SEL-551

OVERCURRENT RELAY
RECLOSING RELAY

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

SCHWEITZER ENGINEERING LABORATORIES, INC.
2350 NE HOPKINS COURT
PULLMAN, WA USA 99163-5603
TEL: (509) 332-1890   FAX: (509) 332-7990

⚠ **CAUTION**: The relay contains devices sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). When working on the relay with front or top cover removed, work surfaces and personnel must be properly grounded or equipment damage may result.

⚠ **CAUTION**: This procedure requires that you handle components sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). If your facility is not equipped to work with these components, we recommend that you return the relay to SEL for firmware installation.

⚠ **CAUTION**: There is danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with Ray-O-Vac® no. BR2335 or equivalent recommended by manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

⚠ **WARNING**: This device is shipped with default passwords. Default passwords should be changed to private passwords at installation. Failure to change each default password to a private password may allow unauthorized access. SEL shall not be responsible for any damage resulting from unauthorized access.

⚠ **CAUTION**: Verify proper orientation of the new EPROM in the socket before applying pressure to engage it. Note the orientation indication provided by the notched inside socket corner and the notched corner.

⚠ **ATTENTION**: Le relais contient des pièces sensibles aux décharges électrostatiques (DES). Quand on travaille sur le relais avec le panneau avant ou du dessus enlevé, les surfaces de travail et le personnel doivent être mis à la terre convenablement pour éviter les dommages à l'équipement.

⚠ **ATTENTION**: Cette procédure requiert que vous manipuliez des composants sensibles aux décharges électrostatiques (DES). Si vous n'êtes pas équipés pour travailler avec ce type de composants, nous vous recommandons de les retourner à SEL pour leur installation.

⚠ **ATTENTION**: Il y a un danger d'explosion si la pile électrique n'est pas correctement remplacée. Utiliser exclusivement Ray-O-Vac® No. BR2335 ou un équivalent recommandé par le fabricant. Se débarrasser des piles usagées suivant les instructions du fabricant.

⚠ **AVERTISSEMENT**: Cet équipement est expédié avec des mots de passe par défaut. A l'installation, les mots de passe par défaut devront être changés pour des mots de passe confidentiels. Dans le cas contraire, un accès non-autorisé à l'équipement pourrait être possible. SEL décline toute responsabilité pour tout dommage résultant de cet accès non-autorisé.

⚠ **ATTENTION**: Vérifier l'orientation du nouvel EPROM avant d'appliquer la pression pour l'insérer dans sa base. Noter l'orientation indiquée par le coin marqué à l'intérieur de la base et le coin marqué du composant.

MANUAL CHANGE INFORMATION

The date code at the bottom of each page of this manual reflects the creation or revision date. Date codes are changed only on pages that have been revised and any following pages affected by the revisions (i.e., pagination). If significant revisions are made to a section, the date code on all pages of the section will be changed to reflect the revision date.

Each time revisions are made, both the main table of contents and the affected individual section table of contents are regenerated and the date code is changed to reflect the revision date.

Changes in this manual to date are summarized below (most recent revisions listed at top).

Revision Date	Summary of Revisions
The ***Manual Change Information*** section has been created to begin a record of revisions to this manual. All changes will be recorded in this Summary of Revisions table.	
20010518	This revision includes the following changes: – Added Caution, Danger, and Warning information to the back of the cover page of the Manual. – Replaced Standard Product Warranty page with warranty statement on cover page. – Updated password information. **Section 1:** – Added Tightening Torque information to ***General Specifications***. – Updated Power Supply Specification. **Section 2:** – Updated Figure 2.7: SEL-551 Relay Rear Panel (Plug-In Connectors Option). – Added caution note to the ***Clock Battery*** subsection. **Appendix G:** – Added clarification to Command Code 10 in ***Table G.16: Modbus Command Codes***.

Revision Date	Summary of Revisions
20000211	Added High-Current Interrupting Output Contacts discussion in ***Section 2: Installation***. Updated target logic operation in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic.*** Updated serial port ***Setting Sheets*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***. Added Table 5.2 Serial Port Protocols, to ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***. Incremented all subsequent table numbers and cross references. Updated ***Appendix A: Firmware Revisions*** to include the release of R506 and R107. Added ***Appendix G: Modbus™ RTU Communications Protocol*** Reissued all pages with new date code with four-digit year (e.g., 20000211).
991117	Made minor corrections to ***General Specifications*** in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications***. Added Figure 2.3 to ***Section 2: Installation***. Reissued ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***, ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***, and ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER*** due to cross-reference changes. Inserted new ***Appendix B*** and relettered appendices following ***Appendix B***.
991112	Updated ***Appendix A: Firmware Revisions*** to include the release of R505 and R106.
981201	Corrected typographical error on page 1-5 in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications*** **(no date code change)**. Section 2: – Updated Figure 2.6 – Replaced missing Figure 2.8 on page 2-7 Corrected headings on ***Settings Sheets*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***. Section 8: – Due to printer's error, the ***Relay Self-Tests*** subsection was reinserted – Updated Figures 8.3 and 8.4 – Deleted Figure 8.5
981027	New connectorized model 05510W (plug-in connectors) explained in ***Section 2: Installation*** (following Figure 2.6). Updated Figures 8.1 and 8.2 in ***Section 8: Testing and Troubleshooting***.

Revision Date	Summary of Revisions
980831	Section 2, page 1 and 2 **-** Replaced Figures 2.1 and 2.2 with updated drawings to provide more accurate dimensions and changed figure captions. Section 2, page 3 **-** Clarified figure caption and replaced Figure 2.4 with updated drawing.
970717	Changed all Demand Meter references to Demand Ammeter in Sections 1, 3, 5, 6, Appendix A, Settings Sheets Pages 5 and 7, and this Manual Change Information sheet. Section 1, Page 5 **-** Added 24 V breaking capacity and cyclic capacity specifications to ***Output Contacts***. Section 1, Page 6 **-** Added a note to Level Sensitive input ratings and added 24 V power supply specifications to ***Power Supply Ratings***. Section 1, Page 6 **-** Added power supply voltage input polarity sensitive warning to ***Power Supply Ratings***.
970616	The date code has been changed throughout the entire manual to 970616. All changes which occur following this revision date code will be recorded in this Summary of Revisions table.
	This manual differs from previous revision as stated in the following summary: **Added Demand Ammetering:** See ***Demand Ammetering*** toward end of ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***. Added settings DMTC, PDEMP, NDEMP, GDEMP, QDEMP (see Settings Sheet 3 of 9 in the back of ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***) Added Relay Word bits PDEM, NDEM, GDEM, QDEM (see Tables 4.3 and 5.5). Added serial port and front panel commands to access demand meter data [see ***MET D Command (Demand Meter)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***]. Added fast meter messages A5C2, A5D2, A5C3, A5D3 for demand meter data. Increased the number of digital banks in the A5C1 message. Added demand meter Relay Word bits to the Compressed ASCII DNA command (see ***Appendix C: Configuration, Fast Meter, and Fast Operate Commands***).

Revision Date	Summary of Revisions
	Modified Recloser Logic: Relay goes to the Lockout State for Open Command execution [see ***OPE Command (Open***) in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***]. **Other Significant Manual Changes:** Removed subsection ***Output Contact Operating Times*** from ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications*** (output contact pickup/dropout information found in ***General Specifications*** in the same section). Removed first settings example for settings 79RI and 79RIS [see ***Reclose Initiate and Reclose Initiate Supervision Settings (79RI and 79RIS, Respectively)*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***]. Replaced second settings example for setting 79SEQ [see ***Sequence Coordination (79SEQ)*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***]. ***General Specifications*** in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications***: Updated specifications in AC Input Currents, Output Contacts, Optoisolated Input Ratings, and Routine Dielectric Test. Added IEC 255-21-2, IEC 255-22-2, IEC 255-22-3, IEC 255-22-4, and IEC 255-11. Added document dates to type tests and standards.

SEL-551 INSTRUCTION MANUAL
TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND SPECIFICATIONS

The SEL-551 Overcurrent Relay and Reclosing Relay provides overcurrent protection and up to four shots of reclosing in one compact package. The relay measures phase and neutral currents -- no voltages. The unit has two programmable optoisolated inputs and four programmable output contacts.

SEL-551 Relay Feature Highlights

- Numerous Phase, Ground, and Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Elements
- Multiple-Shot Reclosing Relay with Sequence Coordination
- Enhanced SELogic® Control Equations to Create Traditional or Advanced Schemes
- Local/Remote Control Logic to Enable/Disable Schemes, Operate Circuit Breakers, etc.
- Sequential Events Recorder (SER) Report and Event Reports Stored in Nonvolatile Memory
- Hardware Options for Rear-Panel Terminals, Output Contacts, and Serial Communications Port
- Demand Ammetering

Use the SEL-551 Relay for Overcurrent Protection in New Installations and Retrofits

- Utility Distribution Feeders - includes reclosing
- Industrial Distribution Feeders - includes connections for a core-balance current transformer
- Distribution Busses - includes fast bus trip scheme
- Transformer Banks - includes connections for a separate neutral current transformer
- Other Power System Apparatus - capacitors, reactors, circuit breakers, etc.

Use the SEL-551 Relay in Line Recloser Installations

- Overcurrent Protection - “fast” and “slow” curve operation; allowance for cold load pickup
- Reclosing - up to four shots of reclosing available with sequence coordination
- Control - local/remote control switch emulation

Model Changes

Old model 05510J has been superseded by model 05510W. This is due to improvements in the Connectorized® SEL-551 Relay (plug-in connectors) - see ***Section 2: Installation*** for more details (following Figure 2.7). Unless otherwise noted, references to model 05510W also apply to old model 05510J.

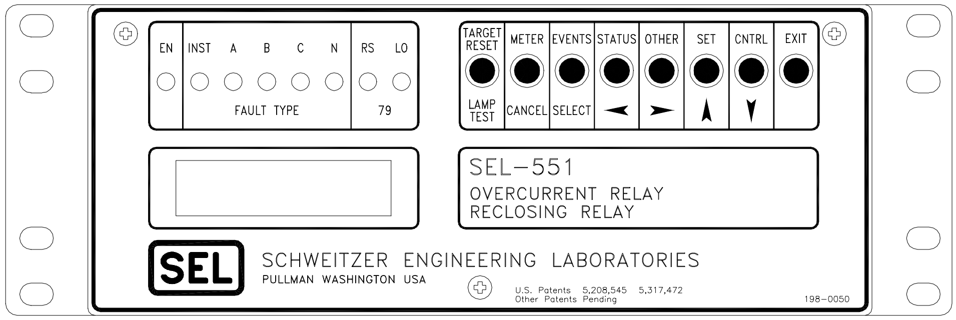


Figure 1.1: SEL-551 Relay Front Panel (see Figures 2.6 and 2.7 for Rear Panels)

SEL-551 Relay Applications

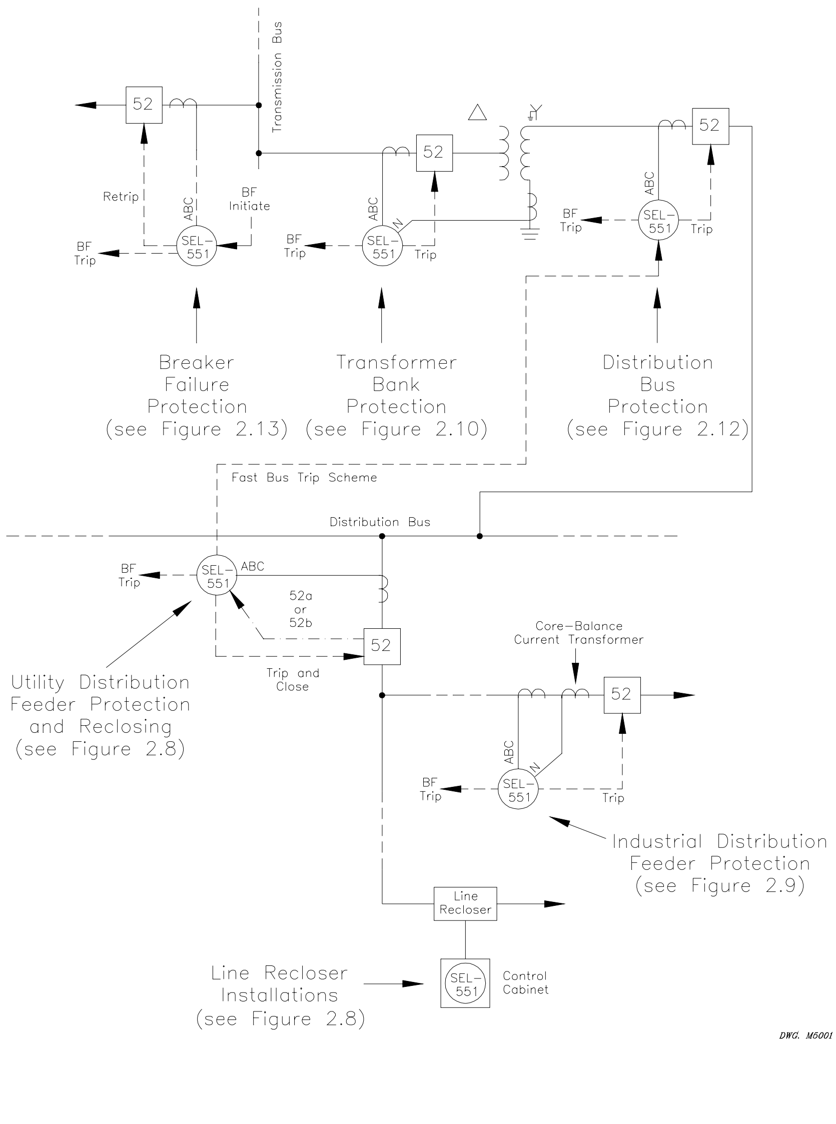


Figure 1.2: SEL-551 Relays Applied Throughout the Power System

HARDWARE OVERVIEW

Hardware Options

- Rear-panel: conventional terminal blocks or plug-in connectors (see Figures 2.6 and 2.7)
- High-current interrupting output contacts: 10 A for L/R = 40 ms at 125 Vdc (included in the rear-panel plug-in connectors option only - see Figure 2.7)
- EIA-232 or EIA-485 (4-wire) serial communications port - either port option includes a demodulated IRIG-B time-code input (available with either rear-panel option - see Figures 2.6 and 2.7)

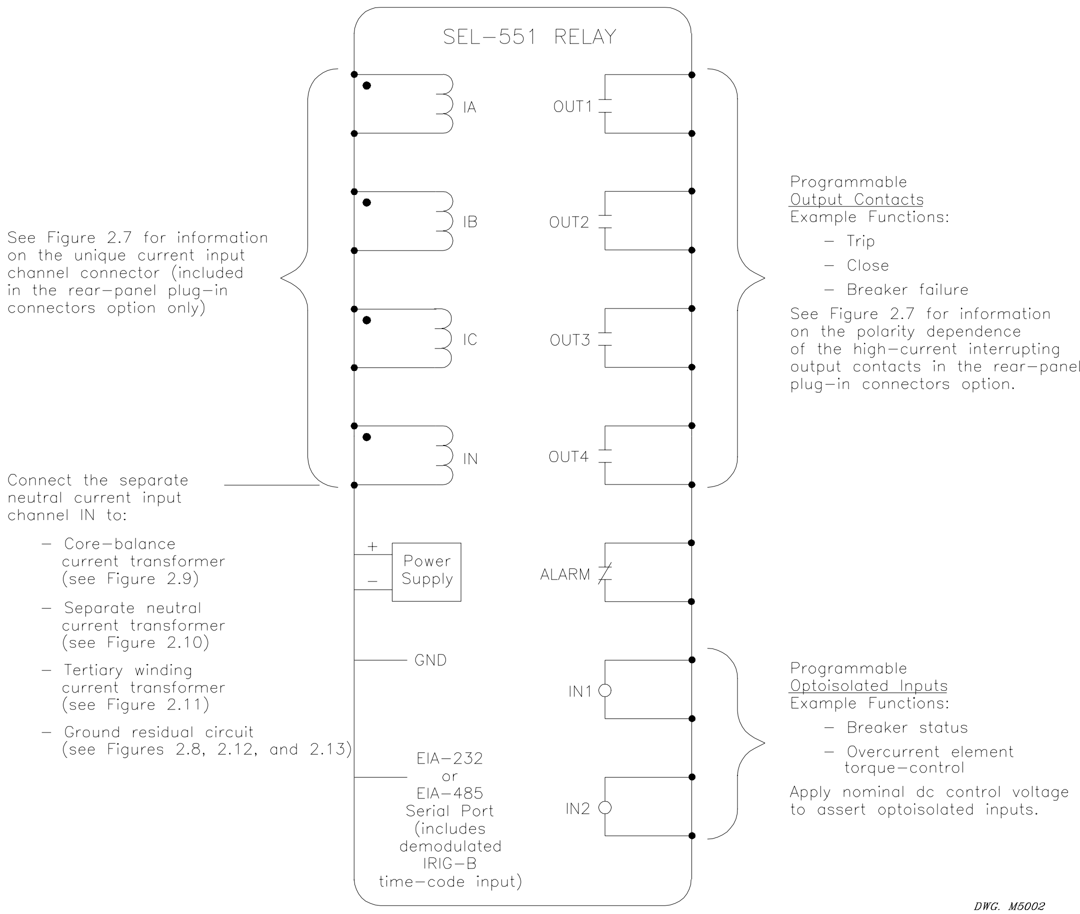


Figure 1.3: SEL-551 Relay Inputs, Outputs, and Communications Port

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Tightening Torque

Terminal Block:
- Minimum: 7-inch-pounds (0.8 N-m)
- Maximum: 12-inch-pounds (1.4 N-m)

Connectorized®
- Minimum: 4.4-inch-pounds (0.5 N-m)
- Maximum: 8.8-inch-pounds (1.0 N-m)

Terminal Connections

Terminals or stranded copper wire. Ring terminals are recommended. Minimum temperature rating of 105°C.

AC Input Currents

5 A nominal: 15 A continuous; 250 A for 1 second
Linear to 100 A symmetrical
Limiting Dynamic Value: 625 A for 1 cycle (sinusoidal waveform)
Burden: 0.16 VA at 5 A, 1.15 VA at 15 A

1 A nominal 3 A continuous; 100 A for 1 second
Linear to 20 A symmetrical
Limiting Dynamic Value: 250 A for 1 cycle (sinusoidal waveform)
Burden: 0.06 VA at 1 A, 0.18 VA at 3 A

60/50 Hz system frequency and ABC/ACB phase rotation are user-settable.

Output Contacts

Conventional Terminal Blocks Option (see Figure 2.6):
Per *IEC 255-0-20 : 1974*, using the simplified method of assessment
- 6 A continuous carry
- 30 A make per *IEEE C37.90 : 1989*
- 100 A for one second
- 270 Vac/360 Vdc MOV for differential surge protection.
- Pickup/dropout time: < 5 ms
- Breaking Capacity (L/R = 40 ms):

24 V	0.75 A	10,000 operations
48 V	0.50 A	10,000 operations
125 V	0.30 A	10,000 operations
250 V	0.20 A	10,000 operations

- Cyclic Capacity (L/R = 40 ms):

24 V	0.75 A	2.5 cycles per second
48 V	0.50 A	2.5 cycles per second
125 V	0.30 A	2.5 cycles per second
250 V	0.20 A	2.5 cycles per second

Plug-In Connectors Option (High-Current Interrupting; see Figure 2.7):

6 A continuous carry
30 A make per IEEE C37.90 : 1989
330 Vdc MOV for differential surge protection
Pickup time: < 5 ms
Dropout time: < 8 ms (typical)

Breaking Capacity:	10 A	10,000 operations
24, 48, and 125 V		(L/R = 40 ms)
250 V		(L/R = 20 ms)
Cyclic Capacity:	10 A	4 cycles in 1 second, followed by 2 minutes idle for thermal dissipation
24, 48, and 125 V		(L/R = 40 ms)
250 V		(L/R = 20 ms)

Note: Do not use high-current interrupting output contacts to switch ac control signals. These outputs are polarity dependent.

Optoisolated Input Ratings

The optoisolated inputs each draw 4 mA when nominal control voltage is applied.

Jumper-selectable inputs are provided on relays equipped with conventional terminal blocks. The inputs operate as shown below:

24 Vdc:	15 - 30 Vdc
48 Vdc:	30 - 60 Vdc
125 Vdc:	80 - 150 Vdc
250 Vdc:	150 - 300 Vdc

Fixed "Level-Sensitive" inputs are provided on relays equipped with plug-in connectors. The inputs operate as shown below:

48 Vdc:	on for 38.4 - 60 Vdc;	off below 28.8 Vdc
125 Vdc:	on for 105 - 150 Vdc;	off below 75 Vdc
250 Vdc:	on for 200 - 300 Vdc;	off below 150 Vdc

Relays equipped with plug-in connectors and having the 24 V power supply option do not have level sensitive inputs. The inputs operate as shown below:

24 Vdc:	15 - 30 Vdc

Power Supply Ratings

Rated:	125/250 Vdc or Vac
Range:	85 - 350 Vdc or 85 - 264 Vac
Interruption:	100 ms @ 250 Vdc
Ripple:	100%
Burden:	<5.5 W
Rated:	48/125 Vdc or 125 Vac
Range:	36 - 200 Vdc or 85 - 140 Vac
Interruption:	100 ms @ 125 Vdc
Ripple:	5%
Burden:	<5.5 W
Rated:	24 Vdc
Range:	16 - 36 Vdc polarity dependent
Interruption:	25 ms @ 36 Vdc
Ripple:	5%
Burden:	<5.5 W

Note: Interruption and Ripple per *IEC 60225-11: 1979*.

Serial Communications

Rear-panel 9-pin sub-D connector; 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, and 38400 baud; settable baud rate and protocol.

Protocols

The serial port supports the following user-selectable protocols.

ASCII
Distributed Port Switch Protocol (LMD)
Modbus™ RTU (baud rate limited to 19200)

Metering Functions

Instantaneous and Demand Ammetering functions.
Measurement Accuracy: ±2%, I_N ± 5%

Routine Dielectric Test

Current inputs: 2500 Vac for 10 seconds.
Power supply, optoisolated inputs, and output contacts: 3000 Vdc for 10 seconds.

The following *IEC 60255-5 Dielectric Tests : 1977* are performed on all units with the CE mark:

2500 Vac for 10 seconds on analog inputs.
3100 Vdc for 10 seconds on power supply, optoisolated inputs, and output contacts.

Operating Temp.

-40° to 85°C (-40° to 185°F).

Unit Weight

2.5 kg (5 lb, 8 oz).

Type Tests and Standards

IEEE C37.90 - 1989 IEEE Standards for Relay Systems Associated with Electrical Power Apparatus, Section 8: Dielectric Tests.
Severity Level: 2500 Vac on analog inputs; 3100 Vdc (3000 Vdc for Plug-In Connectors Option) on contact inputs, contact outputs, and power supply.

IEEE C37.90.1 - 1989 IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems.
Severity Level: 3.0 kV oscillatory, 5.0 kV fast transient.

IEEE C37.90.2 - 1987 IEEE Trial-Use Standard, Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers.
Severity Level: 10 V/m.

Exceptions:

5.5.2 (2)	Performed with 200 frequency steps per octave
5.5.3	*Digital Equipment Modulation Test* not performed
5.5.4	Test signal turned off between frequency steps to simulate keying

IEC60068-2-1 - 1990 Environmental testing, Part 2: Tests - Test Ad: Cold.
Severity Level: 16 hours at -40°C.

IEC 60068-2-2 - 1974 Environmental testing, Part 2: Tests - Test Bd: Dry heat.
Severity Level: 16 hours at +85°C.

IEC 60068-2-3 - 1969 Basic environmental testing procedures, Part 2: Tests - Test Ca: Damp heat, steady state.
Severity Level: 96 hours at +40°C, 93% RH.

IEC 60068-2-30 - 1980 Basic environmental testing procedures, Part 2: Tests, Test Db and guidance: Damp heat, cyclic (12 + 12-hour cycle).
Severity Level: 55°C, 6 cycles; Variant 1.

Exceptions:
6.3.3 Humidity not less than 94%

IEC 60255-5 - 1977 Electrical relays, Part 5: Insulation tests for electrical relays. Section 6: Dielectric Tests.
Severity Level: Series C (2500 Vac on analog inputs; 3000 Vdc on power supply, contact inputs, and contact outputs).
Section 8: Impulse voltage test.
Severity Level: 0.5 Joule, 5000 volt.

IEC 60255-21-1 - 1988 Electrical relays, Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 1: Vibration test (sinusoidal).
Severity Level: Class 2.

IEC 60255-21-2 - 1988 Electrical relays - Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 2: Shock and bump tests.
Severity Level: Class 2.

IEC 60255-21-3 - 1993 Electrical relays - Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 3: Seismic tests.
Severity Level: Class 2. (Conventional Terminal Block option only)

IEC 60255-22-1 - 1988 Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 1: 1 MHz burst disturbance tests.
Severity Level: 2.5 kV peak common mode, 2.5 kV peak differential mode.

IEC 60255-22-2 - 1996 Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 2: Electrostatic Discharge tests.
Severity Level: 4.

IEC 60255-22-3 - 1989 Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 3: Radiated electromagnetic field disturbance tests.
Severity Level: 10 V/m

Exceptions:
4.3.2.2 Frequency sweep approximated with 200 frequency steps per octave.

IEC 60255-22-4 - 1992 Electrical disturbance tests for measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 4: Fast transient disturbance test.
Severity Level: 4 (4 kV on power supply, 2 kV on inputs and outputs).

IEC 60529 - 1989 Degrees of protection provided by enclosures.
Severity Level: IP3X.

IEC 60801-2 - 1991 Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment, Part 2: Electrostatic discharge requirements.
Severity Level: 4.

IEC 60801-3 - 1984 Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment, Part 3: Radiated electromagnetic field requirements.
Severity Level: 10 V/m.

Exceptions:
9.1 Frequency sweep approximated with 200 frequency steps per octave.

IEC 60801-4 - 1988 Electromagnetic compatibility for industrial-process measurement and control equipment, Part 4: Electrical fast transient/burst requirements.
Severity Level: 4 (4 kV on power supply, 2 kV on inputs and outputs).

UL 508 and CSA C22.2 No. 14-95 Industrial Control Equipment Standard for Safety.

Overcurrent Elements

	Instantaneous	Time-Overcurrent
Phase	50P1 through 50P6	51P1T, 51P2T
Single-Phase	50A, 50B, 50C	
Neutral Ground*	50N1, 50N2	51N1T
Residual Ground	50G1, 50G2	51G1T
Negative-Sequence ($3I_2$)**	50Q1, 50Q2	51Q1T, 51Q2T
Setting Range, 5 A nominal***	OFF, 0.5-80.0A	OFF, 0.5-16.0A
Setting Range, 1 A nominal***	OFF, 0.1-16.0A	OFF, 0.1-3.2A

The OFF setting disables the overcurrent element

* The neutral ground overcurrent elements (50N1, 50N2, and 51N1T) operate from the separate neutral current input channel IN. All other overcurrent elements (including the residual ground overcurrent elements) operate from the phase current input channels IA, IB, and IC.

** **IMPORTANT**: See ***Appendix F*** for information on setting negative-sequence overcurrent elements.

*** The available current channel ratings (5 A or 1 A) for phase (IA, IB, and IC) and neutral (IN) are specified separately – refer to the ordering information sheets for the SEL-551 Relay.

Time-Overcurrent Element Specifications

Pickup Accuracy: ±0.10 A secondary and ±5% of setting (5 A nominal channel)
±0.02 A secondary and ±5% of setting (1 A nominal channel)

Curve Timing Accuracy: ±1.5 cycles and ±4% of curve time for currents between (and including) 2 and 30 multiples of pickup

Curves operate on definite-time for currents above 30 multiples of pickup or 16 times nominal current.

See ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for complete setting range information.

Instantaneous Overcurrent Element Specifications

Pickup Accuracy: ±0.10 A secondary and ±5% of setting (5 A nominal channel)
±0.02 A secondary and ±5% of setting (1 A nominal channel)

See ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for complete setting range information.

Instantaneous Overcurrent Element Pickup and Reset Time Curves

Figure 1.4 and Figure 1.5 show pickup and reset time curves applicable to all the instantaneous overcurrent elements in the SEL-551 Relay (60 Hz or 50 Hz relays). These times do not include output contact operating time and, thus, are accurate for determining element operating time for use in internal SELOGIC Control Equations. See ***Output Contacts*** in ***General Specifications*** for information on output contact operating times (pickup/dropout time). Output contact operating time has to be added to the pickup time given in Figure 1.4 to calculate the overall instantaneous overcurrent element tripping time.

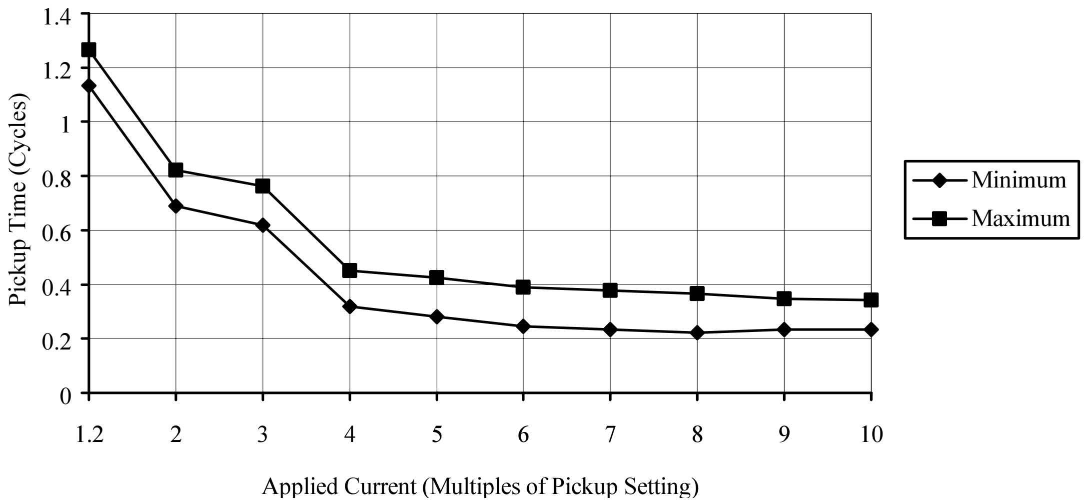


Figure 1.4: SEL-551 Relay Instantaneous Overcurrent Element Pickup Time Curve

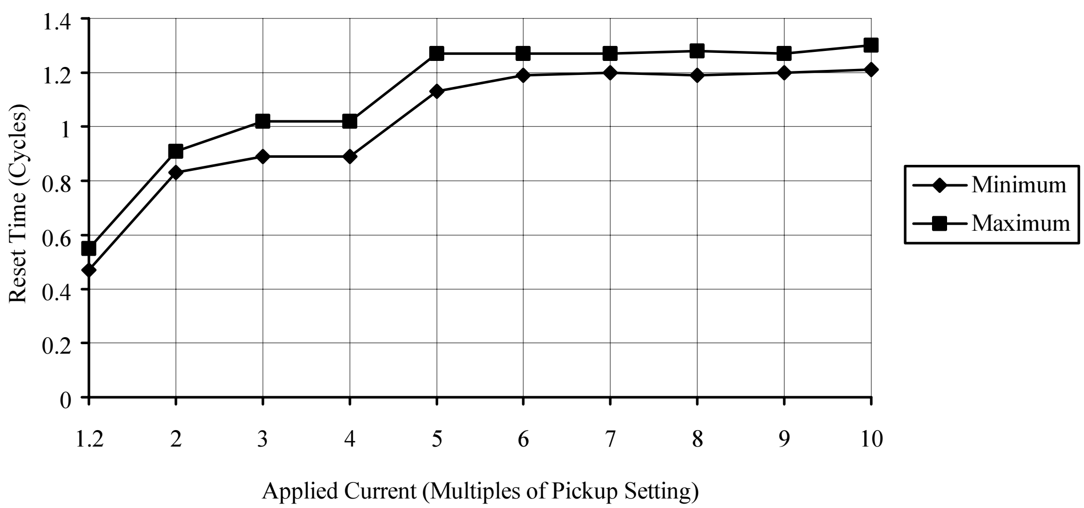


Figure 1.5: SEL-551 Relay Instantaneous Overcurrent Element Reset Time Curve

TIMER SPECIFICATIONS

The SEL-551 Relay has reclosing relay timers, programmable timers, and other timers (see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***). All timers are set in cycles, in 1/8 cycle (0.125 cycle) increments. The relay rounds the entered time setting up or down to the nearest 1/8 cycle. For example:

Enter setting 79OI1 = 264.685, and the relay rounds it down to 79OI1 = 264.625
Enter setting SV10PU = 1567.318, and the relay rounds it up to SV10PU = 1567.375
The timing accuracy for these timers is: ±0.25 cycles and ±0.1 % of setting

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 2: INSTALLATION

RELAY MOUNTING

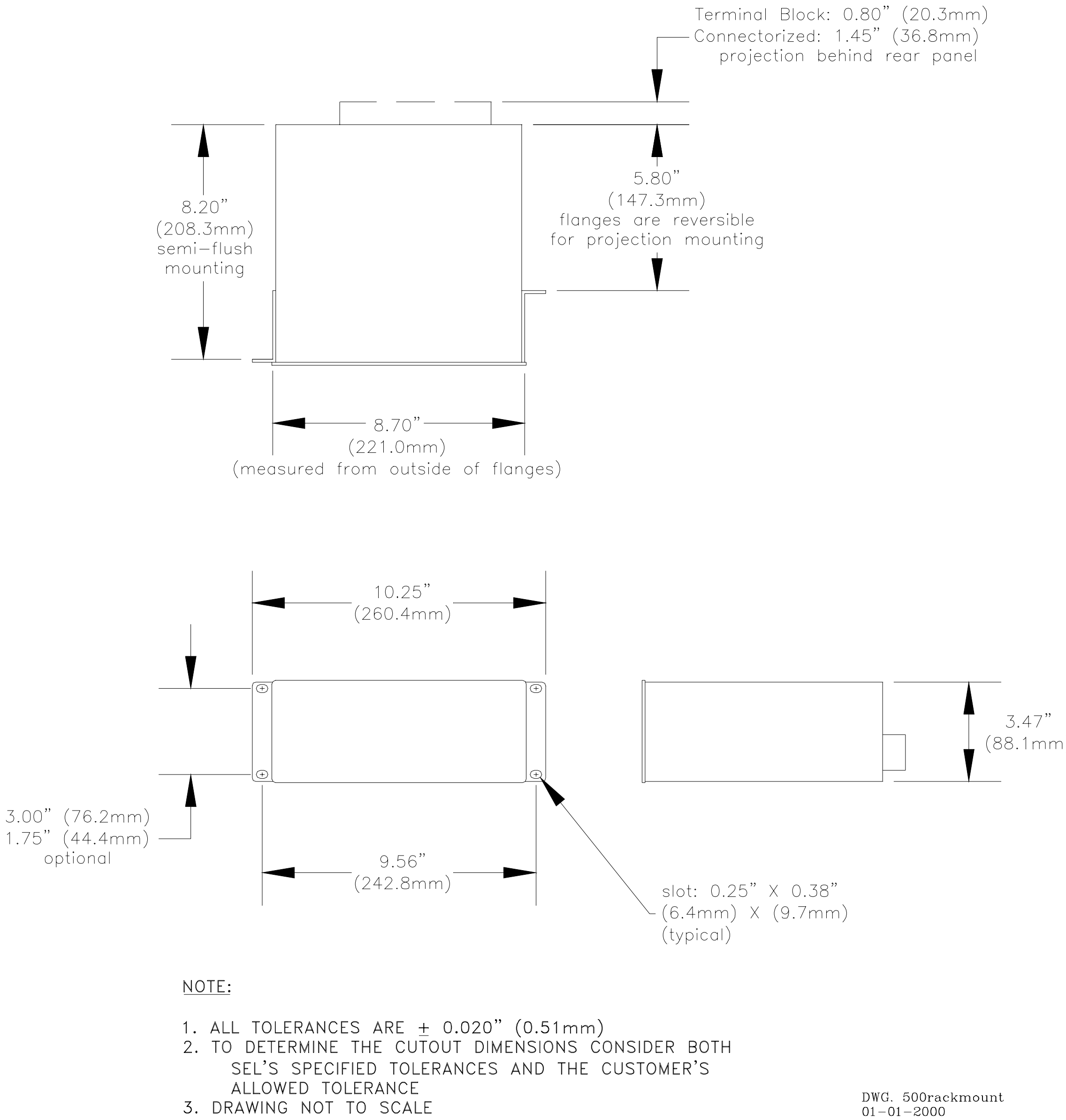


Figure 2.1: SEL-551 Relay Dimensions and Drill Plan for Single Rack-Mount Relay

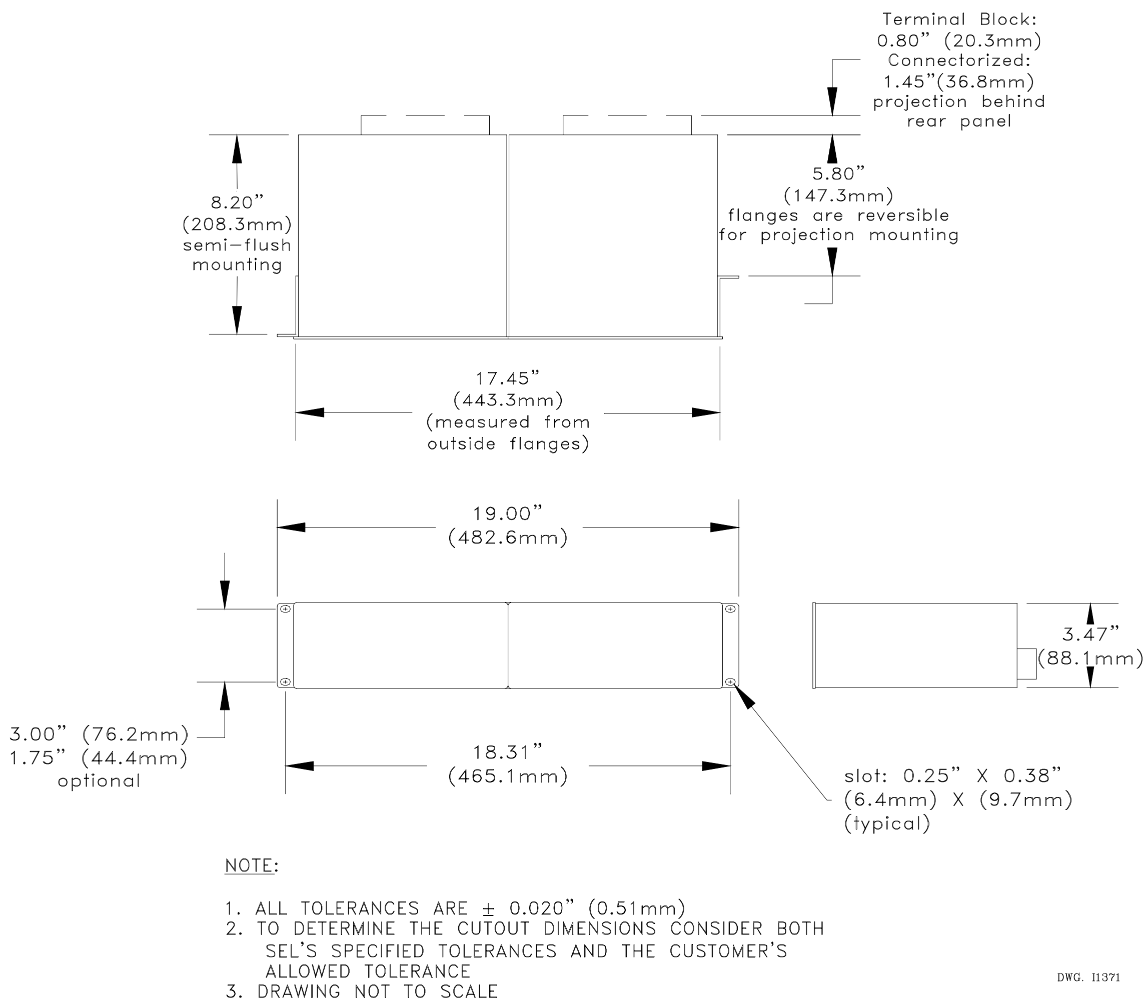


Figure 2.2: Relay Dimensions and Drill Plan for Mounting Two SEL-500 Series Relays Together Using Mounting Block (SEL P/N 9101)

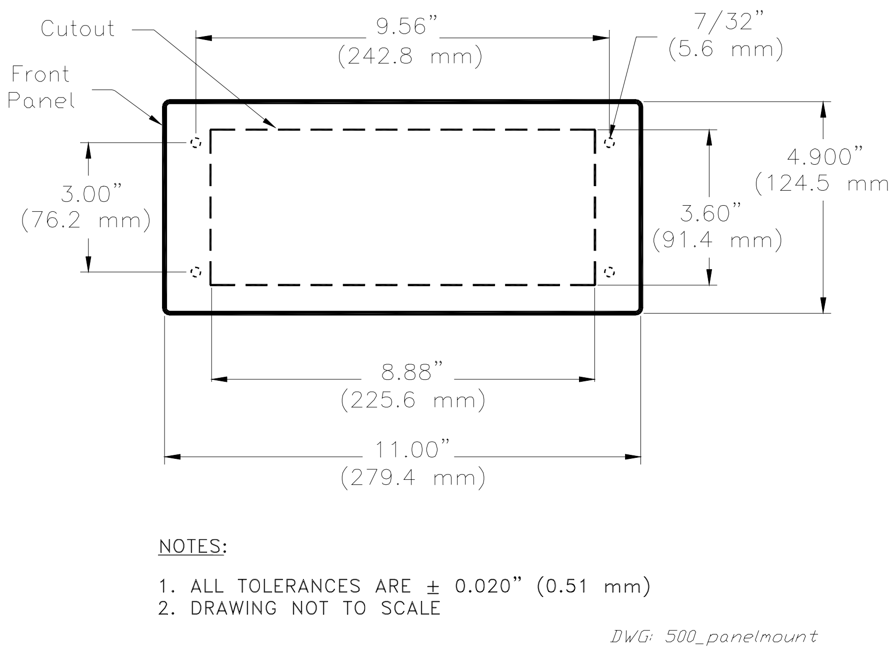


Figure 2.3: Panel Cutout and Drill Plan for Single Panel-Mount Relay

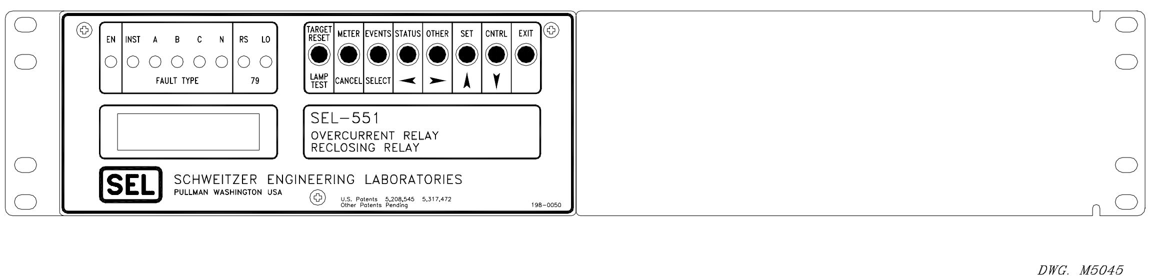


Figure 2.4: SEL-551 Relay Fitted with Mounting Bracket (SEL P/N 9100) for Mounting in 19-Inch Rack

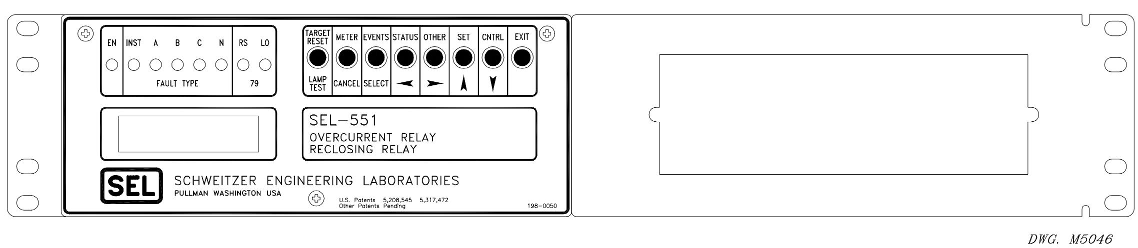


Figure 2.5: SEL-551 Relay Fitted with Mounting Bracket (SEL P/N 9102) for Mounting in 19-Inch Rack Including Cutout to Fit FT-1 Test Switch

TWO REAR-PANEL OPTIONS

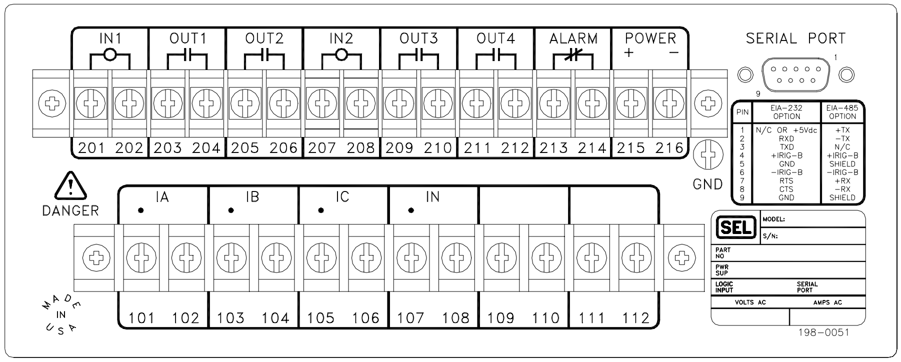


Figure 2.6: SEL-551 Relay Rear Panel (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option)

Conventional Terminal Blocks Option in Figure 2.6

Output contacts OUT1-OUT4 and ALARM are not polarity dependent.

Optoisolated inputs IN1 and IN2 are not polarity dependent.

All screws are size #6-32.

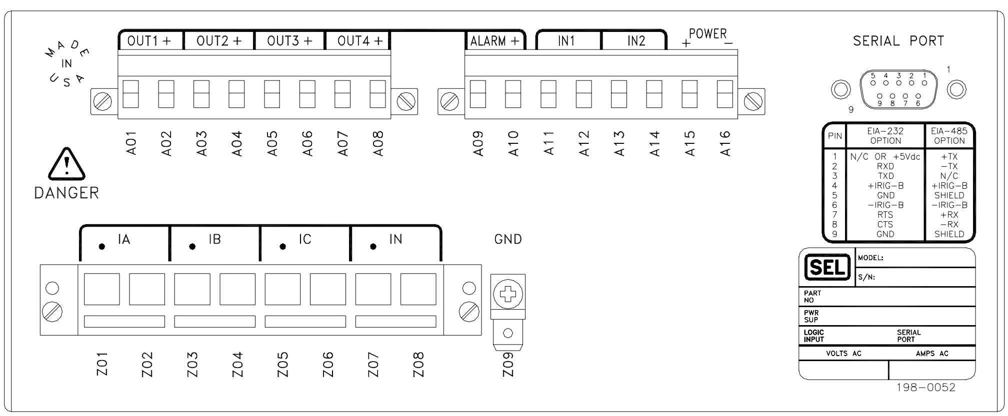


Figure 2.7: SEL-551 Relay Rear Panel (Plug-In Connectors Option)

Plug-In Connectors Option in Figure 2.7

Connector terminals A01-A16 accept wire size AWG 24 to 12 (install wires with a small slotted-tip screwdriver).

Output contacts OUT1-OUT4 and ALARM are polarity dependent (note the "+" above terminals A02, A04, A06, A08, and A10).

As an example, consider the connection of terminals A01 and A02 (output contact OUT1) in a circuit:

Terminal A02 (+) has to be at a higher voltage potential than terminal A01 in the circuit.

With this option, output contacts OUT1-OUT4 and ALARM are also high-current interrupting output contacts:

10 A for L/R = 40 ms at 125 Vdc
10 A for L/R = 20 ms at 250 Vdc

See ***High-Current Interrupting Output Contacts*** later in this section for more information.

Optoisolated inputs IN1 and IN2 are not polarity dependent.

Current input connector (terminals Z01-Z08):

- Contains current transformer shorting mechanisms
- Accepts wire size AWG 16 to 10 (special tool required to attach wire to connector)
- Can be ordered prewired

Ground connection (terminal Z09): tab size 0.250 inch x 0.032 inch, screw size #6-32.

Important: Improvements in Connectorized® SEL-551 Relay (Plug-In Connectors) Results in Part Number Changes.

The current transformer shorting connector (for current channel inputs IA, IB, IC, and IN) has been made more robust. This improvement makes the new connector design incompatible with the old design. Thus, presently constructed Connectorized SEL-551 Relays with this improved connector have a new part number (partial part numbers shown):

Old		New
05510J	→	05510W

The respective wiring harness part numbers for these old and new Connectorized SEL-551 Relays are (partial part numbers shown):

Old		New
W05510J	→	WA05510W

The other connectors on the connectorized SEL-551 Relay rear panel (power input, output contacts, etc.) are the same for the old or new model. Only the current transformer shorting connector has changed.

Figure 2.7 shows the rear panel for new model 05510W. This figure can also be used as a reference for old model 05510J. All terminal labeling/numbering remains the same.

High-Current Interrupting Output Contacts

Relays with plug-in connectors as shown in Figure 2.7 contain output contacts capable of interrupting load current up to ten amps. The output contacts contain internal contact arc suppressors that protect the output contacts from damage due to electrical arcs. Apply these output contacts to very sensitive, high speed loads or to heavy resistive or inductive loads up to their interrupt rating. No special connections are required to use the integral arc suppressors; however, the output contacts are polarity dependant as mentioned previously in this section.

The arc suppressors in the SEL-551 are different from the SEL-9501 Contact Arc Suppressor. The high-current interrupting output contacts in the SEL-551 have the same interrupt rating as the SEL-9501, but typically have less than 1 µA of leakage current, and exhibit virtually none of the let-through exhibited by the SEL-9501. See SEL Application Guide 97-23, ***SEL-9501 Contact Arc Suppressor Application Guidelines*** for more information regarding the SEL-9501 and the let-through phenomenon. A single SEL-9501 can theoretically be used to protect multiple contacts simultaneously, but the arc suppressors inside the SEL-551 protect only the SEL-551 output contacts.

The high-current interrupting output contacts in the SEL-551 are guaranteed to not turn on or latch up regardless of the rate of rise of voltage across the protected contacts (i.e., these arc suppressors do not exhibit SCR type latch up because they do not use SCRs).

SEL-551 RELAY AC/DC CONNECTION DIAGRAMS FOR EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS

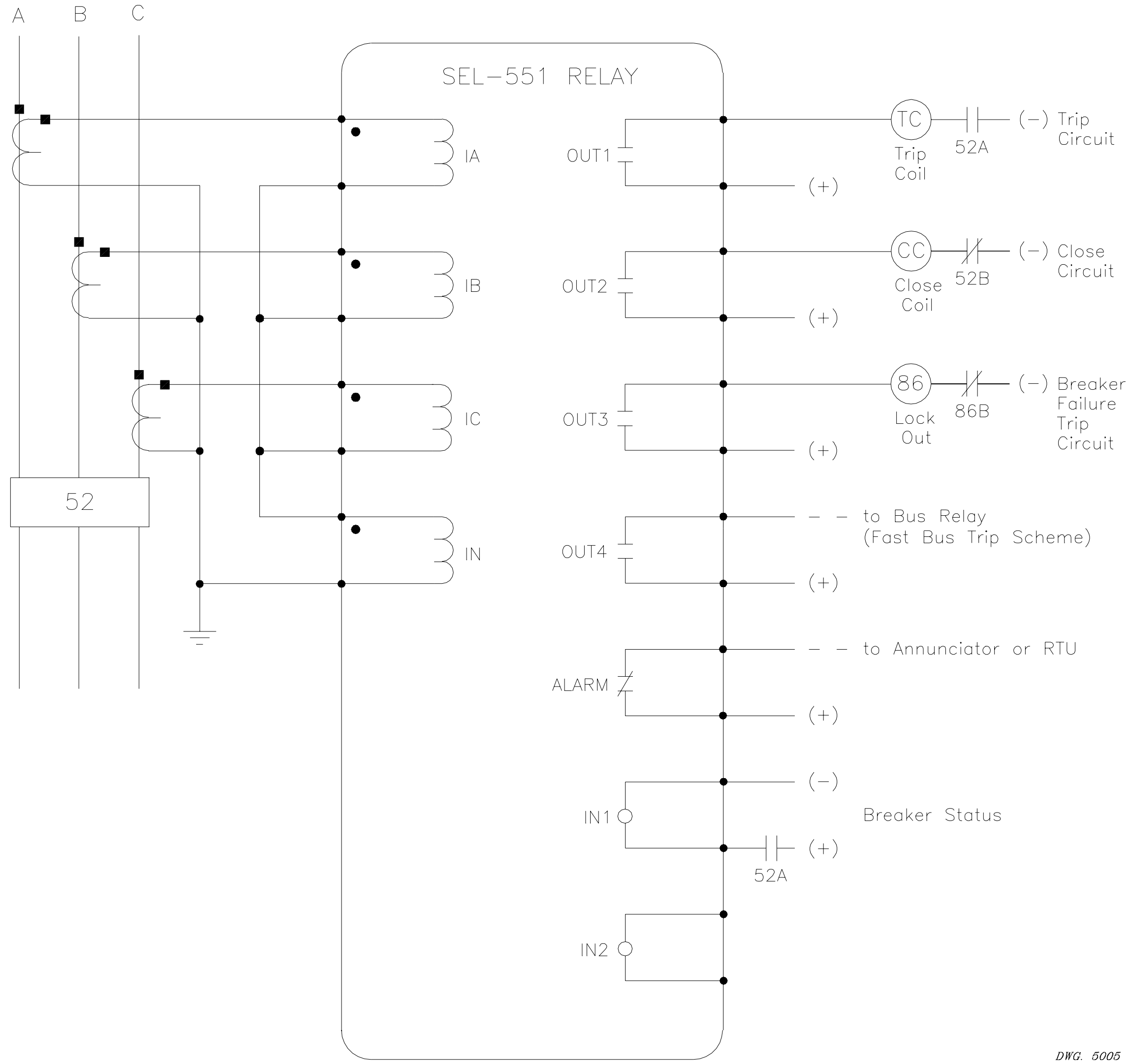


Figure 2.8: SEL-551 Relay Provides Overcurrent Protection and Reclosing for a Utility Distribution Feeder (Includes Fast Bus Trip Scheme)

For line recloser installations, an SEL-551 Relay is connected much like Figure 2.8.

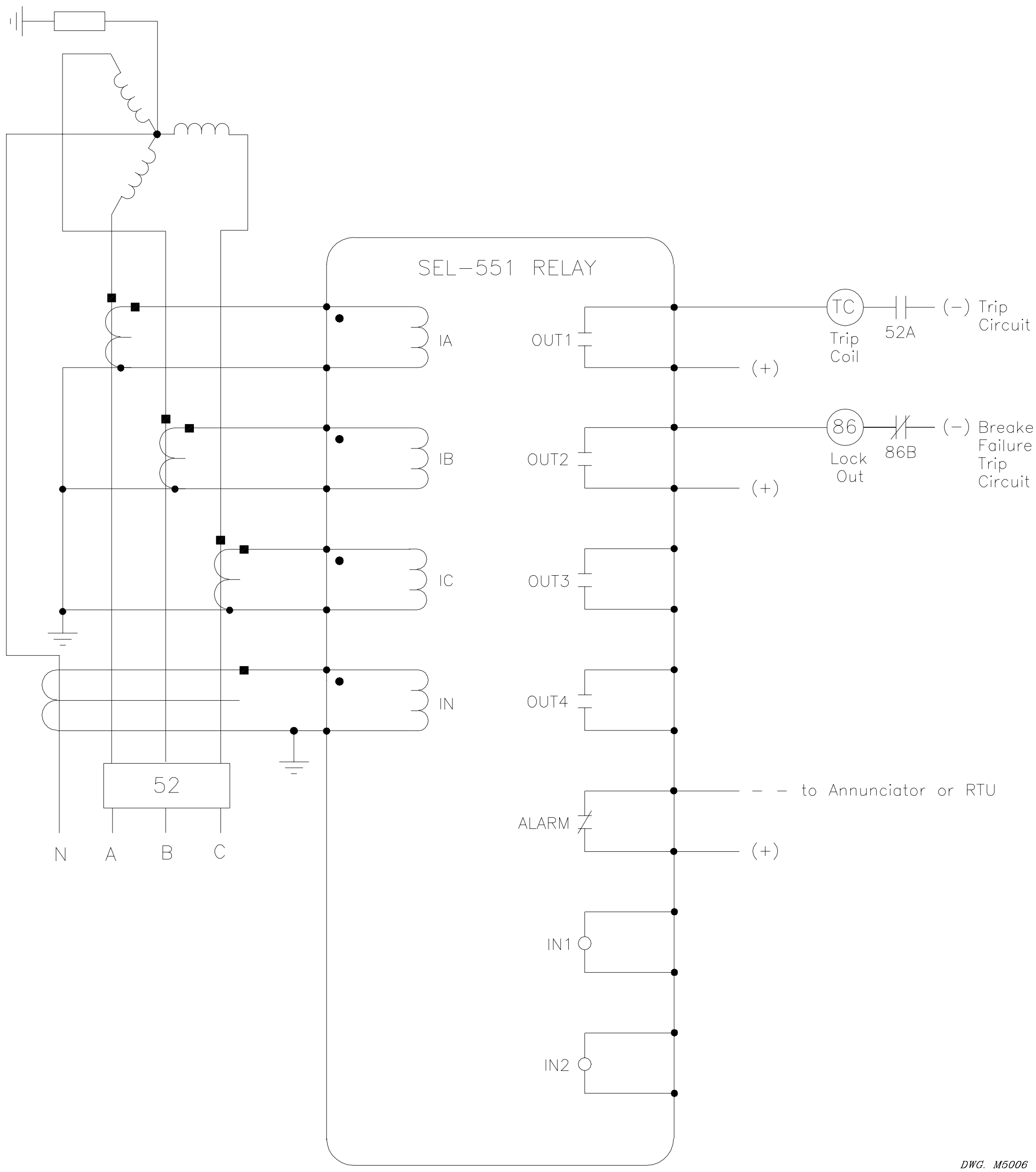


Figure 2.9: SEL-551 Relay Provides Overcurrent Protection for an Industrial Distribution Feeder (Core-Balance Current Transformer Connected to Current Input Channel IN)

A core-balance current transformer is often referred to as a zero-sequence, ground fault, or window current transformer.

