Electrical network protection

Sepam

series 20, series 40, series 80

Digital protection relays

Catalogue
2008

Schneider Electric

General Content

A new path for achieving your electrical installations

A comprehensive offer

The Sepam range is part of a comprehensive offer of Schneider Electric products that are perfectly coordinated to meet all medium and low voltage electrical distribution requirements. All of these products have been designed to work together: electrical, mechanical and communication compatibility.
The electrical installation is thus both optimised and has improved performance :
better service continuity,
increased personnel and equipment safety,
guaranteed upgradeability,
efficient monitoring and control.
You therefore have all the advantages at hand in terms of know-how and creativity for achieving optimised, safe, upgradeable and compliant installations.

Tools for facilitating the design and installation

With Schneider Electric, you have a complete range of tools to help you get to know and install the products whilst complying with current standards and good working practices. These tools, technical sheets and guides, design software, training courses, etc are regularly updated.

Schneider Electric is associating itself with your know-how and your creativity to produce optimised, safe, upgradeable and compliant installations

For a real partnership with you

A universal solution doesn't exist because each electrical installation is specific. The variety of combinations on offer allows you to truly customise the technical solutions.
You are able to express your creativity and put your know-how to best advantage when designing, manufacturing and exploiting an electrical installation.

Range description

1

Increase energy availability

Fast response

Maximum dependability

100% available energy

Your electrical equipment is under control. With Sepam protection relays, you get maximum energy availability for your process.

Sepam protection relays
Number one in dependability

Maximize energy availability and the profits generated by your installation while protecting life and property.

Keep informed to manage better

With Sepam, you get intuitive access to all system information in your language so that you can manage your electrical installation effectively. If a problem occurs, clear and complete information puts you in a position to make the right decisions immediately. The electrical supply is restored without delay.

Maintain installation availability

Sepam maintains high energy availability thanks to its diagnostics function that continuously monitors network status.
In-depth analysis capabilities and high reliability ensure that equipment is de-energized only when absolutely necessary.
Risks are minimized and servicing time reduced by programming maintenance operations.

Enhance installation dependability

Sepam series 80 is the first digital protection relay to deliver dependability and behaviour in the event of failure meeting the requirements of standard IEC 61508. Sepam manufacturing quality is so high that the units can be used in the most severe environments, including off-shore oil rigs and chemical factories (IEC 60062-2-60).

1982

Launch of first multi-functional digital protection relay

2008

Over 400,000 Sepam units installed around the world

Electrical utilities, petrochemical plants, hospitals, infrastructures, shopping centres, small industry.

1

Improve satisfaction

+

=

100% satisfaction

A set of simple and effective functions suited to your customer's application

Fast response from Schneider Electric: save time at every step in your project

With Sepam protection relays, you can count on simple, high-performance products and the support of top-notch Schneider Electric teams. Meet your obligations the easy way.

Sepam protection relays

Save time at every step in project development and installation to consistently meet your project deadlines.

Go for simplicity

With multi-functional Sepam protection relays, you can measure, manage, analyze and produce diagnostics for all applications in an installation. Range modularity makes it easy to select the relay corresponding exactly to your needs.
The range is structured for typical applications (substations, transformers, generators, capacitors, busbars and motors) and provides the necessary functions for each application (protection, metering, control and monitoring, etc.).
Starting with a Sepam base unit, complete solutions can be built up by adding input/output modules, sensors and communication modules.

190
Schneider Electric does business in 190 countries

Make configuration easily

A single PC software tool for the entire Sepam range makes system start-up and operation particularly easy. The user-friendly program guides you step by step from the initial programming on through to final commissioning. Sepam produces a detailed report on system configuration and all the activated protection functions.
On Sepam series 80, the entire setup is saved to a memory cartridge that can be accessed in front, for instance when replacing a unit.

Communicate the open way

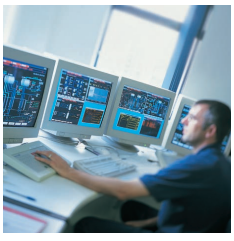
In addition to the DNP3, IEC 60870-5-103 and Modbus standards, Sepam complies with IEC 61850 and uses the communication protocol that is today's market standard to interface with all brands of electrical-distribution devices.

Standard IEC 61850


Installation


Setup


Local display


Supervision

Maximize protection

1

What level of safety? For what applications?

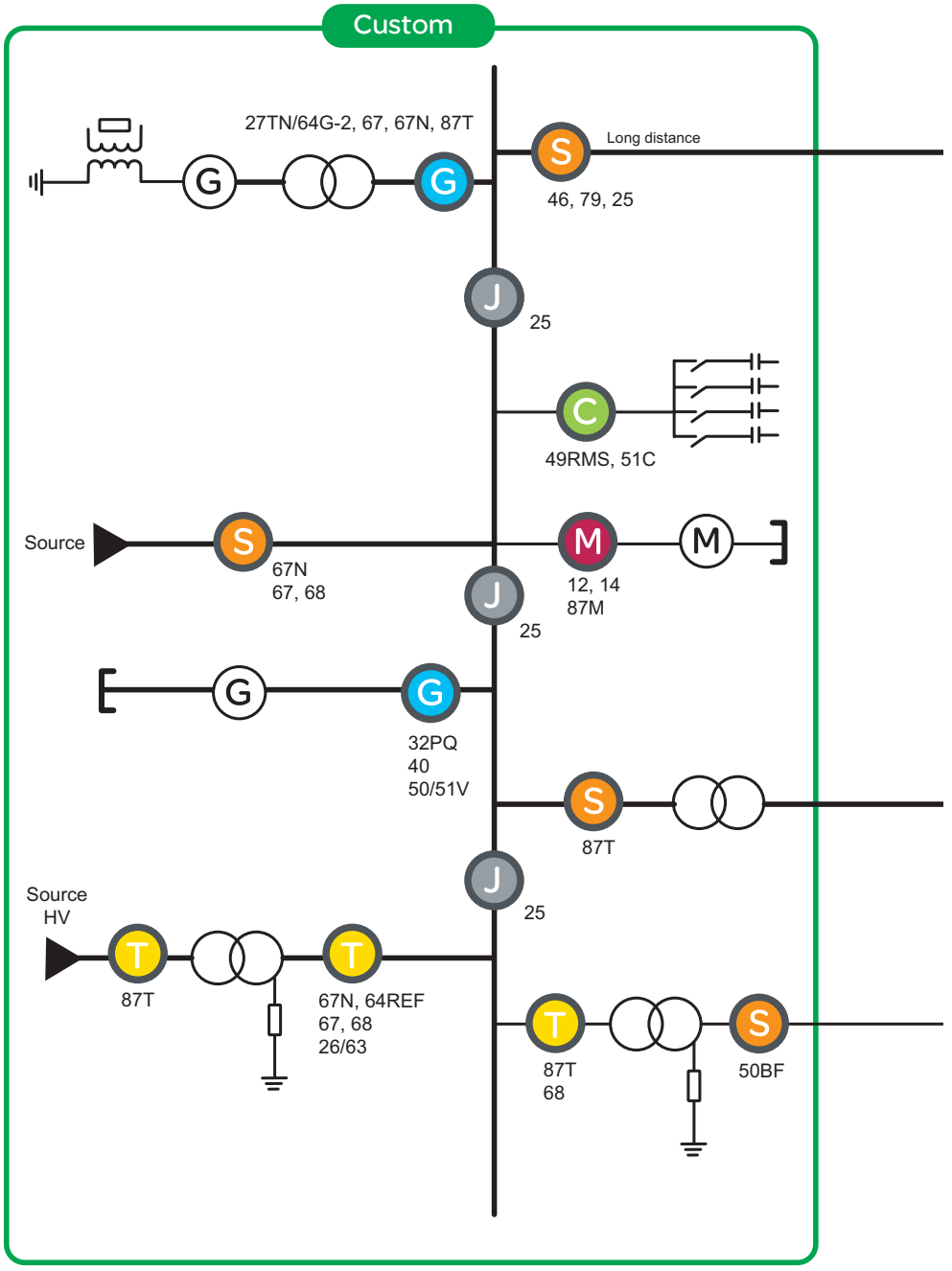
Sepam range design is based on a simple idea. All users should be able to find a solution corresponding exactly to their needs and offering the right balance between performance, simplicity and cost.

A Sepam relay for each application...

- S Substations
- T Transformers
- G Generators
- C Capacitors
- B Busbars
- M Motors

... and different levels of protection

> Thermal protection based on temperature rise calculation, with predictive indications to optimize process control.
> Directional phase over-current protection for closed-loop networks.
> Directional earth-fault protection for all types of neutral systems.
> Fast and highly-sensitive protection of transformers, motors and generators using differential functions with restraint.



Custom applications

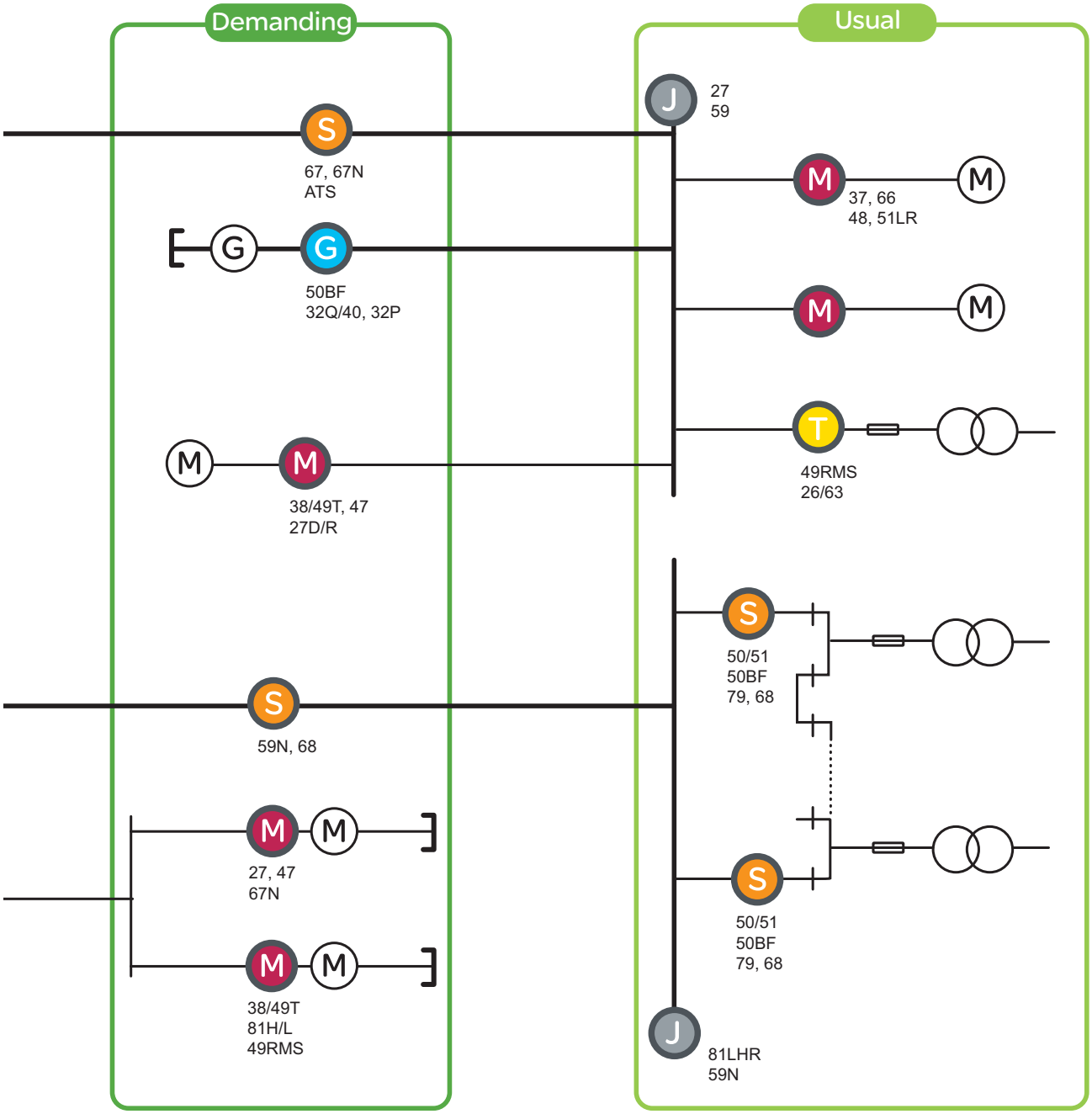
Sepam series 80

Demanding applications

Sepam series 40

Standard applications

Sepam series 20



1 Start-up was never so easy

The Sepam programming and operating software provides a single environment for the entire range. The result is a simple, user-friendly approach for fast commissioning.

Setup

Equipment setup

Set up the various modules (input/outputs, display, communication, sensors).

Protection setup

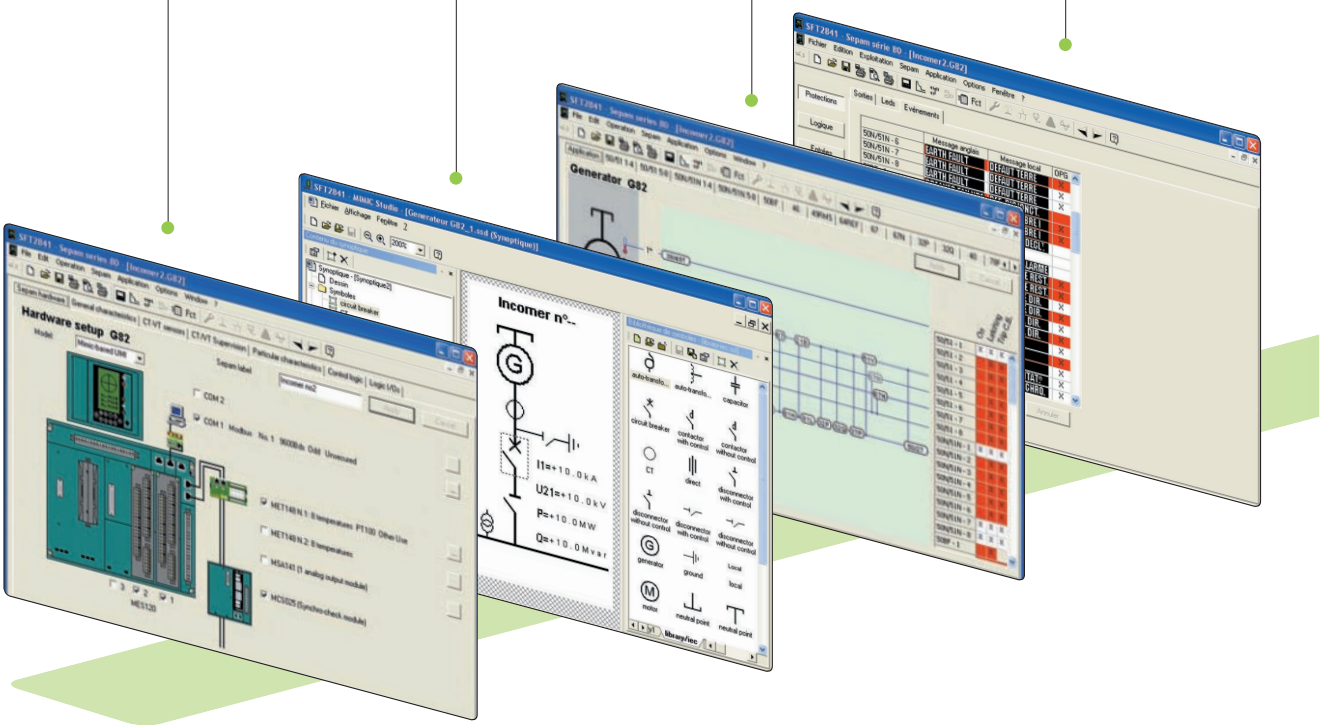
Prepare the single-line diagram either by reworking a mimic diagram from the library or by creating a new one.

Protection activation

Graphically create the links between sensors and the measurements carried out by the relays.

Summary of functions

Assign easily and quickly the various protection, control and monitoring functions.



10 minutes | 5 minutes | 5 minutes | 40 minutes

Operation

The setup is now ready to be deployed on all the Sepam units in the installation.

Analysis of waveform capture

Display, analysis and printing of disturbance-recording data.

Real-time supervision

Supervision of the status of all the relays in the electrical installation.

Management of alarms and events

Automatic generation of the relay setup report.

15 years of peace of mind

Selection guide for all applications

1

The selection guide proposes the Sepam types suited to your protection needs, based on the characteristics of your application.
The most typical applications are presented with the corresponding Sepam.
Each application example is described by:

- a single-line diagram indicating:
  - equipment to be protected
  - network configuration
  - position of measurement sensors
- standard and specific Sepam functions to be implemented to protect the application.

Series 20

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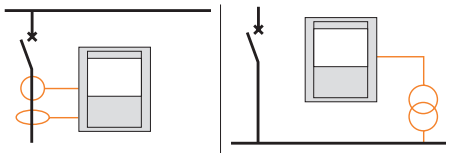

Series 40

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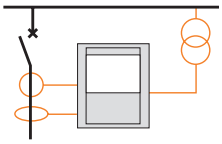

		Series 20				Series 40			
Protections									
Current		■	■			■	■		■
Voltage				■	■	■	■		■
Frequency				■	■	■	■		■
Specifics			breaker failure		disconnection by rate of change of frequency		directional earth fault		directional earth fault and phase overcurrent
Applications									
Substation P. 14		S20	S23			S40	S41	S43	S42
Busbar P. 16				B21	B22				
Transformer P. 18		T20	T23			T40			T42
Motor P. 24		M20					M41		
Generator P. 28						G40			
Capacitor P. 32									
Characteristics									
Logic inputs/ outputs	Inputs	0 to 10		0 to 10		0 to 10			
	Outputs	4 to 8		4 to 8		4 to 8			
Temperature sensors		0 to 8		0 to 8		0 to 16			
Channel	Current	3I + Io				3I + Io			
	Voltage			3V + Vo		3V			
	LPCT (1)	Yes		Yes		Yes			
Communication ports		1 to 2		1 to 2		1 to 2			
Control	Matrix (2)	Yes		Yes		Yes			
	Logic equation editor					Yes			
	Logipam (3)								
Other	Memory cartridge with settings								
	Backup battery								

(1) LPCT : low-power current transducer complying with standard IEC 60044-8.

(2) Control matrix for simple assignment of information from the protection, control and monitoring functions.

Selection guide for all applications

The list of functions is given for information purposes.
Earthing, wether direct or via an impedance, is represented by the same pictogram, i.e. the pictogram corresponding to a direct connection.

Series 80

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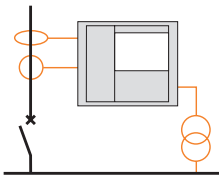
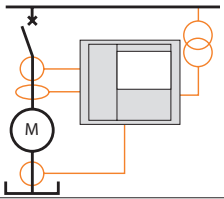
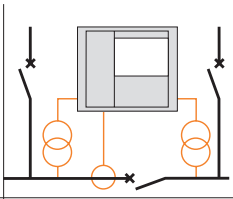
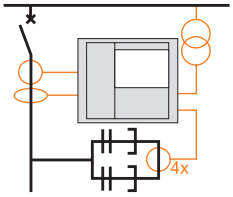








■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	directional earth fault	directional earth fault and phase overcurrent	disconnection by rate of change of frequency	transformer & transformer-machine unit differential	machine differential	voltage and frequency protection for 2 sets of busbars	capacitor-bank unbalance
S80	S81	S82	S84				
B80						B83	
	T81	T82		T87			
	M81			M88	M87		
		G82		G88	G87		
							C86
0 to 42				0 to 42		0 to 42	0 to 42
5 to 23				5 to 23		5 to 23	5 to 23
0 to 16				0 to 16		0 to 16	0 to 16
3I + 2 x Io				2 x 3I + 2 x Io		3I + Io	2 x 3I + 2 x Io
3V + Vo				3V + Vo		2 x 3V + 2 x Vo	3V + Vo
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes
2 to 4				2 to 4		2 to 4	2 to 4
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes				Yes		Yes	Yes

(3) Logipam ladder language (PC programming environment) to make full use of Sepam series 80 functions.

Substation applications
Feeder protection

Protection functions	ANSI code	S20	S23	B22	S40	S41	S42	S43	S80	S81	S82	S84
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	4	4		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4		4	4	4	4	8	8	8	8
Breaker failure	50BF		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	1	1		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thermal overload for cables	49RMS									2	2	2
Directional phase overcurrent (1)	67						2				2	2
Directional earth fault (1)	67N/67NC					2	2	2		2	2	2
Directional active overpower	32P					1	1	1		2	2	2
Directional active underpower	37P											2
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D			2					2	2	2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R			1					2	2	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27			2/1 (4)	2	2	2		4	4	4	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59			2	2	2	2		4	4	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N			2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47				1	1	1		2	2	2	2
Overfrequency	81H			1	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L			2	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Rate of change of frequency	81R			1								2
Recloser (4 cycles) (2)	79	□	□		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Synchro-check (3)	25								□	□	□	□

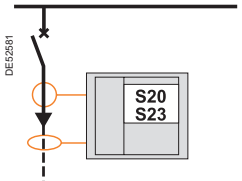
The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard*, □ *options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*
(4) *2 undervoltage (L-L) and 1 undervoltage (L-N).*

Feeder protection

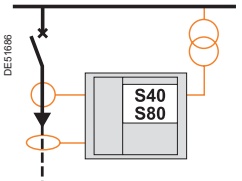
■ feeder short-circuit and overload protection.

Protection of low-capacitance feeders in impedance earthed or solidly earthed neutral systems: Sepam S20, S23, S40 or S80

■ no voltage and frequency monitoring.

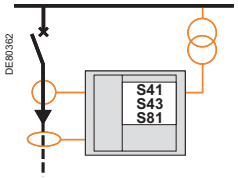


■ voltage and frequency monitoring.



Protection of high-capacitance feeders in impedance earthed or compensated or isolated neutral systems: Sepam S41, S4 or S81

■ specific feeder protection: 67N/67NC.



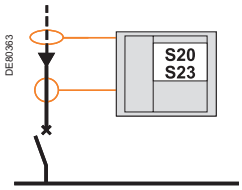
Substation applications
Incomer protection

Incomer protection

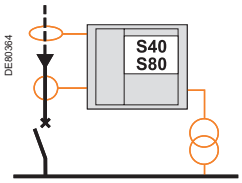
■ busbar short-circuit protection.

Incomer protection: Sepam S20, S23, S40 or S80

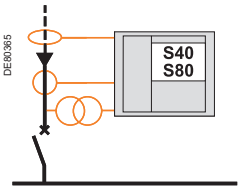
■ no voltage and frequency monitoring.



■ busbar voltage and frequency monitoring.

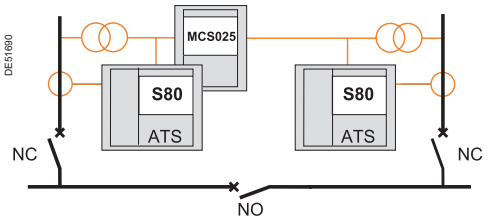


■ line voltage and frequency monitoring.



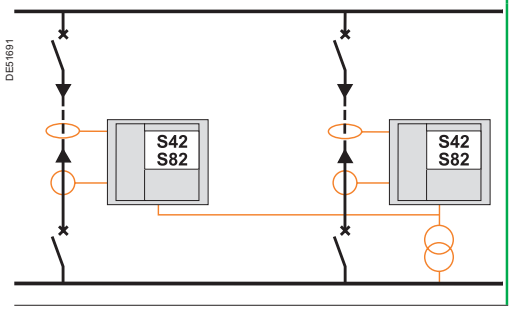
Protection of 2 incomers: Sepam S80

■ with automatic source transfer (ATS) and synchro-check (ANSI 25).



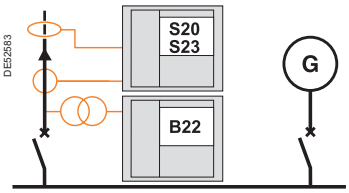
Parallel incomer protection: Sepam S42 or S82

■ specific line or source protection: 67, 67N/67NC.

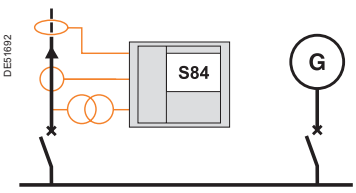


Parallel-incomer protection with disconnection function: Sepam S20 + B22 or Sepam S84

■ disconnection-specific functions: 27,59, 59N, 81L, 81R.

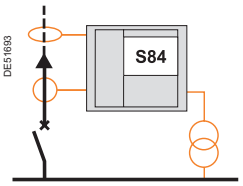


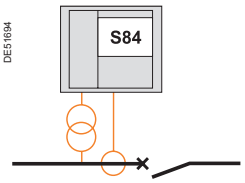
■ disconnection-specific functions: 27,59, 59N, 81L, 81R, 32P, 37P.



Protection of an incomer or coupling circuit breaker with load shedding based on frequency variations: Sepam S84

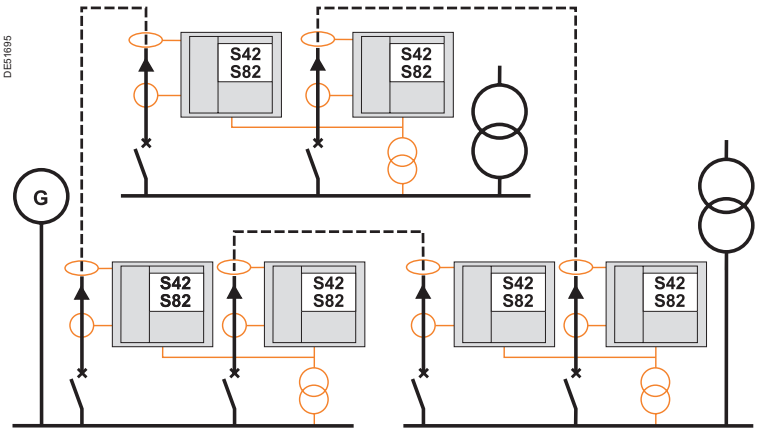
■ load-shedding-specific functions: 81L, 81R.





Ring-incomer protection: Sepam S42 or S82

■ line or source protection: 67, 67N/67NC
■ directional logic discrimination.



Busbar applications

1

Protection functions	ANSI code	B21	B22	B80	B83
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51			8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G			8	8
Breaker failure	50BF			1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46			2	2
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D	2	2	2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R	1	1	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27	2/1 (3)	2/1 (3)	4	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59	2	2	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N	2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47			2	2
Overfrequency	81H	1	1	2	2
Underfrequency	81L	2	2	4	4
Rate of change of frequency	81R		1		
Synchro-check (2)	25			□	□

The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard,* □ *options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*
(3) *2 undervoltage (L-L) and 1 undervoltage (L-N).*

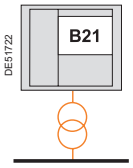
Busbar applications

Voltage monitoring

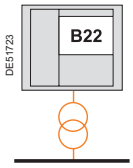
■ voltage and frequency monitoring.

Monitoring of the 3 phase voltages and the residual voltage on busbars: Sepam B21 or B22

■ load-shedding-specific function: 81L.



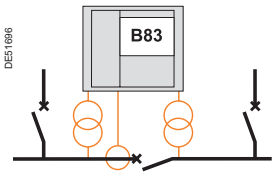
■ load-shedding-specific functions: 81L, 81R.



Coupling circuit-breaker protection

■ busbar short-circuit protection
■ voltage and frequency monitoring.

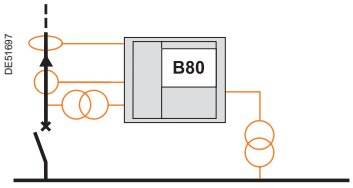
Monitoring of the 3 phase voltages and the residual voltage on 2 both half-busbars: Sepam B83



Incomer protection with additional busbar voltage

■ busbar short-circuit protection
■ line voltage and frequency monitoring.

Additional busbar voltage monitoring: Sepam B80



Transformer applications

1

Standard transformer application diagrams do not take voltage levels into account:
- the transformer primary winding is always at the top
- the transformer secondary winding is always at the bottom.

The transformer primary and secondary windings need to be protected.
The Sepam proposed can be installed on either the primary or secondary winding of the transformer.
The other winding can be protected by an incomer or feeder type substation application Sepam.

Protection functions	ANSI code	T20	T23	T40	T42	T81	T82	T87
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	4	4	4	4	8	8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4	4	4	8	8	8
Breaker failure	50BF		1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Thermal overload for machines (1)	49RMS	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Restricted earth fault differential	64REF					2	2	2
Two-winding transformer differential	87T							1
Directional phase overcurrent (1)	67				2		2	2
Directional earth fault (1)	67N/67NC				2	2	2	2
Directional active overpower	32P					2	2	2
Overfluxing (V / Hz)	24							2
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D					2	2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R					2	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27			2	2	4	4	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59			2	2	4	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N			2	2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47			1	1	2	2	2
Overfrequency	81H			2	2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L			4	4	4	4	4
Thermostat / Buchholz (2)	26/63	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Temperature monitoring (16 RTDs) (3)	38/49T	□ 8 RTDs	□ 8 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs
Synchro-check (4)	25					□	□	□

The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard,* □ *options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*
(4) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*

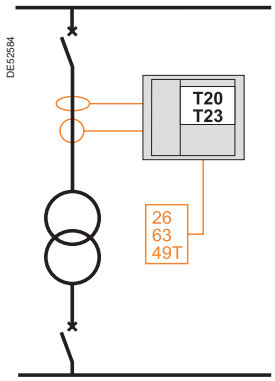
Transformer applications
Transformer feeder protection

Transformer feeder protection

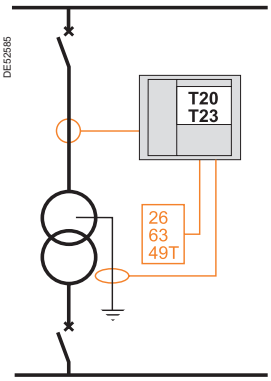
- transformer short-circuit and overload protection
- internal transformer protection: Thermostat / Buchholz (ANSI 26/63)
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 49T).

Transformer feeder protection without voltage monitoring: Sepam T20, T23

Earth fault protection:
- primary: 50G/51G.

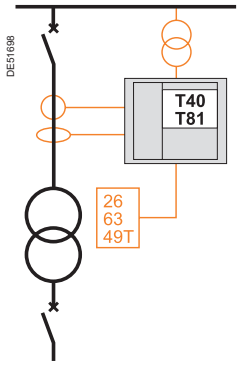


Earth fault protection:
- neutral point: 50G/51G.



Transformer feeder protection with voltage monitoring: Sepam T40 or T81

Earth fault protection:
- primary: 50G/51G.



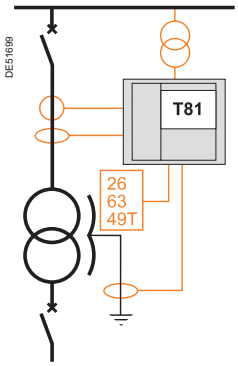
Note: *for long feeders, the 50G/51G function may be replaced by the 67N/67NC.*

Transformer applications
Transformer feeder protection

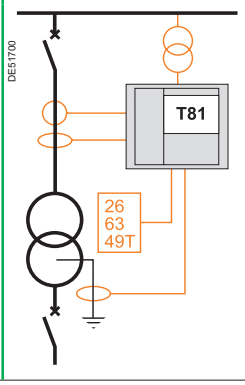
1

Transformer feeder protection with voltage monitoring and additional current measurement: Sepam T81

Earth fault protection:
- ■ primary: 50G/51G
- ■ tank earth leakage: 50G/51G.



Earth fault protection:
- ■ primary: 50G/51G
- ■ secondary: 50G/51G.

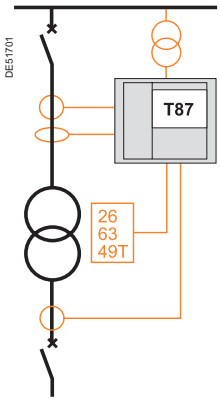


Note: *for long feeders, the 50G/51G function may be replaced by the 67N/67NC.*

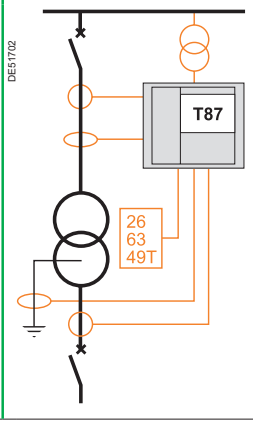
Transformer feeder differential protection: Sepam T87

Transformer differential protection: 87T

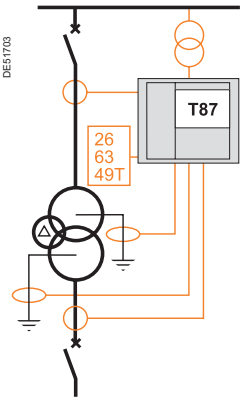
Earth fault protection:
- ■ primary: 50G/51G.



Earth fault protection:
- ■ primary: 50G/51G
- ■ secondary:
- □ 64REF
- □ 50G/51G.



Earth fault protection:
- ■ primary:
- □ 64REF
- □ 50G/51G
- ■ secondary:
- □ 64REF
- □ 50G/51G.



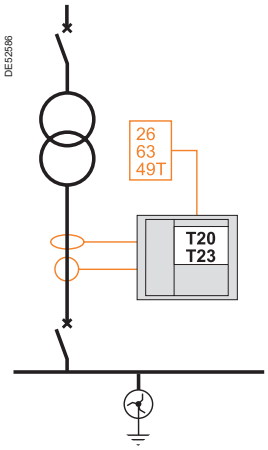
Transformer applications
Transformer incomer protection

Transformer incomer protection

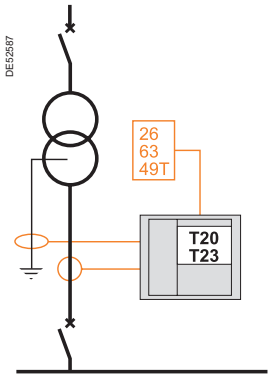
- transformer short-circuit and overload protection
- internal transformer protection: Thermostat / Buchholz (ANSI 26/63)
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 49T).

Transformer incomer protection without voltage monitoring: Sepam T20,

Earth fault protection:
- secondary: 50G/51G.

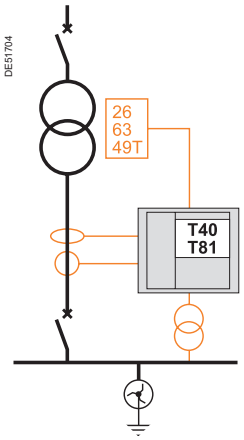


Earth fault protection:
- neutral point: 50G/51G.

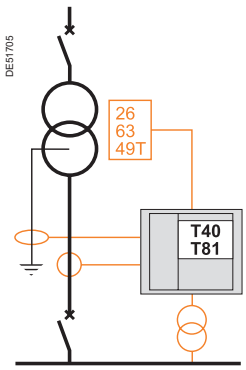


Transformer incomer protection with voltage monitoring: Sepam T40 or T81

Earth fault protection:
- secondary: 50G/51G.



Earth fault protection:
- secondary:
  - 64REF
  - 50G/51G.

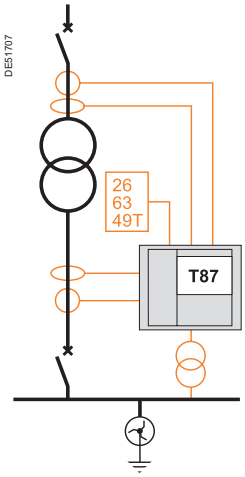
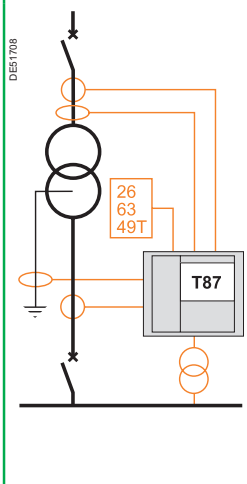
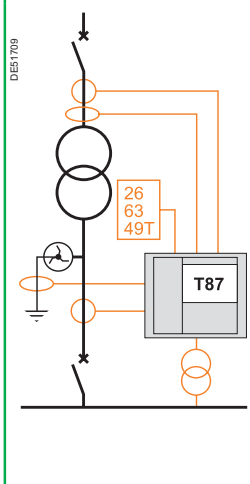
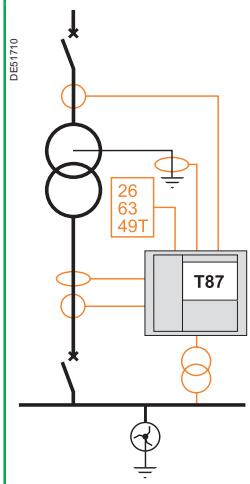
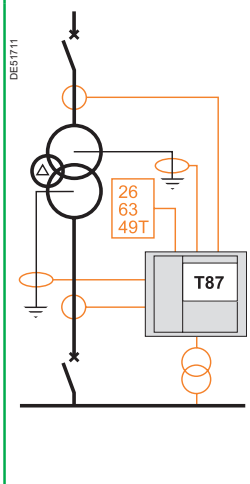


Transformer applications
Transformer incomer protection

1

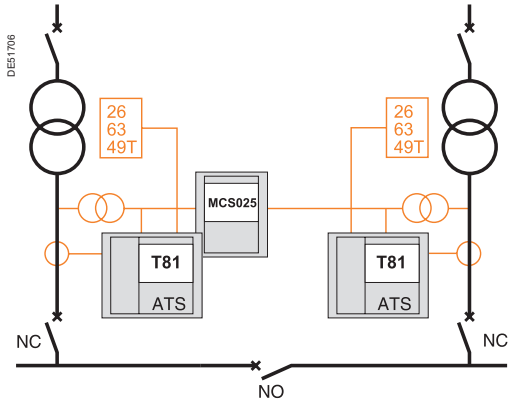
Transformer incomer differential protection: Sepam T87

Transformer differential protection: 87T

Earth fault protection:	Earth fault protection:	Earth fault protection:	Earth fault protection:	Earth fault protection:
■ primary: 50G/51G ■ secondary: 50G/51G.	■ primary: 50G/51G ■ secondary: □ 64REF □ 50G/51G.	■ primary: 50G/51G ■ secondary: □ 64REF □ 50G/51G.	■ primary: □ 64REF □ 50G/51G ■ secondary: 50G/51G.	■ primary: □ 64REF □ 50G/51G ■ secondary: □ 64REF □ 50G/51G.
				

Protection of 2 non-coupled transformer incomers: Sepam T81

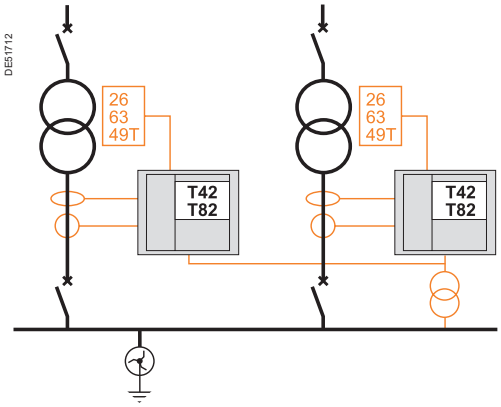
■ automatic source transfer (ATS)
■ synchro-check (ANSI 25).



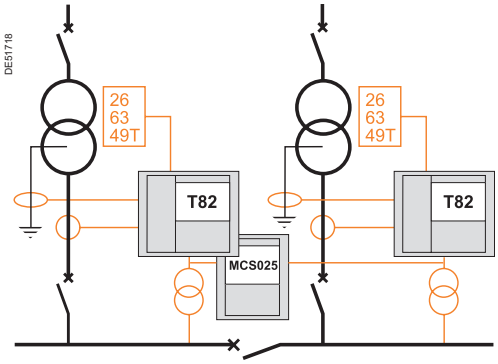
Transformer applications
Transformer incomer protection

Parallel transformer incomer protection: Sepam T42 or T82

- transformer directional phase overcurrent protection: 67
- transformer secondary earth fault protection: 50G/51G, 59N.

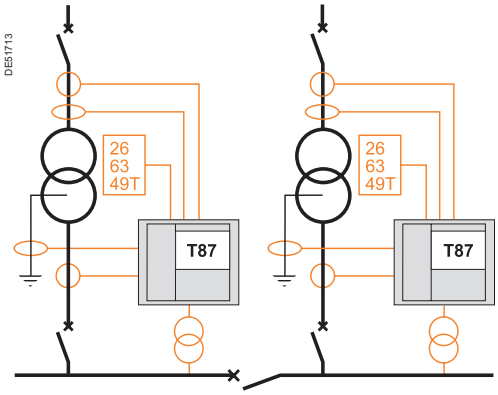


- transformer directional phase overcurrent protection: 67
- transformer secondary earth fault protection: 67N/67NC, 64REF
- with synchro-check (ANSI 25).



Parallel incomer differential protection: Sepam T87

- transformer differential protection: 87T
- directional transformer protection: 67
- transformer secondary earth fault protection: 50G/51G, 67N/67NC 64REF.



Motor applications

Protection functions	ANSI code	M20	M41	M81	M87	M88
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	4	4	8	8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4	8	8	8
Breaker failure	50BF		1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	1	2	2	2	2
Thermal overload for machines (1)	49RMS	2	2	2	2	2
Two-winding transformer differential	87T					1
Machine differential	87M				1	
Directional earth fault (1)	67N/67NC		2	2	2	2
Directional active overpower	32P		1	2	2	2
Directional reactive overpower	32Q/40		1	1	1	1
Field loss (underimpedance)	40			1	1	1
Phase undercurrent	37	1	1	1	1	1
Excessive starting time, locked rotor	48/51LR/14	1	1	1	1	1
Starts per hour	66	1	1	1	1	1
Loss of synchronization	78PS			1	1	1
Overspeed (2 set points) (2)	12			□	□	□
Underspeed (2 set points) (2)	14			□	□	□
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D		2	2	2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R		1	2	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27		2	4	4	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59		2	4	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N		2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47		1	2	2	2
Overfrequency	81H		2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L		4	4	4	4
Thermostat / Buchholz	26/63			□		□
Temperature monitoring (16 RTDs) (3)	38/49T	□ 8 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs

The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard, □ options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*

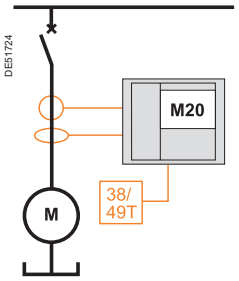
Motor applications

Motor protection

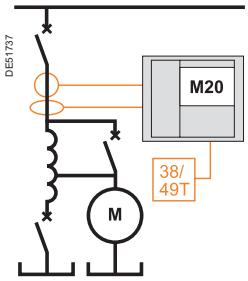
- internal motor fault protection
- power supply fault protection
- driven load fault protection
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 38/49T).

Motor protection without voltage monitoring: Sepam M20

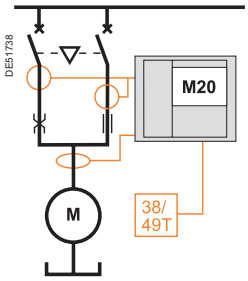
■ direct starting.



■ auto-transformer starting.

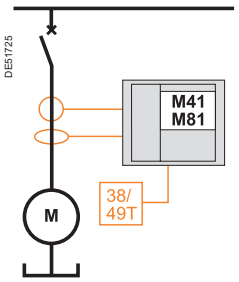


■ two-way.

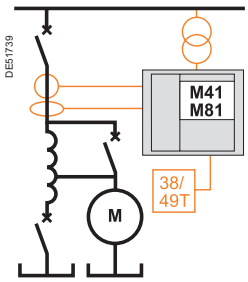


Motor protection with voltage monitoring: Sepam M41 or M81

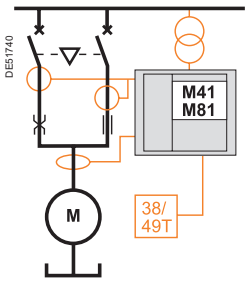
■ direct starting.



■ auto-transformer starting.



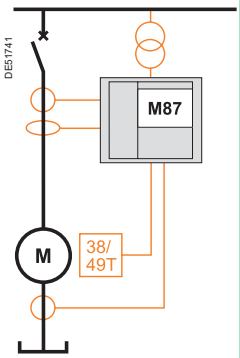
■ two-way.



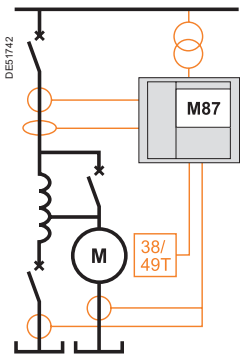
Motor differential protection: Sepam M87

Motor differential protection: 87M.

■ direct starting.

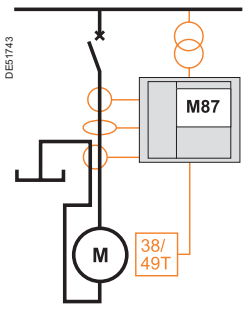


■ auto-transformer starting.



Phase protection by self-balancing-differential scheme: 50/51.

■ direct starting.



Motor applications

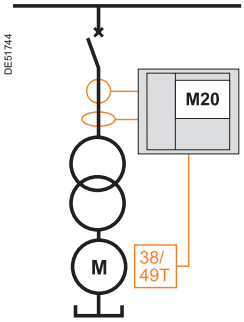
Motor-transformer unit protection

- motor and transformer protection against internal faults
- power supply fault protection
- driven load fault protection
- internal transformer protection: Thermostat / Buchholz (ANSI 26/63)
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 38/49T).

Motor-transformer unit protection without voltage monitoring: Sepam M20

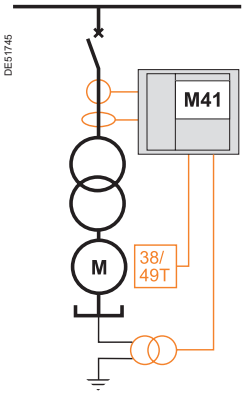
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G.

Note: *monitoring of motor insulation must be ensured by another device.*



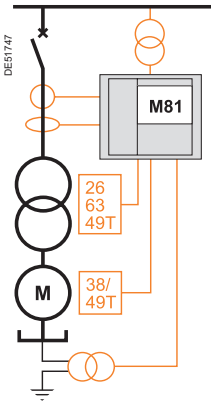
Motor-transformer unit protection with voltage monitoring: Sepam M41

- motor earth fault protection: 59N
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G.

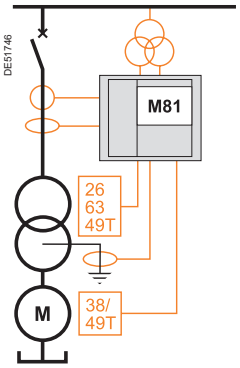


Motor-transformer unit protection with voltage and transformer monitoring: Sepam M81

- motor earth fault protection: 59N
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G
- transformer monitoring: Buchholz, thermostat, temperature measurement.



- motor earth fault protection: 50G/51G
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G
- transformer monitoring: Buchholz, thermostat, temperature measurement.

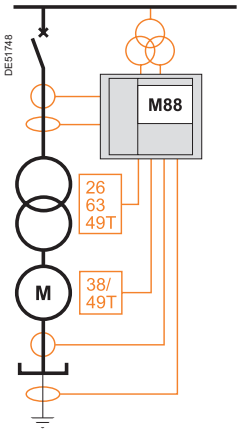


Motor applications

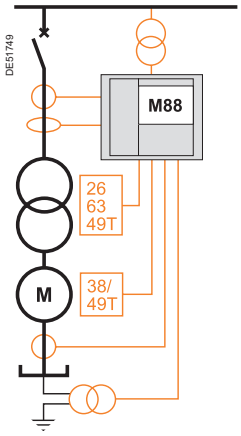
Motor-transformer unit differential protection: Sepam M88

Motor-transformer unit differential protection: 87T.

- motor earth fault protection: 50G/51G
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G.



- motor earth fault protection: 59N
- transformer primary earth fault protection: 50G/51G.



Generator applications

Protection functions	ANSI code	G40	G82	G87	G88
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	4	8	8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	8	8	8
Breaker failure	50BF	1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	2	2	2	2
Thermal overload for machines (1)	49RMS	2	2	2	2
Restricted earth fault differential	64REF		2		2
Two-winding transformer differential	87T				1
Machine differential	87M			1	
Directional phase overcurrent (1)	67		2	2	2
Directional earth fault (1)	67N/67NC		2	2	2
Directional active overpower	32P	1	2	2	2
Directional reactive overpower	32Q/40	1	1	1	1
Directional active underpower	37P		2		
Field loss (underimpedance)	40		1	1	1
Loss of synchronization	78PS		1	1	1
Overspeed (2 set points) (2)	12		□	□	□
Underspeed (2 set points) (2)	14		□	□	□
Voltage-restrained phase overcurrent	50V/51V	1	2	2	2
Underimpedance	21B		1	1	1
Inadvertent energization	50/27		1	1	1
Third harmonic undervoltage / 100% stator earth fault	27TN/64G2 64G		2	2	2
Overfluxing (V / Hz)	24		2	2	2
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D		2	2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R		2	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27	2	4	4	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59	2	4	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N	2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47	1	2	2	2
Overfrequency	81H	2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L	4	4	4	4
Thermostat / Buchholz	26/63		□		□
Temperature monitoring (16 RTDs) (3)	38/49T	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs	□ 16 RTDs
Synchro-check (4)	25		□	□	□

The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard,* □ *options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*
(4) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*

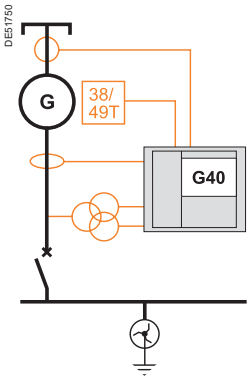
Generator applications

Generator protection

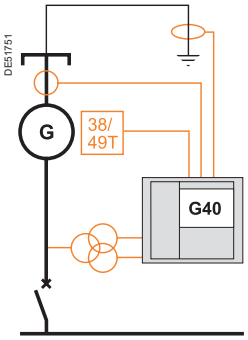
- internal generator fault protection
- network fault protection
- driving machine fault protection
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 38/49T)
- voltage and frequency monitoring.

Protection of a separate generator: Sepam G40

Earth fault protection:
- 50G/51G
- 59N.



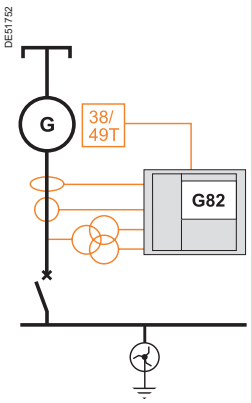
Earth fault protection:
- 50G/51G.



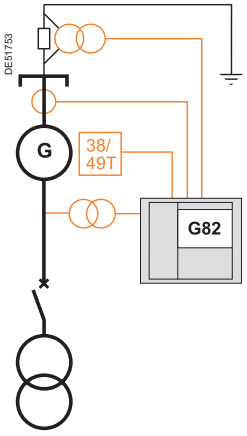
Protection of a generator coupled to other generators or to a network: Sepam G82

Short-circuit detection on generator side: 67.
Control fault protection.

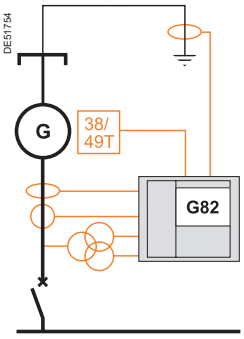
Earth fault protection:
- 50G/51G
- 59N.



Earth fault protection:
- 100 % stator earth fault 64G.



Earth fault protection:
- 64REF and 50G/51G
- 50N/51N.

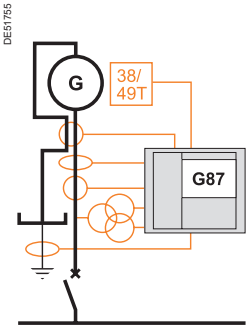


Generator applications

Generator differential protection: Sepam G87

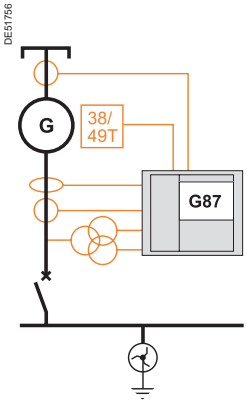
Phase protection by self-balancing differential scheme: 50/51.

Earth fault protection: 50G/51G.

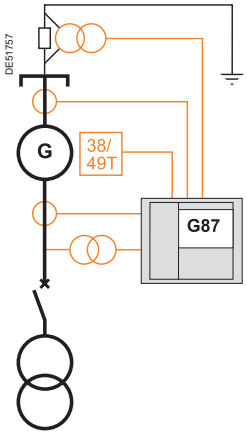


Generator differential protection: 87M.

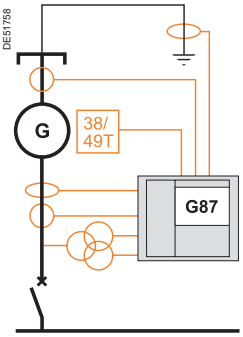
Earth fault protection:
- 50G/51G
- 59N.



Earth fault protection:
- 100 % stator earth fault 64G.



Earth fault protection:
- 50N/51N.



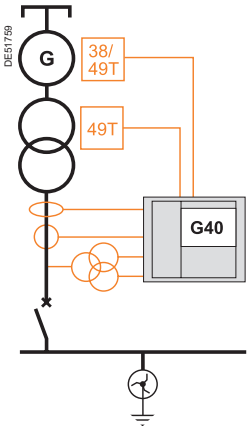
Generator-transformer unit protection

- generator and transformer protection against internal faults
- network fault protection
- driving machine fault protection
- RTD temperature monitoring (ANSI 38/49T)
- voltage and frequency monitoring.

Separate generator-transformer unit protection. Sepam G40

Earth fault protection:
- 50G/51G.

Note: *monitoring of generator insulation must be ensured by another device.*

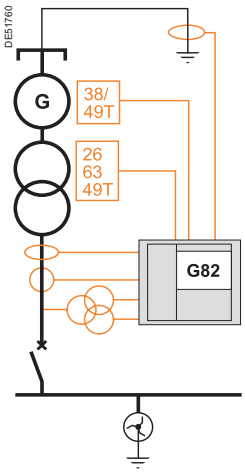


Generator applications

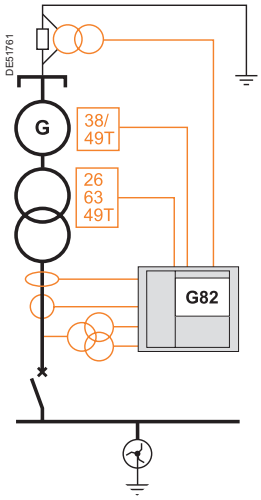
Protection of a generator-transformer unit coupled to other generators or to a network: Sepam G82

Short-circuit detection on generator side: 67.
Control fault protection.
Internal transformer protection: Thermostat / Buchholz (ANSI 26/63).

■ generator earth fault protection: 50G/51G
■ transformer secondary earth fault protection:
□ 50G/51G
□ 59N.



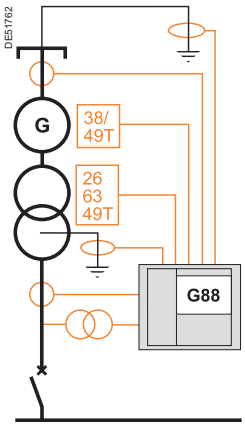
■ generator earth fault protection: 100 % stator earth fault 64G
■ transformer secondary earth fault protection:
□ 50G/51G
□ 59N.



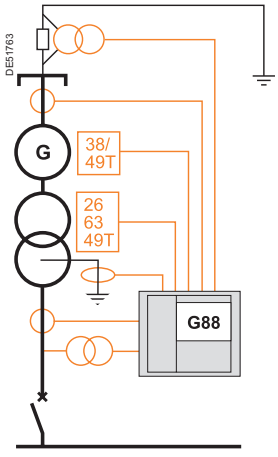
Generator-transformer unit differential protection: Sepam G88

Generator-transformer unit differential protection: 87T.

■ generator earth fault protection: 50G/51G
■ transformer secondary earth fault protection:
□ 50G/51G.



■ generator earth fault protection: 100% stator earth fault 64G
■ transformer secondary earth fault protection:
□ 50G/51G
□ 64REF.



Capacitor applications

Protection functions	ANSI code	S20	S23	S40	C86
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	4	4	4	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4	4	8
Breaker failure	50BF		1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	1	1	2	2
Thermal overload for capacitors (1)	49RMS				2
Capacitor-bank unbalance	51C				8
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D				2
Remanent undervoltage	27R				2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27			2	4
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59			2	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N			2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47			1	2
Overfrequency	81H			2	2
Underfrequency	81L			4	4
Temperature monitoring (16 RTDs) (2)	38/49T				□ 16 RTDs

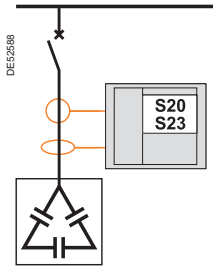
The figures indicate the number of units available for each protection function
■ *standard,* □ *options.*
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*

Capacitor applications

Capacitor bank protection

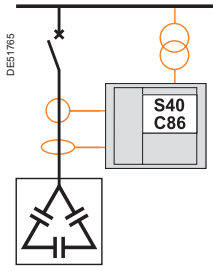
Protection of a capacitor bank (delta connection) without voltage monitoring: Sepam S20, S23

- capacitor bank short-circuit protection.



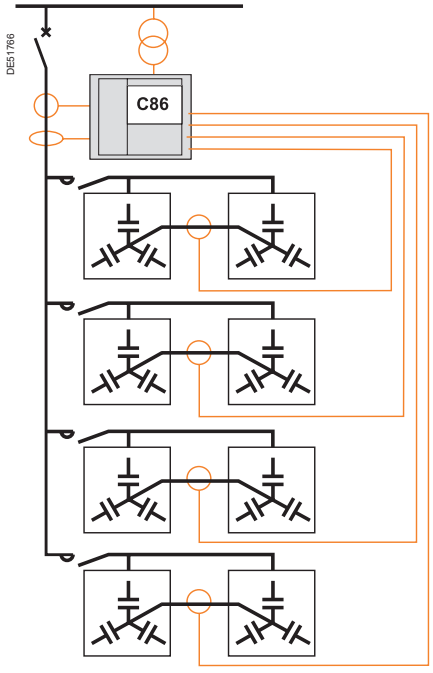
Protection of a capacitor bank (delta connection) with voltage monitoring: Sepam S40 or C86

- capacitor bank short-circuit protection
- voltage and frequency monitoring
- overload protection: ANSI 49RMS (Sepam C86 only).



Protection of a double-star connected capacitor bank with 1 to 4 steps: Sepam C86

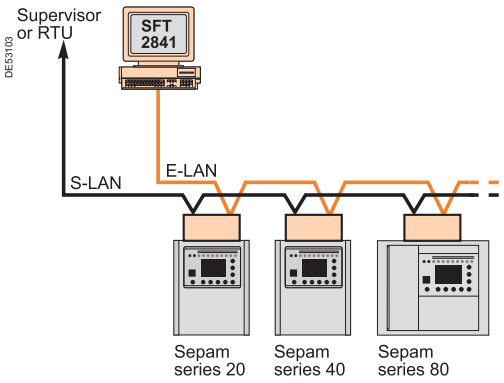
- capacitor bank short-circuit protection
- voltage and frequency monitoring
- specific overload protection, self-adapted to the number of connected steps
- unbalance protection: 51C.



Communication networks and protocols

1

All Sepam relays communicate and can be integrated in a communication architecture. All Sepam information can be accessed remotely.



Sepam connection to two communication networks (S-LAN and E-LAN).

Two types of communication network

Sepam relays can be connected to two types of networks, thus providing access to different types of information:
- a supervisory local area network or S-LAN
- an engineering local area network or E-LAN.

Examples of communication architectures are presented on pages 37 to 39.

Supervisory local area network (S-LAN)

An S-LAN is used for supervision functions concerning the installation and the electric network. It can be used to connect a set of communicating devices using the same communication protocol to a centralized supervision system.
Sepam can be connected to an S-LAN using one of the following communication protocols:
- Modbus RTU
- Modbus TCP/IP
- DNP3
- IEC 60870-5-103
- IEC 61850

Engineering local area network (E-LAN)

An E-LAN is intended for Sepam parameter-setting and operating functions. It can be used to connect a set of Sepam units to a PC running the SFT2841 software.
In this configuration, the operator has remote and centralized access to all Sepam information, with no need to develop any special communication software.
The operator can easily:
- set up the Sepam general parameters and functions
- collect all Sepam operating and diagnostics information
- manage the protection system for the electric network
- monitor the status of the electric network
- run diagnostics on any incidents affecting the electric network.

Communication protocols

Modbus RTU

Modbus RTU is a data-transmission protocol, a de facto standard since 1979 widely used in industry and accepted by many communicating devices.
For more information on the Modbus RTU protocol, visit www.modbus.org.

Modbus TCP/IP

The Modbus TCP/IP communication protocol offers the same functions as Modbus RTU as well as compatibility with multi-master architectures

DNP3

DNP3 is a data-transmission protocol specially suited to the needs of distributors for remote control/monitoring of substations in the electric network.
For more information on the DNP3 protocol, visit www.dnp.org.

IEC 60870-5-103

IEC 60870-5-103 is an accompanying standard for the standards in the IEC 60870-5 series. It defines communication between protection devices and the various devices in a control system (supervisor or RTU) in a substation.
For more information on the IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, visit www.iec.ch.

IEC 61850

The standards in the IEC 61850 series define a protocol for communication in electrical substations. The Ethernet-based protocol offers advanced characteristics and interoperability between multi-vendor devices.
The Sepam relay handles the station bus, in compliance with standards IEC 61850-6, 7-1, 7-2, 7-3, 7-4 and 8-1.
For more information on the IEC 61850 protocol, visit www.iec.ch.

Communication networks and protocols

Other protocols

A gateway / protocol converter must be used to connect Sepam to a communication network based on other protocols.

IEC 60870-5-101

The CN1000 gateway developed by EuroSystem enables Sepam connection to IEC 60870-5-101 networks.
This gateway is quick and simple to implement using the supplied configuration software integrating all Sepam parameters.
For more information on the CN1000 gateway, visit www.euro-system.fr.

Implementation

1

PE90530_SE

A complete range of Sepam communication interfaces

Sepam communication interfaces

A complete range of accessories

Sepam connects to a communication network via a communication interface. Selection of the interface depends on the communication architecture:

- number of networks to be connected:
  - 1 network, S-LAN or E-LAN
  - 2 networks, S-LAN and E-LAN
- communication protocol selected for the S-LAN: Modbus RTU, DNP3, IEC 60870-5-103 or IEC 61850
- network physical interface:
  - 2-wire or 4-wire RS485
  - Ethernet
  - fiber optic, with star or ring architecture.

Sepam communication interfaces are presented in detail on page 179.

Direct Sepam connection to the Ethernet network

Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80 units can be directly connected to the Ethernet network via the ACE 850 communication interface. In this way they make full use of Ethernet network performance and all IEC 61850 functions.

- Compatible communication protocols: Modbus TCP/IP, IEC 61850
- Network physical interface:
  - 10 baseT /100 base TX (star architecture)
  - 100 base FX (star architecture).

Easy implementation

The communication interfaces are remote modules that are easy to install and connect.

The SFT2841 software is used for complete setup of the communication interfaces:

- protocol selection and setup of the functions specific to each protocol
- setup of the physical interface.

PE80033-36_SE

Advanced configuration of IEC 61850 protocol

The SFT850 software is used for advanced configuration of the IEC 61850 protocol for both the ECI850 server and the ACE850 communication interface:

- complete Sepam-configuration database (.icd)
- processing of system-configuration files (.scd)
- creation and processing of ECI850 and ACE850 configuration files (.cid).

Sepam IEC 61850 level 1 server

The entire Sepam range can be connected to an IEC 61850 (level 1) system via the Sepam ECI850 server, representing the most economical solution.

Level 1 allows :

- upgrading of existing IEC 61850 Modbus installations on a single Ethernet port
- supervision of electrical characteristics and Sepam status
- circuit breaker control
- time-stamping, synchronisation via SNTP, network diagnostics and disturbance recording

The server also ensures compatibility with the E-LAN network.

PE50161_SE

Access to Sepam information via a web browser.

Ethernet gateways in a Modbus environment

Sepam can be connected to an Ethernet TCP/IP network in a totally transparent manner via the EGX100 gateway or the EGX400 server.

EGX100 gateway

The EGX100 offers access to enhanced communication and multi-master architectures. It provides IP (Internet Protocol) connection for communication on all types of networks, notably intranets and internet.

EGX400 server

In addition to Ethernet TCP/IP connection, the EGX400 offers a web server and HTML pages designed specially to present the essential Sepam information.

This information may be accessed in clear text and at no risk on any PC connected to the intranet/internet and equipped with a web browser.

Examples of architectures

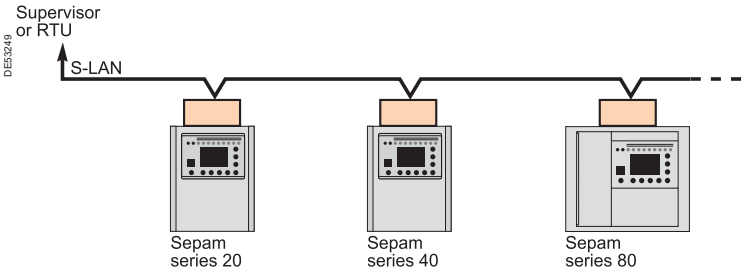
Seven typical communication architectures are presented in the examples below.
Each architecture is presented with:
- a simplified diagram
- the characteristics of the implemented networks.

The physical architecture of the communication networks and the connection to networks depends on the type of network (RS485 or fiber optic) and the communication interfaces used. Sepam communication interfaces are presented in detail on page 160.

Example 1. Single S-LAN network

S-LAN characteristics

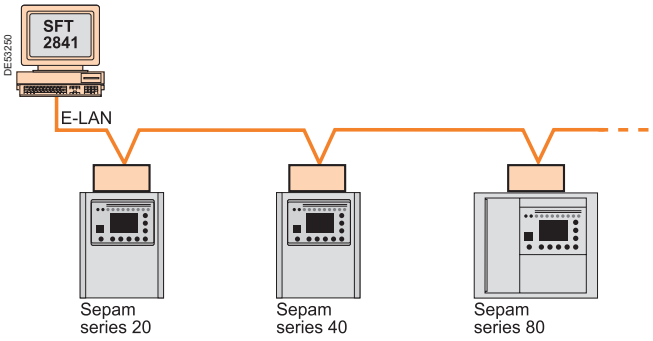
Protocol	Modbus RTU DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103
Physical medium	Twisted-pair (2-wire or 4-wire RS485) or fiber optic



Example 2. Single E-LAN network

E-LAN characteristics

Protocol	Modbus RTU
Physical medium	Twisted-pair (2-wire or 4-wire RS485) or fiber optic



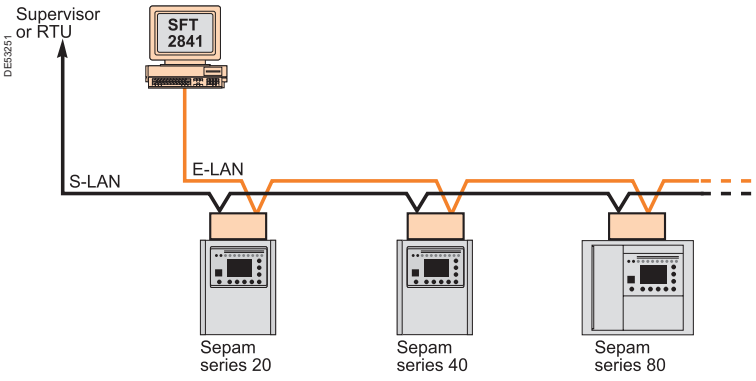
Example 3. Parallel S-LAN and E-LAN networks

S-LAN characteristics

Protocol	Modbus RTU DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103
Physical medium	2-wire RS485 (twisted-pair) or fiber optic

E-LAN characteristics

Protocol	Modbus RTU
Physical medium	2-wire RS485 (twisted-pair)



Examples of architectures

1

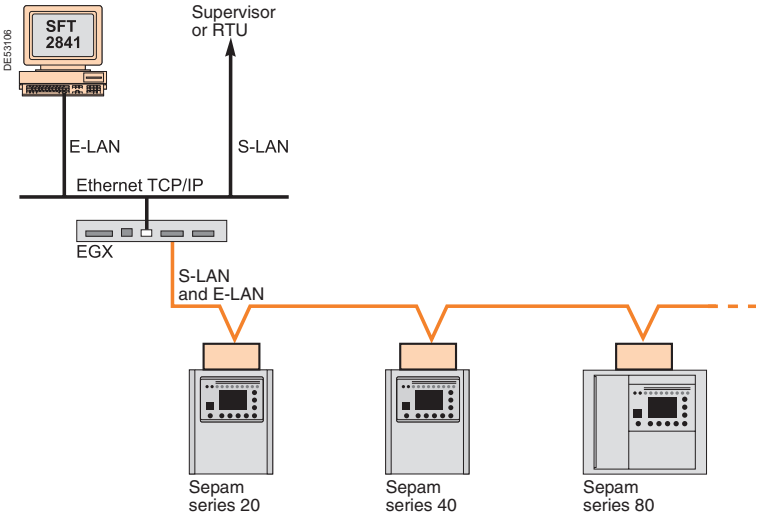
Example 4. S-LAN and E-LAN networks over Ethernet TCP/IP

Characteristics of Modbus network between Sepam relays (S-LAN and E-LAN)

Protocol	Modbus RTU
Physical medium	Twisted-pair (2-wire or 4-wire RS485)

Characteristics of Ethernet network

Protocol	Modbus TCP/IP
Physical medium	Ethernet 10/100 BaseTx or 100 Base Fx
Functions of EGX100 or EGX400 gateway	Modbus TCP / Modbus RTU conversion Multiplexing between S-LAN and E-LAN networks

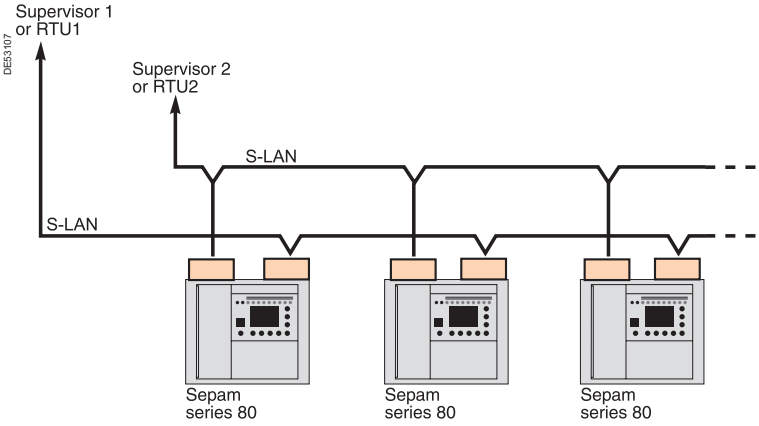


Example 5. Two parallel S-LAN networks (Sepam series 80)

S-LAN characteristics

Protocol	Modbus RTU DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103
Physical medium	Twisted-pair (2-wire or 4-wire RS485) or fiber optic

Note: *the two communication ports on Sepam series 80 can also be used to create two redundant S-LANs connected to a single supervisor/RTU.*
An E-LAN can be added to the two S-LANs.



