

MV electrical network management

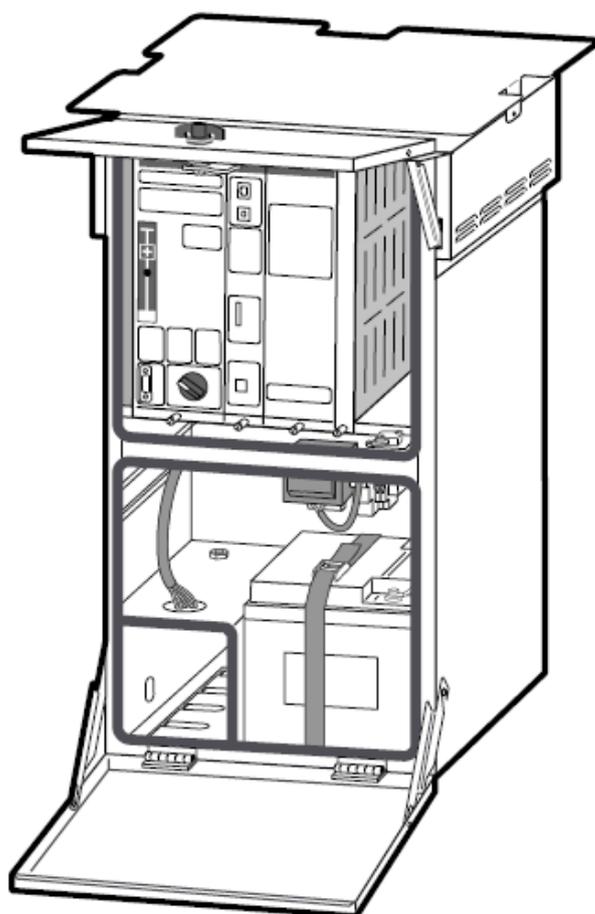
Easergy range

# T200 P



MV substation control unit

## User's manual

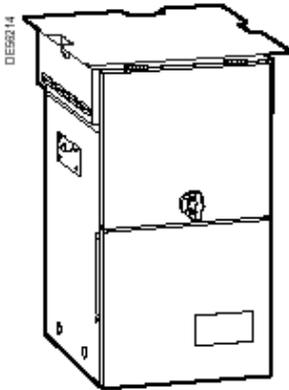


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# 1 General description

## 1.1 Functional description



The equipment is housed in a stainless steel enclosure designed for column mounting by means of a U-bolt

1- or 2-channel enclosure

**Easergy T200 P** is designed to be installed with overhead switches remote controlled by the MV network. It contains all the functions required to monitor and control one or two MV/LV switchgear devices.

### Management of MV switch opening/closing electric control unit

The control is triggered by actuation from the control station, by local operator control, or by internal automatic controls.

### Measurement acquisition and processing

The T200 P can incorporate the following measurements and processing functions:

For each channel:

- Current measurement on each phase;
- Calculation of the average load current;
- Homopolar current measurement;
- Single-phase or three-phase voltage measurement;
- Measurement of the phase deviation between the upstream/downstream voltages for management of opening points;
- Calculation of active and RMS power (option);
- Calculation of active energy (option);
- Calculation of the power factor (option);
- Frequency measurement.

### Monitoring, for the purposes of remote indication and/or local display, of MV substation and Easergy T200 P information:

- Open/closed position of MV switch;
- "Locked" state of MV switch;
- Phase-to-phase or phase-to-earth fault current detection;
- Voltage present;
- Automatic control ON/OFF position;
- Door open;
- Local/remote operating mode;
- Immediate alternating supply voltage failure;
- Time-delayed alternating supply voltage failure;
- Charger fault;
- Battery fault;
- External 12 V power supply failure;
- Motorization supply voltage failure.

### Logs

Time-stamped chronological logging of events and measurements.

This information can be transmitted to the control centre and archived in logs for consultation and local downloading (in file form), by connection of a microcomputer.

### Predefined automations

- SEC (Sectionalizer): Automatic control for opening the MV switch following detection of a number of fault currents in the source substation reset cycle.
- ATS (Automatic Transfer of Source): Automatic source changeover upon voltage loss detected on one of the channels.
- VT (Voltage Time): The detection of voltage loss (switch closed) causes channel opening and then reclosing when the voltage returns.

### Backup power supply

For all the control unit components, the transmission equipment and the switch motorization with a battery life of several hours in the event of an AC supply outage.

### Local communication or communication with the remote control centre

- One or two communication ports (option) are available for remote communication with the control centre to manage two transmission channels. These ports can be used redundantly (normal/backup), for repeater or maintenance applications. The ports use either modems integrated in the COM card or external equipment managed by the rack serial link.
  - A choice of modem for each port allowing any type of mounting:
    - ❑ Radio (600/1200 baud FSK or 1200/2400 FFSK);
    - ❑ PSTN isolated at 8 kV (300 to 14400 bits/s -V32 bis);
    - ❑ GSM / GPRS (quad-band version 900/1800/850/1900 MHz), SIM card accessible on the front panel
    - ❑ GSM / 3G - UMTS & HSPA+ (3,75G), EDGE, GRPS & GSM. Quad-band modem in GSM (900/1800/850/1900 MHz) and five band in 3G (800/850/AWS/1900/2100 MHz), SIM card accessible on the front panel
    - ❑ LL isolated at 8 kV (1200 baud FSK);
    - ❑ RS232 or RS485 isolated at 2 kV (19200 baud).

**Note:** In an RS232 link, port 1 is replaced by the RS232 port integral with the COM card and accessible via the RJ45 connector on the right of the rack.

- ❑ A catalogue of communication protocols for communication with the control centre, changing constantly:
  - ◆ IEC 870-5-101
  - ◆ IEC 870-5-104
  - ◆ DNP3, DNP3 / IP
  - ◆ Modbus, Modbus / IP
  - ◆ Other proprietary protocols (PID1, PUR2.2, PUR2.4, EDP, etc.).
- ❑ An Ethernet communication port is available for communication with the control centre or for access from the local PC for consultation/configuration (Modbus IP protocol, IEC 870-5-104, DNP3 IP). This port is accessible on the front of the COM card.
- ❑ A USB communication port is available for communication with the local PC for consultation/configuration. This port is accessible on the front of the COM card.

### Communication with local equipment (option)

A Modbus RS485 communication port (2 wires - isolated at 2 kV) is available (on option) for dialogue with equipment communicating with the T200 (e.g. Sepam, etc.).

### Time synchronization of the equipment

Time setting for event dating can be performed:

- ❑ by the laptop PC for consultation/configuration of the T200 (manually or automatically via the PC time);
- ❑ by the control centre (if the protocol permits);
- ❑ by GPS sync (option). The minimum precision of time setting is in this case approximately 50 ms;
- ❑ by SNTP sync (option) from an Ethernet network. The precision of time setting is in this case approximately one second.

### IEC 61131-3 programmable logic controller

On option, the T200 can include an IEC 61131-3 embedded virtual programmable logic controller.

A development platform (the RTU Control software supplied in appendix on the Easergy CD) makes it possible to design, simulate and test on a target programs written in the following PLC languages:

- SFC – Sequential Function Chart
- FBD – Function Block Diagram
- LD – Ladder Diagram
- ST – Structured Text
- IL – Instruction List

These PLC programs allow specific customized applications or additional functions to be implemented on the T200 by combining or actuating existing T200 variables or virtual variables to be created specifically for the PLC application.

### Inter-equipment communication

The IEC 61131-3 programmable automatic control option also includes an inter-equipment communication function, allowing Modbus exchange, via a TCP/IP link, between T200 devices connected to the same MV circuit. This communication allows exchange of a data table between these T200 devices, in order to contribute, for example (without any other PLC than the T200's), to an automatic control function allowing detection and clearing of a current fault on an MV circuit.

(For more details regarding these three functions, refer to the specific "RTU Control & Formulae" manual – ref. NT00320-xx).

### Calculation formulae

The calculation formulae are a standard feature of the T200.

They can be used in the T200 to create new customized functions or applications not requiring writing of a program in PLC language.

The functions that can be used in the formulae are:

- Mathematical functions;
- Statistical functions;
- Logical functions;
- Time/date functions;
- etc.

These formulae make it possible, more easily than with a PLC program, to create logic equations based on combinations of variables. The types of variables that can be used are the same as for PLC programs (existing T200 variables or virtual variables created specifically). This inter-equipment communication is typically used in applications of the self-healing network type.

## 1.2 Description of equipment

### The enclosure

The equipment is housed in a 316L stainless steel enclosure ensuring:

- Resistance to mechanical stresses;
- Resistance to environmental stresses;
- Compliance with EMC standards.

The enclosure is fitted with a key locking system.

Its main constituent parts are:

- 1) A sun screen to restrict the influence of high external temperatures
- 2) A 6-unit rack containing all the electronic modules
- 3) Transmission equipment (radio, external modem, etc.)
- 4) A door switch
- 5) A lever type fuse holder for the AC power supply
- 6) A transformer for voltage measurement acquisition
- 7) A battery providing a backup power supply when the enclosure is no longer powered by the AC supply
- 8) A "connection" part for connection to the motorization units and the toroid sensors
- 9) An anti-intrusion guard plate under the enclosure providing protection against any malevolent attempt at disconnection of the "connection" part cords.

### The rack

The rack contains three functional modules:

- The Control module (marked **CONTROL**)

The control module controls the overall operation of the T200 P and the exchange of information with the Power Supply and Communication modules.

This module implements several functions:

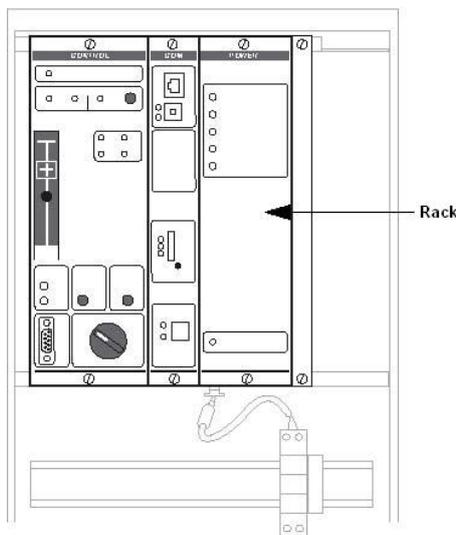
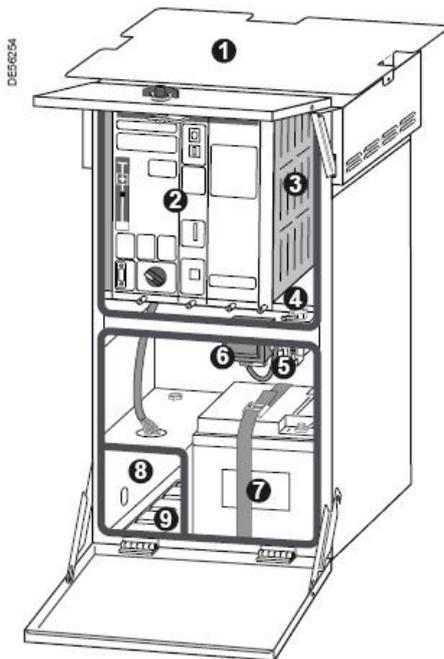
- Interfacing with and monitoring and control of the MV switchgear;
- Automatic control management;
- Detection of fault currents on the MV line;
- Detection of voltage loss;
- Calculation of power (P, S, Q), energy, power factor, frequency;
- Local operation.

- The Communication module (marked **COM**)

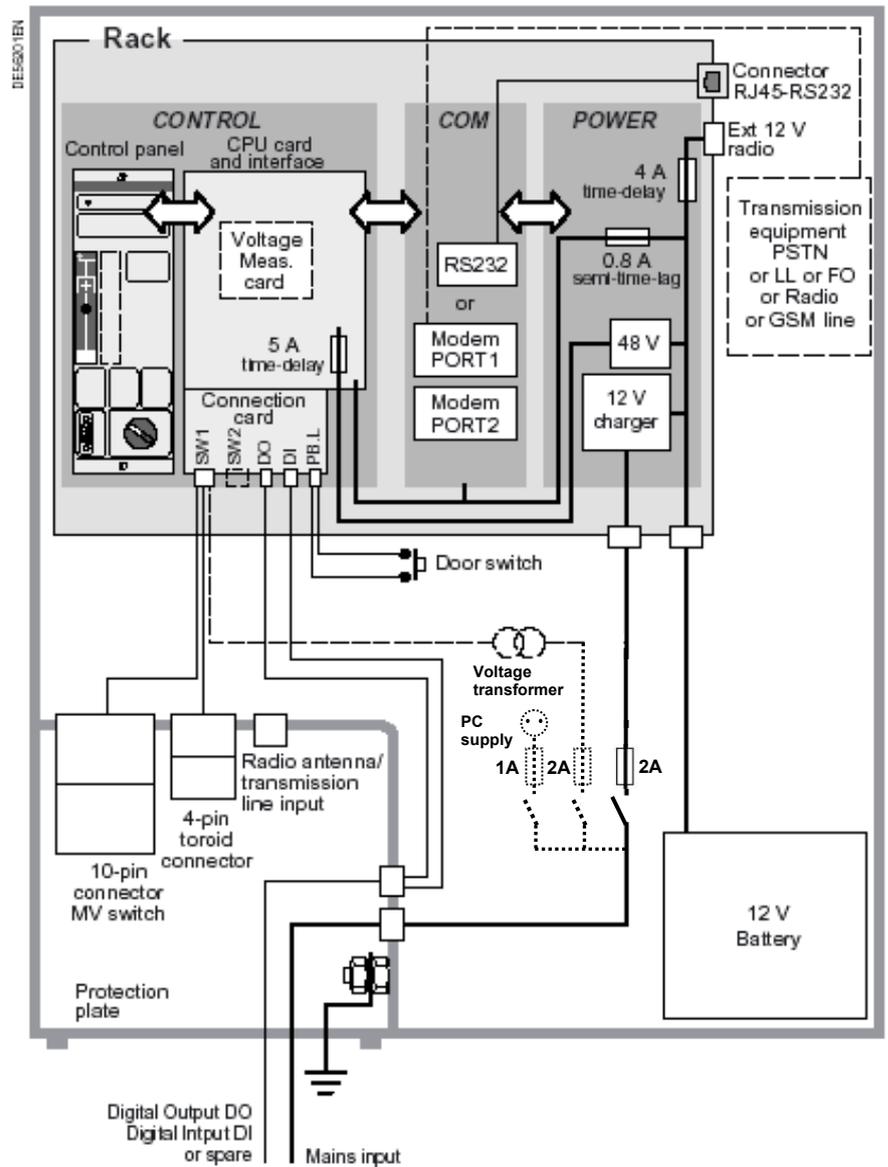
The communication card serves as an interface between the cards of the "control module", the local equipment communicating via Modbus and the control centre. It centralizes, processes and archives information and transmits it in accordance with the communication protocol adopted.

- The Power Supply module (marked **POWER**)

It supplies power to the enclosure, the battery charger and the associated self-monitoring equipment.

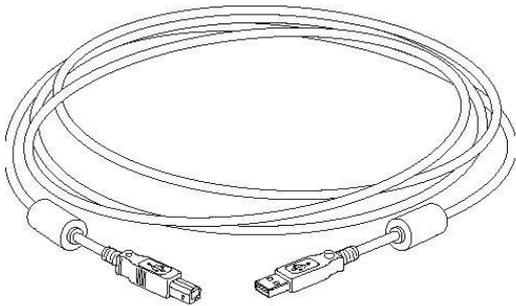
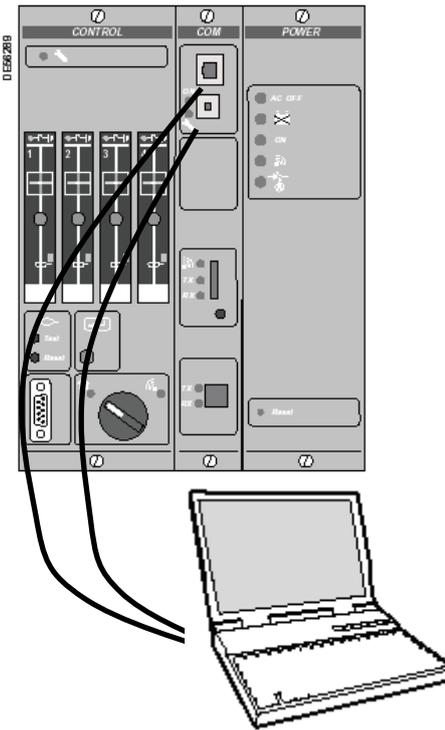


1.3 T200 P block diagram

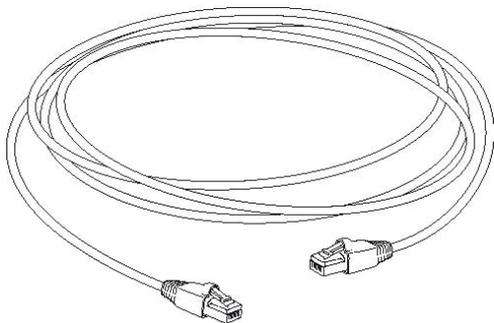


**Note:** The various modules are connected via a "rack backplane card" not shown in this diagram.

Refer to the T200P installation manual supplied with the equipment to obtain information concerning installation of the T200P enclosure: "NT00030-FR-EN-ES-xx".



Type B connector    Type A connector  
USB cable



"Cross-over" or "straight-through" Ethernet cable depending on type of link access

## 2 Connection to the T200

Easergy T200 I must be configured from a configuration PC. This is performed from the COM card (single access). It allows configuration of:

- The parameters of the CPU card (date, fault detection, etc.).
- The parameters of the Communication card (com. parameters, alarms, etc.).
- The system parameters (variable management, class management, etc.).

### Equipment required for T200 connection

For testing-maintenance configuration, the T200 requires:

- A microcomputer operating under Windows 2000 or XP or Seven and including *Internet Explorer* (version 5.5 or 6.0, 7, 8 or 9).
- An USB port on this PC to perform connection with the T200.

An Ethernet port (RJ45) is available on the COM card for remote access to the T200 from an Ethernet network.

This port can also be used for direct connection of the T200 with the PC. The Ethernet cable required for Ethernet network-T200 connection or PC-Ethernet network connection is of the "straight-through" type.

The Ethernet cable required for PC-T200 connection is of the "cross-over" type.

The USB cable required for PC-T200 connection is of the USB-A type at one end and USB-B at the other.

A CD-ROM is supplied to the user for:

- Installation of the USB driver for connection with the T200.
- Installation of *Java Runtime Environment 5.0* needed for port trace operation (Supervisor-T200 frame analysis).

**!** NB: TCP/IP ports 1168, 1169 and 1170 must be accessible on the PC for trace operation. Contact the network administrator if it is necessary to alter the PC or network configuration to deactivate the firewall on these ports. Configuration of the T200 is performed directly from *Internet Explorer*. No other additional software is needed to access the T200 testing-maintenance configuration operations (apart from *Java Runtime 1.5*).

### Principle of the T200 embedded server

The T200 includes an embedded server which is initialized automatically as soon as connection is established with the T200.

The data displayed by the T200 through this embedded server appears in the form of HTML pages.

Various pages and sub-pages can be accessed by the user depending on the rights available to him. The HTML pages displaying the information managed by the T200 are refreshed in real time so as to update the latest states.

Access and connection are secured by a Login and password. Several levels of access to the HTML pages can be configured, provided one have the required rights.

#### From the embedded server, it is possible to:

- Configure the fault detector, communications and automatic control parameters or system parameters (management of variables, classes, rights, etc.);
- View the states managed by the T200 (TSS, TSD, routine faults, telemeasurements, etc.);
- Save or load the T200 parameter configuration from files already backed up on the PC;
- Send remote control orders to the T200;
- Transfer diagnostic logs in the form of Excel-compatible files;
- Load a new software version of the T200 application.

The embedded server can be accessed both by the USB port and by the Ethernet port. There is no difference in operation according to the type of port used.

### Initialization of connection to the T200

The T200 incorporates by default IP addresses necessary for local connection from a PC. It is important to know these addresses in advance in order to start a connection (these addresses are indicated on the Com card):

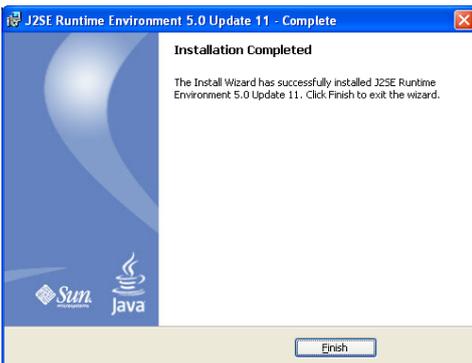
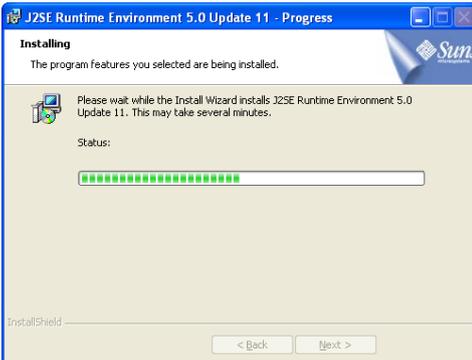
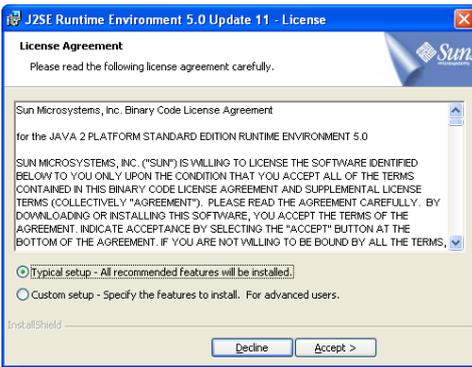
- USB port: default address on the T200 = **212.1.1.10**
- Ethernet port: default address on the T200 = **172.16.0.5**

**Note:** The USB address cannot be modified by the user. The Ethernet address, on the other hand, can be modified (if the rights so permit) so as to correspond to the local area network, which does not necessarily use the same network addresses and masks.

For the T200 link via Ethernet, steps 2 and 3 are not necessary. In that case, go directly to step 4.

## 2.1 Step 1 - Installing Java Runtime Environment 5.0

- Insert the CD-ROM supplied with the T200 into the PC drive, then double-click on the "jre-1\_5\_0\_11-windows-i586-p-s.exe" installation file on the CD-ROM (in folder : "D:\Tools\Java").
- Software installation begins; click on the "Standard installation..." option and then on "Accept".
- If new screen including Google options installation, deselect the two proposed options "Google Toolbar" and "Google Desktop", then click on "Next".
- Wait until installation is completed, then click on "Terminate".



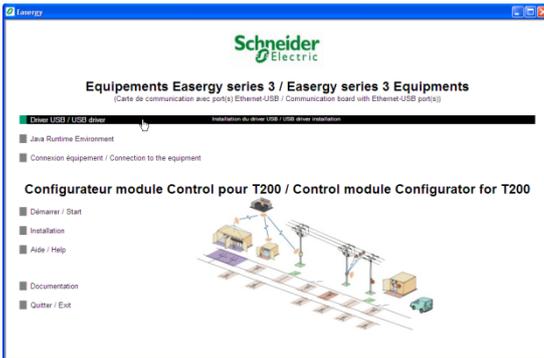
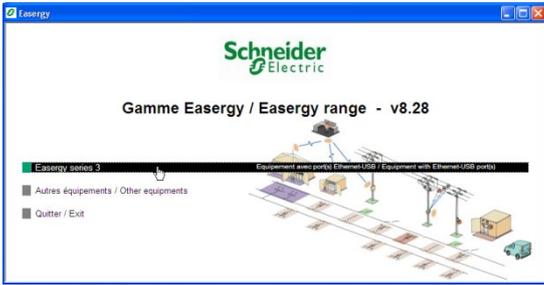
## 2.2 Step 2 - Installing the USB driver

Carry out the following operations to install the USB driver:

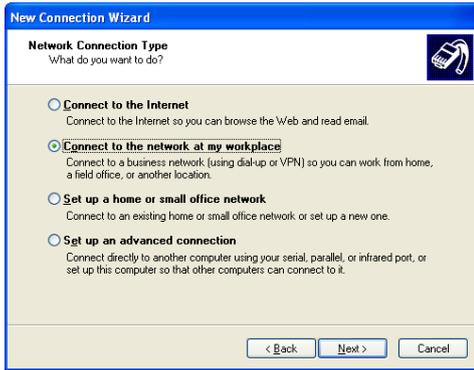
- Insert the Easergy CD-Rom supplied with the unit.
- Insert the Easergy CD-ROM supplied with the equipment into the PC drive.
- A "Gamme Easergy / Easergy range - Vx.xx" window should automatically appear on screen. If this is not the case, double-click on the "Autorun.hta" file located in the CD root directory.
- Click on the "Easergy series 3" link.
- In the "Equipements Easergy series 3 / Easergy series 3 Equipment" window which appears on screen, click on the "USB Driver" link.
- Choose the setup language, then click on "ok".
- Click on "Next" to start the "InstallShield Wizard" module.
- Choose the installation directory (the directory proposed by default can be kept), then click on "Next".
- Then click on "Install" to start installation.
- A driver setup window appears on screen; click on "Next".
- Installation of the Easergy USB driver starts automatically.
- At the end of installation, when the window showing that the driver has been correctly installed appears on screen, click on the "Finish" button.
- The Easergy USB driver is installed.
- An "Easergy USB connection" start-up shortcut is also created automatically on the PC desktop (see step 4).

**Important note:** Unlike the previous USB driver, this driver is installed for all the USB ports of the PC. This driver needs therefore be installed only once, irrespective of the USB port used. If a different USB port is used for a future connection, Windows will automatically detect and install the Easergy USB driver for this other USB port.

**Note:** Step 2 is therefore necessary only for the first connection to equipment with the PC. For a future connection, go directly to step 4.



## 2.3 Step 3 – Creation of the PSTN or GSM remote network connection



This step is to be taken into account only if the T200 includes a GSM or PSTN (telephone) internal modem installed on the COM card. This connection may possibly operate with an external PSTN or GSM modem, but that depends on the modem used.

**Note:** It is not necessary to create this type of connection for the GPRS/3G link.

### With Windows 2000

- Click on the Windows "Start" button.
- Click on "Settings".
- Click on "Network connection and remote access".
- Click on "Establish a new connection".
- Click on "Connection to a private network".
- From the list of peripherals displayed, select that corresponding to the modem to be used for connection, by checking it.
- Enter the phone number of the T200 to be contacted (this number may be changed later, at each connection attempt).
- Select the option "For all users".
- Give a name to the telephone connection to the T200 (e.g. "T200 remote connection").
- When the connection window is displayed on screen, there is no need to give a user name and login password, and if necessary change the phone number of the T200 to be contacted.
- Click on the "Dial" option.
- The PSTN or GSM remote network connection between the PC and the T200 is initialized between the two devices, then a modem connection status icon is inserted in the Windows toolbar.

### With Windows XP

- Click on the Windows "Start" button.
- Click on "Control Panel".
- Click on "Network connections".
- Click on "Create a new connection".
- Select the option "Connect to the network at my workplace".
- Select the option "Dial-up connection".
- From the list of peripherals displayed, select that corresponding to the modem to be used for telephone connection to the T200, by checking it.
- Give a name to the telephone connection created (e.g. "T200 remote connection").
- Enter the phone number of the T200 to be contacted (this number may be changed later, at each connection attempt).
- Select the option "Do not use my smart card".
- Select the option "All users".
- Check the option "Add a shortcut to this connection to my desktop", then on "Terminate".
- When the connection window is displayed on screen, there is no need to give a user name and login password, and if necessary change the phone number of the T200 to be contacted.
- Click on the option "Dial number".
- The PSTN or GSM remote network connection between the PC and the T200 is initialized between the two devices, then a modem connection status icon is inserted in the Windows toolbar.

**Note:** Step 3 is no longer necessary after the first connection performed with the T200. In that case, go directly to step 4.



## 2.4 Step 4 – Starting connection with the T200

### 2.4.1 Local access via the USB port of the T200

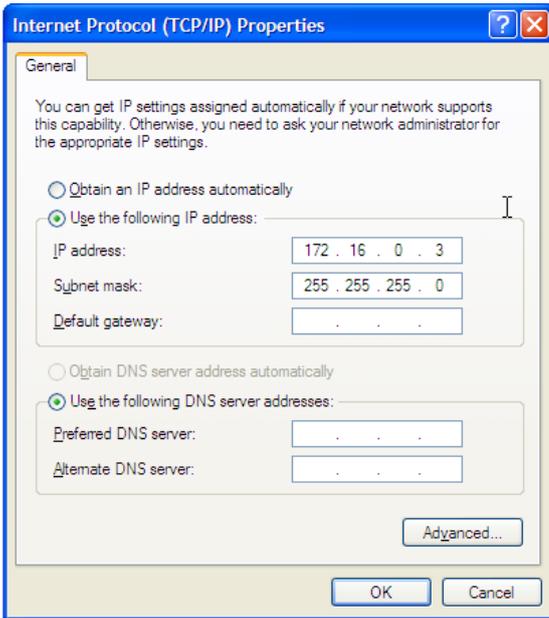
- The T200 being powered up without a "Fault" indicator lamp lit on the COM card, connect the USB on one the USB port of the computer and to the COM card of the unit.
- Click on the "Easergy USB connection" shortcut already installed on the desktop of the PC to start the USB connection.
- Define the language to be used.
- After few seconds, Internet explorer starts automatically and is connected to the default USB IP address "212.1.1.10".
- The connection to the unit is established automatically and the home page of the Web server appears on screen.
- Enter a "User name" and a "Password", then click on "Ok".
- Access to the HTML pages is activated according to the rights related to this user.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** After powering up or a Reset of the T200, it is important to wait for completion of initialization of the COM card before connecting the USB cable, otherwise the connection is likely not to work. When the T200 is powered up, the red "Fault" indicator lamp should flash for approximately 10 s and then stay lit steadily for 3 s before going out. Only then is connection of the USB cable possible.

**Note:** contrary to the old USB driver, to stop the USB connection, you just have to disconnect the USB cable. Windows will stop automatically the current USB connection.



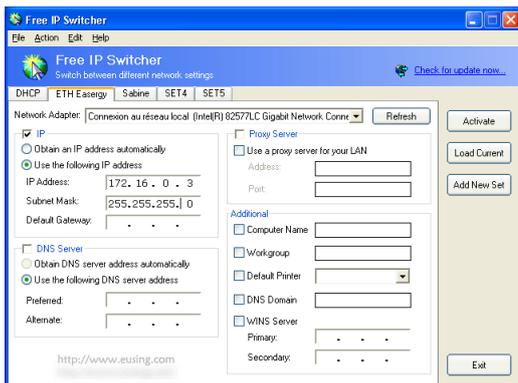
## 2.4.2 Local access via Ethernet port of T200



- In the Windows Control Panel, click with the right mouse button on "Connection to local area network" to be found in the "Network Connections" directory.
- Click on the "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)" item, then on the "Properties" button.
- Then check the "Use the following IP address" option and then manually enter the following items:  
IP address = "172.16.0.3"  
Subnet mask = "255.255.255.0".
- Click on the "Ok" button to accept the settings.
- Start *Internet Explorer*.
- Enter the IP address (172.16.0.5) in the "Address" field, then click on "Ok".
- The home page of the embedded server appears on screen.
- Define the language to be used.
- Enter a "User name" and a "Password", then click on "Ok".
- Access to the HTML pages is activated according to the rights related to this user.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Once connection with the T200 is completed, you should restore the original IP address configuration settings of the PC.

**Note:** there are useful utilities that can change automatically the TCP/IP address of the PC. We recommend the software "Free IP Switcher" that can be downloaded as a freeware on internet.



## 2.4.3 Remote access via a local Ethernet network (LAN) or a GPRS or 3G network

- With the T200 powered up, connect the PC and the T200 to the local Ethernet network (LAN) using appropriate cables (straight Ethernet cables).
- Start *Internet Explorer*.
- Enter the IP address of the T200 corresponding to the Ethernet or GPRS/3G access in the "Address" field, then click on "Ok".
- The home page of the embedded server appears on screen.
- Define the language to be used.
- Enter a "User name" and a "Password", then click on "Ok".
- Access to the HTML pages is then activated according to the rights related to this user.

**Note:** Generally the default IP address of the T200 cannot be used on the Ethernet, 3G or GPRS network employed, and it must therefore be replaced, in the T200's specific IP address configuration page, with an address acceptable for the network (see section on IP address configuration). In that case, the only way to access the T200's IP address configuration page is to use the USB local connection.

**Note 2:** Unlike Ethernet access, the connection speed on a GPRS or 3G link is relatively slow (max. theoretical connection speed for GPRS = 50Kbis/s, 3G = 2Mbits/s).

Accordingly, so that the display of data on screen may be slowed as little as possible, following a GPRS or 3G connection the T200 automatically displays the pages of the Web server in simplified mode (Web server configuration in "Remote" mode).

However, it is possible to return to a standard display by clicking on "Local" configuration, at the top of the Web server home page.

### 2.4.4 Remote access via telephone or GSM link

This access operates only when the T200 includes a GSM or PSTN (telephone) internal modem installed on the COM card.

When an external modem is used, it is possible that this access may operate, but that depends on the modem used.

- Start the GSM-PSTN remote network connection created previously (=> step 3).
- Click on "*Dial number*" to start remote network connection.
- Once connection is established, start *Internet Explorer*.
- In the address field of Internet Explorer, enter one of the following IP addresses, depending on the port No. on which the RTC or GSM modem is installed on the T200:
  - For port 1: 212.1.0.1
  - For port 2: 212.1.0.3
- The home page of the embedded server then appears on screen.
- Define the language to be used.
- Enter a "*User name*" and a "*Password*", then click on "*Ok*".
- Access to the HTML pages is activated according to the rights related to this user.

**Note:** Unlike a standard USB or Ethernet access, the connection speed on a telephone or GSM link is rather slow (9600 baud).

Accordingly, so that the display of data on screen may be slowed as little as possible, following a PSTN or GSM connection the T200 automatically displays the pages of the Web server in simplified mode (Web server configuration in "Remote" mode).

However, it is possible to return to a standard display by clicking on "Local" configuration, at the top of the Web server home page.

## 2.5 Overview of the embedded Web server of the T200

Once access to the embedded server has been identified by user name and password, all the HTML pages can be consulted by simply clicking on the tabs or the associated drop-down lists when they are available:

Details of the settings for each page are given in Appendix A.

### Home Page:

This page is displayed at connection to the T200. It enables definition of the language to be used for displaying the pages. It also allows definition of user access rights by user name and password. The users and passwords that can be accessed depend on the configuration defined in the **Maintenance** page and the **Users** sub-menu.

By default, the "Easergy" user and "Easergy" password allow access as "Administrator" to the embedded server.

**Note:** To protect your information, it is necessary to choose and use strong passwords. Therefore, we recommend:

- Systematically change the default passwords as soon as possible the first time you connect to the product.
- Renew your passwords with a reasonable frequency.
- Do not store passwords in a file on a computer station that is particularly exposed to risk.
- Configure the software, including your web browser, so that it does not "remember" the chosen passwords.