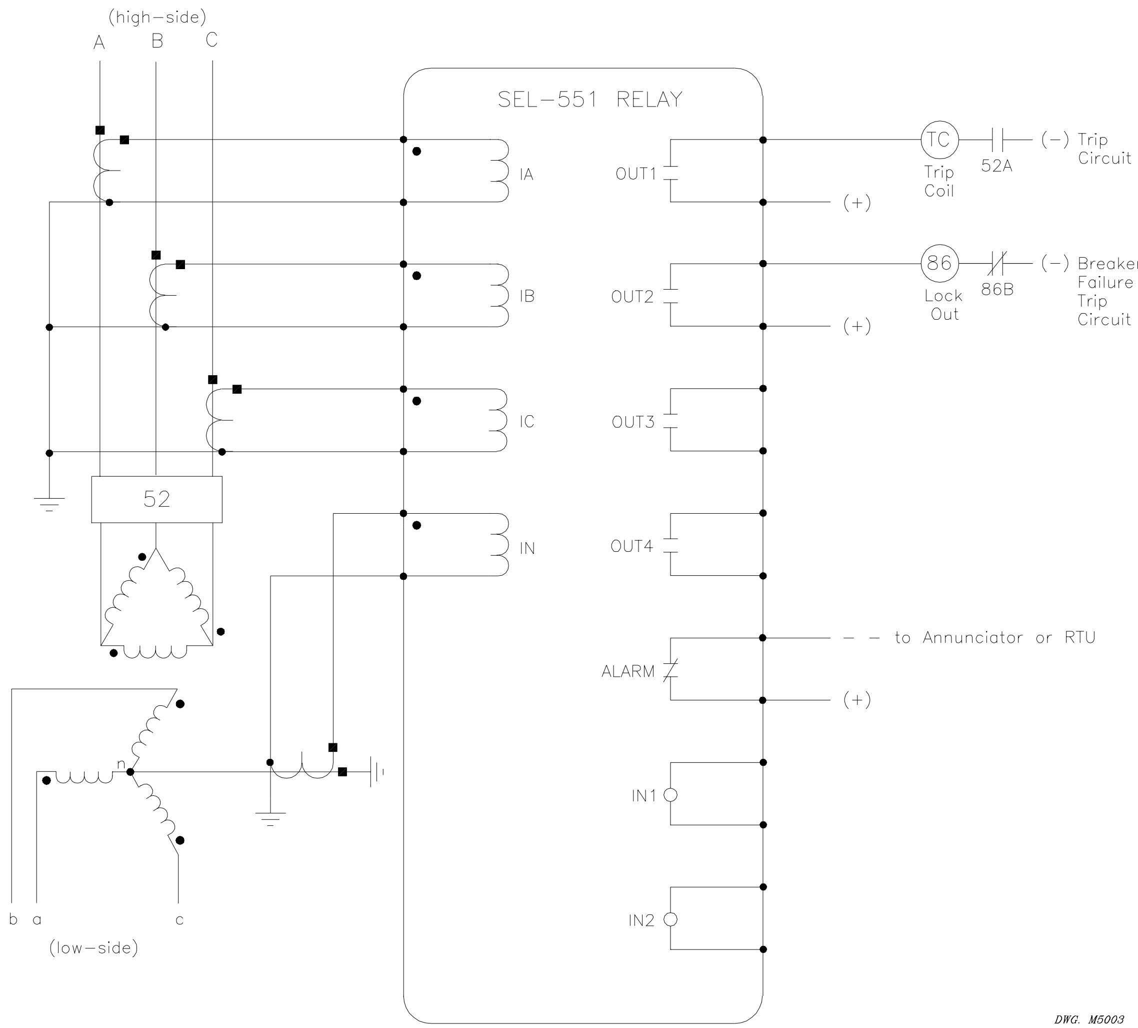


Figure 2.10: SEL-551 Relay Provides Overcurrent Protection for a Delta-Wye Transformer Bank

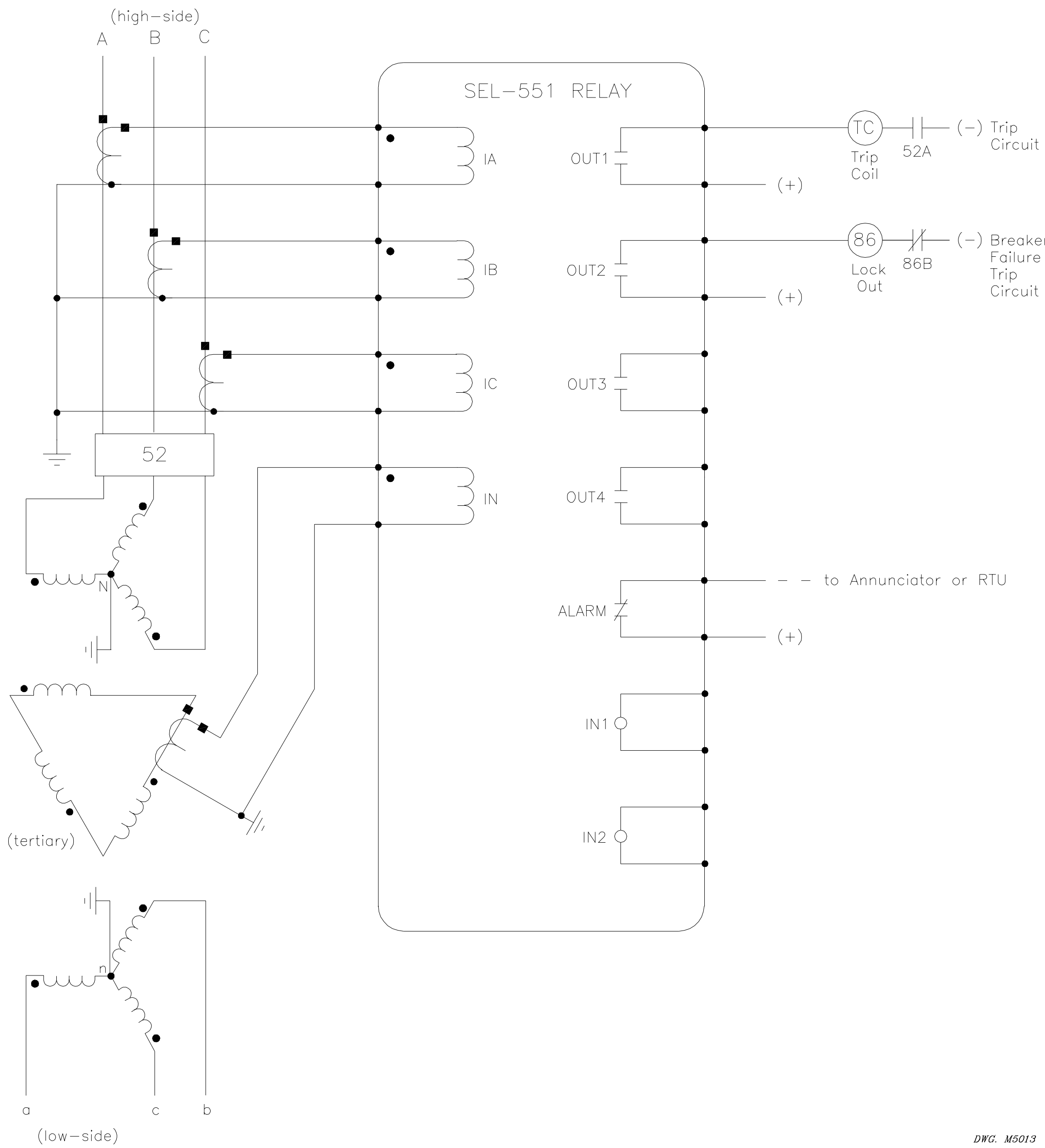


Figure 2.11: SEL-551 Relay Provides Overcurrent Protection for a Transformer Bank with a Tertiary Winding

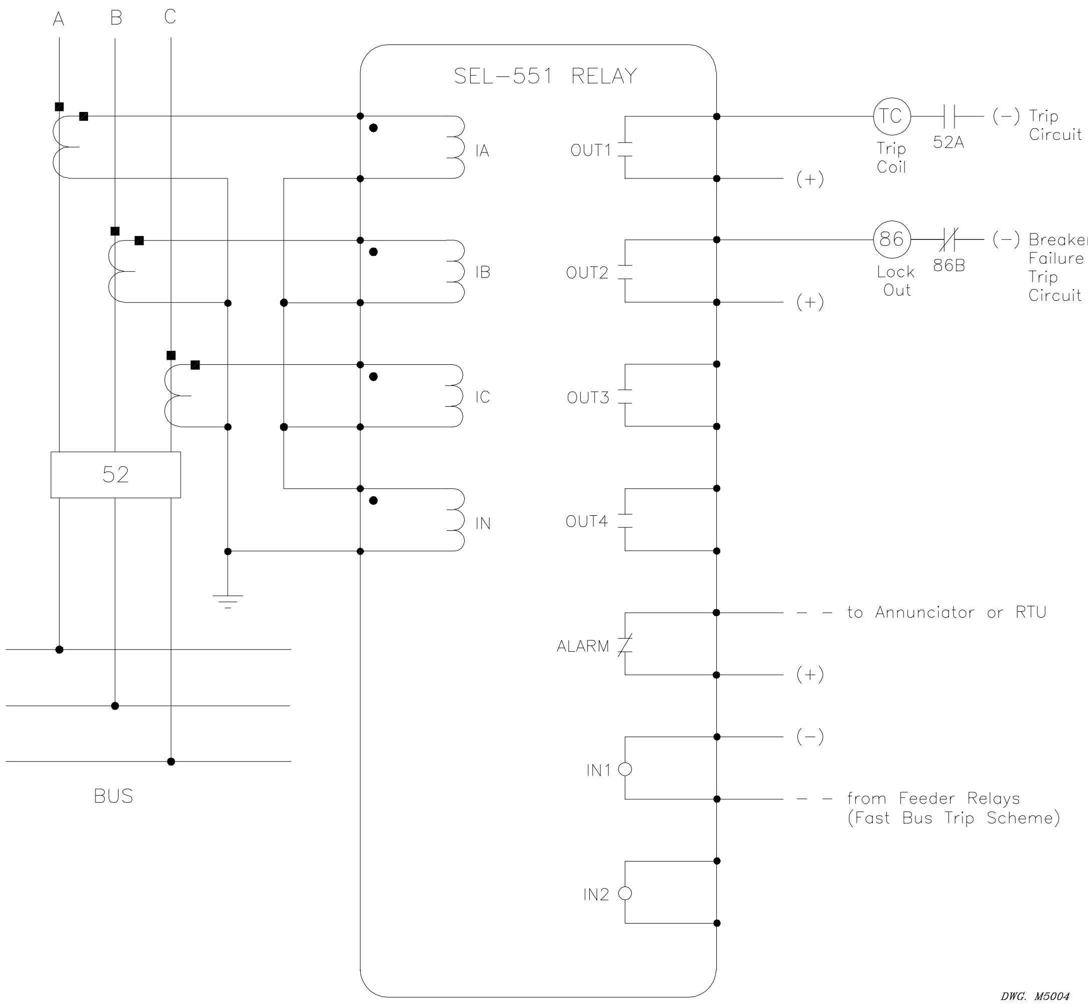


Figure 2.12: SEL-551 Relay Provides Overcurrent Protection for a Distribution Bus (Includes Fast Bus Trip Scheme)

The fast bus trip scheme is often referred to as a reverse interlocking or zone interlocking scheme.

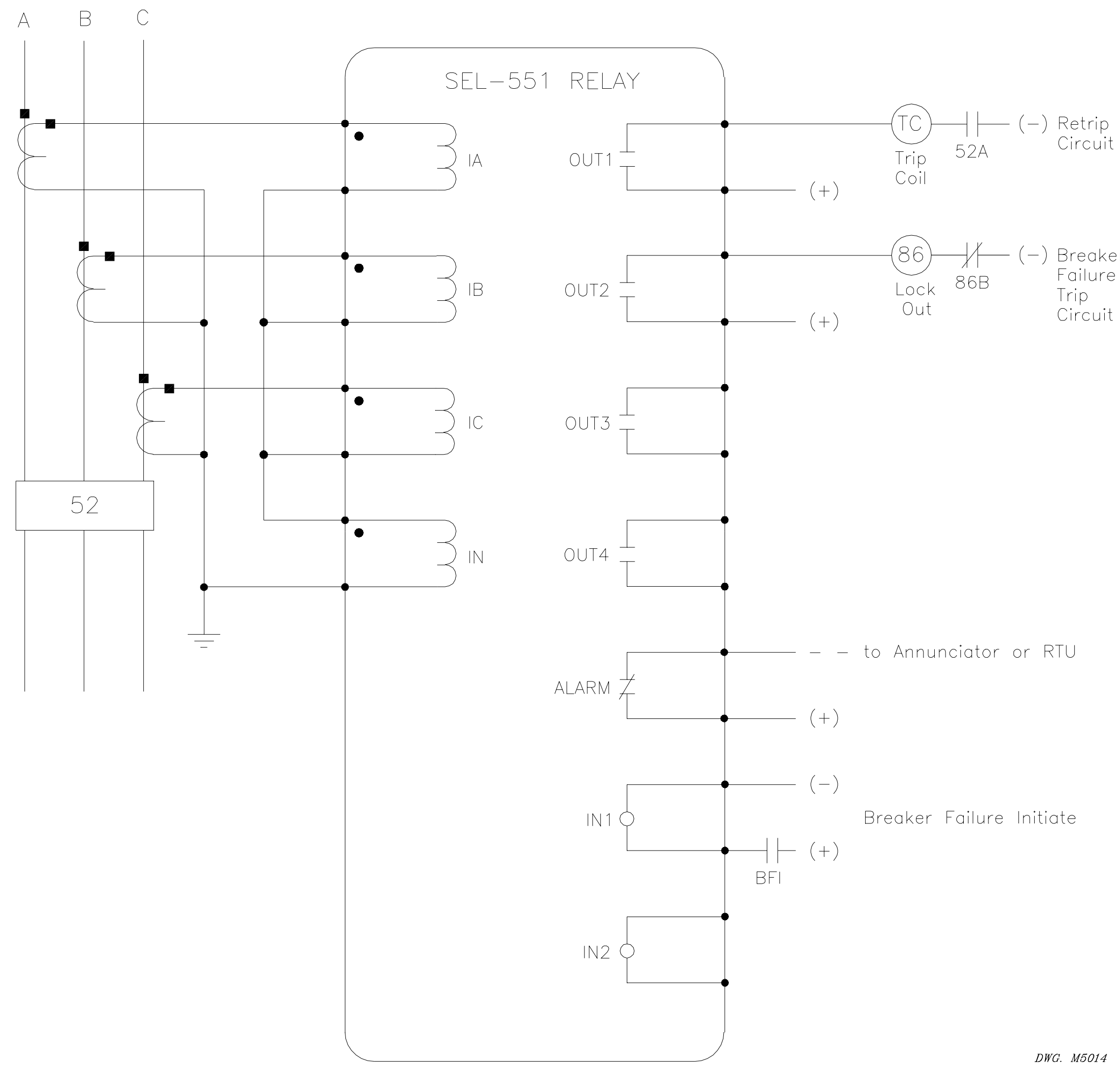


Figure 2.13: SEL-551 Relay Provides Dedicated Breaker Failure Protection

CIRCUIT BOARD JUMPERS AND BATTERY

<u>Control Voltage Jumpers</u> (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option Only)

Relays equipped with Conventional Terminal Blocks have field-changeable jumpers that select the control voltage for two digital inputs. The jumpers are factory-configured to the control voltage specified at time of ordering. The jumpers may be changed as outlined below.

Note: Relays equipped with plug-in connectors have fixed "level-sensitive" inputs that are factory-configured to the control voltage specified at time of ordering. These relays are not field-changeable.

Refer to ***General Specifications*** in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications*** for details on operating voltage and current levels.

To change the control input voltage range using internal jumpers, take the following steps:

1. Deenergize the relay.
2. Remove the three front-panel screws and the relay front panel.

⚠ **CAUTION**	The relay contains devices sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). When working on the relay with front or top cover removed, work surfaces and personnel must be properly grounded or equipment damage may result.

3. Disconnect the analog signal ribbon cable from the underside of the relay main board. Grasp the black knob on the front of the drawout assembly, and pull the assembly from the relay chassis.
4. Locate the control voltage jumpers near the rear edge of the relay main board. The jumpers are numbered JMP6 through JMP11. Refer to Figure 2.14.
5. Install or remove jumpers according to Table 2.1 to select the desired control voltage level.
6. Slide the drawout assembly into the relay chassis. Reconnect the analog signal ribbon cable. Replace the relay front panel and reenergize the relay.

Table 2.1: Required Control Voltage Jumper Positions for Applied Nominal Control Voltage (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option Only)

Nominal Control Voltage	Optoisolated Input IN1 Jumpers			Optoisolated Input IN2 Jumpers		
	JMP6	JMP7	JMP8	JMP9	JMP10	JMP11
250 Vdc	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •
125 Vdc	•–•	• •	• •	•–•	• •	• •
48 Vdc	•–•	•–•	• •	•–•	•–•	• •
24 Vdc	•–•	•–•	•–•	•–•	•–•	•–•

<u>Output Contact Jumpers</u> (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option Only)

Refer to Figure 2.14. Jumpers JMP1 through JMP5 select the contact type for the output contacts. With a jumper in the A position, the corresponding output contact is an “a” type output contact. An “a” type output contact is open when the output contact coil is deenergized and closed when the output contact coil is energized. With a jumper in the B position, the corresponding output contact is a “b” type output contact. A “b” type output contact is closed when the output contact coil is deenergized and open when the output contact coil is energized. These jumpers are soldered in place.

In Figure 2.14, note that the ALARM output contact is a “b” contact and the other output contacts are all “a” contacts. This is how these jumpers are configured in a standard relay shipment. Refer to Figure 3.23 for examples of output contact operation for different contact types.

Note: For a relay with Plug-In Connectors Option, the contact types are fixed. There are no jumpers available to change the contact types. Output contacts OUT1 through OUT4 are all “a” type contacts. The ALARM output contact is a “b” type contact.

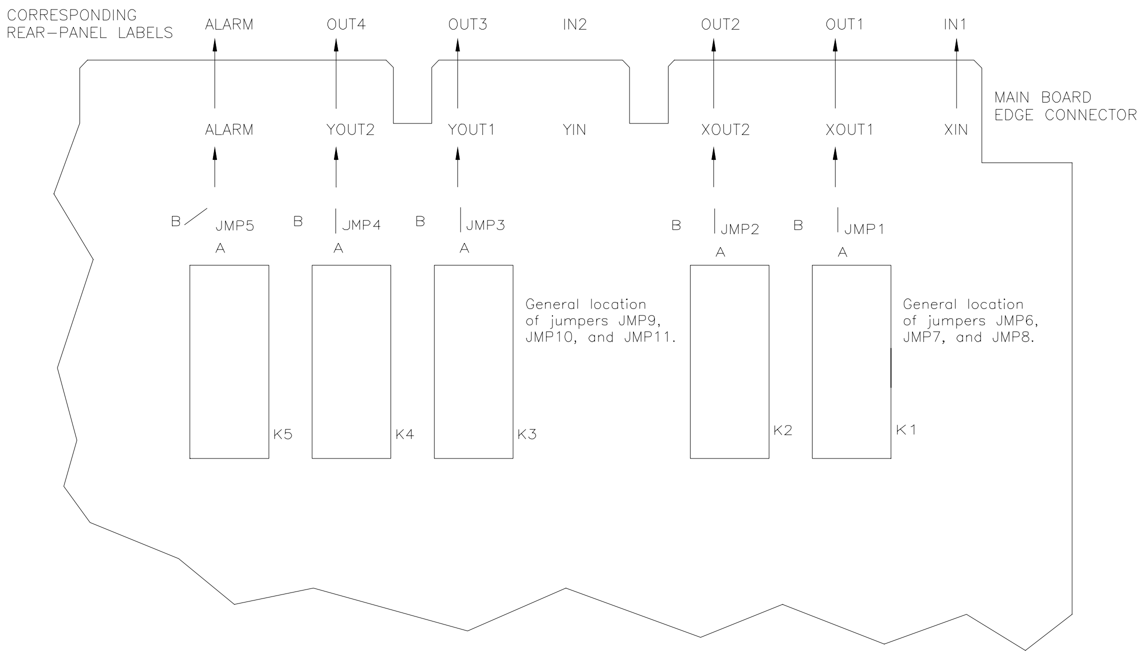


Figure 2.14: Input and Output Jumper Locations (Conventional Terminal Blocks Option Only)

Password and Breaker Jumpers

Password and Breaker jumpers are on the front edge of the relay main board between the front-panel LEDs and the control pushbuttons. Remove the relay front panel to change them.

Put Password jumper JMP22 (left-most jumper) in place to disable serial port and front-panel password protection. With the jumper removed, password security is enabled. View or set the passwords with the PASSWORD command (see ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***).

Put Breaker jumper JMP24 (right-most jumper) in place to enable the serial port commands OPEN, CLOSE, and PULSE. These commands are ignored while JMP24 is removed. These commands are used primarily to assert output contacts for circuit breaker control or testing purposes (see ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***).

EIA-232 Serial Communications Port Voltage Jumper (EIA-232 Option Only)

Jumper JMP12 is toward the rear of the main board, near the rear-panel EIA-232 serial communications port. This jumper connects or disconnects +5 Vdc to pin 1 on the EIA-232 serial communications port. In a standard relay shipment, jumper JMP12 would be removed (out-of-place) so that the +5 Vdc is not connected to pin 1 on the EIA-232 serial communications port. See Figure 5.1 in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***.

Output Contact OUT4 Control Jumper

Refer to Figure 2.15 and Table 2.2. Main board jumper JMP13 controls the operation of output contact OUT4. It provides the option of a second alarm output contact by changing the signal that drives output contact OUT4.

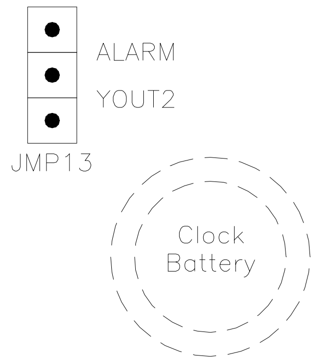


Figure 2.15: Output Contact OUT4 Control Jumper Location

Table 2.2: Required Position of Jumper JMP13 for Desired Output Contact OUT4 Operation

Position	Output Contact OUT4 Operation
ALARM YOUT2	Regular output contact OUT4 (operated by Relay Word bit OUT4). Jumper JMP13 comes in this position in a standard relay shipment.
ALARM YOUT2	Extra Alarm output contact (operated by alarm logic/circuitry). Relay Word bit OUT4 does not have any effect on output contact OUT4 when jumper JMP13 is in this position.

See Figure 3.23. If jumper JMP13 is in position ALARM and both output contacts OUT4 and ALARM are the same output contact type (a or b), they will be in the same state (closed or open). If jumper JMP13 is in position ALARM and output contacts OUT4 and ALARM are different output contact types (one is an "a" and one is a "b"), they will be in opposite states (one is closed and one is open).

Note: Some initial shipments of SEL-551 Relays did not have this jumper JMP13 feature.

Clock Battery

A lithium battery powers the relay clock (date and time) if the external DC source is lost or removed. The battery is a 3 V lithium coin cell. At room temperature (25°C), the battery will nominally operate for 10 years at rated load.

If the DC source is lost or disconnected, the battery discharges to power the clock. When the relay is powered from an external source, the battery only experiences a low self-discharge rate. Thus, battery life can extend well beyond the nominal 10 years because the battery rarely has to discharge after the relay is installed. The battery cannot be recharged.

⚠ **CAUTION**	There is danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with Ray-O-Vac® no. BR2335 or equivalent recommended by manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

If the battery voltage is out-of-tolerance, an automatic status message is sent to the serial port and the front-panel display.

To change the battery, take the following steps:

1. Deenergize the relay.

⚠ **CAUTION**	The relay contains devices sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). When working on the relay with front or top cover removed, work surfaces and personnel must be properly grounded or equipment damage may result.

2. Remove the three front-panel screws and the relay front panel.
3. Disconnect the analog signal ribbon cable from the underside of the relay main board. Grasp the black knob on the front of the drawout assembly, and pull the assembly from the relay chassis.
4. Locate the battery on the right-hand side of the relay main board.
5. Remove the battery from beneath the clip, and install a new one. The positive side (+) of the battery faces up.
6. Slide the drawout assembly into the relay chassis. Reconnect the analog signal ribbon cable. Replace the relay front panel and reenergize the relay.
7. Set the relay date and time via serial communications port or front panel (see ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** or ***Section 6: Front Panel Interface***, respectively).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 3: RELAY ELEMENTS AND LOGIC 3-1

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 3: RELAY ELEMENTS AND LOGIC

RELAY WORD BITS AND SELOGIC® CONTROL EQUATIONS

This section describes relay elements and logic with numerous figures and accompanying text. Details on setting ranges are given in the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***. See the ***SHO command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for a listing of the factory settings shipped with the relay.

Relay Word Bits

The outputs of the logic in most of the figures in this section are labeled Relay Word bits. Relay Word bits have label names (e.g., 51P1T, TRIP, CLOSE, etc.). They are logic points that can have a state of:

1 (logical 1) or 0 (logical 0)

depending on the operation of the associated logic. Logical 1 represents an element being picked up, timed out, or otherwise asserted. Logical 0 represents an element being dropped out or otherwise deasserted. All Relay Word bits and their descriptions are shown in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and are used in SELOGIC Control Equations.

SELOGIC Control Equations

SELOGIC Control Equation settings are the inputs for the logic in many of the figures in this section. See the ***SELOGIC Control Equations Setting Sheet*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for a listing and short description of each of the SELOGIC Control Equation settings. See the ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for a listing of the factory SELOGIC Control Equation settings shipped with the relay. Create traditional or advanced custom schemes with SELOGIC Control Equations.

SELOGIC Control Equation settings are written in Boolean algebra logic, combining Relay Word bits together with different operators. Parentheses can also be used in SELOGIC Control Equation settings. More than one set of parentheses can be used in a given SELOGIC Control Equations setting, but they cannot be “nested” (parentheses within parentheses). See ***Trip Logic*** and ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section for examples of using parentheses (factory settings for ULTR and 79BRS, respectively). Operators in a SELOGIC Control Equations setting are processed in the following order:

Table 3.1: Processing Order of SELOGIC Control Equation Operators

Operator	Logic Function
( )	parentheses
!	NOT
*	AND
+	OR

In addition to Relay Word bits, numerals:

1 (logical 1) or 0 (logical 0)

can be entered in a SELOGIC Control Equations setting. If a SELOGIC Control Equations setting is set equal to 1, it is always "asserted/on/enabled." If a SELOGIC Control Equations setting is set equal to 0, it is always "deasserted/off/disabled." Under the ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***, note that a number of the factory SELOGIC Control Equation settings are set equal to 1 or 0.

Limitations

Any single SELOGIC Control Equations setting is limited to 9 Relay Word bits that can be combined together with the SELOGIC Control Equations operators listed in Table 3.1. To get around this limitation, a SELOGIC Variable (SELOGIC Control Equations settings SV1 through SV14) can be used as an intermediate setting step.

For example, presume that the trip equation (SELOGIC Control Equations setting TR) needs more than 9 Relay Word bits in its equation setting. Part of the desired equation is put into the SELOGIC Control Equations setting SV1. The resultant SELOGIC Variable output (Relay Word bit SV1) is then set in SELOGIC Control Equations setting TR.

Note in Table 3.2 that the SELOGIC Variables (SELOGIC Control Equations settings SV1 through SV14) are processed after the trip equation (SELOGIC Control Equations setting TR). Thus, any tripping via Relay Word bit SV1 is delayed one processing interval (1/8-cycle). For most applications, this is probably of no consequence.

For all the SELOGIC Control Equations settings in total, they have a combined limit of 250 Relay Word bits that can be combined together with the SELOGIC Control Equations operators listed in Table 3.1.

Processing Order and Processing Interval

The relay elements and logic (and corresponding SELOGIC Control Equation settings and resultant Relay Word bits) are processed in the order shown in Table 3.2 (top to bottom). They are processed every eighth-cycle (1/8-cycle), and the Relay Word bit states (logical 1 or logical 0) are updated with each eighth cycle pass. Thus, the relay processing interval is 1/8-cycle. Once a Relay Word bit is updated during an eighth-cycle pass, it retains the state (logical 1 or logical 0) until it is updated again on the next eighth-cycle pass.

The Display Points (DP1 through DP8) are described in ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface***. The Event Report Triggers (ER1 and ER2) are described in ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER***. The other items in Table 3.2 are described in the rest of this section, in the order given in Table 3.2. The exception to this order is ***Demand Ammetering*** which is described near the end of this section.

Table 3.2: Processing Order of Relay Elements and Logic (top to bottom)

Relay Elements and Logic (corresponding SELOGIC Control Equations listed in parentheses)	Resultant Relay Word Bits
Optoisolated Inputs	IN1, IN2
Local Control Switches	LB1-LB8
Remote Control Switches	RB1-RB8
Demand Ammetering	PDEM, NDEM, GDEM, QDEM
Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements	50P1-50P6, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50N1, 50N2, 50G1, 50G2, 50Q1, 50Q2
Time-Overcurrent Elements (51P1TC, 51P2TC, 51N1TC, 51G1TC, 51Q1TC,51Q2TC)	51P1, 51P2, 51N1, 51G1, 51Q1, 51Q2, 51P1T, 51P2T, 51N1T, 51G1T, 51Q1T, 51Q2T, 51P1R, 51P2R, 51N1R, 51G1R, 51Q1R, 51Q2R
Trip Logic (TR, ULTR)	TRIP
Close Logic (52A, CL, ULCL) Reclosing Relay (79RI, 79RIS, 79DTL, 79DLS, 79SKP, 79STL, 79BRS, 79SEQ)	CLOSE, CF, 79RS, 79CY, 79LO, SH0, SH1, SH2, SH3, SH4
SELOGIC Variables/Timers (SV1-SV14)	SV1-SV14, SV5T-SV14T
Output Contacts (OUT1-OUT4)	OUT1-OUT4
Display Points (DP1-DP8)	
Event Report Triggers (ER1, ER2)	

OPTOISOLATED INPUTS

Relay Word bits IN1 and IN2 follow optoisolated inputs IN1 and IN2, respectively. See Figure 3.1 for an example of an energized and deenergized optoisolated input and corresponding Relay Word bit states. Note the built-in pickup and dropout times of 0.25 cycles for energization or deenergization debounce.

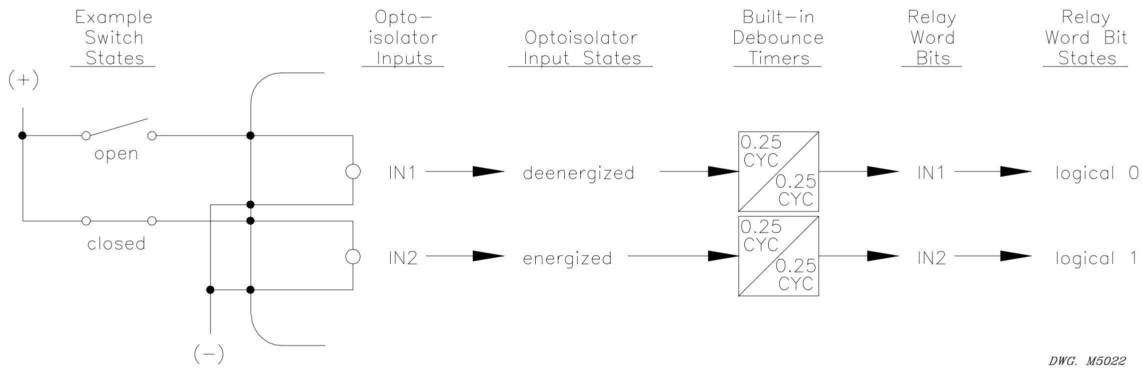


Figure 3.1: Example Operation of Optoisolated Inputs IN1 and IN2

There are no optoisolated input settings such as:

IN1 =

IN2 =

Optoisolated inputs IN1 and IN2 receive their function by how their corresponding Relay Word bits IN1 and IN2 are used in SELOGIC Control Equations.

Factory Settings Example

Relay Word bit IN1 is used in the factory settings for the SELOGIC Control Equations circuit breaker status setting:

52A = IN1

Connect input IN1 to a 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact. See ***Close Logic*** and ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section for more information on SELOGIC Control Equations setting 52A.

Input IN1 is also used in other factory settings discussed later in this section (i.e., SELOGIC Control Equation settings 79RIS and DP2). Just because Relay Word bit IN1 is assigned to the circuit breaker status setting 52A, it does not mean that Relay Word bit IN1 cannot be used in other SELOGIC Control Equation settings.

In the factory settings, Relay Word bit IN2 is not used.

Additional Settings Examples

52b Circuit Breaker Auxiliary Contact

If a 52b circuit breaker auxiliary contact is connected to input IN1, the setting is changed to:

52A = !IN1 [!IN1 = NOT(IN1)]

Time-Qualify Optoisolated Inputs

If an input needs to be debounced or time-qualified more than the built-in 0.25 cycles, assign the input to a SELOGIC Variables timer (see Figure 3.21):

SV6 = IN1

The output of the timer (Relay Word bit SV6T) can then be used in place of Relay Word bit IN1. For example, the timer output can be assigned to the SELOGIC Control Equations circuit breaker status setting:

52A = SV6T

Other Examples

Other example SELOGIC Control Equation settings in this section use the optoisolated inputs IN1 and IN2 for such applications as breaker failure initiation, time-overcurrent element torque control, reclose initiation, and reclose timing stall condition.

LOCAL CONTROL SWITCHES

Local control switches emulate traditional panel switches and are operated via the front-panel keyboard/display only (see ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface;*** CNTRL pushbutton).

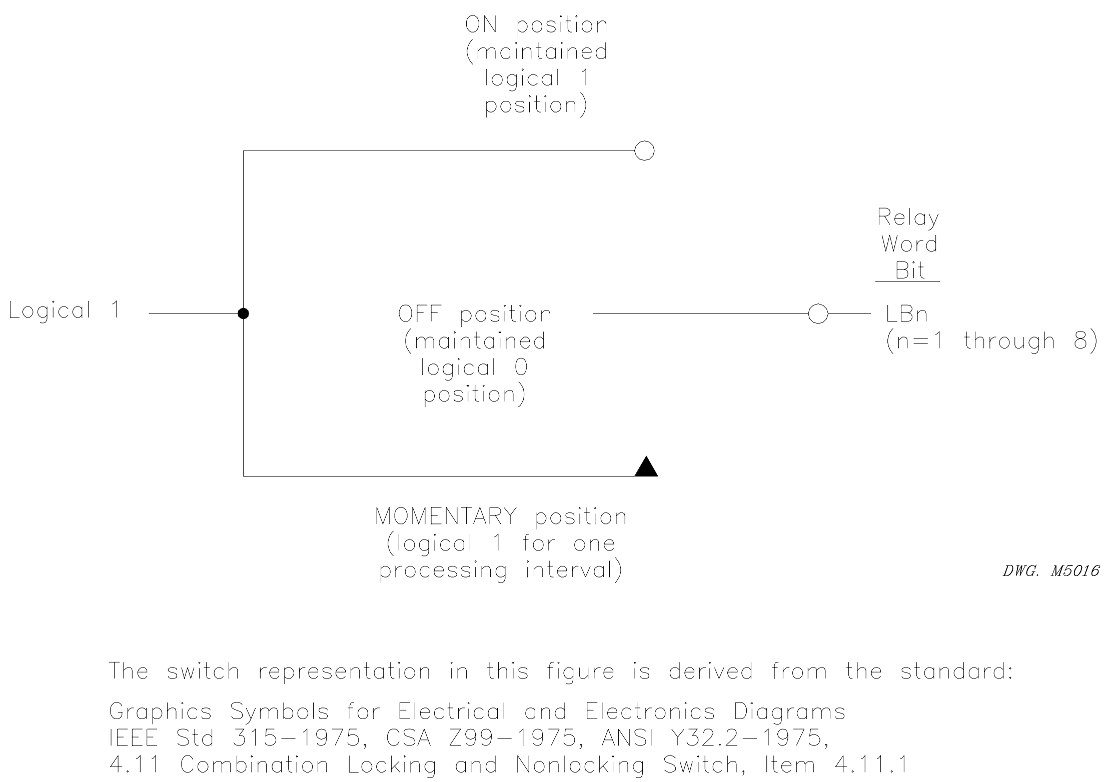


Figure 3.2: Local Control Switches Drive Local Bits LB1 Through LB8

The output of the local control switch in Figure 3.2 is a Relay Word bit (local bit LBn, n = 1 through 8). These local bits are used in SELOGIC Control Equations. For a given local control switch, the local control switch positions are enabled by making corresponding label settings.

Table 3.3: Correspondence Between Local Control Switch Positions and Label Settings

Switch Position	Label Setting	Setting Definition	Logic State
ON	SLBn	“Set” Local bit LBn	logical 1
OFF	CLBn	“Clear” Local bit LBn	logical 0
MOMENTARY	PLBn	“Pulse” Local bit LBn	logical 1 for one processing interval

Each local control switch also has a corresponding “name” label setting NLBn. Label settings are made with serial port command ***SET T*** and viewed with serial port command ***SHO T*** (see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***).

Any given local control switch can be configured to be one of the following three switch types:

ON/OFF OFF/MOMENTARY ON/OFF/MOMENTARY

Table 3.4: Correspondence Between Local Control Switch Types and Required Label Settings

Local Switch Type	Label NLBn	Label CLBn	Label SLBn	Label PLBn
ON/OFF	X	X	X	
OFF/MOMENTARY	X	X		X
ON/OFF/MOMENTARY	X	X	X	X

If a local control switch is not being used, “null out” all its corresponding label settings to make it inoperable (see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***). The local bit that is “driven” by this inoperable local control switch is fixed at logical 0.

Factory Settings Example

Local bits LB1, LB3, and LB4 are used in a number of the factory settings in this section. The factory settings examples control reclose enable/disable, manual tripping, and manual closing. Their corresponding local control switch position label settings are:

Local Bit	Label Settings	Function
LB1	NLB1 = RECLOSER	enables/disables reclosing relay; see ***Reclosing Relay*** (setting 79DTL) in this section
	CLB1 = DISABLE	OFF position
	SLB1 = ENABLE	ON position
	PLB1 =	MOMENTARY position - not used
LB3	NLB3 = MANUAL TRIP	trips breaker and drive reclosing relay to lockout; see ***Trip Logic*** and ***Reclosing Relay*** (setting 79DTL) in this section
	CLB3 = RETURN	OFF position (“return from MOMENTARY” position)
	SLB3 =	ON position - not used
	PLB3 = TRIP	MOMENTARY position
LB4	NLB4 = MANUAL CLOSE	closes breaker, separate from reclosing relay algorithm; see ***Close Logic*** in this section
	CLB4 = RETURN	OFF position (“return from MOMENTARY” position)
	SLB4 =	ON position - not used
	PLB4 = CLOSE	MOMENTARY position

The operation of these local control switches through the front-panel is demonstrated in ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface***.

Additional Settings Examples

Other application ideas for local bits are:

ground relay enable/disable

remote control supervision

sequence coordination enable/disable

Local bits can be applied to almost any control scheme.

Local Bit States Retained When Power is Lost or Settings Changed

Power Loss

The states of the local bits (Relay Word bits LB1 through LB8) are retained if power is lost to the relay and then it is restored. If a local control switch is in the ON position (corresponding local bit is asserted to logical 1) when power is lost, it will come back in the ON position (corresponding local bit is still asserted to logical 1) when power is restored. If a local control switch is in the OFF position (corresponding local bit is deasserted to logical 0) when power is lost, it will come back in the OFF position (corresponding local bit is still deasserted to logical 0) when power is restored. This is akin to a traditional installation with front-panel control switches. If power is lost to the panel, the front-panel control switches remain in position.

Settings Change

If relay settings are changed, the states of the local bits (Relay Word bits LB1 through LB8) are retained, much like in the preceding "Power Loss" explanation. The exception is if a new local control switch is configured as an OFF/MOMENTARY switch. Then, the corresponding local bit is forced to start at logical 0 after the settings change, regardless of the local bit state before the settings change.

If the local control switch is made inoperable because of a settings change, the corresponding local bit is fixed at logical 0, regardless of the local bit state before the settings change.

REMOTE CONTROL SWITCHES

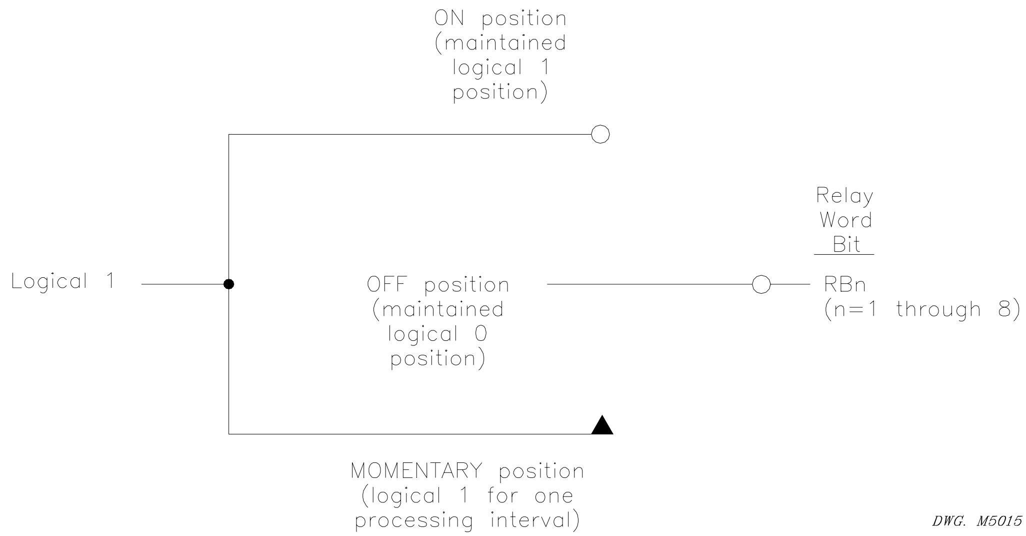
Remote control switches are operated via the serial communications port only (see ***CON Command*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***).

The output of the remote control switch in Figure 3.3 is a Relay Word bit (remote bit RBn, n = 1 through 8). These remote bits are used in SELOGIC Control Equations.

Any given remote control switch can be put in one of the following three positions:

ON	(logical 1)
OFF	(logical 0)
MOMENTARY	(logical 1 for one processing interval)

With SELOGIC Control Equations, the remote bits can be used in applications similar to those that local bits are used in (see ***Local Control Switches*** earlier in this section).



The switch representation in this figure is derived from the standard:

Graphic Symbols for Electrical and Electronics Diagrams
IEEE Std 315–1975, CSA Z99–1975, ANSI Y32.2–1975
4.11 Combination Locking and Nonlocking Switch, Item 4.11.1

Figure 3.3: Remote Control Switches Drive Remote Bits RB1 Through RB8

Remote Bit States Not Retained When Power is Lost

The states of the remote bits (Relay Word bits RB1 through RB8) are not retained if power is lost to the relay and then it is restored. The remote control switches come back in the OFF position (corresponding remote bit is deasserted to logical 0) when power is restored to the relay.

Remote Bit States Retained When Settings Changed

If relay settings are changed, the states of the remote bits (Relay Word bits RB1 through RB8) are retained. If a remote control switch is in the ON position (corresponding remote bit is asserted to logical 1) before a settings change, it will come back in the ON position (corresponding remote bit is still asserted to logical 1) after the settings change. If a remote control switch is in the OFF position (corresponding remote bit is deasserted to logical 0) before a settings change, it will come back in the OFF position (corresponding remote bit is still deasserted to logical 0) after the settings change.

INSTANTANEOUS OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

See the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for instantaneous overcurrent element setting range information.

See ***Trip Logic*** in this section for an example of tripping with a phase instantaneous overcurrent element (setting TR).

See ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section for an example of using a phase instantaneous overcurrent element to skip a reclosing shot (setting 79SKP).

See ***SELOGIC Control Equation Variables/Timers*** in this section to create definite-time overcurrent elements with SELOGIC Control Equations (combining instantaneous overcurrent elements with timers.)

Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

Six phase instantaneous overcurrent elements (50P1 through 50P6) are available (see Figure 3.4). Their pickup settings (50P1P through 50P6P, respectively) are compared to the magnitude of the maximum phase current (I_P = maximum of I_A, I_B, or I_C).

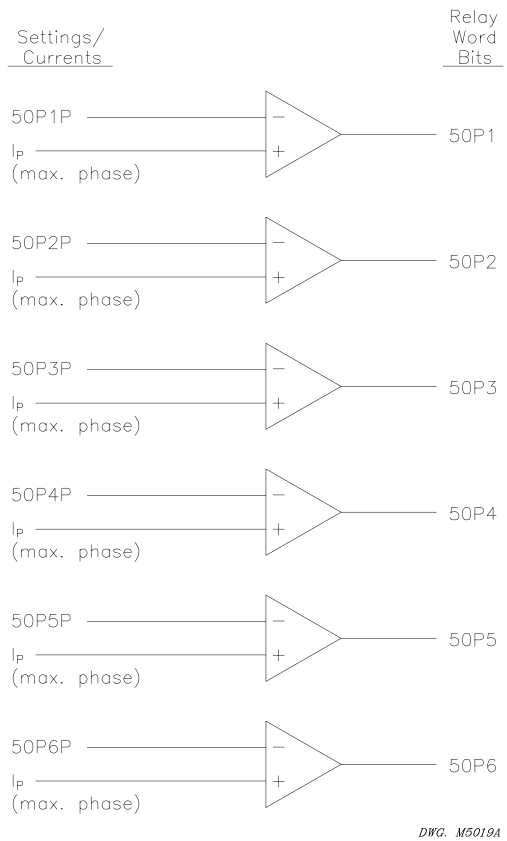


Figure 3.4: Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50P1 Through 50P6

Example 50P1 element operation:

I_P > pickup setting 50P1P, then Relay Word bit 50P1 = logical 1

$I_P \leq$ pickup setting 50P1P, then Relay Word bit 50P1 = logical 0

If pickup setting 50P1P is set to 50P1P = OFF, then element 50P1 is disabled. Relay Word bit 50P1 equals logical 0 at all times.

The other five phase instantaneous overcurrent elements (50P2 through 50P6) operate similarly.

Single-Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

Single-phase instantaneous overcurrent elements (50A, 50B, and 50C) are available (see Figure 3.5). The pickup setting (50ABCP, used for all three single-phase elements) is compared to the magnitude of the single-phase current (I_A, I_B, and I_C).

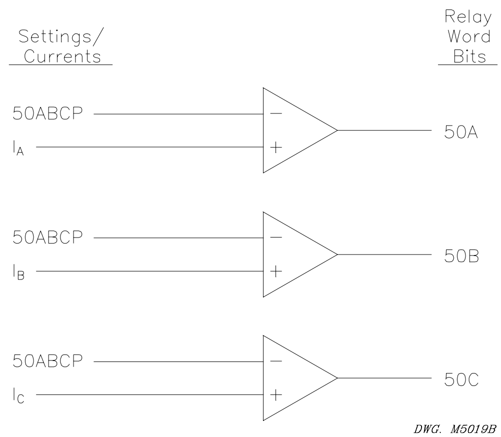


Figure 3.5: Single-Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50A, 50B, and 50C

Example 50A element operation:

I_A > pickup setting 50ABCP, then Relay Word bit 50A = logical 1

$I_A \leq$ pickup setting 50ABCP, then Relay Word bit 50A = logical 0

If pickup setting 50ABCP is set to 50ABCP = OFF, then element 50A is disabled. Relay Word bit 50A equals logical 0 at all times.

The other two phase instantaneous overcurrent elements (50B and 50C) operate similarly.

Neutral Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

Two neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent elements (50N1 and 50N2) are available (see Figure 3.6). Their pickup settings (50N1 and 50N2, respectively) are compared to the magnitude of the neutral ground current (I_N). This current is from separate neutral current input channel IN (see Figure 1.3).

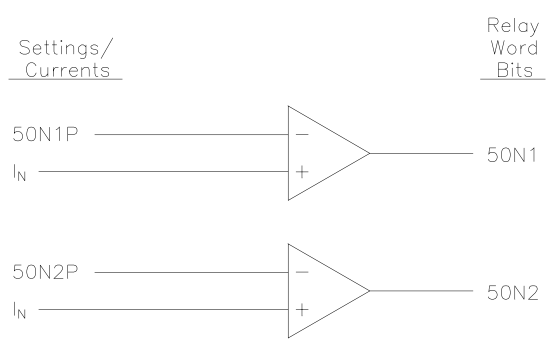


Figure 3.6: Neutral Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50N1 and 50N2

Example 50N1 element operation:

I_N > pickup setting 50N1P, then Relay Word bit 50N1 = logical 1

$I_N \leq$ pickup setting 50N1P, then Relay Word bit 50N1 = logical 0

If pickup setting 50N1P is set to 50N1P = OFF, then element 50N1 is disabled. Relay Word bit 50N1 equals logical 0 at all times.

The second neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element (50N2) operates similarly.

Residual Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

Two residual ground instantaneous overcurrent elements (50G1 and 50G2) are available (see Figure 3.7). Their pickup settings (50G1 and 50G2, respectively) are compared to the magnitude of the residual ground current ($I_G = 3I_0$, derived from I_A, I_B, and I_C).

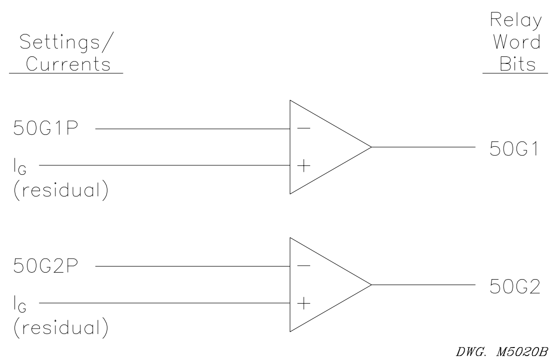


Figure 3.7: Residual Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50G1 and 50G2

Example 50G1 element operation:

I_G > pickup setting 50G1P, then Relay Word bit 50G1 = logical 1

$I_G \leq$ pickup setting 50G1P, then Relay Word bit 50G1 = logical 0

If pickup setting 50G1P is set to 50G1P = OFF, then element 50G1 is disabled. Relay Word bit 50G1 equals logical 0 at all times.

The second residual ground instantaneous overcurrent element (50G2) operates similarly.

Negative-Sequence Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

IMPORTANT: See ***Appendix F*** for information on setting negative-sequence overcurrent elements.

Two negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements (50Q1 and 50Q2) are available (see Figure 3.8). Their pickup settings (50Q1 and 50Q2, respectively) are compared to the magnitude of the negative-sequence current ($3I_2$, derived from I_A, I_B, and I_C).

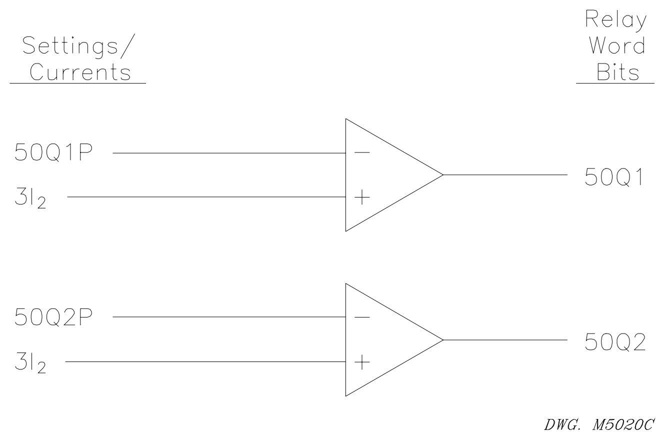


Figure 3.8: Negative-Sequence Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50Q1 and 50Q2

Example 50Q1 element operation:

$3I_2$ > pickup setting 50Q1P, then Relay Word bit 50Q1 = logical 1

$3I_2 \leq$ pickup setting 50Q1P, then Relay Word bit 50Q1 = logical 0

If pickup setting 50Q1P is set to 50Q1P = OFF, then element 50Q1 is disabled. Relay Word bit 50Q1 equals logical 0 at all times.

The second negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent element (50Q2) operates similarly.

TIME-OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

See the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for time-overcurrent element setting range information.

See ***Trip Logic*** in this section for examples of tripping with time-overcurrent elements (setting TR) and unlatching tripping with time-overcurrent element pickups (setting ULTR).

See ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section for an example of using time-overcurrent element pickups to block reset timing (setting 79BRS).

Phase Time-Overcurrent Elements

Two phase time-overcurrent elements (51P1T and 51P2T) are available (see Figure 3.9). Their pickup settings (51P1P and 51P2P, respectively) are compared to the magnitude of the maximum phase current (I_P = maximum of I_A, I_B, or I_C).

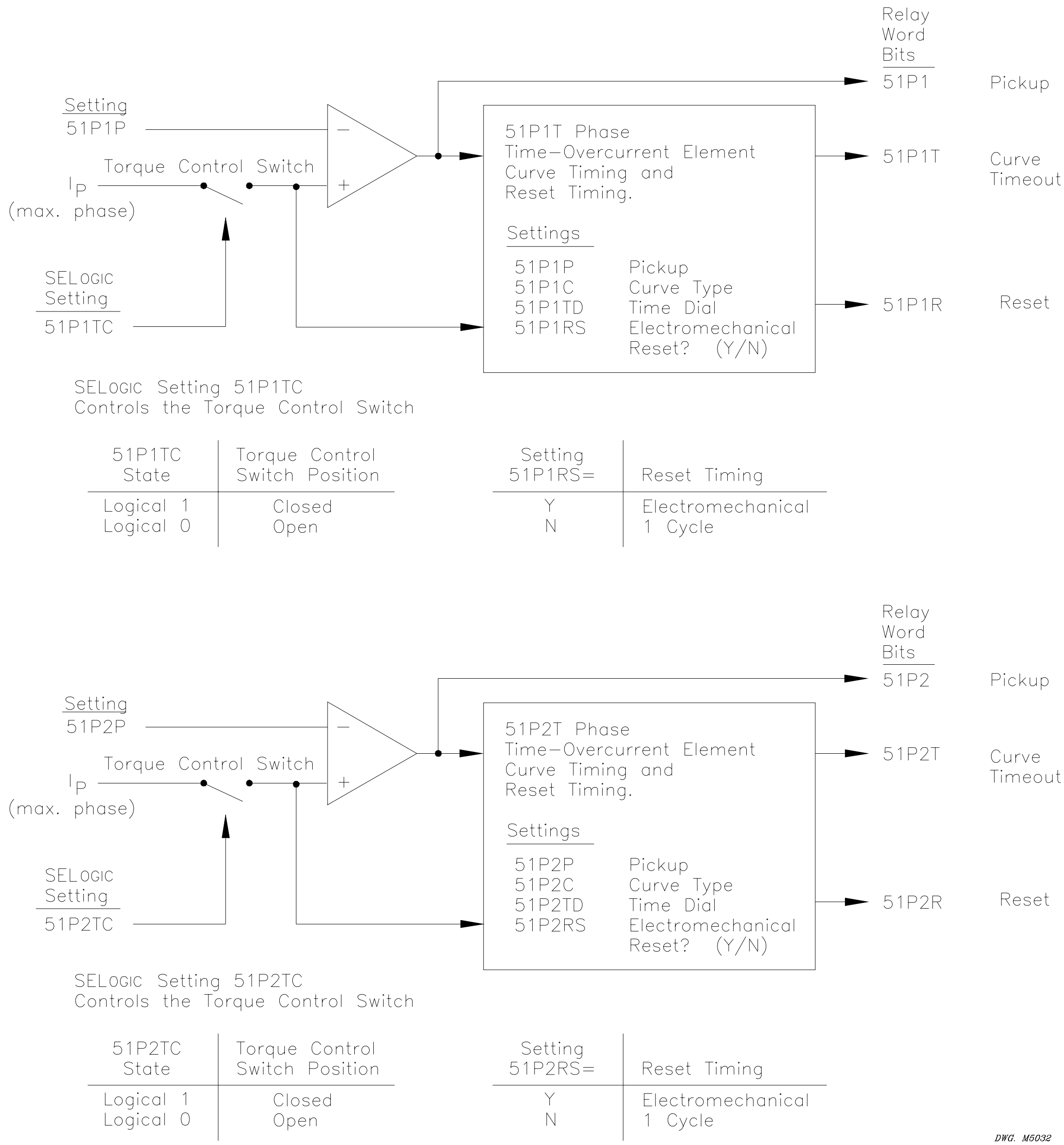


Figure 3.9: Phase Time-Overcurrent Elements 51P1T and 51P2T

The following is an example of 51P1T element operation; the other time-overcurrent elements operate similarly:

Torque Control Setting

SELOGIC Control Equations setting 51P1TC (torque control for phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T) controls the input of current I_P into the pickup comparator and the curve timing/reset timing function.

If 51P1TC = logical 1 and I_P > pickup setting 51P1P, then:

Relay Word bit 51P1 (pickup indication) = logical 1

and

curve timing takes place if element 51P1T is not already timed-out.

If 51P1TC = logical 1 and $I_P \leq$ pickup setting 51P1P, then:

Relay Word bit 51P1 (pickup indication) = logical 0

and

reset timing takes place if element 51P1T is not already reset.

If 51P1TC = logical 0, then:

Relay Word bit 51P1 (pickup indication) = logical 0 at all times.

Also, no current I_P goes into the curve timing/reset timing function **--** no curve timing takes place [effectively, the magnitude of I_P as seen by the curve timing/reset timing function is zero (0), and reset timing takes place if the element is not already reset].

Example Torque Control Settings

Note in ***SHO command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** that the factory settings for 51P1TC and the other time-overcurrent element torque control settings are set equal to 1:

51P1TC = 1

Thus, the time-overcurrent elements are enabled all the time, and they behave as detailed previously for 51P1TC = logical 1.

If a torque control setting is set equal to 0 (e.g., 51P1TC = 0), the corresponding time-overcurrent element (51P1T) behaves as detailed previously for 51P1TC = logical 0. Element 51P1T is defeated and nonoperational, regardless of any other setting, when setting 51P1TC is set directly to logical 0 (51P1TC = 0).

Other torque control setting ideas:

51P1TC = IN1	apply nominal control voltage to optoisolated input IN1, resulting in 51P1TC = logical 1; remove nominal control voltage to optoisolated input IN1, resulting in 51P1TC = logical 0
51P1TC = LB2	assert local bit LB2 via the front-panel pushbuttons/display, resulting in 51P1TC = logical 1; deassert local bit LB2 via the front-panel pushbuttons/display, resulting in 51P1TC = logical 0

Many other torque control setting ideas are available with the flexibility of SELOGIC Control Equations.

Curve Timing/Reset Timing

In addition to SELOGIC Control Equations setting 51P1TC, phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T curve timing/reset timing are subject to settings:

51P1P	pickup
51P1C	curve type
51P1TD	time dial
51P1RS	electromechanical reset timing? (Y/N); see ***Time-Overcurrent Element Setting Reference Information*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***.

If reset timing setting 51P1RS = Y, element 51P1T reset timing emulates electromechanical reset timing. If current I_P goes above pickup setting 51P1P (element 51P1T is timing or already timed out) and then current I_P goes below pickup setting 51P1P, element 51P1T starts to time to reset, emulating electromechanical reset timing. Relay Word bit 51P1R (reset indication) = logical 1 when element 51P1T is fully reset.

If reset timing setting 51P1RS = N, element 51P1T reset timing is a 1-cycle dropout. If current I_P goes above pickup setting 51P1P (element 51P1T is timing or already timed out) and then current I_P goes below pickup setting 51P1P, there is a 1-cycle delay before element 51P1T fully resets. Relay Word bit 51P1R (reset indication) = logical 1 when element 51P1T is fully reset.

Any time current I_P goes above pickup setting 51P1P and element 51P1T starts timing, Relay Word bit 51P1R (reset indication) = logical 0. If the curve times out, Relay Word bit 51P1T (curve timeout indication) = logical 1.

Disable Time-Overcurrent Element with Pickup Setting

If pickup setting 51P1P is set 51P1P = OFF, phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T is disabled all the time. Relay Word bits 51P1, 51P1T, and 51P1R all equal logical 0 at all times.

Applications for Time-Overcurrent Element Relay Word Bits

Relay Word Bit	Relay Word Bit Definition	Application
51P1	pickup indication	Primarily for testing or other SELOGIC Control Equation applications. See ***Trip Logic*** in this section (setting ULTR). See ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section (setting 79BRS).
51P1T	curve timeout indication	Primarily for tripping or other SELOGIC Control Equation applications. See ***Trip Logic*** in this section (setting TR).
51P1R	reset indication	Primarily for testing.

The second phase time-overcurrent element in Figure 3.9 (51P2T) and the other time-overcurrent elements operate similarly.

Neutral Ground Time-Overcurrent Element

One neutral ground time-overcurrent element (51N1T) is available (see Figure 3.10). Its pickup setting (51N1P) is compared to the magnitude of the neutral ground current (I_N). This current is from separate neutral current input channel IN (see Figure 1.3).

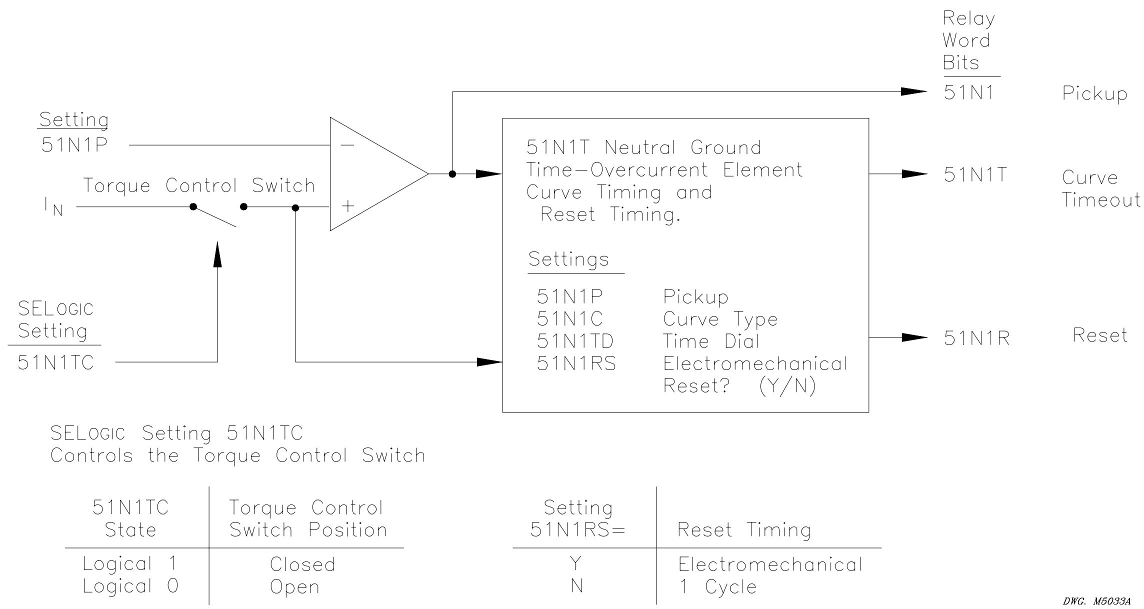


Figure 3.10: Neutral Ground Time-Overcurrent Element 51N1T

To understand the operation of Figure 3.10 for the neutral ground time-overcurrent element (51N1T), follow the explanation given for Figure 3.9 for the first phase time-overcurrent element (51P1T), substituting I_N for I_P and like settings and Relay Word bits.

Residual Ground Time-Overcurrent Element

One residual ground time-overcurrent element (51G1T) is available (see Figure 3.11). Its pickup setting (51G1P) is compared to the magnitude of the residual ground current ($I_G = 3I_0$, derived from I_A, I_B, and I_C).

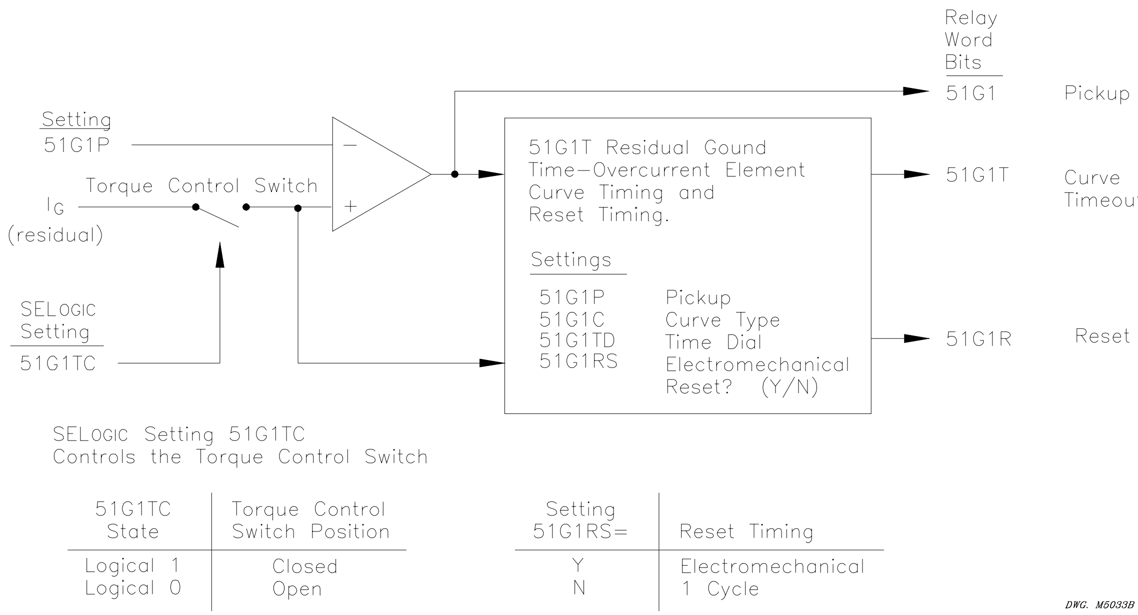


Figure 3.11: Residual Ground Time-Overcurrent Element 51G1T

To understand the operation of Figure 3.11 for the residual ground time-overcurrent element (51G1T), follow the explanation given for Figure 3.9 for the first phase time-overcurrent element (51P1T), substituting I_G for I_P and like settings and Relay Word bits.

Negative-Sequence Time-Overcurrent Elements

IMPORTANT: See ***Appendix F*** for information on setting negative-sequence overcurrent elements.

Two negative-sequence time-overcurrent elements (51Q1T and 51Q2T) are available (see Figure 3.12). Their pickup settings (51Q1P and 51Q2P) are compared to the magnitude of the negative-sequence current ($3I_2$, derived from I_A, I_B, and I_C).