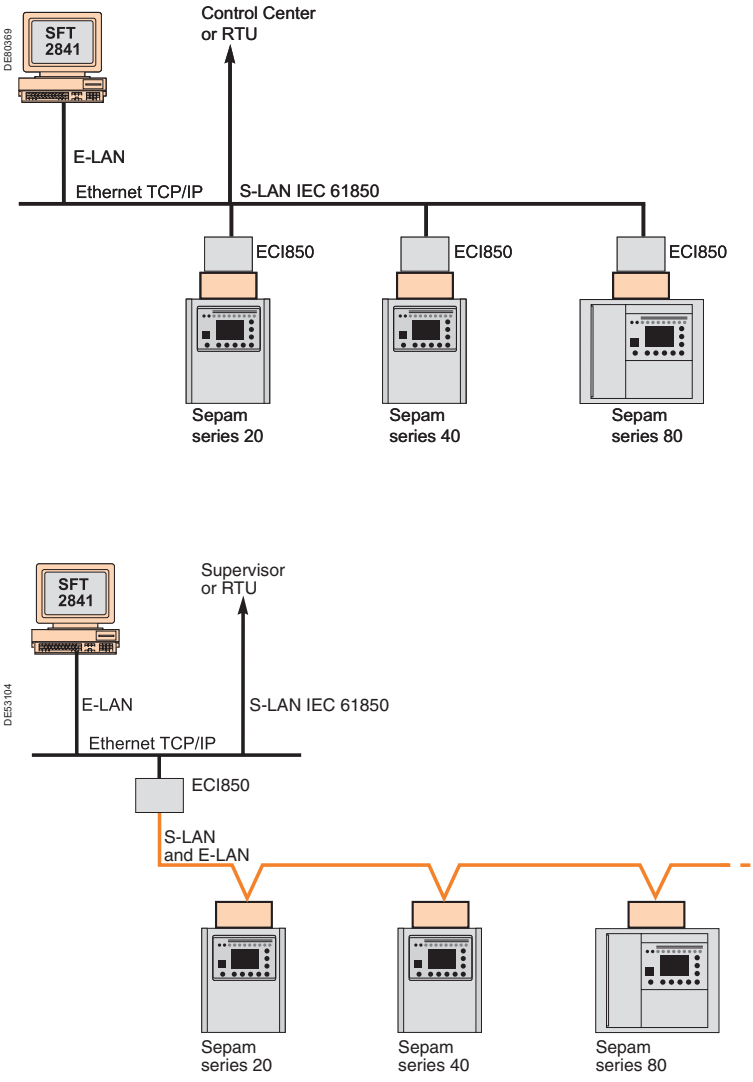
Examples of architectures

Example 6: S-LAN over IEC 61850 and E-LAN over Ethernet TCP/IP level 1

Characteristics of Modbus network between Sepam relays (S-LAN and E-LAN)	
Protocol	Modbus RTU
Physical medium	Twisted-pair (2-wire or 4-wire RS485)

Characteristics of Ethernet network	
Protocol	IEC 61850
Physical medium	Ethernet 10/100 BaseTx
Sepam ECI850 server functions	■ Modbus RTU / IEC 61850 conversion ■ Multiplexing between S-LAN and E-LAN networks The level 1 allows: ■ Upgrading of existing IEC 61850 Modbus installations on a single Ethernet port ■ Supervision of electrical characteristics and Sepam status ■ Circuit-breaker control ■ Time-stamping, synchronisation via SNTP, network diagnostics and disturbance recording

The Sepam IEC 61850 level 1 Server also enables connection of several Sepam units



Example 7: S-LAN over IEC 61850 and E-LAN over Ethernet TCP/IP (Sepam series 40 and series 80) level 2

Characteristics of Ethernet network	
Protocol	IEC 61850
Physical medium	Ethernet 10/100 BaseTx or 100 Base Fx
Functions supported	■ Level 1 functions ■ Dual port Ethernet for redundancy on series 40 and series 80 (star or ring connection) ■ GOOSE messaging service on series 80 only

Note: *contact your local support centre for more information about this offer*

IEC 61850 GOOSE messages

GOOSE messages allows peer-to-peer communication between protection devices in a standardized way.
Sepam series 80 with ACE850 communication module supports GOOSE messages for:
■ improved system protection:
□ logic discrimination
□ inter-tripping
■ improved system control:
□ user-defined Logipam contacts.

High level of performance and security of these messages is ensured by:
■ use of fiber optic data link
■ use of IEC 61850 compatible managed switches Ethernet
■ selection of a fault-tolerant communication architecture.

Available Sepam data
Selection table

1

	Modbus RTU			DNP3			IEC 60870-5-103			IEC 61850		
	series 20	series 40	series 80	series 20	series 40	series 80	series 20	series 40	series 80	ECI850[1]	series 40	series 80
Data transmitted from Sepam to the supervisor												
Metering and diagnosis												
Measurements	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Energy		■	■		■	■				■	■	■
Network diagnosis	■	■	■	■	■	■				(2)	(2)	(2)
Machine diagnosis	■	■	■	■	■	■				(2)	(2)	(2)
Switchgear diagnosis	■	■	■	■	■	■				(2)	(2)	(2)
Sepam diagnosis	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logipam counters			■			■					■	■
Remote indications												
Alarms and internal status conditions	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	(2)	(2)	(2)
Logic inputs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	(2)	(2)	(2)
Logic outputs		■	■							(2)	(2)	(2)
Logic equations		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■
Data transmitted from the supervisor to Sepam												
Pulse-type remote-control orders, in direct mode	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	(2)	(2)	(2)
Pulse-type remote-control orders, in “Select Before Operate” mode	■	■	■	■	■	■				(2)	(2)	(2)
Maintained remote-control orders (for Logipam)			■								■	■
Remote control security			■								■	■
Data accessible via special functions												
Time-tagging												
Time-tagged events	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unsollicited events				■	■	■				■	■	■
Time-setting and synchronization	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Remote setting												
Selection of the protection-setting group	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Reading/writing of protection settings	■	■	■									
Reading of general parameters	■	■	■									
Reading/writing of analog output (MSA141)	■	■	■	■	■	■					■	■
Network diagnosis												
Transfer of disturbance-recording data	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tripping contexts		■	■			■			■		(2)	(2)
Out-of-sync context			■								(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous												
Identification of Sepam	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■

(1) *To or from the Sepam series 80, series 40 and series 20 units, depending on the case.*
(2) *Depending on the modelling of the IEC 61850 logic nodes.*

Available Sepam data
Description

Data transmitted from Sepam to the supervisor

Metering and diagnosis
The values measured by Sepam that may be remote accessed are divided into the following categories:
- measurements: currents, voltages, frequency, power, temperatures, etc.
- energy: calculated or pulse-type energy counters
- network diagnosis: phase displacement, tripping currents, unbalance ratio, etc.
- machine diagnosis: temperature rise, motor starting time, remaining operating time before overload tripping, waiting time after tripping, etc.
- switchgear diagnosis: cumulative breaking current, operating time and number of operations, circuit breaker charging time, etc.
- Sepam diagnosis: partial or major fault, etc.
- Logipam counters.

Remote indications
The logic-state information that may be remote accessed are divided into the following categories:
- alarms and internal status conditions
- status of logic inputs
- status of logic outputs
- status of nine LEDs on the front panel of Sepam
- status of logic-equation output bits.

Alarms and internal status conditions
The alarms and internal status conditions are remote indications (TS) pre-assigned to protection and control functions.
Remote indications depend on the type of Sepam and can be re-assigned by Logipam.
The remote indications that can be accessed via the communication link include:
- all protection-function alarms
- monitoring-function alarms: CT or VT fault, control fault
- Sepam status data:
  - Sepam not reset
  - remote setting inhibited, remote-control orders inhibited
- status data on the following functions:
  - recloser: in service / inhibited, reclosing in progress / successful, permanent trip
  - disturbance recording: records inhibited / stored.

Data transmitted from the supervisor to Sepam

Pulse-type remote-control orders
Pulse-type remote-control orders (TC) may be carried out in two modes (selected by parameter setting):
- direct mode
- confirmed SBO (select before operate) mode.

Remote-control orders are pre-assigned to metering, protection and control functions and depend on the type of Sepam.
They are used for the following, in particular:
- to control breaking device opening and closing
- to reset Sepam and initialize peak-demand measurements
- to select the active group of settings by enabling group A or B
- to inhibit or enable the following functions: recloser, thermal overload protection, disturbance recording.

Remote-control orders can be re-assigned by Logipam.

Remote-control security
Transmission of Sepam series 80 remote controls and settings over a Modbus S-LAN can be password protected.

Available Sepam data
Description

IEC 61850 logical nodes

Sepam supports IEC 61850 logical nodes as indicated in the following table. Note that the actual instantiation of each logical node depends on the application.

Nodes		Sepam series 20 Busbar	Sepam series 20 Others	Sepam series 40	Sepam series 80
L: system logical nodes					
LPHD	Physical device information	■	■	■	■
LLN0	Logical node zero	■	■	■	■
P: logical nodes for protection functions					
PDIF	Differential				■
PDOP	Directional overpower			■	■
PDUP	Directional underpower			■	■
PFRC	Rate of change of frequency	■			■
PHIZ	Ground detector				■
PMRI	Motor restart inhibition		■	■	■
PMSS	Motor starting time supervision		■	■	■
PSDE	Sensitive directional earth fault			■	■
PTOC	Time overcurrent		■	■	■
PTOF	Overfrequency	■		■	■
PTOV	Overvoltage	■		■	■
PTRC	Protection trip conditioning		■	■	■
PTTR	Thermal overload		■	■	■
PTUC	Undercurrent		■	■	■
PTUV	Undervoltage	■		■	■
PTUF	Underfrequency	■		■	■
PVOC	Voltage controlled time overcurrent			■	■
PVPH	Volts per Hz				■
PZSU	Zero speed or underspeed				■
R: logical nodes for protection related functions					
RBRF	Breaker failure		■	■	■
RREC	Autoreclosing		■	■	■
RSYN	Synchronism-check or synchronizing				■
C: logical nodes for control					
CSWI	Switch controller	■	■	■	■
GG: logical nodes for generic references					
GGIO	Generic process I/O	■	■	■	■
M : logical nodes for metering and measurement					
MHAI	Harmonics or interharmonics				■
MMTR	Metering	■	■	■	■
MMXU	Measurement	■	■	■	■
MSQI	Sequence and imbalance	■		■	■
MSTA	Metering statistics		■	■	■
X: logical nodes for switchgear					
XCBR	Circuit breaker	■	■	■	■
Z: logical nodes for further power system equipment					
ZCAP	Capacitor bank				■

Available Sepam data
Description

Time-tagging

Time-tagged events

The time-tagging function assigns a date and precise time to status changes (events) so that they can be accurately organized over time.
Sepam systematically time-tags the following events:
- status changes of all logic inputs
- status changes of all remote indications (TS - alarms and internal status conditions).

Each event is time-tagged to within one millisecond.

The number of stacks of time-tagged events managed by Sepam on each communication port and the volume of each stack in terms of the numbers of events depend on the communication protocol used.

	Modbus RTU	DNP3	IEC 60870-5-103	IEC 61850
Number of event stacks for each Sepam communication port	2	1	1	Depending on configuration
Number of events per stack	64	100	100	Depending on configuration

Whatever the communication protocol used, Modbus RTU, DNP3, IEC 60870-5-103 or IEC 61850 events may be used by a remote monitoring and control system for data logging and histories, for example.

Unsollicited events

Using the DNP3 and IEC 61850 protocols, Sepam can spontaneously transmit time-tagged events to the supervisor. The transmission of unsollicited events must be activated during setup.

Time-setting and synchronization

The Sepam internal clock manages the date and time.
Time-setting is possible:
- via the Sepam display
- using the SFT2841 software
- via the communication link.

To ensure long-term time stability or to coordinate a number of devices, Sepam units can be synchronized:
- by an external pulse to a dedicated logic input
- via the communication link.

Available Sepam data
Description

1

Remote setting

Sepam parameter and protection settings
The following remote-setting functions are available:
- selection of the protection-setting group
- reading of general parameters
- reading of protection settings (remote reading)
- writing of protection settings (remote setting).

The writing of protection settings may be inhibited by parameter setting.

S-LAN and E-LAN networks
The availability of remote-setting functions over the S-LAN depends on the communication protocol used.
All remote-setting functions are available over the E-LAN using the SFT2841 software.

Other data accessible via special functions

Network diagnosis
The network diagnostic information recorded in files by Sepam can also be transmitted over the communication link:
- disturbance-recording records in COMTRADE format
- tripping contexts
- Out-of-sync context.

Identification of Sepam
The identification function enables the supervisor to clearly identify the device connected to the S-LAN, based on the following elements of information:
- manufacturer identification
- Sepam type.

This function is available for all Sepam relays, whatever the protocol used.

TOOLS

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This international site allows you to access all the Schneider Electric products in just 2 clicks via comprehensive range data-sheets, with direct links to:

- complete library: technical documents, catalogs, FAQs, brochures...
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The CAD software and tools enhance productivity and safety. They help you create your installations by simplifying product choice through easy browsing in the Schneider Electric offers.
Last but not least, they optimise use of our products while also complying with standards and proper procedures.

Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40

Selection table
Sepam series 20

		Substation		Transformer		Motor	Busbar	
Protection	**ANSI code**	**S20**	**S23**	**T20**	**T23**	**M20**	**B21** (3)	**B22**
Phase overcurrent	50/51	4	4	4	4	4		
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4	4	4	4		
Breaker failure	50BF		1		1			
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	1	1	1	1	1		
Thermal overload	49RMS			2	2	2		
Phase undercurrent	37					1		
Excessive starting time, locked rotor	48/51LR/14					1		
Starts per hour	66					1		
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D/47						2	2
Remanent undervoltage	27R						1	1
Phase-to-phase undervoltage	27						2	2
Phase-to-neutral undervoltage	27S						1	1
Phase-to-phase overvoltage	59						2	2
Neutral voltage displacement	59N						2	2
Overfrequency	81H						1	1
Underfrequency	81L						2	2
Rate of change of frequency	81R							1
Recloser (4 cycles)	79	□	□					
Thermostat / Buchholz	26/63			□	□			
Temperature monitoring (8 RTDs)	38/49T			□	□	□		
Metering								
Phase current I1, I2, I3 RMS, residual current I0		■	■	■	■	■		
Demand current I1, I2, I3, peak demand current IM1, IM2, IM3		■	■	■	■	■		
Voltage U21, U32, U13, V1, V2, V3, residual voltage V0							■	■
Positive sequence voltage Vd / rotation direction							■	■
Frequency							■	■
Temperature				□	□	□		
Network and machine diagnosis								
Tripping current TripI1, TripI2, TripI3, TripI0		■	■	■	■	■		
Unbalance ratio / negative sequence current Ii		■	■	■	■	■		
Disturbance recording		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Thermal capacity used				■	■	■		
Remaining operating time before overload tripping				■	■	■		
Waiting time after overload tripping				■	■	■		
Running hours counter / operating time				■	■	■		
Starting current and time						■		
Start inhibit time Number of starts before inhibition						■		
Switchgear diagnosis								
Cumulative breaking current		■	■	■	■	■		
Trip circuit supervision		□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Number of operations, operating time, charging time		□	□	□	□	□		
Control and monitoring	**ANSI code**							
Circuit breaker / contactor control (1)	94/69	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Latching / acknowledgement	86	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logic discrimination	68	□	□	□	□	□		
Switching of groups of settings		■ (2)	■ (2)	■ (2)	■ (2)	■ (2)		
Annunciation	30	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Additional modules								
8 temperature sensor inputs - MET148-2 module				□	□	□		
1 low level analog output - MSA141 module		□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Logic inputs/outputs - MES114/MES114E/MES114F (10I/4O) module		□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Communication interface - ACE949-2, ACE959, ACE937, ACE969TP-2 or ACE969FO-2		□	□	□	□	□	□	□

■ *standard,* □ *according to parameter setting and MES114/MES114E/MES114F or MET148-2 input/output module options.*
(1) *For shunt trip unit or undervoltage trip unit.*
(2) *Exclusive choice between logic discrimination and switching from one 2-relay group of settings to another 2-relay group.*
(3) *Performs Sepam B20 functions.*

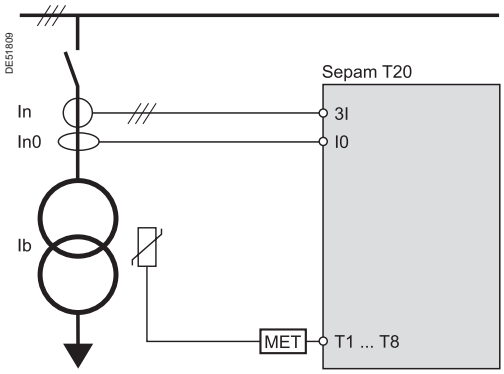
Selection table
Sepam series 40

		Substation				Transformer		Motor	Generator
Protection	**ANSI code**	**S40**	**S41**	**S42**	**S43**	**T40**	**T42**	**M41**	**G40**
Phase overcurrent	50/51	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Voltage-restrained overcurrent	50V/51V								1
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault	50N/51N 50G/51G	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Breaker failure	50BF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Directional phase overcurrent	67			2			2		
Directional earth fault	67N/67NC		2	2	2		2	2	
Directional active overpower	32P		1	1	1			1	1
Directional reactive overpower	32Q/40							1	1
Thermal overload	49RMS					2	2	2	2
Phase undercurrent	37							1	
Excessive starting time, locked rotor	48/51LR/14							1	
Starts per hour	66							1	
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D							2	
Remanent undervoltage	27R							1	
Undervoltage (3)	27/27S	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Overvoltage (3)	59	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Neutral voltage displacement	59N	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Overfrequency	81H	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Recloser (4 cycles)	79	□	□	□	□				
Temperature monitoring (8 or 16 RTDs)	38/49T					□	□	□	□
Thermostat / Buchholz	26/63					□	□		
Metering									
Phase current I1, I2, I3 RMS, residual current I0		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Demand current I1, I2, I3, peak demand current IM1, IM2, IM3		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Voltage U21, U32, U13, V1, V2, V3, residual voltage V0		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Positive sequence voltage Vd / rotation direction Negative sequence voltage Vi		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Frequency		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Active, reactive and apparent power P, Q, S Peak demand power PM, QM, power factor		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Calculated active and reactive energy (±W.h, ±var.h)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Active and reactive energy by pulse counting (±W.h, ±.varh)		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Temperature						□	□	□	□
Network and machine diagnosis									
Tripping context		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tripping current TripI1, TripI2, TripI3, TripI0		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unbalance ratio / negative sequence current Ii		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase displacement φ0, φ1, φ2, φ3		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Disturbance recording		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Thermal capacity used						■	■	■	■
Remaining operating time before overload tripping						■	■	■	■
Waiting time after overload tripping						■	■	■	■
Running hours counter / operating time						■	■	■	■
Starting current and time								■	
Start inhibit time, number of starts before inhibition								■	
Switchgear diagnosis									
Cumulative breaking current		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Trip circuit supervision		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Number of operations, operating time, charging time		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
CT / VT supervision	60FL	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Control and monitoring	**ANSI code**								
Circuit breaker / contactor control (1)	94/69	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Latching / acknowledgement	86	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logic discrimination	68	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Switching of groups of settings		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Annunciation	30	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logic equation editor		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Additional modules									
8 temperature sensor inputs - MET148-2 module (2)						□	□	□	□
1 low level analog output - MSA141 module		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Logic inputs/outputs - MES114/MES114E/MES114F (10I/4O) module		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Communication interface - ACE949-2, ACE959, ACE937, ACE969TP-2, ACE969FO-2 or ECI850		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

■ *standard,* □ *according to parameter setting and MES114/MES114E/MES114F or MET148-2 input/output module options.*
(1) *For shunt trip unit or undervoltage trip unit.*
(2) *2 modules possible.*
(3) *Exclusive choice, phase-to-neutral voltage or phase-to-phase voltage for each of the 2 relays.*

Sensor inputs

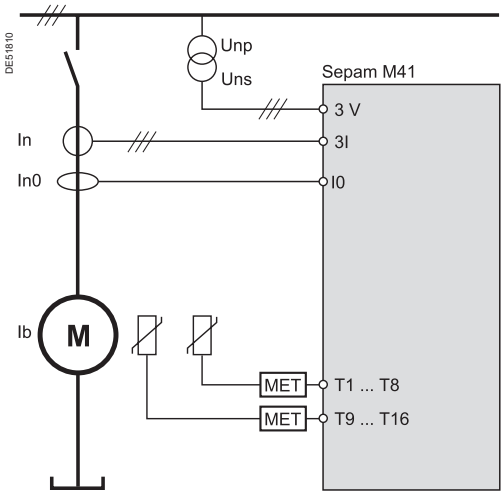
Each Sepam series 20 or Sepam series 40 has analog inputs that are connected to the measurement sensors required for the application.



Sepam T20 sensor inputs.

Sepam series 20 sensor inputs

	S20, S23	T20, T23, M20	B21, B22
Phase current inputs	3	3	0
Residual current input	1	1	0
Phase voltage inputs	0	0	3
Residual voltage input	0	0	1
Temperature inputs (on MET148-2 module)	0	8	0



Sepam M41 sensor inputs.

Sepam series 40 sensor inputs

	S40, S41, S42		T40, T42, M41, G40	
Phase current inputs	3		3	
Residual current input	1		1	
Phase voltage inputs	2	3	2	3
Residual voltage input	1	0	1	0
Temperature inputs (on MET148-2 module)	0		2 x 8	

General settings

The general settings define the characteristics of the measurement sensors connected to Sepam and determine the performance of the metering and protection functions used. They are accessed via the SFT2841 setting software “General Characteristics”, “CT-VT Sensors” and “Particular characteristics” tabs.

General settings		Selection	Sepam series 20	Sepam series 40
In	Rated phase current (sensor primary current)	2 or 3 CT 1 A / 5 A	1 A to 6250 A	1 A to 6250 A
		3 LPCTs	25 A to 3150 A (1)	25 A to 3150 A (1)
Ib	Base current, according to rated power of equipment		0.4 to 1.3 In	0.4 to 1.3 In
In0	Rated residual current	Sum of 3 phase currents	See In rated phase current	See In rated phase current
		CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT	2 A or 20 A rating	2 A, 5 A or 20 A rating
		1 A/5 A CT + CSH30 interposing ring CT	1 A to 6250 A	1 A to 6250 A (In0 = In)
		1 A/5 A CT + CSH30 interposing ring CT Sensitivity x10	-	1 A to 6250 A (In0 = In/10)
		Core balance CT + ACE990 (the core balance CT ratio 1/n must be such that 50 ≤ n ≤ 1500)	According to current monitored and use of ACE990	According to current monitored and use of ACE990
Unp	Rated primary phase-to-phase voltage (Vnp: rated primary phase-to-neutral voltage Vnp = Unp/√3)		220 V to 250 kV	220 V to 250 kV
Uns	Rated secondary phase-to-phase voltage	3 VTs: V1, V2, V3	100, 110, 115, 120, 200, 230 V	100, 110, 115, 120, 200, 230 V
		2 VTs: U21, U32	100, 110, 115, 120 V	100, 110, 115, 120 V
		1 VT: V1	100, 110, 115, 120 V	100, 110, 115, 120 V
Uns0	Secondary zero sequence voltage for primary zero sequence voltage Unp/√3		Uns/3 or Uns/√3	Uns/3 or Uns/√3
	Rated frequency		50 Hz or 60 Hz	50 Hz or 60 Hz
	Integration period (for demand current and peak demand current and power)		5, 10, 15, 30, 60 mn	5, 10, 15, 30, 60 mn
	Pulse-type accumulated energy meter	Increments active energy	-	0.1 kW.h to 5 MW.h
		Increments reactive energy	-	0.1 kvar.h to 5 Mvar.h

(1) *In values for LPCT, in Amps: 25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000, 3150.*

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Metering

Sepam is a precision metering unit.
All the metering and diagnosis data used for commissioning and required for the operation and maintenance of your equipment are available locally or remotely, expressed in the units concerned (A, V, W, etc.).

Phase current

RMS current for each phase, taking into account harmonics up to number 13.
Different types of sensors may be used to meter phase current:
- 1 A or 5 A current transformers
- LPCT type current sensors.

Residual current

Two residual current values are available depending on the type of Sepam and sensors connected to it:
- residual currents I0S, calculated by the vector sum of the 3 phase currents
- measured residual current I0.

Different types of sensors may be used to measure residual current:
- CSH120 or CSH200 specific core balance CT
- conventional 1 A or 5 A current transformer
- any core balance CT with an ACE990 interface.

Demand current and peak demand currents

Demand current and peak demand currents are calculated according to the 3 phase currents I1, I2 and I3:
- demand current is calculated over an adjustable period of 5 to 60 minutes
- peak demand current is the greatest demand current and indicates the current drawn by peak loads.

Peak demand currents may be cleared.

Voltage and frequency

The following measurements are available according to the voltage sensors connected:
- phase-to-neutral voltages V1, V2, V3
- phase-to-phase voltages U21, U32, U13
- residual voltage V0
- positive sequence voltage Vd and negative sequence voltage Vi
- frequency f.

Power

Powers are calculated according to the phase currents I1, I2 and I3:
- active power
- reactive power
- apparent power
- power factor (cos j).

Power calculations is based on the 2 wattmeter method.
The 2 wattmeter method is only accurate when there is no residual current and it is not applicable if the neutral is distributed.

Peak demand powers

The greatest demand active and reactive power values calculated over the same period as the demand current.
The peak demand powers may be cleared.

Energy

- 4 accumulated energies calculated according to voltages and phase currents I1, I2 and I3 measured: active energy and reactive energy in both directions
- 1 to 4 additional accumulated energy meters for the acquisition of active or reactive energy pulses from external meters.

Temperature

Accurate measurement of temperature inside equipment fitted with Pt100, Ni100 or Ni120 type RTDs, connected to the optional remote MET148-2 module.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Machine diagnosis assistance

Sepam assists facility managers by providing:
- data on the operation of their machines
- predictive data to optimize process management
- useful data to facilitate protection function setting and implementation.

Thermal capacity used

Equivalent temperature buildup in the machine, calculated by the thermal overload protection function. Displayed as a percentage of rated thermal capacity.

Remaining operating time before overload tripping

Predictive data calculated by the thermal overload protection function.
The time is used by facility managers to optimize process management in real time by deciding to:
- interrupt according to procedures
- continue operation with inhibition of thermal protection on overloaded machine.

Waiting time after overload tripping

Predictive data calculated by the thermal overload protection function.
Waiting time to avoid further tripping of thermal overload protection by premature re-energizing of insufficiently cooled down equipment.

Running hours counter / operating time

Equipment is considered to be running whenever a phase current is over 0.1 Ib.
Cumulative operating time is given in hours.

Motor starting / overload current and time

A motor is considered to be starting or overloaded when a phase current is over 1.2 Ib. For each start / overload, Sepam stores:
- maximum current drawn by the motor
- starting / overload time.

The values are stored until the following start / overload.

Number of starts before inhibition/start inhibit time

Indicates the number of starts still allowed by the starts per hour protection function and, if the number is zero, the waiting time before starting is allowed again.

Network diagnosis assistance

Sepam provides network power quality metering functions, and all the data on network disturbances detected by Sepam are recorded for analysis purposes.

Tripping context

Storage of tripping currents and I0, Ii, U21, U32, U13, V0, Vi, Vd, f, P and Q values when tripping occurs. The values for the last five trips are stored.

Tripping current

Storage of the 3 phase currents and earth fault current at the time of the last Sepam trip order, to indicate fault current.
The values are stored in the tripping contexts.

Negative sequence / unbalance

Negative sequence component of phase currents I1, I2 and I3, indicating the degree of unbalance in the power supplied to the protected equipment.

Phase displacement

- phase displacement j1, j2, j3 between phase currents I1, I2, I3 and voltages V1, V2, V3 respectively
- phase displacement j0 between residual current and residual voltage.

Disturbance recording

Recording triggered by user-set events:
- all sampled values of measured currents and voltages
- status of all logic inputs and outputs
- logic data: pick-up, …

Characteristics	Sepam series 20	Sepam series 40
Number of recordings in COMTRADE format	2	Adjustable from 1 to 19
Total duration of a recording	86 periods (1.72 s at 50 Hz, 1.43 s at 60 Hz)	Adjustable from 1 to 10 s. The total of all the records plus one must not be more than 20 s at 50 Hz and 16 s at 60 Hz
Number of samples per period	12	12
Duration of recording prior to occurrence of the event	Adjustable from 0 to 86 periods	Adjustable from 0 to 99 periods
Recorded data	■ currents or voltages ■ logic inputs ■ pick up ■ logic output O1.	■ currents or voltages ■ logic inputs ■ pick up ■ logic outputs O1 to O4.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Sepam self-diagnosis

Sepam includes a number of self-tests carried out in the base unit and optional modules. The purpose of the self-tests is to:
- detect internal failures that may cause nuisance tripping or failed fault tripping
- put Sepam in fail-safe position to avoid any unwanted operation
- alert the facility manager of the need for maintenance operations.

Internal failure

Two categories of internal failures are monitored:
- major failures: Sepam shutdown (to fail-safe position).

The protection functions are inhibited, the output relays are forced to drop out and the “Watchdog” output indicates Sepam shutdown
- minor failures: downgraded Sepam operation.

Sepam’s main functions are operational and equipment protection is ensured.

Detection of plugged connectors

The system checks that the current or voltage sensors are plugged in. A missing connector is a major failure.

Configuration checking

The system checks that the optional modules configured are present and working correctly.
The absence or failure of a remote module is a minor failure, the absence or failure of a logic input/output module is a major failure.

Switchgear diagnosis assistance

Switchgear diagnosis data give facility managers information on:
- mechanical condition of breaking device
- Sepam auxiliaries

and assist them for preventive and curative switchgear maintenance actions.
The data are to be compared to switchgear manufacturer data.

ANSI 60/60FL - CT/VT supervision

Used to monitor the entire metering chain:
- CT and VT sensors
- connection
- Sepam analog inputs.

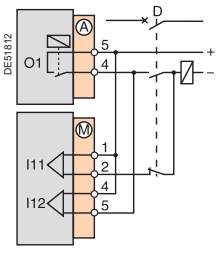
Monitoring includes:
- consistency checking of currents and voltages measured
- acquisition of phase or residual voltage transformer protection fuse blown contacts.

In the event of a loss of current or voltage measurement data, the assigned protection functions may be inhibited to avoid nuisance tripping.

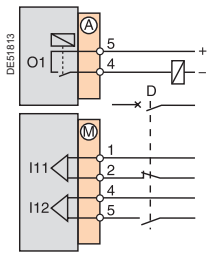
ANSI 74 - Trip circuit supervision

To detect trip circuit circuit failures, Sepam monitors:
- shunt trip coil connection
- matching of breaking device open/closed position contacts
- execution of breaking device open and close orders.

The trip circuit is only supervised when connected as shown below.



Connection for shunt trip coil monitoring.



Connection for undervoltage trip coil monitoring.

Cumulative breaking current

Six cumulative currents are proposed to assess breaking device pole condition:
- total cumulative breaking current
- cumulative breaking current between 0 and 2 In
- cumulative breaking current between 2 In and 5 In
- cumulative breaking current between 5 In and 10 In
- cumulative breaking current between 10 In and 40 In
- cumulative breaking current > 40 In.

Each time the breaking device opens, the breaking current is added to the cumulative total and to the appropriate range of cumulative breaking current.
Cumulative breaking current is given in $(kA)^2$.

Number of operations

Cumulative number of opening operations performed by the breaking device.

Circuit breaker operating time and charging time

Used to assess the condition of the breaking device operating mechanism.

Metering and diagnosis
Characteristics

Functions		Measurement range	Accuracy (1) Sepam series 20	Accuracy (1) Sepam series 40	MSA141	Saving
Metering						
Phase current		0.1 to 40 In (3)	±1 %	±0.5 %	■	
Residual current	Calculated	0.1 to 40 In	±1 %	±1 %	■	
	Measured	0.1 to 20 In0	±1 %	±1 %	■	
Demand current		0.1 to 40 In	±1 %	±0.5 %		
Peak demand current		0.1 to 40 In	±1 %	±0.5 %		□
Phase-to-phase voltage		0.05 to 1.2 Unp	±1 %	±0.5 %	■	
Phase-to-neutral voltage		0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±1 %	±0.5 %	■	
Residual voltage		0.015 to 3 Vnp	±1 %	±1 %		
Positive sequence voltage		0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±5 %	±2 %		
Negative sequence voltage		0.05 to 1,2 Vnp	-	±2 %		
Frequency Sepam series 20		50 ±5 Hz or 60 ±5 Hz	±0.05 Hz	-	■	
Frequency Sepam series 40		25 to 65 Hz	-	±0.02 Hz	■	
Active power		0.015 Sn(2) to 999 MW	-	±1 %	■	
Reactive power		0.015 Sn(2) to 999 Mvar	-	±1 %	■	
Apparent power		0.015 Sn(2) to 999 MVA	-	±1 %	■	
Peak demand active power		0.015 Sn(2) to 999 MW	-	±1 %		□
Peak demand reactive power		0.015 Sn(2) to 999 Mvar	-	±1 %		□
Power factor		-1 to +1 (CAP/IND)	-	±1 %		
Calculated active energy		0 to 2.1.10⁸ MW.h	-	±1 % ±1 digit		□
Calculated reactive energy		0 to 2.1.10⁸ Mvar.h	-	±1 % ±1 digit		□
Temperature		-30 to +200 °C or -22 to +392 °F	±1 °C from +20 to +140 °C	±1 °C from +20 to +140 °C	■	
Network diagnosis assistance						
Tripping context						□
Phase tripping current		0.1 to 40 In	±5 %	±5 %		□
Earth fault tripping current		0.1 to 20 In0	±5 %	±5 %		□
Negative sequence / unbalance		10 to 500 % of Ib	±2 %	±2 %		
Phase displacement φ0 (between V0 and I0)		0 to 359°	-	±2°		
Phase displacement φ1, φ2, φ3 (between V and I)		0 to 359°	-	±2°		
Machine operating assistance						
Thermal capacity used		0 to 800 % (100 % for I phase = Ib)	±1 %	±1 %	■	□
Remaining operating time before overload tripping		0 to 999 mn	±1 mn	±1 mn		
Waiting time after overload tripping		0 to 999 mn	±1 mn	±1 mn		
Running hours counter / operating time		0 to 65535 hours	±1 % or ±0.5 h	±1 % or ±0.5 h		□
Starting current		1.2 Ib to 24 In	±5 %	±5 %		□
Starting time		0 to 300 s	±300 ms	±300 ms		□
Number of starts before inhibition		0 to 60	1	1		
Start inhibit time		0 to 360 mn	±1 mn	±1 mn		
Cooling time constant		5 to 600 mn	-	±5 mn		
Switchgear diagnosis assistance						
Cumulative breaking current		0 to 65535 kA²	±10 %	±10 %		□
Number of operations		0 to 4.10⁹	1	1		□
Operating time		20 to 100 ms	±1 ms	±1 ms		□
Charging time		1 to 20 s	±0.5 s	±0.5 s		□

■ *available on MSA141 analog output module, according to setup.*
□ *saved in the event of auxiliary supply outage.*
(1) *Under reference conditions (IEC 60255-6), typical accuracy at In or Unp, cosj > 0.8.*
(2) *Sn: apparent power, = √3.Unp.In.*
(3) *Measurement up to 0.02 In for information purpose.*

2

Current protection functions

ANSI 50/51 - Phase overcurrent

Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, sensitive to the highest phase current measured.

Characteristics

- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) or IDMT curve (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves)
- with or without timer hold

With Sepam series 40, tripping can be confirmed or unconfirmed, according to parameter setting:

- unconfirmed tripping: standard
- tripping confirmed by negative sequence overvoltage protection (ANSI 47, unit 1), as backup for distant 2-phase short-circuits
- tripping confirmed by undervoltage protection (ANSI 27, unit 1), as backup for phase-to-phase short-circuits in networks with low short-circuit power.

ANSI 50N/51N or 50G/51G - Earth fault

Earth fault protection based on measured or calculated residual current values:

- ANSI 50N/51N: residual current calculated or measured by 3 phase current sensors
- ANSI 50G/51G: residual current measured directly by a specific sensor.

Characteristics

- 2 groups of settings
- Definite time (DT) or IDMT curve (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves)
- with or without timer hold
- second harmonic restraint to ensure stability during transformer energizing, activated by parameter setting.

ANSI 50BF - Breaker failure

If a breaker fails to be triggered by a tripping order, as detected by the non-extinction of the fault current, this backup protection sends a tripping order to the upstream or adjacent breakers.

ANSI 46 - Negative sequence / unbalance

Protection against phase unbalance, detected by the measurement of negative sequence current:

- sensitive protection to detect 2-phase faults at the ends of long lines
- protection of equipment against temperature build-up, caused by an unbalanced power supply, phase inversion or loss of phase, and against phase current unbalance.

Characteristics

- Sepam series 20:
  - 1 definite time (DT) curve
  - 1 specific Schneider IDMT curve.
- Sepam series 40:
  - 1 definite time (DT) curve
  - 7 IDMT curves: 3 IEC curves, 3 IEEE curves and 1 specific Schneider curve.

ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload

Protection against thermal damage caused by overloads on machines (transformers, motors or generators).
The thermal capacity used is calculated according to a mathematical model which takes into account:

- current RMS values
- ambient temperature
- negative sequence current, a cause of motor rotor temperature rise.

The thermal capacity used calculations may be used to calculate predictive data for process control assistance.
The protection may be inhibited by a logic input when required by process control conditions.

Characteristics

- 2 groups of settings
- 1 adjustable alarm set point
- 1 adjustable tripping set point
- adjustable initial thermal capacity used setting, to adapt protection characteristics to fit manufacturer's thermal withstand curves
- equipment heating and cooling time constants.

With Sepam series 40, the cooling time constant may be calculated automatically based on measurement of the equipment temperature by a sensor.

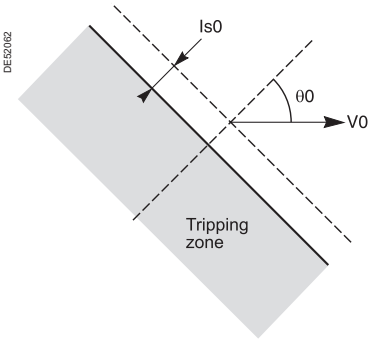
Recloser

ANSI 79

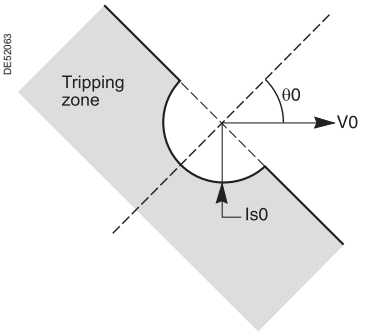
Automation device used to limit down time after tripping due to transient or semi-permanent faults on overhead lines. The recloser orders automatic reclosing of the breaking device after the time delay required to restore the insulation has elapsed. Recloser operation is easy to adapt for different operating modes by parameter setting.

Characteristics

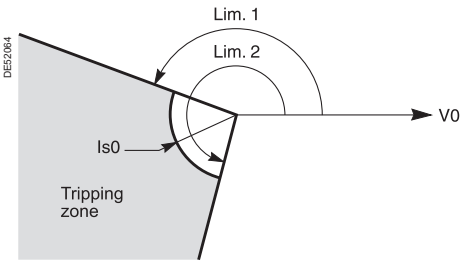
- 1 to 4 reclosing cycles, each cycle has an adjustable dead time
- adjustable, independent reclaim time and safety time until recloser ready time delays
- cycle activation linked to instantaneous or time-delayed short-circuit protection function (ANSI 50/51, 50N/51N, 67, 67N/67NC) outputs by parameter setting
- inhibition/locking out of recloser by logic input.



Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 1 protection (characteristic angle q*0 0°).*



Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 2 protection (characteristic angle q*0 0°).*



Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 3 protection.

Directional current protection

ANSI 67 - Directional phase overcurrent

Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, with selective tripping according to fault current direction.
It comprises a phase overcurrent function associated with direction detection, and picks up if the phase overcurrent function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated for at least one of the 3 phases.

Characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- choice of tripping direction
- definite time (DT) or IDMT curve (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves)
- with voltage memory to make the protection insensitive to loss of polarization voltage at the time of the fault
- with or without timer hold.

ANSI 67N/67NC - Directional earth fault

Earth fault protection, with selective tripping according to fault current direction.
3 types of operation:
- type 1: the protection function uses the projection of the I0 vector
- type 2: the protection function uses the I0 vector magnitude with half-plane tripping zone
- type 3: the protection function uses the I0 vector magnitude with angular sector tripping zone

ANSI 67N/67NC type 1
Directional earth fault protection for impedant, isolated or compensated neutral systems, based on the projection of measured residual current.

Type 1 characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) curve
- choice of tripping direction
- characteristic projection angle
- no timer hold
- with voltage memory to make the protection insensitive to recurrent faults in compensated neutral systems.

ANSI 67N/67NC type 2
Directional overcurrent protection for impedance and solidly earthed systems, based on measured or calculated residual current.
It comprises an earth fault function associated with direction detection, and picks up if the earth fault function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated.

Type 2 characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) or IDMT curve (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves)
- choice of tripping direction
- with or without timer hold.

ANSI 67N/67NC type 3
Directional overcurrent protection for distribution networks in which the neutral earthing system varies according to the operating mode, based on measured residual current.
It comprises an earth fault function associated with direction detection (angular sector tripping zone defined by 2 adjustable angles), and picks up if the earth fault function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated.
This protectionfunction complies with the Enel DK5600 specification.

Type 3 characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) curve
- choice of tripping direction
- no timer hold

2

Directional power protection functions

ANSI 32P - Directional active overpower

Two-way protection based on calculated active power, for the following applications:

■ active overpower protection to detect overloads and allow load shedding

■ reverse active power protection:

□ against generators running like motors when the generators consume active power

□ against motors running like generators when the motors supply active power.

ANSI 32Q/40 - Directional reactive overpower

Two-way protection based on calculated reactive power to detect field loss on synchronous machines:

■ reactive overpower protection for motors which consume more reactive power with field loss

■ reverse reactive overpower protection for generators which consume reactive power with field loss.

Machine protection functions

ANSI 37 - Phase undercurrent

Protection of pumps against the consequences of a loss of priming by the detection of motor no-load operation.

It is sensitive to a minimum of current in phase 1, remains stable during breaker tripping and may be inhibited by a logic input.

ANSI 48/51LR/14 - Locked rotor / excessive starting time

Protection of motors against overheating caused by:

■ excessive motor starting time due to overloads (e.g. conveyor) or insufficient supply voltage.

The reacceleration of a motor that is not shut down, indicated by a logic input, may be considered as starting.

■ locked rotor due to motor load (e.g. crusher):

□ in normal operation, after a normal start

□ directly upon starting, before the detection of excessive starting time, with detection of locked rotor by a zero speed detector connected to a logic input, or by the underspeed function.

ANSI 66 - Starts per hour

Protection against motor overheating caused by:

■ too frequent starts: motor energizing is inhibited when the maximum allowable number of starts is reached, after counting of:

□ starts per hour (or adjustable period)

□ consecutive motor hot or cold starts (reacceleration of a motor that is not shut down, indicated by a logic input, may be counted as a start)

■ starts too close together in time: motor re-energizing after a shutdown is only allowed after an adjustable waiting time.

ANSI 50V/51V - Voltage-restrained overcurrent

Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, for generators. The current tripping set point is voltage-adjusted in order to be sensitive to faults close to the generator which cause voltage drops and lowers the short-circuit current.

Characteristics

■ instantaneous or time-delayed tripping

■ definite time (DT) or IDMT curve (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves)

■ with or without timer hold.

ANSI 26/63 - Thermostat/Buchholz

Protection of transformers against temperature rise and internal faults via logic inputs linked to devices integrated in the transformer.

ANSI 38/49T - Temperature monitoring

Protection that detects abnormal temperature build-up by measuring the temperature inside equipment fitted with sensors:

■ transformer: protection of primary and secondary windings

■ motor and generator: protection of stator windings and bearings.

Characteristics

■ Sepam series 20: 8 Pt100, NI100 or Ni120 type RTDs

■ Sepam series 40: 16 Pt100, NI100 or Ni120 type RTDs

■ 2 adjustable independent set points for each RTD (alarm and trip).

Voltage protection functions

ANSI 27D - Positive sequence undervoltage
Protection of motors against faulty operation due to insufficient or unbalanced network voltage, and detection of reverse rotation direction.

ANSI 27R - Remanent undervoltage
Protection used to check that remanent voltage sustained by rotating machines has been cleared before allowing the busbar supplying the machines to be re-energized, to avoid electrical and mechanical transients.

ANSI 27 - Undervoltage
Protection of motors against voltage sags or detection of abnormally low network voltage to trigger automatic load shedding or source transfer.
Works with phase-to-phase voltage (Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40) or phase-to-neutral voltage (Sepem series 40 only), each voltage being monitored separately.

ANSI 59 - Overvoltage
Detection of abnormally high network voltage or checking for sufficient voltage to enable source transfer.
Works with phase-to-phase or phase-to-neutral voltage, each voltage being monitored separately.

ANSI 59N - Neutral voltage displacement
Detection of insulation faults by measuring residual voltage in isolated neutral systems.

ANSI 47 - Negative sequence overvoltage
Protection against phase unbalance resulting from phase inversion, unbalanced supply or distant fault, detected by the measurement of negative sequence voltage.

Frequency protection functions

ANSI 81H - Overfrequency
Detection of abnormally high frequency compared to the rated frequency, to monitor power supply quality.

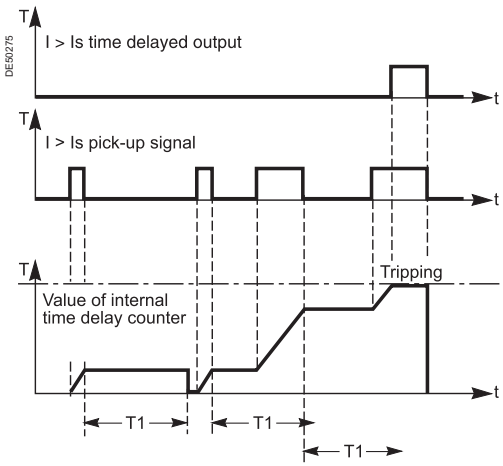
ANSI 81L - Underfrequency
Detection of abnormally low frequency compared to the rated frequency, to monitor power supply quality.
The protection may be used for overall tripping or load shedding.
Protection stability is ensured in the event of the loss of the main source and presence of remanent voltage by a restraint in the event of a continuous decrease of the frequency, which is activated by parameter setting.

ANSI 81R - Rate of change of frequency
Protection function used for fast disconnection of a generator or load shedding control. Based on the calculation of the frequency variation, it is insensitive to transient voltage disturbances and therefore more stable than a phase-shift protection function.

Disconnection
In installations with autonomous production means connected to a utility, the “rate of change of frequency” protection function is used to detect loss of the main system in view of opening the incoming circuit breaker to:
- protect the generators from a reconnection without checking synchronization
- avoid supplying loads outside the installation.

Load shedding
The “rate of change of frequency” protection function is used for load shedding in combination with the underfrequency protection to:
- either accelerate shedding in the event of a large overload
- or inhibit shedding following a sudden drop in frequency due to a problem that should not be solved by shedding.

Protection
Main characteristics



Detection of restriking faults with adjustable timer hold.

Current IDMT tripping curves

Multiple IDMT tripping curves are offered, to cover most applications:
- IEC curves (SIT, VIT/LTI, EIT)
- IEEE curves (MI, VI, EI)
- usual curves (UIT, RI, IAC).

The curve equations are given page 102.

Setting of IDMT tripping curves, time delay T or TMS factor

The time delays of current IDMT tripping curves (except for customized and RI curves) may be set as follows:
- time T, operating time at 10 x Is
- TMS factor, factor shown as T/b (see curve equation page 102).

Timer hold

The adjustable timer hold T1 is used for:
- detection of restriking faults (DT curve)
- coordination with electromechanical relays (IDMT curve).

Timer hold may be inhibited if necessary.

2 groups of settings

Phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth short-circuit protection

Each unit has 2 groups of settings, A and B, to adapt the settings to suit the network configuration.
The active group of settings (A or B) is set by a logic input or the communication link.

Example of use: normal / backup mode network
- group A for network protection in normal mode, when the network is supplied by the utility
- group B for network protection in backup mode, when the network is supplied by a backup generator.

Thermal overload for machines

Each unit has 2 groups of settings to protect equipment that has two operating modes.

Examples of use:
- transformers: switching of groups of settings by logic input, according to transformer ventilation operating mode, natural or forced ventilation (ONAN or ONAF)
- motors: switching of groups of settings according to current set point, to take into account the thermal withstand of motors with locked rotors.

Summary table

Characteristics	Protection functions
2 groups of settings A and B	50/51, 50N/51N, 67, 67N/67NC
2 groups of settings, operating modes 1 and 2	49RMS Machine
IEC IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2, 46
IEEE IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2, 46
Usual IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2
Timer hold	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time delays
ANSI 27 - Phase-to-phase undervoltage			
	5 to 100 % of Unp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 27D/47 - Positive sequence undervoltage			
	15 to 60 % of Unp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 27R - Remanent undervoltage			
	5 to 100 % of Unp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 27S - Phase-to-neutral undervoltage			
	5 to 100 % of Vnp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 32P - Directional active overpower			
	1 to 120 % of Sn (3)		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 32Q/40 - Directional reactive overpower			
	5 to 120 % of Sn (3)		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 37 - Phase undercurrent			
	0.15 to 1 Ib		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 38/49T - Temperature monitoring (8 or 16 RTDs)			
Alarm and trip set points	0 to 180 °C (or 32 to 356 °F)		
ANSI 46 - Negative sequence / unbalance			
Definite time	0.1 to 5 Ib		0.1 s to 300 s
IDMT	0.1 to 0.5 Ib (Schneider Electric) 0.1 to 1 Ib (IEC, IEEE)		0.1 s to 1 s
Tripping curve	Schneider Electric		
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C (2)		
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F) (2)		
ANSI 47 - Negative sequence overvoltage			
	1 to 50 % of Unp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 48/51LR/14 - Excessive starting time, locked rotor			
	0.5 Ib to 5 Ib	ST starting time	0.5 s to 300 s
		LT and LTS time delays	0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload		**Rate 1 and Rate 2**	
Accounting for negative sequence component		0 - 2,25 - 4,5 - 9	
Time constant	Heating	Sepam serie 20	T1: 1 to 120 mn
		Sepam serie 40	T1: 1 to 600 mn
	Cooling	Sepam serie 20	T2: 1 to 600 mn
		Sepam serie 40	T2: 5 to 600 mn
Alarm and tripping set points		50 to 300 % of rated thermal capacity	
Cold curve modification factor		0 to 100 %	
Switching of thermal settings conditions		By logic input	
		By Is set point adjustable from 0.25 to 8 Ib	
Maximum equipment temperature		60 to 200 °C (140 °F to 392 °F)	
ANSI 50/51 - Phase overcurrent			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
Is set point	0.1 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.1 to 2.4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is
Timer hold	Definite time (DT ; timer hold)		Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT ; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
Confirmation (2)	None		
	By negative sequence overvoltage		
	By phase-to-phase undervoltage		
ANSI 50BF - Breaker failure			
Presence of current	0.2 to 2 In		
Operating time	0.05 s to 300 s		

(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*
(2) *Sepam series 40 only.*
(3) *Sn = $\sqrt{3}$.In.Unp.*

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time delays
ANSI 50N/51N or 50G/51G - Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A,LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
Is0 set point	0.1 to 15 In0	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.1 to 1 In0	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Timer hold	Definite time (DT ; timer hold)		Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT ; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
ANSI 50V/51V - Voltage-restrained overcurrent			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
Is set point	0.5 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.5 to 2,4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is
Timer hold	Definite time (DT ; timer hold)		Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT ; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
ANSI 59 - Overvoltage	**Phase-to-phase**	**Phase-to-neutral (2)**	
	50 to 150 % of Unp	50 to 150 % of Vnp	0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 59N - Neutral voltage displacement			
	2 to 80 % of Unp		0.05 s to 300 s
ANSI 66 - Starts per hour			
Starts per period	1 to 60	Period	1 to 6 hr
Consecutive starts	1 to 60	Time between starts	0 to 90 mn
ANSI 67 - Directional phase overcurrent			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
Is set point	0.1 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.1 to 2,4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is
Timer hold	Definite time (DT ; timer hold)		Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT ; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
Characteristic angle	30°, 45°, 60°		

(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*
(2) *Sepam series 40 only.*

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions		Settings		Time delays
ANSI 67N/67NC type 1 - Directional earth fault, according to I0 projection				
Characteristic angle		-45°, 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°		
Is0 set point		0.1 to 15 In0	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
Vs0 set point		2 to 80 % of Un		
Memory time		T0mem time	0 ; 0.05 s to 300 s	
		V0mem validity set point	0 ; 2 to 80 % of Unp	
Directional earth fault, according to I0 magnitude with half-plan tripping zone				
Characteristic angle		-45°, 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°		
		Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve		Definite time	DT	
		SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
		RI	DT	
		IEC: SIT/A,LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
		IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
		IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
Is0 set point		0.1 to 15 In0	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
		0.1 to 1 In0	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Vs0 set point		2 to 80 % of Unp		
Timer hold		Definite time (DT ; timer hold)		Inst ; 0.05 s to 300 s
		IDMT (IDMT ; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
ANSI 67N/67NC type 3 - Directional earth fault, according to I0 magnitude with angular sector tripping zone				
Angle at start of tripping zone		0° to 359°		
Angle at end of tripping zone		0° to 359°		
Is0 set point	CSH core balance CT (2 A rating)	0.1 A to 30 A	Definite time	Inst ; 0.05 to 300 s
	1 A CT (sensitive, In0 = 0.1 CT In)	0.05 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)		
	Core balance CT + ACE990 (range 1)	0.05 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)		
Vs0 set point		Calculated V0 (sum of 3 voltages)	2 to 80 % of Unp	
		Measured V0 (external VT)	0.6 to 80 % of Unp	
ANSI 81H - Overfrequency				
Sepam series 20		50 to 53 Hz or 60 to 63 Hz		0.1 s to 300 s
Sepam series 40		50 to 55 Hz or 60 to 65 Hz		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 81L - Underfrequency				
Sepam series 20		45 to 50 Hz or 55 to 60 Hz		0.1 s to 300 s
Sepam series 40		40 to 50 Hz or 50 to 60 Hz		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 81R - Rate of change of frequency				
		0.1 to 10 Hz/s		Inst ; 0.15 s to 300 s

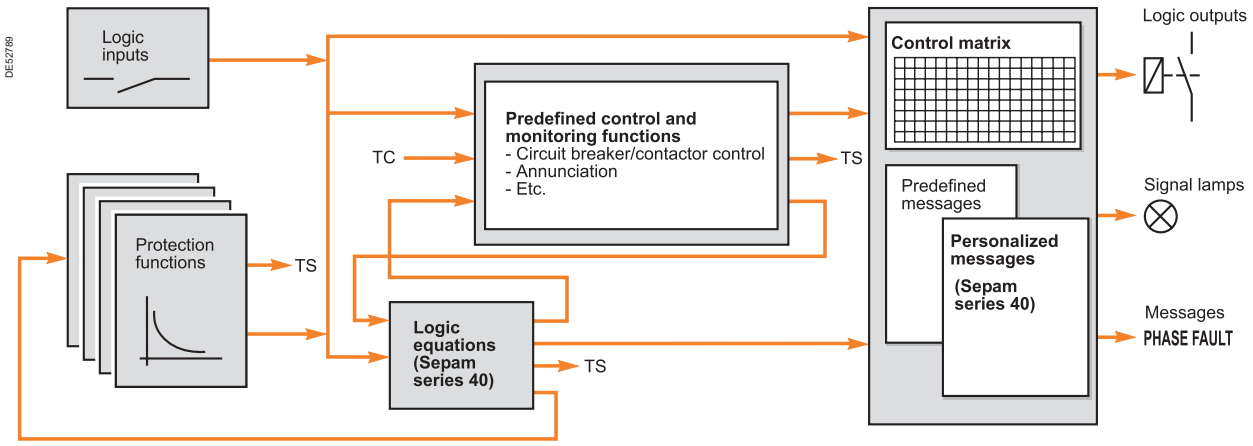
(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*

Control and monitoring
Description

Sepam performs all the control and monitoring functions required for electrical network operation:
■ the main control and monitoring functions are predefined and fit the most frequent cases of use. They are ready to use and are implemented by simple parameter setting after the necessary logic inputs / outputs are assigned.
■ the predefined control and monitoring functions can be adapted for particular needs using the SFT2841 software, which offers the following customization options:
□ customization of the control matrix by changing the assignment of output relays, LEDs and annunciation messages
□ logic equation editor, to adapt and complete the predefined control and monitoring functions (Sepam series 40 only)
□ creation of personalized messages for local annunciation (Sepam series 40 only).

Operating principle

The processing of each control and monitoring function may be broken down into 3 phases:
■ acquisition of input data:
□ results of protection function processing
□ external logic data, connected to the logic inputs of an optional MES114 input / output module
□ remote control orders (TC) received via the Modbus communication link
■ actual processing of the control and monitoring function
■ utilization of the processing results:
□ activation of output relays to control a device
□ information sent to the facility manager:
- by message and/or LED on the Sepam display and SFT2841 software
- by remote indication (TS) via the Modbus communication link.



Logic inputs and outputs

The number of Sepam inputs / outputs must be adapted to fit the control and monitoring functions used.
The 4 outputs included in the Sepam base unit (series 20 or series 40) may be extended by adding one MES114 modules with 10 logic inputs and 4 output relays.
After selecting the MES114 type required by an application, the logic inputs must be assigned to functions. The functions are chosen from a list which covers the whole range of possible uses. The functions are adapted to meet needs within the limits of the logic inputs available. The inputs may also be inverted for undervoltage type operation.
A default input / output assignment is proposed for the most frequent uses.

Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions

Each Sepam contains the appropriate predefined control and monitoring functions for the chosen application.

ANSI 94/69 - Commande disjoncteur/contacteur

Control of breaking devices equipped with different types of closing and tripping coils:
- circuit breakers with shunt or undervoltage trip coils
- latching contactors with shunt trip coils

The function processes all breaking device closing and tripping conditions, based on:
- protection functions
- breaking device status data
- remote control orders
- specific control functions for each application (e.g. recloser).

The function also inhibits breaking device closing, according to the operating conditions.

With Sepam series 20, it is necessary to use an MES114 module in order to have all the required logic inputs.

ANSI 86 - Latching / acknowledgement

The tripping outputs for all the protection functions and all the logic inputs can be latched individually. The latched information is saved in the event of an auxiliary power failure.
(The logic outputs cannot be latched.)

All the latched data may be acknowledged:
- locally, with the reset key
- remotely via a logic input
- or via the communication link.

The Latching/acknowledgement function, when combined with the circuit breaker/contactor control function, can be used to create the ANSI 86 “Lockout relay” function.

ANSI 68 - Logic discrimination

This function provides:
- perfect tripping discrimination with phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth short-circuits, on all types of network
- faster tripping of the breakers closest to the source (solving the drawback of conventional time discrimination).

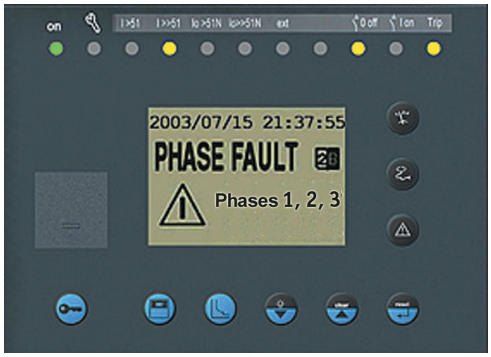
Each Sepam is capable of:
- sending a blocking input when a fault is detected by the phase overcurrent and earth fault protection functions, which may or may not be directional (ANSI 50/51, 50N/51N, 67 or 67N/67NC)
- and receiving blocking inputs which inhibit protection tripping. A saving mechanism ensures continued operation of the protection in the event of a blocking link failure.

Output relay testing

Each output relay is activated for 5 seconds, to make it simpler to check output connections and connected switchgear operation.

Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions

PE50287



Local indications on the Sepam front panel.

ANSI 30 - Local annunciation

LED indication on the Sepam front panel

■ 2 LEDs indicate the unit operating status:
□ green LED ON: Sepam on
□ red “key” LED: Sepam unavailable (initialization phase or detection of an internal failure)
■ 9 yellow LEDs:
□ pre-assigned and identified by standard removable labels
□ the SFT2841 software tool may be used to assign LEDs and personalize labels.

Local annunciation on Sepam’s advanced UMI

Events and alarms may be indicated locally on Sepam’s advanced UMI by:
■ messages on the display unit, available in 2 languages:
□ english, factory-set messages, not modifiable
□ local language, according to the version delivered (the language version is chosen when Sepam is set up)
■ the lighting up of one of the 9 yellow LEDs, according to the LED assignment, which is set using SFT2841.

Alarm processing

■ when an alarm appears, the related message replaces the current display and the related LED goes on.
The number and type of messages depend on the type of Sepam. The messages are linked to Sepam functions and may be viewed on the front-panel display and in the SFT2841 “Alarms” screen.

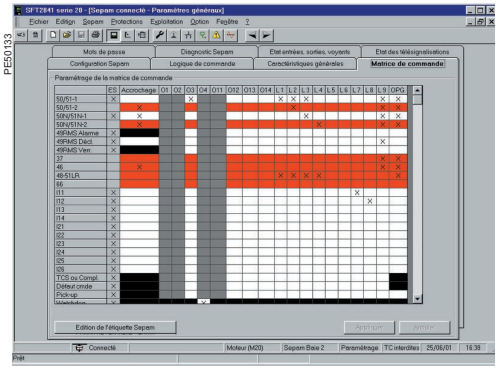
■ to clear the message from the display, press the clear key

■ after the fault has disappeared, press the reset key: the light goes off and Sepam is reset

■ the list of alarm messages remains accessible (⚠ key) and may be cleared by pressing the clear key.

Control and monitoring
Adaptation of predefined functions using the SFT2841 software

The predefined control and monitoring functions can be adapted for particular needs using the SFT2841 software, which offers the following customization options:
- customization of the control matrix by changing the assignment of output relays, LEDs and annunciation messages
- logic equation editor, to adapt and complete the predefined control and monitoring functions (Sepam series 40 only)
- creation of personalized messages for local annunciation (Sepam series 40 only).


PE50133

SFT2841: control matrix.

Control matrix
The control matrix is a simple way to assign data from:
- protection functions
- control and monitoring functions
- logic inputs
- logic equations

to the following output data:
- output relays
- 9 LEDs on the front panel of Sepam
- messages for local annunciation
- triggering of disturbance recording.

Logic equation editor (Sepam series 40)
The logic equation editor included in the SFT2841 software can be used to:
- complete protection function processing:
  - additional interlocking
  - conditional inhibition/validation of functions
  - etc.
- adapt predefined control functions: particular circuit breaker or recloser control sequences, etc.

A logic equation is created by grouping logic input data received from:
- protection functions
- logic inputs
- remote control orders

using the Boolean operators AND, OR, XOR, NOT, and automation functions such as time delays, bistables and time programmer.
Equation input is assisted and syntax checking is done systematically.

The result of an equation may then be:
- assigned to a logic output, LED or message via the control matrix
- transmitted by the communication link, as a new remote indication
- utilized by the circuit breaker/contactor control function to trip, close or inhibit breaking device closing
- used to inhibit or reset a protection function.

Personalized alarm and operating messages (Sepam series 40)
The alarm and operating messages may be personalized using the SFT2841 software tool.
The new messages are added to the list of existing messages and may be assigned via the control matrix for display:
- on the Sepam display
- in the SFT2841 “Alarms” and “Alarm History” screens.

Base unit
Presentation

Base units are defined according to the following characteristics:
- *type of User-Machine Interface (UMI)*
- *working language*
- *type of base unit connector*
- *type of current sensor connector.*

2

PE50242_SE

Sepam base unit (series 20 or series 40) with integrated advanced UMI.

PE50241_SE

Sepam base unit (series 20 or series 40) with basic UMI.

PE50494

Customized Chinese advanced UMI.

User-Machine Interface

Two types of User-Machine Interfaces (UMI) are available for Sepam base units (series 20 or series 40):
- advanced UMI
- basic UMI.

The advanced UMI can be integrated in the base unit or installed remotely on the cubicle. Integrated and remote advanced UMIs offer the same functions.

A Sepam (series 20 or series 40) with a remote advanced UMI is made up of :
- a base unit with basic UMI, for mounting inside the LV compartment
- a remote advanced UMI (DSM303)
- □ for flush mounting on the front panel of the cubicle in the location most suitable for the facility manager
- □ for connection to the Sepam base unit using a prefabricated CCA77x cord.

The characteristics of the remote advanced UMI module (DSM303) are presented on page 162.

Advanced UMI

Comprehensive data for facility managers

All the data required for local equipment operation may be displayed on demand:
- display of all measurement and diagnosis data in numerical format with units and/or in bar graphs
- display of operating and alarm messages, with alarm acknowledgment and Sepam resetting
- display and setting of all the Sepam parameters
- display and setting of all the parameters of each protection function
- display of Sepam and remote module versions
- output testing and logic input status display
- entry of 2 passwords to protect parameter and protection settings.

Ergonomic data presentation
- keypad keys identified by pictograms for intuitive navigation
- menu-guided access to data.
- graphical LCD screen to display any character or symbol
- excellent display quality under all lighting conditions: automatic contrast setting and backlit screen (user activated).

Basic UMI

A Sepam with basic UMI offers an economical solution suited to installations that do not require local operation (managed by a remote monitoring and control system) or to replace electromechanical or analog electronic protections units with no additional operating needs.

The basic UMI includes:
- 2 signal lamps indicating Sepam operating status:
- 9 parameterizable yellow signal lamps equipped with a standard label
- reset button for clearing faults and resetting.

Working language

All the texts and messages displayed on the advanced UMI are available in 2 languages:
- english, the default working language
- and a second language, which may be
- □ french
- □ spanish
- □ another “local” language.

Please contact us regarding local language customization.

Setting and operating software

SFT2841 setting and operating software can be used for easy setting of Sepam parameters and protection functions.

A PC containing the SFT2841 software is connected to the communication port on the front of the unit.

Base unit
Presentation

Selection guide

Base unit	With basic UMI	With integrated advanced UMI	With remote advanced UMI
	 PE50241_SE	 PE50242_SE	 PE10111_SE
Functions			
Local indication			
Metering and diagnosis data		■	■
Alarms and operating messages		■	■
Sepam parameter setting		■	■
Protection setting		■	■
Version of Sepam and remote modules		■	■
Status of logic inputs		■	■
Local control			
Alarm acknowledgement	■	■	■
Sepam reset	■	■	■
Output testing		■	■
Characteristics			
Screen			
Size		128 x 64 pixels	128 x 64 pixels
Automatic contrast setting		■	■
Backlit screen		■	■
Keypad			
Number of keys	1	9	9
LEDs			
Sepam operating status	2 LEDs on front	2 LEDs on front	■ base unit: 2 LEDs on front ■ remote advanced UMI: 2 LEDs on front
Indication LEDs	9 LEDs on front	9 LEDs on front	9 LEDs on remote advanced UMI
Mounting			
	Flush mounted on front of cubicle	Flush mounted on front of cubicle	■ base unit with basic UMI, mounted at the back of the compartment using the AMT840 mounting plate ■ DSM303 remote advanced UMI module ,flush mounted on the front of the cubicle and connected to the base unit with the CCA77x prefabricated cord

Base unit
Presentation

Hardware characteristics

Auxiliary power supply

Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40 can be supplied by either of the following voltages:
- 24 to 250 V DC
- 110 to 240 V AC.

Four relay outputs

The 4 relay outputs O1 to O4 on the base unit must be connected to connector Ⓐ. Each output can be assigned to a predetermined function using the SFT2841 software.
O1, O2 and O3 are 3 control outputs with one NO contact. O1 and O2 are used by default for the switchgear control function:
- O1: switchgear tripping
- O2: switchgear closing inhibition.

O4 is an indication output with one NO contact and one NC contact.
It can be assigned to the watchdog function.

Main connector Ⓐ

A choice of 2 types of removable, screw-lockable 20-pin connectors:
- CCA620 screw-type connector
- CCA622 ring lug connector.

Phase current input connector

Current sensors connected to removable, screw-lockable connectors according to type of sensors used:
- CCA630 or CCA634 connector for 1 A or 5 A current transformers

or
- CCA670 connector for LPCT sensors.

The presence of these connectors is monitored.

Voltage input connector

Sepam B21 and B22

Voltage sensors connected to the removable, screw-lockable CCT640 connector.
The presence of the CCT640 connector is monitored.

Sepam series 40

Voltage sensors connected to the 6-pin connector Ⓔ.
A choice of 2 types of removable, screw-lockable 6-pin connectors:
- CCA626 screw-type connector

or
- CCA627 ring lug connector.

The presence of the Ⓔ connector is monitored.

PE10145_SE

Sepam unit with integrated advanced UMI and lead sealing accessory AMT852.

Mounting accessories

AMT840 mounting plate

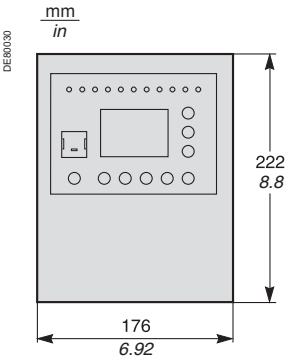
It is used to mount a Sepam with basic UMI inside the compartment with access to connectors on the rear panel.
Mounting used with remote advanced UMI module (DSM303).

AMT852 lead sealing accessory

The AMT852 lead sealing accessory can be used to prevent unauthorized modification of the settings of Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40 units with integrated advanced UMIs.
The accessory includes:
- a lead-sealable cover plate
- the screws required to secure the cover plate to the integrated advanced UMI of the Sepam unit.

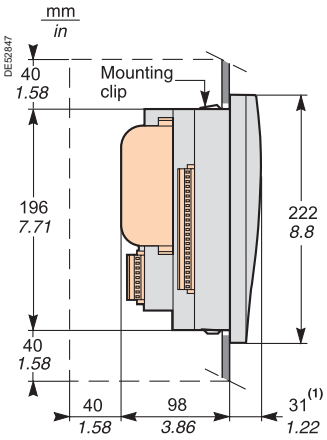
Note: *the AMT852 lead sealing accessory can secured only to the integrated advanced UMIs of Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40 units with serial numbers higher than 0440000.*

Base unit
Dimensions



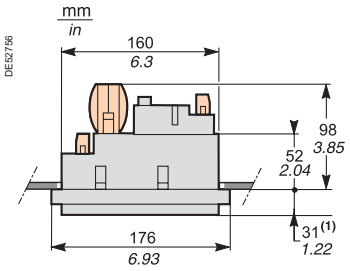
Front view of Sepam.

Dimensions



Sepam with advanced UMI and MES114, flush-mounted in front panel.

Clearance for Sepam assembly and wiring.



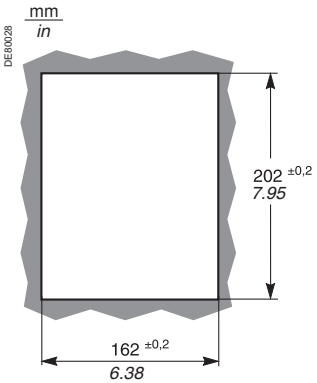
Sepam with advanced UMI and MES114, flush-mounted in front panel.

(1) *With basic UMI: 23 mm (0.91 in).*

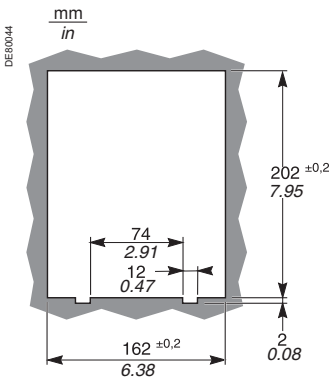
Cut-out

Cut-out accuracy must be complied with to ensure good withstand.

For mounting plate between 1.5 mm (0.059 in) and 3 mm (0.12 in) thick



For mounting plate 3.17 mm (0.125 inch) thick



CAUTION

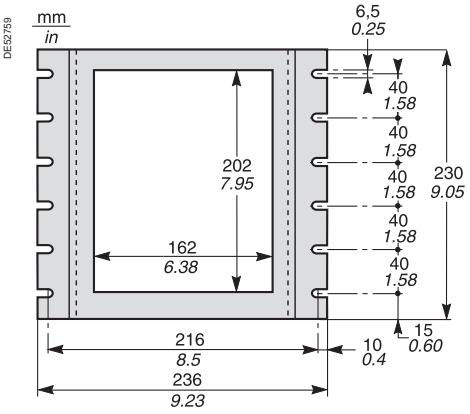
HAZARD OF CUTS

Trim the edges of the cut-out plates to remove any jagged edges.

