

SIPROTEC 5 Devices and Fields of Application

Line Differential Protection – SIPROTEC 7SD82

Description

The SIPROTEC 7SD82 line differential protection has been designed particularly for the cost-optimized and compact protection of lines in medium-voltage and high-voltage systems. With its flexibility and the high-performance DIGSI 5 engineering tool, the SIPROTEC 7SD82 device offers future-oriented solutions for protection, control, automation, monitoring, and Power Quality – Basic.

Main function	Differential protection for medium-voltage and high-voltage applications Interoperability of SIPROTEC 4 and SIPROTEC 5 line protection devices
Tripping	3-pole, minimum tripping time: 19 ms
Inputs and outputs	4 current transformers, 4 voltage transformers, 11 or 23 binary inputs, 9 or 16 binary outputs
Hardware flexibility	2 different quantity structures for binary inputs and outputs are available in the 1/3 base module. Adding 1/6 expansion modules is not possible; housing width available with large or small display.
Housing width	1/3 × 19 inches

Benefits

- Compact and low-cost line differential protection
- Safety due to high-performance protection functions
- Purposeful and easy handling of devices and software thanks to a user-friendly design
- Cybersecurity in accordance with NERC CIP and BDEW White-paper requirements
- Highest availability even under extreme environmental conditions by standard coating of the modules
- Full compatibility between IEC 61850 Editions 1, 2.0, and 2.1

Functions

DIGSI 5 permits all functions to be configured and combined as required and as per the functional scope that has been ordered.

- Minimum tripping time: 19 ms
- Main protection function is differential protection with adaptive algorithm for maximum sensitivity and stability even with the most different transformer errors, current-transformer saturation, and capacitive charging currents
- Directional backup protection and various additional functions
- Detection of ground faults of any type in compensated or isolated electrical power systems using the following functions: 3I0>, V0>, transient ground fault, cos φ, sin φ, dir. detection of intermittent ground faults, harmonic detection, and admittance measurement
- Ground fault detection using the pulse detection method
- Detection of current-transformer saturation
- Fault locator plus for accurate fault location with inhomogeneous line sections and targeted automatic overhead-line section reclosing (AREC)
- Arc protection



[SIP5_GD_W3, 2, --]

Figure 2.7/1 SIPROTEC 7SD82 Line Differential Protection Device

- Automatic frequency relief for underfrequency load shedding, taking changed infeed conditions due to decentralized power generation into consideration
- Power protection, configurable as active or reactive-power protection
- Directional reactive-power undervoltage protection (QU protection)
- Detection of current and voltage signals up to the 50th harmonic with high accuracy for selected protection functions (such as thermal overload protection) and operational measured values
- PQ – Basic: Voltage unbalance; voltage changes: overvoltage, dip, interruption; TDD, THD, and harmonics
- Control, synchrocheck, and switchgear interlocking protection
- Graphical logic editor to create high-performance automation functions in the device
- Single-line representation in the small or large display
- Fixed integrated electrical Ethernet RJ45 interface for DIGSI 5 and IEC 61850 (reporting and GOOSE)
- 2 optional pluggable communication modules, usable for different and redundant protocols (IEC 61850, IEC 60870-5-103, IEC 60870-5-104, Modbus TCP, DNP3 serial and TCP, PROFINET IO)
- Serial protection communication via optical fibers, two-wire connections, and communication networks (IEEE C37.94 and others), including automatic switchover between ring and chain topology.
- Reliable data transmission via PRP and HSR redundancy protocols
- Extensive cybersecurity functionality, such as role-based access control (RBAC), logging of security-related events, signed firmware, or authenticated IEEE 802.1X network access.

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- Simple, fast, and secure access to the device via a standard Web browser to display all information and diagnostic data, vector diagrams, single-line and device display pages
- Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU) for synchrophasor measured values and IEEE C37.118 protocol
- Time synchronization using IEEE 1588
- High-performance fault recording (buffer for a max. record time of 80 s at 8 kHz or 320 s at 2 kHz)
- Auxiliary functions for simple tests and commissioning

Applications

- Line protection for all voltage levels with 3-pole tripping
- Phase-selective protection of overhead lines and cables with single-ended and multi-ended infeed of all lengths with up to 6 line ends
- Transformers and compensating coils in the protection zone

- Detection of ground faults in isolated or arc-suppression-coil-ground power systems in star, ring, or meshed arrangement
- Serial protection communication with SIPROTEC 5 and SIPROTEC 4 devices over different distances and physical media, such as optical fiber, two-wire connections, and communication networks
- Phasor Measurement Unit (PMU)
- Detection and recording of power-quality data in the medium-voltage and subordinate low-voltage power system

