## MiCOM P40 Agile Px4x-92LE

Technical Manual
IEC 61850-9-2LE Interface

Hardware Version: A
Software Version: P441SV v80, (P442/P444 v71 \& 82), (P446/P546 v74 \& v80), (P645SV v12 \& v20), P743 v60, P746 v12, P841B v74
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## Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction ..... 1
1 Chapter Overview ..... 3
2 Foreword ..... 4
3 Product Scope ..... 5
4 Ordering Options ..... 6
Chapter 2 Hardware Design ..... 7
1 Chapter Overview ..... 9
2 List of Boards ..... 10
3 Redundant IEC61850-9-2LE Board ..... 11
4 Rear Panel ..... 12
Chapter 3 Operation ..... 13
1 Chapter Overview ..... 15
2 IEC 61850 ..... 16
2.1 Benefits of IEC 61850 ..... 16
2.2 IEC 61850 Interoperability ..... 16
2.3 Introduction to IEC 61850-9-2LE ..... 16
2.4 IEDs with an IEC61850-9-2LE Interface ..... 17
3 Data Resampling ..... 18
4 Sampled Value Alignment ..... 19
4.1 Channel mappings for SAV Test, SAV Questionable, SAV Invalid ..... 19
4.2 Channel Mappings ..... 19
5 Data Quality ..... 21
5.1 Impact of Data Quality on Protection Functions ..... 21
5.1.1 P441SV, P442, P444 ..... 21
5.1.2 P446, P546, P841B ..... 22
5.1.3 P645 ..... 22
5.1.4 P743 ..... 23
5.1.5 P746 ..... 23
6 Process Bus Performance ..... 25
6.1 Sample Loss Data ..... 25
7 VT Switching ..... 26
$8 \quad$ Virtual Inputs and Outputs ..... 27
8.1 P441SV, P442, P444 Virtual Inputs and Outputs DDBs ..... 27
8.2 P446, P546, P841B Virtual Inputs and Outputs DDBs ..... 27
8.3 P645 Virtual Inputs and Outputs DDBs ..... 27
8.4 P743 Virtual Inputs and Outputs DDBs ..... 27
8.5 P746 Virtual Inputs and Outputs DDBs ..... 28
8.6 Virtual CT and VT Ratio Settings ..... 28
9 IED Alarms ..... 29
9.1 P441SV, P442, P444 Alarms ..... 29
9.1.1 Alarm Signals Settings Table ..... 29
9.1.2 Alarm Signals DDB Table ..... 30
9.2 P446, P546, P841B Alarms ..... 31
9.2.1 Alarm Signal Settings ..... 31
9.2.2 Alarm Signals DDB Table ..... 31
9.3 P645 Alarms ..... 32
9.3.1 Alarm Signal Settings ..... 32
9.3.2 Alarm Signals DDB Table ..... 32
9.4 P743 Alarms ..... 32
9.4.1 Alarm Signal Settings ..... 33
9.4.2 Alarm Signals DDB Table ..... 34
9.5 P746 Alarms ..... 34
9.5.1 Alarm Signal Settings ..... 35
9.5.2 Alarm Signals DDB Table ..... 35
10 P546 ..... 37
10.1 Current Differential Function ..... 37
Chapter 4 Application Examples ..... 41
1 Application Examples ..... 43
2 Overview ..... 44
3 Bay Architecture ..... 45
4 Station and Process Bus Arrangement ..... 47
$5 \quad$ Voltage Input Switching ..... 48
6 P441SV, P442, P444 ..... 50
6.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 50
$7 \quad$ P446 ..... 52
7.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 52
8 P546 ..... 54
8.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 54
8.2 Current Differential Schemes ..... 55
$9 \quad$ P645 ..... 58
9.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 58
10 P743 ..... 60
10.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 60
11 P746 ..... 62
11.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 62
12 P841B ..... 63
12.1 Sampled Value Distribution ..... 63
Chapter 5 Commissioning Instructions ..... 65
1 Chapter Overview ..... 67
2 General Guidelines ..... 68
3 Commissioning Test Equipment ..... 69
4 Check Connections ..... 70
5 IED Configured with One Logical Node ..... 71
6 IED Configured with Two or More Logical Nodes ..... 72
7 Logical Node Names ..... 73
8 P546 ..... 74
8.1 Comissioning the GPS functionality ..... 74
8.1.1 Strength of P594 Optical Signal at IED ..... 74
8.1.2 Checking the GPS Synchronisation Signal at the IED ..... 74
8.1.3 Commissioning Mode ..... 74
$9 \quad$ P645, P746 ..... 75
9.1 Differential Protection Function Testing ..... 75
10 P743 ..... 76
10.1 Current Differential Commissioning Mode ..... 76
Chapter 6 Technical Specifications ..... 77
1 Chapter Overview ..... 79
2 Interfaces ..... 80
2.1 100 Base FX Transmitter Characteristics ..... 80
2.2 100 Base FX Receiver Characteristics ..... 80
Chapter 7 Settings and Records ..... 81
1 Chapter Overview ..... 83
2 P441SV, P442, P444 ..... 84
2.1 Settings Table ..... 84
2.2 DDB Table ..... 87
3 P446, P546, P841B ..... 89
3.1 Settings Table ..... 89
3.2 DDB Signals Table ..... 92
$4 \quad$ P645 ..... 94
4.1 Settings Table ..... 94
4.2 DDB Signals Table ..... 96
$5 \quad$ P743 ..... 97
5.1 Settings Table ..... 97
5.2 DDB Signals Table ..... 98
6 P746 ..... 100
6.1 Settings Table ..... 100
6.2 DDB Signals Table ..... 102
Appendix A Ordering Options ..... 105
Appendix B Wiring Diagrams ..... 119

## CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter provides some general information about the technical manual and an introduction to the device(s) described in this technical manual.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 3
Foreword 4
Product Scope 5
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ordering Options } & 6\end{array}$

## 2 FOREWORD

This technical manual provides a functional and technical description of GE's Px4×-92LE, as well as a comprehensive set of instructions for using the device. The level at which this manual is written assumes that you are already familiar with protection engineering and have experience in this discipline. The description of principles and theory is limited to that which is necessary to understand the product. For further details on general protection engineering theory, we refer you to GE's publication, Protection and Automation Application Guide, which is available online or from our Contact Centre.

We have attempted to make this manual as accurate, comprehensive and user-friendly as possible. However we cannot guarantee that it is free from errors. Nor can we state that it cannot be improved. We would therefore be very pleased to hear from you if you discover any errors, or have any suggestions for improvement. Our policy is to provide the information necessary to help you safely specify, engineer, install, commission, maintain, and eventually dispose of this product. We consider that this manual provides the necessary information, but if you consider that more details are needed, please contact us.

All feedback should be sent to our contact centre via:
contact.centre@ge.com

## PRODUCT SCOPE

The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface board assures communication with compliant Merging Units (MU). To order an IEC 61850-9-2LE version of the IED, see the relevant option in the IED's Cortec.

## 4 ORDERING OPTIONS

All current models and variants for this product are defined in an interactive spreadsheet called the CORTEC. This is available on the company website.

Alternatively, you can obtain it via the Contact Centre at:
contact.centre@ge.com
A copy of the CORTEC is also supplied as a static table in the Appendices of this document. However, it should only be used for guidance as it provides a snapshot of the interactive data taken at the time of publication.

## CHAPTER 2

HARDWARE DESIGN

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter provides information about the product's hardware design.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 9
List of Boards 10
Redundant IEC61850-9-2LE Board 11
Rear Panel 12

## 2 LIST OF BOARDS

The product's hardware consists of several modules drawn from a standard range. The exact specification and number of hardware modules depends on the model number and variant. Depending on the exact model, the product in question will use a selection of the following boards.

| Board | Use |
| :--- | :--- |
| Main Processor board - 40TE or smaller | Main Processor board - without support for function keys |
| Main Processor board - 60TE or larger | Main Processor board - with support for function keys |
| Power supply board - 24/54V DC | Power supply input. Accepts DC voltage between 24V and 54V |
| Power supply board - 48/125V DC | Power supply input. Accepts DC voltage between 48V and 125V |
| Power supply board - 110/250V DC | Power supply input. Accepts DC voltage between 110V and 125V |
| Transformer board | Contains the voltage and current transformers |
| Input board | Contains the A/D conversion circuitry |
| Input board with opto-inputs | Contains the A/D conversion circuitry + 8 digital opto-inputs |
| IRIG-B board - modulated input | Interface board for demodulated IRIG-B timing signal |
| IRIG-B board - demodulated input for modulated IRIG-B timing signal |  |
| Fibre board | Interface board for fibre-based RS485 connection |
| Fibre board + IRIG-B | Interface board for fibre-based RS485 connection + demodulated IRIG-B |
| 2nd rear communications board | Interface board for RS232 / RS485 connections |
| 2nd rear communications board with IRIG-B <br> input | Interface board for RS232 / RS485 + IRIG-B connections |
| High-break output relay board | Output relay board with high breaking capacity relays |
| Redundant Ethernet RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover |  |
| universal IRIG-B | Redundant Ethernet running RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover Itwo fibre pairs), with on-board <br> universal IRIG-B |
| Redundant Ethernet RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover | Redundant Ethernet running RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover Itwo copper pairs), with on-board <br> universal IRIG-B |
| Redundant Ethernet RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover | Redundant Ethernet running RSTP + PRP + HSR + Failover lone copper, one multi-mode <br> fibre), with on-board universal IRIG-B |
| universal IRIG-B | Standard output relay board |
| Output relay output board | Redundant Ethernet for IEC 61850-9-2LE process bus running PRP + Failover Itwo multi- <br> mode fibre) |
| Redundant Ethernet PRP + Failover IEC <br> 61850-9-2LE | F F |

## 3 REDUNDANT IEC61850-9-2LE BOARD



Figure 1: Redundant IEC 61850-9-2LE board
This board provides dual redundant Ethernet for IEC 61850-9-2LE process bus. The PRP and Failover redundancy protocols are supported.

## Optical Fibre Connectors

The board uses 1300 nm multi mode 100BaseFx with ST connectors.

## SK7 Connector

This is a service port for commissioning and testing only. Do not use this for permanent connections.
LEDs

| LED | Function | On | Off |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Green | Link | Link ok | Link broken |  |
| Yellow | Activity |  |  | Traffic |

[^0]
## 4 REAR PANEL

The MiCOM P×40 series uses a modular construction. Most of the internal workings are on boards and modules which fit into slots. Some of the boards plug into terminal blocks, which are bolted onto the rear of the unit. However, some boards such as the communications boards have their own connectors. The rear panel consists of these terminal blocks plus the rears of the communications boards.
The back panel cut-outs and slot allocations vary. This depends on the product, the type of boards and the terminal blocks needed to populate the case. The following diagram shows a typical rear view of a case populated with various boards. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is highlighted in grey.


Figure 2: Rear view of populated case

[^1]
## CHAPTER 3

OPERATION

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter provides details of how the product functions.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 15
IEC $61850 \quad 16$
Data Resampling 18
Sampled Value Alignment 19
Data Quality 21
Process Bus Performance 25
VT Switching 26
Virtual Inputs and Outputs 27
IED Alarms 29
P546 37

## 2 IEC 61850

This section describes how the IEC 61850 standard is applied to GE products. It is not a description of the standard itself. The level at which this section is written assumes that the reader is already familiar with the IEC 61850 standard.
IEC 61850 is the international standard for Ethernet-based communication in substations. It enables integration of all protection, control, measurement and monitoring functions within a substation, and additionally provides the means for interlocking and inter-tripping. It combines the convenience of Ethernet with the security that is so essential in substations today.

There are two editions of most parts of the IEC 61850 standard; edition 1 and edition 2 . The edition which this product supports depends on the Software Version.
From Software Version 90 onwards, it is possible to select between edition 1 and edition 2 . Switching between edition 1 and edition 2 is described in the Selection of the IEC 61850 Edition section.

An additional section detailing the enhancements in edition 2 models is documented later in this chapter, if applicable.

## $2.1 \quad$ BENEFITS OF IEC 61850

The standard provides:

- Standardised models for IEDs and other equipment within the substation
- Standardised communication services (the methods used to access and exchange data)
- Standardised formats for configuration files
- Peer-to-peer communication

The standard adheres to the requirements laid out by the ISO OSI model and therefore provides complete vendor interoperability and flexibility on the transmission types and protocols used. This includes mapping of data onto Ethernet, which is becoming more and more widely used in substations, in favour of RS485. Using Ethernet in the substation offers many advantages, most significantly including:

- Ethernet allows high-speed data rates (currently 100 Mbps , rather than tens of kbps or less used by most serial protocols)
- Ethernet provides the possibility to have multiple clients
- Ethernet is an open standard in every-day use
- There is a wide range of Ethernet-compatible products that may be used to supplement the LAN installation (hubs, bridges, switches)


### 2.2 IEC 61850 INTEROPERABILITY

A major benefit of IEC 61850 is interoperability. IEC 61850 standardizes the data model of substation IEDs, which allows interoperability between products from multiple vendors.
An IEC 61850-compliant device may be interoperable, but this does not mean it is interchangeable. You cannot simply replace a product from one vendor with that of another without reconfiguration. However, the terminology is pre-defined and anyone with prior knowledge of IEC 61850 should be able to integrate a new device very quickly without having to map all of the new data. IEC 61850 brings improved substation communications and interoperability to the end user, at a lower cost.

### 2.3 INTRODUCTION TO IEC 61850-9-2LE

IEC 61850-9-2LE defines Process Bus communications between the different components of the substation automation system. MiCOM IEDs with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can communicate with the Process Bus and receive IEC 61850-9-2LE data from Merging Units. Analogue Merging Units digitise analogue values from
conventional CTs and VTs, replacing analogue inputs. This simplifies the installation by replacing low voltage analogue measurement wiring with the Process Bus Local Area Network. Using a fibre optic network instead of heavy copper cables between the measuring device and the IED provides safer and more economical cross-site cabling. It also allows IEDs to receive current and voltage sampled data through Digital Merging Units from nonconventional instrument transformers such as optical and Rogowski devices.

## 2.4 <br> IEDS WITH AN IEC61850-9-2LE INTERFACE

The implementation has been designed to be especially resilient and reliable in the presence of interference, such as latency, jitter and missing or suspect data.


Figure 3: MiCOM IED with conventional CT and VT inputs


Figure 4: IED with IEC 61850 9-2LE inputs

## 3 DATA RESAMPLING

An IEC 61850-9-2LE SV interface receives 80 Sampled Values per cycle from the Process Bus. This is the same for both 50 and 60 Hz . The SV interface then resamples these Sampled Values to make the data appear the same to the IED as analogue signals would do on its normal inputs from CTs and VTs. The resampling frequency depends on the device.

The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface also tracks the supply frequency. This is because the Sampled Values from the Process Bus are fixed at 4000 samples/sec for 50 Hz and 4800 samples/sec at 60 Hz .


Figure 5: Data sampling using an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface

[^2]
## 4 SAMPLED VALUE ALIGNMENT

Sampled Value frames from different Merging Units on the Process Bus may not arrive at the same time at the IED.
The transmission delay depends on the background Ethernet traffic and how many switches are used in the Process Bus network.

Transmission delays do not usually matter for functions such as three-phase overcurrent protection where current signals are all received in a single frame. However, a function such as distance protection uses voltage and current signals which may be from different merging units with different transmission delays. The SV interface synchronises the voltage and current samples that are sent to the IED's distance protection function. The IED then uses the Merge Unit Delay setting, which is set to the maximum expected delay between the first and last Sampled Value.
The following examples show how you would need to set the delay.

- If the IED receives one Logical Node only, no delay is needed so set the merging unit delay to 0 ms .
- If the IED receives several Logical Nodes at the same time, no delay is needed so set the merging unit delay to 0 ms .
- If the IED receives several Logical Nodes but not at the same time, set the merging unit delay to an appropriate non-zero value.
If all the Logical Nodes configured in the IED are not received during the merging unit delay time, an alarm is raised.
To set the merging unit delay during commissioning, set MUs Delay Search to Yes. The IED then monitors the Sampled Value frames received for the next two seconds and displays the maximum delay between identical samples.


