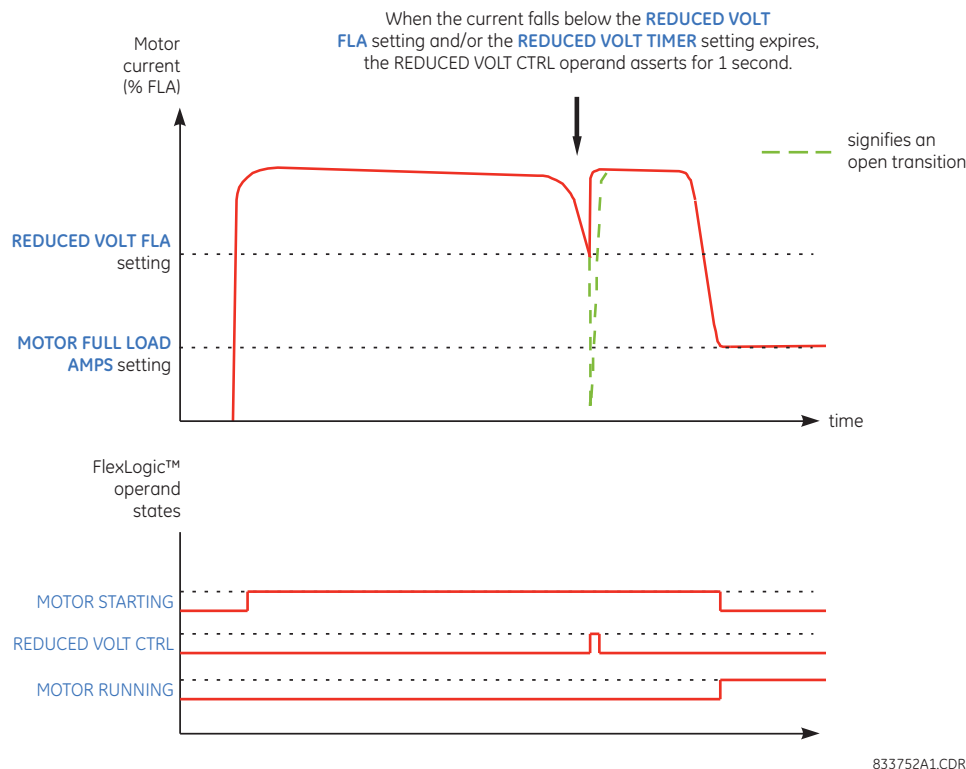


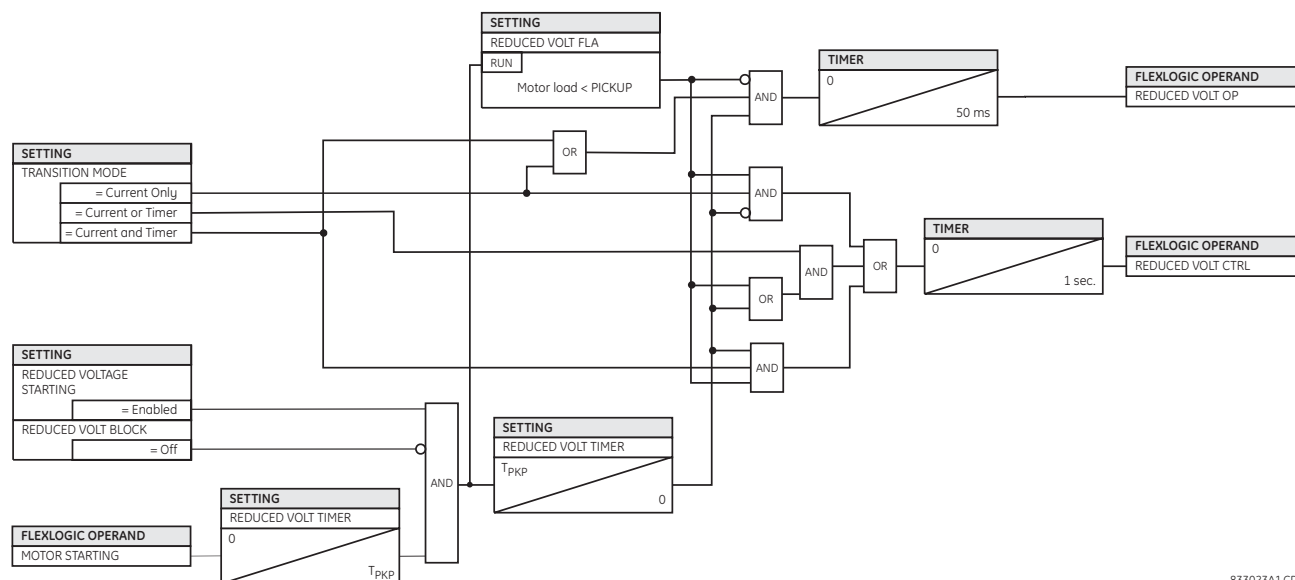
Figure 5-116: REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING CURRENT CHARACTERISTIC



All FlexLogic operands are asserted upon the initiation of a motor start. The REDUCED VOLT OP operand is set when the transition timer expires if the motor load never exceeds the REDUCED VOLT FLA setting and the motor status is starting. The REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand is set when the transition timer expires and the motor load has dropped below the motor full load current setting; that is, the motor status is not starting.

- **REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING:** This setting enables and disabled the reduced voltage starting feature.
- **TRANSITION MODE:** This setting selects the reduced voltage starting transition method. The reduced voltage timer is initiated at the beginning of a motor start; that is, when the motor status transitions from offline to starting. There are three modes of transition:
  - “Current Only”: When the motor load falls below the REDUCED VOLTAGE FLA setting prior to the expiration of the reduced voltage timer, a transition will be initiated by asserting the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand for a period of one second. Any contact output assigned to this operand will operate for this period of time. If the reduced voltage timer expires prior to the motor load dropping below the REDUCED VOLTAGE FLA setting, the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand does not change state and the REDUCED VOLT OP operand is asserted.
  - “Current Or Timer”: When the motor load falls below the REDUCED VOLTAGE FLA setting, or if the reduced voltage timer expires, a transition will be initiated by asserting the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand for one second. Any contact output assigned to this control signal will operate for this period of time.
  - “Current And Timer”: A transition will be initiated by asserting the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand for one second when the reduced voltage timer expires and the motor load has dropped below the REDUCED VOLTAGE FLA setting prior to the expiration of the reduced voltage timer. If the reduced voltage timer expires prior to the motor load dropping below the REDUCED VOLTAGE FLA setting, the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand does not change state and the REDUCED VOLT OP operand is asserted.

- **REDUCED VOLT FLA:** This setting specifies the current level used when determining the transition mode and initiating the REDUCED VOLT CTRL operand. This setting should be greater than the product of the **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** setting and the **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR** setting. See the *Motor setup* section for details.
- **REDUCED VOLT TIMER:** This setting specifies the timeout value of the transition timer used in the selected transition mode.



833023A1.CDR

Figure 5-117: REDUCED VOLTAGE STARTING LOGIC

## 5.7.9 DIGITAL ELEMENTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ DIGITAL ELEMENTS ⇨ DIGITAL ELEMENT 1(48)

<div> <div>DIGITAL ELEMENT 1</div> <div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div> </div>		<div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>DIGITAL ELEMENT 1</div> <div>FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEM 1 NAME:</div> <div>Dig Element 1</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEM 1 INPUT:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEM 1 PICKUP</div> <div>DELAY: 0.000 s</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEM 1 RESET</div> <div>DELAY: 0.000 s</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEMENT 1</div> <div>PICKUP LED: Enabled</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIG ELEM 1 BLOCK:</div> <div>Off</div> </div> <div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>DIGITAL ELEMENT 1</div> <div>TARGET: Self-reset</div> </div> <div> <div>▲</div> <div>DIGITAL ELEMENT 1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div> </div> </div>	<div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div> <div>Range: 16 alphanumeric characters</div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div> <div>Range: 0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001</div> <div>Range: 0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001</div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div> <div>Range: FlexLogic operand</div> <div>Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled</div> <div>Range: Disabled, Enabled</div>
---	--	---	--

There are 48 identical digital elements available, numbered 1 to 48. A digital element can monitor any FlexLogic operand and present a target message and/or enable events recording depending on the output operand state. The digital element settings include a name which will be referenced in any target message, a blocking input from any selected FlexLogic operand, and a timer for pickup and reset delays for the output operand.

- **DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 INPUT:** Selects a FlexLogic operand to be monitored by the digital element.
- **DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 PICKUP DELAY:** Sets the time delay to pickup. If a pickup delay is not required, set to "0".
- **DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 RESET DELAY:** Sets the time delay to reset. If a reset delay is not required, set to "0".
- **DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 PICKUP LED:** This setting enables or disabled the digital element pickup LED. When set to "Disabled", the operation of the pickup LED is blocked.

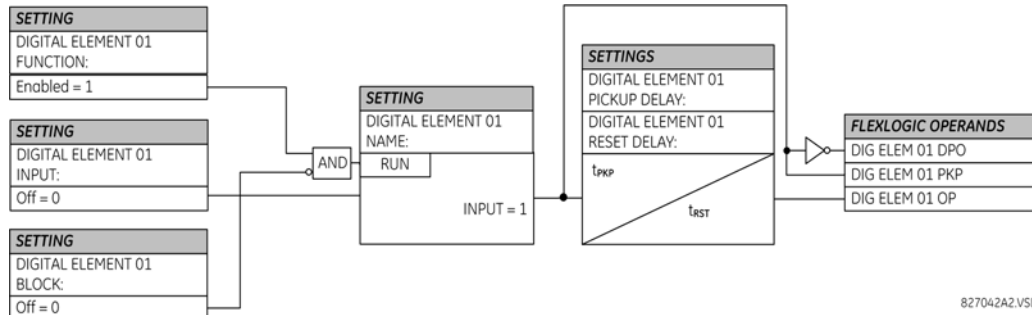


Figure 5-118: DIGITAL ELEMENT SCHEME LOGIC

#### CIRCUIT MONITORING APPLICATIONS:

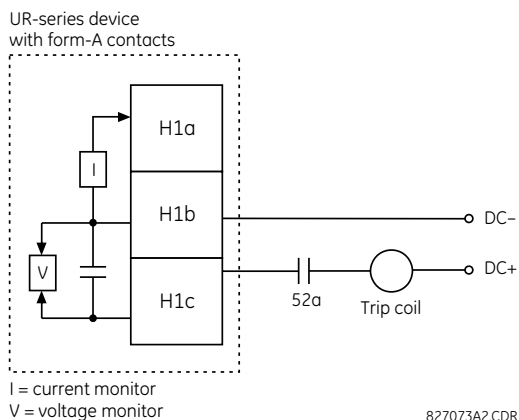
Some versions of the digital input modules include an active voltage monitor circuit connected across form-A contacts. The voltage monitor circuit limits the trickle current through the output circuit (see technical specifications for form-A).

As long as the current through the voltage monitor is above a threshold (see technical specifications for form-A), the "Cont Op 1 VOn" FlexLogic operand will be set (for contact input 1 – corresponding operands exist for each contact output). If the output circuit has a high resistance or the DC current is interrupted, the trickle current will drop below the threshold and the "Cont Op 1 VOff" FlexLogic operand will be set. Consequently, the state of these operands can be used as indicators of the integrity of the circuits in which form-A contacts are inserted.

#### EXAMPLE 1: BREAKER TRIP CIRCUIT INTEGRITY MONITORING

In many applications it is desired to monitor the breaker trip circuit integrity so problems can be detected before a trip operation is required. The circuit is considered to be healthy when the voltage monitor connected across the trip output contact detects a low level of current, well below the operating current of the breaker trip coil. If the circuit presents a high resistance, the trickle current will fall below the monitor threshold and an alarm would be declared.

In most breaker control circuits, the trip coil is connected in series with a breaker auxiliary contact which is open when the breaker is open (see diagram below). To prevent unwanted alarms in this situation, the trip circuit monitoring logic must include the breaker position.



**Figure 5-119: TRIP CIRCUIT EXAMPLE 1**

Assume the output contact H1 is a trip contact. Using the contact output settings, this output will be given an ID name; for example, "Cont Op 1". Assume a 52a breaker auxiliary contact is connected to contact input H7a to monitor breaker status. Using the contact input settings, this input will be given an ID name, for example, "Cont Ip 1", and will be set "On" when the breaker is closed. The settings to use digital element 1 to monitor the breaker trip circuit are indicated below (EnerVista UR Setup example shown):

Digital Elements // D60_500.urs : C:\Document...	
Save Restore Default Reset	
PARAMETER	DIGITAL ELEMENT 1
Function	Enabled
Digital Element 1 Name	Bkr Trip Cct Out
Input	Cont Op 1 VOff (H1)
Pickup Delay	0.200 s
Reset Delay	0.100 s
Pickup Led	Enabled
Block	Cont Ip 1 Off(H5a)
Target	Self-reset
Events	Enabled
D60_500.urs   Control Elements	



The PICKUP DELAY setting should be greater than the operating time of the breaker to avoid nuisance alarms.

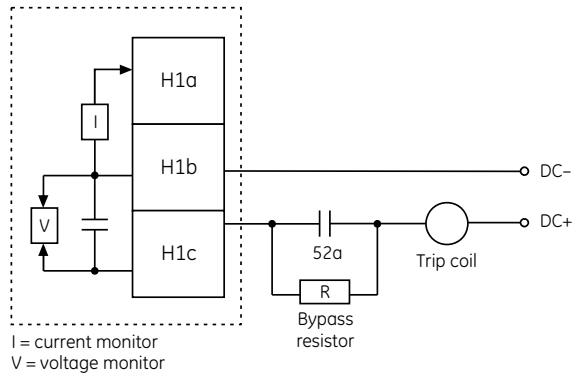


**EXAMPLE 2: BREAKER TRIP CIRCUIT INTEGRITY MONITORING**

If it is required to monitor the trip circuit continuously, independent of the breaker position (open or closed), a method to maintain the monitoring current flow through the trip circuit when the breaker is open must be provided (as shown in the figure below). This can be achieved by connecting a suitable resistor (see figure below) across the auxiliary contact in the trip circuit. In this case, it is not required to supervise the monitoring circuit with the breaker position – the **BLOCK** setting is selected to “Off”. In this case, the settings are as follows (EnerVista UR Setup example shown).

PARAMETER	DIGITAL ELEMENT 1
Function	Enabled
Digital Element 1 Name	Bkr Trip Cct Out
Input	Cont Op 1 VOff (H1)
Pickup Delay	0.200 s
Reset Delay	0.100 s
Pickup Led	Enabled
Block	OFF
Target	Self-reset
Events	Enabled

UR-series device  
with form-A contacts



Values for resistor “R”

Power supply	Resistance	Power
24 V DC	1000 $\Omega$	2 W
30 V DC	5000 $\Omega$	2 W
48 V DC	10000 $\Omega$	2 W
110 V DC	25000 $\Omega$	5 W
125 V DC	25000 $\Omega$	5 W
250 V DC	50000 $\Omega$	5 W

827074A3.CDR

**Figure 5–120: TRIP CIRCUIT EXAMPLE 2**



The wiring connection for two examples above is applicable to both form-A contacts with voltage monitoring and solid-state contact with voltage monitoring.

## 5.7.10 DIGITAL COUNTERS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ DIGITAL COUNTERS ⇒ COUNTER 1(8)

■ COUNTER 1	◀▶	COUNTER 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 NAME: Counter 1	Range: 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 UNITS:	Range: 6 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 PRESET: 0	Range: -2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 COMPARE: 0	Range: -2,147,483,648 to +2,147,483,647
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 UP: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 DOWN: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	CNT1 SET TO PRESET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNTER 1 RESET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	COUNT1 FREEZE/RESET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲	COUNT1 FREEZE/COUNT: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand

There are 8 identical digital counters, numbered from 1 to 8. A digital counter counts the number of state transitions from Logic 0 to Logic 1. The counter is used to count operations such as the pickups of an element, the changes of state of an external contact (e.g. breaker auxiliary switch), or pulses from a watt-hour meter.

- **COUNTER 1 UNITS:** Assigns a label to identify the unit of measure pertaining to the digital transitions to be counted. The units label will appear in the corresponding actual values status.
- **COUNTER 1 PRESET:** Sets the count to a required preset value before counting operations begin, as in the case where a substitute relay is to be installed in place of an in-service relay, or while the counter is running.
- **COUNTER 1 COMPARE:** Sets the value to which the accumulated count value is compared. Three FlexLogic output operands are provided to indicate if the present value is 'more than (HI)', 'equal to (EQL)', or 'less than (LO)' the set value.
- **COUNTER 1 UP:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for incrementing the counter. If an enabled UP input is received when the accumulated value is at the limit of +2,147,483,647 counts, the counter will rollover to -2,147,483,648.
- **COUNTER 1 DOWN:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for decrementing the counter. If an enabled DOWN input is received when the accumulated value is at the limit of -2,147,483,648 counts, the counter will rollover to +2,147,483,647.
- **COUNTER 1 BLOCK:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for blocking the counting operation. All counter operands are blocked.

- **CNT1 SET TO PRESET:** Selects the FlexLogic operand used to set the count to the preset value. The counter will be set to the preset value in the following situations:
  1. When the counter is enabled and the **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand has the value 1 (when the counter is enabled and **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand is 0, the counter will be set to 0).
  2. When the counter is running and the **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand changes the state from 0 to 1 (**CNT1 SET TO PRESET** changing from 1 to 0 while the counter is running has no effect on the count).
  3. When a reset or reset/freeze command is sent to the counter and the **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand has the value 1 (when a reset or reset/freeze command is sent to the counter and the **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand has the value 0, the counter will be set to 0).
- **COUNTER 1 RESET:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for setting the count to either “0” or the preset value depending on the state of the **CNT1 SET TO PRESET** operand.
- **COUNTER 1 FREEZE/RESET:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for capturing (freezing) the accumulated count value into a separate register with the date and time of the operation, and resetting the count to “0”.
- **COUNTER 1 FREEZE/COUNT:** Selects the FlexLogic operand for capturing (freezing) the accumulated count value into a separate register with the date and time of the operation, and continuing counting. The present accumulated value and captured frozen value with the associated date/time stamp are available as actual values. If control power is interrupted, the accumulated and frozen values are saved into non-volatile memory during the power down operation.

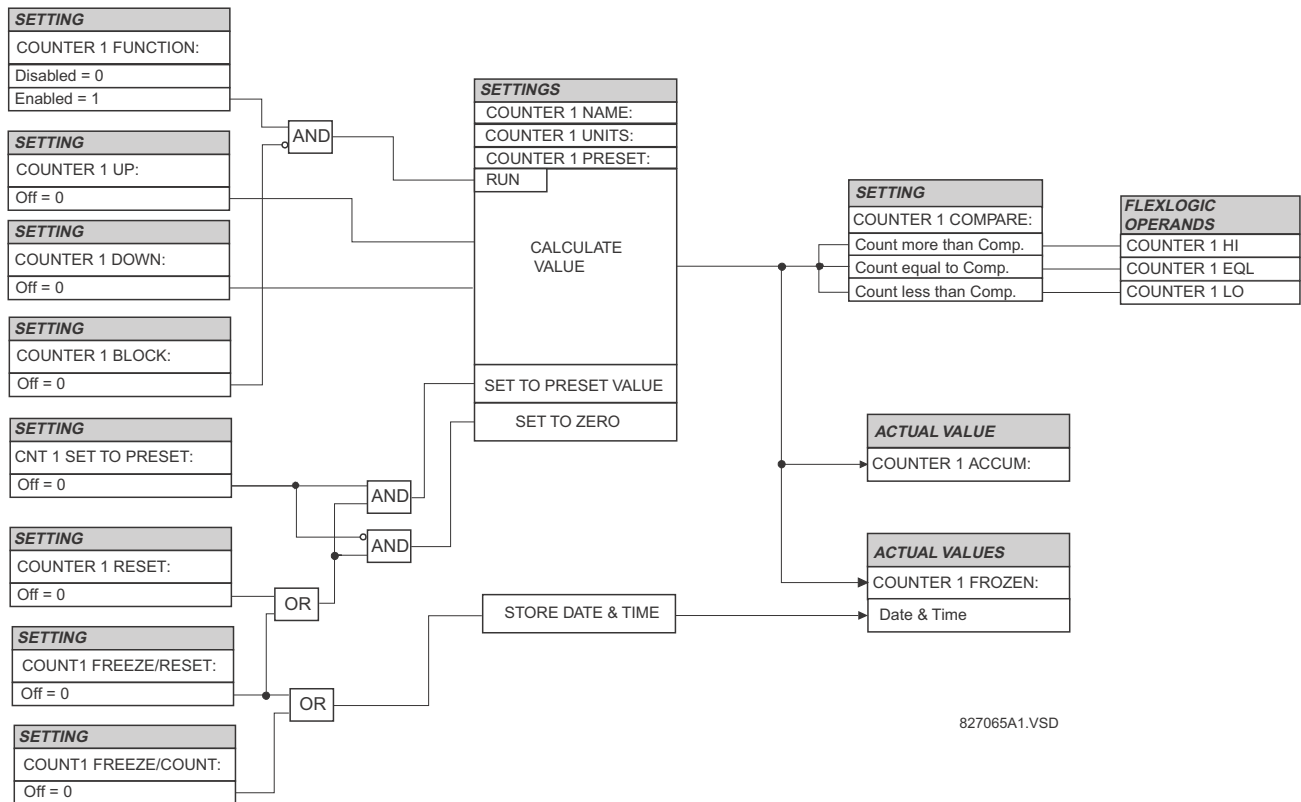


Figure 5-121: DIGITAL COUNTER SCHEME LOGIC

5.7.11 MONITORING ELEMENTS

a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇄ ⏚ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇄ ⏚ MONITORING ELEMENTS

<div> <div>■ MONITORING</div> <div>■ ELEMENTS</div> </div>		⏪ ⏩	<div>■ BREAKER</div> <div>■ FLASHOVER 1</div>	See page 5-233.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ BREAKER</div> <div>■ FLASHOVER 2</div>	See page 5-233.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ CT FAILURE</div> <div>■ DETECTOR</div>	See page 5-238.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ VT FUSE FAILURE 1</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-240.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ VT FUSE FAILURE 2</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-240.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ VT FUSE FAILURE 3</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-240.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ VT FUSE FAILURE 4</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-240.
	MESSAGE	⏶ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺	<div>■ BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> <div>■</div>	See page 5-241.

## b) BREAKER FLASHOVER

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇒ BREAKER FLASHOVER 1(2)

<div> <div>■ BREAKER</div> <div>■ FLASHOVER 1</div> </div>			BKR 1 FLSHOVR FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR SIDE 1 SRC: SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR SIDE 2 SRC: None	Range: None, SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
MESSAGE			BKR 1 STATUS CLSD A: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 STATUS CLSD B: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 STATUS CLSD C: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR V PKP: 0.850 pu	Range: 0.000 to 1.500 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR DIFF V PKP: 1000 V	Range: 0 to 100000 V in steps of 1
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR AMP PKP: 0.600 pu	Range: 0.000 to 1.500 pu in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR PKP DELAY: 0.100 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR SPV A: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR SPV B: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR SPV C: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE			BKR 1 FLSHOVR EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The detection of the breaker flashover is based on the following condition:

1. Breaker open,
2. Voltage difference drop, and
3. Measured flashover current through the breaker.

Furthermore, the scheme is applicable for cases where either one or two sets of three-phase voltages are available across the breaker.

### THREE VT BREAKER FLASHOVER APPLICATION

When only one set of VTs is available across the breaker, the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SIDE 2 SRC** setting should be “None”. To detect an open breaker condition in this application, the scheme checks if the per-phase voltages were recovered (picked up), the status of the breaker is open (contact input indicating the breaker status is off), and no flashover current is flowing. A contact showing the breaker status must be provided to the relay. The voltage difference will not be considered as a condition for open breaker in this part of the logic.

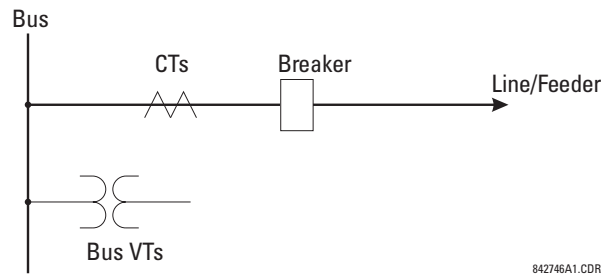


Voltages must be present prior to flashover conditions. If the three VTs are placed after the breaker on the line (or feeder), and the downstream breaker is open, the measured voltage would be zero and the flashover element will not be initiated.

The flashover detection will reset if the current drops back to zero, the breaker closes, or the selected FlexLogic operand for supervision changes to high. Using supervision through the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SPV A**, **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SPV B**, and **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SPV C** settings is recommended by selecting a trip operand that will not allow the flashover element to pickup prior to the trip.

The flashover detection can be used for external alarm, re-tripping the breaker, or energizing the lockout relay.

Consider the following configuration:



The source 1 (SRC1) phase currents are feeder CTs and phase voltages are bus VTs, and Contact Input 1 is set as Breaker 52a contact. The conditions prior to flashover detection are:

1. 52a status = 0.
2.  $V_{Ag}$ ,  $V_{Bg}$ , or  $V_{Cg}$  is greater than the pickup setting.
3.  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$ ,  $I_C = 0$ ; no current flows through the breaker.
4.  $\Delta V_A$  is greater than pickup (not applicable in this scheme).

The conditions at flashover detection are:

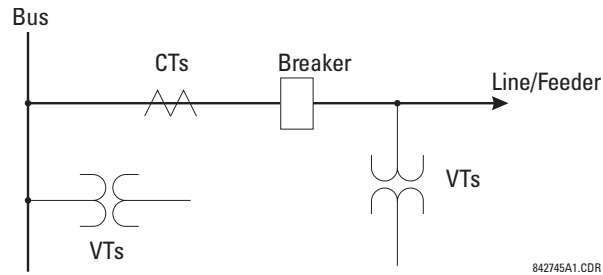
1. 52a status = 0.
2.  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$ , or  $I_C$  is greater than the pickup current flowing through the breaker.
3.  $\Delta V_A$  is greater than pickup (not applicable in this scheme).

### SIX VT BREAKER FLASHOVER APPLICATION

The per-phase voltage difference approaches zero when the breaker is closed. This is well below any typical minimum pickup voltage. Select the level of the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR DIFF V PKP** setting to be less than the voltage difference measured across the breaker when the close or open breaker resistors are left in service. Prior to flashover, the voltage difference is larger than **BRK 1 FLSHOVR DIFF V PKP**. This applies to either the difference between two live voltages per phase or when the voltage from one side of the breaker has dropped to zero (line de-energized), at least one per-phase voltage is larger than the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR V PKP** setting, and no current flows through the breaker poles. During breaker flashover, the per-phase voltages from both sides of the breaker drops below the pickup value defined by the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR V PKP** setting, the voltage difference drops below the pickup setting, and flashover current is detected. These flashover conditions initiate FlexLogic pickup operands and start the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR PKP DELAY** timer.

This application does not require detection of breaker status via a 52a contact, as it uses a voltage difference larger than the **BRK 1 FLSHOVR DIFF V PKP** setting. However, monitoring the breaker contact will ensure scheme stability.

Consider the following configuration:



The source 1 (SRC1) phase currents are CTs and phase voltages are bus VTs. The source 2 (SRC2) phase voltages are line VTs. Contact input 1 is set as the breaker 52a contact (optional).

The conditions prior to flashover detection are:

1.  $\Delta VA$  is greater than pickup
2.  $IA, IB, IC = 0$ ; no current flows through the breaker
3. 52a status = 0 (optional)

The conditions at flashover detection are:

1.  $\Delta VA$  is less than pickup
2.  $VAg, VBg, or VCg$  is lower than the pickup setting
3.  $IA, IB, or IC$  is greater than the pickup current flowing through the breaker
4. 52a status = 0 (optional)



The element is operational only when phase-to-ground voltages are connected to relay terminals. The flashover element will not operate if delta voltages are applied.

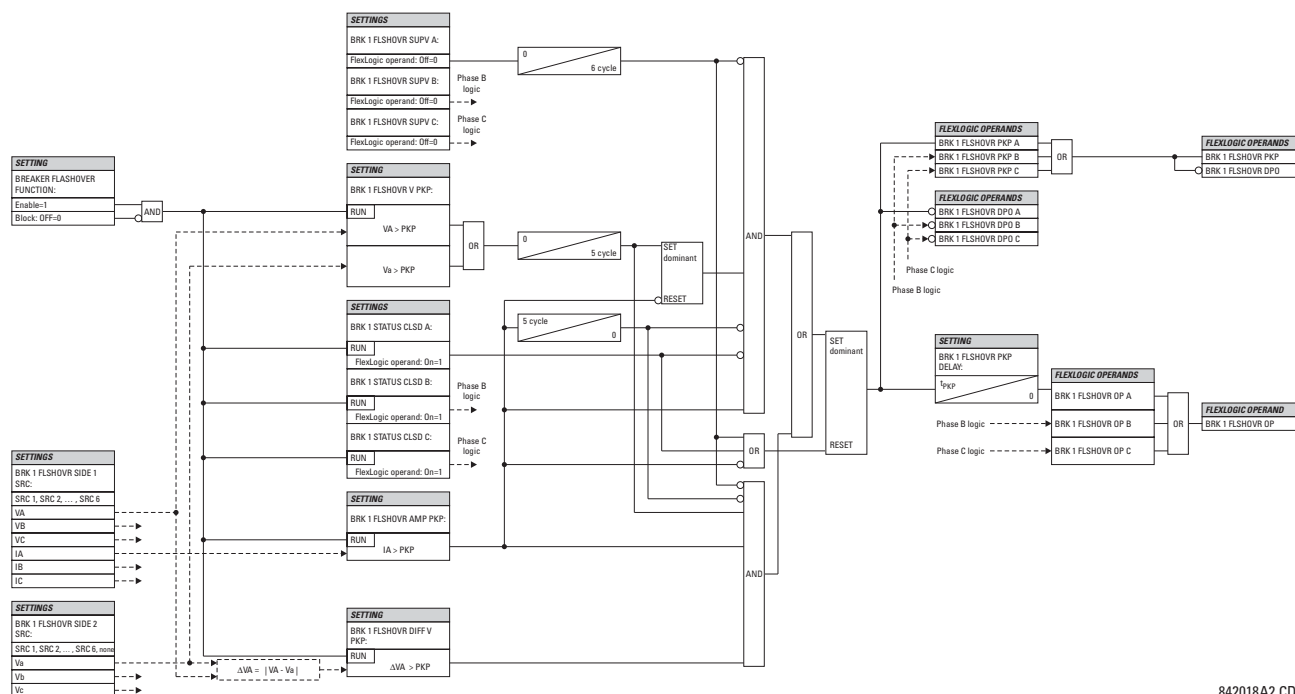
NOTE

The breaker flashover settings are described below.

- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SIDE 1 SRC:** This setting specifies a signal source used to provide three-phase voltages and three-phase currents from one side of the current breaker. The source selected as a setting and must be configured with breaker phase voltages and currents, even if only three (3) VTs are available across the breaker.
- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SIDE 2 SRC:** This setting specifies a signal source used to provide another set of three phase voltages whenever six (6) VTs are available across the breaker.
- **BRK 1 STATUS CLSD A to BRK 1 STATUS CLSD C:** These settings specify FlexLogic operands to indicate the open status of the breaker. A separate FlexLogic operand can be selected to detect individual breaker pole status and provide flashover detection. The recommended setting is 52a breaker contact or another operand defining the breaker poles open status.
- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR V PKP:** This setting specifies a pickup level for the phase voltages from both sides of the breaker. If six VTs are available, opening the breaker leads to two possible combinations – live voltages from only one side of the breaker, or live voltages from both sides of the breaker. Either case will set the scheme ready for flashover detection upon detection of voltage above the selected value. Set **BRK FLSHOVR V PKP** to 85 to 90% of the nominal voltage.
- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR DIFF V PKP:** This setting specifies a pickup level for the phase voltage difference when two VTs per phase are available across the breaker. The pickup voltage difference should be below the monitored voltage difference when close or open breaker resistors are left in service. The setting is selected as primary volts difference between the sources.
- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR AMP PKP:** This setting specifies the normal load current which can flow through the breaker. Depending on the flashover protection application, the flashover current can vary from levels of the charging current when the line is de-energized (all line breakers open), to well above the maximum line (feeder) load (line/feeder connected to load).
- **BRK 1 FLSHOVR SPV A to BRK 1 FLSHOVR SPV C:** These settings specify FlexLogic operands (per breaker pole) that supervise the operation of the element per phase. Supervision can be provided by operation of other protection

elements, breaker failure, and close and trip commands. A six-cycle time delay applies after the selected FlexLogic operand resets.

- **BRK FLSHOVR PKP DELAY:** This setting specifies the time delay to operate after a pickup condition is detected.



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Figure 5-122: BREAKER FLASHOVER SCHEME LOGIC

PATH: SETTINGS ⇄ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇄ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇄ CONTINUOUS MONITOR

CONTINUOUS MONITOR		CONT MONITOR FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR I-OP: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Any Current Element(s) OP
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR I-SUPV: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand To supervise current logic, use 50DD OP
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR V-OP: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand Any Voltage Element(s) OP
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR V-SUPV: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand. To supervise voltage logic, use VT FUSE FAIL OP
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	CONT MONITOR EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled



The continuous monitor logic is intended to detect the operation of any tripping element that has operated under normal load conditions; that is, when the disturbance detector has not operated. Because all tripping is supervised by the disturbance detector function, no trip will be issued under these conditions. This could occur when an element is incorrectly set so that it may misoperate under load. The continuous monitor can detect this state and issue an alarm and/or block the tripping of the relay.

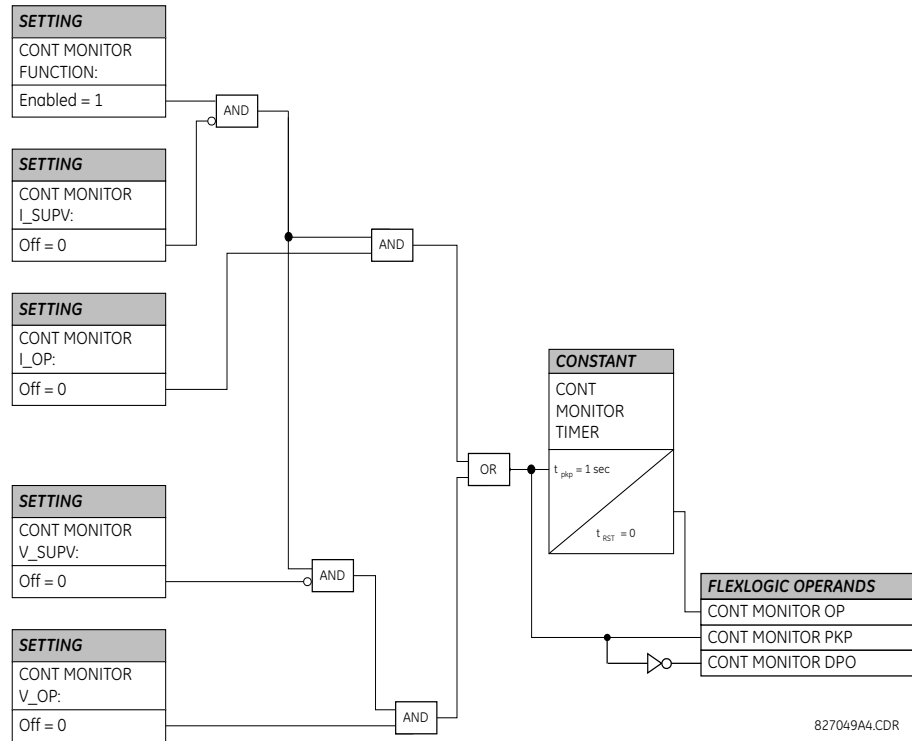


Figure 5-123: CONTINUOUS MONITOR SCHEME LOGIC

## c) CT FAILURE DETECTOR

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇒ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇒ CT FAILURE DETECTOR

<div> <div>CT FAILURE</div> <div>DETECTOR</div> </div>		CT FAIL FUNCTION:	Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL BLOCK:	Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 1:	SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 1	PKP: 0.2 pu	Range: 0.0 to 2.0 pu in steps of 0.1
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 2:	SRC 2	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 2	PKP: 0.2 pu	Range: 0.0 to 2.0 pu in steps of 0.1
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3V0 INPUT:	SRC 1	Range: SRC 1, SRC 2, SRC 3, SRC 4
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL 3V0 INPUT	PKP: 0.20 pu	Range: 0.00 to 2.00 pu in steps of 0.01
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL PICKUP	DELAY: 1.000 s	Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL TARGET:	Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	MESSAGE	CT FAIL EVENTS:	Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The CT failure function is designed to detect problems with system current transformers used to supply current to the relay. This logic detects the presence of a zero-sequence current at the supervised source of current without a simultaneous zero-sequence current at another source, zero-sequence voltage, or some protection element condition.

The CT failure logic (see below) is based on the presence of the zero-sequence current in the supervised CT source and the absence of one of three or all of the three following conditions.

1. Zero-sequence current at different source current (may be different set of CTs or different CT core of the same CT).
2. Zero-sequence voltage at the assigned source.
3. Appropriate protection element or remote signal.

The CT failure settings are described below.

- **CT FAIL FUNCTION:** This setting enables or disables operation of the CT failure element.
- **CT FAIL BLOCK:** This setting selects a FlexLogic operand to block operation of the element during some condition (for example, an open pole in process of the single pole tripping-reclosing) when CT fail should be blocked. Local signals or remote signals representing operation of some remote current protection elements via communication channels can also be chosen.
- **CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 1:** This setting selects the current source for input 1. The most critical protection element should also be assigned to the same source.
- **CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 1 PICKUP:** This setting selects the 3I\_0 pickup value for input 1 (the main supervised CT source).
- **CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 2:** This setting selects the current source for input 2. Input 2 should use a different set of CTs or a different CT core of the same CT. If 3I\_0 does not exist at source 2, then a CT failure is declared.
- **CT FAIL 3I0 INPUT 2 PICKUP:** This setting selects the 3I\_0 pickup value for input 2 (different CT input) of the relay.
- **CT FAIL 3V0 INPUT:** This setting selects the voltage source.

- **CT FAIL 3V0 INPUT PICKUP:** This setting specifies the pickup value for the 3V\_0 source.
- **CT FAIL PICKUP DELAY:** This setting specifies the pickup delay of the CT failure element.

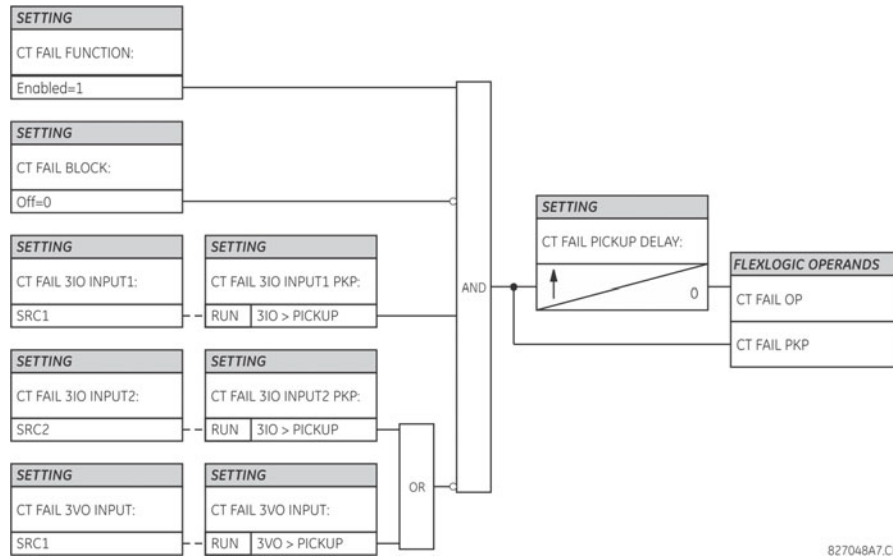


Figure 5-124: CT FAILURE DETECTOR SCHEME LOGIC

## d) VT FUSE FAILURE

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ ⚙ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ ⚙ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇨ ⚙ VT FUSE FAILURE 1(4)

■ VT FUSE FAILURE 1	⏮ ⏭	VT FUSE FAILURE 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	⬆ ⬇ ⬆	■ NEUTRAL WIRE OPEN 1 ■ DETECTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	⬆ ⬇ ⬆	■ NEUTRAL WIRE OPEN 1 ■ 3 HARM PKP: 0.100	0.000 to 3.000 pu in steps of 0.001

Every signal source includes a fuse failure scheme.

The VT fuse failure detector can be used to raise an alarm and/or block elements that may operate incorrectly for a full or partial loss of AC potential caused by one or more blown fuses. Some elements that might be blocked (via the BLOCK input) are distance, voltage restrained overcurrent, and directional current.

There are two classes of fuse failure that occur:

- Class A: loss of one or two phases.
- Class B: loss of all three phases.

Different means of detection are required for each class. An indication of class A failures is a significant level of negative-sequence voltage, whereas an indication of class B failures is when positive sequence current is present and there is an insignificant amount of positive sequence voltage. Also rapid decrease in the phase voltages magnitude from a healthy voltage level without disturbance in current can indicate a VT fuse fail conditions. These noted indications of fuse failure can also be present when faults are present on the system, so a means of detecting faults and inhibiting fuse failure declarations during these events is provided.

Once the fuse failure condition is declared, it is sealed-in until the cause that generated it disappears.

An additional condition is introduced to inhibit a fuse failure declaration when the monitored circuit is de-energized; positive-sequence voltage and current are both below threshold levels.

The **VT FUSE FAILURE 1 FUNCTION** setting enables and disables the fuse failure feature for each source.

The VT NEU WIRE OPEN 1 FUNCTION setting enables and disables the VT neutral wire open detection function. When the VT is connected in Delta, do not enable this function because there is no neutral wire for Delta connected VT.

The VT NEU WIRE OPEN 1 3 HARM PKP setting specifies the pickup level of 3rd harmonic of 3V0 signal for the VT NEU WIRE OPEN detection logic to pick up.

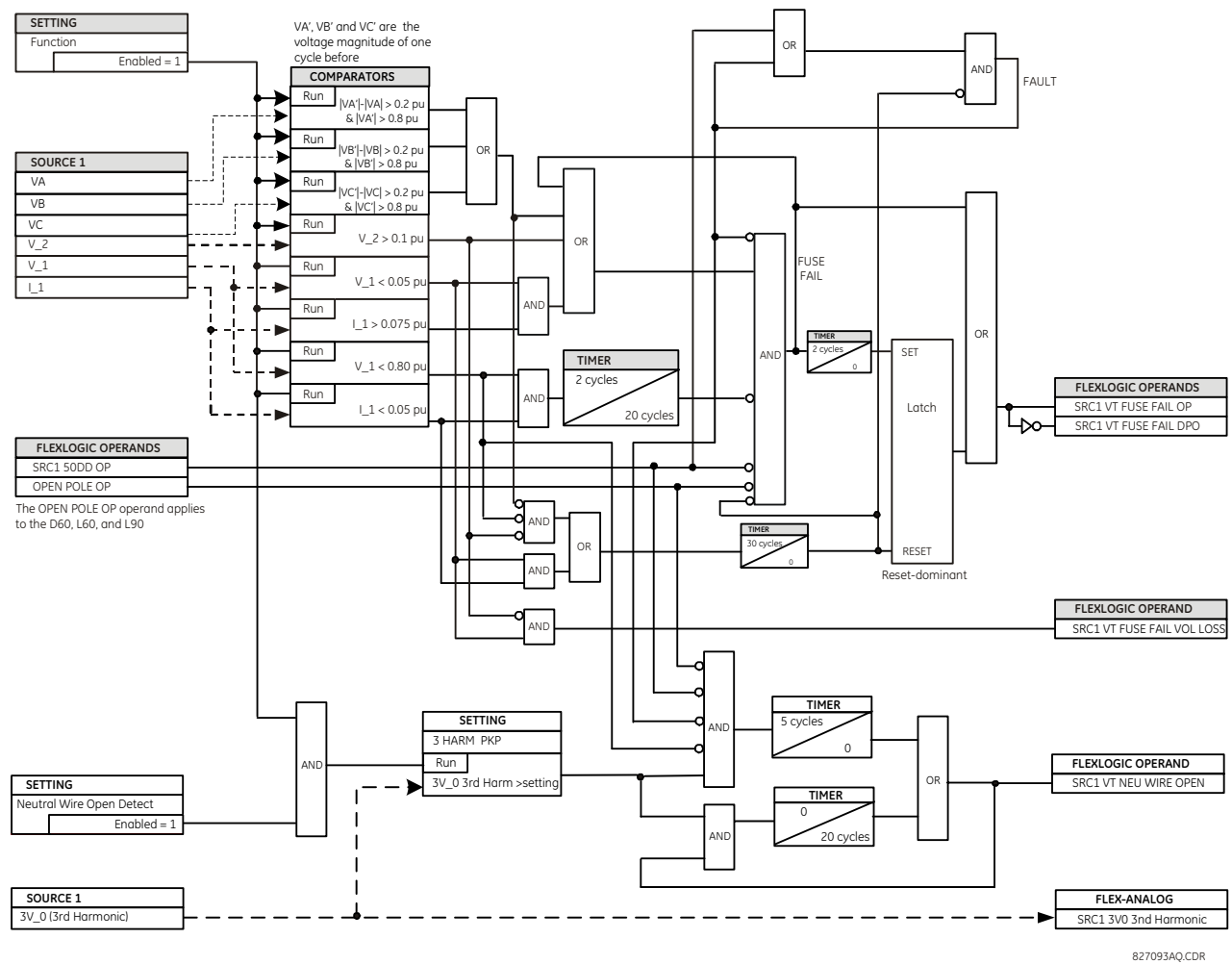


Figure 5-125: VT FUSE FAIL SCHEME LOGIC

Base voltage for this element is PHASE VT SECONDARY setting in the case of WYE VTs and (PHASE VT SECONDARY)/ $\sqrt{3}$  in case of DELTA VTs.

### e) BROKEN ROTOR BAR DETECTION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇌ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇌ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇌ BROKEN ROTOR BAR

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> </div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 10px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div>BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> </div> </div>	FUNCTION: Disabled

MESSAGE	▲▼	START OF BRB OFFSET: 0.40 Hz	Range: -12.00 to 11.99 Hz in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	END OF BRB OFFSET: 2.00 Hz	Range: -11.99 to 12.00 Hz in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	BRB START BLOCK DELAY: 60.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	MINIMUM MOTOR LOAD: 0.70 x FLA	Range: 0.50 to 1.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	MAX. LOAD DEVIATION: 0.10 x FLA	Range: 0.50 to 1.00 x FLA in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	MAXIMUM CURRENT UNBALANCE: 15.0%	Range: 0.0 to 100.0% in steps of 0.1
MESSAGE	▲▼	BROKEN ROTOR BAR PICKUP: -40 dB	Range: -60 to -12 dB in steps of 1
MESSAGE	▲▼	BROKEN ROTOR BAR RESET DLY: 1.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	▲▼	BRB BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	BROKEN ROTOR BAR TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	▲	BROKEN ROTOR BAR EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The broken rotor bar detection function uses the same source as other motor protection functions. This source is defined by the **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **MOTOR** ⇒ **MOTOR LINE SOURCE** setting. The following items must be addressed for the broken rotor bar detection function to operate:

- Phase currents must be configured on this source for the broken rotor bar detection function.
- The **AC INPUT WAVEFORMS** oscillography setting must not be “Off”.
- The thermal model must be enabled.

This function monitors only phase A current.

When the broken rotor bar detection function is enabled, an alarm is initiated once the value of ratio of the broken bar related sideband component versus the system fundamental component is greater than the pickup level for two consecutive measurements. To reduce probability of a false alarm (caused by impairments other than a rotor bar failure), the element is active only if the following conditions hold.

- The motor status is “Running” and the motor load is between preset minimum acceptable value and a value just below the overload (defined by **MOTOR FULL LOAD AMPS** × **MOTOR OVERLOAD FACTOR**).

Trying to detect the broken rotor bar during a motor start will return an incorrect result because of the rapid movement of broken rotor bar components and a heavy change in the motor current. On the other hand, while the motor load is small, there is not enough resolution to accurately calculate a miniscule spectral component caused by a rotor bar failure.

- The motor load is steady.

Variations in motor load cause spectral components that can be misinterpreted as rotor bar failure. Instantaneous motor load values are collected alongside with data for the broken rotor bar algorithm to prevent this from happening. The average motor load and its standard deviation are calculated. If the standard deviation is greater than its corresponding setting, the data set is discarded and the broken bar algorithm is not initiated.

- The motor current unbalance is below a corresponding setpoint.

The excessive current unbalance stresses the motor, and it may cause a false broken rotor bar detection.

It is recommended that frequency tracking be enabled to avoid possible false broken rotor bar detection results when the system frequency drifts from the nominal frequency.

The following settings are available for the broken rotor bar detection element.

- **START OF BRB OFFSET:** This setting specifies the beginning of the frequency range where the spectral component due to a rotor bar failure will be searched. The beginning of the frequency range is defined as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $f_{start\_offset}$  is this setting.

$$f_{start} = f_1 + f_{start\_offset} \quad (\text{EQ 5.40})$$

If the upper sideband is to be measured, this setting should be programmed as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $s$  is the motor slip at full load.

$$f_{start\_offset} = 2sf_1 - \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \quad (\text{EQ 5.41})$$

For example, if the full load slip is 0.01, program this setting as follows for a 60 Hz power system.

$$\begin{aligned} f_{start\_offset} &= 2sf_1 - \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \\ &= 2 \times 0.01 \times 60 \text{ Hz} - 0.8 = 0.40 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{EQ 5.42})$$

If the lower sideband is to be measured, this setting should be programmed as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $s$  is the motor slip at full load.

$$f_{start\_offset} = -2sf_1 - \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \quad (\text{EQ 5.43})$$

Using the same values from previous example, this value should be programmed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} f_{start\_offset} &= -2sf_1 - \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \\ &= -2 \times 0.01 \times 60 \text{ Hz} - 0.8 = -2.00 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{EQ 5.44})$$

- **END OF BRB OFFSET:** This setting specifies the end of the frequency range where the spectral component due to a rotor bar failure will be searched. The end of the frequency range is defined as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $f_{end\_offset}$  is this setting

$$f_{end} = f_1 + f_{end\_offset} \quad (\text{EQ 5.45})$$

If the upper sideband is to be measured, this setting should be programmed as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $s$  is the motor slip at full load.

$$f_{end\_offset} = 2sf_1 + \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \quad (\text{EQ 5.46})$$

For example, if the full load slip is 0.01, program this setting as follows for a 60 Hz power system.

$$\begin{aligned} f_{end\_offset} &= 2sf_1 + \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \\ &= 2 \times 0.01 \times 60 \text{ Hz} + 0.8 = 2.00 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{EQ 5.47})$$

If the lower sideband is to be measured, this setting should be programmed as follows, where  $f_1$  is the system frequency and  $s$  is the motor slip at full load.

$$f_{end\_offset} = -2sf_1 + \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \quad (\text{EQ 5.48})$$

Using the same values from previous example, this value should be programmed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} f_{end\_offset} &= -2sf_1 + \max(0.3, \min(2sf_1 - 0.4, 1.0)) \\ &= -2 \times 0.01 \times 60 \text{ Hz} + 0.8 = -0.40 \text{ Hz} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{EQ 5.49})$$

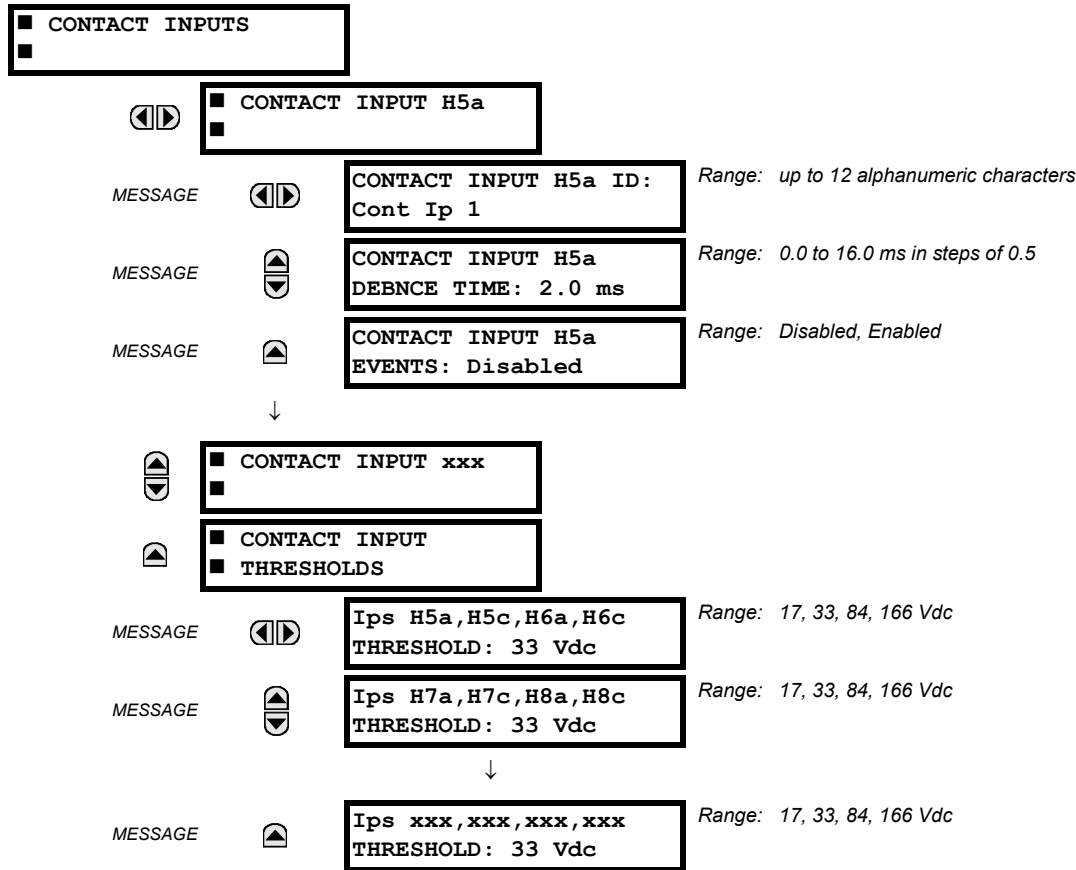
- **BRB START BLOCK DELAY:** This setting is used to block the broken rotor bar detection function while the motor is starting for the specified time. This ensures that the broken rotor bar element is active only when the motor is running.
- **MINIMUM MOTOR LOAD:** When the motor load is less than the value specified by this setting, the data acquisition of the broken rotor bar detection function is blocked. The broken rotor bar detection algorithm cannot accurately determine the broken rotor bar spectral component when a motor is lightly loaded.
- **MAX. LOAD DEVIATION:** When the standard deviation of the motor load is greater than the value specified by this setting, the data acquisition of the broken rotor bar detection function is blocked. The broken rotor bar detection algorithm cannot accurately determine the broken rotor bar spectral component when the motor load varies.

- **MAXIMUM CURRENT UNBALANCE:** When the current unbalance is greater than the value specified by this setting, the data acquisition of the broken rotor bar detection function is blocked. The broken rotor bar detection algorithm cannot accurately determine the broken rotor bar spectral component in a current unbalance situation.
- **BROKEN ROTOR BAR PICKUP:** This setting specifies the pickup threshold for the broken rotor bar detection feature. The pickup threshold should normally be set to a level between –54 dB (very likely, a cracked rotor bar) and –50 dB (probably a broken rotor bar).
- **BROKEN ROTOR BAR RESET DLY:** This setting specifies a time delay to reset the broken rotor bar detection feature. This setting can be left at its default value since the element updates its state one to two times per minute.
- **BRB BLOCK:** This setting selects a FlexLogic operand used to block the broken rotor bar detection feature. Typically, a panel cut-off switch or other user-specified conditions blocks this function.



## 5.8.1 CONTACT INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ CONTACT INPUTS



The contact inputs menu contains configuration settings for each contact input as well as voltage thresholds for each group of four contact inputs. Upon startup, the relay processor determines (from an assessment of the installed modules) which contact inputs are available and then display settings for only those inputs.

An alphanumeric ID may be assigned to a contact input for diagnostic, setting, and event recording purposes. The **CONTACT IP X On** (Logic 1) FlexLogic operand corresponds to contact input “X” being closed, while **CONTACT IP X Off** corresponds to contact input “X” being open. The **CONTACT INPUT DEBNCE TIME** defines the time required for the contact to overcome ‘contact bouncing’ conditions. As this time differs for different contact types and manufacturers, set it as a maximum contact debounce time (per manufacturer specifications) plus some margin to ensure proper operation. If **CONTACT INPUT EVENTS** is set to “Enabled”, every change in the contact input state will trigger an event.

A raw status is scanned for all Contact Inputs synchronously at the constant rate of 0.5 ms as shown in the figure below. The DC input voltage is compared to a user-settable threshold. A new contact input state must be maintained for a user-settable debounce time in order for the M60 to validate the new contact state. In the figure below, the debounce time is set at 2.5 ms; thus the 6th sample in a row validates the change of state (mark no. 1 in the diagram). Once validated (debounced), the contact input asserts a corresponding FlexLogic operand and logs an event as per user setting.

A time stamp of the first sample in the sequence that validates the new state is used when logging the change of the contact input into the Event Recorder (mark no. 2 in the diagram).

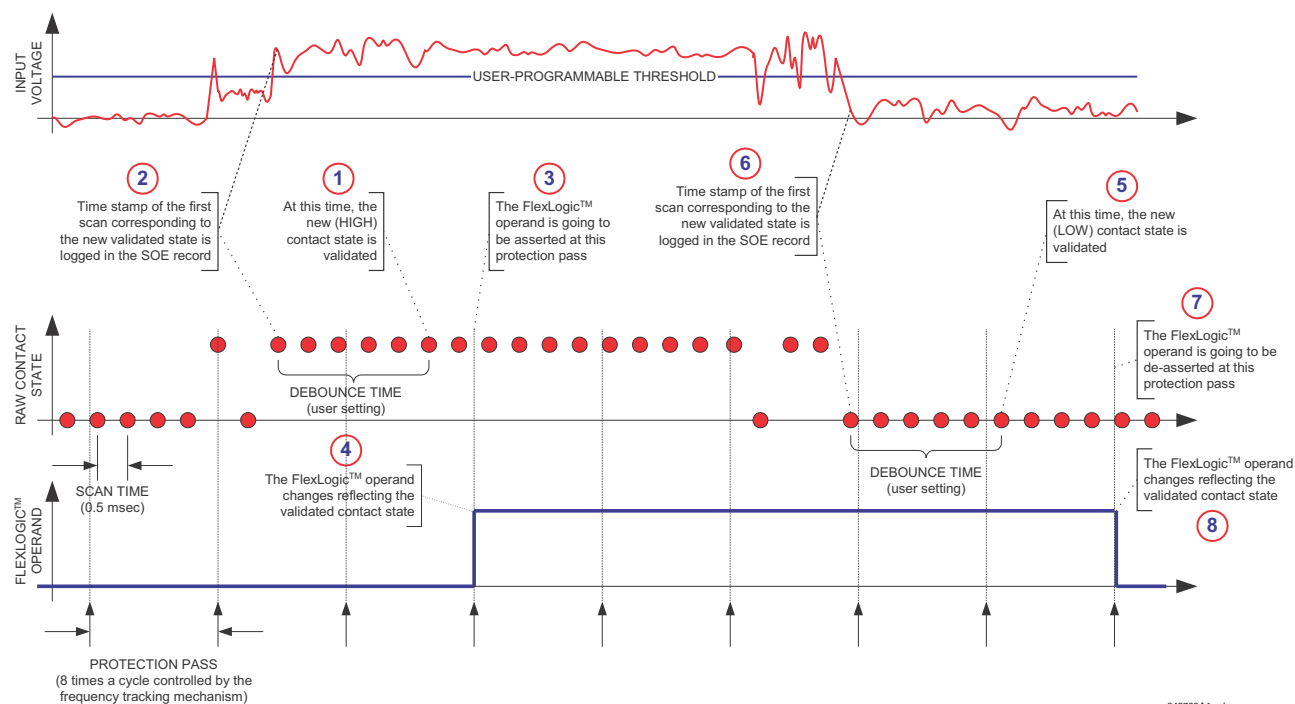
Protection and control elements, as well as FlexLogic equations and timers, are executed eight times in a power system cycle. The protection pass duration is controlled by the frequency tracking mechanism. The FlexLogic operand reflecting the debounced state of the contact is updated at the protection pass following the validation (marks no. 3 and 4 on the figure below). The update is performed at the beginning of the protection pass so all protection and control functions, as well as FlexLogic equations, are fed with the updated states of the contact inputs.

The FlexLogic operand response time to the contact input change is equal to the debounce time setting plus up to one protection pass (variable and depending on system frequency if frequency tracking enabled). If the change of state occurs just after a protection pass, the recognition is delayed until the subsequent protection pass; that is, by the entire duration of the protection pass. If the change occurs just prior to a protection pass, the state is recognized immediately. Statistically a delay of half the protection pass is expected. Owing to the 0.5 ms scan rate, the time resolution for the input contact is below 1msec.

For example, 8 protection passes per cycle on a 60 Hz system correspond to a protection pass every 2.1 ms. With a contact debounce time setting of 3.0 ms, the FlexLogic operand-assert time limits are:  $3.0 + 0.0 = 3.0$  ms and  $3.0 + 2.1 = 5.1$  ms. These time limits depend on how soon the protection pass runs after the debouncing time.

Regardless of the contact debounce time setting, the contact input event is time-stamped with a 1  $\mu$ s accuracy using the time of the first scan corresponding to the new state (mark no. 2 below). Therefore, the time stamp reflects a change in the DC voltage across the contact input terminals that was not accidental as it was subsequently validated using the debounce timer. Keep in mind that the associated FlexLogic operand is asserted/de-asserted later, after validating the change.

The debounce algorithm is symmetrical: the same procedure and debounce time are used to filter the LOW-HIGH (marks no. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the figure below) and HIGH-LOW (marks no. 5, 6, 7, and 8 below) transitions.



**Figure 5-126: INPUT CONTACT DEBOUNCING MECHANISM AND TIME-STAMPING SAMPLE TIMING**

Contact inputs are isolated in groups of four to allow connection of wet contacts from different voltage sources for each group. The **CONTACT INPUT THRESHOLDS** determine the minimum voltage required to detect a closed contact input. This value should be selected according to the following criteria: 17 for 24 V sources, 33 for 48 V sources, 84 for 110 to 125 V sources and 166 for 250 V sources.

For example, to use contact input H5a as a status input from the breaker 52b contact to seal-in the trip relay and record it in the Event Records menu, make the following settings changes:

**CONTACT INPUT H5A ID:** "Breaker Closed (52b)"

**CONTACT INPUT H5A EVENTS:** "Enabled"

Note that the 52b contact is closed when the breaker is open and open when the breaker is closed.

## 5.8.2 VIRTUAL INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ VIRTUAL INPUTS ⇒ VIRTUAL INPUT 1(64)

<b>VIRTUAL INPUT 1</b>	◀▶	<b>VIRTUAL INPUT 1</b> <b>FUNCTION: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>VIRTUAL INPUT 1 ID:</b> <b>Virt Ip 1</b>	Range: Up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	<b>VIRTUAL INPUT 1</b> <b>TYPE: Latched</b>	Range: Self-Reset, Latched
MESSAGE	▲	<b>VIRTUAL INPUT 1</b> <b>EVENTS: Disabled</b>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

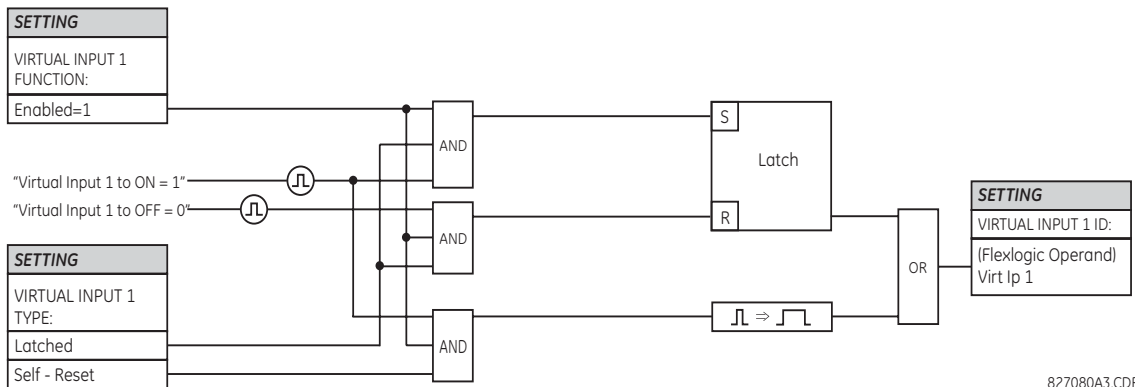
There are 64 virtual inputs that can be individually programmed to respond to input signals from the keypad (via the **COMMANDS** menu) and communications protocols. All virtual input operands are defaulted to “Off” (logic 0) unless the appropriate input signal is received.

If the **VIRTUAL INPUT x FUNCTION** is to “Disabled”, the input will be forced to off (logic 0) regardless of any attempt to alter the input. If set to “Enabled”, the input operates as shown on the logic diagram and generates output FlexLogic operands in response to received input signals and the applied settings.

There are two types of operation: self-reset and latched. If **VIRTUAL INPUT x TYPE** is “Self-Reset”, when the input signal transits from off to on, the output operand will be set to on for only one evaluation of the FlexLogic equations and then return to off. If set to “Latched”, the virtual input sets the state of the output operand to the same state as the most recent received input.



The self-reset operating mode generates the output operand for a single evaluation of the FlexLogic equations. If the operand is to be used anywhere other than internally in a FlexLogic equation, it will likely have to be lengthened in time. A FlexLogic timer with a delayed reset can perform this function.



827080A3.CDR

Figure 5-127: VIRTUAL INPUTS SCHEME LOGIC

## 5.8.3 CONTACT OUTPUTS

## a) DIGITAL OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ CONTACT OUTPUTS ⇒ CONTACT OUTPUT H1

■ CONTACT OUTPUT H1	◀▶	CONTACT OUTPUT H1 ID Cont Op 1	Range: Up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	OUTPUT H1 OPERATE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	OUTPUT H1 SEAL-IN: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲	CONTACT OUTPUT H1 EVENTS: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

Upon startup of the relay, the main processor will determine from an assessment of the modules installed in the chassis which contact outputs are available and present the settings for only these outputs.

An ID may be assigned to each contact output. The signal that can **OPERATE** a contact output may be any FlexLogic operand (virtual output, element state, contact input, or virtual input). An additional FlexLogic operand may be used to **SEAL-IN** the relay. Any change of state of a contact output can be logged as an Event if programmed to do so.

For example, the trip circuit current is monitored by providing a current threshold detector in series with some Form-A contacts (see the trip circuit example in the *Digital elements* section). The monitor will set a flag (see the specifications for Form-A). The name of the FlexLogic operand set by the monitor, consists of the output relay designation, followed by the name of the flag; for example, CONT OP 1 ION.

In most breaker control circuits, the trip coil is connected in series with a breaker auxiliary contact used to interrupt current flow after the breaker has tripped, to prevent damage to the less robust initiating contact. This can be done by monitoring an auxiliary contact on the breaker which opens when the breaker has tripped, but this scheme is subject to incorrect operation caused by differences in timing between breaker auxiliary contact change-of-state and interruption of current in the trip circuit. The most dependable protection of the initiating contact is provided by directly measuring current in the tripping circuit, and using this parameter to control resetting of the initiating relay. This scheme is often called *trip seal-in*.

This can be realized in the M60 using the CONT OP 1 ION FlexLogic operand to seal-in the contact output as follows:

CONTACT OUTPUT H1 ID: "Cont Op 1"  
 OUTPUT H1 OPERATE: any suitable FlexLogic operand  
 OUTPUT H1 SEAL-IN: "Cont Op 1 IOn"  
 CONTACT OUTPUT H1 EVENTS: "Enabled"

## b) LATCHING OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ CONTACT OUTPUTS ⇒ CONTACT OUTPUT H1a

■ CONTACT OUTPUT H1a	◀▶	OUTPUT H1a ID L-Cont Op 1	Range: Up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	OUTPUT H1a OPERATE: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	OUTPUT H1a RESET: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲▼	OUTPUT H1a TYPE: Operate-dominant	Range: Operate-dominant, Reset-dominant
MESSAGE	▲	OUTPUT H1a EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The M60 latching output contacts are mechanically bi-stable and controlled by two separate (open and close) coils. As such they retain their position even if the relay is not powered up. The relay recognizes all latching output contact cards and populates the setting menu accordingly. On power up, the relay reads positions of the latching contacts from the hardware before executing any other functions of the relay (such as protection and control features or FlexLogic).

The latching output modules, either as a part of the relay or as individual modules, are shipped from the factory with all latching contacts opened. It is highly recommended to double-check the programming and positions of the latching contacts when replacing a module.

Since the relay asserts the output contact and reads back its position, it is possible to incorporate self-monitoring capabilities for the latching outputs. If any latching outputs exhibits a discrepancy, the **LATCHING OUTPUT ERROR** self-test error is declared. The error is signaled by the LATCHING OUT ERROR FlexLogic operand, event, and target message.

- **OUTPUT H1a OPERATE:** This setting specifies a FlexLogic operand to operate the ‘close coil’ of the contact. The relay will seal-in this input to safely close the contact. Once the contact is closed and the **RESET** input is logic 0 (off), any activity of the **OPERATE** input, such as subsequent chattering, will not have any effect. With both the **OPERATE** and **RESET** inputs active (logic 1), the response of the latching contact is specified by the **OUTPUT H1a TYPE** setting.
- **OUTPUT H1a RESET:** This setting specifies a FlexLogic operand to operate the ‘trip coil’ of the contact. The relay will seal-in this input to safely open the contact. Once the contact is opened and the **OPERATE** input is logic 0 (off), any activity of the **RESET** input, such as subsequent chattering, will not have any effect. With both the **OPERATE** and **RESET** inputs active (logic 1), the response of the latching contact is specified by the **OUTPUT H1a TYPE** setting.
- **OUTPUT H1a TYPE:** This setting specifies the contact response under conflicting control inputs; that is, when both the **OPERATE** and **RESET** signals are applied. With both control inputs applied simultaneously, the contact will close if set to “Operate-dominant” and will open if set to “Reset-dominant”.

#### Application Example 1:

A latching output contact H1a is to be controlled from two user-programmable pushbuttons (buttons number 1 and 2). The following settings should be applied.

Program the Latching Outputs by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUT H1a** menu (assuming an H4L module):

**OUTPUT H1a OPERATE:** “PUSHBUTTON 1 ON”  
**OUTPUT H1a RESET:** “PUSHBUTTON 2 ON”

Program the pushbuttons by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS** ⇒ **USER PUSHBUTTON 1** and **USER PUSHBUTTON 2** menus:

**PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION:** “Self-reset”  
**PUSHBTN 1 DROP-OUT TIME:** “0.00 s”

**PUSHBUTTON 2 FUNCTION:** “Self-reset”  
**PUSHBTN 2 DROP-OUT TIME:** “0.00 s”

#### Application Example 2:

A relay, having two latching contacts H1a and H1c, is to be programmed. The H1a contact is to be a Type-a contact, while the H1c contact is to be a Type-b contact (Type-a means closed after exercising the operate input; Type-b means closed after exercising the reset input). The relay is to be controlled from virtual outputs: VO1 to operate and VO2 to reset.

Program the Latching Outputs by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUT H1a** and **CONTACT OUTPUT H1c** menus (assuming an H4L module):

**OUTPUT H1a OPERATE:** “VO1”  
**OUTPUT H1a RESET:** “VO2”

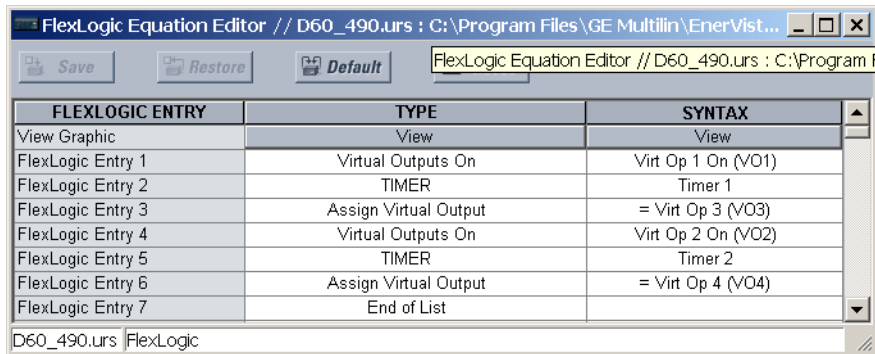
**OUTPUT H1c OPERATE:** “VO2”  
**OUTPUT H1c RESET:** “VO1”

Since the two physical contacts in this example are mechanically separated and have individual control inputs, they will not operate at exactly the same time. A discrepancy in the range of a fraction of a maximum operating time may occur. Therefore, a pair of contacts programmed to be a multi-contact relay will not guarantee any specific sequence of operation (such as make before break). If required, the sequence of operation must be programmed explicitly by delaying some of the control inputs as shown in the next application example.

#### Application Example 3:

A make before break functionality must be added to the preceding example. An overlap of 20 ms is required to implement this functionality as described below:

Write the following FlexLogic equation (EnerVista UR Setup example shown):



FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Virtual Outputs On	Virt Op 1 On (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 2	TIMER	Timer 1
FlexLogic Entry 3	Assign Virtual Output	= Virt Op 3 (VO3)
FlexLogic Entry 4	Virtual Outputs On	Virt Op 2 On (VO2)
FlexLogic Entry 5	TIMER	Timer 2
FlexLogic Entry 6	Assign Virtual Output	= Virt Op 4 (VO4)
FlexLogic Entry 7	End of List	

Both timers (Timer 1 and Timer 2) should be set to 20 ms pickup and 0 ms dropout.

Program the Latching Outputs by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUT H1a** and **CONTACT OUTPUT H1c** menus (assuming an H4L module):

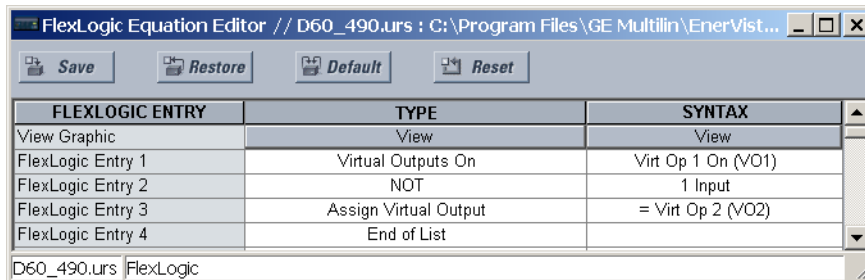
**OUTPUT H1a OPERATE:** "VO1"  
**OUTPUT H1a RESET:** "VO4"

**OUTPUT H1c OPERATE:** "VO2"  
**OUTPUT H1c RESET:** "VO3"

#### Application Example 4:

A latching contact H1a is to be controlled from a single virtual output VO1. The contact should stay closed as long as VO1 is high, and should stay opened when VO1 is low. Program the relay as follows.

Write the following FlexLogic equation (EnerVista UR Setup example shown):



FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Virtual Outputs On	Virt Op 1 On (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 2	NOT	1 Input
FlexLogic Entry 3	Assign Virtual Output	= Virt Op 2 (VO2)
FlexLogic Entry 4	End of List	


Program the Latching Outputs by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUTS** ⇒ **CONTACT OUTPUT H1a** menu (assuming an H4L module):

**OUTPUT H1a OPERATE:** "VO1"  
**OUTPUT H1a RESET:** "VO2"

### 5.8.4 VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

**PATH:** **SETTINGS** ⇒ **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **VIRTUAL OUTPUTS** ⇒ **VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1(96)**


**VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1**



**VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1 ID**  
 Virt Op 1

*Range: Up to 12 alphanumeric characters*

**MESSAGE**



**VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1**  
**EVENTS:** Disabled

*Range: Disabled, Enabled*

There are 96 virtual outputs that may be assigned via FlexLogic. If not assigned, the output will be forced to 'OFF' (Logic 0). An ID may be assigned to each virtual output. Virtual outputs are resolved in each pass through the evaluation of the FlexLogic equations. Any change of state of a virtual output can be logged as an event if programmed to do so.

For example, if Virtual Output 1 is the trip signal from FlexLogic and the trip relay is used to signal events, the settings would be programmed as follows:

VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1 ID: "Trip"  
 VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1 EVENTS: "Disabled"

### 5.8.5 REMOTE DEVICES

#### a) REMOTE INPUTS/OUTPUTS OVERVIEW

Remote inputs and outputs provide a means of exchanging digital state information between Ethernet-networked devices. The IEC 61850 GSSE (Generic Substation State Event) and GOOSE (Generic Object Oriented Substation Event) standards are used.

The sharing of digital point state information between GSSE/GOOSE equipped relays is essentially an extension to Flex-Logic, allowing distributed FlexLogic by making operands available to/from devices on a common communications network. In addition to digital point states, GSSE/GOOSE messages identify the originator of the message and provide other information required by the communication specification. All devices listen to network messages and capture data only from messages that have originated in selected devices.

IEC 61850 GSSE messages are compatible with UCA GOOSE messages and contain a fixed set of digital points. IEC 61850 GOOSE messages can, in general, contain any configurable data items. When used by the remote input/output feature, IEC 61850 GOOSE messages contain the same data as GSSE messages.

Both GSSE and GOOSE messages are designed to be short, reliable, and high priority. GOOSE messages have additional advantages over GSSE messages due to their support of VLAN (virtual LAN) and Ethernet priority tagging functionality. The GSSE message structure contains space for 128 bit pairs representing digital point state information. The IEC 61850 specification provides 32 "DNA" bit pairs that represent the state of two pre-defined events and 30 user-defined events. All remaining bit pairs are "UserSt" bit pairs, which are status bits representing user-definable events. The M60 implementation provides 32 of the 96 available UserSt bit pairs.

The IEC 61850 specification includes features that are used to cope with the loss of communication between transmitting and receiving devices. Each transmitting device will send a GSSE/GOOSE message upon a successful power-up, when the state of any included point changes, or after a specified interval (the *default update* time) if a change-of-state has not occurred. The transmitting device also sends a 'hold time' which is set greater than four times the programmed default time required by the receiving device.

Receiving devices are constantly monitoring the communications network for messages they require, as recognized by the identification of the originating device carried in the message. Messages received from remote devices include the message *time allowed to live*. The receiving relay sets a timer assigned to the originating device to this time interval, and if it has not received another message from this device at time-out, the remote device is declared to be non-communicating, so it will use the programmed default state for all points from that specific remote device. If a message is received from a remote device before the *time allowed to live* expires, all points for that device are updated to the states contained in the message and the hold timer is restarted. The status of a remote device, where "Offline" indicates non-communicating, can be displayed.

The remote input/output facility provides for 32 remote inputs and 64 remote outputs.

#### b) LOCAL DEVICES: ID OF DEVICE FOR TRANSMITTING GSSE MESSAGES

In a M60 relay, the device ID that represents the IEC 61850 GOOSE application ID (GoID) name string sent as part of each GOOSE message is programmed in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **FIXED GOOSE** ⇒ **GOOSE ID** setting.

Likewise, the device ID that represents the IEC 61850 GSSE application ID name string sent as part of each GSSE message is programmed in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **GSSE** ⇒ **GSSE ID** setting.

In M60 releases previous to 5.0x, these name strings were represented by the **RELAY NAME** setting.



## c) REMOTE DEVICES: ID OF DEVICE FOR RECEIVING GSSE/GOOSE MESSAGES

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ REMOTE DEVICES ⇒ REMOTE DEVICE 1(16)

■ REMOTE DEVICE 1	◀▶	REMOTE DEVICE 1 ID: Remote Device 1	Range: up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE DEVICE 1 ETYPE APPID: 0	Range: 0 to 16383 in steps of 1
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE DEVICE 1 DATASET: Fixed	Range: Fixed, GOOSE 1 through GOOSE 16

Remote devices are available for setting purposes. A receiving relay must be programmed to capture messages from only those originating remote devices of interest. This setting is used to select specific remote devices by entering (bottom row) the exact identification (ID) assigned to those devices.

The **REMOTE DEVICE 1 ETYPE APPID** setting is only used with GOOSE messages; they are not applicable to GSSE messages. This setting identifies the Ethernet application identification in the GOOSE message. It should match the corresponding settings on the sending device.

The **REMOTE DEVICE 1 DATASET** setting provides for the choice of the M60 fixed (DNA/UserSt) dataset (that is, containing DNA and UserSt bit pairs), or one of the configurable datasets.

Note that the dataset for the received data items must be made up of existing items in an existing logical node. For this reason, logical node GGIO3 is instantiated to hold the incoming data items. GGIO3 is not necessary to make use of the received data. The remote input data item mapping takes care of the mapping of the inputs to remote input FlexLogic operands. However, GGIO3 data can be read by IEC 61850 clients.

## 5.8.6 REMOTE INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ REMOTE INPUTS ⇒ REMOTE INPUT 1(32)

■ REMOTE INPUT 1	◀▶	REMOTE INPUT 1 ID: Remote Ip 1	Range: up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE IN 1 DEVICE: Remote Device 1	Range: Remote Device 1 to Remote device 16
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE IN 1 ITEM: None	Range: None, DNA-1 to DNA-32, UserSt-1 to UserSt-32, Config Item 1 to Config Item 32
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE: Off	Range: On, Off, Latest/On, Latest/Off
MESSAGE ▲▼	▲▼	REMOTE IN 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

Remote Inputs that create FlexLogic operands at the receiving relay are extracted from GSSE/GOOSE messages originating in remote devices. Each remote input can be selected from a list consisting of: DNA-1 through DNA-32, UserSt-1 through UserSt-32, and Dataset Item 1 through Dataset Item 32. The function of DNA inputs is defined in the IEC 61850 specification and is presented in the IEC 61850 DNA Assignments table in the *Remote outputs* section. The function of UserSt inputs is defined by the user selection of the FlexLogic operand whose state is represented in the GSSE/GOOSE message. A user must program a DNA point from the appropriate FlexLogic operand.

Remote input 1 must be programmed to replicate the logic state of a specific signal from a specific remote device for local use. This programming is performed via the three settings shown above.

The **REMOTE INPUT 1 ID** setting allows the user to assign descriptive text to the remote input. The **REMOTE IN 1 DEVICE** setting selects the remote device which originates the required signal, as previously assigned to the remote device via the setting **REMOTE DEVICE (16) ID** (see the *Remote devices* section). The **REMOTE IN 1 ITEM** setting selects the specific bits of the GSSE/GOOSE message required.

The **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** setting selects the logic state for this point if the local relay has just completed startup or the remote device sending the point is declared to be non-communicating. The following choices are available:



- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “On” value defaults the input to logic 1.
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Off” value defaults the input to logic 0.
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Latest/On” freezes the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not known, such as after relay power-up but before the first communication exchange, the input will default to logic 1. When communication resumes, the input becomes fully operational.
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Latest/Off” freezes the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not known, such as after relay power-up but before the first communication exchange, the input will default to logic 0. When communication resumes, the input becomes fully operational.



For additional information on GSSE/GOOSE messaging, refer to the Remote Devices section in this chapter.

### 5.8.7 REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUTS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ REMOTE DPS INPUTS ⇒ REMOTE DPS INPUT 1(5)**

<div> <div>■ REMOTE DPS INPUT 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>REM DPS IN 1 ID:</div> <div>RemDPS Ip 1</div>	Range: up to 12 alphanumeric characters
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>REM DPS IN 1 DEV:</div> <div>Remote Device 1</div>	Range: Remote Device 1 to Remote device 16
	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>REM DPS IN 1 ITEM:</div> <div>None</div>	Range: None, Dataset Item 1 to Dataset Item 32
	<div>▲</div>	<div>REM DPS IN 1</div> <div>EVENTS: Disabled</div>	Range: Enabled, Disabled

Remote double-point status inputs are extracted from GOOSE messages originating in the remote device. Each remote double point status input must be programmed to replicate the logic state of a specific signal from a specific remote device for local use. This functionality is accomplished with the five remote double-point status input settings.

- REM DPS IN 1 ID:** This setting assigns descriptive text to the remote double-point status input.
- REM DPS IN 1 DEV:** This setting selects a remote device ID to indicate the origin of a GOOSE message. The range is selected from the remote device IDs specified in the *Remote devices* section.
- REM DPS IN 1 ITEM:** This setting specifies the required bits of the GOOSE message.

The configurable GOOSE dataset items must be changed to accept a double-point status item from a GOOSE dataset (changes are made in the **SETTINGS ⇒ COMMUNICATION ⇒ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇒ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇒ RECEPTION ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE ⇒ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(16) ⇒ CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** menus). Dataset items configured to receive any of “GGIO3.ST.IndPos1.stV” to “GGIO3.ST.IndPos5.stV” will accept double-point status information that will be decoded by the remote double-point status inputs configured to this dataset item.

The remote double point status is recovered from the received IEC 61850 dataset and is available as through the RemDPS Ip 1 BAD, RemDPS Ip 1 INTERM, RemDPS Ip 1 OFF, and RemDPS Ip 1 ON FlexLogic operands. These operands can then be used in breaker or disconnect control schemes.

### 5.8.8 REMOTE OUTPUTS

#### a) DNA BIT PAIRS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ REMOTE OUTPUTS DNA BIT PAIRS ⇒ REMOTE OUTPUTS DNA- 1(32) BIT PAIR**

<div> <div>■ REMOTE OUTPUTS</div> <div>■ DNA- 1 BIT PAIR</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>DNA- 1 OPERAND:</div> <div>Off</div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
	<div>▲</div>	<div>DNA- 1 EVENTS:</div> <div>Disabled</div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

Remote outputs (1 to 32) are FlexLogic operands inserted into GSSE/GOOSE messages that are transmitted to remote devices on a LAN. Each digital point in the message must be programmed to carry the state of a specific FlexLogic operand. The above operand setting represents a specific DNA function (as shown in the following table) to be transmitted.

**Table 5–27: IEC 61850 DNA ASSIGNMENTS**

DNA	IEC 61850 DEFINITION	FLEXLOGIC OPERAND
1	Test	IEC 61850 TEST MODE
2	ConfRev	IEC 61850 CONF REV

### b) USERST BIT PAIRS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ REMOTE OUTPUTS UserSt BIT PAIRS ⇒ REMOTE OUTPUTS UserSt- 1(32) BIT PAIR**

■ REMOTE OUTPUTS

■ UserSt- 1 BIT PAIR

◀▶

UserSt- 1 OPERAND:

Off

Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE ▲

UserSt- 1 EVENTS:

Disabled

Range: Disabled, Enabled

Remote outputs 1 to 32 originate as GSSE/GOOSE messages to be transmitted to remote devices. Each digital point in the message must be programmed to carry the state of a specific FlexLogic operand. The setting above is used to select the operand which represents a specific UserSt function (as selected by the user) to be transmitted.



For more information on GSSE/GOOSE messaging, refer to Remote Inputs/Outputs Overview in the Remote Devices section.

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ RESETTNG**

■ RESETTNG

◀▶

RESET OPERAND:

Off

Range: FlexLogic operand

Some events can be programmed to latch the faceplate LED event indicators and the target message on the display. Once set, the latching mechanism will hold all of the latched indicators or messages in the set state after the initiating condition has cleared until a RESET command is received to return these latches (not including FlexLogic latches) to the reset state. The RESET command can be sent from the faceplate Reset button, a remote device via a communications channel, or any programmed operand.

When the RESET command is received by the relay, two FlexLogic operands are created. These operands, which are stored as events, reset the latches if the initiating condition has cleared. The three sources of RESET commands each create the RESET OP FlexLogic operand. Each individual source of a RESET command also creates its individual operand RESET OP (PUSHBUTTON), RESET OP (COMMS) or RESET OP (OPERAND) to identify the source of the command. The setting shown above selects the operand that will create the RESET OP (OPERAND) operand.

## 5.8.10 DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

## a) DIRECT INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ DIRECT INPUTS ⇒ DIRECT INPUT 1(32)

■ DIRECT INPUT 1	◀▶	DIRECT INPUT 1 NAME: Dir Ip 1	Range: up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DIRECT INPUT 1 DEVICE ID: 1	Range: 1 to 16
MESSAGE	▲▼	DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER: 1	Range: 1 to 32
MESSAGE	▲▼	DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE: Off	Range: On, Off, Latest/On, Latest/Off
MESSAGE	▲	DIRECT INPUT 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

These settings specify how the direct input information is processed. The **DIRECT INPUT 1 NAME** setting allows the user to assign a descriptive name to the direct input. The **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEVICE ID** represents the source of direct input 1. The specified direct input is driven by the device identified here.

The **DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER** is the bit number to extract the state for direct input 1. Direct Input 1 is driven by the bit identified as **DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER**. This corresponds to the direct output number of the sending device.

The **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE** represents the state of the direct input when the associated direct device is offline. The following choices are available:

- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “On” value defaults the input to Logic 1.
- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Off” value defaults the input to Logic 0.
- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Latest/On” freezes the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not known, such as after relay power-up but before the first communication exchange, the input will default to Logic 1. When communication resumes, the input becomes fully operational.
- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT STATE** to “Latest/Off” freezes the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not known, such as after relay power-up but before the first communication exchange, the input will default to Logic 0. When communication resumes, the input becomes fully operational.

## b) DIRECT OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ DIRECT OUTPUTS ⇒ DIRECT OUTPUT 1(32)

■ DIRECT OUTPUT 1	◀▶	DIRECT OUT 1 NAME: Dir Out 1	Range: up to 12 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DIRECT OUT 1 OPERAND: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	▲	DIRECT OUTPUT 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Enabled, Disabled

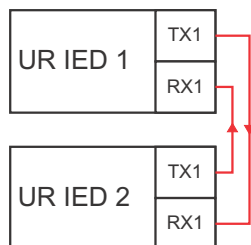
The **DIRECT OUT 1 NAME** setting allows the user to assign a descriptive name to the direct output. The **DIR OUT 1 OPERAND** is the FlexLogic operand that determines the state of this direct output.

## c) APPLICATION EXAMPLES

The examples introduced in the earlier *Direct inputs and outputs* section (part of the *Product Setup* section) are continued below to illustrate usage of the direct inputs and outputs.

**EXAMPLE 1: EXTENDING INPUT/OUTPUT CAPABILITIES OF A M60 RELAY**

Consider an application that requires additional quantities of digital inputs or output contacts or lines of programmable logic that exceed the capabilities of a single UR-series chassis. The problem is solved by adding an extra UR-series IED, such as the C30, to satisfy the additional inputs/outputs and programmable logic requirements. The two IEDs are connected via single-channel digital communication cards as shown below.



