GE VERNOVA

B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System

UR Series Instruction Manual

B90 revision: 7.2x

Manual P/N: 1601-0115-AA7



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Use this chapter for initial setup of your new B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential 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.

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

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

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

NOTICE Indicates practices not related to personal injury.

a) GENERAL CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

The following general safety precautions and warnings apply.

DANGER **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.

Personal safety can be affected if the product is physically modified by the end user. Modifications to the product outside of recommended wiring configuration, hardware, or programming boundaries is not recommended end-use practice. Product disassembly and repairs are not permitted. All service needs to be conducted by the factory.

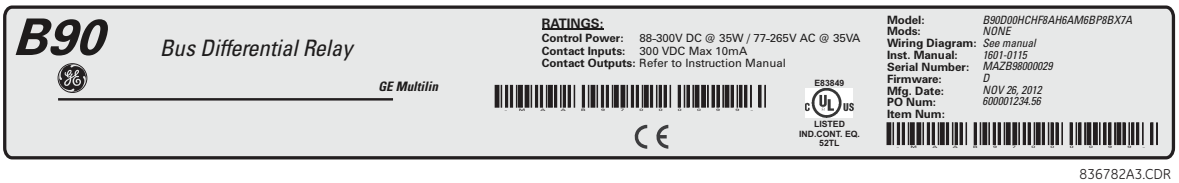
CAUTION **LED transmitters are classified as IEC 60825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL) Class 1M. Class 1M devices are considered safe to the unaided eye. Do not view directly with optical instruments.**

1

NOTICE 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. The model number is at the top right.



836782A3.CDR

Figure 1–1: REAR NAMEPLATE (EXAMPLE)

3. Ensure that the following items are included:
   - Instruction manual (if ordered)
   - GE EnerVista™ DVD (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, contact GE Grid Solutions as follows.

GE GRID SOLUTIONS CONTACT INFORMATION AND CALL CENTER FOR PRODUCT SUPPORT:

GE Grid Solutions
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
FAX: +1 905 927 5098
E-MAIL: Worldwide multilin.tech@ge.com
Europe multilin.tech.euro@ge.com
HOME PAGE: http://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin

For updates to the instruction manual, firmware, and software, visit the GE Grid Solutions 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.

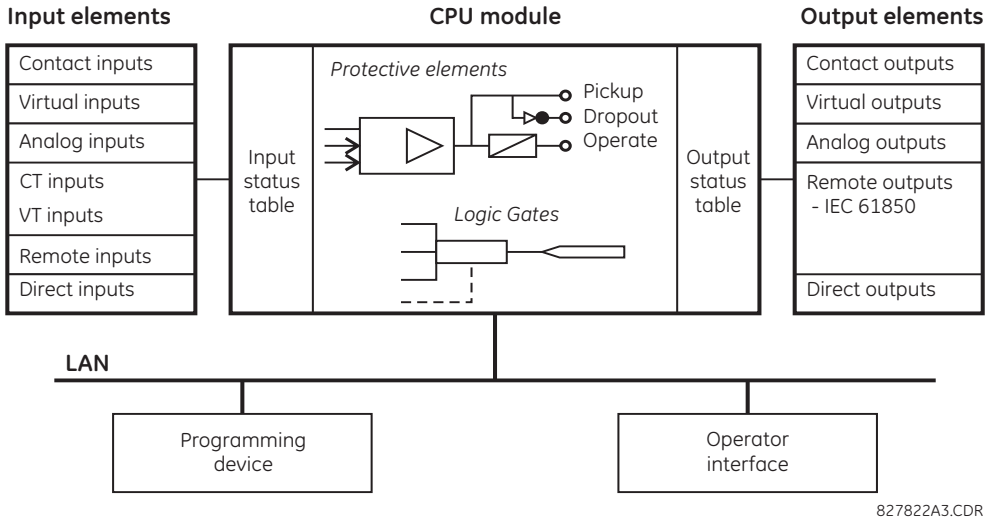


Figure 1–2: UR BLOCK DIAGRAM

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 are used to control field devices.

The unit and software 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** are 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 intelligent electronic devices (IEDs) over dedicated fiber, 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.

1.2.3 SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

Firmware is the software embedded in the relay 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 data." A class is the generalized form of similar objects. By using this approach, 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 B90 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.

1.3.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

The relay front panel or the EnerVista UR Setup software can be used to communicate with the relay. The 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)
- Serial port
- Ethernet port of the same type as one of the UR CPU ports or a LAN connection to the UR
- Internet access or a DVD drive

The following qualified modems have been tested to be compatible with the B90 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 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

After ensuring that the requirements for using EnerVista UR Setup software are met, install the software from the GE EnerVista DVD. Or download the UR EnerVista software from http://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin and install it.

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 1–3: ADDING A UR DEVICE IN LAUNCHPAD WINDOW

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

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

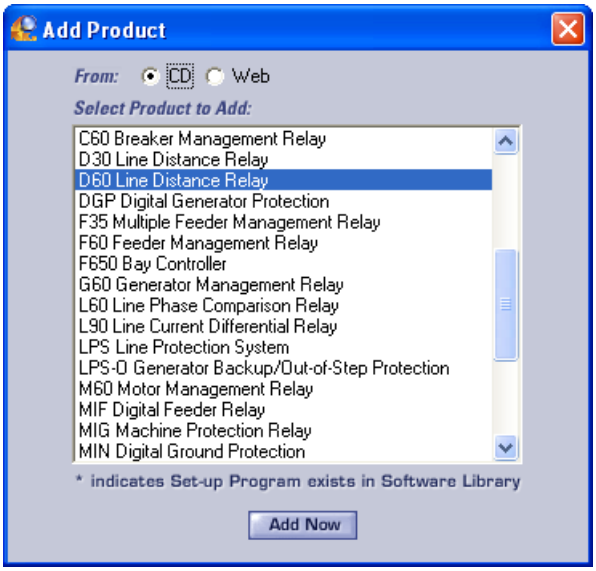


Figure 1–4: IDENTIFYING THE UR DEVICE TYPE

6. Select the complete path, including the new directory name, where the EnerVista UR Setup software 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 an entry 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 1–5: UR DEVICE ADDED TO LAUNCHPAD WINDOW

1.3.3 CONFIGURING THE B90 FOR SOFTWARE ACCESS

a) OVERVIEW

You connect remotely to the B90 through the rear RS485 or Ethernet port with a computer running the EnerVista UR Setup software. The B90 can also be accessed locally with a computer through the front panel RS232 port or the rear Ethernet port using the Quick Connect feature.

- To configure the B90 for remote access via the rear RS485 port, see the Configuring Serial Communications section.
- To configure the B90 for remote access via the rear Ethernet port, see the Configuring Ethernet Communications section.
- To configure the B90 for local access with a computer through either the front RS232 port or rear Ethernet port, see the Using the Quick Connect Feature section.

Implement IP addresses for the computer and a B90 device as follows.

The UR family supports the use of subnetworks as documented in RFC 950, which divides class-based networks into sub-networks (non-CIDR). The classes and IP address ranges are defined as follows.

Table 1–1: IP ADDRESS CLASSES

CLASSES	IP ADDRESS RANGE	DEFAULT SUBNET MASK ADDRESS	UR DEVICES
A	1.0.0.0 to 127.255.255.255	255.0.0.0	65,535 or more
B	128.0.0.0 to 191.255.255.255	255.255.0.0	255 to 65,534
C	192.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.255	255.255.255.0	0 to 254
D	224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255	(Reserved for multicasting)	
E	240.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255	(Reserved)	

Both network and subnet addresses are contained within a range. The number of hosts determines the class and addresses as follows:

- Class A 255.0.0.0 — The first octet (255) specifies the network, the second to fourth octets (0) specify the subnet and host. Use this class when you have more than 65,535 hosts (UR devices).
- Class B 255.255.0.0 — The first two octets (255) specify the network, the third octet (0) specifies the subnet, and the fourth octet (0) specifies the host. Use this class when you have 255 to 65,534 hosts (UR devices).
- Class C 255.255.255.0 — The first three octets (255) specify the network and the last octet (0) specifies the subnet and host. Use this class when you have up to 254 hosts (UR devices).

An example of implementation is one computer and one UR device. Because there is one UR device, class C addressing is required. So we use UR 192.167.2.x with subnet mask 255.255.255.0 and computer 192.167.3.x with subnet mask 255.255.255.0.

For older, non-CIDR routing protocols, such as RIP version 1, follow these restrictions:

- Identical subnet masks — Use a single mask for all subnets within a network
- Contiguous subnets — The subnets must be contiguous and not split among networks. The subnets cannot pass traffic through other networks.

b) CONFIGURING SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

A computer with an RS232 port and a serial cable is required. To use the RS485 port at the back of the relay, a GE Multilin F485 converter (or compatible RS232-to-RS485 converter) is required. See the F485 instruction manual for details.

1. Connect the computer to the F485 and the F485 to the RS485 terminal on the back of the UR device, or connect the computer to the RS232 port on the front of the relay.
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.

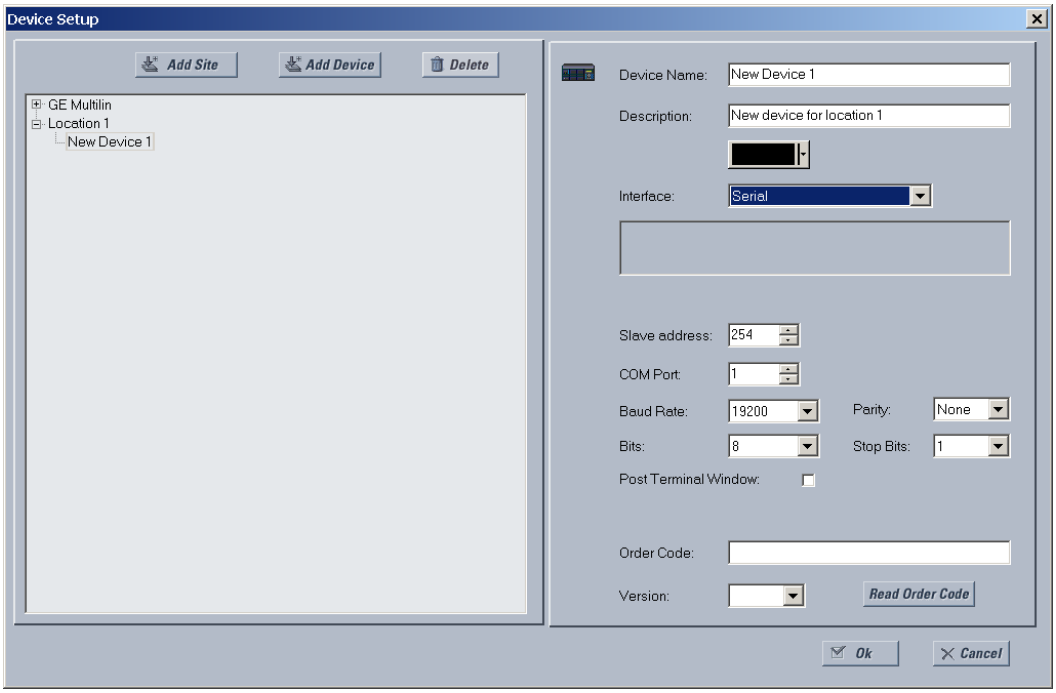


Figure 1–6: CONFIGURING SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS

9. Enter the COM port used by the computer, the baud rate, and parity settings from the front panel **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨ **SERIAL PORTS** menu, and the relay slave address setting from the front panel **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨⇩ **MODBUS PROTOCOL** ⇨ **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS** menu in their respective fields.
10. Click the **Read Order Code** button to connect to the B90 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 B90 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.

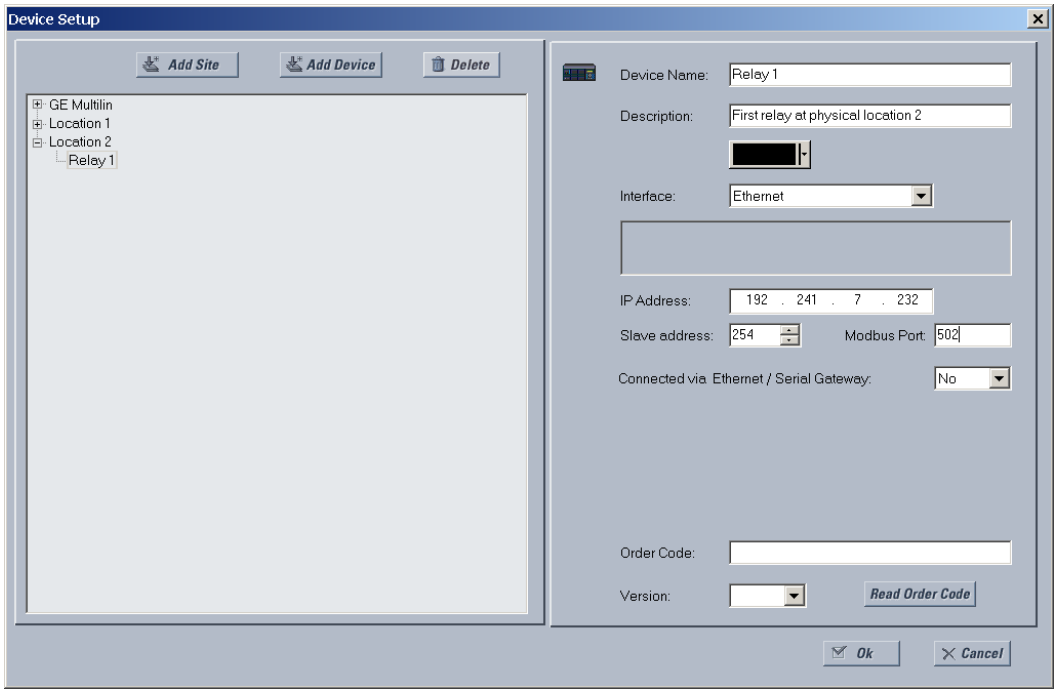


Figure 1–7: CONFIGURING ETHERNET COMMUNICATIONS

19. Enter the relay IP address specified in the front panel **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 front panel **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨⇩ **MODBUS PROTOCOL** menu.
21. Click the **Read Order Code** button to connect to the B90 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 B90 section to begin communications.

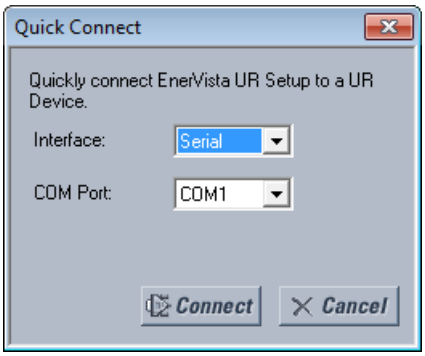
1.3.4 USING THE QUICK CONNECT FEATURE

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.gegridsolutions.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 B90 device.

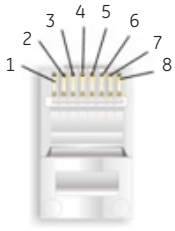
Each time that the EnerVista UR Setup software is initialized, click the **Quick Connect** button to establish direct communications to the B90 device. This ensures that configuration of the EnerVista UR Setup software matches the B90 model number.

b) USING QUICK CONNECT VIA THE REAR ETHERNET PORTS

To use the Quick Connect feature to access the B90 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.



END 1		
Pin	Wire color	Diagram
1	White/orange	
2	Orange	
3	White/green	
4	Blue	
5	White/blue	
6	Green	
7	White/brown	
8	Brown	

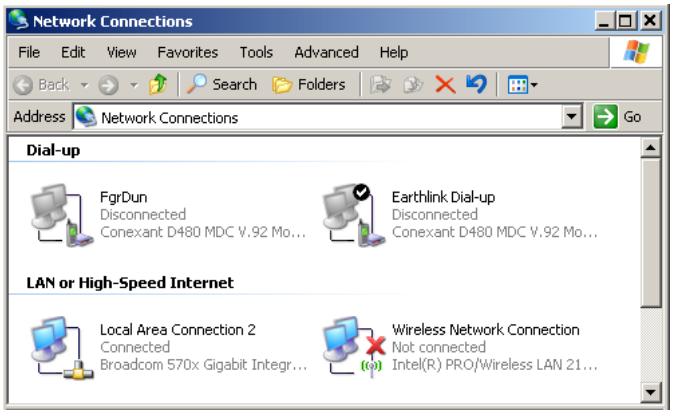
END 2		
Pin	Wire color	Diagram
1	White/green	
2	Green	
3	White/orange	
4	Blue	
5	White/blue	
6	Orange	
7	White/brown	
8	Brown	

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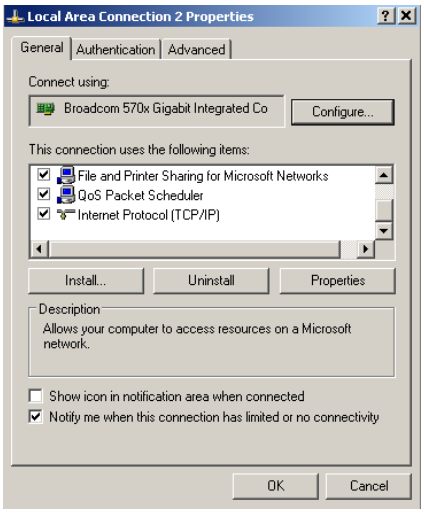
Figure 1–8: ETHERNET CROSS-OVER CABLE PIN LAYOUT

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

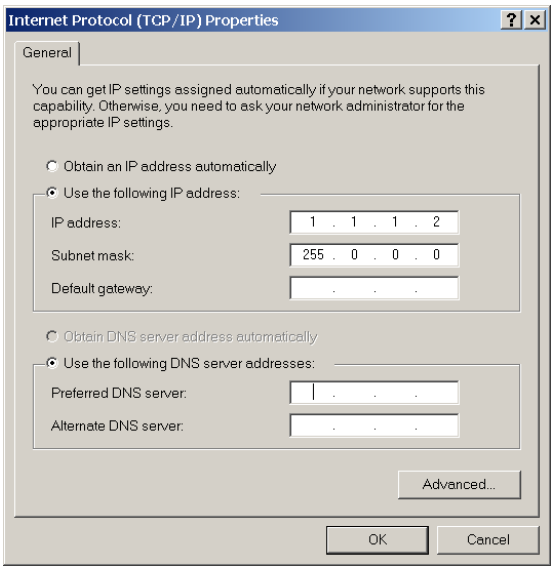
1. From the Windows desktop, right-click the **My Network Places** icon and select **Properties** to open the network connections window.



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 B90 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 B90 (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 B90 and the 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 B90 and the 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 . . . . . . . . . :

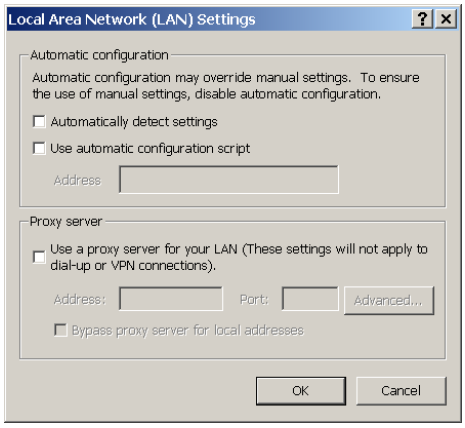
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

        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.

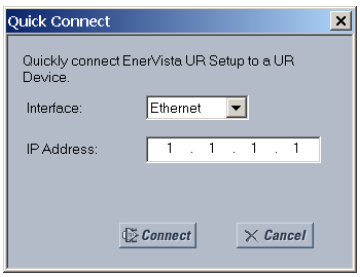
1. Start the Internet Explorer software.
2. Select the **Tools > Internet Options** menu item and click the **Connections** tab.
3. Click on the **LAN Settings** button to open the following window.



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 computer has been disconnected from the B90 relay.

1. Start the Internet Explorer software.
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.

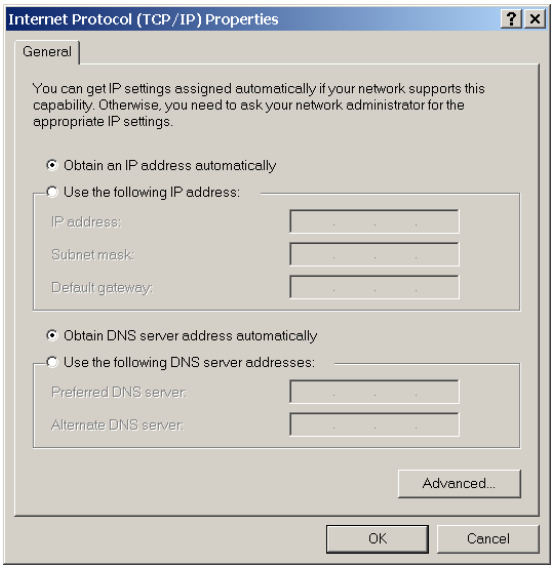


4. Select the **Ethernet** interface and enter the IP address assigned to the B90, then click the **Connect** button. The EnerVista UR Setup software creates a site named “Quick Connect” with a corresponding device also named “Quick Connect” and displays them at the upper-left of the screen.
5. Expand the sections to view data directly from the B90 device.

Each time the EnerVista UR Setup software is initialized, click the **Quick Connect** button to establish direct communications to the B90. This ensures that configuration of the EnerVista UR Setup software matches the B90 model number.

When direct communications with the B90 via Ethernet is complete, make the following changes:

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 the **Properties** item.
3. Select the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** item from the list provided and click the **Properties** button.
4. 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 B90 relay.

AUTOMATIC DISCOVERY OF ETHERNET DEVICES

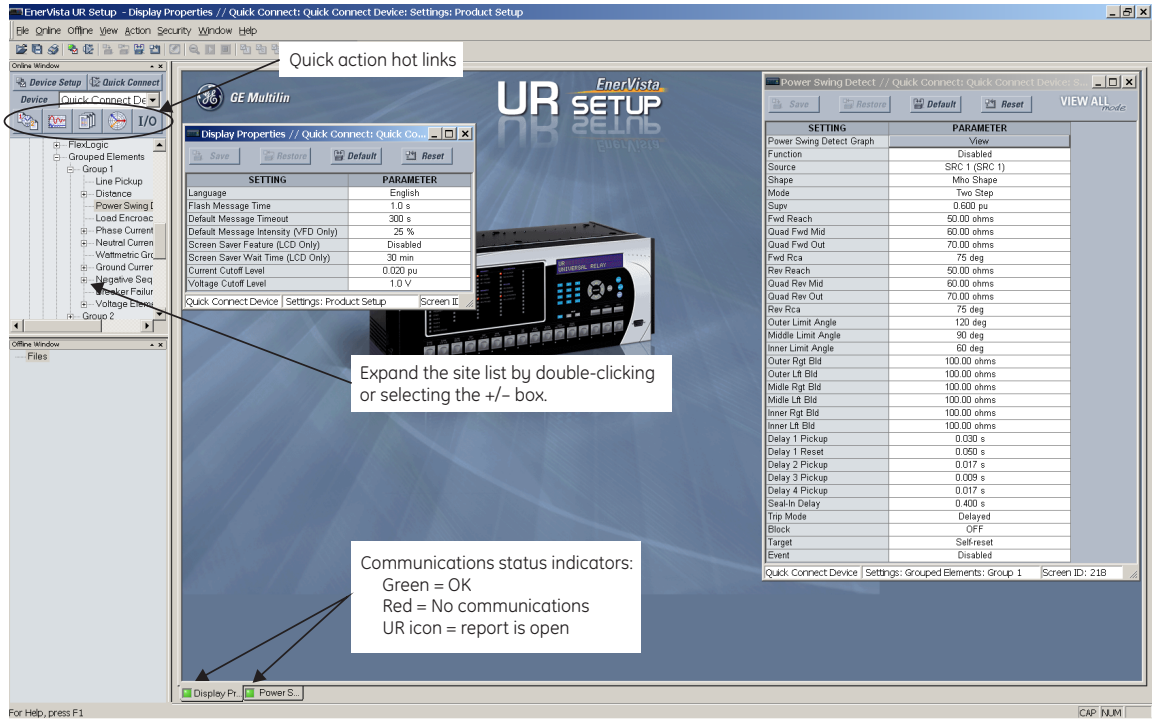
The EnerVista UR Setup software can automatically discover and communicate to all UR-series IEDs located on an Ethernet network.

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 B90 RELAY

When unable to connect because of an "ACCESS VIOLATION," access **Device Setup** and refresh the order code for the device.

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.



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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, than 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.

NOTE

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 B90 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 B90 event record
- View the last recorded oscillography record
- View the status of all B90 inputs and outputs
- View all of the B90 metering values
- View the B90 protection summary
- Generate a service report

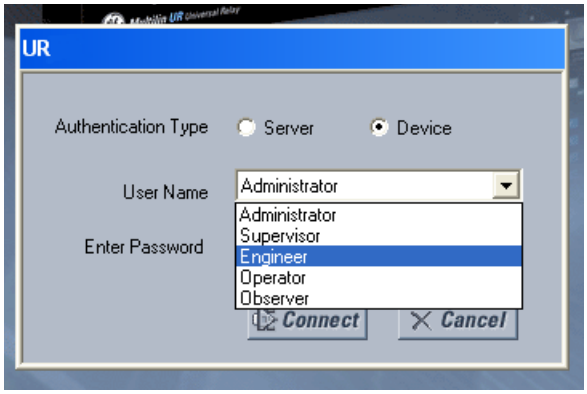
1.3.6 SETTING UP CYBERSENTRY AND CHANGING DEFAULT PASSWORD

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, or Administrator and Supervisor when device authentication is disabled). 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 1–9: 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.

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 Communication Ports section of chapter 3.

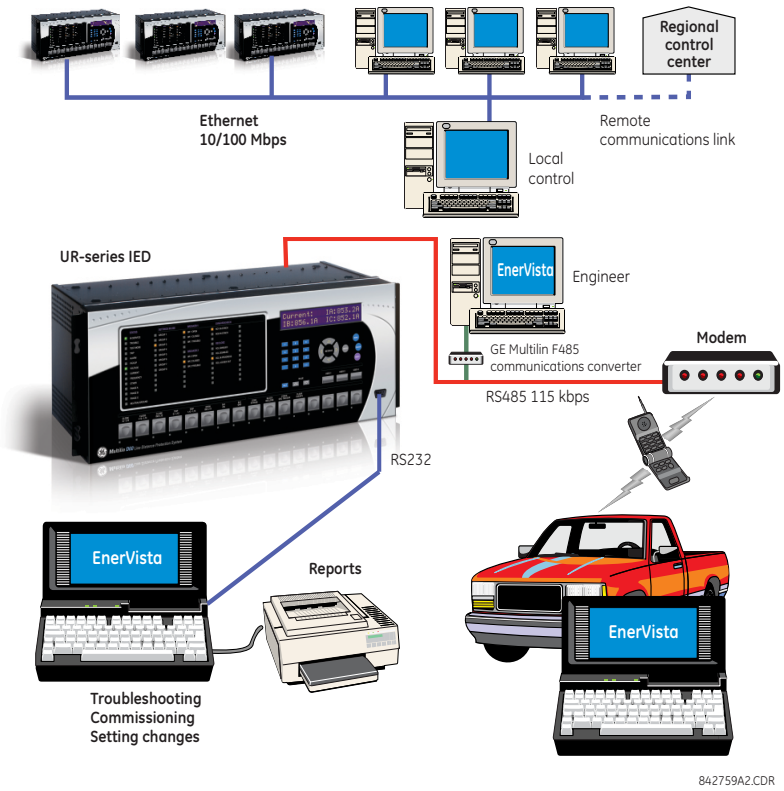


Figure 1–10: RELAY COMMUNICATION OPTIONS

To communicate through the B90 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 B90 rear communications port. The converter terminals (+, –, GND) are connected to the B90 communication module (+, –, COM) terminals. See the CPU Communication Ports section in chapter 3 for details. The line is terminated with an R-C network (that is, 120 Ω, 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.

Settings files conversion from previous firmware versions is supported.

1.5.1 FACEPLATE 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.

When entering an IP address on the front panel, key in the first sequence of the number, then press the • key for the decimal place. For example, for 127.0.0.1, press 127, then •, then 0, then •, then 0, then •, then 1. To save the address, press the ENTER key.

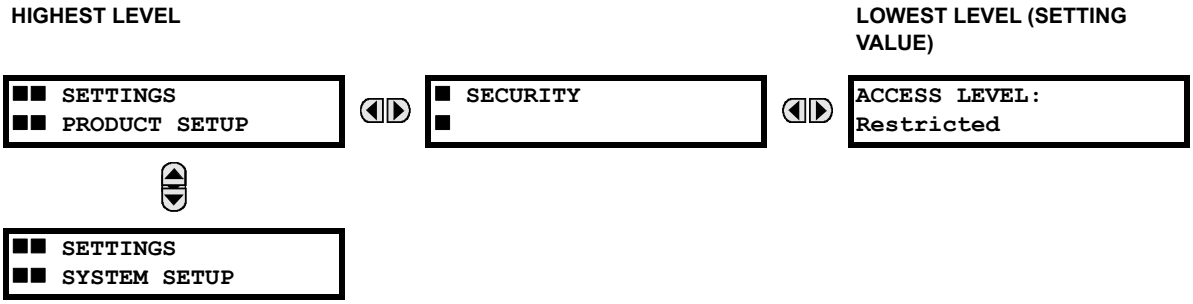
1.5.2 MENU NAVIGATION

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.



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.

NOTE

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 B90 requires minimal maintenance after it is commissioned into service. Since the B90 is a microprocessor-based relay, its characteristics do not change over time. As such, no further functional tests are required. Expected service life is 20 years for UR devices manufactured June 2014 or later when applied in a controlled indoors environment and electrical conditions within specification.

The B90 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 B90 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 the relay or one of its modules is of concern, contact GE Multilin for service.

2.1.1 OVERVIEW

The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is a microprocessor-based architecture that provides protection and metering for busbars with up to 24 feeders. The B90 protection system is a centralized architecture built on one B90 IED as per requirements of a particular application. The IED is a full-featured B90 and as such can be accessed and programmed individually. Protection and supervisory functions of the B90 include:

- Multi-zone differential protection with both restrained (percent, biased) and unrestrained (unbiased, instantaneous) functions incorporated. Differential protection is fast (typical response time: ¾ of a power cycle; maximum response time: 1 power cycle) and secure. Security is achieved by using fast and reliable CT saturation detection algorithm and a second, phase comparison operating principle.
- Check-zone functionality is provided by programming one of the differential zones to enclose the entire bus
- Dynamic bus replica functionality and multi-zone protection allowing application of the B90 to multi-section re-configurable busbars
- Isolator monitoring feature monitors up to 48 isolators from the B90 IED
- End fault protection (dead zone protection) is provided for up to 24 breakers
- CT trouble monitoring function is provided for each zone of differential protection
- Breaker fail function is provided for up to 24 breakers
- An instantaneous overcurrent function is available per each current input of the B90 system
- A time overcurrent function is available per each current input of the B90 system for backup protection
- An undervoltage function is provided per each voltage input of the B90 system for supervision purposes

Voltage and current 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 and oscillography capable of storing up to 64 records with programmable trigger, content, and sampling rate. The internal clock used for time-tagging can be synchronized with an IRIG-B signal, using the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) over the Ethernet port, or using the Precision Time Protocol (PTP). This precise time stamping allows the sequence of events to be determined between the B90 IEDs and throughout the system. Events can also be programmed (via FlexLogic™ equations) to trigger oscillography data capture that can be set to record the measured parameters before and after the event for viewing on a computer. 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 IEC 60870-5-103 protocol is supported on the RS485 interface. IEC 60870-5-103, DNP, and Modbus cannot be enabled simultaneously on this interface. Also only one of the DNP, IEC 60870-5-103, and IEC 60870-5-104 protocols can be enabled at any time on the relay. When the IEC 60870-5-103 protocol is chosen, the RS485 port has a fixed even parity and the baud rate can be either 9.6 kbps or 19.2 kbps. The 100Base-FX or 100Base-T 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 (B90 web pages). The IEC 60870-5-104 protocol is supported on the Ethernet port. The Ethernet port also supports the Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) of IEC 62439-3 (clause 4, 2012) when purchased as an option.

Settings and actual values can be accessed from the front panel or EnerVista software.

The B90 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.



The available zones of differential protection and their size (maximum number of inputs) are optional and controlled by the software option portion of the order code. The breaker failure function is also optional. See the ordering section for detailed information on the maximum number of zones and inputs for a given model. In addition, different applications can require differing numbers of B90 IEDs with different hardware configurations.

Table 2–1: ANSI DEVICE NUMBERS AND FUNCTIONS

DEVICE	FUNCTION
27	Undervoltage
50	Instantaneous overcurrent
50/74	CT trouble
50/87	Unrestrained bus differential

DEVICE	FUNCTION
51	Time overcurrent
50BF	Breaker failure
50EF	End fault protection

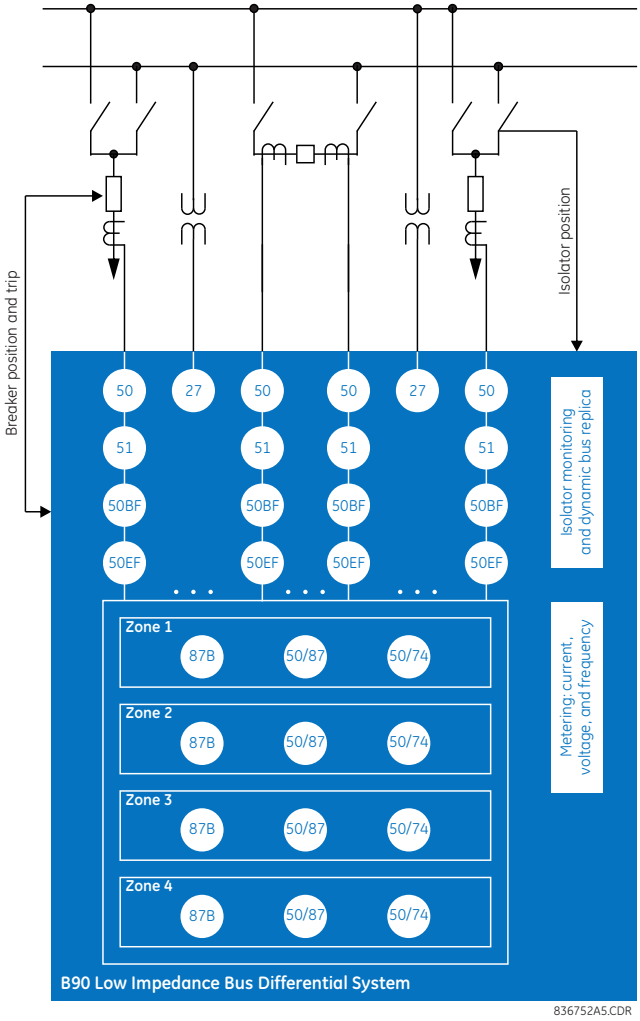


Figure 2–1: SINGLE LINE DIAGRAM

Table 2–2: OTHER DEVICE FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION
Contact inputs (up to 96 per IED)
Contact outputs (up to 64 per IED)
Control pushbuttons
CyberSentry™ security
Digital elements (48 per IED)
Direct inputs and outputs (96)
DNP 3.0 or IEC 60870-5-104 communications

FUNCTION
Modbus communications
Modbus user map
Non-volatile latches
Oscillography
Setting groups (6)
Time synchronization over IRIG-B or IEEE 1588
Time synchronization over SNTP

Table 2–2: OTHER DEVICE FUNCTIONS

FUNCTION	FUNCTION
Dynamic bus replica	User definable displays
End fault protection	User-programmable fault reports
Event recorder	User-programmable LEDs
IEC 60870-5-103 communications (optional)	User-programmable pushbuttons
FlexLogic equations	User-programmable self-tests
IEC 61850 communications (optional)	Virtual inputs (64 per IED)
Metering: current, voltage, frequency	Virtual outputs (96 per IED)

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.

Changing the password, or any other setting, does not take the relay out of service. The relay is taken out of service when a settings file is written to it.

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 the data logger
- Clearing the user-programmable pushbutton states

The following operations are under setting password supervision:

- Changing any setting
- Test mode operation

The B90 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 B90, the remote password must be used. If the connection is to the RS232 port of the faceplate, the local password applies.

Password access events are logged in the Event Recorder.

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:

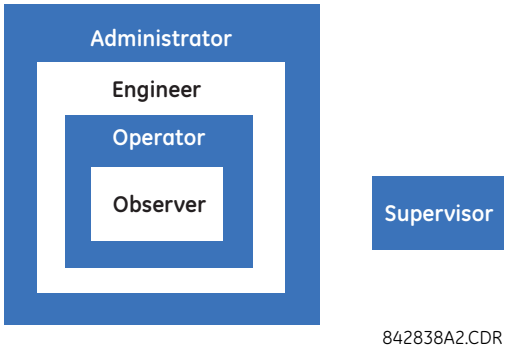
- An Authentication, Authorization, Accounting (AAA) Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) client that is centrally managed, enables user attribution, provides accounting of all user activities, and uses secure standards-based strong cryptography for authentication and credential protection.
- 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.

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: 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.

Figure 2–2: CYBERSENTRY USER ROLES



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
Device Definition	R	R	R	R	R
Settings					
|---------- **Product Setup**					

Roles	Administrator	Engineer	Operator	Supervisor	Observer
|---------- 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 dis-plays	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
|---------- **System Setup**	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- **FlexLogic**	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- **Grouped Elements**	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- **Control Elements**	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- **Inputs / Outputs**	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- Contact Input	RW	RW	R	R	R
|---------- Contact Input thresh-old	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
|---------- 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

Roles	Administrator	Engineer	Operator	Supervisor	Observer
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
Commands	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
User Displays	R	R	R	R	R
Targets	R	R	R	R	R
Actual Values	R	R	R	R	R
|---------- Front Panel Labels Designer	R	R	R	R	R
|---------- Status	R	R	R	R	R
|---------- Metereing	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
Maintenance	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 USER AUTHENTICATION

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, or Administrator and Supervisor when Device Authentication is disabled) 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 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 IEC 870-5-103 PROTOCOL

IEC 870-5-103 is a companion standard to IEC 870-5 suit of standards for transmission protocols. It defines messages and procedures for interoperability between protection equipment and devices of a control system in a substation for communicating on a serial line.

The IEC 60870-5-103 is an unbalanced (master-slave) protocol for coded-bit serial communication, exchanging information with a control system. In the context of this protocol, the protection equipment is the slave and the control system is the master. The communication is based on a point to point principle. The master must be able to interpret the IEC 60870-5-103 communication messages.

The UR implementation of IEC 60870-5-103 consists of the following functions:

- Report binary inputs
- Report analog values (measurands)
- Commands
- Time synchronization

The RS485 port supports IEC 60870-5-103.

2.2.1 ORDER CODES

A B90 protection system consists of several UR-series B90 IEDs as per user needs and system configuration. At least three IEDs are required to provide differential and other protection functions for phases A, B, and C of the busbar. A fourth IED ("logic" box) is required for larger buses where monitoring a large number of isolators is required and for three-phase breaker failure for legacy B90 applications. A fifth IED is sometimes required for additional input and output capability.

Before ordering the B90 system, an analysis of the required protection and monitoring functions is required. Please refer to the UR Overview section in chapter 1 for details of the B90 architecture. Also, detailed analyses of required AC inputs and input/output contacts must be performed to select appropriate hardware configurations for each of the B90's IEDs.



The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is provided with an option of protecting either 8, 16, or 24-feeder busbars. When ordered as an eight-feeder protection system, the B90 is configurable for up to eight-input bus differential, regardless of the number of physical current inputs available in the B90 IEDs. The ordering convention for each of the B90 IEDs is described below.

The relay is available as a 19-inch rack horizontal mount unit and consists of the following modules: power supply, CPU, CTs and VTs, digital inputs and outputs, 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 web page for the latest options.

Table 2–4: B90 ORDER CODES

	B90	-	*	**	- H	*	*	- F	**	- H	**	- L	**	- N	**	- S	**	- U	**	- W/X	**	
BASE	B90																					Full Size Horizontal Mount Base Unit
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
SOFTWARE OPTIONS				00																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
				01																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
				02																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
				03																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
				04																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				05																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				06																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				07																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				10																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				11																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				12																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				13																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				14																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure
				15																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure
				16																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure
				17																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure
				A0																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A1																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A2																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A3																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A4																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A5																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A6																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A7																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A8																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				A9																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AA																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AB																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AC																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AD																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AE																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				AF																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				B0																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588
				B1																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588
				B2																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588
				B3																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588
				B4																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588
				B5																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588
				B6																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588
				B7																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588
				B8																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				B9																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BA																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BB																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BC																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BD																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BE																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				BF																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588
				C0																		Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
				C1																		PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
				C2																		PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
				C3																		PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
				C4																		PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				C5																		PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				C6																		PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				C7																		PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
				C8																		PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				C9																		PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				CA																		PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				CB																		PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
				CC																		PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
				CD																		PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
				CE																		PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
				CF																		PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
				D0																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D1																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D2																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D3																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D4																		Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D5																		Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D6																		Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
				D7																		Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1

Table 2–4: B90 ORDER CODES

B90 - * ** - H * * - F ** - H ** - L ** - N ** - S ** - U ** - W/X **	Full Size Horizontal Mount
D8	Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
D9	Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DA	Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DB	Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DC	Four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DD	Four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DE	Four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
DF	Single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850 + breaker failure + IEEE 1588 + CyberSentry Lvl 1
E0	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
E1	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
E2	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
E3	IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
E4	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
E5	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
E6	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
E7	IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
E8	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
E9	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
EA	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
EB	IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
EC	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
ED	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
EE	IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
EF	IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
F0	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
F1	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
F2	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
F3	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
F4	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
F5	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
F6	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
F7	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
F8	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
F9	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
FA	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
FB	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
FC	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
FD	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
FE	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
FF	PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
G0	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
G1	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
G2	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
G3	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
G4	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
G5	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
G6	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
G7	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
G8	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
G9	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
GA	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
GB	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
GC	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
GD	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
GE	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
GF	IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
J0	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
J1	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
J2	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
J3	IEC 60870-5-103 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
J4	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
J5	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
J6	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
J7	IEC 60870-5-103 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
J8	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
J9	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
JA	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
JB	IEC 60870-5-103 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
JC	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
JD	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
JE	IEC 60870-5-103 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
JF	IEC 60870-5-103 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
K0	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
K1	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
K2	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
K3	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
K4	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
K5	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
K6	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
K7	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
K8	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
K9	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
KA	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
KB	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
KC	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
KD	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
KE	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
KF	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
L0	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection
L1	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection
L2	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection
L3	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection
L4	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
L5	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
L6	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
L7	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + IEC 61850
L8	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
L9	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
LA	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
LB	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure
LC	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 8-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
LD	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 16-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
LE	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + four-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850
LF	IEC 60870-5-103 + IEEE 1588 + PRP + CyberSentry Lvl 1 + single-zone 24-feeder bus protection + breaker failure + IEC 61850

Table 2–4: B90 ORDER CODES

B90 - * ** - H	*	* - F	**	- H	**	- L	**	- N	**	- S	**	- U	**	- W/X	**	Full Size Horizontal Mount
MOUNTING	H															Horizontal (19" rack)
	A															Horizontal (19" rack) with harsh-environmental coating
FACEPLATE/DISPLAY	C															English display
	D															French display
	R															Russian 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
	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
	I															Enhanced front panel with German display
	J															Enhanced front panel with German display and user-programmable pushbuttons
POWER SUPPLY		H														125 / 250 V AC/DC
(redundant power supply must be same		H													RH	125 / 250 V AC/DC with redundant 125 / 250 V AC/DC power supply
type as main power supply)		L														24 to 48 V (DC only)
		L													RL	24 to 48 V (DC only) with redundant 24 to 48 V DC power supply
CT/VT DSP			XX			XX			XX							None
			8L			8L			8L							Standard 4CT/4VT with enhanced diagnostics
			8N			8N			8N							Standard 8CT with enhanced diagnostics
			8S			8S			8S							Standard 7CT/1VT with enhanced diagnostics
DIGITAL INPUTS/OUTPUTS			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX								No Module
			4A	4A	4A	4A	4A	4A								4 Solid state (no monitoring) MOSFET outputs
			4B	4B	4B	4B	4B	4B								4 Solid state (voltage with optional current) MOSFET outputs
			4C	4C	4C	4C	4C	4C								4 Solid state (current with optional voltage) MOSFET outputs
			4D	4D	4D	4D	4D	4D								16 Digital inputs with auto-burnish
			4L	4L	4L	4L	4L	4L								14 Form-A (no monitoring) latchable outputs
			6A	6A	6A	6A	6A	6A								2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6B	6B	6B	6B	6B	6B								2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
			6C	6C	6C	6C	6C	6C								8 Form-C outputs
			6D	6D	6D	6D	6D	6D								16 digital inputs
			6E	6E	6E	6E	6E	6E								4 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6F	6F	6F	6F	6F	6F								8 Fast Form-C outputs
			6G	6G	6G	6G	6G	6G								4 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6H	6H	6H	6H	6H	6H								6 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 4 digital inputs
			6K	6K	6K	6K	6K	6K								4 Form-C and 4 Fast Form-C outputs
			6L	6L	6L	6L	6L	6L								2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6M	6M	6M	6M	6M	6M								2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
			6N	6N	6N	6N	6N	6N								4 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6P	6P	6P	6P	6P	6P								6 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 4 digital inputs
			6R	6R	6R	6R	6R	6R								2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6S	6S	6S	6S	6S	6S								2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 digital inputs
			6T	6T	6T	6T	6T	6T								4 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 8 digital inputs
			6U	6U	6U	6U	6U	6U								6 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 4 digital inputs
			67	67	67	67	67	67								8 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs
INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS (select a maximum of 1 per unit)															XX	No Module
															2A	C37.94SM, 1300 nm single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
															2B	C37.94SM, 1300 nm single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
															2H	IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
															2I	Channel 1 - IEEE C37.94, MM, 64/128 kbps; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, Laser
															2J	Channel 1 - IEEE C37.94, MM, 64/128 kbps; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, Laser
															72	1550 nm, single-mode, Laser, 1 Channel
															73	1550 nm, single-mode, Laser, 2 Channel
															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, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
															7B	1300 nm, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
															7C	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 Channel
															7D	1300 nm, single-mode, Laser, 1 Channel
															7F	Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multimode
															7G	Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode ELED
															7H	820 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
															7I	1300 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
															7J	1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 Channels
															7K	1300 nm, single-mode, Laser, 2 Channels
															7M	Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multimode, 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

2.2.2 REPLACEMENT MODULES

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

NOTE

Not all replacement modules may be applicable to the B90 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.gegridsolutions.com/multilin/order.htm for the latest options.

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

Table 2–5: ORDER CODES FOR REPLACEMENT MODULES, HORIZONTAL UNITS

UR	-	**	-	*	
POWER SUPPLY		SH	A		125 / 300 V AC/DC
redundant supply only available in horizontal units and must be same type as main supply, for example must swap both power supplies when switching from RH to SH		SL	A		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		3C			Horizontal faceplate with keypad and English display
		3D			Horizontal faceplate with keypad and French 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
		3W			Enhanced front panel with Turkish display
		3Y			Enhanced front panel with Turkish display and user-programmable pushbuttons
		3I			Enhanced front panel with German display
		3J			Enhanced front panel with German display and user-programmable pushbuttons
CONTACT 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 contact inputs with Auto-Burnishing
		4L			14 Form-A (no monitoring) Latching outputs
		67			8 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs
		6A			2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6B			2 Form-A (voltage with optional current) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 contact inputs
		6C			8 Form-C outputs
		6D			16 contact inputs
		6E			4 Form-C outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6F			8 Fast Form-C outputs
		6G			4 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6H			6 Form-A (voltage with optional current) outputs, 4 contact 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 contact inputs
		6M			2 Form-A (current with optional voltage) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 contact inputs
		6N			4 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6P			6 Form-A (current with optional voltage) outputs, 4 contact inputs
		6R			2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 2 Form-C outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6S			2 Form-A (no monitoring) and 4 Form-C outputs, 4 contact inputs
		6T			4 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 8 contact inputs
		6U			6 Form-A (no monitoring) outputs, 4 contact inputs
		6V			2 Form-A outputs, 1 Form-C output, 2 Form-A (no monitoring) latching outputs, 8 contact 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, 1300 nm single-mode, ELED, 1 channel single-mode
		2B			C37.94SM, 1300 nm single-mode, ELED, 2 channel single-mode
		2H			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, 128 kbps, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
		2I			Channel 1 - IEEE C37.94, multimode, 64/128 kbps; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode, Laser
		2J			Channel 1 - IEEE C37.94, multimode, 64/128 kbps; Channel 2 - 1550 nm, single-mode, Laser
		72			1550 nm, single-mode, Laser, 1 Channel
		73			1550 nm, single-mode, Laser, 2 Channel
		76			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
		77			IEEE C37.94, 820 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
		7A			820 nm, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
		7B			1300 nm, multimode, LED, 1 Channel
		7C			1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 1 Channel
		7D			1300 nm, single-mode, Laser, 1 Channel
		7F			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multimode
		7G			Channel 1 - G.703; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, single-mode ELED
		7H			820 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
		7I			1300 nm, multimode, LED, 2 Channels
		7J			1300 nm, single-mode, ELED, 2 Channels
		7K			1300 nm, single-mode, Laser, 2 Channels
		7M			Channel 1 - RS422; Channel 2 - 1300 nm, multimode, 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

2.3.1 UR SIGNAL PROCESSING

The UR series relays are microprocessor-based protective relays that are designed to measure power system conditions directly via CT and VT inputs and via other sources of information, such as analog inputs, communications inputs and contact inputs. The following figure shows the overall signal processing in URs.

An analog low pass anti-aliasing filter with a 3 dB corner frequency is set at 2.4 kHz and is used for current and voltage analog filtering as well as signal conditioning. The same filtering is applied for phase, ground currents, phase-to-phase (when applicable), and auxiliary voltages. The 2.4 kHz cut-off frequency applies to both 50 Hz and 60 Hz applications and fixed in the hardware, and thus is not dependent on the system nominal frequency setting.

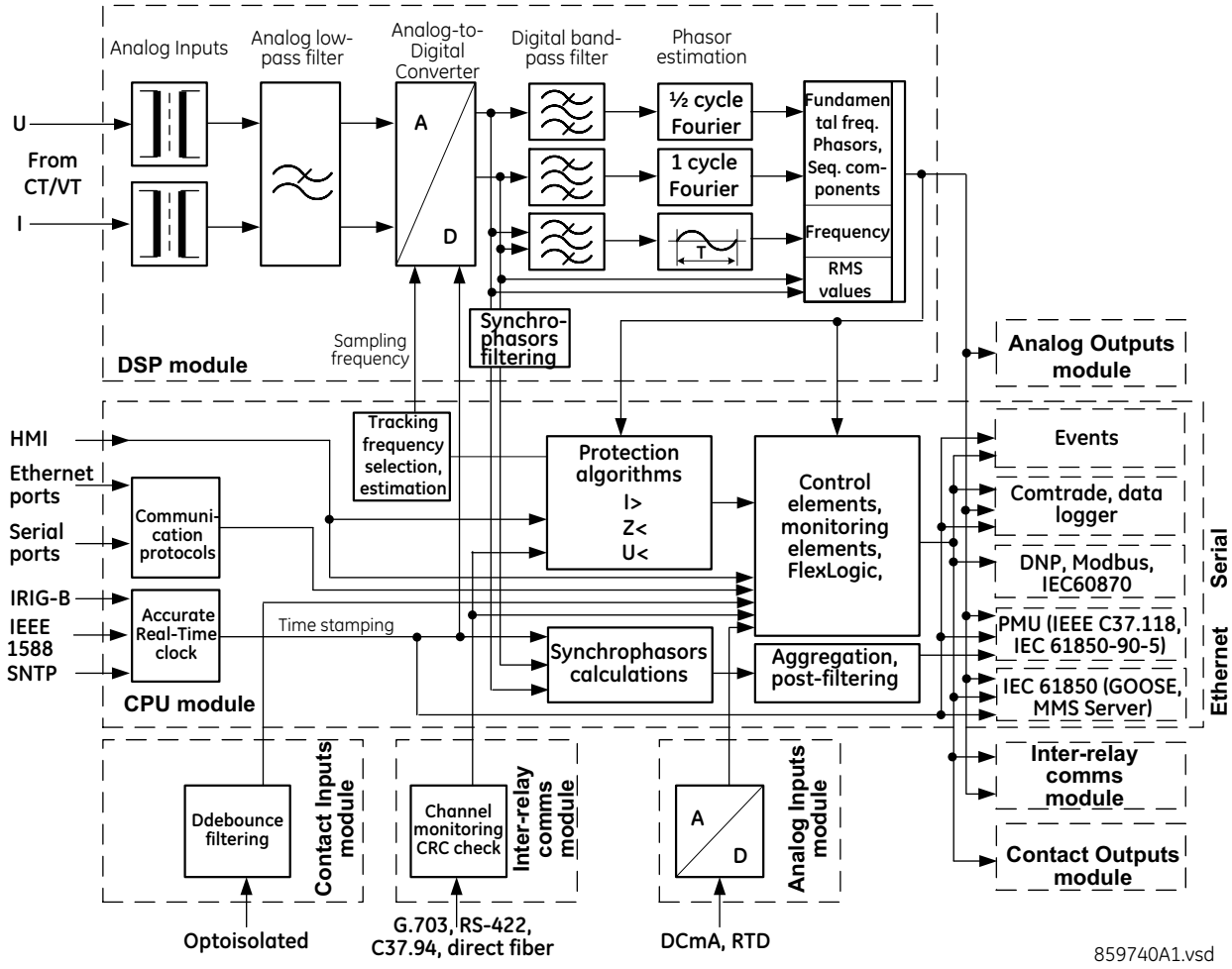


Figure 2–3: UR SIGNAL PROCESSING

The UR samples its AC signals at 64 samples per cycle, that is, at 3840 Hz in 60 Hz systems, and 3200 Hz in 50 Hz systems. The sampling rate is dynamically adjusted to the actual system frequency by an accurate and fast frequency tracking system.

The A/D converter has the following ranges of AC signals:

Voltages:

$$\pm\sqrt{2}\cdot 260(V) \qquad \textbf{(EQ 2.1)}$$

Currents:

$$\pm\sqrt{2}\cdot 46 rated(A) \quad \textbf{(EQ 2.2)}$$

Current harmonics are estimated based on raw samples with the use of the full-cycle Fourier filter. Harmonics 2nd through 25th are estimated.

True RMS value for the current is calculated on a per-phase basis. The true RMS can be used for demand recording or as an input signal to Time Overcurrent function, if the latter is intended for thermal protection. The true RMS is calculated as per the widely accepted definition:

$$I_{RMS(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}\int_{(t-T)}^{t} i^2(t)dt} \quad \textbf{(EQ 2.3)}$$

RMS values include harmonics, inter-harmonics, DC components, and so on, along with fundamental frequency values. The true RMS value reflects thermal effects of the current and is used for the thermal related monitoring and protection functions.

Protection and control functions respond to phasors of the fundamental and/or harmonic frequency components (magnitudes and angles), with an exception for some functions that have an option for RMS or fundamental measurements, or some function responding to RMS only. This type of response is explained typically in each element's section in the instruction manual.

Currents are pre-filtered using a Finite Impulse Response (FIR) digital filter. The filter is designed to reject DC components and low-frequency distortions, without amplifying high-frequency noise. This filter is referred to as a modified MIMIC filter, which provides excellent filtering and overall balance between speed and accuracy of filtering. The filter is cascaded with the full-cycle Fourier filter for the current phasor estimation.

Voltages are pre-filtered using a patented Finite Impulse Response (FIR) digital filter. The filter has been optimized to reject voltage transformers specific distortions, such as Capacitive Voltage Transformer (CVT) noise and high-frequency oscillatory components. The filter is cascaded with the half-cycle Fourier filter for the voltage phasor estimation.

The URs measure power system frequency using the Clarke transformation by estimating the period of the waveform from two consecutive zero-crossings in the same direction (negative-to-positive). Voltage or current samples are pre-filtered using a Finite Impulse Response (FIR) digital filter to remove high frequency noise contained in the signal. The period is used after several security conditions are met, such as true RMS signal must be above 6% nominal for a certain time and others. If these security conditions are not met, the last valid measurement is used for a specific time after which the UR reverts to nominal system frequency.

Synchrophasors are calculated using a patented convolution integral algorithm. This algorithm allows use of the same time stamped samples, which are used for protection and taken at the same sampling frequency. This allows URs to use one sampling clock for both protection algorithms and synchrophasors.

Synchrophasors on firmware versions 7.23 and up have been tested and certified to meet IEEE C37.118-2011 and C37.118.1a-2014 standards for both metering and protection classes with outputs available up to 60 synchrophasors per second for the metering class and 120 synchrophasors per second for the protection class. Synchrophasors measurement are also available via IEC 61850-90-5 protocol.

Contact inputs threshold is settable in the firmware with 17, 33, 84, 166 VDC settings available. Inputs are scanned every 0.5 ms and can be conditioned for the critical applications, using debounce time timer, settable from 0.0 ms to 16.0 ms. Contact inputs with auto-burnishing are available as well, when external contacts are exposed to the contamination in a harsh industrial environment.

All measured values are available in the UR metering section on the front panel and via communications protocols. Measured analog values and binary signals can be captured in COMTRADE format with sampling rates from 8 to 64 samples per power cycle. Analog values can be captured with Data Logger, allowing much slower rates extended over long period of time.

Other advanced UR order code options are available to support IEC 61850 Ed2.0 (including fast GOOSE, MMS server, 61850 services, ICD/CID/IID files, and so on), IEEE 1588 (IEEE C37.238 power profile) based time synchronization, CyberSentry (advanced cyber security), the Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP), IEC 60870-5-103, and so on.

SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

2.4.1 PROTECTION ELEMENTS

NOTE

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, the operate times given here are for a 60 Hz system at nominal system frequency. Operate times for a 50 Hz system are 1.2 times longer. Timer Accuracy is specified as a percentage of the total operating time that is the sum of the Operate Time and settable Pickup Delay.

BUS DIFFERENTIAL (87B)

Pickup level:	0.050 to 6.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Low slope:	15 to 100% in steps of 1
High slope:	50 to 100% in steps of 1
Low breakpoint:	1.00 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01
High breakpoint:	1.00 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01
High set level:	0.10 to 99.99 pu in steps of 0.01
Dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Characteristic accuracy:	±3% of the maximum circuit current or ±2% of rated (whichever is greater)
Operating time:	12.5 ms (typical) at 3x pickup at 60 Hz 9 ms (typical) at 10x pickup at 60 Hz
Number of zones:	1 or 4 (option)
Max number of inputs:	8, 16, or 24 (option)

CT TROUBLE

Responding to:	Differential current
Pickup level:	0.020 to 2.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Pickup delay:	1.0 to 60.0 sec. in steps of 0.1
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)
Availability:	one per zone of protection

ISOLATOR MONITORING

Responding to:	Both normally-open and normally-closed auxiliary contacts
Asserting:	Isolator Position, Isolator Alarm, Block Switching
Alarm pickup delay:	0.00 to 120.00 s in steps of 0.05
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±1/4 cycle (whichever is greater)

TIME OVERCURRENT

Pickup level:	0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97% of pickup
Level accuracy:	
0.1 to 2.0 × CT	0.5% of reading or 1% of nominal (whichever is greater)
above 2.0 × CT	1.5% of reading
Timing characteristics:	IEEE Moderately/Very/Extremely Inverse; IEC (and BS) A/B/C and Short Inverse; GE IAC Inverse, Short/Very/Extremely Inverse; I^2t; FlexCurve™ (programmable); (Curve multiplier = 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01 s); Definite Time (Time delay = 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 0.01 s)
Reset type:	Instantaneous or Timed (per IEEE)
Curve timing accuracy at 1.03 to 20 x pickup:	±3.5% of operate time or ±1/2 cycle (whichever is greater) from pickup to operate

INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT

Pickup level:	0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Dropout level:	97% of pickup
Level accuracy:	
0.1 to 2.0 × CT	0.5% of reading or 1% of nominal (whichever is greater)
above 2.0 × CT	1.5% of reading
Pickup delay:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
Reset 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:	<16 ms at 3x pickup at 60 Hz

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
Pickup delay:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
Reset 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:	<16 ms at <0.9 x pickup at 60 Hz

END FAULT PROTECTION

IOC pickup level:	0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
IOC dropout level:	97 to 98% of pickup
Level accuracy	
at 0.1 to 2.0 × CT:	0.5% of reading or 1% of nominal (whichever is greater)
above 2.0 × CT:	1.5% of reading
CB open pickup timer:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
End Fault pickup timer:	0 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001
Timer accuracy:	±3% of operate time or ±8 ms, whichever is greater

BREAKER FAILURE

Mode:	3-pole
Current supervision:	phase current

Current supv. pickup:	0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001
Current supv. dropout:	97% 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

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

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

2.4.2 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
Timer accuracy:	±0.1% of operate time or ±1/8 cycle, whichever is greater

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

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 contact 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 on basic front panel 16 on enhanced horizontal front panel 6 on enhanced vertical front panel
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

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

2.4.3 MONITORING

OSCILLOGRAPHY

Number of records:	3 to 64, configurable
Sampling rate:	8, 16, 32, or 64 samples per power cycle, configurable
Triggers:	any FlexLogic operand, configurable
Trigger position:	0 to 100%, configurable
Recorded data:	raw AC input channels up to 64 configured digital channels, representing any FlexLogic operand

	up to 16 configured analog channels, representing any measured analog value
Data storage:	in non-volatile memory
Format:	COMTRADE IEEE C37.111 (1999 or 2013)

EVENT RECORDER

Capacity:	1024 events
Time-tag:	to 1 microsecond
Triggers:	any FlexLogic operand, configurable
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)

2.4.4 METERING

CURRENT METERING

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

VOLTAGE

Accuracy:	±0.5% of reading from 10 to 208 V

FREQUENCY

Accuracy for 20 to 65 Hz input at

V = 0.8 to 1.2 pu:	±0.001 Hz (when voltage signal is used for frequency measurement)
I = 0.1 to 0.25 pu:	±0.02 Hz (when current signal is used for frequency measurement)
I > 0.25 pu:	±0.005 Hz (when current signal is used for frequency measurement)

2.4.5 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:	0.02 to 46 × 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 temperature of 50°C
Short circuit rating:	150000 RMS symmetrical amperes, 250 V maximum (primary current to external CT)

AC VOLTAGE

VT rated secondary:	25.0 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:	4 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:	4 mA (when energized)
Auto-burnish impulse current:	50 to 70 mA
Duration of auto-burnish impulse:	25 to 50 ms

IRIG-B INPUT

IRIG formats accepted:	B000…B007, B120…B127
IRIG control bits:	IEEE Std C37.118.1-2011
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: 96
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

2.4.6 POWER SUPPLY

LOW RANGE

Nominal DC voltage: 24 to 48 V
Minimum DC voltage: 20 V
Maximum DC voltage: 60 V for RL power supply module (obsolete), 75 V for SL power supply module
Voltage loss hold-up: 200 ms duration at maximum load
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 maximum load

ALL RANGES

Volt withstand: 2 × Highest Nominal Voltage for 10 ms
Power consumption: typical = 15 to 20 W/VA
maximum = 45 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

2.4.7 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 IEC 61810-1):

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 KΩ	50 KΩ
120 V DC	5 KΩ	2 KΩ
48 V DC	2 KΩ	2 KΩ
24 V DC	2 KΩ	2 KΩ

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 Ω, 2 W

SOLID-STATE OUTPUT RELAY

Operate and release time: <100 µs

Maximum voltage: 265 V DC

Maximum leakage current in off state (excluding voltage monitor circuit current): 100 µA

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
Operations/ interval	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		
Break capability (0 to 250 V DC)	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: ±300 Vpk

REMOTE OUTPUTS (IEC 61850 GSSE/GOOSE)

Standard output points: 32

User output points: 32

DIRECT OUTPUTS

Output points: 96

2.4.8 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

RS232

Front port: 19.2 kbps, Modbus RTU

RS485

1 rear port: Up to 115 kbps, Modbus RTU, DNP 3, IEC 60870-5-103

Typical distance: 1200 m

Isolation: 2 kV, isolated together at 36 Vpk

FIBER ETHERNET PORT

Operates with 50/125 µm and 62.5/125 µm multimode fiber

PARAMETER	FIBER TYPE
	100 MB 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
Full duplex	yes
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 PC37.238-2011

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

OTHER

TFTP, HTTP, IEC 60870-5-104, Ethernet Global Data (EGD)

SHIELDED TWISTED-PAIR INTERFACE OPTIONS

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

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

LINK POWER BUDGET AND MAXIMUM OPTICAL INPUT POWER

The following specifications apply to filter interface modules implemented from January 2012.

EMITTER, FIBER TYPE	CABLE TYPE	TRANSMIT POWER	RECEIVED SENSITIVITY	POWER BUDGET	MAXIMUM OPTICAL INPUT POWER
820 nm, Multimode	62.5/125 µm	-16 dBm	-32 dBm	16 dBm	-8 dBm
	50/125 µm	-20 dBm		12 dBm	
1300 nm, Multimode	62.5/125 µm	-16 dBm	-32 dBm	16 dBm	-8 dBm
	50/125 µm	-20 dBm		12 dBm	
1300 nm, Single mode	9/125 µm	-15 dBm	-32 dBm	17 dBm	-8 dBm
1300 nm Laser, Single mode	9/125 µm	0 dBm	-34 dBm	34 dBm	-8 dBm
1550 nm Laser, Single mode	9/125 µm	5 dBm	-34 dBm	39 dBm	-10 dBm

The following specifications apply to filter interface modules implemented before January 2012.

EMITTER, FIBER TYPE	TRANSMIT POWER	RECEIVED SENSITIVITY	POWER BUDGET	MAX. OPTICAL INPUT POWER
820 nm LED, Multimode	–20 dBm	–30 dBm	10 dB	–7.6 dBm
1300 nm LED, Multimode	–21 dBm	–30 dBm	9 dB	–11 dBm
1300 nm ELED, Single mode	–23 dBm	–32 dBm	9 dB	–14 dBm
1300 nm Laser, Single mode	–1 dBm	–30 dBm	29 dB	–14 dBm
1550 nm Laser, Single mode	+5 dBm	–30 dBm	35 dB	–14 dBm

NOTE These power budgets are calculated from the manufacturer's worst-case transmitter power and worst case receiver sensitivity.

NOTE 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.

TYPICAL LINK DISTANCE

EMITTER TYPE	CABLE TYPE	CONNECTOR TYPE	TYPICAL DISTANCE	
			BEFORE JANUARY 2012	FROM JANUARY 2012
820 nm LED, multimode	62.5/125 µm	ST	1.65 km	2 km
	50/125 µm	ST	1.65 km	2 km
1300 nm LED, multimode	62.5/125 µm	ST	4 km	5 km
	50/125 µm	ST	4 km	5 km
1300 nm ELED, single mode	9/125 µm	ST	11.4 km	20 km
1300 nm Laser, single mode	9/125 µm	ST	64 km	65 km
1550 nm Laser, single mode	9/125 µm	ST	105 km	125 km

NOTE

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 0.7 dB (each)

FIBER LOSSES

820 nm multimode	3 dB/km
1300 nm multimode	1 dB/km
1300 nm single mode	0.35 dB/km
1550 nm single mode	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

2.4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL

AMBIENT TEMPERATURES

Maximum operating range: –40 to 85°C

Continuous operating range: –40 to 60°C[1]

1 Based on IEC 60068-2-1 and IEC 60068-2-2, Variant Bd and Ad for 16 hrs. The UR can operate up to a surrounding ambient of 85°C, however operating outside the recommended continuous temperature range for extended periods can result in MTBF degradation and decrease the response time of the LCD.

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 (basic front panel and Rev. 1 enhanced front panel) IP40 front, IP10 back (Rev. 2 enhanced front panel) IP54 front with IP54 mounting collar accessory (Rev. 2 enhanced front panel)
Noise:	0 dB

B90 TYPE TESTS

TEST	REFERENCE STANDARD	TEST LEVEL
Dielectric voltage withstand	EN 60255-5	2.2 kV
Impulse voltage withstand	EN 60255-5	5 kV
Damped oscillatory	IEC 61000-4-18 / IEC 60255-22-1	2.5 kV CM, 1 kV DM
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2 / IEC 60255-22-2	Level 3
RF immunity	EN 61000-4-3 / IEC 60255-22-3	Level 3
Fast transient disturbance	EN 61000-4-4 / IEC 60255-22-4	Class A and B
Surge immunity	EN 61000-4-5 / IEC 60255-22-5	Level 3 and 4
Conducted RF immunity	EN 61000-4-6 / IEC 60255-22-6	Level 3
Power frequency immunity	EN 61000-4-7 / IEC 60255-22-7	Class A and B
Voltage interruption and ripple DC	IEC 60255-11	12% ripple, 200 ms interrupts
Radiated and conducted emissions	CISPR11 / CISPR22 / IEC 60255-25	Class A
Sinusoidal vibration	IEC 60255-21-1	Class 1
Shock and bump	IEC 60255-21-2	Class 1
Seismic	IEC 60255-21-3	Class 1
Power magnetic immunity	IEC 61000-4-8	Level 5
Pulse magnetic immunity	IEC 61000-4-9	Level 4
Damped magnetic immunity	IEC 61000-4-10	Level 4
Voltage dip and interruption	IEC 61000-4-11	0, 40, 70, 80% dips; 250 / 300 cycle interrupts
Damped oscillatory	IEC 61000-4-12	2.5 kV CM, 1 kV DM
Conducted RF immunity, 0 to 150 kHz	IEC 61000-4-16	Level 4
Voltage ripple	IEC 61000-4-17	15% ripple
Ingress protection	IEC 60529	IP20 front, IP10 back
Cold	IEC 60068-2-1	–40°C for 16 hours
Hot	IEC 60068-2-2	85°C for 16 hours
Humidity	IEC 60068-2-30	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	UL 508	e83849 NKCR
Safety	UL C22.2-14	e83849 NKCR7
Safety	UL 1053	e83849 NKCR
Safety	IEC 60255-27	Insulation: class 1, Pollution degree: 2, Over voltage cat II

THERMAL

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

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

MOUNTING

Attach mounting brackets using 20 inch-pounds (±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

The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is available as a 19-inch rack horizontal mount unit with a removable faceplate. The faceplate can be specified as either basic 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.

In November 2017, GE began transitioning to Rev. 2 of the enhanced horizontal front panel. This panel can be identified by the use of a screw instead of a knob to close the panel. It can conform to an IP54 rating with the IP54 mounting collar purchased separately. The IP54 mounting collar can be used in panel-mount installations, not 19-inch rack-mount installations. The IP54 mounting collar cannot be used with Rev. 1 enhanced front panels.

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.

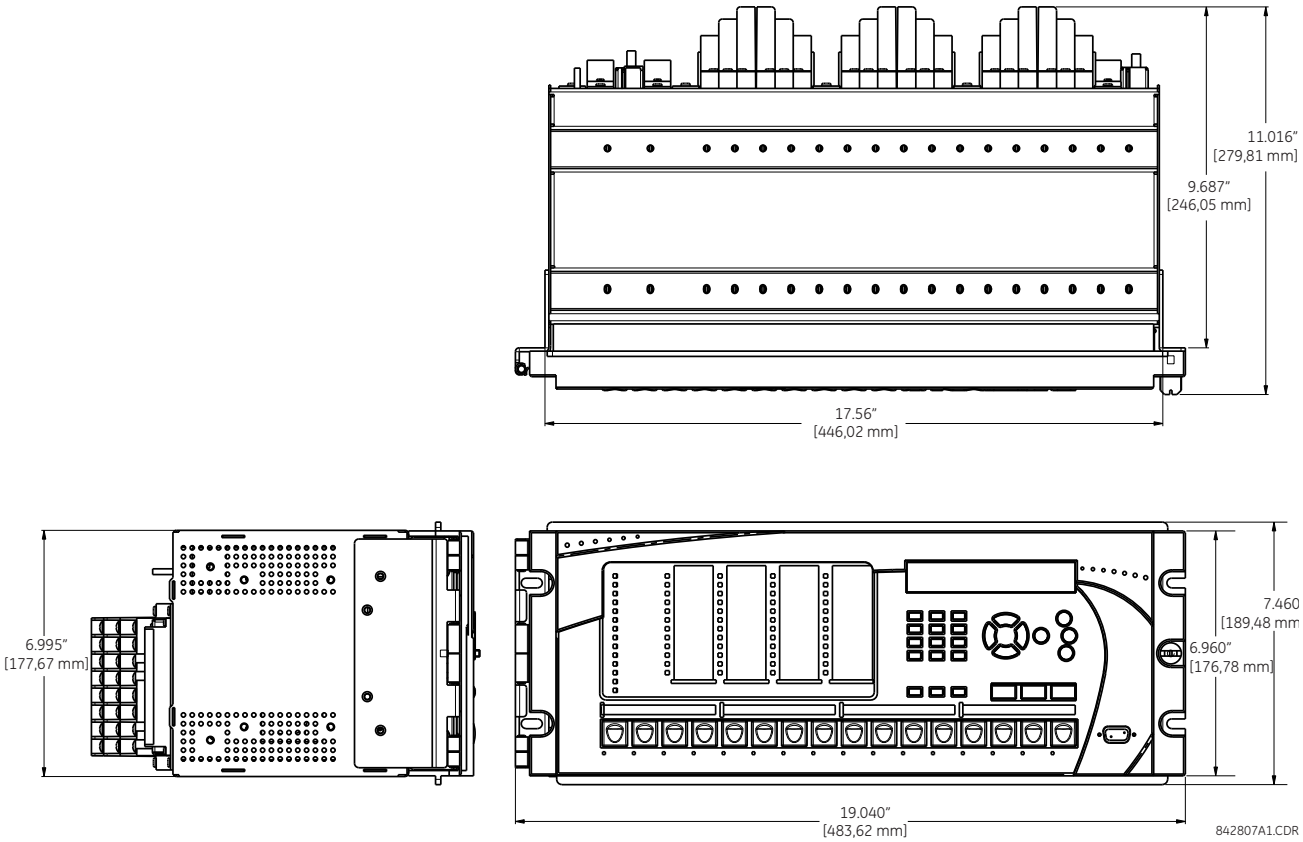


Figure 3–1: HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS (REV. 1 ENHANCED FRONT PANEL)

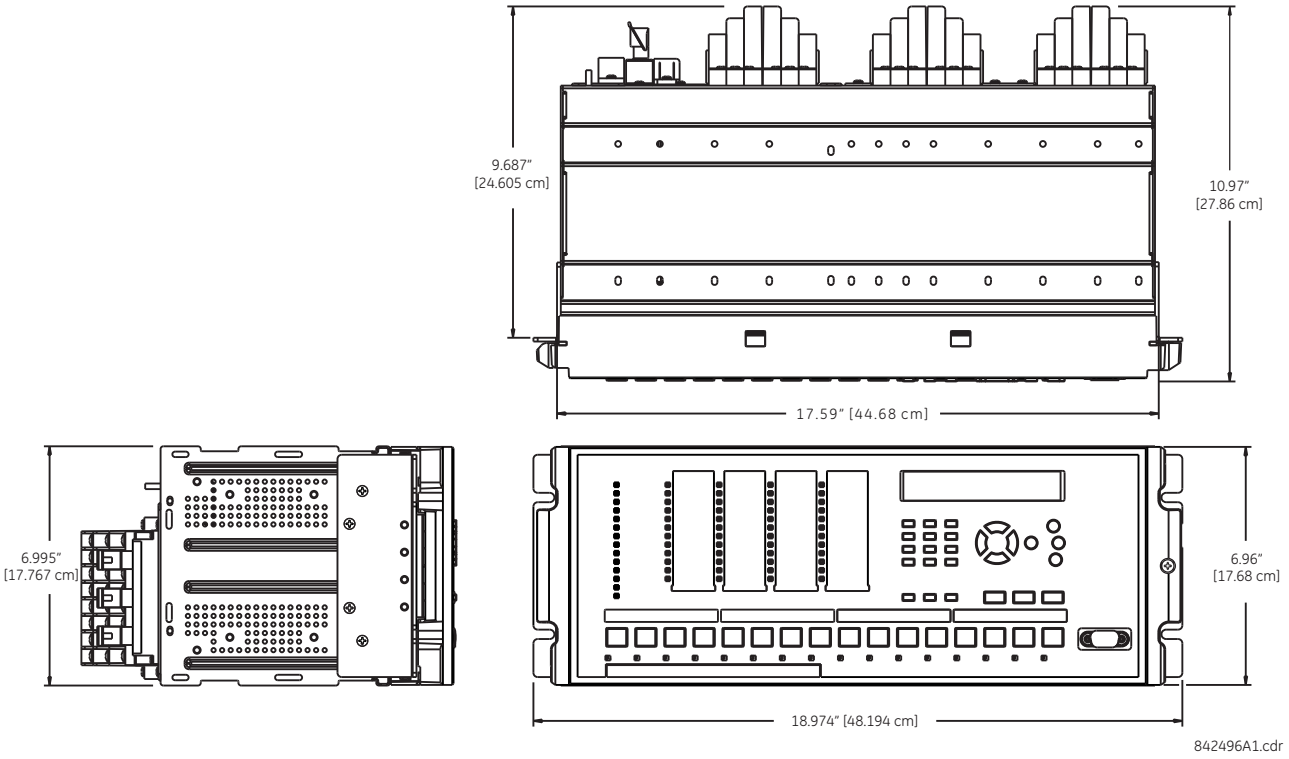


Figure 3–2: HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS (REV. 2 ENHANCED FRONT PANEL)

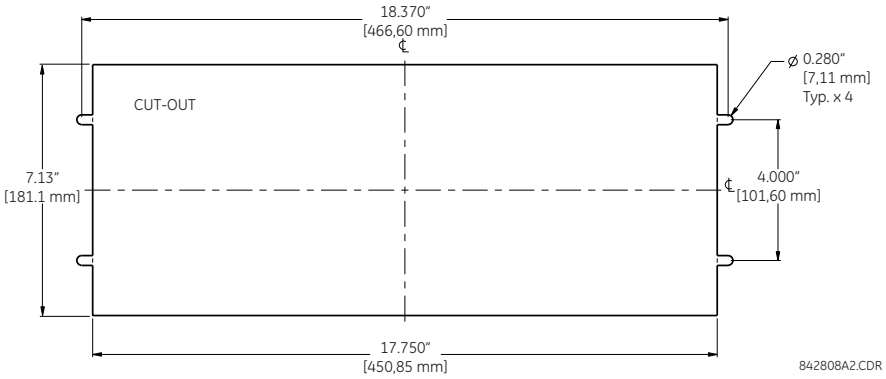


Figure 3–3: HORIZONTAL MOUNTING (ENHANCED FRONT PANEL)

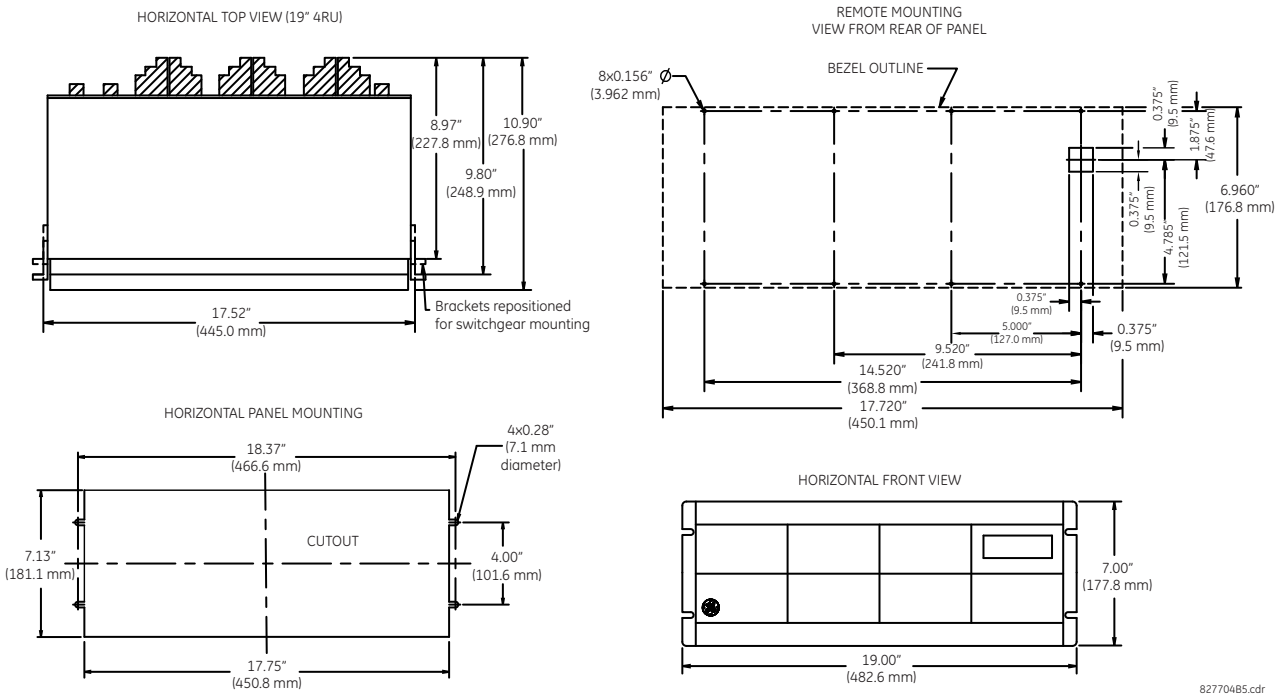


Figure 3–4: HORIZONTAL DIMENSIONS (BASIC FRONT PANEL)

3.1.2 REAR TERMINAL LAYOUT

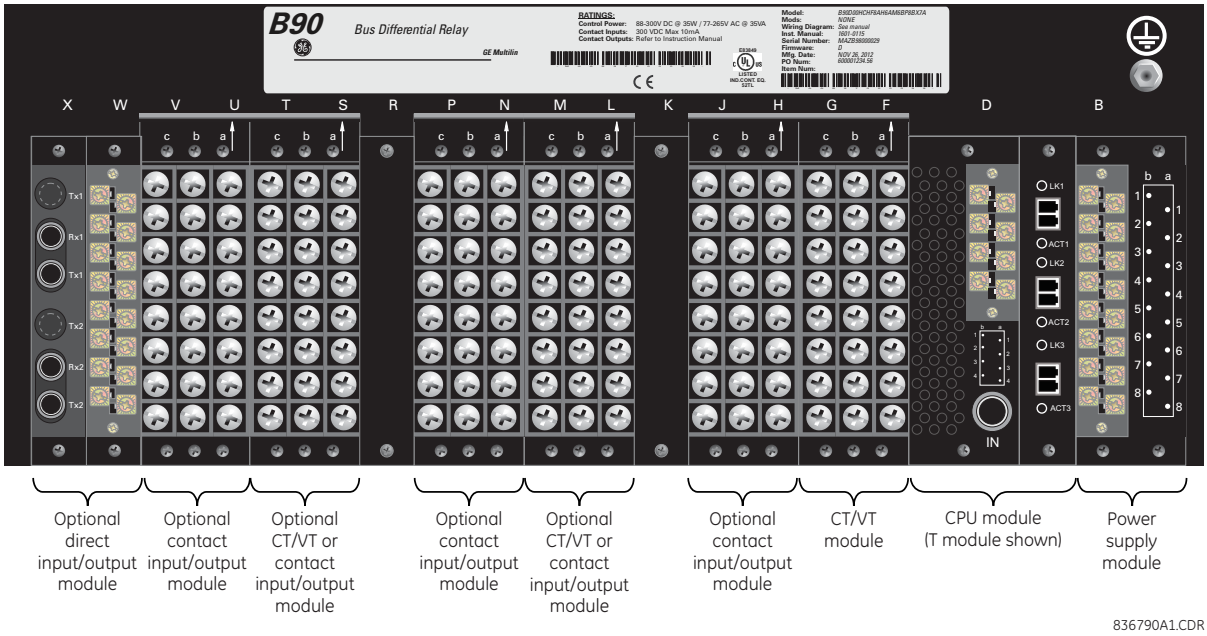


Figure 3–5: REAR TERMINAL VIEW

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

NOTICE 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.

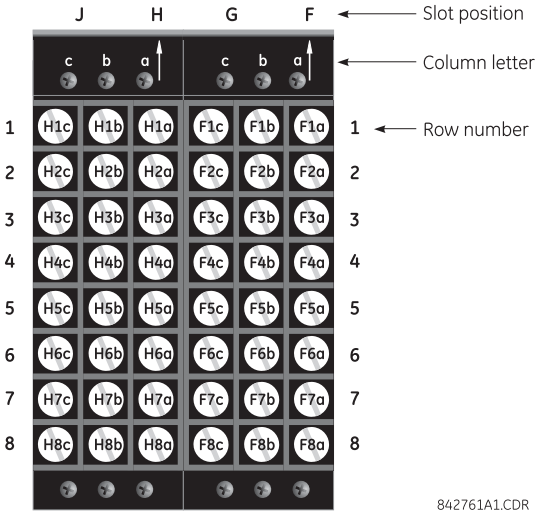


Figure 3–6: EXAMPLE OF MODULES IN F AND H SLOTS

The torque used to connect the terminal blocks to the back of the relay chassis (screws a, b, c shown) is 9 inch-pounds. For the connections to the terminal blocks (rows 1 to 8), use a minimum of 17 inch-pounds. During manufacturing, the power supply and CPU modules are installed in slots B and D of the chassis with 13 inch-pounds of torque on the screws at the top and bottom of the modules.

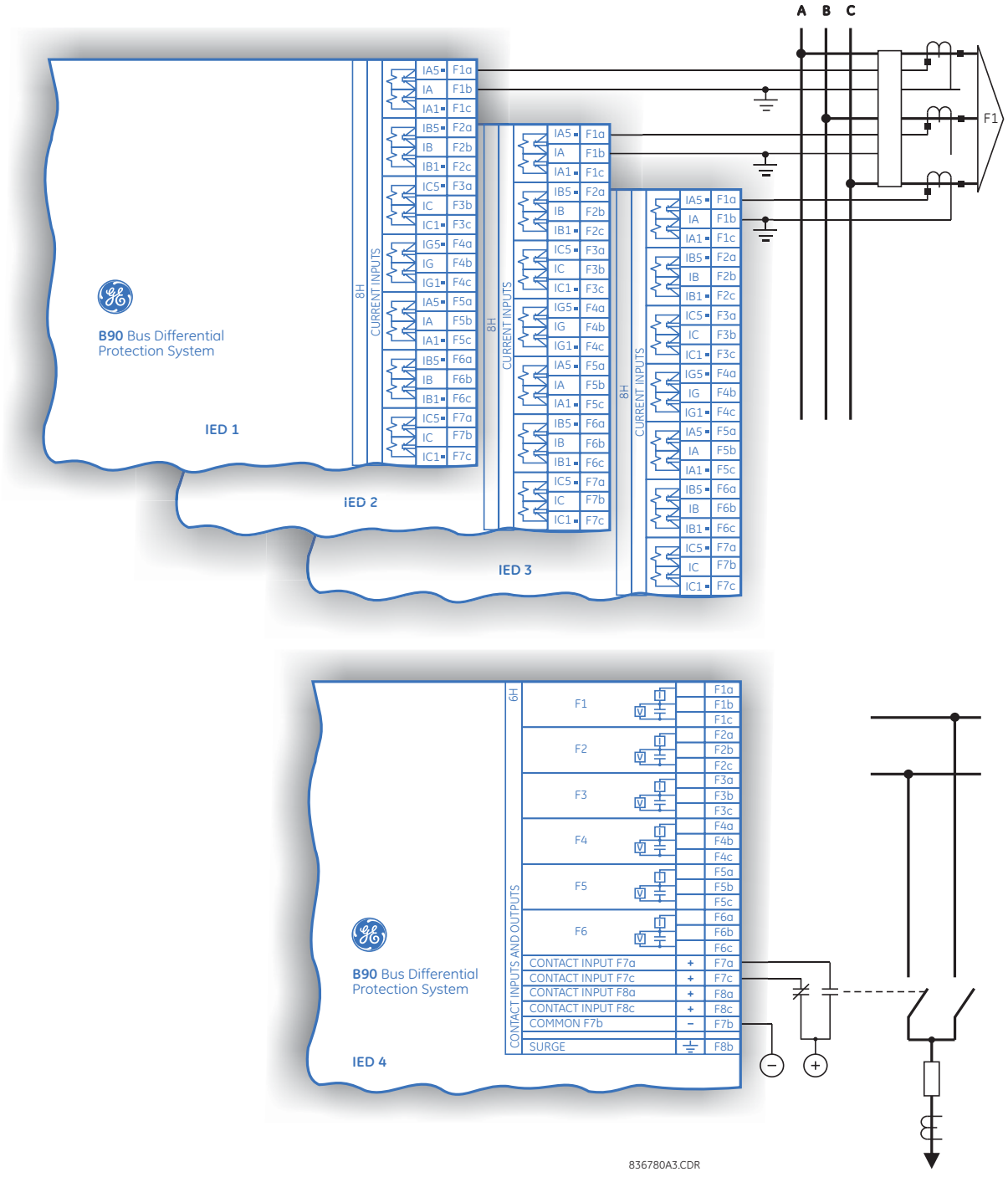


Figure 3–7: B90 IS A MULTI-IED PROTECTION SYSTEM

NOTICE

The wiring diagrams on the next four pages are based on the following order code: B90-H02-HCL-F8H-H6H-L8H-N6A-S8H-U6H-W7H.

The purpose of these diagrams is to provide examples of how the B90 is typically wired, not specifically how to wire your own relay. See the sections following the wiring diagrams for examples on connecting your relay correctly based on your relay configuration and order code.

NOTE: This diagram is based on the following order code:
B90-T02-HCL-F8H-H6H-L8H-N6A-S8H-U6H-W7H
This diagram provides an example of how the device is wired, not specifically how to wire the device. Please refer to the Instruction Manual for additional details on wiring based on various configurations.

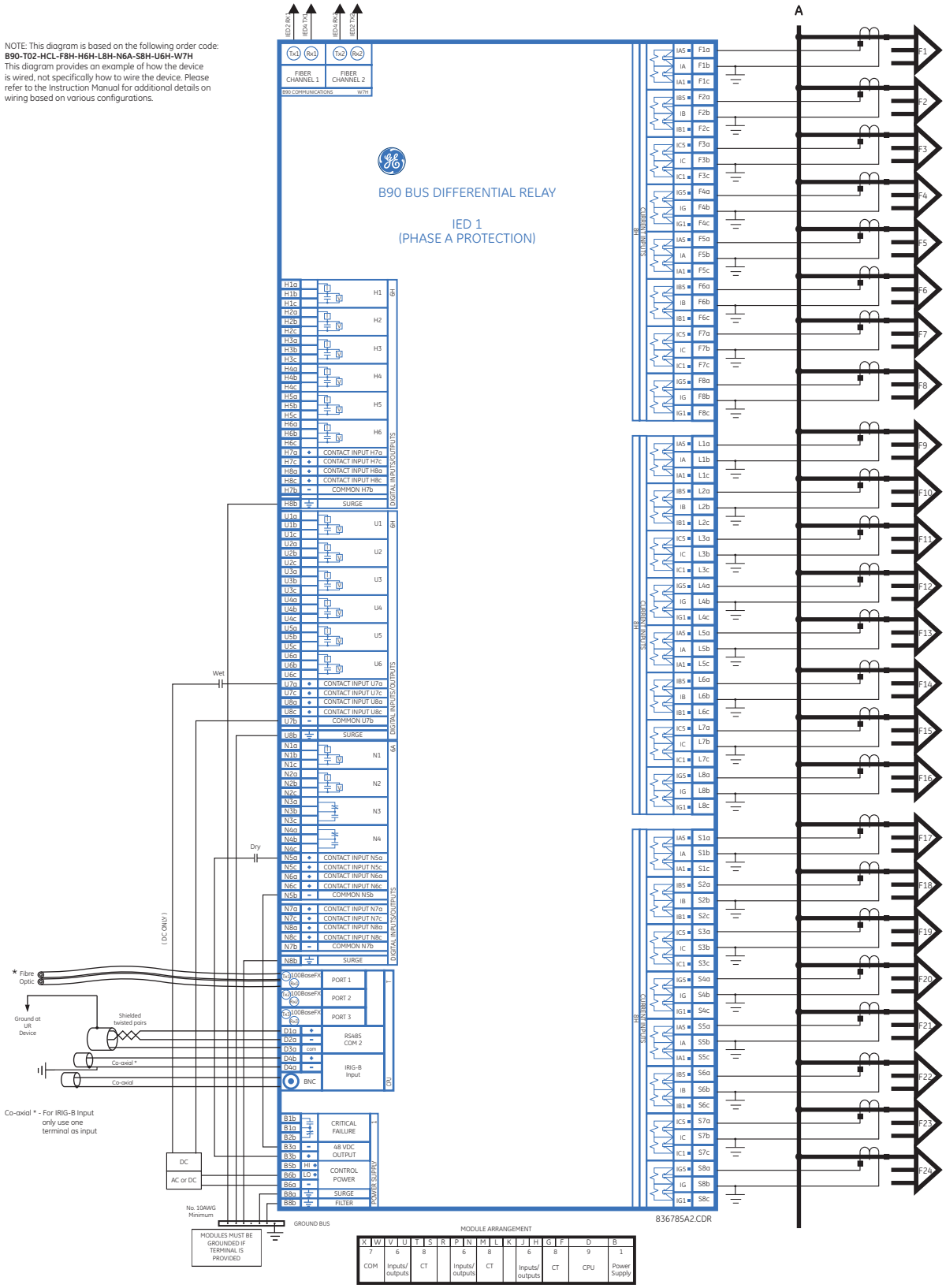


Figure 3–8: TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM (PHASE A; T MODULE SHOWN FOR CPU)

NOTE: This diagram is based on the following order code:
B90-T02-HCL-F8H-H6H-L8H-N6A-S8H-U6H-W7H
This diagram provides an example of how the device is wired, not specifically how to wire the device. Please refer to the Instruction Manual for additional details on wiring based on various configurations.

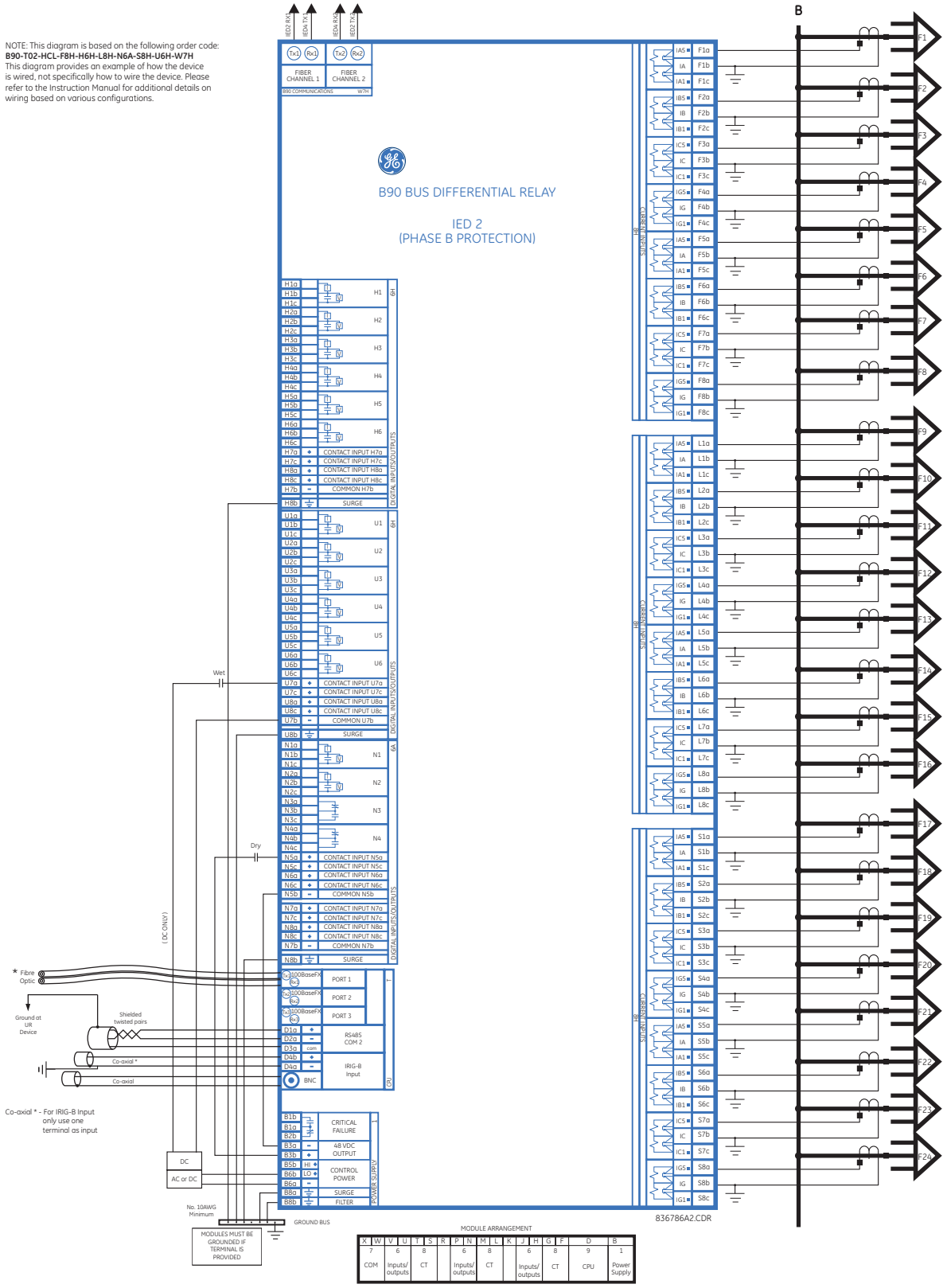


Figure 3–9: TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM (PHASE B; T MODULE SHOWN FOR CPU)

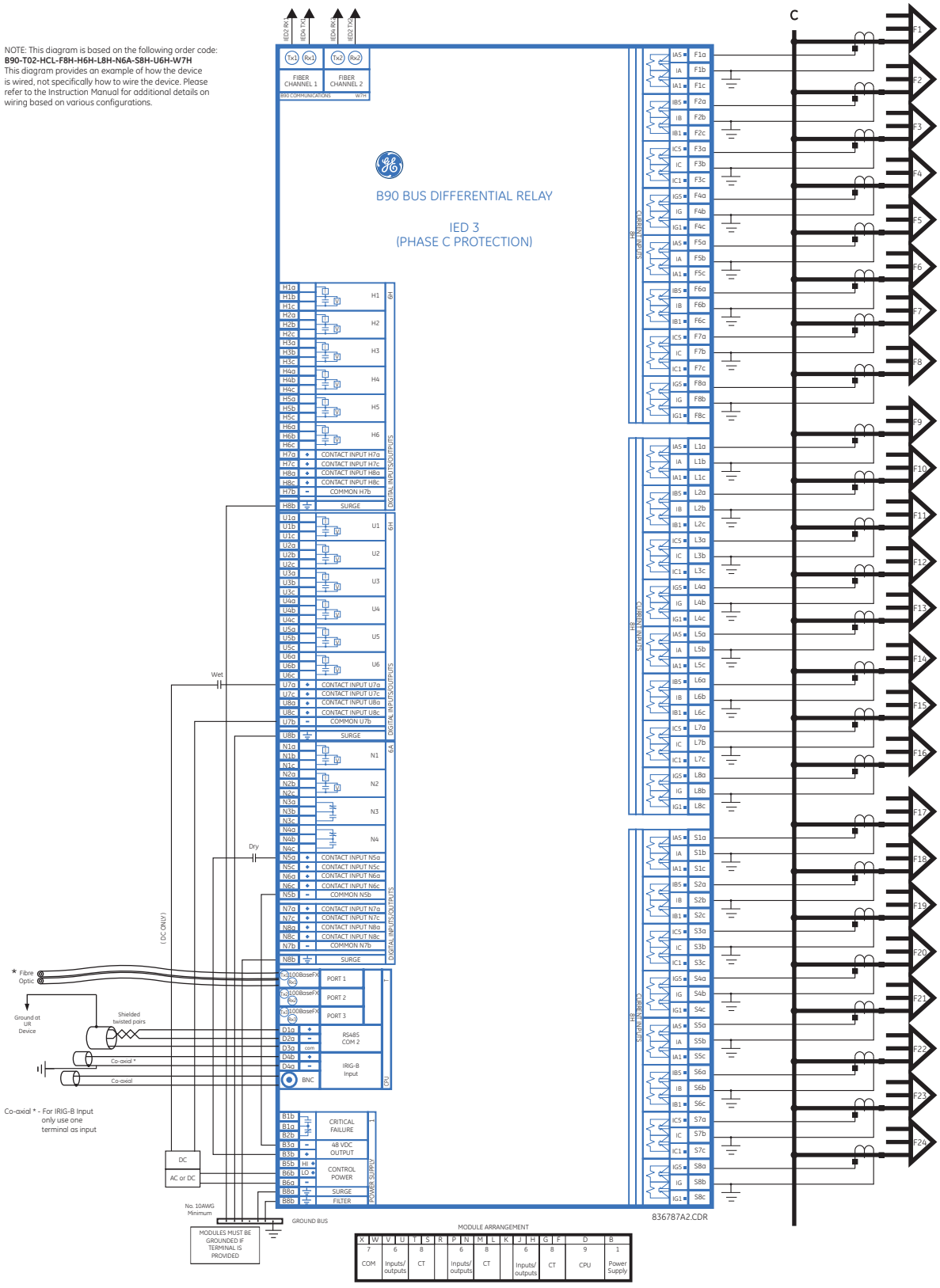


Figure 3–10: TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM (PHASE C; T MODULE SHOWN FOR CPU)

NOTE: This diagram is based on the following order code:
B90-T02-HCL-F8H-H6H-L8H-N6A-S8H-U6H-W7H
This diagram provides an example of how the device is wired, not specifically how to wire the device. Please refer to the Instruction Manual for additional details on wiring based on various configurations.

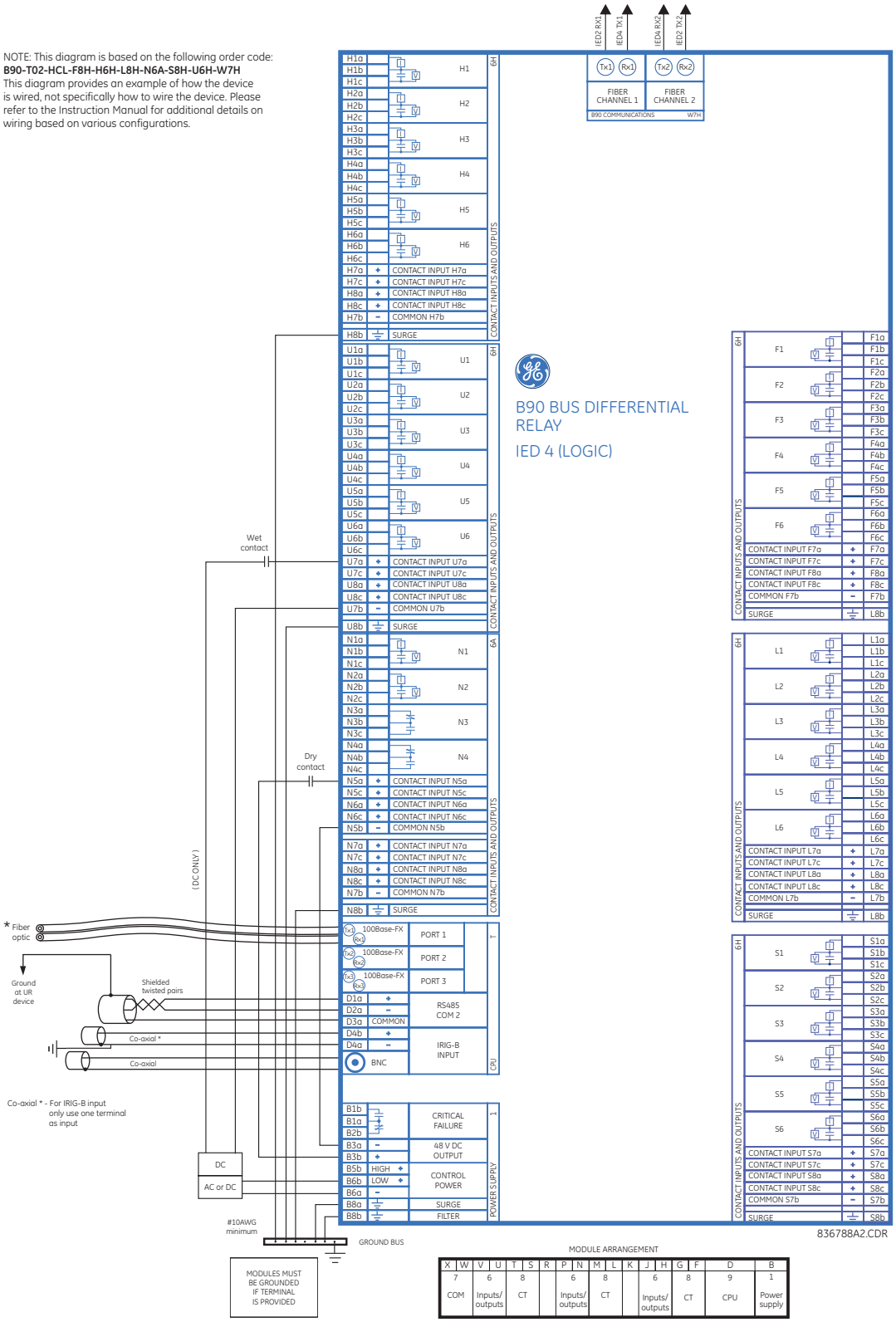


Figure 3–11: TYPICAL WIRING DIAGRAM (BREAKER FAIL AND ISOLATOR MONITORING; T MODULE SHOWN)

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 except terminals 8a and 8b	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
2	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Reserved	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Digital contact inputs/ outputs	All	Chassis	2000 V AC for 1 minute
5	Analog inputs/outputs	All except 8b	Chassis	< 50 V DC
6	Digital contact 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 voltage is applied to the wrong terminals, damage can occur.

The B90 relay, like almost all electronic relays, contains electrolytic capacitors. These capacitors are well-known to deteriorate over time if voltage is not applied periodically. Deterioration can be avoided by powering up the relay at least once a year.

The power supply module can be ordered for two possible voltage ranges, and the UR can be ordered with or without a redundant power supply module option. Each range has a dedicated input connection for proper operation. The ranges are as shown below (see the Specifications section of chapter 2 for 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 B90 has a redundant option in which two B90 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

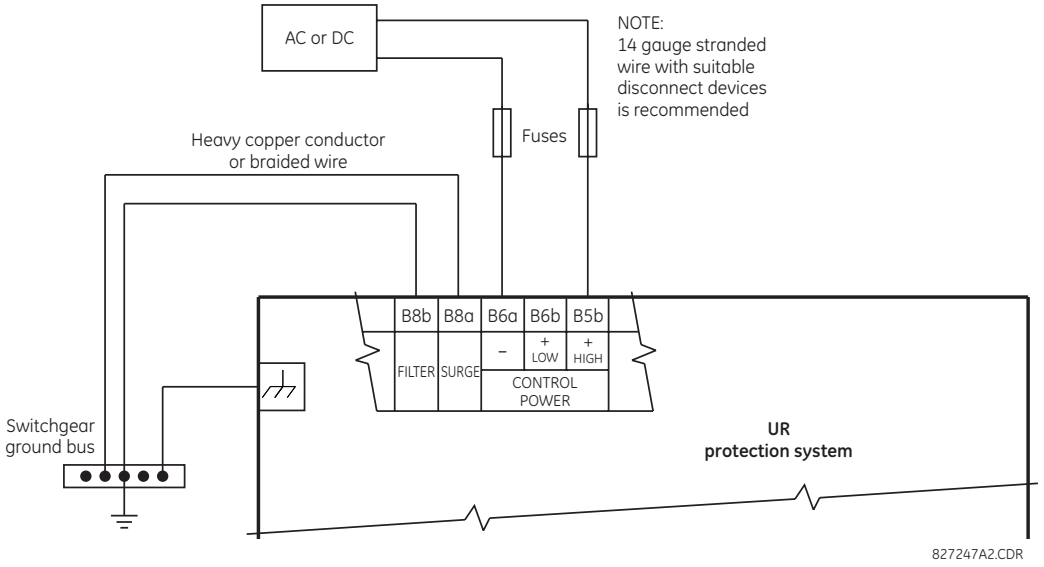


Figure 3–12: CONTROL POWER CONNECTION

a) NON-VOLATILE DATA STORAGE

Non-volatile data is temporary data required after a power cycle for relay state, such as latch status before reboot. The relay saves this data in non-volatile storage every two minutes or when a state change occurs.

If a state change occurs just before a power down (less than two minutes) and the relay power is cycled, some temporary data can be saved and the prior state is retained at power up. Otherwise, a two-minute powered on period after a state change ensures that all temporary state changes required after reboot have been saved. A command also is available to initiate saving of data in the compact flash memory using **Commands > Relay Maintenance > Save Volatile Data**.

3.2.4 CT AND VT MODULES

Information on the CT and VT modules for the B90 relay is shown below.

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.

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.

Each B90 voltage input is intended for monitoring a single-phase voltage. The may include phase voltages or neutral voltage from the open-delta VT.

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

NOTE

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

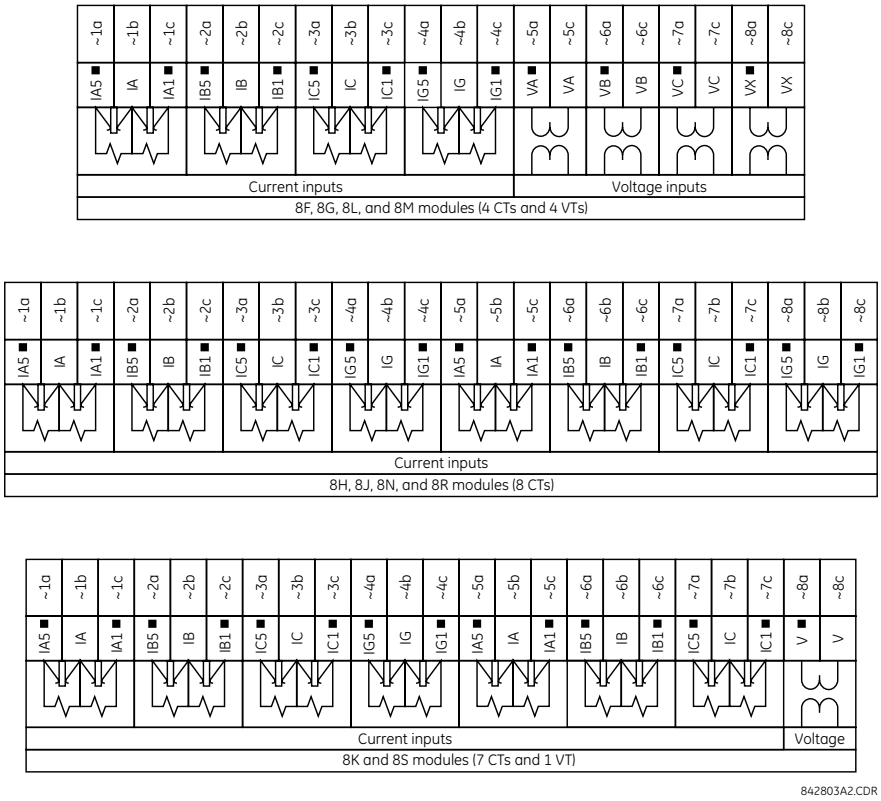


Figure 3–13: CT/VT MODULE WIRING

3.2.5 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 input/output modules have 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. 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” when the current in the circuit is above the threshold setting. The voltage monitor is set to “On” when there is a voltage across open contact (the detector allows a current of about 1 to 2.5 mA), and the current monitor is set to “On” when the current flowing through the closed contact 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. 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.

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. Form-A contact output with or without a current or voltage monitoring option is not polarity sensitive. The polarity shown in the figure is required for solid-state contact output connection.

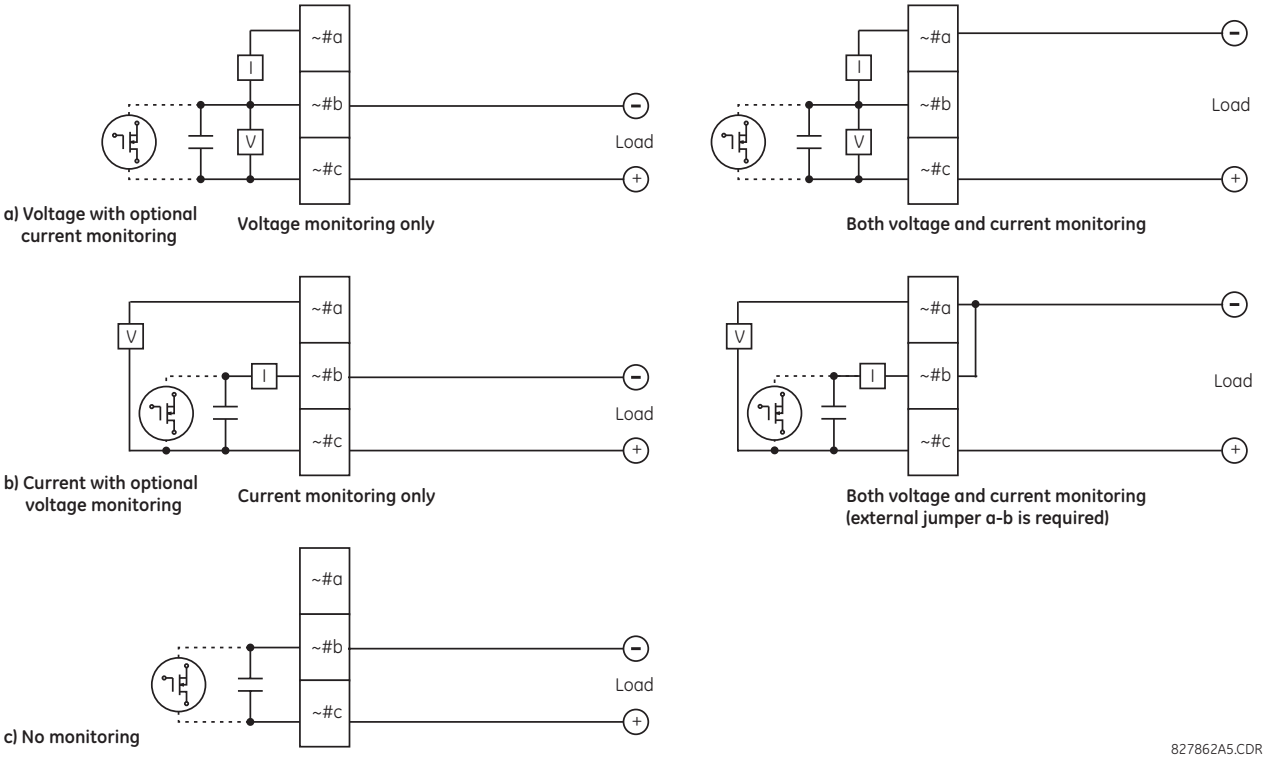


Figure 3–14: FORM-A AND SOLID-STATE CONTACT OUTPUTS WITH VOLTAGE AND CURRENT MONITORING

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.

See 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.

WARNING **Consider relay contacts unsafe to touch when the unit is energized.**

NOTE

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 Ω, 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.