We recommend a simple rule: passwords should be at least 8 characters long and of different types (upper case, lower case, numbers, special characters).

A click on the "Remote" option at the top of the page makes it possible to log on to the T200 Web server with a simplified display of information (without images or logos) so as to optimize data transfer times. This mode is used automatically for slow remote network connections (PSTN or GSM at 9.6 Kbits/s).

A click on the "Local" button at the top of the page makes it possible to log on to the T200 Web server with a normal display (all logos and images are transferred and displayed). This mode is used automatically for high-speed local area connections: USB (115.2 Kbits/s) or Ethernet (100 Mbits/s).

### Monitoring Page:

This page can be used to consult the T200 states:

- TSS: State of digital inputs, T200 internal faults, voltage presences, current faults, etc.
- TSD: open or closed state of switch, automatic control, digital outputs
- TM: measurements of currents, voltages, frequency, etc.
- Counters: number of operations or energy.

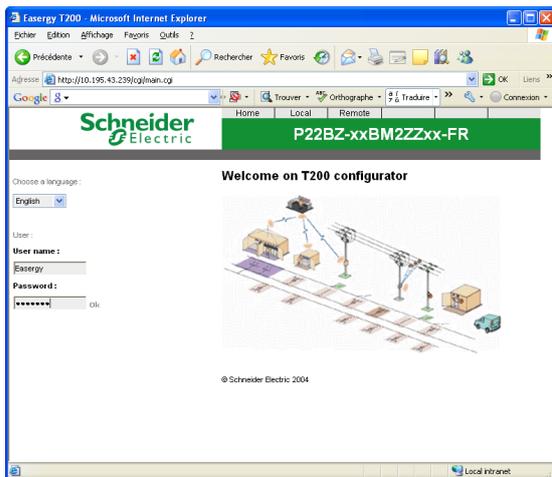
**Note:** Some displayed data is calculated and deduced by the T200:

- Active, reactive, apparent power.
- Phase difference between channels (deduced from the phase 1 voltages of each channel).
- Power factor or Cos  $\phi$ .
- Active power.
- Neutral and average current (neutral current deduced in the case of a type A arrangement - 3 phase toroids).
- Phase-to-phase or phase-to-ground voltage (3-wire arrangement: phase-to-phase voltages measured and phase-to-ground voltages deduced. 4-wire arrangement: phase-to-ground voltages measured and phase-to-phase voltages deduced).

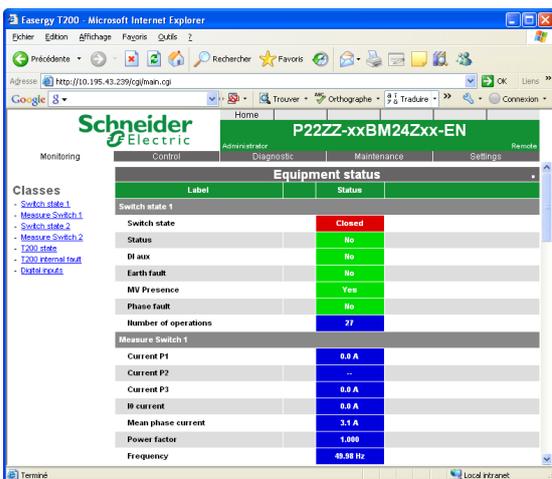
The page is displayed by class (e.g. State of channels, System, Automatic Control, etc.).

Each class covers a category of information so as to facilitate viewing on screen. The states of the indications or measurements are refreshed every 3 seconds automatically.

The presentation, quantity of data displayed and content of this page may vary from one application to another.

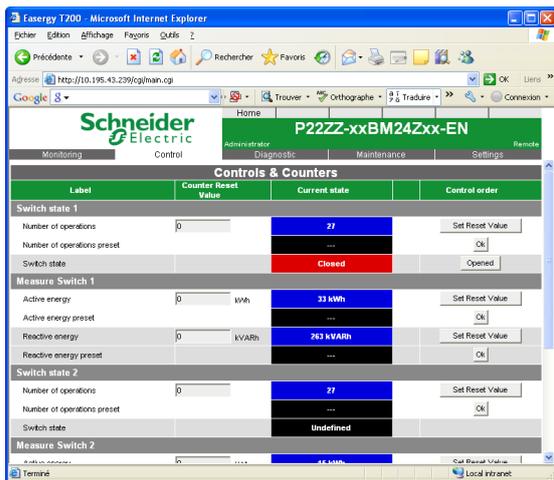


Home Page

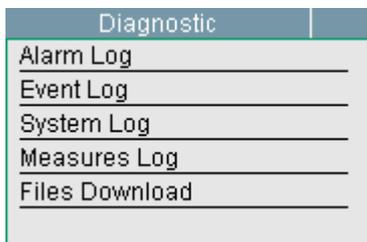


Monitoring Page

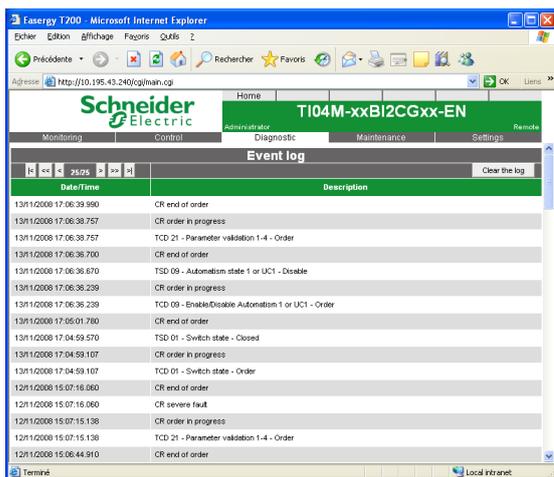
# Connection to the T200 Overview of the Web server



Control Page



Drop-down list – Diagnostic page



Event log - Diagnostic page

## Control Page

This page allows local control orders to be sent from the PC to:

- The switches (change of position by CO/CF);
- The operation and energy counters (counter initialization);
- The automatic controls (switching ON/OFF);
- The digital outputs (forced setting open or closed);
- The fault detector (fault memory resetting).

The T200 must be in "Remote" mode to be able to send control orders.

The control orders on the TSDs make it possible to go to the state complementing that displayed by the T200.

The control orders on the counters enable them to be initialized at a value predefined by the user.

For safety reasons, each control order must be confirmed by the user.

The state of a control order in progress is displayed in orange (default colour).

The state of the control order is refreshed on screen automatically as soon as it is completed.

**Note:** The colours of the states displayed can be modified by configuration.

## Diagnostic Pages:

These pages allow consultation of the logs recorded in real time by the T200. The event time stamping is 1 ms.

Each log allows consultation of the history of states occurring on the T200 with a description of the states.

All the information present in the logs is time-and-date stamped by the T200's internal clock.

The logs are as follows:

### •Alarm log: (storage capacity: 2000)

Alarms can be generated and transmitted spontaneously to the control centre after an information change of state, provided that this state has been configured as alarmed.

A box associated with each alarm is checked when the control centre has acknowledged this alarm.

**Note:** Information configured as alarmed automatically implies the generation of an associated event (in the event log or measures log depending on type).

### •Event log: (storage capacity: 10000)

Every change of state generates an event, provided that the use of events for this state has been configured.

### •System log: (storage capacity: 6000)

The equipment also incorporates a function for recording additional information to facilitate operation and maintenance.

- Storage of transmission events (to determine the origin of a recurring communication fault);
- Indication of transmission errors (CRC error, collisions, PSTN line out of order, switchover to redundancy, etc.);
- Indication of system events (T200 start-up, T200 reset, change of configuration, etc.).

### •Measures log: (storage capacity: 30000)

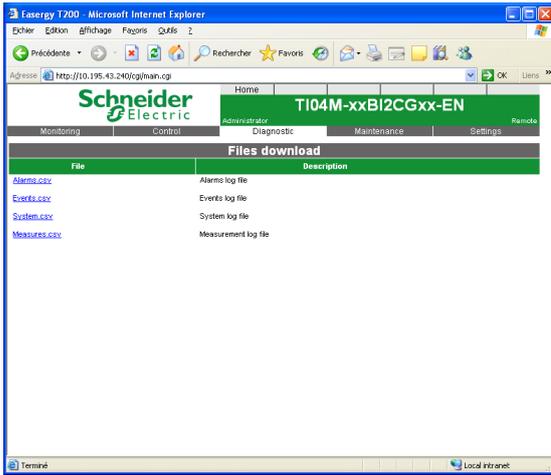
The measurements managed by the T200 (phase current or mains voltage) can be saved in a log, provided that their use has been configured.

The measurements can be recorded in several ways:

- Periodically (sampled or averaged value with configurable period);
- Upon exceeding a threshold (configurable high or low threshold);
- Upon variation or "dead band" (configurable variation %);
- Upon periodic recording of Min. and Max. values (configurable values and period).

For all the logs, when the storage capacity is reached, the most recent event occurring erases the oldest event on the list.

# Connection to the T200 Overview of the Web server



Files download – Diagnostic page



- A **Files download** sub-menu allows these logs to be saved to the PC in the form of Excel-compatible files (\*.csv files). These files can be consulted or transferred, to enable the establishment of statistics or reviews.

A "Clear the log" button in each log can be used to empty their content, i.e. to erase all the information saved previously.

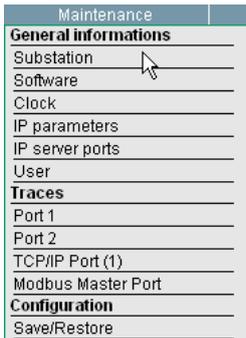
### Principle of saving to logs:

To increase the life of the flash memory, saving to the logs is performed every 5 min.

Accordingly, when a reset is performed on the T200, it is possible that the most recent events that have occurred since the last backup may not be saved in the logs. The only exception is when imminent cut-out occurs on the enclosure. In that case, even if the time elapsed is less than 5 min., the T200 saves the events to the logs before cutting off the power supply.

**⚠ ATTENTION :** After a change of configuration, it is important to wait for about fifteen seconds (the time needed for the equipment to store the parameters in memory) before performing a reset on the equipment. Otherwise, the equipment is likely to lose its configuration permanently.

# Connection to the T200 Overview of the Web server



Drop-down list – Maintenance page

## Maintenance Pages:

Several pages can facilitate maintenance of the T200, by giving information or allowing configuration of the T200 application:

1. **General information:** Specific sub-pages provide information concerning the T200 application, namely:

- **Substation** page: information concerning the current application (version No. of the application and fault detector, date and time of last configuration, name of substation, etc.).

- **Software** page: information concerning the software used by the T200 (version, date and time of compilation, size and CRC32). The T200 is capable of storing two different software versions in memory. It is possible to switch from one software version to another simply by selection (if two versions are available).

It is also possible to load a new software version from a file available on the PC or from a floppy disk or CD-ROM.

**ATTENTION :** The loading process manages only the file format with .zip extension. The software must therefore not be unzipped before loading it on the T200 (file with .mem extension not managed).

**Note:** When loading a software on the T200, one in fact loads the protocol used for remote transmission but also all the equipment operating options, including some that are managed and displayed by the Web server if configured and/or detected physically on the COM card, namely:

- The Modbus master function
- The function of synchronization by GPS
- The digital input counting function.

- **Clock** page: Allows the T200 date and time to be configured manually or automatically from the time on the PC. A click on the "Update" button causes the manual change of date and time to be accepted.

A click on the "Synchronization" button allows the PC date and time to be taken into account automatically for configuration on the T200.

**Comment:** This configuration is possible only if synchronization by SNTP server or by GPS module is not installed in the T200.

- **IP parameters** page: Allows consultation or where applicable configuration of the Ethernet and USB interface parameters (IP addresses, sub-network masks, etc.).

When a GPRS or 3G modem is installed on the COM card, this page also allows consultation of the IP addresses assigned automatically by the GPRS/3G server.

**NB:** It is dangerous to modify the Ethernet IP parameters, with a risk of no longer being able to access the T200. Call on competent authorities to modify these parameters.

- **IP server ports** page: allows redefinition of the port numbers used by the T200 for COM card access, in the event that the transmission network does not accept the default numbers (e.g. restriction on certain GPRS/3G operators).

By default, the following port Nos. are configured on the T200:

- HTTP server port = 80
- Telnet server port = 23
- Port 1,2 and TCP/IP trace server port = 1168, 1169 and 1170
- TCP/IP port trace server port = 1170

This page is optional depending on the embedded software in the T200 (e.g. present page for software including GPRS transmission).

**NB:** If the HTTP port number is changed in this page, to be able to log on to the T200 Web server again, it is **essential** to add the port number at the end of the T200's IP address preceded by a colon (e.g. 10.207.154.239:1500 for a T200 access on port 1500).

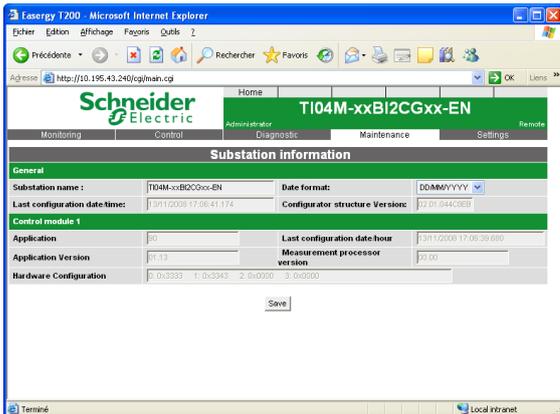
- **User** page: Allows creation, modification or deletion of users and management of rights (login, password, access rights).

2. **Port 1 & 2 & TCP/IP & Modbus Master traces:** The "Port 1, 2 and TCP/IP traces" pages allow viewing, for each available port, of communication exchanges between the control centre and the T200.

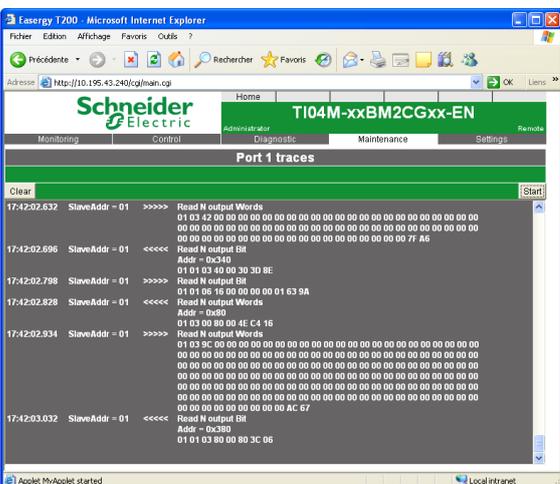
The "Modbus Master trace" page allows viewing of exchanges between the T200 and the Modbus slaves of the substation (see additional manual NT00121-xx).

This trace is displayed on screen in decoded form to facilitate reading of the frame's content:

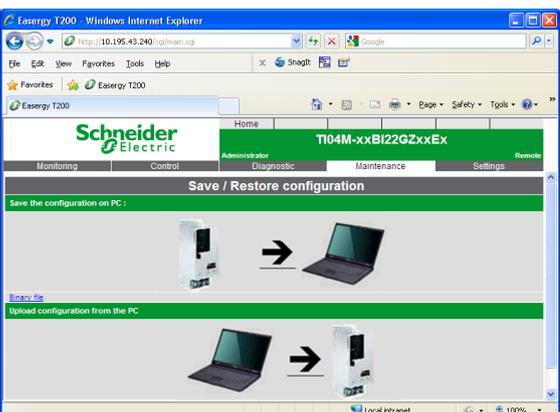
- **Column 1:** frame time-and-date stamping (in hour:minute:second.thousandth of second format).
- **Column 2:** direction of dialogue, RTU -> PC or PC -> RTU, with associated address Nos of the PC and RTU.
- **Column 3:** hexadecimal frame + brief description of the content of the frame.



Substation information – Maintenance page

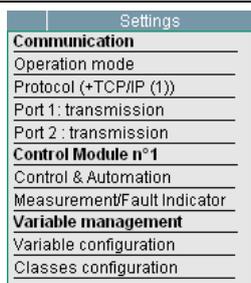


Port trace – Maintenance page

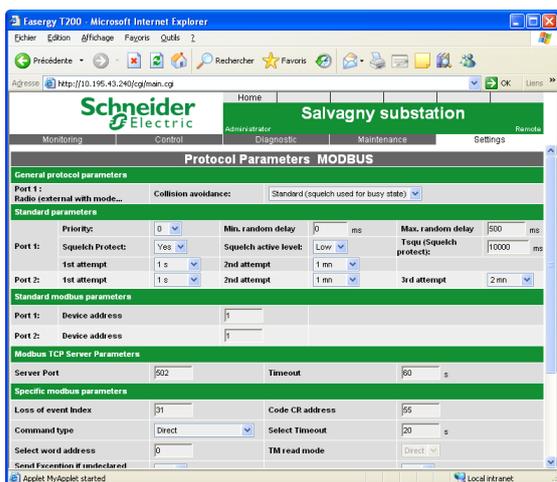


Saving/backup – Maintenance page

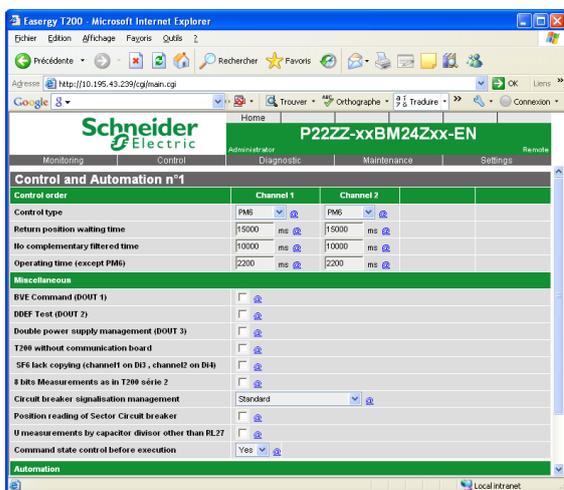
# Connection to the T200 Overview of the Web server



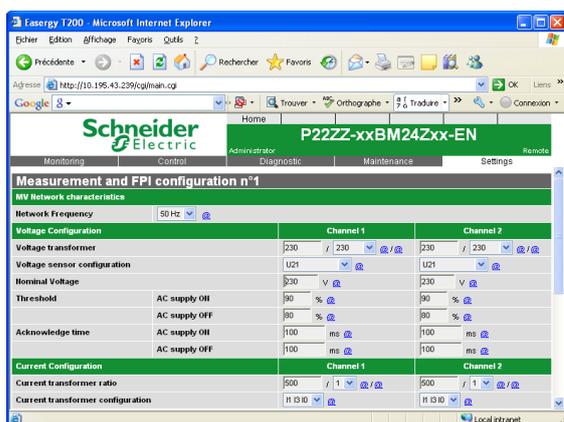
Drop-down list – Settings page



Protocol parameters – Settings page



Control and automation – Settings page



Measurements and fault detection – Settings page

### 3. Configuration:

- **Save/Restore** page: Allows all the current T200 configuration parameters to be saved to a file.

It is also possible to load from a file available on your PC or from a floppy disk or CD-ROM the T200 configuration parameters coming from a preceding backup or coming from another substation.

This file can be used to configure one or more other substations in the same way without being obliged to reconfigure all the parameters one by one.

**Note:** During loading from a file, the data integrity is verified automatically so as to ensure the compatibility of application versions.

### Settings Pages

Configuration of the T200 is performed from pages grouped together in several different categories:

1. **Communication:** Several pages allow you to configure the specific communication parameters of the T200:

- **Operation Mode** page: For each communication port available on the T200, it is possible to determine:

- The protocol available;
- The type of transmission medium to be used (Radio, PSTN, GSM, etc.);
- The way in which the ports will be managed according to one of the available modes:
  - Not used
  - Normal
  - Balanced – Normal/Backup
  - Main – Normal/Backup
  - Backup – Normal/Backup
  - Store & forward

- **Protocol + TCP/IP Protocol** pages: These pages are used to configure the parameters specific to the protocol used:

- Max. number of send operations
- Collision avoidance system;
- Configuration of link addresses;
- Frame size;
- etc.

**Note:** Each type of protocol has its specific configuration page. For more details, refer to the specific user manual for the protocol installed on the T200.

- **Ports 1 & 2 transmission** page: This page is used to configure the parameters of the communication port (modem):

- Baud rate (e.g. 19200 baud);
- Parity, stop bit, etc.;
- Time-out management (e.g. RTS-CTS, CTS-message, etc.);
- etc.

**Note:** The parameters displayed in this page depend on the type of transmission medium configured in the **Operating modes** page.

- **Modbus Master Port and Slave Configuration** page:

These 2 menus can be used to configure communication with Modbus slaves. The parameters setup for communication with Modbus slaves is covered by additional documentation (NT00121-xx).

2. **Control Module No. x:** Some parameters of the T200 are managed for each Control module of the T200.

Two pages allow this configuration:

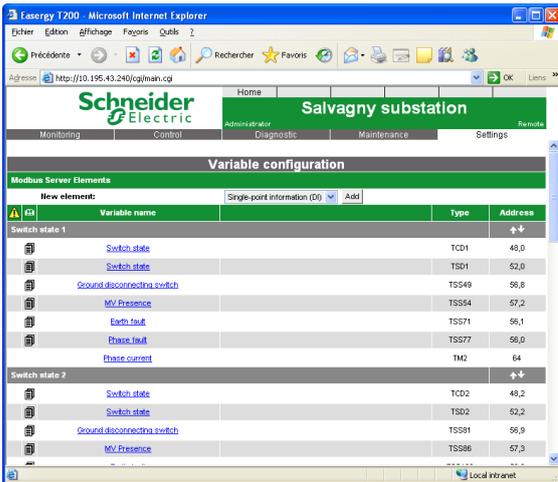
- **Control and Automation** page: This page can be used to configure the parameters related to electrical control of the switch and automation management:

- Type of switch (Standard, PM6, CI2 or other);
- Change-of-position waiting time;
- Type of automatic control;
- Etc.

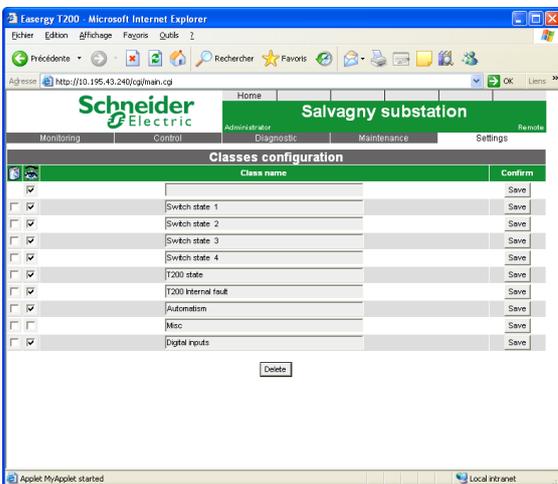
- **Measurements/Fault Detector Page:** This page allows configuration of all the T200 analogue information, namely:

- Mains frequency;
- Current and voltage measurement parameters;
- Fault detection parameters;
- Etc.

# Connection to the T200 Overview of the Web server



Variable Configuration – Settings page



Classes Configuration – Settings page

3. **Variable management:** All the information managed by the T200 must be configured separately to define its operation and how it will be managed by the embedded server:

- **Variable configuration page:** The complete list of information (variables) managed by the T200 is displayed in this page, under various categories.

Depending on the type of variable, the configuration page and the parameters displayed may be different. There is a specific type of page for:

- Digital control orders (e.g. TCD)
- Double indications (e.g. TSD)
- Single indications (e.g. TSS)
- Analogue measurements (e.g. TM).
- Counter (e.g. CNT).

The parameters to be configured for each variable are (for example):

- Variable name
- Type of access (operator session, administrator session, etc.);
- Assignment class;
- Logical, remote and internal addresses;
- Measurement, event and alarm management;
- Type of recording for measurements (periodic, upon exceeding high or low threshold, upon % variation or indication of min. and max. values per period);
- etc.

**Note:** The parameters to be configured depend on the type of page displayed.

- **Classes Configuration page:** The variables created can be grouped together by classes, so as to facilitate the management and display of variables. Each variable can be assigned to one of these classes by configuration. This page can be used to create, modify or delete the classes managed by the embedded server and determine those that will be visible in the *Monitoring* page.

- **Modbus master communication and Slaves configuration pages:** consult the user's manual NT00121-xx.

- **Embedded PLC and Formulas and Peer to Peer pages:** consult the user's manual NT00320-xx.

Label	Status
<b>Switch state 1</b>	
Switch state	Closed
Status	No
DI aux	No
Earth fault	No
MV Presence	Yes
Phase fault	No
Number of operations	27

Example of variables associated to a class  
Excerpted from the page: "Monitoring"

## 3 T200 settings

This chapter aims to provide the user with all the information needed to be able to perform configuration of the T200 data.

Certain complex functions of the T200, in particular, require some detailed explanations (fault detection, automatic control, etc.) for a better understanding of how to configure the T200.

The functions discussed in this chapter are as follows:

- Comment area
- Configuration of synchronization by GPS
- Configuration of SNTP service
- Configuration of Ethernet interfaces
- Backup/Restoral of configuration parameters
- Configuration of communication with the Supervisor
- Configuration of switch controls
- Configuration of the various options
- Automatic control configuration
- Configuration of the fault detection module
- T200 variable configuration
- Class configuration

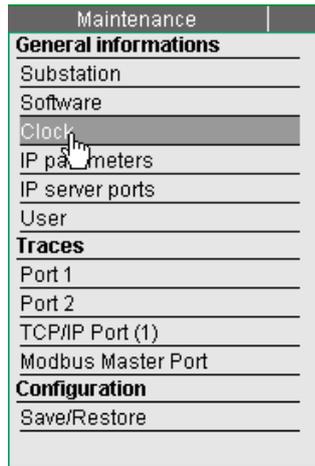
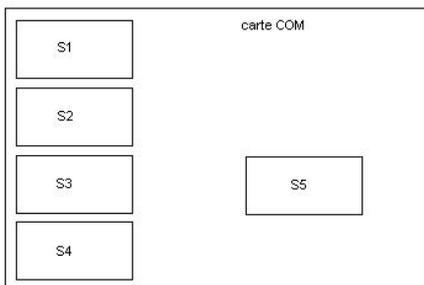
### 3.1 Comment area :

Access: "Maintenance/Substation" page.

The user can fill in an additional free 50-character comments area, in the "Maintenance/Substation" page of the T200's embedded Web server.

No special processing is performed on these comments. It is simply a text to give the user explanations on the equipment or the associated MV/LV substation.

Substation information			
<b>General</b>			
Substation name :	T200E Series 3 v1	Date format:	DD/MM/YYYY ▾
Last configuration date/time:	05/07/2011 12:12:08.961	Configurator structure Version:	03.01.04CC8E9
Comment:	Comment that you can personalize		
<b>Control module 1</b>			
Application	90	Last configuration date/hour	05/07/2011 11:43:38.460
Application Version	02.02	Measurement processor version	00.00
Hardware Configuration	0: 0x3333 1: 0x3343 2: 0x0000 3: 0x0000		



## 3.2 Configuration of synchronization by GPS

Access: **"Maintenance/Clock"** page.

In standard configuration, the T200's time can be set manually by the user or by synchronization from a PC connected to the T200.

On option, the T200 can also be synchronized via a GPS module.

This module allows the equipment to time stamp events precisely, without internal clock time drift.

The supply for this kit includes a GPS card, installed in factory on the COM card of the T200 (slot S5) and a GPS antenna with a cable 5m long. On option, an antenna extension cable 10m long is available.

### Operating principle

The T200 is synchronized every second automatically from the GPS network, provided that the satellite signal reception levels are adequate.

The T200 can receive information from at most 14 satellites at the same time.

The larger the number of satellites, the more precise will be the measurements based on the GPS signals.

Upon initialization of the COM card, the minimum time for satisfactory reception of the GPS satellite signals ranges between 5 min. and 15 min. (it depends on the quality of the signals received).

The average precision of time setting is approximately 1 ms (discrimination between two events: 10 ms).

Events specific to the GPS function are generated by the COM card (in the "System" log) so as to provide information concerning the operating status of the GPS module:

- "GPS started"
- "GPS synchronization OK"
- "GPS synchronization lost"

**Comment:** When the GPS option is present, it takes priority over SNTP time synchronization or manual time synchronization.

### Antenna mounting:

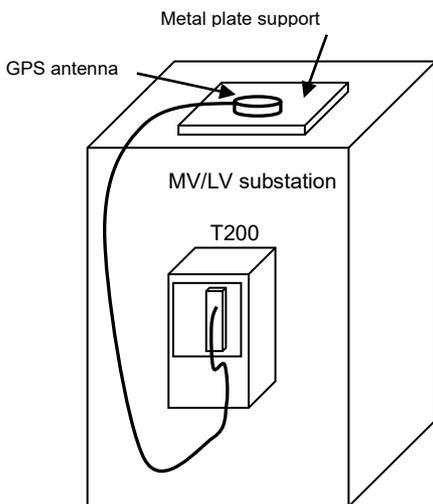
On request for this option, the T200 is supplied with a GPS signal acquisition card. This card is installed in factory on slot "S5" of the COM card.

**Note:** The synchronization by GPS option can be installed only on a "full" type COM card.

For the GPS option to operate, it is necessary to install the GPS antenna outside the enclosure, on a horizontal metal mounting (the antenna being magnetized), in a location where the GPS signals may not be disturbed by nearby obstacles that could act as a screen (wall, building, etc.).

The GPS sensor should be installed so as to have a free field around it, so as to receive the satellite signals correctly. (e.g. roof of the substation where the T200 is located: see drawing opposite).

The GPS antenna can withstand a temperature range of: -40°C / +85°C.



Installation of the GPS antenna

21/09/2006 08:22:02.000	GPS Synchronisation OK
21/09/2006 08:21:58.007	Ethernet link ON
21/09/2006 08:21:55.813	GPS Started
21/09/2006 08:21:55.285	Default configuration restored
21/09/2006 08:21:55.285	Start

Example of events generated by the GPS function in the "System" log

## Information relating to the GPS function:

When the GPS card is installed on the COM card, the T200 automatically tries to connect to the GPS network.

When the GPS signals are detected at a sufficient level, the "Clock synchronized by GPS" display appears in the *Maintenance/Clock* page of the embedded Web server of the T200 and the configuration/monitoring parameters related to this option are displayed (see image below).

When the GPS signals are detected at a sufficient level, it is then no longer possible to configure the PC time and date manually. The GPS card automatically takes control of time setting for the device and also overrides time setting by SNTP (if the latter is present).

For correct operation, the GPS option requires configuration of the following parameters:

### Information concerning the time zone:

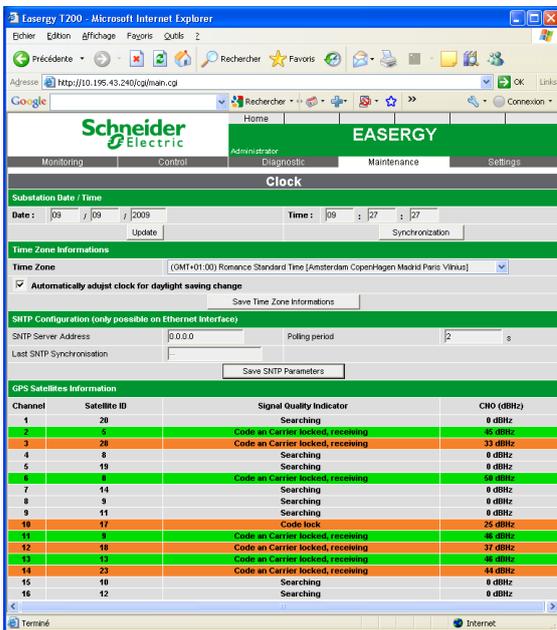
The time provided by the GPS satellites is GMT universal time.

It is therefore necessary to configure the time zone corresponding to the country in which the T200 is located so that the time on the T200 matches the local time in the country. To do so, perform the following configuration:

- **Time zone:** In the proposed drop-down list choose the zone corresponding to the local time zone (closest city having the same time zone).

- **Adjust the clock for automatic observation of summer time:** Check the box "*Adjust clock for automatic summer time adjustment*" if the T200 is to perform automatic time setting of the clock for changes related to the transition to summer time and winter time.

- **Save Time Zone information:** Click on this button to accept changes in the configuration.



Time Zone Informations	
Time Zone	(GMT+01:00) Romance Standard Time [Amsterdam CopenHagen Madrid Paris Vilnius]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Automatically adjust clock for daylight saving change	
Save Time Zone Informations	

### GPS position:

This section gives information concerning the information delivered by the GPS satellites, namely:

- Longitude and latitude
- Height above sea level
- Precision of horizontal measurement (longitude and latitude)
- Precision of vertical measurement (altitude)

**Comment:** The GPS position data appear in the page only when time synchronization is performed with the satellites.

GPS position			
Longitude	4° 59' 25"	Latitude	45° 49' 32"
Height above sea level	191 m		
Horizontal accuracy	3.525 m	Vertical accuracy	5.499 m

## □ GPS satellite data:

This section gives information concerning the quantity and quality of the GPS signals received from the satellites:

- **Channels 1 to 14:** The T200 assigns a channel number for each satellite detected.

- **Satellite identification:** GPS identification No. of the satellite detected.

- **Signal status:** Provides knowledge of the connection status of the satellites. 6 statuses can be displayed:

- **Not connected:** displayed in grey colour
- **Search in progress:** displayed in grey colour
- **Signal detected, but unusable:** displayed in red colour
- **Signal captured:** displayed in green colour if signal quality  $\geq 45$ , otherwise in orange colour
- **Signal and carrier wave captured:** displayed in green colour if signal quality  $\geq 45$ , otherwise in orange colour
- **Signal and carrier wave captured, reception:** displayed in green colour if signal quality  $\geq 45$ , otherwise in orange colour

**Comment:** The colour of display of each line makes it possible to know the state of the GPS connection:

**Grey colour:** no connection or connection in progress

**Orange colour:** connection performed but not finalized or with mediocre reception level but sufficient for synchronization.

**Green colour:** Connection performed with very good reception level.

**Red colour:** Reception level too weak, no connection possible.

- **Signal quality:** Value displayed in dBHz allowing assessment of the quality of the signal level received for each satellite.

**Level  $\geq 45$  dBHz:** Very good reception level

GPS Satellites Information			
Channel	Satellite ID	Signal Quality Indicator	CNO (dBHz)
1	28	Code an Carrier locked, receiving	33 dBHz
2	5	Code an Carrier locked, receiving	42 dBHz
3	8	Searching	0 dBHz
4	15	Searching	0 dBHz
5	17	Searching	0 dBHz
6	8	Code an Carrier locked, receiving	48 dBHz
7	0	Idle	0 dBHz
8	0	Idle	0 dBHz

## Functioning of GPS synchronization:

At least two satellites in reception are required (with reception level  $\geq 45$  dB) for time synchronization and position locating (longitude and latitude) to be operational on the T200.