**Figure 5–128: INPUT AND OUTPUT EXTENSION VIA DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS**

Assume contact input 1 from UR IED 2 is to be used by UR IED 1. The following settings should be applied (Direct Input 5 and bit number 12 are used, as an example):

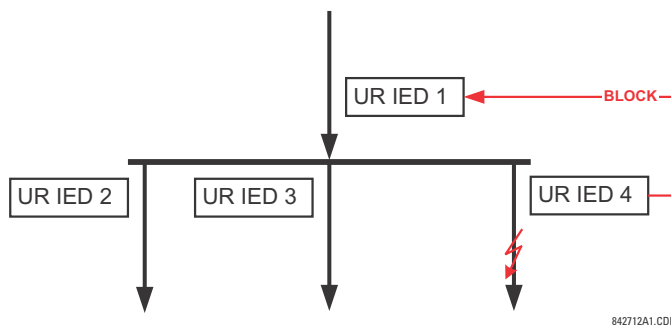
UR IED 1: **DIRECT INPUT 5 DEVICE ID** = "2"  
**DIRECT INPUT 5 BIT NUMBER** = "12"

UR IED 2: **DIRECT OUT 12 OPERAND** = "Cont Ip 1 On"

The Cont Ip 1 On operand of UR IED 2 is now available in UR IED 1 as DIRECT INPUT 5 ON.

**EXAMPLE 2: INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION**

A simple interlocking busbar protection scheme can be accomplished by sending a blocking signal from downstream devices, say 2, 3 and 4, to the upstream device that monitors a single incomer of the busbar, as shown in the figure below.



**Figure 5–129: SAMPLE INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION SCHEME**

Assume that Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 is used by Devices 2, 3, and 4 to block Device 1. If not blocked, Device 1 would trip the bus upon detecting a fault and applying a short coordination time delay.

The following settings should be applied (assume Bit 3 is used by all 3 devices to send the blocking signal and Direct Inputs 7, 8, and 9 are used by the receiving device to monitor the three blocking signals):

UR IED 2: **DIRECT OUT 3 OPERAND**: "PHASE IOC1 OP"

UR IED 3: **DIRECT OUT 3 OPERAND**: "PHASE IOC1 OP"

UR IED 4: **DIRECT OUT 3 OPERAND**: "PHASE IOC1 OP"

UR IED 1: **DIRECT INPUT 7 DEVICE ID**: "2"  
**DIRECT INPUT 7 BIT NUMBER**: "3"  
**DIRECT INPUT 7 DEFAULT STATE**: select "On" for security, select "Off" for dependability

**DIRECT INPUT 8 DEVICE ID**: "3"

**DIRECT INPUT 8 BIT NUMBER**: "3"

**DIRECT INPUT 8 DEFAULT STATE**: select "On" for security, select "Off" for dependability

**DIRECT INPUT 9 DEVICE ID:** "4"

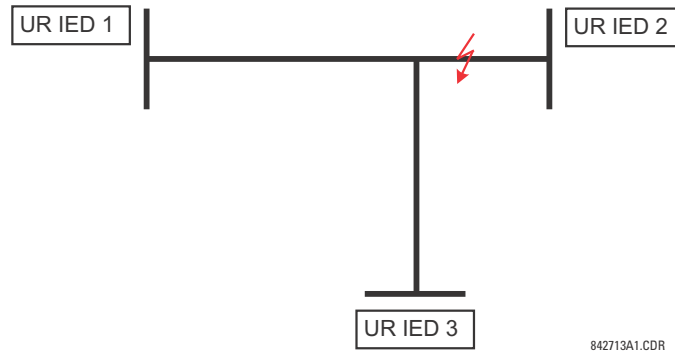
**DIRECT INPUT 9 BIT NUMBER:** "3"

**DIRECT INPUT 9 DEFAULT STATE:** select "On" for security, select "Off" for dependability

Now the three blocking signals are available in UR IED 1 as DIRECT INPUT 7 ON, DIRECT INPUT 8 ON, and DIRECT INPUT 9 ON. Upon losing communications or a device, the scheme is inclined to block (if any default state is set to "On"), or to trip the bus on any overcurrent condition (all default states set to "Off").

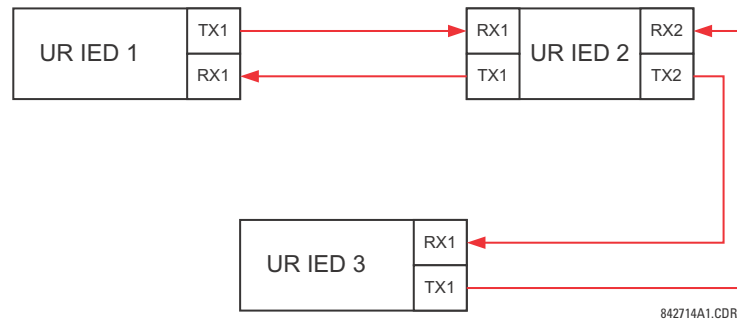
### EXAMPLE 2: PILOT-AIDED SCHEMES

Consider a three-terminal line protection application shown in the figure below.



**Figure 5-130: THREE-TERMINAL LINE APPLICATION**

Assume the Hybrid Permissive Overreaching Transfer Trip (Hybrid POTT) scheme is applied using the architecture shown below. The scheme output operand HYB POTT TX1 is used to key the permission.



**Figure 5-131: SINGLE-CHANNEL OPEN-LOOP CONFIGURATION**

In the above architecture, Devices 1 and 3 do not communicate directly. Therefore, Device 2 must act as a 'bridge'. The following settings should be applied:

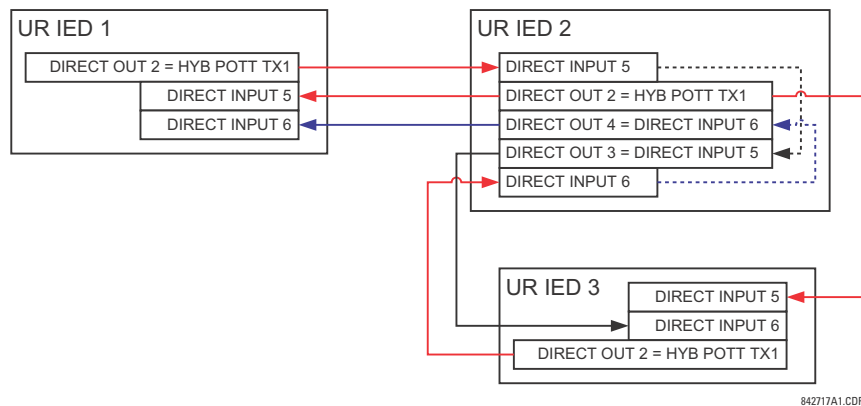
- UR IED 1:**
- DIRECT OUT 2 OPERAND:** "HYB POTT TX1"
  - DIRECT INPUT 5 DEVICE ID:** "2"
  - DIRECT INPUT 5 BIT NUMBER:** "2" (this is a message from IED 2)
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 DEVICE ID:** "2"
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 BIT NUMBER:** "4" (effectively, this is a message from IED 3)
- UR IED 3:**
- DIRECT OUT 2 OPERAND:** "HYB POTT TX1"
  - DIRECT INPUT 5 DEVICE ID:** "2"
  - DIRECT INPUT 5 BIT NUMBER:** "2" (this is a message from IED 2)
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 DEVICE ID:** "2"
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 BIT NUMBER:** "3" (effectively, this is a message from IED 1)
- UR IED 2:**
- DIRECT INPUT 5 DEVICE ID:** "1"
  - DIRECT INPUT 5 BIT NUMBER:** "2"
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 DEVICE ID:** "3"
  - DIRECT INPUT 6 BIT NUMBER:** "2"

**DIRECT OUT 2 OPERAND:** "HYB POTT TX1"

**DIRECT OUT 3 OPERAND:** "DIRECT INPUT 5" (forward a message from 1 to 3)

**DIRECT OUT 4 OPERAND:** "DIRECT INPUT 6" (forward a message from 3 to 1)

Signal flow between the three IEDs is shown in the figure below:



**Figure 5-132: SIGNAL FLOW FOR DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT – EXAMPLE 3**

In three-terminal applications, both the remote terminals must grant permission to trip. Therefore, at each terminal, direct inputs 5 and 6 should be ANDed in FlexLogic and the resulting operand configured as the permission to trip (HYB POTT RX1 setting).

### 5.8.11 TELEPROTECTION INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

#### a) OVERVIEW

The relay provides sixteen teleprotection inputs on communications channel 1 (numbered 1-1 through 1-16) and sixteen teleprotection inputs on communications channel 2 (on two-terminals two-channel and three-terminal systems only, numbered 2-1 through 2-16). The remote relay connected to channels 1 and 2 of the local relay is programmed by assigning FlexLogic operands to be sent via the selected communications channel. This allows the user to create distributed protection and control schemes via dedicated communications channels. Some examples are directional comparison pilot schemes and direct transfer tripping. It should be noted that failures of communications channels will affect teleprotection functionality. The teleprotection function must be enabled to utilize the inputs.

#### b) TELEPROTECTION INPUTS

**PATH:** SETTINGS ⇒ ↓ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ ↓ TELEPROTECTION ⇒ TELEPROT INPUTS

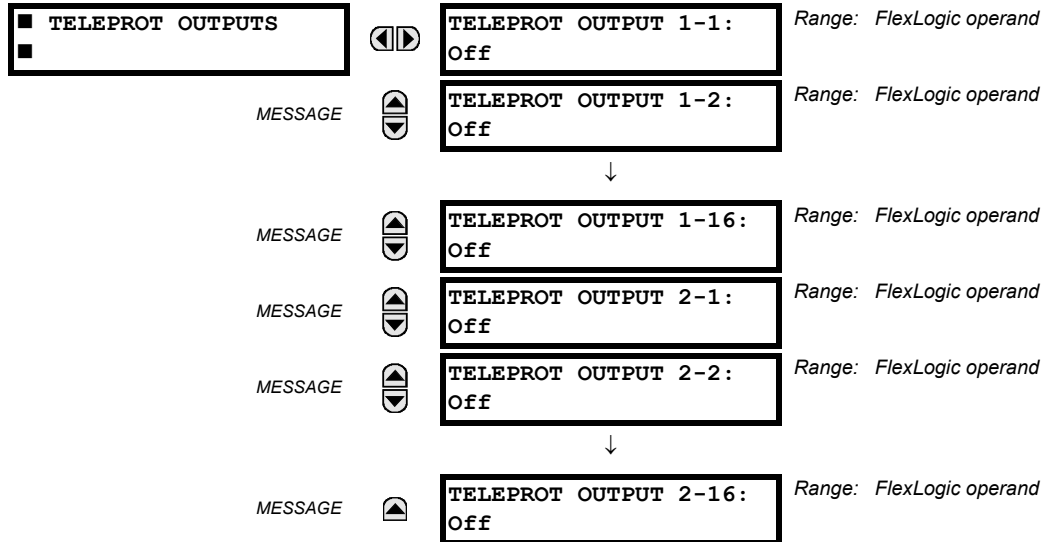
■ TELEPROT INPUTS				
	◀▶	TELEPROT INPUT 1-1	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		
MESSAGE	▲▼	TELEPROT INPUT 1-2	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		
		↓		
MESSAGE	▲▼	TELEPROT INPUT 1-16	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		
MESSAGE	▲▼	TELEPROT INPUT 2-1	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		
MESSAGE	▲▼	TELEPROT INPUT 2-2	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		
		↓		
MESSAGE	▲▼	TELEPROT INPUT 2-16	Range: Off, On, Latest/Off, Latest/On	
		DEFAULT: Off		

Setting the **TELEPROT INPUT** ~ **DEFAULT** setting to “On” defaults the input to logic 1 when the channel fails. A value of “Off” defaults the input to logic 0 when the channel fails.

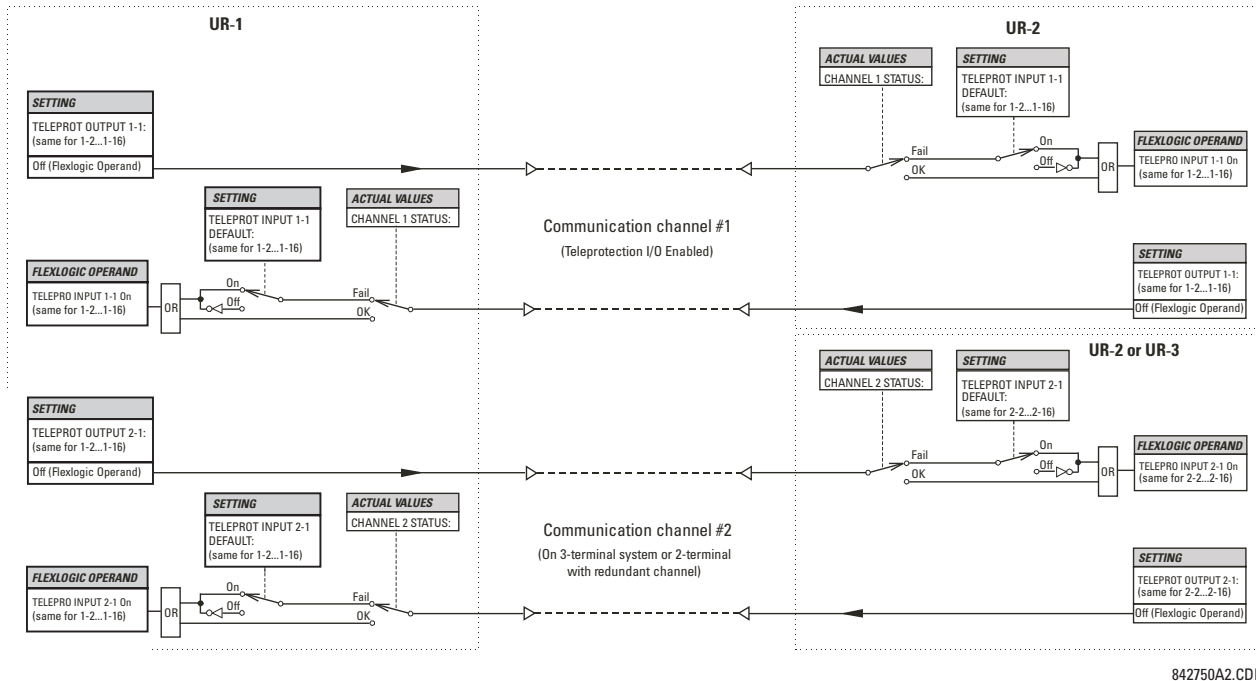
The “Latest/On” and “Latest/Off” values freeze the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not known, such as after relay power-up but before the first communication exchange, then the input defaults to logic 1 for “Latest/On” and logic 0 for “Latest/Off”.

### c) TELEPROTECTION OUTPUTS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ TELEPROTECTION ⇒ TELEPROT OUTPUTS**



As the following figure demonstrates, processing of the teleprotection inputs/outputs is dependent on the number of communication channels and terminals. On two-terminal two-channel systems, they are processed continuously on each channel and mapped separately per channel. Therefore, to achieve redundancy, the user must assign the same operand on both channels (teleprotection outputs at the sending end or corresponding teleprotection inputs at the receiving end). On three-terminal two-channel systems, redundancy is achieved by programming signal re-transmittal in the case of channel failure between any pair of relays.



842750A2.CDR

Figure 5-133: TELEPROTECTION INPUT/OUTPUT PROCESSING

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## 5.8.12 IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS ⇒ GOOSE ANALOG INPUT 1(32)

<div> <div>GOOSE ANALOG</div> <div>INPUT 1</div> </div>	MESSAGE	ANALOG 1 DEFAULT:	1000.000	Range: -1000000.000 to 1000000.000 in steps of 0.001
	MESSAGE	ANALOG 1 DEFAULT MODE:	Default Value	Range: Default Value, Last Known
	MESSAGE	GOOSE ANALOG 1 UNITS:		Range: up to 4 alphanumeric characters
	MESSAGE	GOOSE ANALOG 1 PU:	1.000	Range: 0.000 to 1000000000.000 in steps of 0.001

The IEC 61850 GOOSE analog inputs feature allows the transmission of analog values between any two UR-series devices. The following settings are available for each GOOSE analog input.

- **ANALOG 1 DEFAULT:** This setting specifies the value of the GOOSE analog input when the sending device is offline and the **ANALOG 1 DEFAULT MODE** is set to "Default Value". This setting is stored as an IEEE 754 / IEC 60559 floating point number. Because of the large range of this setting, not all possible values can be stored. Some values may be rounded to the closest possible floating point number.
- **ANALOG 1 DEFAULT MODE:** When the sending device is offline and this setting is "Last Known", the value of the GOOSE analog input remains at the last received value. When the sending device is offline and this setting value is "Default Value", then the value of the GOOSE analog input is defined by the **ANALOG 1 DEFAULT** setting.
- **GOOSE ANALOG 1 UNITS:** This setting specifies a four-character alphanumeric string that can be used in the actual values display of the corresponding GOOSE analog input value.
- **GOOSE ANALOG 1 PU:** This setting specifies the per-unit base factor when using the GOOSE analog input FlexAnalog values in other M60 features, such as FlexElements. The base factor is applied to the GOOSE analog input FlexAnalog quantity to normalize it to a per-unit quantity. The base units are described in the following table.



Table 5–28: GOOSE ANALOG INPUT BASE UNITS

ELEMENT	BASE UNITS
CURRENT UNBALANCE (Amp Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
dcmA	BASE = maximum value of the <b>DCMA INPUT MAX</b> setting for the two transducers configured under the +IN and –IN inputs.
FREQUENCY	$f_{\text{BASE}} = 1 \text{ Hz}$
PHASE ANGLE	$\phi_{\text{BASE}} = 360 \text{ degrees}$ (see the UR angle referencing convention)
POWER FACTOR	$\text{PF}_{\text{BASE}} = 1.00$
RTDs	BASE = 100°C
SENSITIVE DIR POWER (Sns Dir Power)	$P_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum value of } 3 \times V_{\text{BASE}} \times I_{\text{BASE}} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs of the sources configured for the sensitive power directional element(s).}$
SOURCE CURRENT	$I_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE ENERGY (Positive and Negative Watthours, Positive and Negative Varhours)	$E_{\text{BASE}} = 10000 \text{ MWh or MVAh, respectively}$
SOURCE POWER	$P_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum value of } V_{\text{BASE}} \times I_{\text{BASE}} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE VOLTAGE	$V_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
STATOR DIFFERENTIAL CURRENT (Stator Diff Iar, Ibr, and Icr)	$I_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
STATOR RESTRAINING CURRENT (Stator Diff Iad, Ibd, and Icd)	$I_{\text{BASE}} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
THERMAL MODEL (Model Capacity Used) (Model Motor Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
THERMAL MODEL (Model Lockout Time)	BASE = 10 minutes
THERMAL MODEL (Thermal Model Load) (Biased Motor Load)	BASE = 1.00 pu of FLA
THERMAL MODEL (Trip Time on Overload)	BASE = 10 seconds

The GOOSE analog input FlexAnalog values are available for use in other M60 functions that use FlexAnalog values.

### 5.8.13 IEC 61850 GOOSE INTEGERS

**PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇒ IEC 61850 GOOSE UINTEGERS ⇒ GOOSE UINTEGER INPUT 1(16)**

■ GOOSE UINTEGER

■ INPUT 1

◀▶

MESSAGE ▲

UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT:

1000

Range: 0 to 429496295 in steps of 1

UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT

MODE: Default Value

Range: Default Value, Last Known

The IEC 61850 GOOSE uinteger inputs feature allows the transmission of FlexInteger values between any two UR-series devices. The following settings are available for each GOOSE uinteger input.

- **UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT:** This setting specifies the value of the GOOSE uinteger input when the sending device is offline and the **UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT MODE** is set to “Default Value”. This setting is stored as a 32-bit unsigned integer number.
- **UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT MODE:** When the sending device is offline and this setting is “Last Known”, the value of the GOOSE uinteger input remains at the last received value. When the sending device is offline and this setting value is “Default Value”, then the value of the GOOSE uinteger input is defined by the **UINTEGER 1 DEFAULT** setting.

The GOOSE integer input FlexInteger values are available for use in other M60 functions that use FlexInteger values.

## 5.9.1 DCMA INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O ⇒ DCMA INPUTS ⇒ DCMA INPUT H1(W8)

■ DCMA INPUT H1	◀▶	DCMA INPUT H1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	▲▼	DCMA INPUT H1 ID: DCMA Ip 1	Range: up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DCMA INPUT H1 UNITS: $\mu$ A	Range: 6 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	▲▼	DCMA INPUT H1 RANGE: 0 to -1 mA	Range: 0 to -1 mA, 0 to +1 mA, -1 to +1 mA, 0 to 5 mA, 0 to 10mA, 0 to 20 mA, 4 to 20 mA
MESSAGE	▲▼	DCMA INPUT H1 MIN VALUE: 0.000	Range: -9999.999 to +9999.999 in steps of 0.001
MESSAGE	▲▼	DCMA INPUT H1 MAX VALUE: 0.000	Range: -9999.999 to +9999.999 in steps of 0.001

Hardware and software is provided to receive signals from external transducers and convert these signals into a digital format for use as required. The relay will accept inputs in the range of -1 to +20 mA DC, suitable for use with most common transducer output ranges; all inputs are assumed to be linear over the complete range. Specific hardware details are contained in chapter 3.

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Before the dcma input signal can be used, the value of the signal measured by the relay must be converted to the range and quantity of the external transducer primary input parameter, such as DC voltage or temperature. The relay simplifies this process by internally scaling the output from the external transducer and displaying the actual primary parameter.

dcma input channels are arranged in a manner similar to CT and VT channels. The user configures individual channels with the settings shown here.

The channels are arranged in sub-modules of two channels, numbered from 1 through 8 from top to bottom. On power-up, the relay will automatically generate configuration settings for every channel, based on the order code, in the same general manner that is used for CTs and VTs. Each channel is assigned a slot letter followed by the row number, 1 through 8 inclusive, which is used as the channel number. The relay generates an actual value for each available input channel.

Settings are automatically generated for every channel available in the specific relay as shown above for the first channel of a type 5F transducer module installed in slot H.

The function of the channel may be either "Enabled" or "Disabled". If "Disabled", no actual values are created for the channel. An alphanumeric "ID" is assigned to each channel; this ID will be included in the channel actual value, along with the programmed units associated with the parameter measured by the transducer, such as volts, °C, megawatts, etc. This ID is also used to reference the channel as the input parameter to features designed to measure this type of parameter. The **DCMA INPUT H1 RANGE** setting specifies the mA DC range of the transducer connected to the input channel.

The **DCMA INPUT H1 MIN VALUE** and **DCMA INPUT H1 MAX VALUE** settings are used to program the span of the transducer in primary units. For example, a temperature transducer might have a span from 0 to 250°C; in this case the **DCMA INPUT H1 MIN VALUE** value is "0" and the **DCMA INPUT H1 MAX VALUE** value is "250". Another example would be a watts transducer with a span from -20 to +180 MW; in this case the **DCMA INPUT H1 MIN VALUE** value would be "-20" and the **DCMA INPUT H1 MAX VALUE** value "180". Intermediate values between the min and max values are scaled linearly.

## 5.9.2 RTD INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ ⚙ TRANSDUCER I/O ⇒ ⚙ RTD INPUTS ⇒ RTD INPUT H1(W8)

■ RTD INPUT H1		RTD INPUT H1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 ID: RTD Ip 1	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TYPE: 100Ω Nickel	Range: 100Ω Nickel, 10Ω Copper, 100Ω Platinum, 120Ω Nickel
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 APPLICATION: Bearing	Range: None, Stator, Bearing, Ambient, Group 1, Group 2
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 ALARM TEMPERATURE: 130°C	Range: 1 to 249°C in steps of 1
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 ALARM PKP DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TRIP TEMPERATURE: 130°C	Range: 1 to 249°C in steps of 1
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TRIP PKP DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TRIP RST DELAY: 0.00 s	Range: 0.00 to 600.00 s in steps of 0.01
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TRIP VOTING: None	Range: None, Group, RTD Inp H1, RTD Inp H2,..., RTD Inp W8
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 OPEN: None	Range: None, Alarm, Block
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 BLOCK: Off	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 TARGET: Self-reset	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
MESSAGE	⬆	RTD INPUT H1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The RTD inputs convert values of input resistance into temperature for further operations. These channels are intended to be connected to any of the RTD types in common use. Specific hardware details are contained in chapter 3.

RTD input channels are arranged in a manner similar to CT and VT channels. The user configures individual channels with the settings shown here.

The channels are arranged in sub-modules of two channels, numbered from 1 through 8 from top to bottom. On power-up, the relay will automatically generate configuration settings for every channel, based on the order code, in the same general manner that is used for CTs and VTs. Each channel is assigned a slot letter followed by the row number, 1 through 8 inclusive, which is used as the channel number. The relay generates an actual value for each available input channel.

Settings are automatically generated for every channel available in the specific relay as shown above for the first channel of a type 5C transducer module installed in the first available slot.

- **RTD INPUT H1 FUNCTION:** The function of the channel may be either “Enabled” or “Disabled”. If set to “Disabled”, there will not be an actual value created for the channel.
- **RTD INPUT H1 ID:** An alphanumeric ID is assigned to the channel. This ID will be included in the channel actual values. It is also used to reference the channel as the input parameter to features designed to measure this type of parameter.

- **RTD INPUT H1 TYPE:** This setting specifies the RTD type. Four different RTD types are available: 100  $\Omega$  Nickel, 10  $\Omega$  Copper, 100  $\Omega$  Platinum, and 120  $\Omega$  Nickel. Refer the table below for reference temperature values for each type.

Table 5–29: RTD TEMPERATURE VS. RESISTANCE

TEMPERATURE		RESISTANCE (IN OHMS)			
°C	°F	100 OHM PT (DIN 43760)	120 OHM NI	100 OHM NI	10 OHM CU
–50	–58	80.31	86.17	71.81	7.10
–40	–40	84.27	92.76	77.30	7.49
–30	–22	88.22	99.41	82.84	7.88
–20	–4	92.16	106.15	88.45	8.26
–10	14	96.09	113.00	94.17	8.65
0	32	100.00	120.00	100.00	9.04
10	50	103.90	127.17	105.97	9.42
20	68	107.79	134.52	112.10	9.81
30	86	111.67	142.06	118.38	10.19
40	104	115.54	149.79	124.82	10.58
50	122	119.39	157.74	131.45	10.97
60	140	123.24	165.90	138.25	11.35
70	158	127.07	174.25	145.20	11.74
80	176	130.89	182.84	152.37	12.12
90	194	134.70	191.64	159.70	12.51
100	212	138.50	200.64	167.20	12.90
110	230	142.29	209.85	174.87	13.28
120	248	146.06	219.29	182.75	13.67
130	266	149.82	228.96	190.80	14.06
140	284	153.58	238.85	199.04	14.44
150	302	157.32	248.95	207.45	14.83
160	320	161.04	259.30	216.08	15.22
170	338	164.76	269.91	224.92	15.61
180	356	168.47	280.77	233.97	16.00
190	374	172.46	291.96	243.30	16.39
200	392	175.84	303.46	252.88	16.78
210	410	179.51	315.31	262.76	17.17
220	428	183.17	327.54	272.94	17.56
230	446	186.82	340.14	283.45	17.95
240	464	190.45	353.14	294.28	18.34
250	482	194.08	366.53	305.44	18.73

- **RTD INPUT H1 APPLICATION:** This setting allows each individual RTD to be assigned to a group application. This is useful for applications that require group measurement for voting. A value of “None” specifies that the RTD will operate individually and not part of any RTD group. All RTDs programmed to “Stator” are used for RTD biasing of the M60 thermal model. Common groups are provided for rotating machines applications such as ambient, bearing, group 1, or group 2. If the **RTD INPUT H1 TRIP VOTING** setting value is “Group”, then it is allowed to issue a trip if  $N - 1$  RTDs from the same group also pick up, where  $N$  is the number of enabled RTDs from the group.
- **RTD INPUT H1 ALARM TEMPERATURE:** This setting specifies the temperature pickup level for the alarm stage.
- **RTD INPUT H1 ALARM PKP DELAY:** This setting specifies time delay for the alarm stage until the output can be asserted.
- **RTD INPUT H1 TRIP TEMPERATURE:** This setting specifies the temperature pickup level for the trip stage.
- **RTD INPUT H1 TRIP PKP DELAY:** This setting specifies time delay for the trip stage until the output can be asserted.

- **RTD INPUT H1 TRIP RST DELAY:** This setting specifies the reset delay to seal-in the trip signal.
- **RTD INPUT H1 TRIP VOTING:** This setting allows securing trip signal by voting with other RTDs. A value of “None” indicates that element operates individually and no voting takes place.

A value of “Group” indicates that element is allowed to issue a trip if  $N - 1$  of other RTDs of the same group pick up as well (where  $N$  is the number of enabled RTDs from the group). For example, if three RTDs are assigned to the same group, there should be at least one additional RTD of the same group picked up to issue a trip command.

The “RTD Inp H1” through “RTD Inp W8” values indicate that element is allowed to issue a trip if the corresponding peer RTD is also picked up.

- **RTD INPUT H1 OPEN:** This setting allows monitoring an open RTD sensor circuit. If this functionality is not required, then a value of “None” will disable monitoring and assertion of output operands.

If set to “Alarm”, the monitor will set an alarm when a broken sensor is detected.

If set to “Block”, the monitor will set an alarm and simultaneously block RTD operation when a broken sensor is detected.

If targets are enabled, a message will appear on the display identifying the broken RTD. If this feature is used, it is recommended that the alarm be programmed as latched so that intermittent RTDs are detected and corrective action may be taken.

- **RTD INPUT H1 BLOCK:** This setting is used to block RTD operation.

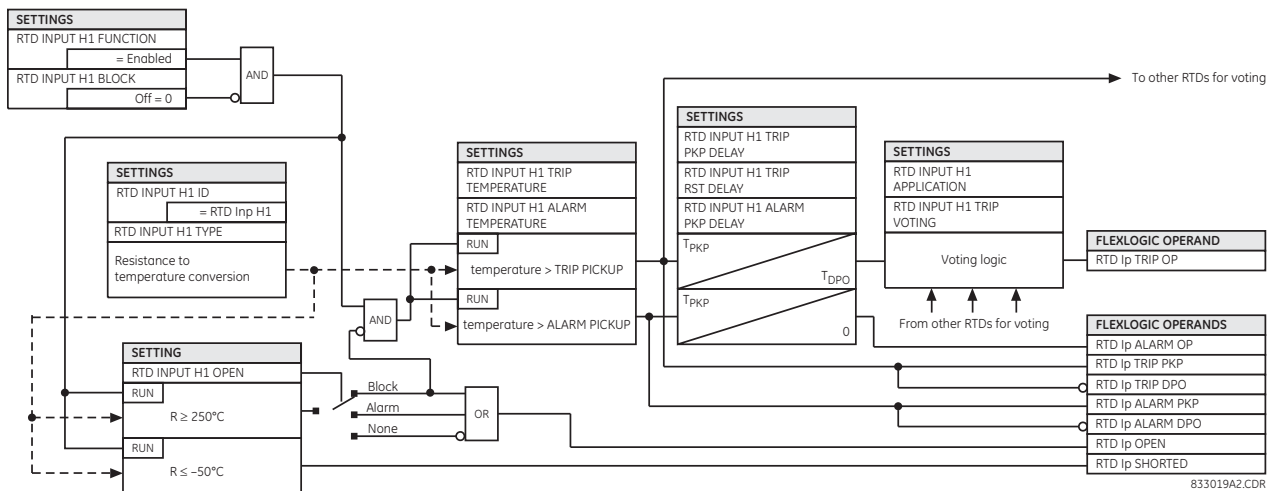
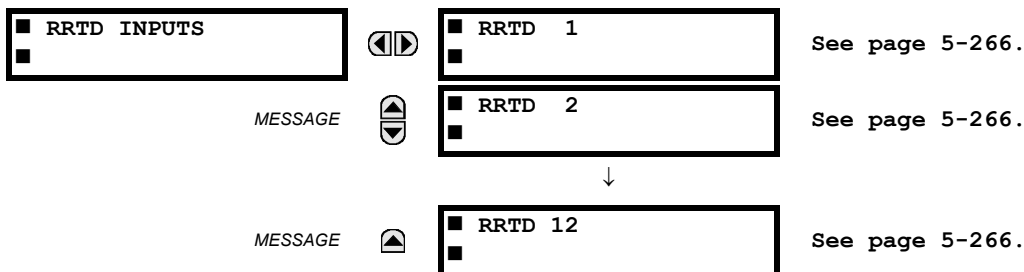


Figure 5-134: RTD INPUT PROTECTION LOGIC

### 5.9.3 RRTD INPUTS

#### a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ TRANSUCER I/O ⇒ RRTD INPUTS



Menus are available to configure each of the remote RTDs.

It is recommended to use the M60 to configure the RRTD parameters. If the RRTDPC software is used to change the RRTD settings directly (the application and type settings), then one of the following two operations is required for changes to be reflected in the M60.

- Cycle power to M60.
- Break then re-establish the communication link between the RRTD unit and the M60. This will cause the RRTD COMM FAIL operand to be asserted then de-asserted.

### b) REMOTE RTDS 1 THROUGH 12

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O ⇒ RRTD INPUTS ⇒ RRTD RTD 1(12)

<div> <div>■ RRTD 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>RRTD 1 FUNCTION: Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 ID: RRTD 1</div> </div>	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TYPE: 100 Ω Nickel</div> </div>	Range: 100 Ω Nickel, 10 Ω Copper, 100 Ω Platinum, 120 Ω Nickel
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 APPLICATION: Bearing</div> </div>	Range: None, Stator, Bearing, Ambient, Group 1, Group 2
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 ALARM TEMPERATURE: 130 °C</div> </div>	Range: 1 to 200 °C in steps of 1
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 ALARM PKP DELAY: 5 s</div> </div>	Range: 5 to 600 s in steps of 5
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TRIP TEMPERATURE: 130 °C</div> </div>	Range: 1 to 200 °C in steps of 1
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TRIP PKP DELAY: 5 s</div> </div>	Range: 5 to 600 s in steps of 5
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TRIP RST DELAY: 5 s</div> </div>	Range: 5 to 600 s in steps of 5
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TRIP VOTING: None</div> </div>	Range: None, Group, Remote RTD 1, Remote RTD 2,..., Remote RTD 12
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 OPEN: None</div> </div>	Range: None, Alarm, Block
	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 BLOCK: Off</div> </div>	Range: FlexLogic operand
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>RRTD 1 TARGET: Self-reset</div> </div>	Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled
	<div> <div>▲</div> <div>RRTD 1 EVENTS: Disabled</div> </div>	Range: Disabled, Enabled

The remote RTD inputs convert values of input resistance into temperature for further operations. These inputs are intended to be connected to any of the RTD types in common use. Specific hardware details are contained in chapter 3.

On power up, the M60 reads and saves all application and type settings from the RRTD. This synchronizes the RRTD and M60. Any changes to RRTD settings (function, application, or type) from the M60 interface are immediately reflected in the RRTD. The following rules are followed.

- If the **RRTD 1 FUNCTION** setting is “Enabled”, then the **RRTD 1 APPLICATION** setting value will be written to RRTD device.
- If the **RRTD 1 FUNCTION** setting is “Disabled”, then **RRTD1 APPLICATION** setting value is set as “None”.
- If the **RRTD 1 APPLICATION** or **RRTD 1 TYPE** settings are changes, then these settings are immediately written to the RRTD device.

- If the **RRTD 1 APPLICATION** setting is “Group 1” or “Group 2”, then a value of “Other” is written to the RRTD device.

An RRTD actual value of  $-43^{\circ}\text{C}$  implies that the **RRTD 1 FUNCTION** setting is “Enabled” but the corresponding **RRTD 1 APPLICATION** setting is “None”.

If the RRTD communication link with the M60 is broken, then the last temperature actual values are retained until the RRTD communication failure is detected. When this occurs, a RRTD COMM FAILURE self-test alarm and target message is generated, and an event is logged in the event recorder and the temperature actual values reset to 0. When the link is re-established, the **RRTD 1 APPLICATION** and **RRTD 1 TYPE** settings are read from the RRTD to re-synchronize the device.

- **RRTD 1 FUNCTION:** This setting enables and disables the remote RTD. If set to “Disabled”, no actual value is created for the remote RTD.
- **RRTD 1 ID:** This setting is used to assign alphanumeric ID is assigned to the remote RTD. This ID will be included in the remote RTD actual values. It is also used to reference the remote RTD input to features using the remote RTD.
- **RRTD 1 TYPE:** This setting specifies the remote RTD type. Four different RTD types are available: 100  $\Omega$  Nickel, 10  $\Omega$  Copper, 100  $\Omega$  Platinum, and 120  $\Omega$  Nickel.

The RRTD converts resistance to temperature as per the values in the following table. The M60 reads the RTD temperatures from the RRTD once every five seconds and applies protection accordingly. The RRTDs can be used to provide RTD bias in the existing thermal model.

**Table 5–30: RTD TEMPERATURE VS. RESISTANCE**

TEMPERATURE		RESISTANCE (IN OHMS)			
$^{\circ}\text{C}$	$^{\circ}\text{F}$	100 OHM PT (DIN 43760)	120 OHM NI	100 OHM NI	10 OHM CU
–40	–40	84.27	92.76	79.13	7.49
–30	–22	88.22	99.41	84.15	7.88
–20	–4	92.16	106.15	89.23	8.26
–10	14	96.09	113	94.58	8.65
0	32	100	120	100	9.04
10	50	103.9	127.17	105.6	9.42
20	68	107.79	134.52	111.2	9.81
30	86	111.67	142.06	117.1	10.19
40	104	115.54	149.79	123	10.58
50	122	119.39	157.74	129.1	10.97
60	140	123.24	165.9	135.3	11.35
70	158	127.07	174.25	141.7	11.74
80	176	130.89	182.84	148.3	12.12
90	194	134.7	191.64	154.9	12.51
100	212	138.5	200.64	161.8	12.9
110	230	142.29	209.85	168.8	13.28
120	248	146.06	219.29	176	13.67
130	266	149.82	228.96	183.3	14.06
140	284	153.58	238.85	190.9	14.44
150	302	157.32	248.95	198.7	14.83
160	320	161.04	259.3	206.6	15.22
170	338	164.76	269.91	214.8	15.61
180	356	168.47	280.77	223.2	16
190	374	172.46	291.96	231.6	16.39
200	392	175.84	303.46	240	16.78

An RRTD open condition is detected when actual RRTD resistance is greater than 1000 ohms and RRTD open is displayed as “ $250^{\circ}\text{C}$ ” in the M60.

An RRTD short condition is detected when actual RRTD temperature is less than  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and RRTD short is displayed as is  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the M60.

- **RRTD 1 APPLICATION:** This setting allows each remote RTD to be assigned to a group application. This is useful for applications that require group measurement for voting. A value of "None" specifies that the remote RTD will operate individually and not part of any RTD group. All remote RTDs programmed to "Stator" are used for RTD biasing of the M60 thermal model. Common groups are provided for rotating machines applications such as ambient, bearing, group 1, or group 2. If the **REMOTE RTD 1 TRIP VOTING** setting value is "Group", then it is allowed to issue a trip if  $N - 1$  RTDs from the same group also pick up, where  $N$  is the number of enabled RTDs from the group.
- **RRTD 1 ALARM TEMPERATURE:** This setting specifies the temperature pickup level for the alarm stage. The range of 1 to  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  differs from the existing RTD settings to correspond to the range of the RRTD unit.
- **RRTD 1 ALARM PKP DELAY:** This setting specifies time delay for the alarm stage until the output can be asserted. The range of 5 to 600 seconds differs from the existing RTD settings to correspond to the range of the RRTD unit.
- **RRTD 1 TRIP TEMPERATURE:** This setting specifies the temperature pickup level for the trip stage. The range of 1 to  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  differs from the existing RTD settings to correspond to the range of the RRTD unit.
- **RRTD 1 TRIP PKP DELAY:** This setting specifies time delay for the trip stage until the output can be asserted. The range of 5 to 600 seconds differs from the existing RTD settings to correspond to the range of the RRTD unit.
- **RRTD 1 TRIP RST DELAY:** This setting specifies the reset delay to seal-in the trip signal.
- **RRTD 1 TRIP VOTING:** This setting allows securing trip signal by voting with other RTDs. A value of "None" indicates that element operates individually and no voting takes place.

A value of "Group" indicates that element is allowed to issue a trip if  $N - 1$  of other RTDs of the same group pick up as well (where  $N$  is the number of enabled RTDs from the group). For example, if three RTDs are assigned to the same group, there should be at least one additional RTD of the same group picked up to issue a trip command.

The "Remote RTD 1" through "Remote RTD 12" values indicate that element is allowed to issue a trip if the corresponding peer RTD is also picked up.

- **RRTD 1 OPEN:** This setting allows monitoring an open remote RTD sensor circuit. If this functionality is not required, then a value of "None" will disable monitoring and assertion of output operands.

If set to "Alarm", the monitor will set an alarm when a broken sensor is detected.

If set to "Block", the monitor will set an alarm and simultaneously block remote RTD operation when a broken sensor is detected.

If targets are enabled, a message will appear on the display identifying the broken RTD. If this feature is used, it is recommended that the alarm be programmed as latched so that intermittent RTDs are detected and corrective action may be taken.

- **RRTD 1 BLOCK:** This setting is used to block remote RTD operation.



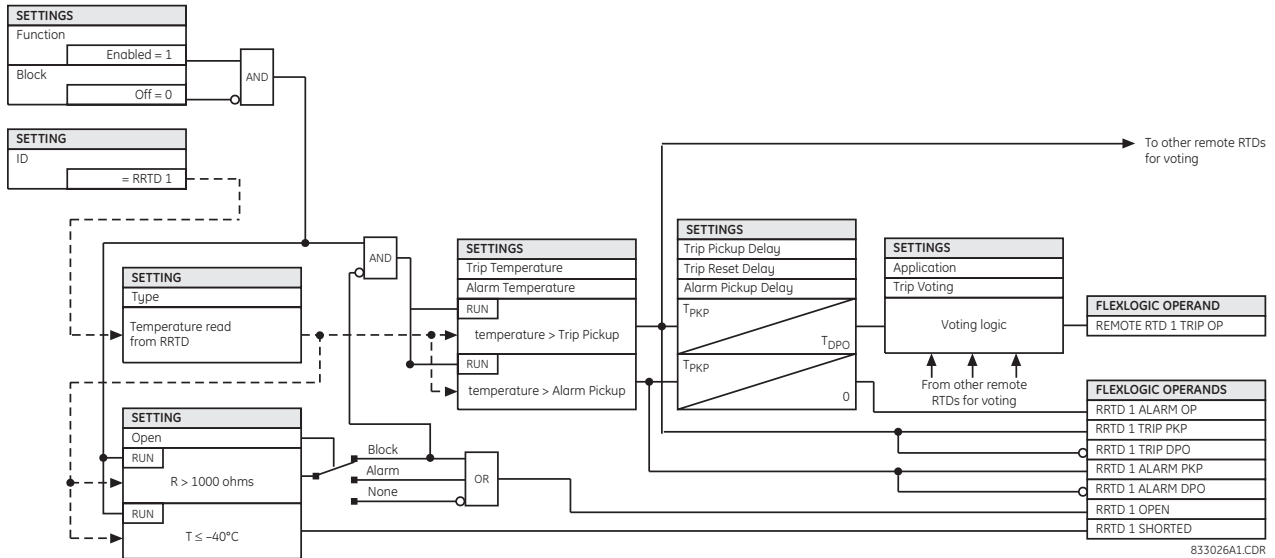


Figure 5-135: REMOTE RTD INPUT PROTECTION LOGIC

## 5.9.4 DCMA OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O ⇒ DCMA OUTPUTS ⇒ DCMA OUTPUT H1(W8)

<div>■ DCMA OUTPUT H1</div>	<div>DCMA OUTPUT H1</div> <div>SOURCE: Off</div>	<div>Range: Off, any analog actual value parameter</div>
MESSAGE	<div>DCMA OUTPUT H1</div> <div>RANGE: -1 to 1 mA</div>	<div>Range: -1 to 1 mA, 0 to 1 mA, 4 to 20 mA</div>
MESSAGE	<div>DCMA OUTPUT H1</div> <div>MIN VAL: 0.000 pu</div>	<div>Range: -90.000 to 90.000 pu in steps of 0.001</div>
MESSAGE	<div>DCMA OUTPUT H1</div> <div>MAX VAL: 1.000 pu</div>	<div>Range: -90.000 to 90.000 pu in steps of 0.001</div>

Hardware and software is provided to generate dcmA signals that allow interfacing with external equipment. Specific hardware details are contained in chapter 3. The dcmA output channels are arranged in a manner similar to transducer input or CT and VT channels. The user configures individual channels with the settings shown below.

The channels are arranged in sub-modules of two channels, numbered 1 through 8 from top to bottom. On power-up, the relay automatically generates configuration settings for every channel, based on the order code, in the same manner used for CTs and VTs. Each channel is assigned a slot letter followed by the row number, 1 through 8 inclusive, which is used as the channel number.

Both the output range and a signal driving a given output are user-programmable via the following settings menu (an example for channel M5 is shown).

The relay checks the driving signal ( $x$  in equations below) for the minimum and maximum limits, and subsequently re-scales so the limits defined as **MIN VAL** and **MAX VAL** match the output range of the hardware defined as **RANGE**. The following equation is applied:

$$I_{out} = \begin{cases} I_{min} & \text{if } x < \text{MIN VAL} \\ I_{max} & \text{if } x > \text{MAX VAL} \\ k(x - \text{MIN VAL}) + I_{min} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (\text{EQ 5.50})$$

where:  $x$  is a driving signal specified by the **SOURCE** setting  
 $I_{min}$  and  $I_{max}$  are defined by the **RANGE** setting  
 $k$  is a scaling constant calculated as:

$$k = \frac{I_{max} - I_{min}}{\text{MAX VAL} - \text{MIN VAL}} \quad (\text{EQ 5.51})$$

The feature is intentionally inhibited if the **MAX VAL** and **MIN VAL** settings are entered incorrectly, e.g. when **MAX VAL** – **MIN VAL** < 0.1 pu. The resulting characteristic is illustrated in the following figure.

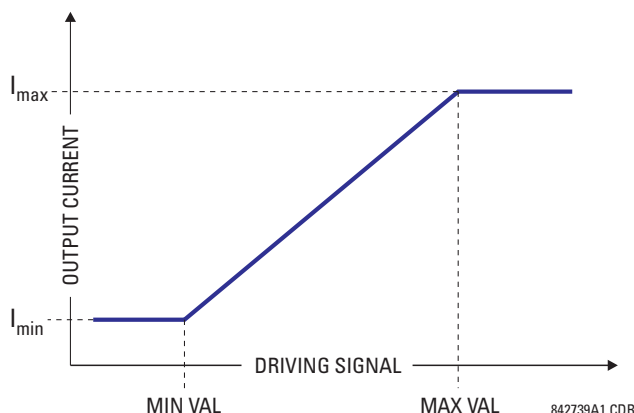


Figure 5-136: DCMA OUTPUT CHARACTERISTIC

5

The dcmA output settings are described below.

- **DCMA OUTPUT H1 SOURCE:** This setting specifies an internal analog value to drive the analog output. Actual values (FlexAnalog parameters) such as power, current amplitude, voltage amplitude, power factor, etc. can be configured as sources driving dcmA outputs. Refer to Appendix A for a complete list of FlexAnalog parameters.
- **DCMA OUTPUT H1 RANGE:** This setting allows selection of the output range. Each dcmA channel may be set independently to work with different ranges. The three most commonly used output ranges are available.
- **DCMA OUTPUT H1 MIN VAL:** This setting allows setting the minimum limit for the signal that drives the output. This setting is used to control the mapping between an internal analog value and the output current. The setting is entered in per-unit values. The base units are defined in the same manner as the FlexElement base units.
- **DCMA OUTPUT H1 MAX VAL:** This setting allows setting the maximum limit for the signal that drives the output. This setting is used to control the mapping between an internal analog value and the output current. The setting is entered in per-unit values. The base units are defined in the same manner as the FlexElement base units.



The **DCMA OUTPUT H1 MIN VAL** and **DCMA OUTPUT H1 MAX VAL** settings are ignored for power factor base units (i.e. if the **DCMA OUTPUT H1 SOURCE** is set to FlexAnalog value based on power factor measurement).

Three application examples are described below.

#### EXAMPLE: POWER MONITORING

A three phase active power on a 13.8 kV system measured via UR-series relay source 1 is to be monitored by the dcmA H1 output of the range of –1 to 1 mA. The following settings are applied on the relay: CT ratio = 1200:5, VT secondary 115, VT connection is delta, and VT ratio = 120. The nominal current is 800 A primary and the nominal power factor is 0.90. The power is to be monitored in both importing and exporting directions and allow for 20% overload compared to the nominal.

The nominal three-phase power is:

$$P = \sqrt{3} \times 13.8 \text{ kV} \times 0.8 \text{ kA} \times 0.9 = 17.21 \text{ MW} \quad (\text{EQ 5.52})$$

The three-phase power with 20% overload margin is:

$$P_{max} = 1.2 \times 17.21 \text{ MW} = 20.65 \text{ MW} \quad (\text{EQ 5.53})$$

The base unit for power (refer to the *FlexElements* section in this chapter for additional details) is:

$$P_{BASE} = 115 \text{ V} \times 120 \times 1.2 \text{ kA} = 16.56 \text{ MW} \quad (\text{EQ 5.54})$$

The minimum and maximum power values to be monitored (in pu) are:

$$\text{minimum power} = \frac{-20.65 \text{ MW}}{16.56 \text{ MW}} = -1.247 \text{ pu}, \quad \text{maximum power} = \frac{20.65 \text{ MW}}{16.56 \text{ MW}} = 1.247 \text{ pu} \quad (\text{EQ 5.55})$$

The following settings should be entered:

**DCMA OUTPUT H1 SOURCE:** "SRC 1 P"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H1 RANGE:** "-1 to 1 mA"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H1 MIN VAL:** "-1.247 pu"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H1 MAX VAL:** "1.247 pu"

With the above settings, the output will represent the power with the scale of 1 mA per 20.65 MW. The worst-case error for this application can be calculated by superimposing the following two sources of error:

- $\pm 0.5\%$  of the full scale for the analog output module, or  $\pm 0.005 \times (1 - (-1)) \times 20.65 \text{ MW} = \pm 0.207 \text{ MW}$
- $\pm 1\%$  of reading error for the active power at power factor of 0.9

For example at the reading of 20 MW, the worst-case error is  $0.01 \times 20 \text{ MW} + 0.207 \text{ MW} = 0.407 \text{ MW}$ .

#### EXAMPLE: CURRENT MONITORING

The phase A current (true RMS value) is to be monitored via the H2 current output working with the range from 4 to 20 mA. The CT ratio is 5000:5 and the maximum load current is 4200 A. The current should be monitored from 0 A upwards, allowing for 50% overload.

The phase current with the 50% overload margin is:

$$I_{max} = 1.5 \times 4.2 \text{ kA} = 6.3 \text{ kA} \quad (\text{EQ 5.56})$$

The base unit for current (refer to the *FlexElements* section in this chapter for additional details) is:

$$I_{BASE} = 5 \text{ kA} \quad (\text{EQ 5.57})$$

The minimum and maximum power values to be monitored (in pu) are:

$$\text{minimum current} = \frac{0 \text{ kA}}{5 \text{ kA}} = 0 \text{ pu}, \quad \text{maximum current} = \frac{6.3 \text{ kA}}{5 \text{ kA}} = 1.26 \text{ pu} \quad (\text{EQ 5.58})$$

The following settings should be entered:

**DCMA OUTPUT H2 SOURCE:** "SRC 1 Ia RMS"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H2 RANGE:** "4 to 20 mA"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H2 MIN VAL:** "0.000 pu"  
**DCMA OUTPUT H2 MAX VAL:** "1.260 pu"

The worst-case error for this application could be calculated by superimposing the following two sources of error:

- $\pm 0.5\%$  of the full scale for the analog output module, or  $\pm 0.005 \times (20 - 4) \times 6.3 \text{ kA} = \pm 0.504 \text{ kA}$
- $\pm 0.25\%$  of reading or  $\pm 0.1\%$  of rated (whichever is greater) for currents between 0.1 and 2.0 of nominal

For example, at the reading of 4.2 kA, the worst-case error is  $\max(0.0025 \times 4.2 \text{ kA}, 0.001 \times 5 \text{ kA}) + 0.504 \text{ kA} = 0.515 \text{ kA}$ .

#### EXAMPLE: VOLTAGE MONITORING

A positive-sequence voltage on a 400 kV system measured via source 2 is to be monitored by the dcma H3 output with a range of 0 to 1 mA. The VT secondary setting is 66.4 V, the VT ratio setting is 6024, and the VT connection setting is "Delta". The voltage should be monitored in the range from 70% to 110% of nominal.

The minimum and maximum positive-sequence voltages to be monitored are:

$$V_{min} = 0.7 \times \frac{400 \text{ kV}}{\sqrt{3}} = 161.66 \text{ kV}, \quad V_{max} = 1.1 \times \frac{400 \text{ kV}}{\sqrt{3}} = 254.03 \text{ kV} \quad (\text{EQ 5.59})$$

The base unit for voltage (refer to the *FlexElements* section in this chapter for additional details) is:

$$V_{BASE} = 0.0664 \text{ kV} \times 6024 = 400 \text{ kV} \quad (\text{EQ 5.60})$$

The minimum and maximum voltage values to be monitored (in pu) are:

$$\text{minimum voltage} = \frac{161.66 \text{ kV}}{400 \text{ kV}} = 0.404 \text{ pu}, \quad \text{maximum voltage} = \frac{254.03 \text{ kV}}{400 \text{ kV}} = 0.635 \text{ pu} \quad (\text{EQ 5.61})$$

The following settings should be entered:

**DCMA OUTPUT H3 SOURCE:** "SRC 2 V\_1 mag"

**DCMA OUTPUT H3 RANGE:** "0 to 1 mA"

**DCMA OUTPUT H3 MIN VAL:** "0.404 pu"

**DCMA OUTPUT H3 MAX VAL:** "0.635 pu"

The limit settings differ from the expected 0.7 pu and 1.1 pu because the relay calculates the positive-sequence quantities scaled to the phase-to-ground voltages, even if the VTs are connected in "Delta" (refer to the *Metering conventions* section in chapter 6), while at the same time the VT nominal voltage is 1 pu for the settings. Consequently the settings required in this example differ from naturally expected by the factor of  $\sqrt{3}$ .

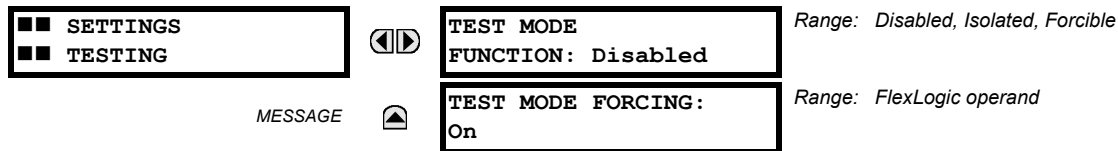
The worst-case error for this application could be calculated by superimposing the following two sources of error:

- $\pm 0.5\%$  of the full scale for the analog output module, or  $\pm 0.005 \times (1 - 0) \times 254.03 \text{ kV} = \pm 1.27 \text{ kV}$
- $\pm 0.5\%$  of reading

For example, under nominal conditions, the positive-sequence reads 230.94 kV and the worst-case error is  $0.005 \times 230.94 \text{ kV} + 1.27 \text{ kV} = 2.42 \text{ kV}$ .

## 5.10.1 TEST MODE

PATH: SETTINGS ⇌ TESTING ⇌ TEST MODE



The M60 provides a test facility to verify the functionality of contact inputs and outputs, some communication channels and the phasor measurement unit (where applicable), using simulated conditions. The test mode is indicated on the relay faceplate by a Test Mode LED indicator.

The test mode may be in any of three states: disabled, isolated, or forcible.

In the “Disabled” mode, M60 operation is normal and all test features are disabled.

In the “Isolated” mode, the M60 is prevented from performing certain control actions, including tripping via contact outputs. All relay contact outputs, including latching outputs, are disabled. Channel tests and phasor measurement unit tests remain usable on applicable UR-series models.

In the “Forcible” mode, the operand selected by the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting controls the relay inputs and outputs. If the test mode is forcible, and the operand assigned to the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting is “Off”, the M60 inputs and outputs operate normally. If the test mode is forcible, and the operand assigned to the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting is “On”, the M60 contact inputs and outputs are forced to the values specified in the following sections. Forcing may be controlled by manually changing the operand selected by the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting between on and off, or by selecting a user-programmable pushbutton, contact input, or communication-based input operand. Channel tests and phasor measurement unit tests remain usable on applicable UR-series models.



Communications based inputs and outputs remain fully operational in test mode. If a control action is programmed using direct inputs and outputs or remote inputs and outputs, then the test procedure must take this into account.

When in “Forcible” mode, the operand selected by the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting dictates further response of the M60 to testing conditions. To force contact inputs and outputs through relay settings, set **TEST MODE FORCING** to “On”. To force contact inputs and outputs through a user-programmable condition, such as FlexLogic operand (pushbutton, digital input, communication-based input, or a combination of these), set **TEST MODE FORCING** to the desired operand. The contact input or output is forced when the selected operand assumes a logic 1 state.

The M60 remains fully operational in test mode, allowing for various testing procedures. In particular, the protection and control elements, FlexLogic, and communication-based inputs and outputs function normally.

The only difference between the normal operation and the test mode is the behavior of the input and output contacts. The contact inputs can be forced to report as open or closed or remain fully operational, whereas the contact outputs can be forced to open, close, freeze, or remain fully operational. The response of the digital input and output contacts to the test mode is programmed individually for each input and output using the force contact inputs and force contact outputs test functions described in the following sections.

The test mode state is indicated on the relay faceplate by a combination of the Test Mode LED indicator, the In-Service LED indicator, and by the critical fail relay, as shown in the following table.

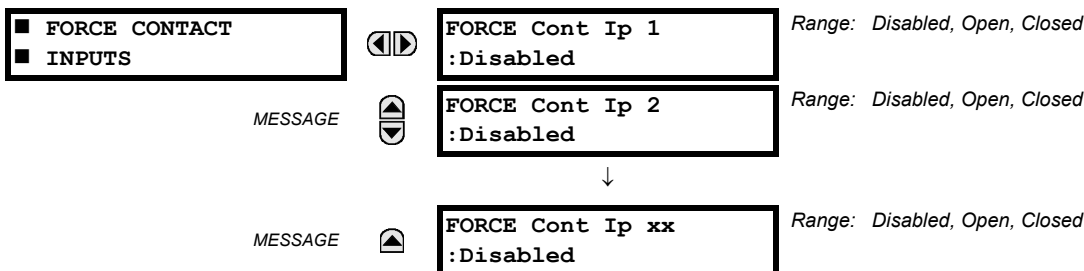
Table 5–31: TEST MODE OPERATION

TEST MODE FUNCTION	TEST MODE FORCING OPERAND	IN-SERVICE LED	TEST MODE LED	CRITICAL FAIL RELAY	INPUT AND OUTPUT BEHAVIOR
Disabled	No effect	Unaffected	Off	Unaffected	Contact outputs and inputs are under normal operation. Channel tests and PMU tests not operational (where applicable).
Isolated	No effect	Off	On	De-energized	Contact outputs are disabled and contact inputs are operational. Channel tests and PMU tests are also operational (where applicable).
Forcible	On (logic 1)	Off	Flashing	De-energized	Contact inputs and outputs are controlled by the force contact input and force contact output functions. Channel tests and PMU tests are operational (where applicable).
	Off (logic 0)	Off	Flashing	De-energized	Contact outputs and inputs are under normal operation. Channel tests and PMU tests are also operational (where applicable).

The **TEST MODE FUNCTION** setting can only be changed by a direct user command. Following a restart, power up, settings upload, or firmware upgrade, the test mode will remain at the last programmed value. This allows a M60 that has been placed in isolated mode to remain isolated during testing and maintenance activities. On restart, the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting and the force contact input and force contact output settings all revert to their default states.

### 5.10.2 FORCE CONTACT INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ TESTING ⇨ FORCE CONTACT INPUTS



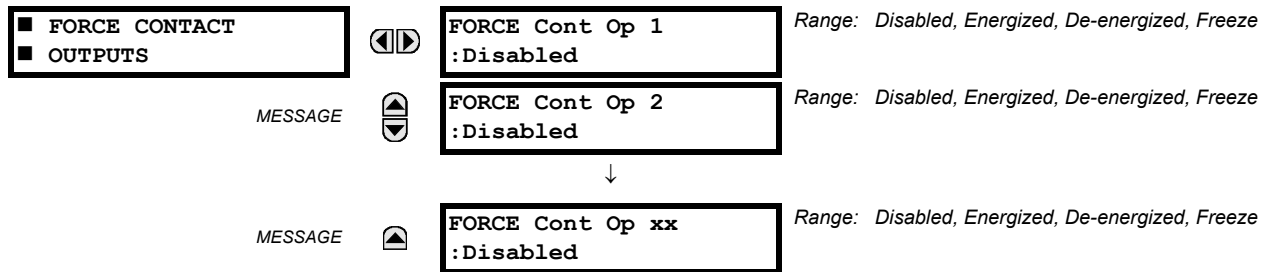
The relay digital inputs (contact inputs) could be pre-programmed to respond to the test mode in the following ways:

- If set to “Disabled”, the input remains fully operational. It is controlled by the voltage across its input terminals and can be turned on and off by external circuitry. This value should be selected if a given input must be operational during the test. This includes, for example, an input initiating the test, or being a part of a user pre-programmed test sequence.
- If set to “Open”, the input is forced to report as opened (Logic 0) for the entire duration of the test mode regardless of the voltage across the input terminals.
- If set to “Closed”, the input is forced to report as closed (Logic 1) for the entire duration of the test mode regardless of the voltage across the input terminals.

The force contact inputs feature provides a method of performing checks on the function of all contact inputs. Once enabled, the relay is placed into test mode, allowing this feature to override the normal function of contact inputs. The Test Mode LED will be on, indicating that the relay is in test mode. The state of each contact input may be programmed as “Disabled”, “Open”, or “Closed”. All contact input operations return to normal when all settings for this feature are disabled.

## 5.10.3 FORCE CONTACT OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇒ TESTING ⇒ FORCE CONTACT OUTPUTS



The relay contact outputs can be pre-programmed to respond to the test mode.

If set to “Disabled”, the contact output remains fully operational. If operates when its control operand is logic 1 and will resets when its control operand is logic 0. If set to “Energized”, the output will close and remain closed for the entire duration of the test mode, regardless of the status of the operand configured to control the output contact. If set to “De-energized”, the output will open and remain opened for the entire duration of the test mode regardless of the status of the operand configured to control the output contact. If set to “Freeze”, the output retains its position from before entering the test mode, regardless of the status of the operand configured to control the output contact.

These settings are applied two ways. First, external circuits may be tested by energizing or de-energizing contacts. Second, by controlling the output contact state, relay logic may be tested and undesirable effects on external circuits avoided.

**Example 1: Initiating test mode through user-programmable pushbutton 1**

For example, the test mode can be initiated from user-programmable pushbutton 1. The pushbutton will be programmed as “Latched” (pushbutton pressed to initiate the test, and pressed again to terminate the test). During the test, digital input 1 should remain operational, digital inputs 2 and 3 should open, and digital input 4 should close. Also, contact output 1 should freeze, contact output 2 should open, contact output 3 should close, and contact output 4 should remain fully operational. The required settings are shown below.

To enable user-programmable pushbutton 1 to initiate the test mode, make the following changes in the **SETTINGS ⇒ TESTING ⇒ TEST MODE** menu: **TEST MODE FUNCTION**: “Enabled” and **TEST MODE INITIATE**: “PUSHBUTTON 1 ON”

Make the following changes to configure the contact inputs and outputs. In the **SETTINGS ⇒ TESTING ⇒ FORCE CONTACT INPUTS** and **FORCE CONTACT OUTPUTS** menus, set:

**FORCE Cont Ip 1**: “Disabled”, **FORCE Cont Ip 2**: “Open”, **FORCE Cont Ip 3**: “Open”, and **FORCE Cont Ip 4**: “Closed”  
**FORCE Cont Op 1**: “Freeze”, **FORCE Cont Op 2**: “De-energized”, **FORCE Cont Op 3**: “Energized”,  
 and **FORCE Cont Op 4**: “Disabled”

**Example 2: Initiating a test from user-programmable pushbutton 1 or through remote input 1**

In this example, the test can be initiated locally from user-programmable pushbutton 1 or remotely through remote input 1. Both the pushbutton and the remote input will be programmed as “Latched”. Write the following FlexLogic equation:

FLEXLOGIC ENTRY	TYPE	SYNTAX
View Graphic	View	View
FlexLogic Entry 1	Remote Inputs On	Remote I/P 1 ON
FlexLogic Entry 2	Protection Element	PUSHBUTTON 1 ON
FlexLogic Entry 3	OR	2 Input
FlexLogic Entry 4	Assign Virtual Output	= Virt Op 1 (VO1)
FlexLogic Entry 5	End of List	

Set the user-programmable pushbutton as latching by changing **SETTINGS ⇒ PRODUCT SETUP ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS ⇒ USER PUSHBUTTON 1 ⇒ PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION** to “Latched”. To enable either pushbutton 1 or remote input 1 to initiate the Test mode, make the following changes in the **SETTINGS ⇒ TESTING ⇒ TEST MODE** menu:

**TEST MODE FUNCTION**: “Enabled” and **TEST MODE INITIATE**: “VO1”





## 6.1.1 ACTUAL VALUES MENU

<div> <div> <div>■ ■ ACTUAL VALUES</div> <div>■ ■ STATUS</div> </div> <div>▼</div> </div>	◀▶	<div> <div>■ MOTOR</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-4.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ CONTACT INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-4.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ VIRTUAL INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-5.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REMOTE INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-5.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REMOTE DPS INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-5.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ TELEPROTECTION</div> <div>■ INPUTS</div> </div>	See page 6-6.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ CONTACT OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-6.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ VIRTUAL OUTPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-7.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REMOTE DEVICES</div> <div>■ STATUS</div> </div>	See page 6-7.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REMOTE DEVICES</div> <div>■ STATISTICS</div> </div>	See page 6-8.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DIGITAL COUNTERS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-8.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ SELECTOR SWITCHES</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-8.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ FLEX STATES</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-9.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ ETHERNET</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-9.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ REAL TIME CLOCK</div> <div>■ SYNCHRONIZING</div> </div>	See page 6-9.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DIRECT INPUTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-10.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ DIRECT DEVICES</div> <div>■ STATUS</div> </div>	See page 6-11.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ IEC 61850</div> <div>■ GOOSE UINTEGERS</div> </div>	See page 6-11.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ EGD PROTOCOL</div> <div>■ STATUS</div> </div>	See page 6-11.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ TELEPROT CH TESTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	See page 6-12.
	▲▼	<div> <div>■ COMM STATUS</div> <div>■ REMAINING CONNECT</div> </div>	See page 6-12.

	▲	■ PRP	See page 6-13.
▲			
■ ACTUAL VALUES	◀▶	■ STATOR	See page 6-17.
■ METERING		■ DIFFERENTIAL	
▼	▲▼	■ MOTOR	See page 6-17.
	▲▼	■ SOURCE SRC 1	See page 6-18.
	▲▼	■ SOURCE SRC 2	
	▲▼	■ SOURCE SRC 3	
	▲▼	■ SOURCE SRC 4	
	▲▼	■ SENSITIVE	See page 6-21.
	▲▼	■ DIRECTIONAL POWER	
	▲▼	■ BROKEN ROTOR BAR	See page 6-22.
	▲▼	■ TRACKING FREQUENCY	See page 6-23.
	▲▼	■ FLEXELEMENTS	See page 6-23.
	▲▼	■ IEC 61850	See page 6-24.
	▲▼	■ GOOSE ANALOGS	
	▲▼	■ TRANSDUCER I/O	See page 6-24.
	▲▼	■ DCMA INPUTS	
	▲	■ TRANSDUCER I/O	See page 6-24.
		■ RTD INPUTS	
▲			
■ ACTUAL VALUES	◀▶	■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE	See page 6-25.
■ RECORDS		■ FAULT REPORTS	
▼	▲▼	■ STARTING RECORDS	See page 6-25.
	▲▼	■ MOTOR LEARNED	See page 6-26.
	▲▼	■ DATA	
	▲▼	■ EVENT RECORDS	See page 6-27.
	▲▼	■ OSCILLOGRAPHY	See page 6-28.
	▲	■ DATA LOGGER	See page 6-28.
▲			
■ ACTUAL VALUES	◀▶	■ MODEL INFORMATION	See page 6-29.
■ PRODUCT INFO			



■ FIRMWARE REVISIONS

■

See page 6-29.



For status reporting, 'On' represents Logic 1 and 'Off' represents Logic 0.

### 6.2.1 MOTOR

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ MOTOR

■ MOTOR	◀▶	MOTOR STATUS: Offline
MESSAGE	▲▼	MOTOR THERMAL CAPACITY USED: 0%
MESSAGE	▲▼	ESTIMATED TRIP TIME ON OVERLOAD: Never
MESSAGE	▲▼	THERMAL LOCKOUT TIME: 0 min
MESSAGE	▲▼	START/HOUR LOCKOUT TIME: 0 min
MESSAGE	▲▼	TIME-BTWN-STARTS LO TIME: 0 min
MESSAGE	▲▼	RESTART DELAY LO TIME: 0 s
MESSAGE	▲	TOTAL MOTOR LOCKOUT TIME: 0 min

The **MOTOR STATUS** value reflects operating state of the motor. The **MOTOR THERMAL CAPACITY USED** represents the thermal model accumulated thermal capacity used as a percentage value. The **ESTIMATED TRIP TIME ON OVERLOAD** value represents the estimated time to trip (in seconds) from the thermal model assuming that the motor current remains at its current level. It is obtained from the thermal model curve and takes into account that some percent of the thermal capacity has already been used.

The **THERMAL LOCKOUT TIME** reflects the calculated time required for the thermal capacity used to decay from its current value to the level when thermal start inhibit is removed and new motor start is permitted. The **THERMAL LOCKOUT TIME** value is displayed only when motor is offline. For details of lockout time calculations see the *Thermal Model* section of Chapter 5.

The **START/HOUR LOCKOUT TIME**, **TIME-BTWN-STARTS LO TIME**, and **RESTART DELAY LO TIME** lockout time values are calculated from the Maximum Starting Rate, Time Between Starts, and Restart Delay elements, respectively. The **TOTAL MOTOR LOCKOUT TIME** value is calculated as the maximum of all lockout times shown in this menu.

### 6.2.2 CONTACT INPUTS

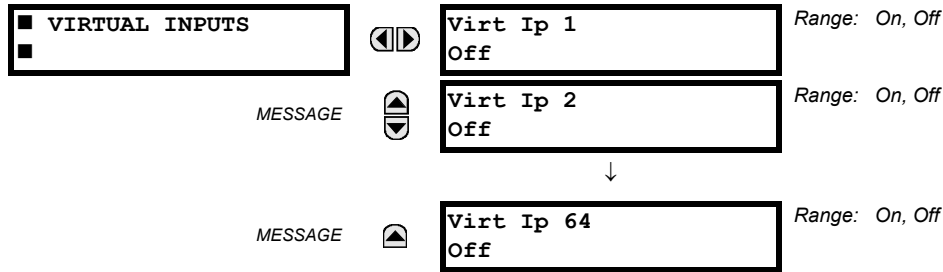
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ CONTACT INPUTS

■ CONTACT INPUTS	◀▶	Cont Ip 1 Off	Range: On, Off
MESSAGE	▲▼	Cont Ip 2 Off	Range: On, Off
		↓	
MESSAGE	▲	Cont Ip xx Off	Range: On, Off

The present status of the contact inputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the contact input. For example, 'Cont Ip 1' refers to the contact input in terms of the default name-array index. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the contact input.

## 6.2.3 VIRTUAL INPUTS

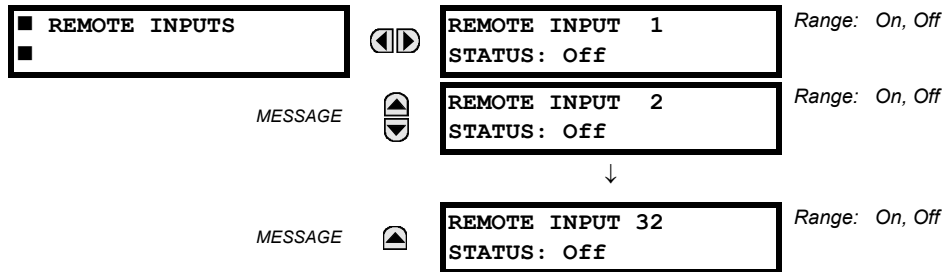
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ↓ VIRTUAL INPUTS



The present status of the 64 virtual inputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the virtual input. For example, 'Virt Ip 1' refers to the virtual input in terms of the default name. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the virtual input.

## 6.2.4 REMOTE INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ↓ REMOTE INPUTS

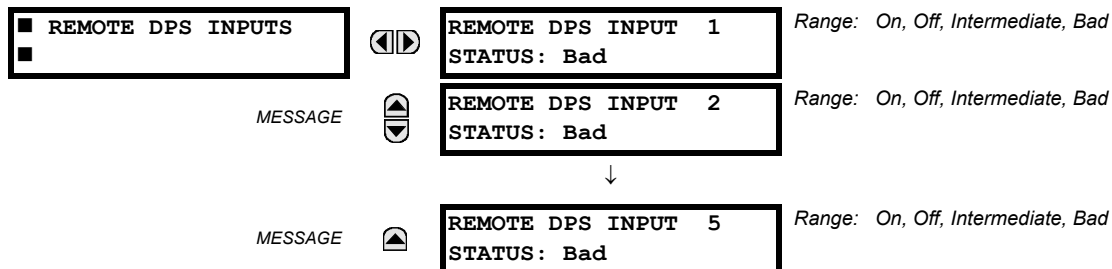


The present state of the 32 remote inputs is shown here.

The state displayed will be that of the remote point unless the remote device has been established to be "Offline" in which case the value shown is the programmed default state for the remote input.

## 6.2.5 REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUTS

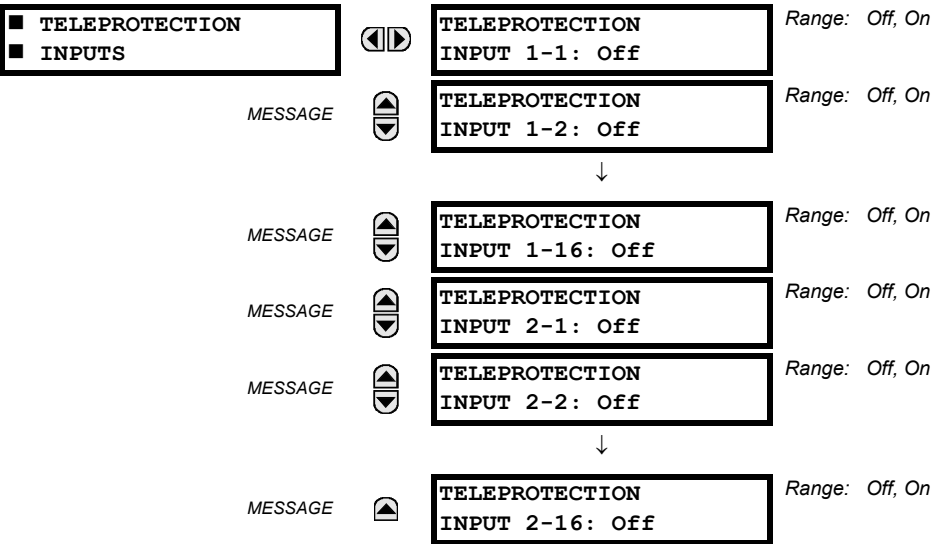
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ↓ REMOTE DPS INPUTS



The present state of the remote double-point status inputs is shown here. The actual values indicate if the remote double-point status inputs are in the on (close), off (open), intermediate, or bad state.

6.2.6 TELEPROTECTION INPUTS

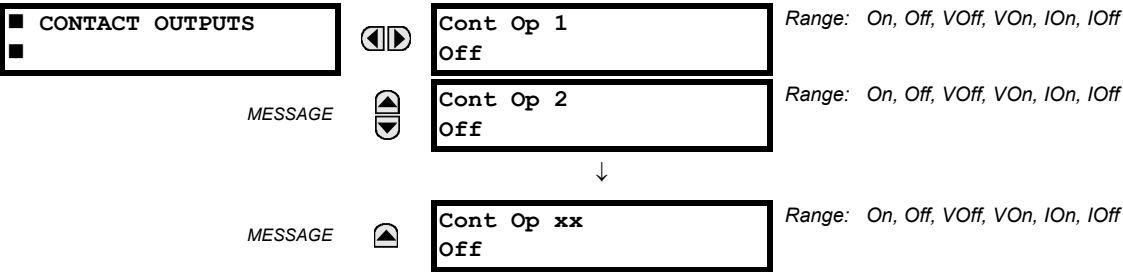
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ TELEPROTECTION INPUTS




The present state of teleprotection inputs from communication channels 1 and 2 are shown here. The state displayed will be that of corresponding remote output unless the channel is declared failed.

6.2.7 CONTACT OUTPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ CONTACT OUTPUTS



The present state of the contact outputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the contact output. For example, 'Cont Op 1' refers to the contact output in terms of the default name-array index. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the contact output.

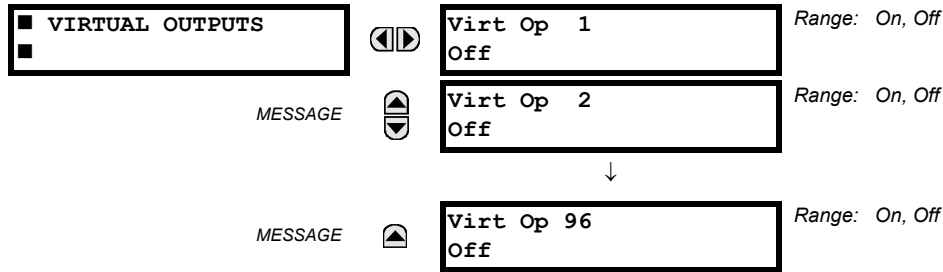


NOTE

For form-A contact outputs, the state of the voltage and current detectors is displayed as Off, VOff, IOff, On, IOn, and VOn. For form-C contact outputs, the state is displayed as Off or On.

## 6.2.8 VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ↓ VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

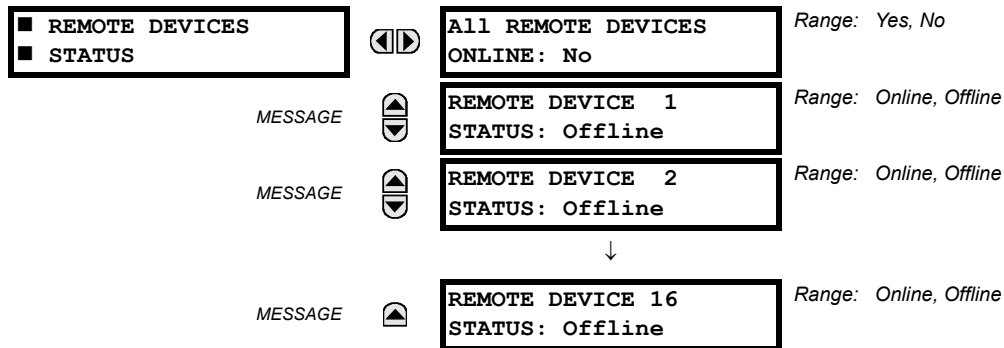


The present state of up to 96 virtual outputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the virtual output. For example, 'Virt Op 1' refers to the virtual output in terms of the default name-array index. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the virtual output, as calculated by the FlexLogic equation for that output.

## 6.2.9 REMOTE DEVICES

## a) STATUS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ↓ REMOTE DEVICES STATUS



The present state of the programmed remote devices is shown here. The **ALL REMOTE DEVICES ONLINE** message indicates whether or not all programmed remote devices are online. If the corresponding state is "No", then at least one required remote device is not online.

## a) STATISTICS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ REMOTE DEVICES STATISTICS ⇒ REMOTE DEVICE 1(16)

<div> <div>REMOTE DEVICE 1</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	REMOTE DEVICE 1
		StNum: 0
		REMOTE DEVICE 1
		SqNum: 0

Statistical data (two types) for up to 16 programmed remote devices is shown here.

The **STNUM** number is obtained from the indicated remote device and increments whenever a change of state of at least one item occurs in the GSSE/GOOSE message. The **SQNUM** number is obtained from the indicated remote device and increments whenever a GSSE/GOOSE message, without a state change, is sent. When the GSSE/GOOSE message transmits a state change, the **SQNUM** resets to 0. This number rolls over to zero when a count of 4,294,967,295 is incremented.

## 6.2.10 DIGITAL COUNTERS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ DIGITAL COUNTERS ⇒ DIGITAL COUNTERS Counter 1(8)

<div> <div>DIGITAL COUNTERS</div> <div>Counter 1</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	Counter 1 ACCUM:
		0
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	Counter 1 FROZEN:
		0
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	Counter 1 FROZEN:
		YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	Counter 1 MICROS:
		0

The present status of the eight digital counters is shown here. The status of each counter, with the user-defined counter name, includes the accumulated and frozen counts (the count units label will also appear). Also included, is the date and time stamp for the frozen count. The **COUNTER 1 MICROS** value refers to the microsecond portion of the time stamp.

## 6.2.11 SELECTOR SWITCHES

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ SELECTOR SWITCHES

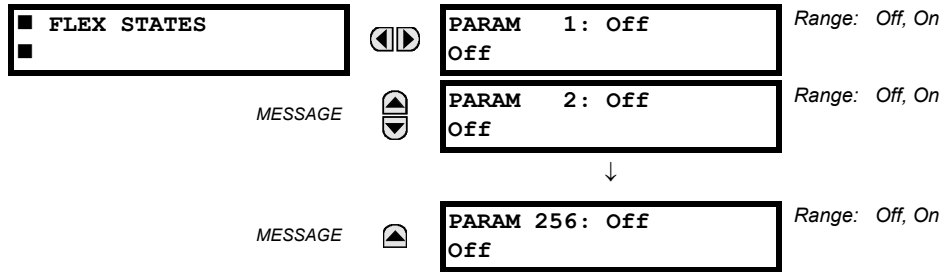
<div> <div>SELECTOR SWITCHES</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	SELECTOR SWITCH 1	Range: Current Position / 7
		POSITION: 0/7	
MESSAGE	<div> <div>▲▼</div> </div>	SELECTOR SWITCH 2	Range: Current Position / 7
		POSITION: 0/7	

The display shows both the current position and the full range. The current position only (an integer from 0 through 7) is the actual value.



## 6.2.12 FLEX STATES

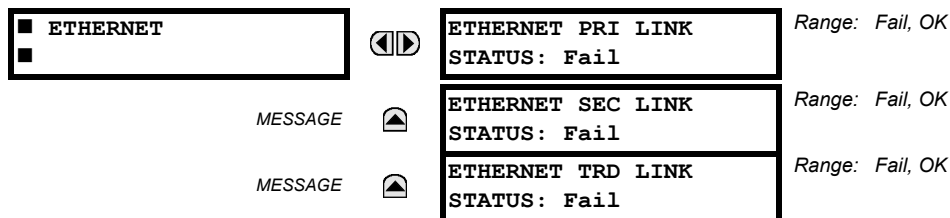
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ FLEX STATES



There are 256 FlexState™ bits available. The second line value indicates the state of the given FlexState bit.

## 6.2.13 ETHERNET

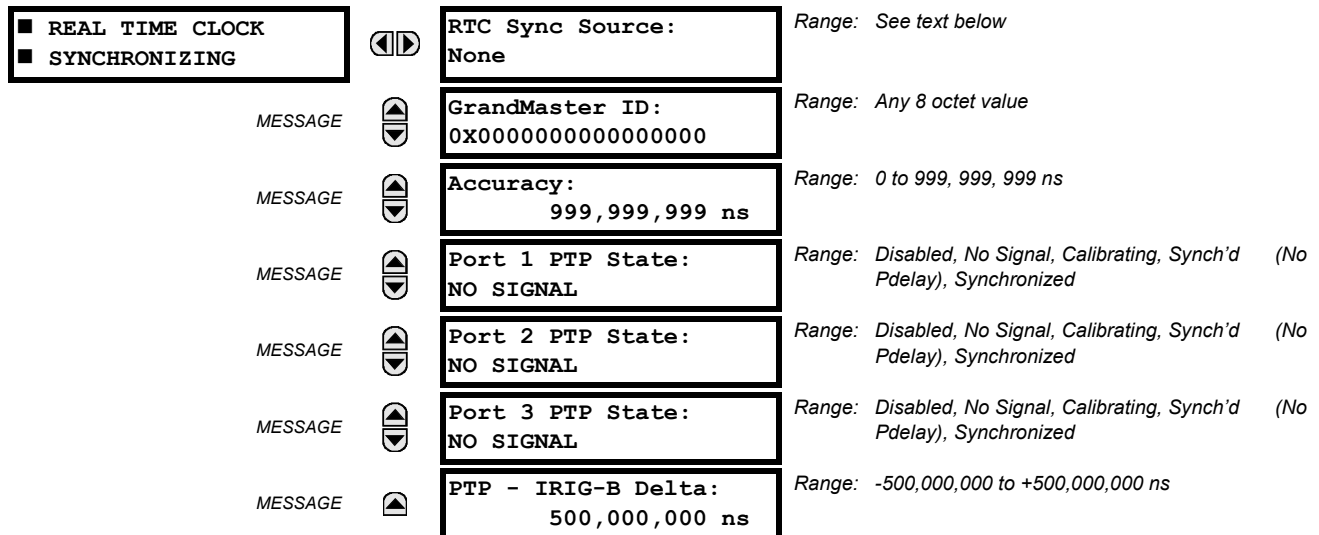
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ETHERNET



These values indicate the status of the first, second, and third Ethernet links.

## 6.2.14 REAL TIME CLOCK SYNCHRONIZING

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ REAL TIME CLOCK SYNCHRONIZING



The RTC Sync Source actual value is the time synchronizing source the relay is using at present. Possible sources are: Port 1 PTP Clock, Port 2 PTP Clock, Port 3 PTP Clock, IRIG-B, SNTP, and None.

The Grandmaster ID is the grandmasterIdentity code being received from the present PTP grandmaster, if any. When the relay is not using any PTP grandmaster, this actual value is zero. The grandmasterIdentity code is specified by PTP to be globally unique, so one can always know which clock is grandmaster in a system with multiple grandmaster-capable clocks.

Accuracy is the estimated maximum time error at present in the RTC, considering the quality information imbedded in the received time signal. The value 999,999,999 indicates that the magnitude of the estimated error is one second or more, or that the error cannot be estimated.

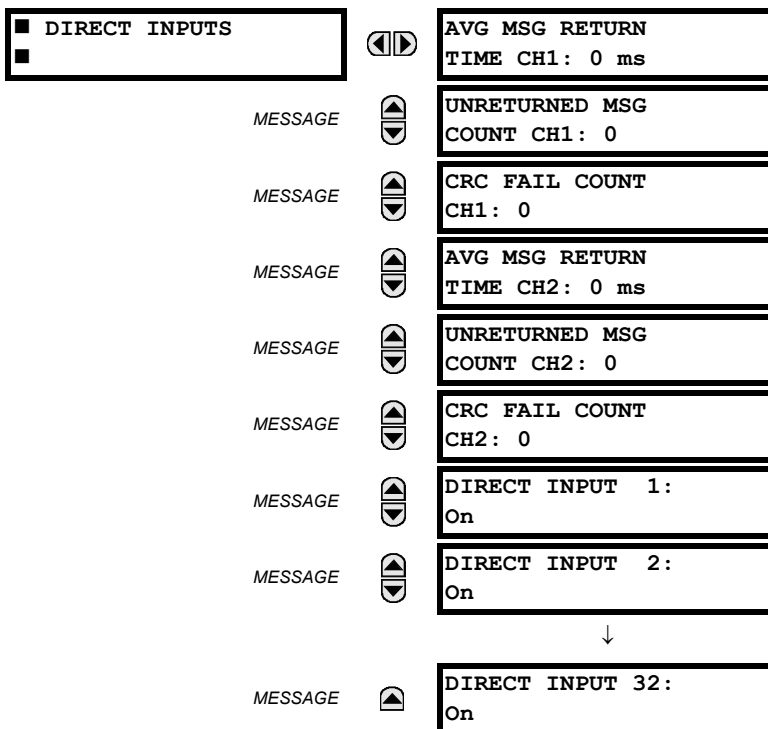
**PORT 1...3 PTP STATE** is the present state of the port's PTP clock. The PTP clock state is:

- **DISABLED** is the port's function setting is Disabled,
- **NO SIGNAL** if enabled but no signal from an active master has been found and selected,
- **CALIBRATING** if an active master has been selected but lock is not at present established,
- **SYNCH'D (NO PDELAY)** if the port is synchronized, but the peer delay mechanism is non-operational, and
- **SYNCHRONIZED** if synchronized.

**PTP—IRIG-B DELTA** is the time difference, measured in nanoseconds, between the fractional seconds portion of the time being received via PTP and that being received via IRIG-B. A positive value indicates that PTP time is fast compared to IRIG-B time.

### 6.2.15 DIRECT INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ DIRECT INPUTS



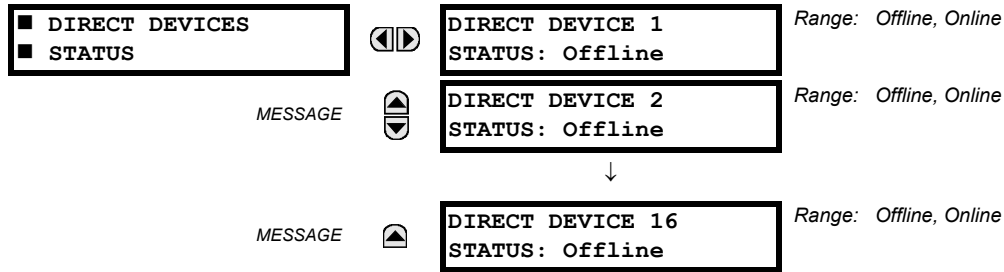
The **AVERAGE MSG RETURN TIME** is the time taken for direct output messages to return to the sender in a direct input/output ring configuration (this value is not applicable for non-ring configurations). This is a rolling average calculated for the last ten messages. There are two return times for dual-channel communications modules.