NOTE

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

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

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

~6D 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

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

~6F MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Fast Form-C
~2	Fast Form-C
~3	Fast Form-C
~4	Fast Form-C
~5	Fast Form-C
~6	Fast Form-C
~7	Fast Form-C
~8	Fast Form-C

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

~6H 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

~6K MODULE	
TERMINAL ASSIGNMENT	OUTPUT
~1	Form-C
~2	Form-C
~3	Form-C
~4	Form-C
~5	Fast Form-C
~6	Fast Form-C
~7	Fast Form-C
~8	Fast Form-C

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

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

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

~6P 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

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

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

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

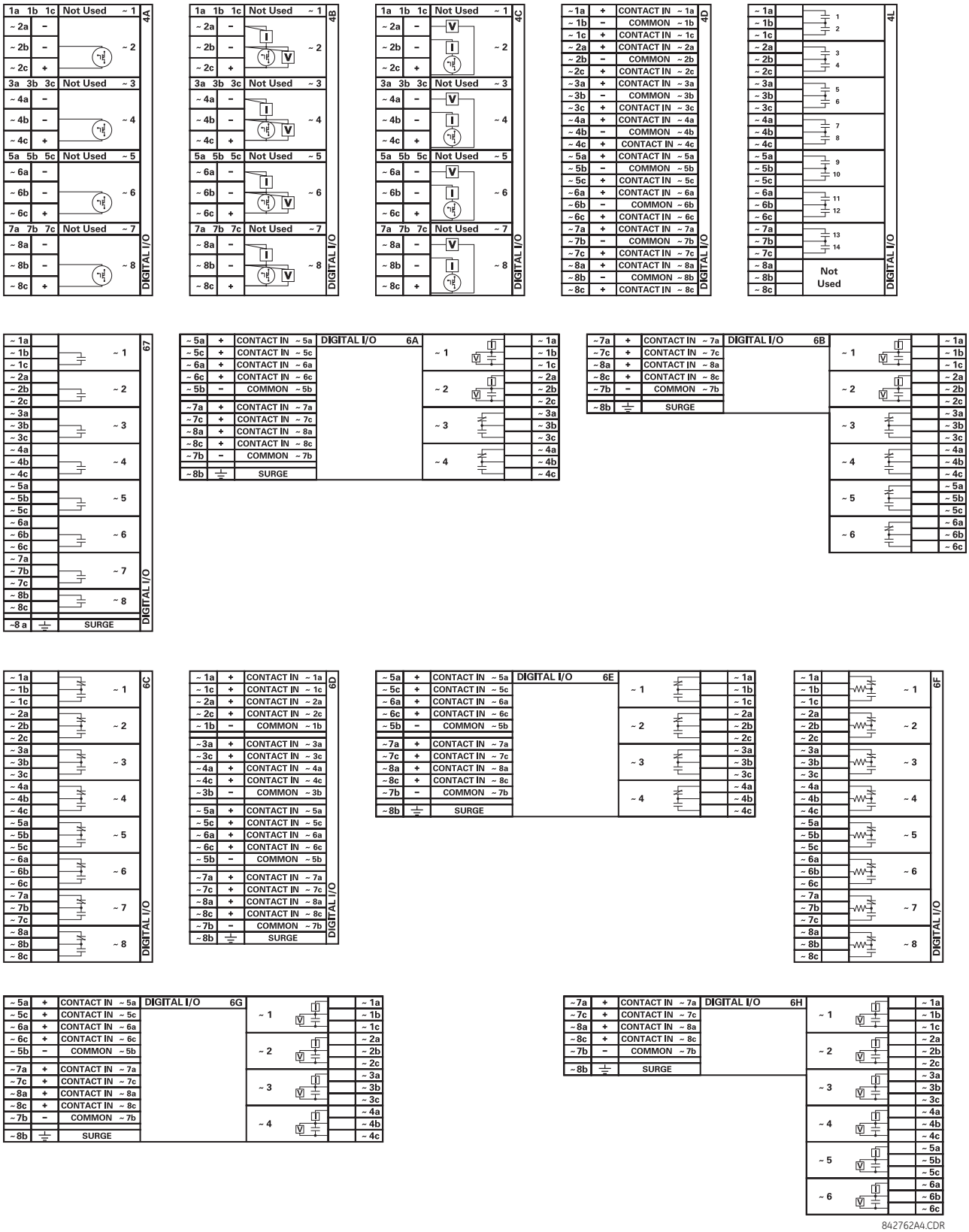


Figure 3–15: CONTACT INPUT AND OUTPUT MODULE WIRING (1 of 2)

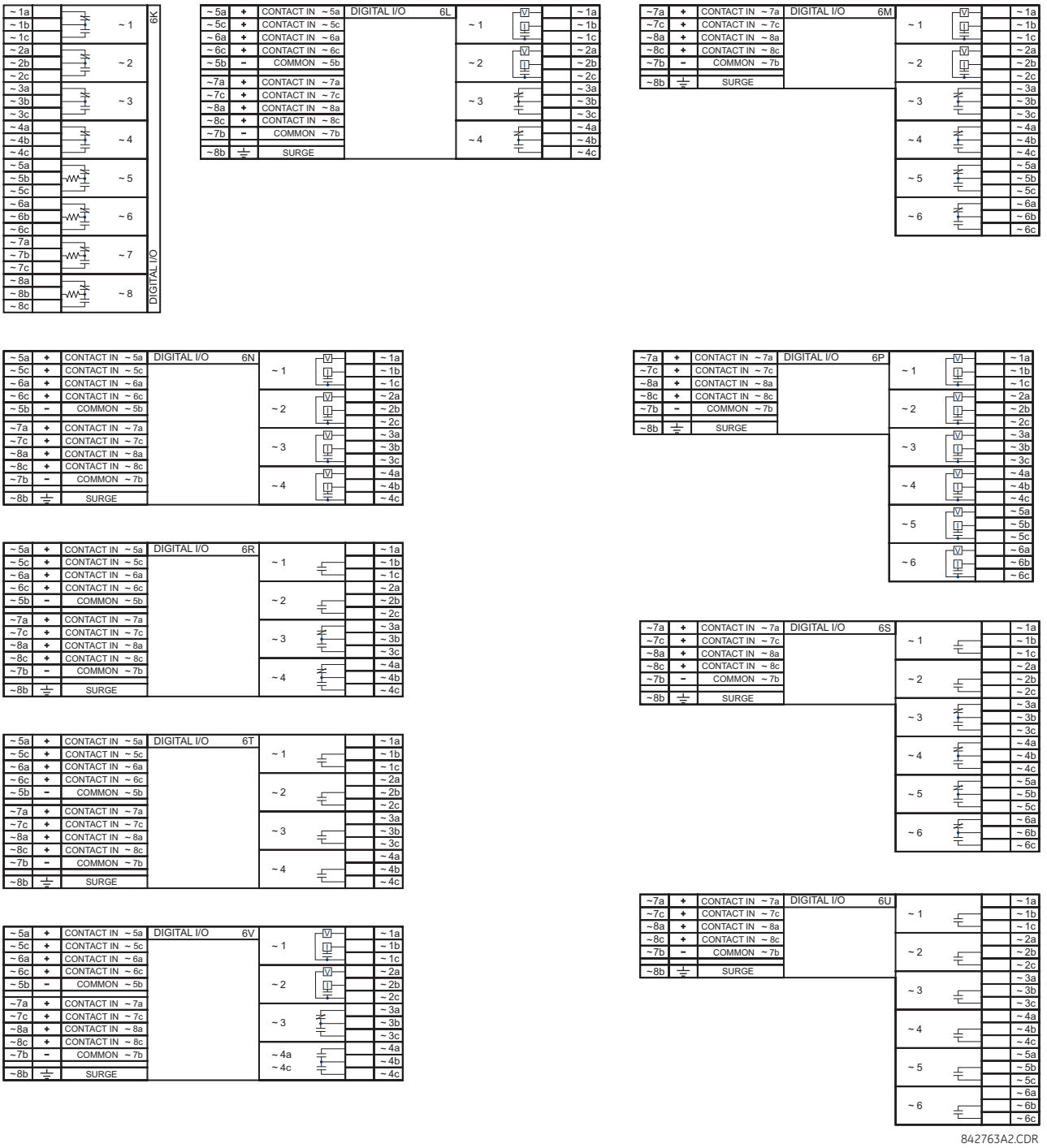


Figure 3–16: CONTACT INPUT AND OUTPUT MODULE WIRING (2 of 2)

NOTICE

For proper functionality, observe the polarity shown in the figures for all contact input and 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.

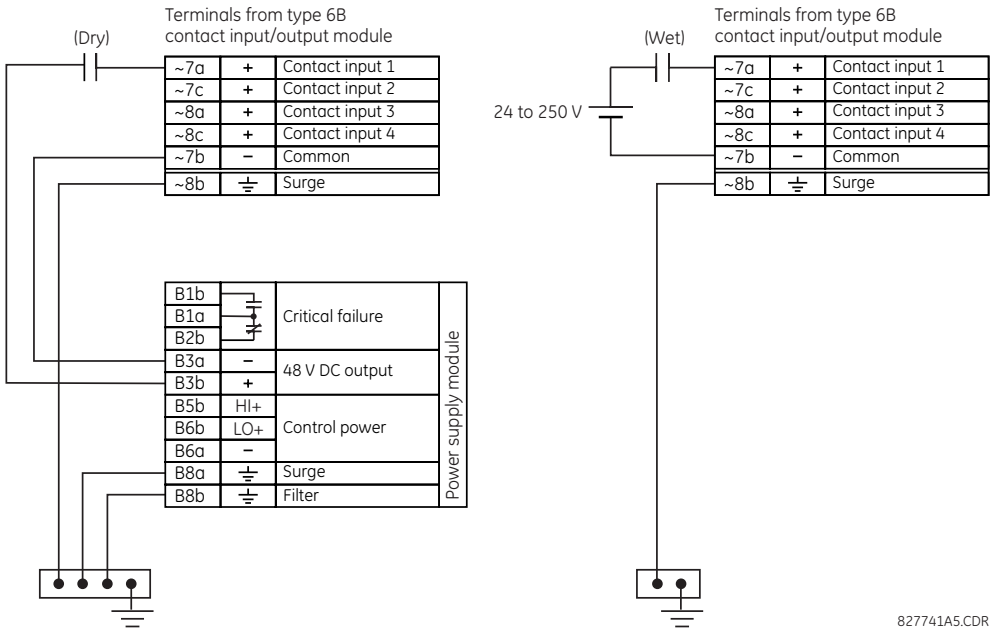


Figure 3–17: DRY AND WET CONTACT INPUT CONNECTIONS

NOTE

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

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.

GENERAL APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

Contacts outputs of protective relays, auxiliary contacts from breakers, disconnectors and other devices, are generally connected to contacts inputs of protective relays. In some situations, the contact outputs of some protective relays can have high impedance connected across it. When such a contact output is connected across a B90 contact input, it can spuriously operate the B90 input even when the output is open, if there is a substantial distributed capacitance (represented by C1) present in the wiring between the output and the B90 input and the debounce time setting in the B90 relay is low enough. This false assertion of the contact input, when there is inadvertent ground present at the DC positive terminal, can be prevented by inserting a resistor across the B90 input.

The following figure shows a typical DC circuit, with battery ground detection, of contact input. The contact output has parallel impedance across it (represented by R1).

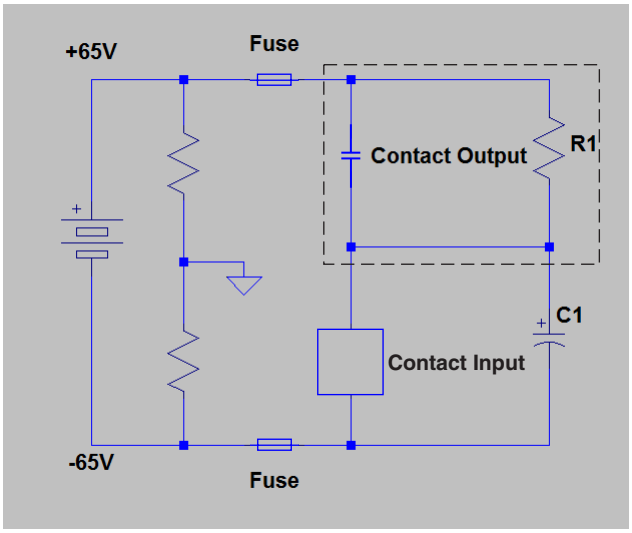


Figure 3–18: TYPICAL CONTACT INPUT DC CIRCUIT

The presence of the impedance path (R1) across the contact output allows the stray (distributed) capacitance C1 to charge as shown, thus developing a voltage across the contact input enough to momentarily operate the input while the capacitance discharges in the presence of DC ground on the positive terminal of the battery.

The duration of the discharge depends on the value of the distributed capacitance, the initial voltage of the distributed capacitance, and the input impedance of the contact input. If the duration is greater than the debounce time setting, then the contact input operates.

The application example that follows describes how to mitigate this problem by connecting a resistor across the contact input, as shown in the next figure, or by adjusting the debounce time setting to a value greater than the discharge time to prevent spurious operation of the contact input only if the voltage (with output open) across the contact input due to trickle current is less than the threshold voltage. This operation of contact inputs also can be prevented by using the Auto-Burnish contact inputs or contact inputs with active impedance.

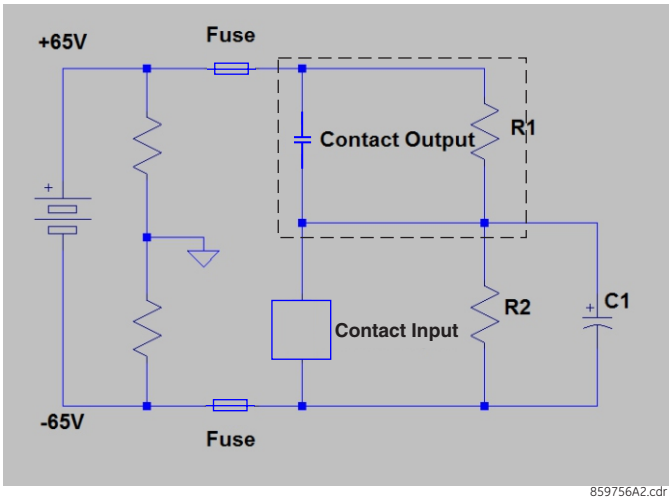


Figure 3–19: CONTACT INPUT CONNECTED TO A CONTACT OUTPUT WITH RESISTOR (R2) ACROSS THE INPUT

APPLICATION EXAMPLE

This example is for illustrative purposes only and the calculations present the worst-case scenario. In practice, the value of debounce time can be lower.

Contact input ON state impedance used in the calculation of the discharge period is based on the following table.

Table 3–3: DISCHARGE PERIOD

BATTERY VOLTAGE (V)	INPUT IMPEDANCE (KΩ)
130	50
250	97

Debounce time setting = 2 ms

Assume a stray capacitance of 0.1 μF.

Assume an initial voltage across the stray capacitance "Vinitial" = 19 V (Vthreshold - 65 V), where Vthreshold = 84 V. The initial voltage Vinitial depends on values of impedance of R1 and contact inputs when the contact input is OFF (non-activated state).

Therefore, discharge time constant (τ) =50 kΩ *0.1 μF = 5 ms.

Discharge period t is calculated from the following equation:

$$V_{threshold} = (V_{batt} - V_{Initial}) * e^{(-t/\tau)}$$

$$84 = -149 * e^{(t/0.005)} \quad \textbf{(EQ 3.1)}$$

$$T = -0.005 * \ln(84/149) = 0.0029 \text{ s}$$

Therefore, in this example the contact inputs operate.

To prevent this operation, the debounce time must be increased to 4 ms (set debounce time as per the following table) or insert a resistor less than or equal to "R" as calculated later.

Table 3–4: TYPICAL DEBOUNCE TIME SETTING

STRAY CAPACITANCE (μF)	BATTERY VOLTAGE (V)	DEBOUNCE TIME (MS)
0.05	130	2
0.1	130	4
0.2	130	6
0.05	250	3
0.1	250	6
0.2	250	11

The value of this resistor "R" is calculated as follows:

1. Determine the minimum voltage (V threshold) required to turn on the input. This is determined by direct measurement or referenced in the input specifications.
2. Calculate the resistance necessary to limit the voltage to 1/3 V threshold (when the contact is OFF, the non-activated state) as follows:

   $$R = (V_{threshold} / 3) / (2 \text{ mA}) \quad \textbf{(EQ 3.2)}$$

   The 2 mA current is used in case the contact input is connected across the GE Form A contact output with voltage monitoring. Otherwise use the amperage of the active circuit connected to the contact input when its contact output is open and the voltage across the contact input is third trigger threshold to calculate the resistor value.
3. When the contact is ON (operate state), the battery voltage appears across the resistor. The wattage rating of the resistor is then:

   $$PR = 1.3 * (V_{batt})^2 / R \text{ Watts} \quad \textbf{(EQ 3.3)}$$
4. Applying the following equation to our example:

   $$R = 84 \text{ V} / 3*(1 / 2 \text{ mA}) = 14 \text{ k}\Omega$$

   $$PR = 1.57 \text{ Watts} \quad \textbf{(EQ 3.4)}$$
5. Calculating the voltage across the contact input with the Burden Resistor, Voltage across the contact Input:

Vresistor = 2 mA * 14 Kohm = 28 V

Vresistor < contact input threshold (84 V) **(EQ 3.5)**

In conclusion, in this example, the contact input does NOT operate falsely with the Burden Resistor across its input AND when a battery ground is present.

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 contaminates 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.

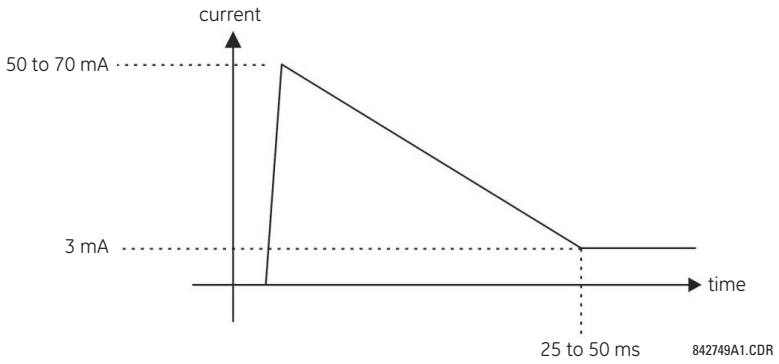


Figure 3–20: CURRENT THROUGH CONTACT INPUTS WITH AUTO-BURNISHING

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.

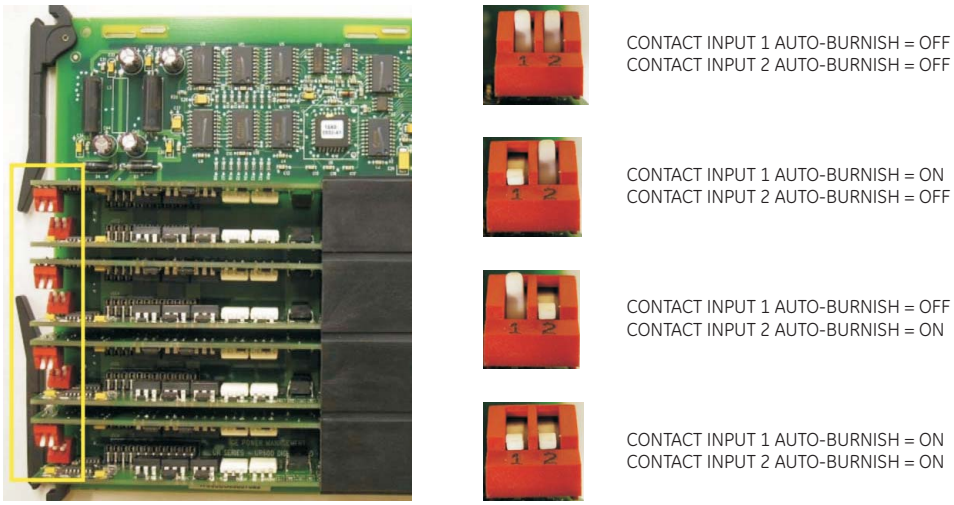


Figure 3–21: AUTO-BURNISH DIP SWITCHES

NOTE

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

USE OF CONTACT INPUTS WITH ACTIVE IMPEDANCE

Contact inputs susceptible to parasitic capacitance caused by long cable runs affected by switching surges from external circuits can result in inadvertent activation of contact inputs with the external contact open. In this case, GE recommends using the digital I/O module with active impedance circuit.

Active impedance contact input can tolerate external cable capacitance of up to 0.2 µF, without entering the ON state for more than 2 ms. The contact input debounce time can still be set above 2 ms for added security to prevent contact input activations cause by external transient ON states.

An active impedance contact input is normally in Low impedance mode during OFF contact state (non-activated condition). During Low impedance state contact input impedance is maintained at 10 K Ohms impedance to allow fast discharge of the stray capacitance of the long cables.

When the contact input voltage exceeds the set threshold, active impedance maintains 10 K Ohms impedance value. If voltage starts rapidly decreasing, this indicates that stray capacitance is being discharged through the contact input. If, however, voltage stabilizes above the set threshold, the input impedance is switched to High impedance mode of 100 K Ohms. This value reduces the input current to <3 mA, and contact input switched to the ON state (operated state).

The figure shows the active impedance contact input V-I characteristic. Different thresholds with their corresponding characteristics are shown by color. The contact input is in the ON (operated) state if the input voltage is to the right of the colored threshold band (+/-10% tolerance), and the contact input is in the OFF (non-activated) state when input voltage is to the left of the band. A contact input is in LOW state during non-operated system condition, and actively switches to HIGH state upon detection of input voltage above the settable threshold.

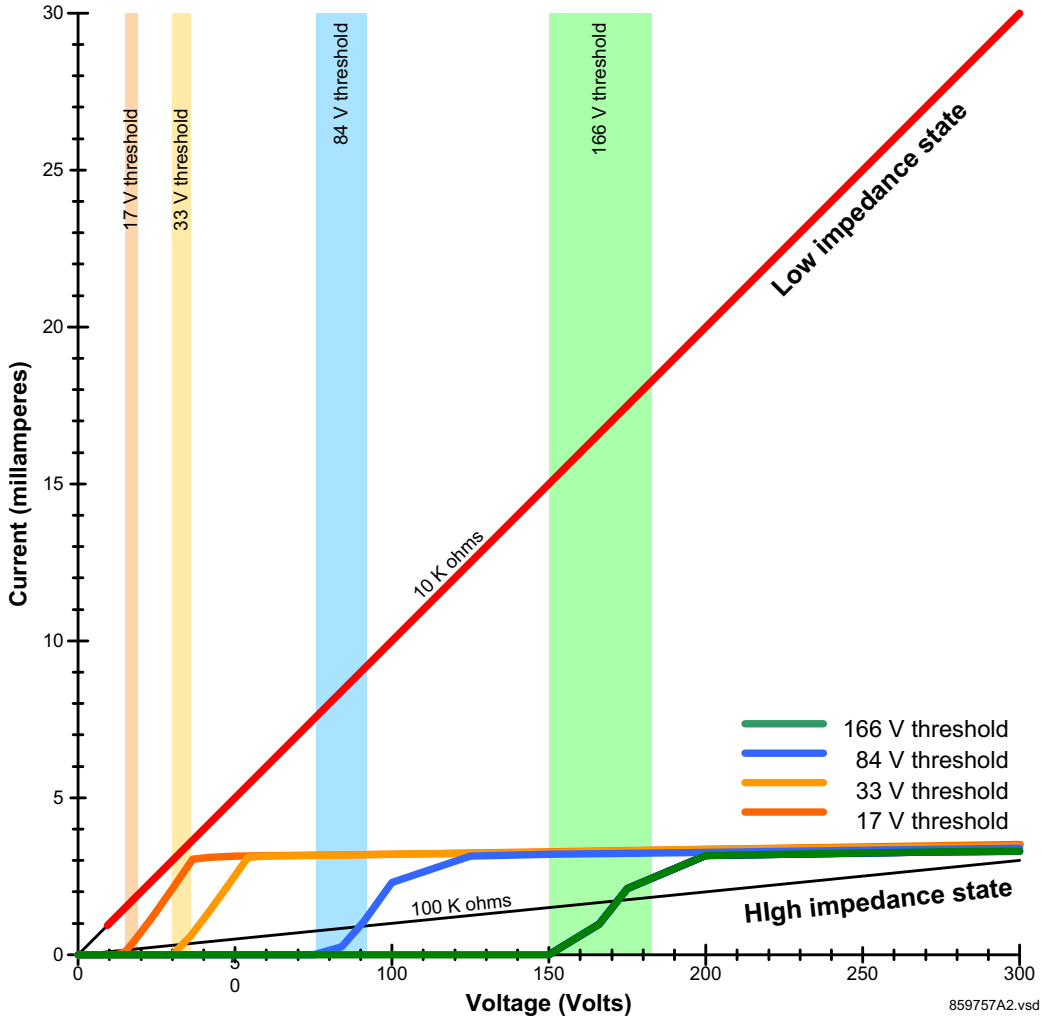


Figure 3–22: ACTIVE IMPEDANCE CONTACT INPUT V-I CHARACTERISTIC

3.2.6 RS232 FACEPLATE PORT

A 9-pin RS232C serial port is located on the B90 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.

NOTE

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

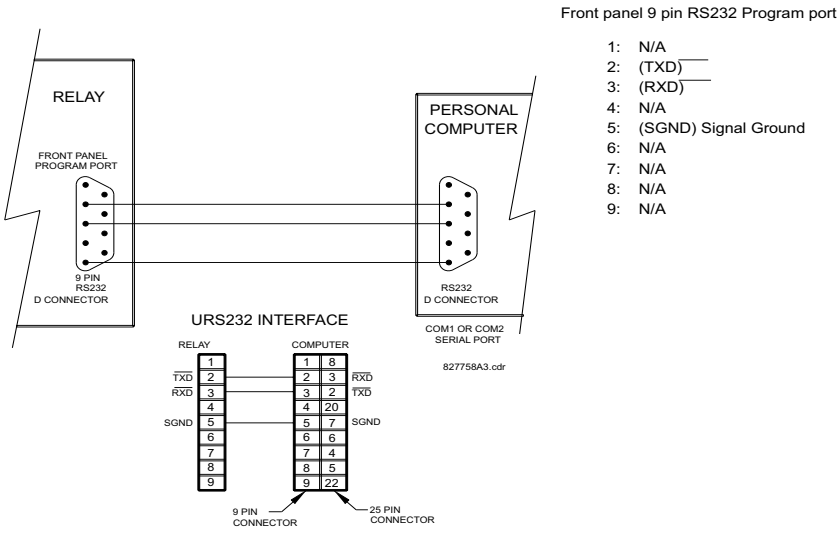


Figure 3–23: RS232 FACEPLATE PORT CONNECTION

3.2.7 CPU COMMUNICATION PORTS

a) OVERVIEW

In addition to the faceplate RS232 port, the B90 provides a rear RS485 communication port.

The CPU modules do not require a surge ground connection.

If using a Process Bus Module and IRIG-B as the synchronizing source, GE recommends moving the grounding from the IRIG-B generator to UR terminal D4a in order to better protect the IRIG-B input from long bursts of transient noise.

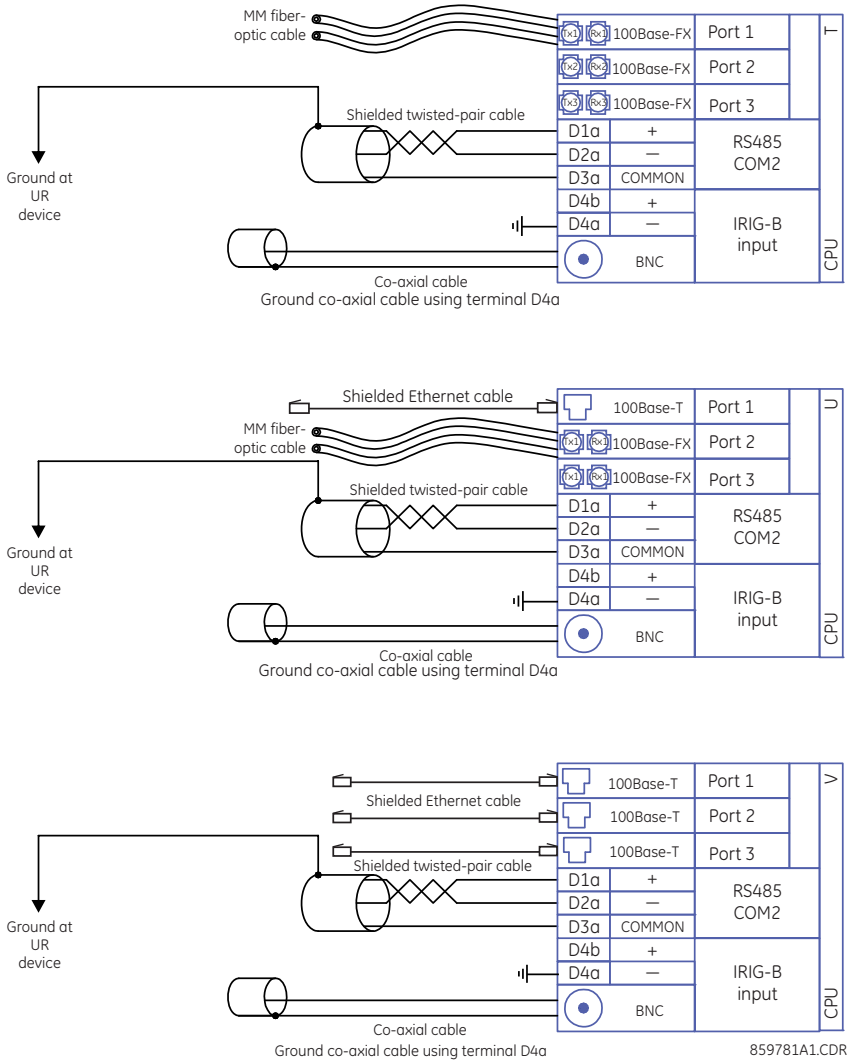


Figure 3–24: CPU MODULE WIRING WHEN USING PROCESS BUS MODULE

If not using a Process Bus Module, the following IRIG-B cable and ground connection is appropriate.

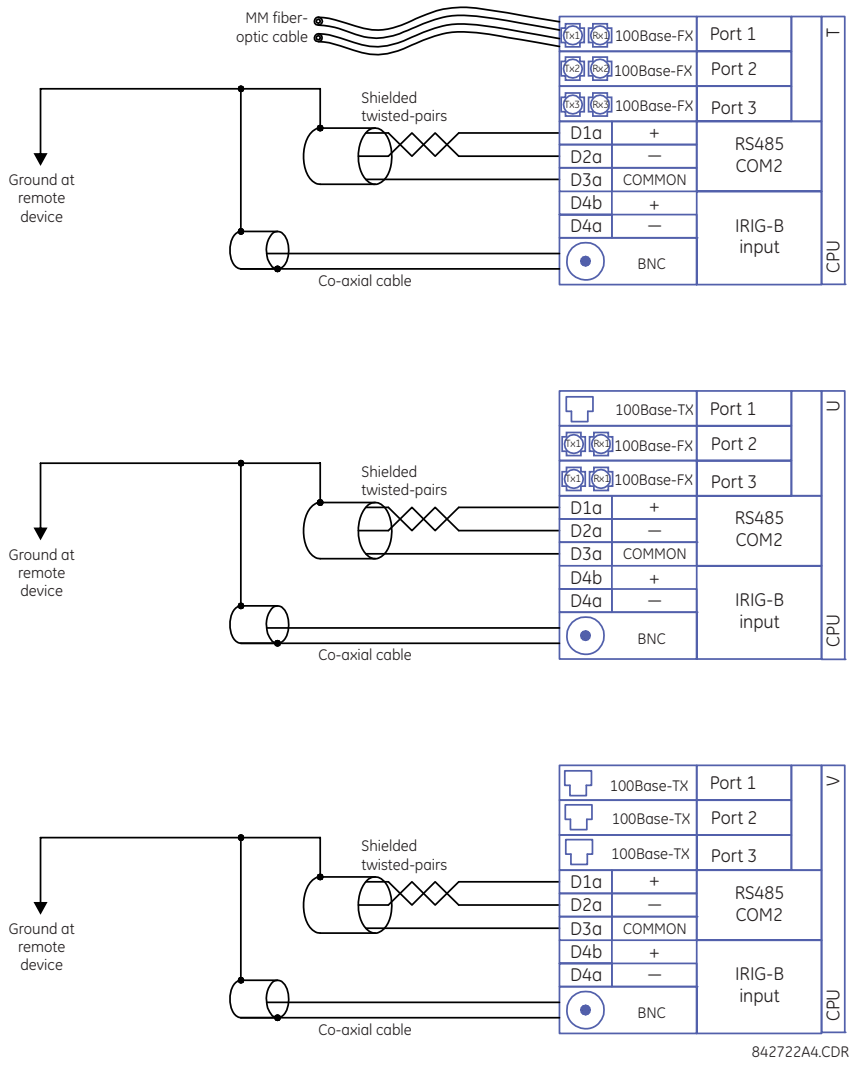


Figure 3–25: CPU MODULE WIRING FOR IRIG-B WITHOUT PROCESS BUS MODULE

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 B90 COM terminal (#3); others function correctly only if the common wire is connected to the B90 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.

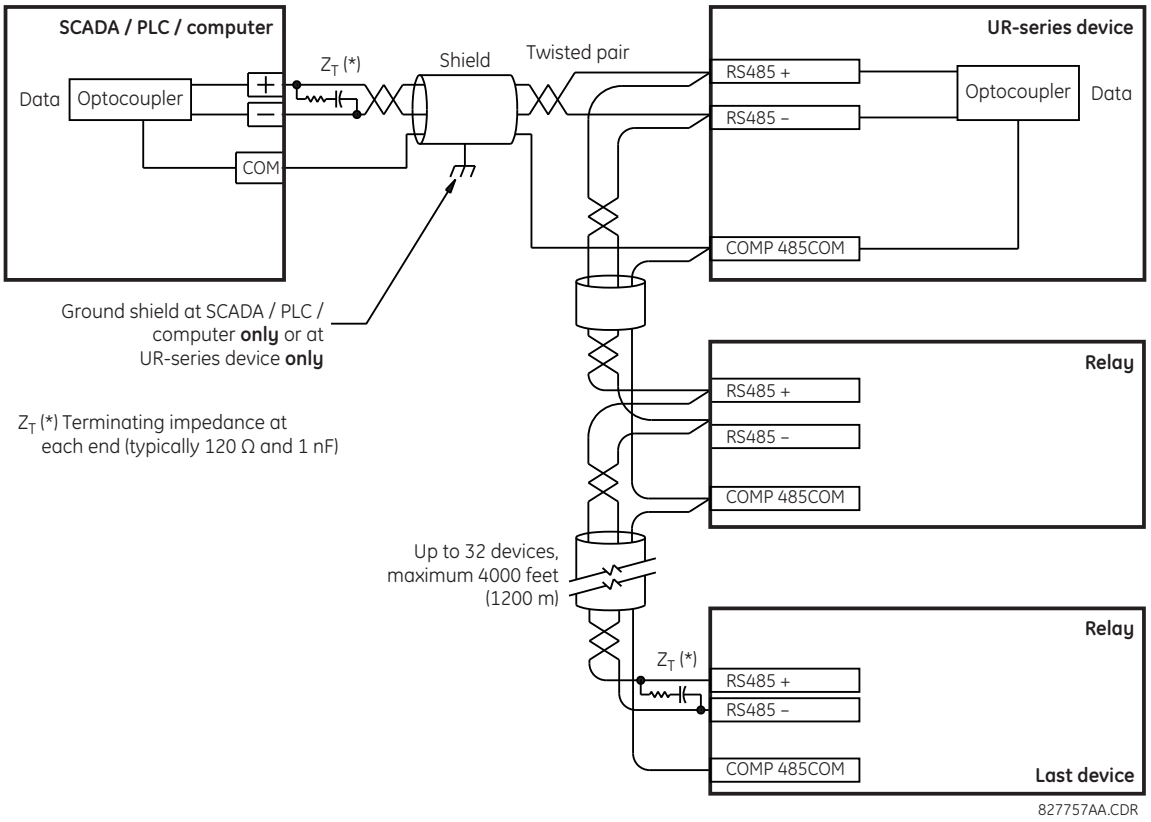


Figure 3–26: RS485 SERIAL CONNECTION

c) 10BASE-FL AND 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.

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.

3.2.8 IRIG-B

IRIG-B is a standard time code format that allows stamping of events to be synchronized among connected devices. The IRIG-B code allows time accuracies of up to 100 ns. Using the IRIG-B input, the B90 operates an internal oscillator with 1 µs resolution and accuracy. The IRIG time code formats are serial, pulse width-modulated codes that can be either DC level shifted or amplitude modulated (AM). The GE MultiSync 100 1588 GPS Clock as well as third-party equipment are available for generating the IRIG-B signal; this equipment can use a global positioning system (GPS) satellite system to obtain the time reference so that devices at different geographic locations can be synchronized.

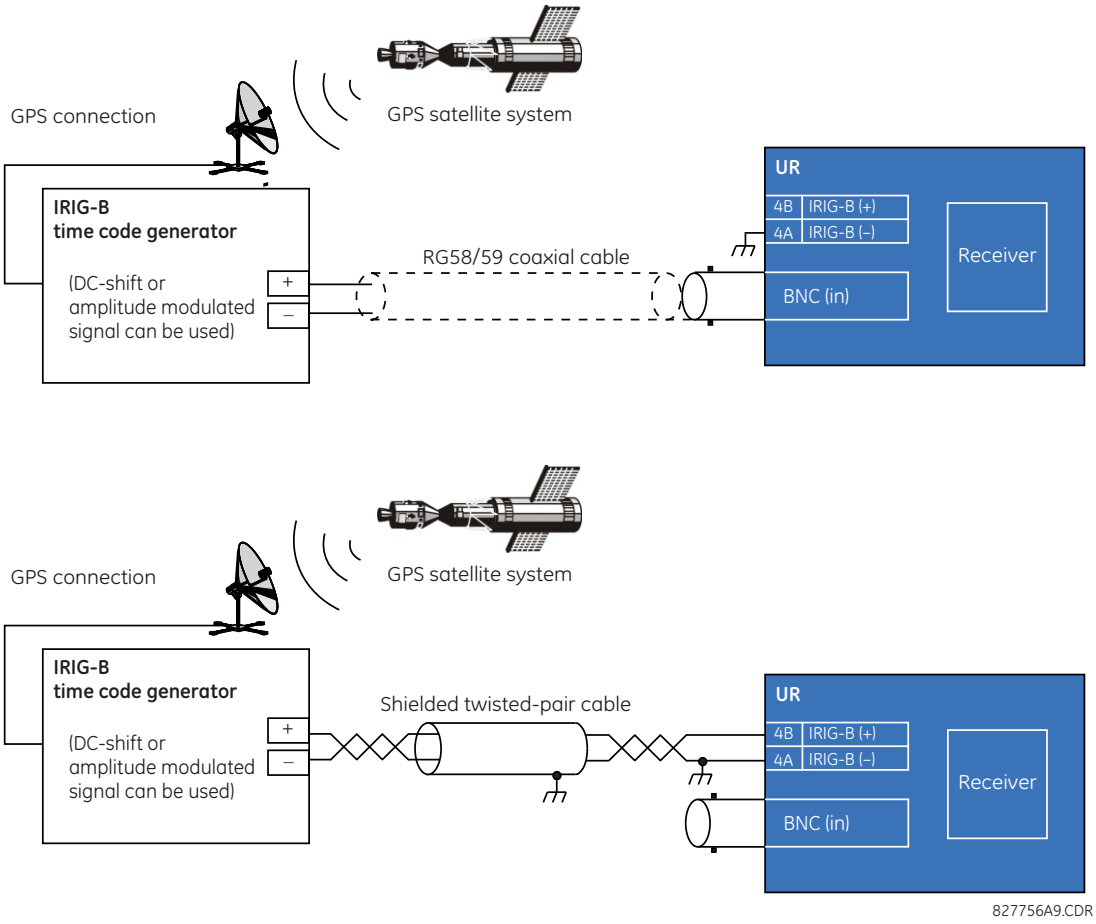


Figure 3–27: OPTIONS FOR THE IRIG-B CONNECTION

NOTE

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

The B90 is intended for use with external clocks that set the IRIG-B control bits according to IEEE Std C37.118.1-2011. When used with a source that sets the IRIG-B control bits according to IEEE Std 1344-1995, the source must have the sign of its local time offset setting reversed, and if daylight savings time (DST) is used, the source's DST start and DST stop date settings must be interchanged.

3.3.1 DESCRIPTION

The direct inputs and outputs feature makes use of the type 7 series of communications modules, which allow direct messaging between UR devices. These communications modules are outlined in the table later in this section.

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 16 URs can be connected in a single ring.

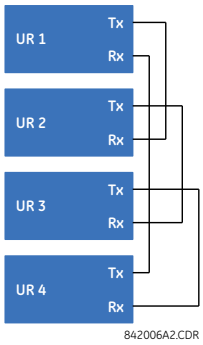


Figure 3–28: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT SINGLE CHANNEL CONNECTION

IRC modules with protocol C37.94 and G.703 are designed for back-to-back communication connections, so the ring configuration shown in the previous figure does not apply. To establish inter-relay communication in more than two URs, you need to have two channel IRC module and enable DIRECT I/O CHANNEL CROSSOVER function in all relays, as shown in the next figure. This configuration can be expanded to 16 URs, and this configuration does not provide redundancy ring since both channels are made into single ring by the channel crossover function. As per the figure Typical Pin Interconnection between Two G.703 Interfaces later in this chapter, the clock is supplied typically by multiplexer (MUX) and all URs are in Loop Timing Mode. If there is no MUX, then UR1 and UR3 can be in Internal Timing Mode and UR2 and UR4 can be in Loop Timing Mode. That is, connected channels must have opposite timing modes.

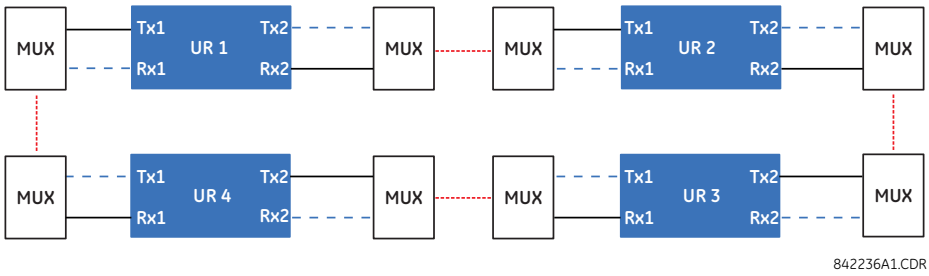


Figure 3–29: RING CONFIGURATION FOR C37.94 MODULE (CONCEPT ALSO APPLIES TO G.703)

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.

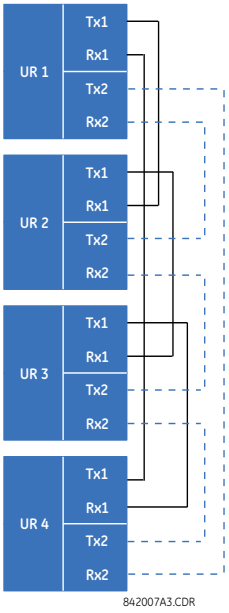


Figure 3–30: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT DUAL CHANNEL CONNECTION

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 *crossover* 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.

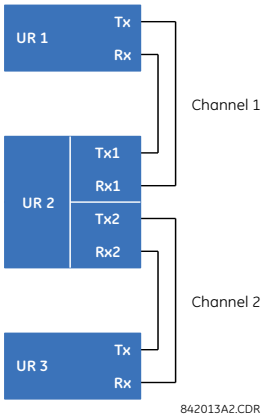


Figure 3–31: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT SINGLE/DUAL CHANNEL COMBINATION CONNECTION

The inter-relay communications modules are available with several interfaces and some are outlined here in more detail. Those that apply depend on options purchased. The options are outlined in the Inter-Relay Communications section of the Order Code tables in Chapter 2. All of the fiber modules use ST type connectors.

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.

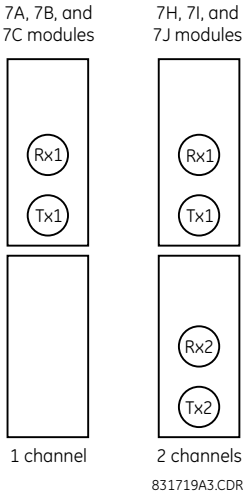


Figure 3–32: LED AND ELED FIBER MODULES

3.3.3 FIBER-LASER TRANSMITTERS

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

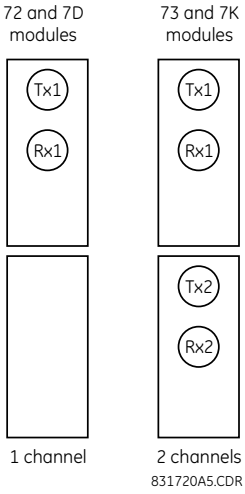


Figure 3–33: 7X LASER FIBER MODULES

The following figure shows configuration for the 2I and 2J fiber-laser module.

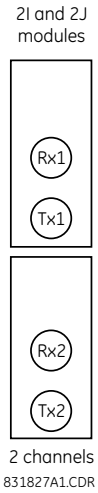


Figure 3–34: 2I AND 2J LASER FIBER MODULE

CAUTION **Observing any fiber transmitter output can injure the eye.**

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.

a) DESCRIPTION

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

NOTE

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 to ground the shield at one end, do not ground the shield at the other end. This interface module is protected by surge suppression devices.

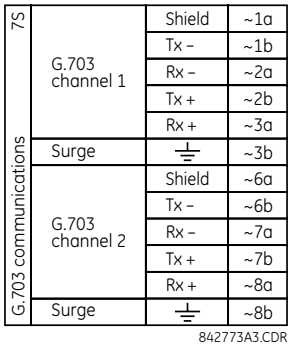


Figure 3–35: G.703 INTERFACE CONFIGURATION

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 Layout section earlier in this chapter. All pin interconnections are to be maintained for a connection to a multiplexer.

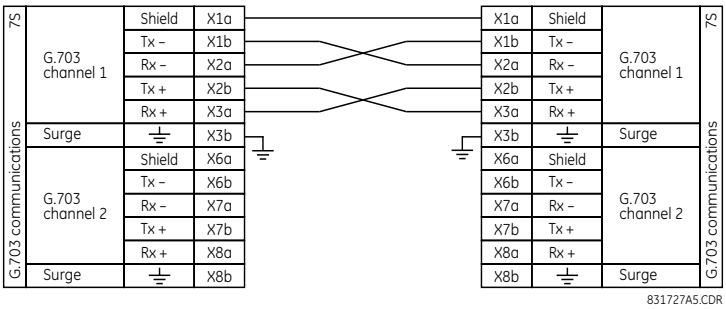


Figure 3–36: TYPICAL PIN INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN TWO G.703 INTERFACES

NOTE

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/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.

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/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 is fully inserted.

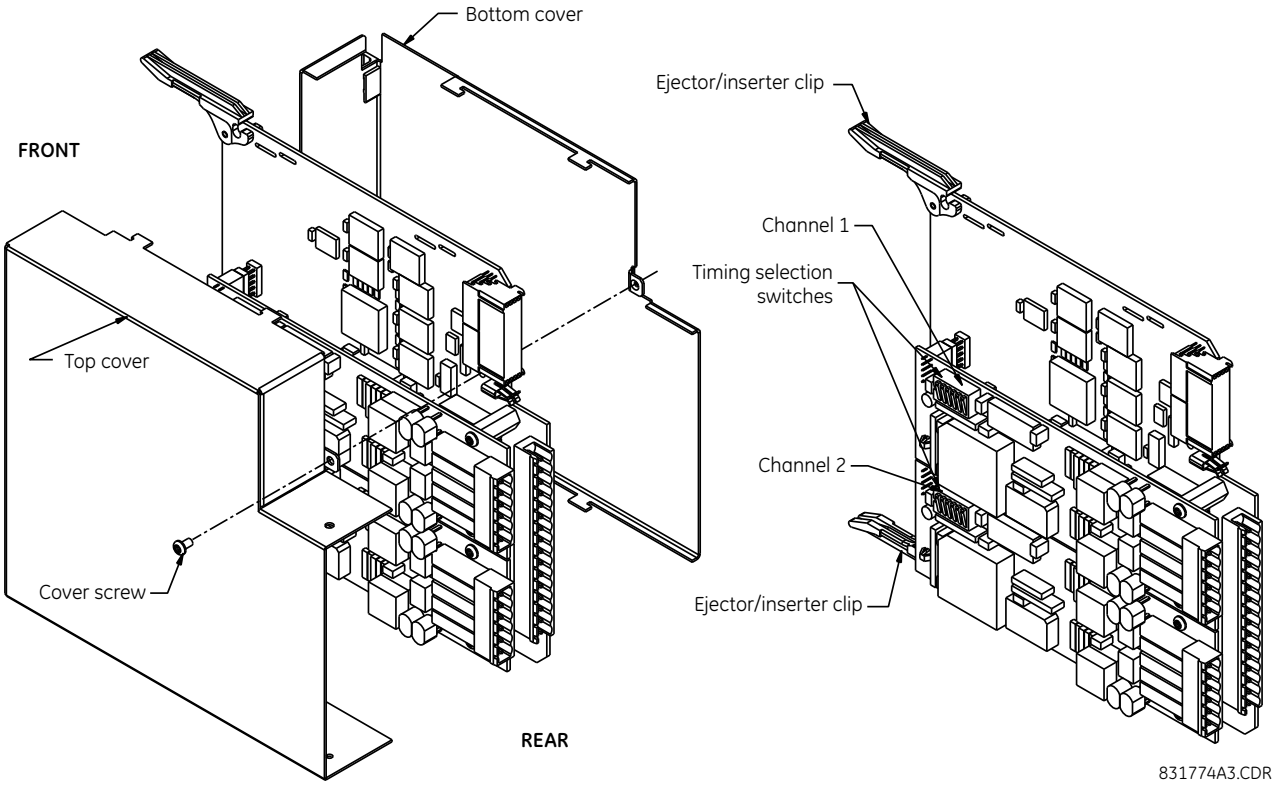


Figure 3–37: G.703 TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

Table 3–5: 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 B90s are connected back-to-back, octet timing is disabled (OFF).

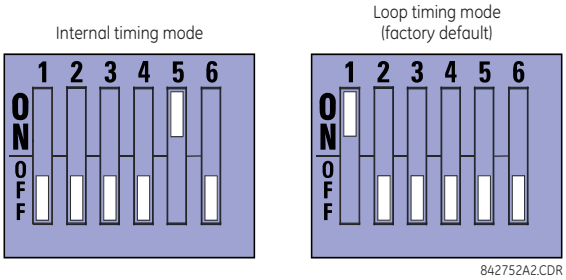
d) G.703 TIMING MODES

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.

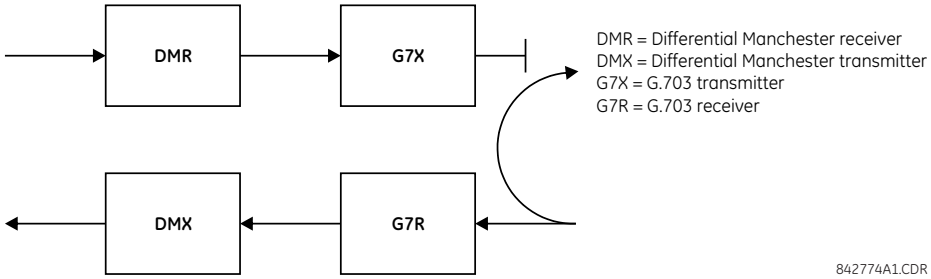


Figure 3–38: G.703 MINIMUM REMOTE LOOPBACK MODE

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.

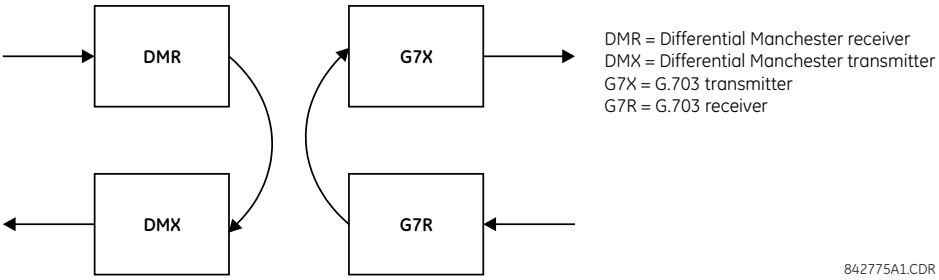


Figure 3–39: G.703 DUAL LOOPBACK MODE

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.

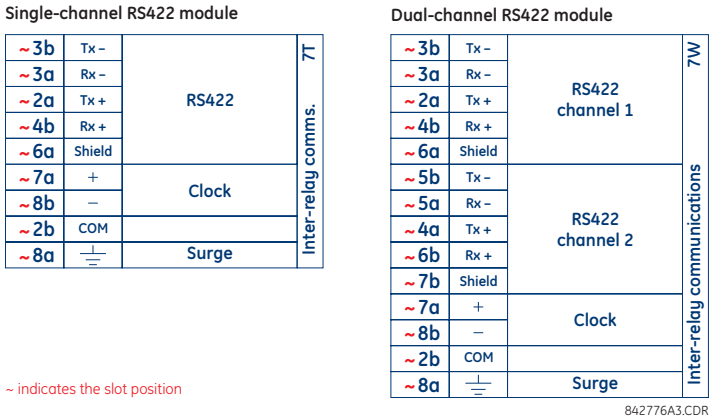


Figure 3–40: RS422 INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

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.

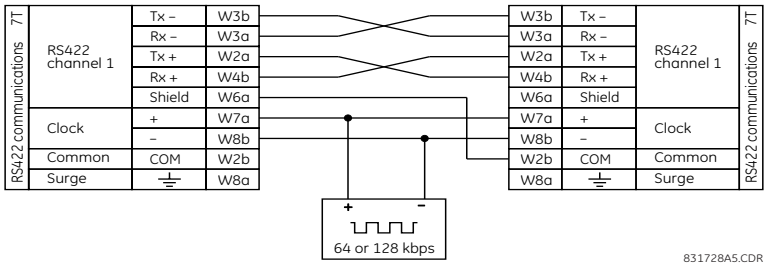


Figure 3–41: TYPICAL PIN INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN TWO RS422 INTERFACES

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.

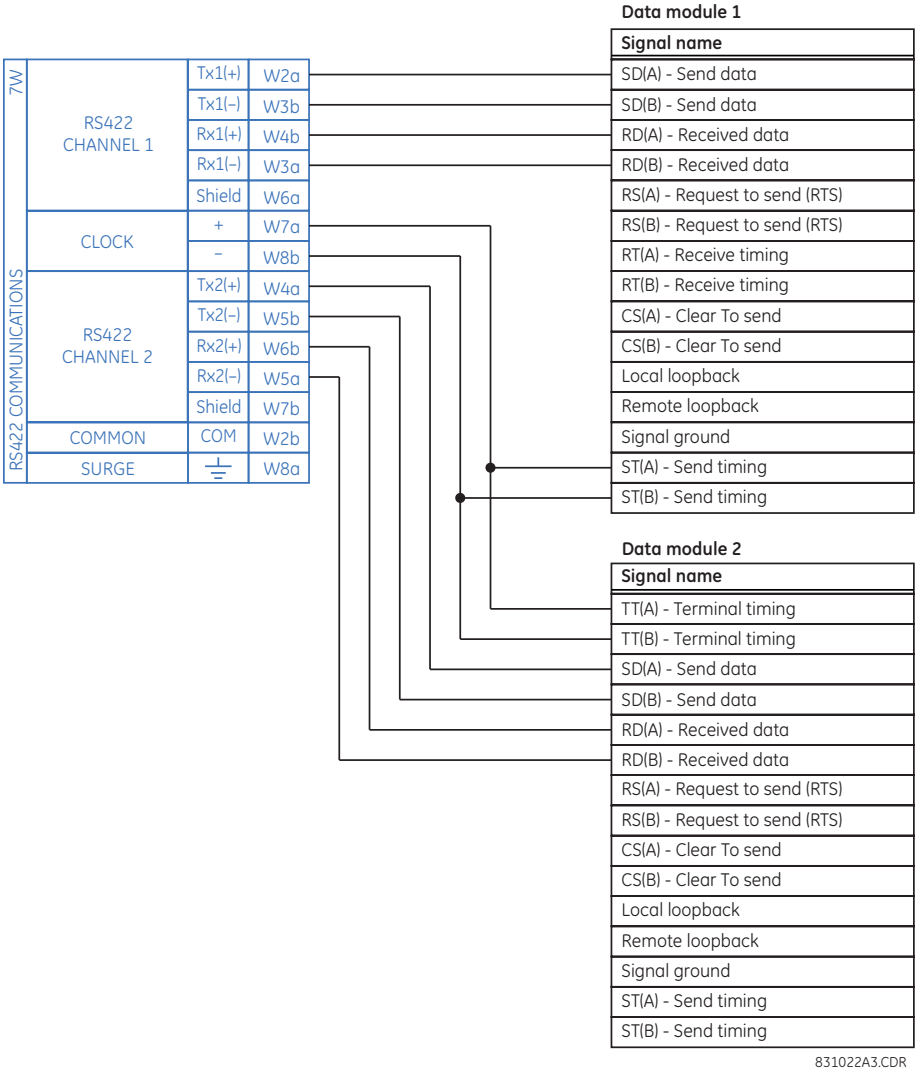


Figure 3–42: TIMING CONFIGURATION FOR RS422 TWO-CHANNEL, THREE-TERMINAL APPLICATION

Data module 1 provides timing to the B90 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.

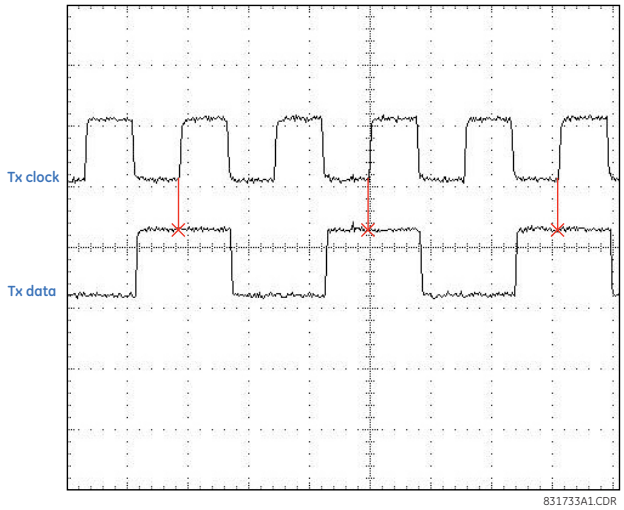


Figure 3–43: CLOCK AND DATA TRANSITIONS

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.

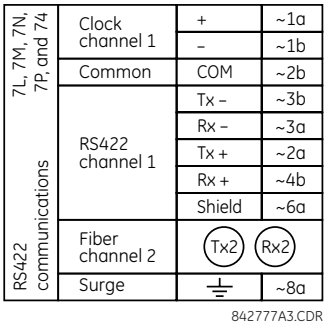


Figure 3–44: RS422 AND FIBER INTERFACE CONNECTION

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.

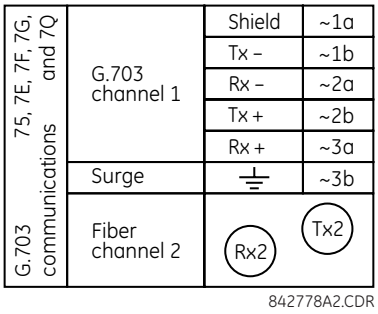


Figure 3–45: G.703 AND FIBER INTERFACE CONNECTION

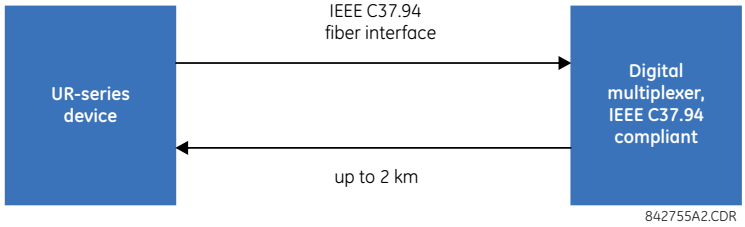
3.3.8 IEEE C37.94 INTERFACE

The UR-series IEEE C37.94 communication modules (modules types 2G, 2H, 2I, 2J, 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 64*n* kbps, where *n* = 1, 2,…, 12. The UR-series C37.94 communication modules are either 64 kbps (with *n* fixed at 1) or 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.

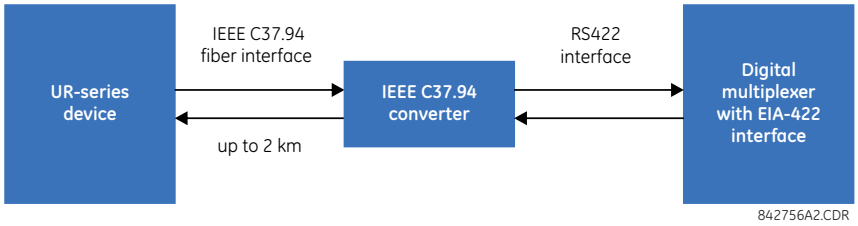
The specifications for the module are as follows:.

- IEEE standard: C37.94 for 1 × 128 kbps optical fiber interface (for 2G and 2H modules) or C37.94 for 2 × 64 kbps optical fiber interface (for 76 and 77 modules)
- Fiber optic cable type: 50 nm or 62.5 µm core diameter optical fiber
- Fiber optic mode: multimode
- Fiber optic cable length: up to 2 km
- Fiber optic connector: type ST
- Wavelength: 820 ±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 shown as follows.

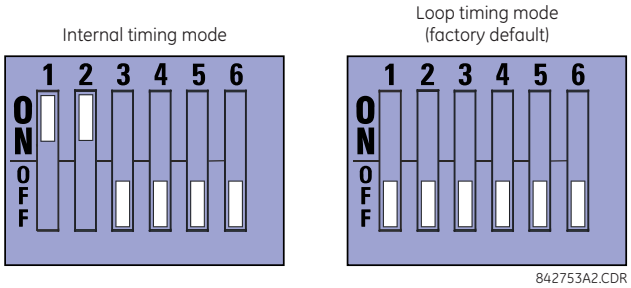


The UR-series C37.94 communication module can be connected to the electrical interface (G.703, RS422, or X.21) of a non-compliant digital multiplexer via an optical-to-electrical interface converter that supports the IEEE C37.94 standard, shown as follows.



In 2008, GE Grid Solutions released revised modules 76 and 77 for C37.94 communication to enable multi-ended fault location functionality with firmware 5.60 release and higher. All modules 76 and 77 shipped the change support this feature and are fully backward compatible with firmware releases below 5.60. For customers using firmware release 5.60 and higher, the module can be identified with "Rev D" printed on the module and is to be used on all ends of B90 communication for two and three terminal applications. Failure to use it at all ends results in intermittent communication alarms. For customers using firmware revisions below 5.60, it is not required to match the revision of the modules installed.

The UR-series C37.94 communication module has six switches to set the clock configuration. The following figure shows the functions of these control switches.



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, 2I, 2J, 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/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 IEEE C37.94 module. Take care to 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 is fully inserted.

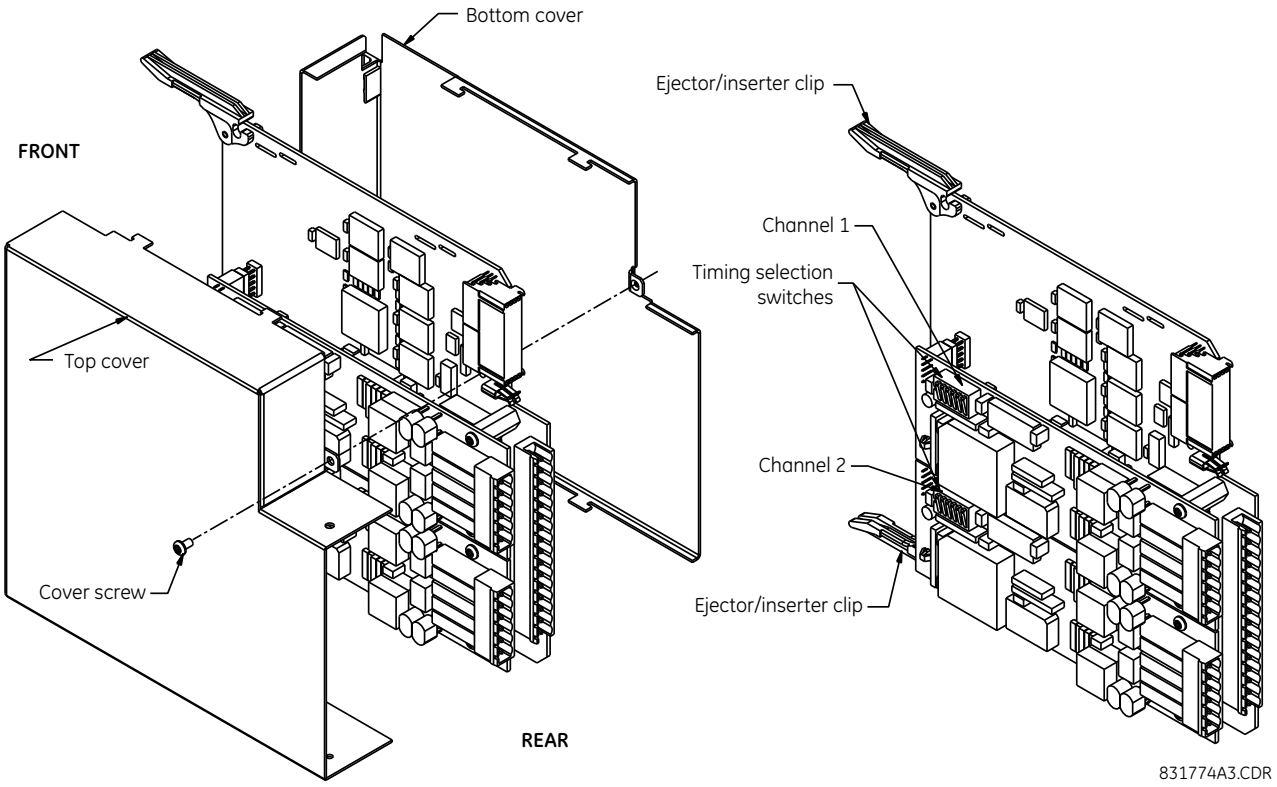


Figure 3–46: IEEE C37.94 TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

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

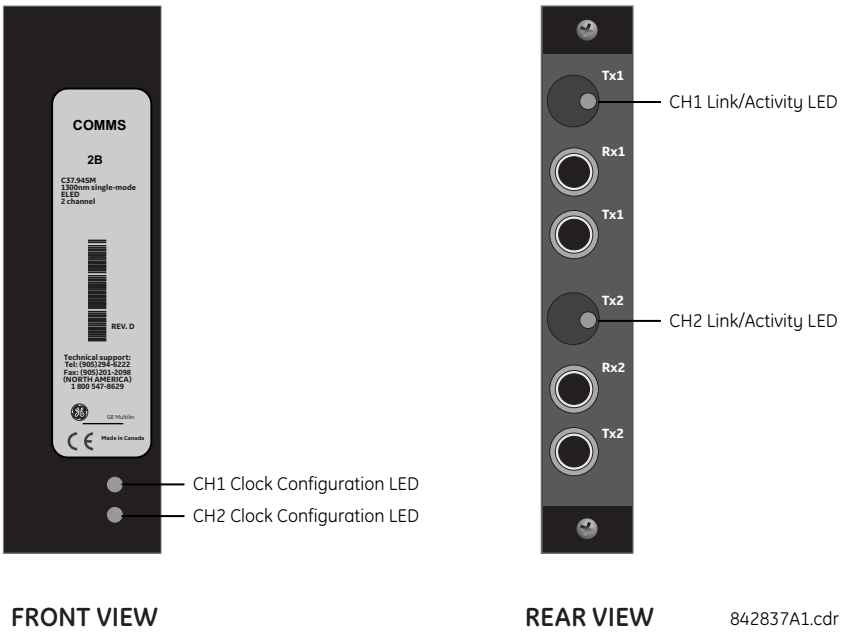


Figure 3–47: STATUS LEDS

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

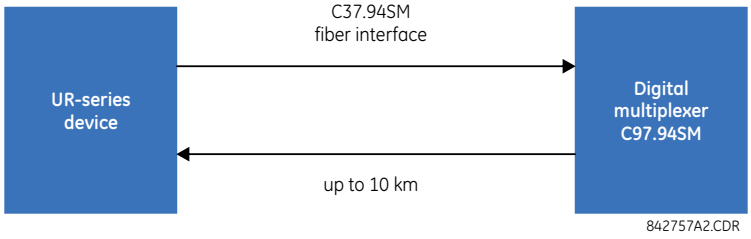
3.3.9 C37.94SM INTERFACE

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 64*n* kbps, where *n* = 1, 2,…, 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.

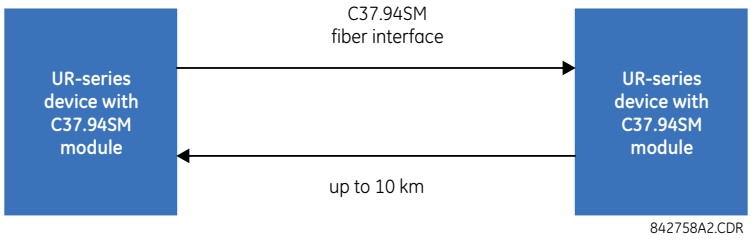
The specifications for the module are as follows:

- Emulated IEEE standard: emulates C37.94 for 1 × 64 kbps optical fiber interface (modules set to *n* = 1 or 64 kbps)
- Fiber optic cable type: 9/125 μm 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 ±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.

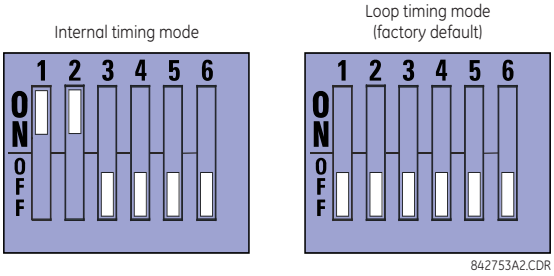


It can also can be connected **directly** to any other UR-series relay with a C37.94SM module as shown below.



In 2008, GE Grid Solutions released revised modules 2A and 2B for C37.94SM communication to enable multi-ended fault location functionality with firmware 5.60 release and higher. All modules 2A and 2B shipped since the change support this feature and are fully backward compatible with firmware releases below 5.60. For customers using firmware release 5.60 and higher, the module can be identified with "Rev D" printed on the module and is to be used on all ends of B90 communication for two and three terminal applications. Failure to use it at all ends results in intermittent communication alarms. For customers using firmware revisions below 5.60, it is not required to match the revision of the modules installed.

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/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 is fully inserted.

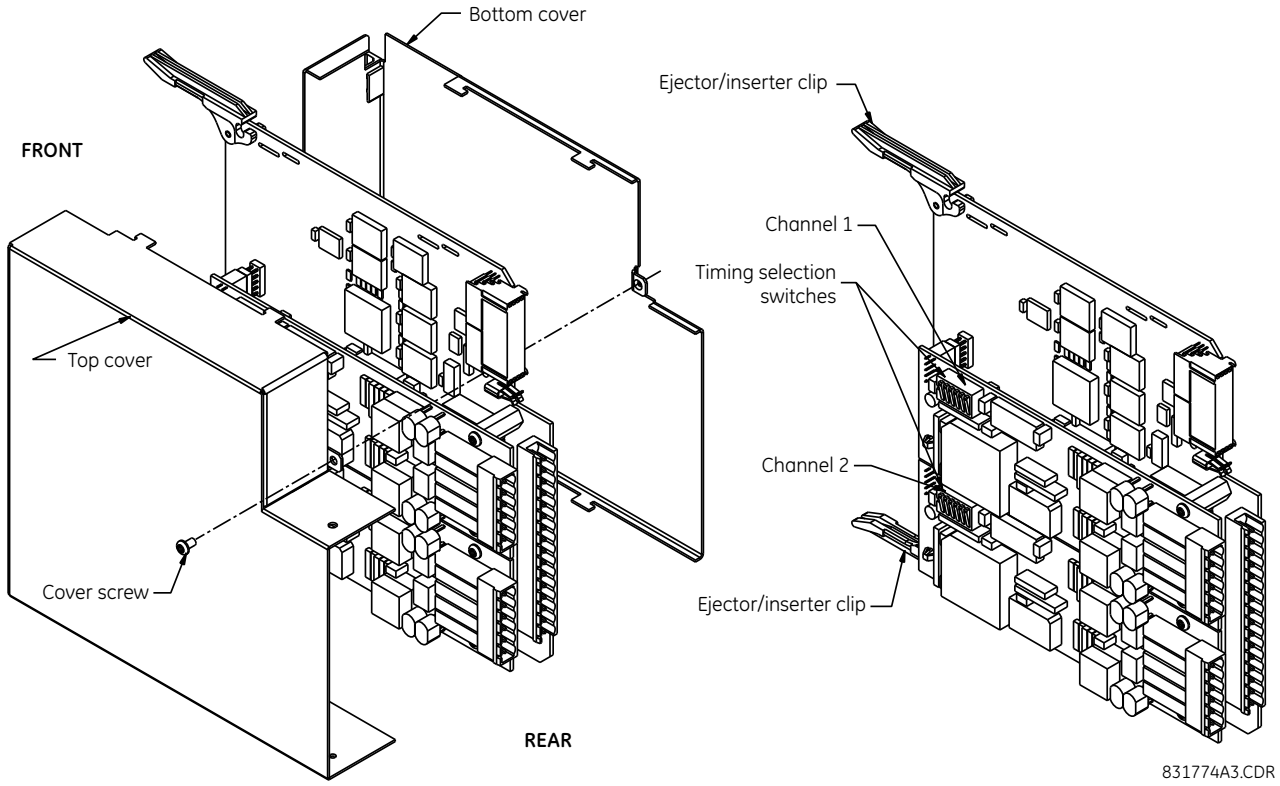


Figure 3–48: C37.94SM TIMING SELECTION SWITCH SETTING

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

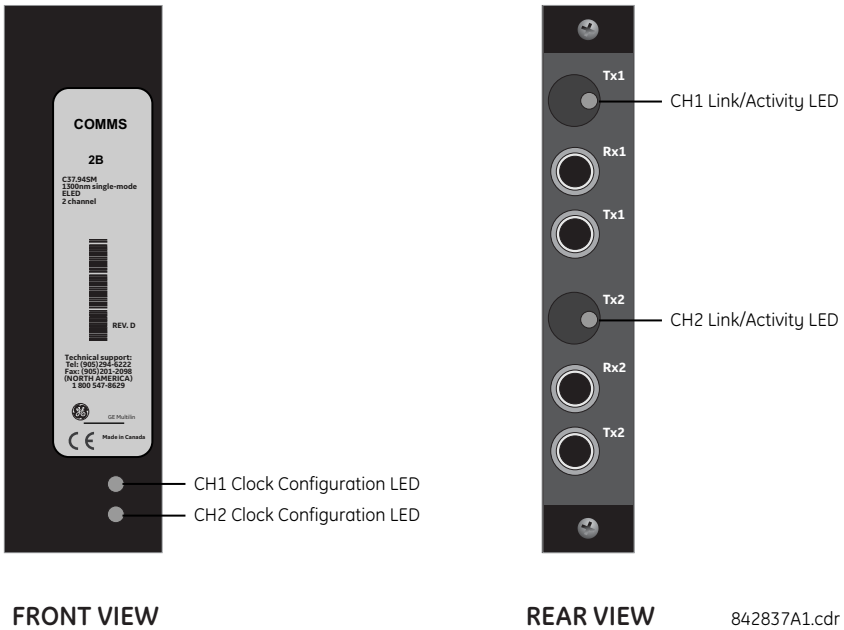


Figure 3–49: STATUS LEDS

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 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, communication with the device is real-time.

The EnerVista UR Setup software is provided with every B90 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 EnerVista UR Setup Software 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 B90 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 relay to modify relay settings, 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
- Remote resources
- Testing

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

The following communications settings are not transferred to the B90 with settings files:

Modbus Slave Address
Modbus TCP 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
IP Routing

When a settings file is loaded to a B90 that is in-service, the following sequence occurs:

1. The B90 takes itself out of service.
2. The B90 issues a **UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED** major self-test error.
3. The B90 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 B90 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”.

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**. Ensure that power to the unit is not lost during this update.

Before backing up settings and upgrading, set the **Settings > Product Setup > Security > Dual Permission Security Access > Remote Setting Authorized** and **Local Setting Authorized** settings to "ON." Otherwise, the upgrade is blocked and results in an "Unable to put relay in flash mode" message.

If using CyberSentry security, also ensure that the relay and firmware are not locked under the **Settings > Product Setup > Security > Supervisory** settings. A Supervisor role is required for these settings.

NOTE

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

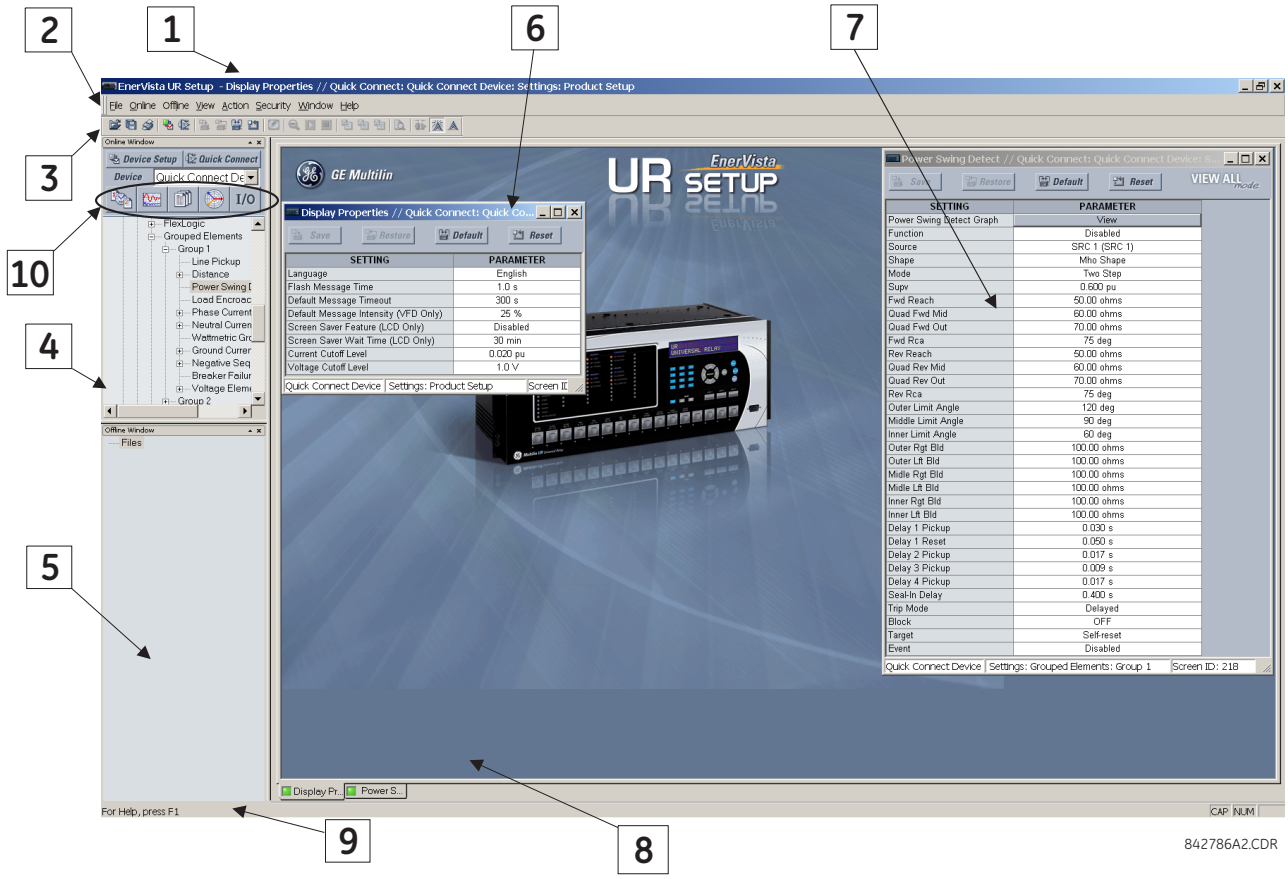


Figure 4–1: ENERVISTA UR SETUP SOFTWARE MAIN WINDOW

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 10 similar feeders protected by 10 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

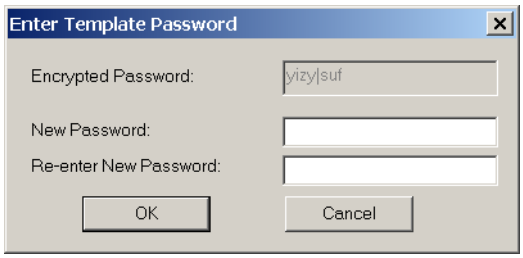
The settings file template feature is disabled by default. The following procedure describes how to enable the settings template for UR-series settings files.

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. With the template already enabled, locate the device or settings file in the Online or Offline Window area in the software.
2. Right-click the device or file and select the **Template Mode > Edit Template** option to place the device in template editing mode. If prompted, enter the template password then click **OK**.
3. Open the relevant settings window that contains 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 the EnerVista software is in **EDIT mode**. The following example shows the phase time overcurrent settings window in edit mode.

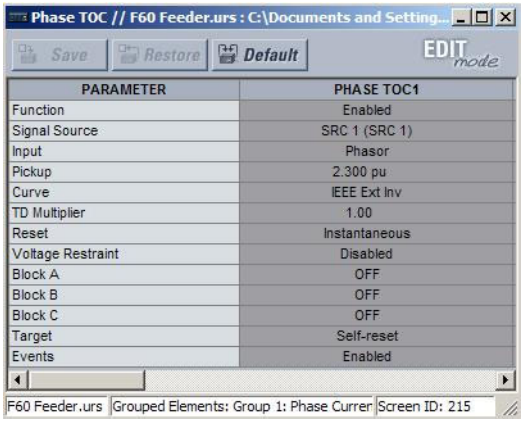


Figure 4–2: SETTINGS TEMPLATE VIEW, ALL SETTINGS SPECIFIED AS LOCKED

4. Specify the settings to make viewable by clicking them.

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

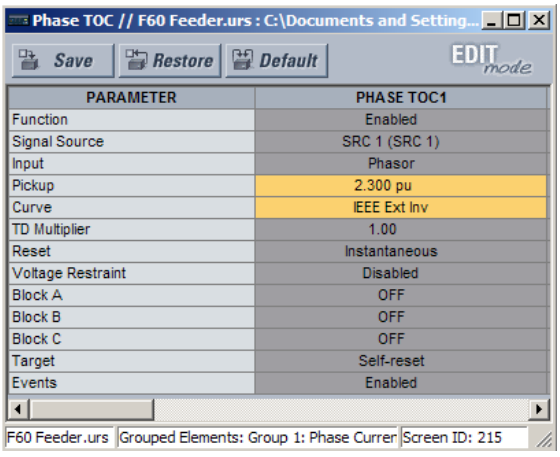


Figure 4–3: SETTINGS TEMPLATE VIEW, TWO SETTINGS SPECIFIED AS EDITABLE

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

   The next time that the device/settings are accessed, only those specified as viewable/editable display in the menu hierarchy.

c) ADDING PASSWORD PROTECTION TO A TEMPLATE

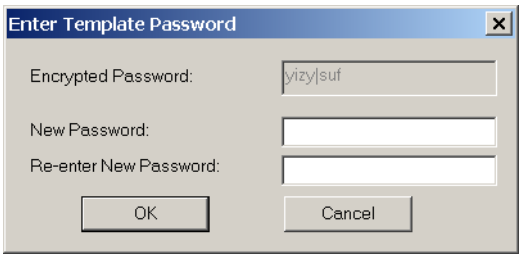
GE recommends that templates be saved with password protection to maximize security.

NOTE 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.

To add password protection to a settings file template:

1. In the Offline Window area, right-click the device and select the T**emplate Mode > Password Protect Template** option.

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



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

The settings file template is now secured with password protection.

d) VIEWING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

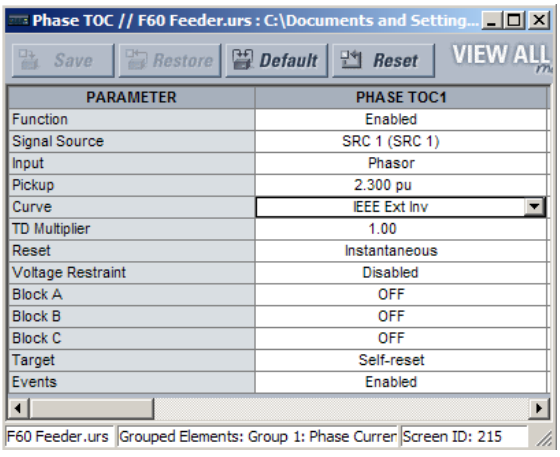
Once all necessary settings are specified for viewing, users are able to view the settings template on the online device or settings file. There are two ways to specify the settings view with the settings template feature:

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

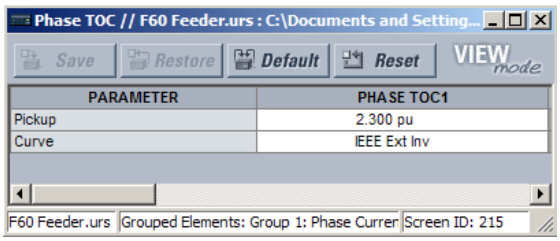
Use the following procedure to only display settings available for editing:

1. Right-click the device in the Online or Offline Window area and apply the template by selecting the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** option.
2. 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 time overcurrent settings window without template applied.

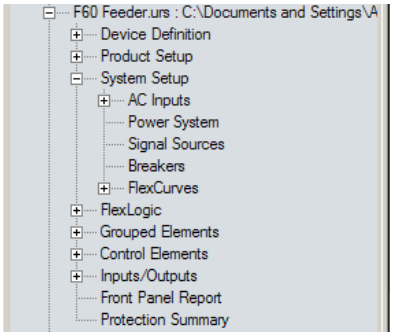


Phase time overcurrent window with template applied via the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** command. The template specifies that only the Pickup and Curve settings be available.

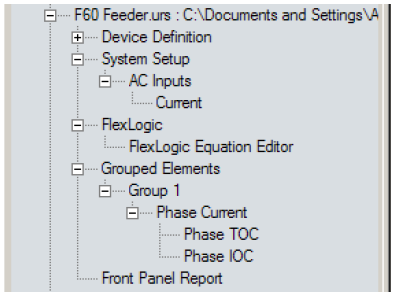
842858A1.CDR

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.

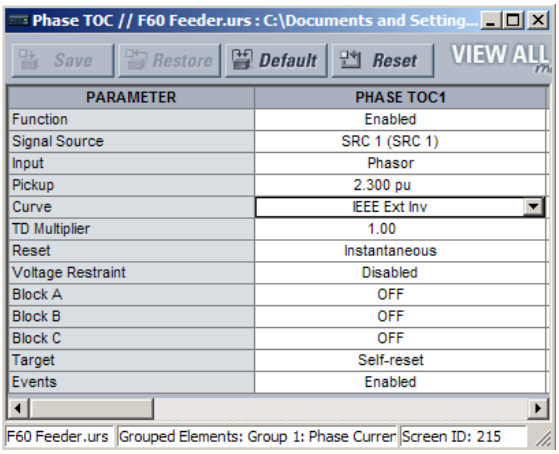
842860A1.CDR

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

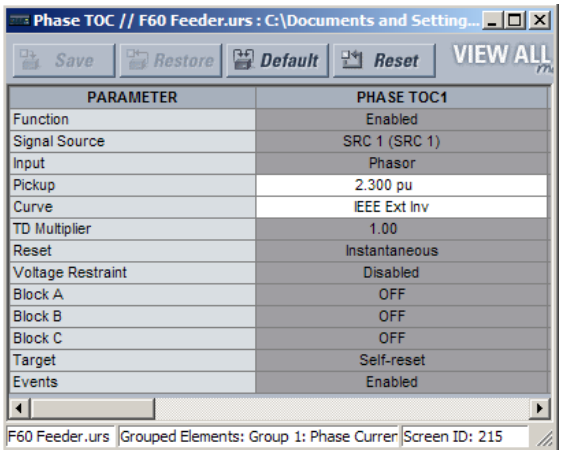
Use the following procedure to display settings available for editing and settings locked by the template.

1. Right-click the device in the Online or Offline Window area and apply the template by selecting the **Template Mode > View All Settings** option.
2. 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.

842859A1.CDR

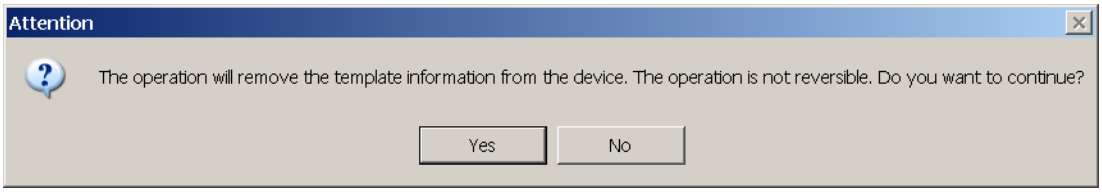
Figure 4–6: APPLYING TEMPLATES VIA THE VIEW ALL SETTINGS COMMAND

e) REMOVING THE SETTINGS TEMPLATE

Once a settings template is removed, it cannot be reapplied and a new settings template needs to be defined before use.

1. Right-click the device in the Online or Offline Window area and select the **Template Mode > Remove Template** option.
2. Enter the template password and click **OK** to continue.

3. 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

To lock individual entries of a FlexLogic™ equation:

1. Right-click the settings file or online device and select the **Template Mode > Create Template** item to enable the settings template feature.
2. If prompted, enter the template password.
3. 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**.
4. Specify the entries to lock by clicking on them.

   The locked entries display against a grey background as shown in the example.

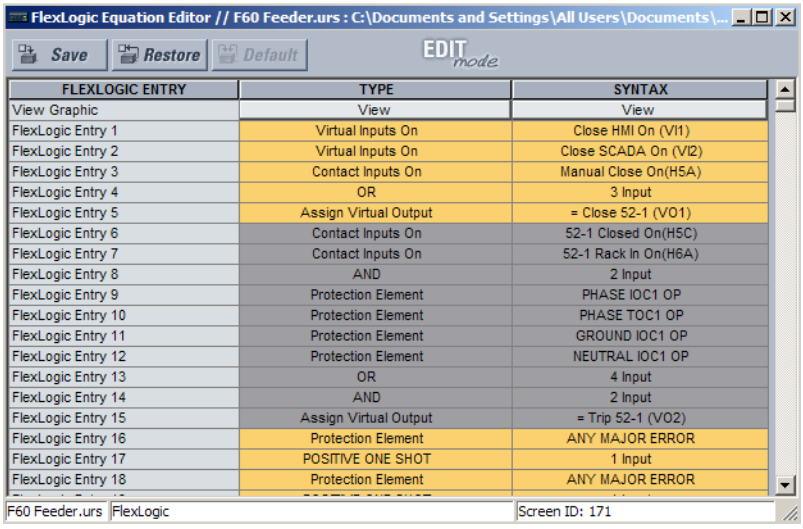
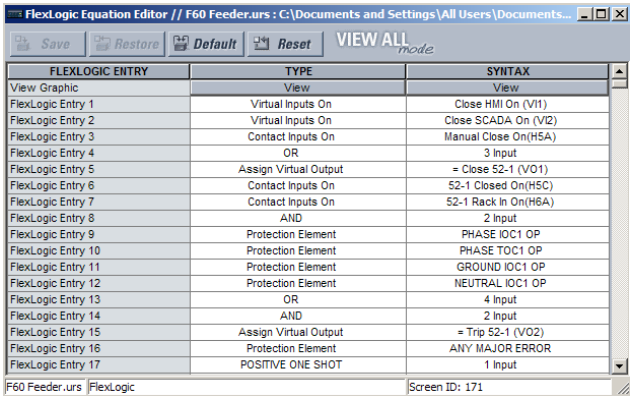


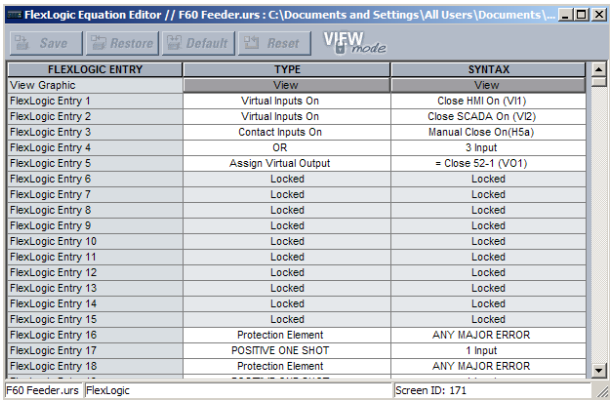
Figure 4–7: LOCKING FLEXLOGIC ENTRIES IN EDIT MODE

5. Click the **Save** button to save and apply changes to the settings template.
6. Select the **Template Mode > View In Template Mode** option to view the template.
7. Optionally apply a password to the template by right-clicking the device and selecting the **Template Mode > Password Protect Template** option.

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.



Typical FlexLogic™ entries without template applied.



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

842861A1.CDR

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.

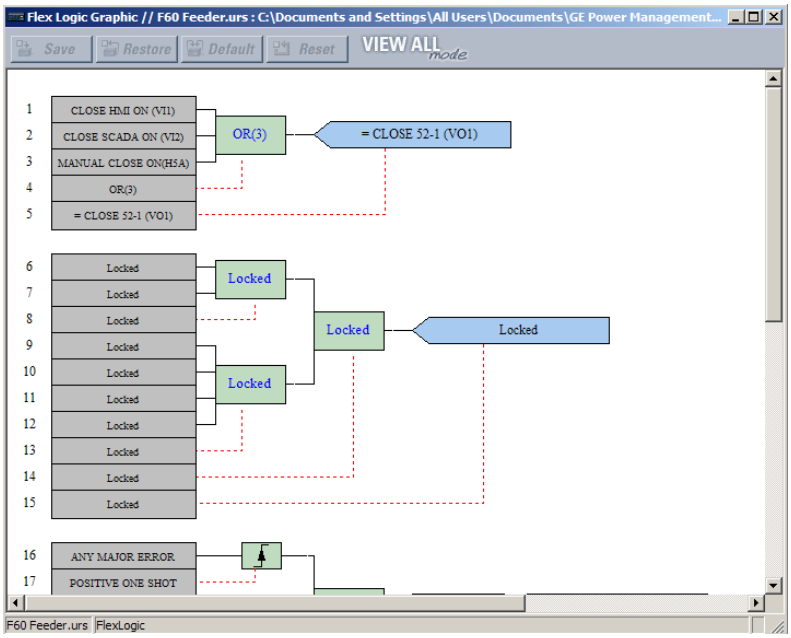


Figure 4–9: SECURED FLEXLOGIC IN GRAPHICAL VIEW

b) LOCKING FLEXLOGIC EQUATIONS TO A SERIAL NUMBER

A settings file and associated FlexLogic equations also can be locked to a UR serial number. Once FlexLogic entries in a settings file have been secured, use the following procedure to lock the settings file to a serial number. A serial number is viewable under **Actual Values > Product Info > Model Information**, the inside front panel, and the rear of the device.

8. Right-click the setting file in the Offline Window area and select the **Edit Settings File Properties** option. The window opens.

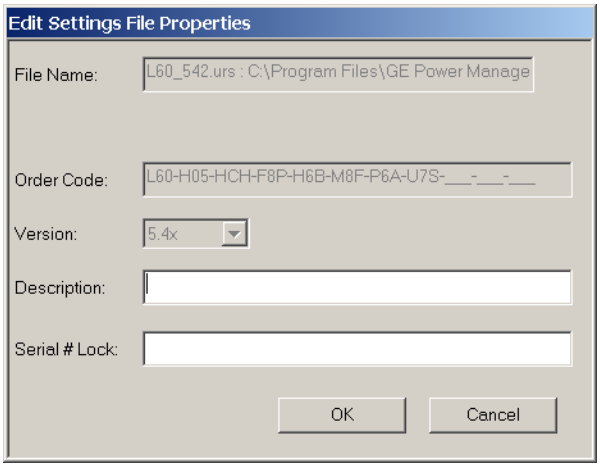


Figure 4–10: TYPICAL SETTINGS FILE PROPERTIES WINDOW

9. Enter the serial number of the B90 device to lock to the settings file in the **Serial # Lock** field.
10. Click the **OK** button to apply the change. The serial number is not validated.

The settings file and corresponding secure FlexLogic equations are now locked to the B90 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 B90 device have been changed since the time of installation from a settings file. When a settings file is transferred to a B90 device, the date, time, and serial number of the B90 are sent back to EnerVista UR Setup and added to the settings file on the local computer. This information can be compared with the B90 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 B90 device or obtained from the B90 device. Any partial settings transfers by way of drag and drop do not add the traceability information to the settings file.

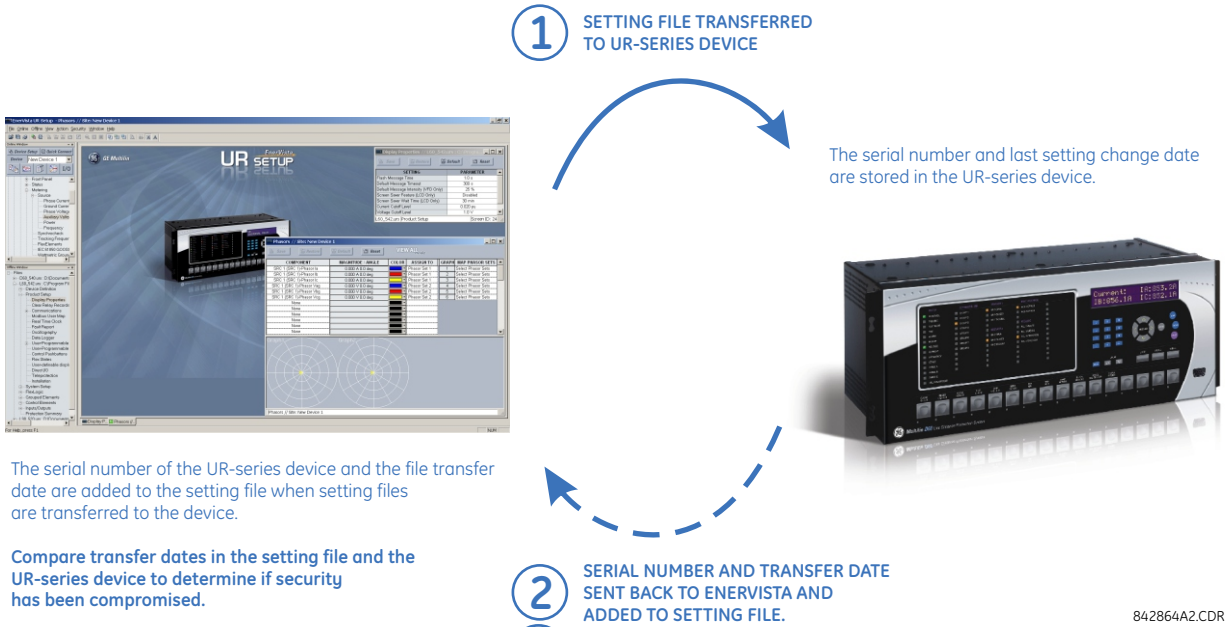


Figure 4–11: SETTINGS FILE TRACEABILITY MECHANISM

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

1. The transfer date of a setting file written to a B90 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 computer 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 B90 device.

The B90 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.

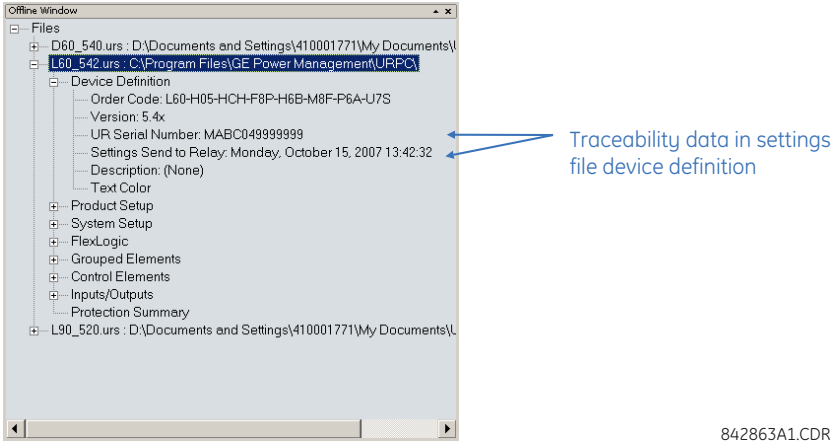


Figure 4–12: DEVICE DEFINITION SHOWING TRACEABILITY DATA

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

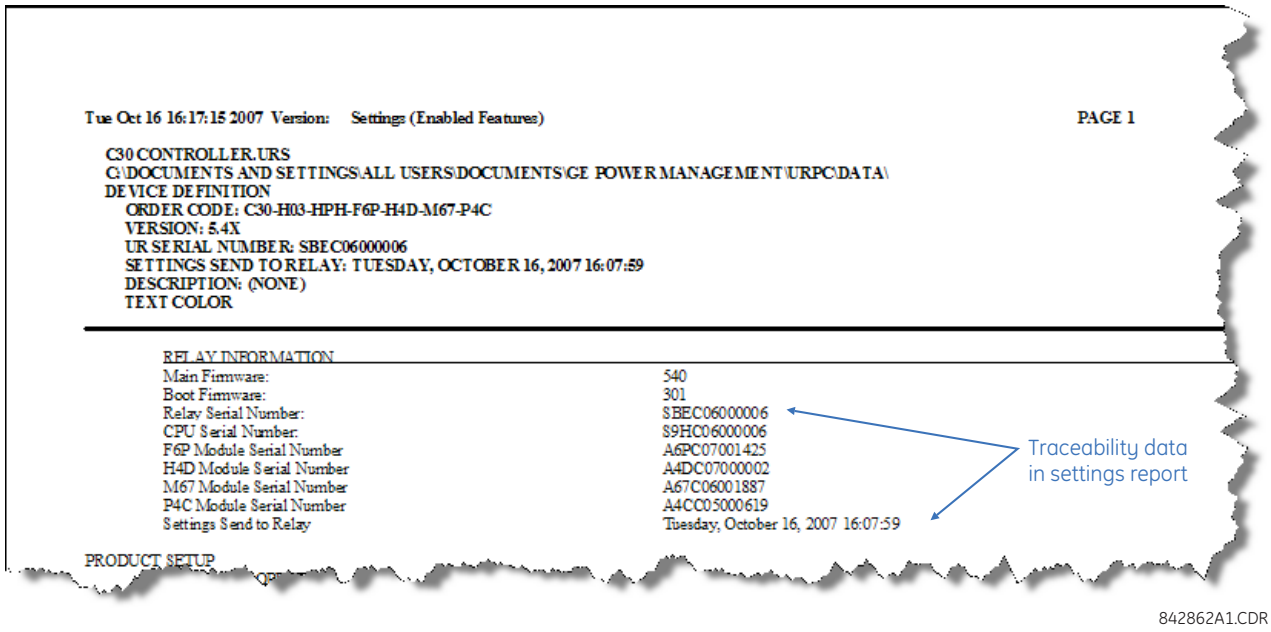


Figure 4–13: SETTINGS FILE REPORT SHOWING TRACEABILITY DATA

b) ONLINE DEVICE TRACEABILITY INFORMATION

The B90 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.

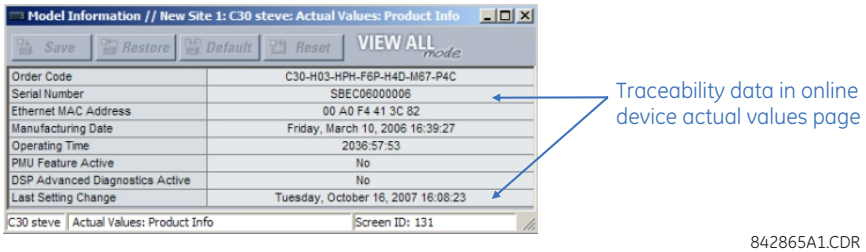


Figure 4–14: TRACEABILITY DATA IN ACTUAL VALUES WINDOW

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.

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.

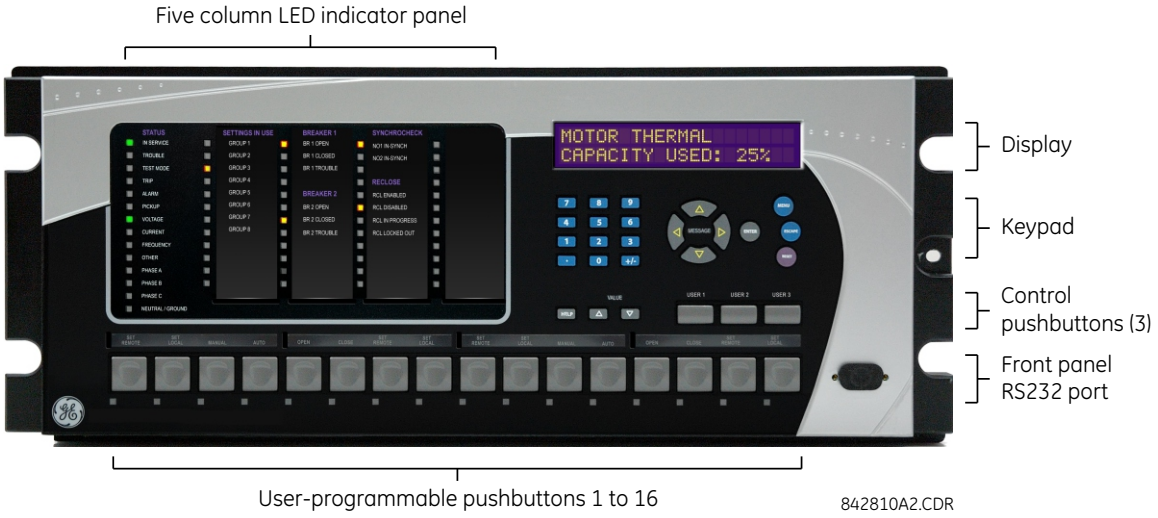


Figure 4–15: UR-SERIES ENHANCED FACEPLATE

b) BASIC 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.

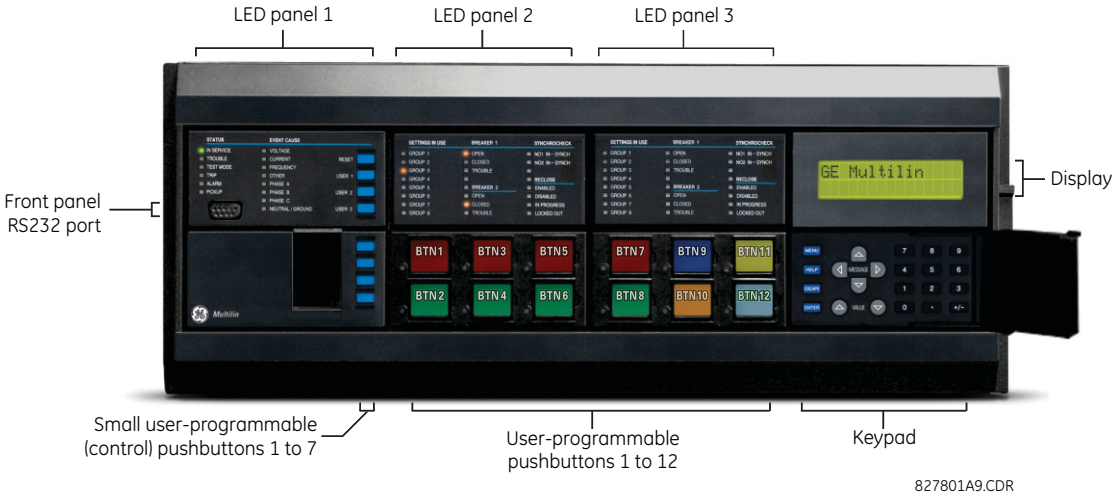


Figure 4–16: UR-SERIES STANDARD HORIZONTAL FACEPLATE PANELS

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 computer.

The USER keys are not used in this unit.



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Figure 4–17: 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. For more information, see the Test Mode section in the Settings chapter.
- **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 that is not solely current, voltage, or frequency based (distance or power for example) or a control function (digital element or trip bus for example).
- **PHASE A**: Not used.
- **PHASE B**: Not used.

- **PHASE C**: Not used.
- **NEUTRAL/GROUND**: Not used.

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 B90, 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) BASIC FACEPLATE

The basic 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.

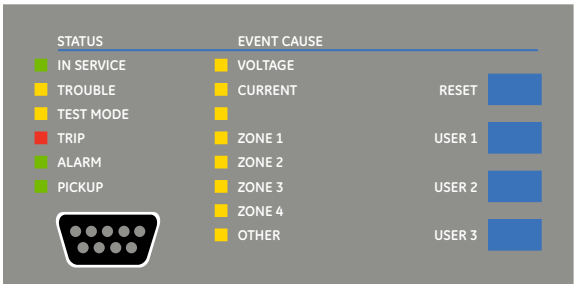


Figure 4–18: LED PANEL 1

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. For more information, see the Test Mode section in the Settings chapter.
- **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.

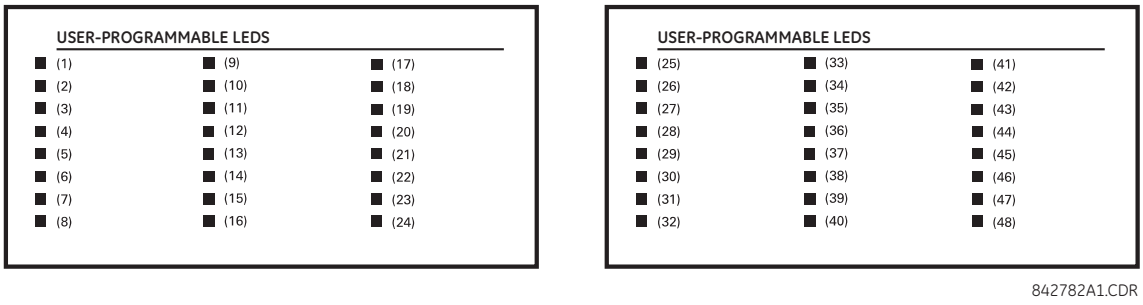
- **VOLTAGE**: Indicates voltage was involved.
- **CURRENT**: Indicates current was involved.

- **FREQUENCY**: Indicates frequency was involved.
- **OTHER**: Indicates a composite function was involved.
- **PHASE A**: Not used.
- **PHASE B**: Not used.
- **PHASE C**: Not used.
- **NEUTRAL/GROUND**: Not used.
- **ZONE 1**: BUS 1 OP asserted (or active).
- **ZONE 2**: BUS 2 OP asserted (or active).
- **ZONE 3**: BUS 3 OP asserted (or active).
- **ZONE 4**: BUS 4 OP asserted (or active).

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.



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Figure 4–19: 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.

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.



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Figure 4–20: LED PANEL 2 (DEFAULT LABELS)

a) ENHANCED FACEPLATE

The following procedure requires these pre-requisites:

- EnerVista UR Setup software is installed and operational
- The B90 settings have been saved to a settings file
- The B90 front panel label cutout sheet (GE Multilin part number 1006-0047) has been downloaded from http://www.gegridsolutions.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.

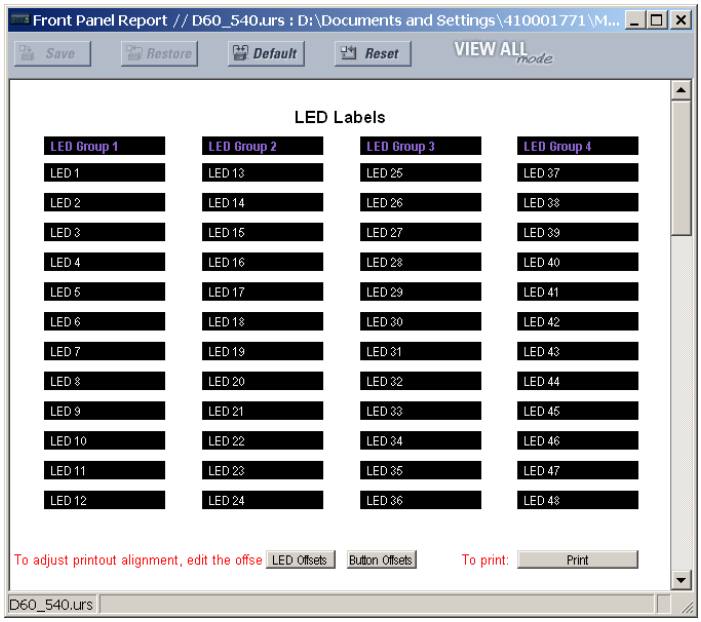


Figure 4–21: FRONT PANEL REPORT WINDOW

3. Enter the text to appear next to each LED and above each user-programmable pushbuttons in the fields provided.
4. Feed the B90 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 B90 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.

NOTE

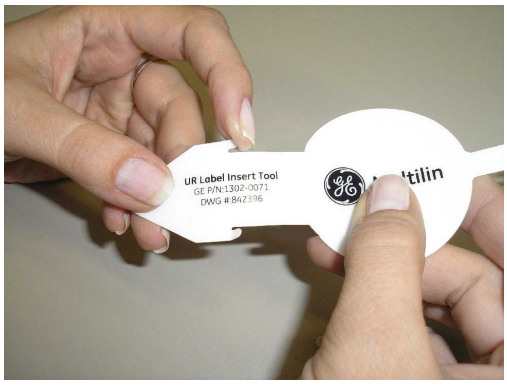
It is important that the tool be used EXACTLY as shown below, with the printed side containing the GE part number facing the user.

The label package shipped with every B90 contains the three default labels shown below, the custom label template sheet, and the label removal tool.

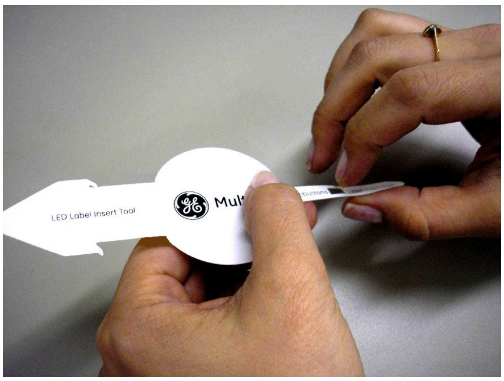
If the default labels are suitable for your application, insert them in the appropriate slots and program the LEDs to match them. If you require custom labels, follow the procedures below to remove the original labels and insert the new ones.

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 B90 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.



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



4. 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 B90 enhanced front panel and insert the custom labels.

1. 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.



2. 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.



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



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



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.

Settings files conversion from previous firmware versions is supported.

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.

When entering an IP address on the front panel, key in the first sequence of the number, then press the • key for the decimal place. For example, for 127.0.0.1, press 127, then •, then 0, then •, then 0, then •, then 1. To save the address, press the ENTER key.

4.3.6 MENUS

a) NAVIGATION

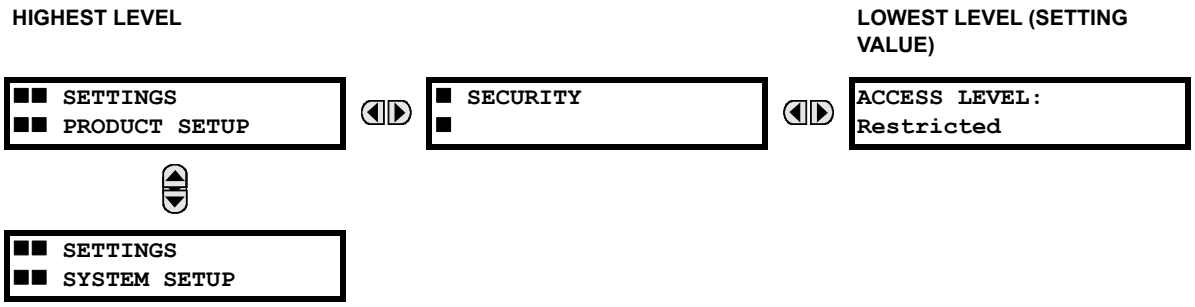
Press the MENU key to select a header display page (top-level menu). The header title appears momentarily followed by a header display page menu item. Each press of the MENU key advances through the following main heading pages:

- 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.



c) EXAMPLE MENU NAVIGATION

■■ ACTUAL VALUES ■■ STATUS	Press the MENU key until the header for the first Actual Values page appears. This page contains system and relay status information. Repeatedly press the MESSAGE keys to display the other actual value headers.
⇩	
■■ SETTINGS ■■ PRODUCT SETUP	Press the MENU key until the header for the first page of Settings appears. This page contains settings to configure the relay.
⇩	
■■ SETTINGS ■■ SYSTEM SETUP	Press the MESSAGE DOWN key to move to the next Settings page. This page contains settings for System Setup. Repeatedly press the MESSAGE UP and DOWN keys to display the other setting headers and then back to the first Settings page header.
⇩	
■ SECURITY ■	From the Settings page one header (Product Setup), press the MESSAGE RIGHT key once to display the first sub-header (Security).
⇩	
ACCESS LEVEL: Restricted	Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key once more and this will display the first setting for Security. Pressing the MESSAGE DOWN key repeatedly will display the remaining setting messages for this sub-header.
⇩	
■ SECURITY ■	Press the MESSAGE LEFT key once to move back to the first sub-header message.
⇩	
■ DISPLAY ■ PROPERTIES	Pressing the MESSAGE DOWN key displays the second setting sub-header associated with the Product Setup header.
⇩	
FLASH MESSAGE TIME: 1.0 s	Press the MESSAGE RIGHT key once more to display the first setting for Display Properties.

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.

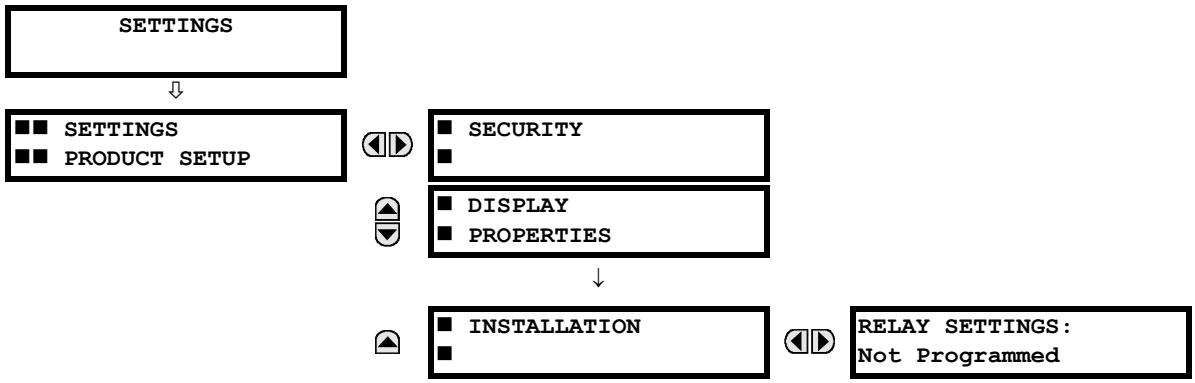
d) ACTIVATING THE RELAY

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 **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.



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

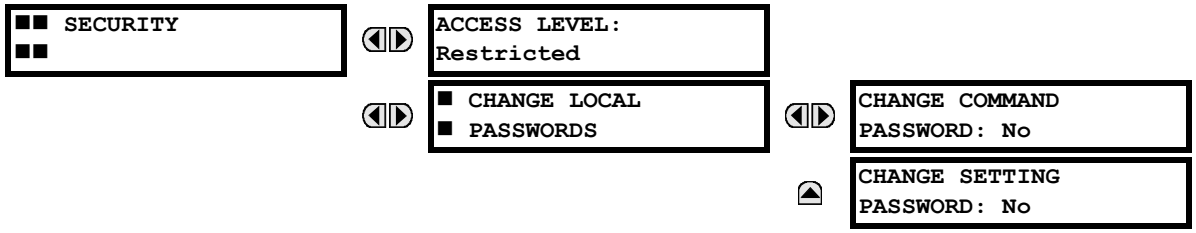
The information in this section refers to password security. For information on how to set or change CyberSentry passwords, see the Settings > Product Setup > Security > CyberSentry section in the next chapter.

