RELION® 620 SERIES

Motor Protection and Control REM620

Product Guide

Contents

Disclaimer

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and should not be construed as a commitment by ABB. ABB assumes no responsibility for any errors that may appear in this document.

Conformity

This product complies with following directive and regulations.

Directives of the European parliament and of the council:

- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) Directive 2014/30/EU
- Low-voltage Directive 2014/35/EU
- RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU

UK legislations:

- Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016
- Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
- The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012

These conformities are the result of tests conducted by the third-party testing in accordance with the product standard EN / BS EN 60255-26 for the EMC directive / regulation, and with the product standards EN / BS EN 60255-1 and EN / BS EN 60255-27 for the low voltage directive / safety regulation.

The product is designed in accordance with the international standards of the IEC 60255 series.

1. Description

REM620 is a dedicated motor management relay perfectly aligned for the protection, control, measurement and supervision of medium-sized and large asynchronous and synchronous motors requiring also differential protection in the manufacturing and process industry.

REM620 is a member of ABB's Relion® protection and control product family and its 620 series. The 620 series relays are characterized by their functional scalability and withdrawable-unit design.

The 620 series has been designed to unleash the full potential of the IEC 61850 standard for communication and interoperability of substation automation devices.

The 620 series relays support a range of communication protocols including IEC 61850 with Edition 2 support, process bus according to IEC 61850-9-2 LE, IEC 60870-5-103, Modbus® and DNP3. Profibus DPV1 communication protocol is supported by using the protocol converter SPA-ZC 302.

2. Default configuration

The 620 series relays are configured with default configurations, which can be used as examples of the 620 series engineering with different function blocks. The default configurations are not aimed to be used as real end-user applications. The end-users always need to create their own application configuration with the configuration tool. However, the default configuration can be used as a starting point by modifying it according to the requirements.

REM620 is available in two alternative default configurations: configuration A with traditional current and voltage measurement transducers and configuration B with current and voltage sensors. The default configuration can be altered by means of the graphical signal matrix or the graphical application functionality of the Protection and Control IED Manager PCM600. Furthermore, the application configuration functionality of the PCM600 supports the creation of multi-layer logic functions using various logical elements including timers and flip-flops. By combining protection functions with logic function blocks, the relay configuration can be adapted to user-specific application requirements.

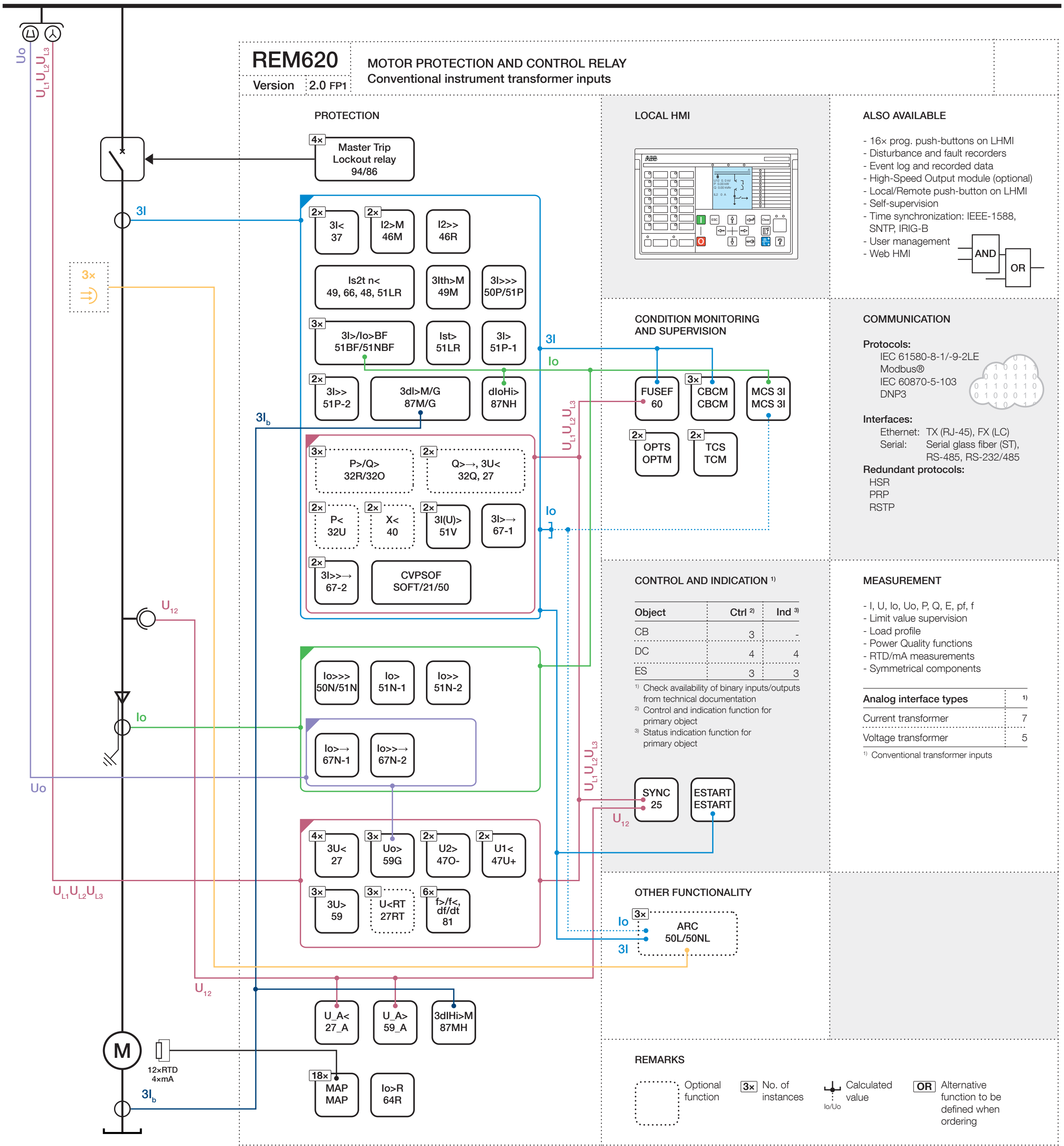

Figure 1: Functionality overview of default configuration with conventional instrument transformer inputs

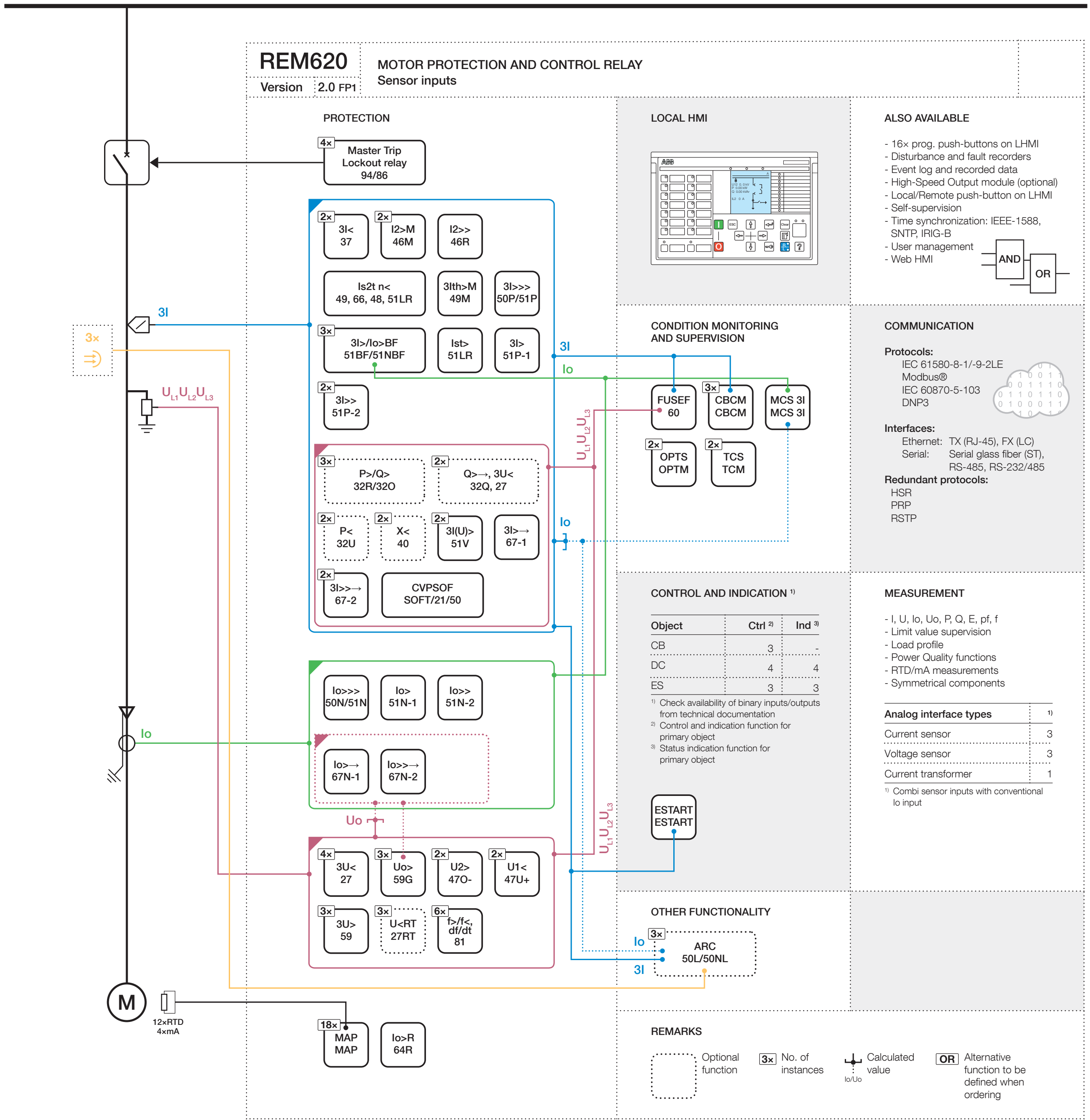

Figure 2: Functionality overview of default configuration with sensor inputs Motor Protection and Control

Table 1: Supported functions

Function	IEC 61850	A (CTs/VTs)	B (Sensors)
Protection			
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, low stage	PHLPTOC	1	1

Table continues on the next page

Function	IEC 61850	A (CTs/VTs)	B (Sensors)
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, high stage	PHHPTOC	2	2
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, instantaneous stage	PHIPTOC	1	1
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection, low stage	DPHLPDOC	1	1
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection, high stage	DPHHPDOC	2	2
Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection	PHPVOC	2	2
Non-directional earth-fault protection, low stage	EFLPTOC	1 [1,2]	1 [2]
Non-directional earth-fault protection, high stage	EFHPTOC	1 [1,2]	1 [2]
Non-directional earth-fault protection, instantaneous stage	EFIPTOC1	1 [1,2]	1 [2]
Directional earth-fault protection, low stage	DEFLPDEF	1 [1,2]	1 [2,3]
Directional earth-fault protection, high stage	DEFHPDEF	1 [1,2]	1 [2,3]
Residual overvoltage protection	ROVPTOV	3	3 [3]
Three-phase undervoltage protection	PHPTUV	4	4
Single-phase undervoltage protection, secondary side	PHAPTUV	1	
Three-phase overvoltage protection	PHPTOV	3	3
Single-phase overvoltage protection, secondary side	PHAPTOV	1	
Positive-sequence undervoltage protection	PSPTUV	2	2
Negative-sequence overvoltage protection	NSPTOV	2	2
Frequency protection	FRPFRQ	6	6
Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines	MNSPTOC	2	2
Loss of load supervision	LOFLPTUC	2	2
Motor load jam protection	JAMPTOC	1	1
Motor start-up supervision	STTPMSU	1	1
Phase reversal protection	PREVPTOC	1	1
Thermal overload protection for motors	MPTTR	1	1
Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines	MPDIF	1	
High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors	MHZPDIF	1	
High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection	HREFPDIF	1	
Circuit breaker failure protection	CCBRBRF	3	3
Master trip	TRPPTRC	4	4
Arc protection	ARCSARC	(3) [4]	(3) [4]

Table continues on the next page

1 Function uses calculated value when the high-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection is used
2 Function uses calculated value when the rotor earth-fault protection is used
3 Uo is calculated from the measured phase voltages
4 Io is calculated from the measured phase currents

Function	IEC 61850	A (CTs/VTs)	B (Sensors)
Multipurpose protection	MAPGAPC	18	18
Automatic switch-onto-fault logic (SOF)	CVPSOF	1	1
Directional reactive power undervoltage protection	DQPTUV	(2)	(2)
Underpower protection	DUPPDPR	(2)	(2)
Reverse power/directional overpower protection	DOPPDPR	(3)	(3)
Three-phase underexcitation protection	UEXPDIS	(2)	(2)
Low-voltage ride-through protection	LVRTPTUV	(3)	(3)
Rotor earth-fault protection	MREFPTOC	1	1
Control			
Circuit-breaker control	CBXCBR	3	3
Disconnector control	DCXSWI	4	4
Earthing switch control	ESXSWI	3	3
Disconnector position indication	DCSXSWI	4	4
Earthing switch indication	ESSXSWI	3	3
Emergency start-up	ESMGAPC	1	1
Synchronism and energizing check	SECRSYN	1	(1) [5]
Condition monitoring and supervision			
Circuit-breaker condition monitoring	SSCBR	3	3
Trip circuit supervision	TCSSCBR	2	2
Current circuit supervision	CCSPVC	1	1
Fuse failure supervision	SEQSPVC	1	1
Runtime counter for machines and devices	MDSOPT	2	2
Measurement			
Three-phase current measurement	CMMXU	2	1
Sequence current measurement	CSMSQI	2	1
Residual current measurement	RESCMMXU	1	1
Three-phase voltage measurement	VMMXU	1	1
Single-phase voltage measurement	VAMMXU	1	(1) [5]
Residual voltage measurement	RESVMMXU	1	
Sequence voltage measurement	VSMSQI	1	1
Three-phase power and energy measurement	PEMMXU	1	1
Load profile record	LDPRLRC	1	1
Frequency measurement	FMMXU	1	1
Power quality			
Current total demand distortion	CMHAI	1	1
Voltage total harmonic distortion	VMHAI	1	1
Voltage variation	PHQVVR	1	1

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[5] Available only with IEC 61850-9-2 LE

Function	IEC 61850	A (CTs/VTs)	B (Sensors)
Voltage unbalance	VSQVUB	1	1
Other			
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs)	TPGAPC	4	4
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs, second resolution)	TPSGAPC	2	2
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs, minute resolution)	TPMGAPC	2	2
Pulse timer (8 pcs)	PTGAPC	2	2
Time delay off (8 pcs)	TOFGAPC	4	4
Time delay on (8 pcs)	TONGAPC	4	4
Set-reset (8 pcs)	SRGAPC	4	4
Move (8 pcs)	MVGAPC	4	4
Integer value move	MVI4GAPC	4	4
Analog value scaling	SCA4GAPC	4	4
Generic control point (16 pcs)	SPCGAPC	3	3
Remote generic control points	SPCRGAPC	1	1
Local generic control points	SPCLGAPC	1	1
Generic up-down counters	UDFCNT	12	12
Programmable buttons (16 buttons)	FKEYGGIO	1	1
Logging functions			
Disturbance recorder	RDRE	1	1
Fault recorder	FLTRFRC	1	1
Sequence event recorder	SER	1	1
1, 2, ... = Number of included instances. The instances of a protection function represent the number of identical protection function blocks available in the standard configuration. () = optional			

3. Protection functions

REM620 offers a variety of functionalities which can be utilized in different asynchronous or synchronous motor applications.

The protection and control relay's basic configuration offers all the functionality needed to manage motor starts and normal operation, also including protection and fault clearance in abnormal situations. The main features of the relay include motor short-circuit and overload protection, thermal overload protection, motor start-up supervision, locked rotor protection and protection against too frequent motor starts. The relay also incorporates non-directional earth-fault protection, negative phase-sequence current unbalance protection and backup overcurrent protection. Furthermore, the relay offers motor running stall protection, loss of load supervision and phase reversal protection.

Additionally, the basic configuration offers directional earth-fault protection, three-phase undervoltage protection, negative-sequence overvoltage and positive-sequence undervoltage protection. The configuration also includes frequency protection consisting of overfrequency, underfrequency and rate-of-change frequency protection modes.

In the CT & VT variant, the basic configuration contains differential protection functionality. A stabilized and instantaneous differential protection function utilizing three-phase current measurements from the terminal side of the motor and three-phase current measurements from the neutral side of the motor is available in the basic configuration. The basic configuration also includes differential protection function based on high-impedance or flux-balance, also known as core balance, protection method. A restricted earth-fault function is also available.

REM620 offers an optional protection function package for synchronous motors including functions for protecting synchronous motors with directional overpower and underpower and underexitation protection. A rotor earth-fault protection function is already available in the basic configuration. The synchronous motors package also includes some functions usable in distributed power generation when the utility grid codes require functionality such as low-voltage ride-through or directional reactive power and undervoltage protection.

RTD/mA measurements can be used for supervising motor conditions and alarming when the set limits are exceeded.

In certain motor drives of special importance, there must be a possibility to override the motor thermal overload protection to perform an emergency start of a hot motor. To enable an emergency hot start, REM620 offers a forced start execution feature.

Enhanced with optional hardware and software, the relay also features three light detection channels for arc fault protection of the circuit breaker, busbar and cable compartment of metal-enclosed indoor switchgear.

The arc-fault protection sensor interface is available on the optional communication module. Fast tripping increases staff safety and security and limits material damage in an arc fault situation. A binary input and output module can be selected as an option - having three high speed binary outputs (HSO) it further decreases the total operate time with typically 4...6 ms compared to the normal power outputs.

4. Application

REM620 has been designed to be the main protection in the manufacturing and process industry for medium-sized and large asynchronous and synchronous motors that require also differential protection. Typically, the motor protection relay is used with circuit breaker- or contactor-controlled MV motors and with contactor-controlled, medium-sized and large LV motors, in a variety of drives. These include both continuously and intermittently operated asynchronous and synchronous motor drives with varying load.

REM620 can be used with either single- or double-busbar configurations with one or two breakers and with numerous switching device configurations. The relay supports a substantial number of both manually and motor-operated disconnectors and earthing switches, and it is capable of running large configurations. The number of controllable devices depends on the number of inputs and outputs left free from other application needs. The number of available I/Os can be increased with the RIO600 Remote I/O device.

The relay offers extensive possibilities for tailoring the configurations to end application requirements. The tool suite for all Relion relays is Protection and Control IED Manager PCM600, which contains all the necessary tools for configuring the device, including functionality, parameterization, the HMI and communication.

REM620 is thoroughly adapted for earth-fault protection. By using cable current transformers, a sensitive and reliable earthfault protection can be achieved. Phase-current transformers in Holmgreen (summation) connection can also be used for earthfault protection. To further improve the arc protection and minimize the effects of an arc fault, the 620 series relays ordered with the arc protection option can be equipped with an I/O card featuring high-speed outputs operating in one millisecond.

