SIPROTEC 6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit

Fig. 12/10 SIPROTEC 6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit

Description

The 6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit is the control unit for high voltage bays from the SIPROTEC 4 relay series. Because of its integrated functions, it is an optimum, low-cost solution for high-voltage switchbays.

The 6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit also has the same design (look and feel) as the other protection and combined units of the SIPROTEC 4 relay series. Configuration is performed in a standardized way with the easy-to-use DIGSI 4 configuration tool.

For operation, a large graphic display with a keyboard is available. The important operating actions are performed in a simple and intuitive way, e.g. alarm list display or switchgear control. The operator panel can be mounted separately from the unit, if required. Thus, flexibility with regard to the mounting position of the unit is ensured. Integrated key-operated switches control the switching authority and authorization for switching without interlocking. High-accuracy measurement (± 0.5 %) for voltage, current and calculated values P and Q are another feature of the unit.

Function overview

Application

- Integrated synchro-check for synchronized closing of the circuit-breaker
- Breaker-related protection functions (Breaker Failure 50BF, Auto-reclosure 79)
- Automation can be configured easily by graphic means with CFC
- Flexible, powerful measured-value processing
- Connection for 4 voltage transformers, 3 current transformers, two 20 mA transducers
- Volume of signals for high voltage
- Up to 14 1 ½-pole circuit-breakers can be operated
- Up to 11 2-pole switching devices can be operated
- Up to 65 indication inputs, up to 45 command relays
- Can be supplied with 3 volumes of signals as 6MD662 (35 indications, 25 commands), 6MD663 (50 indications, 35 commands) or 6MD664 (65 indications, 45 commands); number of measured values is the same
- Switchgear interlocking
- Inter-relay communication with other devices of the 6MD66 series, even without a master station interface with higher level control and protection
- Suitable for redundant master station
- Display of operational measured values V, I, P, Q, S, f, cos φ (power factor) (single and three-phase measurement)
- Limit values for measured values
- Can be supplied in a standard housing for cubicle mounting or with a separate display for free location of the operator elements
- 4 freely assignable function keys to speed up frequently recurring operator actions

Communication interfaces

- System interface
  - IEC 61850 Ethernet
  - IEC 60870-5-103 protocol
  - PROFIBUS DP
  - Service interface for DIGSI 4 (modem)
  - Front interface for DIGSI 4
  - Time synchronization via IRIG B/DCF 77

Application

Communication

With regard to communication between components, particular emphasis is placed on the SIPROTEC 4 functions required for energy automation.

- Every data item is time-stamped at its source, i.e. where it originates.
- Information is marked according to where it originates from (e.g. if a command originates "local" or "remote")
- The feedback to switching processes is allocated to the commands.
- Communication processes the transfer of large data blocks, e.g. file transfers, independently.
- For the reliable execution of a command, the relevant signal is first acknowledged in the unit executing the command. A check-back indication is issued after the command has been enabled (i.e. interlocking check, target = actual check) and executed.

In addition to the communication interfaces on the rear of the unit, which are equipped to suit the customer's requirements, the front includes an RS232 interface for connection of DIGSI. This is used for quick diagnostics as well as for the loading of parameters. DIGSI 4 can read out and represent the entire status of the unit online, thus making diagnostics and documentation more convenient.

Control

The bay control units of the 6MD66 series have command outputs and indication inputs that are particularly suited to the requirements of high-voltage technology. As an example, the 2-pole control of a switching device is illustrated (see Fig. 12/11). In this example, two poles of the circuit-breaker are closed and 1 pole is open. All other switching devices (disconnectors, grounding switches) are closed and open in 1½-pole control. A maximum of 14 switching devices can be controlled in this manner.

A complete 2-pole control of all switching devices (see Fig. 12/12) is likewise possible. However more contacts are required for this. A maximum of 11 switching devices can be controlled in this manner.

A possible method to connect the switching devices to the bay control unit 6MD66 is shown in Fig. 12/13. There it is shown how three switching devices Q0, Q1, and Q2 are connected using 1½ pole control.

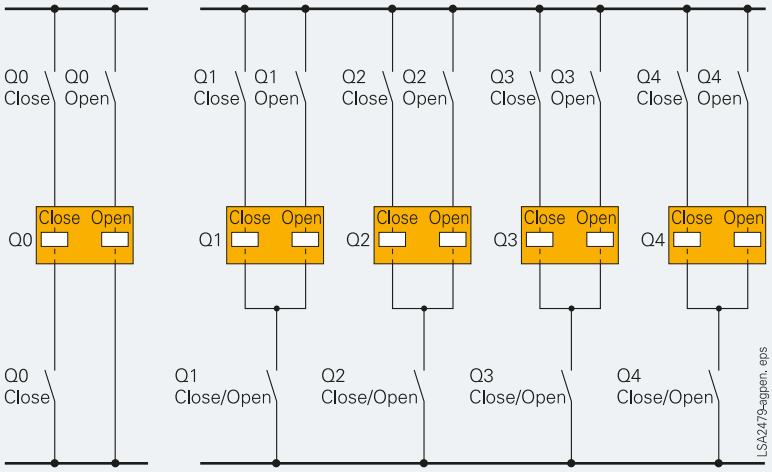


Fig. 12/11 Connection diagram of the switching devices (circuit-breaker 2 poles closed, 1 pole open; disconnector/grounding switch 1½ pole)

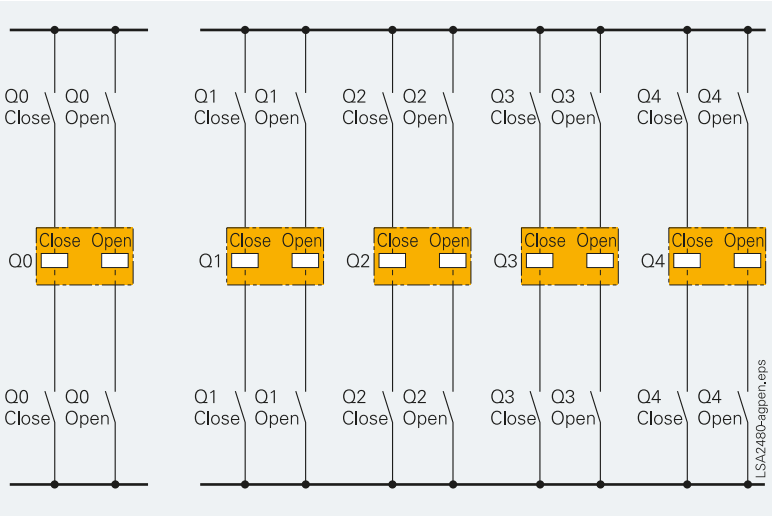


Fig. 12/12 2-pole connection diagram of circuit-breakers and disconnectors

12

Functions

Switchgear interlockings

Using the CFC (Continuous Function Chart) available in all SIPROTEC 4 units, the bay interlock conditions can, among other things, be conveniently configured graphically in the 6MD66 bay control unit. The inter-bay interlock conditions can be checked via the "inter-relay communication" (see next section) to other 6MD66 devices. With the introduction of IEC 61850 communication, the exchange of information for interlocking purposes is also possible via Ethernet. This is handled via the GOOSE message method. Possible partners are all other bay devices or protection devices which support IEC 61850- GOOSE message.

In the tests prior to command output, the positions of both key-operated switches are also taken into consideration. The upper key-operated switch corresponds to the S5 function (local/remote switch), which is already familiar from the 8TK switchgear interlock system. The lower key-operated switch effects the changeover to non-interlocked command output (S1 function). In the position "Interlocking Off" the key cannot be withdrawn, with the result that non-operation of the configured interlocks is immediately evident.

The precise action of the key-operated switch can be set using the parameter "switching authority".

With the integrated function "switchgear interlocking" there is no need for an external switchgear interlock device.

Furthermore, the following tests are implemented (parameterizable) before the output of a command:

- Target = Actual, i.e. is the switching device already in the desired position?
- Double command lockout, i.e. is another command already running?
- Individual commands, e.g. grounding control can additionally be secured using a code.