### 4.1 CHANNEL MAPPINGS FOR SAV TEST, SAV QUESTIONABLE, SAV INVALID

These signals correspond to the analogue channels in a conventional MiCOM IED. The channel name appears on the IED display against each bit.

P441SV, P442, P444

| $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | 20 | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $V A$ | $V B$ | $V C$ | $V S C 1$ | $I A 1$ | $I B 1$ | $I C 1$ | $I M$ | $I N S E N$ | $I A 2$ | $I B 2$ | $I C 2$ | $V S C 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

P446, P546, P841B

| 0 | 1 | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| VA | VB | VC | VSC1 | IA | IB1 | IC1 | IM | INSEN | IA | IB2 | IC 2 | VSC2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.2 CHANNEL MAPPINGS

Each sampled value that enters the device is assigned a channel number from 0 to 23 according to the table below:

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | VB | IY1 | IY2 | IY3 | IA2 | IB2 | IC2 | IA1 | IB1 | IC1 |  |  | VC | VFLUX | IA5 | IB5 | IC5 | IA4 | IB4 | IC4 | IA3 | IB3 | IC3 |

The cells SAV Test, SAV Questionable and SAV Invalid, are 24 bit registers which represent the corresponding Sampled Value according to the above table. For example, if the $V B$ sampled value was questionable, bit 1 in the SAV Questionable register would be set to 1 and this would be displayed accordingly on the HMI panel.

P743

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I A$ | $I B$ | $I C$ | $I N$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

P746

| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA | VB | IA3 | IB3 | IC3 | IA2 | IB2 | IC2 | IA1 | IB1 | IC1 |  |  | VC |  | IA6 | IB6 | IC6 | IA5 | IB5 | IC5 | IA4 | IB4 | IC4 |

## 5 DATA QUALITY

Any degradation in the measurement or transmission of Sampled Values means that the protection function of the IED may not operate correctly. Data frames from a typical Logical Node have quality flags assigned to each of the channels. The device adapts the behaviour of protection functions according to these quality flags. The available quality flags are Good, Invalid and Questionable. A Test flag is also available for test purposes.

A protection function operates normally when all the necessary Sampled Value inputs are available and have a Good Quality flag. When the flag for one or more of the Sampled Value inputs changes to Invalid, the protection function is inhibited. When the flag for one or more of the Sampled Value inputs changes to Questionable, the protection function can either be inhibited or not, depending on the chosen options in the Trus Ques Data setting. The options are:

- Bit 0:Out of Range
- Bit 1:Bad Reference
- Bit 2:Oscillatory
- Bit 3:Old Data
- Bit 4:Inconsistent
- Bit 5:Inaccurate

The protection function will be trusted and NOT inhibited for questionable data for the items above which have been set.

The protection function returns to the Normal state when the quality flags for all the necessary Sampled Value inputs are Good. The quality flags can change with each sample, therefore there is a one-cycle transition delay between the Normal and Inhibit states for each protection function.

### 5.1 IMPACT OF DATA QUALITY ON PROTECTION FUNCTIONS

The following table shows how Sampled Value errors affect protection functions in the IED.
For example, overcurrent protection can be configured as directional, in which case the voltage inputs have an impact on the function. The quality of the voltage input is not important if the overcurrent is non-directional.
$X$ means the SV input affects the Normal and Inhibit states of the protection function.
\# means the protection function is affected where configured to work with this input.
\$ means that frequency protection operates if any one current or voltage phase is good quality.

### 5.1.1 P441SV, P442, P444

|  | [IA1 IB1 IC1] | [IA2 IB2 IC2] | [VA VB VC] | VSC1 | VSC2 | IN SEN | IM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Distance Protection | $x$ | \# | $X$ |  |  | \# |  |
| Overcurrent Protection | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| Negative Sequence Overcurrent Protection | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| Broken Conductor Protection | $x$ | \# |  |  |  | \# |  |
| Earth Fault Overcurrent Protection | \# | \# | \# |  |  | \# |  |
| Directional Earth Fault Protection | $x$ | \# | $x$ |  |  | \# |  |
| Residual Overvoltage Protection |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Zero Sequence Power Protection | \# | \# | $x$ |  |  | \# |  |
| Undercurrent Protection | $x$ | \# |  |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Protection |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |


|  | [IA1 IB1 IC1] | [IA2 IB2 IC2] | [VA VB VC] | VSC1 | VSC2 | IN SEN | IM |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency Protection |  |  | $X$ |  |  |  |  |

### 5.1.2 P446, P546, P841B

|  | $\left[l_{\text {A } 1} I_{B 1} I_{C 1}\right]$ | $\left[l_{\text {A2 }} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{B} 2} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{C} 2}\right]$ | $\left[V_{A} V_{B} V_{C}\right]$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SC1 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {SC2 }}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {N SEN }}$ | 1 M |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Differential Protection | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| Distance Protection | $x$ | \# | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Directional Earth Fault | $x$ | \# | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Protection | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| Negative Sequence | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| Broken Conductor | $x$ | \# |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earth Fault Protection | $x$ | \# | \# |  |  |  |  |
| REF <br> Protection |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |
| SEF <br> Protection |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |
| Residual Overvoltage |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Voltage Protection |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency Protection | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |  |  |

### 5.1.3 P645

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

### 5.1.4 P743

In most IEDs, Sampled Value frames that have an Invalid flag are ignored by the IED and are treated as missing. However, if the P743 receives an Invalid flag, it blocks its protection functions and generates alarms. The P743 works with direct samples, therefore the quality status needs to be monitored to prevent an unexpected trip.

|  | $\left[I_{A} I_{B} I_{C} I_{N}\right]$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Differential Protection | $X$ |
| Dead Zone Protection | $X$ |
| Circuit Breaker Failure | $X$ |
| Three Phase Overcurrent | $X$ |
| Earth Fault Current | $X$ |
| CT Supervision | $X$ |

### 5.1.5 P746

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\tilde{N}} \\ & \tilde{m} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\widetilde{x}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\tilde{0}} \\ & \frac{\tilde{m}}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\sim} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{U} \\ & i \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Differential Protection | \# | \# | \# | \# | \# | \# | \# |
| Overcurrent Terminal 1 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Terminal 2 |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Terminal 3 |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Terminal 4 |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  |
| Overcurrent Terminal 5 |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |
| Overcurrent Terminal 6 |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |
| Earth Fault Terminal 1 | $x$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## 6 PROCESS BUS PERFORMANCE

Ethernet networks sometimes lose frames, so the IED tolerates some loss of samples to ensure availability of its protection functions. The IED calculates a Frame Loss Rate every cycle for each Merging Unit (Logical Node) with which it communicates. If the Frame Loss Rate is less than the Loss Rate Level setting (set in \%), the IED tolerates network losses of up to three consecutive samples. If the Frame Loss Rate is greater than the Loss Rate Level setting (set in \%), the protection functions are temporarily inhibited.
The IED display shows information about Sampled Analogue Value losses on the Process Bus for each Logical Node associated with the IED in the following cells in the IEC 61850-9.2LE column. This is useful during testing or commissioning to identify and resolve any network problems which could degrade the protection scheme.
The following data is provided:
LNx LossRate Sec: This is the percentage of SAV frames missing during the past second for LNx.
LNx FrmLoss Cuml: This is the number of frames lost since the last reset. The most recent reset time is listed in the IED menu.

LNx Error Second: The Frame Error Seconds is a cumulative value since the last reset. If the Frame Loss Rate exceeds $1.25 \%$ (one sample per cycle on average for one second), the IED records this as an Error Second.
where $x$ is the number of the node (e.g. LN1)
The Sampled Analogue Values loss data can be reset manually with the LossRate Reset command in the IEC61850-9.2LE setting column.

### 6.1 SAMPLE LOSS DATA

The Sampled Value loss data can be reset manually. The following data is provided:
LNx LossRate Sec: This is the percentage of SV frames missing during the past second for LNx.
LNx FrmLoss Cuml: This is the number of frames lost since the last reset. The most recent reset time is listed in the IED menu.

LNx Error Second: The Frame Error Seconds is a cumulative value since the last reset. If the Frame Loss Rate exceeds $1.25 \%$ (one sample per cycle on average for one second), the IED records this as an Error Second.
where x is the number of the node (e.g. LN1)

## 7 VT SWITCHING

This function is used in the P442, P444, P446, P546 and P841B IEDs which have an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface. It allows the user to switch the three-phase voltage input between two independent Sampled Value frames while the IED is in service. This may correspond to two separate voltage transformers in the primary system. The VT Switch function also allows the single-phase check synchronising voltages to be selected from three independent Sampled Value frames.

The VT switching function is disabled by default. To enabled it, in the IED menu IEC 61850-9-2LE, select VT Switch Mode then Enabled.

## Three-Phase Voltage Input Switching

The three-phase voltage can be switched between two Sampled Value frames. These are [VA1 VB1 VC1] and [VA2 VB2 VC2]. The switching is controlled by the status of the DDB VABC Select $x$. The logic is shown in the following table.

| DDB <br> VABC Select $x$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | VA1 VB1 VC1 |
| 1 | VA2 VB2 VC2 |

The change of VT input is accepted only if the DDB status change is effective for a minimum of 20 ms . The selected three-phase voltage is only displayed when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

## Single-Phase Voltage Input Switching

There are two single-phase voltages associated with the System Check function. These are Vsc1 and Vsc2. The selection of voltage Vsc1 is controlled by the combined status of two DDBs, Vsc1 Select $\times 1$ and Vsc1 Select $1 \times$ as shown in the following table.

| DDB <br> Vsc1 Select $\times 1$ | DDB <br> Vsc1 Select $1 \times$ | Vsc1 Selection |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | Vcs1 |
| 1 | 0 | Vcs2 |
| 1 | 1 | Vcs3 |

The selection of voltage Vsc2 is controlled by the combined status of two DDBs, Vsc2 Select $\times 1$ and Vsc2 Select $1 \times$ as shown in the following table.

| DDB Vsc2 Select $\times 1$ | DDB <br> Vsc2 Select 1 x | Vsc2 Selection |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | Vcs2 |
| 0 | 1 | Vcs3 |
| 1 | 0 | Vcs1 |
| 1 | 1 | Unused |

The selected single-phase voltages are only displayed when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

## 8 VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

Sampled Value IEDs have additional virtual inputs and virtual outputs. These are mapped as new DDBs in the IED's PSL and are used as triggers for GOOSE messages to and from the IED. The GOOSE Control Blocks can be configured using the IEC 61850 Configurator software tool, which is part of the Settings Application Software.
The additional inputs and outputs make it easier to apply the IEDs in full Digital Substations where switchgear status, controls and commands are exchanged as GOOSE messages between the IEDs and Merging Units.

### 8.1 P441SV, P442, P444 VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS DDBS

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type <br> Response |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 512 to 543 | GOOSEOUT_1-32 | PSL | PFSI | Protection Event Log |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1224 to 1287 | GOOSEIN_1-64 | Software | PFSI | Protection Event Log |
| Virtual Input received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |

### 8.2 P446, P546, P841B VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS DDBS

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type <br> Description | Response |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1792 to 1823 | GOOSEIN_33-64 | Software | GOOSEIN | Protection Event |
| Virtual Input received from GOOSE message. | Protection Event |  |  |  |
| 1888 to 1919 | GOOSEOUT_33-64 | PSL | GOOSEOUT |  |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |

### 8.3 P645 VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS DDBS

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 672-703 | GOOSEOUT_1-32 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1754-1769 | GOOSEOUT_33-48 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1856-1919 | GOOSEIN_1-64 | SW | GOOSEIN | Protection event |
| Virtual inputs received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |

### 8.4 P743 VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS DDBS

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

### 8.5 P746 VIRTUAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS DDBS

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 663-715 | GOOSEIN_65-117 | Software | GOOSEIN | Protection event |
| Virtual inputs received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |
| 1044-1103 | GOOSEOUT_33-92 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1484-1494 | GOOSEIN_118-128 | Software | GOOSEIN | Protection event |
| Virtual inputs received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |
| 1592-1623 | GOOSEOUT_1-32 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1678-1695 | GOOSEOUT_93-110 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices. |  |  |  |  |
| 1722-1739 | GOOSEOUT_111-128 | PSL | GOOSEOUT | Protection event |
| Virtual outputs. These allow you to control binary signals which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices |  |  |  |  |
| 1856-1887 | GOOSEIN_1-32 | Software | GOOSEIN | Protection event |
| Virtual inputs received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |
| 1888-1919 | GOOSEIN_33-64 | Software | GOOSEIN | Protection event |
| Virtual inputs received from GOOSE message. |  |  |  |  |

### 8.6 VIRTUAL CT AND VT RATIO SETTINGS

The Sampled Value frames are primary measurements. These come from Merging Units (MU) connected to conventional CTs and VTs or Non-Conventional Instrument Transformers (NCITs). Alternatively they may come directly from NCITs. The IED algorithms are typically based on secondary values. If primary values are needed, they are calculated by the IED based on set CT or VT ratios.

The amplitudes for 1A CT inputs are limited to 64 A secondary. The amplitudes for 5 ACT inputs are limited to 320 A secondary. The VT secondary is limited to 200 V phase-to-earth. Therefore it is necessary to set appropriate CT and VT ratios for the protection functions to operate correctly. The instrument transformer ratios are set in the IED menu CT AND VT RATIOS, which is common to both conventional and Sampled Value IEDs.

## Measurement from a Merging Unit connected to a CT

As this has a real CT ratio, set the real primary CT ratio.

## Direct measurement from an NCIT

There is no physical CT ratio. Set the CT ratio high enough so the maximum primary current (maximum fault level) when converted to secondary is not clamped.

For example if the maximum primary current is 50 kA :

- If the CT ratio is set to $1000: 1$ the converted secondary current is up to 50 A . This is less than 64 A so is acceptable.
- If the CT ratio is set to $500: 1$ the converted secondary current is up to 100 A . This is above 64 A so is not acceptable.


## 9 IED ALARMS

Sampled Analogue Value IEDs have additional alarms.

## 9-2 Configuration Alarm (9-2LE Cfg Alarm)

This alarm is raised if analogue channels in the IED are assigned incorrectly (Illegal Channel Map). For example, if you assign two current inputs to the same Logical Node.

## Sampled Analogue Values quality alarm (9-2LE SAV Alarm)

This alarm is raised if any of the following conditions exist:

- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames received are not synchronised as required by the IED configuration.
- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames expected are not received.
- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames received are of Invalid quality.
- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames received are of Questionable quality and the IED is configured not to accept such Sampled Analogue Value frames.
- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames received has a test flag, and the IED is configured to inhibit protection functions when receiving frames with a test flag.
- One or more of the Sampled Analogue Value frames received does not have a test flag, and the IED is configured to receive only frames with a test flag.
- Sampled Analogue Values received have a nominal frequency different to that set in the IED.
- The secondary current or voltage exceeds the acceptable limit.


### 9.1 P441SV, P442, P444 ALARMS

### 9.1.1 ALARM SIGNALS SETTINGS TABLE

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Process Bus Alarm* | 18 | 45 | Self Reset | Self-Reset, Alarm Latched |
| This alarm shows there is an error on the Process Bus. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 |  |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It shows the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 00000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units.
0: Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Description |  |  |  |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.
*Setting not available on P441SV

### 9.1.2 ALARM SIGNALS DDB TABLE

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 204 | ALARM_9_2_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Sampled Value error. |  |  |  |  |
| 205 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |
| 206 | QUALITY_BLOCK_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on all phases. |  |  |  |  |
| 441 | QUALITY_BLK_VA | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VA protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 442 | QUALITY_BLK_VB | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VB protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 443 | QUALITY_BLK_VC | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VC protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 444 | QUALITY_BLK_VSC1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VSC1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 445 | QUALITY_BLK_IA1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IA1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 446 | QUALITY_BLK_IB1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IB1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 447 | QUALITY_BLK_IC1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IC1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 448 | QUALITY_BLK_IM | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IM protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 449 | QUALITY_BLK_INSEN | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that INSEN protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 450 | QUALITY_BLK_IA2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IA2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 451 | QUALITY_BLK_IB2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IB2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 452 | QUALITY_BLK_IC2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IC2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 453 | QUALITY_BLK_VSC2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VSC2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |

### 9.2 P446, P546, P841B ALARMS

## Sampled Value global synchronisation alarm (GLOBALAV_SYN_FAIL)

This alarm is raised if the global synchronisation for Sampled Values has failed, inhibiting the current differential function.

