The SEL-421-4, -5 Protection, Automation, and Control System combines high-speed distance and directional protection with complete control for a two-breaker bay.

**Protection.** Protect any transmission line by using a combination of five zones of phase- and ground-distance and directional overcurrent elements. Select Mho or Quadrilateral characteristics for any phase or ground-distance element. Use the optional high-speed elements and series compensation logic to optimize protection for critical lines or series-compensated lines. Use the ACSELERATOR Quick-Set® SEL-5030 Software (a graphical user interface) to speed and simplify setting the relay. Patented Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CCVT) transient overreach logic enhances the security of Zone 1 distance elements. Best Choice Ground Directional Element® logic optimizes directional element performance and eliminates the need for many directional settings.

**Automation.** Take advantage of enhanced automation features that include 32 programmable elements for local control, remote control, protection latching, and automation latching. Local metering on the large format front-panel Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) eliminates the need for separate panel meters. Use serial and Ethernet links to efficiently transmit key information, including metering data, protection element and control I/O status, IEEE C37.118 Synchrophasors, IEC 61850 GOOSE messages, Sequential Events Recorder (SER) reports, breaker monitor, relay summary event reports, and time synchronization. Use expanded SELOGIC® control equations with math and comparison functions in control applications. Incorporate as many as 1000 lines of automation logic (depending on the model) to speed and improve control actions.

**Software-Invertible Polarities.** Invert individual or grouped CT and PT polarities to account for field wiring or zones of protection changes. CEV files and all metering and protection logic use the inverted polarities, whereas COMTRADE event reports do not use inverted polarities but rather record signals as applied to the relay.

**Synchrophasors.** Make informed load dispatch decisions based on actual real-time phasor measurements from SEL-421 Relays across your
power system. Record streaming synchrophasor data from SEL-421 Relays for system-wide disturbance recording. Control the power system by using local and remote synchrophasor data.

**Digital Relay-to-Relay Communications.** Use MIRRORED BITS communications to monitor internal element conditions between relays within a station, or between stations, by using SEL fiber-optic transceivers. Send digital, analog, and virtual terminal data over the same MIRRORED BITS channel. Receive synchrophasor data from as many as two other devices transmitting IEEE C37.118-2005 format synchrophasors at rates as high as 60 messages per second. The SEL-421 time-correlates the data for use in SELOGIC control equations.

**Primary Potential Redundancy.** Multiple voltage inputs to the SEL-421 provide primary input redundancy. Upon loss-of-potential (LOP) detection, the relay can use inputs from an electrically equivalent source connected to the relay. Protection remains in service without compromising security.

**Parallel Redundancy Protocol (PRP).** This protocol is used to provide seamless recovery from any single Ethernet network failure, in accordance with IEC 62439-3. The Ethernet network and all traffic are fully duplicated with both copies operating in parallel.

**Ethernet Access.** Access all relay functions with the optional Ethernet card. Interconnect with automation systems by using IEC 61850 or DNP3 protocol directly. Optionally connect to DNP3 networks through a communications processor. Use file transfer protocol (FTP) for high-speed data collection. Connect to substation or corporate LANs to transmit synchrophasors in the IEEE C37.118-2005 format through use of TCP or UDP Internet protocols.

**Dual CT Input.** Combine currents within the relay from two sets of CTs for protection functions, but keep them separately available for monitoring and station integration applications.

**IEC 61850 Operating Modes.** The relay supports IEC 61850 standard operating modes such as Test, Blocked, On, and Off.

**Monitoring.** Schedule breaker maintenance when accumulated breaker duty (independently monitored for each pole of two circuit breakers) indicates possible excess contact wear. Electrical and mechanical operating times are recorded for both the last operation and the average of operations since function reset. Alarm contacts provide notification of substation battery voltage problems (two independent battery monitors) even if voltage is low only during trip or close operations.

**Reclosing Control.** Incorporate programmable single-pole or three-pole trip and reclose of one or two breakers into an integrated substation control system. Synchronism and voltage checks from multiple sources provide complete bay control.

**Breaker Failure.** Use high-speed (5/8-cycle) open-pole detection logic to reduce coordination times for critical breaker failure applications. Apply the SEL-421 to supply single and/or three-pole breaker failure for one or two breakers. Necessary logic for single-pole and three-pole breaker failure retrop and initiation of transfer tripping is included. Logic to use different delay settings for multiphase and single phase is included.

**Out-of-Step Blocking and Tripping.** Select out-of-step blocking of distance elements or tripping on unstable power swings. Out-of-step detection does not require settings or system studies.

**Switch-Onto-Fault and Stub Bus Protection.** Use disconnect status inputs and voltage elements to enable high-speed protection.

**Fault Locator.** Efficiently dispatch line crews to quickly isolate line problems and restore service faster.

**Oscillography.** Record voltages, currents, and internal logic points at as high as 8 kHz sampling rate. Phasor and harmonic analysis features allow investigation of relay and system performance.

**Rules-Based Settings Editor.** In addition to communicating and setting the relay by using an ASCII terminal, use the PC-based QuickSet to configure the SEL-421 and analyze fault records with relay element response. View real-time phasors and harmonic levels.

**Sequential Events Recorder (SER).** Record the last 1000 entries, including setting changes, power-ups, and selectable logic elements.

**IEC 60255-Compliant Thermal Model.** Use the relay to provide a configurable thermal model for the protection of a wide variety of devices.

**Comprehensive Metering.** Improve feeder loading by using built-in, high-accuracy metering functions. Use watt and VAR measurements to optimize feeder operation. Minimize equipment needs with full metering capabilities, including: rms, maximum/minimum, demand/peak, energy, and instantaneous values.

**Auxiliary Trip/Close Pushbuttons.** These optional pushbuttons are electrically isolated from the rest of the relay. They function independently from the relay and do not need relay power.

**IEEE 1588, Precision Time Protocol.** The relay shall support Precision Time Protocol version 2 (PTPv2). PTP provides high-accuracy timing over an Ethernet network.

**Time-Domain Link (TiDL) Technology.** The relay supports remote data acquisition through use of an SEL-2240 Axion®. The Axion provides remote analog and digital data over an IEC 61158 EtherCAT® TiDL network. This technology provides very low and deterministic latency over a fiber point-to-point architecture. The SEL-421 relay can receive fiber links from as many as eight Axion remote data acquisition nodes.
Functional Overview

The SEL-421 contains all the necessary protective elements and control logic to protect overhead transmission lines and underground cables (see Figure 1). The relay simultaneously measures five zones of phase and ground mho distance plus five zones of phase and ground quadrilateral distance. These distance elements, together with optional high-speed directional and faulted phase selection and high-speed distance elements, are applied in communications-assisted and step-distance protection schemes. You can further tailor the relay to your particular application through use of expanded SELOGIC control equations. Performance times of the high-speed and standard distance elements for a range of faults, locations, and source impedance ratios (SIR) are shown in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5. As transmission systems are pushed to operational limits by both competitive and regulatory pressures, line protection must be able to adapt to changing conditions. The SEL-421 is easy to set and use for typical lines, while the high-speed and logic settings make it applicable for critical and hard-to-protect lines.

Figure 1  Functional Diagram

Protection Features

ANSI NUMBERS/ACRONYMS AND FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Phase and Ground Distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Synchronism Check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Undervoltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Directional Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Overcurrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50BF</td>
<td>Dual Breaker Failure Overcurrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Time-Overcurrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Overvoltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Directional Overcurrent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Out-of-Step Block/Trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Single/Three-Pole Reclosing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Over-/Underfrequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>SEL MIRRORED BITS Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Event Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600+</td>
<td>SEL-2600*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMI</td>
<td>Operator Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGC</td>
<td>Expanded SELOGIC Control Equations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMU</td>
<td>High-Accuracy Metering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SER</td>
<td>Sequential Events Recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDL</td>
<td>Time-Domain Link Remote Data Acquisition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRM Breaker Wear Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDE Load Encroachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC Fault Locator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBF Station Battery Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP Software-Invertible Polarities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM IEC 60255-Compliant Thermal Model</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Copper or Fiber Optic  * Optional Feature
Subcycle Tripping Times Using Optional High-Speed Elements

**Figure 2** Mho Single-Phase-to-Ground Faults

**Figure 3** Mho Phase-to-Phase Faults

**Figure 4** Quadrilateral Single-Phase-to-Ground Faults

**Figure 5** Quadrilateral Phase-to-Phase Faults

**Mho Distance Elements**

The SEL-421 uses mho characteristics for phase- and ground-distance protection. Two zones are fixed in the forward direction, and the remaining three zones can be set for either forward or reverse. All mho elements use positive-sequence memory polarization that expands the operating characteristic in proportion to the source impedance (*Figure 6*). This provides dependable, secure
operation for close-in faults. The mho circle expands to the source impedance, $Z_S$, but this expansion never exceeds the set relay reach, $Z_R$.

**Figure 6 Mho Characteristic**

As an optional addition to the standard distance elements, there are three zones (either three forward, or two forward and one reverse) of high-speed distance elements. These high-speed elements use voltage and current phasors derived from a fast half-cycle filter to provide subcycle tripping times. Settings are automatically associated with the standard element zone reach; no additional settings are required.

The SEL-421 includes optional series-compensated line logic and polarizing to prevent overreach of the Zone 1 distance element resulting from the series capacitor transient response.