The B90 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 password 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

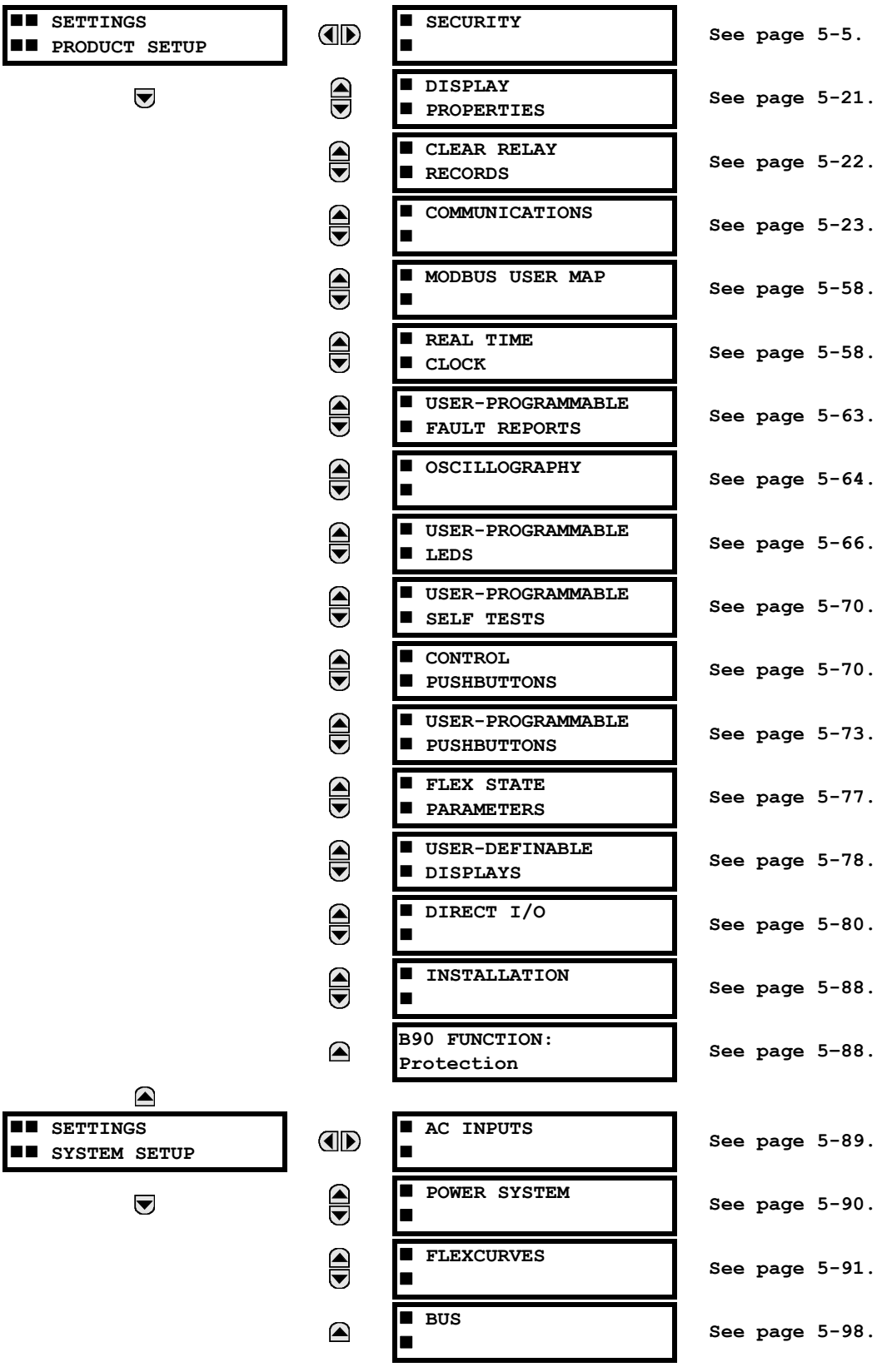
To change an existing password, follow the instructions in the previous section with the following exception. A message prompts you to type in the existing password (for each security level) before a new password can be entered.

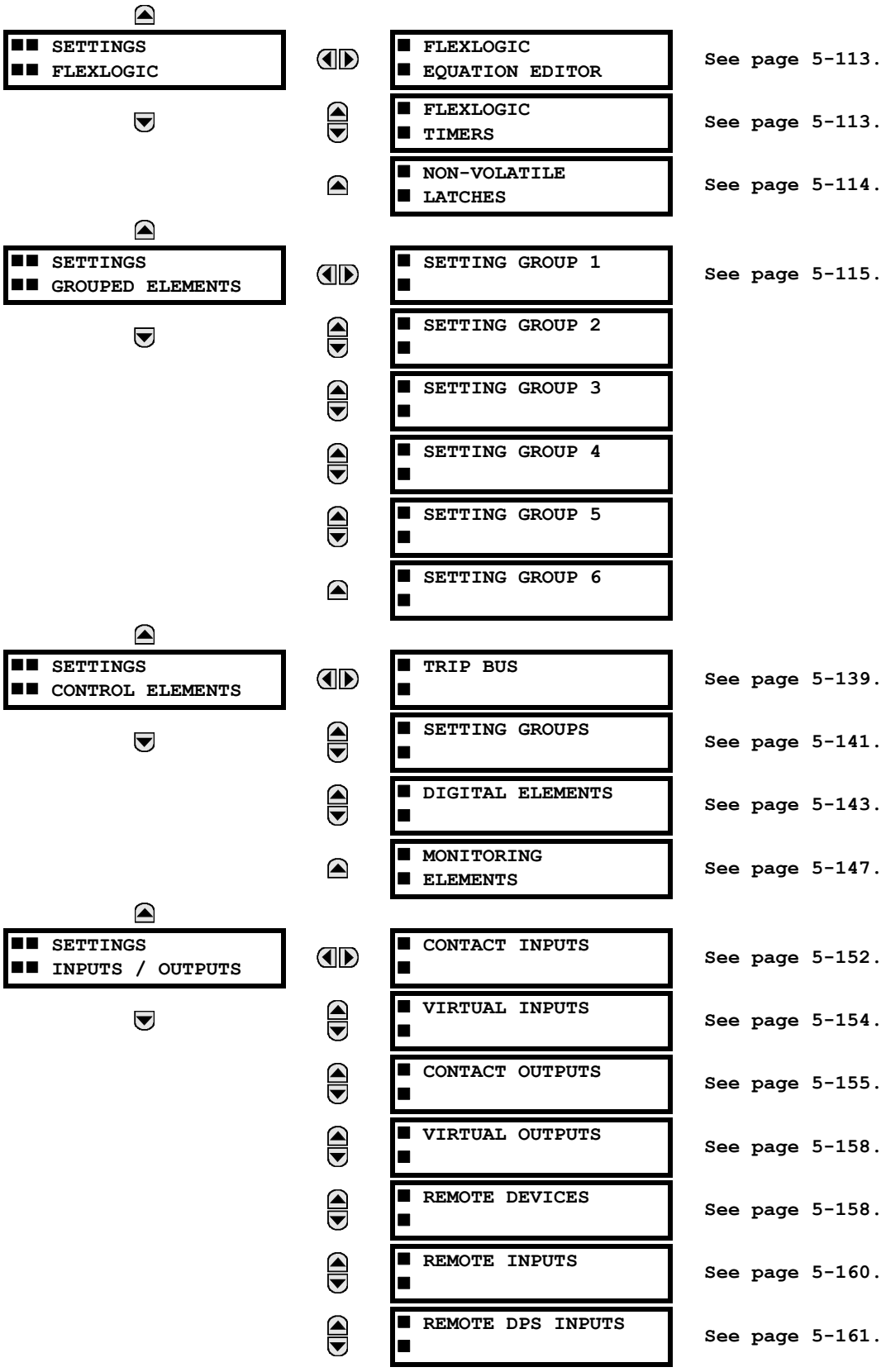
g) INVALID PASSWORD ENTRY

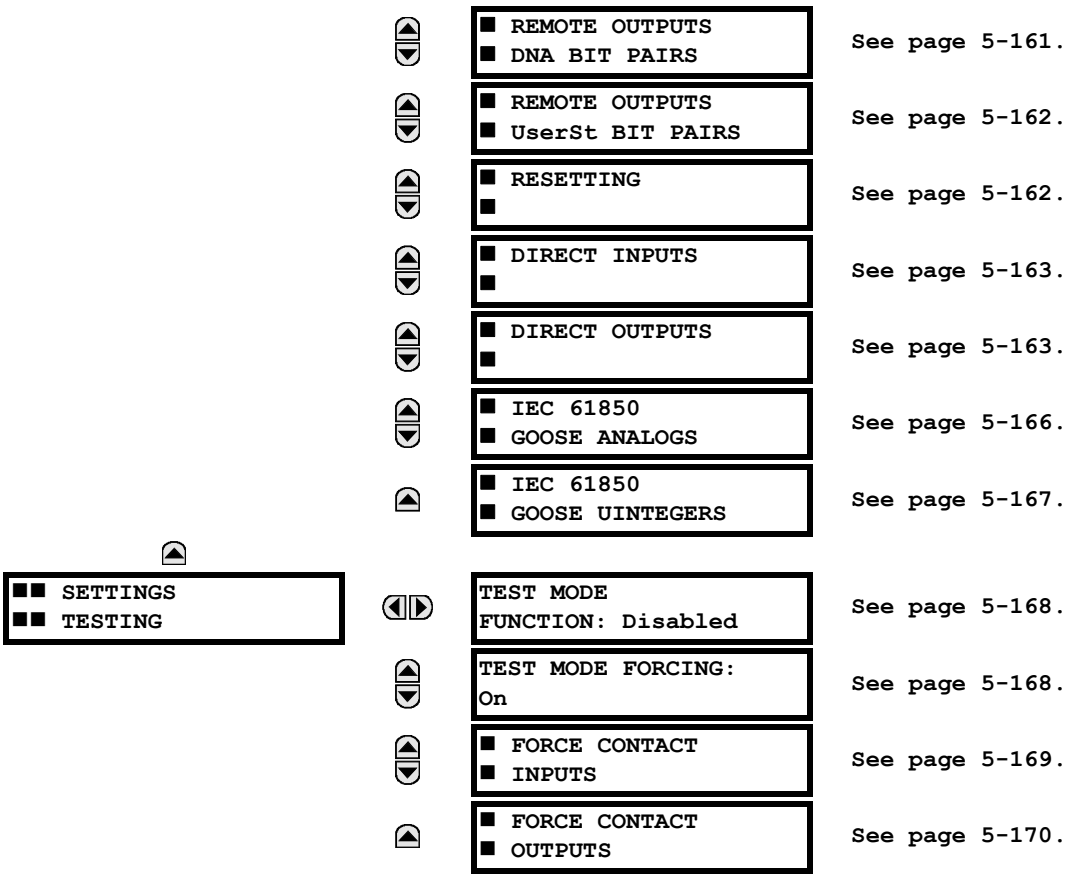
By default, when an incorrect Command or Setting password has been entered via the faceplate interface three times within three minutes, the LOCAL ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to "On" and the B90 does not allow settings or command level access via the faceplate interface for the next five minutes.

By default, when an incorrect Command or Setting password has been entered via any external communications interface three times within three minutes, the REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to "On" and the B90 does not allow settings or command access via the any external communications interface for five minutes. The REMOTE ACCESS DENIED FlexLogic operand is set to "Off" after five minutes for a Command password or 30 minutes for a Settings password.

These default settings can be changed in EnerVista under **Settings > Product Setup > Security**.


SETTINGS
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SECURITY
See page 5-5.
DISPLAY PROPERTIES
See page 5-21.
CLEAR RELAY RECORDS
See page 5-22.
COMMUNICATIONS
See page 5-23.
MODBUS USER MAP
See page 5-58.
REAL TIME CLOCK
See page 5-58.
USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS
See page 5-63.
OSCILLOGRAPHY
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USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS
See page 5-66.
USER-PROGRAMMABLE SELF TESTS
See page 5-70.
CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS
See page 5-70.
USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS
See page 5-73.
FLEX STATE PARAMETERS
See page 5-77.
USER-DEFINABLE DISPLAYS
See page 5-78.
DIRECT I/O
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INSTALLATION
See page 5-88.
B90 FUNCTION: Protection
See page 5-88.
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POWER SYSTEM
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FLEXCURVES
See page 5-91.
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See page 5-98.


SETTINGS
FLEXLOGIC
FLEXLOGIC
EQUATION EDITOR
See page 5-113.
FLEXLOGIC
TIMERS
See page 5-113.
NON-VOLATILE
LATCHES
See page 5-114.
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GROUPED ELEMENTS
SETTING GROUP 1
See page 5-115.
SETTING GROUP 2
SETTING GROUP 3
SETTING GROUP 4
SETTING GROUP 5
SETTING GROUP 6
SETTINGS
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MONITORING
ELEMENTS
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INPUTS / OUTPUTS
CONTACT INPUTS
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VIRTUAL INPUTS
See page 5-154.
CONTACT OUTPUTS
See page 5-155.
VIRTUAL OUTPUTS
See page 5-158.
REMOTE DEVICES
See page 5-158.
REMOTE INPUTS
See page 5-160.
REMOTE DPS INPUTS
See page 5-161.



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 actual values as the input.

NOTE

An exception to this rule is 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 are specified in per-unit (pu) calculated quantities:

pu quantity = (actual quantity) / (base quantity)

Where the current source is from a single CT, the *base quantity* is the nominal secondary or primary current of the CT. Use the secondary current base to convert per-unit current settings to/from a secondary current value, and use the primary current base to convert to/from a primary current value.

For voltage elements the primary base quantity is the nominal phase-to-phase primary voltage of the protected system provided that the VT ratio setting is set to the nominal ratio of the VTs and the secondary voltage setting is set to the phase-to-phase voltage seen by the relay when the voltage of the protected system in nominal. The UR uses the convention that nominal voltages in a three-phase system are phase-to-phase voltages.

For example, on a system with a 13.8 kV nominal primary voltage, the base quantity is 13800 V. With 14400:120 V delta-connected VTs, the secondary base quantity and secondary voltage setting is:

$$\frac{13800}{14400} \times 120 = 115 \text{ V} \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.1)}$$

For wye-connected VTs, the primary and secondary bases quanitities are as before, but the secondary voltage (here a phase-to-phase ground value) is:

$$\frac{13800}{14400} \times \frac{120}{\sqrt{3}} = 66.4 \text{ V} \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.2)}$$

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.
- **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.

  Not every operand of a given element in a UR relay generates events, only the major output operands. Elements, asserting output per phase, log operating phase output only, without asserting the common three-phase operand event.

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.

Changing the password, or any other setting, does not take the relay out of service. The relay is taken out of service when a settings file is written to it.

LOST PASSWORD

If all passwords are lost, reset the unit to default values. Follow the instructions outlined later for **COMMANDS ⇨⇩ RELAY MAINTENANCE ⇨ SERVICE COMMAND**. Note that the relay is reset to default values, not just the passwords.

Then for CyberSentry, change the default password of ChangeMe1# as outlined in the Set Up CyberSentry and Change Default Password section at the end of the Installation chapter.

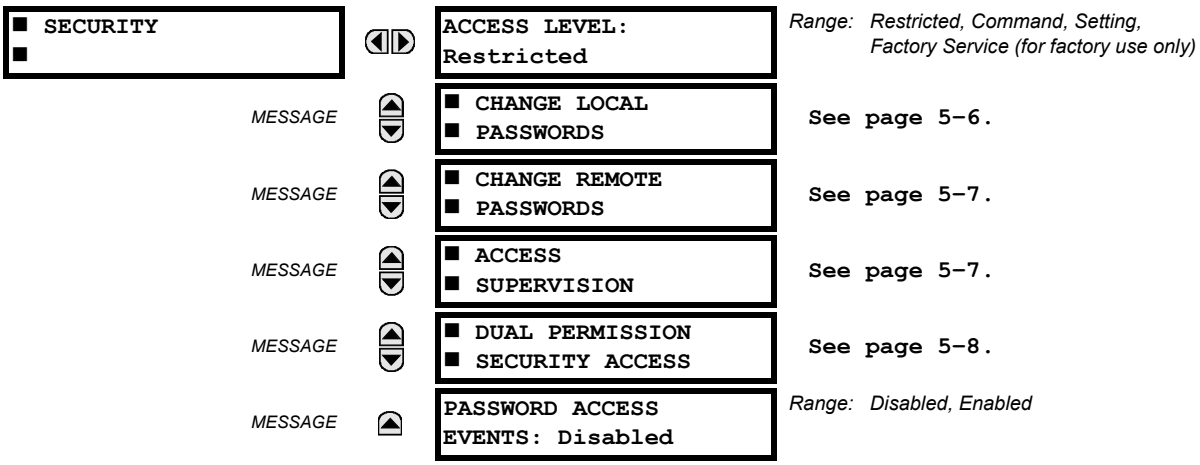
PASSWORD REQUIREMENTS

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, ~, !, @, #, $,%, &)

b) PASSWORD SECURITY

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY



The B90 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 B90, the remote password must be used. If the connection is to the RS232 port of the faceplate, the local password must be used.

NOTE For a relay without a CyberSentry software option, any user can activate the **RESET** button without password entry.

For the **ACCESS LEVEL**, the "Restricted" option means both settings and commands can be accessed, but there is no access to factory configuration. The "Factory Service" level is not available and intended for factory use only. In addition, there are two user security access levels, setting and command, for which you set a password for each. Use of a password for each level controls whether users can enter commands or change settings. Another option is to specify setting and/or command access for individual user accounts.

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.

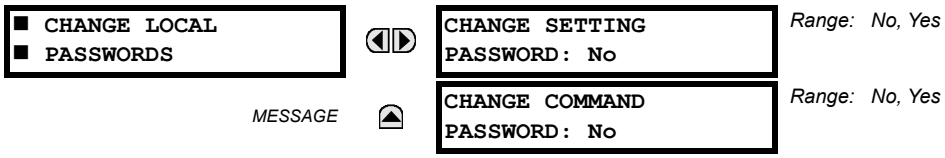
The state of the session (local or remote, setting or command) determines the state of the following FlexLogic operands.

- 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

NOTE A command or setting write operation is required to update the state of the remote and local security operands listed.

LOCAL PASSWORDS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ CHANGE LOCAL PASSWORDS



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 is allowed. Access automatically reverts to the "Restricted" level according to the access level timeout setting values.

NOTE

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.

REMOTE PASSWORDS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ CHANGE REMOTE PASSWORDS

```
■ CHANGE REMOTE
■ PASSWORDS
```

⇔

```
CHANGE SETTING
PASSWORD: No
```

Range: No, Yes

MESSAGE ⇧

```
CHANGE COMMAND
PASSWORD: No
```

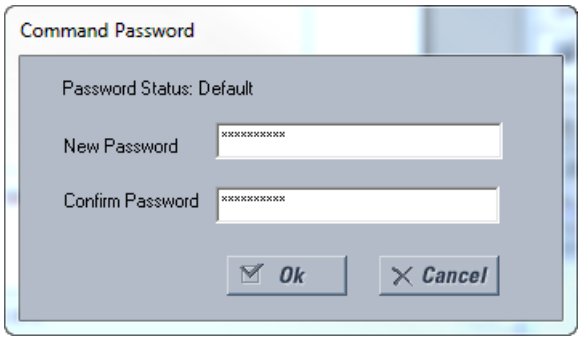
Range: No, Yes

This menu displays when the **ACCESS LEVEL** setting is other than Restricted or Command.

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 is meets requirements.



NOTE

If you establish a local connection to the relay (serial), you cannot view remote passcodes.

ACCESS SUPERVISION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ ACCESS SUPERVISION

```
■ ACCESS
■ SUPERVISION
```

⇔

```
■ ACCESS LEVEL
■ TIMEOUTS
```

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

This menu displays when the **ACCESS LEVEL** setting is other than Restricted or Command.

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 B90 will lockout password access after the number of invalid password entries specified by the **INVALID ATTEMPTS BEFORE LOCKOUT** setting has occurred.

The B90 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

```
■ ACCESS LEVEL
■ TIMEOUTS
```

```
COMMAND LEVEL ACCESS
TIMEOUT: 5 min
```

Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1

MESSAGE

```
SETTING LEVEL ACCESS
TIMEOUT: 30 min
```

Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1

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 settings password level.

DUAL PERMISSION SECURITY ACCESS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ DUAL PERMISSION SECURITY ACCESS

```
■ DUAL PERMISSION
■ SECURITY ACCESS
```

```
LOCAL SETTING AUTH:
On
```

Range: selected FlexLogic operands (see below)

MESSAGE

```
REMOTE SETTING AUTH:
On
```

Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE

```
ACCESS AUTH
TIMEOUT: 30 min
```

Range: 5 to 480 minutes in steps of 1

This menu displays when the **ACCESS LEVEL** setting is other than Restricted or Command.

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.

  If this setting is "Off," firmware upgrades are blocked. If this setting is "On," firmware upgrades are allowed.

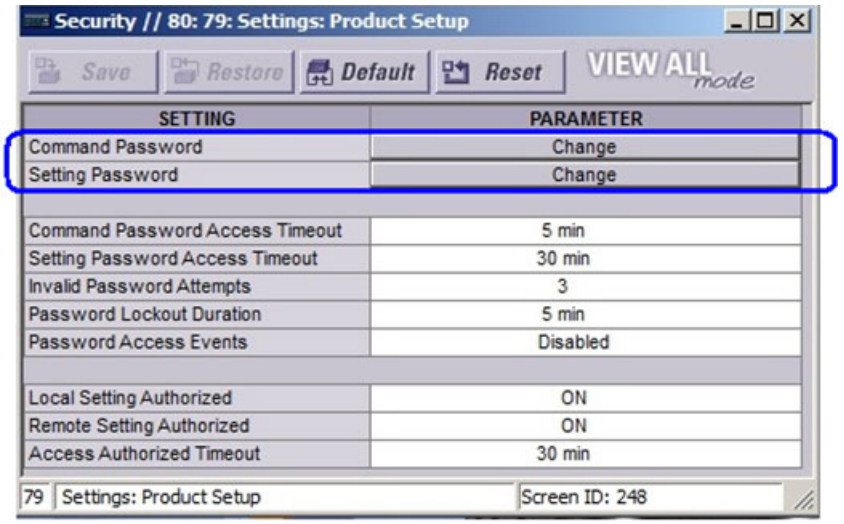
- **REMOTE SETTING AUTH**: This setting is used for remote (Ethernet or RS485 interfaces) setting access supervision.

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.

If this setting is "Off," firmware upgrades are blocked. If this setting is "On," firmware upgrades are allowed.

- **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 five seconds.

The following settings are available through the remote (EnerVista UR Setup) interface only. Select the **Settings > Product Setup > Security** 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 five seconds.

c) ENERVISTA SECURITY

ENABLING THE SECURITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

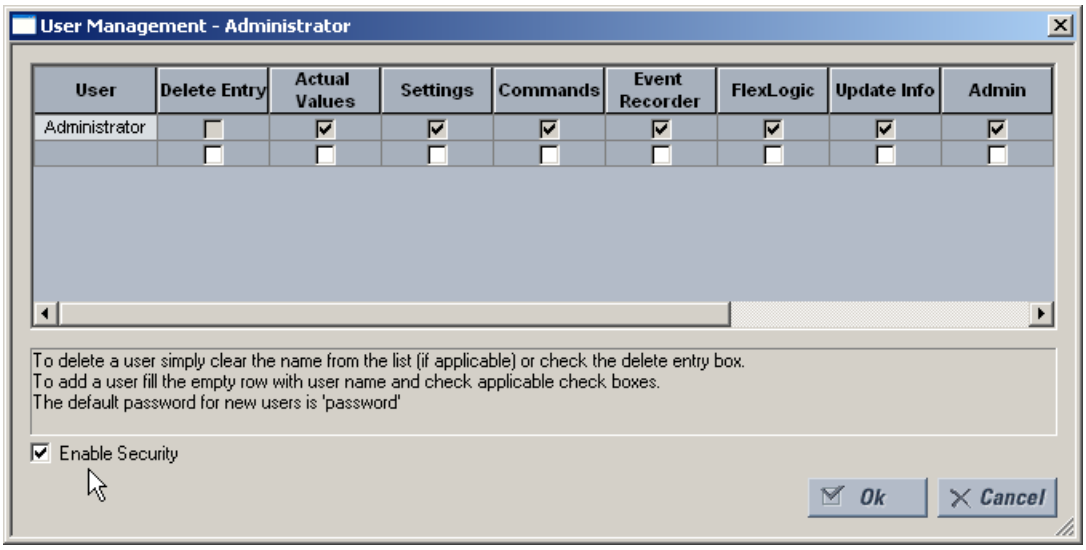
Access to files is controlled by the operating system and EnerVista software as follows:

- Access privileges to files are defined by the Windows operating system. A standard user does not have access to a file created by an administrator or another user.
- When the EnerVista UR Setup software security system is disabled (passwords are not required), all users have administrator access

The EnerVista security system allows an administrator to manage access privileges of multiple users of EnerVista. It is disabled by default to allow access to the device 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.

NOTE

If you force password entry using this feature, ensure that you know the Administrator password. If you do not know the password and are locked out of the software, reset the device to factory defaults as outlined later for **COMMANDS ⇨⇩ RELAY MAINTENANCE ⇨ SERVICE COMMAND**. When using CyberSentry, the default password is "ChangeMe1#".

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

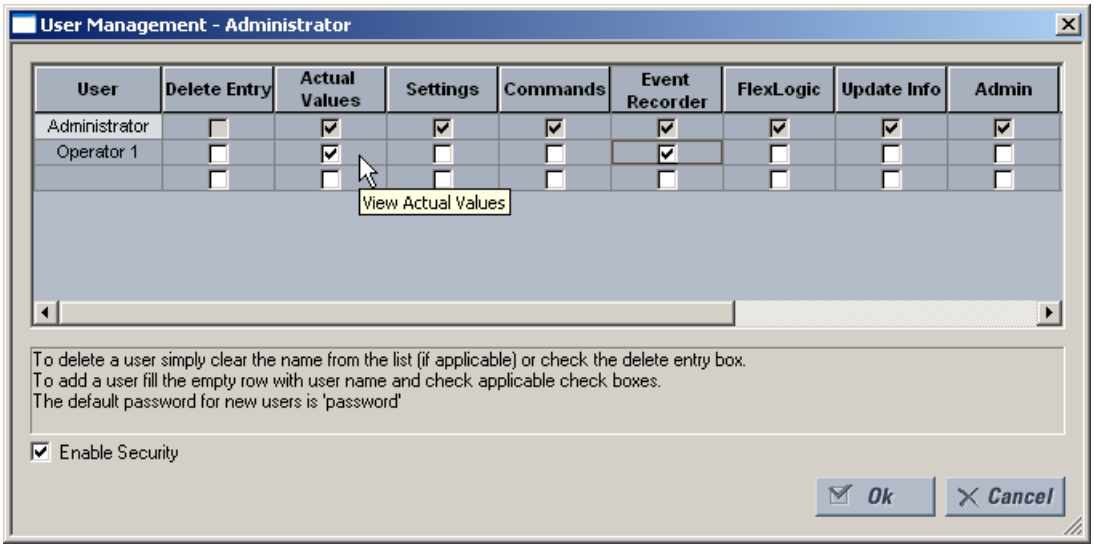
The following pre-requisites are required to add user accounts to the EnerVista security management system:

- 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.

4. Click **OK** to add the user account to the security management system.

MODIFYING USER PRIVILEGES

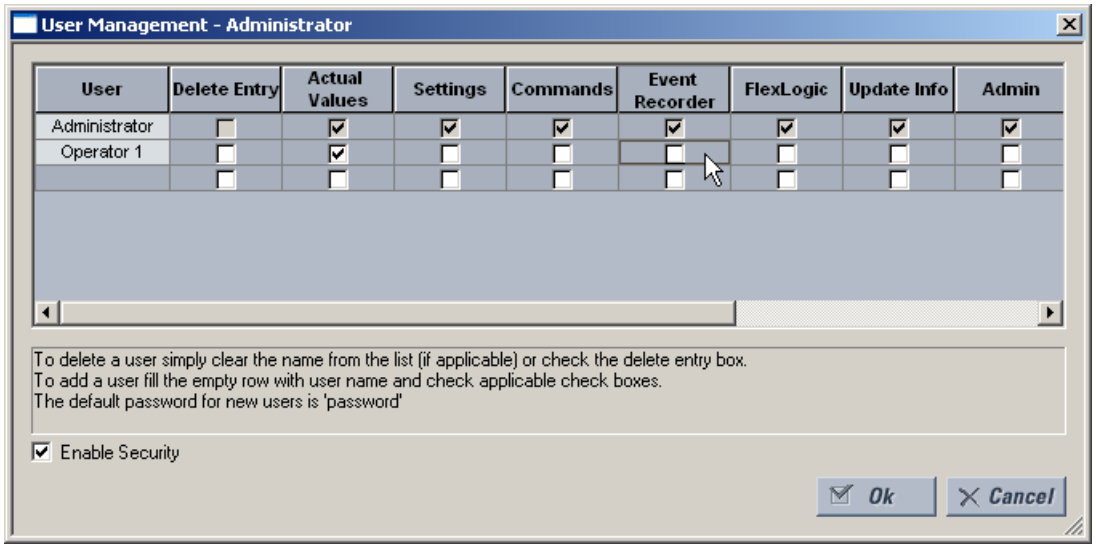
The following pre-requisites are required to modify user privileges in the EnerVista security management system:

- The user modifying the privileges must have administrator rights
- The EnerVista security management system must be enabled

To modify user privileges:

1. Select the **Security > User Management** menu item to open the user management window.
2. Locate the username in the **User** field.

3. 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
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.

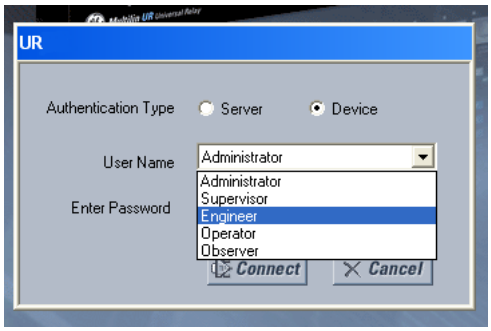
4. Click **OK** to save the changes.

d) CYBERSENTRY SECURITY

The EnerVista software provides the means to configure and authenticate UR using either server or device or authentication. Access to various functionality depends on user role.

The login screen of EnerVista has two options for access to the UR, server and device authentication.

Figure 5–1: LOGIN SCREEN FOR CYBERSENTRY



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

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, Operator, Observer, or Administrator and Supervisor when Device Authentication is disabled) 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.

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.

NOTE

Only (TCP/UDP) ports and services that are needed for device configuration and for customer enabled features are open. All the other ports are closed. For example, Modbus is on by default, so its TCP port number, 502, is open. But if Modbus is disabled, port 502 is closed. This function has been tested and no unused ports have been found open.

When CyberSentry is enabled, Modbus communications over Ethernet is encrypted, which is not always tolerated by SCADA systems. The UR has a bypass access feature for such situations, which allows unencrypted Modbus over Ethernet. The **BYPASS ACCESS** setting is available on the **SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ SUPERVISORY** screen. Note that other protocols (DNP, 101, 103, 104, EGD) are not encrypted, and they are good communications options for SCADA systems when CyberSentry is enabled.

When using the rear RS485 port and CyberSentry, registers can be read with a maximum buffer of 64 bytes. Settings may or may not be written, so use another port or configure the **SERIAL INACTIVITY TIMEOUT** setting to a high value, such as eight minutes, to give the relay enough time to finish the task.

CYBERSENTRY SETTINGS THROUGH ENERVISTA

CyberSentry security settings are configured under **Device > Settings > Product Setup > Security**.

For the **Device > Settings > Product Setup > Supervisory** option, the panel looks like the following.

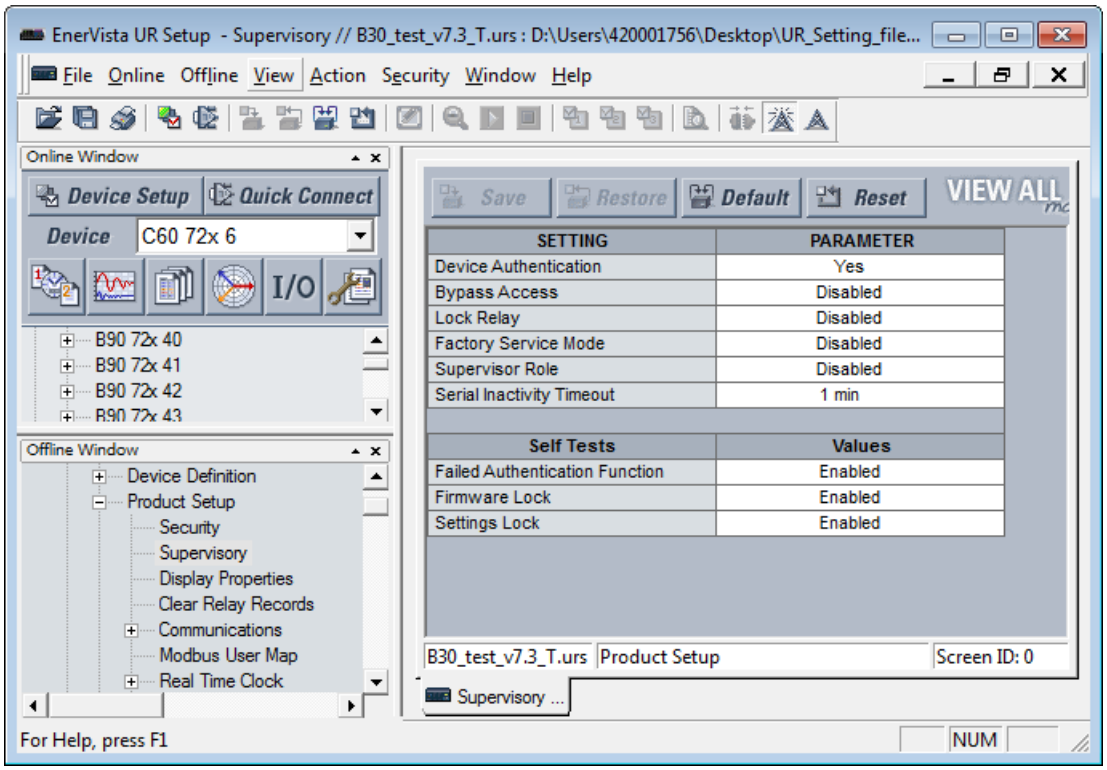


Figure 5–2: SUPERVISORY PANEL

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. Restart the relay for any change to take effect.	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 *Password Requirements* section	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
Confirm RADIUS Authentication (Shared) Secret	Confirmation of the shared secret. The entry displays as asterisks.	See the *Password Requirements* section	245 characters	N/A	-	Administrator

5

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). **NOTE:** 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

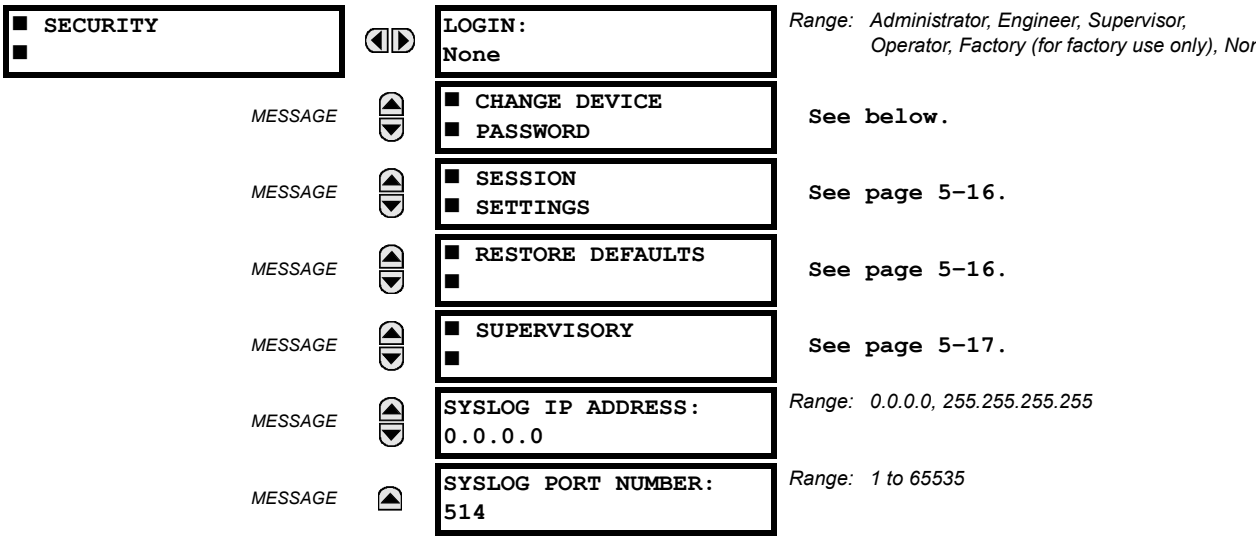
SETTING NAME	DESCRIPTION	MIN	MAX	DEFAULT	UNITS	MINIMUM PERMISSION
Supervisor role	When enabled (checkbox selected), the Supervisor role is active. To enable, Administrator authentication is necessary. When disabled, the Supervisor role is inactive. To disable, Supervisor authentication is necessary.	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 *Password Requirements* section	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



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 at the beginning of the chapter in the Password Requirements section.The UR device supports five roles. All roles have their corresponding passwords. The Observer is the only role that does not require a password. There are no time-outs for the Administrator, Engineer, Operator, and Supervisor when logged in using the front panel; log out manually or use the **Command > Security** commands in the software.

The roles are defined as follows:

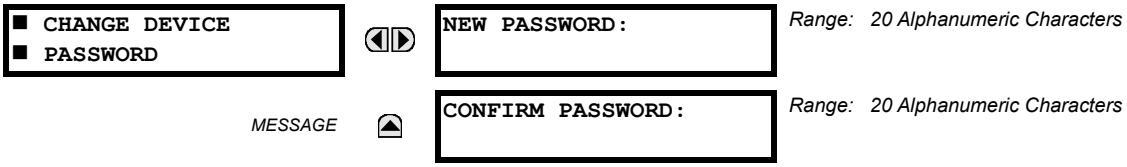
- Administrator: Complete read and write access to all settings and commands. This role does not allow concurrent access. This role has an operand to indicate when it is logged on.
- Engineer: Complete read and write access to all settings and commands with the exception of configuring Security settings 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 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.

NOTE

The Factory service role is not available and is intended for factory use only.

Device Password

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩ CHANGE DEVICE PASSWORD



The menu displays on the front panel and EnerVista on a successful login of Administrator role.

Passwords are stored in text format. No encryption is applied.

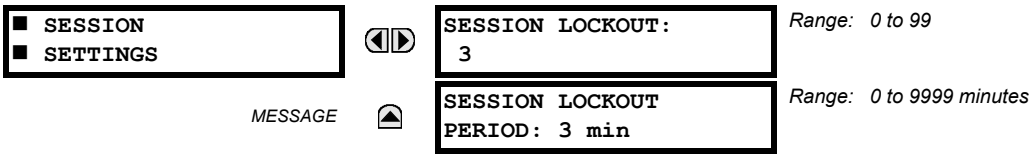
NOTE

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



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

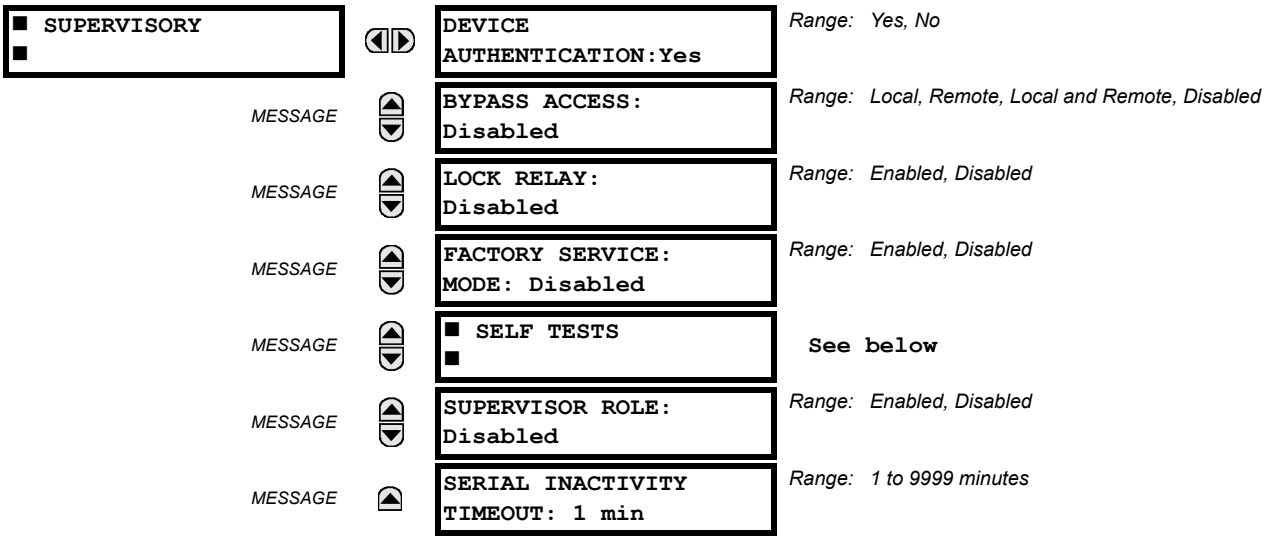


Range: Yes, No

- **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



Range: Yes, No

Range: Local, Remote, Local and Remote, Disabled

Range: Enabled, Disabled

Range: Enabled, Disabled

See below

Range: Enabled, Disabled

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, and RS232
- Remote — Bypasses authentication for RS485 and Ethernet
- Local and Remote — Bypasses authentication for push buttons, keypad, RS232, RS485, and Ethernet

When CyberSentry is enabled, Modbus communications over Ethernet is encrypted, which is not always tolerated by SCADA systems. The UR has the Bypass Access feature for such situations, which allows unencrypted Modbus over Ethernet. Setting it to "Remote" ensures no authentication is required over Ethernet and Modbus communication is unencrypted. Only a Supervisor or Administrator (if Supervisor role is disabled) can enable this feature. Note that other protocols (DNP, 101, 103, 104, EGD) are not encrypted, and they are good communications options for SCADA systems when CyberSentry is enabled.

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 (meaning "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 (meaning "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.

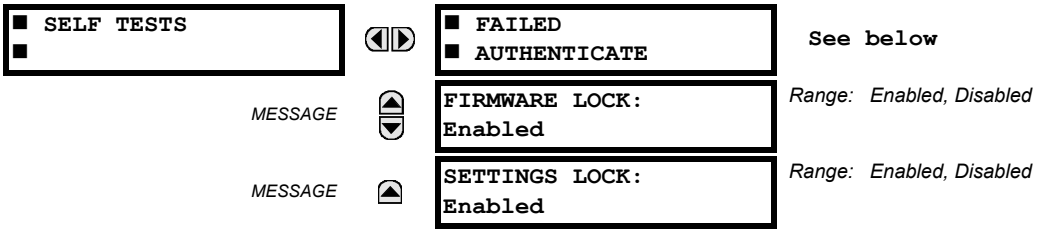
If enabled, Supervisor authentication is required to change the settings in the Supervisory menu. If the Supervisor disables his role after authentication, the Supervisor session remains valid until he switches to another role using MMI or until he ends the current Supervisor session if using communications.

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. Set this value to a high number, such as eight minutes, when using the rear RS485 terminals for settings write.

a) SELF TESTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩SUPERVISORY ⇨SELF TESTS

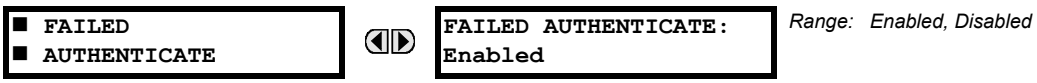


FAILED AUTHENTICATE: When Enabled, the number of failed authentications is compared with the Session Lockout threshold. When the Session Lockout threshold is exceeded, a minor alarm indication comes up. Operand is AUTHENTICATION FAIL.

FIRMWARE LOCK: When Enabled, any firmware upgrade attempt brings up a minor self-test alarm. Operand is UNAUTH FW ATTEMPT.

SETTINGS LOCK: When Enabled, an unauthorized write attempt to a setting for a given role activates a minor self test alarm. Operand is UNAUTH SETTING WRITE.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ SECURITY ⇨⇩SUPERVISORY ⇨SELF TESTS ⇨FAILED AUTHENTICATE



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 no 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**.

b) SYSLOG FORMAT

System logs are produced with the CyberSentry option. The format is as follows.

	Security log	Event Number	Date & Timestamp	Username	IP address	Role	Activity Value

Event Number — Event identification number (index)

Date & Timestamp — UTC date and time

Username — 255 chars maximum, but in the security log it is truncated to 20 characters

IP address — Device IP address

Role — 16 bit unsigned, of type format F617

ENUMERATION	ROLE
0	None
1	Administrator
2	Supervisor
3	Engineer
4	Operator
5	Factory

Activity Value — 16 bit unsigned

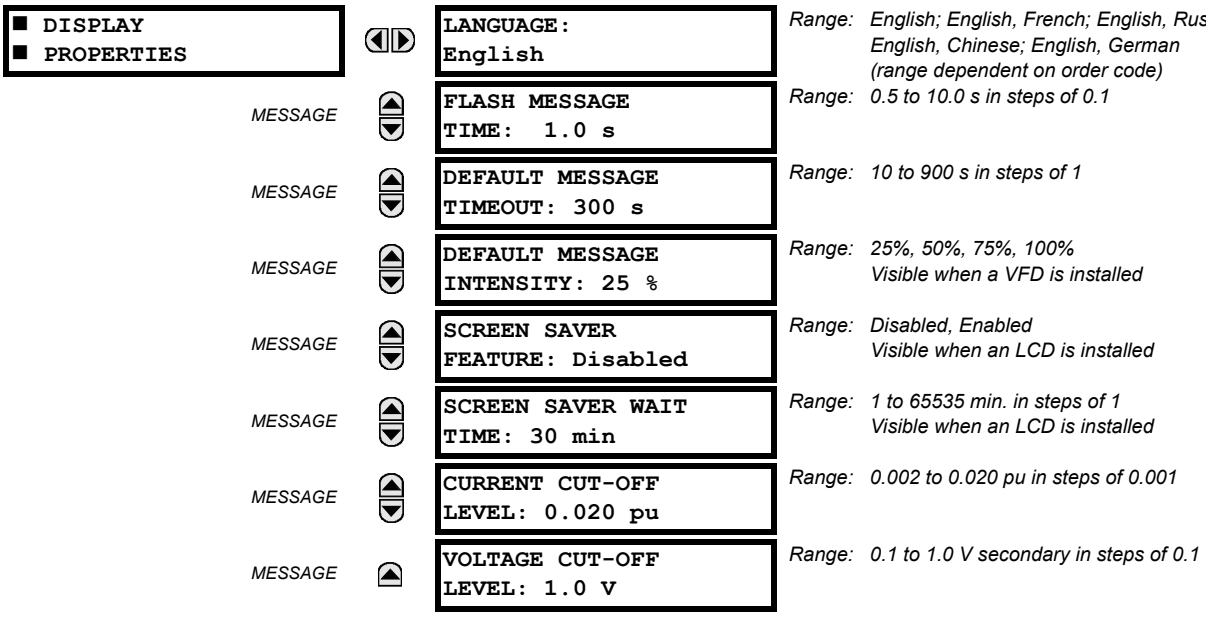
ENUMERATION	DESCRIPTION
1	Authentication Failed
2	User Lockout
3	FW Upgrade
4	FW Lock
5	Settings Lock
6	Settings Change. Because this can fill the entire event log, it is supported by the already existing Settings_Change.log file. This event is not required.
7	Clear Oscillography command
8	Clear Data Logger command (not applicable to all UR products)
9	Clear Demand Records command (not applicable to all UR products)
10	Clear Energy command (not applicable to all UR products)
11	Clear Unauthorized Access command
12	Clear Teleprotection Counters command (not applicable to all UR products)
13	Clear All Relay Records command
14	Role Log in
15	Role Log off

The following events are recorded in the syslog.

Table 5–3: SYSTEM EVENTS RECORDED

EVENT	SEVERITY	DESCRIPTION
FAILED_AUTH, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Warning (4)	A failed authentication with origin information (username and IP:MAC address), a time stamp in UTC time when it occurred
AUTH_LOCKOUT, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Error (3)	An authentication lockout has occurred because of too many failed authentication attempts
FIRMWARE_UPGD, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Warning (4)	Indicates that a change of firmware has occurred
FIRMWARE_LOCK, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Critical (1)	An attempt was made to change firmware while the firmware lock was enabled
SETTING_CHG, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Notice (5)	Indicates setting change(s)
SETTING_LOCK, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Critical (1)	An attempt was made to change settings while the settings lock was enabled
LOGIN, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Warning (4)	Indicates when a certain role logged in
LOGOUT, ORIGIN, TIMESTAMP	Notice (5)	Indicates when a certain role logged out or timed out
CLEAR_OSCILLOGRAPHY	Notice (5)	Clear oscillography command was issued
CLEAR_DATA_LOGGER	Notice (5)	Clear data logger command was issued
CLEAR_DEMAND_RECS	Notice (5)	Clear demand records command was issued
CLEAR_ENERGY	Notice (5)	Clear energy command was issued
RESET_UNAUTH_ACCESS	Warning (4)	Reset Unauthorized access command was issued
CLEAR_TELEPROTECTION_CNT	Notice (5)	Clear teleprotection counters command was issued
CLEAR_ALL_RECS	Warning (4)	Clear all records command was issued

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ DISPLAY PROPERTIES



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 setting displays when a language other than English was purchased, and the range depends on the order code of the relay. Restart the relay after changing this setting.
- **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 B90 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 B90 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 that 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 B90 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

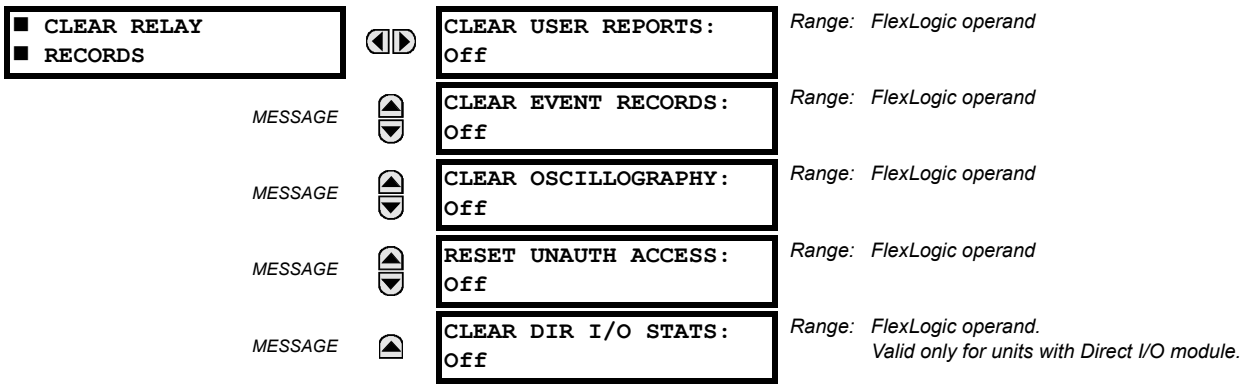
components. The cut-off operation applies to quantities used for metering, protection, and control, as well as those used by communications protocols. Raw samples of the voltages available via oscillography are not subject cut-off.

NOTE

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



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 B90 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:

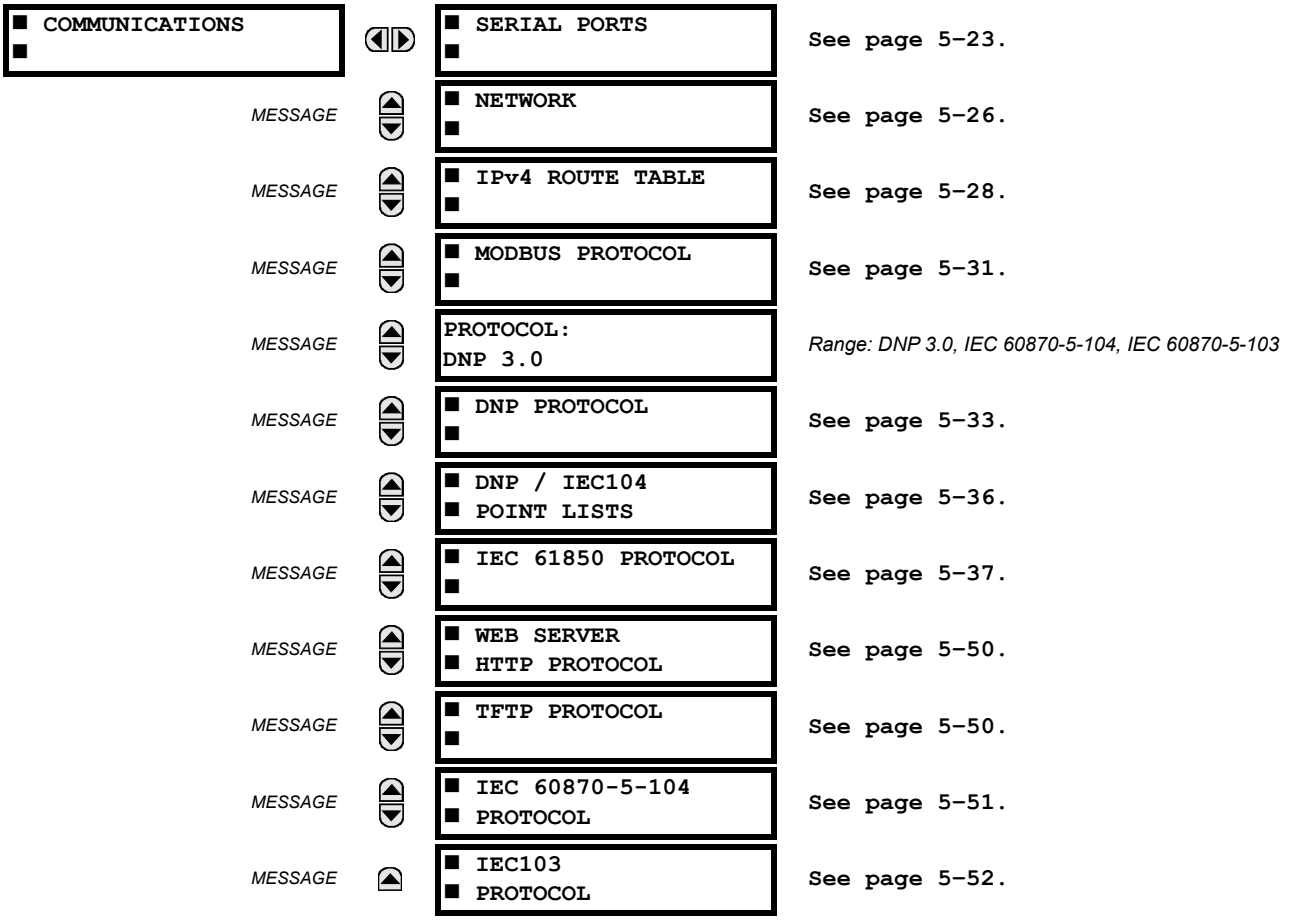
   CLEAR DEMAND: "PUSHBUTTON 1 ON"

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"

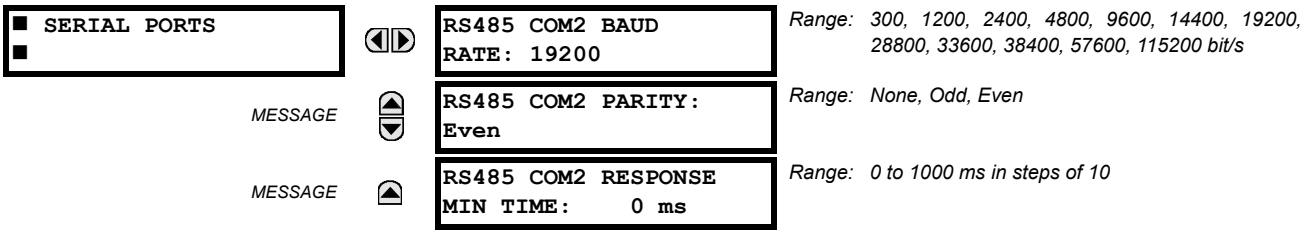
a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS



b) SERIAL PORTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨ SERIAL PORTS



RS485 COM2 BAUD RATE and **PARITY**: The B90 is equipped with two independent serial communication ports. The faceplate RS232 port is intended for local use and is fixed at 19200 bit/s baud and even parity. The rear COM2 port is RS485 and has settings for baud rate and parity. It is important that these parameters agree with the settings used on the computer or other equipment that is connected to these ports. Any of these ports 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 computer using the RS485 ports. If IEC 60870-103 is chosen as the protocol, valid baud rates are 9600 and 19200 bit/s, and valid parity is Even.

RS485 COM2 RESPONSE MIN TIME: This setting specifies the minimum time before the rear RS485 port transmits after receiving data from a host. This feature allows operation with hosts that hold the RS485 transmitter active for some time after each transmission.

c) ETHERNET NETWORK TOPOLOGY

The B90 has three Ethernet ports. Each Ethernet port must belong to a different network or subnetwork. Configure the IP address and subnet to ensure that each port meets this requirement. Two subnets are different when the bitwise AND operation performed between their respective IP address and mask produces a different result. 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

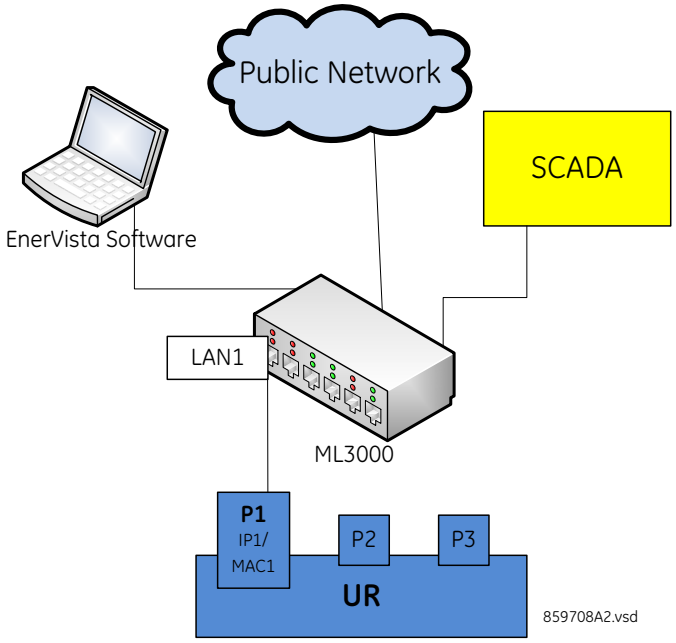
IP3/Mask3: 10.3.1.2/255.0.0.0

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.

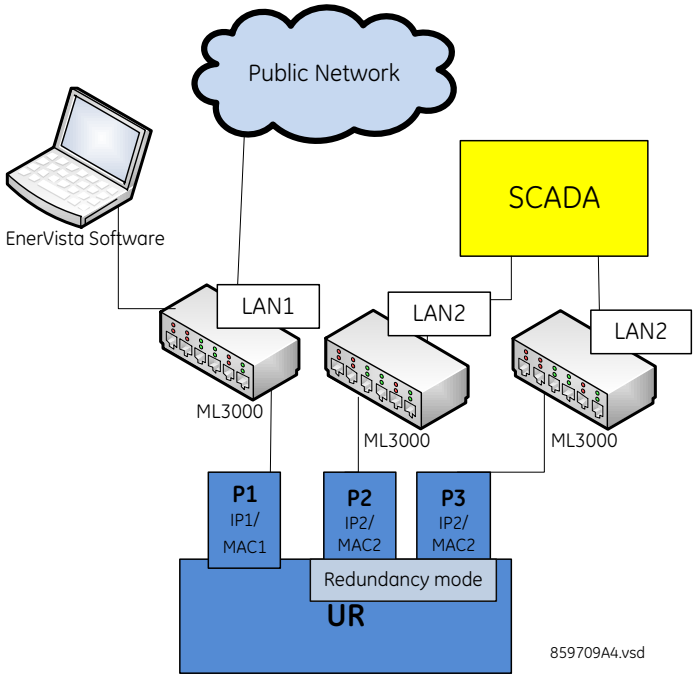
Figure 5–3: NETWORK CONFIGURATION FOR SINGLE LAN



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. P2 and P3 are connected to LAN2, where P2 is the primary channel and P3 is the redundant channel. In this configuration, P3 uses the IP and MAC address of P2.

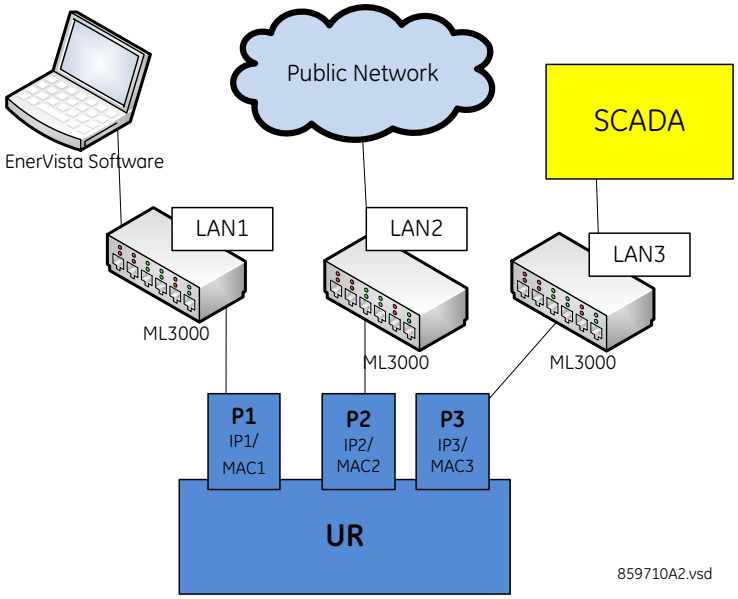
Figure 5–4: MULTIPLE LANS, WITH REDUNDANCY



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 5–5: MULTIPLE LANS, NO REDUNDANCY



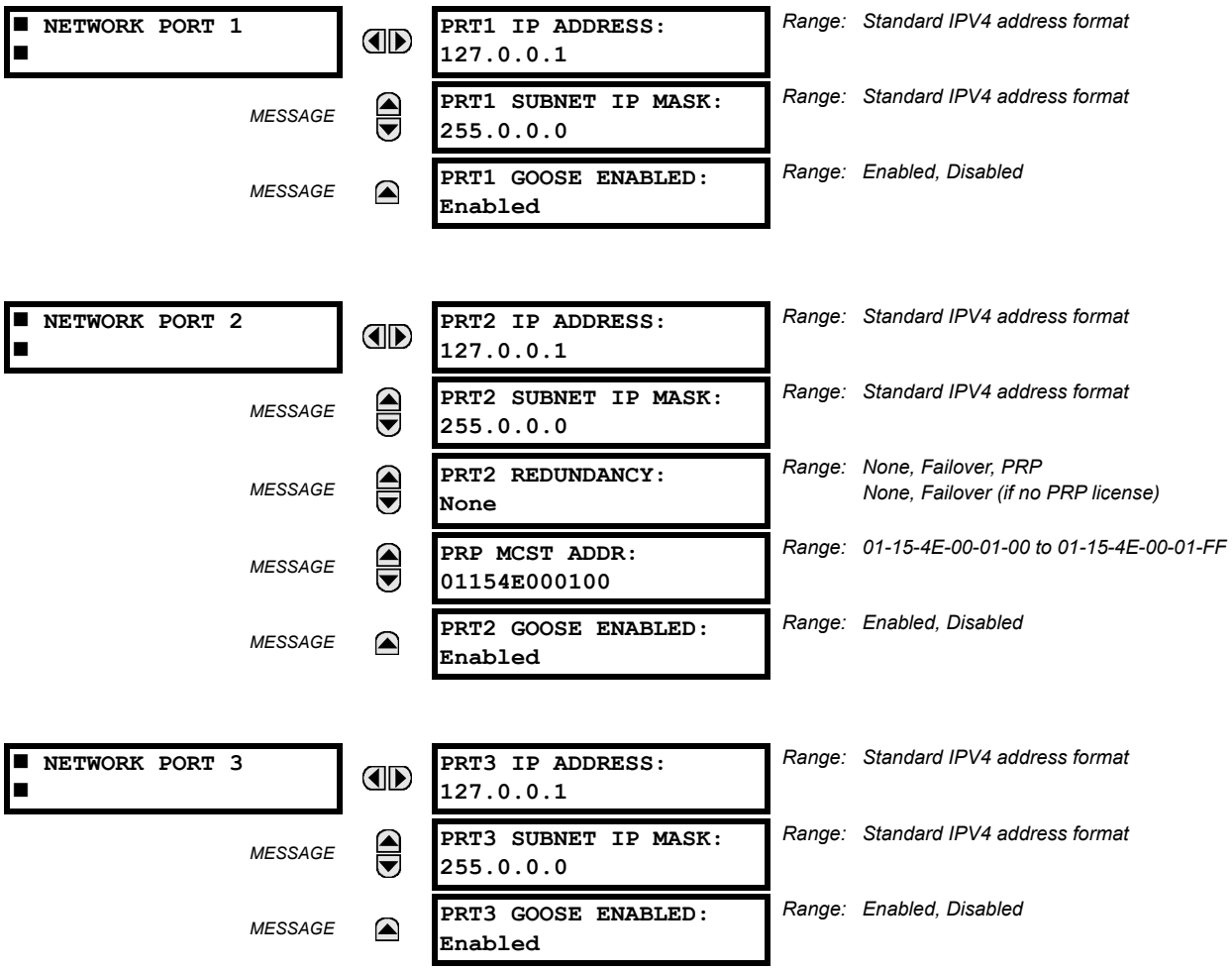
d) NETWORK

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.

Follow the IP and subnet mask rules outlined in the Configuring the B90 for Software Access section of the first chapter.

To obtain a list of all port numbers used, for example for audit purposes, contact GE technical support with substantiating information, such as the serial number and order code of your device.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ NETWORK ⇨ NETWORK PORT 1(3)



The IP addresses are used with the DNP, Modbus/TCP, IEC 61580, IEC 60870-5-104, TFTP, HTTP, and PRP protocols. PRP is explained in its own section later.

PRT1 (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.

PRT1 (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.

PRT1 (2 OR 3) GOOSE ENABLED: This setting enables/disables Goose on the respective port. By default Goose is enabled.

PRT2 REDUNDANCY determines if ports 2 and 3 operate in redundant or independent mode. If the software options in the order code include PRP, the available options are None, Failover, and PRP. If the software options in the order code do not include PRP, 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 itself and the switch is good and that communication is healthy for five minutes, then switching back to port 2 is performed. The delay in switching back ensures that rebooted switching devices connected to the B90, which signal their ports as active prior to being completely functional, have time to completely initialize themselves and become active. Once port 2 is active again, port 3 returns to 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.

NOTE

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.

When **REDUNDANCY** is set to PRP or failover and the network path with resolved default gateway is broken, then the ARP table needs approximately five seconds to rebuild. The layer 2 protocols (GOOSE and PTP) are not affected. However, the TCP/IP or UDP protocols (MMS connections, DNP3.0, and so on) can require reconnection if their active connection does not ride through re-transmission frames.

For this setting change to take effect, restart the unit.

PRT2 PRP MCST ADDR: This setting allows the user to change the multicast address used by the PRP supervision frames. This setting is available if **REDUNDANCY** is set to PRP. All devices in the same PRP network need to have the same multicast address. Choose an address that does not conflict with another multicast protocol.

e) FAR-END FAULT INDICATION (FEFI)

Since 100BASE-FX does not support Auto-Negotiation, a Far-End Fault Indication (FEFI) feature is included in UR 7 that allows for detection of link failures.

The purpose of the Far-End Fault feature is to allow the stations on both ends of a pair of fibers to be informed when there is a problem with one of the fibers. Without the Far-End Fault feature, it is impossible for a fiber interface to detect a problem that affects only its transmit fiber.

When the Far-End Fault feature is supported, a loss of receive signal (link) causes the transmitter to generate a Far-End Fault pattern in order to inform the device at the far end of the fiber pair that a fault has occurred.

When the local receiver again detects a signal, the local transmitter automatically returns to normal operation.

If a Far-End Fault pattern is received by a fiber interface that supports the Far-End Fault feature and it is enabled, it reacts by dropping the link as if there were no signal at all.

If the receiving interface does not support the Far-End Fault feature or has it disabled, an incoming Far-End Fault pattern is ignored.

It is strongly recommended to have switches used at substation automation support the Far-End Fault feature, especially when UR 7 redundancy Failover is selected for redundancy purpose.

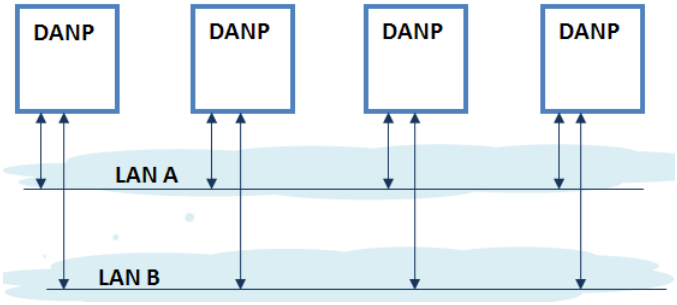
f) PARALLEL REDUNDANCY PROTOCOL (PRP)

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 5–6: 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 DANP functionality. The RedBox functionality is not implemented.

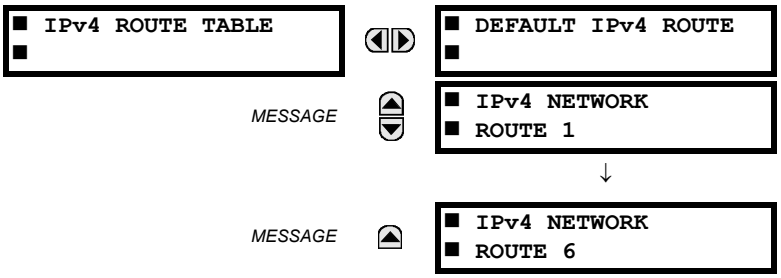
The original standard IEC 62439-3 (2010) was amended to align PRP with the High-availability Seamless Redundancy (HSR) protocol. To achieve this, the original PRP was modified at the cost of losing compatibility with the PRP 2010 version. The revised standard IEC 62439-3 (2012) is commonly referred to 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.

g) ROUTING

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IPv4 ROUTE TABLE

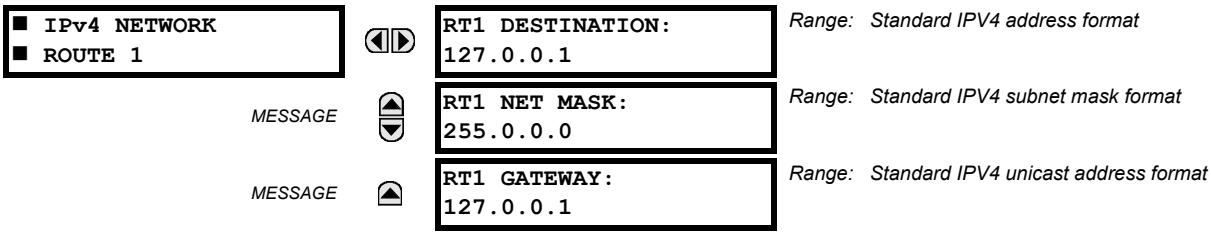


A default route and a maximum number of six static routes can be configured.

The default route is used as the last choice when no other route towards a given destination is found.



Range: Standard IPV4 unicast address format



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 and RtMask = RtDestination
  Example of good configuration: RtDestination = 10.1.1.0; Rt Mask = 255.255.255.0
  Example of bad configuration: RtDestination = 10.1.1.1; Rt Mask = 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 & Prt1Mask) == (Prt1IP & Prt1Mask) || (RtGwy & Prt2Mask) == (Prt2IP & Prt2Mask) || (RtGwy & Prt3Mask) == (Prt3IP & Prt3Mask)

  where

  & is the bitwise-AND operator

  == is the equality operator

  || is the logical OR operator

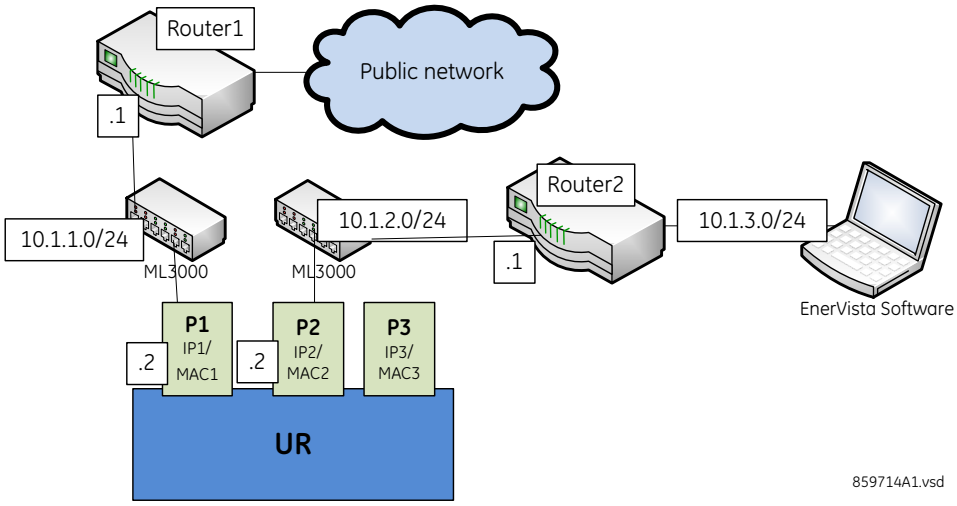
ROUTING BEHAVIOR COMPARED TO PREVIOUS RELEASES

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 5–7: 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 computer 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 5–4: ROUTING TABLE INFORMATION

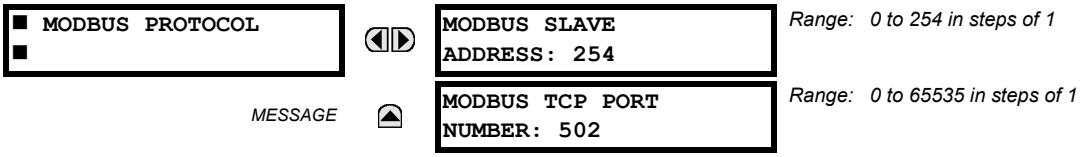
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Destination	The IP address of the remote network to which this route points
Mask	The network mask for the destination
Gateway	The IP address of the next router to the remote network
Interface	Interface through which the specified network can be reached

Table 5–5: 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

h) MODBUS PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ MODBUS PROTOCOL



The serial communication ports utilize the Modbus protocol, unless the port is configured for DNP or IEC 60870-5-103 operation. This allows the EnerVista UR Setup software to be used on the port. The UR operates as a Modbus slave device only.

When using Modbus protocol on the RS232 port, the B90 responds regardless of the **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS** programmed. For the RS485 port, each device on the serial bus must have a unique slave address from 1 to 254. Address 0 and addresses from 248 and up are reserved by the Modbus protocol specification, and so their use here is not recommended. Address 0 is the broadcast address that all Modbus slave devices listen to. When **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS** is set to 0, the UR accepts broadcast messages, but in compliance with protocol specifications for broadcast messages, never replies. Addresses do not have to be sequential, but no two devices can have the same address or conflicts resulting in errors occur. Generally, each device added to the link should use the next higher address starting at 1. When using Modbus TCP/IP, the client must use the programmed **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS** value in the Unit Identifier field. See Appendix B for more information on the Modbus protocol.

Modbus over TCP/IP can also be used on any of the Ethernet ports. The listening TCP port 502 is reserved for Modbus communications, and only in exceptional cases when **MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER** is set to any other port. The **MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER** setting sets the TCP port used by Modbus on Ethernet. A **MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER** of 0 disables Modbus over TCP/IP, meaning closes the Modbus TCP port. When it is set to 0, use the front panel or serial port to communicate with the relay.

NOTE

When a 0 value is involved in a change, the changes to the **MODBUS TCP PORT NUMBER** setting take effect when the B90 is restarted.

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

i) PROTOCOL

The Protocol menu setting allows selection of one of the following protocols: DNP 3.0, IEC60870-104, or IEC60870-103. For any change to take effect, restart the unit.

The table shows which of DNP 3.0, IEC 60870-5-104, IEC 60870-5-103, and IEC 61850 protocols are operational on the RS232, RS485, and Ethernet ports. It shows all possible combinations of the **PROTOCOL** and **DNP CHANNEL 1(2) PORT** settings.

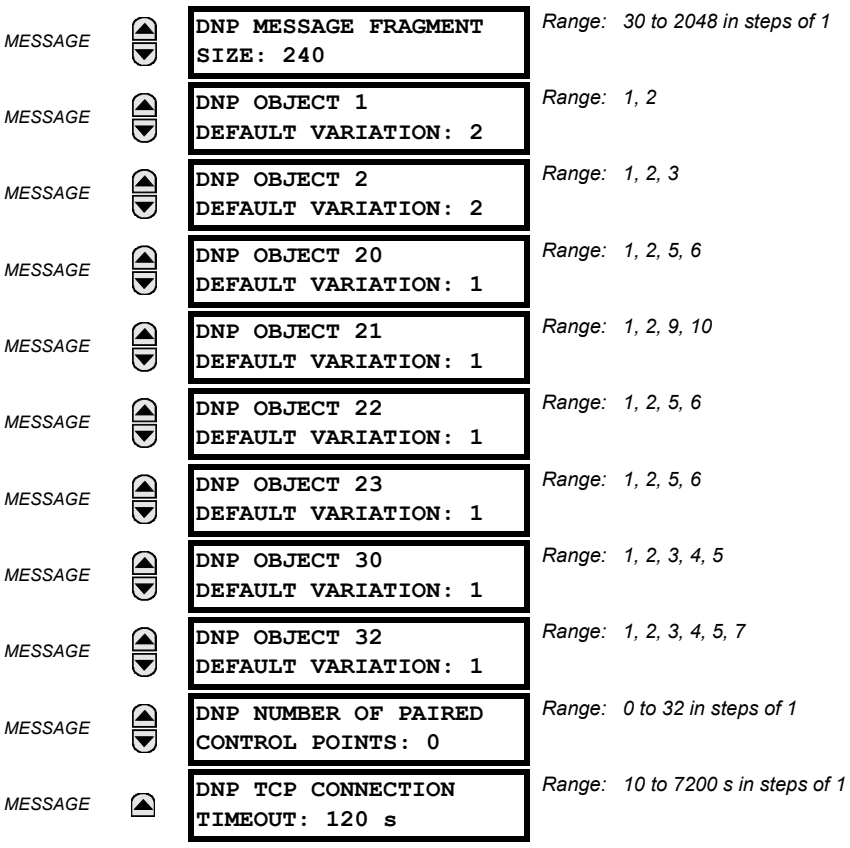
Table 5–6: PORT AND PROTOCOL COMBINATIONS

PROTOCOL SETTING	DNP CHANNEL 1(2) PORT SETTINGS	RS232	RS485	ETHERNET
DNP	Channel 1: Eth TCP Channel 2: Eth TCP	Modbus	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth TCP Channel 2: none	Modbus	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: none Channel 2: Eth TCP	Modbus	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth UDP Channel 2: none	Modbus	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth TCP Channel 2: RS485	Modbus	DNP	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth TCP Channel 2: RS232	DNP	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth UDP Channel 2: RS485	Modbus	DNP	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: Eth UDP Channel 2: RS232	DNP	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: RS485 Channel 2: Eth TCP	Modbus	DNP	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: RS232 Channel 2: Eth TCP	DNP	Modbus	DNP, Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: RS485 Channel 2: RS232	DNP	DNP	Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: RS232 Channel 2: RS485	DNP	DNP	Modbus, IEC 61850
	Channel 1: RS485 Channel 2: none	Modbus	DNP	Modbus, IEC 61850
IEC 104		Modbus	Modbus	IEC 104, Modbus, IEC 61850
IEC 103		Modbus	IEC 103	Modbus, IEC 61850

j) 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*



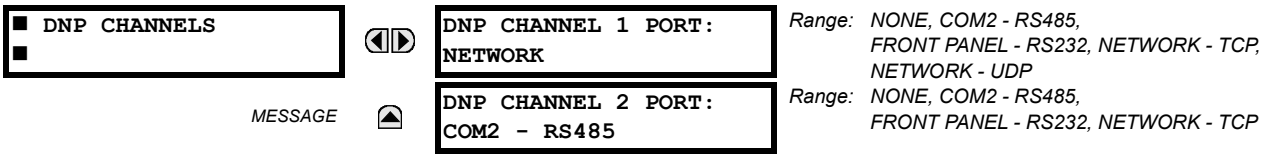
The B90 supports the Distributed Network Protocol (DNP) version 3.0. DNP is enabled when the **SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨ PROTOCOL** setting is set to DNP 3.0. The B90 can be used as a DNP slave device connected to multiple DNP masters (usually an RTU or a SCADA master station). Since the B90 maintains two sets of DNP data change buffers and connection information, two DNP masters can actively communicate with the B90 at one time.

NOTE

For any change to DNP settings, restart the relay.

The DNP Channels sub-menu is shown below.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ DNP PROTOCOL ⇨ DNP CHANNELS



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, DNP is the only protocol running on that port; Modbus or IEC 60870-5-103 are disabled. If DNP is assigned to RS485, the protocol must be set to DNP on the serial port configuration as well, for the change to take effect. When the **DNP CHANNEL 1(2) PORT** setting is set to "Network - TCP," the channel 1(2) DNP protocol can be used over TCP/IP on the Ethernet ports. When the **DNP CHANNEL 1 PORT** setting is set to "Network - UDP," the channel 1 DNP protocol can be used over UDP/IP on the Ethernet ports. See the DNP appendix for information on the DNP protocol.

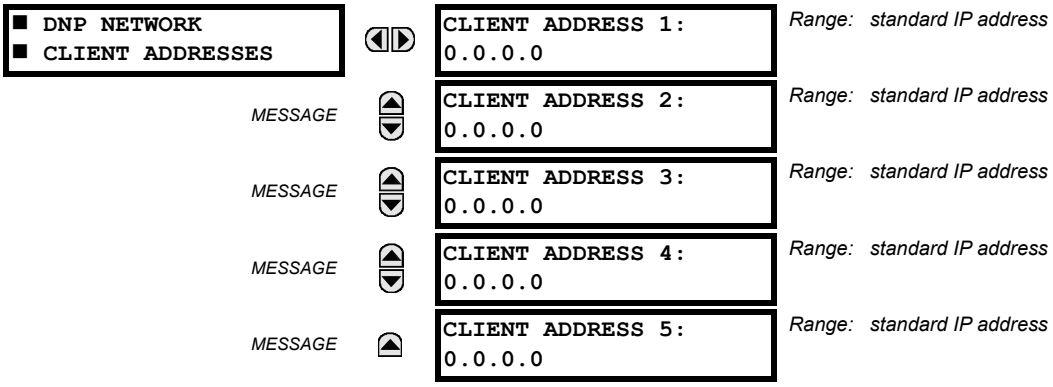
NOTE

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

The **DNP ADDRESS** setting is the DNP slave address. This number identifies the B90 on a DNP communications link. Each DNP slave should be assigned a unique address.

The B90 can specify a maximum of five clients for its DNP connections. These are IP addresses for the controllers to which the B90 can connect. The settings in this sub-menu are shown below.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ DNP PROTOCOL ⇨ DNP NETWORK CLIENT ADDRESSES



The **DNP TCP/UDP PORT NUMBER** is for normal DNP operation. To close the port, set the port number to 0.

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 B90 waits for a DNP master to confirm an unsolicited response. The **DNP UNSOL RESPONSE MAX RETRIES** setting determines the number of times the B90 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 solicited responses are sent is determined by the B90 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90 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.

NOTE

The B90 relay does not support power metering. As such, the **DNP POWER SCALE FACTOR** and **DNP POWER DEFAULT DEADBAND** settings are not applicable.

NOTE

The B90 relay does not support energy metering. As such, the **DNP ENERGY SCALE FACTOR** and **DNP ENERGY DEFAULT DEADBAND** settings are not applicable.

The **DNP TIME SYNC IIN PERIOD** setting determines how often the Need Time Internal Indication (IIN) bit is set by the B90. 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.

NOTE

Check the "DNP Points Lists" B90 web page to view the analog inputs and/or binary inputs points lists. This page can be viewed with a web browser by entering the IP address of the UR Ethernet port employed to access the B90 "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. See the DNP Implementation section in the DNP appendix.

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 B90 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 B90 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.

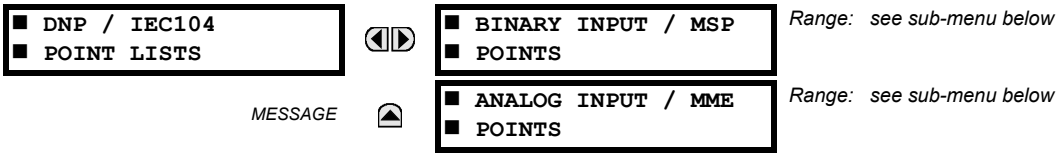
The **DNP TCP CONNECTION TIMEOUT** setting specifies a time delay for the detection of dead network TCP connections. If there is no data traffic on a DNP TCP connection for greater than the time specified by this setting, the connection will be aborted by the B90. This frees up the connection to be re-used by a client.

NOTE

For any change to DNP settings, restart the relay.

k) DNP / IEC 60870-5-104 POINT LISTS

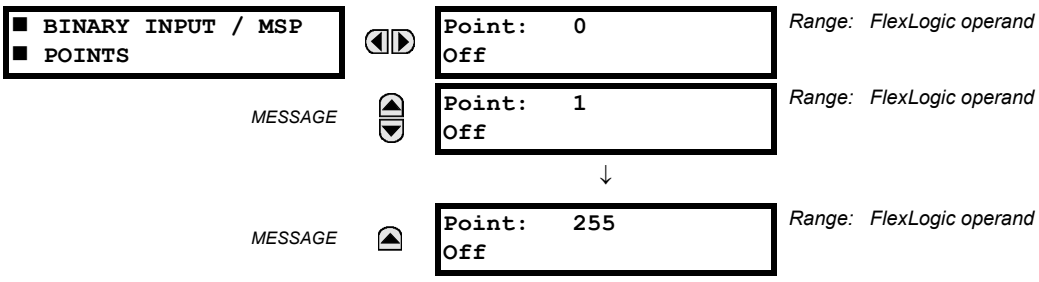
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS



Up to 256 binary and up to 256 analog input points for the DNP protocol, or the MSP and MME points for IEC 60870-5-104 protocol, can be configured. 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.

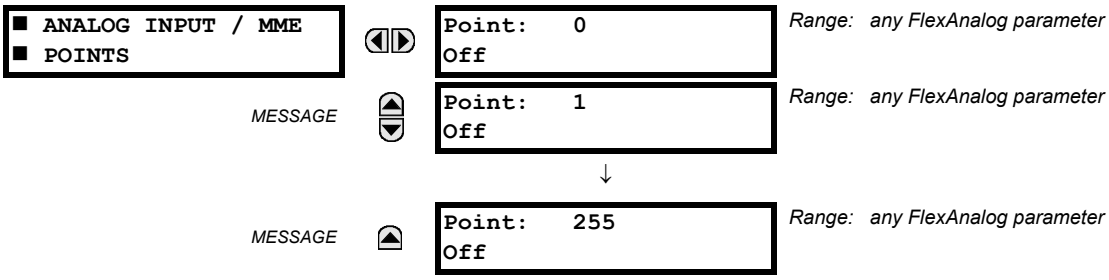
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS ⇨ BINARY INPUT / MSP POINTS



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. See 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



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.

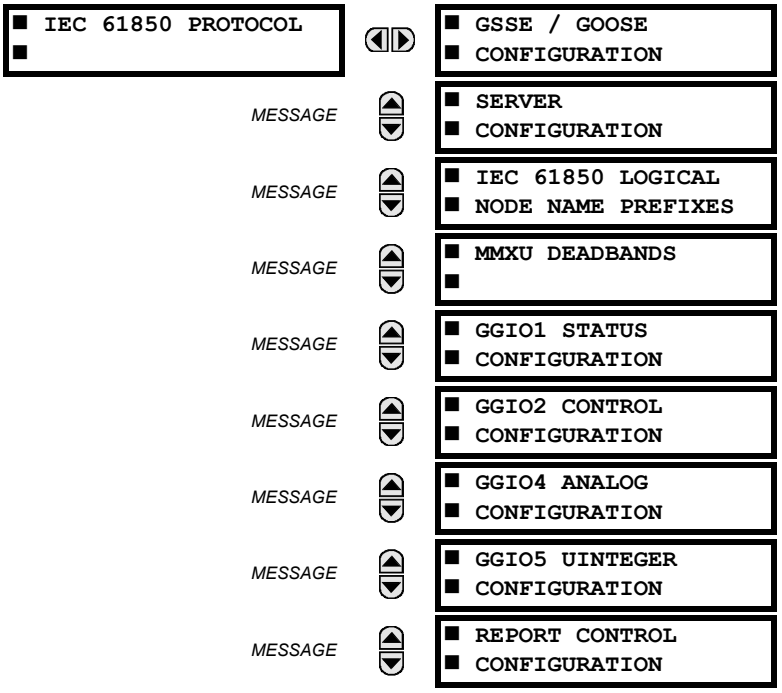
NOTE

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 take effect when the B90 is restarted.

l) IEC 61850 PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL



SOFTWARE OPTION

The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the Order Codes section in chapter 2 for details.

NOTE

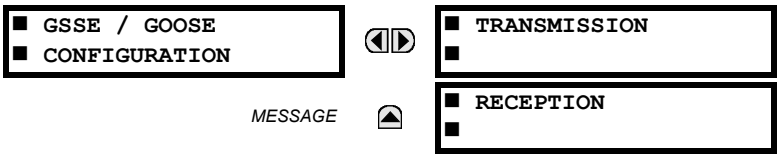
IEC 61850 messaging can form part of protection schemes. Consider 61850 settings with the same criticality as protection element settings. To ensure reliable performance of protection schemes utilizing 61850 messaging, it can be desirable to route 61850 traffic on a separate port from SCADA communications, or to use redundant, independent ports, and a high speed network recovery method, such as PRP.

The B90 supports the Manufacturing Message Specification (MMS) protocol as specified by IEC 61850. MMS is supported over two protocol stacks: TCP/IP over Ethernet. The B90 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 EnerVista software includes an interface that is compatible with firmware versions 5.0 to 7.2 to configure subscribers. Use the Simplified GOOSE Configurator in the Offline Window area.

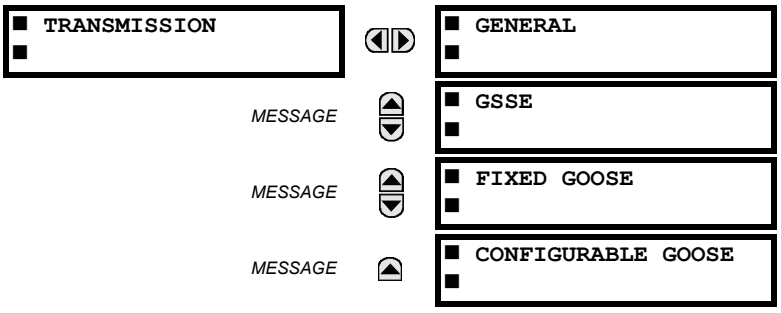
The GSSE/GOOSE configuration main menu is divided into two areas: transmission and reception.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION



The main transmission menu is shown below:

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇨ TRANSMISSION



The general transmission settings are shown below:

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇨ TRANSMISSION ⇨ GENERAL



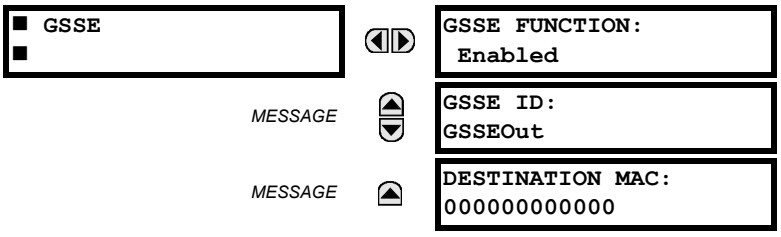
Range: 1 to 60 s in steps of 1

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 B90 GOOSE, and configurable GOOSE.

The GSSE settings are shown below:

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇨ TRANSMISSION ⇨⇩ GSEE



Range: Enabled, Disabled

Range: 65-character ASCII string

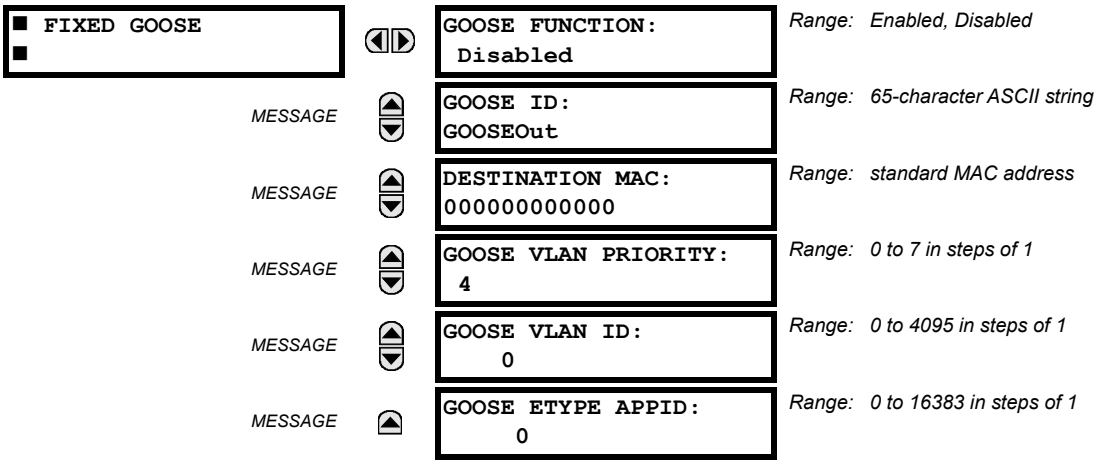
Range: standard MAC address

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 B90 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



These settings are applicable to fixed (DNA/UserSt) GOOSE only.

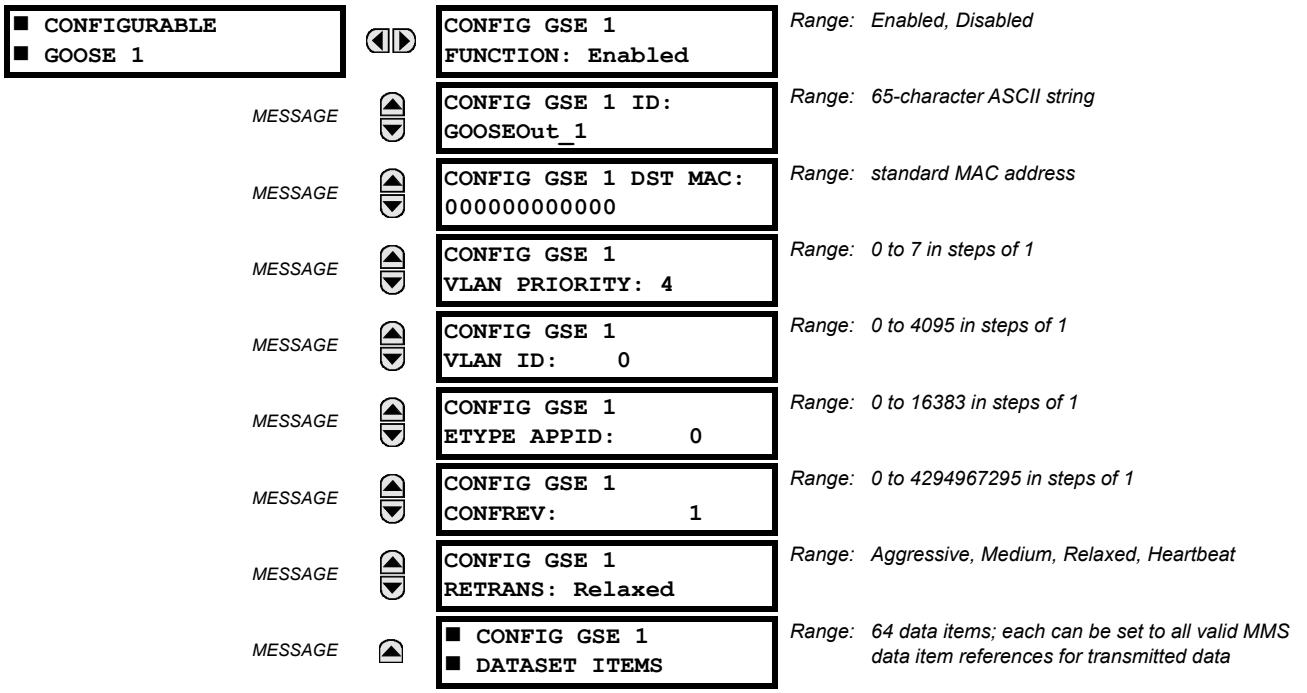
The **GOOSE ID** setting represents the IEC 61850 GOOSE application ID (GoID) name string sent as part of each GOOSE message. This string identifies the GOOSE message to the receiving device. In revisions previous to 5.0x, this name string was represented by the **RELAY NAME** setting.

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 B90 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 B90) 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)



The configurable GOOSE settings allow the B90 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 B90 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 B90. The B90 supports the configuration of eight 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90 will continue to block transmission of the dataset. The B90 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 B90 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 table shows details about each scheme. Times are maximum values. Retransmitted messages can occur faster than the times listed.

Table 5–7: 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 (as outlined in the IEC 61850 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90 must be rebooted (control power removed and re-applied) before these settings take effect.

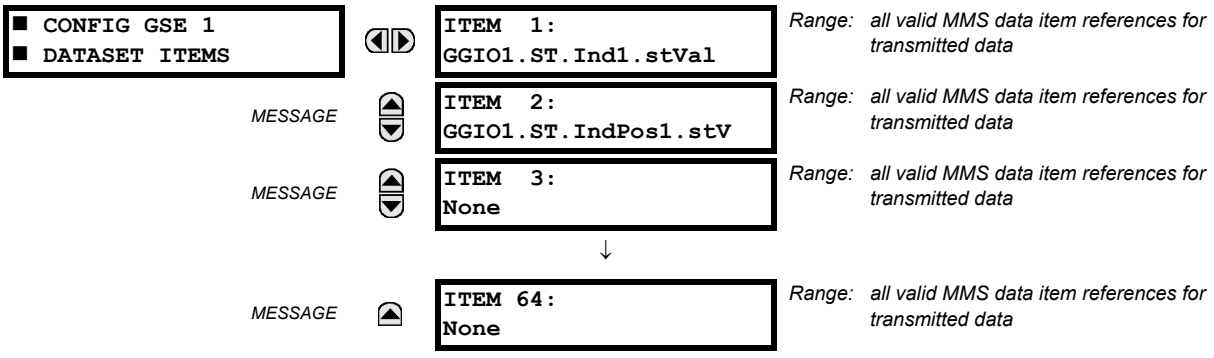
The value of remote input 1 (Boolean on or off) in the receiving device will be determined by the GGIO1.ST.Ind1.stVal value in the sending device. The above settings will be automatically populated by the EnerVista UR Setup software when a complete SCD file is created by third party substation configurator software.

For intercommunication between B90 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 B90 (DNA/UserSt dataset and configurable datasets) use the IEC 61850 GOOSE messaging services (for example, VLAN support).

NOTE

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.

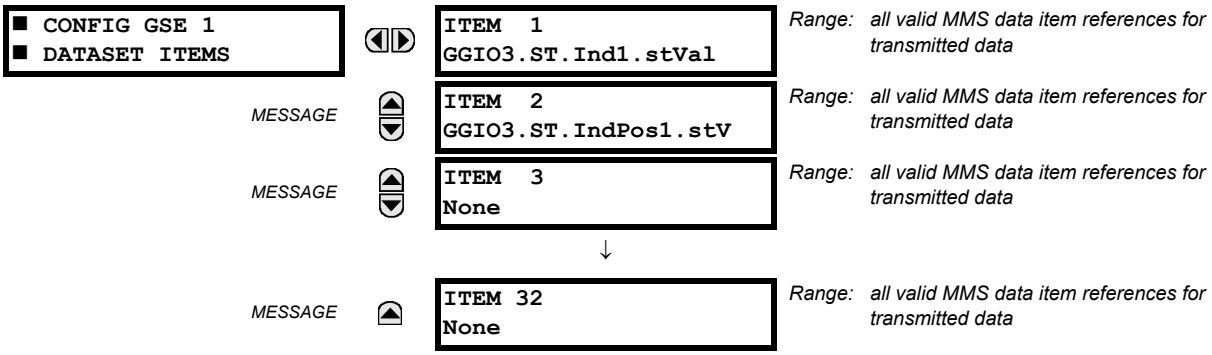
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇨ TRANSMISSION ⇨⇩ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE ⇨ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(8) ⇨⇩ CONFIG GSE 1(64) DATA ITEMS



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 B90 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



The configurable GOOSE settings allow the B90 to be configured to receive a number of different datasets within IEC 61850 GOOSE messages. Up to 16 different configurable datasets can be configured for reception. This is useful for inter-communication between B90 IEDs and devices from other manufacturers that support IEC 61850.

For intercommunication between B90 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 B90 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 B90 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.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 server configuration is shown below.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ SERVER CONFIGURATION

■ SERVER ■ CONFIGURATION		IEDNAME:IEDName	*Range: up to 32 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	LD INST:LDInst	*Range: up to 32 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	IEC/MMS TCP PORT NUMBER: 102	*Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1*
	MESSAGE	INCLUDE NON-IEC DATA: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	SERVER SCANNING: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	LOCATION:LPHD DC PHV-Nam Location	*Range: up to 80 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	LATITUDE: 0.000	*Range: -90.000 to 90.000 deg in steps of 0.001 deg*
	MESSAGE	LONGITUDE: 0.000	*Range: -180.000 to 180.000 deg in steps of 0.001 deg*
	MESSAGE	ALTITUDE: 0 m	*Range: 0 to 10,0000 m in steps of 1 m*

The **IEDNAME** 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".

NOTE

When a 0 value is involved in a change, the changes to the **IEC/MMS TCP PORT NUMBER** setting take effect when the B90 is restarted.

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

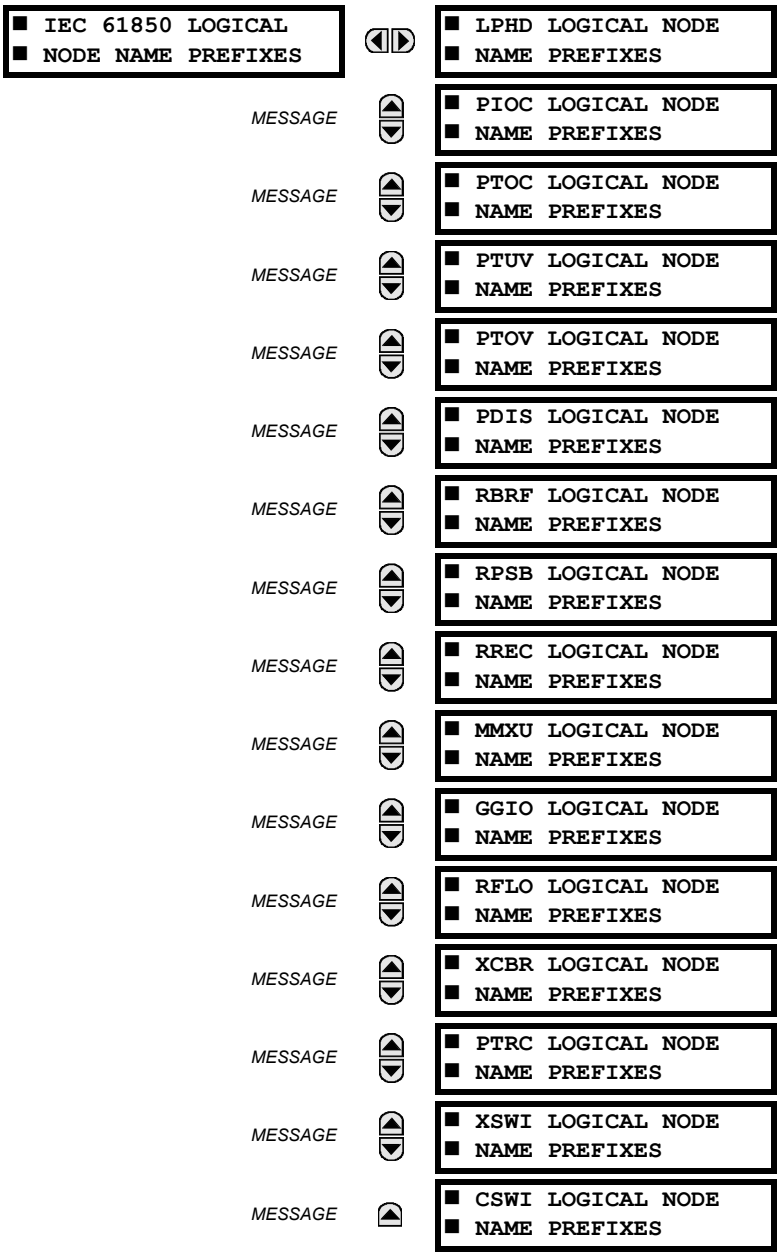
The **SERVER SCANNING** feature should be set to "Disabled" when IEC 61850 client/server functionality is not required. IEC 61850 has two modes of functionality: GOOSE/GSSE inter-device communication and client/server communication. If the GOOSE/GSSE functionality is required without the IEC 61850 client 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 B90. Clients are still able to connect to the server (B90 relay), but most data values are not updated. This setting does not affect GOOSE/GSSE operation.

NOTE

Changes to the **IEDNAME** setting, **LD INST** setting, and GOOSE dataset take effect when the B90 is restarted.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 logical node name prefixes is shown below.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ 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.

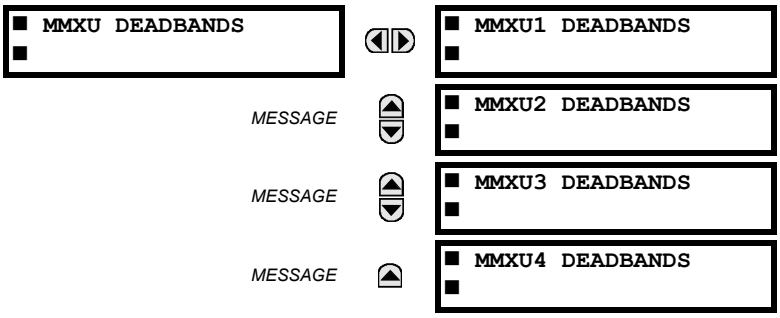
Changes to the logical node prefixes will not take effect until the B90 is restarted.

The main menu for the IEC 61850 MMXU deadbands is shown below.

NOTE

The IEC 61850 MMXU deadband settings cannot be used with the B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ MMXU DEADBANDS



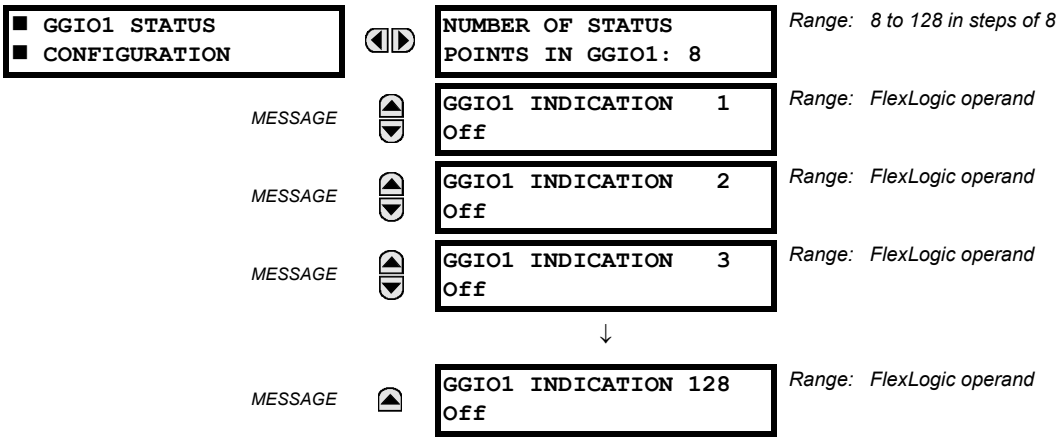
The MMXU deadband settings represent the deadband values used to determine when the update the MMXU “mag” and “cVal” values from the associated “instmag” and “instcVal” values. The “mag” and “cVal” values are used for the IEC 61850 buffered and unbuffered reports. These settings correspond to the associated “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 × phase CT primary setting
- neutral current: 46 × ground CT primary setting
- voltage: 275 × VT ratio setting
- power (real, reactive, and apparent): 46 × phase CT primary setting × 275 × 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



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 B90 is restarted.

The GGIO2 control configuration points are shown below:

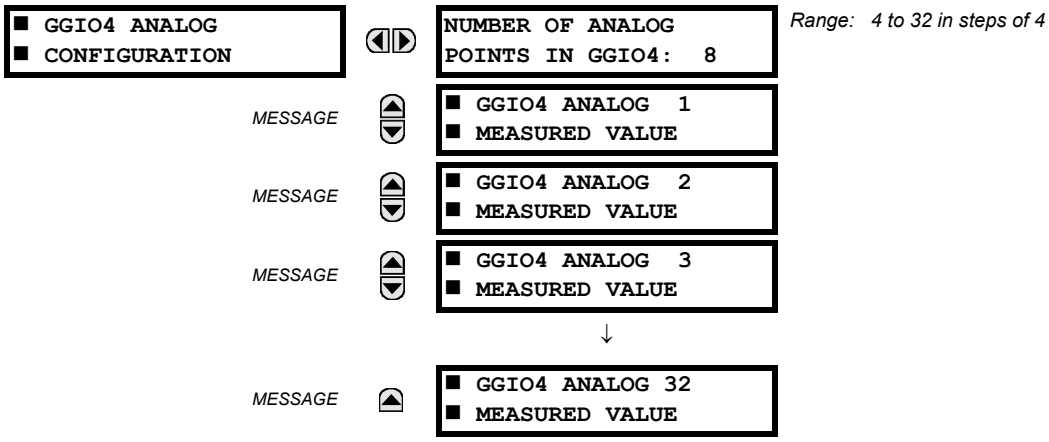
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ GGIO2 CONTROL CONFIGURATION ⇨ GGIO2 CF SPSCO 1(64)



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 B90 virtual inputs.

The GGIO4 analog configuration points are shown below:

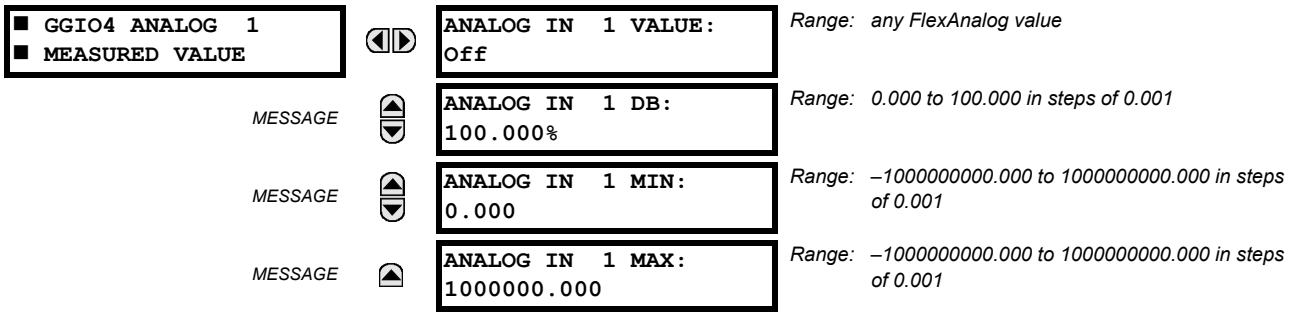
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ GGIO4 ANALOG CONFIGURATION



The **NUMBER OF ANALOG POINTS** setting determines how many analog data points will exist in GGIO4. When this value is changed, the B90 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



These settings are configured as follows.

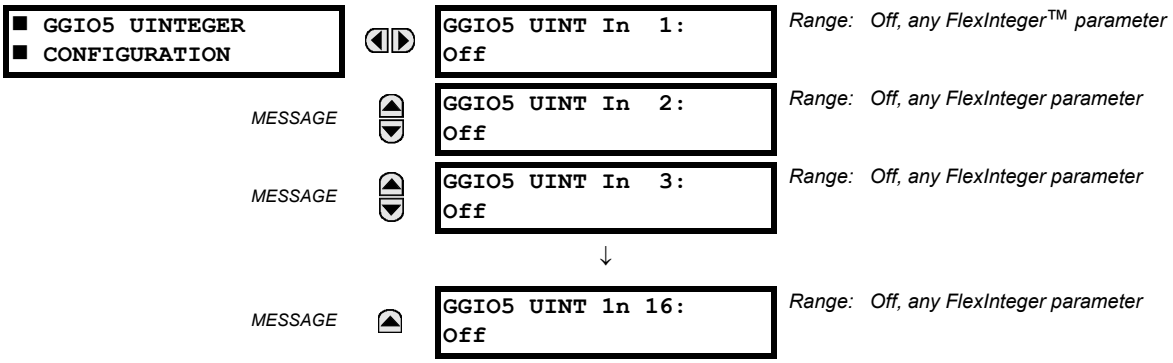
- **ANALOG IN 1 VALUE**: This setting selects the FlexAnalog value to drive the instantaneous value of each GGIO4 analog status value (GGIO4.MX.AnIn1.instMag.f).
- **ANALOG IN 1 DB**: This setting specifies the deadband for each analog value. Refer to IEC 61850-7-1 and 61850-7-3 for details. The deadband 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

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



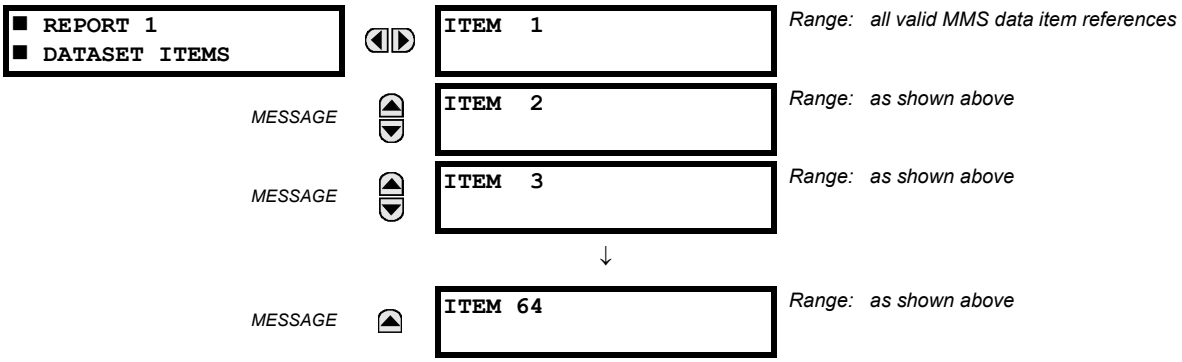
The GGIO5 logical node allows IEC 61850 client access to integer data values. This allows access to as many as 16 unsigned integer value points, associated timestamps, and quality flags. The method of configuration is similar to that of GGIO1 (binary status values). The settings allow the selection of FlexInteger values for each GGIO5 integer value point.

It is intended that clients use GGIO5 to access generic integer values from the B90. 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



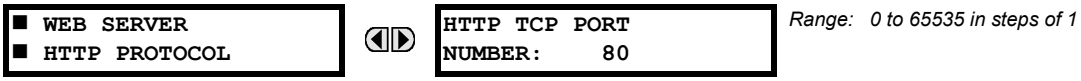
To create the dataset for logical node LN, program the **ITEM 1** to **ITEM 64** settings to a value from the list of IEC 61850 data attributes supported by the B90. Changes to the dataset will only take effect when the B90 is restarted. It is recommended to use reporting service from logical node LLN0 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.

NOTE

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.

m) WEB SERVER HTTP PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ WEB SERVER HTTP PROTOCOL



Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

The B90 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 B90 "Main Menu". Web pages are available showing 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 B90 Ethernet port employed into the "Address" box of the web browser.

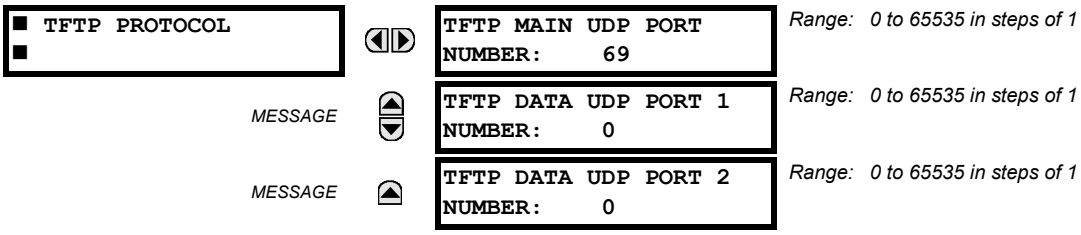
NOTE

When the port is set to 0, the change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

n) TFTP PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ TFTP PROTOCOL



Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

Range: 0 to 65535 in steps of 1

The Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) can be used to transfer files from the B90 over a network. The B90 operates as a TFTP server. TFTP client software is available from various sources, including Microsoft Windows NT. The `dir.txt` file obtained from the B90 contains a list and description of all available files (event records, oscillography, etc.).