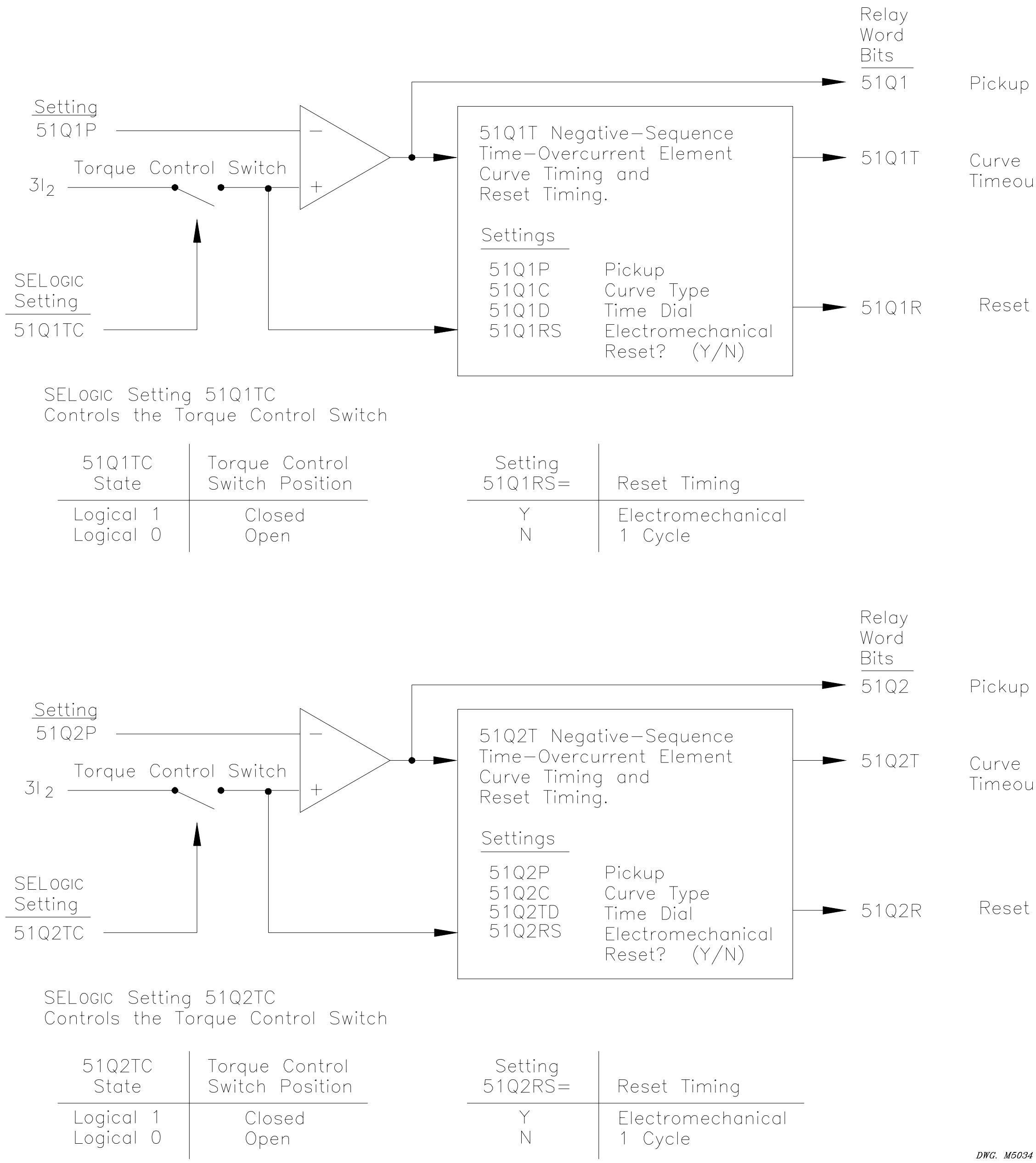


Figure 3.12: Negative-Sequence Time-Overcurrent Elements 51Q1T and 51Q2T

To understand the operation of Figure 3.12 for the negative-sequence time-overcurrent elements (51Q1T and 51Q2T), follow the explanation given for Figure 3.9 for the first phase time-overcurrent element (51P1T), substituting $3I_2$ for I_P and like settings and Relay Word bits.

TRIP LOGIC

The trip logic in Figure 3.13 provides flexible tripping with SELOGIC Control Equation settings:

TR	Trip Conditions
ULTR	Unlatch Trip Conditions

and setting:

TDURD	Minimum Trip Duration Time

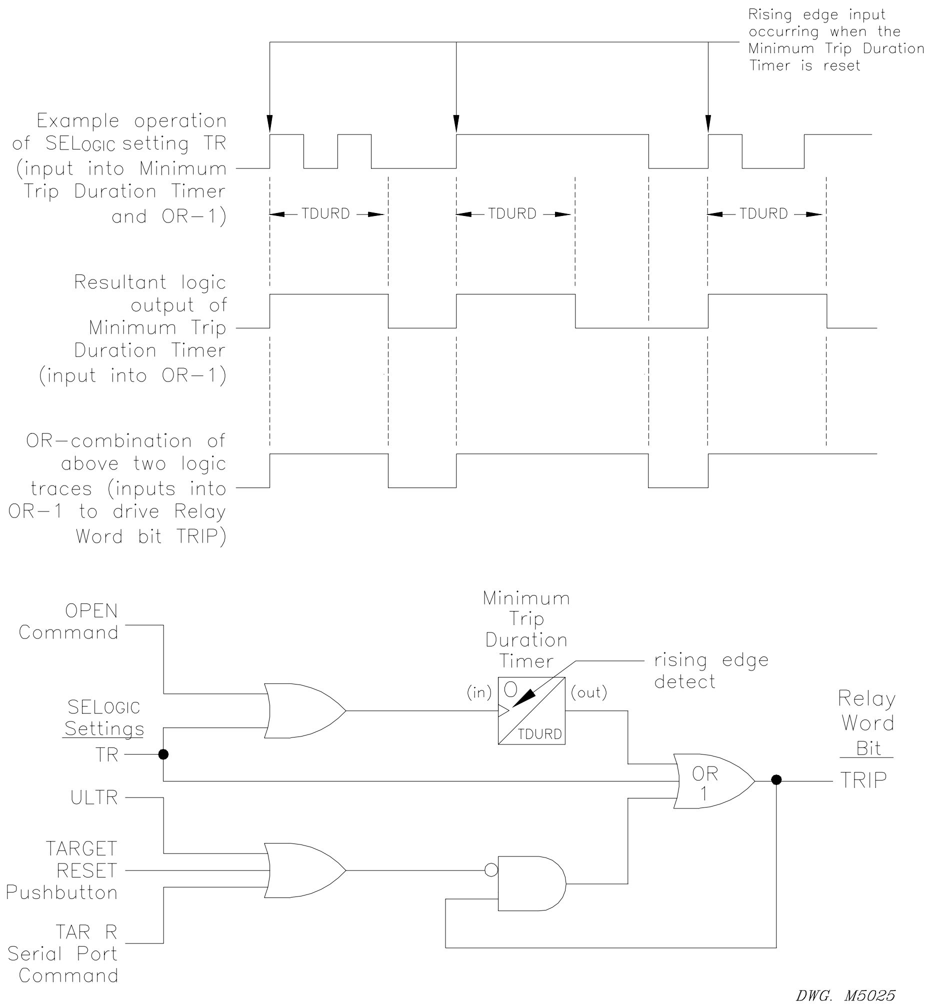


Figure 3.13: Trip Logic

Set Trip

Any time setting TR = logical 1, Relay Word bit TRIP asserts to logical 1, regardless of other trip logic conditions.

As shown in the time line example in Figure 3.13, the Minimum Trip Duration Timer (setting TDURD) outputs a logical 1 for a time duration of "TDURD" cycles any time it sees a rising edge on its input (logical 0 to logical 1 transition), if it is not already timing. The TDURD timer assures that the TRIP Relay Word bit remains asserted at logical 1 for a minimum of "TDURD" cycles. If SELOGIC Control Equation setting TR = logical 1 beyond the TDURD time, Relay Word bit TRIP remains asserted at logical 1 for as long as TR = logical 1.

Execution of the serial communications port OPEN command causes the TRIP Relay Word bit to assert to logical 1 if the TDURD timer is set greater than zero (0) cycles.

Unlatch Trip

Once Relay Word bit TRIP is asserted to logical 1, it remains asserted at logical 1 until all the following conditions come true:

Trip Duration Timer stops timing (output of the TDURD timer goes to logical 0),

SELOGIC Control Equation setting TR deasserts to logical 0,

and

One of the following occurs:

SELOGIC Control Equation setting ULTR asserts to logical 1,

The front-panel TARGET RESET button is pressed,

Or the TAR R (Target Reset) command is executed via the serial port.

The front-panel TARGET RESET button or TAR R (Target Reset) serial port command are primarily used during testing only. They are used to deassert the TRIP Relay Word bit to logical 0 if test conditions are such that setting ULTR does not assert to logical 1 to automatically deassert the TRIP Relay Word bit instead.

Factory Settings Example

The factory settings for the trip logic SELOGIC Control Equation settings are:

TR = 51P1T + 51G1T + 50P1*SH0 + LB3 (trip conditions)

ULTR = !(51P1 + 51G1) (unlatch trip conditions)

The factory setting for the Minimum Trip Duration Timer setting is:

TDURD = 9.000 cycles

See the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for setting ranges.

Set Trip

In SELOGIC Control Equation setting TR = 51P1T + 51G1T + 50P1*SH0 + LB3:

Time-overcurrent elements 51P1T and 51G1T trip directly.

Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P1 is supervised by Relay Word bit SH0 in an ANDed condition (50P1*SH0). Element 50P1 can only get through to trip when SH0 = logical 1 (reclosing relay is at shot = 0). After the first trip in a reclose cycle, the shot increments from 0 to 1, SH0 = logical 0, and element 50P1 can then not get through to trip. See ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section for more information on reclosing relay operation.

Local bit LB3 trips directly (operates as a manual trip switch via the front-panel). See ***Local Control Switches*** in this section and ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface*** for more information on local control.

With setting TDURD = 9.000 cycles, once the TRIP Relay Word bit is asserted via the OPEN command or setting TR, it remains asserted at logical 1 for a minimum of 9 cycles.

Unlatch Trip

In SELOGIC Control Equation setting ULTR = !(51P1 + 51G1):

Both time-overcurrent element pickups 51P1P and 51G1P must be deasserted before the trip logic unlatches and the TRIP Relay Word bit deasserts to logical 0.

ULTR = !(51P1 + 51G1) = NOT(51P1 + 51G1) = NOT(51P1)*NOT(51G1)

Additional Settings Examples

The factory setting for SELOGIC Control Equation setting ULTR is a current-based trip unlatch condition. A circuit breaker status unlatch trip condition can be programmed as shown in the following examples.

Unlatch Trip with 52a Circuit Breaker Auxiliary Contact

A 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact is wired to optoisolated input IN1.

52A = IN1 (SELOGIC Control Equation Breaker Status Setting -- see ***Close Logic*** in this section)

ULTR = !IN1

Input IN1 has to be deenergized (52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact has to be open) before the trip logic unlatches and the TRIP Relay Word bit deasserts to logical 0.

ULTR = !IN1 = NOT(IN1)

Unlatch Trip with 52b Circuit Breaker Auxiliary Contact

A 52b circuit breaker auxiliary contact is wired to optoisolated input IN1.

52A = !IN1 (SELOGIC Control Equation Breaker Status setting -- see ***Close Logic*** in this section)

ULTR = IN1

Input IN1 must be energized (52b circuit breaker auxiliary contact has to be closed) before the trip logic unlatches and the TRIP Relay Word bit deasserts to logical 0.

Program an Output Contact for Tripping

In the factory settings, the resultant of the trip logic in Figure 3.13 is routed to output contact OUT1 with the following SELOGIC Control Equation:

OUT1 = TRIP

See ***Output Contacts*** that follows in this section for more information on programming output contacts.

CLOSE LOGIC

The close logic in Figure 3.14 provides flexible circuit breaker closing/auto reclosing with SELOGIC Control Equation settings:

CL	(close conditions, other than automatic reclosing or CLOSE command)
ULCL	(unlatch close conditions, other than breaker status, close failure, or reclose initiation)
52A	(breaker status)

and setting:

CFD	(Close Failure Time)

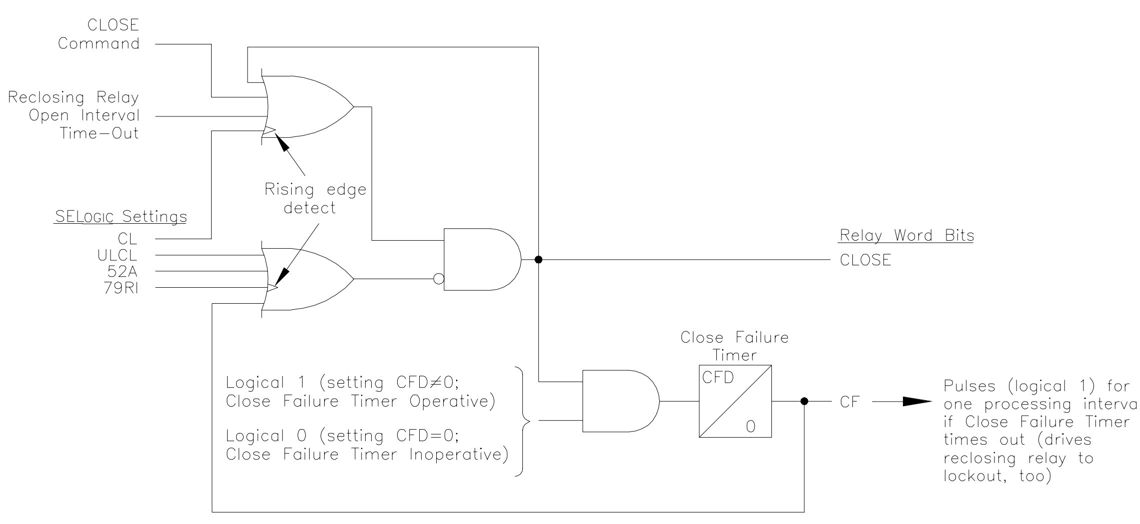


Figure 3.14: Close Logic

Set Close

If all the following are true:

The unlatch close condition is not asserted (ULCL = logical 0),

The circuit breaker is open (52A = logical 0),

The reclose initiation condition (79RI) is not making a rising edge (logical 0 to logical 1) transition,

And a close failure condition does not exist (Relay Word bit CF = 0),

then the CLOSE Relay Word bit can be asserted to logical 1 if any one of the following occurs:

The serial communications port CLOSE command is executed,

A reclosing relay open interval times out,

Or SELOGIC Control Equation setting CL goes from logical 0 to logical 1 (rising edge transition).

Unlatch Close

If the CLOSE Relay Word bit is asserted at logical 1, it stays asserted at logical 1 until one of the following occurs:

The unlatch close condition asserts (ULCL = logical 1),

The circuit breaker closes (52A = logical 1),

The reclose initiation condition (79RI) makes a rising edge (logical 0 to logical 1) transition,

Or the Close Failure Timer times out (Relay Word bit CF = 1).

The Close Failure Timer is inoperative if setting CFD = 0. Then, the CLOSE Relay Word bit can be deasserted to logical 0 only if one of the following occurs:

The unlatch close condition asserts (ULCL = logical 1),

The circuit breaker closes (52A = logical 1),

Or the reclose initiation condition (79RI) makes a rising edge (logical 0 to logical 1) transition.

Factory Settings Example

The factory settings for the close/reclose logic SELOGIC Control Equation settings are:

CL = LB4

ULCL = TRIP

52A = IN1

The factory setting for the Close Failure Timer setting is:

CFD = 60.000 cycles

See the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for setting ranges.

Set Close

SELOGIC Control Equation setting CL is set with local bit LB4. Local bit LB4 closes directly (operates as a manual close switch via the front panel). See ***Local Control Switches*** in this section and ***Section 6: Front-Panel Operation*** for more information on local control.

Unlatch Close

SELOGIC Control Equation setting ULCL is set with the TRIP Relay Word bit. This prevents the CLOSE Relay Word bit from being asserted any time the TRIP Relay Word bit is asserted (TRIP takes priority). See ***Trip Logic*** in this section.

SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A is set with optoisolated input IN1. Input IN1 is connected to a 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact. Setting 52A operates on 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact logic. When a closed circuit breaker condition is detected, the CLOSE Relay Word bit is deasserted to logical 0. Setting 52A can handle a 52a or 52b circuit breaker auxiliary contact connected to an optoisolated input (see ***Optoisolated Inputs*** in this section for more 52A setting examples).

With setting CFD = 60.000 cycles, once the CLOSE Relay Word bit is asserted, it can remain asserted at logical 1 for no longer than a maximum of 60 cycles.

Defeat the Close Logic

If SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A is set with numeral 0 (52A = 0), then the close logic is inoperable. Also, the reclosing relay is rendered nonexistent (see ***Reclosing Relay*** in this section).

Program an Output Contact for Closing

In the factory settings, the resultant of the close logic in Figure 3.14 is routed to output contact OUT2 with the following SELOGIC Control Equation:

OUT2 = CLOSE

See ***Output Contacts*** that follows in this section for more information on programming output contacts.

RECLOSING RELAY

Note that the output of the reclosing relay logic (Reclosing Relay Open Interval Time-Out) is an input into the close logic in Figure 3.14. The CLOSE Relay Word bit can be assigned to an output contact and provide automatic reclosing, in addition to closing via the CLOSE command or the SELOGIC Control Equation setting CL. Up to four (4) automatic reclose attempts (shots) can be made.

Reclosing Relay States and General Operation

Figure 3.15 explains in general the different states of the reclosing relay and its operation.

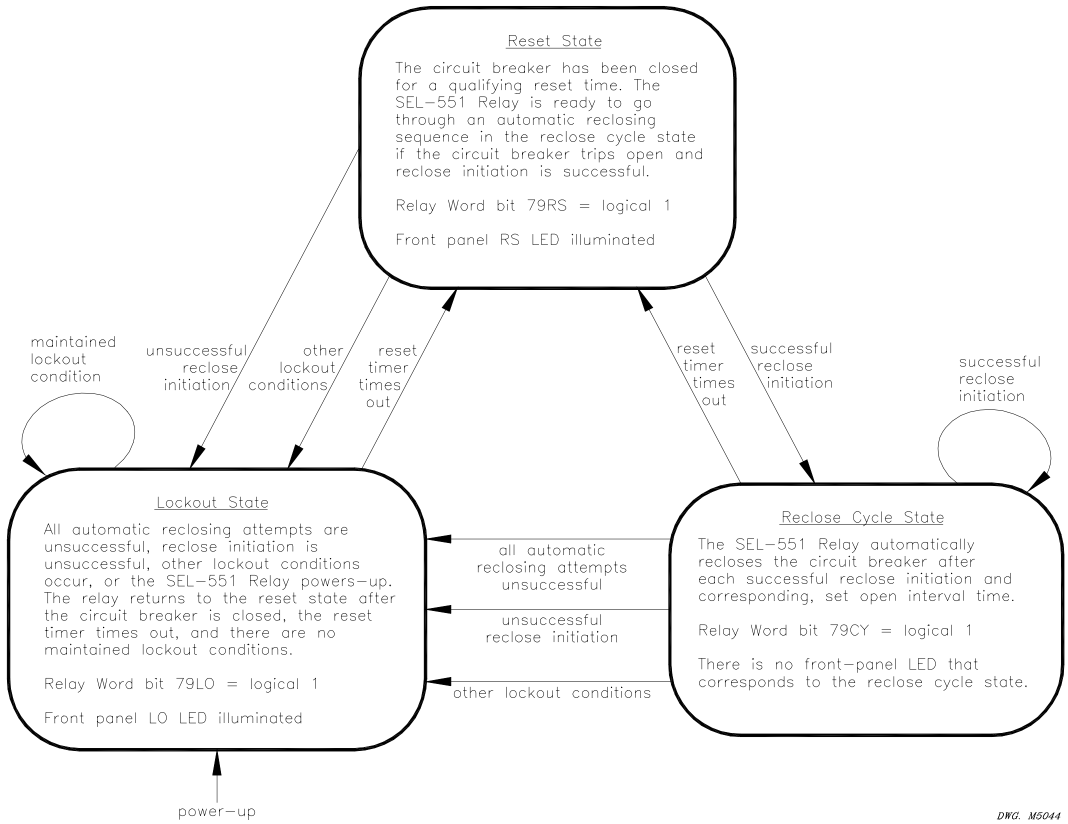


Figure 3.15: Reclosing Relay States and General Operation

Table 3.5: Relay Word Bit and Front-Panel Correspondence to Reclosing Relay States

Reclosing Relay State	Corresponding Relay Word Bit	Corresponding Front-Panel LED
Reset	79RS	RS
Reclose Cycle	79CY	None
Lockout	79LO	LO

The reclosing relay is in one and only one of these states (listed in Table 3.5) at any time. When in a given state, the corresponding Relay Word bit asserts to logical 1, and the LED illuminates. Automatic reclosing only takes place when the relay is in the Reclose Cycle State.

Lockout State

The reclosing relay goes to the Lockout State if any one of the following occurs:

The shot counter is equal to or greater than last shot at time of reclose initiation (e.g., all automatic reclosing attempts are unsuccessful - see Figure 3.16).

Reclose initiation is unsuccessful because of SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79RIS [see ***Reclose Initiate and Reclose Initiate Supervision Settings (79RI and 79RIS, Respectively)*** later in this section].

The circuit breaker opens without reclose initiation (e.g., an external trip).

The shot counter is equal to or greater than last shot, and the circuit breaker is open [e.g., the shot counter is driven to last shot with SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79DLS while open interval timing is in progress. See ***Drive-to-Lockout and Drive-to-Last Shot Settings (79DTL and 79DLS, Respectively)*** later in this section].

The close failure timer (setting CFD) times out (see Figure 3.14).

SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79DTL = logical 1 [see ***Drive-to-Lockout and Drive-to-Last Shot Settings (79DTL and 79DLS, Respectively)*** later in this section].

Open Command (OPE) is executed and SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79RI = TRIP + …). [Early firmware versions do not have this feature (see ***Appendix A: Firmware Versions***). To effectively incorporate this feature into these firmware versions, set SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79DTL = OC + … (and 79RI = TRIP + …). Relay Word bit OC asserts to logical 1 for 1/8 cycle when the Open Command is executed (see Tables 4.3 and 4.4). See ***OPE Command (Open)*** in ***Section5: Serial Port Communications and Commands.***]

Reclosing Relay States and Settings Changes

If a settings change is made, all of the following occur:

The reclosing relay remains in the state it was in before the settings change,

The shot counter is driven to last shot (last shot corresponding to the new settings; see discussion on last shot that follows),

And the reset timer is loaded with reset time setting 79RSLD (see discussion on reset timing that follows).

If the relay happened to be in the Reclose Cycle State and was timing on an open interval before the settings change, the relay would be in the Reclose Cycle State after the settings change, but the relay would immediately go to the Lockout State. This is because the breaker is open, and the relay is at last shot after the settings change, and thus no more automatic reclosures are available.

If the breaker remains closed through the settings change, the reset timer times out on reset time setting 79RSLD after the settings change and goes to the Reset State (if it is not already in the Reset State), and the shot counter returns to shot = 0. If the relay happens to trip during this reset timing, the relay will immediately go to the Lockout State, because shot = last shot.

Existence or Nonexistence of the Reclosing Relay

If any one of the following reclosing relay settings are made:

Open interval time setting 79OI1 = 0.000

SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79RI = 0

SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79RIS = 0

then the reclosing relay does not exist, and no automatic reclosing takes place. These settings are explained later in this section. See also the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***.

If the reclosing relay does not exist, the following also occur:

All three reclosing relay state Relay Word bits (79RS, 79CY, and 79LO) are deasserted to logical 0 (see Table 3.5).

All shot counter Relay Word bits (SH0, SH1, SH2, SH3, and SH4) are deasserted to logical 0 (the shot counter is explained later in this section).

The front-panel LEDs RS and LO are extinguished (note: if the reclosing relay exists, but happens to be in the reclose cycle state, both the RS and LO LEDs are also extinguished).

Close Logic Can Still Operate When Reclosing Relay is Nonexistent

If the reclosing relay is nonexistent, the close logic (see Figure 3.14) can still operate if SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A (circuit breaker status) is set to something other than numeral 0. Making the setting 52A = 0 defeats the close logic and also renders the reclosing relay nonexistent.

For example, if 52A = IN1, a 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact is connected to input IN1. If the reclosing relay does not exist, the close logic still operates, allowing closing to take place via the CLOSE command or SELOGIC Control Equation setting CL (close conditions, other than auto reclosing or CLOSE command). See ***Close Logic*** earlier in this section for more discussion on SELOGIC Control Equation settings 52A and CL. Also see ***Optoisolated Inputs*** earlier in this section for more discussion on SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A.

Reclosing Relay Timer Settings

The open interval and reset timer factory settings are:

Timer Setting	Factory setting (in cycles)	Definition
79OI1	30.000	open interval 1 time
79OI2	600.000	open interval 2 time
79OI3	0.000	open interval 3 time
79OI4	0.000	open interval 4 time
79RSD	1800.000	reset time from reclose cycle state
79RSLD	300.000	reset time from lockout state

The operation of these timers is affected by SELOGIC Control Equation settings discussed later in this section. Also see the setting sheets in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***.

Open Interval Timers

If an open interval time is set to zero, then that open interval time is not operable, and neither are the open intervals times that follow it.

In the above factory settings, the open interval time setting 79OI3 is the first open interval time setting set equal to zero:

79OI3 = 0.000 cycles

Thus, open interval times 79OI3 and 79OI4 are not operable. In the factory settings, both open interval times 79OI3 and 79OI4 are set to zero. But if the settings were:

79OI3 = 0.000 cycles

79OI4 = 900.000 cycles (set to some value other than zero)

open interval time 79OI4 would still be inoperative, because a preceding open interval time is set to zero (i.e., 79OI3 = 0.000).

If open interval time setting 79OI1 is set to zero (79OI1 = 0.000 cycles), no open interval timing takes place, and the reclosing relay is rendered nonexistent.

The open interval timers time consecutively; they do not have the same beginning time reference point. In the above factory settings, the open interval time setting 79OI1 times first. If the subsequent first reclosure is not successful, then open interval time setting 79OI2 times. If the subsequent second reclosure is not successful, the relay goes to the Lockout State. See the example time-line Figure 3.16.

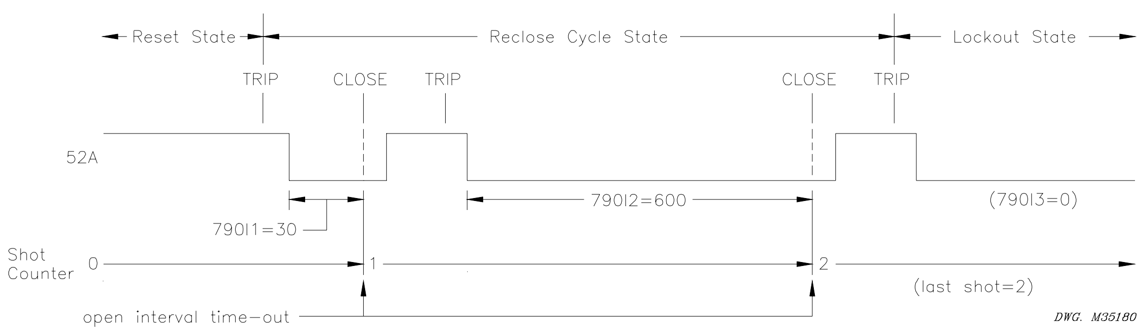


Figure 3.16: Reclosing Sequence from Reset to Lockout with Factory Settings

Determination of Number of Reclosures (Last Shot)

The number of reclosures (last shot) is equal to the number of open interval time settings that precede the first open interval time setting set equal to zero.

In the above factory settings, two set open interval times precede the third open interval time, which is set to zero (79OI3 = 0.000):

79OI1 = 30.000
79OI2 = 600.000
79OI3 = 0.000

For this example:

Number of reclosures (last shot) = 2 = the number of set open interval times that precede the first open interval set to zero.

Reset Timer

The reset timer qualifies breaker closure before taking the relay to the reset state from the reclose cycle state or the lockout state. Breaker status is determined by the SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A (see preceding ***Close Logic*** and ***Optoisolated Inputs*** in this section for more discussion on SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A).

Setting 79RSD

Qualifies closures in the Reclose Cycle State. These closures would usually be automatic reclosures resulting from open interval time-out.

It is also the reset time used in sequence coordination schemes [see ***Sequence Coordination (79SEQ)*** discussed later in this section].

Setting 79RSLD

Qualifies closures in the Lockout State. These closures would usually be manual closures, external to the relay, via the CLOSE command or the SELOGIC Control Equation setting CL (see Figure 3.14).

Setting 79RSLD is also the reset timer used when the relay powers-up or has its settings changed (see reclosing relay states discussed earlier in this section).

Typically, setting 79RSLD is set less than setting 79RSD. Setting 79RSLD emulates reclosing relays with motor-driven timers that have a relatively short reset time from the lockout position to the reset position.

The setting of 79RSD and 79RSLD is independent (setting 79RSLD can even be set greater than setting 79RSD, if desired). SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79BRS (block reset timing) can be set to control reset timing [see ***Block Reset Timing (79BRS)*** later in this section].

Reclosing Relay Shot Counter

Refer to Figure 3.16.

The shot counter increments for each reclose operation. For example, when the relay is timing on the first open interval, 79OI1, it is at shot = 0. When the open interval times out, the shot counter increments to shot = 1 and so forth for the set open intervals that follow. The shot counter cannot increment beyond the last shot for automatic reclosing (see preceding discussion on last shot). The shot counter resets back to shot = 0 when the reclosing relay returns to the Reset State.

Table 3.6: Shot Counter Correspondence to Relay Word Bits and Open Interval Times

Shot	Corresponding Relay Word Bit	Corresponding Open Interval
0	SH0	79OI1
1	SH1	79OI2
2	SH2	79OI3
3	SH3	79OI4
4	SH4	

When the shot counter is at a particular shot value (e.g., shot = 2), the corresponding Relay Word bit asserts to logical 1 (e.g., SH2 = logical 1).

The shot counter also increments for sequence coordination operation. The shot counter can increment beyond the last shot for sequence coordination [see ***Sequence Coordination (79SEQ)*** later in this section].

Reclosing Relay SELOGIC Control Equation Settings Overview

SELOGIC Control Equation Setting	Factory Setting	Definition
79RI	TRIP	reclose initiate
79RIS	IN1	reclose initiate supervision
79DTL	!LB1+LB3	drive-to-lockout
79DLS	79LO	drive-to-last shot
79SKP	50P2*SH0	skip shot
79STL	TRIP	stall open interval timing
79BRS	(51P1+51G1)*(79RS+79CY)	block reset timing
79SEQ	0	sequence coordination

These settings are discussed in detail in the following text.

Reclose Initiate and Reclose Initiate Supervision Settings (79RI and 79RIS, Respectively)

The reclose initiate setting 79RI is a rising-edge detect setting. The reclose initiate supervision setting 79RIS supervises setting 79RI. When setting 79RI senses a rising edge (logical 0 to logical 1 transition), setting 79RIS has to be at logical 1 (79RIS = logical 1) in order for open interval timing to be initiated.

If 79RIS = logical 0 when setting 79RI senses a rising edge (logical 0 to logical 1 transition), the relay goes to the Lockout State.

Factory Settings Example

With factory settings:

79RI = TRIP

79RIS = IN1

the transition of the TRIP Relay Word bit from logical 0 to logical 1 initiates open interval timing only if the IN1 Relay Word bit is at logical 1 (IN1 = logical 1). Input IN1 is connected to a 52a breaker auxiliary contact and, thus, the circuit breaker has to be closed when the TRIP Relay Word bit asserts in order to initiate open interval timing.

If the circuit breaker is open (IN1 = logical 0) when the TRIP Relay Word bit asserts (logical 0 to logical 1 transition), the relay goes to the Lockout State. This helps prevent reclose initiation for such conditions as a flashover in the tank of an open circuit breaker.

Additional Settings Example 1

The preceding settings example initiates open interval timing on rising-edge of the TRIP Relay Word bit. The following is an example of reclose initiation on the opening of the circuit breaker.

Input IN1 is connected to a 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact.

With setting:

79RI = !IN1

the transition of the IN1 Relay Word bit from logical 1 to logical 0 (breaker opening) initiates open interval timing. Setting 79RI looks for a logical 0 to logical 1 transition, thus Relay Word bit IN1 is inverted in the 79RI setting [!IN1 = NOT(IN1)].

The reclose initiate supervision setting 79RIS supervises setting 79RI. With settings:

79RI = !IN1

79RIS = TRIP

the transition of the IN1 Relay Word bit from logical 1 to logical 0 initiates open interval timing only if the TRIP Relay Word bit is at logical 1 (TRIP = logical 1). Thus, the TRIP Relay Word bit has to be asserted when the circuit breaker opens in order to initiate open interval timing. With a long enough setting of the Minimum Trip Duration Timer (TDURD), the TRIP Relay Word bit will still be asserted to logical 1 when the circuit breaker opens (see Figure 3.13).

If the TRIP Relay Word bit is at logical 0 (TRIP = logical 0) when the circuit breaker opens (logical 1 to logical 0 transition), the relay goes to the Lockout State. This helps prevent reclose initiation for circuit breaker openings caused by trips external to the relay.

Other Settings Considerations

1. In the preceding factory setting example, the reclose initiate supervision setting (79RIS) includes input IN1, that is connected to a 52a breaker auxiliary contact.

   79RIS = IN1

   If a 52b breaker auxiliary contact is connected to input IN1, the reclose initiate supervision setting (79RIS) would be set as follows:

   79RIS = !IN1

2. In the preceding additional setting example 1, the reclose initiate setting (79RI) includes input IN1, that is connected to a 52a breaker auxiliary contact.

   79RI = !IN1

   If a 52b breaker auxiliary contact is connected to input IN1, the reclose initiate setting (79RI) would be set as follows:

   79RI = IN1

3. If no reclose initiate supervision is desired, make the following setting:

   79RIS = 1 (numeral 1)

   Setting 79RIS = logical 1 at all times. Any time a logical 0 to logical 1 transition is detected by setting 79RI, open interval timing will be initiated (unless prevented by some other means).

4. As discussed previously, if any one of the following settings are made:

   79RI = 0 (numeral 0)

   79RIS = 0 (numeral 0)

   the reclosing relay does not exist.

Drive-to-Lockout and Drive-to-Last Shot Settings (79DTL and 79DLS, Respectively)

When 79DTL = logical 1, the reclosing relay goes to the Lockout State (Relay Word bit 79LO = logical 1) and the front-panel LO (Lockout) LED illuminates.

When 79DLS = logical 1, the reclosing relay goes to the last shot, if the shot counter is not at a shot value greater than or equal to the calculated last shot (see preceding discussions on last shot determination and the shot counter).

Note: See ***OPE Command (Open)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for a possible 79DTL setting for SEL-551 Relays with early firmware versions.

Factory Settings Example

The drive-to-lockout factory setting is:

79DTL = !LB1+LB3

Local bit LB1 is set to operate as a reclose enable switch (see ***Local Control Switches*** in this section). When Relay Word bit LB1 = logical 1 (reclosing enabled), the relay is not driven to the Lockout State (assuming local bit LB3 = logical 0, too):

!LB1 = !(logical 1) = NOT(logical 1) = logical 0

79DTL = !LB1+LB3 = (logical 0)+LB3 = LB3

When Relay Word bit LB1 = logical 0 (reclosing disabled), the relay is driven to the Lockout State:

!LB1 = !(logical 0) = NOT(logical 0) = logical 1

79DTL = !LB1+LB3 = (logical 1)+LB3 = logical 1

Local bit LB3 is set to operate as a manual trip switch (see ***Local Control Switches*** and ***Trip Logic*** in this section). When Relay Word bit LB3 = logical 0 (no manual trip), the relay is not driven to the Lockout State (assuming local bit LB1 = logical 1, too):

79DTL = !LB1+LB3 = NOT(LB1)+(logical 0) = NOT(LB1)

When Relay Word bit LB3 = logical 1 (manual trip), the relay is driven to the Lockout State:

79DTL = !LB1+LB3 = NOT(LB1)+(logical 1) = logical 1

The drive-to-last shot factory setting is:

79DLS = 79LO

Two open intervals are also set in the factory settings, resulting in last shot = 2. Anytime the relay is in the lockout state (Relay Word bit 79LO = logical 1), the relay is driven to last shot (if the shot counter is not already at a shot value greater than or equal to shot = 2):

79DLS = 79LO = logical 1

Thus, if local bit LB1 (reclose enable switch) is in the “disable reclosing” position (LB1 = logical 0) or local bit LB3 (manual trip switch) is operated, then the relay is driven to the Lockout State (by setting 79DTL) and subsequently last shot (by setting 79DLS).

Additional Settings Example 1

The preceding drive-to-lockout factory settings example drives the relay to the Lockout State immediately when the reclose enable switch (local bit LB1) is put in the “reclosing disabled” position (Relay Word bit LB1 = logical 0):

79DTL = !LB1+... = NOT(LB1)+... = NOT(logical 0)+... = logical 1

To disable reclosing, but not drive the relay to the Lockout State until the relay trips, make settings similar to the following:

79DTL = !LB1*TRIP+...

Additional Settings Example 2

To drive the relay to the Lockout State for fault current above a certain level when tripping (e.g., level of phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P3), make settings similar to the following:

79DTL = TRIP*50P3+...

Other Settings Considerations

If no special drive-to-lockout or drive-to-last shot conditions are desired, make the following settings:

79DTL = 0	(numeral 0)
79DLS = 0	(numeral 0)

With settings 79DTL and 79DLS inoperative, the SEL-551 Relay will still end up in the Lockout State (and at last shot) if an entire automatic reclose sequence is unsuccessful.

Overall, settings 79DTL or 79DLS are needed to take the SEL-551 Relay to the Lockout State (or to last shot) for immediate circumstances.

Skip Shot and Stall Open Interval Timing Settings (79SKP and 79STL, Respectively)

The skip shot setting 79SKP causes a reclose shot to be skipped. Thus, an open interval time is skipped, and the next open interval time is used instead.

If 79SKP = logical 1 at the instant of successful reclose initiation (see preceding discussion on settings 79RI and 79RIS), the relay increments the shot counter to the next shot and then loads the open interval time corresponding to the new shot (see Table 3.6). If the new shot turns out to be the "last shot," no open interval timing takes place, and the relay goes to the Lockout State if the circuit breaker is open (see preceding discussion on last shot and shot counter).

After successful reclose initiation, open interval timing does not start until allowed by the stall open interval timing setting 79STL. If 79STL = logical 1, open interval timing is stalled. If 79STL = logical 0, open interval timing can proceed.

If an open interval time has not yet started timing (79STL = logical 1 still), the 79SKP setting is still processed. In such conditions (open interval timing has not yet started timing), if 79SKP = logical 1, the relay increments the shot counter to the next shot and then loads the open interval time corresponding to the new shot (see Table 3.6). If the new shot turns out to be the "last shot," no open interval timing takes place, and the relay goes to the Lockout State if the circuit breaker is open (see preceding discussion on last shot and shot counter).

If the relay is in the middle of timing on an open interval and 79STL changes state to 79STL = logical 1, open interval timing stops where it is. If 79STL changes state back to 79STL = logical 0, open interval timing resumes where it left off.

Factory Settings Example

The skip shot factory setting is:

79SKP = 50P2*SH0

If shot = 0 (Relay Word bit SH0 = logical 1) and phase current is above the phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P2 threshold (Relay Word bit 50P2 = logical 1), at the instant of successful reclose initiation, the shot counter is incremented from shot = 0 to shot = 1. Then, the first open interval time (setting 79OI1) is skipped, and the relay times on the second open interval time (setting 79OI2) instead.

Shot	Corresponding Relay Word Bit	Corresponding Open Interval	Open Interval Factory Setting
0	SH0	79OI1	30 cycles
1	SH1	79OI2	600 cycles

Note that the first open interval time (setting 79OI1) is a short time, while the following second open interval time (setting 79OI2) is significantly longer. For a high magnitude fault (greater than the phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P2 threshold), the first open interval time is skipped, and open interval timing proceeds on the following second open interval time.

Once the shot is incremented to shot = 1, Relay Word bit SH0 = logical 0 and then setting 79SKP = logical 0, regardless of Relay Word bit 50P2.

The stall open interval timing factory setting is:

79STL = TRIP

After successful reclose initiation, open interval timing does not start as long as the trip condition is present (Relay Word bit TRIP = logical 1). As discussed previously, if an open interval time has not yet started timing (79STL = logical 1 still), the 79SKP setting is still processed. Once the trip condition goes away (Relay Word bit TRIP = logical 0), open interval timing can proceed.

Additional Settings Example

If the relay is used on a feeder with a cogenerator, it is desirable that the reclosing does not take place into a line energized by an islanded generator. A potential transformer and voltage relay are installed on the line side of the circuit breaker, and a contact from the undervoltage relay is connected to input IN2 of the SEL-551 Relay.

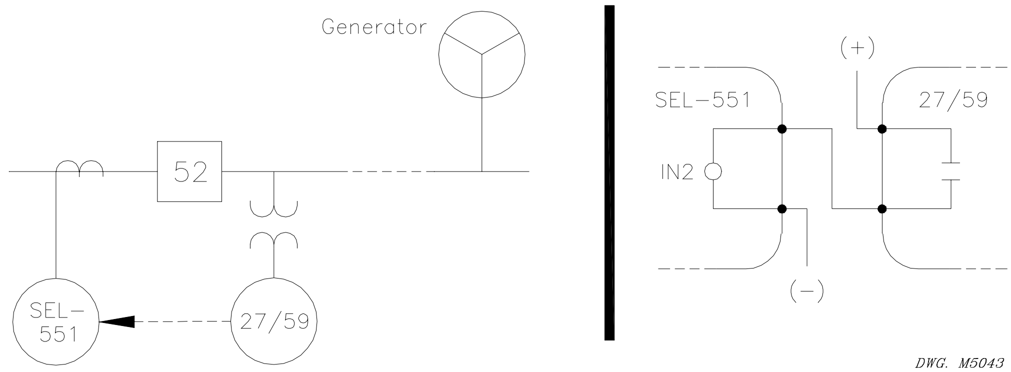


Figure 3.17: oltage Relay (27/59) Provides Reclose Block Signal to SEL-551 Relay

The contact from the voltage relay indicates the presence or absence of voltage. If line voltage is present, open interval timing is stalled. If line voltage is not present, open interval timing proceeds. This is realized with the following setting:

79STL = IN2 or 79STL = !IN2

depending on the nature of the contact from the voltage relay.

Other Settings Considerations

If no special skip shot or stall open interval timing conditions are desired, make the following settings:

79SKP = 0 (numeral 0)

79STL = 0 (numeral 0)

Block Reset Timing (79BRS)

The block reset timing setting 79BRS keeps the reset timer from timing. Depending on the reclosing relay state, the reset timer can be loaded with either reset time:

79RSD (Reset Time from Reclose Cycle)

or

79RSLD (Reset Time from Lockout)

Depending on how setting 79BRS is set, none, one, or both of these reset times can be controlled. If the reset timer is timing and then 79BRS asserts to:

79BRS = logical 1

reset timing is stopped and will not start timing again until 79BRS deasserts to:

79BRS = logical 0

When reset timing starts again, it will be with a fully-loaded reset time. Thus, successful reset timing has to be continuous.

Factory Settings Example

The block reset timing setting is:

79BRS = (51P1+51G1)*(79RS+79CY)

Relay Word bits 79RS and 79CY correspond to the Reset State and the Reclose Cycle State, respectively. The reclosing relay is in one and only one of the three reclosing relay states at any one time (see Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5).

When the relay is in the Lockout State, Relay Word bits 79RS and 79CY are deasserted to logical 0. Thus, the factory 79BRS setting has no effect when the relay is in the Lockout State. When a circuit breaker is closed from lockout, there is usually cold load inrush that would momentarily pickup a time-overcurrent element [e.g., phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T pickup (51P1) asserts momentarily]. But, this assertion of pickup 51P1 has no effect on reset timing because the relay is in the Lockout State (79RS = logical 0, 79CY = logical 0). The relay will time immediately on reset time 79RSLD and take the relay from the Lockout State to the Reset State with no additional delay because 79BRS is deasserted to logical 0.

When the relay is not in the Lockout State, either Relay Word bit 79RS or 79CY is asserted to logical 1. Thus, the factory 79BRS setting can function to block reset timing if time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 or 51G1 is picked up. This helps prevent repetitive "trip-reclose" cycling.

Additional Settings Example 1

The block reset timing setting can be set as:

79BRS = (51P1+51G1)*79CY

Relay Word bit 79CY corresponds to the Reclose Cycle State. The reclosing relay is in one of the three reclosing relay states at any one time (see Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5).

When the relay is in the Reset or Lockout States, Relay Word bit 79CY is deasserted to logical 0. Thus, the 79BRS setting has no effect when the relay is in the Reset or Lockout States. When a circuit breaker is closed from lockout, there could be cold load inrush current that momentarily picks up a time-overcurrent element [e.g., phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T pickup (51P1) asserts momentarily]. But, this assertion of pickup 51P1 has no effect on reset timing because the relay is in the Lockout State (79CY = logical 0). The relay will time immediately on reset time 79RSLD and take the relay from the Lockout State to the Reset State with no additional delay because 79BRS is deasserted to logical 0.

When the relay is in the Reclose Cycle State, Relay Word bit 79CY is asserted to logical 1. Thus, the factory 79BRS setting can function to block reset timing if time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 or 51G1 is picked up while the relay is in the Reclose Cycle State. This helps prevent repetitive “trip-reclose” cycling.

Additional Settings Example 2

If the block reset timing setting is:

79BRS = 51P1+51G1

then reset timing is blocked if time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 or 51G1 is picked up, regardless of the reclosing relay state.

Sequence Coordination (79SEQ)

The sequence coordination setting 79SEQ keeps the SEL-551 Relay in step with a downstream line recloser in a sequence coordination scheme, which prevents overreaching SEL-551 overcurrent elements from tripping for faults beyond the line recloser. This is accomplished by incrementing the shot counter and supervising overcurrent elements with resultant shot counter elements.

In order for the sequence coordination setting 79SEQ to increment the shot counter, both the following conditions must be true:

No trip present (Relay Word bit TRIP = logical 0)

Circuit breaker closed (SELOGIC Control Equation setting 52A = logical 1, effectively)

The sequence coordination setting 79SEQ is usually set with some overcurrent element pickups. If the above two conditions are both true and a set overcurrent element pickup asserts for at least 1.25 cycles and then deasserts, the shot counter increments by one count. This assertion/ deassertion indicates that a downstream device (e.g., line recloser - see Figure 3.18) has operated to clear a fault. Incrementing the shot counter keeps the SEL-551 Relay "in step" with the downstream device, as is shown in the following ***Additional Settings Example 1*** and ***Additional Settings Example 2***.

Every time a sequence coordination operation occurs, the shot counter is incremented, and the reset timer is loaded up with reset time 79RSD. Sequence coordination can increment the shot counter beyond last shot, but no further than shot = 4. The shot counter returns to shot = 0 after the reset timer times out. Reset timing is subject to the previously discussed SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79BRS.

Sequence coordination operation does not change the reclosing relay state. For example, if the relay is in the Reset State and there is a sequence coordination operation, it remains in the Reset State.

Factory Settings Example

Sequence coordination is not enabled in the factory settings:

79SEQ = 0

Additional Settings Example 1

With sequence coordination setting:

79SEQ = 79RS*51P1

sequence coordination is operable only when the relay is in the Reset State (79RS = logical 1). Refer to Figure 3.18.

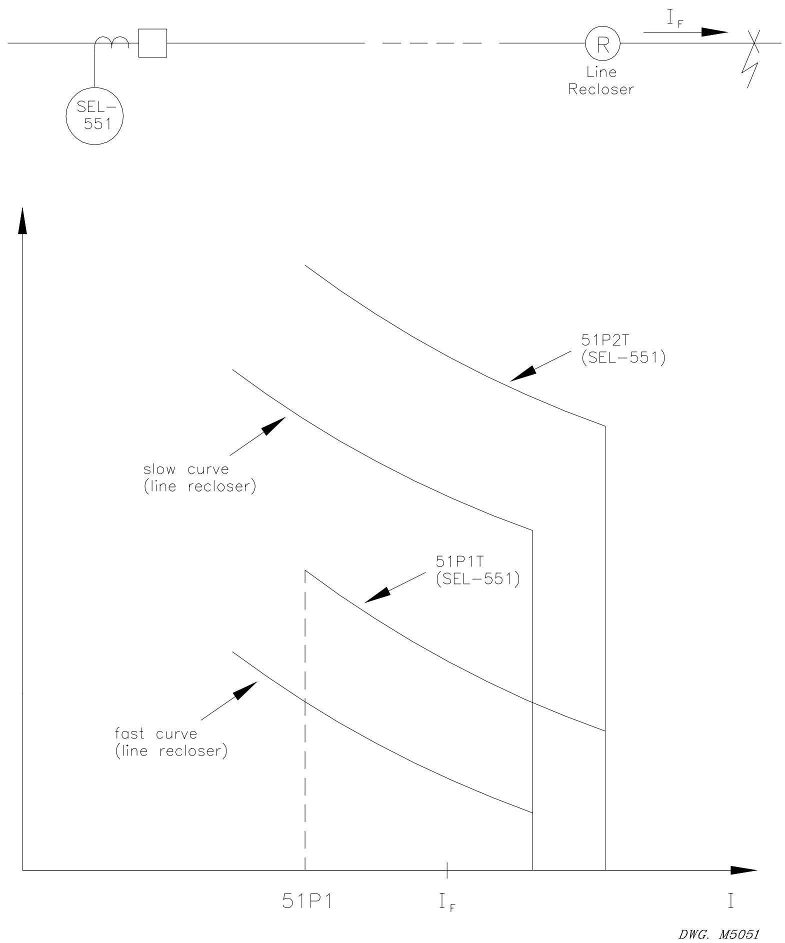


Figure 3.18: Sequence Coordination Between the SEL-551 Relay and a Line Recloser

Presume that the line recloser is set to operate twice on the fast curve and then twice on the slow curve. The slow curve is allowed to operate after two fast curve operations because the fast curves are then inoperative for tripping. The SEL-551 Relay phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T is coordinated with the line recloser fast curve. The SEL-551 Relay phase time-overcurrent element 51P2T is coordinated with the line recloser slow curve.

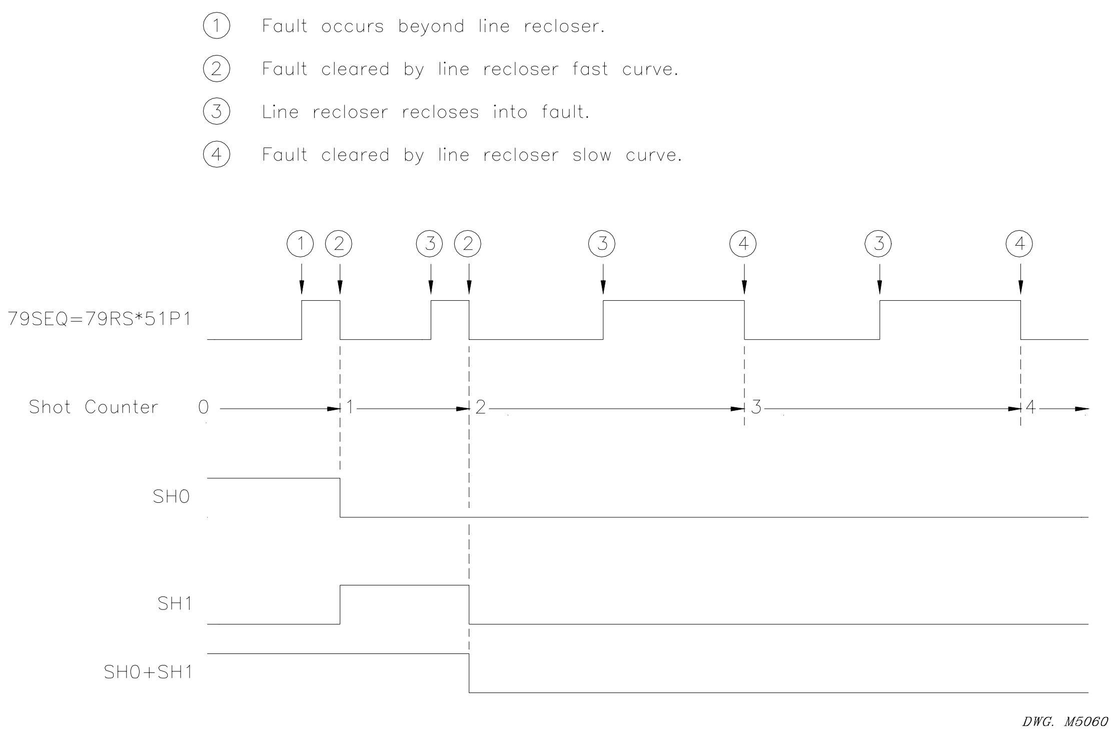


Figure 3.19: Operation of SEL-551 Relay Shot Counter for Sequence Coordination with Line Recloser (Additional Settings Example 1)

If the SEL-551 Relay is in the Reset State (79RS = logical 1) and then a permanent fault beyond the line recloser occurs (fault current I_F in Figure 3.18), the line recloser fast curve operates to clear the fault. The SEL-551 Relay also sees the fault. The phase time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 asserts and then deasserts without tripping, incrementing the SEL-551 Relay shot counter from:

shot = 0 to shot = 1

When the line recloser recloses its circuit breaker, the line recloser fast curve operates again to clear the fault. The SEL-551 Relay also sees the fault again. The phase time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 asserts and then deasserts without tripping, incrementing the SEL-551 Relay shot counter from:

shot = 1 to shot = 2

The line recloser fast curve is now disabled after operating twice. When the line recloser recloses its circuit breaker, the line recloser slow curve operates to clear the fault. The SEL-551 does not operate on its faster-set phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T (51P1T is “below” the line recloser slow curve) because the shot counter is now at shot = 2. For this sequence coordination scheme, the SEL-551 Relay SELOGIC Control Equation trip equation is:

TR = 51P1T*(SH0+SH1) + 51P2T

With the shot counter at shot = 2, Relay Word bits SH0 (shot = 0) and SH1 (shot = 1) are both deasserted to logical 0. This keeps the 51P1T phase time-overcurrent element from tripping. The 51P1T phase time-overcurrent element is still operative and its pickup (51P1) can still assert and then deassert, thus continuing the sequencing of the shot counter to shot = 3, etc. The 51P1T phase time-overcurrent element cannot cause a trip because shot ≥ 2 and SH0 and SH1 both are deasserted to logical 0.

Note: Sequence coordination can increment the shot counter beyond last shot (last shot = 2 in this factory setting example), but no further than shot = 4.

The following Example 2 limits sequence coordination shot counter incrementing.

The shot counter returns to shot = 0 after the reset timer (loaded with reset time 79RSD) times out.

Additional Settings Example 2

Review preceding Example 1.

Assume that the line recloser in Figure 3.18 is set to operate twice on the fast curve and then twice on the slow curve for faults beyond the line recloser.

Assume that the SEL-551 Relay is set to operate once on 51P1T and then twice on 51P2T for faults between the SEL-551 Relay and the line recloser. This results in the following trip setting:

TR = 51P1T * (SHO) + 51P2T

This requires that two open interval settings be made (see Figure 3.16). This corresponds to the last shot being:

last shot = 2

If the sequence coordination setting is:

79SEQ = 79RS * 51P1

and there is a permanent fault beyond the line recloser, the shot counter of the SEL-551 Relay will increment all the way to shot = 4 (see Figure 3.19). If there is a coincident fault between the SEL-551 Relay and line recloser, the SEL-551 Relay will trip and go to the Lockout State. Any time the shot counter is at a value equal to or greater than last shot and the relay trips, it goes to the Lockout State.

To avoid this problem make the following sequence coordination setting:

79SEQ = 79RS * 51P1 * SH0

Refer to Figure 3.20.

If the SEL-551 Relay is in the Reset State (79RS = logical 0) with the shot counter reset (shot = 0; SH0 = logical 1) and then a permanent fault beyond the line recloser occurs (fault current I_F in Figure 3.18), the line recloser fast curve operates to clear the fault. The SEL-551 Relay also sees the fault. The phase time-overcurrent pickup 51P1 asserts and then deasserts without tripping, incrementing the relay shot counter from:

shot = 0 to shot = 1

Now the SEL-551 Relay cannot operate on its faster-set phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T because the shot counter is at shot = 1 (SH0 = logical 0):

TR = 51P1T * (SHO) + 51P2T
= 51P1T * (logical 0) + 51P2T
= 51P2T

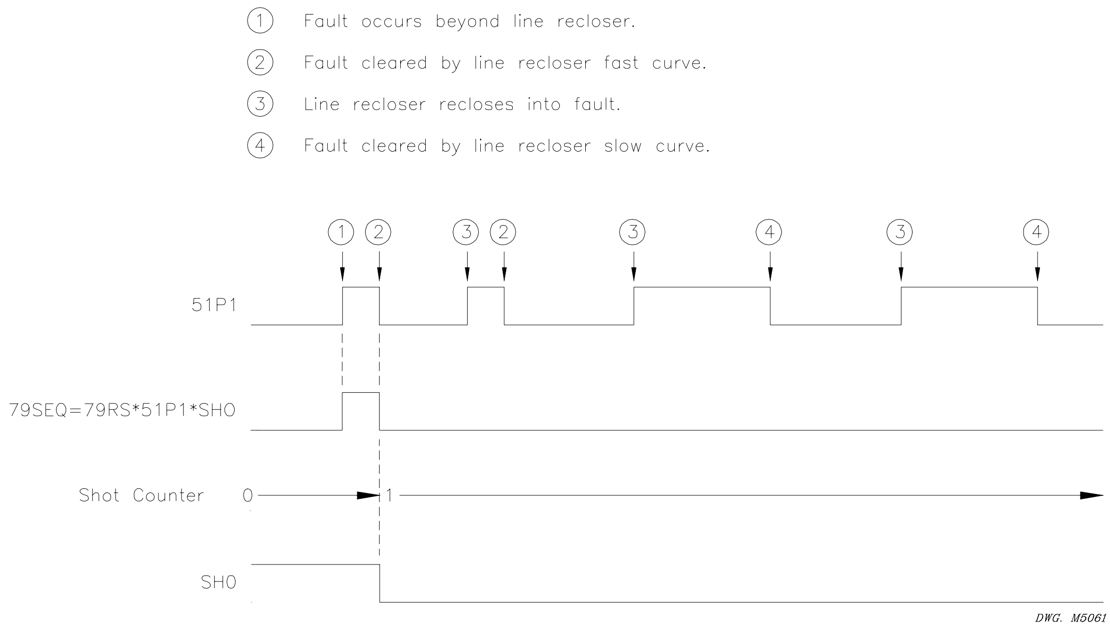


Figure 3.20: Operation of SEL-351 Relay Shot Counter for Sequence Coordination with Line Recloser (Additional Setting Example 2)

The line recloser continues to operate for the permanent fault beyond it, but the SEL-551 Relay shot counter does not continue to increment. Sequence coordination setting 79SEQ is effectively disabled by the shot counter incrementing from shot = 0 to shot = 1.

79SEQ = 79RS * 51P1 * SH0 = 79RS * 51P1 * (logical 0) = logical 0

The shot counter stays at shot = 1.

Thus, if there is a coincident fault between the SEL-551 Relay and the line recloser, the SEL-551 Relay will operate on 51P2T and then reclose once, instead of going straight to the Lockout State (shot = 1 < last shot = 2).

As stated earlier, the reset time setting 79RSD takes the shot counter back to shot = 0 after a sequence coordination operation increments the shot counter. Make sure that reset time setting 79RSD is set long enough to maintain the shot counter at shot = 1 as shown in Figure 3.20.

SELOGIC CONTROL EQUATION VARIABLES/TIMERS

Fourteen SELOGIC Variables (SV1 through SV14) are available. Ten of these SELOGIC Variables have timer outputs, (SV5T through SV14T) (see Figure 3.21).

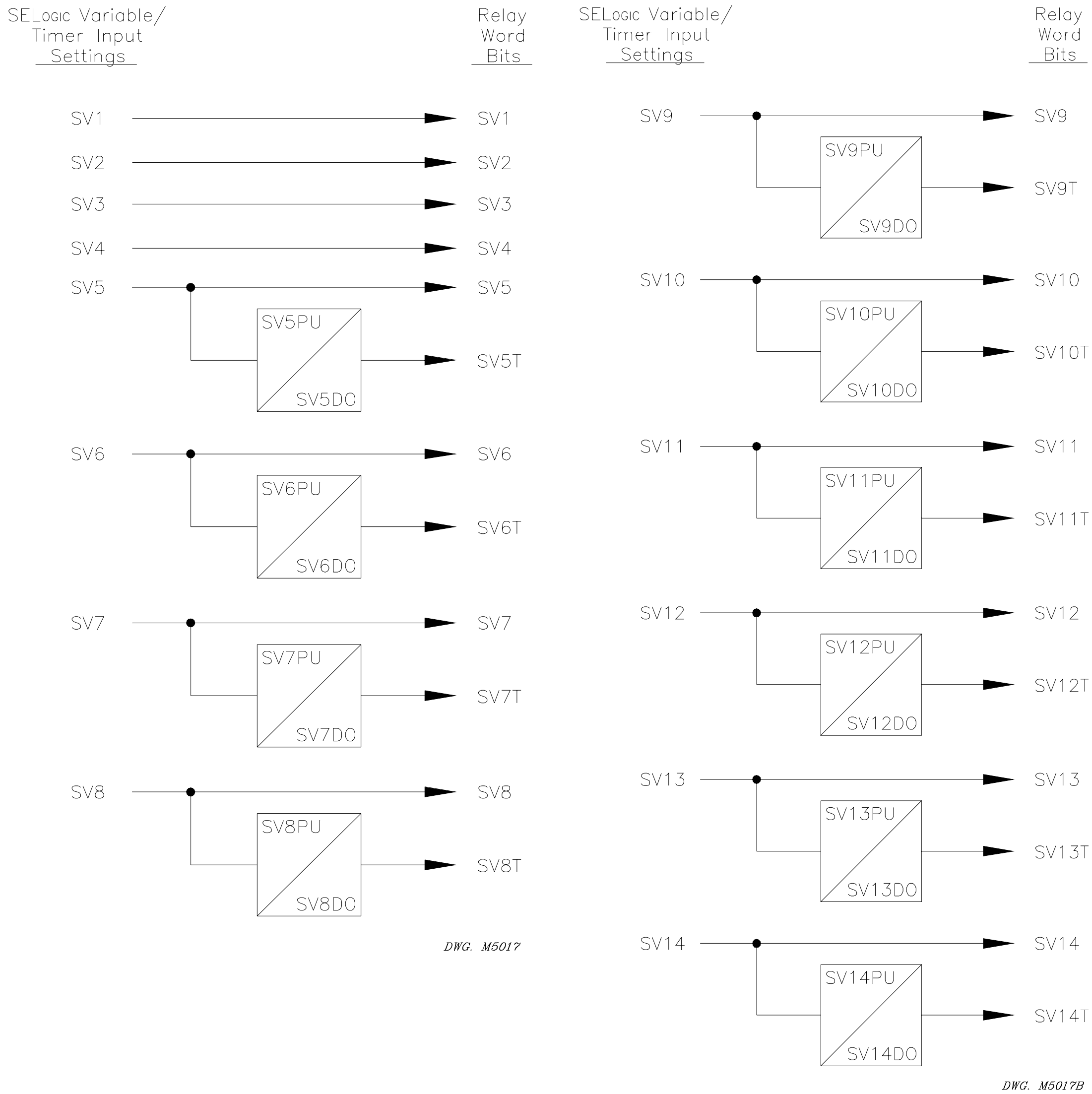


Figure 3.21: SELOGIC Control Equation Variables/Timers

Factory Settings Example

In the factory SELOGIC Control Equation settings, a SELOGIC Variable Timer is used for a simple breaker failure scheme:

SV5 = TRIP

The TRIP Relay Word bit is run through a timer for breaker failure timing. Timer pickup setting SV5PU is set to the breaker failure time (SV5PU = 12 cycles). Timer dropout setting SV5DO is set for a two cycle dropout (SV5DO = 2 cycles). The output of the timer (Relay Word bit SV5T) operates output contact OUT3.

