

RMS/RMST 7000

Procom



**DIGITAL
MULTICURVE
R.M.S.
OVERCURRENT
PROTECTIONS**



The ultimate in power network supervision

Digital multicurve r.m.s. overcurrent relay with communications capability RMS/RMST 7992

PROCOM

The optimum operation of an electrical network depends particularly on the reliability and the availability of the protection, measuring and automation devices, and the manner in which these devices can communicate the information in their possession.

PROCOM, CEE's new modular system, satisfies these criteria by providing the possibility of using either separately or in an integrated system all of the intelligent functions of an electrical cubicle: Protection, Measurement, Automation, Communication.

CEE's exceptional experience in the field of network protection using static relays (more than 400,000 units in operation throughout the world) enabled our engineers to define, develop and manufacture PROCOM to the standards of quality and concepts of technical innovation which have been the foundation of CEE's reputation over the past 30 years...

Principles and applications

The object of devices in the RMS 7992 series is to provide protection of three-phase electrical networks against any form of short-circuit between phases or between phase and earth. They are modular in design and can be totally integrated into the PROCOM structure, or just as easily they may be used entirely independently in any other classical protection scheme.

Using microprocessors and digital technology, the RMS 7992 devices operate on the principle of signal sampling and calculate the harmonic spectrum of the input currents up to the seventh harmonic using a Fast Fourier Transform (FFT).

The powerful principles and methods of measurement provide the possibility of evaluating phase by phase the harmonic "pollution" of currents in three-phase networks and establishing operating criteria on the basis of the true "rms" or root - mean - square value of the input quantities recreated by a quadratic combination of the harmonics:

$$I_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \dots + I_7^2}$$

where: I_1 represents the amplitude of the fundamental

I_2 to I_7 are the amplitudes of the harmonics.

The user also has the possibility, by on-site programming, of choosing to eliminate one or more harmonics which he considers to be undesirable. In this manner the influence of third harmonics can be eliminated from the evaluation carried out by the relay of the zero sequence component.

The RMS 7992 relays have been designed for the protection of all types of electrical power equipment, but most specifically transformers and plain feeders. For this reason they carry out 4 distinct measurements of current, the three phases and the residual. They incorporate two current operating levels with wide setting ranges:

the "low-set" level with a multicurve type of operating characteristic, which can be programmed on site, choosing between the inverse time, very inverse time, extremely inverse time and definite (or independent) time types.

the "high-set" level, which has an independent time characteristic. Settings and choice of characteristic can each be programmed independently, both on the earth-fault detection unit and on that used for phase faults.

Optionally the RMS 7992 relays may be fitted with an alarm unit "C" operating on the phase or earth fault instantaneous elements.

Also the RMST 7992 relay has a thermal image measuring unit designed for power transformer and feeder overload protection. In this relay, an alarm adjustable at a proportion of the thermal unit setting is available on the "C" output unit. This unit retains, if required, the functions of the phase or earth fault instantaneous elements of the RMS 7992.

RELAYS IN THE RMS 7992 SERIES

PROTECTION	FUNCTIONS	RELAY
Multicurve, overcurrent, 3 phases + earth fault with 2 output units + 1 optional alarm unit which may be operated by instantaneous elements $I>$, $I_0>$, $I>>$, $I_0>>$	$I>$ - $tI>$ - $I>>$ - $tI>>$ $I_0>$ - $tI_0>$ - $I_0>>$ - $tI_0>>$ $tI_0>>$ ANSI codes : [50] [51] - [50N] - [51N]	RMS 7992
Multicurve, overcurrent, 3 phases + earth fault + thermal image, with 2 output units + 1 optional alarm unit which may be operated by instantaneous elements $I>$, $I_0>$, $I>>$, $I_0>>$ or by the thermal alarm unit	$I>$ - $tI>$ - $I>>$ - $tI>>$ $I_0>$ - $tI_0>$ - $I_0>>$ - $tI_0>>$ $tI_0>>$ - $tI_0>>$ $t \propto I_{TH}>$ ANSI codes : [50] - [51] - [50N] - [51N] - [49]	RMST 7992

Major advantages

The RMS 7992 devices provide three main series of advantages as follows:

— Reliability and availability

The design and construction of these equipments respect the same standards of reliability and safety used by CEE for the manufacture of conventional static protection devices:

- conforming to the recommendations and standards of IEC 255,
- mechanical, fool-proof fouling pins on cases and bases,
- debugging and individual testing of certain critical components,
- component selection as a function not only of the thermal withstand but also of the withstand to overvoltages, etc...
- withstand to severe environmental conditions: heat/humidity - 56 days, 40°C, 93% relative humidity.