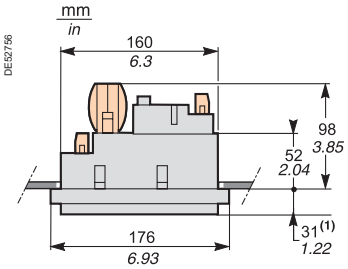
Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.

Assembly with AMT840 mounting plate

Used to mount Sepam with basic UMI at the back of the compartment with access to the connectors on the rear panel.
Mounting associated with the use of the remote advanced UMI (DSM303).



AMT840 mounting plate.



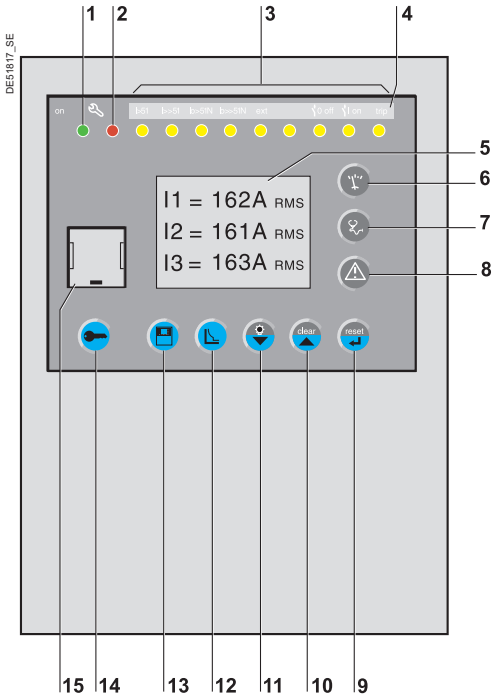
Sepam with basic UMI and MES114, mounted with AMT840 plate.
Mounting plate thickness: 2 mm (0.079 in).

Base unit
Description

Front panel with advanced UMI

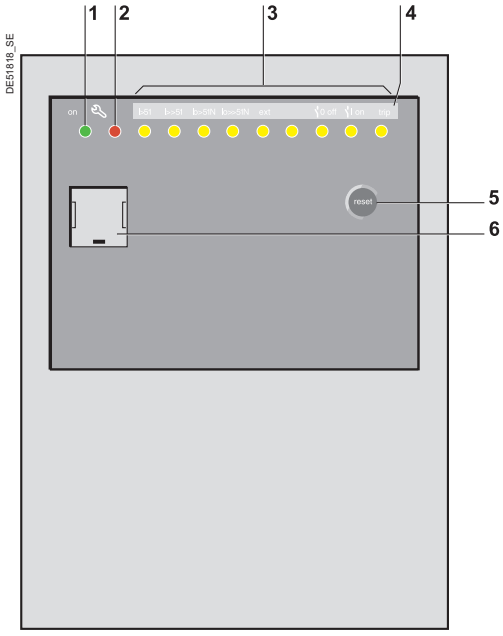
1 Green LED: Sepam on.
2 Red LED: Sepam unavailable.
3 9 yellow indication LEDs.
4 Label identifying the indication LEDs.
5 Graphical LCD screen.
6 Display of measurements.
7 Display of switchgear, network and machine diagnosis data.
8 Display of alarm messages.
9 Sepam reset (or confirm data entry).
10 Acknowledgement and clearing of alarms (or move cursor up).
11 LED test (or move cursor down).
12 Access to protection settings.
13 Access to Sepam parameter setting.
14 Entry of 2 passwords.
15 PC connection port.

The " □, ▲, ▼ keys **(9, 10, 11)** are used to browse through the menus and to scroll through and accept the values displayed.



Front panel with basic UMI

1 Green LED: Sepam on.
2 Red LED: Sepam unavailable.
3 9 yellow indication LEDs.
4 Label identifying the indication LEDs.
5 Acknowledgement / clearing of alarms and Sepam reset.
6 PC connection port.



Base unit
Description

Rear panel - Sepam series 20

1 Base unit.

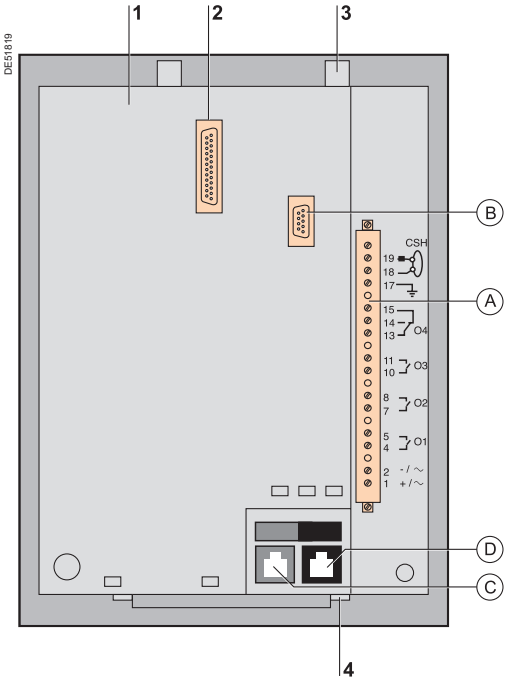
Ⓐ 20-pin connector for:
- auxiliary power supply
- 4 relay outputs
- 1 residual current input (Sepam S20, S23, T20, T23, M20 only).

Ⓑ
- Sepam S20, S23, T20, T23, M20: connector for 3 phase current I1, I2, I3 inputs and residual current
- Sepam B21 and B22: connector for 3 phase voltage V1, V2, V3 inputs and 1 residual voltage V0 input.

Ⓒ Communication port.

Ⓓ Remote module connection port.

2 Connector for MES114 input/output module.
3 2 mounting clips.
4 2 locating nibs in flush-mounted position.



Rear panel - Sepam series 40

1 Base unit.

20-pin connector for:
- auxiliary poxer supply
- 4 relay outputs
- 1 residual current input.

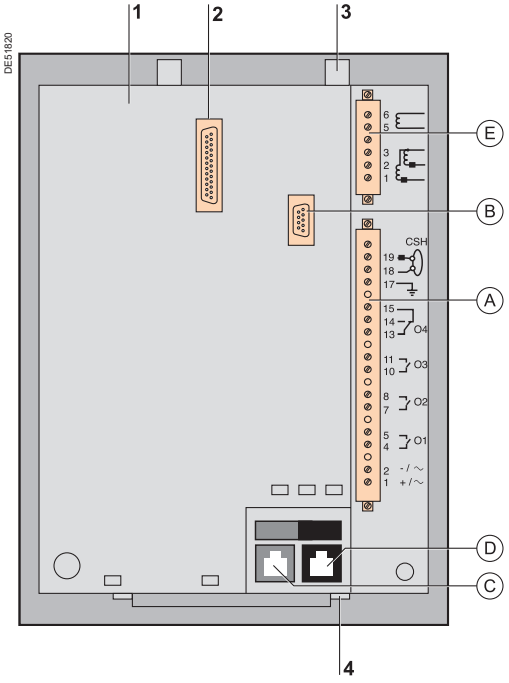
Ⓑ Connector for 3 phase current I1, I2, I3 inputs and residual current

Ⓒ Communication port.

Ⓓ Remote module connection port .

Ⓔ 6-pin connector for 3 phase voltage V1, V2, V3 inputs.

2 Connector for MES114 input/output module.
3 2 mounting clips.
4 2 locating nibs in flush-mounted position.



Base unit
Technical characteristics

Weight

Sepam series 20	Minimum weight (base unit with basic UMI and without MES114)	1.2 kg (2.6 lb)
	Maximum weight (base unit with advanced UMI and MES114)	1.7 kg (3.7 lb)
Sepam series 40	Minimum weight (base unit with basic UMI and without MES114)	1.4 kg (3.1 lb)
	Maximum weight (base unit with advanced UMI and MES114)	1.9 kg (4.2 lb)

Analog inputs

Current transformer	Input impedance	< 0.02 Ω
1 A or 5 A CT (with CCA630 or CCA634)	Consumption	< 0.02 VA at 1 A
1 A to 6250 A ratings		< 0.5 VA at 5 A
	Rated thermal withstand	4 In
	1-second overload	100 In (≤ 500 A)
Voltage transformer	Input impedance	> 100 kΩ
220 V to 250 kV ratings	Input voltage	100 to 230/√3 V
	Rated thermal withstand	240 V
	1-second overload	480 V

Temperature sensor input (MET148-2 module)

Type of sensor	Pt 100	Ni 100 / 120
Isolation from earth	None	None
Current injected in sensor	4 mA	4 mA
Maximum distance between sensor and module	1 km (0.62 mi)	

Logic inputs

		MES114	MES114E		MES114F	
Voltage		24 to 250 V DC	110 to 125 V DC	110 V AC	220 to 250 V DC	220 to 240 V AC
Range		19.2 to 275 V DC	88 to 150 V DC	88 to 132 V AC	176 to 275 V DC	176 to 264 V AC
Frequency		-	-	47 to 63 Hz	-	47 to 63 Hz
Typical consumption		3 mA	3 mA	3 mA	3 mA	3 mA
Typical switching threshold		14 V DC	82 V DC	58 V AC	154 V DC	120 V AC
Input limit voltage	At state 1	≥ 19 V DC	≥ 88 V DC	≥ 88 V AC	≥ 176 V DC	≥ 176 V AC
	At state 0	≤ 6 V DC	≤ 75 V DC	≤ 22 V AC	≤ 137 V DC	≤ 48 V AC
Isolation of inputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced

Relays outputs

Control relay outputs (O1, O2, O3, O11 contacts) (2)

Voltage	DC	24 / 48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)	-	-	-	100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	8 / 4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A	
	L/R load < 20 ms	6 / 2 A	0.5 A	0.2 A	
	L/R load < 40 ms	4 / 1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	
	Resistive load	-	-	-	8 A
	p.f. load > 0.3	-	-	-	5 A
Making capacity		< 15 A for 200 ms			
Isolation of outputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced			

Annunciation relay output (O4, O12, O13, O14 contacts)

Voltage	DC	24 / 48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)	-	-	-	100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A
Breaking capacity	L/R load < 20 ms	2 / 1 A	0.5 A	0.15 A	
	p.f. load > 0.3	-	-	-	1 A
Isolation of outputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced			

Power supply

Voltage		24 / 250 V DC	110 / 240 V AC
Range		-20 % +10 %	-20 % +10 % (47.5 to 63 Hz)
Deactivated consumption (1)	Sepam series 20	< 4.5 W	< 6 VA
	Sepam series 40	< 6 W	< 6 VA
Maximum consumption (1)	Sepam series 20	< 8 W	< 15 VA
	Sepam series 40	< 11 W	< 25 VA
Inrush current	Sepam series 20, serie 40	< 10 A for 10 ms, < 28 A for 100 µs	< 15 A for first half-period
Acceptable momentary outages	Sepam series 20	10 ms	10 ms
	Sepam series 40	10 ms	10 ms

Analog output (MSA141 module)

Current	4 - 20 mA, 0 - 20 mA, 0 - 10 mA
Load impedance	< 600 Ω (wiring included)
Accuracy	0.50 %

(1) *According to configuration.*
(2) *Relay outputs comply with clause 6.7 of standard C37.90 (30 A, 200 ms, 2000 operations).*

Base unit
Environmental characteristics

Electromagnetic compatibility	Standard	Level / Class	Value
Emission tests			
Disturbing field emission	IEC 60255-25		
	EN 55022	A	
Conducted disturbance emission	IEC 60255-25		
	EN 55022	B	
Immunity tests – Radiated disturbances			
Immunity to radiated fields	IEC 60255-22-3		10 V/m ; 80 MHz - 1 GHz
	IEC 61000-4-3	III	10 V/m ; 80 MHz - 2 GHz
	ANSI C37.90.2 (1995)		35 V/m ; 25 MHz - 1 GHz
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 60255-22-2		8 kV air ; 6 kV contact
	ANSI C37.90.3		8 kV air ; 4 kV contact
Immunity to magnetic fields at network frequency	IEC 61000-4-8	IV	30 A/m (continuous) - 300 A/m (13 s)
Immunity tests – Conducted disturbances			
Immunity to conducted RF disturbances	IEC 60255-22-6		10 V
Fast transient bursts	IEC 60255-22-4	A or B	4 kV ; 2.5 kHz / 2 kV ; 5 kHz
	IEC 61000-4-4	IV	4 kV ; 2.5 kHz
	ANSI C37.90.1		4 kV ; 2.5 kHz
1 MHz damped oscillating wave	IEC 60255-22-1	III	2.5 kV MC ; 1 kV MD
	ANSI C37.90.1		2.5 kV MC and MD
100 kHz damped oscillating wave	IEC 61000-4-12		2.5 kV MC ; 1 kV MD
Surges	IEC 61000-4-5	III	2 kV MC ; 1 kV MD
Voltage interruptions	IEC 60255-11		Series 20: 100 %, 10 ms Series 40: 100 %, 20 ms

Mechanical robustness	Standard	Level / Class	Value
In operation			
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	2	1 Gn ; 10 Hz - 150 Hz
	IEC 60068-2-6	Fc	2 Hz - 13.2 Hz ; a = ±1 mm
Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2	2	10 Gn / 11 ms
Earthquakes	IEC 60255-21-3	2	2 Gn (horizontal axes)
			1 Gn (vertical axes)
De-energized			
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	2	2 Gn ; 10 Hz - 150 Hz
Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2	2	30 Gn / 11 ms
Jolts	IEC 60255-21-2	2	20 Gn / 16 ms

Climatic withstand	Standard	Level / Class	Value
In operation			
Exposure to cold	IEC 60068-2-1	Series 20: Ab Series 40: Ad	-25 °C (-13 °F)
Exposure to dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2	Series 20: Bb Series 40: Bd	+70 °C (+158 °F)
Continuous exposure to damp heat	IEC 60068-2-3	Ca	10 days ; 93 % RH ; 40 °C (104 °F)
Temperature variation with specified variation rate	IEC 60068-2-14	Nb	–25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F) 5 °C/min (41 °F/min)
Salt mist	IEC 60068-2-52	Kb/2	
Influence of corrosion/gaz test 2	IEC 60068-2-60	C	21 days ; 75 % RH ; 25 °C (-13 °F); 0.5 ppm H_2S ; 1 ppm SO_2
Influence of corrosion/gaz test 4	IEC 60068-2-60		21 days ; 75 % RH ; 25 °C ; 0.01 ppm H_2S ; 0.2 ppm SO_2 ; 0.02 ppm NO_2 ; 0.01 ppm Cl_2
In storage (3)			
Exposure to cold	IEC 60068-2-1	Ab	-25 °C (-13 °F)
Exposure to dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2	Bb	+70 °C (+158 °F)
Continuous exposure to damp heat	IEC 60068-2-3	Ca	56 days ; 93 % RH ; 40 °C (104 °F)

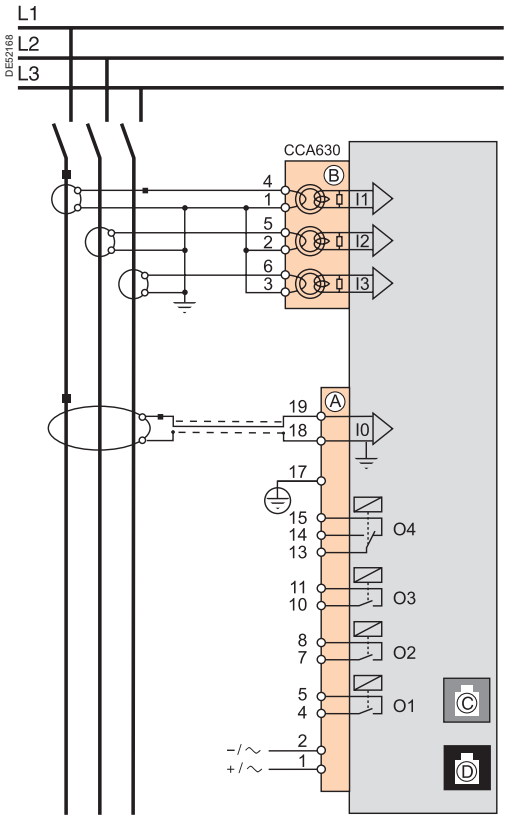
Safety	Standard	Level / Class	Value
Enclosure safety tests			
Front panel tightness	IEC 60529	IP52	Other panels closed, except for rear panel IP20
	NEMA	Type 12 with gasket supplied	
Fire withstand	IEC 60695-2-11		650 °C with glow wire (1562 °F)
Electrical safety tests			
1.2/50 µs impulse wave	IEC 60255-5		5 kV (1)
Power frequency dielectric withstand	IEC 60255-5		2 kV 1 mn (2)

Certification			
CE	Harmonized standard: EN 50263	European directives: ■ 89/336/CEE Electromagnetic Comptability (EMC) Directive □ 92/31/CEE Amendment □ 93/68/CEE Amendment ■ 73/23/CEE Low Voltage Directive □ 93/68/CEE Amendment	
UL - c UL us	UL508 - CSA C22.2 n° 14-95		File E212533
CSA	CSA C22.2 n° 14-95 / n° 94-M91 / n° 0.17-00		File 210625

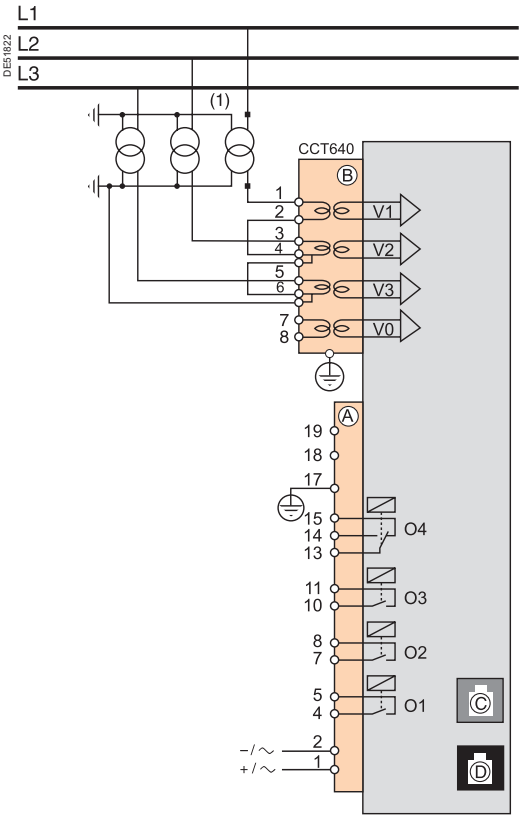
(1) *Except for communication: 3 kV in common mode and 1kV in differential mode*
(2) *Except for communication: 1 kVrms*
(3) *Sepam must be stored in its original packing.*

Base unit
Sepam series 20

Sepam S20, S23, T20, T23 and M20



Sepam B21 and B22



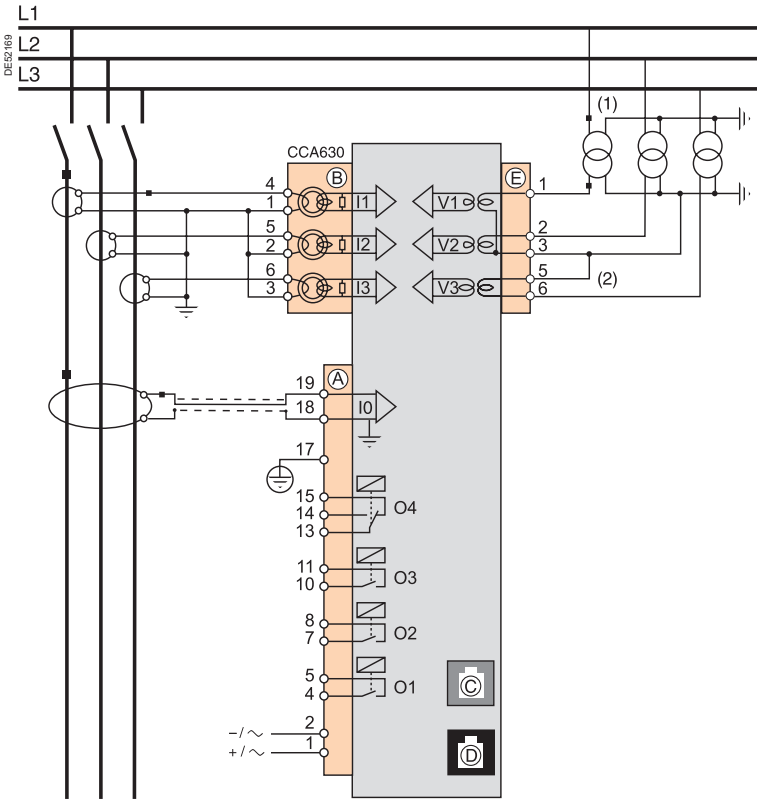
(1) This type of connection allows the calculation of residual voltage.

Connection

Dangerous voltages may be present on the terminal screws, whether the terminals are used or not. To avoid all danger of electrical shock, tighten all terminal screws so that they cannot be touched inadvertently.

Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
	Screw type	CCA620	■ wiring with no fittings: □ 1 wire with max. cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) or 2 wires with max. cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (≥ AWG 24-16) □ stripped length: 8 to 10 mm ■ wiring with fittings: □ recommended wiring with Telemecanique fittings: - DZ5CE015D for 1 x 1.5 mm² wire - DZ5CE025D for 1 x 2.5 mm² wire - AZ5DE010D for 2 x 1 mm² wires □ tube length: 8.2 mm □ stripped length: 8 mm
	6.35 mm ring lugs	CCA622	■ 6.35 mm ring or spade lugs (1/4 in) ■ maximum wire cross-section of 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) ■ stripped length: 6 mm ■ use an appropriate tool to crimp the lugs on the wires ■ maximum of 2 ring or spade lugs per terminal ■ tightening torque: 0.7 to 1 Nm
For Sepam S20, S23, T20, T23 and M20	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, CCA634 for connection of 1 A or 5 A CTs	■ wire cross-section of 1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10) ■ tightening torque: 1.2 Nm (13.27 lb-in)
	RJ45 plug	CCA670, for connection of 3 LPCT sensors	Integrated with LPCT sensor
For Sepam B21 and B22	Screw type	CCT640	Same as wiring for the CCA620
	Green RJ45 plug		CCA612
	Black RJ45 plug		CCA770: L = 0.6 m (2 ft) CCA772: L = 2 m (6.6 ft) CCA774: L = 4 m (13 ft)

Base unit
Sepam series 40



(1) *This type of connection allows the calculation of residual voltage.*
(2) *Accessory for bridging terminals 3 and 5 supplied with CCA626 and CCA627 connector.*

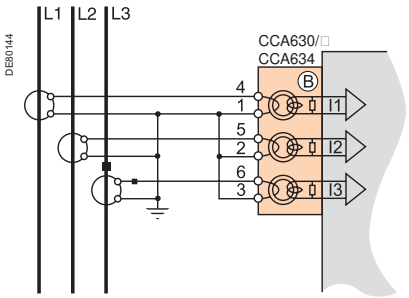
Connection

Dangerous voltages may be present on the terminal screws, whether the terminals are used or not. To avoid all danger of electrical shock, tighten all terminal screws so that they cannot be touched inadvertently.

Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
	Screw type	CCA620	■ wiring with no fittings: □ 1 wire with max. cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) or 2 wires with max. cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (≥ AWG 24-16) □ stripped length: 8 to 10 mm ■ wiring with fittings: □ recommended wiring with Telemecanique fittings: - DZ5CE015D for 1 x 1.5 mm² wire - DZ5CE025D for 1 x 2.5 mm² wire - AZ5DE010D for 2 x 1 mm² wires □ tube length: 8.2 mm □ stripped length: 8 mm
	6.35 mm ring lugs	CCA622	■ 6.35 mm ring or spade lugs (1/4 in) ■ maximum wire cross-section of 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) ■ stripped length: 6 mm ■ use an appropriate tool to crimp the lugs on the wires ■ maximum of 2 ring or spade lugs per terminal ■ tightening torque: 0.7 to 1 Nm
	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, CCA634, for connection of 1 A or 5 A CTs	■ wire cross-section of 1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10) ■ tightening torque: 1.2 Nm (13.27 lb-in)
	RJ45 plug	CCA670, for connection of 3 LPCT sensors	Integrated with LPCT sensor
	Green RJ45 plug		CCA612
	Black RJ45 plug		CCA770: L = 0.6 m (2 ft) CCA772: L = 2 m (6.6 ft) CCA774: L = 4 m (13 ft)
	Screw type	CCA626	Same as wiring for the CCA620
	6.35 mm ring lugs	CCA627	Same as wiring for the CCA622

Base unit
Other phase current input connection schemes

Variant 1: phase current measurements by 3 x 1 A or 5 A CTs (standard connection)



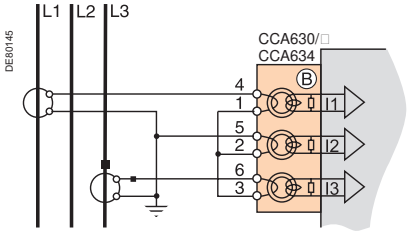
Description
Connection of 3 x 1 A or 5 A sensors to the CCA630 or CCA634 connector.

The measurement of the 3 phase currents allows the calculation of residual current.

Parameters

Sensor type	5 A CT or 1 A CT
Number of CTs	I1, I2, I3
Rated current (In)	1 A to 6250 A

Variant 2: phase current measurement by 2 x 1 A or 5 A CTs



Description
Connection of 2 x 1 A or 5 A sensors to the CCA630 or CCA634 connector.

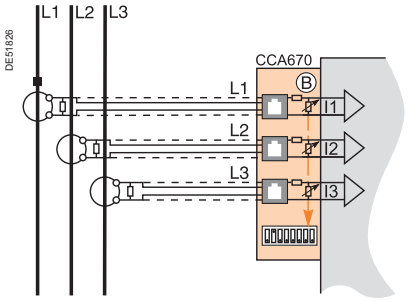
The measurement of phase currents 1 and 3 is sufficient to ensure all the phase current-based protection functions.
The phase current I2 is only assessed for metering functions, assuming that I0 = 0.

This arrangement does not allow the calculation of residual current.

Parameters

Sensor type	5 A CT or 1 A CT
Number of CTs	I1, I3
Rated current (In)	1 A to 6250 A

Variant 3: phase current measurement by 3 LPCT type sensors



Description
Connection of 3 Low Power Current Transducer (LPCT) type sensors to the CCA670 connector. The connection of only one or two LPCT sensors is not allowed and causes Sepam to go into fail-safe position.

The measurement of the 3 phase currents allows the calculation of residual current.

Parameters

Sensor type	LPCT
Number of CTs	I1, I2, I3
Rated current (In)	25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000 or 3150 A

Note: *Parameter In must be set 2 twice:*

- *Software parameter setting using the advanced UMI or the SFT2841 software tool*
- *Hardware parameter setting using microswitches on the CCA670 connector*

Base unit
Other residual current input connection schemes

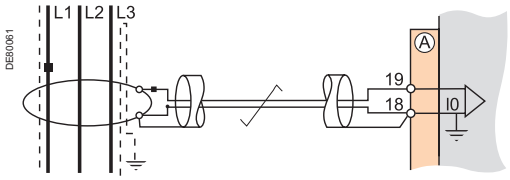
Variant 1: residual current calculation by sum of 3 phase currents

Description
Residual current is calculated by the vector sum of the 3 phase currents I1, I2 and I3, measured by 3 x 1 A or 5 A CTs or by 3 LPCT type sensors.
See current input connection diagrams.

Parameters

Residual current	Rated residual current	Measuring range
Sum of 3 Is	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.1 to 40 In0

Variant 2: residual current measurement by CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT (standard connection)

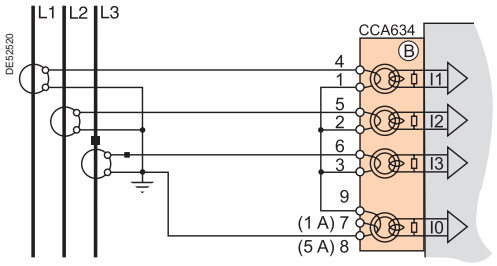


Description
Arrangement recommended for the protection of isolated or compensated neutral systems, in which very low fault currents need to be detected.

Parameters

Residual current	Rated residual current	Measuring range
2 A rating CSH	In0 = 2 A	0.2 to 40 A
5 A rating CSH (Sepam series 40)	In0 = 5 A	0.5 to 100 A
20 A rating CSH	In0 = 20 A	2 to 400 A

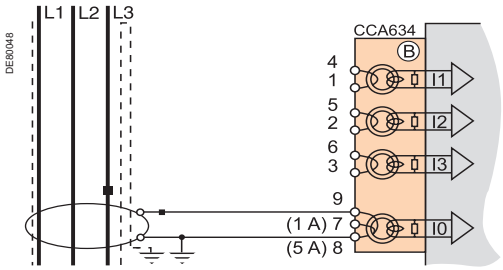
Variant 3: residual current measurement by 1 A or 5 A CTs and CCA634



Description
Residual current measurement by 1 A or 5 A CTs.
- Terminal 7: 1 A CT
- Terminal 8: 5 A CT

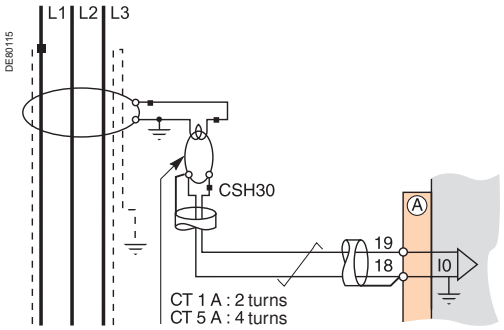
Parameters

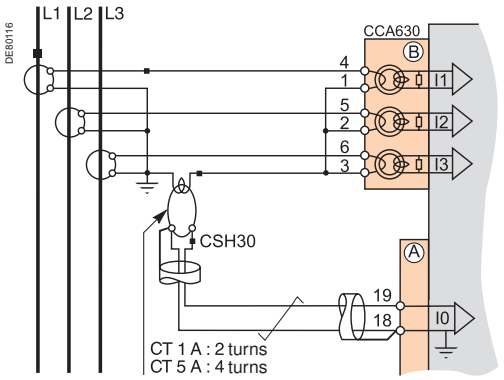
Residual current	Rated residual current	Measuring range
1 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.1 to 20 In0
1 A CT sensitive	In0 = In/10 (Sepam series 40)	0.1 to 20 In0
5 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.1 to 20 In0
5 A CT sensitive	In0 = In/10 (Sepam series 40)	0.1 to 20 In0



Base unit
Other residual current input connection schemes

Variant 4: residual current measurement by 1 A or 5 A CTs and CSH30 interposing ring CT





Description

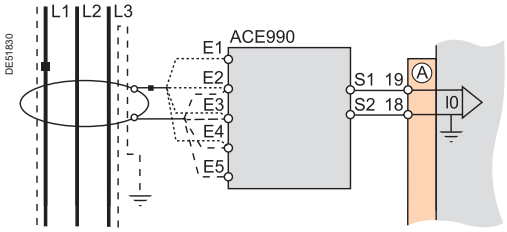
The CSH30 interposing ring CT is used to connect 1 A or 5 A CTs to Sepam to measure residual current:

- connection of CSH30 interposing ring CT to 1 A CT: make 2 turns through CSH primary
- connection of CSH30 interposing ring CT to 5 A CT: make 4 turns through CSH primary.
- for Sepam series 40, the sensitivity can be mulitplied by 10 using the "sensitive" setting with In0 = In/10.

Parameters

Residual current	Rated residual current	Measuring range
1 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.1 to 20 In0
1 A CT sensitive	In0 = In/10 (Sepam series 40)	0.1 to 20 In0
5 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.1 to 20 In0
5 A CT sensitive	In0 = In/10 (Sepam series 40)	0.1 to 20 In0

Variant 5: residual current measurement by core balance CT with ratio of 1/n (n between 50 and 1500)



Description

The ACE990 is used as an interface between an MV core balance CT with a ratio of 1/n (50 < n < 1500) and the Sepam residual current input.
This arrangement allows the continued use of existing core balance CTs on the installation.

Parameters

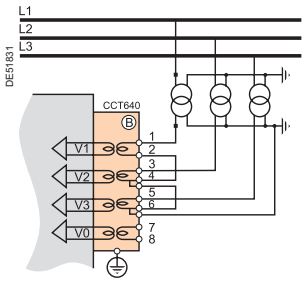
Residual current	Rated residual current	Measuring range
ACE990 - range 1 (0.00578 ⩽ k ⩽ 0.04)	In0 = Ik.n(1)	0.1 to 20 In0
ACE990 - range 2 (0.0578 ⩽ k ⩽ 0.26316)	In0 = Ik.n(1)	0.1 to 20 In0

(1) *n = number of core balance CT turns*
k = factor to be determined according to ACE990 wiring and setting range used by Sepam

Voltage inputs
Sepam series 20

The phase and residual voltage transformer secondary circuits are connected to the CCT640 connector (item Ⓑ) on Sepam series 20 type B units. The CCT640 connector contains 4 transformers which perform isolation and impedance matching of the VTs and Sepam input circuits.

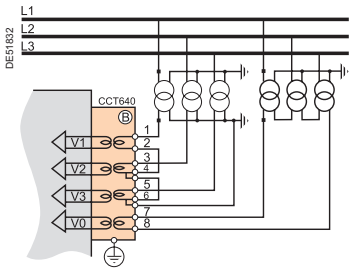
Variant 1: measurement of 3 phase-to-neutral voltages (standard connection)



Parameters	
Voltages measured by VTs	V1, V2, V3
Residual voltage	Sum of 3Vs

Functions available	
Voltages measured	V1, V2, V3
Values calculated	U21, U32, U13, V0, Vd, f
Measurements available	All
Protection functions available (according to type of Sepam)	All

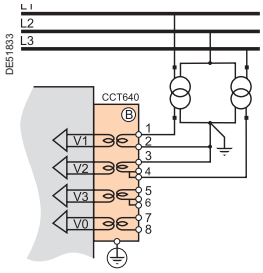
Variant 2: measurement of 3 phase-to-neutral voltages and residual voltage



Parameters	
Voltages measured by VTs	V1, V2, V3
Residual voltage	External VT

Functions available	
Voltages measured	V1, V2, V3, V0
Values calculated	U21, U32, U13, Vd, f
Measurements available	All
Protection functions available (according to type of Sepam)	All

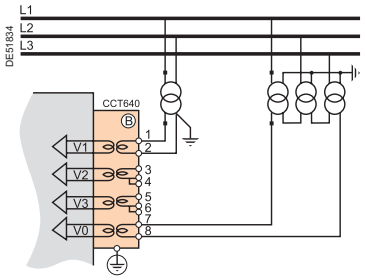
Variant 3: measurement of 2 phase-to-phase voltages



Parameters	
Voltages measured by VTs	U21, U32
Residual voltage	None

Functions available	
Voltages measured	V1, V2, V3
Values calculated	U13, Vd, f
Measurements available	U21, U32, U13, Vd, f
Protection functions available (according to type of Sepam)	All except 59N, 27S

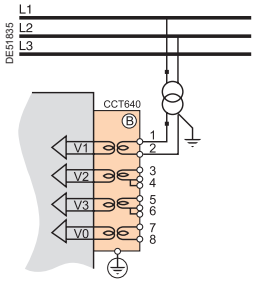
Variant 4: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage and residual voltage



Parameters	
Voltages measured by VTs	U21
Residual voltage	External VT

Functions available	
Voltages measured	U21, V0
Values calculated	f
Measurements available	U21, V0, f
Protection functions available (according to type of Sepam)	All except 47, 27D, 27S

Variant 5: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage



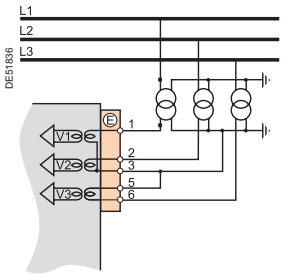
Parameters	
Voltages measured by VTs	U21
Residual voltage	None

Functions available	
Voltages measured	U21
Values calculated	f
Measurements available	U21, f
Protection functions available (according to type of Sepam)	All except 47, 27D, 59N, 27S

Voltage inputs
Sepam series 40

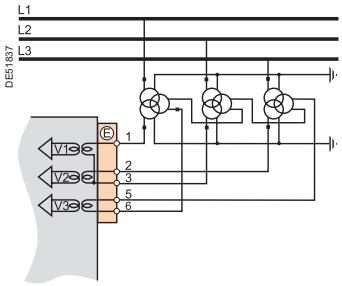
The phase and residual voltage transformer secondary circuits are connected directly to the connector marked Ⓔ.
The 3 impedance matching and isolation transformers are integrated in the Sepam series 40 base unit.

Variant 1: measurement of 3 phase-to-neutral voltages (standard connection)



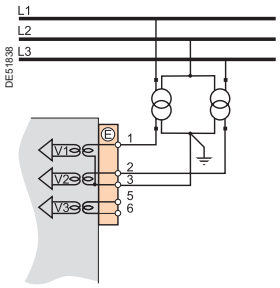
Phase voltage sensor parameter setting	3V
Residual voltage sensor parameter setting	3V sum
Voltages measured	V1, V2, V3
Values calculated	U21, U32, U13, V0, Vd, Vi, f
Measurements unavailable	None
Protection functions unavailable (according to type of Sepam)	None

Variant 2: measurement of 2 phase-to-phase voltages and residual voltage



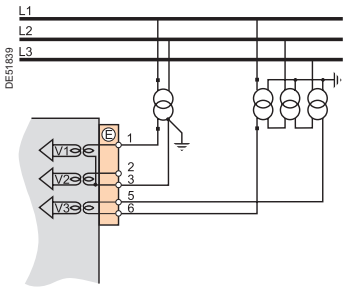
Phase voltage sensor parameter setting	U21, U32
Residual voltage sensor parameter setting	External VT
Voltages measured	U21, U32, V0
Values calculated	U13, V1, V2, V3, Vd, Vi, f
Measurements unavailable	None
Protection functions unavailable (according to type of Sepam)	None

Variant 3: measurement of 2 phase-to-phase voltages



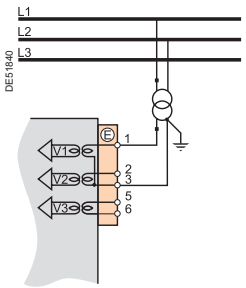
Phase voltage sensor parameter setting	U21, U32
Residual voltage sensor parameter setting	None
Voltages measured	U21, U32
Values calculated	U13, Vd, Vi, f
Measurements unavailable	V1, V2, V3, V0
Protection functions unavailable (according to type of Sepam)	67N/67NC, 59N

Variant 4: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage and residual voltage



Phase voltage sensor parameter setting	U21
Residual voltage sensor parameter setting	External VT
Voltages measured	U21, V0
Values calculated	f
Measurements unavailable	U32, U13, V1, V2, V3, Vd, Vi
Protection functions unavailable (according to type of Sepam)	67, 47, 27D, 32P, 32Q/40, 27S

Variant 5: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage



Phase voltage sensor parameter setting	U21
Residual voltage sensor parameter setting	None
Voltages measured	U21
Values calculated	f
Measurements unavailable	U32, U13, V1, V2, V3, V0, Vd, Vi
Protection functions unavailable (according to type of Sepam)	67, 47, 27D, 32P, 32Q/40, 67N/67NC, 59N, 27S

TOOLS

schneider-electric.com

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The training catalogue includes beginner's courses in electrical distribution, knowledge of MV and LV switchgear, operation and maintenance of installations, design of LV installations to give but a few examples.

Sepam series 80

Selection table

		Substation				Transformer			Motor			Generator			Busbar		Cap.
Protection	**ANSI code**	**S80**	**S81**	**S82**	**S84**	**T81**	**T82**	**T87**	**M81**	**M87**	**M88**	**G82**	**G87**	**G88**	**B80**	**B83**	**C86**
Phase overcurrent (1)	50/51	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Earth fault / Sensitive earth fault (1)	50N/51N 50G/51G	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Breaker failure	50BF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negative sequence / unbalance	46	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thermal overload for cables	49RMS		2	2	2												
Thermal overload for machines (1)	49RMS					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Thermal overload for capacitors	49RMS																2
Capacitor bank unbalance	51C																8
Restricted earth fault	64REF					2	2	2				2		2			
Two-winding transformer differential	87T							1			1			1			
Machine differential	87M									1			1				
Directional phase overcurrent (1)	67			2	2		2	2				2	2	2			
Directional earth fault (1)	67N/67NC		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Directional active overpower	32P		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Directional reactive overpower	32Q								1	1	1	1	1	1			
Directional active underpower	37P				2							2					
Phase undercurrent	37								1	1	1						
Excessive starting time, locked rotor	48/51LR								1	1	1						
Starts per hour	66								1	1	1						
Field loss (underimpedance)	40								1	1	1	1	1	1			
Pole slip	78PS								1	1	1	1	1	1			
Overspeed (2 set points) (2)	12								□	□	□	□	□	□			
Underspeed (2 set points) (2)	14								□	□	□	□	□	□			
Voltage-restrained overcurrent	50V/51V											2	2	2			
Underimpedance	21B											1	1	1			
Inadvertent energization	50/27											1	1	1			
Third harmonic undervoltage / 100 % stator earth fault	27TN/64G2 64G											2	2	2			
Overfluxing (V / Hz)	24							2				2	2	2			
Positive sequence undercurrent	27D	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Remanent undervoltage	27R	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Neutral voltage displacement	59N	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Negative sequence overvoltage	47	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Overfrequency	81H	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Underfrequency	81L	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rate of change of frequency	81R				2												
Recloser (4 cycles) (2)	79	□	□	□	□												
Thermostat / Buchholz (2)	26/63					□	□	□	□		□	□		□			
Temperature monitoring (16 RTDs) (3)	38/49T					□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□			□
Synchro-check (4)	25	□	□	□	□	□	□	□				□	□	□	□	□	
Control and monitoring																	
Circuit breaker / contactor control	94/69	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Automatic transfer (AT) (2)		□	□	□	□	□	□	□				□	□	□	□	□	
Load shedding / automatic restart									■	■	■						
De-excitation												■	■	■			
Genset shutdown												■	■	■			
Capacitor step control (2)																	□
Logic discrimination (2)	68	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Latching / acknowledgement	86	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Annunciation	30	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Switching of groups of settings		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Adaptation using logic equations		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logipam programming (Ladder language)		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

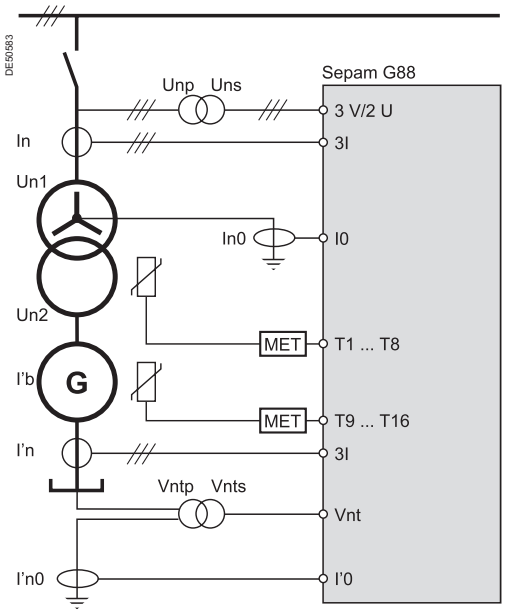
The figures indicate the number of relays available for each protection function.
■ standard, □ options.
(1) *Protection functions with 2 groups of settings.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional MES120 input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*
(4) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*

Selection table

	Substation				Transformer			Motor			Generator			Busbar		Cap.
Metering	**S80**	**S81**	**S82**	**S84**	**T81**	**T82**	**T87**	**M81**	**M87**	**M88**	**G82**	**G87**	**G88**	**B80**	**B83**	**C86**
Phase current I1, I2, I3 RMS	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Measured residual current I0, calculated I0Σ	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Demand current I1, I2, I3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Peak demand current IM1, IM2, IM3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Measured residual current I'0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Voltage U21, U32, U13, V1, V2, V3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Residual voltage V0	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Positive sequence voltage Vd / rotation direction	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Negative sequence voltage Vi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Frequency	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Active power P, P1, P2, P3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Reactive power Q, Q1, Q2, Q3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Apparent power S, S1, S2, S3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Peak demand power PM, QM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Power factor	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Calculated active and reactive energy (±Wh, ±VARh)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Active and reactive energy by pulse counting (2) (± Wh, ± VARh)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Phase current I'1, I'2, I'3 RMS							■		■	■		■	■			
Calculated residual current I'0Σ							■		■	■		■	■			
Voltage U'21, V'1 and frequency														■		
Voltage U'21, U'32, U'13, V'1, V'2, V'3, V'd, V'i and frequency															■	
Residual voltage V'0															■	
Temperature (16 RTDs) (3)					□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□			□
Rotation speed (2)								□	□	□	□	□	□			
Neutral point voltage Vnt								■	■	■	■	■	■			
Network and machine diagnosis																
Tripping context	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Tripping current TripI1, TripI2, TripI3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase fault and earth fault trip counters	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unbalance ratio / negative sequence current Ii	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Harmonic distortion (THD), current and voltage Ithd, Uthd	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase displacement φ0, **φ'0, φ0Σ**	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Phase displacement **φ1, φ2, φ3**	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Disturbance recording	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Thermal capacity used		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Remaining operating time before overload tripping		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Waiting time after overload tripping		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Running hours counter / operating time					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■
Starting current and time								■	■	■						
Start inhibit time								■	■	■						
Number of starts before inhibition								■	■	■						
Unbalance ratio / negative sequence current I'i							■		■	■		■	■			
Differential current Idiff1, Idiff2, Idiff3							■		■	■		■	■			
Through current It1, It2, It3							■		■	■		■	■			
Current phase displacement θ							■		■	■		■	■			
Apparent positive sequence impedance Zd		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Apparent phase-to-phase impedances Z21, Z32, Z13		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Third harmonic voltage, neutral point or residual											■	■	■			
Difference in amplitude, frequency and phase of voltages compared for synchro-check (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□				□	□	□	□	□	
Capacitor unbalance current and capacitance																■
Switchgear diagnosis **ANSI code**																
CT / VT supervision 60/60FL	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Trip circuit supervision (2) 74	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Auxiliary power supply monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cumulative breaking current	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Number of operations, operating time, charging time, number of racking out operations (2)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Modbus communication, IEC 60 870-5-103, DNP3 or IEC 61850																
Measurement readout (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Remote indication and time tagging of events (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Remote control orders (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Remote protection setting (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Transfer of disturbance recording data (4)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

■ *standard, □ options.*
(2) *According to parameter setting and optional MES120 input/output modules.*
(3) *With optional MET148-2 temperature input modules.*
(4) *With optional MCS025 synchro-check module.*
(5) *With ACE949-2, ACE959, ACE937, ACE969TP-2, ACE969FO-2 or ECI850 communication interface.*

Sensor inputs



Sepam G88 sensor inputs.

Sepam series 80 has analog inputs that are connected to the measurement sensors required for applications:

- ■ main analog inputs, available on all types of Sepam series 80:
  - □ 3 phase current inputs I1, I2, I3
  - □ 1 residual current input I0
  - □ 3 phase voltage inputs V1, V2, V3
  - □ 1 residual voltage input V0
- ■ additional analog inputs, dependent on the type of Sepam:
  - □ 3 additional phase current inputs I'1, I'2, I'3
  - □ 1 additional residual current input I'0
  - □ 3 additional phase voltage inputs V'1, V'2, V'3
  - □ 1 additional residual voltage input V'0

The table below lists the analog inputs available according to the type of Sepam series 80.

		S80, S81, S82, S84	T81, T82, M81, G82	T87, M87, M88, G87, G88	B80	B83	C86
Phase current inputs	Main channel	I1, I2, I3	I1, I2, I3	I1, I2, I3	I1, I2, I3	I1, I2, I3	I1, I2, I3
	Additional channels			I'1, I'2, I'3			
Residual current inputs	Main channel	I0	I0	I0	I0	I0	I0
	Additional channels	I'0	I'0	I'0	I'0		
Unbalance current inputs for capacitor steps							I'1, I'2, I'3, I'0
Phase voltage inputs	Main channel	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32	V1, V2, V3 or U21, U32
	Additional channels				V'1 or U'21	V'1, V'2, V'3 or U'21, U'32	
Residual voltage inputs	Main channel	V0	V0	V0	V0 (1)	V0	V0
	Additional channel					V'0	
Temperature inputs (on MET148-2 module)			T1 to T16	T1 to T16			T1 to T16

Note: *by extension, an additional measurement (current or voltage) is a value measured via an additional analog channel.*
(1) *Available with phase voltage U21, U32.*

General settings

The general settings define the characteristics of the measurement sensors connected to Sepam and determine the performance of the metering and protection functions used. They are accessed via the SFT2841 setting software “General Characteristics”, “CT-VT Sensors” and “Particular characteristics” tabs.

General settings		Selection	Value
In, I’n	Rated phase current (sensor primary current)	2 or 3 1 A / 5 A CTs	1 A to 6250 A
		3 LPCTs	25 A to 3150 A (1)
I’n	Unbalance current sensor rating (capacitor application)	CT 1 A / 2 A / 5 A	1 A to 30 A
Ib	Base current, according to rated power of equipment		0.2 to 1.3 In
I’b	Base current on additional channels (not adjustable)	Applications with transformer	I’b = Ib x Un1/Un2
		Other applications	I’b = Ib
In0, I’n0	Rated residual current	Sum of 3 phase currents	See In(I’n) rated phase current
		CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT	2 A or 20 A rating
		1 A/5 A CT + CSH30 interposing ring CT	1 A to 6250 A
		Core balance CT + ACE990 (the core balance CT ratio 1/n must be such that 50 ≤ n ≤ 1500)	According to current monitored and use of ACE990
Unp, U’np	Rated primary phase-to-phase voltage (Vnp: rated primary phase-to-neutral voltage Vnp = Unp/√3)		220 V to 250 kV
Uns, U’ns	Rated secondary phase-to-phase voltage	3 VTs: V1, V2, V3	90 to 230 V
		2 VTs: U21, U32	90 to 120 V
		1 VT: U21	90 to 120 V
		1 VT: V1	90 to 230 V
Uns0, U’nso	Secondary zero sequence voltage for primary zero sequence voltage Unp/√3		Uns/3 or Uns/√3
Vntp	Neutral point voltage transformer primary voltage (generator application)		220 V to 250 kV
Vnts	Neutral point voltage transformer secondary voltage (generator application)		57.7 V to 133 V
fn	Rated frequency		50 Hz or 60 Hz
	Phase rotation direction		1-2-3 oru 1-3-2
	Integration period (for demand current and peak demand current and power)		5, 10, 15, 30, 60 min
	Pulse-type accumulated energy meter	Increments active energy	0.1 kWh to 5 MWh
		Increments reactive energy	0.1 kVARh to 5 MVARh
P	Rated transformer power		100 kVA to 999 MVA
Un1	Rated winding 1 voltage (main channels: I)		220 V to 220 kV
Un2	Rated winding 2 voltage (additional channels: I’)		220 V to 400 kV
In1	Rated winding 1 current (not adjustable)		In1 = P/(√3 Un1)
In2	Rated winding 2 current (not adjustable)		In2 = P/(√3 Un2)
	Transformer vector shift		0 to 11
Ωn	Rated speed (motor, generator)		100 to 3600 rpm
R	Number of pulses per rotation (for speed acquisition)		1 to 1800 (Ωn x R/60 ≤ 1500)
	Zero speed set point		5 to 20 % of Ωn
	Number of capacitor steps		1 to 4
	Connection of capacitor steps		Star / Delta
	Capacitor step ratio	Step 1	1
		Step 2	1, 2
		Step 3	1, 2, 3, 4
		Step 4	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8

(1) *In values for LPCT, in Amps: 25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000, 3150.*

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Metering

Sepam is a precision metering unit.
All the metering and diagnosis data used for commissioning and required
for the operation and maintenance of your equipment are available locally
or remotely, expressed in the units concerned (A, V, W, etc.).

Phase current

RMS current for each phase, taking into account harmonics up to number 13.
Different types of sensors may be used to meter phase current:
- 1 A or 5 A current transformers
- LPCT type current sensors.

Residual current

Four types of residual current values are available depending on the type of Sepam and sensors connected to it:
- 2 residual currents I0Σ and I'0Σ, calculated by the vector sum of the 3 phase currents
- 2 measured residual currents I0 and I'0.

Different types of sensors may be used to measure residual current:
- CSH120 or CSH200 specific core balance CT
- conventional 1 A or 5 A current transformer with CSH30 interposing ring CT
- any core balance CT with an ACE990 interface.

Demand current and peak demand currents

Demand current and peak demand currents are calculated according to the 3 phase currents I1, I2 and I3:
- demand current is calculated over an adjustable period of 5 to 60 minutes
- peak demand current is the greatest demand current and indicates the current drawn by peak loads.

Peak demand currents may be cleared.

Voltage and frequency

The following measurements are available according to the voltage sensors connected:
- phase-to-neutral voltages V1, V2, V3 and V'1, V'2, V'3
- phase-to-phase voltages U21, U32, U13 and U'21, U'32, U'13
- residual voltage V0, V'0 or neutral point voltage Vnt
- positive sequence voltage Vd, V'd and negative sequence voltage Vi, V'i
- frequency measured on the main and additional voltage channels.

Power

Powers are calculated according to the phase currents I1, I2 and I3:
- active power
- reactive power
- apparent power
- power factor (cos φ).

According to the sensors used, power calculations may be based on the 2 or 3 wattmeter method.
The 2 wattmeter method is only accurate when there is no residual current and it is not applicable if the neutral is distributed.
The 3 wattmeter method gives an accurate calculation of 3-phase and phase by phase powers in all cases, regardless of whether or not the neutral is distributed.

Peak demand powers

The greatest demand active and reactive power values calculated over the same period as the demand current. The peak demand powers may be cleared.

Energy

- 4 accumulated energies calculated according to voltages and phase currents I1, I2 and I3 measured: active energy and reactive energy in both directions
- 1 to 4 additional accumulated energy meters for the acquisition of active or reactive energy pulses from external meters.

Temperature

Accurate measurement of temperature inside equipment fitted with Pt100, Ni100 or Ni120 type RTDs, connected to the optional remote MET148-2 module.

Rotation speed

Calculated by the counting of pulses transmitted by a proximity sensor at each passage of a cam driven by the rotation of the motor or generator shaft.
Acquisition of pulses on a logic input.

Phasor diagram

A phasor diagram is displayed by SFT2841 software and the mimic-based UMI to check cabling and assist in the setting and commissioning of directional and differential protection functions.
According to the connected sensors, all current and voltage information can be selected for display in vector form.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Network diagnosis assistance

Sepam provides network power quality metering functions, and all the data on network disturbances detected by Sepam are recorded for analysis purposes.

Tripping context

Storage of tripping currents and I0, Ii, U21, U32, U13, V1, V2, V3, V0, Vi, Vd, F, P, Q, Idiff, It and Vnt values when tripping occurs. The values for the last five trips are stored.

Tripping current

Storage of the 3 phase currents and earth fault current at the time of the last Sepam trip order, to indicate fault current.
The values are stored in the tripping contexts.

Number of trips

2 trip counters:
- number of phase fault trips, incremented by each trip triggered by ANSI 50/51, 50V/51V and 67 protection functions
- number of earth fault trips, incremented by each trip triggered by ANSI 50N/51 and 67N/67NC protection functions.

Negative sequence / unbalance

Negative sequence component of phase currents I1, I2 and I3 (and I'1, I'2 and I'3), indicating the degree of unbalance in the power supplied to the protected equipment.

Total harmonic distortion

Two THD values calculated to assess network power quality, taking into account harmonics up to number 13:
- current THD, calculated according to I1
- voltage THD, calculated according to V1 or U21.

Phase displacement

- phase displacement φ1, φ2, φ3 between phase currents I1, I2, I3 and voltages V1, V2, V3 respectively
- phase displacement φ0 between residual current and residual voltage.

Disturbance recording

Recording triggered by user-set events:
- all sampled values of measured currents and voltages
- status of all logic inputs and outputs logic data: pick-up, …

Recording characteristics	
Number of recordings in COMTRADE format	Adjustable from 1 to 19
Total duration of a recording	Adjustable from 1 to 11 s
Number of samples per period	12 or 36
Duration of recording prior to occurrence of the event	Adjustable from 0 to 99 periods

Maximum recording capability		
Network frequency	**12 samples per period**	**36 samples per period**
50 Hz	22 s	7 s
60 Hz	18 s	6 s

Voltage comparison for synchro-check

For the synchro-check function, the MCS025 module continuously measures the amplitude, frequency and phase differences between the 2 voltages to be checked.

Out-of-sync context

Storage of amplitude, frequency and phase differences between the 2 voltages measured by the MCS025 module when a closing order is inhibited by the synchro-check function.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Machine diagnosis assistance

Sepam assists facility managers by providing:
- data on the operation of their machines
- predictive data to optimize process management
- useful data to facilitate protection function setting and implementation.

Thermal capacity used
Equivalent temperature buildup in the machine, calculated by the thermal overload protection function.
Displayed as a percentage of rated thermal capacity.

Remaining operating time before overload tripping
Predictive data calculated by the thermal overload protection function.
The time is used by facility managers to optimize process management in real time by deciding to:
- interrupt according to procedures
- continue operation with inhibition of thermal protection on overloaded machine.

Waiting time after overload tripping
Predictive data calculated by the thermal overload protection function.
Waiting time to avoid further tripping of thermal overload protection by premature re-energizing of insufficiently cooled down equipment.

Running hours counter / operating time
Equipment is considered to be running whenever a phase current is over 0.1 Ib.
Cumulative operating time is given in hours.

Motor starting / overload current and time
A motor is considered to be starting or overloaded when a phase current is over 1.2 Ib. For each start / overload, Sepam stores:
- maximum current drawn by the motor
- starting / overload time.

The values are stored until the following start / overload.

Number of starts before inhibition/start inhibit time
Indicates the number of starts still allowed by the starts per hour protection function and, if the number is zero, the waiting time before starting is allowed again.

Differential and through current
Values calculated to facilitate the implementation of ANSI 87T and 87M differential protection functions.

Current phase displacement
Phase shift between the main phase currents and additional phase currents to facilitate implementation of ANSI 87T differential protection function.

Apparent positive sequence impedance Zd
Value calculated to facilitate the implementation of the underimpedance field loss protection (ANSI 40).

Apparent phase-to-phase impedances Z21, Z32, Z13
Values calculated to facilitate the implementation of the backup underimpedance protection function (ANSI 21B).

Third harmonic neutral point or residual voltage
Values measured to facilitate the implementation of the third harmonic undervoltage / 100 % stator earth fault protection function (ANSI 27TN/64G2).

Capacitance
Measurement, for each phase, of the total capacitance of the connected capacitor bank steps. This measurement is used to monitor the condition of the capacitors.

Capacitor unbalance current
Measurement of the unbalance current for each capacitor bank step. This measurement is possible when the steps are connected in a double star arrangement.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Switchgear diagnosis assistance

Switchgear diagnosis data give facility managers information on:
- mechanical condition of breaking device
- Sepam auxiliaries

and assist them for preventive and curative switchgear maintenance actions.
The data are to be compared to switchgear manufacturer data.

ANSI 60/60FL - CT/VT supervision

Used to monitor the entire metering chain:
- CT and VT sensors
- connection
- Sepam analog inputs.

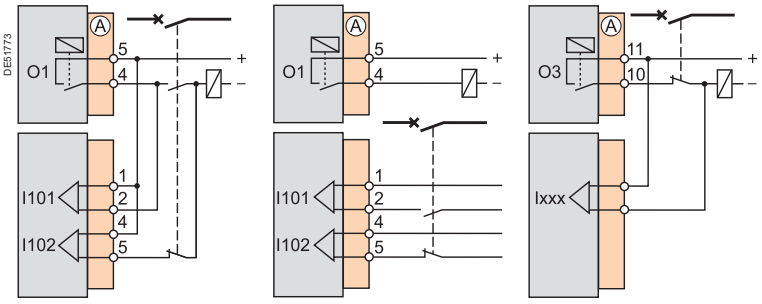
Monitoring includes:
- consistency checking of currents and voltages measured
- acquisition of phase or residual voltage transformer protection fuse blown contacts.

In the event of a loss of current or voltage measurement data, the assigned protection functions may be inhibited to avoid nuisance tripping.

ANSI 74 - Trip/closing circuit supervision

To detect trip circuit and closing circuit failures, Sepam monitors:
- shunt trip coil connection
- closing coil connection
- matching of breaking device open/closed position contacts
- execution of breaking device open and close orders.

The trip and closing circuits are only supervised when connected as shown below.



Connection for shunt trip coil monitoring.

Connection for undervoltage trip coil monitoring.

Connection for closing circuit supervision

Auxiliary power supply monitoring

The voltage rating of Sepam's auxiliary supply should be set between 24 V DC and 250 V DC.
If the auxiliary supply drifts, 2 alarms may be triggered:
- high set point alarm, adjustable from 105 % to 150 % of rated supply (maximum 275 V)
- low set point alarm, adjustable from 60 % to 95 % of rated supply (minimum 20 V).

Cumulative breaking current monitoring

Six cumulative currents are proposed to assess breaking device pole condition:
- total cumulative breaking current
- cumulative breaking current between 0 and 2 In
- cumulative breaking current between 2 In and 5 In
- cumulative breaking current between 5 In and 10 In
- cumulative breaking current between 10 In and 40 In
- cumulative breaking current > 40 In.

Each time the breaking device opens, the breaking current is added to the cumulative total and to the appropriate range of cumulative breaking current.
Cumulative breaking current is given in $(kA)^2$.
An alarm can be generated when the total cumulative breaking current exceeds a set point.

Number of operations

Cumulative number of opening operations performed by the breaking device.

Circuit breaker operating time and charging time
Number of rackouts

Used to assess the condition of the breaking device operating mechanism.

Metering and diagnosis
Description

Sepam self-diagnosis

Sepam includes a number of self-tests carried out in the base unit and optional modules. The purpose of the self-tests is to:
- detect internal failures that may cause nuisance tripping or failed fault tripping
- put Sepam in fail-safe position to avoid any unwanted operation
- alert the facility manager of the need for maintenance operations.

Internal failure

Two categories of internal failures are monitored:
- major failures: Sepam shutdown (to fail-safe position).

The protection functions are inhibited, the output relays are forced to drop out and the "Watchdog" output indicates Sepam shutdown
- minor failures: downgraded Sepam operation.

Sepam's main functions are operational and equipment protection is ensured.

Battery monitoring

Monitoring of battery voltage to guarantee data is saved in the event of an outage. A battery fault generates an alarm.

Detection of plugged connectors

The system checks that the current or voltage sensors are plugged in. A missing connector is a major failure.

Configuration checking

The system checks that the optional modules configured are present and working correctly.
The absence or failure of a remote module is a minor failure, the absence or failure of a logic input/output module is a major failure.

Metering and diagnosis
Characteristics

Functions		Measurement range	Accuracy (1)	MSA141	Saving
Metering					
Phase current		0.02 to 40 In	±0.5 %	■	
Residual current	Calculated	0.005 to 40 In	±1 %	■	
	Measured	0.005 to 20 In0	±1 %	■	
Demand current		0.02 to 40 In	±0.5 %		
Peak demand current		0.02 to 40 In	±0.5 %		□
Phase-to-phase voltage	Main channels (U)	0.05 to 1.2 Unp	±0.5 %	■	
	Additional channels (U')	0.05 to 1.2 Unp	±1 %		
Phase-to-neutral voltage	Main channels (V)	0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±0.5 %	■	
	Additional channels (V')	0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±1 %		
Residual voltage		0.015 to 3 Vnp	±1 %		
Neutral point voltage		0.015 to 3 Vntp	±1 %		
Positive sequence voltage		0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±2 %		
Negative sequence voltage		0.05 to 1.2 Vnp	±2 %		
Frequency	Main channels (f)	25 to 65 Hz	±0.01 Hz	■	
	Additional channels (f')	45 to 55 Hz (fn = 50 Hz) 55 to 65 Hz (fn = 60 Hz)	±0.05 Hz		
Active power (total or per phase)		0.008 Sn to 999 MW	±1 %	■	
Reactive power (total or per phase)		0.008 Sn to 999 MVAR	±1 %	■	
Apparent power (total or per phase)		0.008 Sn to 999 MVA	±1 %	■	
Peak demand active power		0.008 Sn to 999 MW	±1 %		□
Peak demand reactive power		0.008 Sn to 999 MVAR	±1 %		□
Power factor		-1 to + 1 (CAP/IND)	±0.01	■	
Calculated active energy		0 to 2.1 x 10^8 MWh	±1 % ±1 digit		□ □
Calculated reactive energy		0 to 2.1 x 10^8 MVARh	±1 % ±1 digit		□ □
Temperature		-30 °C to +200 °C or -22 °F to +392 °F	±1 °C from +20 to +140 °C ±1,8 °F from +68 to +384 °F	■	
Rotation speed		0 to 7200 rpm	±1 rpm		
Network diagnosis assistance					
Tripping context					□
Tripping current		0.02 to 40 In	±5 %		□
Number of trips		0 to 65535	-		□ □
Negative sequence / unbalance		1 to 500 % of Ib	±2 %		
Total harmonic distortion, current		0 to 100 %	±1 %		
Total harmonic distortion, voltage		0 to 100 %	±1 %		
Phase displacement φ0 (between V0 and I0)		0 to 359°	±2°		
Phase displacement φ1, φ2, φ3 (between V and I)		0 to 359°	±2°		
Disturbance recording					□
Amplitude difference		0 to 1.2 Usync1	±1 %		
Frequency difference		0 to 10 Hz	±0.5 Hz		
Phase difference		0 to 359°	±2°		
Out-of-sync context					□
Machine operating assistance					
Thermal capacity used		0 to 800 % (100 % for phase I = Ib)	±1 %	■	□ □
Remaining operating time before overload tripping		0 to 999 min	±1 min		
Waiting time after overload tripping		0 to 999 min	±1 min		
Running hours counter / operating time		0 to 65535 hours	±1 % or ±0.5 h		□ □
Starting current		1.2 Ib to 40 In	±5 %		□
Starting time		0 to 300 s	±300 ms		□
Number of starts before inhibition		0 to 60			
Start inhibit time		0 to 360 min	±1 min		
Differential current		0.015 to 40 In	±1 %		
Through current		0.015 to 40 In	±1 %		
Phase displacement θ1, θ2, θ3 (between I and I')		0 to 359°	±2°		
Apparent impedance Zd, Z21, Z32, Z13		0 to 200 kΩ	±5 %		
Third harmonic neutral point voltage		0.2 to 30 % of Vnp	±1 %		
Third harmonic residual voltage		0.2 to 90 % of Vnp	±1 %		
Capacitance		0 to 30 F	±5 %		
Capacitor unbalance current		0.02 to 40 I'n	±5 %		
Switchgear diagnosis assistance					
Cumulative breaking current		0 to 65535 kA²	±10 %		□ □
Auxiliary supply		24 V DC to 250 V DC	±4 V or ±10 %		□ □
Number of operations		0 to 4 x 10^9	-		□ □
Operating time		20 to 100 s	±1 ms		□ □
Charging time		1 to 20 s	±0.5 s		□ □
Number of rackouts		0 to 65535	-		□ □

■ *available on MSA141 analog output module, according to setup*
□ *saved in the event of auxiliary supply outage, even without battery*
□ *saved by battery in the event of auxiliary supply outage.*
(1) *Under reference conditions (IEC 60255-6), typical accuracy at In or Unp, cosφ > 0.8.*

Protection
Description

Current protection functions

ANSI 50/51 - Phase overcurrent
Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection.
2 modes:
■ overcurrent protection sensitive to the highest phase current measured
■ machine differential protection sensitive to the highest differential phase currents obtained in self-balancing schemes.

Characteristics
■ 2 groups of settings
■ instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
■ definite time (DT), IDMT (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves) or customized curve
■ with or without timer hold
■ tripping confirmed or unconfirmed, according to parameter setting:
□ unconfirmed tripping: standard
□ tripping confirmed by negative sequence overvoltage protection (ANSI 47, unit 1), as backup for distant 2-phase short-circuits
□ tripping confirmed by undervoltage protection (ANSI 27, unit 1), as backup for phase-to-phase short-circuits in networks with low short-circuit power.

ANSI 50N/51N or 50G/51G - Earth fault
Earth fault protection based on measured or calculated residual current values:
■ ANSI 50N/51N: residual current calculated or measured by 3 phase current sensors
■ ANSI 50G/51G: residual current measured directly by a specific sensor.

Characteristics
■ 2 groups of settings
■ definite time (DT), IDMT (choice of 17 standardized IDMT curves) or customized curve
■ with or without timer hold
■ second harmonic restraint to ensure stability during transformer energizing, activated by parameter setting.

ANSI 50BF - Breaker failure
If a breaker fails to be triggered by a tripping order, as detected by the non-extinction of the fault current, this backup protection sends a tripping order to the upstream or adjacent breakers.

ANSI 46 - Negative sequence / unbalance
Protection against phase unbalance, detected by the measurement of negative sequence current.
■ sensitive protection to detect 2-phase faults at the ends of long lines
■ protection of equipment against temperature build-up, caused by an unbalanced power supply, phase inversion or loss of phase, and against phase current unbalance.

Characteristi cs
■ 1 definite time (DT) curve
■ 9 IDMT curves: 4 IEC curves and 3 IEEE curves, 1 ANSI curve in RI^2 and 1 specific Schneider curve

ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload
Protection against thermal damage caused by overloads on
■ machines (transformers, motors or generators)
■ cables
■ capacitors
The thermal capacity used is calculated according to a mathematical model which takes into account:
■ current RMS values
■ ambient temperature
■ negative sequence current, a cause of motor rotor temperature rise.
The thermal capacity used calculations may be used to calculate predictive data for process control assistance.
The protection may be inhibited by a logic input when required by process control conditions.

Thermal overload for machines - Characteristics
■ 2 groups of settings
■ 1 adjustable alarm set point
■ 1 adjustable tripping set point
■ adjustable initial thermal capacity used setting, to adapt protection characteristics to fit manufacturer's thermal withstand curves
■ equipment heating and cooling time constants.
The cooling time constant may be calculated automatically based on measurement of the equipment temperature by a sensor.

Thermal overload for cables - Characteristics
■ 1 group of settings
■ cable current carrying capacity, which determines alarm and trip set points
■ cable heating and cooling time constants.

Thermal overload for capacitors - Characteristics
■ 1 group of settings
■ alarm current, which determines the alarm set point
■ overload current, which determines the tripping set point
■ hot tripping time and current setting, which determine a point on the tripping curve.

ANSI 51C - Capacitor bank unbalance
Detection of capacitor step internal faults by measuring the unbalance current flowing between the two neutral points of a step connected in a double star arrangement. Four unbalance currents can be measured to protect up to 4 steps.

Characteristics
■ 2 set points per step
■ definite time (DT) curve.

Protection
Description

Recloser

ANSI 79
Automation device used to limit down time after tripping due to transient or semi-permanent faults on overhead lines. The recloser orders automatic reclosing of the breaking device after the time delay required to restore the insulation has elapsed.
Recloser operation is easy to adapt for different operating modes by parameter setting.

Characteristics
■ 1 to 4 reclosing cycles, each cycle has an adjustable dead time
■ adjustable, independent reclaim time and safety time until recloser ready time delays
■ cycle activation linked to instantaneous or time-delayed short-circuit protection function (ANSI 50/51, 50N/51N, 67, 67N/67NC) outputs by parameter setting
■ inhibition/locking out of recloser by logic input.

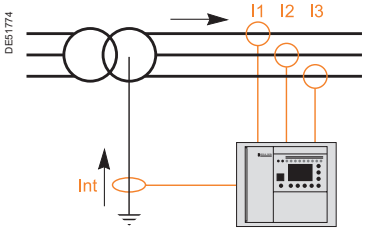
Synchro-check

ANSI 25
This function checks the voltages upstream and downstream of a circuit breaker and allows closing when the differences in amplitude, frequency and phase are within authorized limits.

Characteristics
■ adjustable and independent set points for differences in voltage, frequency and phase
■ adjustable lead time to take into account the circuit-breaker closing time
■ 5 possible operating modes to take no-voltage conditions into account.