The larger the number of satellites, the more precise will be the measurements based on the GPS signals.

### 3.3 Configuration of SNTP service

Access: "Maintenance/Clock" page.

The T200 incorporates an SNTP client. It allows the time on the internal clock of the T200 to be set automatically from a network synchronization server, when T200 is connected to this network.

**Comment:** When the SNTP option is configured, it overrides manual synchronization of the T200 time and date. It is then no longer possible to configure the PC time and date manually.

Clock			
<b>Substation Date / Time</b>			
Date :	24 / 11 / 2009	Time :	16 : 24 : 06
	<input type="button" value="Update"/>		<input type="button" value="Synchronization"/>
<b>Time Zone Informations</b>			
Time Zone	(GMT) Universal Coordinated Time [Casablanca, Monrovia]		
	<input type="button" value="Save Time Zone Informations"/>		
<b>SNTP Configuration (only possible on Ethernet Interface)</b>			
SNTP Server	0.0.0.0	Sntp server gateway	0.0.0.0
Aux SNTP Server	0.0.0.0	Sntp auxiliary server gateway	0.0.0.0
Polling period	1 s	Server request timeout	2 s
Reconnection retries number	3	Clock validity delay	35 min
Last SNTP Synchronisation	--	<b>Invalid time</b>	
	<input type="button" value="Save SNTP Parameters"/>		

#### □ Operating principle

The T200 includes the capability for defining 2 different SNTP servers, one main server and one auxiliary server, each being on different networks.

When the "Polling period" time delay configured has expired, the T200 sends a request to the main SNTP server.

If the T200 receives a synchronization from the main SNTP server, the time on the latter is set and the synchronization cycle is completed.

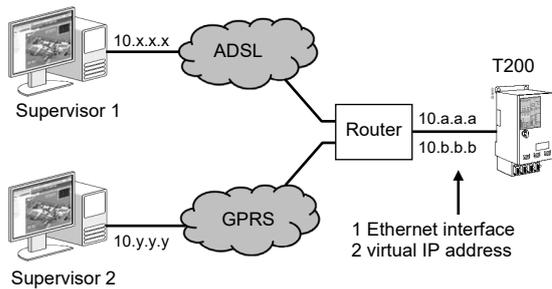
If the T200 obtains no response from the main SNTP server after the end of delay "Max. server response time" has elapsed, the T200 attempts a new connection again.

If the "Number of reconnection attempts" is reached, the T200 tries to become synchronized with the auxiliary SNTP server.

The cycle ends once the T200U has been synchronized with the second server or when it reaches the "Number of reconnection attempts".

#### Configuration parameters:

- **SNTP server and auxiliary SNTP server:** IP address of the main and auxiliary SNTP servers.  
**Note:** When the address is set to "0.0.0.0", the synchronization by SNTP function is deactivated on the server.
- **Synchronization period:** Allows the time synchronization period to be defined via the SNTP server. Configurable from 1 to 300 seconds.
- **Number of reconnection attempts:** Upon failure of synchronization with the server, max. number of attempts to be made.
- **Last SNTP synchronization:** Indication of the time and date of the last SNTP synchronization performed (consultation exclusively).
- **SNTP server gateway and auxiliary SNTP gateway:** Address of the gateway for access to the main and auxiliary SNTP servers.
- **Max. server response time:** Maximum time waiting for the reply from the SNTP server before making a further attempt at synchronization.
- **Period of validity of the clock:** Time after which the T200 must be resynchronized with the SNTP server.



## 3.4 Configuration of Ethernet interfaces

Access: "Maintenance/IP Parameters" page.

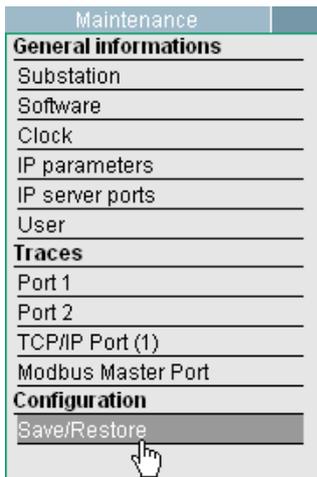
This page can be used to configure the Ethernet connection parameters of the T200. The T200 can include three IP addresses specific to the device, to allow simultaneous connection from several TCPI/IP network access points including specific address (e.g. several Supervisors who wants to access T200 from different TCP/IP network – see example).

The three IP addresses use the same network physical interface (single Ethernet port on the COM card). For this reason, the two additional IP addresses added to that included as standard in the "Ethernet Interface" part are called virtual Ethernet interfaces 1 and 2.

**Note :** The GPRS or 3G port is not affected by these virtual addresses.

IP Parameters			
<b>Ethernet Interface</b>			
MAC address:	00:00:ED:01:06:84	DHCP:	OFF
IP address:	10.195.43.240		
Subnet Mask:	255.255.254.0		
Gateway address:	10.195.42.1		
Primary DNS server:	172.16.0.1	Secondary DNS server:	0.0.0.0
<b>Virtual IP interface 1</b>			
IP address:	0.0.0.0		
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0		
Gateway address:	0.0.0.0		
<b>Virtual IP interface 2</b>			
IP address:	0.0.0.0		
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0		
Gateway address:	0.0.0.0		
<b>USB interface</b>			
Server IP address:	212.1.1.10	Remote IP address:	212.1.1.11
<b>Communication interface (2)</b>			
Server IP address:	----	Remote IP address:	----

- Interface Ethernet :**
  - **MAC address:** Unique identification address for each T200, set in factory. (Consultation exclusively)
  - **DHCP:** Defines whether the router of the Ethernet local area network can allocate a new IP address to the T200 automatically upon a new connection. It is recommended not to activate this function or else you could no longer be able to log on to the T200 if the modified address is not known.
  - **IP address:** Base IP address of the T200 (as standard: 172.16.0.5).
  - **Sub-network mask:** The mask defines the possibility of configuration of the IP address on the Ethernet network. For each IP address field, (0) means authorization of 255 values and (255) means fixed value for this field. (As standard: 255.255.255.0)
  - **Gateway addresses:** IP address of the server's Ethernet gateway. The gateway centralizes all the network IP accesses (as standard: 172.16.0.1).
  - **Primary DNS server:** IP address of the primary DNS server (Domain Name Server). The DNS enables the IP addresses to be associated with the website names (as standard: 172.16.0.1).
  - **Secondary DNS server:** IP address of the secondary DNS server (Domain Name Server). Backup DNS server (as standard: 0.0.0.0).
- Ethernet virtual interface 1 and 2:**
  - **IP address:** IP address for the virtual interface. If set to "0.0.0.0", the virtual interface is deactivated.
  - **Sub-network mask:** Sub-network mask of the virtual interface (same functioning as the Ethernet interface).
  - **Gateway addresses:** IP address of the Ethernet gateway of the virtual interface (same functioning as the Ethernet interface).
- USB interface:**
  - **Server IP address:** IP address of the T200's embedded Web server for USB access. Unmodifiable (as standard: 212.1.1.10).
  - **Client IP address:** IP address assigned to the PC connected via USB to the embedded Web server. Unmodifiable. (As standard: 212.1.1.11).



## 3.5 Save/Restore configuration parameters

Access: "**Maintenance/Save-Restore**" page.

The T200 can save in file form all the configurable parameters of the equipment (except the parameters of the "*IP parameters*" page which remain specific to each equipment item).

This file can then be used for downloading to other equipment of the same type, thus enabling the T200 to be configured automatically without needing to redo the entire configuration manually, which would be rather onerous.

However, the parameters specific to each T200 must then be personalized (e.g. protocol address, fault detection thresholds, etc.).

The "*Maintenance/Backup-Restore*" page provides access to backup/restoral resources.

### ❑ Saving the configuration on PC:

This section describes saving of the T200 configuration in file form (T200 → PC direction).

There are two possible backup file formats:

- **Zipped text file**: Click once on the arrow (T200 → PC) and the T200 automatically creates a compressed text file (file with \*.zip extension) containing the T200 parameters.

- **Binary file**: Click once on the "*Binary file*" link and the T200 automatically creates a binary file (file without extension) containing the T200 parameters.

**Note**: There is in theory no need to use the binary format for backup, except if you want to generate a backup compatible with an old software version of the T200 (see chapter below: "*Backup file compatibility*").

### ❑ Downloading the configuration from the PC:

This section describes downloading to the T200 the parameters contained in a backup file (PC → T200 direction).

In this mode there is only a single button for downloading.

The T200 automatically detects the type of file downloaded and manages the reading of information accordingly.

It is possible to download three types of files:

- ❑ Text file (extension: \*.txt)
- ❑ Binary file (without extension)
- ❑ Compressed text file (\*.zip extension).

### ❑ Backup file compatibility:

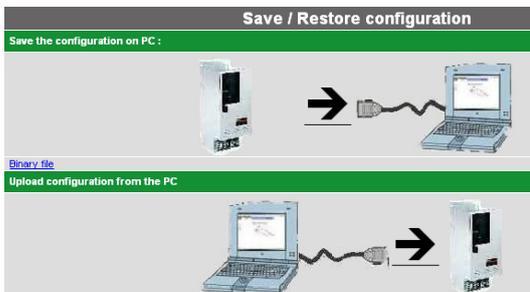
In the first T200 software versions (versions below V2.50 or V3.50), backup and restoral was possible only in a single type of file format (binary file).

To be able to load these old backup files on a recent T200, it is essential that the T200 include a V2.5x or V3.5x version. A V4.0x or upper version will not allow this type of file to be loaded for reasons of incompatibility.

You should therefore proceed in two stages to load a configuration file coming from an old software version on a T200 containing a recent software version of the V4.xx or upper type:

1. Load the old configuration file on equipment incorporating an equivalent software version (e.g. V2.5x for V2.yx versions and V3.5x for V3.yx versions, with y is lower than 5).
2. Save the configuration in file form (choice of format: without extension or \*.zip).
3. Load software version V4.xx or upper on this equipment.
4. Load the configuration file saved previously.
5. Save the configuration.
6. The file obtained will then be compatible with recent software (V4.xx or upper, V2.5x or V3.5x).

**Note**: The file obtained will no longer be compatible with the old software (versions below V2.50 or V3.50). If the software version has not been updated on all the T200's, it is therefore wise to keep both types of backup (old and new).



Backup/Restore page

### 3.6 Dummy Control option

Access: "*Monitoring*" page.

This option allows remote simulation, from the Supervisor, of an opening or closing remote control action on the T200.

#### Dummy Circuit Breaker

Dummy Circuit Breaker Open/Closed **Opened**

Display of the position of the fictitious "Dummy Control" device in the "*Monitoring*" page of the Web server.

The aim is to verify protocol exchanges between the T200 and the Supervisor by sending a double telecontrol, but without risk of really actuating a switch, because the command is executed only on a fictitious device installed on the COM card ("Dummy Control" module).

This option requires addition of the "Dummy Control" module on the COM card on the port 1 slot used for transmission to the Supervisor.

No specific parameters setup is necessary to use this option. The COM card automatically detects the presence of this module on port 1. Configuration of the T200 must nevertheless be provided for to use the Dummy Control option. This option can be activated (on port 1 of the COM card) by the "OFF line" configuration (available on the Easergy CD supplied with the T200 folder "*Tools\OFF-Line Configurator*"), by generating a configuration file and loading it on the T200.

**Note:** When the "Dummy Control" module is installed on port 1, it is no longer possible to communicate on this port except in RS232 mode, and this only from the DB9 port on the right-hand side of the rack..

## 3.7 Parameters for communication with the supervisor

The COM card of the T200 is designed to detect automatically the type of modem that is installed on the communication ports used for transmission to the SCADA system (ports 1 and 2).

The configuration software automatically proposes a choice of media on these ports which will correspond to the type of modem installed.

The parameters present in the configuration pages for ports 1 and 2 take into account the type of medium that has been selected, because each type of medium has specific configuration parameters.

The configuration page for protocol parameters may take also into account certain parameters related to the type of medium selected.

**Comment:** The protocol parameters related to the type of medium will be described in this chapter. The other parameters related to the protocol will not be described in detail, however. For more information concerning the latter, refer to the User's Manual for the protocol.

### 3.7.1 "Operating Mode" page

Access: "Settings/Operating Mode" menu

**Objective of this page:** Activate the transmission ports and select the type of modem to be used and how it will be managed (up to two communication ports available).

The parameters for this page can be consulted and/or modified depending on the user profile.

- Configuration for each port used (Port 1 or Port 2):**
- **Mode:** Allows choice (or merely gives an indication depending on the protocol) of the transmission mode used for dialogue with the SCADA system.

Depending on the protocol used, there is a choice between one of the two modes mentioned below. Some protocols are fixed from the transmission mode viewpoint and do not allow this choice. In that case, the T200 proposes merely an indication, with no possibility of modification:

- **Master/Slave:** communicates exclusively in the Scada -> T200 direction. No remote alarm function used in this mode.

Depending on the protocol, the exact title displayed may be:

- "Unbalanced" (e.g. IEC protocol);
- "Master/Slave" (e.g. PUR protocol);
- "No report by exception" (e.g. Modbus protocol);
- "No unsolicited response" (DNP3 protocol).

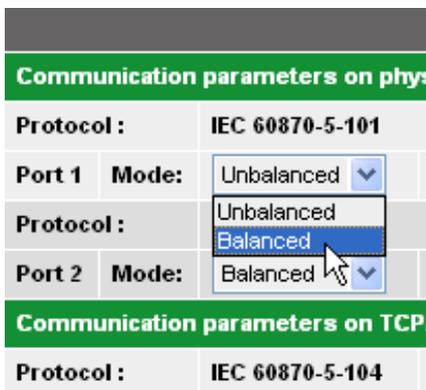
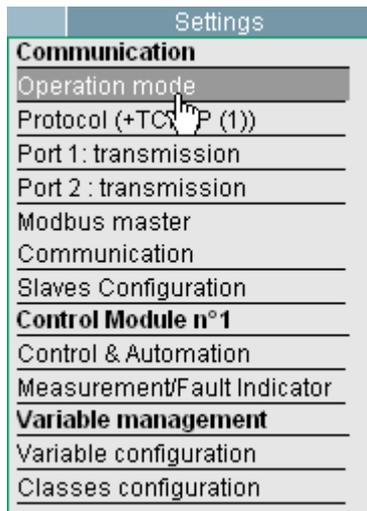
- **Master/Master:** communicates in both directions, Scada -> T200 and T200 -> Scada.

The remote alarm function will be used in this mode if one of the modes mentioned below corresponding to the Master/Master mode is configured. On the other hand, the remote alarm function will not be used if the Master/Slave mode mentioned above is configured.

Depending on the protocol, the exact title displayed may be:

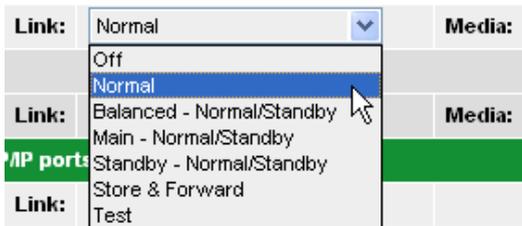
- "Balanced" (e.g. IEC protocol);
- "Master/Master" (e.g. PUR protocol);
- "Report by exception" (e.g. Modbus protocol);
- "Unsolicited response" (e.g. DNP3 protocol).

**Comment:** The "Report by exception" mode is not really a Master/Master mode. It is in fact a Master/Slave mode with the possibility of alarm sending to the SCADA system by means of the "Report by exception" function, which from the functional viewpoint resembles a Master/Master mode.



Excerpted from the page: "Settings/Operating mode"

- **Link:** Allows definition of the way in which the ports will be managed according to one of the following modes:



From the page: "Settings/Operating mode"

- Off:** No transmission over this channel.
- Normal:** Main transmission channel to the SCADA system. Two "Normal" channels with the same protocol but with different characteristics (e.g. type of transmission) can be used if there are two remote control systems (main and maintenance). The T200 cannot manage simultaneous remote controls coming from the two systems.
- Balanced – Normal/Standby:** Two channels are necessary in this mode. The operation of the channels is symmetric. In the event of a fault on the channel in service, switchover to the other channel takes place automatically.
- Main – Normal/ Standby:** Requires another channel as " Standby – Normal/Standby". Same operation as "Balanced" but with priority use of the main channel.
- Standby – Normal/ Standby:** Requires another channel as "Main – Normal/Standby". Same operation as "Balanced" but with use of the backup channel if failure of the Main channel. A configurable option can be used to define a priority return to the main channel if the latter becomes available again.
- Store & Forward:** Function used only in radio mode. In addition to the normal channel function of transmission to the SCADA system, this channel is also used for relaying to an auxiliary T200 located within reach of transmission and which is not accessible by any other means.
- Test:** (in radio mode only). Allows a fixed frequency to be generated on the radio network to allow antenna installation adjustment operations or level measurements on fields received on another T200 within reach of the first.

For further information on the "Normal/Standby" and "Store & Forward" modes, see the corresponding chapters.

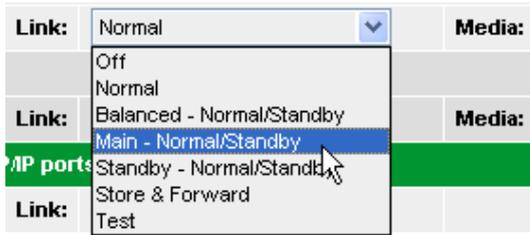
**Note:** Depending on the protocol, all the operating modes of the ports mentioned above are not necessarily available.

- **Medium:** Allows definition of the type of transmission medium to be used for the link to the SCADA system, for each port. The choice proposed below depends on the type of modem detected on the COM card port, namely:

- RS232 modem not isolated installed on the port:
  - ◆ Direct RS232 (internal interface)
  - ◆ Radio (external with modem)
  - ◆ PSTN (external modem, Hayes command)
  - ◆ GSM (external modem, Hayes command)
  - ◆ PSTN (UMPC and external modem)
- RS232/RS485 modem isolated 2,5 KV installed on the port :
  - ◆ Direct RS232 (internal interface)
  - ◆ Radio (external with modem)
  - ◆ PSTN (external modem, Hayes command)
  - ◆ GSM (external modem, Hayes command)
  - ◆ PSTN (UMPC and external modem)
  - ◆ Direct RS485 (internal interface)
- Radio modem installed on the port:
  - ◆ 1200/2400 baud FFSK radio (internal modem)
  - ◆ 600/1200 baud FSK radio (internal modem)
  - ◆ 600/1200 baud LL radio (internal modem)
- GSM/GPRS modem installed on the port:
  - ◆ GSM (internal modem)
  - ◆ GPRS (internal modem)
- GSM/3G modem installed on the port:
  - ◆ GSM (internal modem)
  - ◆ 3G (internal modem)
- PSTN modem installed on the port:
  - ◆ PSTN (internal modem)
- etc.

Configure the port according to the type of transmission medium wanted based on the proposed choice.

**Important note:** A medium not configured or incorrectly configured generates a fault on the COM card (red fault indicator lamp lit on the front of the card).



Excerpted from the page: "Configuration/Operating modes"

### 3.7.1.1 Configuration of Normal/Standby mode

The Normal/Standby mode allows the two communication ports to the Supervisor to be used in communication redundancy management.

When the "Normal/Standby" mode is configured as link type on ports 1 and 2, the "Quality of transmission parameters" section becomes accessible in the "Operating modes" page and the corresponding parameters can be configured.

This mode requires the use of two communication channels (ports 1 and 2) to operate.

Two operating modes are possible:

- **Balanced mode:** No criterion of priority of one channel over the other in this mode. So long as communication functions on the channel in service, it stays on that channel. Upon detecting loss of communication on the channel in service, it is switched over to the other channel. Both channels must be declared as "Balanced".

- **Main/Backup mode:** In this mode, priority is given to one of the two communication channels (channel declared as "main"). So long as communication functions satisfactorily on this channel, it stays on this channel in priority. The channel declared as "Backup" is used only in the event of operating failure on the main channel. Return to the main channel can be enabled or inhibited by configuration ("Authorize return to main channel" parameter). In this case, a time delay must be set to define when to perform return to the main channel ("time delay before return" parameter).

#### Reception quality criteria:

The T200 uses the transmission quality criteria to define the conditions of channel changeover.

Two communication criteria quality for the T200 are configurable.

They concern the quality of transmission ("TxQuality") and the quality of reception ("RxQuality"). The value to be entered is indicated as a % of sent and received frames which are correct.

Two separate cases must be considered:

- **Master/Master mode (mode with alarms):**

When the T200 has to take the initiative of sending frames to transmit an alarm, it may decide to change transmission channel if the quality of the transmission connection is not satisfactory. In that case, the T200 evaluates the quality of transmission according to the quality of the response obtained following a request upon alarm sent to the Supervisor.

A configurable parameter ("NbSrcv") define the number of repeats to be performed in the event of poor quality of response by the Supervisor after sending an alarm.

The T200 uses this criterion to consider that the connection is poor and that it is necessary to change over to the other channel.

- **Master/Slave mode (mode without alarm):**

In this mode, the T200 is Slave. It cannot take the initiative of changing transmission channel. It must therefore inform the Supervisor that the connection is poor and that it is necessary to change over to the backup channel.

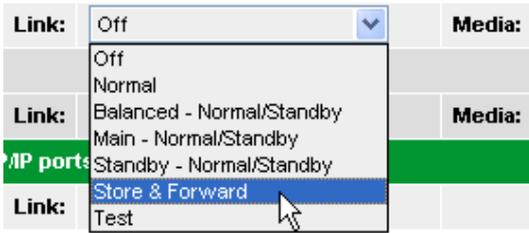
To do so, the T200 will stop communicating if it considers that the connection is not good on the channel in service. The supervisor must therefore be capable of detecting the communication cutoff and take the initiative of changing over to the other channel.

In this mode, the T200 cannot estimate the quality of the connection in transmission. It is only the reception criteria that are taken into account.

#### Diagnostic:

For each port, the T200 gives information concerning the number of valid frames sent and received and a quality percentage relative to the number of frames handled.

Quality of parameters transmission						
Port 1	RxQuality	40	%	TxQuality	40	%
Port 2	RxQuality	40	%	TxQuality	40	%
Allow return to main channel		Yes		Delay before return		60 s
Diagnostic						
Port 1	Reception	Number of frames treated : 0		Number of valid frames : 0		Quality : -
	Emission	Number of frames treated : 0		Number of valid frames : 0		Quality : -
Port 2	Reception	Number of frames treated : 0		Number of valid frames : 0		Quality : -
	Emission	Number of frames treated : 0		Number of valid frames : 0		Quality : -



Excerpted from the page: "Configuration/Operating modes"

### 3.7.1.2 Configuration of Store & Forward mode

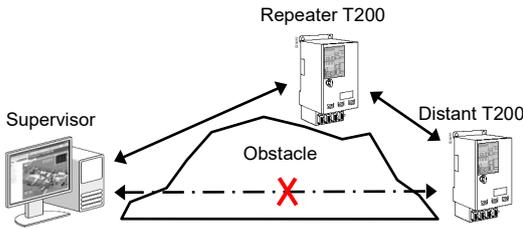
The Store & Forward (or repeater) mode is used only in radio communication.

The Store & Forward function allows a T200 to serve as a radio relay for another distant T200 which cannot be accessed directly by the Supervisor due to access problems. The Distant T200 must be within transmission range of the first T200 acting as relay (Repeater T200).

Upon detecting a message which is not addressed to it, the Repeater T200 resends it over the same channel so as to reroute it toward the T200 for which the message is destined.

Three types of T200 can be managed in the "Store & Forward" mode:

- **Standard T200:** This is a conventional T200. It can communicate directly with the control centre without going through Repeater T200. This T200 must be configured with "Normal" link type.
- **Repeater T200:** This will act as relay for other T200s which cannot communicate directly with the Supervisor. This T200 must be configured with "Store & Forward" link type.
- **Distant T200:** This is a distant T200 which cannot communicate directly with the Supervisor and which will use the Repeater T200 as communication gateway to be able to communicate with the Supervisor. This T200 must be configured with "Normal" link type.



### Specifications

- The Repeater T200 uses the same port (and hence the same radio) to communicate with the Supervisor and with the Distant T200s.
- The Repeater T200 can manage only 10 Distant T200s at most. These Distant T200s must be declared by configuration in the Repeater T200. When the "Store & Forward" mode is configured on the Repeater T200, an additional "Store & Forward Parameters" section is displayed in the "Operating mode" page.

This part can be used to configure for each distant T200:

- **Scada end link address:** This is the address that will have to be defined at the Supervisor end to access the Distant T200. This address must be configured identically in the Repeater T200. This address is used only for the Supervisor-Repeater T200 connection.
- **Distant T200 end link address:** This is the address that will have to be configured on the Distant T200 and also identically in the Repeater T200. This address is used only for the Repeater T200-Distant T200 connection.

Store & Forward parameters			
	T200 Standard address		
	Station number	Link Address Scada Side	Link Address T200 F side
Port 1	1	23	1
	2	24	2
	3	25	3
	4	26	4
	5	-1	-1
	6	-1	-1
	7	-1	-1
	8	-1	-1
	9	-1	-1
	10	-1	-1

- The Repeater T200 has its specific link address so that the latter may be used as a mere Standard T200 in addition to the Repeater function.

## Operation

When the Supervisor wants to communicate with one of the Distant T200s, the latter sends a protocol frame containing the link address of the Distant T200 to be accessed.

The Repeater T200 receives this frame and sees that the address was not destined for it but that it corresponds to the address of one of the Distant T200s defined in its list of 10 Distant terminals.

The Repeater T200 sends back a frame to the corresponding Distant T200, replacing the link address with that which has been defined for it in its list for this Distant T200.

The Distant T200 receives the frame and replies to the request with a frame containing the link address that is specific to it.

The Repeater T200 receives the reply and sends a frame back to the Supervisor according to the same principle of replacement of the link address between that used by the Distant T200 and that used by the Supervisor.

**Note:** When a Master/Master type link is used, the Distant T200 can initiate communication to send an alarm. The transmission principle remains the same.

## Constraints of the Store & Forward function

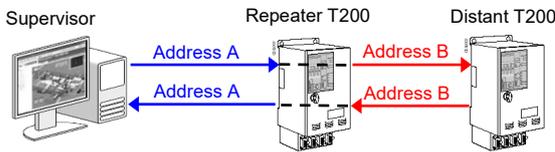
1°) Due to rerouting of frames from one end or the other of the Repeater, the transmission times are longer than for direct access on a Normal T200. For this reason, the reply waiting times will have to be increased on the Distant T200s.

2°) The Repeater function of the T200 uses only a single transmission port. Radio traffic over this channel is therefore fairly substantial due to the numerous messages to be re-transmitted at the Distant T200 end and the Supervisor end. Message collisions and repetitions must therefore be expected on the radio traffic.

3°) The handling of messages received by the Repeater T200 is treated as a whole. The Repeater T200 will end retransmission of the message to be handled to the Supervisor and the Distant T200 before being able to receive and handle other messages. This constraint may result in repetition phenomena on devices other than the Repeater T200.

4°) It should be borne in mind that if a Repeater T200 can no longer transmit for whatsoever reason, all the Distant T200s will be affected by this non-communication.

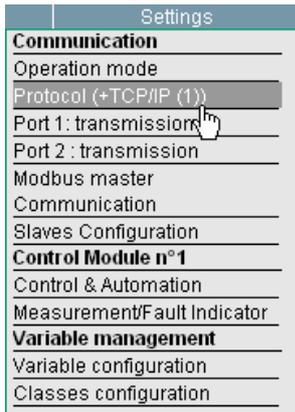
5°) The quality of the radio link largely depends on the efficiency of the collision avoidance function. This function gives good results if the information giving the busy state of the wireless network is reliable. Now, because the Distant T200s can pick up frames sent by other T200s, the occupancy state of the wireless network may be not as efficient as normally. The functioning of the Repeater system may be degraded for this reason.



### Substitution principle of addresses link :

**In blue color :** message including address used by the Supervisor for accessing Distant T200 (e.g. : address A)

**In red color :** message including address used by the Repeater for accessing Distant T200 (e.g. : address A)



### 3.7.2 "Protocol" page

Access: "**Settings/Protocol (+TCP/IP (1))**" page.

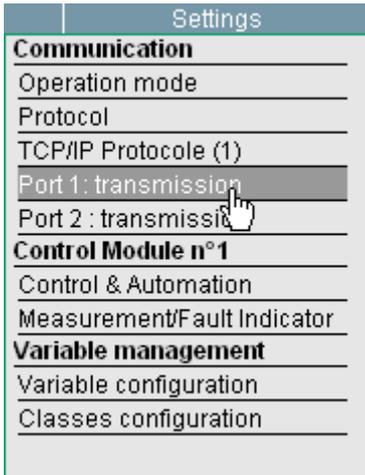
The parameters of this page depend entirely on the type of protocol used. Detailed explanations concerning this page will therefore not be given in this manual.

Refer to the protocol User Manual for details concerning configuration of the parameters of this page.

Note that certain parameters of this page depend on the type of modems installed on the ports.

For example, the "Collision Avoidance Parameters" section (see image below) is displayed in this page only when a Radio or PSTN modem (internal or external) is configured on the COM card.

Protocol Parameters IEC 60870-5-101						
<b>Interoperability (symmetrical mode)</b>						
Port 1 : Radio (external with mode...)	TL (Timeout Link):	<input type="text" value="5"/> s	Maximum number of emissions:	<input type="text" value="3"/>		
	Station	<input type="text" value="Type B"/>	Service	<input type="text" value="Send/Confirmation"/>		
	Collision avoidance:	<input type="text" value="Standard (squelch used for busy state)"/>				
Measures with time-lag :	<input type="text" value="0"/> s					
<b>Collision avoidance parameters</b>						
Port 1:	Priority:	<input type="text" value="0"/>	Min. random delay	<input type="text" value="0"/> ms	Max. random delay	<input type="text" value="500"/> ms
	Squelch Protect:	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	Squelch active level:	<input type="text" value="Low"/>	Tsqu (Squelch protect):	<input type="text" value="10000"/> ms
	1st attempt	<input type="text" value="1 s"/>	2nd attempt	<input type="text" value="1 mn"/>		



### 3.7.3 "Port 1 (or 2): Transmission" page

Access: "Settings/Port X: Transmission" page

The parameters display for this page depends on the type of modem installed on the port of the COM card (port 1 or port 2) and on the transmission medium chosen in the "Settings/Operating Mode" page.

#### Configuration procedure:

The T200 is factory-delivered with a default configuration corresponding to the type of modem installed on the COM card (internal modem) or on the sliding plate of the enclosure (external modem).

The user should then (if need be) adjust the parameters of this page (in particular the modem management signals and associated time delays) depending on what is required for the modems used or possibly the transmission network.

Concerning the adjustment of transmission delays, in theory one starts by configuring high values for all the delays, checking first that dialogue is established between the T200 and the Supervisor.

One starts by gradually reducing the first time delay in order to determine the operating limit of the modem relative to the adjusted signal.

Then, this delay is increased by several tens of milliseconds to retain a safety margin.

The procedure is then started again with the other delays.

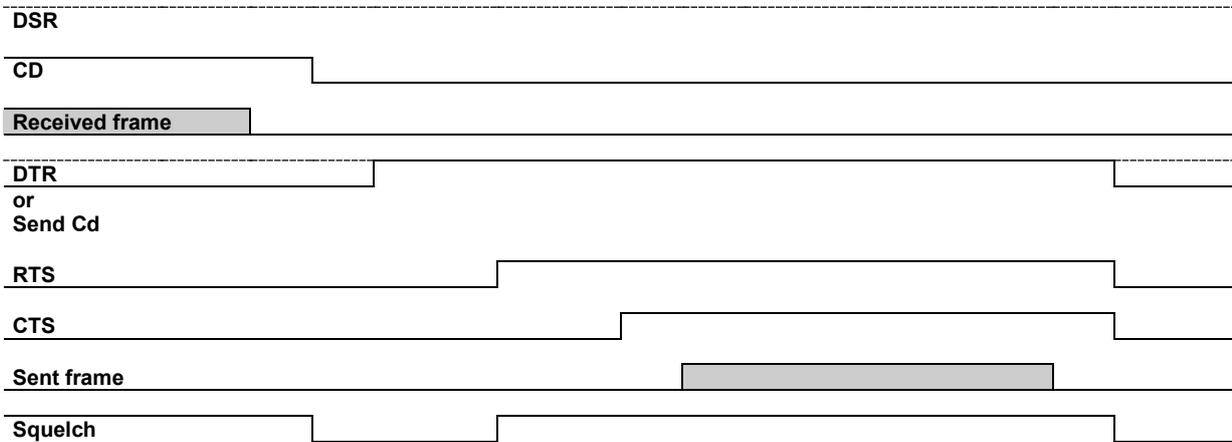
This method allows T200-Supervisor transmission times to be optimized.

In case of doubt concerning the configuration, it is preferable to leave the default values.

#### Modem management signals:

Before going into detail concerning the parameters to be configured, the function of each modem management signal should be explained.

The following timing diagram shows the management signals involved during communication between the T200 modem and the interface or the external radio, or even directly with the control centre.



#### DSR (Data Send Ready):

This signal can be supplied to the T200 to indicate that the Control Centre (or the modem) is capable of transmitting (or simply that it is energized). This signal is used only in the case of an RS232 link (not used in radio mode).

#### CD (Carrier Detect):

This signal, when it exists, is used to confirm receipt of the received frame. It can also be used to learn the transmission network occupancy.

#### DTR (Data Terminal Ready):

When the Control Centre uses DSR, DTR is used to indicate that the T200 is ready for transmission (equivalent of DSR but in the other direction).

*In radio mode with internal modem:* This signal is used by the T200 to actuate radio terminal transition to sending when it requires different commands for transition to sending and carrier sending.

*In radio mode with external modem:* This signal is generally not used (with some exceptions) because RTS is used as the sole command to cause rising of the send command and cause rising of the carrier.

**RTS (Request To Send):**

This signal actuates sending of the modem carrier

**CTS (Clear To Send):**

After the T200 has performed the Request To Send, the sender sometimes takes a certain time to rise in power before being able to send the messages submitted to it. This is especially true for radio equipment. Accordingly, when the equipment is ready to send, it indicates this to the T200 by causing the CTS signal to rise.

**Squelch:** This signal is used only in radio mode to indicate to the T200 the occupancy state of the radio network.

**Definition of modem management signals and time delays:**

The T200 allows the user to configure, if necessary, use or not of the modem management signals and the various associated time delays.