In addition to these basic construction details, the RMS 7992 devices incorporate an automatic self-supervision system which, together with the plug-in case facility, optimises their availability.

The automatic self-supervision system intervenes at three different levels :

- detection of loss of auxiliary supply,
- detection of a microprocessor failure using a "watchdog",
- detection of a breakdown of a microprocessor peripheral (such as RAM, EEPROM, etc.) by executing microdiagnostic programs.

The user is warned of the operation of the automatic self-supervision system by the closure of a dry contact brought out to terminals and/or as required by the interruption of the digital communication channels.

— Power and flexibility of the communications

The RMS 7992 series communicates with the external world in three major ways:

• Local communication

Dialogue between the user and the equipment is ensured by means of a keyboard on the device itself, which may be used to set up and read back all of the quantities in memory, or those calculated or measured by the RMS 7992.

An easily readable LED display unit enables the user to have direct readout of the electrical quantities in true primary values.

• Communication by digital channels

The RMS 7992 contains two digital serial communication channels of the RS-232-C/DB 25 or current loop (0 - 20 mA). The choice is at the user's discretion, simply using a switch.

The RS-232-C/DB 25 outlet can be used for direct connection (either by galvanic connection or via fibre optics) to a PC (micro-computer).*

The current loop terminals (0 - 20mA) may be used to incorporate the unit into a communications network controlled by a PC or other device*. All data available locally, whether measured or introduced as an input, may be transmitted to a remote location if the relay operates or when the operator presses on the "Trace" key. In this way the "rms" values of the phase and zero sequence currents are made available to the centralised system.

• Communication by "all or nothing" channels

The RMS 7992 relays are fitted with electromagnetic output units to provide supervision, alarm, trip or load shedding signals:

— supervision : by dry contact of the "watchdog" device (unit W).

* Please consult us.

— alarm : by instantaneous operation of the "C" unit, indicating that an operating level has been exceeded

• RMS 7992 : high-set or low-set unit(s)

• RMST 7992 : high-set or low-set unit(s) or thermal alarm level

— trip or load shedding: two high-power output units A and B which can directly control the power circuit breaker or contactor. Functions such as high-set, low-set, phase-fault or earth-fault are programmable to one or other unit by the user.

The operation of the relay is automatically indicated by flashing of the LED display, and a mechanical (flag) operation indicator is fitted to the "B" output unit. The phase(s) involved in the fault are indicated by the display unit.

— Adaptability and autonomy

As they are mounted in modular, plug-in, metallic cases type R, devices in the RMS 7992 series may be used either:

• as independent modules

• as modules integrated into a rack cradle incorporating conventional static relays in the 7000 series

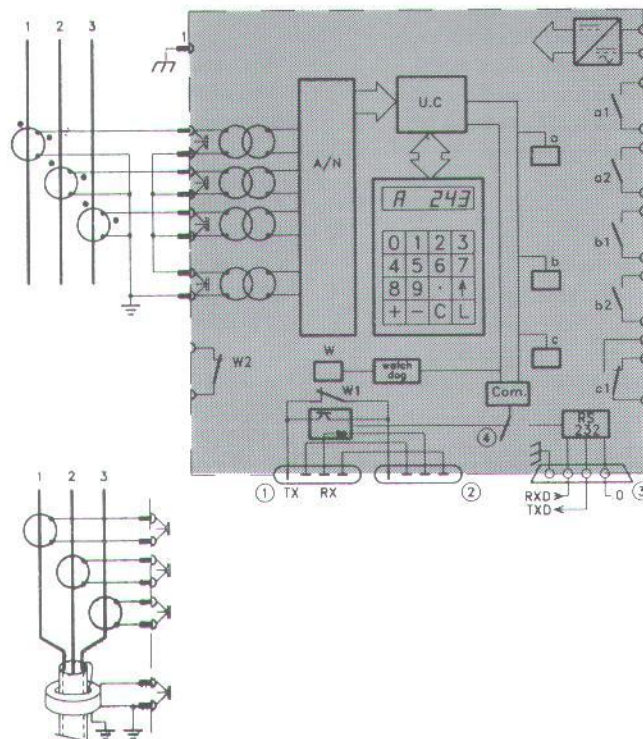
• as modules integrated into a rack cradle as an element of the PROCOM structure.