**Load-Encroachment Logic**

Load-encroachment logic (Figure 7) prevents operation of the phase-distance elements under high load conditions. This unique SEL feature permits load to enter a predefined area of the phase-distance characteristic without causing a trip.

**Figure 7 Load-Encroachment Logic**

**CCVT Transient Detection Logic**

CCVT transient detection, once enabled, automatically prevents incorrect operation of the direct tripping (Zone 1) distance elements. The relay determines the Source Impedance Ratio (SIR), and a smoothness detection system acts to inhibit Zone 1 only for those conditions that indicate a CCVT transient exists. No user settings are required.

**Phase and Ground Quadrilateral Distance Elements**

The SEL-421 provides five zones of quadrilateral phase and ground-distance characteristics for improved fault and arc resistance coverage and reach-limiting action on short lines. The top line of the quadrilateral characteristic automatically tilts with load flow to avoid under- and overreaching. Available settings prevent overreaching of the quadrilateral characteristic from nonhomogeneous infed. The mho and quadrilateral distance elements can be used separately, concurrently, or not at all.

Each of the distance elements has a specific reach setting. The ground-distance elements include three zero-sequence compensation factor settings ($k01$, $k0R$, and $k0F$) to calculate ground fault impedance accurately. Setting $k01$ adjusts the zero-sequence transmission line impedance for accurate measurement through use of positive-sequence quantities. Settings $k0F$ and $k0R$ account for forward and reverse zero-sequence mutual coupling between parallel transmission lines.

**Directional Elements Increase Sensitivity and Security**

The SEL-421 provides multiple directional elements to optimize security and sensitivity. Directional overcurrent elements provide increased sensitivity, complementing distance elements that provide well-controlled reach. Use ground and negative-sequence directional overcurrent elements to detect high-resistance faults when using communications-assisted tripping schemes.

The SEL-421 includes a number of directional elements for supervision of overcurrent elements and distance elements. The negative-sequence directional element uses the same patented principle proven in our SEL-321 Relay. This directional element can be applied in virtually any application, regardless of the amount of negative-sequence voltage available at the relay location.

Ground overcurrent elements are directionally controlled by three directional elements working together:

- Negative-sequence voltage-polarized directional element
- Zero-sequence voltage-polarized directional element
- Zero-sequence current-polarized directional element
Our patented Best Choice Ground Directional Element selects the best ground directional element for the system conditions and simplifies directional element settings. (You can override this automatic setting feature for special applications.)

**Optional High-Speed Directional and Faulted Phase Selection (HSDPS) Element**

In addition to standard directional elements, the SEL-421 optionally includes a HSDPS function through use of incremental voltage and current phasors. The incremental quantities are derived by comparing the measured signal to the same signal a short time earlier. The HSDPS provides directional and faulted phase selection outputs much faster than conventional algorithms and allows faster (less than one cycle) relay operation.

**Communications-Assisted Tripping Schemes**

The SEL-421 is the ideal relay for use in transmission pilot-based tripping schemes. Use MIRRORED BITS communications with SEL fiber-optic transceivers for 3–6 ms relay-to-relay transmission time. Among the schemes supported are the following:

- Permissive Overreaching Transfer Tripping (POTT) for two- or three-terminal lines
- Directional Comparison Unblocking (DCUB) for two- or three-terminal lines
- Directional Comparison Blocking (DCB)

Use the SEL control equation TRCOMM to program specific elements, combinations of elements, inputs, etc., to perform communications scheme tripping and other scheme functions. The logic readily accommodates the following conditions:
- Current reversals
- Breaker open at one terminal
- Weak-infeed conditions at one terminal
- Switch-onto-fault conditions

Step distance and time-overcurrent protection provide reliable backup operation should the channel be lost.

**Overcurrent Elements**

The SEL-421 includes four phase, four negative-sequence, and four ground instantaneous overcurrent elements. The SEL-421 also includes three selectable operating quantity inverse-time overcurrent elements. You can select the operating quantities from the following:

\[ |I_A|, |I_B|, |I_C|, MAX(|I_A|, |I_B|, |I_C|), |I_1|, |I_3|, |I_G| \]
The time-overcurrent curves (listed in Table 1) have two reset characteristic choices for each time-overcurrent element. One choice resets the elements if current drops below pickup for one cycle. The other choice emulates the reset characteristic of an electromechanical induction disc relay.

### Table 1 Time-Overcurrent Curves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>IEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderately Inverse</td>
<td>Standard Inverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverse</td>
<td>Very Inverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Inverse</td>
<td>Extremely Inverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Inverse</td>
<td>Long-Time Inverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Time Inverse</td>
<td>Short-Time Inverse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Breaker Failure Protection

Incorporated into the SEL-421 is a full-function breaker failure system. Current can be individually monitored in two breakers. Single- and three-pole logic allows flexible operation. High-speed open-pole detection logic allows you to set the pickup current below minimum load, for sensitivity without sacrificing high-speed dropout. Even in cases with delayed current zero in the secondary of the CT caused by trapped flux, high-speed detection of circuit breaker opening is achieved. If breaker failure is initiated on all circuit breaker trips, this feature is essential. A 5/8-cycle reset reduces coordination times, improving stability.

### Thermal Overload Protection

The SEL-421 supports three independent thermal elements that conform to the IEC 60255-149 standard. Use these elements to activate a control action or issue an alarm or trip when your equipment overheats as a result of adverse operating conditions.

The SEL-2600 RTD Module provides ambient temperature measurements for the thermal model.

### Loss-of-Potential (LOP) Logic Supervises Directional Elements

The SEL-421 includes logic to detect a loss-of-potential caused by failures such as blown fuses, which can cause an incorrect operation in distance and directional elements. Simple settings configure the LOP logic to either block or force forward ground and phase directional elements under these conditions. The logic checks for a sudden change in positive-sequence voltage without a corresponding change in positive- or zero-sequence current. Tests and field experience show that this principle is very secure and is faster than the tripping elements.

![Figure 9](image)

**Figure 9** Applying $V_S$ to approximate the swing center voltage provides an accurate local quantity to detect power swings.

### Out-of-Step Detection

The SEL-421 provides two different algorithms for out-of-step detection. One of the two schemes may be selected by the user.

The new zero setting method requires no system studies or any settings (other than enabling) for out-of-step functions. Using local voltage measurements (see Figure 9) to closely approximate the swing center voltage (SCV) allows the relay to use the rate-of-change of SCV to quantify the power swing condition.

Performance of the system has been verified for in-zone and out-of-zone fault conditions and all normal power swings.

The conventional out-of-step detection provides timers and blinders that are set outside any of the distance elements. A power swing is declared when an impedance locus travels through the blinders slower than a preset time.
Six Independent Settings Groups Increase Operation Flexibility

The relay stores six settings groups. Select the active settings group by control input, command, or other programmable conditions. Use these settings groups to cover a wide range of protection and control contingencies. Selectable settings groups make the SEL-421 ideal for applications requiring frequent settings changes and for adapting the protection to changing system conditions.

Selecting a group also selects logic settings. Program group logic to adjust settings for different operating conditions, such as station maintenance, seasonal operations, emergency contingencies, loading, source changes, and adjacent relay settings changes.

Combined Current for Protection Flexibility

In traditional relays, when protecting a line fed from two breakers, such as a breaker-and-a-half system or double-breaker system, you needed to combine the CT inputs before connecting these inputs to the relay. The SEL-421 can accept separate inputs from two separate CTs (these CTs can be a different ratio) and mathematically combine the currents. This allows collecting separate current metering and breaker monitor information for each breaker. Breaker monitoring functions for two breakers are done within one relay. Individual breaker currents allow for breaker failure functions on a per-breaker basis within the SEL-421. Breaker diagnostics are reported on a comparative basis allowing for advanced, proactive troubleshooting.

Control Inputs and Outputs

The basic SEL-421 includes five independent and two common inputs, two Form A and three Form C standard interrupting outputs, and three Form A high-current interrupting outputs. The following additional input/output (I/O) boards are currently available.

- Eight independent inputs, 13 standard Form A and two standard Form C contact outputs.
- Eight independent inputs, eight high-speed, high-current interrupting Form A contact outputs.
- Eight independent inputs, 13 high-current interrupting Form A outputs and two standard Form C contact outputs.
- Twenty-four inputs, six high-speed and two standard Form A contact outputs.

Assign the control inputs for control functions, monitoring logic, and general indication. Each control output is programmable by using SELogic control equations. No additional I/O boards can be added to the 3U chassis; however, one board can be added to the 4U chassis, and two additional I/O boards can be added to the 5U chassis. Order standard and additional I/O as either universal (15–265 Vdc settable pickup) or optoisolated type.

Multifunction Recloser With Flexible Applications

The SEL-421 includes both single-pole and three-pole trip and reclose functions, for either one or two breakers (Figure 10). Synchronism check is included for breaker control. Synchronizing and polarizing voltage inputs are fully programmable with Dead Line/Dead Bus closing logic as well as zero-closing-angle logic to minimize system stress upon reclosing. Program as many as two single-pole reclose attempts and four three-pole reclose attempts as well as combined single-/three-pole reclosing sequences. Select Leader and Follower breakers directly, or use a SELogic control equation to determine reclosing order based on system conditions. When coupled with independent-pole-operating circuit breakers, this reclosing system gives maximum flexibility for present system conditions and for future requirements to meet changing demands on your power system.
Remote Voltage for Second Contingency Operation

An LOP condition within the relay can initiate a transfer of voltage information from another voltage source connected to the relay. The logic maintains normal protection operation of all directional elements in the relay with the LOP condition. You can program an LOP alarm contact to signal an operator that an error has occurred in the system to allow operator action to find and repair the faulty element.