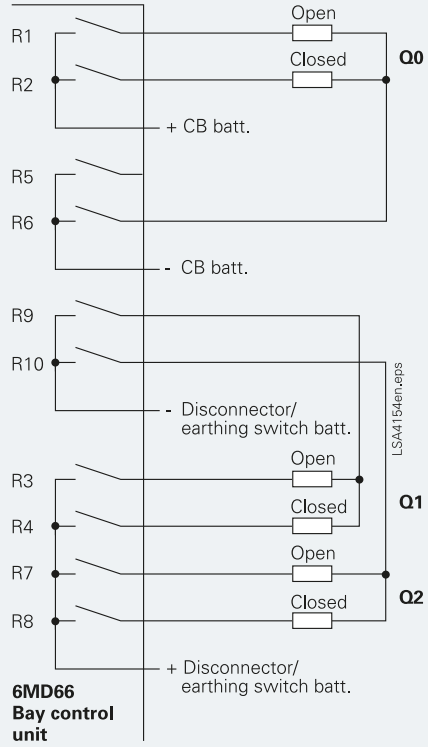


Fig. 12/13 Typical connection for 1½-pole control

Functions

Synchronization

The bay control unit can, upon closing of the circuit-breaker, check whether the synchronization conditions of both partial networks are met (synchro-check). Thus an additional, external synchronization device is not required. The synchronization conditions can be easily specified using the configuration system DIGSI 4. The unit differentiates between synchronous and asynchronous networks and reacts differently upon connection:

In synchronous networks there are minor differences with regard to phase angle and voltage moduli and so the circuit-breaker response time does not need to be taken into consideration. For asynchronous networks however, the differences are larger and the range of the connection window is traversed at a faster rate. Therefore it is wise here to take the circuit-breaker response time into consideration. The command is automatically dated in advance of this time so that the circuit-breaker contacts close at precisely the right time.

Fig. 12/14 illustrates the connection of the voltages.

As is evident from Fig. 12/14, the synchronization conditions are tested for one phase. The important parameters for synchronization are:

$|U_{min}| < |U| < |U_{max}|$
(Voltage modulus)

$\Delta\varphi < \Delta\varphi_{max}$
(Angle difference)

$\Delta f < \Delta f_{max}$
(Frequency difference)

Using the automation functions available in the bay control unit, it is possible to connect various reference voltages depending on the setting of a disconnector. Thus in the case of a double busbar system, the reference voltage of the active busbar can be automatically used for synchronization (see Fig. 12/15).

Alternatively the selection of the reference voltage can also take place via relay switching, if the measurement inputs are already being used for other purposes.

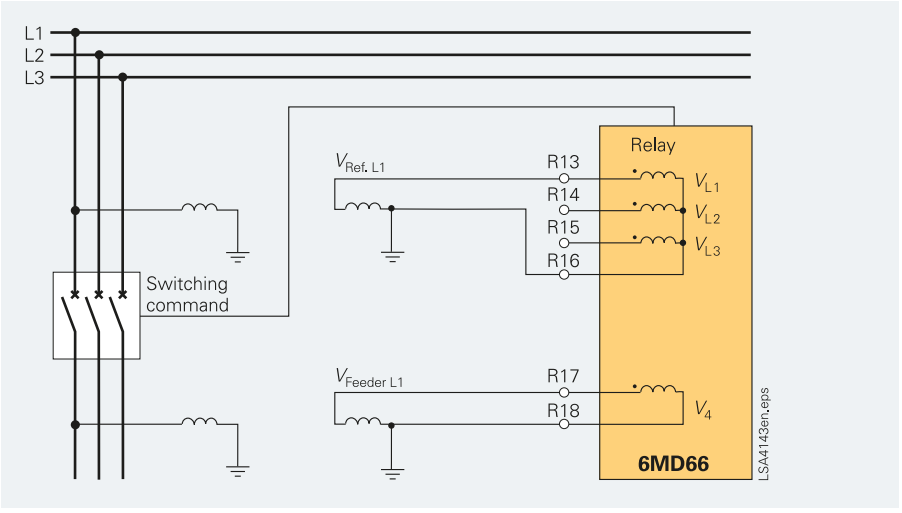


Fig. 12/14 Connection of the measured values for synchronization

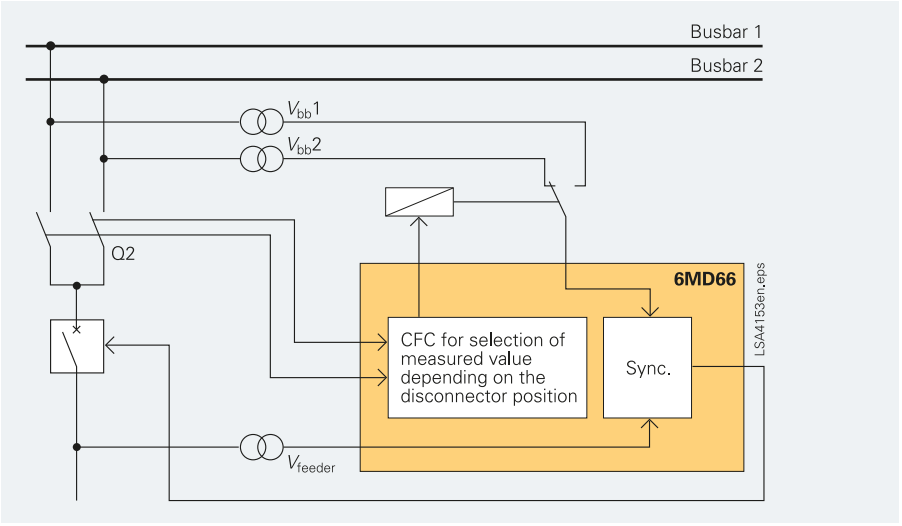


Fig. 12/15 Voltage selection for synchronization with duplicate busbar system

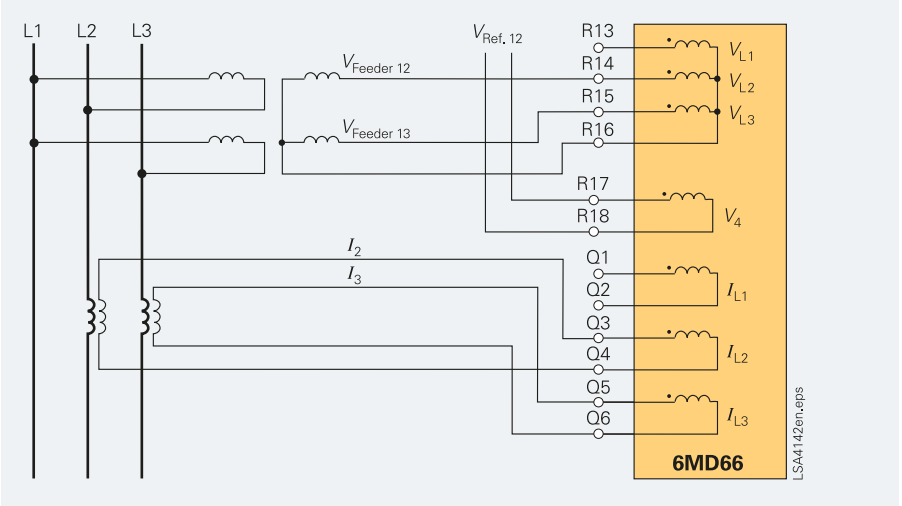


Fig. 12/16 Simultaneous connection of measured values according to a two-wattmeter circuit and synchronization

Synchronization

The bay control unit offers the option of storing various parameter sets (up to eight) for the synchronization function and of selecting one of these for operation. Thus the different properties of several circuit- breakers can be taken into consideration. These are then used at the appropriate time. This is relevant if several circuit-breakers with e.g. different response times are to be served by one bay control unit.

The measured values can be connected to the bay control unit in accordance with Fig. 12/14 (single-phase system) or Fig. 12/16 (two-wattmeter circuit).

The synchronization function can be parameterized via four tabs in DIGSI.

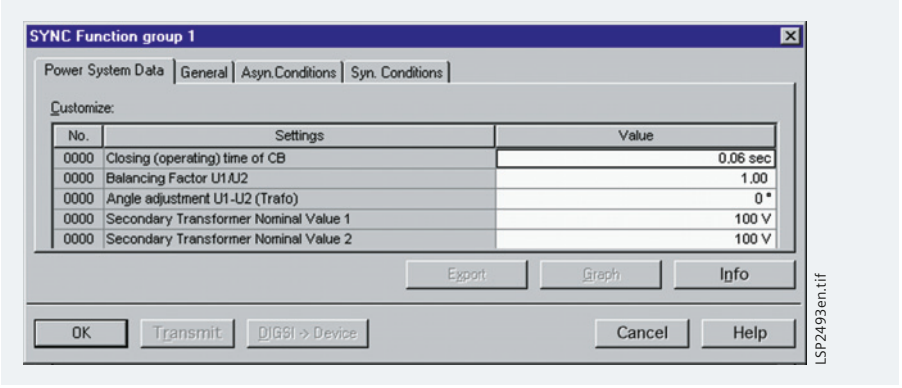


Fig. 12/17 "Power System Data", sheet for parameters of the synchronization function