The **UNRETURNED MSG COUNT** values (one per communications channel) count the direct output messages that do not make the trip around the communications ring. The **CRC FAIL COUNT** values (one per communications channel) count the direct output messages that have been received but fail the CRC check. High values for either of these counts may indicate on a problem with wiring, the communication channel, or one or more relays. The **UNRETURNED MSG COUNT** and **CRC FAIL COUNT** values can be cleared using the **CLEAR DIRECT I/O COUNTERS** command.

The **DIRECT INPUT 1** to **DIRECT INPUT (32)** values represent the state of each direct input.

## 6.2.16 DIRECT DEVICES STATUS

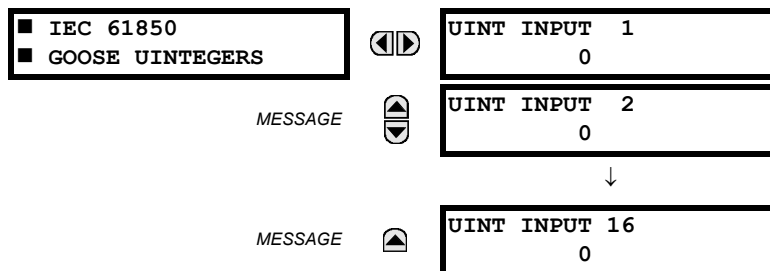
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ DIRECT DEVICES STATUS



These actual values represent the state of direct devices 1 through 16.

## 6.2.17 IEC 61850 GOOSE INTEGERS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ IEC 61850 GOOSE INTEGERS



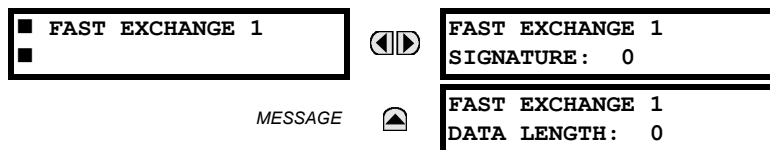
The M60 Motor Protection System is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. Refer to the *Ordering* section of chapter 2 for additional details.

The IEC 61850 GGIO5 integer input data points are displayed in this menu. The GGIO5 integer data values are received via IEC 61850 GOOSE messages sent from other devices.

## 6.2.18 EGD PROTOCOL STATUS

## a) FAST EXCHANGE

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ EGD PROTOCOL STATUS ⇒ PRODUCER STATUS ⇒ FAST EXCHANGE 1



These values provide information that may be useful for debugging an EGD network. The EGD signature and packet size for the fast EGD exchange is displayed.

## b) SLOW EXCHANGE

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ⚙ EGD PROTOCOL STATUS ⇒ PRODUCER STATUS ⇒ ⚙ SLOW EXCHANGE 1(2)

<div> <div>■ SLOW EXCHANGE 1</div> <div>■</div> </div>	<div>⏮⏭</div>	SLOW EXCHANGE 1
		SIGNATURE: 0
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	SLOW EXCHANGE 1
		DATA LENGTH: 0

These values provide information that may be useful for debugging an EGD network. The EGD signature and packet size for the slow EGD exchanges are displayed.

## 6.2.19 TELEPROTECTION CHANNEL TESTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ⚙ TELEPROT CH TESTS

<div> <div>■ TELEPROT CH TESTS</div> <div>■</div> </div>	<div>⏮⏭</div>	CHANNEL 1	Range: n/a, FAIL, OK
		STATUS: n/a	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	CHANNEL 1 LOST	Range: 1 to 65535 in steps of 1
		PACKETS: 1	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	CHANNEL 2	Range: n/a, FAIL, OK
		STATUS: n/a	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	CHANNEL 2 LOST	Range: 1 to 65535 in steps of 1
		PACKETS: 1	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	VALIDITY OF CHANNEL	Range: n/a, FAIL, OK
		CONFIGURATION: FAIL	

The status information for two channels is shown here.

- CHANNEL 1 STATUS:** This represents the receiver status of each channel. If the value is “OK”, teleprotection is enabled and data is being received from the remote terminal; If the value is “FAIL”, teleprotection enabled and data is not being received from the remote terminal. If “n/a”, teleprotection is disabled.
- CHANNEL 1 LOST PACKETS:** Data is transmitted to the remote terminals in data packets at a rate of two packets per cycle. The number of lost packets represents data packets lost in transmission; this count can be reset to 0 through the **COMMANDS** ⇒ ⚙ **CLEAR RECORDS** menu.
- VALIDITY OF CHANNEL CONFIGURATION:** This value displays the current state of the communications channel identification check, and hence validity. If a remote relay ID does not match the programmed ID at the local relay, the “FAIL” message will be displayed. The “N/A” value appears if the local relay ID is set to a default value of “0”, the channel is failed, or if the teleprotection inputs/outputs are not enabled.

## 6.2.20 REMAINING CONNECTION STATUS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ STATUS ⇒ ⚙ COMM STATUS REMAINING CONNECT

<div> <div>■ COMM STATUS</div> <div>■ REMAINING CONNECT</div> </div>	<div>⏮⏭</div>	MMS (max 5)	Range: 0 to 5
		5	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	MODBUS TCP (max 4)	Range: 0 to 4
		4	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	DNP (max 2)	Range: 0 to 2
		2	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	IEC-104 (max 2)	Range: 0 to 2
		2	
MESSAGE	<div>⏮⏭</div>	PMU TCP (max 4)	Range: 0 to 4
		4	

These values specify the remaining number of TCP connections still available for each protocol. Every time a connection is used, the remaining number of connections decrements. When released, the remaining number of connections increments. If no connection is made over the specific protocol, the number equals the maximum number available for the specific protocol.

For example, the maximum number of Modbus TCP connections is 4. Once an EnerVista session is opened on a computer connected to the UR over Ethernet, the Modbus TCP status shows 3. If the EnerVista application is closed, the Modbus TCP status shows 4.

Note that the maximum number of PMU TCP connections matches the number of aggregators.

### 6.2.21 PARALLEL REDUNDANCY PROTOCOL (PRP)

The Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) defines a redundancy protocol for high availability in substation automation networks.

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES  $\Rightarrow$  STATUS  $\Rightarrow$   $\downarrow$  PRP**

<div> <div> <div>■ PRP</div> <div>■</div> </div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div> <div>Total Rx Port A:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 4G, blank if PRP disabled</div>
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div> <div>Total Rx Port B:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 4G, blank if PRP disabled</div>
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div> <div>Total Errors:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 4G, blank if PRP disabled</div>
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div> <div>Mismatches Port A:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 4G, blank if PRP disabled</div>
<div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div> <div>◀▶</div> </div> </div> <div>Mismatches Port B:</div> <div>Range: 0 to 4G, blank if PRP disabled</div>

**TOTAL RECEIVED PORT A** is a counter for total messages received (either from DANPs or from SANs) on Port A.

**TOTAL RECEIVED PORT B** is a counter for total messages received (either from DANPs or from SANs) on Port B.

**TOTAL ERRORS** is a counter for total messages received with an error (bad port code, frame length too short).

**MISMATCHES PORT A** is a counter for total messages received with an error on Port A (PRP frame, but port received through and LAN ID in the frame do not match).

**MISMATCHES PORT B** is a counter for total messages received with an error on Port B (PRP frame, but port received through and LAN ID in the frame do not match).

## 6.3.1 METERING CONVENTIONS

## a) UR CONVENTION FOR MEASURING POWER AND ENERGY

The following figure illustrates the conventions established for use in UR-series relays.

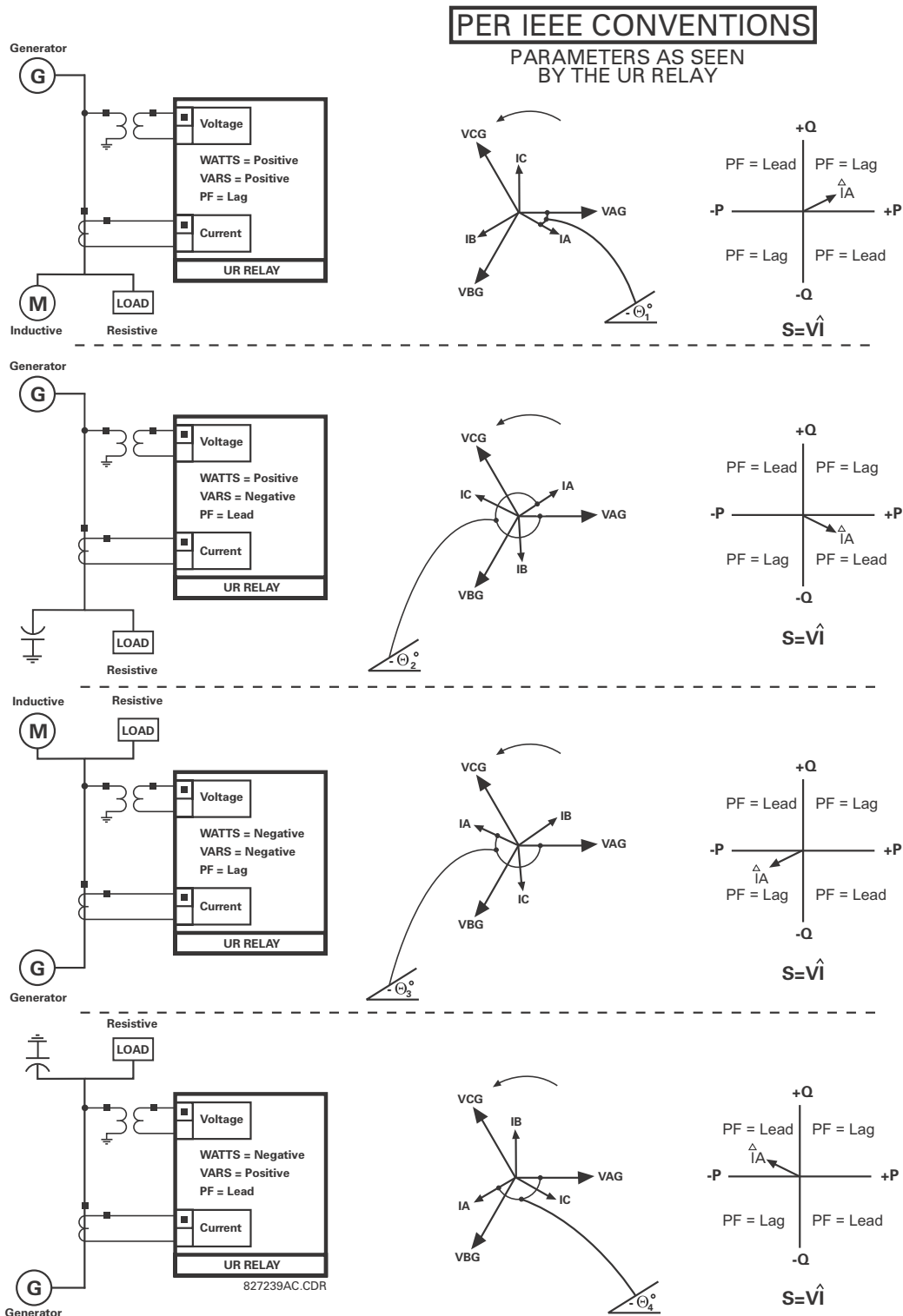


Figure 6-1: FLOW DIRECTION OF SIGNED VALUES FOR WATTS AND VARS

### b) UR CONVENTION FOR MEASURING PHASE ANGLES

All phasors calculated by UR-series relays and used for protection, control and metering functions are rotating phasors that maintain the correct phase angle relationships with each other at all times.

For display and oscillography purposes, all phasor angles in a given relay are referred to an AC input channel pre-selected by the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **POWER SYSTEM** ⇒ **FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE** setting. This setting defines a particular AC signal source to be used as the reference.

The relay will first determine if any “Phase VT” bank is indicated in the source. If it is, voltage channel VA of that bank is used as the angle reference. Otherwise, the relay determines if any “Aux VT” bank is indicated; if it is, the auxiliary voltage channel of that bank is used as the angle reference. If neither of the two conditions is satisfied, then two more steps of this hierarchical procedure to determine the reference signal include “Phase CT” bank and “Ground CT” bank.

If the AC signal pre-selected by the relay upon configuration is not measurable, the phase angles are not referenced. The phase angles are assigned as positive in the leading direction, and are presented as negative in the lagging direction, to more closely align with power system metering conventions. This is illustrated below.

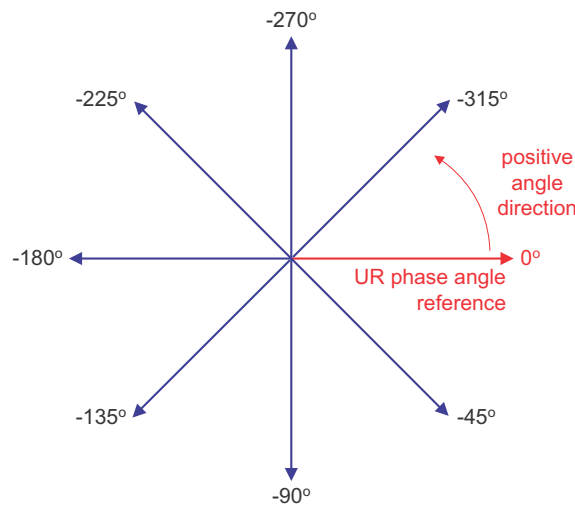


Figure 6-2: UR PHASE ANGLE MEASUREMENT CONVENTION

### c) UR CONVENTION FOR MEASURING SYMMETRICAL COMPONENTS

The UR-series of relays calculate voltage symmetrical components for the power system phase A line-to-neutral voltage, and symmetrical components of the currents for the power system phase A current. Owing to the above definition, phase angle relations between the symmetrical currents and voltages stay the same irrespective of the connection of instrument transformers. This is important for setting directional protection elements that use symmetrical voltages.

For display and oscillography purposes the phase angles of symmetrical components are referenced to a common reference as described in the previous sub-section.

#### WYE-CONNECTED INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS:

- ABC phase rotation:

$$V_{-0} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + V_{BG} + V_{CG})$$

$$V_{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + aV_{BG} + a^2V_{CG})$$

$$V_{-2} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + a^2V_{BG} + aV_{CG})$$

- ACB phase rotation:

$$V_{-0} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + V_{BG} + V_{CG})$$

$$V_{-1} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + a^2V_{BG} + aV_{CG})$$

$$V_{-2} = \frac{1}{3}(V_{AG} + aV_{BG} + a^2V_{CG})$$

The above equations apply to currents as well.

**DELTA-CONNECTED INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS:**

- ABC phase rotation:

$$V_0 = N/A$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1\angle-30^\circ}{3\sqrt{3}}(V_{AB} + aV_{BC} + a^2V_{CA})$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1\angle30^\circ}{3\sqrt{3}}(V_{AB} + a^2V_{BC} + aV_{CA})$$

- ACB phase rotation:

$$V_0 = N/A$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1\angle30^\circ}{3\sqrt{3}}(V_{AB} + a^2V_{BC} + aV_{CA})$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1\angle-30^\circ}{3\sqrt{3}}(V_{AB} + aV_{BC} + a^2V_{CA})$$

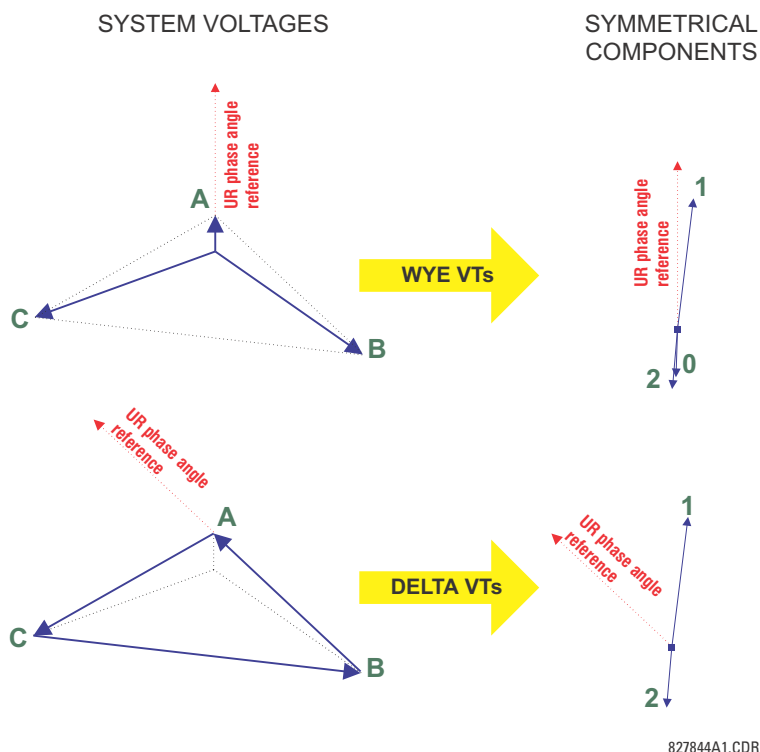
The zero-sequence voltage is not measurable under the Delta connection of instrument transformers and is defaulted to zero. The table below shows an example of symmetrical components calculations for the ABC phase rotation.

**Table 6-1: SYMMETRICAL COMPONENTS CALCULATION EXAMPLE**

SYSTEM VOLTAGES, SEC. V *						VT CONN.	RELAY INPUTS, SEC. V			SYMM. COMP, SEC. V		
V <sub>AG</sub>	V <sub>BG</sub>	V <sub>CG</sub>	V <sub>AB</sub>	V <sub>BC</sub>	V <sub>CA</sub>		F5AC	F6AC	F7AC	V <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>2</sub>
13.9 ∠0°	76.2 ∠-125°	79.7 ∠-250°	84.9 ∠-313°	138.3 ∠-97°	85.4 ∠-241°	WYE	13.9 ∠0°	76.2 ∠-125°	79.7 ∠-250°	19.5 ∠-192°	56.5 ∠-7°	23.3 ∠-187°
UNKNOWN (only V <sub>1</sub> and V <sub>2</sub> can be determined)			84.9 ∠0°	138.3 ∠-144°	85.4 ∠-288°	DELTA	84.9 ∠0°	138.3 ∠-144°	85.4 ∠-288°	N/A	56.5 ∠-54°	23.3 ∠-234°

- \* The power system voltages are phase-referenced – for simplicity – to V<sub>AG</sub> and V<sub>AB</sub>, respectively. This, however, is a relative matter. It is important to remember that the M60 displays are always referenced as specified under **SETTINGS**  
⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **POWER SYSTEM** ⇒ **FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE**.

The example above is illustrated in the following figure.



827844A1.CDR

**Figure 6-3: MEASUREMENT CONVENTION FOR SYMMETRICAL COMPONENTS**



## 6.3.2 STATOR DIFFERENTIAL

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ STATOR DIFFERENTIAL ⇒ STATOR DIFFERENTIAL

■ STATOR		STATOR DIFF OPERATE
■ DIFFERENTIAL		Iad: 0.00 A
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF RESTRAIN
		Iar: 0.00 A
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF OPERATE
		Ibd: 0.00 A
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF RESTRAIN
		Iar: 0.00 A
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF OPERATE
		Icd: 0.00 A
	MESSAGE	STATOR DIFF RESTRAIN
		Icr: 0.00 A

The phasors of differential and restraint currents are displayed in primary amperes.

## 6.3.3 MOTOR

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ MOTOR

■ MOTOR		MOTOR LOAD:
		0.00 x FLA
	MESSAGE	CURRENT UNBALANCE:
		0 %
	MESSAGE	U/B BIASED MOTOR
		LOAD: 0.00 x FLA

There are three metered values available for the motor.

- **MOTOR LOAD:** This value represents the measured three phase average RMS current from the line source divided by the Full Load Amps setting, in per unit.
- **MOTOR UNBALANCE:** This value is the amount of unbalance in the motor currents. A full explanation of the calculation of this value is presented for the Amp Unbalance element
- **U/B BIASED MOTOR LOAD:** Unbalance Bias Motor Load shows the equivalent motor heating current caused by the unbalance k factor.

## 6.3.4 SOURCES

## a) MAIN MENU

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ SOURCE SRC1

■ SOURCE SRC 1	◀▶	■ PHASE CURRENT ■ SRC 1	See page 6-18.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ GROUND CURRENT ■ SRC 1	See page 6-19.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ PHASE VOLTAGE ■ SRC 1	See page 6-19.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ AUXILIARY VOLTAGE ■ SRC 1	See page 6-20.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ POWER ■ SRC 1	See page 6-20.
MESSAGE	▲▼	■ ENERGY ■ SRC 1	See page 6-21.
MESSAGE	▲	■ FREQUENCY ■ SRC 1	See page 6-21.

This menu displays the metered values available for each source.

Metered values presented for each source depend on the phase and auxiliary VTs and phase and ground CTs assignments for this particular source. For example, if no phase VT is assigned to this source, then any voltage, energy, and power values will be unavailable.

## b) PHASE CURRENT METERING

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ SOURCE SRC 1 ⇒ PHASE CURRENT

■ PHASE CURRENT ■ SRC 1	◀▶	SRC 1 RMS Ia: 0.000 b: 0.000 c: 0.000 A
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 RMS Ia: 0.000 A
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 RMS Ib: 0.000 A
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 RMS Ic: 0.000 A
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 RMS In: 0.000 A
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 PHASOR Ia: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 PHASOR Ib: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 PHASOR Ic: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 PHASOR In: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE	▲▼	SRC 1 ZERO SEQ I0: 0.000 A 0.0°

MESSAGE		SRC 1 POS SEQ I1: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 NEG SEQ I2: 0.000 A 0.0°

The metered phase current values are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

### c) GROUND CURRENT METERING

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ SOURCE SRC 1 ⇒ GROUND CURRENT**

■ GROUND CURRENT ■ SRC 1		SRC 1 RMS Ig: 0.000 A
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Ig: 0.000 A 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Igd: 0.000 A 0.0°

The metered ground current values are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

### d) PHASE VOLTAGE METERING

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ SOURCE SRC 1 ⇒ PHASE VOLTAGE**

■ PHASE VOLTAGE ■ SRC 1		SRC 1 RMS Vag: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vbg: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vcg: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vag: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vbg: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vcg: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vab: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vbc: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vca: 0.00 V
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vab: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vbc: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vca: 0.000 V 0.0°

MESSAGE		SRC 1 ZERO SEQ V0: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 POS SEQ V1: 0.000 V 0.0°
MESSAGE		SRC 1 NEG SEQ V2: 0.000 V 0.0°

The metered phase voltage values are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

#### e) AUXILIARY VOLTAGE METERING

**PATH:** ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ **METERING** ⇒ **SOURCE SRC 1** ⇒ **AUXILIARY VOLTAGE**

■ AUXILIARY VOLTAGE		SRC 1 RMS Vx: 0.00 V
■ SRC 1		
MESSAGE		SRC 1 PHASOR Vx: 0.000 V 0.0°

The metered auxiliary voltage values are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

#### f) POWER METERING

**PATH:** ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ **METERING** ⇒ **SOURCE SRC 1** ⇒ **POWER**

■ POWER		SRC 1 REAL POWER
■ SRC 1		3φ: 0.000 W
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REAL POWER
		φa: 0.000 W
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REAL POWER
		φb: 0.000 W
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REAL POWER
		φc: 0.000 W
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REACTIVE PWR
		3φ: 0.000 var
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REACTIVE PWR
		φa: 0.000 var
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REACTIVE PWR
		φb: 0.000 var
MESSAGE		SRC 1 REACTIVE PWR
		φc: 0.000 var
MESSAGE		SRC 1 APPARENT PWR
		3φ: 0.000 VA
MESSAGE		SRC 1 APPARENT PWR
		φa: 0.000 VA
MESSAGE		SRC 1 APPARENT PWR
		φb: 0.000 VA
MESSAGE		SRC 1 APPARENT PWR
		φc: 0.000 VA

MESSAGE		SRC 1 POWER FACTOR 3 $\phi$ : 1.000
MESSAGE		SRC 1 POWER FACTOR $\phi$ a: 1.000
MESSAGE		SRC 1 POWER FACTOR $\phi$ b: 1.000
MESSAGE		SRC 1 POWER FACTOR $\phi$ c: 1.000

The metered values for real, reactive, and apparent power, as well as power factor, are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS**  $\Rightarrow$  **SYS-TEM SETUP**  $\Rightarrow$  **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

### g) ENERGY METERING

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES  $\Rightarrow$  METERING  $\Rightarrow$  SOURCE SRC 1  $\Rightarrow$  ENERGY**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENERGY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SRC 1		SRC 1 POS WATTHOUR: 0.000 Wh
MESSAGE		SRC 1 NEG WATTHOUR: 0.000 Wh
MESSAGE		SRC 1 POS VARHOUR: 0.000 varh
MESSAGE		SRC 1 NEG VARHOUR: 0.000 varh

The metered values for real and reactive energy are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS**  $\Rightarrow$  **SYSTEM SETUP**  $\Rightarrow$  **SIGNAL SOURCES**). Because energy values are accumulated, these values should be recorded and then reset immediately prior to changing CT or VT characteristics.

### h) FREQUENCY METERING

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES  $\Rightarrow$  METERING  $\Rightarrow$  SOURCE SRC 1  $\Rightarrow$  FREQUENCY**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FREQUENCY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SRC 1		SRC 1 FREQUENCY: 0.00 Hz
--	--	-----------------------------

The metered frequency values are displayed in this menu. The "SRC 1" text will be replaced by whatever name was programmed by the user for the associated source (see **SETTINGS**  $\Rightarrow$  **SYSTEM SETUP**  $\Rightarrow$  **SIGNAL SOURCES**).

**SOURCE FREQUENCY** is measured via software-implemented zero-crossing detection of an AC signal. The signal is either a Clarke transformation of three-phase voltages or currents, auxiliary voltage, or ground current as per source configuration (see the **SYSTEM SETUP**  $\Rightarrow$  **POWER SYSTEM** settings). The signal used for frequency estimation is low-pass filtered. The final frequency measurement is passed through a validation filter that eliminates false readings due to signal distortions and transients.

### 6.3.5 SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER

**PATH: ACTUAL VALUES  $\Rightarrow$  METERING  $\Rightarrow$  SENSITIVE DIRECTIONAL POWER**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENSITIVE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIRECTIONAL POWER		DIRECTIONAL POWER 1 3 $\phi$ : 0.000 W
MESSAGE		DIRECTIONAL POWER 2 3 $\phi$ : 0.000 W

The effective operating quantities of the sensitive directional power elements are displayed here. The display may be useful to calibrate the feature by compensating the angular errors of the CTs and VTs with the use of the **RCA** and **CALIBRATION** settings.

## 6.3.6 BROKEN ROTOR BAR

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ BROKEN ROTOR BAR

<div> <div>BROKEN ROTOR BAR</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> </div>	<div> <div>◀▶</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲▼</div> <div>▲</div> </div>	COMPONENT LEVEL: -60.0 dB
		COMPONENT FREQ.: 61.85 Hz
		MOTOR LOAD AT BRB CALC.: 0.81 x FLA
		LOAD DEV. AT BRB CALC.: 0.01 x FLA
		TIME OF BRB CALC.: 2009/03/05 10:22:39
		MAXIMUM COMPONENT LEVEL: -58.3 dB
		MAXIMUM COMPONENT FREQ.: 62.05 Hz
		MOTOR LOAD AT BRB MAX: 0.95 x FLA
		LOAD DEV. AT BRB MAX: 0.02 x FLA
		TIME OF MAXIMUM BRB: 2009/03/04 11:32:18

The following metered values are available for the broken rotor bar detection feature.

- **COMPONENT LEVEL:** This value indicates the level of the broken rotor bar spectral component relative to the spectral component of the system frequency.
- **COMPONENT FREQ.:** This value indicates the frequency of the broken rotor bar spectral component.
- **MOTOR LOAD AT BRB CALC.:** This value indicates the average motor load at the time of the broken rotor bar data acquisition stage.
- **LOAD DEV. AT BRB CALC.:** This value indicates the motor load standard deviation at the time of the broken rotor bar data acquisition stage.
- **TIME OF BRB CALC.:** This value indicates the time stamp of the broken rotor bar calculation.
- **MAXIMUM COMPONENT LEVEL:** This value indicates the learned maximum level of the broken rotor bar spectral component since the last data clear.
- **MAXIMUM COMPONENT FREQ.:** This value indicates the frequency of the learned maximum broken rotor bar spectral component.
- **MOTOR LOAD AT BRB MAX:** This value indicates the average motor load at the time when data for the maximum broken rotor bar was acquired.
- **LOAD DEV. AT BRB MAX:** This value indicates the motor load standard deviation at the time when data for the maximum broken rotor bar was acquired.
- **TIME OF MAXIMUM BRB:** This value indicates the time stamp of the maximum broken rotor bar component level.

## 6.3.7 TRACKING FREQUENCY

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ TRACKING FREQUENCY



The tracking frequency is displayed here. The frequency is tracked based on the selection of the reference source with the **FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE** setting in the **SETTINGS ⇒ SYSTEM SETUP ⇒ POWER SYSTEM** menu. Refer to the *Power System* section of chapter 5 for additional details.

## 6.3.8 FLEXELEMENTS™

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ FLEXELEMENTS ⇒ FLEXELEMENT 1(16)



The operating signals for the FlexElements are displayed in pu values using the following definitions of the base units.

**Table 6–2: FLEXELEMENT BASE UNITS**

CURRENT UNBALANCE (Amp Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
dcmA	BASE = maximum value of the <b>DCMA INPUT MAX</b> setting for the two transducers configured under the +IN and –IN inputs.
FREQUENCY	$f_{BASE} = 1 \text{ Hz}$
PHASE ANGLE	$\Phi_{BASE} = 360 \text{ degrees}$ (see the UR angle referencing convention)
POWER FACTOR	$PF_{BASE} = 1.00$
RTDs	BASE = 100°C
SENSITIVE DIR POWER (Sns Dir Power)	$P_{BASE} = \text{maximum value of } 3 \times V_{BASE} \times I_{BASE} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs of the sources configured for the sensitive power directional element(s).}$
SOURCE CURRENT	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE ENERGY (Positive and Negative Watthours, Positive and Negative Varhours)	$E_{BASE} = 10000 \text{ MWh or MVAh, respectively}$
SOURCE POWER	$P_{BASE} = \text{maximum value of } V_{BASE} \times I_{BASE} \text{ for the +IN and –IN inputs}$
SOURCE VOLTAGE	$V_{BASE} = \text{maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$
STATOR DIFFERENTIAL CURRENT (Stator Diff Iar, Ibr, and Icr)	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
STATOR RESTRAINING CURRENT (Stator Diff Iad, Ibd, and Icd)	$I_{BASE} = \text{maximum primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs}$ (CT primary for source currents, and bus reference primary current for bus differential currents)
THERMAL MODEL (Model Capacity Used) (Model Motor Unbalance)	BASE = 100%
THERMAL MODEL (Model Lockout Time)	BASE = 10 minutes
THERMAL MODEL (Thermal Model Load) (Biased Motor Load)	BASE = 1.00 pu of FLA
THERMAL MODEL (Trip Time on Overload)	BASE = 10 seconds

## 6.3.9 IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOG VALUES

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS

■ IEC 61850	◀▶	ANALOG INPUT 1 0.000
■ GOOSE ANALOGS		
MESSAGE	▲▼	ANALOG INPUT 2 0.000
MESSAGE	▲▼	ANALOG INPUT 3 0.000
	↓	
MESSAGE	▲	ANALOG INPUT 32 0.000



The M60 Motor Protection System is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. Refer to the *Ordering* section of chapter 2 for additional details.

The IEC 61850 GGIO3 analog input data points are displayed in this menu. The GGIO3 analog data values are received via IEC 61850 GOOSE messages sent from other devices.

## 6.3.10 TRANSDUCER INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

## a) RTD AND DCMA INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O DCMA INPUTS ⇒ DCMA INPUT xx

■ DCMA INPUT xx	◀▶	DCMA INPUT xx 0.000 mA
-----------------	----	---------------------------

Actual values for each dcma input channel that is enabled are displayed with the top line as the programmed channel ID and the bottom line as the value followed by the programmed units.

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O RTD INPUTS ⇒ RTD INPUT xx

■ RTD INPUT xx	◀▶	RTD INPUT xx -50 °C
----------------	----	------------------------

Actual values for each RTD input channel that is enabled are displayed with the top line as the programmed channel ID and the bottom line as the value.

## b) RRTD INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ METERING ⇒ TRANSDUCER I/O RRTD INPUTS ⇒ RRTD INPUT 1(12)

■ RRTD INPUT 1	◀▶	RRTD INPUT 1 -50 °C
----------------	----	------------------------

Actual values for each RRTD input channel that is enabled are displayed this menu. The top line the programmed RRTD ID and the bottom line displays the metered value.



## 6.4.1 USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ RECORDS ⇒ USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT

<div> <div>■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE</div> <div>■ FAULT REPORT</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>NEWEST RECORD</div> <div>NUMBER: 0</div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>LAST CLEARED DATE:</div> <div>2002/8/11 14:23:57</div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲</div>	<div>LAST REPORT DATE:</div> <div>2002/10/09 08:25:27</div>

This menu displays the user-programmable fault report actual values. See the *User-Programmable Fault Report* section in chapter 5 for additional information on this feature.

## 6.4.2 STARTING RECORDS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ RECORDS ⇒ STARTING RECORDS ⇒ MOTOR START 1(5)

NO STARTING RECORDS TO REPORT		
or		
<div> <div>■ MOTOR START 1</div> <div>■</div> </div>	<div>◀▶</div>	<div>START 1 DATE:</div> <div>2002/08/11</div> <div><i>Range: Date in format YYYY/MM/DD</i></div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>START 1 TIME:</div> <div>00:00:00.000000</div> <div><i>Range: Time in format HH:MM:SS.ssssss</i></div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>START 1 ACCELERATION</div> <div>TIME: 4.57 s</div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲▼</div>	<div>START 1 EFFECTIVE</div> <div>CURRENT: 5.85 x FLA</div>
MESSAGE	<div>▲</div>	<div>START 1 PEAK</div> <div>CURRENT: 6.70 x FLA</div>

Up to five motor starts are displayed. When the buffer is full, the newest record overwrites the oldest record.

## 6.4.3 MOTOR LEARNED DATA

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ RECORDS ⇒ MOTOR LEARNED DATA

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOTOR LEARNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DATA		<div>◀ ▶</div>	NUMBER OF RECORDS: 0	Range: 0 to 250
MESSAGE	<div>▲ ▼</div>	LAST CLEARED DATE: 2007/07/14 15:40:16	Range: date and time in standard format	
MESSAGE	<div>▲ ▼</div>	LAST ACCELER. TIME LEARNED: 0.00 s	Range: value in seconds	
MESSAGE	<div>▲ ▼</div>	LAST STARTING CURR. LEARNED: 0.00 x FLA	Range: value in multiples of full load current	
MESSAGE	<div>▲ ▼</div>	LAST STARTING CAPAC. LEARNED: 0%	Range: value in percentage	
MESSAGE	<div>▲ ▼</div>	LAST AVRG MOTOR LOAD LEARNED: 0.00 x FLA	Range: value in multiples of full load current	
MESSAGE	<div>▲</div>	LAST RUN t AFT. STRT LEARNED: 00:00 hr	Range: value in hours	

The **NUMBER OF RECORDS** value indicates how many records are available to the user through the EnerVista UR Setup software or via HTTP with Internet Explorer. The **LAST CLEARED DATE** value indicates the last time that learned data records were cleared.

The values for the last motor start-running-stop cycle are available in this menu. The **LAST AVRG MOTOR LOAD LEARNED** value is computed during motor running conditions at intervals defined by the **MOTOR LOAD AVERAGE CALC. PERIOD** setting. This value is updated whenever new values become available.

Up to 250 motor learned data records are stored and accessible via the EnerVista UR Setup software through the following methods.

- Select the **Actual Values > Records > Motor Learned Data** menu item.
- Select the **Maintenance > Retrieve File** menu item and open the "MotorLD.htm" file.
- Select the **Maintenance > Retrieve File** menu item and open the "MotorLD.txt" file.

The following historical data is displayed in the motor learned data records.

- Report number.
- Report date.
- Learned acceleration time (in seconds).
- Learned starting current (in multiples of full load current).
- Learned starting capacity (in percent).
- Learned average motor load (in multiples of full load current).
- Learned run time after start (in hours).

The learned values for acceleration time and effective starting current are the maximum of the individual values acquired for the last  $N$  successful starts, where  $N$  is defined by the **NUMBER OF STARTS TO LEARN** setting.

The learned value for the starting thermal capacity is calculated using the maximum of the last motor start measurements and incorporates a security margin defined by the **SETTINGS ⇒ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇒ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇒ MOTOR ⇒ THERMAL MODEL ⇒ START INHIBIT TCU MARGIN** setting. For example, if the thermal capacity used for the last five starts is 24, 23, 27, 26, and 21%, respectively, with the **START INHIBIT TCU MARGIN** = 25%, then the **LEARNED STARTING CAPACITY** is  $27\% \times 1.25 = 33.75\%$ .



Learned values associated with motor acceleration require the acceleration time function to be enabled. The learned features are not be used until at least  $N + 1$  successful motor starts have occurred.

The starting capacity, starting current, and acceleration time values for the last start are displayed in **ACTUAL VALUES** ⇒ **STATUS** ⇒ **MOTOR** menu. Clearing the motor data (refer to the *Clear records* section in chapter 7) resets these values to their default.

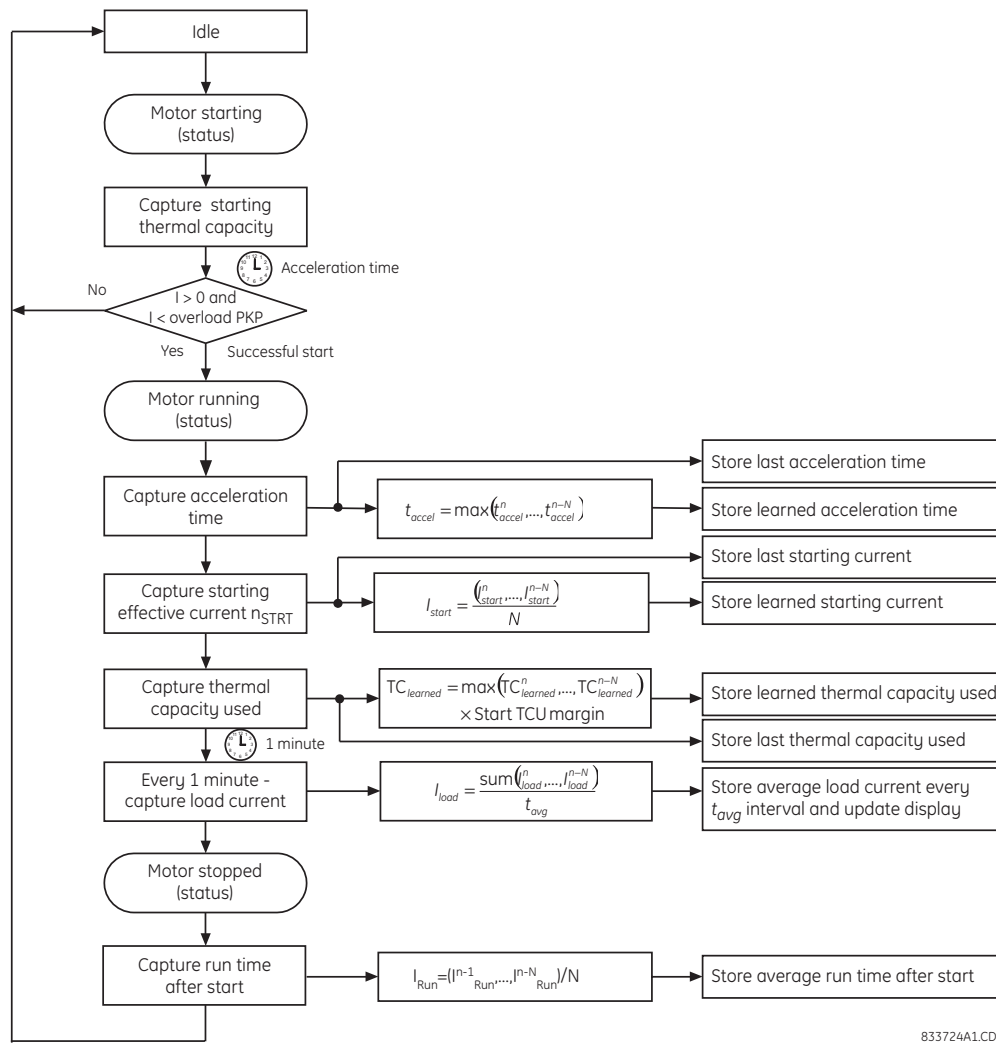
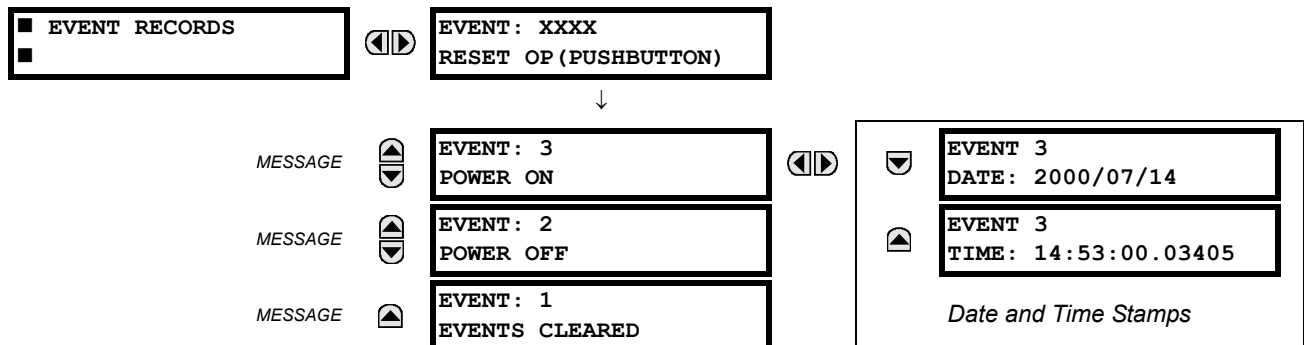


Figure 6-4: MOTOR LEARNED DATA FUNCTIONALITY

### 6.4.4 EVENT RECORDS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ RECORDS ⇒ EVENT RECORDS



The event records menu shows the contextual data associated with up to the last 1024 events, listed in chronological order from most recent to oldest. If all 1024 event records have been filled, the oldest record will be removed as a new record is added. Each event record shows the event identifier/sequence number, cause, and date/time stamp associated with the event trigger. Refer to the **COMMANDS** ⇨ **CLEAR RECORDS** menu for clearing event records.

### 6.4.5 OSCILLOGRAPHY

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ **RECORDS** ⇨ **OSCILLOGRAPHY**

<div>■ OSCILLOGRAPHY</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	◀▶	<div>FORCE TRIGGER?</div> <div>No</div>	Range: No, Yes
	▲▼	<div>NUMBER OF TRIGGERS:</div> <div>0</div>	
	▲▼	<div>AVAILABLE RECORDS:</div> <div>0</div>	
	▲▼	<div>CYCLES PER RECORD:</div> <div>0.0</div>	
	▲	<div>LAST CLEARED DATE:</div> <div>2000/07/14 15:40:16</div>	

This menu allows the user to view the number of triggers involved and number of oscillography traces available. The **CYCLES PER RECORD** value is calculated to account for the fixed amount of data storage for oscillography. See the *Oscillography* section of chapter 5 for additional details.

A trigger can be forced here at any time by setting “Yes” to the **FORCE TRIGGER?** command. Refer to the **COMMANDS** ⇨ **CLEAR RECORDS** menu for information on clearing the oscillography records.

### 6.4.6 DATA LOGGER

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ **RECORDS** ⇨ **DATA LOGGER**

<div>■ DATA LOGGER</div> <div>MESSAGE</div>	◀▶	<div>OLDEST SAMPLE TIME:</div> <div>2000/01/14 13:45:51</div>
	▲	<div>NEWEST SAMPLE TIME:</div> <div>2000/01/14 15:21:19</div>

The **OLDEST SAMPLE TIME** represents the time at which the oldest available samples were taken. It will be static until the log gets full, at which time it will start counting at the defined sampling rate. The **NEWEST SAMPLE TIME** represents the time the most recent samples were taken. It counts up at the defined sampling rate. If the data logger channels are defined, then both values are static.

Refer to the **COMMANDS** ⇨ **CLEAR RECORDS** menu for clearing data logger records.

## 6.5.1 MODEL INFORMATION

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ ↓ PRODUCT INFO ⇒ MODEL INFORMATION

■ MODEL INFORMATION	◀▶	ORDER CODE LINE 1: M60-A00-HCH-F8A-H6A	Range: standard GE Multilin order code format; example order code shown
MESSAGE	▲▼	ORDER CODE LINE 2:	Range: standard GE Multilin order code format
MESSAGE	▲▼	ORDER CODE LINE 3:	Range: standard GE Multilin order code format
MESSAGE	▲▼	ORDER CODE LINE 4:	Range: standard GE Multilin order code format
MESSAGE	▲▼	SERIAL NUMBER:	Range: standard GE Multilin serial number format
MESSAGE	▲▼	ETHERNET MAC ADDRESS 000000000000	Range: standard Ethernet MAC address format
MESSAGE	▲▼	MANUFACTURING DATE: 0	Range: YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS
MESSAGE	▲▼	CT/ VT ADVANCED DIAG ACTIVE: No	Range: Yes, No
MESSAGE	▲▼	OPERATING TIME: 0:00:00	Range: operating time in HH:MM:SS
MESSAGE	▲	LAST SETTING CHANGE: 1970/01/01 23:11:19	Range: YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS

The order code, serial number, Ethernet MAC address, date and time of manufacture, and operating time are shown here.

## 6.5.2 FIRMWARE REVISIONS

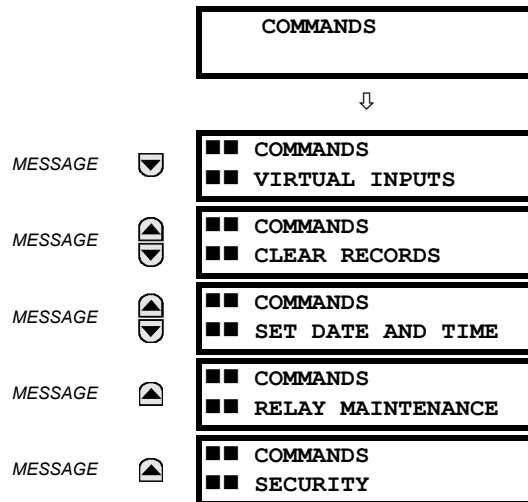
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇒ ↓ PRODUCT INFO ⇒ ↓ FIRMWARE REVISIONS

■ FIRMWARE REVISIONS	◀▶	M60 Motor Relay REVISION: 7.1x	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number of the application firmware.
MESSAGE	▲▼	MODIFICATION FILE NUMBER: 0	Range: 0 to 65535 (ID of the MOD FILE) Value is 0 for each standard firmware release.
MESSAGE	▲▼	BOOT PROGRAM REVISION: 3.01	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number of the boot program firmware.
MESSAGE	▲▼	FRONT PANEL PROGRAM REVISION: 0.08	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number of faceplate program firmware.
MESSAGE	▲▼	COMPILE DATE: 2004/09/15 04:55:16	Range: Any valid date and time. Date and time when product firmware was built.
MESSAGE	▲	BOOT DATE: 2004/09/15 16:41:32	Range: Any valid date and time. Date and time when the boot program was built.

The shown data is illustrative only. A modification file number of 0 indicates that, currently, no modifications have been installed.



## 7.1.1 COMMANDS MENU

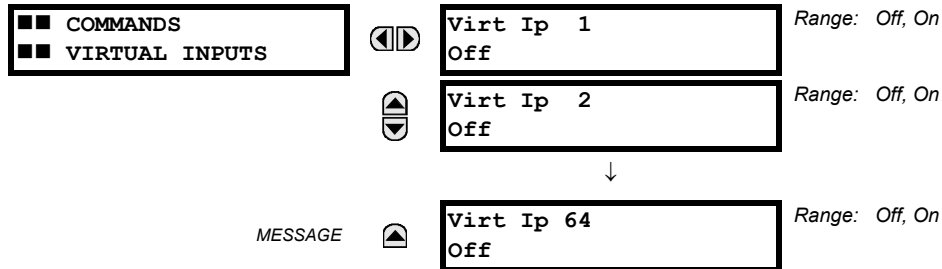


The commands menu contains relay directives intended for operations personnel. All commands can be protected from unauthorized access via the command password; see the *Security* section of chapter 5 for details. The following flash message appears after successfully command entry:

COMMAND  
EXECUTED

## 7.1.2 VIRTUAL INPUTS

## PATH: COMMANDS ⇒ VIRTUAL INPUTS



The states of up to 64 virtual inputs are changed here. The first line of the display indicates the ID of the virtual input. The second line indicates the current or selected status of the virtual input. This status will be a state off (logic 0) or on (logic 1).

## 7.1.3 CLEAR RECORDS

PATH: COMMANDS ⇒ ↓ CLEAR RECORDS

■ ■ COMMANDS	◀ ▶	CLEAR USER FAULT REPORTS? No	Range: No, Yes
■ ■ CLEAR RECORDS	▲ ▼	CLEAR EVENT RECORDS? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR OSCILLOGRAPHY? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR DATA LOGGER? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR ENERGY? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR MOTOR START DATA? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR BROKEN ROTOR BAR DATA? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲ ▼	CLEAR DIRECT I/O COUNTERS? No	Range: No, Yes. Valid only for units with Direct Input/ Output module.
	▲ ▼	CLEAR TELEPROTECT COUNTERS? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲	CLEAR ALL RELAY RECORDS? No	Range: No, Yes

This menu contains commands for clearing historical data such as the event records. Data is cleared by changing a command setting to “Yes” and pressing the ENTER key. After clearing data, the command setting automatically reverts to “No”.

## 7.1.4 SET DATE AND TIME

PATH: COMMANDS ⇒ ↓ SET DATE AND TIME

■ ■ COMMANDS	◀ ▶	SET DATE AND TIME:	(YYYY/MM/DD HH:MM:SS)
■ ■ SET DATE AND TIME		2000/01/14 13:47:03	

The date and time can be entered here via the faceplate keypad, but if the relay is synchronizing to an external time source such as PTP, IRIGB or SNTP, the manually entered time will be quickly over-written. The time setting is based on the 24-hour clock. The complete date, as a minimum, must be entered to allow execution of this command. The new time (if entered) and date will take effect at the moment the ENTER key is clicked.

The timescale of the entered time should be **local time**, including daylight time where and when applicable.



## 7.1.5 RELAY MAINTENANCE

PATH: COMMANDS ⇒ ↓ RELAY MAINTENANCE

<div> <div>COMMANDS</div> <div>RELAY MAINTENANCE</div> </div>	◀▶	PERFORM LAMPTTEST? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲▼	UPDATE ORDER CODE? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲▼	REBOOT RELAY? No	Range: No, Yes
	▲	SERVICE COMMAND: 0	Range: 0, 101

This menu contains commands for relay maintenance purposes. Commands for the lamp test and order code are activated by changing a command setting to “Yes” and pressing the ENTER key. The command setting will then automatically revert to “No”. The service command is activated by entering a numerical code and pressing the ENTER key.

The **PERFORM LAMPTTEST** command turns on all faceplate LEDs and display pixels for a short duration. The **UPDATE ORDER CODE** command causes the relay to scan the backplane for the hardware modules and update the order code to match. If an update occurs, the following message is shown.

UPDATING . . .  
 PLEASE WAIT

There is no impact if there have been no changes to the hardware modules. When an update does not occur, the **ORDER CODE NOT UPDATED** message will be shown.

The **SERVICE COMMAND** is used to perform specific M60 service actions. Presently, there is only one service action available. Code “101” is used to clear factory diagnostic information stored in the non-volatile memory. If a code other than “101” is entered, the command will be ignored and no actions will be taken. Various self-checking diagnostics are performed in the background while the M60 is running, and diagnostic information is stored on the non-volatile memory from time to time based on the self-checking result. Although the diagnostic information is cleared before the M60 is shipped from the factory, the user may want to clear the diagnostic information for themselves under certain circumstances. For example, it may be desirable to clear diagnostic information after replacement of hardware. Once the diagnostic information is cleared, all self-checking variables are reset to their initial state and diagnostics will restart from scratch.

The **REBOOT RELAY COMMAND** reboots the relay so that changes to configuration settings can take effect. In most cases, if changes are made to the configuration settings these changes do not take effect unless the relay is rebooted.



With the CyberSentry option, the Administrator or Operator role can initiate the Reboot Relay command.

NOTE

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## 7.1.6 SECURITY

iPATH: COMMANDS ⇒ ↓ SECURITY

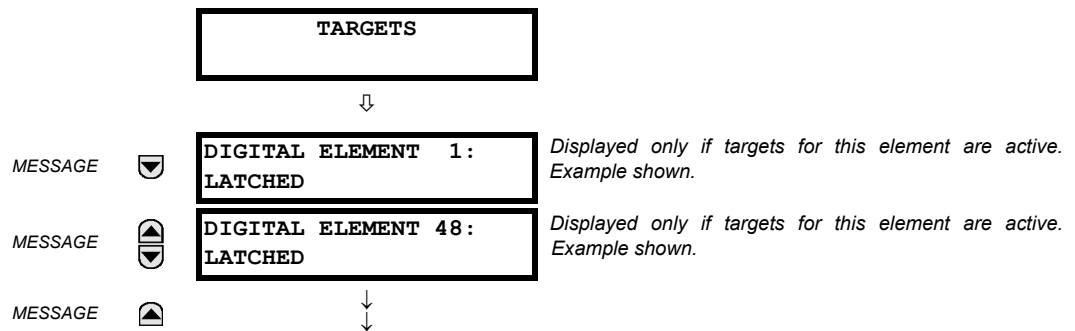
<div> <div>SECURITY</div> </div>	◀▶	ADMINISTRATOR LOGOFF: No	Range: Yes, No Default: No
	▲▼	ENGINEER LOGOFF: No	Range: Yes, No Default: No
	▲▼	OPERATOR LOGOFF: No	Range: Yes, No Default: No
	▲	CLEAR SECURITY DATA:	Range: Yes, No Default: No

With the CyberSentry option, this setting is available to enable or disable the following commands:

- **Administrator Logoff:** Selecting ‘Yes’ allows the Supervisor to forcefully logoff an administrator session.

- **Engineer Logoff:** Selecting 'Yes' allows the Supervisor to forcefully logoff an engineer session.
- **Operator Logoff:** Selecting 'Yes' allows the Supervisor to forcefully logoff an operator session.
- **Clear Security Data:** Selecting 'Yes' allows the Supervisor to forcefully clear all the security logs and clears all the operands associated with the self-tests.

## 7.2.1 TARGETS MENU



The status of any active targets will be displayed in the targets menu. If no targets are active, the display will read **NO ACTIVE TARGETS**:

## 7.2.2 TARGET MESSAGES

When there are no active targets, the first target to become active will cause the display to immediately default to that message. If there are active targets and the user is navigating through other messages, and when the default message timer times out (i.e. the keypad has not been used for a determined period of time), the display will again default back to the target message.

The range of variables for the target messages is described below. Phase information will be included if applicable. If a target message status changes, the status with the highest priority will be displayed.

**Table 7-1: TARGET MESSAGE PRIORITY STATUS**

PRIORITY	ACTIVE STATUS	DESCRIPTION
1	OP	element operated and still picked up
2	PKP	element picked up and timed out
3	LATCHED	element had operated but has dropped out

If a self test error is detected, a message appears indicating the cause of the error. For example **UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED** indicates that the minimal relay settings have not been programmed.

## 7.2.3 RELAY SELF-TESTS

## a) DESCRIPTION

The relay performs a number of self-test diagnostic checks to ensure device integrity. The two types of self-tests (major and minor) are listed in the tables below. When either type of self-test error occurs, the Trouble LED Indicator will turn on and a target message displayed. All errors record an event in the event recorder. Latched errors can be cleared by pressing the RESET key, providing the condition is no longer present.

Major self-test errors also result in the following:

- The critical fail relay on the power supply module is de-energized.
- All other output relays are de-energized and are prevented from further operation.
- The faceplate In Service LED indicator is turned off.
- A RELAY OUT OF SERVICE event is recorded.

## b) MAJOR SELF-TEST ERROR MESSAGES

The major self-test errors are outlined in this section.

**MODULE FAILURE\_\_\_\_\_:**  
Contact Factory (xxx)

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* Module hardware failure detected.
- *How often the test is performed:* Module dependent.
- *What to do:* Contact the factory and supply the failure code noted in the display. The “xxx” text identifies the failed module (for example, F8L).

**INCOMPATIBLE H/W:**  
Contact Factory (xxx)

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* One or more installed hardware modules is not compatible with the M60 order code.
- *How often the test is performed:* Module dependent.
- *What to do:* Contact the factory and supply the failure code noted in the display. The “xxx” text identifies the failed module (for example, F8L).

**EQUIPMENT MISMATCH:**  
with 2nd line detail

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* The configuration of modules does not match the order code stored in the M60.
- *How often the test is performed:* On power up. Afterwards, the backplane is checked for missing cards every five seconds.
- *What to do:* Check all modules against the order code, ensure they are inserted properly, and cycle control power. If the problem persists, contact the factory.

**FLEXLOGIC ERROR:**  
with 2nd line detail

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A FlexLogic equation is incorrect.
- *How often the test is performed:* The test is event driven, performed whenever FlexLogic equations are modified.
- *What to do:* Finish all equation editing and use self tests to debug any errors.

**UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED:**  
Check Settings

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* The **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **INSTALLATION** ⇒ **RELAY SETTINGS** setting indicates the M60 is not programmed.
- *How often the test is performed:* On power up and whenever the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **INSTALLATION** ⇒ **RELAY SETTINGS** setting is altered.
- *What to do:* Program all settings and then set **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **INSTALLATION** ⇒ **RELAY SETTINGS** to “Programmed”.

**c) MINOR SELF-TEST ERROR MESSAGES**

Most of the minor self-test errors can be disabled. Refer to the settings in the *User-programmable self-tests* section in the *Settings* chapter for additional details.

**IEC 61850 DATA SET:  
LLN0 GOOSE# Error**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A data item in a configurable GOOSE data set is not supported by the M60 order code.
- *How often the test is performed:* On power up.
- *What to do:* Verify that all the items in the GOOSE data set are supported by the M60. The EnerVista UR Setup software will list the valid items. An IEC61850 client will also show which nodes are available for the M60.

**IEC 61850 DATA SET:  
LLN0 BR# Error**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A data item in a configurable report data set is not supported by the M60 order code.
- *How often the test is performed:* On power up.
- *What to do:* Verify that all the items in the configurable report data set are supported by the M60. The EnerVista UR Setup software will list the valid items. An IEC61850 client will also show which nodes are available for the M60.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:  
Replace Battery**

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* The battery is not functioning.
- *How often the test is performed:* The battery is monitored every five seconds. The error message displays after 60 seconds if the problem persists.
- *What to do:* Replace the battery as outlined in the Maintenance chapter.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:  
Direct I/O Ring Break**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* Direct input and output settings are configured for a ring, but the connection is not in a ring.
- *How often the test is performed:* Every second.
- *What to do:* Check direct input and output configuration and wiring.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:  
ENET PORT # OFFLINE**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* The Ethernet connection has failed for the specified port.
- *How often the test is performed:* Every five seconds.
- *What to do:* Check the Ethernet port connection on the switch.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:  
\*\*Bad IRIG-B Signal\*\***

- *Latched target message:* No.
  - *Description of problem:* A bad IRIG-B input signal has been detected.
  - *How often the test is performed:* Monitored whenever an IRIG-B signal is received.
  - *What to do:* Ensure the following:
    - The IRIG-B cable is properly connected.
    - Proper cable functionality (that is, check for physical damage or perform a continuity test).
    - The IRIG-B receiver is functioning.
    - Check the input signal level (it may be less than specification).
- If none of these apply, then contact the factory.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:**  
**\*\*Bad PTP Signal\*\***

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* No PTP enabled port has good PTP signal input.
- *How often the test is performed:* Activated when no acceptable signal is being received.
- *What to do:* Ensure the following:
  - The Ethernet cable(s) are properly connected.
  - At least one PTP grandmaster-capable clock is functioning.
  - If strict PP is enabled, that entire network is PP compliant.
  - The network is delivering PTP messages to the relay.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:**  
**Port ## Failure**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* An Ethernet connection has failed.
- *How often the test is performed:* Monitored every five seconds.
- *What to do:* Check Ethernet connections. Port 1 is the primary port and port 2 is the secondary port.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:**  
**SNTP Failure**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* The SNTP server is not responding.
- *How often the test is performed:* Every 10 to 60 seconds.
- *What to do:* Check SNTP configuration and network connections.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:**  
**4L Discrepancy**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A discrepancy has been detected between the actual and desired state of a latching contact output of an installed type “4L” module.
- *How often the test is performed:* Upon initiation of a contact output state change.
- *What to do:* Verify the state of the output contact and contact the factory if the problem persists.

**MAINTENANCE ALERT:  
GGIO Ind xxx oscill**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A data item in a configurable GOOSE data set is oscillating.
- *How often the test is performed:* Upon scanning of each configurable GOOSE data set.
- *What to do:* The “xxx” text denotes the data item that has been detected as oscillating. Evaluate all logic pertaining to this item.

**DIRECT I/O FAILURE:  
COMM Path Incomplete**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* A direct device is configured but not connected.
- *How often the test is performed:* Every second.
- *What to do:* Check direct input and output configuration and wiring.

**REMOTE DEVICE FAIL:  
COMM Path Incomplete**

- *Latched target message:* No.
- *Description of problem:* One or more GOOSE devices are not responding.
- *How often the test is performed:* Event driven. The test is performed when a device programmed to receive GOOSE messages stops receiving. This can be from 1 to 60 seconds, depending on GOOSE packets.
- *What to do:* Check GOOSE setup.

**TEMP MONITOR:  
OVER TEMPERATURE**

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* The ambient temperature is greater than the maximum operating temperature (+80°C).
- *How often the test is performed:* Every hour.
- *What to do:* Remove the M60 from service and install in a location that meets operating temperature standards.

**UNEXPECTED RESTART:  
Press “RESET” key**

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* Abnormal restart from modules being removed or inserted while the M60 is powered-up, when there is an abnormal DC supply, or as a result of internal relay failure.
- *How often the test is performed:* Event driven.
- *What to do:* Contact the factory.

**FIRST ETHERNET FAIL****SECOND ETHERNET FAIL**

**THIRD ETHERNET FAIL**

- *Latched target message:* Yes.
- *Description of problem:* A link loss detection on an Ethernet port. The link loss is due to unplugging the cable or the switch port being down.
- *How often the test is performed:*
- *What to do:* Check the connection.

**d) WRONG TRANSCEIVER MESSAGES**

Description: The type of SFP does not match the CPU type.

T-type CPU = All ports support fiber SFPs only

Type: minor

Target: latched

Message: "WRONG TRANSCEIVER"

A webpage "SFP Transceiver Information" is provided. This page displays the type of the SFP in it. This data is to be used with the CPU type to know the cause of the problem.

**e) SFP X MODULE FAIL MESSAGES**

Description: A faulty SFP or unplugging the SFP would generate this self test.

Type: minor

Target: self reset

Message: SFP MODULE x FAIL

The webpage "SFP Transceiver Information" described in the previous section applies for this self test as well. The "SFP Module Fail" has higher priority and it suppresses the "Ethernet Fail" target message. The "SFP MODULE FAIL FUNCTION" setting enables/disables this self test. The target for this self test is priority-based, with the third one being the highest priority. For example, if all three SFP modules fail, then the third SFP target is activated. If the third SFP module failure resolves, then the second SFP target is activated.

**HARDFIBER SELF-TEST ERROR MESSAGES****7**

In addition to those provided by the standard UR-series devices, the UR devices implement HardFiber self-tests. These are listed below. Any abnormal diagnostic condition indicated by the LEDs or the critical failure relay also results in a self-test message, so troubleshooting is described here. For other relays, such as the B95<sup>Plus</sup>, see that product's instruction manual.

**Equipment Mismatch Major Self-Test**

Description: The number or type of installed hardware modules does not match the order code stored in the CPU. The standard UR-series Equipment Mismatch self-test is extended to cover the possible presence of a Process Card.

Severity: Protection is not available and all contact outputs and shared outputs are de-asserted.

If this message appears, check all modules against the order code. Ensure they are inserted properly, and cycle the control power. If a module has intentionally been added or removed use the [Update Order Code](#) command to notify the relay that the current module configuration is correct.

**Module Failure Major Self-Test**

Description: UR-series device module hardware failure detected.

Severity: Protection is not available and all contact outputs and shared outputs are de-asserted.

If this message appears, contact the factory and supply the failure code noted in the display. Text in the message identifies the failed module (for example, H81). If operated on a Process Card failure, the Module Fail self-test seals-in (latches) till the UR-series device is restarted.



### Process Bus Failure Major Self-test

Description: Mission critical data is not available via the process bus. An AC quantity is considered critical if both AC bank origins and the crosschecking settings are other than none. This self-test is also initiated by an AC input discrepancy being detected. See the description of the crosschecking setting in this manual for further information. In addition, this self-test can be initiated by user logic responding to loss of critical contact input/output or other data using the **Process Bus Failure Operand** user-programmable self-test setting. This setting is located in the **Settings > Product Setup > User-Programmable Self Test** menu.

Severity: Protection is not available and all contact outputs and shared outputs are de-asserted.

If this message appears, first rectify any Process Bus Trouble and Brick Trouble self-test errors. Check the actual value of the operand referenced by the **Process Bus Failure Operand** setting, and if "On", determine the cause and rectify.

Should the problem persist with the foregoing all clear, the cause must be an AC input discrepancy, which is typically the result of problems in the input signals to the Bricks, or faults in the Brick input conditioning hardware. If the error was announced the first time significant signal was encountered, suspect the former cause and check the copper connections external to the Brick. Where multiple UR-series devices have self-test errors, look for common causes.

To further isolate AC input discrepancy errors, put the relay in test-isolated mode, then one by one, temporally change an AC bank crosschecking setting to none, until the Process Bus Failure clears. Once the problem AC bank has been identified, the values from each of the two Bricks can be examined individually by temporarily mapping each to an AC bank with a single origin.

### Process Bus Trouble Minor Self-Test

Description: Communications problems with one or more Bricks. The text of the message identifies the affected field units. This self-test is initiated by low received signal levels at either the Brick or Process Card end, and by the sustained failure to receive poll responses from the proper Brick.

Severity: This self-test error does not directly inhibit protection. However, the affected Brick inputs/outputs may not be available to the UR-series device.

If this message appears, check the field unit actual values. An indication of equipment mismatch means that messages are being received from a Brick, but there is a discrepancy between the settings and the actual Brick serial number, order code, and/or core number. Check that the correct core on the correct Brick is patched through to the correct Process Card port, and that the field unit settings are correct. An indication of communications loss means that no messages are being received. Check that the patching is correct, and that the Brick has power. If that is not the problem, use a professional optical fiber connector cleaning kit to clean both sides of all optical fiber connections from the Process Card through to the affected Brick. If the problem continues after cleaning, consult the factory.

### Brick Trouble Minor Self-Test

Description: Brick internal self-testing has detected a trouble internal to the Brick.

Severity: This self-test error does not directly inhibit protection. However, some or all of the affected Brick inputs/outputs may not be available to the UR-series device.

If this message appears, check the Brick environment for over/under temperatures and the voltage of its power source. If the ambient temperature and supply voltage are within Brick specifications, consult the factory. Troubles resulting from a Brick output failing to respond to an output command can only be detected while the command is active, and so in this case the target is latched. A latched target can be unlatched by pressing the faceplate reset key if the command has ended, however the output may still be non-functional.



## 8.1.1 TESTING UNDERFREQUENCY AND OVERFREQUENCY ELEMENTS

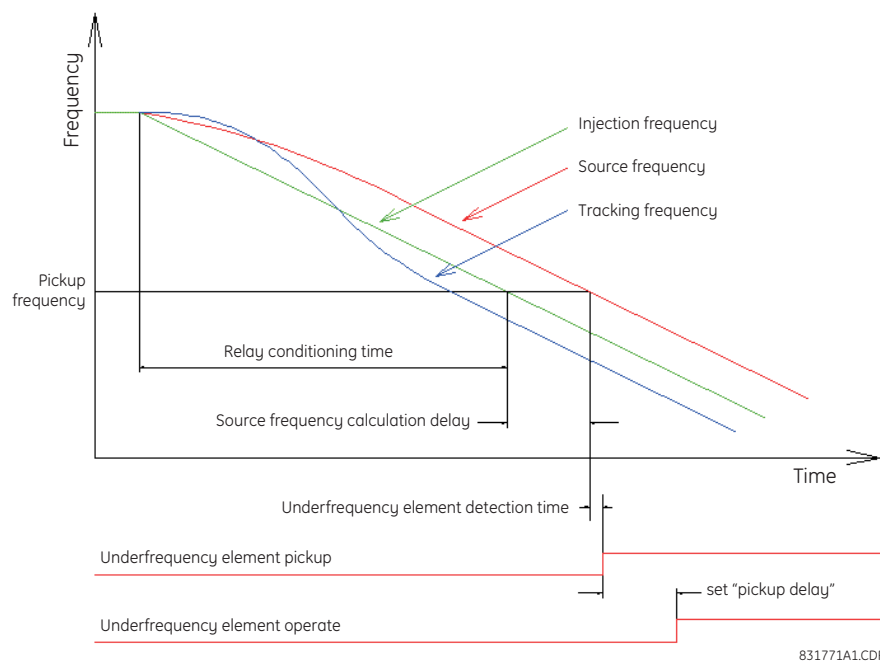
Underfrequency and overfrequency protection requires techniques with subtle testing implications. Whereas most protection is designed to detect changes from normal to fault conditions that occur virtually instantaneously, power system inertia requires frequency protection to pickup while the frequency is changing slowly. Frequency measurement is inherently sensitive to noise, making high precision in combination with high speed challenging for both relays and test equipment.

Injection to a particular M60 frequency element must be to its configured source and to the channels the source uses for frequency measurement. For frequency measurement, a source will use the first quantity configured in the following order:

1. Phase voltages.
2. Auxiliary voltage.
3. Phase currents.
4. Ground current.

For example, if only auxiliary voltage and phase currents are configured, the source will use the auxiliary voltage, not the phase voltages or any of the currents.

When phase voltages or phase currents are used, the source applies a filter that rejects the zero-sequence component. As such, the same signal must not be injected to all three phases, or the injected signal will be completely filtered out. For an underfrequency element using phase quantities, the phase A signal must be above the **MIN VOLT/AMP** setting value. Therefore, either inject into phase A only, or inject a balanced three-phase signal.



**Figure 8-1: TYPICAL UNDERFREQUENCY ELEMENT TEST TIMING**

The static accuracy of the frequency threshold may be determined by slowly adjusting the frequency of the injected signal about the set pickup. If the M60 frequency metering feature is used to determine the injected frequency, the metering accuracy should be verified by checking it against a known standard (for example, the power system).

To accurately measure the time delay of a frequency element, a test emulating realistic power system dynamics is required. The injected frequency should smoothly ramp through the set threshold, with the ramp starting frequency sufficiently outside the threshold so the relay becomes conditioned to the trend before operation. For typical interconnected power systems, the recommended testing ramp rate is 0.20 Hz/s.

The desired delay time is the interval from the point the frequency crosses the set threshold to the point the element operates. Some test sets can measure only the time from the ramp start to element operation, necessitating the subtraction of the pre-threshold ramp time from the reading. For example, with a ramp rate of 0.20 Hz/s, start the ramp 0.20 Hz before the threshold and subtract 1 second from test set time reading of ramp start to relay operation.

Note that the M60 event records only show the “pickup delay” component, a definite time timer. This is exclusive of the time taken by the frequency responding component to pickup.

The M60 oscillography can be used to measure the time between the calculated source frequency crossing the threshold and element operation; however, this method omits the delay in the calculated source frequency. The security features of the source frequency measurement algorithm result in the calculated frequency being delayed by 2 to 4 cycles (or longer with noise on the input). In addition, oscillography resolution is 0.004 Hz, which at 0.20 Hz/s corresponds to a delay of 20 ms. The tracking frequency should not be used in timing measurements, as its algorithm involves phase locking, which purposely sets its frequency high or low to allow the M60 sample clock to catch-up or wait as necessary to reach synchronism with the power system.

## 9.1.1 REPLACE A MODULE



**WARNING** Withdraw or insert a module only when control power has been removed from the unit, and be sure to insert only the correct module type into a slot, else personal injury, damage to the unit or connected equipment, or undesired operation can result.



**NOTICE** To avoid damage to the equipment, use proper electrostatic discharge protection (for example, a static strap) when coming in contact with modules while the relay is energized.

The relay, being modular in design, allows for the withdrawal and insertion of modules. Modules must only be replaced with like modules in their original factory configured slots.

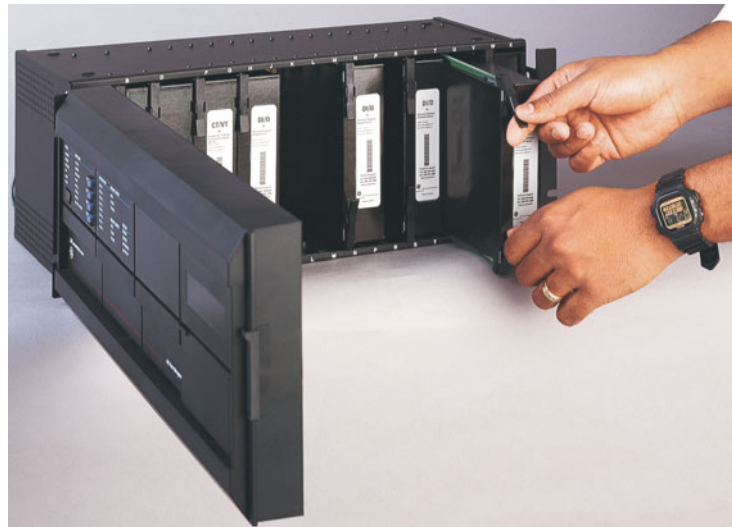
The enhanced faceplate can be opened to the left, once the thumb screw has been removed, as shown below. This allows for easy accessibility of the modules for withdrawal. The new wide-angle hinge assembly in the enhanced front panel opens completely and allows easy access to all modules in the M60.



842812A1.CDR

**Figure 9-1: UR MODULE WITHDRAWAL AND INSERTION (ENHANCED FACEPLATE)**

The standard faceplate can be opened to the left, once the sliding latch on the right side has been pushed up, as shown below. This allows for easy accessibility of the modules for withdrawal.



842760A1.CDR

**Figure 9-2: UR MODULE WITHDRAWAL AND INSERTION (STANDARD FACEPLATE)**

To properly remove a module, the ejector/inserter clips, located at the top and bottom of each module, must be pulled simultaneously. Before performing this action, **control power must be removed from the relay**. Record the original location of the module to ensure that the same or replacement module is inserted into the correct slot. Modules with current input provide automatic shorting of external CT circuits.

To properly insert a module, ensure that the **correct** module type is inserted into the **correct** slot position. The ejector/ inserter clips located at the top and at the bottom of each module must be in the disengaged position as the module is smoothly inserted into the slot. Once the clips have cleared the raised edge of the chassis, engage the clips simultaneously. When the clips have locked into position, the module will be fully inserted.



CPU connections must be individually disconnected from the module before the module can be removed from the chassis.



The new CT/VT modules can only be used with new CPUs; similarly, old CT/VT modules can only be used with old CPUs. In the event that there is a mismatch between the CPU and CT/VT module, the relay does not function and a **DSP ERROR** or **HARDWARE MISMATCH** error displays.

## 9.2.1 REPLACE BATTERY

When required, the battery can be replaced. The power supply module contains the battery.



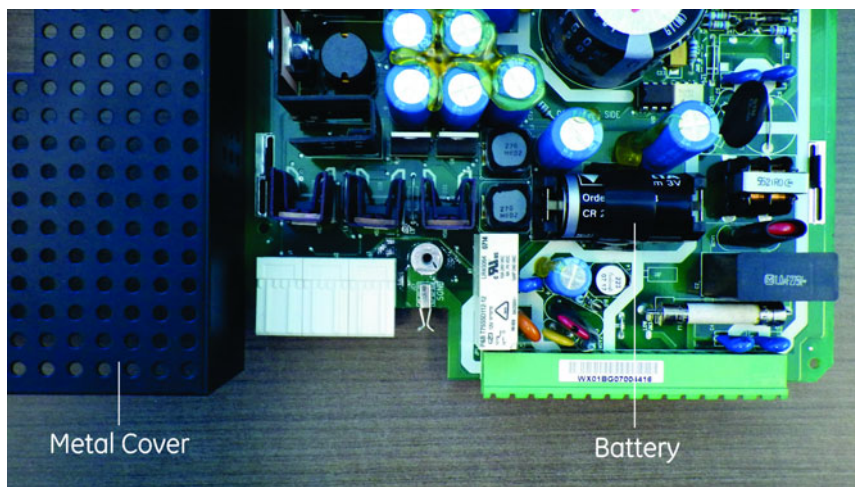
**To avoid injury, ensure that the unit has been powered off for a minimum of three minutes before replacing the battery.**

**Risk of fire if battery is replaced with incorrect type or polarity.**

To replace the battery:

1. Turn off the power to the unit.
2. Wait a minimum of three minutes to ensure that there is no power to the battery.
3. As outlined in the previous section, open the unit by sliding up the latch on the right side of the front panel and opening the panel to the left.
4. Unscrew the bracket on the front left of the unit so that you can open fully the front panel to access the power supply module, which is typically in the first slot on the left side.
5. Simultaneously pull the ejector clips at the top and bottom of the power supply module and remove the module.
6. Unscrew the screw that attaches the metal cover to the module.
7. Slide the metal cover away from the clips about 1 cm (1/4 inch) and remove the cover.
8. Unclip the black plastic holder that keeps the battery in place. The plastic clips into the socket at the bottom on both sides. Use a flat-head screwdriver if you cannot unclip the plastic with your fingers.
9. Observe the + and - polarity of the battery and replace it with the same polarity as marked on the battery holder. Replace the battery with the identical make and model. For example, do not use a rechargeable battery.

**Figure 9-3: BATTERY LOCATION ON POWER SUPPLY MODULE**



10. Reinstall the battery clip and the metal cover, and reinsert the power supply module into the unit.
11. Power on the unit.
12. Dispose of the old battery as outlined in the next section.

## 9.2.2 DISPOSE OF BATTERY

**EN Battery Disposal**

This product contains a battery that cannot be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste in the European Union. See the product documentation for specific battery information. The battery is marked with this symbol, which may include lettering to indicate cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), or mercury (Hg). For proper recycling return the battery to your supplier or to a designated collection point. For more information see: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**CS Nakládání s bateriemi**

Tento produkt obsahuje baterie, které nemohou být zneškodněny v Evropské unii jako netříděný komunální odpad. Viz dokumentace k produktu pro informace pro konkrétní baterie. Baterie je označena tímto symbolem, který může zahrnovat i uvedena písmena, kadmium (Cd), olovo (Pb), nebo rtuť (Hg). Pro správnou recyklaci baterií vraťte svémudodavateli nebo na určeném sběrném místě. Pro více informací viz: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**DA Batteri affald**

Dette produkt indeholder et batteri som ikke kan bortskaffes sammen med almindeligt husholdningsaffald i Europa. Se produktinformation for specifikke informationer om batteriet. Batteriet er forsynet med indgraveret symboler for hvad batteriet indeholder: kadmium (Cd), bly (Pb) og kviksølv (Hg). Europæiske brugere af elektrisk udstyr skal aflevere kasserede produkter til genbrug eller til leverandøren. Yderligere oplysninger findes på webstedet [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**DE Entsorgung von Batterien**

Dieses Produkt beinhaltet eine Batterie, die nicht als unsortierter städtischer Abfall in der europäischen Union entsorgt werden darf. Beachten Sie die spezifischen Batterie-Informationen in der Produktdokumentation. Die Batterie ist mit diesem Symbol gekennzeichnet, welches auch Hinweise auf möglicherweise enthaltene Stoffe wie Kadmium (Cd), Blei (Pb) oder Quecksilber (Hektogramm) darstellt. Für die korrekte Wiederverwertung bringen Sie diese Batterie zu Ihrem lokalen Lieferanten zurück oder entsorgen Sie das Produkt an den gekennzeichneten Sammelstellen. Weitere Informationen hierzu finden Sie auf der folgenden Website: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**EL Απόρριψη μπαταριών**

Αυτό το προϊόν περιέχει μια μπαταρία που δεν πρέπει να απορρίπτεται σε δημόσια συστήματα απόρριψης στην Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα. Δείτε την τεκμηρίωση του προϊόντος για συγκεκριμένες πληροφορίες που αφορούν τη μπαταρία. Η μπαταρία είναι φέρει σήμανση με αυτό το σύμβολο, το οποίο μπορεί να περιλαμβάνει γράμματα για να δηλώσουν το κάδμιο (Cd), τον μόλυβδο (Pb), ή τον υδράργυρο (Hg). Για την κατάλληλη ανακύκλωση επιστρέψτε την μπαταρία στον προμηθευτή σας ή σε καθορισμένο σημείο συλλογής. Για περισσότερες πληροφορίες δείτε: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**ES Eliminación de baterías**

Este producto contiene una batería que no se pueda eliminar como basura normal sin clasificar en la Unión Europea. Examine la documentación del producto para la información específica de la batería. La batería se marca con este símbolo, que puede incluir siglas para indicar el cadmio (Cd), el plomo (Pb), o el mercurio (Hg). Para el reciclaje apropiado, devuelva este producto a su distribuidor o deshágase de él en los puntos de reciclaje designados. Para mas información : [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**ET Patareide kõrvaldamine**

Käesolev toode sisaldab patareisid, mida Euroopa Liidus ei tohi kõrvaldada sorteerimata olmejäätmetena. Andmeid patareide kohta vaadake toote dokumentatsioonist. Patareid on märgistatud käesoleva sümboliga, millel võib olla kaadmiumi (Cd), pliid (Pb) või elavhõbedat (Hg) tähistavad tähed. Nõuetekohaseks ringlusse võtmiseks tagastage patarei tarnijale või kindlaksmääratud vastuvõtupunkti. Lisainformatsiooni saab Internetist aadressil: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**FI Paristoje ja akkujen hävittäminen**

Tuote sisältää pariston, jota ei saa hävittää Euroopan Unionin alueella talousjätteen mukana. Tarkista tuoteselosteesta tuotteen tiedot. Paristo on merkitty tällä symbolilla ja saattaa sisältää kadmiumia (Cd), lyijyä (Pb) tai elohopeaa (Hg). Oikean kierrätystavan varmistamiseksi palauta tuote paikalliselle jälleenmyyjälle tai palauta se paristojen keräyspisteeseen. Lisätietoja sivuilla [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**FR Élimination des piles**

Ce produit contient une batterie qui ne peuvent être éliminés comme déchets municipaux non triés dans l'Union européenne. Voir la documentation du produit au niveau des renseignements sur la pile. La batterie est marqué de ce symbole, qui comprennent les indications cadmium (Cd), plomb (Pb), ou mercure (Hg). Pour le recyclage, retourner la batterie à votre fournisseur ou à un point de collecte. Pour plus d'informations, voir: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).



### HU Akkumulátor hulladék kezelése

Ezen termék akkumulátort tartalmaz, amely az Európai Unión belül csak a kijelölt módon és helyen dobható ki. A terméken illetve a mellékelt ismertetőn olvasható a kadmium (Cd), ólom (Pb) vagy higany (Hg) tartalomra utaló betűjelzés. A hulladék akkumulátor leadható a termék forgalmazójánál új akkumulátor vásárlásakor, vagy a kijelölt elektronikai hulladékdudvarokban. További információ a [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info) oldalon.

### IT Smaltimento batterie

Questo prodotto contiene una batteria che non può essere smaltita nei comuni contenitori per lo smaltimento rifiuti, nell'Unione Europea. Controllate la documentazione del prodotto per le informazioni specifiche sulla batteria. La batteria è contrassegnata con questo simbolo e può includere alcuni caratteri ad indicare la presenza di cadmio (Cd), piombo (Pb) oppure mercurio (Hg). Per il corretto smaltimento, potete restituirli al vostro fornitore locale, oppure rivolgervi e consegnarli presso i centri di raccolta preposti. Per maggiori informazioni vedere: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### LT Baterijų šalinimas

Šios įrangos sudėtyje yra baterijų, kurias draudžiama šalinti Europos Sąjungos viešose nerūšiuotų atliekų šalinimo sistemose. Informaciją apie baterijas galite rasti įrangos techninėje dokumentacijoje. Baterijos žymimos šiuo simboliu, papildomai gali būti nurodoma kad baterijų sudėtyje yra kadmio (Cd), švino (Pb) ar gyvsidabrio (Hg). Eksploatavimui nebetinkamas baterijas pristatykite į tam skirtas surinkimo vietas arba grąžinkite jas tiesioginiam tiekėjui, kad jos būtų tinkamai utilizuotos. Daugiau informacijos rasite šioje interneto svetainėje: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### LV Bateriju likvidēšana

Šis produkts satur bateriju vai akumulatoru, kuru nedrīkst izmest Eiropas Savienībā esošajās sadzīves atkritumu sistēmās. Sk. produkta dokumentācijā, kur ir norādīta konkrēta informācija par bateriju vai akumulatoru. Baterijas vai akumulatora marķējumā ir šis simbols, kas var ietvert burtus, kuri norāda kadmiju (Cd), svinu (Pb) vai dzīvsudrabu (Hg). Pēc ekspluatācijas laika beigām baterijas vai akumulatori jānodod piegādātājam vai specializētā bateriju savākšanas vietā. Sīkāku informāciju var iegūt vietnē: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### NL Verwijderen van batterijen

Dit product bevat een batterij welke niet kan verwijderd worden via de gemeentelijke huisvuilscheiding in de Europese Gemeenschap. Gelieve de product documentatie te controleren voor specifieke batterij informatie. De batterijen met deze label kunnen volgende indicaties bevatten cadmium (Cd), lood (Pb) of kwik (Hg). Voor correcte vorm van kringloop, geef je de producten terug aan jou lokale leverancier of geef het af aan een gespecialiseerde verzamelpunt. Meer informatie vindt u op de volgende website: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### NO Retur av batteri

Dette produkt inneholder et batteri som ikke kan kastes med usortert kommunalt søppel i den Europeiske Unionen. Se produktokumentasjonen for spesifikk batteriinformasjon. Batteriet er merket med dette symbolet som kan inkludere symboler for å indikere at kadmium (Cd), bly (Pb), eller kvikksølv (Hg) forekommer. Returner batteriet til leverandøren din eller til et dedikert oppsamlingspunkt for korrekt gjenvinning. For mer informasjon se: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### PL Pozbywanie się zużytych baterii

Ten produkt zawiera baterie, które w Unii Europejskiej mogą być usuwane tylko jako posegregowane odpady komunalne. Dokładne informacje dotyczące użytych baterii znajdują się w dokumentacji produktu. Baterie oznaczone tym symbolem mogą zawierać dodatkowe oznaczenia literowe wskazujące na zawartość kadmu (Cd), ołowiu (Pb) lub rtęci (Hg). Dla zapewnienia właściwej utylizacji, należy zwrócić baterie do dostawcy albo do wyznaczonego punktu zbiórki. Więcej informacji można znaleźć na stronie internetowej [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### PT Eliminação de Baterias

Este produto contém uma bateria que não pode ser considerado lixo municipal na União Europeia. Consulte a documentação do produto para obter informação específica da bateria. A bateria é identificada por meio de este símbolo, que pode incluir a rotulagem para indicar o cádmio (Cd), chumbo (Pb), ou o mercúrio (Hg). Para uma reciclagem apropriada envie a bateria para o seu fornecedor ou para um ponto de recolha designado. Para mais informação veja: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### RU Утилизация батарей

Согласно европейской директиве об отходах электрического и электронного оборудования, продукты, содержащие батареи, нельзя утилизировать как обычные отходы на территории ЕС. Более подробную информацию вы найдете в документации к продукту. На этом символе могут присутствовать буквы, которые означают, что батарея содержит кадмий (Cd), свинец (Pb) или ртуть (Hg). Для надлежащей утилизации по окончании срока эксплуатации пользователь должен вернуть батареи локальному поставщику или сдать в специальный пункт приема. Подробности можно найти на веб-сайте: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### SK Zaobchádzanie s batériami

Tento produkt obsahuje batériu, s ktorou sa v Európskej únii nesmie nakladať ako s netriedeným komunálnym odpadom. Dokumentácia k produktu obsahuje špecifické informácie o batérii. Batéria je označená týmto symbolom, ktorý môže obsahovať písmená na označenie kadmia (Cd), olova (Pb), alebo ortuti (Hg). Na správnu recykláciu vráťte batériu vášmu lokálnemu dodávateľovi alebo na určené zberné miesto. Pre viac informácií pozrite: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

### SL Odlaganje baterij

Ta izdelek vsebuje baterijo, ki je v Evropski uniji ni dovoljeno odstranjevati kot nesortiran komunalni odpad. Za posebne informacije o bateriji glejte dokumentacijo izdelka. Baterija je označena s tem simbolom, ki lahko vključuje napise, ki označujejo kadmij (Cd), svinec (Pb) ali živo srebro (Hg). Za ustrezno recikliranje baterijo vrnite dobavitelju ali jo odstranite na določenem zbirališču. Za več informacij obiščite spletno stran: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**SV Kassering av batteri**

Denna produkt innehåller ett batteri som inte får kastas i allmänna sophanteringssystem inom den europeiska unionen. Se produktdokumentationen för specifik batteriinformation. Batteriet är märkt med denna symbol, vilket kan innebära att det innehåller kadmium (Cd), bly (Pb) eller kvicksilver (Hg). För korrekt återvinning skall batteriet returneras till leverantören eller till en därför avsedd deponering. För mer information, se: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**TR Pil Geri Dönüşümü**

Bu ürün Avrupa Birliği genel atık sistemlerine atılmaması gereken pil içermektedir. Daha detaylı pil bilgisi için ürünün kataloğunu inceleyiniz. Bu sembolle işaretlenmiş piller Kadmiyum(Cd), Kurşun(Pb) ya da Civa(Hg) içerebilir. Doğru geri dönüşüm için ürünü yerel tedarikçinize geri veriniz ya da özel işaretlenmiş toplama noktalarına atınız. Daha fazla bilgi için: [www.recyclethis.info](http://www.recyclethis.info).

**Global Contacts**

North America	905-294-6222
Latin America	+55 11 3614 1700
Europe, Middle East, Africa	+(34) 94 485 88 00
Asia	+86-21-2401-3208
India	+91 80 41314617

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## A.1.1 FLEXANALOG ITEMS

FlexAnalog items are also viewable in a web browser. In the browser, enter the IP address of the UR, access the **Device Information Menu** option, then the **FlexAnalog Parameter Listing** option.

Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 1 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
5728	Stator Diff Iad	Amps	Stator differential phase A current (Iad)
5730	Stator Rest Iar	Amps	Stator restraint phase A current (Iar)
5732	Stator Diff Ibd	Amps	Stator differential phase B current (Ibd)
5734	Stator Rest Ibr	Amps	Stator restraint phase B current (Ibr)
5736	Stator Diff Icd	Amps	Stator differential phase C current (Icd)
5738	Stator Rest Icr	Amps	Stator restraint phase C current (Icr)
5740	Stator Diff CT Prim.	Volts	Stator differential CT primary
5760	Sns Dir Power 1	Watts	Sensitive directional power 1 actual value
5762	Sns Dir Power 2	Watts	Sensitive directional power 2 actual value
5824	Field RTD 1 Value	---	Field RTD 1 value
5825	Field RTD 2 Value	---	Field RTD 2 value
5826	Field RTD 3 Value	---	Field RTD 3 value
5827	Field RTD 4 Value	---	Field RTD 4 value
5828	Field RTD 5 Value	---	Field RTD 5 value
5829	Field RTD 6 Value	---	Field RTD 6 value
5830	Field RTD 7 Value	---	Field RTD 7 value
5831	Field RTD 8 Value	---	Field RTD 8 value
5832	Field TDR 1 Value	---	Field TDR 1 value
5834	Field TDR 2 Value	---	Field TDR 2 value
5836	Field TDR 3 Value	---	Field TDR 3 value
5838	Field TDR 4 Value	---	Field TDR 4 value
5840	Field TDR 5 Value	---	Field TDR 5 value
5842	Field TDR 6 Value	---	Field TDR 6 value
5844	Field TDR 7 Value	---	Field TDR 7 value
5846	Field TDR 8 Value	---	Field TDR 8 value
6144	SRC 1 Ia RMS	Amps	Source 1 phase A current RMS
6146	SRC 1 Ib RMS	Amps	Source 1 phase B current RMS
6148	SRC 1 Ic RMS	Amps	Source 1 phase C current RMS
6150	SRC 1 In RMS	Amps	Source 1 neutral current RMS
6152	SRC 1 Ia Mag	Amps	Source 1 phase A current magnitude
6154	SRC 1 Ia Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase A current angle
6155	SRC 1 Ib Mag	Amps	Source 1 phase B current magnitude
6157	SRC 1 Ib Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase B current angle
6158	SRC 1 Ic Mag	Amps	Source 1 phase C current magnitude
6160	SRC 1 Ic Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase C current angle
6161	SRC 1 In Mag	Amps	Source 1 neutral current magnitude
6163	SRC 1 In Angle	Degrees	Source 1 neutral current angle
6164	SRC 1 Ig RMS	Amps	Source 1 ground current RMS
6166	SRC 1 Ig Mag	Degrees	Source 1 ground current magnitude
6168	SRC 1 Ig Angle	Amps	Source 1 ground current angle
6169	SRC 1 I <sub>0</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 1 zero-sequence current magnitude
6171	SRC 1 I <sub>0</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 1 zero-sequence current angle
6172	SRC 1 I <sub>1</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 1 positive-sequence current magnitude

A

Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 2 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
6174	SRC 1 I <sub>1</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 1 positive-sequence current angle
6175	SRC 1 I <sub>2</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 1 negative-sequence current magnitude
6177	SRC 1 I <sub>2</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 1 negative-sequence current angle
6178	SRC 1 Igd Mag	Degrees	Source 1 differential ground current magnitude
6180	SRC 1 Igd Angle	Amps	Source 1 differential ground current angle
6208	SRC 2 Ia RMS	Amps	Source 2 phase A current RMS
6210	SRC 2 Ib RMS	Amps	Source 2 phase B current RMS
6212	SRC 2 Ic RMS	Amps	Source 2 phase C current RMS
6214	SRC 2 In RMS	Amps	Source 2 neutral current RMS
6216	SRC 2 Ia Mag	Amps	Source 2 phase A current magnitude
6218	SRC 2 Ia Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase A current angle
6219	SRC 2 Ib Mag	Amps	Source 2 phase B current magnitude
6221	SRC 2 Ib Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase B current angle
6222	SRC 2 Ic Mag	Amps	Source 2 phase C current magnitude
6224	SRC 2 Ic Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase C current angle
6225	SRC 2 In Mag	Amps	Source 2 neutral current magnitude
6227	SRC 2 In Angle	Degrees	Source 2 neutral current angle
6228	SRC 2 Ig RMS	Amps	Source 2 ground current RMS
6230	SRC 2 Ig Mag	Degrees	Source 2 ground current magnitude
6232	SRC 2 Ig Angle	Amps	Source 2 ground current angle
6233	SRC 2 I <sub>0</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 2 zero-sequence current magnitude
6235	SRC 2 I <sub>0</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 2 zero-sequence current angle
6236	SRC 2 I <sub>1</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 2 positive-sequence current magnitude
6238	SRC 2 I <sub>1</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 2 positive-sequence current angle
6239	SRC 2 I <sub>2</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 2 negative-sequence current magnitude
6241	SRC 2 I <sub>2</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 2 negative-sequence current angle
6242	SRC 2 Igd Mag	Degrees	Source 2 differential ground current magnitude
6244	SRC 2 Igd Angle	Amps	Source 2 differential ground current angle
6272	SRC 3 Ia RMS	Amps	Source 3 phase A current RMS
6274	SRC 3 Ib RMS	Amps	Source 3 phase B current RMS
6276	SRC 3 Ic RMS	Amps	Source 3 phase C current RMS
6278	SRC 3 In RMS	Amps	Source 3 neutral current RMS
6280	SRC 3 Ia Mag	Amps	Source 3 phase A current magnitude
6282	SRC 3 Ia Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase A current angle
6283	SRC 3 Ib Mag	Amps	Source 3 phase B current magnitude
6285	SRC 3 Ib Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase B current angle
6286	SRC 3 Ic Mag	Amps	Source 3 phase C current magnitude
6288	SRC 3 Ic Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase C current angle
6289	SRC 3 In Mag	Amps	Source 3 neutral current magnitude
6291	SRC 3 In Angle	Degrees	Source 3 neutral current angle
6292	SRC 3 Ig RMS	Amps	Source 3 ground current RMS
6294	SRC 3 Ig Mag	Degrees	Source 3 ground current magnitude
6296	SRC 3 Ig Angle	Amps	Source 3 ground current angle
6297	SRC 3 I <sub>0</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 3 zero-sequence current magnitude
6299	SRC 3 I <sub>0</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 3 zero-sequence current angle
6300	SRC 3 I <sub>1</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 3 positive-sequence current magnitude
6302	SRC 3 I <sub>1</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 3 positive-sequence current angle

Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 3 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
6303	SRC 3 I <sub>2</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 3 negative-sequence current magnitude
6305	SRC 3 I <sub>2</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 3 negative-sequence current angle
6306	SRC 3 Igd Mag	Degrees	Source 3 differential ground current magnitude
6308	SRC 3 Igd Angle	Amps	Source 3 differential ground current angle
6336	SRC 4 Ia RMS	Amps	Source 4 phase A current RMS
6338	SRC 4 Ib RMS	Amps	Source 4 phase B current RMS
6340	SRC 4 Ic RMS	Amps	Source 4 phase C current RMS
6342	SRC 4 In RMS	Amps	Source 4 neutral current RMS
6344	SRC 4 Ia Mag	Amps	Source 4 phase A current magnitude
6346	SRC 4 Ia Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase A current angle
6347	SRC 4 Ib Mag	Amps	Source 4 phase B current magnitude
6349	SRC 4 Ib Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase B current angle
6350	SRC 4 Ic Mag	Amps	Source 4 phase C current magnitude
6352	SRC 4 Ic Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase C current angle
6353	SRC 4 In Mag	Amps	Source 4 neutral current magnitude
6355	SRC 4 In Angle	Degrees	Source 4 neutral current angle
6356	SRC 4 Ig RMS	Amps	Source 4 ground current RMS
6358	SRC 4 Ig Mag	Degrees	Source 4 ground current magnitude
6360	SRC 4 Ig Angle	Amps	Source 4 ground current angle
6361	SRC 4 I <sub>0</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 4 zero-sequence current magnitude
6363	SRC 4 I <sub>0</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 4 zero-sequence current angle
6364	SRC 4 I <sub>1</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 4 positive-sequence current magnitude
6366	SRC 4 I <sub>1</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 4 positive-sequence current angle
6367	SRC 4 I <sub>2</sub> Mag	Degrees	Source 4 negative-sequence current magnitude
6369	SRC 4 I <sub>2</sub> Angle	Amps	Source 4 negative-sequence current angle
6370	SRC 4 Igd Mag	Degrees	Source 4 differential ground current magnitude
6372	SRC 4 Igd Angle	Amps	Source 4 differential ground current angle
6656	SRC 1 Vag RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase AG voltage RMS
6658	SRC 1 Vbg RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase BG voltage RMS
6660	SRC 1 Vcg RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase CG voltage RMS
6662	SRC 1 Vag Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase AG voltage magnitude
6664	SRC 1 Vag Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase AG voltage angle
6665	SRC 1 Vbg Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase BG voltage magnitude
6667	SRC 1 Vbg Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase BG voltage angle
6668	SRC 1 Vcg Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase CG voltage magnitude
6670	SRC 1 Vcg Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase CG voltage angle
6671	SRC 1 Vab RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase AB voltage RMS
6673	SRC 1 Vbc RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase BC voltage RMS
6675	SRC 1 Vca RMS	Volts	Source 1 phase CA voltage RMS
6677	SRC 1 Vab Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase AB voltage magnitude
6679	SRC 1 Vab Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase AB voltage angle
6680	SRC 1 Vbc Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase BC voltage magnitude
6682	SRC 1 Vbc Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase BC voltage angle
6683	SRC 1 Vca Mag	Volts	Source 1 phase CA voltage magnitude
6685	SRC 1 Vca Angle	Degrees	Source 1 phase CA voltage angle
6686	SRC 1 Vx RMS	Volts	Source 1 auxiliary voltage RMS
6688	SRC 1 Vx Mag	Volts	Source 1 auxiliary voltage magnitude

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Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 4 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
6690	SRC 1 Vx Angle	Degrees	Source 1 auxiliary voltage angle
6691	SRC 1 V_0 Mag	Volts	Source 1 zero-sequence voltage magnitude
6693	SRC 1 V_0 Angle	Degrees	Source 1 zero-sequence voltage angle
6694	SRC 1 V_1 Mag	Volts	Source 1 positive-sequence voltage magnitude
6696	SRC 1 V_1 Angle	Degrees	Source 1 positive-sequence voltage angle
6697	SRC 1 V_2 Mag	Volts	Source 1 negative-sequence voltage magnitude
6699	SRC 1 V_2 Angle	Degrees	Source 1 negative-sequence voltage angle
6720	SRC 2 Vag RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase AG voltage RMS
6722	SRC 2 Vbg RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase BG voltage RMS
6724	SRC 2 Vcg RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase CG voltage RMS
6726	SRC 2 Vag Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase AG voltage magnitude
6728	SRC 2 Vag Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase AG voltage angle
6729	SRC 2 Vbg Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase BG voltage magnitude
6731	SRC 2 Vbg Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase BG voltage angle
6732	SRC 2 Vcg Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase CG voltage magnitude
6734	SRC 2 Vcg Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase CG voltage angle
6735	SRC 2 Vab RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase AB voltage RMS
6737	SRC 2 Vbc RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase BC voltage RMS
6739	SRC 2 Vca RMS	Volts	Source 2 phase CA voltage RMS
6741	SRC 2 Vab Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase AB voltage magnitude
6743	SRC 2 Vab Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase AB voltage angle
6744	SRC 2 Vbc Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase BC voltage magnitude
6746	SRC 2 Vbc Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase BC voltage angle
6747	SRC 2 Vca Mag	Volts	Source 2 phase CA voltage magnitude
6749	SRC 2 Vca Angle	Degrees	Source 2 phase CA voltage angle
6750	SRC 2 Vx RMS	Volts	Source 2 auxiliary voltage RMS
6752	SRC 2 Vx Mag	Volts	Source 2 auxiliary voltage magnitude
6754	SRC 2 Vx Angle	Degrees	Source 2 auxiliary voltage angle
6755	SRC 2 V_0 Mag	Volts	Source 2 zero-sequence voltage magnitude
6757	SRC 2 V_0 Angle	Degrees	Source 2 zero-sequence voltage angle
6758	SRC 2 V_1 Mag	Volts	Source 2 positive-sequence voltage magnitude
6760	SRC 2 V_1 Angle	Degrees	Source 2 positive-sequence voltage angle
6761	SRC 2 V_2 Mag	Volts	Source 2 negative-sequence voltage magnitude
6763	SRC 2 V_2 Angle	Degrees	Source 2 negative-sequence voltage angle
6784	SRC 3 Vag RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase AG voltage RMS
6786	SRC 3 Vbg RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase BG voltage RMS
6788	SRC 3 Vcg RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase CG voltage RMS
6790	SRC 3 Vag Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase AG voltage magnitude
6792	SRC 3 Vag Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase AG voltage angle
6793	SRC 3 Vbg Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase BG voltage magnitude
6795	SRC 3 Vbg Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase BG voltage angle
6796	SRC 3 Vcg Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase CG voltage magnitude
6798	SRC 3 Vcg Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase CG voltage angle
6799	SRC 3 Vab RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase AB voltage RMS
6801	SRC 3 Vbc RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase BC voltage RMS
6803	SRC 3 Vca RMS	Volts	Source 3 phase CA voltage RMS
6805	SRC 3 Vab Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase AB voltage magnitude

Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 5 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
6807	SRC 3 Vab Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase AB voltage angle
6808	SRC 3 Vbc Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase BC voltage magnitude
6810	SRC 3 Vbc Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase BC voltage angle
6811	SRC 3 Vca Mag	Volts	Source 3 phase CA voltage magnitude
6813	SRC 3 Vca Angle	Degrees	Source 3 phase CA voltage angle
6814	SRC 3 Vx RMS	Volts	Source 3 auxiliary voltage RMS
6816	SRC 3 Vx Mag	Volts	Source 3 auxiliary voltage magnitude
6818	SRC 3 Vx Angle	Degrees	Source 3 auxiliary voltage angle
6819	SRC 3 V_0 Mag	Volts	Source 3 zero-sequence voltage magnitude
6821	SRC 3 V_0 Angle	Degrees	Source 3 zero-sequence voltage angle
6822	SRC 3 V_1 Mag	Volts	Source 3 positive-sequence voltage magnitude
6824	SRC 3 V_1 Angle	Degrees	Source 3 positive-sequence voltage angle
6825	SRC 3 V_2 Mag	Volts	Source 3 negative-sequence voltage magnitude
6827	SRC 3 V_2 Angle	Degrees	Source 3 negative-sequence voltage angle
6848	SRC 4 Vag RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase AG voltage RMS
6850	SRC 4 Vbg RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase BG voltage RMS
6852	SRC 4 Vcg RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase CG voltage RMS
6854	SRC 4 Vag Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase AG voltage magnitude
6856	SRC 4 Vag Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase AG voltage angle
6857	SRC 4 Vbg Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase BG voltage magnitude
6859	SRC 4 Vbg Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase BG voltage angle
6860	SRC 4 Vcg Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase CG voltage magnitude
6862	SRC 4 Vcg Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase CG voltage angle
6863	SRC 4 Vab RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase AB voltage RMS
6865	SRC 4 Vbc RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase BC voltage RMS
6867	SRC 4 Vca RMS	Volts	Source 4 phase CA voltage RMS
6869	SRC 4 Vab Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase AB voltage magnitude
6871	SRC 4 Vab Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase AB voltage angle
6872	SRC 4 Vbc Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase BC voltage magnitude
6874	SRC 4 Vbc Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase BC voltage angle
6875	SRC 4 Vca Mag	Volts	Source 4 phase CA voltage magnitude
6877	SRC 4 Vca Angle	Degrees	Source 4 phase CA voltage angle
6878	SRC 4 Vx RMS	Volts	Source 4 auxiliary voltage RMS
6880	SRC 4 Vx Mag	Volts	Source 4 auxiliary voltage magnitude
6882	SRC 4 Vx Angle	Degrees	Source 4 auxiliary voltage angle
6883	SRC 4 V_0 Mag	Volts	Source 4 zero-sequence voltage magnitude
6885	SRC 4 V_0 Angle	Degrees	Source 4 zero-sequence voltage angle
6886	SRC 4 V_1 Mag	Volts	Source 4 positive-sequence voltage magnitude
6888	SRC 4 V_1 Angle	Degrees	Source 4 positive-sequence voltage angle
6889	SRC 4 V_2 Mag	Volts	Source 4 negative-sequence voltage magnitude
6891	SRC 4 V_2 Angle	Degrees	Source 4 negative-sequence voltage angle
7168	SRC 1 P	Watts	Source 1 three-phase real power
7170	SRC 1 Pa	Watts	Source 1 phase A real power
7172	SRC 1 Pb	Watts	Source 1 phase B real power
7174	SRC 1 Pc	Watts	Source 1 phase C real power
7176	SRC 1 Q	Vars	Source 1 three-phase reactive power
7178	SRC 1 Qa	Vars	Source 1 phase A reactive power



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Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 6 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
7180	SRC 1 Qb	Vars	Source 1 phase B reactive power
7182	SRC 1 Qc	Vars	Source 1 phase C reactive power
7184	SRC 1 S	VA	Source 1 three-phase apparent power
7186	SRC 1 Sa	VA	Source 1 phase A apparent power
7188	SRC 1 Sb	VA	Source 1 phase B apparent power
7190	SRC 1 Sc	VA	Source 1 phase C apparent power
7192	SRC 1 PF	---	Source 1 three-phase power factor
7193	SRC 1 Phase A PF	---	Source 1 phase A power factor
7194	SRC 1 Phase B PF	---	Source 1 phase B power factor
7195	SRC 1 Phase C PF	---	Source 1 phase C power factor
7200	SRC 2 P	Watts	Source 2 three-phase real power
7202	SRC 2 Pa	Watts	Source 2 phase A real power
7204	SRC 2 Pb	Watts	Source 2 phase B real power
7206	SRC 2 Pc	Watts	Source 2 phase C real power
7208	SRC 2 Q	Vars	Source 2 three-phase reactive power
7210	SRC 2 Qa	Vars	Source 2 phase A reactive power
7212	SRC 2 Qb	Vars	Source 2 phase B reactive power
7214	SRC 2 Qc	Vars	Source 2 phase C reactive power
7216	SRC 2 S	VA	Source 2 three-phase apparent power
7218	SRC 2 Sa	VA	Source 2 phase A apparent power
7220	SRC 2 Sb	VA	Source 2 phase B apparent power
7222	SRC 2 Sc	VA	Source 2 phase C apparent power
7224	SRC 2 PF	---	Source 2 three-phase power factor
7225	SRC 2 Phase A PF	---	Source 2 phase A power factor
7226	SRC 2 Phase B PF	---	Source 2 phase B power factor
7227	SRC 2 Phase C PF	---	Source 2 phase C power factor
7232	SRC 3 P	Watts	Source 3 three-phase real power
7234	SRC 3 Pa	Watts	Source 3 phase A real power
7236	SRC 3 Pb	Watts	Source 3 phase B real power
7238	SRC 3 Pc	Watts	Source 3 phase C real power
7240	SRC 3 Q	Vars	Source 3 three-phase reactive power
7242	SRC 3 Qa	Vars	Source 3 phase A reactive power
7244	SRC 3 Qb	Vars	Source 3 phase B reactive power
7246	SRC 3 Qc	Vars	Source 3 phase C reactive power
7248	SRC 3 S	VA	Source 3 three-phase apparent power
7250	SRC 3 Sa	VA	Source 3 phase A apparent power
7252	SRC 3 Sb	VA	Source 3 phase B apparent power
7254	SRC 3 Sc	VA	Source 3 phase C apparent power
7256	SRC 3 PF	---	Source 3 three-phase power factor
7257	SRC 3 Phase A PF	---	Source 3 phase A power factor
7258	SRC 3 Phase B PF	---	Source 3 phase B power factor
7259	SRC 3 Phase C PF	---	Source 3 phase C power factor
7264	SRC 4 P	Watts	Source 4 three-phase real power
7266	SRC 4 Pa	Watts	Source 4 phase A real power
7268	SRC 4 Pb	Watts	Source 4 phase B real power
7270	SRC 4 Pc	Watts	Source 4 phase C real power
7272	SRC 4 Q	Vars	Source 4 three-phase reactive power



Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 7 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
7274	SRC 4 Qa	Vars	Source 4 phase A reactive power
7276	SRC 4 Qb	Vars	Source 4 phase B reactive power
7278	SRC 4 Qc	Vars	Source 4 phase C reactive power
7280	SRC 4 S	VA	Source 4 three-phase apparent power
7282	SRC 4 Sa	VA	Source 4 phase A apparent power
7284	SRC 4 Sb	VA	Source 4 phase B apparent power
7286	SRC 4 Sc	VA	Source 4 phase C apparent power
7288	SRC 4 PF	---	Source 4 three-phase power factor
7289	SRC 4 Phase A PF	---	Source 4 phase A power factor
7290	SRC 4 Phase B PF	---	Source 4 phase B power factor
7291	SRC 4 Phase C PF	---	Source 4 phase C power factor
7552	SRC 1 Frequency	Hz	Source 1 frequency
7554	SRC 2 Frequency	Hz	Source 2 frequency
7556	SRC 3 Frequency	Hz	Source 3 frequency
7558	SRC 4 Frequency	Hz	Source 4 frequency
12306	Oscill Num Triggers	---	Oscillography number of triggers
13504	DCMA Inputs 1 Value	mA	dcmA input 1 actual value
13506	DCMA Inputs 2 Value	mA	dcmA input 2 actual value
13508	DCMA Inputs 3 Value	mA	dcmA input 3 actual value
13510	DCMA Inputs 4 Value	mA	dcmA input 4 actual value
13512	DCMA Inputs 5 Value	mA	dcmA input 5 actual value
13514	DCMA Inputs 6 Value	mA	dcmA input 6 actual value
13516	DCMA Inputs 7 Value	mA	dcmA input 7 actual value
13518	DCMA Inputs 8 Value	mA	dcmA input 8 actual value
13520	DCMA Inputs 9 Value	mA	dcmA input 9 actual value
13522	DCMA Inputs 10 Value	mA	dcmA input 10 actual value
13524	DCMA Inputs 11 Value	mA	dcmA input 11 actual value
13526	DCMA Inputs 12 Value	mA	dcmA input 12 actual value
13528	DCMA Inputs 13 Value	mA	dcmA input 13 actual value
13530	DCMA Inputs 14 Value	mA	dcmA input 14 actual value
13532	DCMA Inputs 15 Value	mA	dcmA input 15 actual value
13534	DCMA Inputs 16 Value	mA	dcmA input 16 actual value
13536	DCMA Inputs 17 Value	mA	dcmA input 17 actual value
13538	DCMA Inputs 18 Value	mA	dcmA input 18 actual value
13540	DCMA Inputs 19 Value	mA	dcmA input 19 actual value
13542	DCMA Inputs 20 Value	mA	dcmA input 20 actual value
13544	DCMA Inputs 21 Value	mA	dcmA input 21 actual value
13546	DCMA Inputs 22 Value	mA	dcmA input 22 actual value
13548	DCMA Inputs 23 Value	mA	dcmA input 23 actual value
13550	DCMA Inputs 24 Value	mA	dcmA input 24 actual value
13552	RTD Inputs 1 Value	---	RTD input 1 actual value
13553	RTD Inputs 2 Value	---	RTD input 2 actual value
13554	RTD Inputs 3 Value	---	RTD input 3 actual value
13555	RTD Inputs 4 Value	---	RTD input 4 actual value
13556	RTD Inputs 5 Value	---	RTD input 5 actual value
13557	RTD Inputs 6 Value	---	RTD input 6 actual value
13558	RTD Inputs 7 Value	---	RTD input 7 actual value

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Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 8 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
13559	RTD Inputs 8 Value	---	RTD input 8 actual value
13560	RTD Inputs 9 Value	---	RTD input 9 actual value
13561	RTD Inputs 10 Value	---	RTD input 10 actual value
13562	RTD Inputs 11 Value	---	RTD input 11 actual value
13563	RTD Inputs 12 Value	---	RTD input 12 actual value
13564	RTD Inputs 13 Value	---	RTD input 13 actual value
13565	RTD Inputs 14 Value	---	RTD input 14 actual value
13566	RTD Inputs 15 Value	---	RTD input 15 actual value
13567	RTD Inputs 16 Value	---	RTD input 16 actual value
13568	RTD Inputs 17 Value	---	RTD input 17 actual value
13569	RTD Inputs 18 Value	---	RTD input 18 actual value
13570	RTD Inputs 19 Value	---	RTD input 19 actual value
13571	RTD Inputs 20 Value	---	RTD input 20 actual value
13572	RTD Inputs 21 Value	---	RTD input 21 actual value
13573	RTD Inputs 22 Value	---	RTD input 22 actual value
13574	RTD Inputs 23 Value	---	RTD input 23 actual value
13575	RTD Inputs 24 Value	---	RTD input 24 actual value
13576	RTD Inputs 25 Value	---	RTD input 25 actual value
13577	RTD Inputs 26 Value	---	RTD input 26 actual value
13578	RTD Inputs 27 Value	---	RTD input 27 actual value
13579	RTD Inputs 28 Value	---	RTD input 28 actual value
13580	RTD Inputs 29 Value	---	RTD input 29 actual value
13581	RTD Inputs 30 Value	---	RTD input 30 actual value
13582	RTD Inputs 31 Value	---	RTD input 31 actual value
13583	RTD Inputs 32 Value	---	RTD input 32 actual value
13584	RTD Inputs 33 Value	---	RTD input 33 actual value
13585	RTD Inputs 34 Value	---	RTD input 34 actual value
13586	RTD Inputs 35 Value	---	RTD input 35 actual value
13587	RTD Inputs 36 Value	---	RTD input 36 actual value
13588	RTD Inputs 37 Value	---	RTD input 37 actual value
13589	RTD Inputs 38 Value	---	RTD input 38 actual value
13590	RTD Inputs 39 Value	---	RTD input 39 actual value
13591	RTD Inputs 40 Value	---	RTD input 40 actual value
13592	RTD Inputs 41 Value	---	RTD input 41 actual value
13593	RTD Inputs 42 Value	---	RTD input 42 actual value
13594	RTD Inputs 43 Value	---	RTD input 43 actual value
13595	RTD Inputs 44 Value	---	RTD input 44 actual value
13596	RTD Inputs 45 Value	---	RTD input 45 actual value
13597	RTD Inputs 46 Value	---	RTD input 46 actual value
13598	RTD Inputs 47 Value	---	RTD input 47 actual value
13599	RTD Inputs 48 Value	---	RTD input 48 actual value
13600	Ohm Inputs 1 Value	Ohms	Ohm inputs 1 value
13601	Ohm Inputs 2 Value	Ohms	Ohm inputs 2 value
14189	PTP-IRIG-B Delta	ns	PTP time minus IRIG-B time
24447	Active Setting Group	---	Current setting group
26161	Therm Mdl Cap Used	---	Thermal model capacity used
26163	Therm Mdl Trip Time	seconds	Thermal model trip time on overload

Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 9 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
26164	Therm Mdl LkOut Time	seconds	Thermal model lockout time
26168	Therm Mdl Load	ohms	Thermal model load
26170	Therm Mdl Curr Unbal	---	Thermal model motor unbalance
26171	Therm Mdl Bias Load	ohms	Thermal model biased motor load
26172	Starts/hr Lockout	seconds	Starts per hour lockout time
26173	Btwn Starts Lockout	seconds	Time between starts lockout time
26174	Restrt Delay Lockout	seconds	Restart delay lockout time
26175	Total Motor Lockout	seconds	Total motor lockout time
32768	Tracking Frequency	Hz	Tracking frequency
34752	RRTD RTD 1 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 1 actual value
34753	RRTD RTD 2 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 2 actual value
34754	RRTD RTD 3 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 3 actual value
34755	RRTD RTD 4 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 4 actual value
34756	RRTD RTD 5 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 5 actual value
34757	RRTD RTD 6 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 6 actual value
34758	RRTD RTD 7 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 7 actual value
34759	RRTD RTD 8 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 8 actual value
34760	RRTD RTD 9 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 9 actual value
34761	RRTD RTD 10 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 10 actual value
34762	RRTD RTD 11 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 11 actual value
34763	RRTD RTD 12 Value	°C	Remote RTD input 12 actual value
39168	FlexElement 1 Value	---	FlexElement 1 actual value
39170	FlexElement 2 Value	---	FlexElement 2 actual value
39172	FlexElement 3 Value	---	FlexElement 3 actual value
39174	FlexElement 4 Value	---	FlexElement 4 actual value
39176	FlexElement 5 Value	---	FlexElement 5 actual value
39178	FlexElement 6 Value	---	FlexElement 6 actual value
39180	FlexElement 7 Value	---	FlexElement 7 actual value
39182	FlexElement 8 Value	---	FlexElement 8 actual value
39184	FlexElement 9 Value	---	FlexElement 9 actual value
39186	FlexElement 10 Value	---	FlexElement 10 actual value
39188	FlexElement 11 Value	---	FlexElement 11 actual value
39190	FlexElement 12 Value	---	FlexElement 12 actual value
39192	FlexElement 13 Value	---	FlexElement 13 actual value
39194	FlexElement 14 Value	---	FlexElement 14 actual value
39196	FlexElement 15 Value	---	FlexElement 15 actual value
39198	FlexElement 16 Value	---	FlexElement 16 actual value
40992	Brb Component Level	dB	Broken rotor bar detection component level
40993	Brb Component Freq.	Hz	Broken rotor bar detection component frequency
40994	Load At Brb Calc	× FLA	Motor load at broken rotor bar calculation
40995	Load Dev At Brb Calc	× FLA	Motor load deviation at broken rotor bar calculation
40998	Max Brb Comp. Level	dB	Maximum broken rotor bar detection component level
40999	Max Brb Comp. Freq.	Hz	Maximum broken rotor bar detection component frequency
41000	Load At Brb Max	× FLA	Motor load at maximum broken rotor bar calculation
41001	Load Dev At Brb Max	× FLA	Motor load deviation at maximum broken rotor bar calculation
41002	Time St. At Brb Max	---	Time stamp at maximum broken rotor bar
41132	VTFF 1 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 1

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Table A-1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 10 of 10)

ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
41134	VTFF 2 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 2
41136	VTFF 3 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 3
41138	VTFF 4 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 4
41140	VTFF 5 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 5
41142	VTFF 6 V0 3rd Harmonic	---	V0 3rd Harmonic 6
41472	Amp Unbalance	---	Current unbalance actual value
45584	GOOSE Analog In 1	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 1
45586	GOOSE Analog In 2	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 2
45588	GOOSE Analog In 3	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 3
45590	GOOSE Analog In 4	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 4
45592	GOOSE Analog In 5	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 5
45594	GOOSE Analog In 6	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 6
45596	GOOSE Analog In 7	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 7
45598	GOOSE Analog In 8	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 8
45600	GOOSE Analog In 9	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 9
45602	GOOSE Analog In 10	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 10
45604	GOOSE Analog In 11	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 11
45606	GOOSE Analog In 12	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 12
45608	GOOSE Analog In 13	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 13
45610	GOOSE Analog In 14	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 14
45612	GOOSE Analog In 15	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 15
45614	GOOSE Analog In 16	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 16

## A.1.2 FLEXINTEGER ITEMS

FlexInteger items are also viewable in a web browser. In the browser, enter the IP address of the UR, access the **Device Information Menu** option, then the **FlexInteger Parameter Listing** option.

**Table A-2: FLEXINTEGER DATA ITEMS**

ADDRESS	FLEXINTEGER NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
9968	GOOSE UInt Input 1	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 1
9970	GOOSE UInt Input 2	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 2
9972	GOOSE UInt Input 3	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 3
9974	GOOSE UInt Input 4	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 4
9976	GOOSE UInt Input 5	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 5
9978	GOOSE UInt Input 6	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 6
9980	GOOSE UInt Input 7	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 7
9982	GOOSE UInt Input 8	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 8
9984	GOOSE UInt Input 9	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 9
9986	GOOSE UInt Input 10	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 10
9988	GOOSE UInt Input 11	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 11
9990	GOOSE UInt Input 12	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 12
9992	GOOSE UInt Input 13	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 13
9994	GOOSE UInt Input 14	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 14
9996	GOOSE UInt Input 15	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 15
9998	GOOSE UInt Input 16	---	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 16

## A

## B.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The UR-series relays support a number of communications protocols to allow connection to equipment such as personal computers, RTUs, SCADA masters, and programmable logic controllers. The Modicon Modbus RTU protocol is the most basic protocol supported by the UR. Modbus is available via RS232 or RS485 serial links or via ethernet (using the Modbus/TCP specification). The following description is intended primarily for users who wish to develop their own master communication drivers and applies to the serial Modbus RTU protocol. Note that:

- The UR always acts as a slave device, meaning that it never initiates communications; it only listens and responds to requests issued by a master computer.
- For Modbus, a subset of the Remote Terminal Unit (RTU) protocol format is supported that allows extensive monitoring, programming, and control functions using read and write register commands.

## B.1.2 PHYSICAL LAYER

The Modbus RTU protocol is hardware-independent so that the physical layer can be any of a variety of standard hardware configurations including RS232 and RS485. The relay includes a faceplate (front panel) RS232 port and two rear terminal communications ports that may be configured as RS485, fiber optic, 10Base-T, or 10Base-F. Data flow is half-duplex in all configurations. See chapter 3 for details on communications wiring.

Each data byte is transmitted in an asynchronous format consisting of 1 start bit, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and possibly 1 parity bit. This produces a 10 or 11 bit data frame. This can be important for transmission through modems at high bit rates (11 bit data frames are not supported by many modems at baud rates greater than 300).

The baud rate and parity are independently programmable for each communications port. Baud rates of 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 33600, 38400, 57600, or 115200 bps are available. Even, odd, and no parity are available. Refer to the *Communications* section of chapter 5 for further details.

The master device in any system must know the address of the slave device with which it is to communicate. The relay will not act on a request from a master if the address in the request does not match the relay's slave address (unless the address is the broadcast address – see below).

A single setting selects the slave address used for all ports, with the exception that for the faceplate port, the relay will accept any address when the Modbus RTU protocol is used.

## B.1.3 DATA LINK LAYER

Communications takes place in packets which are groups of asynchronously framed byte data. The master transmits a packet to the slave and the slave responds with a packet. The end of a packet is marked by *dead-time* on the communications line. The following describes general format for both transmit and receive packets. For exact details on packet formatting, refer to subsequent sections describing each function code.

**Table B-1: MODBUS PACKET FORMAT**

DESCRIPTION	SIZE
SLAVE ADDRESS	1 byte
FUNCTION CODE	1 byte
DATA	<i>N</i> bytes
CRC	2 bytes
DEAD TIME	3.5 bytes transmission time

- **SLAVE ADDRESS:** This is the address of the slave device that is intended to receive the packet sent by the master and to perform the desired action. Each slave device on a communications bus must have a unique address to prevent bus contention. All of the relay's ports have the same address which is programmable from 1 to 254; see chapter 5 for details. Only the addressed slave will respond to a packet that starts with its address. Note that the faceplate port is an exception to this rule; it will act on a message containing any slave address.

A master transmit packet with slave address 0 indicates a broadcast command. All slaves on the communication link take action based on the packet, but none respond to the master. Broadcast mode is only recognized when associated with function code 05h. For any other function code, a packet with broadcast mode slave address 0 will be ignored.

- **FUNCTION CODE:** This is one of the supported functions codes of the unit which tells the slave what action to perform. See the *Supported Function Codes* section for complete details. An exception response from the slave is indicated by setting the high order bit of the function code in the response packet. See the *Exception Responses* section for further details.
- **DATA:** This will be a variable number of bytes depending on the function code. This may include actual values, settings, or addresses sent by the master to the slave or by the slave to the master.
- **CRC:** This is a two byte error checking code. The RTU version of Modbus includes a 16-bit cyclic redundancy check (CRC-16) with every packet which is an industry standard method used for error detection. If a Modbus slave device receives a packet in which an error is indicated by the CRC, the slave device will not act upon or respond to the packet thus preventing any erroneous operations. See the *CRC-16 Algorithm* section for details on calculating the CRC.
- **DEAD TIME:** A packet is terminated when no data is received for a period of 3.5 byte transmission times (about 15 ms at 2400 bps, 2 ms at 19200 bps, and 300  $\mu$ s at 115200 bps). Consequently, the transmitting device must not allow gaps between bytes longer than this interval. Once the dead time has expired without a new byte transmission, all slaves start listening for a new packet from the master except for the addressed slave.

#### B.1.4 CRC-16 ALGORITHM

The CRC-16 algorithm essentially treats the entire data stream (data bits only; start, stop and parity ignored) as one continuous binary number. This number is first shifted left 16 bits and then divided by a characteristic polynomial (11000000000000101B). The 16-bit remainder of the division is appended to the end of the packet, MSByte first. The resulting packet including CRC, when divided by the same polynomial at the receiver will give a zero remainder if no transmission errors have occurred. This algorithm requires the characteristic polynomial to be reverse bit ordered. The most significant bit of the characteristic polynomial is dropped, since it does not affect the value of the remainder.

A C programming language implementation of the CRC algorithm will be provided upon request.

**Table B-2: CRC-16 ALGORITHM**

SYMBOLS:	-->	data transfer	
	A	16 bit working register	
	A <sub>low</sub>	low order byte of A	
	A <sub>high</sub>	high order byte of A	
	CRC	16 bit CRC-16 result	
	i,j	loop counters	
	(+)	logical EXCLUSIVE-OR operator	
	N	total number of data bytes	
	D <sub>i</sub>	i-th data byte (i = 0 to N-1)	
	G	16 bit characteristic polynomial = 1010000000000001 (binary) with MSbit dropped and bit order reversed	
	shr (x)	right shift operator (th LSbit of x is shifted into a carry flag, a '0' is shifted into the MSbit of x, all other bits are shifted right one location)	
ALGORITHM:	1.	FFFF (hex) --> A	
	2.	0 --> i	
	3.	0 --> j	
	4.	D <sub>i</sub> (+) A <sub>low</sub> --> A <sub>low</sub>	
	5.	j + 1 --> j	
	6.	shr (A)	
	7.	Is there a carry?	No: go to 8; Yes: G (+) A --> A and continue.
	8.	Is j = 8?	No: go to 5; Yes: continue
	9.	i + 1 --> i	
	10.	Is i = N?	No: go to 3; Yes: continue
	11.	A --> CRC	



## B.2.1 SUPPORTED FUNCTION CODES

Modbus officially defines function codes from 1 to 127 though only a small subset is generally needed. The relay supports some of these functions, as summarized in the following table. Subsequent sections describe each function code in detail.

FUNCTION CODE		MODBUS DEFINITION	GE MULTILIN DEFINITION
HEX	DEC		
03	3	Read holding registers	Read actual values or settings
04	4	Read holding registers	Read actual values or settings
05	5	Force single coil	Execute operation
06	6	Preset single register	Store single setting
10	16	Preset multiple registers	Store multiple settings

## B.2.2 READ ACTUAL VALUES OR SETTINGS (FUNCTION CODE 03/04H)

This function code allows the master to read one or more consecutive data registers (actual values or settings) from a relay. Data registers are always 16-bit (two-byte) values transmitted with high order byte first. The maximum number of registers that can be read in a single packet is 125. See the *Modbus memory map* table for exact details on the data registers.

Since some PLC implementations of Modbus only support one of function codes 03h and 04h. The M60 interpretation allows either function code to be used for reading one or more consecutive data registers. The data starting address will determine the type of data being read. Function codes 03h and 04h are therefore identical.

The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets. The example shows a master device requesting three register values starting at address 4050h from slave device 11h (17 decimal); the slave device responds with the values 40, 300, and 0 from registers 4050h, 4051h, and 4052h, respectively.

Table B-3: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION		SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)	PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11	SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	04	FUNCTION CODE	04
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40	BYTE COUNT	06
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	50	DATA #1 - high	00
NUMBER OF REGISTERS - high	00	DATA #1 - low	28
NUMBER OF REGISTERS - low	03	DATA #2 - high	01
CRC - low	A7	DATA #2 - low	2C
CRC - high	4A	DATA #3 - high	00
		DATA #3 - low	00
		CRC - low	0D
		CRC - high	60

## B.2.3 EXECUTE OPERATION (FUNCTION CODE 05H)

This function code allows the master to perform various operations in the relay. Available operations are shown in the *Summary of operation codes* table below.

The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets. The example shows a master device requesting the slave device 11h (17 decimal) to perform a reset. The high and low code value bytes always have the values “FF” and “00” respectively and are a remnant of the original Modbus definition of this function code.

Table B-4: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION		SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)	PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11	SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	05	FUNCTION CODE	05
OPERATION CODE - high	00	OPERATION CODE - high	00
OPERATION CODE - low	01	OPERATION CODE - low	01
CODE VALUE - high	FF	CODE VALUE - high	FF
CODE VALUE - low	00	CODE VALUE - low	00
CRC - low	DF	CRC - low	DF
CRC - high	6A	CRC - high	6A

Table B-5: SUMMARY OF OPERATION CODES FOR FUNCTION 05H

OPERATION CODE (HEX)	DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION
0000	NO OPERATION	Does not do anything.
0001	RESET	Performs the same function as the faceplate RESET key.
0005	CLEAR EVENT RECORDS	Performs the same function as the faceplate <b>CLEAR EVENT RECORDS</b> menu command.
0006	CLEAR OSCILLOGRAPHY	Clears all oscillography records.
1000 to 103F	VIRTUAL IN 1 to 64 ON/OFF	Sets the states of Virtual Inputs 1 to 64 either “ON” or “OFF”.

## B.2.4 STORE SINGLE SETTING (FUNCTION CODE 06H)

This function code allows the master to modify the contents of a single setting register in an relay. Setting registers are always 16 bit (two byte) values transmitted high order byte first. The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets. The example shows a master device storing the value 200 at memory map address 4051h to slave device 11h (17 dec).

Table B-6: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION		SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)	PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11	SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	06	FUNCTION CODE	06
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40	DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	51	DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	51
DATA - high	00	DATA - high	00
DATA - low	C8	DATA - low	C8
CRC - low	CE	CRC - low	CE
CRC - high	DD	CRC - high	DD

**B.2.5 STORE MULTIPLE SETTINGS (FUNCTION CODE 10H)**

This function code allows the master to modify the contents of a one or more consecutive setting registers in a relay. Setting registers are 16-bit (two byte) values transmitted high order byte first. The maximum number of setting registers that can be stored in a single packet is 60. The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets. The example shows a master device storing the value 200 at memory map address 4051h, and the value 1 at memory map address 4052h to slave device 11h (17 decimal).

**Table B-7: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE**

MASTER TRANSMISSION		SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)	PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11	SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	10	FUNCTION CODE	10
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - hi	40	DATA STARTING ADDRESS - hi	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - lo	51	DATA STARTING ADDRESS - lo	51
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - hi	00	NUMBER OF SETTINGS - hi	00
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - lo	02	NUMBER OF SETTINGS - lo	02
BYTE COUNT	04	CRC - lo	07
DATA #1 - high order byte	00	CRC - hi	64
DATA #1 - low order byte	C8		
DATA #2 - high order byte	00		
DATA #2 - low order byte	01		
CRC - low order byte	12		
CRC - high order byte	62		

**B.2.6 EXCEPTION RESPONSES**

Programming or operation errors usually happen because of illegal data in a packet. These errors result in an exception response from the slave. The slave detecting one of these errors sends a response packet to the master with the high order bit of the function code set to 1.

The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets. The example shows a master device sending the unsupported function code 39h to slave device 11.

**Table B-8: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE**

MASTER TRANSMISSION		SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)	PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11	SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	39	FUNCTION CODE	B9
CRC - low order byte	CD	ERROR CODE	01
CRC - high order byte	F2	CRC - low order byte	93
		CRC - high order byte	95

## B.3.1 OBTAINING RELAY FILES VIA MODBUS

## a) DESCRIPTION

The UR relay has a generic file transfer facility, meaning that you use the same method to obtain all of the different types of files from the unit. The Modbus registers that implement file transfer are found in the "Modbus File Transfer (Read/Write)" and "Modbus File Transfer (Read Only)" modules, starting at address 3100 in the Modbus Memory Map. To read a file from the UR relay, use the following steps:

1. Write the filename to the "Name of file to read" register using a write multiple registers command. If the name is shorter than 80 characters, you may write only enough registers to include all the text of the filename. Filenames are not case sensitive.
2. Repeatedly read all the registers in "Modbus File Transfer (Read Only)" using a read multiple registers command. It is not necessary to read the entire data block, since the UR relay will remember which was the last register you read. The "position" register is initially zero and thereafter indicates how many bytes (2 times the number of registers) you have read so far. The "size of..." register indicates the number of bytes of data remaining to read, to a maximum of 244.
3. Keep reading until the "size of..." register is smaller than the number of bytes you are transferring. This condition indicates end of file. Discard any bytes you have read beyond the indicated block size.
4. If you need to re-try a block, read only the "size of..." and "block of data", without reading the position. The file pointer is only incremented when you read the position register, so the same data block will be returned as was read in the previous operation. On the next read, check to see if the position is where you expect it to be, and discard the previous block if it is not (this condition would indicate that the UR relay did not process your original read request).

The UR relay retains connection-specific file transfer information, so files may be read simultaneously on multiple Modbus connections.

## b) OTHER PROTOCOLS

All the files available via Modbus may also be retrieved using the standard file transfer mechanisms in other protocols (for example, TFTP or MMS).

## c) COMTRADE, OSCILLOGRAPHY, AND DATA LOGGER FILES

Oscillography and data logger files are formatted using the COMTRADE file format per IEEE C37.111-1999 Standard Common Format for Transient Data Exchange (COMTRADE) for Power Systems. The files can be obtained in either text or binary COMTRADE format.

## d) READING OSCILLOGRAPHY FILES

Familiarity with the oscillography feature is required to understand the following description. Refer to the Oscillography section in Chapter 5 for additional details.

The Oscillography Number of Triggers register is incremented by one every time a new oscillography file is triggered (captured) and cleared to zero when oscillography data is cleared. When a new trigger occurs, the associated oscillography file is assigned a file identifier number equal to the incremented value of this register; the newest file number is equal to the Oscillography\_Number\_of\_Triggers register. This register can be used to determine if any new data has been captured by periodically reading it to see if the value has changed; if the number has increased then new data is available.

The Oscillography Number of Records register specifies the maximum number of files (and the number of cycles of data per file) that can be stored in memory of the relay. The Oscillography Available Records register specifies the actual number of files that are stored and still available to be read out of the relay.

Writing "Yes" (i.e. the value 1) to the Oscillography Clear Data register clears oscillography data files, clears both the Oscillography Number of Triggers and Oscillography Available Records registers to zero, and sets the Oscillography Last Cleared Date to the present date and time.

To read binary COMTRADE oscillography files, read the following filenames:

OSCnnnn.CFG and OSCnnn.DAT

Replace "nnn" with the desired oscillography trigger number. For ASCII format, use the following file names

OSCAnnnn.CFG and OSCAnnn.DAT

**e) READING EVENT RECORDER FILES**

To read the entire event recorder contents in ASCII format (the only available format), use the following filename:

EVT.TXT

To read from a specific record to the end of the log, use the following filename:

EVTnnn.TXT (replace nnn with the desired starting record number)

To read from a specific record to another specific record, use the following filename:

EVT.TXT xxxxx yyyy (replace xxxxx with the starting record number and yyyy with the ending record number)

**B.3.2 MODBUS PASSWORD OPERATION**

The M60 supports password entry from a local or remote connection.

Local access is defined as any access to settings or commands via the faceplate interface. This includes both keypad entry and the faceplate RS232 connection. Remote access is defined as any access to settings or commands via any rear communications port. This includes both Ethernet and RS485 connections. Any changes to the local or remote passwords enables this functionality.

When entering a settings or command password via EnerVista or any serial interface, the user must enter the corresponding connection password. If the connection is to the back of the M60, the remote password must be used. If the connection is to the RS232 port of the faceplate, the local password must be used.

The command password is set up at memory location 4000. Command security is required to change the command password. Similarly, the setting password is set up at memory location 4002. These are the same settings found in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **PASSWORD SECURITY** menu via the keypad. Enabling password security for the faceplate display will also enable it for Modbus, and *vice-versa*.

To gain command level security access, the command password must be entered at memory location 4008. To gain setting level security access, the setting password must be entered at memory location 400A. The entered setting password must match the current setting password setting, or must be zero, to change settings or download firmware.

Command and setting passwords each have a 30 minute timer. Each timer starts when you enter the particular password, and is re-started whenever you use it. For example, writing a setting re-starts the setting password timer and writing a command register or forcing a coil re-starts the command password timer. The value read at memory location 4010 can be used to confirm whether a command password is enabled or disabled (a value of 0 represents disabled). The value read at memory location 4011 can be used to confirm whether a setting password is enabled or disabled.

Command or setting password security access is restricted to the particular port or particular TCP/IP connection on which the entry was made. Passwords must be entered when accessing the relay through other ports or connections, and the passwords must be re-entered after disconnecting and re-connecting on TCP/IP.

## B.4.1 MODBUS MEMORY MAP

The map is also viewable in a web browser. In the browser, enter the IP address of the UR and click the option.

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 1 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>Product Information (Read Only)</b>						
0000	UR Product Type	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
0002	Product Version	0 to 655.35	---	0.01	F001	1
0003	Boot Configuration Register	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Product Information (Read Only -- Written by Factory)</b>						
0010	Serial Number	---	---	---	F203	"0"
0020	Manufacturing Date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
0022	Modification Number	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
0040	Order Code	---	---	---	F204	"Order Code x"
0090	Ethernet MAC Address	---	---	---	F072	0
0093	Reserved (13 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
00A0	CPU Module Serial Number	---	---	---	F203	(none)
00B0	CPU Supplier Serial Number	---	---	---	F203	(none)
00C0	Ethernet Sub Module Serial Number (8 items)	---	---	---	F203	(none)
<b>Product Information (Read Only -- Written by Factory)</b>						
0110	FPGA Version	---	---	---	F206	(none)
0113	FPGA Date	0 to 4294967295	--	1	F050	0
<b>Self Test Targets (Read Only)</b>						
0200	Self Test States (4 items)	0 to 4294967295	0	1	F143	0
<b>Front Panel (Read Only)</b>						
0208	LED Column $n$ State, $n = 1$ to 10 (10 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F501	0
0220	Display Message	---	---	---	F204	(none)
0248	Last Key Pressed	0 to 47	---	1	F530	0 (None)
<b>Keypress Emulation (Read/Write)</b>						
0280	Simulated keypress -- write zero before each keystroke	0 to 46	---	1	F190	0 (No key -- use between real keys)
<b>Virtual Input Commands (Read/Write Command) (64 modules)</b>						
0400	Virtual Input 1 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0401	Virtual Input 2 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0402	Virtual Input 3 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0403	Virtual Input 4 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0404	Virtual Input 5 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0405	Virtual Input 6 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0406	Virtual Input 7 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0407	Virtual Input 8 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0408	Virtual Input 9 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0409	Virtual Input 10 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040A	Virtual Input 11 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040B	Virtual Input 12 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040C	Virtual Input 13 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040D	Virtual Input 14 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040E	Virtual Input 15 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
040F	Virtual Input 16 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0410	Virtual Input 17 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0411	Virtual Input 18 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0412	Virtual Input 19 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0413	Virtual Input 20 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0414	Virtual Input 21 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0415	Virtual Input 22 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 2 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
0416	Virtual Input 23 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0417	Virtual Input 24 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0418	Virtual Input 25 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0419	Virtual Input 26 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041A	Virtual Input 27 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041B	Virtual Input 28 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041C	Virtual Input 29 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041D	Virtual Input 30 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041E	Virtual Input 31 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
041F	Virtual Input 32 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0420	Virtual Input 33 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0421	Virtual Input 34 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0422	Virtual Input 35 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0423	Virtual Input 36 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0424	Virtual Input 37 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0425	Virtual Input 38 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0426	Virtual Input 39 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0427	Virtual Input 40 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0428	Virtual Input 41 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0429	Virtual Input 42 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042A	Virtual Input 43 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042B	Virtual Input 44 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042C	Virtual Input 45 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042D	Virtual Input 46 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042E	Virtual Input 47 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
042F	Virtual Input 48 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0430	Virtual Input 49 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0431	Virtual Input 50 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0432	Virtual Input 51 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0433	Virtual Input 52 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0434	Virtual Input 53 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0435	Virtual Input 54 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0436	Virtual Input 55 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0437	Virtual Input 56 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0438	Virtual Input 57 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
0439	Virtual Input 58 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043A	Virtual Input 59 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043B	Virtual Input 60 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043C	Virtual Input 61 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043D	Virtual Input 62 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043E	Virtual Input 63 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
043F	Virtual Input 64 State	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Digital Counter States (Read Only Non-Volatile) (8 modules)</b>						
0800	Digital Counter 1 Value	-2147483647 to 2147483647	---	1	F004	0
0802	Digital Counter 1 Frozen	-2147483647 to 2147483647	---	1	F004	0
0804	Digital Counter 1 Frozen Time Stamp	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
0806	Digital Counter 1 Frozen Time Stamp us	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
0808	...Repeated for Digital Counter 2					
0810	...Repeated for Digital Counter 3					
0818	...Repeated for Digital Counter 4					
0820	...Repeated for Digital Counter 5					
0828	...Repeated for Digital Counter 6					
0830	...Repeated for Digital Counter 7					

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 3 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
0838	...Repeated for Digital Counter 8					
<b>FlexStates (Read Only)</b>						
0900	FlexState Bits (16 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Element States (Read Only)</b>						
1000	Element Operate States (64 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F502	0
<b>User Displays Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
1080	Formatted user-definable displays (16 items)	---	---	---	F200	(none)
<b>Modbus User Map Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
1200	User Map Values (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Element Targets (Read Only)</b>						
14E0	Target Sequence	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
14E1	Number of Targets	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Element Targets (Read/Write)</b>						
14E2	Target to Read	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Element Targets (Read Only)</b>						
14E3	Target Message	---	---	---	F200	“ ”
<b>Digital Input/Output States (Read Only)</b>						
1500	Contact Input States (6 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1508	Virtual Input States (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1510	Contact Output States (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1518	Contact Output Current States (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1520	Contact Output Voltage States (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1528	Virtual Output States (6 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1530	Contact Output Detectors (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
<b>Input/Output States (Read Only)</b>						
1540	Remote Device States (2 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1542	Remote Input States (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1550	Remote Devices Online	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
1551	Remote Double-Point Status Input 1 State	0 to 3	---	1	F605	3 (Bad)
1552	Remote Double-Point Status Input 2 State	0 to 3	---	1	F605	3 (Bad)
1553	Remote Double-Point Status Input 3 State	0 to 3	---	1	F605	3 (Bad)
1554	Remote Double-Point Status Input 4 State	0 to 3	---	1	F605	3 (Bad)
1555	Remote Double-Point Status Input 5 State	0 to 3	---	1	F605	3 (Bad)
<b>Platform Direct Input/Output States (Read Only)</b>						
15C0	Direct input states (6 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15C8	Direct outputs average message return time 1	0 to 65535	ms	1	F001	0
15C9	Direct outputs average message return time 2	0 to 65535	ms	1	F001	0
15CA	Direct inputs/outputs unreturned message count - Ch. 1	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
15CB	Direct inputs/outputs unreturned message count - Ch. 2	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
15D0	Direct device states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15D1	Reserved	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
15D2	Direct inputs/outputs CRC fail count 1	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
15D3	Direct inputs/outputs CRC fail count 2	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Field Unit Input/Output States (Read Only)</b>						
15E0	Field unit contact input states (3 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15E3	Field unit contact input output operand states (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15EB	Field contact output physical states (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15F3	Field contact output current states (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
15FB	Field contact output physical states (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1603	Field shared input states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1604	Field shared input channel states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1605	Field shared input test states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1606	Field shared output operand states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1607	Field latching output open operand states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 4 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
1608	Field latching output close operand states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
1609	Field latching output open driver states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
160A	Field latching output close driver states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
160B	Field latching output physical states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
160C	Field unit online/offline states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
160D	Field RTD input trouble states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
160E	Field transducer input trouble states	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
<b>Ethernet Fibre Channel Status (Read/Write)</b>						
1610	Ethernet primary fibre channel status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	0 (Fail)
1611	Ethernet secondary fibre channel status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	0 (Fail)
1612	Ethernet tertiary fibre channel status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	0 (Fail)
<b>Data Logger Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
1618	Data logger channel count	0 to 16	channel	1	F001	0
1619	Time of oldest available samples	0 to 4294967295	seconds	1	F050	0
161B	Time of newest available samples	0 to 4294967295	seconds	1	F050	0
161D	Data logger duration	0 to 999.9	days	0.1	F001	0
<b>Stator Differential Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
1660	Generator Differential Iad	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1662	Generator Restraint Iar	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1664	Generator Differential Ibd	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1666	Generator Restraint Ibr	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1668	Generator Differential Icd	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
166A	Generator Restraint Icr	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
166C	Stator Differential CT Primary	0 to 50000	---	1	F060	1
<b>Sensitive Directional Power Actuals (Read Only) (2 modules)</b>						
1680	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Power	-2147483647 to 2147483647	W	1	F060	0
1682	Sensitive Directional Power 2 Power	-2147483647 to 2147483647	W	1	F060	0
<b>Field Unit RTD Actuals (Read Only) (8 modules)</b>						
16C0	Field RTD x Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
16C1	...Repeated for module number 2					
16C2	...Repeated for module number 3					
16C3	...Repeated for module number 4					
16C4	...Repeated for module number 5					
16C5	...Repeated for module number 6					
16C6	...Repeated for module number 7					
16C7	...Repeated for module number 8					
<b>Field Unit Transducer Actuals (Read Only) (8 modules)</b>						
16C8	Field Transducer x Value	-32.768 to 32.767	---	0.001	F004	0
16CA	...Repeated for module number 2					
16CC	...Repeated for module number 3					
16CE	...Repeated for module number 4					
16D0	...Repeated for module number 5					
16D2	...Repeated for module number 6					
16D4	...Repeated for module number 7					
16D6	...Repeated for module number 8					
<b>Source Current (Read Only) (6 modules)</b>						
1800	Source 1 Phase A Current RMS	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1802	Source 1 Phase B Current RMS	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1804	Source 1 Phase C Current RMS	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1806	Source 1 Neutral Current RMS	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1808	Source 1 Phase A Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
180A	Source 1 Phase A Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
180B	Source 1 Phase B Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
180D	Source 1 Phase B Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 5 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
180E	Source 1 Phase C Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1810	Source 1 Phase C Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1811	Source 1 Neutral Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1813	Source 1 Neutral Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1814	Source 1 Ground Current RMS	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1816	Source 1 Ground Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1818	Source 1 Ground Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1819	Source 1 Zero Sequence Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
181B	Source 1 Zero Sequence Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
181C	Source 1 Positive Sequence Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
181E	Source 1 Positive Sequence Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
181F	Source 1 Negative Sequence Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1821	Source 1 Negative Sequence Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1822	Source 1 Differential Ground Current Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
1824	Source 1 Differential Ground Current Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1825	Reserved (27 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
1840	...Repeated for Source 2					
1880	...Repeated for Source 3					
18C0	...Repeated for Source 4					
1900	...Repeated for Source 5					
1940	...Repeated for Source 6					
<b>Source Voltage (Read Only) (6 modules)</b>						
1A00	Source 1 Phase AG Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A02	Source 1 Phase BG Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A04	Source 1 Phase CG Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A06	Source 1 Phase AG Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A08	Source 1 Phase AG Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A09	Source 1 Phase BG Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A0B	Source 1 Phase BG Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A0C	Source 1 Phase CG Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A0E	Source 1 Phase CG Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A0F	Source 1 Phase AB or AC Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A11	Source 1 Phase BC or BA Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A13	Source 1 Phase CA or CB Voltage RMS	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A15	Source 1 Phase AB or AC Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A17	Source 1 Phase AB or AC Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A18	Source 1 Phase BC or BA Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A1A	Source 1 Phase BC or BA Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A1B	Source 1 Phase CA or CB Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A1D	Source 1 Phase CA or CB Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A1E	Source 1 Auxiliary Voltage RMS		V		F060	0
1A20	Source 1 Auxiliary Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A22	Source 1 Auxiliary Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A23	Source 1 Zero Sequence Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A25	Source 1 Zero Sequence Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A26	Source 1 Positive Sequence Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A28	Source 1 Positive Sequence Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A29	Source 1 Negative Sequence Voltage Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
1A2B	Source 1 Negative Sequence Voltage Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
1A2C	Reserved (20 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
1A40	...Repeated for Source 2					
1A80	...Repeated for Source 3					
1AC0	...Repeated for Source 4					
1B00	...Repeated for Source 5					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 6 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
1B40	...Repeated for Source 6					
<b>Source Power (Read Only) (6 modules)</b>						
1C00	Source 1 Three Phase Real Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	W	0.001	F060	0
1C02	Source 1 Phase A Real Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	W	0.001	F060	0
1C04	Source 1 Phase B Real Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	W	0.001	F060	0
1C06	Source 1 Phase C Real Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	W	0.001	F060	0
1C08	Source 1 Three Phase Reactive Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	var	0.001	F060	0
1C0A	Source 1 Phase A Reactive Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	var	0.001	F060	0
1C0C	Source 1 Phase B Reactive Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	var	0.001	F060	0
1C0E	Source 1 Phase C Reactive Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	var	0.001	F060	0
1C10	Source 1 Three Phase Apparent Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	VA	0.001	F060	0
1C12	Source 1 Phase A Apparent Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	VA	0.001	F060	0
1C14	Source 1 Phase B Apparent Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	VA	0.001	F060	0
1C16	Source 1 Phase C Apparent Power	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	VA	0.001	F060	0
1C18	Source 1 Three Phase Power Factor	-0.999 to 1	---	0.001	F013	0
1C19	Source 1 Phase A Power Factor	-0.999 to 1	---	0.001	F013	0
1C1A	Source 1 Phase B Power Factor	-0.999 to 1	---	0.001	F013	0
1C1B	Source 1 Phase C Power Factor	-0.999 to 1	---	0.001	F013	0
1C1C	Reserved (4 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
1C20	...Repeated for Source 2					
1C40	...Repeated for Source 3					
1C60	...Repeated for Source 4					
1C80	...Repeated for Source 5					
1CA0	...Repeated for Source 6					
<b>Source Energy (Read Only Non-Volatile) (6 modules)</b>						
1D00	Source 1 Positive Watthour	0 to 1000000000000	Wh	0.001	F060	0
1D02	Source 1 Negative Watthour	0 to 1000000000000	Wh	0.001	F060	0
1D04	Source 1 Positive Varhour	0 to 1000000000000	varh	0.001	F060	0
1D06	Source 1 Negative Varhour	0 to 1000000000000	varh	0.001	F060	0
1D08	Reserved (8 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
1D10	...Repeated for Source 2					
1D20	...Repeated for Source 3					
1D30	...Repeated for Source 4					
1D40	...Repeated for Source 5					
1D50	...Repeated for Source 6					
<b>Energy Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
1D60	Energy Clear Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Source Frequency (Read Only) (6 modules)</b>						
1D80	Frequency for Source 1	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
1D82	Frequency for Source 2	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
1D84	Frequency for Source 3	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
1D86	Frequency for Source 4	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
1D88	Frequency for Source 5	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
1D8A	Frequency for Source 6	2 to 90	Hz	0.001	F003	0
<b>Breaker Flashover (Read/Write Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
2196	Breaker flashover 1 function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 7 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
2197	Breaker flashover 1 side 1 source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
2198	Breaker flashover 1 side 2 source	0 to 6	---	1	F211	0 (None)
2199	Breaker flashover 1 status closed A	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
219B	Breaker flashover 1 status closed B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
219D	Breaker flashover 1 status closed C	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
219F	Breaker flashover 1 voltage pickup level	0 to 1.5	pu	0.001	F001	850
21A0	Breaker flashover 1 voltage difference pickup level	0 to 100000	V	1	F060	1000
21A2	Breaker flashover 1 current pickup level	0 to 1.5	pu	0.001	F001	600
21A3	Breaker flashover 1 pickup delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	100
21A4	Breaker flashover 1 supervision phase A	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
21A6	Breaker flashover 1 supervision phase B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
21A8	Breaker flashover 1 supervision phase C	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
21AA	Breaker flashover 1 block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
21AC	Breaker flashover 1 events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
21AD	Breaker flashover 1 target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-Reset)
21AE	Reserved (4 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
21B2	...Repeated for breaker flashover 2					
<b>Passwords Unauthorized Access (Read/Write Command)</b>						
2230	Reset Unauthorized Access	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Field Unit Raw Data Settings (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
2460	Field Raw Data Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	6 (H1a)
2461	Field Raw Data Freeze	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Remote double-point status inputs (read/write setting registers) (5 modules)</b>						
2620	Remote double-point status input 1 device	1 to 32	---	1	F001	1
2621	Remote double-point status input 1 item	0 to 128	---	1	F156	0 (None)
2622	Remote double-point status input 1 name	1 to 64	---	1	F205	"Rem Ip 1"
2628	Remote double-point status input 1 events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
2629	... Repeated for double-point status input 2					
2632	... Repeated for double-point status input 3					
263B	... Repeated for double-point status input 4					
2644	... Repeated for double-point status input 5					
<b>IEC 61850 GGIO5 configuration (read/write setting registers) (16 modules)</b>						
26B0	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 1 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B1	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 2 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B2	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 3 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B3	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 4 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B4	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 5 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B5	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 6 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B6	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 7 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B7	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 8 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B8	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 9 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26B9	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 10 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BA	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 11 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BB	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 12 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BC	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 13 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BD	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 14 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BE	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 15 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26BF	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger input 16 operand	---	---	---	F612	0
<b>IEC 61850 received integers (read only actual values)</b>						
26F0	IEC 61850 received uinteger 1	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26F2	IEC 61850 received uinteger 2	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26F4	IEC 61850 received uinteger 3	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26F6	IEC 61850 received uinteger 4	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26F8	IEC 61850 received uinteger 5	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 8 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
26FA	IEC 61850 received uinteger 6	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26FC	IEC 61850 received uinteger 7	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
26FE	IEC 61850 received uinteger 8	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
2700	IEC 61850 received uinteger 9	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
2702	IEC 61850 received uinteger 10	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
2704	IEC 61850 received uinteger 11	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
2706	IEC 61850 received uinteger 12	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
2708	IEC 61850 received uinteger 13	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
270A	IEC 61850 received uinteger 14	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
270C	IEC 61850 received uinteger 15	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
270E	IEC 61850 received uinteger 16	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
<b>Expanded FlexStates (Read Only)</b>						
2B00	FlexStates, one per register (256 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Expanded Digital Input/Output states (Read Only)</b>						
2D00	Contact Input States, one per register (96 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
2D80	Contact Output States, one per register (64 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
2E00	Virtual Output States, one per register (96 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Expanded Remote Input/Output Status (Read Only)</b>						
2F00	Remote Device States, one per register (16 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F155	0 (Offline)
2F80	Remote Input States, one per register (64 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Oscillography Values (Read Only)</b>						
3000	Oscillography Number of Triggers	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
3001	Oscillography Available Records	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
3002	Oscillography Last Cleared Date	0 to 400000000	---	1	F050	0
3004	Oscillography Number Of Cycles Per Record	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Oscillography Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
3005	Oscillography Force Trigger	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3011	Oscillography Clear Data	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3012	Oscillography Number of Triggers	0 to 32767	---	1	F001	0
<b>User Programmable Fault Report Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
3060	User Fault Report Clear	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>User Programmable Fault Report Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
3070	Newest Record Number	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
3071	Cleared Date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
3073	Report Date (10 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
<b>User Programmable Fault Report (Read/Write Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
3090	Fault Report 1 Fault Trigger	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
3091	Fault Report 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3092	Fault Report 1 Prefault Trigger	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
3093	Fault Report Analog Channel 1 (32 items)	0 to 65536	---	1	F600	0
30B5	Fault Report 1 Reserved (5 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
30BA	...Repeated for Fault Report 2					
<b>Modbus file transfer (read/write)</b>						
3100	Name of file to read	---	---	---	F204	(none)
<b>Modbus file transfer values (read only)</b>						
3200	Character position of current block within file	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
3202	Size of currently-available data block	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
3203	Block of data from requested file (122 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
328A	Administrator alphanumeric password status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
329F	Supervisor alphanumeric password status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
32B4	Engineer alphanumeric password status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 9 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
32C9	Operator alphanumeric password status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
32DE	Observer alphanumeric password status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Security (Read Only)</b>						
32E9	Reserved for password settings of future roles (63 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
3328	Security status indicator	0 to 65535	---	1	F618	0
<b>Security (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
3329	Session Lockout	0 to 99	---	1	F001	3
332A	Session Lockout Period	0 to 9999	min	1	F001	3
332B	Load Factory Defaults	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
332C	Syslog Serve IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
332E	Syslog Server Port Number	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	514
<b>Security Supervisory (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
3331	Device Authentication Enable	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
3332	Supervisor Role Enable	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3333	Lock Relay	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3334	Factory Service Mode Enable	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3335	Failed Authentication Alarm Enable	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3336	Firmware Lock Alarm	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3337	Settings Lock Alarm	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3338	Bypass Access	0 to 1	---	1	F628	0 (Disabled)
3339	Encryption	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
333A	Serial Inactivity Timeout	1 to 9999	---	1	F001	1
<b>Security Command (Read/Write Command)</b>						
3350	Operator Logoff	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3351	Engineer Logoff	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3352	Administrator Logoff	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3353	Clear Security Data	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Security Reserved Modbus Registers (Read/Write)</b>						
3360	Address 0x3360 reserved for serial login (20 items)	0 to 9999	---	1	F001	3
3374	Address 0x3374 reserved for serial logout	0 to 9999	---	1	F001	3
<b>Security Reserved Modbus Registers (Read Only)</b>						
3375	Address 0x3374 reserved for serial logout	0 to 5	---	1	F617	3 (Engineer)
<b>Event recorder actual values (read only)</b>						
3400	Events Since Last Clear	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
3402	Number of Available Events	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
3404	Event Recorder Last Cleared Date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
<b>Event recorder commands (read/write)</b>						
3406	Event Recorder Clear Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>DCMA Input Values (Read Only) (24 modules)</b>						
34C0	DCMA Inputs 1 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34C2	DCMA Inputs 2 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34C4	DCMA Inputs 3 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34C6	DCMA Inputs 4 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34C8	DCMA Inputs 5 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34CA	DCMA Inputs 6 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34CC	DCMA Inputs 7 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34CE	DCMA Inputs 8 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34D0	DCMA Inputs 9 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34D2	DCMA Inputs 10 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34D4	DCMA Inputs 11 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34D6	DCMA Inputs 12 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34D8	DCMA Inputs 13 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 10 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
34DA	DCMA Inputs 14 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34DC	DCMA Inputs 15 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34DE	DCMA Inputs 16 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34E0	DCMA Inputs 17 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34E2	DCMA Inputs 18 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34E4	DCMA Inputs 19 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34E6	DCMA Inputs 20 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34E8	DCMA Inputs 21 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34EA	DCMA Inputs 22 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34EC	DCMA Inputs 23 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
34EE	DCMA Inputs 24 Value	-9999999 to 9999999	---	1	F004	0
<b>RTD Input Values (Read Only) (48 modules)</b>						
34F0	RTD Input 1 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F1	RTD Input 2 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F2	RTD Input 3 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F3	RTD Input 4 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F4	RTD Input 5 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F5	RTD Input 6 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F6	RTD Input 7 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F7	RTD Input 8 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F8	RTD Input 9 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34F9	RTD Input 10 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FA	RTD Input 11 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FB	RTD Input 12 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FC	RTD Input 13 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FD	RTD Input 14 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FE	RTD Input 15 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
34FF	RTD Input 16 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3500	RTD Input 17 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3501	RTD Input 18 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3502	RTD Input 19 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3503	RTD Input 20 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3504	RTD Input 21 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3505	RTD Input 22 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3506	RTD Input 23 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3507	RTD Input 24 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3508	RTD Input 25 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3509	RTD Input 26 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350A	RTD Input 27 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350B	RTD Input 28 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350C	RTD Input 29 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350D	RTD Input 30 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350E	RTD Input 31 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
350F	RTD Input 32 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3510	RTD Input 33 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3511	RTD Input 34 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3512	RTD Input 35 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3513	RTD Input 36 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3514	RTD Input 37 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3515	RTD Input 38 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3516	RTD Input 39 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3517	RTD Input 40 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3518	RTD Input 41 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
3519	RTD Input 42 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0



Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 11 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
351A	RTD Input 43 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
351B	RTD Input 44 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
351C	RTD Input 45 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
351D	RTD Input 46 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
351E	RTD Input 47 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
351F	RTD Input 48 Value	-32768 to 32767	°C	1	F002	0
<b>Ohm Input Values (Read Only) (2 modules)</b>						
3520	Ohm Inputs 1 Value	0 to 65535	Ω	1	F001	0
3521	Ohm Inputs 2 Value	0 to 65535	Ω	1	F001	0
<b>Expanded Direct Input/Output Status (Read Only)</b>						
3560	Direct Device States, one per register (8 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F155	0 (Offline)
3570	Direct Input States, one per register (96 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Radius Configuration (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
3735	Undefined	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554706
3737	Undefined	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	1812
3738	Undefined	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	1813
3739	Undefined	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554706
373B	Undefined	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	1812
373D	Undefined	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	1813
373F	Undefined	---	---	1	F619	0 (EAP-TTLS)
3740	Undefined	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	2910
3741	Undefined	0 to 9999	sec	1	F001	10
3742	Undefined	0 to 9999	---	1	F001	3
3743	Undefined	---	---	---	F002	(none)
<b>PTP Basic Configuration (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
3750	PTP Strict Power Profile	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3751	PTP Domain Number	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
3752	PTP VLAN Priority	0 to 7	---	1	F001	4
3753	PTP VLAN ID	0 to 4095	---	1	F001	0
3754	Undefined (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
<b>PTP Port Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (3 modules)</b>						
3756	PTP Port x Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3757	Port x Path Delay Adder	0 to 60000	ns	1	F001	0
3758	Port x Path Delay Asymmetry	-1000 to 1000	ns	1	F002	0
3759	...Repeated for module number 2					
375C	...Repeated for module number 3					
<b>Real Time Clock Synchronizing Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
375F	RTC Sync Source	0 to 5	---	1	F624	0 (none)
3760	PTP GrandMaster ID	0 to 100	--	1	F073	0
3764	Real Time Clock Accuracy	0 to 999999999	ns	1	F003	0
3766	PTP Port 1 State (3 items)	0 to 4	--	1	F625	0 (Disabled)
3769	RTC Offset	0 to 999999999	ns	1	F004	0
376B	PTP - IRIG-B Delta	-500000000 to 500000000	ns	1	F004	0
<b>Real Time Clock Synchronizing FlexAnalog (Read Only)</b>						
376D	PTP - IRIG-B Delta FlexAnalog	-262143 to 262143	---	1	F004	0
<b>Field Units (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
3800	Field Unit 1 ID	0 to 1	---	1	F205	"U1"
3806	Field Unit 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3807	Field Unit 1 Type	0 to 3	---	1	F243	0 (CC-05)
3808	Field Unit 1 Serial Number	0 to 1	---	1	F205	"00000000000000"
380E	Field Unit 1 Port	1 to 4	---	1	F001	1
380F	...Repeated for Field Unit 2					
381E	...Repeated for Filed Unit 3					
382D	...Repeated for Filed Unit 4					



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 12 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
383C	...Repeated for Field Unit 5					
384B	...Repeated for Field Unit 6					
385A	...Repeated for Field Unit 7					
3869	...Repeated for Field Unit 8					
<b>Field Unit Process Card Ports (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
3878	Field Unit 1 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	6 (H1a)
3879	Field Unit 2 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	4 (H2a)
387A	Field Unit3 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	2 (H3a)
387B	Field Unit 4 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	0 (H4a)
387C	Field Unit 5 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	7 (H1b)
387D	Field Unit 6 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	5 (H2b)
387E	Field Unit 7 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	3 (H3b)
387F	Field Unit 8 Process Card Port	0 to 7	---	1	F244	1 (H4b)
<b>Field Unit CT VT Settings (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
3890	Remote Phase CT x Origin 1	0 to 16	---	1	F247	0 (none)
3891	Remote Phase CT x Origin 2	0 to 16	---	1	F247	0 (none)
3892	Remote Ground CT x Origin 1	0 to 16	---	1	F248	0 (none))
3893	Remote Ground CT x Origin 2	0 to 16	---	1	F248	0 (none)
3894	AC Bank Redundancy Type	0 to 2	---	1	F261	1 (Dependability Biased)
3895	Remote Phase CT 1 Primary	1 to 65000	---	1	F001	1
3896	Remote Phase CT 1 Secondary	0 to 1	---	1	F123	0 (1 A)
3897	Remote Ground CT 1 Primary	1 to 65000	---	1	F001	1
3898	Remote Ground CT 1 Secondary	0 to 1	---	1	F123	0 (1 A)
3899	Remote Phase VT 1 Connection	0 to 1	---	1	F100	0 (Wye)
389A	Remote Phase VT 1 Secondary	25 to 240	---	0.1	F001	664
389B	Remote Phase VT 1 Ratio	1 to 24000	---	1	F060	1
389D	Remote Auxiliary VT 1 Connection	0 to 6	---	1	F166	1 (Vag)
389E	Remote Auxiliary VT 1 Secondary	25 to 240	---	0.1	F001	664
389F	Remote Auxiliary VT 1 Ratio	1 to 24000	---	1	F060	1
38A1	...Repeated for module number 2					
38B2	...Repeated for module number 3					
38C3	...Repeated for module number 4					
38D4	...Repeated for module number 5					
38E5	...Repeated for module number 6					
<b>Field Unit Contact Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (40 modules)</b>						
3900	Field Contact Input 1 ID	---	---	1	F205	"FCI 1"
3906	Field Contact Input 1 Origin	0 to 8	---	1	F256	0 (none)
3907	Field Contact Input 1 Input	1 to 18	---	1	F001	1
3908	Field Contact Input 1 Failsafe Value	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
3909	Field Contact Input 1 Debounce Time	0 to 16	ms	0.5	F001	20
390A	Field Contact Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
390B	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 2					
3916	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 3					
3921	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 4					
392C	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 5					
3937	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 6					
3942	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 7					
394D	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 8					
3958	...Repeated for Field Contact Input9					
3963	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 10					
396E	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 11					
3979	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 12					
3984	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 13					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 13 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
398F	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 14					
399A	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 15					
39A5	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 16					
39B0	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 17					
39BB	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 18					
39C6	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 19					
39D1	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 20					
39DC	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 21					
39E7	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 22					
39F2	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 23					
39FD	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 24					
3A08	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 25					
3A13	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 26					
3A1E	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 27					
3A29	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 28					
3A34	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 29					
3A3F	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 30					
3A4A	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 31					
3A55	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 32					
3A60	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 33					
3A6B	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 34					
3A76	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 35					
3A81	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 36					
3A8C	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 37					
3A97	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 38					
3AA2	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 39					
3AAD	...Repeated for Field Contact Input 40					
<b>Field Unit Shared Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
3B00	Field Shared Input 1 ID	0 to 65535	---	1	F205	"SI 1"
3B06	Field Shared Input 1 Unit Origin 1	0 to 8	---	1	F256	0 (none)
3B07	Field Shared Input 1 Channel Origin 1	1 to 15	---	1	F001	1
3B08	Field Shared Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3B09	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 2					
3B12	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 3					
3B1B	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 4					
3B24	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 5					
3B2D	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 6					
3B36	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 7					
3B3F	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 8					
3B48	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 9					
3B51	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 10					
3B5A	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 11					
3B63	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 12					
3B6C	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 13					
3B75	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 14					
3B7E	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 15					
3B87	...Repeated for Field Shared Input 16					
<b>Field Unit Contact Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
3B90	Field Contact Output 1 ID (6 items)	---	---	---	F205	"FCO U /OUT"
3BB4	Field Output 1 Operate (6 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3BC0	Field Output 1 Seal In (6 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3BCC	Field Output 1 Events (6 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3BD2	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 2					
3C14	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 3					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 14 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
3C56	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 4					
3C98	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 5					
3CDA	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 6					
3D1C	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 7					
3D5E	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 8					
<b>Field Unit Latching Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
3DC7	Field Latching Output 1 ID	0 to 1	---	---	F205	"FLO Ux /LO"
3DCD	Field Latching Output 1 Open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3DCF	Field Latching Output 1 Close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3DD1	Field Latching Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3DD2	Field Latching Output 1 Reserved (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
3DD4	...Repeated for Field Latching Output 2					
3DE1	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 3					
3DEE	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 4					
3DFB	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 5					
3E08	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 6					
3E15	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 7					
3E22	...Repeated for Field Contact Output 8					
<b>Field Unit Shared Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
3E30	Field Shared Output 1 ID	0 to 65535	---	---	F205	"SO 1"
3E36	Field Shared Output 1 Operate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3E38	Field Shared Output 1 Unit Dest 1	0 to 8	---	1	F256	0 (none)
3E39	Field Shared Output 1 Channel Dest 1	0 to 15	---	1	F001	1
3E3A	Field Shared Output 1 Unit Dest 2	0 to 8	---	1	F256	0 (none)
3E3B	Field Shared Output 1 Channel Dest 2	1 to 15	---	1	F001	1
3E3C	Field Shared Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
3E3D	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 2					
3E4A	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 3					
3E57	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 4					
3E64	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 5					
3E71	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 6					
3E7E	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 7					
3E8B	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 8					
3E98	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 9					
3EA5	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 10					
3EB2	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 11					
3EBF	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 12					
3ECC	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 13					
3ED9	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 14					
3EE6	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 15					
3EF3	...Repeated for Field Shared Output 16					
<b>Field Unit RTDs (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
3F00	Field Unit RTD 1Name	0 to 1	---	1	F205	"RTD 1"
3F06	Field Unit RTD 1 Origin	0 to 1	---	1	F205	"RTD 1"
3F07	Field Unit RTD 1 Type	0 to 2	---	1	F259	0 (100 Ohm Nickel)
3F08	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 2					
3F10	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 3					
3F18	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 4					
3F20	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 5					
3F28	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 6					
3F30	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 7					
3F38	...Repeated for Field Unit RTD 8					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 15 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>Field Unit Transducers (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
3F40	Field Unit Transducer 1 Name	0 to 1	---	1	F205	"TRD 1"
3F46	Field Unit Transducer 1 Origin	0 to 24	---	1	F53	0 (none)
3F47	Field Unit Transducer 1 Range	0 to 9	---	1	F246	6 (0...20mA)
3F48	Field Unit Transducer 1 Min Value	-9999.999 to 9999.999	---	0.01	F004	0
3F4A	Field Unit Transducer 1 Max Value	-9999.999 to 9999.999	---	0.001	F004	100000
3F4C	Field Unit Transducer 1 Units	---	---	---	F206	(none)
3F4F	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 2					
3F5E	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 3					
3F6D	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 4					
3F7C	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 5					
3F8B	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 6					
3F9A	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 7					
3FA9	...Repeated for Field Unit Transducer 8					
<b>Field Unit Identifiers (Read Only) (8 modules)</b>						
3FB8	Attached Field Unit 1 Serial Number	---	---	1	F205	(none)
3FBE	Attached Filed Unit 1 Port Number	---	---	1	F001	0
3FBF	Attached Field Unit 1 Type	0 to 3	---	1	F243	0 (CC-05)
3FC0	Field Unit 1 Status	0 to 4	---	1	F262	0 (Disabled)
3FC1	...Repeated for Field Unit 2					
3FCA	...Repeated for Field Unit 3					
3FD3	...Repeated for Field Unit 4					
3FDC	...Repeated for Field Unit 5					
3FE5	...Repeated for Field Unit 6					
3FEE	...Repeated for Field Unit 7					
3FF7	...Repeated for Field Unit 8					
<b>Passwords (Read/Write Command)</b>						
4000	Command Password Setting	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	0
<b>Passwords (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
400A	Setting Password Setting	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	0
<b>Passwords (Read/Write)</b>						
4014	Command Password Entry	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
401E	Setting Password Entry	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
<b>Passwords (Read Only)</b>						
4028	Command Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4029	Setting Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Passwords (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
402A	Command Password Access Timeout	5 to 480	min	1	F001	5
402B	Setting Password Access Timeout	5 to 480	min	1	F001	30
402C	Invalid Password Attempts	2 to 5	---	1	F001	3
402D	Password Lockout Duration	5 to 60	min	1	F001	5
<b>Passwords (Read/Write)</b>						
402E	Password Access Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Passwords (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
402F	Local Setting Auth	1 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	1
4031	Remote Setting Auth	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	1
4033	Access Auth Timeout	5 to 480	min	1	F001	30
<b>User Display Invoke (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4040	Invoke and Scroll Through User Display Menu Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>LED Test (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4048	LED Test Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4049	LED Test Control	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>Preferences (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
404F	Language	0 to 3	---	1	F531	0 (English)

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 16 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
4050	Flash Message Time	0.5 to 10	s	0.1	F001	10
4051	Default Message Timeout	10 to 900	s	1	F001	300
4052	Default Message Intensity	0 to 3	---	1	F101	0 (25%)
4053	Screen Saver Feature	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4054	Screen Saver Wait Time	1 to 65535	min	1	F001	30
4055	Current Cutoff Level	0.002 to 0.02	pu	0.001	F001	20
4056	Voltage Cutoff Level	0.1 to 1	V	0.1	F001	10
<b>Remote RTD Communications (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
407A	RRTD Slave Address	1 to 254	---	1	F001	254
407B	RRTD Baud Rate	0 to 4	---	1	F602	4 (19200)
<b>Communications (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
407D	COM2 Selection	0 to 3	---	1	F601	0 (RS485)
407F	COM2 Minimum Response Time	0 to 1000	ms	10	F001	0
4080	Modbus Slave Address	1 to 254	---	1	F001	254
4085	RS485 Com2 Baud Rate	0 to 11	---	1	F112	8 (115200)
4086	RS485 Com2 Parity	0 to 2	---	1	F113	0 (None)
4087	IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554706
4089	IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4294966272
408B	Port 1 Gateway IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554497
4097	Port 1 Link Loss Alert	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4098	Port 2 Link Loss Alert	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4099	Port 3 Link Loss Alert	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
409A	DNP Channel 1 Port	0 to 5	---	1	F177	0 (None)
409B	DNP Channel 2 Port	0 to 5	---	1	F177	0 (None)
409C	DNP Address	0 to 65519	---	1	F001	1
409E	DNP Client Addresses (2 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
40A3	TCP Port Number for the Modbus protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	502
40A4	TCP/UDP Port Number for the DNP Protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	20000
40A5	TCP Port Number for the HTTP (Web Server) Protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	80
40A6	Main UDP Port Number for the TFTP Protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	69
40A7	Data Transfer UDP Port Numbers for the TFTP Protocol (zero means "automatic") (2 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
40A9	DNP Unsolicited Responses Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
40AA	DNP Unsolicited Responses Timeout	0 to 60	s	1	F001	5
40AB	DNP unsolicited responses maximum retries	1 to 255	---	1	F001	10
40AC	DNP unsolicited responses destination address	0 to 65519	---	1	F001	1
40AD	Ethernet operation mode	0 to 1	---	1	F192	1 (Half-Duplex)
40AE	DNP current scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40AF	DNP voltage scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40B0	DNP power scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40B1	DNP energy scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40B2	DNP power scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40B3	DNP other scale factor	0 to 8	---	1	F194	2 (1)
40B4	DNP current default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40B6	DNP voltage default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40B8	DNP power default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40BA	DNP energy default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40BC	DNP power factor default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40BE	DNP other default deadband	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40C0	DNP IIN time synchronization bit period	1 to 10080	min	1	F001	1440
40C1	DNP message fragment size	30 to 2048	---	1	F001	240
40C2	DNP client address 3	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
40C4	DNP client address 4	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
40C6	DNP client address 5	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 17 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
40C8	DNP number of paired binary output control points	0 to 32	---	1	F001	0
40C9	DNP TCP connection timeout	10 to 65535	---	1	F001	120
40CA	DNP communications reserved (22 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
40E0	TCP port number for the IEC 60870-5-104 protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	2404
40E1	IEC 60870-5-104 protocol function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
40E2	IEC 60870-5-104 protocol common address of ASDU	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
40E3	IEC 60870-5-104 protocol cyclic data transmit period	1 to 65535	s	1	F001	60
40E4	IEC 60870-5-104 current default threshold	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40E6	IEC 60870-5-104 voltage default threshold	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40E8	IEC 60870-5-104 power default threshold	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40EA	IEC 60870-5-104 energy default threshold	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40EC	IEC 60870-5-104 power default threshold	0 to 1	---	0.01	F001	100
40EE	IEC 60870-5-104 other default threshold	0 to 100000000	---	1	F003	30000
40F0	IEC 60870-5-104 client address (5 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
4104	IEC 60870-5-104 redundancy port	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
4105	Port 2 IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554706
4107	Port 2 IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4294966272
4109	Port 2 Gateway IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554497
410B	PRT2 Ethernet Operation Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F192	1 (Full-Duplex)
410C	PRT2 Redundancy Enabled	0 to 2	---	1	F627	0 (None)
410D	Port 3 IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554706
410F	Port 3 IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4294966272
4111	Port 3 Gateway IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554497
4113	Port 3 Ethernet Operation Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F192	1 (Full-Duplex)
4114	PRT1 GOOSE Enabled	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4115	PRT2 GOOSE Enabled	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4116	PRT3 GOOSE Enabled	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4119	PRT2 PRP Mcst Addr	---	---	---	F072	0
411C	IEC Communications Reserved (33 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
413E	High Enet Traffic Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
413F	High Enet Traffic Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4140	DNP object 1 default variation	1 to 2	---	1	F001	2
4141	DNP object 2 default variation	1 to 3	---	1	F001	2
4142	DNP object 20 default variation	0 to 3	---	1	F523	0 (1)
4143	DNP object 21 default variation	0 to 3	---	1	F524	0 (1)
4144	DNP object 22 default variation	0 to 3	---	1	F523	0 (1)
4145	DNP object 23 default variation	0 to 3	---	1	F523	0 (1)
4146	DNP object 30 default variation	1 to 5	---	1	F001	1
4147	DNP object 32 default variation	0 to 5	---	1	F525	0 (1)
<b>Communications Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
4160	Modbus Available TCP/IP Connections	0 to 4	---	1	F001	4
4161	DNP Available TCP/IP Connections	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
4162	IEC Available TCP/IP Connections	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
4163	MMS Available TCP/IP Connections	0 to 5	---	1	F001	5
4164	PMU Available TCP/IP Connections	0 to 4	---	1	F001	4
<b>Simple Network Time Protocol (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4168	Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4169	Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) server IP address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
416B	Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) UDP port number	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	123
<b>Data Logger Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
4170	Data Logger Clear	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Data Logger (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4181	Data Logger Channel Settings (16 items)	---	---	---	F600	0
4191	Data Logger Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F260	0 (continuous)