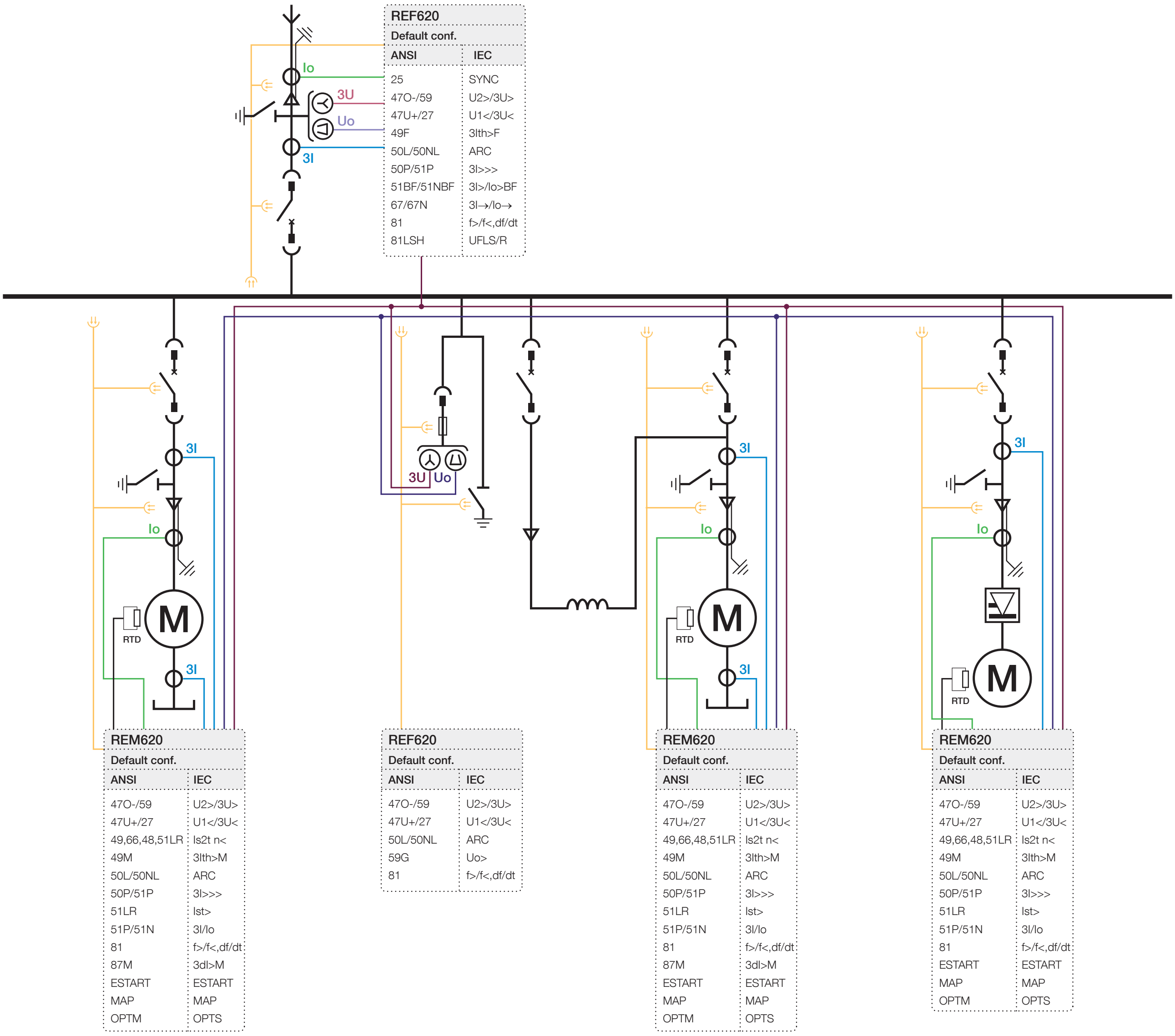

Figure 3: A dedicated motor substation with the different motor starting methods combined in one switchgear

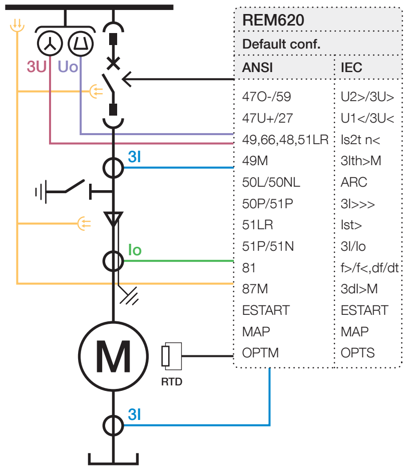

Figure 4: Direct-on-load starting method, with the motor directly connected to the medium-voltage switchgear

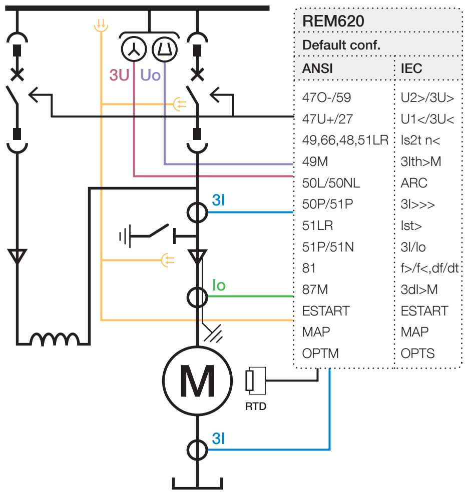

Figure 5: Motor started over reactor choke, which decreases motor starting current over the reactor and helps handle the load flow in the medium-voltage network

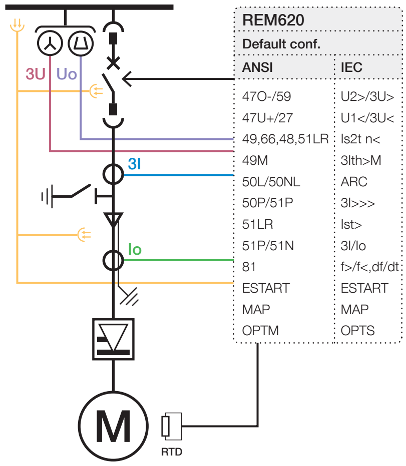

Figure 6: Motor starting method with variable-frequency drives VFD that make the control easier and optimize energy consumption

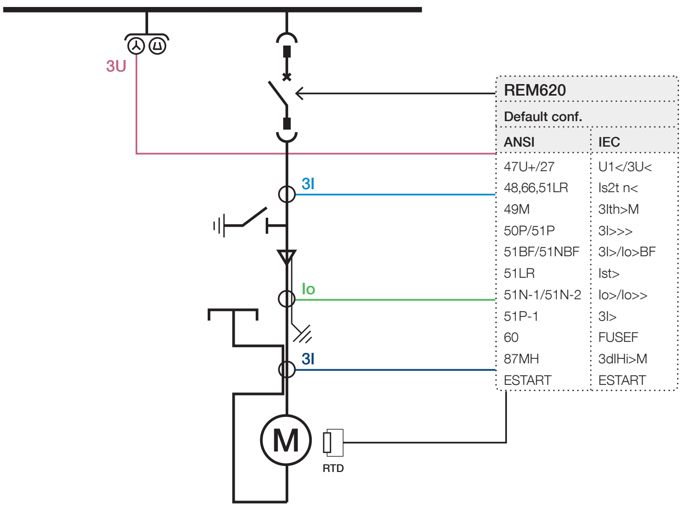

Figure 7: Motor protection with flux-balance-based differential protection

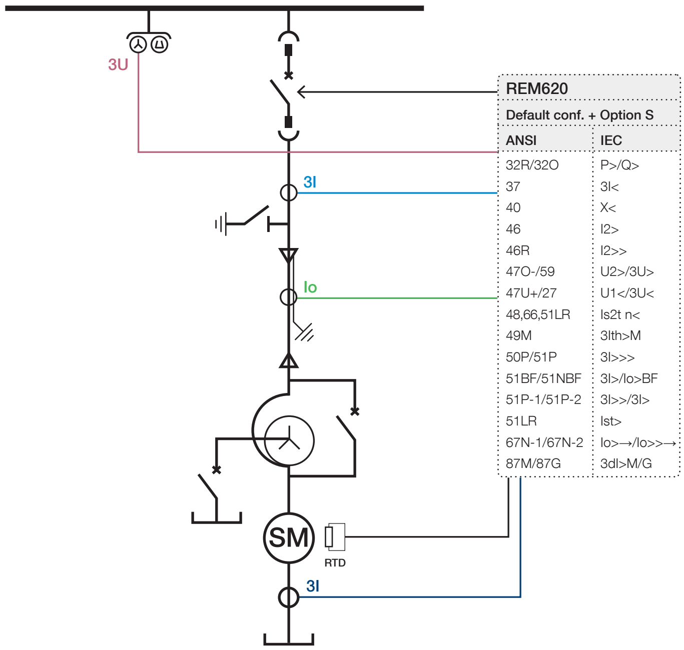

Figure 8: Larger MV synchronous motor with differential protection, started with autotransformer

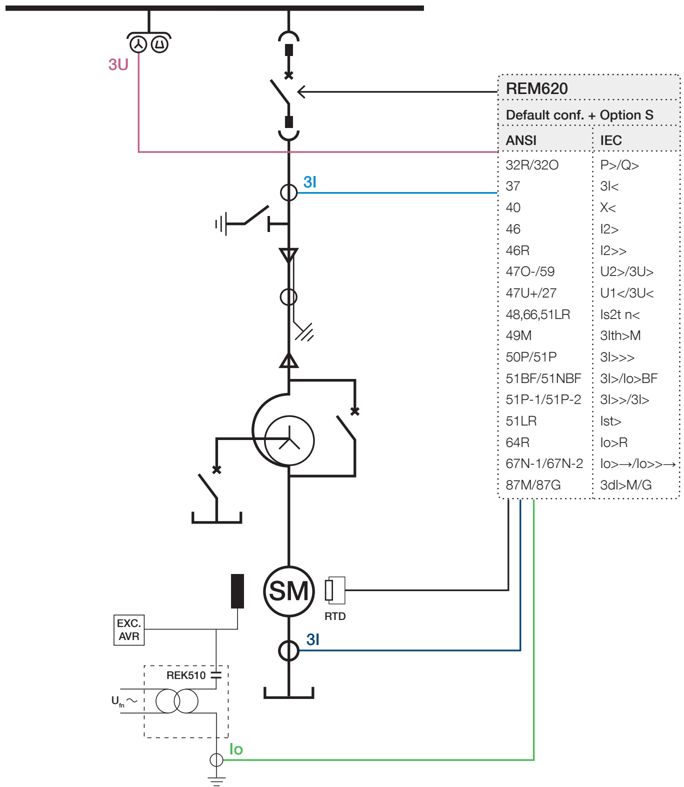

Figure 9: REM620 for larger MV synchronous motor with brushes with differential protection and rotor EF protection

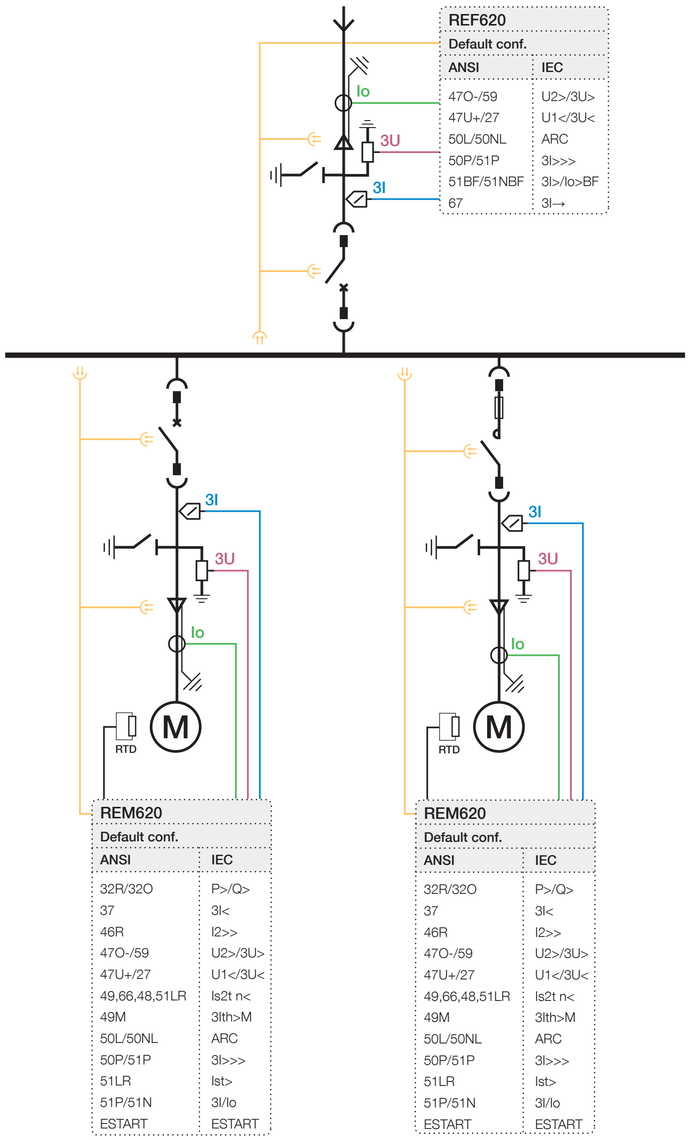

Figure 10: Overload and shortcircuit protection for motors with sensor variant

5. Supported ABB solutions

The 620 series protection relays together with the Substation Management Unit COM600S constitute a genuine IEC 61850 solution for reliable power distribution in utility and industrial power systems. To facilitate the system engineering, ABB's relays are supplied with connectivity packages. The connectivity packages include a compilation of software and relay-specific information, including single-line diagram templates and a full relay data model. The data model includes event and parameter lists. With the connectivity packages, the relays can be readily configured using PCM600 and integrated with COM600S or the network control and management system MicroSCADA Pro.

The 620 series relays offer native support for IEC 61850 Edition 2 also including binary and analog horizontal GOOSE messaging. In addition, process bus with the sending of sampled values of analog currents and voltages and the receiving of sampled values of voltages is supported. Compared to traditional hard-wired, inter-device signaling, peer-to-peer communication over a switched Ethernet LAN offers an advanced and versatile platform for power system protection. Among the distinctive features of the protection system approach, enabled by the full implementation of the IEC 61850 substation automation standard, are fast communication capability, continuous supervision of the protection and communication system's integrity, and an inherent flexibility regarding reconfiguration and upgrades.This protection relay series is able to optimally utilize interoperability provided by the IEC 61850 Edition 2 features.

At substation level, COM600S uses the data content of the baylevel devices to enhance substation level functionality. COM600S features a Web browser-based HMI, which provides a customizable graphical display for visualizing single-line mimic diagrams for switchgear bay solutions. The Web HMI of COM600S also provides an overview of the whole substation, including relay-specific single-line diagrams, which makes information easily accessible. Substation devices and processes can also be remotely accessed through the Web HMI, which improves personnel safety.

In addition, COM600S can be used as a local data warehouse for the substation's technical documentation and for the network data collected by the devices. The collected network data facilitates extensive reporting and analyzing of network fault situations by using the data historian and event handling features of COM600S. The historical data can be used for accurate monitoring of process and equipment performance, using calculations based on both real-time and historical values. A better understanding of the process dynamics is achieved by combining time-based process measurements with production and maintenance events.

COM600S can also function as a gateway and provide seamless connectivity between the substation devices and network-level control and management systems, such as MicroSCADA Pro and System 800xA.

Table 2: Supported ABB solutions

Product	Version
Substation Management Unit COM600S	4.0 SP1 or later
	4.1 or later (Edition 2)
MicroSCADA Pro SYS 600	9.3 FP2 or later
	9.4 or later (Edition 2)
System 800xA	5.1 or later

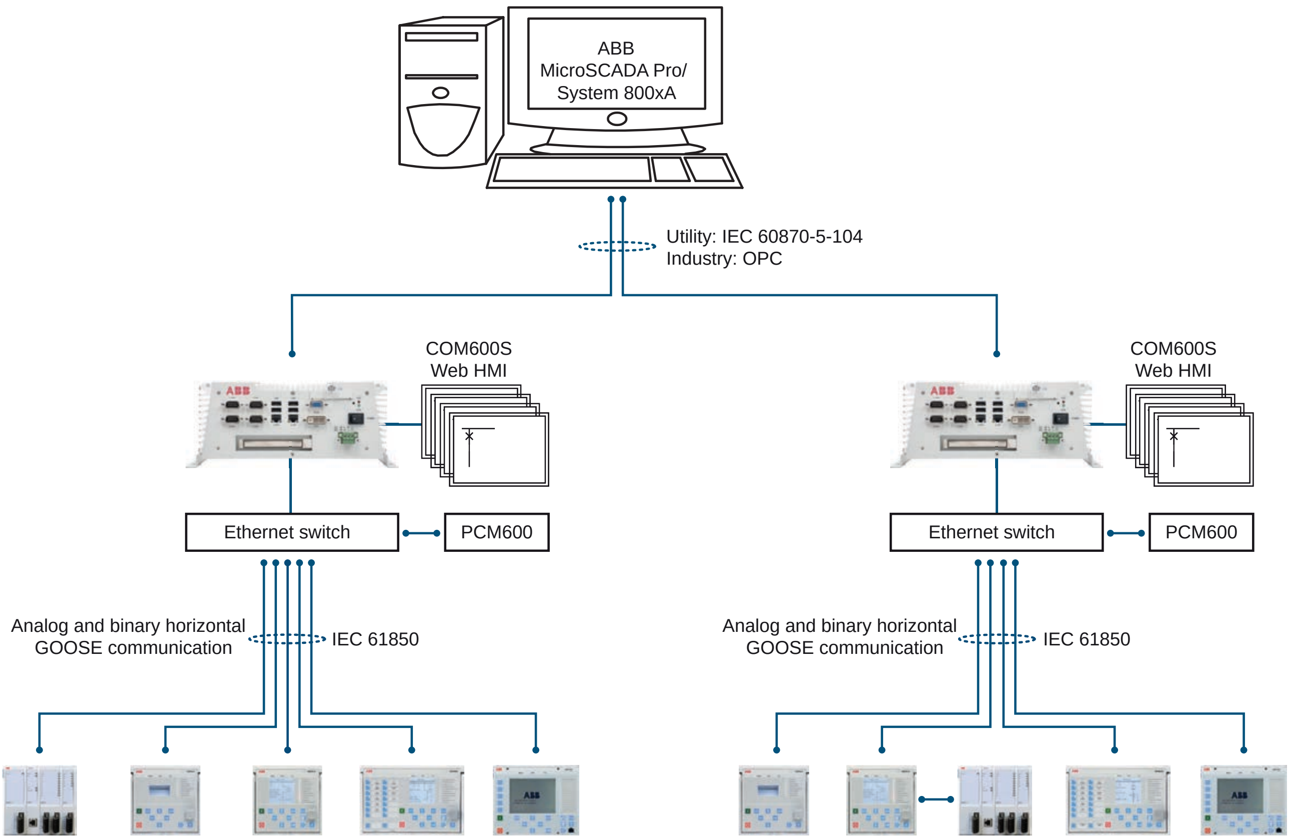

Figure 11: ABB power system example using Relion relays, COM600S and MicroSCADA Pro/System 800xA

6. Control

REM620 integrates functionality for the control of circuit breakers, disconnectors and earthing switches via the front panel HMI or by means of remote controls. The relay includes three circuit breaker control blocks. In addition to the circuit breaker control, the relay features four disconnector control blocks intended for the motor-operated control of disconnectors or circuit breaker truck. Furthermore, the relay offers three control blocks intended for the motor-operated control of earthing switch. On top of that, the relay includes additional four disconnector position indication blocks and three earthing switch position indication blocks usable with manually-only controlled disconnectors and earthing switches.

Two physical binary inputs and two physical binary outputs are needed in the relay for each controllable primary device taken into use. Depending on the chosen hardware configuration of the relay, the number of binary inputs and binary outputs varies. In case the amount of available binary inputs or outputs of the chosen hardware configuration is not sufficient, connecting an external input or output module, for example RIO600, to the relay can extend binary inputs and outputs utilizable in the relay configuration. The binary inputs and outputs of the external I/O module can be used for the less time-critical binary signals of the application. The integration enables releasing of some initially reserved binary inputs and outputs of the relay.

The suitability of the binary outputs of the relay which have been selected for the controlling of primary devices should be carefully verified, for example, the make and carry as well as the breaking capacity. In case the requirements for the control circuit of the primary device are not met, the use of external auxiliary relays should be considered.

The graphical LCD of the relay's HMI includes a single-line diagram (SLD) with position indication for the relevant primary devices. Interlocking schemes required by the application are configured using the Signal

Matrix or the Application Configuration tools in PCM600.

Default configuration A incorporates a synchrocheck function to ensure that the voltage, phase angle and frequency on either side of an open circuit breaker satisfy the conditions for a safe interconnection of two networks. Synchrocheck function can also be used with default configuration B when 9-2 process bus is used. Compared to default configuration A, there are less physical voltage measurements available and thus the voltage measurements from the other side of the breaker have to be read through the 9-2 process bus.