## Inverse settings alarm (ALARM_INV_SETTING_SAV)

This alarm is raised if Phase Diff is set to Enabled but GPS Sync is set to GPS disabled.

### 9.2.1 ALARM SIGNAL SETTINGS

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| Process Bus Alarm | 18 | 45 | Self Reset | Self-Reset, Alarm Latched |
| This alarm shows there is an error on the Process Bus. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 |  |
| This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It shows the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed. <br> 0: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit. <br> 1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 00000000 |  |
| This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units. <br> 0: Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits. <br> 1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000000000 \\ & 00000000 \end{aligned}$ |  |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

### 9.2.2 ALARM SIGNALS DDB TABLE

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 340 | ALARM_9_2_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Sampled Value error. |  |  |  |  |
| 341 | GLOBAL_SYN_FAIL | Software | PFSO | Alarm latched with protection function |
| This alarm is raised if the global synchronisation for Sampled Values has failed, inhibiting the current differential function. |  |  |  |  |
| 342 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |
| 343 | ALARM_INV_SETTING_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| This alarm is raised if Phase Diff is set to Enabled but GPS Sync is set to GPS disabled. |  |  |  |  |

### 9.3 P645 ALARMS

### 9.3.1 ALARM SIGNAL SETTINGS

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 |  |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is Questionable. There are six binary flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=\mathrm{Yes}$ ) which you can set, corresponding to the data quality attributes Out of Range, Bad Reference, Oscillatory, Old Data, Inconsistent, and Inaccurate. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is 0 . To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to 1 . The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It shows the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 00000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units.
0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 0000000000000000 <br> 00000000 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

### 9.3.2 ALARM SIGNALS DDB TABLE

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 472 | ALARM_9_2_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Sampled Value error. |  |  |  |  |
| 473 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |

### 9.4 P743 ALARMS

## Sampled Value Synchronisation Alarm (SAV_SYNC_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if there is an error in Sampled Value synchronisation.

## Merging Unit Quality Alarm (SAV_MU_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if any of the following conditions exist:

- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames are of 'invalid' quality.
- One or more of the receivedSampled Value frames are of 'questionable' quality and the IED is configured not to accept such Sampled Value frames.
- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames have a test flag and the IED is configured to inhibit protection functions when receiving frames with a test flag.
- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames does not have a test flag, and the IED is configured to receive only frames with a test flag.
- Sampled Values received have a nominal frequency different to that set in the IED.


## Process Bus Alarm (PROCESS_BUS_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if any of the following conditions exist:

- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames are not received (absence of samples).
- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames have reached the skew threshold.
- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames have reached the jitter threshold (+/-10 microseconds).
- Loss Rate Level reached.

Quality Blocked Alarm (QUALITY_BLK_ALARM, QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_A, B and C)
These alarms are raised to indicate that protection functions are blocked. The P743 is a segregated Low busbar protection IED, therefore if Phase A is marked with an 'invalid' quality flag, protection functions are blocked only on that phase.

## 9-2 Configuration Alarm (9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM)

This alarm is triggered when the LN1 name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters.

### 9.4.1 ALARM SIGNAL SETTINGS

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| IEC 61850-9.2LE | 18 | 00 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to IEC 61850-9-2LE. |  |  |  |  |
| Process Bus Alarm | 18 | 45 | Self Reset | Self-Reset, Alarm Latched |
| This alarm shows there is an error on the Process Bus. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 |  |
| This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed. The P743 only uses bit 0 for LN 1 <br> 0 : No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit. <br> 1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 00000000 |  |
| This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the Merging Units configured. The P743 only uses bit 0 for LN 1. <br> 0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits. <br> 1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1. |  |  |  |  |

### 9.4.2 ALARM SIGNALS DDB TABLE

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 272 | SAV_SYNC_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Error in Sampled Value synchronisation. |  |  |  |  |
| 273 | SAV_MU_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Error in Sampled Value from Merging Unit. |  |  |  |  |
| 274 | PROCESS_BUS_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Process Bus error. |  |  |  |  |
| 275 | QUALITY_BLK_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on all phases. |  |  |  |  |
| 276 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_A | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase A, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase A. |  |  |  |  |
| 277 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_B | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase B, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase B. |  |  |  |  |
| 278 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_C | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase C, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase C. |  |  |  |  |
| 279 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_N | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on the Neutral phase, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on the Neutral phase. |  |  |  |  |
| 365 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN1 name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |

### 9.5 P746 ALARMS

## Sampled Value Synchronisation Alarm (SAV_SYNC_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if there is an error in Sampled Value synchronisation.

## Merging Unit Quality Alarm (SAV_MU_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if any of the following conditions exist:

- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames are of 'invalid' quality.
- One or more of the receivedSampled Value frames are of 'questionable' quality and the IED is configured not to accept such Sampled Value frames.
- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames have a test flag and the IED is configured to inhibit protection functions when receiving frames with a test flag.
- One or more of the received Sampled Value frames does not have a test flag, and the IED is configured to receive only frames with a test flag.
- Sampled Values received have a nominal frequency different to that set in the IED.


## Process Bus Alarm (PROCESS_BUS_ALARM)

This alarm is raised if any of the following conditions exist:

- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames are not received (absence of samples).
- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames have reached the skew threshold.
- One or more of the expected Sampled Value frames have reached the jitter threshold (+/-10 microseconds).
- Loss Rate Level reached.


## Quality Blocked Alarm (QUALITY_BLK_ALARM, QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_A, B and C)

These alarms are raised to indicate that protection functions are blocked. If Phase A is marked with an 'invalid' quality flag, protection functions are blocked only on that phase.

## 9-2 Configuration Alarm (9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM)

This alarm is triggered when the LN1 name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters.

### 9.5.1 ALARM SIGNAL SETTINGS

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| IEC 61850-9.2LE | 18 | 00 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to IEC 61850-9-2LE. |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro Alarm | 18 | 03 | Local 1 PPS | No SYNC CLK, Local 1PPS, Global 1PPS |
| This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED. <br> Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2Sample Alarm. <br> Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2 Sample Alarm. |  |  |  |  |


| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is Questionable. There are six binary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=\mathrm{Yes}$ ) which you can set, corresponding to the data quality attributes Out of Range, Bad Reference, Oscillatory, Old Data, Inconsistent, and Inaccurate. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is 0 . To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to 1 . The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.


| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It shows the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0 : No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units..
0: Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1

| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 000000000000000000000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED (eg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 000000000000000000000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 000000000000000000000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

### 9.5.2 ALARM SIGNALS DDB TABLE

| Ordinal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 508 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | Description |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |
| 511 | ALARM_9_2_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Sampled Value error. |  |  |  |  |

## 10 P546

### 10.1 CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL FUNCTION

The feeder differential function uses a P546 at each end of the protected circuit. It can be configured in two-ended or three-ended schemes depending on the application. The IEDs send local current information to the remote ends. The decisions whether to trip are made locally after calculating the bias and differential currents based on the received currents.

For the current differential function to work correctly, Sampled Values from each end of the feeder must be synchronised to correspond to the same time instant. This also applies to any other quantities derived from samples such as Fourier values. This is essential to properly evaluate bias and differential currents. Otherwise it could result in false differential currents and unwanted operation of the differential scheme.
In a differential scheme with conventional P546 IEDs, either:

- time stamps plus current information are exchanged between the IEDs
- all the IEDs in the scheme are synchronised to 1 PPS GPS inputs.

When the IEDs in the scheme have an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface, the synchronisation must account for delays in receiving Sampled Values over the Process Bus network. This is not important for conventional IEDs where the primary CTs are directly wired to the IED's analogue inputs. The following diagram shows P546 IEDs at both line ends of the Process Bus. The Merging Units and the Sampled Value distribution networks at End A and End B are independent of each other. Therefore the Sampled Values may arrive at the P546 IEDs with different delays.


Figure 6: Two-ended P546 scheme with IEC 61850-9-2LE IEDs at both feeder ends
To synchronise the Sampled Values across multiple P546 IEDs with IEC 61850-9-2LE interfaces, all must be synchronised using a 1 PPS GPS signal from a P594/RT430. This applies for all IEDs in the scheme when one or more of the feeder ends uses Sampled Value inputs.

The following conditions are also necessary for the feeder differential function to work correctly:

- All P546 IEDs in the scheme must work in GPS Synchronised mode and must have 1 PPS GPS inputs from the P594/RT430.
- At all line ends, the Merging Units in the feeder differential scheme must use a reference time clock for synchronisation. For example, IEEE 1588 or GPS synchronised 1PPS.
- The GPS sources for the P546 IEDs and the Merging Units must be synchronised as they may not be common.
- The first Sampled Value frame from the Merging Units for each second has a sequence count of 0 . This corresponds to a zero time offset from the start of the second.
The P546 uses the sample count in the Sampled Value frames, plus its own 1PPS GPS synchronisation input, to calculate delays in the Process Bus. The P546 then phase shifts the current vectors to time-align them before performing bias and differential currents calculations. The delay is recalculated every second to adapt to any changes in the Process Bus, enhancing the security of the protection scheme.


Figure 7: Conventional and non-conventional P546 IEDs combined in a current differential scheme
The current differential scheme is inhibited at all feeder ends if any of the following conditions occur:

- The Sampled Value frames received at the P546 are not 1 PPS GPS synchronised.
- The 1PPS input to the P546 is not GPS synchronised.
- There is a delay of 100 ms or more between the receipt of a Sampled Value frame with SmpCnt 0 , and the 1 PPS input pulse to the P546 indicating the start of the second.

When the GPS synchronisation recovers in any of these cases, the current differential scheme inhibit is removed on the next occurrence of the 'SmpCnt 0' in the Sampled Value frames.

The P546 uses a special setting for commissioning tests with IEC 61850-9-2LE using local 1 PPS synchronisation. See the Configuration chapter.

## CHAPTER 4

## 1 APPLICATION EXAMPLES

This chapter provides typical examples of applications for the product.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Application Examples 43
Overview 44
Bay Architecture 45
Station and Process Bus Arrangement 47
Voltage Input Switching 48
P441SV, P442, P444 50
P446 52
P546 54
P645 58
P743 60
P746 62
P841B 63

## 2 OVERVIEW

The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface allows measurement signals to be transferred on a common bus, known as the Process Bus. These signals may originate from standard CTs and VTs, or from NCITs. Information from both types of measurement devices is sampled by merging units and is transferred on the Process Bus.
In a fully digital substation, digital interfaces are used for all items of primary plant. This includes the switchgear such as circuit breakers, isolators and earth switches, in addition to the CTs and VTs. In the present MiCOM implementation, IEC 61850-8-1 GOOSE messages on the Station Bus port can be used to receive binary status information from the switchgear and send controls or commands. Additional IEC 61850-8-1 GOOSE messages can be configured in the MiCOM IEDs which use the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface.

## 3 BAY ARCHITECTURE

The following diagram shows an example of substation Ethernet architecture adapted to a substation Process Bus.
IED 1 and IED 2 are used for protection BCU is the Bay Controller. This would be typical of transmission bays. In this example, each IED receives Sampled Values from a separate Analogue Merging Unit (AMU). Each Merging Unit is connected to a separate CT. The IEDs and AMUs are connected point-to-point. Point-to-point connections do not need switches but need one Merging Unit for each IED. Alternatively Sampled Values could be shared from one Merging Unit to several IEDs using an Ethernet Switch.

The diagram also shows a network architecture for digital signals. The IEDs and Switchgear Control Units (SCU) have redundant interfaces such as the IEC 62439 Parallel Redundancy Protocol. The network uses two Ethernet switches to create two independent LANs. For example, a trip signal or control command from IED 1 reaches SCU 1 through both LANs. This ensures redundancy to trip or control the CB.

In this example, the Sampled Value network is completely independent of the network for IEC 61850-8-1 GOOSE. This is analogous to conventional protection schemes where the AC wiring between CTs, VTs and IED inputs is fully independent from DC wiring for binary inputs or outputs, and interlocks.


Figure 8: Example of Bay Architecture with IEC 61850-9-2LE IEDs

Key:
A: 1 PPS distribution to IED 1 and Analogue Merging Units.
B: Point-to-point connections for Sampled Values.
C: Sampled values for other bay functions such as busbar protection or bay control units.
D: Network with redundancy for tripping or control signals.
E: Status and trips, physical signals.
AMU: Analogue Merging Unit with CT and VT inputs, and an IEC 61850-9-2LE output.
SCU: Switchgear Control Unit with binary inputs and outputs, and a redundant IEC 61850-8-1 GOOSE interface.
BCU: Bay Controller Unit (E.g. C264)

## 4 STATION AND PROCESS BUS ARRANGEMENT

The system architecture can be arranged so that different types of information are organised into groups. For example, GOOSE messages can be sent to one segment (Process Bus) and reports to another (Station Bus). Separating Process Bus data from Station Bus data prevents them from interfering with each other so the bandwidth can be optimised.
The following diagram shows an Ethernet switch which routes the reports received from the IED to the clients on the Station Bus. The reports are not present on the Process Bus segment of the network. The switch filters out the IEC 61850 GOOSE messages that are not relevant for the Station Bus, such as the switchgear status from the SCU, or trip commands from the IED to the SCU.
For further information on how to filter MAC multicast addresses, see the switch documentation.


Figure 9: Integration of an IED with the Station Bus
Key:
E: Station Bus. Reports, waveform records.
F: Process Bus. IEC 61850 GOOSE.

## 5 VOLTAGE INPUT SWITCHING

The following diagram shows an example of three-phase voltage switching. In this case the feeders do not have individual voltage transformers. Therefore the feeder protection uses the voltage available from busbar voltage transformers for distance protection and other voltage-dependent functions.
Merging Units convert Voltages VT1 and VT2 to Sampled Values. Protection devices can then use the two independent IEC 61850-9.2LE Sampled Value data streams. In the example, the P446 is configured to receive both data streams. This is set in the IEC 61850-9.2LE setting menu, with the VT Switch Mode enabled. By default the IED uses VA1 VB1 VC1 for voltage-dependent functions. If VT1 fails, the operator can switch the voltage input to VA2 VB2 VC2 (VT2). This is done by changing the status of the DDB VABC Select $x$.
The check synchronising voltages can be switched. This is useful in breaker-and-a-half schemes or other busbar arrangements where the VT is used for a voltage check. A feeder may not be on the busbar and may be on one of the other bays in service when the synchronizing check is needed.


Figure 10: Example of three-phase voltage switching
The following diagram shows an application of switching the check synchronizing voltage. VT1 provides the main three-phase voltage VA VB VC for Feeder 1. The VTs on feeders on the busbar VT2, VT3 and VT4 can be configured as Vcs1, Vcs2 and Vcs3 respectively. These can be made available to the Feeder 1 protection as Vsc1/Vsc2 using the appropriate DDBs.


Figure 11: Application of switching the check synchronizing voltage

## 6 P441SV, P442, P444

An IED which has an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for use in applications where CT and VT measurements have been converted to Sampled Values. See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.