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 18 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
4192	Data Logger Trigger	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
4194	Data Logger Rate	15 to 3600000	ms	1	F003	60000
<b>Clock (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
419F	Synchronizing Source	0 to 3	---	1	F623	0 (none)
<b>Clock (Read/Write Command)</b>						
41A0	Real Time Clock Set Time	0 to 235959	---	1	F050	0
<b>Clock (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
41A2	SR Date Format	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F051	0
41A4	SR Time Format	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F052	0
41A6	IRIG-B Signal Type	0 to 2	---	1	F114	0 (None)
41A7	Clock Events Enable / Disable	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
41A8	Time Zone Offset from UTC	-24 to 24	hours	0.5	F002	0
41A9	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
41AA	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Start Month	0 to 11	---	1	F237	0 (January)
41AB	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Start Day	0 to 6	---	1	F238	0 (Sunday)
41AC	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Start Day Instance	0 to 4	---	1	F239	0 (First)
41AD	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Start Hour	0 to 23	---	1	F001	2
41AE	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Stop Month	0 to 11	---	1	F237	0 (January)
41AF	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Stop Day	0 to 6	---	1	F238	0 (Sunday)
41B0	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Stop Day Instance	0 to 4	---	1	F239	0 (First)
41B1	Daylight Savings Time (DST) Stop Hour	0 to 23	---	1	F001	2
<b>Oscillography (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
41C0	Oscillography Number of Records	3 to 64	---	1	F001	15
41C1	Oscillography Trigger Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F118	0 (Auto. Overwrite)
41C2	Oscillography Trigger Position	0 to 100	%	1	F001	50
41C3	Oscillography Trigger Source	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
41C5	Oscillography AC Input Waveforms	0 to 4	---	1	F183	2 (16 samples/cycle)
41D0	Oscillography Analog Channel <i>n</i> (16 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
4200	Oscillography Digital Channel <i>n</i> (63 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>Trip and Alarm LEDs (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
42B0	Trip LED Input FlexLogic Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
42B2	Alarm LED Input FlexLogic Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>User Programmable LEDs (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)</b>						
42C0	FlexLogic Operand to Activate LED	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
42C2	User LED type (latched or self-resetting)	0 to 1	---	1	F127	1 (Self-Reset)
42C3	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 2					
42C6	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 3					
42C9	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 4					
42CC	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 5					
42CF	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 6					
42D2	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 7					
42D5	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 8					
42D8	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 9					
42DB	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 10					
42DE	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 11					
42E1	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 12					
42E4	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 13					
42E7	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 14					
42EA	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 15					
42ED	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 16					
42F0	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 17					
42F3	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 18					
42F6	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 19					

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 19 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
42F9	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 20					
42FC	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 21					
42FF	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 22					
4302	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 23					
4305	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 24					
4308	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 25					
430B	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 26					
430E	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 27					
4311	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 28					
4314	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 29					
4317	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 30					
431A	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 31					
431D	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 32					
4320	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 33					
4323	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 34					
4326	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 35					
4329	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 36					
432C	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 37					
432F	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 38					
4332	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 39					
4335	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 40					
4338	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 41					
433B	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 42					
433E	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 43					
4341	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 44					
4344	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 45					
4347	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 46					
434A	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 47					
434D	...Repeated for User-Programmable LED 48					
<b>PRP Status (Read Only)</b>						
4363	Total Received Port A	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
4365	Total Received Port B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
4367	Total Mismatches Port A	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
4369	Total Mismatches Port B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
436B	Total Errors	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
<b>IPv4 Route Table (Read/Write Setting) (6 Modules)</b>						
4370	IPv4 Network Route 1 Destination	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4372	IPv4 Network Route 1 Netmask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4294966272
4374	IPv4 Network Route 1 Gateway	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4376	...Repeated for Route 2					
437C	...Repeated for Route 3					
4382	...Repeated for Route 4					
4388	...Repeated for Route 5					
438E	...Repeated for Route 6					
<b>Installation (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
43E0	Relay Programmed State	0 to 1	---	1	F133	0 (Not Programmed)
43E1	Relay Name	---	---	---	F202	"Relay-1"
<b>User Programmable Self Tests (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4441	User Programmable Detect Ring Break Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4442	User Programmable Direct Device Off Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4443	User Programmable Remote Device Off Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4444	User Programmable First Ethernet Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4445	User Programmable Secondary Ethernet Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 20 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
4446	User Programmable Battery Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4447	User Programmable SNTP Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
4448	User Programmable IRIG-B Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
444A	Process Bus Failure Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
444C	PTP Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
444D	User Programmable Third Ethernet Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
444E	User Programmable SFP Fail Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>CT Settings (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
4480	Phase CT 1 Primary	1 to 65000	A	1	F001	1
4481	Phase CT 1 Secondary	0 to 1	---	1	F123	0 (1 A)
4482	Ground CT 1 Primary	1 to 65000	A	1	F001	1
4483	Ground CT 1 Secondary	0 to 1	---	1	F123	0 (1 A)
4484	...Repeated for CT Bank 2					
4488	...Repeated for CT Bank 3					
448C	...Repeated for CT Bank 4					
4490	...Repeated for CT Bank 5					
4494	...Repeated for CT Bank 6					
<b>VT Settings (Read/Write Setting) (3 modules)</b>						
4500	Phase VT 1 Connection	0 to 1	---	1	F100	0 (Wye)
4501	Phase VT 1 Secondary	25 to 240	V	0.1	F001	664
4502	Phase VT 1 Ratio	1 to 24000	:1	1	F060	1
4504	Auxiliary VT 1 Connection	0 to 6	---	1	F166	1 (Vag)
4505	Auxiliary VT 1 Secondary	25 to 240	V	0.1	F001	664
4506	Auxiliary VT 1 Ratio	1 to 24000	:1	1	F060	1
4508	...Repeated for VT Bank 2					
4510	...Repeated for VT Bank 3					
4518	...Repeated for VT Bank 4					
4520	...Repeated for VT Bank 5					
4528	...Repeated for VT Bank 6					
<b>Source Settings (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
4580	Source 1 Name	0 to 1	---	---	F206	"SRC 1"
4583	Source 1 Phase CT	0 to 63	---	1	F400	0
4584	Source 1 Ground CT	0 to 63	---	1	F400	0
4585	Source 1 Phase VT	0 to 63	---	1	F400	0
4586	Source 1 Auxiliary VT	0 to 63	---	1	F400	0
4587	...Repeated for Source 2					
458E	...Repeated for Source 3					
4595	...Repeated for Source 4					
459C	...Repeated for Source 5					
45A3	...Repeated for Source 6					
<b>Power System (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4600	Nominal Frequency	25 to 60	Hz	1	F001	60
4601	Phase Rotation	0 to 1	---	1	F106	0 (ABC)
4602	Frequency And Phase Reference	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
4603	Frequency Tracking Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
<b>Breaker control (read/write settings)</b>						
47D0	Breaker 1 function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
47D1	Breaker 1 name	---	---	---	F206	"Bkr 1"
47D4	Breaker 1 mode	0 to 1	---	1	F157	0 (3-Pole)
47D5	Breaker 1 open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47D7	Breaker 1 close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47D9	Breaker 1 phase A / three-pole closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47DB	Breaker 1 phase B closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47DD	Breaker 1 phase C closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 21 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
47DF	Breaker 1 external alarm	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47E1	Breaker 1 alarm delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F003	0
47E3	Breaker 1 pushbutton control	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
47E4	Breaker 1 manual close recall time	0 to 4294967295	s	0.001	F003	0
47E6	Breaker 1 out of service	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47E8	Breaker 1 block open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47EA	Breaker 1 block close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47EC	Breaker 1 phase A / three-pole opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47EE	Breaker 1 phase B opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47F0	Breaker 1 phase C opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
47F2	Breaker 1 operate time	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	70
47F3	Breaker 1 events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
47F4	Reserved	0 to 65535	s	1	F001	0
47F5	...Repeated for breaker 2					
481A	...Repeated for breaker 3					
483F	...Repeated for breaker 4					
<b>FlexCurve A (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4910	FlexCurve A (120 items)	0 to 655535	ms	1	F011	0
<b>FlexCurve B (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4988	FlexCurve B (120 items)	0 to 655535	ms	1	F011	0
<b>Modbus User Map (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
4A00	Modbus Address Settings for User Map (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>User Displays Settings (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
4C00	User-Definable Display 1 Top Line Text	---	---	---	F202	""
4C0A	User-Definable Display 1 Bottom Line Text	---	---	---	F202	""
4C14	Modbus Addresses of Display 1 Items (5 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
4C19	Reserved (7 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
4C20	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 2					
4C40	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 3					
4C60	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 4					
4C80	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 5					
4CA0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 6					
4CC0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 7					
4CE0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 8					
4D00	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 9					
4D20	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 10					
4D40	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 11					
4D60	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 12					
4D80	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 13					
4DA0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 14					
4DC0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 15					
4DE0	...Repeated for User-Definable Display 16					
<b>Field Unit Raw Data Actuals (Read Only) (8 modules)</b>						
4E00	Raw Field Data AC1 Mag	0 to 0.001	A	0.001	F003	0
4E02	Raw Field Data AC1 Angle	0 to 0.1	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E03	Raw Field Data AC2 Mag	0 to 0.001	A	0.001	F003	0
4E05	Raw Field Data AC2 Angle	0 to 0.1	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E06	Raw Field Data AC3 Mag	0 to 0.001	A	0.001	F003	0
4E08	Raw Field Data AC3 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E09	Raw Field Data AC4 Mag	0 to 0.001	A	0.001	F003	0
4E0B	Raw Field Data AC4 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E0C	Raw Field Data AC5 Mag	0 to 0.001	A/V	0.001	F003	0
4E0E	Raw Field Data AC5 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E0F	Raw Field Data AC6 Mag	0 to 0.001	A/V	0.001	F003	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 22 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
4E11	Raw Field Data AC6 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E12	Raw Field Data AC7 Mag	0 to 0.001	A/V	0.001	F003	0
4E14	Raw Field Data AC7 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E15	Raw Field Data AC8 Mag	0 to 0.001	A/V	0.001	F003	0
4E17	Raw Field Data AC8 Angle	0 to 0.01	degree	0.1	F002	0
4E18	Raw Field Data DC1	0 to 0.001	V	0.001	F002	0
4E19	Raw Field Data DC2	0 to 0.001	V	0.001	F002	0
4E1A	Raw Field Data DC3	0 to 0.001	V	0.001	F002	0
4E1B	Raw Field Data FCI States (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F500	0
4E1D	Raw Field Data SI States	0 to 1	---	1	F500	0
4E1E	Raw Field Data SI Test States	0 to 1	---	1	F500	0
4E1F	Raw Field Data Brick ADC Temperature	0 to 1	degree	1	F002	0
4E20	Raw Field Data Brick Transceiver Temperature	0 to 1	degree	1	F002	0
4E21	Raw Field Data Brick Transceiver Voltage	0 to 0.01	V	0.01	F001	0
4E22	Raw Field Data Brick Transceiver Current	0 to 1	mA	1	F001	0
4E23	Raw Field Data Brick Tx Power	0 to 0.01	dBm	0.1	F002	0
4E24	Raw Field Data Brick Rx Power	0 to 0.1	dBm	0.1	F002	0
4E25	Raw Field Data Brick Diagnostics (2 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F500	0
4E27	Raw Field Data Local Transceiver Temperature	0 to 1	degree	1	F002	0
4E28	Raw Field Data Local Transceiver Voltage	0 to 0.01	V	0.01	F001	0
4E29	Raw Field Data Local Transceiver Current	0 to 1	mA	1	F001	0
4E2A	Raw Field Data Local Tx Power	0 to 0.1	dBm	0.1	F002	0
4E2B	Raw Field Data Local Rx Power	0 to 0.1	dBm	0.1	F002	0
4E2C	Repeated for module number 2					
4E58	Repeated for module number 3					
4E84	Repeated for module number 4					
4E80	Repeated for module number 5					
4EDC	Repeated for module number 6					
4F08	Repeated for module number 7					
4F34	Repeated for module number 8					
<b>Flexlogic (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
5000	FlexLogic Entry (512 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	2097152
<b>RTD Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)</b>						
5400	RTD Input 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5401	RTD Input 1 ID	---	---	---	F205	"RTD Ip 1"
5407	RTD Input 1 Type	0 to 3	---	1	F174	0 (100 ohm Platinum)
5408	RTD Input 1 Application	0 to 5	---	1	F550	0 (None)
5409	RTD Input 1 Alarm Temperature	1 to 249	°C	1	F001	130
540A	RTD Input 1 Alarm Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
540B	RTD Input 1 Trip Temperature	1 to 249	°C	1	F001	130
540C	RTD Input 1 Trip Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
540D	RTD Input 1 Trip Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
540E	RTD Input 1 Trip Voting	0 to 48	---	1	F551	0
540F	RTD Input 1 Open	0 to 2	---	1	F552	0 (None)
5410	RTD Input 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5412	RTD Input 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5413	RTD Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5414	...Repeated for RTD Input 2					
5428	...Repeated for RTD Input 3					
543C	...Repeated for RTD Input 4					
5450	...Repeated for RTD Input 5					
5464	...Repeated for RTD Input 6					
5478	...Repeated for RTD Input 7					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 23 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
548C	...Repeated for RTD Input 8					
54A0	...Repeated for RTD Input 9					
54B4	...Repeated for RTD Input 10					
54C8	...Repeated for RTD Input 11					
54DC	...Repeated for RTD Input 12					
54F0	...Repeated for RTD Input 13					
5404	...Repeated for RTD Input 14					
5518	...Repeated for RTD Input 15					
552C	...Repeated for RTD Input 16					
5540	...Repeated for RTD Input 17					
5554	...Repeated for RTD Input 18					
5568	...Repeated for RTD Input 19					
557C	...Repeated for RTD Input 20					
5590	...Repeated for RTD Input 21					
55A4	...Repeated for RTD Input 22					
55B8	...Repeated for RTD Input 23					
55CC	...Repeated for RTD Input 24					
55E0	...Repeated for RTD Input 25					
55F4	...Repeated for RTD Input 26					
5508	...Repeated for RTD Input 27					
561C	...Repeated for RTD Input 28					
5630	...Repeated for RTD Input 29					
5644	...Repeated for RTD Input 30					
5658	...Repeated for RTD Input 31					
566C	...Repeated for RTD Input 32					
5680	...Repeated for RTD Input 33					
5694	...Repeated for RTD Input 34					
56A8	...Repeated for RTD Input 35					
56BC	...Repeated for RTD Input 36					
56D0	...Repeated for RTD Input 37					
56E4	...Repeated for RTD Input 38					
56F8	...Repeated for RTD Input 39					
560C	...Repeated for RTD Input 40					
5620	...Repeated for RTD Input 41					
5734	...Repeated for RTD Input 42					
5748	...Repeated for RTD Input 43					
575C	...Repeated for RTD Input 44					
5770	...Repeated for RTD Input 45					
5784	...Repeated for RTD Input 46					
5798	...Repeated for RTD Input 47					
57AC	...Repeated for RTD Input 48					
<b>FlexLogic Timers (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)</b>						
5800	FlexLogic Timer 1 Type	0 to 2	---	1	F129	0 (millisecond)
5801	FlexLogic Timer 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 60000	---	1	F001	0
5802	FlexLogic Timer 1 Dropout Delay	0 to 60000	---	1	F001	0
5803	Reserved (5 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
5808	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 2					
5810	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 3					
5818	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 4					
5820	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 5					
5828	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 6					
5830	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 7					
5838	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 8					
5840	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 9					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 24 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
5848	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 10					
5850	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 11					
5858	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 12					
5860	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 13					
5868	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 14					
5870	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 15					
5878	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 16					
5880	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 17					
5888	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 18					
5890	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 19					
5898	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 20					
58A0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 21					
58A8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 22					
58B0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 23					
58B8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 24					
58C0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 25					
58C8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 26					
58D0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 27					
58D8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 28					
58E0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 29					
58E8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 30					
58F0	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 31					
58F8	...Repeated for FlexLogic Timer 32					
<b>Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (12 modules)</b>						
5A00	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5A01	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5A02	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1000
5A03	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5A04	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5A05	Phase IOC1 Block For Each Phase (3 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5A0B	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5A0C	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5A0D	Reserved (6 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
5A13	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 2					
5A26	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 3					
5A39	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 4					
5A4C	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 5					
5A5F	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 6					
5A72	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 7					
5A85	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 8					
5A98	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 9					
5AAB	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 10					
5ABE	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 11					
5AD1	...Repeated for Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 12					
<b>Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (12 modules)</b>						
5C00	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5C01	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5C02	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1000
5C03	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5C04	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5C05	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5C07	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5C08	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5C09	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 25 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
5C11	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 2					
5C22	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 3					
5C33	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 4					
5C44	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 5					
5C55	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 6					
5C66	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 7					
5C77	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 8					
5C88	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 9					
5C99	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 10					
5CAA	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 11					
5CBB	...Repeated for Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 12					
<b>Ground Time Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
5D01	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5D01	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5D02	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Input	0 to 1	---	1	F122	0 (Phasor)
5D03	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1000
5D04	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Curve	0 to 16	---	1	F103	0 (IEEE Mod Inv)
5D05	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Multiplier	0 to 600	---	0.01	F001	100
5D06	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Reset	0 to 1	---	1	F104	0 (Instantaneous)
5D07	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5D09	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5D0A	Ground Time Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5D0B	Reserved (6 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
5D11	...Repeated for Ground Time Overcurrent 2					
5D22	...Repeated for Ground Time Overcurrent 3					
5D33	...Repeated for Ground Time Overcurrent 4					
5D44	...Repeated for Ground Time Overcurrent 5					
5D55	...Repeated for Ground Time Overcurrent 6					
<b>Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (12 modules)</b>						
5DA0	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5DA1	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5DA2	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1000
5DA3	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5DA4	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
5DA5	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5DA7	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5DA8	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5DA9	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
5DB1	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 2					
5DC2	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 3					
5DD3	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 4					
5DE4	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 5					
5DF5	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 6					
5E06	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 7					
5E17	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 8					
5E28	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 9					
5E39	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 10					
5E4A	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 11					
5E5B	...Repeated for Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 12					
<b>CT Fail (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
5E6C	CT Fail 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5E6D	CT Fail 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5E6F	CT Fail 1 Current Source 1	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5E70	CT Fail 1 Current Pickup 1	0 to 2	pu	0.1	F001	2

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 26 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
5E71	CT Fail 1 Current Source 2	0 to 5	---	1	F167	1 (SRC 2)
5E72	CT Fail 1 Current Pickup 2	0 to 2	pu	0.1	F001	2
5E73	CT Fail 1 Voltage Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
5E74	CT Fail 1 Voltage Pickup	0 to 2	pu	0.01	F001	20
5E75	CT Fail 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	1000
5E76	CT Fail 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
5E77	CT Fail 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5E78	...Repeated for CT Fail 2					
5E84	...Repeated for CT Fail 3					
5E90	...Repeated for CT Fail 4					
5E9C	...Repeated for CT Fail 5					
5EA8	...Repeated for CT Fail 6					
<b>Setting Groups (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
5F70	Setting Group for Modbus Comms (0 means group 1)	0 to 5	---	1	F001	0
5F71	Setting Groups Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5F73	FlexLogic to Activate Groups 2 through 6 (5 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
5F7D	Setting Group Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
5F7E	Setting Group Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Setting Groups (Read Only)</b>						
5F7F	Current Setting Group	0 to 5	---	1	F001	0
<b>Setting Group Names (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
5F8C	Setting Group 1 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
5F94	Setting Group 2 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
5F9C	Setting Group 3 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
5FA4	Setting Group 4 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
5FAC	Setting Group 5 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
5FB4	Setting Group 6 Name	---	---	---	F203	(none)
<b>Current Unbalance (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
63F0	Current Unbalance 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
63F1	Current Unbalance 1 Pickup	0.1 to 100	%	0.1	F001	400
63F2	Current Unbalance 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
63F3	Current Unbalance 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
63F4	Current Unbalance 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
63F6	Current Unbalance 1 Targets	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
63F7	Current Unbalance 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
63F8	Current Unbalance 1 Reserved (5 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
63Fd	...Repeated for Current Unbalance 2					
<b>Stator Differential (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
6420	Stator Differential Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6421	Stator Differential Pickup	0.05 to 1	pu	0.001	F001	100
6422	Stator Differential Slope 1	1 to 100	%	1	F001	10
6423	Stator Differential Slope 2	1 to 100	%	1	F001	80
6424	Stator Differential Break 1	1 to 1.5	pu	0.01	F001	115
6425	Stator Differential Break 2	1.5 to 30	pu	0.01	F001	800
6426	Stator Differential Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6428	Stator Differential Targets	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6429	Stator Differential Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
642A	Stator Differential Line End Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
642B	Stator Differential Neutral End Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
<b>Negative Sequence Overvoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
6440	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6441	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
64A42	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Pickup	0 to 1.25	pu	0.001	F001	300
6443	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	50

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 27 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6444	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	50
6445	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6447	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6448	Negative Sequence Overvoltage Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6449	...Repeated for module number 2					
6452	...Repeated for module number 3					
<b>Overfrequency (Read/Write Setting) (4 modules)</b>						
6470	Overfrequency 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6471	Overfrequency 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6473	Overfrequency 1 Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
6474	Overfrequency 1 Pickup	20 to 65	Hz	0.01	F001	6050
6475	Overfrequency 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	500
6476	Overfrequency 1 Reset Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	500
6477	Overfrequency 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6478	Overfrequency 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6479	Reserved (4 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
647D	...Repeated for Overfrequency 2					
648A	...Repeated for Overfrequency 3					
6497	...Repeated for Overfrequency 4					
<b>Motor Setup (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
6600	Thermal Model Motor FLA	0.05 to 1	pu	0.001	F001	1000
6601	Thermal Model Motor Overload Factor	1 to 1.5	---	0.01	F001	100
6602	Thermal Model Line Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
6603	Thermal Model Motor Offline	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6605	Thermal Model RTD 1	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
6606	Thermal Model RTD 2	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
6607	Thermal Model RTD 3	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
6608	Thermal Model RTD 4	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
6609	Thermal Model RTD 5	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
660A	Thermal Model RTD 6	0 to 48	---	1	F151	0 (NONE)
660B	Motor Emergency Restart	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
660D	Motor Nameplate Voltage	100 to 50000	V	1	F001	600
660E	Speed 2 Motor Protection	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
660F	Speed 2 Motor Switch	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6611	Speed 2 Switch 2-1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	500
6612	Speed 2 Motor Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
6613	Speed 2 Motor FLA	0.05 to 1	pu	0.001	F001	1000
<b>Thermal Model Actuals (Read Only)</b>						
6630	Thermal Model Motor Status	0 to 3	---	1	F098	1 (Starting)
6631	Thermal Model Capacity Used	0 to 100	%	1	F001	0
6633	Trip Time On Overload	0 to 10000	---	1	F001	0
6634	Thermal Model Lockout Time	0 to 65000	min	1	F001	0
6638	Thermal Model Load	0 to 40	x FLA	0.01	F001	0
663A	Thermal Model Motor Unbalance	0 to 100	%	1	F001	0
663B	Thermal Model Biased Motor Load	0 to 40	x FLA	0.01	F001	0
663C	Start/Hour Lockout Time	0 to 65000	min	1	F001	0
663D	Time-Between-Starts Lockout Time	0 to 65000	min	1	F001	0
663E	Restart Delay Lockout Time	0 to 50000	s	1	F001	0
663F	Total Motor Lockout Time	0 to 65000	min	1	F001	0
<b>Sensitive Directional Power (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
6680	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6681	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
6682	Sensitive Directional Power 1 RCA	0 to 359	degrees	1	F001	0
6683	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Calibration	0 to 0.95	degrees	0.05	F001	0



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 28 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6684	Sensitive Directional Power 1 STG1 SMIN	-1.2 to 1.2	pu	0.001	F002	100
6685	Sensitive Directional Power 1 STG1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	50
6686	Sensitive Directional Power 1 STG2 SMIN	-1.2 to 1.2	pu	0.001	F002	100
6687	Sensitive Directional Power 1 STG2 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	2000
6688	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F300	0
668A	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
668B	Sensitive Directional Power 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
668C	Reserved (5 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
6691	...Repeated for Sensitive Directional Power 2					
<b>Underpower (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
66AA	Underpower 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
66AB	Underpower 1 Start Block Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	50
66AC	Underpower 1 Alarm Power Pickup	0.05 to 2	pu	0.01	F001	50
66AD	Underpower 1 Alarm Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	200
66AE	Underpower 1 Trip Power Pickup	0.05 to 2	pu	0.01	F001	40
66AF	Underpower 1 Trip Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
66B0	Underpower 1 Trip Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
66B1	Underpower 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F300	0
66B3	Underpower 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
66B4	Underpower 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
66B5	...Repeated for Underpower 2					
<b>Reduced Voltage Starting (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
6750	Reduced Voltage Start Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6751	Reduced Voltage Start Transition Mode	0 to 2	---	1	F095	0 (Current Only)
6752	Reduced Voltage Start FLA	25 to 300	%	1	F001	125
6753	Reduced Voltage Start Timer	1.0 to 600.0	s	0.1	F001	100
6754	Reduced Voltage Start Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6755	Reduced Voltage Start Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-Reset)
6757	Reduced Voltage Start Event	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6758	Reserved (5 items)	---	---	1	F001	0
<b>Motor Acceleration Actuals (Read Only Non-Volatile) (5 modules)</b>						
68D0	Motor Acceleration 1 Time/Date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
68D2	Motor Acceleration 1 Starting Time	0 to 655.35	s	0.01	F001	0
68D3	Motor Acceleration 1 Effective Current	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
68D5	Motor Acceleration 1 Peak Current	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
68D7	Motor Acceleration 1 Reserved (9 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
68DF	...Repeated for Motor Acceleration 2					
68EE	...Repeated for Motor Acceleration 3					
68FD	...Repeated for Motor Acceleration 4					
690C	...Repeated for Motor Acceleration 5					
<b>Motor Acceleration Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
691F	Motor Acceleration Clear Data Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Motor Maximum Starting Rate (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
6920	Starts Per Hour Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6921	Starts Per Hour Time Interval	1 to 300	min	1	F001	60
6922	Starts Per Hour Maximum Number Of Starts	1 to 16	---	1	F001	3
6923	Starts Per Hour Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6925	Starts Per Hour Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6926	Starts Per Hour Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6927	Reserved (9 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Motor Time Between Starts (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
6930	Time Between Starts Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6931	Time Between Starts Minimum Time	0 to 300	min	1	F001	20
6932	Time Between Starts Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 29 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6934	Time Between Starts Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6935	Time Between Starts Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6936	Reserved (10 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
<b>Motor Restart Delay (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
6940	Restart delay function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6941	Restart delay minimum time	0 to 50000	s	1	F001	0
6942	Restart delay block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6944	Restart delay target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6945	Restart delay events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6946	Reserved (10 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Motor Mechanical Jam (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
6950	Mechanical Jam Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6951	Mechanical Jam Pickup	1 to 10	x FLA	0.01	F001	200
6952	Mechanical Jam Pickup Delay	0.1 to 600	s	0.01	F001	10
6953	Mechanical Jam Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
6954	Mechanical Jam Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6956	Mechanical Jam Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6957	Mechanical Jam Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6958	Reserved (8 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Motor Learned Data (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
6960	Motor Learned Data Starts to Learn	1 to 5	---	1	F102	1
6961	Motor Learned Data Calculation Period	1 to 90	minutes	1	F001	15
6962	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Motor Learned Data (Read Only Actual Values)</b>						
6963	Motor Learned Data Records Number	0 to 250	---	1	F001	0
6964	Motor Learned Data Last Cleared Date	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F050	0
6966	Motor Learned Data Acceleration Time	0 to 655.35	s	0.01	F001	0
6967	Motor Learned Data Starting Current	0.00 to 40.00	x FLA	0.01	F001	0
6968	Motor Learned Data Thermal Capacity Used	0 to 65535	%	1	F001	0
6969	Motor Learned Data Motor Load	0.00 to 40.00	x FLA	0.01	F001	0
696A	Motor Learned Data Run Time After Start	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F050	0
696C	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Phase Undervoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
7000	Phase Undervoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7001	Phase Undervoltage 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7002	Phase Undervoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	1000
7003	Phase Undervoltage 1 Curve	0 to 1	---	1	F111	0 (Definite Time)
7004	Phase Undervoltage 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7005	Phase Undervoltage 1 Minimum Voltage	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	100
7006	Phase Undervoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7008	Phase Undervoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7009	Phase Undervoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
700A	Phase Undervoltage 1 Measurement Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F186	0 (Phase to Ground)
700A	Reserved (6 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
7013	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 2					
7015	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 2					
7017	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 2					
701B	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 2					
701C	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 2					
7022	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 3					
7025	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 3					
7027	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 3					
7028	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 3					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 30 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
702A	...Repeated for Phase Undervoltage 3					
<b>Phase Overvoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
7040	Phase Overvoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7041	Phase Overvoltage 1 Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7042	Phase Overvoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	1000
7043	Phase Overvoltage 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7044	Phase Overvoltage 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7045	Phase Overvoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7047	Phase Overvoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7048	Phase Overvoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7049	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
<b>Phase Directional Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
7200	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7201	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7202	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7204	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 ECA	0 to 359	---	1	F001	30
7205	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Pol V Threshold	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	700
7206	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Block Overcurrent	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
7207	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7208	Phase Directional Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7209	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
7211	...Repeated for Phase Directional Overcurrent 2					
...	...Repeated for Phase Directional Overcurrent...					
<b>Neutral Directional Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
7230	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7231	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7232	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Polarizing	0 to 4	---	1	F230	0 (Voltage)
7233	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Forward ECA	-90 to 90	° Lag	1	F002	75
7234	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Forward Limit Angle	40 to 90	degrees	1	F001	90
7235	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Forward Pickup	0.006 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	50
7236	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Reverse Limit Angle	40 to 90	degrees	1	F001	90
7237	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Reverse Pickup	0.002 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	50
7238	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7239	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
723B	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
723C	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Polarizing Voltage	0 to 1	---	1	F231	0 (Calculated V0)
723D	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Op Current	0 to 1	---	1	F196	0 (Calculated 3I0)
723E	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Offset	0 to 250	ohms	0.01	F001	0
723F	Neutral Directional Overcurrent 1 Pos Seq Restraint	0 to 0.5	---	0.001	F001	63
7240	Reserved	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
7241	...Repeated for Neutral Directional Overcurrent 2					
<b>Disconnect Switch (Read/Write setting) (24 modules)</b>						
74A0	Disconnect switch 1 function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
74A1	Disconnect switch 1 name	---	---	---	F206	"SW 1"
74A4	Disconnect switch 1 mode	0 to 1	---	1	F157	0 (3-Pole)
74A5	Disconnect switch 1 open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74A7	Disconnect switch 1 block open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74A9	Disconnect switch 1 close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74AB	Disconnect switch 1 block close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74AD	Disconnect switch 1 phase A / three-pole closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74AF	Disconnect switch 1 phase A / three-pole opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74B1	Disconnect switch 1 phase B closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74B3	Disconnect switch 1 phase B opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 31 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
74B5	Disconnect switch 1 phase C closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74B7	Disconnect switch 1 phase C opened	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
74B9	Disconnect switch 1 operate time	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	70
74BA	Disconnect switch 1 alarm delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F003	0
74BC	Disconnect switch 1 events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
74BD	Reserved (2 items)	---	---	---	---	---
74BF	...Repeated for module number 2					
<b>Ohm Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
77F8	Ohm Inputs 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
77F9	Ohm Inputs 1 ID	---	---	---	F205	"Ohm Ip 1 "
77FF	Ohm Inputs 1 Reserved (9 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7808	...Repeated for Ohm Inputs 2					
<b>Underfrequency (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
7A80	Underfrequency Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7A81	Underfrequency Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7A83	Min Current	0.1 to 1.25	pu	0.01	F001	10
7A84	Underfrequency Pickup	20 to 65	Hz	0.01	F001	5950
7A85	Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	2000
7A86	Reset Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	2000
7A87	Underfrequency Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7A88	Underfrequency Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7A89	Underfrequency Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7A8A	Underfrequency 1 Reserved (5 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
7A8F	...Repeated for Underfrequency 2					
7A9E	...Repeated for Underfrequency 3					
7AAD	...Repeated for Underfrequency 4					
7ABC	...Repeated for Underfrequency 5					
7ACB	...Repeated for Underfrequency 6					
<b>Thermal Model (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
7B00	Thermal Model Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B01	Thermal Model Curve	0 to 5	---	1	F099	0 (Motor)
7B02	Thermal Model TD Multiplier	0 to 600	---	0.01	F001	100
7B03	Thermal Model Bias K Factor	0 to 19	---	1	F001	0
7B04	Thermal Model Time Constant Running	1 to 65000	min	1	F001	15
7B05	Thermal Model Time Constant Stopped	1 to 65000	min	1	F001	30
7B06	Thermal Model Hot Cold Ratio	0.01 to 1	---	0.01	F001	100
7B07	Thermal Model RTD Bias	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B08	Thermal Model RTD Bias Minimum	0 to 250	°C	1	F001	40
7B09	Thermal Model RTD Bias Center	0 to 250	°C	1	F001	130
7B0A	Thermal Model RTD Bias Maximum	0 to 250	°C	1	F001	155
7B0B	Thermal Model Start Inhibit Margin	0 to 25	%	1	F001	0
7B0C	Thermal Model Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B0E	Thermal Model Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B0F	Thermal Model Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7B10	Thermal Model Curve Effect	0 to 1	---	1	F096	0 (Cutoff)
7B11	Speed 2 Thermal Model Curve	0 to 5	---	1	F099	0 (Motor)
7B12	Speed 2 Thermal Model TD Multiplier	0 to 600	---	0.01	F001	100
7B13	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
7B14	Thermal Model IEC Curve K Factor	1 to 1.5	---	0.05	F001	110
7B15	Thermal Model IEC Curve Time Constant	0 to 1000	min.	1	F001	45
<b>Voltage Dependent Overload (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
7B20	Voltage Dependent Overload Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B21	Voltage Dependent Overload Minimum Motor Volts	60 to 99	%	1	F001	80
7B22	Voltage Dependent Overload Voltage Loss	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 32 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
7B24	VD Overload Stall Current at Minimum Volts	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	450
7B25	VD Overload Safe Stall Time at Minimum Volts	0.1 to 1000	s	0.1	F001	200
7B26	VD Overload Acceleration Intersect at Minimum Volts	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	400
7B27	VD Overload Stall Current at 100% Voltage	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	600
7B28	VD Overload Safe Stall Time at 100% Voltage	0.1 to 1000	s	0.1	F001	100
7B29	VD Overload Acceleration Intersect at 100% Voltage	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	500
7B2A	Speed 2 Voltage Dependent Overload Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B2B	Speed 2 VD Overload Minimum Motor Volts	60 to 99	%	1	F001	80
7B2C	Speed 2 Voltage Dependent Overload Voltage Loss	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B2E	Speed 2 VD Overload Stall Current at Minimum Volts	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	450
7B2F	Speed 2 VD Overload Safe Stall Time at Minimum Volts	0.1 to 1000	s	0.1	F001	200
7B30	Speed 2 VD Acceleration Intersect at Minimum Volts	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	400
7B31	Speed 2 VD Overload Stall Current at 100% Voltage	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	600
7B32	Speed 2 VD Overload Safe Stall Time at 100% Voltage	0.1 to 1000	s	0.1	F001	100
7B33	Speed 2 VD Acceleration Intersect at 100% Voltage	1.5 to 20	× FLA	0.01	F001	500
<b>Motor Acceleration Time (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
7B40	Motor Acceleration Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B41	Motor Acceleration Current	1.00 to 10.00	× FLA	0.01	F001	600
7B42	Motor Acceleration Time	0.05 to 180.00	s	0.01	F001	1000
7B43	Motor Acceleration Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F097	0 (Definite Time)
7B44	Motor Acceleration Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B45	Motor Acceleration Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7B46	Motor Acceleration Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B47	Speed 2 Motor Acceleration Current	1.00 to 10.00	× FLA	0.01	F001	600
7B48	Speed 2 Motor Acceleration Time	0.05 to 180.00	s	0.01	F001	1000
7B49	Speed 2 Motor Acceleration Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F097	0 (Definite Time)
7B4B	Speed 2 Motor Acceleration Speed 1-2	0.05 to 180.00	s	0.01	F001	1000
7B4C	Speed 2 Motor Acceleration Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B4E	Reserved (9 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>User Programmable Pushbuttons (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
7B60	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Function	0 to 2	---	1	F109	2 (Disabled)
7B61	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Top Line	---	---	---	F202	(none)
7B6B	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 On Text	---	---	---	F202	(none)
7B75	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Off Text	---	---	---	F202	(none)
7B7F	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Drop-Out Time	0 to 60	s	0.05	F001	0
7B80	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7B81	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B82	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 LED Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B84	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Autoreset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.05	F001	0
7B85	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Autoreset Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B86	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Local Lock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B88	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Message Priority	0 to 2	---	1	F220	0 (Disabled)
7B89	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Remote Lock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B8B	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B8D	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Set	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B8F	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Hold	0 to 10	s	0.1	F001	1
7B90	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 2					
7BC0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 3					
7BF0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 4					
7C20	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 5					
7C50	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 6					
7C80	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 7					
7CB0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 8					
7DE0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 9					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 33 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
7D10	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 10					
7D40	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 11					
7D70	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 12					
7DA0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 13					
7DD0	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 14					
7E00	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 15					
7E30	...Repeated for User Programmable Pushbutton 16					
<b>Neutral Overvoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (3 modules)</b>						
7F00	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7F01	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7F02	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3.00	pu	0.001	F001	300
7F03	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7F04	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7F05	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7F07	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7F08	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7F09	Neutral Overvoltage 1 Curves	0 to 3	---	1	F116	0 (Definite Time)
7F0A	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7F11	...Repeated for Neutral Overvoltage 2					
7F22	...Repeated for Neutral Overvoltage 3					
<b>Auxiliary Undervoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (3 modules)</b>						
7F60	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7F61	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7F62	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	700
7F63	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7F64	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Curve	0 to 1	---	1	F111	0 (Definite Time)
7F65	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Minimum Voltage	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	100
7F66	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7F68	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7F69	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7F6A	Reserved (7 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7F71	...Repeated for Auxiliary Undervoltage 2					
7F82	...Repeated for Auxiliary Undervoltage 3					
<b>Auxiliary Overvoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (3 modules)</b>						
7FA0	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7FA1	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Signal Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
7FA2	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	300
7FA3	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7FA4	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	100
7FA5	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7FA7	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7FA8	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7FA9	Reserved (8 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7FB1	...Repeated for Auxiliary Overvoltage 2					
7FC2	...Repeated for Auxiliary Overvoltage 3					
<b>Frequency (Read Only)</b>						
8000	Tracking Frequency	---	Hz	---	F001	0
<b>Temp Monitor Actual Values (Read Only Non-Volatile)</b>						
81C0	Reserved Register T1	-55 to 125	C	1	F002	-55
81C1	Reserved Register T2	-55 to 125	C	1	F002	125
81C2	Reserved Register T3	-2147483647 to 2147483647	---	1	F004	0
81C4	Reserved Register T4	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
81C6	Reserved Register T5	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 34 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
81C8	Reserved Register T6	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
81CA	Reserved Register T7	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
81CC	Reserved Register T8	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
<b>EGD Fast Production Status (Read Only Non-Volatile)</b>						
83E0	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Signature	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
83E1	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Configuration Time	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F003	0
83E3	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Size	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
<b>EGD Slow Production Status (Read Only Non-Volatile) (2 modules)</b>						
83F0	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Signature	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
83F1	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Configuration Time	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F003	0
83F3	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Size	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
83F4	...Repeated for module number 2					
<b>EGD Fast Production (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
8400	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8401	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Destination	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
8403	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Data Rate	50 to 1000	ms	50	F001	1000
8404	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Data Item 1 (20 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
8418	Reserved (80 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>EGD Slow Production (Read/Write Setting) (2 modules)</b>						
8468	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8469	EGD Fast Producer Exchange 1 Destination	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
846B	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Data Rate	500 to 1000	ms	50	F001	1000
846C	EGD Slow Producer Exchange 1 Data Item 1 (50 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
846E	Reserved (50 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
84D0	...Repeated for EGD Exchange 2					
<b>Breaker Failure (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (4 or 6 modules)</b>						
8600	Breaker Failure 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8601	Breaker Failure 1 Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F157	0 (3-Pole)
8602	Breaker Failure 1 Source	0 to 5	---	1	F167	0 (SRC 1)
8603	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Supervision	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
8604	Breaker Failure 1 Use Seal-In	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
8605	Breaker Failure 1 Three Pole Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8607	Breaker Failure 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8609	Breaker Failure 1 Phase Amp Supv Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
860A	Breaker Failure 1 Neutral Amp Supv Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
860B	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer 1	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
860C	Breaker Failure 1 Timer 1 Pickup	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
860D	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer 2	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
860E	Breaker Failure 1 Timer 2 Pickup	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
860F	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer 3	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
8610	Breaker Failure 1 Timer 3 Pickup	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
8611	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 1 Phase A/3P	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8613	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 2 Phase A/3P	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8615	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Test On	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8617	Breaker Failure 1 Phase Amp Hiset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
8618	Breaker Failure 1 Neutral Amp Hiset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
8619	Breaker Failure 1 Phase Amp Loset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
861A	Breaker Failure 1 Neutral Amp Loset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
861B	Breaker Failure 1 Loset Time	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
861C	Breaker Failure 1 Trip Dropout Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
861D	Breaker Failure 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
861E	Breaker Failure 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
861F	Breaker Failure 1 Phase A Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8621	Breaker Failure 1 Phase B Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 35 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
8623	Breaker Failure 1 Phase C Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8625	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 1 Phase B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8627	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 1 Phase C	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8629	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 2 Phase B	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
862B	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Status 2 Phase C	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
862D	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 2					
865A	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 3					
8687	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 4					
86B4	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 5					
86E1	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 6					
<b>Remote RTD inputs (Read Only Actual Values) (12 modules)</b>						
87C0	Remote RTD 1 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C1	Remote RTD 2 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C2	Remote RTD 3 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C3	Remote RTD 4 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C4	Remote RTD 5 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C5	Remote RTD 6 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C6	Remote RTD 7 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C7	Remote RTD 8 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C8	Remote RTD 9 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87C9	Remote RTD 10 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87CA	Remote RTD 11 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
87CB	Remote RTD 12 Value	0 to 200	°C	1	F002	0
<b>FlexState Settings (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
8800	FlexState Parameters (256 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F300	0
<b>Digital Elements (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)</b>						
8A00	Digital Element 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8A01	Digital Element 1 Name	---	---	---	F203	"Dig Element 1"
8A09	Digital Element 1 Input	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8A0B	Digital Element 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 999999.999	s	0.001	F003	0
8A0D	Digital Element 1 Reset Delay	0 to 999999.999	s	0.001	F003	0
8A0F	Digital Element 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8A11	Digital Element 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
8A12	Digital Element 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8A13	Digital Element 1 Pickup LED	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
8A14	Reserved (2 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
8A16	...Repeated for Digital Element 2					
8A2C	...Repeated for Digital Element 3					
8A42	...Repeated for Digital Element 4					
8A58	...Repeated for Digital Element 5					
8A6E	...Repeated for Digital Element 6					
8A84	...Repeated for Digital Element 7					
8A9A	...Repeated for Digital Element 8					
8AB0	...Repeated for Digital Element 9					
8AC6	...Repeated for Digital Element 10					
8ADC	...Repeated for Digital Element 11					
8AF2	...Repeated for Digital Element 12					
8B08	...Repeated for Digital Element 13					
8B1E	...Repeated for Digital Element 14					
8B34	...Repeated for Digital Element 15					
8B4A	...Repeated for Digital Element 16					
8B60	...Repeated for Digital Element 17					
8B76	...Repeated for Digital Element 18					
8B8C	...Repeated for Digital Element 19					



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 36 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
8BA2	...Repeated for Digital Element 20					
8BB8	...Repeated for Digital Element 21					
8BCE	...Repeated for Digital Element 22					
8BE4	...Repeated for Digital Element 23					
8BFA	...Repeated for Digital Element 24					
8C10	...Repeated for Digital Element 25					
8C26	...Repeated for Digital Element 26					
8C3C	...Repeated for Digital Element 27					
8C52	...Repeated for Digital Element 28					
8C68	...Repeated for Digital Element 29					
8C7E	...Repeated for Digital Element 30					
8C94	...Repeated for Digital Element 31					
8CAA	...Repeated for Digital Element 32					
8CC0	...Repeated for Digital Element 33					
8CD6	...Repeated for Digital Element 34					
8CEC	...Repeated for Digital Element 35					
8D02	...Repeated for Digital Element 36					
8D18	...Repeated for Digital Element 37					
8D2E	...Repeated for Digital Element 38					
8D44	...Repeated for Digital Element 39					
8D5A	...Repeated for Digital Element 40					
8D70	...Repeated for Digital Element 41					
8D86	...Repeated for Digital Element 42					
8D9C	...Repeated for Digital Element 43					
8DB2	...Repeated for Digital Element 44					
8DC8	...Repeated for Digital Element 45					
8DDE	...Repeated for Digital Element 46					
8DF4	...Repeated for Digital Element 47					
8E0A	...Repeated for Digital Element 48					
<b>Trip Bus (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
8E00	Trip Bus 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8ED1	Trip Bus 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	---	F300	0
8ED3	Trip Bus 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
8ED4	Trip Bus 1 Reset Delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
8ED5	Trip Bus 1 Input (16 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
8EF5	Trip Bus 1 Latching	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8EF6	Trip Bus 1 Reset	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
8EF8	Trip Bus 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
8EF9	Trip Bus 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8EFA	Reserved (8 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
8F02	...Repeated for Trip Bus 2					
8F34	...Repeated for Trip Bus 3					
8F66	...Repeated for Trip Bus 4					
8F98	...Repeated for Trip Bus 5					
8FCA	...Repeated for Trip Bus 6					
<b>FlexElement (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
9000	FlexElement 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9001	FlexElement 1 Name	---	---	---	F206	"FxE 1"
9004	FlexElement 1 InputP	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
9005	FlexElement 1 InputM	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
9006	FlexElement 1 Compare	0 to 1	---	1	F516	0 (LEVEL)
9007	FlexElement 1 Input	0 to 1	---	1	F515	0 (SIGNED)
9008	FlexElement 1 Direction	0 to 1	---	1	F517	0 (OVER)
9009	FlexElement 1 Hysteresis	0.1 to 50	%	0.1	F001	30

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 37 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
900A	FlexElement 1 Pickup	-90 to 90	pu	0.001	F004	1000
900C	FlexElement 1 DeltaT Units	0 to 2	---	1	F518	0 (Milliseconds)
900D	FlexElement 1 DeltaT	20 to 86400	---	1	F003	20
900F	FlexElement 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
9010	FlexElement 1 Reset Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
9011	FlexElement 1 Block	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
9013	FlexElement 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
9014	FlexElement 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9015	...Repeated for FlexElement 2					
902A	...Repeated for FlexElement 3					
903F	...Repeated for FlexElement 4					
9054	...Repeated for FlexElement 5					
9069	...Repeated for FlexElement 6					
907E	...Repeated for FlexElement 7					
9093	...Repeated for FlexElement 8					
90A8	...Repeated for FlexElement 9					
90BD	...Repeated for FlexElement 10					
90D2	...Repeated for FlexElement 11					
90E7	...Repeated for FlexElement 12					
90FC	...Repeated for FlexElement 13					
9111	...Repeated for FlexElement 14					
9126	...Repeated for FlexElement 15					
913B	...Repeated for FlexElement 16					
<b>RRTD Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (12 modules)</b>						
9260	RRTD RTD 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9261	RRTD RTD 1 ID	---	---	---	F205	"RRTD 1 "
9267	RRTD RTD 1 Type	0 to 3	---	1	F174	0 (100 Ohm Platinum)
9268	RRTD RTD 1 Application	0 to 5	---	1	F550	0 (None)
9269	RRTD RTD 1 Alarm Temp	1 to 200	°C	1	F001	130
926A	RRTD RTD 1 Alarm Pickup Delay	5 to 600	s	5	F001	5
926B	RRTD RTD 1 Trip Temp	1 to 200	°C	1	F001	130
926C	RRTD RTD 1 Trip Pickup Delay	5 to 600	s	5	F001	5
926D	RRTD RTD 1 Trip Reset Delay	5 to 600	s	5	F001	5
926E	RRTD RTD 1 Trip Voting	0 to 13	---	1	F603	0 (None)
926F	RRTD RTD 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
9271	RRTD RTD 1 Open	0 to 2	---	1	F552	0 (None)
9272	RRTD RTD 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
9273	RRTD RTD 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9274	...Repeated for module number 2		---			
9288	...Repeated for module number 3		---			
929C	...Repeated for module number 4		---			
92B0	...Repeated for module number 5		---			
92C4	...Repeated for module number 6		---			
92D8	...Repeated for module number 7		---			
92EC	...Repeated for module number 8		---			
9300	...Repeated for module number 9		---			
9314	...Repeated for module number 10		---			
9328	...Repeated for module number 11		---			
933C	...Repeated for module number 12		---			
<b>dcmA Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (24 modules)</b>						
9360	dcmA Output 1 Source	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
9361	dcmA Output 1 Range	0 to 2	---	1	F522	0 (-1 to 1 mA)
9362	dcmA Output 1 Minimum	-90 to 90	pu	0.001	F004	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 38 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
9364	dcmA Output 1 Maximum	-90 to 90	pu	0.001	F004	1000
9366	...Repeated for dcmA Output 2					
936C	...Repeated for dcmA Output 3					
9372	...Repeated for dcmA Output 4					
9378	...Repeated for dcmA Output 5					
937E	...Repeated for dcmA Output 6					
9384	...Repeated for dcmA Output 7					
938A	...Repeated for dcmA Output 8					
9390	...Repeated for dcmA Output 9					
9396	...Repeated for dcmA Output 10					
939C	...Repeated for dcmA Output 11					
93A2	...Repeated for dcmA Output 12					
93A8	...Repeated for dcmA Output 13					
93AE	...Repeated for dcmA Output 14					
93B4	...Repeated for dcmA Output 15					
93BA	...Repeated for dcmA Output 16					
93C0	...Repeated for dcmA Output 17					
93C6	...Repeated for dcmA Output 18					
93CC	...Repeated for dcmA Output 19					
93D2	...Repeated for dcmA Output 20					
93D8	...Repeated for dcmA Output 21					
93DE	...Repeated for dcmA Output 22					
93E4	...Repeated for dcmA Output 23					
93EA	...Repeated for dcmA Output 24					
<b>Direct Input/Output Names (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)</b>						
9400	Direct Input 1 Name	0 to 96	---	1	F205	"Dir Ip 1"
9406	Direct Output 1 Name	1 to 96	---	1	F205	"Dir Out 1"
940C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 2					
9418	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 3					
9424	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 4					
9430	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 5					
943C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 6					
9448	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 7					
9454	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 8					
9460	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 9					
946C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 10					
9478	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 11					
9484	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 12					
9490	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 13					
949C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 14					
94A8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 15					
94B4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 16					
94C0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 17					
94CC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 18					
94D8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 19					
94E4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 20					
94F0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 21					
94FC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 22					
9508	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 23					
9514	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 24					
9520	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 25					
952C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 26					
9538	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 27					
9544	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 28					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 39 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
9550	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 29					
955C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 30					
9568	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 31					
9574	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 32					
<b>IEC 61850 Received Integers (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
98A0	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 1 default value	0 to 429496295	---	1	F003	1000
98A2	IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger input 1 mode	0 to 1	---	1	F491	0 (Default Value)
98A3	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 2					
98A6	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 3					
98A9	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 4					
98AC	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 5					
98AF	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 6					
98B2	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 7					
98B5	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 8					
98B8	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 9					
98BB	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 10					
98BE	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 11					
98C1	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 12					
98C4	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 13					
98C7	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 14					
98CA	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 15					
98CD	...Repeated for IEC61850 GOOSE UInteger 16					
<b>FlexElement Actuals (Read Only) (16 modules)</b>						
9000	FlexElement 1 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9902	FlexElement 2 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9904	FlexElement 3 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9906	FlexElement 4 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9908	FlexElement 5 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
990A	FlexElement 6 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
990C	FlexElement 7 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
990E	FlexElement 8 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9910	FlexElement 9 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9912	FlexElement 10 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9914	FlexElement 11 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9916	FlexElement 12 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
9918	FlexElement 13 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
991A	FlexElement 14 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
991C	FlexElement 15 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
991E	FlexElement 16 Actual	-2147483.647 to 2147483.647	---	0.001	F004	0
<b>Teleprotection Inputs/Outputs Commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
9980	Teleprotection Clear Lost Packets	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Teleprotection Inputs/Outputs (Read/Write Settings)</b>						
9990	Teleprotection Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9991	Teleprotection Number of Terminals	2 to 3	---	1	F001	2
9992	Teleprotection Number of Channels	1 to 2	---	1	F001	1
9993	Teleprotection Local Relay ID	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
9994	Teleprotection Terminal 1 ID	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
9995	Teleprotection Terminal 2 ID	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
9996	Reserved (10 items)	0 to 1	---	---	F001	0
9A00	Teleprotection Input 1-n Default States (16 items)	0 to 3	---	1	F086	0 (Off)
9A10	Teleprotection Input 2-n Default States (16 items)	0 to 3	---	1	F086	0 (Off)
9A20	Teleprotection Output 1-n Operand (16 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
9A40	Teleprotection Output 2-n Operand (16 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 40 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>Teleprotection Channel Tests (Read Only)</b>						
9AA0	Teleprotection Channel 1 Status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	1 (OK)
9AA1	Teleprotection Channel 1 Number of Lost Packets	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
9AA2	Teleprotection Channel 2 Status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	1 (OK)
9AA3	Teleprotection Channel 2 Number of Lost Packets	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
9AA4	Teleprotection Network Status	0 to 2	---	1	F134	2 (n/a)
9AAF	Teleprotection Channel 1 Input States	0 to 1	---	1	F500	0
9AB0	Teleprotection Channel 2 Input States	0 to 1	---	1	F500	0
9AC0	Teleprotection Input 1 States, 1 per register (16 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
9AD0	Teleprotection Input 2 States, 1 per register (16 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
<b>Undercurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting)</b>						
9F00	Undercurrent Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9F01	Undercurrent Speed 1 Start Block Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	50
9F02	Undercurrent Speed 1 Alarm Pickup	0.10 to 0.95	× FLA	0.01	F001	70
9F03	Undercurrent Speed 1 Alarm Pickup Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	200
9F04	Undercurrent Speed 1 Trip Pickup	0.10 to 0.95	× FLA	0.01	F001	70
9F05	Undercurrent Speed 1 Trip Pickup Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	100
9F06	Undercurrent Speed 1 Trip Reset Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	100
9F07	Undercurrent Speed 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
9F08	Undercurrent Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
9F09	Undercurrent Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
9F0A	Undercurrent Speed 2 Start Block Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	50
9F0B	Undercurrent Speed 2 Alarm Pickup	0.10 to 0.95	× FLA	0.01	F001	70
9F0C	Undercurrent Speed 2 Alarm Pickup Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	200
9F0D	Undercurrent Speed 2 Trip Pickup	0.10 to 0.95	× FLA	0.01	F001	70
9F0E	Undercurrent Speed 2 Trip Pickup Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	100
9F0F	Undercurrent Speed 2 Trip Reset Delay	0.00 to 600.00	s	0.01	F001	100
9F10	Undercurrent Speed 2 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
9F11	Reserved (2 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Broken rotor bar detection (read only actual values)</b>						
A020	Broken rotor bar component level	–100 to 0	dB	0.1	F002	–1000
A021	Broken rotor bar component frequency	0 to 76	Hz	0.01	F001	0
A022	Motor load at broken rotor bar calculation	0 to 1.5	× FLA	0.01	F001	0
A023	Motor load deviation at broken rotor bar calculation	0 to 1.5	× FLA	0.01	F001	0
A024	Time stamp at broken rotor bar calculation	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
A026	Maximum broken rotor bar component level	–100 to 0	dB	0.1	F002	–1000
A027	Maximum broken rotor bar component frequency	0 to 76	Hz	0.01	F001	0
A028	Motor load at broken rotor bar maximum	0 to 1.5	× FLA	0.01	F001	0
A029	Motor load deviation at broken rotor bar maximum	0 to 1.5	× FLA	0.01	F001	0
A02A	Time stamp at broken rotor bar maximum	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
<b>Broken rotor bar commands (read/write commands)</b>						
A02D	Broken rotor bar clear data command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Broken rotor bar detection (read/write settings)</b>						
A030	Broken rotor bar function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A031	Start of broken rotor bar offset	–12 to 11.99	Hz	0.01	F002	40
A032	End of broken rotor bar offset	–11.99 to 12	Hz	0.01	F002	200
A033	Broken rotor bar start block delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	6000
A034	Minimum motor load	0.5 to 1	× FLA	0.01	F001	70
A035	Maximum load deviation	0 to 1	× FLA	0.01	F001	10
A036	Maximum current unbalance	0 to 100	%	0.1	F001	150
A037	Broken rotor bar pickup	–60 to –12	dB	1	F002	–40
A038	Broken rotor bar reset delay	0 to 600	s	0.01	F001	0
A039	Broken rotor bar block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A03B	Broken rotor bar target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 41 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
A03C	Broken rotor bar events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>VT Fuse Failure (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
A09A	VT Fuse Failure Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A09B	VT Fuse Failure Neutral Wire Open Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A09C	VT Fuse Failure Neutral Wire Open 3rd Harmonic Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	100
A09D	...Repeated for module number 2					
A0A0	...Repeated for module number 3					
A0A3	...Repeated for module number 4					
A0A6	...Repeated for module number 5					
A0A9	...Repeated for module number 6					
A0AC	VTFF x V0 3rd harmonic	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
<b>Current unbalance actual values (read only)</b>						
A200	Current unbalance	0 to 100	%	0.1	F001	0
<b>Selector switch actual values (read only)</b>						
A210	Selector switch 1 position	1 to 7	---	1	F001	0
A211	Selector switch 2 position	1 to 7	---	1	F001	1
<b>Selector switch settings (read/write, 2 modules)</b>						
A280	Selector 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A281	Selector 1 Range	1 to 7	---	1	F001	7
A282	Selector 1 Timeout	3 to 60	s	0.1	F001	50
A283	Selector 1 Step Up	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A285	Selector 1 Step Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F083	0 (Time-out)
A286	Selector 1 Acknowledge	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A288	Selector 1 Bit0	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A28A	Selector 1 Bit1	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A28C	Selector 1 Bit2	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A28E	Selector 1 Bit Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F083	0 (Time-out)
A28F	Selector 1 Bit Acknowledge	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A291	Selector 1 Power Up Mode	0 to 2	---	1	F084	0 (Restore)
A292	Selector 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
A293	Selector 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A294	Reserved (10 items)	---	---	1	F001	0
A29E	...Repeated for Selector 2					
<b>Digital Counter (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
A300	Digital Counter 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A301	Digital Counter 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	"Counter 1"
A307	Digital Counter 1 Units	---	---	---	F206	(none)
A30A	Digital Counter 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A30C	Digital Counter 1 Up	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A30E	Digital Counter 1 Down	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A311	Digital Counter 1 Preset	–2147483647 to 2147483647	---	1	F004	0
A313	Digital Counter 1 Compare	–2147483647 to 2147483647	---	1	F004	0
A315	Digital Counter 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A317	Digital Counter 1 Freeze/Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A319	Digital Counter 1 Freeze/Count	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A31B	Digital Counter 1 Set To Preset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A31D	Reserved (11 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
A328	...Repeated for Digital Counter 2					
A350	...Repeated for Digital Counter 3					
A378	...Repeated for Digital Counter 4					
A3A0	...Repeated for Digital Counter 5					
A3C8	...Repeated for Digital Counter 6					
A3F0	...Repeated for Digital Counter 7					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 42 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
A418	...Repeated for Digital Counter 8					
<b>Flexcurves C and D (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
A600	FlexCurve C (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
A680	FlexCurve D (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
<b>Non Volatile Latches (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
A700	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A701	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Type	0 to 1	---	1	F519	0 (Reset Dominant)
A702	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Set	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A704	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
A706	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
A707	Non-Volatile Latch 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
A708	Reserved (4 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
A70C	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 2					
A718	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 3					
A724	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 4					
A730	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 5					
A73C	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 6					
A748	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 7					
A754	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 8					
A760	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 9					
A76C	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 10					
A778	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 11					
A784	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 12					
A790	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 13					
A79C	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 14					
A7A8	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 15					
A7B4	...Repeated for Non-Volatile Latch 16					
<b>IEC 61850 received analog settings (read/write) (32 modules)</b>						
AA00	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog 1 default value	-1000000 to 1000000	---	0.001	F060	1000
AA02	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 1 mode	0 to 1	---	1	F491	0 (Default Value)
AA03	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 1 units	---	---	---	F207	(none)
AA05	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 1 per-unit base	0 to 999999999.999	---	0.001	F060	1
AA07	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 2					
AA0E	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 3					
AA15	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 4					
AA1C	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 5					
AA23	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 6					
AA2A	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 7					
AA31	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 8					
AA38	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 9					
AA3F	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 10					
AA46	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 11					
AA4D	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 12					
AA54	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 13					
AA5B	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 14					
AA62	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 15					
AA69	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 16					
AA70	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 17					
AA77	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 18					
AA7E	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 19					
AA85	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 20					
AA8C	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 21					
AA93	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 22					



Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 43 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
AA9A	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 23					
AAA1	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 24					
AAA8	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 25					
AAAF	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 26					
AAB6	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 27					
AABD	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 28					
AAC4	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 29					
AACB	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 30					
AAD2	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 31					
AAD9	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 32					
<b>IEC 61850 XCBR configuration (read/write settings) (6 modules)</b>						
AB00	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR1.ST.Loc status	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB02	Command to clear XCBR1 OpCnt (operation counter)	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
AB03	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Check Sync Release	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB05	Operand for IEC 6185 XCBR Open Interlock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB06	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR3.ST.Loc status	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB07	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Close Interlock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB09	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Pos ct1Model	0 to 4	---	1	F001	2
AB0A	Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Pos sboTimeout	2 to 60	s	1	F001	30
AB0B	...Repeated for Module 2					
AB16	...Repeated for Module 3					
AB21	...Repeated for Module 4					
AB2C	...Repeated for Module 5					
AB37	...Repeated for Module 6					
<b>IEC 61850 LN name prefixes (read/write settings)</b>						
AB48	IEC 61850 logical node LPHD1 name prefix	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AB4B	IEC 61850 logical node PIOCx name prefix (72 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AC23	IEC 61850 logical node PTOCx name prefix (24 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AC6B	IEC 61850 logical node PTUVx name prefix (13 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AC92	IEC 61850 logical node PTOVx name prefix (10 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
ACB0	IEC 61850 logical node PDISx name prefix (10 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
ACCE	IEC 61850 logical node RBRFx name prefix (24 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD16	IEC 61850 logical node RPSBx name prefix	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD19	IEC 61850 logical node RREcx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD2B	IEC 61850 logical node MMXUx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD3D	IEC 61850 logical node GGIOx name prefix (5 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD4C	IEC 61850 logical node RFLOx name prefix (5 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD5B	IEC 61850 logical node XCBRx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD6D	IEC 61850 logical node PTRCx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD7F	IEC 61850 logical node PDIFx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD8B	IEC 61850 logical node MMXNx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
ADFA	IEC 61850 logical node CSWlx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AE54	IEC 61850 logical node XSWlx name prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
<b>IEC 61850 GGIO4 general analog configuration settings (read/write)</b>						
AF00	Number of analog points in GGIO4	4 to 32	---	4	F001	4
AF01	GOOSE analog scan period	100 to 5000	---	10	F001	1000
<b>IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input points configuration settings (read/write)</b>						
AF10	IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 1 value	---	---	---	F600	0
AF11	IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 1 deadband	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	100000
AF13	IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 1 minimum	–1000000000000 to 1000000000000	---	0.001	F060	0
AF15	IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 1 maximum	–1000000000000 to 1000000000000	---	0.001	F060	1000000
AF17	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 2					



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 44 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
AF1E	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 3					
AF25	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 4					
AF2C	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 5					
AF33	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 6					
AF3A	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 7					
AF41	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 8					
AF48	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 9					
AF4F	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 10					
AF56	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 11					
AF5D	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 12					
AF64	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 13					
AF6B	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 14					
AF72	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 15					
AF79	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 16					
AF80	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 17					
AF87	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 18					
AF8E	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 19					
AF95	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 20					
AF9C	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 21					
AFA3	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 22					
AFAA	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 23					
AFB1	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 24					
AFB8	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 25					
AFBF	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 26					
AFC6	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 27					
AFCD	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 28					
AFD4	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 29					
AFDB	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 30					
AFE2	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 31					
AFE9	...Repeated for IEC 61850 GGIO4 analog input 32					
<b>IEC 61850 GOOSE/GSSE Configuration (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
B01C	Default GOOSE/GSSE Update Time	1 to 60	s	1	F001	60
B01D	IEC 61850 GSSE Function (GsEna)	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
B013	IEC 61850 GSSE ID	---	---	---	F209	"GSSEOut"
B03F	IEC 61850 GOOSE Function (GoEna)	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
B040	IEC 61850 GSSE Destination MAC Address	---	---	---	F072	0
B043	IEC 61850 Standard GOOSE ID	---	---	---	F209	"GOOSEOut"
B064	IEC 61850 Standard GOOSE Destination MAC Address	---	---	---	F072	0
B067	IEC 61850 GOOSE VLAN Transmit Priority	0 to 7	---	1	F001	4
B068	IEC 61850 GOOSE VLAN ID	0 to 4095	---	1	F001	0
B069	IEC 61850 GOOSE ETYPE APPID	0 to 16383	---	1	F001	0
B06A	Reserved (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
<b>IEC 61850 Server Configuration (Read/Write Settings/Commands)</b>						
B06C	TCP Port Number for the IEC 61850 / MMS Protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	102
B06D	IEC 61850 Logical Device Name	---	---	---	F213	"IECName"
B07D	IEC 61850 Logical Device Instance	---	---	---	F213	"LDInst"
B08D	IEC 61850 LPHD Location	---	---	---	F204	"Location"
B0B5	Include non-IEC 61850 Data	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
B0B6	IEC 61850 Server Data Scanning Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
B0B7	IEC 61850 LPHD Latitude	-90000 to 90000	degree	1	F004	0
B0B9	IEC 61850 LPHD DC PhyNam Longitude	-180000 to 180000	degree	1	F004	0
B9BB	IEC 61850 LPHD DC PhyNam Altitude	0 to 10000	m	1	F003	0
B0BD	Reserved (3 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 45 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>IEC 61850 MMXU Deadbands (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)</b>						
B0C0	IEC 61850 MMXU TotW Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0C2	IEC 61850 MMXU TotVAr Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0C4	IEC 61850 MMXU TotVA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0C6	IEC 61850 MMXU TotPF Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0C8	IEC 61850 MMXU Hz Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0CA	IEC 61850 MMXU PPV.phsAB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0CC	IEC 61850 MMXU PPV.phsBC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0CE	IEC 61850 MMXU PPV.phsCA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0D0	IEC 61850 MMXU PhV.phsADeaband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0D2	IEC 61850 MMXU PhV.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0D4	IEC 61850 MMXU PhV.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0D6	IEC 61850 MMXU A.phsA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0D8	IEC 61850 MMXU A.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0DA	IEC 61850 MMXU A.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0DC	IEC 61850 MMXU A.neut Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0DE	IEC 61850 MMXU W.phsA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0E0	IEC 61850 MMXU W.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0E2	IEC 61850 MMXU W.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0E4	IEC 61850 MMXU VAr.phsA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0E6	IEC 61850 MMXU VAr.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0E8	IEC 61850 MMXU VAr.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0EA	IEC 61850 MMXU VA.phsA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0EC	IEC 61850 MMXU VA.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0EE	IEC 61850 MMXU VA.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0F0	IEC 61850 MMXU PF.phsA Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0F2	IEC 61850 MMXU PF.phsB Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0F4	IEC 61850 MMXU PF.phsC Deadband 1	0.001 to 100	%	0.001	F003	10000
B0F6	...Repeated for Deadband 2					
B12C	...Repeated for Deadband 3					
B162	...Repeated for Deadband 4					
B198	...Repeated for Deadband 5					
B1CE	...Repeated for Deadband 6					
<b>IEC 61850 Received Analogs (Read Only) (32 modules)</b>						
B210	IEC 61850 Received Analog 1	-10000000000000 to 10000000000000	---	0.001	F060	0
B212	...Repeated for Received Analog 2					
B214	...Repeated for Received Analog 3					
B216	...Repeated for Received Analog 4					
B218	...Repeated for Received Analog 5					
B21A	...Repeated for Received Analog 6					
B21C	...Repeated for Received Analog 7					
B21E	...Repeated for Received Analog 8					
B220	...Repeated for Received Analog 9					
B222	...Repeated for Received Analog 10					
B224	...Repeated for Received Analog 11					
B226	...Repeated for Received Analog 12					
B228	...Repeated for Received Analog 13					
B22A	...Repeated for Received Analog 14					
B22C	...Repeated for Received Analog 15					
B22E	...Repeated for Received Analog 16					
B230	...Repeated for Received Analog 17					
B232	...Repeated for Received Analog 18					
B234	...Repeated for Received Analog 19					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 46 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
B236	...Repeated for Received Analog 20					
B238	...Repeated for Received Analog 21					
B23A	...Repeated for Received Analog 22					
B23C	...Repeated for Received Analog 23					
B23E	...Repeated for Received Analog 24					
B240	...Repeated for Received Analog 25					
B242	...Repeated for Received Analog 26					
B244	...Repeated for Received Analog 27					
B246	...Repeated for Received Analog 28					
B248	...Repeated for Received Analog 29					
B24A	...Repeated for Received Analog 30					
B24C	...Repeated for Received Analog 31					
B24E	...Repeated for Received Analog 32					
<b>IEC 61850 Configurable Report Settings (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
B290	IEC 61850 configurable reports dataset items (64 items)	0 to 848	---	1	F615	0 (None)
<b>IEC 61850 XSWI Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (24 modules)</b>						
B370	Flexlogic Operand for IEC 61850 XSWI.ST.Loc Status	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>IEC 61850 XSWI Configuration (Read/Write Command) (24 modules)</b>						
B372	Command to Clear XSWI OpCnt (Operation Counter)	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>IEC 61850 GGIO1 Configuration Settings (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
B400	Number of Status Indications in GGIO1	8 to 128	---	8	F001	8
B402	IEC 61850 GGIO1 Indication FlexLogic operands (128 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Transmission (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)</b>						
B5A0	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (None)
B5A1	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE ID	---	---	---	F209	"GOOSEOut_x_"
B5C2	Configurable GOOSE Destination MAC Address	---	---	---	F072	0
B5C5	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE VLAN Transmit Priority	0 to 7	---	1	F001	4
B5C6	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE VLAN ID	0 to 4095	---	1	F001	0
B5C7	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE ETYPE APPID	0 to 16383	---	1	F001	0
B5C8	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE ConfRev	1 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	1
B5CA	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Retransmission Curve	0 to 3	---	1	F611	3 (Relaxed)
B5CB	Configurable GOOSE dataset items for transmission (64 items)	0 to 542	---	1	F616	0 (None)
B60B	...Repeated for Module 2					
B676	...Repeated for Module 3					
B6E1	...Repeated for Module 4					
B74C	...Repeated for Module 5					
B7B7	...Repeated for Module 6					
B822	...Repeated for Module 7					
B88D	...Repeated for Module 8					
<b>IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Reception (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)</b>						
B900	Configurable GOOSE dataset items for reception (32 items)	0 to 197	---	1	F233	0 (None)
B920	...Repeated for Module 2					
B940	...Repeated for Module 3					
B960	...Repeated for Module 4					
B980	...Repeated for Module 5					
B9A0	...Repeated for Module 6					
B9C0	...Repeated for Module 7					
B9E0	...Repeated for Module 8					
BA00	...Repeated for Module 9					
BA20	...Repeated for Module 10					
BA40	...Repeated for Module 11					
BA60	...Repeated for Module 12					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 47 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
BA80	...Repeated for Module 13					
BAA0	...Repeated for Module 14					
BAC0	...Repeated for Module 15					
BAE0	...Repeated for Module 16					
<b>Contact Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)</b>						
BB00	Contact Input 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	"Cont Ip 1"
BB06	Contact Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
BB07	Contact Input 1 Debounce Time	0 to 16	ms	0.5	F001	20
BB08	...Repeated for Contact Input 2					
BB10	...Repeated for Contact Input 3					
BB18	...Repeated for Contact Input 4					
BB20	...Repeated for Contact Input 5					
BB28	...Repeated for Contact Input 6					
BB30	...Repeated for Contact Input 7					
BB38	...Repeated for Contact Input 8					
BB40	...Repeated for Contact Input 9					
BB48	...Repeated for Contact Input 10					
BB50	...Repeated for Contact Input 11					
BB58	...Repeated for Contact Input 12					
BB60	...Repeated for Contact Input 13					
BB68	...Repeated for Contact Input 14					
BB70	...Repeated for Contact Input 15					
BB78	...Repeated for Contact Input 16					
BB80	...Repeated for Contact Input 17					
BB88	...Repeated for Contact Input 18					
BB90	...Repeated for Contact Input 19					
BB98	...Repeated for Contact Input 20					
BBA0	...Repeated for Contact Input 21					
BBA8	...Repeated for Contact Input 22					
BBB0	...Repeated for Contact Input 23					
BBB8	...Repeated for Contact Input 24					
BBC0	...Repeated for Contact Input 25					
BBC8	...Repeated for Contact Input 26					
BBD0	...Repeated for Contact Input 27					
BBD8	...Repeated for Contact Input 28					
BBE0	...Repeated for Contact Input 29					
BBE8	...Repeated for Contact Input 30					
BBF0	...Repeated for Contact Input 31					
BBF8	...Repeated for Contact Input 32					
BC00	...Repeated for Contact Input 33					
BC08	...Repeated for Contact Input 34					
BC10	...Repeated for Contact Input 35					
BC18	...Repeated for Contact Input 36					
BC20	...Repeated for Contact Input 37					
BC28	...Repeated for Contact Input 38					
BC30	...Repeated for Contact Input 39					
BC38	...Repeated for Contact Input 40					
BC40	...Repeated for Contact Input 41					
BC48	...Repeated for Contact Input 42					
BC50	...Repeated for Contact Input 43					
BC58	...Repeated for Contact Input 44					
BC60	...Repeated for Contact Input 45					
BC68	...Repeated for Contact Input 46					
BC70	...Repeated for Contact Input 47					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 48 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
BC78	...Repeated for Contact Input 48					
BC80	...Repeated for Contact Input 49					
BC88	...Repeated for Contact Input 50					
BC90	...Repeated for Contact Input 51					
BC98	...Repeated for Contact Input 52					
BCA0	...Repeated for Contact Input 53					
BCA8	...Repeated for Contact Input 54					
BCB0	...Repeated for Contact Input 55					
BCB8	...Repeated for Contact Input 56					
BCC0	...Repeated for Contact Input 57					
BCC8	...Repeated for Contact Input 58					
BCD0	...Repeated for Contact Input 59					
BCD8	...Repeated for Contact Input 60					
BCE0	...Repeated for Contact Input 61					
BCE8	...Repeated for Contact Input 62					
BCF0	...Repeated for Contact Input 63					
BCF8	...Repeated for Contact Input 64					
BD00	...Repeated for Contact Input 65					
BD08	...Repeated for Contact Input 66					
BD10	...Repeated for Contact Input 67					
BD18	...Repeated for Contact Input 68					
BD20	...Repeated for Contact Input 69					
BD28	...Repeated for Contact Input 70					
BD30	...Repeated for Contact Input 71					
BD38	...Repeated for Contact Input 72					
BD40	...Repeated for Contact Input 73					
BD48	...Repeated for Contact Input 74					
BD50	...Repeated for Contact Input 75					
BD58	...Repeated for Contact Input 76					
BD60	...Repeated for Contact Input 77					
BD68	...Repeated for Contact Input 78					
BD70	...Repeated for Contact Input 79					
BD78	...Repeated for Contact Input 80					
BD80	...Repeated for Contact Input 81					
BD88	...Repeated for Contact Input 82					
BD90	...Repeated for Contact Input 83					
BD98	...Repeated for Contact Input 84					
BDA0	...Repeated for Contact Input 85					
BDA8	...Repeated for Contact Input 86					
BDB0	...Repeated for Contact Input 87					
BDB8	...Repeated for Contact Input 88					
BDC0	...Repeated for Contact Input 89					
BDC8	...Repeated for Contact Input 90					
BDD0	...Repeated for Contact Input 91					
BDD8	...Repeated for Contact Input 92					
BDE0	...Repeated for Contact Input 93					
BDE8	...Repeated for Contact Input 94					
BDF0	...Repeated for Contact Input 95					
BDF8	...Repeated for Contact Input 96					
<b>Contact Input Thresholds (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
BE00	Contact Input $n$ Threshold, $n = 1$ to 48 (48 items)	0 to 3	---	1	F128	1 (33 Vdc)
<b>Virtual Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)</b>						
BE30	Virtual Input 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
BE31	Virtual Input 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	"Virt Ip 1"

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 49 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
BE37	Virtual Input 1 Programmed Type	0 to 1	---	1	F127	0 (Latched)
BE38	Virtual Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
BE39	Reserved (3 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
BE3C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 2					
BE48	...Repeated for Virtual Input 3					
BE54	...Repeated for Virtual Input 4					
BE60	...Repeated for Virtual Input 5					
BE6C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 6					
BE78	...Repeated for Virtual Input 7					
BE84	...Repeated for Virtual Input 8					
BE90	...Repeated for Virtual Input 9					
BE9C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 10					
BEA8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 11					
BEB4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 12					
BEC0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 13					
BECC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 14					
BED8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 15					
BEE4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 16					
BEF0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 17					
BEFC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 18					
BF08	...Repeated for Virtual Input 19					
BF14	...Repeated for Virtual Input 20					
BF20	...Repeated for Virtual Input 21					
BF2C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 22					
BF38	...Repeated for Virtual Input 23					
BF44	...Repeated for Virtual Input 24					
BF50	...Repeated for Virtual Input 25					
BF5C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 26					
BF68	...Repeated for Virtual Input 27					
BF74	...Repeated for Virtual Input 28					
BF80	...Repeated for Virtual Input 29					
BF8C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 30					
BF98	...Repeated for Virtual Input 31					
BFA4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 32					
BFB0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 33					
BFBC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 34					
BFC8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 35					
BFD4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 36					
BFE0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 37					
BFEC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 38					
BFF8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 39					
C004	...Repeated for Virtual Input 40					
C010	...Repeated for Virtual Input 41					
C01C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 42					
C028	...Repeated for Virtual Input 43					
C034	...Repeated for Virtual Input 44					
C040	...Repeated for Virtual Input 45					
C04C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 46					
C058	...Repeated for Virtual Input 47					
C064	...Repeated for Virtual Input 48					
C070	...Repeated for Virtual Input 49					
C07C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 50					
C088	...Repeated for Virtual Input 51					
C094	...Repeated for Virtual Input 52					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 50 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C0A0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 53					
C0AC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 54					
C0B8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 55					
C0C4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 56					
C0D0	...Repeated for Virtual Input 57					
C0DC	...Repeated for Virtual Input 58					
C0E8	...Repeated for Virtual Input 59					
C0F4	...Repeated for Virtual Input 60					
C100	...Repeated for Virtual Input 61					
C10C	...Repeated for Virtual Input 62					
C118	...Repeated for Virtual Input 63					
C124	...Repeated for Virtual Input 64					
<b>Virtual Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)</b>						
C130	Virtual Output 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	"Virt Op 1 "
C136	Virtual Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
C137	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
C138	...Repeated for Virtual Output 2					
C140	...Repeated for Virtual Output 3					
C148	...Repeated for Virtual Output 4					
C150	...Repeated for Virtual Output 5					
C158	...Repeated for Virtual Output 6					
C160	...Repeated for Virtual Output 7					
C168	...Repeated for Virtual Output 8					
C170	...Repeated for Virtual Output 9					
C178	...Repeated for Virtual Output 10					
C180	...Repeated for Virtual Output 11					
C188	...Repeated for Virtual Output 12					
C190	...Repeated for Virtual Output 13					
C198	...Repeated for Virtual Output 14					
C1A0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 15					
C1A8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 16					
C1B0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 17					
C1B8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 18					
C1C0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 19					
C1C8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 20					
C1D0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 21					
C1D8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 22					
C1E0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 23					
C1E8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 24					
C1F0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 25					
C1F8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 26					
C200	...Repeated for Virtual Output 27					
C208	...Repeated for Virtual Output 28					
C210	...Repeated for Virtual Output 29					
C218	...Repeated for Virtual Output 30					
C220	...Repeated for Virtual Output 31					
C228	...Repeated for Virtual Output 32					
C230	...Repeated for Virtual Output 33					
C238	...Repeated for Virtual Output 34					
C240	...Repeated for Virtual Output 35					
C248	...Repeated for Virtual Output 36					
C250	...Repeated for Virtual Output 37					
C258	...Repeated for Virtual Output 38					
C260	...Repeated for Virtual Output 39					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 51 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C268	...Repeated for Virtual Output 40					
C270	...Repeated for Virtual Output 41					
C278	...Repeated for Virtual Output 42					
C280	...Repeated for Virtual Output 43					
C288	...Repeated for Virtual Output 44					
C290	...Repeated for Virtual Output 45					
C298	...Repeated for Virtual Output 46					
C2A0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 47					
C2A8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 48					
C2B0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 49					
C2B8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 50					
C2C0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 51					
C2C8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 52					
C2D0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 53					
C2D8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 54					
C2E0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 55					
C2E8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 56					
C2F0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 57					
C2F8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 58					
C300	...Repeated for Virtual Output 59					
C308	...Repeated for Virtual Output 60					
C310	...Repeated for Virtual Output 61					
C318	...Repeated for Virtual Output 62					
C320	...Repeated for Virtual Output 63					
C328	...Repeated for Virtual Output 64					
C330	...Repeated for Virtual Output 65					
C338	...Repeated for Virtual Output 66					
C340	...Repeated for Virtual Output 67					
C348	...Repeated for Virtual Output 68					
C350	...Repeated for Virtual Output 69					
C358	...Repeated for Virtual Output 70					
C360	...Repeated for Virtual Output 71					
C368	...Repeated for Virtual Output 72					
C370	...Repeated for Virtual Output 73					
C378	...Repeated for Virtual Output 74					
C380	...Repeated for Virtual Output 75					
C388	...Repeated for Virtual Output 76					
C390	...Repeated for Virtual Output 77					
C398	...Repeated for Virtual Output 78					
C3A0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 79					
C3A8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 80					
C3B0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 81					
C3B8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 82					
C3C0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 83					
C3C8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 84					
C3D0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 85					
C3D8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 86					
C3E0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 87					
C3E8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 88					
C3F0	...Repeated for Virtual Output 89					
C3F8	...Repeated for Virtual Output 90					
C400	...Repeated for Virtual Output 91					
C408	...Repeated for Virtual Output 92					
C410	...Repeated for Virtual Output 93					



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 52 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C418	...Repeated for Virtual Output 94					
C420	...Repeated for Virtual Output 95					
C428	...Repeated for Virtual Output 96					
<b>Mandatory (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
C430	Test Mode Function	0 to 2	---	1	F245	0 (Disabled)
C431	Force VFD and LED	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
C432	Test Mode Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	1
<b>Clear commands (read/write)</b>						
C434	Clear All Relay Records Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Mandatory (Read Only)</b>						
C435	DSP Advanced Diagnostics Active	0 to 1	--	1	F126	0 (No)
C436	Synchrophasor Feature Active	0 to 1	--	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Mandatory (Read/Write Command)</b>						
C434	Relay Reboot Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
C438	Save Volatile Data	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Clear Records (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
C452	Clear User Fault Reports operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C454	Clear Event Records operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C456	Clear Oscillography operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C458	Clear Data Logger operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C468	Clear Energy operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C46C	Clear Unauthorized Access operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C46E	Clear Start Data operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C470	Clear Platform Direct Input/Output Statistics operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C472	Reserved (13 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
<b>Platform Direct Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)</b>						
C600	Direct Output 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
C602	Direct Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
C603	...Repeated for Direct Output 2					
C606	...Repeated for Direct Output 3					
C609	...Repeated for Direct Output 4					
C60C	...Repeated for Direct Output 5					
C60F	...Repeated for Direct Output 6					
C612	...Repeated for Direct Output 7					
C615	...Repeated for Direct Output 8					
C618	...Repeated for Direct Output 9					
C61B	...Repeated for Direct Output 10					
C61E	...Repeated for Direct Output 11					
C621	...Repeated for Direct Output 12					
C624	...Repeated for Direct Output 13					
C627	...Repeated for Direct Output 14					
C62A	...Repeated for Direct Output 15					
C62D	...Repeated for Direct Output 16					
C630	...Repeated for Direct Output 17					
C633	...Repeated for Direct Output 18					
C636	...Repeated for Direct Output 19					
C639	...Repeated for Direct Output 20					
C63C	...Repeated for Direct Output 21					
C63F	...Repeated for Direct Output 22					
C642	...Repeated for Direct Output 23					
C645	...Repeated for Direct Output 24					
C648	...Repeated for Direct Output 25					
C64B	...Repeated for Direct Output 26					
C64E	...Repeated for Direct Output 27					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 53 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C651	...Repeated for Direct Output 28					
C654	...Repeated for Direct Output 29					
C657	...Repeated for Direct Output 30					
C65A	...Repeated for Direct Output 31					
C65E	...Repeated for Direct Output 32					
<b>Reset (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
C750	FlexLogic operand which initiates a reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
<b>Control Pushbuttons (Read/Write Setting) (7 modules)</b>						
C760	Control Pushbutton 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
C761	Control Pushbutton 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
C762	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 2					
C764	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 3					
C766	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 4					
C768	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 5					
C76A	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 6					
C76C	...Repeated for Control Pushbutton 7					
<b>Force Contact Inputs/Outputs (Read/Write Settings)</b>						
C7A0	Force Contact Input x State (96 items)	0 to 2	---	1	F144	0 (Disabled)
C800	Force Contact Output x State (64 items)	0 to 3	---	1	F131	0 (Disabled)
<b>Direct Inputs/Outputs (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
C880	Direct Device ID	1 to 16	---	1	F001	1
C881	Direct I/O Channel 1 Ring Configuration Function	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
C882	Platform Direct I/O Data Rate	64 to 128	kbps	64	F001	64
C883	Direct I/O Channel 2 Ring Configuration Function	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
C884	Platform Direct I/O Crossover Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
<b>Direct input/output commands (Read/Write Command)</b>						
C888	Direct input/output clear counters command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
<b>Direct inputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)</b>						
C890	Direct Input 1 Device Number	0 to 16	---	1	F001	0
C891	Direct Input 1 Number	0 to 96	---	1	F001	0
C892	Direct Input 1 Default State	0 to 3	---	1	F086	0 (Off)
C893	Direct Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
C894	...Repeated for Direct Input 2					
C898	...Repeated for Direct Input 3					
C89C	...Repeated for Direct Input 4					
C8A0	...Repeated for Direct Input 5					
C8A4	...Repeated for Direct Input 6					
C8A8	...Repeated for Direct Input 7					
C8AC	...Repeated for Direct Input 8					
C8B0	...Repeated for Direct Input 9					
C8B4	...Repeated for Direct Input 10					
C8B8	...Repeated for Direct Input 11					
C8BC	...Repeated for Direct Input 12					
C8C0	...Repeated for Direct Input 13					
C8C4	...Repeated for Direct Input 14					
C8C8	...Repeated for Direct Input 15					
C8CC	...Repeated for Direct Input 16					
C8D0	...Repeated for Direct Input 17					
C8D4	...Repeated for Direct Input 18					
C8D8	...Repeated for Direct Input 19					
C8DC	...Repeated for Direct Input 20					
C8E0	...Repeated for Direct Input 21					
C8E4	...Repeated for Direct Input 22					
C8E8	...Repeated for Direct Input 23					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 54 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C8EC	...Repeated for Direct Input 24					
C8F0	...Repeated for Direct Input 25					
C8F4	...Repeated for Direct Input 26					
C8F8	...Repeated for Direct Input 27					
C8FC	...Repeated for Direct Input 28					
C900	...Repeated for Direct Input 29					
C904	...Repeated for Direct Input 30					
C908	...Repeated for Direct Input 31					
C90C	...Repeated for Direct Input 32					
<b>Direct Input/Output Alarms (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
CAD0	Direct Input/Output Channel 1 CRC Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAD1	Direct I/O Channel 1 CRC Alarm Message Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CAD2	Direct Input/Output Channel 1 CRC Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAD3	Direct Input/Output Channel 1 CRC Alarm Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAD4	Reserved (4 items)	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAD8	Direct Input/Output Channel 2 CRC Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAD9	Direct I/O Channel 2 CRC Alarm Message Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CADA	Direct Input/Output Channel 2 CRC Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CADB	Direct Input/Output Channel 2 CRC Alarm Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CADC	Reserved (4 items)	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAE0	Direct I/O Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAE1	Direct I/O Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Msg Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CAE2	Direct I/O Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAE3	Direct I/O Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAE4	Reserved (4 items)	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAE8	Direct I/O Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAE9	Direct I/O Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Msg Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CAEA	Direct I/O Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAEB	Direct I/O Channel 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAEC	Reserved (4 items)	---	---	1	F001	10
<b>Remote Devices (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)</b>						
CB00	Remote Device 1 GSSE/GOOSE Application ID	---	---	---	F209	*Remote Device 1*
CB21	Remote Device 1 GOOSE Ethernet APPID	0 to 16383	---	1	F001	0
CB22	Remote Device 1 GOOSE Dataset	0 to 16	---	1	F184	0 (Fixed)
CB24	Undefined	0 to 3	---	1	F626	0 (None)
CB25	...Repeated for Device 2					
CB4A	...Repeated for Device 3					
CB6F	...Repeated for Device 4					
CB94	...Repeated for Device 5					
CBB9	...Repeated for Device 6					
CBDE	...Repeated for Device 7					
CC03	...Repeated for Device 8					
CC28	...Repeated for Device 9					
CC4D	...Repeated for Device 10					
CC72	...Repeated for Device 11					
CC97	...Repeated for Device 12					
CCBC	...Repeated for Device 13					
CCE1	...Repeated for Device 14					
CD06	...Repeated for Device 15					
CD2B	...Repeated for Device 16					
CD50	...Repeated for Device 17					
CD75	...Repeated for Device 18					
CD9A	...Repeated for Device 19					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 55 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
CDBF	...Repeated for Device 20					
CDE4	...Repeated for Device 21					
CE09	...Repeated for Device 22					
CE2E	...Repeated for Device 23					
CE53	...Repeated for Device 24					
CE78	...Repeated for Device 25					
CE9D	...Repeated for Device 26					
CEC2	...Repeated for Device 27					
CEE7	...Repeated for Device 28					
CF0C	...Repeated for Device 29					
CF31	...Repeated for Device 30					
CF56	...Repeated for Device 31					
CF7B	...Repeated for Device 32					
<b>Remote Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)</b>						
CFA0	Remote Input 1 Device	1 to 16	---	1	F001	1
CFA1	Remote Input 1 Item	0 to 64	---	1	F156	0 (None)
CFA2	Remote Input 1 Default State	0 to 3	---	1	F086	0 (Off)
CFA3	Remote Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CFA4	Remote Input 1 Name	1 to 64	---	1	F205	"Rem Ip 1"
CFAA	...Repeated for Remote Input 2					
CFB4	...Repeated for Remote Input 3					
CFBE	...Repeated for Remote Input 4					
CFC8	...Repeated for Remote Input 5					
CFD2	...Repeated for Remote Input 6					
CFDC	...Repeated for Remote Input 7					
CFE6	...Repeated for Remote Input 8					
CFF0	...Repeated for Remote Input 9					
CFFA	...Repeated for Remote Input 10					
D004	...Repeated for Remote Input 11					
D00E	...Repeated for Remote Input 12					
D018	...Repeated for Remote Input 13					
D022	...Repeated for Remote Input 14					
D02C	...Repeated for Remote Input 15					
D036	...Repeated for Remote Input 16					
D040	...Repeated for Remote Input 17					
D04A	...Repeated for Remote Input 18					
D054	...Repeated for Remote Input 19					
D05E	...Repeated for Remote Input 20					
D068	...Repeated for Remote Input 21					
D072	...Repeated for Remote Input 22					
D07C	...Repeated for Remote Input 23					
D086	...Repeated for Remote Input 24					
D090	...Repeated for Remote Input 25					
D09A	...Repeated for Remote Input 26					
D0A4	...Repeated for Remote Input 27					
D0AE	...Repeated for Remote Input 28					
D0B8	...Repeated for Remote Input 29					
D0C2	...Repeated for Remote Input 30					
D0CC	...Repeated for Remote Input 31					
D0D6	...Repeated for Remote Input 32					
D0E0	...Repeated for Remote Input 33					
D0EA	...Repeated for Remote Input 34					
D0F4	...Repeated for Remote Input 35					
D0FE	...Repeated for Remote Input 36					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 56 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D108	...Repeated for Remote Input 37					
D112	...Repeated for Remote Input 38					
D11C	...Repeated for Remote Input 39					
D126	...Repeated for Remote Input 40					
D130	...Repeated for Remote Input 41					
D13A	...Repeated for Remote Input 42					
D144	...Repeated for Remote Input 43					
D14E	...Repeated for Remote Input 44					
D158	...Repeated for Remote Input 45					
D162	...Repeated for Remote Input 46					
D16C	...Repeated for Remote Input 47					
D176	...Repeated for Remote Input 48					
D180	...Repeated for Remote Input 49					
D18A	...Repeated for Remote Input 50					
D194	...Repeated for Remote Input 51					
D19E	...Repeated for Remote Input 52					
D1A8	...Repeated for Remote Input 53					
D1B2	...Repeated for Remote Input 54					
D1BC	...Repeated for Remote Input 55					
D1C6	...Repeated for Remote Input 56					
D1D0	...Repeated for Remote Input 57					
D1DA	...Repeated for Remote Input 58					
D1E4	...Repeated for Remote Input 59					
D1EE	...Repeated for Remote Input 60					
D1F8	...Repeated for Remote Input 61					
D202	...Repeated for Remote Input 62					
D20C	...Repeated for Remote Input 63					
D216	...Repeated for Remote Input 64					
<b>Remote Output DNA Pairs (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)</b>						
D220	Remote Output DNA 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D221	Remote Output DNA 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
D222	Reserved (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
D224	...Repeated for Remote Output 2					
D228	...Repeated for Remote Output 3					
D22C	...Repeated for Remote Output 4					
D230	...Repeated for Remote Output 5					
D234	...Repeated for Remote Output 6					
D238	...Repeated for Remote Output 7					
D23C	...Repeated for Remote Output 8					
D240	...Repeated for Remote Output 9					
D244	...Repeated for Remote Output 10					
D248	...Repeated for Remote Output 11					
D24C	...Repeated for Remote Output 12					
D250	...Repeated for Remote Output 13					
D254	...Repeated for Remote Output 14					
D258	...Repeated for Remote Output 15					
D25C	...Repeated for Remote Output 16					
D260	...Repeated for Remote Output 17					
D264	...Repeated for Remote Output 18					
D268	...Repeated for Remote Output 19					
D26C	...Repeated for Remote Output 20					
D270	...Repeated for Remote Output 21					
D274	...Repeated for Remote Output 22					
D278	...Repeated for Remote Output 23					