Two-Breaker Control

The SEL-421 contains analog voltage inputs for multiple sources and control inputs to indicate both breaker and disconnect position, as well as the logic required to provide full control for two breakers. This includes separate monitoring functions as well as separate elements for tripping and closing the two breakers to allow for leader/follower operation or other desired control schemes. All analog values are monitored on a per-breaker basis to allow station control access to complete information for individual components of the system.

Voltage Elements

The SEL-421 provides six independent over- and undervoltage elements with two pickup levels. The first pickup level is provided with a definite-time delay.

Choose from a wide range of fundamental and rms operating quantities for the Y and Z terminal voltage inputs. Table 2 shows the voltage inputs available for use as operating quantities.

### Table 2 Voltage Element Operating Quantities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analog Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VA, VB, VC</td>
<td>L-N Phase Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNMAX, VNMIN</td>
<td>Neutral Voltage Min/Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAB, VBC, VCA</td>
<td>L-L Phase Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA–VN², VB–VN², VC–VN²</td>
<td>Phase Voltage with Neutral Voltage Subtracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPMAX, PVMIN</td>
<td>Phase Voltage Min/Max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V¹, 3V², 3V⁰</td>
<td>Positive-, Negative-, Zero-Sequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Fundamental quantities only.

Frequency Elements

The SEL-421 provides six frequency elements, driven from either the Y or the Z potential transformers. Any of the six elements may be configured for over- or under-frequency. Each frequency element provides a pickup time-delay setting. The frequency elements are supervised by a programmable undervoltage element. The undervoltage element can be set to monitor either Y or Z potential inputs, and will block the assertion of the 81 element when the selected voltage input falls below a programmable undervoltage supervision threshold.

Network Connection and Integration

Connect the SEL-421 to Local Area Networks (LANs) by using the optional Ethernet card. The Ethernet card also allows connection of an SEL communications processor to a single or dual LAN (Figure 11). The integrated Ethernet card supports both copper and/or fiber connections with failover protection.
The optional Ethernet card mounts directly in the SEL-421. Use popular Telnet applications for easy terminal communications with SEL relays and other devices. Transfer data at high speeds (10 Mbps or 100 Mbps) for fast HMI updates and file uploads. The Ethernet card communicates using File Transfer Protocol (FTP) applications for easy and fast file transfers.

Provide Operations with situational awareness of the power system by using IEEE C37.118-2005 Standard for Synchrophasors for Power Systems. Communicate with SCADA and other substations through use of DNP3 or IEC 61850 Logical Nodes and GOOSE messaging.

Choose Ethernet connection media options for primary and stand-by connections:
- 10/100BASE-T twisted pair network
- 100BASE FX fiber-optic network

Telnet and FTP
Order the SEL-421 with Ethernet communications and use the built-in Telnet and FTP (File Transfer Protocol) that come standard with Ethernet to enhance real communication sessions. Use Telnet to access relay settings, and metering and event reports remotely by using the ASCII interface. Transfer settings files to and from the relay via the high-speed Ethernet port by using FTP.

IEEE C37.118 Synchrophasors
The latest IEEE synchrophasor protocol provides a standard method for communicating synchronized phasor measurement data over Ethernet or serial media. The integrated Ethernet card in the SEL-421 provides two independent connections using either TCP/IP, UDP/IP, or a combination thereof. Each connection supports unicast data for serving data to a single client. The connections also receive data for control applications. Each data stream can support as many as 60 frames per second.

DNP3 LAN/WAN
The DNP3 LAN/WAN option provides the SEL-421 with DNP3 Level 2 Outstation functionality over Ethernet. Custom DNP3 data maps can be configured for use with specific DNP3 masters.

Precision Time Protocol (PTP)
An Ethernet card option with Ports 5A and 5B populated provides the ability for the SEL-421 to accept IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol, version 2 (PTPv2) for data time synchronization. Optional PTP support includes both the Default and Power System (C37.238-2011) PTP Profiles.

HTTP Web Server
When equipped with Ethernet communications, the relay can serve read-only webpages displaying certain settings, metering, and status reports. As many as four users can access the embedded HTTP server simultaneously.

IEC 61850 Ethernet Communications
IEC 61850 Ethernet-based communications provide interoperability between intelligent devices within the substation. Logical nodes that use IEC 61850 allow standardized interconnection of intelligent devices from
different manufacturers for monitoring and control of the
substation. Reduce wiring between various
manufacturers’ devices and simplify operating logic with
IEC 61850. Eliminate system RTUs by streaming
monitoring and control information from the intelligent
devices directly to remote SCADA client devices.

The SEL-421 can be ordered with embedded IEC 61850
protocol operating on 100 Mbps Ethernet. Use the
IEC 61850 Ethernet protocol for relay monitoring and
control functions, including the following.

➤ As many as 128 incoming GOOSE messages. The
incoming GOOSE messages can be used to control
as many as 256 control bits in the relay with <3 ms
latency from device to device. These messages
provide binary control inputs to the relay for high-
speed control functions and monitoring.

➤ As many as 8 outgoing GOOSE messages. Outgo-
ing GOOSE messages can be configured for Bool-
ean or analog data. Boolean data are provided with
<3 ms latency from device to device. Use outgoing
GOOSE messages for high-speed control and mon-
toring of external breakers, switches, and other
devices.

➤ IEC 61850 Data Server. The SEL-421 equipped
with embedded IEC 61850 Ethernet protocol, pro-
vides data according to predefined logical node
objects. As many as seven simultaneous client
associations are supported by each relay. Relevant
Relay Word bits are available within the logical
node data, so status of relay elements, inputs, out-
puts, or SELOGIC equations can be monitored
using the IEC 61850 data server provided in the
relay.

➤ The SEL-421 supports IEC 61850 standard operat-
ing modes such as Test, Blocked, On, and Off.

Use the ACCELERATOR Architect® SEL-5032 Software
to manage the logical node data for all IEC 68150
deVICES on the network. This Microsoft Windows-based
software provides easy-to-use displays for identifying
and binding IEC 61850 network data between logical
nodes by using IEC 61850-compliant CID (Configured
IED Description) files. CID files are used by Architect
to describe the data that will be provided by the IEC 61850
logical node within each relay.

Metering and Monitoring

Complete Metering Capabilities

The SEL-421 provides extensive metering capabilities as listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Metering Capabilities (Sheet 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instantaneous Quantities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{A,B,C} (Y) ), ( V_{A,B,C} (Z) ), ( V_{\psi\phi} ), ( 3V_0 ), ( V_1 ), ( 3V_2 )</td>
<td>0–300 V with phase quantities for each of the six voltage sources available as a separate quantity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{A,B,C} (W) ), ( I_{A,B,C} (X) )</td>
<td>Phase quantities for each of the two current sources available as a separate quantity or combined as line quantities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{A,L}, I_{B,L}, I_{C,L} ), (combined currents)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{GL}, I_{1L}, I_{2L} ), (combined currents)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power/Energy Metering Quantities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW, MWh, MVAR, MVARh, MVA, PF,</td>
<td>Available for each input set and as combined quantities for the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single-phase and three-phase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demand/Peak Demand Metering</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{A,B,C}, 3I_2, 3I_0 )</td>
<td>Thermal or rolling interval demand and peak demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW, MVAR, MVA, single-phase</td>
<td>Thermal or rolling interval demand and peak demand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW, MVAR, MVA, three-phase</td>
<td>Thermal or rolling interval demand and peak demand.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Event Reporting and Sequential Events Recorder (SER)

Event Reports and Sequential Events Recorder features simplify post-fault analysis and help improve your understanding of both simple and complex protective scheme operations. These features also aid in testing and troubleshooting relay settings and protection schemes. Oscillograms are available in binary COMTRADE and ASCII COMTRADE formats.

Oscillography and Event Reporting

In response to a user-selected internal or external trigger, the voltage, current, and element status information contained in each event report confirms relay, scheme, and system performance for every fault. Decide how much detail is necessary when an event report is triggered: 8 kHz, 4 kHz, 2 kHz, or 1 kHz resolution analog data. The relay stores from 5 seconds of data per fault at 1 kHz resolution to 2 seconds per fault at 8 kHz resolution. Reports are stored in nonvolatile memory. Relay settings operational in the relay at the time of the event are appended to each event report.

Event Summary

Each time the SEL-421 generates a standard event report, it also generates a corresponding Event Summary. This is a concise description of an event that includes the following information:

- Relay/terminal identification
- Event date and time
- Event type
- Fault location
- Recloser shot count at time of trigger
- System frequency at time of trigger
- Phase voltages
- Fault type at time of trip
- Prefault, fault phase, and polarizing current levels
- Prefault and fault calculated zero- and negative-sequence currents
- Active group targets
- Status of all MIRRORED BITS channels
- Trip and close times of day
- Breaker status (open/close)

With an appropriate setting, the relay will automatically send an Event Summary in ASCII text to one or more serial ports each time an event report is triggered.