7. Measurement

The relay continuously measures the phase currents and the neutral current. Furthermore, the relay measures the phase voltages and the residual voltage. In addition, the relay calculates the symmetrical components of the currents and voltages, the system frequency, the active and reactive power, the power factor, the active and reactive energy values as well as the demand value of current and power over a userselectable preset time frame. Calculated values are also obtained from the protections and condition monitoring functions of the relay.

The relay is also offered with RTD/mA inputs and can measure up to 16 analog signals such as stator winding and bearing temperatures via the 12 RTD inputs or the four mA inputs using transducers.

The measured values can be accessed via the local HMI or remotely via the communication interface of the relay. The values can also be accessed locally or remotely using the Web HMI.

The relay is provided with a load profile recorder. The load profile feature stores the historical load data captured at a periodical time interval (demand interval). The records are in COMTRADE format.

8. Power quality

In the EN standards, power quality is defined through the characteristics of the supply voltage. Transients, short-duration and long-duration voltage variations and unbalance and waveform distortions are the key characteristics describing power quality. The distortion monitoring functions are used for monitoring the current total demand distortion and the voltage total harmonic distortion.

Power quality monitoring is an essential service that utilities can provide for their industrial and key customers. A monitoring system can provide information about system disturbances and their possible causes. It can also detect problem conditions throughout the system before they cause customer complaints, equipment malfunctions and even equipment damage or failure. Power quality problems are not limited to the utility side of the system. In fact, the majority of power quality problems are localized within customer facilities. Thus, power quality monitoring is not only an effective customer service strategy but also a way to protect a utility's reputation for quality power and service.

The protection relay has the following power quality monitoring functions.

- Voltage variation
- Voltage unbalance
- Current harmonics
- Voltage harmonics

The voltage unbalance and voltage variation functions are used for measuring short-duration voltage variations and monitoring voltage unbalance conditions in power transmission and distribution networks.

The voltage and current harmonics functions provide a method for monitoring the power quality by means of the current waveform distortion and voltage waveform distortion. The functions provide a short-term three-second average and a long-term demand for total demand distortion TDD and total harmonic distortion THD.

9. Disturbance recorder

The relay is provided with a disturbance recorder featuring up to 12 analog and 64 binary signal channels. The analog channels can be set to record either the waveform or the trend of the currents and voltages measured.

The analog channels can be set to trigger the recording function when the measured value falls below or exceeds the set values. The binary signal channels can be set to start a recording either on the rising or the falling edge of the binary signal or on both.

By default, the binary channels are set to record external or internal relay signals, for example, the start or trip signals of the relay stages, or external blocking or control signals. Binary relay signals, such as protection start and trip signals, or an external relay control signal via a binary input, can be set to trigger the recording. Recorded information is stored in a nonvolatile memory and can be uploaded for subsequent fault analysis.

10. Event log

To collect sequence-of-events information, the relay has a nonvolatile memory capable of storing 1024 events with the associated time stamps. The non-volatile memory retains its data even if the relay temporarily loses its auxiliary supply. The event log facilitates detailed pre- and post-fault analyses of feeder faults and disturbances. The considerable capacity to process and store data and events in the relay facilitates meeting the growing information demand of future network configurations.

The sequence-of-events information can be accessed either via local HMI or remotely via the communication interface of the relay. The information can also be accessed locally or remotely using the Web HMI.

11. Recorded data

The relay has the capacity to store the records of the 128 latest fault events. The records can be used to analyze the power system events. Each record includes, for example, current, voltage and angle values and a time stamp. The fault recording can be triggered by the start or the trip signal of a protection block, or by both. The available measurement modes include DFT, RMS and peak-to-peak. Fault records store relay measurement values at the moment when any protection function starts. In addition, the maximum demand current with time stamp is separately recorded. The records are stored in the non-volatile memory.

12. Condition monitoring

The condition monitoring functions of the relay constantly monitor the performance and the condition of the circuit breaker. The monitoring comprises the spring charging time, SF6 gas pressure, the travel time and the inactivity time of the circuit breaker.

The monitoring functions provide operational circuit breaker history data, which can be used for scheduling preventive circuit breaker maintenance.

In addition, the relay includes a runtime counter for monitoring of how many hours a protected device has been in operation thus enabling scheduling of time-based preventive maintenance of the device.

13. Trip-circuit supervision

The trip-circuit supervision continuously monitors the availability and operability of the trip circuit. It provides opencircuit monitoring both when the circuit breaker is in its closed and in its open position. It also detects loss of circuit-breaker control voltage.

14. Self-supervision

The relay’s built-in self-supervision system continuously monitors the state of the relay hardware and the operation of the relay software. Any fault or malfunction detected is used for alerting the operator.

A permanent relay fault blocks the protection functions to prevent incorrect operation.

15. Fuse failure supervision

The fuse failure supervision detects failures between the voltage measurement circuit and the relay. The failures are detected either by the negative sequence-based algorithm or by the delta voltage and delta current algorithm. Upon the detection of a failure, the fuse failure supervision function activates an alarm and blocks voltage-dependent protection functions from unintended operation.

16. Current circuit supervision

Current circuit supervision is used for detecting faults in the current transformer secondary circuits. On detecting of a fault the current circuit supervision function activates an alarm LED and blocks certain protection functions to avoid unintended operation. The current circuit supervision function calculates the sum of the phase currents from the protection cores and compares the sum with the measured single reference current from a core balance current transformer or from separate cores in the phase current transformers.

17. Access control

To protect the relay from unauthorized access and to maintain information integrity, the relay is provided with a four-level, role-based authentication system with administrator-programmable individual passwords for the viewer, operator, engineer and administrator levels. The access control applies to the local HMI, the Web HMI and PCM600.

18. Inputs and outputs

REM620 can be selected to measure currents and voltages either with conventional current and voltage transducers or with current and voltage sensors. The relay variant with conventional transducers is equipped with six phase current inputs, one residual-current input, three phase voltage inputs, one residualvoltage input and one phase-to-phase voltage for syncrocheck input. In addition to current and voltage measurements, the relay basic configuration includes 20 binary inputs and 14 binary outputs. Alternatively also another basic configuration can be selected including in addition to current and voltage measurements, 12 binary inputs and 10 binary outputs and also six RTD inputs and two mA inputs. The phase current inputs and the residual-current inputs are rated 1/5 A, that is, the inputs allow the connection of either 1 A or 5 A secondary current transformers. The optional sensitive residual-current input 0.2/1 A is normally used in applications requiring sensitive earth-fault protection and featuring core balance current transformers. The three phase voltage inputs and the residualvoltage input covers the rated voltages 60...210 V. Both phaseto- phase voltages and phase-to-earth voltages can be connected.

The relay variant equipped with current and voltage sensors has three sensor inputs for the direct connection of combisensors with RJ-45 connectors. Alternatively, separate current and voltage sensors can be used with adapters. Furthermore, the adapters also enable the use of sensors with Twin-BNC connectors. Additionally, the relay includes one conventional residual-current input 0.2/1 A normally used in applications requiring sensitive earth-fault protection and featuring core balance current transformers. In addition to current and voltage measurements, the relay basic configuration includes 16 binary inputs and 14 binary outputs.

As an optional addition, the relay's basic configuration includes one empty slot which can be equipped with one of the following optional modules. The first option, additional binary inputs and outputs module, adds eight binary inputs and four binary outputs to the relay. This option is especially needed when connecting the relay to several controllable objects.The second option, an additional RTD/mA input module, increases the relay with six RTD inputs and two mA inputs when additional sensor measurements for example for temperatures, pressures, levels and so on are of interest with the protected motor. The third option is a high-speed output board including eight binary inputs and three high-speed outputs. The high-speed outputs have a shorter activation time compared to the conventional mechanical output relays, shortening the overall relay operation time by 4...6 ms with very time-critical applications like arc protection. The high-speed outputs are freely configurable in the relay application and not limited to arc protection only.

The rated values of the current and voltage inputs are settable parameters of the relay. In addition, the binary input thresholds are selectable within the range of 16…176 V DC by adjusting the relay’s parameter settings.

All binary input and output contacts are freely configurable with the signal matrix or application configuration functionality of PCM600.

See the Input/output overview table and the terminal diagrams for more information about the inputs and outputs.

If the number of the relay's own inputs and outputs does not cover all the intended purposes, connecting to an external input or output module, for example RIO600, increases the number of binary inputs and outputs utilizable in the relay configuration. In this case, the external inputs and outputs are connected to the relay via IEC 61850 GOOSE to reach fast reaction times between the relay and RIO600 information. The needed binary input and output connections between the relay and RIO600 units can be configured in a PCM600 tool and then utilized in the relay configuration.

Table 3: Input/output overview

Default conf.	Order code digit		Analog channels			Binary channels			
	5-6	7-8	CT	VT	Combi sensor	BI	BO	RTD	mA
A	AA/AB	AA	7	5	-	20	4 PO + 10 SO	6	2
		AB				12	4 PO + 6SO	12	4
		AC				20	4 PO + 6 SO + 3 HSO	6	2
		NN				12	4 PO + 6 SO	6	2
	AC/AD	AA	7	5	-	28	4 PO + 14 SO	-	-
		AB				20	4 PO + 10 SO	6	2
		AC				28	4 PO + 10 SO + 3 HSO	-	-
		NN				20	4 PO + 10 SO	-	-
B	DA / DB	AA	1	-	3	24	4 PO + 14 SO	-	-
		AB				16	4 PO + 10 SO	6	2
		AC				24	4 PO + 10 SO + 3 HSO	-	-
		NN				16	4 PO + 10 SO	-	-

19. Station communication

The relay supports a range of communication protocols including IEC 61850 Edition 1 and Edition 2, IEC 61850-9-2 LE, IEC 60870-5-103, Modbus® and DNP3. Profibus DPV1 communication protocol is supported with using the protocol converter SPA-ZC 302. Operational information and controls are available through these protocols. However, some communication functionality, for example, horizontal communication between the relays, is only enabled by the IEC 61850 communication protocol.

The IEC 61850 protocol is a core part of the relay as the protection and control application is fully based on standard modelling. The relay supports Edition 2 and Edition 1 versions of the standard. With Edition 2 support, the relay has the latest functionality modelling for substation applications and the best interoperability for modern substations. It incorporates also the full support of standard device mode functionality supporting different test applications. Control applications can utilize the new safe and advanced station control authority feature.

The IEC 61850 communication implementation supports monitoring and control functions. Additionally, parameter settings, disturbance recordings and fault records can be accessed using the IEC 61850 protocol. Disturbance recordings are available to any Ethernet-based application in the standard COMTRADE file format. The relay supports simultaneous event reporting to five different clients on the station bus. The relay can exchange data with other devices using the IEC 61850 protocol.

The relay can send binary and analog signals to other devices using the IEC 61850-8-1 GOOSE (Generic Object Oriented Substation Event) profile. Binary GOOSE messaging can, for example, be employed for protection and interlocking-based protection schemes. The relay meets the GOOSE performance requirements for tripping applications in distribution substations, as defined by the IEC 61850 standard (<10 ms data exchange between the devices). The relay also supports the sending and receiving of analog values using GOOSE messaging. Analog GOOSE messaging enables easy transfer of analog measurement values over the station bus, thus facilitating for example the sending of measurement values between the relays when controlling parallel running transformers.

The relay also supports IEC 61850 process bus by sending sampled values of analog currents and voltages and by receiving sampled values of voltages. With this functionality the galvanic interpanel wiring can be replaced with Ethernet communication. The measured values are transferred as sampled values using IEC 61850-9-2 LE protocol. The intended application for sampled values shares the voltages to other 620 series relays, having voltage based functions and 9-2 support. 620 relays with process bus based applications use IEEE 1588 for high accuracy time synchronization.

For redundant Ethernet communication, the relay offers either two optical or two galvanic Ethernet network interfaces. A third port with galvanic Ethernet network interface is also available. The third Ethernet interface provides connectivity for any other Ethernet device to an IEC 61850 station bus inside a switchgear bay, for example connection of a Remote I/O. Ethernet network redundancy can be achieved using the high-availability seamless redundancy (HSR) protocol or the parallel redundancy protocol (PRP) or a with self-healing ring using RSTP in managed switches. Ethernet redundancy can be applied to Ethernet-based IEC 61850, Modbus and DNP3 protocols.

The IEC 61850 standard specifies network redundancy which improves the system availability for the substation communication. The network redundancy is based on two complementary protocols defined in the IEC 62439-3 standard: PRP and HSR protocols. Both the protocols are able to overcome a failure of a link or switch with a zero switch-over time. In both the protocols, each network node has two identical Ethernet ports dedicated for one network connection. The protocols rely on the duplication of all transmitted information and provide a zero switch-over time if the links or switches fail, thus fulfilling all the stringent real-time requirements of substation automation.

In PRP, each network node is attached to two independent networks operated in parallel. The networks are completely separated to ensure failure independence and can have different topologies. The networks operate in parallel, thus providing zero-time recovery and continuous checking of redundancy to avoid failures.

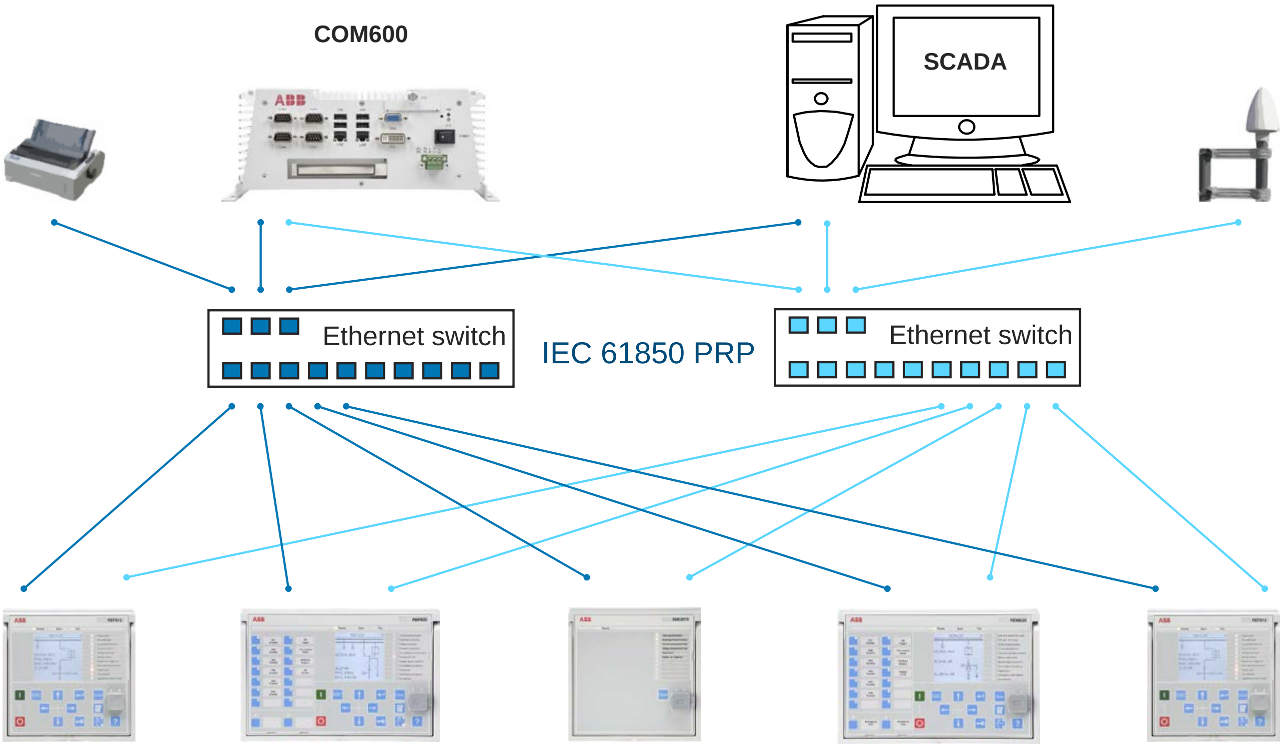

Figure 12: Parallel redundancy protocol (PRP) solution

HSR applies the PRP principle of parallel operation to a single ring. For each message sent, the node sends two frames, one through each port. Both the frames circulate in opposite directions over the ring. Every node forwards the frames it receives from one port to another to reach the next node. When the originating sender node receives the frame it sent, the sender node discards the frame to avoid loops. The HSR ring with 620 series relays supports the connection of up to 30 relays. If more than 30 relays are to be connected, it is recommended to split the network into several rings to guarantee the performance for real-time applications.

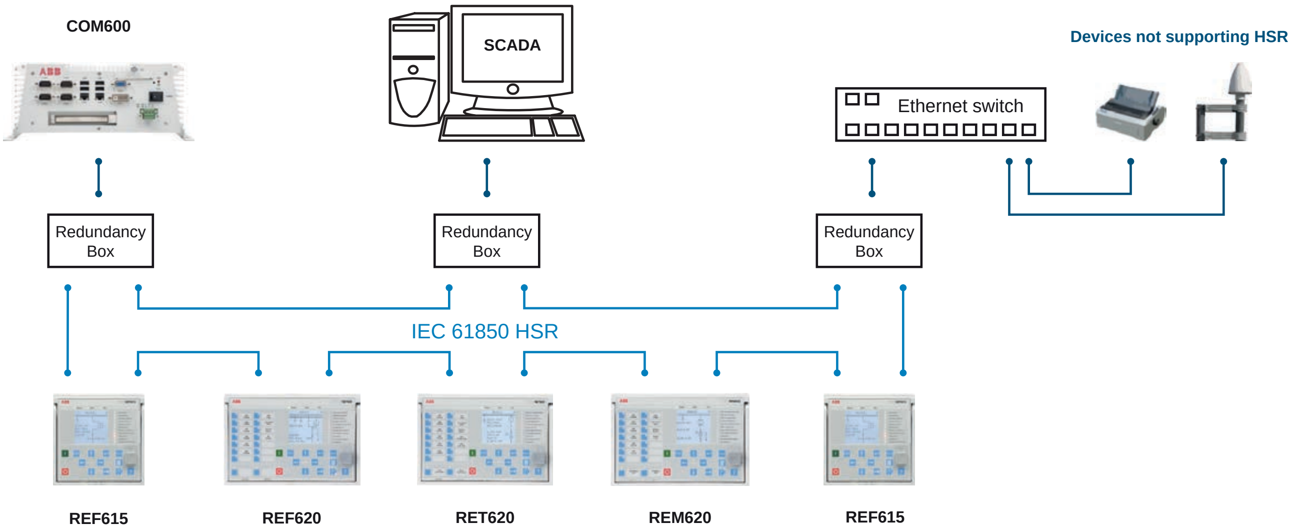

Figure 13: High availability seamless redundancy (HSR) solution

The choice between the HSR and PRP redundancy protocols depends on the required functionality, cost and complexity.

The self-healing Ethernet ring solution enables a cost-efficient communication ring controlled by a managed switch with standard Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) support. The managed switch controls the consistency of the loop, routes the data and corrects the data flow in case of a communication switch-over. The relays in the ring topology act as unmanaged switches forwarding unrelated data traffic. The Ethernet ring solution supports the connection of up to thirty 620 series relays. If more than 30 relays are to be connected, it is recommended to split the network into several rings. The self-healing Ethernet ring solution avoids single point of failure concerns and improves the reliability of the communication.