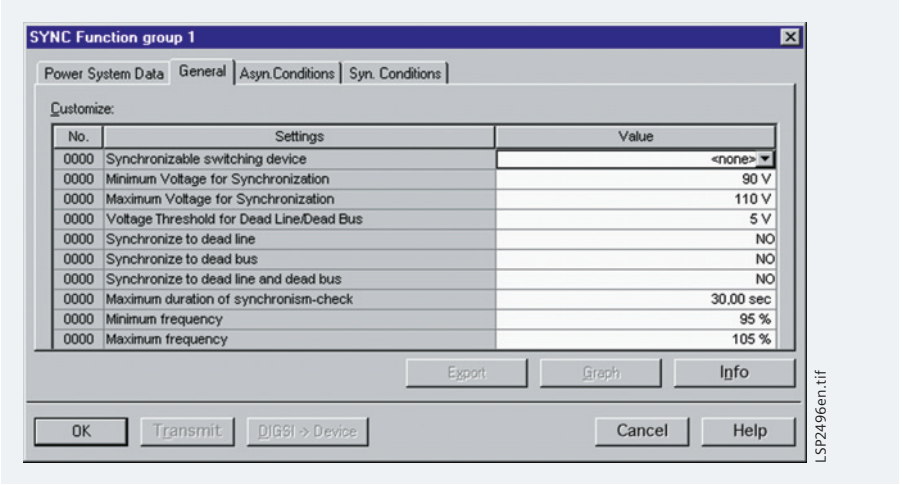


Fig. 12/18 General parameters of the synchronization function

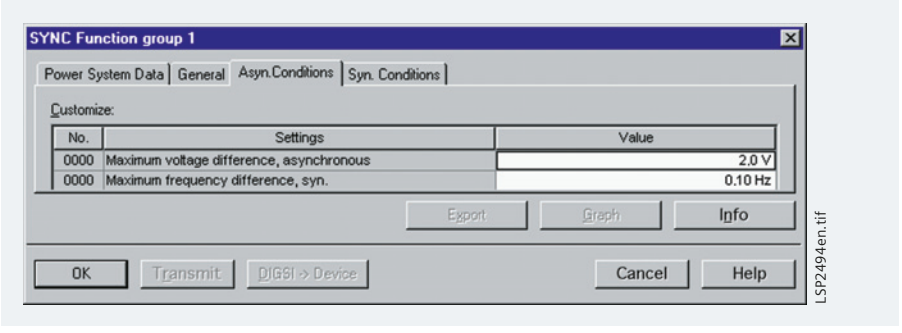


Fig. 12/19 Parameter page for asynchronous networks

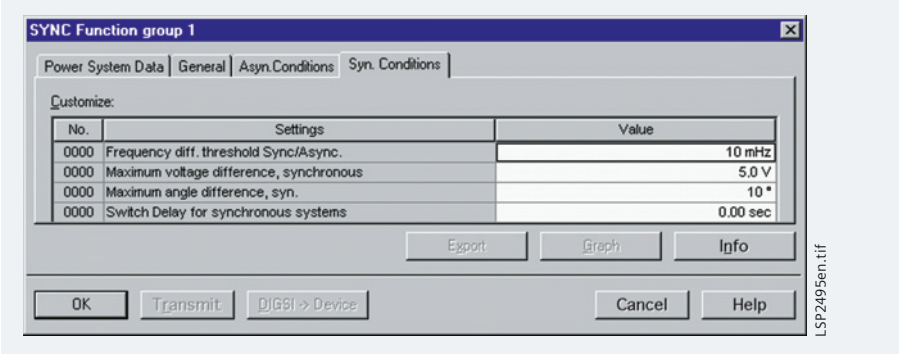


Fig. 12/20 Parameter page for asynchronous networks

Communication

The device is not only able to communicate to the substation control level via standard protocol like IEC 61850, IEC 60870-5-103 or others. It is also possible to communicate with other bay devices or protection devices. Two possibilities are available.

Inter-relay-communication

The function "inter-relay-communication" enables the exchange of information directly between 6MD66 bay controller devices. The communication is realized via Port "C" of the devices, so it is independent from the substation communication port "B". Port "C" is equipped with a RS485 interface. For communication over longer distances, an external converter to fiber-optic cable can be used.

An application example for inter-relay-communication is shown in Fig. 12/22. Three 6MD66 devices are used for control of a 1½ circuit-breaker bay. One device is assigned to each of the three circuit-breakers. By this means, the redundancy of the primary equipment is also available on the secondary side. Even if one circuit-breaker fails, both feeders can be supplied. Control over the entire bay is retained, even if one bay control unit fails. The three bay control units use the inter-relay-communication for interchange of switchgear interlocking conditions. So the interlocking is working completely independent from the substation control level.

IEC 61850-GOOSE

With the communication standard IEC 61850, a similar function like inter-relay-communication is provided with the "GOOSE" communication to other IEC 61850-devices. Since the standard IEC 61850 is used by nearly all SIPROTEC devices and many devices from other suppliers, the number of possible communication partners is large.

The applications for IEC 61850-GOOSE are quite the same as for inter-relay-communication. The most used application is the interchange of switchgear interlocking information between bay devices. GOOSE uses the IEC 61850 substation Ethernet, so no separate communication port is needed.The configuration is shown in Fig. 12/23. The SIPROTEC devices are connected via optical Ethernet and grouped by voltage levels (110 kV and 20 kV). The devices in the same voltage level can interchange the substation-wide interlocking information. GOOSE uses the substation Ethernet.

Like inter-relay-communication, GOOSE also supplies a status information for supervision of the communication. In case of interruption, the respective information is marked as "invalid".

Therefore, non-affected information still can be used for interlocking, and a maximum functional availability is guaranteed.

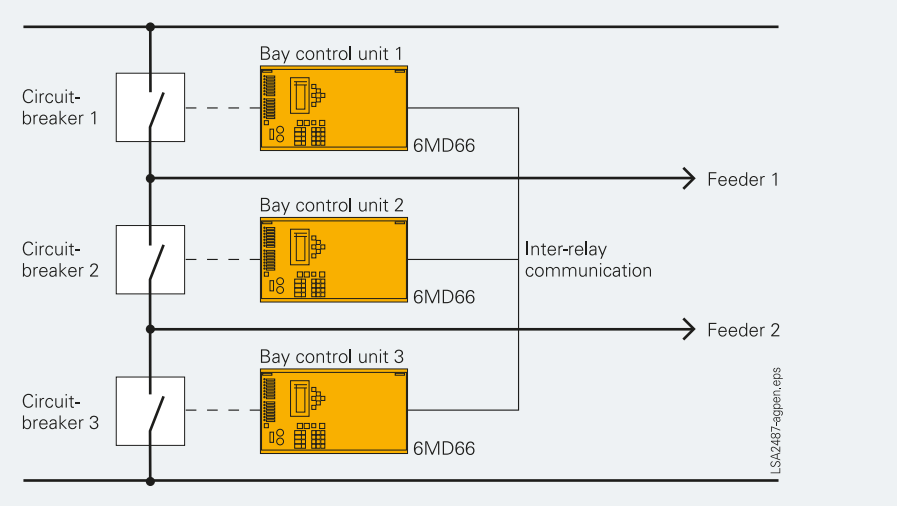


Fig. 12/21 Typical application: 1½ circuit-breaker method (disconnector and grounding switch not shown)

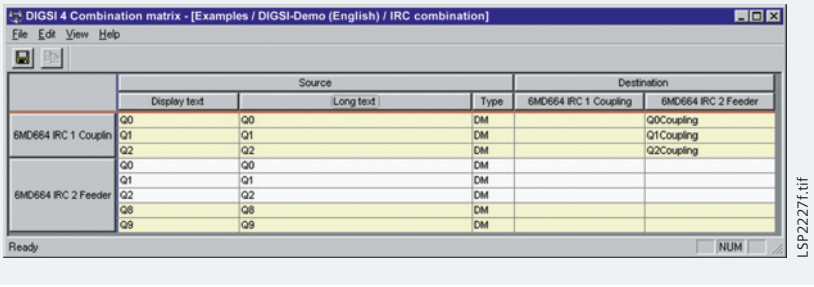


Fig. 12/22 Connection matrix of inter-relay communication in DIGSI 4

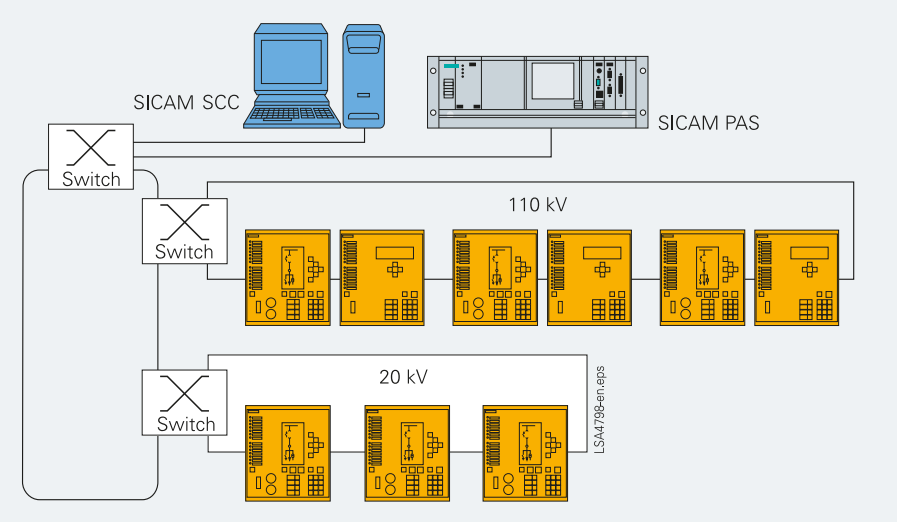


Fig. 12/23 Connection for IEC 61850-GOOSE communication

Measured-value processing

Measured-value processing is implemented by predefined function modules, which are likewise configured using DIGSI 4.

