

Reyrolle
Protection
Devices

## 7SG26 - Tau

Autoreclose and synchronization

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Fig 1. Tau relay in size 12 case

## Description

The Tau range of auto-reclosing and synchronising relays cover all requirements for auto-reclosing in single-busbar, double busbar, one-and-a-half breaker and mesh substations, employing single-pole and three-pole switching. A number of models are available to meet different requirements.
The Tau auto-reclosing functionality can also be found built into Ohmega distance protection and Delta overcurrent protection relays.
The Tau 100 and 200 series relays provide all the functionality required for high-speed single-pole and threepole autoreclose for application to a transmission feeder. The Tau 400 and 500 series relays are suitable for transmission and distribution schemes, and provide all the functionality required for delayed automatic reclosure (DAR) of circuit breakers and isolators. These relays are particularly suited to systems with significant banked plant.
The relays have been designed to simplify, as much as possible, the intensive process of creating an autoreclose scheme. Clear setting ranges indicate deadtimes, close pulse and reclaim time delay settings. To assist commissioning, front fascia instruments indicate the progress through an autoreclose sequence.
The communication interface facilitates system operation by providing access to settings, event records, counters and a comprehensive command set, enabling remote control and fast post fault data retrieval.

## Function Overview

The following features are available within the Tau range:
Reclosing options can be selected from
High-speed single-pole
High-speed three-pole
High-speed single-pole plus three-pole
Multishot delayed three-pole, with up to 4 recloses

Reclosing schemes can provide
Built-in check and system synchronising
External check and system synchronising
Automatic isolation
System reconfiguration
Additional features are
Pole discrepancy - alarm and trip
Ferro-resonance suppression - through isolation or earthing VT failure alarm and blocking
Other features provided as standard are
Up to 43 digital inputs and 45 output relays - all fully
programmable
Up to 32 LEDs for annunciation
Built-in logic eliminates the need for external auxiliary relays and associated wiring
Event recording of up to 500 time tagged records
Industry standard IEC 60870-5-103 protocol
Fibre optic rear communication ports plus front (fascia mounted) RS232 port for relay interrogation

## Description of Functionality

## Autoreclose

The autoreclose function has been designed to provide a rigorous assessment of the system and plant conditions before reclosing.

A number of abnormal conditions can be detected by the Tau, any of which will halt a reclose sequence:
Pole discrepancy - for circuit breaker, isolators and earth switch
Failed to close - for circuit breaker, isolators and earth switch
Failed to open - for circuit breaker, isolators and earth switch
DBI (don't believe it) - for circuit breaker, isolators and earth switch
Close on to fault
Slow circuit breaker
VT failure
Isolation failure
Trip relay reset failure
The close pulse will only be issued if the circuit breaker is open, there are no trips present and, on appropriate models, if the system synchronism conditions are met.
The relay contains scheme logic that allows input functions and output functions to be configured to meet the requirements of the scheme. This is achieved by a number of pre-programmed options and features which enable various sequences, together with appropriate timer mechanisms to allow effective control of the autoreclose process.

The Tau autoreclose relay is connected to the circuit breaker, protection and associated plant. The following features are available (depending upon model):

Monitoring of the state of the circuit breaker: CB Open, Closed and Indeterminate; per phase signals are provided. CB single-pole open and three-pole open outputs can be used as inhibits, e.g. for power swing blocking, zone 1 extension and DEF

VT alarms for line and bus side VTs
CB counter alarms
Start autoreclose flexibility: from 'Trip Reset' or, on Tau 100/200, 'Trip' or 'Trip and CB Open'
Three-pole trip select logic connection is provided to instruct protection to issue trips as three-pole
CB In Service and CB Memory prevent unwanted recloses if the circuit breaker is open or de-energised. Autoreclose is only allowed to proceed if the circuit breaker was in a closed position prior to the fault
Flexible latched or self reset Lockout
Flexible connection of the CB Auxiliary switches: can be normally open, normally closed or normally open and normally closed
Switching autoreclose In/Out can be from switches, communications, keypad or telecontrol pulses
Close Mode Selection, determining the autoreclose sequence employed, may be changed by a selector switch

The interconnection of this equipment allows the Tau to issue a number of alarms indicating system conditions and possible problems.