We give below the list of configurable options concerning these modem management signals. Configuration is performed in the pages for ports 1 and 2 of the T200 Web server:

Port 1 : IEC 60870-5-101					
Transmission speed:	1200 <input type="button" value="v"/> bauds	Parity:	Even <input type="button" value="v"/>	Number of stop bits	1 <input type="button" value="v"/>
Frame error on noisy start	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	Frame error on idle interval	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	Delay before response	0 ms
Handle DTR	<input type="checkbox"/>	DTR to RTS delay	0 ms	Handle RTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Handle CTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	CTS delay	20 ms		
		RTS (or CTS) to message delay	400 ms	Message to RTS delay	20 ms
Handle DSR	<input type="checkbox"/>	Handle DCD	<input type="checkbox"/>		

- **Delay before response:** After receiving a message, this is the waiting time before sending the message (response). This delay serves to avoid any overlapping of signals between the message received and the message sent. This delay is often used with a radio medium or with certain modems which require a time lag to turn around, i.e. a minimum time to go from receive mode to send mode.
- ♦ **DTR management:** If this option is selected, the DTR signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.
- **DTR - RTS delay** (if RTS used):
- ♦ **RTS management:** If this option is selected, the RTS signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.
- ♦ **CTS management** If this option is selected, the CTS signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.
- ♦ **RTS - CTS delay** (if CTS used): This is the maximum time during which the T200 waits for the CTS after the RTS has been activated. If, after this delay, CTS has not become active, the T200 discontinues sending the frame.
- **RTS (or CTS) delay - Message** (if RTS or CTS used): This is the time between transition to the active state of RTS (or CTS if this signal is used) and the start of message sending. Typically this time lag is used to wait for a stable carrier period established by the modem.  
If necessary, when CTS is not available, the time for installation of the carrier to solve the problem posed by the non-availability of this signal can be added to this delay. Likewise, if the DTR and RTS commands are common, the time for rise in power of the sender can be added.

**Note:** Example of delay to be configured on the T200, depending on the type of radio:

- Motorola CM 340 or GM340 radio: RTS-Message delay = 150 ms
- TAIT 811x radio: RTS-Message delay = 100 ms
- MDS4710 radio: RTS-Message delay = 50 ms

- ◆ **Message - RTS delay** (if RTS used): This is the minimum time to be waited, after sending a message, before causing RTS and DTR (or Send command) to fall again. This delay prevents the end of the message from being truncated by the premature fall of modem sending.

**Note:** Example of delay to be configured on the T200, depending on the type of radio:

- Motorola CM 340 or GM340 radio: Message - RTS delay = 100 ms
- TAIT 811x radio: Message - RTS delay = 80 ms
- MDS4710 radio: Message - RTS delay = 50 ms

- ◆ **DSR management** If this option is selected, the DSR signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.
- ◆ **CD management:** If this option is selected, the CD signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.

### General parameters (common to the various transmission media):

As a general rule, certain configurable parameters of the ports 1 and 2 pages are common to numerous types of modems. We shall describe in detail here the meaning of these parameters and how to configure them.

- ◆ **Baud rate:** This is the speed of transmission between the T200 and the modem. When an external modem is used, the configured speed is not necessarily the speed that will be used for the link to the Supervisor, because the external modem can use a different speed to that used for the RS232-T200 link.

The choice of available speeds differs depending on the type of modem installed on the ports. Here are a few examples:

- FFSK radio: 1200 or 2400 baud
- External radio or internal RS232: 200 to 38400 baud
- Internal GSM: 600 to 9600 baud
- etc.

- ◆ **Parity:** This is the frame character parity for transmission to the Supervisor. Some modems do not manage parity. In such cases, the T200 will have to be configured with the "No parity" option. To be defined therefore according to the type of modem used. Of course, the Control Centre must also be able to be configured in this mode.

Note that when the parity is no longer used, transmission security is diminished and a disturbed frame may be considered correct. (See protocol manual for more details concerning this function).

There are four possible configurations: no parity, space, even or odd.

**Note:** Parity is not used in PSTN, GSM, GPRS, 3G and FFSK radio links.

- ◆ **Number of stop bits:** This is the number of stop bits used to define the end of a frame during transmission.

There are two possible configurations: one or two stop bits.

- **Frame error on idle line:** The T200 is capable of detecting a gap greater than 1 bit between 2 characters of a frame.

With certain protocols, any frame having this feature can be rejected. This allows secure transmission.

This frame rejection will be activated if this option is set to "Yes".

This configuration implies that the Supervisor and the modems involved in the transmission circuit ensure that there are no gaps. While this is sometimes true with regard to the Supervisor, it is not completely true for many modems (case of packet transmission). In this specific case, "No" should be set. However, transmission security must then be ensured by other means (see User Manual of the protocol used for more information).

**Note:** This parameter is used only on a radio or LL link.

- **Frame error on noisy outgoing cable:** Some transmission networks could constantly generate noise just at the start of frame. In that case this option should be set to "No", to avoid systematically rejecting all the received frames which could be considered incorrect. However, the incorrect character generated by the noise located in the frame header will be eliminated when reading the frame, because this character will not correspond to what is expected by the protocol.

Note that, in most cases, this noise does not exist. In such cases, the option should be set to "Yes".

**Note:** This parameter is used only on a radio or LL link.

## Parameters specific to each transmission medium:

In this chapter we shall describe in detail the configuration parameters specific to each modem (the other parameters having been described in detail in the preceding chapter):

- **PSTN and GSM medium** (internal or external modem):

Port 1 : IEC 60870-5-101			
PSTN (external modem, Hayes commands)			
Transmission speed:	9600 <input type="button" value="v"/> bauds	Parity:	No parity <input type="button" value="v"/> Number of stop bits: 1 <input type="button" value="v"/>
Frame error on noisy start	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>	Frame error on idle interval	Yes <input type="button" value="v"/>
Dialing type	Pulse <input type="button" value="v"/>	Modem init	&F0%S0=12S0=1&K0%COE0&W0&Y0
Caller communication delay	30 seconds	Called communication delay	60 seconds
Host tel number (main)	0476343444	Host tel number (standby)	0475465767

- ◆ **Dialing type:** Choice of the type of dialling to be used for the telephone call to the Supervisor during an alarm sequence. There are two possible choices: pulse (decimal) and multifrequency (MF). **Note:** Configuration available in PSTN but not in GSM.

- ◆ **Modem Init:** The Modem Init sequence is necessary to configure the modem for operation linked to the T200 application. The default Init sequence corresponds to the AT commands necessary for an internal modem (modem installed on the COM card). For an external modem, the Modem Init sequence is not defined in the configuration supplied. It is up to the user to define it according to the brand and model used (refer to the modem manual). **Note:** Configuration available in PSTN but not in GSM.

**NB:** The Modem Init sequence is sent to the modem only after initialization of the T200 COM card (following a reset or power up of the T200). After changing the Init sequence, you must remember to reinitialize the COM card for it to be taken into account by the modem.

**Default Init sequence:** &F0%S0=12S0=1&K0%COE0&W0&Y0.

If in doubt, do not change this default Init sequence, because the T200-Supervisor link is likely to no longer operate correctly.

- ◆ **Caller communication delay:** Maximum delay for connection between the T200 and the Supervisor following a call by the T200 before release of the PSTN line by the T200.
- ◆ **Called communication delay:** Maximum delay for connection between the T200 and the Supervisor following a call by the Supervisor before release of the PSTN line by the T200.
- ◆ **Host tel number (main):** Main phone number that the T200 uses to call the Supervisor during an alarm sequence. The T200 will try to call three times on this "normal" number before switching to the "Backup" number.
- ◆ The codes accepted for telephone numbers are:
  - 0 to 9 (for the call number);
  - P (for Pulse = decimal dialling setting);
  - T (for Tone = MF dialling setting);
  - W (for Wait);
  - space bar (for space);
  - + (equivalent to "00" for international dialling).**Example of config.:** "P 00W0674948960" or "P +W0674948960"

**Note:** A space must be inserted between the "T" or "P" and the call number.

- ◆ **Host telephone number (Standby):** Secondary phone number that the T200 uses to call the Supervisor during an alarm sequence. This phone number is used only if the main number does not reply (i.e. after three unsuccessful attempts). The T200 will also try to call three times on this second number before finally stopping calling, unless another alarm occurs, which will have the consequence of reinitiating the alarm calls from the "Normal" number). Same comment as for the "Normal" number concerning the codes to be used for the call number.

❑ **GSM medium** (internal or external modem):

Port 2 : IEC 60870-5-101					
GSM (internal modem)					
Transmission speed:	9600	bauds	Number of stop bits	1	
			Delay before response	0 ms	
		RTS (or CTS) to message delay	0 ms	Message to RTS delay	0 ms
Caller communication delay	30	seconds	Called communication delay	60	seconds
Host tel number (main)	0478554678		Host tel number (standby)	0478555678	
PIN Number	0000				
SMS service center tel number:	0689004000		SMS user tel number	0674948960	
IMEI code	011202000025048				

◆ **PIN Number:** Configuration of the SIM card PIN code on four figures.

**NB:** After three validations of the page configuration or three modem initializations with an incorrect PIN code, the SIM card is blocked. The only solution in this case is to call the operator who will be able to unblock it.

The first time that the T200 initializes the GSM modem, the latter asks the modem if it needs the PIN code.

If the modem replies in the negative, the T200 will not manage the PIN code and the latter will not need to be entered by the user.

On the other hand, if the modem replies that it needs the PIN code, the T200 will manage this parameter and the PIN code must therefore be configured.

Once the PIN code has been initialized a first time, the T200 asks the modem to deactivate use of the PIN code.

The latter will therefore no longer be used by either the T200 or the GSM modem.

◆ **SMS service centre tel number:** This is the number of the service centre of the GSM operator which centralizes and stores all the SMS messages sent to reroute them to the end user.

Contact the operator to know this number. It is also possible to find out this number from a GSM telephone using the same operator as that used by the SIM card of the T200, because the number can be looked up in the telephone's configuration parameters.

Finally, it is also possible to find out this number in the port trace following connection of the modem to the GSM network. The number is displayed on the line including the "AT+CSCA" command (see enclosed example: number=0689004000).

◆ **SMS user tel number:** SMS number that the T200 uses in the event of an alarm sequence to send the text message to the user who is on standby duty.

Same comment as for the "Normal" telephone number concerning the codes to be used for the telephone number.

**GSM modem connection status:**

To check the connection status of the GSM modem, there are several possibilities:

- ❑ By flashing of the indicator lamp on the front of the GSM modem:
  - **The indicator lamp is lit steadily:** the modem is not connected to the GSM network.
  - **The indicator lamp flashes slowly** (every 2.5 seconds): the modem is connected to the network but there is no remote link.
  - **The indicator lamp flashes rapidly** (every second): the modem is connected to the network and a remote link is established.

- ❑ By consulting the AT commands for modem initialization in the port trace corresponding to the GSM modem: To the "AT+CREG" command requested by the T200, the modem should reply "+CREG: 0.1" when the modem is connected to the network or "+CREG: 0.2" if it is not (see example opposite).

Moreover, when the remote link is established between the T200 and the Supervisor, the port trace also displays protocol frame exchanges between the T200 and the Supervisor.

```

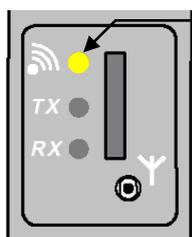
08:48:34.474 MODEM - Power up
08:48:35.986 MODEM - Command mode
08:48:36.994 MODEM - Tx : ATE0
08:48:39.518 MODEM - Tx : AT&S0
08:48:42.045 MODEM - Tx : AT
08:48:43.071 MODEM - Rx : OK
08:48:44.079 MODEM - Tx : AT+CPIN?
08:48:45.120 MODEM - Rx : +CPIN: SIM PIN
08:48:45.120 MODEM - Tx : AT+CPIN=****
08:48:47.230 MODEM - Rx : OK
08:48:47.230 MODEM - Tx : AT+CLCK="SC",0,****
08:48:49.770 MODEM - Tx : AT+CREG?
08:48:50.807 MODEM - Rx : +CREG: 0,1
08:48:50.807 MODEM - Tx : AT+CSCA=0689004000
08:48:54.818 MODEM - Tx : AT+CMCF=1
08:48:57.347 MODEM - Tx : AT+CSAS
08:48:59.875 MODEM - Tx : AT+CMEE=0
08:49:02.403 MODEM - Tx : AT&C1
08:49:04.929 MODEM - Tx : AT&D2
08:49:07.455 MODEM - Tx : AT+IPR=0
08:49:09.983 MODEM - Tx : ATSO=1
08:49:12.509 MODEM - Tx : AT+WIND=0
08:49:15.039 MODEM - Tx : AT+CICB=0
08:49:17.567 MODEM - Tx : AT+CBST=7,0,1
08:49:20.101 MODEM - Tx : AT&W
08:49:20.101 MODEM - Modem GSM initialized
    
```

**Example of port trace during an attempt to connect to the GSM network (Modem Init)**

```

11:38:37.093 SlaveAddr = 03 <<<<< Reading N output words
                                         Addr = 0x34
                                         03 03 00 34 00 03 45 E7
11:38:37.113 SlaveAddr = 03 >>>>> Reading N output words
                                         03 03 06 A9 AA AA A9 55 00
                                         F6 9C
11:38:37.357 SlaveAddr = 04 <<<<< Reading N output words
                                         Addr = 0x0
                                         04 03 00 00 00 01 84 5F
11:38:37.593 SlaveAddr = 04 <<<<< Reading N output words
                                         Addr = 0xf
                                         04 03 00 0F 00 21 B5 84
    
```

**Example of exchange frames during connection established with the Supervisor (in Modbus protocol)**



Yellow status indicator of connection to the GSM network

**Indications on the front panel of the GSM modem for the COM card**

```

15:59:28.157 MODEM - Tx : AT+WIND=0
15:59:30.683 MODEM - Tx : AT+CICB=0
15:59:33.210 MODEM - Tx : AT+CBST=7,0,1
15:59:35.741 MODEM - Tx : AT&W
15:59:48.333 MODEM - Modem GSM initialised
16:00:18.546 MODEM - Asking for level reception
16:00:19.581 MODEM - Rx : 20
16:00:19.590 MODEM - Rx : OK
16:00:39.732 MODEM - Asking for level reception
16:00:40.766 MODEM - Rx : 20
16:00:40.774 MODEM - Rx : OK
16:01:00.916 MODEM - Asking for level reception
16:01:01.950 MODEM - Rx : 23
16:01:01.957 MODEM - Rx : OK
    
```

The SMS messages sent contain the following information:

- **Identification of the substation:**
  - equipment type (F200)
  - slave address in Modbus, link address in IEC, etc.
  - name of substation (configurable)
- **Identification of the variable:**
  - variable name (configurable)
  - variable state (configurable text associated with state 0 or 1 for digital, value + unity for analogue)
  - change of state time
- **Example of SMS message:**  
*F200 125, Salvagny substation. Digital input 1: Deactivated*  
 25/10 17:35:45

### Level of GSM reception :

It is possible to know the level of GSM signal received by the modem of T200.

This function is very useful to know if the T200 can correctly received frames from the Supervisor or to adjust the installation of the antenna on the support to optimize the reception.

To know the level of GSM signal received, you just have to consult the port trace corresponding to GSM modem.  
 Once the modem is initialized, the T200 display automatically on screen the level of GSM signal reception.

**Remark :** When the T200 detect a frame form the Supervisor, the display of protocol frames gets priority from the GSM level indication.

### Possible values for GSM signal :

- Reception GSM not detectable : level = 99
- Reception GSM not sufficient : level = 0 à 10
- Reception GSM correctly detected : level = 11 à 31

### ❑ FSK or FFSK radio medium (internal or external modem):

Port 1 : IEC 60870-5-101					
600/1200 Bauds FSK radio (internal modem)					
Transmission speed:	1200 ▼ bauds	Parity:	No parity ▼	Number of stop bits	1 ▼
Frame error on noisy start	Yes ▼	Frame error on idle interval	Yes ▼	Delay before response	0 ms
		RTS (or CTS) to message delay	150 ms	Message to RTS delay	100 ms
Caller communication delay	30 seconds	Called communication delay	60 seconds		

- ♦ **Caller communication delay:** Maximum delay for connection between the T200 and the Supervisor following a call by the T200 before release of the radio link by the T200.
- ♦ **Called communication delay:** Maximum delay for connection between the T200 and the Supervisor following a call by the Supervisor before release of the radio link by the T200.

### ❑ FSK LL 600/1200 baud medium (internal modem):

Port 1 : IEC 60870-5-101					
600/1200 Bauds FSK LL (internal modem)					
Transmission speed:	1200 ▼ bauds	Parity:	No parity ▼	Number of stop bits	1 ▼
Frame error on noisy start	Yes ▼	Frame error on idle interval	Yes ▼	Delay before response	0 ms
		RTS (or CTS) to message delay	150 ms	Message to RTS delay	100 ms
Line type	4 wires ▼				
Caller communication delay	30 seconds	Called communication delay	60 seconds		

- ♦ **Line type:** Configuration of the type of LL line installed between the T200 and the Supervisor.  
 There are two possible configurations: two-wire or four-wire.

❑ **RS485 medium (internal modem):**

Port 1 : IEC 60870-5-101						
Direct RS485 (internal interface)						
Transmission speed:	9600	bauds	Parity:	No parity	Number of stop bits	1
Frame error on noisy start	Yes		Frame error on idle interval	Yes	Delay before response	0 ms
			RTS (or CTS) to message delay	20	Message to RTS delay	20 ms
Polarization:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	End of line resistance :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Line type	4 wires	

- ◆ **Polarization:** Activates line polarization at the T200 end. The RS485 line should be polarized at one termination, generally at the Master end.
- ◆ **End-of-line resistance:** Activates the load résistance at the T200 end. The RS485 line should be loaded at both its terminations.
- ◆ **Line type:** Choice of type of transmission used: 2-wire or 4-wire.

❑ **GPRS or 3G medium (internal modem):**

■ **GPRS/3G operating conditions on T200:**

For GPRS or 3G communication between the T200 and the Supervisor to be able to operate, certain essential conditions must be obtained from the network operator:

- **The T200 must have a fixed IP address assigned by the operator:**

The GPRS or 3G connection will not be able to operate if the T200 has a dynamic IP address, because at the Supervisor end it will not be possible to know the new IP addresses assigned to the T200 by the operator following a reassignment. As a result, it will not be possible to initialize protocol communication from the Supervisor. Likewise, it will not be possible either to log on to the embedded Web server of the T200 remotely from an Ethernet access if the IP address of the T200 is not known.

The only way to know the IP address of the T200 in this case is to log on locally (on site) to the embedded Web server of the T200 via an USB access, which is hardly possible because that would imply going to the site for each enclosure each time an IP address is reassigned.

As soon as the T200 is connected to the GPRS or 3G network, the IP address assigned to the T200 is displayed in the "Server IP address" field that can be consulted in the "Maintenance/IP server ports" page (see image below). It is this address that must be used at the Supervisor end to connect to the T200 via Ethernet or via the protocol.

**Comment:** When connection to the GPRS or 3G network is not established, dashes ("-") are displayed in place of the IP addresses.

**Communication interface (2)**

Server IP address:	90.95.22.137	Remote IP address:	192.168.111.111
--------------------	--------------	--------------------	-----------------

- **The IP ports used by the T200 must be opened by the operator:** A number of ports are used for the T200 application. The list of ports used can be consulted in the "Maintenance - IP server ports" page of the T200 Web server (see image below). All the ports mentioned in this page must be opened at the GPRS/3G operator level for the functions associated with these ports to be able to operate. If this is not the case, it is always possible to select different port numbers in this page to match port numbers available at the operator end.

**Example:** "HTTP server" port N°80 is not open for the operator "Orange". A port number greater than 1024 should be configured on the T200 to have an open port from this operator.

**IP Ports configurations**

**TCP services**

HTTP server port	80	Telnet Server port	23		
Trace port 1 server port	1168	Trace port 2 server port	1169	Trace port TCP/IP serveur port	1170

## ■ Configuration of GPRS or 3G parameters:

Port 2				
GPRS				
Access Point Name	<input type="text" value="internet-entreprise"/>	PIN Number	<input type="text" value="0000"/>	
Daily disconnect	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disconnect hour	<input type="text" value="0"/>	PPP session timeout <input type="text" value="5"/> min
Specific Ping IP Address	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	<input type="button" value="Test Ping"/>		
Ping time interval	<input type="text" value="4"/> min	Ping attempts	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Ping timeout <input type="text" value="5"/> s
Authentication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Login	<input type="text"/>	Password <input type="text"/>
IMEI code	011202000025048			

- ◆ **Access Point Name (APN):** Access Point Name. Name of the access point for connection to the GPRS/3G network. This name is generally given by the operator who provides access to the GPRS/3G network. (e.g. "internet-entreprise" for the operator Orange).
- ◆ **PIN number:** Same as for GSM modem.
- ◆ **Daily disconnect:** One of the special features of GPRS/3G operation is that in some cases of network unavailability, the T200 does not detect this link break. The T200 will therefore remain connected continually to the network (unavailable) even though the physical link is broken. The T200 can therefore remain indefinitely in this mode and will no longer have a means of reconnecting to the network, even if is available again, because to do so it would have to be forced to disconnect from the network to then be able to reconnect.  
As a consequence, without a means of forcing automatic disconnection/reconnection, the T200 will not by itself be able to restore connection to the network.  
  
The "Daily disconnection" option has therefore been provided to play this role and thus allow T200 disconnection from the GPRS/3G network to be forced automatically so as to reconnect it immediately afterward. This disconnection can be programmed for a fixed time each day by means of the "Disconnection time" setting.  
This system works, but has the disadvantage that in the worst case scenario the T200 may remain for at most 24 hours without any real connection to the network (case of a brief network failure occurring just after the daily disconnection time).
- ◆ **Disconnect hour:** Configuration of the selected daily disconnection time according to the criteria described previously in "Daily disconnection". This option should be entered only if the "Daily disconnection" option is used.
- ◆ **PPP session timeout:** Configuration of the delay maximum before disconnection of T200 from GPRS/3G network, in case of no data transfer detected by the T200.
- ◆ **Specific ping IP address:** The ping in theory makes it possible to verify and measure the quality of the equipment's connection with another device connected to the IP network.  
This configurable parameter can determine to what IP address will be sent the packet corresponding to the ping allowing this quality to be measured. Configure, for example, a known Web server IP address or possibly that of the supervisor, provided that the latter incorporate a known fixed IP address. The configured address must correspond to a standard IP address format, i.e. be in the form of four values of at most three digits separated by a dot (e.g. 192.168.2.101).

### Operating principle of the regular ping test:

For the T200 application, the regular ping test is used chiefly as a means of extending connection to the GPRS/3G network, when the Supervisor is no longer capable of performing protocol communication with the T200 even though the GPRS/3G network is still operational. Now, the T200 is designed to monitor the IP data packet flow reaching it via the GPRS/3G network. A 5 min. time delay ("PPP session timeout") automatically disconnects the T200 from the GPRS/3G network if no IP data flow reaches the T200. Accordingly, if the T200 is disconnected from the network, the modem will be reinitialized, thereby making the T200 unavailable for 1 min., the time needed for reconnection of the modem to the GPRS/3G network.

To avoid this drawback, the regular ping test is used to prevent disconnection of the T200 when the problem is exclusively due to the Supervisor and not to a network problem. In other words, if the T200 is still connected to the GPRS/3G network, there is no reason to disconnect it because of a non-existent IP protocol flow.

As soon as a ping address has been configured in this field, the T200 will try every 4 minutes ("*Ping time interval*") to send a ping to the specified IP address. Accordingly, an IP data flow will return to the T200 and the latter will not cut off the connection to the network.

If the result of the ping test is satisfactory, the T200 will remain connected to the network, because it knows that it is available. The T200 will then do nothing in particular except for the next ping test following the next 4 minutes elapsed.

If the result of the ping test is unsatisfactory, after an extra minute the T200, seeing no IP data flow for the last 5 min., will disconnect from the network automatically (modem reset), and then try (after the end of modem initialization) to reconnect to the network again.

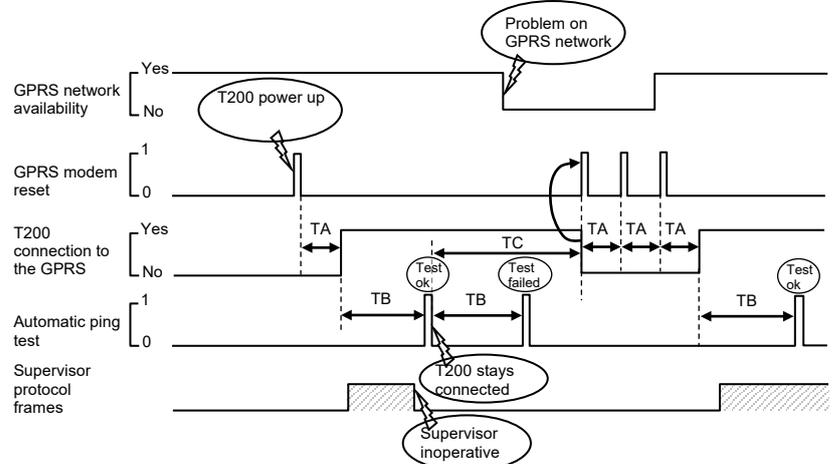
If the network is still not available, the T200 will again request the modem to reinitialize immediately, and this indefinitely until the next detection of the network.

This phase of initialization and reconnection to the network requires approximately 1 min. for the GPRS/3G modem (see enclosed diagram).

If the ping address is set to "0.0.0.0" (default value), the regular ping test is deactivated.

**Comment:** The regular ping test method is preferable to the "Daily disconnection" method because, for the regular ping test, network disconnection lasts only 5 min. at most during a brief failure (case of network disconnection just after the ping test).

**Note:** The regular (or manual) ping test sends to the specified IP address the smallest possible number of data packets (equivalent to 0 byte), to avoid causing the extra cost of an IP data flow transfer.



**TA = Time for modem initialization + connection to the GPRS/3G network (approximately 1 minute)**  
**TB = Ping test period (4 minutes)**  
**TC = Modem reset time (= 5 min.) if IP data flow non-existent on the T200**

- ◆ **Test Ping:** Allows manually activation of the ping test. A click on this button starts a manual ping test. This manual test is generally used to verify T200 connection to the GPRS/3G network immediately. The T200 then displays the result of the test in a specific window (see enclosed windows). There are two possible results following this test: "Ping Ok" or "Ping failed"



```

08:48:34.474 MODEM - Power up
08:48:35.986 MODEM - Command mode
08:48:36.994 MODEM - Tx : ATE0
08:48:39.518 MODEM - Tx : AT&S0
08:48:42.045 MODEM - Tx : AT
08:48:43.071 MODEM - Rx : OK
08:48:44.079 MODEM - Tx : AT+CPIN?
08:48:45.120 MODEM - Rx : +CPIN: SIM PIN
08:48:45.120 MODEM - Tx : AT+CPIN=****
08:48:47.230 MODEM - Rx : OK
08:48:47.230 MODEM - Tx : AT+CLK="SC",0,****
08:48:49.770 MODEM - Tx : AT+CREG?
08:48:50.807 MODEM - Rx : +CREG: 0,1
08:48:50.807 MODEM - Tx : AT+CSCA=0689004000
08:48:54.818 MODEM - Tx : AT+CMCF=1
08:48:57.347 MODEM - Tx : AT+CSAS
08:48:59.875 MODEM - Tx : AT+CMEE=0
08:49:02.403 MODEM - Tx : AT&C1
08:49:04.929 MODEM - Tx : AT&D2
08:49:07.455 MODEM - Tx : AT+IPR=0
08:49:09.983 MODEM - Tx : AT&S0=1
08:49:12.509 MODEM - Tx : AT+WIND=0
08:49:15.039 MODEM - Tx : AT+CICB=0
08:49:17.567 MODEM - Tx : AT+CBST=7,0,1
08:49:20.101 MODEM - Tx : AT&W
08:49:32.706 MODEM - Tx : AT+CGCLASS?
08:49:33.720 MODEM - Rx : +CGCLASS: "B"
08:49:33.720 MODEM - Tx : AT+CGDCONT=1,"IP","internet-company"
08:49:36.248 MODEM - Tx : AT+CGATT=1
08:49:38.769 MODEM - Tx : AT+CGREG?
08:49:39.784 MODEM - Rx : +CGREG: 0,1
08:49:39.784 MODEM - Tx : AT+CGACT=1,1
08:49:42.307 MODEM - Tx : ATD*99***1#
08:49:43.327 MODEM - Connection
08:49:44.335 MODEM - PPP link: UP -> ESTABLISH ()
08:49:44.350 MODEM - PPP link: OPEN -> AUTH ()
08:49:44.363 MODEM - PPP link: PAP: Local successfully authenticated
08:49:44.363 MODEM - PPP link: SUCCESS -> NETWORK ()
08:49:44.363 MODEM - PPP link: IPCP UP -> NETWORK ()
08:49:44.400 MODEM - PPP link: IPCP CONFIGURED -> NETWORK ()
08:49:44.401 MODEM - PPP link: connected,
local=90.95.65.78, dest=212.234.96.90
08:49:44.401 MODEM - GPRS modem initialized
    
```

## Example of port trace in the event of a connection to the GPRS network

- ◆ **Ping time interval:** Delay between two successive automatic "Test ping".
- ◆ **Ping attempts:** Number of maximum attempts for the "Test ping" process in case of no response from remote IP address.
- ◆ **Ping time out:** Maximum delay to wait for the response during the "Test ping" to define "Ping error".
- ◆ **Authentication:** When the GPRS/3G network requires authentication during the connection phase, it is possible in such cases to activate this function by checking the corresponding box.  
The authorized encryption protocols are:  
- PAP, CHAP, MSCHAP, MSCHAP V2
- ◆ **Login:** Configuration of the login used for authentication. Configure this field only if the "Authentication" option has been checked.
- ◆ **Password:** Configuration of the password used for authentication. Configure this field only if the "Authentication" option has been checked.

**Note:** To check that the modem is correctly connected to the GPRS/3G network, it is possible to consult the trace of the port corresponding to the GPRS/3G modem. The modem starts by initializing the GSM connection and then the GPRS/3G connection. Accordingly, following the AT commands for connection to the GSM network can be found the commands relating to GPRS/3G connection. At the end of them, the trace should indicate "GPRS/3G modem initialized" with also the indication of the IP addresses of the T200 assigned by the operator (**local=xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx**) and the IP address of the GPRS/3G gateway provider (**dest=xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx**) (see example opposite).

## Modem connection status:

Same comment as for the GSM modem.

### ■ Connection speeds in TCP/IP communication

Depending on the connection type, the T200/Scada link can be implemented at different speeds. This is a maximum connection speed. They depend on many factors such as the network's availability, the received signal level or the location of the receiver:

- GPRS: max. bit rate = 19.2 Kbits/s (in practice)
- EDGE: max. bit rate = 64 Kbits/s (in theory)
- 3G: max. bit rate = 2 Mbits/s (in theory), 115 Kbits/s (in practice)

### ■ Automatic switchover of the 3G modem

The 3G modem has the feature that it can automatically switch over to EDGE or GPRS mode if the 3G connection is momentarily unavailable, with the possibility of returning to 3G mode automatically if connection is restored. This provides a backup for the TCP/IP link.

Connection is therefore preserved in the event of a network problem, on condition that the other EDGE or GRPS modes are available. Only the transmission rate is affected by this automatic switchover from one network to another.

Settings	
<b>Communication</b>	
Operation mode	
Protocol (+TCP/IP (1))	
Port 1 : transmission	
Port 2 : transmission	
Modbus master	
Communication	
Slaves Configuration	
<b>Control Module n°1</b>	
Control & Automation	
Measurement/Fault Indicator	
<b>Variable management</b>	
Variable configuration	
Classes configuration	

### Remote configuration:

The @ sign alongside each parameter of "Control & automation" page and "Measurement and fault indicator" page allows to configure an external address. This external address can be used by the SCADA, to configure or define remotely a new value for the parameter associated, via the communication and the protocol. To set the parameter, an analogue value can be written to this address.

## 3.8 Switch control parameters

Objective : Set processing of the switch control for each channel.  
Access: "Settings/Control & Automation" page.

#### ► Type of control:

There are four possible options: **Standard, PM6, CI2, Other**

Control and Automation n°1	
Control order	Channel 1
Control type	Other @
Return position waiting time	Standard @
No complementary filtered time	PM6 @
Operating time (except PM6)	CI2 @
	Other @
	2200 ms @

**Comment:** The "CI2" and "Other" options are not managed at present. The "PM6" option is managed but applies only to the T200 P.

The management of switch position control and monitoring signals is specific to each type of switch.

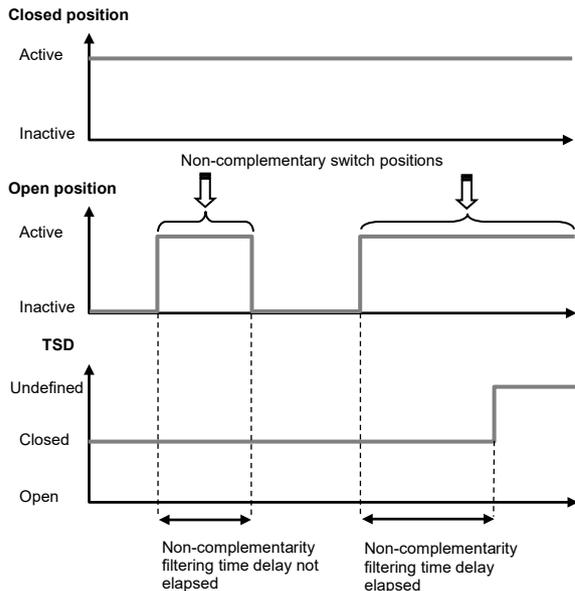
The "Standard" option applies to the main cubicles used with a T200 I, in particular Schneider cubicles of type SM6 or RM6.

### □ Filtering principle for indication inputs related to remote controls:

The interface between the T200 and the switch includes two electric signals for motorization control (CO: Opening control / CF: closing control) and two signals for the current switch position (O: open position / F: closed position).

The T200 systematically performs a consistency check on the positions read: it is in theory impossible to have the "open" and "closed" signals simultaneously or neither of the two signals at the same time, but this may occur following a system malfunction. This complementary of the switch states is verified cyclically for updating the states of the associated TSD variables.

In the case of non-complementary values, filtering is applied and the old TSD value is kept during a configurable time delay (see **No complementary filtered time** parameter). If the non-complementary persists after the time delay, this is probably due to a fault relating to the signals delivered by the switch and the "undefined" state is finally indicated in the TSD associated with the position.



## □ Principle for switch position order processing:

The T200 internal control manager inhibits any order until the previous order has been completed. The order processing status can be known by consulting the events from the supervisor or in the local event log.