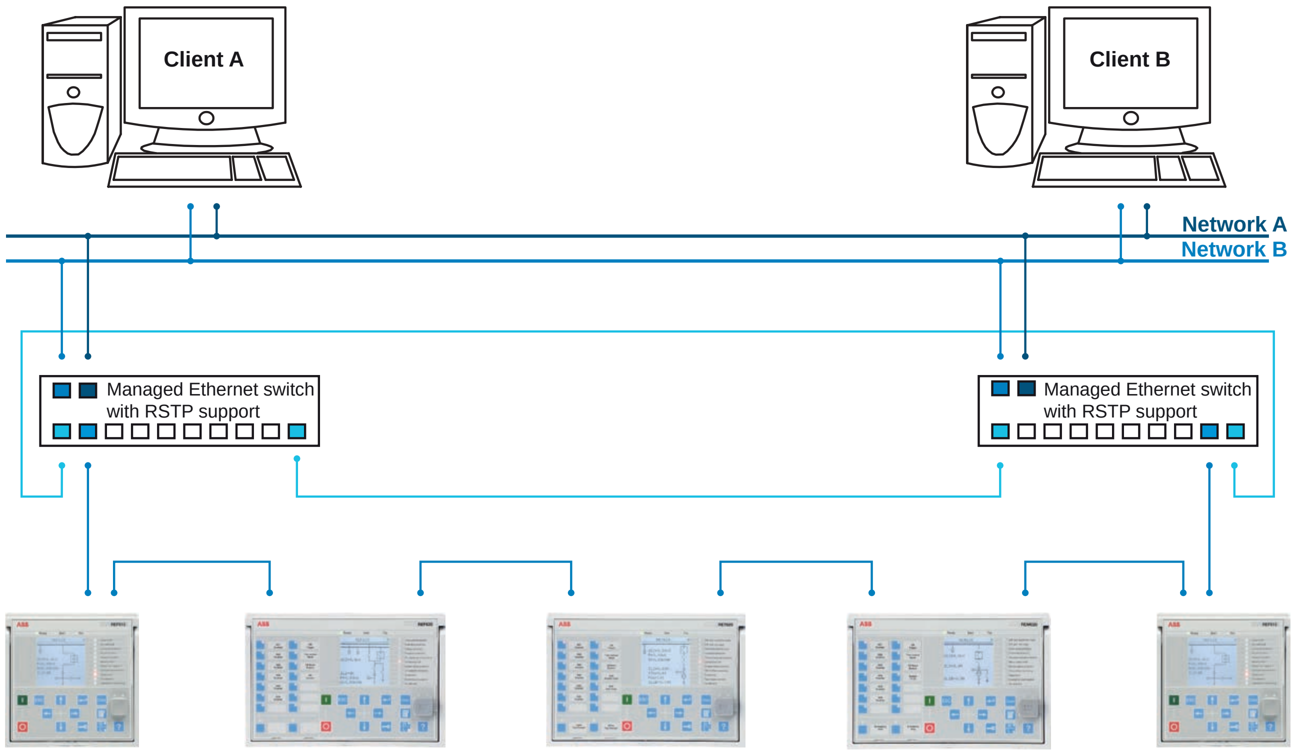

Figure 14: Self-healing Ethernet ring solution

All communication connectors, except for the front port connector, are placed on integrated optional communication modules. The relay can be connected to Ethernet-based communication systems via the RJ-45 connector (100Base-TX) or the fiber optic LC connector (100Base-FX). If a connection to the serial bus is required, the 9-pin RS-485 screw-terminal can be used. An optional serial interface is available for RS-232 communication.

Modbus implementation supports RTU, ASCII and TCP modes. Besides standard Modbus functionality, the relay supports retrieval of time-stamped events, changing the active setting group and uploading of the latest fault records. If a Modbus TCP connection is used, five clients can be connected to the relay simultaneously. Further, Modbus serial and Modbus TCP can be used in parallel, and if required both IEC 61850 and Modbus protocols can be run simultaneously.

The IEC 60870-5-103 implementation supports two parallel serial bus connections to two different masters. Besides basic standard functionality, the relay supports changing of the active setting group and uploading of disturbance recordings in IEC 60870-5-103 format. Further, IEC 60870-5-103 can be used at the same time with the IEC 61850 protocol.

DNP3 supports both serial and TCP modes for connection up to five masters. Changing of the active setting and reading fault records are supported. DNP serial and DNP TCP can be used in parallel. If required, both IEC 61850 and DNP protocols can be run simultaneously.

620 series supports Profibus DPV1 with support of SPA-ZC 302 Profibus adapter. If Profibus is required the relay must be ordered with Modbus serial options. Modbus implementation includes SPA-protocol emulation functionality. This functionality enables connection to SPA-ZC 302.

When the relay uses the RS-485 bus for the serial communication, both two- and four wire connections are supported. Termination and pull-up/down resistors can be configured with jumpers on the communication card so external resistors are not needed.

The relay supports the following time synchronization methods with a time-stamping resolution of 1 ms.

Ethernet-based

- SNTP (Simple Network Time Protocol)

With special time synchronization wiring

- IRIG-B (Inter-Range Instrumentation Group - Time Code Format B)

The relay supports the following high accuracy time synchronization method with a time-stamping resolution of 4 µs required especially in process bus applications.

- PTP (IEEE 1588) v2 with Power Profile

The IEEE 1588 support is included in all variants having a redundant Ethernet communication module.

IEEE 1588 v2 features

- Ordinary Clock with Best Master Clock algorithm
- One-step Transparent Clock for Ethernet ring topology
- 1588 v2 Power Profile
- Receive (slave): 1-step/2-step
- Transmit (master): 1-step
- Layer 2 mapping
- Peer to peer delay calculation
- Multicast operation

Required accuracy of grandmaster clock is +/-1 µs. The relay can work as a master clock per BMC algorithm if the external grandmaster clock is not available for short term.

The IEEE 1588 support is included in all variants having a redundant Ethernet communication module.

In addition, the relay supports time synchronization via Modbus, DNP3 and IEC 60870-5-103 serial communication protocols.

Table 4: Supported station communication interfaces and protocols

Interfaces/Protocols	Ethernet		Serial	
	100BASE-TX RJ-45	100BASE-FX LC	RS-232/RS-485	Fiber optic ST
IEC 61850-8-1	●	●	-	-
IEC 61850-9-2 LE	●	●	-	-
MODBUS RTU/ASCII	-	-	●	●
MODBUS TCP/IP	●	●	-	-
DNP3 (serial)	-	-	●	●
DNP3 TCP/IP	●	●	-	-
IEC 60870-5-103	-	-	●	●
● = Supported				

20. Technical data

20.1 Dimensions

Table 5: Dimensions

Description	Value	
Width	Frame	262.2 mm
	Case	246 mm
Height	Frame	177 mm, 4U
	Case	160 mm
Depth	201 mm	
Weight	Complete protection relay	max. 5.1 kg
	Plug-in unit only	max. 3.0 kg

20.2 Power supply

Table 6: Power supply

Description	Type 1	Type 2
U_{aux} nominal	100, 110, 120, 220, 240 V AC, 50 and 60 Hz	24, 30, 48, 60 V DC
	48, 60, 110, 125, 220, 250 V DC	
Maximum interruption time in the auxiliary DC voltage without resetting the relay	50 ms at U_n rated	
U_{aux} variation	38...110% of U_n (38...264 V AC)	50...120% of U_n (12...72 V DC)
	80...120% of U_n (38.4...300 V DC)	
Start-up threshold		19.2 V DC (24 V DC × 80%)
Burden of auxiliary voltage supply under quiescent (P_q)/operating condition	DC <18.0 W (nominal[1])/<22.5 W (max.[2]) AC <19.0 W (nominal[1])/<23.0 W (max.[2])	DC <18.5 W (nominal[1])/<22.5 W (max.[2])
Ripple in the DC auxiliary voltage	Max 15% of the DC value (at frequency of 100 Hz)	
Fuse type	T4A/250 V	

20.3 Energizing inputs

Table 7: Energizing inputs

Description		Value	
Rated frequency		50/60 Hz	
Current inputs	Rated current, I_n	0.2/1 A [3]	1/5 A [4]
	Thermal withstand capability:		
	• Continuously	4 A	20 A
	• For 1 s	100 A	500 A
	Dynamic current withstand:		
	• Half-wave value	250 A	1250 A
	Input impedance	<100 mΩ	<20 mΩ
Voltage inputs	Rated voltage	60...210 V AC	
	Voltage withstand:		
	• Continuous	240 V AC	
	• For 10 s	360 V AC	
	Burden at rated voltage	<0.05 VA	

1 During the power consumption measurement, the relay is powered at rated auxiliary energizing voltage and the energizing quantities are energized without any binary output being active
2 During the power consumption measurement, the relay is powered at rated auxiliary energizing voltage and the energizing quantities are energized to activate at least half of the binary outputs
3 Ordering option for residual current input
4 Residual current and/or phase current

20.4 Energizing inputs (sensors)

Table 8: Energizing Inputs (SIM0002)

Description		Value
Current sensor input	Rated current voltage	75 mV ... 9000 mV [1]
	Continuous voltage withstand	125 V
	Input impedance at 50/60Hz	2...3 MΩ [2]
Voltage sensor input	Rated secondary voltage	346 mV…1733 mV [3]
	Continuous voltage withstand	50 V
	Input impedance at 50/60Hz	3 MΩ

Table 9: Energizing Inputs (SIM0005)

Description		Value
Current sensor input	Rated current voltage	75 mV ... 9000 mV [1]
	Continuous voltage withstand	125 V
	Input impedance at 50/60Hz	2 MΩ
Voltage sensor input	Rated secondary voltage	346 mV…2339 mV [4]
	Continuous voltage withstand	50 V
	Input impedance at 50/60Hz	2 MΩ

20.5 Binary inputs

Table 10: Binary inputs

Description	Value
Operating range	±20% of the rated voltage
Rated voltage	24...250 V DC
Current drain	1.6...1.9 mA
Power consumption	31.0...570.0 mW
Threshold voltage	16...176 V DC
Reaction time	<3 ms

1 Equals the current range of 40 … 4000 A with 80A, 3mV/Hz Rogowski
2 Depending on the used nominal current (hardware gain)
3 Covers 6 kV … 30 kV sensors with division ratio of 10 000:1. Secondary voltages 600mV/√3 … 3 V / √3. Range up to 2 x Rated.
4 Covers 6 kV … 40.5 kV sensors with division ratio of 10 000:1. Secondary voltages 600mV/√3 … 4.05V / √3. Range up to 2 x Rated.

20.6 RTD/mA measurement

Table 11: RTD/mA measurement

Description		Value	
RTD inputs	Supported RTD sensors	100 Ω platinum	TCR 0.00385 (DIN 43760)
		250 Ω platinum	TCR 0.00385
		100 Ω nickel	TCR 0.00618 (DIN 43760)
		120 Ω nickel	TCR 0.00618
		250 Ω nickel	TCR 0.00618
		10 Ω copper	TCR 0.00427
	Supported resistance range	0...2 kΩ	
	Maximum lead resistance (three-wire measurement)	25 Ω per lead	
	Isolation	2 kV (inputs to protective earth)	
	Response time	<4 s	
	RTD/resistance sensing current	Maximum 0.33 mA rms	
	Operation accuracy	Resistance	Temperature
		± 2.0% or ±1 Ω	±1°C 10 Ω copper: ±2°C
mA inputs	Supported current range	0…20 mA	
	Current input impedance	44 Ω ± 0.1%	
	Operation accuracy	±0.5% or ±0.01 mA	

20.7 Signal outputs

Table 12: Signal output with high make and carry

Description	Value [5]
Rated voltage	250 V AC/DC
Continuous contact carry	5 A
Make and carry for 3.0 s	15 A
Make and carry for 0.5 s	30 A
Breaking capacity when the control-circuit time constant L/R <40 ms	1 A/0.25 A/0.15 A
Minimum contact load	100 mA at 24 V AC/DC

[5] X100: SO1

X105: SO1, SO2, when any of the protection relays is equipped with BIO0005.

X115: SO1, SO2 when REF620 or REM620 is equipped with BIO0005.

Table 13: Signal outputs and IRF output

Description	Value [6]
Rated voltage	250 V AC/DC
Continuous contact carry	5 A
Make and carry for 3.0 s	10 A
Make and carry 0.5 s	15 A
Breaking capacity when the control-circuit time constant L/R <40 ms, at 48/110/220 V DC	1 A/0.25 A/0.15 A
Minimum contact load	10 mA at 5 V AC/DC

20.8 Double-pole power outputs with TCS function X100: PO3 and PO4

Table 14: Double-pole power outputs with TCS function X100: PO3 and PO4

Description	Value[7]
Rated voltage	250 V AC/DC
Continuous contact carry	8 A
Make and carry for 3.0 s	15 A
Make and carry for 0.5 s	30 A
Breaking capacity when the control-circuit time constant L/R<40 ms, at 48/110/220 V DC (two contacts connected in a series)	5 A/3 A/1 A
Minimum contact load	100 mA at 24 V AC/DC
Trip-circuit monitoring (TCS):	
• Control voltage range	20...250 V AC/DC
• Current drain through the monitoring circuit	~1.5 mA
• Minimum voltage over the TCS contact	20 V AC/DC (15...20 V)

20.9 Single-pole power output relays X100: PO1 and PO2

Table 15: Single-pole power output relays X100: PO1 and PO2

Description	Value
Rated voltage	250 V AC/DC
Continuous contact carry	8 A
Make and carry for 3.0 s	15 A

Table continues on the next page

[6] X100: IRF,SO2

X105: SO3, SO4, when any of the protection relays is equipped with BIO0005

X115:SO3, SO4, when REF620 or REM620 is equipped with BIO0005

[7] PSM0003: PO3, PSM0004: PO3, PSM0003: PO4 and PSM0004: PO4.

Description	Value
Make and carry for 0.5 s	30 A
Breaking capacity when the control-circuit time constant L/R<40 ms, at 48/110/220 V DC	5 A/3 A/1 A
Minimum contact load	100 mA at 24 V AC/DC

20.10 High-speed output HSO

Table 16: High-speed output HSO

Description	Value [8]
Rated voltage	250 V AC/DC
Continuous contact carry	6 A
Make and carry for 3.0 s	15 A
Make and carry for 0.5 s	30 A
Breaking capacity when the control-circuit time constant L/R <40 ms, at 48/110/220 V DC	5 A/3 A/1 A
Operate time	<1 ms
Reset	<20 ms, resistive load

20.11 Front port Ethernet interfaces

Table 17: Front port Ethernet interfaces

Ethernet interface	Protocol	Cable	Data transfer rate
Front	TCP/IP protocol	Standard Ethernet CAT 5 cable with RJ-45 connector	10 MBits/s

20.12 Station communication link, fiber optic

Table 18: Station communication link, fiber optic

Connector	Fiber type[9]	Wave length	Typical max. length[10]	Permitted path attenuation[11]
LC	MM 62.5/125 or 50/125 μm glass fiber core	1300 nm	2 km	<8 dB
ST	MM 62.5/125 or 50/125 μm glass fiber core	820...900 nm	1 km	<11 dB

8 X105: HSO1, HSO2 HSO3, when any of the protection relays is equipped with BIO0007
9 (MM) multi-mode fiber, (SM) single-mode fiber
10 Maximum length depends on the cable attenuation and quality, the amount of splices and connectors in the path.
11 Maximum allowed attenuation caused by connectors and cable together

20.13 IRIG-B

Table 19: IRIG-B

Description	Value
IRIG time code format	B004, B005 [12]
Isolation	500V 1 min
Modulation	Unmodulated
Logic level	5 V TTL
Current consumption	<4 mA
Power consumption	<20 mW

20.14 Lens sensor and optical fiber for arc protection

Table 20: Lens sensor and optical fiber for arc protection

Description	Value
Fiber optic cable including lens	1.5 m, 3.0 m or 5.0 m
Normal service temperature range of the lens	-40...+100°C
Maximum service temperature range of the lens, max 1 h	+140°C
Minimum permissible bending radius of the connection fiber	100 mm

20.15 Degree of protection of flush-mounted protection relay

Table 21: Degree of protection of flush-mounted protection relay

Description	Value
Front side	IP 54
Rear side, connection terminals	IP 20

20.16 Environmental conditions

Table 22: Environmental conditions

Description	Value
Operating temperature range	-25...+55ºC (continuous)
Short-time service temperature range	-40...+85ºC (<16 h) [13], [14]
Relative humidity	<93%, non-condensing
Atmospheric pressure	86...106 kPa

Table continues on the next page

[12] According to the 200-04 IRIG standard
[13] Degradation in MTBF and HMI performance outside the temperature range of -25...+55 ºC
[14] For relays with an LC communication interface the maximum operating temperature is +70 ºC

Description	Value
Altitude	Up to 2000 m
Transport and storage temperature range	-40...+85ºC

20.17 Electromagnetic compatibility tests

Table 23: Electromagnetic compatibility tests

Description	Type test value	Reference
1 MHz/100 kHz burst disturbance test		IEC 61000-4-18 IEC 60255-26, class III IEEE C37.90.1-2002
• Common mode	2.5 kV	
• Differential mode	2.5 kV	
3 MHz, 10 MHz and 30 MHz burst disturbance test		IEC 61000-4-18 IEC 60255-26, class III
• Common mode	2.5 kV	
Electrostatic discharge test		IEC 61000-4-2 IEC 60255-26 IEEE C37.90.3-2001
• Contact discharge	8 kV	
• Air discharge	15 kV	
Radio frequency interference test		
	10 V (rms) f = 150 kHz...80 MHz	IEC 61000-4-6 IEC 60255-26, class III
	10 V/m (rms) f = 80...2700 MHz	IEC 61000-4-3 IEC 60255-26, class III
	10 V/m f = 900 MHz	ENV 50204 IEC 60255-26, class III
Fast transient disturbance test		IEC 61000-4-4 IEC 60255-26 IEEE C37.90.1-2002
• All ports	4 kV	
Surge immunity test		IEC 61000-4-5 IEC 60255-26
• Communication	1 kV, line-to-earth	

Table continues on the next page

Description	Type test value	Reference
• Other ports	4 kV, line-to-earth 2 kV, line-to-line	
Power frequency (50 Hz) magnetic field immunity test		IEC 61000-4-8
• Continuous • 1...3 s	300 A/m 1000 A/m	
Pulse magnetic field immunity test	1000 A/m 6.4/16 µs	IEC 61000-4-9
Damped oscillatory magnetic field immunity test		IEC 61000-4-10
• 2 s	100 A/m	
• 1 MHz	400 transients/s	
Voltage dips and short interruptions	30%/10 ms 60%/100 ms 60%/1000 ms >95%/5000 ms	IEC 61000-4-11
Power frequency immunity test	Binary inputs only	IEC 61000-4-16 IEC 60255-26, class A
• Common mode	300 V rms	
• Differential mode	150 V rms	
Conducted common mode disturbances	15 Hz...150 kHz Test level 3 (10/1/10 V rms)	IEC 61000-4-16
Emission tests		EN 55011, class A IEC 60255-26 CISPR 11 CISPR 12
• Conducted		
0.15...0.50 MHz	<79 dB (µV) quasi peak <66 dB (µV) average	
0.5...30 MHz	<73 dB (µV) quasi peak <60 dB (µV) average	
• Radiated		
30...230 MHz	<40 dB (µV/m) quasi peak, measured at 10 m distance	
230...1000 MHz	<47 dB (µV/m) quasi peak, measured at 10 m distance	

Table continues on the next page

Description	Type test value	Reference
1…3 GHz	<76 dB (µV/m) peak <56 dB (µV/m) average, measured at 3 m distance	
3…6 GHz	<80 dB (µV/m) peak <60 dB (µV/m) average, measured at 3 m distance	

20.18 Insulation tests

Table 24: Insulation tests

Description	Type test value	Reference
Dielectric tests	2 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min 500 V, 50 Hz, 1 min, communication 820 V, 50 Hz, 1 min, sensor inputs of SIM0005	IEC 60255-27 IEC 61869-6
Impulse voltage test	5 kV, 1.2/50 µs, 0.5 J 1 kV, 1.2/50 µs, 0.5 J, communication 1,5 kV, 1,2/50 µs, 0,5 J, sensor inputs of SIM0005	IEC 60255-27 IEC 61869-6
Insulation resistance measurements	>100 M Ω, 500 V DC	IEC 60255-27
Protective bonding resistance	<0.1 Ω, 4 A, 60 s	IEC 60255-27

20.19 Mechanical tests

Table 25: Mechanical tests

Description	Requirement	Reference
Vibration tests (sinusoidal)	Class 2	IEC 60068-2-6 (test Fc) IEC 60255-21-1
Shock and bump test	Class 2	IEC 60068-2-27 (test Ea shock) IEC 60068-2-29 (test Eb bump) IEC 60255-21-2
Seismic test	Class 2	IEC 60255-21-3