Figure 12: Overview of functionality

### 6.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The IED provides up to eight Logical Nodes for receiving the Sampled Values. This allows several different arrangements of Merging Units in the substation. There are seven analogue input groups on the IED. These are:
[IA1 IB1 IC1] [IA2 IB2 IC2] [VA VB VC] [INSEN] [IM] [Vsc1] [Vsc2]
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from two merging units. The IED has two Logical Nodes, one receiving the analogue input groups [IA1 IB1 IC1] and [VA VB VC], the other receiving input groups [IA2 IB2 IC2] and [Vsc1].


## E01038

Figure 13: IED receiving Sampled Values from two merging units
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from four merging units. The number of merging units can vary depending on application requirements, such as the substation layout and the inputs required by the IED.


Figure 14: IED receiving Sampled Values from four merging units

## $7 \quad$ P446

An IED which has an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for use in applications where CT and VT measurements have been converted to Sampled Values. In this way the P546 with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can be used as a P543, P544, P545 or P546 in applications using Sampled Values. However, unlike the P543 and P545, the P546 can be used on plain feeders only and does not cover transformer feeder applications.
See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.


Figure 15: Overview of P546 functionality

### 7.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The IED provides up to eight Logical Nodes for receiving the Sampled Values. This allows several different arrangements of Merging Units in the substation. There are seven analogue input groups on the IED. These are:
[IA1 IB1 IC1] [IA2 IB2 IC2] [VA VB VC] [INSEN] [IM] [Vsc1] [Vsc2]
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from two merging units. The IED has two Logical Nodes, one receiving the analogue input groups [IA1 IB1 IC1] and [VA VB VC], the other receiving input groups [IA2 IB2 IC2] and [Vsc1].


## E01038

Figure 16: IED receiving Sampled Values from two merging units
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from four merging units. The number of merging units can vary depending on application requirements, such as the substation layout and the inputs required by the IED.


Figure 17: IED receiving Sampled Values from four merging units

## 8 P546

An IED which has an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for use in applications where CT and VT measurements have been converted to Sampled Values. In this way the P446 with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can be used as a P443 or P446 in applications using Sampled Values.

See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.


## E01048

Figure 18: Overview of P546 functionality

### 8.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The IED provides up to eight Logical Nodes for receiving the Sampled Values. This allows several different arrangements of Merging Units in the substation. There are seven analogue input groups on the IED. These are:
[IA1 IB1 IC1] [IA2 IB2 IC2] [VA VB VC] [INSEN] [IM] [Vsc1] [Vsc2]
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from two merging units. The IED has two Logical Nodes, one receiving the analogue input groups [IA1 IB1 IC1] and [VA VB VC], the other receiving input groups [IA2 IB2 IC2] and [Vsc1].


## E01038

Figure 19: IED receiving Sampled Values from two merging units
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from four merging units. The number of merging units can vary depending on application requirements, such as the substation layout and the inputs required by the IED.


Figure 20: IED receiving Sampled Values from four merging units

### 8.2 CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL SCHEMES

Schemes with IEDs which use the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can be two or three-ended. This is the same as with conventional P546 relays. The schemes always require GPS synchronisation with 1 PPS inputs from P594/RT430s to IEDs at all feeder ends.

The IEC 61850-9-2LE standard allows IEDs with Sampled Value inputs to be mixed with IEDs with conventional inputs. This allows protected feeders to link an existing substation which has conventional equipment with a substation where the current transformers are all non-conventional or the relays have Sampled Value inputs.


Figure 21: Two-ended scheme with Sampled Value unputs


Figure 22: Three-ended scheme with analogue and Sampled Value unputs
The current differential protection requires GPS 1 PPS synchronisation and is inhibited if synchronisation is lost at any one feeder end. Therefore we recommend you enable appropriate backup protection in the IEDs to ensure faults are covered if the GPS signal fails. This backup protection should use only Local 1 PPS synchronisation of the Sampled Value inputs.

[^3]
## $9 \quad$ P645

An IED which has an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for use in applications where CT and VT measurements have been converted to Sampled Values. In this way the P645 with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can be used as a P642, P643 or P645 in applications using Sampled Values.
See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.



IEC 61850-8-1


E01047
Figure 23: Overview of P645 functionality

### 9.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The IED provides up to eight Logical Nodes for receiving the Sampled Values. This allows several different arrangements of Merging Units in the substation. There are ten analogue input groups on the IED. These are:
[IA1 IB1 IC1] [IA2 IB2 IC2] [IA3 IB3 IC3] [IA4 IB4 IC4] [IA5 IB5 IC5] [IY1] [IY2] [IY3] [VA VB VC] [VFLUX]
The following diagrams show two possible arrangements for the P645. In the first diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from three different merging units. The HV winding currents and the optional three-phase voltage input are received from MU1, the LV winding currents from MU2 and the tertiary currents from MU3. The winding neutral currents, where required for functions such as restricted earth fault, can also be received through the same merging units. In the second diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from five different merging units.


Figure 24: IED receiving sampled from three merging units


Figure 25: IED receiving Sampled Values from five merging units

## 10 P743

The P743 with the IEC 61850 interface board is intended for low impedance decentralised busbar protection schemes using a P741. In this type of scheme the P743 is commonly named the Peripheral Unit and the P741 is named the Central Unit Protection.

See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.
10.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

## Caution:

The following requirements are mandatory to maintain performance of the protection functions and to reduce risks of maloperation.

- The Ethernet connection between the Merging Unit and the P743 must be point to point (no external switch between Merging Units and the P743).
- The Merging Unit must acquire the measurement [IA, IB, IC, IN].
- The Merging Unit must be connected to a GLOBAL 1 PPS signal.
- Each P743 is connected to a separate Merging Unit. The time difference between signals from each Merging Unit must not exceed 10 microseconds.
- At 50 Hz the Merging Unit acquires values every 250 microseconds $+/-10$ microseconds and transmits Sampled Value frames on the Process Bus every 250 microseconds $+/-10$ microseconds.
- At 60 Hz the Merging Unit acquires values every 208.3 microseconds $+/-10$ microseconds and transmits Sampled Value frames on the Process Bus every 208.3 microseconds $+/-10$ microseconds.
The following diagram shows a typical application where all P743 IEDs are Peripheral Units. IEDs can also be connected to a dedicated IEC 618508.1 network.


Figure 26: Typical application of P743 with P741

## 11 P746

The P746 with the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for applications where a Sampled Value interface is required. The IED only supports applications with a maximum of six CT inputs. This is the one-box mode. The P746 with the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface does not support the three-box mode. The IED is based on P746 firmware version 03 with MiCOM P40 Cyber-security. See the relevant relay's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non-protection functions.

### 11.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The following diagram shows a typical P746 application where all six three-phase current inputs are used. Where required, the optional voltage input can be combined in one of the six merging units shown or it can use a separate dedicated merging unit.


Figure 27: IED receiving sampled from six merging units

## 12 P841B

An IED which has an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface is intended for use in applications where CT and VT measurements have been converted to Sampled Values. In this way the P841B with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface can be used as a P841A in applications using Sampled Values.

See the Ordering Options for the hardware and software versions of the IED. Also see the IED's technical manual for descriptions of its protection and non protection functions.


## E01048

Figure 28: Overview of P546 functionality

### 12.1 SAMPLED VALUE DISTRIBUTION

The IED provides up to eight Logical Nodes for receiving the Sampled Values. This allows several different arrangements of Merging Units in the substation. There are seven analogue input groups on the IED. These are:
[IA1 IB1 IC1] [IA2 IB2 IC2] [VA VB VC] [INSEN] [IM] [Vsc1] [Vsc2]
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from two merging units. The IED has two Logical Nodes, one receiving the analogue input groups [IA1 IB1 IC1] and [VA VB VC], the other receiving input groups [IA2 IB2 IC2] and [Vsc1].


## E01038

Figure 29: IED receiving Sampled Values from two merging units
In the following diagram, the IED receives Sampled Values from four merging units. The number of merging units can vary depending on application requirements, such as the substation layout and the inputs required by the IED.


Figure 30: IED receiving Sampled Values from four merging units

## CHAPTER 5

COMMISSIONING INSTRUCTIONS

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 67
General Guidelines 68
Commissioning Test Equipment 69
Check Connections 70
IED Configured with One Logical Node 71
IED Configured with Two or More Logical Nodes 72
Logical Node Names 73
P546 74
P645, P746 75
P743 76

## 2 GENERAL GUIDELINES



Warning:
Before working on the equipment, check the device ratings and read the appropriate
Safety Information chapter.
Connect the device to the network. Check the Link and Activity LEDs are functioning. Check the IP address is correct.

This section shows typical network connections.

## 3 <br> COMMISSIONING TEST EQUIPMENT

This is a typical list of equipment required for testing the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface in the IED.

- IED test kit capable of generating 2 or 3 sets of IEC 61850-9-2LE Sampled Values and GOOSE data sets. Or conventional current or voltage source with Merging Unit to generate Sampled Values
- Ethernet switch(es)
- Fibre optic cables


## 4 CHECK CONNECTIONS

1. De-energise the IED.
2. Visually inspect the connectors, and check the external wiring is correct.

## 5 IED CONFIGURED WITH ONE LOGICAL NODE

The settings for the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface are in the IED menu IEC 61850-9-2LE. See the Settings chapter.

1. If necessary, isolate or block any outgoing trips from the IED. If physical contacts from the IED are wired in the scheme, from the main IED menu select Test Mode.
2. Connect the IED's IEC 61850-9-2LE port to the Sampled Value source. If necessary this can be routed through an Ethernet switch.
3. In the IED menu setting IEC 61850-9-2LE > Physical Link, select Fibre Optic for receiving Sampled Values.
4. Check that the Logical Node name in the IED matches the name in the Sampled Value source (test kit or Merging Unit). Make any changes in the source Logical Node names. This prevents mismatches in Logical Node names when the IED is put into service when testing existing schemes.
5. Set the IED Synchro Alarm to No SYNC CLK so the IED accepts Sampled Value frames with or without synchronisation.
6. Generate Sampled Value frames with the rated current and voltage as required in the IED's Logical Node configuration.
7. In the MEASUREMENTS menu, check the magnitudes and phase angles are displayed correctly. The display may be in primary or secondary values. Also the IED's CT ratio or VT ratio settings affect the display. A typical accuracy of $1 \%$ can be expected for magnitudes.
8. Change the Logical Node name configured in the test kit. Check the data cell SAV Absence displays '0' for the Logical Node configured in the IED. Check that all MEASUREMENTS displays for voltage or current are zero.
9. Depending on the scheme, use the Synchro Alarm setting to return the IED to service. Re-enable the IED trip outputs.

## 6 IED CONFIGURED WITH TWO OR MORE LOGICAL NODES

The settings for the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface are in the IED menu IEC 61850-9-2LE.

1. If necessary, isolate or block any outgoing trips from the IED. If physical contacts from the IED are wired in the scheme, from the main IED menu select Test Mode.
2. Connect the IED's IEC 61850-9-2LE port to an Ethernet switch, which is connected to the Sampled Value sources. In the IED menu setting IEC 61850-9-2LE then Physical Link, select Fibre Optic for receiving Sampled Values.
3. Check that the Logical Node name in the IED matches the name in the Sampled Value source (test kit or Merging Unit). Make any changes in the source Logical Node names. This prevents mismatches in Logical Node names when the IED is put into service when testing existing schemes.
4. Set the IED Synchro Alarm to Local 1 PPS so the IED accepts Sampled Value frames with local or global synchronisation.
5. Check that the Sampled Value source (test kit or Merging Unit) is GPS synchronised.
6. Check the receipt of Sampled Value frames one by one for each Logical Node configured in the IED.

Repeat the following steps for each Logical Node, configuring them one by one in the Sampled Value source(s).

1. Generate Sampled Value frames with the rated current and voltage as required in the IED's Logical Node configuration. You can check the receipt of Sampled Value frames for the configured Logical Node.
2. In the MEASUREMENTS menu, check the magnitudes and phase angles are displayed correctly. The display may be in primary or secondary values. Also the IED's CT ratio or VT ratio settings affect the display. A typical accuracy of $1 \%$ can be expected for magnitudes.
3. Change the Logical Node name configured in the test kit. Check the data cell SAV Absence displays '0' for the Logical Node configured in the IED. Check that all MEASUREMENTS displays for voltage or current are zero.

If the GPS signal is lost, repeat the following steps for each Logical Node.

1. Check the data cell 9-2 Sample Alarm.
2. Turn off the GPS to the Sampled Value source and turn it on again. Binary flags for respective Logical Node should indicate ' 1 ' for loss of GPS and return to '0' when the GPS is healthy.
3. Depending on the scheme, use the Synchro Alarm setting to return the IED to service. Re-enable the IED trip outputs. If the RJ45 port was used for testing, change the setting IEC 61850-9-2LE then Physical Link to Fibre Optic.

## 7 LOGICAL NODE NAMES

Each Logical Node must be identified by a unique name that allows it to receive Sampled Values from a specific Merging Unit.

Rename the Logical Nodes used for the application. Use between 10 and 34 characters for each Merging Unit Logical Node name. Each Logical Node name must be exactly the same as the one set in the Merging Unit that broadcasts it.

## 8 P546

### 8.1 COMISSIONING THE GPS FUNCTIONALITY

The P546 needs a 1PPS GPS input to function correctly. See the IED manual for GPS synchronisation tests. Use a P594 with version D firmware to comply with IEC 61850-9-2LE requirements for Local 1PPS and Global 1PPS signals.

### 8.1.1 STRENGTH OF P594 OPTICAL SIGNAL AT IED

1. Put the P594 in Test Cycle Mode. See the P594 manual.
2. Check the optical fibre cable to the P594 transmitter is connected corrrectly.
3. Disconnect the other end of the cable from the IED and measure the received signal strength.
4. Record the value. It should be -16.8 dBm to -25.4 dBm .
5. Reconnect the optical fibre to the IED.

### 8.1.2 CHECKING THE GPS SYNCHRONISATION SIGNAL AT THE IED

1. In the P594 menu, set Test Cycle Mode to Disable.
2. Connect the transmit fibre from the P594 to the IED's GPS port.
3. At the IED, set PROT COMMS/IM64 > GPS Sync Enabled to Enable. This enables GPS synchronisation.
4. Select MEASUREMENTS $4>$ Channel Status. If the IED receives the GPS synchronisation signal, the display reads ** $11^{* * * * * * * * ~(w h e r e ~ * ~ i s ~ a ~ d o n ' t ~ c a r e ~ s t a t e ~ f o r ~ t h i s ~ t e s t) . ~ T h i s ~ m e a n s ~ b o t h ~ t h e ~ L o c a l ~ G P S ~ a n d ~ R e m o t e ~}$ GPS are received.
5. To check the GPS failure condition, disconnect the fibre from the P594 and check the display reverts to **00********.
6. Reconnect the fibre and check the display reads **11********.

### 8.1.3 COMMISSIONING MODE

Global synchronisation is needed for a current differential scheme to function correctly. The protection function is blocked if global synchronisation is not present. As IED test kits may not be able to generate Sampled Value frames with global synchronisation, the IED has a commissioning mode which allows the differential function to be tested with local synchronisation alone.

1. In the COMMISSIONING menu, set SAV Test Mode to Local Sync Only. The current differential protection function then operates for Sampled Value frames received with both Local 1 PPS and Global 1 PPS synchronisation.
2. Test the current differential protection function using a test kit synchronised to GPS, sending Sampled Value frames with Local 1 PPS synchronisation.
3. When the commissioning tests are complete, set the SAV Test Mode to Disabled before the IED is returned to service. The current differential protection operates only with Global 1 PPS synchronisation.
4. Check the Merging Unit's maximum delay and if necessary adjust the Merging Unit's delay setting.

## $9 \quad$ P645, P746

### 9.1 DIFFERENTIAL PROTECTION FUNCTION TESTING

In conventional IEDs, differential protection such as transformer differential protection can be tested using a single three-phase current source. When testing IEDs with an IEC 61850-9-2LE interface, the test equipment should be able to generate at least two Logical Nodes. If the IEDs receive Sampled Value frames corresponding to one configured Logical Node only, a 9-2 Sample Alarm is raised. Single end infeed cases can be simulated by making the current magnitudes zero in one of the Logical Nodes.