OUT3 = SV5T

Additional Settings Example

Another application idea is dedicated breaker failure protection (see Figure 3.22):

SV6 = IN1 (breaker failure initiate)

SV7 = (SV7 + IN1)*(50P1 + 50N1)

OUT1 = SV6T (retrip)

OUT2 = SV7T (breaker failure trip)

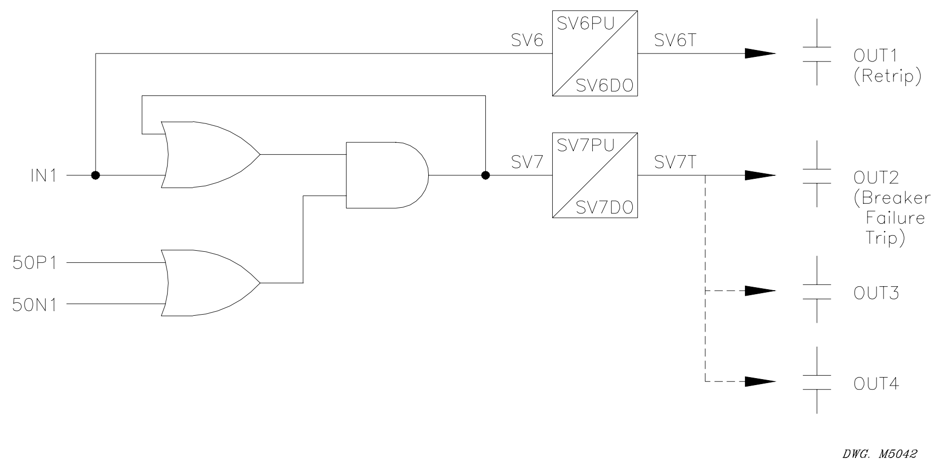


Figure 3.22: Dedicated Breaker Failure Scheme Created with SELOGIC Variables/Timers

Note that the above SELOGIC Control Equation setting SV7 creates a seal-in logic circuit (as shown in Figure 3.22) by virtue of SELOGIC Control Equation setting SV7 being set equal to Relay Word bit SV7:

SV7 = (SV7 + IN1)*(50P1 + 50N1)

Optoisolated input IN1 functions as a breaker failure initiate input. Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P1 and neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element 50N1 function as fault detectors.

Timer pickup setting SV6PU provides retrip delay, if desired (can be set to zero). Timer dropout setting SV6DO holds the retrip output (output contact OUT1) closed for extra time if needed after the breaker failure initiate signal (IN1) goes away.

Timer pickup setting SV7PU provides breaker failure timing. Timer dropout setting SV7DO holds the breaker failure trip output (output contact OUT2) closed for extra time if needed after the breaker failure logic unlatches (fault detectors 50P1 and 50N1 drop out).

Note that Figure 3.22 suggests the option of having output contacts OUT3 and OUT4 operate as additional breaker failure trip outputs. This is done by making the following SELOGIC Control Equation settings:

OUT3 = SV7T (breaker failure trip)

OUT4 = SV7T (breaker failure trip)

OUTPUT CONTACTS

SELOGIC Control Equation settings OUT1 through OUT4 control Relay Word bits OUT1 through OUT4, respectively. Relay Word bits OUT1 through OUT4 in turn control output contacts OUT1 through OUT4, respectively. Alarm logic/circuitry controls the ALARM output contact. See Figure 3.23.

Factory Settings Example

In the factory SELOGIC Control Equation settings, three output contacts are used:

OUT1 = TRIP	(overcurrent tripping/manual tripping; see ***Trip Logic*** earlier in this section)
OUT2 = CLOSE	(automatic reclosing/manual closing; see ***Close Logic*** earlier in this section)
OUT3 = SV5T	(breaker failure trip; see ***SELOGIC Control Equation Variables/Timers*** earlier in this section)
OUT4 = 0	(output contact OUT4 not used **-** set equal to zero)

Operation of Output Contacts for Different Output Contact Types

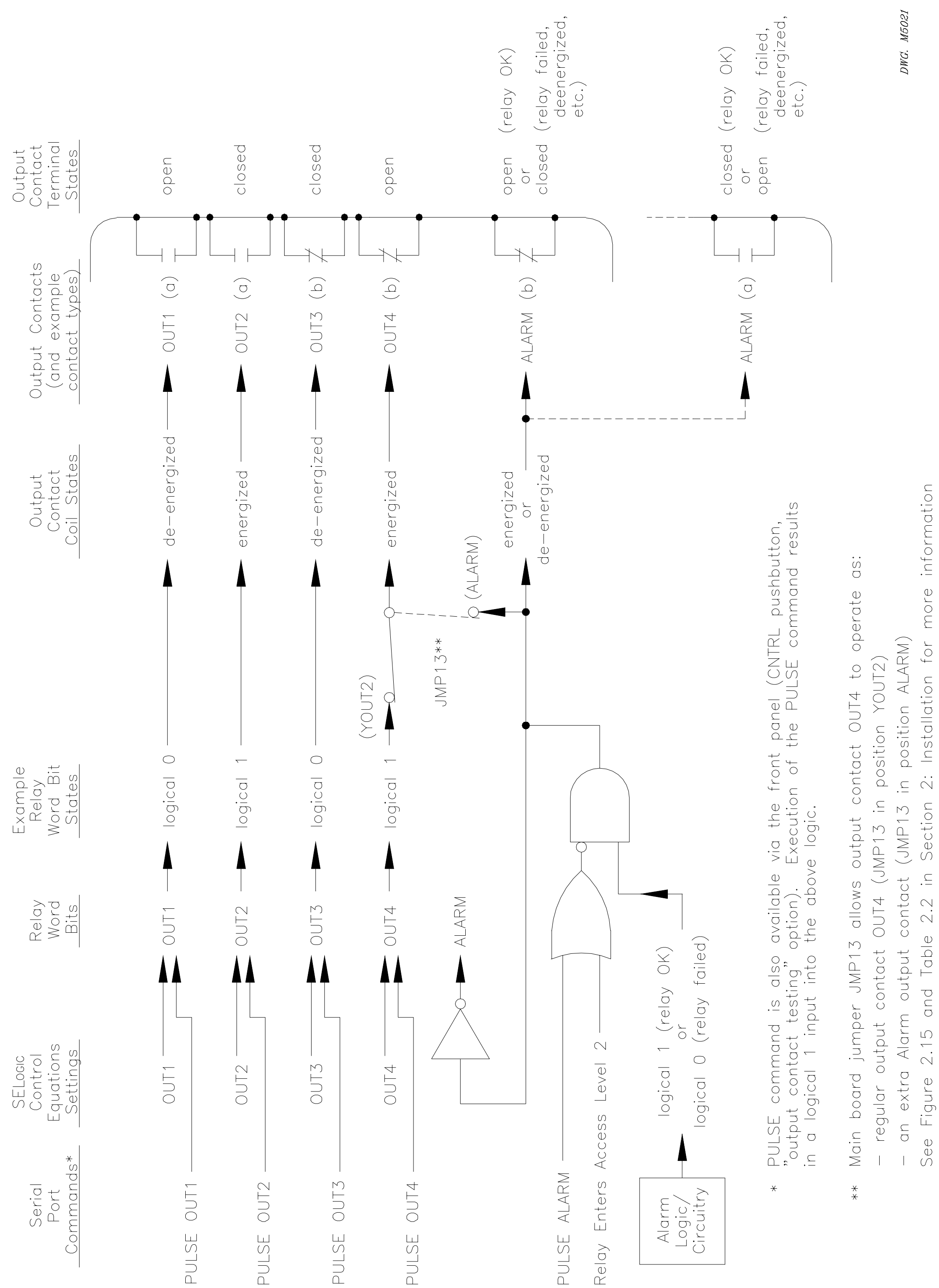


Figure 3.23: Logic Flow for Example Output Contact Operation

Output Contacts OUT1 Through OUT4

Refer to Figure 3.23.

The execution of the serial port command PULSE n (n = OUT1 through OUT4) asserts the corresponding Relay Word bit (OUT1 through OUT4) to logical 1. The assertion of SELOGIC Control Equation setting OUTm (m = 1 through 4) to logical 1 also asserts the corresponding Relay Word bit OUTm (m = 1 through 4) to logical 1.

The assertion of Relay Word bit OUTm (m = 1 through 4) to logical 1 causes the energization of the corresponding output contact OUTm coil. Depending on the contact type (a or b), the output contact closes or opens as demonstrated in Figure 3.23. An “a” type output contact is open when the output contact coil is deenergized and closed when the output contact coil is energized. A “b” type output contact is closed when the output contact coil is deenergized and open when the output contact coil is energized.

Notice in Figure 3.23 that all four possible combinations of output contact coil states (energized or deenergized) and output contact types (a or b) are demonstrated. See ***Output Contact Jumpers*** in ***Section 2: Installation*** for output contact type options.

ALARM Output Contact

Refer to Figure 3.23 and ***Relay Self-Tests*** in ***Section 8: Testing and Troubleshooting***.

When the relay is OK, the ALARM output contact coil is energized. The alarm logic/circuitry keeps the ALARM output contact coil energized. Depending on the ALARM output contact type (a or b), the ALARM output contact closes or opens as demonstrated in Figure 3.23. An “a” type output contact is open when the output contact coil is deenergized and closed when the output contact coil is energized. A “b” type output contact is closed when the output contact coil is deenergized and open when the output contact coil is energized.

To verify ALARM output contact mechanical integrity, execute the serial port command PULSE ALARM. Execution of this command momentarily deenergizes the ALARM output contact coil.

The Relay Word bit ALARM is deasserted to logical 0 when the relay is OK. When the serial port command PULSE ALARM is executed, the ALARM Relay Word bit momentarily asserts to logical 1. Also, when the relay enters Access Level 2, the ALARM Relay Word bit momentarily asserts to logical 1 (and the ALARM output contact coil is deenergized momentarily).

Notice in Figure 3.23 that all possible combinations of ALARM output contact coil states (energized or deenergized) and output contact types (a or b) are demonstrated. See ***Output Contact Jumpers*** in ***Section 2: Installation*** for output contact type options.

DEMAND AMMETERING

The demand ammetering settings (in Table 3.7) are available via the SET command (see Table 4.1 in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and also Settings Sheet 3 of 9 at the end of ***Section 4***). Also refer to ***MET D Command (Demand Ammeter)*** in ***Section 10: Serial Port Communications and Commands***.

The SEL-351 Relay provides demand and peak demand ammetering for the following values:

Currents	$I_{A,B,C,N}$	Input currents (A primary)
	I_G	Residual ground current (A primary; IG =3I0 = IA + IB + IC)
	$3I_2$	Negative-sequence current (A primary)

These demand and peak demand values are thermal demand values. Thermal demand ammetering is explained in the following discussion.

Thermal Demand Ammeter Operation

The example in Figure 3.24 shows the response of a thermal demand ammeter to a step current input. The current input is at a magnitude of zero and then suddenly goes to an instantaneous level of 1.0 per unit (a "step").

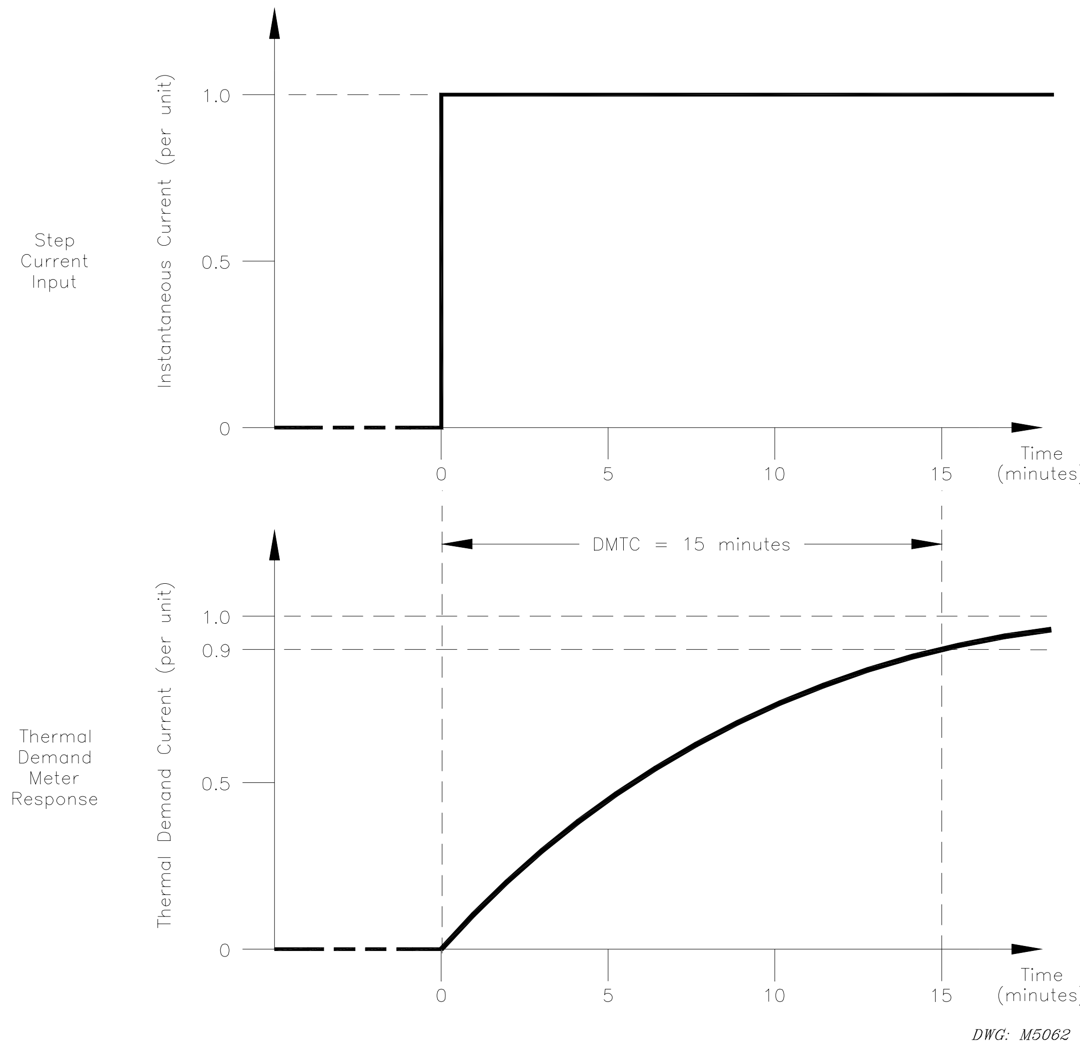


Figure 3.24: Response of Thermal Demand Ammeter to a Step Input (Setting DMTC = 15 minutes)

Thermal Demand Ammeter Response (EDEM = THM)

The response of the thermal demand ammeter in Figure 3.24**.** (bottom) to the step current input (top) is analogous to the series RC circuit in Figure 3.25.

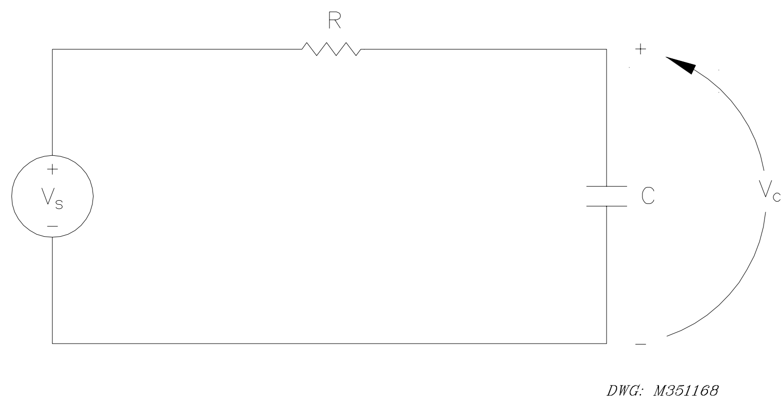


Figure 3.25: Voltage V_S Applied to Series RC Circuit

In the analogy:

Voltage V_S in Figure 3.25 corresponds to the step current input Figure 3.24**.** (top).

Voltage V_C across the capacitor in Figure 3.25 corresponds to the response of the thermal demand ammeter in Figure 3.24**.** (bottom).

If voltage V_S in Figure 3.25 has been at zero (V_S = 0.0 per unit) for some time, voltage V_C across the capacitor in Figure 3.25 is also at zero (V_C = 0.0 per unit). If voltage V_S is suddenly stepped up to some constant value (V_S = 1.0 per unit), voltage V_C across the capacitor starts to rise toward the 1.0 per unit value. This voltage rise across the capacitor is analogous to the response of the thermal demand ammeter in Figure 3.24**.** (bottom) to the step current input (top).

In general, as voltage V_C across the capacitor in Figure 3.25 cannot change instantaneously, the thermal demand ammeter response is not immediate either for the increasing or decreasing applied instantaneous current. The thermal demand ammeter response time is based on the demand ammeter time constant setting DMTC (see Table 3.7). Note in Figure 3.24 the thermal demand ammeter response (bottom) is at 90% (0.9 per unit) of full applied value (1.0 per unit) after a time period equal to setting DMTC = 15 minutes, referenced to when the step current input is first applied.

The SEL-551 Relay updates thermal demand values approximately every 2 seconds.

Demand Ammeter Settings

Table 3.7: Demand Ammeter Settings and Settings Range

Setting	Definition	Range
DMTC	Demand meter time constant	5, 10, 15, 30, or 60 minutes
PDEMP	Phase demand current pickup	OFF, 0.50 - 16.00 A {5 A nominal}, 0.10 - 3.20 A {1 A nominal}, in 0.01 A steps
NDEMP	Neutral ground demand current pickup	
GDEMP	Residual ground demand current pickup	
QDEMP	Negative-sequence demand current pickup	

Note: Changing setting DMTC resets the demand ammeter values to zero. Demand current pickup settings PDEMP, NDEMP, GDEMP, and QDEMP can be changed without affecting the demand ammeters.

The demand current pickup settings in Table 3.7 are applied to demand current meter outputs as shown in Figure 3.26. For example, when residual ground demand current $I_{G(DEM)}$ goes above corresponding demand pickup GDEMP, Relay Word bit GDEM asserts to logical 1. Use these demand current logic outputs (PDEM, NDEM, GDEM, and QDEM) to alarm for high loading or unbalance conditions. Use in other schemes such as the following example.

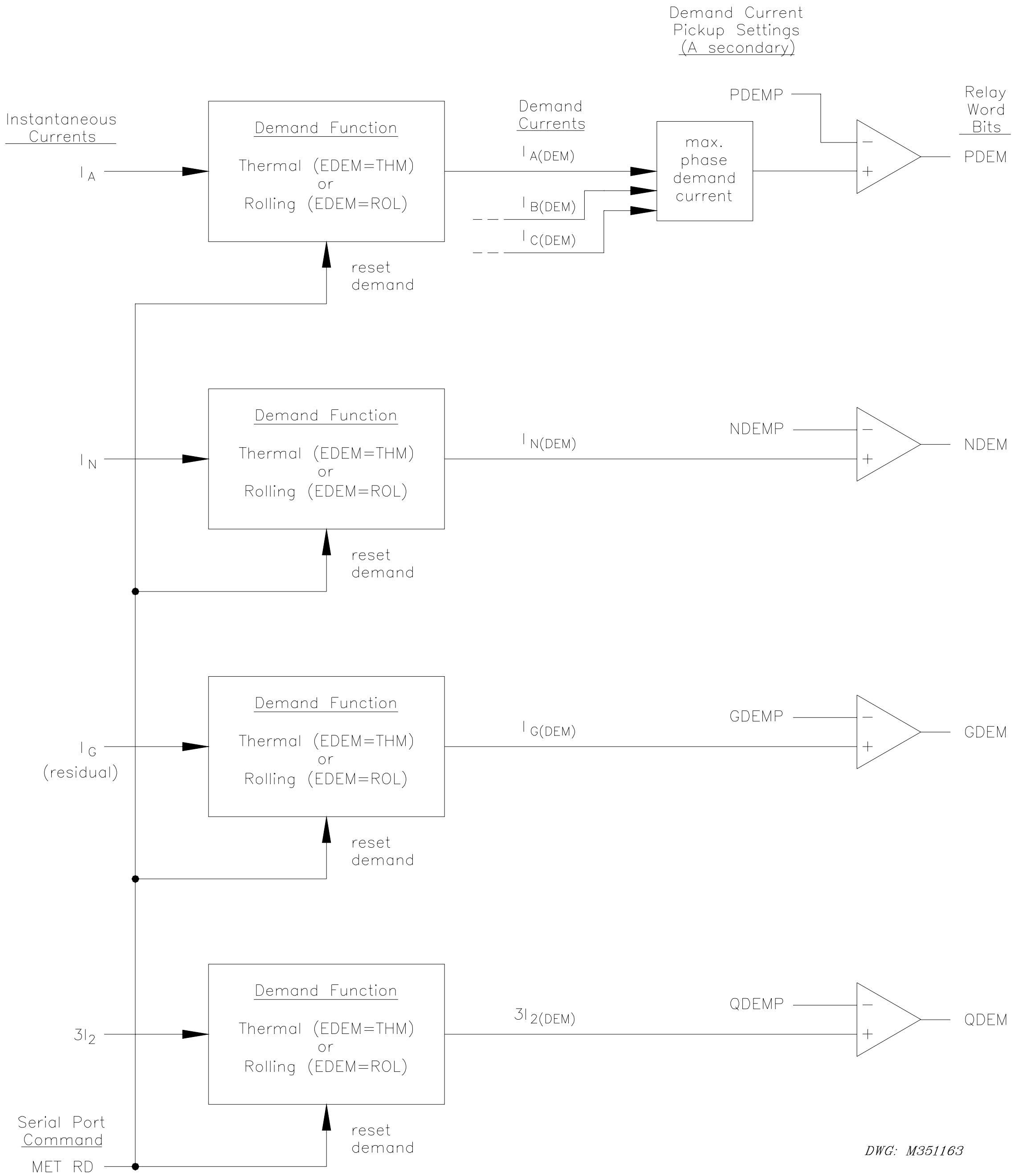


Figure 3.26: Demand Current Logic Outputs

Demand Current Logic Output Application – Raise Pickup for Unbalance Current

During times of high loading, the residual ground overcurrent elements can see relatively high unbalance current I_G ($I_G = 3I_0$). To avoid tripping on unbalance current I_G, use Relay Word bit GDEM to detect the residual ground (unbalance) demand current $I_{G(DEM)}$ and effectively raise the pickup of the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T. This is accomplished with the following settings from Table 3.7, pertinent residual ground overcurrent element settings, and SELOGIC Control Equation torque control setting 51G1TC (see Figure 3.27).

DMTC = 5
GDEMP = 1.0
51G1P = 1.50
50G1P = 2.30
51G1TC = !GDEM + GDEM*50G1

Refer to Figure 3.26, Figure 3.27, and Figure 3.11.

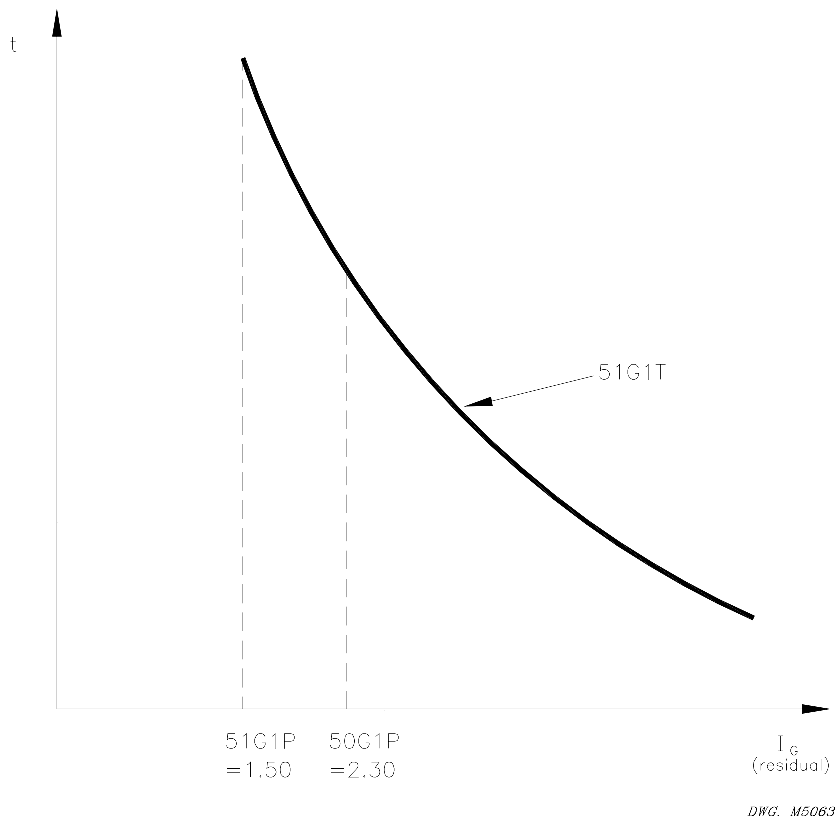


Figure 3.27: Raise Pickup of Residual Ground Time-Overcurrent Element for Unbalance Current

Residual Ground Demand Current Below Pickup GDEMP

When unbalance current I_G is low, unbalance demand current $I_{G(DEM)}$ is below corresponding demand pickup GDEMP = 1.00 A secondary, and Relay Word bit GDEM is deasserted to logical 0. This results in SELOGIC Control Equation torque control setting 51G1TC being in the state:

51G1TC = !GDEM + GDEM*50G1 = NOT(GDEM) + GDEM*50G1
= NOT(logical 0) + (logical 0)*50G1 = logical 1

Thus, the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T operates on its standard pickup:

51G1P = 1.50 A secondary

If a ground fault occurs, the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T operates with the sensitivity provided by pickup 51G1P = 1.50 A secondary. The thermal demand ammeter, even with setting DMTC = 5 minutes, does not respond fast enough to the ground fault to make a change to the effective residual ground time-overcurrent element pickup – it remains at 1.50 A secondary. Demand meters respond to more "slow moving" general trends.

Residual Ground Demand Current Goes Above Pickup GDEMP

When unbalance current I_G increases, unbalance demand current $I_{G(DEM)}$ follows, going above corresponding demand pickup GDEMP = 1.00 A secondary, and Relay Word bit GDEM asserts to logical 1. This results in SELOGIC Control Equation torque control setting 51G1TC being in the state:

51G1TC = !GDEM + GDEM*50G1 = NOT(GDEM) + GDEM*50G1
= NOT(logical 1) + (logical 1)*50G1 = logical 0 + 50G1 = 50G1

Thus, the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T operates with an effective, less-sensitive pickup:

50G1P = 2.30 A secondary

The reduced sensitivity keeps the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T from tripping on higher unbalance current I_G.

Residual Ground Demand Current Goes Below Pickup GDEMP Again

When unbalance current I_G decreases again, unbalance demand current $I_{G(DEM)}$ follows, going below corresponding demand pickup GDEMP = 1.00 A secondary, and Relay Word bit GDEM deasserts to logical 0. This results in SELOGIC Control Equation torque control setting 51G1TC being in the state:

51G1TC = !GDEM + GDEM*50G1 = NOT(GDEM) + GDEM*50G1
= NOT(logical 0) + (logical 0)*50G1 = logical 1

Thus, the residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T operates on its standard pickup again:

51G1P = 1.50 A secondary

View or Reset Demand Ammetering Information

Via Serial Port

See ***MET D Command (Demand Ammeter)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***. The MET D command displays demand and peak demand ammetering for the following values:

Currents	$I_{A,B,C,N}$	Input currents (A primary)
	I_G	Residual ground current (A primary; IG =3I0 = IA + IB + IC)
	$3I_2$	Negative-sequence current (A primary)

The MET RD command resets the demand ammetering values. The MET RP command resets the peak demand ammetering values.

Via Front Panel

The information and reset functions available via the previously discussed serial port commands MET D, MET RD, and MET RP are also available via the front-panel METER pushbutton. See Figure 6.2 in ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface***.

Demand Ammetering Updating and Storage

The SEL-551 Relay updates demand values approximately every 2 seconds.

The relay stores peak demand values to nonvolatile storage once per day (it overwrites the previous stored value if it is exceeded). Should the relay lose control power, it will restore the peak demand values saved by the relay at 23:50 hours on the previous day.

FRONT-PANEL TARGET LEDS

Refer to Figure 1.1 in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications*** for the arrangement of the target LEDs on the front panel of the SEL-551 Relay.

Table 3.8: SEL-551 Relay Front-Panel Target LED Definitions

LED	Definition
EN	Relay Enabled - see subsection ***Relay Self-Tests*** in ***Section 8: Testing and Troubleshooting***
INST	Instantaneous trip - see further details following
A	Phase A involved in the fault - see further details following
B	Phase B involved in the fault - see further details following
C	Phase C involved in the fault - see further details following
N	Ground involved in the fault - see further details following
RS	Reclosing relay in the Reset State (follows Relay Word bit 79RS)
LO	Reclosing relay in the Lockout State (follows Relay Word bit 79LO)

Further Target LED Details

The INST target LED illuminates if Relay Word bit TRIP asserts less than 3 cycles after any of the following Relay Word bits assert: 51P1, 51P2, 51N1, 51G1, 51Q1, 51Q2, 50P1, 50P2, 50P3, 50P4, 50P5, 50P6, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50N1, 50N2, 50G1, 50G2, 50Q1, or 50Q2.

The A target LED illuminates if Relay Word bit TRIP asserts when phase A current (current input IA) is above phase pickup setting 51P1P, 51P2P, 50P1P, 50P2P, 50P3P, or 50P4P.

The B target LED illuminates if Relay Word bit TRIP asserts when phase B current (current input IB) is above phase pickup setting 51P1P, 51P2P, 50P1P, 50P2P, 50P3P, or 50P4P.

The C target LED illuminates if Relay Word bit TRIP asserts when phase C current (current input IC) is above phase pickup setting 51P1P, 51P2P, 50P1P, 50P2P, 50P3P, or 50P4P.

The N target LED illuminates if Relay Word bit TRIP asserts when neutral ground current (current input IN) is above neutral ground pickup setting 51N1P, 50N1P, 50N2P, or residual ground current (derived from current inputs IA, IB, and IC) is above residual ground pickup setting 51G1P, 50G1P, or 50G2P.

Target Reset/Lamp Test Front-Panel Pushbutton

When the Target Reset/Lamp Test front-panel pushbutton is pressed:

all front-panel LEDs are illuminated for one (1) second

and then the Fault Type target LEDs (INST, A, B, C, and N) are extinguished

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 4: SETTING THE RELAY

INTRODUCTION

Change or view settings with the SET and SHOWSET serial port commands and the front-panel SET pushbutton. Table 4.1 lists the serial port SET commands.

Table 4.1: Serial Port SET Commands

Command	Settings Type	Description	Settings Sheets*
SET	Relay	Overcurrent elements, reclosing relay, timers, etc.	1-3
SET L	Logic	SELOGIC® Control Equations	4-5
SET R	SER	Sequential Events Recorder trigger conditions	6
SET T	Text	Front-panel default display text; local control text	7-8
SET P	Port	Serial port protocol settings	9

* located at end of this section

View settings with the respective serial port SHOWSET commands (SHO, SHO L, SHO R, SHO T, SHO P). See ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***.

SETTINGS CHANGES VIA THE FRONT PANEL

The relay front-panel SET pushbutton provides access to the Relay and Port settings only. Thus, the corresponding Relay and Port settings sheets that follow in this section can also be used when making these settings via the front panel. Refer to Figure 6.3 in ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface*** for information on front-panel communications.

SETTINGS CHANGES VIA THE SERIAL PORT

Note: In this manual, commands you type appear in bold/uppercase: **OTTER**. Computer keys you press appear in bold/uppercase/brackets: **<ENTER>**.

See ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for information on serial port communications and relay access levels. To change a specific setting, enter the command:

SET *n s*

where *n* = L, R, T, or P (parameter *n* is not entered for the Relay settings)

and *s* = the name of the specific setting you wish to jump to and begin setting. If *s* is not entered, the relay starts at the first setting.

When you execute the SET command, the relay presents a list of settings, one at a time. Enter a new setting, or press **<ENTER>** to accept the existing setting. Editing keystrokes are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Set Command Editing Keystrokes

Press Key(s)	Results
<ENTER>	Retains setting and moves to the next.
^ <ENTER>	Returns to previous setting.
< <ENTER>	Returns to previous setting.
> <ENTER>	Moves to next setting.
END<ENTER>	Exits editing session, then prompts you to save the settings.
<CTRL> X	Aborts editing session without saving changes.

The relay checks each entry to ensure that it is within the setting range. If it is not, an "Out of Range" message is generated, and the relay prompts for the setting again.

When settings are complete, the relay displays the new settings and prompts for approval to enable them. Answer **Y <ENTER>** to enable the new settings. For about 1 second, while the active settings are updated, the relay is disabled, and the ALARM contact closes.

TIME-OVERCURRENT ELEMENT SETTING REFERENCE INFORMATION

The following information describes the curve timing for the curve and time dial settings made for the time-overcurrent elements (see Figure 3.9 through Figure 3.12). The time-overcurrent relay curves in Figure 4.1 through Figure 4.10 conform to IEEE C37.112-1996 IEEE Standard Inverse Time Characteristic Equations for Overcurrent Relays.

tp = operating time in seconds
tr = electromechanical induction-disk emulation reset time in seconds (if electromechanical reset setting is made)
TD = time dial setting
M = applied multiples of pickup current [for operating time (tp), M>1; for reset time (tr), M≤1].

U.S. Moderately Inverse Curve: U1

$tp = TD*(0.0226 + 0.0104/(M^{0.02}-1))$
$tr = TD*(1.08/(1-M^{2}))$

U.S. Inverse Curve: U2

$tp = TD*(0.180 + 5.95/(M^{2}-1))$
$tr = TD*(5.95/(1-M^{2}))$

U.S. Very Inverse Curve: U3

$tp = TD*(0.0963 + 3.88/(M^{2}-1))$
$tr = TD*(3.88/(1-M^{2}))$

U.S. Extremely Inverse Curve: U4

$tp = TD*(0.0352 + 5.67/(M^{2}-1))$
$tr = TD*(5.67/(1-M^{2}))$

U.S. Short-Time Inverse Curve: U5

$tp = TD*(0.00262 + 0.00342/(M^{0.02}-1))$
$tr = TD*(0.323/(1-M^{2}))$

I.E.C. Class A Curve (Standard Inverse): C1

$tp = TD*(0.14/(M^{0.02}-1))$

$tr = TD*(13.5/(1-M^{2}))$

I.E.C. Class B Curve (Very Inverse): C2)

$tp = TD*(13.5/(M-1))$

$tr = TD*(47.3/(1-M^{2}))$

I.E.C. Class C Curve (Extremely Inverse): C3

$tp = TD*(80.0/(M^{2}-1))$

$tr = TD*(80.0/(1-M^{2}))$

I.E.C. Long-Time Inverse Curve: C4

$tp = TD*(120.0/(M-1))$

$tr = TD*(120.0/(1-M))$

I.E.C. Short-Time Inverse Curve: C5

$tp = TD*(0.05/(M^{0.04}-1))$

$tr = TD*(4.85/(1-M^{2}))$

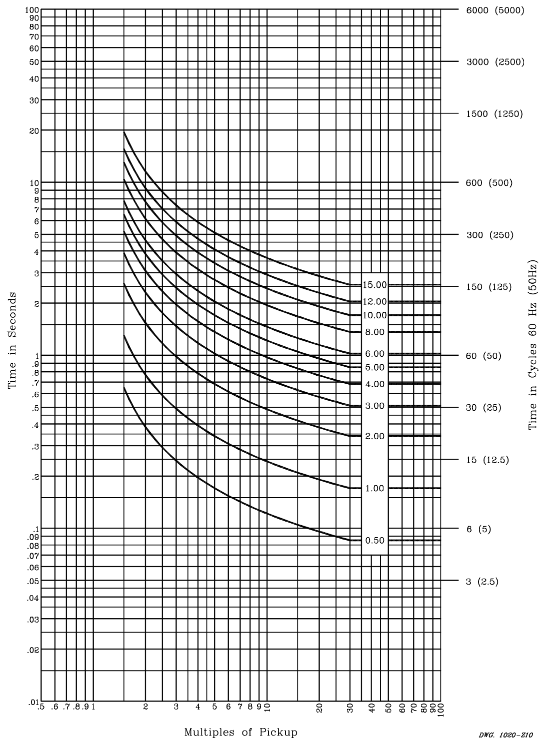


Figure 4.1: U.S. Moderately Inverse Curve: U1

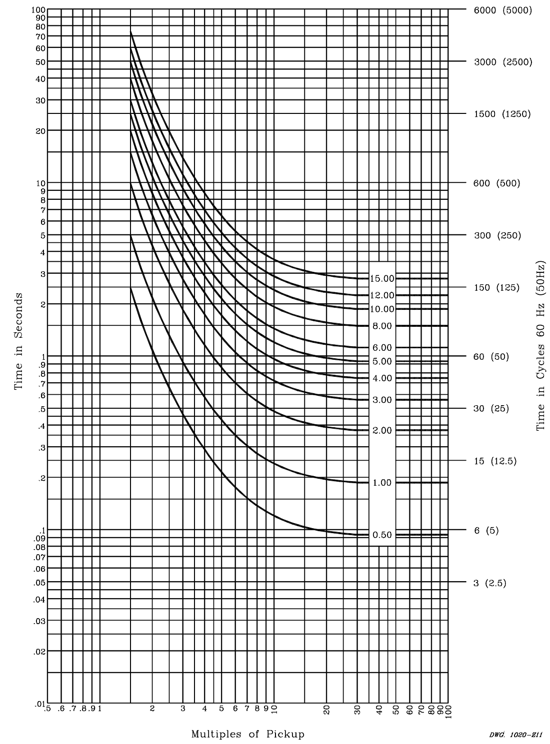


Figure 4.2: U.S. Inverse Curve: U2

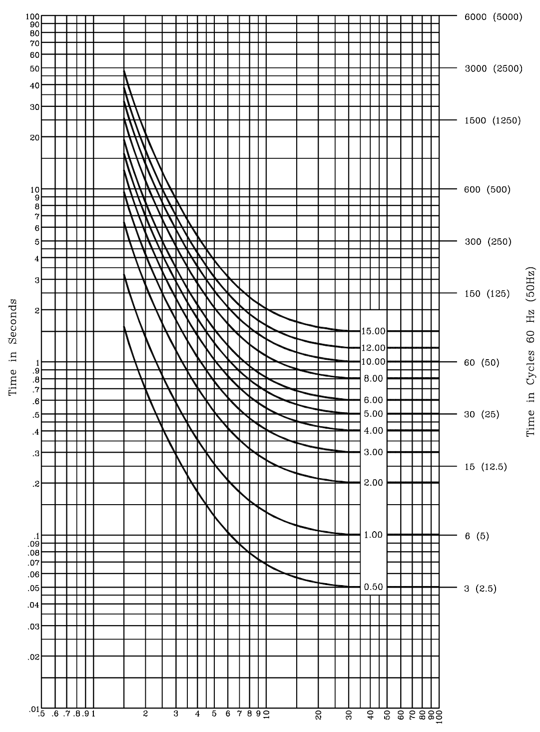


Figure 4.3: U.S. Very Inverse Curve: U3

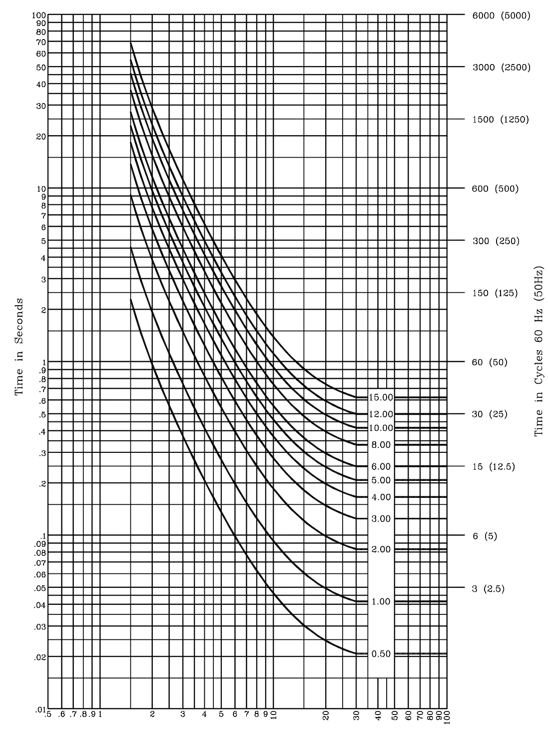


Figure 4.4: U.S. Extremely Inverse Curve: U4

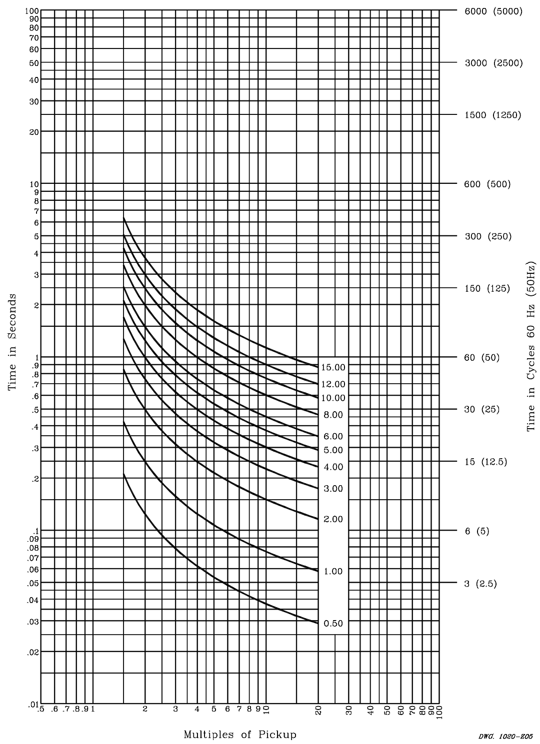


Figure 4.5: U.S. Short-Time Inverse Curve: U5

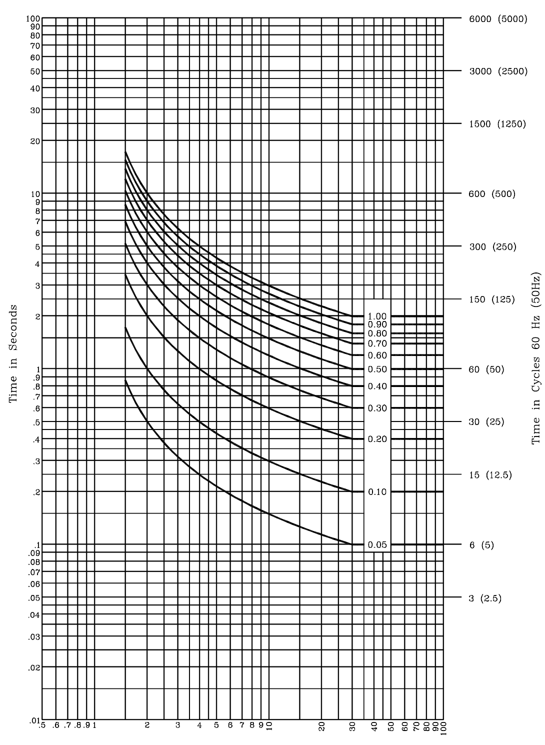


Figure 4.6: I.E.C. Class A Curve (Standard Inverse): C1

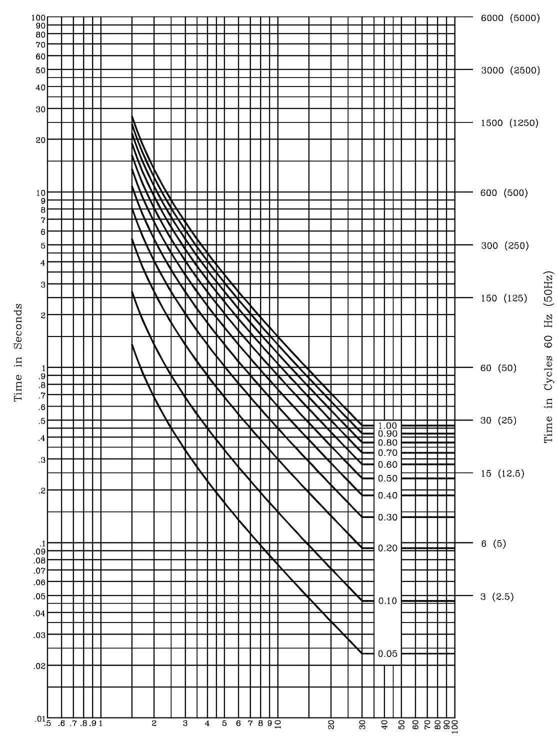


Figure 4.7: I.E.C. Class B Curve (Very Inverse): C2

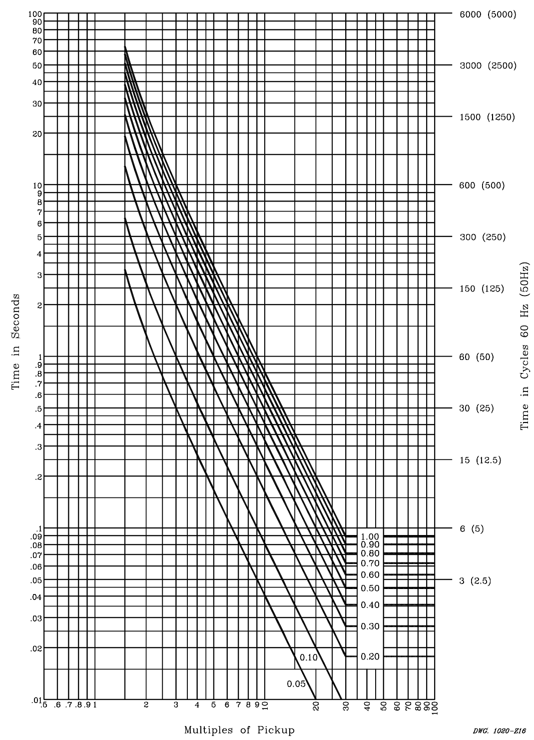


Figure 4.8: I.E.C. Class C Curve (Extremely Inverse): C3

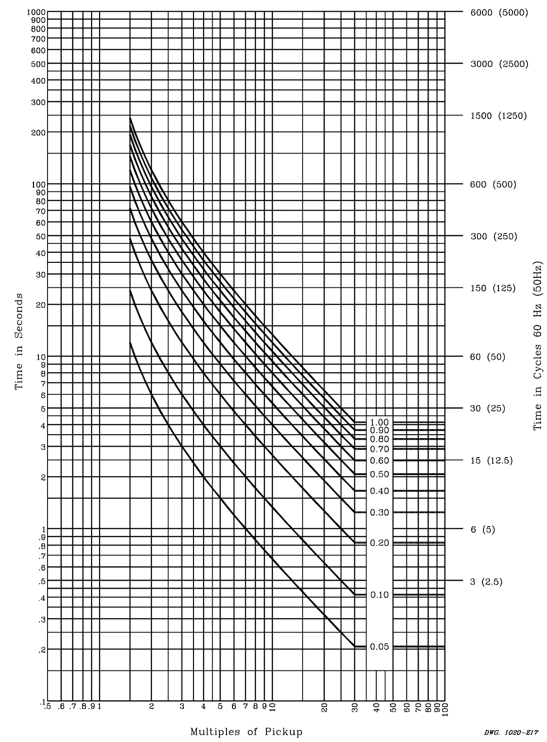


Figure 4.9: I.E.C. Long-Time Inverse Curve: C4

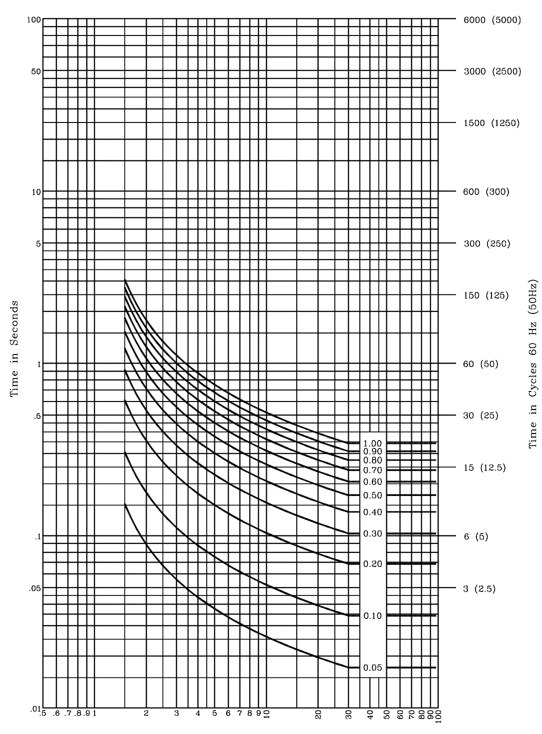


Figure 4.10: I.E.C. Short-Time Inverse Curve: C5

RELAY WORD BIT SETTING REFERENCE INFORMATION

Relay Word bits are used in SELOGIC Control Equation settings. See ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for SELOGIC Control Equations details and examples. SELOGIC Control Equation settings can also be set directly to 1 (logical 1) or 0 (logical 0).

The Relay Word bit row numbers correspond to the row numbers used in the TAR command [***see TAR Command (Target)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***].

Table 4.3: SEL-551 Relay Word Bits

Row	SEL-551 Relay Word Bits							
1	51P1	51P2	51N1	51G1	51P1T	51P2T	51N1T	51G1T
2	51Q1	51Q2	51Q1T	51Q2T	50P1	50P2	50P3	50P4
3	50P5	50P6	50N1	50N2	50G1	50G2	50Q1	50Q2
4	50A	50B	50C	IN1	IN2	OC	CC	CF
5	LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8
6	RB1	RB2	RB3	RB4	RB5	RB6	RB7	RB8
7	SV1	SV2	SV3	SV4	SV5	SV6	SV7	SV8
8	SV9	SV10	SV11	SV12	SV13	SV14	*	*
9	79RS	79CY	79LO	SH0	SH1	SH2	SH3	SH4
10	TRIP	CLOSE	51P1R	51P2R	51N1R	51G1R	51Q1R	51Q2R
11	SV5T	SV6T	SV7T	SV8T	SV9T	SV10T	SV11T	SV12T
12	SV13T	SV14T	*	ALARM	OUT1	OUT2	OUT3	OUT4
13	PDEM	NDEM	GDEM	QDEM	*	*	*	*

Table 4.4: Relay Word Bit Definitions

Row	Bit	Definition	Primary Application
1	51P1	Maximum phase current above pickup setting 51P1P for phase time-overcurrent element 51P1T (see Figure 3.9)	Event report triggering, Testing
	51P2	Maximum phase current above pickup setting 51P2P for phase time-overcurrent element 51P2T (see Figure 3.9)	
	51N1	Neutral ground current (channel IN) above pickup setting 51N1P for neutral ground time-overcurrent element 51N1T (see Figure 3.10)	

Row	Bit	Definition	Primary Application
	51G1 51P1T	Residual ground current above pickup setting 51G1P for residual ground time-overcurrent element 51G1T (see Figure 3.11) 1st phase time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.9)	Tripping
	51P2T	2nd phase time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.9)	
	51N1T	Neutral ground time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.10)	
	51G1T	Residual ground time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.11)	
2	51Q1**	Negative-sequence current above pickup setting 51Q1P for negative-sequence time-overcurrent element 51Q1T (see Figure 3.12)	Event report triggering, Testing
	51Q2**	Negative-sequence current above pickup setting 51Q2P for negative-sequence time-overcurrent element 51Q2T (see Figure 3.12)	
	51Q1T**	1st negative-sequence time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.12)	Tripping
	51Q2T**	2nd negative-sequence time-overcurrent element timed out (see Figure 3.12)	
	50P1	1st phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
	50P2	2nd phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
	50P3	3rd phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
	50P4	4th phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
3	50P5	5th phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
	50P6	6th phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.4)	
	50N1	1st neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.6)	
	50N2	2nd neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.6)	
	50G1	1st residual ground instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.7)	
	50G2	2nd residual ground instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.7)	
	50Q1**	1st negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.8)	
	50Q2**	2nd negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (see Figure 3.8)	

Row	Bit	Definition	Primary Application
4	50A	Single-phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (channel IA; see Figure 3.5)	
	50B	Single-phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (channel IB; see Figure 3.5)	
	50C	Single-phase instantaneous overcurrent element picked up (channel IC; see Figure 3.5)	
	IN1	Optoisolated input IN1 asserted (see Figure 3.1)	Circuit breaker status, etc.
	IN2	Optoisolated input IN2 asserted (see Figure 3.1)	
	OC***	Asserts 1/8 cycle for Open Command execution (see Figure 3.13)	
	CC***	Asserts 1/8 cycle for Close Command execution (see Figure 3.14)	
	CF	Close Failure logic output asserted (see Figure 3.14)	Indication
5	LB1	Local Bit 1 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	Enable/disable schemes, etc., from the front panel
	LB2	Local Bit 2 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB3	Local Bit 3 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB4	Local Bit 4 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB5	Local Bit 5 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB6	Local Bit 6 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB7	Local Bit 7 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
	LB8	Local Bit 8 asserted (see Figure 3.2)	
6	RB1	Remote Bit 1 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	Enable/disable schemes, etc., from the serial port
	RB2	Remote Bit 2 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB3	Remote Bit 3 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB4	Remote Bit 4 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB5	Remote Bit 5 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB6	Remote Bit 6 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB7	Remote Bit 7 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
	RB8	Remote Bit 8 asserted (see Figure 3.3)	
7	SV1	SELOGIC Variable SV1 asserted (see Figure 3.21)	Seal-in functions, etc.
	SV2	SELOGIC Variable SV2 asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV3	SELOGIC Variable SV3 asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV4	SELOGIC Variable SV4 asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV5	SELOGIC Variable SV5 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	Seal-in functions, Timing, etc.
	SV6	SELOGIC Variable SV6 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV7	SELOGIC Variable SV7 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV8	SELOGIC Variable SV8 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	

Row	Bit	Definition	Primary Application
8	SV9	SELOGIC Variable SV9 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV10	SELOGIC Variable SV10 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV11	SELOGIC Variable SV11 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV12	SELOGIC Variable SV12 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV13	SELOGIC Variable SV13 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV14	SELOGIC Variable SV14 timer input asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	*	Reserved for future use	
	*	Reserved for future use	
9	79RS	Reclosing relay in the Reset State (see Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5)	Tripping scheme supervision, Indication
	79CY	Reclosing relay in the Reclose Cycle State (see Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5)	
	79LO	Reclosing relay in the Lockout State (see Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5)	
	SH0	Reclosing relay shot counter = 0 (see Table 3.6)	
	SH1	Reclosing relay shot counter = 1 (see Table 3.6)	
	SH2	Reclosing relay shot counter = 2 (see Table 3.6)	
	SH3	Reclosing relay shot counter = 3 (see Table 3.6)	
	SH4	Reclosing relay shot counter = 4 (see Table 3.6)	
10	TRIP	Trip logic output asserted (see Figure 3.13)	Output contact assignment
	CLOSE	Close logic output asserted (see Figure 3.14)	
	51P1R	1st phase time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.9)	Testing
	51P2R	2nd phase time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.9)	
	51N1R	Neutral ground time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.10)	
	51G1R	Residual ground time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.11)	
	51Q1R	1st negative-sequence time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.12)	
	51Q2R	2nd negative-sequence time-overcurrent element reset (see Figure 3.12)	
11	SV5T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	Timing
	SV6T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV7T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV8T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV9T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV10T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV11T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV12T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	

Row	Bit	Definition	Primary Application
12	SV13T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	SV14T	SELOGIC Variable timer output asserted (see Figure 3.21)	
	*	Reserved for future use	
	ALARM****	ALARM output contact indicating that relay failed or PULSE A executed (see Figure 3.23)	Indication
	OUT1****	Output contact OUT1 asserted (see Figure 3.23)	
	OUT2****	Output contact OUT2 asserted (see Figure 3.23)	
	OUT3****	Output contact OUT3 asserted (see Figure 3.23)	
	OUT4****	Output contact OUT4 asserted (see Figure 3.23)	
13	PDEM	Phase demand current above pickup setting PDEMP (see Figure 3.26)	Indication
	NDEM	Neutral ground demand current above pickup setting NDEMP (see Figure 3.26)	
	GDEM	Residual ground demand current above pickup setting GDEMP (see Figure 3.26)	
	QDEM	Negative-sequence demand current above pickup setting QDEMP (see Figure 3.26)	

** **IMPORTANT**: See ***Appendix F*** for special instructions on setting negative-sequence overcurrent elements.

*** The Open Command (Relay Word Bit OC) and Close Command (Relay Word Bit CC) are already embedded in the Trip Logic (see Figure 3.13) and Close Logic (see Figure 3.14), respectively. Thus, they are likely not used in SELOGIC Control Equations. They are in the Relay Word for embedded event report information functions (see Table 7.3).

**** Output contacts can be A or B type contacts (see Figures 2.14 and 3.23).

SETTINGS EXPLANATIONS

Note that most of the settings in the settings sheets that follow include references for additional information. The following explanations are for relay settings (accessed under the SET command) that do not have reference information anywhere else in the instruction manual.

Identifier Labels

The SEL-551 Relay has two identifier labels: the Relay Identifier (RID) and the Terminal Identifier (TID). The Relay Identifier is typically used to identify the relay or the type of protection scheme. Typical Terminal Identifiers include an abbreviation of the substation name and line terminal.

The relay tags each report (event report, meter report, etc.) with the Relay Identifier and Terminal Identifier. This allows you to distinguish the report as one generated for a specific breaker and substation.

RID and TID settings may include the following characters: 0-9, A-Z, -,/,.,space.

Current Transformer Ratios

Phase and neutral current transformer ratios are set independently. If IN is connected residually with IA, IB, and IC, then set CTR and CTRN the same.

Other System Parameters

The relay settings NFREQ and PHROT allow you to configure the SEL-551 Relay to your specific system.

Set NFREQ equal to your nominal power system frequency, either 50 Hz or 60 Hz.

Set PHROT equal to your power system phase rotation, either ABC or ACB.

Set DATE_F to format the date displayed in relay reports and the front-panel display. Set DATE_F to MDY to display dates in Month/Day/Year format; set DATE_F to YMD to display dates in Year/Month/Day format.

SETTINGS SHEETS

The settings sheets that follow include the definition and input range for each setting in the relay. Refer to ***Overcurrent Elements*** in ***Section 1: Introduction and Specifications*** for information on 5 A nominal and 1 A nominal ordering options and how they influence overcurrent element setting ranges.

SETTINGS SHEET FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY
RELAY SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET AND FRONT PANEL)

Identifier Labels (see *Settings Explanations* in Section 4)

Relay Identifier (12 characters) RID = ________________

Terminal Identifier (12 characters) TID = ________________

Current Transformer Ratios (see *Settings Explanations* in Section 4)

Phase (IA, IB, IC) Current Transformer Ratio (1-6000) CTR = ________

Neutral (IN) Current Transformer Ratio (1-6000) CTRN = ________

Minimum Trip Duration Timer (see Figure 3.13)

Min. Trip Duration Time (0-8000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments) TDURD = ________

Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50P1 - 50P6 (see Figure 3.4)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P1P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P2P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P3P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P4P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P5P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50P6P = ________

Single-Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50A, 50B, 50C (see Figure 3.5)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50ABCP = ________

Phase Time-Overcurrent Element 51P1T (see Figure 3.9)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A{5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51P1P = ________

Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51P1C = ________

Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51P1TD = ________

Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51P1RS = ________

Phase Time-Overcurrent Element 51P2T (see Figure 3.9)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A{5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51P2P = ________

Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51P2C = ________

Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51P2TD = ________

Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51P2RS = ________

Neutral Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50N1, 50N2 (see Figure 3.6)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50N1P = ________

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50N2P = ________

Neutral Ground Time-Overcurrent Element 51N1T (see Figure 3.10)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51N1P = ___________
Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51N1C = ___________
Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51N1TD = _________
Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51N1RS = _________

Residual Ground Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50G1, 50G2 (see Figure 3.7)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50G1P = ___________
Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50G2P = ___________

Residual Ground Time-Overcurrent Element 51G1T (see Figure 3.11)

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51G1P = ___________
Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51G1C = ___________
Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51G1TD = _________
Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51G1RS = _________

Negative-Sequence Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements 50Q1, 50Q2 (see Figure 3.8)*

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50Q1P = ___________
Pickup (OFF, 0.5-80.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-16.0A {1A nominal}) 50Q2P = ___________

Negative-Sequence Time-Overcurrent Element 51Q1T (see Figure 3.12)*

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51Q1P = ___________
Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51Q1C = ___________
Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51Q1TD = _________
Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51Q1RS = _________

Negative-Sequence Time-Overcurrent Element 51Q2T (see Figure 3.12)*

Pickup (OFF, 0.5-16.0A {5A nominal}, 0.1-3.2A {1A nominal}) 51Q2P = ___________
Curve (U1-U5, C1-C5; see Figures 4.1 through 4.10) 51Q2C = ___________
Time-Dial (0.50-15.00 for curves U1-U5, 0.05-1.00 for curves C1-C5) 51Q2TD = _________
Electromechanical Reset (Y, N) 51Q2RS = _________

Reclosing Relay Open Interval Timer (see *Reclosing Relay* in Section 3)

Open Interval 1 Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments) 79OI1 = ____________
Open Interval 2 Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments) 79OI2 = ____________
Open Interval 3 Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments) 79OI3 = ____________
Open Interval 4 Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments) 79OI4 = ____________

IMPORTANT**: See ***Appendix F for information on setting negative-sequence overcurrent elements.

Reclosing Relay Reset Timer (see *Reclosing Relay* in Section 3)

Reset Time from Reclose Cycle (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	79RSD = ___________
Reset Time from Lockout (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	79RSLD = _________

Close Failure Timer (see Figure 3.14)

Close Failure Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	CFD = _____________

Demand Ammetering Settings (see Figures 3.24 and 3.26)

Time constant (5, 10, 15, 30, 60 minutes)	DMTC = ___________
Pickup range: OFF, 0.50 - 16.00 A {5 A nom.}, 0.10 - 3.20 A {1 A nom.}	
Phase pickup	PDEMP = __________
Neutral ground pickup - channel IN	NDEMP = __________
Residual ground pickup	GDEMP = __________
Negative-sequence pickup	QDEMP = __________

SELOGIC® Variable Timers (see Figure 3.21)

SV5 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV5PU = ___________
SV5 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV5DO = __________
SV6 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV6PU = ___________
SV6 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV6DO = __________
SV7 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV7PU = ___________
SV7 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV7DO = __________
SV8 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV8PU = ___________
SV8 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV8DO = __________
SV9 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV9PU = ___________
SV9 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV9DO = __________
SV10 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV10PU = _________
SV10 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV10DO = _________
SV11 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV11PU = _________
SV11 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV11DO = _________
SV12 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV12PU = _________
SV12 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV12DO = _________
SV13 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV13PU = _________
SV13 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV13DO = _________
SV14 Pickup Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV14PU = _________
SV14 Dropout Time (0-54000 cycles in 0.125 cycle increments)	SV14DO = _________

Other System Parameters (see *Settings Explanations* in Section 4)

Nominal Frequency (50, 60 Hz)	NFREQ = __________
Phase Rotation (ABC, ACB)	PHROT = __________
Date Format (MDY, YMD)	DATE_F = _________

SETTINGS SHEET FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY

SELOGIC CONTROL EQUATION SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET L)

SELOGIC Control Equations consist of Relay Word Bits (see Table 4.3) and SELOGIC operators * (AND), + (OR), ! (NOT), and ( ) (parentheses). See ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for SELOGIC Control Equations details and examples. SELOGIC Control Equation settings can also be set directly to 1 (logical 1) or 0 (logical 0).