Sequential Events Recorder (SER)

Use this feature to gain a broad perspective of relay element operation. Items that trigger an SER entry are selectable and can include input/output change of state, element pickup/dropout, recloser state changes, etc. The relay SER stores the latest 1,000 entries.

High-Accuracy Timekeeping

Using high accuracy IRIG-B from a global positioning satellite clock, the SEL-421 can time-tag oscillography to within 10 µs accuracy. This high accuracy can be combined with the high sampling rate of the relay to synchronize data from across the system with an accuracy of better than 1/4 electrical degree. This allows examination of the power system state at given times, including load angles, system swings, and other system-wide events. Triggering can be via external signal (contact or communications port), set time, or system event. Optimal calibration of this feature requires a knowledge of primary input component (VT and CT) phase delay and error.

A high-accuracy C37.118 IRIG-B time-code input synchronizes the SEL-421 time to be within ±1 µs of the time-source input when the time-source input jitter is less than 500 ns and the time error is less than 1 µs. A convenient source for this time code is an SEL communications processor (via Serial Port 1 on the SEL-421).

Table 3 Metering Capabilities (Sheet 2 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synchrophasors</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V&lt;sub&gt;A,B,C&lt;/sub&gt; (Y), V&lt;sub&gt;A,B,C&lt;/sub&gt; (Z)</td>
<td>Primary phase quantities (kV) for each of the six voltage sources available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I&lt;sub&gt;A,B,C&lt;/sub&gt; (W), I&lt;sub&gt;A,B,C&lt;/sub&gt; (X)</td>
<td>Primary phase quantities (A) for each of the six current sources available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Frequency (Hz) as measured by frequency source potential inputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREQ</td>
<td>Rate-of-change in frequency (Hz/s).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selphph:421-4, -5 Data Sheet**

Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories, Inc.
**Precision Time Protocol (PTP) Time Synchronization**

In addition to being able to use IRIG-B for high-accuracy timekeeping, the relay can use IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol, version 2 (PTPv2) to obtain time synchronization through the Ethernet network. When connected directly to a grandmaster clock providing PTP at 1-second synchronization intervals, the relay can be synchronized to an accuracy of ±100 ns. The relay can receive as many as 32 synchronization messages per second.

**SNTP Time Synchronization**

Use simple network time protocol (SNTP) to cost-effectively synchronize SEL-421 Relays equipped with Ethernet communication to as little as ±1 ms with no time source delay. Use SNTP as a primary time source, or as a backup to a higher-accuracy IRIG-B time input to the relay.
Breaker Monitor Feature Allows for Wear-Based Breaker Maintenance Scheduling

Circuit breakers experience mechanical and electrical wear at each operation. Effective scheduling of breaker maintenance takes into account the manufacturer’s published data of contact wear versus interruption levels and operation count. The SEL-421 dual breaker monitor feature compares the breaker manufacturer’s published data to the integrated actual interrupted current and number of operations.

➤ Every time the breaker trips, the relay integrates interrupted current. When the result of this integration exceeds the threshold set by the breaker wear curve (Figure 16), the relay can alarm via an output contact or the optional front-panel display. With this information, you can schedule breaker maintenance in a timely, economical fashion.

➤ The relay monitors last and average mechanical and electrical interruption time per pole. You can easily determine if operating time is increasing beyond reasonable tolerance to schedule proactive breaker maintenance. You can activate an alarm point if operation time goes beyond a preset value.

Breaker motor run time, pole scatter, pole discrepancy, and breaker inactivity are also monitored quantities.

Automation

Time-Domain Link (TiDL) Technology

The SEL-421 supports remote data acquisition through use of an SEL Axion with a technology known as TiDL. The Axion provides remote analog and digital data over an IEC 61158 EtherCAT TiDL network. This technology provides very low and deterministic 1.5 ms latency over a point-to-point architecture. The SEL-421 Relay can receive as many as eight fiber links from as many as eight Axion remote data acquisition nodes (see Figure 35).

The relay supports a number of fixed topologies. The relay maps the voltage and current inputs from the Axion to existing analog quantities in the SEL-421 Relay based on the connected topology. This limits the number of settings and makes converting an existing system to TiDL easy. Figure 17 and Figure 18 show sample TiDL topologies. The SEL-421 Instruction Manual shows all supported topologies.
Flexible Control Logic and Integration Features

Use the SEL-421 control logic to do the following:

➤ Replace traditional panel control switches
➤ Eliminate RTU-to-relay wiring
➤ Replace traditional latching relays
➤ Replace traditional indicating panel lights

Eliminate traditional panel control switches with 32 local control points. Set, clear, or pulse local control points with the front-panel pushbuttons and display. Program the local control points to implement your control scheme via SELOGIC control equations. Use the local control points for such functions as trip testing, enabling/disabling reclosing, and tripping/closing circuit breakers.

Eliminate RTU-to-relay wiring with 32 remote control points. Set, clear, or pulse remote control points via serial port commands. Incorporate the remote control points into your control scheme via SELOGIC control equations. Use remote control points for SCADA-type control operations (e.g., trip, close, settings group selection).

Replace traditional latching relays for such functions as “remote control enable” with 32 latching control points. Program latch set and latch reset conditions with SELOGIC control equations. Set or reset the latch control points via control inputs, remote control points, local control points, or any programmable logic condition. The latch control points retain states when the relay loses power.

Replace traditional indicating panel lights and switches with as many as 24 latching target LEDs and as many as 12 programmable pushbuttons with LEDs. Define custom messages (i.e., BREAKER OPEN, BREAKER CLOSED, RECLOSER ENABLED) to report power system or relay conditions on the large format LCD. Control which messages are displayed via SELOGIC control equations by driving the LCD display via any logic point in the relay.

Open Communications Protocols

The SEL-421 does not require special communications software. ASCII terminals, printing terminals, or a computer supplied with terminal emulation and a serial communications port are all that is required. Table 4 lists a synopsis of the terminal protocols.

Table 4  Open Communications Protocol (Sheet 1 of 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASCII</td>
<td>Plain-language commands for human and simple machine communications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use for metering, setting, self-test status, event reporting, and other functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed ASCII</td>
<td>Comma-delimited ASCII data reports. Allows external devices to obtain relay data in an appropriate format for direct import into spreadsheets and database programs. Data are checksum protected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Fast Meter, Fast Operate, and Fast SER</td>
<td>Binary protocol for machine-to-machine communication. Quickly updates SEL-2032 Communications Processors, RTUs, and other substation devices with metering information, relay element, I/O status, time-tags, open and close commands, and summary event reports. Data are checksum protected. Binary and ASCII protocols operate simultaneously over the same communications lines so that control operator metering information is not lost while a technician is transferring an event report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ymodem</td>
<td>Support for reading event, settings, and oscillography files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional DNP3 Level 2 Outstation</td>
<td>Distributed Network Protocol with point remapping. Includes access to metering data, protection elements, contact I/O, targets, SER, relay summary event reports, and settings groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rules-Based Settings Editor

Use QuickSet to develop settings off-line. The system automatically checks interrelated settings and highlights out-of-range settings. Settings created off-line can be transferred by using a PC communications link with the SEL-421. The relay converts event reports to oscillograms with time-coordinated element assertion and phasor/sequence element diagrams. The QuickSet interface supports Windows 95, 98, 2000, and NT operating systems. Open COMTRADE files from SEL and other products. Convert binary COMTRADE files to ASCII format for portability and ease of use. View real-time phasors and harmonic values.

QuickSet Templates

Use the fully licensed version of QuickSet to create custom views of settings, called Application Designs, to reduce complexity, decrease the chance of errors, and increase productivity:

➤ Lock and hide unused settings.
➤ Lock settings to match your standard for protection, I/O assignment, communications and SELOGIC control equations.
➤ Enforce settings limits narrower than the device settings.
➤ Define input variables based on the equipment nameplate or manufacturer’s terminology or scaling and calculate settings from these “friendlier” inputs.
➤ Use settings comments to guide users and explain design reasoning.

SELogIC Control Equations With Expanded Capabilities and Aliases

Expanded SELogIC control equations put relay logic in the hands of the protection engineer. Assign the relay inputs to suit your application, logically combine selected relay elements for various control functions, and assign outputs to your logic functions.

Programming SELogIC control equations consists of combining relay elements, inputs, and outputs with SELogIC control equation operators (Table 5). Any element in the Relay Word can be used in these equations. The SEL-421 is factory set for use without additional logic in most situations. For complex or unique applications, these expanded SELogIC functions allow superior flexibility.