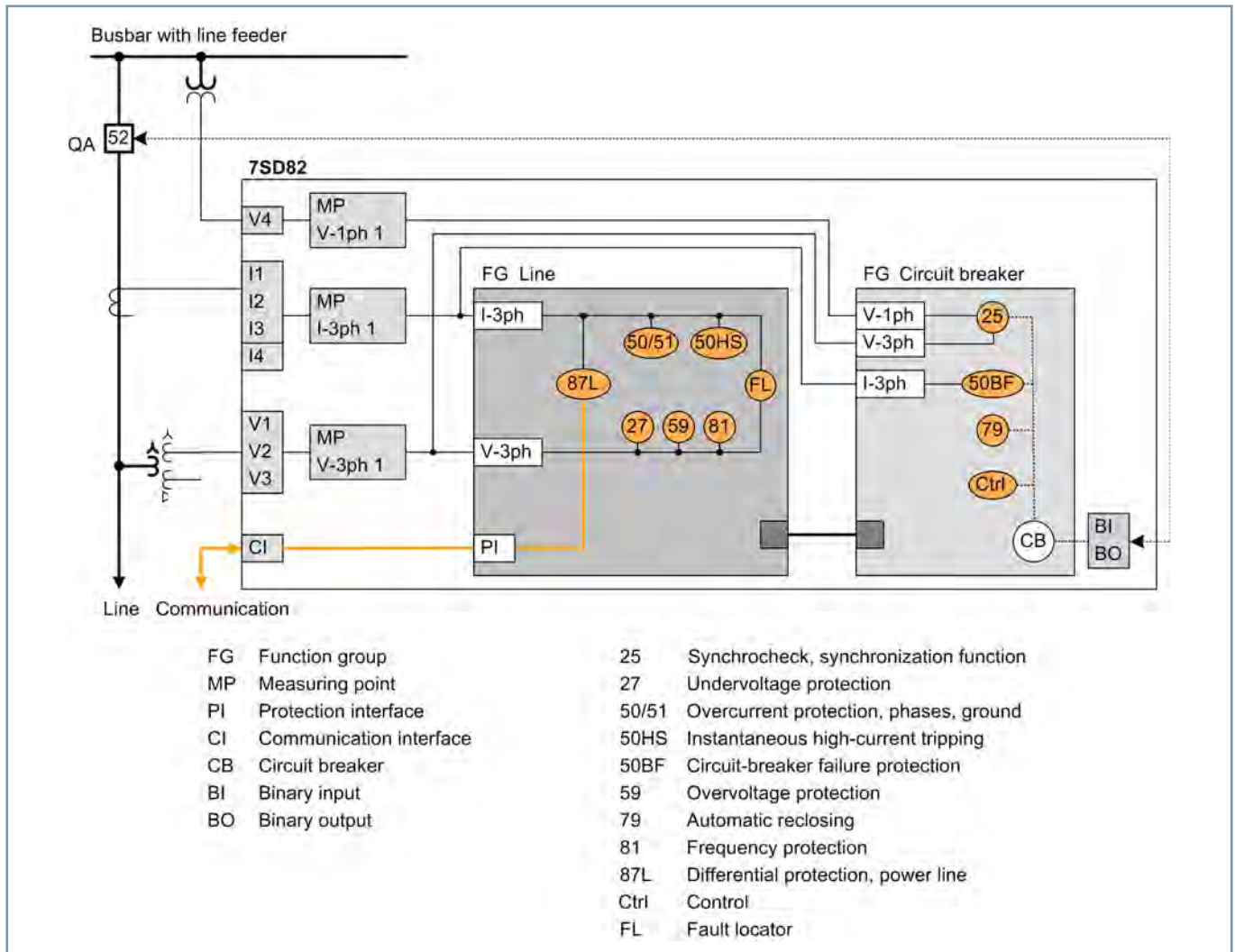
Application Templates

DIGSI 5 provides application templates for standard applications. They include all basic configurations and default settings.

The following application templates are available:

- Differential protection basis
- Differential protection for overhead line

Application Example



[dw_7SD82_Ltg, 1, en_US]