Trip Logic (see Figure 3.13)

Trip Conditions TR = ____________________

Unlatch Trip Conditions ULTR = __________________

Torque Control for Time-Overcurrent Elements (see Figures 3.9 Through 3.12)

[**Note**: setting equation to zero (= 0) defeats corresponding element]

Phase Element 51P1T 51P1TC = ________________

Phase Element 51P2T 51P2TC = ________________

Neutral Ground Element 51N1T 51N1TC = ________________

Residual Ground Element 51G1T 51G1TC = ________________

Negative-Sequence Element 51Q1T 51Q1TC = ________________

Negative-Sequence Element 51Q2T 51Q2TC = ________________

Close Logic (see Figure 3.14)

Circuit Breaker Status 52A = ___________________

Close Conditions (other than automatic reclosing or CLOSE command) CL = ____________________

Unlatch Close Conditions ULCL = __________________

Reclosing Relay (see *Reclosing Relay* in Section 3)

Reclose Initiate 79RI = ___________________

Reclose Initiate Supervision 79RIS = __________________

Drive to Lockout 79DTL = _________________

Drive to Last Shot 79DLS = _________________

Skip Shot 79SKP = _________________

Stall Open Interval Timing 79STL = _________________

Block Reset Timing 79BRS = _________________

Sequence Coordination 79SEQ = _________________

Event Report Trigger Conditions (see *Standard 15-Cycle Event Reports* in Section 7)

Event Report Trigger Condition 1 ER1 = ___________________

Event Report Trigger Condition 2 ER2 = ___________________

SETTINGS SHEET FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY

SELOGIC CONTROL EQUATION SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET L)

SELOGIC Variables (see Figure 3.21)

SELOGIC Variable SV1 SV1 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV2 SV2 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV3 SV3 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV4 SV4 = ____________________

SELOGIC Variable Timer Inputs (see Figure 3.21)

SELOGIC Variable SV5 SV5 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV6 SV6 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV7 SV7 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV8 SV8 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV9 SV9 = ____________________
SELOGIC Variable SV10 SV10 = ___________________
SELOGIC Variable SV11 SV11 = ___________________
SELOGIC Variable SV12 SV12 = ___________________
SELOGIC Variable SV13 SV13 = ___________________
SELOGIC Variable SV14 SV14 = ___________________

Output Contacts (see Figure 3.23)

Output Contact OUT1 OUT1 = ___________________
Output Contact OUT2 OUT2 = ___________________
Output Contact OUT3 OUT3 = ___________________
Output Contact OUT4 OUT4 = ___________________

Display Points (see *Rotating Default Display* in Section 6)

Display Point DP1 DP1 = ____________________
Display Point DP2 DP2 = ____________________
Display Point DP3 DP3 = ____________________
Display Point DP4 DP4 = ____________________
Display Point DP5 DP5 = ____________________
Display Point DP6 DP6 = ____________________
Display Point DP7 DP7 = ____________________
Display Point DP8 DP8 = ____________________

SETTINGS SHEET
FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY

SEQUENTIAL EVENTS RECORDER SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET R)

Sequential Events Recorder settings are comprised of three trigger lists. Each trigger list can include up to 24 Relay Word Bits delimited by spaces or commas. See ***Sequential Events Recorder (SER) Event Reports*** in Section 7.

SER Trigger List 1	SER1 = ______________________________
SER Trigger List 2	SER2 = ______________________________
SER Trigger List 3	SER3 = ______________________________

SETTINGS SHEET
FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY
TEXT LABEL SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET T)

Enter the following characters: 0-9,A-Z,-,/,.,space
for each text label setting, subject to the specified character limit. Enter NA to null a label.

Local Bit Labels (see Tables 3.3 and 3.4)

Local Bit LB1 Name (14 characters)	NLB1 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB1 Label (7 characters)	CLB1 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB1 Label (7 characters)	SLB1 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB1 Label (7 characters)	PLB1 = ________________
Local Bit LB2 Name (14 characters)	NLB2 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB2 Label (7 characters)	CLB2 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB2 Label (7 characters)	SLB2 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB2 Label (7 characters)	PLB2 = ________________
Local Bit LB3 Name (14 characters)	NLB3 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB3 Label (7 characters)	CLB3 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB3 Label (7 characters)	SLB3 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB3 Label (7 characters)	PLB3 = ________________
Local Bit LB4 Name (14 characters)	NLB4 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB4 Label (7 characters)	CLB4 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB4 Label (7 characters)	SLB4 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB4 Label (7 characters)	PLB4 = ________________
Local Bit LB5 Name (14 characters)	NLB5 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB5 Label (7 characters)	CLB5 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB5 Label (7 characters)	SLB5 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB5 Label (7 characters)	PLB5 = ________________
Local Bit LB6 Name (14 characters)	NLB6 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB6 Label (7 characters)	CLB6 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB6 Label (7 characters)	SLB6 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB6 Label (7 characters)	PLB6 = ________________
Local Bit LB7 Name (14 characters)	NLB7 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB7 Label (7 characters)	CLB7 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB7 Label (7 characters)	SLB7 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB7 Label (7 characters)	PLB7 = ________________
Local Bit LB8 Name (14 characters)	NLB8 = ________________
Clear Local Bit LB8 Label (7 characters)	CLB8 = ________________
Set Local Bit LB8 Label (7 characters)	SLB8 = ________________
Pulse Local Bit LB8 Label (7 characters)	PLB8 = ________________

SETTINGS SHEET
FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY
TEXT LABEL SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET T)

Display Point Labels (see *Rotating Default Display* in Section 6)

Display if DP1 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP1_1 = ________________
Display if DP1 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP1_0 = ________________

Display if DP2 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP2_1 = ________________
Display if DP2 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP2_0 = ________________

Display if DP3 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP3_1 = ________________
Display if DP3 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP3_0 = ________________

Display if DP4 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP4_1 = ________________
Display if DP4 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP4_0 = ________________

Display if DP5 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP5_1 = ________________
Display if DP5 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP5_0 = ________________

Display if DP6 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP6_1 = ________________
Display if DP6 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP6_0 = ________________

Display if DP7 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP7_1 = ________________
Display if DP7 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP7_0 = ________________

Display if DP8 = logical 1 (16 characters) DP8_1 = ________________
Display if DP8 = logical 0 (16 characters) DP8_0 = ________________

Reclosing Relay Labels (see *Functions Unique to the Front-Panel Interface* in Section 6)

Reclosing Relay Last Shot Label (14 char.) 79LL = ________________
Reclosing Relay Shot Counter Label (14 char.) 79SL = ________________

Protocol Settings (see below)

Port Protocol (SEL, LMD, MOD) PROTOCOL = ____________________

Protocol Settings

Set PROTOCOL = SEL for standard SEL ASCII protocol.
Set PROTOCOL = LMD for SEL Distributed Port Switch protocol.
Set PROTOCOL = MOD for Modbus™ RTU protocol.
Refer to ***Appendix C: SEL Distributed Port Switch Protocol (LMD)*** for details on the LMD protocol.
Refer to ***Appendix G: Modbus™ RTU Communications Protocol*** for details on Modbus.

Protocol = SEL

If PROTOCOL is set to SEL, the following are applicable fields that need to be entered by the user.

Communications Settings

Baud Rate (300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400) SPEED = ____________________
Number Data Bits (7, 8) DATA_BITS = ____________________
Parity (Odd [O], Even [E], None [N]) PARITY = ____________________
Stop Bits (1, 2) STOP = ____________________

Other Port Settings (see below)

Timeout (0-30 minutes) TIMEOUT = ____________________
Send Auto Messages to Port (Y, N) AUTO = ____________________
Enable Hardware Handshaking (Y, N) RTS_CTS = ____________________
Fast Operate Enable (Y, N) FAST_OP = ____________________

Other Port Settings

Set TIMEOUT to the number of seconds of serial port inactivity for an automatic log out. Set TIMEOUT = 0 for no port time-out.

Set AUTO = Y to allow automatic messages at the serial port.

Set RTS_CTS = Y to enable hardware handshaking. With RTS_CTS = Y, the relay will not send characters until the CTS input is asserted. Also, if the relay is unable to receive characters, it deasserts the RTS line. Setting RTS_CTS is not applicable for EIA-485 serial port option.

Set FAST_OP = Y to enable binary *Fast Operate* messages at the serial port. Set FAST_OP = N to block binary *Fast Operate* messages. Refer to ***Appendix D*** for the description of the SEL-551 *Fast Operate* commands.

SETTINGS SHEET
FOR THE SEL-551 RELAY
PORT SETTINGS (SERIAL PORT COMMAND SET P AND FRONT PANEL)

Protocol = LMD

If PROTOCOL is set to LMD, the following are applicable fields that need to be entered by the user.

Communications Settings

LMD Prefix (@, #, $, %, &)	PREFIX = ________________________
LMD Address (1-99)	ADDRESS = ______________________
LMD Settling Time (0-30 seconds)	SETTLE_TIME = ________________
Baud Rate (300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400)	SPEED = _________________________
Number Data Bits (7, 8)	DATA_BITS = ___________________
Parity (Odd [O], Even [E], None [N])	PARITY = ________________________
Stop Bits (1, 2)	STOP = __________________________

Other Port Settings (see below)

Timeout (0-30 minutes)	TIMEOUT = ______________________
Send Auto Messages to Port (Y, N)	AUTO = _________________________
Fast Operate Enable (Y, N)	FAST_OP = ______________________

Other Port Settings

Set TIMEOUT to the number of minutes of serial port inactivity for an automatic log out. Set TIMEOUT = 0 for no port time-out.

Set AUTO = Y to allow automatic messages at the serial port.

Set FAST_OP = Y to enable binary *Fast Operate* messages at the serial port. Set FAST_OP = N to block binary *Fast Operate* messages. Refer to ***Appendix D*** for the description of the SEL-551 *Fast Operate* commands.

Protocol = MOD

If PROTOCOL is set to MOD, the following are applicable fields that need to be entered by the user.

Communications Settings

Baud Rate (300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200)	SPEED = _________________________
Parity (Odd [O], Even [E], None [N])	PARITY = ________________________
Stop Bits (1, 2)	STOP = __________________________
Modbus Slave ID (1-247)	SLAVEID = ______________________

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 5: SERIAL PORT COMMUNICATIONS AND COMMANDS

INTRODUCTION

The SEL-551 Relay is equipped with a single serial communications port on the rear panel of the relay. Connect the serial port to a computer serial port for local communications or to a modem for remote communications. Other devices useful for communications include the SEL-PRTU and the SEL-2020.

You can use a variety of terminal emulation programs on your personal computer to communicate with the relay. Examples of PC-based terminal emulation programs include: ProComm Plus™, Relay Gold™, Microsoft Windows Terminal™, Smartcom™, and Crosstalk™.

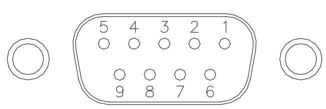
The SEL-551 Relay can be ordered with either an EIA-232 or EIA-485 (4-wire) serial port. The default settings for the serial port are:

Baud Rate = 2400
Data Bits = 8
Parity = N
Stop Bits = 1

To change the port settings, use the serial port SET P command (see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***) or the front-panel SET pushbutton.

PORT CONNECTOR AND COMMUNICATIONS CABLES

A drawing of the 9-pin port connector and pin definitions appears in Figure 5.1.



(female chassis connector, as viewed from outside panel)

Pinouts for EIA-232 and RS-485 ports are as follows:

Pin	EIA-232 Option	EIA-485 (4-wire) Option
1	N/C or +5 Vdc (main board jumper JMP12, see ***Section 2: Installation***)	+TX
2	RXD	-TX
3	TXD	N/C
4	+IRIG-B	+IRIG-B
5	GND	SHIELD
6	-IRIG-B	-IRIG-B
7	RTS	+RX
8	CTS	-RX
9	GND	SHIELD

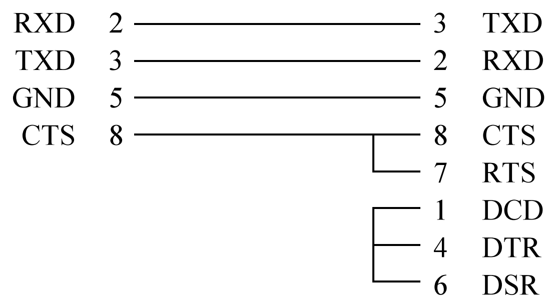
Figure 5.1: 9-Pin Serial Port Connector

The following cable diagrams show several types of EIA-232 serial communications cables. These and other cables are available from SEL. Contact the factory for more information.

SEL-551 to Computer

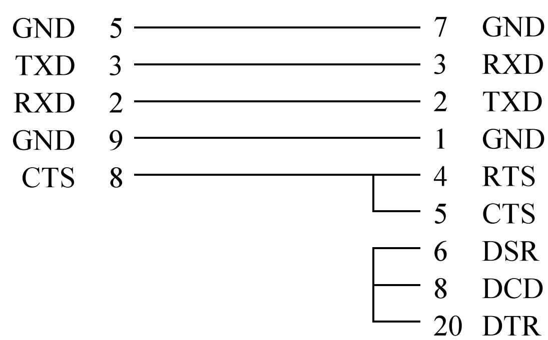
Cable C234A

SEL-551 Relay	9-Pin *DTE Device
9-Pin Male “D” Subconnector	9-Pin Female “D” Subconnector



Cable C227A

SEL-551 Relay	25-Pin *DTE Device
9-Pin Male “D” Subconnector	25-Pin Female “D” Subconnector



SEL-551 Relay to Modem

Cable C222

SEL-551 Relay 9-Pin Male "D" Subconnector			**DCE Device 25-Pin Male "D" Subconnector	
GND	5	———	7	GND
TXD	3	———	2	TXD (IN)
RTS	7	———	20	DTR (IN)
RXD	2	———	3	RXD (OUT)
CTS	8	———	8	CD (OUT)
GND	9	———	1	GND

SEL-551 Relay to SEL-PRTU

Cable 231

SEL-PRTU 9-Pin Male Round Conxall			SEL-551 Relay 9-Pin Male "D" Subconnector	
GND	1	———	5	GND
TXD	2	———	2	RXD
RXD	4	———	3	TXD
CTS	5	———	7	RTS
+12	7	———	8	CTS
GND	9	———	9	GND

SEL-551 to SEL-2020

Cable 273A

SEL-2020 9-Pin Male "D" Subconnector			SEL-551 9-Pin Male "D" Subconnector	
RXD	2	———	3	TXD
TXD	3	———	2	RXD
IRIG+	4	———	4	IRIG+
GND	5	———	5	GND
IRIG-	6	———	6	IRIG-
RTS	7	———	8	CTS
CTS	8	———	7	RTS

* DTE = Data Terminal Equipment (Computer, Terminal, Printer, etc.)
** DCE = Data Communications Equipment (Modem, etc.)

Table 5.1: Serial Communications Port Pin Function Definitions

Pin Function	Definition
N/C	No Connection
+5 V dc	5 Volt DC Power Connection
RXD, RX	Receive Data
TXD, TX	Transmit Data
IRIG-B	IRIG-B Time-Code Input
GND	Ground
SHIELD	Shielded Ground
RTS	Request To Send
CTS	Clear To Send
DCD	Data Carrier Detect
DTR	Data Terminal Ready
DSR	Data Set Ready

For long-distance communications up to 500 meters and for electrical isolation of communications ports, use the SEL-2800 or SEL-2810 Fiber-Optic Transceivers. Contact SEL for more details on these devices.

COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

Serial communications with the relay includes hardware and software protocols.

Hardware Protocol

SEL-551 Relays equipped with the EIA-232 port support RTS/CTS hardware handshaking. RTS/CTS handshaking is not supported on relays equipped with the EIA-485 port.

To enable hardware handshaking, use the SET P command (or front-panel SET pushbutton) to set RTS_CTS = Y. Disable hardware handshaking by setting RTS_CTS = N.

If RTS_CTS = N, the relay permanently asserts the RTS line.

If RTS_CTS = Y, the relay deasserts RTS when it is unable to receive characters.

If RTS_CTS = Y, the relay does not send characters until the CTS input is asserted.

Software Protocols

Software protocols consist of standard SEL ASCII, SEL Distributed Port Switch Protocol (LMD), SEL *Fast Meter*, SEL Compressed ASCII, and Modbus™ RTU. Based upon the port PROTOCOL setting, the relay activates either SEL ASCII, SEL LMD, or Modbus RTU protocol. SEL *Fast Meter* and SEL Compressed ASCII commands are always active if the protocol is SEL ASCII or LMD. SEL *Fast Meter* and SEL Compressed ASCII are not available if the protocol is Modbus RTU.

SEL ASCII Protocol

SEL ASCII protocol is designed for manual and automatic communications.

1. All commands received by the relay must be of the form:

<command><CR> or <command><CRLF>

A command transmitted to the relay should consist of the command followed by either a CR (carriage return) or a CRLF (carriage return and line feed). You may truncate commands to the first three characters. For example, **EVENT 1 <ENTER>** would become **EVE 1 <ENTER>**. Upper and lower case characters may be used without distinction, except in passwords.

Note: The ENTER key on most keyboards is configured to send the ASCII character 13 (^M) for a carriage return. This manual instructs you to press the ENTER key after commands, which should send the proper ASCII code to the relay.

2. The relay transmits all messages in the following format:

<STX><MESSAGE LINE 1><CRLF>
<MESSAGE LINE 2><CRLF>
⋮
<LAST MESSAGE LINE><CRLF>< ETX>

Each message begins with the start-of-transmission character (ASCII 02) and ends with the end-of-transmission character (ASCII 03). Each line of the message ends with a carriage return and line feed.

3. The relay implements XON/XOFF flow control.

The relay transmits XON (ASCII hex 11) and asserts the RTS output (if hardware handshaking enabled) when the relay input buffer drops below 25% full.

The relay transmits XOFF (ASCII hex 13) when the buffer is over 75% full. If hardware handshaking is enabled, the relay deasserts the RTS output when the buffer is approximately 95% full. Automatic transmission sources should monitor for the XOFF character so they do not overwrite the buffer. Transmission should terminate at the end of the message in progress when XOFF is received and may resume when the relay sends XON.

4. You can use the XON/XOFF protocol to control the relay during data transmission. When the relay receives XOFF during transmission, it pauses until it receives an XON character. If there is no message in progress when the relay receives XOFF, it blocks transmission of any message presented to its buffer. Messages will be accepted after the relay receives XON.

The CAN character (ASCII hex 18) aborts a pending transmission. This is useful in terminating an unwanted transmission.

Control characters can be sent from most keyboards with the following keystrokes:

XON: **<CNTRL> Q** (hold down the Control key and press Q)
XOFF: **<CNTRL> S** (hold down the Control key and press S)
CAN: **<CNTRL> X** (hold down the Control key and press X)

SEL Distributed Port Switch Protocol (LMD)

The SEL LMD Protocol permits multiple SEL relays to share a common communications channel. The protocol is selected by setting the port setting PROTOCOL = LMD. See ***Appendix C*** for more information on SEL LMD protocol.

SEL *Fast Meter* Protocol

SEL *Fast Meter* protocol supports binary messages to transfer metering and control messages. The protocol is described in ***Appendix D***.

SEL Compressed ASCII Protocol

SEL Compressed ASCII protocol provides compressed versions of some of the relay ASCII commands. The protocol is described in ***Appendix E***.

Modbus RTU Protocol

Modbus RTU protocol provides binary multidrop communication with the SEL-551. The protocol is described in ***Appendix G***.

Serial Port Settings

Serial port settings for each protocol are listed in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Communications Settings

Field Description	**Screen Name**	**Range**	**Default**
PROTOCOL = SEL			
Port Protocol	PROTOCOL	SEL, LMD, MOD	SEL
Baud Rate	SPEED	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400	2400
Number Data Bits	DATA_BITS	7, 8	8
Parity	PARITY	O, E, N (O = Odd, E = Even, N = None)	N
Stop Bits	STOP	1, 2	1
Timeout	TIMEOUT	0–30 minutes	15
Automatic Message Output	AUTO	Y or N	N
Enable Hardware Handshaking	RTS/CTS	Y or N	N
Fast Operate Enable	FAST_OP	Y or N	N

Table 5.2: Communications Settings

Field Description	Screen Name	Range	Default
PROTOCOL = LMD			
Port Protocol	PROTOCOL	SEL, LMD, MOD	LMD
LMD Prefix	PREFIX	@, #, $, %, &	@
LMD Address	ADDRESS	1–99	1
LMD Settling Time	SETTLE_TIME	0–30 seconds	0
Baud Rate	SPEED	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200, 38400	2400
Number Data Bits	DATA_BITS	7, 8	8
Parity	PARITY	O, E, N (O = Odd, E = Even, N = None)	N
Stop Bits	STOP	1, 2	1
Timeout	TIMEOUT	0–30 minutes	15
Automatic Message Output	AUTO	Y or N	N
Fast Operate Enable	FAST_OP	Y or N	N
PROTOCOL = MOD			
Port Protocol	PROTOCOL	SEL, LMD, MOD	MOD
Baud Rate	SPEED	300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200	2400
Parity	PARITY	O, E, N (O = Odd, E = Even, N = None)	N
Stop Bits	STOP	1, 2	1
Modbus Slave ID	SLAVEID	1–247	1

Serial Port Automatic Messages

When the serial port AUTO setting is Y, the relay sends automatic messages to indicate specific conditions. The automatic messages are described in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Serial Port Automatic Messages

Condition	Description
Power-Up	The relay sends a message containing the present date and time, Relay and Terminal Identifiers, and the Access Level 0 prompt when the relay is turned on.
Event Trigger	The relay sends an event summary each time an event report is triggered. See ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER***.
Self-Test Warning or Failure	The relay sends a status report each time a self-test warning or failure condition is detected. See ***STA Command*** (Status) in this section.

SERIAL PORT ACCESS LEVELS

Commands can be issued to the relay via the serial port to view metering values, change relay settings, etc. The available serial port commands are listed in Table 5.4. The commands can be accessed only from the corresponding access level as shown in Table 5.4. The access levels are:

Access Level 0 (the lowest access level)

Access Level 1

Access Level 2 (the highest access level)

Note: In this manual, commands you type appear in bold/uppercase: **SET**. Computer keys you press appear in bold/uppercase/brackets: **<ENTER>**.

Access Level 0

Once serial port communications are established with the relay, the following prompt appears:

=

This is referred to as Access Level 0. The only commands that can be executed at Access Level 0 are the ACC and QUI commands (see Table 5.4). Enter the ACC command at the access level prompt:

=ACC <ENTER>

The ACC command allows the relay to go to Access Level 1 [see ***ACC and 2AC Commands (Access)*** in the ***Command Explanations*** section for more detail].

Access Level 1

When the relay is in Access Level 1, the following prompt appears:

=>

Commands 2AC through TRI in Table 5.4 can be executed from Access Level 1. For example, enter the MET command at the Access Level 1 computer screen prompt to view metering data:

=>**MET <ENTER>**

The 2AC command allows the relay to go to Access Level 2 [see ***ACC and 2AC Commands (Access)*** in the ***Command Explanations*** section for more detail]. Enter the 2AC command at the Access Level 1 prompt:

=>**2AC <ENTER>**

Access Level 2

When the relay is in Access Level 2, the following prompt appears:

=>>

Commands CLO through SET in Table 5.4 can be executed from Access Level 2. For example, enter the SET command at the Access Level 2 prompt to make relay settings:

=>>**SET <ENTER>**

While in Access Level 2, any of the commands available in the lower access level can also be executed (commands ACC through TRI in Table 5.4).

COMMAND SUMMARY

Table 5.4 alphabetically lists the serial port commands within a given access level. The ***SEL-551 Relay Command Summary*** at the end of this section (and also in ***Section 10***) has similar information, expanded in detail. Much of the information available from the serial port commands is also available via the front-panel pushbuttons. The correspondence between the serial port commands and the front-panel pushbuttons is also given in Table 5.4. See ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface*** for more information on the front-panel pushbuttons.

The primary differences between the serial port commands available at Access Level 1 and those available at Access Level 2 are:

- The Access Level 1 commands primarily allow the user to look at information only (e.g., settings, metering, etc.), not change it.
- The Access Level 2 commands primarily allow the user to change settings or operate relay parameters and output contacts.

The commands are shown in upper-case letters, but can also be entered with lower-case letters.

Table 5.4: Serial Port Command Summary

Access Level	Prompt	Serial Port Command	Command Description	Corresponding Front-Panel Pushbutton
0	=	ACC	Access Level 1	
1	=>	2AC	Access Level 2	
1	=>	DAT	View/change date	OTHER
1	=>	EVE	15-cycle event report	
1	=>	HIS	Event summaries	EVENTS
1	=>	IRI	Synchronize to IRIG-B	
1	=>	MET	Metering	METER
1	=	QUI	Quit access level	
1	=>	SER	Sequential Events Recorder	
1	=>	SHO	View settings	SET
1	=>	STA	Relay self-test status	STATUS
1	=>	TAR	Relay element status	OTHER
1	=>	TIM	View/change time	OTHER
1	=>	TRI	Trigger an event report	
2	=>>	CLO	Close breaker	
2	=>>	CON	Control remote bits	
2	=>>	OPE	Open breaker	
2	=>>	PAS	Set passwords	SET
2	=>>	PUL	Pulse output contacts	CNTRL
2	=>>	SET	Change relay settings	SET

The relay responds with "Invalid Access Level" if a command is entered from an access level lower than the specified access level for the command. The relay responds:

```
Invalid Command
```

to commands not listed above or entered incorrectly.

The following line of information is listed at the start of the relay response to many of the commands:

```
FEEDER 1                         Date: 03/05/96    Time: 17:03:26.484
STATION A
```

The definitions are:

FEEDER 1: This is the RID setting (the relay is shipped with the default setting RID = FEEDER 1; see ***Identifier Labels*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***).

STATION A: This is the TID setting (the relay is shipped with the default setting TID = STATION A; see ***Identifier Labels*** in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***).

Date: This is the date the command response was given [except for relay response to the EVE command (Event), where it is the date the event occurred]. You can modify the date display format (Month/Day/Year or Year/Month/Day) by changing the DATE_F relay setting.

Time: This is the time the command response was given (except for relay response to the EVE command, where it is the time the event occurred).

The serial port command explanations that follow in the ***Command Explanations*** section are in the same order as the commands listed in Table 5.4.

COMMAND EXPLANATIONS

Access Level 0 Commands

ACC and 2AC Commands (Access)

The access commands allow entry to the next higher access levels. Different commands are available at the different access levels (see Table 5.4).

Table 5.5: ACC and 2AC Commands

Access Level	Prompt	Corresponding Serial Port Command	Password Level*	Brief Command Description
0	=	ACC	1	Access - allows entry to Access Level 1
1	=>	2AC	2	2Access - allows entry to Access Level 2

* If the main board password jumper JMP22 is not in place (JMP22 = OFF), then passwords have to be entered when access level attempts are made.

If the main board password jumper is in place (JMP22 = ON), then passwords do not have to be entered when access level attempts are made.

See PAS Command explanation for more information.

Password Requirements

Passwords are required if the main board password jumper JMP22 is not in place (JMP22 = OFF). Passwords are not required if the main board password jumper JMP22 is in place (JMP22 = ON). See ***Password and Breaker Jumpers*** in ***Section 2: Installation***. See ***PAS Command*** explanation later in this section for more information on passwords.

Access Level Attempt (Password Required)

Assume the following conditions exist:

main board password
jumper JMP22 = off (passwords required to enter higher access levels)

Access level = 0 (prompt "=")

At the prompt, enter the ACC command:

=ACC <ENTER>

Because the main board jumper is not in place, relay asks for the Access Level 1 password to be entered:

Password: ? @@@@@@

The relay is shipped with the default Access Level 1 password shown in the table under the ***PAS Command (Password)*** later in this section. At the prompt above, enter the default password and press the <**ENTER**> key.

The relay replies back:

```
FEEDER 1                    Date: 03/05/96    Time: 08:31:10.361
STATION A


Level 1
=>
```

The "=>" prompt indicates the relay is now in Access Level 1.

If the entered password is incorrect, the relay asks for the password again (Password: ?). The relay will ask up to three times. If the requested password is incorrectly entered three times, the relay closes the ALARM contact for one second and goes back to the "=" prompt.

Access Level Attempt (Password Not Required)

Assume the following conditions exist:

main board password
jumper JMP22 = on (passwords not required to enter higher access levels)

Access level = 0 (prompt "=")

At the computer screen prompt, enter the ACC command:

=ACC <ENTER>

Because the main board jumper is in place, relay does not ask for a password; it goes directly to Access Level 1. The relay responds:

```
FEEDER 1                          Date: 03/05/96    Time: 08:31:10.361
STATION A


Level 1
=>
```

The "=>" prompt indicates the relay is now in Access Level 1.

The above two examples demonstrate how to go from Access Level 0 to Access Level 1. The procedure to go from Access Level 1 to Access Level 2 is much the same, with command 2AC entered at computer screen prompt "=>". The relay closes the ALARM contact for one second after a successful level 2 access. If access is denied, the ALARM contact also pulses.

Depending on the status of main board password jumper, an Access Level 2 password may have to be entered, too (Password: ?). The relay is shipped with the default Access Level 2 password shown in the table under the ***PAS Command (Password)*** later in this section. Computer screen prompt "=>>" indicates the relay has gained Access Level 2.

Access Level 1 Commands

DAT Command (Date)

DAT displays the date stored by the internal calendar/clock. If the date format setting DATE_F is set to MDY, the date is displayed as month/day/year. If the date format setting DATE_F is set to YMD, the date is displayed as year/month/day.

To set the date, type **DATE mm/dd/yy <ENTER>** if the DATE_F setting is MDY. If the DATE_F is set to YMD, enter **DATE yy/mm/dd <ENTER>**. To set the date to June 1, 1996, enter:

```
=>DATE 6/1/96 <ENTER>
6/1/96
=>
```

You can separate the month, day, and year parameters with spaces, commas, slashes, colons, and semicolons.

EVE Command (Event)

Use the EVE command to view 15-cycle event reports. See ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER*** for further details on retrieving event reports.

HIS Command (History)

HIS [X] displays the summary of the latest 20 events or allows you to clear the history buffer which contains the latest 20 events in nonvolatile memory.

If no parameters are specified in the HIS command, the relay displays the 20 most recent events in reverse chronological order.

If X is a number (0 - 20), the relay displays the X most recent events.

If X is “C” or “c”, the relay clears the history buffer and all corresponding event reports in non-volatile memory.

The history report includes: the date and time the event was triggered, the type of event, the re-closer shot counter, the maximum phase current in the event, and the front-panel targets if the event was a TRIP type of event. For more information on events and event reports, see ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER***.

To display the relay event history, enter the following command:

=>**HIS <ENTER>**

The relay responds with the event history:

```
FEEDER 1                         Date: 03/05/96    Time: 10:04:27.151
STATION A

#     DATE         TIME       EVENT   SHOT      CURR    TARGETS

1   03/05/96   10:03:49.109   TRIG    2            6
2   02/29/96   16:42:50.746   ER1     2         2487
3   02/29/96   16:16:08.837   ER2     1            5
4   02/29/96   16:16:07.174   TRIP    0         2279   INST A N

=>
```

IRI Command (IRIG)

IRI directs the relay to read the demodulated IRIG-B time code at the serial port input.

To force the relay to synchronize to IRIG-B, enter the following command:

=>**IRI <ENTER>**

If the relay successfully synchronizes to IRIG, it sends the following header:

```
FEEDER 1                         Date: 03/05/96    Time: 10:15:09.609
STATION A

=>
```

If no IRIG-B code is present at the serial port input or if the code cannot be read successfully, the relay responds:

```
IRIG-B DATA ERROR

=>
```

If an IRIG-B signal is present, the relay continuously synchronizes its internal clock with IRIG-B. It is not necessary to issue the IRI command to synchronize the relay clock with IRIG-B. Use the IRI command to determine if the relay is properly reading the IRIG-B signal.

MET Command (Meter)

MET displays instantaneous magnitudes and phase angles of the following:

IA:	A-phase current in primary amps
IB:	B-phase current in primary amps
IC:	C-phase current in primary amps
IN:	Measured neutral ground current in primary amps
IG:	Calculated residual current in primary amps
3I2:	Calculated negative-sequence current in primary amps

The SEL-551 Relay reports the phase angles referenced to IA (IA phase angle = 0, positive phase angles leading).

To view instantaneous metering values, enter the command:

=>**MET N <ENTER>**

where N is an optional parameter to specify the number of times to repeat the meter display. N may range from 1 to 32767. If N is not specified, the relay displays the meter report once:

```
FEEDER 1                        Date: 03/05/96    Time: 10:29:42.609
STATION A
            IA         IB         IC         IN         IG         3I2
A, pri       477        455        492          0         31          35
Degrees     0.00     239.95     120.28     110.18      88.24      275.83

=>
```

MET D Command (Demand Ammeter)

The MET D command displays the demand and peak demand values of the following quantities:

Currents	$I_{A,B,C,N}$	Input currents (A primary)
	I_G	Residual ground current (A primary; IG =3I0 = IA + IB + IC)
	$3I_2$	Negative-sequence current (A primary)
Reset Time	Demand, Peak	Last time the demands and peak demands were reset

To view demand ammetering values, enter the command:

=>**MET D <ENTER>**

```
=>MET D <ENTER>

FEEDER 1                          Date: 02/01/97    Time: 15:08:05.615
STATION A
            IA        IB        IC        IN        IG        3I2
DEMAND     188.6     186.6     191.8       0.2       4.5       4.7
PEAK       188.6     186.6     191.8       0.3       4.5       4.7

LAST DEMAND RESET 01/27/97 15:31:51.238   LAST PEAK RESET 01/27/97 15:31:56.239

=>
```

Reset the accumulated demand values using the **MET RD** command. Reset the peak demand values using the **MET RP** command. For more information on demand ammetering, see ***Demand Ammetering*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***.

QUI Command (Quit)

The QUI command returns the relay to Access Level 0.

To return to Access Level 0, enter the command:

=>**QUI <ENTER>**

The relay sets the port access level to 0. The relay displays the following heading prompt:

```
FEEDER 1                          Date: 03/05/96    Time: 08:55:33.986
STATION A

=
```

The "=" prompt indicates the relay is back in Access Level 0.

The QUI command remaps the front-panel targets to the Relay Targets (TAR 0) and terminates the SEL LMD connection if it is established (see ***Appendix C***).

SER Command (Sequential Events Recorder)

Use the SER command to view Sequential Events Records. For more information on SER reports, see ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER***.

SHO Command (Showset)

Use SHO to view relay settings.

The SHO command format is: SHO X Y

where: X is the settings class to display
Y is the name of the first setting to display

Valid SHO commands include:

Command	Settings Class
SHO	Relay Settings
SHO L	SELOGIC® Control Equation settings
SHO P	Port Settings
SHO R	Sequential Event Recorder (SER) Settings
SHO T	Text Label Settings

Parameter Y is the name of the first setting to display. If Y is not specified, all settings are shown in the selected settings class.

Below are sample SHOWSET commands, showing all the factory settings.

```
=>SHO <ENTER>

Relay Settings:
RID   =FEEDER 1     TID   =STATION A
CTR   = 120      CTRN  = 120      TDURD = 9.000
50P1P = 15.0     50P2P = 20.0     50P3P = OFF      50P4P = OFF
50P5P = OFF      50P6P = OFF      50ABCP= OFF
51P1P = 6.0      51P1C = U3       51P1TD= 3.00     51P1RS= N
51P2P = OFF      51P2C = U3       51P2TD= 15.00    51P2RS= N
50N1P = OFF      50N2P = OFF
51N1P = OFF      51N1C = U3       51N1TD= 15.00    51N1RS= N
50G1P = OFF      50G2P = OFF
51G1P = 1.5      51G1C = U3       51G1TD= 1.50     51G1RS= N
50Q1P = OFF      50Q2P = OFF
51Q1P = OFF      51Q1C = U3       51Q1TD= 15.00    51Q1RS= N
51Q2P = OFF      51Q2C = U3       51Q2TD= 15.00    51Q2RS= N
79OI1 = 30.000   79OI2 = 600.000  79OI3 = 0.000    79OI4 = 0.000
79RSD = 1800.000 79RSLD= 300.000  CFD   = 60.000
DMTC  = 5
PDEMP = 5.00     NDEMP = 1.50     GDEMP = 1.50     QDEMP = 1.50
SV5PU = 12.000   SV5DO = 2.000    SV6PU = 0.000    SV6DO = 0.000
SV7PU = 0.000    SV7DO = 0.000    SV8PU = 0.000    SV8DO = 0.000

Press RETURN to continue <ENTER>
SV9PU = 0.000    SV9DO = 0.000    SV10PU= 0.000    SV10DO= 0.000
SV11PU= 0.000    SV11DO= 0.000    SV12PU= 0.000    SV12DO= 0.000
SV13PU= 0.000    SV13DO= 0.000    SV14PU= 0.000    SV14DO= 0.000
NFREQ = 60       PHROT = ABC      DATE_F= MDY
```

```
=>SHO L <ENTER>

SELogic Control Equations:
TR    =51P1T + 51G1T + 50P1 * SHO + LB3
ULTR  =!(51P1 + 51G1)
51P1TC=1
51P2TC=1
51N1TC=1
51G1TC=1
51Q1TC=1
51Q2TC=1
52A   =IN1
CL    =LB4
ULCL  =TRIP
79RI  =TRIP
79RIS =IN1
```

continued on next page

```
79DTL =!LB1 + LB3                   continued from previous page
79DLS =79LO
79SKP =50P2 * SHO
79STL =TRIP

Press RETURN to continue <ENTER>
79BRS =(51P1 + 51G1) * (79RS + 79CY)
79SEQ =0
ER1   =51P1 + 51G1
ER2   =SV5T + CF
SV1   =0
SV2   =0
SV3   =0
SV4   =0
SV5   =TRIP
SV6   =0
SV7   =0
SV8   =0
SV9   =0
SV10  =0
SV11  =0
SV12  =0
SV13  =0
SV14  =0
OUT1  =TRIP
OUT2  =CLOSE

Press RETURN to continue <ENTER>
OUT3  =SV5T
OUT4  =0
DP1   =0
DP2   =LB1
DP3   =0
DP4   =IN1
DP5   =0
DP6   =0
DP7   =0
DP8   =0
```

```
=>SHO P <ENTER>

PROTOCOL= SEL
SPEED = 2400     DATA_BITS= 8        PARITY= N        STOP   = 1
TIMEOUT= 15       AUTO  = N        RTS_CTS= N        FAST_OP= N
```

```
=>SHO R <ENTER>

Sequential Events Recorder trigger lists:
SER1  =51P1 51G1 51P1T 51G1T 50P1 50P2
SER2  =IN1 LB1 LB3 LB4 OUT1 OUT2 OUT3
SER3  =CF 79RS 79LO SV5T
```

```
=>SHO T <ENTER>

Text Labels:
NLB1  =RECLOSER       CLB1  =DISABLE SLB1  =ENABLE  PLB1  =
NLB2  =               CLB2  =        SLB2  =        PLB2  =
NLB3  =MANUAL TRIP    CLB3  =RETURN  SLB3  =        PLB3  =TRIP
NLB4  =MANUAL CLOSE   CLB4  =RETURN  SLB4  =        PLB4  =CLOSE
NLB5  =               CLB5  =        SLB5  =        PLB5  =
NLB6  =               CLB6  =        SLB6  =        PLB6  =
NLB7  =               CLB7  =        SLB7  =        PLB7  =
NLB8  =               CLB8  =        SLB8  =        PLB8  =
DP1_1 =                 DP1_0 =
DP2_1 =79 ENABLED       DP2_0 =79 DISABLED
DP3_1 =                 DP3_0 =
DP4_1 =BREAKER CLOSED   DP4_0 =BREAKER OPEN
DP5_1 =                 DP5_0 =
DP6_1 =                 DP6_0 =
DP7_1 =                 DP7_0 =
DP8_1 =                 DP8_0 =
79LL  =SET RECLOSURES 79SL  =RECLOSE COUNT
```

STA Command (Status)

The STA command displays the status report, showing the relay self-test information.

To view a status report, enter the command:

=>**STA N <ENTER>**

where: N is a number (N = 1, 2, 3, ...) that specifies the number of times to repetitively display the status report. If no number is entered after the STA command, the relay displays the status report only once.

After the STA command is entered, the relay replies with the following status report:

```
FEEDER 1                         Date: 03/05/96    Time: 14:17:01.359
STATION A

FID=SEL-551-R100-Vr-D960226      CID=00FF

SELF TESTS

W=Warn    F=Fail

       IA       IB       IC       IN       MOF
OS      3        5        3        3        0

       +5V_PS   +5V_REG  -5V_REG  +10V_PS  -10V_PS  VBAT
PS      5.03     5.03    -5.03     10.35   -10.20    2.82

       TEMP     RAM      ROM      CR_RAM   EEPROM
        27.6    OK       OK       OK       OK

 Relay Enabled

=>
```

STA Command Row and Column Definitions

FID FID is the firmware identifier string. It identifies the firmware revision.

CID CID is the firmware checksum identifier.

OS OS = Offset; displays measured dc offset voltages in millivolts for the current channels. The MOF (master) status is the dc offset in the A/D circuit when a grounded input is selected.

PS PS = Power Supply; displays power supply voltages in Vdc for the power supply outputs. The +5V_REG and -5V_REG are regulated voltages for the A/D circuit. VBAT displays the Real Time Clock battery voltage.

TEMP Displays the temperature in degrees Celsius. The temperature sensor is an output of the voltage reference in the A/D circuitry.

RAM, ROM, CR_RAM (critical RAM), and EEPROM

These tests verify the relay memory components. The columns display OK if memory is functioning properly; the columns display FAIL if the memory area has failed.

W (Warning) or F (Failure) is appended to the displayed value to indicate an out-of-tolerance condition.

The relay latches all self-test warnings and failures in order to capture transient out-of-tolerance conditions. To reset the self-test statuses, use the **STA C** command from Access Level 2:

=>>**STA C <ENTER>**

The relay responds:

```
Reboot the relay and clear status
Are you sure (Y/N) ?
```

If you select “N” or “n”, the relay displays:

```
Canceled
```

and aborts the command.

If you select “Y”, the relay displays:

```
Rebooting the relay
```

The relay then restarts (just like powering down, then powering up relay), and all diagnostics are re-run before the relay is enabled.

Refer to ***Section 8: Testing and Troubleshooting*** for self-test thresholds and corrective actions.

TAR Command (Target)

The TAR command remaps the front-panel targets to display Relay Word bit information. It also sends this same information to the serial port. Refer to Table 5.6 (note the correspondence with Table 4.3).

The TAR command format is: TAR M N

where M:

is the Relay Word Bits row (1 - 13) to be displayed,

or “0” (zero) to take the targets back to their normal front-panel target operation,

or “R” to take the targets back to their normal front-panel target operation (like TAR 0), reset the FAULT TYPE targets (INST, A, B, C, and N), and unlatch the trip logic for testing purposes (see Figure 3.13).

and N:

is the number of times to repeat the displaying of the selected Relay Word bit row on the computer screen connected to the serial port. If parameter N is not entered, the information displays once on the screen.

Parameter N does not affect the remapping of the front-panel targets. They are remapped according to parameter M and will stay in that new state until a new TAR command is executed or the port times out due to port inactivity (see serial port setting TIMEOUT). Port timeout takes the targets back to their normal front-panel target operation (like TAR 0).

If the TAR command is executed from the front panel (see Figure 6.3 in ***Section 6: Front-Panel Interface***), front-panel timeout is 15 minutes of front-panel keyboard inactivity. Front-panel timeout takes the targets back to their normal front-panel target operation, also (like TAR 0).

Table 5.6: SEL-551 Relay Word and Its Correspondence to TAR Command and Front-Panel LEDs

TAR 0 (Front-Panel LEDs)	EN	INST	A	B	C	N	RS	LO
TAR 1	51P1	51P2	51N1	51G1	51P1T	51P2T	51N1T	51G1T
TAR 2	51Q1	51Q2	51Q1T	51Q2T	50P1	50P2	50P3	50P4
TAR 3	50P5	50P6	50N1	50N2	50G1	50G2	50Q1	50Q2
TAR 4	50A	50B	50C	IN1	IN2	OC	CC	CF
TAR 5	LB1	LB2	LB3	LB4	LB5	LB6	LB7	LB8
TAR 6	RB1	RB2	RB3	RB4	RB5	RB6	RB7	RB8
TAR 7	SV1	SV2	SV3	SV4	SV5	SV6	SV7	SV8
TAR 8	SV9	SV10	SV11	SV12	SV13	SV14	*	*
TAR 9	79RS	79CY	79LO	SH0	SH1	SH2	SH3	SH4
TAR 10	TRIP	CLOSE	51P1R	51P2R	51N1R	51G1R	51Q1R	51Q2R
TAR 11	SV5T	SV6T	SV7T	SV8T	SV9T	SV10T	SV11T	SV12T
TAR 12	SV13T	SV14T	*	ALARM	OUT1	OUT2	OUT3	OUT4
TAR 13	PDEM	NDEM	GDEM	QDEM	*	*	*	*

Command TAR 9 10 is executed in the following example:

```
=>TAR 9 10 <ENTER>

79RS   79CY   79LO   SH0    SH1    SH2    SH3    SH4
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0

79RS   79CY   79LO   SH0    SH1    SH2    SH3    SH4
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
0      0      1      0      0      1      0      0
```

Note that Relay Word bits row 9 is repeated 10 times on the computer display. In this example, the reclosing relay is in the Lockout State (79LO = logical 1), and the shot is at shot = 2 (SH2 = logical 1). Correspondingly, the remapped front-panel targets have the “A” LED illuminated (corresponding to Relay Word Bit 79LO in row 9) and the “N” LED illuminated (corresponding to Relay Word Bit SH2 in row 9).

TIM Command (Time)

TIM displays the relay clock. To set the clock, type **TIM** and the desired setting, then press **<ENTER>.** Separate the hours, minutes, and seconds with colons, semicolons, spaces, commas, or slashes. To set the clock to 23:30:00, enter:

```
=>TIM 23:30:00 <ENTER>
23:30:00
=>
```

TRI Command (Trigger)

Issue the TRI command to generate an event report:

```
=>TRI <ENTER>
Triggered

=>
```

See ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER*** for more information on event reports.

Access Level 2 Commands

CLO Command (Close)

The CLO (Close) command asserts the CLOSE Relay Word bit which can be programmed to an output contact to close circuit breakers. See Figure 3.14.

To issue the CLO command, enter the following:

```
=>>CLO <ENTER>
Close Breaker  (Y/N) ? y <ENTER>
Are you sure (Y/N) ? y <ENTER>
=>>
```

Typing **N <ENTER>** after either of the above prompts will abort the command.

The CLO command is supervised by main board jumper JMP24. If the jumper is not in place (jumper JMP24 = off), the relay does not execute the CLO command and responds:

```
Aborted: No Breaker Jumper
```

CON Command (Control)

The CON command is a two-step command that allows you to control Relay Word bits RB1 through RB8 (see Figure 3.3). At the Access Level 2 prompt, type CON, a space, and the number of the bit you wish to control (1-8). The relay responds by repeating your command followed by a colon. At the colon, type the Control subcommand you wish to perform (see Table 5.7).

The following example shows the steps necessary to pulse Remote Bit 5 (RB5):

```
=>>CON 5 <ENTER>
CONTROL RB5: PRB 5 <ENTER>
=>>
```

You must enter the same remote bit number in both steps in the command. If the bit numbers do not match, the relay responds “Invalid Command”.

Table 5.7: SEL-551 Relay Control Subcommands

Subcommand	Description
SRB n	Set Remote Bit n (“ON” position)
CRB n	Clear Remote Bit n (“OFF” position)
PRB n	Pulse Remote Bit n for one processing interval (1/8 cycle; “MOMENTARY” position)

See ***Remote Control Switches*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for more information.

OPE Command (Open)

The OPE (Open) command asserts the TRIP Relay Word bit, which can be programmed to an output contact to trip circuit breakers. See Figure 3.13.

To issue the OPE command, enter the following:

```
=>>OPE <ENTER>
Open Breaker  (Y/N) ? y <ENTER>
Are you sure (Y/N) ? y <ENTER>
=>>
```

Typing **N <ENTER>** after either of the above prompts will abort the command.

The OPE command is supervised by main board jumper JMP24. If the jumper is not in place (jumper JMP24 = off), the relay does not execute the OPE command and responds:

```
Aborted: No Breaker Jumper
```

Note: If the OPE Command is executed (and SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79RI = TRIP + . . .) the relay goes directly to the Lockout State. [Early firmware versions do not have this feature (see ***Appendix A: Firmware Versions***). To effectively incorporate this feature into these firmware versions, set SELOGIC Control Equation setting 79DTL = OC + . . . (and 79RI = TRIP + . . .). Relay Word bit OC asserts to logical 1 for 1/8 cycle when the OPE Command is executed (see Tables 4.3 and 4.4). See Figure 3.15 and Table 3.5 and accompanying text in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***.]

PAS Command (Password)

PAS allows you to inspect or change existing passwords.

The factory default passwords for Access Levels 1 and 2 are:

Access Level	Factory Default Password
1	OTTER
2	TAIL

To inspect passwords, type **PAS <ENTER>** as in the following example:

```
=>>PAS <ENTER>
1:OTTER
2:TAIL
=>>
```

⚠ WARNING

This device is shipped with default passwords. Default passwords should be changed to private passwords at installation. Failure to change each default password to a private password may allow unauthorized access. SEL shall not be responsible for any damage resulting from unauthorized access.

To change the password for Access Level 1 to Ot3579, enter the following:

```
=>>PAS 1 Ot3579 <ENTER>
Set
=>>
```

Similarly, PAS 2 can be used to change the Level 2 password.

Passwords may include up to six characters. Valid characters consist of: ‘A-Z’, ‘a-z’, ‘0-9’, ‘-’, and ‘.’. Upper and lower case letters are treated as different characters. Strong passwords consist of six characters, with at least one special character or digit and mixed case sensitivity, but do not form a name, date, acronym, or word. Passwords formed in this manner are less susceptible to password guessing and automated attacks. Examples of valid, distinct strong passwords include:

Ot3579 A24.68 Ih2dcs 4u-Iwg .351r.

After entering new passwords, type **PAS <ENTER>** to inspect them. Make sure they are what you intended and record the new passwords. If the passwords are lost or you wish to operate the relay without password protection, install JMP22 on the main board (jumper JMP22 = on). With no password protection, you may gain access without knowing the passwords and view or change current passwords and settings.

PUL Command (Pulse)

The PULSE command allows you to pulse any of the output contacts for a specified length of time. The command format is:

PUL X Y

where: X is OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, or ALARM.
Y is the pulse duration (1-30) in seconds. If Y is not specified, the pulse duration defaults to 1 second.

To pulse OUT1 for 5 seconds:

```
=>>PUL OUT1 5 <ENTER>
Are you sure (Y/N) ? Y <ENTER>
=>>
```

If the response to the “Are you sure (Y/N) ?” prompt is “N” or “n”, the command is aborted.

The PUL command is supervised by the main board breaker jumper, JMP24. If JMP24 is not in place (jumper JMP24 = off), the relay does not accept the PUL command and responds:

```
Aborted:  No Breaker Jumper
```

The relay generates an event report if the OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, or OUT4 contact is pulsed.

SET Command

The SET command allows the user to view or change the relay settings (see Table 4.1 in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***).

SEL-551 RELAY COMMAND SUMMARY

Access Level 0 Command	The only thing that can be done at Access level 0 is to go to Access Level 1. The screen prompt is: =
ACC	Enter Access Level 1. If the main board password jumper is not in-place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 1 password in order to enter Access Level 1.
Access Level 1 Command	The Access Level 1 commands primarily allow the user to look at information (e.g., settings, metering, etc.), not change it. The screen prompt is: =>
2AC	Enter Access Level 2. If the main board password jumper is not in place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 2 password in order to enter Access Level 2.
DAT	Show date presently in the relay.
DAT m/d/y	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = MDY.
DAT y/m/d	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = YMD.
EVE n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/4 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
EVE L n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/8 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
HIS n	Show brief summary of the n latest standard 15-cycle event reports.
HIS C	Clear the brief summary and corresponding standard 15-cycle event reports.
IRI	Force synchronization attempt of internal relay clock to IRIG-B time-code input.
MET k	Display metering data, both magnitude and phase angle. Phase angles are referenced to phase input IA. Enter number k to scroll metering k times on screen.
MET D	Display demand and peak demand data. Select MET RD or MET RP to reset.
QUI	Quit. Returns to Access Level 0. Returns front-panel LEDs to the default targets (corresponding to command TAR 0).
SER n	Show the latest n rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER m n	Show rows m through n in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER d1	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1.
SER d1 d2	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1 to d2. Entry of dates is dependent on the Date Format setting DATE_F (= MDY or YMD).
SHO	Show relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SHO L	Show SELOGIC® Control Equation settings.
SHO P	Show port settings.
SHO R	Show Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SHO T	Show text label settings.

STA	Show relay self-test status. STA C resets self-test warnings/failures.
TAR R	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation and reset the FAULT TYPE front-panel targets.
TAR 0 k	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation. Enter number k to scroll front-panel LED status k times on screen.
TAR n k	Display Relay Word row n status (n = 1 through 13) on remapped front-panel LED targets. Enter number k to scroll Relay Word row n status k times on screen.
TIM	Show or set time (24 hour time). Show time presently in the relay by entering just TIM. Example time 22:47:36 is entered with command TIM 22:47:36.
TRI	Trigger an event report.

Access Level 2 Commands

The Access Level 2 commands primarily allow the user to change settings or operate relay parameters and output contacts. All Access Level 1 commands can also be executed from Access Level 2. The screen prompt is: =>>

CLO	Assert the CLOSE Relay Word bit. If CLOSE is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT2 = CLOSE), then the output contact will assert if command CLO is executed and the circuit breaker is open.
CON n	Control Relay Word bit RBn (Remote Bit n; n = 1 through 8). Execute CON n and the relay responds: CONTROL RBn. Then reply with one of the following:

SRB n	set Remote Bit n (assert RBn)
CRB n	clear Remote Bit n (deassert RBn)
PRB n	pulse Remote Bit n [assert RBn for one processing interval (1/8 cycle)].

OPE	Assert the TRIP Relay Word bit. If TRIP is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT1 = TRIP), then the output contact will assert if command OPE is executed.
PAS	Show existing Access Level 1 and 2 passwords.
PAS 1 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 1 password to xxxxxx.
PAS 2 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 2 password to xxxxxx.
PUL n k	Pulse output contact n (n = OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, and ALARM). Enter number k to pulse for k seconds [k = 1 to 30 (seconds)], otherwise pulse time is 1 second.
SET n	Change relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SET L n	Change SELOGIC Control Equations settings.
SET P n	Change port settings.
SET R n	Change Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SET T n	Change text label settings.

For the SET commands, parameter n is the setting to jump to to begin setting editing. If parameter n is not entered, setting editing starts at the first setting.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

SECTION 6: FRONT-PANEL INTERFACE

INTRODUCTION

This section describes how to get information, make settings, and execute control operations from the relay front panel. It also describes the default displays.

FRONT-PANEL PUSHBUTTON OPERATION

Overview

Note in Figure 6.1 that most of the pushbuttons have dual functions (primary/secondary).

A primary function is selected first (e.g., METER pushbutton).

After a primary function is selected, the pushbuttons then revert to operating on their secondary functions (CANCEL, SELECT, left/right arrows, up/down arrows). For example, after the METER pushbutton is pressed, the up/down arrows are used to scroll through the front-panel metering screens. The primary functions are activated again when the present selected function (metering) is exited (press EXIT pushbutton) or the display goes back to the default display after 15 minutes of no front-panel activity.

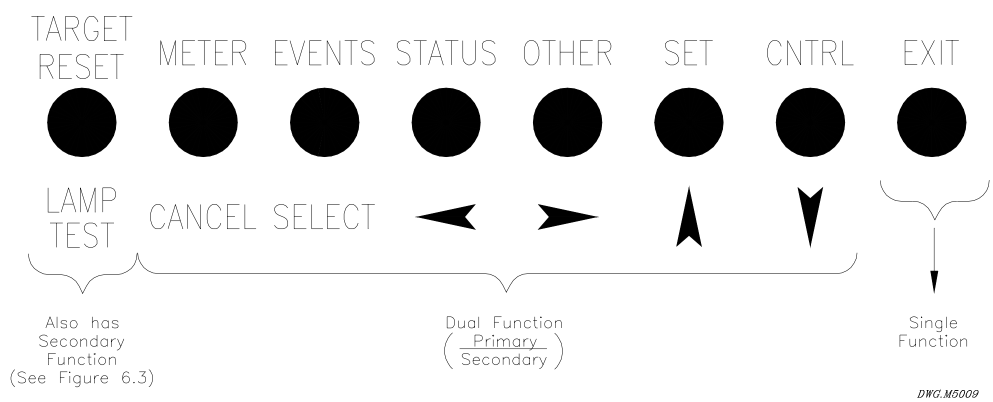


Figure 6.1: SEL-551 Relay Front-Panel Pushbuttons - Overview

Primary Functions

Note in Figures 6.2 and 6.3 that the front-panel pushbutton primary functions have correspondence to serial port commands -- both retrieve the same information or perform the same function. To get more detail on the information provided by the front-panel pushbutton primary functions, refer to the corresponding serial port commands in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***. For example, to get more information on the metering values available via the front-panel METER pushbutton, refer to the ***MET Command (Meter)*** and ***MET D Command (Demand Ammeter)*** in ***Section 5***.

A few of the front-panel primary functions do not have serial port command equivalents. These are discussed in the following ***Functions Unique to the Front-Panel Interface***.

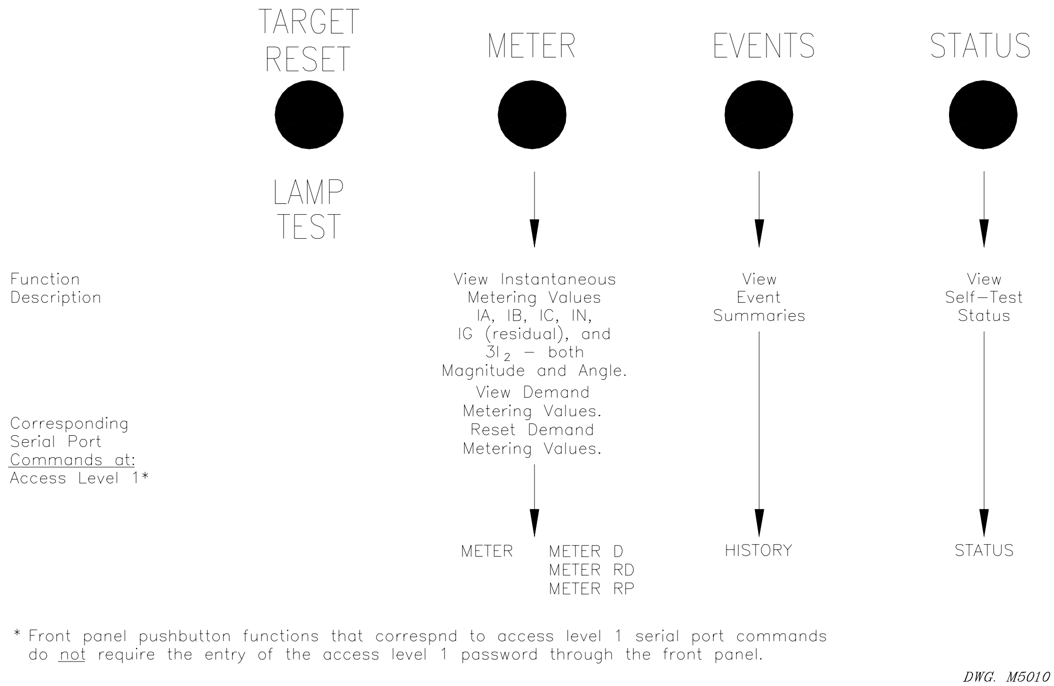


Figure 6.2: SEL-551 Relay Front-Panel Pushbuttons - Primary Functions

Front Panel Password Security

Refer to the comments at the bottom of Figure 6.3 concerning the Access Level 2 password. See ***PAS Command (Password)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for more information on passwords.

To enter the Access Level 2 password from the front panel (if required), use the left-right arrow pushbuttons to underscore a password digit position. Use the up/down arrow pushbuttons to then change the digit. Press the SELECT pushbutton once the correct Access Level 2 password is ready to enter. The factory default passwords for Access Levels 1 and 2 are shown in the table in subsection ***PAS Command (Password)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***.

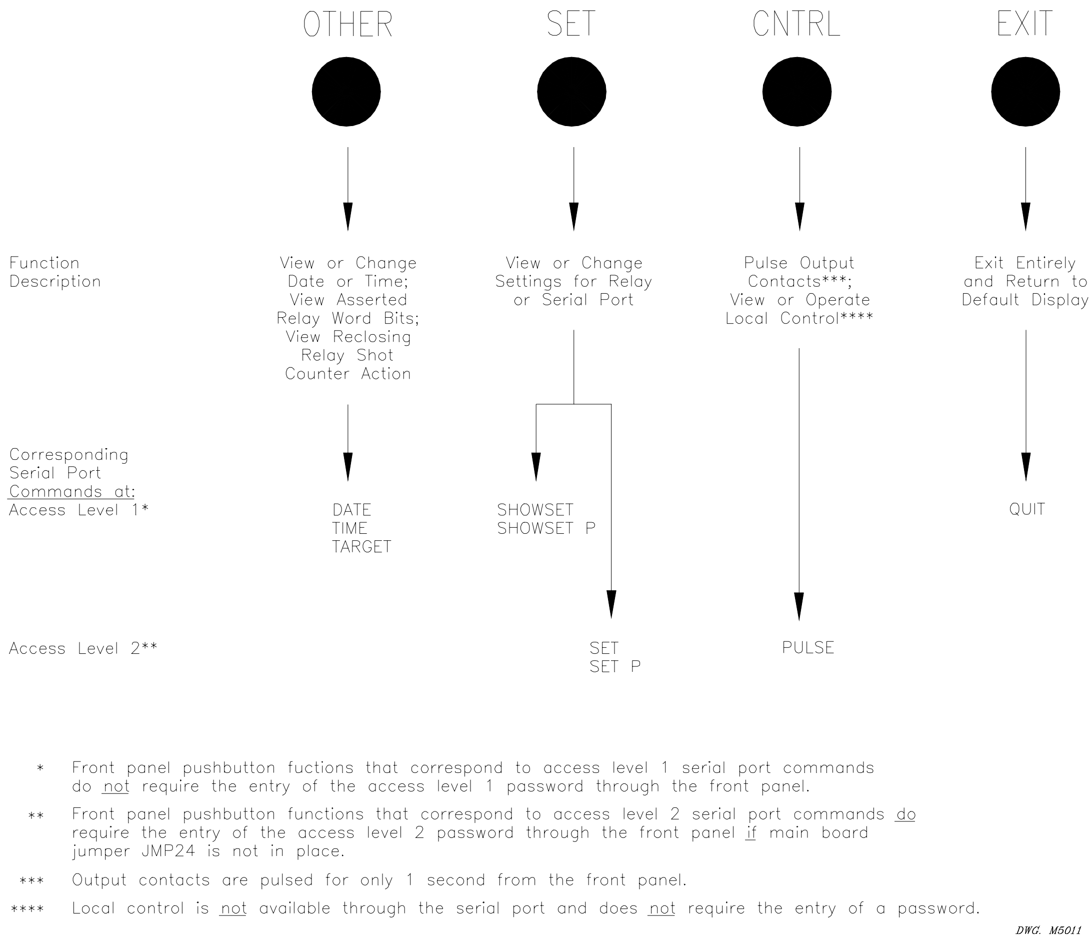


Figure 6.3: SEL-551 Relay Front-Panel Pushbuttons - Primary Functions (continued)

Secondary Functions

After a primary function is selected (see Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3), the pushbuttons then revert to operating on their secondary functions (see Figure 6.4).