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 57 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D27C	...Repeated for Remote Output 24					
D280	...Repeated for Remote Output 25					
D284	...Repeated for Remote Output 26					
D288	...Repeated for Remote Output 27					
D28C	...Repeated for Remote Output 28					
D290	...Repeated for Remote Output 29					
D294	...Repeated for Remote Output 30					
D298	...Repeated for Remote Output 31					
D29C	...Repeated for Remote Output 32					
<b>Remote Output UserSt Pairs (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)</b>						
D2A0	Remote Output UserSt 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D2A1	Remote Output UserSt 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
D2A2	Reserved (2 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F001	0
D2A4	...Repeated for Remote Output 2					
D2A8	...Repeated for Remote Output 3					
D2AC	...Repeated for Remote Output 4					
D2B0	...Repeated for Remote Output 5					
D2B4	...Repeated for Remote Output 6					
D2B8	...Repeated for Remote Output 7					
D2BC	...Repeated for Remote Output 8					
D2C0	...Repeated for Remote Output 9					
D2C4	...Repeated for Remote Output 10					
D2C8	...Repeated for Remote Output 11					
D2CC	...Repeated for Remote Output 12					
D2D0	...Repeated for Remote Output 13					
D2D4	...Repeated for Remote Output 14					
D2D8	...Repeated for Remote Output 15					
D2DC	...Repeated for Remote Output 16					
D2E0	...Repeated for Remote Output 17					
D2E4	...Repeated for Remote Output 18					
D2E8	...Repeated for Remote Output 19					
D2EC	...Repeated for Remote Output 20					
D2F0	...Repeated for Remote Output 21					
D2F4	...Repeated for Remote Output 22					
D2F8	...Repeated for Remote Output 23					
D2FC	...Repeated for Remote Output 24					
D300	...Repeated for Remote Output 25					
D304	...Repeated for Remote Output 26					
D308	...Repeated for Remote Output 27					
D30C	...Repeated for Remote Output 28					
D310	...Repeated for Remote Output 29					
D314	...Repeated for Remote Output 30					
D318	...Repeated for Remote Output 31					
D31C	...Repeated for Remote Output 32					
<b>IEC 61850 GGIO2 Control Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)</b>						
D320	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO1.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D321	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO2.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D322	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO3.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D323	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO4.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D324	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO5.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D325	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO6.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D326	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO7.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D327	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO8.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D328	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO9.ctiModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 58 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D329	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO10.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO11.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO12.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO13.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO14.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO15.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D32F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO16.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D330	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO17.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D331	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO18.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D332	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO19.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D333	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO20.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D334	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO21.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D335	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO22.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D336	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO23.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D337	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO24.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D338	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO25.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D339	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO26.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO27.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO28.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO29.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO30.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO31.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D33F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO32.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D340	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO33.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D341	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO34.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D342	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO35.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D343	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO36.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D344	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO37.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D345	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO38.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D346	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO39.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D347	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO40.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D348	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO41.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D349	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO42.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO43.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO44.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO45.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO46.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO47.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D34F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO48.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D350	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO49.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D351	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO50.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D352	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO51.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D353	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO52.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D354	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO53.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D355	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO54.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D356	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO55.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D357	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO56.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D358	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO57.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D359	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO58.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D35A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO59.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D35B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO60.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D35C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO61.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D35D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO62.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
D35E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO63.cttlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2

Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 59 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D35F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO64.cttModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	2
<b>Remote Device Status (Read Only) (32 modules)</b>						
D380	Remote Device 1 StNum	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
D382	Remote Device 1 SqNum	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
D384	...Repeated for Remote Device 2					
D388	...Repeated for Remote Device 3					
D38C	...Repeated for Remote Device 4					
D390	...Repeated for Remote Device 5					
D394	...Repeated for Remote Device 6					
D398	...Repeated for Remote Device 7					
D39C	...Repeated for Remote Device 8					
D3A0	...Repeated for Remote Device 9					
D3A4	...Repeated for Remote Device 10					
D3A8	...Repeated for Remote Device 11					
D3AC	...Repeated for Remote Device 12					
D3B0	...Repeated for Remote Device 13					
D3B4	...Repeated for Remote Device 14					
D3B8	...Repeated for Remote Device 15					
D3BC	...Repeated for Remote Device 16					
D3C0	...Repeated for Remote Device 17					
D3C4	...Repeated for Remote Device 18					
D3C8	...Repeated for Remote Device 19					
D3CC	...Repeated for Remote Device 20					
D3D0	...Repeated for Remote Device 21					
D3D4	...Repeated for Remote Device 22					
D3D8	...Repeated for Remote Device 23					
D3DC	...Repeated for Remote Device 24					
D3E0	...Repeated for Remote Device 25					
D3E4	...Repeated for Remote Device 26					
D3E8	...Repeated for Remote Device 27					
D3EC	...Repeated for Remote Device 28					
D3F0	...Repeated for Remote Device 29					
D3F4	...Repeated for Remote Device 30					
D3F8	...Repeated for Remote Device 31					
D3FC	...Repeated for Remote Device 32					
<b>Contact Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)</b>						
DC90	Contact Output 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	"Cont Op 1"
DC96	Contact Output 1 Operation	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
DC98	Contact Output 1 Seal In	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
DC9A	Latching Output 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
DC9C	Contact Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
DC9D	Latching Output 1 Type	0 to 1	---	1	F090	0 (Operate-dominant)
DC9E	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
DC9F	...Repeated for Contact Output 2					
DCAE	...Repeated for Contact Output 3					
DCBD	...Repeated for Contact Output 4					
DCCC	...Repeated for Contact Output 5					
DCDB	...Repeated for Contact Output 6					
DCEA	...Repeated for Contact Output 7					
DCF9	...Repeated for Contact Output 8					
DD08	...Repeated for Contact Output 9					
DD17	...Repeated for Contact Output 10					
DD26	...Repeated for Contact Output 11					



Table B-9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 60 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
DD35	...Repeated for Contact Output 12					
DD44	...Repeated for Contact Output 13					
DD53	...Repeated for Contact Output 14					
DD62	...Repeated for Contact Output 15					
DD71	...Repeated for Contact Output 16					
DD80	...Repeated for Contact Output 17					
DD8F	...Repeated for Contact Output 18					
DD9E	...Repeated for Contact Output 19					
DDAD	...Repeated for Contact Output 20					
DDBC	...Repeated for Contact Output 21					
DDCB	...Repeated for Contact Output 22					
DDDA	...Repeated for Contact Output 23					
DDE9	...Repeated for Contact Output 24					
DDF8	...Repeated for Contact Output 25					
DE07	...Repeated for Contact Output 26					
DE16	...Repeated for Contact Output 27					
DE25	...Repeated for Contact Output 28					
DE34	...Repeated for Contact Output 29					
DE43	...Repeated for Contact Output 30					
DE52	...Repeated for Contact Output 31					
DE61	...Repeated for Contact Output 32					
DE70	...Repeated for Contact Output 33					
DE7F	...Repeated for Contact Output 34					
DE8E	...Repeated for Contact Output 35					
DE9D	...Repeated for Contact Output 36					
DEAC	...Repeated for Contact Output 37					
DEBB	...Repeated for Contact Output 38					
DECA	...Repeated for Contact Output 39					
DED9	...Repeated for Contact Output 40					
DEE8	...Repeated for Contact Output 41					
DEF7	...Repeated for Contact Output 42					
DF06	...Repeated for Contact Output 43					
DF15	...Repeated for Contact Output 44					
DF24	...Repeated for Contact Output 45					
DF33	...Repeated for Contact Output 46					
DF42	...Repeated for Contact Output 47					
DF51	...Repeated for Contact Output 48					
DF60	...Repeated for Contact Output 49					
DF6F	...Repeated for Contact Output 50					
DF7E	...Repeated for Contact Output 51					
DF8D	...Repeated for Contact Output 52					
DF9C	...Repeated for Contact Output 53					
DFAB	...Repeated for Contact Output 54					
DFBA	...Repeated for Contact Output 55					
DFC9	...Repeated for Contact Output 56					
DFD8	...Repeated for Contact Output 57					
DFE7	...Repeated for Contact Output 58					
DFF6	...Repeated for Contact Output 59					
E005	...Repeated for Contact Output 60					
E014	...Repeated for Contact Output 61					
E023	...Repeated for Contact Output 62					
E032	...Repeated for Contact Output 63					
E041	...Repeated for Contact Output 64					

Table B–9: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 61 of 61)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
<b>dcmA Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (24 modules)</b>						
E050	dcmA Inputs 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
E051	dcmA Inputs 1 ID	---	---	---	F205	"DCMA I 1"
E057	Reserved 1 (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
E05B	dcmA Inputs 1 Units	---	---	---	F206	"mA"
E05E	dcmA Inputs 1 Range	0 to 6	---	1	F173	6 (4 to 20 mA)
E05F	dcmA Inputs 1 Minimum Value	-9999.999 to 9999.999	---	0.001	F004	4000
E061	dcmA Inputs 1 Maximum Value	-9999.999 to 9999.999	---	0.001	F004	20000
E063	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 2					
E076	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 3					
E089	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 4					
E09C	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 5					
E0AF	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 6					
E0C2	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 7					
E0D5	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 8					
E0E8	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 9					
E0FB	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 10					
E10E	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 11					
E121	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 12					
E134	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 13					
E147	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 14					
E15A	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 15					
E16D	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 16					
E180	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 17					
E193	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 18					
E1A6	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 19					
E1B9	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 20					
E1CC	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 21					
E1DF	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 22					
E1F2	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 23					
E205	...Repeated for dcmA Inputs 24					
<b>DNP/IEC Points (Read/Write Setting)</b>						
E700	DNP/IEC 60870-5-104 Binary Input Points (256 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
E900	DNP/IEC 60870-5-104 Analog Input Points (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F300	0
<b>Setting file template values (read only)</b>						
ED00	FlexLogic displays active	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
ED01	Undefined	---	---	---	F205	(none)
ED07	Last settings change date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
ED09	Template bitmask (750 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0

## B.4.2 DATA FORMATS

**F001**  
**UR\_UINT16 UNSIGNED 16 BIT INTEGER**

**F002**  
**UR\_SINT16 SIGNED 16 BIT INTEGER**

**F003**  
**UR\_UINT32 UNSIGNED 32 BIT INTEGER (2 registers)**

High order word is stored in the first register.  
Low order word is stored in the second register.

**F004**  
**UR\_SINT32 SIGNED 32 BIT INTEGER (2 registers)**

High order word is stored in the first register/  
Low order word is stored in the second register.

**F005**  
**UR\_UINT8 UNSIGNED 8 BIT INTEGER**

**F006**  
**UR\_SINT8 SIGNED 8 BIT INTEGER**

**F011**  
**UR\_UINT16 FLEXCURVE DATA (120 points)**

A FlexCurve is an array of 120 consecutive data points (x, y) which are interpolated to generate a smooth curve. The y-axis is the user defined trip or operation time setting; the x-axis is the pickup ratio and is pre-defined. Refer to format F119 for a listing of the pickup ratios; the enumeration value for the pickup ratio indicates the offset into the FlexCurve base address where the corresponding time value is stored.

**F012**  
**DISPLAY\_SCALE DISPLAY SCALING**  
**(unsigned 16-bit integer)**

MSB indicates the SI units as a power of ten. LSB indicates the number of decimal points to display.

Example: Current values are stored as 32 bit numbers with three decimal places and base units in Amps. If the retrieved value is 12345.678 A and the display scale equals 0x0302 then the displayed value on the unit is 12.35 kA.

**F013**  
**POWER\_FACTOR (SIGNED 16 BIT INTEGER)**

Positive values indicate lagging power factor; negative values indicate leading.

**F040**  
**UR\_UINT48 48-BIT UNSIGNED INTEGER**

**F050**  
**UR\_UINT32 TIME and DATE (UNSIGNED 32 BIT INTEGER)**

Gives the current time in seconds elapsed since 00:00:00 January 1, 1970.

**F051**  
**UR\_UINT32 DATE in SR format (alternate format for F050)**

First 16 bits are Month/Day (MM/DD/xxxx). Month: 1=January, 2=February,...,12=December; Day: 1 to 31 in steps of 1  
Last 16 bits are Year (xx/xx/YYYY): 1970 to 2106 in steps of 1

**F052**  
**UR\_UINT32 TIME in SR format (alternate format for F050)**

First 16 bits are Hours/Minutes (HH:MM:xx.xxx).  
Hours: 0=12am, 1=1am,...,12=12pm,...23=11pm;  
Minutes: 0 to 59 in steps of 1

Last 16 bits are Seconds (xx:xx:SS.SSS): 0=00.000s, 1=00.001,...,59999=59.999s)

**F060**  
**FLOATING\_POINT IEEE FLOATING POINT (32 bits)**

**F070**  
**HEX2 2 BYTES - 4 ASCII DIGITS**

**F071**  
**HEX4 4 BYTES - 8 ASCII DIGITS**

**F072**  
**HEX6 6 BYTES - 12 ASCII DIGITS**

**F073**  
**HEX8 8 BYTES - 16 ASCII DIGITS**

**F074**  
**HEX20 20 BYTES - 40 ASCII DIGITS**

**F083**  
**ENUMERATION: SELECTOR MODES**

0 = Time-Out, 1 = Acknowledge

**F084**  
**ENUMERATION: SELECTOR POWER UP**

0 = Restore, 1 = Synchronize, 2 = Sync/Restore

**F086****ENUMERATION: DIGITAL INPUT DEFAULT STATE**

0 = Off, 1 = On, 2 = Latest/Off, 3 = Latest/On

**F090****ENUMERATION: LATCHING OUTPUT TYPE**

0 = Operate-dominant, 1 = Reset-dominant

**F095****ENUMERATION: REDUCED VOLTAGE START TRANSITION MODE**

0 = Current Only, 1 = Current or Timer, 2 = Current and Timer

**F096****ENUMERATION: THERMAL MODEL CURVE EFFECT**

0 = Cutoff, 1 = Shift

**F097****ENUMERATION: MOTOR ACCELERATION MODE**

0 = Definite Time, 1 = Adaptive

**F098****ENUMERATION: MOTOR STATUS**

0 = Offline, 1 = Starting, 2 = Running, 3 = Overload

**F099****ENUMERATION: MOTOR CURVES**

0 = Motor, 1 = FlexCurve A, 2 = FlexCurve B, 3 = FlexCurve C, 4 = FlexCurve D, 5 = IEC

**F100****ENUMERATION: VT CONNECTION TYPE**

0 = Wye; 1 = Delta

**F101****ENUMERATION: MESSAGE DISPLAY INTENSITY**

0 = 25%, 1 = 50%, 2 = 75%, 3 = 100%

**F102****ENUMERATION: DISABLED/ENABLED**

0 = Disabled; 1 = Enabled

**F112****ENUMERATION: RS485 BAUD RATES****F103****ENUMERATION: CURVE SHAPES**

bitmask	curve shape
0	IEEE Mod Inv
1	IEEE Very Inv
2	IEEE Ext Inv
3	IEC Curve A
4	IEC Curve B
5	IEC Curve C
6	IEC Short Inv
7	IAC Ext Inv
8	IAC Very Inv

bitmask	curve shape
9	IAC Inverse
10	IAC Short Inv
11	I2t
12	Definite Time
13	FlexCurve A
14	FlexCurve B
15	FlexCurve C
16	FlexCurve D

**F104****ENUMERATION: RESET TYPE**

0 = Instantaneous, 1 = Timed, 2 = Linear

**F105****ENUMERATION: LOGIC INPUT**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Input 1, 2 = Input 2

**F106****ENUMERATION: PHASE ROTATION**

0 = ABC, 1 = ACB

**F108****ENUMERATION: OFF/ON**

0 = Off, 1 = On

**F109****ENUMERATION: CONTACT OUTPUT OPERATION**

0 = Self-reset, 1 = Latched, 2 = Disabled

**F110****ENUMERATION: CONTACT OUTPUT LED CONTROL**

0 = Trip, 1 = Alarm, 2 = None

**F111****ENUMERATION: UNDERVOLTAGE CURVE SHAPES**

0 = Definite Time, 1 = Inverse Time

bitmask	value
0	300
1	1200
2	2400
3	4800

bitmask	value
4	9600
5	19200
6	38400
7	57600

bitmask	value
8	115200
9	14400
10	28800
11	33600

**F113****ENUMERATION: PARITY**

0 = None, 1 = Odd, 2 = Even

**F114****ENUMERATION: IRIG-B SIGNAL TYPE**

0 = None, 1 = DC Shift, 2 = Amplitude Modulated

**F115****ENUMERATION: BREAKER STATUS**

0 = Auxiliary A, 1 = Auxiliary B

**F116****ENUMERATION: NEUTRAL OVERVOLTAGE CURVES**0 = Definite Time, 1 = FlexCurve A, 2 = FlexCurve B,  
3 = FlexCurve C**F117****ENUMERATION: NUMBER OF OSCILLOGRAPHY RECORDS**

0 = 1×72 cycles, 1 = 3×36 cycles, 2 = 7×18 cycles, 3 = 15×9 cycles

**F118****ENUMERATION: OSCILLOGRAPHY MODE**

0 = Automatic Overwrite, 1 = Protected

**F119****ENUMERATION: FLEXCURVE PICKUP RATIOS**

mask	value	mask	value	mask	value	mask	value
0	0.00	30	0.88	60	2.90	90	5.90
1	0.05	31	0.90	61	3.00	91	6.00
2	0.10	32	0.91	62	3.10	92	6.50
3	0.15	33	0.92	63	3.20	93	7.00
4	0.20	34	0.93	64	3.30	94	7.50
5	0.25	35	0.94	65	3.40	95	8.00
6	0.30	36	0.95	66	3.50	96	8.50
7	0.35	37	0.96	67	3.60	97	9.00
8	0.40	38	0.97	68	3.70	98	9.50
9	0.45	39	0.98	69	3.80	99	10.00
10	0.48	40	1.03	70	3.90	100	10.50
11	0.50	41	1.05	71	4.00	101	11.00
12	0.52	42	1.10	72	4.10	102	11.50
13	0.54	43	1.20	73	4.20	103	12.00
14	0.56	44	1.30	74	4.30	104	12.50
15	0.58	45	1.40	75	4.40	105	13.00
16	0.60	46	1.50	76	4.50	106	13.50
17	0.62	47	1.60	77	4.60	107	14.00
18	0.64	48	1.70	78	4.70	108	14.50
19	0.66	49	1.80	79	4.80	109	15.00
20	0.68	50	1.90	80	4.90	110	15.50
21	0.70	51	2.00	81	5.00	111	16.00
22	0.72	52	2.10	82	5.10	112	16.50
23	0.74	53	2.20	83	5.20	113	17.00
24	0.76	54	2.30	84	5.30	114	17.50
25	0.78	55	2.40	85	5.40	115	18.00
26	0.80	56	2.50	86	5.50	116	18.50
27	0.82	57	2.60	87	5.60	117	19.00
28	0.84	58	2.70	88	5.70	118	19.50
29	0.86	59	2.80	89	5.80	119	20.00

**F122****ENUMERATION: ELEMENT INPUT SIGNAL TYPE**

0 = Phasor, 1 = RMS

**F123****ENUMERATION: CT SECONDARY**

0 = 1 A, 1 = 5 A

**F124****ENUMERATION: LIST OF ELEMENTS**

bitmask	element
0	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 1
1	Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent 2
16	Phase Time Overcurrent 1
17	Phase Time Overcurrent 2
32	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 1

bitmask	element
33	Neutral Instantaneous Overcurrent 2
48	Neutral Time Overcurrent 1
49	Neutral Time Overcurrent 2
64	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 1
65	Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent 2
80	Ground Time Overcurrent 1
81	Ground Time Overcurrent 2
101	Opposite Phase Rotation
120	Negative Sequence Overvoltage
140	Auxiliary Undervoltage 1
144	Phase Undervoltage 1
145	Phase Undervoltage 2
148	Auxiliary Overvoltage 1
152	Phase Overvoltage 1
154	Compensated Overvoltage 1
156	Neutral Overvoltage 1
214	Sensitive Directional Power 1
215	Sensitive Directional Power 2
246	CT Failure
259	Reduced Voltage Start
260	Motor Thermal Model
261	Acceleration Time
262	Voltage Dependent Overload
265	Stator Differential
294	Breaker 1 Flashover
295	Breaker 2 Flashover
324	Current unbalance 1
325	Current unbalance 2
336	Setting Group
337	Reset
377	Starts-per-hour
378	Time between starts
379	Restart delay
380	Mechanical jam
388	Selector 1
389	Selector 2
390	Control pushbutton 1
391	Control pushbutton 2
392	Control pushbutton 3
393	Control pushbutton 4
394	Control pushbutton 5
395	Control pushbutton 6
396	Control pushbutton 7
400	FlexElement 1
401	FlexElement 2
402	FlexElement 3
403	FlexElement 4
404	FlexElement 5
405	FlexElement 6
406	FlexElement 7
407	FlexElement 8
408	FlexElement 9
409	FlexElement 10

bitmask	element
410	FlexElement 11
411	FlexElement 12
412	FlexElement 13
413	FlexElement 14
414	FlexElement 15
415	FlexElement 16
420	Non-volatile Latch 1
421	Non-volatile Latch 2
422	Non-volatile Latch 3
423	Non-volatile Latch 4
424	Non-volatile Latch 5
425	Non-volatile Latch 6
426	Non-volatile Latch 7
427	Non-volatile Latch 8
428	Non-volatile Latch 9
429	Non-volatile Latch 10
430	Non-volatile Latch 11
431	Non-volatile Latch 12
432	Non-volatile Latch 13
433	Non-volatile Latch 14
434	Non-volatile Latch 15
435	Non-volatile Latch 16
544	Digital Counter 1
545	Digital Counter 2
546	Digital Counter 3
547	Digital Counter 4
548	Digital Counter 5
549	Digital Counter 6
550	Digital Counter 7
551	Digital Counter 8
692	Digital Element 1
693	Digital Element 2
694	Digital Element 3
695	Digital Element 4
696	Digital Element 5
697	Digital Element 6
698	Digital Element 7
699	Digital Element 8
700	Digital Element 9
701	Digital Element 10
702	Digital Element 11
703	Digital Element 12
704	Digital Element 13
705	Digital Element 14
706	Digital Element 15
707	Digital Element 16
708	Digital Element 17
709	Digital Element 18
710	Digital Element 19
711	Digital Element 20
712	Digital Element 21
713	Digital Element 22
714	Digital Element 23

bitmask	element
715	Digital Element 24
716	Digital Element 25
717	Digital Element 26
718	Digital Element 27
719	Digital Element 28
720	Digital Element 29
721	Digital Element 30
722	Digital Element 31
723	Digital Element 32
724	Digital Element 33
725	Digital Element 34
726	Digital Element 35
727	Digital Element 36
728	Digital Element 37
729	Digital Element 38
730	Digital Element 39
731	Digital Element 40
732	Digital Element 41
733	Digital Element 42
734	Digital Element 43
735	Digital Element 44
736	Digital Element 45
737	Digital Element 46
738	Digital Element 47
739	Digital Element 48
840	Underpower 1
841	Underpower 2
842	Trip Bus 1
843	Trip Bus 2
844	Trip Bus 3
845	Trip Bus 4
846	Trip Bus 5
847	Trip Bus 6
848	Undercurrent
849	RTD Input 1
850	RTD Input 2
851	RTD Input 3
852	RTD Input 4
853	RTD Input 5
854	RTD Input 6
855	RTD Input 7
856	RTD Input 8
857	RTD Input 9
858	RTD Input 10
859	RTD Input 11
860	RTD Input 12
861	RTD Input 13
862	RTD Input 14
863	RTD Input 15
864	RTD Input 16
865	RTD Input 17
866	RTD Input 18
867	RTD Input 19

bitmask	element
868	RTD Input 20
869	RTD Input 21
870	RTD Input 22
871	RTD Input 23
872	RTD Input 24
873	RTD Input 25
874	RTD Input 26
875	RTD Input 27
876	RTD Input 28
877	RTD Input 29
878	RTD Input 30
879	RTD Input 31
880	RTD Input 32
881	RTD Input 33
882	RTD Input 34
883	RTD Input 35
884	RTD Input 36
885	RTD Input 37
886	RTD Input 38
887	RTD Input 39
888	RTD Input 40
889	RTD Input 41
890	RTD Input 42
891	RTD Input 43
892	RTD Input 44
893	RTD Input 45
894	RTD Input 46
895	RTD Input 47
896	RTD Input 48
900	User-Programmable Pushbutton 1
901	User-Programmable Pushbutton 2
902	User-Programmable Pushbutton 3
903	User-Programmable Pushbutton 4
904	User-Programmable Pushbutton 5
905	User-Programmable Pushbutton 6
906	User-Programmable Pushbutton 7
907	User-Programmable Pushbutton 8
908	User-Programmable Pushbutton 9
909	User-Programmable Pushbutton 10
910	User-Programmable Pushbutton 11
911	User-Programmable Pushbutton 12
912	User-Programmable Pushbutton 13
913	User-Programmable Pushbutton 14
914	User-Programmable Pushbutton 15
915	User-Programmable Pushbutton 16
920	Disconnect switch 1
921	Disconnect switch 2
922	Disconnect switch 3
923	Disconnect switch 4
924	Disconnect switch 5
925	Disconnect switch 6
926	Disconnect switch 7
927	Disconnect switch 8

bitmask	element
928	Disconnect switch 9
929	Disconnect switch 10
930	Disconnect switch 11
931	Disconnect switch 12
932	Disconnect switch 13
933	Disconnect switch 14
934	Disconnect switch 15
935	Disconnect switch 16
968	Breaker 1
969	Breaker 2
970	Breaker 3
971	Breaker 4
991	Remote RTD Input 1
992	Remote RTD Input 2
993	Remote RTD Input 3
994	Remote RTD Input 4
995	Remote RTD Input 5
996	Remote RTD Input 6
997	Remote RTD Input 7
998	Remote RTD Input 8
999	Remote RTD Input 9
1000	Remote RTD Input 10
1001	Remote RTD Input 11
1002	Remote RTD Input 12
1004	Broken Rotor Bar

**F125****ENUMERATION: ACCESS LEVEL**

0 = Restricted; 1 = Command, 2 = Setting, 3 = Factory Service

**F126****ENUMERATION: NO/YES CHOICE**

0 = No, 1 = Yes

**F127****ENUMERATION: LATCHED OR SELF-RESETTING**

0 = Latched, 1 = Self-Reset

**F128****ENUMERATION: CONTACT INPUT THRESHOLD**

0 = 17 V DC, 1 = 33 V DC, 2 = 84 V DC, 3 = 166 V DC

**F129****ENUMERATION: FLEXLOGIC TIMER TYPE**

0 = millisecond, 1 = second, 2 = minute

**F130****ENUMERATION: SIMULATION MODE**

0 = Off. 1 = Pre-Fault, 2 = Fault, 3 = Post-Fault

**F131****ENUMERATION: FORCED CONTACT OUTPUT STATE**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Energized, 2 = De-energized, 3 = Freeze

**F133****ENUMERATION: PROGRAM STATE**

0 = Not Programmed, 1 = Programmed

**F134****ENUMERATION: PASS/FAIL**

0 = Fail, 1 = OK, 2 = n/a

**F135****ENUMERATION: GAIN CALIBRATION**

0 = 0x1, 1 = 1x16

**F136****ENUMERATION: NUMBER OF OSCILLOGRAPHY RECORDS**

0 = 31 x 8 cycles, 1 = 15 x 16 cycles, 2 = 7 x 32 cycles  
3 = 3 x 64 cycles, 4 = 1 x 128 cycles

**F137****ENUMERATION: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON FUNCTION**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Self-Reset, 2 = Latched

**F138****ENUMERATION: OSCILLOGRAPHY FILE TYPE**

0 = Data File, 1 = Configuration File, 2 = Header File

**F140****ENUMERATION: CURRENT, SENS CURRENT, VOLTAGE, DISABLED**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Current 46 A, 2 = Voltage 280 V,  
3 = Current 4.6 A, 4 = Current 2 A, 5 = Notched 4.6 A,  
6 = Notched 2 A

**F141****ENUMERATION: SELF TEST ERRORS**

Bitmask	Error
0	Any Self Tests
1	IRIG-B Failure
2	Port 1 Offline
3	Port 2 Offline
4	Port 3 Offline
5	Port 4 Offline
6	Port 5 Offline
7	Port 6 Offline
8	RRTD Communications Failure



Bitmask	Error
9	Voltage Monitor
10	FlexLogic Error Token
11	Equipment Mismatch
12	Process Bus Failure
13	Unit Not Programmed
14	System Exception
15	Latching Output Discrepancy
17	Maintenance Alert 01
18	SNTP Failure
19	Maintenance Alert
20	Maintenance Alert
21	Maintenance Alert
22	Temperature Monitor
23	Process Bus Trouble
24	Brick Trouble
25	Field RTD Trouble
26	Field TDR Trouble
27	Remote Device Offline
28	Direct Device Offline
29	Maintenance Alert
30	Any Minor Error
31	Any Major Error
33	Maintenance Alert
64	Maintenance Alert
65	IEC 61850 Data Set
66	Aggregator Error
67	Unit Not Calibrated
68	Settings Save Error
69	SRAM Data Error
70	Program Memory
71	Watchdog Error
72	Low On Memory
73	Prototype Firmware
74	Module Failure 01
75	Module Failure 02
76	Module Failure 03
77	Module Failure 04
78	Module Failure 05
79	Module Failure 06
80	Module Failure 07
81	Module Failure 08
82	Module Failure 09
83	Incompatible H/W
84	Module Failure 10
85	Module Failure 11
86	Module Failure 12
87	High ENET Traffic
89	Relay Restart
90	FGM Failure
91	FGM Failure
92	FGM Failure
93	FGM Failure
94	FGM Failure

Bitmask	Error
95	FGM Error
96	Maintenance Alert
97	PHY Monitor
98	Storage Media Alarm
99	Wrong Transceiver

**F142****ENUMERATION: EVENT RECORDER ACCESS FILE TYPE**

0 = All Record Data, 1 = Headers Only, 2 = Numeric Event Cause

**F143****UR\_UINT32: 32 BIT ERROR CODE (F141 specifies bit number)**

A bit value of 0 = no error, 1 = error

**F144****ENUMERATION: FORCED CONTACT INPUT STATE**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Open, 2 = Closed

**F146****ENUMERATION: MISCELLANEOUS EVENT CAUSES**

bitmask	definition
0	Events Cleared
1	Oscillography Triggered
2	Date/time Changed
3	Default Settings Loaded
4	Test Mode Forcing On
5	Test Mode Forcing Off
6	Power On
7	Power Off
8	Relay In Service
9	Relay Out Of Service
10	Watchdog Reset
11	Oscillography Clear
12	Reboot Command
13	Led Test Initiated
14	Flash Programming
15	Fault Report Trigger
16	User Programmable Fault Report Trigger
17	---
18	Reload CT/VT module Settings
19	---
20	Ethernet Port 1 Offline
21	Ethernet Port 2 Offline
22	Ethernet Port 3 Offline
23	Ethernet Port 4 Offline
24	Ethernet Port 5 Offline
25	Ethernet Port 6 Offline
26	Test Mode Isolated
27	Test Mode Forcible
28	Test Mode Disabled

bitmask	definition
29	Temperature Warning On
30	Temperature Warning Off
31	Unauthorized Access
32	System Integrity Recovery
33	System Integrity Recovery 06
34	System Integrity Recovery 07

**F151****ENUMERATION: RTD SELECTION**

bitmask	RTD#	bitmask	RTD#	bitmask	RTD#
0	NONE	17	RTD 17	33	RTD 33
1	RTD 1	18	RTD 18	34	RTD 34
2	RTD 2	19	RTD 19	35	RTD 35
3	RTD 3	20	RTD 20	36	RTD 36
4	RTD 4	21	RTD 21	37	RTD 37
5	RTD 5	22	RTD 22	38	RTD 38
6	RTD 6	23	RTD 23	39	RTD 39
7	RTD 7	24	RTD 24	40	RTD 40
8	RTD 8	25	RTD 25	41	RTD 41
9	RTD 9	26	RTD 26	42	RTD 42
10	RTD 10	27	RTD 27	43	RTD 43
11	RTD 11	28	RTD 28	44	RTD 44
12	RTD 12	29	RTD 29	45	RTD 45
13	RTD 13	30	RTD 30	46	RTD 46
14	RTD 14	31	RTD 31	47	RTD 47
15	RTD 15	32	RTD 32	48	RTD 48
16	RTD 16				

**F152****ENUMERATION: SETTING GROUP**

0 = Active Group, 1 = Group 1, 2 = Group 2, 3 = Group 3  
4 = Group 4, 5 = Group 5, 6 = Group 6

**F155****ENUMERATION: REMOTE DEVICE STATE**

0 = Offline, 1 = Online

**F156****ENUMERATION: REMOTE INPUT BIT PAIRS**

bitmask	value	bitmask	value
0	NONE	35	UserSt-3
1	DNA-1	36	UserSt-4
2	DNA-2	37	UserSt-5
3	DNA-3	38	UserSt-6
4	DNA-4	39	UserSt-7
5	DNA-5	40	UserSt-8
6	DNA-6	41	UserSt-9
7	DNA-7	42	UserSt-10
8	DNA-8	43	UserSt-11
9	DNA-9	44	UserSt-12
10	DNA-10	45	UserSt-13
11	DNA-11	46	UserSt-14
12	DNA-12	47	UserSt-15
13	DNA-13	48	UserSt-16
14	DNA-14	49	UserSt-17
15	DNA-15	50	UserSt-18
16	DNA-16	51	UserSt-19
17	DNA-17	52	UserSt-20
18	DNA-18	53	UserSt-21
19	DNA-19	54	UserSt-22
20	DNA-20	55	UserSt-23
21	DNA-21	56	UserSt-24
22	DNA-22	57	UserSt-25
23	DNA-23	58	UserSt-26
24	DNA-24	59	UserSt-27
25	DNA-25	60	UserSt-28
26	DNA-26	61	UserSt-29
27	DNA-27	62	UserSt-30
28	DNA-28	63	UserSt-31
29	DNA-29	64	UserSt-32
30	DNA-30	65	Dataset Item 1
31	DNA-31	66	Dataset Item 2
32	DNA-32	67	Dataset Item 3
33	UserSt-1	↓	↓
34	UserSt-2	96	Dataset Item 32

**F157****ENUMERATION: BREAKER MODE**

0 = 3-Pole, 1 = 1-Pole

**F159****ENUMERATION: BREAKER AUX CONTACT KEYING**

0 = 52a, 1 = 52b, 2 = None

**F166****ENUMERATION: AUXILIARY VT CONNECTION TYPE**

0 = Vn, 1 = Vag, 2 = Vbg, 3 = Vcg, 4 = Vab, 5 = Vbc, 6 = Vca

**F167****ENUMERATION: SIGNAL SOURCE**

0 = SRC 1, 1 = SRC 2, 2 = SRC 3, 3 = SRC 4,  
4 = SRC 5, 5 = SRC 6

**F168****ENUMERATION: INRUSH INHIBIT FUNCTION**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Adapt. 2nd, 2 = Trad. 2nd

**F170****ENUMERATION: LOW/HIGH OFFSET and GAIN  
TRANSDUCER INPUT/OUTPUT SELECTION**

0 = LOW, 1 = HIGH

**F171****ENUMERATION: TRANSDUCER CHANNEL INPUT TYPE**

0 = dcmA IN, 1 = Ohms IN, 2 = RTD IN, 3 = dcmA OUT,  
4 = RRTD IN

**F172****ENUMERATION: SLOT LETTERS**

bitmask	slot	bitmask	slot	bitmask	slot	bitmask	slot
0	F	4	K	8	P	12	U
1	G	5	L	9	R	13	V
2	H	6	M	10	S	14	W
3	J	7	N	11	T	15	X

**F173****ENUMERATION: DCMA INPUT/OUTPUT RANGE**

bitmask	dcmA input/output range
0	0 to -1 mA
1	0 to 1 mA
2	-1 to 1 mA
3	0 to 5 mA
4	0 to 10 mA
5	0 to 20 mA
6	4 to 20 mA

**F174****ENUMERATION: TRANSDUCER RTD INPUT TYPE**

0 = 100 Ohm Platinum, 1 = 120 Ohm Nickel,  
2 = 100 Ohm Nickel, 3 = 10 Ohm Copper

**F175****ENUMERATION: PHASE LETTERS**

0 = A, 1 = B, 2 = C

**F177****ENUMERATION: COMMUNICATION PORT**

0 = None, 1 = COM1-RS485 (not applicable to UR firmware 7.00),  
2 = COM2-RS485, 3 = Front Panel-RS232, 4 = Network - TCP,  
5 = Network - UDP

**F178****ENUMERATION: DATA LOGGER RATES**

0 = 1 sec, 1 = 1 min, 2 = 5 min, 3 = 10 min, 4 = 15 min,  
5 = 20 min, 6 = 30 min, 7 = 60 min, 8 = 15 ms, 9 = 30 ms,  
10 = 100 ms, 11 = 500 ms

**F180****ENUMERATION: PHASE/GROUND**

0 = PHASE, 1 = GROUND

**F181****ENUMERATION: ODD/EVEN/NONE**

0 = ODD, 1 = EVEN, 2 = NONE

**F183****ENUMERATION: AC INPUT WAVEFORMS**

bitmask	definition
0	Off
1	8 samples/cycle
2	16 samples/cycle
3	32 samples/cycle
4	64 samples/cycle

**F184****ENUMERATION: REMOTE DEVICE GOOSE DATASET**

value	GOOSE dataset
0	Off
1	Gooseln 1
2	Gooseln 2
3	Gooseln 3
4	Gooseln 4
5	Gooseln 5
6	Gooseln 6
7	Gooseln 7
8	Gooseln 8
9	Gooseln 9
10	Gooseln 10
11	Gooseln 11
12	Gooseln 12
13	Gooseln 13
14	Gooseln 14
15	Gooseln 15
16	Gooseln 16

**F185****ENUMERATION: PHASE A,B,C, GROUND SELECTOR**

0 = A, 1 = B, 2 = C, 3 = G

**F186****ENUMERATION: MEASUREMENT MODE**

0 = Phase to Ground, 1 = Phase to Phase

**F190****ENUMERATION: SIMULATED KEYPRESS**

bitmsk	keypress	bitmsk	keypress
0	--- use between real keys	23	Reset
1	1	24	User 1
2	2	25	User 2
3	3	26	User 3
4	4	27	User-programmable key 1
5	5	28	User-programmable key 2
6	6	29	User-programmable key 3
7	7	30	User-programmable key 4
8	8	31	User-programmable key 5
9	9	32	User-programmable key 6
10	0	33	User-programmable key 7
11	Decimal Point	34	User-programmable key 8
12	Plus/Minus	35	User-programmable key 9
13	Value Up	36	User-programmable key 10
14	Value Down	37	User-programmable key 11
15	Message Up	38	User-programmable key 12
16	Message Down	43	User-programmable key 13
17	Message Left	44	User-programmable key 14
18	Message Right	45	User-programmable key 15
19	Menu	46	User-programmable key 16
20	Help	47	User 4 (control pushbutton)
21	Escape	48	User 5 (control pushbutton)
22	---	49	User 6 (control pushbutton)
		50	User 7 (control pushbutton)

**F192****ENUMERATION: ETHERNET OPERATION MODE**

0 = Half-Duplex, 1 = Full-Duplex

**F194****ENUMERATION: DNP SCALE**

0 = 0.01, 1 = 0.1, 2 = 1, 3 = 10, 4 = 100, 5 = 1000, 6 = 10000, 7 = 100000, 8 = 0.001

**F196****ENUMERATION: NEUTRAL DIRECTIONAL OVERCURRENT OPERATING CURRENT**

0 = Calculated 3I0, 1 = Measured IG

**F199****ENUMERATION: DISABLED/ENABLED/CUSTOM**

0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled, 2 = Custom

**F200****TEXT40: 40-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT**

20 registers, 16 Bits: 1st Char MSB, 2nd Char. LSB

**F201****TEXT8: 8-CHARACTER ASCII PASSCODE**

4 registers, 16 Bits: 1st Char MSB, 2nd Char. LSB

**F202****TEXT20: 20-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT**

10 registers, 16 Bits: 1st Char MSB, 2nd Char. LSB

**F203****TEXT16: 16-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F204****TEXT80: 80-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F205****TEXT12: 12-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F206****TEXT6: 6-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F207****TEXT4: 4-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F208****TEXT2: 2-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F211****ENUMERATION: SOURCE SELECTION**

0 = None, 1 = SRC 1, 2 = SRC 2, 3 = SRC 3, 4 = SRC 4, 5 = SRC 5, 6 = SRC 6

**F213****TEXT32: 32-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT****F220****ENUMERATION: PUSHBUTTON MESSAGE PRIORITY**

value	priority
0	Disabled
1	Normal

value	priority
2	High Priority

**F222****ENUMERATION: TEST ENUMERATION**

0 = Test Enumeration 0, 1 = Test Enumeration 1

**F226****ENUMERATION: REMOTE INPUT/OUTPUT TRANSFER METHOD**

0 = None, 1 = GSSE, 2 = GOOSE

**F227****ENUMERATION: RELAY SERVICE STATUS**

0 = Unknown, 1 = Relay In Service, 2 = Relay Out Of Service

**F228****ENUMERATION: SETTINGS CONTROL EVENT TYPE**

0 = Unknown, 1 = Setting Change, 2 = Firmware Upgrade, 3 = Hardware Change

**F229****ENUMERATION: SETTINGS CONTROL CHANGE METHOD**

0 = None, 1 = Keypad, 2 = Front Port, 3 = COM1, 4 = COM2, 5 = Ethernet

**F230****ENUMERATION: DIRECTIONAL POLARIZING**

0 = Voltage, 1 = Current, 2 = Dual, 3 = Dual-V, 4 = Dual-I

**F231****ENUMERATION: POLARIZING VOLTAGE**

0 = Calculated V0, 1 = Measured VX

**F232****ENUMERATION: CONFIGURABLE GOOSE DATASET ITEMS FOR TRANSMISSION**

value	GOOSE dataset item
0	None
1	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.q
2	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal
3	GGIO1.ST.Ind2.q
4	GGIO1.ST.Ind2.stVal
↓	↓
255	GGIO1.ST.Ind128.q
256	GGIO1.ST.Ind128.stVal
257	MMXU1.MX.TotW.mag.f
258	MMXU1.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
259	MMXU1.MX.TotVA.mag.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
260	MMXU1.MX.TotPF.mag.f
261	MMXU1.MX.Hz.mag.f
262	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
263	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
264	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
265	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
266	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
267	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
268	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
269	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
270	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
271	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
272	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
273	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
274	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
275	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
276	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
277	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
278	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
279	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
280	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
281	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
282	MMXU1.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
283	MMXU1.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
284	MMXU1.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
285	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
286	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
287	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
288	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
289	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
290	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
291	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
292	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
293	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
294	MMXU2.MX.TotW.mag.f
295	MMXU2.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
296	MMXU2.MX.TotVA.mag.f
297	MMXU2.MX.TotPF.mag.f
298	MMXU2.MX.Hz.mag.f
299	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
300	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
301	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
302	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
303	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
304	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
305	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
306	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
307	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
308	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
309	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
310	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
311	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
312	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
313	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
314	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
315	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
316	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
317	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
318	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
319	MMXU2.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
320	MMXU2.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
321	MMXU2.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
322	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
323	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
324	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
325	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
326	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
327	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
328	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
329	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
330	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
331	MMXU3.MX.TotW.mag.f
332	MMXU3.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
333	MMXU3.MX.TotVA.mag.f
334	MMXU3.MX.TotPF.mag.f
335	MMXU3.MX.Hz.mag.f
336	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
337	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
338	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
339	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
340	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
341	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
342	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
343	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
344	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
345	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
346	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
347	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
348	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
349	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
350	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
351	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
352	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
353	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
354	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
355	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
356	MMXU3.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
357	MMXU3.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
358	MMXU3.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
359	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
360	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
361	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
362	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
363	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
364	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
365	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
366	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
367	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
368	MMXU4.MX.TotW.mag.f
369	MMXU4.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
370	MMXU4.MX.TotVA.mag.f
371	MMXU4.MX.TotPF.mag.f
372	MMXU4.MX.Hz.mag.f
373	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
374	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
375	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
376	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
377	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
378	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
379	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
380	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
381	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
382	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
383	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
384	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
385	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
386	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
387	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
388	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
389	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
390	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
391	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
392	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
393	MMXU4.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
394	MMXU4.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
395	MMXU4.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
396	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
397	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
398	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
399	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
400	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
401	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
402	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
403	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
404	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
405	MMXU5.MX.TotW.mag.f
406	MMXU5.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
407	MMXU5.MX.TotVA.mag.f
408	MMXU5.MX.TotPF.mag.f
409	MMXU5.MX.Hz.mag.f
410	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
411	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
412	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
413	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
414	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
415	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
416	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
417	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
418	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
419	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
420	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
421	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
422	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
423	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
424	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
425	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
426	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
427	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
428	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
429	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
430	MMXU5.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
431	MMXU5.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
432	MMXU5.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
433	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
434	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
435	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
436	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
437	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
438	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
439	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
440	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
441	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
442	MMXU6.MX.TotW.mag.f
443	MMXU6.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
444	MMXU6.MX.TotVA.mag.f
445	MMXU6.MX.TotPF.mag.f
446	MMXU6.MX.Hz.mag.f
447	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
448	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
449	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
450	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
451	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
452	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
453	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
454	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
455	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
456	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
457	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
458	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
459	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
460	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
461	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
462	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
463	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
464	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
465	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
466	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
467	MMXU6.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
468	MMXU6.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
469	MMXU6.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
470	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
471	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
472	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
473	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
474	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
475	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
476	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
477	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
478	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
479	GGIO4.MX.AnIn1.mag.f
480	GGIO4.MX.AnIn2.mag.f
481	GGIO4.MX.AnIn3.mag.f
482	GGIO4.MX.AnIn4.mag.f
483	GGIO4.MX.AnIn5.mag.f
484	GGIO4.MX.AnIn6.mag.f
485	GGIO4.MX.AnIn7.mag.f
486	GGIO4.MX.AnIn8.mag.f
487	GGIO4.MX.AnIn9.mag.f
488	GGIO4.MX.AnIn10.mag.f
489	GGIO4.MX.AnIn11.mag.f
490	GGIO4.MX.AnIn12.mag.f
491	GGIO4.MX.AnIn13.mag.f
492	GGIO4.MX.AnIn14.mag.f
493	GGIO4.MX.AnIn15.mag.f
494	GGIO4.MX.AnIn16.mag.f
495	GGIO4.MX.AnIn17.mag.f
496	GGIO4.MX.AnIn18.mag.f
497	GGIO4.MX.AnIn19.mag.f
498	GGIO4.MX.AnIn20.mag.f
499	GGIO4.MX.AnIn21.mag.f
500	GGIO4.MX.AnIn22.mag.f
501	GGIO4.MX.AnIn23.mag.f
502	GGIO4.MX.AnIn24.mag.f
503	GGIO4.MX.AnIn25.mag.f
504	GGIO4.MX.AnIn26.mag.f
505	GGIO4.MX.AnIn27.mag.f
506	GGIO4.MX.AnIn28.mag.f
507	GGIO4.MX.AnIn29.mag.f
508	GGIO4.MX.AnIn30.mag.f
509	GGIO4.MX.AnIn31.mag.f
510	GGIO4.MX.AnIn32.mag.f
511	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn1.q
512	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn1.stVal
513	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn2.q
514	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn2.stVal
515	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn3.q
516	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn3.stVal
517	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn4.q
518	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn4.stVal
519	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn5.q
520	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn5.stVal
521	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn6.q
522	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn6.stVal
523	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn7.q
524	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn7.stVal

value	GOOSE dataset item
525	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn8.q
526	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn8.stVal
527	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn9.q
528	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn9.stVal
529	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn10.q
530	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn10.stVal
531	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn11.q
532	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn11.stVal
533	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn12.q
534	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn12.stVal
535	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn13.q
536	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn13.stVal
537	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn14.q
538	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn14.stVal
539	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn15.q
540	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn15.stVal
541	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn16.q
542	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn16.stVal

### F233 ENUMERATION: CONFIGURABLE GOOSE DATASET ITEMS FOR RECEPTION

value	GOOSE dataset item
0	None
1	GGIO3.ST.Ind1.q
2	GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal
3	GGIO3.ST.Ind2.q
4	GGIO3.ST.Ind2.stVal
↓	↓
127	GGIO1.ST.Ind64q
128	GGIO1.ST.Ind64.stVal
129	GGIO3.MX.AnIn1.mag.f
130	GGIO3.MX.AnIn2.mag.f
131	GGIO3.MX.AnIn3.mag.f
132	GGIO3.MX.AnIn4.mag.f
133	GGIO3.MX.AnIn5.mag.f
134	GGIO3.MX.AnIn6.mag.f
135	GGIO3.MX.AnIn7.mag.f
136	GGIO3.MX.AnIn8.mag.f
137	GGIO3.MX.AnIn9.mag.f
138	GGIO3.MX.AnIn10.mag.f
139	GGIO3.MX.AnIn11.mag.f
140	GGIO3.MX.AnIn12.mag.f
141	GGIO3.MX.AnIn13.mag.f
142	GGIO3.MX.AnIn14.mag.f
143	GGIO3.MX.AnIn15.mag.f
144	GGIO3.MX.AnIn16.mag.f
145	GGIO3.MX.AnIn17.mag.f
146	GGIO3.MX.AnIn18.mag.f
147	GGIO3.MX.AnIn19.mag.f

value	GOOSE dataset item
148	GGIO3.MX.AnIn20.mag.f
149	GGIO3.MX.AnIn21.mag.f
150	GGIO3.MX.AnIn22.mag.f
151	GGIO3.MX.AnIn23.mag.f
152	GGIO3.MX.AnIn24.mag.f
153	GGIO3.MX.AnIn25.mag.f
154	GGIO3.MX.AnIn26.mag.f
155	GGIO3.MX.AnIn27.mag.f
156	GGIO3.MX.AnIn28.mag.f
157	GGIO3.MX.AnIn29.mag.f
158	GGIO3.MX.AnIn30.mag.f
159	GGIO3.MX.AnIn31.mag.f
160	GGIO3.MX.AnIn32.mag.f
161	GGIO3.ST.IndPos1.stVal
162	GGIO3.ST.IndPos2.stVal
163	GGIO3.ST.IndPos3.stVal
164	GGIO3.ST.IndPos4.stVal
165	GGIO3.ST.IndPos5.stVal
166	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn1.q
167	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn1.stVal
168	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn2.q
169	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn2.stVal
170	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn3.q
171	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn3.stVal
172	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn4.q
173	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn4.stVal
174	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn5.q
175	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn5.stVal
176	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn6.q
177	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn6.stVal
178	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn7.q
179	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn7.stVal
180	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn8.q
181	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn8.stVal
182	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn9.q
183	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn9.stVal
184	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn10.q
185	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn10.stVal
186	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn11.q
187	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn11.stVal
188	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn12.q
189	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn12.stVal
190	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn13.q
191	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn13.stVal
192	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn14.q
193	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn14.stVal
194	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn15.q
195	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn15.stVal
196	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn16.q
197	GGIO3.ST.UIntIn16.stVal



**F236****ENUMERATION: WATTMETRIC GRN FLT CURVE**

0 = Definite Time, 1 = Inverse, 2 = FlexCurve A, 3 = FlexCurve B, 4 = FlexCurve C, 5 = FlexCurve D

**F237****ENUMERATION: REAL TIME CLOCK MONTH**

value	month
0	January
1	February
2	March
3	April
4	May
5	June
6	July
7	August
8	September
9	October
10	November
11	December

**F238****ENUMERATION: REAL TIME CLOCK DAY**

value	day
0	Sunday
1	Monday
2	Tuesday
3	Wednesday
4	Thursday
5	Friday
6	Saturday

**F239****ENUMERATION: REAL TIME CLOCK DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME START DAY INSTANCE**

value	instance
0	First
1	Second
2	Third
3	Fourth
4	Last

**F243****ENUMERATION: FIELD UNIT TYPE**

0 = CC-05, 1 = CV-05, 2 = CC-01, 3 = CV-01

**F244****ENUMERATION: PROCESS CARD PORT**

0 = H4a, 1 = H4b 2 = H3a, 3 = H3b, 4 = H2a, 5 = H2b, 6 = H1a, 7 = H1b

**F245****ENUMERATION: TEST MODE FUNCTION**

Value	Function
0	Disabled
1	Isolated
2	Forcible

**F257****ENUMERATION: PROCESS CARD DSP CONFIGURATION**

value	instance
0	CC
1	CV
2	CD
3	VC
4	VV
5	VD
6	DC
7	DV
8	DD

**F260****ENUMERATION: DATA LOGGER MODE**

0 = Continuous, 1 = Trigger

**F261****ENUMERATION: BANK REDUNDANCY TYPE**

0 = None, 1 = Dependability Biased, 2 = Security Biased

**F263****ENUMERATION: PROCESS BUS SYSTEM STATUS**

0 = N/A, 1 = OK, 2 = Fail

**F300****UR\_UINT32: FLEXLOGIC BASE TYPE (15-bit type)**

The FlexLogic BASE type is 7 bits and is combined with an 8-bit descriptor and 1 bit for protection element to form a 16-bit value. The combined bits are of the form: PTTTTTTDDDDDDDD, where P bit if set, indicates that the FlexLogic type is associated with a protection element state and T represents bits for the BASE type, and D represents bits for the descriptor.

The values in square brackets indicate the base type with P prefix [PTTTTTT] and the values in round brackets indicate the descriptor range. The right most T bit indicates whether the type is an ON or OFF type. There can be a total of 64 types (plus protection elements). There can be a total of 256 descriptors of each type.

[0] Off (0) – this is boolean FALSE value  
 [1] On (1) – this is boolean TRUE value  
 [2] CONTACT INPUTS (1 to 96)  
 [3] CONTACT INPUTS OFF (1 to 96)  
 [4] VIRTUAL INPUTS (1 to 32)  
 [6] VIRTUAL OUTPUTS (1 to 64)  
 [8] CONTACT OUTPUTS  
 [10] CONTACT OUTPUTS VOLTAGE DETECTED (1 to 64)  
 [11] CONTACT OUTPUTS VOLTAGE OFF DETECTED (1 to 64)  
 [12] CONTACT OUTPUTS CURRENT DETECTED (1 to 64)  
 [13] CONTACT OUTPUTS CURRENT OFF DETECTED (1 to 64)  
 [14] REMOTE INPUTS (1 to 32)  
 [16] DIRECT INPUTS (1 to 96)  
 [18] REMOTE OUTPUT DNA BIT PAIRS (1 to 32)  
 [20] REMOTE OUTPUT UserSt BIT PAIRS (1 to 32)  
 [22] REMOTE DEVICE ONLINE (1 to 16)  
 [24] MISCELLANEOUS EQUATION  
 [26] TELEPROTECTION INPUTS  
 [28] INSERT (via keypad only)  
 [30] DELETE (via keypad only)  
 [32] END  
 [34] NOT (1 INPUT)  
 [36] 2 INPUT XOR (0)  
 [38] LATCH SET/RESET (2 inputs)  
 [40] OR (2 to 16 inputs)  
 [42] AND (2 to 16 inputs)  
 [44] NOR (2 to 16 inputs)  
 [46] NAND (2 to 16 inputs)  
 [48] TIMER (1 to 32)  
 [50] ASSIGN VIRTUAL OUTPUT (1 to 64)  
 [52] ONE SHOT  
 [54] SELF-TEST ERROR (see F141 for range)  
 [56] PLATFORM DIRECT INPUT (1 to 96)  
 [58] PLATFORM DIRECT OUTPUT (1 to 96)  
 [60] PLATFORM DIRECT DEVICE (1 to 8)  
 [62] MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS (see F146 for range)  
 [64] PDC NETWORK CONTROL  
 [66] PMU RECORDER OUT OF MEMORY  
 [68] PMU RECORDER STOPPED  
 [128 to 255] ELEMENT STATES (see memory map element states section)

**F400****UR\_UINT16: CT/VT BANK SELECTION**

bitmask	bank selection
0	Card 1 Contact 1 to 4
1	Card 1 Contact 5 to 8
2	Card 2 Contact 1 to 4
3	Card 2 Contact 5 to 8
4	Card 3 Contact 1 to 4
5	Card 3 Contact 5 to 8

**F491****ENUMERATION: ANALOG INPUT MODE**

0 = Default Value, 1 = Last Known

**F500****UR\_UINT16: PACKED BITFIELD**

First register indicates input/output state with bits 0 (MSB) to 15 (LSB) corresponding to input/output state 1 to 16. The second register indicates input/output state with bits 0 to 15 corresponding to input/output state 17 to 32 (if required). The third register indicates input/output state with bits 0 to 15 corresponding to input/output state 33 to 48 (if required). The fourth register indicates input/output state with bits 0 to 15 corresponding to input/output state 49 to 64 (if required).

The number of registers required is determined by the specific data item. A bit value of 0 = Off and 1 = On.

**F501****UR\_UINT16: LED STATUS**

Low byte of register indicates LED status with bit 0 representing the top LED and bit 7 the bottom LED. A bit value of 1 indicates the LED is on, 0 indicates the LED is off.

**F502****BITFIELD: ELEMENT OPERATE STATES**

Each bit contains the operate state for an element. See the F124 format code for a list of element IDs. The operate bit for element ID X is bit [X mod 16] in register [X/16].

**F504****BITFIELD: 3-PHASE ELEMENT STATE**

bitmask	element state
0	Pickup
1	Operate
2	Pickup Phase A
3	Pickup Phase B
4	Pickup Phase C
5	Operate Phase A
6	Operate Phase B
7	Operate Phase C

**F505****BITFIELD: CONTACT OUTPUT STATE**

0 = Contact State, 1 = Voltage Detected, 2 = Current Detected

**F507****BITFIELD: COUNTER ELEMENT STATE**

0 = Count Greater Than, 1 = Count Equal To, 2 = Count Less Than

**F509****BITFIELD: SIMPLE ELEMENT STATE**

0 = Operate

**F511****BITFIELD: 3-PHASE SIMPLE ELEMENT STATE**

0 = Operate, 1 = Operate A, 2 = Operate B, 3 = Operate C

**F515****ENUMERATION ELEMENT INPUT MODE**

0 = Signed, 1 = Absolute

**F516****ENUMERATION ELEMENT COMPARE MODE**

0 = Level, 1 = Delta

**F517****ENUMERATION: ELEMENT DIRECTION OPERATION**

0 = Over, 1 = Under

**F518****ENUMERATION: FLEXELEMENT UNITS**

0 = Milliseconds, 1 = Seconds, 2 = Minutes

**F519****ENUMERATION: NON-VOLATILE LATCH**

0 = Reset-Dominant, 1 = Set-Dominant

**F522****ENUMERATION: TRANSDUCER DCMA OUTPUT RANGE**

0 = -1 to 1 mA; 1 = 0 to 1 mA; 2 = 4 to 20 mA

**F523****ENUMERATION: DNP OBJECTS 20, 22, AND 23 DEFAULT VARIATION**

bitmask	default variation
0	1
1	2
2	5
3	6

**F524****ENUMERATION: DNP OBJECT 21 DEFAULT VARIATION**

bitmask	Default Variation
0	1
1	2
2	9
3	10

**F525****ENUMERATION: DNP OBJECT 32 DEFAULT VARIATION**

bitmask	default variation
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	7

**F530****ENUMERATION: FRONT PANEL INTERFACE KEYPRESS**

value	keypress	value	keypress	value	keypress
0	None	15	3	33	User PB 3
1	Menu	16	Enter	34	User PB 4
2	Message Up	17	Message Down	35	User PB 5
3	7	18	0	36	User PB 6
4	8	19	Decimal	37	User PB 7
5	9	20	+/-	38	User PB 8
6	Help	21	Value Up	39	User PB 9
7	Message Left	22	Value Down	40	User PB 10
8	4	23	Reset	41	User PB 11
9	5	24	User 1	42	User PB 12
10	6	25	User 2	44	User 4
11	Escape	26	User 3	45	User 5
12	Message Right	31	User PB 1	46	User 6
13	1	32	User PB 2	47	User 7
14	2				

**F531****ENUMERATION: LANGUAGE**

0 = English, 1 = French, 2 = Chinese, 3 = Russian, 4 = Turkish

**F550****ENUMERATION: RTD INPUT APPLICATION**

Enumeration	RTD input application
0	None
1	Stator
2	Bearing
3	Ambient
4	Group 1
5	Group 2

**F551****ENUMERATION: RTD TRIP VOTING**

Enumeration	RTD trip voting
0	None
1	Group
2	RTD Input 1
3	RTD Input 2
4	RTD Input 3
5	RTD Input 4
6	RTD Input 5
7	RTD Input 6
8	RTD Input 7
9	RTD Input 8
10	RTD Input 9
11	RTD Input 10
12	RTD Input 11
13	RTD Input 12

**F552****ENUMERATION: RTD INPUT OPEN**

Enumeration	RTD open
0	None
1	Alarm
2	Block

**F600****UR\_UINT16: FLEXANALOG PARAMETER**

Corresponds to the Modbus address of the value used when this parameter is selected. Only certain values may be used as Flex-Analogs (basically all metering quantities used in protection).

**F601****ENUMERATION: COM2 PORT USAGE**

Enumeration	COM2 port usage
0	RS485
1	RRTD
2	GPM-F
3	RRTD and GPM-F

**F602****ENUMERATION: RRTD BAUD RATE**

Enumeration	RRTD baud rate
0	1200 bps
1	2400 bps
2	4800 bps
3	9600 bps
4	19200 bps

**F603****ENUMERATION: RRTD TRIP VOTING**

Enumeration	RRTD trip voting
0	None
1	Group
2	Remote RTD 1
3	Remote RTD 2
4	Remote RTD 3
5	Remote RTD 4
6	Remote RTD 5
7	Remote RTD 6
8	Remote RTD 7
9	Remote RTD 8
10	Remote RTD 9
11	Remote RTD 10
12	Remote RTD 11
13	Remote RTD 12

**F605****ENUMERATION: REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUT STATUS**

Enumeration	Remote DPS input status
0	Intermediate
1	Off
2	On
3	Bad

**F606****ENUMERATION: REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUT**

Enumeration	Remote double-point status input
0	None
1	Remote input 1
2	Remote input 2
3	Remote input 3
↓	↓
64	Remote input 64

**F611****ENUMERATION: GOOSE RETRANSMISSION SCHEME**

Enumeration	Configurable GOOSE retransmission scheme
0	Heartbeat
1	Aggressive
2	Medium
3	Relaxed

**F612****UR\_UINT16: FLEXINTEGER PARAMETER**

This 16-bit value corresponds to the Modbus address of the selected FlexInteger parameter. Only certain values may be used as FlexIntegers.

## F615

## ENUMERATION: IEC 61850 REPORT DATASET ITEMS

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
0	None
1	PDIF1.ST.Str.general
2	PDIF1.ST.Op.general
3	PDIF2.ST.Str.general
4	PDIF2.ST.Op.general
5	PDIF3.ST.Str.general
6	PDIF3.ST.Op.general
7	PDIF4.ST.Str.general
8	PDIF4.ST.Op.general
9	PDIS1.ST.Str.general
10	PDIS1.ST.Op.general
11	PDIS2.ST.Str.general
12	PDIS2.ST.Op.general
13	PDIS3.ST.Str.general
14	PDIS3.ST.Op.general
15	PDIS4.ST.Str.general
16	PDIS4.ST.Op.general
17	PDIS5.ST.Str.general
18	PDIS5.ST.Op.general
19	PDIS6.ST.Str.general
20	PDIS6.ST.Op.general
21	PDIS7.ST.Str.general
22	PDIS7.ST.Op.general
23	PDIS8.ST.Str.general
24	PDIS8.ST.Op.general
25	PDIS9.ST.Str.general
26	PDIS9.ST.Op.general
27	PDIS10.ST.Str.general
28	PDIS10.ST.Op.general
29	PIOC1.ST.Str.general
30	PIOC1.ST.Op.general
31	PIOC2.ST.Str.general
32	PIOC2.ST.Op.general
33	PIOC3.ST.Str.general
34	PIOC3.ST.Op.general
35	PIOC4.ST.Str.general
36	PIOC4.ST.Op.general
37	PIOC5.ST.Str.general
38	PIOC5.ST.Op.general
39	PIOC6.ST.Str.general
40	PIOC6.ST.Op.general
41	PIOC7.ST.Str.general
42	PIOC7.ST.Op.general
43	PIOC8.ST.Str.general
44	PIOC8.ST.Op.general
45	PIOC9.ST.Str.general
46	PIOC9.ST.Op.general
47	PIOC10.ST.Str.general
48	PIOC10.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
49	PIOC11.ST.Str.general
50	PIOC11.ST.Op.general
51	PIOC12.ST.Str.general
52	PIOC12.ST.Op.general
53	PIOC13.ST.Str.general
54	PIOC13.ST.Op.general
55	PIOC14.ST.Str.general
56	PIOC14.ST.Op.general
57	PIOC15.ST.Str.general
58	PIOC15.ST.Op.general
59	PIOC16.ST.Str.general
60	PIOC16.ST.Op.general
61	PIOC17.ST.Str.general
62	PIOC17.ST.Op.general
63	PIOC18.ST.Str.general
64	PIOC18.ST.Op.general
65	PIOC19.ST.Str.general
66	PIOC19.ST.Op.general
67	PIOC20.ST.Str.general
68	PIOC20.ST.Op.general
69	PIOC21.ST.Str.general
70	PIOC21.ST.Op.general
71	PIOC22.ST.Str.general
72	PIOC22.ST.Op.general
73	PIOC23.ST.Str.general
74	PIOC23.ST.Op.general
75	PIOC24.ST.Str.general
76	PIOC24.ST.Op.general
77	PIOC25.ST.Str.general
78	PIOC25.ST.Op.general
79	PIOC26.ST.Str.general
80	PIOC26.ST.Op.general
81	PIOC27.ST.Str.general
82	PIOC27.ST.Op.general
83	PIOC28.ST.Str.general
84	PIOC28.ST.Op.general
85	PIOC29.ST.Str.general
86	PIOC29.ST.Op.general
87	PIOC30.ST.Str.general
88	PIOC30.ST.Op.general
89	PIOC31.ST.Str.general
90	PIOC31.ST.Op.general
91	PIOC32.ST.Str.general
92	PIOC32.ST.Op.general
93	PIOC33.ST.Str.general
94	PIOC33.ST.Op.general
95	PIOC34.ST.Str.general
96	PIOC34.ST.Op.general
97	PIOC35.ST.Str.general
98	PIOC35.ST.Op.general
99	PIOC36.ST.Str.general
100	PIOC36.ST.Op.general
101	PIOC37.ST.Str.general

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Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
102	PIOC37.ST.Op.general
103	PIOC38.ST.Str.general
104	PIOC38.ST.Op.general
105	PIOC39.ST.Str.general
106	PIOC39.ST.Op.general
107	PIOC40.ST.Str.general
108	PIOC40.ST.Op.general
109	PIOC41.ST.Str.general
110	PIOC41.ST.Op.general
111	PIOC42.ST.Str.general
112	PIOC42.ST.Op.general
113	PIOC43.ST.Str.general
114	PIOC43.ST.Op.general
115	PIOC44.ST.Str.general
116	PIOC44.ST.Op.general
117	PIOC45.ST.Str.general
118	PIOC45.ST.Op.general
119	PIOC46.ST.Str.general
120	PIOC46.ST.Op.general
121	PIOC47.ST.Str.general
122	PIOC47.ST.Op.general
123	PIOC48.ST.Str.general
124	PIOC48.ST.Op.general
125	PIOC49.ST.Str.general
126	PIOC49.ST.Op.general
127	PIOC50.ST.Str.general
128	PIOC50.ST.Op.general
129	PIOC51.ST.Str.general
130	PIOC51.ST.Op.general
131	PIOC52.ST.Str.general
132	PIOC52.ST.Op.general
133	PIOC53.ST.Str.general
134	PIOC53.ST.Op.general
135	PIOC54.ST.Str.general
136	PIOC54.ST.Op.general
137	PIOC55.ST.Str.general
138	PIOC55.ST.Op.general
139	PIOC56.ST.Str.general
140	PIOC56.ST.Op.general
141	PIOC57.ST.Str.general
142	PIOC57.ST.Op.general
143	PIOC58.ST.Str.general
144	PIOC58.ST.Op.general
145	PIOC59.ST.Str.general
146	PIOC59.ST.Op.general
147	PIOC60.ST.Str.general
148	PIOC60.ST.Op.general
149	PIOC61.ST.Str.general
150	PIOC61.ST.Op.general
151	PIOC62.ST.Str.general
152	PIOC62.ST.Op.general
153	PIOC63.ST.Str.general
154	PIOC63.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
155	PIOC64.ST.Str.general
156	PIOC64.ST.Op.general
157	PIOC65.ST.Str.general
158	PIOC65.ST.Op.general
159	PIOC66.ST.Str.general
160	PIOC66.ST.Op.general
161	PIOC67.ST.Str.general
162	PIOC67.ST.Op.general
163	PIOC68.ST.Str.general
164	PIOC68.ST.Op.general
165	PIOC69.ST.Str.general
166	PIOC69.ST.Op.general
167	PIOC70.ST.Str.general
168	PIOC70.ST.Op.general
169	PIOC71.ST.Str.general
170	PIOC71.ST.Op.general
171	PIOC72.ST.Str.general
172	PIOC72.ST.Op.general
173	PTOC1.ST.Str.general
174	PTOC1.ST.Op.general
175	PTOC2.ST.Str.general
176	PTOC2.ST.Op.general
177	PTOC3.ST.Str.general
178	PTOC3.ST.Op.general
179	PTOC4.ST.Str.general
180	PTOC4.ST.Op.general
181	PTOC5.ST.Str.general
182	PTOC5.ST.Op.general
183	PTOC6.ST.Str.general
184	PTOC6.ST.Op.general
185	PTOC7.ST.Str.general
186	PTOC7.ST.Op.general
187	PTOC8.ST.Str.general
188	PTOC8.ST.Op.general
189	PTOC9.ST.Str.general
190	PTOC9.ST.Op.general
191	PTOC10.ST.Str.general
192	PTOC10.ST.Op.general
193	PTOC11.ST.Str.general
194	PTOC11.ST.Op.general
195	PTOC12.ST.Str.general
196	PTOC12.ST.Op.general
197	PTOC13.ST.Str.general
198	PTOC13.ST.Op.general
199	PTOC14.ST.Str.general
200	PTOC14.ST.Op.general
201	PTOC15.ST.Str.general
202	PTOC15.ST.Op.general
203	PTOC16.ST.Str.general
204	PTOC16.ST.Op.general
205	PTOC17.ST.Str.general
206	PTOC17.ST.Op.general
207	PTOC18.ST.Str.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
208	PTOC18.ST.Op.general
209	PTOC19.ST.Str.general
210	PTOC19.ST.Op.general
211	PTOC20.ST.Str.general
212	PTOC20.ST.Op.general
213	PTOC21.ST.Str.general
214	PTOC21.ST.Op.general
215	PTOC22.ST.Str.general
216	PTOC22.ST.Op.general
217	PTOC23.ST.Str.general
218	PTOC23.ST.Op.general
219	PTOC24.ST.Str.general
220	PTOC24.ST.Op.general
221	PTOV1.ST.Str.general
222	PTOV1.ST.Op.general
223	PTOV2.ST.Str.general
224	PTOV2.ST.Op.general
225	PTOV3.ST.Str.general
226	PTOV3.ST.Op.general
227	PTOV4.ST.Str.general
228	PTOV4.ST.Op.general
229	PTOV5.ST.Str.general
230	PTOV5.ST.Op.general
231	PTOV6.ST.Str.general
232	PTOV6.ST.Op.general
233	PTOV7.ST.Str.general
234	PTOV7.ST.Op.general
235	PTOV8.ST.Str.general
236	PTOV8.ST.Op.general
237	PTOV9.ST.Str.general
238	PTOV9.ST.Op.general
239	PTOV10.ST.Str.general
240	PTOV10.ST.Op.general
241	PTRC1.ST.Tr.general
242	PTRC1.ST.Op.general
243	PTRC2.ST.Tr.general
244	PTRC2.ST.Op.general
245	PTRC3.ST.Tr.general
246	PTRC3.ST.Op.general
247	PTRC4.ST.Tr.general
248	PTRC4.ST.Op.general
249	PTRC5.ST.Tr.general
250	PTRC5.ST.Op.general
251	PTRC6.ST.Tr.general
252	PTRC6.ST.Op.general
253	PTUV1.ST.Str.general
254	PTUV1.ST.Op.general
255	PTUV2.ST.Str.general
256	PTUV2.ST.Op.general
257	PTUV3.ST.Str.general
258	PTUV3.ST.Op.general
259	PTUV4.ST.Str.general
260	PTUV4.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
261	PTUV5.ST.Str.general
262	PTUV5.ST.Op.general
263	PTUV6.ST.Str.general
264	PTUV6.ST.Op.general
265	PTUV7.ST.Str.general
266	PTUV7.ST.Op.general
267	PTUV8.ST.Str.general
268	PTUV8.ST.Op.general
269	PTUV9.ST.Str.general
270	PTUV9.ST.Op.general
271	PTUV10.ST.Str.general
272	PTUV10.ST.Op.general
273	PTUV11.ST.Str.general
274	PTUV11.ST.Op.general
275	PTUV12.ST.Str.general
276	PTUV12.ST.Op.general
277	PTUV13.ST.Str.general
278	PTUV13.ST.Op.general
279	RBRF1.ST.OpEx.general
280	RBRF1.ST.Opln.general
281	RBRF2.ST.OpEx.general
282	RBRF2.ST.Opln.general
283	RBRF3.ST.OpEx.general
284	RBRF3.ST.Opln.general
285	RBRF4.ST.OpEx.general
286	RBRF4.ST.Opln.general
287	RBRF5.ST.OpEx.general
288	RBRF5.ST.Opln.general
289	RBRF6.ST.OpEx.general
290	RBRF6.ST.Opln.general
291	RBRF7.ST.OpEx.general
292	RBRF7.ST.Opln.general
293	RBRF8.ST.OpEx.general
294	RBRF8.ST.Opln.general
295	RBRF9.ST.OpEx.general
296	RBRF9.ST.Opln.general
297	RBRF10.ST.OpEx.general
298	RBRF10.ST.Opln.general
299	RBRF11.ST.OpEx.general
300	RBRF11.ST.Opln.general
301	RBRF12.ST.OpEx.general
302	RBRF12.ST.Opln.general
303	RBRF13.ST.OpEx.general
304	RBRF13.ST.Opln.general
305	RBRF14.ST.OpEx.general
306	RBRF14.ST.Opln.general
307	RBRF15.ST.OpEx.general
308	RBRF15.ST.Opln.general
309	RBRF16.ST.OpEx.general
310	RBRF16.ST.Opln.general
311	RBRF17.ST.OpEx.general
312	RBRF17.ST.Opln.general
313	RBRF18.ST.OpEx.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
314	RBRF18.ST.Opln.general
315	RBRF19.ST.OpEx.general
316	RBRF19.ST.Opln.general
317	RBRF20.ST.OpEx.general
318	RBRF20.ST.Opln.general
319	RBRF21.ST.OpEx.general
320	RBRF21.ST.Opln.general
321	RBRF22.ST.OpEx.general
322	RBRF22.ST.Opln.general
323	RBRF23.ST.OpEx.general
324	RBRF23.ST.Opln.general
325	RBRF24.ST.OpEx.general
326	RBRF24.ST.Opln.general
327	RFLO1.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
328	RFLO2.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
329	RFLO3.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
330	RFLO4.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
331	RFLO5.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
332	RPSB1.ST.Str.general
333	RPSB1.ST.Op.general
334	RPSB1.ST.BlkZn.stVal
335	RREC1.ST.Op.general
336	RREC1.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
337	RREC2.ST.Op.general
338	RREC2.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
339	RREC3.ST.Op.general
340	RREC3.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
341	RREC4.ST.Op.general
342	RREC4.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
343	RREC5.ST.Op.general
344	RREC5.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
345	RREC6.ST.Op.general
346	RREC6.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
347	CSWI1.ST.Loc.stVal
348	CSWI1.ST.Pos.stVal
349	CSWI2.ST.Loc.stVal
350	CSWI2.ST.Pos.stVal
351	CSWI3.ST.Loc.stVal
352	CSWI3.ST.Pos.stVal
353	CSWI4.ST.Loc.stVal
354	CSWI4.ST.Pos.stVal
355	CSWI5.ST.Loc.stVal
356	CSWI5.ST.Pos.stVal
357	CSWI6.ST.Loc.stVal
358	CSWI6.ST.Pos.stVal
359	CSWI7.ST.Loc.stVal
360	CSWI7.ST.Pos.stVal
361	CSWI8.ST.Loc.stVal
362	CSWI8.ST.Pos.stVal
363	CSWI9.ST.Loc.stVal
364	CSWI9.ST.Pos.stVal
365	CSWI10.ST.Loc.stVal
366	CSWI10.ST.Pos.stVal

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
367	CSWI11.ST.Loc.stVal
368	CSWI11.ST.Pos.stVal
369	CSWI12.ST.Loc.stVal
370	CSWI12.ST.Pos.stVal
371	CSWI13.ST.Loc.stVal
372	CSWI13.ST.Pos.stVal
373	CSWI14.ST.Loc.stVal
374	CSWI14.ST.Pos.stVal
375	CSWI15.ST.Loc.stVal
376	CSWI15.ST.Pos.stVal
377	CSWI16.ST.Loc.stVal
378	CSWI16.ST.Pos.stVal
379	CSWI17.ST.Loc.stVal
380	CSWI17.ST.Pos.stVal
381	CSWI18.ST.Loc.stVal
382	CSWI18.ST.Pos.stVal
383	CSWI19.ST.Loc.stVal
384	CSWI19.ST.Pos.stVal
385	CSWI20.ST.Loc.stVal
386	CSWI20.ST.Pos.stVal
387	CSWI21.ST.Loc.stVal
388	CSWI21.ST.Pos.stVal
389	CSWI22.ST.Loc.stVal
390	CSWI22.ST.Pos.stVal
391	CSWI23.ST.Loc.stVal
392	CSWI23.ST.Pos.stVal
393	CSWI24.ST.Loc.stVal
394	CSWI24.ST.Pos.stVal
395	CSWI25.ST.Loc.stVal
396	CSWI25.ST.Pos.stVal
397	CSWI26.ST.Loc.stVal
398	CSWI26.ST.Pos.stVal
399	CSWI27.ST.Loc.stVal
400	CSWI27.ST.Pos.stVal
401	CSWI28.ST.Loc.stVal
402	CSWI28.ST.Pos.stVal
403	CSWI29.ST.Loc.stVal
404	CSWI29.ST.Pos.stVal
405	CSWI30.ST.Loc.stVal
406	CSWI30.ST.Pos.stVal
407	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal
408	GGIO1.ST.Ind2.stVal
409	GGIO1.ST.Ind3.stVal
410	GGIO1.ST.Ind4.stVal
411	GGIO1.ST.Ind5.stVal
412	GGIO1.ST.Ind6.stVal
413	GGIO1.ST.Ind7.stVal
414	GGIO1.ST.Ind8.stVal
415	GGIO1.ST.Ind9.stVal
416	GGIO1.ST.Ind10.stVal
417	GGIO1.ST.Ind11.stVal
418	GGIO1.ST.Ind12.stVal
419	GGIO1.ST.Ind13.stVal



Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
420	GGIO1.ST.Ind14.stVal
421	GGIO1.ST.Ind15.stVal
422	GGIO1.ST.Ind16.stVal
423	GGIO1.ST.Ind17.stVal
424	GGIO1.ST.Ind18.stVal
425	GGIO1.ST.Ind19.stVal
426	GGIO1.ST.Ind20.stVal
427	GGIO1.ST.Ind21.stVal
428	GGIO1.ST.Ind22.stVal
429	GGIO1.ST.Ind23.stVal
430	GGIO1.ST.Ind24.stVal
431	GGIO1.ST.Ind25.stVal
432	GGIO1.ST.Ind26.stVal
433	GGIO1.ST.Ind27.stVal
434	GGIO1.ST.Ind28.stVal
435	GGIO1.ST.Ind29.stVal
436	GGIO1.ST.Ind30.stVal
437	GGIO1.ST.Ind31.stVal
438	GGIO1.ST.Ind32.stVal
439	GGIO1.ST.Ind33.stVal
440	GGIO1.ST.Ind34.stVal
441	GGIO1.ST.Ind35.stVal
442	GGIO1.ST.Ind36.stVal
443	GGIO1.ST.Ind37.stVal
444	GGIO1.ST.Ind38.stVal
445	GGIO1.ST.Ind39.stVal
446	GGIO1.ST.Ind40.stVal
447	GGIO1.ST.Ind41.stVal
448	GGIO1.ST.Ind42.stVal
449	GGIO1.ST.Ind43.stVal
450	GGIO1.ST.Ind44.stVal
451	GGIO1.ST.Ind45.stVal
452	GGIO1.ST.Ind46.stVal
453	GGIO1.ST.Ind47.stVal
454	GGIO1.ST.Ind48.stVal
455	GGIO1.ST.Ind49.stVal
456	GGIO1.ST.Ind50.stVal
457	GGIO1.ST.Ind51.stVal
458	GGIO1.ST.Ind52.stVal
459	GGIO1.ST.Ind53.stVal
460	GGIO1.ST.Ind54.stVal
461	GGIO1.ST.Ind55.stVal
462	GGIO1.ST.Ind56.stVal
463	GGIO1.ST.Ind57.stVal
464	GGIO1.ST.Ind58.stVal
465	GGIO1.ST.Ind59.stVal
466	GGIO1.ST.Ind60.stVal
467	GGIO1.ST.Ind61.stVal
468	GGIO1.ST.Ind62.stVal
469	GGIO1.ST.Ind63.stVal
470	GGIO1.ST.Ind64.stVal
471	GGIO1.ST.Ind65.stVal
472	GGIO1.ST.Ind66.stVal

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
473	GGIO1.ST.Ind67.stVal
474	GGIO1.ST.Ind68.stVal
475	GGIO1.ST.Ind69.stVal
476	GGIO1.ST.Ind70.stVal
477	GGIO1.ST.Ind71.stVal
478	GGIO1.ST.Ind72.stVal
479	GGIO1.ST.Ind73.stVal
480	GGIO1.ST.Ind74.stVal
481	GGIO1.ST.Ind75.stVal
482	GGIO1.ST.Ind76.stVal
483	GGIO1.ST.Ind77.stVal
484	GGIO1.ST.Ind78.stVal
485	GGIO1.ST.Ind79.stVal
486	GGIO1.ST.Ind80.stVal
487	GGIO1.ST.Ind81.stVal
488	GGIO1.ST.Ind82.stVal
489	GGIO1.ST.Ind83.stVal
490	GGIO1.ST.Ind84.stVal
491	GGIO1.ST.Ind85.stVal
492	GGIO1.ST.Ind86.stVal
493	GGIO1.ST.Ind87.stVal
494	GGIO1.ST.Ind88.stVal
495	GGIO1.ST.Ind89.stVal
496	GGIO1.ST.Ind90.stVal
497	GGIO1.ST.Ind91.stVal
498	GGIO1.ST.Ind92.stVal
499	GGIO1.ST.Ind93.stVal
500	GGIO1.ST.Ind94.stVal
501	GGIO1.ST.Ind95.stVal
502	GGIO1.ST.Ind96.stVal
503	GGIO1.ST.Ind97.stVal
504	GGIO1.ST.Ind98.stVal
505	GGIO1.ST.Ind99.stVal
506	GGIO1.ST.Ind100.stVal
507	GGIO1.ST.Ind101.stVal
508	GGIO1.ST.Ind102.stVal
509	GGIO1.ST.Ind103.stVal
510	GGIO1.ST.Ind104.stVal
511	GGIO1.ST.Ind105.stVal
512	GGIO1.ST.Ind106.stVal
513	GGIO1.ST.Ind107.stVal
514	GGIO1.ST.Ind108.stVal
515	GGIO1.ST.Ind109.stVal
516	GGIO1.ST.Ind110.stVal
517	GGIO1.ST.Ind111.stVal
518	GGIO1.ST.Ind112.stVal
519	GGIO1.ST.Ind113.stVal
520	GGIO1.ST.Ind114.stVal
521	GGIO1.ST.Ind115.stVal
522	GGIO1.ST.Ind116.stVal
523	GGIO1.ST.Ind117.stVal
524	GGIO1.ST.Ind118.stVal
525	GGIO1.ST.Ind119.stVal