Table 5 SELogIC Control Equation Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator Type</th>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>AND, OR, NOT</td>
<td>Allows combination of measuring units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge Detection</td>
<td>F_TRIG, R_TRIG</td>
<td>Operates at the change of state of an internal function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison</td>
<td>&gt;, &gt;=, =, &lt;=, &lt;, &lt; &gt;</td>
<td>Uses traditional math functions for analog quantities in an easily programmable equation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>+, –, *, /</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numerical</td>
<td>ABS, SIN, COS, LN, EXP, SQRT</td>
<td>Allows multiple and nested sets of parentheses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precedence Control</td>
<td>( )</td>
<td>Provides for easy documentation of control and protection logic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>#</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the new alias capability to assign more meaningful relay variable names. This improves the readability of customized programming. Use as many as 200 aliases to rename any digital or analog quantity. The following is an example of possible applications of SELogIC control equations using aliases:

```plaintext
=>>SET T <Enter>
1: PMV01,THETA
2: PMV02,TAN
=>>SET T <Enter>
1: # CALCULATE THE TANGENT OF THETA
2: TAN:=SIN(THETA)/COS(THETA)
```

(assigned the alias “THETA” to math variable PMV01)

(assigned the alias “TAN” to math variable PMV02)

(assigned the aliases in an equation)
Add programmable control functions to your protection and automation systems. New functions and capabilities enable use of analog values in conditional logic statements. The following are examples of possible applications of SELOGIC control equations with expanded capabilities:

➤ Emulate a motor-driven reclose timer, including stall, reset, and drive-to-lockout conditions (refer to Figure 19).
➤ Scale analog values for SCADA retrieval.
➤ Initiate remedial action sequence based on load flow before fault conditions.
➤ Interlock breakers and disconnect switches.
➤ Restrict breaker tripping in excessive duty situations without additional relays.
➤ Construct a compensated overvoltage element for open line overvoltage protection.
➤ Hold momentary change-of-state conditions for SCADA polling.

Provide a combination of frequency or rate-of-change-of-frequency functions.

**Relay-to-Relay Digital Communication (MIRRORED BITS)**

The SEL patented MIRRORED BITS technology provides bidirectional relay-to-relay digital communication (Figure 20). In the SEL-421, MIRRORED BITS can operate simultaneously on any two serial ports for three-terminal power system operation.

This bidirectional digital communication creates additional outputs (transmitted MIRRORED BITS) and additional inputs (received MIRRORED BITS) for each serial port operating in the MIRRORED BITS communications mode. Communicated information can include digital, analog, and virtual terminal data. Virtual terminal allows operator access to remote relays through the local relay. These MIRRORED BITS can be used to transfer information between line terminals to enhance coordination and achieve faster tripping. MIRRORED BITS also help reduce total pilot scheme operating time by eliminating the need to close output contacts and debounce contact outputs. Use the dual-port MIRRORED BITS communications capabilities for high-speed communications-assisted schemes applied to three-terminal transmission lines.

**Communication**

The SEL-421 offers the following serial communication features:

➤ Four independent EIA-232 serial ports.
➤ Full access to event history, relay status, and meter information.
➤ Strong password protection for settings and group switching.
➤ DNP3 Level 2 Outstation
➤ Patented SEL Fast Message Interleaving of ASCII and binary data for SCADA communications, including access to SER, relay element targets, event data, and more.

---

Figure 19 Motor-Driven Reclose Timer
Integral communication provides secure protection, monitoring, and control, as well as terminal access to both relays through one connection.

### Advanced Front-Panel Operation

#### Front-Panel Display

The liquid crystal display (LCD) shows event, metering, setting, and relay self-test status information. The target LEDs display relay target information as described in Figure 21 and Figure 22, and explained in Table 6.

The LCD is controlled by the navigation pushbuttons (Figure 23), automatic messages the relay generates, and user-programmed analog and digital display points. The rotating display scrolls through alarm points, display points, and metering screens. If none are active, the relay scrolls through displays of the fundamental and rms metering screens. Each display remains for a user-programmed time (1–15 seconds) before the display continues scrolling. Any message generated by the relay because of an alarm condition takes precedence over the rotating display.

![Figure 20](image)

**Figure 20** Integral communication provides secure protection, monitoring, and control, as well as terminal access to both relays through one connection.

#### Front-Panel Display

The liquid crystal display (LCD) shows event, metering, setting, and relay self-test status information. The target LEDs display relay target information as described in Figure 21 and Figure 22, and explained in Table 6.

The LCD is controlled by the navigation pushbuttons (Figure 23), automatic messages the relay generates, and user-programmed analog and digital display points. The rotating display scrolls through alarm points, display points, and metering screens. If none are active, the relay scrolls through displays of the fundamental and rms metering screens. Each display remains for a user-programmed time (1–15 seconds) before the display continues scrolling. Any message generated by the relay because of an alarm condition takes precedence over the rotating display.

![Figure 21](image)

**Figure 21** Factory-Default Status and Trip Target LEDs (8 Pushbutton, 16 Target LED Option)

Close-up views of the front panel of the SEL-421 are shown in Figure 21, Figure 22, and Figure 23. The front panel includes a 128 x 128 pixel, 3" x 3" LCD screen; LED target indicators; and pushbuttons with indicating LEDs for local control functions. The asserted and deasserted colors for the LEDs are programmable. Configure any of the direct acting pushbuttons to navigate directly to any HMI menu item. Quickly view events, alarm points, display points, or the SER.

![Figure 22](image)

**Figure 22** Factory-Default Status and Trip Target LEDs (12 Pushbutton, 24 Target LED Option)
Bay Control

The SEL-421 provides dynamic bay one-line diagrams on the front-panel screen with disconnect and breaker control capabilities for 25 predefined user-selectable bay types. Additional user-selectable bay types are available via the QuickSet interface that can be downloaded at selinc.com. The bay control is equipped to control as many as 10 disconnects and two breakers, depending on the one-line diagram selected. Certain one-line diagrams provide status for as many as three breakers and five disconnect switches. Operate disconnects and breakers with ASCII commands, SELOGIC control equations, Fast Operate Messages, and from the one-line diagram. The one-line diagram includes user-configurable apparatus labels and as many as six user-definable Analog Quantities.

One-Line Bay Diagrams

The SEL-421 bay control offers a variety of preconfigured one-line diagrams for common bus configurations. Once a one-line diagram is selected, the user has the ability to customize the names for all of the breakers, disconnect switches, and buses. Most one-line diagrams contain analog display points. These display points can be set to any of the available analog quantities with labels, units, and scaling. These values are updated real-time along with the breakers and switch position to give instant status and complete control of a bay. The diagrams below demonstrate some of the preconfigured bay arrangements available in the SEL-421.

The operator can see all valuable information on a bay before making a critical control decision. Programmable interlocks help prevent operators from incorrectly opening or closing switches or breakers. The SEL-421 will not only prevent the operator from making an incorrect control decision, but can notify and/or alarm when an incorrect operation is initiated.

Circuit Breaker Operations From the Front Panel

*Figure 24—Figure 27* are examples of some of the selectable one-line diagrams in the SEL-421. The one-line diagram is selectable from the Bay settings. Additional settings for defining labels and analog quantities are also found in the Bay settings. One-line diagrams are composed of the following:

- Bay Names and Bay Labels
- Busbar and Busbar Labels
- Breaker and Breaker Labels
- Disconnect Switches and Disconnect Switch Labels
- Analog Display Points

---

**Figure 23** Factory-Default Front-Panel Display and Pushbuttons

**Bay Name**

- **BK2**
- **BK1**
- **SW1**
- **SW2**
- **BK3**

**Bus Name**

- **BUSNM1**
- **BUSNM2**

**Event Summary 10002**

- **EVENT:** BCG T
- **LOCATION:** 48.47
- **FREQ:** 60.00
- **SHOT:** 1P=0 3P=1

- **BK1** OPEN
- **BK2** CLOSED

**EVENT**

- **03/15/01 GROUP 1**
- **00:00:05.387**

**Figure 24** Breaker-and-a-Half

**Figure 25** Ring Bus With Ground Switch

**Figure 26**

- **6 ANALOGS**
- **I:** 99999.9 A
- **V:** 99999.3 kV
- **F:** 99.9 Hz
- **P:** 999999.9 MW
- **Q:** 999999.9 MV
- **H:** 99.9 HZ
Figure 28 shows the Breaker Control Screens available when the ENT pushbutton is pressed with the circuit breaker highlighted as shown in Figure 28(a).

**Status and Trip Target LEDs**

The SEL-421 includes programmable status and trip target LEDs, as well as programmable direct-action control pushbuttons on the front panel. These targets are shown in Figure 21 and Figure 22, and explained in Table 6.

The SEL-421 features a versatile front panel that you can customize to fit your needs. Use SELOGIC control equations and slide-in configurable front-panel labels to change the function and identification of target LEDs and operator control pushbuttons and LEDs. The blank slide-in label set is included with the SEL-421. Functions are simple to configure using QuickSet software. Label sets can be printed from a laser printer by using templates supplied with the relay or hand labeled on supplied blank labels.
Alarm Points

You can display messages on the SEL-421 front-panel LCD that indicate alarm conditions in the power system. The relay uses alarm points to place these messages on the LCD.

Figure 29 shows a sample alarm points screen. The relay is capable of displaying as many as 66 alarm points. The relay automatically displays new alarm points while in manual-scrolling mode and in autoscrolling mode. The alarm points message is user-configurable and can be triggered using inputs, communications, the SEL-2600, or conditional by using powerful SELogic control equations. The asterisk next to the alarm point indicates an active alarm. Inactive alarms can be cleared using the front-panel navigation pushbuttons.

Advanced Display Points

Create custom screens showing metering values, special text messages, or a mix of analog and status information. Figure 30 shows an example of how display points can be used to show circuit breaker information and current metering. As many as 96 display points can be created. All display points occupy one, and only one, line on the display at all times. The height of the line is programmable as either single or double as shown in Figure 30. These screens become part of the autoscrolling display when the front panel times out.