The transducer modules are assigned in the DIGSI 4 assignment matrix to current and voltage channels of the bay control unit. From these input variables, they form various computation variables (see Table 12/1).

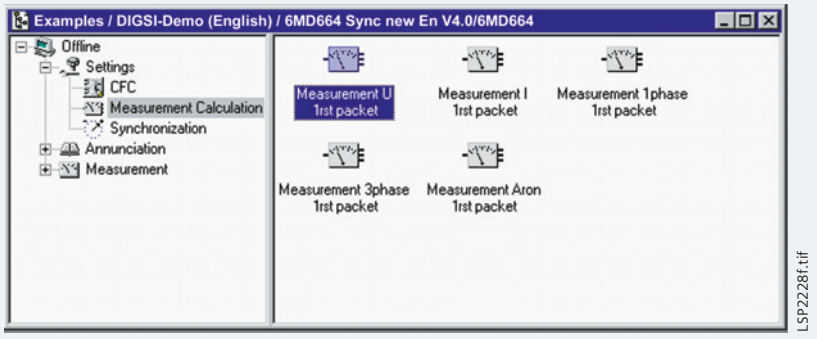


Fig. 12/24 DIGSI 4 Parameter view – transducer packets

The individual transducer modules can be activated in the functional scope of the unit and will then appear in the DIGSI 4 assignment matrix with the input channels and output variables from Table 1. The output variables can then be assigned to the system interface or represented in the measured value window in the display.

Name of the transducer module	Max. availability of transducers on the unit (can be set via the functional scope)	Required input channels	Calculated variables (= output variables)
Transducer V	x 1	V	V, f
Transducer I	x 1	I	I, f
Transducer packet 1 phase	x 3	V, I	V, I, P, Q, S, φ, cos φ (PF), sin φ, f
Transducer packet 3 phase	x 1	$V1$, $V2$, $V3$, $I1$, $I2$, $I3$	$V0$, $V1$, $V2$, $V3$, $V12$, $V23$, $V31$, $I0$, $I1$, $I2$, $I3$, P, Q, S, φ, cos φ (PF), sin φ, f
Transducer packet two-wattmeter circuit	x 1	$V1$, $V2$, $I1$, $I2$	$V12$, $V13$, $I2$, $I3$, P, Q, S, φ, cos φ (PF), sin φ, f

Table 12/1 Properties of measured-value processing

Sample presentation of the measured value display.

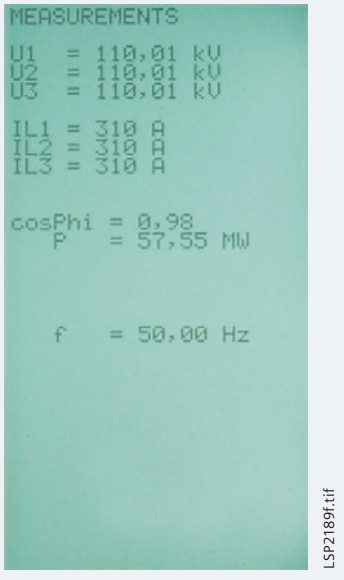


Fig. 12/25

Functions

The connection of the input channels can be chosen without restriction. For the two-wattmeter circuit, the interface connection should be selected in accordance with Fig. 12/26. The two-wattmeter circuit enables the complete calculation of a three-phase system with only two voltage and two current transformers.

Metered values

For internal metering, the unit can calculate an energy metered value from the measured current and voltage values. If an external meter with a metering pulse output is available, the bay control unit can obtain and process metering pulses via an indication input.

The metered values can be displayed and passed on to a master unit. A distinction is made between forward, reverse, active and reactive power (± kWh, ± kvarh).

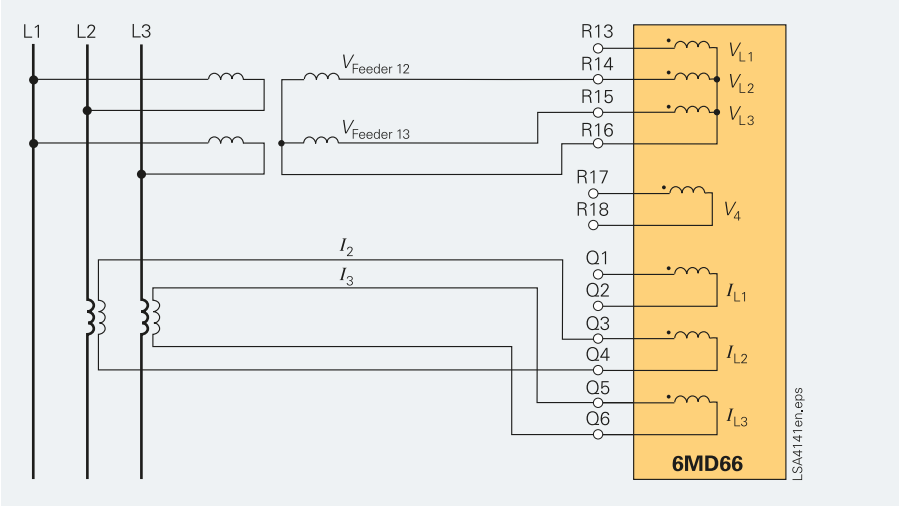


Fig. 12/26 Two-wattmeter circuit (connection to bay control unit)

Automation

With integrated logic, the user can set, via a graphic interface (CFC, Continuous Function Chart), specific functions for the automation of switchgear or substation. Functions are activated via function keys, binary input or via communication interface. Processing of internal indications or measured values is also possible.

Switching authorization / key-operated switch

The switching authorization (control authorization) (interlocked/non-interlocked, corresponds to key-operated S1 in the 8TK interlock system) and the switching authority (local/remote, corresponds to key-operated S5 for 8TK) can be preset for the SIPROTEC 4 bay control unit using key-operated switches. The position of both keys is automatically evaluated by command processing. The key for operation without interlocks cannot be removed when in the position “non-interlocked”, such that this mode of operation is immediately recognizable (see also page 12/15, Section “Switchgear interlockings”).

Every change in the key-operated switch positions is logged.

Chatter blocking

Chatter blocking feature evaluates whether, in a configured period of time, the number of status changes of indication input exceeds a specified figure. If exceeded, the indication input is blocked for a certain period, so that the communication line to the master unit will not be overloaded by disturbed inputs.

For every binary input, it is possible to set separately whether the chatter blocking should be active or not. The parameters (number of status changes, test time, etc.) can be set once per unit.

Indication / measured value blocking

To avoid the transmission of information to the master unit during works on the bay, a transmission blocking can be activated.

Indication filtering

Indications can be filtered and delayed.

Filtering serves to suppress brief changes in potential at the indication input. The indication is passed on only if the indication voltage is still present after a set period of time.
The filter time can be set from 0 to 24 hours in 1 ms steps. It is also possible to set the filter time so that it can, if desired, be retriggered.

Furthermore, the hardware filter time can be taken into consideration in the time stamp; i.e. the time stamp of a message that is detected as arriving will be predated by the known, constant hardware filter time. This can be set individually for every binary input in a 6MD66 bay control unit.

Auto-reclosure (ANSI 79)

The 6MD66 is equipped with an auto-reclosure function (AR). The function includes several operating modes:

- Interaction with an external device for auto-reclosure via binary inputs and binary outputs; also possible with interaction via IEC 61850-GOOSE
- Control of the internal AR function by external protection
- 3-pole auto-reclosure for all types of faults; different dead times are available depending on the type of the fault
- 1-pole auto-reclosure for 1-phase faults, no reclosing for multi-phase faults
- 1-pole auto-reclosure for 1-phase faults and 2-phase faults, no reclosing for multi-phase faults.
- 1-pole auto-reclosure for 1-phase and 3-pole auto-reclosure for multi-phase faults
- 1-pole auto-reclosure for 1-phase faults and 2-phase faults and 3-phase auto-reclosure for multi-phase faults
- Multiple-shot auto-reclosure
- Interaction with the internal synchro-check
- Monitoring of the circuit-breaker auxiliary contacts

In addition to the above-mentioned operating modes, several other operating principles can be employed by means of the integrated programmable logic (CFC). Integration of auto-reclosure in the feeder protection allows the line-side voltages to be evaluated. A number of voltage-dependent supplementary functions are thus available:

- DLC
  By means of dead-line-check (DLC), reclosure is effected only when the line is deenergized (prevention of asynchronous breaker closure)
- ADT
  The adaptive dead time (ADT) is employed only if auto-reclosure at the remote station was successful (reduction of stress on equipment).
- RDT
  Reduced dead time (RDT) is employed in conjunction with auto-reclosure where no teleprotection method is employed: When faults within the zone extension but external to the protected line of a distance protection are switched off for rapid auto-reclosure (RAR), the RDT function decides on the basis of measurement of the return voltage from the remote station which has not tripped whether or not to reduce the dead time.