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
526	GGIO1.ST.Ind120.stVal
527	GGIO1.ST.Ind121.stVal
528	GGIO1.ST.Ind122.stVal
529	GGIO1.ST.Ind123.stVal
530	GGIO1.ST.Ind124.stVal
531	GGIO1.ST.Ind125.stVal
532	GGIO1.ST.Ind126.stVal
533	GGIO1.ST.Ind127.stVal
534	GGIO1.ST.Ind128.stVal
535	MMXU1.MX.TotW.mag.f
536	MMXU1.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
537	MMXU1.MX.TotVA.mag.f
538	MMXU1.MX.TotPF.mag.f
539	MMXU1.MX.Hz.mag.f
540	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
541	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
542	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
543	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
544	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
545	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
546	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
547	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
548	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
549	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
550	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
551	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
552	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
553	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
554	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
555	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
556	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
557	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
558	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
559	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
560	MMXU1.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
561	MMXU1.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
562	MMXU1.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
563	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
564	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
565	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
566	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
567	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
568	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
569	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
570	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
571	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
572	MMXU2.MX.TotW.mag.f
573	MMXU2.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
574	MMXU2.MX.TotVA.mag.f
575	MMXU2.MX.TotPF.mag.f
576	MMXU2.MX.Hz.mag.f
577	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
578	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
579	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
580	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
581	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
582	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
583	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
584	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
585	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
586	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
587	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
588	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
589	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
590	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
591	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
592	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
593	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
594	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
595	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
596	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
597	MMXU2.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
598	MMXU2.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
599	MMXU2.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
600	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
601	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
602	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
603	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
604	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
605	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
606	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
607	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
608	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
609	MMXU3.MX.TotW.mag.f
610	MMXU3.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
611	MMXU3.MX.TotVA.mag.f
612	MMXU3.MX.TotPF.mag.f
613	MMXU3.MX.Hz.mag.f
614	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
615	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
616	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
617	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
618	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
619	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
620	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
621	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
622	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
623	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
624	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
625	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
626	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
627	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
628	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
629	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
630	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
631	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
632	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
633	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
634	MMXU3.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
635	MMXU3.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
636	MMXU3.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
637	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
638	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
639	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
640	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
641	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
642	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
643	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
644	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
645	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
646	MMXU4.MX.TotW.mag.f
647	MMXU4.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
648	MMXU4.MX.TotVA.mag.f
649	MMXU4.MX.TotPF.mag.f
650	MMXU4.MX.Hz.mag.f
651	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
652	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
653	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
654	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
655	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
656	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
657	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
658	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
659	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
660	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
661	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
662	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
663	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
664	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
665	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
666	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
667	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
668	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
669	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
670	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
671	MMXU4.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
672	MMXU4.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
673	MMXU4.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
674	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
675	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
676	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
677	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
678	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
679	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
680	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
681	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
682	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
683	MMXU5.MX.TotW.mag.f
684	MMXU5.MX.TotVAr.mag.f

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
685	MMXU5.MX.TotVA.mag.f
686	MMXU5.MX.TotPF.mag.f
687	MMXU5.MX.Hz.mag.f
688	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
689	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
690	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
691	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
692	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
693	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
694	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
695	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
696	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
697	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
698	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
699	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
700	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
701	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
702	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
703	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
704	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
705	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
706	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
707	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
708	MMXU5.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
709	MMXU5.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
710	MMXU5.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
711	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
712	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
713	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
714	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
715	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
716	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
717	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
718	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
719	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
720	MMXU6.MX.TotW.mag.f
721	MMXU6.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
722	MMXU6.MX.TotVA.mag.f
723	MMXU6.MX.TotPF.mag.f
724	MMXU6.MX.Hz.mag.f
725	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
726	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
727	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
728	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
729	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
730	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
731	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
732	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
733	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
734	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
735	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
736	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
737	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f

B

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
738	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
739	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
740	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
741	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
742	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
743	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
744	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
745	MMXU6.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
746	MMXU6.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
747	MMXU6.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
748	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
749	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
750	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
751	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
752	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
753	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
754	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
755	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
756	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
757	GGIO4.MX.AnIn1.mag.f
758	GGIO4.MX.AnIn2.mag.f
759	GGIO4.MX.AnIn3.mag.f
760	GGIO4.MX.AnIn4.mag.f
761	GGIO4.MX.AnIn5.mag.f
762	GGIO4.MX.AnIn6.mag.f
763	GGIO4.MX.AnIn7.mag.f
764	GGIO4.MX.AnIn8.mag.f
765	GGIO4.MX.AnIn9.mag.f
766	GGIO4.MX.AnIn10.mag.f
767	GGIO4.MX.AnIn11.mag.f
768	GGIO4.MX.AnIn12.mag.f
769	GGIO4.MX.AnIn13.mag.f
770	GGIO4.MX.AnIn14.mag.f
771	GGIO4.MX.AnIn15.mag.f
772	GGIO4.MX.AnIn16.mag.f
773	GGIO4.MX.AnIn17.mag.f
774	GGIO4.MX.AnIn18.mag.f
775	GGIO4.MX.AnIn19.mag.f
776	GGIO4.MX.AnIn20.mag.f
777	GGIO4.MX.AnIn21.mag.f
778	GGIO4.MX.AnIn22.mag.f
779	GGIO4.MX.AnIn23.mag.f
780	GGIO4.MX.AnIn24.mag.f
781	GGIO4.MX.AnIn25.mag.f
782	GGIO4.MX.AnIn26.mag.f
783	GGIO4.MX.AnIn27.mag.f
784	GGIO4.MX.AnIn28.mag.f
785	GGIO4.MX.AnIn29.mag.f
786	GGIO4.MX.AnIn30.mag.f
787	GGIO4.MX.AnIn31.mag.f
788	GGIO4.MX.AnIn32.mag.f
789	XSWI1.ST.Loc.stVal
790	XSWI1.ST.Pos.stVal

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
791	XSWI2.ST.Loc.stVal
792	XSWI2.ST.Pos.stVal
793	XSWI3.ST.Loc.stVal
794	XSWI3.ST.Pos.stVal
795	XSWI4.ST.Loc.stVal
796	XSWI4.ST.Pos.stVal
797	XSWI5.ST.Loc.stVal
798	XSWI5.ST.Pos.stVal
799	XSWI6.ST.Loc.stVal
800	XSWI6.ST.Pos.stVal
801	XSWI7.ST.Loc.stVal
802	XSWI7.ST.Pos.stVal
803	XSWI8.ST.Loc.stVal
804	XSWI8.ST.Pos.stVal
805	XSWI9.ST.Loc.stVal
806	XSWI9.ST.Pos.stVal
807	XSWI10.ST.Loc.stVal
808	XSWI10.ST.Pos.stVal
809	XSWI11.ST.Loc.stVal
810	XSWI11.ST.Pos.stVal
811	XSWI12.ST.Loc.stVal
812	XSWI12.ST.Pos.stVal
813	XSWI13.ST.Loc.stVal
814	XSWI13.ST.Pos.stVal
815	XSWI14.ST.Loc.stVal
816	XSWI14.ST.Pos.stVal
817	XSWI15.ST.Loc.stVal
818	XSWI15.ST.Pos.stVal
819	XSWI16.ST.Loc.stVal
820	XSWI16.ST.Pos.stVal
821	XSWI17.ST.Loc.stVal
822	XSWI17.ST.Pos.stVal
823	XSWI18.ST.Loc.stVal
824	XSWI18.ST.Pos.stVal
825	XSWI19.ST.Loc.stVal
826	XSWI19.ST.Pos.stVal
827	XSWI20.ST.Loc.stVal
828	XSWI20.ST.Pos.stVal
829	XSWI21.ST.Loc.stVal
830	XSWI21.ST.Pos.stVal
831	XSWI22.ST.Loc.stVal
832	XSWI22.ST.Pos.stVal
833	XSWI23.ST.Loc.stVal
834	XSWI23.ST.Pos.stVal
835	XSWI24.ST.Loc.stVal
836	XSWI24.ST.Pos.stVal
837	XCBR1.ST.Loc.stVal
838	XCBR1.ST.Pos.stVal
839	XCBR2.ST.Loc.stVal
840	XCBR2.ST.Pos.stVal
841	XCBR3.ST.Loc.stVal
842	XCBR3.ST.Pos.stVal
843	XCBR4.ST.Loc.stVal

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
844	XCBR4.ST.Pos.stVal
845	XCBR5.ST.Loc.stVal
846	XCBR5.ST.Pos.stVal
847	XCBR6.ST.Loc.stVal
848	XCBR6.ST.Pos.stVal

**F616****ENUMERATION: IEC 61850 GOOSE DATASET ITEMS**

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
0	None
1	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.q
2	GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal
3	GGIO1.ST.Ind2.q
4	GGIO1.ST.Ind2.stVal
5	GGIO1.ST.Ind3.q
6	GGIO1.ST.Ind3.stVal
7	GGIO1.ST.Ind4.q
8	GGIO1.ST.Ind4.stVal
9	GGIO1.ST.Ind5.q
10	GGIO1.ST.Ind5.stVal
11	GGIO1.ST.Ind6.q
12	GGIO1.ST.Ind6.stVal
13	GGIO1.ST.Ind7.q
14	GGIO1.ST.Ind7.stVal
15	GGIO1.ST.Ind8.q
16	GGIO1.ST.Ind8.stVal
17	GGIO1.ST.Ind9.q
18	GGIO1.ST.Ind9.stVal
19	GGIO1.ST.Ind10.q
20	GGIO1.ST.Ind10.stVal
21	GGIO1.ST.Ind11.q
22	GGIO1.ST.Ind11.stVal
23	GGIO1.ST.Ind12.q
24	GGIO1.ST.Ind12.stVal
25	GGIO1.ST.Ind13.q
26	GGIO1.ST.Ind13.stVal
27	GGIO1.ST.Ind14.q
28	GGIO1.ST.Ind14.stVal
29	GGIO1.ST.Ind15.q
30	GGIO1.ST.Ind15.stVal
31	GGIO1.ST.Ind16.q
32	GGIO1.ST.Ind16.stVal
33	GGIO1.ST.Ind17.q
34	GGIO1.ST.Ind17.stVal
35	GGIO1.ST.Ind18.q
36	GGIO1.ST.Ind18.stVal
37	GGIO1.ST.Ind19.q
38	GGIO1.ST.Ind19.stVal
39	GGIO1.ST.Ind20.q
40	GGIO1.ST.Ind20.stVal
41	GGIO1.ST.Ind21.q
42	GGIO1.ST.Ind21.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
43	GGIO1.ST.Ind22.q
44	GGIO1.ST.Ind22.stVal
45	GGIO1.ST.Ind23.q
46	GGIO1.ST.Ind23.stVal
47	GGIO1.ST.Ind24.q
48	GGIO1.ST.Ind24.stVal
49	GGIO1.ST.Ind25.q
50	GGIO1.ST.Ind25.stVal
51	GGIO1.ST.Ind26.q
52	GGIO1.ST.Ind26.stVal
53	GGIO1.ST.Ind27.q
54	GGIO1.ST.Ind27.stVal
55	GGIO1.ST.Ind28.q
56	GGIO1.ST.Ind28.stVal
57	GGIO1.ST.Ind29.q
58	GGIO1.ST.Ind29.stVal
59	GGIO1.ST.Ind30.q
60	GGIO1.ST.Ind30.stVal
61	GGIO1.ST.Ind31.q
62	GGIO1.ST.Ind31.stVal
63	GGIO1.ST.Ind32.q
64	GGIO1.ST.Ind32.stVal
65	GGIO1.ST.Ind33.q
66	GGIO1.ST.Ind33.stVal
67	GGIO1.ST.Ind34.q
68	GGIO1.ST.Ind34.stVal
69	GGIO1.ST.Ind35.q
70	GGIO1.ST.Ind35.stVal
71	GGIO1.ST.Ind36.q
72	GGIO1.ST.Ind36.stVal
73	GGIO1.ST.Ind37.q
74	GGIO1.ST.Ind37.stVal
75	GGIO1.ST.Ind38.q
76	GGIO1.ST.Ind38.stVal
77	GGIO1.ST.Ind39.q
78	GGIO1.ST.Ind39.stVal
79	GGIO1.ST.Ind40.q
80	GGIO1.ST.Ind40.stVal
81	GGIO1.ST.Ind41.q
82	GGIO1.ST.Ind41.stVal
83	GGIO1.ST.Ind42.q
84	GGIO1.ST.Ind42.stVal
85	GGIO1.ST.Ind43.q
86	GGIO1.ST.Ind43.stVal
87	GGIO1.ST.Ind44.q
88	GGIO1.ST.Ind44.stVal
89	GGIO1.ST.Ind45.q
90	GGIO1.ST.Ind45.stVal
91	GGIO1.ST.Ind46.q
92	GGIO1.ST.Ind46.stVal
93	GGIO1.ST.Ind47.q
94	GGIO1.ST.Ind47.stVal
95	GGIO1.ST.Ind48.q

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
96	GGIO1.ST.Ind48.stVal
97	GGIO1.ST.Ind49.q
98	GGIO1.ST.Ind49.stVal
99	GGIO1.ST.Ind50.q
100	GGIO1.ST.Ind50.stVal
101	GGIO1.ST.Ind51.q
102	GGIO1.ST.Ind51.stVal
103	GGIO1.ST.Ind52.q
104	GGIO1.ST.Ind52.stVal
105	GGIO1.ST.Ind53.q
106	GGIO1.ST.Ind53.stVal
107	GGIO1.ST.Ind54.q
108	GGIO1.ST.Ind54.stVal
109	GGIO1.ST.Ind55.q
110	GGIO1.ST.Ind55.stVal
111	GGIO1.ST.Ind56.q
112	GGIO1.ST.Ind56.stVal
113	GGIO1.ST.Ind57.q
114	GGIO1.ST.Ind57.stVal
115	GGIO1.ST.Ind58.q
116	GGIO1.ST.Ind58.stVal
117	GGIO1.ST.Ind59.q
118	GGIO1.ST.Ind59.stVal
119	GGIO1.ST.Ind60.q
120	GGIO1.ST.Ind60.stVal
121	GGIO1.ST.Ind61.q
122	GGIO1.ST.Ind61.stVal
123	GGIO1.ST.Ind62.q
124	GGIO1.ST.Ind62.stVal
125	GGIO1.ST.Ind63.q
126	GGIO1.ST.Ind63.stVal
127	GGIO1.ST.Ind64.q
128	GGIO1.ST.Ind64.stVal
129	GGIO1.ST.Ind65.q
130	GGIO1.ST.Ind65.stVal
131	GGIO1.ST.Ind66.q
132	GGIO1.ST.Ind66.stVal
133	GGIO1.ST.Ind67.q
134	GGIO1.ST.Ind67.stVal
135	GGIO1.ST.Ind68.q
136	GGIO1.ST.Ind68.stVal
137	GGIO1.ST.Ind69.q
138	GGIO1.ST.Ind69.stVal
139	GGIO1.ST.Ind70.q
140	GGIO1.ST.Ind70.stVal
141	GGIO1.ST.Ind71.q
142	GGIO1.ST.Ind71.stVal
143	GGIO1.ST.Ind72.q
144	GGIO1.ST.Ind72.stVal
145	GGIO1.ST.Ind73.q
146	GGIO1.ST.Ind73.stVal
147	GGIO1.ST.Ind74.q
148	GGIO1.ST.Ind74.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
149	GGIO1.ST.Ind75.q
150	GGIO1.ST.Ind75.stVal
151	GGIO1.ST.Ind76.q
152	GGIO1.ST.Ind76.stVal
153	GGIO1.ST.Ind77.q
154	GGIO1.ST.Ind77.stVal
155	GGIO1.ST.Ind78.q
156	GGIO1.ST.Ind78.stVal
157	GGIO1.ST.Ind79.q
158	GGIO1.ST.Ind79.stVal
159	GGIO1.ST.Ind80.q
160	GGIO1.ST.Ind80.stVal
161	GGIO1.ST.Ind81.q
162	GGIO1.ST.Ind81.stVal
163	GGIO1.ST.Ind82.q
164	GGIO1.ST.Ind82.stVal
165	GGIO1.ST.Ind83.q
166	GGIO1.ST.Ind83.stVal
167	GGIO1.ST.Ind84.q
168	GGIO1.ST.Ind84.stVal
169	GGIO1.ST.Ind85.q
170	GGIO1.ST.Ind85.stVal
171	GGIO1.ST.Ind86.q
172	GGIO1.ST.Ind86.stVal
173	GGIO1.ST.Ind87.q
174	GGIO1.ST.Ind87.stVal
175	GGIO1.ST.Ind88.q
176	GGIO1.ST.Ind88.stVal
177	GGIO1.ST.Ind89.q
178	GGIO1.ST.Ind89.stVal
179	GGIO1.ST.Ind90.q
180	GGIO1.ST.Ind90.stVal
181	GGIO1.ST.Ind91.q
182	GGIO1.ST.Ind91.stVal
183	GGIO1.ST.Ind92.q
184	GGIO1.ST.Ind92.stVal
185	GGIO1.ST.Ind93.q
186	GGIO1.ST.Ind93.stVal
187	GGIO1.ST.Ind94.q
188	GGIO1.ST.Ind94.stVal
189	GGIO1.ST.Ind95.q
190	GGIO1.ST.Ind95.stVal
191	GGIO1.ST.Ind96.q
192	GGIO1.ST.Ind96.stVal
193	GGIO1.ST.Ind97.q
194	GGIO1.ST.Ind97.stVal
195	GGIO1.ST.Ind98.q
196	GGIO1.ST.Ind98.stVal
197	GGIO1.ST.Ind99.q
198	GGIO1.ST.Ind99.stVal
199	GGIO1.ST.Ind100.q
200	GGIO1.ST.Ind100.stVal
201	GGIO1.ST.Ind101.q

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
202	GGIO1.ST.Ind101.stVal
203	GGIO1.ST.Ind102.q
204	GGIO1.ST.Ind102.stVal
205	GGIO1.ST.Ind103.q
206	GGIO1.ST.Ind103.stVal
207	GGIO1.ST.Ind104.q
208	GGIO1.ST.Ind104.stVal
209	GGIO1.ST.Ind105.q
210	GGIO1.ST.Ind105.stVal
211	GGIO1.ST.Ind106.q
212	GGIO1.ST.Ind106.stVal
213	GGIO1.ST.Ind107.q
214	GGIO1.ST.Ind107.stVal
215	GGIO1.ST.Ind108.q
216	GGIO1.ST.Ind108.stVal
217	GGIO1.ST.Ind109.q
218	GGIO1.ST.Ind109.stVal
219	GGIO1.ST.Ind110.q
220	GGIO1.ST.Ind110.stVal
221	GGIO1.ST.Ind111.q
222	GGIO1.ST.Ind111.stVal
223	GGIO1.ST.Ind112.q
224	GGIO1.ST.Ind112.stVal
225	GGIO1.ST.Ind113.q
226	GGIO1.ST.Ind113.stVal
227	GGIO1.ST.Ind114.q
228	GGIO1.ST.Ind114.stVal
229	GGIO1.ST.Ind115.q
230	GGIO1.ST.Ind115.stVal
231	GGIO1.ST.Ind116.q
232	GGIO1.ST.Ind116.stVal
233	GGIO1.ST.Ind117.q
234	GGIO1.ST.Ind117.stVal
235	GGIO1.ST.Ind118.q
236	GGIO1.ST.Ind118.stVal
237	GGIO1.ST.Ind119.q
238	GGIO1.ST.Ind119.stVal
239	GGIO1.ST.Ind120.q
240	GGIO1.ST.Ind120.stVal
241	GGIO1.ST.Ind121.q
242	GGIO1.ST.Ind121.stVal
243	GGIO1.ST.Ind122.q
244	GGIO1.ST.Ind122.stVal
245	GGIO1.ST.Ind123.q
246	GGIO1.ST.Ind123.stVal
247	GGIO1.ST.Ind124.q
248	GGIO1.ST.Ind124.stVal
249	GGIO1.ST.Ind125.q
250	GGIO1.ST.Ind125.stVal
251	GGIO1.ST.Ind126.q
252	GGIO1.ST.Ind126.stVal
253	GGIO1.ST.Ind127.q
254	GGIO1.ST.Ind127.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
255	GGIO1.ST.Ind128.q
256	GGIO1.ST.Ind128.stVal
257	MMXU1.MX.TotW.mag.f
258	MMXU1.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
259	MMXU1.MX.TotVA.mag.f
260	MMXU1.MX.TotPF.mag.f
261	MMXU1.MX.Hz.mag.f
262	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
263	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
264	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
265	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
266	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
267	MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
268	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
269	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
270	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
271	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
272	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
273	MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
274	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
275	MMXU1.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
276	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
277	MMXU1.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
278	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
279	MMXU1.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
280	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
281	MMXU1.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
282	MMXU1.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
283	MMXU1.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
284	MMXU1.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
285	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
286	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
287	MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
288	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
289	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
290	MMXU1.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
291	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
292	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
293	MMXU1.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
294	MMXU2.MX.TotW.mag.f
295	MMXU2.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
296	MMXU2.MX.TotVA.mag.f
297	MMXU2.MX.TotPF.mag.f
298	MMXU2.MX.Hz.mag.f
299	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
300	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
301	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
302	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
303	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
304	MMXU2.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
305	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
306	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
307	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f



Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
308	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
309	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
310	MMXU2.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
311	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
312	MMXU2.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
313	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
314	MMXU2.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
315	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
316	MMXU2.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
317	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
318	MMXU2.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
319	MMXU2.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
320	MMXU2.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
321	MMXU2.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
322	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
323	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
324	MMXU2.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
325	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
326	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
327	MMXU2.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
328	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
329	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
330	MMXU2.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
331	MMXU3.MX.TotW.mag.f
332	MMXU3.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
333	MMXU3.MX.TotVA.mag.f
334	MMXU3.MX.TotPF.mag.f
335	MMXU3.MX.Hz.mag.f
336	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
337	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
338	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
339	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
340	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
341	MMXU3.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
342	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
343	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
344	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
345	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
346	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
347	MMXU3.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
348	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
349	MMXU3.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
350	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
351	MMXU3.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
352	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
353	MMXU3.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
354	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
355	MMXU3.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
356	MMXU3.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
357	MMXU3.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
358	MMXU3.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
359	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
360	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
361	MMXU3.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
362	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
363	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
364	MMXU3.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
365	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
366	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
367	MMXU3.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
368	MMXU4.MX.TotW.mag.f
369	MMXU4.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
370	MMXU4.MX.TotVA.mag.f
371	MMXU4.MX.TotPF.mag.f
372	MMXU4.MX.Hz.mag.f
373	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
374	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
375	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
376	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
377	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
378	MMXU4.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
379	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
380	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
381	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
382	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
383	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
384	MMXU4.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
385	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
386	MMXU4.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
387	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
388	MMXU4.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
389	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
390	MMXU4.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
391	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
392	MMXU4.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
393	MMXU4.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
394	MMXU4.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
395	MMXU4.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
396	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
397	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
398	MMXU4.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
399	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
400	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
401	MMXU4.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
402	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
403	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
404	MMXU4.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
405	MMXU5.MX.TotW.mag.f
406	MMXU5.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
407	MMXU5.MX.TotVA.mag.f
408	MMXU5.MX.TotPF.mag.f
409	MMXU5.MX.Hz.mag.f
410	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
411	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
412	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
413	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f



Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
414	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
415	MMXU5.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
416	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
417	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
418	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
419	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
420	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
421	MMXU5.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
422	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
423	MMXU5.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
424	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
425	MMXU5.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
426	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
427	MMXU5.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
428	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
429	MMXU5.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f
430	MMXU5.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
431	MMXU5.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
432	MMXU5.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
433	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
434	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
435	MMXU5.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
436	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
437	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
438	MMXU5.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
439	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
440	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
441	MMXU5.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
442	MMXU6.MX.TotW.mag.f
443	MMXU6.MX.TotVAr.mag.f
444	MMXU6.MX.TotVA.mag.f
445	MMXU6.MX.TotPF.mag.f
446	MMXU6.MX.Hz.mag.f
447	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.mag.f
448	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsAB.cVal.ang.f
449	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.mag.f
450	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsBC.cVal.ang.f
451	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.mag.f
452	MMXU6.MX.PPV.phsCA.cVal.ang.f
453	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.mag.f
454	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsA.cVal.ang.f
455	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.mag.f
456	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsB.cVal.ang.f
457	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.mag.f
458	MMXU6.MX.PhV.phsC.cVal.ang.f
459	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.mag.f
460	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
461	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
462	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
463	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
464	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
465	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
466	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.f

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
467	MMXU6.MX.W.phsA.cVal.mag.f
468	MMXU6.MX.W.phsB.cVal.mag.f
469	MMXU6.MX.W.phsC.cVal.mag.f
470	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsA.cVal.mag.f
471	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsB.cVal.mag.f
472	MMXU6.MX.VAr.phsC.cVal.mag.f
473	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsA.cVal.mag.f
474	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsB.cVal.mag.f
475	MMXU6.MX.VA.phsC.cVal.mag.f
476	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsA.cVal.mag.f
477	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsB.cVal.mag.f
478	MMXU6.MX.PF.phsC.cVal.mag.f
479	GGIO4.MX.AnIn1.mag.f
480	GGIO4.MX.AnIn2.mag.f
481	GGIO4.MX.AnIn3.mag.f
482	GGIO4.MX.AnIn4.mag.f
483	GGIO4.MX.AnIn5.mag.f
484	GGIO4.MX.AnIn6.mag.f
485	GGIO4.MX.AnIn7.mag.f
486	GGIO4.MX.AnIn8.mag.f
487	GGIO4.MX.AnIn9.mag.f
488	GGIO4.MX.AnIn10.mag.f
489	GGIO4.MX.AnIn11.mag.f
490	GGIO4.MX.AnIn12.mag.f
491	GGIO4.MX.AnIn13.mag.f
492	GGIO4.MX.AnIn14.mag.f
493	GGIO4.MX.AnIn15.mag.f
494	GGIO4.MX.AnIn16.mag.f
495	GGIO4.MX.AnIn17.mag.f
496	GGIO4.MX.AnIn18.mag.f
497	GGIO4.MX.AnIn19.mag.f
498	GGIO4.MX.AnIn20.mag.f
499	GGIO4.MX.AnIn21.mag.f
500	GGIO4.MX.AnIn22.mag.f
501	GGIO4.MX.AnIn23.mag.f
502	GGIO4.MX.AnIn24.mag.f
503	GGIO4.MX.AnIn25.mag.f
504	GGIO4.MX.AnIn26.mag.f
505	GGIO4.MX.AnIn27.mag.f
506	GGIO4.MX.AnIn28.mag.f
507	GGIO4.MX.AnIn29.mag.f
508	GGIO4.MX.AnIn30.mag.f
509	GGIO4.MX.AnIn31.mag.f
510	GGIO4.MX.AnIn32.mag.f
511	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn1.q
512	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn1.stVal
513	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn2.q
514	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn2.stVal
515	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn3.q
516	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn3.stVal
517	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn4.q
518	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn4.stVal
519	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn5.q

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
520	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn5.stVal
521	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn6.q
522	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn6.stVal
523	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn7.q
524	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn7.stVal
525	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn8.q
526	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn8.stVal
527	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn9.q
528	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn9.stVal
529	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn10.q
530	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn10.stVal
531	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn11.q
532	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn11.stVal
533	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn12.q
534	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn12.stVal
535	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn13.q
536	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn13.stVal
537	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn14.q
538	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn14.stVal
539	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn15.q
540	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn15.stVal
541	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn16.q
542	GGIO5.ST.UIntIn16.stVal
543	PDIF1.ST.Str.general
544	PDIF1.ST.Op.general
545	PDIF2.ST.Str.general
546	PDIF2.ST.Op.general
547	PDIF3.ST.Str.general
548	PDIF3.ST.Op.general
549	PDIF4.ST.Str.general
550	PDIF4.ST.Op.general
551	PDIS1.ST.Str.general
552	PDIS1.ST.Op.general
553	PDIS2.ST.Str.general
554	PDIS2.ST.Op.general
555	PDIS3.ST.Str.general
556	PDIS3.ST.Op.general
557	PDIS4.ST.Str.general
558	PDIS4.ST.Op.general
559	PDIS5.ST.Str.general
560	PDIS5.ST.Op.general
561	PDIS6.ST.Str.general
562	PDIS6.ST.Op.general
563	PDIS7.ST.Str.general
564	PDIS7.ST.Op.general
565	PDIS8.ST.Str.general
566	PDIS8.ST.Op.general
567	PDIS9.ST.Str.general
568	PDIS9.ST.Op.general
569	PDIS10.ST.Str.general
570	PDIS10.ST.Op.general
571	PIOC1.ST.Str.general
572	PIOC1.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
573	PIOC2.ST.Str.general
574	PIOC2.ST.Op.general
575	PIOC3.ST.Str.general
576	PIOC3.ST.Op.general
577	PIOC4.ST.Str.general
578	PIOC4.ST.Op.general
579	PIOC5.ST.Str.general
580	PIOC5.ST.Op.general
581	PIOC6.ST.Str.general
582	PIOC6.ST.Op.general
583	PIOC7.ST.Str.general
584	PIOC7.ST.Op.general
585	PIOC8.ST.Str.general
586	PIOC8.ST.Op.general
587	PIOC9.ST.Str.general
588	PIOC9.ST.Op.general
589	PIOC10.ST.Str.general
590	PIOC10.ST.Op.general
591	PIOC11.ST.Str.general
592	PIOC11.ST.Op.general
593	PIOC12.ST.Str.general
594	PIOC12.ST.Op.general
595	PIOC13.ST.Str.general
596	PIOC13.ST.Op.general
597	PIOC14.ST.Str.general
598	PIOC14.ST.Op.general
599	PIOC15.ST.Str.general
600	PIOC15.ST.Op.general
601	PIOC16.ST.Str.general
602	PIOC16.ST.Op.general
603	PIOC17.ST.Str.general
604	PIOC17.ST.Op.general
605	PIOC18.ST.Str.general
606	PIOC18.ST.Op.general
607	PIOC19.ST.Str.general
608	PIOC19.ST.Op.general
609	PIOC20.ST.Str.general
610	PIOC20.ST.Op.general
611	PIOC21.ST.Str.general
612	PIOC21.ST.Op.general
613	PIOC22.ST.Str.general
614	PIOC22.ST.Op.general
615	PIOC23.ST.Str.general
616	PIOC23.ST.Op.general
617	PIOC24.ST.Str.general
618	PIOC24.ST.Op.general
619	PIOC25.ST.Str.general
620	PIOC25.ST.Op.general
621	PIOC26.ST.Str.general
622	PIOC26.ST.Op.general
623	PIOC27.ST.Str.general
624	PIOC27.ST.Op.general
625	PIOC28.ST.Str.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
626	PIOC28.ST.Op.general
627	PIOC29.ST.Str.general
628	PIOC29.ST.Op.general
629	PIOC30.ST.Str.general
630	PIOC30.ST.Op.general
631	PIOC31.ST.Str.general
632	PIOC31.ST.Op.general
633	PIOC32.ST.Str.general
634	PIOC32.ST.Op.general
635	PIOC33.ST.Str.general
636	PIOC33.ST.Op.general
637	PIOC34.ST.Str.general
638	PIOC34.ST.Op.general
639	PIOC35.ST.Str.general
640	PIOC35.ST.Op.general
641	PIOC36.ST.Str.general
642	PIOC36.ST.Op.general
643	PIOC37.ST.Str.general
644	PIOC37.ST.Op.general
645	PIOC38.ST.Str.general
646	PIOC38.ST.Op.general
647	PIOC39.ST.Str.general
648	PIOC39.ST.Op.general
649	PIOC40.ST.Str.general
650	PIOC40.ST.Op.general
651	PIOC41.ST.Str.general
652	PIOC41.ST.Op.general
653	PIOC42.ST.Str.general
654	PIOC42.ST.Op.general
655	PIOC43.ST.Str.general
656	PIOC43.ST.Op.general
657	PIOC44.ST.Str.general
658	PIOC44.ST.Op.general
659	PIOC45.ST.Str.general
660	PIOC45.ST.Op.general
661	PIOC46.ST.Str.general
662	PIOC46.ST.Op.general
663	PIOC47.ST.Str.general
664	PIOC47.ST.Op.general
665	PIOC48.ST.Str.general
666	PIOC48.ST.Op.general
667	PIOC49.ST.Str.general
668	PIOC49.ST.Op.general
669	PIOC50.ST.Str.general
670	PIOC50.ST.Op.general
671	PIOC51.ST.Str.general
672	PIOC51.ST.Op.general
673	PIOC52.ST.Str.general
674	PIOC52.ST.Op.general
675	PIOC53.ST.Str.general
676	PIOC53.ST.Op.general
677	PIOC54.ST.Str.general
678	PIOC54.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
679	PIOC55.ST.Str.general
680	PIOC55.ST.Op.general
681	PIOC56.ST.Str.general
682	PIOC56.ST.Op.general
683	PIOC57.ST.Str.general
684	PIOC57.ST.Op.general
685	PIOC58.ST.Str.general
686	PIOC58.ST.Op.general
687	PIOC59.ST.Str.general
688	PIOC59.ST.Op.general
689	PIOC60.ST.Str.general
690	PIOC60.ST.Op.general
691	PIOC61.ST.Str.general
692	PIOC61.ST.Op.general
693	PIOC62.ST.Str.general
694	PIOC62.ST.Op.general
695	PIOC63.ST.Str.general
696	PIOC63.ST.Op.general
697	PIOC64.ST.Str.general
698	PIOC64.ST.Op.general
699	PIOC65.ST.Str.general
700	PIOC65.ST.Op.general
701	PIOC66.ST.Str.general
702	PIOC66.ST.Op.general
703	PIOC67.ST.Str.general
704	PIOC67.ST.Op.general
705	PIOC68.ST.Str.general
706	PIOC68.ST.Op.general
707	PIOC69.ST.Str.general
708	PIOC69.ST.Op.general
709	PIOC70.ST.Str.general
710	PIOC70.ST.Op.general
711	PIOC71.ST.Str.general
712	PIOC71.ST.Op.general
713	PIOC72.ST.Str.general
714	PIOC72.ST.Op.general
715	PTOC1.ST.Str.general
716	PTOC1.ST.Op.general
717	PTOC2.ST.Str.general
718	PTOC2.ST.Op.general
719	PTOC3.ST.Str.general
720	PTOC3.ST.Op.general
721	PTOC4.ST.Str.general
722	PTOC4.ST.Op.general
723	PTOC5.ST.Str.general
724	PTOC5.ST.Op.general
725	PTOC6.ST.Str.general
726	PTOC6.ST.Op.general
727	PTOC7.ST.Str.general
728	PTOC7.ST.Op.general
729	PTOC8.ST.Str.general
730	PTOC8.ST.Op.general
731	PTOC9.ST.Str.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
732	PTOC9.ST.Op.general
733	PTOC10.ST.Str.general
734	PTOC10.ST.Op.general
735	PTOC11.ST.Str.general
736	PTOC11.ST.Op.general
737	PTOC12.ST.Str.general
738	PTOC12.ST.Op.general
739	PTOC13.ST.Str.general
740	PTOC13.ST.Op.general
741	PTOC14.ST.Str.general
742	PTOC14.ST.Op.general
743	PTOC15.ST.Str.general
744	PTOC15.ST.Op.general
745	PTOC16.ST.Str.general
746	PTOC16.ST.Op.general
747	PTOC17.ST.Str.general
748	PTOC17.ST.Op.general
749	PTOC18.ST.Str.general
750	PTOC18.ST.Op.general
751	PTOC19.ST.Str.general
752	PTOC19.ST.Op.general
753	PTOC20.ST.Str.general
754	PTOC20.ST.Op.general
755	PTOC21.ST.Str.general
756	PTOC21.ST.Op.general
757	PTOC22.ST.Str.general
758	PTOC22.ST.Op.general
759	PTOC23.ST.Str.general
760	PTOC23.ST.Op.general
761	PTOC24.ST.Str.general
762	PTOC24.ST.Op.general
763	PTOV1.ST.Str.general
764	PTOV1.ST.Op.general
765	PTOV2.ST.Str.general
766	PTOV2.ST.Op.general
767	PTOV3.ST.Str.general
768	PTOV3.ST.Op.general
769	PTOV4.ST.Str.general
770	PTOV4.ST.Op.general
771	PTOV5.ST.Str.general
772	PTOV5.ST.Op.general
773	PTOV6.ST.Str.general
774	PTOV6.ST.Op.general
775	PTOV7.ST.Str.general
776	PTOV7.ST.Op.general
777	PTOV8.ST.Str.general
778	PTOV8.ST.Op.general
779	PTOV9.ST.Str.general
780	PTOV9.ST.Op.general
781	PTOV10.ST.Str.general
782	PTOV10.ST.Op.general
783	PTRC1.ST.Tr.general
784	PTRC1.ST.Op.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
785	PTRC2.ST.Tr.general
786	PTRC2.ST.Op.general
787	PTRC3.ST.Tr.general
788	PTRC3.ST.Op.general
789	PTRC4.ST.Tr.general
790	PTRC4.ST.Op.general
791	PTRC5.ST.Tr.general
792	PTRC5.ST.Op.general
793	PTRC6.ST.Tr.general
794	PTRC6.ST.Op.general
795	PTUV1.ST.Str.general
796	PTUV1.ST.Op.general
797	PTUV2.ST.Str.general
798	PTUV2.ST.Op.general
799	PTUV3.ST.Str.general
800	PTUV3.ST.Op.general
801	PTUV4.ST.Str.general
802	PTUV4.ST.Op.general
803	PTUV5.ST.Str.general
804	PTUV5.ST.Op.general
805	PTUV6.ST.Str.general
806	PTUV6.ST.Op.general
807	PTUV7.ST.Str.general
808	PTUV7.ST.Op.general
809	PTUV8.ST.Str.general
810	PTUV8.ST.Op.general
811	PTUV9.ST.Str.general
812	PTUV9.ST.Op.general
813	PTUV10.ST.Str.general
814	PTUV10.ST.Op.general
815	PTUV11.ST.Str.general
816	PTUV11.ST.Op.general
817	PTUV12.ST.Str.general
818	PTUV12.ST.Op.general
819	PTUV13.ST.Str.general
820	PTUV13.ST.Op.general
821	RBRF1.ST.OpEx.general
822	RBRF1.ST.Opln.general
823	RBRF2.ST.OpEx.general
824	RBRF2.ST.Opln.general
825	RBRF3.ST.OpEx.general
826	RBRF3.ST.Opln.general
827	RBRF4.ST.OpEx.general
828	RBRF4.ST.Opln.general
829	RBRF5.ST.OpEx.general
830	RBRF5.ST.Opln.general
831	RBRF6.ST.OpEx.general
832	RBRF6.ST.Opln.general
833	RBRF7.ST.OpEx.general
834	RBRF7.ST.Opln.general
835	RBRF8.ST.OpEx.general
836	RBRF8.ST.Opln.general
837	RBRF9.ST.OpEx.general

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
838	RBRF9.ST.OpIn.general
839	RBRF10.ST.OpEx.general
840	RBRF10.ST.OpIn.general
841	RBRF11.ST.OpEx.general
842	RBRF11.ST.OpIn.general
843	RBRF12.ST.OpEx.general
844	RBRF12.ST.OpIn.general
845	RBRF13.ST.OpEx.general
846	RBRF13.ST.OpIn.general
847	RBRF14.ST.OpEx.general
848	RBRF14.ST.OpIn.general
849	RBRF15.ST.OpEx.general
850	RBRF15.ST.OpIn.general
851	RBRF16.ST.OpEx.general
852	RBRF16.ST.OpIn.general
853	RBRF17.ST.OpEx.general
854	RBRF17.ST.OpIn.general
855	RBRF18.ST.OpEx.general
856	RBRF18.ST.OpIn.general
857	RBRF19.ST.OpEx.general
858	RBRF19.ST.OpIn.general
859	RBRF20.ST.OpEx.general
860	RBRF20.ST.OpIn.general
861	RBRF21.ST.OpEx.general
862	RBRF21.ST.OpIn.general
863	RBRF22.ST.OpEx.general
864	RBRF22.ST.OpIn.general
865	RBRF23.ST.OpEx.general
866	RBRF23.ST.OpIn.general
867	RBRF24.ST.OpEx.general
868	RBRF24.ST.OpIn.general
869	RFLO1.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
870	RFLO2.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
871	RFLO3.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
872	RFLO4.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
873	RFLO5.MX.FltDiskm.mag.f
874	RPSB1.ST.Str.general
875	RPSB1.ST.Op.general
876	RPSB1.ST.BlkZn.stVal
877	RREC1.ST.Op.general
878	RREC1.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
879	RREC2.ST.Op.general
880	RREC2.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
881	RREC3.ST.Op.general
882	RREC3.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
883	RREC4.ST.Op.general
884	RREC4.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
885	RREC5.ST.Op.general
886	RREC5.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
887	RREC6.ST.Op.general
888	RREC6.ST.AutoRecSt.stVal
889	CSWI1.ST.Loc.stVal
890	CSWI1.ST.Pos.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
891	CSWI2.ST.Loc.stVal
892	CSWI2.ST.Pos.stVal
893	CSWI3.ST.Loc.stVal
894	CSWI3.ST.Pos.stVal
895	CSWI4.ST.Loc.stVal
896	CSWI4.ST.Pos.stVal
897	CSWI5.ST.Loc.stVal
898	CSWI5.ST.Pos.stVal
899	CSWI6.ST.Loc.stVal
900	CSWI6.ST.Pos.stVal
901	CSWI7.ST.Loc.stVal
902	CSWI7.ST.Pos.stVal
903	CSWI8.ST.Loc.stVal
904	CSWI8.ST.Pos.stVal
905	CSWI9.ST.Loc.stVal
906	CSWI9.ST.Pos.stVal
907	CSWI10.ST.Loc.stVal
908	CSWI10.ST.Pos.stVal
909	CSWI11.ST.Loc.stVal
910	CSWI11.ST.Pos.stVal
911	CSWI12.ST.Loc.stVal
912	CSWI12.ST.Pos.stVal
913	CSWI13.ST.Loc.stVal
914	CSWI13.ST.Pos.stVal
915	CSWI14.ST.Loc.stVal
916	CSWI14.ST.Pos.stVal
917	CSWI15.ST.Loc.stVal
918	CSWI15.ST.Pos.stVal
919	CSWI16.ST.Loc.stVal
920	CSWI16.ST.Pos.stVal
921	CSWI17.ST.Loc.stVal
922	CSWI17.ST.Pos.stVal
923	CSWI18.ST.Loc.stVal
924	CSWI18.ST.Pos.stVal
925	CSWI19.ST.Loc.stVal
926	CSWI19.ST.Pos.stVal
927	CSWI20.ST.Loc.stVal
928	CSWI20.ST.Pos.stVal
929	CSWI21.ST.Loc.stVal
930	CSWI21.ST.Pos.stVal
931	CSWI22.ST.Loc.stVal
932	CSWI22.ST.Pos.stVal
933	CSWI23.ST.Loc.stVal
934	CSWI23.ST.Pos.stVal
935	CSWI24.ST.Loc.stVal
936	CSWI24.ST.Pos.stVal
937	CSWI25.ST.Loc.stVal
938	CSWI25.ST.Pos.stVal
939	CSWI26.ST.Loc.stVal
940	CSWI26.ST.Pos.stVal
941	CSWI27.ST.Loc.stVal
942	CSWI27.ST.Pos.stVal
943	CSWI28.ST.Loc.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
944	CSWI28.ST.Pos.stVal
945	CSWI29.ST.Loc.stVal
946	CSWI29.ST.Pos.stVal
947	CSWI30.ST.Loc.stVal
948	CSWI30.ST.Pos.stVal
949	XSWI1.ST.Loc.stVal
950	XSWI1.ST.Pos.stVal
951	XSWI2.ST.Loc.stVal
952	XSWI2.ST.Pos.stVal
953	XSWI3.ST.Loc.stVal
954	XSWI3.ST.Pos.stVal
955	XSWI4.ST.Loc.stVal
956	XSWI4.ST.Pos.stVal
957	XSWI5.ST.Loc.stVal
958	XSWI5.ST.Pos.stVal
959	XSWI6.ST.Loc.stVal
960	XSWI6.ST.Pos.stVal
961	XSWI7.ST.Loc.stVal
962	XSWI7.ST.Pos.stVal
963	XSWI8.ST.Loc.stVal
964	XSWI8.ST.Pos.stVal
965	XSWI9.ST.Loc.stVal
966	XSWI9.ST.Pos.stVal
967	XSWI10.ST.Loc.stVal
968	XSWI10.ST.Pos.stVal
969	XSWI11.ST.Loc.stVal
970	XSWI11.ST.Pos.stVal
971	XSWI12.ST.Loc.stVal
972	XSWI12.ST.Pos.stVal
973	XSWI13.ST.Loc.stVal
974	XSWI13.ST.Pos.stVal
975	XSWI14.ST.Loc.stVal
976	XSWI14.ST.Pos.stVal
977	XSWI15.ST.Loc.stVal
978	XSWI15.ST.Pos.stVal
979	XSWI16.ST.Loc.stVal
980	XSWI16.ST.Pos.stVal
981	XSWI17.ST.Loc.stVal
982	XSWI17.ST.Pos.stVal
983	XSWI18.ST.Loc.stVal
984	XSWI18.ST.Pos.stVal
985	XSWI19.ST.Loc.stVal
986	XSWI19.ST.Pos.stVal
987	XSWI20.ST.Loc.stVal
988	XSWI20.ST.Pos.stVal
989	XSWI21.ST.Loc.stVal
990	XSWI21.ST.Pos.stVal
991	XSWI22.ST.Loc.stVal
992	XSWI22.ST.Pos.stVal

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
993	XSWI23.ST.Loc.stVal
994	XSWI23.ST.Pos.stVal
995	XSWI24.ST.Loc.stVal
996	XSWI24.ST.Pos.stVal
997	XCBR1.ST.Loc.stVal
998	XCBR1.ST.Pos.stVal
999	XCBR2.ST.Loc.stVal
1000	XCBR2.ST.Pos.stVal
1001	XCBR3.ST.Loc.stVal
1002	XCBR3.ST.Pos.stVal
1003	XCBR4.ST.Loc.stVal
1004	XCBR4.ST.Pos.stVal
1005	XCBR5.ST.Loc.stVal
1006	XCBR5.ST.Pos.stVal
1007	XCBR6.ST.Loc.stVal
1008	XCBR6.ST.Pos.stVal

**F617****ENUMERATION: LOGIN ROLES**

Enumeration	Role
0	None
1	Administrator
2	Supervisor
3	Engineer
4	Operator
5	Factory

**F620****ENUMERATION: PASSWORD CHANGE ROLES**

Enumeration	Role
0	None
1	Administrator
2	Supervisor
3	Engineer
4	Operator

**F621****ENUMERATION: MODBUS LOGIN ROLES**

Enumeration	Role
0	None
1	Administrator
2	Supervisor
3	Engineer
4	Operator
5	Observer
6	Factory Service

**F622****ENUMERATION: AUTORECLOSE 1P 3P MODE AUTOMATED**

Enumeration	Mode
0	Mode 1 (1 and 3 Pole)
1	Mode 2 (1 Pole)
2	Mode 3 (3 Pole - A)
3	Mode 4 (3 Pole - B)

**F623****ENUMERATION: RTC SYNCHRONIZING SOURCE CONFIGURATION**

Enumeration	Item
0	None
1	PP/IRIG-B/PTP/SNTP
2	IRIG-B/PP/PTP/SNTP
3	PP/PTP/IRIG-B/SNTP

**F624****ENUMERATION: RTC SYNCHRONIZING SOURCE ACTUALS**

Enumeration	Item
0	None
1	Port 1 PTP Clock
2	Port 2 PTP Clock
3	Port 3 PTP Clock
4	IRIG-B
5	SNTP

**F625****ENUMERATION: PTP STATE**

Enumeration	Item
0	Disabled
1	No Signal
2	Calibrating
3	Synchronized
4	Synchronized (No PDelay)

**F626****ENUMERATION: NETWORK PORT FOR REMOTE DEVICE**

Enumeration	Item
0	None
1	Network Port 1
2	Network Port 2
3	Network Port 3

**F627****ENUMERATION: REDUNDANCY MODE**

Enumeration	Item
0	None
1	Failover
2	PRP

**F626****ENUMERATION: SECURITY BYPASS ACCESS (disables security on local access, remoted access, or both)**

Enumeration	Item
0	Disabled
1	Local and Remote
2	Local
3	Remote

**B**



## C.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The IEC 61850 standard is the result of electric utilities and vendors of electronic equipment to produce standardized communications systems. IEC 61850 is a series of standards describing client/server and peer-to-peer communications, substation design and configuration, testing, environmental and project standards. The complete set includes:

- IEC 61850-1: Introduction and overview
- IEC 61850-2: Glossary
- IEC 61850-3: General requirements
- IEC 61850-4: System and project management
- IEC 61850-5: Communications and requirements for functions and device models
- IEC 61850-6: Configuration description language for communication in electrical substations related to IEDs
- IEC 61850-7-1: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Principles and models
- IEC 61850-7-2: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment - Abstract communication service interface (ACSI)
- IEC 61850-7-3: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Common data classes
- IEC 61850-7-4: Basic communication structure for substation and feeder equipment – Compatible logical node classes and data classes
- IEC 61850-8-1: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Mappings to MMS (ISO 9506-1 and ISO 9506-2) and to ISO/IEC 8802-3
- IEC 61850-9-1: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over serial unidirectional multi-drop point to point link
- IEC 61850-9-2: Specific Communication Service Mapping (SCSM) – Sampled values over ISO/IEC 8802-3
- IEC 61850-10: Conformance testing

These documents can be obtained from the IEC (<http://www.iec.ch>). It is strongly recommended that all those involved with any IEC 61850 implementation obtain this document set.

## C.1.2 COMMUNICATION PROFILES

IEC 61850 specifies the use of the Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) at the upper (application) layer for transfer of real-time data. This protocol has been in existence for several of years and provides a set of services suitable for the transfer of data within a substation LAN environment. Actual MMS protocol services are mapped to IEC 61850 abstract services in IEC 61850-8-1.

The M60 relay supports IEC 61850 server services over TCP/IP. The TCP/IP profile requires the M60 to have an IP address to establish communications. These addresses are located in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **NETWORK** menu. It is possible to have up to five simultaneous connections (in addition to DNP and Modbus/TCP (non-IEC 61850) connections).

- **Client/server:** This is a connection-oriented type of communication. The connection is initiated by the client, and communication activity is controlled by the client. IEC 61850 clients are often substation computers running HMI programs or SOE logging software. Servers are usually substation equipment such as protection relays, meters, RTUs, transformer tap changers, or bay controllers.
- **Peer-to-peer:** This is a non-connection-oriented, high speed type of communication usually between substation equipment such as protection relays. GSSE and GOOSE are methods of peer-to-peer communication.
- **Substation configuration language (SCL):** A substation configuration language is a number of files used to describe the configuration of substation equipment. Each configured device has an *IEC Capability Description* (ICD) file. The substation single line information is stored in a *System Specification Description* (SSD) file. The entire substation configuration is stored in a *Substation Configuration Description* (SCD) file. The SCD file is the combination of the individual ICD files and the SSD file.

## C.2.1 OVERVIEW

IEC 61850 defines an object-oriented approach to data and services. An IEC 61850 *physical device* can contain one or more *logical device(s)*. Each logical device can contain many *logical nodes*. Each logical node can contain many *data objects*. Each data object is composed of *data attributes* and *data attribute components*. Services are available at each level for performing various functions, such as reading, writing, control commands, and reporting.

Each M60 IED represents one IEC 61850 physical device. The physical device contains one logical device, and the logical device contains many logical nodes. The logical node LPHD1 contains information about the M60 IED physical device. The logical node LLN0 contains information about the M60 IED logical device.

## C.2.2 GGIO1: DIGITAL STATUS VALUES

## C

The GGIO1 logical node is available in the M60 to provide access to as many 128 digital status points and associated time-stamps and quality flags. The data content must be configured before the data can be used. GGIO1 provides digital status points for access by clients.

It is intended that clients use GGIO1 in order to access digital status values from the M60. Configuration settings are provided to allow the selection of the number of digital status indications available in GGIO1 (8 to 128), and to allow the choice of the M60 FlexLogic operands that drive the status of the GGIO1 status indications. Clients can utilize the IEC 61850 buffered and unbuffered reporting features available from GGIO1 in order to build sequence of events (SOE) logs and HMI display screens. Buffered reporting should generally be used for SOE logs since the buffering capability reduces the chances of missing data state changes. Unbuffered reporting should generally be used for local status display.

## C.2.3 GGIO2: DIGITAL CONTROL VALUES

The GGIO2 logical node is available to provide access to the M60 virtual inputs. Virtual inputs are single-point control (binary) values that can be written by clients. They are generally used as control inputs. GGIO2 provides access to the virtual inputs through the IEC 61850 standard control model (ctlModel) services:

- Status only.
- Direct control with normal security.
- SBO control with normal security.

Configuration settings are available to select the control model for each point. Each virtual input used through GGIO2 should have its **VIRTUAL INPUT 1(64) FUNCTION** setting programmed as “Enabled” and its corresponding **GGIO2 CF SPSCO1(64) CTLMODEL** setting programmed to the appropriate control configuration.

## C.2.4 GGIO3: DIGITAL STATUS AND ANALOG VALUES FROM GOOSE DATA

The GGIO3 logical node is available to provide access for clients to values received via configurable GOOSE messages. The values of the digital status indications and analog values in GGIO3 originate in GOOSE messages sent from other devices.

## C.2.5 GGIO4: GENERIC ANALOG MEASURED VALUES

The GGIO4 logical node provides access to as many as 32 analog value points, as well as associated timestamps and quality flags. The data content must be configured before the data can be used. GGIO4 provides analog values for access by clients.

It is intended that clients use GGIO4 to access generic analog values from the M60. Configuration settings allow the selection of the number of analog values available in GGIO4 (4 to 32) and the choice of the FlexAnalog values that determine the value of the GGIO4 analog inputs. Clients can utilize polling or the IEC 61850 unbuffered reporting feature available from GGIO4 in order to obtain the analog values provided by GGIO4.

## C.2.6 MMXU: ANALOG MEASURED VALUES

A limited number of measured analog values are available through the MMXU logical nodes.

Each MMXU logical node provides data from a M60 current and voltage source. There is one MMXU available for each configurable source (programmed in the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇒ **SIGNAL SOURCES** menu). MMXU1 provides data from M60 source 1, and MMXU2 provides data from M60 source 2.

MMXU data is provided in two forms: instantaneous and deadband. The instantaneous values are updated every time a read operation is performed by a client. The deadband values are calculated as described in IEC 61850 parts 7-1 and 7-3. The selection of appropriate deadband settings for the M60 is described in chapter 5 of this manual.

IEC 61850 buffered and unbuffered reporting capability is available in all MMXU logical nodes. MMXUx logical nodes provide the following data for each source:

- MMXU1.MX.TotW: three-phase real power
- MMXU1.MX.TotVAr: three-phase reactive power
- MMXU1.MX.TotVA: three-phase apparent power
- MMXU1.MX.TotPF: three-phase power factor
- MMXU1.MX.Hz: frequency
- MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsAB: phase AB voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsBC: phase BC voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.PPV.phsCA: Phase CA voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsA: phase AG voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsB: phase BG voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.PhV.phsC: phase CG voltage magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.A.phsA: phase A current magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.A.phsB: phase B current magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.A.phsC: phase C current magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.A.neut: ground current magnitude and angle
- MMXU1.MX.W.phsA: phase A real power
- MMXU1.MX.W.phsB: phase B real power
- MMXU1.MX.W.phsC: phase C real power
- MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsA: phase A reactive power
- MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsB: phase B reactive power
- MMXU1.MX.VAr.phsC: phase C reactive power
- MMXU1.MX.VA.phsA: phase A apparent power
- MMXU1.MX.VA.phsB: phase B apparent power
- MMXU1.MX.VA.phsC: phase C apparent power
- MMXU1.MX.PF.phsA: phase A power factor
- MMXU1.MX.PF.phsB: phase B power factor
- MMXU1.MX.PF.phsC: phase C power factor

## C.2.7 PROTECTION AND OTHER LOGICAL NODES

The following list describes the protection elements for all UR-series relays. The M60 relay will contain a subset of protection elements from this list.

- PDIF: bus differential, transformer instantaneous differential, transformer percent differential, current differential

- PDIS: phase distance, ground distance
- PIOC: phase instantaneous overcurrent, neutral instantaneous overcurrent, ground instantaneous overcurrent, negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent.
- PTOC: phase time overcurrent, neutral time overcurrent, ground time overcurrent, negative-sequence time overcurrent, neutral directional overcurrent, negative-sequence directional overcurrent
- PTUV: phase undervoltage, auxiliary undervoltage, third harmonic neutral undervoltage
- PTOV: phase overvoltage, neutral overvoltage, auxiliary overvoltage, negative sequence overvoltage
- RBRF: breaker failure
- RREC: autoreclosure
- RPSB: power swing detection
- RFLO: fault locator
- XCBR: breaker control
- XSWI: circuit switch
- CSWI: switch controller

The protection elements listed above contain *start* (pickup) and *operate* flags. For example, the start flag for PIOC1 is PIOC1.ST.Str.general. The operate flag for PIOC1 is PIOC1.ST.Op.general. For the M60 protection elements, these flags take their values from the pickup and operate FlexLogic operands for the corresponding element.

Some protection elements listed above contain directional start values. For example, the directional start value for PDIS1 is PDIS1.ST.Str.dirGeneral. This value is built from the directional FlexLogic operands for the element.

The RFLO logical node contains the measurement of the distance to fault calculation in kilometers. This value originates in the fault locator function.

The XCBR logical node is directly associated with the breaker control feature.

- XCBR1.ST.Loc: This is the state of the XCBR1 local/remote switch. A setting is provided to assign a FlexLogic operand to determine the state. When local mode is true, IEC 61850 client commands will be rejected.
- XCBR1.ST.Opcnt: This is an operation counter as defined in IEC 61850. Command settings are provided to allow the counter to be cleared.
- XCBR1.ST.Pos: This is the position of the breaker. The breaker control FlexLogic operands are used to determine this state.
  - Intermediate state (00) is indicated when the BREAKER 1 OPEN and BREAKER 1 CLOSED operands are both On.
  - Off state (01) is indicated when the BREAKER 1 OPEN operand is On.
  - On state (10) is indicated when the BREAKER 1 CLOSED operand is On.
  - Bad state (11) is indicated when the BREAKER 1 OPEN and BREAKER 1 CLOSED operands are Off.
- XCBR1.ST.BlkOpn: This is the state of the block open command logic. When true, breaker open commands from IEC 61850 clients will be rejected.
- XCBR1.ST.BlkCls: This is the state of the block close command logic. When true, breaker close commands from IEC 61850 clients will be rejected.
- XCBR1.CO.Pos: This is where IEC 61850 clients can issue open or close commands to the breaker. SBO control with normal security is the only supported IEC 61850 control model.
- XCBR1.CO.BlkOpn: This is where IEC 61850 clients can issue block open commands to the breaker. Direct control with normal security is the only supported IEC 61850 control model.
- XCBR1.CO.BlkCls: This is where IEC 61850 clients can issue block close commands to the breaker. Direct control with normal security is the only supported IEC 61850 control model.

## C.3.1 BUFFERED/UNBUFFERED REPORTING

IEC 61850 buffered and unbuffered reporting is provided in the GGIO1 logical nodes (for binary status values) and MMXU1 to MMXU6 (for analog measured values). Report settings can be configured using the EnerVista UR Setup software, substation configurator software, or via an IEC 61850 client. The following items can be configured:

- **TrgOps:** Trigger options. The following bits are supported by the M60:
  - Bit 1: data-change
  - Bit 4: integrity
  - Bit 5: general interrogation
- **OptFlds:** Option Fields. The following bits are supported by the M60:
  - Bit 1: sequence-number
  - Bit 2: report-time-stamp
  - Bit 3: reason-for-inclusion
  - Bit 4: data-set-name
  - Bit 5: data-reference
  - Bit 6: buffer-overflow (for buffered reports only)
  - Bit 7: entryID (for buffered reports only)
  - Bit 8: conf-revision
  - Bit 9: segmentation
- **IntgPd:** Integrity period.
- **BufTm:** Buffer time.

## C.3.2 FILE TRANSFER

MMS file services are supported to allow transfer of oscillography, event record, or other files from a M60 relay.

## C.3.3 TIMESTAMPS AND SCANNING

The timestamp values associated with all IEC 61850 data items represent the *time of the last change* of either the value or quality flags of the data item. To accomplish this functionality, all IEC 61850 data items must be regularly scanned for data changes, and the timestamp updated when a change is detected, regardless of the connection status of any IEC 61850 clients. For applications where there is no IEC 61850 client in use, the IEC 61850 **SERVER SCANNING** setting can be programmed as “Disabled”. If a client is in use, this setting should be programmed as “Enabled” to ensure the proper generation of IEC 61850 timestamps.

## C.3.4 LOGICAL DEVICE NAME

The logical device name is used to identify the IEC 61850 logical device that exists within the M60. This name is composed of two parts: the IED name setting and the logical device instance. The complete logical device name is the combination of the two character strings programmed in the **IEDNAME** and **LD INST** settings. The default values for these strings are “IED-Name” and “LDInst”. These values should be changed to reflect a logical naming convention for all IEC 61850 logical devices in the system.

## C.3.5 LOCATION

The LPHD1 logical node contains a data attribute called *location* (LPHD1.DC.PhyNam.location). This is a character string meant to describe the physical location of the M60. This attribute is programmed through the **LOCATION** setting and its default value is “Location”. This value should be changed to describe the actual physical location of the M60.

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C.3.6 LOGICAL NODE NAME PREFIXES

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IEC 61850 specifies that each logical node can have a name with a total length of 11 characters. The name is composed of:

- A five or six-character name prefix.
- A four-character standard name (for example, MMXU, GGIO, PIOC, etc.).
- A one or two-character instantiation index.

Complete names are of the form xxxxxxPIOC1, where the xxxxxx character string is configurable. Details regarding the logical node naming rules are given in IEC 61850 parts 6 and 7-2. It is recommended that a consistent naming convention be used for an entire substation project.

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C.3.7 CONNECTION TIMING

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A built-in TCP/IP connection timeout of two minutes is employed by the M60 to detect 'dead' connections. If there is no data traffic on a TCP connection for greater than two minutes, the connection will be aborted by the M60. This frees up the connection to be used by other clients. Therefore, when using IEC 61850 reporting, clients should configure report control block items such that an integrity report will be issued at least every 2 minutes (120000 ms). This ensures that the M60 will not abort the connection. If other MMS data is being polled on the same connection at least once every 2 minutes, this timeout will not apply.

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C.3.8 NON-IEC 61850 DATA

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The M60 relay makes available a number of non-IEC 61850 data items. These data items can be accessed through the "UR" MMS domain. IEC 61850 data can be accessed through the standard IEC 61850 logical device. To access the non-IEC data items, the **INCLUDE NON-IEC DATA** setting must be "Enabled".

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C.3.9 COMMUNICATION SOFTWARE UTILITIES

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The exact structure and values of the supported IEC 61850 logical nodes can be seen by connecting to a M60 relay with an MMS browser, such as the "MMS Object Explorer and AXS4-MMS" DDE/OPC server from Sisco Inc.

## C.4.1 OVERVIEW

IEC 61850 specifies two types of peer-to-peer data transfer services: Generic Substation State Events (GSSE) and Generic Object Oriented Substation Events (GOOSE). GSSE services are compatible with UCA 2.0 GOOSE. IEC 61850 GOOSE services provide virtual LAN (VLAN) support, Ethernet priority tagging, and EtherType Application ID configuration. The support for VLANs and priority tagging allows for the optimization of Ethernet network traffic. GOOSE messages can be given a higher priority than standard Ethernet traffic, and they can be separated onto specific VLANs. Because of the additional features of GOOSE services versus GSSE services, it is recommended that GOOSE be used wherever backwards compatibility with GSSE (or UCA 2.0 GOOSE) is not required.

Devices that transmit GSSE and/or GOOSE messages also function as servers. Each GSSE publisher contains a “GSSE control block” to configure and control the transmission. Each GOOSE publisher contains a “GOOSE control block” to configure and control the transmission. The transmission is also controlled via device settings. These settings can be seen in the ICD and/or SCD files, or in the device configuration software or files.

IEC 61850 recommends a default priority value of 4 for GOOSE. Ethernet traffic that does not contain a priority tag has a default priority of 1. More details are specified in IEC 61850 part 8-1.

IEC 61850 recommends that the EtherType Application ID number be configured according to the GOOSE source. In the M60, the transmitted GOOSE Application ID number must match the configured receive Application ID number in the receiver. A common number may be used for all GOOSE transmitters in a system. More details are specified in IEC 61850 part 8-1.

## C.4.2 GSSE CONFIGURATION

IEC 61850 Generic Substation Status Event (GSSE) communication is compatible with UCA GOOSE communication. GSSE messages contain a number of double point status data items. These items are transmitted in two pre-defined data structures named DNA and UserSt. Each DNA and UserSt item is referred to as a ‘bit pair’. GSSE messages are transmitted in response to state changes in any of the data points contained in the message. GSSE messages always contain the same number of DNA and UserSt bit pairs. Depending on the configuration, only some of these bit pairs may have values that are of interest to receiving devices.

The **GSSE FUNCTION**, **GSSE ID**, and **GSSE DESTINATION MAC ADDRESS** settings are used to configure GSSE transmission. **GSSE FUNCTION** is set to “Enabled” to enable the transmission. If a valid multicast Ethernet MAC address is entered for the **GSSE DESTINATION MAC ADDRESS** setting, this address will be used as the destination MAC address for GSSE messages. If a valid multicast Ethernet MAC address is not entered (for example, 00 00 00 00 00 00), the M60 will use the source Ethernet MAC address as the destination, with the multicast bit set.

## C.4.3 FIXED GOOSE

The M60 supports two types of IEC 61850 Generic Object Oriented Substation Event (GOOSE) communication: fixed GOOSE and configurable GOOSE. All GOOSE messages contain IEC 61850 data collected into a *dataset*. It is this dataset that is transferred using GOOSE message services. The dataset transferred using the M60 fixed GOOSE is the same data that is transferred using the GSSE feature; that is, the DNA and UserSt bit pairs. The FlexLogic operands that determine the state of the DNA and UserSt bit pairs are configurable via settings, but the fixed GOOSE dataset always contains the same DNA/UserSt data structure. Upgrading from GSSE to GOOSE services is simply a matter of enabling fixed GOOSE and disabling GSSE. The remote inputs and outputs are configured in the same manner for both GSSE and fixed GOOSE.

It is recommended that the fixed GOOSE be used for implementations that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs. Configurable GOOSE may be used for implementations that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs and devices from other manufacturers.

## C.4.4 CONFIGURABLE GOOSE

The configurable GOOSE feature allows for the configuration of the datasets to be transmitted or received from the M60. The M60 supports the configuration of eight (8) transmission and reception datasets, allowing for the optimization of data transfer between devices.



Items programmed for dataset 1 and 2 will have changes in their status transmitted as soon as the change is detected. Dataset 1 should be used for high-speed transmission of data that is required for applications such as transfer tripping, blocking, and breaker fail initiate. At least one digital status value needs to be configured in dataset 1 to enable transmission of all data configured for dataset 1. Configuring analog data only to dataset 1 will not activate transmission.

Items programmed for datasets 3 through 8 will have changes in their status transmitted at a maximum rate of every 100 ms. Datasets 3 through 8 will regularly analyze each data item configured within them every 100 ms to identify if any changes have been made. If any changes in the data items are detected, these changes will be transmitted through a GOOSE message. If there are no changes detected during this 100 ms period, no GOOSE message will be sent.

For all datasets 1 through 8, the integrity GOOSE message will still continue to be sent at the pre-configured rate even if no changes in the data items are detected.

The GOOSE functionality was enhanced to prevent the relay from flooding a communications network with GOOSE messages due to an oscillation being created that is triggering a message.

The M60 has the ability of detecting if a data item in one of the GOOSE datasets is erroneously oscillating. This can be caused by events such as errors in logic programming, inputs improperly being asserted and de-asserted, or failed station components. If erroneously oscillation is detected, the M60 will stop sending GOOSE messages from the dataset for a minimum period of one second. Should the oscillation persist after the one second time-out period, the M60 will continue to block transmission of the dataset. The M60 will assert the **MAINTENANCE ALERT: GGIO Ind XXX oscill** self-test error message on the front panel display, where **XXX** denotes the data item detected as oscillating.

The configurable GOOSE feature is recommended for applications that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs and devices from other manufacturers. Fixed GOOSE is recommended for applications that require GOOSE data transfer between UR-series IEDs.

IEC 61850 GOOSE messaging contains a number of configurable parameters, all of which must be correct to achieve the successful transfer of data. It is critical that the configured datasets at the transmission and reception devices are an exact match in terms of data structure, and that the GOOSE addresses and name strings match exactly. Manual configuration is possible, but third-party substation configuration software may be used to automate the process. The EnerVista UR Setup software can produce IEC 61850 ICD files and import IEC 61850 SCD files produced by a substation configurator (refer to the *IEC 61850 IED configuration* section later in this appendix).

## NOTICE

Use independent ports for IEC 61850 communication and take care when configuring the settings, else loss of protection or misoperation of the relay can result.

The following example illustrates the configuration required to transfer IEC 61850 data items between two devices. The general steps required for transmission configuration are:

1. Configure the transmission dataset.
2. Configure the GOOSE service settings.
3. Configure the data.

The general steps required for reception configuration are:

1. Configure the reception dataset.
2. Configure the GOOSE service settings.
3. Configure the data.

This example shows how to configure the transmission and reception of three IEC 61850 data items: a single point status value, its associated quality flags, and a floating point analog value.

The following procedure illustrates the transmission configuration.

1. Configure the transmission dataset by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** ⇒ **CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** settings menu:
  - Set **ITEM 1** to “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.q” to indicate quality flags for GGIO1 status indication 1.
  - Set **ITEM 2** to “GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal” to indicate the status value for GGIO1 status indication 1.

The transmission dataset now contains a set of quality flags and a single point status Boolean value. The reception dataset on the receiving device must exactly match this structure.



2. Configure the GOOSE service settings by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **TRANSMISSION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** settings menu:
  - Set **CONFIG GSE 1 FUNCTION** to “Enabled”.
  - Set **CONFIG GSE 1 ID** to an appropriate descriptive string (the default value is “GOOSEOut\_1”).
  - Set **CONFIG GSE 1 DST MAC** to a multicast address (for example, 01 00 00 12 34 56).
  - Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN PRIORITY**; the default value of “4” is OK for this example.
  - Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 VLAN ID** value; the default value is “0”, but some switches may require this value to be “1”.
  - Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 ETYPE APPID** value. This setting represents the EtherType application ID and must match the configuration on the receiver (the default value is “0”).
  - Set the **CONFIG GSE 1 CONFREV** value. This value changes automatically as described in IEC 61850 part 7-2. For this example it can be left at its default value.
3. Configure the data by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GGIO1 STATUS CONFIGURATION** settings menu:
  - Set **GGIO1 INDICATION 1** to a FlexLogic operand used to provide the status of GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal (for example, a contact input, virtual input, a protection element status, etc.).

The M60 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

The following procedure illustrates the reception configuration.

1. Configure the reception dataset by making the following changes in the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATION** ⇒ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇒ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇒ **RECEPTION** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE** ⇒ **CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1** ⇒ **CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** settings menu:
  - Set **ITEM 1** to “GGIO3.ST.Ind1.q” to indicate quality flags for GGIO3 status indication 1.
  - Set **ITEM 2** to “GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal” to indicate the status value for GGIO3 status indication 1.

The reception dataset now contains a set of quality flags, a single point status Boolean value, and a floating point analog value. This matches the transmission dataset configuration above.
2. Configure the GOOSE service settings by making the following changes in the **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE DEVICES** ⇒ **REMOTE DEVICE 1** settings menu:
  - Set **REMOTE DEVICE 1 ID** to match the GOOSE ID string for the transmitting device. Enter “GOOSEOut\_1”.
  - Set **REMOTE DEVICE 1 ETYPE APPID** to match the EtherType application ID from the transmitting device. This is “0” in the example above.
  - Set the **REMOTE DEVICE 1 DATASET** value. This value represents the dataset number in use. Since we are using configurable GOOSE 1 in this example, program this value as “GOOSEIn 1”.
3. Configure the data by making the following changes in the **INPUTS/OUTPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE INPUTS** ⇒ **REMOTE INPUT 1** settings menu:
  - Set **REMOTE IN 1 DEVICE** to “GOOSEOut\_1”.
  - Set **REMOTE IN 1 ITEM** to “Dataset Item 2”. This assigns the value of the GGIO3.ST.Ind1.stVal single point status item to remote input 1.

Remote input 1 can now be used in FlexLogic equations or other settings. The M60 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

The value of remote input 1 (Boolean on or off) in the receiving device will be determined by the GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal value in the sending device. The above settings will be automatically populated by the EnerVista UR Setup software when a complete SCD file is created by third party substation configurator software.

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### C.4.5 ETHERNET MAC ADDRESS FOR GSSE/GOOSE

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Ethernet capable devices each contain a unique identifying address called a Media Access Control (MAC) address. This address cannot be changed and is unique for each Ethernet device produced worldwide. The address is six bytes in length and is usually represented as six hexadecimal values (for example, 00 A0 F4 01 02 03). It is used in all Ethernet frames as the 'source' address of the frame. Each Ethernet frame also contains a *destination* address. The destination address can be different for each Ethernet frame depending on the intended destination of the frame.

A special type of destination address called a *multicast* address is used when the Ethernet frame can be received by more than one device. An Ethernet MAC address is multicast when the least significant bit of the first byte is set (for example, 01 00 00 00 00 00 is a multicast address).

GSSE and GOOSE messages must have multicast destination MAC addresses.

By default, the M60 is configured to use an automated multicast MAC scheme. If the M60 destination MAC address setting is not a valid multicast address (that is, the least significant bit of the first byte is not set), the address used as the destination MAC will be the same as the local MAC address, but with the multicast bit set. Thus, if the local MAC address is 00 A0 F4 01 02 03, then the destination MAC address will be 01 A0 F4 01 02 03.

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### C.4.6 GSSE ID AND GOOSE ID SETTINGS

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GSSE messages contain an identifier string used by receiving devices to identify the sender of the message, defined in IEC 61850 part 8-1 as GsID. This is a programmable 65-character string. This string should be chosen to provide a descriptive name of the originator of the GSSE message.

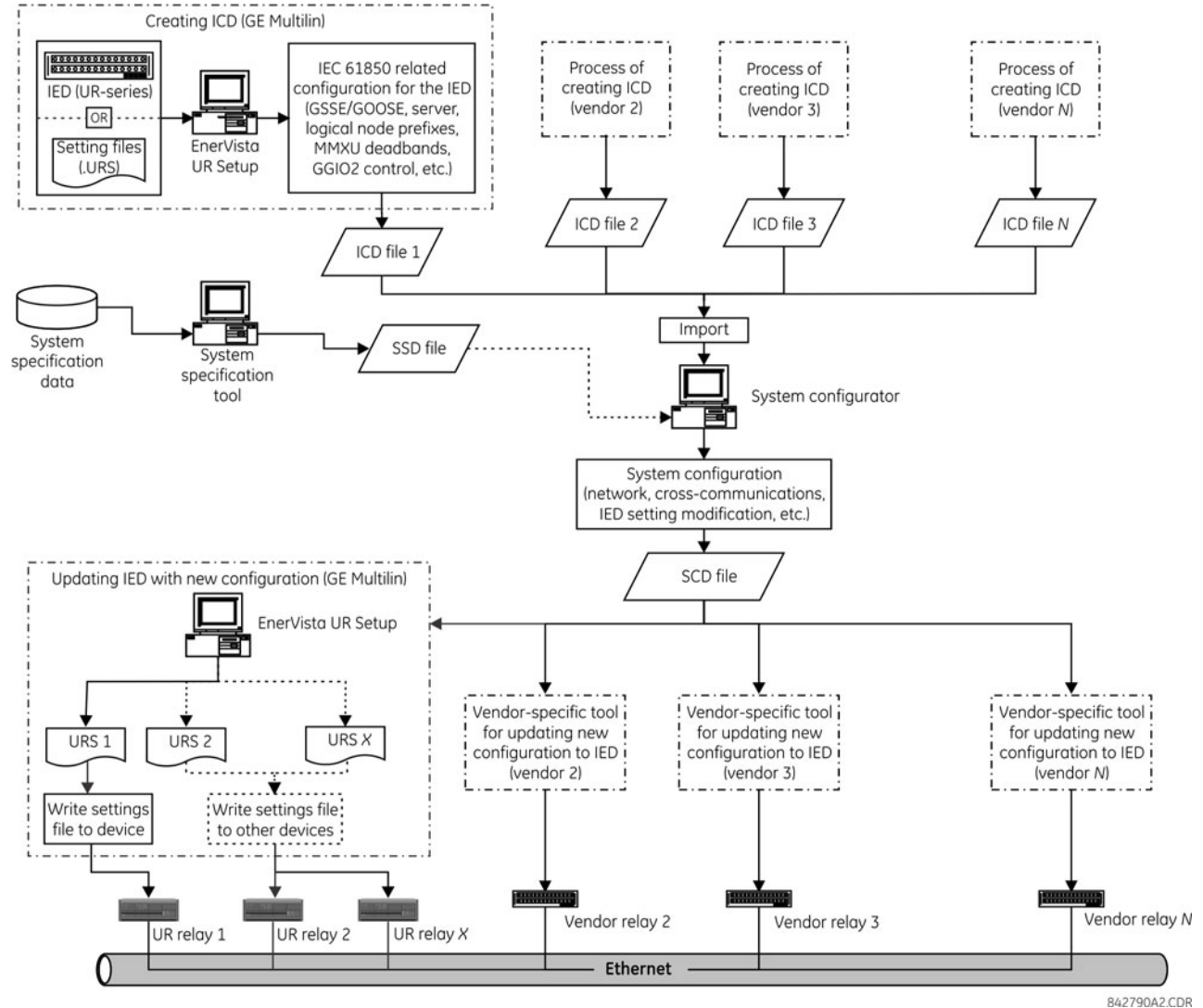
GOOSE messages contain an identifier string used by receiving devices to identify the sender of the message, defined in IEC 61850 part 8-1 as GoID. This programmable 65-character string should be a descriptive name of the originator of the GOOSE message. GOOSE messages also contain two additional character strings used for identification of the message: DatSet - the name of the associated dataset, and GoCBRef - the reference (name) of the associated GOOSE control block. These strings are automatically populated and interpreted by the M60; no settings are required.

## C.5.1 OVERVIEW

The M60 can be configured for IEC 61850 via the EnerVista UR Setup software as follows.

1. An ICD file is generated for the M60 by the EnerVista UR Setup software that describe the capabilities of the IED.
2. The ICD file is then imported into a system configurator along with other ICD files for other IEDs (from GE or other vendors) for system configuration.
3. The result is saved to a SCD file, which is then imported back to EnerVista UR Setup to create one or more settings file(s). The settings file(s) can then be used to update the relay(s) with the new configuration information.

The configuration process is illustrated below.



**Figure C-1: IED CONFIGURATION PROCESS**

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used in the procedures describing the IED configuration process for IEC 61850:

- BDA: Basic Data Attribute, that is not structured
- DAI: Instantiated Data Attribute
- DO: Data Object type or instance, depending on the context

- DOI: Instantiated Data Object
- IED: Intelligent Electronic Device
- LDInst: Instantiated Logical Device
- LNInst: Instantiated Logical Node
- SCL: Substation Configuration Description Language. The configuration language is an application of the Extensible Markup Language (XML) version 1.0.
- SDI: Instantiated Sub DATA; middle name part of a structured DATA name
- UR: GE Multilin Universal Relay series
- URI: Universal Resource Identifier
- URS: UR-series relay setting file
- XML: Extensible Markup Language

The following SCL variants are also used:

- ICD: IED Capability Description
- CID: Configured IED Description
- SSD: System Specification Description
- SCD: Substation Configuration Description

The following IEC related tools are referenced in the procedures that describe the IED configuration process for IEC 61850:

- **System configurator** or **Substation configurator**: This is an IED independent system level tool that can import or export configuration files defined by IEC 61850-6. It can import configuration files (ICD) from several IEDs for system level engineering and is used to add system information shared by different IEDs. The system configuration generates a substation related configuration file (SCD) which is fed back to the IED configurator (for example, EnerVista UR Setup) for system related IED configuration. The system configurator should also be able to read a system specification file (SSD) to use as base for starting system engineering, or to compare it with an engineered system for the same substation.
- **IED configurator**: This is a vendor specific tool that can directly or indirectly generate an ICD file from the IED (for example, from a settings file). It can also import a system SCL file (SCD) to set communication configuration parameters (that is, required addresses, reception GOOSE datasets, IDs of incoming GOOSE datasets, etc.) for the IED. The IED configurator functionality is implemented in the GE Multilin EnerVista UR Setup software.

### C.5.2 CONFIGURING IEC 61850 SETTINGS

Before creating an ICD file, the user can customize the IEC 61850 related settings for the IED. For example, the IED name and logical device instance can be specified to uniquely identify the IED within the substation, or transmission GOOSE datasets created so that the system configurator can configure the cross-communication links to send GOOSE messages from the IED. Once the IEC 61850 settings are configured, the ICD creation process will recognize the changes and generate an ICD file that contains the updated settings.

Some of the IED settings will be modified during the system configuration process. For example, a new IP address may be assigned, line items in a Transmission GOOSE dataset may be added or deleted, or prefixes of some logical nodes may be changed. While all new configurations will be mapped to the M60 settings file when importing an SCD file, all unchanged settings will preserve the same values in the new settings file.

These settings can be configured either directly through the relay panel or through the EnerVista UR Setup software (preferred method). The full list of IEC 61850 related settings are as follows:

- Network configuration: IP address, IP subnet mask, and default gateway IP address (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > Network** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Server configuration: IED name and logical device instance (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > Server Configuration** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Logical node prefixes, which includes prefixes for all logical nodes except LLN0 (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > Logical Node Prefixes** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).

- MMXU deadbands, which includes deadbands for all available MMXUs. The number of MMXUs is related to the number of CT/VT modules in the relay. There are two MMXUs for each CT/VT module. For example, if a relay contains two CT/VT modules, there will be four MMXUs available (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > MMXU Deadbands** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- GGIO1 status configuration, which includes the number of status points in GGIO1 as well as the potential internal mappings for each GGIO1 indication. However only the number of status points will be used in the ICD creation process (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > GGIO1 Status Configuration** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- GGIO2 control configuration, which includes ctlModels for all SPCSOs within GGIO2 (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > GGIO2 Control Configuration** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Configurable transmission GOOSE, which includes eight configurable datasets that can be used for GOOSE transmission. The GOOSE ID can be specified for each dataset (it must be unique within the IED as well as across the whole substation), as well as the destination MAC address, VLAN priority, VLAN ID, ETYPE APPID, and the dataset items. The selection of the dataset item is restricted by firmware version; for version 7.1x, only GGIO1.ST.Indx.stVal and GGIO1.ST.Indx.q are valid selection (where x is between 1 to N, and N is determined by number of GGIO1 status points). Although configurable transmission GOOSE can also be created and altered by some third-party system configurators, we recommend configuring transmission GOOSE for GE Multilin IEDs before creating the ICD, and strictly within EnerVista UR Setup software or the front panel display (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > GSSE/GOOSE Configuration > Transmission > Tx Configurable GOOSE** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Configurable reception GOOSE, which includes eight configurable datasets that can be used for GOOSE reception. However, unlike datasets for transmission, datasets for reception only contains dataset items, and they are usually created automatically by process of importing the SCD file (access through the **Settings > Product Setup > Communications > IEC 61850 > GSSE/GOOSE Configuration > Reception > Rx Configurable GOOSE** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Remote devices configuration, which includes remote device ID (GOOSE ID or GoID of the incoming transmission GOOSE dataset), ETYPE APPID (of the GSE communication block for the incoming transmission GOOSE), and DATASET (which is the name of the associated reception GOOSE dataset). These settings are usually done automatically by process of importing SCD file (access through the **Settings > Inputs/Outputs > Remote Devices** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).
- Remote inputs configuration, which includes device (remote device ID) and item (which dataset item in the associated reception GOOSE dataset to map) values. Only the items with cross-communication link created in SCD file should be mapped. These configurations are usually done automatically by process of importing SCD file (access through the **Settings > Inputs/Outputs > Remote Inputs** menu tree in EnerVista UR Setup).

### C.5.3 ABOUT ICD FILES

The SCL language is based on XML, and its syntax definition is described as a W3C XML Schema. ICD is one type of SCL file (which also includes SSD, CID and SCD files). The ICD file describes the capabilities of an IED and consists of four major sections:

- Header
- Communication
- IEDs
- DataTypeTemplates

The root file structure of an ICD file is illustrated below.

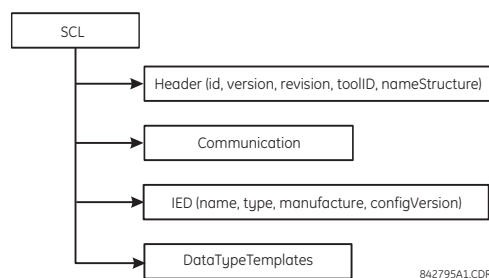


Figure C-2: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, SCL (ROOT) NODE

The **Header** node identifies the ICD file and its version, and specifies options for the mapping of names to signals

The **Communication** node describes the direct communication connection possibilities between logical nodes by means of logical buses (sub-networks) and IED access ports. The communication section is structured as follows.

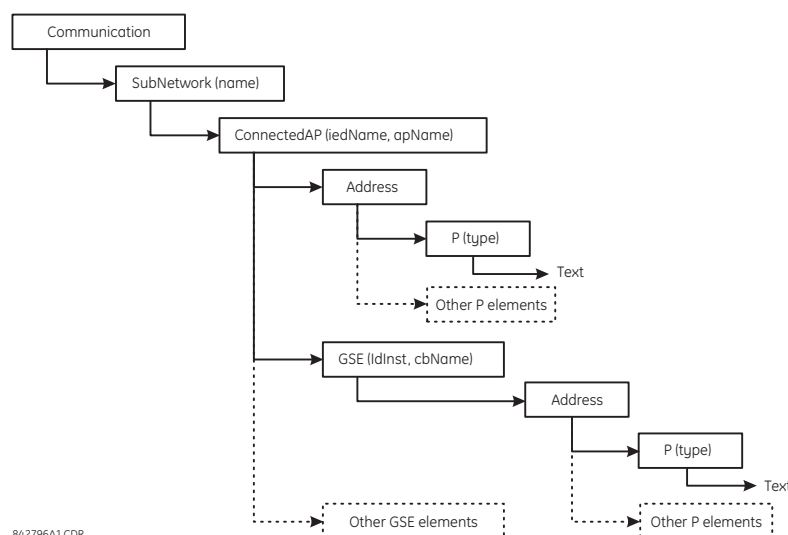


Figure C-3: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, COMMUNICATIONS NODE

The **SubNetwork** node contains all access points which can (logically) communicate with the sub-network protocol and without the intervening router. The **ConnectedAP** node describes the IED access point connected to this sub-network. The **Address** node contains the address parameters of the access point. The **GSE** node provides the address element for stating the control block related address parameters, where **IdInst** is the instance identification of the logical device within the IED on which the control block is located, and **cbName** is the name of the control block.

The **IED** node describes the (pre-)configuration of an IED: its access points, the logical devices, and logical nodes instantiated on it. Furthermore, it defines the capabilities of an IED in terms of communication services offered and, together with its **LNType**, instantiated data (DO) and its default or configuration values. There should be only one IED section in an ICD since it only describes one IED.

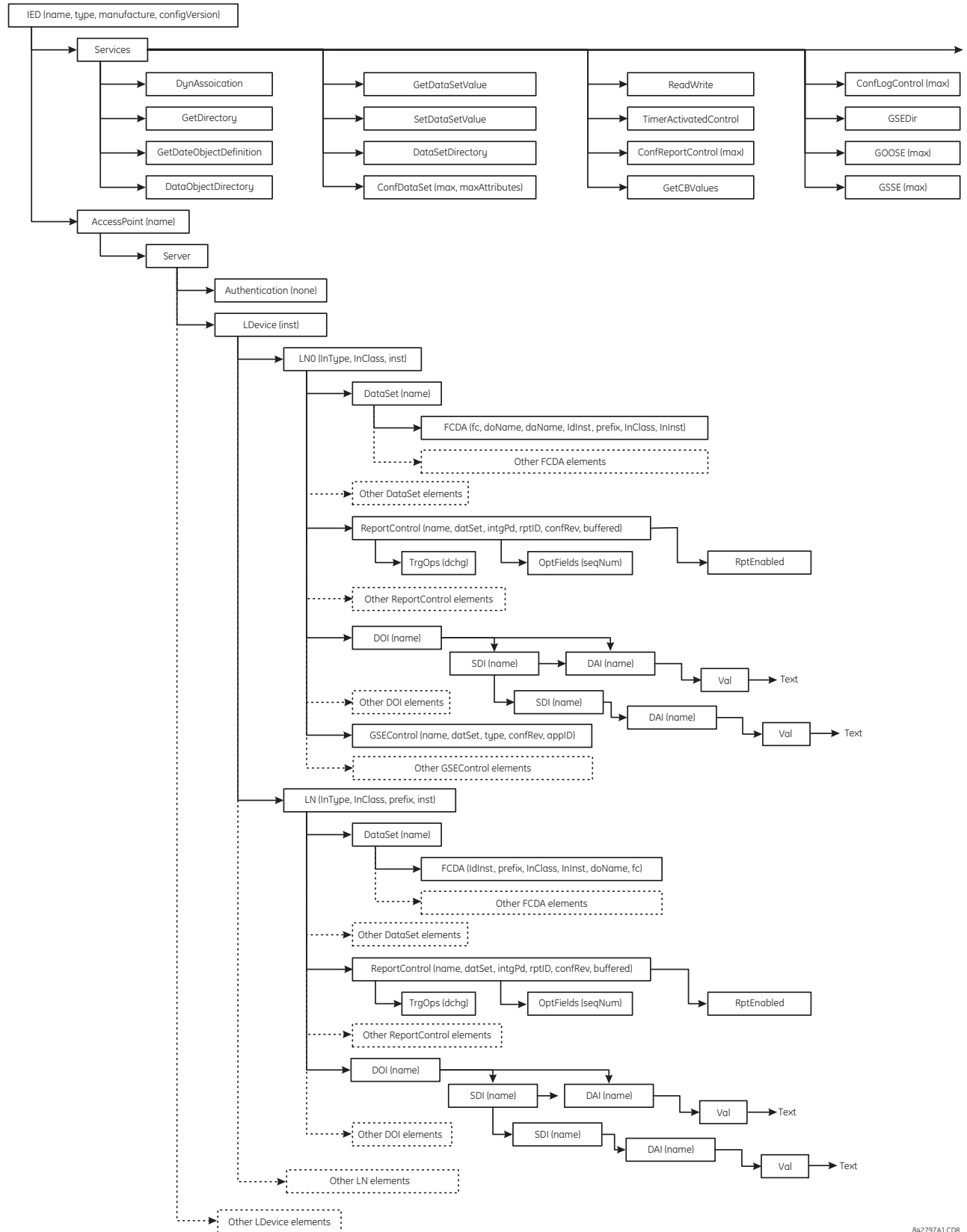


Figure C-4: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, IED NODE

842797A1.CDR

The **DataTypeTemplates** node defines instantiable logical node types. A logical node type is an instantiable template of the data of a logical node. A **LNodeType** is referenced each time that this instantiable type is needed with an IED. A logical node type template is built from DATA (DO) elements, which again have a DO type, which is derived from the DATA classes (CDC). DOs consist of attributes (DA) or of elements of already defined DO types (SDO). The attribute (DA) has a functional constraint, and can either have a basic type, be an enumeration, or a structure of a **DAType**. The DAType is built from BDA elements, defining the structure elements, which again can be **BDA** elements of have a base type such as DA.