## Check synchronising

Some Tau models provide support for external synchronising, others include check and system synchronising.
When synchronising is included in the Tau, VTs are provided to measure line and bus voltages. The Tau will automatically determine circuit breaker reclosure conditions: dead line close, dead bar close or check sync close. If one of these conditions exists and reclosure under this condition has been pre-selected by the user, then reclosure will be initiated.
The relay can automatically select check or system synchronising from measurements of the relative phase angles between line and bus voltages. The relay will prevent closure of the circuit breaker if the phase angle, slip frequency or the voltage magnitudes of the incoming or running voltages fall outside prescribed limits. The check and system synchronise functions have independent settings.
The relay includes split system detection. Following a system split, closure of the circuit breaker can be performed by either system synchronising parameters (typically $10^{\circ}$ ), or by the Close On Zero function, which takes account of the circuit breaker close time. Alternatively, lockout may be selected.

## Ferroresonance suppression logic

With certain substation configurations, at extra high voltage levels, ferroresonance can cause damage to transformers. Ferroresonance is usually eliminated by opening the
transformer isolator or closing an earth switch. Both of these methods disrupt the resonant primary circuit and damp the resonance. The Tau 503 provides two logic schemes that enable this to occur as an integral part of the autoreclose scheme.
The first scheme (F3) opens then closes the transformer isolator in order to remove the resonance. The second scheme (F4) can be used if the isolators cannot break the resonant voltages, and closes then opens the line earth switch in order to achieve the same result.
Ferroresonance must be detected with a suitable relay, e.g. XR309.

## Monitoring

## Instrumentation

On models with synchronising analogue, values can be displayed on the LCD screen. In addition these values can be obtained via the IEC 60870-5-103 communications.
Line and bus voltage magnitudes
Line and bus frequencies
Phase difference
Slip frequency
Status inputs
Output contacts

## Flag indication

Either 16 or 32 Flag LEDs are provided, which the user can assign to indicate status. The number of LEDs depends on the case size, see Technical Information

## Data storage and <br> communication

Sequence of event records
Up to 500 events are stored and time tagged to 1 ms resolution. These are available via the communications.

CB Close records
Textual records of the last 10 closes are available from the Tau fascia with time and date, measured quantities (for models with synchronising) and status.

## Waveform recorder

Waveform storage provides five 1 second records. Within the record, the amount of pre-fault storage is configurable. The recorder is triggered from a close operation. In all models, the records contain the digital input and output signals. In models with synchronising analogue waveforms of the line and bus voltages are also recorded.

## Communications

Two fibre-optic communications ports are provided on the rear of the relay. They are optimised for $62.5 / 125 \mathrm{um}$ multi-
mode glass-fibre. Connectors are of the BFOC/2.5 (ST ${ }^{\circledR}$ ) bayonet type.

In addition users may interrogate the Tau locally with a laptop PC and the RS232 port on the front of the relay. The Tau uses IEC 60870-5-103 as its communications protocol.


Fig 2. Waveform record in reydisp Evolution
Reydisp Evolution is common to the entire range of numeric products. It provides a means for the user to apply settings to the Tau, interrogate settings and retrieve waveforms from the Tau

## Model Selection

Tau 100/200 series
Tau 100/200 series relays provide high-speed single-pole and three-pole reclosing. They are typically applied to transmission systems and any application where single-pole reclosing is required.

Eight different sequences are possible, with up to 2 reclose shots followed by lockout:
Off
Single-pole
Three-pole
Single-pole, or three-pole
Single-pole followed by three-pole, or three pole
Two single-pole
Two three-pole
Two single-pole, or two three-pole, or single-pole followed by three-pole

Tau 100
Support for external synchronising relay
Tau 200
Integral check and system synchronising
Tau 400/500 series
Tau 400/500 series relays provide multi-shot three-pole delayed reclosing. The number of recloses before lockout can be programmed between 1 and 4.

Tau 400
No support for synchronising
Tau 401
Support for external synchronising relay
Tau 500
Integral check and system synchronising
Auto Switching Tau 500 Functionalty
In addition to the following relays in the Tau 500 series also provide auto-switching functionality for a variety of applications:

## Tau 501

Control of feeder disconnector on banked feeder/transformer connections.
Limited applications.