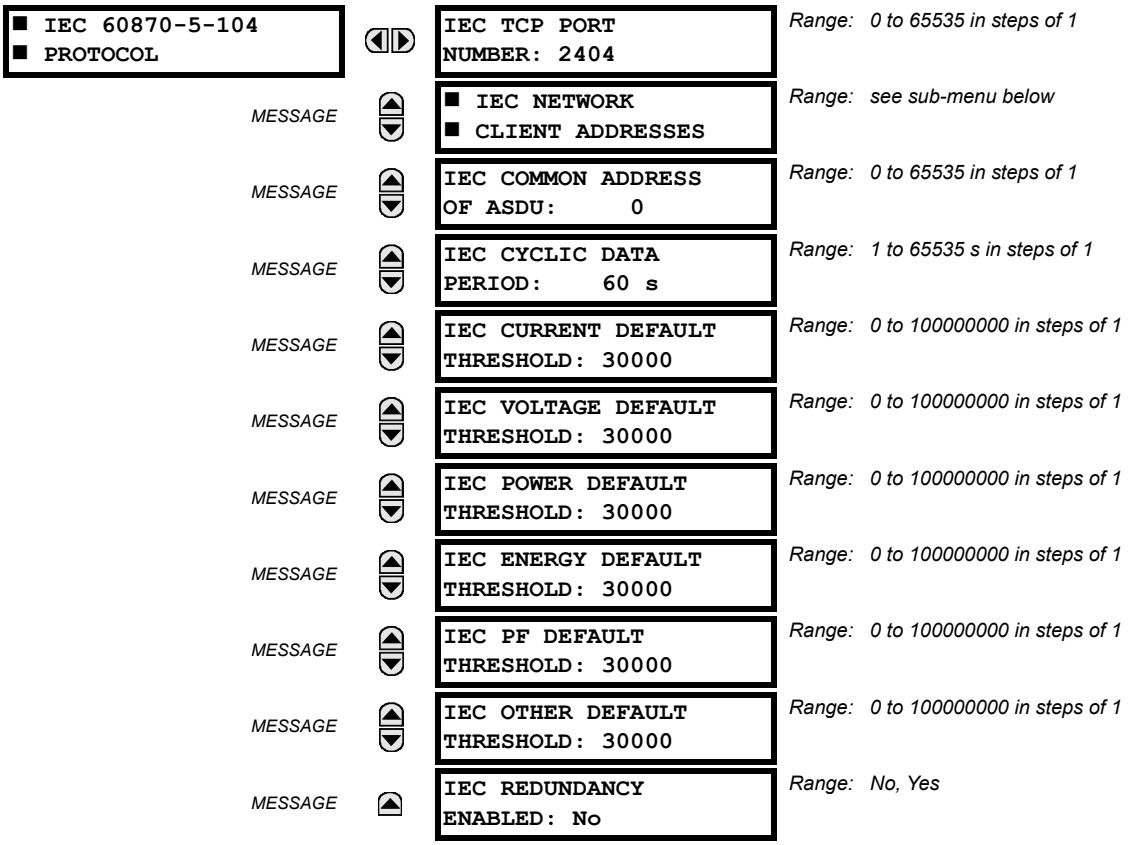
NOTE

When the **TFTP MAIN UDP PORT NUMBER** is set to 0, the change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

o) IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL



The B90 supports the IEC 60870-5-104 protocol. This protocol is enabled when the SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨ PROTOCOL setting is set to IEC 60870-5-104. The B90 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 B90 maintains two sets of IEC 60870-5-104 data change buffers, no more than two masters should actively communicate with the B90 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90, 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.

IEC TCP PORT NUMBER: When set to 0, the change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

IEC COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU: The change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

IEC CYCLIC DATA PERIOD: The change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

NOTE

Do not set more than one protocol to the same TCP/UDP port number, as this results in unreliable operation of those protocols.

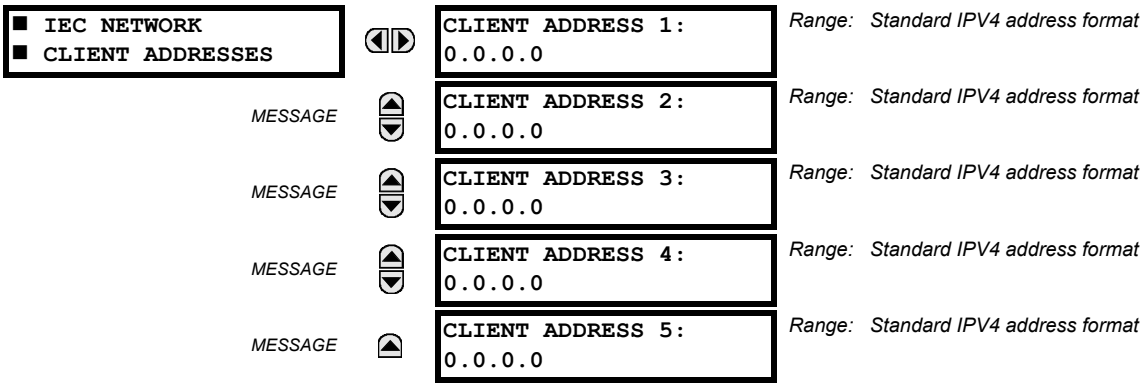
NOTE

The B90 relay does not support power metering. As such, the **IEC POWER DEFAULT THRESHOLD** setting is not applicable.

NOTE

The B90 relay does not support energy metering. As such, the **IEC ENERGY DEFAULT THRESHOLD** setting is not applicable.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 60870-5-104 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ IEC NETWORK CLIENT ADDRESSES



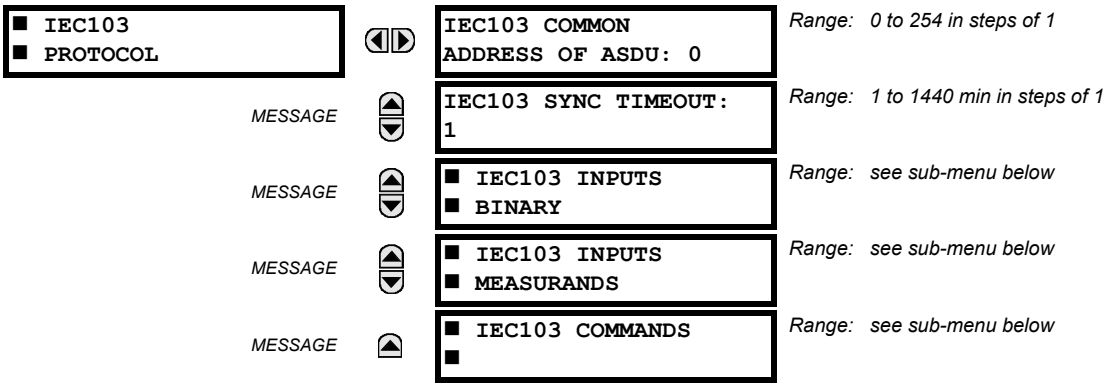
The B90 can specify a maximum of five clients for its IEC 104 connections. These are IP addresses for the controllers to which the B90 can connect.

A maximum of two simultaneous connections are supported at any given time.

5

p) IEC 60870-5-103 PROTOCOL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC 60870-5-103



SOFTWARE OPTION

The B90 is provided with optional IEC 60870-5-103 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the *Order Codes* section in chapter 2 for details.

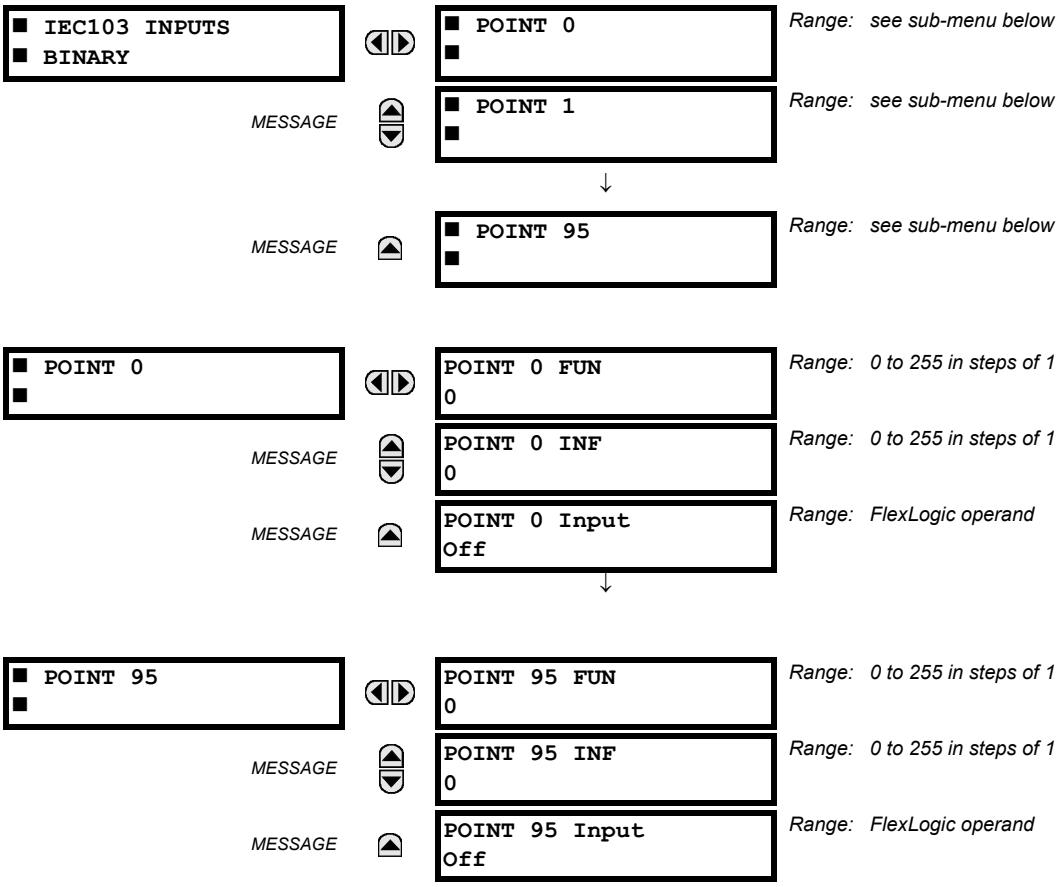
The IEC 60870-5-103 protocol is enabled when the **SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨ PROTOCOL** setting is set to IEC 60870-5-103.

IEC103 COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU: This setting uniquely defines this B90 on the serial line. Select an ID between 0 and 254. This ID does not need to be in sequential order for all stations that communicate with a controller, but it is recommended. Note that RS485 only allows a maximum of 32 slave stations on a communication line, so the entire range of 254 addresses is never exhausted.

IEC103 SYNC TIMEOUT: This setting defines the time that the B90 waits for a synchronization message. The B90 synchronizes its clock using all available sources, with the source synching more frequently overwriting the time of the other sources. Since the synchronization message received from the IEC 60870-5-103 master is less frequent than IRIG-B, PTP, or SNTP, its time is overwritten by these three sources, if any of them is active. If the synchronization timeout occurs and none of IRIG-B, PTP, or SNTP is active, the B90 sets the invalid bit in the time stamp of a time-tagged message.

The settings for the remaining menus are outlined as follows.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC60870-5-103 ⇨ IEC103 INPUTS BINARY



The binary input points are mapped using elements from a list of possible FlexLogic operands. A maximum of 96 binary inputs (points) can be mapped this way.

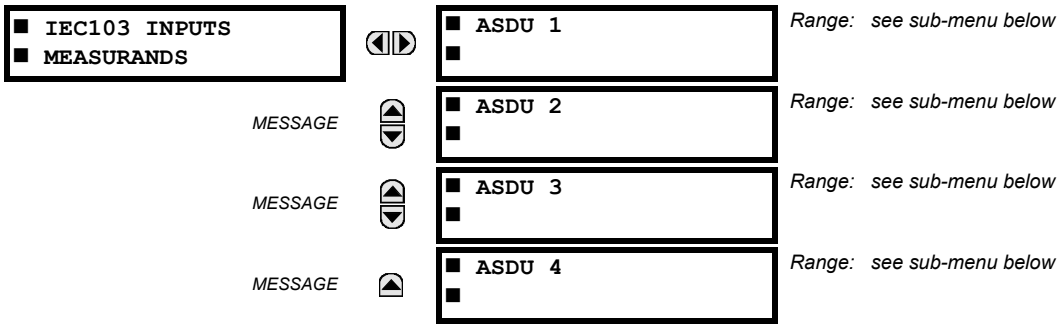
The IEC60870-5-103 point list always starts with point 0 and ends at the first "Off" value. Since the IEC 60870-5-103 point list must be in a continuous block, any points assigned after the first "Off" point are ignored.

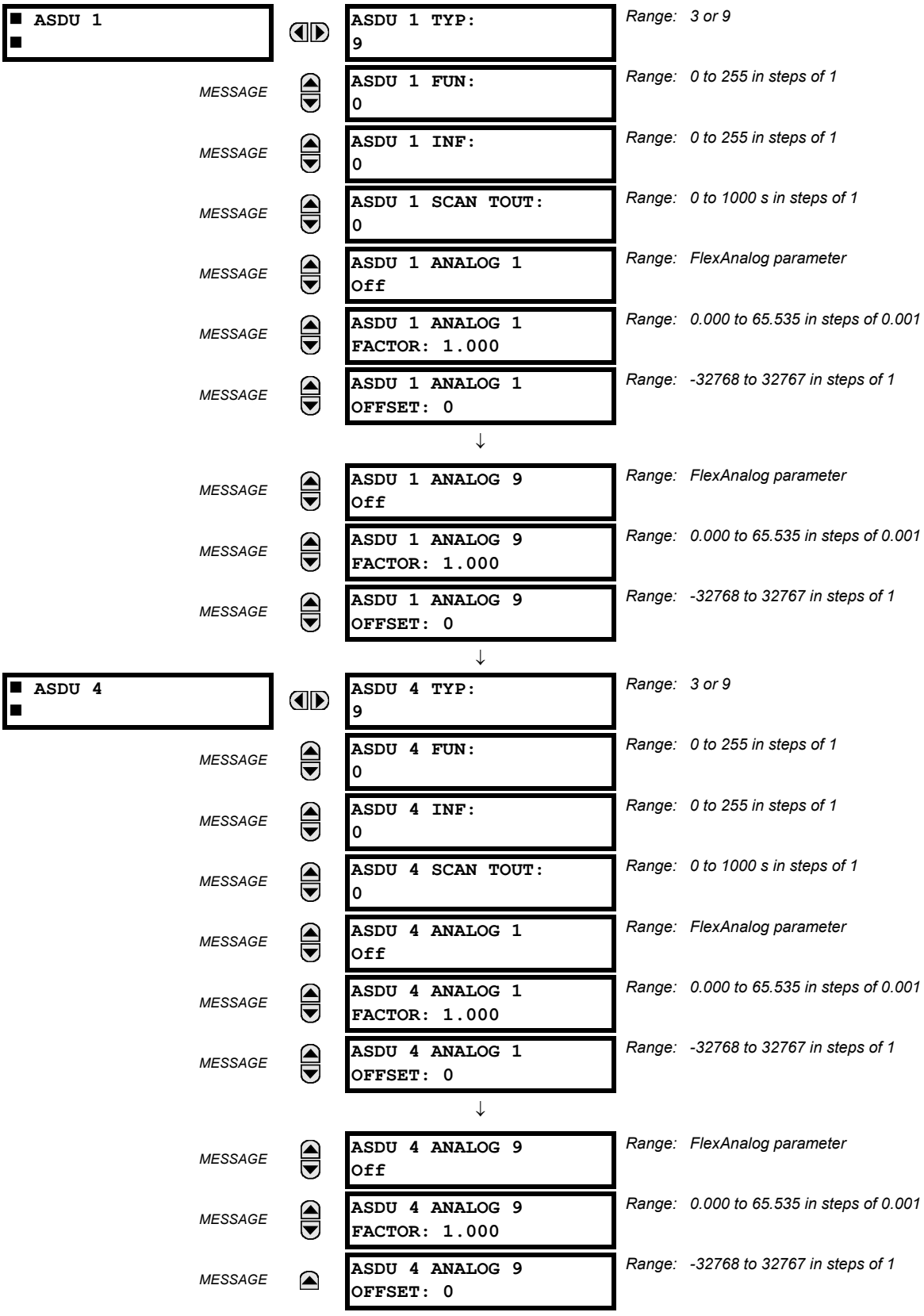
For each defined point, set appropriate values for the Function Type (FUN) and Information Number (INF), which form the Information Object Identifier field of the ASDU, as defined in IEC60870-5-103.

The binary input points are sent as Class 1 data. They are sent either as a response to a general interrogation received from the controller or reported spontaneously. Spontaneous transmission occurs as a response to cyclic Class 2 requests. If the B90 wants to transmit Class 1 data at that time, it demands access for Class 1 data transmission (ACD=1 in the control field of the response).

For any change to take effect, restart the relay.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC60870-5-103 ⇨ IEC103 INPUTS MEASURANDS




ASDU 1
ASDU 1 TYP: 9
Range: 3 or 9
MESSAGE
ASDU 1 FUN: 0
Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
ASDU 1 INF: 0
Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
ASDU 1 SCAN TOUT: 0
Range: 0 to 1000 s in steps of 1
ASDU 1 ANALOG 1 Off
Range: FlexAnalog parameter
ASDU 1 ANALOG 1 FACTOR: 1.000
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 in steps of 0.001
ASDU 1 ANALOG 1 OFFSET: 0
Range: -32768 to 32767 in steps of 1
ASDU 1 ANALOG 9 Off
Range: FlexAnalog parameter
ASDU 1 ANALOG 9 FACTOR: 1.000
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 in steps of 0.001
ASDU 1 ANALOG 9 OFFSET: 0
Range: -32768 to 32767 in steps of 1
ASDU 4
ASDU 4 TYP: 9
Range: 3 or 9
ASDU 4 FUN: 0
Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
ASDU 4 INF: 0
Range: 0 to 255 in steps of 1
ASDU 4 SCAN TOUT: 0
Range: 0 to 1000 s in steps of 1
ASDU 4 ANALOG 1 Off
Range: FlexAnalog parameter
ASDU 4 ANALOG 1 FACTOR: 1.000
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 in steps of 0.001
ASDU 4 ANALOG 1 OFFSET: 0
Range: -32768 to 32767 in steps of 1
ASDU 4 ANALOG 9 Off
Range: FlexAnalog parameter
ASDU 4 ANALOG 9 FACTOR: 1.000
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 in steps of 0.001
ASDU 4 ANALOG 9 OFFSET: 0
Range: -32768 to 32767 in steps of 1

The configuration menu allows a maximum of four ASDUs containing measurands.

Measurands are sent as a response to Class 2 requests, which are cyclic requests coming from the master.

TYPE IDENTIFICATION (TYP): The configuration field TYP indicates how many measurands are present in the corresponding ASDU. Each ASDU can take either 4 or 9 measurands maximum, depending on the type identification (3 respectively 9). For any change to take effect, restart the relay.

FUNCTION TYPE (FUN) AND INFORMATION NUMBER (INF): These two fields form the Information Object Identifier of the ASDU as defined in IEC60870-103. For any change to take effect, restart the relay.

SCAN TIMEOUT (SCAN TOUT): This is the cyclic period used by the B90 to decide when a measurand ASDU is included in a response. The measurand is sent as response to a Class 2 request when the corresponding timeout expires. The default value 0 means 500 ms.

ANALOG #: This field contains the actual measurand to be sent in the response to the master. The measurands can be mapped using elements from a list of FlexAnalog operands. The measurands sent are voltage, current, power, power factor, and frequency. If any other FlexAnalog is chosen, the B90 sends 0 instead of its value. Note that the power is transmitted in KW, not W. Measurands are transmitted as ASDU 3 or ASDU 9 (type identification value set to measurands I, respectively measurands II).

Each IEC60870-5-103 measurands list ends at the first unconfigured ("Off") value. Any measurand assigned after the first "Off" value is ignored.

At least one measurand per ASDU must be configured in order to configure the following ASDU. For example, the user can configure only one measurand for each ASDU, but the user is not allowed to skip ASDU2 and configure measurands in ASDU3.

For any change to take effect, restart the relay.

ANALOG # FACTOR AND OFFSET: For each measurand included in the ASDU, a factor and offset can also be configured. The factor and offset allow for scaling to be performed on measurands. The final measurement sent to the IEC60870-103 master is then "a*x + b", where x is the measurand, a is the multiplying factor and b is the offset. The master has to perform the reversed operation in order to retrieve the actual value if such scaling is done. By default a = 1 and b = 0, so no scaling is done if these values are left at their defaults. Examples of when scaling is appropriate are as follows:

- If the measured value contains decimals and it is important to preserve the resolution. Since the format for transmitting the measurand does not permit decimals, a factor a>1 can be applied before transmission. For example, a frequency F=59.9Hz can be transmitted as Ft = 10 * F = 10 * 59.9 = 599. In this case a = 10, b = 0. The master receives 599 and has to divide by 10 to retrieve the real value 59.9.
- If the measured value is larger than what fits in the format defined in IEC103. The format defined in the standard allows for signed integers up to 4095. By offsetting, unsigned integers up to 4096 + 4095 = 8191 are supported. Scaling using factors <1 can be required in such cases. The calculation is outlined in the IEC60870-5-103 appendix. Two examples follow, where you decide factors a and b.

  Example 1: Nominal power Pn = 100MW = 100000KW (power is transmitted in KW)

  Since P can be both positive and negative:

  Transmitted power Pt = (4095/(Pn*2.4)) * P = (4095/(100000 * 2.4)) * P

  = 0.017 * P

  a = 0.017

  b = 0

  Pt = 0.017 * P

  For a max power 100000KW * 2.4 = 240000KW, we transmit

  Pt = 0.017 * 240000 = 4080

  A value above 240 MW is indicated by overflow.

  Example 2: Nominal voltage Vn = 500000V

  Since RMS voltage V can be only positive:

Transmitted voltage Vt = (8191/(Vn*2.4)) * V - 4096 =

= (8191/(500000 * 2.4)) * V - 4096 = 0.0068 * V - 4096

a = 0.0068

Since the step is in increments of 0.001, we round it at:

a = 0.006

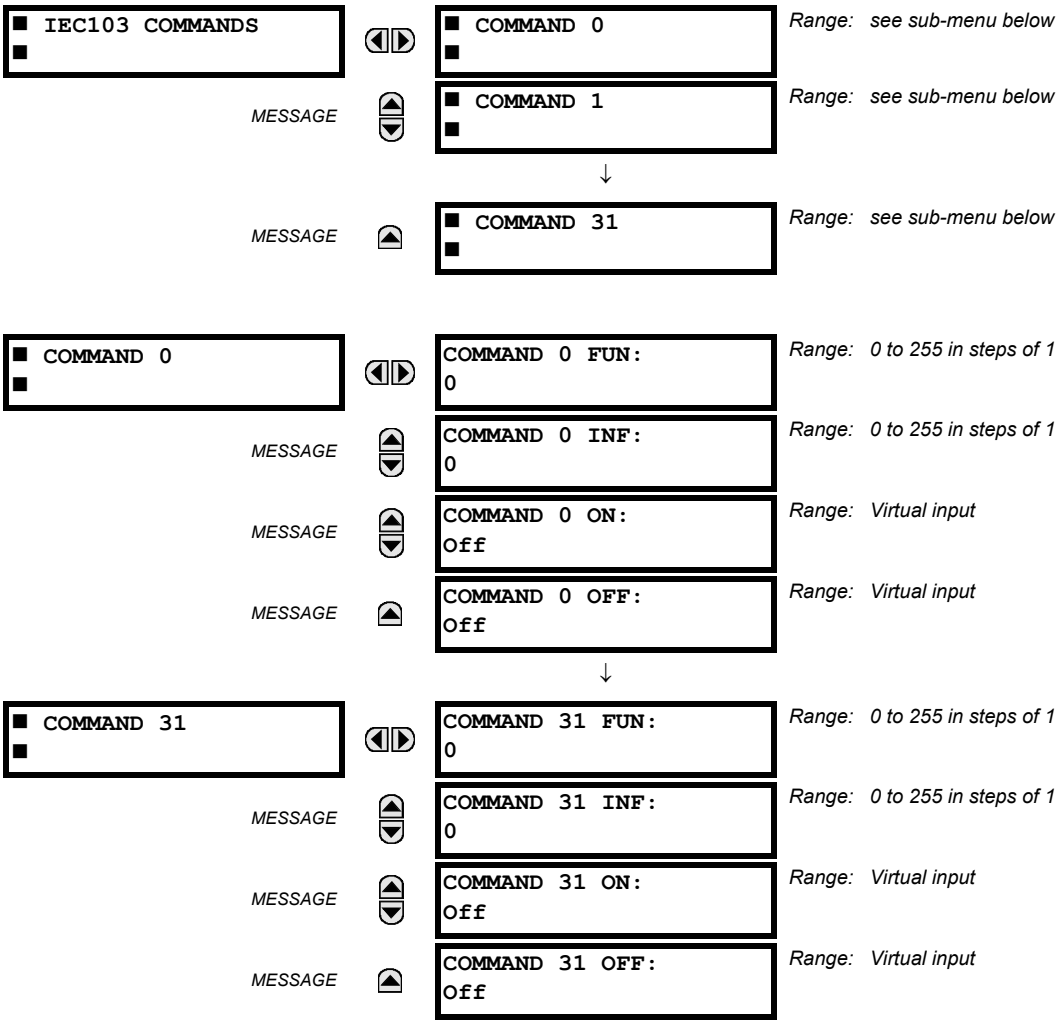
b = -4096

Vt = 0.006 * V - 4096

For max voltage 500000V * 2.4 = 1200000V, we transmit

Vt = 0.006 * 1200000 - 4096 = 7200 - 4096 = 3104

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATIONS ⇨⇩ IEC60870-5-103 ⇨ IEC103 COMMANDS



Commands are received as General Command (Type Identification 20). The user can configure which action to perform when an ASDU command comes.

A list of available mappings is provided on the B90. This includes 64 virtual inputs (see the following table). The ON and OFF for the same ASDU command can be mapped to different virtual inputs.

Each command is identified by the unique combination made by the function type (FUN), and information number (INF). If the master sends an ASDU command that does not have the FUN and INF of any configured command, the relay rejects it.

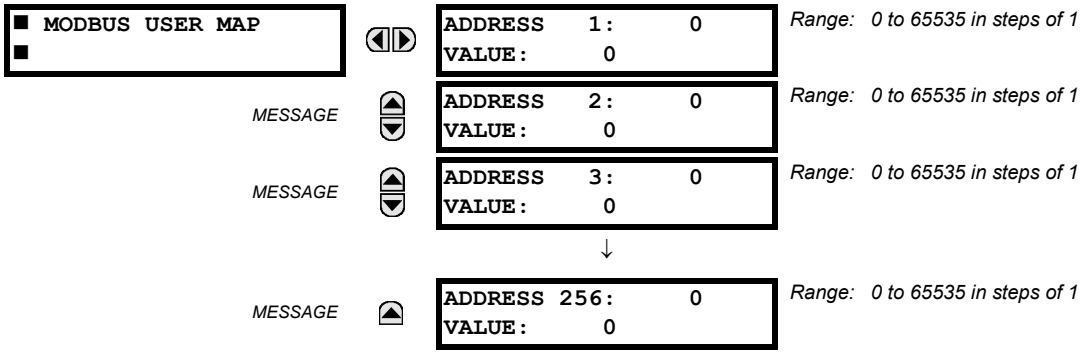
Table 5–8: COMMANDS MAPPING TABLE

DESCRIPTION	VALUE
Off	0
Virtual Input 1	1
Virtual Input 2	2
...	
Virtual Input 64	64

For any change to take effect, restart the relay.

5.2.5 MODBUS USER MAP

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ MODBUS USER MAP

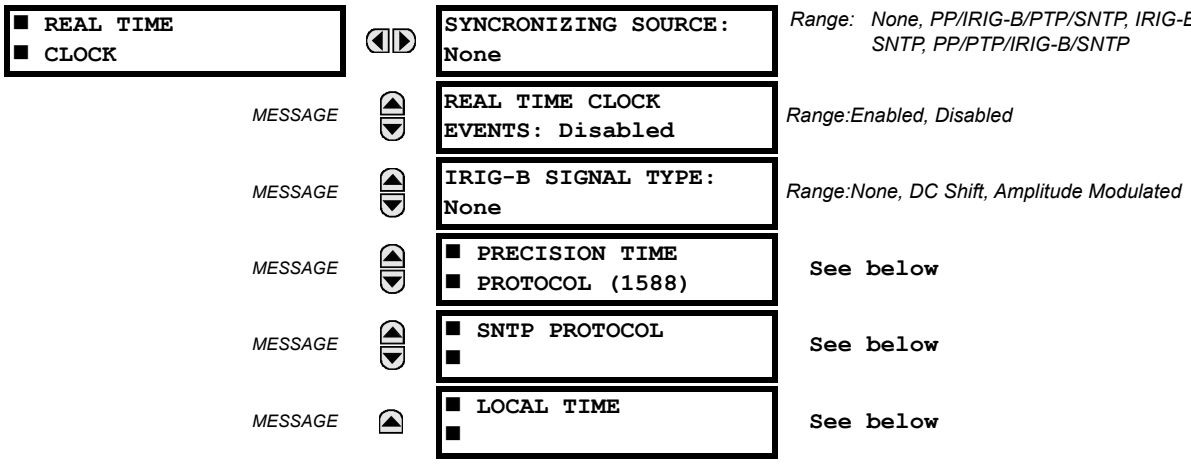


The Modbus user map provides read-only access for up to 256 registers. To obtain a memory map value, enter the desired address in the **ADDRESS** line (converted from hex to decimal format). The corresponding value displays in the **VALUE** line. A value of "0" in subsequent register **ADDRESS** lines 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



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 ±1 minute per month (~23 ppm). Once the RTC is synchronized with the Precision Time Protocol (PTP), IRIG-B, or SNTP, its accuracy approaches that of the synchroniz-

ing time delivered to the relay. While the RTC is not synchronized via PTP or IRIG-B, or the relay determines than it has an offset possibly greater than 10 µs from the international time standard, the CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED FlexLogic operand is activated.

The **SYNCHRONIZING SOURCE** setting displays when the relay includes the IEEE 1588 software option. The setting configures the priority sequence of the time synchronization source, to determine which of the available external time sources to use for time synchronization. A setting of None causes the RTC and the synchrophasor clock to free-run until the clock is changed from the front panel or from communications protocols. A setting of PP/IRIG-B/PTP/SNTP, IRIG-B/PP/PTP/SNTP, or PP/PTP/IRIG-B/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, and 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.

When the relay does not have the IEEE 1588 software option and this setting does not display, it uses IRIG-B when enabled and operational, then failing that SNTP when configured and operational, and otherwise it free-runs unless the clock is changed from the front panel or from communications protocols.

Whenever a time synchronization message is received through any of the active protocols, the UR clock updates. However, given that IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 60870-5-104, Modbus, and DNP are low accuracy time synchronization methods, avoid their use for synchronization when better accuracy time protocols, such as IRIG-B and PTP, are active in the system.

See the **COMMANDS ⇨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. A Date/Time Changed event is generated when:

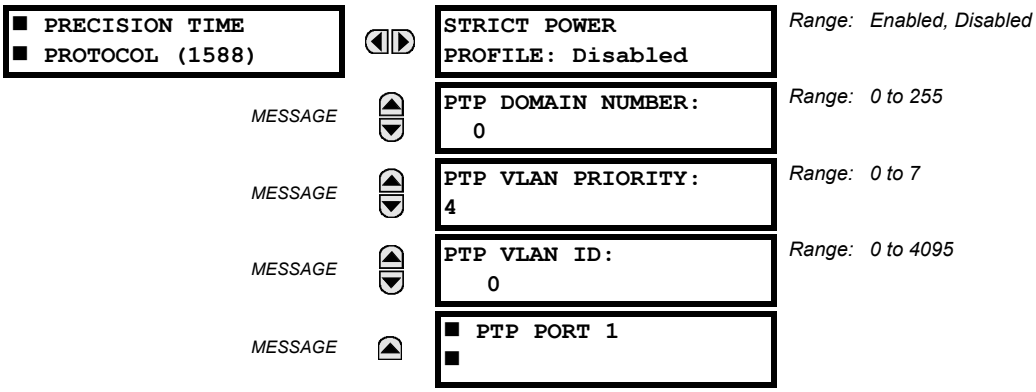
- The real time clock changed from SNTP/PTP/IRIG-B and the time difference is more than one second
- The real time clock changed from the front panel or via Modbus register. The relay always generates this event regardless of the time difference.
- The Daylight Saving Time (DST) setting gets enabled and the current relay time is already in the DST zone
- The real time clock enters or leaves DST

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. When IRIG-B is enabled and active, clock synchronization by communication protocols. (DNP, IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 60870-5-104) is blocked, and clock synchronization from the front panel and over Modbus is always enabled.

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 ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ REAL TIME CLOCK ⇨⇩ PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (1588)



PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ REAL TIME CLOCK ⇨⇩ PRECISION TIME PROTOCOL (1588) ⇨⇩ PTP PORT 1(3)

MESSAGE

```
PORT 1 PTP FUNCTION:
Disabled
```

Range: Enabled, Disabled

MESSAGE

```
PORT 1 PATH DELAY
ADDER:      0 ns
```

Range: 0 to 60 000 ns in steps of 1

MESSAGE

```
PORT 1 PATH DELAY
ASYMMETRY:      0 ns
```

Range: –1 000 to +1 000 ns in steps of 1

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 µs in received event messages, and 4) certain non-compliant announce and sync message update rates.

NOTE

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 µs 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" that the present grandmaster, it assumes the grandmaster role and the previous grandmaster reverts to slave. The B90 qualification mechanism accepts a potential master clock as a new grandmaster, when in a four-second interval it has received three announce messages from it, all better than the present grandmaster clock and better than any other announce in this interval.

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, and due to processing delays in the Ethernet switches. 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 µs.

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.

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 ±1 µs, 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

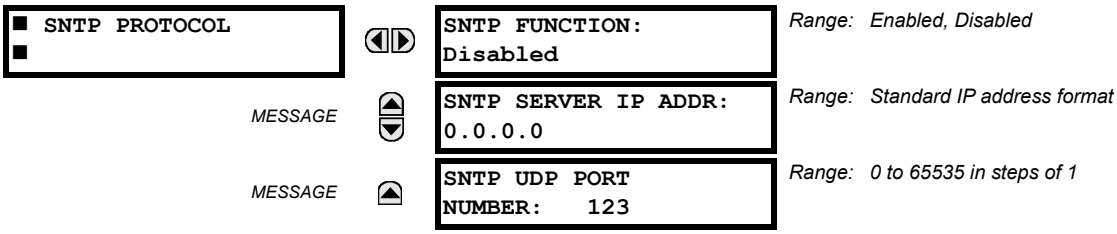
- The time delivered by PTP is advanced by the time value in this setting prior to the time being used to synchronize the relay's real time clock. This is to compensate to the extent practical for time delivery delays not compensated for in the network. In a fully compliant PP network, the peer delay 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



The B90 supports the Simple Network Time Protocol specified in RFC-2030. With SNTP, the B90 can obtain clock time over an Ethernet network. The B90 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. UR series relays support unicast, broadcast, multicast, and anycast SNTP functionality.

The **SNTP FUNCTION** setting enables or disabled the SNTP feature on the B90.

To use SNTP in unicast mode, **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 B90 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 B90 clock is closely synchronized with the SNTP/NTP server. It takes up to two minutes for the B90 to signal an SNTP self-test error if the server is offline.

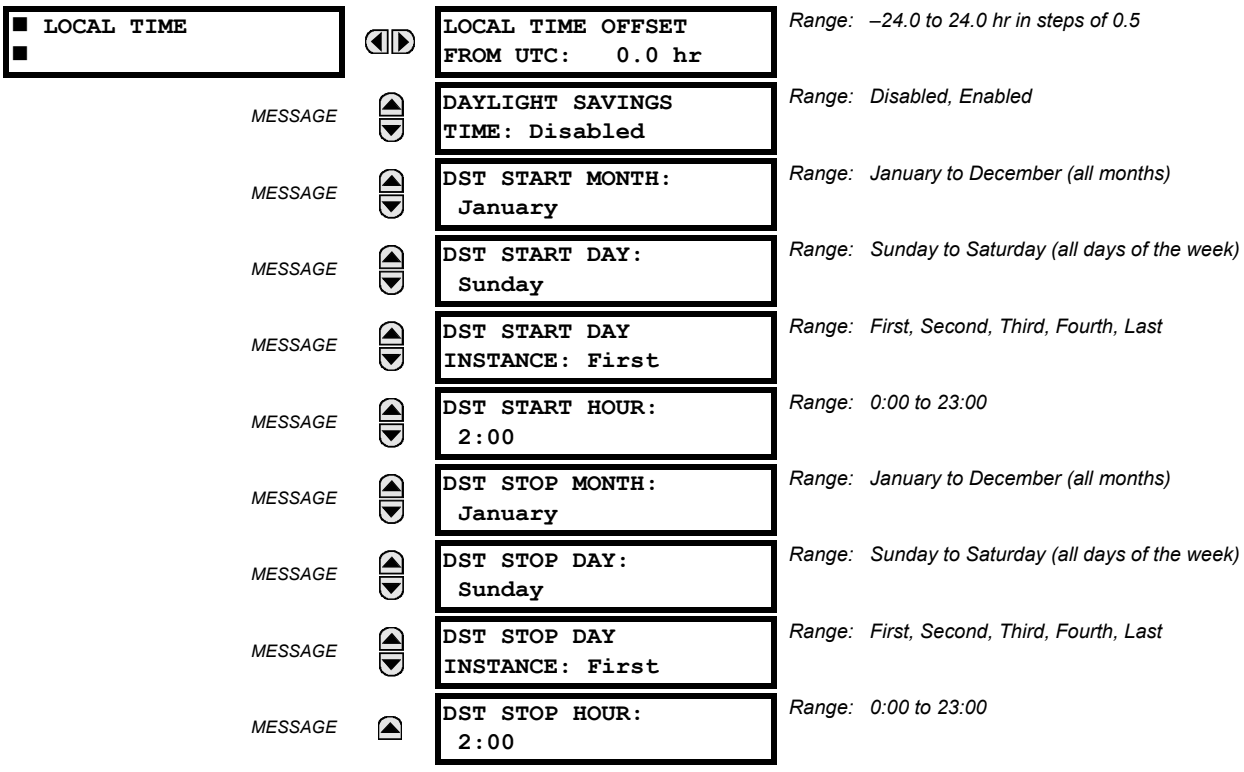
To use SNTP in broadcast mode, set the **SNTP SERVER IP ADDR** setting to "0.0.0.0" and **SNTP FUNCTION** to "Enabled." The B90 then listens to SNTP messages sent to the "all ones" broadcast address for the subnet. The B90 waits up to 18 minutes (>1024 seconds) without receiving an SNTP broadcast message before signaling an SNTP self-test error.

The **SNTP UDP PORT NUMBER** is 123 for normal SNTP operation. If SNTP is not required, close the port by setting it to 0.

NOTE When the **SNTP UDP PORT NUMBER** is set to 0, the change takes effect when the B90 is restarted.

d) LOCAL TIME

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ REAL TIME CLOCK ⇨⇩ LOCAL TIME



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 time stamps reported in historical records and communication protocols can be incorrect if the Local Time settings are not configured properly.

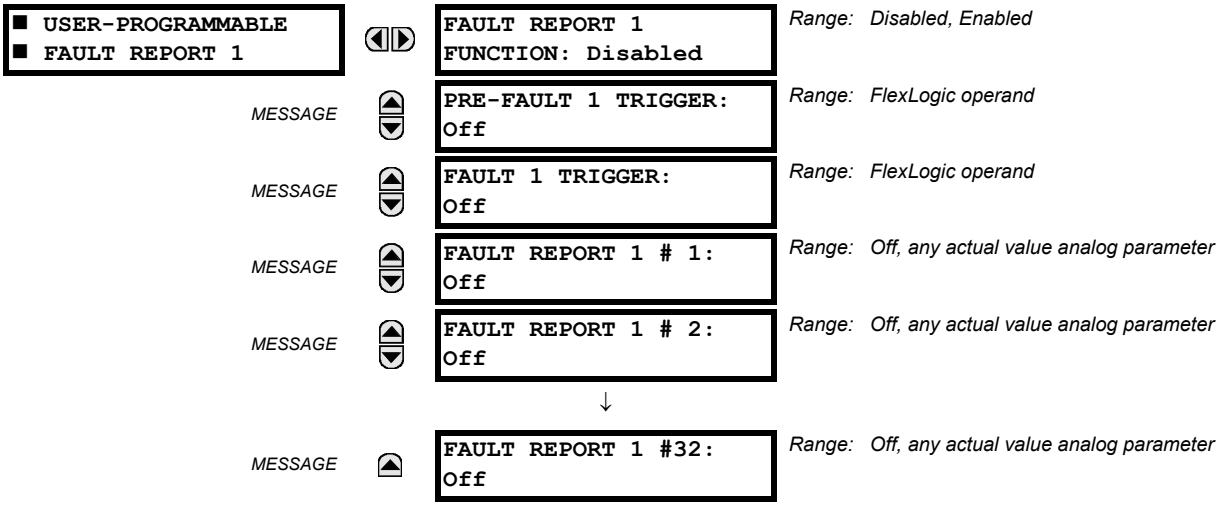
See the IRIG-B section in the Installation chapter for guidance on these settings when using an IRIG-B source that sets the IRIG-B control bits according to IEEE Std 1344-1995.

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.

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. Note that the following items do not include the DST: Time of Day Timer Start Time; Time of Day Timer Stop Time; Event Recorder Last Cleared Date; Source x Demand VAR Maximum Date; Source x Demand WATT Maximum Date; Source x Demand VA Maximum Date; Source x Demand Ia Maximum Date; Source x Demand Ib Maximum Date; Source x Demand Ic Maximum Date; PMU x Last Cleared Date; PMU One-Shot Time; Data Logger Newest Time; Data Logger Oldest Time; Oscillography Last Cleared Date; Last Settings Change Date; User Programmable Fault Report Cleared Date; Digital Counter x Frozen Time Stamp; HIZ RMS Capture x Time; and HIZ Capture x Time.

5.2.7 USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS ⇨ USER-PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORT 1(2)



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 (7.2x, for example) and relay model (B90), 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.

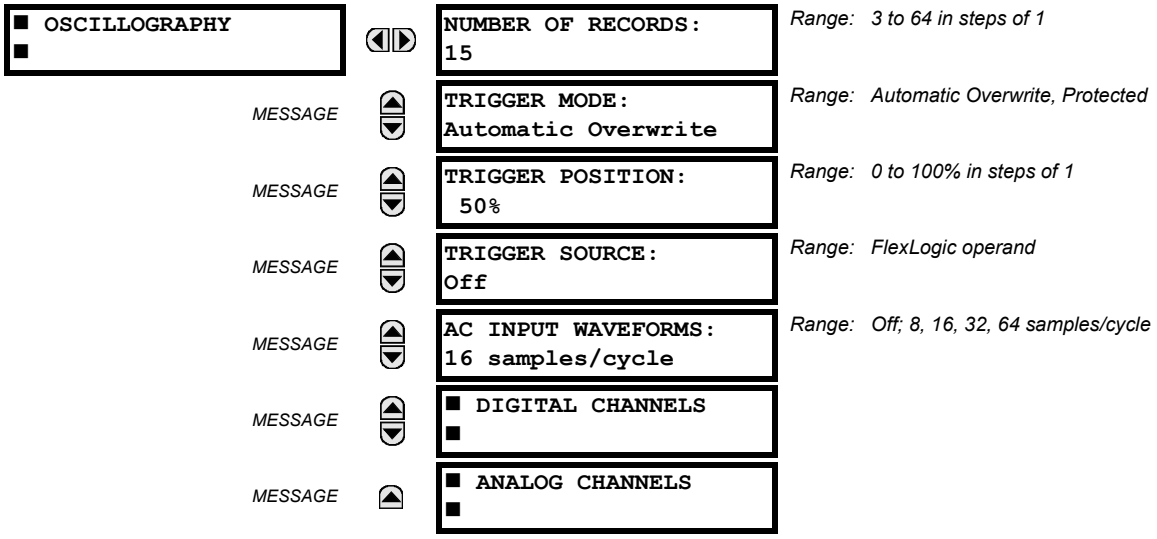
The last record is available as individual data items via communications protocols.

- **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 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 can 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 5–9: OSCILLOGRAPHY CYCLES/RECORD EXAMPLE

RECORDS	CT/VTS	SAMPLE RATE	DIGITAL CHANNELS	ANALOG CHANNELS	CYCLES PER RECORD
3	1	32	32	16	2399
3	1	64	32	16	1450
16	1	32	32	16	666
16	1	64	32	16	402
32	1	32	32	16	352
32	1	64	32	16	213
3	2	32	32	16	1516
3	2	64	32	16	851
16	2	32	32	16	421

A new record can automatically overwrite an older record when **TRIGGER MODE** is set to “Automatic Overwrite.”

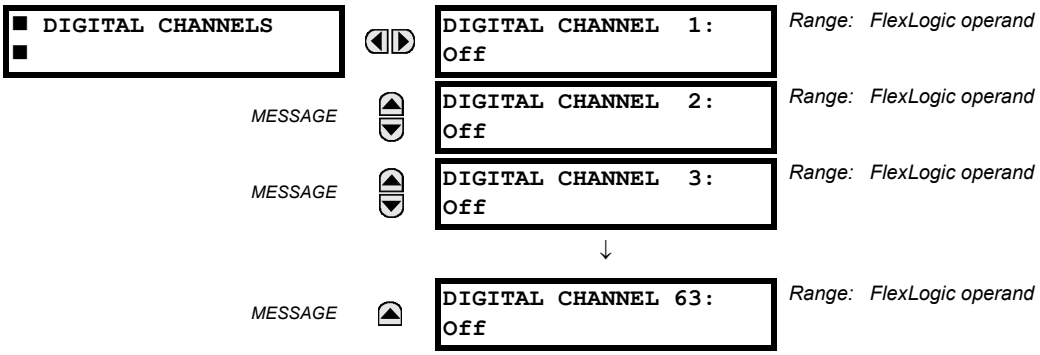
Set the **TRIGGER POSITION** to a percentage of the total buffer size (for example, 10%, 50%, 75%, and so on). A trigger position of 25% consists of 25% pre- and 75% post-trigger data. The **TRIGGER SOURCE** is always captured in oscillography and can be any FlexLogic parameter (element state, contact input, virtual output, and so on). 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.

NOTE When changes are made to the oscillography settings, all existing oscillography records are cleared.

b) DIGITAL CHANNELS

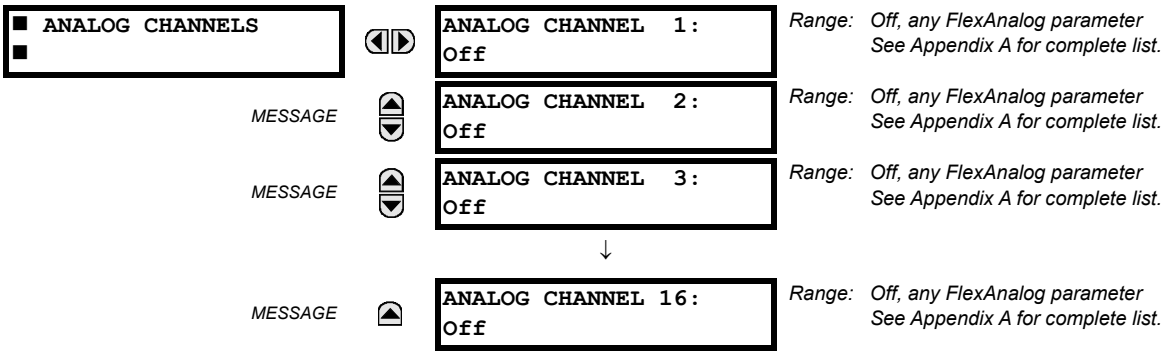
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ OSCILLOGRAPHY ⇨⇩ DIGITAL CHANNELS



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



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.

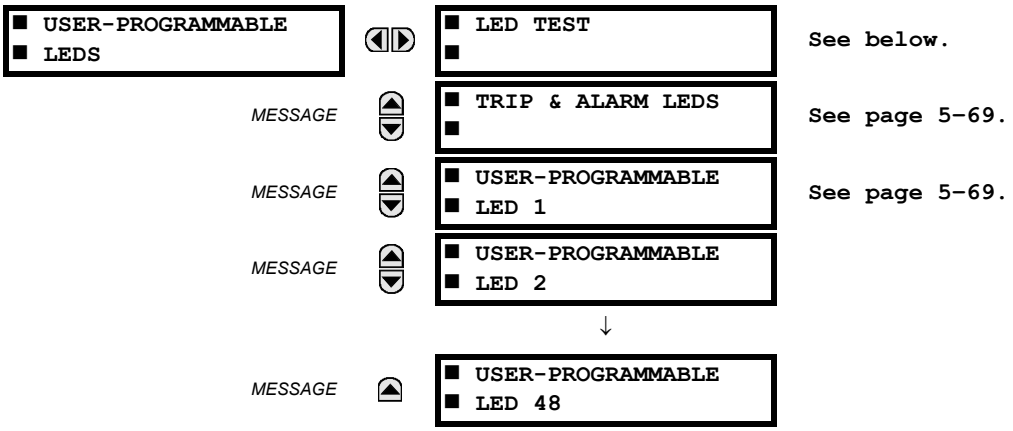
Upon startup, the relay will automatically prepare the parameter list. A list of all possible analog metering actual value parameters is presented in Appendix A: FlexAnalog Parameters. The parameter index number shown in any of the tables is used to expedite the selection of the parameter on the relay 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.

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 USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS

a) MAIN MENU

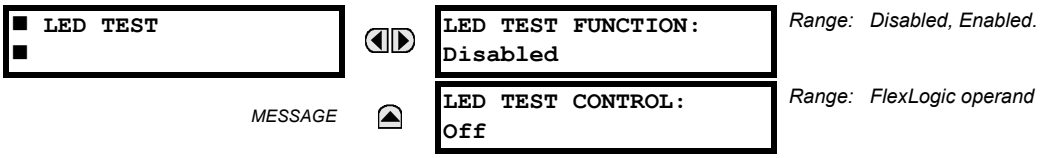
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS



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.

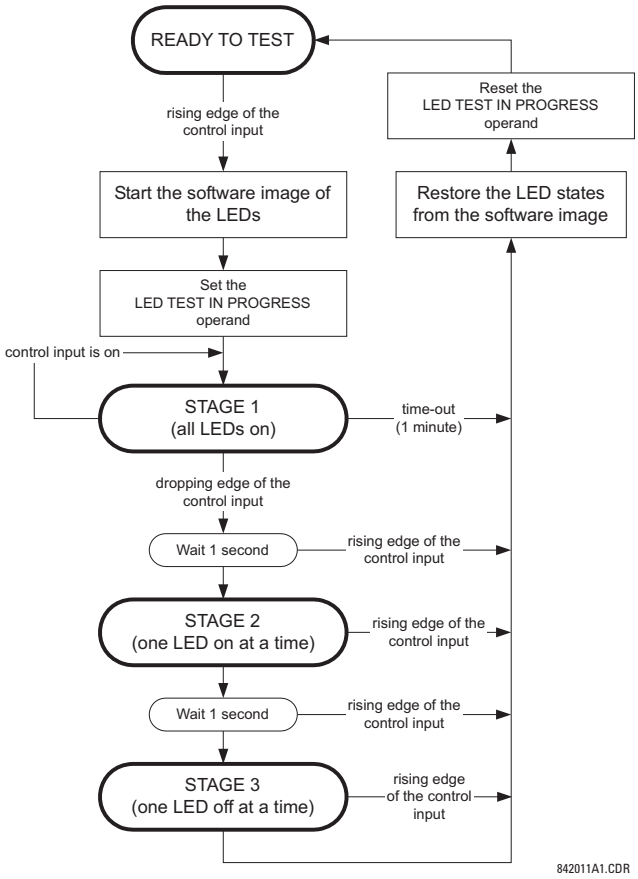


Figure 5–8: LED TEST SEQUENCE

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.

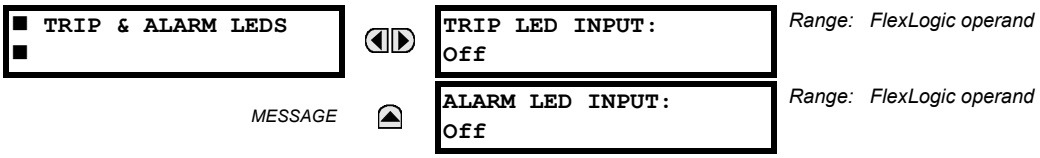
APPLICATION EXAMPLE 2:

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

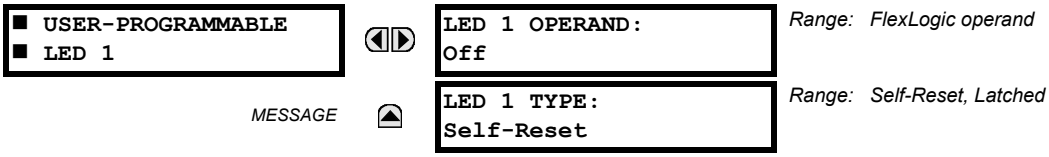
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS ⇨⇩ TRIP & ALARM LEDS



The trip and alarm LEDs are in the first LED column (enhanced faceplate) and on LED panel 1 (basic 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)



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 basic 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

See the LED Indicators section in chapter 4 for 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 5–10: RECOMMENDED SETTINGS FOR USER-PROGRAMMABLE LEDS

SETTING	PARAMETER
LED 1 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 1
LED 2 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 2
LED 3 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 3
LED 4 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 4
LED 5 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 5
LED 6 operand	SETTING GROUP ACT 6
LED 7 operand	Off
LED 8 operand	Off
LED 9 operand	Off
LED 10 operand	Off
LED 11 operand	Off
LED 12 operand	Off

SETTING	PARAMETER
LED 13 operand	Off
LED 14 operand	Off
LED 15 operand	Off
LED 16 operand	Off
LED 17 operand	Off
LED 18 operand	Off
LED 19 operand	Off
LED 20 operand	Off
LED 21 operand	Off
LED 22 operand	Off
LED 23 operand	Off
LED 24 operand	Off

5.2.10 USER-PROGRAMMABLE SELF TESTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ USER-PROGRAMMABLE SELF TESTS

■ USER-PROGRAMMABLE ■ SELF TESTS		DIRECT RING BREAK FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled. Valid for units equipped with Direct Input/Output module.
	MESSAGE	DIRECT DEVICE OFF FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled. Valid for units equipped with Direct Input/Output module.
	MESSAGE	REMOTE DEVICE OFF FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	FIRST ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	SEC. ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	THIRD ETHERNET FAIL FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	SFP MODULE FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	BATTERY FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	SNTP FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	IRIG-B FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled.
	MESSAGE	PTP FAIL FUNCTION: Enabled	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 do not assert a FlexLogic operand, write to the event recorder, or display target messages. Moreover, they do not trigger the **ANY MINOR ALARM** or **ANY SELF-TEST** messages. When in Enabled mode, minor alarms continue to function along with other major and minor alarms. See the Relay Self-Tests section in chapter 7 for information on major and minor self-test alarms.

5.2.11 CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS ⇨ CONTROL PUSHBUTTON 1(7)

■ CONTROL ■ PUSHBUTTON 1		CONTROL PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled
	MESSAGE	CONTROL PUSHBUTTON 1 EVENTS: Disabled	Range: Disabled, Enabled

There are three standard control pushbuttons, labeled USER 1, USER 2, and USER 3, on the basic 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 though user-programmable displays.

The locations of the control pushbuttons are shown in the following figures.

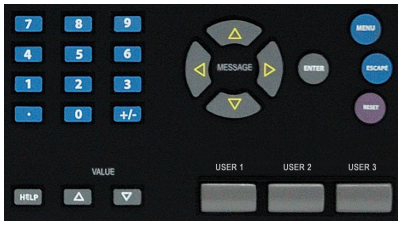


Figure 5–9: CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS (ENHANCED FACEPLATE)

An additional four control pushbuttons are included on the basic faceplate when the B90 is ordered with the 12 user-programmable pushbutton option.

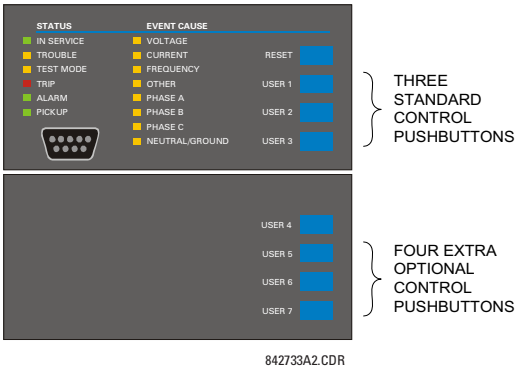


Figure 5–10: CONTROL PUSHBUTTONS (BASIC FACEPLATE)

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.

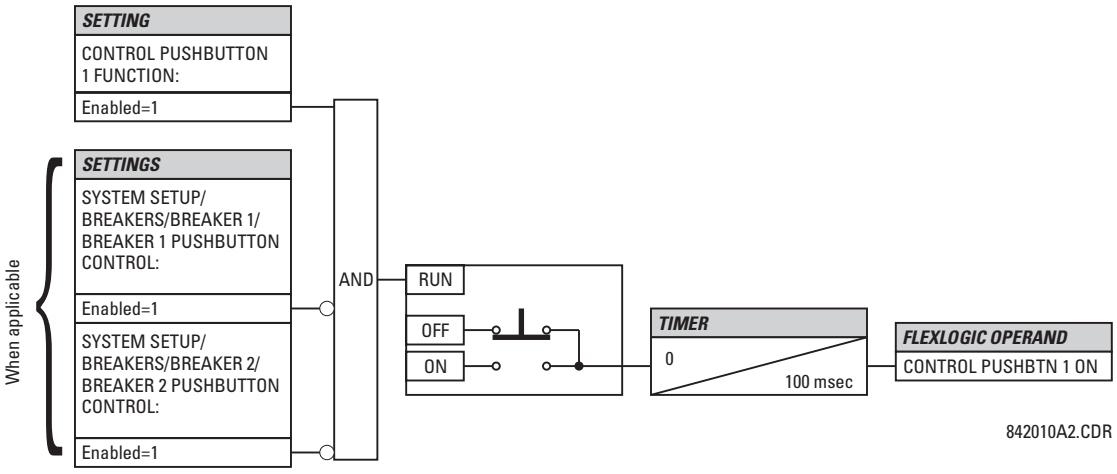


Figure 5–11: CONTROL PUSHBUTTON LOGIC

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: USER PB 1	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
	MESSAGE ▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT: USER PB 1 ON	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
	MESSAGE ▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT: USER PB 1 OFF	Range: Up to 20 alphanumeric characters
	MESSAGE ▲▼	PUSHBTN 1 HOLD: 0.1 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

SOFTWARE OPTION

The B90 is provided with this optional feature, specified as an option at the time of ordering. Using the order code for your device, see the order codes in chapter 2 for details.

User-programmable pushbuttons provide an easy and error-free method of entering digital state (on, off) information. The number depends on the front panel ordered.

- Enhanced horizontal front panel — 16 user-programmable pushbuttons
- Enhanced vertical front panel — 6 user-programmable pushbuttons
- Basic horizontal front panel — 12 user-programmable pushbuttons

NOTE

User-programmable pushbuttons require a front panel with that option. If the front panel was ordered separately, update the EnerVista software under **Maintenance > Enable Pushbutton**.

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 figure shows user-configurable pushbuttons for the enhanced front panel.

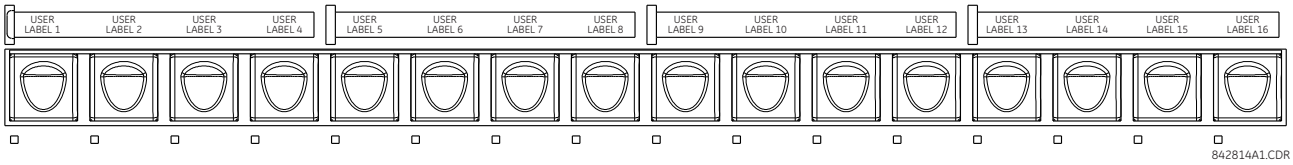


Figure 5–12: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS (ENHANCED FRONT PANEL)

The following figure shows user-configurable pushbuttons for the basic front panel.

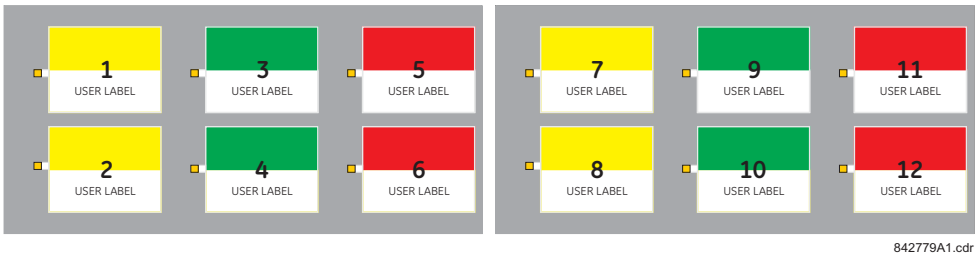


Figure 5–13: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTONS (BASIC FRONT PANEL)

Both the basic and enhanced front panel pushbuttons can be custom labeled with a factory-provided template, available online at http://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin. The EnerVista software can also be used to create labels for the enhanced front panel.

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 is 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 activation and deactivation of user-programmable pushbuttons depends 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 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 user-programmable pushbutton can be set (activated) by asserting the operand assigned to the PUSHBTN 1 SET setting or by pressing the front panel pushbutton. A pushbutton remains active for the time it is pressed 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 remains On has no effect on the pulse duration.

NOTE

The pulse duration of the remote set or local front panel 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 can 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. If local inhibit is applied, the pushbutton ignores set and reset commands executed through the front panel pushbuttons. If remote inhibit is applied, the pushbutton ignores set and reset commands executed through FlexLogic operands.

The inhibit functions are not applied to the autoreset feature. The inhibit function can be used in SBO control operations to prevent user-programmable pushbutton activation and ensuring “one-at-a-time” select operation.

The inhibit functions can also be used to prevent pushbutton activation from 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. User-defined messages can also be associated with each pushbutton and displayed when the pushbutton is activated and when in latched mode when the pushbutton deactivated.

- **PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION**: This setting selects the mode of the pushbutton (Self-Reset, Latched, Disabled). If set to “Disabled,” the pushbutton is not active and the corresponding FlexLogic operands (both “On” and “Off”) are de-asserted.
- **PUSHBTN 1 ID TEXT:** This setting specifies the top 20-character line of the user-programmable pushbutton message and is intended to provide ID information of the pushbutton. See the User-Definable Displays section in this chapter 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. See 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 pushbutton message and displays when the pushbutton is deactivated and the **PUSHBUTTON 1 FUNCTION** is “Latched”. A message does not display 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 front panel pushbutton to be pressed before it is deemed active. This timer is reset upon release of the pushbutton. Note that user-programmable pushbutton operation requires the front panel pushbutton to be pressed a minimum of 56 ms for a 60 Hz system or 60 ms for a 50 Hz system. This minimum time is required prior to activating the user-programmable pushbutton hold timer.
- **PUSHBTN 1 SET**: This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to activate the user-programmable pushbutton element. The duration of the incoming set signal must be at least 56 ms for a 60 Hz system or 60 ms for a 50 Hz system.
- **PUSHBTN 1 RESET**: This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to deactivate the user-programmable pushbutton element. This setting is applicable only if the user-programmable pushbutton is in "Latched" mode.
- **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST**: This setting enables the user-programmable pushbutton autoreset feature. This setting is applicable only if the pushbutton is in “Latched” mode.
- **PUSHBTN 1 AUTORST DELAY**: This setting specifies the time delay for automatic reset of the pushbutton when in "Latched" mode.
- **PUSHBTN 1 REMOTE**: This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to inhibit user-programmable 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 user-programmable pushbutton operation from the front panel pushbuttons. This inhibit 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 user-programmable pushbutton active status after the front panel pushbutton has been released. When activated remotely, this setting specifies the entire activation time of the pushbutton; the length of time the operand selected by PUSHBTN 1 SET remains on has no effect on the pulse duration.
- **PUSHBTN 1 LED CTL**: This setting assigns the FlexLogic operand serving to drive the front panel pushbutton LED. If this setting is “Off”, then LED operation is directly linked to the PUSHBUTTON 1 ON operand.

- **PUSHBTN 1 MESSAGE**: This setting controls the behavior of the user-programmable pushbutton that is programmed in the **PUSHBTN 1 ID** and **PUSHBTN 1 ON TEXT** settings, and the behavior of the user-programmable pushbutton off message that is programmed in the **PUSHBTN1 ID** and **PUSHBTN 1 OFF TEXT** settings.

  When set to "Disabled", user-programmable pushbutton messages do not display. Otherwise the on message displays when the user-programmable pushbutton becomes activated, and if in the "Latched" mode the off message displays when the user-programmable pushbutton becomes deactivated.

  When set to "Normal", the duration the message displays is as specified by the **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting.

  When set to "High Priority", the duration of the off message is as specified by the **FLASH MESSAGE TIME** setting, but the on message is displayed as long as the user-programmable pushbutton is activated. While activated, target and other messages are suppressed. To allow front panel keypad operation, when a keypad button is pressed the message is supressed for 10 seconds.

- **PUSHBUTTON 1 EVENTS**: If this setting is enabled, each user-programmable pushbutton state change is logged as an event into the event recorder.

The figures show the user-programmable pushbutton logic.

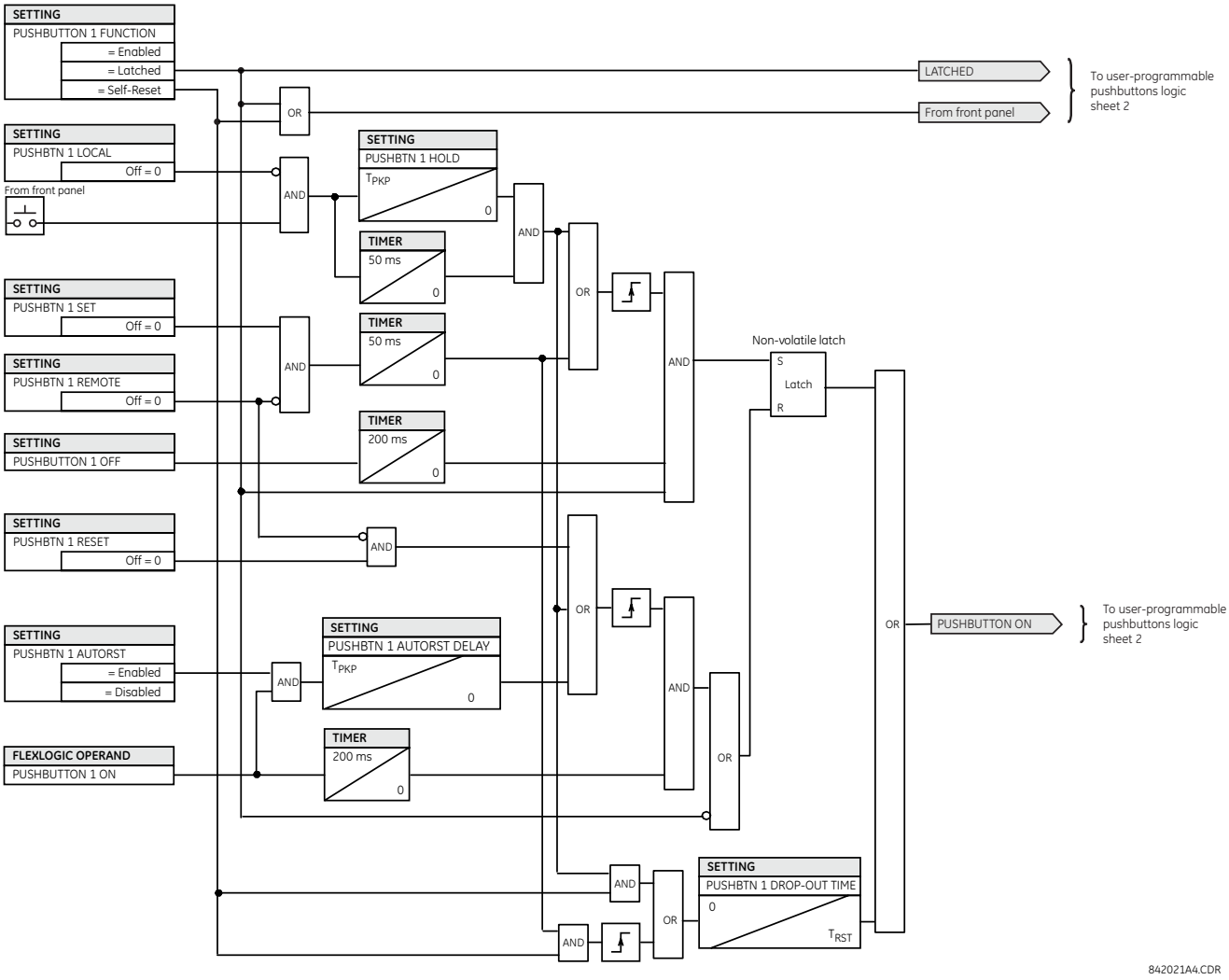


Figure 5–14: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON LOGIC (Sheet 1 of 2)

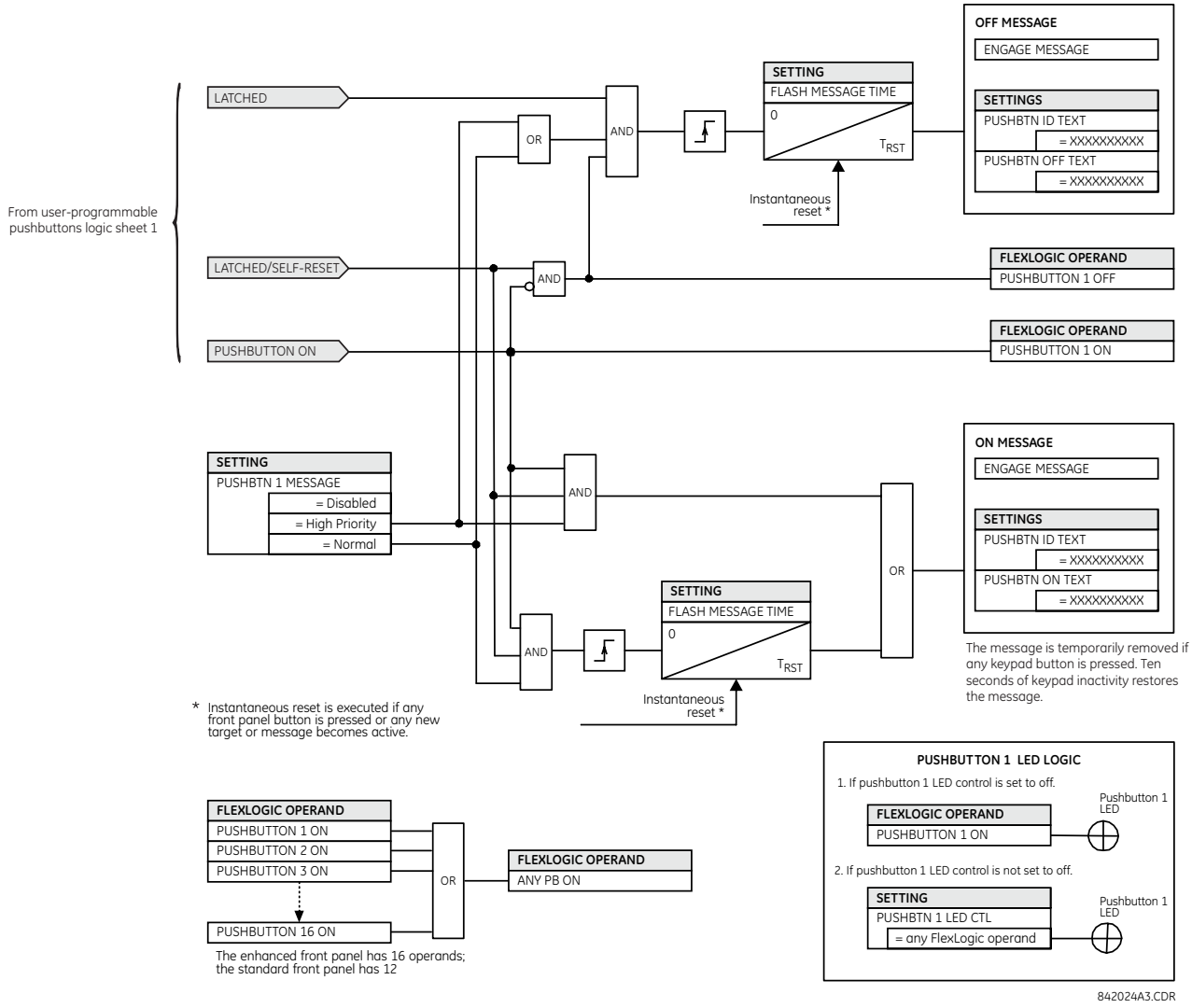
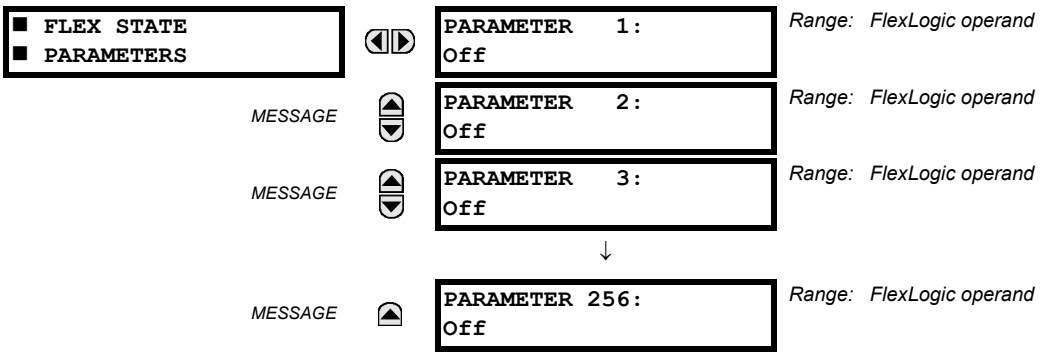


Figure 5–15: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON LOGIC (Sheet 2 of 2)

5.2.13 FLEX STATE PARAMETERS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ FLEX STATE PARAMETERS



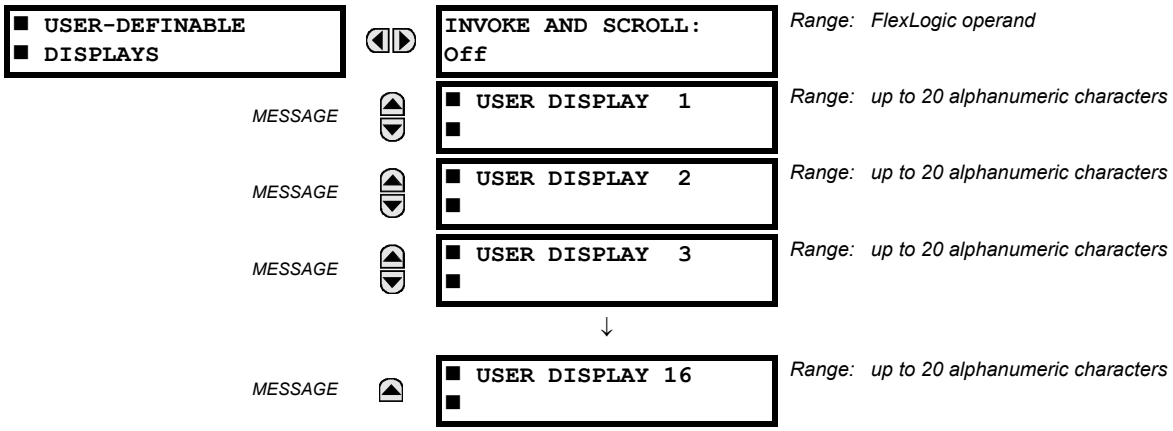
This feature provides a mechanism where any of 256 selected FlexLogic operand states can be used for efficient monitoring. The feature allows user-customized access to the FlexLogic operand states in the relay. The state bits are packed so that 16 states may be read out in a single Modbus register. The 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 16 registers to accommodate the 256 state bits.

5.2.14 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.

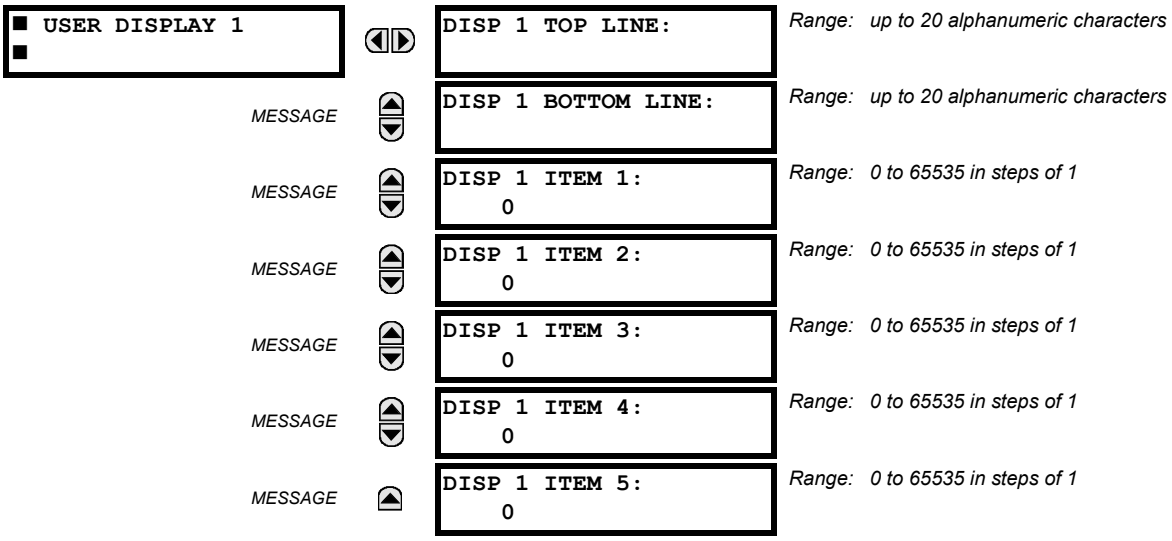
- **KEYPAD**: Use the MENU key to select the **USER DISPLAYS** menu item to access the first user-definable display (note that only the programmed screens are displayed). The screens can be scrolled using the UP and DOWN keys. The display disappears after the default message time-out period specified 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)



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 of user display setup and result is shown below:

■ USER DISPLAY 1 ■		DISP 1 TOP LINE: Current X ~ A	Shows user-defined text with first tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 BOTTOM LINE: Current Y ~ A	Shows user-defined text with second tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 ITEM 1: 6016	Shows decimal form of user-selected Modbus register address, corresponding to first tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 ITEM 2: 6357	Shows decimal form of user-selected Modbus register address, corresponding to second tilde marker.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 ITEM 3: 0	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 ITEM 4: 0	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
	MESSAGE	DISP 1 ITEM 5: 0	This item is not being used. There is no corresponding tilde marker in top or bottom lines.
USER DISPLAYS	→	Current X 0.850 Current Y 0.327 A	Shows the resultant display content.

NOTE

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.

5.2.15 DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ DIRECT I/O

■ DIRECT I/O ■		DIRECT OUTPUTS DEVICE ID: 1	*Range: 1 to 16*
	MESSAGE	DIRECT I/O CH1 RING CONFIGURATION: Yes	*Range: Yes, No*
	MESSAGE	DIRECT I/O CH2 RING CONFIGURATION: Yes	*Range: Yes, No*
	MESSAGE	DIRECT I/O DATA RATE: 64 kbps	*Range: 64 kbps, 128 kbps*
	MESSAGE	DIRECT I/O CHANNEL CROSSOVER: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	■ CRC ALARM CH1 ■	See page 5–86.
	MESSAGE	■ CRC ALARM CH2 ■	See page 5–86.
	MESSAGE	■ UNRETURNED ■ MESSAGES ALARM CH1	See page 5–87.
	MESSAGE	■ UNRETURNED ■ MESSAGES ALARM CH2	See page 5–87.



This option is available when an INTER-RELAY COMMUNICATIONS card is specified at the time of ordering. With the option, direct inputs/outputs display by default. When you enable the teleprotection feature, direct I/O is not visible.

Direct inputs and outputs are intended for exchange of status information (inputs and outputs) between UR-series relays connected directly via type 7 or type 2 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.

For the direct I/Os to function properly, all UR devices sending I/Os using an Inter-Relay Communications card must have identical firmware revisions.

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’.

For B90 applications, the **DIRECT I/O DATA RATE** should be set to 128 kbps.

Table 5–11: 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
2I	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 128 kbps
2J	Channel 1	64 kbps, 128 kbps
	Channel 2	64 kbps, 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.

The **DIRECT I/O CHANNEL CROSSOVER** setting applies to B90s 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. See 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 contact 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.

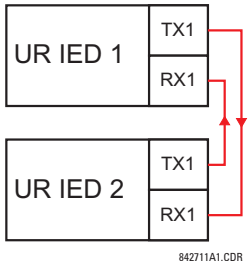


Figure 5–16: INPUT AND OUTPUT EXTENSION VIA DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

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.

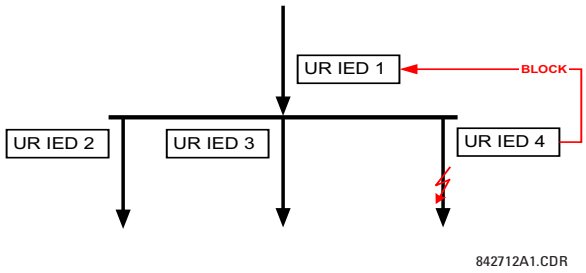


Figure 5–17: SAMPLE INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION SCHEME

For increased reliability, a dual-ring configuration (shown below) is recommended for this application.

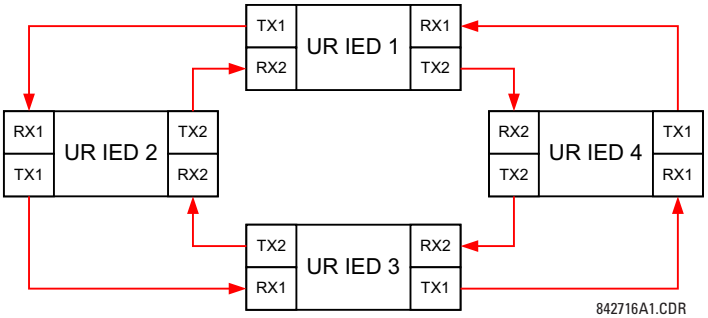


Figure 5–18: INTERLOCKING BUS PROTECTION SCHEME VIA DIRECT INPUTS/OUTPUTS

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:

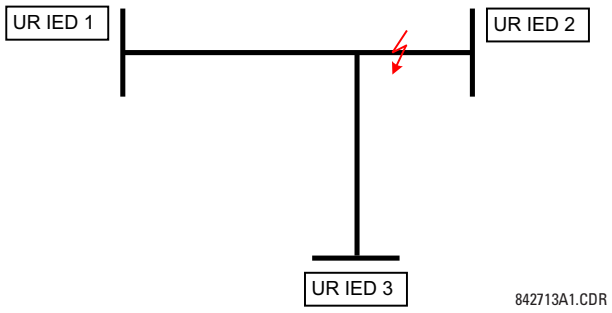


Figure 5–19: THREE-TERMINAL LINE APPLICATION

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):

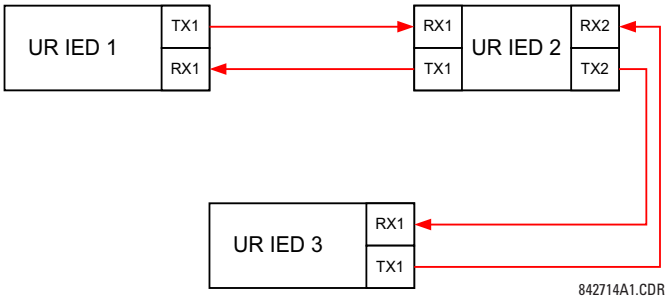


Figure 5–20: SINGLE-CHANNEL OPEN LOOP CONFIGURATION

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 is accomplished using a dual-ring configuration as shown here.

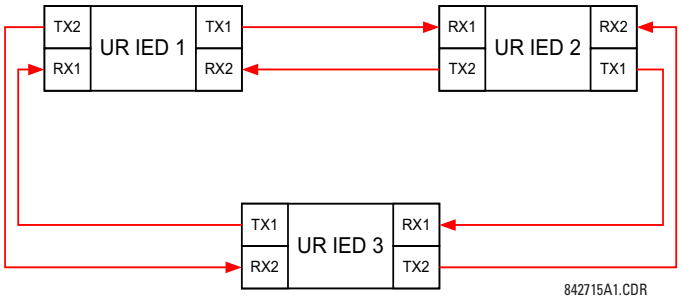


Figure 5–21: DUAL-CHANNEL CLOSED LOOP (DUAL-RING) CONFIGURATION

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"

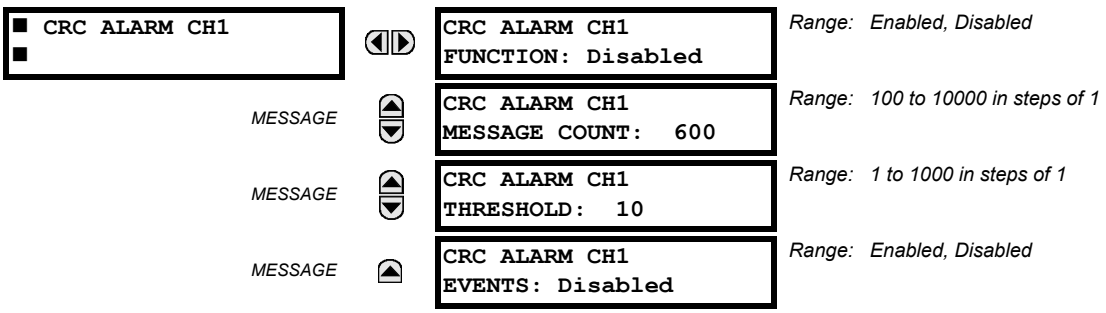
In this configuration the following delivery times are expected (at 128 kbps) if both the rings are healthy:

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)



The B90 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.

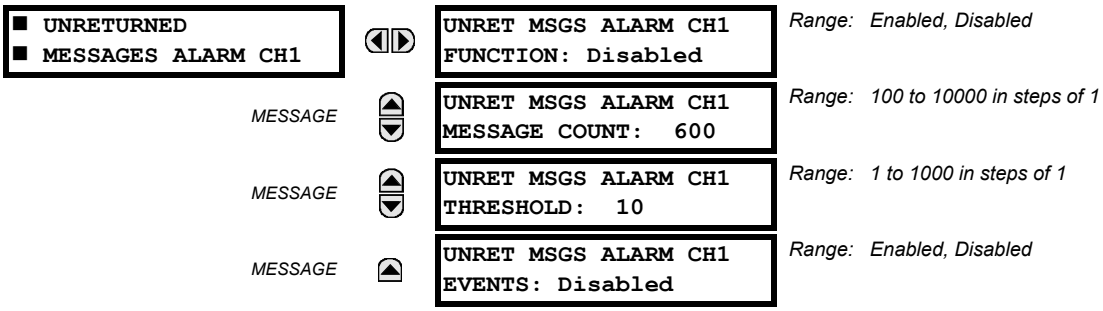
The operand shall be configured to drive an output contact, user-programmable LED, or selected communication-based output. Latching and acknowledging conditions - if required - should be programmed accordingly.

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 ALARM CH1(2)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ DIRECT I/O ⇨⇩ UNRETURNED MESSAGES ALARM CH1(2)



The B90 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.

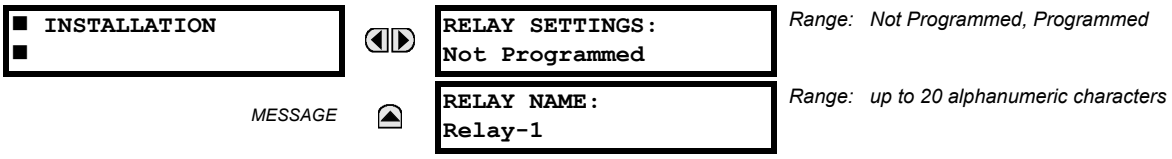
When the total message counter reaches the user-defined maximum specified by the **UNRET MSGS ALARM CH1 MESSAGE COUNT** setting, both the counters reset and the monitoring process is restarted.

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.

5.2.16 INSTALLATION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨⇩ INSTALLATION

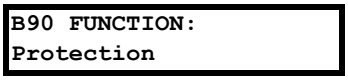


To safeguard against the installation of a relay without any entered settings, the unit will not allow signaling of any output relay until **RELAY SETTINGS** is set to "Programmed". This setting is defaulted to "Not Programmed" when at the factory. The **UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED** self-test error message 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.

5.2.17 B90 FUNCTION

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨ PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION



Range: Protection, Logic

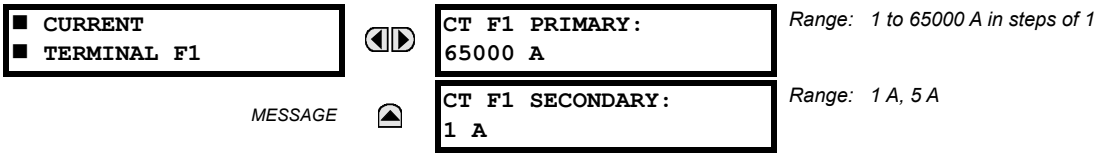
The setting acts as a B90 master switch enabling certain relay elements. All features dependent on AC inputs (such as system setup, bus differential, instantaneous overcurrent, time overcurrent, end fault protection, CT Trouble, AC metering, and undervoltage) become available if the **B90 FUNCTION** is set to “Protection.” Features that are not dependent on AC signals (such as logic part of the Breaker Failure protection or Isolator Monitoring) become available if the **B90 FUNCTION** is set to “Logic.”

Typically, three IEDs in the B90 system have hardware configured to support AC inputs (set **B90 FUNCTION** to “Protection”), while the fourth IED is configured to support all required input contacts and is intended for isolator monitoring and other logic functions (set **B90 FUNCTION** to “Logic”).

The **B90 FUNCTION** setting allows the user to work with a single setting file, program all required functions (both protection and logic), download the same file to all the B90 IEDs, and modify the settings accordingly to finalize the application. This means that some modules, for example CT/VT module when set to "Logic," can become unusable. Communications and **B90 FUNCTION** settings are typically modified when downloading the common B90 setting file.

a) CURRENT TERMINALS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨ AC INPUTS ⇨ CURRENT TERMINAL F1(S8)

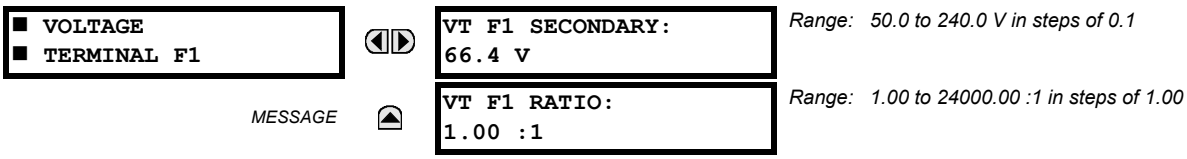


This menu configures the AC current inputs. Upon power up, the B90 recognizes all the AC modules loaded in its chassis and populates the above menu accordingly.

The current terminals are denoted in the following format: ***Xa***, where ***X*** = {**F**, **L**, **S**} and ***a*** = (**1**, **2**,..., **8**}. ***X*** represents the chassis slot containing the AC input module and ***a*** represents the AC channel of each module. For example, a B90 unit containing the F8H and L8K modules displays the following current inputs for configuration: F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7, F8, L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, and L7.

b) VOLTAGE TERMINALS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨ AC INPUTS ⇨⇩ VOLTAGE TERMINAL F1(S8)



This menu configures the AC voltage inputs. Upon power up, the B90 recognizes all the AC modules loaded in its chassis and populates the above menu accordingly.

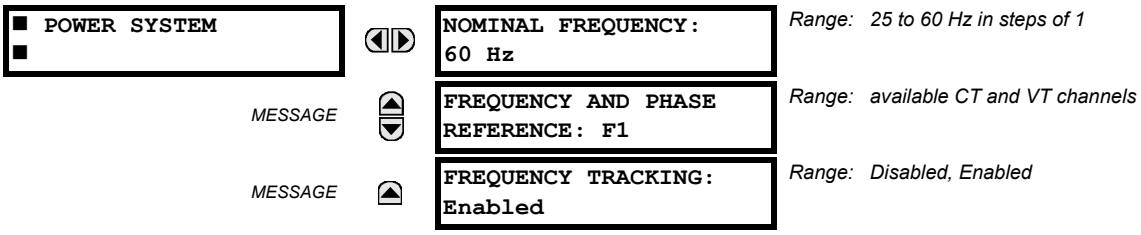
The voltage terminals are denoted in the following format: ***Xa***, where ***X*** = {**F**, **L**, **S**} and ***a*** = (**5**, **6**, **7**, **8**}. ***X*** represents the chassis slot containing the AC input module and ***a*** represents the AC channel of each module. For example, a B90 unit containing the F8F and L8K modules displays the following voltage inputs: F5, F6, F7, F8, and L8.

NOTE

The nominal **VT F1 SECONDARY** setting is the voltage across the relay input terminals when nominal voltage is applied to the VT primary.

5.3.2 POWER SYSTEM

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨⇩ POWER SYSTEM



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 **FREQUENCY AND PHASE REFERENCE** setting determines which AC signal is used for phase angle reference.

The phase reference and frequency tracking AC signals are selected based upon the configuration, regardless of whether or not a particular signal is actually applied to the relay.

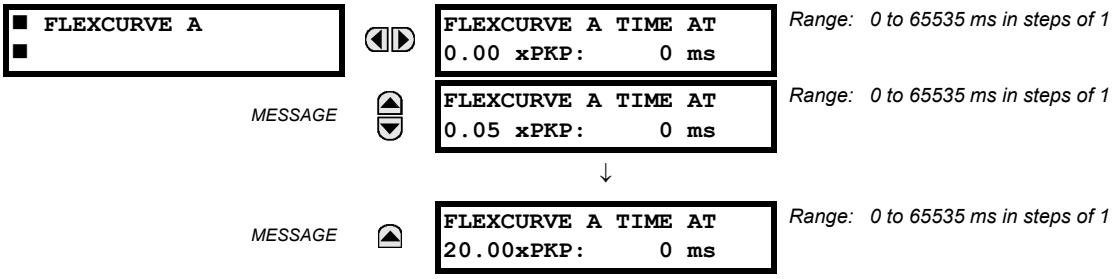
Phase angle of the reference signal will always display zero degrees and all other phase angles will be relative to this signal. If the pre-selected reference signal is not measurable at a given time, the phase angles are not referenced.

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. These results in very precise correlation of time tagging in the event recorder between different UR-series relays provided the relays have an IRIG-B connection.

NOTE **FREQUENCY TRACKING** should only be set to "Disabled" in very unusual circumstances; consult the factory for special variable-frequency applications.

a) SETTINGS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨⇩ FLEXCURVES ⇨ FLEXCURVE A(D)



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 5–12: 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	

NOTE

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.

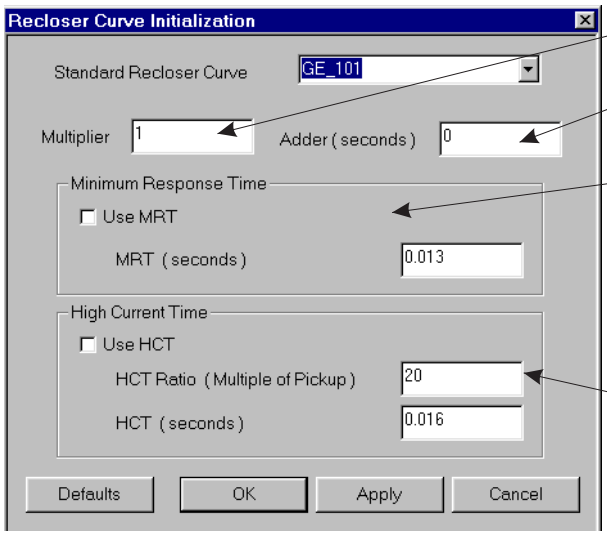
b) FLEXCURVE CONFIGURATION WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

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.



Multiplier: Scales (multiplies) the curve operating times

Addr: 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 5–22: RECLOSER CURVE INITIALIZATION

NOTE

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 times pickup with an operating time of 30 ms. At approximately four times pickup, the curve operating time is equal to the MRT and from then onwards the operating time remains at 200 ms (see below).

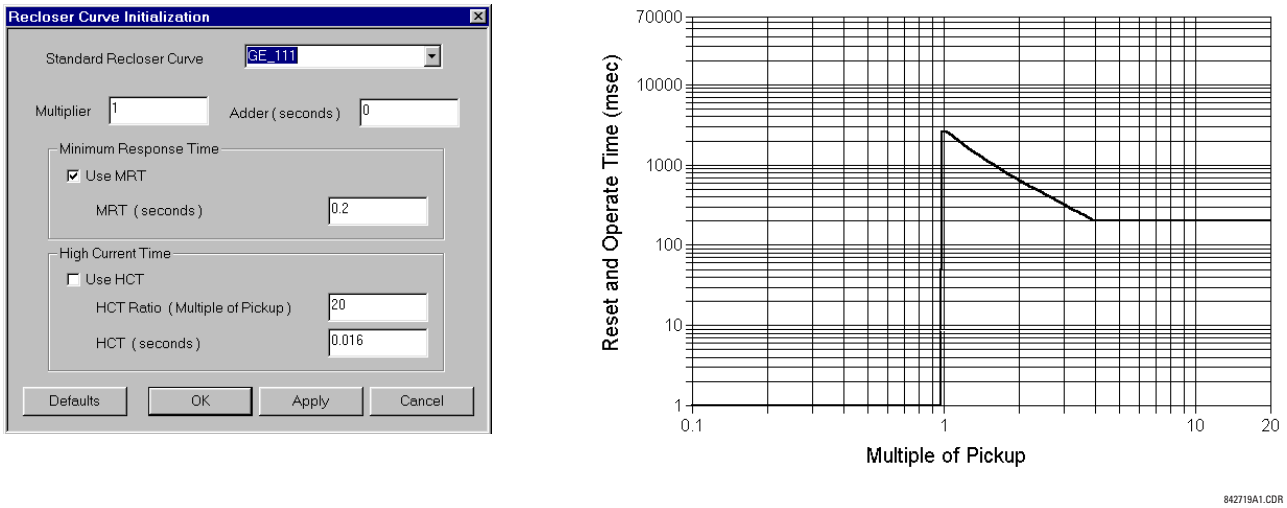


Figure 5–23: COMPOSITE RECLOSER CURVE WITH HCT DISABLED

With the HCT feature enabled, the operating time reduces to 30 ms for pickup multiples exceeding eight times pickup.

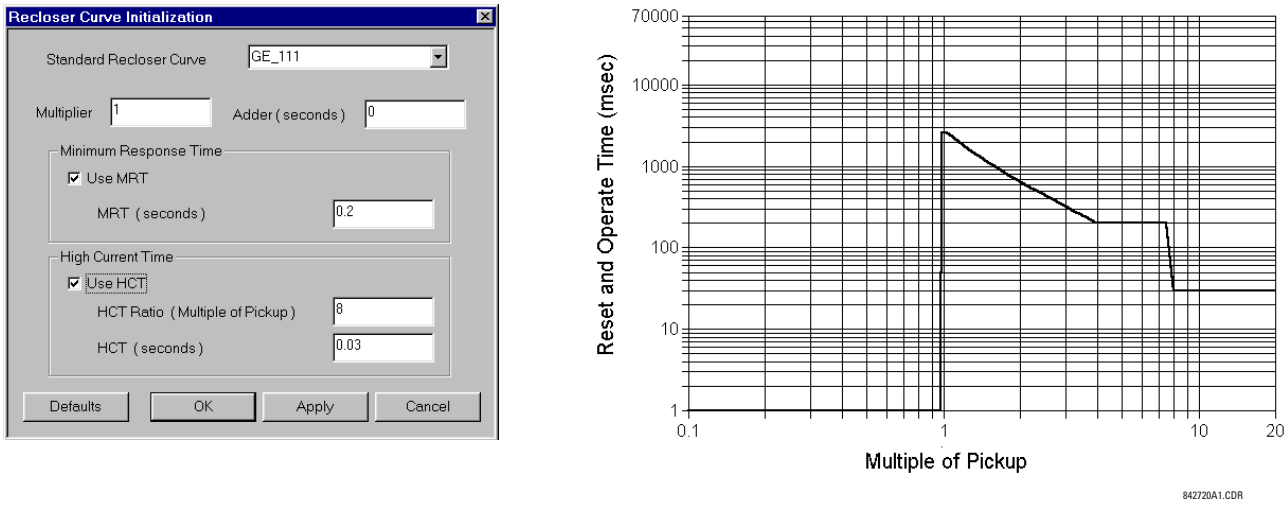


Figure 5–24: COMPOSITE RECLOSER CURVE WITH HCT ENABLED

NOTE

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 B90 are displayed in the following graphs.

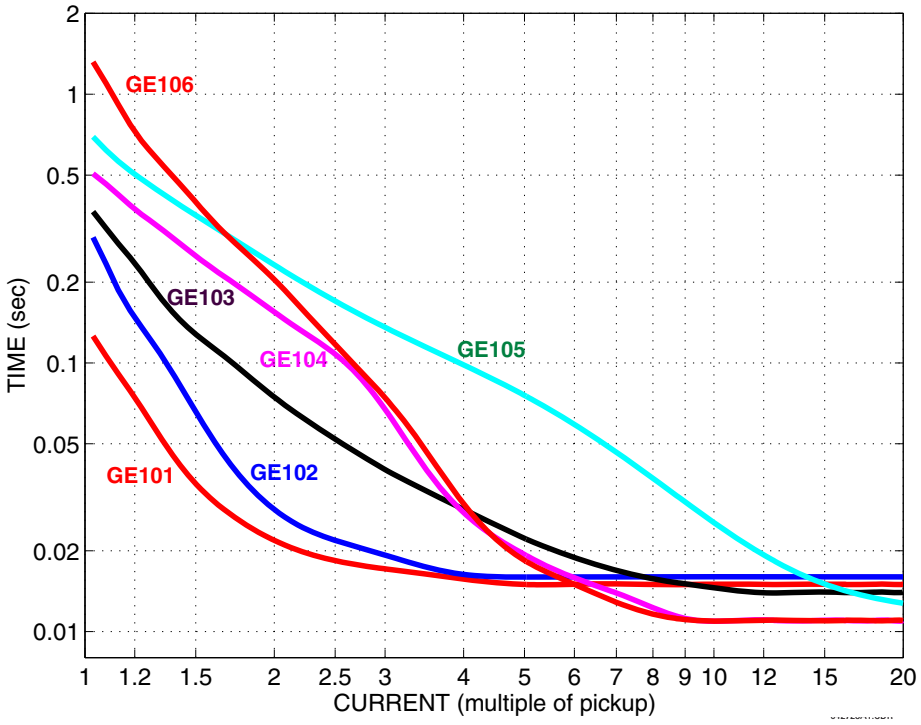


Figure 5–25: RECLOSER CURVES GE101 TO GE106

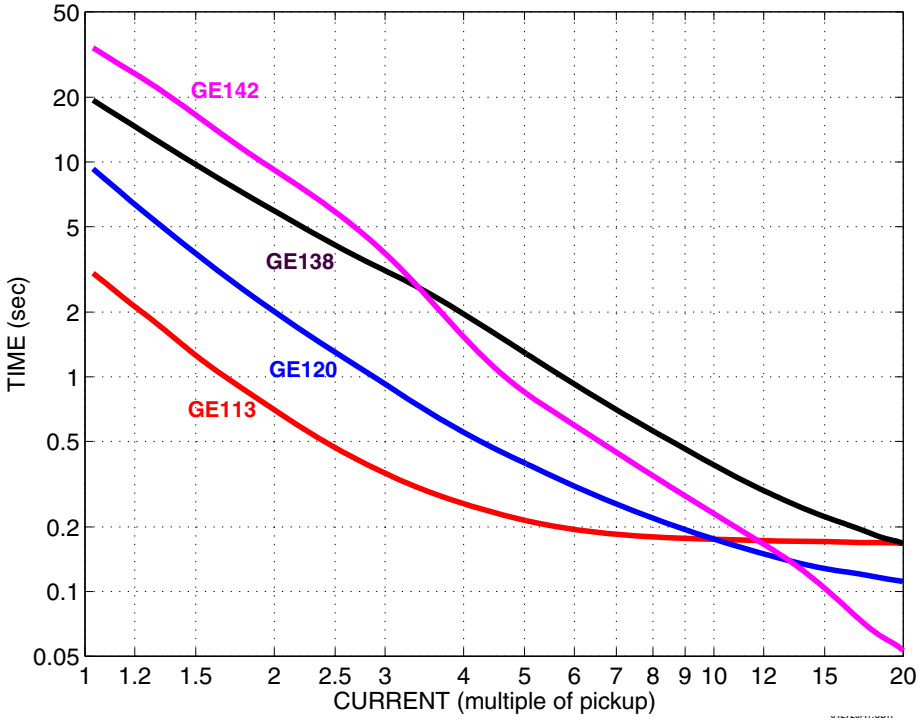


Figure 5–26: RECLOSER CURVES GE113, GE120, GE138 AND GE142

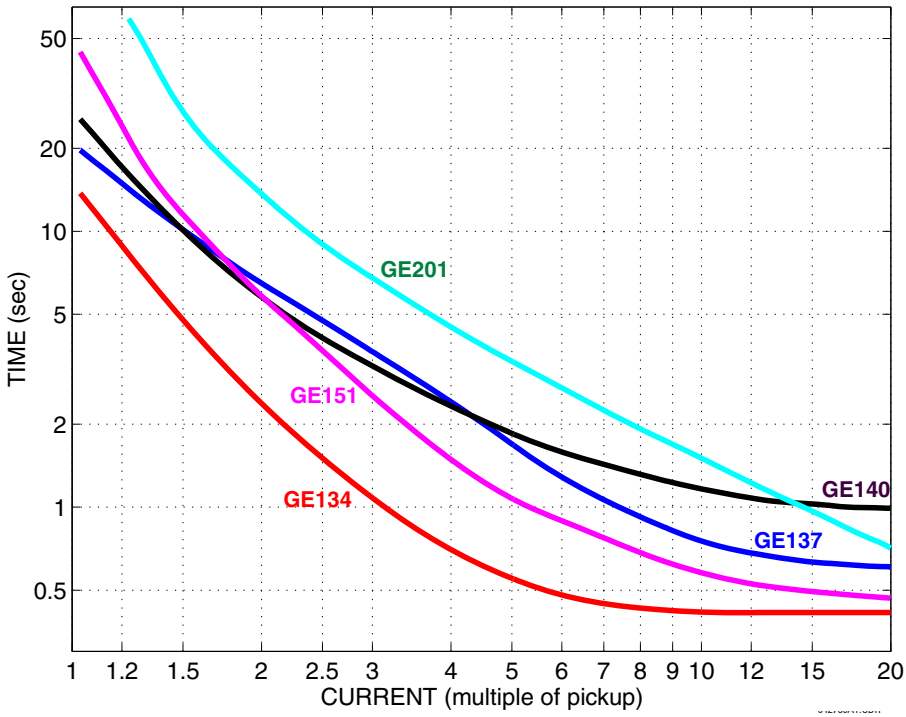


Figure 5–27: RECLOSER CURVES GE134, GE137, GE140, GE151 AND GE201

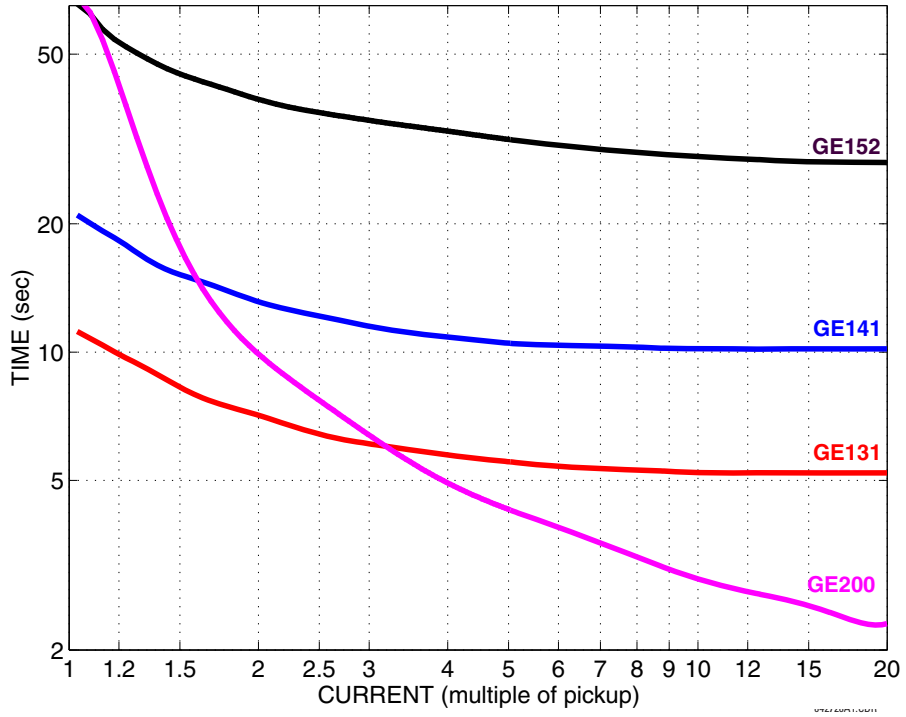


Figure 5–28: RECLOSER CURVES GE131, GE141, GE152, AND GE200

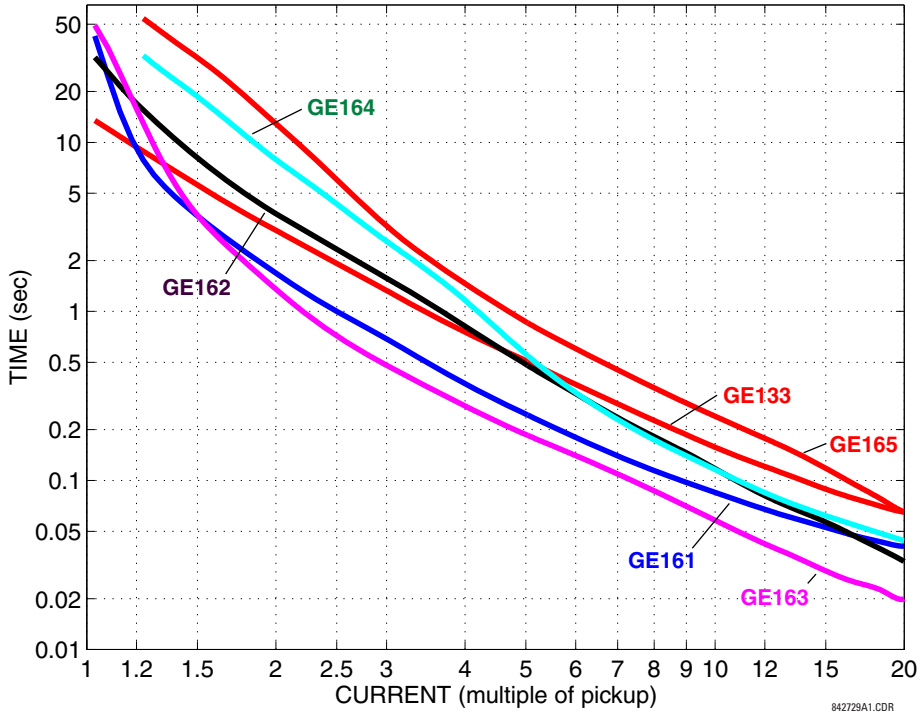


Figure 5–29: RECLOSER CURVES GE133, GE161, GE162, GE163, GE164 AND GE165

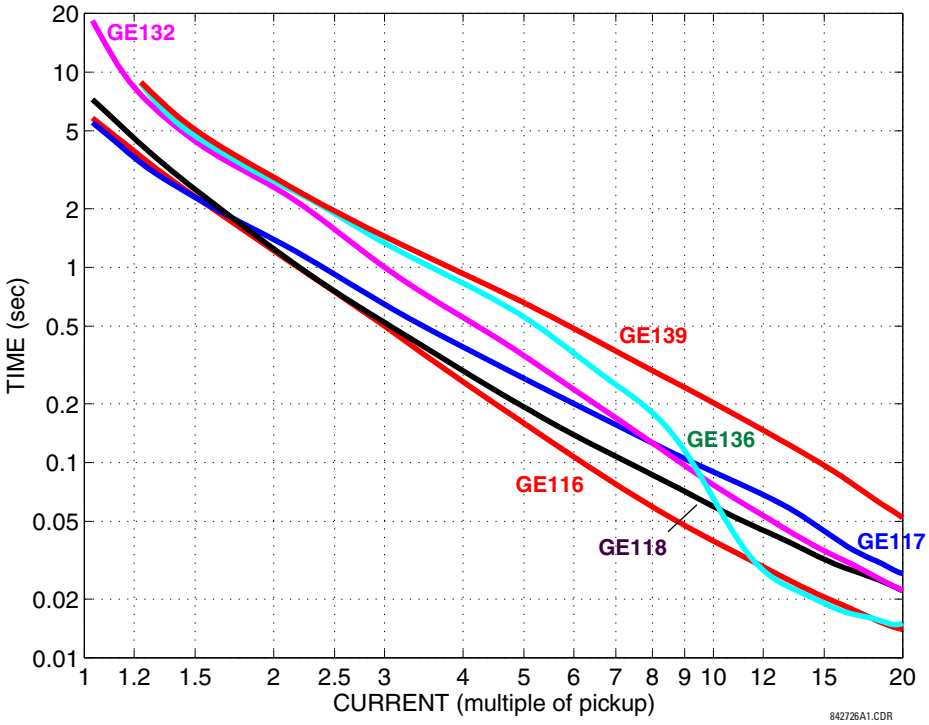


Figure 5–30: RECLOSER CURVES GE116, GE117, GE118, GE132, GE136, AND GE139

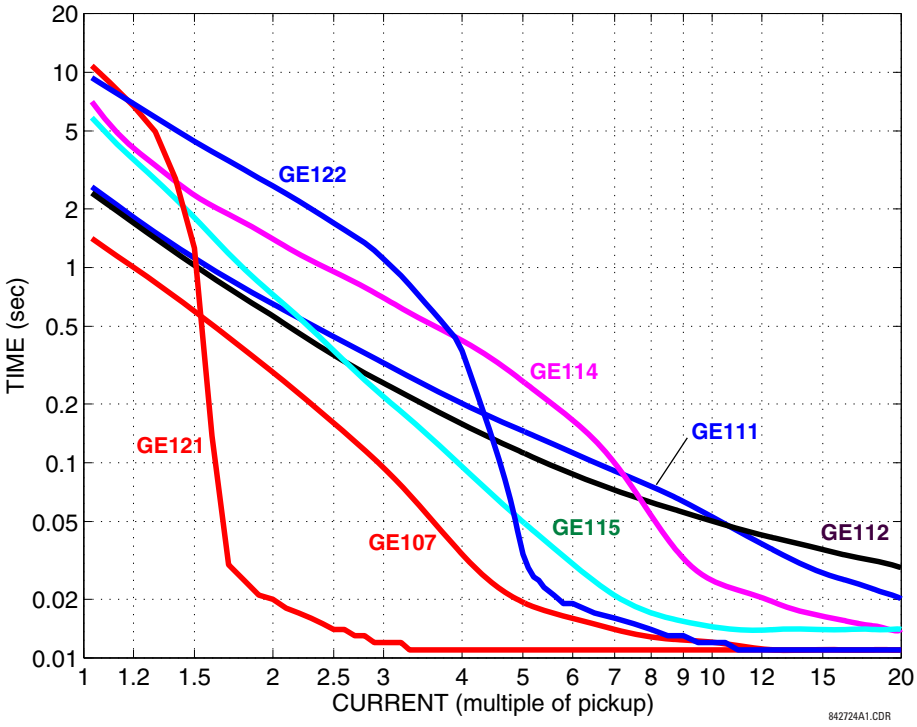


Figure 5–31: RECLOSER CURVES GE107, GE111, GE112, GE114, GE115, GE121, AND GE122

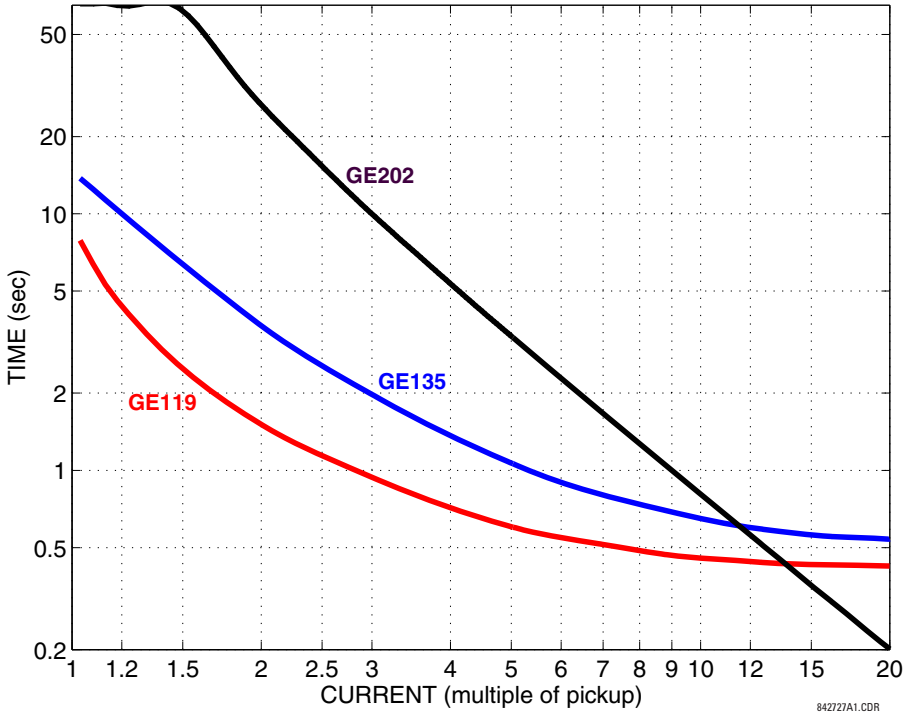
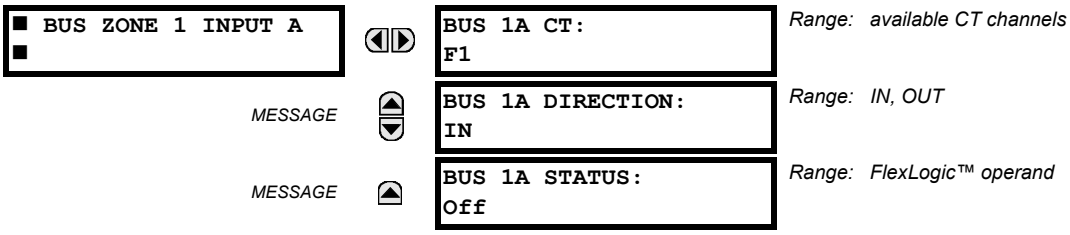


Figure 5–32: RECLOSER CURVES GE119, GE135, AND GE202

5.3.4 BUS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨⇩ BUS ⇨ BUS ZONE 1(4) ⇨ BUS ZONE 1(4) INPUT A(X)





The number of available zones and their size (maximum number of inputs) are optional and controlled by the software option portion of the order code. Please refer to the Ordering section in chapter 2 for detailed information on the maximum number of zones and inputs for a given B90 model.