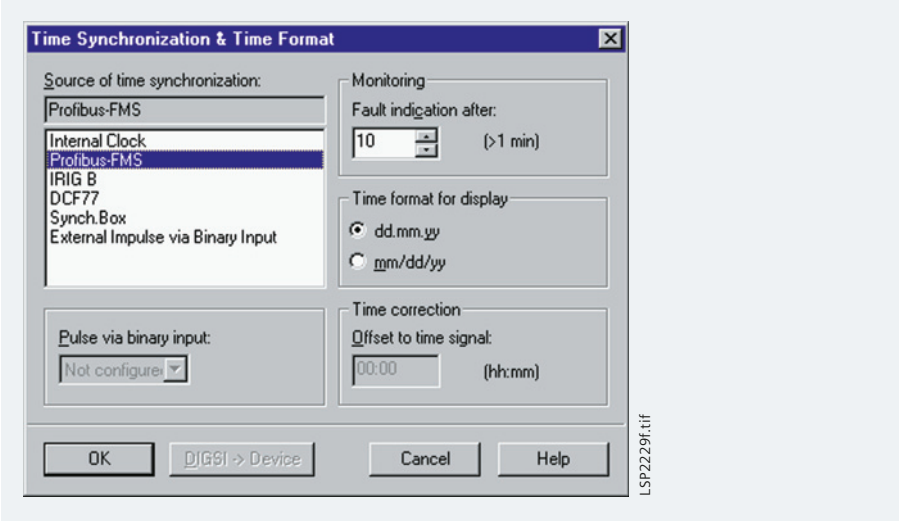


Fig. 12/27 Parameterization of time management

Breaker failure protection (ANSI 50BF)

The 6MD66 incorporates a two-stage circuit-breaker failure protection to detect failures of tripping command execution, for example, due to a defective circuit breaker. The current detection logic is phase-selective and can therefore also be used in single-pole tripping schemes. If the fault current is not interrupted after a settable time delay has expired, a retrip command or a busbar trip command will be generated. The breaker failure protection can be initiated by external devices via binary input signals or IEC 61850 GOOSE messages.

Time management

The 6MD66 bay control units can, like the other units in the SIPROTEC 4 range, be provided with the current time by a number of different methods:

- Via the interface to the higher-level system control (PROFIBUS DP or IEC 61850)
- Via the external time synchronization interface on the rear of the unit (various protocols such as IRIG B and DCF77 are possible)
- Via external minute impulse, assigned to a binary input
- From another bay control unit by means of inter-relay communication
- Via the internal unit clock.

Fig. 12/27 illustrates the settings that are possible on the DIGSI interface.

Technical data

General unit data	
Analog inputs	
Rated frequency	50 or 60 Hz (adjustable, depending on the order number)
Rated current I_N	1 or 5 A (can be changed via plug-in jumper)
Rated voltage V_N	100 V, 110 V, 125 V, 100 V√3, 110 V√3 can be adjusted using parameters
Power consumption	
at I_N = 1 A	< 0.1 VA
at I_N = 5 A	< 0.5 VA
Voltage inputs	< 0.3 VA with 100 V
Measurement range current I	Up to 1.2 times the rated current
Thermal loading capacity	12 A continuous, 15 A for 10 s, 200 A for 1 s
Measurement range voltage V	Up to 170 V (rms value)
Max. permitted voltage	170 V (rms value) continuous
Transducer inputs	
Measurement range	± DC 24 mA
Max. permitted continuous current	± DC 250 mA
Input resistance, recorded power loss at 24 mA	10 Ω ± 1 % 5.76 mW
Power supply	
Rated auxiliary voltages	DC 24 to 48 V, DC 60 to 125 V, DC 110 to 250 V
Permitted tolerance	-20 % to +20 %
Permitted ripple of the rated auxiliary voltage	15 %
Power consumption	
Max. at DC 60 to 250 V	20 W
Max. at DC 24 to 48 V	21.5 W
Typical at DC 60 to 250 V	17.5 W
Typical at DC 24 to 48 V (typical = 5 relays picked up + live contact active + LCD display illuminated + 2 interface cards plugged in)	18.5 W
Bridging time	
at DC 24 and 60 V	≥ 20 ms
at DC 48 and ≥ 110 V	≥ 50 ms
Binary inputs	
Number	
6MD662	35
6MD663	50
6MD664	65
Rated voltage range	DC 24 to 250 V (selectable)
Pick-up value (range can be set using jumpers for every binary input)	DC 17, 73 or 154 V
Function (allocation)	Can be assigned freely
Minimum voltage threshold (presetting)	
for rated voltage 24, 48, 60 V	DC 17 V
for rated voltage 110 V	DC 73 V
for rated voltage 220, 250 V	DC 154 V
Maximum permitted voltage	DC 300 V
Current consumption, excited for 3 ms	approx. 1.5 mA approx. 50 mA to increase pickup time
Permitted capacitive coupling of the indication inputs	220 nF
Minimum impulse duration for message	4.3 ms

Output relay	
Live contact	1 NC/NO (can be set via jumper: Factory setting is "Break contact", i.e. the contact is normally open but then closes in the event of an error)
Number of command relays, single pole	
6MD662	25, grouping in 2 groups of 4, 1 group of 3, 6 groups of 2 and two ungrouped relays
6MD663	35, grouping in 3 groups of 4, 1 group of 3, 9 groups of 2 and two ungrouped relays
6MD664	45, grouping 4 groups of 4, 1 group of 3, 12 groups of 2 plus two ungrouped relays
Switching capacity, command relay	
Make	max. 1000 W/ VA
Break	max. 30 VA
Break (at L/R ≤ 50 ms)	25 VA
Max. switching voltage	250 V
Max. contact continuous current	5 A
Max. (short-duration) current for 4 s	15 A
Switching capacity,	
live contact ON and OFF	20 W/VA
Max. switching voltage	250 V
Max. contact continuous current	1 A
Max. make-time	8 ms
Max. chatter time	2.5 ms
Max. break time	2 ms
LED	
Number	
RUN (green)	1
ERROR (red)	1
Display (red), function can be allocated	14
Unit design	
Housing 7XP20	For dimensions drawings, see part 14
Type of protection acc. to EN60529	
in the surface-mounting housing	IP20
in the flush-mounting housing	
front	IP51
rear	IP20
Weight	
Flush-mounting housing, integrated local control	
6MD663	approx. 10.5 kg
6MD664	approx. 11 kg
Surface-mounting housing, without local control, with assembly angle	
6MD663	approx. 12.5 kg
6MD664	approx. 13 kg
Detached local control	approx. 2.5 kg

12

Electrical tests	
Specifications	
Standards	IEC 60255 (product standards) ANSI/IEEE C37.90.0/.1/.2 DIN 57435 Part 303 For further standards see specific tests
Insulation tests	
Standards	IEC 60255-5 and IEC 60870-2-1
Voltage test (100 % test) All circuits except for auxiliary supply, binary inputs, communication and time synchronization interfaces	2.5 kV (rms), 50 Hz
Voltage test (100 % test) Auxiliary voltage and binary inputs	DC 3.5 kV
Voltage test (100 % test) only isolated communication and time synchronization interfaces	500 V (rms value), 50 Hz
Surge voltage test (type test) All circuits except for communication and time synchronization interfaces, class III	5 kV (peak); 1.2/50 µs; 0.5 J; 3 positive and 3 negative surges at intervals of 5 s
EMC tests for noise immunity; type test	
Standards	IEC 60255-6, IEC 60255-22 (product standards) EN 50082-2 (generic standard) DIN 57 435 Part 303
High frequency test IEC 60255-22-1, class III and DIN 57435 part 303, class III	2.5 kV (peak value), 1 MHz; τ = 15 ms 400 pulses per s; duration 2 s
Discharge of static electricity IEC 60255-22-2 class IV EN 61000-4-2, class IV	8 kV contact discharge; 15 kV air discharge; both polarities; 150 pF; R_i = 330 Ω
Exposure to RF field, non-modulated IEC 60255-22-3 (report), class III	10 V/m; 27 to 500 MHz
Exposure to RF field, amplitude-modulated IEC 61000-4-3, class III	10 V/m; 80 to 1000 MHz; 80 % AM; 1 kHz
Exposure to RF field, pulse-modulated IEC 61000-4-3/ ENV 50204, class III	10 V/m; 900 MHz; repetition frequency 200 Hz; duty cycle 50 %
Fast transient interference bursts IEC 60255-22-4, IEC 61000-4-4, class IV	4 kV; 5/50 ns; 5 kHz; burst length = 15 ms; repetition frequency 300 ms; both polarities; R_i = 50 Ω; test duration 1 min
High-energy surge voltages (SURGE), IEC 61000-4-5 installation class III	Impulse: 1.2/50 µs
Auxiliary supply	common mode: 2 kV; 12 Ω, 9 µF differential mode:1 kV; 2 Ω, 18 µF
Measurement inputs, binary inputs and relay outputs	common mode: 2 kV; 42 Ω, 0.5 µF differential mode: 1 kV; 42 Ω, 0.5 µF
Conducted RF, amplitude-modulated IEC 61000-4-6, class III	10 V; 150 kHz to 80 MHz; 80 % AM; 1 kHz
Magnetic field with power frequency IEC 61000-4-8, class IV; IEC 60255-6	30 A/m continuous; 300 A/m for 3 s; 50 Hz 0.5 mT; 50 Hz
Oscillatory surge withstand capability ANSI/IEEE C37.90.1	2.5 to 3 kV (peak); 1 to 1.5 MHz damped wave; 50 surges per second; duration 2 s; R_i = 150 to 200 Ω
Fast transient surge withstand capability ANSI/IEEE C37.90.1	4 to 5 kV; 10/150 ns; 50 impulses per second; both polarities; duration 2 s ; R_i = 80 Ω
Radiated electromagnetic interference ANSI/IEEE C37.90.2	35 V/m; 25 to 1000 MHz
Damped oscillations IEC 60894, IEC 61000-4-12	2.5 kV (peak value), 100 kHz polarity alternating, 1 MHz, 10 and 50 MHz, R_i = 200 Ω
EMC tests for interference emission; type tests	
Standard	EN 50081-1 (Basic specification)
Radio interference voltage on lines only auxiliary supply IEC-CISPR 22	150 kHz to 30 MHz class B
Interference field strength IEC-CISPR 22	30 to 1000 MHz class B