## Tau 502

Control of up to four isolators. Typically applied to distribution systems - mesh substations, $11 / 2$ breaker substations and applications requiring control of isolators or earth switches on both sides of the circuit breaker. (UK: TPS12/10)

## Tau 503

Control of up to four isolators, two earth switches and with ferroresonance suppression logic. Typically applied to mesh substations, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ breaker substations and applications requiring control of isolators on both sides of the circuit breaker. (UK: NGTS3.24.63)

Tau 504
Control of two isolators on banked connections. Typically feeder and locally banked transformer.

Tau 506
Control of transformer HV isolater for ferroresonance suppression (F3). Transformer LVCB DAR. Typically for transformer feeders with long overhead lines.

Tau 510
As Tau 500 but with enhanced interface to allow use with TPS $6 / 10003$ synchronising schemes.

## Application

When applying Tau relays to reclosing schemes the general requirement is one relay per circuit breaker.
Plain overhead line applications
The Tau 400 has no synchronising support. It is typically applied to radial distribution systems where no synchronising is required. The Tau 100 and 401 relays (Figure 2) interface with the protection and an external synchronising relay

(a) Tau 100: single-pole high-speed autoreclosing.

(b) Tau 401: three-pole delayed auto-reclosing.

Fig 3. a \& b Tau auto reclose with external synchronising
The Tau 200 and 500 relays (Figure 3) provide a synchronising function that includes dead line close, dead bus close, check synchronising, system synchronising and close on zero functions.


Fig 4. a \& b Tau auto reclose with integral check and system synchronising Auto-isolation

The Tau 501 and 504 provide control of isolators for banked plant, and can be used in a variety of auto-isolation schemes, usually for teed feeders.

The Tau 501 and 504 are typically used when a transformer is teed off a feeder from a single or double busbar (Figure 6). The Tau 504, being able to control 2 isolators, can be used in situations where the transformer and feeder have isolators. The Tau 501 is limited to feeder isolator control.

- For a fault on the feeder, if it is an overhead line, the sequence is: trip, reclose; and if another trip occurs, isolate the line, reclose.
- For a fault on the feeder, if it is a cable, the sequence is: trip, isolate the cable, reclose.
- For a fault on the transformer the circuit breaker trips, the transformer isolator is opened, then the circuit breaker is closed again. (A separate reclosing relay controls the circuit breaker on the other side of the transformer.)


Fig 6. Auto-isolation for teed feeders - single or double busbar
Switch-and-a-half and mesh substations
The Tau 502 and 503 are applicable to any application where isolators on each side of the circuit breaker must be controlled. Switch-and-a-half substations and mesh substations are the most common example of these. These relays can control up to two isolators on each side of the circuit breaker.

In the switch-and-a-half application (Figure 7) Tau 502s can be used with the centre circuit breaker, while Tau 500s are used for the circuit breakers at the outsides of the diameter. If single-pole switching is required Tau 200s can be used throughout, however, auto-isolation is not provided in these.


Fig 7. Switch-and-a-half reclosing using TAU 500 and 502

Reclosing in a mesh substation (Figure 8) is similar to a teed feeder, except there is a need for isolator control on both sides of the circuit breaker. If all breakers are closed prior to a fault, blocking logic creates a priority such that one Tau will ensure the correct circuits are isolated before closing its circuit breaker, thus releasing the next Tau to do the same. If a circuit breaker is open prior to a fault, the lower priority Tau will not be blocked, and will carry out the necessary isolation.

The Tau 503 contains logic differences and ferroresonance suppression logic, compared with the Tau 502, makieg ii particur
larly suited to transmission mesh substations.


Fig 8. Four-switch mesh reclosing using TAU 502 or 503
Application of Tau 502 to single-switch meshes is particularly easy, because the Tau is associated with a circuit breaker, rather than a mesh corner, as shown in Figure 9.


Fig 9. Single-switch mesh reclosing using TAU 502 or 503
When there are two transformers per corner, one transformer isolator is controlled by each Tau on the adjacent sides, Figure 10.