Auxiliary Trip/Close Pushbuttons and Indicating LEDs

Optional auxiliary trip and close pushbuttons (see Figure 31) and indicating LEDs allow breaker control independent of the relay. The auxiliary trip/close pushbuttons are electrically separate from the relay, operating even if the relay is powered down. Make the extra connections at Terminals 201 through 208. See the 5U example shown in Figure 34 for a rear-panel view. Figure 32 shows one possible set of connections.

The auxiliary trip/close pushbuttons incorporate an arc suppression circuit for interrupting dc trip or close current. To use these pushbuttons with ac trip or close circuits, disable the arc suppression for either pushbutton by changing jumpers inside the SEL-421 Relay. The operating voltage ranges of the breaker CLOSED and breaker OPEN indicating LEDs are also jumper selectable.
Figure 31  Operator Controls (Auxiliary Trip/Close Model)

Figure 32  Optional Breaker Trip/Close Control Switches and Indicating Lamps
Diagrams and Dimensions

3U Front Panel, Rack-Mount Option

4U Front Panel, Panel-Mount Option

5U Front Panel, Panel-Mount Option

Figure 33  Typical SEL-421 Front-Panel Diagrams
Figure 34  Typical SEL-421 Rear-Panel Diagrams
Figure 35  Rear Panel With EtherCAT Board

RACK-MOUNT CHASSIS  PANEL-MOUNT CHASSIS

**8.50  (215.9)  **8.50  (215.9)

**19.00  (482.6)  **19.80  (502.9)

**18.31  (465.1)  **18.31  (465.1)

D  5.10  (129.5)  6.85  (174.0)  8.60  (218.4)

**ADD 0.50 (12.7) FOR PUSHBUTTON OPTION
**ADD 0.50 (12.7) FOR PUSHBUTTON OPTION

Legend

*ADD 0.30 (7.6) FOR CONNECTORIZED RELAYS
(Horizontal Mounting Shown; Dimensions Also Apply to Vertical Mounting)

Figure 36  SEL-421 Dimensions for Rack- and Panel-Mount Models
## Specifications

**Note:** If the relay uses a remote data acquisition system, such as TiDL, the operating times will be delayed by 1.5 ms. Use caution when setting the relay coordination times to account for this added delay. Element operate times will also have this small added delay.

### Compliance

Designed and manufactured under an ISO 9001 certified quality management system

47 CFR 15B Class A

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

UL Listed to U.S. and Canadian safety standards (File E212775; NRGU, NRGU7)

CE Mark

### General

**AC Analog Inputs**

- **Sampling Rate:** 8 kHz

**AC Current Inputs (Secondary Circuits)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating (With DC Offset at X/R = 10, 1.5 Cycles)</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>5 A Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.2 A</td>
<td>91 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Continuous Thermal Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>Continuous Thermal Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 A</td>
<td>4 A (+55°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 A</td>
<td>20 A (+55°C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Saturation Current (Linear) Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>5 A Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 A</td>
<td>100 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **A/D Current Limit**

**Note:** Signal clipping may occur beyond this limit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>5 A Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>247.5 A</td>
<td>49.5 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **One-Second Thermal Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>5 A Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 A</td>
<td>500 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **One-Cycle Thermal Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>One-Cycle Thermal Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250 A-peak</td>
<td>1250 A-peak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Burden Rating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Rating</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
<th>Burden Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤0.1 VA at 1 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>≤0.5 VA at 5 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AC Voltage Inputs

- Three-phase, four-wire (wye) connections are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage Rating</th>
<th>48 Vdc</th>
<th>125 Vdc</th>
<th>250 Vdc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burden</td>
<td>0.50 A</td>
<td>0.30 A</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/R</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frequency and Rotation

- **Nominal Frequency Rating:** 50 ±5 Hz, 60 ±5 Hz
- **Phase Rotation:** ABC or ACB
- **Frequency Tracking Range:** 40.0–65.0 Hz
  - <40 Hz = 40 Hz
  - >65.0 Hz = 65 Hz
- **Maximum Slew Rate:** 15 Hz/s

### Power Supply

**24–48 Vdc**

- **Rated Voltage:** 24–48 Vdc
- **Operational Voltage Range:** 18–60 Vdc
- **Vdc Input Ripple:** 15% per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Interruption:** 20 ms at 24 Vdc, 100 ms at 48 Vdc per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Burden:** <35 W

**48–125 Vdc or 110–120 Vac**

- **Rated Voltage:** 48–125 Vdc, 110–120 Vac
- **Operational Voltage Range:** 38–140 Vdc, 85–140 Vac
- **Rated Frequency:** 50/60 Hz
- **Operational Frequency Range:** 30–120 Hz
- **Vdc Input Ripple:** 15% per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Interruption:** 14 ms at 48 Vdc, 160 ms at 125 Vdc per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Burden:** <35 W, <90 VA

**125–250 Vdc or 110–240 Vac**

- **Rated Voltage:** 125–250 Vdc, 110–240 Vac
- **Operational Voltage Range:** 85–300 Vdc, 85–264 Vac
- **Rated Frequency:** 50/60 Hz
- **Operational Frequency Range:** 30–120 Hz
- **Vdc Input Ripple:** 15% per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Interruption:** 46 ms at 125 Vdc, 250 ms at 250 Vdc per IEC 60255-26:2013
- **Burden:** <35 W, <90 VA

### Control Outputs

- **Make:** 30 A
- **Carry:** 6 A continuous carry at 70°C, 4 A continuous carry at 85°C
- **1 s Rating:** 50 A
- **MOV Protection (Maximum Voltage):** 250 Vac, 330 Vdc
- **Pickup/Dropout Time:** ≤6 ms, resistive load
- **Update Rate:** 1/8 cycle

**Break Capacity (10,000 Operations):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>0.50 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>0.30 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/R</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/R</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/R</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cyclic Capacity (2.5 Cycle/Second):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>L/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>0.50 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>0.30 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hybrid (High-Current Interrupting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>L/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>0.50 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>0.30 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pickup/Dropout Time: ≤ 6 ms, resistive load

Update Rate: 1/8 cycle

High-Speed, High-Current Interrupting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>L/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>0.50 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>0.30 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>0.20 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Do not use hybrid control outputs to switch ac control signals. These outputs are polarity-dependent.

High Interrupt DC Outputs With Arc Suppression Enabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>L/R</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>40 ms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>10 A</td>
<td>20 ms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: With nominal control voltage applied, each LED draws 8 mA (max.). Jumps may be set to 125 Vdc for 110 Vdc input and set to 250 Vdc for 220 Vdc input.

Control Inputs

Direct-Coupled (For Use With DC Signals)

INT1, INT5, and INT6 Interface Boards: 8 inputs with no shared terminals
Range: 15–265 Vdc, independently adjustable
Accuracy: ±5% ±3 Vdc
Maximum Voltage: 300 Vdc
Sampling Rate: 2 kHz
Typical Burden: 0.24 W @ 125 Vdc

Optoisolated (Use With AC or DC Signals)

Main Board: 5 inputs with no shared terminals
INT2, INT7, and INT8 Interface Boards: 8 inputs with no shared terminals
INT3 and INT4 Interface Boards: 6 inputs with no shared terminals
(2 groups of 9 inputs with each group sharing one terminal)

AC Thresholds (Ratings Met Only When Recommended Control Input Settings Are Used—see Table 2.1 in the SEL-421-4, -5 Instruction Manual)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Pickup</th>
<th>Dropout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Vac</td>
<td>19.2–30.0 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;20.3 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Vac</td>
<td>38.4–60.0 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;28.8 Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 Vac</td>
<td>88.0–132.0 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;46.6 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vac</td>
<td>105–150.0 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;53.0 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Vac</td>
<td>176–264 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;132 Vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vac</td>
<td>200–300 Vac rms</td>
<td>&lt;150 Vac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DC Thresholds (Dropout Thresholds Indicate Level-Sensitive Option)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Pickup</th>
<th>Dropout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 19.2–30.0 Vdc</td>
<td>Dropout &lt;28.8 Vdc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 38.4–60.0 Vdc; Dropout &lt;28.8 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 88.0–132.0 Vdc; Dropout &lt;66.0 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 105–150.0 Vdc; Dropout &lt;75 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 176–264 Vdc; Dropout &lt;132 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 Vdc</td>
<td>Pickup 200–300 Vdc; Dropout &lt;150 Vdc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auxiliary Trip/Close Pushbuttons (Select Models Only)

Resistive DC or AC Outputs With Arc Suppression Disabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Vac</td>
<td>16.4–30.0 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Vac</td>
<td>32.8–60.0 Vac rms; Dropout &lt;20.3 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110 Vac</td>
<td>75.1–132.0 Vac rms; Dropout &lt;46.6 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Vac</td>
<td>89.6–150.0 Vac rms; Dropout &lt;53.0 Vac rms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
220 Vac: Pickup 150.3–264 Vac rms; Dropout <93.2 Vac rms
250 Vac: Pickup 170.6–300 Vac rms; Dropout <106 Vac rms
Current Drawn: <5 mA at nominal voltage
<8 mA for 110 V option
Sampling Rate: 2 kHz

Communications Ports
EIA-232: 1 Front and 3 Rear
Serial Data Speed: 300–57600 bps