Technical data

Mechanical dynamic tests	
Vibration, shock stress and seismic vibration	
During operation	
Standards	IEC 60255-21 and IEC 60068-2
Vibration IEC 60255-21-1, class 2 IEC 60068-2-6	Sinusoidal 10 to 60 Hz: ± 0.075 mm amplitude; 60 to 150 Hz: 1 *g* acceleration Frequency sweep 1 octave/min 20 cycles in 3 orthogonal axes
Shock IEC 60255-21-2, class 1 IEC 60068-2-27	Half-sinusoidal Acceleration 5 *g*, duration 11 ms, 3 shocks each in both directions of the 3 axes
Vibration during earthquake IEC 60255-21-2, class 1 IEC 60068-3-3	Sinusoidal 1 to 8 Hz: ± 4 mm amplitude (horizontal axis) 1 to 8 Hz: ± 2 mm amplitude (vertical axis) 8 to 35 Hz: 1 *g* acceleration (horizontal axis) 8 to 35 Hz: 0,5 *g* acceleration (vertical axis) Frequency sweep 1 octave/min 1 cycle in 3 orthogonal axes
During transport	
Standards	IEC 60255-21 and IEC 60068-2
Vibration IEC 60255-21-1, class 2 IEC 60068-2-6	Sinusoidal 5 to 8 Hz: ±7.5 mm amplitude; 8 to 150 Hz: 2 *g* acceleration Frequency sweep 1 octave/min 20 cycles in 3 orthogonal axes
Shock IEC 60255-21-2, class 1 IEC 60068-2-27	Half-sinusoidal Acceleration 15 *g*, duration 11 ms, 3 shocks each in both directions 3 axes
Continuous shock IEC 60255-21-2, class 1 IEC 60068-2-29	Half-sinusoidal Acceleration 10 *g*, duration 16 ms, 1000 shocks in both directions of the 3 axes

Climatic stress tests		
Temperatures		
Standards	IEC 60255-6	
Recommended temperature during operation	-5 to +55 °C	25 to 131 °F
Temporary permissible temperature limit during operation (The legibility of the display may be impaired above 55 °C/131 °F)	-20 to +70 °C	-4 to 158 °F
Limit temperature during storage	-25 to +55 °C	-13 to 131 °F
Limit temperature during transport Storage and transport with standard factory packaging	-25 to +70 °C	-13 to 158 °F
Humidity		
Permissible humidity stress We recommend arranging the units in such a way that they are not exposed to direct sunlight or pronounced temperature changes that could cause condensation	Annual average ≤ 75 % relative humidity; on 56 days a year up to 93 % relative humidity; condensation during operation is not permitted	

Futher information can be found in the current manual at:
www.siemens.com/siprotec

Selection and ordering data

Description	Order No.	Order code
6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit	**6MD662□-□□□□□-0□□□-□□□**	
Processor module with power supply, input/output modules with a total of:		
Number of inputs and outputs		
35 single-point indications, 22 1-pole single commands,		
3 single commands to common potential, 1 live contact, 3 x current		
4 x voltage via direct CT inputs, 2 measuring transducer inputs		
Current transformer I_N		
1 A	1	
1 A / 150 % I_N	2	
1 A / 200 % I_N	3	
5 A	5	
5 A / 150 % I_N	6	
5 A / 200 % I_N	7	
Rated auxiliary voltage (power supply, indication voltage)		
DC 24 to 48 V, threshold binary input 19 V[2)]	2	
DC 60 V, threshold binary input 19 V[2)]	3	
DC 110 V, threshold binary input 88 V[2)]	4	
DC 220 to 250 V, threshold binary input 176 V[2)]	5	
Unit version		
For panel flush mounting, with integr. local operation, HMI, plug-in terminal (2/3-pole AMP socket)	D	
For panel flush mounting, with integr. local operation, graphic display, keyboard, screw-type terminals (direct connec./ring-type cable lugs)	E	
Region-specific default settings / function and language settings		
Region DE, 50Hz, language: German, changeable	A	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: English (GB), changeable	B	
Region US, ANSI, language: English (US), changeable	C	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: French, changeable	D	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: Spanish, changeable	E	
System interface (on rear of unit, port B)		
No system interface	0	
IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, electrical RS485	2	
IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, optical 820 nm, ST connector	3	
PROFIBUS DP Slave, electrical RS485	9	L 0 A
PROFIBUS DP Slave, 820 nm fiber, double ring, ST plugs	9	L 0 B
PROFIBUS DP Slave, double electrical RS485 (second module on port D)	9	L 1 A
IEC 61850, 100 Mbit Ethernet, electrical, double, RJ45 connector	9	L 0 R
IEC 61850, 100 Mbit Ethernet, optical, double, LC connector	9	L 0 S
Function interface (on rear of unit, port C andD)		
No function interface	0	
DIGSI 4, electrical RS232, port C	1	
DIGSI 4, electrical RS485, port C	2	
DIGSI 4, optical 820 nm, ST connector, port D	3	
With RS485 interface for inter-relay communication, port C and DIGSI 4	4	
With RS485 interface for inter-relay communication, port C and DIGSI 4, with optical 820 nm, ST connector, port D	5	

see next page

1) The binary input thresholds can be selected in two stages by means of jumpers.

Selection and ordering data

Description	Order No.	Order code
6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit	**6MD662**□-□□□□□-**0**□□□-□□□	
Measured-value processing		
Full measured-value processing and display		**A**
No measured-value processing and no display		**F**
Synchronization		
With synchronization		**A**
Without synchronization		**F**
Protection function		
Without protection functions		**0**
With auto-reclosure (AR)		**1**
With circuit-breaker failure protection		**2**
With auto-reclosure and circuit-breaker failure protection		**3**
With fault recording		**4**

Selection and ordering data

Description	Order No.	Order code
6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit	6MD66□□-□□□□□□-0□□□-□□□	
Processor module with power supply, input/output modules with a total of:		see next page
Number of inputs and outputs		
50 single-point indications, 32 1-pole single commands, 3 single commands to common potential, 1 live contact, 3 x current, 4 x voltage via direct CT inputs 2 measuring transducer inputs 3	3	
65 single-point indications, 42 1-pole single commands, 3 single commands to common potential, 1 live contact, 3 x current, 4 x voltage via direct CT inputs 2 measuring transducer inputs	4	
Current transformer I_N		
1 A	1	
1 A / 150 % I_N	2	
1 A / 200 % I_N	3	
5 A	5	
5 A / 150 % I_N	6	
5 A / 200 % I_N (for 6MD664)	7	
Rated auxiliary voltage (power supply, indication voltage)		
DC 24 to 48 V, threshold binary input 19 V[1)]	2	
DC 60 V, threshold binary input 19 V[1)]	3	
DC 110 V, threshold binary input 88 V[1)]	4	
DC 220 to 250 V, threshold binary input 176 V[1)]	5	
Unit version		
For panel surface mounting, detached operator panel, for mounting in low-voltage case, screw-type terminals (direct connec./ring-type cable lugs)	C	
For panel flush mounting, with integr. local operation, graphic display, keyboard, screw-type terminals (direct connec./ring-type cable lugs)	E	
For panel surface mounting, w /o operator unit, for mounting in low-voltage case, screw-type terminals (direct connec./ring-type cable lugs)	F	
Region-specific default settings / function and language settings		
Region DE, 50 Hz, language: German, changeable	A	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: English (GB), changeable	B	
Region US, ANSI, language: English (US), changeable	C	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: French, changeable	D	
Region World, 50/60 Hz, language: Spanish, changeable	E	
System interface (on rear of unit, port B)		
No system interface	0	
IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, electrical RS485	2	
IEC 60870-5-103 protocol, optical 820 nm, ST connector	3	
PROFIBUS DP Slave, electrical RS485	9	L 0 A
PROFIBUS DP Slave, optical 820 nm, double ring, ST connector	9	L 0 B
PROFIBUS DP Slave, double electrical RS485 (second module on port D)	9	L 1 A
PROFIBUS DP Slave, double optical double ring ST (second module on port D)	9	L 1 B
IEC 61850, 100 Mbit Ethernet, electrical, double, RJ45 connector	9	L 0 R
IEC 61850, 100 Mbit Ethernet, optical, double, LC connector	9	L 0 S

1) The binary input thresholds can be selected in two stages by means of jumpers.