## 10 P743

### 10.1 CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL COMMISSIONING MODE

Global synchronisation is needed for a current differential scheme to function correctly. The protection function is blocked if global synchronisation is not present. As IED test kits may not be able to generate Sampled Value frames with global synchronisation, the IED has a commissioning mode which allows the differential function to be tested with local synchronisation alone.

1. In the COMMISSION TESTS menu, set SAV SynTst to Local Sync Only. The current differential protection function then operates for Sampled Value frames received with both Local 1 PPS and Global 1 PPS synchronisation.
2. Test the current differential protection function using a test kit synchronised to GPS, sending Sampled Value frames with Local 1 PPS synchronisation.
3. When the commissioning tests are complete, set the SAV SynTst to Disabled before the IED is returned to service. The current differential protection operates only with Global 1 PPS synchronisation.
4. Check the Merging Unit's maximum delay and if necessary adjust the Merging Unit's delay setting.

## CHAPTER 6

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter describes the technical specifications of the product.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 79
Interfaces 80

| 2 INTERFACES |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.1100 BASE FX TRANSMITTER CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Parameter | Sym | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| Output Optical Power BOL 62.5/125 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ NA = 0.275 Fibre EOL | PO | $\begin{aligned} & -19 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | -16.8 | -14 | dBm avg. |
| Output Optical Power BOL 50/125 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ NA $=0.20$ Fibre EOL | PO | $\begin{aligned} & -22.5 \\ & -23.5 \end{aligned}$ | -20.3 | -14 | dBm avg. |
| Optical Extinction Ratio |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & -10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \% \\ & \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| Output Optical Power at Logic "0" State | PO |  |  | -45 | dBm avg. |

Conditions: $\mathrm{TA}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

### 2.2 100 BASE FX RECEIVER CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameter | Sym | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Input Optical Power Minimum at <br> Window Edge | PIN Min. (W) |  | -33.5 | -31 | dBm avg. |
| Input Optical Power Minimum at <br> Eye Center | PIN Min. (C) |  | -34.5 | -31.8 | Bm avg. |
| Input Optical Power Maximum | PIN Max. | -14 | -11.8 |  | dBm avg. |

Conditions: $\mathrm{TA}=0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

## CHAPTER 7

SETTINGS AND RECORDS

## 1 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

IEDs which use the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings, each depending on the IED.
This chapter contains the following sections:
Chapter Overview 83
P441SV, P442, P444 84
P446, P546, P841B 89
P645 94
P743 97
P746 100

## 2 P441SV, P442, P444

### 2.1 SETTINGS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings in the IEC 61850-9.2LE submenu. This allows them to be configured to the system and application.
To display the primary values whether CTs, VTs or NCITs are used, set Remote Values in the MEASURE'T SET UP column to Primary.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the physical connection between the IED and the Process Bus network. The RJ45 copper port is for service use only and should not be used as a permanent connection.

| AntiAias Filter | 18 | 02 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| This setting activates or deactivates the anti-aliasing filter, which conditions the Sampled Values from the Process Bus network. |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro Alarm | 18 | 03 | Local 1PPS | No SYNC CLK, Local 1PPS, Global 1PPS |

This setting specifies the type of Sampled Value synchronisation expected by the IED, depending on the application.
Global 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a global area clock (GPS like clock). The IED issues an alarm ('9-2 Sample Alarm') when it receives Sampled Value frames without Global 1PPS.
Local 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a local area clock signal at the substation. Sampled Value frames received with Global or Local synchronisation are acceptable with this setting. The IED issues the alarm ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' if the Sampled Value frames received have no synchronisation.
No SYNC CLK: the Sampled Values do not need to be synchronised. With this setting the IED ignores the synchronisation flag in the Sampled Value frames.

| 9.2 Test Mode | 18 | 04 | Test Blocked | Test Blocked, Test Ignored, Test Only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED.
Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' 9 -2 Sample Alarm'.
Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm'.

| Merge Unit Delay | 18 | 05 | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When Sampled Values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time delay expected, starting at the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the first Merging Unit to the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, an alarm appears. (9-2 Sample Alarm).
The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| VT Switch Mode | 18 | 06 | Disabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

If VT Switching Mode is enabled, you can configure the IED to switch between different VT inputs. These can be single-phase or three-phase inputs and are received as Sampled Values. The corresponding setting cells are visible when VT Switching Mode is enabled. Switching is controlled either using opto or virtual inputs. These can be assigned in the IED's Programmable Scheme Logic. If you do not need to use VT switching for voltage based protection functions or check synchronising, disable it.

| LN Count | 18 | 11 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the number of Logical Nodes in use for receiving the Sampled Values required by the IED. The default value varies with the product. Modify the LN Count to match the number of Merging Units relevant for the IED in each specific application. The default LN Count is model dependent.

| MENU TEXT Col Row <br> Description |
| :--- |
| LN1 Name to LN9 <br> Name |


| IA1 IB1 IC1 | 18 | 31 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| IA2 IB2 IC2 | 18 | 32 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| INsen | 18 | 33 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |

Current input with sensitive range for SEF/REF functions. This single-phase current signal is recovered from the neutral current in the IEC 61850-9-2LE frame of the LN assigned.

| IM | 18 | 34 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Current input for neutral current from a parallel feeder. This single-phase current signal is recovered from the neutral current in the IEC 61850-9-2LE frame of the LN assigned.

| VA VB VC | 18 | 35 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Three-phase voltage inputs to the IED. The default setting Logical Node 1 indicates that only one LN is configured. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode [18 06] is disabled.

| Vsc1 | 18 | 36 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It may be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phase(s) from the Sampled Value frame received on the Logical Node configured for Vsc1. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and Vsc1. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is disabled.

| Vsc2 | 18 | 37 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phasels) assigned in the IED setting. It may be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phase(s) from the Sampled Value frame received on the Logical Node configured for Vsc2. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and Vsc2. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is disabled.

| VA1 VB1 VC1 | 18 | 38 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

One of the two Sampled Value inputs for selection of three-phase voltage for use by functions in the relay, such as distance protection or overvoltage protection. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

| VA2 VB2 VC2 | 18 | 39 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ..., LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The second of the two Sampled Value inputs for selection of three-phase voltage for use by functions in the relay, such as distance protection or overvoltage protection. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

| Vcs1 | 18 | 3A | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,...LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The first of the three Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when <br> VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |
| This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phasels) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the <br> settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node <br> which is configured for Vcs1. |  |  |  |  |
| Vcs2 | 18 | 3B | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,...LN 9 |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The second of the three Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.
This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node which is configured for Vcs2.

| VCs3 | 18 | 3C | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,....LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The third Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.
This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phasels) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phase(s) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node which is configured for Vcs3.

| MUs Delay Search | 18 | 41 | No | No, Yes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| MUs Delay Max | 18 | 42 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When sampled values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time-delay expected, starting at the reception of the sampled value frame from the "first" Merging Unit to the reception of the sampled value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, a synchronisation alarm appears.

| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is 'Questionable'. There are six binary flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=Y e s$ ) which can be set by the user, corresponding to the data quality attributes 'Out of Range', 'Bad Reference', 'Oscillatory', 'Old Data', 'Inconsistent' and 'Inaccurate'. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is ' 0 '. To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to ' 1 '. The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| Loss Rate Level | 18 | 44 | $10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is related to Process Bus network performance, in particular, the possibility of loss of samples. The set threshold is an upper limit for the loss of Sampled Values from any of the Logical Nodes configured in the IED, calculated every cycle. If the loss rate level exceeds the set value, the IED generates the ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' and the related protection functions are inhibited. $1.25 \%$ corresponds to the loss of 1 out of the 80 samples expected every cycle, averaged over one second. The loss rate calculation and threshold check is performed independently for each Logical Node configured.

| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 9 binary flags. It indicates the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 9 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0 : Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 9 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units:
0: Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting : Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 'SAV No SmpSynch' when any one of the binary flags is ' 1 '.

| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 00000000 <br> 0000000 | 00000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED leg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 0000000000000000 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Data | 18 | 70 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to frame loss data. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Rate | 18 | 71 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| Enables the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN9 <br> Loss Rate Sec | 18 | 72-7A | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the percentage of SV frames missing during the past second, for LNx |  |  |  |  |
| LossRate Reset | 18 | 90 | No | No, Yes |
| Resets the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| Reset Time | 18 | 91 | 0 |  |
| This data cell is the time stamp of the most recent instance of Frame Loss Rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN9 FrmLoss Cuml | 18 | 92-9A | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the number of frames lost since last reset for LN 1...9; the most recent reset time available in the IED menu. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN9 Error Second | 18 | B1 to 9 | 0 |  |
| Frame Error Seconds is a cumulative value since the last reset per LN. If the Frame Loss Rate exceeds $1.25 \%$ lone sample per cycle on average for one second) the IED records this as an Error Second. |  |  |  |  |
| VA VB VC | 18 | D1 |  | VA1 VB1 VC1, VA2 VB2 VC2 |
| This data cell displays the three-phase voltage input in use by the relay. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |
| Vsc1 | 18 | D2 |  | Vcs1, Vcs2, Vcs3 |
| This data cell displays the single-phase voltage in use by the System Check function as Vsc1. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |
| Vsc2 | 18 | D3 |  | Vcs1, Vcs2, Vcs3 |
| This data cell displays the single-phase voltage in use by the System Check function as Vsc2. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |

### 2.2 DDB TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional DDBs so they can be configured to the system and application.

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 204 | ALARM_9_2_SAV | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Sampled Value error. |  |  |  |  |
| 205 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| This alarm is triggered when the LN name is less than 10 characters or greater than 34 characters. |  |  |  |  |
| 206 | QUALITY_BLOCK_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on all phases. |  |  |  |  |
| 441 | QUALITY_BLK_VA | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VA protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |


| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| 442 | QUALITY_BLK_VB | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VB protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 443 | QUALITY_BLK_VC | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VC protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 444 | QUALITY_BLK_VSC1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VSC1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 445 | QUALITY_BLK_IA1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IA1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 446 | QUALITY_BLK_IB1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IB1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 447 | QUALITY_BLK_IC1 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IC1 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 448 | QUALITY_BLK_IM | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IM protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 449 | QUALITY_BLK_INSEN | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that INSEN protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 450 | QUALITY_BLK_IA2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IA2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 451 | QUALITY_BLK_IB2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IB2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 452 | QUALITY_BLK_IC2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that IC2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 453 | QUALITY_BLK_VSC2 | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that VSC2 protection functions are blocked. |  |  |  |  |
| 1133 | 9_2_VABC_SELECT_X | PSL | PFSI | VT Switch |
| Switches 3 phase voltage between 2 Sampled Value frames. |  |  |  |  |
| 1134 | 9_2_VSC1_SELECT_X1 | PSL | PFSI | VT Switch |
| Used to select single phase voltage VSC1 associated with System Check function. |  |  |  |  |
| 1135 | 9_2_VSC1_SELECT_1X | PSL | PFSI | VT Switch |
| Used to select single phase voltage VSC1 associated with System Check function. |  |  |  |  |
| 1136 | 9_2_VSC2_SELECT_X1 | PSL | PFSI | VT Switch |
| Used to select single phase voltage VSC2 associated with System Check function. |  |  |  |  |
| 1137 | 9_2_VSC2_SELECT_1X | PSL | PFSI | VT Switch |
| Used to select single phase voltage VSC2 associated with System Check function. |  |  |  |  |

## 3 P446, P546, P841B

## $3.1 \quad$ SETTINGS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings in the IEC 61850-9.2LE submenu. This allows them to be configured to the system and application.
To display the primary values whether CTs, VTs or NCITs are used, set Remote Values in the MEASURE'T SET UP column to Primary.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row <br> Mefault Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| IEC 61850-9.2LE | 18 | 00 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to IEC61850-9-2LE. |  |  |  |  |
| Physical Link | 18 | 01 | Fibre Optic | Copper, Fibre Optic |

This setting specifies the physical connection between the IED and the Process Bus network. The RJ45 copper port is for service use only and should not be used as a permanent connection.

| AntiAias Filter | 18 | 02 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| This setting activates or deactivates the anti-aliasing filter, which conditions the Sampled Values from the Process Bus network. |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro Alarm | 18 | 03 | Local 1PPS | No SYNC CLK, Local 1PPS, Global 1PPS |

This setting specifies the type of Sampled Value synchronisation expected by the IED, depending on the application.
Global 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a global area clock (GPS like clock). The IED issues an alarm ('9-2 Sample Alarm') when it receives Sampled Value frames without Global 1PPS.
Local 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a local area clock signal at the substation. Sampled Value frames received with Global or Local synchronisation are acceptable with this setting. The IED issues the alarm ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' if the Sampled Value frames received have no synchronisation.
No SYNC CLK: the Sampled Values do not need to be synchronised. With this setting the IED ignores the synchronisation flag in the Sampled Value frames.

| 9.2 Test Mode | 18 | 04 | Test Blocked | Test Blocked, Test Ignored, Test Only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED.
Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a '9-2 Sample Alarm'.
Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm'.

| Merge Unit Delay | 18 | 05 | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When Sampled Values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time delay expected, starting at the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the first Merging Unit to the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, an alarm appears. (9-2 Sample Alarm).
The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| VT Switch Mode | 18 | 06 | Disabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

If VT Switching Mode is enabled, you can configure the IED to switch between different VT inputs. These can be single-phase or three-phase inputs and are received as Sampled Values. The corresponding setting cells are visible when VT Switching Mode is enabled. Switching is controlled either using opto or virtual inputs. These can be assigned in the IED's Programmable Scheme Logic. If you do not need to use VT switching for voltage based protection functions or check synchronising, disable it.

| LN Count | 18 | 11 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the number of Logical Nodes in use for receiving the Sampled Values required by the IED. The default value varies with the product. Modify the LN Count to match the number of Merging Units relevant for the IED in each specific application. The default LN Count is model dependent.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 Name to LN9 Name | 18 | 12 | MiCOM Logical Node 1 to 9 |  |
| Each Logical Node must be identified by a unique name that allows it to receive Sampled Values from a specific Merging Unit. The default name for LN1 is 'MiCOM Logical Node 1'. You can edit this ASCII text string using between 10 and 34 characters to match the Merging Unit's Logical Node (sample value identifier) name . The same applies for LN2 to 9 . The Logical Node name is the system-wide unique identification 'MsvID' defined in the Merging Unit control block MSVCB according to IEC 61850-9-2 Ed 1.0. The number of Logical Nodes available is variable, as set in LN Count. For example, with an LN Count of 3, LN1 Name, LN2 Name and LN3 Name should be set to match those of the corresponding Merging Units. <br> Rename the Logical Nodes used for the application. Use between 10 and 34 characters to match each MU Logical Node name. Each Logical Node name must be exactly the same as the one set in the Merging Unit that broadcasts it. |  |  |  |  |
| IA1 IB1 IC1 | 18 | 31 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| IA2 IB2 IC2 | 18 | 32 | Unused | Unused,LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| INsen | 18 | 33 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |

Current input with sensitive range for SEF/REF functions. This single-phase current signal is recovered from the neutral current in the IEC 61850-9-2LE frame of the LN assigned.

| IM | 18 | 34 | Unused | Unused,LN1, LN2, LN3,...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Current input for neutral current from a parallel feeder. This single-phase current signal is recovered from the neutral current in the IEC 61850-9-2LE frame of the LN assigned.

| VA VB VC | 18 | 35 | LN1 | Unused,LN1, LN2, LN3,...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Three-phase voltage inputs to the IED. The default setting Logical Node 1 indicates that only one LN is configured. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode [18 06] is disabled.

| Vsc1 | 18 | 36 | Unused | Unused,LN1, LN2, LN3,...,LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phasels) assigned in the IED setting. It may be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame received on the Logical Node configured for Vsc1. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and Vsc1. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is disabled.