Figure 2.7/2 Application Example: Line Differential Protection for Overhead Line

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ANSI	Function	Abbr.	Available	Application Templates	
				1	2
	Protection functions for 3-pole tripping	3-pole	■	■	■
25	Synchrocheck, synchronization function	Sync	■		■
27	Undervoltage protection: "3-phase" or "positive-sequence system V1" or "universal Vx"	V<	■		
27R, 59R	Voltage change protection (starting with V8.30)	dV/dt	■		
	Undervoltage-controlled reactive power protection	Q>N<	■		
32, 37	Power protection active/reactive power	P<>, Q<>	■		
37	Undercurrent	I<	■		
38	Temperature supervision	θ>	■		
46	Negative-sequence system overcurrent protection	I2>	■		
46	Negative-sequence system and overcurrent protection with direction	I2>, ∠(V2, I2)	■		
47	Overvoltage protection, negative-sequence system	V2>	■		
49	Thermal overload protection	θ, I²t	■		■
50/51 TD	Overcurrent protection, phases	I>	■	■	■
	Instantaneous tripping at switch onto fault	SOTF	■		
50HS	Instantaneous high-current tripping	I>>>	■	■	■
50/51 TD	Overcurrent protection with positive-sequence current I1 (from V7.9)	I1>	■		
50N/ 51N TD	Overcurrent protection, ground	IN>	■	■	■
50N/ 51N TD	Overcurrent protection, 1-phase	IN>	■		
50 Ns/ 51Ns	Sensitive ground-fault detection for grounded arc suppression coils and isolated power systems including a) 3I0> b) admittance Y0>, c) 3I0-harm> (from V7.8)	INs>	■		
	Sensitive ground-fault detection via pulse detection; hint: this stage also requires the function 50Ns/51Ns or 67Ns "sensitive ground-fault detection for grounded arc suppression coils and isolated power systems"	IN pulse	■		
	Intermittent ground-fault protection	IIE>	■		
50BF	Circuit-breaker failure protection, 3-pole	CBFP	■		■
50RS	Circuit breaker restrike monitoring	CBRM	■		
51V	Voltage-controlled overcurrent protection	t=f(I, V)	■		
59, 59N	Overvoltage protection: "3-phase" or "zero-sequence system V0" or "positive-sequence system V1" or "universal Vx"	V>	■		
60	Voltage-comparison supervision	ΔV>	■		
67	Directional overcurrent protection, phases	I>, ∠(V, I)	■		
67N	Directional ground-fault protection in grounded power systems	IN>, ∠(V, I)	■		
67 Ns	Sensitive ground-fault detection for grounded arc suppression coils and isolated power systems including a) 3I0> b) V0>, c) cos/sine Phi, d) transient ground fault, e) Phi(V, I), f) admittance		■		
	Directional tripping stage with one harmonic; hint: this stage also requires the function "67Ns sensitive ground-fault detection for grounded arc suppression coils and isolated power systems"	∠(V0h, I0h)	■		
	Directional Intermittent Ground-Fault Protection	IIEdir>	■		
74TC	Trip-circuit supervision		■		
74CC	Single circuit monitoring (from V7.9)		■		
79	Automatic reclosing, 3-pole	AREC	■		■
81	Frequency protection: "f>" or "f<" or "df/dt"	f<>; df/dt<>	■		

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ANSI	Function	Abbr.	Available	Application Templates	
				1	2
81U	Underfrequency load shedding	$f < (ULS)$	■		
	Vector-jump protection	$\Delta\varphi >$	■		
86	Lockout		■		
87N T	Restricted ground-fault protection	ΔI_N	■		
87L	Line differential protection for 2 line ends	ΔI	■	■	■
87L	Line differential protection for 3 to 6 line ends (dependent on significant properties)	ΔI	■	■	■
87L/ 87T	Option for line differential protection with Transformer in the Protection Range	ΔI	■		
	Option for line differential protection with charging-current compensation	ΔI	■		
	Broken-wire detection for differential protection		■		
90 V	Voltage controller for two-winding transformer		■		
90 V	Voltage controller for two-winding transformer with parallel control		■		
	Number of two-winding transformers with parallel control (hint: only together with the function "voltage controller for two-winding transformer with parallel control")		■		
FL	Fault Locator, single-side	FL-one	■	■	■
FL	Fault Locator Plus (from V7.9)	FL plus	■		
PMU	Synchrophasor measurement	PMU	■		
AFD	Arc protection (only with plug-in module ARC-CD-3FO)		■		
	Measured values, standard		■	■	■
	Measured values, extended: Min, max, average		■		
	Switching statistics counter		■	■	■
	PQ – Basic measured values: THD (Total Harmonic Distortion) and harmonic component (starting with V8.01) and THD voltage average values (starting with V8.40)		■		
	PQ – Basic measured values: Voltage unbalance (starting with V8.40)		■		
	PQ – Basic measured values: Voltage changes – monitoring of voltage dips, overvoltages and voltage interruptions (starting with V8.40)		■		
	PQ – Basic measured values: TDD - Total Demand Distortion (starting with V8.40)		■		
	CFC (standard, control)		■	■	■
	CFC arithmetic		■		
	Circuit-breaker wear monitoring	$\Sigma I_x, I^2t, 2P$	■		
	Switching sequence function		■		
	Inrush-current detection		■		
	External trip initiation		■	■	■
	Control		■	■	■
	Circuit breaker		■	■	■
	Disconnectors/grounding conductor		■		
	Fault recording of analog and binary signals		■	■	■
	Monitoring		■	■	■
	Protection interface, serial		■	■	■
	Region, France: Overload protection for 'PSL-PSC' lines		■		
	Region, France: 'MAXI-L' overcurrent protection		■		
	Region, France: 'PDA' system decoupling protection		■		

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ANSI	Function	Abbr.	Available	Application Templates	
				1	2
	Region, France: Overload protection for transformers		■		
	Frequency group tracking (from V7.8)		■		
	Cyber security: Role-Based Access Control (from V7.8)		■		
	Temperature recording via communication protocol		■		
	Cyber security: Authenticated network access using IEEE 802.1X (starting from V8.3)		■		
Function point class:				0	150
The configuration and function point class for your application can be determined in the SIPROTEC 5 order configurator at www.siemens.com/siprotec .					

Table 2.7/1 SIPROTEC 7SD82 – Functions, Application Templates

- (1) Basic
- (2) DIFF Overhead Line