Differential protection functions

ANSI 64REF - Restricted earth fault differential
Detection of phase-to-earth faults on 3-phase windings with earthed neutral, by comparison of residual current calculated from the 3 phase currents and residual current measured at the neutral point.



Characteristics
■ instantaneous tripping
■ percentage-based characteristic with fixed slope and adjustable low set point
■ more sensitive than transformer or machine differential protection.

ANSI 87T - Transformer and transformer-machine unit differential (2 windings)
Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection of two-winding transformers or transformer-machine units.
Protection based on phase by phase comparison of the primary and secondary currents with:
■ amplitude and phase correction of the currents in each winding according to the transformer vector shift and the voltage values set
■ clearance of zero sequence current from the primary and secondary windings (suitable for all earthing systems).

Characteristics
■ instantaneous tripping
■ adjustable high set point for fast tripping for violent faults, with no restraint
■ percentage-based characteristic with two adjustable slopes and adjustable low set point
■ restraint based on percentage of harmonics. These restraints prevent nuisance tripping during transformer energizing, during faults outside the zone that provoke saturation of the current transformers and during operation of a transformer supplied with excessive voltage (overfluxing).
□ self-adapting neural network restraint: this restraint analyzes the percentage of harmonics 2 and 5 as well as differential and through currents
□ restraint based on the percentage of harmonic 2 per phase or total
□ restraint based on the percentage of harmonic 5 per phase or total.
Self-adapting restraint is exclusive with respect to restraints on the percentage of harmonic 2 or on the percentage of harmonic 5.
■ restraint on energization. This restraint, based on the magnetizing current of the transformer or on a logic equation or Logipam, ensures stability of transformers that have low harmonic percentages on energization
■ fast restraint upon loss of sensor.

ANSI 87M - Machine differential
Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, based on phase by phase comparison of the currents on motor and generator windings.

Characteristics
■ instantaneous tripping
■ fixed high set point for fast tripping for violent faults, with no restraint
■ percentage-based characteristic with fixed slope and adjustable low set point
■ tripping restraint according to percentage characteristic activated by detection of:
□ external fault or machine starting
□ sensor saturation or disconnection
□ transformer energizing (harmonic 2 restraint)

Protection
Description

Directional current protection

ANSI 67 - Directional phase overcurrent

Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, with selective tripping according to fault current direction.
It comprises a phase overcurrent function associated with direction detection, and picks up if the phase overcurrent function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated for at least one of the 3 phases.

Characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- choice of tripping direction
- definite time (DT), IDMT (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves) or customized curve
- with voltage memory to make the protection insensitive to loss of polarization voltage at the time of the fault
- with or without timer hold.

ANSI 67N/67NC - Directional earth fault

Earth fault protection, with selective tripping according to fault current direction.
2 types of operation:
- type 1, projection
- type 2, according to the magnitude of the residual current phasor.

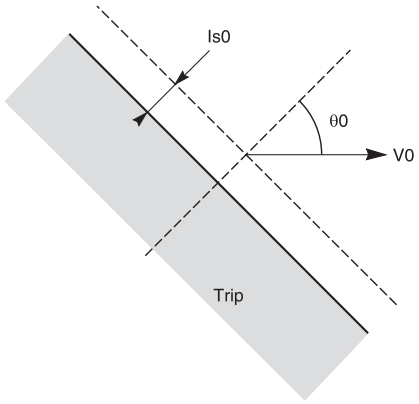
ANSI 67N/67NC type 1

Directional earth fault protection for impedant, isolated or compensated neutral systems, based on the projection of measured residual current.

Type 1 characteristics

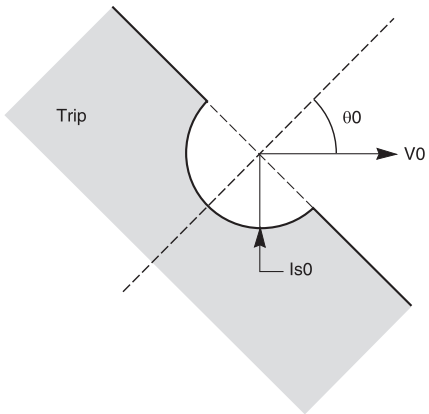
b 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) curve
- choice of tripping direction
- characteristic projection angle
- no timer hold
- with voltage memory to make the protection insensitive to recurrent faults in compensated neutral systems.

DE51841



Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 1 protection (characteristic angle q0 ¼ 0°).

DE51842



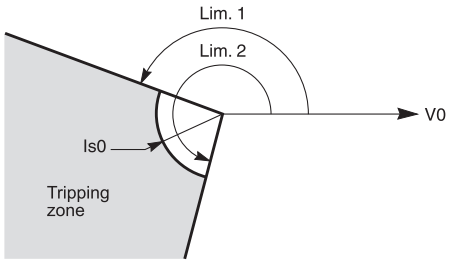
Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 2 protection (characteristic angle q0 ¼ 0°).

ANSI 67N/67NC type 2

Directional overcurrent protection for impedance and solidly earthed systems, based on measured or calculated residual current.
It comprises an earth fault function associated with direction detection, and picks up if the earth fault function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated.

Type 2 characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT), IDMT (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves) or customized curve
- choice of tripping direction
- with or without timer hold.

DE52064



Tripping characteristic of ANSI 67N/67NC type 3 protection.

ANSI 67N/67NC type 3

Directional overcurrent protection for distribution networks in which the neutral earthing system varies according to the operating mode, based on measured residual current.
It comprises an earth fault function associated with direction detection (angular sector tripping zone defined by 2 adjustable angles), and picks up if the earth fault function in the chosen direction (line or busbar) is activated.
This protectionfunction complies with the Enel DK5600 specification.

Type 3 characteristics
- 2 groups of settings
- instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
- definite time (DT) curve
- choice of tripping direction
- no timer hold

Protection
Description

Directional power protection functions

ANSI 32P - Directional active overpower
Two-way protection based on calculated active power, for the following applications:
■ active overpower protection to detect overloads and allow load shedding
■ reverse active power protection:
□ against generators running like motors when the generators consume active power
□ against motors running like generators when the motors supply active power.

ANSI 32Q - Directional reactive overpower
Two-way protection based on calculated reactive power to detect field loss on synchronous machines:
■ reactive overpower protection for motors which consume more reactive power with field loss
■ reverse reactive overpower protection for generators which consume reactive power with field loss.

ANSI 37P - Directional active underpower
Two-way protection based on calculated active power
Checking of active power flows:
■ to adapt the number of parallel sources to fit the network load power demand
■ to create an isolated system in an installation with its own generating unit.

Machine protection functions

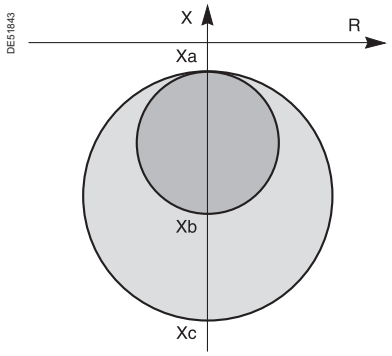
ANSI 37 - Phase undercurrent
Protection of pumps against the consequences of a loss of priming by the detection of motor no-load operation.
It is sensitive to a minimum of current in phase 1, remains stable during breaker tripping and may be inhibited by a logic input.

ANSI 48/51LR - Locked rotor / excessive starting time
Protection of motors against overheating caused by:
■ excessive motor starting time due to overloads (e.g. conveyor) or insufficient supply voltage.
The reacceleration of a motor that is not shut down, indicated by a logic input, may be considered as starting.
■ locked rotor due to motor load (e.g. crusher):
□ in normal operation, after a normal start
□ directly upon starting, before the detection of excessive starting time, with detection of locked rotor by a zero speed detector connected to a logic input, or by the underspeed function.

ANSI 66 - Starts per hour
Protection against motor overheating caused by:
■ too frequent starts: motor energizing is inhibited when the maximum allowable number of starts is reached, after counting of:
□ starts per hour (or adjustable period)
□ consecutive motor hot or cold starts (reacceleration of a motor that is not shut down, indicated by a logic input, may be counted as a start)
■ starts too close together in time: motor re-energizing after a shutdown is only allowed after an adjustable waiting time.

ANSI 40 - Field loss (underimpedance)
Protection of synchronous machines against field loss, based on the calculation of positive sequence impedance on the machine terminals or transformer terminals in the case of transformer-machine units.

Characteristics
■ 2 circular characteristics defined by reactances Xa, Xb and Xc



2 circular tripping characteristics of ANSI 40 protection.

■ tripping when the machine's positive sequence impedance enters one of the circular characteristics.
■ definite (DT) time delay for each circular characteristic
■ setting assistance function included in SFT2841 software to calculate the values of Xa, Xb and Xc according to the electrical characteristics of the machine (and transformer, when applicable).

3

Protection
Description

ANSI 78PS - Pole slip
Protection against loss of synchronism on synchronous machines, based on calculated active power.
2 types of operation:
■ tripping according to the equal-area criterion, time-delayed
■ tripping according to power swing (number of active power swings):
□ suitable for generators capable of withstanding high electrical and mechanical constraints
□ to be set as a number of rotations.
The 2 types of operation may be used independently or at the same time.

ANSI 12 - Overspeed
Detection of machine overspeed, based on the speed calculated by pulse-counting, to detect synchronous generator racing due to loss of synchronism, or for process monitoring, for example.

ANSI 14 - Underspeed
Machine speed monitoring based on the speed calculated by pulse-counting:
■ detection of machine underspeed after starting, for process monitoring, for example
■ zero speed data for detection of locked rotor upon starting.

ANSI 50V/51V - Voltage-restrained overcurrent
Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, for generators. The current tripping set point is voltage-adjusted in order to be sensitive to faults close to the generator which cause voltage drops and lowers the short-circuit current.

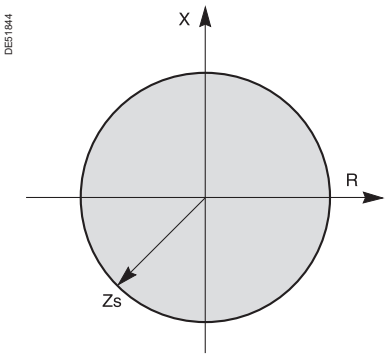
Characteristics
■ instantaneous or time-delayed tripping
■ definite time (DT), IDMT (choice of 16 standardized IDMT curves) or customized curve
■ with or without timer hold.

ANSI 21B - Underimpedance
Phase-to-phase short-circuit protection, for generators, based on the calculation of apparent phase-to-phase impedance.

$$Z21 = \frac{U21}{I2 - I1}$$

apparent impedance between phases 1 and 2.

Characteristics
■ circular characteristic centered at origin defined by adjustable set point Zs

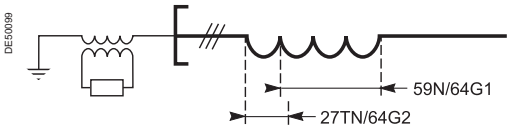


Circular tripping characteristic of ANSI 21B protection.

■ time-delayed definite time (DT) tripping when one of the three apparent impedances enters the circular tripping characteristic.

ANSI 50/27 - Inadvertent energization
Checking of generator starting sequence to detect inadvertent energization of generators that are shut down (a generator which is energized when shut down runs like a motor).
Consists of an instantaneous phase overcurrent protection confirmed by a time-delayed undervoltage protection function.

ANSI 64G - 100 % stator earth fault
Protection of generators with earthed neutral against phase-to-earth insulation faults in stator windings. This function may be used to protect generators connected to step-up transformers
100 % stator earth fault is a combination of two protection functions:
■ ANSI 59N/64G1: neutral voltage displacement, protection of 85 % to 90 % of the stator winding, terminal end.
■ ANSI 27TN/64G2: thrid harmonic undervoltage, protection of 10 % to 20 % of the stator winding, neutral point end.



Stator winding of a generator protected 100 % by the combination of ANSI 59N and ANSI 27TN protection functions.

ANSI 27TN/64G2 - Third harmonic undervoltage
Protection of generators with earthed neutral against phase-to-earth insulation faults, by the detection of a reduction of third harmonic residual voltage.
Protects the 10 to 20 % of the stator winding, neutral point end, not protected by the ANSI 59N/64G1 function, neutral voltage displacement.

Characteristics
■ choice of 2 tripping principles, according to the sensors used:
□ fixed third harmonic undervoltage set point
□ adaptive neutral and terminal third harmonic voltage comparator set point
■ time-delayed definite time (DT) tripping.

ANSI 26/63 - Thermostat/Buchholz
Protection of transformers against temperature rise and internal faults via logic inputs linked to devices integrated in the transformer.

ANSI 38/49T - Temperature monitoring
Protection that detects abnormal temperature build-up by measuring the temperature inside equipment fitted with sensors:
■ transformer: protection of primary and secondary windings
■ motor and generator: protection of stator windings and bearings.

Characteristics
■ 16 Pt100, NI100 or Ni120 type RTDs
■ 2 adjustable independent set points for each RTD (alarm and trip).

Protection
Description

Voltage protection functions

ANSI 24 - Overfluxing (V/Hz)
Protection which detects overfluxing of transformer or generator magnetic circuits by calculating the ratio between the greatest phase-to-neutral or phase-to-phase voltage divided by the frequency.

Characteristics
- machine coupling to be set up
- definite time (DT) or IDMT time delays (choice of 3 curves).

ANSI 27D - Positive sequence undervoltage
Protection of motors against faulty operation due to insufficient or unbalanced network voltage, and detection of reverse rotation direction.

ANSI 27R - Remanent undervoltage
Protection used to check that remanent voltage sustained by rotating machines has been cleared before allowing the busbar supplying the machines to be re-energized, to avoid electrical and mechanical transients.

ANSI 27 - Undervoltage
Protection of motors against voltage sags or detection of abnormally low network voltage to trigger automatic load shedding or source transfer.
Works with phase-to-phase or phase-to-neutral voltage, each voltage being monitored separately.

Characteristics
- definite time (DT) curve
- IDMT curve.

ANSI 59 - Overvoltage
Detection of abnormally high network voltage or checking for sufficient voltage to enable source transfer.
Works with phase-to-phase or phase-to-neutral voltage, each voltage being monitored separately.

ANSI 59N - Neutral voltage displacement
Detection of insulation faults by measuring residual voltage
- ANSI 59N: in isolated neutral systems
- ANSI 59N/64G1: in stator windings of generators with earthed neutral. Protects the 85 % to 90 % of the winding, terminal end, not protected by the ANSI 27TN/64G2 function, third harmonic undervoltage.

Characteristics
- definite time (DT) curve
- IDMT curve.

ANSI 47 - Negative sequence overvoltage
Protection against phase unbalance resulting from phase inversion, unbalanced supply or distant fault, detected by the measurement of negative sequence voltage.

Frequency protection functions

ANSI 81H - Overfrequency
Detection of abnormally high frequency compared to the rated frequency, to monitor power supply quality.

ANSI 81L - Underfrequency
Detection of abnormally low frequency compared to the rated frequency, to monitor power supply quality.
The protection may be used for overall tripping or load shedding.
Protection stability is ensured in the event of the loss of the main source and presence of remanent voltage by a restraint in the event of a continuous decrease of the frequency, which is activated by parameter setting.

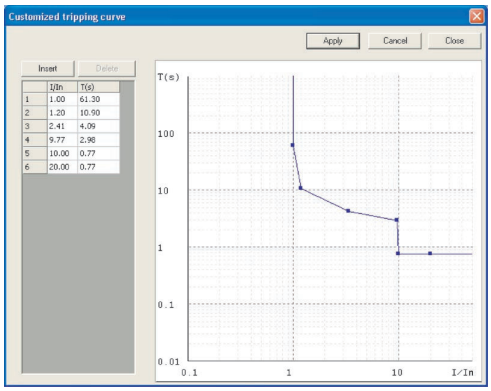
ANSI 81R - Rate of change of frequency
Protection function used for fast disconnection of a generator or load shedding control. Based on the calculation of the frequency variation, it is insensitive to transient voltage disturbances and therefore more stable than a phase-shift protection function.

Disconnection
In installations with autonomous production means connected to a utility, the "rate of change of frequency" protection function is used to detect loss of the main system in view of opening the incoming circuit breaker to:
- protect the generators from a reconnection without checking synchronization
- avoid supplying loads outside the installation.

Load shedding
The "rate of change of frequency" protection function is used for load shedding in combination with the underfrequency protection to:
- either accelerate shedding in the event of a large overload
- or inhibit shedding following a sudden drop in frequency due to a problem that should not be solved by shedding.

Protection
Tripping curves

PE50551



Customized tripping curve set using SFT2841 software.

Customized tripping curve

Defined point by point using the SFT2841 setting and operating software tool, this curve may be used to solve all special cases involving protection coordination or revamping.

IDMT tripping curves

Current IDM T tripping curves

Multiple IDMT tripping curves are offered, to cover most applications:
- IEC curves (SIT, VIT/LTI, EIT)
- IEEE curves (MI, VI, EI)
- usual curves (UIT, RI, IAC).

IEC curves

Equation	Curve type	Coefficient values		
		k	α	β
$td(I) = \frac{k}{\left(\frac{I}{Is}\right)^{\alpha} - 1} \times \frac{T}{\beta}$	Standard inverse / A	0.14	0.02	2.97
	Very inverse / B	13.5	1	1.50
	Long time inverse / B	120	1	13.33
	Extremely inverse / C	80	2	0.808
	Ultra inverse	315.2	2.5	1

RI curve

Equation: $td(I) = \frac{1}{0{,}339 - 0{,}236\left(\frac{I}{Is}\right)^{-1}} \times \frac{T}{3{,}1706}$

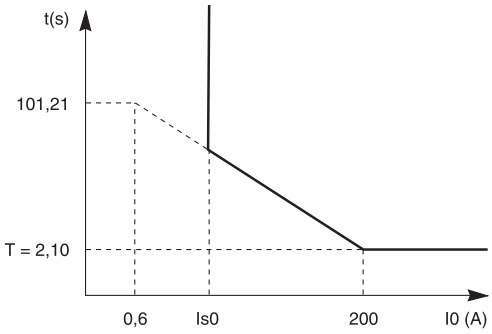
IEEE curves

Equation	Curve type	Coefficient values			
		A	B	p	β
$td(I) = \left(\frac{A}{\left(\frac{I}{Is}\right)^{p} - 1} + B\right) \times \frac{T}{\beta}$	Moderately inverse	0.010	0.023	0.02	0.241
	Very inverse	3.922	0.098	2	0.138
	Extremely inverse	5.64	0.0243	2	0.081

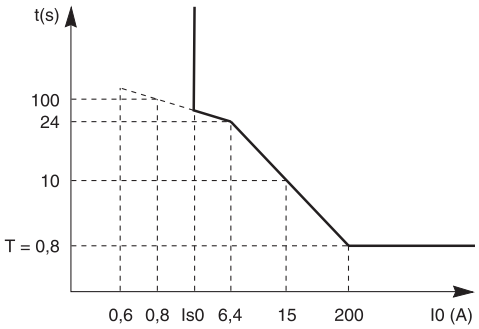
IAC curves

Equation	Curve type	Coefficient values					
		A	B	C	D	E	β
$td(I) = \left(A + \frac{B}{\left(\frac{I}{Is} - C\right)} + \frac{D}{\left(\frac{I}{Is} - C\right)^2} + \frac{E}{\left(\frac{I}{Is} - C\right)^3}\right) \times \frac{T}{\beta}$	Inverse	0.208	0.863	0.800	-0.418	0.195	0.297
	Very inverse	0.090	0.795	0.100	-1.288	7.958	0.165
	Extremely inverse	0.004	0.638	0.620	1.787	0.246	0.092

Protection
Tripping curves



EPATR-C Standard curve (logarithmic scale).



EPATR-B Standard curve (logarithmic scale).

Equation for EPATRB, EPATRC

EPATRB

For 0,6 A ≤ I0 ≤ 6,4 A

$$td(I0) = \frac{85,386}{I0^{0,975}} \times \frac{T}{0,8}$$

For 6,4 A ≤ Io ≤ 200,0 A

$$td(I0) = \frac{140,213}{I0^{0,975}} \times \frac{T}{0,8}$$

For I0 > 200,0 A

td (I0) = T

EPATRC

For 0,6 A ≤ I0 ≤ 200,0 A

$$td(I0) = 72 \times I0^{-2,3} \times \frac{T}{2,10}$$

For I0 > 200,0 A

td (I0) = T

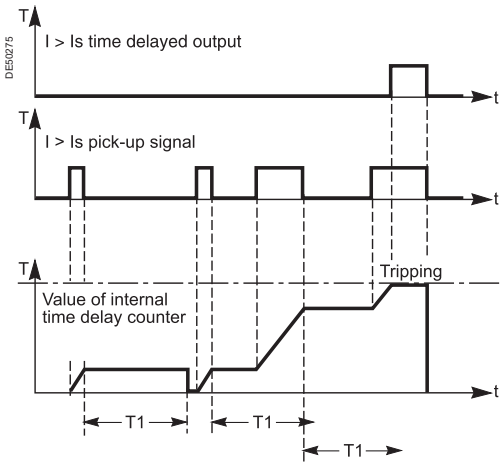
Voltage IDMT tripping curves

Equation for ANSI 27 - undervoltage	Equation for ANSI 59N - Neutral voltage displacement
$td(I) = \frac{T}{1 - \left(\frac{V}{Vs}\right)}$	$td(I) = \frac{T}{\left(\frac{V}{Vs}\right) - 1}$

Voltage/frequency ratio IDMT tripping curves

Equation for ANSI 27 - undervoltage	Curve type	P
With G = V/f or U/f	A	0.5
$td(G) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{G}{Gs} - 1\right)^{p}} \times T$	B	1
	C	2

Protection
Main characteristics



Detection of restriking faults with adjustable timer hold.

Setting of IDMT tripping curves,

time delay T or TMS factor

The time delays of current IDMT tripping curves (except for customized and RI curves) may be set as follows:

- time T, operating time at 10 x Is
- TMS factor, factor shown as T/b in the equations on the left.

Timer hold

The adjustable timer hold T1 is used for:

- detection of restriking faults (DT curve)
- coordination with electromechanical relays (IDMT curve).

Timer hold may be inhibited if necessary.

2 groups of settings

Phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth short-circuit protection

Each unit has 2 groups of settings, A and B, to adapt the settings to suit the network configuration.

The active group of settings (A or B) is set by a logic input or the communication link.

Example of use: normal / backup mode network

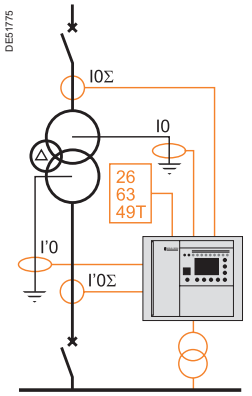
- group A for network protection in normal mode, when the network is supplied by the utility
- group B for network protection in backup mode, when the network is supplied by a backup generator.

Thermal overload for machines

Each unit has 2 groups of settings to protect equipment that has two operating modes.

Examples of use:

- transformers: switching of groups of settings by logic input, according to transformer ventilation operating mode, natural or forced ventilation (ONAN or ONAF)
- motors: switching of groups of settings according to current set point, to take into account the thermal withstand of motors with locked rotors.



Measurement origin: example.

Measurement origin

The measurement origin needs to be indicated for each unit of the protection functions that may use measurements of different origins.

The setting links a measurement to a protection unit and allows the protection units to be distributed optimally among the measurements available according to the sensors connected to the analog inputs.

Example: distribution of ANSI 50N/51N function units for transformer earth fault protection:

- 2 units linked to measured I0 for transformer primary protection
- 2 units linked to measured I'0 for transformer secondary protection
- 2 units linked to I0S for protection upstream of the transformer
- 2 units linked to I'0S for protection downstream of the transformer.

Summary table

Characteristics	Protection functions
2 groups of settings A et B	50/51, 50N/51N, 67, 67N/67NC
2 groups of settings, operating modes 1 and 2	49RMS Machine
IEC IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2, 46
IEEE IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2, 46
Usual IDMT curves	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2
EPATR curves	50N/51N
Voltage IDMT curves	27, 59N, 24
Customized curve	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2
Timer hold	50/51, 50N/51N, 50V/51V, 67, 67N/67NC type 2

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time delays
ANSI 12 - Overspeed			
	100 to 160 % of Wn		1 to 300 s
ANSI 14 - Underspeed			
	10 to 100 % of Wn		1 to 300 s
ANSI 21B - Underimpedance			
Impedance Zs	0.05 to 2.00 Vn/Ib		
ANSI 24 - Overfluxing (V/Hz)			
Tripping curve	Definite time		
	IDMT type A, B or C		
Gs set point	1.03 to 2 pu	Definite time	0.1 to 20000 s
		IDMT	0.1 to 1250 s
ANSI 25 - Synchro-check			
Measured voltages	Phase-to-phase	Phase-to-neutral	
Rated primary phase-to-phase voltage			
Unp sync1 (Vnp sync1 = Unp sync1/$\sqrt{3}$)	220 V to 250 kV	220 V to 250 kV	
Unp sync2 (Vnp sync2 = Unp sync2/$\sqrt{3}$)	220 V to 250 kV	220 V to 250 kV	
Rated secondary phase-to-phase voltage			
Uns sync1	90 V to 120 V	90 V to 230 V	
Uns sync2	90 V to 120 V	90 V to 230 V	
Synchro-check setpoints			
dUs set point	3 % to 30 % of Unp sync1	3 % to 30 % of Vnp sync1	
dfs set point	0.05 to 0.5 Hz	0,05 to 0,5 Hz	
dPhi set point	5 to 80°	5 to 80°	
Us high set point	70 % to 110 % Unp sync1	70 % to 110 % Vnp sync1	
Us low set point	10 % to 70 % Unp sync1	10 % to 70 % Vnp sync1	
Other settings			
Lead time	0 to 0.5 s	0 to 0.5 s	
Operating modes: no-voltage conditions for which coupling is allowed	Dead1 AND Live2	Dead1 AND Live2	
	Live1 AND Dead2	Live1 AND Dead2	
	Dead1 XOR Dead2	Dead1 XOR Dead2	
	Dead1 OR Dead2	Dead1 OR Dead2	
	Dead1 AND Dead2	Dead1 AND Dead2	
ANSI 27 - Undervoltage (L-L) or (L-N)			
Tripping curve	Definite time		
	IDMT		
Set point	5 to 100 % of Unp		0.05 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 27D - Positive sequence undervoltage			
Set point and time delay	15 to 60 % of Unp		0.05 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 27R - Remanent undervoltage			
Set point and time delay	5 to 100 % of Unp		0.05 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 27TN/64G2 - Third harmonic undervoltage			
Vs set point (fixed)	0.2 to 20 % of Vntp		0.05 to 300 s
K set point (adaptive)	0.1 to 0.2		0.05 to 300 s
Positive sequence undervoltage	50 to 100 % of Unp		
Minimum apparent power	1 to 90 % of Sb (Sb = 3.Un.Ib)		
ANSI 32P - Directional active overpower			
	1 to 120 % of Sn (1)		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 32Q - Directional reactive overpower			
	5 to 120 % of Sn (1)		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 37 - Phase undercurrent			
	0.05 to 1 Ib		0.05 to 300 s
ANSI 37P - Directional active underpower			
	5 to 100 % of Sn (1)		0.1 s to 300 s
ANSI 38/49T - Temperature monitoring			
Alarm set point TS1	0 °C to 180 °C or 32 °F to 356 °F		
Trip set point TS2	0 °C to 180 °C or 32 °F to 356 °F		
ANSI 40 - Field loss (underimpedance)			
Common point: Xa	0.02 Vn/Ib to 0.2 Vn/Ib + 187.5 kΩ		
Circle 1: Xb	0.2 Vn/Ib to 1.4 Vn/Ib + 187.5 kΩ		0.05 to 300 s
Circle 2: Xc	0.6 Vn/Ib to 3 Vn/Ib + 187.5 kΩ		0.1 s to 300 s

(1) Sn = $\sqrt{3}$.In.Unp.

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time delays	
ANSI 46 - Negative sequence / unbalance				
Tripping curve	Definite time			
	Schneider Electric			
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C			
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)			
	RI² (setting constant from 1 to 100)			
Is set point	0.1 to 5 Ib	Definite time	0.1 to 300 s	
	0.1 to 5 Ib (Schneider Electric)	IDMT	0.1 to 1s	
	0.1 to 1 Ib (IEC, IEEE)			
	0.03 to 0.2 Ib (RI²)			
Measurement origin	Main channels (I) or additional channels (I')			
ANSI 47 - Negative sequence overvoltage				
Set point and time delay	1 to 50 % of Unp		0.05 to 300 s	
Measurement origin	Main channels (I) or additional channels (I')			
ANSI 48/51LR -Locked rotor / excessive starting time				
Is set point	0.5 Ib to 5 Ib	ST starting time	0.5 to 300 s	
		LT and LTS time delays	0.05 to 300 s	
ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload for cables				
Admissible current	1 to 1.73 Ib			
Time constant T1	1 to 600 mn			
ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload for capacitors				
Alarm current		1.05 Ib to 1.70 Ib		
Trip current		1.05 Ib to 1.70 Ib		
Positioning of the hot tripping curve	Current setting	1.02 x trip current to 2 Ib		
	Time setting	1 to 2000 minutes (variable range depending on the trip current and current setting)		
ANSI 49RMS - Thermal overload for machines			**Mode 1**	**Mode 2**
Accounting for negative sequence component		0 - 2.25 - 4.5 - 9		
Time constant	Heating		T1: 1 to 600 mn	T1: 1 to 600 mn
	Cooling		T2: 5 to 600 mn	T2: 5 to 600 mn
Alarm and tripping set points (Es1 and Es2)		0 to 300 % of rated thermal capacity		
Initial thermal capacity used (Es0)		0 to 100 %		
Switching of thermal settings condition		by logic input		
		by Is set point adjustable from 0.25 to 8 Ib		
Maximum equipment temperature		60 to 200 °C (140 °F to 392 °F)		
Measurement origin	Main channels (I) or additional channels (I')			
ANSI 50BF - Breaker failure				
Presence of current	0.2 to 2 In			
Operating time	0.05 s to 3 s			
ANSI 50/27 - Inadvertent energization				
Is set point	0.05 to 4 In			
Vs set point	10 to 100 % Unp		T1: 0 to 10 s	
			T2: 0 to 10 s	
ANSI 50/51 - Phase overcurrent				
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**		
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT		
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT		
	RI	DT		
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT		
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT		
	IA : I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT		
	Customized	DT		
Is set point	0.05 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s	
	0.05 to 2.4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is	
Timer hold	Definite time (DT; timer hold)		Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s	
	IDMT (IDMT; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s	
Measurement origin	Main channels (I) or additional channels (I')			
Confirmation	None			
	By negative sequence overvoltage			
	By phase-to-phase undervoltage			

(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time delays
ANSI 50N/51N or 50G/51G - Earth fault			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A,LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
	EPATR-B, EPATR-C	DT	
	Customized	DT	
	0.6 to 5 A	EPATR-B	0.5 to 1 s
	0.6 to 5 A	EPATR-C	0.1 to 3 s
Is0 set point	0.01 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.01 to 1 In0 (min. 0.1 A)	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Timer hold	Definite time (DT; timer hold)		Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
Measurement origin	I0 input, I'0 input, sum of phase currents I0Σ or sum of phase currents I'0Σ		
ANSI 50V/51V - Voltage-restrained overcurrent			
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC : SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE : MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC : I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
	Customized	DT	
Is set point	0.5 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.5 to 2.4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Timer hold	Definite time (DT; timer hold)		Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (I) or additional channels (I')		
ANSI 51C - Capacitor bank unbalance			
Is set point	0.05 A to 2 I'n	Definite time	0.1 to 300 s
ANSI 59 - Overvoltage (L-L) or (L-N)			
Set point and time delay	50 to 150 % of Unp or Vnp		0.05 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 59N - Neutral voltage displacement			
Tripping curve	Definite time		
	IDMT		
Set point	2 to 80 % of Unp	Definite time	0.05 to 300 s
	2 to 10 % of Unp	IDMT	0.1 to 100 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U), additional channels (U') or neutral-point voltage Vnt		
ANSI 64REF - Restricted earth fault differential			
Is0 set point	0.05 to 0.8 In (In ≥ 20 A)		
	0.1 to 0.8 In (In < 20 A)		
Measurement origin	Main channels (I, I0) or additional channels (I', I'0)		
ANSI 66 - Starts per hour			
Total number of starts	1 to 60	Period	1 to 6 h
Number of consecutive starts	1 to 60	T time delay stop/start	0 to 90 mn
ANSI 67 - Directional phase overcurrent			
Characteristic angle	**30°, 45°, 60°**		
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold delay**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A, LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
	Customized	DT	
Is set point	0.1 to 24 In	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.1 to 2.4 In	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Timer hold	Definite time (DT; timer hold)		Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s

(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*

(1) *Tripping as of 1.2 Is.*

3

Protection
Setting ranges

Functions	Settings		Time
ANSI 67N/67NC - Directional earth fault, projection (type 1)			
Characteristic angle	-45°, 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°		
Is0 set point	0.01 to 15 In0 (mini. 0,1 A)	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
Vs0 set point	2 to 80 % of Unp		
Memory time	T0mem time	0; 0.05 s to 300 s	
	V0mem validity set point	0; 2 to 80 % of Unp	
Measurement origin	I0 input, I'0 input		
ANSI 67N/67NC - Directional earth fault, according to I0 vector magnitude (type 2)			
Characteristic angle	-45°, 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 90°		
	Tripping time delay	**Timer hold delay**	
Tripping curve	Definite time	DT	
	SIT, LTI, VIT, EIT, UIT (1)	DT	
	RI	DT	
	IEC: SIT/A,LTI/B, VIT/B, EIT/C	DT or IDMT	
	IEEE: MI (D), VI (E), EI (F)	DT or IDMT	
	IAC: I, VI, EI	DT or IDMT	
	Customized	DT	
Is0 set point	0.1 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	0.01 to 1 In0 (min. 0.1 A)	IDMT	0.1 s to 12.5 s at 10 Is0
Vs0 set point	2 to 80 % of Unp		
Timer hold	Definite time (DT; timer hold)		Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
	IDMT (IDMT; reset time)		0.5 s to 20 s
Measurement origin	I0 input, I'0 input or sum of phase currents I0S		
ANSI 67N/67NC type 3 - Directional earth fault, according to I0 vector magnitude directionalized on a tripping sector			
Tripping sector start angle	0° to 359°		
Tripping sector end angle	0° to 359°		
Is0 set point CSH core balance CT (2 A rating)	0.1 A to 30 A	Definite time	Inst; 0.05 s to 300 s
1 A CT	0.005 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)		
Core balance CT + ACE990 (range 1)	0.01 to 15 In0 (min. 0.1 A)		
Vs0 set point	Calculated V0 (sum of 3 voltages)	2 to 80 % of Unp	
	Measured V0 (external VT)	0.6 to 80 % of Unp	
Measurement origin	I0 input or I'0 input		
ANSI 78PS - Pole slip			
Time delay of the equal-area criterion	0.1 to 300 s		
Maximum number of power swings	1 to 30		
Time between 2 power swings	1 to 300 s		
ANSI 81H - Overfrequency			
Set point and time delay	50 to 55 Hz or 60 to 65 Hz		0.1 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 81L - Underfrequency			
Set point and time delay	40 to 50 Hz or 50 to 60 Hz		0.1 to 300 s
Measurement origin	Main channels (U) or additional channels (U')		
ANSI 81R - Rate of change of frequency			
	0.1 to 10 Hz/s		0.15 to 300 s
ANSI 87M - Machine différential			
Ids set point	0.05 to 0.5 In (In u 20 A)		
	0.1 to 0.5 In (In < 20 A)		
ANSI 87T - Transformer differential			
High set point	3 to 18 In1		
Percentage-based curve			
Ids set point	30 to 100 % In1		
Slope Id/It	15 to 50 %		
Slope Id/It2	without, 50 to 100 %		
Slope change point	1 to 18 In1		
Restraint on energization			
Current threshold	1 to 10 %		
Delay	0 to 300 s		
Restraint on CT loss			
Activity	On / Off		
Retenues sur taux d'harmoniques	**Classic**	**Self-adapting**	
Choice of restraint	Classic	Self-adapting	
High set point	On	On / Off	
Harmonic 2 percentage set point	off, 5 to 40 %		
Harmonic 2 restraint	per phase / total		
Harmonic 5 percentage set point	off, 5 to 40 %		
Harmonic 5 restraint	per phase / total		

Control and monitoring
Description

Sepam performs all the control and monitoring functions required for electrical network operation:
■ the main control and monitoring functions are predefined and fit the most frequent cases of use. They are ready to use and are implemented by simple parameter setting after the necessary logic inputs / outputs are assigned.
■ the predefined control and monitoring functions can be adapted for particular needs using the SFT2841 software, which offers the following customization options:
□ logic equation editor, to adapt and complete the predefined control and monitoring functions
□ creation of personalized messages for local annunciation
□ creation of personalized mimic diagrams corresponding to the controlled devices
□ customization of the control matrix by changing the assignment of output relays, LEDs and annunciation messages
■ with the Logipam option, Sepam can provide the most varied control and monitoring functions, programmed using the SFT2885 programming software that implements the Logipam ladder language.

Operating principle

The processing of each control and monitoring function may be broken down into 3 phases:
■ acquisition of input data:
□ results of protection function processing
□ external logic data, connected to the logic inputs of an optional MES120 input / output module
□ local control orders transmitted by the mimic-based UMI
□ remote control orders (TC) received via the Modbus communication link
■ actual processing of the control and monitoring function
■ utilization of the processing results:
□ activation of outputs to control a device
□ information sent to the facility manager:
- by message and/or LED on the Sepam display and SFT2841 software
- by remote indication (TS) via the Modbus communication link
- by real-time indications on device status on the animated mimic diagram.

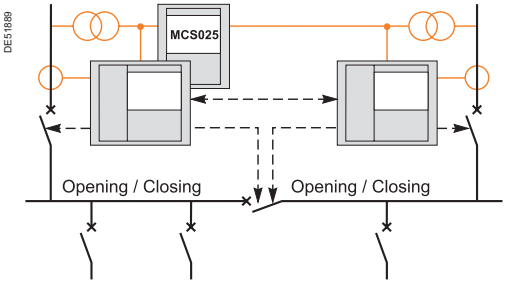
Logic inputs and outputs

The number of Sepam inputs / outputs must be adapted to fit the control and monitoring functions used.
The 5 outputs included in the Sepam series 80 base unit may be extended by adding 1, 2 or 3 MES120 modules with 14 logic inputs and 6 output relays.
After the number of MES120 modules required for the needs of an application is set, the logic inputs are assigned to functions. The functions are chosen from a list which covers the whole range of possible uses. The functions are adapted to meet needs within the limits of the logic inputs available. The inputs may also be inverted for undervoltage type operation.
A default input / output assignment is proposed for the most frequent uses.

PE10128_SE

Maximum Sepam series 80 configuration with 3 MES120 modules: 42 inputs and 23 outputs.

Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions



Automatic transfer with synchro-check controlled by Sepam series 80.

Each Sepam contains the appropriate predefined control and monitoring functions for the chosen application.

ANSI 94/69 - Circuit breaker/contactor control
Control of breaking devices equipped with different types of closing and tripping coils:
- circuit breakers with shunt or undervoltage trip coils
- latching contactors with shunt trip coils
- contactors with latched orders.

The function processes all breaking device closing and tripping conditions, based on:
- protection functions
- breaking device status data
- remote control orders
- specific control functions for each application (e.g. recloser, synchro-check).

The function also inhibits breaking device closing, according to the operating conditions.

Automatic transfer (AT)
This function transfers busbar supply from one source to another. It concerns substations with two incomers, with or without coupling.

The function carries out:
- automatic transfer with a break if there is a loss of voltage or a fault
- manual transfer and return to normal operation without a break, with or without synchro-check
- control of the coupling circuit breaker (optional)
- selection of the normal operating mode
- the necessary logic to ensure that at the end of the sequence, only 1 circuit breaker out of 2 or 2 out of 3 are closed.

The function is distributed between the two Sepam units protecting the two incomers. The synchro-check function (ANSI 25) is carried out by the optional MCS025 module, in conjunction with one of the two Sepam units.

Load shedding - Automatic restart
Automatic load regulation on electrical networks by load shedding followed by automatic restarting of motors connected to the network

Load shedding
The breaking device opens to stop motors in case of:
- detection of a network voltage sag by the positive sequence undervoltage
- protection function ANSI 27D
- receipt of a load shedding order on a logic input.

Automatic restart
The motors disconnected as a result of the network voltage sag are automatically restarted:
- after the return of network voltage is detected by the positive sequence undervoltage protection function ANSI 27D
- and a time delay has run out, so as to stagger motor restarts.

De-excitation
Interruption of a synchronous generator's excitation supply and tripping of the generator breaking device in case of:
- detection of an internal generator fault
- detection of an excitation system fault
- receipt of a de-excitation order on a logic input or via the communication link.

Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions

Genset shutdown
Shutdown of the driving machine, tripping of the breaking device and interruption of the generator excitation supply in case of:
■ detection of an internal generator fault
■ receipt of a genset shutdown order on a logic input or via the communication link.

Control of capacitor banks
This function controls 1 to 4 switches for capacitor steps, taking into account all the closing and tripping conditions determined by the ANSI 94/69 function for control of the switchgear.
Manual or automatic control, controlled by an external reactive-energy regulator.

ANSI 68 - Logic discrimination
This function provides:
■ perfect tripping discrimination with phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth short-circuits, on all types of network
■ faster tripping of the breakers closest to the source (solving the drawback of conventional time discrimination).

Each Sepam is capable of:
■ sending a blocking input when a fault is detected by the phase overcurrent and earth fault protection functions, which may or may not be directional (ANSI 50/51, 50N/51N, 67 or 67N/67NC)
■ and receiving blocking inputs which inhibit protection tripping. A saving mechanism ensures continued operation of the protection in the event of a blocking link failure.

ANSI 86 - Latching / acknowledgement
The tripping outputs for all the protection functions and all the logic inputs can be latched individually. The latched information is saved in the event of an auxiliary power failure.
(The logic outputs cannot be latched.)

All the latched data may be acknowledged:
■ locally, with the key 

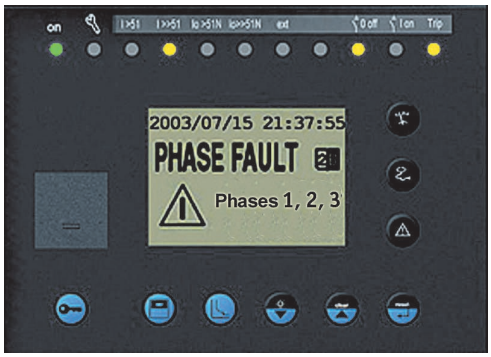
■ remotely via a logic input
■ or via the communication link.

The Latching/acknowledgement function, when combined with the circuit breaker/contactor control function, can be used to create the ANSI 86 "Lockout relay" function.

Output relay testing
Each output relay is activated for 5 seconds, to make it simpler to check output connections and connected switchgear operation.

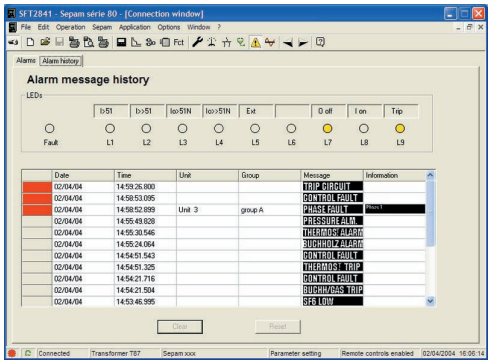
Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions

PE50287



Local indications on the Sepam front panel.

PE50274



SFT2841: alarm history.

3

ANSI 30 - Local annunciation

LED indication

■ 2 LEDs, on the front and back of Sepam, indicate the unit operating status, and are visible when a Sepam without a UMI is mounted inside the LV compartment, with access to connectors:
□ green LED ON: Sepam on
□ red "key" LED: Sepam unavailable (initialization phase or detection of an internal failure)
■ 9 yellow LEDs on the Sepam front panel:
□ pre-assigned and identified by standard removable labels
□ the SFT2841 software tool may be used to assign LEDs and personalize labels.

Local annunciation on Sepam display

Events and alarms may be indicated locally on Sepam's advanced UMI or on the mimic-based UMI by:
■ messages on the display unit, available in 2 languages:
□ English, factory-set messages, not modifiable
□ local language, according to the version delivered (the language version is chosen when Sepam is set up)
■ the lighting up of one of the 9 yellow LEDs, according to the LED assignment, which is set using SFT2841.

Alarm processing

■ when an alarm appears, the related message replaces the current display and the related LED goes on.
The number and type of messages depend on the type of Sepam. The messages are linked to Sepam functions and may be viewed on the front-panel display and in the SFT2841 "Alarms" screen.
■ to clear the message from the display, press the key
■ after the fault has disappeared, press the key: the light goes off and Sepam is reset
■ the list of alarm messages remains accessible (⚠ key) and may be cleared by pressing the clear key.

Control and monitoring
Description of predefined functions

PE10135_SE

Local control using the mimic-based UMI.

Local control using the mimic-based UMI

Sepam control mode

A key-switch on the mimic-based UMI is used to select the Sepam control mode. Three modes are available : Remote, Local or Test.

In Remote mode:

- remote control orders are taken into account
- local control orders are disabled, with the exception of the circuit-breaker open order.

In Local mode:

- remote control orders are disabled, with the exception of the circuit-breaker open order
- local control orders are enabled.

Test mode should be selected for tests on equipment, e.g. during preventive-maintenance operations:

- all functions enabled in Local mode are available in Test mode
- no remote indications (TS) are sent via the communication link.

The Logipam programming software can be used to customize control-mode processing.

View device status on the animated mimic diagram

For safe local control of devices, all information required by operators can be displayed simultaneously on the mimic-based UMI:

- single-line diagram of the equipment controlled by Sepam, with an animated, graphic indication of device status in real time
- the desired current, voltage and power measurements.

The local-control mimic diagram can be customized by adapting one of the supplied, predefined diagrams or by creating a diagram from scratch.

Local control of devices

All the devices for which opening and closing are controlled by Sepam can be controlled locally using the mimic-based UMI.

The most common interlock conditions can be defined be logic equations or by Logipam.

The sure and simple operating procedure is the following:

- select the device to be controlled by moving the selection window using the keys or . Sepam checks whether local control of the selected device is authorized and informs the operator (selection window with a solid line)
- selection confirmation for the device to be controlled by pressing the key (the selection window flashes)
- device control by pressing:
  - key : open order
  - or key : close order.

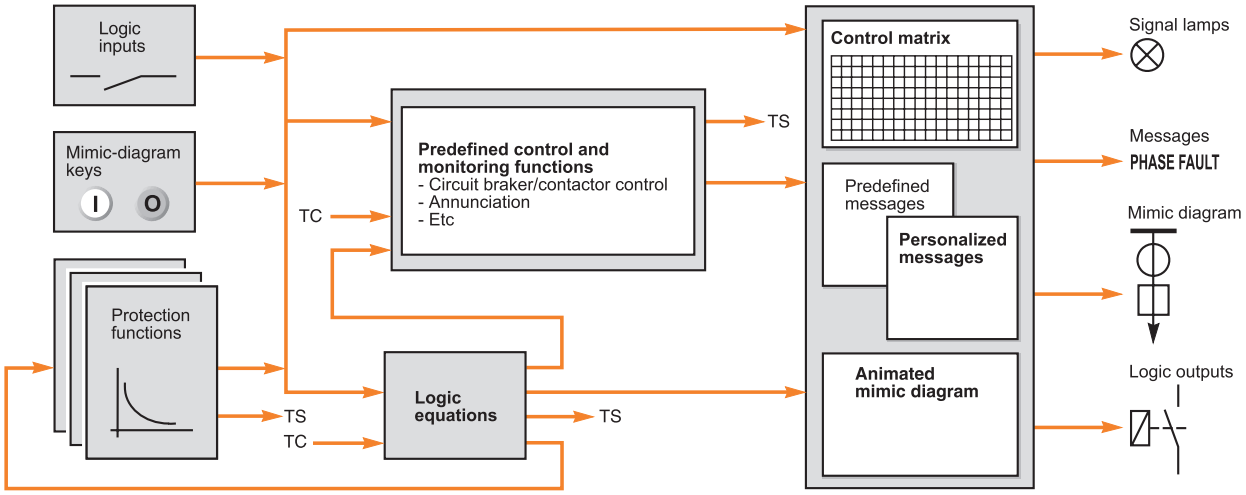
3

Control and monitoring
Adaptation of predefined functions using the SFT2841 software

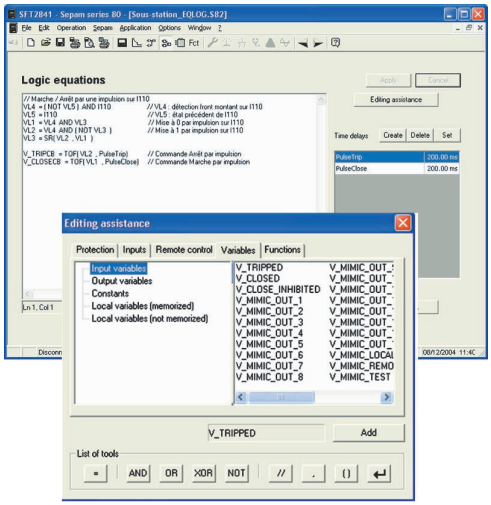
The predefined control and monitoring functions can be adapted for particular needs using the SFT2841 software, which offers the following customization options:
■ logic equation editor, to adapt and complete the predefined control and monitoring functions
■ creation of personalized messages for local annunciation
■ creation of custom mimic diagrams corresponding to the controlled devices
■ customization of the control matrix by changing the assignment of output relays, LEDs and annunciation messages.

Operating principle

DE51880



PE50491



SFT2841: logic equation editor.

Logic equation editor

The logic equation editor included in the SFT2841 software can be used to:
■ complete protection function processing:
□ additional interlocking
□ conditional inhibition/validation of functions
□ etc.
■ adapt predefined control functions: particular circuit breaker or recloser control sequences, etc.
Note that the use of the logic equation editor excludes the possibility of using the Logipam programming software.

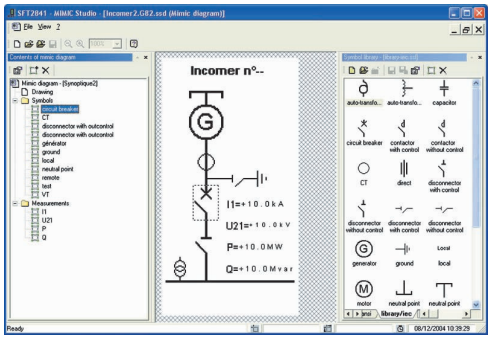
A logic equation is created by grouping logic input data received from:
■ protection functions
■ logic inputs
■ local control orders transmitted by the mimic-based UMI
■ remote control orders
using the Boolean operators AND, OR, XOR, NOT, and automation functions such as time delays, bistables and time programmer.
Equation input is assisted and syntax checking is done systematically.

The result of an equation may then be:
■ assigned to a logic output, LED or message via the control matrix
■ transmitted by the communication link, as a new remote indication
■ utilized by the circuit breaker/contactor control function to trip, close or inhibit breaking device closing
■ used to inhibit or reset a protection function.

Control and monitoring
Adaptation of predefined functions using the SFT2841 software

Personalized alarm and operating messages
The alarm and operating messages may be personalized using the SFT2841 software tool.
The new messages are added to the list of existing messages and may be assigned via the control matrix for display:
- on the Sepam display
- in the SFT2841 "Alarms" and "Alarm History" screens.

PE50492

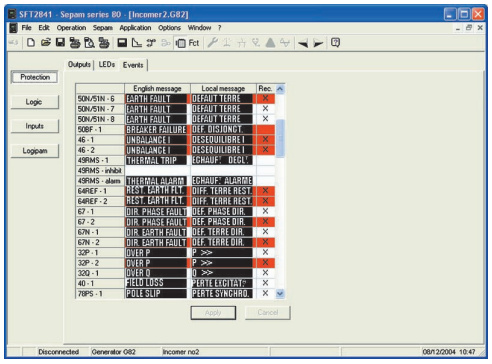


SFT2841: mimic-diagram editor.

Local-control mimic diagram
The mimic-diagram editor in the SFT2841 software can be used to create a single-line diagram corresponding exactly to the equipment controlled by Sepam.
Two procedures are available:
- rework a diagram taken from the library of standard diagrams in the SFT2841 software
- creation of an original diagram : graphic creation of the single-line diagram, positioning of symbols for the animated devices, insertion of measurements, text, etc.

Creation of a customized mimic diagram is made easy:
- library of predefined symbols: circuit breakers, earthing switch, etc.
- creation of personalized symbols.

PE50490



SFT2841: control matrix.

Control matrix
The control matrix is a simple way to assign data from:
- protection functions
- control and monitoring functions
- logic inputs
- logic equations or Logipam program

to the following output data:
- output relays
- 9 LEDs on the front panel of Sepam
- messages for local annunciation
- triggering of disturbance recording.

3

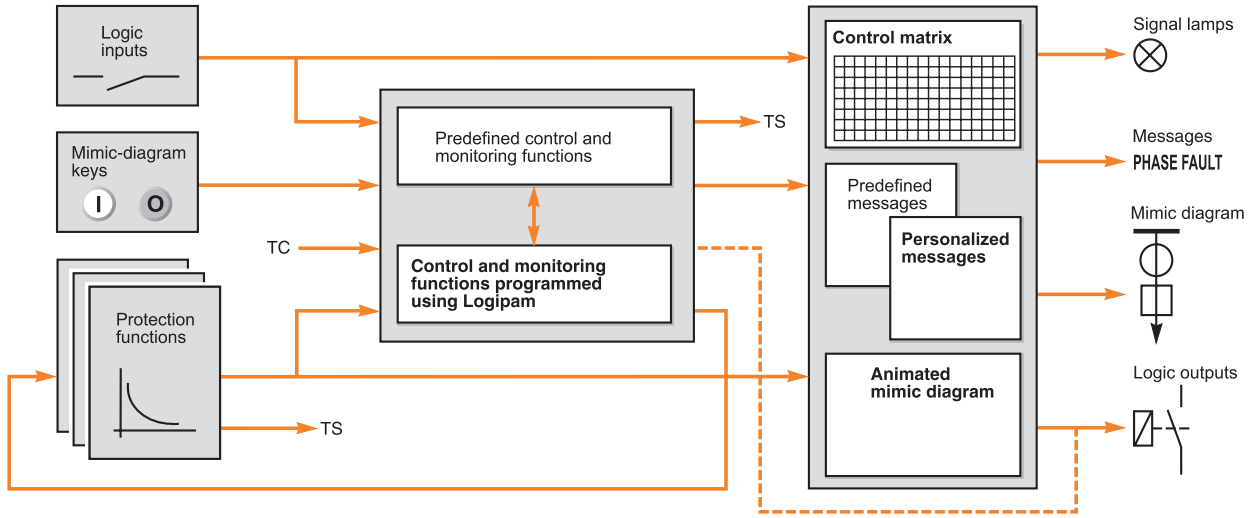
Control and monitoring
Customized functions using Logipam

The SFT2885 programming software (Logipam) can be used to enhance Sepam by programming specific control and monitoring functions.

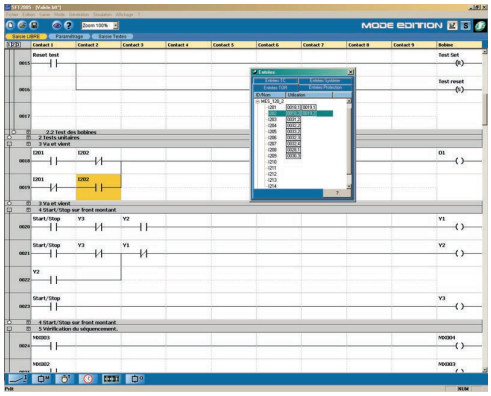
Only the Sepam series 80 with a cartridge containing the Logipam SFT080 option can run the control and monitoring functions programmed by Logipam.

Operating principle

DE51891



PE50257



SFT2885: Logipam programming software.

Logipam programming software

The Logipam SFT2885 programming software can be used to:
- adapt predefined control and monitoring functions
- program specific control and monitoring functions, either to replace the predefined versions or to create completely new functions, to provide all the functions required by the application.

It is made up of:
- a ladder-language program editor used to address all Sepam data and to program complex control functions
- a simulator for complete program debugging
- a code generator to run the program on Sepam.

The ladder-language program and the data used can be documented and a complete file can be printed.

Offering more possibilities than the logic-equation editor, Logipam can be used to create the following functions :
- specific automatic transfer functions
- motor starting sequences.

It is not possible to combine the functions programmed by Logipam with functions adapted by the logic-equation editor in a given Sepam.

The Logipam program uses the input data from:
- protection functions
- logic inputs
- remote control orders
- local control orders transmitted by the mimic-based UMI.

The result of Logipam processing may then be:
- assigned to a logic output, directly or via the control matrix
- assigned to a LED or message via the control matrix
- transmitted by the communication link, as a new remote indication
- used by the predefined control and monitoring functions
- used to inhibit or reset a protection function.

Base unit
Presentation

Base units are defined according to the following characteristics:
- type of User-Machine Interface (UMI)
- working language
- type of base unit connector
- type of current sensor connector
- type of voltage sensor connector.

User-Machine Interface

Two types of User-Machine Interfaces (UMI) are available for Sepam series 80 base units:
- mimic-based UMI
- advanced UMI.

The advanced UMI can be integrated in the base unit or installed remotely on the cubicle. Integrated and remote advanced UMIs offer the same functions.

A Sepam series 80 with a remote advanced UMI is made up of:
- a bare base unit without any UMI, for mounting inside the LV compartment
- a remote advanced UMI (DSM303)
  - for flush mounting on the front panel of the cubicle in the location most suitable for the facility manager
  - for connection to the Sepam base unit using a prefabricated CCA77x cord.

The characteristics of the remote advanced UMI module (DSM303) are presented on page 162.

PE10125_SE

Sepam series 80 base unit with integrated advanced UMI.

Comprehensive data for facility managers

All the data required for local equipment operation may be displayed on demand:
- display of all measurement and diagnosis data in numerical format with units and/or in bar graphs
- display of operating and alarm messages, with alarm acknowledgment and Sepam resetting
- display of the list of activated protection functions and the main settings of major protection functions
- adaptation of activated protection function set points or time delays in response to new operating constraints
- display of Sepam and remote module versions
- output testing and logic input status display
- display of Logipam data: status of variables, timers
- entry of 2 passwords to protect parameter and protection settings.

PE10136_SE

Sepam series 80 base unit with mimic-based UMI.

Local control of devices using the mimic-based UMI

The mimic-based UMI provides the same functions as the advanced UMI as well as local control of devices:
- selection of the Sepam control mode
- view device status on the animated mimic diagram
- local opening and closing of all the devices controlled by Sepam.

Ergonomic data presentation

- keypad keys identified by pictograms for intuitive navigation
- menu-guided access to data
- graphical LCD screen to display any character or symbol
- excellent display quality under all lighting conditions : automatic contrast setting and backlit screen (user activated).

PE50474

Customized Chinese advanced UMI.

Working language

All the texts and messages displayed on the advanced UMI or on the mimic-based UMI are available in 2 languages:
- English, the default working language
- and a second language, which may be
  - French
  - Spanish
  - another "local" language.

Please contact us regarding local language customization.

Connection of Sepam to the parameter setting tool

The SFT2841 parameter setting tool is required for Sepam protection and parameter setting.
A PC containing the SFT2841 software is connected to the RS 232 communication port on the front of the unit.

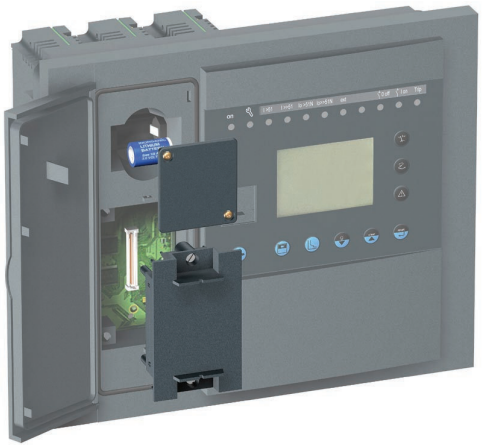
Base unit
Presentation

Selection guide

Base unit	With remote advanced UMI	With integrated advanced UMI	With mimic-based UMI
	 PE10126_SE	 PE10125_SE	 PE10136_SE
Functions			
Local indication			
Metering and diagnosis data	■	■	■
Alarms and operating messages	■	■	■
List of activated protection functions	■	■	■
Main protection settings	■	■	■
Version of Sepam and remote modules	■	■	■
Status of logic inputs	■	■	■
Logipam data	■	■	■
Switchgear status on the animated mimic diagram			■
Phasor diagram of currents or voltages			■
Local control			
Alarm acknowledgement	■	■	■
Sepam reset	■	■	■
Output testing	■	■	■
Selection of Sepam control mode			■
Device open/close order			■
Characteristics			
Screen			
Size	128 x 64 pixels	128 x 64 pixels	128 x 240 pixels
Automatic contrast setting	■	■	■
Backlit screen	■	■	■
Keypad			
Number of keys	9	9	14
Control-mode switch			Remote / Local / Test
LEDs			
Sepam operating status	■ base unit: 2 LEDs visible on back ■ remote advanced UMI: 2 LEDs visible on front	2 LEDs, visible from front and back	2 LEDs, visible from front and back
Indication LEDs	9 LEDs on remote advanced UMI	9 LEDs on front	9 LEDs on front
Mounting			
	■ bare base unit, mounted at the back of the compartment using the AMT880 mounting plate ■ DSM303 remote advanced UMI module , flush mounted on the front of the cubicle and connected to the base unit with the CCA77x prefabricated cord	Flush mounted on front of cubicle	Flush mounted on front of cubicle

Base unit
Presentation

PE50663



Sepam series 80 memory cartridge and backup battery.

Hardware characteristics

Removable memory cartridge

The cartridge contains all the Sepam characteristics:
- all Sepam protection and parameter settings
- all the metering and protection functions required for the application
- predefined control functions
- functions customized by control matrix or logic equations
- functions programmed by Logipam (optional)
- personalized local-control mimic diagram
- accumulated energies and switchgear diagnosis values
- working languages, customized and otherwise.

It may be made tamper-proof by lead sealing.
It is removable and easy to access on the front panel of Sepam to reduce maintenance time.
If a base unit fails, simply:
- switch off Sepam and unplug connectors
- retrieve original cartridge
- replace the faulty base unit by a spare base unit (without cartridge)
- load the original cartridge into the new base unit
- plug in the connectors and switch Sepam on again:

Sepam is operational, with all its standard and customized functions, without requiring any reloading of protection and parameter settings.

Backup battery

Standard lithium battery, 1/2 AA format, 3.6 Volts.
It allows the following data to be stored in the event of an auxiliary power outage:
- time-tagged event tables
- disturbance recording data
- peak demands, tripping context, etc
- date and time.

The battery presence and charge are monitored by Sepam.
The main data (e.g. protection and parameter settings) are saved in the event of an auxiliary power outage, regardless of the state of the battery.

Auxiliary power supply

DC power supply voltage from 24 to 250 V DC.

Five relay outputs

The 5 relay outputs O1 to O5 on the base unit must be connected to connector Ⓐ. Each output can be assigned to a predetermined function using the SFT2841 software.
O1 to O4 are 4 control outputs with one NO contact, used by default for the switchgear control function:
- O1: switchgear tripping
- O2: switchgear closing inhibition
- O3: switchgear closing
- O4: available.

O5 is an indication output used by default for the watchdog function and has two contacts, one NC and one NO.

Base unit
Presentation

PE50666_SE

Main connector and voltage and residual current input connector
A choice of 2 types of removable, screw-lockable 20-pin connectors:
- CCA620 screw-type connectors
- or CCA622 ring lug connectors.

The presence of the connector is monitored.

Connector for additional voltage inputs (Sepam B83)
CCT640 connector, removable and screw-lockable.
The presence of the CCT640 connector is monitored.

Phase current input connectors
Current sensors connected to removable, screw-lockable connectors according to type of sensors used:
- CCA630 or CCA634 connector for 1 A or 5 A current transformers
- or CCA671 connector for LPCT sensors.

The presence of these connectors is monitored.

3

Mounting accessories

Spring clips
8 spring clips are supplied with the base unit to flush-mount Sepam in mounting plates 1.5 to 6 mm thick.
Simple, tool-free installation.

AMT880 mounting plate
It is used to mount a Sepam without UMI inside the compartment with access to connectors on the rear panel.
Mounting used with remote advanced UMI module (DSM303).

AMT820 blanking plate
It fills in the space left when a standard model Sepam 2000 is replaced by a Sepam series 80.

Spare base units
The following spares are available to replace faulty base units:
- base units with or without UMI, without cartridge or connectors
- all types of standard cartridges, with or without the Logipam option.

AMT852 lead sealing accessory
The AMT852 lead sealing accessory can be used to prevent unauthorized modification of the settings of Sepam series 80 units with integrated advanced UMIs.
The accessory includes:
- a lead-sealable cover plate
- the screws required to secure the cover plate to the integrated advanced UMI of the Sepam unit.

Note: *the AMT852 lead sealing accessory can secured only to the integrated advanced UMIs of Sepam series 80 units Contact us to determine the serial number of the device on wich you can fit the lead sealing accessory.*

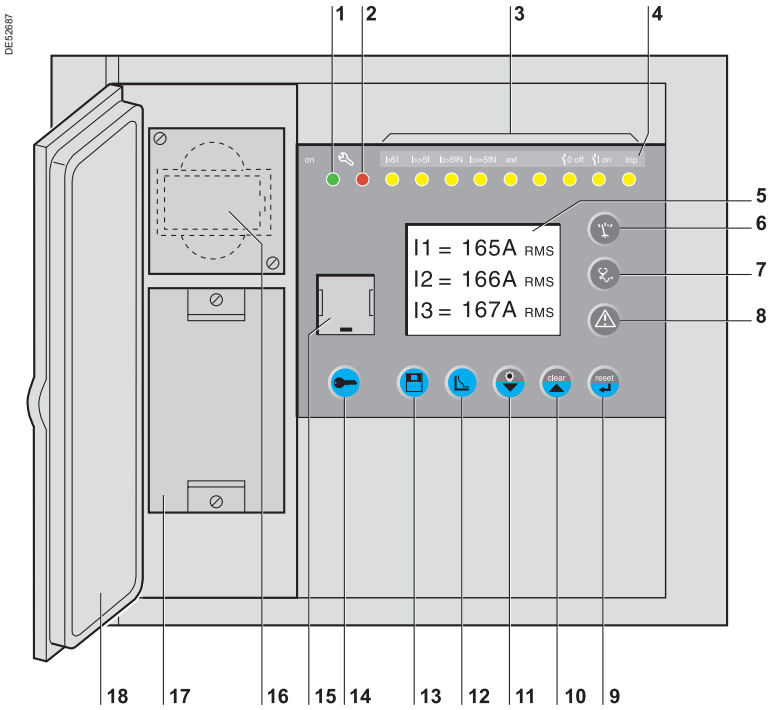
Base unit
Description

Front panel with advanced UMI

1 Green LED: Sepam on.
2 Red LED: Sepam unavailable.
3 9 yellow indication LEDs.
4 Label identifying the indication LEDs.

5 Graphical LCD screen.
6 Display of measurements.
7 Display of switchgear, network and machine diagnosis data.
8 Display of alarm messages.
9 Sepam reset (or confirm data entry).
10 Acknowledgement and clearing of alarms (or move cursor up).
11 LED test (or move cursor down).
12 Display and adaptation of activated protection settings.
13 Display of Sepam and Logipam data.
14 Entry of 2 passwords.
15 RS 232 PC connection port.

16 Backup battery.
17 Memory cartridge.
18 Door.

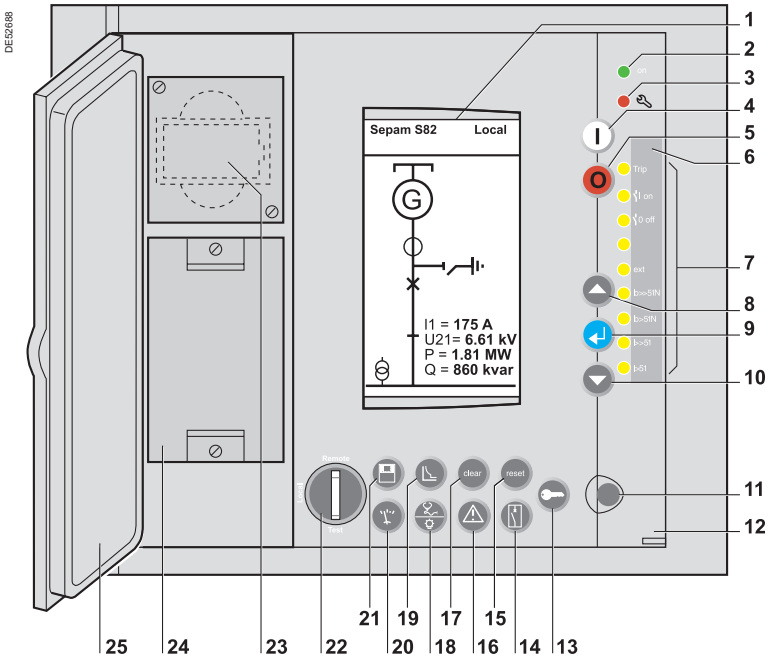


Front panel with mimic-based UMI

1 Graphical LCD screen.
2 Green LED: Sepam on.
3 Red LED: Sepam unavailable.
4 Local close order.
5 Local open order.
6 Label identifying the indication LEDs.
7 9 yellow indication LEDs.
8 Move cursor up.
9 Confirm data entry.
10 Move cursor down.
11 RS 232 PC connection port.
12 Transparent door.

13 Entry of 2 passwords.
14 Mimic-based UMI display.
15 Sepam reset.
16 Display of alarm messages.
17 Acknowledgement and clearing of alarms.
18 Display of switchgear and network diagnosis data (or LED test).
19 Display and adaptation of activated protection settings.
20 Display of measurements.
21 Display of Sepam and Logipam data.
22 Three-position key switch to select Sepam control mode.

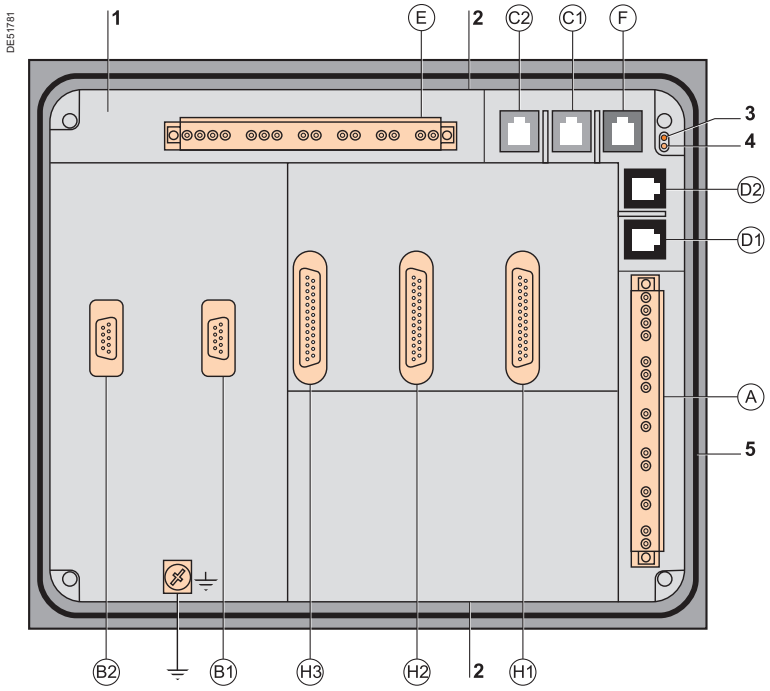
23 Backup battery.
24 Memory cartridge.
25 Door.