This flexible presentation means that the RMS 7992 devices may be easily adapted to the user's real technical and economic requirements and can, for example, be inserted into existing schemes and installations.

The RMS 7992's autonomous and flexible nature is further reinforced by the fact that it can, without the use of special devices, be connected to a source of ac or dc auxiliary supply having a very wide range of tolerance (38 to 250V, or 20 to 66V).

Operation

Fig. 1 - RMS 7992 - Example of simplified operation and connection diagram



General characteristics

1. Input and output quantities

• Nominal current (I_n)	$I_n = 1$ or $5A$ $F_n = 50$ Hz or 60 Hz
• Auxiliary supply	$20 - 66$ Vdc $38 - 250$ Vdc or Vac $50/60$ Hz
• Burden	< 0.2 VA at I_n < 1 VA at I_n 8 W/dc, 13 VA/ac
– on phase input circuit	
– on earth-fault input circuit	
– on auxiliary supply	
• Recommended current transformers, including a loop resistance of 0.1Ω ($5A$) or 2Ω ($1A$)	$5VA$ $5P20$
• Output contacts	$2NO$ or $1NO + 1NC$ or $2NC$ per output unit 1 changeover $1NC$ watchdog relay picked-up in normal operation
– Output units A and B	
– Output unit C	
– Output unit W	
– Maximum operating voltage	600 V (A, B and W) / $250V$ (C)
– Maximum permanent current	5 A (A, B and W) / $2.5A$ (C)
– Closing current ($0.2s$)	10 A (A, B and W) / $5A$ (C)
– Rupturing capacity	50 W ($1A/48Vdc - 0.5A/110Vdc$) (A, B and W) 25 W ($0.5A/48Vdc - 0.25A/110Vdc$) (C) 1250 VA; $I < 3A$ (A, B and W) 625 VA; $I < 1.5A$ (C)
on D.C. ($L/R = 40$ ms)	normally picked up in the quiescent state drop out in the event of an abnormal condition.
on A.C. ($\cos\phi = 0.4$)	hand-reset flag on the "B" unit.
• WATCHDOG condition	an 8 digit LED numerical unit, giving visual output of the settings and adjustments, as well as differentiation of the types of fault.
• Mechanical operation indicator	
• Signalling and display	

2. Nominal ranges of the influencing factors

• Temperature	$-10^{\circ}/+55^{\circ}C$
• Frequency	$F_n \pm 5$ Hz

3. Measurements

3.1. Overcurrent protection	"rms" values of the currents
• Characteristic quantity	110% of setting (dependent time low-set units)
• Operating values	100% of setting (high-set and definite time low-set)
– Current ranges	0.5 to $4 I_n$ (steps of $0.1 I_n$) 2 to $25 I_n$ (steps of $0.5 I_n$) 0.05 to $0.4 I_n$ (CTs) (steps of $0.01 I_n$) 5 to $40A$ prim. (CBCT) (steps of $1A$) 0.2 to $2.5 I_n$ (CTs) (steps of $0.05 I_n$) 20 to $250A$ prim. (CBCT) (steps of $5A$)
– phases low-set $I >$	
high-set $I >>$	
zero sequence low-set $I_o >$	
high-set $I_o >>$	
– Time-delay settings	$0.1 - 3$ s (see curves) (steps of 0.05 s) $3 - 30s$ (independent time only) (steps of $0.5s$) $0.1 - 3$ s (steps of $0.05s$) approx. 95% for all units < 40 ms
(at 10 times setting for inverse time units)	
low-sets $tI > - tI_o >$	
high-sets $tI >> - tI_o >>$	
• Resetting value	$80 I_n/1s - 20 I_n/3s - 3 I_n$ permanent $40 I_n/1s - I_n$ permanent
• Overshoot	
• Overload withstand on inputs	5% of level value with 5% of I_n min. 5% or ± 30 ms 7.5% or ± 30 ms for extremely inverse curve
– phases	
– zero sequence	
• Precision	
– operating level	
– time-delay	
3.2. Thermal protection (RMST 7992)	"rms" values of the currents
• Characteristic quantity	thermal image per phase
• Time/current characteristic	