The events generated according to the order processing status are summarized in the following table:

Phase	Event
Receipt of a switch order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ TCD xx - Switch state - Order</li> <li>■ CR order in progress</li> </ul>
End of order processing	CR end of order
End of degraded order processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CR external error or CR severe fault</li> <li>CR end of order</li> </ul>

### 3.8.1 "Standard" type control

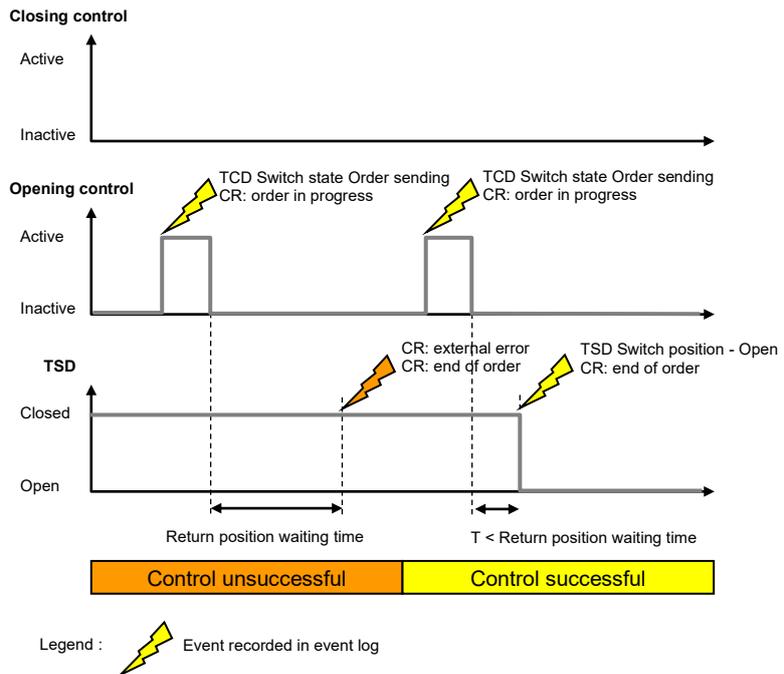
**This switch option is in theory not applicable for the T200 P. Applies only to the T200 I combined with a Merlin Gerin SM6 or RM6 type switch.**

The principle of an order on the switch is to activate the switch control signal (24V or 48V polarity depending on the model) for a determined time (**Operating time** parameter).

With "Standard" control, the duration of the order is therefore fixed by this time delay and does not depend on the time taken by the switch to change position. The Open and Closed switch position inputs are read constantly throughout the duration of the order with a consistency check so as to update the associated position TSD variable (see Filtering principle for indication inputs related to remote controls).

After the control relay has fallen, the order is considered as completed by the T200 when the switch indicates a position in conformity with the order (the TSD is updated with the new status). The order is considered in error (e.g. external error) if the position is not in conformity with the requested order or if undefined after a loss of position filtering time delay (**Return position waiting time**).

Control order	Channel 1
Control type	Standard @
Return position waiting time	15000 ms @
No complementary filtered time	10000 ms @
Operating time (except PM6)	2200 ms @



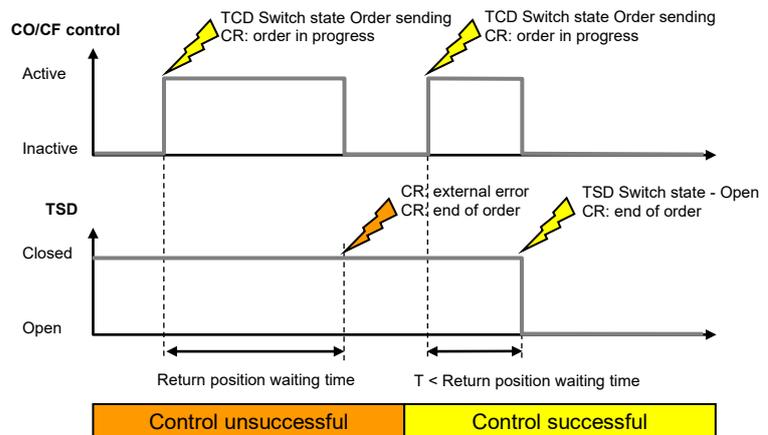
## 3.8.2 "PM6" type control

**Reminder:** The "PM6" configuration applies to the Merlin Gerin PM6 type switch.

With this type of switch, the principle is to apply the motor control signal until the requested position is obtained. This control will be maintained only during a configurable limited period (**Return position waiting time** parameter), and this in the event that the position indicated by the TSD variable is not that which is expected by the T200 (case of degraded control).

With this type of switch, the time for execution of the electrical order therefore depends exclusively on the time taken by the switch to change position. The Open and Closed switch statuses are read constantly with a consistency check so as to update the associated position TSD variable (see *Filtering principle for indication inputs related to remote controls*).

Control order	Channel 1
Control type	PM6  
Return position waiting time	15000 ms 
No complementary filtered time	10000 ms 
Operating time (except PM6)	2200 ms 



Legend:  Event stored in event log

Settings
<b>Communication</b>
Operation mode
Protocol (+TCP/IP (1))
Port 1 : transmission
Port 2 : transmission
Modbus master
Communication
Slaves Configuration
<b>Control Module n°1</b>
Control & Automation
Measurement/Fault Indicator
<b>Variable management</b>
Variable configuration
Classes configuration

## 3.9 Parameters of the various options

Access: "**Settings/Control & automation**" page.

Some specific options allow operation of the T200 to be customized for the needs of certain users.

One must be a system administrator to be able to modify these options.

The T200 is generally delivered without these specific options being activated (factory settings).

Miscellaneous	
BVE Command (DOUT 1)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
DDEF Test (DOUT 2)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
Double power supply management (DOUT 3)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
T200 without communication board	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
SF6 lack copying (channel1 on DI3 , channel2 on DI4)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
8 bits Measurements as in T200 série 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
Circuit breaker signalisation management	Standard <a href="#">?</a>
Position reading of Sector Circuit breaker	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
U measurements by capacitor divisor other than RL27	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">?</a>
Command state control before execution	Yes <a href="#">?</a>
Hit & Run function	15 s <a href="#">?</a>

The list of these configurable options is described in detail below:

### ❑ BVE control (DOUT 1):

When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 1 is activated to cause flashing of an external fault indication indicator lamp.

This output is activated as soon as the internal fault detector of the T200 detects and indicates the presence of a phase or earth fault.

### ❑ DDEF test (DOUT 2):

When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 2 is activated whenever a current exceeds the phase or earth fault detection threshold configured on the T200.

The output goes low as soon as the fault returns below the threshold.

### ❑ Double power supply management (DOUT 3):

When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 3 is used for the double mains power supply management option if the latter is installed in the enclosure.

This output can automatically actuate the power supply changeover relay in the event of a power outage on the active channel.

### ❑ T200 without COM card:

This option should be used when the T200 includes no COM card in the equipment.

### ❑ SF6 lack copying (channel1 on DI3, channel2 on DI4) :

To be compatible with old versions of T200P (Series 1&2), the information "SF6 lack" (connected on Harting switch connector - pin 9) is internally associated to DI3 (channel 1) or to DI 4 (channel 2). So, when the "SF6 lack" is detected, the DI3 (or DI4) is activated at the same time.

**Note** : If this option is checked, the DI 3 and DI 4 are not any more available as digital inputs because they are already defined as "SF6 lack".

Connector pin	Marking	Function
1	-	0V
2	CC	Closing control
3	OC	Opening control
4	O	Open position
5	F	Closed position
6	+	+ V
7	ST	Switch locked
8	HTA	MV voltage present
9		Not Connected
10		Not Connected

Switch TSS management – "Standard" mode

Connector pin	Marking	Function
1	-	0V
2	CC	Closing control
3	OC	Opening control
4	O	Open position
5	F	Closed position
6	+	+ V
7	ST F	Earthed Closed position
8	ST O	Earthed Open position
9		Not Connected
10		Not Connected

Switch TSS management – "Earthing switch by TSD" or "Specific 1" mode

Connector pin	Marking	Function
1	-	0V
2	CC	Closing control
3	OC	Opening control
4	O	Open position
5	F	Closed position
6	+	+ V
7	B1	Free 1
8	B2	Free 2
9		Not Connected
10		Not Connected

Switch TSS management – "Free TSS" mode

## □ 8-bit measurement:

By default, on the T200 P series 3, the current (or voltage) measurements are coded on 16 bits, whereas on the preceding series they were coded on 8 bits. By selecting this option, however, it is possible to make the T200 compatible with the old-generation T200s. This option is used especially when a Supervisor already polls T200s of an old generation with measurements on 8 bits. Now, a given Supervisor can hardly read measurements in 2 different formats.

**Note:** It is important to use the "OFF Line Configurator" to generate a configuration file compatible with this option, because the option also implies a change in configuration of the T200's internal variables.

## □ Circuit breaker signalisation management :

There are several ways of acquiring status information coming from the switch (pins 7, 8 and 9 of the 10-pin Harting connector for cubicle connection). The option chosen affects the way in which the T200 processes this information. There are several possible choices for this option:

- **Standard:** This is the factory settings. The connections for the switch link corresponding to this mode are shown opposite. In this mode, the presence of the "*Switch locked*" signal inhibits the execution of orders on the switch. The "*MV voltage present*" signal is used by the ACO automatic control.
- **Earth breaker management by TSD:** As standard, a single signal coming from the switch is used to give the T200 the status of the earthing switch (pin 7 of the 10-pin Harting connector). By selecting this option, an additional input (pin 8) is used to manage the earthing switch as a TSD and not a TSS. The "*Earthed Open Position*" absent and "*Earthed Closed Position*" present states inhibit the execution of orders on the switch. The ACO automatic control cannot be used in this mode.
- **Free TSS:** In this mode, pins 7 and 8 normally assigned to "*Switch locked*" and "*MV voltage present*" can be used freely. They therefore have no function predefined by the T200. They are merely DIs. There is no inhibition of execution of orders on the switch whatever the status of the free inputs. The ACO automatic control cannot be used in this mode.
- **Specific mode 1:** This mode is similar to the "**Earthing switch management by TSD**" mode, with an additional special feature: When the T200 is in local mode, all orders to the switch are inhibited. The automatic controls can therefore no longer operate in Local mode. The connection system is identical to the "**Earthing switch management by TSD**" mode.

**Note:** Same comment as for the previous option concerning the possibility of using the "OFF Line Configurator" to generate a configuration file compatible with this option.

## □ Position reading of sector circuit breaker :

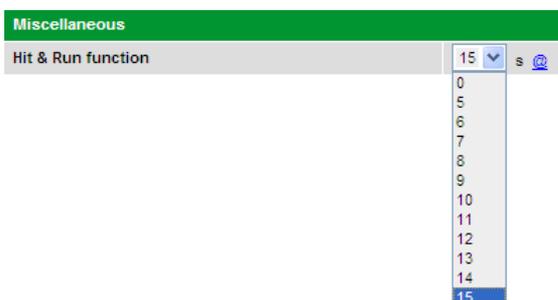
Option only available when the AC supply protection is made by circuit breaker instead of fuse holder. When this option is used, the T200 manage DI 5 to indicate when circuit breaker protection is open.

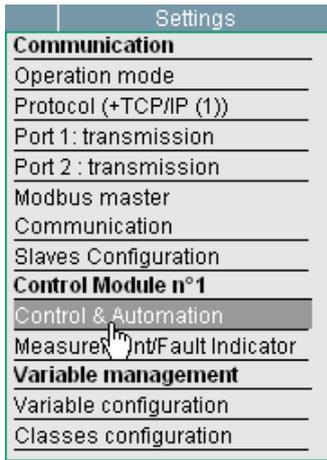
## □ U measurements by capacitor divisor other than RL27:

Case of voltage measurement done by capacitor divisor (RL27 type) but without using the calibration process done by RL27.

## □ Hit and Run function (availability to be confirmed)

This option makes it possible to add a time delay before execution of a local control order sent via a switch. The operator can thus leave the MV/LV substation before switchover of the switch (thus providing extra safety). This time delay is configurable. During application of the time delay, the indicator lamp showing the switch's position on the local monitoring panel flashes slowly (once per sec.). By default, the time delay is set to 15 seconds. It is configurable from 0 s to 15 s in increments of 1 s. Configure 0 s to deactivate the Hit & Run function.





## 3.10 Automation parameters

Access: "Settings/Control & Automation" page.

### 3.10.1 Sectionalizer automation control

The purpose of this automatic control is to order opening of the MV switch managed by the T200 following the detection of a number of fault currents during unsuccessful slow resetting cycles for the upstream circuit breaker. The sectionalizer automatic control therefore converts the switch into a sectionalizing switch.

For the automatic control to work, the T200 must be provided with the fault current detection function.

For automatic control to operate on a channel, it must be selected for that channel (**Automatic type** parameter). All the channels of the T200 can be configured with this automatic control or not. Automatic control can be enabled or disabled, in general on the T200 (TCD 9), remotely from the Supervisor or locally via the CONTROL panel of the T200.

**NB: It is not possible to change the type of automatic control on a channel when the "automatic control Enabled/Disabled" TSD (TSD 9) is in ON position. It is essential to return TSD9 to OFF position to be able to change type of automatic control on one of the channels. Likewise, it is not possible to send a remote control to the TSD 9 to place it in ON position, if no automatic control is activated on one of the channels of the corresponding CONTROL module.**

Manual control of the switches remains possible in "Local" mode from the CONTROL panel or in "remote" mode from the Supervisor, even if automatic control is activated in ON position.

#### Operation:

In nominal operating conditions, the line is energized and the switch is closed. The automatic control system sends an opening order to the switch if:

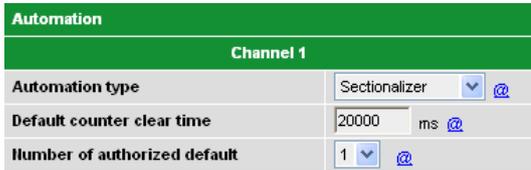
- the switch is closed;
- the counted number of fault currents is reached;
- the current fault has disappeared;
- the MV voltage is not present.

**Important note:** The "Rapid" fault can be counted as the first fault detected by the T200 if the time to detect the "slow" fault configured on the T200 is less than the actual time of presence of the first "rapid" fault or if the actual time of presence of the rapid fault is the same as that for the slow fault (that depends on the network configuration).

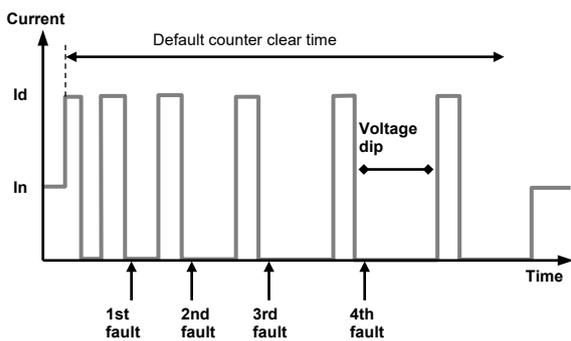
**The enclosure must be powered from a low-voltage source generated by the MV line on which the unit is installed.**

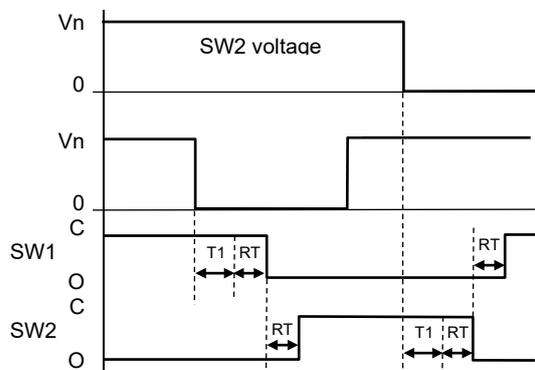
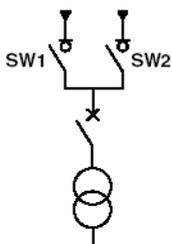
#### Configuration parameters:

Parameter	Description	Config. range
<b>Automatic type</b>	Choice of automatic control type. -> Choose Sectionalizer	None or Sectionalizer or Changeover switch or BTA
<b>Default counter clear time</b>	Time after which the automatic control system is reset if the conditions of automatic control action are not met. This time begins after first fault detection in the fault elimination cycle. Must be greater than the total time of the source substation resetting cycle.	20000 to 240000 ms (in increments of 5000 ms)
<b>Number of authorized default</b>	Number of faults detected by the T200 before actuating channel opening by automatic control.	1 to 4

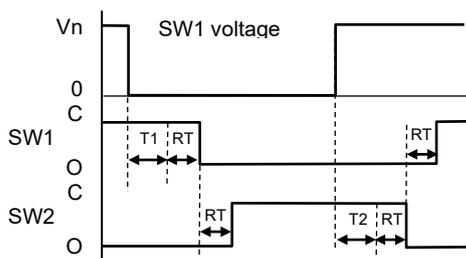


Example of configuration for sectionalizer automatic control (Configuration/Control & Automation page)





**Network ATS - Semi-Auto mode**  
RT = Switch response time



**Network ATS - Auto-SW1 mode**  
RT = Switch response time

### 3.10.2 ATS automatic control (source changeover)

Automatic changeover control manages automatic changeover of voltage sources of the MV secondary distribution network to ensure maximum availability of voltage, in case of failure of one of the voltage sources.

Accordingly, upon disappearance of the voltage on one channel, changeover to the other channel is performed automatically, depending on the options configured.

To activate "ATS" automatic transfer system on a channel, simply set the **Type of Automatic Control** variable in the specific page of the embedded Web server ("Control and Automation" page):

Several operating modes can be selected (**Operating mode** parameter), namely:

■ **SW1 → SW2 or SW2 → SW1 mode:**

This option allows only one changeover to be enabled.

Automatic transfer system switches only from the priority channel to the backup channel. Automatic transfer system then remains on that channel.

■ **Semi-Auto SW1 ↔ SW2 mode:**

In the event of a voltage loss on the active channel, automatic transfer system switches to the other channel after a time delay T1.

In this mode, there is no concept of priority source. Changeover to one or other of the channels takes place as soon as the changeover conditions are met.

■ **Auto SW1 or Auto SW2 mode:**

In this mode, one can define a concept of priority of one channel relative to the other (channel 1 or 2). Automatic transfer system remains on the priority channel so long as the voltage associated with that channel is present.

In the event of a voltage loss on the priority channel, automatic transfer system switches to the other channel after a time delay T1. After the changeover, return to the priority channel occurs if the voltage on that channel is present during a time delay T2.

#### Changeover sequences:

In the event of voltage loss on the normal channel, changeover involves opening the normal channel after time delay T1 and then closing the backup channel.

#### Configuration parameters :

Parameter	Description	Config. range
<b>Network ATS configuration</b>		
<b>Automation type</b>	Choice of automatic control type. -> Choose Network ATS [1/2] or Voltage time	None or Sectionalisateur or ATS[1/2] Network or Voltage time
<b>Permutation waiting type (T1)</b>	Waiting time for stability of voltage disappearance on the channel that was operational before the start of the changeover cycle	100 ms to 200s (in increments with 100 ms)
<b>Time before returning on normal way (T2)</b>	Waiting time for stability of voltage return on the normal channel before return to that channel	5s to 60s (in increments with 1 s)
<b>Type</b>	Choice of changeover type. (see details of operation above)	SW1 -> SW2 or SW2 -> SW1 or SW1 <-> SW2 or Auto-SW1 or Auto-SW2

#### Changeover sequence:

Changeover takes place if the following conditions are met:

- Automatic control enabled.
- Position of channel 1 and 2 switches complementary: TSD variable SW1 closed position and SW2 open position (or SW2 closed and SW1 open).
- No fault current on the two channels
- "MV earthing switch" absent on the two channels;
- MV voltage absent on the enabled channel;
- MV voltage present on the other channel.

Return to the main channel for the "AUTO" modes occurs if:

- the priority channel is open;
- the MV voltage on the priority channel is present during time delay T2.

#### Special feature of reset upon MV voltage return:

When a current fault is stored in memory on one of the two channels managed by ATS automatic control, MV presence is necessary on both channels at the same time to reset the memory of this fault.

This rule is valid even if only one of the two channels has been configured with active reset upon MV voltage return.

Automation	
Channel 1	
Automation type	ATS[1/2] Reseau
Permutation waiting time	1000 ms
Time before returning on normal way	5 s
Type	SW1->SW2
Channel 3	
Automation type	None

Example of configuration for Network ATS automatic transfer system  
(Configuration/Control & Automation page)

## 3.10.3 Voltage time automatic control

Voltage Time automatic control is not supplied as a standard feature. It is available on option (specific software version for EDP).

Voltage Time (VT) automatic control is used for certain switches without current sensors not allowing the network to be reconfigured by means of Sectionalizer automatic control.

This automatic control system works on the principle of opening all the switches on the network in the event of a voltage loss (opening of upstream circuit breaker) and gradually restoring the network power by closing the switches in succession, one after the other.

If the closing of a switch causes line tripping, the switch is blocked in open position and the cycle restarts to restore power in the healthy upstream part.

The circuit-breaker upstream protection should also be provided with the Voltage Time automatic control function.

For this function, the following options are required on the T200 P:

- Voltage measurement and monitoring.
- Voltage Time automatic control enabled on the channel (by configuration).

### Operation:

- The line is energized and the switch is closed.
- Mains voltage loss: switch opening following a timeout  $T_0$  (**Voltage failure timeout** parameter).
- Voltage return: switch closing following timeout  $T_1$  (**Closing timeout** parameter) and monitoring of voltage maintenance during a timeout  $T_2$  (**Monitoring timeout** parameter).
- Voltage loss during timeout  $T_2$ : switch opening and automatic control locking.
- The automatic control function is reinitialized following locking by the "Reset automation" push button on the local CONTROL panel.

**Note :** The delay "T1" must be different on each T200 so that the automation VT can work properly (the lower value on the T200 nearest the circuit breaker).

The VT function can be activated or deactivated from the local control panel or by a telecontrol order. The switches can be controlled manually in "Local" mode.

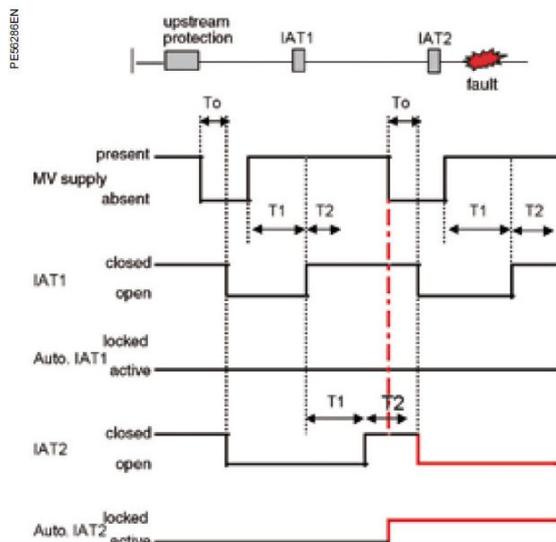
### Configuration parameters:

Parameter	Description	Config. range
<b>Automation type</b>	Choice of automatic control type. -> Choose Voltage Time	None or Sectionalizer or Changeover switch or Voltage Time
<b>AC Off time</b>	Waiting time before switch opening following mains voltage loss	0 to 32700 ms (in 100 ms increments) By default: 200 ms
<b>Closing time</b>	Waiting time before switch reclosing following mains voltage return	0 to 32700 ms (in 100 ms increments) By default: 200 ms
<b>Monitoring time</b>	Time during which maintenance of the mains voltage is monitored following reclosing of the switch	0 to 32700 ms (in 100 ms increments) By default: 200 ms

**Configuration of Voltage Time automatic control:**  
**T0:** Voltage failure timeout (0 to 327 s in 0.1 s increments)  
**T1:** Closing timeout (0 to 327 s in 0.1 s increments)  
**T2:** Monitoring timeout (0 to 327 s in 0.1 s increments)

Automation	
Channel 1	
Automation type	Voltage Time <input type="button" value="@"/>
AC Off time	200 ms <input type="button" value="@"/>
Closing time	200 ms <input type="button" value="@"/>
Monitoring time	200 ms <input type="button" value="@"/>

Example of configuration for Voltage Time automatic control (**Configuration/Control & Automation** page)



PE60286EN

Settings
Communication
Operation mode
Protocol
TCP/IP Protocol (1)
Port 1: transmission
Port 2: transmission
Modbus master
Communication
Slaves Configuration
Control Module n°1
Control & Automation
Measurement/Fault Indicator
Variable management
Variable configuration
Classes configuration

## 3.11 Parameters of the fault detection module

Access: "**Measurements/fault detector configuration**" page.

The **Measurements/fault detector** page allows setting of the parameters relating to measurements and fault detection, namely:

- Type of mains frequency.
- Voltage and current measurement parameters.
- Fault detection thresholds and time delays.

### 3.11.1 Configuration of network characteristics

Allows definition of the MV network characteristics

#### Configuration parameters:

Parameter	Description	Config. range
Network frequency	MV network frequency	50 Hz or 60 Hz (by default 50 Hz)
Voltage input	Type of sensors used for measurement	Set in factory on PM6

**Comment:** The grey shaded parameters in the table are set in factory and can be modified only by the manufacturer.

### 3.11.2 Configuration of voltage measurements

To perform voltage measurement, the T200 needs to know certain parameters relating to the characteristics of the MV network and the type of transformer used for measurement:

- PT transformation ratio.
- Type of arrangement for the voltage tap (star or delta).
- Network voltage rating value.
- Voltage absent and present detection thresholds and time for taking into account.
- Residual voltage (phase-to-phase voltage imbalance).

**Comment:** The "*Voltage present threshold*" and "*Voltage absent threshold*" parameters together with the "*Time delay for taking into account voltage present and voltage absent*" parameters can generate the "*MV voltage present*" telesignal (TSS73) delivered by the T200.

#### Configuration parameters:

Parameter	Description	Config. range
Voltage transformer	Value of the transformer primary/secondary ratio used for voltage measurement	Primary: 100 to 36000 Secondary: 100/√3 to 240 V (by default: 230 / 230)
Voltage sensor configuration	Choice of type of voltage sensor setup	U21 or U21_U32 or U21_U32_U13 or V1 or V1_V2 or V1_V2_V3 (by default: U21)
Nominal voltage	MV network voltage rating value.	20 to 36000 V (by default: 230 V)
Threshold AC supply ON	Minimum percentage of the voltage rating to define "MV voltage present - Yes" TSS	70% to 120% (by default: 90%)
Threshold AC supply OFF	Maximum percentage of the voltage rating to define "MV voltage present - No" TSS	5% to 95% (by default: 80%)
Acknowledge time AC supply ON	Power-on filtering time to define "MV voltage present - Yes" TSS	100 to 80000 ms (in 10 ms increments) By default: 100 ms
Acknowledge time AC supply OFF	Power-off filtering time to define "MV voltage present - No" TSS	100 to 80000 ms (in 10 ms increments) By default: 100 ms

MV Network characteristics	
Network Frequency	50 Hz
Voltage input	PM6

MV network parameters

Voltage Configuration		Channel 1	
Voltage transformer		230	/ 230
Voltage sensor configuration		U21	
Nominal Voltage		230	V
Threshold	AC supply ON	90	%
	AC supply OFF	80	%
Acknowledge time	AC supply ON	100	ms
	AC supply OFF	100	ms

Voltage measurement parameters

### 3.11.3 Configuration of current measurements

There are two possible choices concerning the toroid setup on the overhead switch:

- Three phase toroids (Configuration: I1, I2, I3)
- Two phase toroids and one homopolar toroid (Configuration: I1, I3, I0)

The "I1 I3 I0" configuration is set by default.

The ratio of the toroid should also be entered when toroids having characteristics different from those provided by the manufacturer are used.

The two values to be configured correspond to the Primary/Secondary ratio of the toroids, in other words the transformation ratio of the toroids. (e.g. "500/1" means a toroid transformation ratio equal to 500).

The default value "500/1" corresponds to the type of toroids supplied for a PM6 switch.

#### Configuration parameters:

Parameter	Description	Config. range
Current input	Type of sensors used for measurement	Set in factory on PM6
Current transformer ratio	Value of the toroid primary/secondary ratio used for current measurement	Primary: 50 to 2500 Secondary: 1 or 5 (by default: 500/1)
Current transformer configuration	Choice of type of toroid setup: 3 phase toroids or 2 phase toroids + 1 homopolar	I1,I3,I0 or I1,I2, I3 (by default: I1, I3, I0)

**Comment:** The grey shaded parameters in the table are set in factory and can be modified only by the manufacturer.

### 3.11.4 Configuration of current fault detection:

#### General rule for configuration:

The thresholds I<sub>max</sub> and I<sub>0</sub> should be set on the T200 to correspond to those set on the circuit breaker protection device upstream of the network.

In theory, the fault detection thresholds and time delays to be set on the T200 should be slightly less than those of the upstream circuit breaker protection device so that the T200 may detect presence of the fault current before opening of the circuit breaker.

Moreover, the current configured for the earth fault on the T200 should be greater than the downstream capacitive current.

Current Configuration	Channel 1
Current input	PM6 @
Current transformer ratio	500 / 1 @ / @
Current transformer configuration	I1 I3 I0 @

Current measurement parameters

Circuit breaker protection side	T200 side
I phase threshold = 350 A	I phase threshold = 330 A
I0 threshold = 45 A	I0 threshold = 40 A
Delay, I max = 250 ms	Delay, I max = 225 ms
Delay, I0 = 250 ms	Delay, I0 = 225 ms

Example of fault detector configuration

## Configuration parameters:

Fault Passage Detection configuration		Channel 1	
Threshold	I <sub>max</sub>	500	A @
	I <sub>0</sub>	20	A @
Fault duration	I <sub>max</sub>	200	ms @
	I <sub>0</sub>	200	ms @
I <sub>max</sub> fault duration (fast mode)		50	ms @
Absence tension = Manque U carte alimentation		<input type="checkbox"/>	@
Validation time		3	s @
Inrush time		3	s @
Inrush		<input type="checkbox"/>	@
Reset on Voltage recovery		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	@
RAZ voltage return duration		3	s @
Automatic FPI reset		2	h @

Current measurement parameters

Parameter	Description	Config. range
I <sub>max</sub> threshold	Fault current detection threshold I <sub>max</sub>	10 to 800 A (in 1 A increments) By default: 500 A
I <sub>0</sub> threshold	Homopolar fault current detection threshold	2 to 160 A (in 1 A increments) By default: 20 A
I <sub>max</sub> fault duration	I <sub>max</sub> fault filtering time. Any fault > I <sub>max</sub> threshold and of a duration exceeding this time will be considered by the T200 as a phase fault (if validated by voltage and current loss)	40 to 800 ms (in 1 ms increments) By default: 200 ms
I <sub>0</sub> fault duration	I <sub>0</sub> fault filtering time. Any fault > I <sub>0</sub> threshold and of a duration exceeding this time will be considered by the T200 as an earth fault (if validated by voltage and current loss)	20 to 800 ms (in 1 ms increments) By default: 200 ms
I <sub>max</sub> fault duration (fast mode)	"Rapid" fault filtering time. Any fault > I <sub>max</sub> threshold and of a duration exceeding this time and less than the "Time for taking into account I <sub>max</sub> " will be indicated by the T200 as a "rapid" fault	Set in factory at 50 ms
Voltage absence = PWR card voltage failure	If selected, the detector uses the image of enclosure mains voltage present instead of using the voltage present/absent thresholds delivered by the fault detector to define network voltage absent	Set in factory at not selected
Validation time	Mains power-off filtering time to confirm the presence of a phase or zero sequence current fault	Set in factory at 3 s
Inrush time	Inrush function filtering time. Any fault appearing during this time configured following a network voltage return will be ignored by the T200 fault detector	Set in factory at 3 s
Inrush	If selected, can filter the faults resulting from closing of the upstream circuit breaker (faults due to transformer magnetization)	Checked or not checked
Reset on voltage recovery	Reset (if selected) or not of the memory of fault detection indication upon network voltage return.	Checked or not checked
RAZ voltage return duration	Time delay for filtering the presence of mains voltage to reset the stored fault	0 to 70 s (in 1 s increments) By default: 3 s
Automatic FPI reset	Maximum time delay for indication of a current fault. At the end of this delay, the fault is automatically erased.	0 to 120 min. (in 5 min. increments) By default: 2 h

**Comment:** The grey shaded parameters in the table are set in factory and can be modified only by the manufacturer.

### Why a fault confirmation time?

In theory, in the event of a fault, any current exceeding the configured threshold should be followed by opening of the circuit breaker, to avoid incorrect fault indications.

When a current exceeds the threshold and the detection time, the algorithm of the T200 fault detector waits until the circuit breaker opens (detection of voltage absent) before actually indicating the fault. The maximum waiting time for circuit-breaker opening is called the fault confirmation time (Default value set in factory: 3 seconds).

**Comment:** If the circuit breaker opens 1 second after occurrence of the fault, the T200 indicates the fault as soon as circuit-breaker opening is detected and not just after the 3 seconds' wait. On the other hand, if voltage absent is detected only after the 3 seconds, the fault is not indicated.

### Why a reset time upon voltage return?

Once the fault has been indicated by the T200, it is stored in memory so long as the mains voltage is absent, to be able to locate the fault on the network during general interrogation of the T200 from the Supervisor. By default, this memory is cleared upon mains voltage return (configurable parameter).

### Why use the inrush?

In the event of circuit-breaker closing, the strong inrush currents corresponding to the currents for magnetisation of the transformers and saturation of the toroids downstream of the fault can trigger the fault detectors for the equipment on the MV network.

Generally, this type of fault does not last very long and weakens rather quickly (significant duration < 200 ms). They can therefore be filtered easily by using the "Inrush" function, designed to ignore the presence of any fault during 3 seconds after closing of the circuit breaker.

The disadvantage of this operating procedure is that if a real fault appears during these 3 seconds, it will not be taken into account by the T200.

It is therefore not always advantageous to use the inrush function.

It in fact depends on the network characteristics, and in particular the time of presence of the first "Rapid" fault during the upstream circuit-breaker reset cycle.

Several scenarios are therefore conceivable depending on this fault duration:

### The inrush should be used in the following cases:

- If there are tripping/resetting cycles (with presence of inrush currents).
- If the time delay for the first "Rapid" fault of the circuit-breaker cycle is fairly short, approximately 100 ms (rule also valid for the second "Normal" fault, but generally the second fault lasts a longer time than the first one).
- If the first "Rapid" fault needs to be detected.