Four bus differential zones are available. Each zone is associated with its own bus differential protection and CT trouble monitoring elements. A differential zone is defined by up to 24 pairs (inputs A to X) of current input–bus connection status values.

- **BUS 1A CT:** This setting defines a current input to the zone. Selections include all the CT channels available in the relay as per configured hardware. The protected bus zone is uniquely identified as the portion of the bus between the selected current sources (CTs).
- **BUS 1A DIRECTION:** This setting configures the CT orientation with respect to the protected zone. Bus differential and CT trouble decisions are based on current summation and thus correct orientation selection is important. The figure below shows a tie-breaker dividing a single bus into two sections, defined as zone 1 and zone 2. The tie-breaker CT (F5) is common to both zones and therefore the respective direction settings are opposite. The CT polarity dots are in relation to the protected zone and are terminated to the "common" of the tapped (1 A / 5 A) inputs. The polarity dots for the zone 2 CTs face outward with respect to the bus; as such, the F5 to F8 direction settings are "IN". Similarly, the F1 to F4 CTs for zone 1 are selected as "IN". However, the polarity dot orientation for the F5 CT faces inward with respect to zone 1 and therefore the **BUS 1E DIRECTION** setting is "OUT".
- **BUS 1A STATUS:** This setting dynamically defines a connection status of a given feeder with respect to the differential zone (dynamic bus replica). If a given feeder is connected to the zone and its current included into differential calculations, the FlexLogic™ operand used for this setting is "On"; if the current is excluded, the FlexLogic™ operand is "Off". Typically, this setting is an appropriately filtered position of an isolator, a breaker or a tie-breaker.

  In the case of an isolator connecting a feeder to a given section of a bus, the isolator monitoring feature produces a reliable isolator position operand (ISOLATOR 1 POSITION). Typically, the isolator monitoring feature is enabled in the fourth B90 IED and the ISOLATOR 1 POSITION status operand must be sent over direct input/output communications before it may be configured as a **BUS ZONE 1A(X) STATUS** setting.

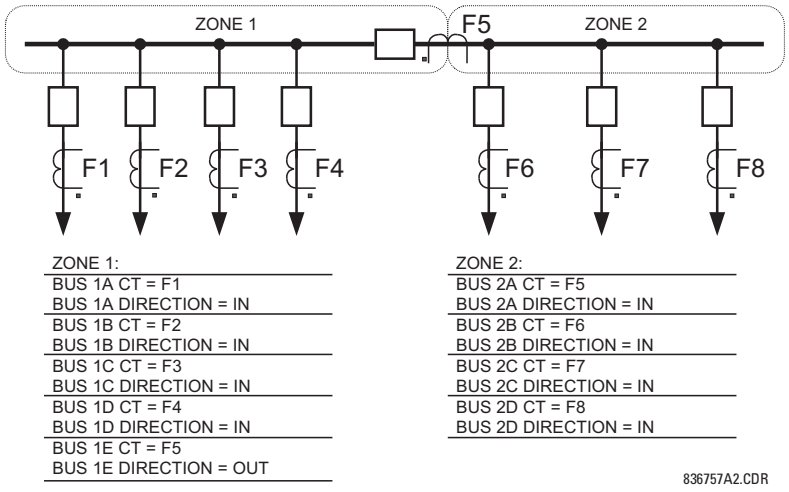


Figure 5–33: BUS ZONE DIRECTION SETTING

For example, assume that B90 IED 4 is used for isolator monitoring while IEDs 1, 2, and 3 are used for protection. Consequently, the **B90 FUNCTION** setting of IED 4 must be set to "Logic" while **B90 FUNCTION** on the IEDs 1, 2 and 3 must be set to "Protection". Normally open and closed auxiliary switches of a given isolator must be wired to the IED 4, and the Isolator feature must be enabled and configured appropriately.

Assume the isolator shown below is monitored by the Isolator 1 feature. The ISOLATOR 1 POSITION is the FlexLogic™ operand asserted by the isolator 1 monitoring element. This operand must be configured to drive a direct output in order to send the connection status to IEDs 1, 2, and 3 where the bus replica is being utilized by differential protection. Assume bit 12 of the message originating at IED 4 is used for this purpose. This is achieved by applying the following settings:

For IED 4: **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID**: "4" (this is the originating device)
DIRECT OUT 12 OPERAND: "ISOLATOR 1 POSITION" (this operand drives output number 12)

The above information is to be received by IEDs 1, 2, and 3. Assume direct input 68 is to reflect the isolator position.

For IEDs 1, 2, and 3: **DIRECT INPUT 68 DEVICE**: "4" (message received from IED 4)
DIRECT INPUT 68 BIT NUMBER: "12" (using bit number 12)

Once received, the isolator 1 status (known on IEDs 1, 2, and 3 as DIRECT INPUT 68 On) is used for bus configuration:

For IEDs 1, 2, and 3: **BUS 1E CT**: "F7" (the current wired to the F7 terminal)
BUS 1E STATUS: "DIRECT INPUT 68 On"

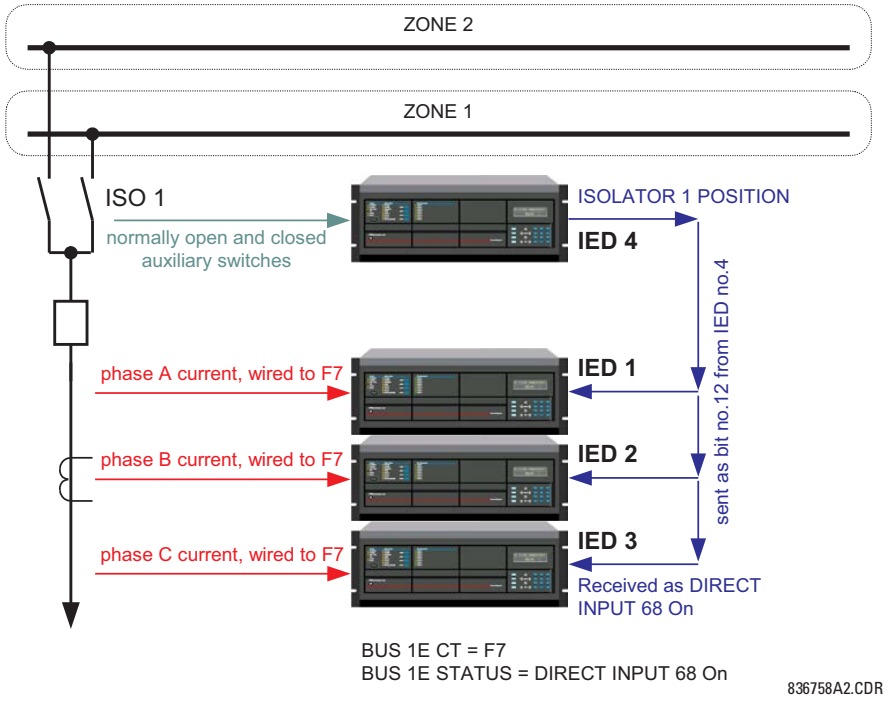


Figure 5–34: DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT SAMPLE CONFIGURATION FOR DYNAMIC BUS REPLICA

In the case of a breaker (or a tie-breaker), a breaker closed position with a dropout time of 40 to 60 ms is typically used as a connection status to avoid over-tripping or dead zones, depending on the relative position of the breaker and CT. Refer to the Application of Settings chapter for more details on configuring bus differential zones.

5.4.1 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.

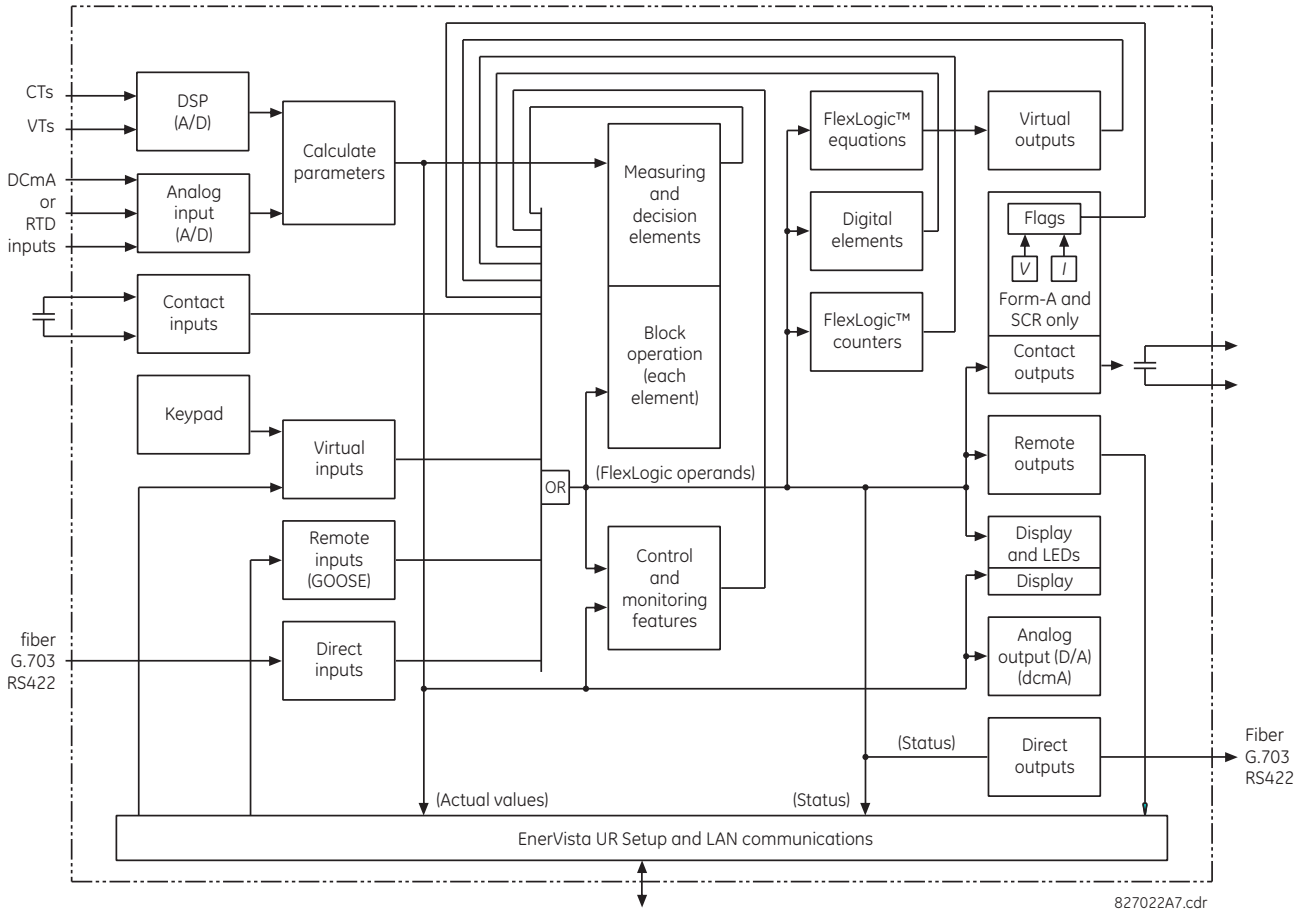


Figure 5–35: UR ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The states of all digital signals used in the B90 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 5–13: B90 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)	Contact Closed	Cont Op 1 Closed	Contact output is closed
	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 exists 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
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 5–14: B90 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 1 of 4)

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
CYBERSENTRY	ROLE ADMIN ACT ROLE SUPERVISOR ACT ROLE ENGINEER ACT ROLE OPERATOR ACT ROLE OBSERVER ACT AUTHENTICATION FAIL UNAUTH FW ATTEMPT UNAUTH SETTING WRITE	Administrator role is active and is set to true when that is the case Supervisor role is active and is set to true when that is the case Engineer role is active and is set to true when that is the case Operator role is active and is set to true when that is the case Observer role is active and is set to true when that is the case Operand set for Failed Authentication self-test and alarm Operand set for firmware lock self-test and alarm Operand set for settings lock self-test and alarm
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 Breaker failure	BKRFAIL 1 RETRIP BKRFAIL 1 T1 OP BKRFAIL 1 T2 OP BKRFAIL 1 T3 OP BKRFAIL 1 TRIP OP BKRSUPV 1 SUPV OP BKRSUPV 1 HISET OP BKRSUPV 1 LOSET OP	Re-trip issued by the breaker failure 1 protection Timer 1 of the breaker failure 1 protection expired Timer 2 of the breaker failure 1 protection expired Timer 3 of the breaker failure 1 protection expired Breaker failure 1 has operated Overcurrent supervision of the breaker failure 1 operated High-set overcurrent supervision of the breaker failure 1 operated Low-set overcurrent supervision of the breaker failure 1 operated
	BKRFAIL 2 to 24 BKRSUPV 2 to 24	Same set of operands as shown for BKRFAIL1 Same set of operands as shown for BKRSUPV 1
ELEMENT: Bus differential	BUS 1 BIASED PKP BUS 1 BIASED DPO BUS 1 BIASED OP BUS 1 UNBIASED OP BUS 1 OP BUS 1 DIR BUS 1 SAT	The biased bus differential element for zone 1 has picked up The biased bus differential element for zone 1 has dropped out The biased bus differential element for zone 1 has operated The unbiased bus differential element for zone 1 has operated The bus differential element for zone 1 has operated The directional unit for the zone 1 bus differential element has issued permission to operate The saturation detector for the zone 1 bus differential element has detected external fault conditions
	BUS 2 to 4	Same set of operands as shown for BUS 1
ELEMENT: CT trouble	CT TROUBLE 1 OP CT TROUBLE 2 OP CT TROUBLE 3 OP CT TROUBLE 4 OP	CT trouble has been detected for bus differential zone 1 CT trouble has been detected for bus differential zone 2 CT trouble has been detected for bus differential zone 3 CT trouble has been detected for bus differential zone 4
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 48	Same set of operands as shown for Dig Element 1
ELEMENT: End fault protection	EFP 1 PKP EFP 1 DPO EFP 1 OP	The first end fault protection element has picked up The first end fault protection element has dropped out The first end fault protection element has operated
	EPF 2 to 24	Same set of operands as shown for EFP 1
ELEMENT: Instantaneous overcurrent	IOC 1 PKP IOC 1 DPO IOC 1 OP	Instantaneous overcurrent 1 element has picked up Instantaneous overcurrent 1 element has dropped out Instantaneous overcurrent 1 element has operated
	IOC 2 to 24	Same set of operands as shown for IOC 1

Table 5–14: B90 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 2 of 4)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
ELEMENT Isolator monitoring	ISOLATOR 1 POSITION ISOLATOR 1 ALARM ISOLATOR 1 BLOCK	Position of isolator 1 (ON = closed; OFF = open) Contact discrepancy detected for isolator 1 Blocking signal for substation switching operations set due to contact discrepancy of isolator 1 (acknowledgeable)
	ISOLATOR 2 to 48	Same set of operands as shown for ISOLATOR 1
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 16	Same set of operands as shown for LATCH 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
ELEMENT Time overcurrent	TOC 1 PKP TOC 1 DPO TOC 1 OP	The time overcurrent 1 element has picked up The time overcurrent 1 element has dropped out The time overcurrent 1 element has operated
	TOC 2 to 24	Same set of operands as shown for TOC 1
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 to 6	Same set of operands as shown for TRIP BUS 1
ELEMENT: Undervoltage	UNDERVOLTAGE 1 PKP UNDERVOLTAGE 1 DPO UNDERVOLTAGE 1 OP	The undervoltage 1 element has picked up The undervoltage 1 element has dropped out The undervoltage 1 element has operated
	UNDERVOLTAGE 2 to 12	Same set of operands as shown for UNDERVOLTAGE 1
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 Cont Ip 2 On ↓ Cont Ip 1 Off Cont Ip 2 Off ↓ Cont Ip 96 On Cont Ip 96 Off	(will not appear unless ordered) (will not appear unless ordered) ↓ (will not appear unless ordered) (will not appear unless ordered) ↓ (will not appear unless ordered) (will not appear unless ordered)
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Contact outputs	Cont Op 1 Closed Cont Op 1 IOn Cont Op 1 VOn Cont Op 1 VOff	Contact output is closed Current is flowing through the contact Voltage exists across the contact (present for contact outputs equipped with monitoring) Voltage exists across the contact (present for contact outputs equipped with monitoring)
	Cont Op 2 to 64	Same set of operands as shown for Cont Op 1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS Direct inputs	DIRECT INPUT 1 On ↓ DIRECT INPUT 96 On	Flag is set, logic=1 ↓ Flag is set, logic=1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Remote double-point status inputs	RemDPS Ip 1 BAD RemDPS Ip 1 INTERM RemDPS Ip 1 OFF RemDPS Ip 1 ON	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 Asserted while the remote double-point status input is off Asserted while the remote double-point status input is on
	REMDPS Ip 2 to 5	Same set of operands as per REMDPS 1
INPUTS/OUTPUTS: Remote inputs	REMOTE INPUT 1 On REMOTE INPUT 2 On REMOTE INPUT 3 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

Table 5–14: B90 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 3 of 4)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
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 ZONE 1 ZONE 2 ZONE 3 ZONE 4 OTHER	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 B90
REMOTE DEVICES	REMOTE DEVICE 1 On REMOTE DEVICE 2 On REMOTE DEVICE 3 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 **INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ RESETTING** menu) source of the reset command Reset key (pushbutton) source of the reset command
SELF-DIAGNOSTICS (See *Relay Self-tests* descriptions in *Chapter 7: Commands and Targets)*	ANY MAJOR ERROR ANY MINOR ERROR ANY SELF-TESTS BATTERY FAIL CLOCK UNSYNCHRONIZED DIRECT DEVICE OFF DIRECT RING BREAK EQUIPMENT MISMATCH FLEXLOGIC ERR TOKEN IRIG-B FAILURE LATCHING OUT ERROR MAINTENANCE ALERT FIRST ETHERNET FAIL PTP FAILURE REMOTE DEVICE OFF RRTD COMM FAIL SECOND ETHERNET FAIL THIRD ETHERNET FAIL SNTP FAILURE SYSTEM EXCEPTION TEMP MONITOR UNIT NOT PROGRAMMED	Any of the major self-test errors generated (major error) Any of the minor self-test errors generated (minor error) Any self-test errors generated (generic, any error) The battery is not functioning. Return power supply module to manufacturer. Relay is not synchronized to the international time standard A direct device is configured but not connected The Direct I/O settings is for a connection that is not in a ring The configuration of modules does not match the stored order code A FlexLogic equation is incorrect "Bad IRIG-B Signal" self-test. See Chapter 7: Commands and Targets. A difference is detected between the desired and actual latch contact state A subset of the minor self-test errors generated, see Chapter 7 Link failure detected. See description in Chapter 7: Commands and Targets. "Bad PTP Signal" self-test as described in Chapter 7 One or more GOOSE devices are not responding See description in Chapter 7: Commands and Targets See description in Chapter 7: Commands and Targets See description in Chapter 7: Commands and Targets SNTP server is not responding See description in Chapter 7: Commands and Targets Monitors ambient temperature and maximum operating temperature The **Settings > Product Setup > Installation > Relay Settings** setting is not programmed

Table 5–14: B90 FLEXLOGIC OPERANDS (Sheet 4 of 4)

OPERAND TYPE	OPERAND SYNTAX	OPERAND DESCRIPTION
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 1 OFF ANY PB ON	Pushbutton number 1 is in the “On” position Pushbutton number 1 is in the “Off” position Any of twelve pushbuttons is in the “On” position
	PUSHBUTTON 2 to 6, 12, or 16 depending on front panel	Same set of operands as PUSHBUTTON 1

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 and outputs, 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 FlexLogic operators table.

Table 5–15: 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 5–16: 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) ↓ OR(16)	2 input OR gate ↓ 16 input OR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters. ↓ Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	AND(2) ↓ AND(16)	2 input AND gate ↓ 16 input AND gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters. ↓ Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	NOR(2) ↓ NOR(16)	2 input NOR gate ↓ 16 input NOR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters. ↓ Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	NAND(2) ↓ NAND(16)	2 input NAND gate ↓ 16 input NAND gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters. ↓ Operates on the 16 previous parameters.
	XOR(2)	2 input Exclusive OR gate	Operates on the 2 previous parameters.
	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	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

5.4.2 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.

5.4.3 FLEXLOGIC EVALUATION

Each equation is evaluated in the ascending order in which the parameters have been entered.

NOTE

FlexLogic provides built-in latches that by definition have a memory action, remaining in the set state after the set input has been asserted. These built-in latches are reset dominant, meaning that if logical "1" is applied to both set and reset entries simultaneously, then the output of the latch is logical "0." However, they are volatile, meaning that they reset upon removal of control power.

When making changes to FlexLogic entries in the settings, all FlexLogic equations are re-compiled whenever any new FlexLogic entry value is entered, and as a result of the re-compile all latches are reset automatically.

5.4.4 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.

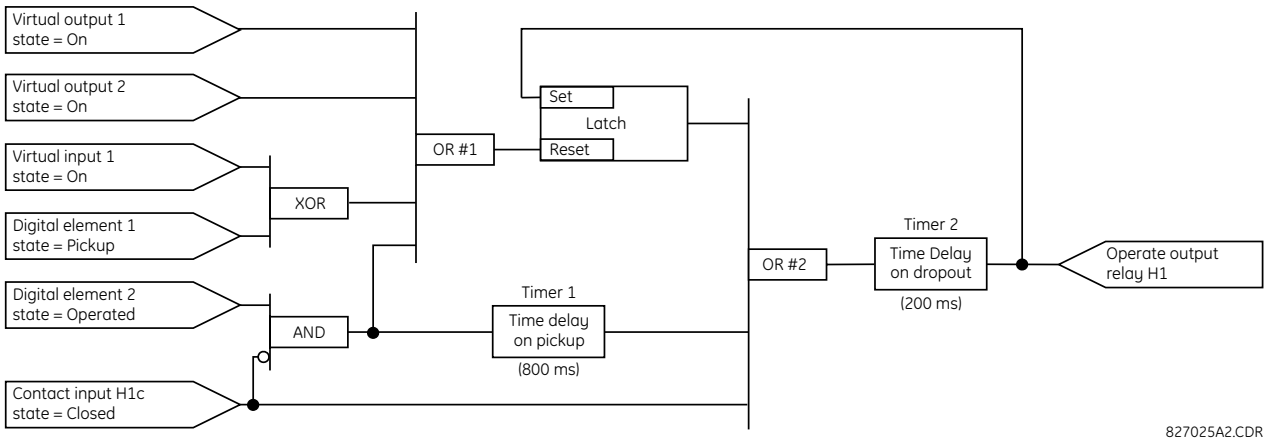


Figure 5–36: EXAMPLE LOGIC SCHEME

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.

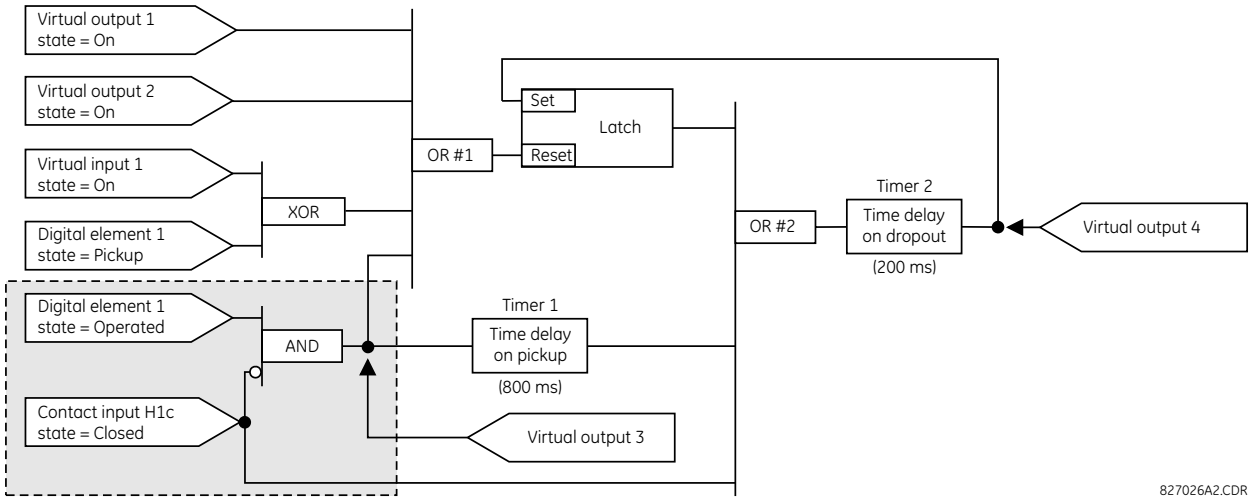


Figure 5–37: LOGIC EXAMPLE WITH VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

2. 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.

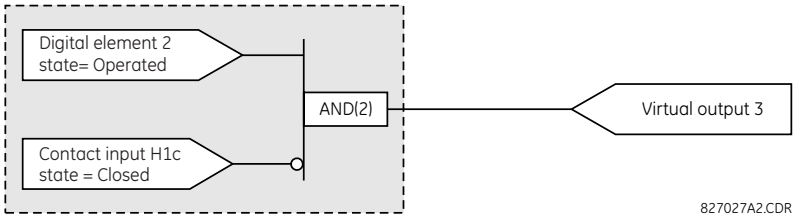


Figure 5–38: LOGIC FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 3

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.

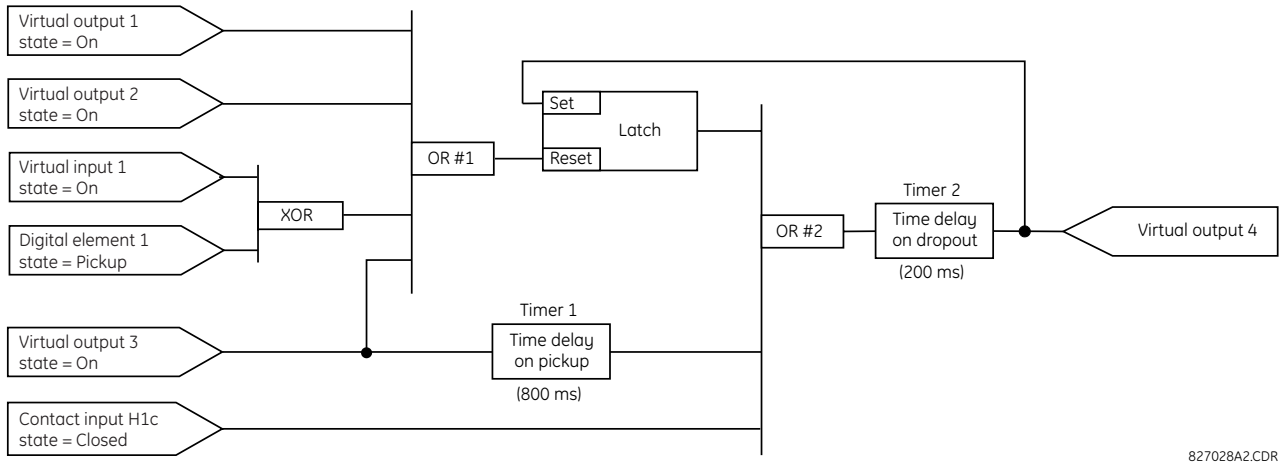


Figure 5–39: LOGIC FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 4

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 out-

put 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.

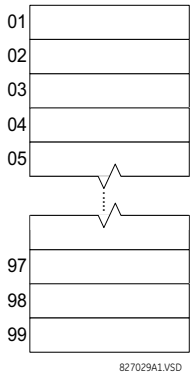


Figure 5–40: FLEXLOGIC WORKSHEET

5. 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.

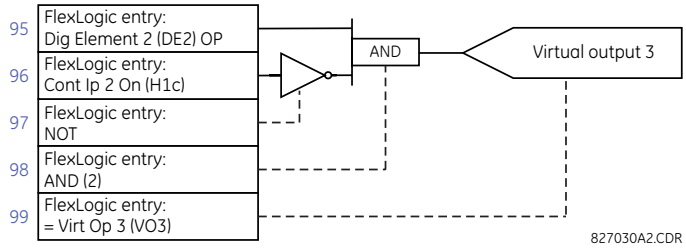


Figure 5–41: FLEXLOGIC EQUATION FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 3

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.

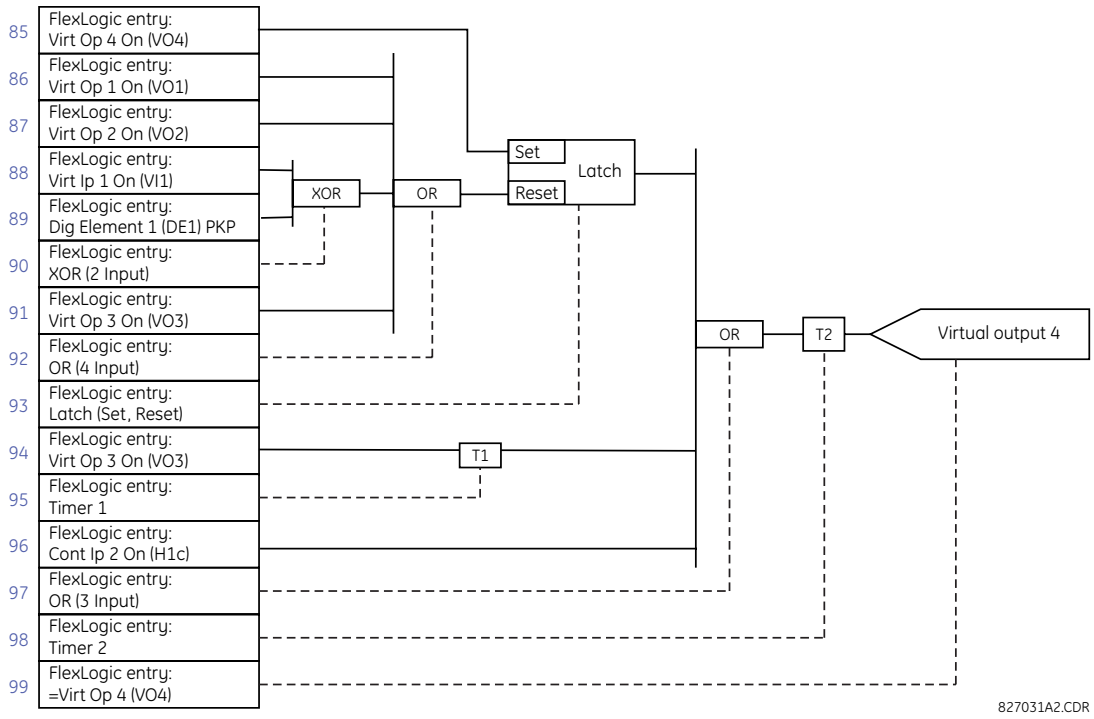


Figure 5–42: FLEXLOGIC EQUATION FOR VIRTUAL OUTPUT 4

7. 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
```

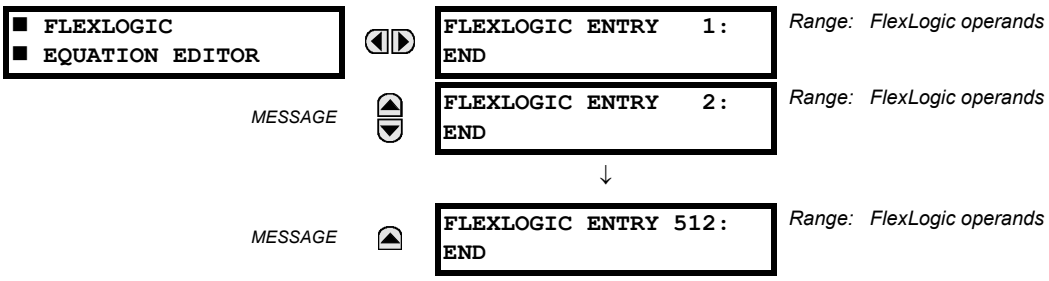
   In the expression above, the virtual output 4 input to the four-input OR is listed before it is created. This is typical of a form of feedback, in this case, used to create a seal-in effect with the latch, and is correct.

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.

5.4.5 FLEXLOGIC EQUATION EDITOR

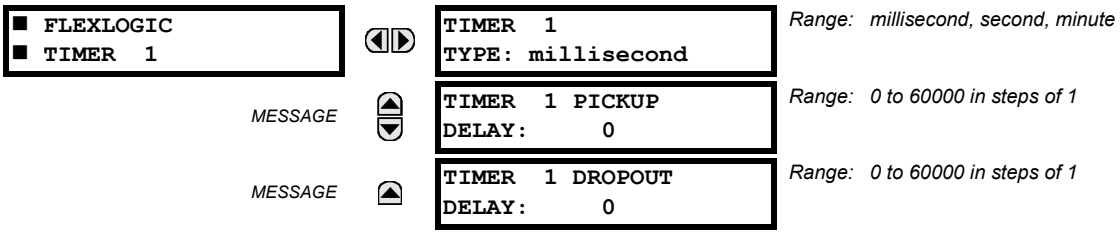
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ FLEXLOGIC ⇨ FLEXLOGIC EQUATION EDITOR



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.

5.4.6 FLEXLOGIC TIMERS

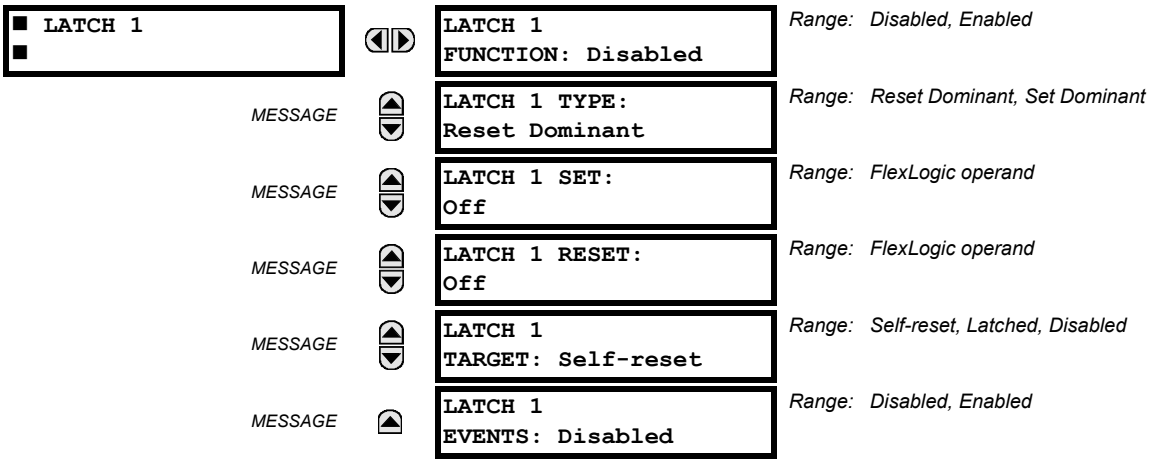
PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ FLEXLOGIC ⇨⇩ FLEXLOGIC TIMERS ⇨ FLEXLOGIC TIMER 1(32)



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".

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ FLEXLOGIC ⇨⇩ NON-VOLATILE LATCHES ⇨ LATCH 1(16)



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

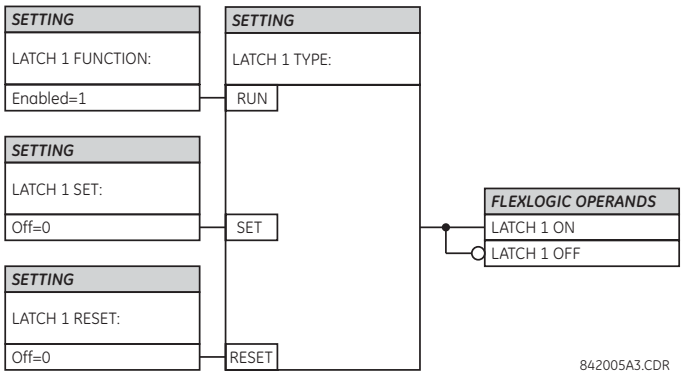


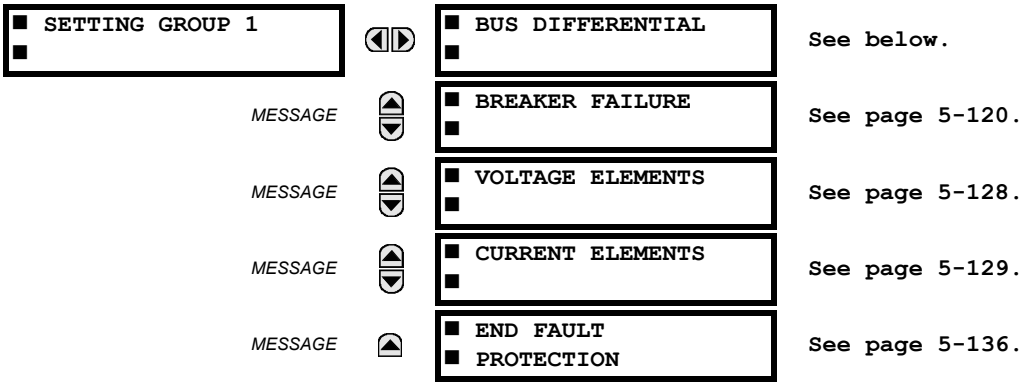
Figure 5–43: NON-VOLATILE LATCH OPERATION TABLE (N = 1 to 16) AND LOGIC

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 SETTING GROUP

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6)



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 Section 5.6.3: Setting Groups on page 5–141 for further details).

5.5.3 BUS DIFFERENTIAL

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨ BUS DIFFERENTIAL ⇨ BUS ZONE 1(4) DIFFERENTIAL

■ BUS ZONE 1 ■ DIFFERENTIAL		BUS ZONE 1 DIF FUNCTION: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF PICKUP: 0.100 pu	*Range: 0.050 to 6.000 pu in steps of 0.001*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF LOW SLOPE: 25%	*Range: 15 to 100% in steps of 1*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF LOW BPNT: 2.00 pu	*Range: 1.00 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH SLOPE: 60%	*Range: 50 to 100% in steps of 1*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH BPNT: 8.00 pu	*Range: 1.00 to 30.00 pu in steps of 0.01*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH SET: 15.00 pu	*Range: 0.10 to 99.99 pu in steps of 0.01*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF SEAL-IN: 0.400 s	*Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF SUPV: On	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF TRIP: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF BLK: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF TARGET: Self-reset	*Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled*
	MESSAGE	BUS ZONE 1 DIF EVENTS: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*

Up to four zones of bus differential protection are provided, depending on the software options. The operation of these elements is completely dependent on the dynamic bus replica, which must be defined first. Both restrained (biased) and unrestrained (unbiased, instantaneous) bus differential protection functions are provided for each bus differential zone.

The biased bus differential function has a dual-slope operating characteristic (see figure below) operating in conjunction with saturation detection and a directional comparison principle (see the Bus Zone 1 Differential Scheme Logic figure in this section).

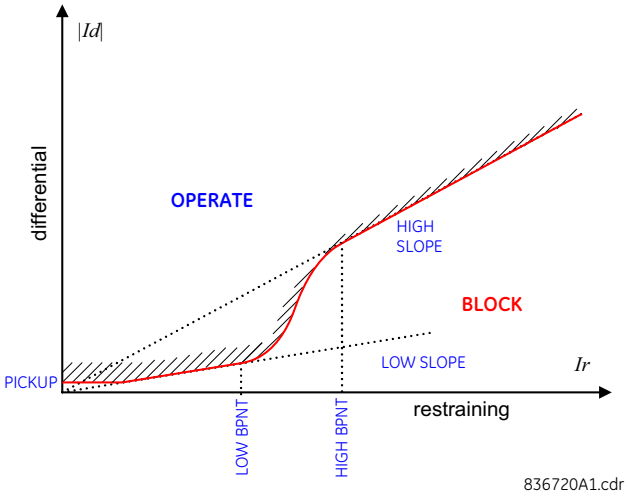


Figure 5–44: BIASED DIFFERENTIAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC

The protected zone input current with the highest magnitude is used as the restraining signal. Stability during heavy external faults is achieved by dynamic CT saturation detection and current flow direction supervision without affecting sensitivity and speed of operation for internal faults.

The differential operating characteristic is divided into two regions. In the region of low differential currents and lower slope, the element operates on a 2-out-of-2 basis, applying both the differential and current directional tests. In the region of high differential currents, the element operates on a dynamic 1-out-of-2 / 2-out-of-2 basis. If the differential current is in this region and CT saturation is detected, both the differential and current directional tests are applied. If CT saturation is ruled out by the saturation detector, the differential protection principle alone is capable of causing the element to operate.

The saturation detector is an integral part of the bus differential element. It has no settings but uses some of the differential characteristic parameters. The flags indicating CT saturation are available on a per phase basis as FlexLogic operands.

The directional principle is an integral part of the biased bus differential element and has no associated settings. The directional element dynamically identifies what appears to be the faulted circuit and compares its current angle with that of the sum of the remaining currents of the protected zone. The element declares a bus fault if the angle is less than 90°. Directional indicating flags signal operation on a per-phase basis and are available as FlexLogic operands.

The unbiased bus differential function checks the magnitude of the differential current against an adjustable threshold. Neither the bias nor the directional principles apply. The operation of the unbiased differential function is associated with separate output operands. More information can be found in the Theory of Operation chapter.

The bus differential protection feature is available only when **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** is set to “Protection”.

Operation of this element is completely dependent on the dynamic bus replica which must be first defined under bus zone 1. The bus differential element 1 protects the differential zone defined as bus zone 1.

- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF PICKUP:** This setting defines the minimum differential current required for operation of the biased bus differential protection element. This setting is chosen based on the maximum magnitude of the differential current that might be seen under no-load conditions. This setting prevents relay maloperation in the situation when the bus carries little power and the restraining signal is too low to provide enough bias in the first slope region of the differential characteristic.

  This setting may also be set above the maximum load level to ensure security during CT trouble conditions. However, voltage supervision or a check-zone are better alternatives.

- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF LOW SLOPE:** This setting defines the percentage bias for the restraining currents, from zero to the lower breakpoint (LOW BPNT). This setting determines the sensitivity of the relay for low current internal faults. The value chosen should be high enough to accommodate the spurious differential current resulting from inaccuracy of the CTs operating in their linear mode, i.e. in load conditions and during distant external faults. When adjusting this setting, it must be kept in mind that the restraining signal used by the biased bus differential protection element is created as the maximum of all the input currents.

- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF LOW BPNT:** This setting defines the lower breakpoint of the dual-slope operating characteristic. The percentage bias applied for the restraining current from zero to the value specified as **LOW BPNT** is given by the **LOW SLOPE** setting. This setting should be set above the maximum load current. The **LOW BPNT** may be moved to the AC current under which all the CTs are guaranteed to transform without saturation. This includes the effect of residual magnetism. When adjusting this setting, it must be kept in mind that the restraining signal is created as the maximum of all the input currents.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH SLOPE:** This setting defines the percentage bias for the restraining currents above the higher breakpoint (HIGH BPNT). This setting affects stability of the relay for heavy external faults. Traditionally, the value chosen for this setting should be high enough to accommodate the spurious differential current resulting from saturation of the CTs during heavy external faults. This requirement may be considerably relaxed in favor of sensitivity and speed of operation as the relay detects CT saturation and upon detection applies the directional principle to prevent maloperation. When adjusting this setting, it must be kept in mind that the restraining signal is created as the maximum of all the input currents.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH BPNT:** This setting defines the higher breakpoint of the dual-slope operating characteristic. The percentage bias applied for the restraining current above the value specified as **HIGH BPNT** is given by the **HIGH SLOPE** setting. The **HIGH BPNT** setting should be set below the minimum AC current that is likely to saturate the weakest CT feeding the relay. When adjusting this setting, it must be kept in that mind the restraining signal is created as the maximum of all the input currents.

  The dual-slope operating characteristic of the biased bus differential protection element is shaped to ensure true percentage bias for high restraining currents (see the following figure). This means that the straight line defining the upper slope intersects the origin of the differential-restraining plane and a discontinuity appears between the low and high slope regions (between the **LOW BPNT** and **HIGH BPNT** settings). This discontinuity is handled by approximating the operate/no-operate boundary of the characteristic using a certain connection function. This ensures smooth transition of the slope from **LOW SLOPE** (lower value) to **HIGH SLOPE** (higher value).

  The following parameters of the biased operating characteristic are used by the saturation detector: **LOW SLOPE**, **HIGH SLOPE**, and **HIGH BPNT**. The saturation detector uses these settings to detect specific relations between the differential and restraining currents. The values of these settings should be selected based on the aforementioned criteria related to the art of bus differential protection.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF HIGH SET:** This setting defines the minimum differential current required for operation of the unbiased bus differential protection function. This setting is based on the maximum magnitude of the differential current that might be seen during heavy external faults causing deep CT saturation. When selecting this setting, keep in mind that the unbiased bus differential protection function uses the full-cycle Fourier measuring algorithm and applies it to pre-filtered samples of the input currents. As a result, the transient measuring errors including the effect of the DC component are below 2%. During heavy CT saturation when the currents are significantly distorted, the magnitude of the differential current as measured by the relay and used by the unbiased bus differential function is significantly lower than both the peak values of the waveform and the true RMS value. The measured magnitude practically reflects the power system frequency component alone. This allows for lower values of the **HIGH SET** setting.

  The unbiased (high set) differential function can be virtually disabled by setting its operating threshold, **HIGH SET**, very high.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF SEAL-IN:** This setting defines the drop-out time of the seal-in timer applied to the BUS 1 OP FlexLogic operand.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF SUPV:** This setting specifies a FlexLogic operand that supervises operation of the element. Typical applications include undervoltage condition and overall (check) zone. In a sense the setting is similar to the blocking input, but does not stop the element from running. This is important for saturation detector, as the latter requires some historical data. The Bus Differential element shall not be supervised from the blocking input. The blocking input (**BUS ZONE 1 DIF BLK** setting) is meant to block the element permanently, not dynamically from a fault depended condition such as undervoltage.
- **BUS ZONE 1 DIF TRIP:** This setting specifies a FlexLogic operand that forces operation of the zone. Typical applications include forced trip of the healthy phase from the faulted phase, or a trip command from the BF function to isolate the entire zone of busbar protection.

More information on the bus zone differential settings can be found in the Application of Settings chapter.

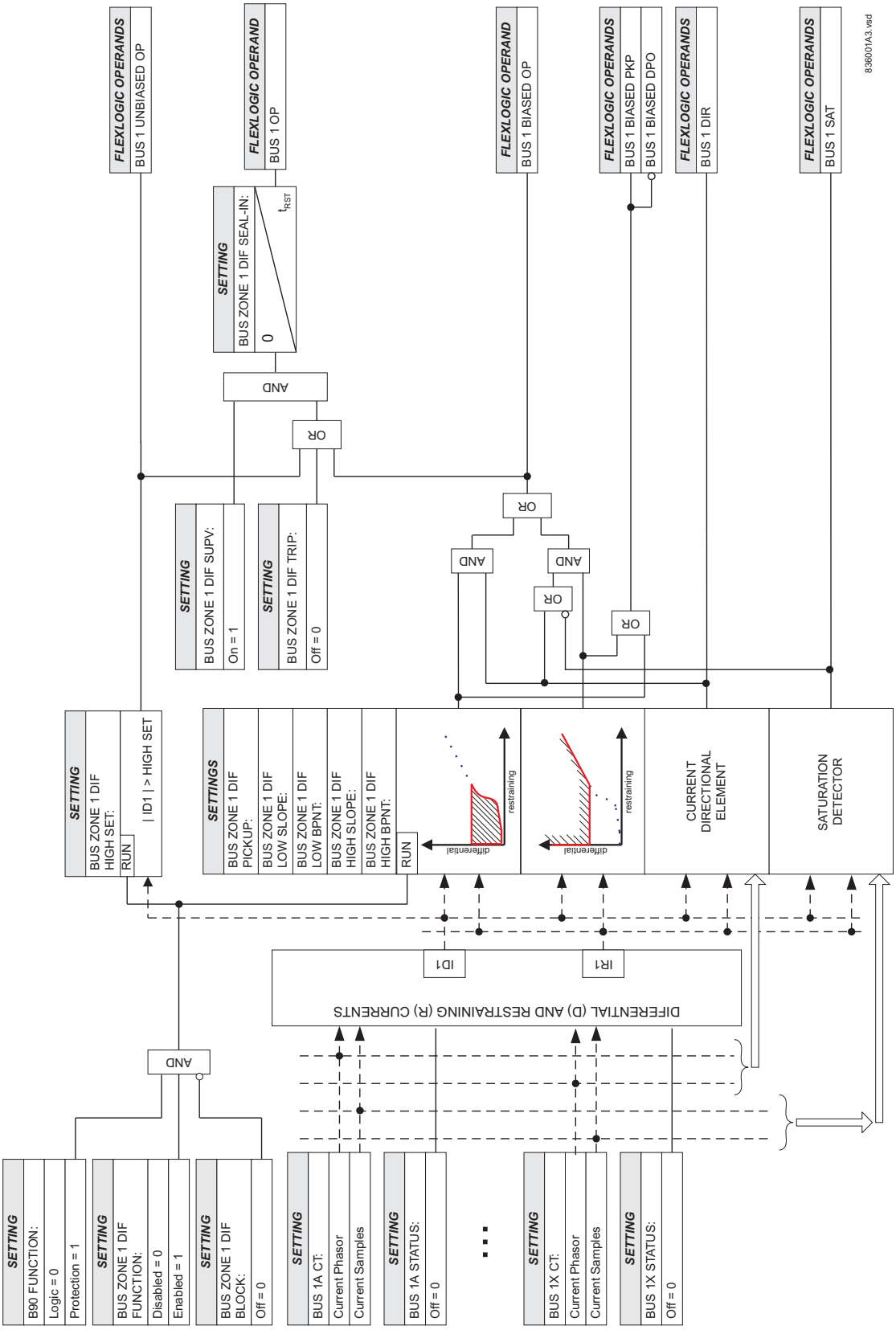
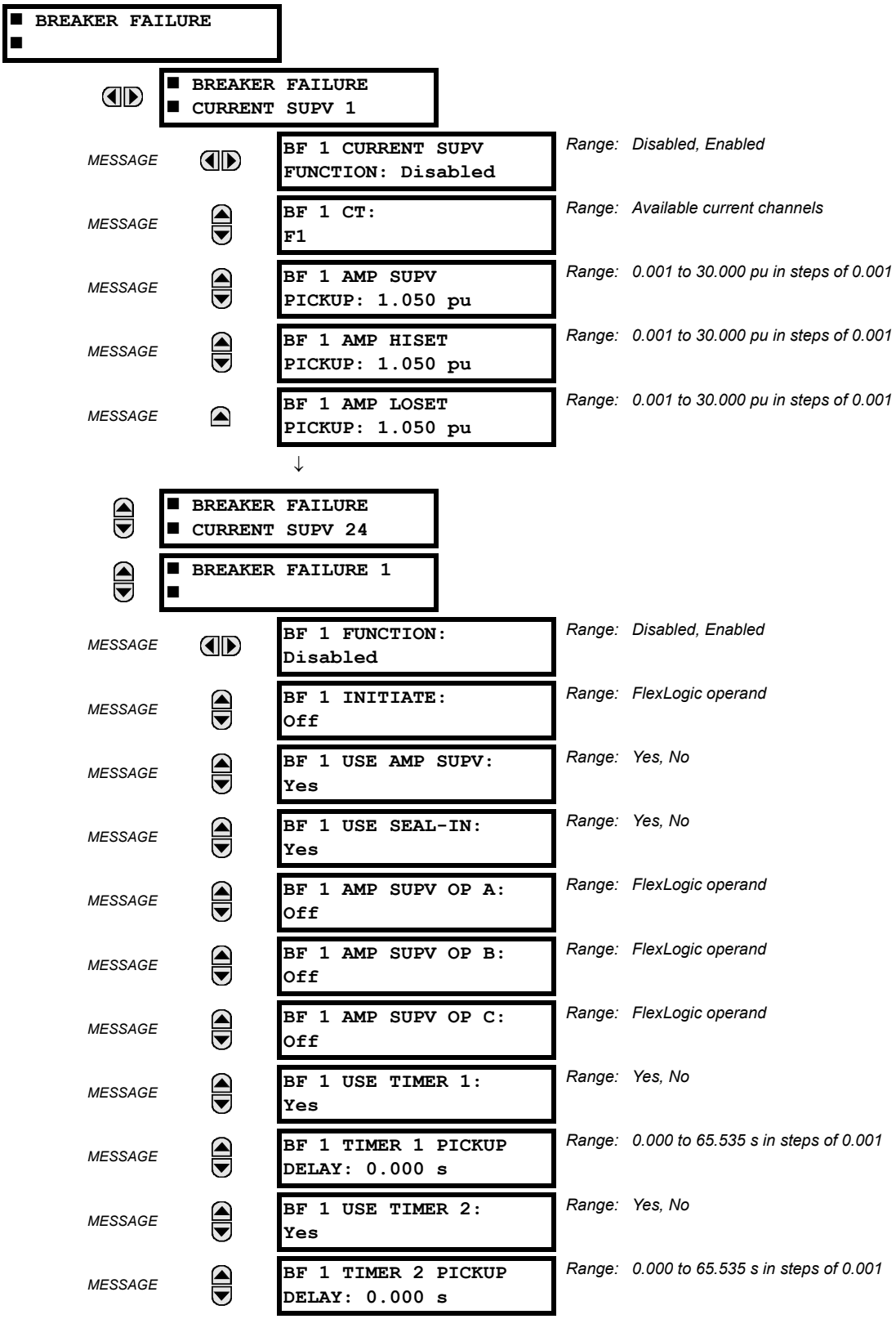


Figure 5–45: BUS ZONE 1 DIFFERENTIAL SCHEME LOGIC

5.5.4 BREAKER FAILURE (ANSI 50BF)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ BREAKER FAILURE 1(24)



MESSAGE
BF 1 USE TIMER 3: Yes
Range: Yes, No

MESSAGE
BF 1 TIMER 3 PICKUP DELAY: 0.000 s
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE
BF 1 BKR POS1: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 BKR POS2: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 BKR TEST ON: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP HISET OP A: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP HISET OP B: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP HISET OP C: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP LOSET OP A: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP LOSET OP B: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 AMP LOSET OP C: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 LOSET TIME DELAY: 0.000 s
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 1

MESSAGE
BF 1 TRIP DROPOUT TIME DELAY: 0.000 s
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 1

MESSAGE
BF 1 RETRIP TIME DELAY: 0.000 s
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 1

MESSAGE
BF 1 BLOCK: Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
BF 1 TARGET: Self-reset
Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled

MESSAGE
BF 1 EVENTS: Disabled
Range: Enabled, Disabled

↓

BREAKER FAILURE 24

The breaker failure feature has two parts: breaker failure current supervision and breaker failure logic. Breaker failure current supervision acts upon current levels and is available if the **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** setting is "Protection." Breaker failure logic is based on status information and is available if the **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** setting is "Logic." The Breaker failure element requires B90 fiber optic interconnection and proper configuration of the breaker failure and direct input/output settings. Refer to the Application of Settings chapter for additional details.

BREAKER FAILURE PROTECTION

In general, breaker failure schemes expect that the breaker receiving the trip command opens within a set time. If it does not, upstream or adjacent breakers are tripped to effectively clear the fault. This widespread tripping usually interrupts power to a larger section of the power system than the initial trip. A higher level of security is required due to the effect on system safety and stability.

The breaker failure scheme is intended for three-pole operation but can be used with single-pole tripping if certain conditions are satisfied (see the note below). The operation of the breaker failure element includes three stages: initiation, identification of a breaker failure condition, and output (or response).

NOTE

The Breaker Failure can be used with single-pole tripping schemes if the **HISET** and **LOSET** current elements are set below the lowest expected fault current and above the highest expected load current.

STAGE 1: INITIATION

The breaker failure scheme is initiated by a FlexLogic operand representing the protection trip signal initially sent to the breaker. This signal does not include other breaker commands that are not indicative of a fault in the protected zone. The initiating signal should be sealed-in if primary fault detection can reset before the fault is cleared. The seal-in is supervised by current level, so it resets 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.

Breaker failure scheme 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 initiate for a breaker that has very little or no current flowing through it, which may be the case for transformer faults or ring bus where unequal current division between ring bus circuit breakers can delay the failed breaker clearing time until the healthy ring breaker has operated. For those situations where it is required to maintain breaker fail coverage for fault levels below the **BF 1 AMP SUPV PICKUP** setting, a current supervised initiate should not be used. This feature should be used for those situations where coordinating margins may be reduced when high speed reclosing is used. If this choice is made the current supervision pickup level must be lower than the minimum fault current flowing through the breaker.

Immediately after scheme initiation it will send again trip signal to the breaker (re-trip). This is intended to reduce the possibility of widespread tripping that results from a declaration of a failed breaker.

STAGE 2: DETERMINATION OF A BREAKER FAILURE CONDITION

Improved flexibility is achieved by providing three timers or stages (Timers 1, 2, and 3) as shown in the Breaker Failure Logic diagram. Each stage is individually enabled and asserts its individual operand.

Only a breaker auxiliary contact (fast-operating) or current supervision (if enabled) can reset Timer 1 (early stage). If Timer 1 expires, it implies that current is still flowing or the breaker (position status) is still closed; that is, the breaker failed to open. The Timer 2 (main stage) logic is not supervised by breaker status, only by current. An output is issued if current is detected after the Timer 2 delay interval. This stage detects the condition where a breaker opens mechanically but fails to interrupt fault current.

The **HISET** and **LOSET** settings discriminate between the pre- and post-tripping current variation for breakers that employ opening resistors. If the current level is between **HISET** and **LOSET**, a time delay (**BF x LOSET TIME DELAY**) is added. For currents above the **HISET** value, the **BFxx LOSET TIME DELAY** timer is bypassed.

The **BF x LOSET TIME DELAY** is based on the time that breaker resistor limited current can flow through the circuit after the breaker interruption time. Both current detectors provide fast operating time for small multiples of the pickup setting.

The Timer 3 (slow stage) is supervised by breaker status (auxiliary contact) and control switch status – the latter indicating if the breaker is in/out of service. This mode is typically used during maintenance. There is no current level check for this stage since this is associated with small currents. Timer 3 is typically set with a longer time.

STAGE 3: OUTPUT

The outputs from the scheme 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 face plate TRIP LED

BREAKER FAILURE SETTINGS

- **BF 1 INITIATE**: This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that initiates three-pole tripping of the breaker. Although this scheme is designed for three-pole tripping, it can be used with single-pole tripping schemes if the hiset and loset current elements are set to be sensitive to the lowest expected fault value but insensitive to the highest expected load on the protected line.
- **BF 1 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.
- **BF 1 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.
- **BF 1 AMP SUPV OP A through C**: This setting selects the B90 Remote Inputs that represent operation of the current supervision elements on phase A, B, or C.
- **BF 1 USE TIMER 1**: If set to "Yes", the Early Path is operational.
- **BF 1 TIMER 1 PICKUP DELAY**: Timer 1 is set to the shortest time required for breaker auxiliary contact BKR POS1 to open, from the time the initial trip signal is applied to the breaker trip circuit, plus a safety margin
- **BF 1 USE TIMER 2**: If set to "Yes", the Main Path is operational.
- **BF 1 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 UR 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 shows a margin of two cycles; this interval is considered the minimum appropriate for most applications.

  NOTE 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.

- **BF 1 USE TIMER 3**: If set to "Yes", the Slow Path is operational.
- **BF 1 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.
- **BF 1 BKR POS1**: This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the protected breaker early-type auxiliary switch contact (52/a). This is normally a non-multiplied Form-A contact. The contact may even be adjusted to have the shortest possible operating time.
- **BF 1 BKR POS2**: This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the protected breaker normal type auxiliary switch contact (52/a). This may be a multiplied contact.
- **BF 1 BKR TEST ON**: This setting selects the FlexLogic operand that represents the breaker In-Service/Out-of-Service switch, set to the Out-of-Service position.
- **BF 1 LOSET TIME DELAY**: This setting represents the pickup delay for current detection after opening resistor insertion. Typically this is based on the time while the breaker resistor current can flow through the circuit after the breaker interrupting time.
- **BF 1 TRIP DROPOUT TIME 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 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.
- **BF 1 RETRIP TIME DELAY**: This setting is used to set a delay before asserting the re-trip operand.
- **BF 1 CT**: This setting selects the currents that will be used in Breaker Failure scheme BF 1 for current supervision (AMP SUPV, HISET and LOSET elements).

- **BF 1 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). HiSet and LoSet current supervision will guarantee correct operation.
- **BF 1 AMP HISET PICKUP**: This setting is used to set the phase current fault detection level. Generally this setting should detect the lowest expected fault current on the protected breaker, before a breaker-opening resistor is inserted.
- **BF 1 AMP LOSET PICKUP**: This setting is used to set the phase current fault detection 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 resistor current).

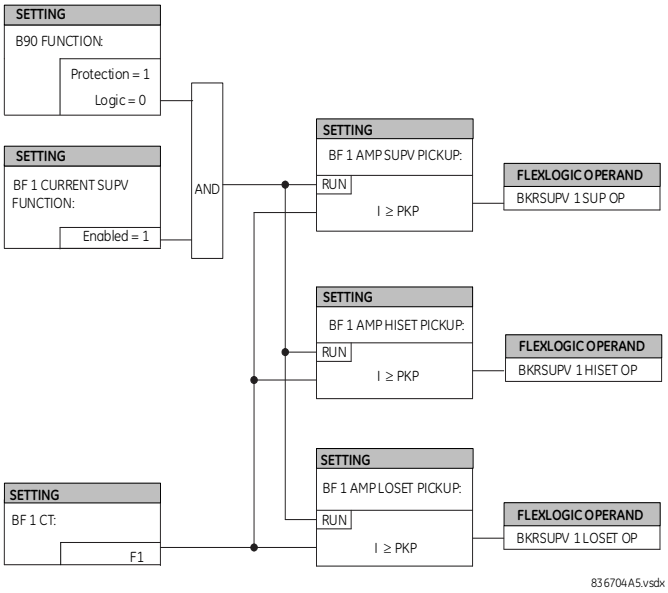


Figure 5–46: BREAKER FAILURE CURRENT SUPERVISION LOGIC

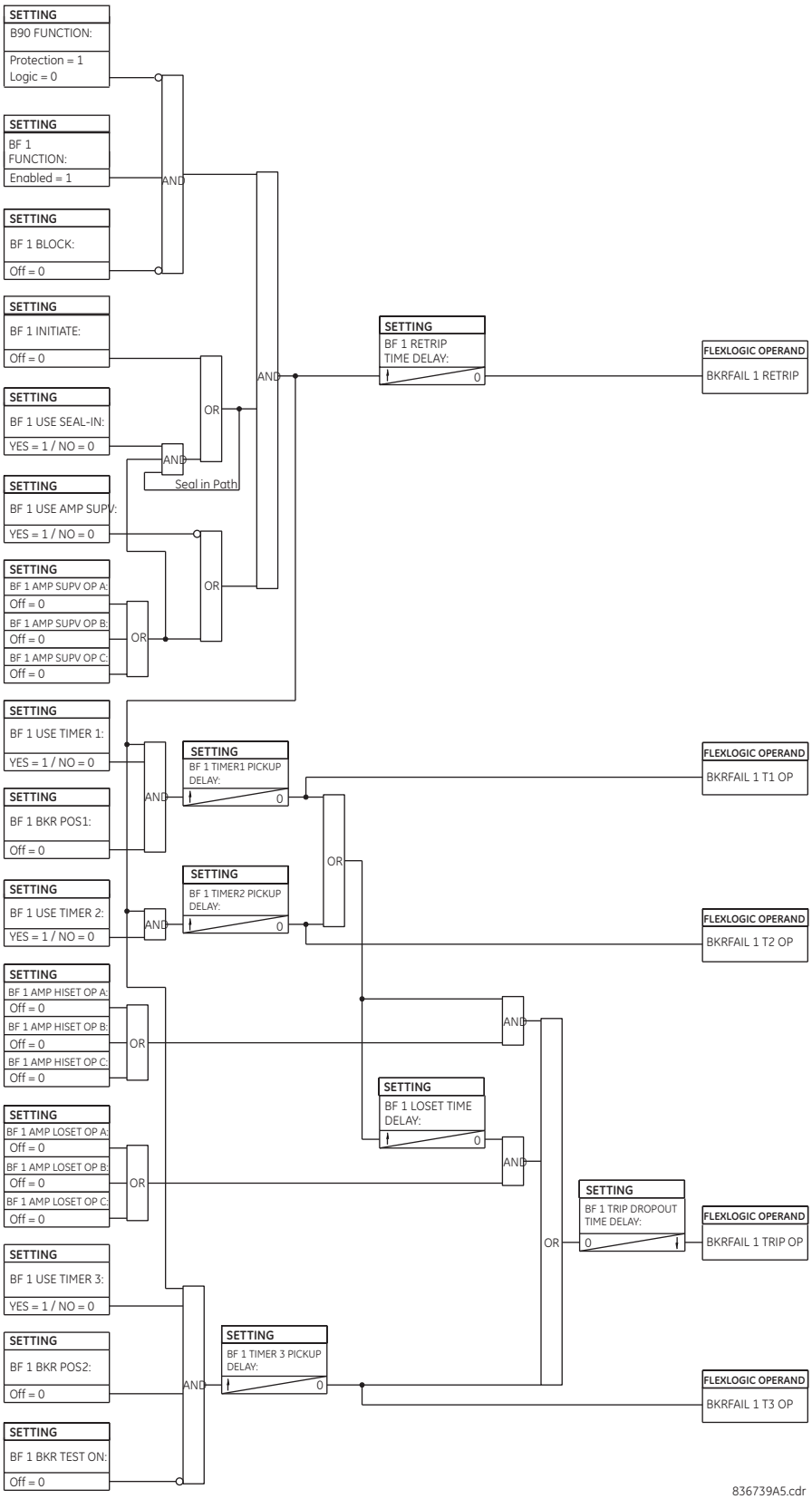


Figure 5–47: BREAKER FAILURE LOGIC

APPLICATION EXAMPLE

For illustration, assume the F7 current is monitored for Breaker Failure protection of a given breaker as shown below.

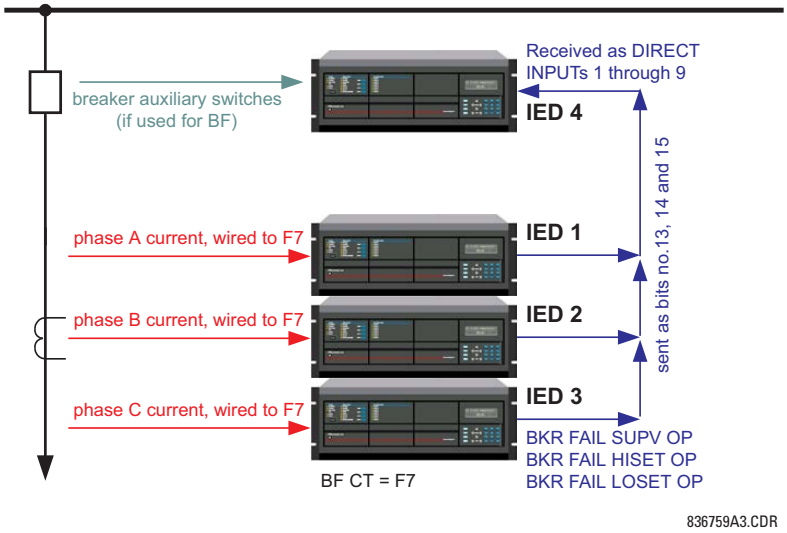


Figure 5–48: DIRECT I/O SAMPLE CONFIGURATION FOR BREAKER FAILURE PROTECTION

The Protection IEDs 1, 2, and 3 (**B90 FUNCTION** set to "Protection") send the Breaker Fail current supervision flags over the Direct I/O communications. Assume bits 13, 14, and 15 are used for this purpose as follows:

For IED 1: **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID**: "1" (this is an originating device)
DIRECT OUT 13 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP" (this operand drives output number 13)
DIRECT OUT 14 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP" (this operand drives output number 14)
DIRECT OUT 15 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP" (this operand drives output number 15)

For IED 2: **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID**: "2" (this is an originating device)
DIRECT OUT 13 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP" (this operand drives output number 13)
DIRECT OUT 14 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP" (this operand drives output number 14)
DIRECT OUT 15 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP" (this operand drives output number 15)

For IED 3: **DIRECT OUTPUT DEVICE ID**: "3" (this is an originating device)
DIRECT OUT 13 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP" (this operand drives output number 13)
DIRECT OUT 14 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP" (this operand drives output number 14)
DIRECT OUT 15 OPERAND: "BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP" (this operand drives output number 15)

The above 9 flags must be received at the IED 4. Assume Direct Inputs 1 through 9 are to be used for this purpose. This is accomplished with the following settings:

For IED 4: **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEVICE**: "1" (message received from IED 1)
DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER: "13" (this is BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP for Phase A)
DIRECT INPUT 2 DEVICE: "1" (message received from IED 1)
DIRECT INPUT 2 BIT NUMBER: "14" (this is BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP for Phase A)
DIRECT INPUT 3 DEVICE: "1" (message received from IED 1)
DIRECT INPUT 3 BIT NUMBER: "15" (this is BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP for Phase A)
DIRECT INPUT 4 DEVICE: "2" (message received from IED 2)
DIRECT INPUT 4 BIT NUMBER: "13" (this is BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP for Phase B)
DIRECT INPUT 5 DEVICE: "2" (message received from IED 2)
DIRECT INPUT 5 BIT NUMBER: "14" (this is BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP for Phase B)
DIRECT INPUT 6 DEVICE: "2" (message received from IED 2)
DIRECT INPUT 6 BIT NUMBER: "15" (this is BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP for Phase B)
DIRECT INPUT 7 DEVICE: "3" (message received from IED 3)
DIRECT INPUT 7 BIT NUMBER: "13" (this is BKRSUPV 3 SUPV OP for Phase C)

DIRECT INPUT 8 DEVICE: "3" (message received from IED 3)
DIRECT INPUT 8 BIT NUMBER: "14" (this is BKRSUPV 3 HISET OP for Phase C)
DIRECT INPUT 9 DEVICE: "3" (message received from IED 3)
DIRECT INPUT 9 BIT NUMBER: "15" (this is BKRSUPV 3 LOSET OP for Phase C)

The received flags are now to be configured for in the Breaker Failure 3 logic as follows:

BF 3 AMP SUPV OP A: "Direct Input 1 On" **BF 3 AMP HISET OP A**: "Direct Input 2 On" **BF 3 AMP LOSET OP A**: "Direct Input 3 On"
BF 3 AMP SUPV OP B: "Direct Input 4 On" **BF 3 AMP HISET OP B**: "Direct Input 5 On" **BF 3 AMP LOSET OP B**: "Direct Input 6 On"
BF 3 AMP SUPV OP C: "Direct Input 7 On" **BF 3 AMP HISET OP C**: "Direct Input 8 On" **BF 3 AMP LOSET OP C**: "Direct Input 9 On"

The B90 current supervision elements reset in less than 0.7 of a power cycle up to the multiple of pickup of 100 (threshold set at 0.01 of the actual fault current) as shown below.

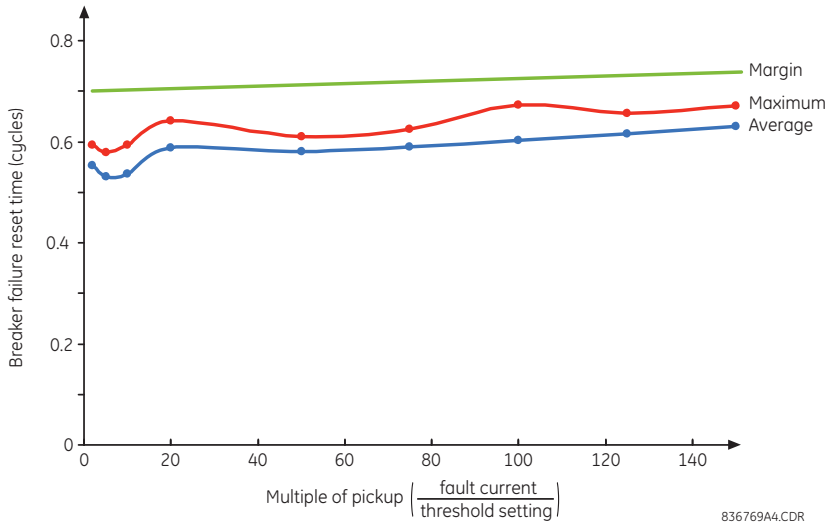


Figure 5–49: BREAKER FAILURE OVERCURRENT SUPERVISION RESET TIME

As the overcurrent supervising flags must be sent via Direct I/Os to the B90 IEDs that perform the BF functionality, an extra delay is introduced. Consequently, the following is recommended for coordinating the BF time:

$$\text{Total BF Reset Time} = 0.7 \text{ of a power cycle} + 0.2 \text{ of a power cycle} \times \text{Direct I/O bridge count} \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.3)}$$

where: 0.7 of a power cycle = the reset of the BF overcurrent elements
Direct I/O bridge count = the number of "bridges" between the source and destination of the Direct I/O messages (Direct I/O delay)

For example, in the four-IED application example shown earlier, IED 2 is two "bridges" away from IED 4; therefore, the Total BF Reset Time is 0.7 + 2 x 0.2 = 1.1 of a power system cycle.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total BF Reset Time} &= 0.7 \text{ of a power cycle} + 0.2 \text{ of a power cycle} \times \text{Direct I/O bridge count} \\ &= 0.7 + 2 \times 0.2 = 1.1 \text{ of a power cycle}\end{aligned} \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.4)}$$

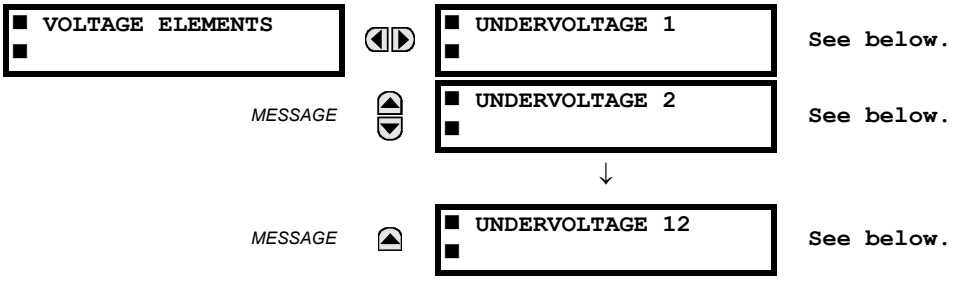
Note that a message delivery time of 0.2 of a cycle per "bridge" applies when the **DIRECT I/O DATA RATE** is set to 128 kbps.

NOTE

The relay uses sophisticated algorithms to speed up the reset time of the breaker failure overcurrent supervision. Caution must be paid when testing the B90 for BF reset times. In particular, the current must be interrupted in a way resembling the actual breaker operation (zero-crossing).

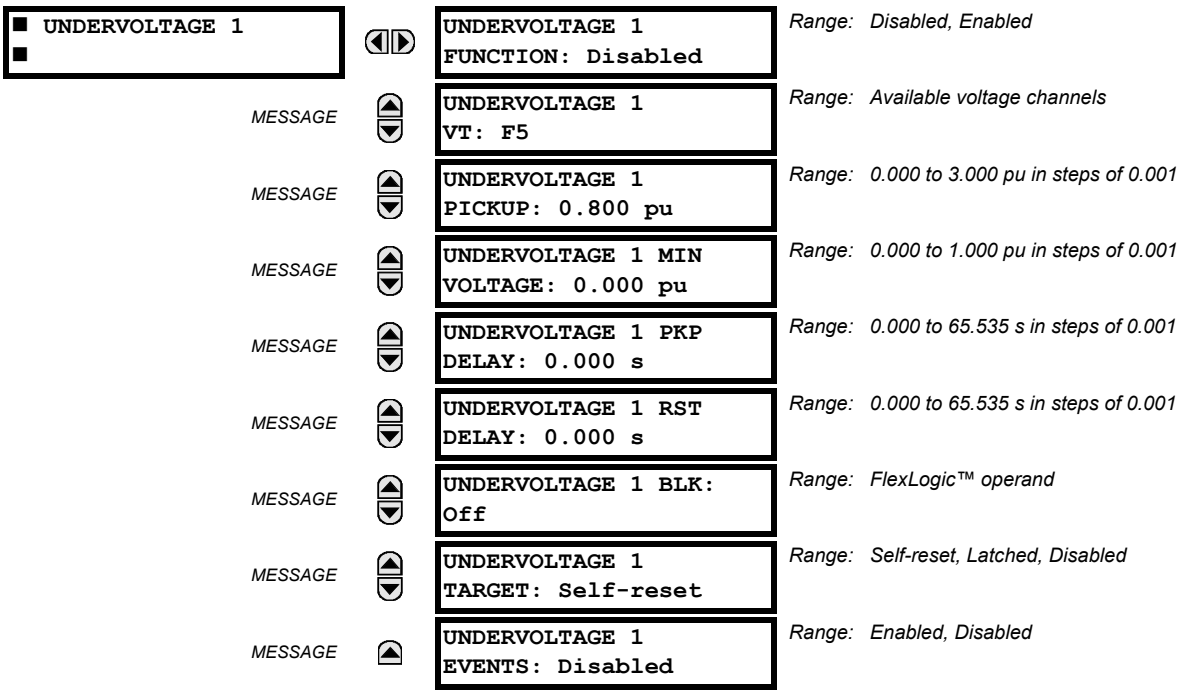
a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS



b) UNDERVOLTAGE (ANSI 27)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ VOLTAGE ELEMENTS ⇨ UNDERVOLTAGE 1(12)



The undervoltage element supervises (low-voltage check) current based main protection (that is, differential, breaker failure, end fault, and time overcurrent backup protection). The B90 accepts phase-to-ground or phase-to-phase voltage input configurations. If the intention is to operate all three phases for any one phase voltage collapse, appropriate FlexLogic™ operand exchanges must occur between the B90s using fiber optic communications (direct inputs and outputs).

The undervoltage element also accepts the neutral voltage (3V0) from an open-corner delta VT arrangement. In this case, the FlexLogic™ output is inverted to accomplish the 3V0 overvoltage functionality.

Application of the Undervoltage element is beneficial during CT trouble conditions. A low-voltage check prevents maloperation of the main protection until the CT trouble element (differential current alarm) operates. The CT Trouble element is user-configurable to block selected protection functions indefinitely. Voltage supervision alone does not guarantee security because a CT trouble may be followed by an external fault causing a low-voltage condition.

Voltage pickup is set in per-unit values. The nominal voltage as entered in the SYSTEM SETUP ⇨ AC INPUTS ⇨⇩ VOLTAGE BANK ## ⇨⇩ VT ## SECONDARY setting corresponds to 1 pu. The minimum voltage setting (**UNDERVOLTAGE 1 MIN VOLTAGE**) specifies the minimum voltage required for element operation. This setting discriminates between undervoltage conditions for energized and de-energized circuits. If the element is used for low-voltage supervision, set this value to zero.

The Undervoltage element is enabled only when **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** is set to “Protection”. One element is available per each voltage input of the relay.

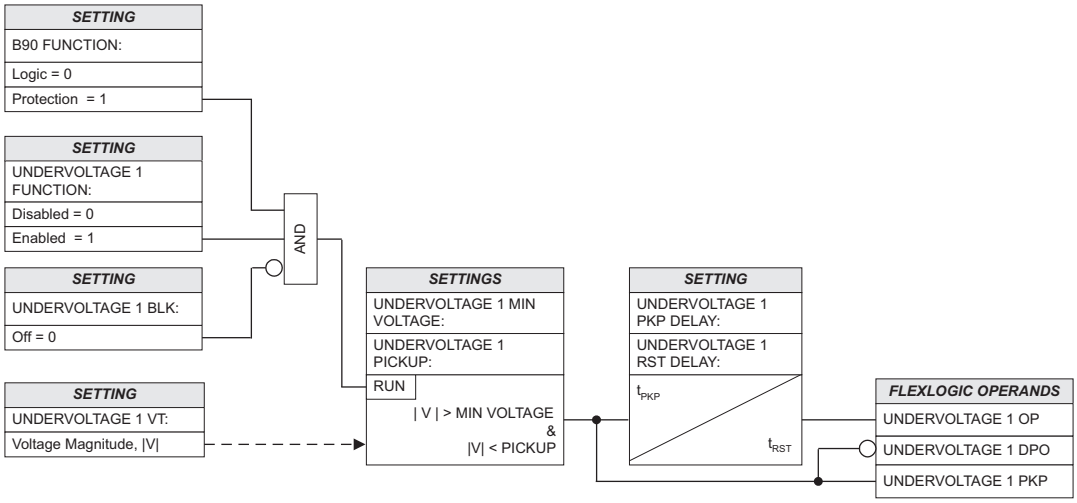


Figure 5–50: UNDERVOLTAGE SCHEME LOGIC

5.5.6 CURRENT ELEMENTS

a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ CURRENT ELEMENTS

```
■ CURRENT ELEMENTS
■
```

⇦⇨

```
■ INSTANTANEOUS
■ OVERCURRENT
```

See page 5–133.

MESSAGE ⇧

```
■ TIME
■ OVERCURRENT
```

See page 5–134.

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.

Table 5–17: 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	Definite Time
IEEE Moderately Inverse	IEC Curve C (BS142)	IAC Inverse	
	IEC Short Inverse	IAC Short Inverse	

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.

The URs calculate operate time corresponding to the values in the range of 1.03 to 20 multiples of the pickup current. Above 20 multiples of the pickup current, URs clamp the operate time to the value at a multiple of 20, resulting in the flat part of the characteristics. Reset time is calculated in the range of 0 to 0.97 multiples of the pickup current.

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:

$$T = TDM \times \left[\frac{A}{\left(\frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^{p} - 1} + B \right], \; T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[\frac{t_r}{1 - \left(\frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^{2}} \right] \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.5)}$$

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 5–18: 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 5–19: 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
IEEE EXTREMELY INVERSE										
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
IEEE VERY INVERSE										
0.5	8.090	3.514	1.471	0.899	0.654	0.526	0.450	0.401	0.368	0.345
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
IEEE MODERATELY INVERSE										
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:

$$T = TDM \times \left[\frac{K}{(I/I_{pickup})^{E} - 1} \right], \; T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[\frac{t_r}{1 - (I/I_{pickup})^{2}} \right] \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.6)}$$

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 5–20: IEC (BS) INVERSE TIME CURVE CONSTANTS

IEC (BS) CURVE SHAPE	K	E	T_R
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 5–21: 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
IEC CURVE A										
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
IEC CURVE 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
IEC CURVE C										
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
IEC SHORT TIME										
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:

$$T = \text{TDM} \times \left(A + \frac{B}{(I/I_{pkp}) - C} + \frac{D}{((I/I_{pkp}) - C)^2} + \frac{E}{((I/I_{pkp}) - C)^3} \right), \; T_{RESET} = TDM \times \left[\frac{t_r}{1 - (I/I_{pkp})^2} \right] \quad \textbf{(EQ 5.7)}$$

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 5–22: GE TYPE IAC INVERSE TIME CURVE CONSTANTS

IAC CURVE SHAPE	A	B	C	D	E	T_R
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 5–23: 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
IAC EXTREMELY INVERSE										
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
IAC VERY INVERSE										
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
IAC INVERSE										
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
IAC SHORT INVERSE										
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

Table 5–23: 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
10.0	1.431	0.948	0.699	0.613	0.569	0.542	0.524	0.511	0.501	0.493

I2t CURVES

The curves for the I^2t are derived from the formulae:

$$T = \text{TDM} \times \left[\frac{100}{\left(\frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^2} \right], \quad T_{RESET} = \text{TDM} \times \left[\frac{100}{\left(\frac{I}{I_{pickup}} \right)^{-2}} \right] \qquad \textbf{(EQ 5.8)}$$

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 5–24: I^2T 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

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.

$$T = \text{TDM} \text{ in seconds, when } I > I_{pickup} \qquad \textbf{(EQ 5.9)}$$

$$T_{RESET} = \text{TDM} \text{ in seconds} \qquad \textbf{(EQ 5.10)}$$

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)

c) INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT (ANSI 50)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ CURRENT ELEMENTS ⇨ INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT 1(24)

```
■ INSTANTANEOUS
■ OVERCURRENT 1
```

```
IOC1 FUNCTION:
Disabled
```
Range: Disabled, Enabled

MESSAGE

```
IOC1 CT:
F1
```
Range: Available current channels

MESSAGE

```
IOC1 PICKUP:
 1.200 pu
```
Range: 0.001 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE

```
IOC1 PICKUP DELAY:
 0.000 s
```
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE
IOC1 RESET DELAY:
0.000 s
Range: 0.000 to 65.535 s in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE
IOC1 BLOCK:
Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
IOC1 TARGET:
Self-reset
Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled

MESSAGE
IOC1 EVENTS:
Disabled
Range: Enabled, Disabled

The instantaneous overcurrent element is used primarily for supervising main protection trip commands on a per-breaker basis (that is, differential, breaker failure, and end fault protection). It responds to a single-phase current. If the intention is to allow three-phase tripping if any phase current is above the threshold, the appropriate FlexLogic operands are passed between the IEDs using the B90 fiber optic communications (Direct I/Os).

Instantaneous Overcurrent supervision can also be used to prevent tripping feeders with low currents or for definite time backup protection.

The pickup setting is specified in per unit values. The nominal current as entered under **SYSTEM SETUP ⇨ AC INPUTS ⇨ CURRENT BANK XY ⇨ CT XY SECONDARY** is 1 p.u. The element can be effectively enabled only when **B90 FUNCTION** is set to "Protection". One instantaneous overcurrent element is available per each CT input of the relay.

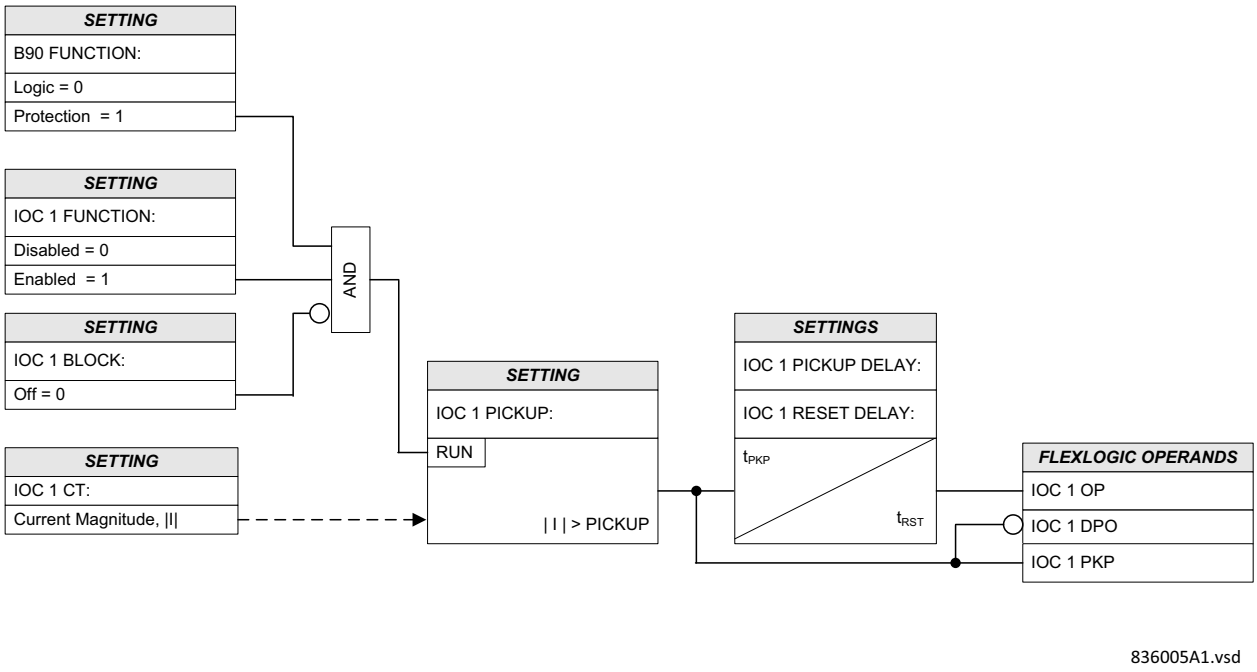


Figure 5–51: INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT LOGIC

d) TIME OVERCURRENT (ANSI 51

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ CURRENT ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ TIME OVERCURRENT 1(24)

■ TIME
■ OVERCURRENT 1
TOC1 FUNCTION:
Disabled
Range: Disabled, Enabled

MESSAGE
TOC1 CT:
F1
Range: Available current channels

MESSAGE
TOC1 PICKUP:
1.200 pu
Range: 0.000 to 30.000 pu in steps of 0.001

MESSAGE
TOC1 CURVE:
IEEE Mod Inv
Range: see OVERCURRENT CURVE TYPES table

MESSAGE
TOC1 TD MULTIPLIER:
1.00
Range: 0.00 to 600.00 in steps of 1

MESSAGE
TOC1 RESET:
Instantaneous
Range: Instantaneous, Timed

MESSAGE
TOC1 BLOCK:
Off
Range: FlexLogic operand

MESSAGE
TOC1 TARGET:
Self-reset
Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled

MESSAGE
TOC1 EVENTS:
Disabled
Range: Enabled, Disabled

The Time Overcurrent (TOC) element is provided for backup protection with a choice of inverse time curves. The element is enabled only when **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** is set to "Protection". One TOC element is available per each CT input.

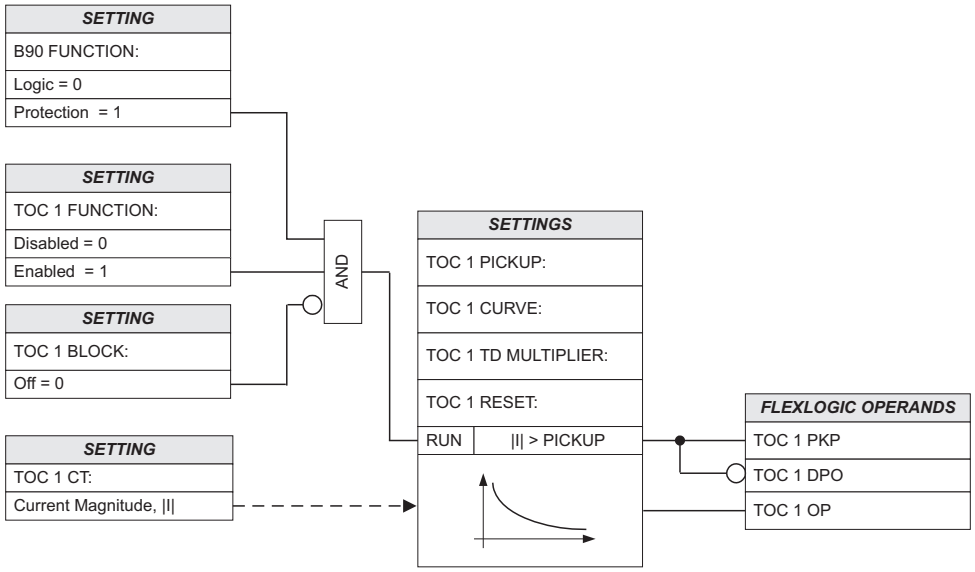
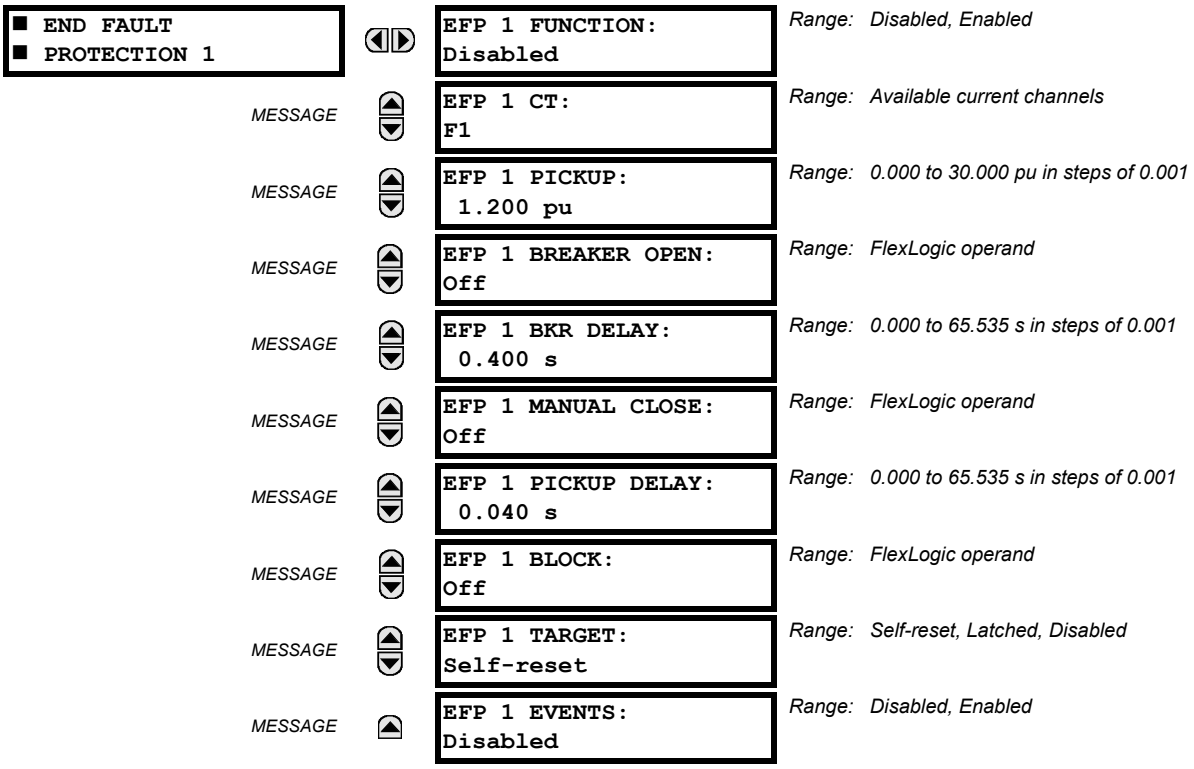


Figure 5–52: TIME OVERCURRENT SCHEME LOGIC

5.5.7 END FAULT PROTECTION (ANSI 50EF)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ GROUPED ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTING GROUP 1(6) ⇨⇩ END FAULT PROTECTION ⇨ END FAULT PROTECTION 1(24)



The End Fault Protection (EFP) element operates for dead-zone faults; i.e., faults between the CT and an open feeder breaker. Since a bus protection zone terminates on the CTs, faults between the CT and breaker require special consideration.

With a bus-side CT (Part A of the figure below), a fault between the open CB and CT is outside the bus zone but can only cleared by tripping the bus zone protection. In this case EFP trips the bus zone protection once the current exceeds a user-programmable threshold, effectively clearing the fault.

With a line-side CT (Part B of the figure below), the zone is reduced once the breaker opens. Otherwise, the bus protection may issue an unnecessary widespread trip in the case of a fault between the open CB and CT. The zone is shortened using the breaker position with a short drop-out delay as a connection status for the associated current. Once the bus zone moves and terminates on the CB, a dead-zone is created between the CB and CT. In this case, the EFP is used; upon operation, the EFP will trip the remote breaker.

The EFP element arms when the feeder breaker opens and resets when a manual breaker CLOSE command is issued. To avoid race conditions, a user-programmable time delay for the breaker OPEN signal is provided. Once armed, the element operates when the current exceeds a user-programmable threshold. The output must be configured to either send an inter-trip or trip the bus zone protection depending on the CT orientation with respect to the breaker.

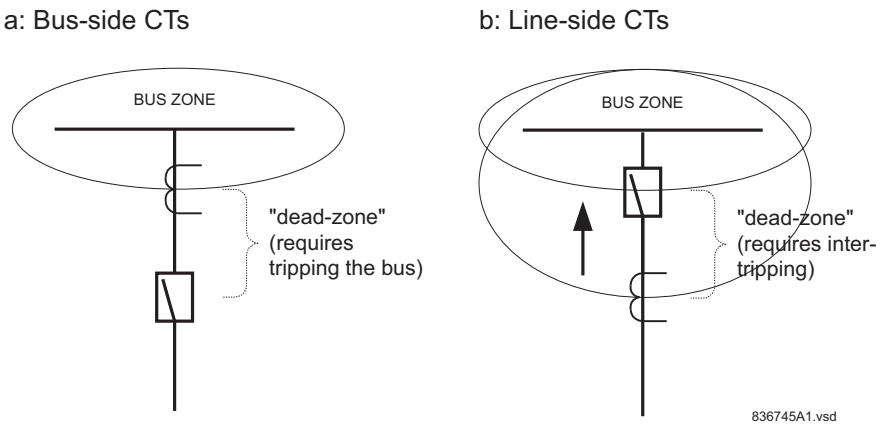


Figure 5–53: APPLICATION OF END FAULT PROTECTION ELEMENT

- **EFP 1 PICKUP**: Specifies the current level recognized by an armed EFP scheme as fault current in the protected dead-zone. Although it can be set very low (above the noise level), set above the maximum load current for extra security.
- **EFP 1 BREAKER OPEN**: This setting is a FlexLogic operand indicating an open breaker. The operand shall be "On" when the breaker is open. Typically, this setting is a position of an appropriately wired input contact of the B90.
- **EFP 1 BKR DELAY**: This setting specifies a timed delay between the breaker position being declared as open by the **EFP1 BREAKER OPEN** setting and the moment the EFP scheme is armed. Set this delay long enough to avoid spurious operation due to a delay between the breaker position and decaying of the breaker current. The current ramp down period of the B90 for the purpose of setting the EFP is 1.3 of a power system cycle.
- **EFP 1 MANUAL CLOSE**: This setting is a FlexLogic operand indicating a close command for the breaker. This operand shall be "On" when the breaker is ordered to close. Typically this setting is a position of an appropriately wired input contact of the B90.
- **EFP 1 PICKUP DELAY**: This setting allows extra security when tripping the bus from the EFP element. This timer shall be set longer than the maximum delay between the breaker closing and picking up some current and the EFP MANUAL CLOSE signal. If the manual close signal, EFP MANUAL CLOSE, arrives before the timer expires, the element resets and misoperation due to signal transit times is avoided.
- **EFP 1 BLOCK**: This setting dynamically block/unblocks the element. A typical application is a by-pass isolator as shown below. When the isolator is closed, the current does not necessarily indicate on a fault between the CB and CT and the element shall be blocked. Therefore, the close status of the isolator shall be used as the block setting.

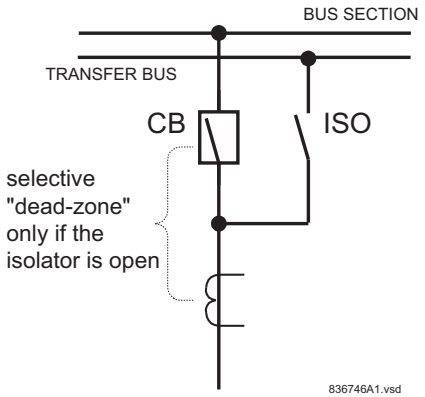


Figure 5–54: END FAULT PROTECTION AND BY-PASS ISOLATORS

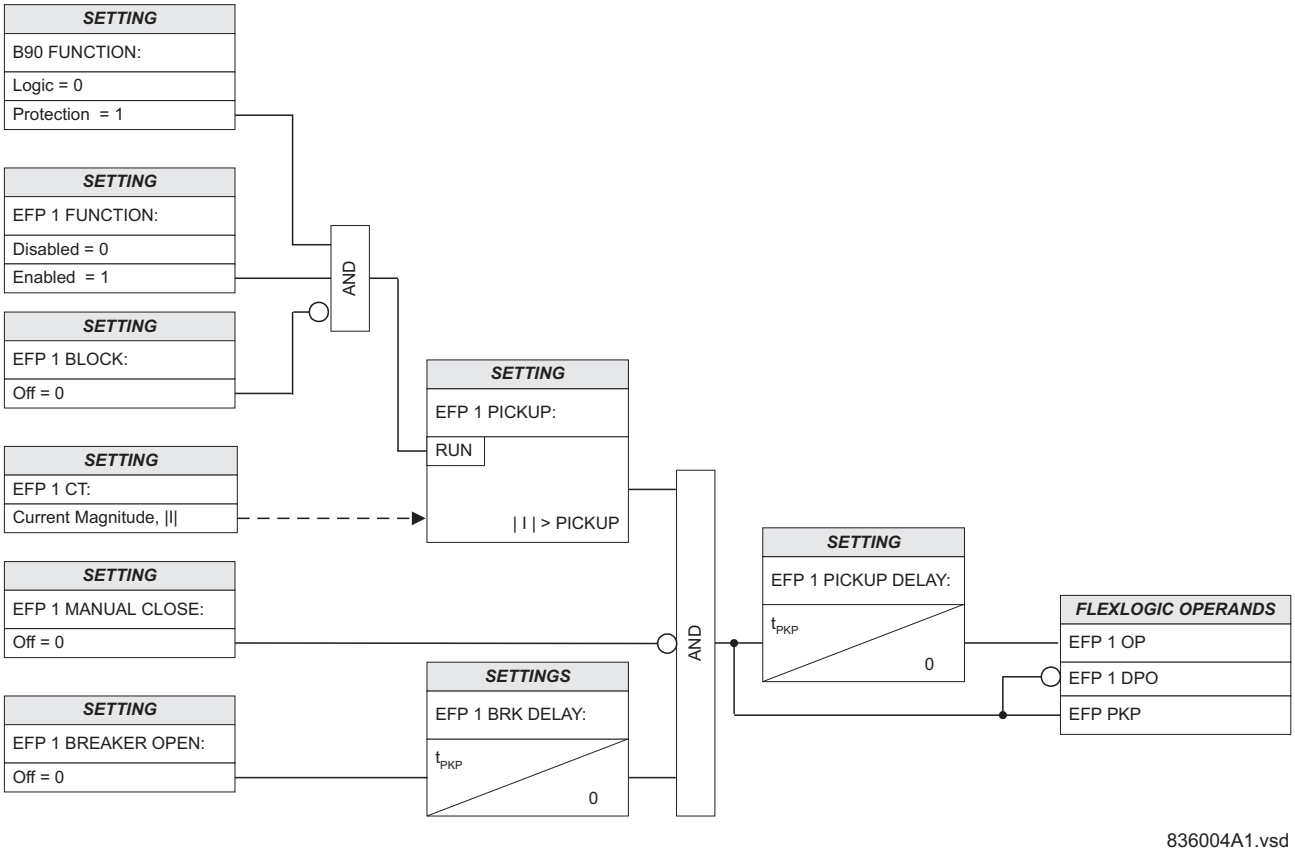


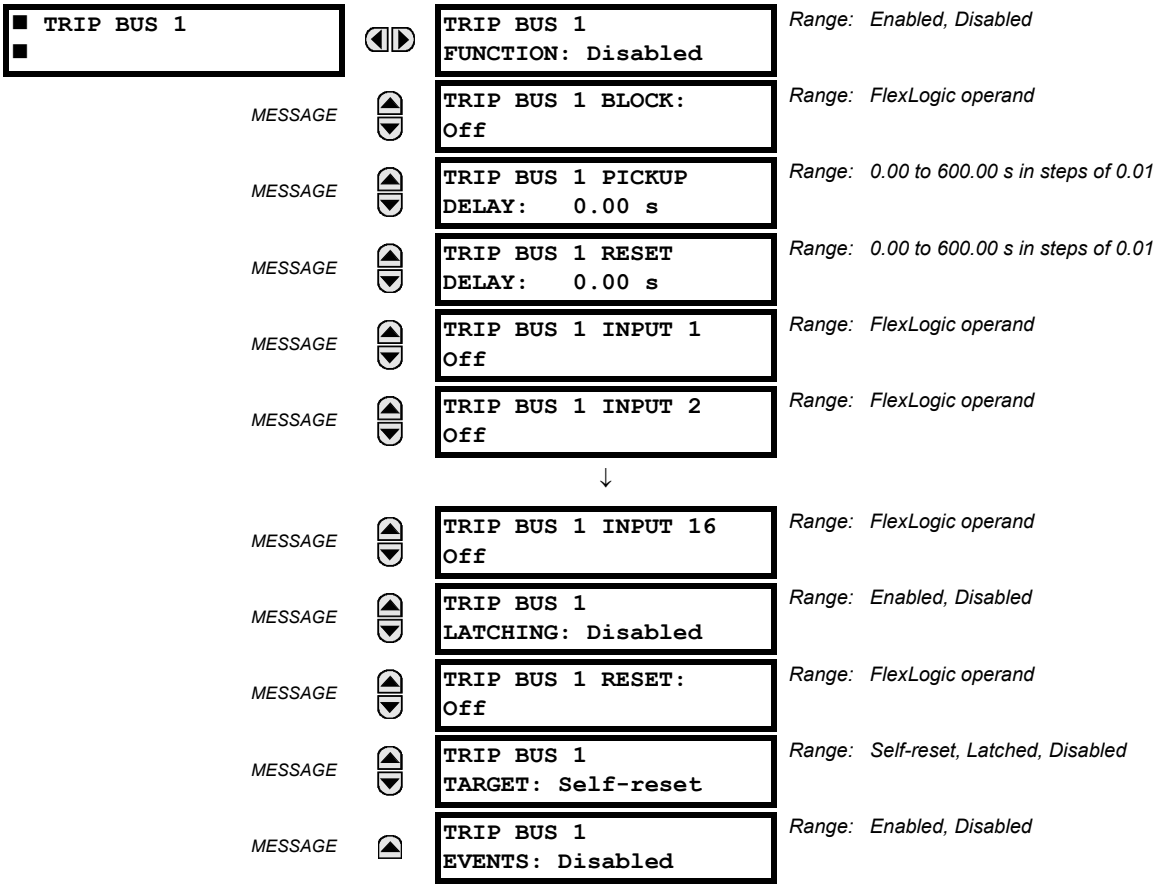
Figure 5–55: END FAULT PROTECTION LOGIC

5.6.1 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.

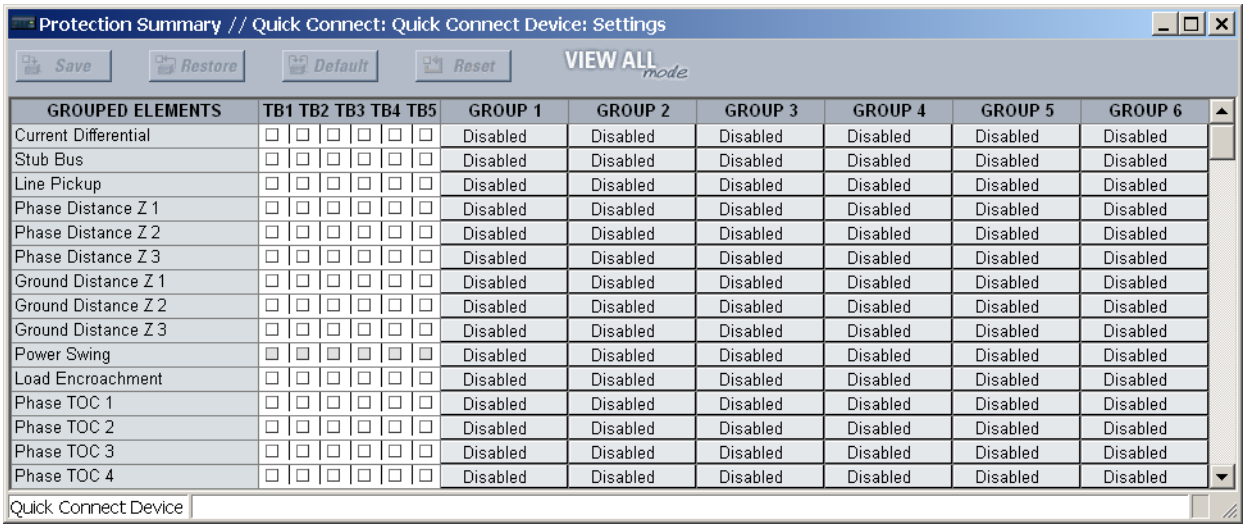
5.6.2 TRIP BUS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ TRIP BUS ⇨ TRIP BUS 1(6)



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.



GROUPED ELEMENTS	TB1	TB2	TB3	TB4	TB5	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5	GROUP 6
Current Differential	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Stub Bus	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Line Pickup	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase Distance Z 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Ground Distance Z 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Power Swing	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Load Encroachment	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled
Phase TOC 4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled	Disabled

Figure 5–56: 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.

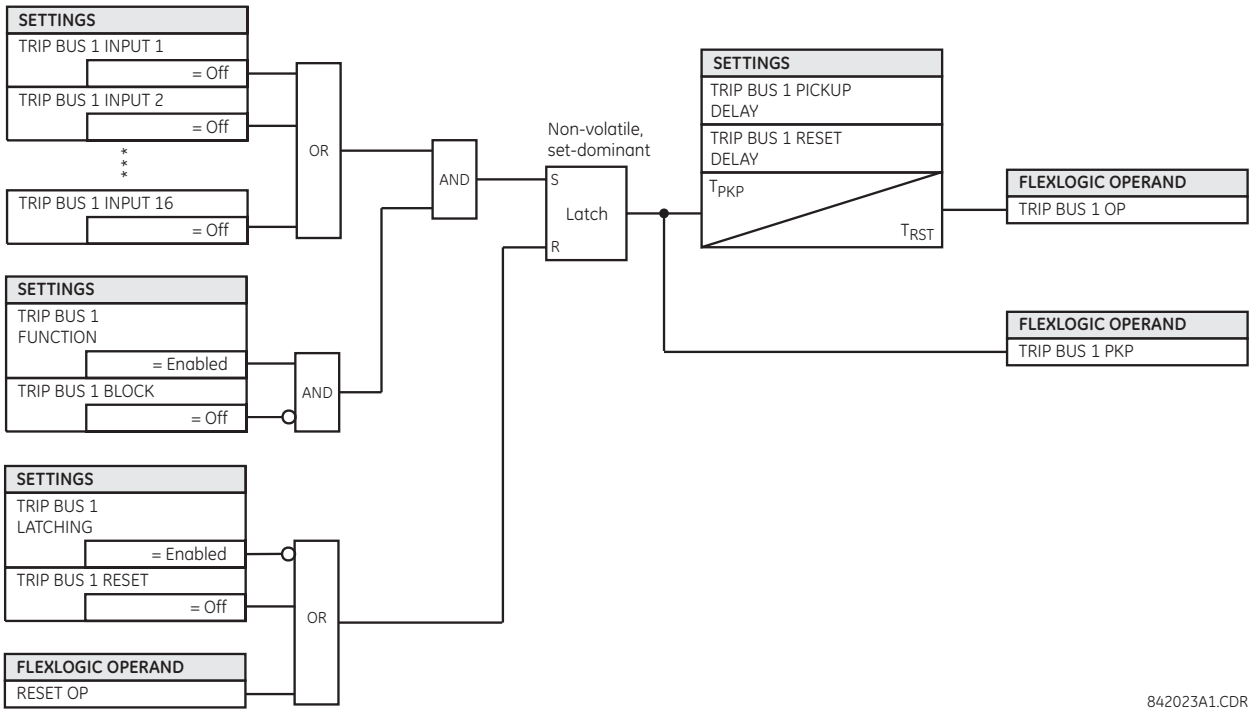


Figure 5–57: TRIP BUS LOGIC

5.6.3 SETTING GROUPS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨ SETTINGS GROUPS

■ SETTING GROUPS ■		SETTING GROUPS FUNCTION: Enabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	SETTING GROUPS BLK: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	GROUP 2 ACTIVATE ON: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	GROUP 3 ACTIVATE ON: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
		↓	
	MESSAGE	GROUP 6 ACTIVATE ON: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	GROUP 1 NAME:	*Range: up to 16 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	GROUP 2 NAME:	*Range: up to 16 alphanumeric characters*
		↓	
	MESSAGE	GROUP 6 NAME:	*Range: up to 16 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	SETTING GROUP EVENTS: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*

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.

On a setting group change, protection elements are blocked temporarily to allow the relay to re-initialize with the new settings. The duration of the block depends on relay configuration and can last up to four cycles. The actual block duration on the group switching can be verified by the PROTSUPV operand.

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 5–25: 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.

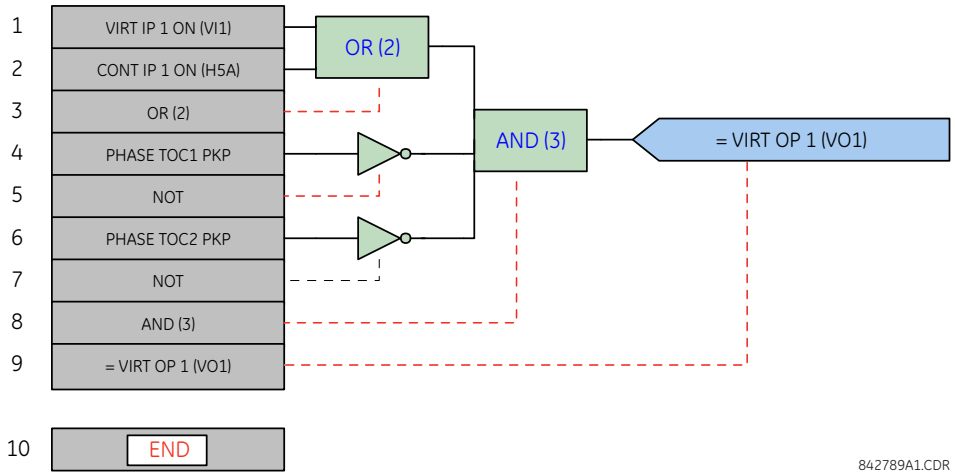


Figure 5–58: EXAMPLE FLEXLOGIC CONTROL OF A SETTINGS GROUP

5.6.4 DIGITAL ELEMENTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ DIGITAL ELEMENTS ⇨ DIGITAL ELEMENT 1(48)

■ DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 ■		DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 FUNCTION: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	DIG ELEM 1 NAME: Dig Element 1	*Range: 16 alphanumeric characters*
	MESSAGE	DIG ELEM 1 INPUT: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	DIG ELEM 1 PICKUP DELAY: 0.000 s	*Range: 0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001*
	MESSAGE	DIG ELEM 1 RESET DELAY: 0.000 s	*Range: 0.000 to 999999.999 s in steps of 0.001*
	MESSAGE	DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 PICKUP LED: Enabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*
	MESSAGE	DIG ELEM 1 BLOCK: Off	*Range: FlexLogic operand*
	MESSAGE	DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 TARGET: Self-reset	*Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled*
	MESSAGE	DIGITAL ELEMENT 1 EVENTS: Disabled	*Range: Disabled, Enabled*

NOTE

Digital elements run once per power system cycle.

As such they can easily fail to react to an input signal or a block signal with a duration less than one power system cycle. This also means that digital element output can react up to one power system cycle later than the pickup and reset delay settings indicate.

Do not use digital elements with transient signals, such as communications commands. Do not use digital elements where random delays of up to one cycle cannot be tolerated, such as in high speed protection.

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 required time delay from element pickup to element operation. If a pickup delay is not required, set to "0". To avoid nuisance alarms, set the delay greater than the operating time of the breaker.
- **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.

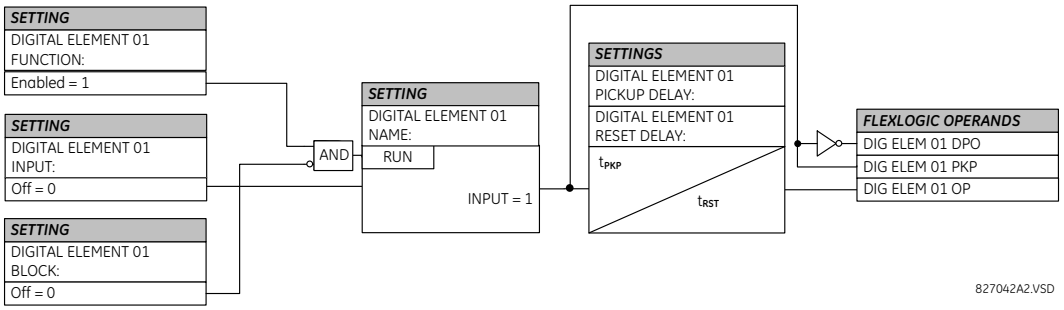


Figure 5–59: DIGITAL ELEMENT SCHEME LOGIC

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.

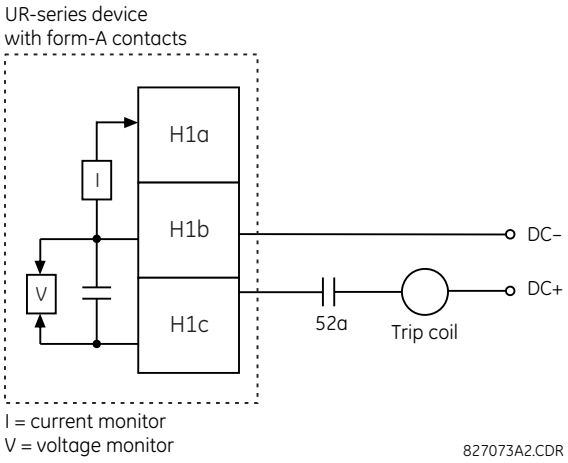


Figure 5–60: TRIP CIRCUIT EXAMPLE 1

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 H5a 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...

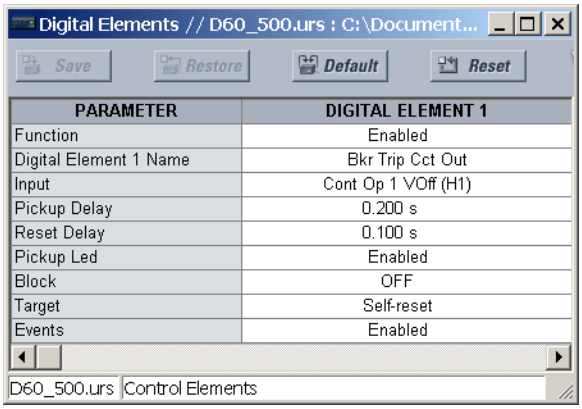
Save | Restore | Default | Reset

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

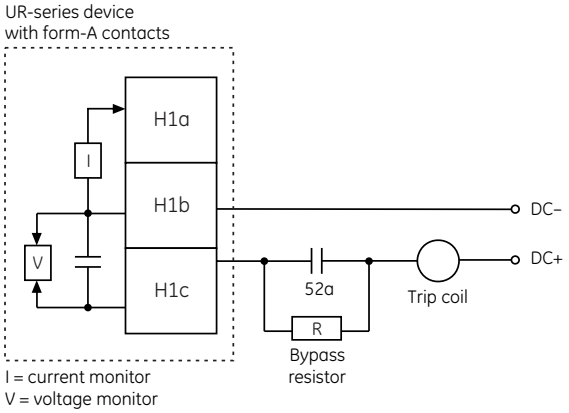
D60_500.urs | Control Elements

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



Values for resistor "R"

Power supply	Resistance	Power
24 V DC	1000 Ω	2 W
30 V DC	5000 Ω	2 W
48 V DC	10000 Ω	2 W
110 V DC	25000 Ω	5 W
125 V DC	25000 Ω	5 W
250 V DC	50000 Ω	5 W

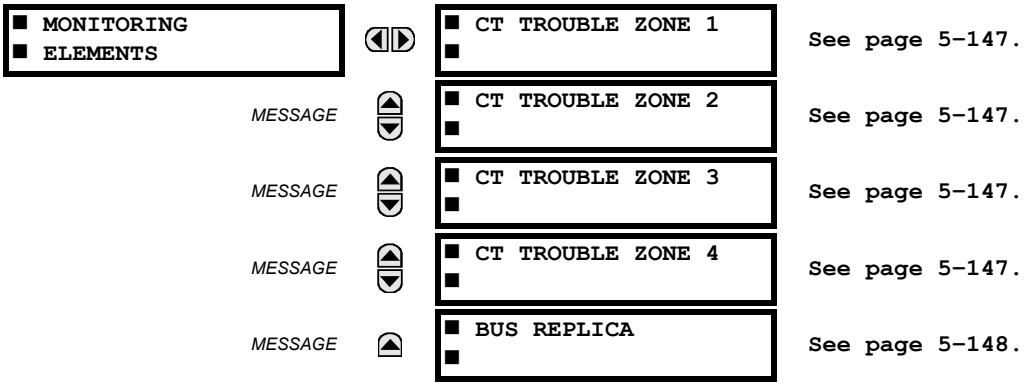
Figure 5–61: TRIP CIRCUIT EXAMPLE 2

NOTE

The wiring connection for two examples above is applicable to both form-A contacts with voltage monitoring and solid-state contact with voltage monitoring.

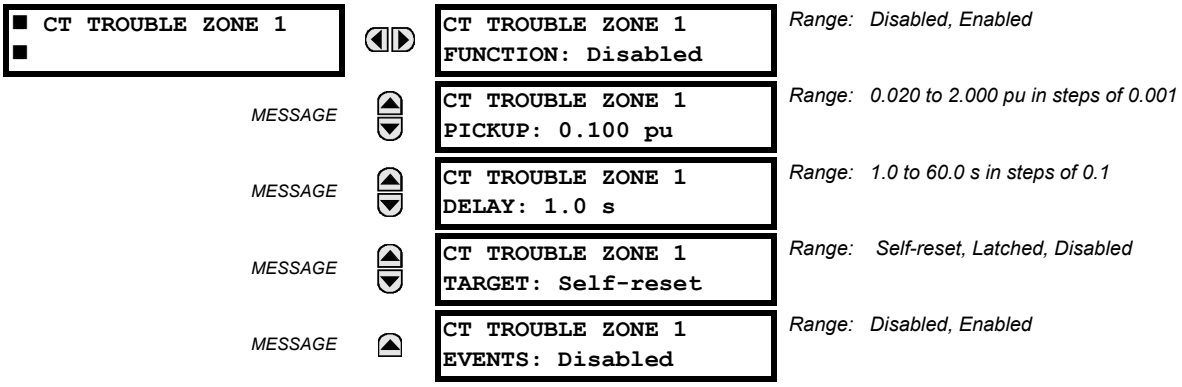
a) MAIN MENU

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ MONITORING ELEMENTS



b) CT TROUBLE ZONE (ANSI 50/74)

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇨ CT TROUBLE ZONE 1(4)



The CT Trouble feature is available only when PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION ⇨ B90 FUNCTION is set to "Protection".

This element uses the differential current calculated in accordance with the bus configuration programmed under Bus Zone 1. Operation of this element is therefore completely dependent on the dynamic bus replica, which must be defined first. The bus differential zones are defined using the path SETTINGS ⇨⇩ SYSTEM SETUP ⇨⇩ BUS. The CT Trouble element 1 detects CT problems in any of the circuits actually connected to the differential zone defined as Bus Zone 1.

The **CT TROUBLE ZONE 1 PICKUP** setting specifies the differential current level that defines an abnormal bus state. If the differential current in a given phase remains above this level for the time interval defined by the **CT TROUBLE ZONE 1 DELAY** setting, CT Trouble is declared for the given phase by setting the appropriate FlexLogic output operand. The operand may be configured to raise an alarm and block the bus differential function for the corresponding zone of protection.

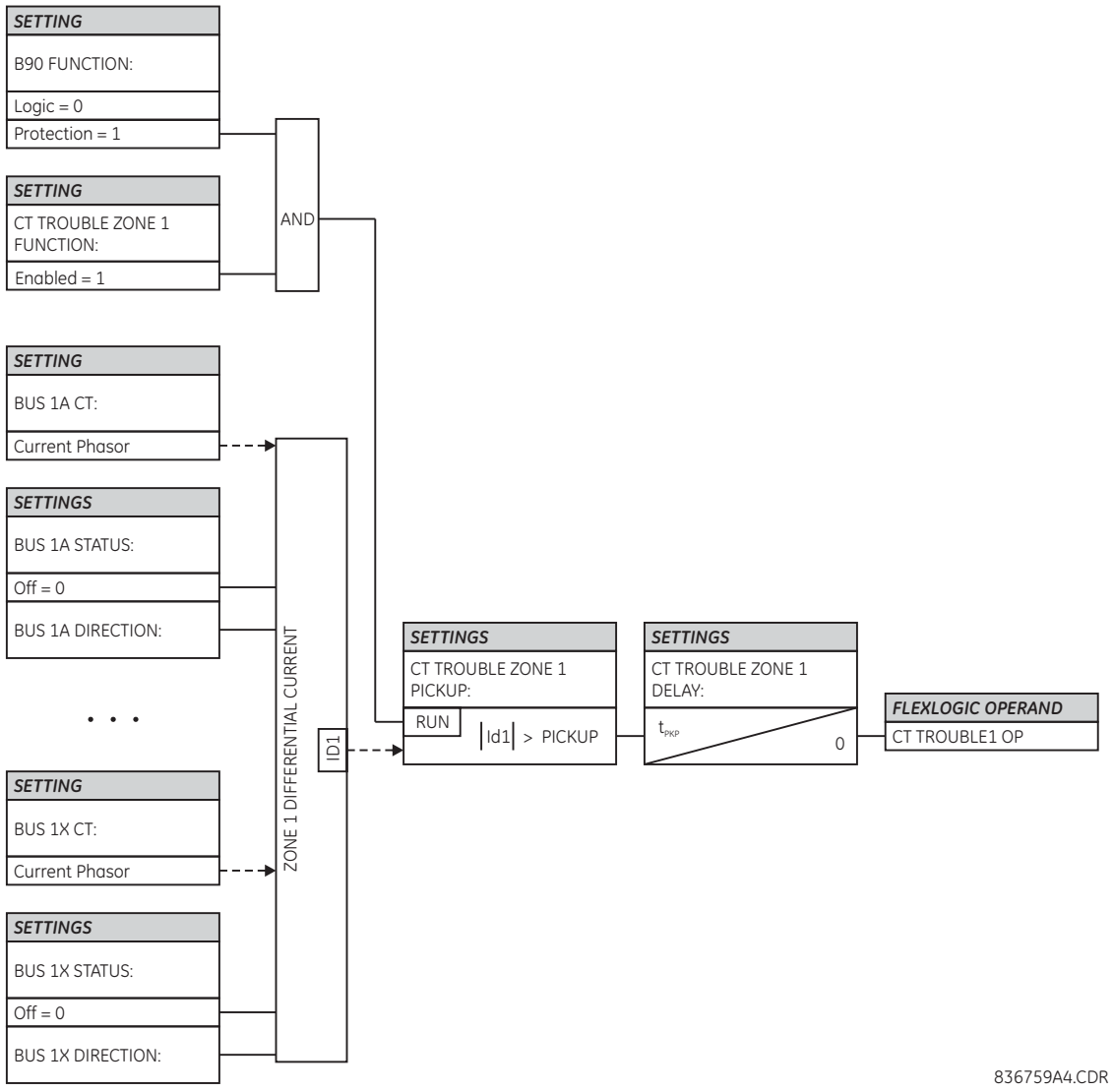
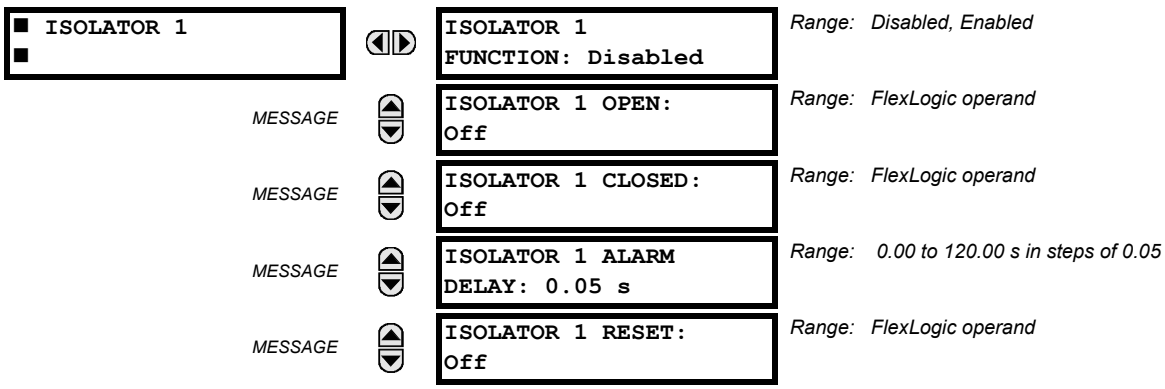


Figure 5–62: CT TROUBLE SCHEME LOGIC

c) ISOLATOR MONITORING

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ CONTROL ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ MONITORING ELEMENTS ⇨⇩ BUS REPLICA ⇨ ISOLATOR 1(48)



MESSAGE