3

Base unit
Description

Rear panel



1 Base unit.
2 8 fixing points for 4 spring clips.
3 Red LED: Sepam unavailable.
4 Green LED: Sepam on.
5 Gasket.

(A) 20-pin connector for:
- ■ 24 V DC to 250 V DC auxiliary supply
- ■ 5 relay outputs.

(B1) Connector for 3 phase current I1, I2, I3 inputs.

(B2) ■ Sepam T87, M87, M88, G87, G88: connector for 3 phase current I'1, I'2, I'3 inputs
- ■ Sepam B83: connector for
  - □ 3 phase voltage V'1, V'2, V'3 inputs
  - □ 1 residual voltage V'0 input.
- ■ Sepam C86: connector for capacitor unbalance current inputs.

(C1) Modbus communication port 1.

(C2) Modbus communication port 2.

(D1) Remote module connection port 1.

(D2) Remote module connection port 2.

(E) 20-pin connector for:
- ■ phase voltage V1, V2, V3 inputs
- ■ 1 residual voltage V0 input.
- ■ 2 residual current I0, I'0 inputs.

(F) Spare port.

(H1) Connector for 1st MES120 input/output module.

(H2) Connector for 2nd MES120 input/output module.

(H3) Connector for 3rd MES120 input/output module.

⏚ Functional earth.

Base unit
Technical characteristics

Weight					
		Base unit with advanced UMI		**Base unit with mimic-based UMI**	
Minimum weight (base unit without MES120)		2.4 kg (5.29 lb)		3.0 kg (6.61 lb)	
Maximum weight (base unit with 3 MES120)		4.0 kg (8.82 lb)		4.6 kg (10.1 lb)	
Sensor inputs					
Phase current inputs		**1 A or 5 A CT**			
Input impedance		< 0.02 Ω			
Consumption		< 0.02 VA (1 A CT) < 0.5 VA (5 A CT)			
Continuous thermal withstand		4 In			
1 second overload		100 In			
Voltage inputs		**Phase**		**Residual**	
Input impedance		> 100 kΩ		> 100 kΩ	
Consommation		< 0.015 VA (100 V VT)		< 0.015 VA (100 V VT)	
Continuous thermal withstand		240 V		240 V	
1-second overload		480 V		480 V	
Isolation of inputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced		Enhanced	
Relay outputs					
Control relay outputs O1 to O4 and 0 x 0.1 (1)					
Voltage	DC	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)				100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	8 A / 4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A	
	Load L/R < 20 ms	6 A / 2 A	0.5 A	0.2 A	
	Load L/R < 40 ms	4 A / 1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	
	Resistive load				8 A
	Load p.f. > 0.3				5 A
Making capacity		< 15 A for 200 ms			
Isolation of outputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced			
Annunciation relay output O5					
Voltage	DC	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)				100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A
Breaking capacity	Load L/R < 20 ms	2 A / 1 A	0.5 A	0.15 A	
	Load p.f. > 0.3				1 A
Isolation of outputs in relation to other isolated groups		Enhanced			
Power supply					
Voltage		24 to 250 V DC	-20 % / +10 %		
Maximum consumption		< 16 W			
Inrush current		< 10 A 10 ms			
Acceptable ripple content		12 %			
Acceptable momentary outages		100 ms			
Battery					
Format		1/2 AA lithium 3.6 V			
Service life		10 years Sepam energized			
		3 years minimum, typically 6 years Sepam not energized			

(1) *Relay outputs comptying with clause 6.7 of standard C 97.90 (30 A, 200 ms, 2000 operations)*

Base unit
Environmental characteristics

Electromagnetic compatibility	Standard	Level / Class	Value
Emission tests			
Disturbing field emission	IEC 60255-25		
	EN 55022	A	
Conducted disturbance emission	IEC 60255-25		
	EN 55022	A	
Immunity tests – Radiated disturbances			
Immunity to radiated fields	IEC 60255-22-3		10 V/m; 80 MHz - 1 GHz
	IEC 61000-4-3	III	10 V/m; 80 MHz - 2 GHz
	ANSI C37.90.2		35 V/m; 25 MHz - 1 GHz
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 60255-22-2		8 kV air; 6 kV contact
	ANSI C37.90.3		8 kV air; 4 kV contact
Immunity to magnetic fields at network frequency	IEC 61000-4-8	4	30 A/m (continuous) - 300 A/m (1-3 s) (4)
Immunity tests – Conducted disturbances			
Immunity to conducted RF disturbances	IEC 60255-22-6	III	10 V
Fast transient bursts	IEC 60255-22-4	A and B	4 kV; 2.5 kHz / 2 kV; 5 kHz
	IEC 61000-4-4	IV	4 kV; 2.5 kHz
	ANSI C37.90.1		4 kV; 2.5 kHz
1 MHz damped oscillating wave	IEC 60255-22-1		2.5 kV CM; 1 kV DM
	ANSI C37.90.1		2.5 kV CM; 2.5 kV DM
100 MHz damped oscillating wave	IEC 61000-4-12		2.5 kV CM; 1 kV DM
Surges	IEC 61000-4-5	III	2 kV CM; 1 kV DM
Voltage interruptions	IEC 60255-11		100 % during 100 ms

Mechanical robustness	Standard	Level / Class	Value
In operation			
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	2	1 Gn; 10 Hz - 150 Hz
	IEC 60068-2-6	Fc	2 Hz - 13.2 Hz; a = ±1 mm
Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2	2	10 Gn / 11 ms
Earthquakes	IEC 60255-21-3	2	2 Gn (horizontal axes) 1 Gn (vertical axes)
De-energized			
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	2	2 Gn; 10 Hz - 150 Hz
Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2	2	27 Gn / 11 ms
Jolts	IEC 60255-21-2	2	20 Gn / 16 ms

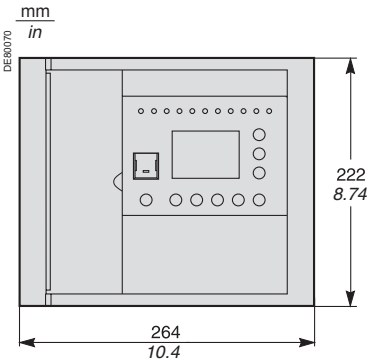
Climatic withstand	Standard	Level / Class	Value
In operation			
Exposure to cold	IEC 60068-2-1	Ad	-25 °C
Exposure to dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2	Bd	+70 °C
Continuous exposure to damp heat	IEC 60068-2-78	Cab	10 days; 93 % RH ; 40 °C
Salt mist	IEC 60068-2-52	Kb/2	6 days
Influence of corrosion/Gas test 2	IEC 60068-2-60		21 days; 75 % RH; 25 °C; 0.5 ppm H_2S; 1 ppm SO_2
Influence of corrosion/Gas test 4	IEC 60068-2-60		21 days; 75 % HR; 25 °C; 0.01 ppm H_2S; 0.2 ppm SO_2; 0.2 ppm NO_2; 0.01 ppm Cl_2
In storage (3)			
Temperature variation with specified variation rate	IEC 60068-2-14	Nb	-25 °C at +70 °C; 5 °C/min
Exposure to cold	IEC 60068-2-1	Ab	-25 °C
Exposure to dry heat	IEC 60068-2-2	Bb	+70 °C
Continuous exposure to damp heat	IEC 60068-2-78	Cab	56 days; 93 % RH; 40 °C
	IEC 60068-2-30	Db	6 days; 95 % RH; 55 °C

Safety	Standard	Level / Class	Value
Enclosure safety tests			
Front panel tightness	IEC 60529	IP52	Other panels IP20
	NEMA	Type 12	
Fire withstand	IEC 60695-2-11		650 °C with glow wire
Electrical safety tests			
1.2/50 µs impulse wave	IEC 60255-5		5 kV (1)
P ower frequency dielectric withstand	IEC 60255-5		2 kV 1mn (2)
	ANSI C37.90		1 kV 1 mn (indication output) 1.5 kV 1 mn (control output)

Certification			
CE	EN 50263 harmonized standard	**European directives:** ■ 89/336/EEC Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive □ 92/31/EEC Amendment □ 93/68/EEC Amendment ■ 73/23/EEC Low Voltage Directive □ 93/68/EEC Amendment	
UL c UL us	UL508 - CSA C22.2 n° 14-95		File E212533
CSA	CSA C22.2 n° 14-95 / n° 94-M91 / n° 0.17-00		File 210625

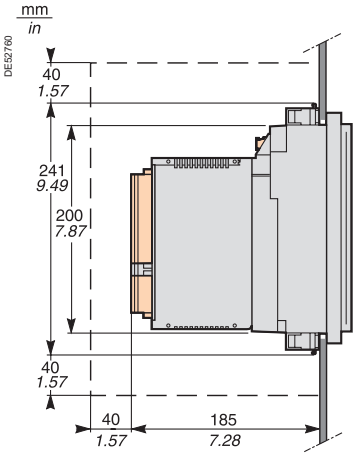
(1) *Except for communication: 3 kV in common mode and 1 kV in differential mode.*
(2) *Except for communication: 1 kVrms.*
(3) *Sepam must be stored in its original packing.*
(4) *Iso > 0.1 Ino for the 50n/51n and 67n protection functions, with I0 calculated as the sum of the phase currents.*

Base unit
Dimensions



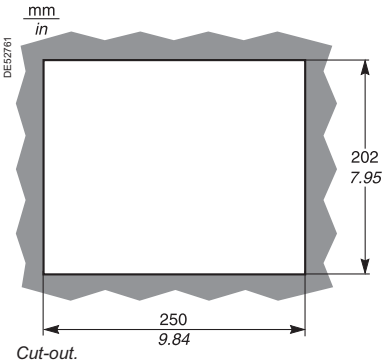
Front view of Sepam.

Dimensions

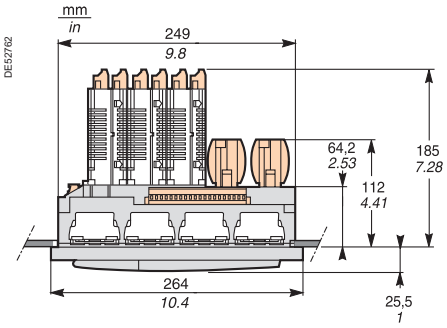


Side view of Sepam with MES120, flush-mounted in front panel with spring clips.
Front panel: 1.5 mm (0.05 In) to 6 mm (0.23 In) thick.

Clearance for Sepam assembly and wiring.



Cut-out.



Top view of Sepam with MES120, flush-mounted in front panel with spring clips.
Front panel: 1.5 mm (0.05 In) to 6 mm (0.23 In) thick.

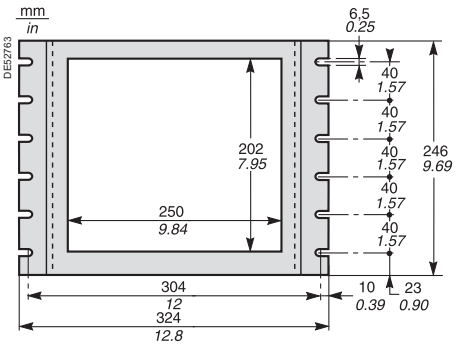
⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF CUTS

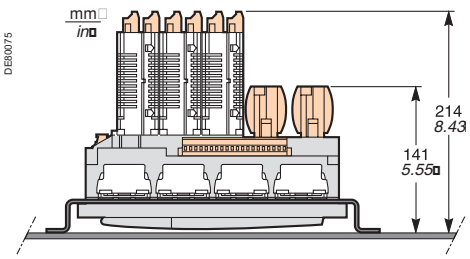
Trim the edges of the cut-out plates to remove any jagged edges.

Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.

Assembly with AMT880 mounting plate

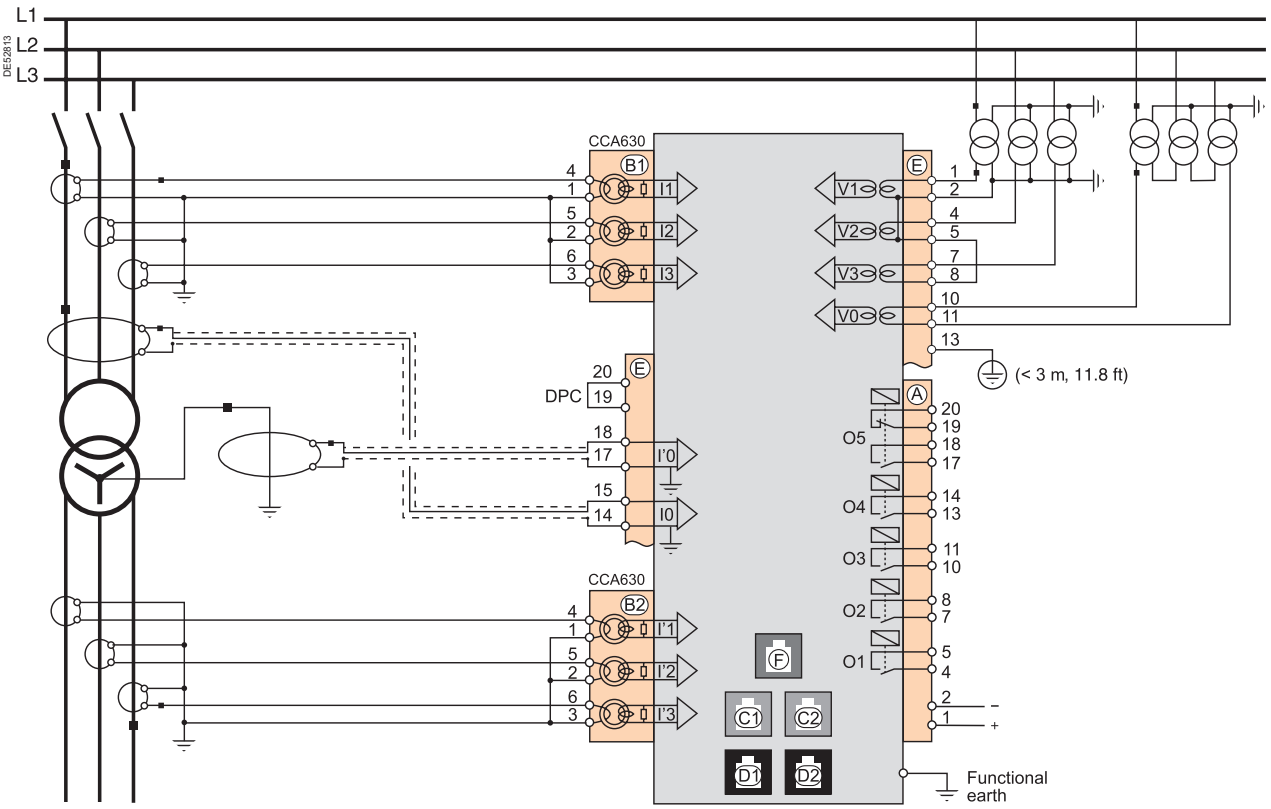


AMT880 mounting plate.



Top view of Sepam with MES120, flush-mounted in front panel with spring clips.
Mounting plate: 3 mm (0.11 In) thick.

Base unit
Sepam series 80



Base unit
Connection

Connection characteristics

Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
(A), (E)	Screw type	CCA620	■ wiring with no fittings : □ 1 wire with max. cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) or 2 wires with max. cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (≥ AWG 24-16) □ stripped length: 8 to 10 mm ■ wiring with fittings: □ recommended wiring with Telemecanique fittings: - DZ5CE015D for 1 x 1.5 mm² wire (AWG 16) - DZ5CE025D for 1 x 2.5 mm² wire (AWG 12) - AZ5DE010D for 2 x 1 mm² wires (AWG 18) □ tube length: 8.2 mm (0.32 in) □ stripped length: 8 mm (0.31 in)
	6.35 mm ring lugs	CCA622	■ 6.35 mm ring or spade lugs (1/4") ■ maximum wire cross-section of 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) ■ stripped length: 6 mm ■ use an appropriate tool to crimp the lugs on the wires ■ maximum of 2 ring or spade lugs per terminal ■ tightening torque: 1.2 (13.27 lb-in)
(C1), (C2)	Green RJ45 plug		CCA612
(D1), (D2)	Black RJ45 plug		CCA770: L = 0.6 m (2 ft) CCA772: L = 2 m (6.6 ft) CCA774: L = 4 m (13.1 ft) CCA785 for MCS025 module: L = 2 m (6.6 ft)
DE51845 Functional earth	Ring lug		Earthing braid, to be connected to cubicle grounding: ■ flat copper braid with cross-section ≥ 9 mm² ■ maximum length: 300 mm (11.8 in)
(B1), (B2)	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, CCA634 for connection of 1 A or 5 A CTs	■ wire cross-section 1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10) ■ tightening torque: 1.2 Nm (13.27 lb-in)
	RJ45 plug	CCA671, for connection of 3 LPCT sensors	Integrated with LPCT sensor

⚠ CAUTION

LOSS OF PROTECTION OR RISK OF NUISANCE TRIPPING

If the Sepam is no longer supplied with power or is in fail-safe position, the protection functions are no longer active and all the Sepam output relays are dropped out. Check that this operating mode and the watchdog relay wiring are compatible with your installation.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in equipment damage and unwanted shutdown of the electrical installation.

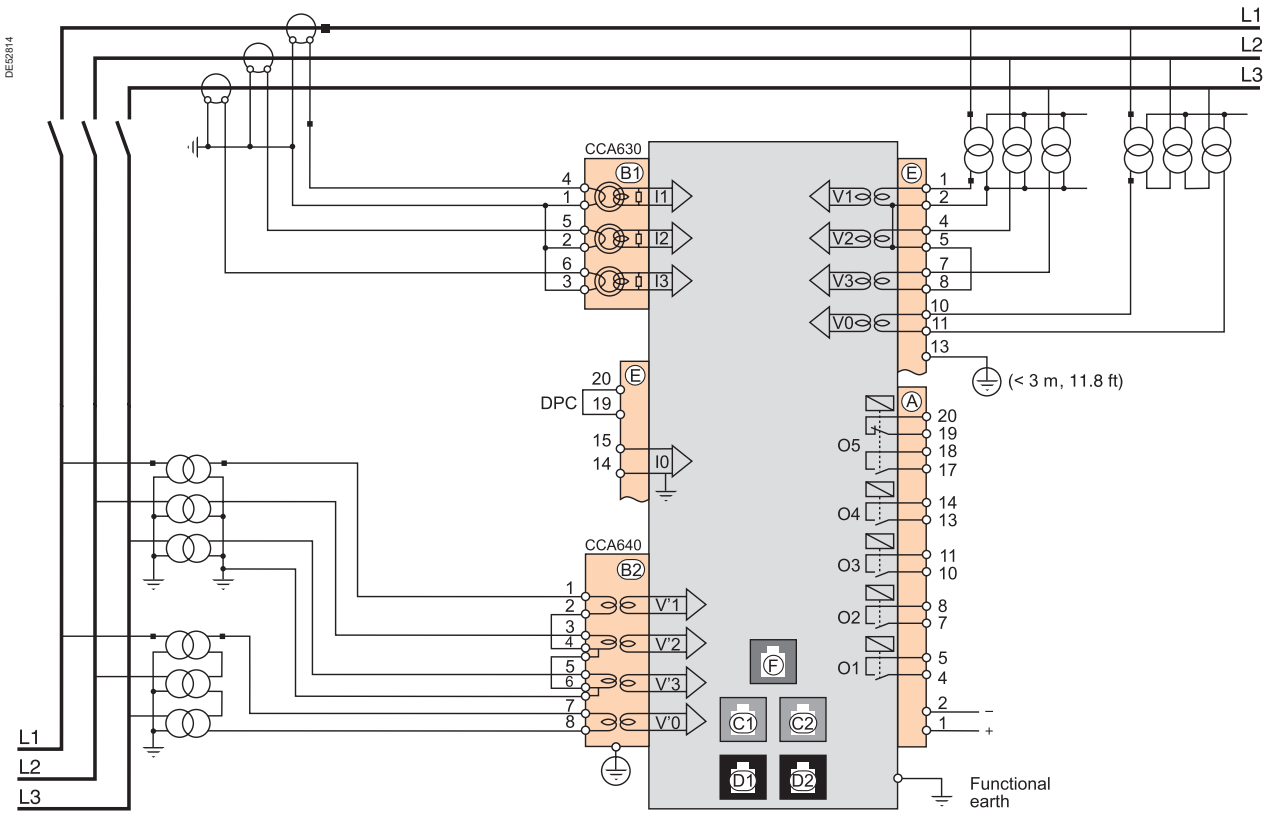
⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

■ Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions.
■ NEVER work alone.
■ Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
■ Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
■ Start by connecting the device to the protective earth and to the functional earth.
■ Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Base unit
Sepam B83



Connection characteristics

Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
B1	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, for connection of 1 A or 5 A CTs	1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10)
B2	Screw type	CCT640	VT wiring: same as wiring for the CCA620 Earthing connection: by 4 mm ring lug

For connectors A, E, C1, C2, D1, D2, ⏚ : see Page 127.

⚠ CAUTION

LOSS OF PROTECTION OR RISK OF NUISANCE TRIPPING

If the Sepam is no longer supplied with power or is in fail-safe position, the protection functions are no longer active and all the Sepam output relays are dropped out. Check that this operating mode and the watchdog relay wiring are compatible with your installation.

Failure to follow this instruction can result in equipment damage and unwanted shutdown of the electrical installation.

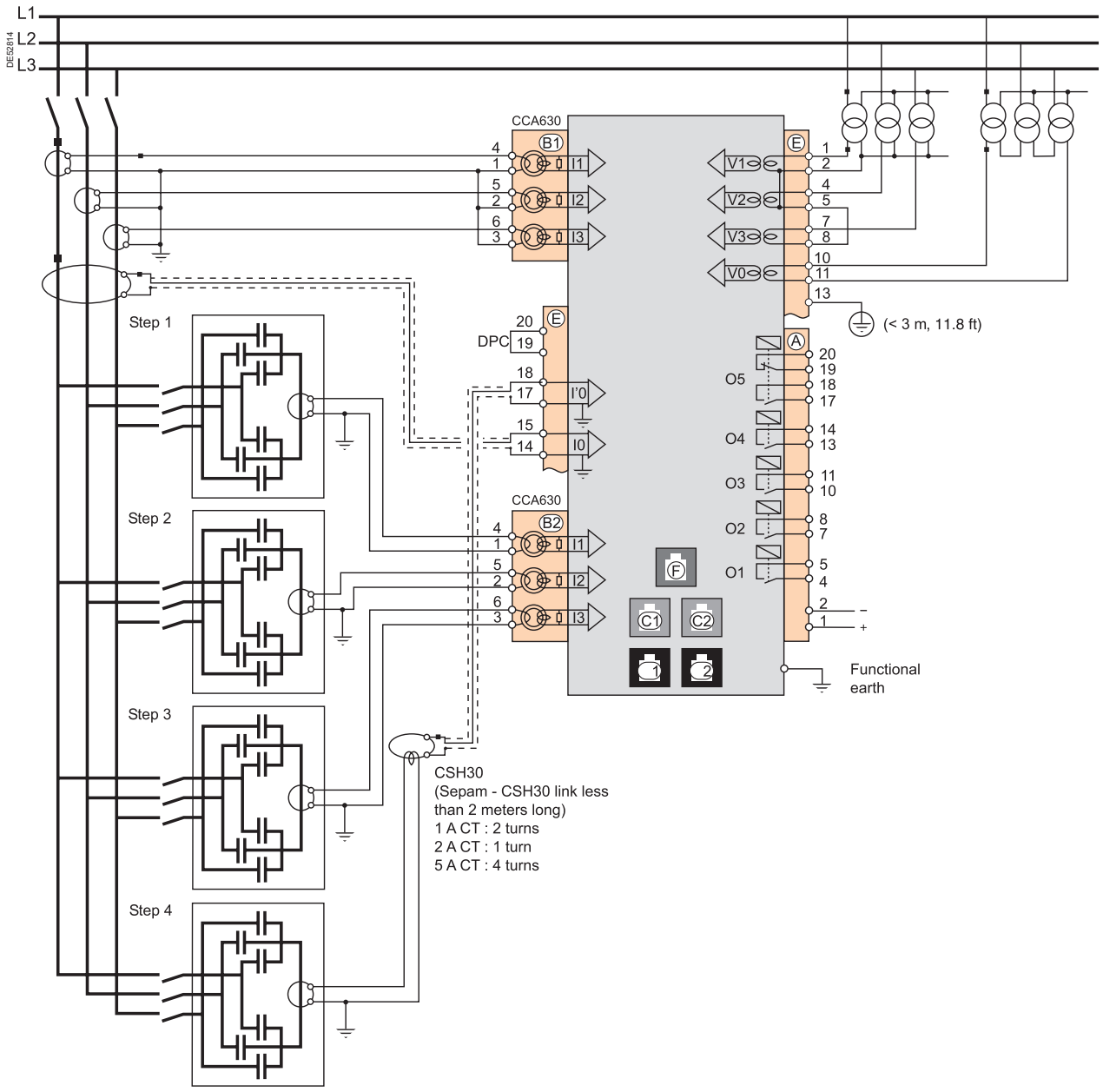
⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Start by connecting the device to the protective earth and to the functional earth.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Base unit
Sepam C86



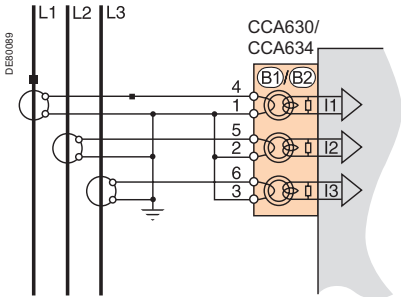
Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
B1	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, for connection of 1 A or 5 A CTs	1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10)
	RJ45 plug	CCA671, for connection of 3 LPCT sensors	Integrated with LPCT sensor
B2	4 mm ring lugs	CCA630, for connection of 1 A, 2A or 5 A CTs	1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10)
Functional earth	Ring lugs		Earthing braid, to be connected to cubicle grounding: ■ flat copper braid with cross-section ≥ 9 mm² ■ maximum length: 300 mm

DE51845

For connectors (A), (E), (C1), (C2), (D1), (D2), : see Page 127.

Base unit
Phase current inputs

Variant 1: phase current measurement by 3 x 1 A or 5 A CTs (standard connection)



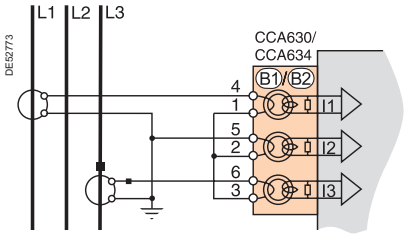
Connection of 3 x 1 A or 5 A sensors to the CCA630 connector.

The measurement of the 3 phase currents allows the calculation of residual current.

Parameters

Sensor type	5 A CT or 1 A CT
Number of CTs	I1, I2, I3
Rated current (In)	1 A to 6250 A

Variant 2: phase current measurement by 2 x 1 A or 5 A CTs



Connection of 2 x 1 A or 5 A sensors to the CCA630 connector.

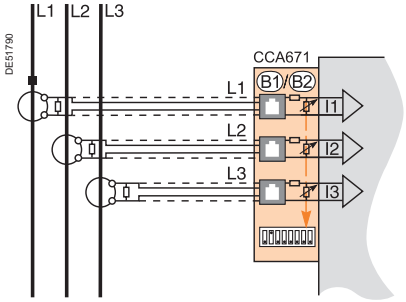
Measurement of phase 1 and 3 currents is sufficient for all protection functions based on phase current.

This arrangement does not allow the calculation of residual current, nor use of ANSI 87T and 87M differential protection functions on the Sepam T87, M87, M88, G87 and G88.

Parameters

Sensor type	5 A CT or 1 A CT
Number of CTs	I1, I3
Rated current (In)	1 A to 6250 A

Variant 3: phase current measurement by 3 LPCT type sensors



Connection of 3 Low Power Current Transducer (LPCT) type sensors to the CCA671 connector. It is necessary to connect 3 sensors; if only one or two sensors are connected, Sepam goes into fail-safe position.

Measurement of the 3 phase currents allows the calculation of residual current.

The In parameter, primary rated current measured by an LPCT, is to be chosen from the following values, in Amps: 25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000, 3150.
Parameter to be set using the SFT2841 software tool, to be completed by hardware setting of the microswitches on the CCA671 connector.
It is not possible to use LPCT sensors for the following measurements:

- phase-current measurements for Sepam T87, M88 and G88 with ANSI 87T transformer differential protection (connectors (B1) and (B2))
- phase-current measurements for Sepam B83 (connector (B1))
- unbalance-current measurements for Sepam C86 (connector (B2)).

Parameters

Sensor type	LPCT
Number of CTs	I1, I2, I3
Rated current (In)	25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000 or 3150 A

Note: Parameter In must be set twice:

- Software parameter setting using the advanced UMI or the SFT2841 software tool
- Hardware parameter setting using microswitches on the CCA671 connector

Base unit
Residual current inputs

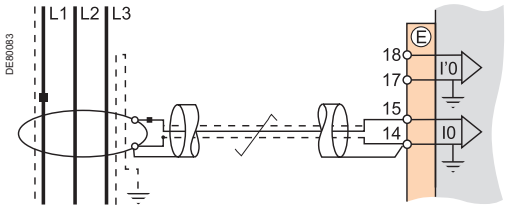
Variant 1: residual current calculation by sum of 3 phase currents

Description
Residual current is calculated by the vector sum of the 3 phase currents I1, I2 and I3, measured by 3 x 1 A or 5 A CTs or by 3 LPCT type sensors.
See current input connection diagrams.

Parameters

Residual current	rated residual current	Measuring range
Sum of 3 Is	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.01 to 40 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)

Variant 2: residual current measurement by CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT (standard connection)

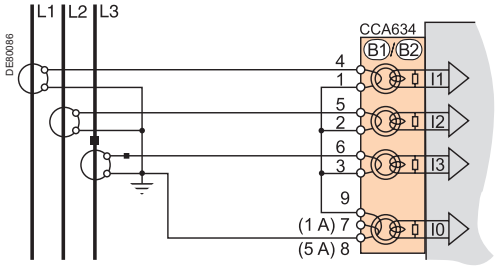


Description
Arrangement recommended for the protection of isolated or compensated neutral systems, in which very low fault currents need to be detected.

Parameters

Residual current	rated residual current	Measuring range
2 A rating CSH	In0 = 2 A	0.1 to 40 A
20 A rating CSH	In0 = 20 A	0.2 to 400 A

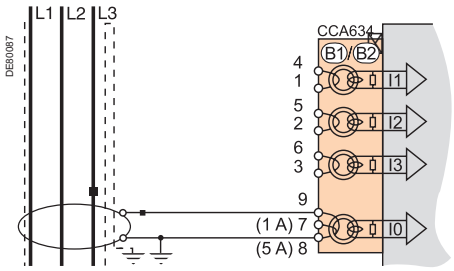
Variant 3: residual current measurement by 1 A or 5 A CTs and CCA634



Description
Residual current measurment by 1 A or 5 A CTs
- Terminal 7: 1 A CT
- Terminal 8: 5 A CT

Parameters

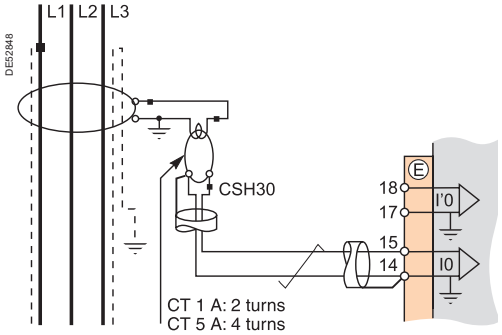
Residual current	rated residual current	Measuring range
1 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)
5 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)

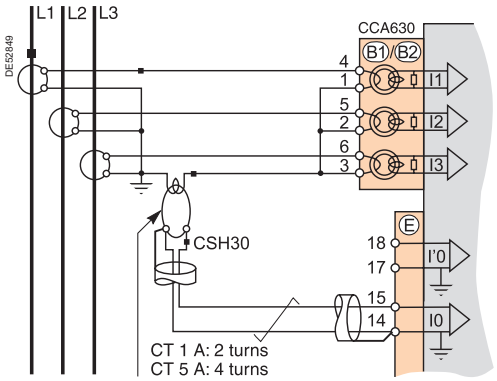


3

Base unit
Residual current inputs

Variant 4: residual current measurement by 1 A or 5 A CTs and CSH30 interposing ring CT



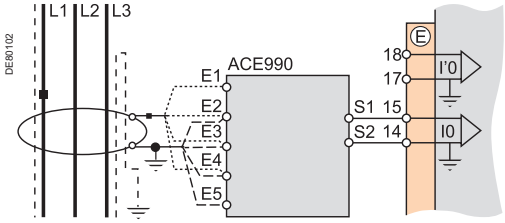


Description
The CSH30 interposing ring CT is used to connect 1 A or 5 A CTs to Sepam to measure residual current:
- CSH30 interposing ring CT connected to 1 A CT: make 2 turns through CSH primary
- CSH30 interposing ring CT connected to 5 A CT: make 4 turns through CSH primary.

Parameters

Residual current	rated residual current	Measuring range
1 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)
5 A CT	In0 = In, CT primary current	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)

Variant 5: residual current measurement by core balance CT with ratio of 1/n (n between 50 and 1500)



Description
The ACE990 is used as an interface between a MV core balance CT with a ratio of 1/n (50 ⩽ n ⩽ 1500) and the Sepam residual current input.
This arrangement allows the continued use of existing core balance CTs on the installation.

Parameters

Residual current	rated residual current	Measuring range
ACE990 - range 1 (0.00578 ⩽ k ⩽ 0.04)	In0 = Ik.n (1)	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)
ACE990 - range 2 (0.00578 ⩽ k ⩽ 0.26316)	In0 = Ik.n (1)	0.01 to 20 In0 (minimum 0.1 A)

(1) n = number of core balance CT turns
k = factor to be determined according to ACE990 wiring and setting range used by Sepam

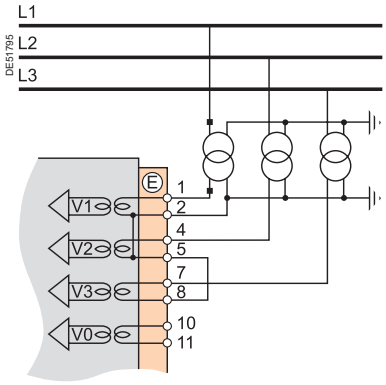
Phase voltage inputs

Residual voltage input

Main channels

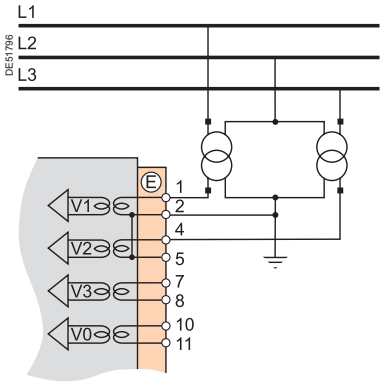
Phase voltage input connection variants

Variant 1: measurement of 3 phase-to-neutral voltages (3 V, standard connection)



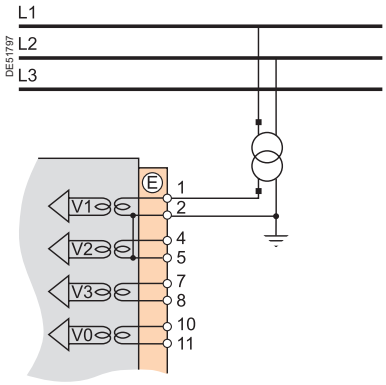
Measurement of the 3 phase-to-neutral voltages allows the calculation of residual voltage, V0Σ.

Variant 2: measurement of 2 phase-to-phase voltages (2 U)



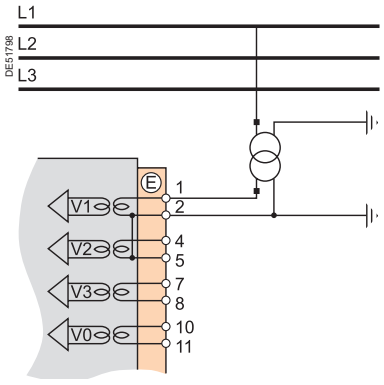
This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

Variant 3: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage (1 U)



This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

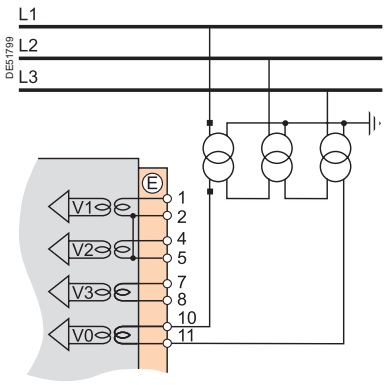
Variant 4: measurement of 1 phase-to-neutral voltage (1 V)



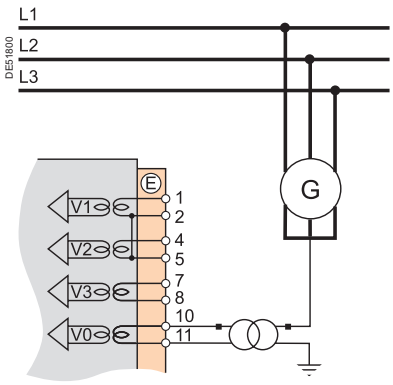
This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

Residual voltage input connection variants

Variant 5: measurement of residual voltage V0



Variant 6: measurement of residual voltage Vnt in generator neutral point



3

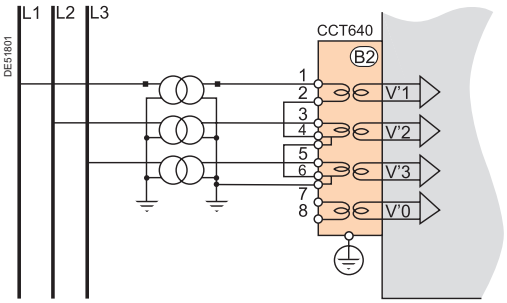
Phase voltage inputs

Residual voltage input

Additional channels for Sepam B83

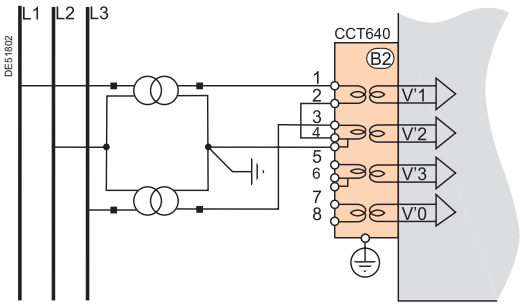
Additional phase voltage input connection variants

Variant 1: measurement of 3 phase-to-neutral voltages (3 V', standard connection)



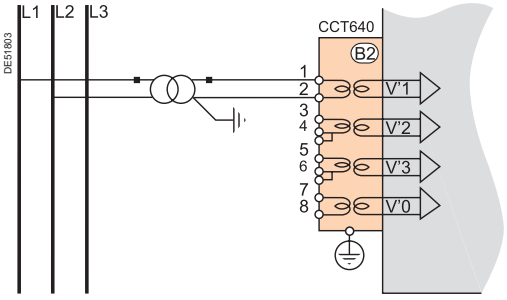
Measurement of the 3 phase-to-neutral voltages allows the calculation of residual voltage, V'0Σ.

Variant 2: measurement of 2 phase-to-phase voltages (2 U')



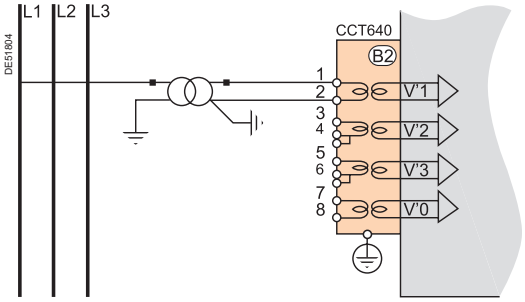
This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

Variant 3: measurement of 1 phase-to-phase voltage (1 U')



This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

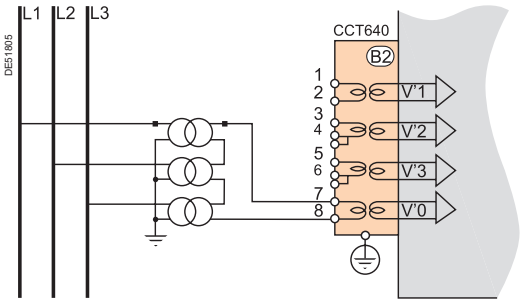
Variant 4: measurement of 1 phase-to-neutral voltage (1 V')



This variant does not allow the calculation of residual voltage.

Additional residual voltage input connection

Variant 5: measurement of residual voltage V'0

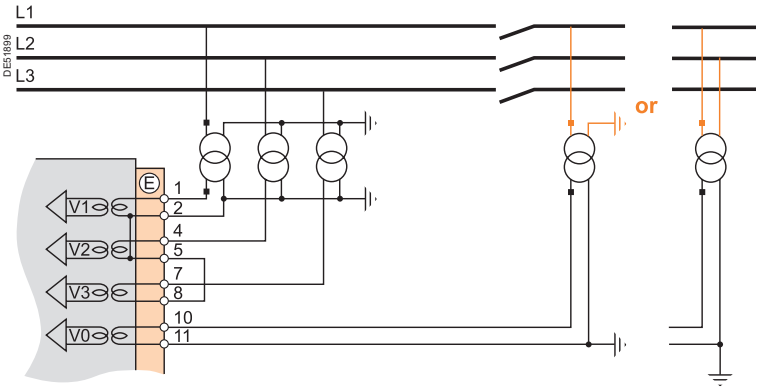


Phase voltage inputs

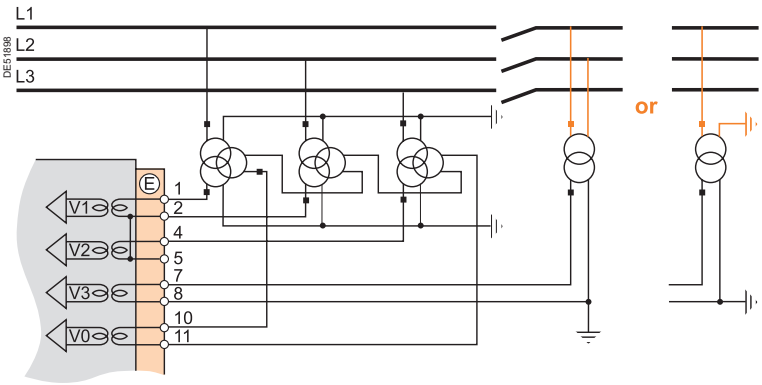
Residual voltage input

Additional channel for Sepam B80

Connection to measure one additional voltage



This connection should be used to measure:
- three phase-to-neutral voltages V1, V2, V3 on busbars no. 1
- one additional phase-to-neutral voltage V'1 (or one additional phase-to-phase voltage U'21) on busbars no. 2.



This connection should be used to measure:
- two phase-to-phase voltages U21, U32 and one residual voltage V0 on busbars no. 1
- one additional phase-to-phase voltage U'21 (or one additional phase-to-neutral voltage V'1) on busbars no. 2.

Phase voltage inputs

Residual voltage input

Available functions

The availability of certain protection and metering functions depend on the phase and residual voltages measured by Sepam.

The table below gives the voltage input connection variants for which for each protection and metering function dependent on measured voltages is available.
Example:
The directional overcurrent protection function (ANSI 67N/67NC) uses residual voltage V0 as a polarization value.
It is therefore operational in the following cases:
■ measurement of the 3 phase-to-neutral voltages and calculation of V0Σ (3 V + V0Σ, variant 1)
■ measurement of residual voltage V0 (variant 5).
The protection and metering functions which do not appear in the table below are available regardless of the voltages measured.

Phase voltages measured (connection variant)		3 V + V0Σ (var. 1)			2 U (var. 2)			1 U (var. 3)			1 V (var. 4)		
Residual voltage measured (connection variant)		**–**	**V0 (v. 5)**	**Vnt (v. 6)**	**–**	**V0 (v. 5)**	**Vnt (v. 6)**	**–**	**V0 (v. 5)**	**Vnt (v. 6)**	**–**	**V0 (v. 5)**	**Vnt (v. 6)**
Protection functions dependent on voltages measured													
Directional phase overcurrent	67	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Directional earth fault	67N/67NC	■	■	■		■			■			■	
Directional active overpower	32P	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Directional reactive active overpower	32Q	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Directional active underpower	37P	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Field loss (underimpedance)	40	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Pole slip, phase shift	78PS	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Voltage-restrained overcurrent	50V/51V	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Underimpedance	21B	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Inadvertent energization	50/27	■	■	■	■	■	■						
100 % stator earth fault	64G2/27TN			■			■						
Overfluxing (V/Hz)	24	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Positive sequence undervoltage	27D	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■						
Remanent undervoltage	27R	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■
Undervoltage (L-L or L-N)	27	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■
Overvoltage (L-L or L-N)	59	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■
Neutral voltage displacement	59N	■ □	■ □	■		■ □	■		■ □	■		■ □	■
Negative sequence overvoltage	47	■ □	■ □	■	■	■ □	■					■ □	
Overfrequency	81H	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■
Underfrequency	81L	■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■
Rate of change of frequency	81R	■	■	■	■	■	■						
Measurements dependent on voltages measured													
Phase-to-phase voltage U21, U32, U13 or U'21, U'32, U'13		■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■ □	U21, U'21	U21	U21			
Phase-to-neutral voltage V1, V2, V3 or V'1, V'2, V'3		■ □	■ □	■		■					V1, V'1	V1, V'1	V1
Residual voltage V0 or V'0		■ □	■ □	■		■ □			■ □			■ □	
Neutral point voltage Vnt				■			■			■			■
Third harmonic neutral point or residual voltage				■			■			■			■
Positive sequence voltage Vd or V'd / negative sequence voltage Vi or V'i		■ □	■ □	■	■ □	■ □	■						
Frequency		■ □	■ □	■ □	■ □	■ □	■ □	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■ □	■ □ ⧄	■ □	■ □
Active / reactive / apparent power: P, Q, S		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Peak demand power PM, QM		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Active / reactive / apparent power per phase : P1/P2/P3, Q1/Q2/Q3, S1/S2/S3		■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)		■ (1)					P1/ Q1/S1	P1/ Q1/S1	P1/ Q1/S1
Power factor		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Calculated active and reactive energy (±Wh, ±VARh)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Total harmonic distortion, voltage Uthd		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Phase displacement φ0, φ'0		■	■	■		■			■			■	
Phase displacement φ1, φ2, φ3		■	■	■	■	■	■						
Apparent positive sequence impedance Zd		■	■	■	■	■	■						
Apparent phase-to-phase impedances Z21, Z32, Z13		■	■	■	■	■	■						

■ *Function available on main voltage channels.*
□ Function available on Sepam B83 additional voltage channels.
⧄ *Function available on Sepam B80 additional voltage channel, according to the type of the additional voltage measured.*
(1) *If all three phase currents are measured.*

TOOLS

schneider-electric.com

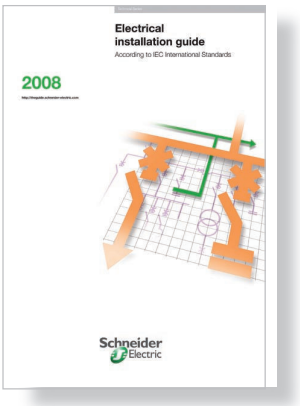
This international site allows you to access all the Schneider Electric products in just 2 clicks via comprehensive range data-sheets, with direct links to:
- complete library: technical documents, catalogs, FAQs, brochures...
- selection guides from the e-catalog.
- product discovery sites and their Flash animations.

You will also find illustrated overviews, news to which you can subscribe, the list of country contacts...

The electrical installation guide

According to IEC 60364
This guide, part of the Schneider Electric offer, is the essential tool to "guide" you any time in your business:
- design office, consultant
- contractor, panelbuilder
- teacher, trainer.

Comprehensive and concrete information on:
- all the new technical solutions
- all the components
- of an installation from a global point of view
- all the IEC standards modifications
- all the fundamental electrotechnical knowledge
- all the design stages, from medium to low voltage.



Additional modules and accessories

Additional modules and accessories

Sepam software

Presentation

Three types of Sepam PC software are available:
- SFT2841 setting and operating software
- SFT2826 disturbance recording data display software
- SFT2885 programming software for the Sepam series 80 (Logipam)
- SFT850 advanced-configuration software for IEC 61850 protocol.

SFT2841 and SFT2826 software

SFT2841 and SFT2826 software is provided on the same CD-ROM as the Sepam documentation in PDF format.

PC connection cord

The CCA783 PC connection cord, to be ordered separately, is designed to connect a PC to the RS 232 port on the front panel of a Sepam unit in order to use the SFT2841 software in point-to-point connected mode.
The USB/RS232 TSXCUSB232 converter may be used with the CCA783 connection cord for connection to a USB port.

SFT2885 software

SFT2885 is available on a separate CD-ROM.

SFT850 software

SFT850 is available on a separate CD-ROM.

Minimum configuration required

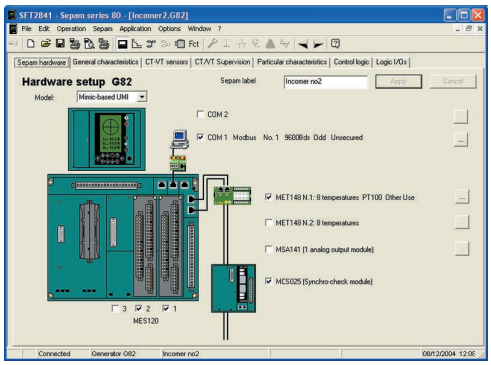
SFT2841 and SFT2826 software	
Operating systems	Microsoft 2000/XP
RAM	128 MB (32 MB for Windows 98)
Space on disk	120 MB

SFT2885	
Operating systems	Microsoft 2000/XP
RAM	64 MB
Space on disk	20 MB

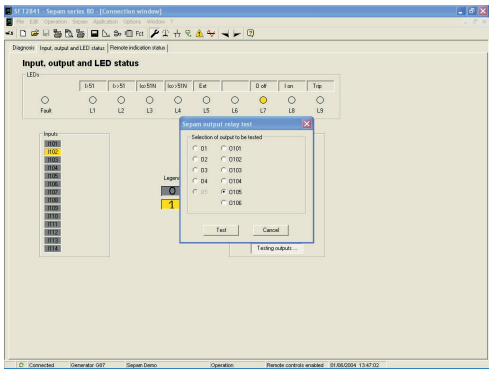
SFT850	
Operating systems	Microsoft 2000/XP
RAM	64 MB
Space on disk	40 MB

SFT2841 setting and operating software
Function

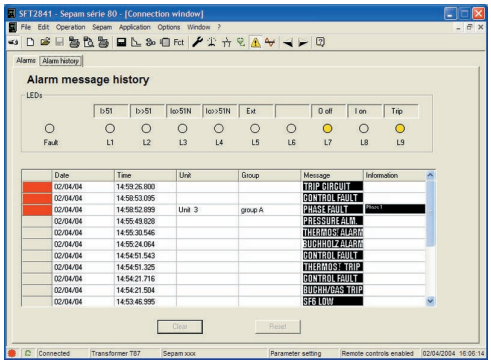
The SFT2841 software is the setting and operating tool for Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80.
It may be used:
■ prior to commissioning and without connection to Sepam, to prepare Sepam protection and parameter settings
■ during commissioning, on a PC connected point-to-point to the front panel Sepam:
□ to load, unload and modify Sepam protection and parameter settings
□ to obtain all measurements and useful information during commissioning
■ during operation, on a PC connected to a set of Sepam relays via an E-LAN multipoint communication network:
□ to manage the protection system
□ to monitor the status of the electrical network
□ to run diagnostics on any incidents affecting the electrical network.



SFT2841: Sepam series 80 hardware configuration.



SFT2841: output testing.



SFT2841: alarm history.

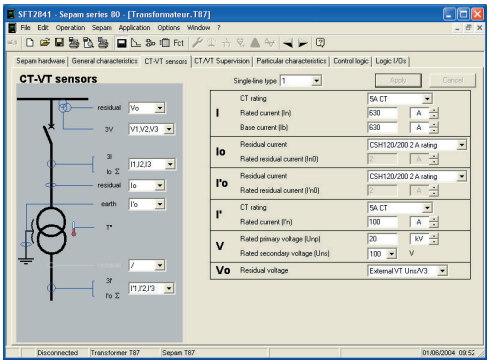
Preparation of Sepam parameter and protection settings in unconnected mode
■ configuration of Sepam and optional modules, and entry of general settings
■ enabling/disabling of functions and entry of protection settings
■ adaptation of predefined control and monitoring functions
■ creation of personalized mimic diagrams for local display.

Sepam commissioning via a point-to-point connection to the front panel
■ access to all functions available in unconnected mode, after entering the protection-setting or parameter-setting password
■ transfer of Sepam parameter and protection setting file, prepared in unconnected mode (downloading function), protected by the parameter-setting password
■ display of all measurements and useful information during commissioning
■ display of logic input, logic output and LED status
■ test of logic outputs
■ display of Logipam variables
■ setting of Logipam parameters (configuration bits, timers, etc.)
■ modification of passwords.

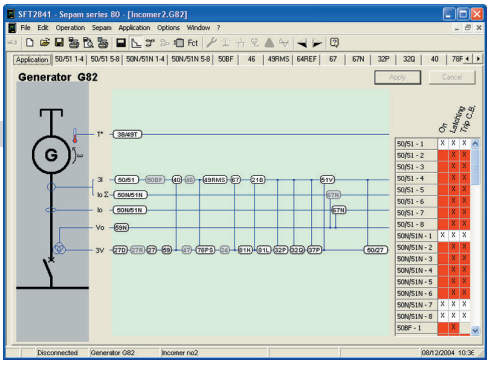
Management of protection functions and network diagnostics with an E-LAN multipoint network connection
■ reading of all Sepam protection and parameter settings, modifications following entry of the protection-setting or parameter-setting password
■ display of all the Sepam measurement data
■ display of Sepam, switchgear and network diagnosis data
■ display of time-tagged alarm messages
■ retrieval of disturbance recording data.

Efficient, easy-to-use software
■ menus and icons for fast, direct access to the data required
■ guided navigation to go through all the data input screens in the natural order
■ all data on the same function together in the same screen
■ trilingual software: English, French, Spanish
■ on-line help, with all the technical information needed to use and implement Sepam
■ familiar file management in Microsoft Windows environment:
□ all file management services included: copy / paste, save, etc.
□ printing of parameter and protection settings in standard layout.

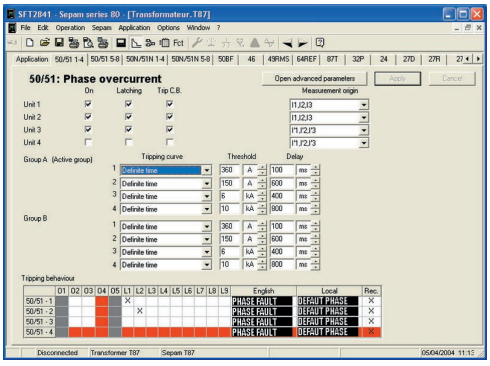
SFT2841 setting and operating software
Function



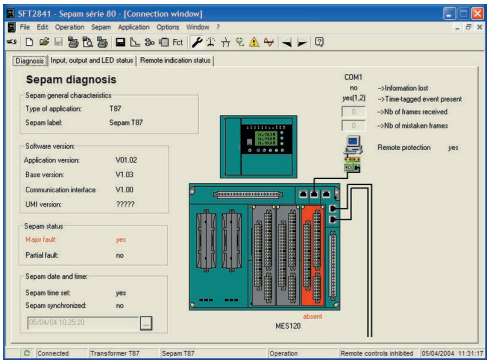
SFT2841: Sepam series 80 sensor parameter setting.



SFT2841: Sepam series 80 application, with protection function measurement origin.



SFT2841: protection settings.



SFT2841: Sepam diagnosis.

The table below gives the SFT2841 functions available for each of the 3 Sepam series: Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80.

NC: *function available in unconnected mode.*

S: *function available with SFT2841 connected via Sepam front panel.*

E: *function available with SFT2841 connected to Sepam via E-LAN communication network.*

Functions	Series 20			Series 40			Series 80		
Management									
On-line help	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Management of parameter and protection setting files: creation, saving, downloading and uploading	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Downloading and uploading of parameter and protection setting files		■	■		■	■ (1)		■	■
Exporting of parameter and protection settings in a text file	■	■		■	■				
Printing of parameter and protection settings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Modification of passwords, one for parameter setting and one for protection setting		■	■		■	■			
Sepam parameter setting									
Display of parameter settings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Hardware configuration and parameter entry protected by parameter setting password	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Graphical parameter setting assistance							■	■	■
Standard configuration for IEC 61850 network	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Protection setting									
Display of protection settings	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Entry of protection settings, protected by protection setting password	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Definition of customized tripping curve							■	■	■
Adaptation of the predefined functions									
Display and modification of the control matrix	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Logic equation editing					■	■	■	■	■
Number of instructions				100			200		
Number of dedicated remote indications				10			20		
Display of logic equations					■	■		■	■
Load the Logipam program							■	■	
Setting of Logipam parameters								■	■
Assignment of LEDs on front	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Editing of user messages					■	■		■	■
Number of user messages				30			100		
Editing of personalized mimic diagram							■	■	■
Assistance in commissioning and operating the installation									
Display of all the Sepam measurement data		■	■		■	■		■	■
Display of switchgear diagnosis assistance data		■	■		■	■		■	■
Display of machine operating assistance data		■	■		■	■		■	■
Display of time-tagged alarm messages		■	■		■	■		■	■
Tripping context		■	■		■	■		■	■
Retrieval of disturbance recording files		■	■		■	■		■	■
Display of Logipam variables		■	■		■	■		■	■
Display of logic input/output status		■	■		■	■		■	■
Output testing		■	■		■	■		■	■
Sepam diagnosis		■	■		■	■		■	■

(1) *Except for logic equations and personalized messages.*

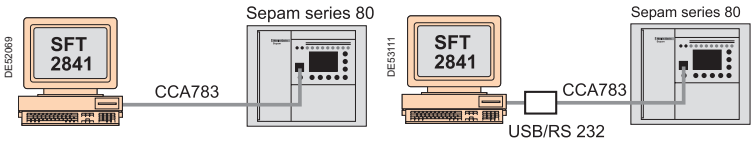
4

SFT2841 setting and operating software

SFT2841 connection to Sepam

SFT2841 connection to the front panel of a Sepam

Connection of the PC RS232 serial port to the communication port on the front panel of Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 or Sepam series 80 using the CCA783 cord or the USB/RS232 (TSXCUSB232) converter + CCA783.

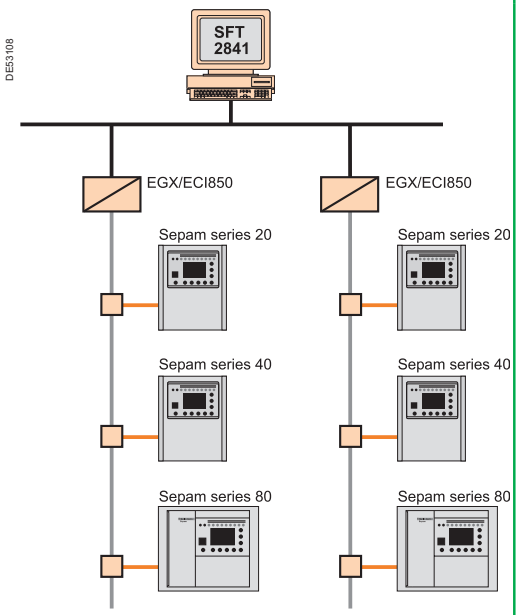


SFT2841 connection to a set of Sepam relays

The SFT2841 can be connected to a set of Sepam relays, themselves connected to a E-LAN communication network in one of the three architectures presented below. These connections do not require any further software development work.

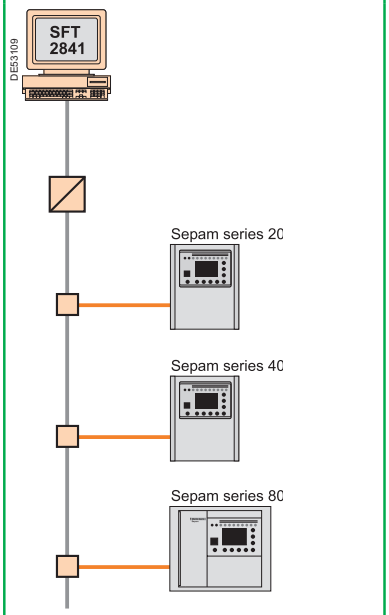
Ethernet connection

- connection a set of Sepam to a Modbus RS 485 network
- Ethernet RS 485 link via the EGX100 or EGX400 gateway or the ECI850 server
- connection of the PC via its Ethernet port.



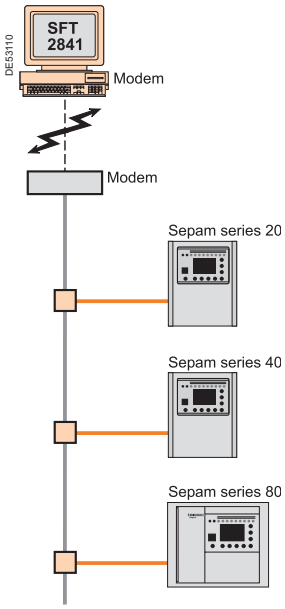
RS 485 serial connection

- connection a set of Sepam to a Modbus RS 485 network
- connection of the PC via its RS 232 port, using the ACE909-2 interface.



Telephone-line connection

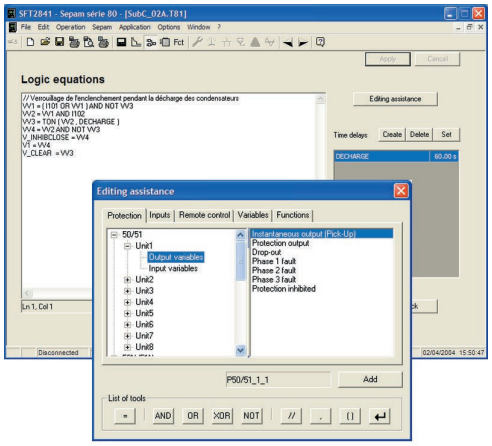
- connection a set of Sepam to a Modbus RS 485 network
- RS 485-RTC link via an RS 485 modem (Wertermo TD-34 for example)
- connection of the PC via its modem port.



SFT2841 setting and operating software

Adaptation of the predefined functions

PE50277



SFT2841: logic equation editor.

Logic equation editor (Sepam series 40 and series 80)

The logic equation editor included in the SFT2841 software can be used to:
- complete protection function processing:
  - additional interlocking
  - conditional inhibition/validation of functions
  - etc.
- adapt predefined control functions: particular circuit breaker or recloser control sequences, etc.

Note that the use of the logic equation editor excludes the possibility of using the Logipam programming software.

A logic equation is created by grouping logic input data received from:
- protection functions
- logic inputs
- local control orders transmitted by the mimic-based UMI
- remote control orders

using the Boolean operators AND, OR, XOR, NOT, and automation functions such as time delays, bistables and time programmer.
Equation input is assisted and syntax checking is done systematically.

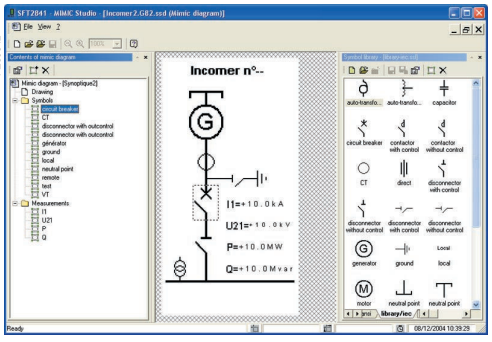
The result of an equation may then be:
- assigned to a logic output, LED or message from the control matrix
- transmitted by the communication link, as a new remote indication
- utilized by the circuit breaker/contactor control function to trip, close or inhibit breaking device closing
- used to inhibit or reset a protection function.

Alarms and operating messages (Sepam series 40 and series 80)

New alarm and operating messages may be created using the SFT2841 software. The new messages are added to the list of existing messages and may be assigned via the control matrix for display:
- on Sepam's advanced UMI
- in the SFT2841 "Alarms" and "Alarm History" screens.

4

PE50542

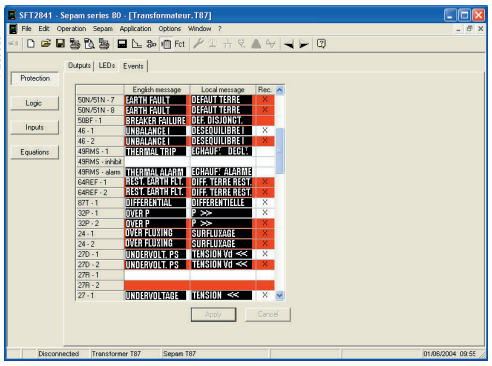


SFT2841: mimic-diagram editor.

Local-control mimic diagram (Sepam series 80)

The local-control mimic diagram displayed on the UMI can be personalized by adapting one of the supplied, predefined mimic diagrams or by creating a diagram from scratch.
The mimic-diagram editor can be used to:
- create a fixed, bitmap background (128 x 240 pixels) using a standard drawing tool
- create animated symbols or use predefined animated symbols to represent the electrotechnical devices or other objects
- assign the logic inputs or internal status conditions that modify the animated symbols. For example, the logic inputs for the circuit-breaker position must be linked to the circuit-breaker symbol to enable the display of the open and closed conditions
- assign the logic outputs or internal status conditions that are activated when an opening or closing order are issued for the symbol
- display the current, voltage and power measurements on the mimic diagram.

PE50305



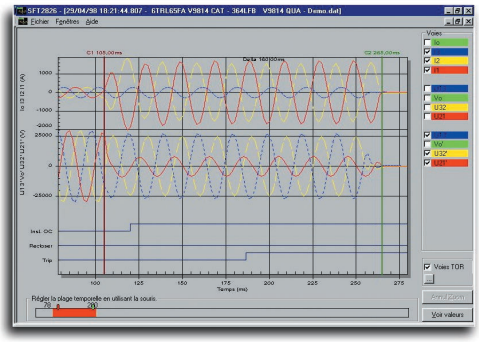
SFT2841: control matrix.

Control matrix

The control matrix is used for simple assignment of data from:
- protection functions
- control and monitoring functions
- logic inputs
- logic equations or the Logipam program

to the following output data:
- logic outputs
- 9 LEDs on the front of Sepam
- messages for local display
- triggering of disturbance recording.

SFT2826 disturbance recording data display software



MT10623

SFT2826: analysis of a disturbance data record.

Function

The SFT2826 software is used to display, analyze and print disturbance data recorded by Sepam.
It uses COMTRADE (IEEE standard: Common format for transient data exchange for power systems) files.

Transfer of disturbance recording data

Before they are analyzed by SFT2826, the disturbance recording data must be transferred from Sepam to the PC:
- by the SFT2841 software
- or by the Modbus communication link.

Analysis of disturbance recording data

- selection of analog signals and logic data for display
- zoom and measurement of time between events
- display of all numerical values recorded
- exporting of data in file format
- printing of curves and/or numerical values recorded.

Characteristics

The SFT2826 software comes with the SFT2841 software:
- 4 languages: English, French, Spanish, Italian
- on-line help with description of software functions.

4

SFT850 configuration software for IEC 61850 protocol

Function

The SFT850 software is used to easily create, modify and consult the SCL (Substation Configuration Language) configuration files for the IEC 61850 communication protocol:
■ CID (Configured IED description) file for configuration of a device connected to an IEC 61850 network
■ SCD (Substation Configuration Description) file for IEC 61850 configuration of substation equipment.
The SFT850 software supplements the standard IEC 61850 configuration created with the SFT2841 software in cases where the configuration must be precisely adapted to system requirements.

Adding or deleting equipment
The SFT850 software can be used to add or delete connected equipment in the IEC 61850 configuration. If a Sepam unit is added, the software uses the supplied ICD (IED capability description) file to start configuration.

Equipment connection
The SFT850 software describes the data for equipment connection to the network.

Editing the equipment configuration
The configuration of a given device described in a CID or SCD file can be modified:
■ add, modify or delete datasets. A dataset is used to group data and optimise communication
■ add, modify or delete RCBs (Report Control Block). A Report Control Block defines dataset transmission conditions
■ add, modify or delete GCBs (Goose Control Block). A Goose Control Block defines how data is exchanged between Sepam units
■ modify dead measurement bands. This parameter is used to optimise communication in that measurements are transmitted only if they have changed significantly.

Generating CID files
The SFT850 software can generate the CID file for each device on the basis of an SCD file.

SFT2885 programming software - Logipam

Function

The SFT2885 programming software (called Logipam) is intended exclusively for the Sepam series 80 and can be used to:
- adapt predefined control and monitoring functions
- program specific control and monitoring functions, either to replace the predefined versions or to create completely new functions, to provide all the functions required by the application.

It is made up of:
- a ladder-language program editor used to address all Sepam data and to program complex control functions
- a simulator for complete program debugging
- a code generator to run the program on Sepam.

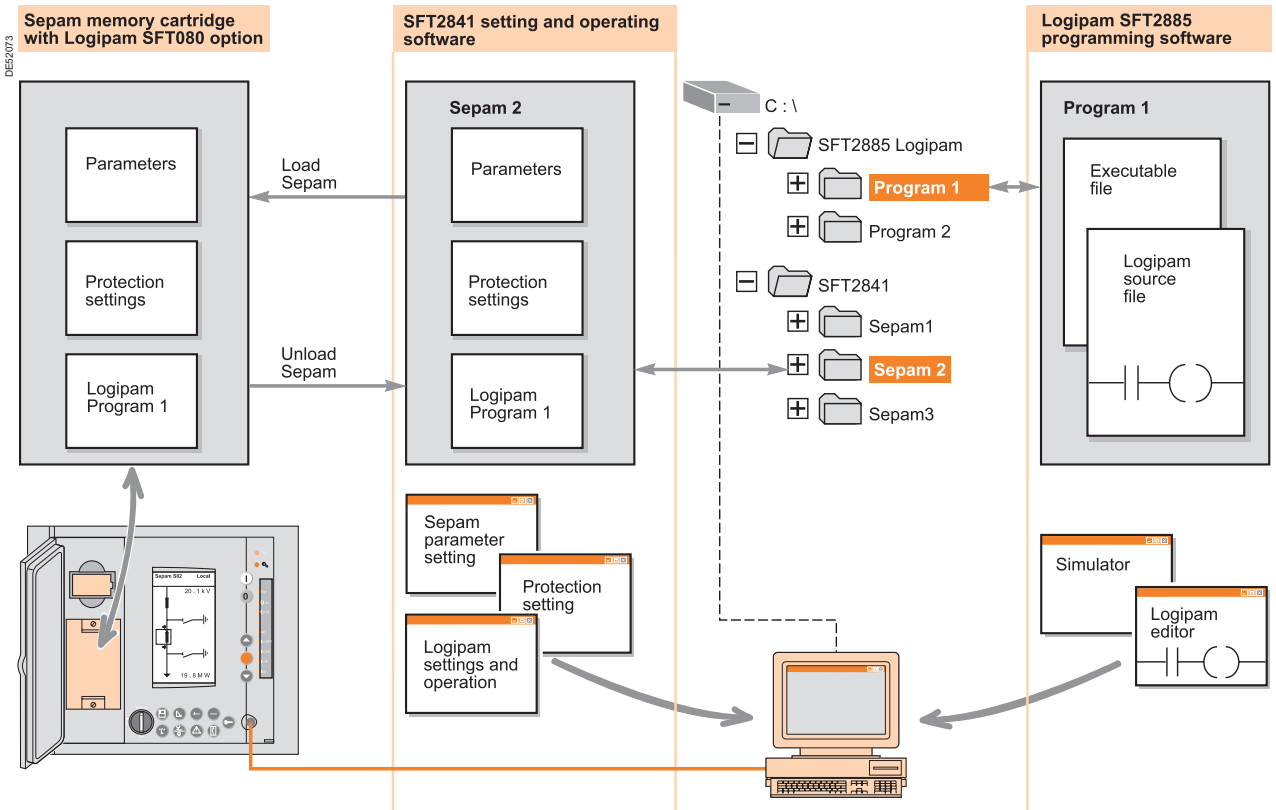
The ladder-language program and the data used can be documented and a complete file can be printed.

Only the Sepam series 80 with a cartridge containing the Logipam SFT080 option can run the control and monitoring functions programmed by the Logipam SFT2885 software.