Communications Card Slot for Optional Ethernet Card
Ordering Options: 100BASE-FX fiber-optic Ethernet
Fiber Type: Multimode
Wavelength: 1300 nm
Source: LED
Connector Type: LC fiber
Min. TX Power: –19 dBm
Max. TX Power: –14 dBm
RX Sensitivity: –32 dBm
Sys. Gain: 13 dB

Communications Ports for Optional TiDL Interface
EtherCAT Fiber-Optic Ports: 8
Data Rate: Automatic
Connector Type: LC fiber
Protocols: Dedicated EtherCAT
Wavelength: 1300 nm
Fiber Type: Multimode
Link Budget: 11 db
Min. TX Power: –20 dBm
Min. RX Sensitivity: –31 dBm
Fiber Size: 50–200 μm
Approximate Range: 2 km
Data Rate: 100 Mbps
Typical Fiber Attenuation: –2 dB/km

Time Inputs
IRIG Time Input—Serial Port 1
Input: Demodulated IRIG-B
Rated I/O Voltage: 5 Vdc
Operating Voltage Range: 0–8 Vdc
Logic High Threshold: ≥2.8 Vdc
Logic Low Threshold: ≤0.8 Vdc
Input Impedance: 2.5 kΩ
IRIG-B Input—BNC Connector
Input: Demodulated IRIG-B
Rated I/O Voltage: 5 Vdc
Operating Voltage Range: 0–8 Vdc
Logic High Threshold: ≥2.2 Vdc
Logic Low Threshold: ≤0.8 Vdc
Input Impedance: 50 Ω or > 1 kΩ
Dielectric Test Voltage: 0.5 kVac

PTP—Ethernet Port 5A, 5B
Input: IEEE 1588 PTPv2
Profiles: Default, C37.238-2011 (Power Profile)
Synchronization Accuracy: ±100 ns @ 1-second synchronization intervals when communicating directly with master clock

Operating Temperature
–40° to +85°C (–40° to +185°F)
Note: LCD contrast impaired for temperatures below –20° and above +70°C. Stated temperature ranges not applicable to UL applications.

Humidity
5% to 95% without condensation

Weight (Maximum)
3U Rack Unit: 8.0 kg (17.7 lb)
4U Rack Unit: 9.4 kg (20.7 lb)
5U Rack Unit: 11.3 kg (25.0 lb)

Terminal Connections
Rear Screw-Terminal Tightening Torque, #8 Ring Lug
Minimum: 1.0 Nm (9 in-lb)
Maximum: 2.0 Nm (18 in-lb)
User terminals and stranded copper wire should have a minimum temperature rating of 105°C. Ring terminals are recommended.

Wire Sizes and Insulation
Wire sizes for grounding (earthing), current, and contact connections are dictated by the terminal blocks and expected load currents. You can use the following table as a guide in selecting wire sizes. The grounding conductor should be as short as possible and sized equal to or greater than any other conductor connected to the device unless otherwise required by local or national regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connection Type</th>
<th>Min. Wire Size</th>
<th>Max. Wire Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grounding (Earthing)</td>
<td>14 AWG (2.5 mm²)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Connection</td>
<td>16 AWG (1.5 mm²)</td>
<td>10 AWG (5.3 mm²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential (Voltage)</td>
<td>18 AWG (0.8 mm²)</td>
<td>14 AWG (2.5 mm²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact I/O</td>
<td>18 AWG (0.8 mm²)</td>
<td>10 AWG (5.3 mm²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Connection</td>
<td>18 AWG (0.8 mm²)</td>
<td>10 AWG (5.3 mm²)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type Tests
These tests do not apply to contacts rated for 24 Vdc.

Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Electromagnetic Compatibility Immunity
Conducted RF Immunity: IEC 60255-22-6:2001, 10 Vrms
IEC 61000-4-6:2008, 10 Vrms
IEC 61000-4-2:2008
Levels 2, 4, 6, and 8 kV contact;
Levels 2, 4, 8, and 15 kV air
IEEE C37.90.3-2001
Levels 2, 4, and 8 kV contact;
Levels 4, 8, and 15 kV air
4 kV at 5 kHz and 2 kV at 5 kHz (Comm Ports)
IEC 61000-4-4:2011
4 kV at 5 kHz
Magnetic Field Immunity: IEC 61000-4-8:2009
1000 A/m for 3 s
100 A/m for 1 min
IEC 61000-4-9:2001
1000 A/m

Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field: IEC 61000-4-10:2001
Severity Level: 100 A/m

IEC 61000-4-11:2004
IEC 61000-4-29:2000

10 V/m at 900 MHz and 1.89 GHz

IEC 60255-22-3:2007, 10 V/m
IEC 61000-4-3:2010, 10 V/m
IEEE C37.90.2-2004, 35 V/m

IEC 61000-4-5:2005
1.0 kV line-to-line
2.0 kV line-to-earth

2.5 kV peak common mode
1.0 kV peak differential mode
IEEE C37.90.1-2002
2.5 kV oscillatory
4.0 kV fast transient waveform

Environmental Cold: IEC 60068-2-1:2007
Severity Level: 16 hours at –40°C

Damp Heat, Cyclic: IEC 60068-2-30:2005
Severity Level: 25°C to 55°C,
6 cycles, Relative Humidity: 95%

Severity Level: 16 hours at +85°C

Vibration: IEC 60255-21-1:1988
Severity Level: Class 2 (endurance);
Class 2 (response)
IEC 60255-21-2:1988
Severity Level: Class 1 (shock withstand, bump);
Class 2 (shock response)
IEC 60255-21-3:1993
Severity Level: Class 2 (quake response)

Safety Dielectric Strength: IEC 60255-5:2000
IEEE C37.90-2005
2500 Vac on contact inputs, contact outputs, and analog inputs for 1 min
3100 Vdc on power supply for 1 min

Impulse: IEC 60255-5:2000, 0.5 J, 5 kV
IEEE C37.90-2005, 0.5 J, 5 kV


Reporting Functions

High-Resolution Data Rate: 8000 samples/second
4000 samples/second
2000 samples/second
1000 samples/second

Output Format: Binary COMTRADE


Event Reports
Length: 0.25–24 seconds (based on LER and SRATE settings)

Volatole Memory: 3 s of back-to-back event reports sampled at 8 kHz

Nonvolatile Memory: At least 4 event reports of a 3 s duration sampled at 8 kHz

Resolution: 4 and 8 samples/cycle

Event Summary
Storage: 100 summaries

Breaker History
Storage: 128 histories

Sequential Events Recorder
Storage: 1000 entries

Trigger Elements: 250 relay elements

Resolution: 0.5 ms for contact inputs
1/8 cycle for all elements

Processing Specifications
AC Voltage and Current Inputs
8000 samples per second, 3 dB low-pass analog filter cut-off frequency of 3000 Hz.

Digital Filtering
Full-cycle cosine and half-cycle Fourier filters after low-pass analog and digital filtering.

Protection and Control Processing
8 times per power system cycle
Reclosing logic runs once per power system cycle

Control Points
32 remote bits
32 local control bits
32 latch bits in protection logic
32 latch bits in automation logic

Relay Element Pickup Ranges and Accuracies

Mho Phase-Distance Elements

Zones 1-5 Impedance Reach
Setting Range
5 A Model: OFF, 0.05 to 64 Ω secondary,
0.01 Ω steps
1 A Model: OFF, 0.25 to 320 Ω secondary,
0.01 Ω steps

Sensitivity
5 A Model: 0.5 A_p,2 secondary
1 A Model: 0.1 A_p,2 secondary
(Minimum sensitivity is controlled by the pickup of the supervising phase-to-phase overcurrent elements for each zone.)

Accuracy (Steady State): ± 3% of setting at line angle for SIR (source-to-line impedance ratio) < 30
± 5% of setting at line angle for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60

Zone 1 Transient Overreach: < 5% of setting plus steady-state accuracy

SEL-421-5 Maximum Operating Time: 0.8 cycle at 100% of reach and SIR = 1
SEL-421-4 Maximum Operating Time: 1.5 cycle at 100% of reach and SIR = 1
### Quadrilateral Phase-Distance Elements

#### Zones 1–5 Impedance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 64 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 320 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Quadrilateral Reactance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 50 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 150 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Quadrilateral Resistance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones 1, 2, and 3</th>
<th>Zones 4 and 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 A Model</td>
<td>1 A Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 250 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 750 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quadrilateral Reactance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 64 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 320 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Quadrilateral Resistance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones 1, 2, and 3</th>
<th>Zones 4 and 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 A Model</td>
<td>1 A Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 50 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 150 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sensitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 A secondary</td>
<td>0.1 A secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accuracy (Steady State)

±3% of setting at line angle for SIR < 30
±5% of setting at line angle for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60

### Transient Overreach:

<5% of setting plus steady-state accuracy

### Relay Version -1 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 1.0 cycle at 70% of reach and SIR = 1

### Relay Version -0 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 1.5 cycle at 70% of reach and SIR = 1

### Mho Ground-Distance Elements

#### Zones 1–5 Impedance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 64 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 320 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mho Element Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 A secondary</td>
<td>0.1 A secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accuracy (Steady State)

±3% of setting at line angle for SIR < 30
±5% of setting at line angle for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60