Selection and ordering data

Description	Order No.
6MD66 high-voltage bay control unit	**6MD66**□□-□□□□□-**0**□□□
Function interface (on rear of unit, port C and D)	
No function interface	**0**
DIGSI 4, electrical RS232, port C	**1**
DIGSI 4, electrical RS485, port C	**2**
DIGSI 4, optical 820 nm, ST connector, port D[1)]	**3**
With RS485 interface for inter-relay communication, port C and DIGSI 4	**4**
With RS485 interface for inter-relay communication, port C and DIGSI 4, with optical 820 nm, ST connector, port D[1)]	**5**
Measured-value processing	
Full measured-value processing and display	**A**
No measured-value processing and no display[2)]	**F**
Synchronization	
With synchronization	**A**
Without synchronization	**F**
Protection function	
Without protection functions	**0**
With auto-reclosure (AR) incl. fault recording	**1**
With circuit-breaker failure protection (BF) incl. fault recording	**2**
With auto-reclosure (AR) and circuit-breaker failure protection (BF) incl. fault recording	**3**
Fault recording	**4**

1) Not for double PROFIBUS DP (position 11 = **9-L1A** or **9-L1B**).

2) Only for position 16 = **0** (without protection functions).

Bay unit 6MD662

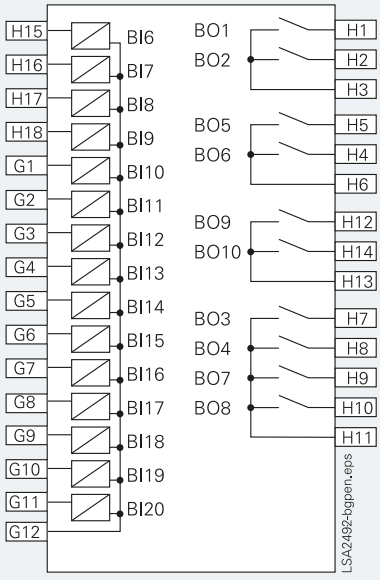


Fig. 12/28 Module 1, indications, commands

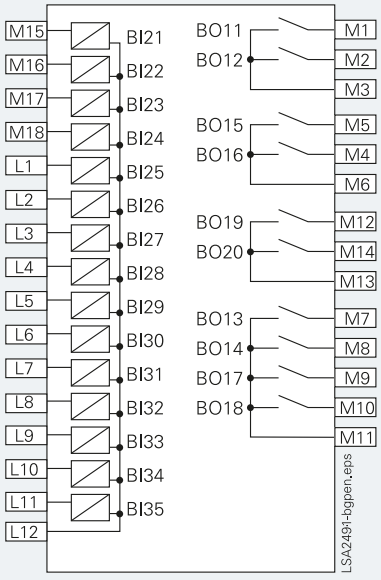


Fig. 12/29 Module 2, indications, commands

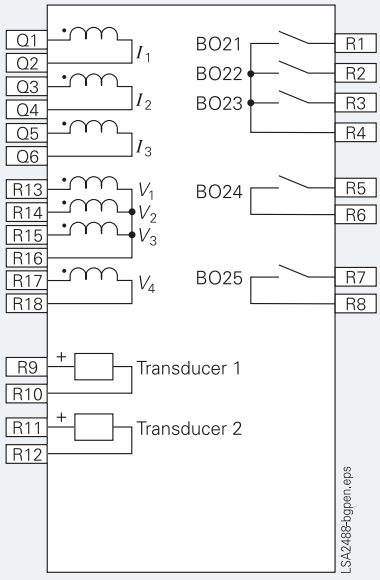


Fig. 12/30 Module 4, measuring values commands

12

Connection diagrams

Bay unit 6MD662

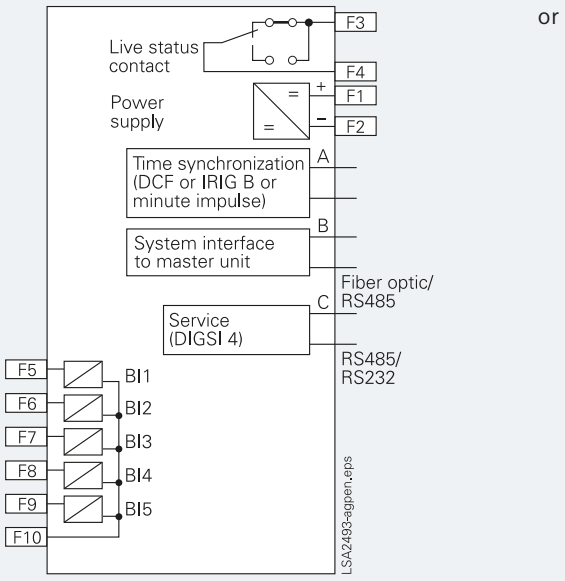


Fig. 12/31 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD662*-****1-0AA0 and 6MD662*-****2-0AA0
(DIGSI interface, electrical, system interface optical or electrical)

or

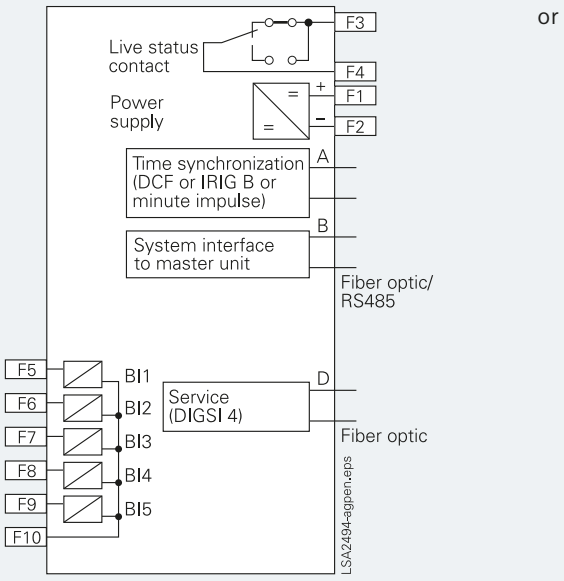


Fig. 12/32 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD662*-****3-0AA0
(DIGSI interface, optical, system interface optical or electrical)

or

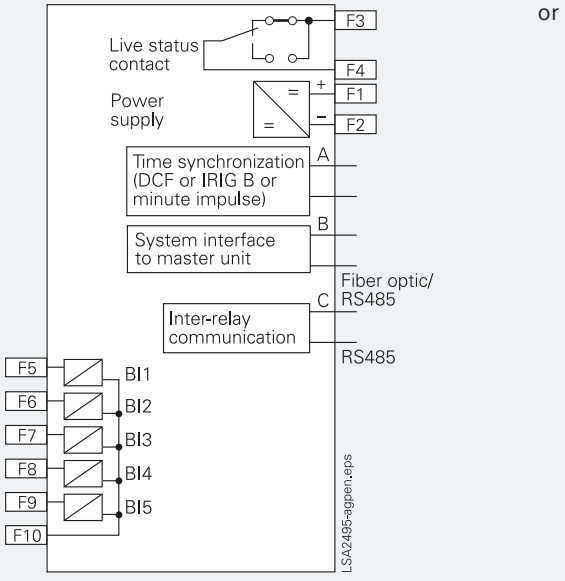


Fig. 12/33 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD662*-****4-0AA0
(Inter-relay communication interface electrical, system interface optical or electrical)

or

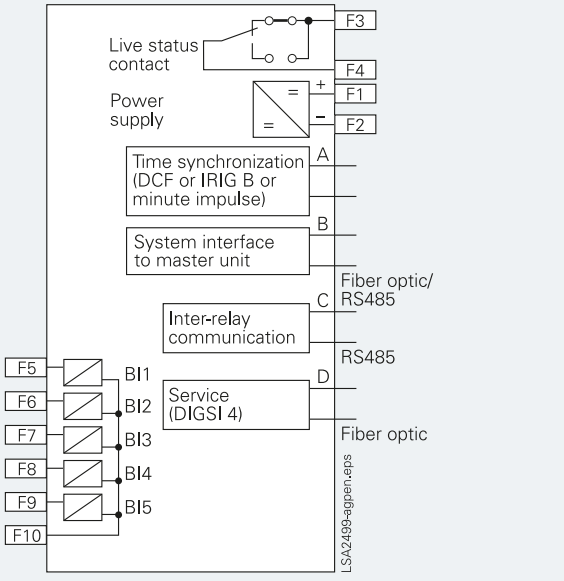


Fig. 12/34 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD662*-****5-0AA0
(DIGSI interface, optical, Inter-relay communication interface electrical, system interface optical or electrical)