Use the left/right arrows to underscore a desired function. Then press the SELECT pushbutton to select the function.

Use left/right arrows to underscore a desired setting digit. Then use the up/down arrows to change the digit. After the setting changes are complete, press the SELECT pushbutton to select/enable the setting.

Press the CANCEL pushbutton to abort a setting change procedure and return to the previous display.

Press the EXIT pushbutton to return to the default display and have the primary pushbutton functions activated again (see Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3).

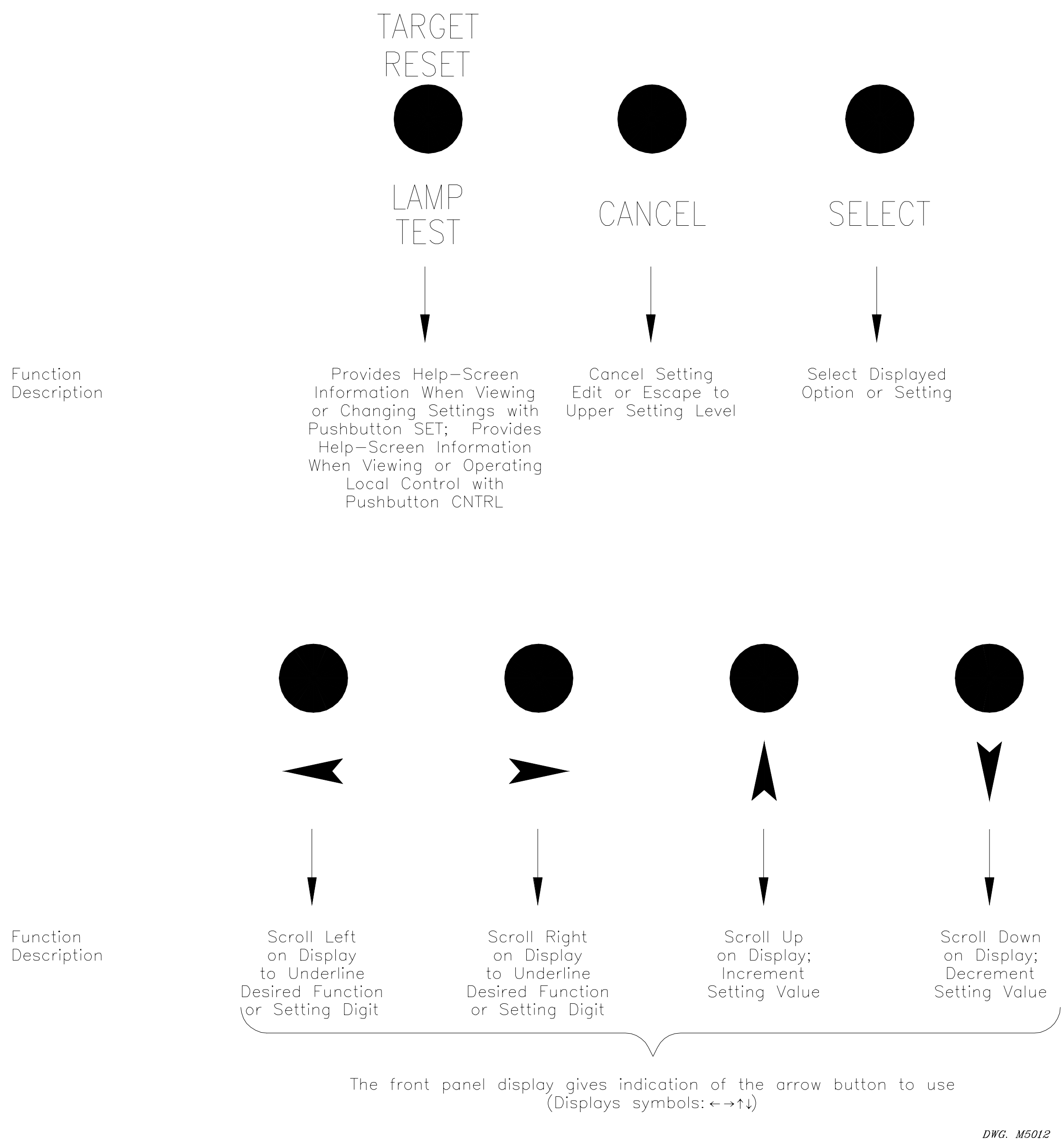


Figure 6.4: SEL-551 Relay Front-Panel Pushbuttons - Secondary Functions

FUNCTIONS UNIQUE TO THE FRONT-PANEL INTERFACE

Two front-panel primary functions do not have serial port command equivalents. These are:

- Reclosing relay shot counter screen (accessed via the OTHER pushbutton)
- Local control (accessed via the CNTRL pushbutton)

Reclosing Relay Shot Counter Screen

Use this screen to see the progression of the shot counter during reclosing relay testing.

Access the reclosing relay shot counter screen via the OTHER pushbutton. The following screen appears:

```
OTHER           ←→
DATE TIME 79 TAR
```

Scroll right with the right arrow button and select function "79". Upon selecting function "79", the following screen appears (shown here with factory default settings):

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =0        (or   = 2)
```

If the reclosing relay doesn't exist (see ***Reclosing Relay*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***), the following screen appears:

```
No Reclosing set
```

The corresponding text label settings (shown with factory default settings) are:

79LL = SET RECLOSURES (Last Shot Label - limited to 14 characters)
79SL = RECLOSE COUNT (Shot Counter Label - limited to 14 characters)

These text label settings are set with the SET T command or viewed with the SHOWSET T command via the serial port [see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***].

The top numeral in the above example screen (SET RECLOSURES=2) corresponds to the "last shot" value, which is a function of the number of set open intervals. There are two set open intervals in the factory default settings, thus two reclosures (shots) are possible in a reclose sequence.

The bottom numeral in the above example screen [RECLOSE COUNT = 0 (or   = 2)] corresponds to the "present shot" value. If the breaker is closed and the reclosing relay is reset (RS LED on front panel is illuminated), RECLOSE COUNT = 0. If the breaker is open and the reclosing relay is locked out after a reclose sequence (LO LED on front panel is illuminated), RECLOSE COUNT = 2.

Reclosing Relay Shot Counter Screen Operation (With Factory Settings)

With the breaker closed and the reclosing relay in the reset state (front-panel RS LED illuminated), the reclosing relay shot counter screen appears as:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =0
```

The relay trips the breaker open, and the reclosing relay goes to the reclose cycle state (front-panel RS LED extinguishes). The reclosing relay shot counter screen still appears as:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =0
```

The first open interval (79OI1 = 30) times out, the shot counter increments from 0 to 1, and the relay recloses the breaker. The reclosing relay shot counter screen shows the incremented shot counter:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =1
```

The relay trips the breaker open again. The reclosing relay shot counter screen still appears as:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =1
```

The second open interval (79OI2 = 600) times out, the shot counter increments from 1 to 2, and the relay recloses the breaker. The reclosing relay shot counter screen shows the incremented shot counter:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =2
```

If the relay trips the breaker open again, the reclosing relay goes to the lockout state (front-panel LO LED illuminates). The reclosing relay shot counter screen still appears as:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =2
```

If the breaker is closed, the reclosing relay reset timer times out (79RSLD = 300), the relay goes to the reset state (front-panel LO LED extinguishes and RS LED illuminates), and the shot counter returns to 0. The reclosing relay shot counter screen appears as:

```
SET RECLOSURES=2
RECLOSE COUNT =0
```

Local Control

Use local control to enable/disable schemes, trip/close breakers, etc. via the front panel.

In more specific terms, local control asserts (sets to logical 1) or deasserts (sets to logical 0) what are called local bits LB1 through LB8. These local bits are available as Relay Word bits and are used in SELOGIC® Control Equations (see Tables 4.3 and 4.4).

Local control can emulate the following switch types in Figure 6.5 through Figure 6.7.

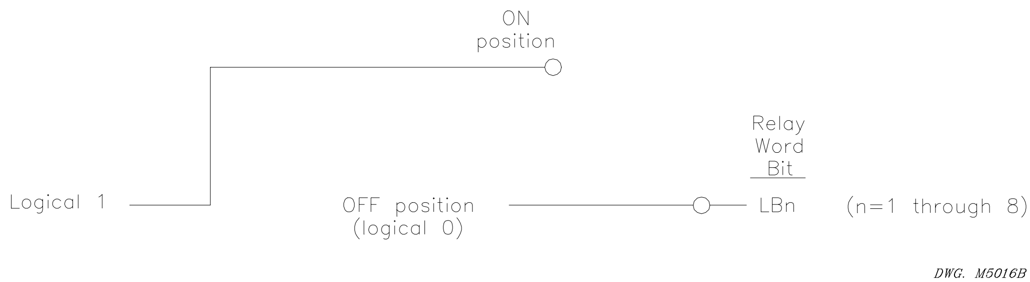


Figure 6.5: Local Control Switch Configured as an ON/OFF Switch

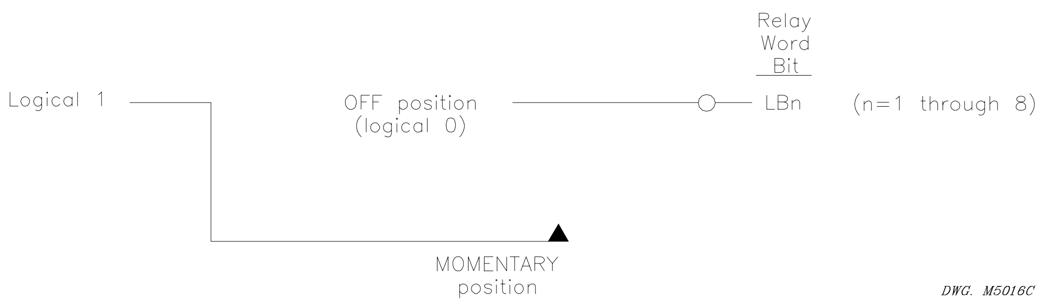


Figure 6.6: Local Control Switch Configured as an OFF/MOMENTARY Switch

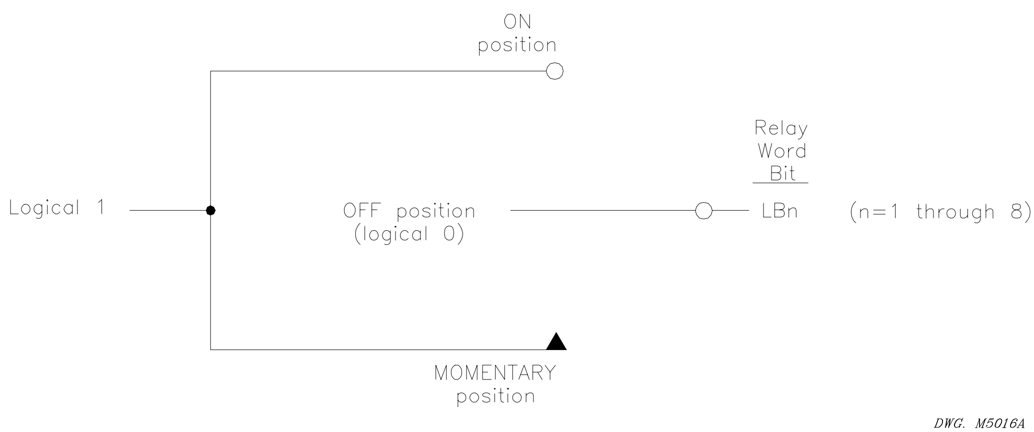


Figure 6.7: Local Control Switch Configured as an ON/OFF/MOMENTARY Switch

Local control switches are created by making corresponding switch position label settings. These text label settings are set with the SET T command or viewed with the SHOWSET T command via the serial port [see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***]. See ***Local Control Switches*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for more information on local control.

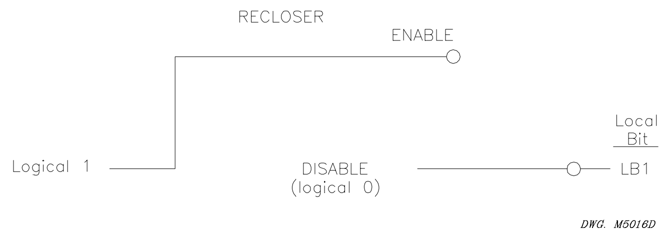
View Local Control

Access local control via the CNTRL pushbutton. If local control switches exist (i.e., corres-ponding switch position label settings were made), the following message displays with the rotating default display messages.

Press CNTRL for
Local Control

Press the CNTRL pushbutton, and the first set local control switch displays (shown here with factory default settings):

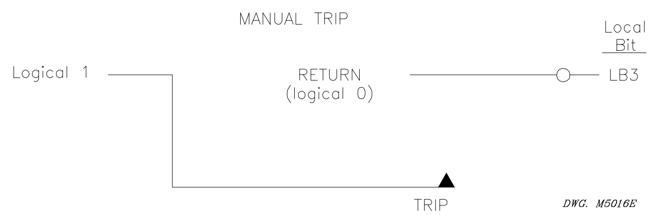
RECLOSER ←→
Position: DISABLE



The RECLOSER: ENABLE/DISABLE switch is an ON/OFF switch.

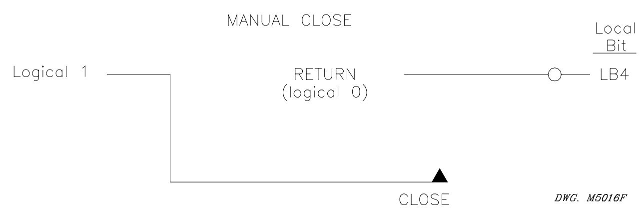
Press the right arrow pushbutton, and scroll to the next set local control switch:

MANUAL TRIP ←→
Position: RETURN



and to the next local control switch:

MANUAL CLOSE←→
Position: RETURN



The MANUAL TRIP: RETURN/TRIP and MANUAL CLOSE: RETURN/CLOSE switches are both OFF/MOMENTARY switches.

There are no more local control switches in the factory default settings. Press the right arrow pushbutton, and scroll to the "output contact testing" function:

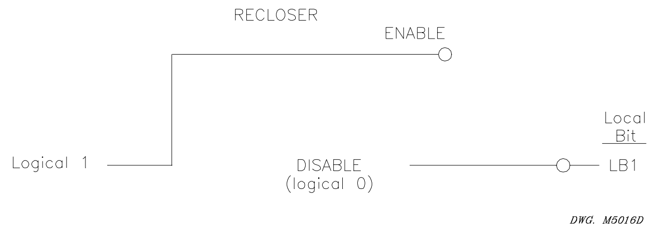
Output Contact ←→
Testing

This front-panel function provides the same function as the serial port PULSE command (see Figure 6.3).

Operate Local Control (With Factory Settings)

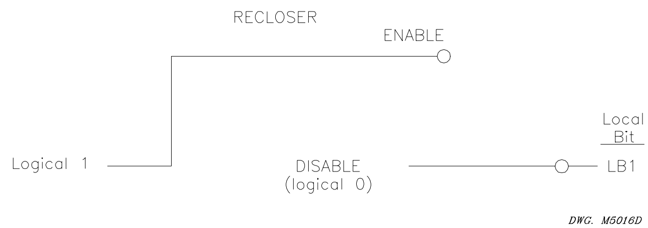
Press the right arrow pushbutton, and scroll back to the first set local control switch in the factory default settings:

RECLOSER ←→
Position: DISABLE



Press the SELECT pushbutton, and the operate option for the displayed local control switch displays:

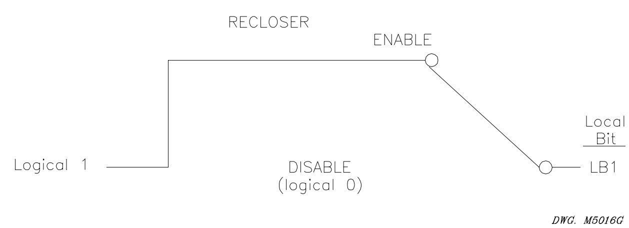
RECLOSER ←→
ENABLE? Yes No



With this first local control switch (RECLOSER ENABLE/DISABLE) in the DISABLE position, the ENABLE position is the only operate option.

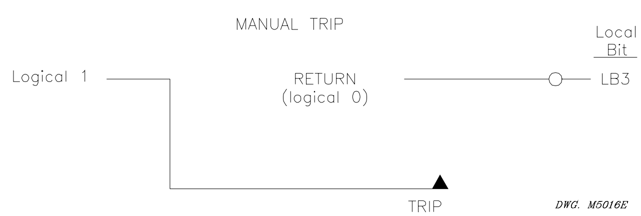
Scroll left with the left arrow button and then select “Yes”. The display then shows the new local control switch position:

RECLOSER ←→
Position: ENABLE



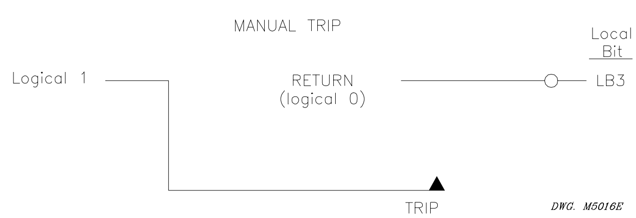
Use the right arrow pushbutton, and scroll to the next set local control switch:

MANUAL TRIP ←→
Position: RETURN



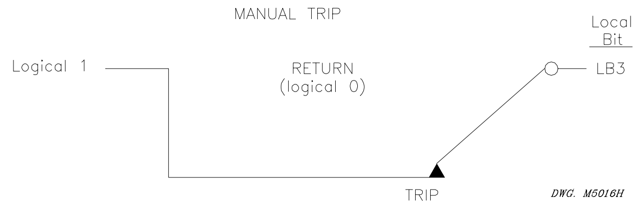
Press the SELECT pushbutton, and the operate option for the displayed local control switch displays:

MANUAL TRIP ←→
TRIP ? Yes No



Scroll left with the left arrow button and then select “Yes”. The display then shows the new local control switch position:

MANUAL TRIP
Position: TRIP



Because this is an OFF/MOMENTARY type switch, the MANUAL TRIP switch returns to the RETURN position after momentarily being in the TRIP position. Technically, the MANUAL TRIP switch (being an OFF/MOMENTARY type switch) is in the:

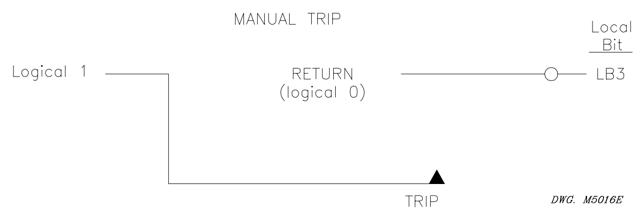
> TRIP position for one processing interval (1/8 cycle; long enough to assert the corresponding local bit LB3 to logical 1).

and then returns to the:

> RETURN position (local bit LB3 deasserts to logical 0 again).

On the display, the MANUAL TRIP switch is shown to be in the TRIP position for 2 seconds (long enough to be seen by human eyes), and then it returns to the RETURN position:

MANUAL TRIP ←→
Position: RETURN

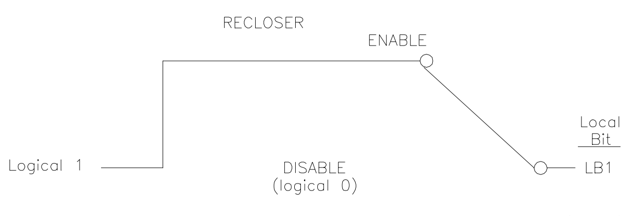


The MANUAL CLOSE switch is an OFF/MOMENTARY type switch, like the MANUAL TRIP switch, and operates similarly.

Local Control State Retained When Relay Deenergized

Local bit states are stored in nonvolatile memory, so when power to the relay is turned-off, the local bit states are retained.

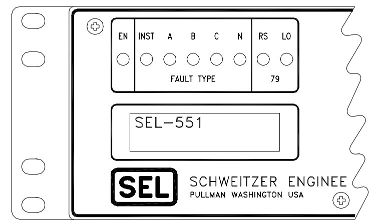
For example, with the factory default settings, local bit LB1 controls the enabling/disabling of reclosing. If local bit LB1 is at logical 1, reclosing is enabled:



If power to the relay is turned-off and then turned-on again, local bit LB1 remains at logical 1, and reclosing is still enabled. This is akin to a traditional panel, where enabling/disabling of reclosing and other functions is accomplished by panel-mounted switches. If dc control voltage to the panel is lost and then restored again, the switch positions are still in place. If the reclosing switch is in the enable position (switch closed) before the power outage, it will be in the same position after the outage when power is restored.

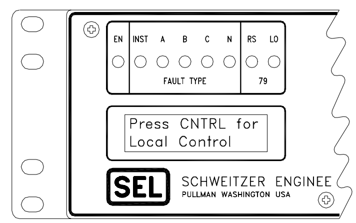
ROTATING DEFAULT DISPLAY

The relay name, "SEL-551", displays if no local control is operational (i.e., no corresponding switch position label settings were made) and no display point labels are enabled for display.



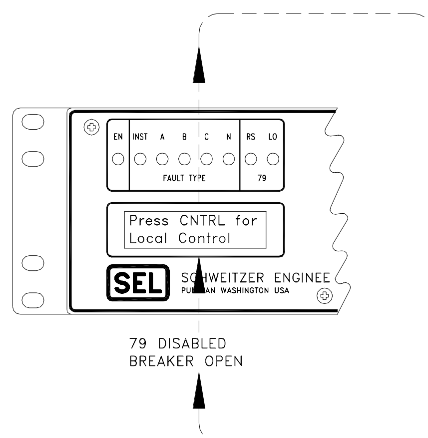
DWG. M5035

The "Press CNTRL for Local Control" message displays if at least one local control switch is operational. It is a reminder of how to access the local control function. See the preceding discussion in this section and ***Local Control Switches*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for more information on local control.



DWG. M5036

If display point labels are also enabled for display, the "Press CNTRL for Local Control" displays for 2 seconds and then is followed by enabled display point labels in subsequent 2 second rotations.



DWG. M5037

The following table and figures demonstrate the correspondence between changing display point states (e.g., DP2 and DP4) and enabled display point labels (DP2_1/DP2_0 and DP4_1/DP4_0, respectively). The display is on a 2 second rotation for each screen.

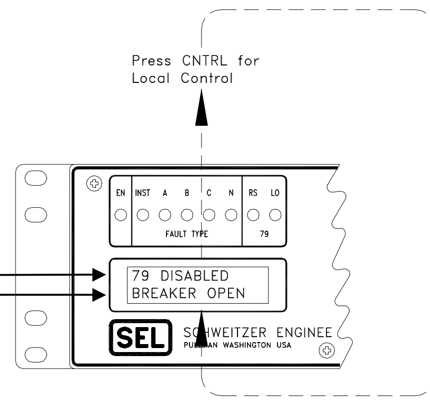
The display point factory settings are:

DP2 = LB1	(local bit LB1)
DP4 = IN1	(optoisolated input IN1)

Local bit LB1 is used as a recloser enable/disable local control switch (see ***Local Control Switches*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***).

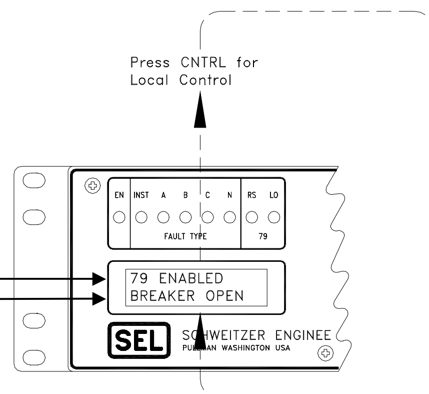
Optoisolated input IN1 is used as a circuit breaker status input (a 52a circuit breaker auxiliary contact is connected to input IN1; see ***Optoisolated Inputs*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***).

Display Points (SELOGIC Control Equation Settings)	**Example Display Point States**	**Display Point Label Settings**
		DP2_1 = 79 ENABLED
DP2 = LB1	= logical 0	DP2_0 = 79 DISABLED
		DP4_1 = BREAKER CLOSED
DP4 = IN1	= logical 0	DP4_0 = BREAKER OPEN



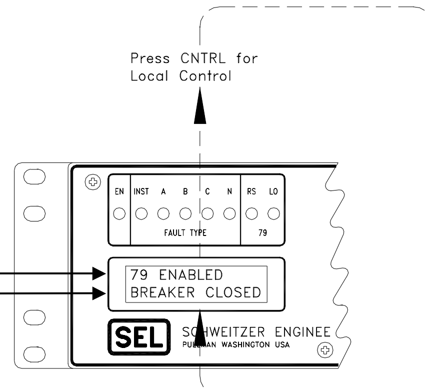
DWG. M5038

		DP2_1 = 79 ENABLED
DP2 = LB1	= logical 1	DP2_0 = 79 DISABLED
		DP4_1 = BREAKER CLOSED
DP4 = IN1	= logical 0	DP4_0 = BREAKER OPEN



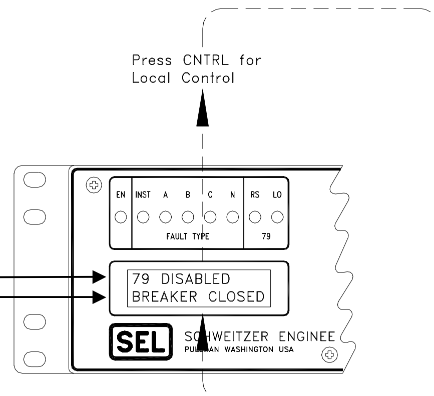
DWG. M5039

Display Points (SELOGIC Control Equation Settings)	Example Display Point States	Display Point Label Settings
		DP2_1 = 79 ENABLED
DP2 = LB1	= logical 1	
		DP2_0 = 79 DISABLED
		DP4_1 = BREAKER CLOSED
DP4 = IN1	= logical 1	
		DP4_0 = BREAKER OPEN



DWG. M5040

Display Points (SELOGIC Control Equation Settings)	Example Display Point States	Display Point Label Settings
		DP2_1 = 79 ENABLED
DP2 = LB1	= logical 0	
		DP2_0 = 79 DISABLED
		DP4_1 = BREAKER CLOSED
DP4 = IN1	= logical 1	
		DP4_0 = BREAKER OPEN



DWG. M5041

In the preceding example, only two display points (DP2 and DP4) and their corresponding display point labels are set. If additional display points and corresponding display point labels are set, the additional enabled display point labels join the "2 seconds per screen" rotation on the front-panel display.

Display point label settings are set with the SET T command or viewed with the SHOWSET T command via the serial port [see ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** and ***SHO Command (Showset)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***].

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 7: STANDARD EVENT REPORTS AND SER

INTRODUCTION

The SEL-551 Relay has two styles of event reports:

- Standard 15-cycle event reports
- Sequential events recorder (SER) event report

These event reports contain date, time, current, relay element, optoisolated input, and output contact information.

Standard 15-cycle event reports are generated (triggered) by fixed and programmable conditions. These reports show information for 15 continuous cycles. The latest 20 standard 15-cycle event reports are stored in nonvolatile memory. If more than 20 events are triggered, the latest event report will overwrite the oldest event report, and the oldest event report will be lost. See Figure 7.2 for an example standard 15-cycle event report.

Lines in the sequential events recorder (SER) event report are generated (triggered) by programmable conditions only. This report lists date and time-stamped lines of information each time a programmed condition changes state. The latest 512 lines of the SER event report are stored in nonvolatile memory. If the report fills up, newer rows will overwrite the oldest rows in the report. See Figure 7.5 for an example SER event report.

STANDARD 15-CYCLE EVENT REPORTS

See Figure 7.2 for an example standard 15-cycle event report.

Standard Event Report Triggering

The relay triggers (generates) a standard 15-cycle event report when any of the following occur:

- Relay Word bit TRIP asserts
- Programmable SELOGIC® Control Equations setting ER1 asserts to logical 1
- Programmable SELOGIC Control Equations setting ER2 asserts to logical 1
- TRIGGER serial port command executed
- PULSE serial port command for output contact OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, or OUT4 executed

Relay Word Bit TRIP

Relay Word bit TRIP would usually be assigned to an output contact for tripping a circuit breaker (e.g., SELOGIC Control Equations setting OUT1 = TRIP). SELOGIC Control Equations setting TR controls the assertion of Relay Word bit TRIP (see Figure 3.13). Any condition that is set to trip in setting TR (e.g., TR = 51P1T + 51G1T + 50P1*SH0 + LB3) does not have to be entered in SELOGIC Control Equation settings ER1 or ER2. The assertion of Relay Word bit TRIP automatically triggers a standard 15-cycle event report.

Programmable SELOGIC Control Equation Settings ER1 and ER2

The programmable SELOGIC Control Equation settings ER1 and ER2 are set to trigger standard 15-cycle event reports for conditions other than tripping conditions already listed in SELOGIC Control Equations setting TR. The factory settings are:

ER1 = 51P1 + 51G1
ER2 = SV5T + CF

ER1 is factory-set with time-overcurrent element pickups 51P1 and 51G1. Thus, at the inception of a fault, whichever pickup asserts first will trigger a standard 15-cycle event report.

ER2 is factory-set with a breaker failure condition (SV5T) and close failure condition (CF). It is not likely that these two conditions would assert at the same time. When a breaker failure or close failure condition occurs, a standard 15-cycle event report is triggered.

ER1 and ER2 trigger event reports independently and are rising-edge sensitive (logical 0 to logical 1 transition). For example, if a line-to-ground fault occurs and 51G1 asserts first in setting ER1 (logical 0 to logical 1 transition), it will trigger an event report. If 51G1 remains asserted and then a short time later 51P1 asserts, a second report will not be generated for the assertion of 51P1. ER1 is already at logical 1 because of the initial assertion of 51G1.

See ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic*** for more information on SELOGIC Control Equations.

TRIGGER and PULSE Serial Port Commands

The sole function of the TRIGGER serial port command is to generate standard 15-cycle event reports, primarily for testing purposes.

The PULSE serial port command is used to assert the output contacts for testing purposes or for remote control. If output contact OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, or OUT4 is asserted with the PULSE command, a standard 15-cycle event report is also generated.

See ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** for more information on serial port commands.

Standard Event Report Summary

Each time the relay generates a standard 15-cycle event report, it also generates a corresponding event summary (see Figure 7.1). Event summaries contain the following information:

- Relay and terminal identifiers (settings RID and TID)
- Date and time when the event was triggered
- Event type
- Recloser shot count at time of trip
- Front-panel fault type targets at the time of trip
- Phase (IA, IB, IC), neutral (IN), calculated residual ($3I_0$), and negative-sequence ($3I_2$) currents

This event summary information is also contained in the corresponding standard 15-cycle event report. The identifiers, date, and time information is at the top of the standard 15-cycle event report, and the other information follows at the end. See Figure 7.2.

The example event summary in Figure 7.1 corresponds to the full-length standard 15-cycle event report in Figure 7.2:

```
FEEDER 1                          Date: 02/29/96    Time: 13:45:44.924
STATION A

Event: TRIP  Shot: 0 Targets: INST A N
Currents (A Pri), ABCNGQ:    2275    441    482      1   2050   2119
```

Figure 7.1: Example Event Summary

If serial port setting AUTO = Y, the event summary is sent from the serial port a few seconds after the event.

The latest 20 event summaries are stored in nonvolatile memory and are accessed by the HISTORY command. These event summaries correspond to the latest 20 standard 15-cycle event reports also stored in nonvolatile memory.

Event Type

The "Event:" field shows the event type. The possible event types and their descriptions are shown in the table below. Note the correspondence to the preceding event report triggering conditions (see ***Standard Event Report Triggering*** in this section).

Table 7.1: Event Types

Event	Event Triggered by:
TRIP	Assertion of Relay Word bit TRIP
ER1	SELOGIC Control Equations setting ER1
ER2	SELOGIC Control Equations setting ER2
TRIG	Execution of TRIGGER serial port command
PULSE	Execution of PULSE serial port command

Currents

The "Currents (A pri), ABCNGQ:" field shows the currents present in the event report row containing the maximum phase current. The listed currents are:

Phase (A = channel IA, B = channel IB, C = channel IC)
Neutral (N = channel IN)
Calculated residual (G = $3I_0$; calculated from channels IA, IB, and IC)
Negative-sequence (Q = $3I_2$; calculated from channels IA, IB, and IC)

Retrieving Full-Length Standard Event Reports

The latest 20 standard 15-cycle (full-length) event reports are stored in nonvolatile memory. Any given event report has four different ways it can be displayed, depending on the particular serial port command issued to the relay. The command choices are shown below. The "n" parameter refers to the event report number (n = 1 through 20), with n = 1 being the most recent event report and n = 20 being the oldest event report.

Serial Port **Command**	**Format**
EVENT n	Event report n displayed with rows of information each quarter (1/4) cycle.
EVENT C n	Digital data is added at the end of the quarter (1/4) cycle resolution event report n.
EVENT L n	Event report n displayed with rows of information each 1/8 cycle. See Figure 7.2 for an example of an 1/8-cycle resolution event report.
EVENT L C n	Digital data is added at the end of the 1/8-cycle resolution event report n.

If no numeric "n" parameter is entered with the serial port command, the most recent event report (n = 1) is displayed.

If an event report is requested which does not exist, the relay responds:

"Invalid Event"

The EVENT serial port commands can be entered with only the first three letters of the word EVENT. For example, the second most recent 1/8-cycle resolution event report can be retrieved by entering command:

EVE L 2

Clearing Standard Event Report Buffer

The HIS C command clears the event summaries and corresponding full-length standard event reports from nonvolatile memory. See the ***HIS Command (History)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications*** for more information.

Standard Event Report Column Definitions

Refer to the example event report in Figure 7.2 to view event report columns. This example event report displays rows of information each 1/8 cycle and was retrieved with the EVENT L n command.

The columns contain current, element, input, and output information. The current columns show currents in primary amperes. The other columns show a number, letter, or symbol to indicate the condition of the elements, inputs, and outputs.

Current Columns

The current columns show sampled current (after filtering) in primary amperes. The columns are:

Table 7.2: Standard Event Report Current Columns

Column Heading	Definition
IA	Current measured by channel IA
IB	Current measured by channel IB
IC	Current measured by channel IC
IN	Current measured by channel IN
IG	Calculated residual current (calculated from channels IA, IB, and IC; IG = IA + IB + IC, vectorially added together)

Note that the current values change from plus to minus (-) values in Figure 7.2, indicating the sinusoidal nature of the waveforms.

Other figures help in understanding the information available in the event report current columns:

Figure 7.3 shows how event report current column data relates to the actual sampled current waveform and RMS current values.

Figure 7.4 shows how event report current column data can be converted to phasor RMS current values.

Table 7.3: Other Standard Event Report Columns

Column Heading	Corresponding Elements (Relay Word Bits)	Symbol	Definition
All columns		.	Element/input/output not picked up or not asserted, unless otherwise stated.
51 P1 51 P2 51 N1 51 G1 51 Q2 51 Q2	51P1, 51P1T, 51P1R 51P2, 51P2T, 51P2R 51N1, 51N1T, 51N1R 51G1, 51G1T, 51G1R 51Q1, 51Q1T, 51Q1R 51Q2, 51Q2T, 51Q2R	. p T r 1	Time-overcurrent element reset. (51_1R, 51_2R). Time-overcurrent element picked up and timing (51_1, 51_2). Time-overcurrent element timed out (51_1T, 51_2T). Time-overcurrent element timing to reset. Time-overcurrent element timing to reset after having timed out (when element reset is set for 1 cycle, not electromechanical reset).

Column Heading	Corresponding Elements (Relay Word Bits)	Symbol	Definition
50 P12	50P1, 50P2	1	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P1 picked up.
		2	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P2 picked up.
		b	Both 50P1 and 50P2 picked up.
50 P34	50P3, 50P4	3	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P3 picked up.
		4	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P4 picked up.
		b	Both 50P3 and 50P4 picked up.
50 P56	50P5, 50P6	5	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P5 picked up.
		6	Phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P6 picked up.
		b	Both 50P5 and 50P6 picked up.
50 ABC	50A, 50B, 50C	3	Single-phase instantaneous overcurrent elements 50A, 50B, and 50C picked up.
		a	Only 50A and 50B picked up.
		b	Only 50B and 50C picked up.
		c	Only 50C and 50A picked up.
		A	Only 50A picked up.
		B	Only 50B picked up.
		C	Only 50C picked up.
50 N12	50N1, 50N2	1	Neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element 50N1 picked up.
		2	Neutral ground instantaneous overcurrent element 50N2 picked up.
		b	Both 50N1 and 50N2 picked up.
50 G12	50G1, 50G2	1	Residual ground instantaneous overcurrent element 50G1 picked up.
		2	Residual ground instantaneous overcurrent element 50G2 picked up.
		b	Both 50G1 and 50G2 picked up.
50 Q12	50Q1, 50Q2	1	Negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent element 50Q1 picked up.
		2	Negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent element 50Q2 picked up.
		b	Both 50Q1 and picked up.

Column Heading	Corresponding Elements (Relay Word Bits)	Symbol	Definition
79	CF, 79RS, 79CY, 79LO	. F R C L	Reclosing relay nonexistent Close failure condition CF asserts for only 1/8 cycle Reclosing relay in Reset State (79RS) Reclosing relay in Reclose Cycle State (79CY) Reclosing relay in Lockout State (79LO)
Shot	SH0, SH1, SH2 SH3, SH4	. 0 1 2 3 4	Reclosing relay nonexistent shot = 0 (SH0) shot = 1 (SH1) shot = 2 (SH2) shot = 3 (SH3) shot = 4 (SH4)
Lcl 12	LB1, LB2	1 2 b	Local bit LB1 asserted Local bit LB2 asserted Both LB1 and LB2 asserted
Lcl 34	LB3, LB4	3 4 b	Local bit LB3 asserted Local bit LB4 asserted Both LB3 and LB4 asserted
Lcl 56	LB5, LB6	5 6 b	Local bit LB5 asserted Local bit LB6 asserted Both LB5 and LB6 asserted
Lcl 78	LB7, LB8	7 8 b	Local bit LB7 asserted Local bit LB8 asserted Both LB7 and LB8 asserted
Rem 12	RB1, RB2	1 2 b	Remote bit RB1 asserted Remote bit RB2 asserted Both RB1 and RB2 asserted
Rem 34	RB3, RB4	3 4 b	Remote bit RB3 asserted Remote bit RB4 asserted Both RB3 and RB4 asserted
Rem 56	RB5, RB6	5 6 b	Remote bit RB5 asserted Remote bit RB6 asserted Both RB5 and RB6 asserted
Rem 78	RB7, RB8	7 8 b	Remote bit RB7 asserted Remote bit RB8 asserted Both RB7 and RB8 asserted
Rem OC	OC, CC	o c	OPEN command executed CLOSE command executed
SELogic Var 12	SV1, SV2	1 2 b	SELOGIC Variable SV1 asserted SELOGIC Variable SV2 asserted Both SV1 and SV2 asserted

Column Heading	Corresponding Elements (Relay Word Bits)	Symbol	Definition
SELogic Var 34	SV3, SV4	3 4 b	SELOGIC Variable SV3 asserted SELOGIC Variable SV4 asserted Both SV3 and SV4 asserted
SELogic Var 5T SELogic Var 6T SELogic Var 7T SELogic Var 8T SELogic Var 9T SELogic Var 10T SELogic Var 11T SELogic Var 12T SELogic Var 13T SELogic Var 14T	SV5, SV5T SV6, SV6T SV7, SV7T SV8, SV8T SV9, SV9T SV10, SV10T SV11, SV11T SV12, SV12T SV13, SV13T SV14, SV14T	p T d	SELOGIC Variable Timer input SV_ asserted; timer timing on pickup time; timer output SV_T not asserted. SELOGIC Variable Timer input SV_ asserted; timer timed out on pickup time; timer output SV_T asserted. SELOGIC Variable Timer input SV_ not asserted; timer previously timed out on pickup time; timer output SV_T remains asserted while timer timing on dropout time.
Out 12*	OUT1, OUT2	1 2 b	Output contact OUT1 asserted Output contact OUT2 asserted Both OUT1 and OUT2 asserted
Out 34*	OUT3, OUT4	3 4 b	Output contact OUT3 asserted Output contact OUT4 asserted Both OUT3 and OUT4 asserted
Out AL*	ALARM	A	Relay failed or PULSE A command executed
In12	IN1, IN2	1 2 b	Optoisolated input IN1 asserted Optoisolated input IN2 asserted Both IN1 and IN2 asserted

*Output contacts can be A or B type contacts (see Figures 2.14 and 3.23).

SEQUENTIAL EVENTS RECORDER (SER) EVENT REPORT

See Figure 7.5 for an example SER event report.

SER Event Report Row Triggering

The relay triggers (generates) a row in the SER event report for any change of state in any one of the elements listed in the SER1, SER2, and SER3 trigger settings. The factory default settings are:

SER1 = 51P1 51G1 51P1T 51G1T 50P1 50P2
SER2 = IN1 LB1 LB3 LB4 OUT1 OUT2 OUT3
SER3 = CF 79RS 79LO SV5T

The elements are Relay Word bits from Table 4.3. Each element is looked at individually to see if it asserts or deasserts. Any assertion or deassertion of a listed element triggers a row in the SER event report. For example, setting SER1 contains:

time-overcurrent element pickups (51P1 and 51G1)
time-overcurrent element (timed out; 51P1T and 51G1T)
instantaneous overcurrent elements (50P1 and 50P2)

Thus, any time one of these overcurrent elements picks up, times out, or drops out, a row is triggered in the SER event report.

The other two SER factory settings (SER2 and SER3) trigger rows in the SER event report for such things as optoisolated input (IN1), output contact (OUT1, OUT2, or OUT3), lockout state (79LO), and breaker failure (SV5T) operation, among other things.

Also, if the relay is newly powered up or a settings change is made, a row is triggered in the SER event report with the message:

Relay newly powered up or settings changed

Each row in the SER event report contains date, time, current, relay element, optoisolated input, and output contact information.

Making SER Event Report Trigger Settings

Each SER trigger setting (SER1, SER2, or SER3) can be set with up to 24 elements (Relay Word bits from Table 4.3). Thus, up to 72 elements can be monitored altogether for SER event report row triggering.

The SER settings can be made using spaces or commas as delimiters between elements. For example, if setting SER1 is made as follows:

SER1 = 51P1,51G1 51P1T,,51G1T , 50P1, , 50P2

The setting displays back as:

SER1 = 51P1 51G1 51P1T 51G1T 50P1 50P2

Retrieving SER Event Report Rows

The latest 512 rows of the SER event report are stored in nonvolatile memory. Row 1 is the most recently triggered row, and row 512 is the oldest. These lines are accessed with the SER command in the following different ways:

Example SER Serial Port Commands	**Format**
SER	If SER is entered with no numbers following it, all available rows are displayed (up to row number 256). They display with the oldest row at the beginning (top) of the report and the latest row (row 1) at the end (bottom) of the report. Chronological progression through the report is down the page and in descending row number.

SER 17	If SER is entered with a single number following it (17 in this example), the first 17 rows are displayed, if they exist. They display with the oldest row (row 17) at the beginning (top) of the report and the latest row (row 1) at the end (bottom) of the report. Chronological progression through the report is down the page and in descending row number.
SER 10 33	If SER is entered with two numbers following it (10 and 33 in this example; 10 < 33), all the rows between (and including) rows 10 and 33 are displayed, if they exist. They display with the oldest row (row 33) at the beginning (top) of the report and the latest row (row 10) at the end (bottom) of the report. Chronological progression through the report is down the page and in descending row number.
SER 47 22	If SER is entered with two numbers following it (47 and 22 in this example; 47 > 22), all the rows between (and including) rows 47 and 22 are displayed, if they exist. They display with the newest row (row 22) at the beginning (top) of the report and the oldest row (row 47) at the end (bottom) of the report. Reverse chronological progression through the report is down the page and in ascending row number.
SER 3/30/96	If SER is entered with one date following it (date 3/30/96 in this example), all the rows on that date are displayed, if they exist. They display with the oldest row at the beginning (top) of the report and the latest row at the end (bottom) of the report, for the given date. Chronological progression through the report is down the page and in descending row number.
SER 2/17/96 3/23/96	If SER is entered with two dates following it (date 2/17/96 chronologically precedes date 3/23/96 in this example), all the rows between (and including) dates 2/17/96 and 3/23/96 are displayed, if they exist. They display with the oldest row (date 2/17/96) at the beginning (top) of the report and the latest row (date 3/23/96) at the end (bottom) of the report. Chronological progression through the report is down the page and in descending row number.
SER 3/16/96 1/5/96	If SER is entered with two dates following it (date 3/16/96 chronologically follows date 1/5/96 in this example), all the rows between (and including) dates 1/5/96 and 3/16/96 are displayed, if they exist. They display with the latest row (date 3/16/96) at the beginning (top) of the report and the oldest row (date 1/5/96) at the end (bottom) of the report. Reverse chronological progression through the report is down the page and in ascending row number.

The date entries in the above example SER commands are dependent on the Date Format setting DATE_F. If setting DATE_F = MDY, then the dates are entered as in the above examples (Month/Day/Year). If setting DATE_F = YMD, then the dates are entered Year/Month/Day.

For any SER event report request, no more than 256 rows can be displayed at a time.

If the requested SER event report rows do not exist, the relay responds:

    Invalid Record

If there are no rows in the SER event report buffer, the relay responds:

No SER data

Clearing SER Event Report Buffer

If the SER C command is entered, the relay prompts the operator for confirmation:

Clear SER Buffer
Are you sure (Y/N)?

If "Y" is entered, the relay clears the SER event reports from nonvolatile memory. If "N" is entered, no reports are cleared, and the relay responds:

Canceled

SER Event Report Column Definitions

Refer to the example SER event report in Figure 7.5 to view SER event report columns. Note in Figure 7.5 that a row in the SER event report is actually two lines long; the first line contains row, date, time, and any written message, and the second line contains the current and the other relay information.

The column definitions in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3 also apply to the columns of the SER Event Report. The SER Event Report has a few additional columns:

Column Heading	Definition
Row	SER event report row number (1 through 512)
Date	Date that the SER event report row was triggered
Time	Time (24 hour time) that the SER event report row was triggered

The SER event report current columns (IA, IB, IC, IN, and IG) display RMS primary current magnitude values, rather than sampled current values, as the standard event report current columns do.

EXAMPLE STANDARD 15-CYCLE EVENT REPORT

The following example standard 15-cycle event report in Figure 7.2 also corresponds to the example sequential events recorder (SER) event report in Figure 7.5. The circled, numbered comments in both these figures are explained in the text following Figure 7.5.

In Figure 7.2, the arrow (>) in the column following the IG current column identifies the "trigger" row. This is the row that corresponds to the Date and Time values at the top of the event report.

The asterisk (*) in the column following the IG current column identifies the row with the maximum phase current. The maximum phase current is calculated from the row identified with the asterisk and the row one-quarter cycle previous (see Figure 7.3). These currents are listed at the end of the example event report. If the "trigger" row (>) and the maximum phase current row (*) are the same row, the * symbol takes precedence and is displayed.

```
FEEDER 1                        Date: 02/29/96    Time: 13:45:44.924
STATION A

FID=SEL-551-R101-Vr-D960321     CID=00FF

                                  51    50       S Lcl Rem   SELogic Var  OutI
                                        PPPANGQ  h                 11111    n
               Amps Pri           PPNGQQ135B111 7o 135713570 135678901234 13A1
    IA     IB     IC     IN     IG 121112246C222 9t 24682468C 24TTTTTTTTTT 24L2

   137   -440    339      0     35 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   420   -386    -13      0     21 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   457   -106   -361     -0    -10 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   225    236   -494     -1    -34 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -138    440   -339     -0    -37 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -420    385     12      0    -23 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -457    106    360      1      8 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -224   -236    493      0     33 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1

       [Two cycles of data not shown in this example]

   137   -439    339      0     36 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   420   -385    -13     -0     22 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   456   -106   -361     -0    -11 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
   225    236   -494     -0    -34 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -138    439   -339      0    -38 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -419    385     12      0    -22 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -551    106    360      0    -86 ............. RO 1........ ............ ...1
  -675   -236    491      0   -420>p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1

  -459   -437    336      0   -560 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
   320   -382    -14     -0    -76 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
  1150   -104   -356     -0    690 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
  1698    232   -485     -1   1445 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
  1308    432   -331     -0   1409 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
   -58    377     16      0    335 p..p......... RO 1........ ............ ...1
 -1654    101    353      0  -1201 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -2273   -231    483      1  -2022 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1

 -1560   -430    330      0  -1661 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
    68   -376    -16     -0   -325 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1655   -101   -353     -1   1201 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  2272    231   -482     -1   2020 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1559    429   -330     -0   1658 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   -67    376     16      0    325 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -1654    102    352      1  -1201 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -2272   -230    482      1  -2020 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1

 -1560   -429    330      0  -1660 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
    66   -376    -16     -0   -326 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1654   -102   -352     -0   1200 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  2274    230   -482     -0   2022 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1559    430   -330      0   1658 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   -69    376     16      0    322 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -1656    100    352      0  -1204 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -2274   -232    482      0  -2025 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1

 -1558   -430    330      0  -1658 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
    70   -375    -16     -0   -321*p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1656   -100   -352     -0   1204 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  2273    232   -483     -1   2022 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
  1555    430   -329     -0   1656 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   -70    374     17      0    321 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -1538     88    330      1  -1120 p..p..1...... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
 -1725   -222    366      1  -1580 p..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
```

see Figure 7.1

firmware identifier

firmware checksum identifier

one cycle of data

⑥

⑦

See Figures 7.3 and 7.4 for details on this example one cycle of phase A (channel IA) current.

```
  -922   -337    193      0  -1067 p..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   128   -236    -32     -1   -140 p..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   708    -38   -156     -1    514 p..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   587    107   -127     -1    567 r..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1..1
   146    122    -30     -0    238 r..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
   -94     47     25      1    -22 r..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     1      0      2      0      3 r..p......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     1      0      2      0      3 r..r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...  ⑧

     0      0      0      0      0 r..r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -4     -0     -4 r..r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -1      0     -1 r..r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -2     -0     -2 ...r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -1     -0     -1 ...r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0      1      0      1 ...r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0      1      0      1 ...r......... CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0      3      1      3 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...

       [Three cycles of data not shown in this example]

     1      0      1      0      2 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -2     -0     -2 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0     -1     -0     -1 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
    -1      0     -4     -0     -5 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
    -1      0     -1     -0     -2 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0      2      0      2 ............. CO 1........ ..p......... 1...
     0      0      2      0      2 ............. CO 1........ ............ ....
     1      0      3      0      4 ............. CO 1........ ............ ....  ⑨

       [One cycle of data not shown in this example]


Event: TRIP  Shot: 0 Targets: INST A N
Currents (A Pri), ABCNGQ:    2275    441    482      1   2050   2119

Relay Settings:
RID   =FEEDER 1     TID   =STATION A
CTR   = 120      CTRN  = 120      TDURD = 9.000
50P1P = 15.0     50P2P = 20.0     50P3P = OFF      50P4P = OFF
50P5P = OFF      50P6P = OFF      50ABCP= OFF
51P1P = 6.0      51P1C = U3       51P1TD= 3.00     51P1RS= N
51P2P = OFF      51P2C = U3       51P2TD= 15.00    51P2RS= N
50N1P = OFF      50N2P = OFF
51N1P = OFF      51N1C = U3       51N1TD= 15.00    51N1RS= N
50G1P = OFF      50G2P = OFF
51G1P = 1.5      51G1C = U3       51G1TD= 1.50     51G1RS= N
50Q1P = OFF      50Q2P = OFF
51Q1P = OFF      51Q1C = U3       51Q1TD= 15.00    51Q1RS= N
51Q2P = OFF      51Q2C = U3       51Q2TD= 15.00    51Q2RS= N
79OI1 = 30.000   79OI2 = 600.000  79OI3 = 0.000    79OI4 = 0.000
79RSD = 1800.000 79RSLD= 300.000  CFD   = 60.000
SV5PU = 12.000   SV5DO = 2.000    SV6PU = 0.000    SV6DO = 0.000
SV7PU = 0.000    SV7DO = 0.000    SV8PU = 0.000    SV8DO = 0.000
SV9PU = 0.000    SV9DO = 0.000    SV10PU= 0.000    SV10DO= 0.000
SV11PU= 0.000    SV11DO= 0.000    SV12PU= 0.000    SV12DO= 0.000
SV13PU= 0.000    SV13DO= 0.000    SV14PU= 0.000    SV14DO= 0.000
NFREQ = 60       PHROT = ABC      DATE_F= MDY

SELogic Control Equations:
TR    =51P1T + 51G1T + 50P1 * SH0 + LB3
ULTR  =!(51P1 + 51G1)
51P1TC=1
51P2TC=1
51N1TC=1
51G1TC=1
```

see Figure 7.1

Relay and SELOGIC Control Equations follow the standard 15-cycle event report.

```
51Q1TC=1
51Q2TC=1
52A   =IN1
CL    =LB4
ULCL  =TRIP
79RI  =TRIP
79RIS =IN1
79DTL =!LB1 + LB3
79DLS =79LO
79SKP =50P2 * SHO
79STL =TRIP
79BRS =(51P1 + 51G1) * (79RS + 79CY)
79SEQ =0
ER1   =51P1 + 51G1
ER2   =SV5T + CF
SV1   =0
SV2   =0
SV3   =0
SV4   =0
SV5   =TRIP
SV6   =0
SV7   =0
SV8   =0
SV9   =0
SV10  =0
SV11  =0
SV12  =0
SV13  =0
SV14  =0
OUT1  =TRIP
OUT2  =CLOSE
OUT3  =SV5T
OUT4  =0

DP1   =0
DP2   =LB1
DP3   =0
DP4   =IN1
DP5   =0
DP6   =0
DP7   =0
DP8   =0

=>>
```

Figure 7.2: Example Standard 15-Cycle Event Report (1/8-Cycle Resolution)

Figure 7.3 and Figure 7.4 look in detail at 1 cycle of phase A (channel IA) current identified in Figure 7.2. Figure 7.3 shows how the event report current column data relates to the actual sampled current waveform and RMS current values. Figure 7.4 shows how the event report current column data can be converted to phasor RMS current values.

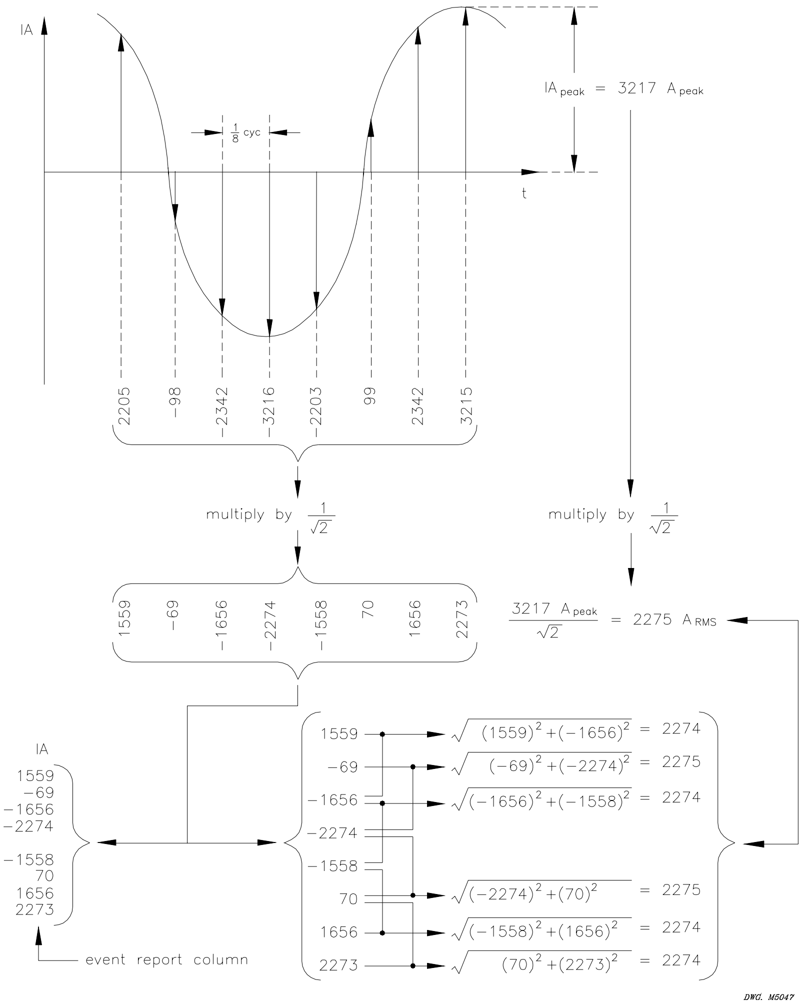


Figure 7.3: Derivation of Event Report Current Values and RMS Current Values From Sampled Current Waveform

In Figure 7.3, note that any two rows of current data from the event report in Figure 7.2, one quarter (1/4) cycle apart, can be used to calculate RMS current values.

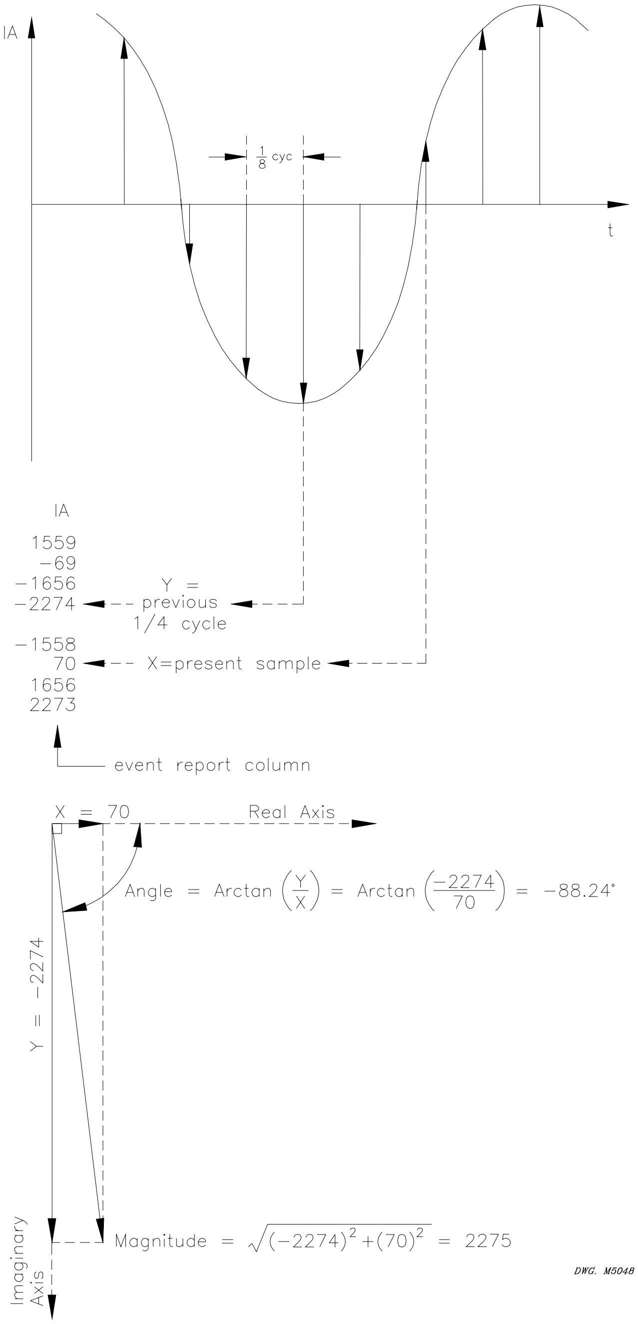


Figure 7.4: Derivation of Phasor RMS Current Values From Event Report Current Values

In Figure 7.4, note that two rows of current data from the event report in Figure 7.2, one quarter (1/4) cycle apart, can be used to calculate phasor RMS current values. In Figure 7.4, at the present sample, the phasor RMS current value is:

$$IA = 2275 \text{ A } \angle\text{-}88.24°$$

The present sample (IA = 70 A) is a real RMS current value that relates to the phasor RMS current value:

$$2275 \text{ A} * \cos(-88.24°) = 70 \text{ A}$$

EXAMPLE SEQUENTIAL EVENTS RECORDER (SER) EVENT REPORT

The following example sequential events recorder (SER) event report in Figure 7.5 also corresponds to the example standard 15-cycle event report in Figure 7.2.