Fig 10. Four-switch mesh reclosing with 2 transformers per corner

## Technical information

General accuracy Reference conditions

| Parameter | Reference or value |
| :--- | :--- |
| General | IEC 60255-3 |
| Auxiliary Supply | Nominal |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| Ambient Temperature | $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

General accuracy

| Parameter | Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Voltage level | $\pm 1 \%$ (range 7 V to 132 V ) |
| Frequency | typically $\pm 10 \mathrm{mHz}$ |
| Phase angle | typically $\pm 1^{\circ}$ |

Accuracy influencing factors
Temperature

| $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\leq 5 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency | Setting: $\leq 1 \%$ variation |
| 47 Hz to 52 Hz | Operate Time: $\leq 1 \%$ variation |
| 57 Hz to 62 Hz | Phase Angle: $\leq 1 \%$ variation |

Characteristic energising quantity

| AC Voltage | $63.5 / 110 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{rms}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Frequency | $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

Auxiliary energising quantity DC Power supply

| Nominal voltage | Operating range |
| :--- | :--- |
| $48,110 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 to 137.5 |
| 220 V | 178.0 to 280.0 |

DC Status inputs

| Nominal voltage | Operating range |
| :--- | :--- |
| $30,34 \mathrm{~V}$ | 18.0 to 37.5 V dc |
| $48,54 \mathrm{~V}$ | 37.5 to $60.0 \quad \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{dc}$ |
| $110,125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 87.5 to 137.5 V dc |
| $220,250 \mathrm{~V}$ | 175.0 to 280.0 V dc |

The status voltage need not be the same as the main energising voltage.

## Electricity Association ESI48-4

The $30 / 34 \mathrm{~V}$ and $48 / 54 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs meet the requirements of ESI48-4 ESI 1. However, the $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ and $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs will operate with a DC current of less than 10 mA . If $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ or $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ inputs compliant with ESI48-4 ESI 1 are required, a Tau with $48 / 54 \mathrm{~V}$ status can be supplied with external dropper resistors as follows:

| Nominal voltage | Value | Wattage |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $110,125 \mathrm{~V}$ | $2 \mathrm{k} 7 \pm 5 \%$ | 2.5 W |

Status input performance

| Parameter | Value |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minimum DC current for operation <br> (30/34V and 48/54V inputs only) | 10 mA |
| Reset/Operate Voltage Ratio | $\geq 90 \%$ |
| Typical response time | $<5 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| Typical response time when used to <br> energise an output relay contact <br> Minimum pulse duration | $<15 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Each status input has an associated timer that can be programmed to give time delayed pick-up and time delayed drop-off. When set to a minimum of 20 ms the status inputs will provide immunity to an AC input signal and will not respond to the following:

- $\quad 250 \mathrm{~V}$ RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied for two seconds through a $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.
- 500 V RMS $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ applied between each terminal and earth.
- Discharge of a $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor charged to maximum DC auxiliary supply voltage.


## Protection Elements

## Autoreclose

Level

| Deadtime (1P) | 0.05 s to 100 s step 0.05s |
| :--- | :--- |
| Deadtime (3P) | 0.1 s to 100 s step 0.1s |
| Close pulse | 0.1 s to 20 s step 0.1s |
| Reclaim time | 1 s to 600 s step 1 s |
| Accuracy | setting $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Check and system synchronising

Live and dead voltage level

| Dead line/bus | $5 \%$ to $150 \%$ step 5\% |
| :--- | :--- |
| Live line/bus | $10 \%$ to $155 \%$ step $5 \%$ |
| Accuracy | Live operate: live setting $\pm 1 \%$ <br> Live reset: dead setting $\pm 1 \%$ <br> Dead operate: dead setting $\pm 1 \%$ <br> Dead reset: live setting $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Undervoltage level | 0 to $150 \%$ step $5 \%$ |
| Setting line/bus | Operate: Setting $\pm 1 \%$ |
| Accuracy | Reset: $<104 \%$ operate level |