20.20 Environmental tests

Table 26: Environmental tests

Description	Type test value	Reference
Dry heat test	• 96 h at +55ºC • 16 h at +85ºC [15]	IEC 60068-2-2
Dry cold test	• 96 h at -25ºC • 16 h at -40ºC	IEC 60068-2-1
Damp heat test	• 6 cycles (12 h + 12 h) at +25°C…+55°C, humidity >93%	IEC 60068-2-30
Change of temperature test	• 5 cycles (3 h + 3 h) at -25°C...+55°C	IEC60068-2-14
Storage test	• 96 h at -40ºC • 96 h at +85ºC	IEC 60068-2-1 IEC 60068-2-2

20.21 Product safety

Table 27: Product safety

Description	Reference
LV directive	2014/35/EU
Standard	EN / BS EN 60255-27 EN / BS EN 60255-1

20.22 EMC compliance

Table 28: EMC compliance

Description	Reference
EMC directive	2014/30/EU
Standard	EN / BS EN 60255-26

20.23 RoHS compliance

Table 29: RoHS compliance

Description
RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU

[15] For relays with an LC communication interface the maximum operating temperature is +70 °C

20.24 Protection functions

20.24.1 Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection (PHxPTOC)

Table 30: Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection (PHxPTOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
	PHLPTOC	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
	PHHPTOC[16] and PHIPTOC	±1.5% of set value or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.1…10 × I_n) ±5.0% of the set value (at currents in the range of 10…40 × I_n)		
Start time [17], [18]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	PHIPTOC: I_{Fault} = 2 × set *Start value* I_{Fault} = 10 × set *Start value*	16 ms 11 ms	19 ms 12 ms	23 ms 14 ms
	PHHPTOC[19] and PHLPTOC: I_{Fault} = 2 × set *Start value*	23 ms	26 ms	29 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<40 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [20]		
Suppression of harmonics		RMS: No suppression DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… Peak-to-Peak: No suppression P-to-P+backup: No suppression		

16 Not included in REM620
17 Set *Operate delay time* = 0,02 s, *Operate curve type* = IEC definite time, *Measurement mode* = default (depends on stage), current before fault = 0.0 × In, fn = 50 Hz, fault current in one phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
18 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
19 Not included in REM620
20 Includes the delay of the heavy-duty output contact

20.24.2 Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection (PHxPTOC) main settings

Table 31: Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection (PHxPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHLPTOC	0.05. 5.00 × In	0.01
	PHHPTOC	0.10. 40.00 × In	0.01
	PHIPTOC	1.00. 40.00 × In	0.01
Time multiplier	PHLPTOC	0.05...15.00	0.01
	PHHPTOC	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	PHLPTOC	40...200000 ms	10
	PHHPTOC	40...200000 ms	10
	PHIPTOC	20...200000 ms	10
Operating curve type [21]	PHLPTOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	
	PHHPTOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17	
	PHIPTOC	Definite time	

20.24.3 Three-phase directional overcurrent protection (DPHxPDOC)

Table 32: Three-phase directional overcurrent protection (DPHxPDOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the current/voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz		
	DPHLPDOC	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n Phase angle: ±2°		
	DPHHPDOC	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.1…10 × I_n) ±5.0% of the set value (at currents in the range of 10…40 × I_n) Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n Phase angle: ±2°		
Start time [22], [23]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start value*	39 ms	43 ms	47 ms

Table continues on the next page

[21] For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table

[22] *Measurement mode* and *Pol quantity* = default, current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, voltage before fault = 1.0 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, fault current in one phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

[23] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Characteristic	Value
Reset time	Typically 40 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Retardation time	<35 ms
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode	±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [24]
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.4 Three-phase directional overcurrent protection (DPHxPDOC) main settings

Table 33: Three-phase directional overcurrent protection (DPHxPDOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	DPHLPDOC	0.05...5.00 × I_n	0.01
	DPHHPDOC	0.10...40.00 × I_n	0.01
Time multiplier	DPHxPDOC	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	DPHxPDOC	40...200000 ms	10
Operating curve type [25]	DPHLPDOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	
	DPHHPDOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17	
Directional mode	DPHxPDOC	1 = Non-directional 2 = Forward 3 = Reverse	-
Characteristic angle	DPHxPDOC	-179...180°	1

[24] Maximum *Start value* = 2.5 × I_n, *Start value* multiples in range of 1.5...20
[25] For further reference, see the Operating characteristics table

20.24.5 Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection (PHPVOC)

Table 34: Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection (PHPVOC)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current and voltage: f_n ±2 Hz
	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ± 0.002 × I_n Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ± 0.002 × U_n
Start time [26] [27]	Typically 26 ms
Reset time	Typically 40 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode	±5.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	-50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.6 Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection (PHPVOC) main settings

Table 35: Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection (PHPVOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHPVOC	0.05...5.00 × I_n	0.01
Start value low	PHPVOC	0.05...1.00 × I_n	0.01
Voltage high limit	PHPVOC	0.01...1.00 × U_n	0.01
Voltage low limit	PHPVOC	0.01...1.00 × U_n	0.01
Start value Mult	PHPVOC	0.8...10.0	0.1
Time multiplier	PHPVOC	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operating curve type [28]	PHPVOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	
Operate delay time	PHPVOC	40...200000 ms	10

[26] *Measurement mode* = default, current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, fault current in one phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

[27] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

[28] For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table

20.24.7 Non-directional earth-fault protection (EFxPTOC)

Table 36: Non-directional earth-fault protection (EFxPTOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
	EFLPTOC	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
	EFHPTOC and EFIPTOC	±1.5% of set value or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.1…10 × I_n) ±5.0% of the set value (at currents in the range of 10…40 × I_n)		
Start time [29], [30]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	EFIPTOC: I_{Fault} = 2 × set *Start value* I_{Fault} = 10 × set *Start value*	16 ms 11 ms	19 ms 12 ms	23 ms 14 ms
	EFHPTOC and EFLPTOC: I_{Fault} = 2 × set *Start value*	23 ms	26 ms	29 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<30 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [31]		
Suppression of harmonics		RMS: No suppression DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… Peak-to-Peak: No suppression		

20.24.8 Non-directional earth-fault protection (EFxPTOC) main settings

Table 37: Non-directional earth-fault protection (EFxPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	EFLPTOC	0.010...5.000 × I_n	0.005
	EFHPTOC	0.10...40.00 × I_n	0.01
	EFIPTOC	1.00...40.00 × I_n	0.01
Time multiplier	EFLPTOC and EFHPTOC	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	EFLPTOC and EFHPTOC	40...200000 ms	10
	EFIPTOC	20...200000 ms	10

Table continues on the next page

29 *Measurement mode* = default (depends on stage), current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, earth-fault current with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
30 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
31 Maximum *Start value* = 2.5 × I_n, *Start value* multiples in range of 1.5...20

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operating curve type [32]	EFLPTOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	
	EFHPTOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17	
	EFIPTOC	Definite time	

20.24.9 Directional earth-fault protection (DEFxPDEF)

Table 38: Directional earth-fault protection (DEFxPDEF)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f $_n$ ±2 Hz		
	DEFLPDEF	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I $_n$ Voltage ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U $_n$ Phase angle: ±2°		
	DEFHPDEF	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I $_n$ (at currents in the range of 0.1…10 × I $_n$) ±5.0% of the set value (at currents in the range of 10…40 × I $_n$) Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U $_n$ Phase angle: ±2°		
Start time [33], [34]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	DEFHPDEF I $_{Fault}$ = 2 × set *Start value*	42 ms	46 ms	49 ms
	DEFLPDEF I $_{Fault}$ = 2 × set *Start value*	58 ms	62 ms	66 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<30 ms		

Table continues on the next page

[32] For further reference, see the Operating characteristics table
[33] Set *Operate delay time* = 0.06 s, *Operate curve type* = IEC definite time, *Measurement mode* = default (depends on stage), current before fault = 0.0 × I $_n$, f $_n$ = 50 Hz, earth-fault current with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
[34] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Characteristic	Value
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode	±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [35]
Suppression of harmonics	RMS: No suppression DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… Peak-to-Peak: No suppression

20.24.10 Directional earth-fault protection (DEFxPDEF) main settings

Table 39: Directional earth-fault protection (DEFxPDEF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	DEFLPDEF	0.010...5.000 × I_n	0.005
	DEFHPDEF	0.10...40.00 × I_n	0.01
Directional mode	DEFxPDEF	1 = Non-directional 2 = Forward 3 = Reverse	-
Time multiplier	DEFLPDEF	0.05...15.00	0.01
	DEFHPDEF	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	DEFLPDEF	60...200000 ms	10
	DEFHPDEF	40...200000 ms	10
Operating curve type [36]	DEFLPDEF	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19	
	DEFHPDEF	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 1, 3, 5, 15, 17	
Operation mode	DEFxPDEF	1 = Phase angle 2 = IoSin 3 = IoCos 4 = Phase angle 80 5 = Phase angle 88	-

35 Maximum *Start value* = 2.5 × I_n, *Start value* multiples in range of 1.5...20
36 For further reference, see the Operating characteristics table

20.24.11 Residual overvoltage protection (ROVPTOV)

Table 40: Residual overvoltage protection (ROVPTOV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [37], [38]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 2 × set *Start value*	48 ms	51 ms	54 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.12 Residual overvoltage protection (ROVPTOV) main settings

Table 41: Residual overvoltage protection (ROVPTOV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	ROVPTOV	0.010...1.000 × U_n	0.001
Operate delay time	ROVPTOV	40...300000 ms	1

20.24.13 Three-phase undervoltage protection (PHPTUV)

Table 42: Three-phase undervoltage protection (PHPTUV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [39], [40]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 0.9 × set *Start value*	62 ms	66 ms	70 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Depends on the set *Relative hysteresis*		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [41]		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

[37] Residual voltage before fault = 0.0 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, residual voltage with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
[38] Includes the delay of the signal output contact
[39] *Start value* = 1.0 × U_n, Voltage before fault = 1.1 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, undervoltage in one phase-to-phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
[40] Includes the delay of the signal output contact
[41] Minimum *Start value* = 0.50, *Start value* multiples in range of 0.90...0.20

20.24.14 Three-phase undervoltage protection (PHPTUV) main settings

Table 43: Three-phase undervoltage protection (PHPTUV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHPTUV	0.05...1.20 × U n	0.01
Time multiplier	PHPTUV	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	PHPTUV	60...300000 ms	10
Operating curve type[42]	PHPTUV	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 5, 15, 21, 22, 23	

20.24.15 Single-phase undervoltage protection (PHAPTUV)

Table 44: Single-phase undervoltage protection (PHAPTUV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [43], [44]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 0.9 × set *Start value*	64 ms	68 ms	71 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Depends on the set *Relative hysteresis*		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [45]		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.16 Single-phase undervoltage protection (PHAPTUV) main settings

Table 45: Single-phase undervoltage protection (PHAPTUV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHAPTUV	0.05...1.20 × U_n	0.01
Time multiplier	PHAPTUV	0.05...15.00	0.01

Table continues on the next page

42 For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table
43 *Start value* = 1.0 × U_n, Voltage before fault = 1.1 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, undervoltage in one phase-to-phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
44 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
45 Minimum *Start value* = 0.50, *Start value* multiples in range of 0.90...0.20

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operate delay time	PHAPTUV	60...300000 ms	10
Operating curve type [46]	PHAPTUV	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 5, 15, 21, 22, 23	

20.24.17 Three-phase overvoltage protection (PHPTOV)

Table 46: Three-phase overvoltage protection (PHPTOV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [47], [48]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 1.1 × set *Start value*	23 ms	27 ms	31 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Depends on the set *Relative hysteresis*		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [49]		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.18 Three-phase overvoltage protection (PHPTOV) main settings

Table 47: Three-phase overvoltage protection (PHPTOV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHPTOV	0.05...1.60 × U_n	0.01
Time multiplier	PHPTOV	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	PHPTOV	40...300000 ms	10
Operating curve type [50]	PHPTOV	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 5, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20	

46 For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table
47 *Start value* = 1.0 × U_n, Voltage before fault = 0.9 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, overvoltage in one phase-to-phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
48 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
49 Maximum *Start value* = 1.20 × U_n, *Start value* multiples in range of 1.10...2.00
50 For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table

20.24.19 Single-phase overvoltage protection (PHAPTOV)

Table 48: Single-phase overvoltage protection (PHAPTOV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [51], [52]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 1.1 × set *Start value*	25 ms	28 ms	32 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Depends on the set *Relative hysteresis*		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode		±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [53]		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.20 Single-phase overvoltage protection (PHAPTOV) main settings

Table 49: Single-phase overvoltage protection (PHAPTOV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PHAPTOV	0.05...1.60 × U_n	0.01
Time multiplier	PHAPTOV	0.05...15.00	0.01
Operate delay time	PHAPTOV	40...300000 ms	10
Operating curve type [54]	PHAPTOV	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 5, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20	

20.24.21 Positive-sequence undervoltage protection (PSPTUV)

Table 50: Positive-sequence undervoltage protection (PSPTUV)

Characteristic	Value		
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f_n ±2 Hz		
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [55],[56]	Minimum	Typical	Maximum

Table continues on the next page

51 *Start value* = 1.0 × U_n, Voltage before fault = 0.9 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, overvoltage in one phase-to-phase with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
52 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
53 Maximum *Start value* = 1.20 × U_n, *Start value* multiples in range of 1.10...2.00
54 For further reference, see the Operation characteristics table
55 *Start value* = 1.0 × U_n, positive-sequence voltage before fault = 1.1 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, positive sequence undervoltage with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
56 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Characteristic		Value		
	U_{Fault} = 0.99 × set *Start value*	52 ms	55 ms	58 ms
	U_{Fault} = 0.9 × set *Start value*	44 ms	47 ms	50 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Depends on the set *Relative hysteresis*		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.22 Positive-sequence undervoltage protection (PSPTUV) main settings

Table 51: Positive-sequence undervoltage protection (PSPTUV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PSPTUV	0.010...1.200 × U_n	0.001
Operate delay time	PSPTUV	40...120000 ms	10
Voltage block value	PSPTUV	0.01...1.00 × U_n	0.01

20.24.23 Negative-sequence overvoltage protection (NSPTOV)

Table 52: Negative-sequence overvoltage protection (NSPTOV)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n		
Start time [57], [58]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	U_{Fault} = 1.1 × set *Start value*	33 ms	35 ms	37 ms
	U_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start value*	24 ms	26 ms	28 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.24 Negative-sequence overvoltage protection (NSPTOV) main settings

Table 53: Negative-sequence overvoltage protection (NSPTOV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	NSPTOV	0.010...1.000 × U_n	0.001
Operate delay time	NSPTOV	40...120000 ms	1

[57] Negative-sequence voltage before fault = 0.0 × U_n, f_n = 50 Hz, negative-sequence overvoltage with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

[58] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.24.25 Frequency protection (FRPFRQ)

Table 54: Frequency protection (FRPFRQ)

Characteristic		Value
Operation accuracy	f>/f<	±5 mHz
	df/dt	±50 mHz/s (in range |df/dt| <5 Hz/s) ±2.0% of the set value (in range 5 Hz/s < |df/dt| < 15 Hz/s)
Start time	f>/f<	<80 ms
	df/dt	<120 ms
Reset time		<150 ms
Operate time accuracy		±1.0% of the set value or ±30 ms

20.24.26 Frequency protection (FRPFRQ) main settings

Table 55: Frequency protection (FRPFRQ) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operation mode	FRPFRQ	1 = Freq< 2 = Freq> 3 = df/dt 4 = Freq< + df/dt 5 = Freq> + df/dt 6 = Freq< OR df/dt 7 = Freq> OR df/dt	-
Start value Freq>	FRPFRQ	0.9000...1.2000 × f_n	0.0001
Start value Freq<	FRPFRQ	0.8000...1.1000 × f_n	0.0001
Start value df/dt	FRPFRQ	-0.2000...0.2000 × f_n/s	0.0025
Operate Tm Freq	FRPFRQ	80...200000 ms	10
Operate Tm df/dt	FRPFRQ	120...200000 ms	10

20.24.27 Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines (MNSPTOC)

Table 56: Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines (MNSPTOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
Start time [59], [60]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start value*	23	25 ms	28 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		

Table continues on the next page

59 Negative-sequence current before = 0.0, f_n = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
60 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Characteristic	Value
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Retardation time	<35 ms
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Operate time accuracy in inverse time mode	±5.0% of the theoretical value or ±20 ms [61]
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.28 Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines (MNSPTOC) main settings

Table 57: Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines (MNSPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	MNSPTOC	0.01...0.50 × I_n	0.01
Operating curve type	MNSPTOC	Definite or inverse time Curve type: 5, 15, 17, 18	
Operate delay time	MNSPTOC	100...120000 ms	10
Operation	MNSPTOC	1 = on 5 = off	-
Cooling time	MNSPTOC	5...7200 s	1

20.24.29 Loss of load supervision (LOFLPTUC)

Table 58: Loss of load supervision (LOFLPTUC)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n
Start time	Typically 300 ms
Reset time	Typically 40 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 1.04
Retardation time	<35 ms
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.24.30 Loss of load supervision (LOFLPTUC) main settings

Table 59: Loss of load supervision (LOFLPTUC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value low	LOFLPTUC	0.01...0.50 × I_n	0.01
Start value high	LOFLPTUC	0.01...1.00 × I_n	0.01
Operate delay time	LOFLPTUC	400...600000 ms	10
Operation	LOFLPTUC	1 = on 5 = off	-

[61] *Start value* multiples in range of 1.10...5.00

20.24.31 Motor load jam protection (JAMPTOC)

Table 60: Motor load jam protection (JAMPTOC)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n
Reset time	Typically 40 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Retardation time	<35 ms
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.24.32 Motor load jam protection (JAMPTOC) main settings

Table 61: Motor load jam protection (JAMPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operation	JAMPTOC	1 = on 5 = off	-
Start value	JAMPTOC	0.10...10.00 × I_n	0.01
Operate delay time	JAMPTOC	100...120000 ms	10

20.24.33 Motor start-up supervision (STTPMSU)

Table 62: Motor start-up supervision (STTPMSU)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
Start time [62], [63]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	$_{Fault}$ = 1.1 × set *Start detection A*	27 ms	30 ms	34 ms
Operate time accuracy		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.90		

62 Current before = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, overcurrent in one phase, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

63 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.24.34 Motor start-up supervision (STTPMSU) main settings

Table 63: Motor start-up supervision (STTPMSU) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Motor start-up A	STTPMSU	1.0...10.0 × I_n	0.1
Motor start-up time	STTPMSU	1...80 s	1
Lock rotor time	STTPMSU	2...120 s	1
Operation	STTPMSU	1 = on 5 = off	-
Operation mode	STTPMSU	1 = IIt 2 = IIt, CB 3 = IIt + stall 4 = IIt + stall, CB	-
Restart inhibit time	STTPMSU	0...250 min	1

20.24.35 Phase reversal protection (PREVPTOC)

Table 64: Phase reversal protection (PREVPTOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
Start time [64], [65]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start value*	23 ms	25 ms	28 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		
Suppression of harmonics		DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.36 Phase reversal protection (PREVPTOC) main settings

Table 65: Phase reversal protection (PREVPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	PREVPTOC	0.05...1.00 x I_n	0.01
Operate delay time	PREVPTOC	100...60000 ms	10
Operation	PREVPTOC	1 = on 5 = off	-

64 Negative-sequence current before = 0.0, f_n = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
65 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.24.37 Thermal overload protection for motors (MPTTR)

Table 66: Thermal overload protection for motors (MPTTR)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz
	Current measurement: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.01...4.00 × I_n)
Operate time accuracy [66]	±2.0% of the theoretical value or ±0.50 s

20.24.38 Thermal overload protection for motors (MPTTR) main settings

Table 67: Thermal overload protection for motors (MPTTR) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Overload factor	MPTTR	1.00...1.20	0.01
Alarm thermal value	MPTTR	50.0...100.0%	0.1
Restart thermal Val	MPTTR	20.0...80.0%	0.1
Weighting factor p	MPTTR	20.0...100.0%	0.1
Time constant normal	MPTTR	80...4000 s	1
Time constant start	MPTTR	80...4000 s	1
Env temperature mode	MPTTR	1 = FLC Only 2 = Use input 3 = Set Amb Temp	-
Env temperature Set	MPTTR	-20.0...70.0°C	0.1
Operation	MPTTR	1 = on 5 = off	-