| Vsc2 | 18 | 37 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3, ...LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It may be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame received on the Logical Node configured for Vsc2. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and Vsc2. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is disabled.

| VA1 VB1 VC1 | 18 | 38 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

One of the two Sampled Value inputs for selection of three-phase voltage for use by functions in the relay, such as distance protection or overvoltage protection. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

| VA2 VB2 VC2 | 18 | 39 | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The second of the two Sampled Value inputs for selection of three-phase voltage for use by functions in the relay, such as distance protection or overvoltage protection. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.

| Vcs1 | 18 | 3A | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The first of the three Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. <br> This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node which is configured for Vcs1. |  |  |  |  |
| Vcs2 | 18 | 3B | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 9 |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

The second of the three Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.
This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node which is configured for Vcs2.

| VCS3 | 18 | $3 C$ | Unused | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,...LN 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The third Sampled Value inputs for selection of single-phase voltage for check synchronising function. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled.
This single-phase voltage is recovered from the phase(s) assigned in the IED setting. It can be assigned to Van, Vbn, Vcn, Vab, Vbc or Vca in the settings. The IEC 61850-9-2LE interface uses the appropriate phasels) from the Sampled Value frame. These are received on the Logical Node which is configured for Vcs3.

| MUs Delay Search | 18 | 41 | No | No, Yes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| MUs Delay Max | 18 | 42 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When sampled values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time-delay expected, starting at the reception of the sampled value frame from the "first" Merging Unit to the reception of the sampled value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, a synchronisation alarm appears.

| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is 'Questionable'. There are six binary flags ( $0=$ No, $1=$ Yes) which can be set by the user, corresponding to the data quality attributes 'Out of Range', 'Bad Reference', 'Oscillatory', 'Old Data', Inconsistent' and 'Inaccurate'. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is ' 0 '. To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to ' 1 '. The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| Loss Rate Level | 18 | 44 | $10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is related to Process Bus network performance, in particular, the possibility of loss of samples. The set threshold is an upper limit for the loss of Sampled Values from any of the Logical Nodes configured in the IED, calculated every cycle. If the loss rate level exceeds the set value, the IED generates the ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' and the related protection functions are inhibited. $1.25 \%$ corresponds to the loss of 1 out of the 80 samples expected every cycle, averaged over one second. The loss rate calculation and threshold check is performed independently for each Logical Node configured.

| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 9 binary flags. It indicates the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 9 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0 : Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 9 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units:
0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting : Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 'SAV No SmpSynch' when any one of the binary flags is ' 1 '.

| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED (eg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 0000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 0000000000000000 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Data | 18 | 70 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to frame loss data. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Rate | 18 | 71 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| Enables the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN9 <br> Loss Rate Sec | 18 | 72-7A | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the percentage of SV frames missing during the past second, for LNx |  |  |  |  |
| LossRate Reset | 18 | 90 | No | No, Yes |
| Resets the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| Reset Time | 18 | 91 | 0 |  |
| This data cell is the time stamp of the most recent instance of Frame Loss Rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LN1 - LN9 FrmLoss } \\ & \text { Cuml } \end{aligned}$ | 18 | 92-9A | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the number of frames lost since last reset for LN 1....9; the most recent reset time available in the IED menu. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN9 Error Second | 18 | B1 to 9 | 0 |  |
| Frame Error Seconds is a cumulative value since the last reset per LN. If the Frame Loss Rate exceeds $1.25 \%$ lone sample per cycle on average for one second) the IED records this as an Error Second. |  |  |  |  |
| VA VB VC | 18 | D1 |  | VA1 VB1 VC1, VA2 VB2 VC2 |
| This data cell displays the three-phase voltage input in use by the relay. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |
| Vsc1 | 18 | D2 |  | Vcs1, Vcs2, Vcs3 |
| This data cell displays the single-phase voltage in use by the System Check function as Vsc1. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |
| Vsc2 | 18 | D3 |  | Vcs1, Vcs2, Vcs3 |
| This data cell displays the single-phase voltage in use by the System Check function as Vsc2. This cell is visible only when VT Switch Mode is enabled. |  |  |  |  |

### 3.2 DDB SIGNALS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional DDBs so they can be configured to the system and application.

| Ordinal | English Text | Source | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 340 | 9-2 Sample Alarm | Software | Abnormal state of IEC 61850-9-2LE sample. |
| 341 | C Diff Sync Fail | Software | The IEC 61850-9-2LE sample Global sync has failed, <br> inhibiting the current differential function. |
| 342 | 9-2LE Cfg Alarm | Software | This alarm highlights discrepancies in assignments of <br> analogue channels in the IED. For example, if you assign <br> two current inputs to the same Logical Node, the IED <br> raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm. |
| 343 | Invalid Setting | Software | This DDB issues an alarm when Phase Diff is set to <br> 'Enabled' but GPS Sync is set to 'GPS Disabled'. |
| 991 | VABC Select $\times$ | PSL | Switch three-phase voltage between two designated LNs |
| 992 | Vsc1 Select $\times 1$ | PSL | Switch Vsc1 between three designated LN - Bit 1 |


| Ordinal | English Text | Source | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 993 | Vsc1 Select $1 \times$ | PSL | Switch Vsc1 between three designated LN - Bit 0 |
| 994 | Vsc2 Select $\times 1$ | PSL | Switch Vsc2 between three designated LN - Bit 1 |
| 995 | Vsc2 Select $1 \times$ | PSL | Switch Vsc2 between three designated LN - Bit 0 |
| $1792-1823$ | Virtual Input 33-64 | Software | These are additional virtual Inputs. |
| $1824-1855$ | Quality VIP 33-64 | Software | These are additional virtual inputs that provide Quality <br> attributes. |
| $1856-1887$ | PubPres VIP $33-64$ | Software | These are are additional virtual inputs that indicate if the <br> publisher is present. |
| $1888-1919$ | Virtual Output33-64 | PSL | These are additional GOOSE outputs. |

## 4 P645

## $4.1 \quad$ SETTINGS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings in the IEC 61850-9.2LE submenu. This allows them to be configured to the system and application.
To display the primary values whether CTs, VTs or NCITs are used, set Remote Values in the MEASURE'T SET UP column to Primary.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the physical connection between the IED and the Process Bus network. The RJ45 copper port is for service use only and should not be used as a permanent connection.

| AntiAias Filter | 18 | 02 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| This setting activates or deactivates the anti-aliasing filter, which conditions the Sampled Values from the Process Bus network. |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro Alarm | 18 | 03 | Local 1PPS | No SYNC CLK, Local 1PPS, Global 1PPS |

This setting specifies the type of Sampled Value synchronisation expected by the IED, depending on the application.
Global 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a global area clock (GPS like clock). The IED issues an alarm ('9-2 Sample Alarm') when it receives Sampled Value frames without Global 1PPS.
Local 1PPS: the Sampled Values are synchronised with a local area clock signal at the substation. Sampled Value frames received with Global or Local synchronisation are acceptable with this setting. The IED issues the alarm 'g-2 Sample Alarm' if the Sampled Value frames received have no synchronisation.
No SYNC CLK: the Sampled Values do not need to be synchronised. With this setting the IED ignores the synchronisation flag in the Sampled Value frames.

| $9-2$ Test Mode | 18 | 04 | Test Blocked | Test Blocked, Test Ignored, Test Only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED.
Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' 9 -2 Sample Alarm'.
Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a '9-2 Sample Alarm'.

| Merge Unit Delay | 18 | 05 | 1 ms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When Sampled Values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time delay expected, starting at the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the first Merging Unit to the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, an alarm appears. (9-2 Sample Alarm).
The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| LN Count | 18 | 11 | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the number of Logical Nodes in use for receiving the Sampled Values required by the IED. The default value varies with the product. Modify the LN Count to match the number of Merging Units relevant for the IED in each specific application. The default LN Count is model dependent.

| LN1 Name to LN8 Name | 18 | 12 | MiCOM Logical Node 1 to 8 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Each Logical Node must be identified by a unique name that allows it to receive Sampled Values from a specific Merging Unit. The default name for LN1 is 'MiCOM Logical Node 1'. You can edit this ASCII text string using between 10 and 34 characters to match the Merging Unit's Logical Node (sample value identifier) name. The same applies for LN2 to 8. The Logical Node name is the system-wide unique identification 'MsvID' defined in the Merging Unit control block MSVCB according to IEC 61850-9-2 Ed 1.0. The number of Logical Nodes available is variable, as set in LN Count. For example, with an LN Count of 3, LN1 Name, LN2 Name and LN3 Name should be set to match those of the corresponding Merging Units.
Rename the Logical Nodes used for the application. Use between 10 and 34 characters to match each MU Logical Node name. Each Logical Node name must be exactly the same as the one set in the Merging Unit that broadcasts it.

| IA1 IB1 IC1 - IA5 IB5 IC5 | 18 | $31-35$ | LN1 - 5 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED for HV, LV and TV windings. |  |  |  |  |
| IY1- IY3 | 18 | $36-38$ | LN6 - LN8 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 8 |

The single-phase current signals IY1, IY2 and IY3 for REF function. These are recovered from the neutral current in the IEC 61850-9-2LE frame of the assigned LN

| VA VB VC | 18 | 39 | LN1 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,...,LN 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The three-phase voltage input [VA VB VC] used for overflux element W1. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and VFLUX.

| VFLUX | 18 | $3 A$ | LN2 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,..., LN 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The single phase input VFLUX is used for overflux element W2. The IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm if the same Logical Node is assigned to both [VA VB VC] and VFLUX.

| MUs Delay Search | 18 | 41 | No | No, Yes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| MUs Delay Max | 18 | 42 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When sampled values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time-delay expected, starting at the reception of the sampled value frame from the "first" Merging Unit to the reception of the sampled value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, a synchronisation alarm appears.

| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is 'Questionable'. There are six binary flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=\mathrm{Yes}$ ) which can be set by the user, corresponding to the data quality attributes 'Out of Range', 'Bad Reference', 'Oscillatory', 'Old Data', 'Inconsistent' and 'Inaccurate'. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is ' 0 '. To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to ' 1 '. The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| Loss Rate Level | 18 | 44 | $10 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is related to Process Bus network performance, in particular, the possibility of loss of samples. The set threshold is an upper limit for the loss of Sampled Values from any of the Logical Nodes configured in the IED, calculated every cycle. If the loss rate level exceeds the set value, the IED generates the ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' and the related protection functions are inhibited. $1.25 \%$ corresponds to the loss of 1 out of the 80 samples expected every cycle, averaged over one second. The loss rate calculation and threshold check is performed independently for each Logical Node configured.

| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the Merging Uniured: 0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting : Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' when any one of the binary flags is ' 1 '.

| MENU TEXT | Col |  | Row | Default Setting <br> Description |  | Available Setting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 00000000 <br> 0000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |  |  |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED (eg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | $\begin{aligned} & 0000000000000000 \\ & 00000000 \end{aligned}$ | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Data | 18 | 70 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to frame loss data. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Rate | 18 | 71 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| Enables the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN8 LossRate Sec | 18 | 72-79 | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the percentage of SV frames missing during the past second, for LNx . |  |  |  |  |
| LossRate Reset | 18 | 90 | No | No, Yes |
| Resets the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| Reset Time | 18 | 91 | 0 |  |
| This data cell is the time stamp of the most recent instance of Frame Loss Rate counter. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN8 FrmLoss Cuml | 18 | 92-99 | 0 |  |
| These data cells indicate the number of frames lost since last reset for LN 1...8, the most recent reset time available in the IED menu. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 - LN8 Error Second | 18 | B1 to 8 | 0 |  |

### 4.2 DDB SIGNALS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional DDBs so they can be configured to the system and application.

| Ordinal | English Text | Source | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 472 | 9-2 Sample Alarm | Software |  |
| 473 | 9-2LE Cfg Alarm | Software | This alarm highlights discrepancies in assignments of analogue <br> channels in the IED. For example, if you assign two current <br> inputs to the same Logical Node, the IED raises an Illegal <br> Channel Map alarm. |
| $1088-1119$ | Quality VIP 33-64 | Software | These are additional virtual inputs that provide Quality <br> attributes. |
| $1152-1183$ | PubPres VIP 33-64 | Software | These are are additional virtual inputs that indicate if the <br> publisher is present. |
| $1754-1769$ | Virtual Output33-48 | PSL | These are additional GOOSE outputs |

## $5 \quad$ P743

### 5.1 SETTINGS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings in the IEC 61850-9.2LE submenu. This allows them to be configured to the system and application.
To display the primary values whether CTs, VTs or NCITs are used, set Remote Values in the MEASURE'T SET UP column to Primary.

| Menu Text |  | Rol | Refault Setting <br> Description |  | Available Options |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IEC 61850-9.2LE | 18 | 00 |  | Copper, Fibre Optic |  |  |  |
| Physical Link | 18 | 01 | Fibre Optic |  |  |  |  |

This setting specifies the physical connection between the IED and the Process Bus network. The RJ45 copper port is for service use only and should not be used as a permanent connection.

| Anti-Alias Filter | 10 | 02 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting activates or deactivates the anti-aliasing filter, which conditions the Sampled Values from the Process Bus network.

| $9-2$ Test Mode | 10 | 04 | Test Blocked Blocked, Test Ignored, Test Only |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED.
Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' 9 -2Sample Alarm'.
Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm'.

| LN1 Name | 18 | 12 | MiCOM Logic Node 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Logical Node 1 must be identified by a unique name that allows it to receive Sampled Values from a specific Merging Unit. Rename the Logical Node using between 10 and 34 characters to match the MU Logical Node name. The Logical Node name must be exactly the same as the one set in the Merging Unit that broadcasts it.

| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is 'Questionable'. There are six binary flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=$ Yes) which can be set by the user, corresponding to the data quality attributes 'Out of Range', 'Bad Reference', 'Oscillatory', 'Old Data', 'Inconsistent' and 'Inaccurate'. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is ' 0 '. To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to ' 1 '. The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| Loss Rate Level | 18 | 44 | $10 \%$ | $1.25 \%$ to $15 \%$, in steps of $1.25 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is related to Process Bus network performance, in particular, the possibility of loss of samples. The set threshold is an upper limit for the loss of Sampled Values from any of the Logical Nodes configured in the IED, calculated every cycle. If the loss rate level exceeds the set value, the IED generates the ' 9 -2Sample Alarm' and the related protection functions are inhibited. 1.25\% corresponds to the loss of 1 out of the 80 samples expected every cycle, averaged over one second. The loss rate calculation and threshold check is performed independently for each Logical Node configured.

| ProcessBus Alarm | 18 | 45 | Self Reset |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed.
0 : Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SampSync | 18 | 52 | 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Menu Text | Col | Row | Default Setting <br> Description | Available Options |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the Merging Units configured:
0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting: SynchroAlarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a ' $9-2$ Sample Alarm' when any one of the binary flags is ' 1 '.

| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 000000000000000000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED leg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 000000000000000000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 000000000000000000000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| Jitter Status | 18 | 56 |  |  |
| Only the first bit is used. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Data | 18 | 70 |  |  |
| Frame Loss Rate | 18 | 71 | Enabled | Enabled, Disabled |
| LN1 LossRate Sec | 18 | 72 |  |  |
| Loss Rate Reset | 18 | 90 | No | Yes, No |
| Last Reset Time | 18 | 91 |  |  |
| LN1 FrmLoss Points | 18 | 92 |  |  |
| Logical node 1 counts how many frames are lost from the time of reset. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1 Error Second | 18 | B1 |  |  |
| Counter for error seconds. |  |  |  |  |

### 5.2 DDB SIGNALS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional DDBs so they can be configured to the system and application.

| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 112 \text { to } \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | VIRTUAL_TC 1-16 | PSL | PFSI | Protection Event Log |
| Virtual output - allows your to control a binary signal which can be mapped using the SCADA protocol output to other devices |  |  |  |  |
| 272 | SAV_SYNC_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Error in Sampled Value synchronisation. |  |  |  |  |
| 273 | SAV_MU_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Error in Sampled Value from Merging Unit. |  |  |  |  |
| 274 | PROCESS_BUS_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |


| Ordinal | Signal Name | Source | Type | Response |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| Process Bus error. |  |  |  |  |
| 275 | QUALITY_BLK_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Due to a quality issue, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on all phases. |  |  |  |  |
| 276 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_A | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase A, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase A. |  |  |  |  |
| 277 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_B | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase B, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase B. |  |  |  |  |
| 278 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_C | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on Phase C, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on Phase C. |  |  |  |  |
| 279 | QUALITY_BLK_PHASE_N | Software | PFSO | No response |
| Due to a quality issue on the Neutral phase, this alarm indicates that protection functions are blocked on the Neutral phase. |  |  |  |  |
| 365 | 9_2_SAV_CFG_ALARM | Software | PFSO | Self reset alarm event |
| Error in 9-2 configuration. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 368 \text { to } \\ & 383 \end{aligned}$ | VIRTUAL TS 1-16 | GOOSE Input Command | PFSI | Protection Event Log |
| Virtual Input received from GOOSE message |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1152 \text { to } \\ & 1215 \end{aligned}$ | VIP_QUALITY_1 to 64 | GOOSE Input Command | PFSO | Protection Event Log |
| GOOSE virtual input - provides the Quality attributes of any data object in an incoming GOOSE message |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1280 \text { to } \\ & 1343 \end{aligned}$ | VIP_PUB_PRES_1 to 64 | GOOSE Input Command | PFSO | Protection Event Log |
| GOOSE virtual input - indicates if the GOOSE publisher responsible for publishing the data that derives a virtual input is present. |  |  |  |  |

## 6 P746

### 6.1 SETTINGS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional settings in the IEC 61850-9.2LE submenu. This allows them to be configured to the system and application.
To display the primary values whether CTs, VTs or NCITs are used, set Remote Values in the MEASURE'T SET UP column to Primary.

| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Description |  |  |  |  |
| IEC 61850-9.2LE | 18 | 00 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to IEC 61850-9-2LE. |  |  |  |  |
| Physical Link | 18 | 01 | Fibre Optic | Copper, Fibre Optic |
| This setting specifies the physical connection between the IED and the Process Bus network. The RJ45 copper port is for service use only and should not be used as a permanent connection. |  |  |  |  |
| AntiAlais Filter | 18 | 02 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| This setting activates or deactivates the anti-aliasing filter, which filters the Sampled Values from the Process Bus network. |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro Alarm | 18 | 03 | Local 1 PPS | No SYNC CLK, Local 1PPS, Global 1PPS |
| This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED. <br> Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2Sample Alarm. <br> Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2 Sample Alarm. |  |  |  |  |

This setting is used for processing Sampled Value frames with an IEC 61850 Test mode flag. This setting is common to all Logical Nodes configured in the IED.
Test Blocked: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2Sample Alarm.
Test Ignored: all channel data frames received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good so all protection functions remain active. Test Only: all channel data received with an IEC 61850 Test flag are treated as good. Any channel data received without the Test flag are treated as invalid. The IED blocks relevant protection functions and issues a 9-2 Sample Alarm.

| Merge Unit Delay | 18 | 05 | 1 ms | 0 to 3 ms , step 0.25 ms |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

When Sampled Values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time delay expected, starting at the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the first Merging Unit to the reception of the Sampled Value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, an alarm appears. (9-2 Sample Alarm).
The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| LN Count | 18 | 11 | 6 | 1 to 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies the number of Logical Nodes in use for receiving the Sampled Values required by the IED. The default value varies with the product. Modify the LN Count to match the number of Merging Units relevant for the IED in each specific application. The default LN Count is model dependent.

| LN1-8 Name | 18 | 12 to 19 | MiCOM Logical Node 1-8 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Description |  |  |

Each Logical Node must be identified by a unique name that allows it to receive Sampled Values from a specific Merging Unit. The default name for LN1 is 'MiCOM Logical Node 1'. You can edit this ASCII text string using between 10 and 34 characters to match the Merging Unit's Logical Node (sample value identifier) name. The same applies for LN2 to 8. The Logical Node name is the system-wide unique identification 'MsvID' defined in the Merging Unit control block MSVCB according to IEC 61850-9-2 Ed 1.0. The number of Logical Nodes available is variable, as set in LN Count. For example, with an LN Count of 3, LN1 Name, LN2 Name and LN3 Name should be set to match those of the corresponding Merging Units.
Rename the Logical Nodes used for the application. Use between 10 and 34 characters to match each MU Logical Node name. Each Logical Node name must be exactly the same as the one set in the Merging Unit that broadcasts it.

| IA1 IB1 IC1 - IA6 IB6 IC6 | 18 | $31-36$ | LN1 - LN6 | Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,...LN 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Three-phase current inputs to the IED    <br> VA VB VC 18 37 LN1 <br> Three-phase voltage input to the IED  Unused, LN1, LN2, LN3,....LN 8  <br> MUs Delay Search 18 41 No |  |  |  |  |

The IED has a search command to measure and display the maximum Sampled Value frame delay. The Merging Unit Delay can be set based on the result of the search, which is displayed on the IED.

| MUs Delay Max | 18 | 42 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

When sampled values are received at the IED from different Merging Units, they may not arrive simultaneously due to differences in Merging Unit performance or different network path delays. This setting specifies the maximum time-delay expected, starting at the reception of the sampled value frame from the "first" Merging Unit to the reception of the sampled value frame from the last Merging Unit for each sample count. Signal processing starts at the end of the Merging Unit delay and if a frame is not received in that specified time, a synchronisation alarm appears.

| Trust Ques Data | 18 | 43 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting specifies how the Sampled Values are processed by the IED when the associated Quality tag is Questionable. There are six binary flags ( $0=\mathrm{No}, 1=$ Yes) which you can set, corresponding to the data quality attributes Out of Range, Bad Reference, Oscillatory, Old Data, Inconsistent, and Inaccurate. Questionable data is treated as invalid if the flag is 0 . To process the data as good samples, the flag is changed to 1 . The setting is common to all Logical Nodes in service.

| Loss Rate Level | 18 | 44 | 0.1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This setting is related to Process Bus network performance, in particular, the possibility of loss of samples. The set threshold is an upper limit for the loss of Sampled Values from any of the Logical Nodes configured in the IED, calculated every cycle. If the loss rate level exceeds the set value, the IED generates the $9-2$ Sample Alarm and the related protection functions are inhibited. $1.25 \%$ corresponds to the loss of 1 out of the 80 samples expected every cycle, averaged over one second. The loss rate calculation and threshold check is performed independently for each configured Logical Node.

| SAV Absence | 18 | 51 | 000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It shows the presence or absence of Sampled Values from each of the Merging Units the IED is communicating with. There is a maximum of 8 Logical Nodes. The cell data for each Logical Node is continuously refreshed. The P743 only uses bit 0 for LN 1
0 : No Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.
1: Sampled Values being received from the Merging Unit.

| SAV No SmpSynch | 18 | 52 | 000000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

This is a data cell with 8 binary flags. It indicates the healthiness of the Sampled Values being received from each of the configured Merging Units. The P743 only uses bit 0 for LN 1 .
0 : Sampled Values received are synchronised and any loss of samples is within acceptable limits.
1: Sampled Values received are not synchronised (Setting :Synchro Alarm) or the Sampled Value delay exceeds the acceptable value (Merging Unit Delay setting). The IED raises a 9-2 Sample Alarm when any one of the binary flags is 1

| SAV Test | 18 | 53 | 00000000 <br> 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Test mode flag for each analogue channel processed by the IED <br> leg: VA, the A-phase voltage). The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| SAV Questionable | 18 | 54 | 00000000 <br> 000000000 <br> 0000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |


| MENU TEXT | Col | Row | Default Setting | Available Setting |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Questionable' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED.

| SAV Invalid | 18 | 55 | 0000000000000000 00000000 | 0 or 1 for each flag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This is a data cell with 24 binary flags. It indicates the status of the IEC 61850 Quality attribute 'Invalid' in the Sampled Value frames for each of the analogue channels. The channel assignment depends on the IED. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Data | 18 | 70 |  |  |
| This column contains all the configure/setting measurement parameters relative to frame loss data. |  |  |  |  |
| Frame Loss Rate | 18 | 71 | Enabled | Disabled, Enabled |
| Enables the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1-8 LossRate Sec | 18 | 72-79 |  |  |
| This data cell indicates the percentage of SV frames missing during the past second for each LN |  |  |  |  |
| LossRate Reset | 18 | 90 | No | Yes, No |
| Resets the frame loss rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| Reset Time | 18 | 91 | 0 |  |
| This data cell is the time stamp of the most recent instance of Frame Loss Rate counter |  |  |  |  |
| LN1-8 FrmLoss Cuml | 18 | 92-99 | 0 |  |
| This data cell indicates the number of frames lost since the last reset for the LN, the most recent reset time available in the IED menu. |  |  |  |  |
| LN1-8 Error Second | 18 | B1-B8 | 0 |  |

### 6.2 DDB SIGNALS TABLE

IEDs which have the IEC 61850-9-2LE interface have additional DDBs so they can be configured to the system and application.

| Ordinal | English Text | Source | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 508 | 9-2LE Cfg Alarm | Software | This alarm highlights discrepancies in assignments of analogue channels in the IED. For example, if you assign two current inputs to the same Logical Node, the IED raises an Illegal Channel Map alarm. |
| 511 | 9-2 Sample Alarm | Software | Abnormal state of IEC 61850-9-2LE sample. |
| 586-599 | PubPres VIP 115-128 | Software | These are are additional virtual inputs that indicate if the publisher is present. |
| 663-715 | Virtual Input 65-117 | Software | These are additional virtual Inputs. |
| 951-1007 | Quality VIP 65-121 | Software | These are additional virtual inputs that provide Quality attributes. |
| 1044-1103 | Virtual Output 33-92 | PSL | These are additional GOOSE outputs |
| 1186-1267 | PubPres VIP 33-114 | Software | These are are additional virtual inputs that indicate if the publisher is present. |
| 1484-1494 | Virtual Input 118-128 | Software | These are additional virtual Inputs. |
| 1508-1614 | Quality VIP 122-128 | Software | These are additional virtual inputs that provide Quality attributes. |
| 1560-1591 | Quality VIP 33-64 | Software | These are additional virtual inputs that provide Quality attributes. |
| 1678-1695 | Virtual Output $93-110$ | PSL | These are additional GOOSE outputs |


| Ordinal | English Text | Source | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1722-1739$ | Virtual Output <br> $111-128$ | PSL | These are additional GOOSE outputs |
| $1888-1919$ | Virtual Input 33-64 | Software | These are additional virtual Inputs. |

APPENDIXA
ORDERING OPTIONS





Hardware version
Extended main processor (XCPU2) With Function Keys \& Tri-colour LEDs
Main processor (CPU3) 40TE
As K plus increased main processor memory (XCPU3), Cyber Security

Variants Order No.
Current Differential (Optional Distance)
Nominal auxiliary voltage
24-54 Vdc
$48-125 \mathrm{Vdc}(40-100 \mathrm{Vac})$
$110-250 \mathrm{Vdc}(100-240 \mathrm{Vac})$

## In/Vn rating

$\mathrm{n}=1 \mathrm{~A} / 5 \mathrm{~A} ; \mathrm{Vn}=100-120 \mathrm{Vac}$
IEC 61850-9-2LE Sampled Analogue Values Ethernet board *
Only available with '74'/'80' Software

## Hardware options

Standard - None
RIG-B Only (Modulated)
IRIG-B (Modulated) \& Fibre Optic Converte
Ethernet (10Mbit/s) *
Ethernet (100Mbit/s)
Second Rear Comms
IRIG-B (Modulated) + Second Rear Comms
Ethernet (100Mbit/s) plus IRIG-B (Modulated) **
Ethernet (100Mbit/s) plus IRIG-B (Un-modulated) **
RIG-B (Un-modulated) **
InterMiCOM + Courier Rear Port ****
InterMiCOM + Courier Rear Port + IRIG-B modulated ****
Redundant Ethernet Self-Healing Ring, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B ***
Redundant Ethernet Self-Healing Ring, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modu
Redundant Ethernet RSTP, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Modulated IRIG-B **
Redundant Ethernet RSTP, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B ***
Redundant Ethernet Dual-Homing Star, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B ***
Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR, 2 fibre ports + Modulated IRIG-B ***
Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR, 2 fibre ports + Unmodulated IRIG-B *k
Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B
Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 2 copper ports RJ45 + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B
Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 1 copper port RJ45 + 1 multi-mode fibre port + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B

| Protocol Compatibilty <br> $1,2,3$ \& 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1, 2, 3 \& 4 | 2 |
| 1, 2, 3 \& 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| $5,6,7 \& 8$ | 6 |
| 1, 2,3 \& 4 | 7 |
| 1, 2,3 \& 4 | 8 |
| 6,7 \& 8 | A |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | B |
| $1,2,3$ \& 4 | C |
| 1, 2,3 \& 4 | E |
| 1, 2,3 \& 4 | F |
| 6,7 \& 8 | H |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | J |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | K |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | M |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | N |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | P |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | R |
| 6,7 \& 8 | S |
| $6,7 \& 8$ | T |

Only on Suffix G or J Relays
** Only on Suffix K \& M relays
*** Only on Suffix K \& M relays with software versions $45 / 55$ \& later
**** Only on Suffix K or M relays with 47/57 Software, replaces hardware options '7' \& '8'
***** For HSR - contact GE for details

## Product Options

Ch1 $=850$ nm multi-mode, Ch2 $=850$ nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=not fitted ( 2 Terminal only), 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, 24 inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=$ not fitted ( 2 Terminal only), 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, $\mathrm{Ch} 2=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=not fitted ( 2 Terminal only) 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=1550nm single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2=1300nm single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, 24 Inputs $\& 8$ Standard +12 High Break Outputs **n
Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, 24 Inputs and 32 Standard Outputs * ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs * ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=850nm multi-mode 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs * ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs * ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2 $=$ not fitted ( 2 Terminal only) 24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs ***
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode +24 Inputs $\& 8$ Standard +12 High Break Outputs ***
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2=not fitted ( 2 Terminal only) +24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs ***
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode +24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs ***
Ch1=1550nm single-mode, Ch2=850nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs * ( 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option R) Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=not fitted ( 2 Terminal only), 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=1300nm single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2=not fitted (2 Terminal only) 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs *
Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=not fitted (2 Terminal only) 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Reserved - was used for RWE special
Ch1 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs **
Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2=1300nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Ch1 $=850 \mathrm{~nm}$ multi-mode, Ch2=1550nm single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Ch1 $=1300 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2=850nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Ch1=1300nm multi-mode, Ch2=850nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Ch1 1550nm single-mode, Ch2 850nm multi-mode, 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs ** Reserved for future single channel
Reserved for future single channel
Ch1 $=1550$ nm single-mode, Ch2 $=$ not fitted ( 2 Terminal only), 24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs *** Ch1 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, Ch2 $=1550 \mathrm{~nm}$ single-mode, 24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs ***

Only Available with Suffix G, J, K \& M Relays
Only Available with Suffix K or M Relays
*** Only on Suffix K or M relays with software versions $45 / 55$ \& later