```
ISOLATOR 1
TARGET: Self-reset
```

Range: Self-reset, Latched, Disabled

MESSAGE

```
ISOLATOR 1
EVENTS: Disabled
```

Range: Disabled, Enabled

Bus protection zone discrimination depends heavily on reliable isolator position feedback. Therefore, two isolator auxiliary contacts – normally open and normally closed – must confirm the status of the isolator via the B90 contact inputs.

This element responds to both normally open and normally closed auxiliary contacts of an isolator or a tie-breaker in order to assert the actual position of the isolator for the dynamic bus image. The element asserts two extra output operands indicating "isolator alarm" (auxiliary contact discrepancy), and "block switching operations in the substation". The operation of the element is summarized in the following table.

Table 5–26: ISOLATOR MONITORING LOGIC

ISOLATOR OPEN AUXILIARY CONTACT	ISOLATOR CLOSED AUXILIARY CONTACT	ISOLATOR POSITION	ALARM	BLOCK SWITCHING
Off	On	CLOSED	No	No
Off	Off	LAST VALID	After time delay until acknowledged	Until Isolator Position is valid
On	On	CLOSED		
On	Off	OPEN	No	No

The position of an isolator is indicated by the ISOLATOR N POSITION FlexLogic operand (On = Closed, Off = Open). This operand is used as a circuit connection status for the bus configuration. When "On", the related current is associated with a given differential zone; when "Off", the current is excluded from differential calculations.

An isolator alarm FlexLogic operand, ISOLATOR 1 ALARM, is asserted after a settable time delay if the auxiliary contacts of the isolator do not match (open-open, closed-closed instead of open-closed or closed-open), yielding an undefined isolator position. The operand may be used to block user-selected protection functions and may be reset manually or remotely via the resetting input operand.

The ISOLATOR 1 BLOCK operand is asserted as long as the isolator position is invalid. This operand may be used to block switching operations in the substation. Typically, breakers and isolators that control currents flowing through a given isolator shall be blocked from operation as long as isolator position is not resolved.

The element is effectively enabled only when **PRODUCT SETUP ⇨ B90 FUNCTION ⇨ B90 FUNCTION** is set to “Logic.” See the Application of Settings chapter for details on the usage of the Bus Replica element.

- **ISOLATOR 1 OPEN**: This setting specifies a FlexLogic operand that represents an auxiliary contact of the monitored isolator. Typically this setting is a status of an appropriately wired input contact (“On” = isolator open).
- **ISOLATOR 1 CLOSED**: This setting indicates a FlexLogic operand that represents an auxiliary contact of the monitored isolator. Typically this setting is a status of an appropriately wired input contact (“On” = isolator closed).

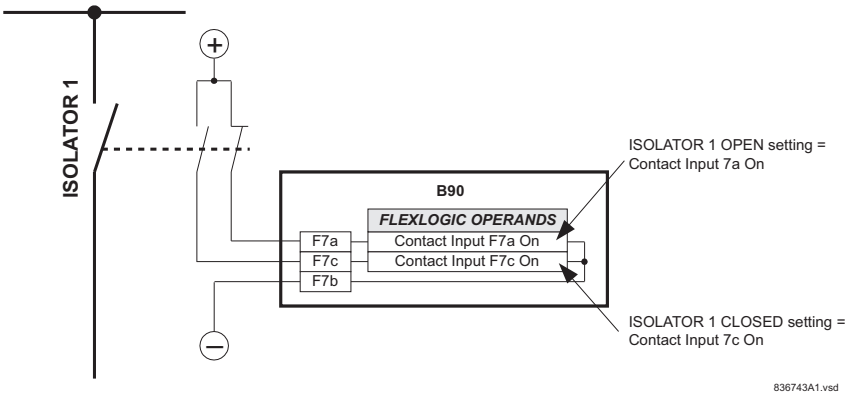


Figure 5–63: TYPICAL ISOLATOR OPEN/CLOSED SETTINGS

- **ISOLATOR 1 ALARM DELAY:** This setting specifies a time delay after which an isolator alarm is issued by asserting the operand assigned to **ISOLATOR 1 ALARM**. The delay shall be longer than the slowest operation (transition) time of the isolator.
- **ISOLATOR 1 RESET:** This setting indicates a FlexLogic operand that acknowledges the isolator alarm. Once the alarm is acknowledged, the **ISOLATOR 1 ALARM** is reset. If the latter operand was configured to block protection, the blocking is removed once the alarm is acknowledged. The acknowledge pulse must last at least 50 ms to take effect.

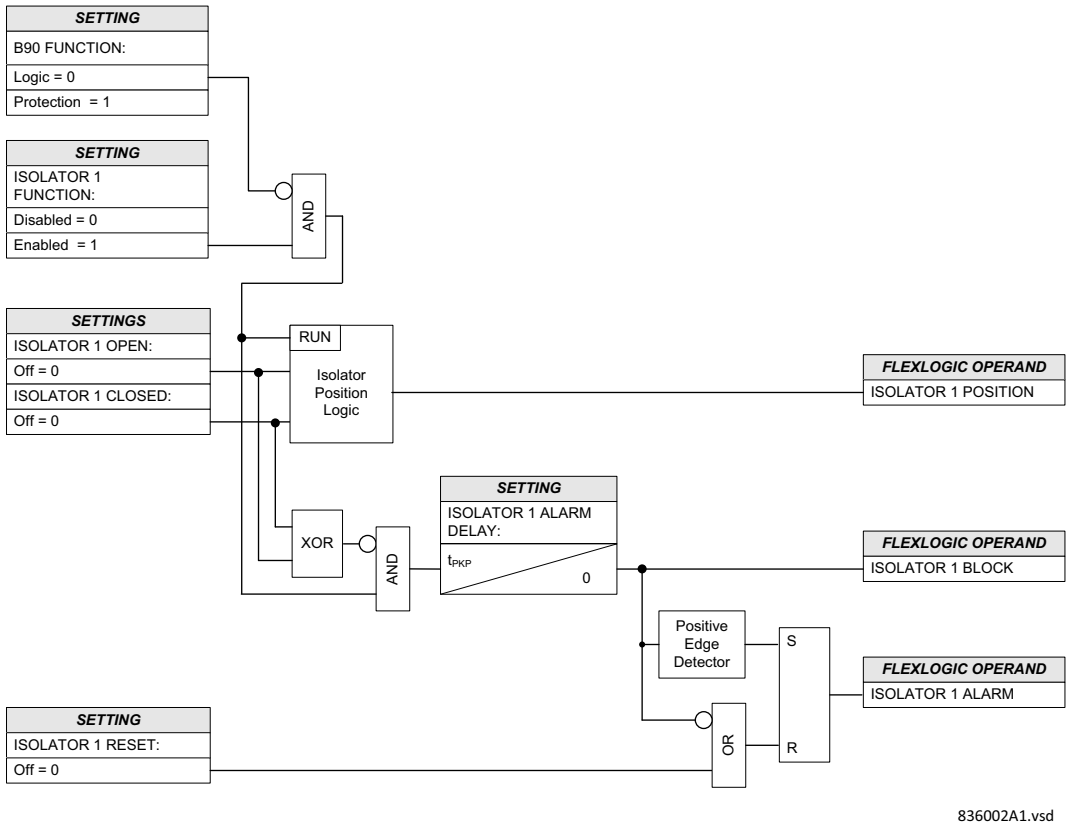


Figure 5–64: ISOLATOR MONITORING SCHEME LOGIC

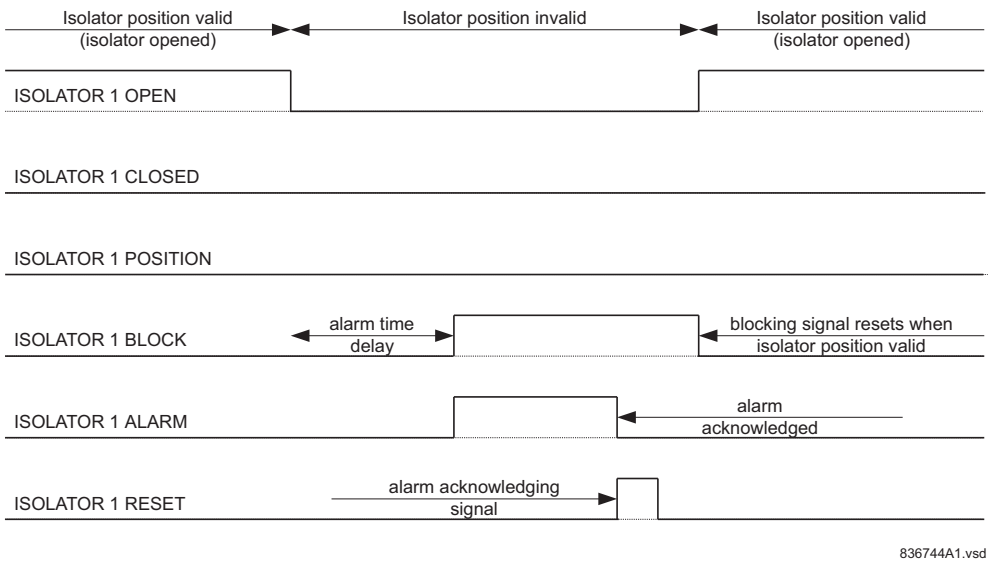
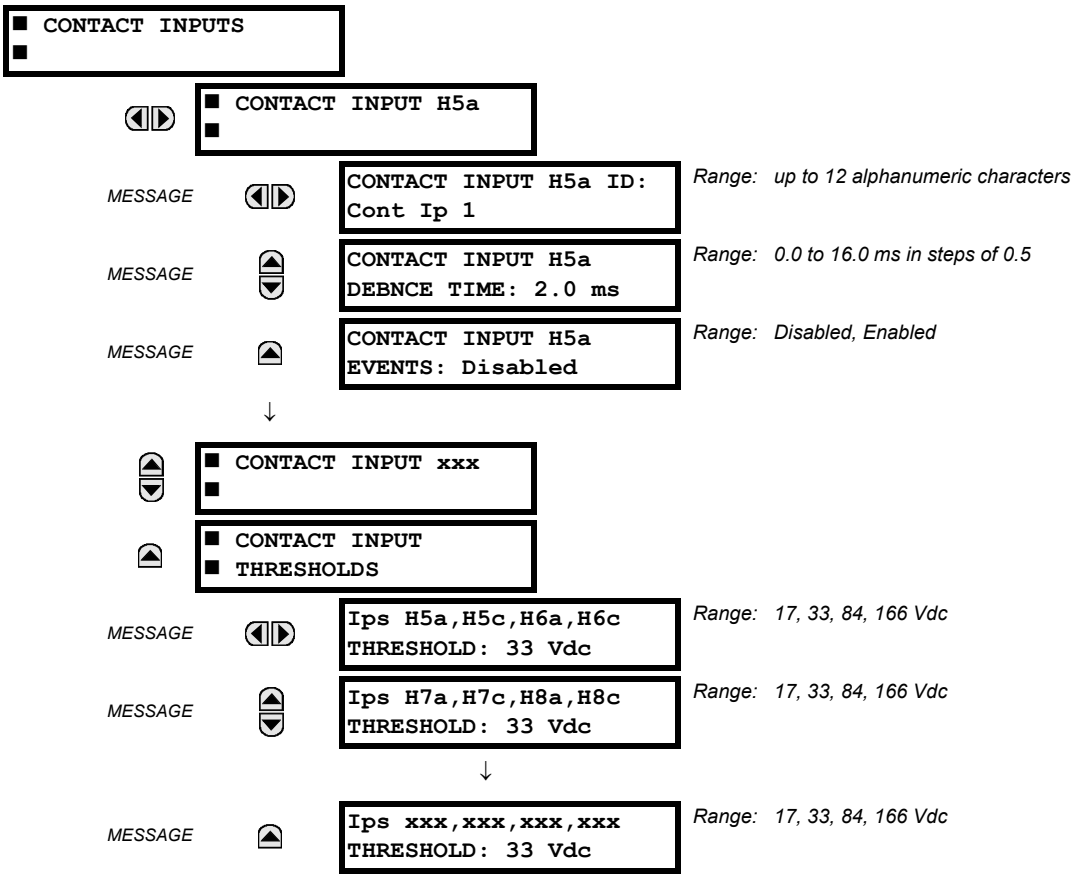


Figure 5–65: ISOLATOR MONITORING SAMPLE TIMING DIAGRAM

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 B90 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 µs 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.

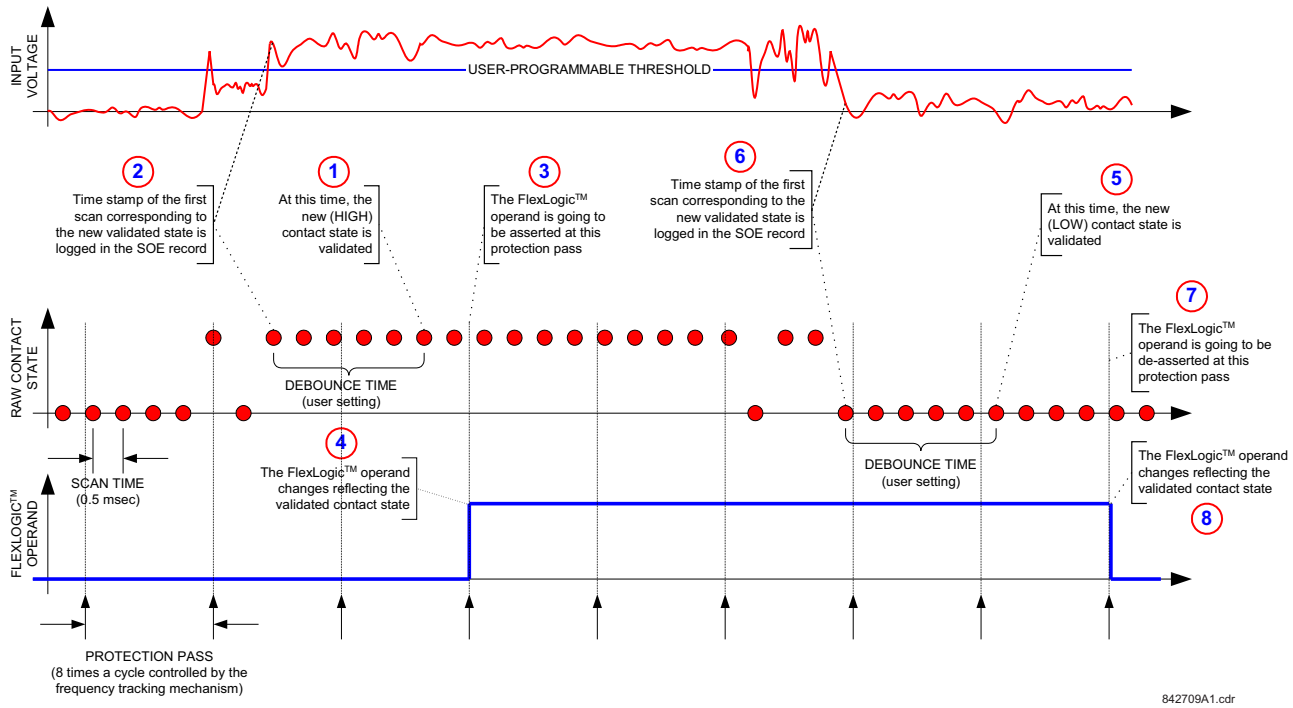


Figure 5–66: INPUT CONTACT DEBOUNCING MECHANISM AND TIME-STAMPING SAMPLE TIMING

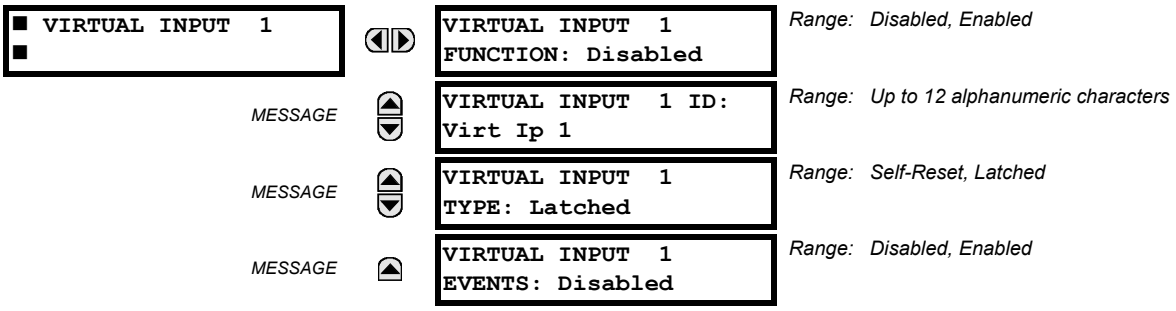
Contact inputs are isolated in groups of four to allow connection of wet contacts from different voltage sources for each group. The **CONTACT INPUT THRESHOLDS** determine the minimum voltage required to detect a closed contact input. This value should be selected according to the following criteria: 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.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ VIRTUAL INPUTS ⇨ VIRTUAL INPUT 1(64)



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.

NOTE

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.

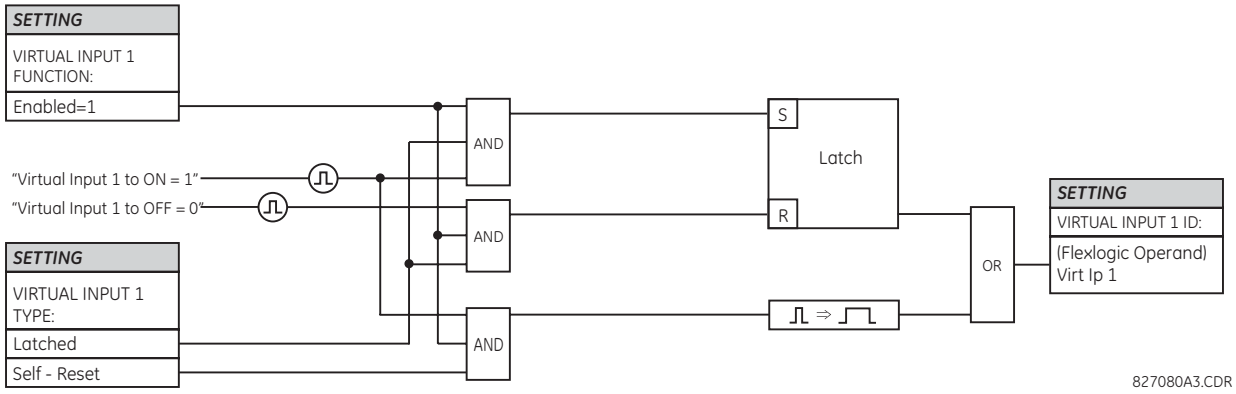


Figure 5–67: VIRTUAL INPUTS SCHEME LOGIC

a) DIGITAL OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ CONTACT OUTPUTS ⇨ CONTACT OUTPUT H1(H64)

```
■ 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 determines from an assessment of the modules installed in the chassis which contact outputs are available and presents the settings for only these outputs. Where the contact input is non-latching, the settings are as shown.

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 sets 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 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"



Figure 5–68: CONTACT INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE TYPE 6A CONTACT 1 LOGIC

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 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".

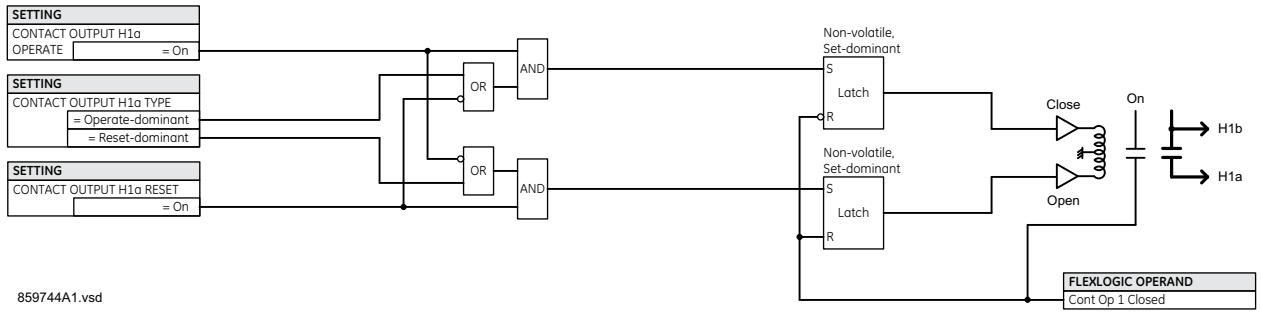


Figure 5–69: CONTACT INPUT/OUTPUT MODULE TYPE 4L CONTACT 1 LOGIC

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"

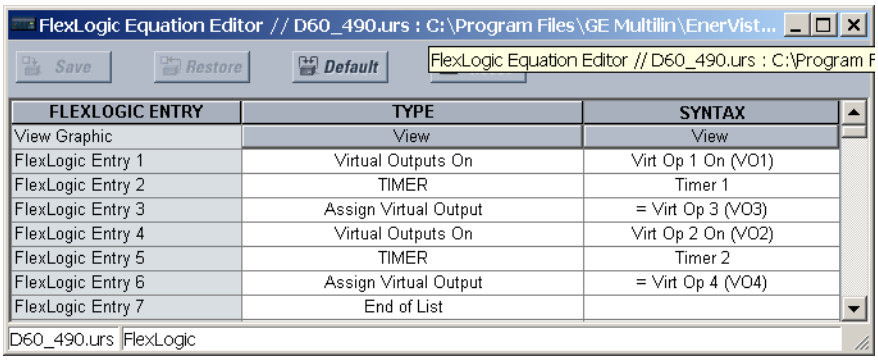
OUTPUT H1c OPERATE: "VO2"
OUTPUT H1c RESET: "VO1"

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):



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):

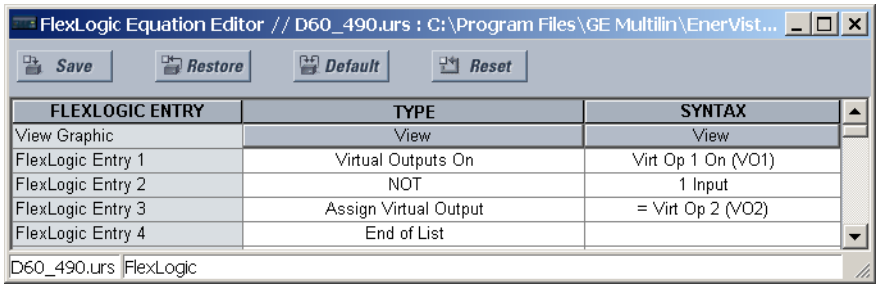
OUTPUT H1a OPERATE: "VO1"
OUTPUT H1a RESET: "VO4"

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):

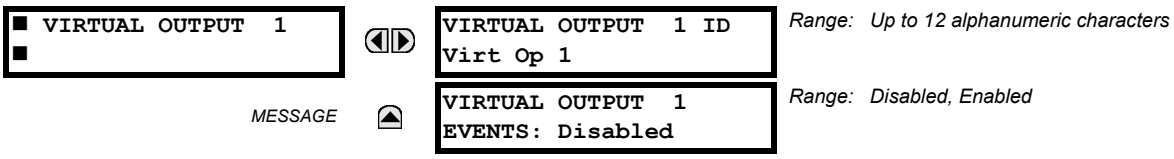


Program the Latching Outputs by making the following changes in the **SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ CONTACT OUTPUTS ⇨ CONTACT OUTPUT H1a** menu (assuming an H4L module):

OUTPUT H1a OPERATE: "VO1"
OUTPUT H1a RESET: "VO2"

5.7.4 VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ VIRTUAL OUTPUTS ⇨ VIRTUAL OUTPUT 1(96)



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"

5.7.5 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 FlexLogic, 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 B90 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/GOOSE MESSAGES

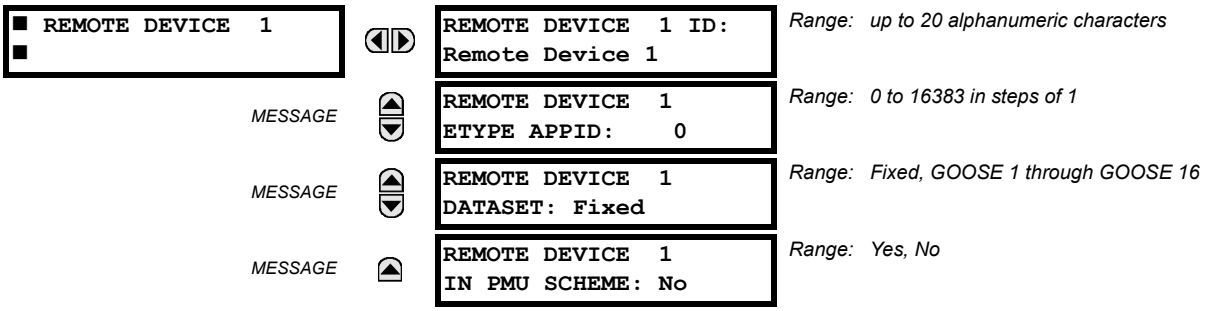
In a B90 relay, the device ID that represents the IEC 61850 GOOSE application ID (GoID) name string sent as part of each GOOSE message is programmed in the **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨⇩ **IEC 61850 PROTOCOL** ⇨ **GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION** ⇨ **TRANSMISSION** ⇨⇩ **FIXED GOOSE** ⇨⇩ **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 B90 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 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.

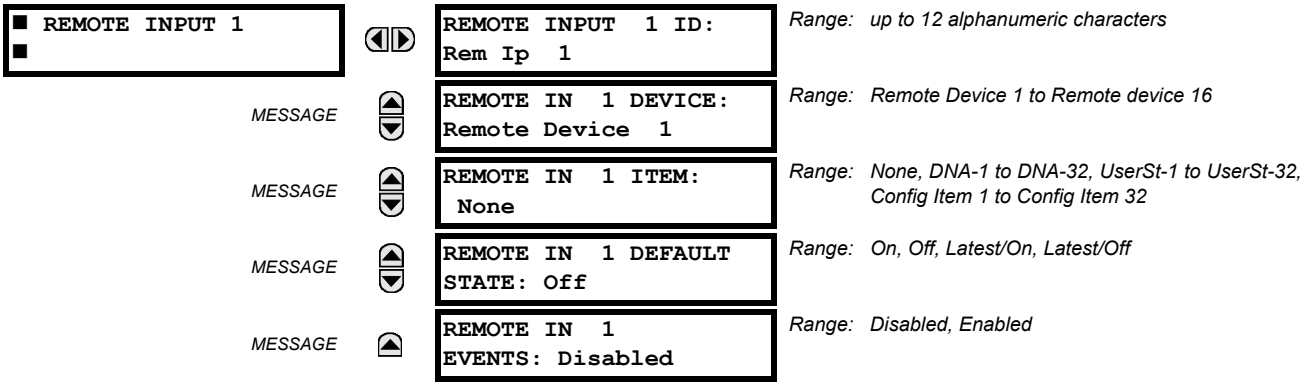
The **REMOTE DEVICE 1 DATASET** setting provides for the choice of the B90 fixed (DNA/UserSt) dataset (that is, containing DNA and UserSt bit pairs), or one of the configurable datasets.

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

5.7.6 REMOTE INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ REMOTE INPUTS ⇨ REMOTE INPUT 1(32)



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:

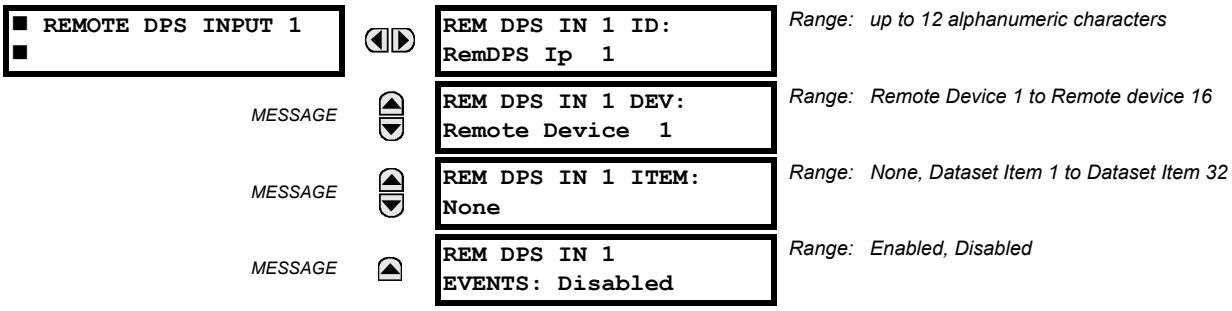
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to "On" value defaults the input to logic 1.
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to "Off" value defaults the input to logic 0.
- Setting **REMOTE IN 1 DEFAULT STATE** to "Latest/On" freezes the input in case of lost communications. If the latest state is not 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.

NOTE

For additional information on GSSE/GOOOSE messaging, see the Remote Devices section in this chapter.

5.7.7 REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ REMOTE DPS INPUTS ⇨ REMOTE DPS INPUT 1(5)



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.

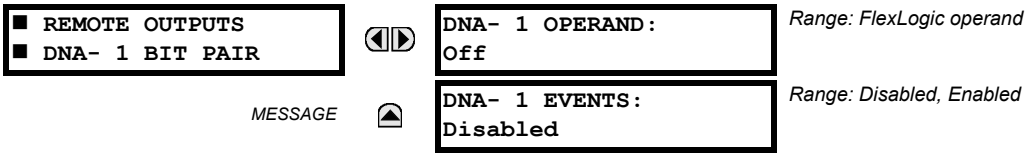
The configurable GOOSE dataset items must be changed to accept a double-point status item from a GOOSE dataset (changes are made in the **SETTINGS ⇨⇩ COMMUNICATION ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 PROTOCOL ⇨⇩ GSSE/GOOSE CONFIGURATION ⇨⇩ RECEPTION ⇨⇩ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE ⇨ CONFIGURABLE GOOSE 1(16) ⇨ CONFIG GSE 1 DATASET ITEMS** 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.

5.7.8 REMOTE OUTPUTS

a) DNA BIT PAIRS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ REMOTE OUTPUTS DNA BIT PAIRS ⇨ REMOTE OUTPUTS DNA- 1(32) BIT PAIR



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.

NOTE For more information on GSSE/GOOSE messaging, see the Remote Inputs/Outputs Overview in the *Remote Devices* section.

5.7.9 RESETTING

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ RESETTING

```
■ RESETTING
■
```

```
RESET OPERAND:
Off
```

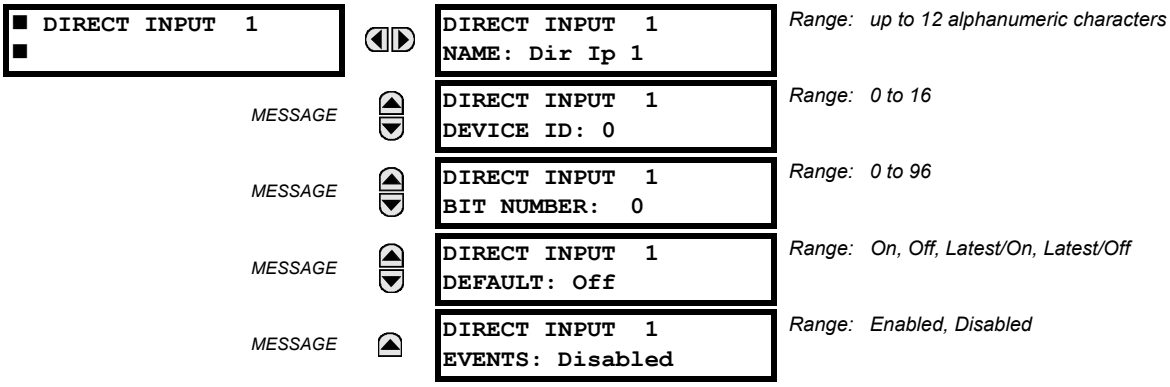
Range: FlexLogic operand

Some events can be programmed to latch the faceplate LED event indicators, target message, and/or graphical panel annunciator windows. Once set, the latching mechanism holds 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 where the initiating condition has cleared. The RESET command can be sent from the faceplate Reset button, a remote device via a communications channel, or any selected operand.

The three sources of RESET commands each activates 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. Each of these three operands generates an event in the event record when activated. The setting shown above selects the operand that activates the RESET OP (OPERAND) operand.

a) DIRECT INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ DIRECT INPUTS ⇨ DIRECT INPUT 1(96)



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.

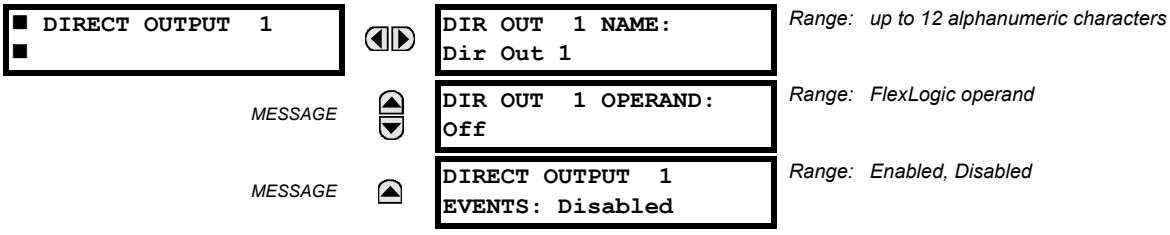
The **DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER** is the bit number to extract the state for direct input 1. Direct Input 1 is driven by the bit identified as **DIRECT INPUT 1 BIT NUMBER**. This corresponds to the direct output number of the sending device.

DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT represents the state of the direct input when the associated direct device is offline. The following choices are available:

- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT** to "On" value defaults the input to Logic 1.
- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT** to "Off" value defaults the input to Logic 0.
- Setting **DIRECT INPUT 1 DEFAULT** 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** 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(96)



The **DIR 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 B90 RELAY

Consider an application that requires additional quantities of contact 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.

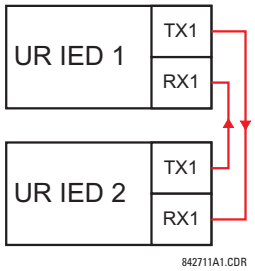


Figure 5–70: INPUT AND OUTPUT EXTENSION VIA DIRECT INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

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.

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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.

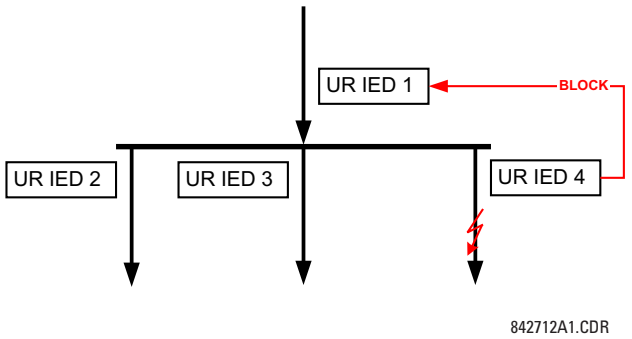


Figure 5–71: SAMPLE INTERLOCKING BUSBAR PROTECTION SCHEME

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.

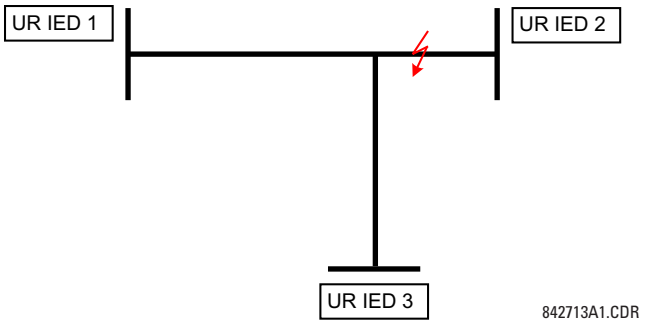


Figure 5–72: THREE-TERMINAL LINE APPLICATION

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.

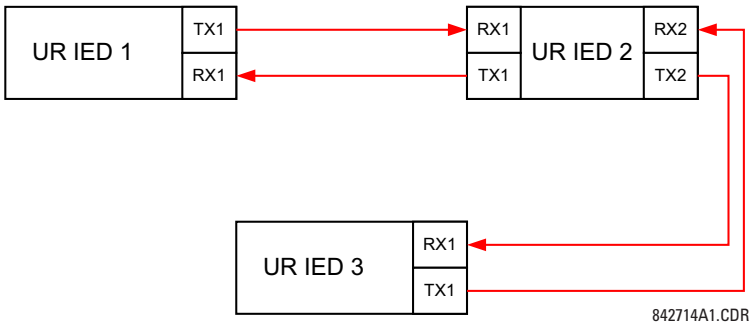


Figure 5–73: SINGLE-CHANNEL OPEN-LOOP CONFIGURATION

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:

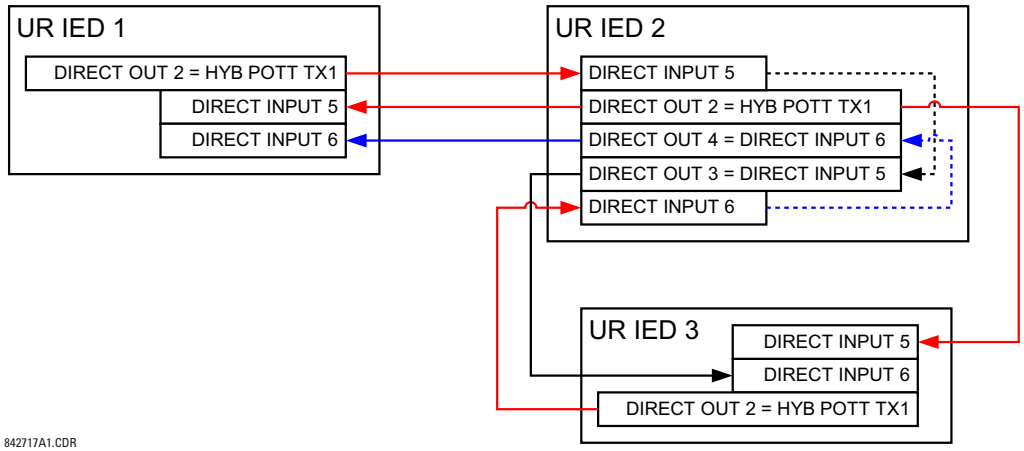
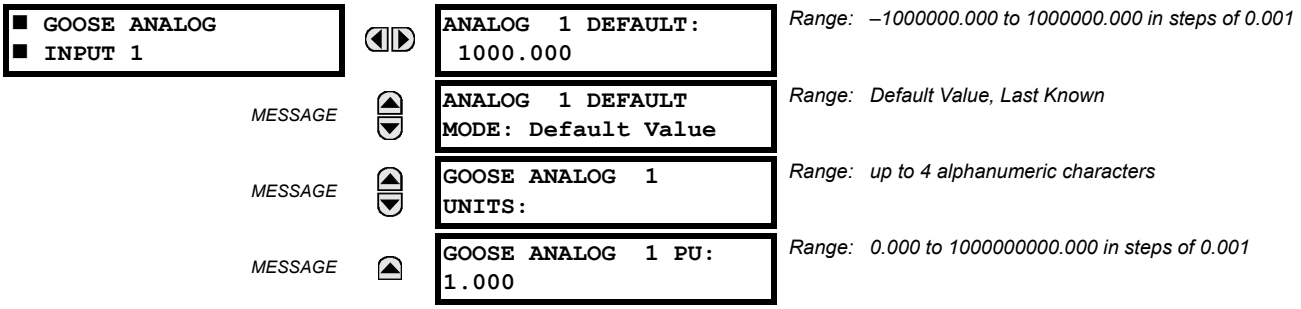


Figure 5–74: SIGNAL FLOW FOR DIRECT INPUT AND OUTPUT – EXAMPLE 3

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).

5.7.11 IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS ⇨⇩ GOOSE ANALOG INPUT 1(32)



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 is used in the actual values display of the corresponding GOOSE analog input value.

GOOSE Analogs are floating-point values, with no units. The GOOSE UNIT and PU base settings allow the user to configure GOOSE Analog, so that it can be used in a FlexElement.

GOOSE Analogs that represent current, voltage, power, frequency, angles, or power factor can be used in a FlexElement. The following text must be used in the UNITS setting, to represent these types of analogs: A, V, W, var, VA, Hz, deg, and no text (blank setting) for power factor.

GOOSE Analogs can be compared to other GOOSE Analogs with any character string or no string.

- **GOOSE ANALOG 1PU**: This setting specifies the per-unit base factor when using the GOOSE analog input FlexAnalog values in other B90 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.

  The per-unit base setting represents thousands, not single units. For example, a PU base of 1.000 is actually 1000 and a PU base of 0.001 is 1.

  When using GOOSE Analogs and PU base in FlexElements, the largest value that can be displayed in the FlexElement actual values is 2,140,000.000.

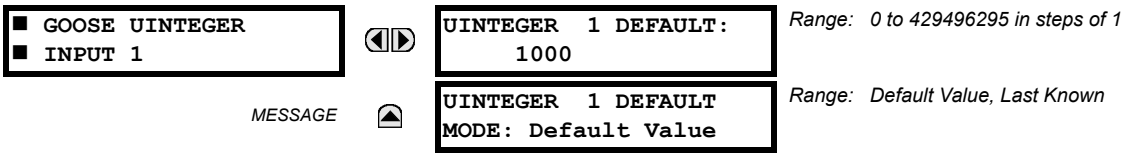
Table 5–28: GOOSE ANALOG INPUT BASE UNITS

ELEMENT	BASE UNITS
dcmA	BASE = maximum value of the **DCMA INPUT MAX** setting for the two transducers configured under the +IN and –IN inputs.
FREQUENCY	f_{BASE} = 1 Hz
PHASE ANGLE	φ_{BASE} = 360 degrees (see the UR angle referencing convention)
POWER FACTOR	PF_{BASE} = 1.00
RTDs	BASE = 100°C
SOURCE CURRENT	I_{BASE} = maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs
SOURCE POWER	P_{BASE} = maximum value of $V_{BASE} \times I_{BASE}$ for the +IN and –IN inputs
SOURCE VOLTAGE	V_{BASE} = maximum nominal primary RMS value of the +IN and –IN inputs

The GOOSE analog input FlexAnalog values are available for use in other B90 functions that use FlexAnalog values.

5.7.12 IEC 61850 GOOSE INTEGERS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ INPUTS/OUTPUTS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 GOOSE UINTEGERS ⇨⇩ GOOSE UINTEGER INPUT 1(16)

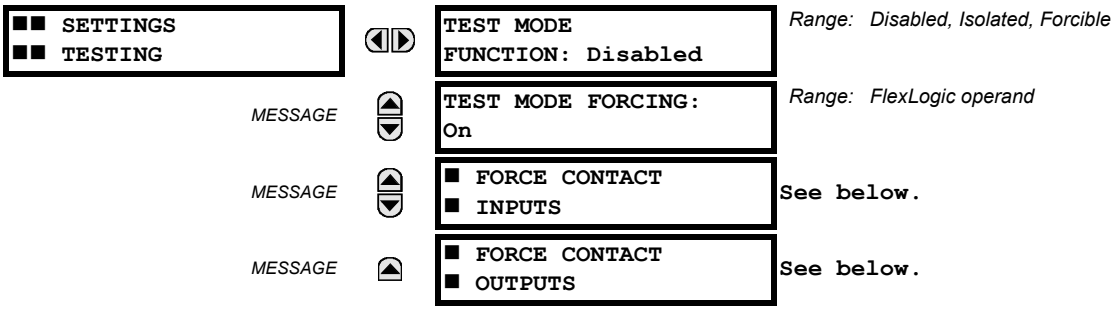


The IEC 61850 GOOSE uinteger inputs feature allows the transmission of FlexInteger values between any two UR-series devices. The following settings are available for each GOOSE uinteger input.

- **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 B90 functions that use FlexInteger values.

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ TESTING



The B90 provides a test facility to verify the functionality of contact inputs and outputs, some communication functions 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, B90 operation is normal and all test features are disabled.

In the "Isolated" mode, the B90 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.

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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 B90 inputs and outputs operate normally. If the test mode is forcible, and the operand assigned to the **TEST MODE FORCING** setting is "On", the B90 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.

NOTE

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 B90 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, contact 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 B90 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 contact 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.

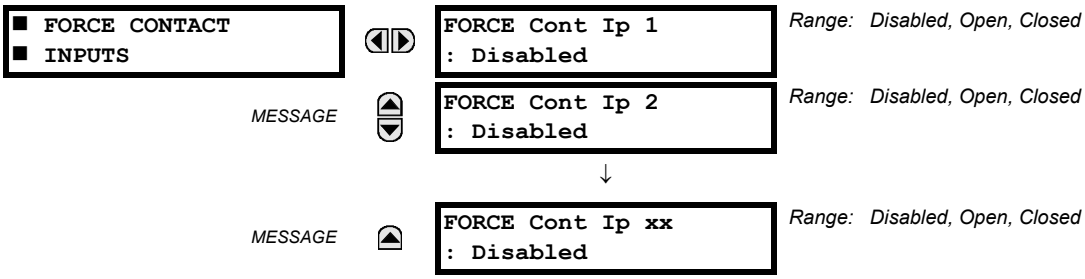
Table 5–29: TEST MODE OPERATION

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 B90 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.

5.8.2 FORCE CONTACT INPUTS

PATH: SETTINGS ⇨⇩ TESTING ⇨⇩ FORCE CONTACT INPUTS



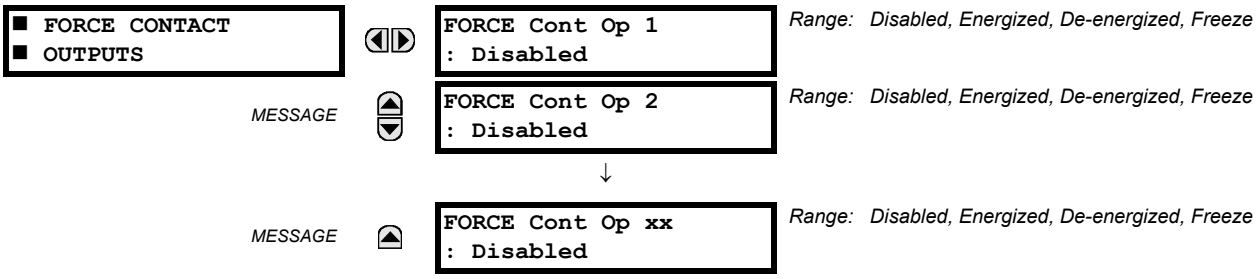
The relay contact inputs can be pre-programmed to respond to the test mode in the following ways:

- 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.

5.8.3 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.

5

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, contact input 1 should remain operational, contact inputs 2 and 3 should open, and contact 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.

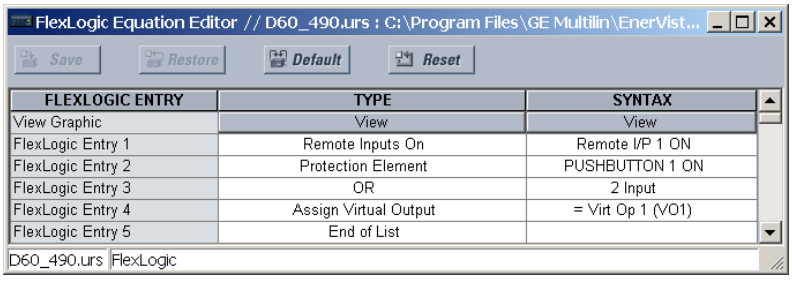
To enable user-programmable pushbutton 1 to initiate the test mode, make the following changes in the SETTINGS ⇨⇩ TESTING ⇨ TEST MODE menu: **TEST MODE FUNCTION:** enabled and **TEST MODE INITIATE:** "PUSHBUTTON 1 ON"

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"

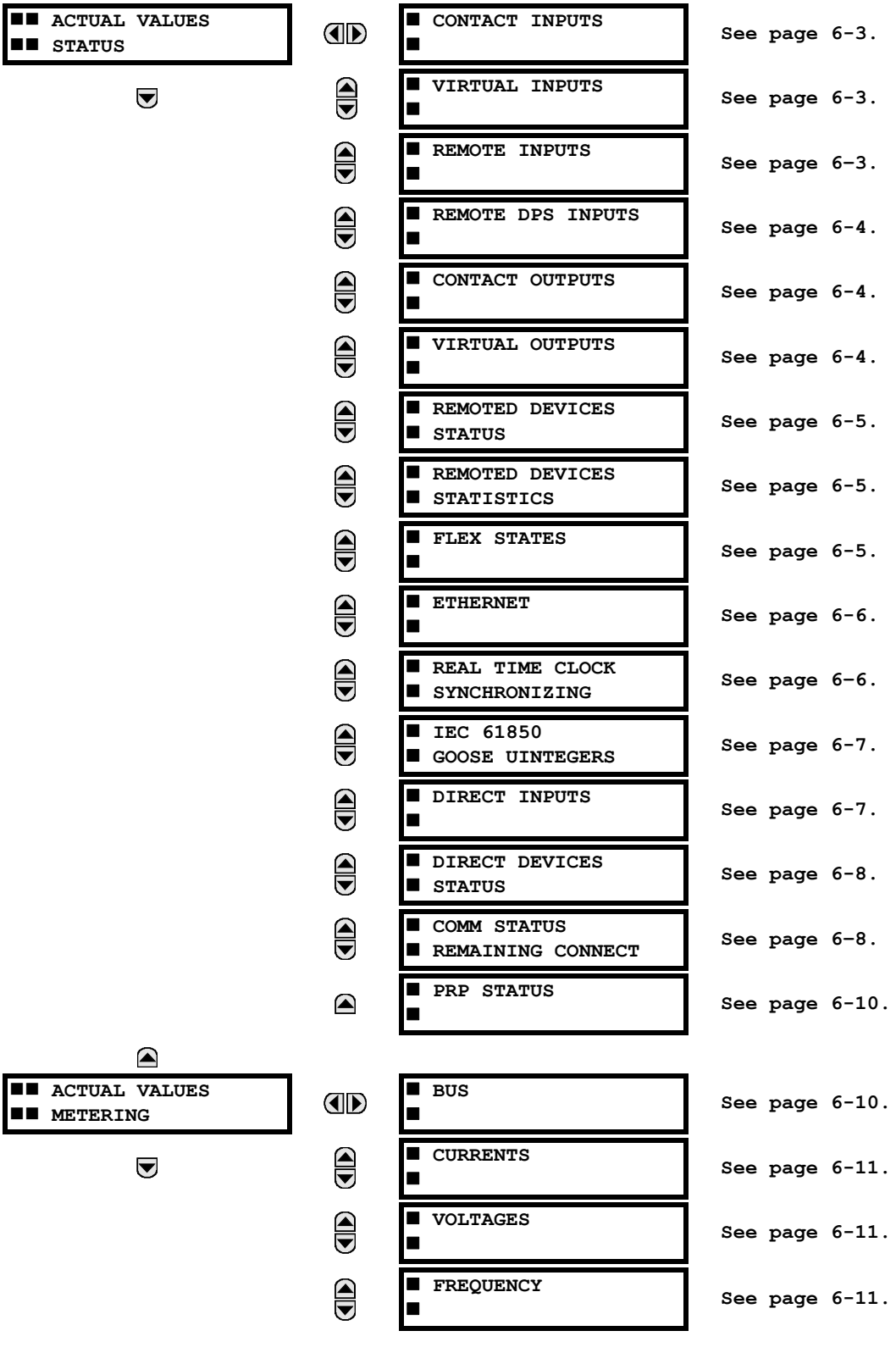
Example 2: Initiating a test from user-programmable pushbutton 1 or through remote input 1

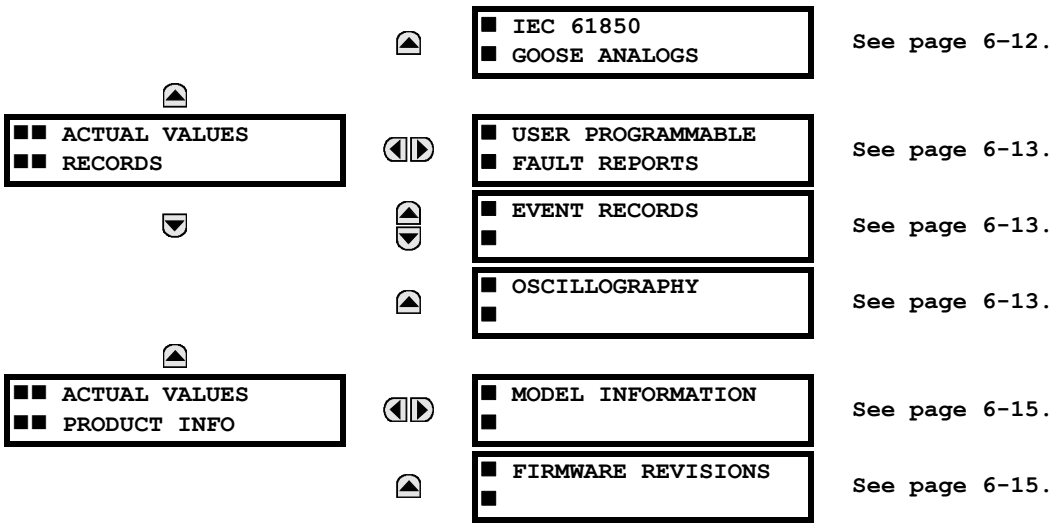
In this example, the test can be initiated locally from user-programmable pushbutton 1 or remotely through remote input 1. Both the pushbutton and the remote input will be programmed as "Latched". Write the following FlexLogic equation:



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"


ACTUAL VALUES
STATUS
CONTACT INPUTS
See page 6-3.
VIRTUAL INPUTS
See page 6-3.
REMOTE INPUTS
See page 6-3.
REMOTE DPS INPUTS
See page 6-4.
CONTACT OUTPUTS
See page 6-4.
VIRTUAL OUTPUTS
See page 6-4.
REMOTED DEVICES STATUS
See page 6-5.
REMOTED DEVICES STATISTICS
See page 6-5.
FLEX STATES
See page 6-5.
ETHERNET
See page 6-6.
REAL TIME CLOCK SYNCHRONIZING
See page 6-6.
IEC 61850 GOOSE UINTEGERS
See page 6-7.
DIRECT INPUTS
See page 6-7.
DIRECT DEVICES STATUS
See page 6-8.
COMM STATUS REMAINING CONNECT
See page 6-8.
PRP STATUS
See page 6-10.
ACTUAL VALUES
METERING
BUS
See page 6-10.
CURRENTS
See page 6-11.
VOLTAGES
See page 6-11.
FREQUENCY
See page 6-11.


ACTUAL VALUES
RECORDS
IEC 61850
GOOSE ANALOGS
See page 6-12.
USER PROGRAMMABLE
FAULT REPORTS
See page 6-13.
EVENT RECORDS
See page 6-13.
OSCILLOGRAPHY
See page 6-13.
ACTUAL VALUES
PRODUCT INFO
MODEL INFORMATION
See page 6-15.
FIRMWARE REVISIONS
See page 6-15.

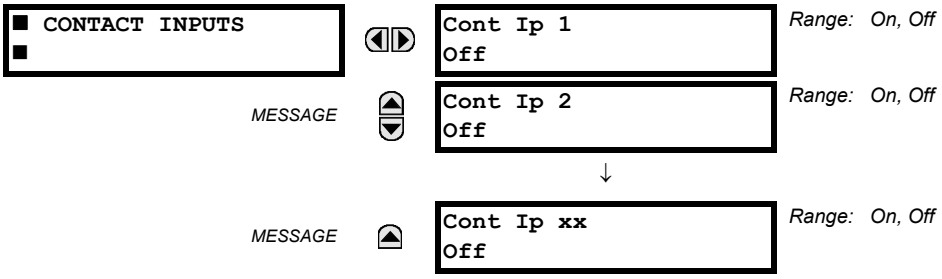
6

NOTE

For status reporting, 'On' represents Logic 1 and 'Off' represents Logic 0.

6.2.1 CONTACT INPUTS

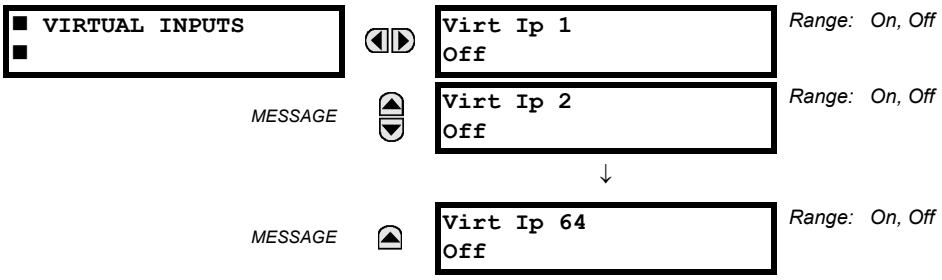
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨ CONTACT INPUTS



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.

6.2.2 VIRTUAL INPUTS

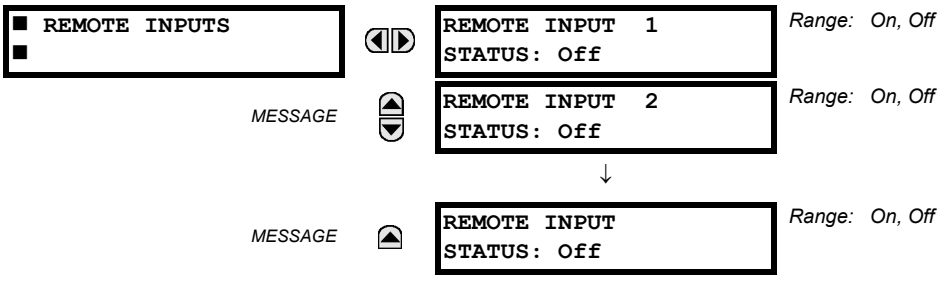
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ VIRTUAL INPUTS



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.

6.2.3 REMOTE INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ REMOTE INPUTS

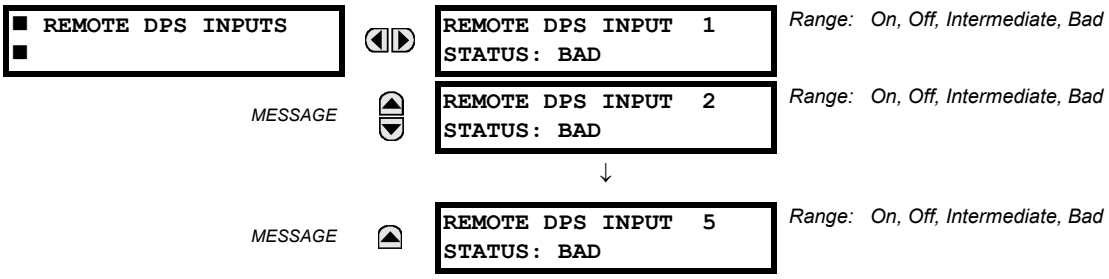


The present state of the remote inputs is shown here.

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.

6.2.4 REMOTE DOUBLE-POINT STATUS INPUTS

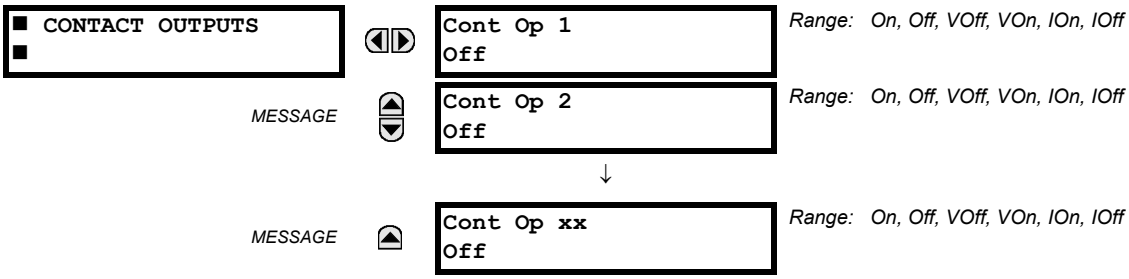
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ REMOTE DPS INPUTS



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.

6.2.5 CONTACT OUTPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ CONTACT OUTPUTS



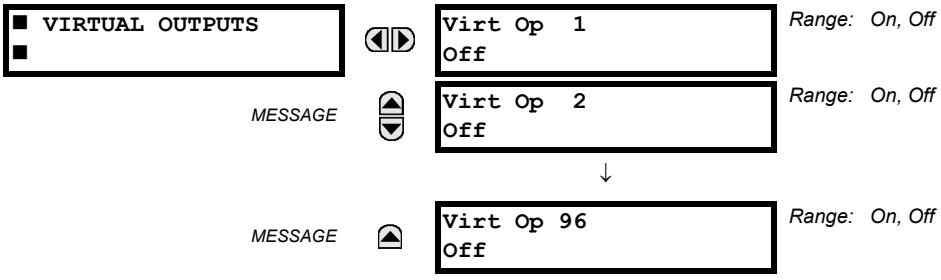
The present state of the contact outputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the contact output. For example, 'Cont Op 1' refers to the contact output in terms of the default name-array index. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the contact output.

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.

6.2.6 VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ VIRTUAL OUTPUTS

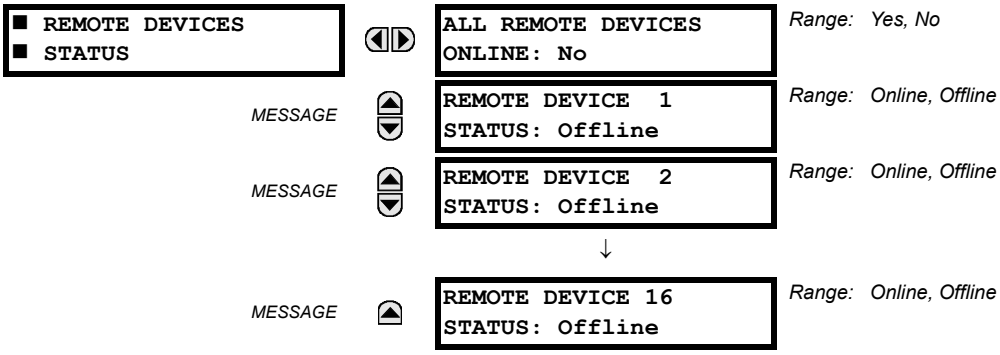


The present state of up to 96 virtual outputs is shown here. The first line of a message display indicates the ID of the virtual output. For example, 'Virt Op 1' refers to the virtual output in terms of the default name-array index. The second line of the display indicates the logic state of the virtual output, as calculated by the FlexLogic equation for that output.

6.2.7 REMOTE DEVICES

a) STATUS

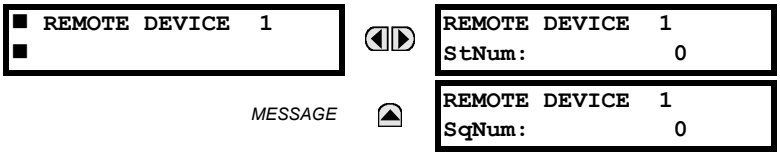
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ REMOTE DEVICES STATUS



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.

b) STATISTICS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ REMOTE DEVICES STATISTICS ⇨ REMOTE DEVICE 1(16)

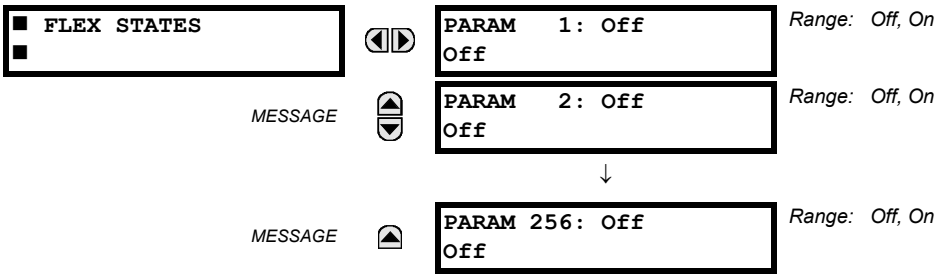


Statistical data (two types) for up to 16 programmed remote devices is shown here.

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 trasmits a state change, the **SQNUM** resets to 0. This number rolls over to zero when a count of 4,294,967,295 is incremented.

6.2.8 FLEX STATES

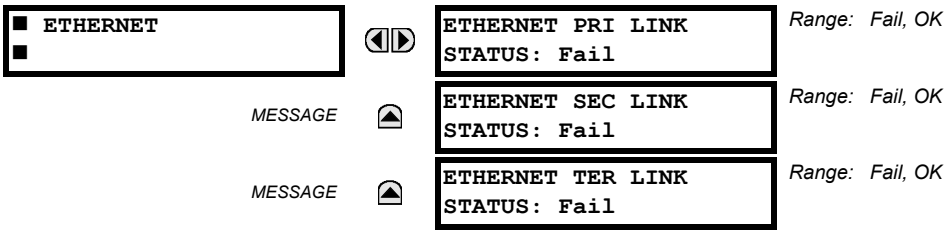
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ FLEX STATES



There are 256 FlexState™ bits available. The second line value indicates the state of the given FlexState bit.

6.2.9 ETHERNET

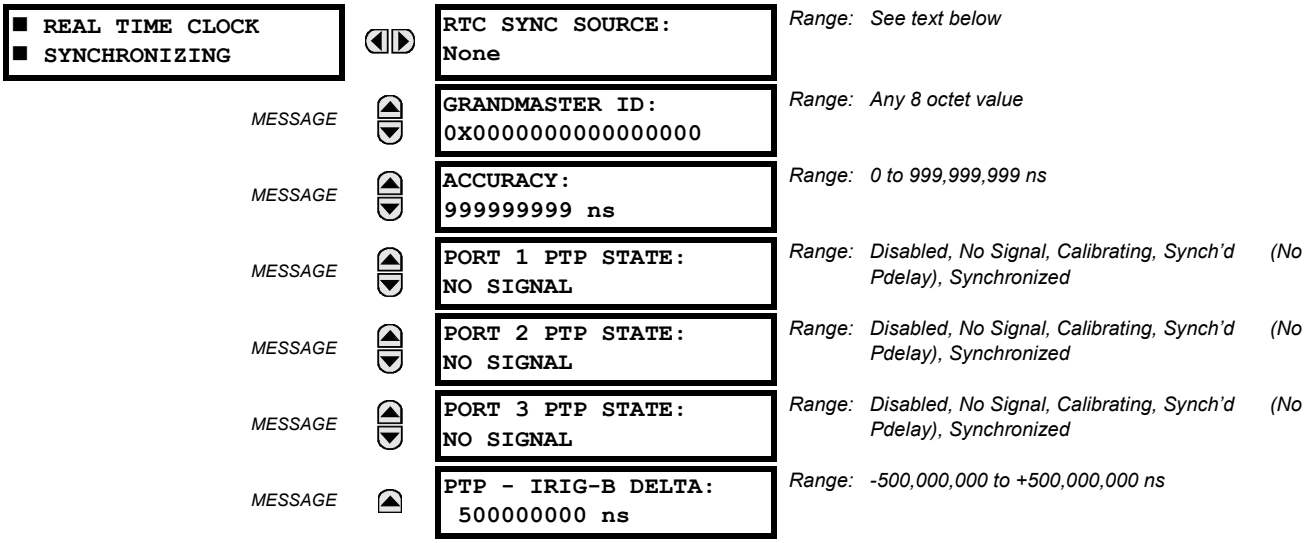
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ ETHERNET



These values indicate the status of the first, second, and third Ethernet links.

6.2.10 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. An actual value displays when the relay includes the IEEE 1588 software option.

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.

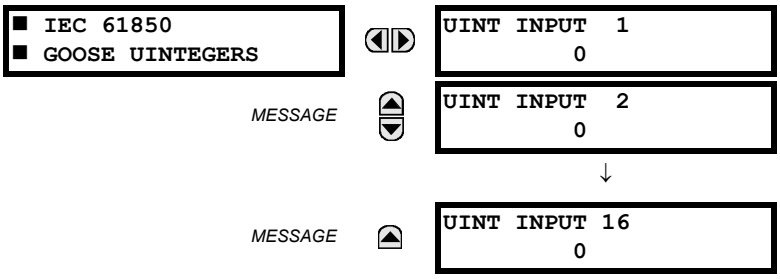
PORT 1...3 PTP STATE is the present state of the port's PTP clock. The PTP clock state is:

- **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.

6.2.11 IEC 61850 GOOSE INTEGERS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ STATUS ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 GOOSE UINTEGERS



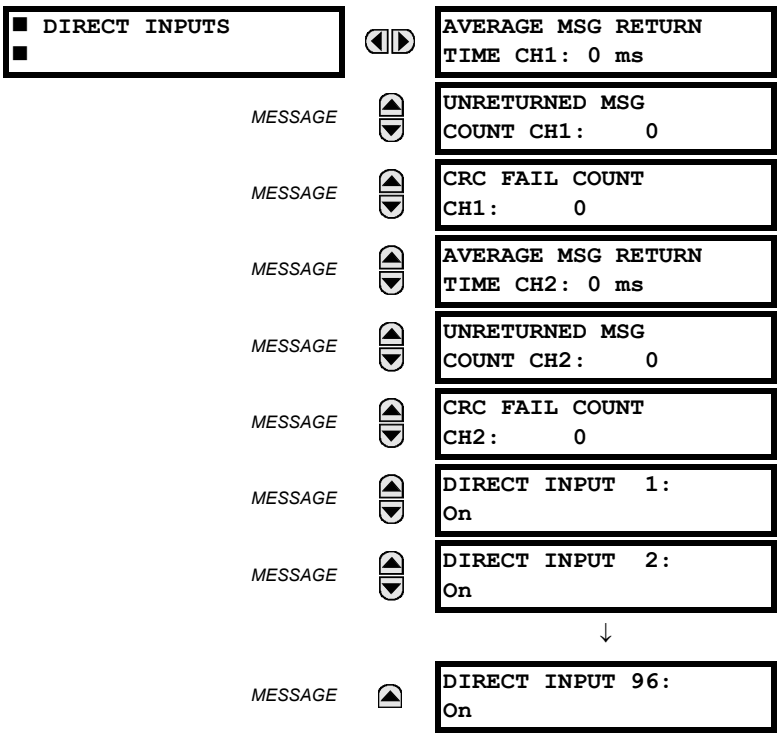


The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the Order Codes section in chapter 2 for details.

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.

6.2.12 DIRECT INPUTS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ DIRECT INPUTS



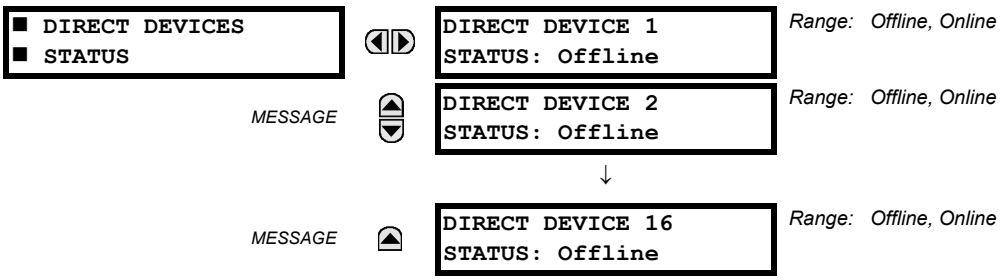
The **AVERAGE MSG RETURN TIME** is the time taken for direct output messages to return to the sender in a direct input/output ring configuration (this value is not applicable for non-ring configurations). This is a rolling average calculated for the last ten messages. There are two return times for dual-channel 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 (96)** values represent the state of each direct input.

6.2.13 DIRECT DEVICES STATUS

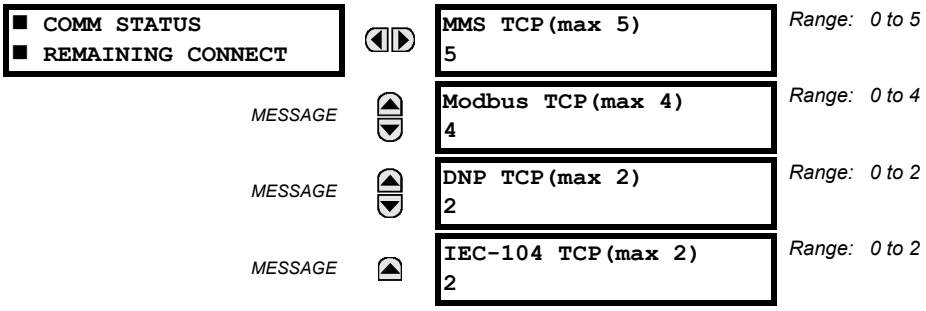
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ DIRECT DEVICES STATUS



These actual values represent the state of direct devices 1 through 16.

6.2.14 REMAINING CONNECTION STATUS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ COMM STATUS REMAINING CONNECT



These values specify the remaining number of TCP connections still available for each protocol. The display depends on the options applicable to your device, for example the PMU entry does not display when not applicable. Each 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.

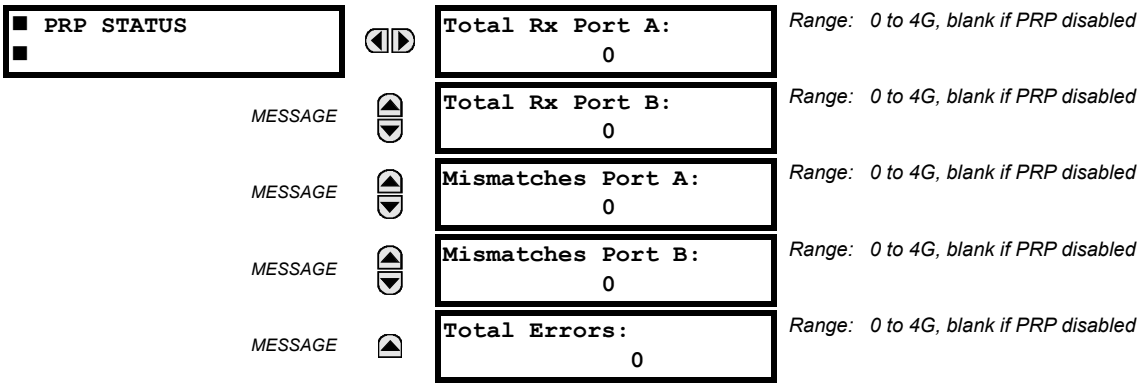
For example, the maximum number of Modbus TCP connections is 4. Once an EnerVista session is opened on a computer connected to the UR over Ethernet, the Modbus TCP status shows 3. If the EnerVista application is closed, the Modbus TCP status shows 4.

MMS TCP — The number of IEC 61850 connections remaining.

6.2.15 PARALLEL REDUNDANCY PROTOCOL (PRP) STATUS

The Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) defines a redundancy protocol for high availability in substation automation networks.

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨ STATUS ⇨⇩ PRP STATUS





The B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System is provided with optional PRP capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the *Order Codes* section in chapter 2 for details.

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.

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).

TOTAL ERRORS is a counter for total messages received with an error (bad port code, frame length too short).

6.3.1 METERING CONVENTIONS

a) 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.

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.

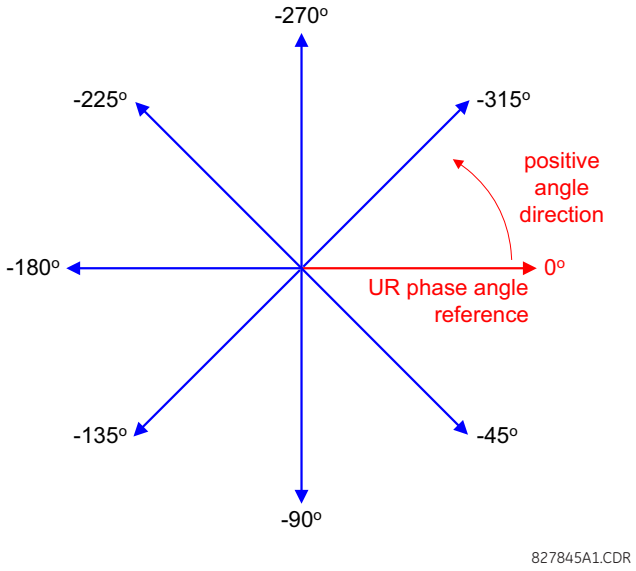
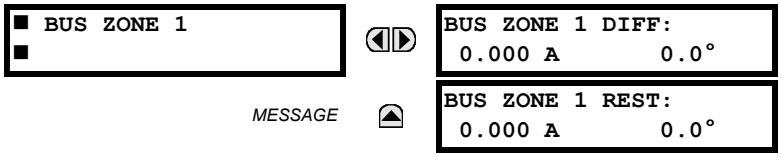


Figure 6–1: UR PHASE ANGLE MEASUREMENT CONVENTION

6.3.2 BUS ZONE

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ METERING ⇨ BUS ⇨ BUS ZONE 1(4)



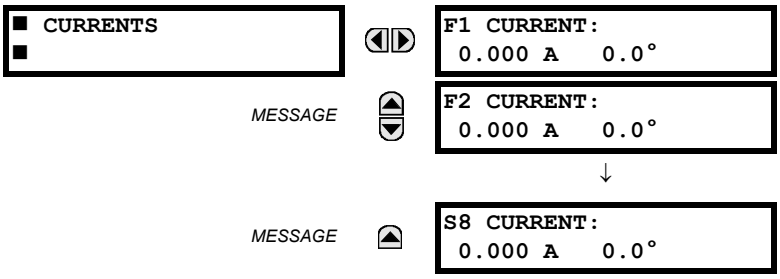
These values display the differential and restraint currents phasors for each bus zone. The magnitudes are displayed in primary amperes (see the Theory of Operation chapter for additional details).

NOTE

There is no cutoff level applied to the differential and restraint currents computed by the B90. Therefore, a small differential current reflecting CT inaccuracies and bus leakage current could be present during balanced conditions. This is done to achieve a more accurate differential balance and provide the user a direct indication of the real differential current, as excluding small currents or not accounting for CT errors may impose significant unaccounted differential current. It is advisable to set the minimum pickup for 87B protection greater than the maximum differential current during normal load conditions.

6.3.3 CURRENTS

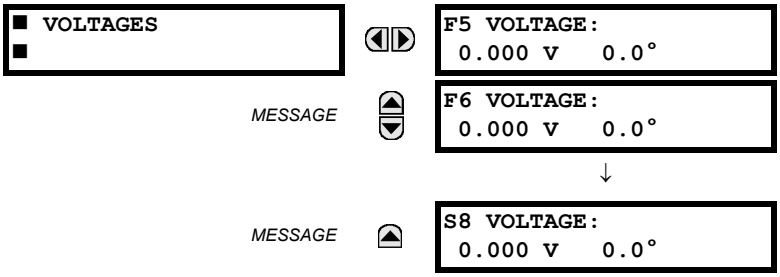
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ METERING ⇨⇩ CURRENTS



The metered current values for each terminal are displayed in this menu.

6.3.4 VOLTAGES

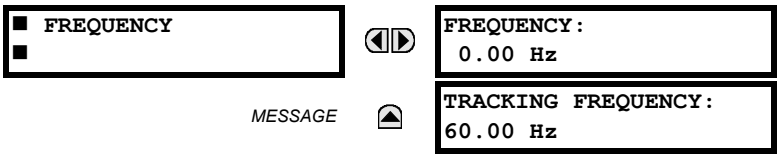
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ METERING ⇨⇩ VOLTAGES



The metered voltage values for each terminal are displayed in this menu.

6.3.5 FREQUENCY

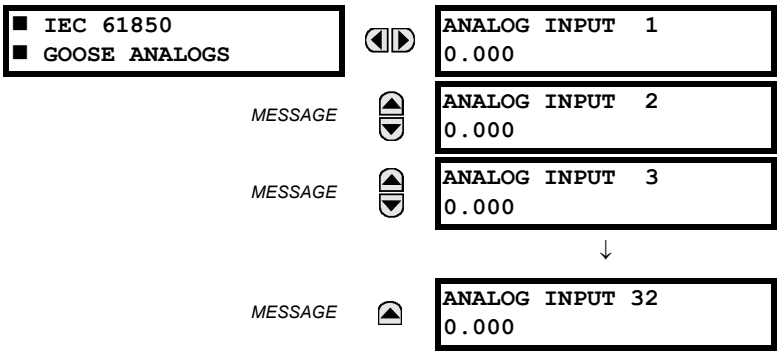
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ METERING ⇨⇩ FREQUENCY



The metered frequency value is displayed in this menu. The tracking frequency is also displayed. 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.

6.3.6 IEC 61580 GOOSE ANALOG VALUES

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ METERING ⇨⇩ IEC 61850 GOOSE ANALOGS



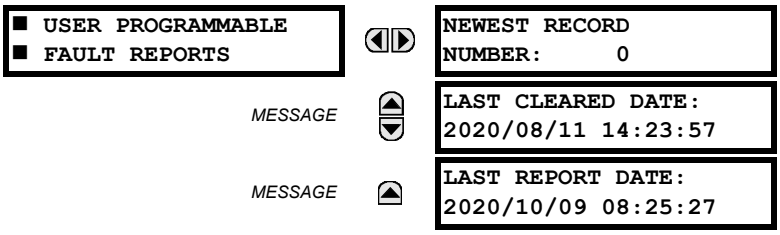


The B90 is provided with optional IEC 61850 communications capability. This feature is specified as a software option at the time of ordering. See the Order Codes section of chapter 2 for details.

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.

6.4.1 USER PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS

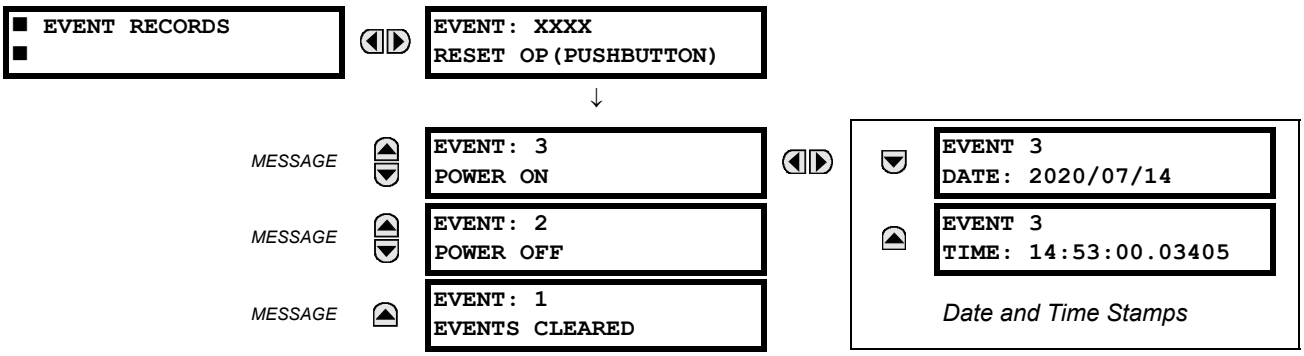
PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ RECORDS ⇨ USER PROGRAMMABLE FAULT REPORTS



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 EVENT RECORDS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ RECORDS ⇨⇩ EVENT RECORDS

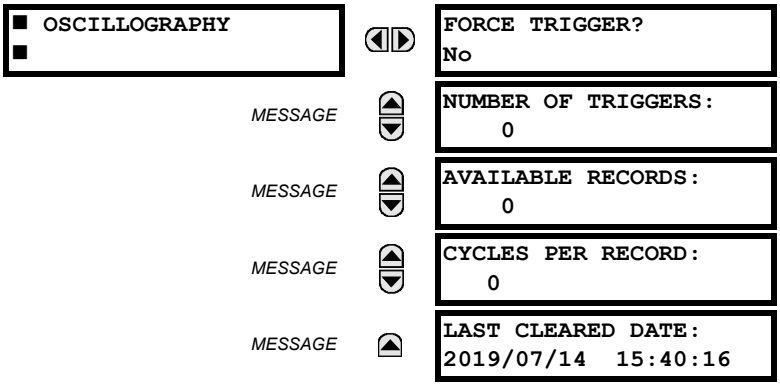


The event records menu shows the contextual data associated with up to the last 1024 events, listed in chronological order from most recent to oldest. If all 1024 event records have been filled, the oldest record will be removed as a new record is added. Each event record shows the event identifier/sequence number, cause, and date/time stamp associated with the event trigger. See the COMMANDS ⇩ CLEAR RECORDS menu for clearing event records.

Only major output operands generate events, not every operand. Elements that assert output per phase, for example, log operating phase output only without asserting the common three-phase operand event.

6.4.3 OSCILLOGRAPHY

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ RECORDS ⇨⇩ OSCILLOGRAPHY



Range: No, Yes

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.

6.5.1 MODEL INFORMATION

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ PRODUCT INFO ⇨ MODEL INFORMATION

■ MODEL INFORMATION ■	ORDER CODE LINE 1: B90-E00-HCL-F8H-H6A	Range: standard GE order code format; example order code shown
MESSAGE	ORDER CODE LINE 2:	Range: standard GE order code format
MESSAGE	ORDER CODE LINE 3:	Range: standard GE order code format
MESSAGE	ORDER CODE LINE 4:	Range: standard GE order code format
MESSAGE	SERIAL NUMBER:	Range: standard GE 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	OPERATING TIME: 0:00:00	Range: operating time in HH:MM:SS
MESSAGE	CT/ VT ADVANCED DIAG ACTIVE: No	Range: Yes, No
MESSAGE	LAST SETTING CHANGE: 2019/01/01 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.

ETHERNET MAC ADDRESS — UR devices with firmware 7.0x and above have three Ethernet ports that can be used on three networks. The MAC address displays for port 1. The MAC address for port 2 is one higher. The MAC address for port 3 is one higher than port 2. In redundant mode, the MAC addresses for ports 2 and 3 are the same as port 2.

6.5.2 FIRMWARE REVISIONS

PATH: ACTUAL VALUES ⇨⇩ PRODUCT INFO ⇨⇩ FIRMWARE REVISIONS

■ FIRMWARE REVISIONS ■	B90 Bus Relay REVISION: 7.2x	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: 7.06	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number of the boot program firmware.
MESSAGE	FRONT PANEL PROGRAM REVISION: 2.01	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number of faceplate program firmware.
MESSAGE	COMPILE DATE: 2021/04/09 04:55:16	Range: Any valid date and time. Date and time when product firmware was built.
MESSAGE	BOOT DATE: 2021/02/23 16:41:32	Range: Any valid date and time. Date and time when the boot program was built.
MESSAGE	FPGA PROGRAM REVISION 02.01	Range: 0.00 to 655.35 Revision number for FPGA.

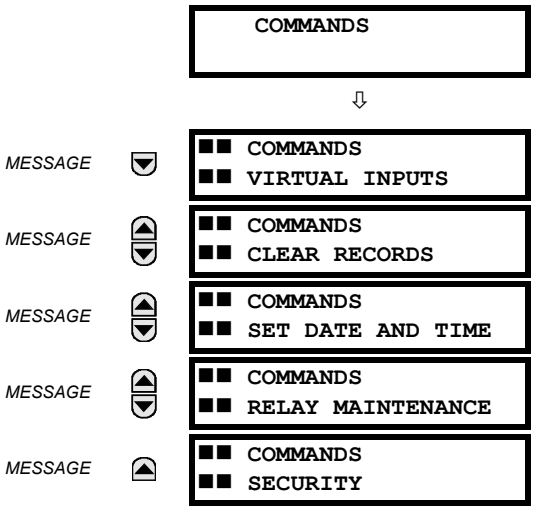
MESSAGE

```
FPGA DATE:
2013/10/09 13:13:00
```

Range: *Any valid date and time.*
Date and time when the FPGA 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

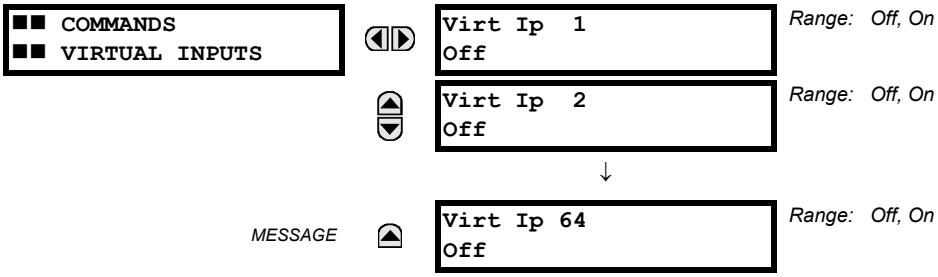


The commands menu contains relay directives intended for operations personnel. All commands can be protected from unauthorized access via the command password; see the Security section of chapter 5 for details. The following flash message appears after successfully command entry:



7.1.2 VIRTUAL INPUTS

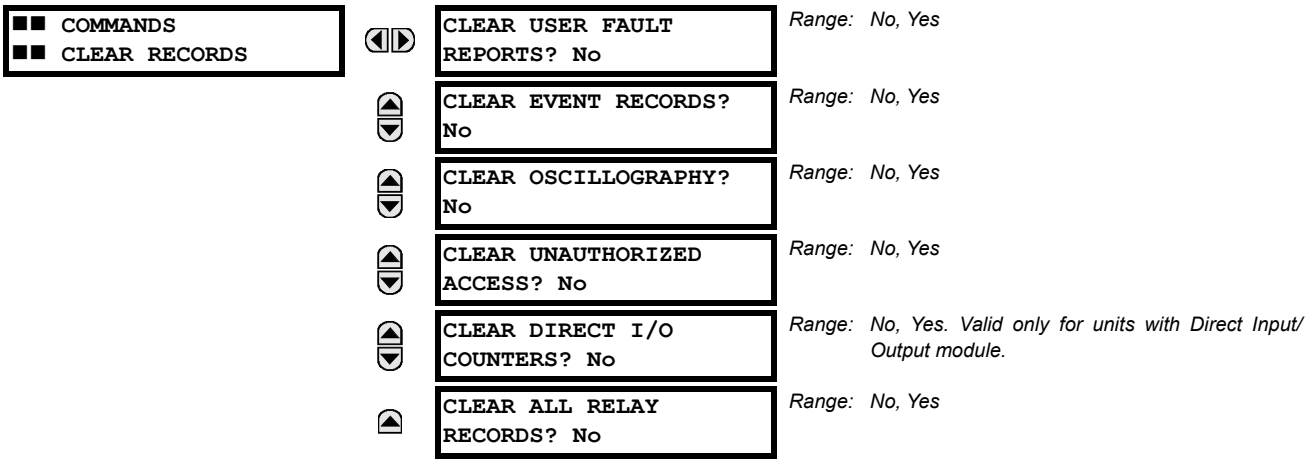
PATH: COMMANDS ⇨ VIRTUAL INPUTS



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

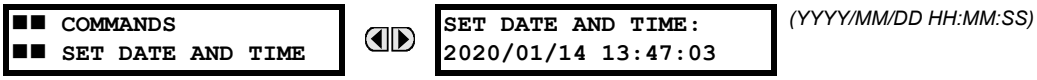
PATH: COMMANDS ⇨⇩ CLEAR RECORDS



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

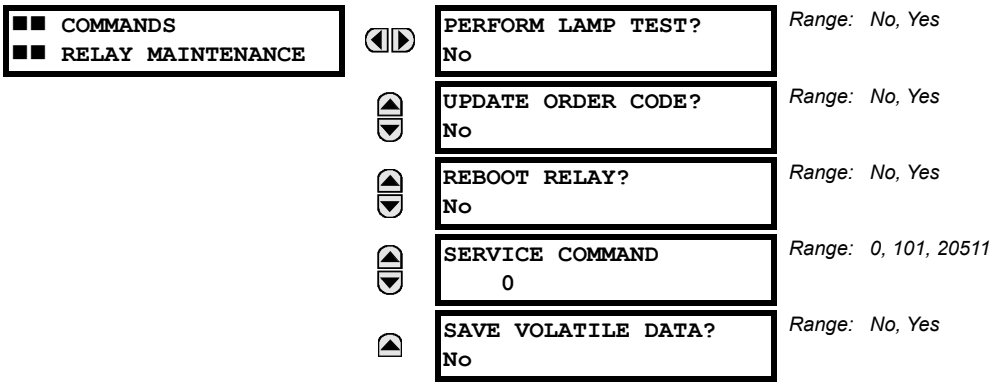


The date and time can be entered on the faceplate keypad. The time setting is based on the 24-hour clock. The complete date, as a minimum, must be entered to allow execution of this command. The new time and date take effect when the ENTER key is pressed.

When the relay is synchronizing to an external time source such as PTP, IRIG-B, or SNTP, the manually entered time is over-written.

The timescale of the entered time is **local time**, including daylight savings time where and when applicable.

PATH: COMMANDS ⇨⇩ RELAY MAINTENANCE



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 LAMP TEST** 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 **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.

NOTE

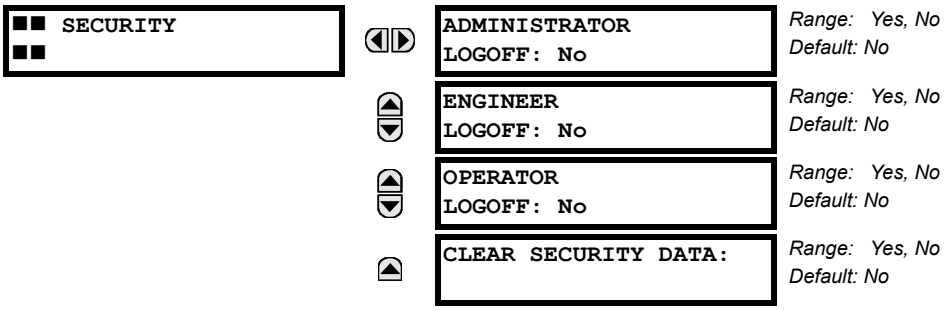
With the CyberSentry option, the Administrator or Operator role can initiate the Reboot Relay command.

The **SERVICE COMMAND** performs specific B90 service actions. Presently, there are two service actions available. Code "20511" returns all settings to their factory default value and restarts the relay (then you re-enter IP address, restart, set unit to "Programmed"). Code “101” is used to clear factory diagnostic information stored in the non-volatile memory. If a code other than these two is entered, the command is ignored and no action is taken. Various self-checking diagnostics are performed in the background while the B90 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 B90 is shipped from the factory, the user can want to clear the diagnostic information for themselves under certain circumstances. For example, you 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 restart from scratch.

SAVE VOLATILE DATA saves this data to compact flash memory prior to shutdown. This allows the saved data to be as recent as possible instead of relying on the periodic timer to save the data.

7.1.6 SECURITY

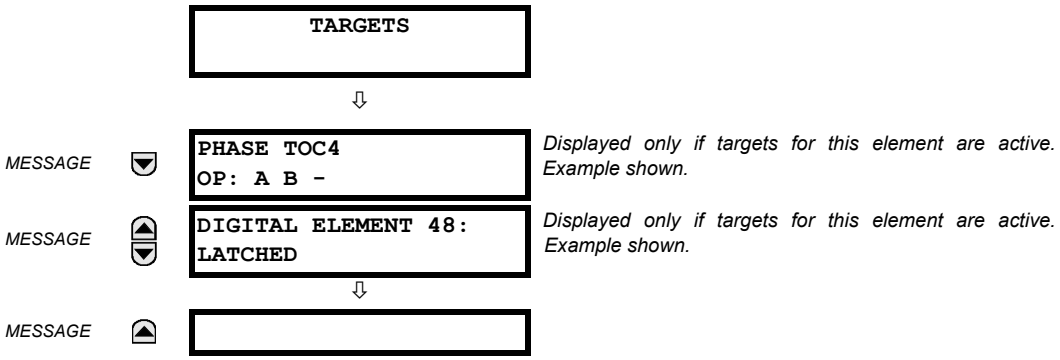
iPATH: COMMANDS ⇨⇩ SECURITY



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



Each B90 element with a TARGET setting has a target message that when activated by its element is displayed in sequence with any other currently active target messages in the **TARGETS** menu. In the example shown, the Phase TOC4 and Digital Element 48 target settings are active and so have their targets displayed. The down arrow below the two elements indicates that there can be other active elements beyond these two.

For more information, see the description of target messages in the next section, and the Introduction to Elements section in the Settings chapter for instructions on TARGET setting.

When no targets are active, the display reads **NO 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.

```
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 B90. For example, "Card F8L Missing" means that hardware module 8L is missing from slot F inside the UR device.
- *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 B90 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”

```
MODULE FAILURE___:
Contact Factory (xxx)
```

- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *Description of problem*: Module hardware failure detected. Module Failures 1 to 11 are major. The system can reboot for four of these, as follows.

  MODULE FAILURE 06 — Event message reads SYSTEM INTEGRITRY RECOVERY 06 when a reboot was required and otherwise MODULE FAILURE 06 when a failure was detected

  MODULE FAILURE 07 — Event message reads SYSTEM INTEGRITRY RECOVERY 07 when a reboot was required and otherwise MODULE FAILURE 07 when a failure was detected

  MODULE FAILURE 08 — Event message reads SYSTEM INTEGRITRY RECOVERY 08 when a reboot was required and otherwise MODULE FAILURE 08 when a failure was detected

  MODULE FAILURE 11 — Event message reads SYSTEM INTEGRITRY RECOVERY 11 when a reboot was required and otherwise MODULE FAILURE 11 when a failure was detected
- *How often the test is performed*: Module dependent.

- *What to do*: Generate the Service Report and provide it to GE customer service. The “xxx” text identifies the failed module (for example, F8L).

```
UNIT NOT CALIBRATED:
with 2nd line DSP slot
```

- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *Description of problem*: DSP module is not calibrated or calibration data is out of range.
- *How often the test is performed*: On relay startup.
- *What to do*: The respective DSP module has to be replaced, contact factory service.

c) MINOR SELF-TEST ERROR MESSAGES

Most of the minor self-test errors can be disabled. See the settings in the User-Programmable Self-Tests section in chapter 5.

```
MODULE FAILURE___:
Contact Factory (xxx)
```

- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *Description of problem*: Module hardware failure detected. Module Failures 12 and 31 to 33 are minor.
- *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).

  For Module Failure 31, a new process card hardware is available. The process card hardware has been enhanced to support new features, such as fast distance protection, Synchrophasors Frequency, and Rate of Change of Frequency calculations to conform to C37.118 - 2005 standard. The new functionality leveraging the hardware is supported with firmware revision 7.25 and above. When using an older revision of the process card with a new firmware revision (7.25), Module Failure 31 indicates the limited functionality. If your application requires the new functionality, then new process card hardware is required and otherwise you can continue using the existing hardware. To know the revision of your hardware, contact the factory.

```
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 B90 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 B90. The EnerVista UR Setup software will list the valid items. An IEC61850 client will also show which nodes are available for the B90.

```
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 B90 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 B90. The EnerVista UR Setup software will list the valid items. An IEC 61850 client will also show which nodes are available for the B90.

```
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.

```
DIRECT RING BREAK:
MAINTENANCE ALERT
```

- *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:
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 a strict power profile (PP) is enabled, that entire network is PP compliant.
  - The network is delivering PTP messages to the relay.

```
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 that Ethernet cable(s) are properly connected. Check that configuration for the SNTP server corresponds to the actual server settings. Check connectivity to the server (ping the server IP address).

```
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:
Oscillatory GOOSE
```

- *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*: Evaluate all logic pertaining to this item.

```
DIRECT DEVICE OFF:
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.

```
RXGOOSE OFFLINE:
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 B90 from service and install in a location that meets operating temperature standards.

```
SYSTEM EXCEPTION:
Press RESET Key
```

- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *Description of problem*: Abnormal restart from modules being removed or inserted while the B90 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.

```
MAINTENANCE ALERT:
FIRST ETHERNET FAIL
```

```
MAINTENANCE ALERT:
SECOND ETHERNET FAIL
```

```
MAINTENANCE ALERT:
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.

```
PROTOTYPE FIRMWARE:
Self Test Error
```

- *Description of problem*: Seen until the builds is tagged as being 'release candidate' or 'gold' builds.
- *What to do*: Update firmware to either of these builds.

```
STORAGE MEDIA ALARM:
Self Test Error
```

- *Latched target message*: No.
- *Description of problem*: The CPU module fails to read from or write to the Compact Flash (CF) card inside the module. The CF card stores certain non-volatile data, such as event records, oscillography and datalogger records, fault report values, and non-volatile actual values. Settings are not stored in CF and hence are unaffected by this self-test.
- *How often the test is performed*: On power up. Afterwards, every time the CPU accesses the CF card for reading or writing.
- *What to do*: Contact the factory.


```
VOLTAGE MONITOR:
with 2nd line detail
```

- *Description of problem*: The relay detected a problem with the internal voltage rails for longer than 25 seconds.
- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *How often the test is performed*: Every five seconds.
- *What to do*: Contact GE customer service.

```
SETTINGS SAVE ERROR:
Contact Factory
```

- *Description of problem*: The relay failed to store the settings to the flash memory.
- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *How often the test is performed*: When a setting is changed.
- *What to do*: Contact the factory.

```
LOW ON MEMORY:
with 2nd line detail
```

- *Description of problem*: The relay periodically checks the amount of free RAM memory available and the amount of free stack available for each task against pre-defined thresholds. The second line of the self-test indicates which of the tests failed. It asserts this self-test if those tests fail.
- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *How often the test is performed*: Every five seconds.
- *What to do*: Contact the factory.

```
WRONG TRANSCEIVER:
Self Test Error
```

- *Latched target message*: Yes.
- *Description of problem*: The type of SFP does not match the CPU type.

  T-type CPU = All ports support fiber SFPs only

  U-type CPU = Maintenance port needs RJ45 SFP and the other two ports fiber SFPs

  V-type CPU = All ports support RJ45 SFPs only
- *What to do*: A web page "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.

```
MAINTENANCE ALERT:
SFP MODULE x FAIL
```

- *Latched target message*: No.
- *Description of problem*: A faulty SFP or unplugging the SFP would generate this self test.
- *What to do*: The web page "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.

d) INSTANTANEOUS PROTECTION ELEMENTS TRIP SECURITY

Some self-tests are not fast enough to detect erroneous data and block protection elements, requiring additional measures. To secure instantaneous elements, in addition to the self-tests described, there are supervising elements that validate "fault" conditions and release IOC and differential elements operation.

These trip security elements use currents samples and phasors from the same sources as supervised protection elements to detect independently true "fault" conditions from IOC or differential. Trip security elements do not have any user settings and are enabled as soon as corresponding instantaneous elements are enabled. During laboratory testing, these elements can be disabled by activating any IED test mode via the **SETTINGS ⇨⇩ TESTING ⇨ TEST MODE FUNCTION**.

Trip security elements do not affect protection performance in any way.

Instantaneous Overcurrent

All enabled Phase IOC, Negative-Sequence, and Neutral IOCs in the active setting group are supervised by the trip security element. The goals of the IOC trip security are as follows:

- Detect erroneous operate current due to wiring or data acquisition problem resulting in one phase current dropping to zero, resulting in erroneous negative-sequence and neutral currents
- Justify current phasor magnitude increase with simultaneous current changes from samples

This is achieved by comparing current values of the current phasors and samples change with the values taken two cycles before. Additionally, trip security elements monitor "pre-fault" current to detect if operate condition is happening as a result of current decrease instead of increase.

The element is armed when there are no disturbances in currents for five cycles.

Differential elements (bus, transformer, stator)

Differential trip security runs for each differential zone. It monitors if differential current increase above the pickup setting is confirmed by the disturbance detectors for each differential zone input. When a differential zone fault occurs and at least two zone inputs carry some load, at least two disturbance detectors have to be activated. Or when there is no load at any zone inputs (zone is energized but does not carry any load), at least one disturbance detector has to be activated.

Consequently:

- If there is not any disturbance detector activation in at least one zone input — Differential trip is inhibited
- If there is just one zone input disturbance detector activation but load is present in at least two zone inputs prior to the "fault" — Differential trip is inhibited
- If there is more than one disturbance detector zone input activation — Differential trip is allowed (normal scenario)

When differential trip is inhibited by the trip security element, no setting group change is allowed.

Referring to the figure below, input currents defining (through the dynamic bus replica) the bus differential zone are received by the B90 from current transformers (CTs) associated with the power system.

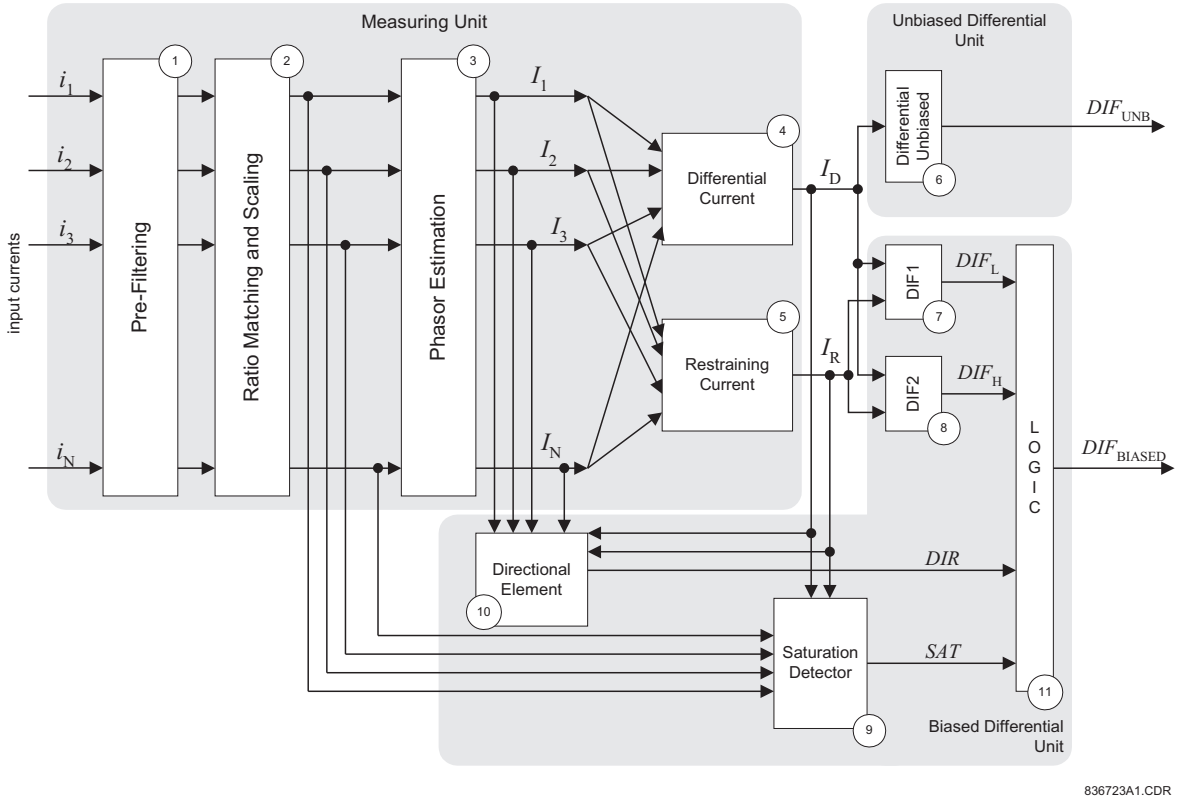


Figure 8–1: BUS DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

The currents are digitally pre-filtered (Block 1) in order to remove the decaying DC components and other signal distortions.

