

# 7SG163 Ohmega 300 Series

7SG163 Protection Relay

## Document Release History

This document is issue 2010/02. The list of revisions up to and including this issue is:

Pre release

2010/02	Document reformat due to rebrand

The copyright and other intellectual property rights in this document, and in any model or article produced from it (and including any registered or unregistered design rights) are the property of Siemens Protection Devices Limited. No part of this document shall be reproduced or modified or stored in another form, in any data retrieval system, without the permission of Siemens Protection Devices Limited, nor shall any model or article be reproduced from this document unless Siemens Protection Devices Limited consent.

While the information and guidance given in this document is believed to be correct, no liability shall be accepted for any loss or damage caused by any error or omission, whether such error or omission is the result of negligence or any other cause. Any and all such liability is disclaimed.

## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
2	Connection Specification and Relay Settings.....	4
2.1	Recommended cable .....	4
2.2	Connection Method .....	4
2.3	Transmission Method.....	4
2.4	Transmission Rate .....	4
2.5	Line Idle Setting .....	4
2.6	Parity Setting.....	4
2.7	Address Setting.....	4
2.8	Modems .....	4

# 1 Introduction

The Communication Interface module in the relay incorporates the following ports:

- 1 An IRIG-B input for time synchronisation
- 2 A pair of fibre optic ST connectors for transmit and receive communications (port 1).
- 3 A pair of fibre optic ST connectors as for (2) but intended for transmit and receive communications to a substation SCADA or integrated control system and using IEC 60870-5-103 protocol. (Port 2B). The same port can be accessed instead through an RS232 connector mounted on the relay fascia. (Port 2A). This provides facilities for access to the relay from a lap-top or PC used for commissioning or interrogating relays on site.

See the Installation section of this manual, for further information.

The following text gives details of connecting the IEC 60870-5-103 Complaint Informative Communication Interface to a control system or interrogating computer. To access the interface, appropriate software such as Reydisp Evolution is needed within the control system or the interrogating computer.

## 2 Connection Specification and Relay Settings

This section defines the connection medium as defined by IEC 870-5-103. Appendix A shows some typical communication connections.

### 2.1 Recommended cable

200µm Plastic Coated Silica (PCS) or 6215/125µm glass. All cables should be terminated with 2.5mm ST connectors.

### 2.2 Connection Method

Communication networks can be connected in star or optical ring format. The Optical Ring architecture requires data to be passed from one relay to the next, therefore when using this method all relays in the ring must have **Data Echo = ON** selected in the Communications Interface menu of the settings list. Otherwise this setting is to be **Data Echo = OFF**. Appendix A illustrates a number of network arrangements.

### 2.3 Transmission Method

Half Duplex serial asynchronous transmission. In IEC 60870-5-103 the line idle state is defined as **Light On**. This can alternatively be selected as **Light Off** in the Communications Interface menu of the settings list if required for use with alternate hardware (See Section 2.5).

### 2.4 Transmission Rate

Rates of **19200, 9600, 4800, 2400, 1200, 600, 300, 150, 110** and **75** bits per second (BPS) are provided. Only **19200** and **9600** BPS are defined in IEC 60870-5-103, the additional rates are provided for local or modem communications.

### 2.5 Line Idle Setting

The line idle setting must be set to be either **ON** or **OFF** to be compatible with the device connected to the relay. IEC 60870-5-103 defines a line idle state of **Light On**. Unless the device connected to it has a compatible fibre optic port Sigma 4, a converter to connect it to a standard RS232C electrical interface is needed.

Alternately, it may be connected via a **Sigma 3 Dual RS232 Port** or **Sigma 1 Passive Fibre Optic Hub**.

The Sigma 3 Dual RS232 port provides a Fibre-Optic interface to a relay and 2 RS232 Ports. The RS232 system port is typically connected to a control system. Both this and the Fibre Optic port would usually be hidden from view inside a panel. The second RS232 port is local port. When it is in use the system port is automatically disabled. The Dual port device has an internal link to define whether the fibre optic port will operate as **Light On** or **Off**. Default is **Off**.