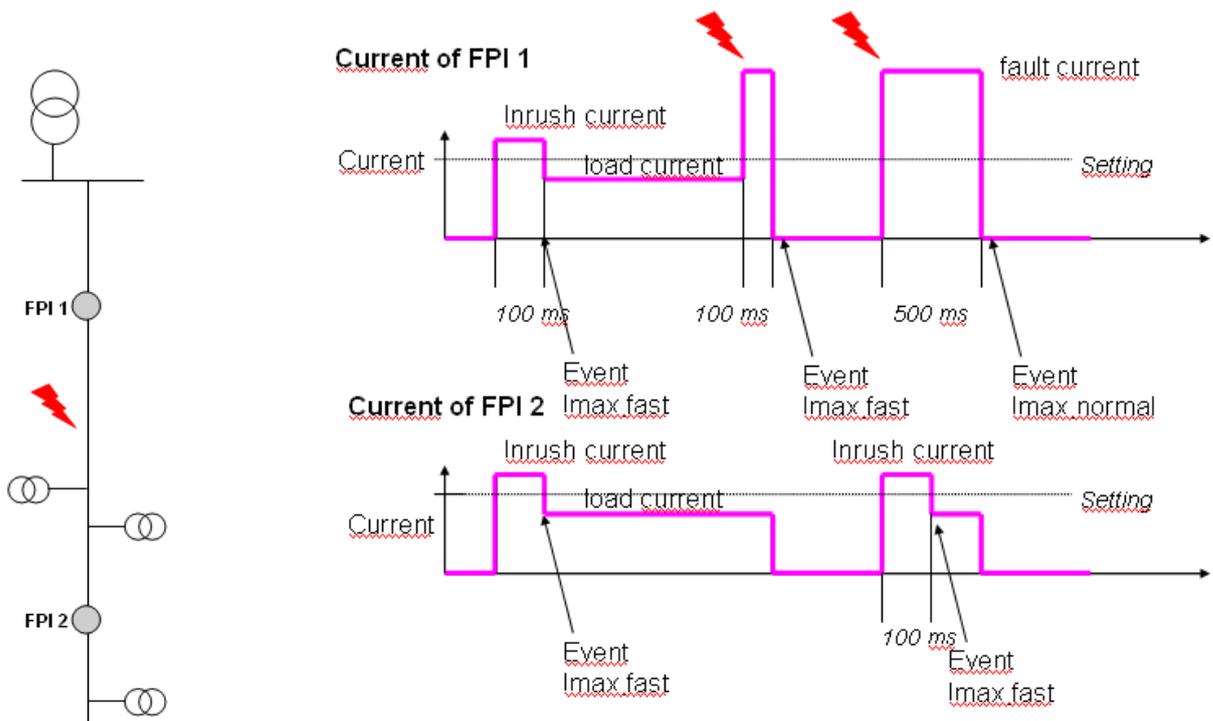
**There is no need to use the inrush in the following case** (alternative solution if possibility of configuration):

- If there are tripping/resetting cycles (without presence of inrush currents).
- If the time delay for the first "Rapid" fault of the circuit-breaker cycle is fairly long, exceeding 200 ms (rule also valid for the second "Normal" fault, but generally the second fault lasts a longer time than the first one).
- If the first "Rapid" fault does not need to be detected.

**Comment:** The "Rapid" fault is not counted by the "Sectionalizer" automatic control).

### Alternative configuration solution without inrush with the T200:

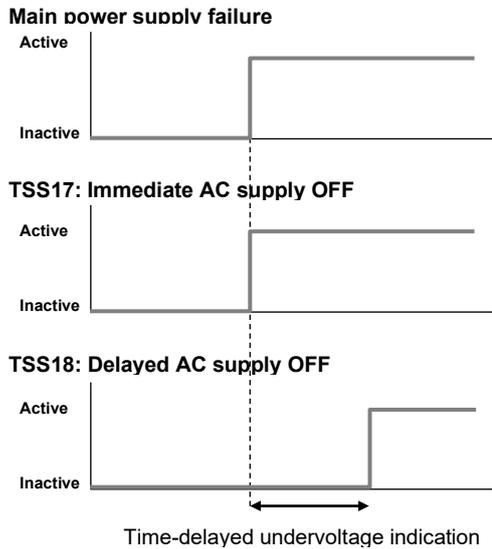
- No inrush (standard configuration)
- Rapid  $I_{max} < 80$  ms, Normal  $I_{max} > 200$  ms
- Alarm to SCADA system on the TSS ( $I_{max}$ , rapid)



**Power supply functions**

Voltage signalisation delay  s

Configuration of power supply failure filtering time  
(**Settings/Measurement and fault indicator** page)



### 3.11.5 Configuration of supply voltage monitoring

The T200 activates an "Immediate AC supply OFF" indication (TSS 17) as soon as the enclosure's mains supply voltage is absent.

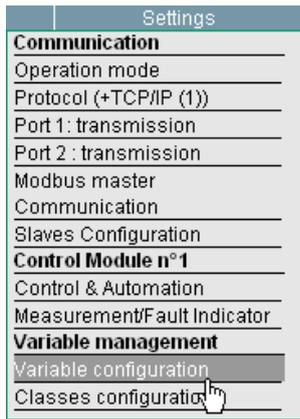
Another "Delayed AC supply OFF" indication (TSS18) is activated when TSS17 is activated for a time exceeding a configurable period (see opposite).

TSS 18 therefore plays a role of power supply under voltage signal filtering. The purpose of this filtering is not to send too many successive alarms to the Supervisor whenever TSS17 changes state, following regular MV network failures (e.g. during circuit-breaker reset cycles). It is therefore preferable to use the alarms on the TSS18 rather than on the TSS17 in some cases.

**Note:** The alarms can be generated only if the remote alarm function is activated on the equipment.

**Power supply failure time delay** parameter:  
configurable from 0 to 21600 seconds

**Note:** The power supply failure signal is also used by the current fault detector in particular for the automatic control functionality.



## 3.12 Customization of T200 variables

Access: "Settings/Variable configuration" page.

### 3.12.1 Definition of variables

T200 is supplied as standard with all the variables necessary for operation of the equipment. This configuration takes into account all the options installed on the equipment (number of channels, type of modem, protocol, other options, etc.). The user can, however, modify this configuration to adapt it to his needs, for example to add options later or to modify the operation of certain functions (e.g. fault detector thresholds, alarms, communication parameters, etc.).

The T200 Web server provides access to all the variables defined by default on the T200.

The level of access to a variable (visible in read-only mode, accessible in write mode, not visible) depends on how the variables have been configured. The parameters for this page can be consulted and/or modified depending on the user profile.

With the factory settings, you must be an administrator to be able to change the level of access to a variable.

To consult the list of variables configured on the equipment, open the "Settings/Variable configuration" page.

The variables present in this page are grouped by classes.

In each class, a number of variables of several different types are found ("type" column).

#### Variable types:

The variables break down into several types presented in the table below.

Variable type	Use	Description
TCD	Double telecommand	Allows control of the switch associated with a channel or enabling/disabling of automatic control. This type of variable is always associated with a TSD.
TSD	Double signalisation	Indication of the state of the switch or automatic control (open, closed or undefined).
TSS	Single signalisation	Indication of binary state (presence, absence) of certain information managed by the T200 (DI, current faults, etc.).
TM	Telemetry	Analogue measurements performed by the T200 (current, voltage, etc.).
CNT	Counters	Operation or energy counter.

In the standard version it is not possible to add extra variables to those already created as standard.

**Note:** However, when the "local Modbus network" option is present in the equipment, it is possible to add variables corresponding to this option (see "local Modbus network" User Manual for more information).

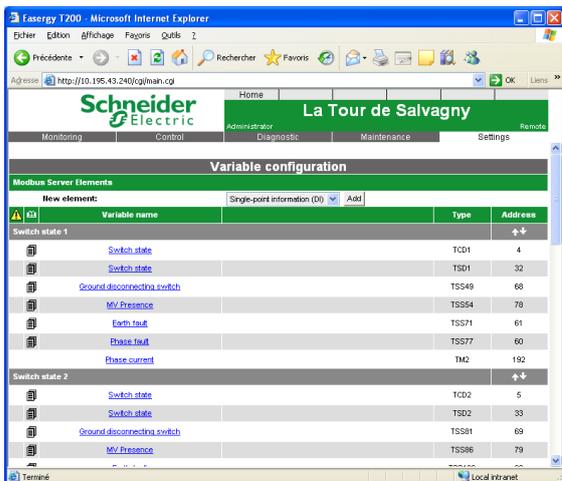
#### Variable addresses:

All the variables can be configured with an external address. This external address allows the variable to be made accessible in read or write mode from the Supervisor by means of the protocol used for transmission.

A variable which has no address configured (address = "-") will not be accessible from the Supervisor.

The values of the addresses configured depend on the type of protocol used.

**Note:** Refer to the user manual for the protocol installed on the T200 for more information concerning the addressing tables related to this protocol.



Settings/Variable configuration page



Different types of variable existing on T200P



Example of configuration with or without event and alarm saving

## Saving variables:

T200 included a number of logs allowing archiving of events of various types (event log, alarm log, measurement log).

The logs can be accessed by the user via the embedded Web server ("*Diagnostic*" page).

All the variables can be configured separately with or without being saved as a measurement (if it is a measurement), event or alarm in these logs.

**Note:** The system log, for its part, does not take into account variable changes of state but rather information concerning the internal operation of the equipment.

When a variable is configured to be saved in a log, a specific symbol appears in the *Variable configuration* page on the same line as the variable:



= Saving to alarm log



= Saving to event log or to measurement log (if it is a measurement).

## 3.12.2 Events associated with variables

An event is generated by the T200 when a change of state occurs on a variable. The T200 manages two types of event tables associated with these changes of state:

- **The local event table:** This is the event log that can be consulted locally on the T200. The changes of state concerning variables can be recordable in this log or not, the aim being to have a history of changes of variables. For the recording of a change of state on a variable to be effective, the variable must have been defined by configuration as an event ("event" (TM) or "activate recording" (TSS, TSD) box checked in the variable configuration page).
- **The protocol event table:** This is an event stack for protocol communications. This stack will be read by the Supervisor during communications between the T200 and the Supervisor. Contrary to local events, it is not possible to configure a variable with or without saving in the protocol event stack. This is because any change of state on a variable automatically generates saving in this protocol event stack (except for TMs for which one can choose to configure event saving in the stack or not).

Since protocol events are not configurable, we shall speak in the remainder of the chapter only of configuration of the events associated with the local logs.

For each type of variable, it is possible to choose how to process the variable for its associated saving (with alarm or not, criterion for saving in an internal log).

The following table summarizes how to save these events for each type of variable. This table is valid for each type of internal log (except the system log).

Event	TSS	TSD	TM	CNT	Comments
Change of state	■	■	□	□	Saving upon detecting any change of state of the variable
Upon loss of closing	□	■	□	□	Saving upon detecting the loss of position of the closed state (although without being open)
Regular saving	□	□	■	■	Saving of the variable's state at fixed periods of time
High threshold	□	□	■	■	Saving upon exceeding a high threshold
Low threshold	□	□	■	□	Saving upon exceeding a low threshold
Dead band	□	□	■	■	Saving upon % variation of the variable
Active maximum	□	□	■	□	Saving of the maximum value reached over a given period
Active minimum	□	□	■	□	Saving of the minimum value reached over a given period

**Note:** Configuration available in the *Settings/Variable configuration* page and then by clicking on the name of a variable.

The screenshot shows a configuration page for a variable. It has several sections:
 

- Periodic treatment:** Log (checked), Event (checked), Dial-Up (unchecked). Period: 15 min, Type: Sample.
- Threshold treatment:** Log (checked), Event (checked), Dial-Up (unchecked). High threshold: Value 0, Low threshold: Value 0.
- Dead band:** Log (checked), Event (checked), Dial-Up (unchecked). Method: Fixed, Value: 0.
- Minimum variation:** Value: 0.
- Min and Max log:** Maximum Active (checked), Minimum Active (checked).
- Period value:** 1 Day.

Example of events configuration for a TM. Configuration available in the *Settings/Variable configuration* page and then by clicking on the variable name TMx.

Event log	
Date/Time	Description
03/12/2008 17:22:10.420	TSS 23 - Local - Remote position - Remote
03/12/2008 17:22:09.270	TSS 23 - Local - Remote position - Local

Example of saving in internal logs

Alarms configuration			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Activate
On status change	On active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On inactive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Alarm level:	scada		
Delayed alarm <input type="checkbox"/>	0	Hours	Minutes

Settings available in the *Settings/Variable configuration* page and then by clicking on the name of the variable.

Alarm level :	scada	▼
Delayed alarm <input type="checkbox"/>	scada + sms	▲
	scada	▲
	sms	▲

Choice of alarm level

In the local logs, events are registered with a brief descriptive text corresponding to the change of state of the variable and a date and time of occurrence saved by the T200 for locating them in time.

### 3.12.3 Alarm reporting / Alarm acknowledgement

An alarm should be used for events which must be indicated rapidly to the Supervisor, i.e. without waiting for interrogation by the Supervisor (e.g. if the interrogation frequencies of the SCADA system are rather spaced out over time).

The alarms are therefore valid only for non-permanent type transmission (e.g. PSTN, GSM, Radio), i.e. for types of transmission which require a deliberate interrogation action by the Supervisor.

On a permanent connection (RS232, RS485, OF, GPRS/3G, LL), it is therefore not necessary to use the remote alarm function because the retransmission of information between the T200 and the Supervisor theoretically takes place fairly regularly or even continuously (e.g. polling).

Note that the "Alarm configuration" section is displayed in the configuration page for the variable only if the protocol is configured as Master/Master and if at least one of the communication ports is of the non-permanent type.

#### Alarm levels in PSTN or GSM:

On a PSTN or GSM link, three configurable access levels associated with an alarm allow definition of the various ways of processing calls during retransmission of an alarm:

- "sms" level: retransmission of the alarm by SMS to an operator on standby duty.
- "scada" level: retransmission of the alarm by the protocol to the Supervisor.
- "scada + sms" level: retransmission of the alarm by the protocol and by SMS.

#### Call sequences triggering an alarm on a non-permanent link:

On a non-permanent link, any change of state of a variable, if the latter has been configured to trigger an alarm, give rise to the sending of frames to the Supervisor to inform it of the change of state that has occurred. At the same time, the T200 saves the change of state information in the alarm log.

In PSTN or GSM, the T200 attempts to join the Supervisor three times on the main telephone number, then if this fails makes three further attempts on the backup telephone number. If the call still does not get through, the calls are stopped unless a new alarm occurs, which reinitiates the call sequence from the normal number. The call sequences take into account the time delays configured in the "Protocol" page (refer to the Protocol manual for more details).

In radio mode, the T200 attempts to send a frame over the radio network to the Supervisor to retransmit the change of state information. If the call does not get through, the T200 attempts to call the Supervisor indefinitely without any restriction regarding the number of attempts. The call sequences take into account the time delays configured in the "Protocol" page. It is recommended not to configure excessively short time delays so as not to mobilize the radio network constantly (refer to the Protocol manual for more details).

In all cases, receipt of the event triggering an alarm by the SCADA system causes acknowledgement of the alarm. If the alarm information does not reach the Supervisor, no acknowledgement is performed.

The acknowledgement of alarms by the SCADA system can be checked in the "Alarm log" via the checked box opposite the alarm that has been acknowledged.

**NB:** This box is checked by the T200 only for alarm retransmissions on non-permanent links. This is not managed for permanent links.

**Note:** The acknowledgement is internal to the T200 and is the subject of no particular order from the Supervisor in the frame destined for the T200.

### 3.12.4 Configuration of double command (TCD)

By clicking on the name of a TCD type variable in the *Settings / Variable configuration* page, one can obtain access to its settings, namely:

#### Configuration of a TCD:

Control order configuration			
General parameters			
Variable name:	Switch state	Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Double <input type="radio"/> Single
Access	DISPLAY	Order	Normal
Class	Switch state 1		
Logical address	TCD1	Internal address:	0,0
Logical address of associated input	TSD1	External address:	4

#### ■ General parameters:

Parameter	Description
Variable name:	Customization of the variable name.
Type:	Type of variable, double or single: "Double" by default for a TCD (unmodifiable).
Access:	Defines the level of accessibility of this variable (administrator, operator, monitoring). The level of accessibility is defined with the login and password used for access to the Web server.
Order:	The SCADA order can be reversed depending on the hardware configuration of the digital outputs of the T200 (active on low level or on high level).
Class:	Allows a variable to be associated with a defined class. It is advisable to group together those variables having an information link in the same class so as to make reading in the pages of the Web server easier.
Logical address:	Logical address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact the logical name of the variable (TCD+No.) (unmodifiable).
Internal address:	Internal address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact a Modbus address for the internal bus link between the CONTROL module and the COM card (unmodifiable).
Logical address of associated input:	A TCD is always associated with a TSD. The T200 automatically assigns the TSD which is associated with this variable (in theory, should not be modified).
External address:	Address providing access to this variable in read/write mode from the Supervisor via the protocol. The address is specific to each protocol used (Modbus, IEC, DNP3). The basic T200 includes for each variable the configuration of the external addresses corresponding to the installed protocol. An address set to "-" is made inaccessible from the Supervisor.

**Note:** Refer to the manual for the protocol which is installed on the T200 for details concerning the external address tables.

### 3.12.5 Configuration of single signalisation (TSS)

By clicking on the name of a TSS type variable in the *Settings / Variable configuration* page, one can obtain access to its settings, namely:

#### Configuration of a TSS:

Digital input configuration			
General parameters			
Variable name:	Phase fault	Type:	<input type="radio"/> Double <input checked="" type="radio"/> Single
Logical address:	TSS77	Class:	Switch state 1
Internal address:	0,0	External address:	60
Active/Inactive status definition:	Active (1): Yes		Inactive (0): No
Log configuration			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Activate
On status change	On active <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On inactive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Alarms configuration			<input type="checkbox"/> Activate
On status change	On active <input type="checkbox"/>	On inactive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alarm level :	scada		
Delayed alarm	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="radio"/> Hours <input type="radio"/> Minutes <input checked="" type="radio"/> Seconds

■ General parameters:

Parameter	Description
Variable name:	Customization of the variable name.
Type:	Type of variable, double or single: "Single" by default for a TSS (unmodifiable).
Logical address:	Logical address assigned to this variable automatically by the T200. This is in fact the logical name of the variable (TSS+No.) (unmodifiable).
Class:	Allows a variable to be associated with a defined class. It is advisable to group together those variables having the same information link in the same class so as to make reading in the pages of the Web server easier.
Access:	Defines the level of accessibility of this variable (administrator, operator, monitoring). The level of accessibility is defined with the login and password used for access to the Web server.
Internal address:	Internal address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact a Modbus address for the internal link between the CONTROL module and the COM card (unmodifiable).
External address:	Address providing access to this variable in read/write mode from the Supervisor via the protocol. The address is specific to each protocol used (Modbus, IEC, DNP3). The basic T200 includes for each variable the configuration of the external addresses corresponding to the installed protocol. An address set to "-" is made inaccessible from the Supervisor.
Active status definition:	Allows definition of a text and a colour to be displayed in the "Monitoring" and "Control" pages to represent the active state of the variable (binary value 1).
Inactive status definition:	Allows definition of a text and a colour to be displayed in the "Monitoring" and "Control" pages to represent the inactive state of the variable (binary value 0).

**Note:** Refer to the manual for the protocol which is installed on the T200 for details concerning the external address tables.

## ■ Record configuration:

By record is meant the saving of changes of state in the event log.

Parameter	Description
"Activate" check box	Check this box to activate saving of the variable in the event log according to the following configured criteria.
On active	Check this box to save a change of state in the active state of the variable in the event log.
On inactive	Check this box to save a change of state in the inactive state of the variable in the event log.

## ■ Alarm configuration:

By alarm is meant the saving of changes of state in the alarm log, but also:

- **In PSTN or GSM mode:** call sequence to the Supervisor then retransmission of the alarm corresponding to the change of state.
- **In radio mode:** sending of a frame to the Supervisor to retransmit the alarm corresponding to the change of state.

**Comment:** The alarms are not used on permanent links. The following configuration should not be used for a permanent link:

Parameter	Description
"Activate" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the variable in the alarm log according to the following configured criteria.
On active:	Check this box to save a change of state in the active state of the variable in the alarm log.
On inactive:	Check this box to save a change of state in the inactive state of the variable in the alarm log.
Alarm level:	Three configurable levels corresponding to the various possibilities for alarm retransmission to the Supervisor (see section on " <i>Alarm reporting / Alarm acknowledgement</i> ")
"Time-delayed alarm" check box:	Check this box if the alarm is to be retransmitted to the Supervisor only after a configurable time delay.
Time-delayed alarm:	Choice of the unit (hour, minute, second) and the waiting time before retransmission of the alarm.

## ■ TSS test:

The "TSS test" button at the bottom of the TSS configuration page allows the TSS to be made active (fictitiously) for a few seconds (10 seconds).

That makes it possible, for example, to perform testing of state retransmission to the Supervisor, although without being obliged actually to generate the change of state for this TSS.

## 3.12.6 Configuration of double telesignals (TSD)

By clicking on the name of a TSD type variable in the *Settings / Variable configuration* page, one can obtain access to its settings.

**Note:** The configuration is practically identical to that of a TSS. We have noted in this section merely the differences between a TSD and a TSS:

### Difference of configuration between a TSD and a TSS:

#### ■ General parameters:

Parameter	Description
Type:	Type of variable, double or single: "Double" by default for a TSD (unmodifiable).
Other status:	Allows definition of a text and a colour to be displayed in the "Monitoring" and "Control" pages to represent the undefined state of the variable.

#### ■ Record configuration:

Parameter	Description
On status change:	Check this box to save any change of state of the variable in the event log.
On leaving close:	Check this box to save the loss of the switch closed state (loss of the active state of the variable) in the event log.

#### ■ Alarm configuration:

Parameter	Description
On status change:	Check this box to save any change of state of the variable in the alarm log.
On leaving close:	Check this box to save the loss of the switch closed state (loss of the active state of the variable) in the alarm log.

**Digital input configuration**

**General parameters**

Variable name:	Switch state	Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Double <input type="radio"/> Single
Logical address:	TSD1 <span style="font-size: small;">Class</span>	Switch state 1 <span style="font-size: small;">Access</span>	DISPLAY <span style="font-size: small;">External address:</span>
Internal address:	0,0	External address:	32
Active/Inactive status definition:	Active (1): Closed	Inactive (0): Opened	
Other status :	Undefined: Undefined		

**Log configuration**

On status change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Activate</b>
On event change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	On leaving closed <input type="checkbox"/>

**Alarms configuration**

On status change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Activate</b>
On event change <input type="checkbox"/>	On leaving closed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Alarm level :	scada
Delayed alarm <input type="checkbox"/>	0 <span style="font-size: small;">Hours</span> <span style="font-size: small;">Minutes</span> <span style="font-size: small;">Seconds</span>

= Difference of configuration between a TSD and a TSS.

## 3.12.7 Telemeasurement (TM) configuration

By clicking on the name of a TM type variable in the *Settings / Variable configuration* page, one can obtain access to its settings, namely:

### Configuration of a TM:

Measurement configuration						
General Parameters						
Variable name	Phase current			Correction factor	Direct/10	
Logical Address:	TM2	Class:	Switch state 1	Access:	DISPLAY	
Internal Address:	0,0			External Address:	192	
Unit:	A	Scale:	Max value:	750	Min value:	0
Periodic treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dial-Up			
	Period	15 min	Type	Sample	Period	15 min
Threshold treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dial-Up			
High threshold	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value	500				
Low threshold	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value	20				
Dead band	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Dial-Up			
Method	Percent	Value	20			
Minimum variation	5					
Min and Max log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maximum Active	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimum Active				
Period value	1 Day					

### ■ General parameters:

Miscellaneous	
Automatism On/Off per way	<input type="checkbox"/> @
8 bits Measurements as in T200 série 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> @
Circuit breaker signalisation management	Standard

"8-bit measurement" check box for compatibility of T200 series 2 or L500 type TMs  
*Excerpted from the page: "Settings/Automat. control"*

Parameter	Description
Variable name:	Customization of the variable name.
Correction factor:	Allows definition of a correction factor for display of the measurement in the <i>Monitoring</i> page. The default factors to be configured for each TM of a T200 series 3 are as follows: - Phase current: "Direct/10" - Mains voltage: "Direct" <b>Note:</b> This factor does not change the format of the measurement sent in the protocol frame. <b>NB:</b> For compatibility of measurements with the T200 series 1 and 2 or with an L500 type supervisor, configure as follows: - Phase current: "Direct" - Mains voltage: "Direct*100" - Also check that the "8-bit measurement" box is checked in the "Miscellaneous" section of the "Settings/Automatic control" page of the CONTROL module concerned by this TM.
Logical address:	Logical address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact the logical name of the variable (TM+No.) (unmodifiable).
Class:	Allows a variable to be associated with a defined class. It is advisable to group together those variables having an information link in the same class so as to make reading in the pages of the Web server easier.
Access:	Defines the level of accessibility of this variable (administrator, operator, monitoring). The level of accessibility is defined with the login and password used for access to the Web server.
Internal address:	Internal address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact a Modbus address for the internal link between the CONTROL module and the COM card (unmodifiable).
External address:	Address providing access to this variable in read/write mode from the Supervisor via the protocol. The address is specific to each protocol used (Modbus, IEC, DNP3). The basic T200 includes for each variable the configuration of the external addresses corresponding to the installed protocol. An address set to "-" is made inaccessible from the Supervisor.
Unit:	Unit to be associated with measurement for display in " <i>Monitoring</i> " page.
Max. scale value:	Should correspond to the maximum value that can be taken in practice by the measurement value. For "Raw" or "Normalized" type measurements, this Max. value is used for calculation during measurement retransmission to the SCADA system or for display in the Monitoring page. (see note 2 below). <b>NB:</b> The value configured influences the precision of the measurement.
Min. scale value:	Should correspond to the minimum value that can be taken in practice by the measurement value. For "Raw" or "Normalized" type measurements, this Min. value is used for calculation during measurement retransmission to the SCADA system or for display in the Monitoring page. (see note 2 below). <b>NB:</b> The value configured influences the precision of the measurement.

**Note:** Refer to the manual for the protocol which is installed on the T200 for details concerning the external address tables.

**Note 2:** The T200 manages the transmission of measurements to the SCADA system and measurement display in the "Monitoring" page according to two formats:

- Direct (or adjusted) value: corresponds to the real value in the reference unit (does not take into account the configured "Min. and Max. scale" values).
- Raw (or normalized) value: corresponds to a value calculated and scaled in accordance with a formula taking into account the configured "Min. and Max. scale" values. (see the protocol User Manual for details concerning measurement calculation).

The choice of "Normalized" or "Adjusted" configuration is generally made in the "Protocol" page.

### ■ Periodic treatment:

Parameter	Description
"Log" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the measurement log according to the criteria configured below.
Period:	Can be used to choose the period for saving of the measurement in the measurement log.
Type:	Can be used to choose how to save the measurement: - "Averaged": mean of measurements over the configured period - "Sampled": instantaneous measurement at each configured period
"Event" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the protocol event stack according to the period criteria configured below. (see notes 1 and 2 below)
Period:	Can be used to choose the period for saving of the measurement in the protocol stack and/or the alarm log
"Dial up" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the alarm log and sending of a frame to the Supervisor according to the period criterion configured above.

**Comment:** The alarms are not used on permanent links. The "Call" check box should not be used for a permanent link.

**Note 1:** The measurements cannot be saved in the internal event log.

**Note 2:** The Modbus protocol of the T200 does not enable measurements to be saved in the protocol event stack. It is therefore no use checking the "Events" box for this protocol.

The solution for retransmitting the measurements in Modbus protocol is:

- On a permanent link: They will be read during the next interrogations coming from the Supervisor. There is therefore nothing special to do.
- On a non-permanent link: Check the "Call" box to retransmit it immediately (or after the configured period), or wait for the next interrogation by the Supervisor.

### ■ Threshold treatment:

Parameter	Description
"Log" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the measurement log according to the criteria configured below.
High threshold:	Check the box to activate saving of the measurement upon exceeding the high threshold.
High threshold value	Configure the high threshold value which will cause processing of the defined records.
Low threshold:	Check the box to activate saving of the measurement upon exceeding the low threshold.
Low threshold value	Configure the low threshold value which will cause processing of the defined records.
"Dial up" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the alarm log and sending of a frame to the Supervisor according to the threshold criteria configured above.

**Comment:** The alarms are not used on permanent links. The "Call" check box should not be used for a permanent link.

**Note 1:** Same as for previous section.

**Note 2:** Same as for previous section.

### ■ Dead band:

Parameter	Description
"Log" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the measurement log according to the % criterion configured below.
Method:	Fixed: A fixed change in the value of the variable results in an associated processing operation (saving, alarm). Percentage: A change in percentage of the variable results in an associated processing operation.
Value:	Configure the minimum variation percentage or the minimum fixed value of measurement variation which will cause processing of the defined records.
Minimum change:	Whatever the method (fixed or percentage), a minimum change in the value of the TM is necessary for the variable to be processed (event, alarm, etc.).
"Event" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the protocol event stack according to the % criterion configured above. (see notes 1 and 2 below)
"Dial up" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the measurement in the alarm log and sending of a frame to the Supervisor according to the % criterion configured above.

**Comment:** The alarms are not used on permanent links. The "Call" check box should not be used for a permanent link.

**Note 1 and Nota 2 :** Same as for previous section.

**Note 3:** On software V2.xx, the "Method" and "Minimum change" parameters are not available. Processing is performed on a percentage and without a minimum change.

### ■ Min. and Max. recording:

Parameter	Description
"Maximum active" check box:	Check this box to activate saving in the measurement log of the maximum value reached in the period configured below.
"Minimum active" check box:	Check this box to activate saving in the measurement log of the minimum value reached in the period configured below.
Period value:	Can be used to configure the period for saving of the measurement in the measurement log.

### 3.12.8 Counter (CNT) configuration

By clicking on the name of a CNT type variable in the *Configuration / Variable configuration* page, one can obtain access to its settings, namely:

#### Configuration of a CNT:

Counter			
General Parameters			
Variable name:	Number of operations	Correction factor	Direct
Logical Address:	CNT1	Class:	Switch state 1
Internal Address:	0,0	Access:	DISPLAY
Unit:		External Address:	-
	Scale:	Max value:	0
		Min value:	0
TCD Reset Address:	TCD25		
Periodic treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Event	
Period	15 min		
Threshold treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Event	
Value	0		
Dead band	<input type="checkbox"/> Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Event	
Value in %	0		

#### ■ General parameters:

Parameter	Description
Variable name:	Customization of the variable name.
Correction factor:	Allows definition of a correction factor for display of the counter in the <i>Monitoring</i> page. <b>Note:</b> This factor does not change the format of the counter sent in the protocol frame. (default factor: "Direct")
Logical address:	Logical address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact the logical name of the variable (CNT+No.) (unmodifiable).
Class:	Allows a variable to be associated with a defined class. It is advisable to group together those variables having an information link in the same class so as to make reading in the pages of the Web server easier.
Access:	Defines the level of accessibility of this variable (administrator, operator, monitoring). The level of accessibility is defined with the login and password used for access to the Web server.
Internal address:	Internal address assigned to this variable by the T200. This is in fact a Modbus address for the internal link between the CONTROL module and the COM card (unmodifiable).
External address:	Address providing access to this variable in read/write mode from the Supervisor via the protocol. The address is specific to each protocol used (Modbus, IEC, DNP3). The basic T200 includes for each variable the configuration of the external addresses corresponding to the installed protocol. An address set to "-" is made inaccessible from the Supervisor.
Unit:	Unit to be associated with the counter for display in the <i>Monitoring</i> page. (by default: with no unit)
Max. scale value:	Should correspond to the maximum value that can be taken in practice by the counter value. For "Raw" or "Normalized" type measurements, this Max. value is used for scaling of the display in the monitoring page only. (See note 2 below). <b>NB:</b> The value configured influences the precision of the counter.
Min. scale value:	Should correspond to the minimum value that can be taken in practice by the counter value. For "Raw" or "Normalized" type measurements, this Min. value is used for scaling of the display in the monitoring page only. (See note 2 below). <b>NB:</b> The value configured influences the precision of the counter.
TCD reset address :	Address of the remote internal command to define the "Preset" value for the counter.

**Note:** Refer to the manual for the protocol which is installed on the T200 for details concerning the external address tables.

**Note 2:** The T200 manages measurement display in the "Monitoring" page according to two formats:

- Direct (or adjusted) value: corresponds to the real value in the reference unit (does not take into account the configured "Min. and Max. scale" values).
- Raw (or normalized) value: corresponds to a value calculated and scaled in accordance with a formula taking into account the configured "Min. and Max. scale" values. (See the protocol User Manual for details concerning the calculation).

The choice of "Normalized" or "Adjusted" configuration is generally made in the "Protocol" page.

It should be noted that, unlike the measurements, the Min. and Max. values configured for the counters do not affect counter sending in the protocol frames to the Supervisor.

## ■ Internal counting:

Parameter	Description
Type of object	Selection of the variable type on which the counter is incremented (Digital or Analogue)
Object	Name of the variable to which the counter is assigned
Counting method	Depending on the type of object, the methods displayed are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ For a DI type variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Pulse counter: The counter is incremented at each switchover of the variable to high state.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Time counter: The T200 calculates the period during which the variable is in the high or low state. The display in the monitoring page is in the form "day, hour, minute, second".</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrating meter: Over a given range of time (integration period), the T200 calculates the number of high states of the variable. For example, the integrating meter makes it possible to obtain power values from a power meter with pulse output.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ For an AI/AO type variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrating meter: The meter is incremented <b>each second</b> by the current value of the defined analogue variable. For example, the T200 can poll power type analogue variables on the Modbus Master port; the meter can then obtain the energy from the power calculation.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> "Mean" counter: The counter analyses an analogue variable and displays the mean value of the variable over the configured integration period. This function allows smoothing of analogue variables in particular.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Pulse width	Pulse length (in ms) after which the T200 will consider a state as high.
Inhibition after reset	Period during which the T200 inhibits pulse detection after zero crossing by the variable. This filter makes it possible to avoid possible rebounds in the event of a return to zero.
Integration period	Useful period of the measurement in the case of an integrating meter (DI type variable) or mean (AI type variable)
Conversion factor	Used in the case of a pulse counter. Weight of the pulse sent. With each pulse sent, the counter value is incremented in accordance with the conversion factor.
Active state	Field used only in the case of a time counter. State of the variable (high or low) which activates the time counter.

## ■ Routine processing:

Parameter	Description
"Recording" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the measurement log according to the criterion configured below.
"Event" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the protocol event stack according to the period criterion configured below. (see notes 1 and 2 below)
Period:	Can be used to choose the period for saving of the counter in the measurement log and in the protocol stack to the Supervisor.

**Note 1:** The counters cannot be saved in the internal event log.

**Note 2:** The Modbus protocol of the T200 does not enable counters to be saved in the protocol event stack. It is therefore no use checking the "Events" box for this protocol.

The solution for retransmitting the counters in Modbus protocol is:  
 - On a permanent link: They will be read during the next interrogations coming from the Supervisor. There is therefore nothing special to do.

### ■ Processing on threshold:

Parameter	Description
"Recording" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the measurement log according to the value criterion configured below.
"Event" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the protocol event stack according to the criterion configured below.
Value	Configure the minimum value which will cause processing of the records defined above.

**Note 1:** Same as for previous section.

**Note 2:** Same as for previous section.

### ■ Dead band:

Parameter	Description
"Recording" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the measurement log according to the % criterion configured below.
"Event" check box:	Check this box to activate saving of the counter in the protocol event stack according to the criterion configured below.
Value as %:	Configure the minimum counter variation percentage which will cause processing of the records defined above.