Voltage difference level
Setting 0 to 100\% step 5\%
Accuracy Operate: setting $\pm 2 \%$ or $\pm 0.5 \mathrm{~V}$
Reset: > operate level - 2 V
(typically $>90 \%$ operate)
Slip frequency

| Setting | 0 to 2000 mHz step 5 mHz |
| :--- | :--- |
| Accuracy | Operate: setting $-15 \mathrm{mHz}+0 \mathrm{mHz}$ |
|  | Reset: operate $-0 \mathrm{mHz}+15 \mathrm{mHz}$ |
| Check sync., system sync. phase angle |  |
| Setting | 5 to $90^{\circ}$ step $5^{\circ}$ |
| Accuracy | Operate: setting $-3^{\circ}+0$ |
| Seset: operate $-0+3^{\circ}$ |  |
| System split phase angle |  |
| Setting | 0 to $175^{\circ}$ step $5^{\circ}$ |
| Accuracy | Operate: setting $\pm 1.5^{\circ}$ |
| Timer | Reset: latched |
| Setting | 0 to 100 s step 0.1 s |
| Accuracy | setting $\pm 1 \%$ or $\pm 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

Thermal Withstand
Continuous / Limited period
250 Vrms Continuous

Burdens
AC Voltage inputs
63.5V $\leq 0.05 \mathrm{VA}$

Note: Burden is measured at nominal rating
Auxiliary supply

| TAU 100/40x |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Quiescent | 9 W |
| Maximum | 14 W |
| TAU 200/50x | 11 W |
| Quiescent | 14 W |

## Output Contact

Contact rating to IEC 60255-0-2.
Carry continuously 5 A AC or DC

Make and carry
(Limits: $\mathrm{L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ and $\mathrm{V} \leq 300$ volts)

| 0.5 sec | 20 A AC or DC |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0.2 sec | 30 A AC or DC |

Break
(Limits: $\leq 5$ A or $\leq 300$ volts)

| ac resistive | 1250 VA |
| :--- | :--- |
| ac inductive | 250 VA @ PF $\leq 0.4$ |
| dc resistive | 75 W |
| dc inductive | $30 \mathrm{~W} @ \mathrm{~L} / \mathrm{R} \leq 40 \mathrm{~ms}$ |


|  | 50 W @ L/R $\leq 10 \mathrm{~ms}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Minimum number of operations | 1000 at maximum load |
| Minimum recommended load | 0.5 W , limits 10 mA or 5 V |
| Minimum number of operations | 1000 at maximum load |
| Minimum recommended load | 0.5 W , limits 10 mA or 5 V |

## Mechanical

## Vibration (Sinusoidal) IEC 60255-21-1 Class 1

0.5 gn, Vibration response $\leq 5 \%$ variation 1.0 gn , Vibration endurance

Shock and bump IEC 60255-21-2 Class 1
5 gn , Shock response, 11 ms
15 gn , Shock withstand, $\leq 5 \%$ variation 11 ms
10 gn, Bump test, 16 ms
Seismic IEC 60255-21-3 Class 1

1 gn , Seismic Response $\leq 5 \%$ variation
Mechanical classification

Durability In excess of $10^{6}$ operations

## Electrical Tests

## Transient overvoltage IEC 60255-5

| Between all terminals and earth or | 5 kV |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| between any two independent | $1.2 / 50 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ |
| circuits without damage or flash- | 0.5 J |

over

## Insulation IEC 60255-5

RMS levels for 1 minute

| Between all terminals and <br> earth | 2.0 kV |
| :--- | :--- |
| Between independent cir- <br> cuits | 2.0 kV |
| Across normally open con- <br> tacts | 1.0 kV |


| Allowable superimposed ac <br> component | $\leq 12 \%$ of dc voltage |
| :--- | :--- |
| Allowable breaks/dips in <br> supply (collapse to zero <br> from nominal voltage) | $\leq 20 \mathrm{~ms}$ |

High frequency disturbance IEC 60255-22-1 Class III

| 2.5 kV , Longitudinal mode | $\leq 3 \%$ variation |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 kV , Transverse mode |  |

Electrostatic discharge IEC 60255-22-2 Class III
8 kV , Contact discharge $\leq 5 \%$ variation

Fast transient IEC 60255-22-4 Class IV
$4 \mathrm{kV}, 5 / 50 \mathrm{~ns}, 2.5 \mathrm{kHz}$, re- $\quad \leq 3 \%$ variation
petitive

Radio frequency interference IEC 60255-22-3
$10 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}, 80$ to $1000 \mathrm{MHz} \leq 5 \%$ variation

## Environmental

Temperature IEC 68-2-1/2

| Operating | $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Storage | $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Humidity IEC 68-2-3

| Operational test | 56 days at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $95 \% \mathrm{RH}$ |
| :---: | :---: |



The amount of I/O together with the TAU series $(100,200,40 x, 50 x)$ will determine the required case size - see the table to the left.
Modules in italic (IO2, IO3) are options.