The filtered input signals are brought to a common scale taking into account the transformation ratios of the connected CTs (Block 2). See the Dynamic Bus Replica section in this chapter.

Phasors of the differential zone currents are estimated digitally (Block 3) and the differential (Block 4) and restraining (Block 5) signals are calculated. See the Differential Principle section in this chapter.

The magnitude of the differential signal is compared with a threshold and an appropriate flag indicating operation of the unbiased bus differential protection is produced (Block 6).

The magnitudes of the differential and restraining currents are compared and two auxiliary flags that correspond to two specifically shaped portions of the differential operating characteristic (DIF1 and DIF2) are produced (blocks 7 and 8). The characteristic is split in order to enhance performance of the relay by applying diverse security measures for each of the regions. See the Differential Principle section in this chapter.

The directional element (Block 10) supervises the biased differential characteristic when necessary. The current directional comparison principle is used that processes phasors of all the input currents as well as the differential and restraining currents. See the Directional Principle section in this chapter.

The saturation detector (Block 9) analyzes the differential and restraining currents as well as the samples of the input currents. This block sets its output flag upon detecting CT saturation. See the Saturation Detector section in this chapter.

The output logic (Block 11) combines the differential, directional and saturation flags into the biased differential operation flag. The applied logic enhances performance of the relay while keeping an excellent balance between dependability/speed and security. See the Output Logic and Examples section in this chapter.

8.2.1 DYNAMIC BUS REPLICA MECHANISM

The bus differential zones of the B90 allow for protecting bus sections that include circuits that are switchable between different sections. Proper relay operation is achieved by associating a status signal with each input current. This mechanism is referred to as a dynamic bus replica.

The dynamic bus zone is programmed as a number of *CT input–status–direction* entries.

The status signal of a given *CT input–status* pair of the dynamic bus replica is a FlexLogic operand created to indicate whether or not the associated circuit (current) is connected to the protected bus zone. Normally, the status signals are to be created from input contacts wired to appropriate auxiliary contacts of isolator switches or breakers.

8.2.2 CT RATIO MATCHING

The B90 allows for using CTs with various rated secondary currents and transformation ratios. Scaling to a common base is performed internally by the relay. The maximum allowable ratio mismatch is 32:1. For proper setting of the differential characteristic, it is imperative to understand the common base used by the relay.

The B90 scales the secondary currents to the maximum primary current among the CTs defining a given bus differential zone: 1 per unit corresponds to the highest rated primary current.

The scaling base is selected automatically by the relay during the configuration phase and is not affected by the dynamic aspect of the bus differential zone. This means that even though the circuit containing the CT with the maximum rated primary current is not connected to a given bus zone at a given time, the scaling base does not change.

EXAMPLE 2:

Assume the CTs installed in the circuit defining the BUS ZONE 1 have the following ratings:

- 1A CT: 600:5
- 1B CT: 500:1
- 1C CT: 600:5
- 1D CT: 1000:5
- 1E CT: 500:1
- 1F CT: 600:5

The maximum of 600, 500, 600, 1000, 500, and 600 is 1000 A which is therefore selected as the base upon configuration of the BUS ZONE 1. 1 per unit (pu) represents 1000A primary.

8.3.1 BIASED DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC

The B90 uses a dual-slope dual-breakpoint operating characteristic as shown in the figure below.

The PICKUP setting is provided to cope with spurious differential signals when the bus carries a light load and there is no effective restraining signal.

The first breakpoint (**LOW BPNT**) is provided to specify the limit of guaranteed linear operation of the CTs in the most unfavorable conditions such as high residual magnetism left in the magnetic cores or multiple autoreclosure shots. This point defines the upper limit for the application of the first slope (**LOW SLOPE**).

The second breakpoint (**HIGH BPNT**) is provided to specify the limits of operation of the CTs without any substantial saturation. This point defines the lower limit for the application of the second slope (**HIGH SLOPE**).

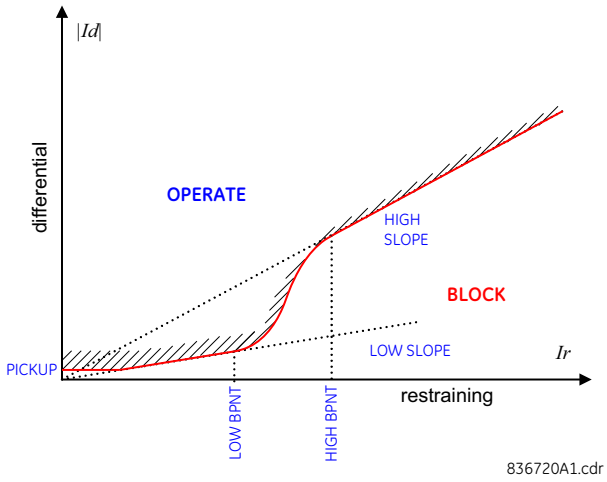


Figure 8–2: BIASED OPERATING CHARACTERISTIC

The higher slope used by the B90 acts as an actual percentage bias regardless of the value of the restraining signal. This is so because the boundary of the operating characteristic in the higher slope region is a straight line intersecting the origin of the 'differential - restraining' plane. The advantage of having a constant bias specified by the **HIGH SLOPE** setting creates an obstacle of a discontinuity between the first and second slopes. This is overcome by using a smooth approximation (cubic spline) of the characteristic between the lower and higher breakpoints. Consequently, the characteristic ensures:

- a constant percentage bias of **LOW SLOPE** for restraining currents below the lower breakpoint of **LOW BPNT**,
- a constant percentage bias of **HIGH SLOPE** for restraining currents above the higher breakpoint of **HIGH BPNT**, and
- a smooth transition from the bias of **LOW SLOPE** to **HIGH SLOPE** between the breakpoints.

8.3.2 DIFFERENTIAL AND RESTRAINING CURRENTS

The differential current is produced as a sum of the phasors of the input currents of a differential bus zone taking into account the status signals of the currents, i.e. applying the dynamic bus replica of the protected zone. The differential current is scaled to the maximum rated primary current as explained in the Introduction section of this chapter. The scaling must be taken into account when setting the **PICKUP** value of the biased differential characteristic and the **HIGH SET** operating point of the unbiased differential function.

The restraining current is produced as a maximum of the magnitudes of the phasors of the zone input currents taking into account the status signals of the currents, i.e. applying the dynamic bus replica of the protected bus zone. The restraining current is scaled to the maximum rated primary current as explained in the Introduction. The scaling must be taken into account when setting the breakpoints of the biased differential characteristic.

The “maximum of” definition of the restraining signal biases the relay toward dependability without jeopardizing security as the relay uses additional means to cope with CT saturation on external faults. An additional benefit of this approach is that the restraining signal always represents a physical – compared to an “average” or “sum of” – current flowing through the CT that is most likely to saturate during given external fault. This brings more meaning to the breakpoint settings of the operating characteristic.

The following example is provided with respect to the breakpoint settings.

EXAMPLE 3:

Proceed with the previous example and assume that taking into account the relevant factors such as properties of the CTs themselves, resistance of the leads and burden of the CTs, the following primary currents are guaranteed to be transformed without significant saturation:

- 1A CT: 6.0 kA
- 1B CT: 7.5 kA
- 1C CT: 5.0 kA
- 1D CT: 13.0 kA
- 1E CT: 8.0 kA
- 1F CT: 9.0 kA

As having the lowest primary current guaranteeing operation without saturation, the CT associated with the 1C input is most exposed to saturation. During an external fault on the 1C circuit, the 1C CT will carry the fault current contributed by potentially all the remaining circuits. The fault current is higher than any contributing current, and therefore, the current of the 1C CT will become the restraining signal for the biased differential characteristic for external faults on the 1C circuit. Consequently, the higher breakpoint of the differential characteristic (**HIGH BPNT**) should be set not higher than 5000A : 1000A = 5 pu (1000A is the base unit; see the previous example).

The same approach applies to the setting of the lower breakpoint, **LOW BPNT**.

In order to enhance the performance of the B90, the differential characteristic is divided into two regions having diverse operating modes as shown in following diagram.

The first region applies to comparatively low differential currents and has been introduced to deal with CT saturation on low-current external faults. Certain distant external faults may cause CT saturation due to extremely long time constants of the DC component or multiple autoreclosure shots. The saturation, however, is difficult to detect in such cases. Additional security via the “directional check” is permanently applied to this region without regard to the saturation detector.

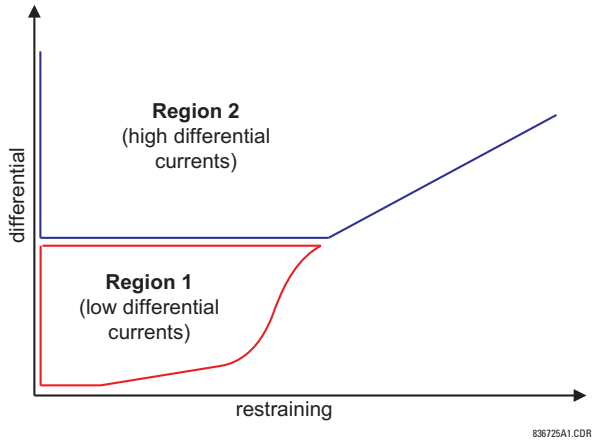


Figure 8–3: TWO REGIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC

The second region includes the remaining portion of the differential characteristic and applies to comparatively high differential currents. If, during an external fault, the spurious differential current is high enough so that the differential-restraining current trajectory enters the second region, then saturation is guaranteed to be detected by the saturation detector.

The B90 operates in the 2-out-of-2 mode in the first region of the differential characteristic. Both differential and directional principles (see the Differential Principle and Directional Principle sections) must confirm an internal fault in order for the biased differential element to operate.

The relay operates in the dynamic 1-out-of-2 / 2-out-of-2 mode in the second region of the differential characteristic. If the saturation detector (see the Saturation Detector section) does not detect CT saturation, the differential protection principle alone is capable of operating the biased differential element. If CT saturation is detected, both differential and directional principles must confirm an internal fault in order for the biased differential element to operate.

Because of diverse operating modes in the first and second regions of the differential characteristic, the user gains double control over the dependability and security issues. The first level includes slopes and breakpoints of the characteristic with regard to the amount of the bias. The second level includes control over the split between the first and second regions of the characteristic.

8.4.1 CURRENT DIRECTIONAL PROTECTION

For better security, the B90 uses the current directional protection principle to dynamically supervise the main current differential function. The directional principle is in effect permanently for low differential currents (region 1 in the Two Regions of Differential Characteristic figure) and is switched on dynamically for large differential currents (region 2 in the same figure) by the saturation detector (see the Saturation Detector section) upon detecting CT saturation.

The directional principle responds to a relative direction of the fault currents. This means that a reference signal, such as bus voltage, is not required. The directional principle declares that

- if all of the fault currents flow in one direction, the fault is internal, *or*
- if at least one fault current flows in an opposite direction compared with the sum of the remaining currents, the fault is external.

The directional principle is implemented in two stages.

First, based on the magnitude of a given current, it is determined whether the current is a fault current. If so, its relative phase relation has to be considered. The angle check must not be initiated for the load currents as the direction will be out of the bus even during internal faults. The auxiliary comparator of this stage applies an adaptable threshold. The threshold is a fraction of the restraining current. The current from a particular feeder is used for bus directional comparison if its magnitude is greater than $\max(K \times I_{restraint,\ 0.1\ pu})$ or it is greater than 2 times its CT rating. For bus zones with two feeders, $K = 0.2$. For bus zones with three to six feeders, $K = 0.8 / (N - 1)$. For bus zones with more than six feeders, $K = 0.16$.

Second, for – and only for – the selected fault currents, the phase angle between a given current and the sum of all the remaining currents is checked. The sum of all the remaining currents is the differential current less the current under consideration. Therefore, for each, say the *p*th, current to be considered, the angle between the I_P and $I_D - I_P$ phasors is to be checked.

Ideally, during external faults, the said angle is close to 180° (see below); and during internal faults - close to 0 degrees.

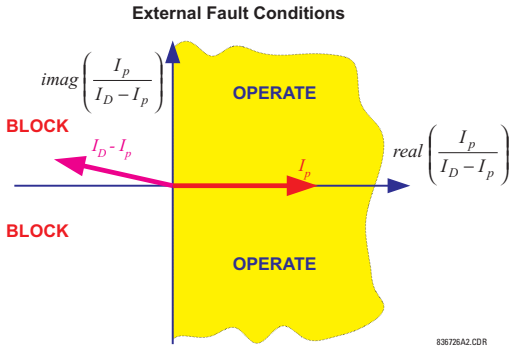


Figure 8–4: DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE OPERATION DURING EXTERNAL FAULTS

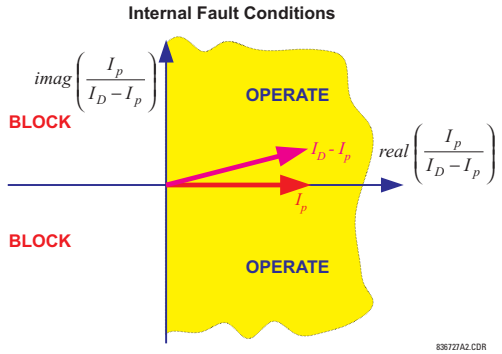


Figure 8–5: DIRECTIONAL PRINCIPLE OPERATION DURING INTERNAL FAULTS

The B90 implementation calculates the maximum angle for the considered currents and compares it against a fixed threshold of 90°. The flag indicating whether the directional protection principle is satisfied is available as the FlexLogic operand BUS 1(4) DIR A/B/C.

8.5.1 CT SATURATION DETECTION

The saturation detector of the B90 takes advantage of the fact that any CT operates correctly for a short period of time even under very large primary currents that would subsequently cause a very deep saturation. As a result of that, in the case of an external fault, the differential current stays very low during the initial period of linear operation of the CTs while the restraining signal develops rapidly. Once one or more CTs saturate, the differential current will increase. The restraining signal, however, yields by at least a few milliseconds. During internal faults, both the differential and restraining currents develop simultaneously. This creates characteristic patterns for the differential - restraining trajectory as depicted below.

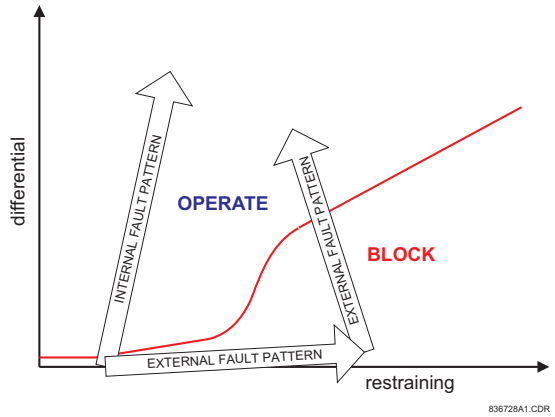


Figure 8–6: CT SATURATION DETECTION: INTERNAL & EXTERNAL FAULT PATTERNS

The CT saturation condition is declared by the saturation detector when the magnitude of the restraining signal becomes larger than the higher breakpoint (HIGH BPNT) and at the same time the differential current is below the first slope (LOW SLOPE). The said condition is of a transient nature and requires a seal-in. A special logic in the form of a “state machine” is used for this purpose as depicted in the following figure.

As the phasor estimator introduces a delay into the measurement process, the aforementioned saturation test would fail to detect CT saturation occurring very fast. In order to cope with very fast CT saturation, another condition is checked that uses relations between the signals at the waveform level. The basic principle is similar to that described above. Additionally, the sample-based stage of the saturation detector uses the time derivative of the restraining signal (di/dt) to better trace the saturation pattern shown in the following figure.

The saturation detector is capable of detecting saturation occurring in approximately 3 ms from fault inception. It is worth emphasizing that the saturation detector, although having no dedicated settings, uses the main differential characteristic for proper operation. This must be kept in mind when setting the characteristic as its parameters must retain their original meaning.

The operation of the saturation detector is available as the FlexLogic operand BUS 1(4) SAT A/B/C.

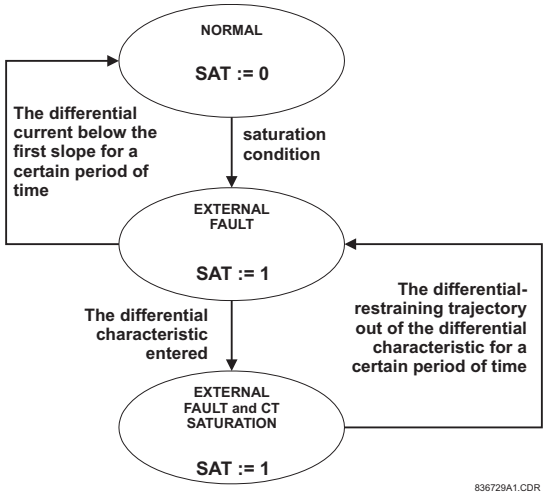


Figure 8–7: SATURATION DETECTOR STATE MACHINE

8.6.1 OUTPUT LOGIC

The biased differential characteristic uses the output logic shown below.

For low differential signals, the biased differential element operates on the 2-out-of-2 basis utilizing both the differential and directional principles.

For high differential signals, the directional principle is included only if demanded by the saturation detector (dynamic 1-out-of-2 / 2-out-of-2 mode). Typically, the directional principle is slower, and by avoiding using it when possible, the B90 gains speed.

The dynamic inclusion/exclusion of the directional principle is not applied for the low differential currents but is included permanently only because it is comparatively difficult to reliably detect CT saturation occurring when the currents are small, i.e. saturation due to extremely long time constant of the DC component or due to multiple autoreclosure actions.

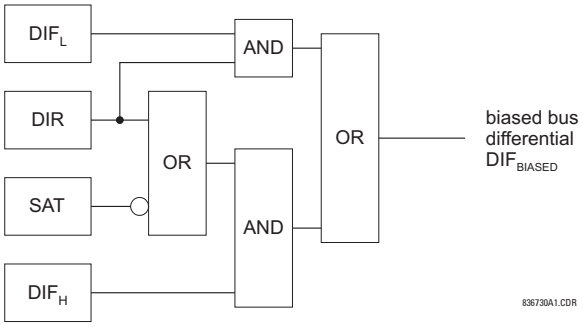


Figure 8–8: OUTPUT LOGIC OF BIASED DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION

8.6.2 INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FAULT EXAMPLE

Two examples of relay operation are presented: an external fault with heavy CT saturation and an internal fault.

The protected bus includes six circuits connected to CT terminals F1, F5, M1, M5, U1 and U5, respectively. The circuits F1, F5, M1, M5 and U5 are capable of feeding some fault current; the U1 circuit supplies a load. The F1, F5 and U5 circuits are significantly stronger than the F5 and M1 connections.

The M5 circuit contains the weakest (most prone to saturation) CT of the bus.

The next figure presents the bus currents and the most important logic signals for the case of an external fault. Despite very fast and severe CT saturation, the B90 remains stable.

Then the Internal Fault Example figure presents the same signals but for the case of an internal fault. The B90 trips in 10 ms (fast form-C output contact).

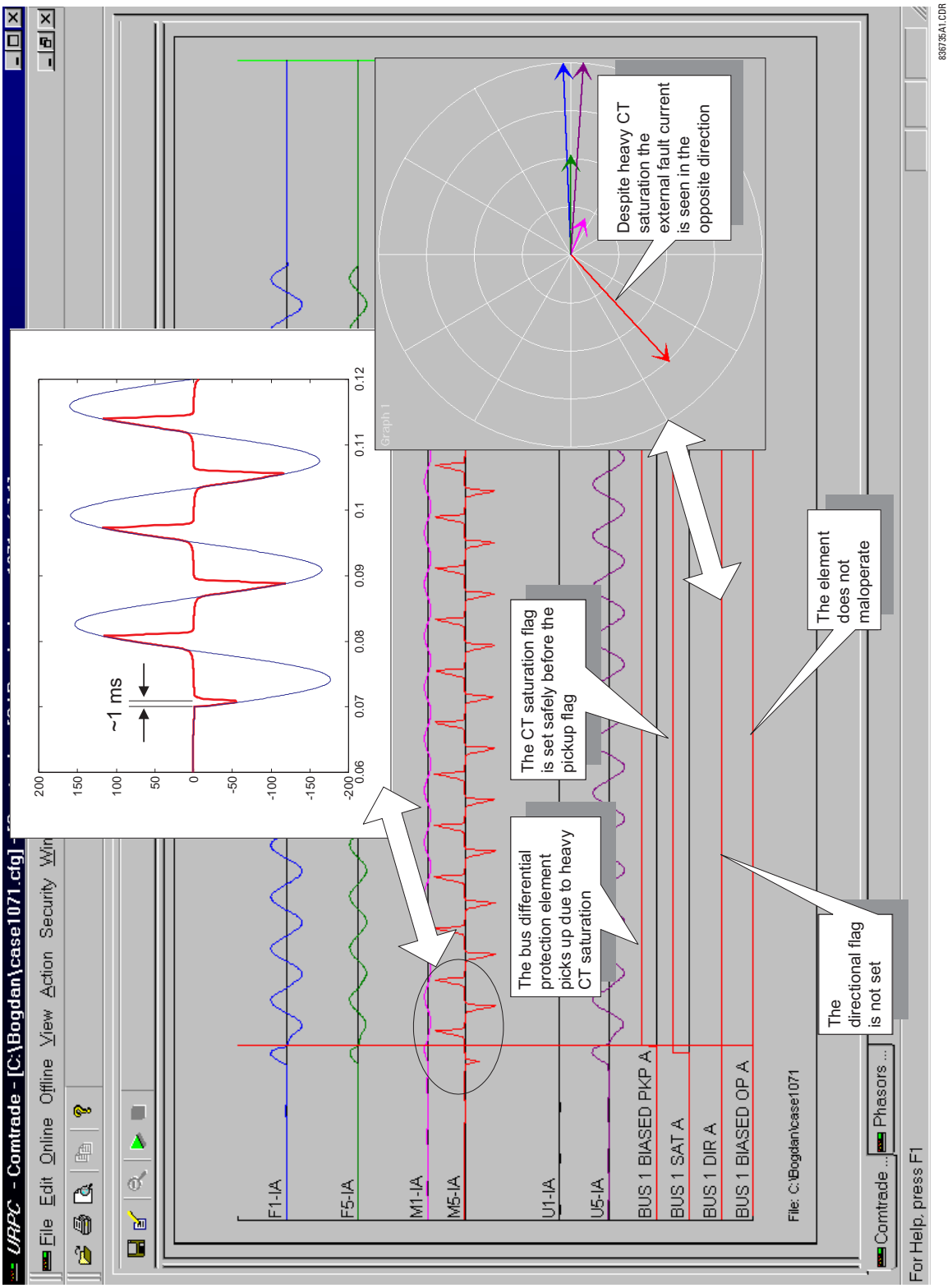


Figure 8–9: EXTERNAL FAULT EXAMPLE

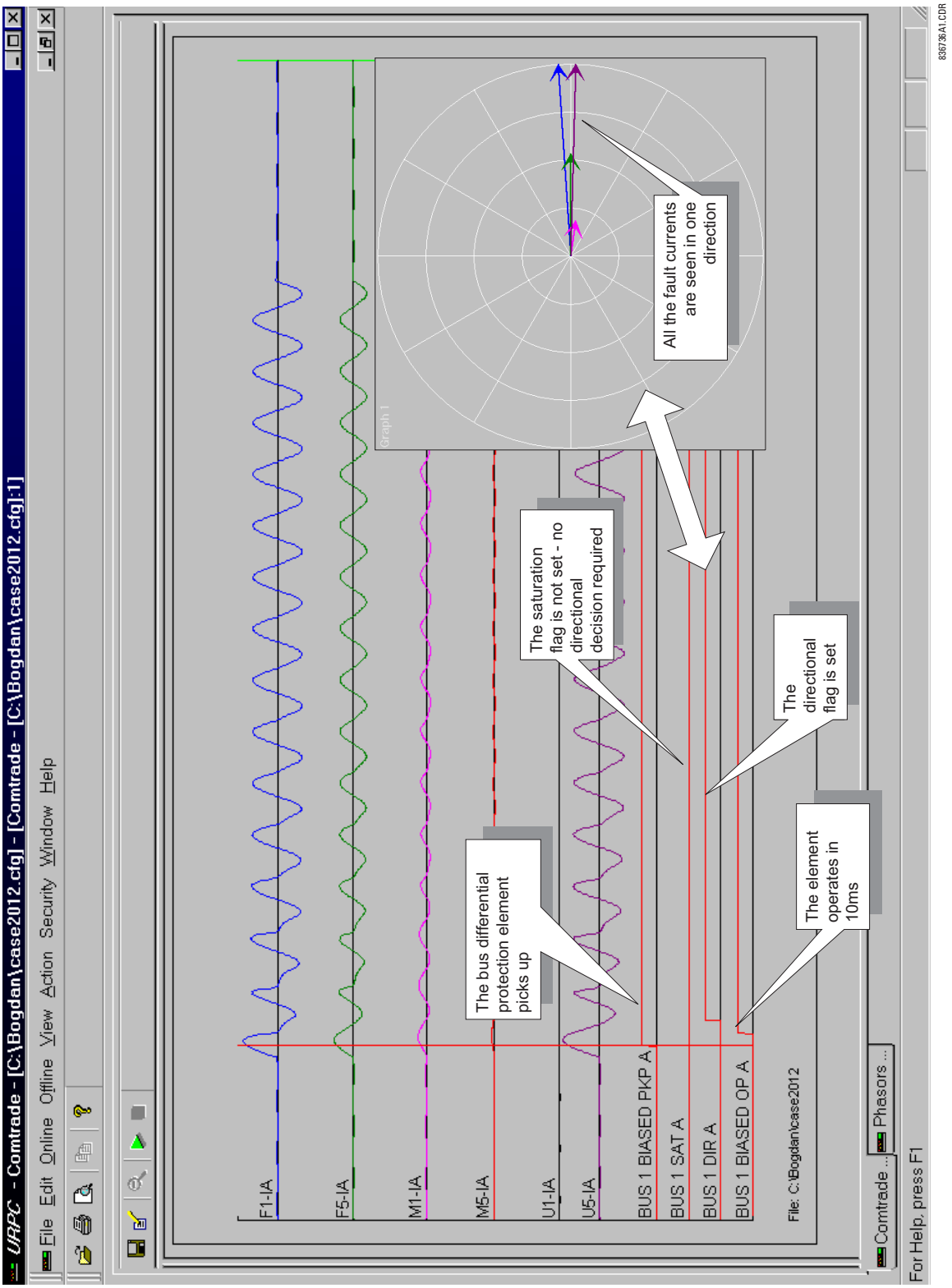


Figure 8–10: INTERNAL FAULT EXAMPLE

9.1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an example of setting calculations for a sample bus. The selected example includes various bus configurations to clarify a number of typical situations. Both the bus configuration and numerical data used are not meant to reflect any specific utility practice or design standards.

It is also assumed that the CTs have been selected without considering a B90 application, but the B90 settings are to be calculated for proper relay application. The CT data used in this example are kept to a minimum and in a generic form. The CT data does not reflect any particular notation or national standards.

The analysis provided in this chapter has been performed with the following goals:

- The limits of linear operation of the CTs considering zero remanent flux have been determined in order to select the high breakpoint settings of the biased differential characteristic.
- The limits of linear operation of the CTs considering a remanent flux of 80% have been determined in order to select the low breakpoint settings of the biased differential characteristic.
- Saturation of the CTs has been analyzed in order to select the higher slope of the biased differential characteristic and the high set differential overcurrent setting.

The analysis tools and safety margins applied are examples only and do not reflect any particular protection philosophy.

Typically, for the CT saturation related calculations, it is sufficient to consider the weakest (most prone to saturation) CT connected to the bus and the total bus fault current combined with the longest time constant among all the circuits connected to the bus. This chapter provides more detailed analysis (see the *Slopes and High Set Threshold* section) in order to illustrate the idea of using setting groups to enhance the B90 performance when the bus configuration changes (see the *Enhancing Relay Performance* section).

9.1.2 SAMPLE BUSBAR AND DATA

The following figure shows a double bus arrangement with North and South buses. This station has five circuits (C-1 through C-5) and a tiebreaker (B-7). Circuit C-1 is connected to the North bus; circuits C-2, C-3 and C-4 can be routed to either bus via switches S-1 through S-6; circuit C-5 can be connected to either bus via breakers B-5 and B-6.

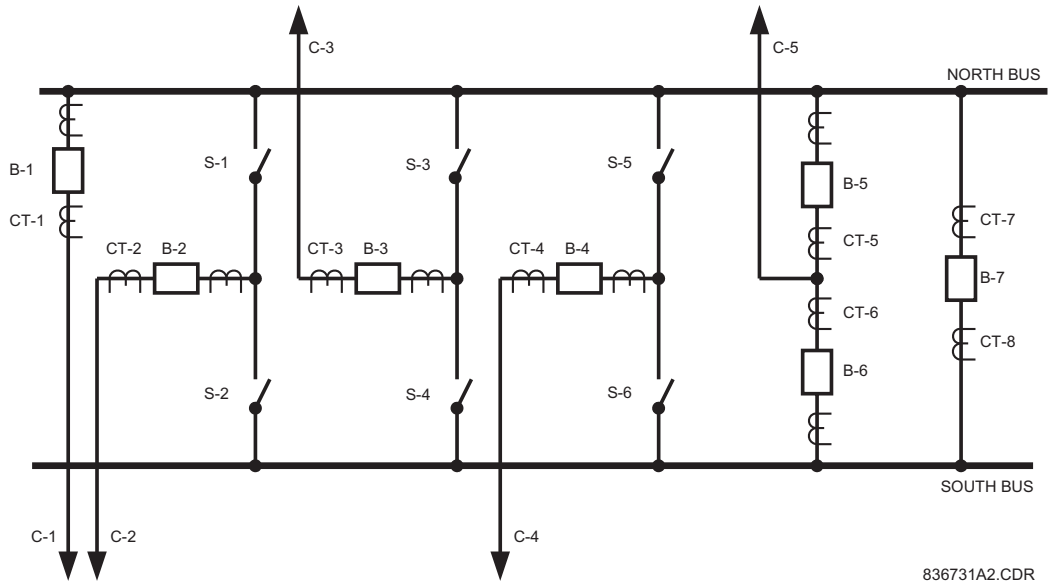


Figure 9–1: SAMPLE BUS CONFIGURATION

The following table shows the assumed short circuit contributions of the connected circuits and their DC time constants.

Table 9–1: BASIC FAULT DATA OF THE CONNECTED CIRCUIT

CIRCUIT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	T_{DC} (MS)
C-1	0.00	N/A
C-2	0.00	N/A
C-3	6.00	5
C-4	5.00	30
C-5	3.00	40

The basic CT data is presented in the table below. The magnetizing characteristics of the three different types of CTs used in this example are shown in the following figure.

Table 9–2: BASIC CT DATA

CT	RATIO	V_{SAT} (V)	R_{CTSEC} (Ω)	LEADS (M)
CT-1	600:5	144	0.34	210
CT-2	600:5	144	0.34	205
CT-3	1200:5	288	0.64	200
CT-4	1000:5	240	0.54	200
CT-5, CT-6	1000:5	240	0.54	180
CT-7, CT-8	1200:5	288	0.64	200

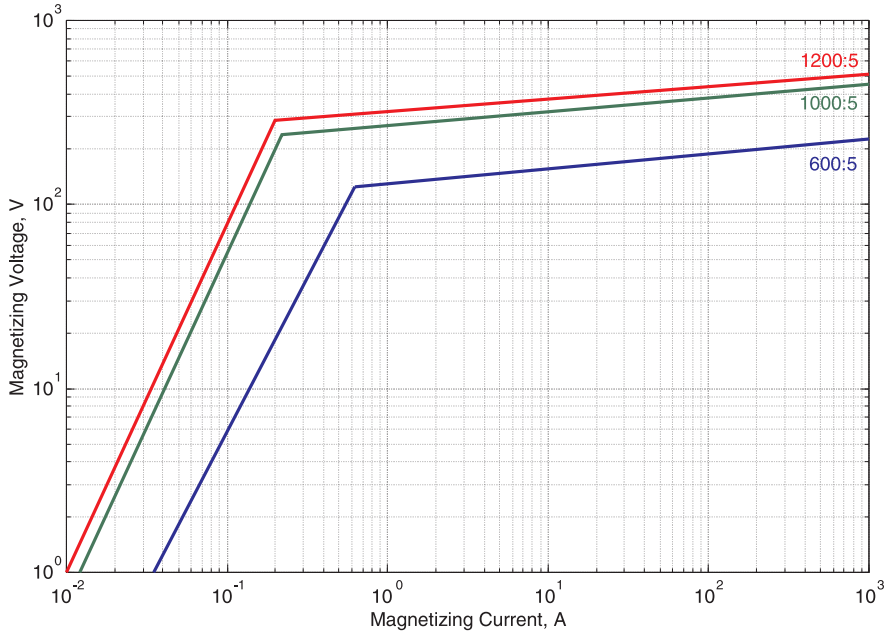


Figure 9–2: APPROXIMATE CT MAGNETIZING CHARACTERISTICS

9.2.1 NORTH BUS ZONE

With reference to the following diagram, the North bus differential zone is bounded by the following CTs: CT-1, CT-2 (if S-1 closed), CT-3 (if S-3 closed), CT-4 (if S-5 closed), CT-5 and CT-8. The North bus protection should operate the following breakers: B-1, B-2 (if S-1 closed), B-3 (if S-3 closed), B-4 (if S-5 closed), B-5 and B-7.

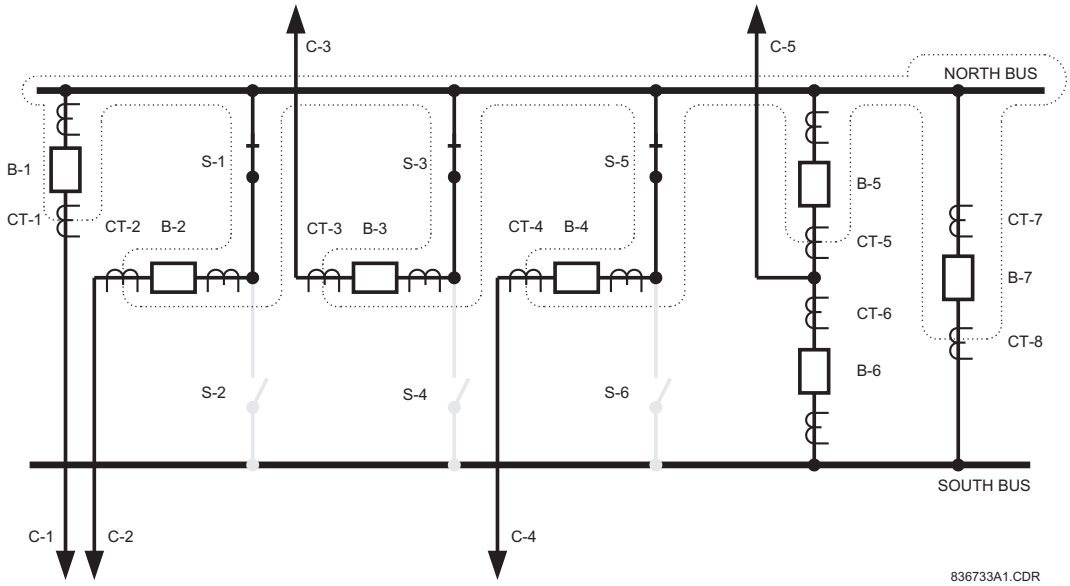


Figure 9–3: NORTH BUS ZONE

9.2.2 SOUTH BUS ZONE

The South bus differential zone is bounded by the following CTs: CT-2 (if S-2 closed), CT-3 (if S-4 closed), CT-4 (if S-6 closed), CT-6 and CT-7. The South bus protection should operate the following breakers: B-2 (if S-2 closed), B-3 (if S-4 closed), B-4 (if S-6 closed), B-6 and B-7.

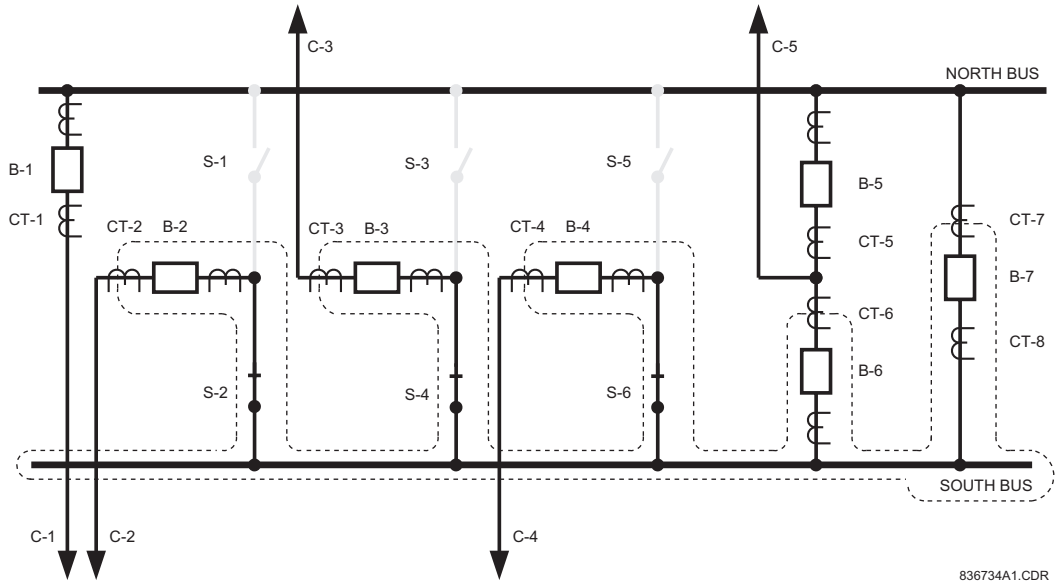


Figure 9–4: SOUTH BUS ZONE

9.3.1 DESCRIPTION

The limits of linear operation of the CTs need to be found in order to set the breakpoints of the biased differential characteristic. The settings for the North and South bus relays are analyzed simultaneously from this point on as the two differential zones share some CTs and the results of computations apply to both the relays.

For microprocessor-based relays it is justified to assume the burden of the CTs to be resistive. The limits of the linear operation of a CT, neglecting the effects of the DC component and residual magnetism, can be approximated as follows:

$$I_{max} = \frac{V_{sat}}{R_s} \quad \textbf{(EQ 9.1)}$$

where: I_{max} is the maximum secondary current transformed without saturation (AC component only, no residual magnetism),
R_s is the total burden resistance,
V_{sat} is the saturation voltage of the CT.

The total burden resistance depends on both the fault type and connection of the CTs. For single-line-to-ground faults and CTs connected in Wye, the burden resistance is calculated as:

$$R_s = 2R_{lead} + R_{CTsec} + R_{relay} \quad \textbf{(EQ 9.2)}$$

where: R_{lead} is the lead resistance (one way, hence the factor of 2)
R_{CTsec} is the secondary CT resistance
R_{relay} is the relay input resistance.

Assuming 0.003 Ω/m lead resistance and approximating the B90 input resistance for the 5A input CTs as 0.2 VA / $(5\ A)^2$ or 0.008 Ω, the limits of the linear operation of the CTs have been calculated and presented in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table.

9.3.2 HIGH BREAKPOINT

As an external fault may happen on any of the connected circuits, threatening saturation of any of the CTs, the minimum value of the linear operation limit should be taken as the **HIGH BPNT** setting. The limit of linear operation that neglects both the residual magnetism and the effect of the DC component should be the base for setting the higher breakpoint of the biased differential characteristic.

The B90 requires the breakpoints to be entered as 'pu' values. The relay uses the largest primary current of the CTs bounding the bus differential zone as a base for the pu settings. Both the North and South buses have the largest primary current of the CTs of 1200 A (CT-7 and CT-8), thus upon configuration of the relays, 1200 A is automatically selected as base for the pu quantities. With a given I_{base} current, the limits of linear operation have been recalculated to pu values as follows:

$$I_{max(pu)} = \frac{I_{max(secondary)}}{I_{base}} \times \text{CT ratio} \quad \textbf{(EQ 9.3)}$$

Table 9–3: LIMITS OF LINEAR OPERATIONS OF THE CTS

CT	R_S (Ω)	I_{MAX} (A SEC)	I_{MAX} (PU) (NO REMANENCE)	I_{MAX} (PU) (80% REMANENCE)
CT-1	1.61	89.55	8.96	1.79
CT-2	1.58	91.25	9.13	1.83
CT-3	1.85	155.84	31.17	6.23
CT-4	1.75	137.30	22.88	4.58
CT-5, CT-6	1.63	147.42	24.57	4.91
CT-7, CT-8	1.85	155.84	31.17	6.23

The third and fourth columns of the above table have the following significance.

If an external fault occurs on circuit C-1, CT-1 will carry the fault current. As the fault current is higher than any of the other currents, the current supplied by CT-1 will be used as the restraint signal. CT-1 is guaranteed to saturate if the current exceeds 89.55 A secondary, or 17.9 times its rated current, or 8.96 pu of the bus differential zone. Consequently, considering CT-1, the value of 8.96 pu should be used as the higher breakpoint of the characteristic.

Considering CTs that could be connected (depending on the positions of the switches) to the North bus, the **HIGH BPNT** for the North bus zone should be selected as the minimum of (8.96, 9.13, 31.17, 22.88, 24.57, 31.17), or 8.96 pu.

Considering CTs that could be connected (depending on the positions of the switches) to the South bus, the **HIGH BPNT** for the South bus zone should be selected as the minimum of (9.13, 31.17, 22.88, 24.57, 31.17), or 9.13 pu.

9.3.3 LOW BREAKPOINT

The DC component in the primary current may saturate a given CT even with the AC current below the suggested value of the higher breakpoint. The relay copes with this threat by using the Saturation Detector and applying a 2-out-of-2 operating principle upon detecting saturation.

The residual magnetism (remanence) left in the core of a CT can limit the linear operation of the CT significantly. It is justified to assume that the residual flux could be as high as 80% of the saturation level leaving only 20% to accommodate the flux component created by the primary current. This phenomenon may be reflected by reducing the saturation voltage in the calculations by the factor of 100% / 20%, or 5. This, in turn, is equivalent to reducing the limit of linear operation by the factor of 5, hence the last column in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table.

For example, if the residual flux left in the core of the CT-1 is as high as 80% of its saturation level, the CT will saturate at 17.92 A secondary, or 3.58 times its rated current, or at 1.79 pu of the bus differential zone.

The reduced limit of linear operation should be used as the lower breakpoint of the biased differential characteristic (the **LOW BPNT** setting). In this way the interval spanning from the lower to higher breakpoints covers the indistinct area of possible saturation due to the random factor of residual magnetism.

The **LOW BPNT** should be set at 1.79 pu for the North bus zone, and at 1.83 pu for the South bus zone.

A combination of very high residual magnetism and a DC component with a long time constant may saturate a given CT even with the AC current below the suggested value of the lower breakpoint. The relay copes with this threat by using a 2-out-of-2 operating mode for low differential currents.

9.4.1 DESCRIPTION

To set the higher slope and threshold of the high set (unbiased) differential operation, external faults must be analyzed. Consider an external fault for the North bus relay. It is justified to assume bus configurations that give maximum stress to the maximum number of CTs. For this purpose we will assume the tie breaker, B-7 closed; all the circuitry capable of supplying the fault current to be in service; moreover, they are connected to the South bus in order to analyze the CT-7 and CT-8 carrying the fault current.

9.4.2 EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-1

The following table presents the results of analysis of an external fault on circuit C-1 (C-1 is connected to the North bus; C-3, C-4, and C-5 are connected to the South bus).

For security reasons, it has been assumed that the fault current being a sum of several contributors (C-3, C-4, and C-5 in this case) has a time constant of the DC component of the maximum among the time constants of the contributors. The fault current is supplied from circuits C-3, C-4, and C-5 connected to the South bus, thus through CT-3, CT-4, and CT-6. The current passes through the tie breaker threatening saturation of CT-7 and CT-8.

By comparing the secondary currents (column 3 in the table below) with the limits of linear operation for the CTs (column 4 in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table earlier), it is concluded that CT-1 will saturate during this fault, producing a spurious differential signal for the North bus zone differential protection. All other CTs do not saturate due to the AC components. The amount of the spurious differential current (magnetizing current of CT-1) can be calculated using the burden, magnetizing characteristic and primary current of the noted CT by solving the following equations:

$$I_{relay} = \sqrt{I_s^2 - I_{magnetizing}^2}$$
$$I_{relay} \times R_s = V_{magnetizing} \quad \text{(EQ 9.4)}$$

For I_s = 116.67 A, R_s = 1.61 Ω and the characteristic shown earlier in the Approximate CT Magnetizing Characteristics figure, the solution is $I_{magnetizing}$ = 29.73 A, I_{relay} = 112.8 A.

The magnetizing current of the saturated CT-1 appears to the differential element protecting the North bus as a differential signal of 29.73 A, while the restraint signal is the maximum of the bus currents (112.8 A in this case). Consequently, the higher slope of the characteristic should not be lower than 29.73 A / 112.8 A, or 26%, and the pickup of the high set differential elements should not be lower than 29.73 A, or 2.97 pu.

The CTs identified as operating in the linear mode as far as the AC components are considered can, however, saturate due to the DC components. Saturation does not occur if $V_{sat} > I_s \times R_s \times (1 + \omega \times T_{dc})$, where ω is radian system frequency (2πf).

If the above condition is violated, CT time-to-saturate for a full DC saturation can be estimated as follows. The CT saturation factor K_S capability curve is defined as

$$K_S = \frac{\omega \times T_1 \times T_2}{T_1 - T_2}\left[e^{-t/T1} - e^{-t/T2}\right] - \sin(\omega t) \quad \text{(EQ 9.5)}$$

where

T_1 is a primary system time constant
T_2 is the secondary CT time constant, which can be estimated by the following equation:

$$T_2 = \frac{V_s \times N}{20 \times (\omega \times R_s)} \quad \text{(EQ 9.6)}$$

where

N is the CT ratio
V_s is the CT voltage at 10 A exciting current obtained from the CT excitation curve

CT limiting factor K_{S_LIM} is defined by the following equation:

$$K_{S\_LIM} = \frac{V_s \times N}{I_p \times R_s} \quad \text{(EQ 9.7)}$$

where

I_p is the maximum CT primary fault current

The figure illustrates the K_s CT saturation capability curve and K_{S_LIM} limiting factor.

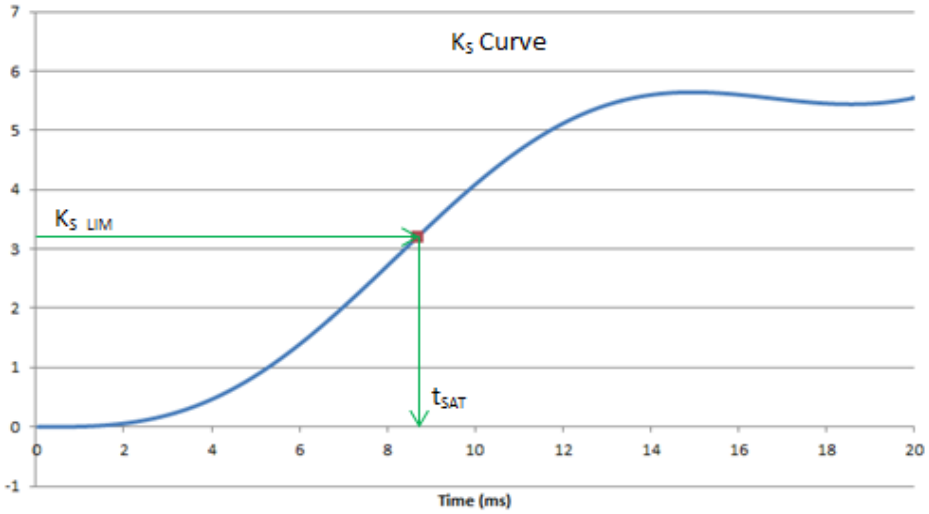


Figure 9–5: DETERMINING CT TIME-TO-SATURATE

CT time-to-saturate (t_{SAT}) is determined as a projection of the intersection of the K_s CT saturation capability curve and K_{S_LIM} CT limiting factor, as shown in the figure.

Practically, CT time-to-saturate can be obtained by either of the following methods:

- Method 1 — Download the "CT Time-to-Saturate Estimator.xlsm" spreadsheet from the GE Multilin web site, located under Support > Support Documents > B90 Low Impedance Bus Differential System. Enter the required system and CT parameters to obtain the CT time-to-saturate.
- Method 2
  - •Define several time instances t_1, t_2...t_n
  - •Use equation 9-5 to calculate the corresponding K_{S1}, K_{S2}…K_{Sn}
  - •Calculate K_{S_LIM} using equation 9-7
  - •Compare each K_S value with K_{S_LIM}. If K_S at the given time instance t_i is less than K_{S_LIM}, it means that true t_{SAT} is greater than t_i, otherwise it is less than t_i

Columns 6 and 7 of the table below summarize the DC saturation threat for the fault on C-1. CT-4, CT-6, CT-7, and CT-8 may saturate due to the DC components and may generate spurious differential signal for both the North and South bus relays depending on the bus configuration. The saturation will not occur before 5.02 ms and will be detected by the Saturation Detector.

The transient saturation of the CTs due to the DC component may be neglected when setting the slopes of the characteristic as the saturation is detected and the relay uses the current directional principle. It must, however, be taken into account when setting the high set (unbiased) differential element.

Table 9–4: EXTERNAL FAULT CALCULATIONS ON C-1

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-1	14.0	116.67	40	Yes	Yes	5.02
CT-2	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-3	6.0	25.00	5	No	No	N/A
CT-4	5.0	25.00	30	No	Yes	26.37

Table 9–4: EXTERNAL FAULT CALCULATIONS ON C-1

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-6	3.0	15.00	40	No	Yes	61.50
CT-7, CT-8	14.0	58.33	40	No	Yes	9.44

9.4.3 EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-2

The following table presents the results of analysis of an external fault on circuit C-2 (C-2 is connected to the North bus; C-3, C-4 and C-5 are connected to the South bus).

By comparing the secondary currents (column 3 in the following table) with the limits of linear operation for the CTs (column 4 shown earlier in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table) it is concluded that CT-2 will saturate during this fault producing a spurious differential signal. All other CTs do not saturate due to the AC components. The amount of the spurious differential current (magnetizing current of CT-2) can be calculated using the burden, magnetizing characteristic, and the primary current of the said CT.

For I_s = 116.67 A, R_s = 1.23 Ω and the characteristic shown earlier in the Approximate CT Magnetizing Characteristics figure, the solution is $I_{magnetizing}$ = 27.69 A, I_{relay} = 113.3 A.

The magnetizing current of the saturated CT-2 appears to the differential element protecting the North bus as a differential signal of 27.69 A, while the restraint signal is the maximum of the bus currents (113.3 A). Consequently, the higher slope of the characteristic should not be lower than 27.69 A / 113.3 A, or 24% and the pickup of the high-set differential elements should not be lower than 27.69 A, or 2.77 pu.

Columns 6 and 7 of the following table summarize the DC saturation threat for the fault on C-2. CT-4, CT-6, CT-7, and CT-8 can saturate due to the DC components and can generate spurious differential signal for both the North and South bus relays depending on the bus configuration. The saturation does not occur before 5.06 ms and is detected by the Saturation Detector.

Table 9–5: EXTERNAL FAULT CALCULATIONS ON C-2

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-1	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-2	14.0	116.67	40	Yes	Yes	5.06
CT-3	6.0	25.00	5	No	No	N/A
CT-4	5.0	25.00	30	No	Yes	26.37
CT-6	3.0	15.00	40	No	Yes	61.50
CT-7, CT-8	14.0	58.33	40	No	Yes	9.44

9.4.4 EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-3

The following table presents the results of analysis of an external fault on circuit C-3 (C-3 is connected to the North bus; C-4 and C-5 are connected to the South bus).

By comparing the secondary currents (column 3 in the table below) with the limits of linear operation for the CTs (column 4 in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table shown earlier), it is concluded that none of the CTs saturate due to the AC currents during this fault.

Columns 6 and 7 of the table below summarize the DC saturation threat for the fault on C-3. CT-3, CT-4, CT-6, CT-7, and CT-8 can saturate due to the DC components and can generate a spurious differential signal for both the North and South bus relays depending on the bus configuration. The saturation does not occur before 23.68 ms and is detected by the Saturation Detector.

Table 9–6: CALCULATIONS FOR THE EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-3

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-1	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A

Table 9–6: CALCULATIONS FOR THE EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-3

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-2	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-3	8.0	33.33	40	No	Yes	23.68
CT-4	5.0	25.00	30	No	Yes	26.37
CT-6	3.0	15.00	40	No	Yes	61.50
CT-7, CT-8	8.0	33.33	40	No	Yes	23.68

9.4.5 EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-4

The following table presents the results of analysis of an external fault on circuit C-4 (C-4 is connected to the North bus; C-3 and C-5 are connected to the South bus).

By comparing the secondary currents (column 3 in the table below) with the limits of linear operation for the CTs (column 4 in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table shown earlier), it is concluded that none of the CTs saturate due to the AC currents during this fault.

Columns 6 and 7 of the following table summarize the DC saturation threat for the fault on C-4. CT-4, CT-6, CT-7, and CT-8 can saturate due to the DC components and can generate a spurious differential signal for both the North and South bus relays depending on the bus configuration. The saturation does not occur before 10.03 ms and is detected by the Saturation Detector.

Table 9–7: EXTERNAL FAULT CALCULATIONS ON C-4

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-1	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-2	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-3	6.0	25.00	5	No	No	N/A
CT-4	9.0	45.00	40	No	Yes	10.03
CT-6	3.0	15.00	40	No	Yes	61.50
CT-7, CT-8	9.0	37.50	40	No	Yes	22.23

9.4.6 EXTERNAL FAULTS ON C-5

The following table presents the results of analysis of an external fault on circuit C-5 (C-5 is connected to the North bus; C-3 and C-4 are connected to the South bus).

By comparing the secondary currents (column 3 in the table below) with the limits of linear operation for the CTs (column 4 in the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table shown earlier), it is concluded that none of the CTs saturate due to the AC currents during this fault.

Columns 6 and 7 of the following table summarize the DC saturation threat for the fault on C-5. CT-4, CT-5, CT-7, and CT-8 can saturate due to the DC components and can generate a spurious differential signal for both the North and South bus relays depending on the bus configuration. The saturation does not occur before 9.45 ms and is detected by the Saturation Detector.

Table 9–8: EXTERNAL FAULT CALCULATIONS ON C-5

CT	I_{FAULT} (KA)	I_{FAULT} (A SEC)	T_{DC} (MS)	AC SATURATION	DC SATURATION	T_{SAT} (MS)
CT-1	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-2	0	0.00	N/A	No	No	N/A
CT-3	6.0	25.00	5	No	No	N/A
CT-4	5.0	25.00	30	No	Yes	26.37
CT-5	11.0	55.00	30	No	Yes	9.45
CT-7, CT-8	11.0	45.83	30	No	Yes	11.54

9.5.1 DESCRIPTION

Taking the previous analysis from this chapter into account, the settings have been calculated as shown in below.

Table 9–9: NORTH BUS DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION SETTINGS

SETTING	VALUE	COMMENTS
PICKUP	0.1 pu	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements. The pu value is for the base of 1200A. This means the actual pickup is 120 A primary.
LOW SLOPE	25%	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements.
LOW BPNT	1.79 pu	None of the CTs will saturate for ac currents below 1.79 pu even with 80% remanence. The dc component, however, combined with the remanence may saturate some CTs even for currents below 1.79 pu. The B90 copes with saturation using the current directional principle.
HIGH SLOPE	60%	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements. The value of 60% ensures that the differential characteristic alone (without the directional principle) will work correctly under ac saturation of the CTs (26% of spurious differential during the fault on C-1 saturating CT-1).
HIGH BPNT	8.96	None of the CTs will saturate for ac currents below 8.96 pu. The dc component, however, may saturate some CTs even for currents below 8.96 pu. The B90 copes with saturation using the current directional principle.
HIGH SET	5.94	The maximum spurious differential current is 2.97 pu. Due to limited accuracy of analysis and the effect of dc saturation a security factor of 2 has been adopted. The highest internal fault current is 14kA, or 11.67 pu giving a good chance to clear a number of faults by the unbiased differential operation.

Table 9–10: SOUTH BUS DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION SETTINGS

SETTING	VALUE	COMMENTS
PICKUP	0.1 pu	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements. The pu value is for the base of 1200A. This means the actual pickup is 120 A primary.
LOW SLOPE	25%	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements.
LOW BPNT	1.83 pu	None of the CTs will saturate for ac currents below 1.83 pu even with 80% remanence. The dc component, however, combined with the remanence may saturate some CTs even for currents below 1.83 pu. The B90 copes with saturation using the current directional principle.
HIGH SLOPE	60%	Default value. Lower or higher values may be entered upon security/dependability requirements. The value of 60% ensures that the differential characteristic alone (without the directional principle) will work correctly under ac saturation of the CTs (24% of spurious differential during the fault on C-2 saturating CT-2).
HIGH BPNT	9.13 pu	None of the CTs will saturate for ac currents below 9.13 pu. The dc component, however, may saturate some CTs even for currents below 9.13 pu. The B90 copes with saturation using the current directional principle.
HIGH SET	5.54	The maximum spurious differential current is 2.77 pu. Due to limited accuracy of analysis and the effect of dc saturation a security factor of 2 has been adopted. The highest internal fault current is 14kA, or 11.67 pu giving a good chance to clear a number of faults by the unbiased differential operation.

In the example of the South bus, CT-2 is the weakest (most prone to saturation) CT dictating values of some settings. However, CT-2 may not be a part of the South bus protection zone if the S-2 switch is opened. As the position of the switch must be provided for the dynamic bus replica, the status of the switch may be re-used to control the setting groups and apply more sensitive settings if the weakest CT is not part of the bus zone at a given time. For example, if the S-2 switch is opened while the S-6 switch is closed, the CT-4 becomes the weakest CT connected to the South bus. The higher breakpoint (**HIGH BPNT**) could be increased to 22.88 pu (fourth column of the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table). The lower breakpoint (**LOW BPNT**) could be increased to 4.58 pu (fifth column of the Limits of Linear Operations of the CTs table). The higher slope (**HIGH SLOPE**) could be decreased as no AC saturation is possible for the South bus CTs (see the external fault calculation tables for each circuit).

The concept could be implemented by using:

- FlexLogic to process the status signals in order to identify the weakest CT.
- Setting Groups to switch dynamically from one setting group to another (adaptive settings).

This approach may be extended even further for buses that do not require the dynamic bus replica mechanism. This could include approximation of the total bus fault current using positions of all switches and breakers and optimizing the settings depending on the amount of stress imposed on the CTs in any particular bus configuration.

10.1.1 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 B90.



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Figure 10–1: UR MODULE WITHDRAWAL AND INSERTION (ENHANCED FACEPLATE)

The basic 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.



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Figure 10–2: UR MODULE WITHDRAWAL AND INSERTION (BASIC 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. While modules with current input provide automatic shorting of external CT circuits, for CT/VT modules it is recommended to short/isolate external circuits accordingly for maximum safety.

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.

NOTE

CPU connections must be individually disconnected from the module before the module can be removed from the chassis.

NOTE

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.

A battery powers the real time clock on startup of the device.

When required, the battery can be replaced. The power supply modules were upgraded in 2014 to SH/SL from RH/RL, but the order code when purchasing a UR with redundant power supply remained as RH/RL so that customers can continue to use the same order codes. The order code can read RH or RL, while the module inside the unit reads SH or SL. The order code for replacement redundant power supply modules was changed to SH/SL. To determine which procedure to use, see the power supply module or use the photographs here.

a) REPLACE BATTERY FOR RH/RL POWER SUPPLY

The power supply module contains the battery.

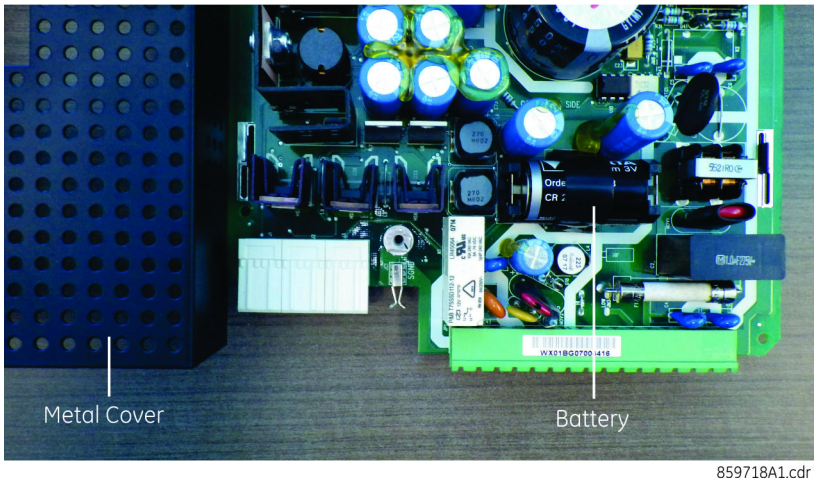
⚠CAUTION **To avoid injury, ensure that the unit has been powered off for a minimum of three minutes before replacing the battery.**

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 plastic latch on the right side of the front panel (basic front panel) or unscrewing the panel (enhanced front panel).
4. For the basic front panel, it needs to be removed in order to access the power supply module, which is typically in the first slot on the left side and blocked by the hinge of the front panel. To remove the front panel, unscrew the bracket on the front left side of the unit.
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 10–3: BATTERY LOCATION ON RH/RL POWER SUPPLY MODULE



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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.

b) REPLACE BATTERY FOR SH/SL POWER SUPPLY

The power supply module contains the battery.

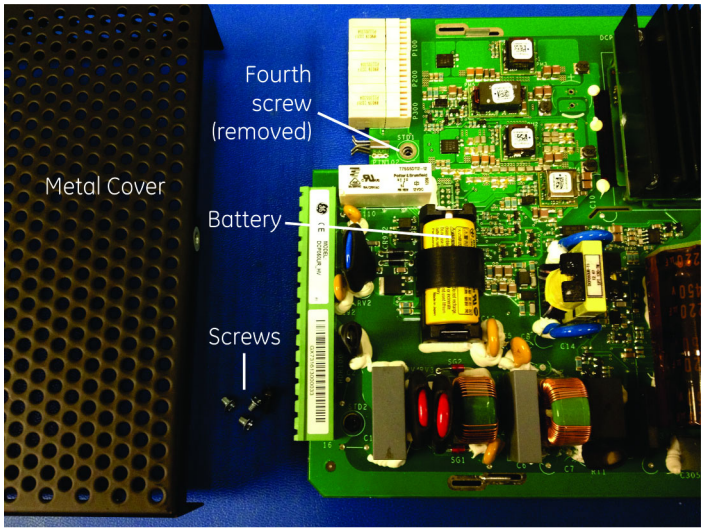
⚠CAUTION **To avoid injury, ensure that the unit has been powered off for a minimum of three minutes before replacing the battery.**

Risk of fire if battery is replaced with incorrect type or polarity.

To replace the battery:

13. Turn off the power to the unit.
14. Wait a minimum of three minutes to ensure that there is no power to the battery.
15. As outlined in the previous section, open the unit by sliding up the plastic latch on the right side of the front panel (basic front panel) or unscrewing the panel (enhanced front panel).
16. For the basic front panel, it needs to be removed in order to access the power supply module, which is typically in the first slot on the left side and blocked by the hinge of the front panel. To remove the front panel, unscrew the bracket on the left side of the unit.
17. Remove the power supply module by simultaneously pulling the ejector clips at the top and bottom of the module and sliding it out.
18. Unscrew all four screws (not three) that attach the metal cover to the module. The fourth screw is at the back end of the module, on the opposite side from the clips, beside the white electronics part (see figure).
19. Slide the metal cover away from the clips about 0.5 cm (1/8 inch) and remove the cover.
20. Unclip the black plastic holder that keeps the battery in place. The plastic clips into the socket at the bottom on both sides—pull the plastic away from the battery. Use a flat-head screwdriver if you cannot unclip the plastic with your fingers.
21. Replace the battery with the identical make and model. For example, do not use a rechargeable battery. Observe the + and - polarity of the battery and replace it with the same polarity as marked on the battery holder.

Figure 10–4: BATTERY LOCATION ON SH/SL POWER SUPPLY MODULE



859717A1.cdr

22. Reinstall the battery holder and the metal cover, and reinsert the power supply module into the unit.
23. Power on the unit.
24. Dispose of the old battery as outlined in the next section.



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.

CS Nakládání s bateriemi
Tento produkt obsahuje baterie, které nemohou být zneškodněny v Evropské unii jako netříděný komunální odpadu. 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.

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.

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.

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.

ES Eliminacion de baterias
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 ó deshágase de él en los puntos de reciclaje designados. Para mas información : wwwrecyclethis.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.

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 cadmiumia (Cd), lyijyä (Pb) tai elohopeaa (Hg). Oikean kierrätystavan varmistamiseksi palauta tuote paikalliselle jälleenmyyjälle tai palauta se paristojen keräyspisteeseen. Lisätietoja sivuilla 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.

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 hulladékudvarokban. További információ a 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: ww.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.

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.

NL Verwijderen van baterijen
Dit product bevat een batterij welke niet kan verwijdert 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 indictaies bevatten cadium (Cd), lood (Pb) of kwik (Hg). Voor correcte vorm van kringloop, geef je de producten terug aan jou locale leverancier of geef het af aan een gespecialiseerde verzamelpunt. Meer informatie vindt u op de volgende website: 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 produktdokumentasjonen 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.

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.

PT Eliminação de Baterias
Este produto contêm 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 rotulação 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.

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 собержит кадмий (Cd), свинец (Pb) или ртуть (Hg). Для надлежащей утилизации по окончании срока эксплуатации пользователь должен возвратить батареи локальному поставщику или сдать в специальный пункт приема. Подробности можно найти на веб-сайте: 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 informácii pozrite: www.recyclethis.info.

SL Odlaganje baterij
Ta izdelek vsebuje baterijo, ki je v Evropski uniji ni dovoljeno odstranjevati kot nesortiran komunalni odpadek. 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.

SV Kassering av batteri

Denna produkt innehåller ett batteri som inte får kastas i allmänna sophanteringssytem 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.

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 noktlarına atınız. Daha fazla bilgi için: 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

From GE Part Number 1604-0021-A1, GE Publication Number GEK-113574

10.3.1 UNINSTALL AND CLEAR FILES AND DATA

The unit can be decommissioned by turning off power to the unit and disconnecting the wires to it.

To clear files and settings in the UR:

1. On the UR front panel, navigate to **COMMANDS** ⇨⇩ **RELAY MAINTENANCE** ⇨⇩ **SERVICE COMMAND**, enter the value 20511, and press the **ENTER** key. The relay restarts and clears the UR.
2. Clear the flash memory using the **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **CLEAR RELAY RECORDS** command.

To clear files and settings on the computer:

1. Uninstall the EnerVista UR Setup software.
2. Find and delete the following UR files:
   - .URS, .CID, and .ICD settings
   - .EVT event records
   - .CFG and .DAT COMTRADE

10.4.1 REPAIRS

The battery and modules inside the case can be replaced without return of the device to the factory. The firmware and software can be upgraded without return of the device to the factory.

Fuses in the power supply module are not field-replaceable.

For issues not solved by troubleshooting, the process to return the device to the factory for repair is as follows:

- Contact a GE Grid Solutions Technical Support Center. Contact information is found in the first chapter.
- Obtain a Return Materials Authorization (RMA) number from the Technical Support Center.
- Verify that the RMA and Commercial Invoice received have the correct information.
- Tightly pack the unit in a box with bubble wrap, foam material, or styrofoam inserts or packaging peanuts to cushion the item(s). You may also use double boxing whereby you place the box in a larger box that contains at least 5 cm of cushioning material.
- Ship the unit by courier or freight forwarder, along with the Commercial Invoice and RMA, to the factory.

GE GRID SOLUTIONS
650 MARKLAND STREET
MARKHAM, ONTARIO
CANADA L6C 0M1

ATTN: SERVICE DEPT.

RMA# : _____

Customers are responsible for shipping costs to the factory, regardless of whether the unit is under warranty.

- Fax a copy of the shipping information to the GE Grid Solutions service department in Canada at +1 905 927 5098.

Use the detailed return procedure outlined at

https://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin/support/ret_proc.htm

The current warranty and return information are outlined at

https://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin/warranty.htm

10.5.1 STORAGE

Store the unit indoors in a cool, dry place. If possible, store in the original packaging. Follow the storage temperature range outlined in the Specifications.

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.

10.6.1 DISPOSAL

Other than the battery, there are no special requirements for disposal of the unit at the end its service life. For customers located in the European Union, dispose of the battery as outlined earlier. To prevent non-intended use of the unit, remove the modules as outlined earlier, dismantle the unit, and recycle the metal when possible. See the UR Family Recycling and Disposal Instructions (GET-20096).

A FlexAnalog parameter is an analog parameter.

FlexAnalog items are also viewable in a web browser. Enter the IP address of the UR, access the **Device Information Menu** option, then the **FlexAnalog Parameter Listing** option. Entries displayed online depend on order code.

NOTE

The following addresses are given for the maximum number of physical channels. For example, if there are 7 CT channels in the CT/VT module, that address 28437 corresponds to the "L1 Current Mag" value.

TABLE A–1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 1 of 4)

DECIMAL ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
8656	Bus 1 Diff Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 1 differential magnitude
8660	Bus 1 Diff Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 1 differential angle
8661	Bus 1 Rest Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 1 restraint magnitude
8663	Bus 1 Rest Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 1 restraint angle
8664	Bus 1 Max CT	---	B90 bus zone 1 maximum CT
8670	Bus 2 Diff Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 2 differential magnitude
8674	Bus 2 Diff Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 2 differential angle
8675	Bus 2 Rest Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 2 restraint magnitude
8677	Bus 2 Rest Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 2 restraint angle
8678	Bus 2 Max CT	---	B90 bus zone 2 maximum CT
8684	Bus 3 Diff Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 3 differential magnitude
8688	Bus 3 Diff Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 3 differential angle
8689	Bus 3 Rest Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 3 restraint magnitude
8691	Bus 3 Rest Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 3 restraint angle
8692	Bus 3 Max CT	---	B90 bus zone 3 maximum CT
8698	Bus 4 Diff Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 4 differential magnitude
8702	Bus 4 Diff Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 4 differential angle
8703	Bus 4 Rest Mag	Amps	B90 bus zone 4 restraint magnitude
8705	Bus 4 Rest Angle	Degrees	B90 bus zone 4 restraint angle
8706	Bus 4 Max CT	---	B90 bus zone 4 maximum CT
12306	Oscill Num Triggers	---	Oscillography number of triggers
14189	PTP–IRIG-B Delta	ns	PTP time minus IRIG-B time
24432	Communications Group	---	Groups communications group
24447	Active Setting Group	---	Current setting group
28416	F1 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 1 current magnitude
28418	F1 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 1 current angle
28419	F2 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 2 current magnitude
28421	F2 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 2 current angle
28422	F3 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 3 current magnitude
28424	F3 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 3 current angle
28425	F4 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 4 current magnitude
28427	F4 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 4 current angle
28428	F5 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 5 current magnitude
28430	F5 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 5 current angle
28431	F6 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 6 current magnitude
28433	F6 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 6 current angle
28434	F7 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 7 current magnitude
28436	F7 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 7 current angle

A

TABLE A–1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 2 of 4)

DECIMAL ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
28437	F8 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 8 current magnitude
28439	F8 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 8 current angle
28440	L1 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 9 current magnitude
28442	L1 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 9 current angle
28443	L2 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 10 current magnitude
28445	L2 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 10 current angle
28446	L3 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 11 current magnitude
28448	L3 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 11 current angle
28449	L4 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 12 current magnitude
28451	L4 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 12 current angle
28452	L5 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 13 current magnitude
28454	L5 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 13 current angle
28455	L6 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 14 current magnitude
28457	L6 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 14 current angle
28458	L7 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 15 current magnitude
28460	L7 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 15 current angle
28461	L8 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 16 current magnitude
28463	L8 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 16 current angle
28464	S1 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 17 current magnitude
28466	S1 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 17 current angle
28467	S2 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 18 current magnitude
28469	S2 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 18 current angle
28470	S3 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 19 current magnitude
28472	S3 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 19 current angle
28473	S4 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 20 current magnitude
28475	S4 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 20 current angle
28476	S5 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 21 current magnitude
28478	S5 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 21 current angle
28479	S6 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 22 current magnitude
28481	S6 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 22 current angle
28482	S7 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 23 current magnitude
28484	S7 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 23 current angle
28485	S8 Curr Mag	Amps	Terminal 24 current magnitude
28487	S8 Curr Ang	Degrees	Terminal 24 current angle
28488	F1 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 1 voltage magnitude
28490	F1 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 1 voltage angle
28491	F2 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 2 voltage magnitude
28493	F2 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 2 voltage angle
28494	F3 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 3 voltage magnitude
28496	F3 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 3 voltage angle
28497	F4 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 4 voltage magnitude
28499	F4 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 4 voltage angle
28500	L1 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 5 voltage magnitude
28502	L1 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 5 voltage angle
28503	L2 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 6 voltage magnitude
28505	L2 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 6 voltage angle
28506	L3 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 7 voltage magnitude

TABLE A–1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 3 of 4)

DECIMAL ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
28508	L3 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 7 voltage angle
28509	L4 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 8 voltage magnitude
28511	L4 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 8 voltage angle
28512	S1 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 9 voltage magnitude
28514	S1 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 9 voltage angle
28515	S2 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 10 voltage magnitude
28517	S2 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 10 voltage angle
28518	S3 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 11 voltage magnitude
28520	S3 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 11 voltage angle
28521	S4 Volt Mag	Volts	Terminal 12 voltage magnitude
28523	S4 Volt Ang	Degrees	Terminal 12 voltage angle
28624	System Frequency	Hz	Terminal frequency
28625	Tracking Frequency	Hz	Terminal tracking frequency
32768	Tracking Frequency	Hz	Tracking frequency
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
45616	GOOSE Analog In 17	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 17
45618	GOOSE Analog In 18	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 18
45620	GOOSE Analog In 19	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 19
45622	GOOSE Analog In 20	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 20
45624	GOOSE Analog In 21	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 21
45626	GOOSE Analog In 22	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 22
45628	GOOSE Analog In 23	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 23
45630	GOOSE Analog In 24	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 24
45632	GOOSE Analog In 25	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 25
45634	GOOSE Analog In 26	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 26
45636	GOOSE Analog In 27	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 27
45638	GOOSE Analog In 28	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 28
45640	GOOSE Analog In 29	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 29
45642	GOOSE Analog In 30	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 30
45644	GOOSE Analog In 31	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 31
45646	GOOSE Analog In 32	---	IEC 61850 GOOSE analog input 32
63634	Bus 1 M_Id	---	B90 Bus M_Id

TABLE A–1: FLEXANALOG DATA ITEMS (Sheet 4 of 4)

DECIMAL ADDRESS	FLEXANALOG NAME	UNITS	DESCRIPTION
63636	Bus 1 M_Ir	---	B90 Bus M_Ir
63638	Bus 1 d_Ir	---	B90 Bus d_Ir

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

B.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The UR series supports several communications protocols to allow connection to equipment such as personal computers, remote terminal units (RTUs), supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) masters, and programmable logic controllers. The Modicon Modbus protocol is the most basic protocol supported by the UR. Modbus RTU is available via the RS232 and RS485 serial links, and Modbus TCP/IP is available over Ethernet. The following description is intended primarily for users who want to develop their own master communication drivers. Note that:

- The UR always acts as a slave device, meaning that it never initiates communications. It listens and responds to requests issued by a master computer.
- A subset of Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP/IP protocol format is supported that allows extensive monitoring, programming, and control functions using read and write register commands.

B.1.2 PHYSICAL LAYER

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 faceplate RS232 port is intended for local use and is fixed at 19200 bit/s baud and even parity. The rear terminal RS485 port can be set for baud rates of 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 14400, 19200, 28800, 33600, 38400, 57600, or 115200 bps, and even, odd, and no parity options are available. See the Communications section of chapter 5 for details.

The Modbus TCP/IP protocol is available on each of the rear Ethernet ports. These ports are 100Base-FX.

B.1.3 DATA LINK LAYER

Modbus RTU communications takes place in packets that are groups of asynchronously framed byte data. The master transmits a packet to the slave and the slave responds with a packet. The following information describes the general format for both transmit and receive packets. For details on packet formatting, see subsequent sections describing each function code.

Table B–1: MODBUS RTU PACKET FORMAT

DESCRIPTION	SIZE
SLAVE ADDRESS	1 byte
FUNCTION CODE	1 byte
DATA	N 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.
- **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 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 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 does 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 µs 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.

Modbus-TCP/IP communications takes place in application data units (ADUs), which are wrapped in the TCP/IP/Ethernet protocols. Ethernet provides Layer 2 addressing and CRC-32 error checking. IP provides Layer 3 addressing. TCP provides communication establishment and ending and manages data flow. The Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP) can also be used to provide seamless data flow in case of a single failure in the network, by using a combination of LAN duplication and frame duplication. See chapter 5 in the instruction manual for information on setting up TCP for Modbus (in the Modbus section), IP and PRP (Network section).

The ADU is described as follows.

Table B–2: MODBUS TCP/IP FORMAT

DESCRIPTION		SIZE
MBAP header	Transaction identifier	2 bytes
	Protocol identifier	2 bytes
	Length	2 bytes
	Unit identifier	1 byte
FUNCTION CODE		1 byte
DATA		N bytes

MBAP header: This Modbus Application Protocol header contains the following fields:

- Transaction Identifier: Used for transaction pairing. The Modbus server copies in the response the transaction identifier of the request.
- Protocol Identifier: Used for intra-system multiplexing. The Modbus protocol is identified by the value 0.
- Length: The length field is a byte count of the following fields, including the Unit Identifier and data fields.
  - Unit Identifier: For the purposes of the UR, this field is equivalent to the Modbus RTU SLAVE ADDRESS field. The client must use the same value here as programmed in the UR setting **MODBUS SLAVE ADDRESS**.

FUNCTION CODE: This is the same as the Modbus RTU function code field described above.

DATA: This is the same as the Modbus RTU data field described above.

B.1.4 MODBUS RTU CRC-16 ALGORITHM

The Modbus TPC/IP CRC-32 algorithm is universally executed in hardware, so there is no need to describe it here.

The Modbus RTU 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 (1100000000000101b). 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–3: MODBUS RTU CRC-16 ALGORITHM

SYMBOLS:	-->	data transfer
	A	16 bit working register
	Alow	low order byte of A
	Ahigh	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
	Di	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.	Di (+) Alow --> Alow	
	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. 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 UR 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 in Modbus RTU. Modbus TCP/IP ADUs have a MBAP instead of slave address, and CRC is in another stack layer. 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–4: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	04
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	50
NUMBER OF REGISTERS - high	00
NUMBER OF REGISTERS - low	03
CRC - low	A7
CRC - high	4A

SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	EXAMPLE (HEX)
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	04
BYTE COUNT	06
DATA #1 - high	00
DATA #1 - low	28
DATA #2 - high	01
DATA #2 - low	2C
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 in Modbus RTU. Modbus TCP/IP ADUs have a MBAP instead of slave address, and CRC is in another stack layer. 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–5: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	05
OPERATION CODE - high	00
OPERATION CODE - low	01
CODE VALUE - high	FF
CODE VALUE - low	00
CRC - low	DF
CRC - high	6A

SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	05
OPERATION CODE - high	00
OPERATION CODE - low	01
CODE VALUE - high	FF
CODE VALUE - low	00
CRC - low	DF
CRC - high	6A

Table B–6: 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 **CLEAR EVENT RECORDS** 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 in Modbus RTU. Modbus TCP/IP ADUs have a MBAP instead of slave address, and CRC is in another stack layer. The example shows a master device storing the value 200 at memory map address 4051h to slave device 11h (17 dec).

Table B–7: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	06
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	51
DATA - high	00
DATA - low	C8
CRC - low	CE
CRC - high	DD

SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	06
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - high	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - low	51
DATA - high	00
DATA - low	C8
CRC - low	CE
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 123. The following table shows the format of the master and slave packets in Modbus RTU. Modbus TCP/IP ADUs have a MBAP instead of slave address, and CRC is in another stack layer. 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–8: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	10
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - hi	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - lo	51
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - hi	00
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - lo	02
BYTE COUNT	04
DATA #1 - high order byte	00
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

SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	10
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - hi	40
DATA STARTING ADDRESS - lo	51
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - hi	00
NUMBER OF SETTINGS - lo	02
CRC - lo	07
CRC - hi	64

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 in Modbus RTU. Modbus TCP/IP ADUs have a MBAP instead of slave address, and CRC is in another stack layer. The example shows a master device sending the unsupported function code 39h to slave device 11h.

Table B–9: MASTER AND SLAVE DEVICE PACKET TRANSMISSION EXAMPLE

MASTER TRANSMISSION	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	39
CRC - low order byte	CD
CRC - high order byte	F2

SLAVE RESPONSE	
PACKET FORMAT	**EXAMPLE (HEX)**
SLAVE ADDRESS	11
FUNCTION CODE	B9
ERROR CODE	01
CRC - low order byte	93
CRC - high order byte	95

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 3100h 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. See the *Oscillography* section in chapter 5 for details.

The "Oscillography Number of Triggers" register increments 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” (that is, 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 yyyyy` (replace `xxxxx` with the starting record number and `yyyyy` with the ending record number)

B.4.1 MODBUS MEMORY MAP

The table provides the Modbus memory map. The addresses in the table are expressed in hexadecimal. The particular registers actually present depend on the UR product and on the order codes software and module options.

The map is also viewable in a web browser. In the browser, enter the IP address of the UR and click the option.

In the table, "Grouped Setting" refers to content in the **Settings > Grouped Elements > Group** menus.

The data format tables that follow the memory map provide more information for some entries.

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 1 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Product Information (Read Only)						
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
Product Information (Read Only -- Written by Factory)						
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)
Product Information (Read Only -- Written by Factory)						
0110	FPGA Version	---	---	---	F206	(none)
0113	FPGA Date	0 to 4294967295	--	1	F050	0
Product Information (Read/Write)						
0120	Undefined	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0
Self Test Targets (Read Only)						
0200	Self Test States (4 items)	0 to 4294967295	0	1	F143	0
Front Panel (Read Only)						
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)
Keypress Emulation (Read/Write)						
0280	Simulated keypress -- write zero before each keystroke	0 to 46	---	1	F190	0 (No key -- use between real keys)
Virtual Input Commands (Read/Write Command) (64 modules)						
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)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 2 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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)
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)
IEC103 Protocol Settings (Read/Write Setting)						
0582	IEC103 Common ASDU Address	0 to 254	---	1	F001	0
0583	IEC103 Sync Timeout	1 to 1440	min	1	F001	1
IEC 103 Binary Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
0584	IEC103 Binary Input 1 FUN	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 3 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
0585	IEC103 Binary Input 1 INF	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
0586	IEC103 Binary Input 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
0588	...Repeated for Binary Input 2					
058C	...Repeated for Binary Input 3					
0590	...Repeated for Binary Input 4					
0594	...Repeated for Binary Input 5					
0598	...Repeated for Binary Input 6					
059C	...Repeated for Binary Input 7					
05A0	...Repeated for Binary Input 8					
05A4	...Repeated for Binary Input 9					
05A8	...Repeated for Binary Input 10					
05AC	...Repeated for Binary Input 11					
05B0	...Repeated for Binary Input 12					
05B4	...Repeated for Binary Input 13					
05B8	...Repeated for Binary Input 14					
05BC	...Repeated for Binary Input 15					
05C0	...Repeated for Binary Input 16					
05C4	...Repeated for Binary Input 17					
05C8	...Repeated for Binary Input 18					
05CC	...Repeated for Binary Input 19					
05D0	...Repeated for Binary Input 20					
05D4	...Repeated for Binary Input 21					
05D8	...Repeated for Binary Input 22					
05DC	...Repeated for Binary Input 23					
05E0	...Repeated for Binary Input 24					
05E4	...Repeated for Binary Input 25					
05E8	...Repeated for Binary Input 26					
05EC	...Repeated for Binary Input 27					
05F0	...Repeated for Binary Input 28					
05F4	...Repeated for Binary Input 29					
05F8	...Repeated for Binary Input 30					
05FC	...Repeated for Binary Input 31					
0600	...Repeated for Binary Input 32					
0604	...Repeated for Binary Input 33					
0608	...Repeated for Binary Input 34					
060C	...Repeated for Binary Input 35					
0610	...Repeated for Binary Input 36					
0614	...Repeated for Binary Input 37					
0618	...Repeated for Binary Input 38					
061C	...Repeated for Binary Input 39					
0620	...Repeated for Binary Input 40					
0624	...Repeated for Binary Input 41					
0628	...Repeated for Binary Input 42					
062C	...Repeated for Binary Input 43					
0630	...Repeated for Binary Input 44					
0634	...Repeated for Binary Input 45					
0638	...Repeated for Binary Input 46					
063C	...Repeated for Binary Input 47					
0640	...Repeated for Binary Input 48					
0644	...Repeated for Binary Input 49					
0648	...Repeated for Binary Input 50					
064C	...Repeated for Binary Input 51					
0650	...Repeated for Binary Input 52					
0654	...Repeated for Binary Input 53					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 4 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
0658	...Repeated for Binary Input 54					
065C	...Repeated for Binary Input 55					
0660	...Repeated for Binary Input 56					
0664	...Repeated for Binary Input 57					
0668	...Repeated for Binary Input 58					
066C	...Repeated for Binary Input 59					
0670	...Repeated for Binary Input 60					
0674	...Repeated for Binary Input 61					
0678	...Repeated for Binary Input 62					
067C	...Repeated for Binary Input 63					
0680	...Repeated for Binary Input 64					
0684	...Repeated for Binary Input 65					
0688	...Repeated for Binary Input 66					
068C	...Repeated for Binary Input 67					
0690	...Repeated for Binary Input 68					
0694	...Repeated for Binary Input 69					
0698	...Repeated for Binary Input 70					
069C	...Repeated for Binary Input 71					
06A0	...Repeated for Binary Input 72					
06A4	...Repeated for Binary Input 73					
06A8	...Repeated for Binary Input 74					
06AC	...Repeated for Binary Input 75					
06B0	...Repeated for Binary Input 76					
06B4	...Repeated for Binary Input 77					
06B8	...Repeated for Binary Input 78					
06BC	...Repeated for Binary Input 79					
06C0	...Repeated for Binary Input 80					
06C4	...Repeated for Binary Input 81					
06C8	...Repeated for Binary Input 82					
06CC	...Repeated for Binary Input 83					
06D0	...Repeated for Binary Input 84					
06D4	...Repeated for Binary Input 85					
06D8	...Repeated for Binary Input 86					
06DC	...Repeated for Binary Input 87					
06E0	...Repeated for Binary Input 88					
06E4	...Repeated for Binary Input 89					
06E8	...Repeated for Binary Input 90					
06EC	...Repeated for Binary Input 91					
06F0	...Repeated for Binary Input 92					
06F4	...Repeated for Binary Input 93					
06F8	...Repeated for Binary Input 94					
06FC	...Repeated for Binary Input 95					
0700	...Repeated for Binary Input 96					
IEC 103 ASDU Settings (Read/Write Setting) (4 modules)						
0704	IEC103 ASDU1 TYP	0 to 1	---	1	F630	1(9)
0705	IEC103 ASDU 1 FUN	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
0706	IEC103 ASDU 1 INF	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
0707	IEC103 ASDU 1 Scan Timeout	0 to 1000	---	1	F001	0
0708	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 1	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
0709	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 1	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
070A	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 1	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
070B	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 2	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
070C	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 2	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
070D	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 2	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 5 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
070E	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 3	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
070F	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 3	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
0710	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 3	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
0711	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 4	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
0712	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 4	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
0713	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 4	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
0714	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 5	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
0715	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 5	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
0716	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 5	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
0717	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 6	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
0718	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 6	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
0719	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 6	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
071A	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 7	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
071B	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 7	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
071C	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 7	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
071D	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 8	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
071E	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 8	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
071F	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 8	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
0720	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Param 9	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
0721	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Factor 9	0 to 65.535	---	0.001	F001	1000
0722	IEC103 ASDU 1 Analog Offset 9	-32768 to 32767	---	1	F002	0
0723	...Repeated for IEC103 ASDU 2					
0742	...Repeated for IEC103 ASDU 3					
0761	...Repeated for IEC103 ASDU 4					
IEC 103 Commands (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
0780	IEC103 Command 1 FUN	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
0781	IEC103 Command 1 INF	0 to 255	---	1	F001	0
0782	IEC103 Command 1 Param ON	0 to 64	---	1	F631	0 (OFF)
0783	IEC103 Command 1 Param OFF	0 to 64	---	1	F631	0 (OFF)
0784	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 2					
0788	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 3					
078C	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 4					
0790	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 5					
0794	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 6					
0798	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 7					
079C	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 8					
07A0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 9					
07A4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 10					
07A8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 11					
07AC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 12					
07B0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 13					
07B4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 14					
07B8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 15					
07BC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 16					
07C0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 17					
07C4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 18					
07C8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 19					
07CC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 20					
07D0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 21					
07D4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 22					
07D8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 23					
07DC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 24					
07E0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 25					
07E4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 26					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 6 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
07E8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 27					
07EC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 28					
07F0	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 29					
07F4	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 30					
07F8	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 31					
07FC	...Repeated for IEC103 Command 32					
FlexStates (Read Only)						
0900	FlexState Bits (16 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
Element States (Read Only)						
1000	Element Operate States (64 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F502	0
User Displays Actuals (Read Only)						
1080	Formatted user-definable displays (16 items)	---	---	---	F200	(none)
Modbus User Map Actuals (Read Only)						
1200	User Map Values (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
Element Targets (Read Only)						
14E0	Target Sequence	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
14E1	Number of Targets	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
Element Targets (Read/Write)						
14E2	Target to Read	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
Element Targets (Read Only)						
14E3	Target Message	---	---	---	F200	"."
Contact Input/Output States (Read Only)						
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
Remote Input/Output States (Read Only)						
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)
Platform Direct Input/Output States (Read Only)						
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
Ethernet Fibre Channel Status (Read Only)						
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)
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21D0	Bus Zone 1 Differential Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 7 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
21D4	Bus Zone 1 Differential Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
21D5	Bus Zone 1 Restraint Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
21D7	Bus Zone 1 Restraint Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
21D8	Bus Zone 1 Maximum CT	0 to 50000	---	1	F060	1
21DA	Reserved (4 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
21DE	...Repeated for Bus Zone 2					
21EC	...Repeated for Bus Zone 3					
21FA	...Repeated for Bus Zone 4					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21E2	...Repeated for module number 2					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21E5	...Repeated for module number 2					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21E8	...Repeated for module number 2					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21EC	...Repeated for module number 3					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21F0	...Repeated for module number 3					
Bus Actuals (Read Only) (4 modules)						
21F3	...Repeated for module number 3					
21FA	...Repeated for module number 4					
Passwords Unauthorized Access (Read/Write Command)						
2230	Reset Unauthorized Access	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
Remote Double-Point Status Inputs (Read/Write Setting Registers) (5 modules)						
2540	Remote Double-point Status Input 1 Device	1 to 32	---	1	F001	1
2541	Remote Double-point Status Input 1 Item	0 to 64	---	1	F606	0 (None)
2542	Remote Double-point Status Input 1 Name	1 to 64	---	1	F205	"RemDPS Ip 1"
2548	Remote Double-point Status Input 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
2549	... Repeated for Remote Double-point Status Input 2					
2552	... Repeated for Remote Double-point Status Input 3					
255B	... Repeated for Remote Double-point Status Input 4					
2564	... Repeated for Remote Double-point Status Input 5					
IEC 61850 GGIO5 Configuration (Read/Write Setting Registers) (16 modules)						
26D0	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 1 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D1	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 2 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D2	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 3 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D3	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 4 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D4	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 5 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D5	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 6 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D6	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 7 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D7	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 8 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D8	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 9 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26D9	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 10 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DA	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 11 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DB	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 12 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DC	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 13 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DD	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 14 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DE	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 15 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
26DF	IEC 61850 GGIO5 uinteger Input 16 Operand	---	---	---	F612	0
IEC 61850 Received Integers (Read Only Actual Values) (16 modules)						
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

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 8 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
26F8	IEC 61850 Received uinteger 5	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
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
Expanded FlexStates (Read Only)						
2B00	FlexStates, one per register (256 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
Expanded Contact Input/Output States (Read Only)						
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)
Expanded Remote Input/Output Status (Read Only)						
2F00	Remote Device States, one per register (32 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F155	0 (Offline)
2F80	Remote Input States, one per register (64 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
Oscillography Values (Read Only)						
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
Oscillography Commands (Read/Write Command)						
3005	Oscillography Force Trigger	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
3011	Oscillography Clear Data	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
Oscillography Analog Values (Read Only)						
3012	Oscillography Number of Triggers	0 to 32767	---	1	F001	0
User-Programmable Fault Report Commands (Read/Write Command)						
3060	User Fault Report Clear	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
User-Programmable Fault Report Actual Values (Read Only)						
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
User-Programmable Fault Report (Read/Write Setting) (2 modules)						
3090	Fault Report 1 Fault Trigger	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3092	Fault Report 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3093	Fault Report 1 Prefault Trigger	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
3095	Fault Report Analog Channel 1 (32 items)	0 to 65536	---	1	F600	0
30B5	Reserved (5 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
30BA	...Repeated for Fault Report 2					
Modbus File Transfer (Read/Write)						
3100	Name of file to read	---	---	---	F204	(none)
Modbus File Transfer Values (Read Only)						
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
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
3280	Administrator Alphanumeric Password Setting	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
328A	Administrator Alphanumeric Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 9 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Security (Read/Write)						
328B	Administrator Alphanumeric Password Entry	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
3295	Supervisor Alphanumeric Password Setting	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
329F	Supervisor Alphanumeric Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
Security (Read/Write)						
32A0	Supervisor Alphanumeric Password Entry	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
32AA	Engineer Alphanumeric Password Setting	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
32B4	Engineer Alphanumeric Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
Security (Read/Write)						
32B5	Engineer Alphanumeric Password Entry	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
32BF	Operator Alphanumeric Password Setting	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
32C9	Operator Alphanumeric Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
Security (Read/Write)						
32CA	Operator Alphanumeric Password Entry	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
32D4	Observer Alphanumeric Password Setting	---	---	---	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
32DE	Observer Alphanumeric Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
Security (Read/Write)						
32DF	Observer Alphanumeric Password Entry	---	---	1	F202	(none)
Security (Read Only)						
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
Security (Read/Write Setting)						
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 Server IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
332E	Syslog Server Port Number	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	514
Security Supervisory (Read/Write Setting)						
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 3	---	1	F628	0 (Disabled)
333A	Serial Inactivity Timeout	1 to 9999	---	1	F001	1
Security Command (Read/Write Command)						
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)
Security Reserved Modbus Registers (Read/Write)						
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

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 10 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Security Reserved Modbus Registers (Read Only)						
3375	Address 0x3374 reserved for serial logout	0 to 5	---	1	F617	3 (Engineer)
Event Recorder Actual Values (Read Only)						
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
Event Recorder Commands (Read/Write Command)						
3406	Event Recorder Clear Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
Expanded Direct Input/Output Status (Read Only)						
3560	Direct Device States, one per register (16 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F155	0 (Offline)
3570	Direct Input States, one per register (96 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F108	0 (Off)
RADIUS Configuration (Read/Write Setting)						
3735	Primary RADIUS IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
3737	Primary Authentication Port	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	1812
3738	Primary Accounting Port	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	1813
3739	Secondary RADIUS IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
373B	Secondary Authentication Port	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	1812
373D	Secondary Accounting Port	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	1813
373F	RADIUS Authentication Method	---	---	1	F619	0 (EAP-TTLS)
3740	RADIUS Vendor ID	1 to 65535	---	1	F001	2910
3741	Authentication Timeout	0 to 9999	sec	1	F001	10
3742	Authentication Retries	0 to 9999	---	1	F001	3
3743	RADIUS Authentication Shared Secret	---	---	---	F202	(none)
PTP Basic Configuration (Read/Write Setting)						
3750	PTP Strict Power Profile	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
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
PTP Port Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (3 modules)						
3756	PTP Port 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
3757	PTP Port 1 Path Delay Adder	0 to 60000	ns	1	F001	0
3758	PTP Port 1 Path Delay Asymmetry	-1000 to 1000	ns	1	F002	0
3759	...Repeated for PTP Port 2					
375C	...Repeated for PTP Port 3					
Real Time Clock Synchronizing Actual Values (Read Only)						
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
Real Time Clock Synchronizing FlexAnalogs (Read Only)						
376D	PTP - IRIG-B Delta FlexAnalog	-262143 to 262143	---	1	F004	0
Passwords (Read/Write Command)						
4000	Command Password Setting	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
Passwords (Read/Write Setting)						
400A	Setting Password Setting	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
Passwords (Read/Write)						
4014	Command Password Entry	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
401E	Setting Password Entry	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F202	(none)
Passwords (Read Only)						
4028	Command Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4029	Setting Password Status	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 11 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Passwords (Read/Write Setting)						
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 (before lockout)	2 to 5	---	1	F001	3
402D	Password Lockout Duration	5 to 60	min	1	F001	5
Passwords (Read/Write)						
402E	Password Access Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
Passwords (Read/Write Setting)						
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
User Display Invoke (Read/Write Setting)						
4040	Invoke and Scroll Through User Display Menu Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
LED Test (Read/Write Setting)						
4048	LED Test Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
4049	LED Test Control	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
Preferences (Read/Write Setting)						
404F	Language	0 to 5	---	1	F531	0 (English)
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
Communications (Read/Write Setting)						
407D	COM2 Selection	0 to 3	---	1	F601	0 (RS485)
407E	COM1 Minimum Response Time	0 to 1000	ms	10	F001	0
407F	COM2 Minimum Response Time	0 to 1000	ms	10	F001	0
4080	Modbus Slave Address	1 to 254	---	1	F001	254
4083	RS485 Com1 Baud Rate	0 to 11	---	1	F112	8 (115200)
4084	RS485 Com1 Parity	0 to 2	---	1	F113	0 (None)
4085	RS485 Com2 Baud Rate	0 to 11	---	1	F112	8 (115200)
4086	RS485 Com2 Parity	0 to 2	---	1	F113	2 (Even)
4087	Port 1 IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4089	Port 1 IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4278190080
408B	Port 1 Gateway IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	56554497
408D	Network Address NSAP	---	---	---	F074	0
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

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 12 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
40AC	DNP Unsolicited Responses Destination Address	0 to 65519	---	1	F001	1
40AD	Ethernet Operation Mode	0 to 1	---	1	F192	1 (Full-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
40C8	DNP Number of Paired Binary Output Control Points	0 to 32	---	1	F001	0
40C9	DNP TCP Connection Timeout	10 to 7200	s	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 to1	---	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 Enabled/Disabled	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
4105	Port 2 IP Address	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4107	Port 2 IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4278190080
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	2130706433
410F	Port 3 IP Subnet Mask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4278190080
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)
4117	Default IPv4 Route	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
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)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 13 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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)
4148	SCADA Protocol	0 to 2	---	1	F629	0 (DNP 3.0)
Communications Actual Values (Read Only)						
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
Simple Network Time Protocol (Read/Write Setting)						
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
Clock (Read/Write Setting)						
419F	Synchronizing Source	0 to 3	---	1	F623	0 (None)
Clock (Read/Write Command)						
41A0	Real Time Clock Set Time	0 to 235959	---	1	F050	0
Clock (Read/Write Setting)						
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
Oscillography (Read/Write Setting)						
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 *n* (16 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
4200	Oscillography Digital Channel *n* (63 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
Trip and Alarm LEDs (Read/Write Setting)						
42B0	Trip LED Input FlexLogic Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
42B2	Alarm LED Input FlexLogic Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
User Programmable LEDs (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)						
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 14 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
PRP Status (Read Only)						
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
IPv4 Route Table (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)						
4370	IPv4 Network Route 1 Destination	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4372	IPv4 Network Route 1 Netmask	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	4278190080
4374	IPv4 Network Route 1 Gateway	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	2130706433
4376	...Repeated for Route 2					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 15 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
437C	...Repeated for Route 3					
4382	...Repeated for Route 4					
4388	...Repeated for Route 5					
438E	...Repeated for Route 6					
Installation (Read/Write Setting)						
43E0	Relay Programmed State	0 to 1	---	1	F133	0 (Not Programmed)
43E1	Relay Name	---	---	---	F202	“Relay-1”
User Programmable Self Tests (Read/Write Setting)						
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)
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)
4449	User Programmable Ethernet Switch 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)
B90 Power System (Read/Write Setting)						
4627	Terminal Nominal Frequency	25 to 60	Hz	1	F001	60
4628	Terminal Reference	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
462F	Terminal Frequency Tracking Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
FlexCurves A and B (Read/Write Settings)						
4910	FlexCurve A (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
4988	FlexCurve B (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
Modbus User Map (Read/Write Setting)						
4A00	Modbus Address Settings for User Map (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
User Displays Settings (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
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					
FlexLogic (Read/Write Setting)						
5000	FlexLogic Entry (512 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	2097152

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 16 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
FlexLogic Timers (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
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					
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					
Setting Groups (Read/Write Setting)						
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 Operands 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)
Setting Groups (Read Only)						
5F7F	Current Setting Group	0 to 5	---	1	F001	0
Setting Group Names (Read/Write Setting)						
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)
Bus Differential (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (4 modules)						
64E0	Bus Zone 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 17 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
64E1	Bus Zone 1 Pickup	0.05 to 6	pu	0.001	F001	100
64E2	Bus Zone 1 Low Slope	15 to 100	%	1	F001	25
64E3	Bus Zone 1 Low Breakpoint	1 to 30	pu	0.01	F001	200
64E4	Bus Zone 1 High Slope	50 to 100	%	1	F001	60
64E5	Bus Zone 1 High Breakpoint	1 to 30	pu	0.01	F001	800
64E6	Bus Zone 1 High Set	0.1 to 99.99	pu	0.01	F001	1500
64E7	Bus Zone 1 Seal In	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	400
64E8	Bus Zone 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
64EA	Bus Zone 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
64EB	Bus Zone 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
64EC	Bus Zone 1 Supervision	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	1
64F6	Bus Zone 1 Trip	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
64F8	...Repeated for Bus Zone 2					
6510	...Repeated for Bus Zone 3					
6528	...Repeated for Bus Zone 4					
CT Trouble (Read/Write Setting)) (4 modules)						
65A0	CT Trouble 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
65A1	CT Trouble 1 Pickup	0.02 to 2	pu	0.001	F001	100
65A2	CT Trouble 1 Delay	1 to 60	s	0.1	F001	100
65A3	CT Trouble 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
65A4	CT Trouble 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
65A5	...Repeated for CT Trouble 2					
65AA	...Repeated for CT Trouble 3					
65AF	...Repeated for CT Trouble 4					
Bus Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (4 modules)						
6970	Bus Zone 1 CT (24 items)	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
6988	Bus Zone 1 Direction (24 items)	0 to 1	---	1	F210	0 (IN)
69A0	Bus Zone 1 Status (24 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
69D0	...Repeated for Bus Zone 2					
6A30	...Repeated for Bus Zone 3					
6A90	...Repeated for Bus Zone 4					
Undervoltage (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (12 modules)						
6AF0	Undervoltage 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6AF1	Undervoltage 1 VT	0 to 11	---	1	F400	0
6AF2	Undervoltage 1 Pickup	0 to 3	pu	0.001	F001	800
6AF3	Undervoltage 1 Minimum Voltage	0 to 1	pu	0.001	F001	0
6AF4	Undervoltage 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
6AF5	Undervoltage 1 Reset Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
6AF6	Undervoltage 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6AF8	Undervoltage 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6AF9	Undervoltage 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6AFA	Reserved (2 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
6AFC	...Repeated for Undervoltage 2					
6B08	...Repeated for Undervoltage 3					
6B14	...Repeated for Undervoltage 4					
6B20	...Repeated for Undervoltage 5					
6B2C	...Repeated for Undervoltage 6					
6B38	...Repeated for Undervoltage 7					
6B44	...Repeated for Undervoltage 8					
6B50	...Repeated for Undervoltage 9					
6B5C	...Repeated for Undervoltage 10					
6B68	...Repeated for Undervoltage 11					
6B74	...Repeated for Undervoltage 12					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 18 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
End of Fault Protection (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (24 modules)						
6B80	End of Fault Protection 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6B81	End of Fault Protection 1 CT	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
6B82	End of Fault Protection 1 Pickup	0 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1200
6B83	End of Fault Protection 1 Breaker Open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6B85	End of Fault Protection 1 Breaker Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	400
6B86	End of Fault Protection 1 Manual Close	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6B88	End of Fault Protection 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	40
6B89	End of Fault Protection 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6B8B	End of Fault Protection 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6B8C	End of Fault Protection 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6B8D	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 2					
6B9A	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 3					
6BA7	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 4					
6BB4	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 5					
6BC1	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 6					
6BCE	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 7					
6BDB	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 8					
6BE8	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 9					
6BF5	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 10					
6C02	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 11					
6C0F	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 12					
6C1C	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 13					
6C29	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 14					
6C36	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 15					
6C43	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 16					
6C50	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 17					
6C5D	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 18					
6C6A	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 19					
6C77	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 20					
6C84	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 21					
6C91	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 22					
6C9E	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 23					
6CAB	...Repeated for End of Fault Protection 24					
Bus Replica Isolator (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)						
6CBC	Isolator 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6CBD	Isolator 1 Open	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6CBF	Isolator 1 Closed	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6CC1	Isolator 1 Alarm Delay	0 to 120	s	0.05	F001	5
6CC2	Isolator 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
6CC4	Isolator 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
6CC5	Isolator 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
6CC6	Reserved (2 items)	---	---	---	F001	0
6CC8	...Repeated for Isolator 2					
6CD4	...Repeated for Isolator 3					
6CE0	...Repeated for Isolator 4					
6CEC	...Repeated for Isolator 5					
6CF8	...Repeated for Isolator 6					
6D04	...Repeated for Isolator 7					
6D10	...Repeated for Isolator 8					
6D1C	...Repeated for Isolator 9					
6D28	...Repeated for Isolator 10					
6D34	...Repeated for Isolator 11					
6D40	...Repeated for Isolator 12					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 19 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6D4C	...Repeated for Isolator 13					
6D58	...Repeated for Isolator 14					
6D64	...Repeated for Isolator 15					
6D70	...Repeated for Isolator 16					
6D7C	...Repeated for Isolator 17					
6D88	...Repeated for Isolator 18					
6D94	...Repeated for Isolator 19					
6DA0	...Repeated for Isolator 20					
6DAC	...Repeated for Isolator 21					
6DB8	...Repeated for Isolator 22					
6DC4	...Repeated for Isolator 23					
6DD0	...Repeated for Isolator 24					
6DDC	...Repeated for Isolator 25					
6DE8	...Repeated for Isolator 26					
6DF4	...Repeated for Isolator 27					
6E00	...Repeated for Isolator 28					
6E0C	...Repeated for Isolator 29					
6E18	...Repeated for Isolator 30					
6E24	...Repeated for Isolator 31					
6E30	...Repeated for Isolator 32					
6E3C	...Repeated for Isolator 33					
6E48	...Repeated for Isolator 34					
6E54	...Repeated for Isolator 35					
6E60	...Repeated for Isolator 36					
6E6C	...Repeated for Isolator 37					
6E78	...Repeated for Isolator 38					
6E84	...Repeated for Isolator 39					
6E90	...Repeated for Isolator 40					
6E9C	...Repeated for Isolator 41					
6EA8	...Repeated for Isolator 42					
6EB4	...Repeated for Isolator 43					
6EC0	...Repeated for Isolator 44					
6ECC	...Repeated for Isolator 45					
6ED8	...Repeated for Isolator 46					
6EE4	...Repeated for Isolator 47					
6EF0	...Repeated for Isolator 48					
Terminal Current (Read Only) (24 modules)						
6F00	Terminal Current 1 Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	A	0.001	F060	0
6F02	Terminal Current 1 Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
6F03	...Repeated for Terminal Current 2					
6F06	...Repeated for Terminal Current 3					
6F09	...Repeated for Terminal Current 4					
6F0C	...Repeated for Terminal Current 5					
6F0F	...Repeated for Terminal Current 6					
6F12	...Repeated for Terminal Current 7					
6F15	...Repeated for Terminal Current 8					
6F18	...Repeated for Terminal Current 9					
6F1B	...Repeated for Terminal Current 10					
6F1E	...Repeated for Terminal Current 11					
6F21	...Repeated for Terminal Current 12					
6F24	...Repeated for Terminal Current 13					
6F27	...Repeated for Terminal Current 14					
6F2A	...Repeated for Terminal Current 15					
6F2D	...Repeated for Terminal Current 16					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 20 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6F30	...Repeated for Terminal Current 17					
6F33	...Repeated for Terminal Current 18					
6F36	...Repeated for Terminal Current 19					
6F39	...Repeated for Terminal Current 20					
6F3C	...Repeated for Terminal Current 21					
6F3F	...Repeated for Terminal Current 22					
6F42	...Repeated for Terminal Current 23					
6F45	...Repeated for Terminal Current 24					
Terminal Voltage (Read Only) (12 modules)						
6F48	Terminal Voltage 1 Magnitude	0 to 999999.999	V	0.001	F060	0
6F4A	Terminal Voltage 1 Angle	-359.9 to 0	degrees	0.1	F002	0
6F4B	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 2					
6F4E	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 3					
6F51	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 4					
6F54	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 5					
6F57	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 6					
6F5A	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 7					
6F5D	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 8					
6F60	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 9					
6F63	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 10					
6F66	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 11					
6F69	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 12					
CT Terminal Settings (Read/Write Setting) (24 modules)						
6F6C	Terminal Current 1 Primary	1 to 65000	A	1	F001	1
6F6D	Terminal Current 1 Secondary	0 to 1	---	1	F123	0 (1 A)
6F6E	...Repeated for Terminal Current 2					
6F70	...Repeated for Terminal Current 3					
6F72	...Repeated for Terminal Current 4					
6F74	...Repeated for Terminal Current 5					
6F76	...Repeated for Terminal Current 6					
6F78	...Repeated for Terminal Current 7					
6F7A	...Repeated for Terminal Current 8					
6F7C	...Repeated for Terminal Current 9					
6F7E	...Repeated for Terminal Current 10					
6F80	...Repeated for Terminal Current 11					
6F82	...Repeated for Terminal Current 12					
6F84	...Repeated for Terminal Current 13					
6F86	...Repeated for Terminal Current 14					
6F88	...Repeated for Terminal Current 15					
6F8A	...Repeated for Terminal Current 16					
6F8C	...Repeated for Terminal Current 17					
6F8E	...Repeated for Terminal Current 18					
6F90	...Repeated for Terminal Current 19					
6F92	...Repeated for Terminal Current 20					
6F94	...Repeated for Terminal Current 21					
6F96	...Repeated for Terminal Current 22					
6F98	...Repeated for Terminal Current 23					
6F9A	...Repeated for Terminal Current 24					
VT Terminal Settings (Read/Write Setting) (12 modules)						
6F9C	Terminal Voltage Ratio	1 to 24000	:1	0.01	F060	1
6F9E	Terminal Voltage Secondary	50 to 240	V	0.1	F001	664
6F9F	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 2					
6FA2	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 3					
6FA5	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 4					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 21 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
6FA8	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 5					
6FAB	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 6					
6FAE	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 7					
6FB1	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 8					
6FB4	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 9					
6FB7	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 10					
6FBA	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 11					
6FBD	...Repeated for Terminal Voltage 12					
B90 Function (Read/Write Setting)						
6FC0	B90 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F250	0 (Logic)
Terminal Frequency (Read Only)						
6FD0	Terminal Frequency	2 to 90	Hz	0.01	F001	0
6FD1	Terminal Tracking Frequency	2 to 90	Hz	0.01	F001	0
Breaker Failure Current Supervision (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (24 modules)						
7000	Breaker Failure 1 Current Supervision Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7001	Breaker Failure 1 Current Supervision CT	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
7002	Breaker Failure 1 Current Supervision Amp Supv Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
7003	Breaker Failure 1 Current Supervision Amp Hiset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
7004	Breaker Failure 1 Current Supervision Amp Loset Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1050
7005	Reserved (4 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7009	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 2					
7012	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 3					
701B	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 4					
7024	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 5					
702D	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 6					
7036	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 7					
703F	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 8					
7048	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 9					
7051	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 10					
705A	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 11					
7063	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 12					
706C	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 13					
7075	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 14					
707E	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 15					
7087	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 16					
7090	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 17					
7099	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 18					
70A2	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 19					
70AB	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 20					
70B4	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 21					
70BD	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 22					
70C6	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 23					
70CF	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 24					
Breaker Failure (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (24 modules)						
7100	Breaker Failure 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7101	Breaker Failure 1 Initiate	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7103	Breaker Failure 1 Use Amp Supervision	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
7104	Breaker Failure 1 Use Seal In	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
7105	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Supervision OpA	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7107	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Supervision OpB	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7109	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Supervision OpC	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
710B	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer1	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
710C	Breaker Failure 1 Timer1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
710D	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer2	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 22 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
710E	Breaker Failure 1 Timer2 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
710F	Breaker Failure 1 Use Timer3	0 to 1	---	1	F126	1 (Yes)
7110	Breaker Failure 1 Timer3 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7111	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Pos1	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7113	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Pos2	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7115	Breaker Failure 1 Breaker Test On	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7117	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Hiset OpA	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7119	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Hiset OpB	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
711B	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Hiset OpC	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
711D	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Loset OpA	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
711F	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Loset OpB	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7121	Breaker Failure 1 Amp Loset OpC	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7123	Breaker Failure 1 Loset Time Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7124	Breaker Failure 1 Trip Dropout Time Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7125	Breaker Failure 1 Retrip Time Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7126	Breaker Failure 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7128	Breaker Failure 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7129	Breaker Failure 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
712A	Reserved (6 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
7130	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 2					
7160	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 3					
7190	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 4					
71E1	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 5					
71F0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 6					
7220	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 7					
7250	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 8					
7280	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 9					
72B0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 10					
72E3	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 11					
7310	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 12					
7340	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 13					
7370	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 14					
73A0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 15					
73D0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 16					
7400	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 17					
7430	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 18					
7460	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 19					
7490	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 20					
74C0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 21					
74F0	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 22					
7520	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 23					
7550	...Repeated for Breaker Failure 24					
Instantaneous Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (24 modules)						
7600	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7601	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 CT	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
7602	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1200
7603	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Pickup Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7604	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Reset Delay	0 to 65.535	s	0.001	F001	0
7605	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7607	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7608	Instantaneous Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7609	Reserved (2 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
760A	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 2					
7614	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 3					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 23 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
761E	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 4					
7628	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 5					
7632	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 6					
763C	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 7					
7646	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 8					
7650	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 9					
765A	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 10					
7664	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 11					
766E	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 12					
7678	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 13					
7682	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 14					
768C	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 15					
7696	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 16					
76A0	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 17					
76AA	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 18					
76B4	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 19					
76BE	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 20					
76C8	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 21					
76D2	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 22					
76DC	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 23					
76E6	...Repeated for Instantaneous Overcurrent 24					
Time Overcurrent (Read/Write Grouped Setting) (24 modules)						
7700	Time Overcurrent 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7701	Time Overcurrent 1 CT Setting	0 to 23	---	1	F400	0
7702	Time Overcurrent 1 Pickup	0.001 to 30	pu	0.001	F001	1200
7703	Time Overcurrent 1 Curve	0 to 16	---	1	F103	0 (IEEE Mod Inv)
7704	Time Overcurrent 1 Multiplier	0 to 600	---	0.01	F001	100
7705	Time Overcurrent 1 Reset	0 to 1	---	1	F104	0 (Instantaneous)
7706	Time Overcurrent 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7708	Time Overcurrent 1 Target	0 to 2	---	1	F109	0 (Self-reset)
7709	Time Overcurrent 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
770A	Reserved (2 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0
770C	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 2					
7718	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 3					
7724	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 4					
7730	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 5					
773C	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 6					
7748	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 7					
7754	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 8					
7760	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 9					
776C	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 10					
7778	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 11					
7784	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 12					
7790	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 13					
779C	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 14					
77A8	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 15					
77B4	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 16					
77C0	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 17					
77CC	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 18					
77D8	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 19					
77E4	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 20					
77F0	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 21					
77FC	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 22					
7808	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 23					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 24 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
7814	...Repeated for Time Overcurrent 24					
User Programmable Pushbuttons (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
7B60	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Function	0 to 2	---	1	F137	0 (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	0.2 to 600	s	0.1	F001	10
7B85	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Autoreset Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
7B86	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Local Lock Operand	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 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B8B	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Reset Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
7B8D	User Programmable Pushbutton 1 Set Operand	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					
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					
Temp Monitor Actual Values (Read Only Non-Volatile)						
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
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
FlexState Settings (Read/Write Setting)						
8800	FlexState Parameters (256 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
Digital Elements (Read/Write Setting) (48 modules)						
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)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 25 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
Trip Bus (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)						
8ED0	Trip Bus 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
8ED1	Trip Bus 1 Block	0 to 4294967295	---	1	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