20.24.39 Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines (MPDIF)

Table 68: Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines (MPDIF)

Characteristic		Value
Operation accuracy		At the frequency f = fn
		±3% of the set value or ±0.002 x In
Operate time [67], [68]	Biased low stage Instantaneous high stage [69]	Typical 40 ms (±10 ms) Typical 15 ms (±10 ms)
Reset time		<40 ms
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96
Retardation time		<20 ms

66 Overload current > 1.2 × Operate level temperature
67 Fn = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
68 Includes the delay of the high speed power output contact
69 Ifault = 2 x *High operate value*

20.24.40 Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines (MPDIF) main settings

Table 69: Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines (MPDIF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Low operate value	MPDIF	5...30 %Ir	1
High operate value	MPDIF	100...1000 %Ir	10
Slope section 2	MPDIF	10...50%	1
End section 1	MPDIF	0...100 %Ir	1
End section 2	MPDIF	100...300 %Ir	1
DC restrain enable	MPDIF	0 = False 1 = True	-
CT connection type	MPDIF	1 = Type 1 2 = Type 2	-
CT ratio Cor Line	MPDIF	0.40...4.00	0.01
CT ratio Cor Neut	MPDIF	0.40...4.00	0.01

20.24.41 High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors (MHZPDIF)

Table 70: High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors (MHZPDIF)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or 0.002 × I_n		
Start time [70], [71]	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start Value* (one phase fault)	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
		13 ms	17 ms	21 ms
	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Start Value* (three phases fault)	11 ms	14 ms	17 ms
Reset time		<40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value of ±20 ms		

20.24.42 High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors (MHZPDIF) main settings

Table 71: High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors (MHZPDIF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operate value	MHZPDIF	0.5. 50.0 %I_n	0.1
Minimum operate time	MHZPDIF	20...300000 ms	10

70 *Measurement mode* = “Peak-to-Peak”, current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, fault current with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

71 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.24.43 High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection (HREFPDIF)

Table 72: High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection (HREFPDIF)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
Start time [72], [73]		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	I_{Fault} = 2.0 × set *Operate value*	16 ms	21 ms	23 ms
	I_{Fault} = 10 × set *Operate value*	11 ms	13 ms	14 ms
Reset time		Typically 40 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<35 ms		
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode		±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms		

20.24.44 High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection (HREFPDIF) main settings

Table 73: High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection (HREFPDIF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operate value	HREFPDIF	1.0...50.0%I_n	0.1
Minimum operate time	HREFPDIF	40...300000 ms	1
Operation	HREFPDIF	1 = on 5 = off	-

20.24.45 Circuit breaker failure protection (CCBRBRF)

Table 74: Circuit breaker failure protection (CCBRBRF)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Reset time [74]	Typically 40 ms
Retardation time	<20 ms

72 Current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
73 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
74 Trip pulse time defines the minimum pulse length

20.24.46 Circuit breaker failure protection (CCBRBRF) main settings

Table 75: Circuit breaker failure protection (CCBRBRF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Current value	CCBRBRF	0.05...2.00 × I_n	0.01
Current value Res	CCBRBRF	0.05...2.00 × I_n	0.01
CB failure mode	CCBRBRF	1 = Current 2 = Breaker status 3 = Both	-
CB fail retrip mode	CCBRBRF	1 = Off 2 = Without check 3 = Current check	-
Retrip time	CCBRBRF	0...60000 ms	10
CB failure delay	CCBRBRF	0...60000 ms	10
CB fault delay	CCBRBRF	0...60000 ms	10

20.24.47 Arc protection (ARCSARC)

Table 76: Arc protection (ARCSARC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		±3% of the set value or ±0.01 × I_n		
Operate time		Minimum	Typical	Maximum
	Operation mode = "Light+current" [75, 76]	9 ms [77] 4 ms [78]	12 ms[77] 6 ms[78]	15 ms[77] 9 ms[78]
	Operation mode = "Light only" [76]	9 ms[77] 4 ms[78]	10 ms[77] 6 ms[78]	12 ms[77] 7 ms[78]
Reset time		Typically 40 ms [77] <55 ms [78]		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		

[75] *Phase start value* = 1.0 × I_n, current before fault = 2.0 × set *Phase start value*, f_n = 50 Hz, fault with nominal frequency, results based on statistical distribution of 200 measurements
[76] Includes the delay of the heavy-duty output contact
[77] Normal power output
[78] High-speed output

20.24.48 Arc protection (ARCSARC) main settings

Table 77: Arc protection (ARCSARC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Phase start value	ARCSARC	0.50...40.00 × I_n	0.01
Ground start value	ARCSARC	0.05...8.00 × I_n	0.01
Operation mode	ARCSARC	1 = Light+current 2 = Light only 3 = BI controlled	-

20.24.49 Multipurpose protection (MAPGAPC)

Table 78: Multipurpose protection (MAPGAPC)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.24.50 Multipurpose protection (MAPGAPC) main settings

Table 79: Multipurpose protection (MAPGAPC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	MAPGAPC	-10000.0...10000.0	0.1
Operate delay time	MAPGAPC	0...200000 ms	100
Operation mode	MAPGAPC	1 = Over 2 = Under	-

20.24.51 Automatic switch-onto-fault (CVPSOF)

Table 80: Automatic switch-onto-fault (CVPSOF)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz
	Current: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.52 Automatic switch-onto-fault logic (CVPSOF) main settings

Table 81: Automatic switch-onto-fault logic (CVPSOF) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
SOTF reset time	CVPSOF	0...60000 ms	10

20.24.53 Directional reactive power undervoltage protection (DQPTUV)

Table 82: Directional reactive power undervoltage protection (DQPTUV)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current and voltage: f_n ±2 Hz Reactive power range |PF| <0.71
	Power: ±3.0% or ±0.002 × Q_n Voltage: ±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n
Start time [79], [80]	Typically 46 ms
Reset time	<50 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.54 Directional reactive power undervoltage protection (DQPTUV) main settings

Table 83: Directional reactive power undervoltage protection (DQPTUV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Voltage start value	DQPTUV	0.20...1.20 × U_n	0.01
Operate delay time	DQPTUV	100...300000 ms	10
Min reactive power	DQPTUV	0.01...0.50 × S_n	0.01
Min Ps Seq current	DQPTUV	0.02...0.20 × I_n	0.01
Pwr sector reduction	DQPTUV	0...10°	1

[79] *Start value* = 0.05 × S_n, reactive power before fault = 0.8 × *Start value*, reactive power overshoot 2 times, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

[80] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.24.55 Underpower protection (DUPPDPR)

Table 84: Underpower protection (DUPPDPR)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy [81]	Depending on the frequency of the measured current and voltage: $f = f_n$ ±2 Hz
	Power measurement accuracy ±3% of the set value or ±0.002 × S_n Phase angle: ±2°
Start time [82], [83]	Typically 45 ms
Reset time	Typically 30 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 1.04
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value of ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	-50 dB at $f = n \times f_n$, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.56 Underpower protection (DUPPDPR) main settings

Table 85: Underpower protection (DUPPDPR) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	DUPPDPR	0.01...2.00 × S_n	0.01
Operate delay time	DUPPDPR	40...300000 ms	10
Pol reversal	DUPPDPR	0 = False 1 = True	-
Disable time	DUPPDPR	0...60000 ms	1000

20.24.57 Reverse power/directional overpower protection (DOPPDPR)

Table 86: Reverse power/directional overpower protection (DOPPDPR)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy [84]	Depending on the frequency of the measured current and voltage: $f = f_n$ ±2 Hz
	Power measurement accuracy ±3% of the set value or ±0.002 × S_n Phase angle: ±2°
Start time [85], [86]	Typically 45 ms

Table continues on the next page

81 *Measurement mode* = “Pos Seq” (default)
82 $U = U_n$, f_n = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
83 Includes the delay of the signal output contact
84 *Measurement mode* = “Pos Seq” (default)
85 $U = U_n$, f_n = 50 Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
86 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Characteristic	Value
Reset time	Typically 30 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.94
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value of ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	-50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.58 Reverse power/directional overpower protection (DOPPDPR) main settings

Table 87: Reverse power/directional overpower protection (DOPPDPR) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	DOPPDPR	0.01...2.00 × S_n	0.01
Operate delay time	DOPPDPR	40...300000 ms	10
Directional mode	DOPPDPR	2 = Forward 3 = Reverse	-
Power angle	DOPPDPR	-90...90°	1

20.24.59 Three-phase under excitation protection (UEXPDIS)

Table 88: Three-phase under excitation protection (UEXPDIS)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current and voltage: f = f_n ± 2 Hz
	±3.0% of the set value or ±0.2% Zb
Start time [87], [88]	Typically 45 ms
Reset time	Typically 30 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 1.04
Retardation time	Total retardation time when the impedance returns from the operating circle <40 ms
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	-50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.60 Three-phase underexcitation protection (UEXPDIS) main settings

Table 89: Three-phase underexcitation protection (UEXPDIS) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Diameter	UEXPDIS	1...6000 %Z_n	1
Offset	UEXPDIS	-1000...1000 %Z_n	1
Displacement	UEXPDIS	-1000...1000 %Z_n	1

Table continues on the next page

[87] f_n= 50Hz, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
[88] Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operate delay time	UEXPDIS	60...200000 ms	10
External Los Det Ena	UEXPDIS	0 = Disable 1 = Enable	-

20.24.61 Low-voltage ride-through protection (LVRTPTUV)

Table 90: Low-voltage ride-through protection (LVRTPTUV)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f_n ±2 Hz
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n
Start time [89], [90]	Typically 40 ms
Reset time	Based on maximum value of *Recovery time* setting
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.24.62 Low-voltage ride-through protection (LVRTPTUV) main settings

Table 91: Low-voltage ride-through protection (LVRTPTUV) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Voltage start value	LVRTPTUV	0.05...1.20 × U_n	0.01
Num of start phases	LVRTPTUV	4 = Exactly 1 of 3 5 = Exactly 2 of 3 6 = Exactly 3 of 3	-
Voltage selection	LVRTPTUV	1 = Highest Ph-to-E 2 = Lowest Ph-to-E 3 = Highest Ph-to-Ph 4 = Lowest Ph-to-Ph 5 = Positive Seq	-
Active coordinates	LVRTPTUV	1...10	1
Voltage level 1	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 2	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 3	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 4	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 5	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 6	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 7	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01

Table continues on the next page

89 Tested for *Number of Start phases* = 1 out of 3, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
90 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Voltage level 8	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 9	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Voltage level 10	LVRTPTUV	0.00...1.20 xUn	0.01
Recovery time 1	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 2	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 3	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 4	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 5	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 6	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 7	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 8	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 9	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1
Recovery time 10	LVRTPTUV	0...300000 ms	1

20.24.63 Rotor earth-fault protection (MREFPTOC)

Table 92: Rotor earth-fault protection (MREFPTOC)

Characteristic		Value		
Operation accuracy		Depending on the frequency of the current measured: f_n ±2 Hz		
		±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × I_n		
Start time [91], [92]	I_{Fault} = 1.2 × set *Start value*	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
		30 ms	34 ms	38 ms
Reset time		<50 ms		
Reset ratio		Typically 0.96		
Retardation time		<50 ms		
Operate time accuracy		±1.0% of the set value of ±20 ms		
Suppression of harmonics		-50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…		

20.24.64 Rotor earth-fault protection (MREFPTOC) main settings

Table 93: Rotor earth-fault protection (MREFPTOC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operate start value	MREFPTOC	0.010. 2.000 × I_n	0.001
Alarm start value	MREFPTOC	0.010. 2.000 × I_n	0.001
Operate delay time	MREFPTOC	40...20000 ms	1
Alarm delay time	MREFPTOC	40...200000 ms	1

91 Current before fault = 0.0 × I_n, f_n = 50 Hz, earth-fault current with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements
92 Includes the delay of the signal output contact

20.25 Control functions

20.25.1 Emergency start-up (ESMGAPC)

Table 94: Emergency start-up (ESMGAPC)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	At the frequency $f = f_n$
	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n

20.25.2 Emergency start-up (ESMGAPC) main settings

Table 95: Emergency start-up (ESMGAPC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Motor stand still A	ESMGAPC	0.05...0.20 × I_n	0.01
Operation	ESMGAPC	1 = on 5 = off	-

20.25.3 Synchronism and energizing check (SECRSYN)

Table 96: Synchronism and energizing check (SECRSYN)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±1 Hz
	Voltage: ±3.0% of the set value or ±0.01 × U_n Frequency: ±10 mHz Phase angle: ±3°
Reset time	<50 ms
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96
Operate time accuracy in definite time mode	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.25.4 Synchronism and energizing check (SECRSYN) main settings

Table 97: Synchronism and energizing check (SECRSYN) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Live dead mode	SECRSYN	-1 = Off 1 = Both Dead 2 = Live L, Dead B 3 = Dead L, Live B 4 = Dead Bus, L Any 5 = Dead L, Bus Any 6 = One Live, Dead 7 = Not Both Live	-
Difference voltage	SECRSYN	0.01...0.50 × U_n	0.01
Difference frequency	SECRSYN	0.001...0.100 × f_n	0.001
Difference angle	SECRSYN	5...90°	1
Synchrocheck mode	SECRSYN	1 = Off 2 = Synchronous 3 = Asynchronous	-
Dead line value	SECRSYN	0.1...0.8 × U_n	0.1
Live line value	SECRSYN	0.2...1.0 × U_n	0.1
Max energizing V	SECRSYN	0.50...1.15 × U_n	0.01
Control mode	SECRSYN	1 = Continuous 2 = Command	-
Close pulse	SECRSYN	200...60000 ms	10
Phase shift	SECRSYN	-180...180°	1
Minimum Syn time	SECRSYN	0...60000 ms	10
Maximum Syn time	SECRSYN	100...6000000 ms	10
Energizing time	SECRSYN	100...60000 ms	10
Closing time of CB	SECRSYN	40...250 ms	10

20.26 Condition monitoring and supervision functions

20.26.1 Circuit-breaker condition monitoring (SSCBR)

Table 98: Circuit-breaker condition monitoring (SSCBR)

Characteristic	Value
Current measuring accuracy	±1.5% or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.1…10 × I_n) ±5.0% (at currents in the range of 10…40 × I_n)
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms
Travelling time measurement	+10 ms / -0 ms

20.26.2 Current circuit supervision (CCSPVC)

Table 99: Current circuit supervision (CCSPVC)

Characteristic	Value
Operate time [93]	<30 ms

20.26.3 Current circuit supervision (CCSPVC) main settings

Table 100: Current circuit supervision (CCSPVC) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Start value	CCSPVC	0.05...0.20 × I_n	0.01
Max operate current	CCSPVC	1.00...5.00 × I_n	0.01

[93] Including the delay of the output contact

20.26.4 Fuse failure supervision (SEQSPVC)

Table 101: Fuse failure supervision (SEQSPVC)

Characteristic		Value	
Operate time [94]	NPS function	U_{Fault} = 1.1 × set *Neg Seq voltage Lev*	<33 ms
		U_{Fault} = 5.0 × set *Neg Seq voltage Lev*	<18 ms
	Delta function	ΔU = 1.1 × set *Voltage change rate*	<30 ms
		ΔU = 2.0 × set *Voltage change rate*	<24 ms

20.26.5 Runtime counter for machines and devices (MDSOPT)

Table 102: Runtime counter for machines and devices (MDSOPT)

Description	Value
Motor runtime measurement accuracy	±0.5%

20.27 Measurement functions

20.27.1 Three-phase current measurement (CMMXU)

Table 103: Three-phase current measurement (CMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f_n ±2 Hz
	±0.5% or ±0.002 × I_n (at currents in the range of 0.01...4.00 × I_n)
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… RMS: No suppression

[94] Includes the delay of the signal output contact, f_n = 50 Hz, fault voltage with nominal frequency injected from random phase angle, results based on statistical distribution of 1000 measurements

[95] Of the reading, for a stand-alone relay, without time synchronization

20.27.2 Sequence current measurement (CSMSQI)

Table 104: Sequence current measurement (CSMSQI)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured current: f/f_n = ±2 Hz
	±1.0% or ±0.002 × I_n at currents in the range of 0.01...4.00 × I_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.27.3 Residual current measurement (RESCMMXU)

Table 105: Residual current measurement (RESCMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the current measured: f/f_n = ±2 Hz
	±0.5% or ±0.002 × I_n at currents in the range of 0.01...4.00 × I_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… RMS: No suppression

20.27.4 Three-phase voltage measurement (VMMXU)

Table 106: Three-phase voltage measurement (VMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz At voltages in range 0.01…1.15 × U_n
	±0.5% or ±0.002 × U_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… RMS: No suppression

20.27.5 Single-phase voltage measurement (VAMMXU)

Table 107: Single-phase voltage measurement (VAMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz At voltages in range 0.01…1.15 × U_n
	±0.5% or ±0.002 × U_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… RMS: No suppression

20.27.6 Residual voltage measurement (RESVMMXU)

Table 108: Residual voltage measurement (RESVMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the measured voltage: f/f_n = ±2 Hz
	±0.5% or ±0.002 × U_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,… RMS: No suppression

20.27.7 Sequence voltage measurement (VSMSQI)

Table 109: Sequence voltage measurement (VSMSQI)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	Depending on the frequency of the voltage measured: f_n ±2 Hz At voltages in range 0.01…1.15 × U_n
	±1.0% or ±0.002 × U_n
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.27.8 Three-phase power and energy measurement (PEMMXU)

Table 110: Three-phase power and energy measurement (PEMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	At all three currents in range 0.10…1.20 × I_n At all three voltages in range 0.50…1.15 × U_n At the frequency f_n ±1 Hz
	±1.5% for apparent power S ±1.5% for active power P and active energy [96] ±1.5% for reactive power Q and reactive energy [97] ±0.015 for power factor
Suppression of harmonics	DFT: -50 dB at f = n × f_n, where n = 2, 3, 4, 5,…

20.27.9 Frequency measurement (FMMXU)

Table 111: Frequency measurement (FMMXU)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	±10 mHz (in measurement range 35...75 Hz)

20.28 Power quality functions

20.28.1 Voltage variation (PHQVVR)

Table 112: Voltage variation (PHQVVR)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.2% of reference voltage
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96 (Swell), 1.04 (Dip, Interruption)

20.28.2 Voltage variation (PHQVVR) main settings

Table 113: Voltage variation (PHQVVR) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Voltage dip set 1	PHQVVR	10.0...100.0%	0.1
Voltage dip set 2	PHQVVR	10.0...100.0%	0.1
Voltage dip set 3	PHQVVR	10.0...100.0%	0.1
Voltage swell set 1	PHQVVR	100.0...140.0%	0.1

Table continues on the next page

96 |PF| >0.5 which equals |cosφ| >0.5
97 |PF| <0.86 which equals |sinφ| >0.5

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Voltage swell set 2	PHQVVR	100.0...140.0%	0.1
Voltage swell set 3	PHQVVR	100.0...140.0%	0.1
Voltage Int set	PHQVVR	0.0...100.0%	0.1
VVa Dur Max	PHQVVR	100...3600000 ms	100

20.28.3 Voltage unbalance (VSQVUB)

Table 114: Voltage unbalance (VSQVUB)

Characteristic	Value
Operation accuracy	±1.5% of the set value or ±0.002 × U_n
Reset ratio	Typically 0.96

20.28.4 Voltage unbalance (VSQVUB) main settings

Table 115: Voltage unbalance (VSQVUB) main settings

Parameter	Function	Value (Range)	Step
Operation	VSQVUB	1 = on 5 = off	-
Unb detection method	VSQVUB	1 = Neg Seq 2 = Zero Seq 3 = Neg to Pos Seq 4 = Zero to Pos Seq 5 = Ph vectors Comp	-

20.29 Other functions

20.29.1 Pulse timer (PTGAPC)

Table 116: Pulse timer (PTGAPC)

Characteristic	Value
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.29.2 Time delay off (8 pcs) (TOFPAGC)

Table 117: Time delay off (8 pcs) (TOFPAGC)

Characteristic	Value
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

20.29.3 Time delay on (8 pcs) (TONGAPC)

Table 118: Time delay on (8 pcs) (TONGAPC)

Characteristic	Value
Operate time accuracy	±1.0% of the set value or ±20 ms

21. Local HMI

The relay supports process information and status monitoring from the relay's local HMI via its display and indication/alarm LEDs. The local LHMI also enables control operations for the equipment connected and controlled by the relay, either via display or via manual push buttons available on the local HMI.