Bay unit 6MD664

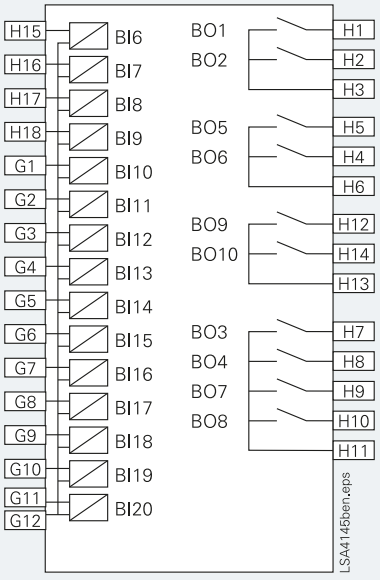


Fig. 12/35 Module 1, indications, commands

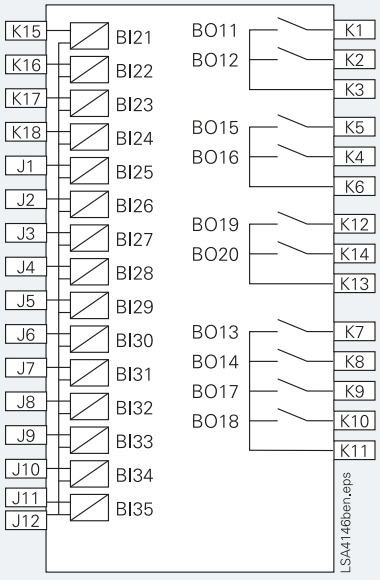


Fig. 12/39 Module 2, indications, commands

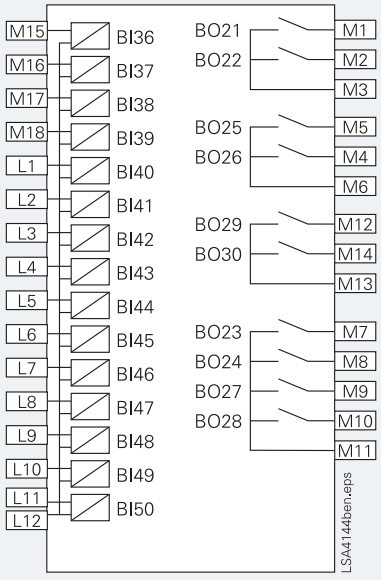


Fig. 12/36 Module 3, indications, commands

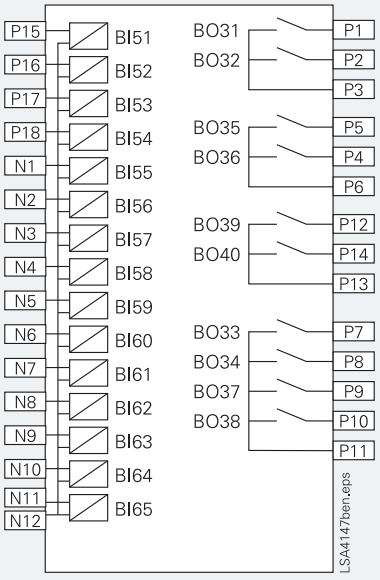


Fig. 12/37 Module 4, indications, commands

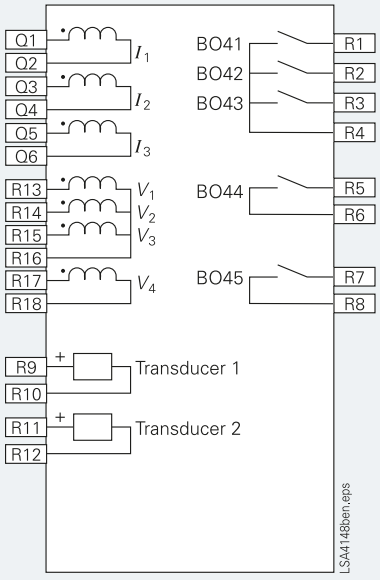
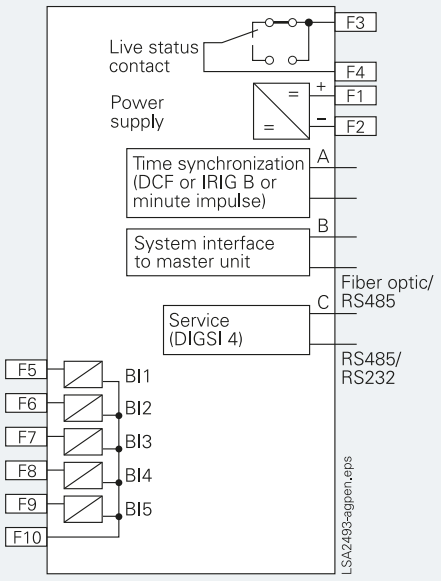


Fig. 12/38 Module 5, measuring values, commands

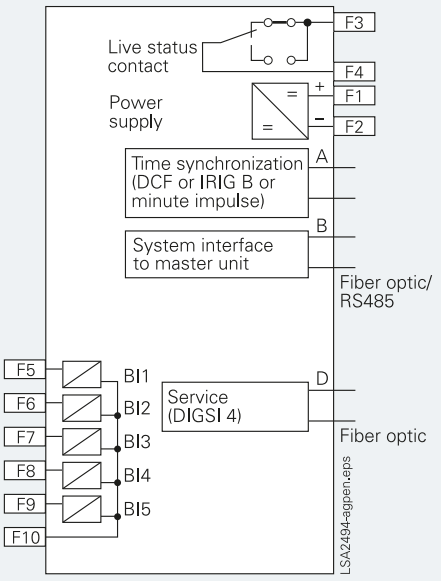
Connection diagrams

Bay unit 6MD664



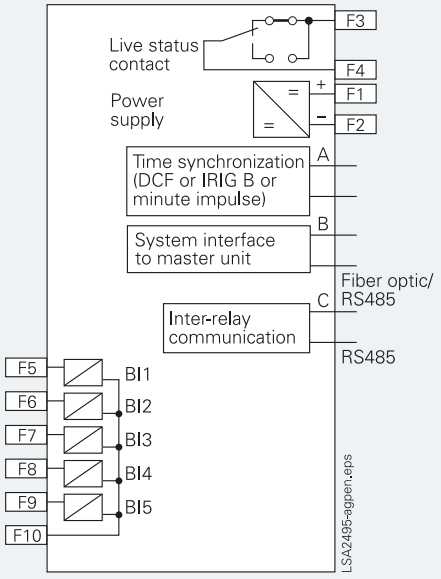
or

Fig. 12/40 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD664*-****1-0AA0
and 6MD664*-****2-0AA0
(DIGSI interface electric,
system interface optical optical or electric)



or

Fig. 12/41 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD664*-****3-0AA0
(DIGSI interface optical,
system interface optical optical or electric)



or

Fig. 12/42 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD664*-****4-0AA0
(Inter-relay communication
interface electric,
system interface optical or electric)

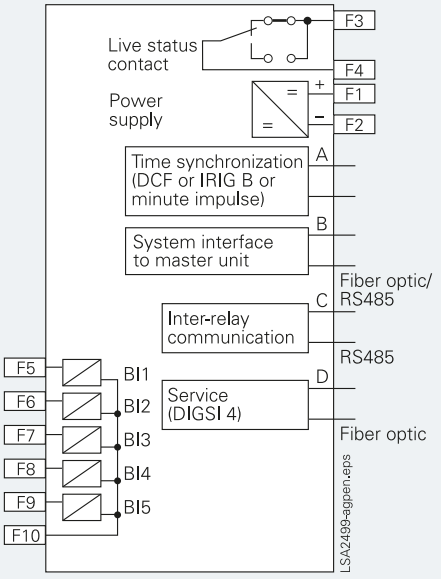


Fig. 12/43 CPU, C-CPU 2
For unit 6MD664*-****5-0AA0
(DIGSI interface optical,
(Inter-relay communication electric,
system interface optical or electric)

12