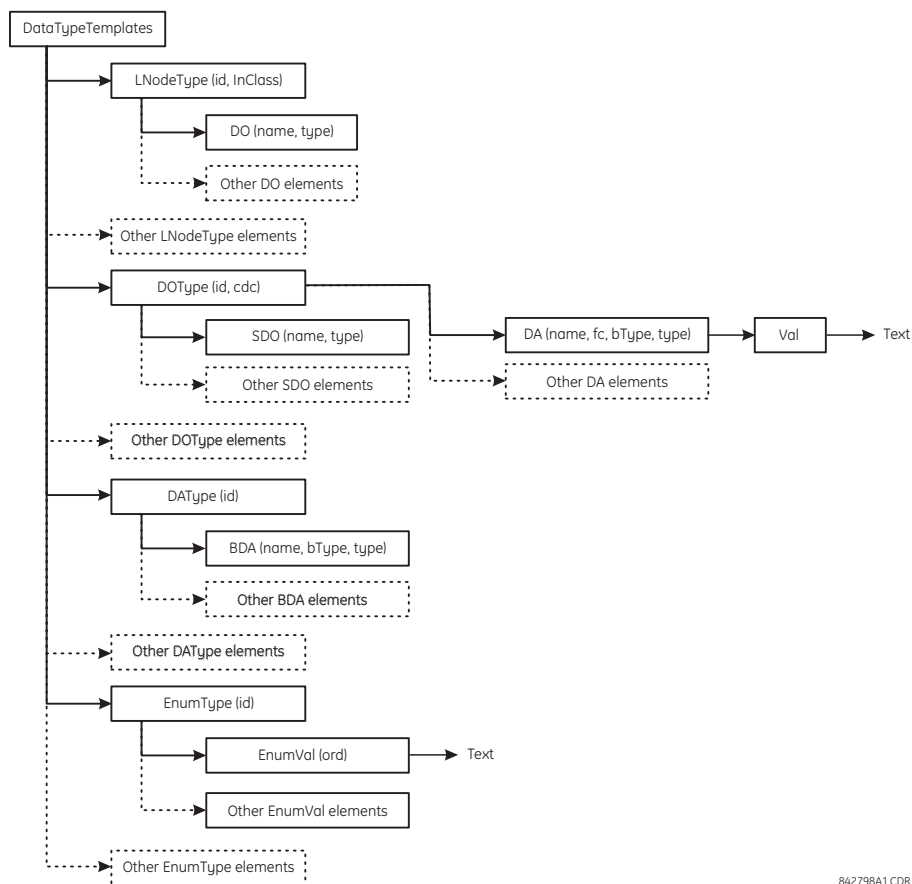


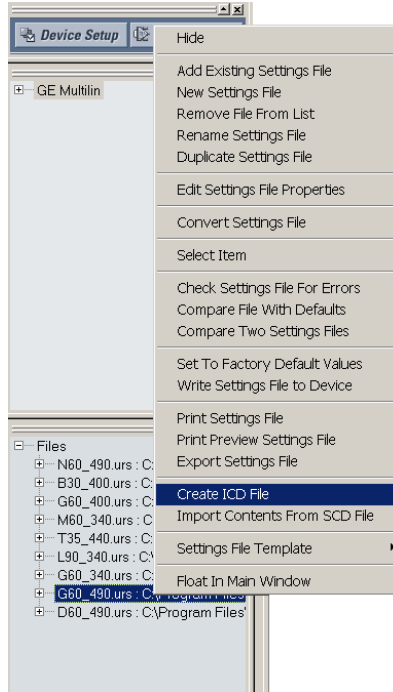
Figure C-5: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, DATATYPETEMPLATES NODE



## C.5.4 CREATING AN ICD FILE WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

An ICD file can be created directly from a connected M60 IED or from an offline M60 settings file with the EnerVista UR Setup software using the following procedure:

1. Right-click the connected UR-series relay or settings file and select **Create ICD File**.



2. The EnerVista UR Setup will prompt to save the file. Select the file path and enter the name for the ICD file, then click **OK** to generate the file.

The time to create an ICD file from the offline M60 settings file is typically much quicker than create an ICD file directly from the relay.

## C.5.5 ABOUT SCD FILES

System configuration is performed in the system configurator. While many vendors (including GE Multilin) are working their own system configuration tools, there are some system configurators available in the market (for example, Siemens DIGSI version 4.6 or above and ASE Visual SCL Beta 0.12).

Although the configuration tools vary from one vendor to another, the procedure is pretty much the same. First, a substation project must be created, either as an empty template or with some system information by importing a system specification file (SSD). Then, IEDs are added to the substation. Since each IED is represented by its associated ICD, the ICD files are imported into the substation project, and the system configurator validates the ICD files during the importing process. If the ICD files are successfully imported into the substation project, it may be necessary to perform some additional minor steps to attach the IEDs to the substation (see the system configurator manual for details).

Once all IEDs are inserted into the substation, further configuration is possible, such as:

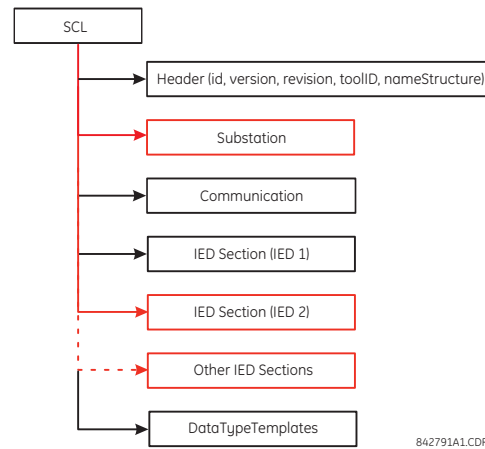
- Assigning network addresses to individual IEDs.
- Customizing the prefixes of logical nodes.
- Creating cross-communication links (configuring GOOSE messages to send from one IED to others).

When system configurations are complete, the results are saved to an SCD file, which contains not only the configuration for each IED in the substation, but also the system configuration for the entire substation. Finally, the SCD file is passed back to the IED configurator (vendor specific tool) to update the new configuration into the IED.

The SCD file consists of at least five major sections:

- Header.
- Substation.
- Communication.
- IED section (one or more).
- DataTypeTemplates.

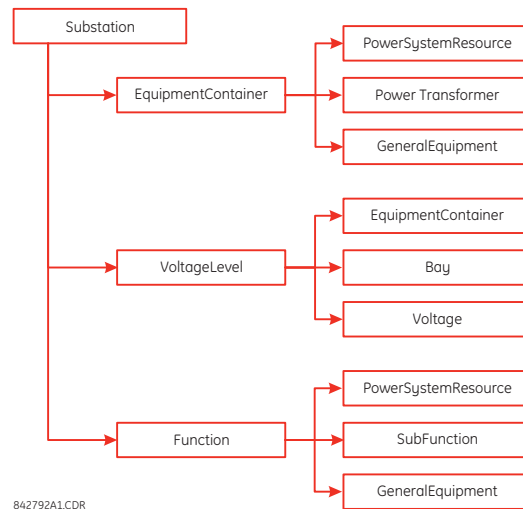
The root file structure of an SCD file is illustrated below.



**Figure C-6: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, SCL (ROOT) NODE**

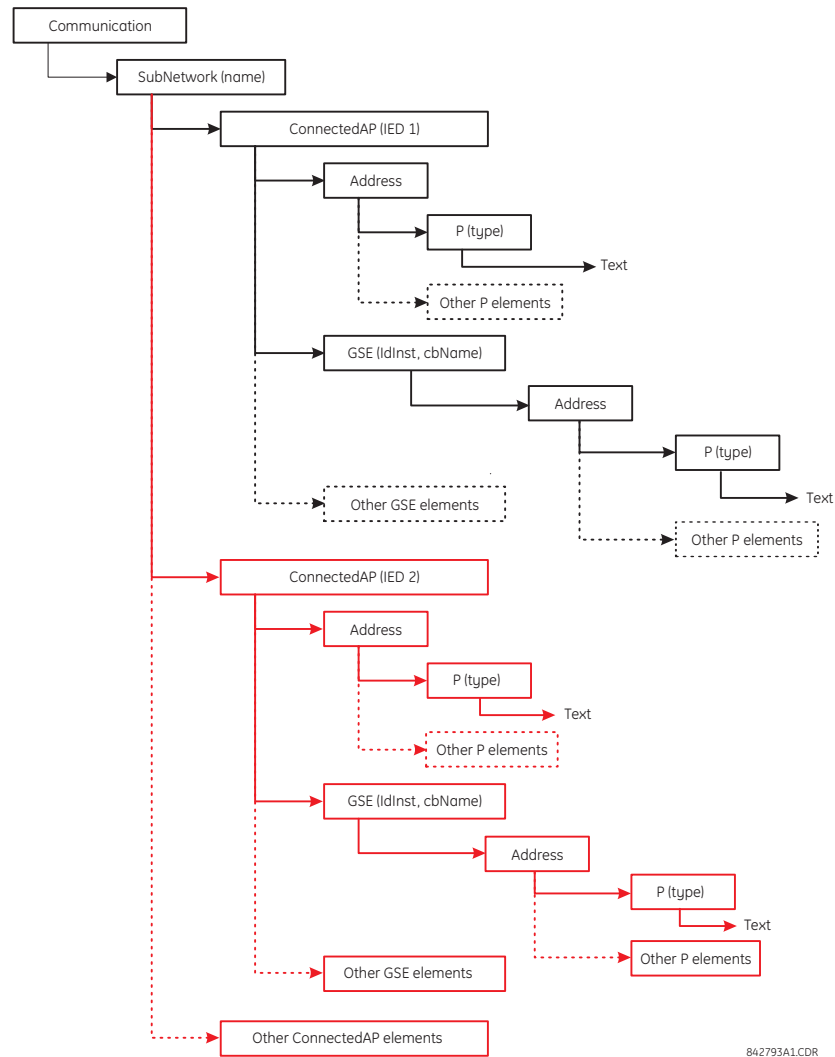
Like ICD files, the **Header** node identifies the SCD file and its version, and specifies options for the mapping of names to signals.

The **Substation** node describes the substation parameters:



**Figure C-7: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, SUBSTATION NODE**

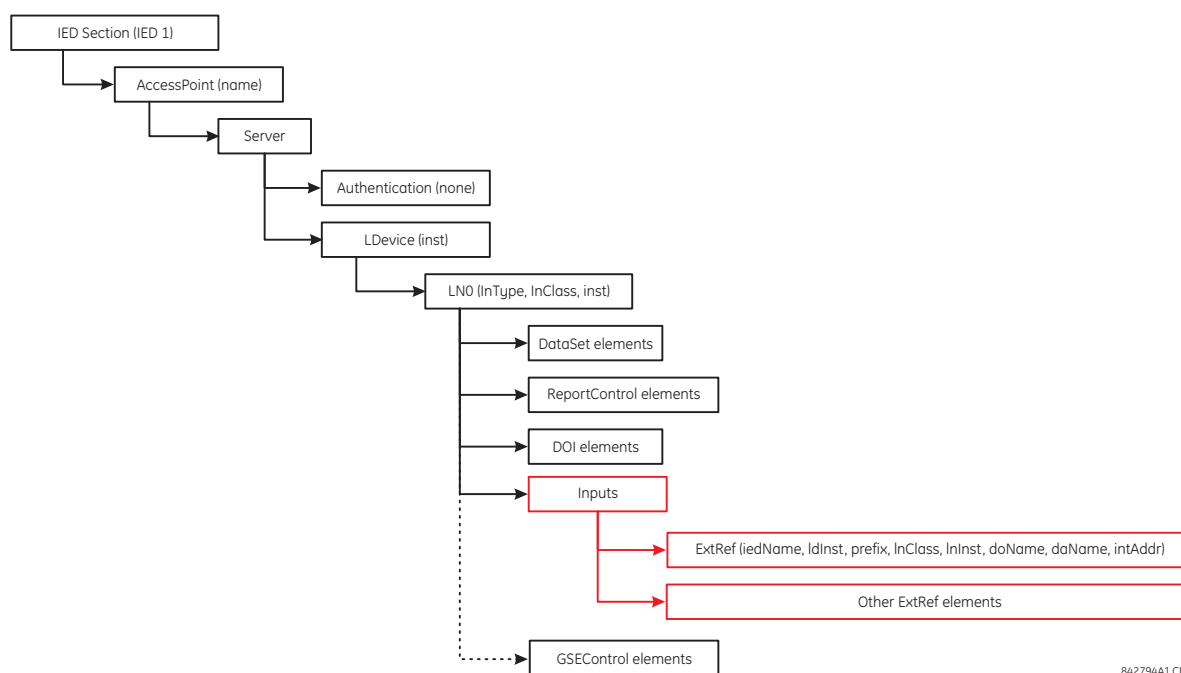
The **Communication** node describes the direct communication connection possibilities between logical nodes by means of logical buses (sub-networks) and IED access ports. The communication section is structured as follows.



**Figure C-8: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, COMMUNICATIONS NODE**

The **SubNetwork** node contains all access points which can (logically) communicate with the sub-network protocol and without the intervening router. The **ConnectedAP** node describes the IED access point connected to this sub-network. The **Address** node contains the address parameters of the access point. The **GSE** node provides the address element for stating the control block related address parameters, where **IdInst** is the instance identification of the logical device within the IED on which the control block is located, and **cbName** is the name of the control block.

The **IED Section** node describes the configuration of an IED.



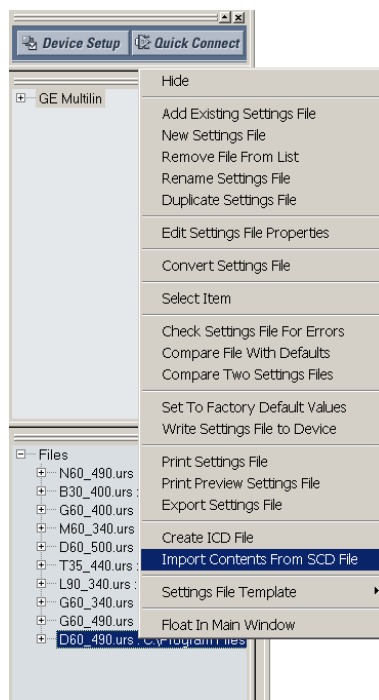
842794A1.CDR

Figure C-9: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, IED NODE

### C.5.6 IMPORTING AN SCD FILE WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

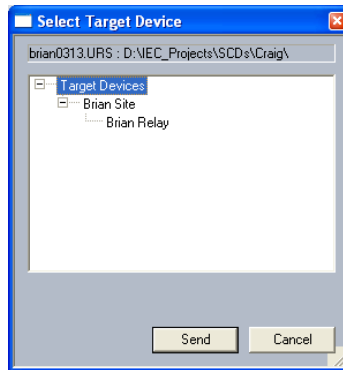
The following procedure describes how to update the M60 with the new configuration from an SCD file with the EnerVista UR Setup software.

1. Right-click anywhere in the files panel and select the **Import Contents From SCD File** item.



2. Select the saved SCD file and click **Open**.

3. The software will open the SCD file and then prompt the user to save a UR-series settings file. Select a location and name for the URS (UR-series relay settings) file.  
If there is more than one GE Multilin IED defined in the SCD file, the software prompt the user to save a UR-series settings file for each IED.
4. After the URS file is created, modify any settings (if required).
5. To update the relay with the new settings, right-click on the settings file in the settings tree and select the **Write Settings File to Device** item.
6. The software will prompt for the target device. Select the target device from the list provided and click **Send**. The new settings will be updated to the selected device.



## C.6.1 ACSI BASIC CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

SERVICES		SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR-FAMILY
<b>CLIENT-SERVER ROLES</b>			
B11	Server side (of Two-party Application-Association)	c1	Yes
B12	Client side (of Two-party Application-Association)	---	
<b>SCSMS SUPPORTED</b>			
B21	SCSM: IEC 61850-8-1 used		Yes
B22	SCSM: IEC 61850-9-1 used		
B23	SCSM: IEC 61850-9-2 used		
B24	SCSM: other		
<b>GENERIC SUBSTATION EVENT MODEL (GSE)</b>			
B31	Publisher side	O	Yes
B32	Subscriber side	---	Yes
<b>TRANSMISSION OF SAMPLED VALUE MODEL (SVC)</b>			
B41	Publisher side	O	
B42	Subscriber side	---	



c1: shall be "M" if support for LOGICAL-DEVICE model has been declared

O: Optional

M: Mandatory

## C.6.2 ACSI MODELS CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

SERVICES		SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR-FAMILY
<b>IF SERVER SIDE (B11) SUPPORTED</b>			
M1	Logical device	c2	Yes
M2	Logical node	c3	Yes
M3	Data	c4	Yes
M4	Data set	c5	Yes
M5	Substitution	O	
M6	Setting group control	O	
<b>REPORTING</b>			
M7	Buffered report control	O	Yes
M7-1	sequence-number		
M7-2	report-time-stamp		
M7-3	reason-for-inclusion		
M7-4	data-set-name		
M7-5	data-reference		
M7-6	buffer-overflow		
M7-7	entryID		
M7-8	BufTm		
M7-9	IntgPd		
M7-10	GI		
M8	Unbuffered report control	O	Yes
M8-1	sequence-number		
M8-2	report-time-stamp		
M8-3	reason-for-inclusion		

SERVICES		SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR-FAMILY
M8-4	data-set-name		
M8-5	data-reference		
M8-6	BufTm		
M8-7	IntgPd		
M8-8	GI		
	<b>Logging</b>	<b>O</b>	
M9	<b>Log control</b>	<b>O</b>	
M9-1	IntgPd		
M10	<b>Log</b>	<b>O</b>	
M11	<b>Control</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>IF GSE (B31/32) IS SUPPORTED</b>			
	<b>GOOSE</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Yes</b>
M12-1	entryID		
M12-2	DataRefInc		
M13	<b>GSSE</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>IF SVC (B41/B42) IS SUPPORTED</b>			
M14	Multicast SVC	<b>O</b>	
M15	Unicast SVC	<b>O</b>	
M16	<b>Time</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Yes</b>
M17	<b>File transfer</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>Yes</b>



NOTE

**c2:** shall be "M" if support for LOGICAL-NODE model has been declared

**c3:** shall be "M" if support for DATA model has been declared

**c4:** shall be "M" if support for DATA-SET, Substitution, Report, Log Control, or Time models has been declared

**c5:** shall be "M" if support for Report, GSE, or SMV models has been declared

**M:** Mandatory

### C.6.3 ACSI SERVICES CONFORMANCE STATEMENT

In the table below, the acronym AA refers to Application Associations (TP: Two Party / MC: Multicast). The c6 to c10 entries are defined in the notes following the table.

SERVICES		AA: TP/MC	SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR FAMILY
<b>SERVER (CLAUSE 7)</b>				
S1	ServerDirectory	TP	M	Yes
<b>APPLICATION ASSOCIATION (CLAUSE 8)</b>				
S2	Associate	TP	M	Yes
S3	Abort	TP	M	Yes
S4	Release	TP	M	Yes
<b>LOGICAL DEVICE (CLAUSE 9)</b>				
S5	LogicalDeviceDirectory	TP	M	Yes
<b>LOGICAL NODE (CLAUSE 10)</b>				
S6	LogicalNodeDirectory	TP	M	Yes
S7	GetAllDataValues	TP	M	Yes
<b>DATA (CLAUSE 11)</b>				
S8	GetDataValues	TP	M	Yes
S9	SetDataValues	TP	O	Yes
S10	GetDataDirectory	TP	M	Yes
S11	GetDataDefinition	TP	M	Yes

SERVICES		AA: TP/MC	SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR FAMILY
<b>DATA SET (CLAUSE 12)</b>				
S12	GetDataSetValues	TP	M	Yes
S13	SetDataSetValues	TP	O	
S14	CreateDataSet	TP	O	
S15	DeleteDataSet	TP	O	
S16	GetDataSetDirectory	TP	O	Yes
<b>SETTING GROUP CONTROL (CLAUSE 16)</b>				
S18	SelectActiveSG	TP	O	
S19	SelectEditSG	TP	O	
S20	SetSGValues	TP	O	
S21	ConfirmEditSGValues	TP	O	
S22	GetSGValues	TP	O	
S23	GetSGCBValues	TP	O	
<b>REPORTING (CLAUSE 17)</b>				
<b>BUFFERED REPORT CONTROL BLOCK (BRCB)</b>				
S24	Report	TP	c6	Yes
S24-1	data-change (dchg)			Yes
S24-2	qchg-change (qchg)			
S24-3	data-update (dupd)			
S25	GetBRCBValues	TP	c6	Yes
S26	SetBRCBValues	TP	c6	Yes
<b>UNBUFFERED REPORT CONTROL BLOCK (URCB)</b>				
S27	Report	TP	c6	Yes
S27-1	data-change (dchg)			Yes
S27-2	qchg-change (qchg)			
S27-3	data-update (dupd)			
S28	GetURCBValues	TP	c6	Yes
S29	SetURCBValues	TP	c6	Yes
<b>LOGGING (CLAUSE 17)</b>				
<b>LOG CONTROL BLOCK</b>				
S30	GetLCBValues	TP	M	
S31	SetLCBValues	TP	M	
<b>LOG</b>				
S32	QueryLogByTime	TP	M	
S33	QueryLogByEntry	TP	M	
S34	GetLogStatusValues	TP	M	
<b>GENERIC SUBSTATION EVENT MODEL (GSE) (CLAUSE 18, ANNEX C)</b>				
<b>GOOSE-CONTROL-BLOCK (CLAUSE 18)</b>				
S35	SendGOOSEMessage	MC	c8	Yes
S36	GetReference	TP	c9	
S37	GetGOOSEElementNumber	TP	c9	
S38	GetGoCBValues	TP	O	Yes
S39	SetGoCBValues	TP	O	Yes
<b>GSSE-CONTROL-BLOCK (ANNEX C)</b>				
S40	SendGSSEMessage	MC	c8	Yes
S41	GetReference	TP	c9	
S42	GetGSSEElementNumber	TP	c9	
S43	GetGsCBValues	TP	O	Yes



SERVICES		AA: TP/MC	SERVER/ PUBLISHER	UR FAMILY
S44	SetGsCBValues	TP	O	Yes
<b>TRANSMISSION OF SAMPLED VALUE MODEL (SVC) (CLAUSE 19)</b>				
<b>MULTICAST SVC</b>				
S45	SendMSVMessage	MC	c10	
S46	GetMSVCBValues	TP	O	
S47	SetMSVCBValues	TP	O	
<b>UNICAST SVC</b>				
S48	SendUSVMessage	MC	c10	
S49	GetUSVCBValues	TP	O	
S50	SetUSVCBValues	TP	O	
<b>CONTROL (CLAUSE 20)</b>				
S51	Select		O	Yes
S52	SelectWithValue	TP	O	
S53	Cancel	TP	O	Yes
S54	Operate	TP	M	Yes
S55	Command-Termination	TP	O	
S56	TimeActivated-Operate	TP	O	
<b>FILE TRANSFER (CLAUSE 23)</b>				
S57	GetFile	TP	M	Yes
S58	SetFile	TP	O	
S59	DeleteFile	TP	O	
S60	GetFileAttributeValues	TP	M	Yes
<b>TIME (CLAUSE 5.5)</b>				
T1	Time resolution of internal clock (nearest negative power of 2 in seconds)			20
T2	Time accuracy of internal clock			SNTP, IRIG-B
T3	Supported TimeStamp resolution (nearest value of $2^{-n}$ in seconds, according to 6.1.2.9.3.2)			20



- c6:** shall declare support for at least one (BRCB or URCB)  
**c7:** shall declare support for at least one (QueryLogByTime or QueryLogAfter)  
**c8:** shall declare support for at least one (SendGOOSEMessage or SendGSSEMessage)  
**c9:** shall declare support if TP association is available  
**c10:** shall declare support for at least one (SendMSVMessage or SendUSVMessage)

## C.7.1 LOGICAL NODES TABLE

The UR-series of relays supports IEC 61850 logical nodes as indicated in the following table. Note that the actual instantiation of each logical node is determined by the product order code. For example, the logical node “PDIS” (distance protection) is available only in the D60 Line Distance Relay.

Table C–1: IEC 61850 LOGICAL NODES (Sheet 1 of 4)

NODES	UR-FAMILY
<b>L: SYSTEM LOGICAL NODES</b>	
LPHD: Physical device information	Yes
LLN0: Logical node zero	Yes
LCCH: Physical communication channel supervision	---
LGOS: GOOSE subscription	---
LSVS: Sampled value subscription	---
LTIM: Time management	---
LTMS: Time master supervision	---
LTRK: Service tracking	---
<b>A: LOGICAL NODES FOR AUTOMATIC CONTROL</b>	
ANCR: Neutral current regulator	---
ARCO: Reactive power control	---
ATCC: Automatic tap changer controller	---
AVCO: Voltage control	---
<b>C: LOGICAL NODES FOR CONTROL</b>	
CALH: Alarm handling	---
CCGR: Cooling group control	---
CILO: Interlocking	---
CPOW: Point-on-wave switching	---
CSWI: Switch controller	Yes
CSYN: Synchronizer controller	---
<b>F: LOGICAL NODES FOR FUNCTIONAL BLOCKS</b>	
FCNT: Counter	---
FCSD: Curve shape description	---
FFIL: Generic filler	---
FLIM: Control function output limitation	---
FPID: PID regulator	---
FRMP: Ramp function	---
FSPT: Set-point control function	---
FXOT: Action at over threshold	---
FXUT: Action at under threshold	---
<b>G: LOGICAL NODES FOR GENERIC REFERENCES</b>	
GAPC: Generic automatic process control	---
GGIO: Generic process I/O	Yes
GLOG: Generic log	---
GSAL: Generic security application	---
<b>I: LOGICAL NODES FOR INTERFACING AND ARCHIVING</b>	
IARC: Archiving	---
IHMI: Human machine interface	---
ISAF: Safety alarm function	---
ITCI: Telecontrol interface	---
ITMI: Telemonitoring interface	---

Table C–1: IEC 61850 LOGICAL NODES (Sheet 2 of 4)

NODES	UR-FAMILY
ITPC: Teleprotection communication interfaces	---
<b>K: LOGICAL NODES FOR MECHANICAL AND NON-ELECTRIC PRIMARY EQUIPMENT</b>	
KFAN: Fan	---
KFIL: Filter	---
KPMP: Pump	---
KTNK: Tank	---
KVLV: Valve control	---
<b>M: LOGICAL NODES FOR METERING AND MEASUREMENT</b>	
MENV: Environmental information	---
MFLK: Flicker measurement name	---
MHAI: Harmonics or interharmonics	---
MHAN: Non phase related harmonics or interharmonics	---
MHYD: Hydrological information	---
MMDC: DC measurement	---
MMET: Meteorological information	---
MMTN: Metering	---
MMTR: Metering	---
MMXN: Non-phase-related measurement	Yes
MMXU: Measurement	Yes
MSQI: Sequence and imbalance	Yes
MSTA: Metering statistics	---
<b>P: LOGICAL NODES FOR PROTECTION FUNCTIONS</b>	
PDIF: Differential	Yes
PDIR: Direction comparison	---
PDIS: Distance	Yes
PDOP: Directional overpower	---
PDUP: Directional underpower	---
PFRC: Rate of change of frequency	---
PHAR: Harmonic restraint	---
PHIZ: Ground detector	---
PIOC: Instantaneous overcurrent	Yes
PMRI Motor restart inhibition	---
PMSS: Motor starting time supervision	---
POPF: Over power factor	---
PPAM: Phase angle measuring	---
PRTR: Rotor protection	---
PSCH: Protection scheme	---
PSDE: Sensitive directional earth fault	---
PTEF: Transient earth fault	---
PTOC: Time overcurrent	Yes
PTOF: Overfrequency	---
PTOV: Overvoltage	Yes
PTRC: Protection trip conditioning	Yes
PTTR: Thermal overload	---
PTUC: Undercurrent	---
PTUF: Underfrequency	---
PTUV: Undervoltage	Yes

Table C–1: IEC 61850 LOGICAL NODES (Sheet 3 of 4)

NODES	UR-FAMILY
PUPF: Underpower factor	---
PVOC: Voltage controlled time overcurrent	---
PVPH: Volts per Hz	---
PZSU: Zero speed or underspeed	---
<b>Q: LOGICAL NODES FOR POWER QUALITY EVENTS</b>	
QFVR: Frequency variation	---
QITR: Current transient	---
QIUB: Current unbalance variation	---
QVTR: Voltage transient	---
QVUB: Voltage unbalance variation	---
QVVR: Voltage variation	---
<b>R: LOGICAL NODES FOR PROTECTION-RELATED FUNCTIONS</b>	
RADR: Disturbance recorder channel analogue	---
RBDR: Disturbance recorder channel binary	---
RBRF: Breaker failure	---
RDIR: Directional element	---
RDRE: Disturbance recorder function	---
RDRS: Disturbance record handling	---
RFLO: Fault locator	Yes
RMXU: Differential measurements	---
RPSB: Power swing detection/blocking	Yes
RREC: Autoreclosing	Yes
RSYN: Synchronism-check or synchronizing	---
<b>S: LOGICAL NODES FOR SENSORS AND MONITORING</b>	
SARC: Monitoring and diagnostics for arcs	---
SCBR: Circuit breaker supervision	---
SIMG: Insulation medium supervision (gas)	---
SIML: Insulation medium supervision (liquid)	---
SLTC: Tap changer supervision	---
SOPM: Supervision of operating mechanism	---
SPDC: Monitoring and diagnostics for partial discharges	---
SPTR: Power transformer supervision	---
SSWI: Circuit switch supervision	---
STMP: Temperature supervision	---
SVBR: Vibration supervision	---
<b>T: LOGICAL NODES FOR INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS</b>	
TANG: Angle	---
TAXD: Axial displacement	---
TCTR: Current transformer	---
TDST: Distance	---
TFLW: Liquid flow	---
TFRQ: Frequency	---
TGSN: Generic sensor	---
THUM: Humidity	---
TLVL: Media level	---
TMGF: Magnetic field	---
TMVM: Movement sensor	---

Table C–1: IEC 61850 LOGICAL NODES (Sheet 4 of 4)

NODES	UR-FAMILY
TPOS: Position indicator	---
TPRS: Pressure sensor	---
TRTN: Rotation transmitter	---
TSND: Sound pressure sensor	---
TTMP: Temperature sensor	---
TTNS: Mechanical tension	---
TVBR: Vibration sensor	---
TVTR: Voltage transformer	---
TWPH: Water acidity	---
<b>X: LOGICAL NODES FOR SWITCHGEAR</b>	
XCBR: Circuit breaker	Yes
XSWI: Circuit switch	Yes
<b>Y: LOGICAL NODES FOR POWER TRANSFORMERS</b>	
YEFN: Earth fault neutralizer (Petersen coil)	---
YLTC: Tap changer	---
YPSH: Power shunt	---
YPTR: Power transformer	---
<b>Z: LOGICAL NODES FOR FURTHER POWER SYSTEM EQUIPMENT</b>	
ZAXN: Auxiliary network	---
ZBAT: Battery	---
ZBSH: Bushing	---
ZCAB: Power cable	---
ZCAP: Capacitor bank	---
ZCON: Converter	---
ZGEN: Generator	---
ZGIL: Gas insulated line	---
ZLIN: Power overhead line	---
ZMOT: Motor	---
ZREA: Reactor	---
ZRES: Resistor	---
ZRRC: Rotating reactive component	---
ZSAR: Surge arrestor	---
ZSCR: Semi-conductor controlled rectifier	---
ZSMC: Synchronous machine	---
ZTCF: Thyristor controlled frequency converter	---
ZTRC: Thyristor controlled reactive component	---

**C**

## D.1.1 INTEROPERABILITY DOCUMENT

This document is adapted from the IEC 60870-5-104 standard. For this section the boxes indicate the following: ☒ – used in standard direction; ☐ – not used; ☐ – cannot be selected in IEC 60870-5-104 standard.

## 1. SYSTEM OR DEVICE:

- ☐ System Definition  
☐ Controlling Station Definition (Master)  
☒ **Controlled Station Definition (Slave)**

## 2. NETWORK CONFIGURATION:

- ☐ Point-to-Point ☐ Multipoint  
☐ Multiple Point-to-Point ☐ Multipoint Star

## 3. PHYSICAL LAYER

Transmission Speed (control direction):

Unbalanced Interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Standard:	Unbalanced Interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Recommended if >1200 bits/s:	Balanced Interchange Circuit X.24/X.27:
<input type="checkbox"/> 400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 200 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 300 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 600 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 1200 bits/sec.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 4800 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 9600 bits/sec.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 4800 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 9600 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 19200 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 38400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 56000 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 64000 bits/sec.

Transmission Speed (monitor direction):

Unbalanced Interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Standard:	Unbalanced Interchange Circuit V.24/V.28 Recommended if >1200 bits/s:	Balanced Interchange Circuit X.24/X.27:
<input type="checkbox"/> 400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 200 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 300 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 600 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 1200 bits/sec.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 4800 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 9600 bits/sec.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 4800 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 9600 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 19200 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 38400 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 56000 bits/sec. <input type="checkbox"/> 64000 bits/sec.

## 4. LINK LAYER

Link Transmission Procedure:	Address Field of the Link:
<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced Transmission <input type="checkbox"/> Unbalanced Transmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Present (Balanced Transmission Only) <input type="checkbox"/> One Octet <input type="checkbox"/> Two Octets <input type="checkbox"/> Structured <input type="checkbox"/> Unstructured
Frame Length (maximum length, number of octets): Not selectable in companion IEC 60870-5-104 standard	

When using an unbalanced link layer, the following ADSU types are returned in class 2 messages (low priority) with the indicated causes of transmission:

- ~~The standard assignment of ADSUs to class 2 messages is used as follows:~~
- ~~A special assignment of ADSUs to class 2 messages is used as follows:~~

## 5. APPLICATION LAYER

### Transmission Mode for Application Data:

Mode 1 (least significant octet first), as defined in Clause 4.10 of IEC 60870-5-4, is used exclusively in this companion standard.

### Common Address of ADSU:

- ~~One Octet~~
- ☒ Two Octets

### Information Object Address:

- ~~One Octet~~ ☒ Structured
- ~~Two Octets~~ ☒ Unstructured
- ☒ Three Octets

### Cause of Transmission:

- ~~One Octet~~
- ☒ Two Octets (with originator address). Originator address is set to zero if not used.

**Maximum Length of APDU:** 253 (the maximum length may be reduced by the system).

### Selection of standard ASDUs:

For the following lists, the boxes indicate the following: ☒ – used in standard direction; ☐ – not used; ■ – cannot be selected in IEC 60870-5-104 standard.

#### Process information in monitor direction

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <1> := Single-point information	M_SP_NA_1
■ <2> := <del>Single-point information with time tag</del>	<del>M_SP_TA_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <3> := Double-point information	M_DP_NA_1
■ <4> := <del>Double-point information with time tag</del>	<del>M_DP_TA_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <5> := Step position information	M_ST_NA_1
■ <6> := <del>Step position information with time tag</del>	<del>M_ST_TA_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <7> := Bitstring of 32 bits	M_BO_NA_1
■ <8> := <del>Bitstring of 32 bits with time tag</del>	<del>M_BO_TA_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <9> := Measured value, normalized value	M_ME_NA_1
■ <10> := <del>Measured value, normalized value with time tag</del>	<del>M_ME_TA_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <11> := Measured value, scaled value	M_ME_NB_1
■ <12> := <del>Measured value, scaled value with time tag</del>	<del>M_ME_TB_1</del>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <13> := Measured value, short floating point value	M_ME_NC_1
■ <14> := <del>Measured value, short floating point value with time tag</del>	<del>M_ME_TC_1</del>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <15> := Integrated totals	M_IT_NA_1
■ <16> := <del>Integrated totals with time tag</del>	<del>M_IT_TA_1</del>
■ <17> := <del>Event of protection equipment with time tag</del>	<del>M_EP_TA_1</del>
■ <18> := <del>Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag</del>	<del>M_EP_TB_1</del>
■ <19> := <del>Packed output circuit information of protection equipment with time tag</del>	<del>M_EP_TC_1</del>
<input type="checkbox"/> <20> := Packed single-point information with status change detection	M_SP_NA_1



<input type="checkbox"/> <21> := Measured value, normalized value without quantity descriptor	M_ME_ND_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <30> := Single-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_SP_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <31> := Double-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_DP_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <32> := Step position information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ST_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <33> := Bitstring of 32 bits with time tag CP56Time2a	M_BO_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <34> := Measured value, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TD_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <35> := Measured value, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TE_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <36> := Measured value, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TF_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <37> := Integrated totals with time tag CP56Time2a	M_IT_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <38> := Event of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TD_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <39> := Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TE_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <40> := Packed output circuit information of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TF_1

Either the ASDUs of the set <2>, <4>, <6>, <8>, <10>, <12>, <14>, <16>, <17>, <18>, and <19> or of the set <30> to <40> are used.

#### Process information in control direction

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <45> := Single command	C_SC_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <46> := Double command	C_DC_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <47> := Regulating step command	C_RC_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <48> := Set point command, normalized value	C_SE_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <49> := Set point command, scaled value	C_SE_NB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <50> := Set point command, short floating point value	C_SE_NC_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <51> := Bitstring of 32 bits	C_BO_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <58> := Single command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SC_TA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <59> := Double command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_DC_TA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <60> := Regulating step command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_RC_TA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <61> := Set point command, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <62> := Set point command, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TB_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <63> := Set point command, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TC_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <64> := Bitstring of 32 bits with time tag CP56Time2a	C_BO_TA_1

Either the ASDUs of the set <45> to <51> or of the set <58> to <64> are used.

#### System information in monitor direction

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <70> := End of initialization	M_EI_NA_1
---	-----------

#### System information in control direction

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <100> := Interrogation command	C_IC_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <101> := Counter interrogation command	C_CI_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <102> := Read command	C_RD_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <103> := Clock synchronization command (see Clause 7.6 in standard)	C_CS_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <104> := Test command	C_TS_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <105> := Reset process command	C_RP_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <106> := Delay acquisition command	C_CD_NA_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <107> := Test command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_TS_TA_1

**Parameter in control direction**

<input type="checkbox"/> <110> := Parameter of measured value, normalized value	PE_ME_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <111> := Parameter of measured value, scaled value	PE_ME_NB_1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <112> := Parameter of measured value, short floating point value	PE_ME_NC_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <113> := Parameter activation	PE_AC_NA_1

**File transfer**

<input type="checkbox"/> <120> := File Ready	F_FR_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <121> := Section Ready	F_SR_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <122> := Call directory, select file, call file, call section	F_SC_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <123> := Last section, last segment	F_LS_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <124> := Ack file, ack section	F_AF_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <125> := Segment	F_SG_NA_1
<input type="checkbox"/> <126> := Directory (blank or X, available only in monitor [standard] direction)	C_CD_NA_1

**Type identifier and cause of transmission assignments**  
 (station-specific parameters)

In the following table:

- Shaded boxes are not required.
- Black boxes are not permitted in this companion standard.
- Blank boxes indicate functions or ASDU not used.
- 'X' if only used in the standard direction

TYPE IDENTIFICATION		CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION																		
		PERIODIC, CYCLIC	BACKGROUND SCAN	SPONTANEOUS	INITIALIZED	REQUEST OR REQUESTED	ACTIVATION	ACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	DEACTIVATION	DEACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	ACTIVATION TERMINATION	RETURN INFO CAUSED BY LOCAL CMD	FILE TRANSFER	INTERROGATED BY GROUP <NUMBER>	REQUEST BY GROUP <N> COUNTER REQ	UNKNOWN TYPE IDENTIFICATION	UNKNOWN CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION	UNKNOWN COMMON ADDRESS OF ADSU	UNKNOWN INFORMATION OBJECT ADDR	UNKNOWN INFORMATION OBJECT ADDR
NO.	MNEMONIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20 to 36	37 to 41	44	45	46	47
<1>	M_SP_NA_1			X		X						X	X		X					
<2>	M_SP_TA_1																			
<3>	M_DP_NA_1																			
<4>	M_DP_TA_1																			
<5>	M_ST_NA_1																			
<6>	M_ST_TA_1																			
<7>	M_BO_NA_1																			
<8>	M_BO_TA_1																			
<9>	M_ME_NA_1																			

TYPE IDENTIFICATION		CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION															
		PERIODIC, CYCLIC	BACKGROUND SCAN	SPONTANEOUS	INITIALIZED	REQUEST OR REQUESTED	ACTIVATION	ACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	DEACTIVATION	DEACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	ACTIVATION TERMINATION	RETURN INFO CAUSED BY LOCAL CMD	FILE TRANSFER	INTERROGATED BY GROUP <NUMBER>	REQUEST BY GROUP <N> COUNTER REQ	UNKNOWN TYPE IDENTIFICATION	UNKNOWN CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION
NO.	MNEMONIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20 to 36	37 to 41	44
<10>	M_ME_TA_1																
<11>	M_ME_NB_1																
<12>	M_ME_TB_1																
<13>	M_ME_NC_1	X		X		X									X		
<14>	M_ME_TC_1																
<15>	M_IT_NA_1			X												X	
<16>	M_IT_TA_1																
<17>	M_EP_TA_1																
<18>	M_EP_TB_1																
<19>	M_EP_TC_1																
<20>	M_PS_NA_1																
<21>	M_ME_ND_1																
<30>	M_SP_TB_1			X								X	X				
<31>	M_DP_TB_1																
<32>	M_ST_TB_1																
<33>	M_BO_TB_1																
<34>	M_ME_TD_1																
<35>	M_ME_TE_1																
<36>	M_ME_TF_1																
<37>	M_IT_TB_1			X												X	
<38>	M_EP_TD_1																
<39>	M_EP_TE_1																
<40>	M_EP_TF_1																
<45>	C_SC_NA_1						X	X	X	X	X						
<46>	C_DC_NA_1																
<47>	C_RC_NA_1																
<48>	C_SE_NA_1																
<49>	C_SE_NB_1																
<50>	C_SE_NC_1																
<51>	C_BO_NA_1																
<58>	C_SC_TA_1						X	X	X	X	X						
<59>	C_DC_TA_1																
<60>	C_RC_TA_1																

TYPE IDENTIFICATION		CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION															
		PERIODIC, CYCLIC	BACKGROUND SCAN	SPONTANEOUS	INITIALIZED	REQUEST OR REQUESTED	ACTIVATION	ACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	DEACTIVATION	DEACTIVATION CONFIRMATION	ACTIVATION TERMINATION	RETURN INFO CAUSED BY LOCAL CMD	FILE TRANSFER	INTERROGATED BY GROUP <NUMBER>	REQUEST BY GROUP <N> COUNTER REQ	UNKNOWN TYPE IDENTIFICATION	UNKNOWN CAUSE OF TRANSMISSION
NO.	MNEMONIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	20 to 36	37 to 41	44
<61>	C_SE_TA_1																
<62>	C_SE_TB_1																
<63>	C_SE_TC_1																
<64>	C_BO_TA_1																
<70>	M_EI_NA_1*)				X												
<100>	C_IC_NA_1						X	X	X	X	X						
<101>	C_CI_NA_1						X	X			X						
<102>	C_RD_NA_1					X											
<103>	C_CS_NA_1			X			X	X									
<104>	C_TS_NA_1																
<105>	C_RP_NA_1						X	X									
<106>	C_CD_NA_1																
<107>	C_TS_TA_1																
<110>	P_ME_NA_1																
<111>	P_ME_NB_1																
<112>	P_ME_NC_1						X	X							X		
<113>	P_AC_NA_1																
<120>	F_FR_NA_1																
<121>	F_SR_NA_1																
<122>	F_SC_NA_1																
<123>	F_LS_NA_1																
<124>	F_AF_NA_1																
<125>	F_SG_NA_1																
<126>	F_DR_TA_1*)																

## 6. BASIC APPLICATION FUNCTIONS

### Station Initialization:

☒ Remote initialization

### Cyclic Data Transmission:

☒ Cyclic data transmission

### Read Procedure:

☒ Read procedure

**Spontaneous Transmission:**

- ☒ Spontaneous transmission

**Double transmission of information objects with cause of transmission spontaneous:**

The following type identifications may be transmitted in succession caused by a single status change of an information object. The particular information object addresses for which double transmission is enabled are defined in a project-specific list.

- ☐ Single point information: M\_SP\_NA\_1, M\_SP\_TA\_1, M\_SP\_TB\_1, and M\_PS\_NA\_1
- ☐ Double point information: M\_DP\_NA\_1, M\_DP\_TA\_1, and M\_DP\_TB\_1
- ☐ Step position information: M\_ST\_NA\_1, M\_ST\_TA\_1, and M\_ST\_TB\_1
- ☐ Bitstring of 32 bits: M\_BO\_NA\_1, M\_BO\_TA\_1, and M\_BO\_TB\_1 (if defined for a specific project)
- ☐ Measured value, normalized value: M\_ME\_NA\_1, M\_ME\_TA\_1, M\_ME\_ND\_1, and M\_ME\_TD\_1
- ☐ Measured value, scaled value: M\_ME\_NB\_1, M\_ME\_TB\_1, and M\_ME\_TE\_1
- ☐ Measured value, short floating point number: M\_ME\_NC\_1, M\_ME\_TC\_1, and M\_ME\_TF\_1

**Station interrogation:**

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global  |   |  |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 9  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 13 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 6 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 10 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 14 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 3 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 7 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 11 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 15 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 8 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 12 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 16 |

**Clock synchronization:**

- ☒ Clock synchronization (optional, see Clause 7.6)

**Command transmission:**

- ☒ Direct command transmission
  - ☐ Direct setpoint command transmission
  - ☒ Select and execute command
  - ☐ Select and execute setpoint command
  - ☒ C\_SE ACTTERM used
  - ☒ No additional definition
  - ☒ Short pulse duration (duration determined by a system parameter in the outstation)
  - ☒ Long pulse duration (duration determined by a system parameter in the outstation)
  - ☒ Persistent output
  - ☒ Supervision of maximum delay in command direction of commands and setpoint commands
- Maximum allowable delay of commands and setpoint commands: **10 s**

**Transmission of integrated totals:**

- ☒ Mode A: Local freeze with spontaneous transmission
- ☒ Mode B: Local freeze with counter interrogation
- ☒ Mode C: Freeze and transmit by counter-interrogation commands
- ☒ Mode D: Freeze by counter-interrogation command, frozen values reported simultaneously
- ☒ Counter read
- ☒ Counter freeze without reset

- ☒ Counter freeze with reset
- ☒ Counter reset

- ☒ General request counter
- ☒ Request counter group 1
- ☒ Request counter group 2
- ☒ Request counter group 3
- ☒ Request counter group 4

**Parameter loading:**

- ☒ Threshold value
- ☐ Smoothing factor
- ☐ Low limit for transmission of measured values
- ☐ High limit for transmission of measured values

**Parameter activation:**

- ☐ Activation/deactivation of persistent cyclic or periodic transmission of the addressed object

**Test procedure:**

- ☐ Test procedure

**File transfer:**

File transfer in monitor direction:

- ☐ Transparent file
- ☐ Transmission of disturbance data of protection equipment
- ☐ Transmission of sequences of events
- ☐ Transmission of sequences of recorded analog values

File transfer in control direction:

- ☐ Transparent file

**Background scan:**

- ☐ Background scan

**Acquisition of transmission delay:**

- ☒ Acquisition of transmission delay

**Definition of time outs:**

PARAMETER	DEFAULT VALUE	REMARKS	SELECTED VALUE
$t_0$	30 s	Timeout of connection establishment	120 s
$t_1$	15 s	Timeout of send or test APDUs	15 s
$t_2$	10 s	Timeout for acknowledgements in case of no data messages $t_2 < t_1$	10 s
$t_3$	20 s	Timeout for sending test frames in case of a long idle state	20 s

Maximum range of values for all time outs: 1 to 255 s, accuracy 1 s

**Maximum number of outstanding I-format APDUs  $k$  and latest acknowledge APDUs ( $w$ ):**

PARAMETER	DEFAULT VALUE	REMARKS	SELECTED VALUE
$k$	12 APDUs	Maximum difference receive sequence number to send state variable	12 APDUs
$w$	8 APDUs	Latest acknowledge after receiving $w$ I-format APDUs	8 APDUs

Maximum range of values  $k$ : 1 to 32767 ( $2^{15} - 1$ ) APDUs, accuracy 1 APDU

Maximum range of values  $w$ : 1 to 32767 APDUs, accuracy 1 APDU  
 Recommendation:  $w$  should not exceed two-thirds of  $k$ .

**Portnumber:**

PARAMETER	VALUE	REMARKS
Portnumber	2404	In all cases

**RFC 2200 suite:**

RFC 2200 is an official Internet Standard which describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as determined by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). It offers a broad spectrum of actual standards used in the Internet. The suitable selection of documents from RFC 2200 defined in this standard for given projects has to be chosen by the user of this standard.

- ☒ Ethernet 802.3
- ☐ Serial X.21 interface
- ☐ Other selection(s) from RFC 2200 (list below if selected)

**D.1.2 POINT LIST**

**D**

The IEC 60870-5-104 data points are configured through the **SETTINGS** ⇒ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS** menu. Refer to the *Communications* section of Chapter 5 for additional details.

D



## E.1.1 DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE

The following table provides a 'Device Profile Document' in the standard format defined in the DNP 3.0 Subset Definitions Document.

**Table E-1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 1 of 3)**

(Also see the IMPLEMENTATION TABLE in the following section)	
Vendor Name: <b>General Electric Multilin</b>	
Device Name: <b>UR Series Relay</b>	
<b>Highest DNP Level Supported:</b> For Requests: <b>Level 2</b> For Responses: <b>Level 2</b>	<b>Device Function:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Master <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Slave</b>
Notable objects, functions, and/or qualifiers supported in addition to the Highest DNP Levels Supported (the complete list is described in the attached table): <b>Binary Inputs (Object 1)</b> <b>Binary Input Changes (Object 2)</b> <b>Binary Outputs (Object 10)</b> <b>Control Relay Output Block (Object 12)</b> <b>Binary Counters (Object 20)</b> <b>Frozen Counters (Object 21)</b> <b>Counter Change Event (Object 22)</b> <b>Frozen Counter Event (Object 23)</b> <b>Analog Inputs (Object 30)</b> <b>Analog Input Changes (Object 32)</b> <b>Analog Deadbands (Object 34)</b> <b>Time and Date (Object 50)</b> <b>File Transfer (Object 70)</b> <b>Internal Indications (Object 80)</b>	
<b>Maximum Data Link Frame Size (octets):</b> Transmitted: <b>292</b> Received: <b>292</b>	<b>Maximum Application Fragment Size (octets):</b> Transmitted: <b>configurable up to 2048</b> Received: <b>2048</b>
<b>Maximum Data Link Re-tries:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>None</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed at 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Configurable	<b>Maximum Application Layer Re-tries:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>None</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
<b>Requires Data Link Layer Confirmation:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Always <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Configurable	

Table E–1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 2 of 3)

<b>Requires Application Layer Confirmation:</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> When reporting Event Data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> When sending multi-fragment responses <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Configurable				
<b>Timeouts while waiting for:</b>				
Data Link Confirm:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed at ____	<input type="checkbox"/> Variable	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Complete Appl. Fragment:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>None</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed at ____	<input type="checkbox"/> Variable	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Application Confirm:	<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Fixed at 10 s</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Variable	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Complete Appl. Response:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>None</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fixed at ____	<input type="checkbox"/> Variable	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
<b>Others:</b>				
Transmission Delay:	<b>No intentional delay</b>			
Need Time Interval:	<b>Configurable (default = 24 hrs.)</b>			
Select/Operate Arm Timeout:	<b>10 s</b>			
Binary input change scanning period:	<b>8 times per power system cycle</b>			
Analog input change scanning period:	<b>500 ms</b>			
Counter change scanning period:	<b>500 ms</b>			
Frozen counter event scanning period:	<b>500 ms</b>			
Unsolicited response notification delay:	<b>100 ms</b>			
Unsolicited response retry delay	<b>configurable 0 to 60 sec.</b>			
<b>Sends/Executes Control Operations:</b>				
WRITE Binary Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Never</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
SELECT/OPERATE	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Always</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
DIRECT OPERATE	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Always</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
DIRECT OPERATE – NO ACK	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Always</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Count > 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Never</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Pulse On	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Sometimes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Pulse Off	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Sometimes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Latch On	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Sometimes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Latch Off	<input type="checkbox"/> Never	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Sometimes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Queue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Never</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
Clear Queue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Never</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Always	<input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes	<input type="checkbox"/> Configurable
<b>Explanation of ‘Sometimes’:</b> Object 12 points are mapped to UR Virtual Inputs. The persistence of Virtual Inputs is determined by the <b>VIRTUAL INPUT X TYPE</b> settings. Both “Pulse On” and “Latch On” operations perform the same function in the UR; that is, the appropriate Virtual Input is put into the “On” state. If the Virtual Input is set to “Self-Reset”, it will reset after one pass of FlexLogic. The On/Off times and Count value are ignored. “Pulse Off” and “Latch Off” operations put the appropriate Virtual Input into the “Off” state. “Trip” and “Close” operations both put the appropriate Virtual Input into the “On” state.				

Table E-1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 3 of 3)

<b>Reports Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Never</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Only time-tagged</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Only non-time-tagged</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Configurable</li> </ul>	<b>Reports time-tagged Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Never</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Binary Input Change With Time</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Binary Input Change With Relative Time</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Configurable (attach explanation)</li> </ul>
<b>Sends Unsolicited Responses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Never</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Configurable</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Only certain objects</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (attach explanation)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENABLE/DISABLE unsolicited Function codes supported</li> </ul>	<b>Sends Static Data in Unsolicited Responses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> When Device Restarts</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> When Status Flags Change</li> </ul> <p>No other options are permitted.</p>
<b>Default Counter Object/Variation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No Counters Reported</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Configurable (attach explanation)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Default Object: 20</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Default Variation: 1</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Point-by-point list attached</b></li> </ul>	<b>Counters Roll Over at:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No Counters Reported</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Configurable (attach explanation)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>16 Bits (Counter 8)</b></li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>32 Bits (Counters 0 to 7, 9)</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other Value: _____</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Point-by-point list attached</b></li> </ul>
<b>Sends Multi-Fragment Responses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No</li> </ul>	

## E.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION TABLE

The following table identifies the variations, function codes, and qualifiers supported by the M60 in both request messages and in response messages. For static (non-change-event) objects, requests sent with qualifiers 00, 01, 06, 07, or 08, will be responded with qualifiers 00 or 01. Static object requests sent with qualifiers 17 or 28 will be responded with qualifiers 17 or 28. For change-event objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are always responded.

Table E-2: IMPLEMENTATION TABLE (Sheet 1 of 4)

OBJECT			REQUEST		RESPONSE	
OBJECT NO.	VARIATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)
1	0	Binary Input (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	1	Binary Input	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	2	Binary Input with Status	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
2	0	Binary Input Change (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	1	Binary Input Change without Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	2	Binary Input Change with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	3	Binary Input Change with Relative Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
10	0	Binary Output Status (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	2	Binary Output Status	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
12	1	Control Relay Output Block	3 (select) 4 (operate) 5 (direct op) 6 (dir. op, noack)	00, 01 (start-stop) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	echo of request
20	0	Binary Counter (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read) 7 (freeze) 8 (freeze noack) 9 (freeze clear) 10 (frz. cl. noack) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	1	32-Bit Binary Counter	1 (read) 7 (freeze) 8 (freeze noack) 9 (freeze clear) 10 (frz. cl. noack) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)

Note 1: A default variation refers to the variation responded when variation 0 is requested and/or in class 0, 1, 2, or 3 scans. The default variations for object types 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 32 are selected via relay settings. Refer to the *Communications* section in Chapter 5 for details. This optimizes the class 0 poll data size.

Note 2: For static (non-change-event) objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are only responded when a request is sent with qualifiers 17 or 28, respectively. Otherwise, static object requests sent with qualifiers 00, 01, 06, 07, or 08, will be responded with qualifiers 00 or 01 (for change-event objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are always responded.)

Note 3: Cold restarts are implemented the same as warm restarts – the M60 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table E-2: IMPLEMENTATION TABLE (Sheet 2 of 4)

OBJECT			REQUEST		RESPONSE	
OBJECT NO.	VARIATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)
20 cont'd	2	16-Bit Binary Counter	1 (read) 7 (freeze) 8 (freeze noack) 9 (freeze clear) 10 (frz. cl. noack) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	5	32-Bit Binary Counter without Flag	1 (read) 7 (freeze) 8 (freeze noack) 9 (freeze clear) 10 (frz. cl. noack) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	6	16-Bit Binary Counter without Flag	1 (read) 7 (freeze) 8 (freeze noack) 9 (freeze clear) 10 (frz. cl. noack) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
21	0	Frozen Counter (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	1	32-Bit Frozen Counter	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	2	16-Bit Frozen Counter	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	9	32-Bit Frozen Counter without Flag	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	10	16-Bit Frozen Counter without Flag	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
22	0	Counter Change Event (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	1	32-Bit Counter Change Event	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	2	16-Bit Counter Change Event	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	5	32-Bit Counter Change Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	6	16-Bit Counter Change Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
23	0	Frozen Counter Event (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	1	32-Bit Frozen Counter Event	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	2	16-Bit Frozen Counter Event	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)

Note 1: A default variation refers to the variation responded when variation 0 is requested and/or in class 0, 1, 2, or 3 scans. The default variations for object types 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 32 are selected via relay settings. Refer to the *Communications* section in Chapter 5 for details. This optimizes the class 0 poll data size.

Note 2: For static (non-change-event) objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are only responded when a request is sent with qualifiers 17 or 28, respectively. Otherwise, static object requests sent with qualifiers 00, 01, 06, 07, or 08, will be responded with qualifiers 00 or 01 (for change-event objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are always responded.)

Note 3: Cold restarts are implemented the same as warm restarts – the M60 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table E-2: IMPLEMENTATION TABLE (Sheet 3 of 4)

OBJECT			REQUEST		RESPONSE	
OBJECT NO.	VARIATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)
23 cont'd	5	32-Bit Frozen Counter Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	6	16-Bit Frozen Counter Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
30	0	Analog Input (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	1	32-Bit Analog Input	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	2	16-Bit Analog Input	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	3	32-Bit Analog Input without Flag	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	4	16-Bit Analog Input without Flag	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
	5	short floating point	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
32	0	Analog Change Event (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	1	32-Bit Analog Change Event without Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	2	16-Bit Analog Change Event without Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	3	32-Bit Analog Change Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	4	16-Bit Analog Change Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	5	short floating point Analog Change Event without Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
	7	short floating point Analog Change Event with Time	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	17, 28 (index)
34	0	Analog Input Reporting Deadband (Variation 0 is used to request default variation)	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	1	16-bit Analog Input Reporting Deadband (default – see Note 1)	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
			2 (write)	00, 01 (start-stop) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		

Note 1: A default variation refers to the variation responded when variation 0 is requested and/or in class 0, 1, 2, or 3 scans. The default variations for object types 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 32 are selected via relay settings. Refer to the *Communications* section in Chapter 5 for details. This optimizes the class 0 poll data size.

Note 2: For static (non-change-event) objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are only responded when a request is sent with qualifiers 17 or 28, respectively. Otherwise, static object requests sent with qualifiers 00, 01, 06, 07, or 08, will be responded with qualifiers 00 or 01 (for change-event objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are always responded.)

Note 3: Cold restarts are implemented the same as warm restarts – the M60 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table E-2: IMPLEMENTATION TABLE (Sheet 4 of 4)

OBJECT			REQUEST		RESPONSE	
OBJECT NO.	VARIATION NO.	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)	FUNCTION CODES (DEC)	QUALIFIER CODES (HEX)
34 cont'd	2	32-bit Analog Input Reporting Deadband	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
			2 (write)	00, 01 (start-stop) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)		
	3	Short floating point Analog Input Reporting Deadband	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
50	1	Time and Date (default – see Note 1)	1 (read) 2 (write)	00, 01 (start-stop) 06 (no range, or all) 07 (limited qty=1) 08 (limited quantity) 17, 28 (index)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop) 17, 28 (index) (see Note 2)
52	2	Time Delay Fine			129 (response)	07 (limited quantity) (quantity = 1)
60	0	Class 0, 1, 2, and 3 Data	1 (read) 20 (enable unsol) 21 (disable unsol) 22 (assign class)	06 (no range, or all)		
	1	Class 0 Data	1 (read) 22 (assign class)	06 (no range, or all)		
	2	Class 1 Data	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all)		
	3	Class 2 Data	20 (enable unsol)	07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	4	Class 3 Data	21 (disable unsol) 22 (assign class)			
70	0	File event - any variation	1 (read)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
			22 (assign class)	06 (no range, or all)		
	2	File authentication	29 (authenticate)	5b (free format)	129 (response)	5b (free format)
	3	File command	25 (open) 27 (delete)	5b (free format)		
	4	File command status	26 (close) 30 (abort)	5b (free format)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	5b (free format)
	5	File transfer	1 (read) 2 (write)	5b (free format)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	5b (free format)
	6	File transfer status			129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	5b (free format)
	7	File descriptor	28 (get file info.)	5b (free format)	129 (response) 130 (unsol. resp.)	5b (free format)
80	1	Internal Indications	1 (read)	00, 01 (start-stop) (index =7)	129 (response)	00, 01 (start-stop)
			2 (write) (see Note 3)	00 (start-stop) (index =7)		
---		No Object (function code only) see Note 3	13 (cold restart)			
---		No Object (function code only)	14 (warm restart)			
---		No Object (function code only)	23 (delay meas.)			

Note 1: A default variation refers to the variation responded when variation 0 is requested and/or in class 0, 1, 2, or 3 scans. The default variations for object types 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23, 30, and 32 are selected via relay settings. Refer to the *Communications* section in Chapter 5 for details. This optimizes the class 0 poll data size.

Note 2: For static (non-change-event) objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are only responded when a request is sent with qualifiers 17 or 28, respectively. Otherwise, static object requests sent with qualifiers 00, 01, 06, 07, or 08, will be responded with qualifiers 00 or 01 (for change-event objects, qualifiers 17 or 28 are always responded.)

Note 3: Cold restarts are implemented the same as warm restarts – the M60 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

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E.2.1 BINARY INPUT POINTS

---

The DNP binary input data points are configured through the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨ ⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨ ⇩ **DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS** ⇨ **BINARY INPUT / MSP POINTS** menu. Refer to the *Communications* section of Chapter 5 for additional details. When a freeze function is performed on a binary counter point, the frozen value is available in the corresponding frozen counter point.

**BINARY INPUT POINTS**

Static (Steady-State) Object Number: **1**

Change Event Object Number: **2**

Request Function Codes supported: **1 (read), 22 (assign class)**

Static Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **2 (Binary Input with status), Configurable**

Change Event Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **2 (Binary Input Change with Time), Configurable**

Change Event Scan Rate: **8 times per power system cycle**

Change Event Buffer Size: **500**

Default Class for All Points: **1**



## E.2.2 BINARY AND CONTROL RELAY OUTPUT

Supported Control Relay Output Block fields: Pulse On, Pulse Off, Latch On, Latch Off, Paired Trip, Paired Close.

**BINARY OUTPUT STATUS POINTS**

Object Number: **10**

Request Function Codes supported: **1 (read)**

Default Variation reported when Variation 0 requested: **2 (Binary Output Status)**

**CONTROL RELAY OUTPUT BLOCKS**

Object Number: **12**

Request Function Codes supported: **3 (select), 4 (operate), 5 (direct operate), 6 (direct operate, noack)**

Table E-3: BINARY/CONTROL OUTPUTS

POINT	NAME/DESCRIPTION
0	Virtual Input 1
1	Virtual Input 2
2	Virtual Input 3
3	Virtual Input 4
4	Virtual Input 5
5	Virtual Input 6
6	Virtual Input 7
7	Virtual Input 8
8	Virtual Input 9
9	Virtual Input 10
10	Virtual Input 11
11	Virtual Input 12
12	Virtual Input 13
13	Virtual Input 14
14	Virtual Input 15
15	Virtual Input 16
16	Virtual Input 17
17	Virtual Input 18
18	Virtual Input 19
19	Virtual Input 20
20	Virtual Input 21
21	Virtual Input 22
22	Virtual Input 23
23	Virtual Input 24
24	Virtual Input 25
25	Virtual Input 26
26	Virtual Input 27
27	Virtual Input 28
28	Virtual Input 29
29	Virtual Input 30
30	Virtual Input 31
31	Virtual Input 32

Table E-3: BINARY/CONTROL OUTPUTS

POINT	NAME/DESCRIPTION
32	Virtual Input 33
33	Virtual Input 34
34	Virtual Input 35
35	Virtual Input 36
36	Virtual Input 37
37	Virtual Input 38
38	Virtual Input 39
39	Virtual Input 40
40	Virtual Input 41
41	Virtual Input 42
42	Virtual Input 43
43	Virtual Input 44
44	Virtual Input 45
45	Virtual Input 46
46	Virtual Input 47
47	Virtual Input 48
48	Virtual Input 49
49	Virtual Input 50
50	Virtual Input 51
51	Virtual Input 52
52	Virtual Input 53
53	Virtual Input 54
54	Virtual Input 55
55	Virtual Input 56
56	Virtual Input 57
57	Virtual Input 58
58	Virtual Input 59
59	Virtual Input 60
60	Virtual Input 61
61	Virtual Input 62
62	Virtual Input 63
63	Virtual Input 64

## E.2.3 COUNTERS

The following table lists both Binary Counters (Object 20) and Frozen Counters (Object 21). When a freeze function is performed on a Binary Counter point, the frozen value is available in the corresponding Frozen Counter point.

**BINARY COUNTERS**

Static (Steady-State) Object Number: **20**

Change Event Object Number: **22**

Request Function Codes supported: **1 (read), 7 (freeze), 8 (freeze noack), 9 (freeze and clear), 10 (freeze and clear, noack), 22 (assign class)**

Static Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (32-Bit Binary Counter with Flag)**

Change Event Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (32-Bit Counter Change Event without time)**

Change Event Buffer Size: **10**

Default Class for all points: **3**

**FROZEN COUNTERS**

Static (Steady-State) Object Number: **21**

Change Event Object Number: **23**

Request Function Codes supported: **1 (read)**

Static Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (32-Bit Frozen Counter with Flag)**

Change Event Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (32-Bit Frozen Counter Event without time)**

Change Event Buffer Size: **10**

Default Class for all points: **3**

**Table E-4: BINARY AND FROZEN COUNTERS**

POINT INDEX	NAME/DESCRIPTION
0	Digital Counter 1
1	Digital Counter 2
2	Digital Counter 3
3	Digital Counter 4
4	Digital Counter 5
5	Digital Counter 6
6	Digital Counter 7
7	Digital Counter 8
8	Oscillography Trigger Count
9	Events Since Last Clear

A counter freeze command has no meaning for counters 8 and 9. M60 Digital Counter values are represented as 32-bit integers. The DNP 3.0 protocol defines counters to be unsigned integers. Care should be taken when interpreting negative counter values.

## E.2.4 ANALOG INPUTS

The DNP analog input data points are configured through the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇒ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇒ **DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS** ⇒ **ANALOG INPUT / MME POINTS** menu. Refer to the *Communications* section of Chapter 5 for additional details.

It is important to note that 16-bit and 32-bit variations of analog inputs are transmitted through DNP as signed numbers. Even for analog input points that are not valid as negative values, the maximum positive representation is 32767 for 16-bit values and 2147483647 for 32-bit values. This is a DNP requirement.

The deadbands for all Analog Input points are in the same units as the Analog Input quantity. For example, an Analog Input quantity measured in volts has a corresponding deadband in units of volts. This is in conformance with DNP Technical Bulletin 9809-001: Analog Input Reporting Deadband. Relay settings are available to set default deadband values according to data type. Deadbands for individual Analog Input Points can be set using DNP Object 34.

Static (Steady-State) Object Number: **30**

Change Event Object Number: **32**

Request Function Codes supported: **1 (read), 2 (write, deadbands only), 22 (assign class)**

Static Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (32-Bit Analog Input)**

Change Event Variation reported when variation 0 requested: **1 (Analog Change Event without Time)**

Change Event Scan Rate: defaults to **500 ms**

Change Event Buffer Size: **256**

Default Class for all Points: **2**



## F.1.1 RADIUS SERVER CONFIGURATION

The following procedure is an example of how to set up a simple RADIUS server, where the third-party tool used is also an example.

1. Download and install [FreeRADIUS](#) as the RADIUS server.
2. In the RADIUS.CONF file, locate the "bind\_address" field and enter your RADIUS server IP address.
3. In the USERS.CONF file in the <Path\_to\_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, add the following text to configure a user "Tester" with an Administrator role.

```
Tester:
->User-Password == "Testing1!1"
->GE-UR-Role = Administrator
```

4. In the CLIENTS.CONF file in the <Path\_to\_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, add the following text to define a RADIUS client, where the client IP address is 10.0.0.2, the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0, the shared secret specified here is also configured on the UR device for successful authentication, and the shortname is a short, optional alias that can be used in place of the IP address.

```
client 10.0.0.2/24 {
  secret = testing123
  shortname = private-network-1
}
```

5. In the <Path\_to\_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, create a file called dictionary.ge and add the following content.

```
# #####
# GE VSAS
# #####

VENDOR                                GE                                2910

# Management authorization
BEGIN-VENDOR                          GE

# Role ID
ATTRIBUTE                             GE-UR-Role                    1                integer

# GE-UR-ROLE values
VALUE GE-UR-Role                      Administrator              1
VALUE GE-UR-Role                      Supervisor                2
VALUE GE-UR-Role                      Engineer                  3
VALUE GE-UR-Role                      Operator                  4
VALUE GE-UR-Role                      Observer                  5

END-VENDOR                            GE
# #####
```

6. In the dictionary file in the <Path\_to\_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, add the following line.  
\$INCLUDE dictionary.ge
7. For the first start, run the RADIUS server in debug mode by entering  
<Path\_to\_Radius>/start\_radiusd\_debug.bat
8. Set up the RADIUS client on the UR as follows. Access **Device > Settings > Product Setup > Security**. Configure the IP address and ports for the RADIUS server. Leave the GE vendor ID field at the default of 2910. Update the RADIUS shared secret as specified in the CLIENTS.CONF file.



## G.1.1 REVISION HISTORY

Table G–1: REVISION HISTORY

MANUAL P/N	M60 REVISION	RELEASE DATE	ECO
1601-0108-B1	2.6x	09 March 2001	URM-001
1601-0108-B2	2.8x	12 October 2001	URM-002
1601-0108-B3	2.9x	03 December 2001	URM-003
1601-0108-B4	2.6x	27 February 2004	URX-120
1601-0108-C1	3.0x	02 July 2002	URM-004
1601-0108-C2	3.1x	30 August 2002	URM-005
1601-0108-C3	3.0x	18 November 2002	URM-006
1601-0108-C4	3.1x	18 November 2002	URM-007
1601-0108-C5	3.0x	11 February 2003	URM-008
1601-0108-C6	3.1x	11 February 2003	URM-009
1601-0108-D1	3.2x	11 February 2003	URM-010
1601-0108-D2	3.2x	02 June 2003	URX-084
1601-0108-E1	3.3x	01 May 2003	URX-080
1601-0108-E2	3.3x	29 May 2003	URX-083
1601-0108-F1	3.4x	10 December 2003	URX-111
1601-0108-F2	3.4x	09 February 2004	URX-115
1601-0108-G1	4.0x	23 March 2004	URX-123
1601-0108-G2	4.0x	17 May 2004	URX-136
1601-0108-H1	4.2x	30 June 2004	URX-145
1601-0108-H2	4.2x	23 July 2004	URX-151
1601-0108-J1	4.4x	15 September 2004	URX-156
1601-0108-K1	4.6x	15 February 2005	URX-176
1601-0108-L1	4.8x	05 August 2005	URX-202
1601-0108-M1	4.9x	15 December 2005	URX-208
1601-0108-M2	4.9x	27 February 2006	URX-214
1601-0108-N1	5.0x	31 March 2006	URX-217
1601-0108-N2	5.0x	26 May 2006	URX-220
1601-0108-P1	5.2x	23 October 2006	URX-230
1601-0108-P2	5.2x	24 January 2007	URX-232
1601-0108-R1	5.4x	01 July 2007	URX-242
1601-0108-R2	5.4x	31 August 2007	URX-246
1601-0108-R3	5.4x	17 October 2007	URX-251
1601-0108-S1	5.5x	7 December 2007	URX-253
1601-0108-S2	5.5x	22 February 2008	URX-258
1601-0108-S3	5.5x	12 March 2008	URX-260
1601-0108-T1	5.6x	27 June 2008	08-0390
1601-0109-U1	5.7x	29 May 2009	09-0938
1601-0109-U2	5.7x	30 September 2009	09-1165
1601-0109-V1	5.8x	29 May 2010	09-1457
1601-0109-V2	5.8x	04 January 2011	11-2237
1601-0109-W1	5.9x	12 January 2011	11-2227
1601-0109-X1	6.0x	21 December 2011	11-2840
1601-0109-X2	6.0x	5 April 2012	12-3254
1601-0109-Y1	7.0x	30 September 2012	12-3529
1601-0109-Y2	7.0x	11 November 2012	12-3601

Table G–1: REVISION HISTORY

MANUAL P/N	M60 REVISION	RELEASE DATE	ECO
1601-0109-Z1	7.1x	30 March 2013	13-0126
1601-0109-Z2	7.1x	22 September 2013	13-0469

## G.1.2 CHANGES TO THE M60 MANUAL

Table G–2: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Z2

PAGE (Z1)	PAGE (Z2)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision throughout document
5-206	5-206	Update	Updated Figure 5-102 Negative-Sequence Overvoltage Scheme Logic
8-	---	Delete	Security chapter - Moved content to other parts of manual and deleted the Security chapter
---	9-	Add	Added Maintenance chapter, moving module replacement content from chapter 3, adding battery replacement instructions, and moving battery disposal instructions from beginning of manual
---	F-	Add	Added appendix on RADIUS server configuration

Table G–3: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Z1

PAGE (Y3)	PAGE (Z1)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Add	Added CPU options U and V to order code tables in chapter 2, a note above Rear Terminal View figure in chapter 3, and CPU Module Communications Wiring figure in chapter 3
---	---	Add	Added Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) to order code tables and specifications in chapter 2, section 5.2.5d Settings > Product Setup > Communications > Network, section 6.3.1 Actual Values > Status > PRP, and Appendix B Modbus table and F627 and F628 enumeration tables
--	--	Add	Added CT failure feature to Table 2-2 Other Device Functions, to chapter 5 Settings > Control Elements > Monitoring Elements > CT Failure Detector, and Appendix B table F124 List of Elements as bitmask element 246 CT Failure
1-1	1-1	Add	Added General Cautions and Warnings to section 1.1.1
1-5	1-5	Update	Revised section 1.3.1 on system requirements, including addition of support for Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008
2-10	2-10	Update	Updated several specifications
5-25	5-25	Add	Added section 5.2.5e Routing
5-90	5-90	Update	Updated Figures 5-24 and 5-25 Dual Breaker Control Scheme Logic, sheets 1 and 2
5-94	5-94	Update	Updated Figure 5-26 Disconnect Switch Scheme Logic
5-240	5-240	Add	Reinserted section 5.8.5c Remote Devices: ID of Device for Receiving GSSE/GOOSE Messages, meaning the Settings > Input/Outputs > Remote Devices settings

Table G–4: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Y3

PAGE (Y2)	PAGE (Y3)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
--	ix	Add	Added battery disposal information as chapter 0

Table G–5: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Y2 (Sheet 1 of 2)

PAGE (Y1)	PAGE (Y2)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
All	All	Update	Minor changes throughout document
All	All	Delete	Deleted CPU options U and V
1-1	1-1	Update	Updated Figure 1-1 Rear Nameplate



Table G–5: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Y2 (Sheet 2 of 2)

PAGE (Y1)	PAGE (Y2)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
3-8	3-8	Update	Updated Figure 3-10 Rear Terminal View

Table G–6: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Y1 (Sheet 1 of 2)

PAGE (X2)	PAGE (Y1)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
All	All	Delete	Deleted content pertaining to Ethernet switch
Title	Title	Update	Changed part numbers. Updated address and contact information.
1-1	1-1	Update	Updated address and contact information
2-	2-	Add	Added CPU options T, U, and V to order code table
2-	2-	Delete	Removed E, G, H, J, S from CPU options from order code tables
2-8	2-8	Delete	Deleted 9S, 2S, 2T from replacement module order code Tables 2-7 and 2-8
2-18	2-18	Update	Updated Ethernet fiber table in section 2.2.8 Communications
3-10	3-10	Update	Updated Figure 3-12 Typical Wiring Diagram
3-23	3-23	Update	Deleted references to COM 1 RS485 port in section 3.2.9 CPU Communication Ports. Revised text and Figure 3-24 CPU Module Communications Wiring to include only modules T, U, V in section 3.2.9a.
5-1	5-1	Update	Updated the front panel main menu to include the CyberSentry security menu
5-15	5-15	Update	Update Communications main menu to remove the SNTP Protocol submenu
5-16	5-16	Delete	Deleted references to COM 1 RS485 port in section 5.2.4b Serial Ports
5-16	5-16	Add	Added section 5.2.4c Ethernet Network Topology
5-17	5-17	Update	Updated Networks section 5.2.4d to include all three Ethernet ports
5-17	5-17	Update	Added 0 as valid number to section 5.2.4e Modbus Protocol section
5-40	5-	Delete	Deleted Local Time Offset, Daylight Savings Time, DST (start/stop for month/day/hour) from Real Time Clock menu
5-	5-40	Add	Added submenus Precision Time Protocol, SNTP Protocol, and Local Time and Synchronizing Source settings to Real Time Clock menu
5-	5-41	Add	Added new Precision Time Protocol (1588) menu and setting descriptions
5-	5-	Update	Changed Communication to Real Time Clock in SNTP protocol settings path. Moved SNTP Protocol menu and settings descriptions to Real Time Clock subsection
5-37	5-	Deleted	Deleted section k) SNTP Protocol and the settings descriptions
5-	5-44	Add	Added new section for Local Time menu settings and settings description
5-	5-52	Add	Added new PTP Fail menu item to the User-Programmable Self Tests menu
5-	5-	Add	Added PTP Failure and CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED to Flexlogic Operands table
5-	5-114	Update	Added row for DeltaTime to Table 5-: FlexElement Base Units
5-231	5-231	Delete	Deleted section 5.8.5c Remote Devices: ID of Device for Receiving GSSE/GOOSE Messages, meaning the Settings > Input/Outputs > Remote Devices settings
5-	5-254	Add	Added new CyberSentry security section and main menu, local passwords, session settings, restore defaults, and supervisory subsections to Chapter 5
6-1	6-1	Update	Update Actual Values main menu to include Real Time Clock Synchronization submenu
6-	6-7	Add	Added new section for Real Time Clock synchronizing consisting of the menu of settings and the setting descriptions
6-11	6-11	Delete	Deleted section 6.2.20 Ethernet Switch
6-	6-13	Add	Added new section 6.2.21 Remaining Connection Status
7-	7-1	Add	Added Security command to the Commands main menu
7-	7-3	Add	Added Reboot Relay command and description to the Relay Maintenance menu items
7-	7-	Add	Added Security menu and submenu commands and descriptions to the Command menu
7-	7-	Add	Added to Minor self-test error message **Bad PTP Signal**

Table G-6: MAJOR UPDATES FOR M60 MANUAL REVISION Y1 (Sheet 2 of 2)

PAGE (X2)	PAGE (Y1)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
8-	8-4	Add	Added new section for CyberSentry software option with overview and security menu subsections
10-	10-3	Add	Added tables for radius server settings, general security settings, and security alarm settings
10-	10-2	Add	Added Figure 10-1 Security Settings Menu
A-	A-	Add	Added Flexanalog item PTP-IRIG-B Delta to Table A-1: FlexAnalog Data Items
B-8	B-8	Update	Updated Modbus memory map table to include port 0 for Modbus slave address, TCP, DNP, HTTP, TFTP, MMS, and removed references to COM 1 RS485 port
C-23	C-23	Update	Updated tables in sections C.6.3 ACSI Services Conformance Statement and C.7.1 Logical Nodes Table

## G.2.1 STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

A.....	Ampere	FO.....	Fiber Optic
AC.....	Alternating Current	FREQ.....	Frequency
A/D.....	Analog to Digital	FSK.....	Frequency-Shift Keying
AE.....	Accidental Energization, Application Entity	FTP.....	File Transfer Protocol
AMP.....	Ampere	FxE.....	FlexElement™
ANG.....	Angle	FWD.....	Forward
ANSI.....	American National Standards Institute		
AR.....	Automatic Reclosure	G.....	Generator
ASDU.....	Application-layer Service Data Unit	GE.....	General Electric
ASYM.....	Asymmetry	GND.....	Ground
AUTO.....	Automatic	GNTR.....	Generator
AUX.....	Auxiliary	GOOSE.....	General Object Oriented Substation Event
AVG.....	Average	GPS.....	Global Positioning System
BCS.....	Best Clock Selector	HARM.....	Harmonic / Harmonics
BER.....	Bit Error Rate	HCT.....	High Current Time
BF.....	Breaker Fail	HGF.....	High-Impedance Ground Fault (CT)
BFI.....	Breaker Failure Initiate	HIZ.....	High-Impedance and Arcing Ground
BKR.....	Breaker	HMI.....	Human-Machine Interface
BLK.....	Block	HTTP.....	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
BLKG.....	Blocking	HYB.....	Hybrid
BPNT.....	Breakpoint of a characteristic		
BRKR.....	Breaker	I.....	Instantaneous
		I <sub>0</sub> .....	Zero Sequence current
CAP.....	Capacitor	I <sub>1</sub> .....	Positive Sequence current
CC.....	Coupling Capacitor	I <sub>2</sub> .....	Negative Sequence current
CCVT.....	Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformer	I <sub>A</sub> .....	Phase A current
CFG.....	Configure / Configurable	IAB.....	Phase A minus B current
.CFG.....	Filename extension for oscillography files	IB.....	Phase B current
CHK.....	Check	IBC.....	Phase B minus C current
CHNL.....	Channel	IC.....	Phase C current
CLS.....	Close	ICA.....	Phase C minus A current
CLSD.....	Closed	ID.....	Identification
CMND.....	Command	IED.....	Intelligent Electronic Device
CMPSN.....	Comparison	IEC.....	International Electrotechnical Commission
CO.....	Contact Output	IEEE.....	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
COM.....	Communication	IG.....	Ground (not residual) current
COMM.....	Communications	Igd.....	Differential Ground current
COMP.....	Compensated, Comparison	IN.....	CT Residual Current (3I <sub>0</sub> ) or Input
CONN.....	Connection	INC SEQ.....	Incomplete Sequence
CONT.....	Continuous, Contact	INIT.....	Initiate
CO-ORD.....	Coordination	INST.....	Instantaneous
CPU.....	Central Processing Unit	INV.....	Inverse
CRC.....	Cyclic Redundancy Code	I/O.....	Input/Output
CRT, CRNT.....	Current	IOC.....	Instantaneous Overcurrent
CSA.....	Canadian Standards Association	IOV.....	Instantaneous Overvoltage
CT.....	Current Transformer	IRIG.....	Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
CVT.....	Capacitive Voltage Transformer	ISO.....	International Standards Organization
		IUV.....	Instantaneous Undervoltage
D/A.....	Digital to Analog	K0.....	Zero Sequence Current Compensation
DC (dc).....	Direct Current	kA.....	kiloAmpere
DD.....	Disturbance Detector	kV.....	kiloVolt
DFLT.....	Default		
DGNST.....	Diagnostics	LED.....	Light Emitting Diode
DI.....	Digital Input	LEO.....	Line End Open
DIFF.....	Differential	LFT BLD.....	Left Blinder
DIR.....	Directional	LOOP.....	Loopback
DISCREP.....	Discrepancy	LPU.....	Line Pickup
DIST.....	Distance	LRA.....	Locked-Rotor Current
DMD.....	Demand	LTC.....	Load Tap-Changer
DNP.....	Distributed Network Protocol		
DPO.....	Dropout	M.....	Machine
DSP.....	Digital Signal Processor	mA.....	MilliAmpere
dt.....	Rate of Change	MAG.....	Magnitude
DTT.....	Direct Transfer Trip	MAN.....	Manual / Manually
DUTT.....	Direct Under-reaching Transfer Trip	MAX.....	Maximum
		MIC.....	Model Implementation Conformance
ENCRMNT.....	Encroachment	MIN.....	Minimum, Minutes
EPRI.....	Electric Power Research Institute	MMI.....	Man Machine Interface
.EVT.....	Filename extension for event recorder files	MMS.....	Manufacturing Message Specification
EXT.....	Extension, External	MRT.....	Minimum Response Time
		MSG.....	Message
F.....	Field	MTA.....	Maximum Torque Angle
FAIL.....	Failure	MTR.....	Motor
FD.....	Fault Detector	MVA.....	MegaVolt-Ampere (total 3-phase)
FDH.....	Fault Detector high-set	MVA_A.....	MegaVolt-Ampere (phase A)
FDL.....	Fault Detector low-set	MVA_B.....	MegaVolt-Ampere (phase B)
FLA.....	Full Load Current		

MVA_C .....	MegaVolt-Ampere (phase C)	SAT .....	CT Saturation
MVAR .....	MegaVar (total 3-phase)	SBO .....	Select Before Operate
MVAR_A .....	MegaVar (phase A)	SCADA .....	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
MVAR_B .....	MegaVar (phase B)	SEC .....	Secondary
MVAR_C .....	MegaVar (phase C)	SEL .....	Select / Selector / Selection
MVARH .....	MegaVar-Hour	SENS .....	Sensitive
MW .....	MegaWatt (total 3-phase)	SEQ .....	Sequence
MW_A .....	MegaWatt (phase A)	SIR .....	Source Impedance Ratio
MW_B .....	MegaWatt (phase B)	SNTP .....	Simple Network Time Protocol
MW_C .....	MegaWatt (phase C)	SRC .....	Source
MWH .....	MegaWatt-Hour	SSB .....	Single Side Band
N .....	Neutral	SSEL .....	Session Selector
N/A, n/a .....	Not Applicable	STATS .....	Statistics
NEG .....	Negative	SUPN .....	Supervision
NMPLT .....	Nameplate	SUPV .....	Supervise / Supervision
NOM .....	Nominal	SV .....	Supervision, Service
NTR .....	Neutral	SYNC .....	Synchrocheck
O .....	Over	SYNCHCHK .....	Synchrocheck
OC, O/C .....	Overcurrent	T .....	Time, transformer
O/P, Op .....	Output	TC .....	Thermal Capacity
OP .....	Operate	TCP .....	Transmission Control Protocol
OPER .....	Operate	TCU .....	Thermal Capacity Used
OPERATG .....	Operating	TD MULT .....	Time Dial Multiplier
O/S .....	Operating System	TEMP .....	Temperature
OSI .....	Open Systems Interconnect	TFTP .....	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
OSB .....	Out-of-Step Blocking	THD .....	Total Harmonic Distortion
OUT .....	Output	TMR .....	Timer
OV .....	Overvoltage	TOC .....	Time Overcurrent
OVERFREQ .....	Overfrequency	TOV .....	Time Overvoltage
OVL D .....	Overload	TRANS .....	Transient
P .....	Phase	TRANSF .....	Transfer
PC .....	Phase Comparison, Personal Computer	TSEL .....	Transport Selector
PCNT .....	Percent	TUC .....	Time Undercurrent
PF .....	Power Factor (total 3-phase)	TUV .....	Time Undervoltage
PF_A .....	Power Factor (phase A)	TX (Tx) .....	Transmit, Transmitter
PF_B .....	Power Factor (phase B)	U .....	Under
PF_C .....	Power Factor (phase C)	UC .....	Undercurrent
PFL .....	Phase and Frequency Lock Loop	UCA .....	Utility Communications Architecture
PHS .....	Phase	UDP .....	User Datagram Protocol
PICS .....	Protocol Implementation & Conformance Statement	UL .....	Underwriters Laboratories
PKP .....	Pickup	UNBAL .....	Unbalance
PLC .....	Power Line Carrier	UR .....	Universal Relay
POS .....	Positive	URC .....	Universal Recloser Control
POTT .....	Permissive Over-reaching Transfer Trip	.URS .....	Filename extension for settings files
PRESS .....	Pressure	UV .....	Undervoltage
PRI .....	Primary	V/Hz .....	Volts per Hertz
PROT .....	Protection	V_0 .....	Zero Sequence voltage
PSEL .....	Presentation Selector	V_1 .....	Positive Sequence voltage
pu .....	Per Unit	V_2 .....	Negative Sequence voltage
PUIB .....	Pickup Current Block	VA .....	Phase A voltage
PUIT .....	Pickup Current Trip	VAB .....	Phase A to B voltage
PUSHBTN .....	Pushbutton	VAG .....	Phase A to Ground voltage
PUTT .....	Permissive Under-reaching Transfer Trip	VARH .....	Var-hour voltage
PWM .....	Pulse Width Modulated	VB .....	Phase B voltage
PWR .....	Power	VBA .....	Phase B to A voltage
QUAD .....	Quadrilateral	VBG .....	Phase B to Ground voltage
R .....	Rate, Reverse	VC .....	Phase C voltage
RCA .....	Reach Characteristic Angle	VCA .....	Phase C to A voltage
REF .....	Reference	VCG .....	Phase C to Ground voltage
REM .....	Remote	VF .....	Variable Frequency
REV .....	Reverse	VIBR .....	Vibration
RI .....	Reclose Initiate	VT .....	Voltage Transformer
RIP .....	Reclose In Progress	VTFF .....	Voltage Transformer Fuse Failure
RGT BLD .....	Right Blinder	VTLOS .....	Voltage Transformer Loss Of Signal
ROD .....	Remote Open Detector	WDG .....	Winding
RST .....	Reset	WH .....	Watt-hour
RSTR .....	Restrained	w/ opt .....	With Option
RTD .....	Resistance Temperature Detector	WRT .....	With Respect To
RTU .....	Remote Terminal Unit	X .....	Reactance
RX (Rx) .....	Receive, Receiver	XDUCER .....	Transducer
s .....	second	XFMR .....	Transformer
S .....	Sensitive	Z .....	Impedance, Zone

## GE MULTILIN RELAY WARRANTY

GE Multilin warrants each relay it manufactures to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of 24 months from date of shipment from factory.

In the event of a failure covered by warranty, GE Multilin will undertake to repair or replace the relay providing the warrantor determined that it is defective and it is returned with all transportation charges prepaid to an authorized service centre or the factory. Repairs or replacement under warranty will be made without charge.

Warranty shall not apply to any relay which has been subject to misuse, negligence, accident, incorrect installation or use not in accordance with instructions nor any unit that has been altered outside a GE Multilin authorized factory outlet.

GE Multilin is not liable for special, indirect or consequential damages or for loss of profit or for expenses sustained as a result of a relay malfunction, incorrect application or adjustment.

For complete text of Warranty (including limitations and disclaimers), refer to GE Multilin Standard Conditions of Sale.



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