## Proto

K-Bus
Modbus *
IEC60870-5-103 (VDEW)
NP3. 0
UCA2 *
IEC61850 + Courier via rear RS485 port **
EC61850 + IEC60870-5-103 via rear RS485 port ***
DNP3.0 Over Ethernet with Courier rear port K-Bus/RS485 protocol ****
** Only On Suffix K or M Relay

| **** Only available On Suffix K or M relays with software versions $44 / 54$ \& later |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mounting <br> Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env.Coating, White Front Panel <br> 19" Rack Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, White Front Panel <br> 40TE Case (9-2LE models only) Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, White Front Panel <br> Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel <br> 19" Rack Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel <br> Flush/panel mounting with harsh environment coating <br> Rack mounting with harsh environmental coating <br> 40TE Case (9-2LE models only) Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel | M <br> N <br> R <br> S <br> T <br> P <br> Q <br> U |  |  |
| Language <br> English, French, German, Spanish <br> English, French, German, Russian * <br> English, Italian, Polish and Portuguese *** <br> Chinese, English or French via HMI, with English or French only via Communications port ** <br> * Design Suffix G, J, K or M only <br> ** Design Suffix K or M \& 42/52 software and later only <br> *** Design Suffx M with 65/66/75/76/81/82 software |  |  |  |
| Software version Without Distance With Distance |  | $\begin{aligned} & \square \\ & \frac{4 / 6 / 8^{*}}{5 / 718^{*}} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Customer specific options Standard version Customer version |  |  |  |
| Hardware version <br> Phase 2 Enhanced Coprocessor, wide range opto <br> Enhanced Main Processor (CPU2) with hotkeys <br> As G plus dual characteristic optos <br> Extended main processor (XCPU2) With Function Keys \& Tri-colour LEDs <br> Main processor (CPU3) 40TE <br> As K plus increased main processor memory (XCPU3), Cyber Security |  |  | B <br> $\frac{G}{G}$ <br> $\frac{J}{K}$ <br> $\frac{P}{P}$ |





| hts Order No. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Multi-functional line terminal IED | P841 |  |  | ** |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nominal auxiliary voltage } \\ & 24-54 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ & 48-125 \mathrm{Vdc}(40-100 \mathrm{Vac}) \\ & 110-250 \mathrm{Vdc}(100-240 \mathrm{Vac}) \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| In/Vn rating + Main Functionality <br> Model A: Autoreclose for one CB (60TE) Dual rated CT(1/5A :100-120V) <br> Model B: Autoreclose for one/two CB (80TE) Dual rated CT(1/5A :100-120V) <br> Model B: Autoreclose for one/two CB (80TE) With Ed. 1 \& IEC 61850-9-2LE Sampled Analog. Values Ethernet board * <br> Model B: Autoreclose for one/two CB (40TE) With Ed. 2 \& IEC 61850-9-2LE Sampled Analog. Values Ethernet board ** <br> * Only available with '74' Software ** Only available with '80' Software |  | 1 <br> 3 |  |  |
| Hardware options <br> Nothing <br> IRIG-B Only (Modulated) <br> IRIG-B (Modulated) \& Fibre Optic Converter <br> Ethernet ( $100 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$ ) <br> Second Rear Comms <br> IRIG-B (Modulated) + Second Rear Comms <br> Ethernet (100Mbit/s) plus IRIG-B (Modulated) <br> Ethernet (100Mbit/s) plus IRIG-B (Un-modulated) <br> IRIG-B (Un-modulated) <br> InterMiCOM + Courier Rear Port * <br> InterMiCOM + Courier Rear Port + IRIG-B modulated * <br> Redundant Ethernet Self-Healing Ring, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet RSTP, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet RSTP, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet Dual-Homing Star, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Un-modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR, 2 fibre ports + Modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR, 2 fibre ports + Unmodulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 2 multi-mode fibre ports + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 2 copper ports RJ45 + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B <br> Redundant Ethernet PRP/HSR/RSTP/Failover, 1 copper port RJ45 + 1 multi-mode fibre port + Modulated/Un-Modulated IRIG-B <br> * Only with $47 / 57$ Software \& later, replaces hardware options '7' \& '8' <br> ** For HSR - contact GE for details | $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Protocol } \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 1,3 \& 4 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \& 8 \\ 6,7 \\ 7\end{array}\right] 8$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline A \\ \hline B \\ \hline C \\ \hline E \\ \hline F \\ \hline H \\ \hline \mathrm{~J} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Product Options <br> 16 Inputs \& 14 Standard Outputs (60TE only) <br> 16 Inputs \& 7 Standard +4 High Break Outputs (60TE only) <br> 24 Inputs \& 32 Standard Outputs (80TE) 8 inputs, 8 outputs mounting option 'R' (40TE) <br> 24 Inputs \& 16 Standard +8 High Break Outputs (80TE only) <br> 24 Inputs \& 8 Standard +12 High Break Outputs (80TE only) |  | A <br> B <br> C <br> D <br> E |  |  |
| Protocol options <br> K-Bus <br> IEC60870-5-103 <br> DNP3.0 <br> IEC61850 + Courier via rear RS485 port <br> IEC61850+IEC60870-5-103 via rear RS485 port <br> DNP3.0 Over Ethernet with Courier rear port K-Bus/RS485 protocol | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Hardware C} \\ \text { 1, 2, 3, 4, } \\ \text { 1, 2, 3, 4, } \\ \text { 1, 2, 3, 4, } \\ \text { 6, A, B, G, H, J } \\ \text { 6, A, B, G, H, J } \\ 6, \text { A, B, G, H, J } \end{array}$ | patibilty <br> E \& F <br> E \& F <br> E \& F <br> L, M, N, P <br> L, M, N, P <br> L, M, N, P | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \\ & \frac{3}{4} \\ & \hline 6 \\ & \hline 8 \\ & \hline 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Mounting <br> Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env.Coating, White Front Panel 19" Rack Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, White Front Panel 40TE Case (9-2LE models only) Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, White Front Panel Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel 19" Rack Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel 40TE Case (9-2LE models only) Flush/Panel Mounting with Harsh Env. Coating, with USB Port, Black and Silver Front Panel |  |  | M <br> $N$ <br> $R$ <br> $S$ <br> $T$ <br>  |  |
| Language <br> English, French, German, Spanish <br> English, French, German, Italian (Not yet available!) <br> English, French, German, Russian <br> English, Italian, Polish and Portuguese <br> Chinese, English or French via HMI, with English or French only via Communications port |  |  |  | 0 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 7 <br> 8 |
| Software version <br> Autoreclose for single Circuit Breaker (60TE) <br> Autoreclose for two Circuit breakers (80TE) |  |  |  | 4/6/8* ${ }^{\text {5/7/8*}}$ |
| Customer specific options Standard version Customer version |  |  |  |  |
| Hardware version <br> Extended main processor (XCPU2) With Function Keys \& Tri-colour LEDs <br> Main processor (CPU3) 40TE <br> As K plus increased main processor memory (XCPU3), Cyber Security |  |  |  |  |

APPENDIX B
WIRING DIAGRAMS

| MODEL | CORTEC OPTION* | EXTERNAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM TITLE | DRAWINGSHEET | ISSUE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All |  | COMMS OPTIONS MICOM Px40 PLATFORM | 10P×4001-1 | K |
| P441 | I/O Option C | DISTANCE PROTECTION 40 TE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P44102-1 | D |
| P442 | I/O Option E | DISTANCE PROTECTION 60TE WITH NCIT 16 INPUTS, 21 STANDARD RELAYS (6 OPTIONAL FAST TRIP) | 10P44204-1 | D |
| P444 | I/O Option J | COMMS OPTION P444 MICOM PX40 PLATFORM NCIT | 10P44404-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option C | DISTANCE WITH NCIT 80TE 24 OPTOS 34 RELAYS (12 HIGH BREAK) | 10P44406-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option R | DISTANCE PROTECTION 4OTE WITH 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P44407-1 | C |
| P446 | I/O Option 4 | DISTANCE 4OTE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS, 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P44607-1 | E |
|  | I/0 Option 4 | DISTANCE 40TE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P44607-2 | D |
| P546 | I/O Option 4 | CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL 4OTE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS, 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P54610-1 | E |
|  | I/0 Option 4 | CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL RELAY 4OTE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P54610-2 | D |
| P645 | I/O Option F | 5 BIAS InPUT TRANSFORMER DIFFERENTIAL SAMPLE ANALOGUE VALUE 8 INPUTS \& 8 OUTPUTS WITH NCIT | 10P64521-1 | F |
| P743 | I/O Option A | BUSBAR PROTECTION PERIPHERAL UNIT P743 (60TE) WITH NCIT | 10P74307-1 | D |
|  | I/O Option B | BUSBAR PROTECTION PERIPHERAL UNIT P743 (60TE) WITH NCIT | 10P74308-1 | D |
|  | I/O Option C | BUSBAR PROTECTION PERIPHERAL UNIT P743 (60TE) WITH NCIT | 10P74309-1 | D |
|  | I/O Option D | BUSBAR PROTECTION PERIPHERAL UNIT P743 (60TE) WITH NCIT | 10P74310-1 | D |
| P746 | I/O Option A | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 16 I/P \& 16 0/P NCIT | 10P74612-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option D | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 16I/P \& 28 0/P (4 O/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT | 10P74615-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option E | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH $241 / P$ \& 24 O/P NCIT | 10P74616-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option F | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH $241 / \mathrm{P}$ \& 24 O/P (8 O/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT | 10P74617-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option G | BUSBAR PROTECTION WITH $241 / \mathrm{\&}$ \& 20 O/P (12 O/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT | 10P74618-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option H | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 32 I/P \& 24 O/P NCIT | 10P74619-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option J | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 32 I /P \& 24 O/P (8 0/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT | 10P74620-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option K | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 40 I/P \& 24 O/P NCIT | 10P74621-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option L | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 32 I/P \& 32 O/P NCIT | 10P74622-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option C | BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 16I/P \& 32 O/P WITH NCIT | 10P74614-1 | E |
| P841 | I/O Option C | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 INPUTS AND 32 OUTPUTS | 10P84106-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option C | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 INPUTS AND 32 OUTPUTS | 10P84106-2 | C |
|  | I/O Option D | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 INPUTS, 16 STANDARD RELAYS \& 8 HIGH BREAK RELAYS | 10P84107-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option D | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 INPUTS, 16 STANDARD RELAYS \& 8 HIGH BREAK RELAYS | 10P84107-2 | C |
|  | I/O Option E | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 InPuTS, 8 STANDARD RELAYS \& 12 HIGH BREAK RELAYS | 10P84108-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option E | AUTORECLOSE 80TE WITH NCIT 24 INPUTS, 8 STANDARD RELAYS \& 12 HIGH BREAK RELAYS | 10P84108-2 | C |
|  | I/O Option C | AUTORECLOSE 4OTE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS, 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P84111-1 | E |
|  | I/O Option C | AUTORECLOSE 4OTE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS, 8 RELAY OUTPUTS | 10P84111-2 | D |

* When selecting applicable connection diagram(s), it may be helpful to reference the appropriate model's CORTEC.
NOTES

1. $\rightarrow$ - PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
2. $\rightarrow$ - $)$ PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
3. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING 10P $\times 4001$

| Issue: E | Revision: CID006234 Outlines updated to GE Format |  | Title: <br> EXT CONNECTION DIAG DISTANCE PROTECTION 40TE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: 4/30/2020 | Name: S.J.BURTON | GE PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION <br> This document is the property of General Electric Company ("GE") and contains proprietary information of GE. This document is loaned on the express condition that neither it nor the information contained therein shall be disclosed to others without the express written consent of GE , and that the information shall be used by the recipient only as approved expressly by GE. This document shall be returned to GE upon its request. This document may be subject to certain restrictions under U.S. export control laws and regulations.© General Electric Company, GE CONFIDENTIAL UNPUBLISHED WORK. | Drg <br> No: <br> No: | $10 D \angle A, 102$ | ${ }^{\bullet}$ UK Grid Solutions Ltd St Leonards Building Harry Kerr Drive, Stafford. ST16 1WT, UK |
| Date: | Chkd: |  |  |  |  |



[^4]2. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING 10PX4001
3. OPTO INPUTS 1 \& 2 MUST BE USED FOR SETTING GROUP CHANGES
IF THIS OPTION IS SELECTED IN THE RELAY MENU.


NOTES.

1. $\rightarrow$ )- PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
2. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING
3. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING 10P $\times 4001$


4. $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ - PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
5. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING $10 P \times 4001$
E $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Revision: } \\ & \text { CIDOO6234 }\end{aligned}\right.$ Outlines updated to GE Format
E
总


| Issue: | $D$ | Revision: CID006234 Outlines updated to GE Format |  | Tite: EXT CONN DIAG CURRENT DIFFERENTIAL RELAY 40TE WITH NCIT 8 OPTO INPUTS \& 8 RELAY OUTPUTS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: | 4/30/2020 | Name: S.J.BURTON | GE PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION <br> This document is the property of General Electric Company ("GE") and contains proprietary information of GE. This document is loaned on the express condition that neither it or the information contained therein shall be disclosed to others without the express written consent of $G E$, and that the information shall be used by the recipient only as approved expressly by GE. This document shall be returned to $G E$ upon its request. This document may be subject to certain restrictions under U.S. export control laws and regulations.O General Electric Company, GE CONFIDENTIAL UNPUBLISHED WORK. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Drg } \\ \text { No: } \end{array}$ | 10P54610 | 2 | ${ }^{\circ}$ UK Grid Solutions Ltd St Leonards Building Harry Kerr Drive, Stafford. ST16 1WT, UK |  |
| Date: |  | Chkd: |  |  |  | - |  |  |


NOTES

1. $\rightarrow$ - PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
2. FOR COMMS OPTIONS SEE DRAWING 10P $\times 4001$


| Issue: | Revision: <br> CID006234 Outlines updated to GE Format |  | Title: EXTERNAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM: BUSBAR PROTECTION PERIPHERAL UNIT P743 (60TE) WITH NCIT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: 4/30/2020 | Name: S.J.BURTON |  | Drg <br> No: | $10 p 74307$ | 1 | ${ }^{9}$ UK Grid Solutions Ltd St Leonards Building ST16 1WT, UK Harry Kerr Drive, Stafford.ST16 1WT, UK |  |
| Date: | Chkd: |  |  |  | - |  |  |








| Issue: | $E$ | Revision: <br> CID006234 Outlines updated to GE Format |  |  | Title: EXTERNAL CONNECTION DIAG: P746 BUSBAR PROTECTION WITH 24 I/P \& 20 O/P (12 O/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: | 4/30/2020 | Name: | S.J.BURTON |  |  | $10 p 74618$ |  | UK Grid Solutions Ltd St Leonards Building ST16 1WT, UK |  |
| Date: | 07/05/2012 | Chkd: | N.ROBINSON |  |  |  |  |  |  |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\end{tabular} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Revision: \\
CID006234 Outlines updated to GE Format
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Title: EXTERNAL CONNECTION DIAG: P746 BUSBAR PROTECTION (80TE) WITH 32 I/P \& 24 O/P (8 O/P ARE HIGH BREAK) NCIT} \\
\hline Date: 4/30/2020 \& Name: S.J.BURTON \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Drg } \\
\& \text { No: }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
10 P 74620
\]} \& Sht: 1 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{\ominus}\) UK Grid Solutions Ltd St Leonards Building ST16 1WT, UK Harry Kerr Dive, Stafford.
ST16 1WT} \\
\hline Date: 07/05/2012 \& Chkd: N.ROBINSON \& \& \& \& Next
Sht:

St \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}













EXT CONN DIAG AUTORECLOSE 40TE WITH NCIT
8 OPTO INPUTS, 8 RELAY OUTPUTS

## Imagination at work

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St Leonards Building
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contact.centre@ge.com


[^0]:    Note:
    The 9-2LE interface fibre port does not support auto negotiation. Ensure the Ethernet port of the device connected to the 9-2 LE interface fibre port is set to 100 Mbps full duplex.

[^1]:    Note:
    This diagram is a typical example and may not show the exact same arrangement of boards as your particular model. Refer to the Cortec for product details.

[^2]:    Note:
    The resampling rate for the P743 is 48 samples/cycle.

[^3]:    Note:
    Use a P594 with version D firmware to meet the requirements of Local 1 PPS and Global 1 PPS signals for sample synchronisation.

[^4]:    1. $\rightarrow$ - PIN TERMINAL (P.C.B. TYPE)