General characteristics (continued)

- Thermal levels
thermal level $I_{th} >$
thermal alarm level $\propto I_{th} >$
- Operating level of the thermal unit k

- Resetting values
- Time constant setting
- Operating time of the thermal unit
- Thermal state

- Precision
 - operating levels
 - time delays

0.5 to 1.2 I_n (steps of 0.05 I_n)
 0.8 to 1 I_{th} (steps of 0.05 I_{th})
 1.07 times the displayed level I_{th} (corresponds to a thermal state of 114% of the operating level)
 approx. 95%
 4 to 180 min. (steps of 1 min.)
 according to cold and hot characteristic curves (figure 5)
 in %V of the nominal thermal state, may be displayed on each phase

5% of setting with 5% of I_n min.
 10% for $I = 2 I_{th}$

4. Curves

- 4.1. Overcurrent protection
- independent time : according to IEC 255-4
 - inverse (see figure 2)
 - very inverse (see figure 3)
 - extremely inverse (see figure 4)

- 4.2. Thermal protection (RSMT 7992)
- Operating curves according to IEC 255-8 (see figure 5)

$$t(s) = \frac{T}{[I/I >]^\alpha - 1} \times \text{setting } t(I >)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} T = 0.0466 & \alpha = 0.02 \\ T = 9 & \alpha = 1 \\ T = 100 & \alpha = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t(s) = \tau \ln \frac{(I/I_{th})^2 - (I_p/I_{th})^2}{(I/I_{th})^2 - k^2}$$

with

τ = time constant in seconds

I = measured current

I_{th} = relay current setting

I_p = prior loading current

k = relay operating level (fixed and equal to 1.07 I_{th})

5. Digital communication

- Support
2 switchable channels, each equipped with outputs
— current loop / 0-20 mA
— DB 25 / RS-232-C
Master/Slave, as required J.BUS or other standard
1200 Baud or 2400 Baud or 4800 Baud
- Information exchange protocol
- Programmable operating speed

6. Insulation to IEC 255-5

- Dielectric withstand
all terminals together/frame and
between galvanically isolated groups
DB 25/RS 232 output
2 kV-50/60 Hz-1 mn
500V-50/60 Hz-1 mn
- Insulation resistance at 500 V
> 10.000 M Ω
- Impulse voltage withstand (except DB 25/RS-232-C socket)
5 kV-1.2 / 50 μ s