LCD display offers front-panel user interface functionality with menu navigation and menu views. In addition, the display includes a user-configurable two-page single-line diagram (SLD) with a position indication for the associated primary equipment and primary measurements from the process. The SLD can be modified according to user requirements by using Graphical Display Editor in PCM600.

The local HMI also includes 11 programmable LEDs. These LEDs can be configured to show alarms and indications as needed by PCM600 graphical configuration tool. The LEDs include two separately controllable colors, red and green, making one LED able to indicate better the different states of the monitored object.

The relay also includes 16 configurable manual push buttons, which can freely be configured by the PCM600 graphical configuration tool. These buttons can be configured to control the relay's internal features for example changing setting group, triggering disturbance recordings and changing operation modes for functions or to control relay external equipment, for example starting or stopping the equipment, via relay binary outputs. These buttons also include a small indication LED for each button. This LED is freely configurable, making it possible to use push button LEDs to indicate button activities or as additional indication/alarm LEDs in addition to the 11 programmable LEDs.

The local HMI includes a push button (L/R) for the local/remote operation of the relay. When the relay is in the local mode, the relay can be operated only by using the local front-panel user interface. When the relay is in the remote mode, the relay can execute commands sent remotely. The relay supports the remote selection of local/remote mode via a binary input. This feature facilitates, for example, the use of an external switch at the substation to ensure that all the relays are in the local mode during maintenance work and that the circuit breakers cannot be operated remotely from the network control center.

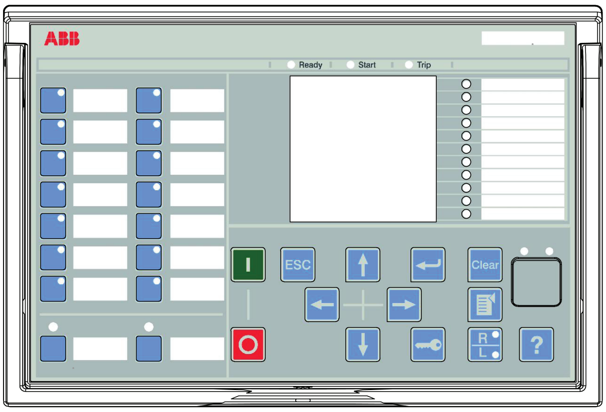

Figure 15: Example of the LHMI

22. Mounting methods

By means of appropriate mounting accessories, the standard relay case can be flush mounted, semi-flush mounted or wall mounted.

Further, the relays can be mounted in any standard 19” instrument cabinet by means of 19” mounting panels available with cut-outs for one relay.Alternatively, the relays can be mounted in 19” instrument cabinets by means of 4U Combiflex equipment frames.

For routine testing purposes, the relay cases can be equipped with test switches, type RTXP 24, which can be mounted side by side with the relay cases.

Mounting methods

- Flush mounting
- Semi-flush mounting
- Semi-flush mounting the protection relay inclined
- Rack mounting
- Wall mounting
- Mounting to a 19" equipment frame
- Mounting with an RTXP 24 test switch to a 19" rack

Panel cut-out for flush mounting

- Height: 162 ±1 mm
- Width: 248 ±1 mm

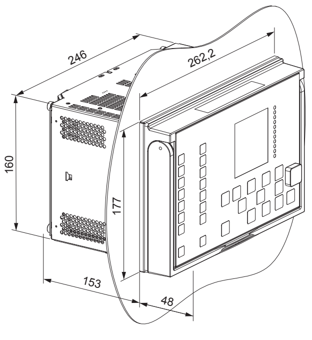

Figure 16: Flush mounting

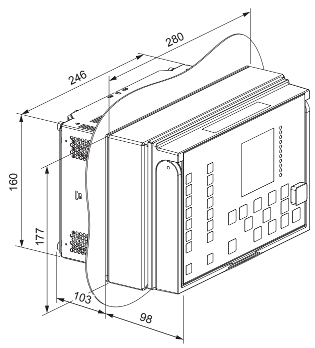

Figure 17: Semi-flush mounting

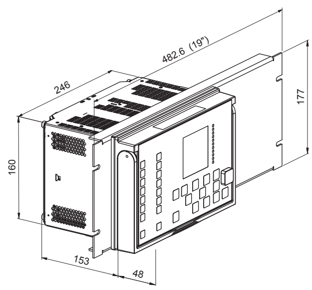

Figure 18: Rack mounting

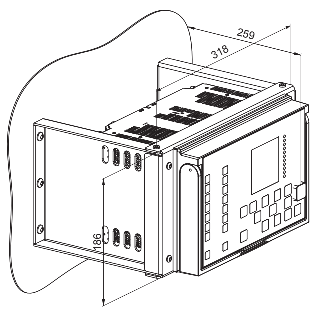

Figure 19: Wall mounting

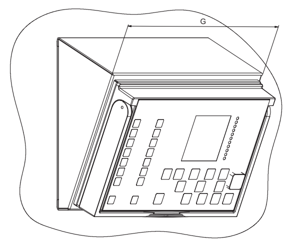

Figure 20: Protection relay semi-flush mounted inclined

Requirements for installation

- Panel cut-out of 248 × 203 mm with mounting holes
- Depth behind the panel 107 mm
- When IP 54 degree of protection (according to IEC 60529) is required for the front side, a gasket has to be used in the installation.

23. Relay case and plug-in unit

The relay cases are assigned to a certain type of plug-in unit. For safety reasons, the relay cases for current measuring relays are provided with automatically operating contacts for shortcircuiting the CT secondary circuits when a relay unit is withdrawn from its case. The relay case is further provided with a mechanical coding system preventing the current measuring relay units from being inserted into relay cases intended for voltage measuring relay units.

24. Selection and ordering data

The relay type and serial number label identifies the protection relay. The label is placed above the local HMI on the upper part of the plug-in-unit. An order code label is placed on the side of the plug-in unit as well as inside the case. The order code consists of a string of letters and digits generated from the relay's hardware and software modules.

Use *ABB Library* to access the selection and ordering information and to generate the order number.

Product selection tool (PST), a Next-Generation Order Number Tool, supports order code creation for ABB Distribution Automation IEC products with emphasis on, but not exclusively for, the Relion product family. PST is an easy-to-use, online tool always containing the latest product information. The complete order code can be created with detailed specification and the result can be printed and mailed. Registration is required.

N B M N A A N N A B C 1 B N N 1 1 G

#	Description	
1	IED	
	620 series IED (including case)	N
	Complete Relay with conformal coating	5
2	Standard	
	IEC	B
	CN	C
3	Main application	
	Motor protection and control	M
4	Functional application	
	Example configuration	N
5-6	Analog inputs and outputs	
	7I (I_0 1/5 A) + 5U + 12BI + 10BO + 6RTD + 2mA in	AA
	7I (I_0 0,2/1 A) + 5U + 12BI + 10BO + 6RTD + 2mA in	AB
	7I (I_0 1/5 A) + 5U + 20BI + 14BO	AC
	7I (I_0 0,2/1 A) + 5U + 20BI + 14BO	AD
	Sensors (3I + 3U) + 1CT + 16BI + 14BO	DA, DB
7-8	Optional board	
	Optional I/Os 8BI+ 4BO	AA
	Optional RTDs 6RTD in + 2mA in	AB
	Optional Fast I/Os 8BI + 3HSO	AC
	No optional board	NN

N B M N A A N N **A B** C 1 B N N 1 1 G

9 - 10	**Communication (Serial/Ethernet)**	
	Serial RS 485, incl. an input for IRIG-B + Ethernet 100Base FX (1xLC)	AA
	Serial RS 485, incl. an input for IRIG-B + Ethernet 100Base TX (1xRJ45)	AB
	Serial RS 485, incl. an input for IRIG-B	AN
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX (1xRJ45) + Serial RS 485 connector, RS 232/485 D-Sub 9 connector + input for IRIG-B (cannot be combined with arc protection)	BB
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (1xLC, 2xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	BC
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX (3xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	BD
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (2xLC, 1xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	BE
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (1xLC, 2xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	BF
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX (3xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	BG
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (2xLC, 1xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	BH
	Serial glass fibre (ST) + Serial RS 485 connector, RS 232/485 D-Sub 9 connector + input for IRIG-B (cannot be combined with arc protection)	BN
	RS 232/485 (including IRIG-B) + Ethernet 100Base TX (1xRJ45) (cannot be combined with arc protection)	CB
	RS 232/485 + RS 485/ Glassfiber ST (including IRIG-B) (cannot be combined with arc protection)	CN
	Ethernet 100Base FX (1xLC)	NA
	Ethernet 100Base TX (1xRJ45)	NB
	Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (1xLC, 2xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	NC
	Ethernet 100Base TX (3xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	ND
	Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (2xLC, 1xRJ45) with HSR/PRP	NE
	Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (1xLC, 2xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	NF
	Ethernet 100Base TX (3xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	NG
	Ethernet 100Base TX and FX (2xLC, 1xRJ45) with HSR/PRP and IEC61850-9-2LE	NH
	No communication module	NN

If serial communication is chosen, please choose a serial communication module including Ethernet (for example “BC”) if a service bus for PCM600 or the WebHMI is required.

N B M N A A N N A B C 1 B N N 1 1 G

#	Description	
11	Communication protocols	
	IEC 61850 (for Ethernet communication modules and IEDs without a communication module)	A
	Modbus (for Ethernet/serial or Ethernet + serial communication modules)	B
	IEC 61850 + Modbus (for Ethernet or serial + Ethernet communication modules)	C
	IEC 60870-5-103 (for serial or Ethernet + serial communication modules)	D
	DNP3 (for Ethernet/serial or Ethernet + serial communication modules)	E
	IEC 61850 + IEC 60870-5-103 (for serial + Ethernet communication modules)	G
	IEC 61850 + DNP3 (for Ethernet or serial + Ethernet communication modules)	H
12	Language	
	English	1
	English and Chinese	2
13	Front panel	
	Large LCD with Single Line Diagram - IEC	B
	Large LCD with Single Line Diagram - CN	D
14	Option 1	
	Arc protection (requires a communication module, cannot be combined with com. module options BN, BB, CB and CN)	B
	None	N
15	Option 2	
	Synchronous machines protection package	S
	None	N
16	Power supply	
	Power supply 48-250 VDC, 100-240 VAC	1
	Power supply 24-60 VDC	2
17 - 18	Reserved	
	Product version 2.0 FP1	1G

Example code: N B M N A A N N A B C 1 B N N 1 1 G

Your ordering code:

Digit (#)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Code																		

Figure 21: Ordering key for complete protection relays

25. Accessories and ordering data

Table 119: Cables

Item	Order number
Cable for optical sensors for arc protection 1.5 m	1MRS120534-1.5
Cable for optical sensors for arc protection 3.0 m	1MRS120534-3.0
Cable for optical sensors for arc protection 5.0 m	1MRS120534-5.0

Table 120: Mounting accessories

Item	Order number
Semi-flush mounting kit	2RCA030573A0001
Inclined semi-flush mounting kit	2RCA054775A0001
Wall mounting kit	2RCA030894A0001
19” rack mounting kit with cut-out for one relay	2RCA031135A0001
19” rack mounting kit for one relay and one RTXP24 test switch (the test switch and wire harness are not included in the delivery)	2RCA032818A0001
Mounting bracket for one relay with test switch RTXP in 4U Combiflex (RHGT 19” variant C) (the test switch, wire harness and Combiflex RGHT 19" variant C are not included in the delivery)	2RCA032826A0001
Functional earthing flange for RTD modules	2RCA036978A0001 [1]

26. Tools

The protection relay is delivered as a preconfigured unit including the example configuration. The default parameter setting values can be changed from the front-panel user interface (local HMI), the Web browser-based user interface (Web HMI) or Protection and Control IED Manager PCM600 in combination with the relay-specific connectivity package.

PCM600 offers extensive relay configuration functions. For example, depending on the protection relay, the relay signals, application, graphical display and single-line diagram, and IEC 61850 communication, including horizontal GOOSE communication, can be modified with PCM600.

When the Web HMI is used, the protection relay can be accessed either locally or remotely using a Web browser (Internet Explorer). For security reasons, the Web HMI is disabled by default but it can be enabled via the local HMI. The Web HMI functionality can be limited to read-only access.

The relay connectivity package is a collection of software and specific relay information, which enables system products and tools to connect and interact with the protection relay. The connectivity packages reduce the risk of errors in system integration, minimizing device configuration and setup times. Further, the connectivity packages for protection relays of this product series include a flexible update tool for adding one additional local HMI language to the protection relay. The update tool is activated using PCM600, and it enables multiple updates of the additional HMI language, thus offering flexible means for possible future language updates.

[1] Cannot be used when the IED is mounted with the Combiflex 19" equipment frame (2RCA032826A0001).

Table 121: Tools

Description	Version
PCM600	2.6 (Rollup 20150626) or later
Web browser	IE 8.0, IE 9.0, IE 10.0 or IE 11.0
REM620 Connectivity Package	2.1 or later

Table 122: Supported functions

Function	Web HMI	PCM600
Relay parameter setting	●	●
Saving of relay parameter settings in the relay	●	●
Signal monitoring	●	●
Disturbance recorder handling	●	●
Alarm LED viewing	●	●
Access control management	●	●
Relay signal configuration (Signal Matrix)	–	●
Modbus® communication configuration (communication management)	–	●
DNP3 communication configuration (communication management)	–	●
IEC 60870-5-103 communication configuration (communication management)	–	●
Saving of relay parameter settings in the tool	–	●
Disturbance record analysis	–	●
XRIO parameter export/import	–	●
Graphical display configuration	–	●
Application configuration	–	●
IEC 61850 communication configuration, GOOSE (communication configuration)	–	●
Phasor diagram viewing	●	–
Event viewing	●	●
Saving of event data on the user's PC	●	●
Online monitoring	–	●

● = Supported

27. Cyber security

The relay supports role based user authentication and authorization. It can store 2048 audit trail events to a nonvolatile memory. The non-volatile memory is based on a memory type which does not need battery backup or regular component exchange to maintain the memory storage. FTP and Web HMI use TLS encryption with a minimum of 128 bit key length protecting the data in transit. In this case the used communication protocols are FTPS and HTTPS. All rear communication ports and optional protocol services can be deactivated according to the required system setup.

28. Connection diagrams

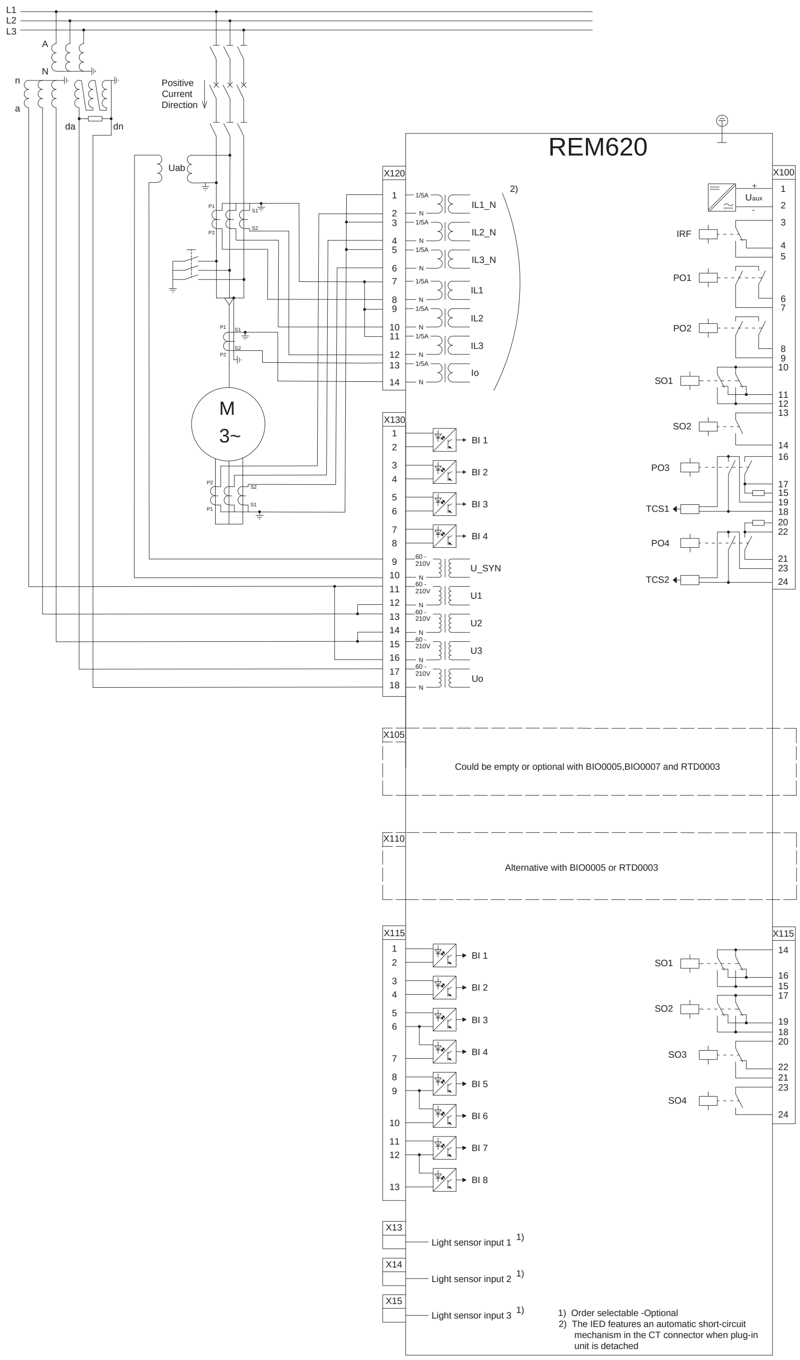

Figure 22: Connection diagram for the A configuration

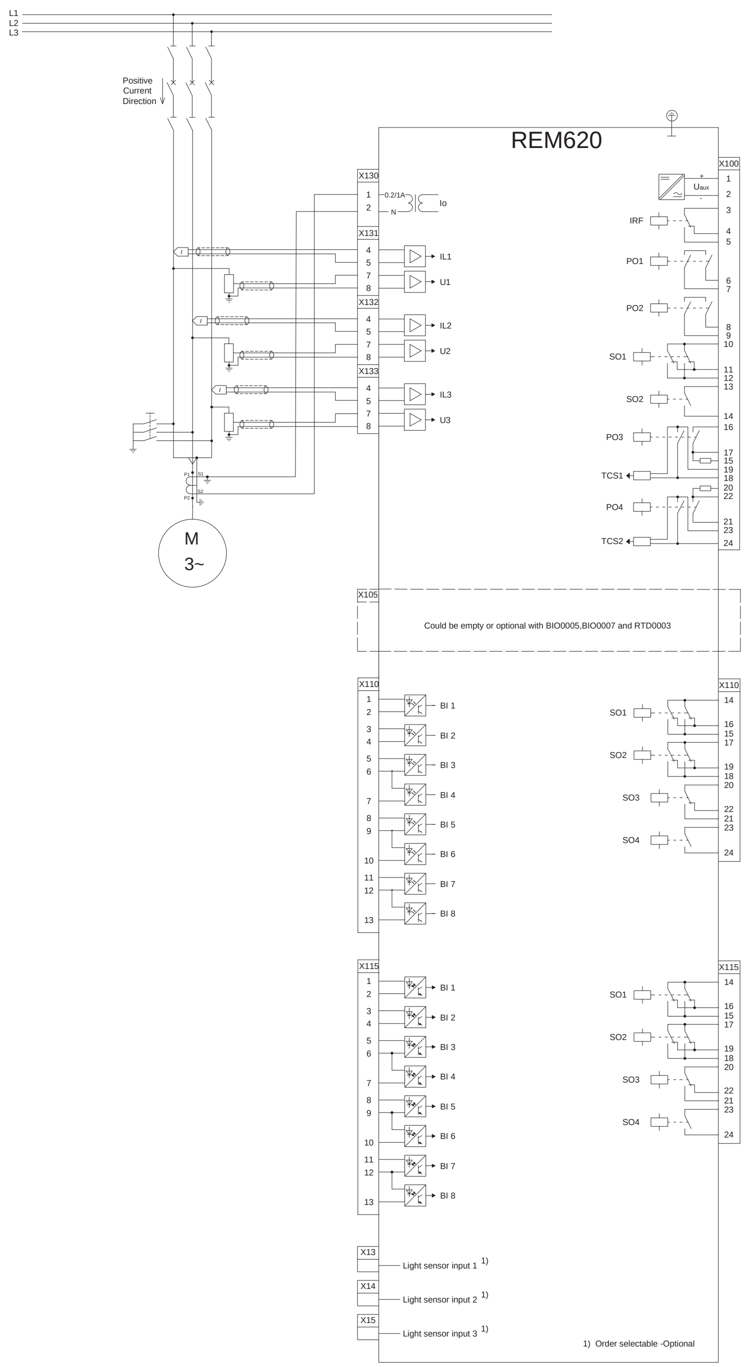

Figure 23: Connection diagram for the B configuration (SIM0002)