The complete Logipam software is made up of the executable program run by Sepam and the source program that can be modified by the Logipam SFT2885 programming software.

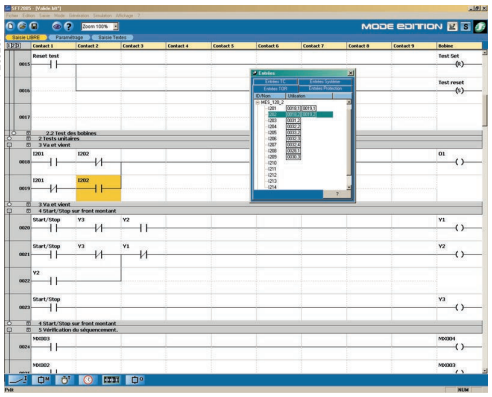
The SFT2841 setting and operating software, required for implementation of the Logipam program, offers the following functions:
- association of the complete Logipam program with the Sepam parameter and protection settings
- loading and unloading of Logipam program, parameters and settings in the Sepam cartridge
- running of the functions programmed with Logipam:
  - display of the status of Logipam internal bits
  - setting of Logipam parameters: configuration bits, timers, etc.

Operating principle



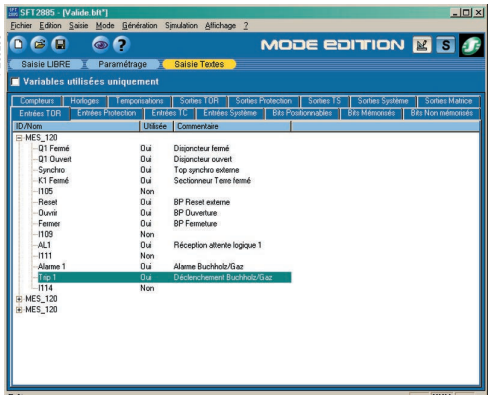
SFT2885 programming software - Logipam

PE50257



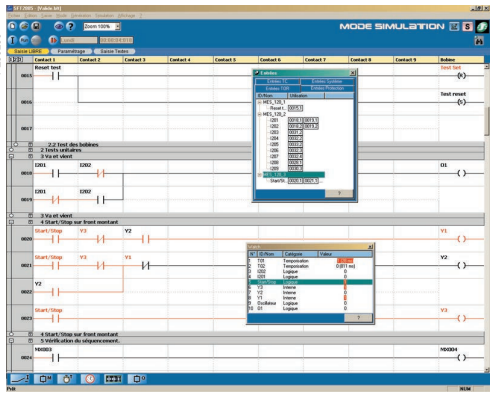
SFT2885: ladder-language program, structured in sections.

PE50265



SFT2885: variable editor.

PE50266



SFT2885: program debugging.

Characteristics

Program structure

A ladder-language program is made up of a series of rungs executed sequentially:
- maximum 1000 lines with 9 contacts and 1 coil maximum per line
- with a maximum total number of 5000 contacts and coils.

Comments may be made for each line.

Sections

The program can be broken down into sections and subsections to clarify the structure and facilitate reading. It is possible to set up three levels of sections.
Comments may be added for each section.
Execution of each section can be subjected to conditions.

Variable editor

Each variable is defined by an invariable identifier and can be linked to a name or a comment.
The programmer can decide to work directly with the identifiers or with the linked names.
The list of the variables used and the cross references may be consulted during programming.

Graphic elements in the ladder language

The graphic elements are the instructions in the ladder language:
- NO and NC contacts
- rising and falling-edge detection contacts
- direct or negated coils
- set and reset coils
- coils and contacts linked to timers, counters and clocks.

Available resources

Sepam variables

All the data used by Sepam functions can be addressed by Logipam:
- all logic inputs and outputs
- all remote-control orders and remote indications

(the remote-control orders and remote indication used in the Logipam program are no longer used by the predefined functions)
- all protection-function inputs and outputs
- all inputs and outputs for the predefined control and monitoring functions
- all inputs and outputs for symbols in the mimic-based UMI
- all system data.

Logipam internal variables
- 64 configuration bits to parameter program processing, settable via the SFT2841 software and the display
- 128 bits used by the control matrix to control LEDs, messages and logic outputs
- 128 internal bits that are saved
- 512 internal bits that are not saved.

Logipam functions
- 60 timers that can be set for a rising edge (TON) or a falling edge (TOF)
- 24 incremental counters with adjustable thresholds
- 4 clocks for a given week.

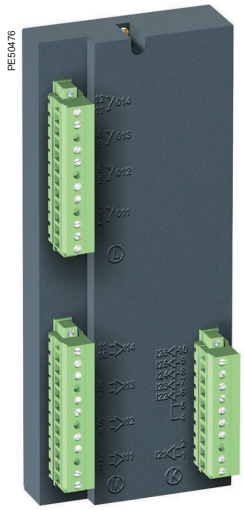
Debugging tools

The Logipam software offers a complete set of tools for program debugging:
- step-by-step or continuous program execution to simulate the programmed functions
- color animation of the rungs and all program variables
- grouping in a table of all program variables requiring monitoring.

Documentation

The application file can be printed in part or in whole.
The application file can be personalized : front page, title block, general description of the program, etc.

MES114 modules



10 input/4 output MES114 module.

Function

The 4 outputs included on the Sepam series 20 and 40 may be extended by adding an optional MES114 module with 10 inputs and 4 outputs, available in 3 versions:

- MES114: 10 DC inputs voltage from from 24 V DC to 250 V DC
- MES114E: 10 inputs, voltage 110-125 V AC or V DC
- MES114F: 10 inputs, voltage 220-250 V AC or V DC.

Characteristics

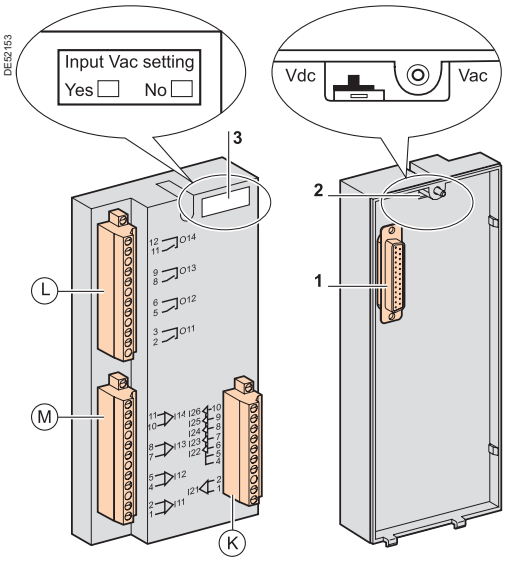
MES114 module	
Weight	0.28 kg (0.617 lb)
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °Fto +158 °F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units

Logical inputs		MES114	MES114E		MES114F	
Voltage		24 to 250 V DC	110 to 125 V DC	110 V AC	220 to 250 V DC	220 to 240 V AC
Range		19.2 to 275 V DC	88 to 150 VV DC	88 to 132 V AC	176 to 275 V DC	176 to 264 V AC
Frequency		/	/	47 to 63 Hz	/	47 to 63 Hz
Typical consumption		3 mA	3 mA	3 mA	3 mA	3 mA
Typical switching threshold		14 V DC	82 V DC	58 V AC	154 V DC	120 V AC
Input limit voltage	At state 0	≥ 19 V DC	≥ 88 V DC	≥ 88 V AC	≥ 176 V DC	≥ 176 V AC
	At state 1	≤ 6 V DC	≤ 75 V DC	≤ 22 V AC	≤ 137 V DC	≤ 48 V AC
Isolation of inputs from other isolated groups		Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced
Isolation between inputs		Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced

O11 control relay output						
Voltage	DC	24 / 48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	250 V CC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)	-	-	-	-	100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	8 / 4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A	0.2 A	8 A
	Load L/R < 20 ms	6 / 2 A	0.5 A	0.2 A	-	-
	Load L/R < 40 ms	4 / 1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	-	-
	Load cos φ > 0.3	-	-	-	-	5 A
Making capacity		< 15 A for 200 ms				
Isolation of outputs from other isolated groups	Enhanced					
Isolation between outputs	Enhanced					

O12 to O14 indication relay output						
Voltage	DC	24 / 48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	250 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)	-	-	-	-	100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	2 / 1 A	0.6 A	0.3 A	0.2 A	-
	Load L/R < 20 ms	2 / 1 A	0.5 A	0.15 A	-	-
	Load cos φ > 0.3	-	-	-	-	1 A
Making capacity		< 15 A for 200 ms				
Isolation of outputs in relation to other isolated groups	Enhanced					
Isolation between outputs	Enhanced					

MES114 modules



Description

Ⓛ, Ⓜ and Ⓚ : 3 removable, lockable screw-type connectors
Ⓛ : connectors for 4 relay outputs:
- O11: 1 control relay output
- O12 to O14: 3 annunciation relay outputs

Ⓜ : connectors for 4 independent logic inputs I11 to I14
Ⓚ : connectors for 6 logic inputs:
- I21: 1 independent logic input
- I22 to I26: 5 common point logic inputs.

1 25-pin sub-D connector to connect the module to the base unit.
2 Voltage selector switch for MES114E and MES114F module inputs, to be set to:
- V DC for 10 DC voltage inputs (default setting)
- V AC for 10 AC voltage inputs.

3 Label to be filled in to indicate the chosen parameter setting for MES114E and MES114F input voltages.

The parameter setting status can be accessed in the “Sepam Diagnosis” screen of the SFT2841 software tool.
Parameter setting of the inputs for AC voltage (V AC setting) inhibits the “operating time measurement” function.

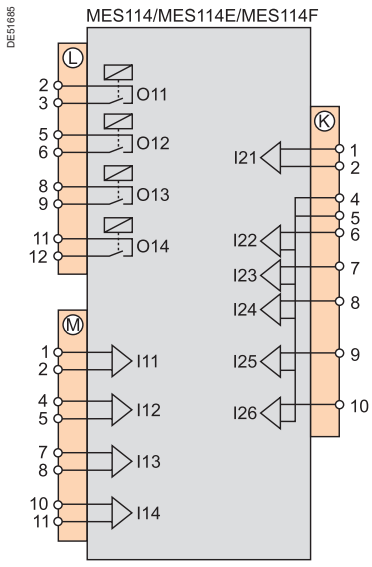
Assembly

1. Insert the 2 pins on the MES module into the slots 1 on the base unit.
2. Flatten the module up against the base unit to plug it into the connector **2.**
3. Tighten the mounting screw **3.**

4

Connection

The inputs are potential-free and the DC power supply source is external.



⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS
- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Wiring of connectors Ⓛ, Ⓜ and Ⓚ :
- Wiring with no fittings:
  - 1 wire with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (AWG 24-12)
  - or 2 wires with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (AWG 24-18)
  - stripped length: 8 to 10 mm (0.315 to 0.39 in)
- Wiring with fittings:
  - terminal 5, recommended wiring with Telemecanique fitting:
    - DZ5CE015D for 1 wire 1.5 mm² (AWG 16)
    - DZ5CE025D for 1 wire 2.5 mm² (AWG 12)
    - AZ5DE010D for 2 wires 1 mm² (AWG 18)
  - tube length: 8.2 mm (0.32 in)
  - stripped length: 8 mm (0.31 in).

Logic input / output assignment of Sepam series 20

The use of the preset control and monitoring functions requires exclusive parameter setting and particular wiring of the inputs according to their application and the type of Sepam.
The advanced UMI or the SFT2841 software may be used to assign inputs and set the control and monitoring function parameters.
Since an input may only be assigned to a single function, not all the functions are available at the same time.
Example: if the logic discrimination function is used, the switching of groups of settings function may not be used.

Table of input/output assignment by application

Functions	S20	S23	T20	T23	M20	B21 - B22	Assignment
Logic inputs							
Open position	■	■	■	■	■	■	I11
Closed position	■	■	■	■	■	■	I12
Logic discrimination, receive blocking input	■	■	■	■			I13
Switching of groups of settings A/B	■	■	■	■	■		
External reset	■	■	■	■	■	■	I14
External tripping 4 (1)	■	■	■	■	■	■	
External tripping 1 (1)	■	■	■ (2)	■ (2)	■	■	I21
External network synchronization	■	■	■	■	■	■	
External tripping 2 (1)	■	■	■ (3)	■ (3)	■	■	I22
Motor re-acceleration					■		
External tripping 3 (1)	■	■	■ (4)	■ (4)	■	■	I23
Buchholz alarm (1) (Buchholz alarm message)			■	■			
Rotor rotation detection					■		
Thermistor tripping (1)			■	■	■		
Inhibit earth fault protection		■					
End of charging position	■	■	■	■	■		I24
Thermostat alarm (1) (thermostat alarm message)			■	■			
Thermistor alarm (1)			■	■	■		
External tripping 5 and 50BF activation (1)		■ (1)		■ (1)			
Inhibit remote control, excluding TC1 (1)	■	■	■	■	■	■	I25
Inhibit remote control, including TC1 (1)	■	■	■	■	■	■	
SF6-1	■	■	■	■	■	■	
SF6-2	■	■	■	■	■	■	I26
Change of thermal settings			■	■	■		
Inhibit thermal overload			■	■	■		
Inhibit recloser	■	■					
Logic outputs							
Tripping	■	■	■	■	■	■	O1
Inhibit closing	■	■	■	■	■	■	O2
Watchdog	■	■	■	■	■	■	O4
Close order	■	■	■	■	■	■	O11

Note: *all of the logic inputs are available via the communication link and are accessible in the SFT2841 control matrix for other non predefined applications.*

(1) *These inputs have parameter setting with the prefix "NEG" for undervoltage type operation.*
(2) *Buchholz/Gas trip message.*
(3) *Thermostat trip message.*
(4) *Pressure trip message.*

Logic input / output assignment of Sepam series 40

Inputs and outputs may be assigned to predefined control and monitoring functions using the SFT2841 software, according to the uses listed in the table below.
■ all the logic inputs, whether or not assigned to predefined functions, may be used for the SFT2841 customization functions according to specific application needs:
□ in the control matrix, to link inputs to output relays, LED indications or display messages
□ in the logic equation editor, as logic equation variables
■ the control logic of each input may be inverted for undervoltage type operation.

Assignment table of logic inputs by application

Functions	S40, S41	S42	T40, T42	M41	G40	Assignment
Logic inputs						
Open position	■	■	■	■	■	I11
Closed position	■	■	■	■	■	I12
Logic discrimination, receive blocking input 1	■	■	■		■	Free
Logic discrimination, receive blocking input 2		■				Free
Switching of groups of settings A/B	■	■	■	■	■	I13
External reset	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External tripping 1	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External tripping 2	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External tripping 3	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Buchholz/gas tripping			■			Free
Thermostat tripping			■			Free
Pressure tripping			■			Free
Thermistor tripping			■	■	■	Free
Buchholz/gas alarm			■			Free
Thermostat alarm			■			Free
Pressure alarm			■			Free
Thermistor alarm			■	■	■	Free
End of charging position	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Inhibit remote control	■	■	■	■	■	Free
SF6	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Inhibit recloser	■	■				Free
External synchronization	■	■	■	■	■	I21
Inhibit thermal overload			■	■	■	Free
Switching of thermal settings			■	■	■	Free
Motor re-acceleration				■		Free
Rotor rotation detection				■		Free
Inhibit undercurrent				■		Free
Inhibit closing	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Open order	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Close order	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Phase voltage transformer fuse melting	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Residual voltage transformer fuse melting	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External positive active energy counter	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External negative active energy counter	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External positive reactive energy counter	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External negative reactive energy counter	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Logic outputs						
Tripping	■	■	■	■	■	O1
Inhibit closing	■	■	■	■	■	O2
Watchdog	■	■	■	■	■	O4
Close order	■	■	■	■	■	O11

Note: *all of the logic inputs are available via the communication link and are accessible in the SFT2841 matrix for other non predefined applications.*

MES120, MES120G, MES120H 14 input / 6 output module

Presentation

MES120 14 input / 6 output module.

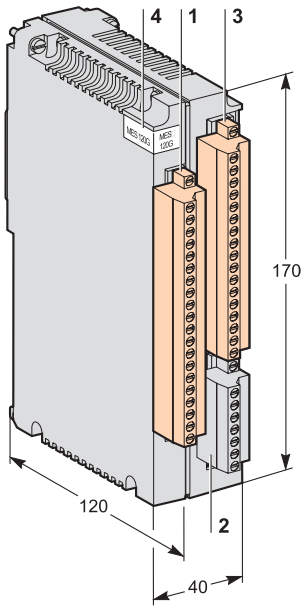
Function

The 5 output relays included on the Sepam series 80 base unit may be extended by adding 1, 2 or 3 MES120 modules with 14 DC logic inputs and 6 outputs relays, 1 control relay output and 5 indication relay outputs.

Two modules are available for the different input supply voltage ranges and offer different switching thresholds:
- MES120, 14 inputs 24 V DC to 250 V DC with a typical switching threshold of 14 V DC
- MES120G, 14 inputs 220 V DC to 250 V DC with a typical switching threshold of 155 V DC
- MES120H, 14 inputs 110 V DC to 125 V DC with a typical switching threshold of 82 V DC.

Characteristics

MES120 / MES120G / MES120H modules						
Weight		0,38 kg (0,83 lb)				
Operating temperature		-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)				
Environmental characteristics		Same characteristics as Sepam base units				
Logic inputs		**MES120**	**MES120G**	**MES120H**		
Voltage		24 à 250 V DC	220 to 250 V DC	110 to 125 V DC		
Range		19.2 à 275 V DC	170 to 275 V DC	88 to 150 V DC		
Typical consumption		3 mA	3 mA	3 mA		
Typical switching threshold		14 V DC	155 V DC	82 V DC		
Input limit voltage	At state 0	< 6 V DC	< 144 V DC	< 75 V DC		
	At state 1	> 19 V DC	> 170 V DC	> 88 V DC		
Isolation of inputs from other isolated groups		Enhanced	Enhanced	Enhanced		
Control relay output Ox01						
Voltage	DC	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	250 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)	-	-	-	-	100 à 240 V AC
Continuous current		8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	8 / 4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A	0.2 A	8 A
	Load L/R < 20 ms	6 / 2 A	0.5 A	0.2 A	-	-
	Load L/R < 40 ms	4 / 1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	-	-
	Load p.f > 0.3	-	-	-	-	5 A
Making capacity		< 15 A for 200 ms				
Isolation of inputs from other isolated groups		Enhanced				
Annunciation relay input Ox02 to Ox06						
Tension	Continue	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	250 V DC	
	Alternative (47.5 à 63 Hz)	-	-	-	-	100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A
Breaking capacity	Load L/R < 20 ms	2 / 1 A	0.5 A	0.15 A	0.2 A	-
	Load p.f > 0.3	-	-	-	-	1 A
Isolation of inputs from other isolated groups		Enhanced				



Description

3 removable, lockable screw-type connectors.
1 20-pin connector for 9 logic inputs:
- **Ix01 to Ix04: 4 independent logic inputs**
- **Ix05 to Ix09: 5 common point logic inputs.**

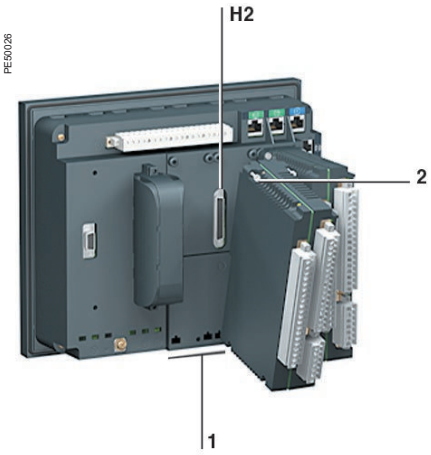
2 7-pin connector for 5 common point logic inputs Ix10 à Ix14.
3 17-pin connector for 6 relay outputs:
- **Ox01: 1 control relay output**
- **Ox02 to Ox06 : 5 indication relay outputs.**

Addressing of MES120 module inputs / outputs:
- **x = 1 for the module connected to H1**
- **x = 2 for the module connected to H2**
- **x = 3 for the module connected to H3.**

4 MES120G, MES120H identification label (MES120 modules have no labels).

Installation of the second MES120 module, connected to base unit connector H2.

MES120, MES120G, MES120H
14 input / 6 output module
Installation



Installation of the second MES120 module, connected to base unit connector H2.

Assembly

Installation of an MES120 module on the base unit

- insert the 2 pins on the MES module into the slots **1** on the base unit
- push the module flat up against the base unit to plug it into the connector **H2**
- partially tighten the two mounting screws **2** before locking them.

MES120 modules must be mounted in the following order:

- if only one module is required, connect it to connector **H1**
- if 2 modules are required, connect them to connectors **H1** and **H2**
- if 3 modules are required (maximum configuration), the 3 connectors **H1, H2** and **H3** are used.

Connection

The inputs are potential-free and the DC power supply source is external.

⚠ DANGER

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- NEVER work alone.
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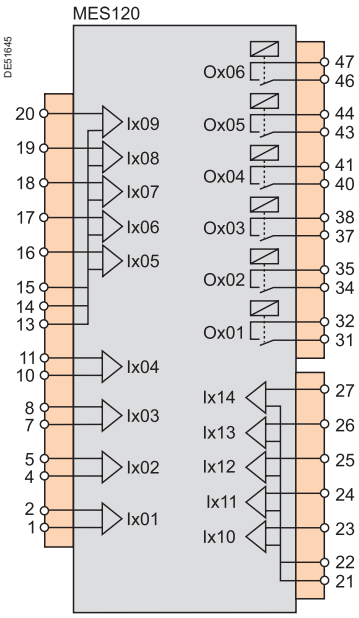
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.



Wiring of connectors

- wiring without fittings:
  - 1 wire with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12)
  - or 2 wires with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (≥ AWG 24-16)
  - stripped length: 8 to 10 mm (0.31 to 0.39 in)
- wiring with fittings:
  - recommended wiring with Telemecanique fittings:
    - DZ5CE015D for one 1.5 mm² wire (AWG 16)
    - DZ5CE025D for one 2.5 mm² wire (AWG 12)
    - AZ5DE010D for two 1 mm² wires (AWG 18)
  - tube length: 8.2 mm (0.32 in)
  - stripped length: 8 mm (0.31 in).

MES120, MES120G, MES120H
14 input / 6 output module
Logic input / output assignment

Inputs and outputs may be assigned to predefined control and monitoring functions using the SFT2841 software, according to the uses listed in the table below.
The control logic of each input may be inverted for undervoltage type operation.
All the logic inputs, whether or not assigned to predefined functions, may be used for the customization functions according to specific application needs:
■ in the control matrix (SFT2841 software), to connect an input to a logic output, a LED on the front of Sepam or a message for local indication on the display
■ in the logic equation editor (SFT2841 software), as logic equation variables
■ in Logipam (SFT2885 software) as input variables for the program in ladder language.

Logic output assignment table

Functions	S80	S81	S82	S84	T81	T82 T87	M87	M81 M88	G87	G82 G88	B80	B83	C86	Assignment
Tripping / contactor control	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	O1
Inhibit closing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	O2 by default
Closing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	O3 by default
Watchdog	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	O5
Logic discrimination, blocking send 1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	O102 by default
Logic discrimination, blocking send 2			■	■		■			■	■				O103 by default
Genset shutdown									■	■				Free
De-excitation									■	■				Free
Load shedding							■	■						Free
AT, closing of NO circuit breaker	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
AT, closing of coupling	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
AT, opening of coupling	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Tripping of capacitor step (1 to 4)													■	Free
Tripping of capacitor step (1 to 4)													■	Free

Note: *The logic outputs assigned by default may be freely reassigned.*

Assignment table for logic inputs common to all applications

Functions	S80	S81	S82	S84	T81	T82 T87	M87	M81 M88	G87	G82 G88	B80	B83	C86	Assignment
Closed circuit breaker	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	I101
Open circuit breaker	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	I102
Synchronization of Sepam internal clock via external pulse	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	I103
Switching of groups of settings A/B	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External reset	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Earthing switch closed	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Earthing switch open	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External trip 1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External trip 2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External trip 3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
End of charging position	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Inhibit remote control (Local)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
SF6 pressure default	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Inhibit closing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Open order	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Close order	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Phase VT fuse blown	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
V0 VT fuse blown	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External positive active energy meter	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External negative active energy meter	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External positive reactive energy meter	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
External negative reactive energy meter	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Racked out circuit breaker	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Switch A closed	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Switch A open	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Switch B closed	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Switch B open	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free
Closing-coil monitoring	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Free

MES120, MES120G, MES120H
14 input / 6 output module
Logic input / output assignment

Assignment table of logic inputs by application

Functions	S80	S81	S82	S84	T81	T82 T87	M87	M81 M88	G87	G82 G88	B80	B83	C86	Assignment
Inhibit recloser	■	■	■	■										Free
Inhibit thermal overload		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	Free
Switching of thermal settings					■	■	■	■	■	■				Free
Blocking reception 1	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Blocking reception 2			■	■		■			■	■				Free
Buchholz trip					■	■		■		■				Free
Thermostat trip					■	■		■		■				Free
Pressure trip					■	■		■		■				Free
Thermistor trip					■	■	■	■	■	■				Free
Buchholz alarm					■	■		■		■				Free
Thermostat alarm					■	■		■		■				Free
Pressure alarm					■	■		■		■				Free
Thermistor alarm					■	■	■	■	■	■				Free
Rotor speed measurement							■	■	■	■				I104
Rotor rotation detection							■	■						Free
Motor re-acceleration							■	■						Free
Load shedding request							■	■						Free
Inhibit undercurrent							■	■						Free
Priority genset shutdown									■	■				Free
De-excitation									■	■				Free
Close enable (ANSI 25)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Inhibit opposite-side remote control (local)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Inhibit remote-control coupling (local)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Coupling open	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Coupling closed	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Opposite side open	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Opposite side closed	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Selector set to Manual (ANSI 43)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Selector set to Auto (ANSI 43)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Selector set to Circuit breaker (ANSI 10)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Selector set to Coupling (ANSI 10)	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Opposite-side circuit breaker disconnected	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Coupling circuit breaker disconnected	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Coupling close order	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Opposite-side voltage OK	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Inhibit closing of coupling	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
Automatic closing order	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■		Free
External closing order 1											■	■		Free
External closing order 2											■	■		Free
Additional phase voltage transformer fuse blown											■	■		Free
Additional V0 voltage transformer fuse blown												■		Free
Capacitor step 1 open													■	Free
Capacitor step 1 closed													■	Free
Capacitor step 2 open													■	Free
Capacitor step 2 closed													■	Free
Capacitor step 3 open													■	Free
Capacitor step 3 closed													■	Free
Capacitor step 4 open													■	Free
Capacitor step 4 closed													■	Free
Step 1 opening order													■	Free
Step 2 opening order													■	Free
Step 3 opening order													■	Free
Step 4 opening order													■	Free
Step 1 closing order													■	Free
Step 2 closing order													■	Free
Step 3 closing order													■	Free
Step 4 closing order													■	Free
Step 1 external trip													■	Free
Step 2 external trip													■	Free
Step 3 external trip													■	Free
Step 4 external trip													■	Free
Capacitor step 1 VAR control													■	Free
Capacitor step 2 VAR control													■	Free
Capacitor step 3 VAR control													■	Free
Capacitor step 4 VAR control													■	Free
External capacitor step control inhibit													■	Free
Manual capacitor step control													■	Free
Automatic capacitor step control													■	Free

Selection guide and connection

Selection guide

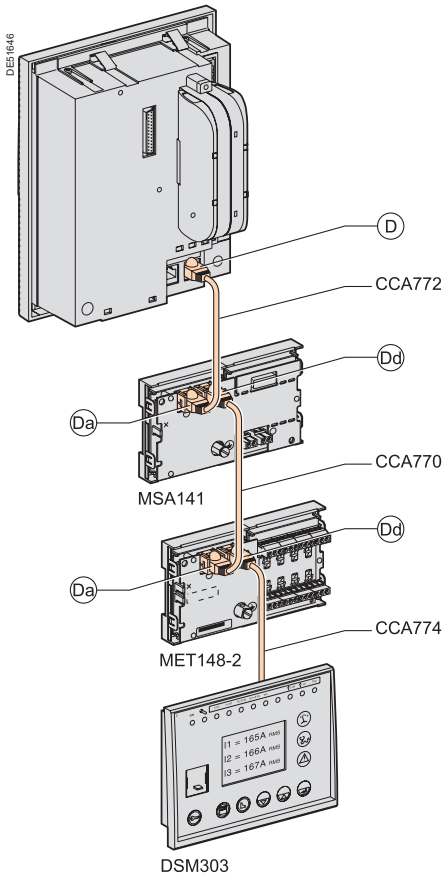
4 remote modules are proposed as options to enhance the Sepam base unit functions:
- the number and type of remote modules compatible with the base unit depend on the Sepam application
- the DSM303 remote advanced UMI module is only compatible with base units that do not have integrated advanced UMIs.

			Sepam series 20		Sepam series 40		Sepam series 80		
			S2x, B2x	T2x, M2x	S4x	T4x, M4x, G4x	S8x, B8x	T8x, G8x	M8x, C8x
MET148-2	Temperature sensor module	See page 159	0	1	0	2	0	2	2
MSA141	Analog output module	See page 161	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DSM303	Remote advanced UMI module	See page 162	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MCS025	Synchro-check module	See page 164	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Number of sets of interlinked modules / maximum number of remote modules			1 set of 3 interlinked modules		1 set of 3 interlinked modules		5 modules split between 2 sets of interlinked modules		

⚠ ATTENTION

HAZARD OF NON-OPERATION
The MCS025 module must ALWAYS be connected with the special CCA785 cord, supplied with the module and equipped with an orange RJ45 plug and a black RJ45 plug.

Failure to follow this instruction can cause equipment damage.



Example of inter-module linking on Sepam series 20.

Connection

Connection cords

Different combinations of modules may be connected using cords fitted with 2 black RJ45 connectors, which come in 3 lengths:
- CCA770: length = 0.6 m (2 ft)
- CCA772: length = 2 m (6.6 ft)
- CCA774: length = 4 m (13.1 ft).

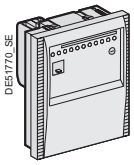
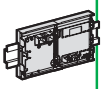
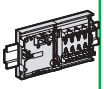
The modules are linked by cords which provide the power supply and act as functional links with the Sepam unit (connector (D) to connector (Da), (Dd) to (Da), …).

Rules on inter-module linking

- linking of 3 modules maximum
- DSM303 and MCS025 modules may only be connected at the end of the link.

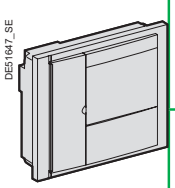
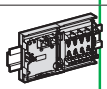
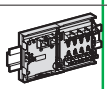
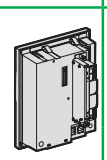
Maximum advisable configurations

Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40: just 1 set of interlinked modules

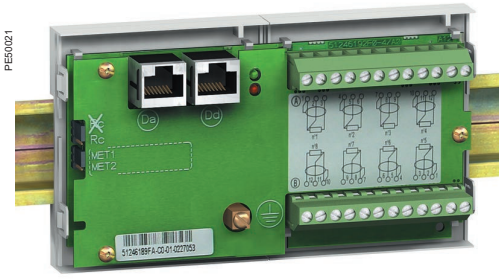
Base	Cord	Module 1	Cord	Module 2	Cord	Module 3
						
Series 20	CCA772	MSA141	CCA770	MET148-2	CCA774	DSM303
Series 40	CCA772	MSA141	CCA770	MET148-2	CCA774	DSM303
Series 40	CCA772	MSA141	CCA770	MET148-2	CCA772	MET148-2
Series 40	CCA772	MET148-2	CCA770	MET148-2	CCA774	DSM303

Sepam series 80: 2 sets of interlinked modules

Sepam series 80 has 2 connection ports for remote modules, (D1) and (D2). Modules may be connected to either port.

Base	Cord	Module 1	Cord	Module 2	Cord	Module 3
Set 1 (D1)	CCA772	MET148-2	CCA770	MET148-2	CCA774	DSM303
						
				-	-	
Set 2 (D2)	CCA772	MSA141	CCA785	MCS025	-	-

MET148-2 Temperature sensor module



MET148-2 Temperature sensor module.

Function

The MET148-2 module can be used to connect 8 temperature sensors (RTDs) of the same type:

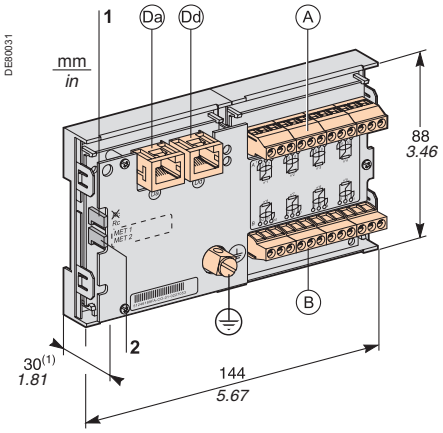
- Pt100, Ni100 or Ni120 type RTDs, according to parameter setting
- 3-wire temperature sensors
- A single module for each Sepam series 20 base unit, to be connected by one of the CCA770 (0.6 or 2 ft), CCA772 (2 m or 6.6 ft) or CCA774 (4 m or 13.1 ft) cords
- 2 modules for each Sepam series 40 or series 80 base unit, to be connected by CCA770 (0.6 or 2 ft), CCA772 (2 m or 6.6 ft) or CCA774 (4 m or 13.1 ft) cords

The temperature measurement (e.g. in a transformer or motor winding) is utilized by the following protection functions:

- Thermal overload (to take ambient temperature into account)
- Temperature monitoring.

Characteristics

MET148-2 module		
Weight	0.2 kg (0.441 lb)	
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail	
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)	
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units	
Temperature sensors	**Pt100**	**Ni100 / Ni120**
Isolation from earth	None	None
Current injected in RTD	4 mA	4 mA



(1) *70 mm (2.8 in) with CCA77x cord connected.*

Description and dimensions

(A) Terminal block for RTDs 1 to 4.

(B) Terminal block for RTDs 5 to 8.

(Da) RJ45 connector to connect the module to the base unit with a CCA77x cord

(Dd) RJ45 connector to link up the next remote module with a CCA77x cord (according to application).

(⏚) Grounding/earthing terminal.

1 Jumper for impedance matching with load resistor (Rc), to be set to:
- ~~Rc~~, if the module is not the last interlinked module (default position)
- Rc, if the module is the last interlinked module.

2 Jumper used to select module number, to be set to:
- MET1: 1st MET148-2 module, to measure temperatures T1 to T8 (default position)
- MET2: 2nd MET148-2 module, to measure temperatures T9 to T16 (for Sepam series 40 and series 80 only).

MET148-2 Temperature sensor module

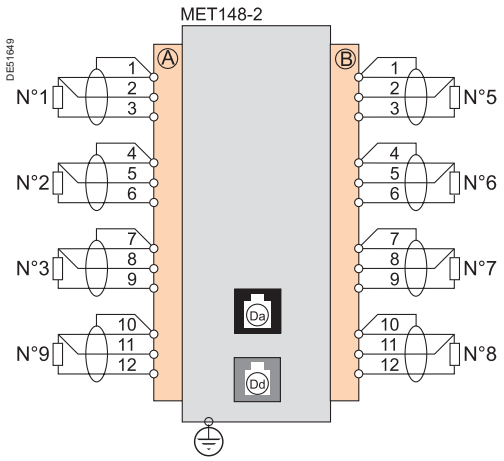
Connection

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Check that the temperature sensors are isolated from dangerous voltages.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.



Connection of the earthing terminal

By tinned copper braid with cross-section ≥ 6 mm² (AWG 10) or cable with cross-section ≥ 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) and length ≤ 200 mm (7.9 in), fitted with a 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lug.

Check the tightness (maximum tightening torque 2.2 Nm or 19.5 lb-in).

Connection of RTDs to screw-type connectors

- 1 wire with cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (AWG 24-12)
- or 2 wires with cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (AWG 24-18).

Recommended cross-sections according to distance:

- Up to 100 m (330 ft) ≥ 1 mm² (AWG 18)
- Up to 300 m (990 ft) ≥ 1.5 mm² (AWG 16)
- Up to 1 km (0.62 mi) ≥ 2.5 mm² (AWG 12)

Maximum distance between sensor and module: 1 km (0.62 mi).

Wiring precautions

- It is preferable to use shielded cables.

The use of unshielded cables can cause measurement errors which vary in degree according to the level of surrounding electromagnetic disturbance

- Only connect the shielding at the MET148-2 end, in the shortest manner possible, to the corresponding terminals of connectors Ⓐ and Ⓑ
- Do not connect the shielding at the RTD end.

Accuracy derating according to wiring

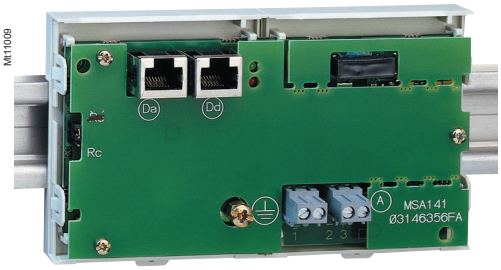
The error Dt is proportional to the length of the cable and inversely proportional to the cable cross-section:

$$\Delta t(°C) = 2 \times \frac{L(km)}{S(mm^2)}$$

- ±2.1°C/km for 0.93 mm² cross-section (AWG 18)
- ±1°C/km for 1.92 mm² cross-section (AWG 14).

4

MSA141 Analog output module



MSA141 analog output module.

Function

The MSA141 module converts one of the Sepam measurements into an analog signal:
- selection of the measurement to be converted by parameter setting
- 0-10 mA, 4-20 mA, 0-20 mA analog signal according to parameter setting
- scaling of the analog signal by setting minimum and maximum values of the converted measurement.

Example: the setting used to have phase current 1 as a 0-10 mA analog output with a dynamic range of 0 to 300 A is:
- □ minimum value = 0
- □ maximum value = 3000

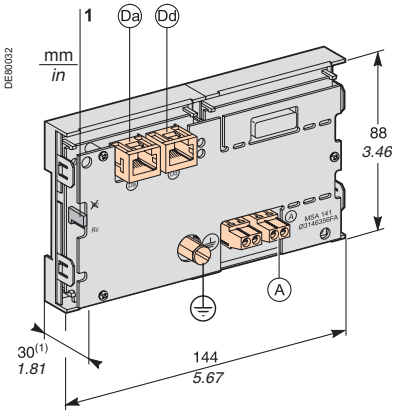
- a single module for each Sepam base unit, to be connected by one of the CCA770 (0.6m or 2 ft), CCA772 (2m or 6.6 ft) or CCA774 (4m or 13.1 ft) cords.

The analog output can also be remotely managed via the communication network.

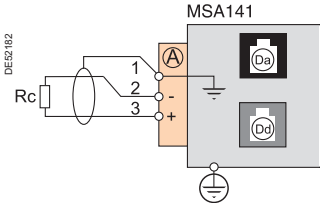
Characteristics

MSA141 module	
Weight	0.2 kg (0.441 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units
Analog output	
Current	4-20 mA, 0-20 mA, 0-10 mA
Scaling (no data input checking)	Minimum value
	Maximum value
Load impedance	< 600 Ω (including wiring)
Accuracy	0.5 %

Measurements available	Unit	Series 20	Series 40	Series 80
Phase and residual currents	0.1 A	■	■	■
Phase-to-neutral and phase-to-phase voltages	1 V	■	■	■
Frequency	0.01 Hz	■	■	■
Thermal capacity used	1 %	■	■	■
Temperatures	1 °C	■	■	■
Active power	0.1 kW		■	■
Reactive power	0.1 kvar		■	■
Apparent power	0.1 kVA		■	■
Power factor	0.01			■
Remote setting via communication link		■	■	■



(1) *70 mm (2.8 in) with CCA77x cord connected.*



Description and dimensions

- (A) Terminal block for analog output.
- (Da) RJ45 socket to connect the module to the base unit with a CCA77x cord.
- (Dd) RJ45 socket to link up the next remote module with a CCA77x cord (according to application).
- (⏚) Earthing terminal.

1 Jumper for impedance matching with load resistor (Rc), to be set to:
- ■ ~~Rc~~, if the module is not the last interlinked module (default position)
- ■ Rc, if the module is the last interlinked module.

Connection

Connection of the earthing terminal

By tinned copper braid with cross-section ≥ 6 mm² (AWG 10) or cable with cross-section ≥ 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) and length ≤ 200 mm (7.9 in), equipped with a 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lug.
Check the tightness (maximum tightening torque 2.2 Nm or 19.5 lb-in).

Connection of analog output to screw-type connector
- 1 wire with cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (AWG 24-12)
- or 2 wires with cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (AWG 24-18).

Wiring precautions
- It is preferable to use shielded cables
- Use tinned copper braid to connect the shielding at least at the MSA141 end.

DSM303 Remote advanced UMI module

PE50127

DSM303 remote advanced UMI module.

Function

When associated with a Sepam that does not have its own advanced user-machine interface, the DSM303 offers all the functions available on a Sepam integrated advanced UMI.
It can be installed on the front panel of the cubicle in the most suitable operating location:
- reduced depth < 30 mm (1.2 in)
- a single module for each Sepam, to be connected by one of the CCA772 (2 m or 6.6 ft) or CCA774 (4 m or 13.1 ft) cords.

The module cannot be connected to Sepam units with integrated advanced UMIs.

Characteristics

DSM303 module	
Weight	0.3 kg (0.661 lb)
Assembly	Flush-mounted
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as for Sepam base units

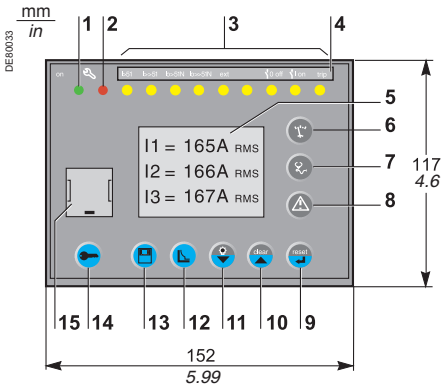
4

DSM303 Remote advanced UMI module

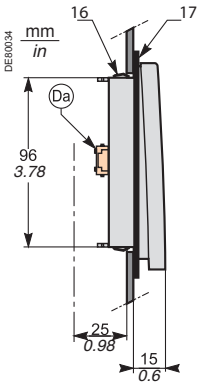
Description and dimensions

The module is simply flush-mounted and secured by its clips. No additional screw-type fastening is required.

Front view



Side view

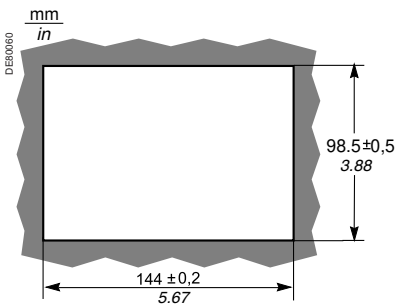


1 Green LED: Sepam on.
2 Red LED:
- steadily on: module unavailable
- flashing: Sepam link unavailable.

3 9 yellow LEDs.
4 Label identifying the LEDs.
5 Graphic LCD screen.
6 Display of measurements.
7 Display of switchgear, network and machine diagnosis data.
8 Display of alarm messages.
9 Sepam reset (or confirm data entry).
10 Alarm acknowledgment and clearing (or move cursor up).
11 LED test (or move cursor down).
12 Access to protection settings.
13 Access to Sepam parameters.
14 Entry of 2 passwords.
15 PC connection port.
16 Mounting clip.
17 Gasket to ensure NEMA 12 tightness
(gasket supplied with the DSM303 module, to be installed if necessary).

(Da) RJ45 lateral output connector to connect the module to the base unit with a CCA77x cord.

Cut-out for flush-mounting (mounting plate thickness < 3 mm or 0.12 in)



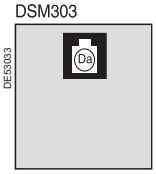
⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF CUTS
Trim the edges of the cut-out plates to remove any jagged edges.

Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.

Connection

DSM303



(Da) RJ45 socket to connect the module to the base unit with a CCA77x cord.

The DSM303 module is always the last interlinked remote module and it systematically ensures impedance matching by load resistor (Rc).

MCS025 Synchro-check module

MCS025 synchro-check module.

Function

The MCS025 module checks the voltages upstream and downstream of a circuit breaker to ensure safe closing (ANSI 25).
It checks the differences in amplitude, frequency and phase between the two measured voltages, taking into account dead line/busbar conditions.
Three relay outputs may be used to send the close enable to several Sepam series 80 units.
The circuit-breaker control function of each Sepam series 80 unit will take this close enable into account.

The settings for the synchro-check function and the measurements carried out by the module may be accessed by the SFT2841 setting and operating software, similar to the other settings and measurements for the Sepam series 80.

The MCS025 module is supplied ready for operation with:
- the CCA620 connector for connection of the relay outputs and the power supply
- the CCT640 connector for voltage connection
- the CCA785 cord for connection between the module and the Sepam series 80 base unit.

4

Characteristics

MCS025 module					
Weight		1.35 kg (2.98 lb)			
Assembly		With the AMT840 accessory			
Operating temperature		-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)			
Environmental characteristics		Same characteristics as Sepam base units			
Voltage inputs					
Impédance d'entrée		> 100 kΩ			
Consommation		< 0.015 VA (VT 100 V)			
Tenue thermique permanente		240 V			
Surcharge 1 seconde		480 V			
Relay outputs					
Relay outputs O1 and O2					
Voltage	DC	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)				100 à 240 V AC
Continuous current		8 A	8 A	8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity	Resistive load	8 A / 4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A	
	Load L/R < 20 ms	6 A / 2 A	0.5 A	0.2 A	
	Load L/R < 40 ms	4 A / 1 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	
	Resistive load				8 A
	Load p.f. > 0.3				5 A
Making capacity		< 15 ms for 200 ms			
Isolation of outputs from other other isolated groups		Enhanced			
Relay outputs O3 and O4 (O4 not used)					
Voltage	DC	24/48 V DC	127 V DC	220 V DC	
	AC (47.5 to 63 Hz)				100 to 240 V AC
Continuous current		2 A	2 A	2 A	2 A
Breaking capacity	Load L/R < 20 ms	2 A / 1 A	0.5 A	0.15 A	
	Load p.f. > 0.3				5 A
Isolation of outputs from other other isolated groups		Enhanced			
Power supply					
Voltage		24 to 250 V DC, -20 % / +10 %		110 to 240 V AC, -20 % / + 0 % 47.5 to 63 Hz	
Maximum consumption		6 W		9 VA	
Inrush current		< 10 A for 10 ms		< 15 A for one half period	
Acceptable momentary outages		10 ms		10 ms	

MCS025 Synchro-check module

Description

1 MCS025 module

Ⓐ CCA620 20-pin connector for:
- ■ auxiliary power supply
- ■ 4 relay outputs:
  - □ O1, O2, O3: close enable.
  - □ O4: not used

Ⓑ CCT640 connector (phase-to-neutral or phase-to-phase) for the two input voltages to be synchronized

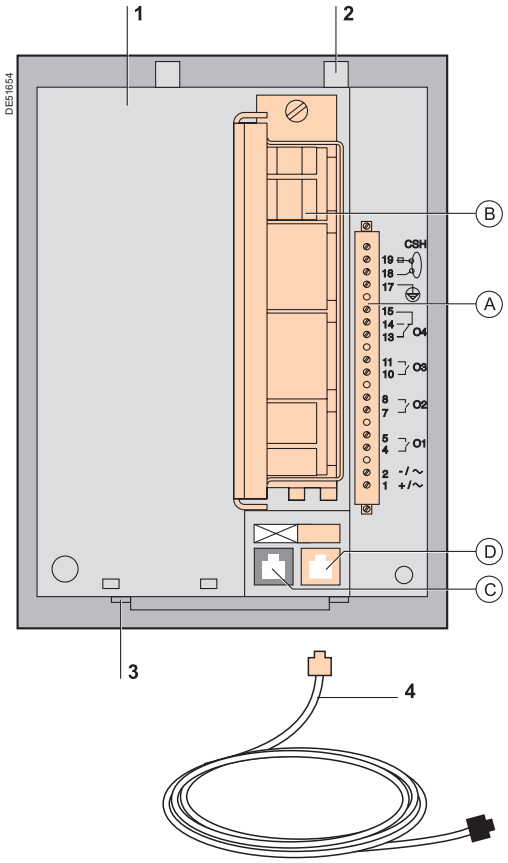
Ⓒ RJ45 connector, not used

Ⓓ RJ45 connector for module connection to the Sepam series 80 base unit, either directly or via another remote module.

2 Two mounting clips

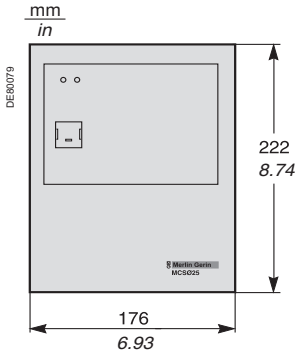
3 Two holding pins for the flush-mount position

4 CCA785 connection cord



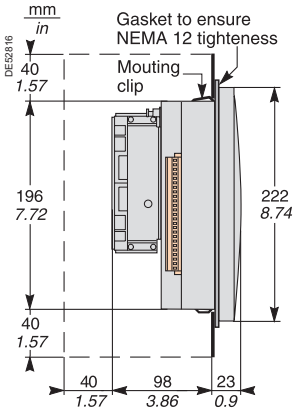
4

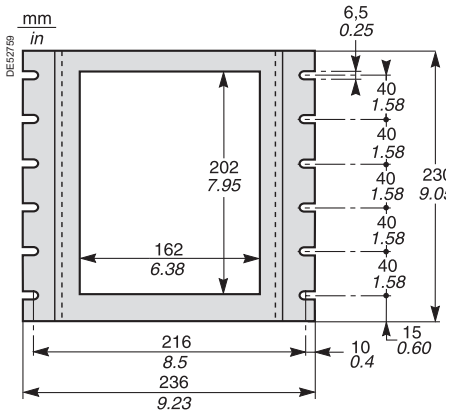
MCS025 Synchro-check module



MCS025.

Dimensions

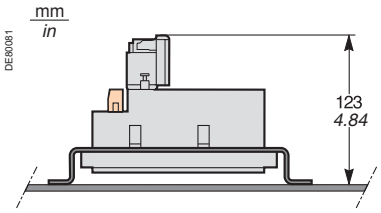




AMT840 mounting plate.

Assembly with AMT840 mounting plate

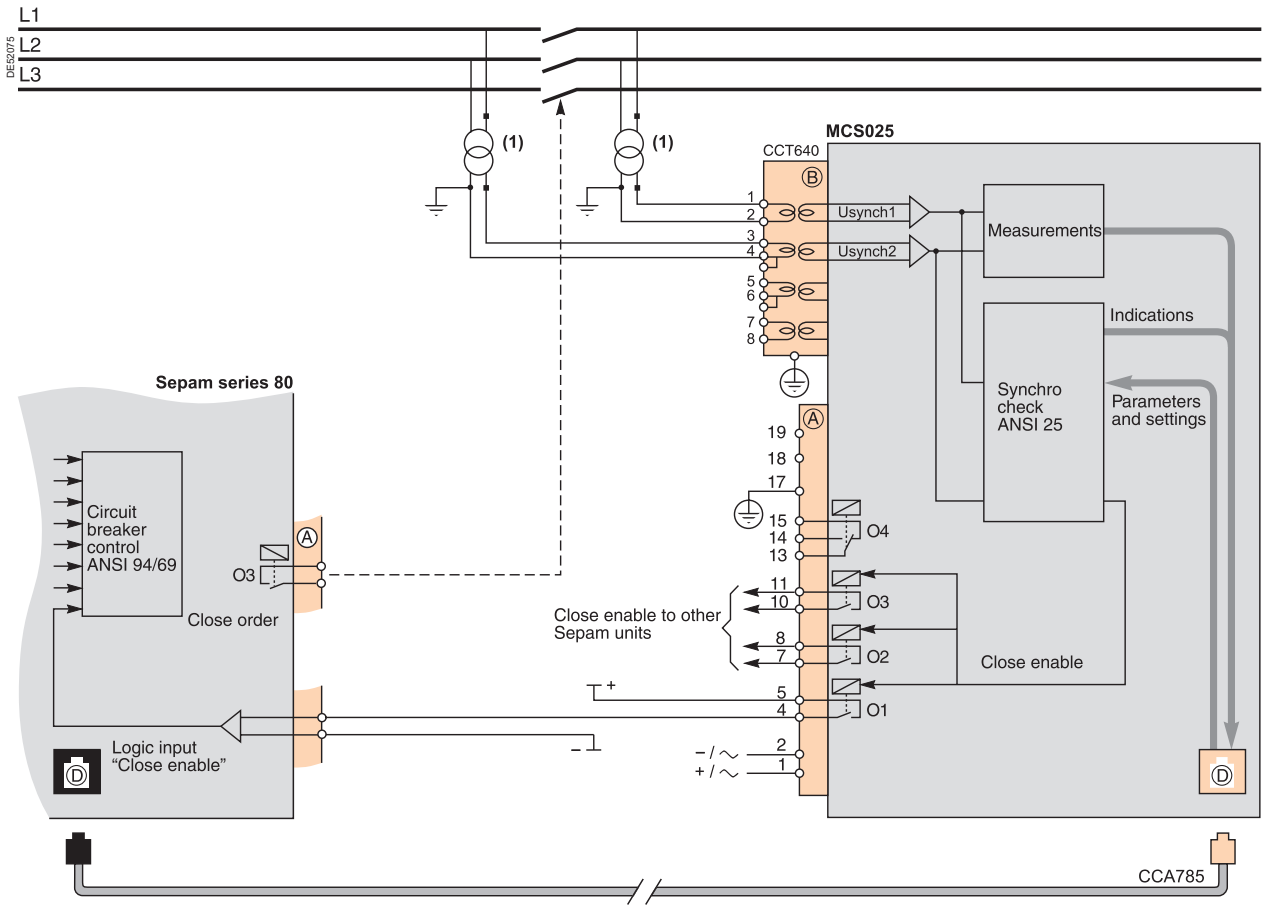
The MCS025 module should be mounted at the back of the compartment using the AMT840 mounting plate.



Caractéristiques de raccordement

Connector	Type	Reference	Wiring
(A)	Screw-type	CCA620	■ Wiring with no fittings: □ 1 wire with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (> AWG 24-12) or 2 wires with cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (>AWG 24-16) □ stripped length: 8 to 10 mm (0.31 à 0.39 in) ■ Wiring with fittings: □ recommended wiring with Telemecanique fittings: - DZ5CE015D for 1 wire 1.5 mm2 (AWG 16) - DZ5CE025D for 1 wire 2.5 mm2 (AWG 12) - AZ5DE010D for 2 x 1 mm² wires (AWG 18) □ tube length: 8.2 mm (0.32 in) □ stripped length: 8 mm (0.31 in)
(B)	Screw-type	CCT640	VT wiring: same as wiring of the CCA620 Earthing connection: by 4 mm (0.15 in) ring lug
(D)	Orange RJ45 connector		CCA785, special prefabricated cord supplied with the MCS025 module: ■ orange RJ45 connector for connection to port (D) on the MCS025 module ■ black RJ45 connector for connection to the Sepam series 80 base unit, either directly or via another remote module.

MCS025 Synchro-check module



(1) Phase-to-phase or phase-to-neutral connection.

⚠ ATTENTION

HAZARD OF NON-OPERATION

The MCS025 module must ALWAYS be connected with the special CCA785 cord, supplied with the module and equipped with an orange RJ45 plug and a black RJ45 plug.

Failure to follow this instruction can cause equipment damage.

⚠ DANGER

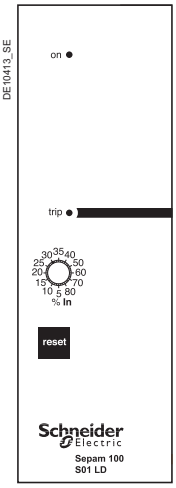
HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it.
- Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

Sepam 100 LD
Presentation

Sepam 100 LD.



Sepam 100 LD: front panel.

Sepam 100 LD is a high impedance differential relay.
It provides restricted earth fault, busbar and machine protection.

Advantages
- stability with respect to external faults
- sensitivity to internal faults
- speed (typical response time: 15 ms to 5 Is)
- outputs with or without latching
- local and remote acknowledgment
- high level of immunity to electromagnetic interference.

Description
Sepam 100 LD is available in 4 versions:
- single-phase for restricted earth protection
- three-phase for busbar and machine protection
- 50 or 60 Hz

50 Hz single-phase: 100 LD X 51
50 Hz three-phase: 100 LD X 53
60 Hz single-phase: 100 LD X 61
60 Hz three-phase: 100 LD X 63.

The front of Sepam 100 LD includes:
- 2 signal lamps:
  - power “on” indicator
  - latching “trip” indicator indicating output relay tripping
- protection setting dial
- “reset” button for acknowledging output relays and the “trip” indicator.

When the button is activated, the “trip” indicator undergoes a lamp test.

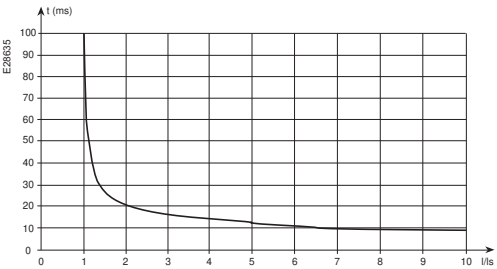
The back of Sepam 100 LD includes:
- input/output connectors:
  - an 8-pin connector for toroid inputs and remote acknowledgment
  - an 8-pin connector for “tripping” outputs and power supply
  - a 4-pin connector for “tripping” outputs
- a microswitch used to configure the relay “with” or “without” latching.

Sepam 100 LD has:
- 1 or 3 current inputs with a common point according to whether it is a single-phase or three-phase version
- a logic input (isolated) for remote acknowledgment
- “tripping” output relay with 5 contacts (3 normally open contacts and 2 normally closed contacts).

Sepam 100 LD operates in 5 voltage ranges (please specify when ordering):
- 24-30 V DC
- 48-125 V DC
- 220-250 V DC
- 100-127 V AC
- 220-240 V AC.

Sepam 100 LD is associated with a stabilization plate (or 3 plates) with variable resistance, enabling operation with 1 A or 5 A transformers.

Operation curve



Parameter setting

Microswitch SW1, accessible on the back of Sepam 100 LD, is used to choose “with” or “without” latching.

Without latching:

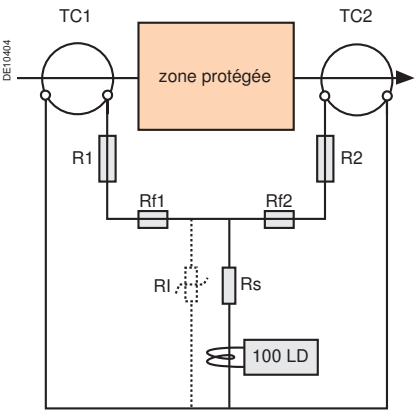
With latching:

Sepam 100 LD
High impedance differential protection

Settings

Settings	Setting values	
Setting current Is	5 to 40 % In by steps of 5 % In	
	40 to 80 % In by steps of 10 % In	
	The dial on the front of the device is used for setting	
Stabilizing resistor plate	Rs = 0 Ω to 68 Ω	P = 280 W
	Rs = 0 Ω to 150 Ω	P = 280 W
	Rs = 0 Ω to 270 Ω	P = 280 W
	Rs = 0 Ω to 470 Ω	P = 180 W
	Rs = 0 Ω to 680 Ω	P = 180 W
Accuracy / performance		
Setting	±5 %	
Pickup (%)	93 % ±5 %	
Response time	≤ 10 ms for I ≥ 10 Is	
	≤ 16 ms for I ≥ 5 Is	
	≤ 25 ms for I ≥ 2 Is	
Memory time	≤ 30 ms	

Sepam 100 LD
Sensors and surge limiters



n: CT transformation ratio
p: Number of CTs
Rf1, Rf2: Wiring resistance on either side of Rs
Rf = max (Rf1, Rf2)

R1, …Rp: CT secondary resistances
R = max (R1, …Rp)
Rs: Stabilizing resistor
RI: Surge limiter
icc: Maximum external short-circuit current in CT secondary winding
is: Protection setting (A)
if: Current in RI
i_m1, i_mp: CT magnetizing currents
Vk1, Vkp: CT knee-point voltages
Vk = min (Vk1,…Vkp)

4

Specifying the sensors

Current transformers

To ensure the stability and sensitivity of Sepam 100 LD, the stabilization resistor and characteristics of the current transformers (CTs) are calculated as follows.

Choice of current transformers

- all the CTs must have the same transformation ratio n
- the knee-point voltages are chosen so that:

Vk > 2 x (R + Rf) x icc

Choice of stabilizing resistor

$$\frac{R+Rf}{is} \times icc < Rs \leq \frac{Vk}{2 \times is}$$

Surge limiter

The approximate voltage developed by a CT in the event of an internal fault is:

$$V = 2\sqrt{22 \times Vk \times (icc \times (R + Rf + Rs) - Vk)}$$

If the value exceeds 3 kV, it is necessary to add an RI surge limiter in parallel with the relay and stabilizing resistor in order to protect the CTs (see: surge limiter).

Protection sensitivity

The CTs consume magnetizing current and the surge limiter, when installed, creates fault current. The minimum residual primary current detected by the protection is therefore:

Id = n x (i_m1 + …i_mp + if + is)

with

- i_m1, …imp are read on the CT magnetization curves at V = Rs x is
- if is the total earth leakage current of the surge limiter for Vs = Rs x is, i.e. the sum of the earth leakage currents of the N limiter units installed in parallel: if = N x ib (see: surge limiter).

Surge limiter

If the calculations have shown that it is necessary to install a surge limiter in parallel with the relay and Rs to protect the CTs, it is determined as follows.

Choice

Standard references

- the surge limiters on offer consist of limiter blocks which are independent of each other. Each block accepts a maximum current of 40 A RMS for 1 s. By installing the blocks in parallel, it is possible to obtain the appropriate limiter for the application.
- there are two standard references:
  - a single module, comprising one block
  - a triple module, comprising three independent blocks which are aligned.

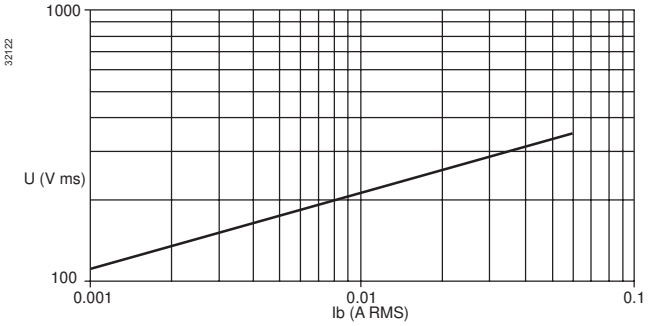
Calculation of the number of blocks per phase

According to i, max. RMS short-circuit current in the secondary winding of a CT, the number of blocks required per phase is calculated: $N \geq \frac{I}{40}$

- for a three-phase relay, N triple modules should be ordered
- for a single-phase relay, N blocks, made up of triple and single modules.

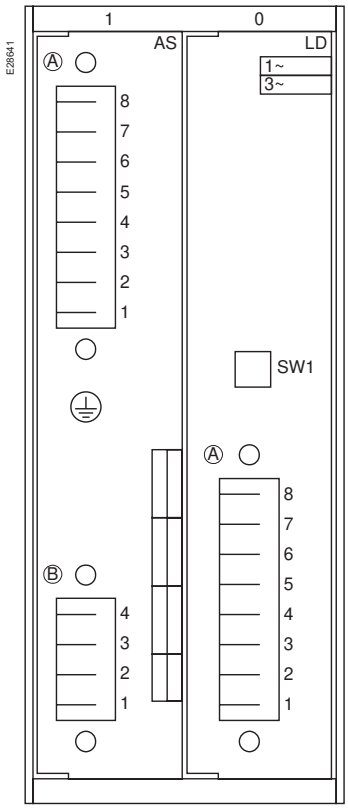
Earth leakage current

A limiter block accepts a max. steady state voltage of 325 V RMS and presents an earth fault current Ib:



Sepam 100 LD
Description and connection

Rear panel

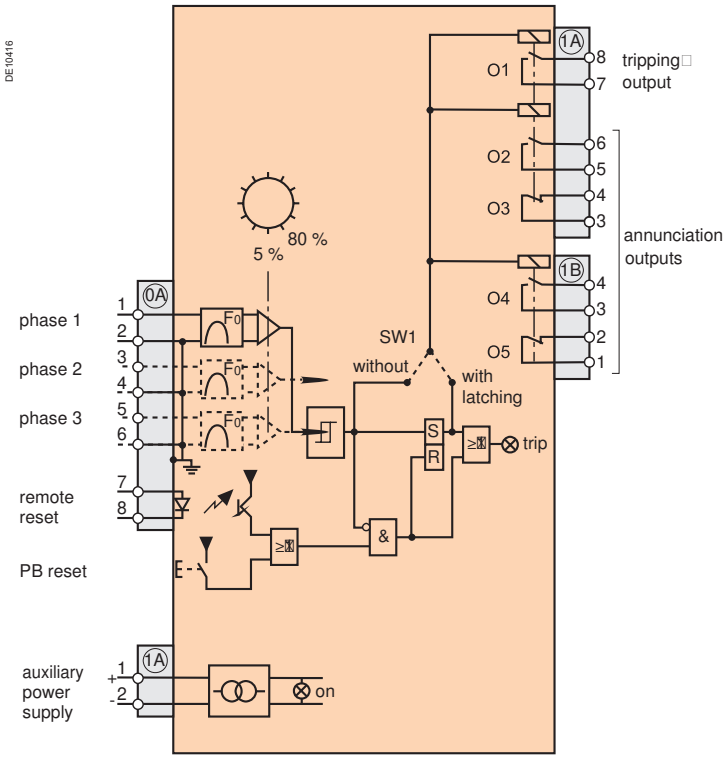


0A: 8-pin CCA608 connector
(toroid and remote reloading inputs); screw terminal wiring with 0.6 to 2.5 mm² wires, each terminal being capable of receiving two 1.5 mm² wires.

1A : 8-pin CCA608 connector
(power supply and "annunciation and tripping" outputs); screw terminal wiring with 0.6 to 2.5 mm² wires, each terminal being capable of receiving two 1.5 mm² wires.

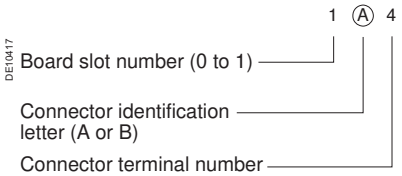
1B : CCA604 connector ("annunciation" outputs); screw terminal wiring with 0.6 to 2.5 mm² wires, each terminal being capable of receiving two 1.5 mm² wires.

Functional and connection diagram

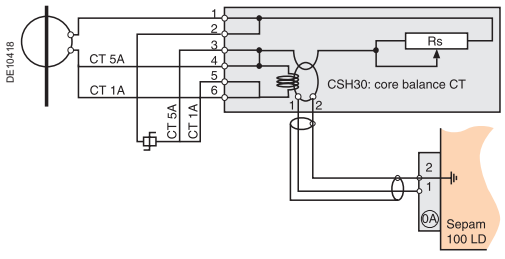


Note: *only 0A1 and 0A2 terminals are available in the single-phase version.*

Terminal identification
Each terminal is identified by 3 characters.



: ground terminal



Connection of the tabilization plate

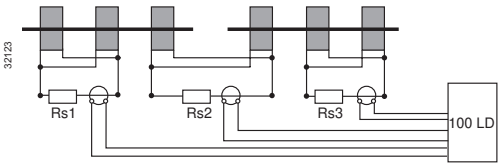
Connection of CTs and surge limiters:
- 5 A rating: between terminals 1-2 and 3-4
- 1 A rating: between terminals 1-2 and 5-6
- items 1 to 6: clamp screw connections for 6 mm2 wire
- items 1, 2: secondary of CSH30 core balance CT, connected to 0A.

Wire to be used:
- sheathed, shielded wire
- min. cross-section 0.93 mm2 (AWG 18) (max. 2.5 mm²)
- resistance load per unit length < 100 mW/m
- min. dielectric strength: 1000 V
- max. length: 2 m.

Connect the wire shielding in the shortest way possible to 0A.
The shielding is grounded in Sepam 100 LD. Do not ground the wire by any other means.
Press the wire against the metal frame of the cubicle to improve immunity to radiated interference.

Sepam 100 LD
Description and connection

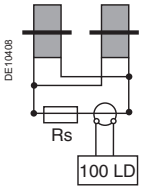
■ **Example 1** (N = 2 blocks per phase): 2 triple modules for a three-phase relay.



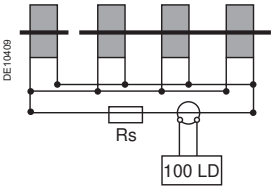
Connection of the surge limiter

■ single unit = outputs with screw M10
■ triple unit = outputs with holes ø 10.4 (see “installation”).

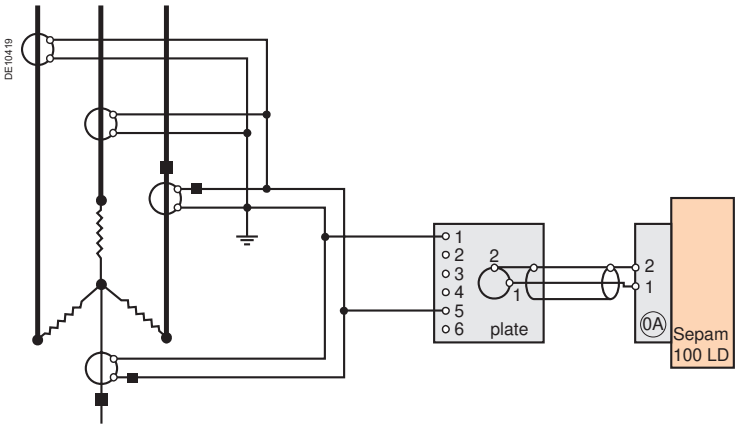
■ **Example 2** (N = 2 blocks per phase): 2 single modules for a single-phase relay.



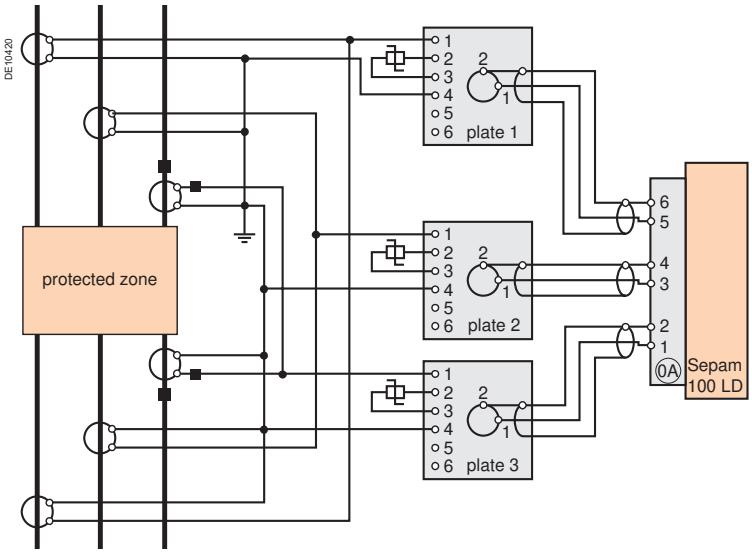
■ **Example 3** (N = 4 blocks per phase 1 triple module + 1 single module for a single-phase relay.