7. High frequency disturbance withstand

to IEC 255-22-1 (except DB 25/RS-232-C socket) 2.5 kV and 1 kV 1 MHz class III

8. Case

R3

9. Weight

3.9 kg

10. Identifying drawings

08A5 : RMS 7992
 10A3 : RMST 7992

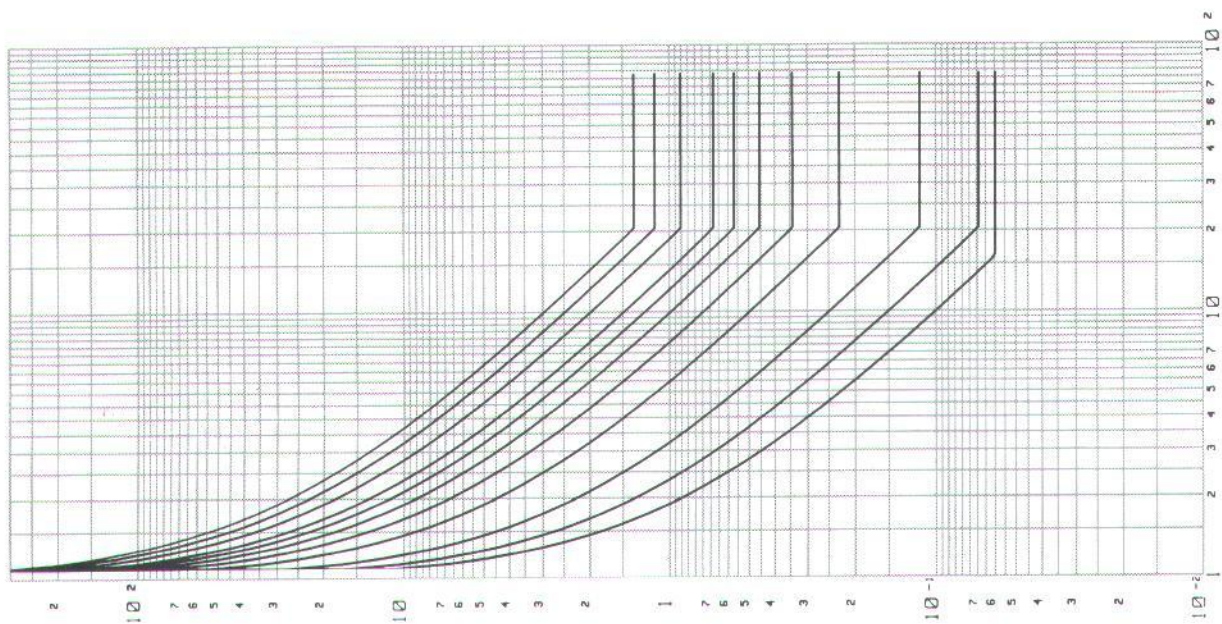


Fig. 3 - RMS 7992 - Very inverse time curves to IEC 255-4

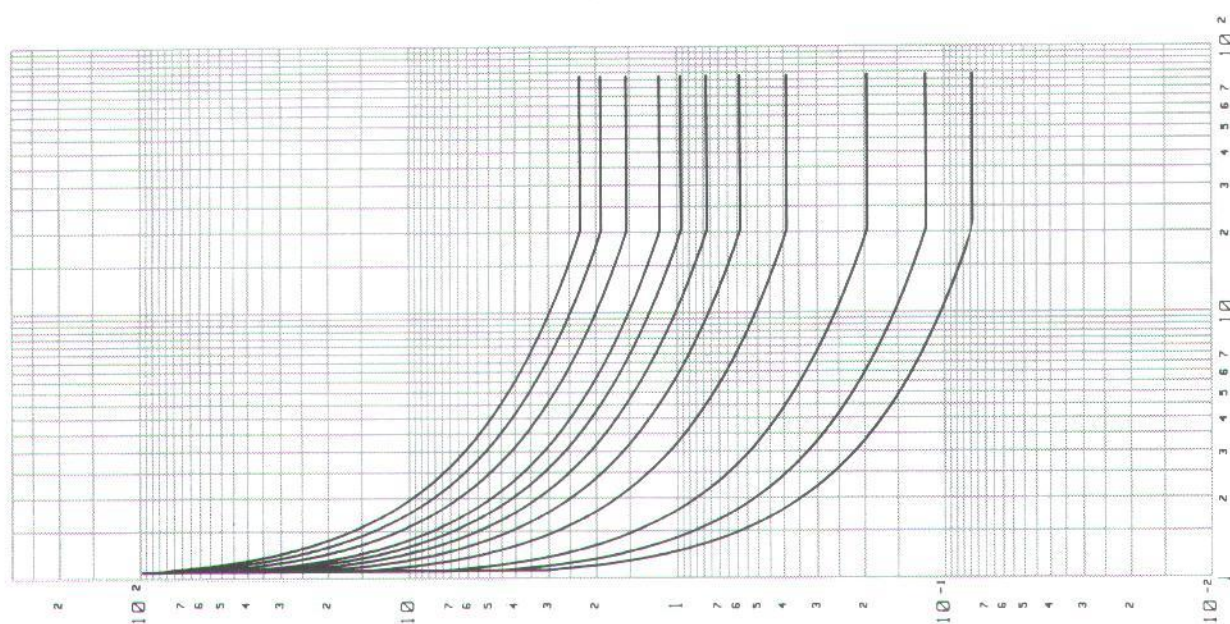


Fig. 2 - RMS 7992 - Inverse time curves to IEC 255-4