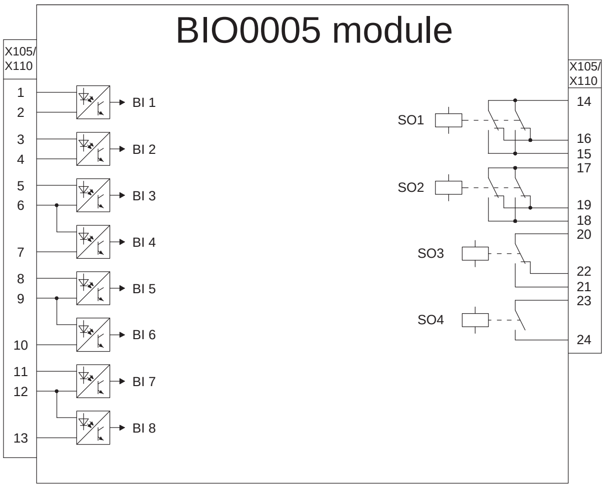

Figure 24: Optional BIO0005 module (slot X105)

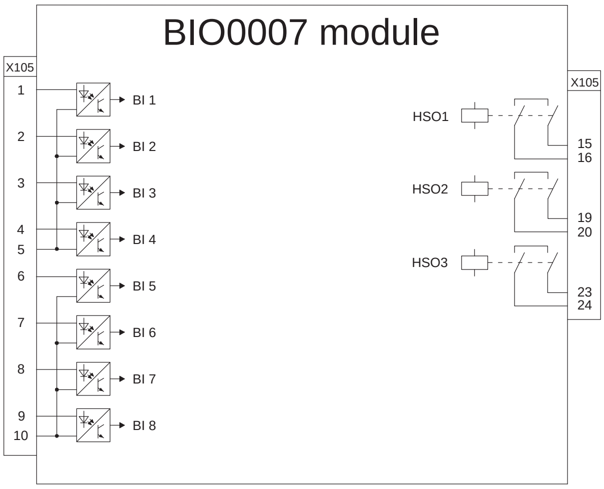

Figure 25: Optional BIO0007 module for fast outputs (slot X105)

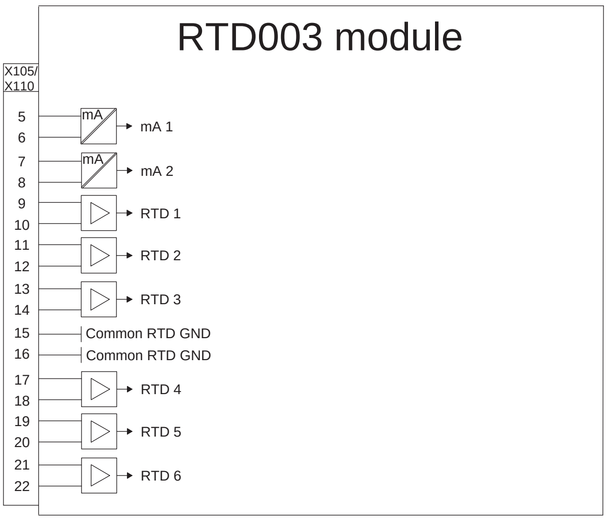

Figure 26: Optional RTD0003 module (slot X105)

29. Certificates

DNV GL has issued an IEC 61850 Edition 2 Certificate Level A1 for Relion® 620 series. Certificate number: 74108008-OPE/INC 15-2319.

DNV GL has issued an IEC 61850 Edition 1 Certificate Level A1 for Relion® 620 series. Certificate number: 74108008-OPE/INC 15-2323.

UL 508 and CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 14-13, Industrial Control Equipment.

Additional certificates can be found on the *product page*.

30. References

The *www.abb.com/substationautomation* portal provides information on the entire range of distribution automation products and services.

The latest relevant information on the REM620 protection and control relay is found on the *product page*. Scroll down the page to find and download the related documentation.

31. Functions, codes and symbols

Table 123: Functions included in the relay

Function	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	ANSI
Protection			
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, low stage	PHLPTOC1	3I> (1)	51P-1 (1)
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, high stage	PHHPTOC1	3I>> (1)	51P-2 (1)
	PHHPTOC2	3I>> (2)	51P-2 (2)
Three-phase non-directional overcurrent protection, instantaneous stage	PHIPTOC1	3I>>> (1)	50P/51P (1)
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection, low stage	DPHLPDOC1	3I> -> (1)	67-1 (1)
Three-phase directional overcurrent protection, high stage	DPHHPDOC1	3I>> -> (1)	67-2 (1)
	DPHHPDOC2	3I>> -> (2)	67-2 (2)
Three-phase voltage-dependent overcurrent protection	PHPVOC1	3I(U)> (1)	51V (1)
	PHPVOC2	3I(U)> (2)	51V (2)
Non-directional earth-fault protection, low stage	EFLPTOC1	Io> (1)	51N-1 (1)
Non-directional earth-fault protection, high stage	EFHPTOC1	Io>> (1)	51N-2 (1)
Non-directional earth-fault protection, instantaneous stage	EFIPTOC1	Io>>> (1)	50N/51N (1)
Directional earth-fault protection, low stage	DEFLPDEF1	Io> -> (1)	67N-1 (1)
Directional earth-fault protection, high stage	DEFHPDEF1	Io>> -> (1)	67N-2 (1)
Residual overvoltage protection	ROVPTOV1	Uo> (1)	59G (1)
	ROVPTOV2	Uo> (2)	59G (2)
	ROVPTOV3	Uo> (3)	59G (3)
Three-phase undervoltage protection	PHPTUV1	3U< (1)	27 (1)
	PHPTUV2	3U< (2)	27 (2)
	PHPTUV3	3U< (3)	27 (3)
	PHPTUV4	3U< (4)	27 (4)
Single-phase undervoltage protection, secondary side	PHAPTUV1	U_A< (1)	27_A (1)
Three-phase overvoltage protection	PHPTOV1	3U> (1)	59 (1)

Table continues on the next page

Function	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	ANSI
	PHPTOV2	3U> (2)	59 (2)
	PHPTOV3	3U> (3)	59 (3)
Single-phase overvoltage protection, secondary side	PHAPTOV1	U_A> (1)	59_A (1)
Positive-sequence undervoltage protection	PSPTUV1	U1< (1)	47U+ (1)
	PSPTUV2	U1< (2)	47U+ (2)
Negative-sequence overvoltage protection	NSPTOV1	U2> (1)	47O- (1)
	NSPTOV2	U2> (2)	47O- (2)
Frequency protection	FRPFRQ1	f>/f<,df/dt (1)	81 (1)
	FRPFRQ2	f>/f<,df/dt (2)	81 (2)
	FRPFRQ3	f>/f<,df/dt (3)	81 (3)
	FRPFRQ4	f>/f<,df/dt (4)	81 (4)
	FRPFRQ5	f>/f<,df/dt (5)	81 (5)
	FRPFRQ6	f>/f<,df/dt (6)	81 (6)
Negative-sequence overcurrent protection for machines	MNSPTOC1	I2>M (1)	46M (1)
	MNSPTOC2	I2>M (2)	46M (2)
Loss of load supervision	LOFLPTUC1	3I< (1)	37 (1)
	LOFLPTUC2	3I< (2)	37 (2)
Motor load jam protection	JAMPTOC1	Ist> (1)	51LR (1)
Motor start-up supervision	STTPMSU1	Is2t n< (1)	49,66,48,51LR (1)
Phase reversal protection	PREVPTOC1	I2>> (1)	46R (1)
Thermal overload protection for motors	MPTTR1	3Ith>M (1)	49M (1)
Stabilized and instantaneous differential protection for machines	MPDIF1	3dl>M/G (1)	87M/G (1)
High-impedance/flux-balance based differential protection for motors	MHZPDIF1	3dIHi>M (1)	87MH (1)
High-impedance based restricted earth-fault protection	HREFPDIF1	dIoHi> (1)	87NH (1)
Circuit breaker failure protection	CCBRBRF1	3I>/Io>BF (1)	51BF/51NBF (1)
	CCBRBRF2	3I>/Io>BF (2)	51BF/51NBF (2)
	CCBRBRF3	3I>/Io>BF (3)	51BF/51NBF (3)
Master trip	TRPPTRC1	Master Trip (1)	94/86 (1)
	TRPPTRC2	Master Trip (2)	94/86 (2)
	TRPPTRC3	Master Trip (3)	94/86 (3)
	TRPPTRC4	Master Trip (4)	94/86 (4)
Arc protection	ARCSARC1	ARC (1)	50L/50NL (1)
	ARCSARC2	ARC (2)	50L/50NL (2)
	ARCSARC3	ARC (3)	50L/50NL (3)
Multipurpose protection	MAPGAPC1	MAP (1)	MAP (1)
	MAPGAPC2	MAP (2)	MAP (2)
	MAPGAPC3	MAP (3)	MAP (3)
	MAPGAPC4	MAP (4)	MAP (4)
	MAPGAPC5	MAP (5)	MAP (5)
	MAPGAPC6	MAP (6)	MAP (6)
	MAPGAPC7	MAP (7)	MAP (7)
	MAPGAPC8	MAP (8)	MAP (8)

Table continues on the next page

Function	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	ANSI
	MAPGAPC9	MAP (9)	MAP (9)
	MAPGAPC10	MAP (10)	MAP (10)
	MAPGAPC11	MAP (11)	MAP (11)
	MAPGAPC12	MAP (12)	MAP (12)
	MAPGAPC13	MAP (13)	MAP (13)
	MAPGAPC14	MAP (14)	MAP (14)
	MAPGAPC15	MAP (15)	MAP (15)
	MAPGAPC16	MAP (16)	MAP (16)
	MAPGAPC17	MAP (17)	MAP (17)
	MAPGAPC18	MAP (18)	MAP (18)
Automatic switch-onto-fault logic (SOF)	CVPSOF1	CVPSOF (1)	SOFT/21/50 (1)
Directional reactive power undervoltage protection	DQPTUV1	Q> -> ,3U< (1)	32Q,27 (1)
	DQPTUV2	Q> -> ,3U< (2)	32Q,27 (2)
Underpower protection	DUPPDPR1	P< (1)	32U (1)
	DUPPDPR2	P< (2)	32U (2)
Reverse power/directional overpower protection	DOPPDPR1	P>/Q> (1)	32R/32O (1)
	DOPPDPR2	P>/Q> (2)	32R/32O (2)
	DOPPDPR3	P>/Q> (3)	32R/32O (3)
Three-phase underexcitation protection	UEXPDIS1	X< (1)	40 (1)
	UEXPDIS2	X< (2)	40 (2)
Low-voltage ride-through protection	LVRTPTUV1	U<RT (1)	27RT (1)
	LVRTPTUV2	U<RT (2)	27RT (2)
	LVRTPTUV3	U<RT (3)	27RT (3)
Rotor earth-fault protection	MREFPTOC1	Io>R (1)	64R (1)
Control			
Circuit-breaker control	CBXCBR1	I <-> O CB (1)	I <-> O CB (1)
	CBXCBR2	I <-> O CB (2)	I <-> O CB (2)
	CBXCBR3	I <-> O CB (3)	I <-> O CB (3)
Disconnector control	DCXSWI1	I <-> O DCC (1)	I <-> O DCC (1)
	DCXSWI2	I <-> O DCC (2)	I <-> O DCC (2)
	DCXSWI3	I <-> O DCC (3)	I <-> O DCC (3)
	DCXSWI4	I <-> O DCC (4)	I <-> O DCC (4)
Earthing switch control	ESXSWI1	I <-> O ESC (1)	I <-> O ESC (1)
	ESXSWI2	I <-> O ESC (2)	I <-> O ESC (2)
	ESXSWI3	I <-> O ESC (3)	I <-> O ESC (3)
Disconnector position indication	DCSXSWI1	I <-> O DC (1)	I <-> O DC (1)
	DCSXSWI2	I <-> O DC (2)	I <-> O DC (2)
	DCSXSWI3	I <-> O DC (3)	I <-> O DC (3)
	DCSXSWI4	I <-> O DC (4)	I <-> O DC (4)
Earthing switch indication	ESSXSWI1	I <-> O ES (1)	I <-> O ES (1)
	ESSXSWI2	I <-> O ES (2)	I <-> O ES (2)
	ESSXSWI3	I <-> O ES (3)	I <-> O ES (3)
Emergency start-up	ESMGAPC1	ESTART (1)	ESTART (1)
Synchronism and energizing check	SECRSYN1	SYNC (1)	25 (1)
Condition monitoring and supervision			

Table continues on the next page

Function	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	ANSI
Circuit-breaker condition monitoring	SSCBR1	CBCM (1)	CBCM (1)
	SSCBR2	CBCM (2)	CBCM (2)
	SSCBR3	CBCM (3)	CBCM (3)
Trip circuit supervision	TCSSCBR1	TCS (1)	TCM (1)
	TCSSCBR2	TCS (2)	TCM (2)
Current circuit supervision	CCSPVC1	MCS 3I (1)	MCS 3I (1)
Fuse failure supervision	SEQSPVC1	FUSEF (1)	60 (1)
Runtime counter for machines and devices	MDSOPT1	OPTS (1)	OPTM (1)
	MDSOPT2	OPTS (2)	OPTM (2)
Measurement			
Three-phase current measurement	CMMXU1	3I (1)	3I (1)
	CMMXU2	3I (2)	3I (2)
Sequence current measurement	CSMSQI1	I1, I2, I0 (1)	I1, I2, I0 (1)
	CSMSQI2	I1, I2, I0 (B) (1)	I1, I2, I0 (B) (1)
Residual current measurement	RESCMMXU1	Io (1)	In (1)
Three-phase voltage measurement	VMMXU1	3U (1)	3V (1)
Single-phase voltage measurement	VAMMXU2	U_A (2)	V_A (2)
Residual voltage measurement	RESVMMXU1	Uo (1)	Vn (1)
Sequence voltage measurement	VSMSQI1	U1, U2, U0 (1)	V1, V2, V0 (1)
Three-phase power and energy measurement	PEMMXU1	P, E (1)	P, E (1)
Load profile record	LDPRLRC1	LOADPROF (1)	LOADPROF (1)
Frequency measurement	FMMXU1	f (1)	f (1)
Power quality			
Current total demand distortion	CMHAI1	PQM3I (1)	PQM3I (1)
Voltage total harmonic distortion	VMHAI1	PQM3U (1)	PQM3V (1)
Voltage variation	PHQVVR1	PQMU (1)	PQMV (1)
Voltage unbalance	VSQVUB1	PQUUB (1)	PQVUB (1)
Other			
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs)	TPGAPC1	TP (1)	TP (1)
	TPGAPC2	TP (2)	TP (2)
	TPGAPC3	TP (3)	TP (3)
	TPGAPC4	TP (4)	TP (4)
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs, second resolution)	TPSGAPC1	TPS (1)	TPS (1)
	TPSGAPC2	TPS (2)	TPS (2)
Minimum pulse timer (2 pcs, minute resolution)	TPMGAPC1	TPM (1)	TPM (1)
	TPMGAPC2	TPM (2)	TPM (2)
Pulse timer (8 pcs)	PTGAPC1	PT (1)	PT (1)
	PTGAPC2	PT (2)	PT (2)
Time delay off (8 pcs)	TOFGAPC1	TOF (1)	TOF (1)
	TOFGAPC2	TOF (2)	TOF (2)
	TOFGAPC3	TOF (3)	TOF (3)
	TOFGAPC4	TOF (4)	TOF (4)
Time delay on (8 pcs)	TONGAPC1	TON (1)	TON (1)
	TONGAPC2	TON (2)	TON (2)
	TONGAPC3	TON (3)	TON (3)

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Function	IEC 61850	IEC 60617	ANSI
	TONGAPC4	TON (4)	TON (4)
Set-reset (8 pcs)	SRGAPC1	SR (1)	SR (1)
	SRGAPC2	SR (2)	SR (2)
	SRGAPC3	SR (3)	SR (3)
	SRGAPC4	SR (4)	SR (4)
Move (8 pcs)	MVGAPC1	MV (1)	MV (1)
	MVGAPC2	MV (2)	MV (2)
	MVGAPC3	MV (3)	MV (3)
	MVGAPC4	MV (4)	MV (4)
Integer value move	MVI4GAPC1	MVI4 (1)	MVI4 (1)
	MVI4GAPC2	MVI4 (2)	MVI4 (2)
	MVI4GAPC3	MVI4 (3)	MVI4 (3)
	MVI4GAPC4	MVI4 (4)	MVI4 (4)
Analog value scaling	SCA4GAPC1	SCA4 (1)	SCA4 (1)
	SCA4GAPC2	SCA4 (2)	SCA4 (2)
	SCA4GAPC3	SCA4 (3)	SCA4 (3)
	SCA4GAPC4	SCA4 (4)	SCA4 (4)
Generic control point (16 pcs)	SPCGAPC1	SPC (1)	SPC (1)
	SPCGAPC2	SPC (2)	SPC (2)
	SPCGAPC3	SPC (3)	SPC (3)
Remote generic control points	SPCRGAPC1	SPCR (1)	SPCR (1)
Local generic control points	SPCLGAPC1	SPCL (1)	SPCL (1)
Generic up-down counters	UDFCNT1	UDCNT (1)	UDCNT (1)
	UDFCNT2	UDCNT (2)	UDCNT (2)
	UDFCNT3	UDCNT (3)	UDCNT (3)
	UDFCNT4	UDCNT (4)	UDCNT (4)
	UDFCNT5	UDCNT (5)	UDCNT (5)
	UDFCNT6	UDCNT (6)	UDCNT (6)
	UDFCNT7	UDCNT (7)	UDCNT (7)
	UDFCNT8	UDCNT (8)	UDCNT (8)
	UDFCNT9	UDCNT (9)	UDCNT (9)
	UDFCNT10	UDCNT (10)	UDCNT (10)
	UDFCNT11	UDCNT (11)	UDCNT (11)
	UDFCNT12	UDCNT (12)	UDCNT (12)
Programmable buttons (16 buttons)	FKEYGGIO1	FKEY (1)	FKEY (1)
Logging functions			
Disturbance recorder	RDRE1	DR (1)	DFR (1)
Fault recorder	FLTRFRC1	FAULTREC (1)	FAULTREC (1)
Sequence event recorder	SER1	SER (1)	SER (1)

32. Document revision history

Document revision/date	Product version	History
A/2013-05-07	2.0	First release
B/2013-07-01	2.0	Content updated
C/2014-07-01	2.0	Content updated
D/2014-09-11	2.0	Content updated
E/2015-12-11	2.0 FP1	Content updated to correspond to the product version
F/2019-06-19	2.0 FP1	Content updated
G/2021-12-30	2.0 FP1	Content updated

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