Restricted earth protection (single-phase) 1 A CT



Busbar protection (three-phase) 5 A CT - with surge limiters



Note: ╫ *= correspondence between primary and secondary connections (e.g. P1, S1).*

Sepam 100 LD
Characteristics and dimensions

Electrical characteristics

Analog inputs (with plate)

Constant current	10 In
3 sec. current	500 In

Logic input (remote reloading input)

Voltage	24/250 V DC	127/240 V AC
Maximum power consumption	3.5 W	3.7 VA

Logic outputs

Constant current		8 A			
Voltage		24/30 V DC	48 V DC	127 V DC/V AC	220 V DC/V AC
Breaking capacity (contact 01)	Resistive dc load	7 A	4 A	0.7 A	0.3 A
	Resistive ac load			8 A	8 A
Breaking capacity (contacts 02 to 05)	Resistive dc load	3.4 A	2 A	0.3 A	0.15 A
	Resistive ac load			4 A	4 A

Power supply

	Range	Consumption when inactive	Max. consumption	Inrush current
24/30 V DC	±20 %	2.5 W	6 W	< 10 A for 10 ms
48/125 V DC	±20 %	3 W	6 W	< 10 A for 10 ms
220/250 V DC	-20 % +10 %	4 W	8 W	< 10 A for 10 ms
100/127 V AC	-20 % +10 %	6 VA	10 VA	< 15 A for 10 ms
220/240 V AC	-20 % +10 %	12 VA	16 VA	< 15 A for 10 ms
Operating frequency		47.5 à 63 Hz		

Environmental characteristics

Climatic

Operation	IEC 60068-2		-5 °C to 55 °C
Storage	IEC 60068-2		-25 °C to 70 °C
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2		95 % to 40 °C
Influence of corrosion	IEC 60654-4	Class I	

Mechanical

Degree of protection	IEC 60529	IP 41	On front
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	Class I	
Shocks and bumps	IEC 60255-21-2	Class I	
Earthquakes	IEC 60255-21-3	Class I	
Fire	IEC 60695-2-1		Glow wire

Electrical insulation

Power frequency	IEC 60255-5		2 kV - 1 mn
1.2/ 50 µs impulse wave	IEC 60255-5		5 kV

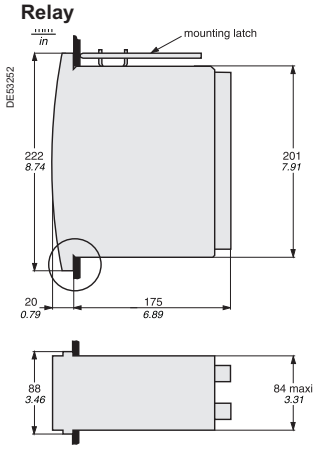
Electromagnetic compatibility

Immunity to radiation	IEC 60255-22-3	Class X	30 V/m
Electrostatic sicharges	IEC 60255-22-2	Class III	
Single-direction transients	IEC 61000-4-5		
Damped 1 MHz wave	IEC 60255-22-1	Class III	
5 ns fast transients	IEC 60255-22-4	Class IV	

***Note:** "CE" marking on our product guarantees their conformity to European directives.*

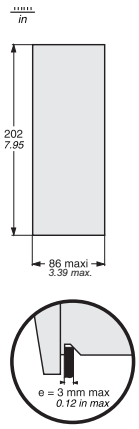
Dimensions

Relay

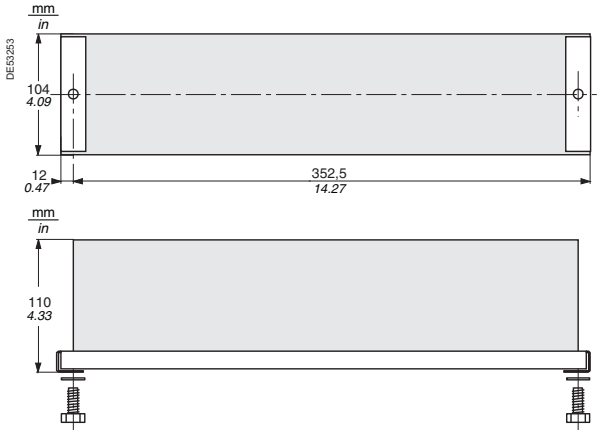


Weight: 1.9 kg

Cutout



Platine de stabilisation



Weight: 1.7 kg

Sepam 100 MI
Presentation

Function

The Sepam 100MI range includes 14 indication and local control modules:
■ designed for control cubicles or cabinets
■ which may be used individually or together with Sepam 2000 and Sepam series 20/40/80 units.

Each module is suited to a particular indication and local control application.
The right unit is chosen from the 14 types of Sepam 100MI according to:
■ cubicle single-line diagram
■ devices whose positions are to be indicated
■ required local control functions.
The 14 types of Sepam 100MI are presented in detail in the pages which follow.

Advantages

■ includes all the animated mimic elements for viewing breaking and disconnection device status
■ compact size and easy installation
■ reduced cabling
■ standardization and consistency with Sepam range.

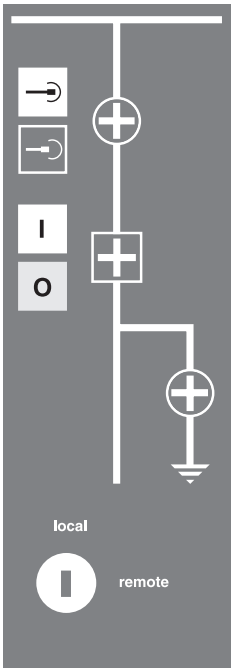
Description

The front of Sepam 100MI includes the following, according to type:
■ a mimic diagram showing the cubicle single-line diagram, with devices symbolized
■ red and green signal lamp blocks to indicate the position of each device:
□ red vertical bar showing device closed
□ green horizontal bar showing device open
■ local or remote control selector switch with lock
■ circuit breaker open control pushbutton (KD2), active in local or remote mode
■ circuit breaker close control pushbutton (KD1), active in local mode only
■ 2 circuit breaker connect (KS1) and disconnect (KS2) control pushbuttons, active in local or remote mode.

There is a 21-pin connector on the back of Sepam 100MI for the connection of:
■ supply voltage
■ device position indication inputs
■ circuit breaker control (open/close and disconnect) outputs.

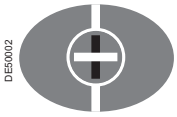
Sepam 100MI operates with 2 power supply ranges (to be indicated in order):
■ 24/30 V AC/DC
■ 48/127 V AC/DC.

Note: *In the Sepam 100MI mimics on the pages which follow, the position indicators of each device are identified as follows:*
■ *LVi: green indicator showing device number "i " in open position.*
■ *LRI: red indicator showing device number "i" in closed position.*
These markings do no appear on the front of the device.



Front of Sepam 100MI-X03.

Device closed.



Device open.

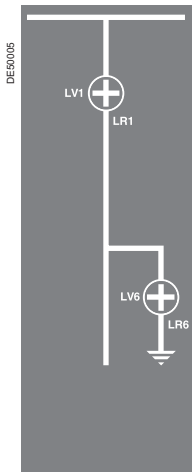
Disconnector.

Circuit breaker.

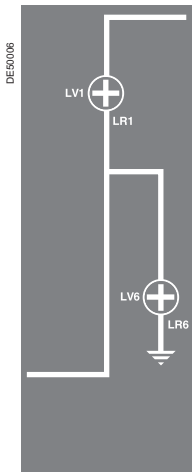
Sepam 100 MI
Block and connection diagrams

Sepam 100MI-X00 and Sepam 100MI-X17

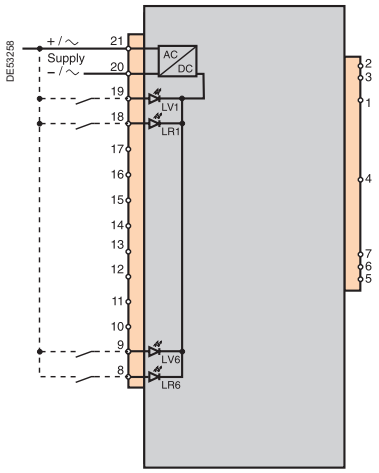
Sepam 100MI-X00 mimic diagram



Sepam 100MI-X17 mimic diagram

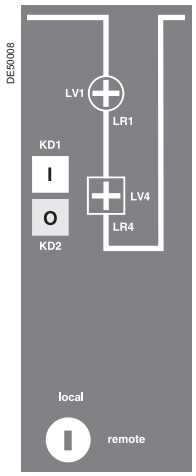


Connection

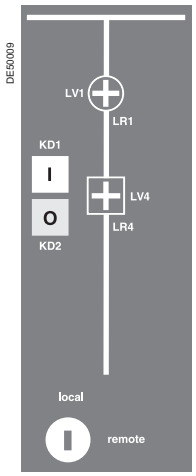


Sepam 100MI-X01 and Sepam 100MI-X13

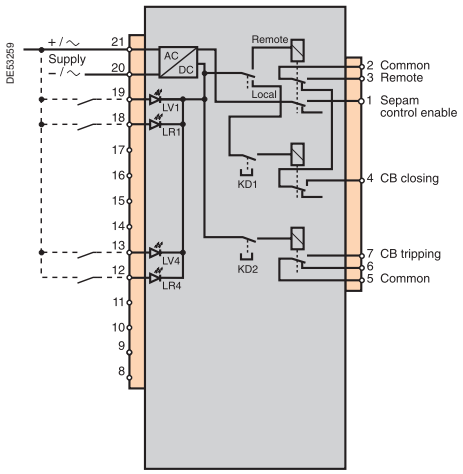
Sepam 100MI-X01 mimic diagram



Sepam 100MI-X13 mimic diagram

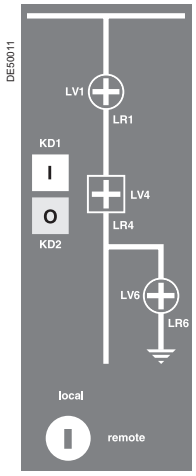


Connection

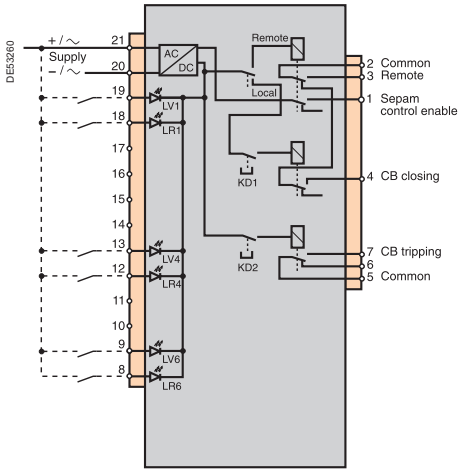


Sepam 100MI-X02

Sepam 100MI-X02 mimic diagram



Connection

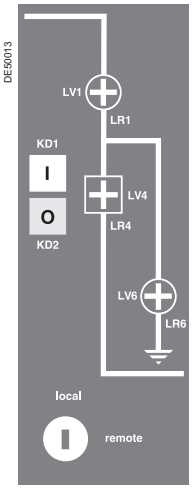


4

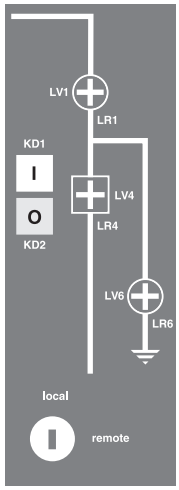
Sepam 100 MI
Block and connection diagrams

Sepam 100MI-X16 and Sepam 100MI-X18

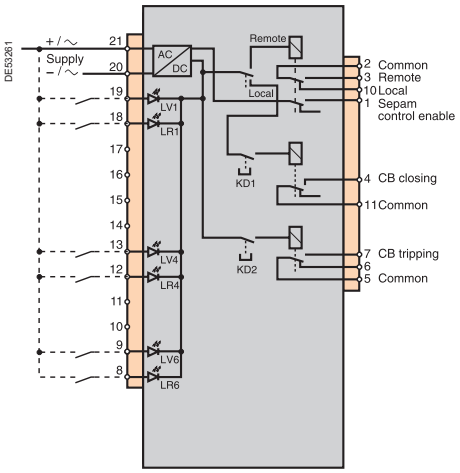
Sepam 100MI-X16 mimic diagram



Sepam 100MI-X18 mimic diagram

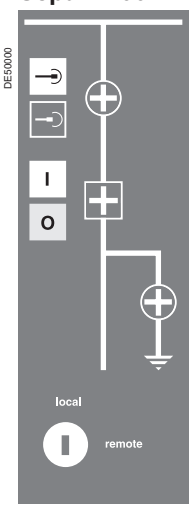


Connection

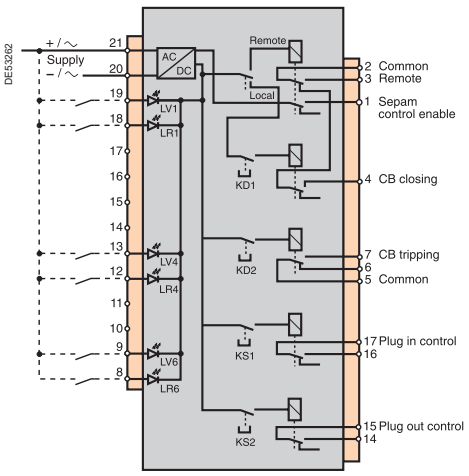


Sepam 100MI-X03

Sepam 100MI-X03 mimic diagram

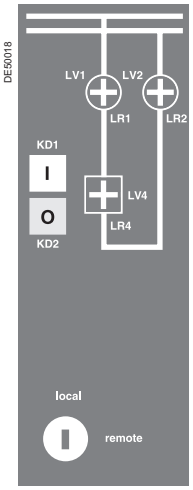


Connection

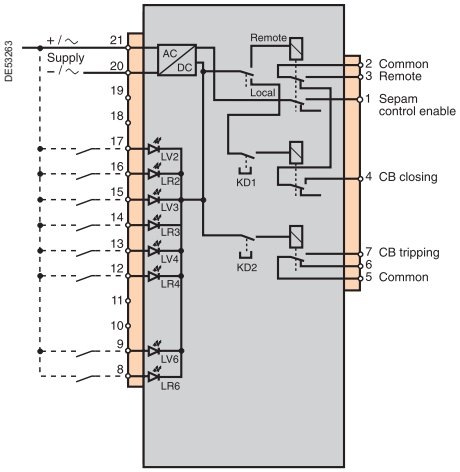


Sepam 100MI-X22

Sepam 100MI-X22 mimic diagram



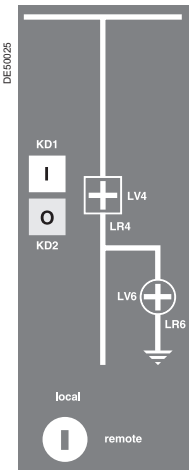
Connection



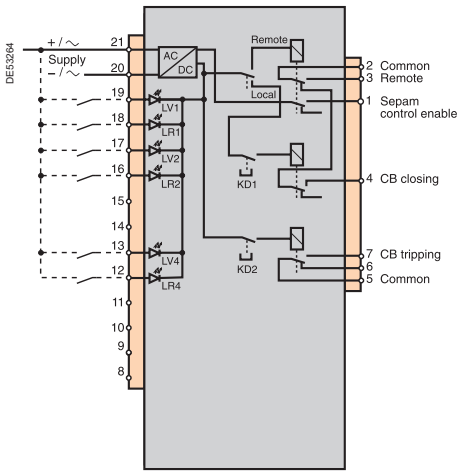
Sepam 100 MI
Block and connection diagrams

Sepam 100MI-X14

Sepam 100MI-X14 mimic diagram

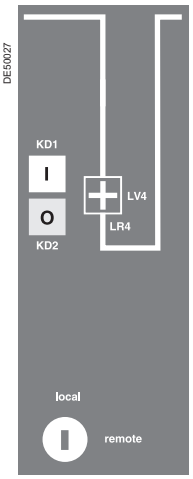


Connection

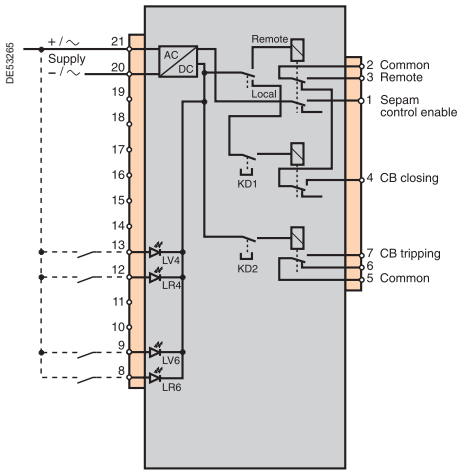


Sepam 100MI-X15

Sepam 100MI-X15 mimic diagram

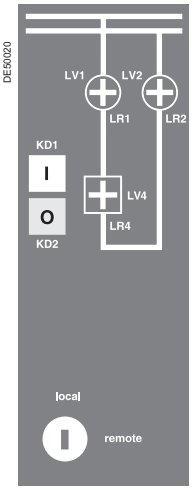


Connection

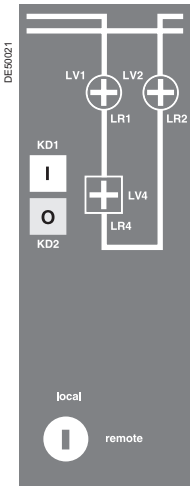


Sepam 100MI-X10, Sepam 100MI-X11 and Sepam 100MI-X12

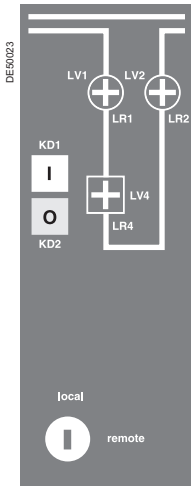
Sepam 100MI-X10 mimic diagram



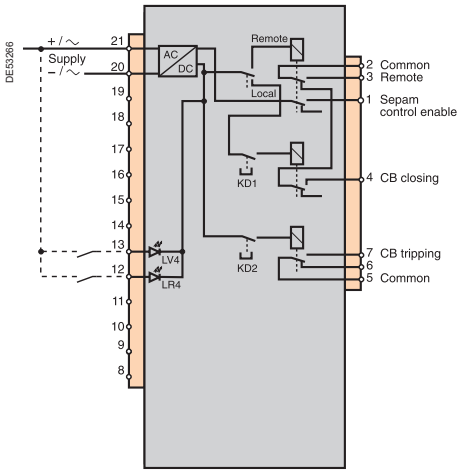
Sepam 100MI-X11 mimic diagram



Sepam 100MI-X12 mimic diagram



Connection



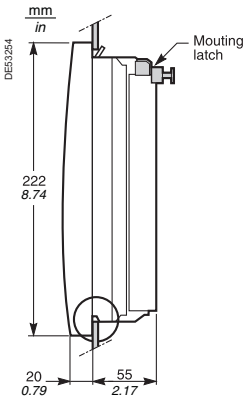
Sepam 100 MI
Characteristics and dimensions

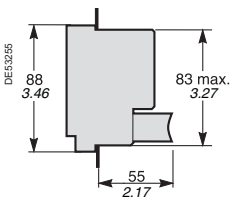
Electrical characteristics			
Logic inputs			
Voltage		24/30 V	48/127 V
Max. consumption per input		35 mA	34 mA
Logic outputs (relays)			
Voltage		24/30 V	48/127 V
Permissible rated current		8 A	
Breaking capacity	DC resistive load	4 A	0,3 A
	AC resistive load	8 A	8 A
Number of on-load operations		10000	10000
Power supply			
Auxiliary power source DC or AC current (50 or 60 Hz)		24 to 30 V, -20 % +10 % 48 to 127 V, -20 % +10 %	
Consumption		24 to 30 V: 7.7 VA max. (at 33 V) 48 V: 4 VA 110 V: 18 VA	

Environmental characteristics			
Climatic			
Operation	IEC 60068-2		-10 °C to +70 °C
Storage	IEC 60068-2		-25 °C to +70 °C
Damp heat	IEC 60068-2		95 % to 40 °C
Mechanical			
Degree of protection	IEC 60529	IP51	Front plate
Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1	Class I	
Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2	Class I	
Seismic tests	IEC 60255-21-3	Class I	
Fire	NFC 20455	Glow wire 650 °C	
Dielectric			
Power frequency	IEC 60255-4 (1)		2 kV - 1 mn
1.2/50 µs impulse wave	IEC 60255-4 (1)		5 kV
Electromagnetic			
Radiation	IEC 60255-22-3	Class X	30 V/m
Electrostatic discharge	IEC 60255-22-2	Class III	
Damped 1 MHz wave	IEC 60255-22-1	Class III	
5 ns fast transients	IEC 60255-22-4	Class IV	

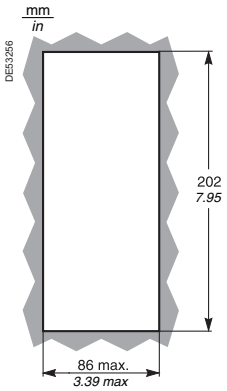
(1) *Published in 1978 and amended in 1979.*
The "CE" marking on our products guarantees their conformity to European directives.

Dimensions

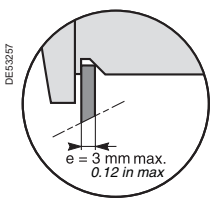




Cut out



Mounting close-up



Weight: 0.850 kg.

Selection guide

There are 2 types of Sepam communication accessories:
■ communication interfaces, which are essential for connecting Sepam to the communication network
■ converters and oth er accessories, as options, which are used for complete implementation of the communication network.

Communication-interface selection guide

		ACE949-2	ACE959	ACE937	ACE969TP-2		ACE969FO-2		ACE850TP	ACE850FO
Type of network										
		S-LAN or E-LAN (1)	S-LAN or E-LAN (1)	S-LAN or E-LAN (1)	S-LAN	E-LAN	S-LAN	E-LAN	S-LAN and E-LAN	S-LAN and E-LAN
Protocol										
Modbus RTU		■	■	■	■ (3)	■	■ (3)	■	■	■
DNP3					■ (3)		■ (3)			
IEC 60870-5-103					■ (3)		■ (3)			
Modbus TCP/IP									■ (3)	■ (3)
IEC 61850									■ (3)	■ (3)
Physical interface										
RS 485	2-wire	■			■	■		■		
	4-wire		■							
Fiber optic ST	Star			■			■			
	Ring						■ (2)			
10/100 base T	2 ports								■	
100 base FX	2 ports									■
Power supply										
DC		Provided by Sepam	Provided by Sepam	Provided by Sepam	24 to 250 V		24 to 250 V		24 to 250 V	24 to 250 V
AC					110 to 240 V		110 to 240 V		110 to 240 V	110 to 240 V
See details		**Catalogue page 181**	**Catalogue page 182**	**Catalogue page 183**	**Catalogue page 184**		**Catalogue page 184**		(4)	(4)

(1) *Only one connection possible, S-LAN or E-LAN.*
(2) *Except with the Modbus protocol.*
(3) *Not simultaneously (1 protocol per application).*
(4) *Soon available for Sepam series 40 and series 80.*

Converter selection guide

	ACE909-2	ACE919CA	ACE919CC	EGX100	EGX400	ECI850
Converter						
Physical interface	1 port RS 232	1 port RS 485 port 2-wire	1 port RS 485 port 2-wire	1 Ethernet port 10/100 base T	2 Ethernet ports 10/100 base T 100 base F	1 Ethernet port 10/100 base T
Modbus RTU	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)			
IEC 60870-5-103	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)			
DNP3	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)			
Modbus TCP/IP				■	■	
IEC 61850						■
To Sepam						
Physical interface	1 port RS 485 2-wire	1 port RS 485 2-wire	1 port RS 485 2-wire	1 port RS 485 2-wire or 4-wire	2 ports RS 485 2-wire or 4-wire	1 port RS 485 2-wire or 4-wire
Distributed power supply RS 485	■	■	■			
Modbus RTU	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)	■	■	■
IEC 60870-5-103	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)			
DNP3	■ (1)	■ (1)	■ (1)			
Alimentation						
DC			24 to 48 V	24 V	24 V	24 V
AC	110 to 220 V AC	11to à 220 V AC			100 to 240 V AC (with adapter)	
See details	**Catalogue page 189**	**Catalogue page 191**	**Catalogue page 191**	**Catalogue page 197**	**Catalogue page 198**	**Catalogue page 193**

(1) *The supervisor protocol is the same as the Sepam protocol.*

Note*: all these interfaces accept the E-LAN protocol.*

4

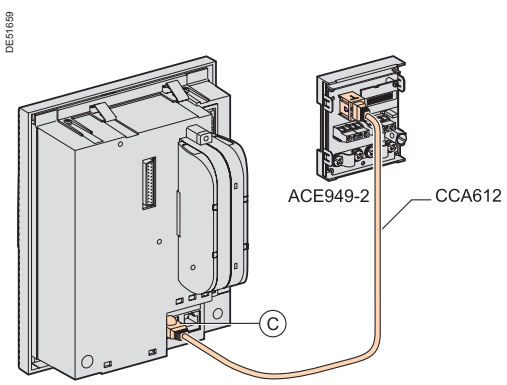
Communication interface connection

CCA612 connection cord

Plugging into Sepam

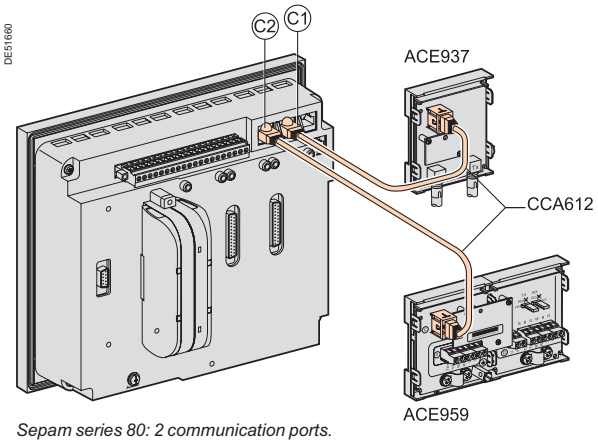
Cord used to connect a communication interface to a Sepam base unit:
- Length = 3 m (9.8 ft)
- Fitted with 2 green RJ45 plugs.

Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40



Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40: 1 communication port.

Sepam series 80



Sepam series 80: 2 communication ports.

4

Connection to the communication network

RS 485 network cable	2-wire	4-wire
RS 485 medium	1 shielded twisted pair	2 shielded twisted pairs
Distributed power supply (1)	1 shielded twisted pair	1 shielded twisted pair
Shielding	Tinned copper braid, coverage > 65 %	
Characteristic impedance	120 Ω	
Gauge	AWG 24	
Resistance per unit length	< 100 Ω/km (62.1Ω/mi)	
Capacitance between conductors	< 60 pF/m (18.3 pF/ft)	
Capacitance between conductor and shielding	< 100 pF/m (30.5 pF/ft)	
Maximum length	1300 m (4270 ft)	

(1) Remote power supply not required when ACE969TP-2 or ACE969FO-2 modules are used.

Fiber optic				
Fiber type	Graded-index multimode silica			
Wavelength	820 nm (invisible infra-red)			
Type of connector	ST (BFOC bayonet fiber optic connector)			
Fiber optic diameter (µm)	**Numerical aperture (NA)**	**Maximum attenuation (dBm/km)**	**Minimum optical power available (dBm)**	**Maximum fiber length**
50/125	0.2	2.7	5.6	700 m (2300 ft)
62.5/125	0.275	3.2	9.4	1800 m (5900 ft)
100/140	0.3	4	14.9	2800 m (9200 ft)
200 (HCS)	0.37	6	19.2	2600 m (8500 ft)

ACE949-2
2-wire RS 485 network interface

ACE949-2 2-wire RS 485 network connection interface.

Function

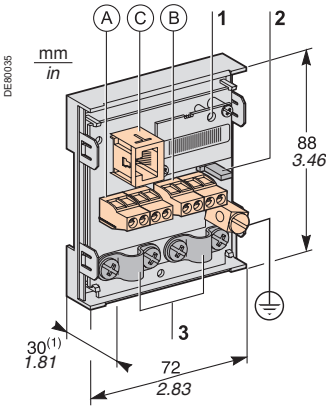
The ACE949-2 interface performs 2 functions:
- Electrical interface between Sepam and a 2-wire RS 485 communication network
- Main network cable branching box for the connection of a Sepam with a CCA612 cord.

Characteristics

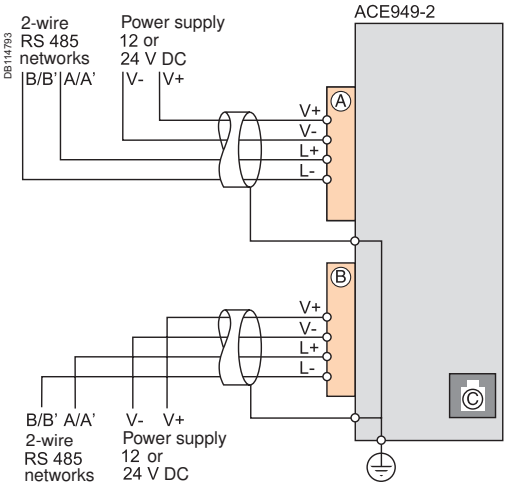
ACE949-2 module	
Weight	0.1 kg (0.22 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail
Operating temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units
2-wire RS 485 electrical interface	
Standard	EIA 2-wire RS 485 differential
Distributed power supply	External, 12 V DC or 24 V DC ±10%
Power consumption	16 mA in receiving mode
	40 mA maximum in sending mode

Maximum length of 2-wire RS 485 network with standard cable

Number of Sepam units	Maximum length with 12 V DC power supply	Maximum length with 24 V DC power supply
5	320 m (1000 ft)	1000 m (3300 ft)
10	180 m (590 ft)	750 m (2500 ft)
20	160 m (520 ft)	450 m (1500 ft)
25	125 m (410 ft)	375 m (1200 ft)



(1) *70 mm (2.8 in) with CCA612 cord connected.*



Description and dimensions

(A) and (B) Terminal blocks for network cable
(C) RJ45 socket to connect the interface to the base unit with a CCA612 cord
Grounding/earthing terminal

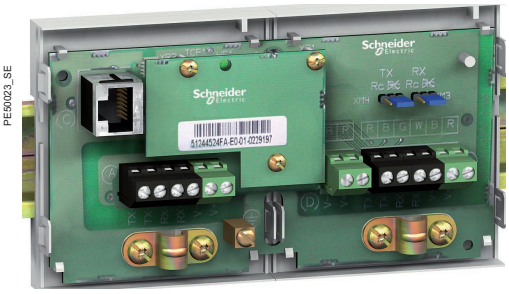
1 Link activity LED, flashes when communication is active (sending or receiving in progress).
2 Jumper for RS 485 network line-end impedance matching with load resistor (Rc = 150 Ω), to be set to:
- ~~Rc~~, if the module is not at one end of the network (default position)
- Rc, if the module is at one end of the network.

3 Network cable clamps (inner diameter of clamp = 6 mm or 0.24 in).

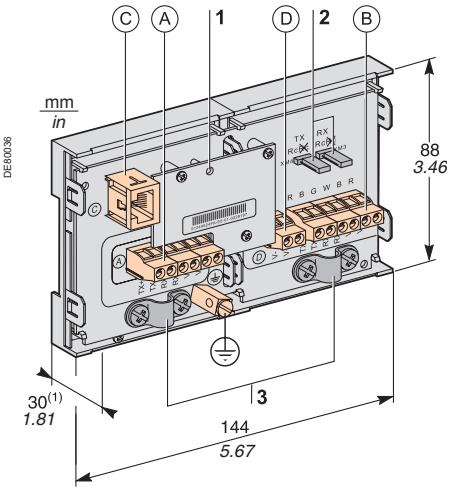
Connection

- Connection of network cable to screw-type terminal blocks (A) and (B)
- Connection of the earthing terminal by tinned copper braid with cross-section ≥ 6 mm² (AWG 10) or cable with cross-section ≥ 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) and length ≤ 200 mm (7.9 in), fitted with a 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lug.
Check the tightness (maximum tightening torque 2.2 Nm or 19.5 lb-in).
- The interfaces are fitted with clamps to hold the network cable and recover shielding at the incoming and outgoing points of the network cable:
  - ☐ the network cable must be stripped
  - ☐ the cable shielding braid must be around and in contact with the clamp
- The interface is to be connected to connector (C) on the base unit using a CCA612 cord (length = 3 m or 9.8 ft, green fittings)
- The interfaces are to be supplied with 12 V DC or 24 V DC.

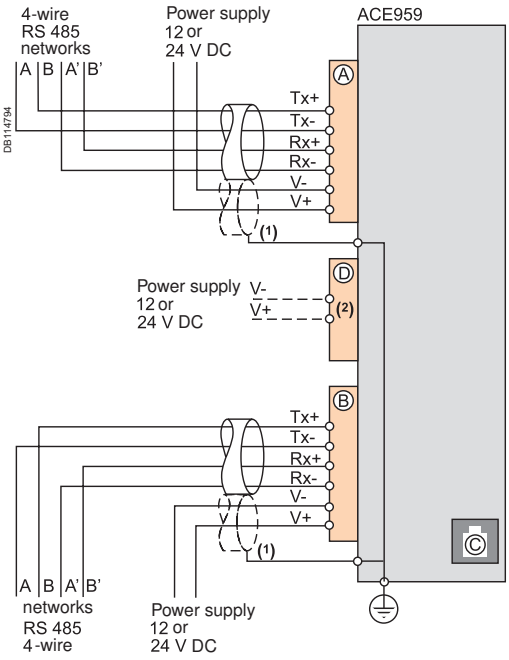
ACE959
4-wire RS 485 network interface



ACE959 4-wire RS 485 network connection interface.



(1) *70 mm (2.8 in) with CCA612 cord connected.*



(1) *Distributed power supply with separate wiring or included in the shielded cable (3 pairs).*
(2) *Terminal block for connection of the distributed power supply module.*

Function

The ACE959 interface performs 2 functions:
- Electrical interface between Sepam and a 4-wire RS 485 communication network
- Main network cable branching box for the connection of a Sepam with a CCA612 cord.

Characteristics

ACE959 module	
Weight	0.2 kg (0.441 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail
Operating temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units
4-wire RS 485 electrical interface	
Standard	EIA 4-wire RS 485 differential
Distributed power supply	External, 12 V DC or 24 V DC ±10%
Power consumption	16 mA in receiving mode
	40 mA maximum in sending mode

Maximum length of 4-wire RS 485 network with standard cable

Number of Sepam units	Maximum length with 12 V DC power supply	Maximum length with 24 V DC power supply
5	320 m (1000 ft)	1000 m (3300 ft)
10	180 m (590 ft)	750 m (2500 ft)
20	160 m (520 ft)	450 m (1500 ft)
25	125 m (410 ft)	375 m (1200 ft)

Description and dimensions

Ⓐ and Ⓑ Terminal blocks for network cable
Ⓒ RJ45 socket to connect the interface to the base unit with a CCA612 cord
Ⓓ Terminal block for a separate auxiliary power supply (12 V DC or 24 V DC)
⏚ Grounding/earthing terminal

1 Link activity LED, flashes when communication is active (sending or receiving in progress).
2 Jumper for 4-wire RS 485 network line-end impedance matching with load resistor (Rc = 150 Ω), to be set to:
- ~~Rc~~, if the module is not at one end of the network (default position)
- Rc, if the module is at one end of the network.

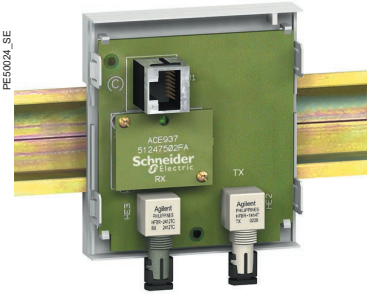
3 Network cable clamps (inner diameter of clamp = 6 mm or 0.24 in).

Connection

- Connection of network cable to screw-type terminal blocks Ⓐ and Ⓑ
- Connection of the earthing terminal by tinned copper braid with cross-section ≥ 6 mm² (AWG 10) or cable with cross-section ≥ 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) and length ≤ 200 mm (7.9 in), fitted with a 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lug. Check the tightness (maximum tightening torque 2.2 Nm or 19.5 lb-in).
- The interfaces are fitted with clamps to hold the network cable and recover shielding at the incoming and outgoing points of the network cable:
  - □ the network cable must be stripped
  - □ the cable shielding braid must be around and in contact with the clamp
- The interface is to be connected to connector Ⓒ on the base unit using a CCA612 cord (length = 3 m or 9.8 ft, green fittings)
- The interfaces are to be supplied with 12 V DC or 24 V DC
- The ACE959 can be connected to a separate distributed power supply (not included in shielded cable). Terminal block Ⓓ is used to connect the distributed power supply module.

ACE937 Fiber optic interface

PE50024_SE



ACE937 fiber optic connection interface.

Function

The ACE937 interface is used to connect Sepam to a fiber optic communication star system.
This remote module is connected to the Sepam base unit by a CCA612 cord.

Characteristics

ACE937 module	
Weight	0.1 kg (0.22 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail
Power supply	Supplied by Sepam
Operating temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units

Fiber optic interface				
Fiber type	Graded-index multimode silica			
Wavelength	820 nm (invisible infra-red)			
Type of connector	ST (BFOC bayonet fiber optic connector)			
Fiber optic diameter (µm)	**Numerical aperture (NA)**	**Maximum ttenuation (dBm/km)**	**Minimum optical power available (dBm)**	**Maximum fiber length**
50/125	0.2	2.7	5.6	700 m (2300 ft)
62.5/125	0.275	3.2	9.4	1800 m (5900 ft)
100/140	0.3	4	14.9	2800 m (9200 ft)
200 (HCS)	0.37	6	19.2	2600 m (8500 ft)

Maximum length calculated with:
- Minimum optical power available
- Maximum fiber attenuation
- Losses in 2 ST connectors: 0.6 dBm
- Optical power margin: 3 dBm (according to IEC 60870 standard).

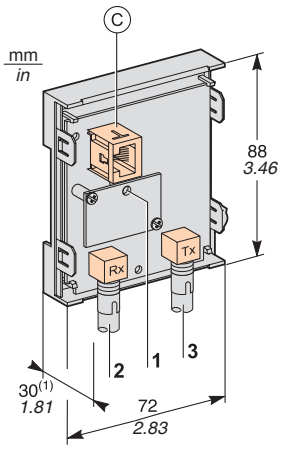
Example for a 62.5/125 µm fiber
Lmax = (9.4 - 3 - 0.6)/3.2 = 1.8 km (1.12 mi)

⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF BLINDING
Never look directly into the end of the fiber optic.
Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.

4

DE80037



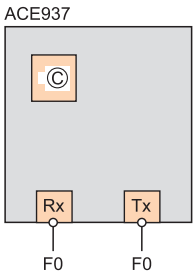
(1) 70 mm (2.8 in) with CCA612 cord connected.

Description and dimensions

(C) RJ45 socket to connect the interface to the base unit with a CCA612 cord.

1 Link activity LED, flashes when communication is active (sending or receiving in progress).
2 Rx, female ST type connector (Sepam receiving).
3 Tx, female ST type connector (Sepam sending).

DE51666

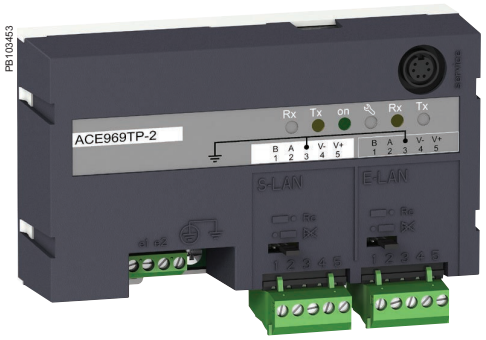


Connection

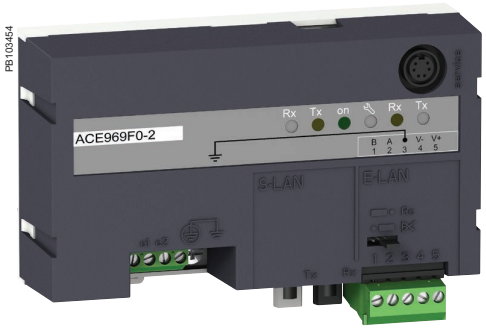
- The sending and receiving fiber optic fibers must be equipped with male ST type connectors
- Fiber optics screw-locked to Rx and Tx connectors.

The interface is to be connected to connector (C) on the base unit using a CCA612 cord (length = 3 m or 9.8 ft, green fittings).

ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 network interfaces



ACE969TP-2 communication interface.



ACE969FO-2 communication interface.

Function

The ACE969 multi-protocol communication interfaces are for Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80.
They have two communication ports to connect a Sepam to two independent communication networks:
■ The S-LAN (Supervisory Local Area Network) port is used to connect Sepam to a communication network dedicated to supervision, using one of the three following protocols:
□ IEC 60870-5-103
□ DNP3
□ Modbus RTU.
The communication protocol is selected at the time of Sepam parameter setting.
■ The E-LAN (Engineering Local Area Network) port, reserved for Sepam remote parameter setting and operation using the SFT2841 software.

There are two versions of the ACE969 interfaces, which are identical except for the S-LAN port:
■ ACE969TP-2 (Twisted Pair), for connection to an S-LAN network using a 2-wire RS 485 serial link
■ ACE969FO-2 (Fiber Optic), for connection to an S-LAN network using a fiber-optic connection (star or ring).
The E-LAN port is always a 2-wire RS485 type port.

ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 network interfaces

Characteristics

ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 module		
Technical characteristics		
Weight	0.285 kg (0.628 lb)	
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail	
Operating temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)	
Environmental characteristics	Same characteristics as Sepam base units	
Power supply		
Voltage	24 to 250 V DC	110 to 240 V AC
Range	-20%/+10%	-20%/+10%
Maximum consumption	2 W	3 VA
Inrush current	< 10 A 100 µs	
Acceptable ripple content	12%	
Acceptable momentary outages	20 ms	
2-wire RS 485 communication ports		
Electrical interface		
Standard	EIA 2-wire RS 485 differential	
Distributed power supply	ACE969-2 not required (built-in)	
Fiber optic communication port		
Fiber optic interface		
Fiber type	Graded-index multimode silica	
Wavelength	820 nm (invisible infra-red)	
Type of connector	ST (BFOC bayonet fiber optic connector)	

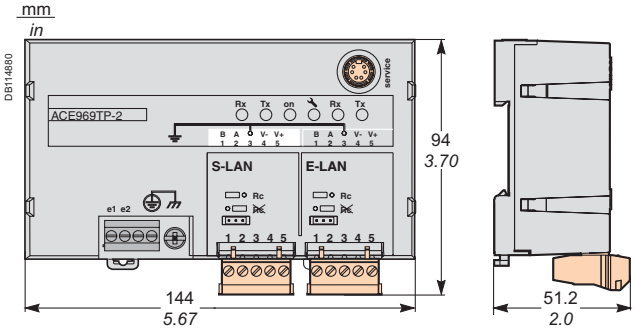
Maximum length of fiber optic network

Fiber diameter (µm)	Numerical aperture (NA)	Attenuation (dBm/km)	Minimum optical power available (dBm)	Maximum fiber length
50/125	0.2	2.7	5.6	700 m (2300 ft)
62.5/125	0.275	3.2	9.4	1800 m (5900 ft)
100/140	0.3	4	14.9	2800 m (9200 ft)
200 (HCS)	0.37	6	19.2	2600 m (8500 ft)

Maximum length calculated with:
- Minimum optical power available
- Maximum fiber attenuation
- Losses in 2 ST connectors: 0.6 dBm
- Optical power margin: 3 dBm (according to IEC 60870 standard).

Example for a 62.5/125 µm fiber
Lmax = (9.4 - 3 - 0.6)/3.2 = 1.8 km (1.12 mi).

Dimensions

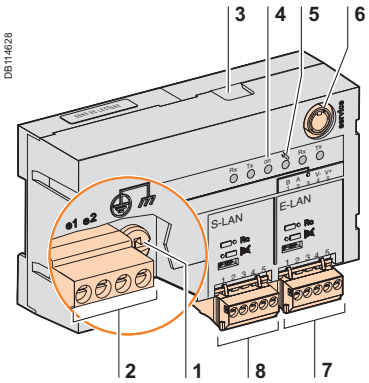


ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 network interfaces

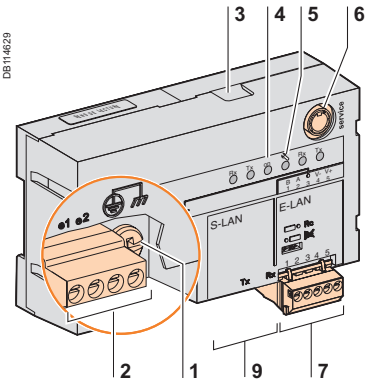
Description

ACE969-2 communication interfaces

ACE969TP-2



ACE969FO-2

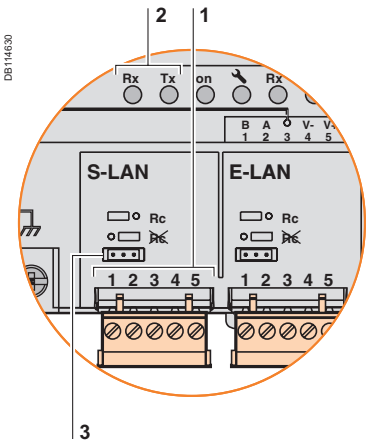


1 Grounding/earthing terminal using supplied braid
2 Power-supply terminal block
3 RJ45 connector to connect the interface to the base unit with a CCA612 cord
4 Green LED: ACE969-2 energized
5 Red LED: ACE969-2 interface status
- LED off = ACE969-2 set up and communication operational
- LED flashing = ACE969-2 not set up or setup incorrect
- LED remains on = ACE969-2 has faulted

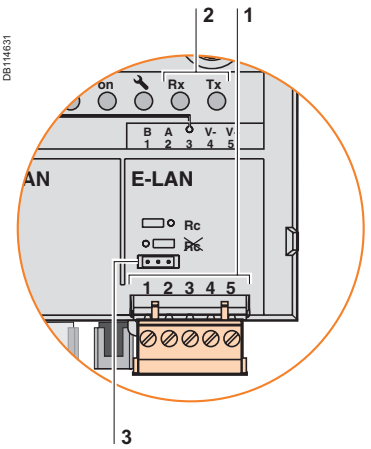
6 Service connector: reserved for software upgrades
7 E-LAN 2-wire RS485 communication port (ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2)
8 S-LAN 2-wire RS485 communication port (ACE969TP-2)
9 S-LAN fiber-optic communication port (ACE969FO-2).

2-wire RS485 communication ports

S-LAN port (ACE969TP)



E-LAN port (ACE969TP or ACE969FO)



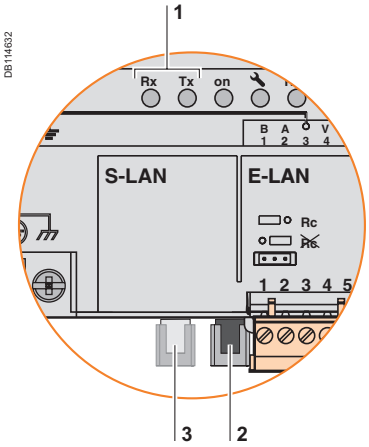
1 Draw-out terminal block, with two rows of connections to the RS485 2-wire network:
- 2 black terminals: connection of RS485 twisted-pair (2 wires)
- 2 green terminals: connection of twisted-pair for distributed power supply

2 Indication LEDs:
- flashing Tx LED: Sepam sending
- flashing Rx LED: Sepam receiving.

3 Jumper for RS485 network line-end impedance matching with load resistor (Rc = 150 Ω), to be set to:
- Rc, if the interface is not at the line end (default position)
- Rc, if the interface is at the line end.

Fiber-optic communication port

S-LAN port (ACE969FO)



1 Indication LEDs:
- flashing Tx LED: Sepam sending
- flashing Rx LED: Sepam receiving.

2 Rx, female ST-type connector (Sepam receiving)
3 Tx, female ST-type connector (Sepam sending).

ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 network interfaces
Connection

Power supply and Sepam

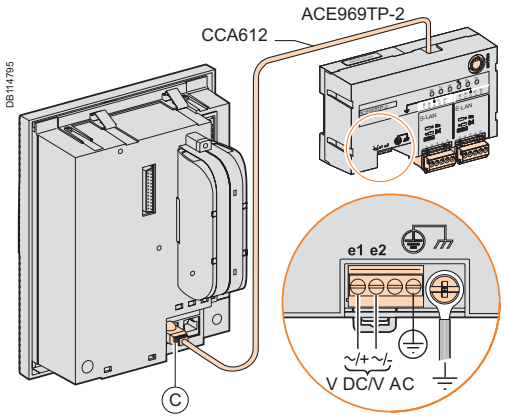
■ The ACE969-2 interface connects to connector C on the Sepam base unit using a CCA612 cord (length = 3 m or 9.84 ft, white RJ45 fittings)
■ The ACE969-2 interface must be supplied with 24 to 250 V DC or 110 to 240 V AC.

DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

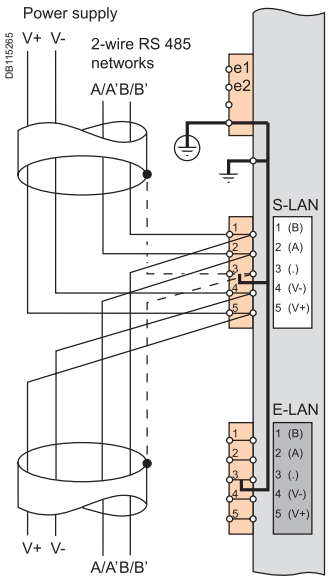
■ Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
■ NEVER work alone.
■ Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
■ Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
■ Start by connecting the device to the protective earth and to the functional earth.
■ Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

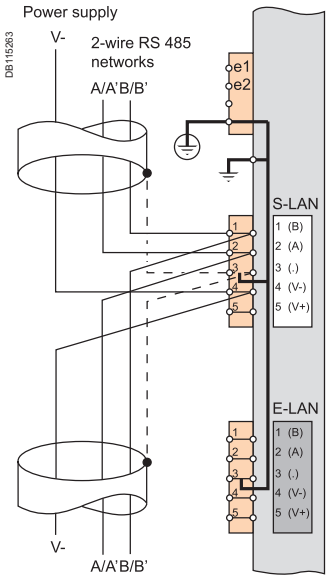


Terminals	Type	Wiring
e1-e2 - supply	Screw terminals	■ Wiring with no fittings: □ 1 wire with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 2.5 mm² (≥ AWG 24-12) or 2 wires with maximum cross-section 0.2 to 1 mm² (≥ AWG 24-18) □ stripped length: 8 to 10 mm (0.31 to 0.39 in) ■ Wiring with fittings: □ recommended wiring with Telemecanique fitting: - DZ5CE015D for 1 wire 1.5 mm² (AWG 16) - DZ5CE025D for 1 wire 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) - AZ5DE010D for 2 wires 1 mm² (AWG 18) □ tube length: 8.2 mm (0.32 in) □ stripped length: 8 mm (0.31 in).
DE51962 Protective earth	Screw terminal	1 green/yellow wire, max. length 3 m (9.8 ft) and max. cross-section 2.5 mm² (AWG 12)
DE51845 Functional earth	4 mm (0.16 in) ring lug	Earthing braid, supplied for connection to cubicle grounding

ACE969TP-2 and ACE969FO-2 network interfaces
Connection



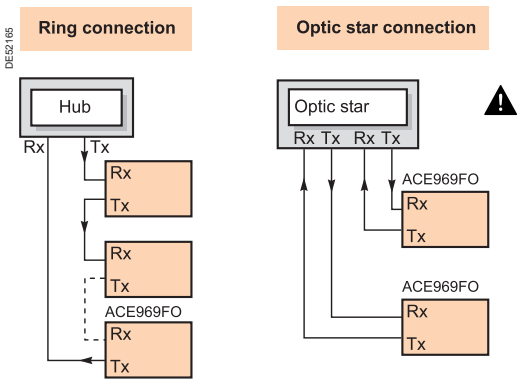
If ACE969TP and ACE969TP-2 are used together, the external power supply is required.



If ACE969TP-2 is used alone, the external power supply is not required, the V- connectors on the modules must be interconnected.

2-wire RS 485 communication ports (S-LAN or E-LAN)

- Connection of the RS 485 twisted pair (S-LAN or E-LAN) to terminals A and B.
- In case of ACE 969TP wired with ACE969TP-2:
  - connection of twisted pair for distributed power supply to terminals 5(V+) et 4(V-).
- In case of ACE969TP-2 only:
  - connexion only on the terminal 4(V-) (ground continuity)
  - no need of external power supply.
- The cable shields must be connected to the terminals marked 3(.) on the connection terminal blocks.
- Terminal marked 3(.) are linked by an internal connection to the earthing terminals of the ACETP-2 interface (protective an functional earthing): Ie the shielding of the RS 485 cables is earthed as well.
- On the ACE960TP-2 interface, the cable clamps for the S-LAN and E-LAN RS 485 networks are earthed by the terminal 3.



Fiber optic communication port (S-LAN)

CAUTION

HAZARD OF BLINDING

Never look directly into the fiber optic.

Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.

The fiber optic connection can be made:
- point-to-point to an optic star system
- in a ring system (active echo).

The sending and receiving fiber optic fibers must be equipped with male ST type connectors.
The fiber optics are screw-locked to Rx and Tx connectors.

ACE909-2
RS 232 / RS 485 converter

ACE909-2 RS 232/RS 485 converter.

Function

The ACE909-2 converter is used to connect a master/central computer equipped with a V24/RS 232 type serial port as a standard feature to stations connected to a 2-wire RS 485 network.
Without requiring any flow control signals, after the parameters are set, the ACE909-2 converter performs conversion, network polarization and automatic dispatching of frames between the master and the stations by two-way simplex (half-duplex, single-pair) transmission.
The ACE909-2 converter also provides a 12 V DC or 24 V DC supply for the distributed power supply of the Sepam ACE949-2, ACE959 or ACE969 interfaces.
The communication settings should be the same as the Sepam and supervisor communication settings.

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Start by connecting the device to the protective earth and to the functional earth.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

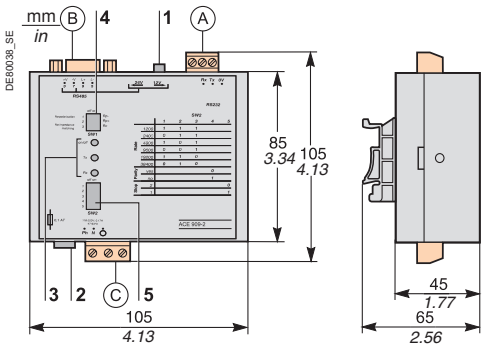
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

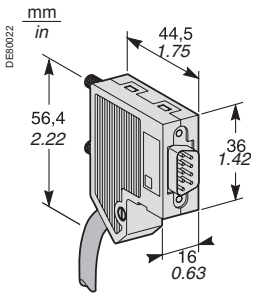
Characteristics

Mechanical characteristics	
Weight	0.280 kg (0.617 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical or asymmetrical DIN rail
Electrical characteristics	
Power supply	110 to 220 V AC ± 10%, 47 to 63 Hz
Galvanic isolation between ACE power supply and frame, and between ACE power supply and interface supply	2000 Vrms, 50 Hz, 1 min
Galvanic isolation between RS 232 and RS 485 interfaces	1000 Vrms, 50 Hz, 1 min
Protection by time-delayed fuse 5 mm x 20 mm (0.2 in x 0.79 in)	1 A rating
Communication and Sepam interface distributed supply	
Data format	11 bits: 1 start, 8 data, 1 parity, 1 stop
Transmission delay	< 100 ns
Distributed power supply for Sepam interfaces	12 V DC or 24 V DC
Maximum number of Sepam interfaces with distributed supply	12
Environmental characteristics	
Operating temperature	-5°C to +55°C (+23°F to +131°F)

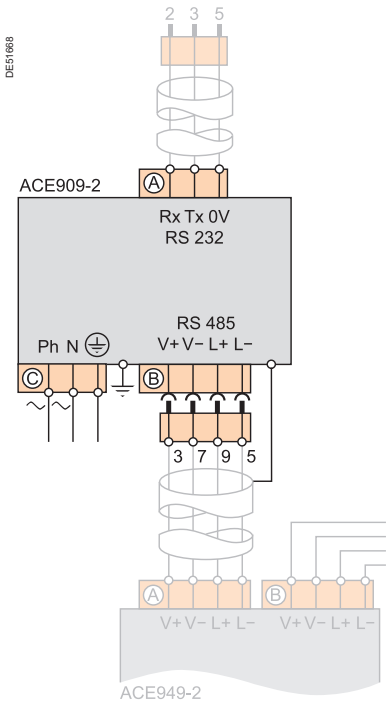
Electromagnetic compatibility	IEC standard	Value
Fast transient bursts, 5 ns	60255-22-4	4 kV with capacitive coupling in common mode 2 kV with direct coupling in common mode 1 kV with direct coupling in differential mode
1 MHz damped oscillating wave	60255-22-1	1 kV common mode 0.5 kV differential mode
1.2/50 µs impulse waves	60255-5	3 kV common mode 1 kV differential mode

ACE909-2
RS 232 / RS 485 converter





Male 9-pin sub-D connector supplied with the ACE909-2.



Description and dimensions

(A) Terminal block for RS 232 link limited to 10 m (33 ft).

(B) Female 9-pin sub-D connector to connect to the 2-wire RS 485 network, with distributed power supply.
1 screw-type male 9-pin sub-D connector is supplied with the converter.

(C) Power-supply terminal block

1 Distributed power supply voltage selector switch, 12 V DC or 24 V DC.
2 Protection fuse, unlocked by a 1/4 turn.
3 LEDs:
- ON/OFF: on if ACE909-2 is energized
- Tx: on if RS 232 sending by ACE909-2 is active
- Rx: on if RS 232 receiving by ACE909-2 is active.

4 SW1, parameter setting of 2-wire RS 485 network polarization and line impedance matching resistors.

Function	SW1/1	SW1/2	SW1/3
Polarization at 0 V via Rp -470 Ω	ON		
Polarization at 5 V via Rp +470 Ω		ON	
2-wire RS 485 network impedance matching by 150 Ω resistor			ON

5 SW2, parameter setting of asynchronous data transmission rate and format (same parameters as for RS 232 link and 2-wire RS 485 network).

Rate (bauds)	SW2/1	SW2/2	SW2/3	
1200	1	1	1	
2400	0	1	1	
4800	1	0	1	
9600	0	0	1	
19200	1	1	0	
38400	0	1	0	

Format	SW2/4	SW2/5
With parity check	0	
Without parity check	1	
1 stop bit (compulsory for Sepam)		0
2 stop bits		1

Converter configuration when delivered
- 12 V DC distributed power supply
- 11-bit format, with parity check
- 2-wire RS 485 network polarization and impedance matching resistors activated.

Connection

RS 232 link
- To 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) screw type terminal block (A)
- Maximum length 10 m (33 ft)
- Rx/Tx: RS 232 receiving/sending by ACE909-2
- 0V: Rx/Tx common, do not earth.

2-wire RS 485 link with distributed power supply
- To connector (B) female 9-pin sub-D
- 2-wire RS 485 signals: L+, L-
- Distributed power supply: V+ = 12 V DC or 24 V DC, V- = 0 V.

Power supply
- To 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) screw type terminal block (C)
- Reversible phase and neutral
- Earthed via terminal block and metal case (ring lug on back of case).

ACE919CA and ACE919CC RS 485 / RS 485 converters

PE50036_SE

ACE919CC RS 485/RS 485 converter.

Function

The ACE919 converters are used to connect a master/central computer equipped with an RS 485 type serial port as a standard feature to stations connected to a 2-wire RS 485 network.
Without requiring any flow control signals, the ACE919 converters perform network polarization and impedance matching.
The ACE919 converters also provide a 12 V DC or 24 V DC supply for the distributed power supply of the Sepam ACE949-2, ACE959 or ACE969 interfaces.
There are 2 types of ACE919 converter:

- ACE919CC, DC-powered
- ACE919CA, AC-powered.

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Start by connecting the device to the protective earth and to the functional earth.
- Screw tight all terminals, even those not in use.

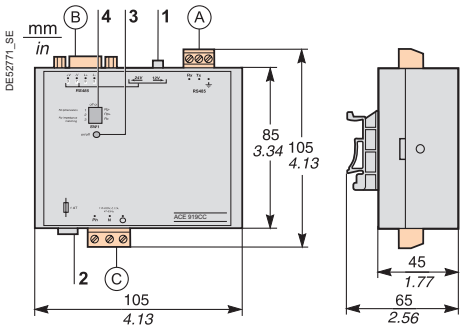
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

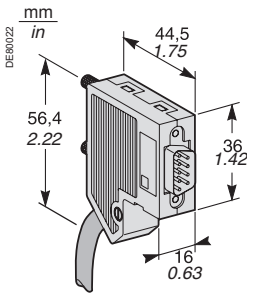
Characteristics

Mechanical characteristics		
Weight	0.280 kg (0.617 lb)	
Assembly	On symmetrical or asymmetrical DIN rail	
Electrical characteristics	**ACE919CA**	**ACE919CC**
Power supply	110 to 220 V AC ±10%, 47 to 63 Hz	24 to 48 V DC ±20%
Protection by time-delayed fuse 5 mm x 20 mm (0.2 in x 0.79 in)	1 A rating	1 A rating
Galvanic isolation between ACE power supply and frame, and between ACE power supply and interface supply		2000 Vrms, 50 Hz, 1 min
Communication and Sepam interface distributed supply		
Data format	11 bits: 1 start, 8 data, 1 parity, 1 stop	
Transmission delay	< 100 ns	
Distributed power supply for Sepam interfaces	12 V DC or 24 V DC	
Maximum number of Sepam interfaces with distributed supply	12	
Environmental characteristics		
Operating temperature	-5°C to +55°C (+23°F to +131°F)	
Electromagnetic compatibility	**IEC standard**	**Value**
Fast transient bursts, 5 ns	60255-22-4	4 kV with capacitive coupling in common mode 2 kV with direct coupling in common mode 1 kV with direct coupling in differential mode
1 MHz damped oscillating wave	60255-22-1	1 kV common mode 0.5 kV differential mode
1.2/50 µs impulse waves	60255-5	3 kV common mode 1 kV differential mode

4

ACE919CA and ACE919CC
RS 485 / RS 485 converters





Male 9-pin sub-D connector supplied with the ACE919.

Description and dimensions

(A) Terminal block for 2-wire RS 485 link without distributed power supply.

(B) Female 9-pin sub-D connector to connect to the 2-wire RS 485 network, with distributed power supply.
1 screw-type male 9-pin sub-D connector is supplied with the converter.

(C) Power supply terminal block.

1 Distributed power supply voltage selector switch, 12 V DC or 24 V DC.
2 Protection fuse, unlocked by a 1/4 turn.
3 ON/OFF LED: on if ACE919 is energized.
4 SW1, parameter setting of 2-wire RS 485 network polarization and line impedance matching resistors.

Function	SW1/1	SW1/2	SW1/3
Polarization at 0 V via Rp -470 Ω	ON		
Polarization at 5 V via Rp +470 Ω		ON	
2-wire RS 485 network impedance matching by 150 Ω resistor			ON

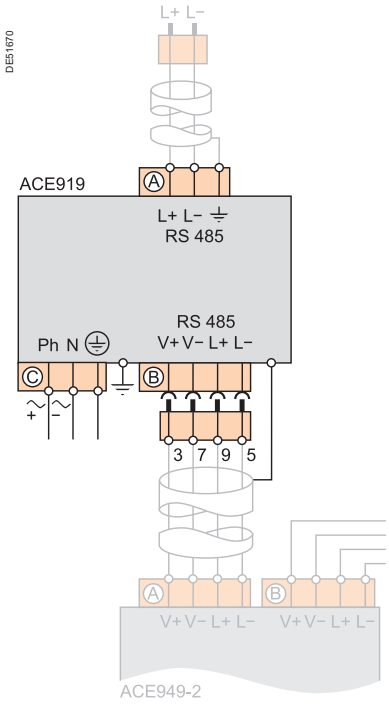
Converter configuration when delivered
- 12 V DC distributed power supply
- 2-wire RS 485 network polarization and impedance matching resistors activated.

Connection

2-wire RS 485 link without distributed power supply
- To 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) screw type terminal block (A)
- L+, L-: 2-wire RS 485 signals
- ⏚ Shielding.

2-wire RS 485 link with distributed power supply
- To connector (B) female 9-pin sub-D
- 2-wire RS 485 signals: L+, L-
- Distributed power supply: V+ = 12 V DC or 24 V DC, V- = 0 V.

Power supply
- To 2.5 mm² (AWG 12) screw type terminal block (C)
- Reversible phase and neutral (ACE919CA)
- Earthed via terminal block and metal case (ring lug on back of case).



Sepam IEC 61850 level 1 server ECI850MG

PE80033-36_SE

Sepam ECI850 server for IEC 61850.

Function

The ECI850 connects Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80 units to an Ethernet network using the IEC 61850 protocol.
It acts as the interface between the Ethernet/IEC 61850 network and a Sepam RS485/Modbus network.
Two PRI surge arresters (cat. no. 16595) are supplied with the ECI850 to protect its power supply.

Characteristics

ECI850 module	
Technical characteristics	
Weight	0.17 kg (0,37 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail
Power supply	
Voltage	24 V DC (±10 %) supplied by a class 2 supply
Maximum consumption	4 W
Dielectric strength	1.5 kV
Environmental characteristics	
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70 °C (-13 °F to +158 °F)
Storage temperature	-40 °C to +85 °C (-40 °F to +185 °F)
Relative humidity	5 to 95 % (without condensation) at +55 °C (131 °F)
Pollution degree	Class 2
Degree of protection	IP30
Electromagnetic compatibility	
Emission tests	
Emission (radiated and conducted)	EN 55022/EN 55011/FCC Class A
Immunity tests – Radiated disturbances	
Electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2
Radiated radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-3
Magnetic fields at power frequency	EN 61000-4-8
Immunity tests – Conducted disturbances	
Fast transient bursts	EN 61000-4-4
Surges	EN 61000-4-5
Conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6
Safety	
International	IEC 60950
United States	UL 508/UL 60950
Canada	cUL (in compliance with CSA C22.2, no. 60950)
Australia / New Zealand	AS/NZS 60950
Certification	
Europe	CE
2-wire/4-wire RS485 communication ports	
Electrical interface	
Standard	EIA 2-wire/4-wire RS485 differential
Max. number of Sepam units	8
Maximum length of 2-wire/4-wire RS485 network	
Number of Sepam units	**Maximum length**
5	1000 m (3300 ft)
8	750 m (2500 ft)
Ethernet communication port	
Number of ports	1
Type of port	10/100 Base Tx
Protocols	HTTP, FTP, SNMP, SNTP, ARP, SFT, IEC 61850 TCP/IP
Transmission rate	10/100 Mbits/s

Compatibility

An ECI850 module can be used on the following Sepam base units, starting from indicated versions:

- base S20: V0526
- base S40: V3.0
- base S80: V3.0

Sepam ECI850 server for IEC 61850

Characteristics (cont.)

PRI surge arrester	
Electrical characteristics	
Utilisation voltage	12 to 48 V
Full discharge current	10 kA (8/20 µs wave)
Rated discharge current	5 kA (8/20 µs wave)
Level of protection	70 V
Response time	< 25 ms
Mechanical operation indicator	
White	Normal operation
Red	Arrester must be replaced
Connection	
Tunnel terminals	Wires with maximum cross-section of 0.5 to 2.5 mm² (AWG 24-12)

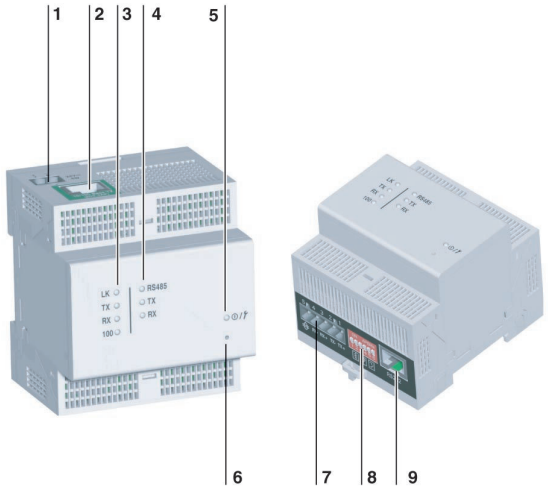
Description

1 ⏻/🔧 LED: Power on and maintenance
2 Serial-link LEDs:
- ■ RS485 LED: link to network activated
- □ On: RS485 mode
- □ Off: RS232 mode
- ■ flashing TX LED: ECI850 sending
- ■ flashing RX LED: ECI850 receiving

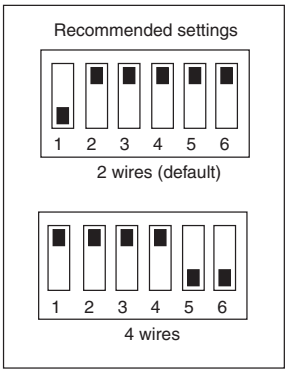
3 Ethernet LEDs:
- ■ green LK LED on: link to network activated
- ■ flashing green Tx LED: ECI850 sending
- ■ flashing green Rx LED: ECI850 receiving
- ■ green 100 LED:
- □ On: transmission rate = 100 Mbit/s
- □ Off: transmission rate = 10 Mbit/s

4 10/100 Base Tx port for Ethernet connection via RJ45 connector
5 24 V DC connection
6 Reset button
7 RS485 connector
8 RS485 setup switches
9 RS232 connector

PE80063



DE53201



RS485 network setup.

RS485 network setup

The RS485 setup switches are used to select the network-polarisation (bias) and line-impedance matching resistors and the type of RS485 network (2-wire/4-wire). The default settings are for a 2-wire RS485 with network-polarization and line-impedance matching resistors.

Line-impedance matching using resistors	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6
2-wire RS485	OFF	ON				
4-wire RS485	ON	ON				

Polarisation (bias)	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6
at 0 V			ON			
at 5 V				ON		

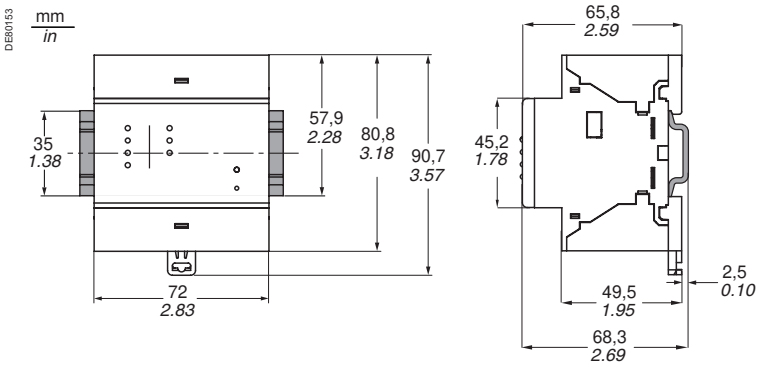
RS485 network type	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6
2-wire					ON	ON
4-wire					OFF	OFF

Ethernet link set-up

The TCSEAK0100 configuration kit can be used to connect a PC to the ECI850 to set up the Ethernet link.

Sepam ECI850 server for IEC 61850

Dimensions



⚠ CAUTION

TO AVOID DAMAGING THE ECI850

■ Connect the two PRI surge arresters as indicated in the diagrams below.

■ Check the quality of the earthing conductors connected to the surge arresters.

The equipment may be damaged if these instructions are not followed.

Connection

■ Connect the supply and the RS485 twisted pair using the ≤ 2.5 mm² cable (≥ AWG 12).

■ Connect the 24 V DC supply and earth to inputs 1, 5 and 3 on the PRI surge arresters supplied with the ECI850.

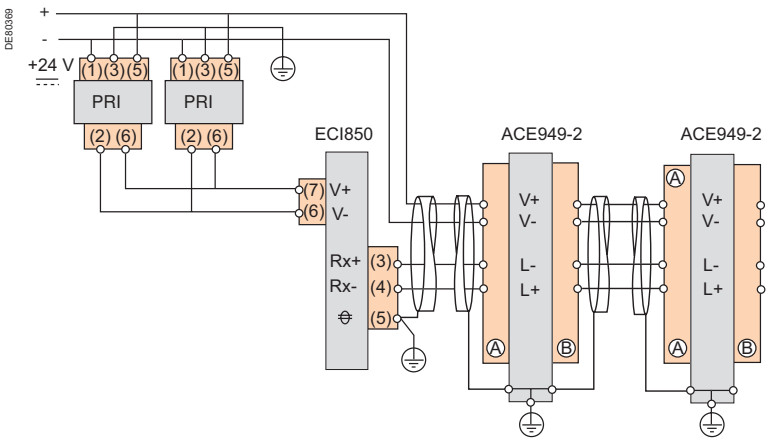
■ Connect outputs 2 and 6 of PRI surge arresters (cat. no. 16595) to the - and + terminals on the terminal block with black screws.