## Case Dimensions

The Tau is supplied in either a size 8,12 or 16 case, see below.


Fig 11. Size 8 Case


Fig 12. Size 12 Case


Fig 13. Size 16 Case

Ordering Information - TAU 7SG26

## Product description

## TAU (100 series)

Autoreclose relay without check synchronising.

Relay type
100 series - High speed reclosing with external sync input
Standard functionality

## Reclose type

- Low/high-speed single-pole .
- Low/high-speed three-pole reclose

Reclosing schemes

- External synchronising input

Auxiliary functions

- Pole discrepancy

Functionality
Model 100-Standard functionality

Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage 48/110 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input 48/110 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ )
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input 220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input 220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input

I/O range
27 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)

Frequency
Not applicable

Voltage inputs
Not applicable

Housing size
Case size E8 (4U high)

Communication interface
Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103

7 S G 2


## Ordering Information - TAU 7SG26



## Ordering Information - TAU 7SG26



[^0][^1]
## Ordering Information - TAU 7SG26

| Product description | Variants | Order No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

Autoreclose relay with check synchronising.

7 S G 26

Relay type
500 series - Multi-shot autoreclose with check and system synchronising
Standard functionality
Reclose type

- Multi-shot delayed three-pole reclose Reclosing schemes
- Check and system synchronising

Auxiliary functions

- Pole discrepancy
- VT failure alarm (and blocking)

Functionality
Model 500 - Standard functionality

- 'J' unit equivalent

Model 502 - Standard functionality plus Reclosing schemes

- 4 isolator control for sub-transmission mesh
- TPS 12/10 equivalent

Only supplied as part of engineered system ${ }^{2}$ )
Model 503 - Standard functionality plus
Reclosing schemes

- 4 isolator control for transmission mesh

Auxiliary functions

- Earth switch/transformer isolator

Ferro-resonance suppression

- NGTS 3.24 scheme

Only supplied as part of engineered system ${ }^{2}$ )
Model 504 - Standard functionality plus Reclosing schemes

- 2 isolator control for Teed feed

Model 506 - Standard functionality plus
Reclosing schemes

- Transformer isolator control

Auxiliary functions

- Ferro-resonance suppression

Model 510 - Standard functionality plus
but with revised connections for use with traditional synchronising and control schemes

Auxiliary supply /binary input voltage
48/110 V DC auxiliary, 30 V DC binary input 48/110 V DC auxiliary, 48 V DC binary input ${ }^{1}$ ) 48/110 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input 220 V DC auxiliary, 110 V DC low burden binary input 220 V DC auxiliary, 220 V DC low burden binary input


## TAU (500 series)

7 S G 26 ロロ - 0
$1 / \mathrm{O}$ range
11 Binary Inputs / 13 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)
27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)
27 Binary Inputs / 29 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover, 4 normally closed)
43 Binary Inputs / 45 Binary Outputs (incl. 3 changeover)
$\frac{\text { Frequency }}{50 \mathrm{~Hz}}$


Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103

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The information in this document contains general
descriptions of the technical options available, which
may not apply in all cases. The required technical
options should therefore be specified in the contract.


[^0]:    Fibre optic (ST-connector) / IEC 60870-5-103

[^1]:    ) High burden $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ \& 220/250V binary inputs compliant with ESI48-4 ESI 1 available via external dropper resistors with 48 V binary input version
    $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order combination of the following resistor boxes to suit number of binary inputs 2512 H 10064 (9 inputs, 110V) 2512H10065 (5 inputs, 110V) 2512H10066 (1 inputs, 110V)
    $220 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ application, order resistor box 2512 H 10066 in addition 2512H10067 (5 inputs, 220V)
    2512H10068 (1 inputs, 220V)