**Note 1:** Same as for previous section.

**Note 2:** Same as for previous section.

## 3.12.9 Summary of records in logs and stacks:

The following table summarizes the possibilities for recording in the various logs and in the protocol event stack according to each type of variable:

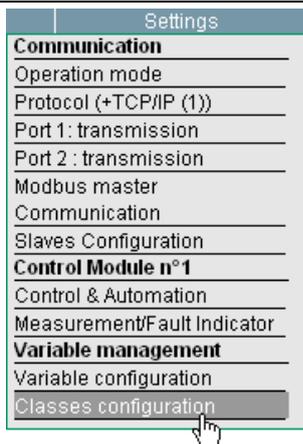
Type	Event log	Alarm log	Measurement log	Protocol event stack
TSS	If corresponding check box checked	If corresponding check box checked		Always
TSD	If corresponding check box checked	If corresponding check box checked		Always
TM		If "Dial up" check box checked	If "Log" check box checked	If "Event" check box checked (see note below)
CNT			If "Log" check box checked	If "Log" check box checked (see note below)

**Note:** For a TM or a CNT, several measurement processing operations can be performed according to the type of transmission:

- **"Event" box only checked:** Saving of the TM or CNT in the protocol stack without call sequence to the Supervisor (general case of the permanent link, except in Modbus protocol).

- **"Event" + "Dial up" boxes checked:** Saving of the TM in the protocol stack and call to the Supervisor (general case of the non-permanent link).  
Not applicable with CNT.

- **"Dial up" box only checked:** Call to the Supervisor without saving of the TM in the protocol stack (specific case of the non-permanent link in Modbus protocol).  
Not applicable with CNT.



## 3.13 Customization of T200 classes

Access: "**Settings/Classes configuration**" page.

### 3.13.1 Definition of classes

A class allows the T200 variables to be grouped in various categories in the monitoring and control pages of the Web server (e.g. "Monitoring" and "Control" pages), so as to make the data display clearer.

**Note:** The variable configuration page also adopts the same organization of variables by class.

### 3.13.2 Classes configuration

The factory configuration settings of the T200 include by default a number of classes. However, it is possible to modify this configuration to customize the display of the variables in the pages.

The "**Settings/Classes configuration**" page can be used to create a new class, or to modify or delete an existing class.

#### ❑ Creating a class:

To create a new class, simply enter its name in the empty "Class name" field and click on the associated "Save" button.

Once the class has been created, it is then possible to configure a variable of the T200 to be attached to that class (see chapter on "*Customization of T200 variables*").

#### ❑ Modifying a class:

Modification concerns only the change of class name or the possibility of making a class visible or invisible in the pages of the Web server.

To modify the name of a class, simply change the title in the class entry field and click on the associated "Save" button.

A specific check box can be used to define whether a class and the variables associated with that class will be visible in the monitoring pages ("Monitoring" and "Control" pages).

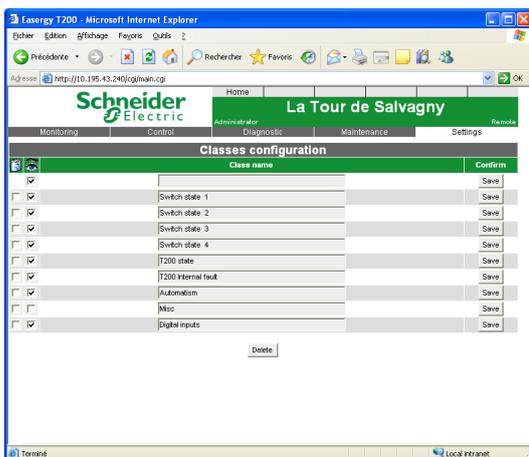
Selection of this check box and a click on the "Save" button makes the class visible in the pages (and conversely for deselection).

#### ❑ Deleting a class:

A specific check box in the page can be used to delete an existing class.

Selection of this check box and a click on the "Delete" button permanently erases the selected class.

**Note:** It is not possible to erase a class if variables are still attached to that class.



Class configuration page



Creation of a new class



Check boxes: "Deletion" and "Monitoring"

Label	Status
<b>Switch state 1</b>	
Switch state	Closed
Status	No
DI aux	No
Earth fault	No
MV Presence	Yes
Phase fault	No
Number of operations	27

Example of variables associated to a class  
Excerpted from the page: "Monitoring"

### 3.14 Tests at commissioning

During the tests, a microcomputer designed for configuration of the T200 can remain connected to the Communication module. It can be used to monitor the status of the equipment, time-stamped events and communications sent over the internal Modbus link.

Commissioning sheet ref. NT00004 can be used.

See "Operation" for a more detailed description of Easergy T200 P operation.

#### "Local/Remote" switch set to "Local"

- Check that the PC has taken the "local equipment" information into account.
- Check that the MV cubicle switchgear is operating correctly, for example that each channel can open and close and that the positions of the switches correspond to the status of the indicator lamps.
- Check "locked" information (earthing switch):  
Check that the equipment has taken the "locked" inputs into account.

#### "Local/Remote" switch set to "Remote"

See "Operation" for a step-by-step description of the various transmission stages indicated by the indicator lamps on the front panel of the Communication module.

- Check that the switch status is correctly displayed on the control station.
- Check that the switch connecting cables are correctly marked and disconnect them: a remote alarm is generated after a one-minute time-out.
- Check that the HA10 switch connectors are fitted with polarizing pins. If you have dummy devices, install them on the HA10 connectors to ensure that neither the battery nor the MV cubicle is overloaded.
- Telecontrol order check:
  - Check that each order processed by the remote control station is correctly transmitted and executed by the equipment, for example that each channel can open and close.
  - Check that the switch position information received at the remote control station corresponds to the status of the indicator lamps.
- "Digital inputs" check:  
Check that the equipment has taken the "Digital inputs" into account and that the indications have been forwarded to the remote control station.
- Check the internal fault current detection function:  
The "Test" pushbutton on the Control module activates the indications corresponding to those channels for which the Current Measurement option is installed.
- Note:** A current simulator supplied as an optional extra can be used for this check. It performs a complete test of the acquisition system.  
Disconnect the dummy devices and reconnect the switch connecting cables to their HA10 connector (polarization).
- Telecontrol order check:
  - Check that each order processed by the remote control station is correctly transmitted and executed by the equipment, for example that each channel can open and close.
  - Check that the switch position information received at the remote control station corresponds to the status of the indicator lamps.
- Check "locked" information (earthing switch):  
Check that the equipment has taken the "Locked" inputs into account and that the notifications have been forwarded to the remote control station.
- "AC supply OFF" alarm check:  
Open the AC supply fuse block. The remote alarm is generated immediately, or after the configured time-out.
- Measurement checking:  
Check that the equipment takes into account the measurements performed (currents, voltages, frequency, power, etc.) according to the options installed on the T200 and retransmits them to the remote control station.

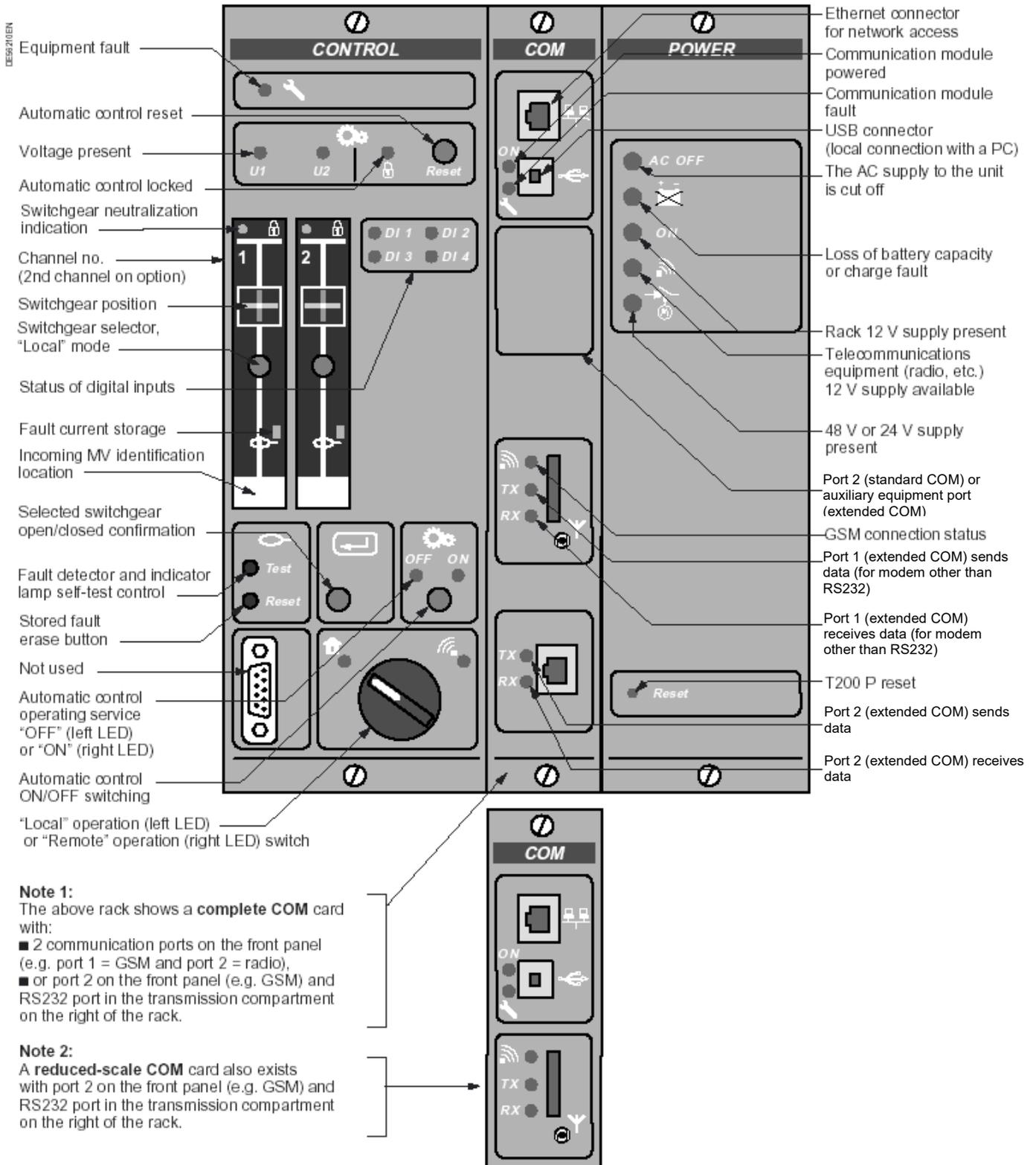
**⚠ IMPORTANT NOTE: These tests can store time-stamped events. Remember to erase them from the configuration PC.**

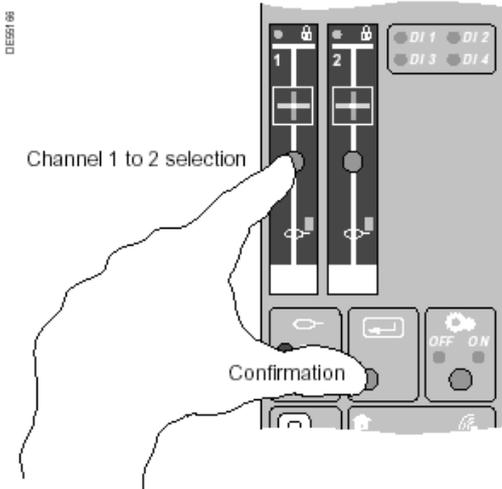
## 4 Operation

### 4.1 Operating mode

Easergy T200 P can be used locally via the Control module or remotely from a remote control station, depending on the position of the "Local/Remote" switch. An indicator lamp showing the status of the equipment is located at the top of the control panel (front panel of the Control module).

A PC can be connected to the "COM" module to provide further information about the status of Easergy T200 P and its operating history.





To ensure that a switch cannot be activated or deactivated accidentally and that no operations are performed at the wrong time, an order cannot be implemented locally unless the pushbutton corresponding to the channel to be controlled and the confirmation pushbutton are pressed simultaneously.

## 4.1.1 Switch control

The switches can only be controlled via the Control module if:

- The battery is connected
  - The “Local/Remote” switch is set to “Local”;
  - 24 V/48 V voltage is present;
- When an order is implemented, the switch moves to the complementary position:
- If a switch is off, a switch-on order can be given.
  - If a switch is on, a switch-off order can be given.

## 4.1.2 Other orders

The Power supply module is used to reset the power supply:

- It can reinstate the “Telecoms supply” when this output has been cut off due to over consumption.
- It can reinstate the supply to the equipment after it has been switched off due to an excessive drop in the 12 V supply.

## 4.2 Testing of indicator lamps and fault detection

On the Control module, a stored fault current is shown by a red indicator lamp included in each channel block diagram.

- A “Test” pushbutton is used to trigger simultaneous testing of all the control panel indicator lamps and at the same time testing of fault detection acquisition systems.
- So long as the “Test” button is held down, all the CONTROL panel indicator lamps remain lit. This allows indicator lamp operation to be checked.
- When the “Test” button is released, all the indicators go out except the channel indicator lamps which remain lit for 3 seconds.  
A lit indicator lamp indicates that fault detection is functioning on the channel (simulation of phase-to-phase and phase-to-earth current faults with fictitious 750 A current).
- The “Reset” pushbutton is used to erase stored fault currents.

## 5 Maintenance

### General

The equipment does not require regular maintenance.  
The integrated battery test keeps users informed of the battery availability status.

**Note:** Replacement fuses are provided in the “accessories” bag attached inside the basic enclosure.

The T200 has certain tools to perform maintenance or fault finding on the equipment.  
This requires a PC-compatible microcomputer with Internet Explorer (or an equivalent software) installed. It is then possible to read the internal states of the equipment and the events stored in memory by the T200 (see also section on Commissioning).  
The tools available for maintenance and fault finding are as follows:

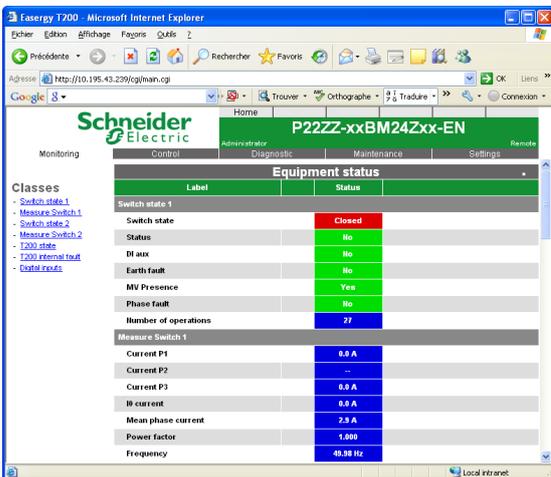
### Monitoring page

The screen on the left shows an example of a 1-channel Easergy T200 P, with internal fault detector option, provided with a current acquisition card and a transformer for voltage measurement.

This menu allows viewing of all the states and information managed by the T200:

- **The switch state:** “Open”, “Closed” or “locked”;
- **Stored fault currents:** “I Max.” and “I Max. transient” on each phase;
- **Current measurement** on each phase, average current and neutral current;
- **Voltage measurement**, phase-to-ground and phase-to-phase;
- **Power measurement**, active, reactive and apparent;
- **Frequency and power factor measurement;**
- **Operation and energy counter values;**
- **The automatic control status**, ON or OFF;
- **Equipment faults;**
- **The operating mode:** local or remote;
- **AC supply OFF, Delayed AC supply OFF;**
- **The state of digital inputs 1 to 8;**
- **The state of digital outputs 1 to 4.**

Comment: The indications are refreshed every second.



Monitoring page

### Consulting the logs

The various logs available (events, alarms and system) make it possible to know the history of everything that has occurred on the T200.

This can be useful to find the cause of a fault during fault finding.

- All the events displayed in the logs are time stamped so as to know the date of origin of a fault.
- Given the large number of time-stamped events saved, it is possible to go back sufficiently far in time to trace the cause of a problem.
- When the maximum number is exceeded, the oldest event on the list is erased by the most recent one.
- The logs can be saved on PC in the form of Excel-compatible files so as to be able to perform fault finding, reviews or statistics later.
- The logs can be transferred by e-mail so as to be able to forward the report on a problem to an accessory department or person or possibly to exchange an opinion with the manufacturer of the T200.

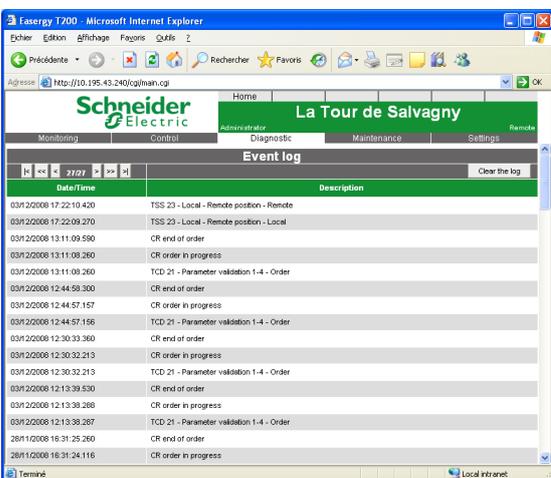
### Indicator lamp indications

The T200 provides a certain amount of information via the indicator lamps on the front panel of the rack modules (see section on Operation – Control and monitoring).

These indicator lamps provide information concerning the operating state of the T200 and concerning the presence of any fault, where applicable.

**Comment:** A diagnostic through the state of the indicator lamps on the front panel is not always adequate to find the cause of a fault. A lit indicator lamp indicates the presence of a fault, but it is often necessary to consult the logs or the “Monitoring” page to determine precisely the cause of a fault.

For more information, consult the diagnostic table below.



Event log

## 5.1 Diagnostics via the front panel indicator lamps and logs

Symptoms	Possible causes	Solutions	Log*
<b>The "Equipment fault" LED on the Control module is lit.</b> (you are advised to connect a PC to the Control module to determine the cause of the fault: "Visualization" page)	Easergy T200: no communication between the Control module and the Communication module	Replace the Control module and/or the Communication module	Modbus communication fault
	The battery charger output voltage is too high or too low	Check the charger and the battery. If necessary, replace the Power Supply module and/or the battery	Charger fault
	No power supply to the switchgear	See "48 V LED extinguished" in the symptom column below	Motorization power supply failure
	Loss of battery capacity or charge fault	See "Battery fault LED lit" in the symptom column below	Battery fault
	No telecommunications power supply (Radio or Modem)	See "external 12 V LED extinguished" in the symptom column below	Accessory equipment power supply failure
	Problem on the Control module	Connect the PC to the COM module and consult the logs. <b>Configuration loss: Reconfigure the T200.</b> <b>Other faults:</b> perform resetting on the power supply card. If the fault persists, replace the CPU card.	Configuration loss or memory fault or program error or parameter error
	The Control module software is faulty	Press the key Reset on the Power Supply module. If the LED does not go out after a few seconds, replace the CPU card.	
<b>The "AC supply OFF" LED on the front panel of the Power Supply module is lit AC OFF</b>	AC supply fuse blown	Replace the gF type 2 A HRC fuse, 10 x 38 mm, in the lower enclosure panel.	Power supply failure
	The output connector of the mains fuse holder is disconnected	Put the connector back in place on the power supply card.	Power supply failure
	No supply to the enclosure	Connect the AC supply.	
	Enclosure power supply cut off automatically due to prolonged AC supply outage	Check the cause of the AC supply outage. If the AC supply remains OFF, run another supply cycle by pressing the Reset button on the Power Supply module. If the power supply does not restart, change the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	
	Temporary AC supply outage	Wait for the AC supply voltage to be reinstated (the enclosure is now running on battery)	Power supply failure
<b>The "Battery fault" LED on the front panel of the Power Supply module is lit</b>	Loss of battery capacity or charge fault	Check that AC supply is ON and that the charger is supplying 12 V. To do this, disconnect the battery and measure the voltage on the rack battery connector. If the voltage is null, replace the Power Supply module. Otherwise, after reconnecting the battery, reset the Power Supply module to trigger a battery test; if the problem recurs after charging for 24 hours, replace the battery.	Battery fault
	Fuse blown	Replace the 5 x 20 mm, 0.8 A semi time-lag fuse on the Power supply module.	
<b>The "Rack 12 V" LED on the front panel of the Power Supply module is extinguished</b>	If the "AC supply OFF" LED is lit, the enclosure supply has been cut off automatically due to a long AC supply outage	Check the cause of the AC supply outage. If the AC supply remains OFF, run another supply cycle by pressing the Reset button on the Power Supply module. If the power supply does not restart, change the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	
	Enclosure power supply cut off automatically due to a drop in the 12 V voltage	Check the charger and the battery. If necessary, replace the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	
	Power Supply module failure	Replace the Power Supply module.	

(\*) The events can be consulted in one or more of the various available logs:

- Event log;
- Alarm log;
- System log.

In these logs, the information appears in the form "TSSxx - Information (log column) - Fault".

Symptoms	Possible causes	Solutions	Log*
<b>The "external 12 V" LED on the front panel of the Power Supply module is extinguished</b>	Fuse blown	Replace the 5 x 20 mm, 0.4 A semi time-lag fuse on the Power Supply module.	Accessory equipment power supply failure
	Consumption at the output > 1.3 A ± 0.3 A for 3 min	Check the transmission equipment and reinstate the supply by pressing the Reset button on the Power supply module.	
	If the "AC supply OFF" LED is lit, the enclosure supply has been cut off automatically due to a long AC supply outage	Check the cause of the AC supply outage. If the AC supply remains OFF, run another supply cycle by pressing the Reset button on the Power Supply module. If the power supply does not restart, change the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	Accessory equipment power supply failure
	Enclosure power supply cut off automatically due to a drop in the 12 V voltage	Check the charger and the battery. If necessary, replace the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	
	Power Supply module failure	Replace the Power Supply module.	
<b>The "48 V" LED on the front panel of the Power Supply module is extinguished</b>	Fuse blown	Replace the 5 x 20 mm, 5 A time-lag fuse on the CPU card of the Control module in the left-hand part of the enclosure.	Motorization power supply failure
	If the "AC supply OFF" LED is lit, the enclosure supply has been cut off automatically due to a long AC supply outage	Check the cause of the AC supply outage. If the AC supply remains OFF, run another supply cycle by pressing the Reset button on the Power Supply module. If the power supply does not restart, change the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	
	Motorization power supply cut off automatically due to a drop in the 48 V voltage	Check the charger and the battery. If necessary, replace the Power Supply module and/or the battery.	Motorization power supply failure
	Power supply cut off following overheating of the power supply card charger (e.g. excessive power consumption on the motorization 48 V)	Following the 48V cutoff, if the temperature of the charger drops in less than one minute, the 48V power supply returns automatically. On the other hand, if the temperature does not drop 1 minute after the 48V cut-off, a manual reset should be performed on the power supply card to restore the 48V power supply (thermal protection requiring action). If the problem persists, replace the power supply card.	
	T200 CPU card failure	Replace the T200 CPU card.	
Power Supply module failure	Replace the Power Supply module.	Motorization power supply failure	
<b>All the Control module indicator lamps are extinguished</b>	The equipment is not powered up	Power up the equipment.	
	Supply fuse blown	Replace the 5 x 20 mm, 0.8 A semi time-lag fuse on the Power supply module.	
	Control module failure	Replace the Control module.	
	The card program is no longer running	Reset by pressing the Reset button on the Power Supply module.	
<b>The Communication module "ON" LED is extinguished</b>	The equipment is not powered up	Power up the equipment.	
	Supply fuse blown	Replace the 5 x 20 mm, 0.8 A semi time-lag fuse on the Power supply module.	
<b>The Communication module "Fault" LED is lit</b>	Configuration problem on one of the COM or CONTROL modules or internal connection fault between the modules	Connect the PC to the COM module. Refer to the system log to determine the error. Check the conformity of configuration of the COM and/or CONTROL modules of the T200 (example of fault: incompatibility of the configured modem with that installed on the COM card or internal connection problem between one of the CONTROL modules and the COM module). If the fault persists, replace the module presumed to be defective.	Interface or modem initialization error (x) / Control Module error (x)
<b>The Communication module "Fault" LED flashes rapidly</b>	The Communication module software is faulty, or starting with USB cable connected.	Stop the USB driver, disconnect the USB cable from the Communication module, then press the Reset key on the Power Supply module. If the LED does not go out after a few seconds, replace the Communication module.	RESET
<b>The Communication module "Fault" LED flashes slowly</b>	The Communication module software is faulty	With the USB cable disconnected and the USB driver stopped, press the Reset key on the Power Supply module. If the LED does not go out after a few seconds, replace the Communication module.	

### Other diagnostics

Event	Possible causes	Solutions
Operation orders not executed	The switch order was not executed	<p>Check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the connection of the battery (the command on switches cannot work if the battery is not connected)</li> <li>■ the position of the "Local/Remote" switch;</li> <li>■ the validity of the order issued;</li> <li>■ the connection between Easergy T200 and the switches.</li> </ul>
Loss of T200 configuration	Device reset performed immediately after a change in the device's configuration	<p>It is recommended to wait for about fifteen seconds before resetting the device following a change in configuration parameters of the T200.</p> <p>Use the "OFF line Configurator" configuration generation tool provided in appendix (on the Easergy CD) to create a configuration file (text file) according to the options used on the T200. Then load this file on the T200 via the "Maintenance / Save-Restore" menu of the embedded Web server.</p>
Error during software loading	The loading process manages only the file format with .zip extension. The software must therefore not be unzipped before loading it on the T200. (file with .mem extension not managed)	Start the loading operation again without unzipping the software

## 5.2 Power supplies

### Powering down the equipment:

- **Switch off the AC supply** outside the equipment or on the safety fuse block within the enclosure.
- **Disconnect the supply to the battery circuit:**  
Unplug the battery connector under the rack.  
All the LEDs on the front panels of the rack should now be extinguished.  
The Easergy T200 P enclosure is now powered down.



#### IMPORTANT NOTE:

- Use batteries having recent production dates (less than three months' old).
- Do not store more than six months without recharging.
- Do not throw the batteries away.

#### Toroid safety precautions

The current transformers connector are IP2X. There is no particular risk to disconnect toriod temporary (< 10 mn).  
Shorting is required if switching off the current transformer is not temporary (> 10 minutes). No particular danger in shorting the CT with appropriate shorting plug. The voltage incurred between open terminals is limited below 1000 Vac.



**IMPORTANT NOTE:** There is no need to alter the cables when connecting the toroid and power supply cables to the cubicle. The cables must never be modified.

### Battery maintenance:

#### Replacing the battery

Before carrying out any work on the battery, disconnect it from the equipment by unplugging the connector from the base under the rack.  
Remove the battery by sliding it outwards, raise the terminal covers and undo the two terminal nuts, then disconnect the Faston lugs from the connecting cord.  
To install a new battery, repeat this sequence in the reverse order.

#### Servicing and storing the batteries

Sealed lead batteries are used. The advantages of this type of battery include the fact that there is no risk of explosion, no acid leakage and no servicing requirement.

#### However, this type of battery has its limitations:

- Limited number or recharging cycles;
- Average service life of 10 years, with ageing accelerated by temperatures outside the recommended range;
- Ageing during storage (do not store for more than six months without recharging, as this type of battery does not withstand a total discharge);
- Difficult to predict the end of battery service life.

The Power Supply module is designed to optimize the characteristics of the battery.

A battery fault alarm informs the remote control system of an imminent discharge.

**Note:** the battery is an important element for the unit because the command on switches cannot operate without the battery connected and charged.

### Replacing fuses

Replacement fuses are provided in the "accessories" bag attached inside the enclosure.

#### “AC supply” fuse

This fuse is located in the lower panel of the enclosure.  
gG type HRC fuse of rating **2 A**, 10 x 38 mm.

#### “Rack power supply” fuse

The fuse protecting the power supply to all the electronic modules is located on the Power Supply module card.

Fuse: 5 x 20 mm, **0.8 A** semi-time-lag.

#### “External 12 V supply” fuse

The fuse is located on the Power Supply card.

Fuse: 5 x 20 mm, **4 A** time-lag.

#### “48 V supply” fuse

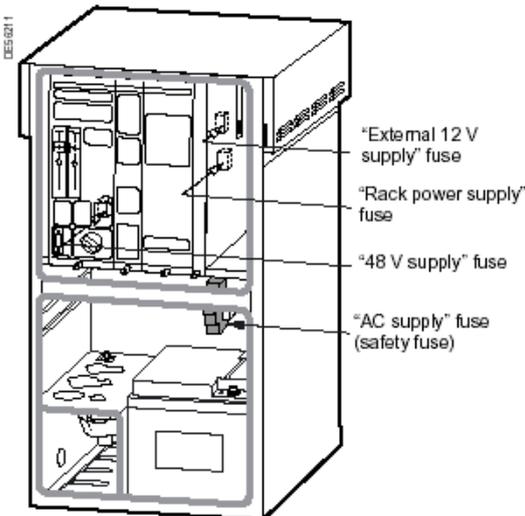
The fuse is located on the CPU card of the Control module.

This card is located in the left-hand part of the rack. It is accessible after removing the control panel (front of the Control module).

Fuse: 5 x 20 mm, **5 A** time-lag.

#### To replace the fuses:

- a) Power down the enclosure.
- b) Replace the defective fuse.
- c) Power up the enclosure.



### 5.3 Card replacement

#### Replacing the Power Supply module

- a) Power down the enclosure (see the previous page) and disconnect the Battery and Mains connectors on the underside of the card.
- b) Release the two locking screws on the Power Supply module and remove it from its slot.
- c) Insert the new module, locking it in position.
- d) Reconnect the Battery and Mains connectors to the underside of the card and power up the enclosure.

#### Replacing the Communication module

- a) Power down the enclosure (see the previous page).
- b) Release the two locking screws and remove the Communication module from its slot.
- c) Insert the new module, locking it in position.
- d) Power up the enclosure.

**⚠ IMPORTANT:** remember to configure the module; see "Commissioning".

#### Replacing the control panel or the T200 CPU card

**Purpose:** to replace the control panel or the T200 CPU card or add/replace the voltage measurement card..

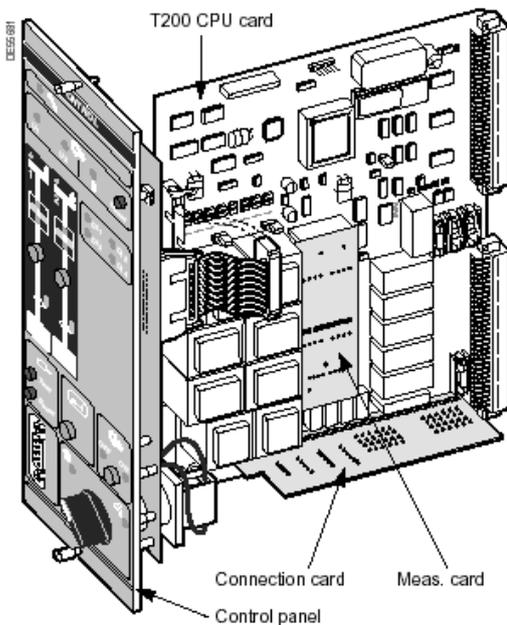
- a) Power down the enclosure (see the previous page).
- b) Release the two locking screws on the front panel of the Control module.
- c) Disconnect the ribbon cable from the rear of the front panel by separating the two levers on each side of the connector base.
- d) If necessary, remove the T200 CPU card from its slot after loosening its locking screw (at the bottom left-hand, on the front of the card) and disconnecting all the connectors from the Connection card (under the rack).

##### Installing the T200 CPU card

- e) Push the new T200 CPU card firmly home and tighten its locking screw again (at the bottom left-hand, on the front of the card).
- f) Reconnect all the connectors to the Connection card (under the rack).
- g) Attach the end of the 26-pin ribbon cable from the control panel to the connector on the T200 CPU card.
- h) Screw the control panel firmly into position.
- i) Power up the enclosure.

##### Installing the voltage measurement card

- e) Plug the measurement card into the T200 CPU card and secure it with the screw.
- f) Install the T200 CPU card and the control panel (see above).
- g) Power up the enclosure.