The Sigma 1 Passive Fibre Optic Hub provides fibre optic interfaces for up to 29 relays. It has a fibre optic port to the control system and multi relay connect. Each of the 30 fibre optic ports can be configured for **Light On** or **Off** operation. Default for all is **Off**.

### 2.6 Parity Setting

IEC 60870-5-103 defines the method of transmission as using **Even Parity**, however, in some instances an alternative may be required, this option allows the setting of parity to **None**.

### 2.7 Address Setting

The remaining setting on the communications menu is the Address setting. The address of the relay must be set to a value between 1 and 254 inclusive before communication can take place. Setting the address to zero disables communications to the relay, although if it is in an optical ring it will still obey the Data Echo setting. All relays in an optical ring must have a unique address. Address 255 is reserved as a global broadcast address.

### 2.8 Modems

The communications interface has been designed to allow data transfer via modems. However, IEC 60870-5-103 defines the data transfer protocol as an 11 bit format of 1 start, 1 stop, 8 data and Even Parity which is a mode most commercial modems do not support. High performance modems, for example, Sonix (now 3Com) Volante and Multi Tech Systems MT series will support this mode, but are expensive. For this reason a parity setting (see section 2.6) to allow use of easily available and relatively inexpensive commercial modems has been provided.

The downside to this is that the data security will be reduced slightly, and the system will not be compatible with true IEC60870 control systems.

### 2.8.1 Connecting a modem to the relay(s)

RS232C defines devices as being either Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) e.g. Computers, or Data Communications Equipment (DCE) e.g. Modems, where one is designed to be connected to the other. In this case two DCE devices (the Modem and the Fibre-Optic Converter converter) together via a Null Terminal connector which switches various control lines. The Fibre-Optic converter is then connected to the relay network Tx to Relay Rx and Rx to Relay Tx.

### 2.8.2 Setting the Remote Modem

The exact settings of the modem are dependent on the type of modem preset. Although most support the basic Hayes 'AT' command format, different manufacturers use different commands for the same functions. In addition, some modems use DIP switches to set parameters, others are entirely software configured.

Before applying the following settings it is necessary to return the modem to its factory default settings, to ensure it is in a known state.

There are several factors which must be set to allow remote dialing to the relays. The first is that the modem at the remote end must be configured as Auto Answer. This will allow it to initiate communications with the relays. Next the user should set the data configuration at the local port, i.e. baud rate and parity, so that communication will be at the same rate and format as that set on the relay; and the error correction is disabled.

Auto-Answer usually requires 2 parameters to be set. The auto answer setting should be switched on and the number of rings after which it will answer. The Data Terminal Ready (DTR) settings should be forced on. This tells the modem that the device connected to it is ready to receive data.

The parameters of the modem's RS232C port need to be set to match those set on the relay, set baud rate and parity to be the same as the settings on the relay, and number of data bits to be 8 and stop bits 1. Note, although it may be possible to communicate with the modem at say 19200 BPS it may only be able to transmit over the telephone lines at 14400. Therefore a baud rate setting that the modem can transmit should be chosen. In this case, there is no 14400 BPS on the relay choose the next lowest i.e. 9600 BPS.

Since the modems need to be transparent, simply passing on the data sent from the controller to the device and vice versa, the error correction and buffering must be turned off.

In addition if possible force the Data Carrier Detect (DCD) setting to ON as this control line will be used by the Fibre-Optic converter.

Finally these settings should be stored in the modem's memory for power on defaults.

### 2.8.3 Connecting to the remote modem

Once the remote modem is configured correctly, should it be possible to dial into it using standard configuration from a local PC. As the settings on the remote modem are fixed, the local modem should negotiate with it on connecting and choose suitable matching settings. If it does not, set the local modem to mimic the settings of the remote modem described above.