■ Connect the RS485 twisted pair (2 or 4 wires) to the terminals (RX+ RX- or RX+ RX- TX+ TX-) on the terminal block with black screws.

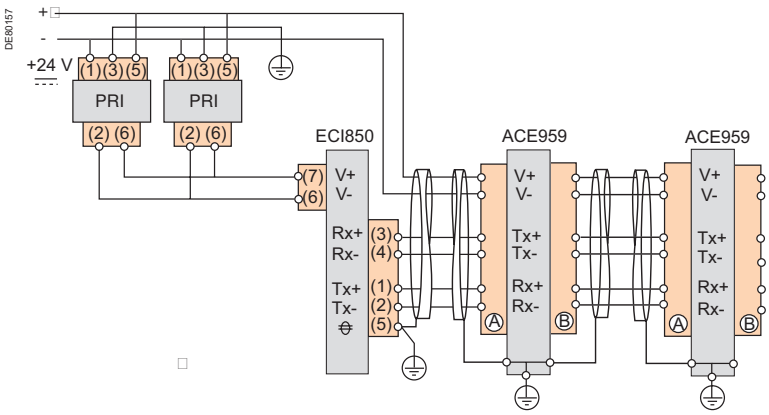
■ Connect the shielding of the RS485 twisted pair to the ⏚ terminal on the terminal block with black screws.

■ Connect the Ethernet cable to the green RJ45 connector.

2-wire RS485 network



4-wire RS485 network



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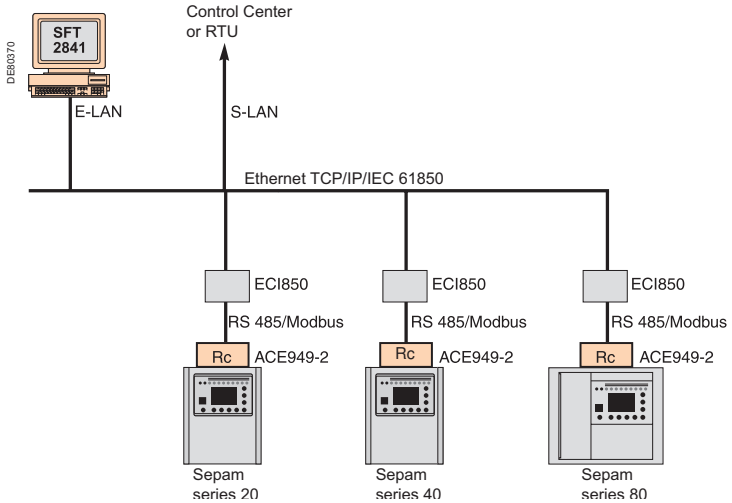
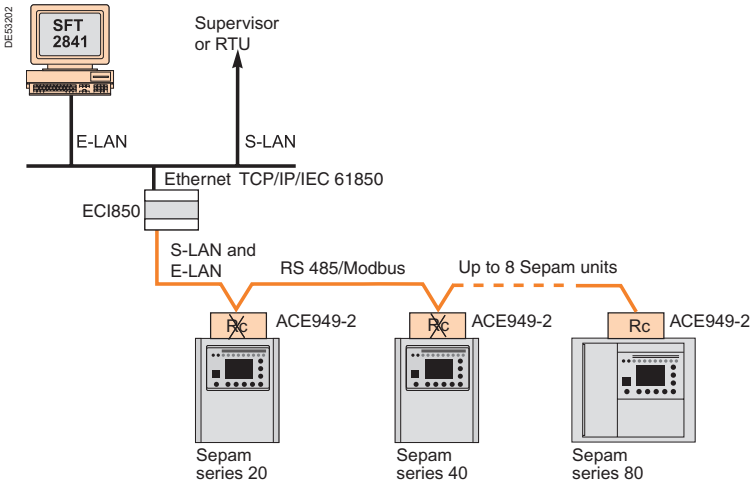
Sepam ECI850 server for IEC 61850

Architecture example

The diagrams below show two examples of communication architectures using the ECI850.

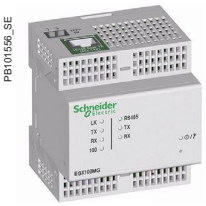




Note: *Rc = line-impedance matching resistor.*

Ethernet EGX100 gateway

E90463



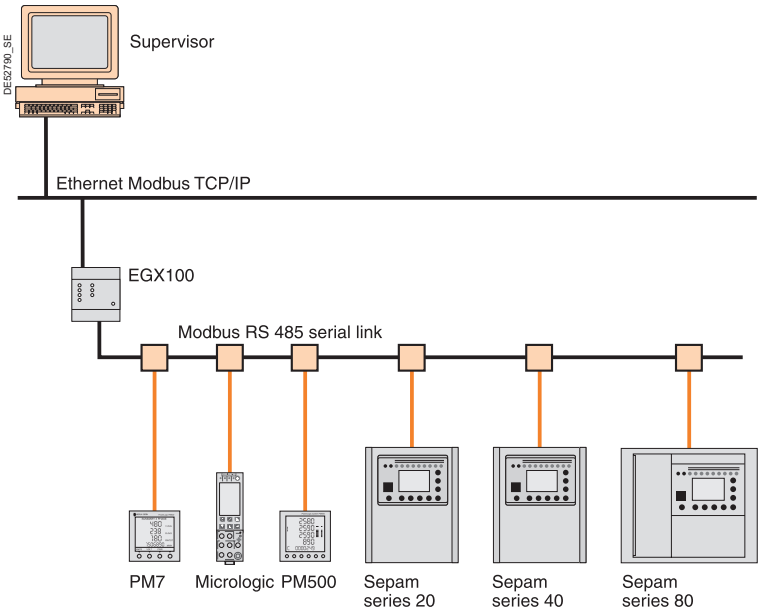
PB101556_SE

Function

The EGX100 serves as an Ethernet gateway for PowerLogic® System devices and for any other communicating devices utilizing the Modbus protocol.
The EGX100 gateway offers complete access to status and measurement information provided by the connected devices, for example, via the System Manager™ Software (SMS) installed on a PC.

Architecture

DE52790_SE



Setup

Setup via an Ethernet network

Once connected to an Ethernet network, the EGX100 gateway can be accessed by a standard internet browser via its IP address to:

- specify the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address of the EGX gateway
- configure the serial port parameters (baud rate, parity, protocol, mode, physical interface, and timeout value)
- create user accounts
- create or update the list of the connected products with their Modbus communication parameters
- configure IP filtering to control access to serial devices
- access Ethernet and serial port diagnostic data
- update the firmware.

Setup via a serial connection

Serial setup is carried out using a PC connected to the EGX100 via an RS232 link. This setup:

- specifies the IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address of the EGX gateway
- specifies the language used for the setup session.

Ethernet EGX400 server

PE50538

Web-enabled Power & Control

Transparent Ready™

PE50270_SE

Ethernet EGX400 gateway.

Function

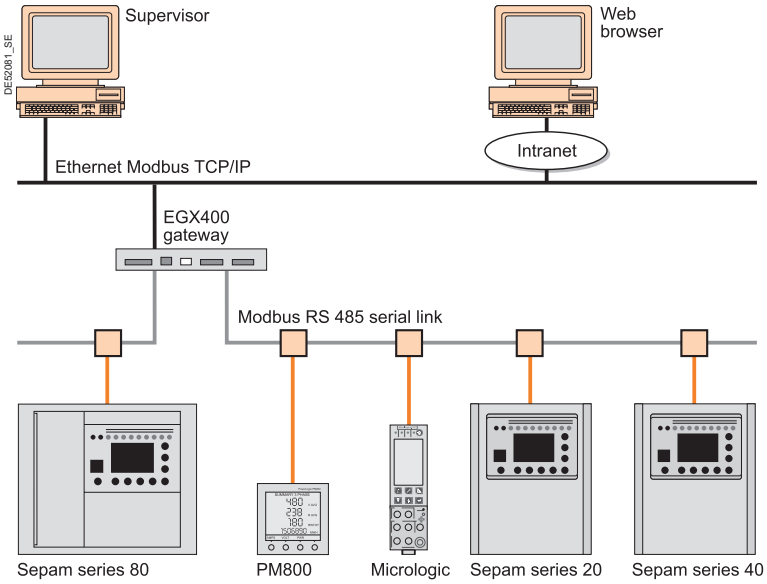
The EGX400 server is used as an Ethernet coupler for Sepam, the PowerLogic devices and for any other communicating devices operating under the Modbus RS 485 protocol.
It contains HTML pages (set up using the WPG software tool) that can be accessed using a standard internet browser. The HTML pages are used to display the information provided by the devices connected to the server.

Supervisor and internet browser
The EGX400 server makes it possible to implement two types of user interface:
- supervision software
- a standard internet browser providing access to the main information organised in predefined HTML pages.

These two approaches, supervisor and internet browser, are complementary:
- the supervisor offers complete access to all information, but requires specific software
- the HTML pages offer partial access to the main information via any PC connected to the network.

Architecture

DE52081_SE



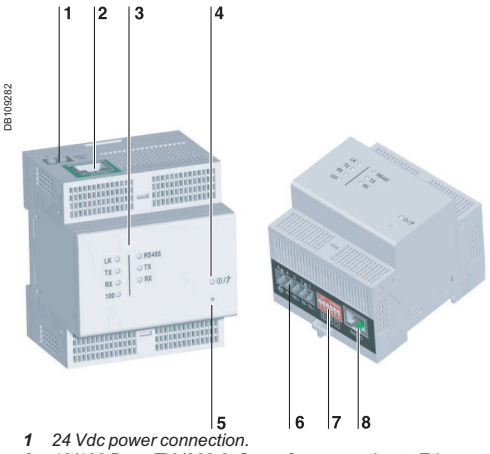
Setup

Initial setup
The initial setup is carried out using a PC connected to the EGX400 via an RS232 link. This setup:
- specifies the IP address of the EGX gateway
- selects the type of Ethernet port (wire or optic fiber)
- lists the connected products with their Modbus communication parameters.

Setup via the Ethernet network
Once connected to the Ethernet network, the EGX400 server can be accessed by a standard internet browser via its IP address to:
- create or update the list of the connected products with their Modbus communication parameters
- update the firmware.

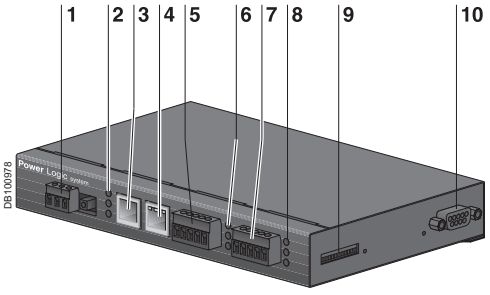
Ethernet EGX100 gateway
Ethernet EGX400 server

EGX100



1 *24 Vdc power connection.*
2 *10/100 Base TX (802.3af) port for connection to Ethernet via an RJ45 connector.*
3 *Ethernet and serial indication LEDs.*
4 *Power/Status LED.*
5 *Reset button.*
6 *RS485 connection.*
7 *Dip switches for biasing, termination, and 2-wire/4-wire jumpers.*
8 *RS232 connection.*

EGX400



1 *Power connector.*
2 *Ethernet indication LEDs.*
3 *10/100 Base TX port for connection to Ethernet via an RJ45 connector.*
4 *100 Base FX port for connection to Ethernet via fiber optic cable (LC connector).*
5 *COM1: terminal block for RS485 serial link.*
6 *COM1 indication LEDs.*
7 *COM2: terminal block for RS485 serial link.*
8 *COM2 indication LEDs.*
9 *Dip-switches for setup of COM1 and COM2 ports bias and termination.*
10 *COM2: Sub D-9 connector for the RS232 serial link.*

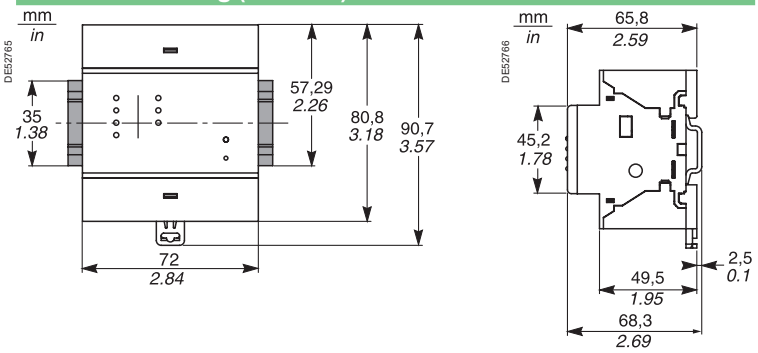
Characteristics

	EGX100	EGX400
Weight	170 g	700 g
Dimensions (H x W x D)	91 x 72 x 68 mm	25 x 190 x 115 mm
Mounting	Din rail	Symmetrical or asymmetrical DIN rail Front or side position
Power-over-Ethernet (PoE)	Class 3	None
Power supply	24 V DC if not using PoE	24 V DC 100-240 V AC/24 V DC adapter supplied
Operating temperature	-25 °C to +70°C	-30 °C to +80°C
Humidity rating	5 % to 95 % relative humidity (without condensation) at +55 °C	5 % to 95 % relative humidity (without condensation) at +40 °C
Regulatory/standards compliance for electromagnetic interference		
Emissions (radiated and conducted)	EN 55022/EN 55011/ FCC class A	EN 55022/FCC class A
Immunity for industrial environments:	EN 61000-6-2	EN 61000-6-2
- electrostatic discharge	EN 61000-4-2	EN 61000-4-2
- radiated RF	EN 61000-4-3	EN 61000-4-3
- electrical fast transients	EN 61000-4-4	EN 61000-4-4
- surge	EN 61000-4-5	EN 61000-4-5
- conducted RF	EN 61000-4-6	EN 61000-4-8
- power frequency magnetic field	EN 61000-4-8	EN 61000-4-11
Regulatory/standards compliance for safety		
International (CB scheme)	IEC 60950	
USA	UL508/UL60950	UL508
Canada	cUL (complies with CSA C22.2, no. 60950)	cUL (complies with CSA C22.2, no. 14-M91)
Europe	EN 60950	
Australia/New Zealand	AS/NZS25 60950	
Serial ports		
Number of ports	1	2
Types of ports	RS232 or RS485 (2-wire or 4-wire), depending on settings	COM1: RS485 (2-wire or 4-wire) COM2: RS232 or RS485 (2-wire or 4-wire), depending on settings
Protocol	Modbus RTU/ASCII PowerLogic® (SY/MAX)	Modbus RTU/ASCII PowerLogic® (SY/MAX)
Maximum baud rate	38400 or 57600 baud depending on settings	38400 baud
Maximum number of directly connected devices	32	32 per port, 64 in all
Ethernet port		
Number of ports	1	2
Types of ports	One 10/100 base TX (802.3af) port	One 10/100 base TX port One 100 base FX port (multimode optic fiber)
Protocol	HTTP, SNMP, FTP, Modbus TCP/IP	HTTP, SNMP, SMTP, SNTP, FTP, Modbus TCP/IP
Baud rate	10/100 MB	10/100 MB
Web server		
Memory for custom HTML pages	None	16 MB

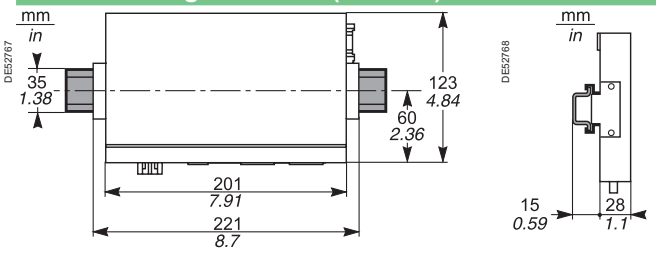
Ethernet EGX100 gateway
Ethernet EGX400 server

Installation

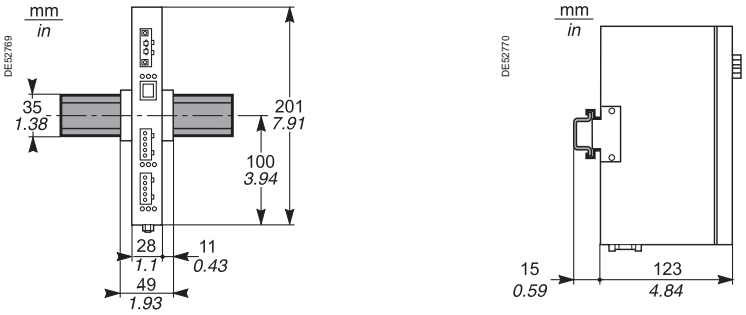
DIN rail mounting (EGX100)



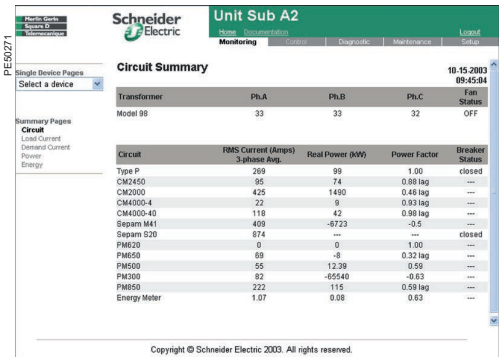
Side mounting on DIN rail (EGX400)



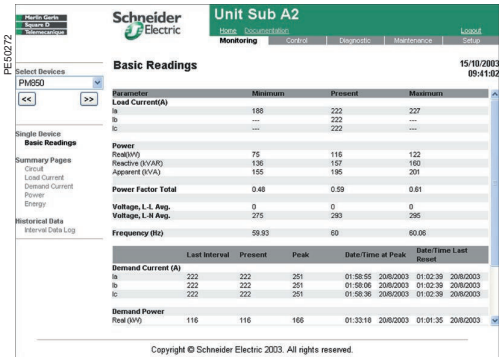
Front mounting on DIN rail (EGX400)



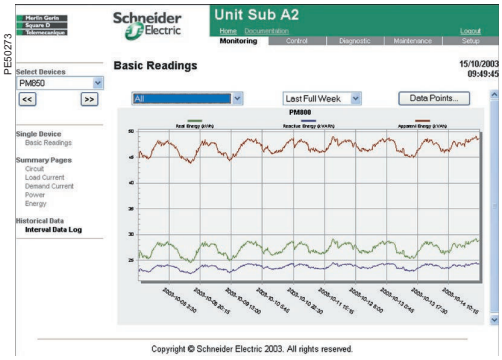
WPG software tool
HTML page generator



HTML page with summary information on all the equipment in a switchboard.



Single device operating information HTML page.



Single device HTML page showing historical data.

Function

Very easy to use, the WPG software tool generates HTML pages for the EGX400 server. It is used to:
- select the devices connected to the server
- transfer the HTML pages corresponding to the selected devices to the server.

The WPG tool can set up HTML pages for the following devices:
- Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40, Sepam series 80 and Sepam 2000
- Masterpact equipped with Micrologic A, P and H control units
- Power Meter PM500, PM700 and PM800
- Circuit Monitor Series 2000, 3000 and 4000.

The WPG tool is PC software that can be used in three languages, French, Spanish and English.
To obtain WPG, contact your Schneider Electric representative.

HTML pages

Following transfer, the EGX400 contains HTML pages that can be used to remotely monitor equipment under secure conditions.
- 1st service level based on the summary pages.
- 2nd service level based on specific pages for each type of device.

Summary pages

Five summary pages are available for overall monitoring of the switchboard. They present the main measurements recorded by the devices connected to the server.
- Page 1
  - 3-phase average rms current
  - active power
  - power factor
  - circuit-breaker position
- Page 2
  - rms current per phase
- Page 3
  - demand current per phase
- Page 4
  - demand power
  - peak power
  - time-stamping data
- Page 5
  - active power
  - reactive power
  - date and time of last reset of energy meters.

Specific pages for each device

A number of specific pages present detailed information on each device for in-depth analysis, e.g.:
- operating information:
  - instantaneous current per phase
  - demand current per phase
  - active and reactive power
  - average voltage (phase-to-neutral and phase-to-phase)
  - maximum unbalance
  - power factor
  - frequency
- event information:
  - minimum and maximum current values
  - maximum demand current
  - date and time of last reset
- historical data:
  - recording over 38 days of three user-selectable parameters (energy by default), every 15, 30 or 60 minutes, with graphic display and data export to an Excel file.

Selection guide

Phase current sensors

Two types of sensor may be used with Sepam to measure phase current:
- 1 A or 5 A current transformers
- LPCT (Low Power Current Transducer) type current sensors.

Selection guide

1 A or 5 A current sensors are:
- to be sized case by case: accuracy, electrical characteristics, etc.
- defined according to the IEC 60044-1 standard.

The LPCT type current sensors are:
- simple to size: a given LPCT sensor is suitable for the measurement of different rated currents: for example, the CLP1 sensor measures rated currents of 25 to 1250 A
- defined according to the IEC 60044-8 standard
(rated secondary voltage = 22.5 mV).

Residual current sensors

The residual current value may be obtained using different sensors and assemblies, which are chosen according to the required performance (measurement accuracy and earth fault protection sensitivity).
Residual current may be:
- measured by a specific CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT
- measured by a core balance CT with a ratio of 1/n (50 ≤ n ≤ 1500), with an ACE990 adapter.
- calculated by Sepam from the vector sum of the 3 phase currents.

Selection guide

Measurement sensors	Accuracy	Recommended minimum set point	Easy assembly
CSH120 or CSH200 core balance CT	***	> 1 A	*
1 or 3 x 1 A or 5 A CT+ CSH30	**	0.10 InCT (DT) 0.05 InCT (IDMT)	**
Core balance CT + ACE990	**	0.10 InCT (DT) 0.05 InCT (IDMT)	** revamping * new
3 phase CT (I0 calculated by Sepam)	*	0.30 InCT (DT)(1) 0.10 InCT (IDMT)(1)	***

(1) Recommended minimum set point for ANSI 50N/51N function with H2 restraint: 0.10 InCT (DT) or 0.05 InCT (IDMT).

It is advisable not to set the earth fault protection functions below the recommended minimum set point to avoid any risk of unwanted tripping caused by oversensitive detection of residual current or false residual current due to the saturation of a CT. Lower settings may be used to trigger alarms.

Voltage transformers

VRQ3 without fuses.

VRQ3 with fuses.

Function

Sepam may be connected to any standard voltage transformer with a rated secondary voltage of 100 V to 220 V.
Schneider Electric offers a range of voltage transformers:
- to measure phase-to-neutral voltages: voltage transformers with one insulated MV terminal
- to measure phase-to-phase voltages: voltage transformers with two insulated MV terminals
- with or without integrated protection fuses.

Consult us for more information.

Connection

The voltage transformers connect to Sepam:
- directly, for Sepam series 40 and Sepam series 80
- or via the CCT640 connector for Sepam B21, B22 and the additional voltage inputs for Sepam B83.

The table below presents the different connection possibilities for voltage transformers to Sepam.

	Sepam B21 and B22	Sepam series 40	Sepam series 80	
Number of voltage inputs	4	3	4 main	4 additional (1)
Intermediate connector	CCT640	-	-	CCT640
Sepam connector	B	E	E	B2

(1) *Sepam B83 only.*

- when voltage transformers are connected directly to the E connector on Sepam, four transformers built into the Sepam base unit ensure matching and isolation between the VTs and the Sepam input circuits.
When voltage transformers are connected via the CCT640 connector, the four transformers for matching and isolation between the VTs and the Sepam input circuits are contained in the CCT640.

1 A / 5 A current transformers

ARJA1.

ARJP3.

Function

Sepam may be connected to any standard 1 A or 5 A current transformer.
Schneider Electric offers a range of current transformers to measure primary currents from 50 A to 2500 A.
Consult us for more information.

Sizing of current transformers

Current transformers are sized so as not to be saturated by the current values they are required to measure accurately (minimum 5 In).

For overcurrent protection functions

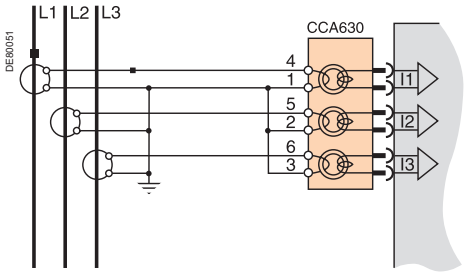
■ with DT tripping curve:
the saturation current must be 1.5 times greater than the setting
■ with IDMT tripping curve:
the saturation current must be 1.5 times greater than the highest working value on the curve.

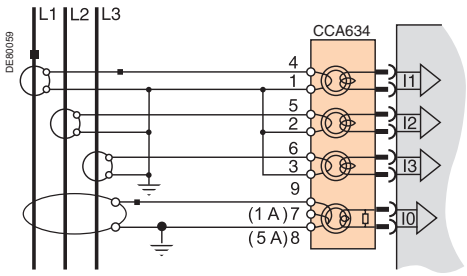
Practical solution when there is no information on the settings

Rated secondary current (in)	Accuracy burden	Accuracy class	CT secondary resistance R_{CT}	Wiring resistance R_f
1 A	2.5 VA	5P 20	< 3 Ω	< 0.075 Ω
5 A	7.5 VA	5P 20	< 0.2 Ω	< 0.075 Ω

4

1 A / 5 A current transformers





CCA630/CCA634 connector

Function

The current transformers (1 A or 5 A) are connected to the CCA630 or CCA634 connector on the rear panel of Sepam:

■ The CCA630 connector is used to connect 3 phase current transformers to Sepam

■ The CCA634 connector is used to connect 3 phase current transformers and a residual current transformer to Sepam.

The CCA630 and CCA634 connectors contain interposing ring CTs with through primaries, which ensure impedance matching and isolation between the 1 A or 5 A circuits and Sepam when measuring phase and residual currents.

The connectors can be disconnected with the power on since disconnection does not open the CT secondary circuit.

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

■ Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.

■ NEVER work alone.

■ Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.

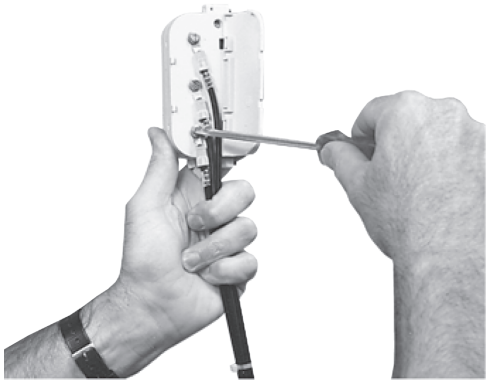
■ Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.

■ To remove current inputs to the Sepam unit, unplug the CCA630 or CCA634 connector without disconnecting the wires from it. The CCA630 and CCA634 connectors ensure continuity of the current transformer secondary circuits.

■ Before disconnecting the wires connected to the CCA630 or CCA634 connector, short-circuit the current transformer secondary circuits.

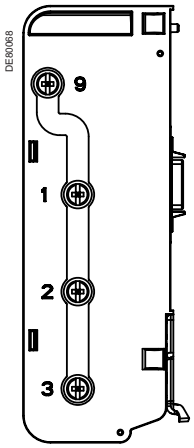
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

1 A / 5 A current transformers

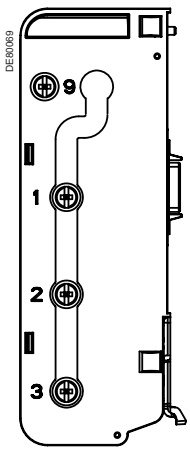


Connecting and assembling the CCA630 connector

1. Open the 2 side shields for access to the connection terminals. The shields can be removed, if necessary, to make wiring easier. If removed, they must be replaced after wiring.
2. If necessary, remove the bridging strap linking terminals 1, 2 and 3. This strap is supplied with the CCA630.
3. Connect the wires using 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lugs and check the tightness of the 6 screws that guarantee the continuity of the CT secondary circuits.
The connector accommodates wires with cross-sections of 1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10).
4. Close the side shields.
5. Plug the connector into the 9-pin inlet on the rear panel (item Ⓑ).
6. Tighten the 2 CCA630 connector fastening screws on the rear panel of Sepam.



Bridging of terminals 1, 2, 3 and 9



Bridging of terminals 1, 2 and 3

Connecting and assembling the CCA634 connector

1. Open the 2 side shields for access to the connection terminals. The shields can be removed, if necessary, to make wiring easier. If removed, they must be replaced after wiring.
2. According to the wiring required, remove or reverse the bridging strap. This is used to link either terminals 1, 2 and 3, or terminals 1, 2, 3 and 9 (see picture opposite).
3. Use terminal 7 (1 A) or 8 (5 A) to measure the residual current according to the CT secondary.
4. Connect the wires using 4 mm (0.16 in) ring lugs and check the tightness of the 6 screws that guarantee the continuity of the CT secondary circuits.
The connector accommodates wires with cross-sections of 1.5 to 6 mm² (AWG 16-10).
The wires only exit from the base.
5. Close the side shields.
6. Insert the connector pins into the slots on the base unit.
7. Flatten the connector against the unit to plug it into the 9-pin SUB-D connector (principle similar to that of the MES module).
8. Tighten the mounting screw.

⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF IMPROPER OPERATION

Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40

■ Do not connect the connector A residual current input I0 (terminals 18 and 19) and the CCA634 residual current input (terminal 9 and 7 or 8) simultaneously.
These 2 residual current input use the same Sepam analog channel.

Sepam series 80

■ Do not use a CCA634 on connector B1 and residual current input I0 on connector E (terminals 14 and 15) simultaneously.
Even if it is not connected to a sensor, a CCA634 on connector B1 will disturb input I0 on connector E.

■ Do not use a CCA634 on connector B2 and residual current input I'0 on connector E (terminals 17 and 18) simultaneously.
Even if it is not connected to a sensor, a CCA634 on connector B2 will disturb input I'0 on connector E.

Failure to follow this instruction can causeequipment damage.

LPCT type current sensors

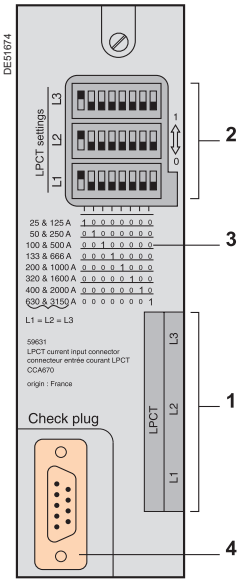
PE50031

CLP1 LPCT sensor

Function

Low Power Current Transducer (LPCT) type sensors are voltage-output sensors, which are compliant with the IEC 60044-8 standard.
The Schneider Electric range of LPCTs includes the following sensors: CLP1, CLP2, CLP3, TLP160 and TLP190.

DE51674



CCA670/CCA671 connector

Function

The 3 LPCT sensors are connected to the CCA670 or CCA671 connector on the rear panel of Sepam.
The connection of only one or two LPCT sensors is not allowed and causes Sepam to go into fail-safe position.
The two CCA670 and CCA671 interface connectors serve the same purpose, the difference being the position of the LPCT sensor plugs:
- CCA670: lateral plugs, for Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40
- CCA671: radial plugs, for Sepam series 80.

Description

1 3 RJ45 plugs to connect the LPCT sensors.
2 3 blocks of microswitches to set the CCA670/CCA671 to the rated phase current value.
3 Microswitch setting/selected rated current equivalency table (2 In values per position).
4 9-pin sub-D connector to connect test equipment (ACE917 for direct connector or via CCA613).

Rating of CCA670/CCA671 connectors

The CCA670/CCA671 connector must be rated according to the rated primary current In measured by the LPCT sensors. In is the current value that corresponds to the rated secondary current of 22.5 mV. The possible settings for In are (in A): 25, 50, 100, 125, 133, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 630, 666, 1000, 1600, 2000, 3150.
The selected In value should be:
- entered as a Sepam general setting
- configured by microswitch on the CCA670/CCA671 connector.

Operating mode:
1. Use a screwdriver to remove the shield located in the “LPCT settings” zone; the shield protects 3 blocks of 8 microswitches marked L1, L2, L3.
2. On the L1 block, set the microswitch for the selected rated current to “1” (2 In values per microswitch).
- The table of equivalencies between the microswitch settings and the selected rated current In is printed on the connector
- Leave the 7 other microswitches set to “0”.

3. Set the other 2 blocks of switches L2 and L3 to the same position as the L1 block and close the shield.

⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF NON-OPERATION
- Set the microswitches for the CCA670/CCA671 connector before commissioning the device.
- Check that only one microswitch is in position 1 for each block L1, L2, L3 and that no microswitch is in the center position.
- Check that the microswitch settings on all 3 blocks are identical.

Failure to follow these instructions can cause incorrect operation.

LPCT type current sensors
Test accessories

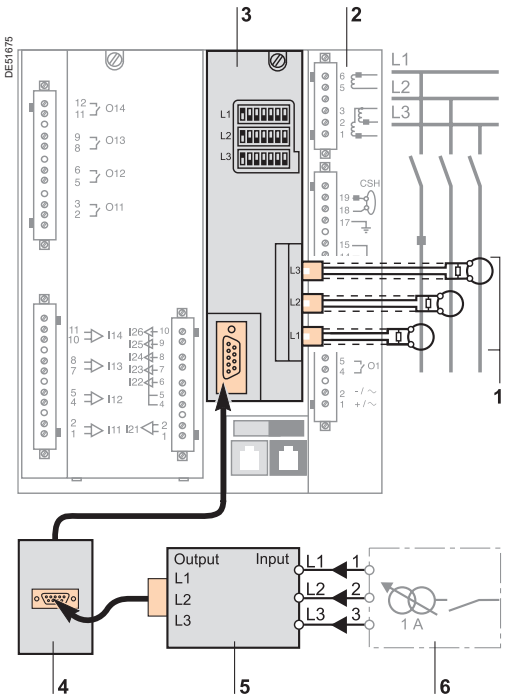
Accessory connection principle

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.

Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.



1 LPCT sensor, equipped with a shielded cable fitted with a yellow RJ 45 plug which is plugged directly into the CCA670/CCA671 connector.

2 Sepam protection unit.

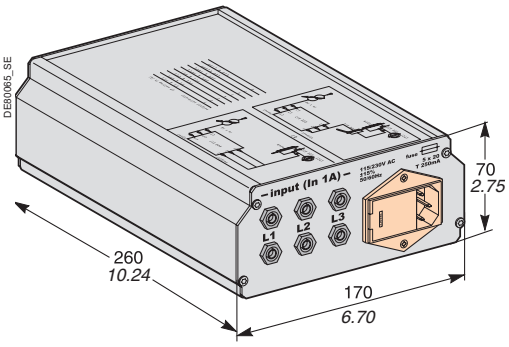
3 CCA670/CCA671 connector, LPCT voltage interface, with microswitch setting of rated current:
- CCA670: lateral plugs, for Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40
- CCA671: radial plugs, for Sepam series 80.

4 CCA613 remote test plug, flush-mounted on the front of the cubicle and equipped with a 3-meter (9.84 ft) cord to be plugged into the test plug of the CCA670/CCA671 interface connector (9-pin sub-D).

5 ACE917 injection adapter, to test the LPCT protection chain with a standard injection box.

6 Standard injection box.

LPCT type current sensors
Test accessories



ACE917 injection adapter

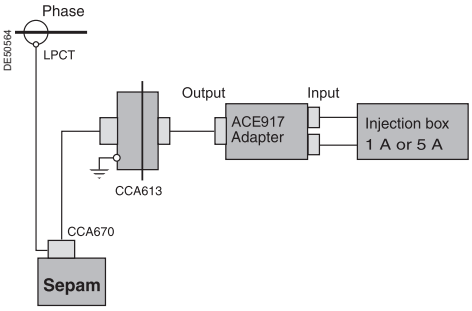
Function

The ACE917 adapter is used to test the protection chain with a standard injection box, when Sepam is connected to LPCT sensors.
The ACE917 adapter is inserted between:
- The standard injection box
- The LPCT test plug:
  - integrated in the Sepam CCA670/CCA671 interface connector
  - or transferred by means of the CCA613 accessory.

The following are supplied with the ACE917 injection adapter:
- Power supply cord
- 3-meter (9.84 ft) cord to connect the ACE917 to the LPCT test plug on CCA670/CCA671 or CCA613.

Characteristics

Power supply	115/230 V AC
Protection by time-delayed fuse 5 mm x 20 mm (0.2 x 0.79 in)	0.25 A rating



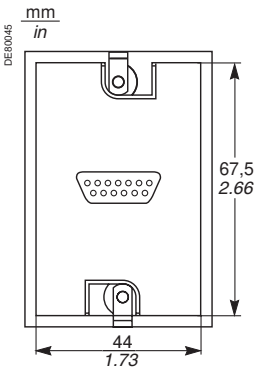
Accessory connection principle

CCA613 remote test plug

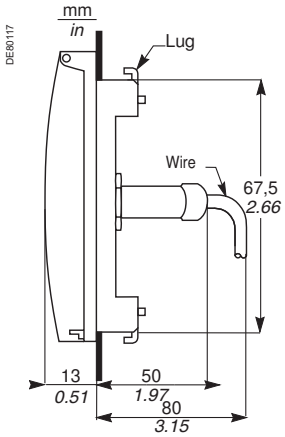
Function

The CCA613 test plug, flush-mounted on the front of the cubicle, is equipped with a 3-meter (9.84 ft) cord to transfer data from the test plug integrated in the CCA670/CCA671 interface connector on the rear panel of Sepam.

Dimensions



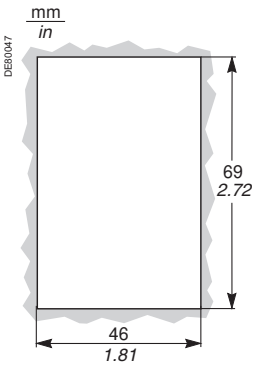
Front view with cover lifted.



Right side view.

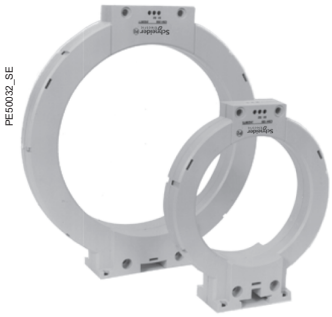
⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF CUTS
Trim the edges of the cut-out plates to remove any jagged edges.
Failure to follow this instruction can cause serious injury.



Cut-out.

CSH120 and CSH200 Core balance CTs



CSH120 and CSH200 core balance CTs.

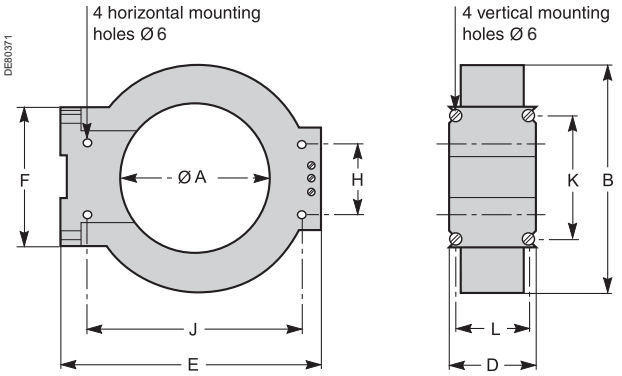
Function

The specifically designed CSH120 and CSH200 core balance CTs are for direct residual current measurement. The only difference between them is the diameter. Due to their low voltage insulation, they can only be used on cables.

Characteristics

	CSH120	CSH200
Inner diameter	120 mm (4.7 in)	200 mm (7.9 in)
Weight	0.6 kg (1.32 lb)	1.4 kg (3.09 lb)
Accuracy	±5% at 20°C (68°F)	
	±6% max. from -25°C to 70°C (-13°F to +158°F)	
Transformation ratio	1/470	
Maximum permissible current	20 kA - 1 s	
Operating temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)	
Storage temperature	-40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F)	

Dimensions



Dimensions	A	B	D	E	F	H	J	K	L
CSH120 (in)	120 (4.75)	164 (6.46)	44 (1.73)	190 (7.48)	80 (3.14)	40 (1.57)	166 (6.54)	65 (2.56)	35 (1.38)
CSH200 (in)	196 (7.72)	256 (10.1)	46 (1.81)	274 (10.8)	120 (4.72)	60 (2.36)	254 (10)	104 (4.09)	37 (1.46)

CSH120 and CSH200 Core balance CTs

⚠ DANGER

HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, ELECTRIC ARC OR BURNS

- Only qualified personnel should install this equipment. Such work should be performed only after reading this entire set of instructions and checking the technical characteristics of the device.
- NEVER work alone.
- Turn off all power supplying this equipment before working on or inside it. Consider all sources of power, including the possibility of backfeeding.
- Always use a properly rated voltage sensing device to confirm that all power is off.
- Only CSH120, CSH200 and CSH280 core balance CTs can be used for direct residual current measurement. Other residual current sensors require the use of an intermediate device, CSH30, ACE990 or CCA634.
- Install the core balance CTs on insulated cables.
- Cables with a rated voltage of more than 1000 V must also have an earthed shielding.

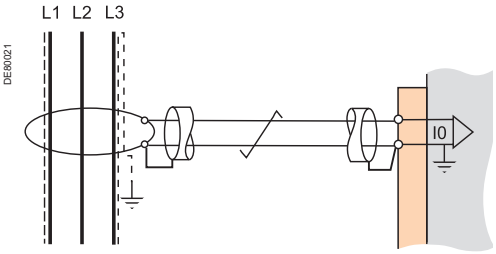
Failure to follow these instructions will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION

HAZARD OF NON-OPERATION

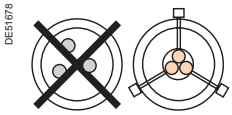
Do not connect the secondary circuit of the CSH core balance CTs to earth.
This connection is made in Sepam.

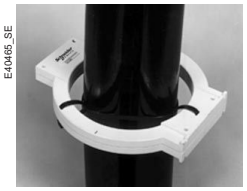
Failure to follow this instruction can cause Sepam to operate incorrectly.



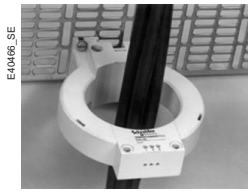
Assembly

Group the MV cable (or cables) in the middle of the core balance CT.
Use non-conductive binding to hold the cables.
Remember to insert the 3 medium voltage cable shielding earthing cables through the core balance CT.





Assembly on MV cables.



Assembly on mounting plate.

Connection

Connection to Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40

To residual current I0 input, on connector (A), terminals 19 and 18 (shielding).

Connection to Sepam series 80

- To residual current I0 input, on connector (E), terminals 15 and 14 (shielding)
- To residual current I'0 input, on connector (E), terminals 18 and 17 (shielding).

Recommended cable

- Sheathed cable, shielded by tinned copper braid
- Minimum cable cross-section 0.93 mm² (AWG 18)
- Resistance per unit length < 100 mW/m (30.5 mW/ft)
- Minimum dielectric strength: 1000 V (700 Vrms)
- Connect the cable shielding in the shortest manner possible to Sepam
- Flatten the connection cable against the metal frames of the cubicle.

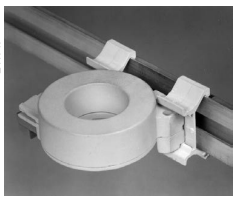
The connection cable shielding is grounded in Sepam. Do not ground the cable by any other means.

The maximum resistance of the Sepam connection wiring must not exceed 4 W **(i.e. 20 m maximum for 100 m**W**/m or 66 ft maximum for 30.5 m**W**/ft).**

CSH30 Interposing ring CT


E40468

Vertical assembly of CSH30 interposing ring CT.


E44717

Horizontal assembly of CSH30 interposing ring CT.

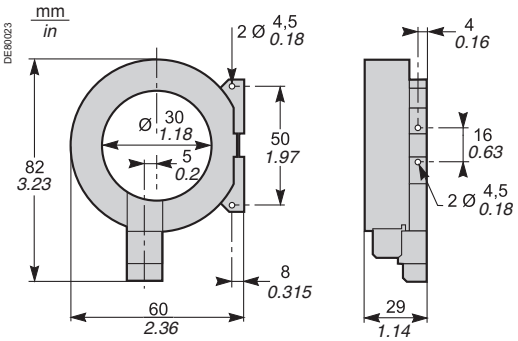
Function

The CSH30 interposing ring CT is used as an interface when the residual current is measured using 1 A or 5 A current transformers.

Characteristics

Weight	0.12 kg (0.265 lb)
Assembly	On symmetrical DIN rail In vertical or horizontal position

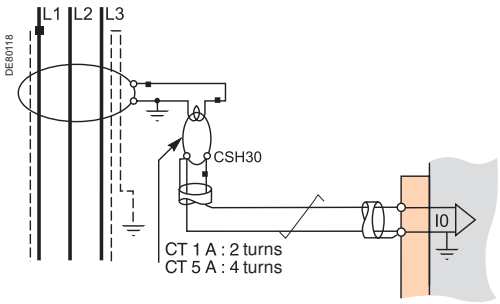
Dimensions



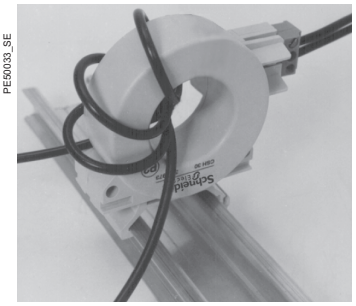
Connection

The CSH30 is adapted for the type of current transformer, 1 A or 5 A, by the number of turns of the secondary wiring through the CSH30 interposing ring CT:

- 5 A rating - 4 turns
- 1 A rating - 2 turns

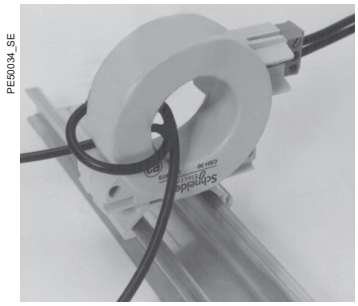


Connection to 5 A secondary circuit

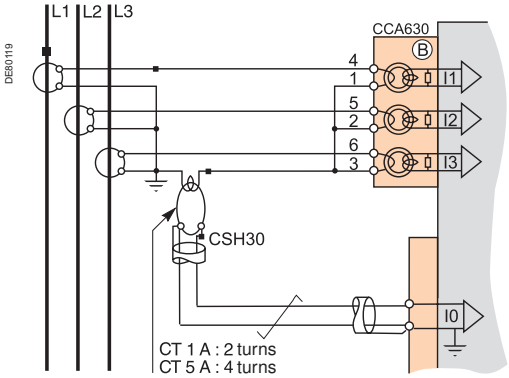

PE50033_SE

1. Plug into the connector.
2. Insert the transformer secondary wire through the CSH30 interposing ring CT 4 times.

Connection to 1 A secondary circuit


PE50034_SE

1. Plug into the connector.
2. Insert the transformer secondary wire through the CSH30 interposing ring CT twice.



Connection to Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40

To residual current I0 input, on connector (A), terminals 19 and 18 (shielding).

Connection to Sepam series 80

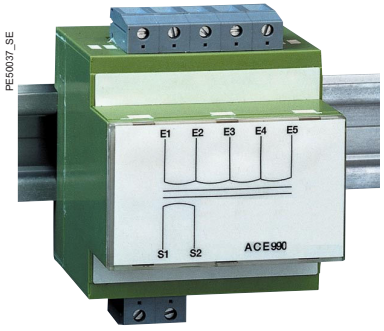
- To residual current I0 input, on connector (E), terminals 15 and 14 (shielding)
- To residual current I'0 input, on connector (E), terminals 18 and 17 (shielding).

Recommended cable

- Sheathed cable, shielded by tinned copper braid
- Minimum cable cross-section 0.93 mm² (AWG 18) (max. 2.5 mm², AWG 12)
- Resistance per unit length < 100 mW/m (30.5 mW/ft)
- Minimum dielectric strength: 1000 V (700 Vrms)
- Maximum length: 2 m (6.6 ft).

It is essential for the CSH30 interposing ring CT to be installed near Sepam (Sepam - CSH30 link less than 2 m (6.6 ft) long).
Flatten the connection cable against the metal frames of the cubicle.
The connection cable shielding is grounded in Sepam. Do not ground the cable by any other means.

ACE990 Core balance CT interface



ACE990 core balance CT interface.

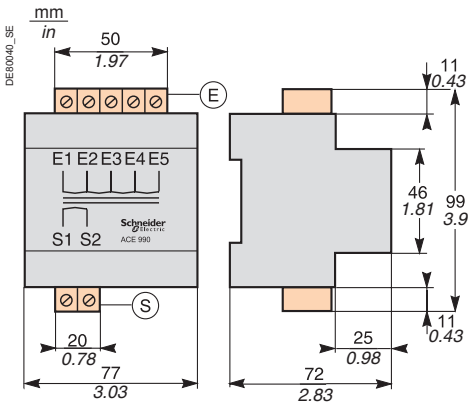
Function

The ACE990 is used to adapt measurements between an MV core balance CT with a ratio of 1/n (50 ≤ n ≤ 1500), and the Sepam residual current input.

Characteristics

Weight	0.64 kg (1.41 lb)
Assembly	Mounted on symmetrical DIN rail
Amplitude accuracy	±1%
Phase accuracy	< 2°
Maximum permissible current	20 kA - 1 s (on the primary winding of an MV core balance CT with a ratio of 1/50 that does not saturate)
Operating temperature	-5°C to +55°C (+23°F to +131°F)
Storage temperature	-25°C to +70°C (-13°F to +158°F)

Description and dimensions

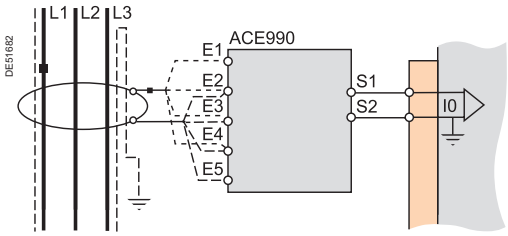


(E) ACE990 input terminal block, for connection of the core balance CT.

(S) ACE990 output terminal block, for connection of the Sepam residual current.

4

ACE990 Core balance CT interface



Connection

Connection of core balance CT

Only one core balance CT can be connected to the ACE990 interface.
The secondary circuit of the MV core balance CT is connected to 2 of the 5 ACE990 interface input terminals. To define the 2 input terminals, it is necessary to know the following:

- Core balance CT ratio (1/n)
- Core balance CT power
- Close approximation of rated current In0

(In0 is a general setting in Sepam and defines the earth fault protection setting range between 0.1 In0 and 15 In0).

The table below can be used to determine:

- The 2 ACE990 input terminals to be connected to the MV core balance CT secondary
- The type of residual current sensor to set
- The exact value of the rated residual current In0 setting, given by the following formula: **In0 = k x number of core balance CT turns**

with k the factor defined in the table below.

The core balance CT must be connected to the interface in the right direction for correct operation: the MV core balance CT secondary output terminal S1 must be connected to the terminal with the lowest index (Ex).

K value	ACE990 input terminals to be connected	Residual current sensor setting	Min. MV core balance CT power
0.00578	E1 - E5	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.00676	E2 - E5	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.00885	E1 - E4	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.00909	E3 - E5	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.01136	**E2 - E4**	**ACE990 - range 1**	**0.1 VA**
0.01587	E1 - E3	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.01667	E4 - E5	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.02000	E3 - E4	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.02632	E2 - E3	ACE990 - range 1	0.1 VA
0.04000	E1 - E2	ACE990 - range 1	0.2 VA
0.05780	E1 - E5	ACE990 - range 2	2.5 VA
0.06757	E2 - E5	ACE990 - range 2	2.5 VA
0.08850	E1 - E4	ACE990 - range 2	3.0 VA
0.09091	E3 - E5	ACE990 - range 2	3.0 VA
0.11364	E2 - E4	ACE990 - range 2	3.0 VA
0.15873	E1 - E3	ACE990 - range 2	4.5 VA
0.16667	E4 - E5	ACE990 - range 2	4.5 VA
0.20000	E3 - E4	ACE990 - range 2	5.5 VA
0.26316	E2 - E3	ACE990 - range 2	7.5 VA

4

Example:
Given a core balance CT with a ratio of 1/400 2 VA, used within a measurement range of 0.5 A to 60 A.
How should it be connected to Sepam via the ACE990?

1. *Choose a close approximation of the rated current In0, i.e. 5 A.*
2. *Calculate the ratio: approx. In0/number of turns = 5/400 = 0.0125.*
3. *Find the closest value of k in the table opposite to k = 0.01136.*
4. *Check the mininum power required for the core balance CT: 2 VA core balance CT > 0.1 VA V OK.*
5. *Connect the core balance CT secondary to ACE990 input terminals E2 and E4.*
6. *Set Sepam up with: In0 = 0.01136 x 400 = 4.5 A.*

This value of In0 can be used to monitor current between 0.45 A and 67.5 A.

Wiring of MV core balance CT secondary circuit:

- *S1 output to ACE990 E2 input terminal*
- *S2 output to ACE990 E4 input terminal.*

Connection to Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40

To residual current I0 input, on connector (A), terminals 19 and 18 (shielding).

Connection to Sepam series 80

- To residual current I0 input, on connector (E), terminals 15 and 14 (shielding)
- To residual current I'0 input, on connector (E), terminals 18 and 17 (shielding).

Recommended cables

- Cable between core balance CT and ACE990: less than 50 m (160 ft) long
- Sheathed cable, shielded by tinned copper braid between the ACE990 and Sepam, maximum length 2 m (6.6 ft)
- Cable cross-section between 0.93 mm² (AWG 18) and 2.5 mm² (AWG 12)
- Resistance per unit length less than 100 mW/m (30.5 mW/ft)
- Minimum dielectric strength: 100 Vrms.

Connect the connection cable shielding in the shortest manner possible (2 cm or 5.08 in maximum) to the shielding terminal on the Sepam connector.
Flatten the connection cable against the metal frames of the cubicle.
The connection cable shielding is grounded in Sepam. Do not ground the cable by any other means.

TOOLS

schneider-electric.com

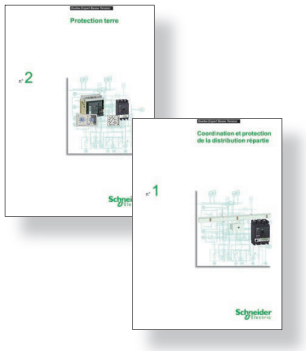
This international site allows you to access all the Schneider Electric products in just 2 clicks via comprehensive range data-sheets, with direct links to:

- complete library: technical documents, catalogs, FAQs, brochures...
- selection guides from the e-catalog.
- product discovery sites and their Flash animations.

You will also find illustrated overviews, news to which you can subscribe, the list of country contacts...

The technical guide

These technical guides help you comply with installation standards and rules i.e.: the electrical installation guide, the protection guide, the switchboard implementation guide, the technical booklets and the co-ordination tables all form genuine reference tools for the design of high performance electrical installations.
For example, the LV protection co-ordination guide - discrimination and cascading - optimises choice of protection and connection devices while also increasing markedly continuity of supply in the installations.



Order form

Sepam series 20
Ready-to-use configuration

Number of identical Sepam configurations ordered ☐

This order form can be used to define a complete Sepam configuration.
Check the boxes ☒ that match your choices.

Base unit, connectors and application

Base unit and UMI

Base unit with advanced UMI		S10UD	**59607** ☐
With lead seal accessory (1)		AMT852	**59639** ☐
(1) Can be used only with an advance UMI.			
Base unit with basic UMI		S10UX	**59603** ☐
Remote advanced UMI module		DSM303	**59608** ☐
Connection cord	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
	L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
	L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐
Mounting plate		AMT840	**59670** ☐

Working language

Sepam series 20	EN/FR	**59609** ☐
	EN/ES	**59611** ☐

Connectors

Type	Screw-type	CCA620	**59668** ☐
	Ring-lug type	CCA622	**59669** ☐

Application, Type and Sensor

Application	Type		Sensor			
Substation	S20	**59620** ☐	**CT** ☐	**CT** ☐	**LPCT** ☐	
	S23	**59626** ☐	**CT** ☐	**CT** ☐	**LPCT** ☐	
Transformer	T20	**59621** ☐	**CT** ☐	**CT** ☐	**LPCT** ☐	
	T23	**59627** ☐	**CT** ☐	**CT** ☐	**LPCT** ☐	
Motor	M20	**59622** ☐	**CT** ☐	**CT** ☐	**LPCT** ☐	
Busbars	B21	**59624** ☐				**VT** ☐
	B22	**59625** ☐				**PT** ☐
			59630	**59629**	**59631**	**59632**
			CCA630	CCA634	CCA670	CCT640

Note:
CCA630: 3 phase CT
CCA634: 3 phase CT + IO

Modules, communication interfaces and core balance CTs

Core balance CTs

Core balance CT, Ø 120 mm	CSH120	**59635** ☐
Core balance CT, Ø 200 mm	CSH200	**59636** ☐
Interposing ring CT	CSH30	**59634** ☐
Core balance CT interface	ACE990	**59672** ☐

Note: *only one core balance CT can be added.*

Warning: *Using core balance CTs is incompatible with the CCA634.*

Modules

Input / output modules

10 inputs + 4 outputs, 24-250 V DC	MES114	**59646** ☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 110-125 V DC / V AC	MES114E	**59651** ☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 220-250 V DC / V AC	MES114F	**59652** ☐

Note: *the Sepam base unit has 4 outputs; only one input/output module can be added.*

Remote modules

				Connection cord	
8 temperature sensor module	MET148-2	**59641** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐

Note: *the MET148-2 can be used only with applications T and M.*

				Connection cord	
Analog output module	MSA141	**59647** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐

Note: *MSA141 can be used with all applications.*

Communication interfaces

Modbus interfaces

			Connection cord	
2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE949-2	**59642** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
4-wire RS 485 interface	ACE959	**59643** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE937	**59644** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐

Multi-protocol interfaces (Modbus, DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103)

			Connection cord	
2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE969TP-2	**59723** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE969FO-2	**59724** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐

Note: *only one interface per application.*

5

Sepam series 40
Ready-to-use configuration

Number of identical Sepam configurations ordered ☐

This order form can be used to define a complete Sepam configuration.
Check the boxes ☒ that match your choices.

Base unit, connectors and application

Base unit and UMI

Base unit with advanced UMI		S10MD	**59604** ☐
With lead seal accessory (1)		AMT852	**59639** ☐
(1) Can be used only with an advance UMI.			
Base unit with basic UMI		S10MX	**59600** ☐
Remote advanced UMI module		DSM303	**59608** ☐
Connection cord	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
	L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
	L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐
Mounting plate		AMT840	**59670** ☐

Working language

Sepam series 40	EN/FR	**59615** ☐
	EN/ES	**59616** ☐

Connectors

Type	Screw-type	CCA620 - 59668 and CCA626 -	**59656** ☐
	Ring-lug type	CCA622 - 59669 and CCA627 -	**59657** ☐

Application	Type		Sensor		
Substation	S40	**59680** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
	S41	**59681** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
	S42	**59682** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
	S43	**59687** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
Transformer	T40	**59683** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
	T42	**59684** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
Motor	M41	**59685** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
Generator	G40	**59686** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐
			59630	**59629**	**59631**
			CCA630	CCA634	CCA670

Note:
CCA630: 3 phase CT
CCA634: 3 phase CT + IO

Modules, communication interfaces and core balance CTs

Core balance CTs

Core balance CT, Ø 120 mm	CSH120	**59635** ☐
Core balance CT, Ø 200 mm	CSH200	**59636** ☐
Interposing ring CT	CSH30	**59634** ☐
Core balance CT interface	ACE990	**59672** ☐

Note: *only one core balance CT can be added.*

Warning: *Using core balance CTs is incompatible with the CCA634.*

Modules

Input / output modules

10 inputs + 4 outputs, 24-250 V DC	MES114	**59646** ☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 110-125 V DC / V AC	MES114E	**59651** ☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 220-250 V DC / V AC	MES114F	**59652** ☐

Note: *the Sepam base unit has 4 outputs; only one input/output module can be added.*

Remote modules			Connection cord		
8 temperature sensor module	MET148-2	**59641** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐

Note: *the MET148-2 can be used only with applications T, M and G. Maximum of 2 modules per application.*

Analog output module	MSA141	**59647** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐

Note: *the MSA141 can be used with all the applications.*

Communication interfaces

Modbus interfaces

			Connection cord	
2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE949-2	**59642** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
4-wire RS 485 interface	ACE959	**59643** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE937	**59644** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐

Multi-protocol interfaces (Modbus, DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103)

2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE969TP-2	**59723** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE969FO-2	**59724** ☐	CCA612	**59663** ☐

Note: *only one interface per application.*

5

Sepam series 80
Ready-to-use configuration

Number of identical Sepam configurations ordered ☐

This order form can be used to define a complete Sepam configuration. Check the boxes ☒ or indicate the required quantities in the appropriate spaces ☐ according to your choices.

Sepam series 80 base unit, cartridge, connectors and application

Base unit and UMI

Base unit with mimic-based UMI		SEP888	**59705** ☐
Base unit with advanced UMI		SEP383	**59704** ☐
With lead seal accessory (1)		AMT852	**59639** ☐
Base unit without basic UMI		SEP080	**59703** ☐
Remote advanced UMI module (compulsory with SEP080)		DSM303	**59608** ☐
Connection cord	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660** ☐
	L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661** ☐
	L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662** ☐
Mounting plate		AMT880	**59706** ☐

Note: *8 mounting clips included*

Memory cartridge

Memory cartridge		MMS020	**59707** ☐
Logipam option		SFT080	**59711** ☐

Note: *option required to use Logipam program.*

Working language

Sepam series 80	EN/FR		**59709** ☐
	EN/ES		**59710** ☐

Connectors

Type	Screw-type	CCA620	**59668** ☐
	Ring-lug type	CCA622	**59669** ☐

(1) Can be used only with an advance UMI

Application	Type	B1 sensor			B2 sensor			
Substation	S80 **59729** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	S81 **59730** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	S82 **59731** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	S84 **59732** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
Transformer	T81 **59733** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	T82 **59734** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	T87 **59735** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐		CT ☐	CT ☐		
Motor	M81 **59736** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	M87 **59737** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐	
	M88 **59738** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐		CT ☐	CT ☐		
Generator	G82 **59739** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	G87 **59741** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐	
	G88 **59742** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐		CT ☐	CT ☐		
Busbar	B80 **59743** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐				
	B83 **59744** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐					VT ☐
Capacitor	C86 **59745** ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐	LPCT ☐	CT ☐	CT ☐		
		59630	**59629**	**59702**	**59630**	**59629**	**59702**	**59632**
		CCA630	CCA634	CCA671	CCA630	CCA634	CCA671	CCT640

Note:
CCA630: 3 phase CT
CCA634: 3 phase CT + IO

Modules, communication interfaces and core balance CTs

Core balance CTs

Core balance CT, Ø 120 mm	CSH120	**59635**	☐
Core balance CT, Ø 200 mm	CSH200	**59636**	☐
Interposing ring CT	CSH30	**59634**	☐
Core balance CT interface	ACE990	**59672**	☐

Note: *the total number of core balance CTs cannot exceed 2.*

Warning: *Using core balance CTs is incompatible with the CCA634.*

Modules

Input / output modules

14 inputs (24-250 V DC) + 6 outputs	MES120	**59715**	☐
14 inputs (220-250 V DC) + 6 outputs	MES120G	**59716**	☐
14 inputs (110-125 V DC) + 6 outputs	MES120H	**59722**	☐

Note: *the Sepam base unit comes with 5 outputs; 3 input/output modules can be added.*

Remote modules				Connection cord		
8 temperature sensor module	MET148-2	**59641** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660**	☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661**	☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662**	☐

Note: *the MET148-2 can be used only with applications T, M, G and C. Maximum of 2 MET 148-2 modules per application.*

Analog output module	MSA141	**59647** ☐	L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660**	☐
			L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661**	☐
			L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662**	☐

Note: *the MSA141 can be used with all the applications.*

Synchro-check module	MCS025	**59712**	☐
Mounting plate	AMT840	**59670**	☐

Note: *the MCS025 can be used only with applications S, B, G and T. Comes with connection cord CCA785 and voltage connector CCT640.*

Communication interfaces

Modbus interfaces				Connection cord		
2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE949-2	**59642**	☐	CCA612	**59663**	☐
4-wire RS 485 interface	ACE959	**59643**	☐	CCA612	**59663**	☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE937	**59644**	☐	CCA612	**59663**	☐
Multi-protocol interfaces (Modbus, DNP3 or IEC 60870-5-103)						
2-wire RS 485 interface	ACE969TP-2	**59723**	☐	CCA612	**59663**	☐
Fiber optic interface	ACE969FO-2	**59724**	☐	CCA612	**59663**	☐

Note: *the total number of communication interfaces cannot exceed 2.*

Sepam 100 LD

When ordering Sepam 100 LD, stabilization plate and/or surge limiters, please enclose a photocopy of this page with your order, filling in the requested quantities in the spaces provided ☐ and ticking off the boxes ☒ to indicate your choices.

Sepam 100 S01 LD (supplied with connections and mounting lugs)		
Quantity		☐
Rated frequency	50 Hz	☐
	60 Hz	☐
Version	Single-phase	☐
	Three-phase	☐
Auxiliary power supply	24 to 30 V DC	☐
	48 to 125 V DC	☐
	220 to 250 V DC	☐
	100 to 127 V AC	☐
	220 to 240 V AC	☐
Stabilization plate		
Resistance	68 W - 280 W	☐
	150 W - 280 W	☐
	270 W - 280 W	☐
	470 W - 180 W	☐
	680 W - 180 W	☐
Surge limiters		
Single unit		☐
Triple unit		☐

5

Sepam 100 MI

Box ☒ corresponds to none priced functions.

Sepam 100 MI	
Type	**Quantity**
Sepam 100M I-X00	
Sepam 100M I-X01	
Sepam 100M I-X02	
Sepam 100M I-X03	
Sepam 100M I-X10	
Sepam 100M I-X11	
Sepam 100M I-X12	
Sepam 100M I-X13	
Sepam 100M I-X14	
Sepam 100M I-X15	
Sepam 100M I-X16	
Sepam 100M I-X17	
Sepam 100M I-X18	
Sepam 100M I-X22	
Supply voltage	
24/30 V AC/DC	☒
48/127 V AC/DC	☒

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Sepam accessories and spare parts

Check the boxes ☒ or indicate the required quantities in the appropriate spaces ☐ according to your choices.

Mounting accessories			
Sepam series 20, Sepam series 40 or MCS025:			
Mounting plate	AMT840	**59670**	☐
Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40 with advanced UMI			
Lead seal accessory	AMT852	**59639**	☐
Sepam series 80			
Mounting plate	AMT880	**59706**	☐
Blanking plate	AMT820	**59699**	☐
Software tools			
Sepam PC software: SFT2841 and SFT2826 (1 CD-ROM without connection cord CCA783)	SFT2841 CD	**59679**	☐
PC connection cord	CCA783	**59664**	☐
USB/RS232 interface (CCA783 cord must be ordered separately)		**TSXCUSB232**	☐
Logipam SFT2885 programming software	CD SFT2885	**59727**	☐
IEC 61850 configuration software	CD SFT850	**59726**	☐
Input / output modules			
Sepam series 20 and series 40			
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 24-250 V DC	MES114	**59646**	☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 110-125 V DC / V AC	MES114E	**59651**	☐
10 inputs + 4 outputs, 220-250 V DC / V AC	MES114F	**59652**	☐
Sepam series 80			
14 inputs + 6 outputs, 24-250 V DC	MES120	**59715**	☐
14 inputs + 6 outputs, 110-125 V DC	MES120H	**59722**	☐
14 inputs + 6 outputs, 220-250 V DC	MES120G	**59716**	☐
Remote modules and cords			
8 temperature sensor module	MET148-2	**59641**	☐
Analog output module	MSA141	**59647**	☐
Remote advanced UMI module	DSM303	**59608**	☐
Synchro-check module (including connection cord CCA785)	MCS025	**59712**	☐
Remote module connection cord L = 0.6 m	CCA770	**59660**	☐
Remote module connection cord L = 2 m	CCA772	**59661**	☐
Remote module connection cord L = 4 m	CCA774	**59662**	☐
Synchro-check module connection cord L = 2 m (spare parts)	CCA785	**59665**	☐
Communication accessories			
Sepam communication interfaces			
2-wire RS 485 Modbus interface (without CCA612)	ACE949-2	**59642**	☐
4-wire RS 485 Modbus interface (without CCA612)	ACE959	**59643**	☐
Fiber optic Modbus interface (without CCA612)	ACE937	**59644**	☐
RS 485 multi-protocol 2-wire interface (without CCA612)	ACE969TP-2	**59723**	☐
Fiber optic multi-protocol interface (without CCA612)	ACE969FO-2	**59724**	☐
Connection cord, L = 3 m	CCA612	**59663**	☐
Converters			
RS 232 / RS 485 converter	ACE909-2	**59648**	☐
RS 485 / RS 485 interface (AC)	ACE919CA	**59649**	☐
RS 485 / RS 485 interface (DC)	ACE919CC	**59650**	☐
Ethernet gateway	EGX100	**EGX100MG**	☐
Ethernet webserver	EGX400	**EGX400MG**	☐
Sepam IEC 61850 server (with one ECI850 cat. no. 59653 and two surge arresters cat. no. 16595)	ECI850	**59638**	☐
Ethernet configuration kit for ECI850		**TCSEAK0100**	☐
Core balance CTs			
Core balance CT, Ø 120 mm	CSH120	**59635**	☐
Core balance CT, Ø 200 mm	CSH200	**59636**	☐
Interposing ring CT	CSH30	**59634**	☐
Core balance CT interface	ACE990	**59672**	☐
Accessories for phase-current sensors (LPCT)			
LPCT injection adapter	ACE917	**59667**	☐
Remote LPCT test plug	CCA613	**59666**	☐

Sepam accessories and spare parts

Check the boxes ☒ or indicate the required quantities in the appropriate spaces ☐ according to your choices.

Manuals

Sepam series 20

User's manual	**PCRED301005**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐

Sepam series 40

User's manual	**PCRED301006**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐

Sepam series 80

Metering, protection, control and monitoring user's manual	**SEPED303001**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐
Modbus communication user's manual	**SEPED303002**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐
Installation and operation manual	**SEPED303003**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐

Communication protocol

DNP3 protocol	**SEPED305001**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐
IEC 60870-5-103 protocol	**SEPED305002**	**EN** ☐	**FR** ☐	☐

Note: *the technical manuals must be ordered separately form the CDI centre in Evreux.*

Spare connectors

Sepam

20-pin screw-type connector	CCA620	**59668**	☐
20-pin ring lug connector	CCA622	**59669**	☐
6-pin screw-type connector	CCA626	**59656**	☐
6-pin ring lug connector	CCA627	**59657**	☐
1 A / 5 A CT current connector	CCA630	**59630**	☐
1 A / 5 A CT + IO current connector	CCA634	**59629**	☐
LPCT lateral current connector	CCA670	**59631**	☐
LPCT radial current connector	CCA671	**59702**	☐
VT voltage connector	CCT640	**59632**	☐

MES modules

Connectors for 2 MES114 and 2 MES120	Kit 2640	**59676**	☐

Spare Sepam series 80 base units

With mimic-based UMI	SEP888	**59705**	☐
With advanced UMI	SEP383	**59704**	☐
Without UMI	SEP080	**59703**	☐
12 spring clips		**XBTZ3002**	☐

Note: *the base units are supplied without connectors and without memory cartridges.*

Spare Sepam series 80 memory cartridge

Memory cartridges	MMS020	**59707**	☐

Note: *memory cartridges cannot be sold without application.*

Application	Type		Working language 59709	Working language 59710	Logipam 59711	
Substation	S80	**59729** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	S81	**59730** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	S82	**59731** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	S84	**59732** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
Transformer	T81	**59733** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	T82	**59734** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	T87	**59735** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
Motor	M81	**59736** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	M87	**59737** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	M88	**59738** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
Generator	G82	**59739** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	G87	**59741** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	G88	**59742** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
Busbar	B80	**59743** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
	B83	**59744** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐
Capacitor	C86	**59745** ☐	EN/FR ☐	EN/SP ☐	☐	☐

Spare Sepam serie 20 and serie 40 DSM replacement kit

Kit DSM 20/40 (serial number < 0440001)	SDK303	**59694**	☐

Note: *the same kit can be used with both Sepam series 20 and Sepam series 40.*

TOOLS

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