### Transient Overreach:

<5% of setting plus steady-state accuracy

### Relay Version -1 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 1.0 cycle at 70% of reach and SIR = 1

### Relay Version -0 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 1.5 cycle at 70% of reach and SIR = 1

### Instantaneous/Definite-Time Overcurrent Elements

#### Phase, Residual Ground, and Negative-Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.25–100.00 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.05–20.00 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accuracy (Steady State)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Nominal</th>
<th>1 A Nominal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±0.05 A plus ±3% of setting</td>
<td>±0.01 A plus ±3% of setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transient Overreach:

<5% of pickup

### Timer Accuracy:

±0.125 cycle plus ±0.1% of setting

### Maximum Operating Time:

1.5 cycles

### High-Speed Directional Overcurrent Elements

#### Ground and Phase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.25–16.00 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.05–3.20 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accuracy (Steady State)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±0.05 A plus ±3% of setting</td>
<td>±0.01 A plus ±3% of setting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time-Overcurrent Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25–16.00 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
<td>0.05–3.20 A secondary, 0.01 A steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Time Dial Range

**US:** 0.50–15.00, 0.01 steps
**IEC:** 0.05–1.00, 0.01 steps

### Mho Ground-Distance Elements

#### Zones 1–5 Impedance Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF, 0.05 to 64 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
<td>OFF, 0.25 to 320 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mho Element Reach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model</th>
<th>1 A Model</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 A secondary</td>
<td>0.1 A secondary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Accuracy (Steady State)

±3% of setting at line angle for SIR < 30
±5% of setting at line angle for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60

### Zone 1 Transient Overreach:

<5% of setting plus steady-state accuracy

### SEL-421-5 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 0.8 cycle at 100% of reach and SIR = 1

### SEL-421-4 Maximum

**Operating Time:** 1.5 cycle at 100% of reach and SIR = 1

---

**Note:** The above content is a natural representation of the document's text.
Curve Timing Accuracy: ±1.50 cycles plus ±4% of curve time (for current between 2 and 30 multiples of pickup)
Reset: 1 power cycle or Electromechanical Reset Emulation time

**Ground Directional Elements**

Neg.-Seq. Directional Impedance Threshold (Z2F, Z2R)
5 A Model: –64 to 64 Ω
1 A Model: –320 to 320 Ω
Zero-Seq. Directional Impedance Threshold (Z0F, Z0R)
5 A Model: –64 to 64 Ω
1 A Model: –320 to 320 Ω

**Supervisory Overcurrent Pickup 50FP, 50RP**
5 A Model: 0.25 to 5.00 A 3I0 secondary
0.25 to 5.00 A 3I2 secondary
1 A Model: 0.05 to 1.00 A 3I0 secondary
0.05 to 1.00 A 3I2 secondary

**Directional Power Elements**

**Pickup Range**
5 A Model: –20000.00 to 20000 V A, 0.01 V A steps
1 A Model: –4000.00 to 4000 V A, 0.01 V A steps

**Accuracy (Steady State):** ±5 V A plus ±3% of setting at nominal frequency and voltage

**Time-Delay:** 0.00–16000.00 cycles, 0.25 cycle steps

**Timer Accuracy:** ±0.25 cycle plus ±0.1% of setting

**Undervoltage and Overvoltage Elements**

**Pickup Ranges**
Phase Elements: 2–300 V secondary, 0.01 V steps
Phase-to-Phase Elements: 4–520.0 V secondary, 0.01 V steps

**Accuracy (Steady State):** ±0.5 V plus ±5% of setting

**Transient Overreach:** <5% of pickup

**Underfrequency and Overfrequency Elements**

**Pickup Range:**
40.01–69.99 Hz, 0.01 Hz steps

**Accuracy, Steady State Plus Transient:** ±0.005 Hz for frequencies between 40.00 and 70.00 Hz

**Maximum Pickup/ Dropout Time:** 3.0 cycles

**Time-Delay Range:** 0.04–400.0 s, 0.01 s increments

**Time-Delay Accuracy:** ±0.1% ±0.0042 s

**Pickup Range, Undervoltage Blocking:** 20–200 VLN (Wye)

**Pickup Accuracy, Undervoltage Blocking:** ±2% ±0.5 V

**Optional RTD Elements (Models Compatible With SEL-2600 RTD Module)**

12 RTD Inputs Via SEL-2600 RTD Module and SEL-2800 Fiber-Optic Transceiver
Monitor Ambient or Other Temperatures
PT 100, NI 100, NI 120, and CU 10 RTD-Types Supported, Field Selectable
As long as 500 m Fiber-Optic Cable to SEL-2600 RTD Module

**Breaker Failure Instantaneous Overcurrent**

**Setting Range**
5 A Model: 0.50–50.0 A, 0.01 A steps
1 A Model: 0.10–10.0 A, 0.01 A steps

**Accuracy**
5 A Model: ±0.05 A plus ±3% of setting
1 A Model: ±0.01 A plus ±3% of setting

**Transient Overreach:** <5% of setting

**Maximum Pickup Time:** 1.5 cycles

**Maximum Reset Time:** 1 cycle

**Timers Setting Range:**
0–6000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps
(All but BFIDO, BFISP)
0–1000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps
(BFIDO, BFISP)

**Time Delay Accuracy:** ±0.125 cycle plus ±0.1% of setting

**Synchronism-Check Elements**

**Slip Frequency**
**Pickup Range:** 0.005–500 Hz, 0.001 Hz steps

**Accuracy**
±0.0025 Hz plus ±2% of setting

**Close Angle Range:** 3–80°, 1° steps

**Close Angle Accuracy:** ±3°

**Load-Encroachment Detection**

**Setting Range**
5 A Model: 0.05–64 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps
1 A Model: 0.25–320 Ω secondary, 0.01 Ω steps

**Forward Load Angle:** –90° to +90°
**Reverse Load Angle:** +90° to +270°

**Accuracy**

**Impedance Measurement:** ±3%
**Angle Measurement:** ±2°

**Out-of-Step Elements**

**Blinders (R1) Parallel to the Line Angle**
5 A Model: 0.05 to 70 Ω secondary
0.05 to –70 Ω secondary
1 A Model: 0.25 to 350 Ω secondary
0.25 to –350 Ω secondary

**Blinders (X1) Perpendicular to the Line Angle**
5 A Model: 0.05 to 96 Ω secondary
0.05 to –96 Ω secondary
1 A Model: 0.25 to 480 Ω secondary
0.25 to –480 Ω secondary

**Accuracy (Steady State)**
5 A Model: ±5% of setting plus ±0.01 A for SIR (source to line impedance ratio) < 30 ±10% of setting plus ±0.01 A for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60
1 A Model: ±5% of setting plus ±0.05 A for SIR (source to line impedance ratio) < 30 ±10% of setting plus ±0.05 A for 30 ≤ SIR ≤ 60

**Transient Overreach:** <5% of setting plus steady-state accuracy
Positive-Sequence Overcurrent Supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting Range</th>
<th>5 A Model: 1.0–100.0 A, 0.01 A steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 A Model: 0.2–20.0 A, 0.01 A steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accuracy (Steady State)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting Range</th>
<th>5 A Model: ±3% of setting plus ±0.05 A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 A Model: ±3% of setting plus ±0.01 A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transmit Overreach: <5% of setting

Bay Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakers:</th>
<th>2 (control), 3rd indication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disconnects (Isolators):</td>
<td>10 (maximum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timers Setting Range: 1–99999 cycles, 1-cycle steps

Time-Delay Accuracy: ±0.1% of setting, ±0.125 cycle

Timer Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breaker Failure:</th>
<th>0–6000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(All but BFIDO, BFISPn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0–1000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(BFIDO, BFISPn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communications-Assisted Tripping Schemes: 0.000–16000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps

Out-of-Step Timers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSTD, OSBD:</th>
<th>0.500–8000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UB:</td>
<td>0.500–120 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pole-Open Timer: 0.000–60 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps

Recloser: 1–99999 cycles, 1 cycle steps

Switch-Into-Fault

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLOEND, S2AEND:</th>
<th>OFF. 0.000–16000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOTFD:</td>
<td>0.50–16000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synchronism-Check Timers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TCLSBK1, TCLSBK2:</th>
<th>1.00–30.00 cycles, 0.25 cycle steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone Time Delay:</td>
<td>0.000–16000 cycles, 0.125 cycle steps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Station DC Battery System Monitor Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rated Voltage:</th>
<th>15–300 Vdc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sampling Rate:</td>
<td>DC1: 2 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DC2: 1 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing Rate:</td>
<td>1/8 cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Time:</td>
<td>Less than 1.5 cycles (all elements except ac ripple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 1.5 seconds (ac ripple element)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Setting Range

| 15–300 Vdc, 1 Vdc steps (all elements except ac ripple) |
| 1–300 Vdc, 1 Vac steps (ac ripple element) |

Accuracy

| Pickup Accuracy:       | ±3% ±2 Vdc (all elements except ac ripple) |
|                        | ±10% ±2 Vac (ac ripple element) |

Metering Accuracy

All metering accuracy is at 20°C, and nominal frequency unless otherwise noted.

Currents

Phase Current Magnitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5 A Model:</th>
<th>±0.2% plus ±4 mA (2.5–15 A sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 A Model:</td>
<td>±0.2% plus ±0.8 mA (0.5–3.0 A sec)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>