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 26 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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 4294967295	---	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)	0 to 1	---	1	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					
Direct Input/Output Names (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
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					
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					
9580	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 33					
958C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 34					
9598	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 35					
95A4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 36					
95B0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 37					
95BC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 38					
95C8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 39					
95D4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 40					
95E0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 41					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 27 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
95EC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 42					
95F8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 43					
9604	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 44					
9610	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 45					
961C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 46					
9628	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 47					
9634	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 48					
9640	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 49					
964C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 50					
9658	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 51					
9664	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 52					
9670	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 53					
967C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 54					
9688	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 55					
9694	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 56					
96A0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 57					
96AC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 58					
96B8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 59					
96C4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 60					
96D0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 61					
96DC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 62					
96E8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 63					
96F4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 64					
9700	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 65					
970C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 66					
9718	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 67					
9724	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 68					
9730	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 69					
973C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 70					
9748	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 71					
9754	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 72					
9760	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 73					
976C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 74					
9778	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 75					
9784	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 76					
9790	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 77					
979C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 78					
97A8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 79					
97B4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 80					
97C0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 81					
97CC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 82					
97D8	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 83					
97E4	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 84					
97F0	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 85					
97FC	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 86					
9808	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 87					
9814	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 88					
9820	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 89					
982C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 90					
9838	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 91					
9844	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 92					
9850	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 93					
985C	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 94					
9868	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 95					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 28 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
9874	...Repeated for Direct Input/Output 96					
IEC 61850 Received Integers (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
98A0	IEC 61850 GOOSE uinteger 1 Default Value	0 to 429496295	---	1	F003	1000
98A2	IEC 61850 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					
FlexCurves C and D (Read/Write Setting)						
A600	FlexCurve C (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
A680	FlexCurve D (120 items)	0 to 65535	ms	1	F011	0
Non Volatile Latches (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
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					
IEC 61850 Received Analog Settings (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 29 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
IEC 61850 XCBR Configuration (Read/Write Settings and Commands) (6 modules)						
AB00	FlexLogic 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	FlexLogic Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Check Sync Release	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB05	FlexLogic Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Open Interlock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB07	FlexLogic Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Close Interlock	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
AB09	FlexLogic Operand for IEC 61850 XCBR Pos ct1Model	0 to 4	---	1	F001	2
AB0A	FlexLogic 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					
IEC 61850 LN Name Prefixes (Read/Write Settings)						
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)
ACB6	IEC 61850 Logical Node PDISx Name Prefix (10 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
ACD4	IEC 61850 Logical Node RBRFx Name Prefix (24 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD1C	IEC 61850 Logical Node RPSBx Name Prefix	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD1F	IEC 61850 Logical Node RRECx Name Prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD31	IEC 61850 Logical Node MMXUx Name Prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD43	IEC 61850 Logical Node GGIOx Name Prefix (5 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 30 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
AD52	IEC 61850 Logical Node RFLOx Name Prefix (5 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD61	IEC 61850 Logical Node XCBRx Name Prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD73	IEC 61850 Logical Node PTRCx Name Prefix (6 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD85	IEC 61850 Logical Node PDIFx Name Prefix (4 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AD91	IEC 61850 Logical Node MMXNx Name Prefix (37 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AE00	IEC 61850 Logical Node CSWIx Name Prefix (30 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
AE5A	IEC 61850 Logical Node XSWIx Name Prefix (24 items)	0 to 65534	---	1	F206	(none)
IEC 61850 GGIO4 General Analog Configuration Settings (Read/Write)						
AF00	Number of Analog Input Points in GGIO4	4 to 32	---	4	F001	4
IEC 61850 GGIO4 Analog Input Points Configuration Settings (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
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					
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					
IEC 61850 GOOSE/GSSE Configuration (Read/Write Setting)						
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)
B01E	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

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 31 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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
IEC 61850 Server Configuration (Read/Write Settings/Commands)						
B06C	TCP Port Number for the IEC 61850 / MMS Protocol	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	102
B06D	IEC 61850 Logical Device Name	---	---	---	F213	“IEDName”
B07D	IEC 61850 Logical Device Instance	---	---	---	F213	“LDInst”
B08D	IEC 61850 LPHD Location	0 to 65534	---	1	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	-90 to 90	degrees	0.001	F004	0
B0B9	IEC 61850 LPHD DC PhyNam Longitude	-180 to 180	degrees	0.001	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
IEC 61850 MMXU Deadbands (Read/Write Setting) (6 modules)						
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.phsA Deadband 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					
IEC 61850 Received Analogs (Read Only) (32 modules)						
B210	IEC 61850 Received Analog 1	-1000000000000 to 1000000000000	---	0.001	F060	0
B212	...Repeated for Received Analog 2					
B214	...Repeated for Received Analog 3					
B216	...Repeated for Received Analog 4					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 32 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
IEC 61850 Configurable Report Settings (Read/Write Setting)						
B290	IEC 61850 Configurable Reports Dataset Items (64 items)	0 to 848	---	1	F615	0 (None)
IEC 61850 XSWI Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (24 modules)						
B370	FlexLogic Operand for IEC 61850 XSWI.ST.Loc Status	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
B373	...Repeated for module number 2					
B376	...Repeated for module number 3					
B379	...Repeated for module number 4					
B37C	...Repeated for module number 5					
B37F	...Repeated for module number 6					
B382	...Repeated for module number 7					
B385	...Repeated for module number 8					
B388	...Repeated for module number 9					
B38B	...Repeated for module number 10					
B38E	...Repeated for module number 11					
B391	...Repeated for module number 12					
B394	...Repeated for module number 13					
B397	...Repeated for module number 14					
B39A	...Repeated for module number 15					
B39D	...Repeated for module number 16					
B3A0	...Repeated for module number 17					
B3A3	...Repeated for module number 18					
B3A6	...Repeated for module number 19					
B3A9	...Repeated for module number 20					
B3AC	...Repeated for module number 21					
B3AF	...Repeated for module number 22					
B3B2	...Repeated for module number 23					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 33 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
B3B5	...Repeated for module number 24					
IEC 61850 XSWI Configuration (Read/Write Command) (24 modules)						
B372	Command to Clear XSWI OpCnt (Operation Counter)	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
IEC 61850 GGIO1 Configuration Settings (Read/Write Setting)						
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
IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Transmission (Read/Write Setting) (8 modules)						
B5A0	IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Function (GoEna)	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
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 (Configuration Revision)	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 1008	---	1	F616	0 (None)
B60B	...Repeated for module number 2					
B676	...Repeated for module number 3					
B6E1	...Repeated for module number 4					
B74C	...Repeated for module number 5					
B7B7	...Repeated for module number 6					
B822	...Repeated for module number 7					
B88D	...Repeated for module number 8					
IEC 61850 Configurable GOOSE Reception (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
B900	Configurable GOOSE Dataset Items for Reception (32 items)	0 to 197	---	1	F233	0 (None)
B920	...Repeated for module number 2					
B940	...Repeated for module number 3					
B960	...Repeated for module number 4					
B980	...Repeated for module number 5					
B9A0	...Repeated for module number 6					
B9C0	...Repeated for module number 7					
B9E0	...Repeated for module number 8					
BA00	...Repeated for module number 9					
BA20	...Repeated for module number 10					
BA40	...Repeated for module number 11					
BA60	...Repeated for module number 12					
BA80	...Repeated for module number 13					
BAA0	...Repeated for module number 14					
BAC0	...Repeated for module number 15					
BAE0	...Repeated for module number 16					
Contact Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 34 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 35 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
Contact Input Thresholds (Read/Write Setting)						
BE00	Contact Input *n* Threshold, *n* = 1 to 48 (48 items)	0 to 3	---	1	F128	1 (33 Vdc)
Virtual Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)						
BE30	Virtual Input 1 Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
BE31	Virtual Input 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	“Virt Ip 1“
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 36 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
Virtual Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
C130	Virtual Output 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	“Virt Op 1 “
C136	Virtual Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 37 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 38 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
C418	...Repeated for Virtual Output 94					
C420	...Repeated for Virtual Output 95					
C428	...Repeated for Virtual Output 96					
Mandatory (Read/Write Setting or Command)						
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 (Forcing)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	1
Clear Commands (Read/Write)						
C434	Clear All Relay Records Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
Mandatory (Read Only)						
C435	DSP Advanced Diagnostics Active	0 to 1	--	1	F126	0 (No)
C436	Synchrophasor Feature Active	0 to 1	--	1	F126	0 (No)
Mandatory (Read/Write Command)						
C437	Relay Reboot Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
C438	Save Volatile Data	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 39 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Clear Records (Read/Write Setting)						
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
C46C	Clear Unauthorized Access 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
Platform Direct Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
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					
C651	...Repeated for Direct Output 28					
C654	...Repeated for Direct Output 29					
C657	...Repeated for Direct Output 30					
C65A	...Repeated for Direct Output 31					
C65D	...Repeated for Direct Output 32					
C660	...Repeated for Direct Output 33					
C663	...Repeated for Direct Output 34					
C666	...Repeated for Direct Output 35					
C669	...Repeated for Direct Output 36					
C66C	...Repeated for Direct Output 37					
C66F	...Repeated for Direct Output 38					
C672	...Repeated for Direct Output 39					
C675	...Repeated for Direct Output 40					
C678	...Repeated for Direct Output 41					
C67B	...Repeated for Direct Output 42					
C67E	...Repeated for Direct Output 43					
C681	...Repeated for Direct Output 44					
C684	...Repeated for Direct Output 45					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 40 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C687	...Repeated for Direct Output 46					
C68A	...Repeated for Direct Output 47					
C68D	...Repeated for Direct Output 48					
C690	...Repeated for Direct Output 49					
C693	...Repeated for Direct Output 50					
C696	...Repeated for Direct Output 51					
C699	...Repeated for Direct Output 52					
C69C	...Repeated for Direct Output 53					
C69F	...Repeated for Direct Output 54					
C6A2	...Repeated for Direct Output 55					
C6A5	...Repeated for Direct Output 56					
C6A8	...Repeated for Direct Output 57					
C6AB	...Repeated for Direct Output 58					
C6AE	...Repeated for Direct Output 59					
C6B1	...Repeated for Direct Output 60					
C6B4	...Repeated for Direct Output 61					
C6B7	...Repeated for Direct Output 62					
C6BA	...Repeated for Direct Output 63					
C6BD	...Repeated for Direct Output 64					
C6C0	...Repeated for Direct Output 65					
C6C3	...Repeated for Direct Output 66					
C6C6	...Repeated for Direct Output 67					
C6C9	...Repeated for Direct Output 68					
C6CC	...Repeated for Direct Output 69					
C6CF	...Repeated for Direct Output 70					
C6D2	...Repeated for Direct Output 71					
C6D5	...Repeated for Direct Output 72					
C6D8	...Repeated for Direct Output 73					
C6DB	...Repeated for Direct Output 74					
C6DE	...Repeated for Direct Output 75					
C6E1	...Repeated for Direct Output 76					
C6E4	...Repeated for Direct Output 77					
C6E7	...Repeated for Direct Output 78					
C6EA	...Repeated for Direct Output 79					
C6ED	...Repeated for Direct Output 80					
C6F0	...Repeated for Direct Output 81					
C6F3	...Repeated for Direct Output 82					
C6F6	...Repeated for Direct Output 83					
C6F9	...Repeated for Direct Output 84					
C6FC	...Repeated for Direct Output 85					
C6FF	...Repeated for Direct Output 86					
C702	...Repeated for Direct Output 87					
C705	...Repeated for Direct Output 88					
C708	...Repeated for Direct Output 89					
C70B	...Repeated for Direct Output 90					
C70E	...Repeated for Direct Output 91					
C711	...Repeated for Direct Output 92					
C714	...Repeated for Direct Output 93					
C717	...Repeated for Direct Output 94					
C71A	...Repeated for Direct Output 95					
C71D	...Repeated for Direct Output 96					
Reset (Read/Write Setting)						
C750	FlexLogic operand which initiates a reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 41 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
Control Pushbuttons (Read/Write Setting) (7 modules)						
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					
Force Contact Inputs/Outputs (Read/Write Settings)						
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)
Direct Inputs/Outputs (Read/Write Setting)						
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)
Direct Input/Output Commands (Read/Write Command)						
C888	Direct Input/Output Clear Counters Command	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
Direct inputs (Read/Write Setting) (96 modules)						
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					
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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 42 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C908	...Repeated for Direct Input 31					
C90C	...Repeated for Direct Input 32					
C910	...Repeated for Direct Input 33					
C914	...Repeated for Direct Input 34					
C918	...Repeated for Direct Input 35					
C91C	...Repeated for Direct Input 36					
C920	...Repeated for Direct Input 37					
C924	...Repeated for Direct Input 38					
C928	...Repeated for Direct Input 39					
C92C	...Repeated for Direct Input 40					
C930	...Repeated for Direct Input 41					
C934	...Repeated for Direct Input 42					
C938	...Repeated for Direct Input 43					
C93C	...Repeated for Direct Input 44					
C940	...Repeated for Direct Input 45					
C944	...Repeated for Direct Input 46					
C948	...Repeated for Direct Input 47					
C94C	...Repeated for Direct Input 48					
C950	...Repeated for Direct Input 49					
C954	...Repeated for Direct Input 50					
C958	...Repeated for Direct Input 51					
C95C	...Repeated for Direct Input 52					
C960	...Repeated for Direct Input 53					
C964	...Repeated for Direct Input 54					
C968	...Repeated for Direct Input 55					
C96C	...Repeated for Direct Input 56					
C970	...Repeated for Direct Input 57					
C974	...Repeated for Direct Input 58					
C978	...Repeated for Direct Input 59					
C97C	...Repeated for Direct Input 60					
C980	...Repeated for Direct Input 61					
C984	...Repeated for Direct Input 62					
C988	...Repeated for Direct Input 63					
C98C	...Repeated for Direct Input 64					
C990	...Repeated for Direct Input 65					
C994	...Repeated for Direct Input 66					
C998	...Repeated for Direct Input 67					
C99C	...Repeated for Direct Input 68					
C9A0	...Repeated for Direct Input 69					
C9A4	...Repeated for Direct Input 70					
C9A8	...Repeated for Direct Input 71					
C9AC	...Repeated for Direct Input 72					
C9B0	...Repeated for Direct Input 73					
C9B4	...Repeated for Direct Input 74					
C9B8	...Repeated for Direct Input 75					
C9BC	...Repeated for Direct Input 76					
C9C0	...Repeated for Direct Input 77					
C9C4	...Repeated for Direct Input 78					
C9C8	...Repeated for Direct Input 79					
C9CC	...Repeated for Direct Input 80					
C9D0	...Repeated for Direct Input 81					
C9D4	...Repeated for Direct Input 82					
C9D8	...Repeated for Direct Input 83					
C9DC	...Repeated for Direct Input 84					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 43 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
C9E0	...Repeated for Direct Input 85					
C9E4	...Repeated for Direct Input 86					
C9E8	...Repeated for Direct Input 87					
C9EC	...Repeated for Direct Input 88					
C9F0	...Repeated for Direct Input 89					
C9F4	...Repeated for Direct Input 90					
C9F8	...Repeated for Direct Input 91					
C9FC	...Repeated for Direct Input 92					
CA00	...Repeated for Direct Input 93					
CA04	...Repeated for Direct Input 94					
CA08	...Repeated for Direct Input 95					
CA0C	...Repeated for Direct Input 96					
Direct Input/Output Alarms (Read/Write Setting)						
CAD0	Direct Input/Output Channel 1 CRC Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAD1	Direct Input/Output 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 Input/Output 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 Input/Output Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAE1	Direct Input/Output Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Msg Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CAE2	Direct Input/Output Ch 1 Unreturned Messages Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAE3	Direct Input/Output 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 Input/Output Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Function	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAE9	Direct Input/Output Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Msg Count	100 to 10000	---	1	F001	600
CAEA	Direct Input/Output Ch 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Threshold	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
CAEB	Direct Input/Output Channel 2 Unreturned Messages Alarm Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
CAEC	Reserved (4 items)	1 to 1000	---	1	F001	10
Remote Devices (Read/Write Setting) (16 modules)						
CB00	Remote Device 1 GSSE/GOOSE Application ID (GOID)	---	---	---	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)
CB23	Remote Device 1 in PMU Scheme	0 to 1	---	1	F126	0 (No)
CB24	Reserved	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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 44 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
Remote Inputs (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
CFA0	Remote Input 1 Device	1 to 32	---	1	F001	1
CFA1	Remote Input 1 Bit Pair	0 to 96	---	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					
Remote Output DNA Pairs (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
D220	Remote Output DNA 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D222	Remote Output DNA 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
D223	Reserved	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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 45 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
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					
Remote Output UserSt Pairs (Read/Write Setting) (32 modules)						
D2A0	Remote Output UserSt 1 Operand	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D2A2	Remote Output UserSt 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	0 (Disabled)
D2A3	Reserved	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					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 46 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
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					
IEC 61850 GGIO2 Control Configuration (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)						
D320	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO1.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D321	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO2.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D322	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO3.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D323	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO4.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D324	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO5.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D325	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO6.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D326	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO7.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D327	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO8.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D328	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO9.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D329	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO10.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO11.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO12.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO13.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO14.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO15.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D32F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO16.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D330	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO17.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D331	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO18.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D332	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO19.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D333	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO20.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D334	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO21.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D335	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO22.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D336	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO23.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D337	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO24.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D338	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO25.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D339	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO26.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO27.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO28.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO29.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO30.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO31.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D33F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO32.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D340	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO33.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D341	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO34.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D342	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO35.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D343	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO36.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D344	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO37.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D345	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO38.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D346	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO39.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D347	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO40.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D348	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO41.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D349	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO42.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO43.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO44.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO45.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO46.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO47.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D34F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO48.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 47 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D350	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO49.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D351	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO50.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D352	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO51.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D353	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO52.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D354	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO53.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D355	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO54.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D356	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO55.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D357	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO56.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D358	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO57.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D359	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO58.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35A	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO59.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35B	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO60.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35C	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO61.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35D	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO62.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35E	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO63.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
D35F	IEC 61850 GGIO2.CF.SPCSO64.ctlModel Value	0 to 2	---	1	F001	1
Remote Device Status (Read Only) (16 modules)						
D360	Remote Device 1 StNum	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
D362	Remote Device 1 SqNum	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F003	0
D364	...Repeated for Remote Device 2					
D368	...Repeated for Remote Device 3					
D36C	...Repeated for Remote Device 4					
D370	...Repeated for Remote Device 5					
D374	...Repeated for Remote Device 6					
D378	...Repeated for Remote Device 7					
D37C	...Repeated for Remote Device 8					
D380	...Repeated for Remote Device 9					
D384	...Repeated for Remote Device 10					
D388	...Repeated for Remote Device 11					
D38C	...Repeated for Remote Device 12					
D390	...Repeated for Remote Device 13					
D394	...Repeated for Remote Device 14					
D398	...Repeated for Remote Device 15					
D39C	...Repeated for Remote Device 16					
Contact Outputs (Read/Write Setting) (64 modules)						
D3E0	Contact Output 1 Name	---	---	---	F205	“Cont Op 1"
D3E6	Contact Output 1 Operation	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D3E8	Contact Output 1 Seal In	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D3EA	Latching Output 1 Reset	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0
D3EC	Contact Output 1 Events	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
D3ED	Latching Output 1 Type	0 to 1	---	1	F090	0 (Operate-dominant)
D3EE	Reserved	---	---	---	F001	0
D3EF	...Repeated for Contact Output 2					
D3FE	...Repeated for Contact Output 3					
D40D	...Repeated for Contact Output 4					
D41C	...Repeated for Contact Output 5					
D42B	...Repeated for Contact Output 6					
D43A	...Repeated for Contact Output 7					
D449	...Repeated for Contact Output 8					
D458	...Repeated for Contact Output 9					
D467	...Repeated for Contact Output 10					
D476	...Repeated for Contact Output 11					
D485	...Repeated for Contact Output 12					

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 48 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
D494	...Repeated for Contact Output 13					
D4A3	...Repeated for Contact Output 14					
D4B2	...Repeated for Contact Output 15					
D4C1	...Repeated for Contact Output 16					
D4D0	...Repeated for Contact Output 17					
D4DF	...Repeated for Contact Output 18					
D4EE	...Repeated for Contact Output 19					
D4FD	...Repeated for Contact Output 20					
D50C	...Repeated for Contact Output 21					
D51B	...Repeated for Contact Output 22					
D52A	...Repeated for Contact Output 23					
D539	...Repeated for Contact Output 24					
D548	...Repeated for Contact Output 25					
D557	...Repeated for Contact Output 26					
D566	...Repeated for Contact Output 27					
D575	...Repeated for Contact Output 28					
D584	...Repeated for Contact Output 29					
D593	...Repeated for Contact Output 30					
D5A2	...Repeated for Contact Output 31					
D5B1	...Repeated for Contact Output 32					
D5C0	...Repeated for Contact Output 33					
D5CF	...Repeated for Contact Output 34					
D5DE	...Repeated for Contact Output 35					
D5ED	...Repeated for Contact Output 36					
D5FC	...Repeated for Contact Output 37					
D60B	...Repeated for Contact Output 38					
D61A	...Repeated for Contact Output 39					
D629	...Repeated for Contact Output 40					
D638	...Repeated for Contact Output 41					
D647	...Repeated for Contact Output 42					
D656	...Repeated for Contact Output 43					
D665	...Repeated for Contact Output 44					
D674	...Repeated for Contact Output 45					
D683	...Repeated for Contact Output 46					
D692	...Repeated for Contact Output 47					
D6A1	...Repeated for Contact Output 48					
D6B0	...Repeated for Contact Output 49					
D6BF	...Repeated for Contact Output 50					
D6CE	...Repeated for Contact Output 51					
D6DD	...Repeated for Contact Output 52					
D6EC	...Repeated for Contact Output 53					
D6FB	...Repeated for Contact Output 54					
D70A	...Repeated for Contact Output 55					
D719	...Repeated for Contact Output 56					
D728	...Repeated for Contact Output 57					
D737	...Repeated for Contact Output 58					
D746	...Repeated for Contact Output 59					
D755	...Repeated for Contact Output 60					
D764	...Repeated for Contact Output 61					
D773	...Repeated for Contact Output 62					
D782	...Repeated for Contact Output 63					
D791	...Repeated for Contact Output 64					
DNP/IEC Points (Read/Write Setting)						
D968	DNP/IEC 60870-5-104 Binary Input Points (256 items)	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F300	0

Table B–10: MODBUS MEMORY MAP (Sheet 49 of 49)

ADDR	REGISTER NAME	RANGE	UNITS	STEP	FORMAT	DEFAULT
DB68	DNP/IEC 60870-5-104 Analog Input Points (256 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F600	0
Settings File Template (Read/Write Setting)						
ED00	FlexLogic Displays Active	0 to 1	---	1	F102	1 (Enabled)
ED01	Template Access	---	---	---	F205	(none)
Setting File Template (Read Only Non-Volatile)						
ED07	Last Settings Change Date	0 to 4294967295	---	1	F050	0
Settings File Template (Read/Write Setting)						
ED09	Template Bitmask (750 items)	0 to 65535	---	1	F001	0

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.

F011
UR_UINT16 FLEXCURVE DATA (120 points)

A FlexCurve is an array of 120 consecutive data points (x, y) that 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. See format F119 for a listing of the pickup ratios; the enumeration value for the pickup ratio indicates the off-set into the FlexCurve base address where the corresponding time value is stored.

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)

F072
HEX6 6 BYTES - 12 ASCII DIGITS

F073
HEX8 8 BYTES - 16 ASCII DIGITS

F074
HEX20 20 BYTES - 40 ASCII DIGITS

F086
ENUMERATION: CONTACT INPUT DEFAULT STATE

0 = Off, 1 = On, 2= Latest/Off, 3 = Latest/On

F090
ENUMERATION: LATCHING OUTPUT TYPE

0 = Operate-dominant, 1 = Reset-dominant

F101
ENUMERATION: MESSAGE DISPLAY INTENSITY

0 = 25%, 1 = 50%, 2 = 75%, 3 = 100%

F102
ENUMERATION: DISABLED/ENABLED

0 = Disabled, 1 = Enabled

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

F108
ENUMERATION: OFF/ON

0 = Off, 1 = On

F109
ENUMERATION: CONTACT OUTPUT OPERATION

0 = Self-reset, 1 = Latched, 2 = Disabled

F112
ENUMERATION: RS485 BAUD RATES

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

F118
ENUMERATION: OSCILLOGRAPHY MODE

0 = Automatic Overwrite, 1 = Protected

F123
ENUMERATION: CT SECONDARY

0 = 1 A, 1 = 5 A

F124
ENUMERATION: LIST OF ELEMENTS

Bitmask	Element
129	Bus Zone 1
130	Bus Zone 2
131	Bus Zone 3
132	Bus Zone 4
247	CT Trouble 1
248	CT Trouble 2
249	CT Trouble 3
250	CT Trouble 4
336	Setting Group
337	Reset
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
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
440	Breaker Supervision 1
441	Breaker Supervision 2
442	Breaker Supervision 3
443	Breaker Supervision 4
444	Breaker Supervision 5
445	Breaker Supervision 6
446	Breaker Supervision 7
447	Breaker Supervision 8
448	Breaker Supervision 9
449	Breaker Supervision 10
450	Breaker Supervision 11
451	Breaker Supervision 12
452	Breaker Supervision 13
453	Breaker Supervision 14
454	Breaker Supervision 15
455	Breaker Supervision 16
456	Breaker Supervision 17
457	Breaker Supervision 18
458	Breaker Supervision 19
459	Breaker Supervision 20
460	Breaker Supervision 21
461	Breaker Supervision 22
462	Breaker Supervision 23
463	Breaker Supervision 24
472	End of Fault Protection 1
473	End of Fault Protection 2
474	End of Fault Protection 3
475	End of Fault Protection 4
476	End of Fault Protection 5
477	End of Fault Protection 6
478	End of Fault Protection 7
479	End of Fault Protection 8
480	End of Fault Protection 9

Bitmask	Element
481	End of Fault Protection 10
482	End of Fault Protection 11
483	End of Fault Protection 12
484	End of Fault Protection 13
485	End of Fault Protection 14
486	End of Fault Protection 15
487	End of Fault Protection 16
488	End of Fault Protection 17
489	End of Fault Protection 18
490	End of Fault Protection 19
491	End of Fault Protection 20
492	End of Fault Protection 21
493	End of Fault Protection 22
494	End of Fault Protection 23
495	End of Fault Protection 24
500	Undervoltage 1
501	Undervoltage 2
502	Undervoltage 3
503	Undervoltage 4
504	Undervoltage 5
505	Undervoltage 6
506	Undervoltage 7
507	Undervoltage 8
508	Undervoltage 9
509	Undervoltage 10
510	Undervoltage 11
511	Undervoltage 12
560	Isolator 1
561	Isolator 2
562	Isolator 3
563	Isolator 4
564	Isolator 5
565	Isolator 6
566	Isolator 7
567	Isolator 8
568	Isolator 9
569	Isolator 10
570	Isolator 11
571	Isolator 12
572	Isolator 13
573	Isolator 14
574	Isolator 15
575	Isolator 16
576	Isolator 17
577	Isolator 18
578	Isolator 19
579	Isolator 20
580	Isolator 21
581	Isolator 22
582	Isolator 23
583	Isolator 24
584	Isolator 25
585	Isolator 26

Bitmask	Element
586	Isolator 27
587	Isolator 28
588	Isolator 29
589	Isolator 30
590	Isolator 31
591	Isolator 32
592	Isolator 33
593	Isolator 34
594	Isolator 35
595	Isolator 36
596	Isolator 37
597	Isolator 38
598	Isolator 39
599	Isolator 40
600	Isolator 41
601	Isolator 42
602	Isolator 43
603	Isolator 44
604	Isolator 45
605	Isolator 46
606	Isolator 47
607	Isolator 48
608	Breaker Fail 1
609	Breaker Fail 2
610	Breaker Fail 3
611	Breaker Fail 4
612	Breaker Fail 5
613	Breaker Fail 6
614	Breaker Fail 7
615	Breaker Fail 8
616	Breaker Fail 9
617	Breaker Fail 10
618	Breaker Fail 11
619	Breaker Fail 12
620	Breaker Fail 13
621	Breaker Fail 14
622	Breaker Fail 15
623	Breaker Fail 16
624	Breaker Fail 17
625	Breaker Fail 18
626	Breaker Fail 19
627	Breaker Fail 20
628	Breaker Fail 21
629	Breaker Fail 22
630	Breaker Fail 23
631	Breaker Fail 24
632	IOC 1
633	IOC 2
634	IOC 3
635	IOC 4
636	IOC 5
637	IOC 6
638	IOC 7

Bitmask	Element
639	IOC 8
640	IOC 9
641	IOC 10
642	IOC 11
643	IOC 12
644	IOC 13
645	IOC 14
646	IOC 15
647	IOC 16
648	IOC 17
649	IOC 18
650	IOC 19
651	IOC 20
652	IOC 21
653	IOC 22
654	IOC 23
655	IOC 24
656	TOC 1
657	TOC 2
658	TOC 3
659	TOC 4
660	TOC 5
661	TOC 6
662	TOC 7
663	TOC 8
664	TOC 9
665	TOC 10
666	TOC 11
667	TOC 12
668	TOC 13
669	TOC 14
670	TOC 15
671	TOC 16
672	TOC 17
673	TOC 18
674	TOC 19
675	TOC 20
676	TOC 21
677	TOC 22
678	TOC 23
679	TOC 24
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

Bitmask	Element
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
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
842	Trip Bus 1
843	Trip Bus 2
844	Trip Bus 3
845	Trip Bus 4
846	Trip Bus 5
847	Trip Bus 6
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

Bitmask	Element
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

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

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

F137
ENUMERATION: USER-PROGRAMMABLE PUSHBUTTON FUNCTION

0 = Disabled, 1 = Self-Reset, 2 = Latched

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
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
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

Bitmask	Error
93	FGM Failure
94	FGM Failure
95	FGM Error
96	Maintenance Alert
97	PHY Monitor
98	Storage Media Alarm
99	Wrong Transceiver
100	Power Supply Warning

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-Blocked Mode
27	Test Mode Test
28	Test Mode Disabled
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

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

Bitmask	Value
33	UserSt-1
34	UserSt-2

Bitmask	Value
↓	↓
96	Dataset Item 32

F172
ENUMERATION: SLOT LETTERS

Bitmask	Slot
0	F
1	G
2	H
3	J

Bitmask	Slot
4	K
5	L
6	M
7	N

Bitmask	Slot
8	P
9	R
10	S
11	T

Bitmask	Slot
12	U
13	V
14	W
15	X

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

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: IEC GOOSE DATASET

Value	IEC 61850 dataset
0	Fixed
1	GooseIn 1
2	GooseIn 2
3	GooseIn 3
4	GooseIn 4
5	GooseIn 5
6	GooseIn 6
7	GooseIn 7
8	GooseIn 8
9	GooseIn 9
10	GooseIn 10
11	GooseIn 11
12	GooseIn 12
13	GooseIn 13
14	GooseIn 14
15	GooseIn 15
16	GooseIn 16

F190
ENUMERATION: SIMULATED KEYPRESS

Bitmask	Keypress
0	No key --- use between real keys
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	0
11	Decimal Point
12	Plus/Minus
13	Value Up
14	Value Down
15	Message Up
16	Message Down
17	Message Left
18	Message Right
19	Menu
20	Help
21	Escape
22	Enter

Bitmask	Keypress
23	Reset
24	User 1
25	User 2
26	User 3
27	User-programmable key 1
28	User-programmable key 2
29	User-programmable key 3
30	User-programmable key 4
31	User-programmable key 5
32	User-programmable key 6
33	User-programmable key 7
34	User-programmable key 8
35	User-programmable key 9
36	User-programmable key 10
37	User-programmable key 11
38	User-programmable key 12
39	User 4 (control pushbutton)
40	User 5 (control pushbutton)
41	User 6 (control pushbutton)
42	User 7 (control pushbutton)
43	User-programmable key 13
44	User-programmable key 14
45	User-programmable key 15
46	User-programmable key 16

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

F200
TEXT40: 40-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT

20 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

F209
TEXT65: 65-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT

F210
ENUMERATION: DIRECTION ENUMERATION

0 = IN, 1 = OUT

F213
TEXT32: 32-CHARACTER ASCII TEXT

F220
ENUMERATION: PUSHBUTTON MESSAGE PRIORITY

Value	Priority
0	Disabled
1	Normal
2	High Priority

F232
ENUMERATION: CONFIGURABLE GOOSE Tx DATASET ITEMS

Value	IEC 61850 Tx 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
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
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

Value	IEC 61850 Tx dataset item
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
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

Value	IEC 61850 Tx dataset item
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
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

Value	IEC 61850 Tx dataset item
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
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

Value	IEC 61850 Tx dataset item
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
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

Value	IEC 61850 Tx dataset item
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 Rx DATASET ITEMS

Value	IEC 61850 GOOSE Rx 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	GGIO3.ST.Ind64q
128	GGIO3.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
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

F237
ENUMERATION: REAL TIME CLOCK MONTH (FOR EXAMPLE, DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME)

Value	Month
0	January
1	February
2	March
3	April
4	May

Value	Month
5	June
6	July
7	August
8	September
9	October
10	November
11	December

F238
ENUMERATION: REAL TIME CLOCK DAY (FOR EXAMPLE, DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME)

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

F245
ENUMERATION: TEST MODE FUNCTION

Value	Instance
0	Disabled
1	Isolated
2	Forcible

F250
ENUMERATION: B90 PRODUCT FUNCTION

0 = Logic, 1 = Protection

F300
UR_UINT32: FLEXLOGIC BASE TYPE (15-bit type)

The FlexLogic BASE type is 7 bits and is combined with a 8-bit descriptor and 1 bit for the protection element to form a 16-bit value. The combined bits are of the form: PTTTTTTTDDDDDDDD, where P bit if set indicates that the FlexLogic type is associated with a protection element state and D represents bits for the type in F124 format. If P bit is not set, then the T represents bits for the type and D represents range.

The values in square brackets indicate the base type with P prefix [PTTTTTTT] and the values in round brackets indicate the descriptor range. The left-most D bit indicates whether the type is an ON or OFF type. There can be a total 64 type 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 the Element States section in the Modbus memory map)

B

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.

0 = Off, 1 = On

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].

F519
ENUMERATION: NON-VOLATILE LATCH

0 = Reset-Dominant, 1 = Set-Dominant

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
0	None
1	Menu
2	Message Up
3	7
4	8
5	9
6	Help
7	Message Left
8	4
9	5
10	6
11	Escape
12	Message Right
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	Enter
17	Message Down
18	0
19	Decimal
20	+/–
21	Value Up
22	Value Down
23	Reset
24	User 1
25	User 2
26	User 3
31	User PB 1
32	User PB 2
33	User PB 3
34	User PB 4
35	User PB 5
36	User PB 6
37	User PB 7
38	User PB 8
39	User PB 9
40	User PB 10
41	User PB 11
42	User PB 12
44	User 4
45	User 5
46	User 6
47	User 7

F531
ENUMERATION: LANGUAGE

0 = English, 1 = French, 2 = Chinese, 3 = Russian, 4 = Turkish, 5 = German

F600
UR_UINT16: FLEXANALOG PARAMETER

Corresponds to the Modbus address of the value used when this parameter is selected. Only certain values can be used as FlexAnalogs (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

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 CURVE

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 can be used as FlexIntegers. There is no operation executed even though they are called 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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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.OpIn.general
281	RBRF2.ST.OpEx.general
282	RBRF2.ST.OpIn.general
283	RBRF3.ST.OpEx.general
284	RBRF3.ST.OpIn.general
285	RBRF4.ST.OpEx.general
286	RBRF4.ST.OpIn.general
287	RBRF5.ST.OpEx.general

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
288	RBRF5.ST.OpIn.general
289	RBRF6.ST.OpEx.general
290	RBRF6.ST.OpIn.general
291	RBRF7.ST.OpEx.general
292	RBRF7.ST.OpIn.general
293	RBRF8.ST.OpEx.general
294	RBRF8.ST.OpIn.general
295	RBRF9.ST.OpEx.general
296	RBRF9.ST.OpIn.general
297	RBRF10.ST.OpEx.general
298	RBRF10.ST.OpIn.general
299	RBRF11.ST.OpEx.general
300	RBRF11.ST.OpIn.general
301	RBRF12.ST.OpEx.general
302	RBRF12.ST.OpIn.general
303	RBRF13.ST.OpEx.general
304	RBRF13.ST.OpIn.general
305	RBRF14.ST.OpEx.general
306	RBRF14.ST.OpIn.general
307	RBRF15.ST.OpEx.general
308	RBRF15.ST.OpIn.general
309	RBRF16.ST.OpEx.general
310	RBRF16.ST.OpIn.general
311	RBRF17.ST.OpEx.general
312	RBRF17.ST.OpIn.general
313	RBRF18.ST.OpEx.general
314	RBRF18.ST.OpIn.general
315	RBRF19.ST.OpEx.general
316	RBRF19.ST.OpIn.general
317	RBRF20.ST.OpEx.general
318	RBRF20.ST.OpIn.general
319	RBRF21.ST.OpEx.general
320	RBRF21.ST.OpIn.general
321	RBRF22.ST.OpEx.general
322	RBRF22.ST.OpIn.general
323	RBRF23.ST.OpEx.general
324	RBRF23.ST.OpIn.general
325	RBRF24.ST.OpEx.general
326	RBRF24.ST.OpIn.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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
738	MMXU6.MX.A.phsA.cVal.ang.f
739	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.mag.f
740	MMXU6.MX.A.phsB.cVal.ang.f
741	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.mag.f
742	MMXU6.MX.A.phsC.cVal.ang.f
743	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.mag.f
744	MMXU6.MX.A.neut.cVal.ang.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

Enumeration	IEC 61850 report dataset items
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
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
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

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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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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.OpIn.general
823	RBRF2.ST.OpEx.general
824	RBRF2.ST.OpIn.general
825	RBRF3.ST.OpEx.general
826	RBRF3.ST.OpIn.general
827	RBRF4.ST.OpEx.general
828	RBRF4.ST.OpIn.general
829	RBRF5.ST.OpEx.general
830	RBRF5.ST.OpIn.general
831	RBRF6.ST.OpEx.general
832	RBRF6.ST.OpIn.general
833	RBRF7.ST.OpEx.general
834	RBRF7.ST.OpIn.general
835	RBRF8.ST.OpEx.general
836	RBRF8.ST.OpIn.general
837	RBRF9.ST.OpEx.general
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

Enumeration	GOOSE dataset items
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
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

F618
BITFIED: SECURITY STATUS INDICATOR

Has been activated, whether the password has been set.

1 = Bit#0, Administrator password was set. The list is continued for all other roles (Engineer = bit#2, Operator = bit#3, Observer = bit#3).

F619
ENUMERATION: RADIUS AUTHENTICATION METHOD

0 = EAP-TTLS

F621
ENUMERATION: MODBUS LOGIN ROLES

Enumeration	Role
0	None
1	Administrator
2	Supervisor
3	Engineer
4	Operator
5	Observer

F623
ENUMERATION: REAL-TIME CLOCK 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: REAL-TIME CLOCK SYNCHRONZING 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

F628
ENUMERATION: SECURITY BYPASS ACCESS

Disables security on local access, remote access, or both.

Enumeration	Item
0	Disabled
1	Local and Remote
2	Local
3	Remote

F629
ENUMERATION: SCADA PROTOCOL

0 = DNP 3.0, 1 = IEC 60870-5-104, 2 = IEC 60870-5-103

F630
ENUMERATION: IEC 103 ASDU TYPE

0 = 3, 1 = 9

F631
ENUMERATION: VIRTUAL INPUTS FOR IEC 103

Enumeration	Item
0	OFF
1	Virtual Input 1
2	Virtual Input 2
3	Virtual Input 3
↓	↓
64	Virtual Input 64

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 multidrop 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 B90 relay supports IEC 61850 server services over TCP/IP. The TCP/IP profile requires the B90 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.1.3 FILE TRANSFER BY IEC 61850

The B90 supports file transfer by IEC 61850. The approach is as follows, using the SISCO AX-S4 61850 client software as an example.

1. In the AX-S4 61850 Explorer window, click the **Tools** menu and access the SISCO File Transfer Utility.
2. Select the **Remote AR Name** from the drop-down list. Available files appear in the **File Specification** area on the right side of the window.
3. With the **Copy** option active, select a file to transfer and click the **Go** button. The file is copied and displays in the **Local** list on the left side of the window.
4. Repeat the process to transfer any other files.

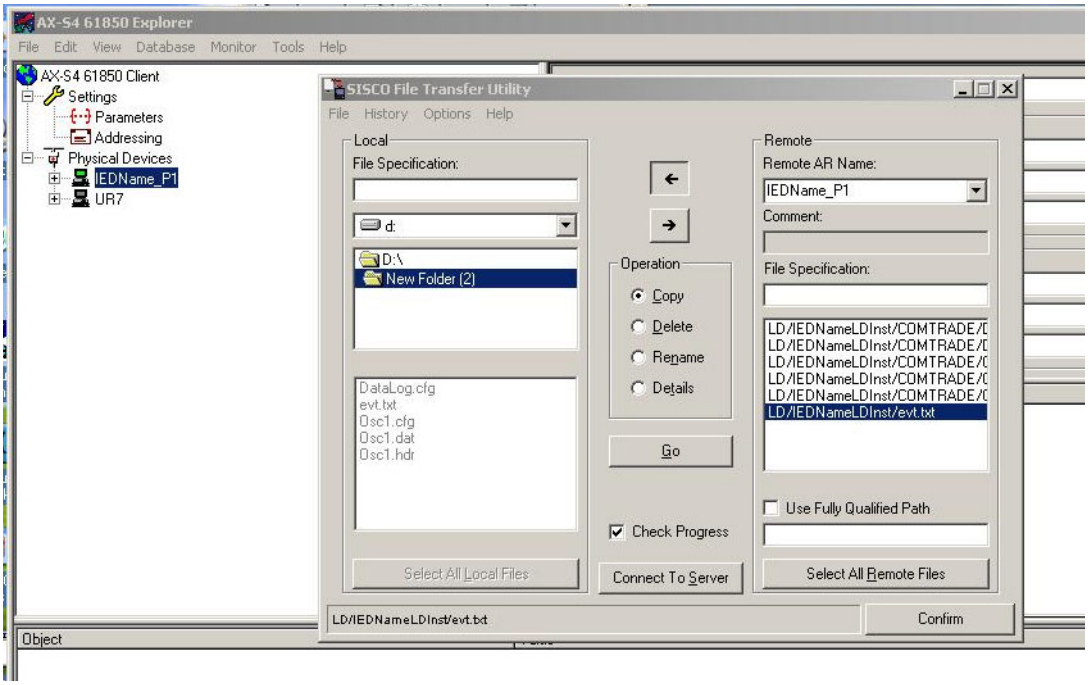


Figure C–1: FILE TRANSFER BY IEC 61850

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 B90 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 B90 IED physical device. The logical node LLN0 contains information about the B90 IED logical device.

C.2.2 GGIO1: DIGITAL STATUS VALUES

The GGIO1 logical node is available in the B90 to provide access to as many 128 digital status points and associated timestamps 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 B90. 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90. 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 MMXN: ANALOG MEASURED VALUES

A limited number of measured analog values are available through the MMXN logical nodes.

Each MMXN logical node provides data from a B90 current and voltage terminal. There is one MMXN available for each configurable terminal (programmed in the **SETTINGS** ⇨⇩ **SYSTEM SETUP** ⇨⇩ **AC INPUTS** settings menu). MMXN1 provides data from B90 terminal 1, and MMXN2 provides data from B90 terminal 2.

MMXNx logical nodes provide the following data for each terminal:

- MMXN1.MX.Amp: terminal current magnitude and angle
- MMXN1.MX.Vol: terminal voltage magnitude and angle

C.2.7 PROTECTION AND OTHER LOGICAL NODES

The following list describes the protection elements for all UR-series relays. The B90 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 B90 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 AND 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 an IEC 61850 client, 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 B90:
  - Bit 1: data-change
  - Bit 4: integrity
  - Bit 5: general interrogation
- **OptFlds**: Option Fields. The following bits are supported by the B90:
  - 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 B90 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 B90. 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 "IEDName" 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 B90. 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 B90.

C.3.6 LOGICAL NODE NAME PREFIXES

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.

C.3.7 CONNECTION TIMING

A built-in TCP/IP connection timeout of two minutes is employed by the B90 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 B90. 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 two minutes (120000 ms). This ensures that the B90 will not abort the connection. If other MMS data is being polled on the same connection at least once every two minutes, this timeout will not apply.

C.3.8 NON-IEC 61850 DATA

The B90 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".

C.3.9 COMMUNICATION SOFTWARE UTILITIES

The exact structure and values of the supported IEC 61850 logical nodes can be seen by connecting to a B90 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 B90, 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 the 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 B90 will use the source Ethernet MAC address as the destination, with the multicast bit set.

C.4.3 FIXED GOOSE

The B90 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 B90 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 B90. The B90 supports the configuration of eight 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 B90 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 B90 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 B90 will continue to block transmission of the dataset. The B90 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 (see the IEC 61850 IED configuration information 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 B90 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 B90 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.

C.4.5 ETHERNET MAC ADDRESS FOR GSSE/GOOSE

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 B90 is configured to use an automated multicast MAC scheme. If the B90 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.

C.4.6 GSSE ID AND GOOSE ID SETTINGS

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 B90; no settings are required.

C.5.1 OVERVIEW

The B90 can be configured for IEC 61850 via the EnerVista UR Setup software as follows.

1. An ICD file is generated for the B90 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.

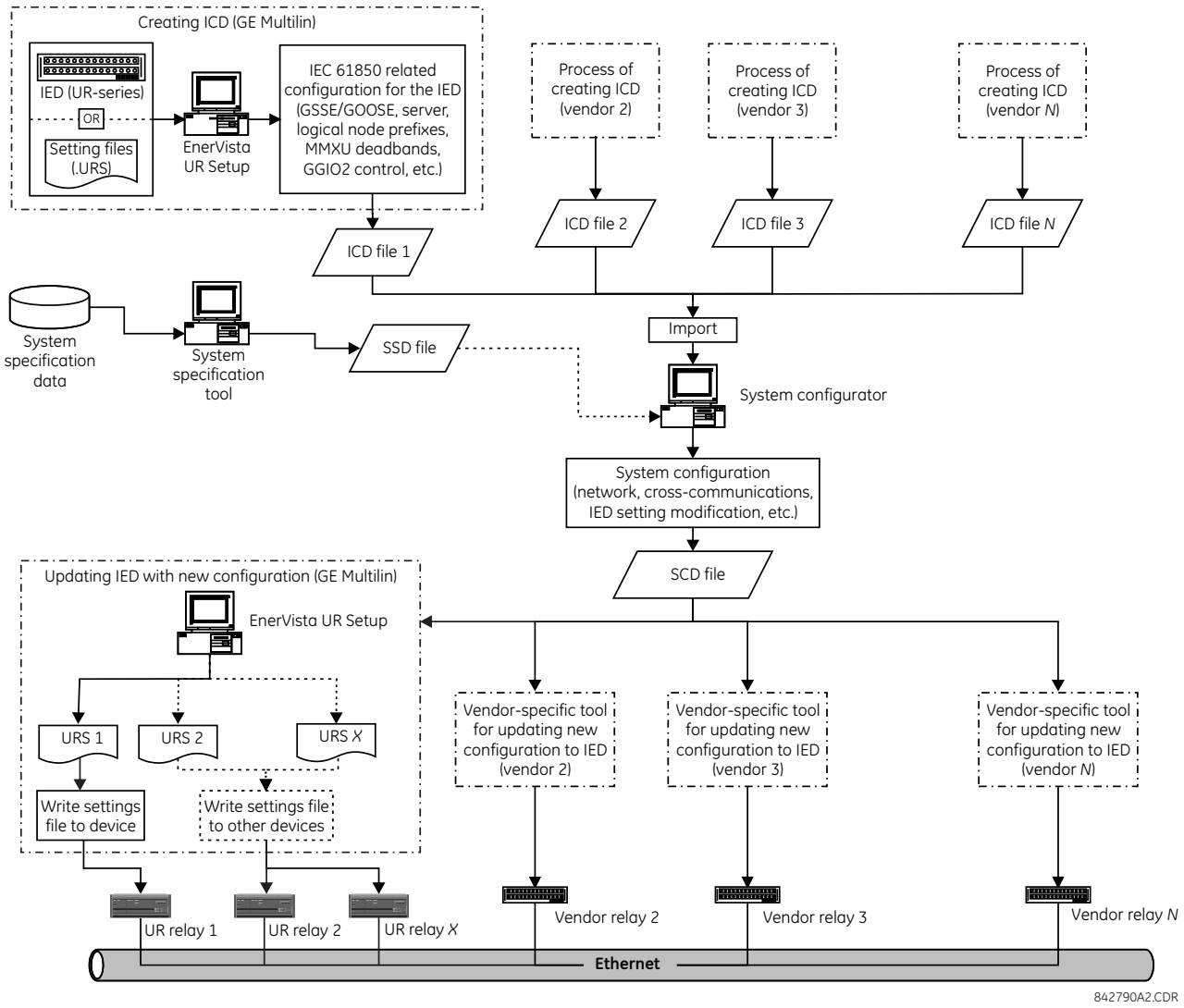


Figure C–2: IED CONFIGURATION PROCESS

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 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 they 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 B90 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 for 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 7.2x, 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.

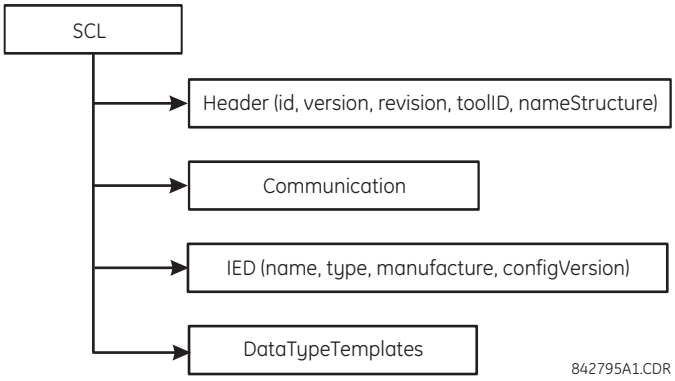


Figure C–3: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, SCL (ROOT) NODE

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.

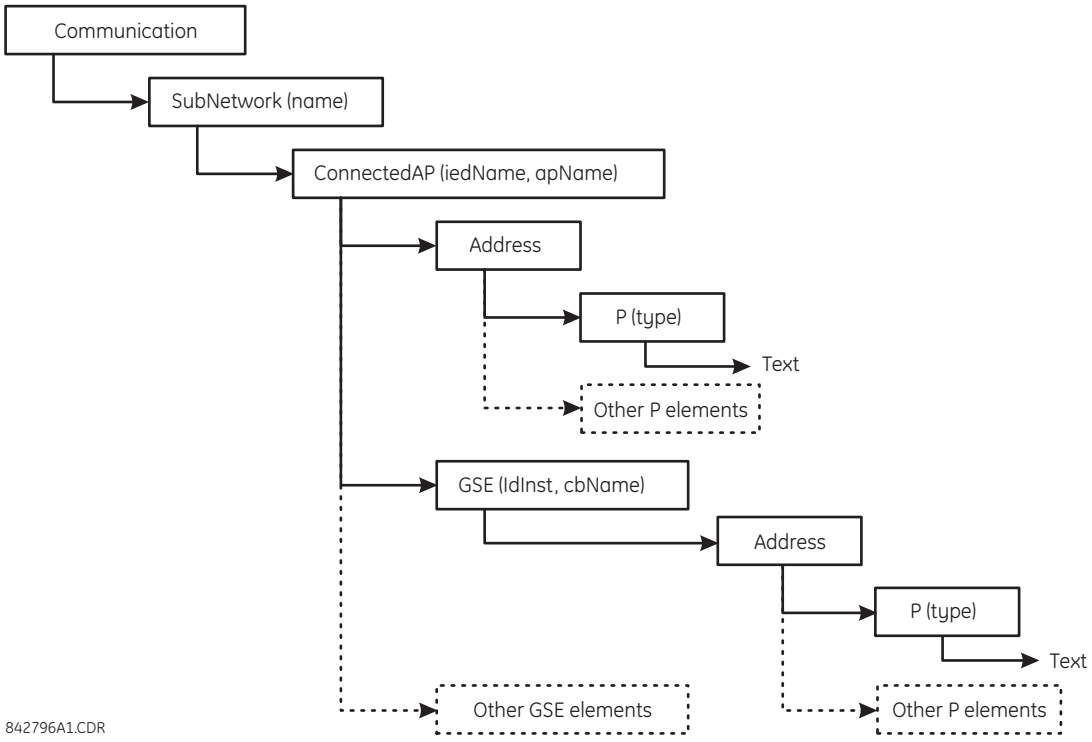


Figure C–4: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, COMMUNICATIONS NODE

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.

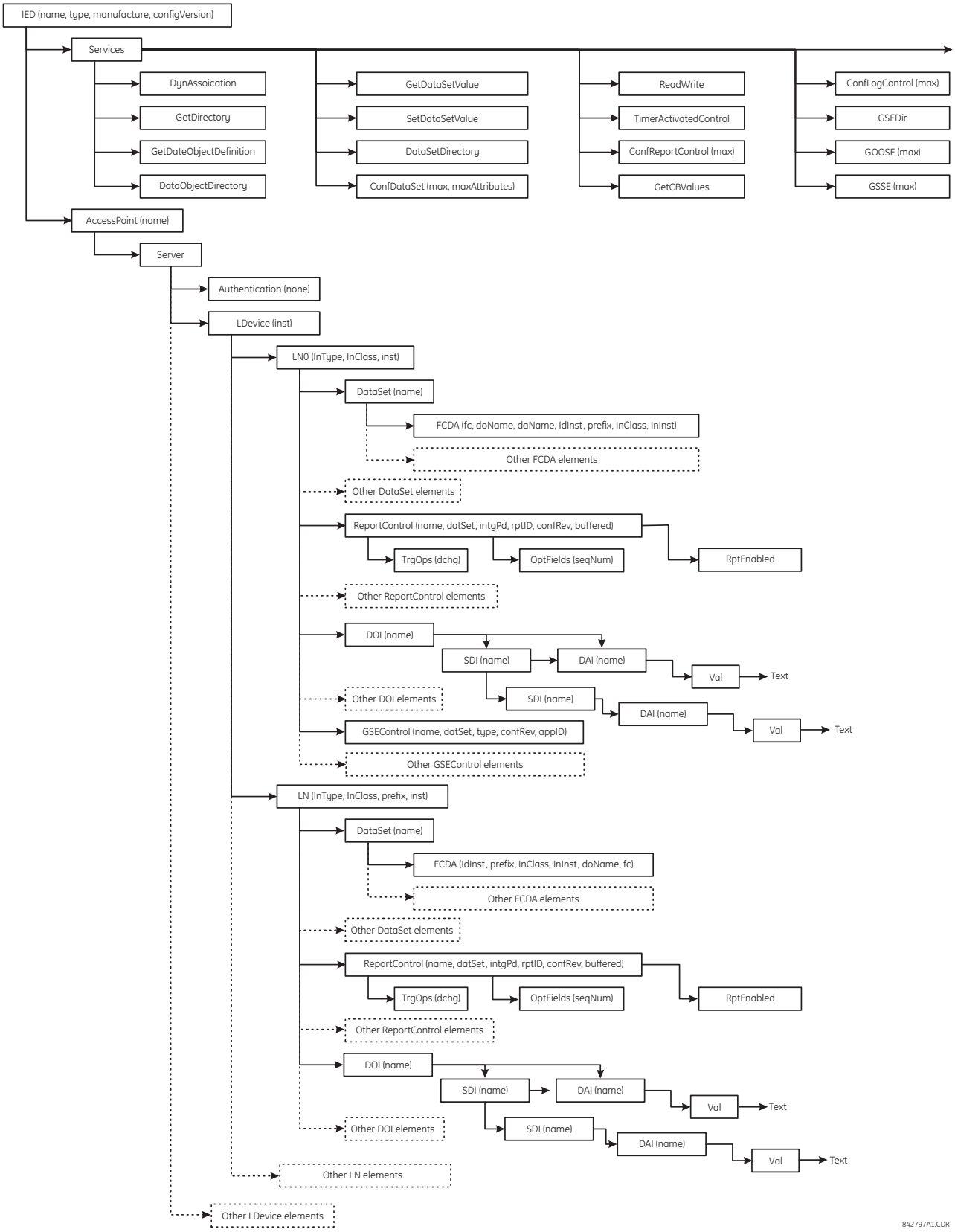


Figure C–5: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, IED NODE

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.

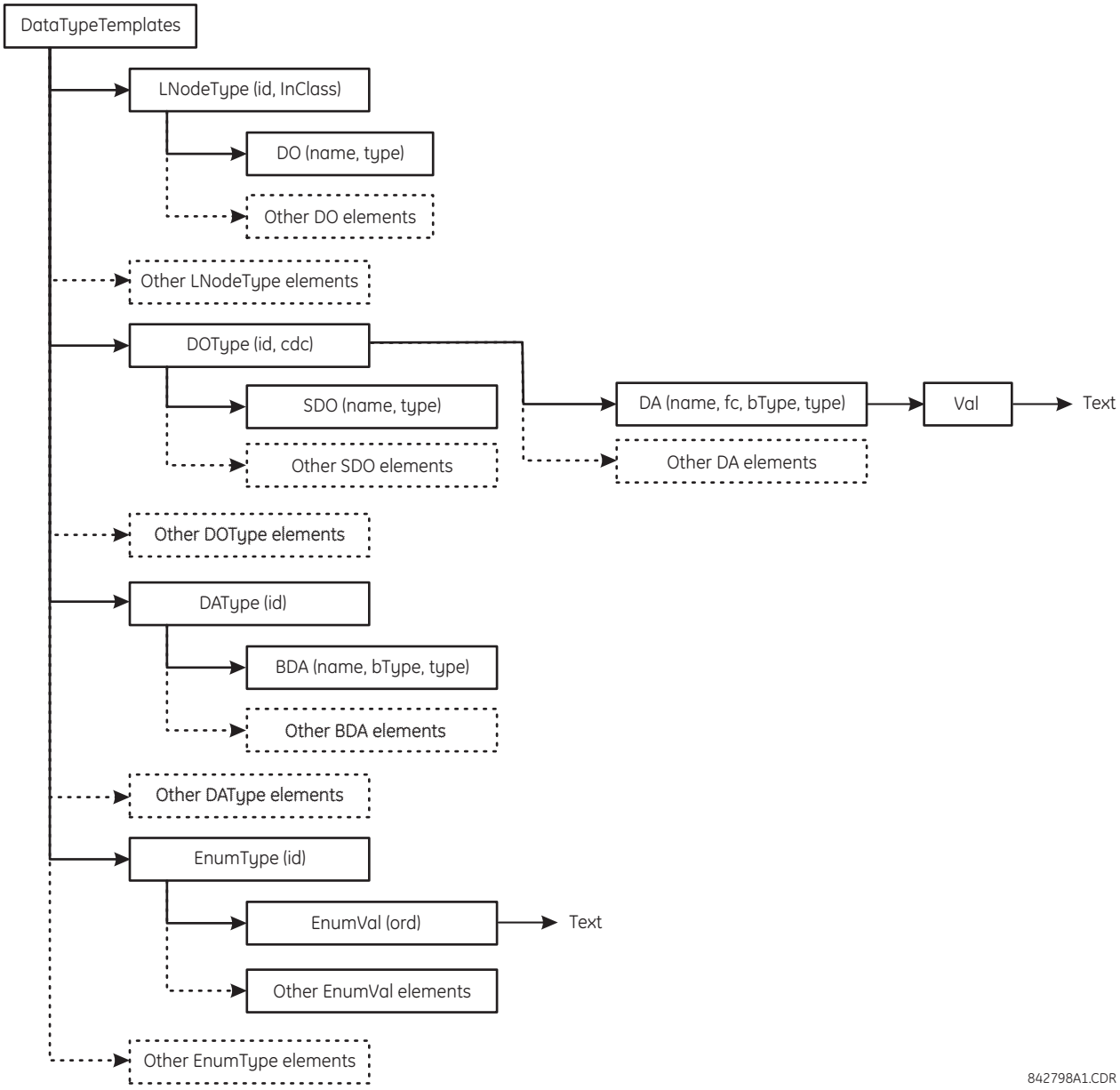
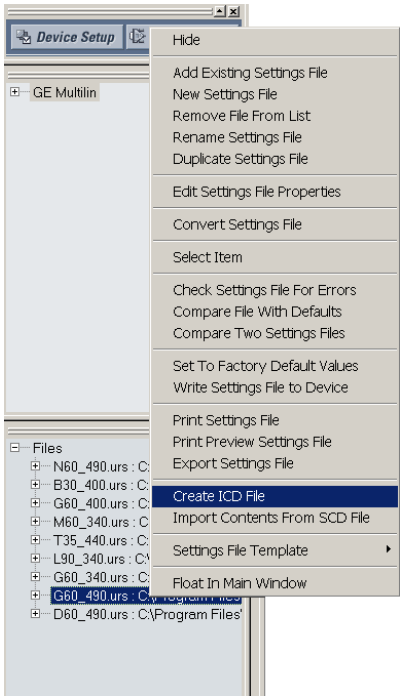


Figure C–6: ICD FILE STRUCTURE, DATATYPETEMPLATES NODE

C.5.4 CREATING AN ICD FILE WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

An ICD file can be created directly from a connected B90 IED or from an offline B90 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 B90 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.

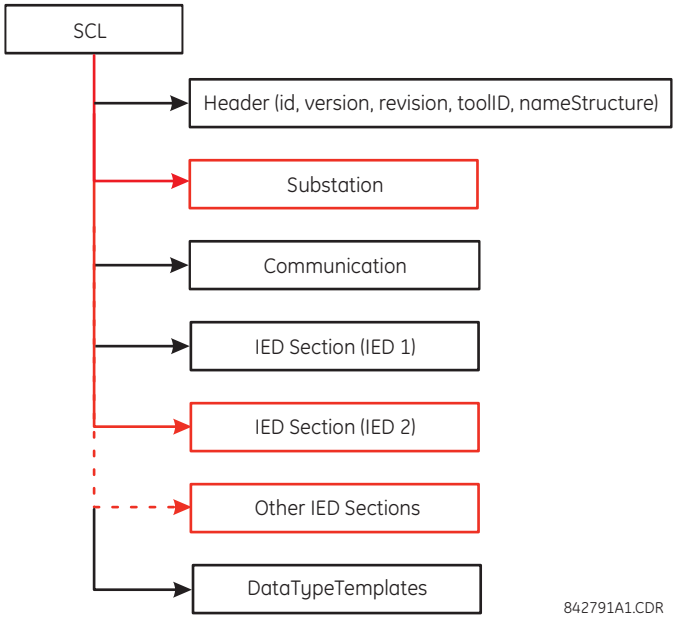


Figure C–7: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, SCL (ROOT) NODE

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:

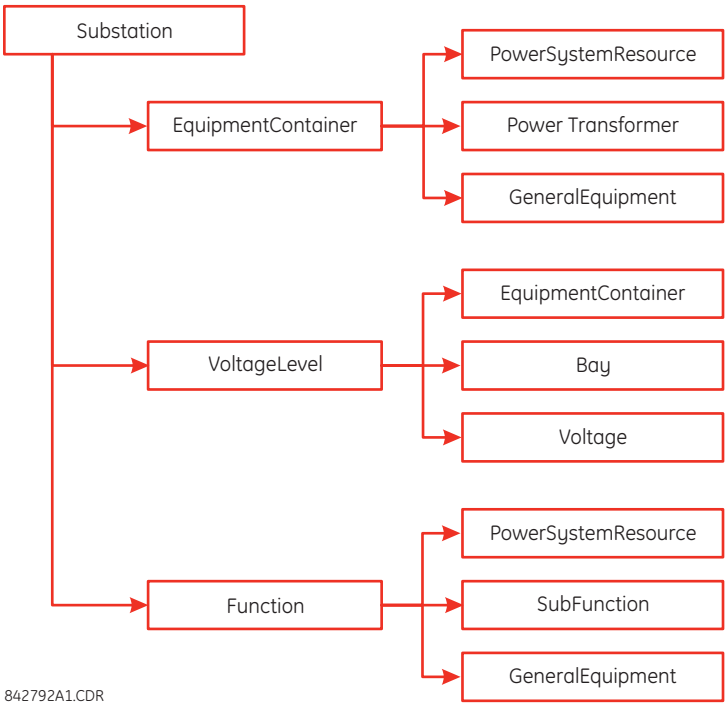


Figure C–8: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, SUBSTATION NODE

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.

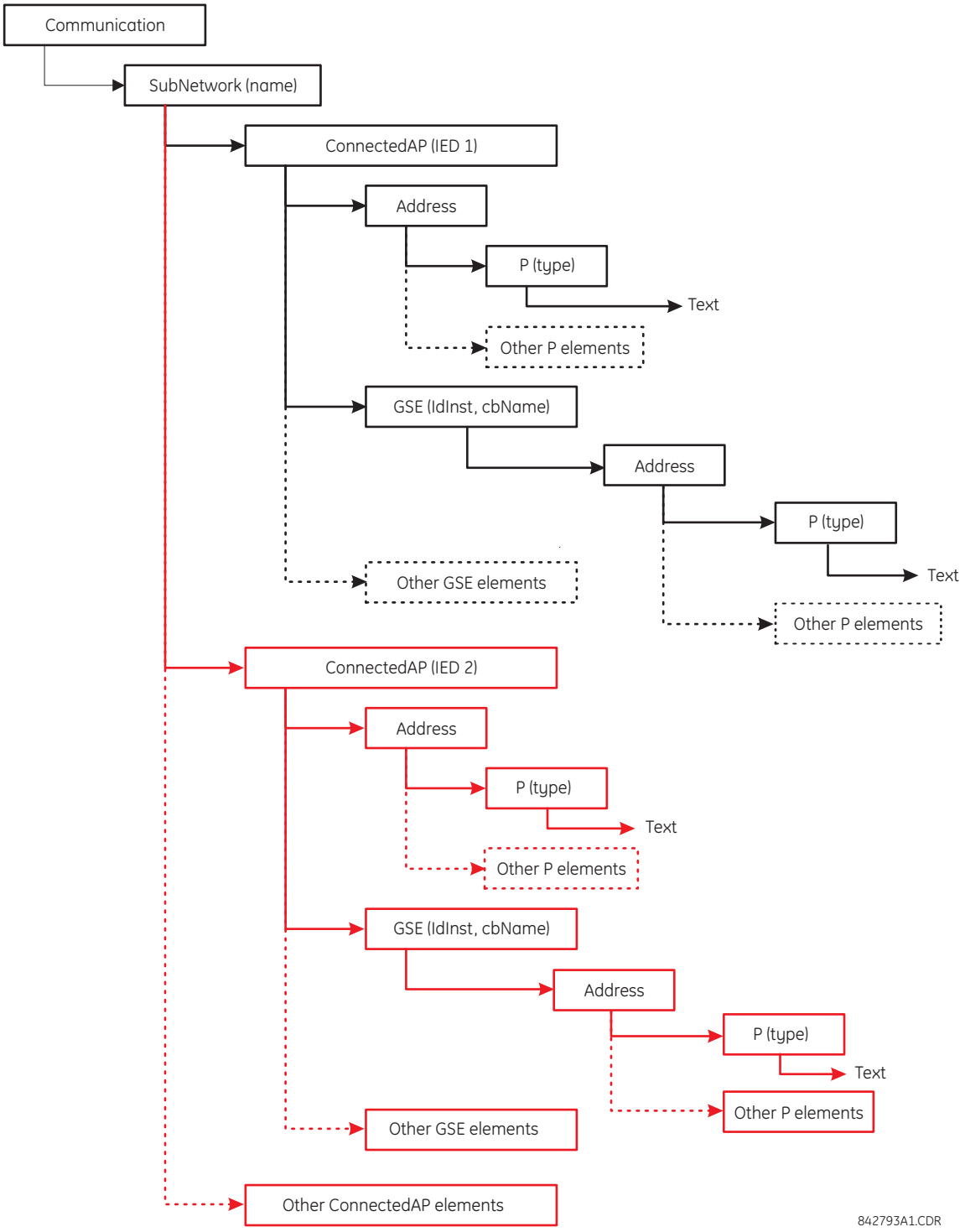


Figure C–9: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, COMMUNICATIONS NODE

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 **ldInst** 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.

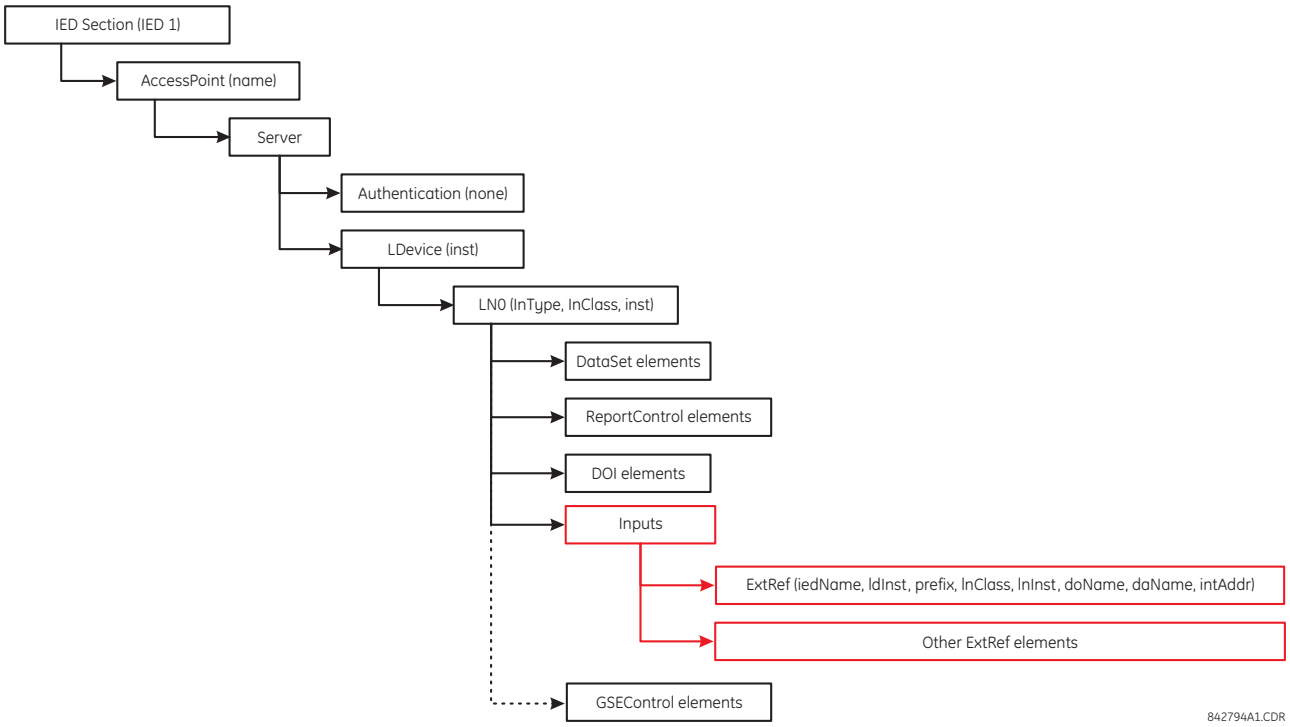
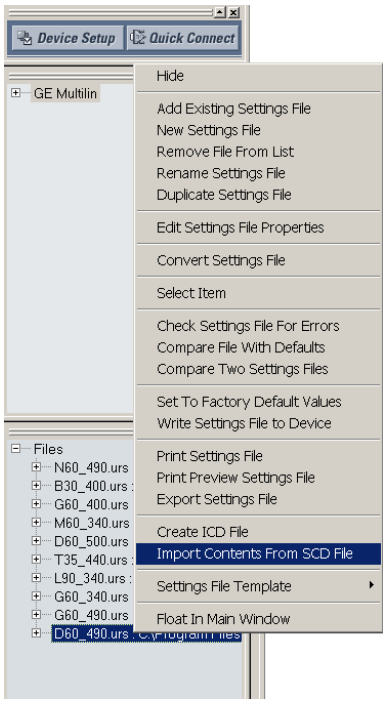


Figure C–10: SCD FILE STRUCTURE, IED NODE

C.5.6 IMPORTING AN SCD FILE WITH ENERVISTA UR SETUP

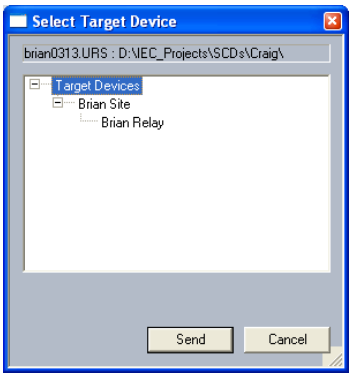
The following procedure describes how to update the B90 with the new configuration from an SCD file with the EnerVista UR Setup software.

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
CLIENT-SERVER ROLES			
B11	**Server** side (of Two-party Application-Association)	**c1**	**Yes**
B12	**Client** side (of Two-party Application-Association)	**---**	
SCSMS SUPPORTED			
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		
GENERIC SUBSTATION EVENT MODEL (GSE)			
B31	**Publisher** side	**O**	**Yes**
B32	**Subscriber** side	**---**	**Yes**
TRANSMISSION OF SAMPLED VALUE MODEL (SVC)			
B41	**Publisher** side	**O**	
B42	**Subscriber** side	**---**	

NOTE

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
IF SERVER SIDE (B11) SUPPORTED			
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**	
	REPORTING		
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		
	Logging	**O**	
M9	**Log control**	**O**	
M9-1	IntgPd		
M10	**Log**	**O**	
M11	**Control**	**M**	**Yes**
IF GSE (B31/32) IS SUPPORTED			
	GOOSE	**O**	**Yes**
M12-1	entryID		
M12-2	DataRefInc		
M13	**GSSE**	**O**	**Yes**
IF SVC (B41/B42) IS SUPPORTED			
M14	Multicast SVC	**O**	
M15	Unicast SVC	**O**	
M16	**Time**	**M**	**Yes**
M17	**File transfer**	**O**	**Yes**

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
SERVER (CLAUSE 7)				
S1	ServerDirectory	TP	M	Yes
APPLICATION ASSOCIATION (CLAUSE 8)				
S2	Associate	TP	M	Yes
S3	Abort	TP	M	Yes
S4	Release	TP	M	Yes
LOGICAL DEVICE (CLAUSE 9)				
S5	LogicalDeviceDirectory	TP	M	Yes
LOGICAL NODE (CLAUSE 10)				
S6	LogicalNodeDirectory	TP	M	Yes
S7	GetAllDataValues	TP	M	Yes
DATA (CLAUSE 11)				
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
DATA SET (CLAUSE 12)				
S12	GetDataSetValues	TP	M	Yes
S13	SetDataSetValues	TP	O	
S14	CreateDataSet	TP	O	
S15	DeleteDataSet	TP	O	
S16	GetDataSetDirectory	TP	O	Yes
SETTING GROUP CONTROL (CLAUSE 16)				
S18	SelectActiveSG	TP	O	
S19	SelectEditSG	TP	O	
S20	SetSGValues	TP	O	
S21	ConfirmEditSGValues	TP	O	
S22	GetSGValues	TP	O	
S23	GetSGCBValues	TP	O	
REPORTING (CLAUSE 17)				
	BUFFERED REPORT CONTROL BLOCK (BRCB)			
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
	UNBUFFERED REPORT CONTROL BLOCK (URCB)			
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
LOGGING (CLAUSE 17)				
	LOG CONTROL BLOCK			
S30	GetLCBValues	TP	M	
S31	SetLCBValues	TP	M	
	LOG			
S32	QueryLogByTime	TP	M	
S33	QueryLogByEntry	TP	M	
S34	GetLogStatusValues	TP	M	
GENERIC SUBSTATION EVENT MODEL (GSE) (CLAUSE 18, ANNEX C)				
	GOOSE-CONTROL-BLOCK (CLAUSE 18)			
S35	SendGOOSEMessage	MC	c8	Yes
S36	GetReference	TP	c9	
S37	GetGOOSEElementNumber	TP	c9	
S38	GetGoCBValues	TP	O	Yes
S39	SetGoCBValues	TP	O	Yes
	GSSE-CONTROL-BLOCK (ANNEX C)			
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
TRANSMISSION OF SAMPLED VALUE MODEL (SVC) (CLAUSE 19)				
	MULTICAST SVC			
S45	SendMSVMessage	MC	c10	
S46	GetMSVCBValues	TP	O	
S47	SetMSVCBValues	TP	O	
	UNICAST SVC			
S48	SendUSVMessage	MC	c10	
S49	GetUSVCBValues	TP	O	
S50	SetUSVCBValues	TP	O	
CONTROL (CLAUSE 20)				
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	
FILE TRANSFER (CLAUSE 23)				
S57	GetFile	TP	M	Yes
S58	SetFile	TP	O	
S59	DeleteFile	TP	O	
S60	GetFileAttributeValues	TP	M	Yes
TIME (CLAUSE 5.5)				
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

NOTE

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
L: SYSTEM LOGICAL NODES	
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	---
A: LOGICAL NODES FOR AUTOMATIC CONTROL	
ANCR: Neutral current regulator	---
ARCO: Reactive power control	---
ATCC: Automatic tap changer controller	---
AVCO: Voltage control	---
C: LOGICAL NODES FOR CONTROL	
CALH: Alarm handling	---
CCGR: Cooling group control	---
CILO: Interlocking	---
CPOW: Point-on-wave switching	---
CSWI: Switch controller	Yes
CSYN: Synchronizer controller	---
F: LOGICAL NODES FOR FUNCTIONAL BLOCKS	
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	---
G: LOGICAL NODES FOR GENERIC REFERENCES	
GAPC: Generic automatic process control	---
GGIO: Generic process I/O	Yes
GLOG: Generic log	---
GSAL: Generic security application	---
I: LOGICAL NODES FOR INTERFACING AND ARCHIVING	
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	---
K: LOGICAL NODES FOR MECHANICAL AND NON-ELECTRIC PRIMARY EQUIPMENT	
KFAN: Fan	---
KFIL: Filter	---
KPMP: Pump	---
KTNK: Tank	---
KVLV: Valve control	---
M: LOGICAL NODES FOR METERING AND MEASUREMENT	
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	---
P: LOGICAL NODES FOR PROTECTION FUNCTIONS	
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	---
Q: LOGICAL NODES FOR POWER QUALITY EVENTS	
QFVR: Frequency variation	---
QITR: Current transient	---
QIUB: Current unbalance variation	---
QVTR: Voltage transient	---
QVUB: Voltage unbalance variation	---
QVVR: Voltage variation	---
R: LOGICAL NODES FOR PROTECTION-RELATED FUNCTIONS	
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	---
S: LOGICAL NODES FOR SENSORS AND MONITORING	
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	---
T: LOGICAL NODES FOR INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMERS	
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	---
X: LOGICAL NODES FOR SWITCHGEAR	
XCBR: Circuit breaker	Yes
XSWI: Circuit switch	Yes
Y: LOGICAL NODES FOR POWER TRANSFORMERS	
YEFN: Earth fault neutralizer (Petersen coil)	---
YLTC: Tap changer	---
YPSH: Power shunt	---
YPTR: Power transformer	---
Z: LOGICAL NODES FOR FURTHER POWER SYSTEM EQUIPMENT	
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 OVERVIEW

IEC 60870-5-103 is defined as a companion standard for the informative element of the protection equipment. IEC 60870-5-103 defines communication for a serial, unbalanced link only. Communication speeds are defined as either 9600 or 19200 baud.

This manual assumes basic knowledge of the IEC 60870-5-103 protocol and the standard IEC 60870 documents relating to the protocol.

Standard IEC 60870 documents relating to IEC 60870-5-103:

- IEC 60870-5-1 Transmission frame formats
- IEC 60870-5-2 Link transmission procedures
- IEC 60870-5-3 General structure of application data
- IEC 60870-5-4 Definition and coding of application information elements
- IEC 60870-5-5 Basic application functions
- IEC 60870-5-6 Conformance testing guidelines

An IEC 60870-5-103 device is required to provide an interoperability table. Interoperability means that any required application data in the device, which can be coded into an IEC 60870-5-103 data type, can be mapped into the IEC 60870-5-103 address space. This data is recognized by any IEC 60870-5-103 master.

D.1.2 FACTOR AND OFFSET CALCULATION TO TRANSMIT MEASURAND

The general formula for the transmitted value is Xt = a * X + b

where X is the measurand, a is the multiplication factor, b is the offset and Xt is the value transmitted.

The conditions for determining a and b, when the values exceed the range are:

4096 = a*Xmax + b (Xmax is the maximum value for the measurand)

-4095 =a*Xmin + b (Xmin is the minimum value for the measurand)

By solving the above system of equations for a and b, we find that:

a = 8191 / (Xmax - Xmin)

b = -4096 * (Xmax + Xmin) / (Xmax - Xmin)

So

Xt = 8191/(Xmax - Xmin)) * X - 4096 * (Xmax + Xmin) / (Xmax - Xmin)

We may further simplify the above formula for situations where:

1)

Xmin = -Xmax (positive and negative values) :

Xt = (8191/2*Xmax) * X

a = 4096/Xmax

b = 0

2)

If Xmin = 0 (only positive values)

Xt = (8191/Xmax) * X - 4096

a = 2 * 4096/Xmax

b = -4096

To calculate Xmax, one needs to know the rated value for the specific type of measurand.

Xmax = 2.4 * Xrated

The boxes indicate the following: ☒ – used in standard direction; ☐ – not used.

1. PHYSICAL LAYER

Electrical interface

☒ EIA RS-485

32 Number of loads for one protection equipment

Optical interface

☐ Glass fibre

☐ Plastic fibre

☐ F-SMA type connector

☐ BFOC/2.5 type connector

Transmission speed

☒ 9600 bits/s

☒ 19200 bits/s

2. LINK LAYER

There are no choices for the link layer.

3. APPLICATION LAYER

Transmission mode for application data

Mode 1 (least significant octet first), as defined in 4.10 of IEC 60870-5-4, is used exclusively in this companion standard.

Common address of ASDU

☒ One COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU (identical with station address)

☐ More than one COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU

Selection of standard information numbers in monitor direction

System functions in monitor direction

	INF	Semantics
☒	<0>	End of general interrogation
☒	<0>	Time synchronization
☒	<2>	Reset FCB
☒	<3>	Reset CU
☒	<4>	Start/restart
☒	<5>	Power on

Status indications in monitor direction

	INF	Semantics
☐	<16>	Auto-recloser active
☐	<17>	Teleprotection active
☐	<18>	Protection active
☐	<19>	LED reset
☐	<20>	Monitor direction blocked
☐	<21>	Test mode

- ☐ <22> Local parameter setting
- ☐ <23> Characteristic 1
- ☐ <24> Characteristic 2
- ☐ <25> Characteristic 3
- ☐ <26> Characteristic 4
- ☐ <27> Auxiliary input 1
- ☐ <28> Auxiliary input 2
- ☐ <29> Auxiliary input 3
- ☐ <30> Auxiliary input 4

Supervision indications in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <32> Measurand supervision I
- ☐ <33> Measurand supervision V
- ☐ <35> Phase sequence supervision
- ☐ <36> Trip circuit supervision
- ☐ <37> I>> back-up operation
- ☐ <38> VT fuse failure
- ☐ <39> Teleprotection disturbed
- ☐ <46> Group warning
- ☐ <47> Group alarm

Earth fault indications in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <48> Earth fault L_1
- ☐ <49> Earth fault L_2
- ☐ <50> Earth fault L_3
- ☐ <51> Earth fault forward, meaning line
- ☐ <52> Earth fault reverse, meaning busbar

Fault indications in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <64> Start/pick-up L_1
- ☐ <65> Start/pick-up L_2
- ☐ <66> Start/pick-up L_3
- ☐ <67> Start/pick-up N
- ☐ <68> General trip
- ☐ <69> Trip L_1
- ☐ <70> Trip L_2
- ☐ <71> Trip L_3
- ☐ <72> Trip I>> (back-up operation)
- ☐ <73> Fault location X in ohms
- ☐ <74> Fault forward/line

- ☐ <75> Fault reverse/busbar
- ☐ <76> Teleprotection signal transmitted
- ☐ <77> Teleprotection signal received
- ☐ <78> Zone 1
- ☐ <79> Zone 2
- ☐ <80> Zone 3
- ☐ <81> Zone 4
- ☐ <82> Zone 5
- ☐ <83> Zone 6
- ☐ <84> General start / pick-up
- ☐ <85> Breaker failure
- ☐ <86> Trip measuring system L_1
- ☐ <87> Trip measuring system L_2
- ☐ <88> Trip measuring system L_3
- ☐ <89> Trip measuring system E
- ☐ <90> Trip I>
- ☐ <91> Trip I>>
- ☐ <92> Trip IN>
- ☐ <93> Trip IN>>

Auto-reclosure indications in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <128> CB 'on' by AR
- ☐ <129> CB 'on' by long-time AR
- ☐ <130> AR blocked

Measurands in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <144> Measurand I
- ☐ <145> Measurands I, V
- ☐ <146> Measurands I, V, P, Q
- ☐ <147> Measurands I_N, V_{EN}
- ☐ <148> Measurands I_{L123}, V_{L123}, P, Q, f

Generic functions in monitor direction

INF Semantics

- ☐ <240> Read headings of all defined groups
- ☐ <241> Read values or attributes of all entries of one group
- ☐ <243> Read directory of a single entry
- ☐ <244> Read value or attribute of a single entry
- ☐ <245> End of general interrogation of generic data
- ☐ <249> Write entry with confirmation
- ☐ <250> Write entry with execution

☐ <251> Write entry aborted

Selection of standard information numbers in control direction

System functions in control direction

	INF	Semantics
☒	<0>	Initiation of general interrogation
☒	<0>	Time synchronization

General commands in control direction

	INF	Semantics
☐	<16>	Auto-recloser on/off
☐	<17>	Teleprotection on/off
☐	<18>	Protection on/off
☐	<19>	LED reset
☐	<23>	Activate characteristic 1
☐	<24>	Activate characteristic 2
☐	<25>	Activate characteristic 3
☐	<26>	Activate characteristic 4

Generic functions in control direction

	INF	Semantics
☐	<240>	Read headings of all defined groups
☐	<241>	Read values or attributes of all entries of one group
☐	<243>	Read directory of a single entry
☐	<244>	Read value or attribute of a single entry
☐	<245>	General interrogation of generic data
☐	<248>	Write entry
☐	<249>	Write entry with confirmation
☐	<250>	Write entry with execution
☐	<251>	Write entry abort

Basic application functions

- ☐ Test mode
- ☐ Blocking of monitor direction
- ☐ Disturbance data
- ☐ Generic services
- ☐ Private data

Miscellaneous

MEASURAND	MAX MVAL = TIMES RATED VALUE 1,2	OR	2,4
Current L_1	☐		☒
Current L_2	☐		☒
Current L_3	☐		☒
Voltage L_{1-E}	☐		☒
Voltage L_{2-E}	☐		☒

MEASURAND	MAX MVAL = TIMES RATED VALUE		
	1,2	OR	2,4
Voltage L_{3-E}	☐		☒
Active power P	☐		☒
Reactive power Q	☐		☒
Frequency f	☐		☒
Voltage L_1-L_2	☐		☒

D

E.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:
■ ~~100 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~2400 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~2400 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~200 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~4800 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~4800 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~300 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~9600 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~9600 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~600 bits/sec.~~		■ ~~19200 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~1200 bits/sec.~~		■ ~~38400 bits/sec.~~
		■ ~~56000 bits/sec.~~
		■ ~~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:
■ ~~100 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~2400 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~2400 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~200 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~4800 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~4800 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~300 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~9600 bits/sec.~~	■ ~~9600 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~600 bits/sec.~~		■ ~~19200 bits/sec.~~
■ ~~1200 bits/sec.~~		■ ~~38400 bits/sec.~~
		■ ~~56000 bits/sec.~~
		■ ~~64000 bits/sec.~~

4. LINK LAYER

Link Transmission Procedure:	Address Field of the Link:
■ ~~Balanced Transmission~~	■ ~~Not Present (Balanced Transmission Only)~~
■ ~~Unbalanced Transmission~~	■ ~~One Octet~~
	■ ~~Two Octets~~
	■ ~~Structured~~
	■ ~~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 Application Service Data Unit (ASDU) types are returned in class 2 messages (low priority) with the indicated causes of transmission:

■ ~~The standard assignment of ASDUs to class 2 messages is used as follows~~:

■ ~~A special assignment of ASDUs 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 ASDU:

■ ~~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

☒ <1> := Single-point information	M_SP_NA_1
■ ~~<2> := Single-point information with time tag~~	~~M_SP_TA_1~~
☐ <3> := Double-point information	M_DP_NA_1
■ ~~<4> := Double-point information with time tag~~	~~M_DP_TA_1~~
☐ <5> := Step position information	M_ST_NA_1
■ ~~<6> := Step position information with time tag~~	~~M_ST_TA_1~~
☐ <7> := Bitstring of 32 bits	M_BO_NA_1
■ ~~<8> := Bitstring of 32 bits with time tag~~	~~M_BO_TA_1~~
☐ <9> := Measured value, normalized value	M_ME_NA_1
■ ~~<10> := Measured value, normalized value with time tag~~	~~M_NE_TA_1~~
☐ <11> := Measured value, scaled value	M_ME_NB_1
■ ~~<12> := Measured value, scaled value with time tag~~	~~M_NE_TB_1~~
☒ <13> := Measured value, short floating point value	M_ME_NC_1
■ ~~<14> := Measured value, short floating point value with time tag~~	~~M_NE_TC_1~~
☒ <15> := Integrated totals	M_IT_NA_1
■ ~~<16> := Integrated totals with time tag~~	~~M_IT_TA_1~~
■ ~~<17> := Event of protection equipment with time tag~~	~~M_EP_TA_1~~
■ ~~<18> := Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag~~	~~M_EP_TB_1~~
■ ~~<19> := Packed output circuit information of protection equipment with time tag~~	~~M_EP_TC_1~~
☐ <20> := Packed single-point information with status change detection	M_SP_NA_1

☐ <21> := Measured value, normalized value without quantity descriptor	M_ME_ND_1
☒ <30> := Single-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_SP_TB_1
☐ <31> := Double-point information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_DP_TB_1
☐ <32> := Step position information with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ST_TB_1
☐ <33> := Bitstring of 32 bits with time tag CP56Time2a	M_BO_TB_1
☐ <34> := Measured value, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TD_1
☐ <35> := Measured value, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TE_1
☐ <36> := Measured value, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	M_ME_TF_1
☒ <37> := Integrated totals with time tag CP56Time2a	M_IT_TB_1
☐ <38> := Event of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TD_1
☐ <39> := Packed start events of protection equipment with time tag CP56Time2a	M_EP_TE_1
☐ <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

☒ <45> := Single command	C_SC_NA_1
☐ <46> := Double command	C_DC_NA_1
☐ <47> := Regulating step command	C_RC_NA_1
☐ <48> := Set point command, normalized value	C_SE_NA_1
☐ <49> := Set point command, scaled value	C_SE_NB_1
☐ <50> := Set point command, short floating point value	C_SE_NC_1
☐ <51> := Bitstring of 32 bits	C_BO_NA_1
☒ <58> := Single command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SC_TA_1
☐ <59> := Double command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_DC_TA_1
☐ <60> := Regulating step command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_RC_TA_1
☐ <61> := Set point command, normalized value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TA_1
☐ <62> := Set point command, scaled value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TB_1
☐ <63> := Set point command, short floating point value with time tag CP56Time2a	C_SE_TC_1
☐ <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

☒ <70> := End of initialization	M_EI_NA_1

System information in control direction

☒ <100> := Interrogation command	C_IC_NA_1
☒ <101> := Counter interrogation command	C_CI_NA_1
☒ <102> := Read command	C_RD_NA_1
☒ <103> := Clock synchronization command (see Clause 7.6 in standard)	C_CS_NA_1
■ ~~<104> := Test command~~	~~C_TS_NA_1~~
☒ <105> := Reset process command	C_RP_NA_1
■ <106> := Delay acquisition command	C_CD_NA_1
☒ <107> := Test command with time tag CP56Time2a	C_TS_TA_1

Parameter in control direction

☐ <110> := Parameter of measured value, normalized value	PE_ME_NA_1
☐ <111> := Parameter of measured value, scaled value	PE_ME_NB_1
☒ <112> := Parameter of measured value, short floating point value	PE_ME_NC_1
☐ <113> := Parameter activation	PE_AC_NA_1

File transfer

☐ <120> := File Ready	F_FR_NA_1
☐ <121> := Section Ready	F_SR_NA_1
☐ <122> := Call directory, select file, call file, call section	F_SC_NA_1
☐ <123> := Last section, last segment	F_LS_NA_1
☐ <124> := Ack file, ack section	F_AF_NA_1
☐ <125> := Segment	F_SG_NA_1
☐ <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 ASDU	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	UNKNOWN COMMON ADDRESS OF ASDU	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
<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																			

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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 ASDU	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
<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:

☒ Global

☒ Group 1	☒ Group 5	☒ Group 9	☒ Group 13
☒ Group 2	☒ Group 6	☒ Group 10	☒ Group 14
☒ Group 3	☒ Group 7	☒ Group 11	☒ Group 15
☒ Group 4	☒ Group 8	☒ Group 12	☒ 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)

E.1.2 IEC 60870-5-104 POINTS

The IEC 60870-5-104 data points are configured through the **SETTINGS** ⇨ **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨⇩ **DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS** menu. See the Communications section of chapter 5 for details.

F.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 F–1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 1 of 3)

(Also see the IMPLEMENTATION TABLE in the following section)	
Vendor Name: **General Electric Multilin**	
Device Name: **UR Series Relay**	
Highest DNP Level Supported: For Requests: **Level 2** For Responses: **Level 2**	**Device Function:** ☐ Master ☒ **Slave**
Notable objects, functions, and/or qualifiers supported in addition to the Highest DNP Levels Supported (the complete list is described in the attached table): **Binary Inputs (Object 1)** **Binary Input Changes (Object 2)** **Binary Outputs (Object 10)** **Control Relay Output Block (Object 12)** **Binary Counters (Object 20)** **Frozen Counters (Object 21)** **Counter Change Event (Object 22)** **Frozen Counter Event (Object 23)** **Analog Inputs (Object 30)** **Analog Input Changes (Object 32)** **Analog Deadbands (Object 34)** **Time and Date (Object 50)** **File Transfer (Object 70)** **Internal Indications (Object 80)**	
Maximum Data Link Frame Size (octets): Transmitted: **292** Received: **292**	**Maximum Application Fragment Size (octets):** Transmitted: **configurable up to 2048** Received: **2048**
Maximum Data Link Re-tries: ☒ **None** ☐ Fixed at 3 ☐ Configurable	**Maximum Application Layer Re-tries:** ☒ **None** ☐ Configurable
Requires Data Link Layer Confirmation: ☒ Never ☐ Always ☐ Sometimes ☐ Configurable	

Table F–1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 2 of 3)

Requires Application Layer Confirmation:

- ☐ Never
- ☐ Always
- ☒ When reporting Event Data
- ☒ When sending multi-fragment responses
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Configurable

Timeouts while waiting for:

Data Link Confirm:	☒ None	☐ Fixed at ____	☐ Variable	☐ Configurable
Complete Appl. Fragment:	☒ **None**	☐ Fixed at ____	☐ Variable	☐ Configurable
Application Confirm:	☐ None	☒ **Fixed at 10 s**	☐ Variable	☐ Configurable
Complete Appl. Response:	☒ **None**	☐ Fixed at ____	☐ Variable	☐ Configurable

Others:

Transmission Delay:	**No intentional delay**
Need Time Interval:	**Configurable (default = 24 hrs.)**
Select/Operate Arm Timeout:	**10 s**
Binary input change scanning period:	**8 times per power system cycle**
Analog input change scanning period:	**500 ms**
Counter change scanning period:	**500 ms**
Frozen counter event scanning period:	**500 ms**
Unsolicited response notification delay:	**100 ms**
Unsolicited response retry delay	**configurable 0 to 60 sec.**

Sends/Executes Control Operations:

WRITE Binary Outputs	☒ **Never**	☐ Always	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable
SELECT/OPERATE	☐ Never	☒ **Always**	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable
DIRECT OPERATE	☐ Never	☒ **Always**	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable
DIRECT OPERATE – NO ACK	☐ Never	☒ **Always**	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable

Count > 1	☒ **Never**	☐ Always	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable
Pulse On	☐ Never	☐ Always	☒ **Sometimes**	☐ Configurable
Pulse Off	☐ Never	☐ Always	☒ **Sometimes**	☐ Configurable
Latch On	☐ Never	☐ Always	☒ **Sometimes**	☐ Configurable
Latch Off	☐ Never	☐ Always	☒ **Sometimes**	☐ Configurable
Queue	☒ **Never**	☐ Always	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable
Clear Queue	☒ **Never**	☐ Always	☐ Sometimes	☐ Configurable

Explanation of 'Sometimes': Object 12 points are mapped to UR Virtual Inputs. The persistence of Virtual Inputs is determined by the **VIRTUAL INPUT X TYPE** 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 F–1: DNP V3.00 DEVICE PROFILE (Sheet 3 of 3)

Reports Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested: ☐ Never ☒ **Only time-tagged** ☐ Only non-time-tagged ☐ Configurable	**Reports time-tagged Binary Input Change Events when no specific variation requested:** ☐ Never ☒ Binary Input Change With Time ☐ Binary Input Change With Relative Time ☐ Configurable (attach explanation)
Sends Unsolicited Responses: ☐ **Never** ☒ Configurable ☐ Only certain objects ☐ Sometimes (attach explanation) ☒ ENABLE/DISABLE unsolicited Function codes supported	**Sends Static Data in Unsolicited Responses:** ☒ Never ☐ When Device Restarts ☐ When Status Flags Change No other options are permitted.
Default Counter Object/Variation: ☐ No Counters Reported ☐ Configurable (attach explanation) ☒ **Default Object: 20** **Default Variation: 1** ☒ **Point-by-point list attached**	**Counters Roll Over at:** ☐ No Counters Reported ☐ Configurable (attach explanation) ☒ **16 Bits (Counter 8)** ☒ **32 Bits (Counters 0 to 7, 9)** ☐ Other Value: _____ ☒ **Point-by-point list attached**
Sends Multi-Fragment Responses: ☒ **Yes** ☐ No	

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The following table identifies the variations, function codes, and qualifiers supported by the B90 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 F–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. See 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 B90 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table F–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. See 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 B90 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table F–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. See 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 B90 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

Table F–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) 20 (enable unsol) 21 (disable unsol) 22 (assign class)	06 (no range, or all) 07, 08 (limited quantity)		
	3	Class 2 Data				
	4	Class 3 Data				
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. See 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 B90 is not restarted, but the DNP process is restarted.

F.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. See the Communications section of Chapter 5 for 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**

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 F–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 F–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

F.2.3 ANALOG INPUTS

The DNP analog input data points are configured through the **PRODUCT SETUP** ⇨⇩ **COMMUNICATIONS** ⇨⇩ **DNP / IEC104 POINT LISTS** ⇨ **ANALOG INPUT / MME POINTS** menu. See the Communications section of Chapter 5 for 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**

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G.1.1 RADIUS SERVER CONFIGURATION

The following procedure is an example of how to set up a simple RADIUS server. You install the RADIUS server software on a separate computer. In this example, we use FreeRADIUS third-party software.

1. Download and install FreeRADIUS from www.freeradius.org as the RADIUS server. This is a Windows 32-bit installation that is known to work. If you try another third-party tool and it does not work, use the FreeRADIUS software.
2. Open the radiusd.conf file in the <Path_to_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, locate the "bind_address" field, and enter your RADIUS server IP address. An example is

   ```
   bind_address = 10.14.61.122
   ```

   Text editor software that supports direct editing and saving of UNIX text encodings and line breaks, such as EditPad Lite, is needed for this editing.
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 == "TesterPw1#"
                       GE-UR-Role = Administrator
   ```
4. In the clients.conf file in the <Path_to_Radius>\etc\raddb folder, add the following text to define the UR as a RADIUS client, where the client IP address is 10.14.61.132, 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 10.14.61.132 {
   secret = Testing!123
   shortname = ur1-test
   }
   ```

   Alternatively, you can specify one secret for a network of clients, where in the following example the clients are all within the 10.14.61.0/24 subnet and the shared secret specified here is also configured on all the UR devices in the subnet for successful authentication.

   ```
   client 10.14.61.0/24 {
   secret = Testing!123
   shortname = net1-test
   }
   ```
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
```

For example, the file can look like the following:

```
$INCLUDE ../share/freeradius/dictionary
$INCLUDE dictionary.ge
```

7. For the first start, run the RADIUS server in debug mode to ensure that there are no compiling errors.

   ```
   <Path_to_Radius>/start_radiusd_debug.bat
   ```

8. Set up the RADIUS parameters on the UR as follows.

   If logging in, select **Device** for the **Authentication Type**, and use Administrator for the **User Name**. The default password is "ChangeMe1#".

   Access **Settings > Product Setup > Security**. Configure the IP address (10.14.61.122 in this example) and ports (default values in this example) for the RADIUS server. Leave the GE vendor ID field at the default of 2910. Update the RADIUS shared secret (Testing!123 in this example) as specified in the clients.conf file. Restart the relay for the IP address and port changes to take effect.

9. Verify operation. Log in to the UR software as follows. In the login window, select **Server** as the **Authentication Type**, enter the user name entered (for example user name Tester and password "TesterPw1#"). Check that the RADIUS server log file shows the access with an "Access-Accept" entry.

H.1.1 REVISION HISTORY

Table H–1: REVISION HISTORY

MANUAL P/N	B90 REVISION	RELEASE DATE	ECO
1601-0115-C1	3.0x	02 July 2002	URB-006
1601-0115-C2	3.0x	18 November 2002	URB-011
1601-0115-C3	3.0x	30 August 2003	URB-009
1601-0115-G1	4.0x	23 March 2004	URX-123
1601-0115-G2	4.0x	17 May 2004	URX-136
1601-0115-K1	4.6x	15 February 2005	URX-176
1601-0115-M1	4.9x	15 December 2005	URX-208
1601-0115-M2	4.9x	27 February 2006	URX-214
1601-0115-P1	5.2x	28 February 2007	URX-236
1601-0115-P2	5.2x	01 March 2007	URX-236
1601-0115-R1	5.4x	26 June 2007	URX-242
1601-0115-R2	5.4x	31 August 2007	URX-246
1601-0115-R3	5.4x	17 October 2007	URX-251
1601-0115-S1	5.5x	7 December 2007	URX-253
1601-0115-S2	5.5x	22 February 2008	URX-258
1601-0115-S3	5.5x	12 March 2008	URX-260
1601-0115-T1	5.6x	27 June 2008	08-0390
1601-0115-U1	5.7x	29 May 2009	09-0938
1601-0115-U2	5.7x	30 September 2009	09-1165
1601-0115-V1	5.8x	29 May 2010	09-1457
1601-0115-V2	5.8x	04 January 2011	11-2237
1601-0115-W1	5.9x	12 January 2011	11-2227
1601-0115-X1	6.0x	21 December 2011	11-2840
1601-0115-X2	6.0x	5 April 2012	12-3254
1601-0115-Y1	7.0x	30 September 2012	12-3529
1601-0115-Y2	7.0x	11 November 2012	12-3601
1601-0115-Z1	7.1x	30 March 2013	13-0126
1601-0115-AA1	7.2x	1 August 2013	13-0401
1601-0115-AA2	7.2x	31 December 2014	14-1732
1601-0115-AA3	7.2x	1 September 2015	15-2215
1601-0115-AA4	7.2x	15 April 2016	16-2786
1601-0115-AA5	7.2x	15 August 20175	17-3978
1601-0115-AA6	7.2x	24 May 2021	21-6381
1601-0115-AA7	7.2x	11 August 2021	21-6542

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H.1.2 CHANGES TO THE B90 MANUAL

Table H–2: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA7

PAGE (AA6)	PAGE (AA7)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision
7-11	7-11	Add	Added Instantaneous Protection Elements Trip Security section to self-tests

Table H–3: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA6

PAGE (AA5)	PAGE (AA6)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision
2-	2-	Update	Updated Dropout Level specification for several elements, changing percent range to a number
2-	2-	Delete	Deleted end-of-manufacturing modules 2G, 74, 75, 7E, 7L from order code tables
2-9	2-9	Update	Updated order codes from SH / SL to RH / RL for the redundant power supply for the UR. The power supply modules were upgraded in 2014 to SH and SL, but the order codes when purchasing a UR remain as RH and RL so that customers do not need to change order codes. The order codes for the power supply replacement modules are correct as SH and SL.
2-9	2-9	Add	Added order codes for Inter-relay communication modules in U column for horizontal unit
2-14	2-14	Update	Updated Bus Differential specification for Characteristic Accuracy
3-	3-	Update	Updated Typical Wiring Diagram at CPU module, CPU Module Communications Wiring figure, and Options for IRIG-B Connection figure
5-	5-	Update	Updated menu tables using live relay
6-	6-	Update	Updated menu tables using live relay
B-	B-	Update	Updated Modbus memory map and F codes
G-	G-	Update	Updated RADIUS appendix

Table H–4: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA5

PAGE (AA4)	PAGE (AA5)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision
3-34	3-34	Update	Updated RS422 and Fiber Interface Connection figure for the clock channels (from 7a and 7b to 1a and 1b)

Table H–5: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA4

PAGE (AA3)	PAGE (AA4)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision, including updated branding from GE Digital Energy to GE Grid Solutions
---	---	Delete	Deleted EAC logo from title page and deleted EAC certification from Approvals specifications because document not translated into Russian

Table H–6: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA3

PAGE (AA2)	PAGE (AA3)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision throughout document
---	---	Update	Updated numbers of elements throughout document
---	---	Add	Added EAC compliance information throughout, including logo on title page, rear panel, added specifications, added life expectancy and decommissioning, added sections on Uninstall and Clear Files and Data, Repairs, Storage, and Disposal
2-12	2-12	Add	Added UR Signal Processing section
4-22	4-22	Delete	Deleted Standard Faceplate section on how to customize LED and blank panels. Clear Lexan front cover (part number 1501-0014) no longer being sold. Units with blank LED panels no longer being sold.
5-102	5-102	Update	Updated FlexLogic operands table
A-	A-	Update	Updated FlexAnalog and FlexInteger tables
B-	B-	Update	Updated Modbus memory map and F codes

Table H–7: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA2

PAGE (AA1)	PAGE (AA2)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Update	General revision throughout document
---	---	Update	Updated references to digital inputs/outputs to contact inputs/outputs for consistency
5-23	5-23	Add	Added Syslog Format section
5-29	5-29	Add	Added Far-End Fault Indication (FEFI) section
B-	B-	Update	Updated Modbus memory map and F codes
H-6	H-6	Update	Updated product warranty from 24 months to 10 years

Table H–8: MAJOR UPDATES FOR B90 MANUAL REVISION AA1

PAGE (Z1)	PAGE (AA1)	CHANGE	DESCRIPTION
---	---	Add	Added content for IEC 60870-5-103 throughout document
2-	2-	Update	Updated order codes
2-	2-	Update	Updated specifications
8-	---	Delete	Deleted chapter 8 on security, moving content to other chapters
---	10-	Add	Added Maintenance chapter, moving content from other chapters and adding new instructions to replace the battery
---	D-	Add	Added new appendix on IEC 60870-5-103 interoperability

H.2.1 STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS

A..... Ampere
AC ..... Alternating Current
A/D ..... Analog to Digital
AE ..... Accidental Energization, Application Entity
AMP ..... Ampere
ANG ..... Angle
ANSI..... American National Standards Institute
AR ..... Automatic Reclosure
ASDU ..... Application-layer Service Data Unit
ASYM ..... Asymmetry
AUTO ..... Automatic
AUX..... Auxiliary
AVG..... Average

BCS..... Best Clock Selector
BER..... Bit Error Rate
BF..... Breaker Fail
BFI..... Breaker Failure Initiate
BKR..... Breaker
BLK ..... Block
BLKG..... Blocking
BNC..... Bayonet Neill-Concelman
BPNT..... Breakpoint of a characteristic
BRKR ..... Breaker

CAP..... Capacitor
CC..... Coupling Capacitor
CCVT ..... Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformer
CFG..... Configure / Configurable
.CFG..... Filename extension for oscillography files
CHK..... Check
CHNL ..... Channel
CLS ..... Close
CLSD..... Closed
CMND ..... Command
CMPRSN..... Comparison
CO..... Contact Output
COM..... Communication
COMM..... Communications
COMP ..... Compensated, Comparison
CONN..... Connection
CONT..... Continuous, Contact
CO-ORD..... Coordination
CPU..... Central Processing Unit
CRC ..... Cyclic Redundancy Code
CRT, CRNT .... Current
CSA..... Canadian Standards Association
CT ..... Current Transformer
CVT ..... Capacitive Voltage Transformer

D/A ..... Digital to Analog
DC (dc)..... Direct Current
DD..... Disturbance Detector
DFLT ..... Default
DGNST..... Diagnostics
DI..... Digital Input
DIFF ..... Differential
DIR..... Directional
DISCREP ..... Discrepancy
DIST ..... Distance
DMD ..... Demand
DNP..... Distributed Network Protocol
DPO ..... Dropout
DSP..... Digital Signal Processor
dt ..... Rate of Change
DTT ..... Direct Transfer Trip
DUTT..... Direct Under-reaching Transfer Trip

EAD..... Expert Arc Detector
ENCRMNT ..... Encroachment
EPRI..... Electric Power Research Institute
.EVT ..... Filename extension for event recorder files
EXT ..... Extension, External

F..... Field
FAIL..... Failure
FD ..... Fault Detector
FDH..... Fault Detector high-set
FDL..... Fault Detector low-set
FLA ..... Full Load Current
FO..... Fiber Optic
FREQ..... Frequency
FSK..... Frequency-Shift Keying
FTP ..... File Transfer Protocol
FxE ..... FlexElement™
FWD..... Forward

G..... Generator
GE..... General Electric
GND..... Ground
GNTR..... Generator
GOOSE..... General Object Oriented Substation Event
GPS ..... Global Positioning System

HARM ..... Harmonic / Harmonics
HCT ..... High Current Time
HGF ..... High-Impedance Ground Fault (CT)
HIZ..... High-Impedance and Arcing Ground
HMI ..... Human-Machine Interface
HTTP ..... Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
HYB ..... Hybrid

I..... Instantaneous
I_0..... Zero Sequence current
I_1..... Positive Sequence current
I_2..... Negative Sequence current
IA..... Phase A current
IAB ..... Phase A minus B current
IB ..... Phase B current
IBC..... Phase B minus C current
IC ..... Phase C current
ICA..... Phase C minus A current
ID ..... Identification
IED..... Intelligent Electronic Device
IEC..... International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE..... Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IG..... Ground (not residual) current
Igd..... Differential Ground current
IN ..... CT Residual Current (3I0) or Input
INC SEQ..... Incomplete Sequence
INIT..... Initiate
INST..... Instantaneous
INV..... Inverse
I/O..... Input/Output
IOC ..... Instantaneous Overcurrent
IOV..... Instantaneous Overvoltage
IRIG ..... Inter-Range Instrumentation Group
ISO..... International Standards Organization
IUV..... Instantaneous Undervoltage

K0 ..... Zero Sequence Current Compensation
kA..... kiloAmpere
kV..... kiloVolt

LED..... Light Emitting Diode
LEO..... Line End Open
LFT BLD ..... Left Blinder
LOOP..... Loopback
LPU..... Line Pickup
LRA..... Locked-Rotor Current
LTC ..... Load Tap-Changer

M..... Machine
mA..... MilliAmpere
MAG..... Magnitude
MAN..... Manual / Manually
MAX..... Maximum
MIC ..... Model Implementation Conformance
MIN ..... Minimum, Minutes
MMI..... Man Machine Interface
MMS ..... Manufacturing Message Specification
MRT ..... Minimum Response Time
MSG..... Message
MTA..... Maximum Torque Angle
MTR..... Motor
MVA ..... MegaVolt-Ampere (total 3-phase)

MVA_A ..... MegaVolt-Ampere (phase A)
MVA_B ..... MegaVolt-Ampere (phase B)
MVA_C ..... MegaVolt-Ampere (phase C)
MVAR ..... MegaVar (total 3-phase)
MVAR_A..... MegaVar (phase A)
MVAR_B..... MegaVar (phase B)
MVAR_C ..... MegaVar (phase C)
MVARH ..... MegaVar-Hour
MW..... MegaWatt (total 3-phase)
MW_A..... MegaWatt (phase A)
MW_B ..... MegaWatt (phase B)
MW_C ..... MegaWatt (phase C)
MWH ..... MegaWatt-Hour

N..... Neutral
N/A, n/a ..... Not Applicable
NEG ..... Negative
NMPLT ..... Nameplate
NOM..... Nominal
NTR..... Neutral

O ..... Over
OC, O/C ..... Overcurrent
O/P, Op..... Output
OP ..... Operate
OPER ..... Operate
OPERATG..... Operating
O/S ..... Operating System
OSI..... Open Systems Interconnect
OSB..... Out-of-Step Blocking
OUT..... Output
OV ..... Overvoltage
OVERFREQ ... Overfrequency
OVLD ..... Overload

P..... Phase
PC ..... Phase Comparison, Personal Computer
PCNT ..... Percent
PF..... Power Factor (total 3-phase)
PF_A ..... Power Factor (phase A)
PF_B ..... Power Factor (phase B)
PF_C ..... Power Factor (phase C)
PFLL..... Phase and Frequency Lock Loop
PHS..... Phase
PICS..... Protocol Implementation & Conformance Statement
PKP ..... Pickup
PLC ..... Power Line Carrier
POS..... Positive
POTT..... Permissive Over-reaching Transfer Trip
PRESS ..... Pressure
PP ..... Power Profile
PRI ..... Primary
PROT ..... Protection
PSEL ..... Presentation Selector
pu ..... Per Unit
PUIB..... Pickup Current Block
PUIT ..... Pickup Current Trip
PUSHBTN ..... Pushbutton
PUTT..... Permissive Under-reaching Transfer Trip
PWM ..... Pulse Width Modulated
PWR..... Power

QUAD..... Quadrilateral

R..... Rate, Reverse
RCA..... Reach Characteristic Angle
REF ..... Reference
REM ..... Remote
REV..... Reverse
RI..... Reclose Initiate
RIP ..... Reclose In Progress
RGT BLD..... Right Blinder
RMA ..... Return Materials Authorization
RMS ..... Root Mean Square
ROCOF ..... Rate of Change of Frequency
ROD ..... Remote Open Detector
RST..... Reset
RSTR ..... Restrained
RTD..... Resistance Temperature Detector
RTU..... Remote Terminal Unit
RX (Rx) ..... Receive, Receiver

s ..... second
S ..... Sensitive
SAT ..... CT Saturation
SBO ..... Select Before Operate
SCADA..... Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEC ..... Secondary
SEL ..... Select / Selector / Selection
SENS ..... Sensitive
SEQ ..... Sequence
SFTP..... Secure Shell (SSH) File Transfer Protocol, Secure File Transfer Protocol
SIR..... Source Impedance Ratio
SNTP ..... Simple Network Time Protocol
SRC ..... Source
SSB..... Single Side Band
SSEL..... Session Selector
STATS..... Statistics
SUPN..... Supervision
SUPV ..... Supervise / Supervision
SV ..... Supervision, Service
SYNC..... Synchrocheck
SYNCHCHK... Synchrocheck

T..... Time, transformer
TC ..... Thermal Capacity
TCP..... Transmission Control Protocol
TCU ..... Thermal Capacity Used
TD MULT..... Time Dial Multiplier
TEMP..... Temperature
TFTP..... Trivial File Transfer Protocol
THD ..... Total Harmonic Distortion
TMR..... Timer
TOC ..... Time Overcurrent
TOV..... Time Overvoltage
TRANS..... Transient
TRANSF ..... Transfer
TSEL..... Transport Selector
TUC ..... Time Undercurrent
TUV..... Time Undervoltage
TX (Tx)..... Transmit, Transmitter

U ..... Under
UC..... Undercurrent
UCA ..... Utility Communications Architecture
UDP ..... User Datagram Protocol
UL ..... Underwriters Laboratories
UNBAL..... Unbalance
UR..... Universal Relay
URC ..... Universal Recloser Control
.URS ..... Filename extension for settings files
UV..... Undervoltage

V/Hz ..... Volts per Hertz
V_0 ..... Zero Sequence voltage
V_1 ..... Positive Sequence voltage
V_2 ..... Negative Sequence voltage
VA ..... Phase A voltage
VAB..... Phase A to B voltage
VAG..... Phase A to Ground voltage
VARH ..... Var-hour voltage
VB ..... Phase B voltage
VBA..... Phase B to A voltage
VBG ..... Phase B to Ground voltage
VC..... Phase C voltage
VCA..... Phase C to A voltage
VCG ..... Phase C to Ground voltage
VF ..... Variable Frequency
VIBR ..... Vibration
VT ..... Voltage Transformer
VTFF ..... Voltage Transformer Fuse Failure
VTLOS ..... Voltage Transformer Loss Of Signal

WDG ..... Winding
WH..... Watt-hour
w/ opt ..... With Option
WRT..... With Respect To

X ..... Reactance
XDUCER..... Transducer

XFMR ..... Transformer

Z..... Impedance, Zone

H.3.1 GE MULTILIN WARRANTY

NOTE

If the B90 system is ordered as part of an engineered solution, the warranty is void if the relay logic is changed.

For products shipped as of 1 October 2013, GE Grid Solutions warrants most of its GE manufactured products for 10 years. For warranty details including any limitations and disclaimers, see the GE Grid Solutions Terms and Conditions at https://www.gegridsolutions.com/multilin/warranty.htm

For products shipped before 1 October 2013, the standard 24-month warranty applies.

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