## 6 Appendix A – Configurable parameters

□ Definition of access levels according to the patterns in each box in the table:

Pattern  : Accessible or modifiable as **User, Operator or Administrator**

Pattern  : Accessible or modifiable only as **Operator or Administrator**

Pattern  : Accessible or modifiable only as **Administrator**

Pattern  : No access (read-only) or non-existent

Page: Home				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
		Home		Back to home page
		Local/Remote	Local/Remote	Local: normal access. Remote: simplified access (images and logos not loaded)
	Choice of language	Language	Français/ English/Português/Es pagnōl/Deutsch	
	User	User name	No restriction	Confirmation by OK
		Password	No restriction	Confirmation by OK

Page: Monitoring				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
	Classes	Channel x		Access to the corresponding class states
		Channel x measurements		Access to the corresponding class states
		T200 information		Access to the corresponding class states
		T200 internal faults		Access to the corresponding class states
		Digital inputs		Access to the corresponding class states

Page: Control				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
	Channel x	Operation preset		Allows the operation counter value to be changed
	Channel x	F-O control		Allows the switch status to be changed
	Channel x measurements	Active energy preset		Allows the active energy counter value to be changed
	Channel x measurements	Reactive energy preset		Allows the reactive energy counter value to be changed
	T200 information	ON/OFF control		Allows the automatic control status to be changed
	Digital inputs	F-O control		Allows the state of the digital outputs to be changed

Page: Diagnostic				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
Alarm log		Clear log		The "Ack" box is checked when the SCADA system has acknowledged the alarm The "Clear log" button clears the log's content
Event log		Clear log		The "Clear log" button clears the log's content
System log		Clear log		The "Clear log" button clears the log's content
Measurement log		Clear log		The "Clear log" button clears the log's content
File transfer		Alarms.csv		Transfers the alarms log in Excel file form "Save" saves the file to the PC "Open" opens the file under Excel
		Events.csv		Same as for the events log
		System.csv		Same as for the system log
		Measures.csv		Same as for the measurements log

Page: Maintenance					
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments	
Terminal	General	Name of terminal	No restriction	At the user's choice	
		Date format	DD/MM/YYYY MM/DD/YYYY YYYY/MM/DD	Defines the date format to be displayed in the logs	
		Date/time of last config.		Consultation exclusively	
		Configurator structure version		Consultation exclusively	
		Comment area	No restriction	At the user's choice	
	Control module X	Application		Manufacturer information. Consultation exclusively	
		Date/time of last configuration		Manufacturer information. Consultation exclusively	
		Application version			
		Measurement processor version			
		Hardware configuration			
	Save		Takes into account the change		
Software	Software information	All displayed parameters		Name of software, version, date and time of compilation, type of compression, size, CRC32. Consultation exclusively	
		Software 1	Checked or not	Selection of software 1	
		Software 2	Checked or not	Selection of software 2	
		Download software		Allows the T200 software to be updated	
Clock	Terminal date/time	Date	Consistent date format (year > 2000)		
		Time	Consistent time format		
		Update		Allows the T200 date and time to be updated manually	
		Synchronization		Allows the T200 date and time to be updated automatically by the PC	
	SNTP service	SNTP server	Consistent IP address	IP address of the main SNTP server. <b>Note:</b> When the address is set to "0.0.0.0", the function of synchronization by this SNTP server is deactivated.	
		Auxiliary SNTP server	Consistent IP address	Same as for the auxiliary SNTP server.	
		Polling period	1 to 300 s	As standard: 1 s. Allows the time synchronization period to be defined via the SNTP server. Configurable from 1 to 120 seconds.	
		Number of reconnection attempts	0 to 9	As standard: 3. Upon failure of synchronization with the server, max. number of attempts to be made.	
		Last SNTP synchronisation	Date and Time	Indication of the time and date of the last SNTP synchronization performed (consultation exclusively).	
		SNTP server gateway	Consistent IP address	Address of the gateway for access to the main SNTP server.	
		Auxiliary SNTP server gateway	Consistent IP address	Address of the gateway for access to the auxiliary SNTP server.	
		Max. server response time	1 to 60 s	As standard: 2 s. Maximum time waiting for the reply from the SNTP server before making a further attempt at synchronization.	
		Clock validity period:	1 to 1440 min.	As standard: 35 min. Time after which the T200 must be resynchronized with the SNTP server.	
			Update		Allows the T200 date and time to be updated manually.
	Synchronization		Allows the T200 date and time to be updated automatically by the PC.		
IP parameters	Ethernet interface	Mac address		Unique identification address for each T200, set in factory. Consultation exclusively	
		DHCP	Active Inactive	Defines whether the server of the Ethernet local area network can allocate automatically on connection an IP address to the T200 (active) or not (inactive)	
		IP address	Consistent IP address	Ethernet IP address of the T200 (by default: 172.16.0.5)	
		Sub-network mask	Consistent mask	The mask enables (0) or inhibits (255) the choice of accessible IP address values (by default: 255.255.255.0)	
		Gateway addresses	Consistent IP address	IP address of the server's Ethernet gateway. The gateway centralizes all the network IP accesses (by default: 172.16.0.1)	
		Primary DNS server	Consistent IP address	IP address of the primary DNS server (Domain Name Server). The DNS enables the IP addresses to be associated with the website names (by default: 172.16.0.1)	
		Secondary DNS server	Consistent IP address	IP address of the secondary DNS server (Domain Name Server). Backup DNS server (by default: 0.0.0.0)	
		Virtual interface 1 and 2:	IP address	Consistent IP address	Virtual Ethernet IP address 1 and 2 of the T200 (as standard: 0.0.0.0).
	Sub-network mask		Consistent mask	The mask enables (0) or inhibits (255) the choice of usable IP address values (as standard: 255.255.255.0).	
	Gateway addresses		Consistent IP address	IP address of the server's virtual Ethernet gateway. Operation identical to the Ethernet Interface part.	
	USB interface	Server IP address		IP address allocated to the T200's embedded Web server for USB access. Unmodifiable (by default: 212.1.1.10)	
		Client IP address		IP address allocated to the PC connected via USB to the embedded Web server. Unmodifiable. (by default: 212.1.1.11)	
	Communication interface	Server IP address		IP address allocated to the T200's embedded Web server by the GPRS/3G network operator. Unmodifiable.	
		Client IP address		IP address allocated by the GPRS/3G network operator to the client (Supervisor) which will log on to the T200 Web server. Unmodifiable.	
		Save / Cancel		Allows changes to be saved/cancelled	
	IP server port	TCP services	HTTP server port	Valid port number	Port number for the HTTP server of the T200. (By default: 80). Any change of port No. implies indication with the IP address (e.g. 10.207.154.240:1500 for access with a port No. = 1500)
			Telnet server port	Valid port number	Port number for the Telnet server of the T200. (By default: 23)
			Port 1 trace server port	Valid port number	Port number for the port 1 trace server of the T200. (By default: 1168)
			Port 2 trace server port	Valid port number	Port number for the port 2 trace server of the T200. (By default: 1169)
			TCP/IP port trace server port	Valid port number	Port number for the TCP/IP port trace server of the T200. (By default: 1170)
		Save		Allows changes to be saved	

Page: Maintenance					
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments	
User		User name	No restriction	User name for the session	
		Password	No restriction	Password for the session	
		Type	Administrator Operator	The Administrator has full access The Operator has restricted access	
		Save		Saves changes	
		Recycle bin		Check box to select a session to be deleted	
		Delete		Deletes an existing session if the corresponding box is checked	
Port traces 1 and 2 and TCP/IP	Trace options	Start / Stop		Start/Stop frame motion PC – T200	
		Erase		Erases the content of the trace	
Backup / Restoral	Saves the terminal configuration	T200 -> PC arrow		Allows the configuration to be saved on the PC in file form	
	Loads the terminal configuration	PC -> T200 arrow		Enables the configuration to be loaded on the PC from a file	
Operating modes  General communication parameters	Communication parameters on physical ports	Port 1 or 2 mode	Depends on the protocol: - IEC: Unbalanced or balanced mode - DNP3: Unsolicited response or No unsolicited response - Modbus: Report by exception or No report by exception	Definition of transmission mode to be used: - Without alarms: "Unbalanced" or "Master/Slave" or "No report by exception" or "Unsolicited response". - With alarms: "Balanced" or "Master/Master" or "Report by exception".	
		Port 1 link	Not used Normal  Balanced – Normal/Backup  Main – Normal/Backup  Backup – Normal/Backup  Store and Forward  Test	- Channel not available - Main transmission channel. Two "normal" channels of different characteristics can be used if there are two control PCs (main and maintenance). The T200 cannot manage simultaneous TCDs coming from the two systems. - Two channels are necessary in this mode. The operation of the channels is balanced. In the event of a fault on the channel in service, switchover to the other channel takes place automatically. - Requires another channel as "Backup – Normal/Backup". Same operation as "Balanced" but with the priority use of this channel. - Requires another channel as "Main – Normal/Backup". Same operation as "Balanced" but with use of this channel if failure of the Main channel. - Function used in radio mode. In addition to the normal channel function of transmission to the SCADA system, this channel is also used for relaying to an auxiliary T200 located within transmission range and not accessible by any other means. - (in radio mode only). Allows a fixed frequency to be generated on the radio network for antenna installation adjustment operations or level measurements on fields received on another T200 within range of the first.	
		Port 2 link	Same as Port 1	Same as Port 1	
		Communication parameters on TCP/IP ports	Port 1 medium	Direct RS232 (internal) Radio (external) 600/1200 FSK radio (internal) 600/1200 FSK LL (internal) PSTN (external) 1200/2400 FFSK (internal) PSTN (internal) GSM (external) GSM (internal) GPRS (internal) 3G (internal)	- RS232 modem integral with COM card - For external radio with integral modem - FSK radio modem on COM card  - FSK radio modem on COM card  - For external PSTN modem accessible by Hayes command - FFSK radio modem on COM card  - Internal PSTN modem on COM card - For external GSM modem accessible by Hayes command - Internal GSM modem on COM card - Internal GPRS modem on COM card - Internal 3G modem on COM card
			Port 2 medium	Same as Port 1	Same as Port 1
			TCP/IP port link	Not used Normal	- Channel not available  - <b>Channel used for transmission to the Supervisor via the Ethernet interface on condition that the protocol supports this transmission mode.</b>
			Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account

Page: Settings					
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments	
Protocol				Refer to the User Manual for the protocol used for more information.	
TCP/IP protocol				Refer to the User Manual for the protocol used for more information.	
Port 1 or 2	Direct RS232 or RS485 or Radio or PSTN or GSM line or LL	Baud rate	200 to 38400 baud	Frame transmission rate (600, 1200 bds only with FSK radio, 1200 with LL, 1200 or 2400 bds with FFSK radio)	
Transmission		Parity	None or Space or Even or Odd		Transmission parity
		Stop bits	1 or 2		Stop bit in frame
		Frame error on noisy outgoing cable	Yes or no		The start of the frame can be filtered or not to avoid reading any noise
		Frame error on line at rest	Yes or no		Any holes in the frame can be filtered or not
		Delay before response	0 to 10000 ms		In 10 ms increments. Upon reception, wait before sending the response to avoid frame overlapping (by default: 0 ms)
		DTR management:	Checked or not		Data Terminal Ready. DTR is used by the T200 to indicate that it is ready for transmission
		DTR - RTS delay:	0 to 10000 ms		In 10 ms increments. Time delay to be complied with between rising of the DTR and RTS signals. In external radio, this corresponds to the time delay between the send order and carrier rise. (By default: 0 ms)
		RTS management	Checked or not		Request To Send. If this option is selected, the RTS signal will be managed during transmission exchanges with the modem.
		CTS management	Checked or not		Clear To Send. The modem enables the CTS as soon as ready after RTS enabling by the T200
		RTS to CTS delay	10 to 10000 ms		In 10 ms increments. Time delay between receiving the RTS and sending the CTS by the modem (by default: 20 ms).
		RTS (or CTS) to message delay:	0 to 1000 ms		In increments of 10 ms. Time delay between rise of RTS (or CTS if managed) and sending the message.
		Message to RTS delay	0 to 10000 ms		In 10 ms increments. Time delay between the end of the message and RTS falling by the T200 (by default: 20 ms)
		DTR management	Checked or not		Data Terminal Ready. The modem causes the DTR to rise after powering up or when it is Clear To Send
		CD management	Checked or not		Carrier Detect. The carrier can be used by the modem to detect reception of a message.
LL		Type of line	2-wire or 4-wire	Choice of type of leased line used.	
PSTN or GSM		Calling party call delay	1 to 600 s	Allows the call to be released when the T200 is called after the configured time delay (by default: 30 s)	
		Called party call delay	1 to 600 s	Allows the call to be released when the SCADA system is called after the configured time delay. (By default: 60 s)	
		Telephone No. (normal)	0 to 9, P, T or space	Main telephone No. to be used in case of alarm retransmission	
		Telephone No. (backup)	0 to 9, P, T or space	Backup telephone No. to be used in case of alarm retransmission if main No. cannot be reached.	
		Modem init. sequence	No restriction. Record consistent AT commands	AT commands necessary to initialize the PSTN modem. With internal PSTN mode, default AT commands not modifiable. (By default: &F0%S0=12S0=1&K0%C0E0&W0&Y0)	
PSTN		Type of dialling	Pulse or voice frequency	Type of dialling used for alarm retransmission.	
GSM		PIN code	0000 to 9999	PIN code of the GSM card.	
		SMS service centre No.	0 to 9, P, T or space	Telephone No. of the SMS service centre (gateway for SMS's)	
		User SMS No.	0 to 9, P, T or space	Telephone No. of the user for sending SMS's.	
RS485		Polarization	Checked or not checked	Activates polarization of the T200 end line. The RS485 line should be polarized at one termination only, generally on the Master side.	
		End-of-line resistance	Checked or not checked	Active the T200 end load resistance. The RS485 line should be loaded at both its terminations.	
		Type of line	2-wire or 4-wire	Choice of type of transmission used: 2-wire or 4-wire.	
GPRS or 3G		Access Point Name (APN)	No restriction.	Name of GPRS/3G access point provided by the GPRS/3G network operator.	
		PIN Number	0000 to 9999	PIN code of the GSM card.	
		Daily disconnect	Checked or not checked	Override setting of automatic disconnection/reconnection of the T200 to the GPRS/3G network at a fixed time. In the event of loss of connection with the network, this process allows the T200 to reconnect, because it cannot do so by itself autonomously.	
		Disconnection hour:	0 to 23	Configuration of the selected daily disconnection time according to the criteria described in "Daily disconnection".	
		PPP session timeout	1 to 60 min	Configuration of the delay maximum before disconnection of T200 from GPRS/3G network, in case of no data transfer detected by the T200	
		Specific Ping IP address	Consistent IP address, e.g. 192.168.2.169	The ping makes it possible to verify and measure the quality of the equipment's connection with another device connected to the Ethernet network. Enter the known IP address of another device capable of receiving the packet corresponding to the ping allowing this quality to be measured.	
		Ping test		Button that can be used to set the ping test manually to verify T200 connection to the GPRS/3G network. The T200 then displays the result of the test: "Ping Ok" or "Ping failed".	
		Ping time interval	1 to 360 min	Delay between two successive automatic "Test ping"	
		Ping attempts	0 to 10	Number of maximum attempts for the "Test ping" process in case of no response from remote IP address.	
		Ping Timeout	1 to 360 s	Maximum delay to wait for the response during the "Test ping" to define "Ping error".	
		Authentication	Checked or not checked	When the GPRS/3G network requires authentication in the connection phase, activate this function by checking the box. Encryption protocols accepted: PAP, CHAP, MSCHAP, MSCHAP V2	
		Login	No restriction	Configuration of the login used for authentication. Configure this field only if the "Authentication" option has been checked.	
		Password	No restriction	Configuration of the password used for authentication. Configure this field only if the "Authentication" option has been checked.	
		Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account	

Page: Settings					
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments	
Control./ Autom.  Automatic control No. x	Controls	Type of control	Standard PM6 CI2 Other	- Standard = Separate CO/CF controls - PM6 = Single CO/CF control on CO - CI2 = Control execution time at 100 ms - Other = Specific cubicle connection (e.g. RL27)	
		Time delay pending position return	1000 to 30000 ms	In 100 ms increments. Waiting time for change of switch position following an order, before sending a telecontrol fault. (By default: 15000 ms)	
		Non-complementarity filtering time delay	1000 to 30000 ms	In 100 ms increments. Waiting time for non-complementarity following a loss of switch state before sending a position fault (by default: 10000 ms)	
		Execution time delay (except PM6)	50 to 15000 ms	In 50 ms increments. Switch motorization control relay rise time. Not used with a PM6 (by default: 2200 ms)	
	Miscellaneous	BVE control (DOUT 1)	Checked or not checked		When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 1 is activated to cause flashing of an external fault indicator lamp, whenever the T200's internal fault detector detects and indicates the presence of a phase or earth fault.
		DDEF test (DOUT 2)	Checked or not checked		When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 2 is activated whenever a current exceeds the phase or earth fault detection threshold configured on the T200, then goes low as soon as the fault returns below the threshold.
		Double power supply management (DOUT 3)	Checked or not checked		When this option is selected, digital output DOUT 3 is used for the double mains power supply management option if the latter is installed in the enclosure.
		T200 without COM card	Checked or not checked		This option should be used when the T200 includes no COM card in the equipment.
		SF6 lack copying (channel 1 on DI3, channel2 on DI4)	Checked or not checked		To be compatible with old versions of T200P (Series 1&2), the information "SF6 lack" (connected on Harting switch connector - pin 9) is internally associated to DI3 (channel 1) or to DI 4 (channel 2). So, when the "SF6 lack" is detected, the DI3 (or DI4) is activated at the same time. Note : If this option is checked, the DI 3 and DI 4 are not any more available as digital inputs because they are already defined as "SF6 lack".
		8-bit measurements	Checked or not checked		By checking this option, the T200 measurements are made compatible with the old-generation T200s coded on 8 bits (instead of 16 bits).
		Circuit breaker signalisation management	Several choices: - Standard - Earth breaker management by TSD - Free TSS - Specific mode 1		Choice of mode of acquisition of the position coming from the switch: - Standard (factory settings). A single TSS used in this "Locked switch" mode (pin 7 of the 10-pin Harting connector). The presence of this TSS inhibits execution of orders on the switch. - Earth breaker management by TSD: An additional input (pin 8) allows the earth switch to be managed as a TSD and not as a TSS. - Free TSS: Pins 7 and 8 normally assigned to "Switch locked" and "MV voltage present" can be used freely and used as mere DIs - Specific mode 1: similar to the "Earth breaker management by TSD" mode, with in addition the inhibition of orders when the T200 is in "Local" mode.
		Position reading of sector circuit breaker	Checked or not checked		Option only available when the AC supply protection is made by circuit breaker instead of fuse holder. When this option is used, the T200 manage DI 5 to indicate when circuit breaker protection is open.
	U measurements by capacitor divisor other than RL27	Checked or not checked		Case of voltage measurement done by capacitor divisor (RL27 type) but without using the calibration process done by RL27.	
	Automation Channel x	Type of automation	None Voltage Time Sectionalizer Changeover switch	- No automatic control - Opening on voltage dip without fault detection - Opening on voltage dip due to fault detected - Power supply source changeover depending on the source available	
	Sectionalizer automatic control	Fault counter reset time delay	20000 to 240000 ms	In 5000 ms increments Maximum waiting time to detect the number of faults configured before automatic control reset (by default: 30000 ms)	
		No. of faults authorized	1 to 4	Number of faults to be taken into account before opening upon automatic control action	
	ATS[1/2] Network	Changeover delay time	100 to 200000 ms	In 100 ms increments. Waiting time before changeover action if the conditions are required (by default: 1000 ms)	
		Time before normal channel return	5000 to 60000 ms	In 1000 ms increments. Waiting time before switchover to normal channel upon channel voltage return. (By default: 10000 ms)	
		Operating mode	SW1->SW2 SW2->SW1 SW1<-> SW2 Auto SW1 Auto SW2	Choice of changeover mode: - Switchover only from SW1 to SW2 - Switchover only from SW2 to SW1 - Switchover from SW1 to SW2 or vice versa - Ditto with priority return to SW1 if available - Ditto with priority return to SW2 if available	
	Voltage Time automatic control	Voltage failure timeout	0 to 32700 ms	In 100 ms increments. Waiting time following voltage disappearance before opening the channel. (By default: 200 ms)	
Closing timeout		0 to 32700 ms	In 100 ms increments. Waiting time following voltage return before reclosing the channel. (By default: 200 ms)		
Monitoring timeout		0 to 32700 ms	In 100 ms increments. Time for monitoring non-disappearance of the voltage following voltage return. If this is the case during the timeout, the channel opens and automatic control is blocked. (By default: 200 ms)		
	Save			Allows the configuration to be taken into account.	

Page: Settings				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
Measurements/ fault detector	MV network characteristics	Mains frequency	50 or 60 Hz	Choice of mains frequency. (By default: 50 Hz).
	Voltage measurement configuration	Transformer primary ratio	100 to 36000	Primary transformation ratio of PT. (By default: 230).
		Transformer secondary ratio	100, 110, 115, 120 100/√3, 110/√3, 115/√3, 120/√3 200, 220, 230, 240 200/√3, 220/√3, 230/√3, 240/√3	Secondary transformation ratio of PT. (By default: 230).
		Configuration of voltage sensors	U21 U21_U32 U21_U32_U13 V1 V1_V2 V1_V2_V3	Choice of sensor mode for voltage measurement Depends on the type of arrangement (star or delta) (by default: U21)
		Voltage rating	20 to 36000 V	Network voltage rating. (By default: 230 V)
		Voltage present threshold	70% to 120%	Minimum threshold for validation of voltage presence. (By default: 90%)
		Voltage absent threshold	5% to 95%	Maximum threshold for validation of voltage absent. (By default: 80%)
		Residual voltage	5% to 95%	Min. phase-to-phase imbalance threshold for taking into account a voltage fault. (By default: 30%).
		Voltage present time-out	100 to 180000 ms	In 10 ms increments. Minimum voltage presence time for taking into account voltage presence. (By default: 100 ms)
		Voltage absent time-out	100 to 180000 ms	In 10 ms increments. Minimum voltage absence time for taking into account voltage absence (By default: 100 ms)
		Measurements / fault detector	Current measurement configuration	Transformer primary ratio
Transformer secondary ratio	1 or 5			Secondary transformation ratio of toroids. (By default: 1).
Current sensors	I1,I2,I3 or I1,I3,I0			Type A arrangement (3 phases) or type B (2 phases + homopolar – type PM6). (By default: I1,I3,I0).
Fault detection configuration	I max. threshold		10 to 800 A	Phase fault detection threshold. (By default: 500 A)
	I0 threshold		2 to 160 A	Earth fault detection threshold. (By default: 20 A)
	Time delay for taking into account I <sub>max</sub>		40 to 800 ms	Time for taking into account I <sub>max</sub> fault. (By default: 200 ms)
	Time delay for taking into account I0		40 to 800 ms	Time for taking into account I0 fault. (By default: 200 ms)
	Inrush		Checked or not	Use of the Inrush function or not. (By default: not checked)
	Reset upon voltage return		Checked or not	If checked, fault detection storage resetting upon voltage return. (By default: checked)
	Time delay for resetting upon voltage return		0 to 70 s	In 1s increments. Voltage presence time for resetting the fault storage memory. (By default: 3 s)
Power supply functions	Detector reset time delay		1 to 12 h	Time to reset the fault stored in memory automatically, if still present. (By default: 2 h)
	Time-delayed under voltage indication delay		0 to 21600 s	In 15 min. increments. Time delay for filtering the power supply undervoltage signal supplied by the power supply card. Allows indication of extended mains power supply failure. (By default: 7200 s)
	Save			Allows the configuration to be taken into account

Page: Settings					
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments	
Variable configuration	General parameters	Variable name	No restriction	Name given to variable.	
		Type	Single or double	TCD = double control only	
		Access	Administrator Operator Monitoring	Access right for this variable. The variable will be readable or modifiable depending on the type of access configured and the associated access rights.	
		Order	Reverse or normal	The reverse choice reverses the order of the control bits for the TCD and the double telesignal (TSD) in the protocol frame to the Supervisor. E.g.: TCD and TSD on normal: bit 1 = opening, bit 2 = closing TCD and TSD on reverse: bit 1 = closing, bit 2 = opening (By default: Normal)	
		Class	(Complete list of all classes defined)	Allows a variable to be assigned to an existing class.	
		Logical address		TCD internal No. assigned automatically by the T200 (unmodifiable).	
		Internal address		Address for the COM-CPU internal Modbus link (unmodifiable).	
		Associated logical address TS	TSD1 to TSD40 or none	No. of the TSD associated with the TCD used by the T200 for reading the state.	
		External address	Format 'x' (e.g. 1) for all protocols except: - Modbus: 'x,x' (word, bit) - DNP3: 'x,x' (word, class)	External address used for retransmission of this TCD variable in the protocol link to the Supervisor.	
			Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account
	Cancel		Enables return to the preceding configuration		
Variable configuration	Global parameters	Variable name	No restriction	Name given to variable.	
		Type	Single or double	TSD = double information TSS = single information	
		Logical address		TSD internal No. assigned automatically by the T200 (unmodifiable).	
		Class	(Complete list of all classes)	Allows a variable to be assigned to an existing class.	
		Access	Administrator Operator Monitoring	Access right for this variable. The variable will be readable or modifiable depending on the type of access configured and the associated access rights.	
		Internal address		Address for the COM-CPU internal Modbus link (unmodifiable).	
		External address	Format 'x' (e.g. 2)	External address used by SCADA for this variable	
		State definition: Active (1)	No restriction	Name displayed for an active state of the variable	
		State colour: Active (1)	Black, blue, green or red colour	Display colour for an active state of the variable	
		State definition: Inactive (0)	No restriction	Name displayed for an inactive state of the variable	
		State colour: Inactive (0)	Black, blue, green or red colour	Display colour for an inactive state of the variable	
		Other state: Undefined	No restriction	Name displayed for an undefined state of the variable (only with TSD and not with TSS)	
		State colour: Undefined	Black, blue, green or red colour	Display colour for an undefined state of the variable (only with TSD and not with TSS)	
		Recording configuration	Enable	Checked or not	Enabling of the record or not upon change of state of this variable in the event log
			Upon any change of state (TSD) or upon active (TSS)	Checked or not	Saving of the event upon any change of state of the variable (TSD) or upon appearance of the active state (TSS).
	Upon loss of closing (TSD) or upon inactive (TSS)		Checked or not	Saving of the event upon disappearance of the closed state of the variable (TSD) or upon appearance of the inactive state (TSS).	
	Enable		Checked or not	Enabling of the alarm or not upon change of state of this variable and saving in the alarm log.	
	Upon any change of state (TSD) or upon active (TSS)		Checked or not	Activation of the alarm and saving of alarm upon any change of state of the variable (TSD) or upon appearance of the active state (TSS)	
	Upon loss of closing (TSD) or upon inactive (TSS)		Checked or not	Activation of the alarm and saving of alarm upon disappearance of the closed state of the variable (TSD) or upon appearance of the inactive state (TSS).	
	Alarm configuration	Alarm level	Scada + sms Scada sms	Several possible actions in the event of a retransmission of alarm depending on the defined level.	
		Time-delayed alarm	Checked or not	Activates a time delay before sending the alarm.	
		Delay value	0 to 99	Number of hours, minutes or seconds for the delay before sending the alarm to the SCADA	
		Hours or Minutes or Seconds	Checked according to choice	Choice of unit for the value of the alarm delay	
		Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account	
		Cancel		Enables return to the preceding configuration	

Page: Settings				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
Variable configuration  Measurement configuration	General parameters	Variable name	No restriction	Name given to variable.
		Correction coefficient	Direct or raw or Direct/10 to direct/10000 or Direct*10 to direct*10000	Definition of a coefficient of multiplication to be applied to the measurement variable for its correct display in the monitoring page. Allows display in the correct format relative to the real size By default for T200 series 3: current = direct/10 and voltage = direct By default for T200 series 1 or 2 or L500 compatibility: current = direct and voltage = direct*100
Logical address			TM internal No. assigned automatically by the T200 (unmodifiable).	
Class		(Complete list of all classes)	Allows a variable to be assigned to an existing class.	
Access		Administrator Operator Monitoring	Access right for this variable. The variable will be readable or modifiable depending on the type of access configured and the associated access rights.	
Internal address			Address for the COM-CPU internal Modbus link (unmodifiable).	
External address (SCADA)		Format 'x' (e.g. 2)	External address used by SCADA for this variable	
Unit		No restriction	Unit for display of the variable	
Max. value		Integer	Maximum value that can be taken in practice by the measurement value. NB: The value configured influences the precision of the measurement.	
Min. value		Integer	Minimum value that can be taken in practice by the measurement value. NB: The value configured influences the precision of the measurement.	
Regular processing	Recording	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of regular saving of the measurement in the measurement log or not.
		Period	15 min., 30 min. or 1 h	Measurement recording period
		Type	Averaged or sampled	Way of calculating the measurement for recording in the measurements log
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of regular saving of the measurement in the protocol event stack or not.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of regular sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not.
		Period	15 min., 30 min. or 1 h	Event or call saving period.
Processing on threshold	Recording	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of saving of the measurement in the measurements log or not upon exceeding threshold
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of saving or not upon exceeding the measurement threshold in the protocol event stack.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not upon exceeding threshold.
		High threshold	Checked or not	Enabling of high threshold or not
		Low threshold	Checked or not	Enabling of low threshold or not
		High threshold value	No restriction	Value for enabling exceeding of the high measurement threshold
Dead band	Recording	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of recording of the measurement in the measurements log or not through variation
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of regular saving or not upon variation of the measurement in the protocol event stack.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not following measurement variation.
		Method	Fixed or percentage	Fixed: A fixed change in the value of the variable results in an associated processing operation (saving, alarm). Percentage: A change in percentage of the variable results in an associated processing operation.
		Value	0 to Max. scale value	Fixed value or % measurement variation for dead band processing
		Minimum change	0 to Max. scale value	Minimum change in the measurement variation for the dead band to be processed
Min. and Max. recording	Recording	Active maximum	Checked or not	Recording or not of the maximum measurement reached over the period configured
		Active minimum	Checked or not	Recording or not of the minimum measurement reached over the period configured.
		Period	1, 7 or 14 days	Calculation period for min. and max. value
		Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account
		Cancel		Enables return to the preceding configuration

Page: Settings				
Sub-page	Section	Parameter / button	Configuration range	Comments
Variable configuration	General parameters	Variable name	No restriction	Name given to variable.
		Correction coefficient	Direct or raw or Direct/10 to 10000 or Direct*10 to 10000	Definition of a coefficient of multiplication to be applied to the counter variable for its correct display in the monitoring page. Allows display in the correct format relative to the real size By default for T200 series 3: current = direct/10 and voltage = direct By default for T200 series 1 or 2 or L500 compatibility: current = direct and voltage = direct*100
Logical address			CNT internal No. assigned automatically by the T200 (unmodifiable).	
Class		(Complete list of all classes)	Allows a variable to be assigned to an existing class.	
Access		Administrator Operator Monitoring	Access right for this variable. The variable will be readable or modifiable depending on the type of access configured and the associated access rights.	
Internal address			Address for the COM-CPU internal Modbus link (unmodifiable).	
External address (SCADA)		Format 'x' (e.g. 2)	External address used by SCADA for this variable	
Unit		No restriction	Unit for display of the variable	
Max. value		Integer	Maximum value that can be taken in practice by the counter value. NB: The value configured influences the precision of the counter.	
Min. value		Integer	Minimum value that can be taken in practice by the counter value. NB: The value configured influences the precision of the counter.	
		TCD reset address	TCD 1 to 40	Address for the counter reset command.
	Internal counting	Type of object	Digital or Analogue	Selection of the variable type on which the counter is incremented
		Object	TSSxx or Dixx or TMxx or Alxx	Name of the variable to which the counter is assigned
		Counting method	Pulse counter - Time counter - Integrating meter	Depending on the type of object, the methods displayed are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a DI type variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pulse counter.</li> <li>- Time counter.</li> <li>- Integrating meter.</li> </ul> </li> <li>For an AI/AO type variable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrating meter.</li> <li>- "Mean" counter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Pulse width	0 to 2000 ms	In 10 ms increments. Pulse length (in ms) after which the T200 will consider a state as high.
		Inhibition after reset	0 to 2000 ms	In 10 ms increments. Period during which the T200 inhibits pulse detection after zero crossing by the variable. This filter makes it possible to avoid possible rebounds in the event of a return to zero.
		Integration period	0 to 86400 s	Useful period of the measurement in the case of an integrating meter (DI type variable) or mean (AI type variable).
		Conversion factor	0 to 10000	Used in the case of a pulse counter. Weight of the pulse sent. With each pulse sent, the counter value is incremented in accordance with the conversion factor.
		Active state	Low or High	Field used only in the case of a time counter. State of the variable (high or low) which activates the time counter.
	Regular processing	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of regular recording of the counter in the measurement log or not.
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of regular saving of the counter in the protocol event stack or not.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of regular sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not.
		Period	15 min., 30 min. or 1 h	Counter recording period.
	Processing on threshold	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of recording of the counter in the measurements log or not upon exceeding threshold
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of saving or not upon exceeding the counter threshold in the protocol event stack.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not upon exceeding threshold.
		Value	No restriction	Value for enabling exceeding of the high counter threshold.
	Dead band	Recording	Checked or not	Enabling of saving or not upon counter variation in the measurement log.
		Event	Checked or not	Enabling of saving or not upon counter variation in the protocol event stack.
		Call	Checked or not	Enabling of sending of the alarm to SCADA and saving in the alarm log or not following counter variation.
		Value as %	0 to 255	% variation of the counter for the dead band criterion.
		Save		Allows the configuration to be taken into account.
		Cancel		Enables return to the preceding configuration.
Class management		Recycle bin	Checked or not	Selection of class to be deleted or not
		Monitoring	Checked or not	Selection or not of class display in the Monitoring page
		Class name	No restriction	Class name to be displayed
		Save		Allows a modification or a creation to be recorded for each class
		Delete		Allows a class that has been selected earlier to be deleted

## 7 Appendix B - General characteristics

Capacity			
	Controllable switch		1 channel (2 channels on option)
	Indication inputs		Open door + 8 free digital inputs
	Output loops		Enclosure lighting + 3 digital outputs
Power supply			
AC supply	Characteristics		230 Vac - 50 Hz, 120 VA Protected by HRC fuse of 4 A rating, type gF Permissible mains voltage: 90 V to 270 Vac (43 V and 57 V on option).
	Charger	12V	7 A
Power supply	Rack power supply		12 Vdc (10.8 V to 14.8 V). Protected by a 0.8 A fuse
	Telecommunications		12 Vdc (10.8 V to 14.8 V) 1 A continuous-duty, 7 A max. Protection if consumption > 1.3 A for more than 3 min.
	Motorization	48 V (or 24 V on option)	48 Vdc (44.8 V to 59 V) max. 6 A for 12 s and 15 A, 50 ms Protected by 5-A fuse. Permanent consumption tolerated on 48 V for auxiliary equipment: 90 mA 24 Vdc (21.6 V to 29,6 V) max. 12 A for 12 s and 15 A, 50 ms Protected by 10A fuse. Permanent consumption tolerated on 24 V for auxiliary equipment: 90 mA
Battery	Type		Sealed lead maintenance-free type
	Charging time		10 h to 24 h
	Capacity		12 Vdc - 38 Ah
	Monitoring		Total discharge, periodic tests every 12 hours (10A during 100 ms). Successful test if U Bat. > 11,2V, at the end of the test. Two consecutive unsuccessful tests generate battery fault
	Power reserve	at 20°C	Up to 16 h + 10 open/close cycles (in radio communications)
	Service life	at 20°C	10 years
Characteristics			
Dielectric	AC supply input	IEC 60 255-4	Insulation (50 Hz/1 min.): 10 kV Impulse wave (1.2 / 50 μs): 5 kV
	Toroid input	IEC 60 255-4	Insulation (50 Hz/1 min.): 2 kV Impulse wave (1.2 / 50 μs): 5 kV
Electromagnetic	Rapid transients	IEC 61 000-4-4	Level 4: 4 kV (mains and sensors), 2 kV (other circuits)
	Electrostatic discharges	IEC 61 000-4-2	Level 3; 6 kV on contact 8KV in air
	Radiated electromagnetic field	IEC 61 000-4-3	80 MHz - 1 GHz - 30 V/m
	Radio frequency on FSM	IEC 61 000-4-6	0.15 MHz to 80 MHz – 10 V rms
	Damped oscillatory waves	IEC 61 000-4-12	2.5 kV common mode, 1 kV differential mode
	Pulsed magnetic field	IEC 61 000-4-9	1000 A/m peak
	Impulse waves	IEC 61 000-4-5	Coupling between line wires 1 kV, between wire and frame earth 2 kV
Climatic	50 Hz magnetic fields	IEC 61 000-4-8	30 A/m continuous-duty and 300 A/m 1 to 3 s
	Temperature		-25°C to +55°C
	Relative humidity	IEC 60 68-2-3	Less than 95% at 40°C
	Salt spray test	IEC 60 68-2-11	336 h
	Storage temperature	IEC 60 68-2-14	-40°C to +70°C
Mechanical	Enclosure material		316L stainless steel
	Vibrations	IEC 60 68-2-6	10 to 500 Hz; 1 g or 0.075 min. peak-to-peak
	Dimensions	H x L x D	630 mm x 410 mm x 350 mm
	Weight		40 kg
	Protection	IEC 60529	IP55
Measurements (options)			
Current measurement and fault detection	Phase-to-phase fault threshold		Configurable from 10 to 800 A in increments of 1 A
	Earth fault threshold		Configurable for 2 to 160 A in increments of 1 A
	Fault duration		40 to 800 ms in increments of 1 ms
	Values returned		3I, Imean, Io
	Precision (excluding sensors)	from -10°C to 55°C	
Voltage measurements	Values returned		3 U and 3 V
	Precision (excluding sensors)	from -10°C to 55°C	1.2 % at 240Vac max (0.5 % at +20°C)
	Power	from -10°C to 55°C	P, S, Q: precision 2.8%
Other measurements	Energy	from -10°C to 55°C	Precision 2%
	Power factor	from -10°C to 55°C	Precision 1.7%
	Frequency		Mean value over 10 periods; precision 0.1%
	Measurement of phase shift between two U measurements	from -10°C to 55°C	Expressed in degrees; precision ± 3°C
General characteristics	Digitizing		12 bits









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