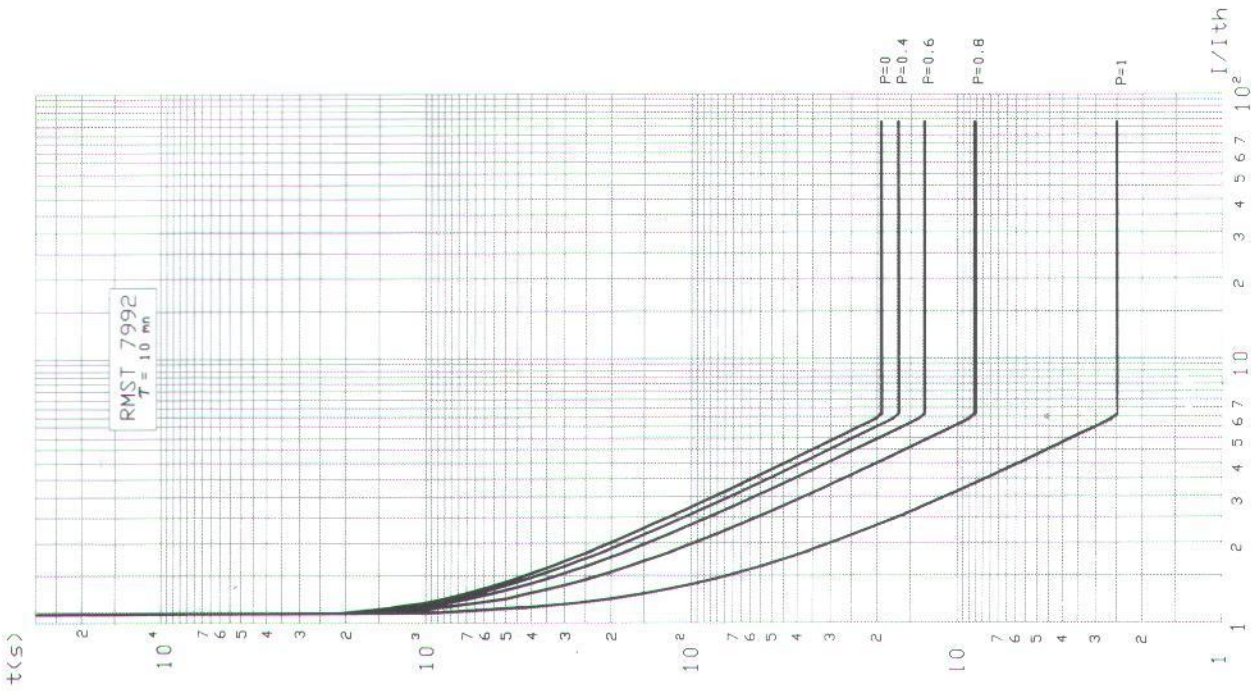


Fig. 5 - RMST 7992 - Thermal unit curve - IEC 255-8

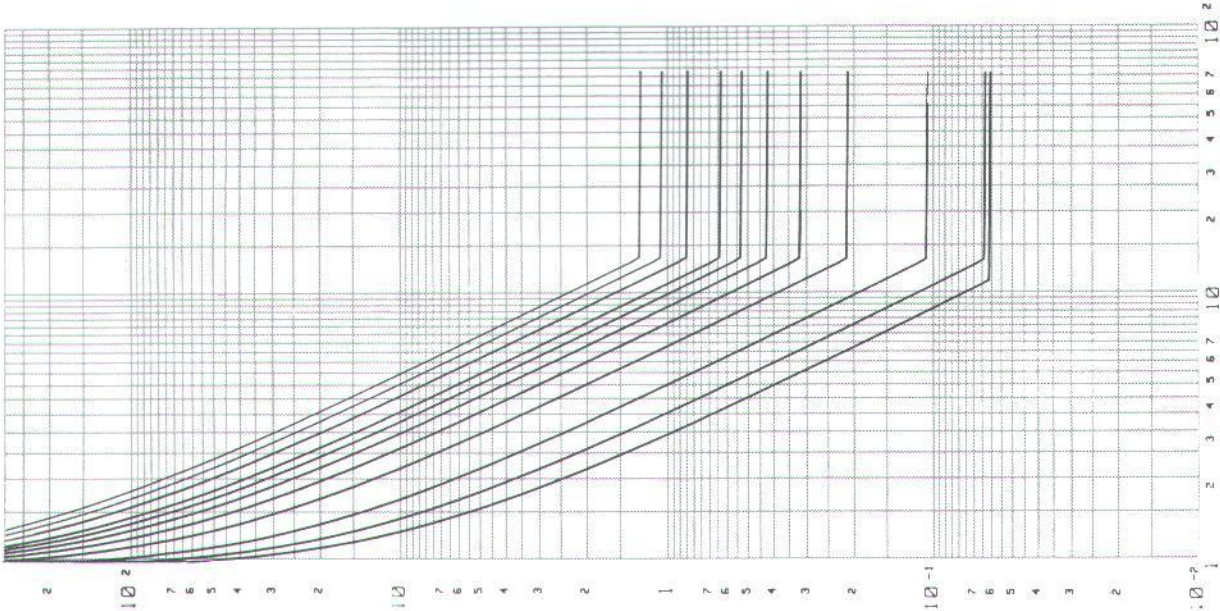
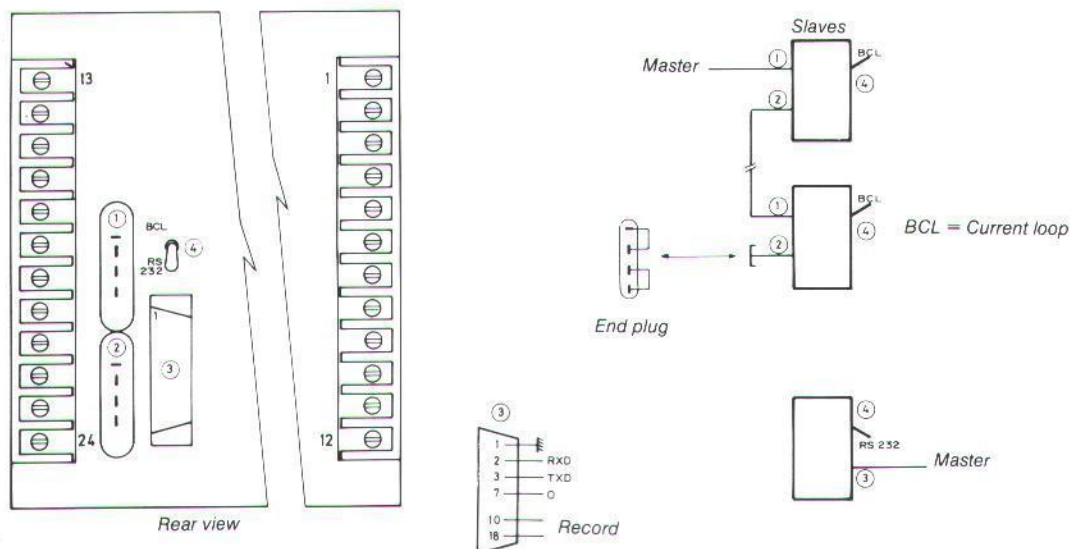


Fig. 4 - RMS 7992 - Extremely inverse time curves to IEC 255-4

Communication network wiring diagram



Case type R3

		*projecting front connection	projecting rear connection	flush rear connection
CASE DIMENSIONS	CONNECTING SCREWS Ø M4			
		$x = 89$ for panel th. < 2 $x = 90,5$ for panel th. > 2		
R3	CASE DIMENSIONS			
	DRILLING AND CUT OUT			

* Only without communication

Only documents supplied with our acknowledgement are to be considered as binding



CEE Relays Ltd

87C Whitby Road, Slough, Berks, SL1 3DR (Registered Office)

Telephone: (01753) 576477 Fax: (01753) 825661

Website: www.ceerelays.co.uk