```
FEEDER 1                          Date: 02/29/96    Time: 13:46:26.988
STATION A                                                                  See explanation in
                                                                           Figure 7.2
FID=SEL-551-R101-Vr-D960321      CID=00FF

                                     51    50       S Lcl Rem   SELogic Var  OutI
Row       Date      Time                  PPPANGQ  h                 11111    n
                Amps Pri             PPNGQQ135B111 7o 135713570 135678901234 13A1
     IA     IB     IC     IN      IG 121112246C222 9t 24682468C 24TTTTTTTTTT 24L2

13       02/29/96 13:44:30.146       Relay newly powered up or settings changed
      2      0      2      1       4 ............. L2 ......... ............ ....
12       02/29/96 13:45:02.487                                                      ①
      0      0      2      1       2 ............. L2 1........ ............ ....
11       02/29/96 13:45:18.239                                                      ②
      1      0      1      0       2 ............. L2 14....... ............ 2...
10       02/29/96 13:45:18.241                                                      ③
      0      0      2      1       2 ............. L2 1........ ............ 2...
9        02/29/96 13:45:18.256
    236    274    137      0      15 ............. L2 1........ ............ ...1
8        02/29/96 13:45:23.258                                                      ④
    475    454    494      1      31 ............. R2 1........ ............ ...1
7        02/29/96 13:45:44.924                                                      ⑤
    794    451    491      1     421 p..p......... R0 1........ ............ ...1
6        02/29/96 13:45:44.939                                                      ⑥
   2109    443    484      0    1850 p..p..1...... C0 1........ ..p......... 1..1
5        02/29/96 13:45:44.991                                                      ⑦
   1726    435    367      1    1613 p..p......... C0 1........ ..p......... 1..1
4        02/29/96 13:45:44.999
    601    259    131      1     584 r..p......... C0 1........ ..p......... 1..1
3        02/29/96 13:45:45.001
    723    127    158      1     566 r..p......... C0 1........ ..p......... 1...
2        02/29/96 13:45:45.008..                                                    ⑧
     94     47     25      1      22 r..r......... C0 1........ ..p......... 1...
1        02/29/96 13:45:45.089
      1      0      2      0       2 ............. C0 1........ ............ ....
                                                                                    ⑨
```

Figure 7.5: Example Sequential Events Recorder (SER) Event Report

The circled, numbered comments in both Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.5 are explained in the following text:

① Relay powers-up in the Lockout State (L) and at last shot (=2).

Related setting: 79OI1 = 30.000
79OI2 = 600.000
79OI3 = 0.000

Note: Two set open intervals (79OI1, 79OI2) precede the first open interval set to zero (79OI3 = 0.000). Thus, last shot = 2.

② Front-panel operation of Local bit LB1(1) enables reclosing.

Related setting: 79DTL = !LB1+

③ Front-panel operation of Local bit LB4 (4) closes the circuit breaker via output contact OUT2 (2).

Related settings: CL = LB4

OUT2 = CLOSE

④ Input IN1(1) indicates the circuit breaker closed.

Related setting: 52A = IN1

⑤ Relay goes to the Reset State (R), 300 cycles after the circuit breaker closes.

Related setting: 79RSLD = 300.000 cycles

Time difference: 13:45:23.258 - 13:45:18.256 = 5.002 seconds (= 300 cycles)

⑥ Fault starts and time-overcurrent elements 51P1T and 51G1T pickup and start timing (p).

⑦ Relay trips on element 50P1(1). Relay goes to the Reclose Cycle State (C). 50P1 can trip because the shot = 0 (0). Output contact OUT1 (1) trips the circuit breaker.

Related settings: TR = ...+50P1*SH0+

OUT1 = TRIP

⑧ The circuit breaker opens (.).

⑨ Output contact OUT1 deasserts (.) after being asserted a minimum of 9 cycles.

Related settings: TDURD = 9.000 cycles

OUT1 = TRIP

Time difference: 13:45:45.089 - 13:45:44.939 = 0.150 seconds (= 9 cycles)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

SECTION 8: TESTING AND TROUBLESHOOTING

INTRODUCTION

The TESTING section should be used for determining and establishing test routines for the SEL-551 Relay. Included are discussions on testing philosophies, methods, and tools. Example test procedures are shown for the overcurrent elements, differential elements, and metering. Relay troubleshooting procedures are shown at the end of the section.

Protective relay testing may be divided into three categories: acceptance, commissioning, and maintenance testing. The categories are differentiated by when they take place in the life cycle of the relay, as well as in the test complexity.

The paragraphs below describe when each type of test is performed, the goals of testing at that time, and the relay functions that you need to test at each point. This information is intended as a guideline for testing SEL relays.

TESTING METHODS AND TOOLS

Test Features Provided by the Relay

The following features assist you during relay testing.

METER Command	The METER command shows the currents presented to the relay in primary values. Compare these quantities against other devices of known accuracy.
EVENT Command	The relay generates an event report in response to faults or disturbances. Each report contains current information, relay element states, and input/output contact information. If you question the relay response or your test method, use the EVENT command to display detailed information.
TARGET Command	Use the TARGET n command to view the state of relay control inputs, relay outputs, and relay elements individually during a test.
SER Command	Use the Sequential Event Recorder for timing tests by setting the SER trigger settings (SER1, SER2, or SER3) to trigger for specific elements asserting or deasserting. View the SER with the SER command.
Programmable Outputs	Programmable outputs allow you to isolate individual relay elements. Refer to the SET command.

For more information on these features and commands, see ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands.***

Low-Level Test Interface

The SEL-551 Relay has a low-level test interface between the calibrated input module and the separately-calibrated processing module. You may test the relay in either of two ways:

- conventionally, by applying ac current signals to the relay inputs
- by applying low magnitude ac voltage signals to the low-level test interface

Access the test interface by removing the relay front panel.

Figure 8.1 shows the low-level interface connections. This drawing also appears on the inside of the relay front panel. Remove the ribbon cable between the two modules to access the outputs of the input module and the inputs to the processing module (relay main board).

You can test the relay processing module using signals from the SEL-RTS Low-Level Relay Test System. Never apply voltage signals greater than 9 V peak-to-peak to the low-level test interface. Figure 8.1 shows the signal scaling factors.

⚠ CAUTION The relay contains devices sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). When working on the relay with front or top cover removed, work surfaces and personnel must be properly grounded or equipment damage may result.

You can test the input module two different ways:

Measure the outputs from the input module with an accurate voltmeter, and compare the readings to accurate instruments in the relay input circuits,

or

Replace the ribbon cable, press the front-panel **<METER>** button, and compare the relay readings to other accurate instruments in the relay input circuits.

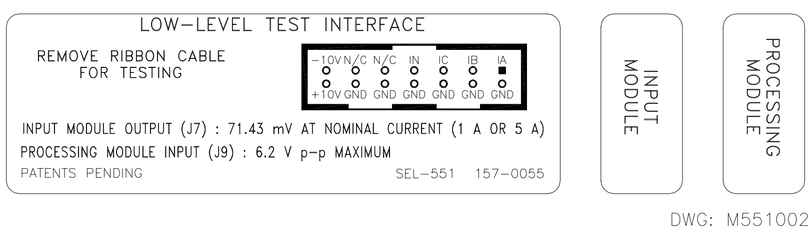


Figure 8.1: Low Level Test Interface

Test Methods

Test the pickup and dropout of relay elements using one of three methods: front-panel target LCD/LED indication, output contact operation, and the Sequential Event Recorder (SER).

Target LED Illumination

During testing use target LED illumination to determine relay element status. Using the TAR command, set the front-panel targets to display the element under test. Monitor element pickup and dropout by observing the target LEDs.

For example, the level 1 phase instantaneous overcurrent element 50P1 appears in Relay Word Row 2. When you type the command **TAR 2<ENTER>**, the terminal displays the labels and status for each bit in the Relay Word Row (2) and the LEDs display their status. Thus, with these new targets displayed, if the level 1 phase instantaneous overcurrent element (50P1) asserts, the fifth from the left LED illuminates. See ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** for a list of all Relay Word elements.

Be sure to reset the front-panel targets to the default targets after testing before returning the relay to service. This can be done by pressing the front-panel **<TARGET RESET>** button, or by issuing the **TAR R** command from the serial port.

Output Contact Operation

To test using this method, set one programmable output contact to assert when the element under test picks up. With the SET L n command, enter the Relay Word bit name of the element under test.

For an “a” contact, when the condition asserts, the output contact closes. When the condition deasserts, the output contact opens.

For a “b” contact, when the condition asserts, the output contact opens. When the condition deasserts, the output contact closes.

Programmable contacts can be changed to “a” or “b” contacts with a solder jumper. Refer to ***Section 2: Installation*** for jumper locations. Using contact operation as an indicator, you can measure element operating characteristics, stop timers, etc.

Tests in this section assume an “a” output contact.

Sequential Event Recorder (SER)

To test using this method, set the SER to trigger for the element under test. With the SET R command, put the element name in the SER1, SER2, or SER3 setting.

Whenever an element asserts or deasserts a time stamp is recorded. View the SER report with the SER command. Clear the SER report with the SER C command.

ACCEPTANCE TESTING

When: Qualifying a relay model to be used on the utility system.

Goal:
a) Ensure relay meets published critical performance specifications such as operating speed and element accuracy.
b) Ensure that the relay meets the requirements of the intended application.
c) Gain familiarity with relay settings and capabilities.

What to test: All protection elements and logic functions critical to the intended application.

SEL performs detailed acceptance testing on all new relay models and versions. We are certain the relays we ship meet their published specifications. It is important for you to perform acceptance testing on a relay if you are unfamiliar with its operating theory, protection scheme logic, or settings. This helps ensure the accuracy and correctness of the relay settings when you issue them.

Equipment Required

The following equipment is necessary to perform all of the acceptance tests:

1. A terminal or computer with terminal emulation with EIA-232 serial interface
2. Interconnecting data cable between terminal and relay
3. Source of relay control power
4. Source of one current at nominal frequency
5. Ohmmeter or contact opening/closing sensing device

Initial Checkout

Step 1. Purpose: Be sure you received the relay in satisfactory condition.

Method: Inspect the instrument for physical damage such as dents or rattles.

Step 2. Purpose: Verify requirements for relay logic inputs, control power voltage level, and voltage and current inputs.

Method: Refer to the information sticker on the rear panel of the relay. Actual information stickers vary, but Figure 8.2 provides an example. Check the information on this sticker before applying power to the relay or starting tests. Be sure your dc supply is correctly adjusted for the control and logic input requirements. The logic input voltage rating is jumper selectable. The sticker gives the factory default voltage rating.

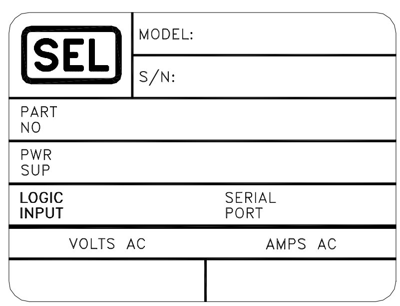


Figure 8.2: Relay Part Number and Hardware Identification Sticker

Power Supply

Step 1. Purpose: Establish control power connections.

Method: Connect a frame ground to terminal marked GND on the rear panel and connect rated control power to terminals marked + and **-**. Relays supplied with 125 or 250 V power supplies may be powered from a 115 Vac wall receptacle for testing. Other power supplies require dc voltage and are polarity sensitive.

Serial Communications

Step 1. Purpose: Verify the communications interface setup.

Method: Connect a computer terminal to the serial port of the relay.

Communication Parameters: 2400 Baud, 8 Data Bits, 1 Stop Bit, N Parity

Cables: SEL-C234A for 9-pin male computer connections
SEL-C227A for 25-pin male computer connections

Step 2. Purpose: Apply control voltage to the relay, and start Access Level 0 communications.

Method: Apply control voltage to the relay. The enable target (EN) LED should illuminate. If not, be sure that power is present. Press the **<ENTER>** key from your terminal to get the Access Level 0 response from the relay. The = prompt should appear, indicating that you have established communications at Access Level 0 (presuming correct terminal configuration).

The ALARM relay should hold its “b” contact open.

If these don’t occur, turn off the power, and refer to the Troubleshooting Guide later in this section.

Note: If you are using a battery simulator, be sure the simulator voltage level is stabilized before turning the relay on.

Step 3. Purpose: Establish Access Level 1 communications.

Method: Type **ACC <ENTER>**. At the prompt, enter the Access Level 1 password and press **<ENTER>**. The => prompt should appear, indicating that you have established communications at Access Level 1.

Step 4. Purpose: Verify relay self-test status.

Method: Type **STA <ENTER>**. The following display should appear on the terminal:

```
=>>STA

FEEDER 1                         Date: 02/07/00    Time: 23:25:34.869
STATION A

FID=SEL-551-R504-Vf-D970616      CID=D7F0

SELF TESTS

W=Warn    F=Fail

       IA       IB       IC       IN       MOF
OS      3        3        3        3        0

       +5V_PS   +5V_REG  -5V_REG  +10V_PS  -10V_PS  VBAT
PS      4.99     4.99    -5.06     10.17   -10.33    2.92

       TEMP     RAM      ROM      CR_RAM   EEPROM
        28.6    OK       OK       OK       OK

 Relay Enabled

=>
```

The ***STA Command (Status)*** subsection in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** explains the values listed in the above status printout.

Step 5. Purpose: View factory settings entered before shipment.

Method: The relay is shipped with factory settings; type **SHO <ENTER>** to view the settings. ***Section 4: Setting the Relay*** includes a complete description of the settings. The terminal display should look similar to the following:

```
=>>SHO

Relay Settings:
RID   =FEEDER 1     TID   =STATION A
CTR   = 120      CTRN  = 120      TDURD = 9.000
50P1P = 15.0     50P2P = 20.0     50P3P = OFF      50P4P = OFF
50P5P = OFF      50P6P = OFF      50ABCP= OFF
51P1P = 6.0      51P1C = U3       51P1TD= 3.00     51P1RS= N
51P2P = OFF      51P2C = U3       51P2TD= 15.00    51P2RS= N
50N1P = OFF      50N2P = OFF
51N1P = OFF      51N1C = U3       51N1TD= 15.00    51N1RS= N
50G1P = OFF      50G2P = OFF
51G1P = 1.5      51G1C = U3       51G1TD= 1.50     51G1RS= N
50Q1P = OFF      50Q2P = OFF
51Q1P = OFF      51Q1C = U3       51Q1TD= 15.00    51Q1RS= N
51Q2P = OFF      51Q2C = U3       51Q2TD= 15.00    51Q2RS= N
79OI1 = 30.000   79OI2 = 600.000  79OI3 = 0.000    79OI4 = 0.000
79RSD = 1800.000 79RSLD= 300.000  CFD   = 60.000
DMTC  = 5
PDEMP = 5.00     NDEMP = 1.50     GDEMP = 1.50     QDEMP = 1.50

Press RETURN to continue
SV5PU = 12.000   SV5DO = 2.000    SV6PU = 0.000    SV6DO = 0.000
SV7PU = 0.000    SV7DO = 0.000    SV8PU = 0.000    SV8DO = 0.000
SV9PU = 0.000    SV9DO = 0.000    SV10PU= 0.000    SV10DO= 0.000
SV11PU= 0.000    SV11DO= 0.000    SV12PU= 0.000    SV12DO= 0.000
SV13PU= 0.000    SV13DO= 0.000    SV14PU= 0.000    SV14DO= 0.000
NFREQ = 60       PHROT = ABC      DATE_F= MDY
=>>
```

The ***SHO Command (Showset)*** subsection in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** explains the other settings available with variations of the SHO command.

Outputs

Step 1. Purpose: Verify that contact outputs operate when you execute the PULSE command.

Method:

1. Isolate all circuitry connected to the output contacts.
2. Set the target LEDs to display the contact outputs by typing **TAR 12 <ENTER>**. The front-panel LEDs should now follow Row 12 of the Relay Word where the outputs are listed**.**
3. Execute the PULSE n command for each output contact. Verify that the corresponding target LED illuminates and output contact closes for approximately one second. For example, type **PUL OUT1 <ENTER>** to test output contact OUT1.

Inputs

Step 1. Purpose: Verify that logic inputs assert when control voltage is applied across the respective terminal pair.

Method:

1. Set the target LEDs to display the contact inputs by typing **TAR 4 <ENTER>**. The fourth and fifth front-panel LED should now follow logic inputs IN1 and IN2, which are in Relay Word Row 4.
2. Apply the appropriate control voltage to each input and make sure the corresponding target LED turns on. Note that the control voltage required to assert an input is jumper selectable.

If you suspect the jumpers to be different from the factory default refer to ***Section 2: Installation*** for the jumper locations.

Metering

Step 1. Purpose: Connect simulated power system secondary current sources to the relay.

Method: Turn power off to the relay and connect current sources. If three current sources are available, connect them to the relay as shown in Figure 8.3. If only two current sources are available, connect the sources as shown in Figure 8.4 to generate balanced positive-sequence currents.

Set the current sources to deliver 1A secondary. Set the current angles (e.g., B-phase lags A-phase by 120°) according to the phase rotation setting PHROT (i.e., PHROT = ABC or ACB).

Step 2. Purpose: Verify correct current levels.

Method: Turn relay power on, and use the METER command to display the currents applied in Step 1. With applied currents of 1A secondary per phase and a current transformer ratio of 120:1 (assuming setting CTR = 120), the displayed line currents should be close to 120 amperes primary.

Step 3. Purpose: Verify phase rotation.

Method: Verify that residual (IG) and negative-sequence (3I2) quantities are approximately zero (or much less than the approximately 120 A primary displayed for the phases). If IG equals approximately 3 times the applied current, then all three phases have the same angle. If 3I2 equals approximately 3 times the applied current then the phase rotation is reversed. Turn the current sources off.

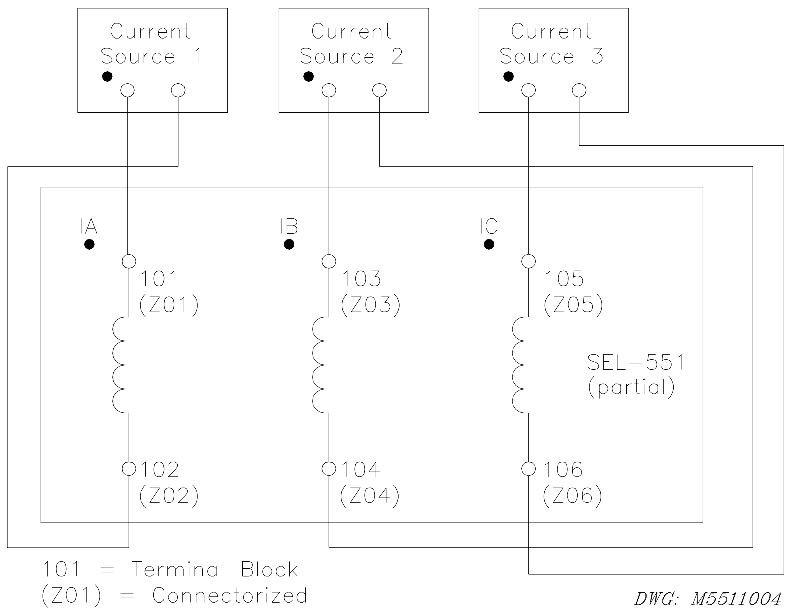


Figure 8.3: Test Connections for Balanced Load with Three-Phase Current Sources

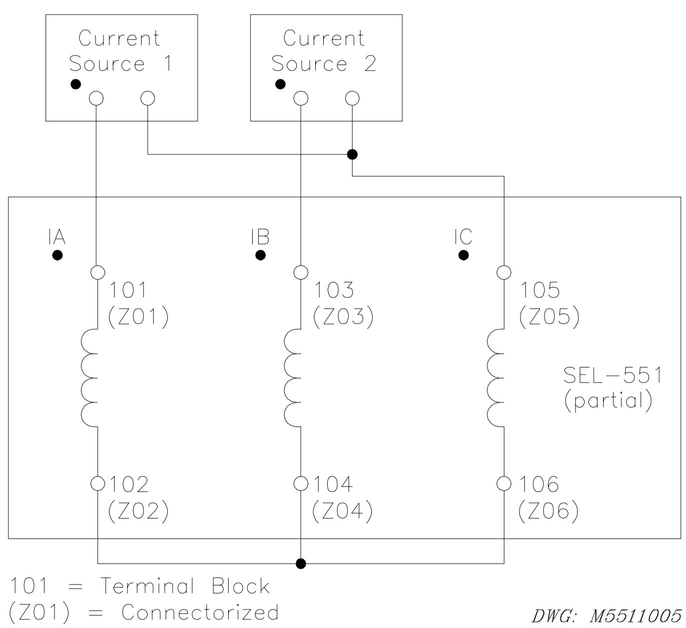


Figure 8.4: Test Connections for Balanced Load with Two-Phase Current Sources

Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements

Note: This example tests the 50P1 phase overcurrent element. Use the same procedure to test all instantaneous overcurrent elements for each phase.

Step 1. Purpose: Determine the expected instantaneous overcurrent element pickup value.

Method: Execute the SHO command via the relay front panel or serial port and verify the setting (i.e., **SHO 50P1P<ENTER>**).

Step 2. Purpose: Display the appropriate Relay Word bit on the front-panel LEDs.

Method: Execute the TARGET command (i.e., **TAR 2<ENTER>**). The SEL-551 Relay now displays the state of several overcurrent elements on the front-panel LED and LCD display.

Step 3. Purpose: Connect and apply a single current test source until the appropriate LED illuminates.

Method: Connect a single current test source (i.e., source 1 to current input IA) as shown in Figure 8.3. Turn on the current test source for the phase under test, and slowly increase the magnitude of current applied until the appropriate element asserts (i.e., 50P1), causing the LED to illuminate (i.e., fifth from the left; see Table 5.5). Note the magnitude of the current applied. It should equal the 50P1P setting ±5% of the setting and ±0.1 A secondary.

Step 4. Purpose: Repeat test for each instantaneous overcurrent element.

Method: Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each instantaneous overcurrent element listed in Figure 8.1. Remember to view the element with the TAR command (see Table 5.5). The computer terminal will display the LED labels from left to right when the TAR command is issued.

Table 8.1: Instantaneous Overcurrent Elements and Corresponding Settings/ Relay Word Bits/TAR Commands

Element	Pickup Setting	Relay Word Bit	TAR
Phase Level 1	50P1P	50P1	2
Phase Level 2	50P2P	50P2	2
Phase Level 3	50P3P	50P3	2
Phase Level 4	50P4P	50P4	2
Phase Level 5	50P5P	50P5	3
Phase Level 6	50P6P	50P6	3
Independent A-Phase	50ABCP	50A	4
Independent B-Phase		50B	
Independent C-Phase		50C	
Neutral Ground Level 1	50N1P	50N1	3
Neutral Ground Level 2	50N2P	50N2	3
Residual Ground Level 1	50G1P	50G1	3
Residual Ground Level 2	50G2P	50G2	3
Negative-Sequence Level 1	50Q1P	50Q1	3
Negative-Sequence Level 2	50Q2P	50Q2	3

Inverse-Time Overcurrent Elements

Note: This example tests the 51P1T phase inverse-time overcurrent element. Use the same procedure to test all inverse-time overcurrent elements for each phase.

Step 1. Purpose: Determine the expected time delay for the overcurrent element.

Method:

1. Execute the SHO command via the relay front panel or serial port and verify the time delay settings (i.e., **SHO 51P1P<ENTER>**). The delay settings will follow the pickup settings when they are displayed.

2. Calculate the time delay to pickup (tp). Inverse-time elements are calculated using three element settings and the operating time equations shown in ***Section 4: Setting The Relay***. TD is the time-dial setting (i.e., 51P1TD), and M is the applied multiple of pickup current.

For example, if 51P1P = 2.2 A, 51P1C = U3, and 51P1TD = 4.0, we can use the equation below to calculate the expected operating time for M = 3 (applied current equals M·51P1P = 6.6 A):

$$tp = TD \cdot \left(0.0963 + \frac{3.88}{M^2 - 1}\right)$$

tp = 2.33 seconds

Step 2. Purpose: Set the Sequential Event Recorder to record the element timing.

Method: Use **SET R SER1<ENTER>** to set SER1 equal to the element pickup and time-out Relay Word bits (i.e., 51P1, 51P1T). When prompted, set SER2, and SER3 to NA. Save settings.

Step 3. Purpose: Connect and apply a single current test source at a level that is M times greater than the pickup (i.e., 2.2 · M = 6.6 A; M = 3 for this example).

Method: Connect a single current test source (i.e., source 1 to current input IA) as shown in Figure 8.3. Turn on the single current test source for the phase under test at the desired level.

Step 4. Purpose: Verify the operation times.

Method: Type SER<ENTER> to view the sequential event records. The assertion and deassertion of each element listed in the SER1, 2, and 3 settings is recorded. Subtract the time from the assertion of the pickup (i.e., 51P1) to the assertion of the time-delayed element (i.e., 51P1T). SER C clears the Sequential Event Records.

Step 5. Purpose: Repeat the test for each inverse-time overcurrent element.

Method: Repeat steps 1 through 4 for each time element listed in Table 8.2 for each phase. Remember to set the SER for the appropriate elements and apply current to the appropriate phase. The neutral ground overcurrent elements operate based on current applied to the separate IN input.

Note: If the electromechanical induction-disk reset emulation is enabled (i.e., 51P1RS = Y), the element under test may take some time to reset fully. If the element is not fully reset when you run a second test, the time to trip will be lower than expected. Usually this setting is set 51P1RS = N.

Table 8.2: Inverse-Time Overcurrent Elements and Corresponding Settings/ Relay Word Bits/TAR Commands

Element/Settings	Setting Names	Relay Word Bits	TAR
Phase Level 1		51P1	1
Pickup	51P1P	(picked up)	
Curve	51P1C		
Time-Dial	51P1TD	51P1T	1
Electromechanical Reset	51P1RS	(timed out)	
Phase Level 2		51P2	1
Pickup	51P2P		
Curve	51P2C		
Time-Dial	51P2TD	51P2T	1
Electromechanical Reset	51P2RS	(timed out)	
Neutral Ground		51N1	1
Pickup	51N1P	(picked up)	
Curve	51N1C		
Time-Dial	51N1TD	51N1T	1
Electromechanical Reset	51N1RS	(timed out)	
Residual Ground		51G1	1
Pickup	51G1P	(picked up)	
Curve	51G1C		
Time-Dial	51G1TD	51G1T	1
Electromechanical Reset	51G1RS	(timed out)	
Negative-Sequence Level 1		51Q1	2
Pickup	51Q1P	(picked up)	
Curve	51Q1C		
Time-Dial	51Q1TD	51Q1T	2
Electromechanical Reset	51Q1RS	(timed out)	
Negative-Sequence Level 2		51Q2	2
Pickup	51Q2P	(picked up)	
Curve	51Q2C		
Time-Dial	51Q2TD	51Q2T	2
Electromechanical Reset	51Q2RS	(timed out)	

Phase Overcurrent Elements

The SEL-551 Relay has many phase overcurrent elements as shown in Table 8.1 and Table 8.2. Except for elements 50A, 50B, and 50 C, they operate based on a comparison between the maximum phase current directly applied to the phase inputs and the phase overcurrent setting.

Test the instantaneous and inverse-time phase overcurrent elements by applying current to the inputs and comparing relay operation to the phase overcurrent settings. These tests were previously outlined in this section.

Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Elements

The SEL-551 Relay has four negative-sequence overcurrent elements as shown in Table 8.1 and Table 8.2. They all operate based on a comparison between a negative-sequence calculation of the three-phase inputs and the negative-sequence overcurrent setting. The negative-sequence calculation that is performed on the three-phase inputs is as follows (assuming ABC rotation):

3I2 = A-phase + B-phase (shifted by -120°) + C-phase (shifted by 120°)

This means that if balanced positive-sequence currents are applied to the relay, the relay reads 3I2 = 0 (load conditions).

For testing purposes, apply a single-phase current to the relay and the negative-sequence overcurrent elements will operate. For example, assume one ampere on A-phase and zero on B- and C-phases:

3I2 = 1 + 0 (shifted -120) + 0 (shifted 120) = 1 (simulated ground fault condition)

Test the instantaneous and inverse-time negative-sequence overcurrent elements by applying current to the inputs and comparing relay operation to the negative-sequence overcurrent settings. These tests were previously outlined in this section.

Neutral Ground Overcurrent Elements

The SEL-551 Relay has four neutral ground overcurrent elements. They all operate based on a comparison between the separate neutral current input (IN) and the neutral ground overcurrent setting.

For testing purposes, apply a single-phase current to the separate neutral input and the neutral ground overcurrent elements will operate at the setting threshold.

Test the instantaneous and time-delayed neutral ground overcurrent elements by applying current to the inputs and comparing relay operation to the neutral ground overcurrent settings. These tests were previously outlined in this section.

Residual Ground Overcurrent Elements

The SEL-551 Relay has four residual ground overcurrent elements. They all operate based on a comparison between a residual calculation of the three-phase inputs and the residual ground overcurrent setting. The residual calculation that is performed on the three-phase inputs is as follows:

IG = A-phase + B-phase + C-phase

This means that if balanced positive-sequence currents are applied to the relay, the relay reads IG = 0 (load conditions) because the currents cancel one another.

For testing purposes, apply a single-phase current to the relay and the residual overcurrent elements will operate. For example, assume one ampere on A-phase and zero on B- and C-phases:

IG = 1 + 0 + 0 = 1 (simulated ground fault condition)

Test the instantaneous and time-delayed residual overcurrent elements by applying current to the inputs and comparing relay operation to the residual overcurrent settings. These tests were previously outlined in this section.

COMMISSIONING TESTING

When: When installing a new protection system.

Goal:
- a) Ensure that all system ac and dc connections are correct.
- b) Ensure that the relay functions as intended using your settings.
- c) Ensure that all auxiliary equipment operates as intended.

What to test: All connected or monitored inputs and outputs; polarity and phase rotation of ac current connections; simple check of protection elements.

SEL performs a complete functional check and calibration of each relay before it is shipped. This helps ensure that you receive a relay that operates correctly and accurately. Commissioning tests should verify that the relay is properly connected to the power system and all auxiliary equipment. Verify control signal inputs and outputs. Check breaker auxiliary inputs, SCADA control inputs, and monitoring outputs. Use an ac connection check to verify that the relay current inputs are of the proper magnitude and phase rotation.

Brief fault tests ensure that the relay settings are correct. It is not necessary to test every relay element, timer, and function in these tests.

At commissioning time, use the relay METER command to record load currents.

MAINTENANCE TESTING

When: At regularly scheduled intervals, or when there is an indication of a problem with the relay or system.

Goals:
- a) Ensure that the relay is measuring ac quantities accurately.
- b) Ensure that scheme logic and protection elements are functioning correctly.
- c) Ensure that auxiliary equipment is functioning correctly.

What to test: Anything not shown to have operated during an actual fault within the past maintenance interval.

SEL relays use extensive self-testing capabilities and feature detailed metering and event reporting functions that lower the utility dependence on routine maintenance testing.

Use the SEL relay reporting functions as maintenance tools. Periodically verify that the relay is making correct and accurate current measurements by comparing the relay METER output to other meter readings on that line. Review relay event reports in detail after each fault. Using the event report current and relay element data you can determine that the relay protection elements are operating properly. Using the event report input and output data you can determine that the relay is asserting outputs at the correct instants and that auxiliary equipment is operating properly. At the end of your maintenance interval, the only items that need testing are those that have not operated during the maintenance interval.

The basis of this testing philosophy is simple: If the relay is correctly set and connected, is measuring properly, and no self-test has failed, there is no reason to test it further.

Each time a fault occurs, the protection system is tested. Use event report data to determine areas requiring attention. Slow breaker auxiliary contact operations and increasing or varying breaker operating time, can be detected through detailed analysis of relay event reports.

Because SEL relays are microprocessor-based, their operating characteristics do not change over time. Time-overcurrent element operating times are affected only by the relay settings and applied signals. It is not necessary to verify operating characteristics as part of maintenance checks.

At SEL, we recommend that maintenance tests on SEL relays be limited under the guidelines provided above. The time saved may be spent analyzing event data and thoroughly testing those systems that require more attention.

RELAY SELF-TESTS

The relay runs a variety of self-tests. The relay takes the following corrective actions for out-of-tolerance conditions (see Table 8.3):

- Protection Disabled: The relay disables overcurrent elements and trip/close logic. All output contacts are deenergized. The EN front-panel LED is extinguished.
- ALARM Output: The ALARM output contact signals an alarm condition by going to its deenergized state. If the ALARM output contact is a B contact (normally closed), it closes for an alarm condition or if the relay is deenergized. If the ALARM output contact is an A contact (normally open), it opens for an alarm condition or if the relay is deenergized. Alarm condition signaling can be 5 second pulses (Pulsed) or permanent (Latched).
- The relay generates automatic STATUS reports at the serial port for warnings and failures.
- The relay displays failure messages on the relay LCD display for failures.

Use the serial port STATUS command or front-panel STATUS pushbutton to view relay self-test status.

Table 8.3: Relay Self-Tests

Self-Test	Condition	Limits	Protection Disabled	ALARM Output	Description
IA,IB,IC,IN Offset	Warning	30 mV	No	Pulsed	Measures the dc offset at each of the current input channels every 0.2 seconds.
Master Offset	Warning	20 mV	No	Pulsed	Measures the dc offset at the A/D every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	30 mV	Yes	Latched	
+5V PS	Warning	+4.75 V +5.25 V	No	Pulsed	Measures the +5 volt power supply every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	+4.70 V +5.50 V	Yes	Latched	
±5V REG	Warning	±4.65 V ±5.35 V	No	Pulsed	Measures the regulated 5 volt power supply every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	±4.50 V ±5.50 V	Yes	Latched	
±10V PS	Warning	±9.00 V ±11.00 V	No	Pulsed	Measures the 10 volt power supply every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	±8.00 V ±12.00 V	Yes	Latched	
VBAT	Warning	+2.25 V +5.00 V	No	Pulsed	Measures the Real Time clock battery every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	+2.10 V +6.00 V	No	Pulsed	
TEMP	Warning	-40 C +85 C	No		Measures the temperature at the A/D voltage reference every 0.2 seconds.
	Failure	-50 C +100 C	Yes	Latched	
RAM	Failure		Yes	Latched	Performs a read/write test on system RAM every 60 seconds.
ROM	Failure	checksum	Yes	Latched	Performs a checksum test on the relay program memory every 0.2 seconds.
CR_RAM	Failure	checksum	Yes	Latched	Performs a checksum test on the active copy of the relay settings every 0.2 seconds.

Self-Test	Condition	Limits	Protection Disabled	ALARM Output	Description
EEPROM	Failure	checksum	Yes	Latched	Performs a checksum test on the nonvolatile copy of the relay settings every 0.2 seconds.
The following self-tests are performed by dedicated circuitry in the microprocessor and the SEL-551 main board. Failures in these tests shut down the microprocessor and are not shown in the STATUS report.					
Micro-processor Crystal	Failure		Yes	Latched	The relay monitors the micro-processor crystal. If the crystal fails, the relay displays "CLOCK STOPPED" on the LCD display. The test runs continuously.
Micro-processor	Failure		Yes	Latched	The microprocessor examines each program instruction, memory access, and interrupt. The relay displays "VECTOR nn" on the LCD upon detection of an invalid instruction, memory access, or spurious interrupt. The test runs continuously.
+5V PS Under/Over Voltage	Failure	+4.65 V +5.95 V	Yes	Latched	A circuit on the 551 main board monitors the +5 V power supply. Upon detection of a failure, the circuit forces the microprocessor to reset.

RELAY TROUBLESHOOTING

Inspection Procedure

Complete the following procedure before disturbing the relay. After you finish the inspection, proceed to the ***Troubleshooting Procedure***.

1. Measure and record the power supply voltage at the power input terminals.
2. Check to see that the power is on. Do not turn the relay off.
3. Measure and record the voltage at all control inputs.
4. Measure and record the state of all output relays.

Troubleshooting Procedure

All Front-Panel LEDs Dark

1. Input power not present or fuse is blown.
2. Self-test failure.

Cannot See Characters on Relay LCD Screen

1. Relay is deenergized. Check to see if the ALARM contact is closed.
2. LCD contrast is out of adjustment. Use the steps below to adjust the contrast.
   a) Remove the relay front panel by removing the three front-panel screws.
   b) Press any front-panel button. The relay should turn on the LCD back lighting.
   c) Locate the contrast adjust potentiometer directly adjacent to the EN LED.
   d) Use a small screwdriver to adjust the potentiometer.
   e) Replace the relay front panel.

Relay Does Not Respond to Commands From Device Connected to Serial Port

1. Communications device not connected to relay.
2. Relay or communications device at incorrect baud rate or other communication parameter incompatibility, including cabling error.
3. Relay serial port has received an XOFF, halting communications. Type **<CTRL>Q** to send relay an XON and restart communications.

Relay Does Not Respond to Faults

1. Relay improperly set.
2. Improper test source settings.
3. CT input wiring error.
4. Analog input cable between transformer secondary and main board loose or defective.
5. Failed relay self-test.

Relay Calibration

The SEL-551 Relay is factory-calibrated. If you suspect that the relay is out of calibration, please contact the factory.

FACTORY ASSISTANCE

The employee-owners of Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories are dedicated to making electric power safer, more reliable, and more economical.

We appreciate your interest in SEL products, and we are committed to making sure you are satisfied. If you have any questions, please contact us at:

Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories
2350 NE Hopkins Court
Pullman, WA USA 99163-5603
Tel: (509) 332-1890
Fax: (509) 332-7990

We provide prompt, courteous, and professional service.

We appreciate receiving any comments and suggestions about new products or product improvements that would help us make your job easier.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX E: COMPRESSED ASCII COMMANDS E-1

APPENDIX F: SETTING NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS F-1

APPENDIX G: MODBUS™ RTU COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL....G-1

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX A: FIRMWARE VERSIONS

DETERMINING THE FIRMWARE VERSION IN YOUR RELAY

To find the firmware revision number in your relay, view the status report using the serial port STATUS command or the front-panel STATUS pushbutton. For firmware versions prior to February 11, 2000, the status report displays the Firmware Identification (FID) label:

FID=**SEL-551-Rxxx-Vx-Dxxxxxx**

For firmware versions with the date code of February 11, 2000, or later, the FID label will appear as follows with the Part/Revision number in bold:

FID=**SEL-551-Rxxx-Vx-Z001001-Dxxxxxxxx**

The firmware revision number is after the "R" and the release date is after the "D". The single "x" after the "V" will be an "r" if the firmware is stored in EPROM, and it will be an "f" if the firmware is stored in FLASH.

For example:

FID=SEL-551-R506-Vf-Z001001-D20000211

is firmware revision number 506, stored in FLASH, release date February 11, 2000.

This manual covers SEL-551 Relays that contain firmware bearing the following part numbers and revision numbers (most recent firmware listed at top):

Firmware Part/Revision No.	Description of Firmware
SEL-551-R107-Vr-Z001001-D20000211 SEL-551-R506-Vf-Z001001-D20000211	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Added Modbus™ RTU protocol. – Added instantaneous element front-panel targeting of INST, A, B, C, and N LEDs. – Changed FID format.
SEL-551-R106 SEL-551-R505	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Improved *Fast Operate* compatibility.
SEL-551-R105 SEL-551-R504	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: **Added Demand Ammetering:** – See ***Demand Ammetering*** toward end of ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***. – Added settings DMTC, PDEMP, NDEMP, GDEMP, QDEMP (see Settings Sheet 3 of 9 in the back of ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***) – Added Relay Word bits PDEM, NDEM, GDEM, QDEM (see Tables 4.3 and 5.5). – Added serial port and front panel commands to access demand ammeter data [see ***MET D Command (Demand Ammeter)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***]. – Added *Fast Meter* messages A5C2, A5D2, A5C3, A5D3 for demand ammeter data. Increased the number of digital banks in the A5C1 message. Added demand ammeter Relay Word bits to the Compressed ASCII DNA command (see ***Appendix C: Configuration, Fast Meter, and Fast Operate Commands***). **Modified Recloser Logic:** – Relay goes to the Lockout State for Open Command

Firmware Part/Revision No.	Description of Firmware
	execution [see ***OPE Command (Open)*** in ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands***].
SEL-551-R503	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Decreased power-up initialization time.
SEL-551-R502	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Remove quotation marks from ID message Modbus ID field (see Appendix C).
SEL-551-R104 SEL-551-R551	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Simplify operation of front panel functions under the CNTRL pushbutton. Remove password requirement for local control switches.
SEL-551-R103	This firmware differs from previous versions as follows: – Correct use of the '^' character in the SET command.
SEL-551-R101	Original Firmware Release.

APPENDIX B: FIRMWARE UPGRADE INSTRUCTIONS

The SEL-551 Relay includes two firmware configurations, EPROM and FLASH. Upgrade EPROM firmware by replacing an integrated circuit (IC) component on the SEL-551 main board. Upgrade FLASH firmware by downloading the firmware from a personal computer to the relay serial port. SEL ships EPROM firmware upgrades in an IC and FLASH upgrades on a diskette.

EPROM and FLASH firmware may not be interchanged on a relay. To determine the type of firmware in your relay, display the firmware version by pressing the relay front-panel STATUS pushbutton. The relay displays the FID firmware version string.

R100-series firmware versions are EPROM versions:

FID=SEL-551-R1xx-Vr-Dxxxxxx (for date codes prior to February 11, 2000)
or
FID=SEL-551-R1xx-Vr-Z001001-Dxxxxxxxx (for date codes February 11, 2000 or later)

R500-series firmware versions are FLASH versions:

FID=SEL-551-R5xx-Vf-Dxxxxxx (for date codes prior to February 11, 2000)
or
FID=SEL-551-R5xx-Vf-Z001001-Dxxxxxxxx (for date codes February 11, 2000 or later)

EPROM firmware upgrade instructions are shown below. FLASH firmware upgrade instructions follow after.

IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING SETTINGS

The firmware Upgrade Procedure may result in lost relay settings due to the addition of new features and changes in the way memory is used. It is imperative to have a copy of the original relay settings available in case they need to be re-entered. Carefully following these upgrade instructions will minimize the chance of inadvertently losing relay settings.

EPROM FIRMWARE UPGRADES

Installing new EPROM firmware requires that you power down the relay, remove its front panel, pull out the main circuit board, exchange an integrated circuit (IC) component, and reassemble the relay. If you do not wish to perform the installation yourself, SEL can assist you. Simply return the relay and IC to SEL. We will install the new IC and return the unit to you within a few days.

Required Equipment

- Phillips screwdriver
- Personal computer
- Terminal emulation software (e.g., Windows Terminal)
- Serial communications cable (SEL-234A or equivalent)
- ESD workstation (grounding pad and wrist strap)
- AMP Extraction Tool 822154-1

Upgrade Instructions

CAUTION This procedure requires that you handle components sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). If your facility is not equipped to work with these components, we recommend that you return the relay to SEL for firmware installation.

Step 1. Connect a computer to the relay serial communications port, and enter Access Level 1. Execute the **SHO C** command, and record all displayed data for possible reentry after the EPROM upgrade.

If you do not already have copies of the Relay, Logic, Port, SER, and Text label settings, issue the following commands to retrieve the settings: SHO, SHO L, SHO P, SHO R, and SHO T.

Normally, the relay will preserve the settings during the firmware upgrade. However, if the new firmware version includes more settings than the old version, you will have to enter your old settings.

Step 2. If the relay is in service, disable its breaker control functions. Turn off control power to the relay.

Step 3. Remove three front-panel screws with the Phillips screwdriver, and remove the relay front panel.

CAUTION The relay contains devices sensitive to Electrostatic Discharge (ESD). When working on the relay with front or top cover removed, work surfaces and personnel must be properly grounded or equipment damage may result.

Step 4. Disconnect the analog signal ribbon cable from the underside of the relay main board and from the input module. Grasp the black knob on the front of the drawout assembly, and remove the assembly from the relay chassis. Because Steps 5 and 6 involve handling devices and assemblies sensitive to ESD, perform these steps at an ESD-safe workstation. This will help prevent possible damage by ESD.

Locate the EPROM socket (reference designator U8) on the SEL-551 main board.

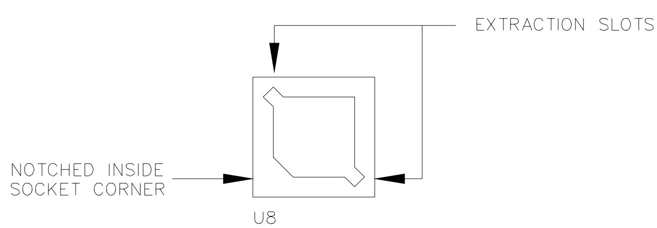


Figure B.1: EPROM Socket

Step 5. Insert AMP Extraction Tool 822154-1 into one of the extraction slots on the EPROM socket. With a slight downward pressure, rotate the extraction tool away from the EPROM socket until the EPROM starts to lift away from the socket. Do not lift the EPROM all the way out on the first attempt.

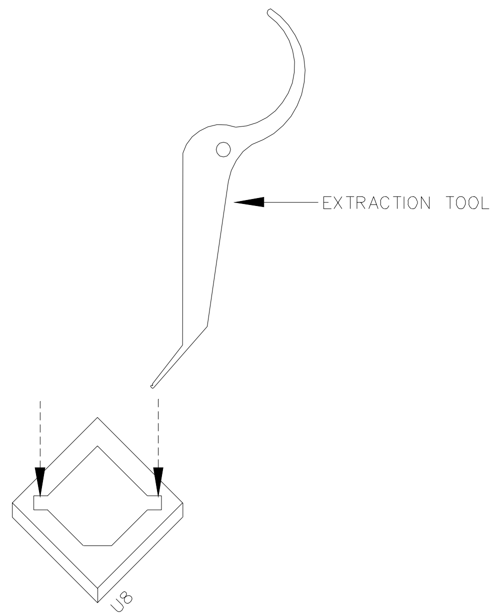


Figure B.2: Insertion of the Extraction Tool in the EPROM Socket

Reference: AMP Instruction Sheet 408-9695 (dated May 18, 1994, Rev. B).

Step 6. Remove the extraction tool from the slot, and insert it into the opposite extraction slot. With a slight downward pressure, rotate the extraction tool away from the EPROM socket until the other side of the EPROM starts to lift away from the EPROM socket.

Alternate between the two extraction slots, and gently lift out the EPROM from the socket.

Step 7. Carefully place the new EPROM in the socket, and apply even, firm pressure to fully engage it in the socket.

CAUTION Verify proper orientation of the new EPROM in the socket before applying pressure to engage it. Note the orientation indication provided by the notched inside socket corner and the notched corner.

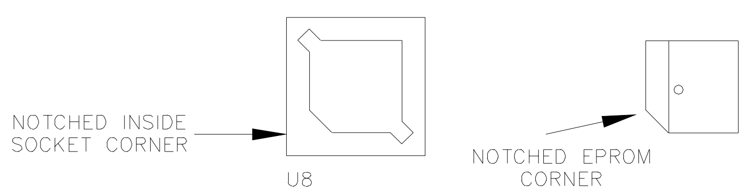


Figure B.3: Proper Orientation of the EPROM and EPROM Socket

Step 8. Slide the drawout assembly into the relay chassis. Reconnect the analog signal ribbon cable. Replace the relay front panel. Replace the rear-panel communications cable.

With breaker control disabled, turn relay power on.

If the EN LED is illuminated, proceed to Step 9.

If the relay front panel display is blank, the EPROM may not be seated properly. Turn relay power off. Disassemble the relay (following Steps 3 and 4) and verify the EPROM is seated into its socket. Verify proper orientation. If the EPROM is seated properly and the relay will not power up, remove the EPROM and inspect it for bent pins. If EPROM pins are bent, contact the SEL factory for a replacement.

If the relay front panel displays a CR RAM or EEPROM FAILURE message reload the relay settings with the procedure below.

- Set your communications software settings to 2400 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit.
- Enter Access Level 2 by issuing the **ACC** and **2AC** commands. If the relay prompts for passwords, enter your Level 1 and Level 2 passwords.
- Issue the **R_S** command to restore the factory default settings in the relay. The relay will reboot with the factory default settings.
- Enter Access Level 2.
- Verify the calibration settings by issuing the **SHO C** command. If the settings do not match the settings recorded in Step 3, reissue the settings with the **SET C** command.
- Set the Relay, Logic, SER, and Text settings with each of the following commands: SET, SET L, SET P, SET R, SET T.
- Set the relay passwords via the **PAS** command.

Step 9. Execute the STATUS command to verify all relay self-test parameters are within tolerance.

Step 10. Apply current signals to the relay. Issue the METER command; verify the current signals are correct. Issue the TRIGGER and EVENT commands. Verify the current signals are correct in the EVENT report.

The relay is now ready for your commissioning procedure.

Step 11. With relay communications still established at Access Level 2, execute the **SHO C** command, and review displayed data. If data is identical to previously recorded data of Step 1, you may execute the **QUIT** command, and the relay is ready for your commissioning procedure. If, however, any channel gains are different, you must reenter the previously recorded values by executing the **SET C** command (similar to relay settings procedure). After this procedure is completed and changes have been saved, execute the **QUIT** command. The relay is now ready for your commissioning procedure.

FLASH FIRMWARE UPGRADES

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

- Personal computer.
- Terminal emulation software that supports XMODEM/CRC protocol (e.g., ProComm Plus™, Relay Gold™, Microsoft Windows Terminal™, Microsoft Windows HyperTerminal™, Smartcom™, or Crosstalk™).
- Serial communications cable (SEL-234A or equivalent).
- Disk containing firmware upgrade file.

UPGRADE PROCEDURE

The instructions below assume you have a working knowledge of your personal computer terminal emulation software. In particular, you must be able to modify your serial communications parameters (baud rate, data bits, parity, etc.), disable any hardware or software flow control in your computer terminal emulation software, select transfer protocol (i.e., XMODEM/CRC), and transfer files (e.g., send and receive binary files).

Step 1. If the relay is in service, disable its control functions.

Note: If the SEL-551 Relay contains History (HIS) data, Event (EVE) data, Metering (MET) data, or Sequential Events Recorder (SER) data that you want to retain, it must be retrieved prior to performing the firmware upgrade, because all of these data sets may be erased in the upgrade procedure.

Step 2. Connect the personal computer to the relay serial port and enter Access Level 2 by issuing the **ACC** and **2AC** commands.

Step 3. Execute the Show Calibration (**SHO C)** command to retrieve the relay calibration settings. Record the displayed settings (or save them to a computer file) for possible reentry after the firmware upgrade.

If you do not already have copies of the Global, Group, Logic, Port, SER, and Text label settings, use the following Show commands to retrieve the necessary settings: **SHO, SHO L, SHO P, SHO R,** and **SHO T.**

Issue the Password (**PAS)** command and save the original password settings in case they are needed later.

Normally, the relay will preserve the settings during the firmware upgrade. However, depending on the firmware version that was previously installed and the use of relay memory, this cannot be ensured. Saving settings is always recommended.

Step 4. Set up your communication connection to the highest possible baud rate. The relay will support speeds up to 38,400 baud. Use the **SET P** command to change the SPEED setting to the desired baud rate.

Step 5. Issue the **L_D <ENTER>** command to the relay (L underscore D ENTER) to start the SELboot program.

Step 6. Type **Y <ENTER>** to the "Disable relay to send or receive firmware (Y/N)?" prompt and **Y <ENTER>** to the "Are you sure (Y/N)?" prompt. The relay will send the SELboot prompt !>.

Note: SELboot does not echo nonalphabetic characters as the first character of a line. This may make it appear that the relay is not functioning properly when just the <ENTER> key is pressed on the connected PC, even though everything is OK.

Step 7. Make a copy of the firmware currently in the relay. This is recommended in case the new firmware download is unsuccessful. To make a backup of the firmware, you will need approximately 500 KB of free disk space. The procedure takes approximately 3 minutes at 38,400 baud.

Issue the Send (**SEN <ENTER>)** command to the relay to initiate the firmware transfer from the relay to your computer. No activity will be seen on the PC screen, because the relay is waiting for the PC to request the first XMODEM data packet. Select the "Receive File" function with the XMODEM protocol in your terminal emulation software. Give the file a unique name to clearly identify the firmware version (e.g., 551_R500.S19). After the transfer, the relay will respond: "Download completed successfully!"

Step 8. Begin the transfer of the new firmware to the relay by issuing the Receive (**REC <ENTER>)** command to instruct the relay to receive new firmware.

Note: If the relay power fails during a firmware receive after the old firmware is erased, the relay will restart in SELboot, but the baud rate will default to 2400 baud. (If this happens, connect to the relay at 2400 baud and type BAUD 38400 at the SELboot prompt. The firmware receive can be started again at step 8.)

Step 9. The relay will ask if you are sure you want to erase the existing firmware. Type **Y** to erase the existing firmware and load new firmware, or just **<ENTER>** to abort.

Step 10. The relay then prompts you to press a key and begin the transfer. Press a key (e.g., **<ENTER>**).

Note: The relay will display one or more "C" characters as it waits for your PC Terminal Emulation program to send the new firmware. If you do not start the transfer quickly enough (within about 18 seconds), it may time out and respond "Remote system is not responding." If this happens, begin again in step 8, above.

Step 11. Start the file transfer by selecting the "Send File" function in your terminal emulation software. Use the XMODEM or 1k-XMODEM (fastest) protocol and send the file that contains the new firmware (e.g., Relay.S19).

Note: The file transfer takes approximately 3 minutes at 38,400 baud using the 1k-XMODEM protocol. After the transfer completes, the relay will reboot and return to Access Level 0. The following screen capture shows the entire process.

```
=>>L_D <ENTER>
Disable relay to send or receive firmware(Y/N) ? Y <ENTER>
Are you sure (Y/N) ? Y <ENTER>
Relay Disabled
!>SEN <ENTER>
Download completed successfully!

!>REC <ENTER>
Caution! -  This command erases the relay's firmware.
If you erase the firmware, new firmware must be loaded into the relay
before it can be put back into service.

Are you sure you wish to erase the existing firmware? (Y/N)Y
Erasing
Erase successful
Press any key to begin transfer, then start transfer at the PC <ENTER>

Upload completed successfully. Attempting a restart
```

Step 12. The relay illuminates the EN front-panel LED if the original relay settings were retained through the download. If the EN LED is illuminated, proceed to Step 13; otherwise, the relay may display various self-test failures because of changes in the way memory is used.

If this occurs, the Relay baud rate has changed back to the factory default of 2400 baud; go to self-test failure: **CR_RAM** and **EEPROM**, Step 12a.

Self-test failure: **CR_RAM** and **EEPROM**

a. Set your communications software settings to 2400 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit. Now enter Access Level 2 by issuing the **ACC** and **2AC** commands, (the factory default passwords will be in effect).

b. Issue the Restore Settings (**R_S**) command to restore the factory default settings in the relay. This takes about two minutes, then the EN LED will illuminate.

c. Enter Access Level 2 by issuing the **ACC** and **2AC** commands, (the factory default passwords will be in effect).

d. Restore the original settings as necessary with each of the following commands: **SET**, **SET L**, **SET P**, **SET R,** and **SET T**.

e. Set the original relay passwords saved in Step 3 via the **PAS** command.

   For example, **PAS 1 Ot3579 <ENTER>** sets the level 1 password to Ot3579. Use a similar format for **PAS 2**. The **PAS** command is case-sensitive, so the lower and upper-case letters are treated differently.

- If there are still any FAIL codes on the Relay LCD, see ***Section 8: Testing and Troubleshooting.***

Step 13. Verify the calibration settings by issuing the **SHO C** command. If the settings do not match the settings recorded in Step 3, reissue the settings with the SET C command.

Step 14. Execute the Status (STA) command to verify that all relay self-test parameters are within tolerance, and that the relay is enabled.

Step 15. Apply current signals to the relay. Issue the MET command; verify that the current and voltage signals are correct. Issue the Trigger (TRI) and Event (EVE) commands. Verify that the current and voltage signals are correct in the event report.

The relay is now ready for your commissioning procedure.

APPENDIX C: SEL DISTRIBUTED PORT SWITCH PROTOCOL

SEL Distributed Port Switch Protocol (LMD) permits multiple SEL relays to share a common communications channel. It is appropriate for low-cost, low-speed port switching applications where updating a real-time database is not a requirement.

SETTINGS

Use the front-panel SET pushbutton or the serial port SET P command to activate the LMD protocol. Change the port PROTOCOL setting from the default SEL to LMD to reveal the following settings:

PREFIX: One character to precede the address. This should be a character which does not occur in the course of other communications with the relay. Valid choices are one of the following: "@" "#" "$" "%" "&". The default is "@".

ADDRESS: Two character ASCII address. The range is "01" to "99". The default is "01".

SETTLE TIME: Time in seconds that transmission is delayed after the request to send (RTS line) asserts. This delay accommodates transmitters with a slow rise time.

OPERATION

1. The relay ignores all input from this port until it detects the prefix character and the two-byte address.
2. Upon receipt of the prefix and address, the relay enables echo and message transmission.
3. Wait until you receive a prompt before entering commands to avoid losing echoed characters while the external transmitter is warming up.
4. Until the relay connection terminates, you can use the standard commands that are available when PROTOCOL is set to SEL.
5. The QUIT command terminates the connection. If no data are sent to the relay before the port timeup period, it automatically terminates the connection.
6. Enter the sequence CTRL-X QUIT <CR> before entering the prefix character if all relays in the multidrop network do not have the same prefix setting.

   Note: You can use the front-panel SET pushbutton to change the port settings to return to SEL protocol.

APPENDIX D: CONFIGURATION, *FAST METER*, AND *FAST OPERATE* COMMANDS

INTRODUCTION

SEL relays have two separate data streams that share the same serial port. The human data communications with the relay consist of ASCII character commands and reports that are intelligible to humans using a terminal or terminal emulation package. The binary data streams can interrupt the ASCII data stream to obtain information and then allow the ASCII data stream to continue. This mechanism allows a single communications channel to be used for ASCII communications (e.g., transmission of a long event report) interleaved with short bursts of binary data to support fast acquisition of metering data. The device connected to the other end of the link requires software that uses the separate data streams to exploit this feature. The binary commands and ASCII commands can also be accessed by a device that does not interleave the data streams.

SEL Application Guide AG95-10, *Configuration and Fast Meter Messages*, is a comprehensive description of the SEL binary messages. Below is a description of the messages provided in the SEL-551 Relay.

MESSAGE LISTS

Binary Message List

Request to Relay (hex)	Response From Relay
A5C0	Relay Definition Block
A5C1	*Fast Meter* Configuration Block
A5D1	*Fast Meter* Data Block
A5C2	Demand *Fast Meter* Configuration Block
A5D2	Demand *Fast Meter* Data Message
A5C3	Peak Demand *Fast Meter* Configuration Block
A5D3	Peak Demand *Fast Meter* Data Message
A5B9	*Fast Meter* Status Acknowledge
A5CE	*Fast Operate* Configuration Block
A5E0	*Fast Operate* Remote Bit Control
A5E3	*Fast Operate* Breaker Control

ASCII Configuration Message List

Request to Relay (ASCII)	Response From Relay
ID	ASCII Firmware ID String and Terminal ID Setting (TID)
DNA	ASCII Names of Relay Word bits
BNA	ASCII Names of bits in the A5B9 Status Byte

MESSAGE DEFINITIONS

A5C0 Relay Definition Block

In response to the A5C0 request, the relay sends the following block:

Data	Description
A5C0	Command
30	Length
02	Support two protocols, SEL and LMD
03	Support three *Fast Meter* messages
01	One status flag command
A5C1	*Fast Meter* configuration command
A5D1	*Fast Meter* command
A5C2	Demand *Fast Meter* configuration command
A5D2	Demand *Fast Meter* command
A5C3	Peak Demand *Fast Meter* configuration command
A5D3	Peak Demand *Fast Meter* command
0004	Settings change bit
A5C100000000	*Fast Meter* configuration message
0004	Settings change bit
A5C200000000	Demand *Fast Meter* configuration message
0004	Settings change bit
A5C300000000	Peak Demand *Fast Meter* configuration message
0100	SEL protocol, *Fast Operate*
0101	LMD protocol, *Fast Operate*
00	Reserved
checksum	1-byte checksum of preceding bytes

A5C1 *Fast Meter* Configuration Block

In response to the A5C1 request, the relay sends the following block:

Data	Description
A5C1	*Fast Meter* command
48	Length
01	One status flag byte
00	Scale factors in *Fast Meter* message
02	Two scale factors
04	Four analog input channels
04	Four samples per channel
0F	Fifteen digital banks
01	One calculation block
000C	Analog channel offset
002C	Time stamp offset
0034	Digital offset
494100000000	Analog channel name (IA)
00	Analog channel type (integer)
01	Scale factor type (float)
0004	Scale factor offset in A5D1 message

494200000000	Analog channel name (IB)
00	Analog channel type (integer)
01	Scale factor type (float)
0004	Scale factor offset in A5D1 message
494300000000	Analog channel name (IC)
00	Analog channel type (integer)
01	Scale factor type (float)
0004	Scale factor offset in A5D1 message
494E00000000	Analog channel name (IN)
00	Analog channel type (integer)
01	Scale factor type (float)
0008	Scale factor offset in A5D1 message
1-byte	Line configuration: 00 - ABC, 01 - ACB; based on PHROT relay setting
03	Calculation type (currents only)
FFFF	Skew correction offset (none)
FFFF	Rs scale factor offset (none)
FFFF	Xs scale factor offset (none)
00	IA channel index
01	IB channel index
02	IC channel index
FF	VA channel index (none)
FF	VB channel index (none)
FF	VC channel index (none)
00	Reserved
checksum	1-byte checksum of all preceding bytes

A5D1 *Fast Meter* Data Block

In response to the A5D1 request, the relay sends the following block:

Data	Description
A5D1	Command
44	Message length
1-byte	Status Byte
4-bytes	Phase current scale factor (4-byte IEEE FPS)
4-bytes	Neutral current scale factor (4-byte IEEE FPS)
32 bytes	The first and third half-cycles of two cycles of data saved by the relay. The data are presented in quarter-cycle sets of integer data in the following order: IA, IB, IC, IN
8-bytes	Time stamp.
15-bytes	Relay Word bits (see DNA message for bit map)
checksum	1-byte checksum of all preceding bytes

A5C2/A5C3 Demand/Peak Demand *Fast Meter* Configuration Messages

In response to the A5C2 or A5C3 request, the relay sends the following fast meter configuration block:

Data	Description
A5C2 or A5C3	Demand (A5C2) or Peak Demand (A5C3) command

4E	Length
01	# of status flag bytes
00	Scale factors in meter message
00	# of scale factors
06	# of analog input channels
01	# of samples per channel
00	# of digital banks
00	# of calculation blocks
0004	Analog channel offset
0034	Time stamp offset
FFFF	Digital offset
494100000000	Analog channel name (IA)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
494200000000	Analog channel name (IB)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
494300000000	Analog channel name (IC)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
494E00000000	Analog channel name (IN)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Second scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
494700000000	Analog channel name (IG)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
334932000000	Analog channel name (3I2)
02	Analog channel type
FF	Scale factor type
0000	Scale factor offset in *Fast Meter* message
00	Reserved
checksum	

A5D2/A5D3 Demand/Peak Demand *Fast Meter* Message

In response to the A5D2 or A5D3 request, the relay sends the following block:

A5D2 or A5D3	Command
3E	Length
1-byte	1 Status Byte
48-bytes	Demand IA, IB, IC, IN, IG, 3I2 in 8-byte IEEE FPS.
8-bytes	Time stamp
1-byte	reserved
1-byte	1-byte checksum of all preceding

A5B9 *Fast Meter* Status Acknowledge Message

In response to the A5B9 request, the relay clears the *Fast Meter* (message A5D1) Status Byte. The SEL-551 Status Byte contains one active bit, STSET (bit 4). The bit is set on power up and on settings changes. If the STSET bit is set, the external device should request the A5C1, A5C2, and A5C3 messages. The external device can then determine if the scale factors or line configuration parameters have been modified.

A5CE *Fast Operate* Configuration Block

In response to the A5CE request, the relay sends the following block:

Data	Description
A5CE	Command
24	Message length
01	Support one circuit breaker
0008	Support 8 remote bit set/clear commands
01	Allow remote bit pulse commands
00	Reserved
31	Operate code, open breaker 1
11	Operate code, close breaker 1
00	Operate code, clear remote bit RB1
20	Operate code, set remote bit RB1
40	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB1
01	Operate code, clear remote bit RB2
21	Operate code, set remote bit RB2
41	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB2
02	Operate code, clear remote bit RB3
22	Operate code, set remote bit RB3
42	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB3
03	Operate code, clear remote bit RB4
23	Operate code, set remote bit RB4
43	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB4
04	Operate code, clear remote bit RB5
24	Operate code, set remote bit RB5
44	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB5
05	Operate code, clear remote bit RB6
25	Operate code, set remote bit RB6
45	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB6
06	Operate code, clear remote bit RB7
26	Operate code, set remote bit RB7
46	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB7
07	Operate code, clear remote bit RB8
27	Operate code, set remote bit RB8
47	Operate code, pulse remote bit RB8
00	Reserved
checksum	1-byte checksum of all preceding bytes

A5E0 *Fast Operate* Remote Bit Control

The external device sends the following message to perform a remote bit operation:

Data	Description
A5E0	Command
06	Message length
1-byte	Operate code: 00 - 07 clear remote bit RB1 - RB8 20 - 27 set remote bit RB1 - RB8 40 - 47 pulse remote bit for RB1 - RB8
1-byte	Operate validation: 4 · Operate code + 1
checksum	1-byte checksum of preceding bytes

The relay performs the specified remote bit operation if the following conditions are true:

1. The Operate code is valid
2. The Operate validation = 4 · Operate code + 1
3. The message checksum is valid
4. The FAST_OP port setting is set to Y
5. The relay is enabled

Remote bit set and clear operations are latched by the relay. Remote bit pulse operations assert the remote bit for one processing interval (1/8 cycle).

A5E3 *Fast Operate* Breaker Control

The external device sends the following message to perform a fast breaker open/close:

Data	Description
A5E3	Command
06	Message length
1-byte	Operate code: 31 - OPEN breaker 11 - CLOSE breaker
1-byte	Operate Validation: 4 · Operate code + 1
checksum	1-byte checksum of preceding bytes

The relay performs the specified breaker operation if the following conditions are true:

1. Conditions 1-5 defined in the A5E0 message are true
2. The BREAKER jumper is in place on the SEL-551 main board
3. The TDURD setting is non-zero

ID Message

In response to the ID command, the relay sends the firmware ID, relay TID setting, and the Modbus device code as described below.

<STX>"FID STRING ENCLOSED IN QUOTES","yyyy" <CR>
"TID SETTING ENCLOSED IN QUOTES","yyyy" <CR>
29, "yyyy" <CR>
<ETX>

where <STX> is the STX character (02)
<CR> is the carriage return character (13)
<ETX> is the ETX character (03)
yyyy is the 4-byte ASCII hex representation of the checksum for each line.

The ID message is available from Access Level 1 and higher.

DNA Message

In response to the DNA command, the relay sends names of the Relay Word bits transmitted in the A5D1 message. The first name is associated with the MSB, the last name with the LSB. The DNA message is:

```
<STX>"EN","INST","A","B","C","N","RS","LO","07A5"
"51P1","51P2","51N1","51G1","51P1T","51P2T","51N1T","51G1T","0BF4"
"51Q1","51Q2","51Q1T","51Q2T","50P1","50P2","50P3","50P4","0B68"
"50P5","50P6","50N1","50N2","50G1","50G2","50Q1","50Q2","0AA8"
"50A","50B","50C","IN1","IN2","OC","CC","CF","08A7"
"LB1","LB2","LB3","LB4","LB5","LB6","LB7","LB8","0994"
"RB1","RB2","RB3","RB4","RB5","RB6","RB7","RB8","09C4"
"SV1","SV2","SV3","SV4","SV5","SV6","SV7","SV8","0A6C"
"SV9","SV10","SV11","SV12","SV13","SV14","*","*","09F2"
"79RS","79CY","79LO","SH0","SH1","SH2","SH3","SH4","0AAD"
"TRIP","CLOSE","51P1R","51P2R","51N1R","51G1R","51Q1R","51Q2R","0D84"
"SV5T","SV6T","SV7T","SV8T","SV9T","SV10T","SV11T","SV12T","0DA1"
"SV13T","SV14T","*","ALARM","OUT1","OUT2","OUT3","OUT4","0C84"
"PDEM", "NDEM", "GDEM", "QDEM", "*", "*", "*", "*", "08B6"
"*", "*", "*", "*", "*", "*", "*", "*", "0400"<ETX>
```

where <STX> is the STX character (02)
<ETX> is the ETX character (03)
the last field in each line is the 4-byte ASCII hex representation of the checksum for the line.
"*" indicates an unused bit location.

The DNA command is available from Access Level 1 and higher.

BNA Message

In response to the BNA command, the relay sends names of the bits transmitted in the Status Byte in the A5D1 message. The first name is the MSB, the last name is the LSB. The BNA message is:

```
<STX>"*","*","*","STSET","*","*","*","*","0639"<ETX>
```

where: "0639" is the 4-byte ASCII representation of the checksum.
"*" indicates an unused bit location.

The BNA command is available from Access Level 1 and higher.

APPENDIX E: COMPRESSED ASCII COMMANDS

INTRODUCTION

The SEL-551 Relay provides Compressed ASCII versions of some of the relay's ASCII commands. The Compressed ASCII commands allow an external device to obtain data from the relay, in a format which directly imports into spreadsheet or database programs, and which can be validated with a checksum.

The SEL-551 Relay provides the following Compressed ASCII commands:

Command	Description
CASCII	Configuration message
CSTATUS	Status message
CHISTORY	History message
CEVENT	Event message

CASCII COMMAND - GENERAL FORMAT

The compressed ASCII configuration message provides data for an external computer to extract data from other compressed ASCII commands. To obtain the configuration message for the compressed ASCII commands available in an SEL relay, type:

CAS <CR>

The relay sends:

```
<STX> "CAS",n,"yyyy" <CR>
"COMMAND 1",ll,"yyyy" <CR>
"#H","xxxxx","xxxxx",......,"xxxxx","yyyy" <CR>
"#D","ddd","ddd","ddd","ddd",......,"ddd","yyyy" <CR>
"COMMAND 2",ll,"yyyy" <CR>
"#h","ddd","ddd",......,"ddd","yyyy" <CR>
"#D","ddd","ddd","ddd","ddd",......,"ddd","yyyy" <CR>
    .
    .
    .
    .
    .
"COMMAND n",ll,"yyyy" <CR>
"#H","xxxxx","xxxxx",......,"xxxxx","yyyy" <CR>
"#D","ddd","ddd","ddd","ddd",......,"ddd","yyyy" <CR><ETX>
```

where n is the number of compressed ASCII command descriptions to follow.

COMMAND is the ASCII name for the compressed ASCII command as sent by the requesting device. The naming convention for the compressed ASCII commands is a 'C' preceding the typical command. For example, CSTATUS (abbreviated to CST) is the compressed STATUS command.

ll is the minimum access level at which the command is available.

#H identifies a header line to precede one or more data lines; '#' is the number of subsequent ASCII names. For example, "21H" identifies a header line with 21 ASCII labels.

#h identifies a header line to precede one or more data lines; '#' is the number of subsequent format fields. For example, "8h" identifies a header line with 8 format fields.

xxxxx is an ASCII name for corresponding data on following data lines. Maximum ASCII name width is 10 characters.

#D identifies a data format line; '#' is the maximum number of subsequent data lines.

ddd identifies a format field containing one of the following type designators:
- I Integer data
- F Floating point data
- mS String of maximum m characters (e.g. 10S for a 10 character string)

yyyy is the 4-byte hex ASCII representation of the checksum.

A compressed ASCII command may require multiple header and data configuration lines.

If a compressed ASCII request is made for data that are not available, (e.g. the history buffer is empty or invalid event request), the relay responds with the following message:

<STX>"No Data Available","0668"<CR><ETX>

CASCII Command - SEL-551

Display the SEL-551 Relay compressed ASCII configuration message by sending:

CAS <CR>

The relay sends:

<STX>
"CAS",3,"01A6"<CR>
"CST",1,"01B7"<CR>
"23H","MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC","IA","IB","IC",
"IN","MOF","+5V_PS","+5V_REG","5V_REG","+10V_PS","10V_PS","VBAT",
"TEMP","RAM","ROM","CR_RAM","EEPROM","2738"<CR>
"1D","I","I","I","I","I","I","I","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","9S",
"9S","9S","9S","9S","9S","15B4"<CR>
"CHI",1,"01A1"<CR>
"12H","REC_NUM","MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC",
"EVENT","SHOT","CURR","TARGETS","1654"<CR>
"20D","I","I","I","I","I","I","I","I","6S","I","I","22S","0A70"<CR>
"CEV",1,"01AB"<CR>
"7H","MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC","0BB9"<CR>
"1D","I","I","I","I","I","I","I","05F4"<CR>
"7H","IA","IB","IC","IN","IG","TRIG","RLY_BITS","0A85"<CR>

"60D","F","F","F","F","F","1S","45S","06C8"<CR>
<ETX>

CSTATUS COMMAND - SEL-551

Display status data in compressed ASCII format by sending:

CST <CR>

The relay sends:

<STX>"MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC","IA","IB","IC",
"IN","MOF","+5V_PS","+5V_REG","-5V_REG","+10V_PS","-10V_PS",
"VBAT","TEMP","RAM","ROM","CR_RAM","EEPROM","261B" <CR>
xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,"xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx",
"xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","xxxx","yyyy"
<CR><ETX>

where xxxx are the data values corresponding to the first line labels and
yyyy is the 4-byte hex ASCII representation of the checksum.

CHISTORY COMMAND - SEL-551

Display history data in compressed ASCII format by sending:

CHI <CR>

The relay sends:

<STX>"REC_NUM","MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC",
"EVENT","SHOT","CURR","TARGETS","1539"<CR>
xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,"xxxx",xxxx,xxxx,"xxxx","yyyy"<CR>
<ETX>

(the second line is then repeated for each record)

where xxxx are the data values corresponding to the first line labels and
yyyy is the 4-byte hex ASCII representation of the checksum.

CEVENT COMMAND - SEL-551

Display event report in compressed ASCII format by sending:

CEV n <CR>

where n is the number of the event report, as used in the EVE command.

The relay sends:

<STX>"MONTH","DAY","YEAR","HOUR","MIN","SEC","MSEC","0ACA"<CR>
xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,"yyyy" <CR>

"IA","IB","IC","IN","IG","TRIG","RLY_BITS","0996"<CR>
xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,xxxx,"z","xxxx","yyyy" <CR>
<ETX>

(the fourth line is then repeated for each data line in record one)

where xxxx are the data values corresponding to the first and third line labels
yyyy is the 4 byte hex ASCII representation of the checksum
z is ">" for the trigger record and empty for all others
TRIG refers to the event trigger record indication
RLY_BITS refers to the Relay Word bits.

APPENDIX F: SETTING NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

SETTING NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE DEFINITE-TIME OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

Negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements 50Q1 and 50Q2 should not be set to trip directly. This is because negative-sequence current can transiently appear when a circuit breaker is closed and balanced load current suddenly appears.

To avoid having negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements trip for this transient condition, delay negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements by at least 1.5 cycles (transient condition lasts less than 1.5 cycles). Use the SELOGIC® Variable timers described in ***SELOGIC Variables/Timers*** in ***Section 3: Relay Elements and Logic***.

Effectively, negative-sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements 50Q1 and 50Q2 are turned into negative-sequence definite-time overcurrent elements by running them through timers. Use the timer output for tripping.

Continue reading in ***Coordinating Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Elements*** in this appendix for guidelines on coordinating negative-sequence definite-time overcurrent elements and a following coordination example. The coordination example uses time-overcurrent elements, but the same principles can be applied to definite-time overcurrent elements.

SETTING NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE TIME-OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

Negative-sequence time-overcurrent elements 51Q1T and 51Q2T should not be set to trip directly when they are set with low time-dial settings 51Q1TD and 51Q2TD, respectively, **that result in curve times below 3 cycles** (see curves in Figures 4.1 through 4.10 in ***Section 4: Setting the Relay***). This is because negative-sequence current can transiently appear when a circuit breaker is closed and balanced load current suddenly appears.

To avoid having negative-sequence time-overcurrent elements with such low time-dial settings trip for this transient negative-sequence current condition, make settings similar to the following:

SV6PU = 1.500 cycles	(minimum response time; transient condition lasts less than 1.5 cycles)
SV6 = 51Q1	(run pickup of negative-sequence time-overcurrent element 51Q1T through SELOGIC Variable timer SV6)
TR = ..+51Q1T*SV6T+..	(trip conditions; SV6T is the output of the SELOGIC Variable timer SV6)

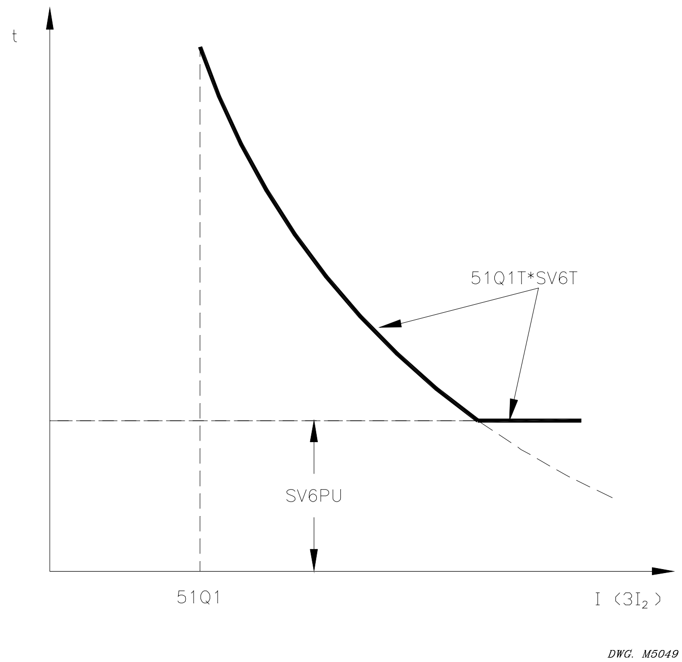


Figure F.1: Minimum Response Time Added to a Negative-Sequence Time-Overcurrent Element

Continue reading in ***Coordinating Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Elements*** in this appendix for guidelines on coordinating negative-sequence time-overcurrent elements and a following coordination example.

COORDINATING NEGATIVE-SEQUENCE OVERCURRENT ELEMENTS

The following coordination guidelines and example assume that the negative-sequence overcurrent elements operate on $3I_2$ magnitude negative-sequence current and that the power system is radial. The negative-sequence overcurrent elements in the SEL-551 Relay operate on $3I_2$ magnitude negative-sequence current.

The coordination example is a generic example that can be used with any relay containing negative-sequence overcurrent elements that operate on $3I_2$ magnitude negative-sequence current. The SEL-551 Relay can be inserted as the feeder relay in this example. Note that the overcurrent element labels in the example are not the same as the labels of the corresponding SEL-551 Relay overcurrent elements.

Coordination Guidelines

1. Start with the furthest downstream negative-sequence overcurrent element (e.g., distribution feeder relay in a substation).
2. Identify the phase overcurrent device (e.g., line recloser, fuse) downstream from the negative-sequence overcurrent element that is of greatest concern for coordination. This is usually the phase overcurrent device with the longest clearing time.

3. Consider the negative-sequence overcurrent element as an "equivalent" phase overcurrent element. Derive pickup, time dial (lever), curve type, or time-delay settings for this "equivalent" element to coordinate with the downstream phase overcurrent device, as any phase coordination would be performed. Load considerations can be disregarded when deriving the "equivalent" phase overcurrent element settings.

4. Multiply the "equivalent" phase overcurrent element pickup setting by $\sqrt{3}$ to convert it to the negative-sequence overcurrent element pickup setting in terms of $3I_2$ current.

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text{Negative-}\\\text{sequence}\\\text{overcurrent}\\\text{element}\\\text{pickup}\end{array}\right\} = \sqrt{3}\cdot(\text{"equivalent" phase overcurrent element pickup})$$

   Any time dial (lever), curve type, or time delay calculated for the "equivalent" phase overcurrent element is also used for the negative-sequence overcurrent element with no conversion factor applied.

5. Set the next upstream negative-sequence overcurrent element to coordinate with the first downstream negative-sequence overcurrent element and so on. Again, coordination is not influenced by load considerations.

Coordination Example

In Figure F.2 the phase and negative-sequence overcurrent elements of the feeder relay (51F and 51QF, respectively) must coordinate with the phase overcurrent element of the line recloser (51R).

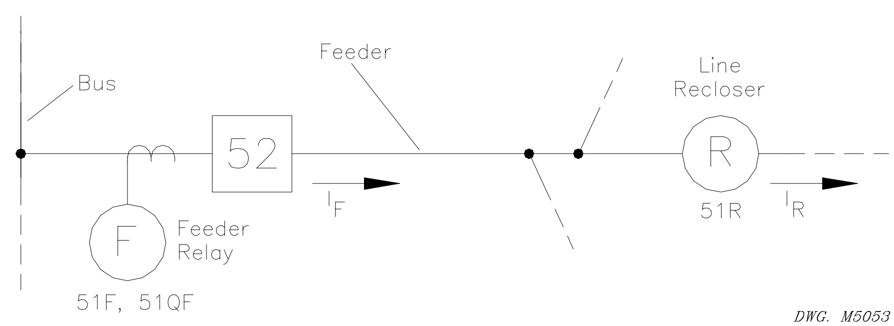


Figure F.2: Distribution Feeder Protective Devices

I_F = Maximum load current through feeder relay = 450 A

I_R = Maximum load current through line recloser = 150 A

51F = Feeder relay phase time-overcurrent element

51QF = Feeder relay negative-sequence time-overcurrent element

51R = Line recloser phase time-overcurrent element (phase "slow curve")

Traditional Phase Coordination

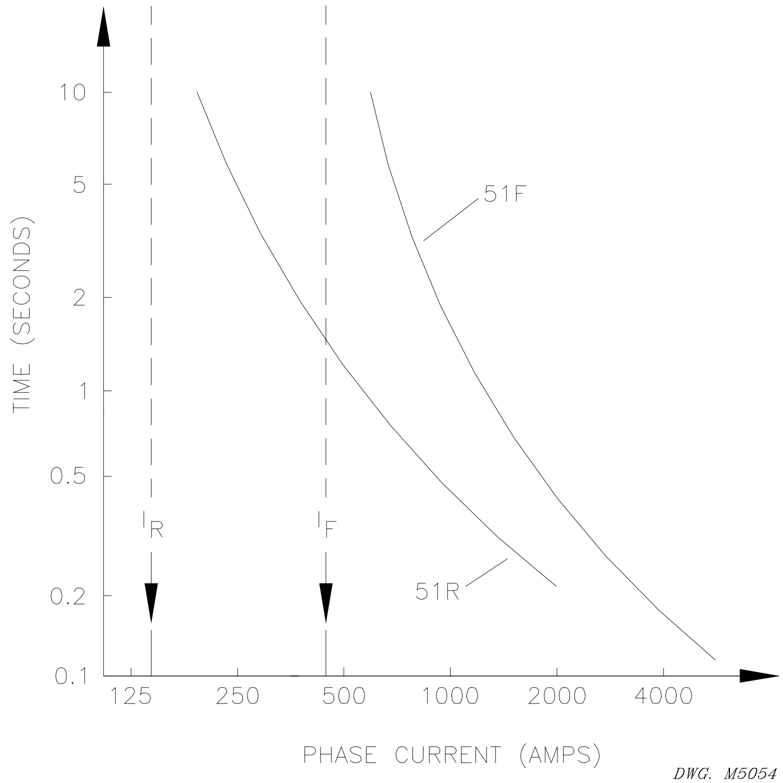


Figure F.3: Traditional Phase Coordination

51F: pickup = 600 A (above max. feeder load, I_F)

51R: pickup = 200 A (above max. line recloser load, I_R)

Figure F.4 shows traditional phase overcurrent element coordination between the feeder relay and line recloser phase overcurrent elements. Phase overcurrent elements must accommodate load and cold load pickup current. The 450 A maximum feeder load current limits the sensitivity of the feeder phase overcurrent element, 51F, to a pickup of 600 A. The feeder relay cannot back up the line recloser for phase faults below 600 A.

Apply the Feeder Relay Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element (Guidelines 1 to 3)

Applying negative-sequence overcurrent element coordination guidelines 1 to 3 results in the feeder relay "equivalent" phase overcurrent element (51EP) in Figure F.5. Curve for 51F is shown for comparison only.

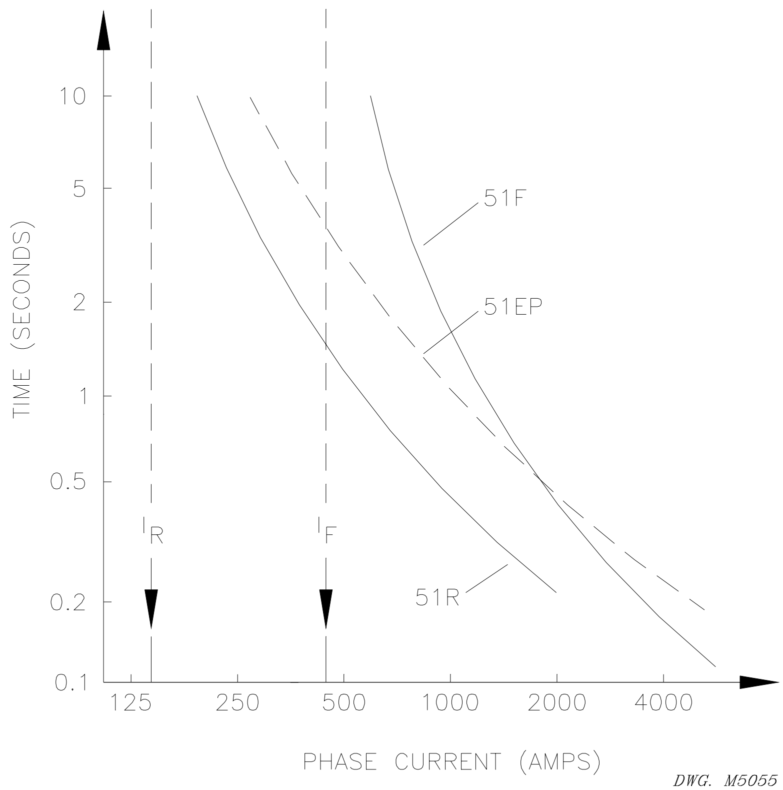


Figure F.4: Phase-to-Phase Fault Coordination

51EP: pickup = 300 A (below max. feeder load, I_F)

Considerable improvement in sensitivity and speed of operation for phase-to-phase faults is achieved with the 51EP element. The 51EP element pickup of 300 A has twice the sensitivity of the 51F element pickup of 600 A. The 51EP element speed of operation for phase-to-phase faults below about 2000 A is faster than that for the 51F element.

Convert "Equivalent" Phase Overcurrent Element Settings to Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element Settings (Guideline 4)

The "equivalent" phase overcurrent element (51EP element in Figure F.4) converts to true negative-sequence overcurrent element settings (51QF in Figure F.5) by applying the equation given in guideline 4. The time dial (lever) and curve type of the element remain the same (if the element is a definite-time element, the time delay remains the same).

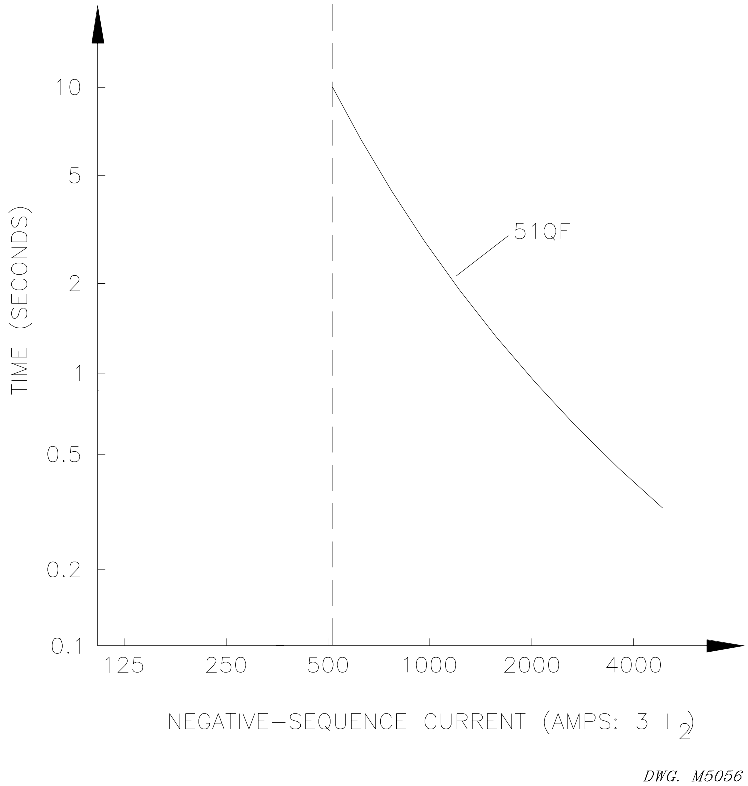


Figure F.5: Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element Derived from "Equivalent" Phase Overcurrent Element, 51EP

51QF: pickup = $\sqrt{3} \cdot (300 \text{ A}) = 520 \text{ A}$

Having achieved coordination between the feeder relay negative-sequence overcurrent element (51QF) and the downstream line recloser phase overcurrent element (51R) for phase-to-phase faults, coordination between the two devices for other fault types is also achieved.

Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element Applied at a Distribution Bus (Guideline 5)

The preceding example was for a distribution feeder. A negative-sequence overcurrent element protecting a distribution bus provides an even more dramatic improvement in phase-to-phase fault sensitivity.

The distribution bus phase overcurrent element pickup must be set above the combined load of all the feeders on the bus, plus any emergency load conditions. The bus phase overcurrent element pickup is often set at least four times greater than the pickup of the feeder phase overcurrent element it backs up. Thus, sensitivity to both bus and feeder phase faults is greatly reduced. Feeder relay backup by the bus relay is limited.

Negative-sequence overcurrent elements at the distribution bus can be set significantly below distribution bus load levels and provide dramatically increased sensitivity to phase-to-phase faults. It is coordinated with the distribution feeder phase or negative-sequence overcurrent elements and provides more-sensitive and faster phase-to-phase fault backup.

Ground Coordination Concerns

If the downstream protective device includes ground overcurrent elements, in addition to phase overcurrent elements, there should be no need to check the coordination between the ground overcurrent elements and the upstream negative-sequence overcurrent elements. The downstream phase overcurrent element, whether it operates faster or slower than its complementary ground overcurrent element, will operate faster than the upstream negative-sequence overcurrent element for all faults, including those that involve ground.

Other Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element References

A. F. Elneweihi, E. O. Schweitzer, M. W. Feltis, "Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Element Application and Coordination in Distribution Protection," IEEE Transactions on Power Delivery, Volume 8, Number 3, July 1993, pp. 915-924.

This IEEE paper is the source of the coordination guidelines and example given in this appendix. The paper also contains analyses of system unbalances and faults and the negative-sequence current generated by such conditions.

A. F. Elneweihi, "Useful Applications for Negative-Sequence Overcurrent Relaying," 22nd Annual Western Protective Relay Conference, Spokane, Washington, October 24-26, 1995.

This conference paper gives many good application examples for negative-sequence overcurrent elements. The focus is on the transmission system, where negative-sequence overcurrent elements provide better sensitivity than zero-sequence overcurrent elements in detecting some single-line-to-ground faults.

APPENDIX G: MODBUS™ RTU COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes Modbus RTU communications features supported by the SEL-551 Relay. Complete specifications for the Modbus protocol are available from the Modicon web site at www.modicon.com.

Enable Modbus protocol using the serial port settings. When Modbus protocol is enabled, the relay switches the port to Modbus protocol and deactivates the ASCII protocol.

Modbus RTU is a binary protocol that permits communication between a single master device and multiple slave devices. The communication is half duplex; only one device transmits at a time. The master transmits a binary command that includes the address of the desired slave device. All of the slave devices receive the message, but only the slave device with the matching address responds.

The SEL-551 Relay Modbus communication allows a Modbus master device to:

- Acquire metering, monitoring, and event data from the relay.
- Control SEL-551 Relay output contacts.
- Read the SEL-551 Relay self-test status and learn the present condition of all relay protection elements.

MODBUS RTU COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

Modbus Queries

Modbus RTU master devices initiate all exchanges by sending a query. The query consists of the fields shown in Table G.1.

Table G.1: Modbus Query Fields

Field	Number of Bytes
Slave Device Address	1 byte
Function Code	1 byte
Data Region	0–251 bytes
Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC)	2 bytes

The SEL-551 Relay SLAVEID setting defines the device address. Set this value to a unique number for each device on the Modbus network. For Modbus communication to operate properly, no two slave devices may have the same address.

Function codes supported by the SEL-551 Relay are described in Table G.2.

The cyclical redundancy check detects errors in the received data. If an error is detected, the relay discards the packet.

Modbus Responses

The slave device sends a response message after it performs the action requested in the query. If the slave cannot execute the command for any reason, it sends an error response. Otherwise, the slave device response is formatted similarly to the query including the slave address, function code, data (if applicable), and a cyclical redundancy check value.

Supported Modbus Function Codes

The SEL-551 Relay supports the Modbus function codes shown in Table G.2.

Table G.2: SEL-551 Relay Modbus Function Codes

Codes	Description
01h	Read Coil Status
02h	Read Input Status
03h	Read Holding Registers
04h	Read Input Registers
05h	Force Single Coil
06h	Preset Single Register
07h	Read Exception Status
08h	Loopback Diagnostic Command
10h	Preset Multiple Registers
64h	Scattered Register Read

Modbus Exception Responses

The SEL-551 Relay sends an exception code under the conditions described in Table G.3.

Table G.3: SEL-551 Relay Modbus Exception Codes

Exception Code	Error Type	Description
01	Illegal Function Code	The received function code is either undefined or unsupported.
02	Illegal Data Address	The received command contains an unsupported address in the data field.
03	Illegal Data Value	The received command contains a value that is out of range.
04	Device Error	The SEL-551 Relay is in the wrong state for the requested function.
06	Busy	The SEL-551 Relay is unable to process the command at this time due to a busy resource.

In the event that any of the errors listed in Table G.3 occur, the relay assembles a response message that includes the exception code in the data field. The relay sets the most significant bit in the function code field to indicate to the master that the data field contains an error code, instead of the requested data.

Cyclical Redundancy Check

The SEL-551 Relay calculates a 2-byte CRC value using the device address, function code, and data fields. It appends this value to the end of every Modbus response. When the master device receives the response, it recalculates the CRC. If the calculated CRC matches the CRC sent by the SEL-551 Relay, the master device uses the data received. If there is not a match, the check fails and the message is ignored. The devices use a similar process when the master sends queries.

01h Read Coil Status Command

Use function code 01h to read the On/Off status of the selected bits (coils). You may read the status of up to 2000 bits per query. Note that the relay coil addresses start at 0 (e.g., Coil 1 is located at address zero). The relay returns 8 bits per byte, most significant bit first, with zeroes padded into incomplete bytes.

Table G.4: 01h Read Coil Status Commands

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (01h)
2 bytes	Address of the First Bit
2 bytes	Number of Bits to Read
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (01h)
1 byte	Bytes of data (n)
n bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16

To build the response, the relay calculates the number of bytes required to contain the number of bits requested. If the number of bits requested is not evenly divisible by 8, the relay adds one more byte to maintain the balance of bits, padded by zeroes to make an even byte.

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Invalid bit to read	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address
Invalid number of bits to read	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Register
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

Please refer to Table G.9 for coil number assignments.

02h Read Input Status Command

Use function code 02h to read the On/Off status of the selected bits (coils). You may read the status of up to 2000 bits per query. Note that the relay coil addresses start at 0 (e.g., Coil 1 is located at address zero). The relay returns 8 bits per byte, most significant bit first, with zeroes padded into incomplete bytes.

Table G.5: 02h Read Input Status Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (02h)
2 bytes	Address of the First Bit
2 bytes	Number of Bits to Read
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (02h)
1 byte	Bytes of data (n)
n bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16

To build the response, the relay calculates the number of bytes required to contain the number of bits requested. If the number of bits requested is not evenly divisible by 8, the relay adds one more byte to maintain the balance of bits, padded by zeroes to make an even byte.

Input numbers are defined below:

Input Numbers	Description
1	Input 1
2	Input 2

Input addresses start at 0000 (i.e., input 1 is located at Input Address 0000).

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Invalid bit to read	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address
Invalid number of bits to read	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Register
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

03h Read Holding Register Command

Use function code 03h to read directly from the Modbus Register map shown in Table G.18. You may read a maximum of 125 registers at once with this function code. Most masters use 4X references with this function code. If you are accustomed to 4X references with this function code, for 5 digit addressing, add 40001 to the standard database address.

Table G.6: 03h Read Holding Register Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (03h)
2 bytes	Starting Register Address
2 bytes	Number of Registers to Read
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (03h)
1 byte	Bytes of data (n)
n bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Illegal register to read	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address
Illegal number of registers to read	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Register
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

04h Read Input Registers Command

Use function code 04h to read from the Modbus Register map shown in Table G.18. You may read a maximum of 125 registers at once with this function code.

Table G.7: 04h Read Holding Register Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (04h)
2 bytes	Starting Register Address
2 bytes	Number of Registers to Read
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (04h)
1 byte	Bytes of data (n)
n bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Illegal register to read	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address
Illegal number of registers to read	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Register
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

05h Force Single Coil Command

Use function code 05h to set or clear a coil.

Table G.8: 05h Force Single Coil Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (05h)
2 bytes	Coil Reference
1 byte	Operation Code (FF for bit set, 00 for bit clear)
1 byte	Placeholder (00)
2 bytes	CRC-16

The command response is identical to the command request.

The coil numbers supported by the SEL-551 are listed in Table G.9. The physical coils (coils 1–5) are self resetting. Pulsing a set remote bit clears the remote bit.

Table G.9: SEL-551 Relay Command Coils

Coil	Field
1	OUT1
2	OUT2
3	OUT3
4	OUT4
5	ALARM
6	RB1
7	RB2
8	RB3
9	RB4
10	RB5
11	RB6
12	RB7
13	RB8
14	Pulse RB1
15	Pulse RB2
16	Pulse RB3
17	Pulse RB4
18	Pulse RB5
19	Pulse RB6
20	Pulse RB7
21	Pulse RB8

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Invalid bit (coil) number	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address
Illegal bit state requested	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Function Code/Op Code
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

06h Preset Single Register Command

The SEL-551 Relay uses this function to allow a Modbus master to write directly to a database register. If you are accustomed to 4X references with this function code, for 6-digit addressing, add 400001 to the standard database addresses.

Table G.10: 06h Preset Single Register Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (06h)
2 bytes	Register Address
2 bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16

The command response is identical to the command request.

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Illegal register address	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address Illegal Write
Illegal register value	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Write
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

07h Read Exception Status Command

The SEL-551 Relay uses this function to allow a Modbus master to read the present status of the relay and protected circuit.

Table G.11: 07h Read Exception Status Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (07h)
0 bytes	No Data Fields Are Sent
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (07h)
1 byte	Status Byte
2 bytes	CRC-16
The status byte is sent most significant bit first, and consists of the following bits:	
Bit 0	OUT4 Status
Bit 1	OUT3 Status
Bit 2	OUT2 Status
Bit 3	OUT1 Status
Bit 4	Alarm Output status
Bit 5	Input 2 Status
Bit 6	Input 1 Status
Bit 7	Relay Status

If the bit is set to 1, the following are true:

- Output and Alarm contacts are asserted.
- Relay inputs are asserted.
- Relay is disabled.

If the bit is set to 0, the following are true:

- Output and Alarm contacts are deasserted.
- Relay inputs are deasserted.
- Relay is enabled.

The relay response to errors in the query is shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

08h Loopback Diagnostic Command

The SEL-551 Relay uses this function to allow a Modbus master to perform a diagnostic test on the Modbus communications channel and relay. When the subfunction field is 0000h, the relay returns a replica of the received message.

Table G.12: 08h Loopback Diagnostic Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (08h)
2 bytes	Subfunction (0000h)
2 bytes	Data Field
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (08h)
2 bytes	Subfunction (0000h)
2 bytes	Data Field (identical to data in Master request)
2 bytes	CRC-16

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Illegal subfunction code	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Function Code/Op Code
Format error	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format

10h Preset Multiple Registers Command

This function code works much like code 06h, except that it allows you to write multiple registers at once, up to 100 per operation. If you are accustomed to 4X references with the function code, for 6-digit addressing, simply add 400001 to the standard database addresses.

Table G.13: 10h Preset Multiple Registers Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (10h)
2 bytes	Starting Address
2 bytes	Number of Registers to Write
1 byte	Bytes of Data (n)
n bytes	Data
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (10h)
2 bytes	Starting Address
2 bytes	Number of Registers
2 bytes	CRC-16

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Illegal register to set	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address Illegal Write
Illegal number of registers to set	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Register Illegal Write
Incorrect number of bytes in query data region	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format Illegal Write
Invalid register data value	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Write

64h Scattered Register Read

The SEL-551 Relay uses this function to allow a Modbus master to read noncontiguous registers in a single request. A maximum of 100 registers can be read in a single query.

Table G.14: 64h Scattered Register Read Command

Bytes	Field
Requests from the master must have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (64h)
1 byte	Query Data Length
1 byte	Subfunction Code (04h)[a]
1 byte	Transmission Number
2 bytes	Address of First Register
2 bytes	Address of Second Register
•	•
•	•
•	•
2 bytes	Address of nth Register
2 bytes	CRC-16
A successful response from the slave will have the following format:	
1 byte	Slave Address
1 byte	Function Code (64h)
1 byte	Response Data Length
1 byte	Subfunction Code (04h)[a]
1 byte	Transmission Number
2 bytes	Data from First Register
2 bytes	Data from Second Register
•	•
•	•
•	•
2 bytes	Data from nth Register
2 bytes	CRC-16

[a] Only subfunction 04h is supported.

The relay responses to errors in the query are shown below:

Error	Error Code Returned	Communication Counter Increments
Incorrect/Illegal query data length	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Bad Packet Format
Invalid subfunction code	Illegal Data Value (03h)	Illegal Function Code/Op Code
Illegal register address	Illegal Data Address (02h)	Invalid Address

Controlling Output Contacts

The SEL-551 Relay Modbus Register Map (Table G.18) includes three fields that allow a Modbus master to force the relay to perform a variety of operations. Use Modbus function codes 06h or 10h to write the appropriate command codes and parameters into the registers shown in Table G.15. If function code 06h is used to write to a command code that has parameters, the parameters must be written before the command code.

Table G.15: SEL-551 Relay Modbus Command Region

Address	Field
0090h	Command Code
0091h	Parameter 1
0092h	Parameter 2

Table G.16 defines the command codes, their function and associated parameters, and the Modbus function code used to initiate the related command code.

Table G.16: Modbus Command Codes

Command Code	Function	Parameter Definition	Modbus Function Code
01	Open	No Parameter	06h, 10h
02	Close	No Parameter	06h, 10h
03	Reset Targets	No Parameter	06h, 10h
04	Trigger	No Parameter	06h, 10h
05	Pulse OUT1	1–30 seconds duration (defaults to 1 second)	06h, 10h
06	Pulse OUT2	1–30 seconds duration (defaults to 1 second)	06h, 10h
07	Pulse OUT3	1–30 seconds duration (defaults to 1 second)	06h, 10h
08	Pulse OUT4	1–30 seconds duration (defaults to 1 second)	06h, 10h
09	Pulse Alarm	1–30 seconds duration (defaults to 1 second)	06h, 10h
10	Switch Protocol[a]	0080h	06h, 10h
11[b]	Reset Data Regions	0000 0000 0000 0001 Demand Metering 0000 0000 0000 0010 Peak Metering 0000 0000 0000 0100 History Buffer 0000 0000 0000 1000 Communication Counters	06h, 10h

[a] Switches the serial port protocol to SEL-ASCII, the baud rate, parity, stop bits, and flow control remain the same.

[b] Parameter of Command code 11 is bit masked to allow you to manipulate several data regions simultaneously.

Remote Bits

Command Code 0Ch–Control Remote Bits:

This code controls the remote bits. This command code has two parameters.

Parameter 1 determines the bit operation.

Value	Operation
1	Set
2	Clear
3	Pulse (1/8 cycle)

Parameter 2 determines which bit to control. It is bitmasked for future expansion, but only one bit can be controlled at a time. The highest numbered bit will be controlled if more than one bit occurs in the parameter.

Bit Pattern	Remote Bit
0000 0000 0000 0001	RB1
0000 0000 0000 0010	RB2
0000 0000 0000 0100	RB3
0000 0000 0000 1000	RB4
0000 0000 0001 0000	RB5
0000 0000 0010 0010	RB6
0000 0000 0100 0000	RB7
0000 0000 1000 0000	RB8

Error Codes:

- If the relay is disabled while the commands are issued, the relay will return error code 04 (device error).
- If the TRIGGER command cannot be executed due to multiple events in progress, the relay will return error code 06h (device busy).
- If the breaker jumper is not installed when a pulse output command is issued, the relay will return error code 04h (device error).

Reading Event Data Using Modbus

The Modbus Register Map (Table G.18) provides a feature that allows you to download complete event data via Modbus. The SEL-551 Relay stores the 20 latest 15-cycle, full length event reports. Please refer to ***Section 7: Standard Event Reports and SER*** for more detailed description.

The event report will contain both analog and digital data. To download the event data using Modbus, proceed as follows:

1. Write the event number you wish to download at address 00B1h.
2. Write the channel number you wish to download at address 00B2h.
3. Read the four-sample per cycle event data from the Modbus Map.

Table G.17: Assign Event Report Channel Using Address 00B2

Set 00B2	To Read Data From Channel
1	IA
2	IB
3	IC
4	IN
5	IG
6	Relay Element Status Row 1[a]
7	Relay Element Status Row 2[a]
8	Relay Element Status Row 3[a]
9	Relay Element Status Row 4[a]
10	Relay Element Status Row 5[a]
11	Relay Element Status Row 6[a]
12	Relay Element Status Row 7[a]
13	Relay Element Status Row 8[a]
14	Relay Element Status Row 9[a]
15	Relay Element Status Row 10[a]
16	Relay Element Status Row 11[a]
17	Relay Element Status Row 12[a]
18	Relay Element Status Row 13[a]

[a] Please refer to ***Section 5: Serial Port Communications and Commands*** to obtain the contents of each relay element status row. Relay Element Status Row 0, which represents targets, is displayed at 00FB in the Modbus Map.

If the user selects an event number for which there is no data available, 8000h will be returned.

Reading History Data Using Modbus

The Modbus Register Map (Table G.18) provides a feature that allows you to download complete history of the last 20 events via Modbus. The history contains the date and time stamp, type of event that triggered the report, and the targets. Please refer to Note 3 of the Modbus Map for a list of event types.

To download the history data using Modbus, write the event number (1–20) to address 00A1h. Then read the history of the specific event number you requested from the Modbus Map (Table G.18).

If the user selects a history number for which there is no data available, 8000h will be returned.

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
Relay ID						
0000–0016	FID[a]	ASCII String	–	–	–	–
0017–0019	Revision[a]	ASCII String	–	–	–	–
001A–0022	Relay ID[a]	ASCII String	–	–	–	–
0023–002B	Terminal ID[a]	ASCII String	–	–	–	–
002C	Reserved (see Note 1)					
002D	Device Tag #[b]	15043	–	–	–	–
002E	Feature Set ID[b]	0	–	–	–	–
002F	Reserved					
Relay Status						
0030	Channel IA offset value[c]	mV	–5000	5000	1	1
0031	Channel IA status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0032	Channel IB offset value[c]	mV	–5000	5000	1	1
0033	Channel IB status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
0034	Channel IC offset value[c]	mV	–5000	5000	1	1
0035	Channel IC status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0036	Channel IN offset value[c]	mV	–5000	5000	1	1
0037	Channel IN status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0038	(MOF) DC offset in A/D circuit when a grounded input is selected[c]	mV	–5000	5000	1	1
0039	MOF status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
003A	+5 V power supply voltage value[b]	V	0	600	1	0.01
003B	+5 V power[b] supply status message 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
003C	+5_REG power[b] supply value	V	0	600	1	0.01
003D	+5_REG power supply status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
003E	–5_REG power supply value[c]	V	–600	0	1	0.01

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
003F	–5_REG power supply status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0040	+10_ps power supply value[b]	V	0	1500	1	0.01
0041	+10_ps power supply status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0042	–10_ps power supply value[c]	V	–1500	0	1	0.01
0043	–10_ps power supply status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0044	VBAT power supply value[b]	V	0	500	1	0.01
0045	VBAT power supply status message[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0046	TEMP in degrees Celsius[c]	°C	–100	100	1	1
0047	Temperature status[b] 0 = OK, 1 = Warn, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0048	RAM status[b] 0 = OK, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
0049	ROM status[b] 0 = OK, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
004A	CR_RAM status[b] 0 = OK, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
004B	EEPROM status[b] 0 = OK, 2 = Fail	–	–	–	–	–
004C	Enable status[b] 0 = relay enabled, 2 = relay disabled	–	–	–	–	–
004D–004F	Reserved					
Demand Meter						
0050	Demand current phase A[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0051	Demand current phase B[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0052	Demand current phase C[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0053	Demand current I_N[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0054	Demand residual current I_G[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0055	Demand negative-sequence current $3I_2$[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
Last Reset Time and Date–Demand Metering						
0056	Time	ss	0	59	1	1
0057		mm	0	59	1	1
0058		hh	0	23	1	1
0059	Date	dd	1	31	1	1
005A		mm	1	12	1	1
005B		yyyy	1992	2999	1	1
Peak Demand Meter						
005C	Peak demand current phase A[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
005D	Peak demand current phase B[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
005E	Peak demand current phase C[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
005F	Peak demand neutral current I_N[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0060	Peak demand residual current I_G[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0061	Peak demand negative-sequence current $3I_2$[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
Last Reset Time and Date–Peak Demand Metering						
0062	Time	ss	0	59	1	1
0063		mm	0	59	1	1
0064		hh	0	23	1	1
0065	Date	dd	1	31	1	1
0066		mm	1	12	1	1
0067		yyyy	1992	2999	1	1
Instantaneous Metering						
0068	Inst. current phase A[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0069	Inst. current phase A angle[b]	Degrees	0	36000	1	0.01
006A	Inst. current phase B[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
006B	Inst. current phase B angle[b]	Degrees	0	36000	1	0.01
006C	Inst. current phase C[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
006D	Inst. current phase C angle[b]	Degrees	0	36000	1	0.01
006E	Inst. neutral current[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
006F	Inst. neutral current angle[b]	Degrees	0	36000	1	0.01
0070	Inst. residual current[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1
0071	Inst. residual current angle[b]	Degrees	0	36000	1	0.01
0072	Inst. negative-sequence current[b]	Amps	0	65535	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
0073	Inst. neg.-seq. current angle[b]	Degree	0	36000	1	0.01
0074	Reserved					
0075	Reserved					
Relay Time and Date						
0076 (RW) (see Note 2)	Time[b]	ss	0	59	1	1
0077 (RW)	[b]	mm	0	59	1	1
0078 (RW)	[b]	hh	0	23	1	1
0079 (RW)	Date[b]	dd	1	31	1	1
007A (RW)	[b]	mm	1	12	1	1
007B (RW)	[b]	yyyy	1992	2999	1	1
007C–007F	Reserved					
Relay Word						
0080	Targets					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = LO					
	Bit 9 = RS					
	Bit 10 = Phase N 51/50					
	Bit 11 = Phase C 51/50					
	Bit 12 = Phase B 51/50					
	Bit 13 = Phase A 51/50					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
	Bit 14 = Inst.					
	Bit 15 = Enable					
0081	Contact Status					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = OUT4					
	Bit 9 = OUT3					
	Bit 10 = OUT2					
	Bit 11 = OUT1					
	Bit 12 = Alarm					
	Bit 13 = IN2					
	Bit 14 = IN1					
	Bit 15 = 0					
0082	Row 1					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 51G1T					
	Bit 9 = 51N1T					
	Bit 10 = 51P2T					
	Bit 11 = 51P1T					
	Bit 12 = 51G1					
	Bit 13 = 51N1					
	Bit 14 = 51P2					
	Bit 15 = 51P1					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
0083	Row 2					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 50P4					
	Bit 9 = 50P3					
	Bit 10 = 50P2					
	Bit 11 = 50P1					
	Bit 12 = 51Q2T					
	Bit 13 = 51Q1T					
	Bit 14 = 51Q2					
	Bit 15 = 51Q1					
0084	Row 3					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 50Q2					
	Bit 9 = 50Q1					
	Bit 10 = 50G2					
	Bit 11 = 50G1					
	Bit 12 = 50N2					
	Bit 13 = 50N1					
	Bit 14 = 50P6					
	Bit 15 = 50P5					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
0085	Row 4					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = CF					
	Bit 9 = CC					
	Bit 10 = OC					
	Bit 11 = IN2					
	Bit 12 = IN1					
	Bit 13 = 50C					
	Bit 14 = 50B					
	Bit 15 = 50A					
0086	Row 5					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = LB8					
	Bit 9 = LB7					
	Bit 10 = LB6					
	Bit 11 = LB5					
	Bit 12 = LB4					
	Bit 13 = LB3					
	Bit 14 = LB2					
	Bit 15 = LB1					
0087	Row 6					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = RB8					
	Bit 9 = RB7					
	Bit 10 = RB6					
	Bit 11 = RB5					
	Bit 12 = RB4					
	Bit 13 = RB3					
	Bit 14 = RB2					
	Bit 15 = RB1					
0088	Row 7					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = SV8					
	Bit 9 = SV7					
	Bit 10 = SV6					
	Bit 11 = SV5					
	Bit 12 = SV4					
	Bit 13 = SV3					
	Bit 14 = SV2					
	Bit 15 = SV1					
0089	Row 8					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 0					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	High	Step	Scale Factor
	Bit 9 = 0					
	Bit 10 = SV14					
	Bit 11 = SV13					
	Bit 12 = SV12					
	Bit 13 = SV11					
	Bit 14 = SV10					
	Bit 15 = SV9					
008A	Row 9					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = SH4					
	Bit 9 = SH3					
	Bit 10 = SH2					
	Bit 11 = SH1					
	Bit 12 = SH0					
	Bit 13 = 79LO					
	Bit 14 = 79CY					
	Bit 15 = 79RS					
008B	Row 10					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 51Q2R					
	Bit 9 = 51Q1R					
	Bit 10 = 51G1R					
	Bit 11 = 51N1R					
	Bit 12 = 51P2R					
	Bit 13 = 51P1R					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
	Bit 14 = CLOSE					
	Bit 15 = TRIP					
008C	Row 11					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = SV12T					
	Bit 9 = SV11T					
	Bit 10 = SV10T					
	Bit 11 = SV9T					
	Bit 12 = SV8T					
	Bit 13 = SV7T					
	Bit 14 = SV6T					
	Bit 15 = SV5T					
008D	Row 12					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = OUT4					
	Bit 9 = OUT3					
	Bit 10 = OUT2					
	Bit 11 = OUT1					
	Bit 12 =Alarm					
	Bit 13 = 0					
	Bit 14 = SV14T					
	Bit 15 = SV13T					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
008E	Row 13					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8–15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8–15 are set to 0					
	Bits 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = 0					
	Bit 9 = 0					
	Bit 10 = 0					
	Bit 11 = 0					
	Bit 12 =QDEM					
	Bit 13 = GDEM					
	Bit 14 = NDEM					
	Bit 15 = PDEM					
008F	Reserved					
Commands (see Note 5)						
0090 (W)	Command Code		1	12		
0091 (W)	Parameter 1					
0092 (W)	Parameter 2					
0093–009F	Reserved					
History Records						
00A0	Number of History Records[b]		1	20	1	1
00A1 (RW)	History Selection[b]		1	20	1	1
00A2	Event Time[b]	millisec	0	999	1	1
00A3	[b]	ss	0	59	1	1
00A4	[b]	mm	0	59	1	1
00A5	[b]	hh	0	23	1	1
00A6	Event Date[b]	dd	1	31	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
00A7	[b]	mm	1	12	1	1
00A8	[b]	yyyy	1992	2999	1	1
00A9	Event Type[a]	ASCII string				
00AA		see Note 3				
00AB						
00AC						
00AD	Shot		0	4	1	1
00AE	Maximum phase current		0	65535	1	1
00AF	Targets					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8-15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8-15 are set to 0					
	Bit 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = LO					
	Bit 9 = RS					
	Bit 10 = Phase N 51/50					
	Bit 11 = Phase C 51/50					
	Bit 12 = Phase B 51/50					
	Bit 13 = Phase A 51/50					
	Bit 14 = Inst.					
	Bit 15 = 0					
Event Reporting (see Note 4)						
00B0	Number event records[b]	–	1	20	1	1
00B1	Event selection[b]	–	1	20	1	1
00B2	Channel selection[b]	–	1	18	1	1
00B3	1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
00B4	1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00B5	3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00B6	1 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00B7	1 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00B8	1 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00B9	1 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BA	2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BB	2 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BC	2 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BD	2 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BE	3 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00BF	3 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C0	3 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C1	3 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C2	4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C3	4 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C4	4 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C5	4 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C6	5 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C7	5 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C8	5 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00C9	5 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CA	6 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CB	6 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CC	6 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CD	6 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CE	7 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00CF	7 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
00D0	7 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D1	7 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D2	8 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D3	8 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D4	8 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D5	8 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D6	9 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D7	9 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D8	9 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00D9	9 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DA	10 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DB	10 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DC	10 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DD	10 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DE	11 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00DF	11 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E0	11 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E1	11 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E2	12 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E3	12 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E4	12 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E5	12 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E6	13 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E7	13 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E9	13 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00E9	13 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00EA	14 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00EB	14 1/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00EC	14 1/2 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
00ED	14 3/4 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
00EE	15 cycle[c]		–32767	32767	1	1
Event Summary Data						
00EF	Event type[a]	ASCII string				
00F0		see Note 5				
00F1						
00F2						
Date and Time						
00F3	Event time[b]	millisec	0	999	1	1
00F4	[b]	ss	0	59	1	1
00F5	[b]	mm	0	59	1	1
00F6	[b]	hh	0	23	1	1
00F7	Event date[b]	dd	1	31	1	1
00F8	[b]	mm	1	12	1	1
00F9	[b]	yyyy	1992	2999	1	1
00FA	Shots		0	4		
00FB	Targets					
	Bit 0 = 1 if any of bits 8-15 are set to 1					
	Bit 0 = 0 if all of bits 8-15 are set to 0					
	Bit 1–7 = 0					
	Bit 8 = LO					
	Bit 9 = RS					
	Bit 10 = Phase N 51/50					
	Bit 11 = Phase C 51/50					
	Bit 12 = Phase B 51/50					
	Bit 13 = Phase A 51/50					

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range Low	Range High	Range Step	Scale Factor
	Bit 14 = Inst. Bit 15 = 0					
00FC	Event current phase A	Amps	0	65535	1	
00FD	Event current phase B	Amps	0	65535	1	
00FE	Event current phase C	Amps	0	65535	1	
00FF	Event neutral current IN	Amps	0	65535	1	
0100	Event residual current IG	Amps	0	65535	1	
0101	Event neg.-seq. current IQ	Amps	0	65535	1	
0102–010F	Reserved					
Maximum Current Limit						
0110	Phase current[d]	Amps	–32767	32767	1	1
0111	Phase current[e]	Exponent	–4	4	1	1
0112	Neutral current[d]	Amps	–32767	32767	1	1
0113	Neutral current[e]	Exponent	–4	4	1	1
0114–011F	Reserved					
Communication Counter						
0120	Number of messages received[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0121	Number of messages sent to other devices[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0122	Invalid address[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0123	Bad CRC[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0124	UART error[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0125	Illegal function code/Op code[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0126	Illegal register[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0127	Illegal write[b]	–	0	65535	1	1

(*Continued*)

Table G.18: Modbus Map

Address (Hex)	Field	Units	Range			Scale Factor
			Low	High	Step	
0128	Bad packet format[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
0129	Bad packet length[b]	–	0	65535	1	1
012A	Reserved					
012B	Reserved					
|	Reserved					
|	Reserved					
1FFB	Device tag #[b]	15043	–	–	–	–
1FFC	Feature set ID[b]	0				
1FFD	Reserved					
|	Reserved					
FFFF	Reserved					

[a] Two 8-bit ASCII characters per register

[b] 16-bit unsigned value

[c] 16-bit signed value

[d] Two 16-bit registers needed to accomplish the Signed Integer Dynamic Fixed Point data format. Final value read = $(R1 \cdot 10^{R2})$

[e] R1 is the content of register 0110h (0112h). R2, which is stored in 0111h (0113h), determines the decimal point position for the final value.

NOTE 1: Reserved addresses return 8000h.

NOTE 2: Registers (RW) are read-write registers.
Registers (W) are write-only registers.
All other registers are read-only.

NOTE 3: Event Types

TRIG ER2
TRIP PULSE
ERI

NOTE 4: The Modbus map (Table G.18) provides a feature that allows you to download complete event data via Modbus. See Table G.17 for data descriptions.

NOTE 5: Please refer to Table G.16 for a list of Command Codes.

General Comments

All registers are 16 bits with bit locations ranging from 0 to 15.

Relay words, targets, and contact status are mapped in bit positions 8–15 in the register. The 0 bit position of this register is set equal to 1 if any of the 1–15 positions are set to 1.

SEL-551 RELAY COMMAND SUMMARY

Access Level 0 <u>Command</u>	The only thing that can be done at Access level 0 is to go to Access Level 1. The screen prompt is: =
ACC	Enter Access Level 1. If the main board password jumper is not in-place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 1 password in order to enter Access Level 1.
Access Level 1 <u>Command</u>	The Access Level 1 commands primarily allow the user to look at information (e.g., settings, metering, etc.), not change it. The screen prompt is: =>
2AC	Enter Access Level 2. If the main board password jumper is not in place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 2 password in order to enter Access Level 2.
DAT	Show date presently in the relay.
DAT m/d/y	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = MDY.
DAT y/m/d	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = YMD.
EVE n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/4 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
EVE L n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/8 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
HIS n	Show brief summary of the n latest standard 15-cycle event reports.
HIS C	Clear the brief summary and corresponding standard 15-cycle event reports.
IRI	Force synchronization attempt of internal relay clock to IRIG-B time-code input.
MET k	Display metering data, both magnitude and phase angle. Phase angles are referenced to phase input IA. Enter number k to scroll metering k times on screen.
MET D	Display demand and peak demand data. Select MET RD or MET RP to reset.
QUI	Quit. Returns to Access Level 0. Returns front-panel LEDs to the default targets (corresponding to command TAR 0).
SER n	Show the latest n rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER m n	Show rows m through n in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER d1	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1.
SER d1 d2	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1 to d2. Entry of dates is dependent on the Date Format setting DATE_F (= MDY or YMD).
SHO	Show relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SHO L	Show SELOGIC® Control Equation settings.
SHO P	Show port settings.
SHO R	Show Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SHO T	Show text label settings.

STA	Show relay self-test status. STA C resets self-test warnings/failures.
TAR R	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation and reset the FAULT TYPE front-panel targets.
TAR 0 k	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation. Enter number k to scroll front-panel LED status k times on screen.
TAR n k	Display Relay Word row n status (n = 1 through 13) on remapped front-panel LED targets. Enter number k to scroll Relay Word row n status k times on screen.
TIM	Show or set time (24 hour time). Show time presently in the relay by entering just TIM. Example time 22:47:36 is entered with command TIM 22:47:36.
TRI	Trigger an event report.

Access Level 2 Commands

The Access Level 2 commands primarily allow the user to change settings or operate relay parameters and output contacts. All Access Level 1 commands can also be executed from Access Level 2. The screen prompt is: =>>

CLO	Assert the CLOSE Relay Word bit. If CLOSE is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT2 = CLOSE), then the output contact will assert if command CLO is executed and the circuit breaker is open.
CON n	Control Relay Word bit RBn (Remote Bit n; n = 1 through 8). Execute CON n and the relay responds: CONTROL RBn. Then reply with one of the following: SRB n set Remote Bit n (assert RBn) CRB n clear Remote Bit n (deassert RBn) PRB n pulse Remote Bit n [assert RBn for one processing interval (1/8 cycle)].
OPE	Assert the TRIP Relay Word bit. If TRIP is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT1 = TRIP), then the output contact will assert if command OPE is executed.
PAS	Show existing Access Level 1 and 2 passwords.
PAS 1 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 1 password to xxxxxx.
PAS 2 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 2 password to xxxxxx.
PUL n k	Pulse output contact n (n = OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, and ALARM). Enter number k to pulse for k seconds [k = 1 to 30 (seconds)], otherwise pulse time is 1 second.
SET n	Change relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SET L n	Change SELOGIC Control Equations settings.
SET P n	Change port settings.
SET R n	Change Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SET T n	Change text label settings.

For the SET commands, parameter n is the setting to jump to to begin setting editing. If parameter n is not entered, setting editing starts at the first setting.

SEL-551 RELAY COMMAND SUMMARY

Access Level 0 <u>Command</u>	The only thing that can be done at Access level 0 is to go to Access Level 1. The screen prompt is: =
ACC	Enter Access Level 1. If the main board password jumper is not in-place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 1 password in order to enter Access Level 1.
Access Level 1 <u>Command</u>	The Access Level 1 commands primarily allow the user to look at information (e.g., settings, metering, etc.), not change it. The screen prompt is: =>
2AC	Enter Access Level 2. If the main board password jumper is not in place, the relay prompts for the entry of the Access Level 2 password in order to enter Access Level 2.
DAT	Show date presently in the relay.
DAT m/d/y	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = MDY.
DAT y/m/d	Enter date in this manner if Date Format setting DATE_F = YMD.
EVE n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/4 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
EVE L n	Show standard 15-cycle event report number n, with 1/8 cycle resolution (n = 1 through 20, with n = 1 most recent).
HIS n	Show brief summary of the n latest standard 15-cycle event reports.
HIS C	Clear the brief summary and corresponding standard 15-cycle event reports.
IRI	Force synchronization attempt of internal relay clock to IRIG-B time-code input.
MET k	Display metering data, both magnitude and phase angle. Phase angles are referenced to phase input IA. Enter number k to scroll metering k times on screen.
MET D	Display demand and peak demand data. Select MET RD or MET RP to reset.
QUI	Quit. Returns to Access Level 0. Returns front-panel LEDs to the default targets (corresponding to command TAR 0).
SER n	Show the latest n rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER m n	Show rows m through n in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report.
SER d1	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1.
SER d1 d2	Show rows in the Sequential Events Recorder (SER) event report from date d1 to d2. Entry of dates is dependent on the Date Format setting DATE_F (= MDY or YMD).
SHO	Show relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SHO L	Show SELOGIC® Control Equation settings.
SHO P	Show port settings.
SHO R	Show Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SHO T	Show text label settings.

STA	Show relay self-test status. STA C resets self-test warnings/failures.
TAR R	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation and reset the FAULT TYPE front-panel targets.
TAR 0 k	Return front-panel LED targets to regular operation. Enter number k to scroll front-panel LED status k times on screen.
TAR n k	Display Relay Word row n status (n = 1 through 13) on remapped front-panel LED targets. Enter number k to scroll Relay Word row n status k times on screen.
TIM	Show or set time (24 hour time). Show time presently in the relay by entering just TIM. Example time 22:47:36 is entered with command TIM 22:47:36.
TRI	Trigger an event report.

Access Level 2 Commands

The Access Level 2 commands primarily allow the user to change settings or operate relay parameters and output contacts. All Access Level 1 commands can also be executed from Access Level 2. The screen prompt is: =>>

CLO	Assert the CLOSE Relay Word bit. If CLOSE is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT2 = CLOSE), then the output contact will assert if command CLO is executed and the circuit breaker is open.
CON n	Control Relay Word bit RBn (Remote Bit n; n = 1 through 8). Execute CON n and the relay responds: CONTROL RBn. Then reply with one of the following:

SRB n	set Remote Bit n (assert RBn)
CRB n	clear Remote Bit n (deassert RBn)
PRB n	pulse Remote Bit n [assert RBn for one processing interval (1/8 cycle)].

OPE	Assert the TRIP Relay Word bit. If TRIP is assigned to an output contact (e.g., OUT1 = TRIP), then the output contact will assert if command OPE is executed.
PAS	Show existing Access Level 1 and 2 passwords.
PAS 1 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 1 password to xxxxxx.
PAS 2 xxxxxx	Change Access Level 2 password to xxxxxx.
PUL n k	Pulse output contact n (n = OUT1, OUT2, OUT3, OUT4, and ALARM). Enter number k to pulse for k seconds [k = 1 to 30 (seconds)], otherwise pulse time is 1 second.
SET n	Change relay settings (overcurrent, reclosing, timers, etc.).
SET L n	Change SELOGIC Control Equations settings.
SET P n	Change port settings.
SET R n	Change Sequential Events Recorder (SER) settings.
SET T n	Change text label settings.

For the SET commands, parameter n is the setting to jump to to begin setting editing. If parameter n is not entered, setting editing starts at the first setting.