## Ecosf truxure Innovation At Every Level

## (x) <br> $=$ <br> -


Schneider

SM6modular units

Catalog 2020
Air insulated switchgear Up to 36 kV

## General contents SM6



## Your concerns

## Safety



## Reliability



## Flexibility



## Connectivity <br> 

## Our solutions

- Enclosures able to withstand internal arcing 3 or 4 sides internal arc protection IAC: A-FL and A-FLR. Internal arc withstand: $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, 16 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}$ and 20 kA 1 s
- Mechanical and electrical interlocks, to help to prevent incorrect operations
- 1700000 functions installed world-wide
- $100 \%$ factory-tested without the need for further tests on site
- Easy upgraded to meet your need and adapted to the extension of your installations
- Integration in factory-built outdoor substations for which the SM6 is particularly well designed
- Intelligent, connectable components like SC110, CL110 and TH110 provide continuous information about the state of your electrical installations, enabling asset management optimization through preventive maintenance.
Thermal sensor TH110 is fitted from factory by default in cable termination for all the relevant cubicles sold in private market.


## SM6

## More than 1700000 cubicles installed world-wide



## SM6

## A truly professional solution!



Schneider Electric has developed protection, monitoring and control solutions specifically dedicated to Medium Voltage networks for over 40 years.
SM6 switchgear has been specifically designed on the basis of that extensive experience.
It also incorporates some very new solutions, giving the best in terms of continuity of service and operators' safety.

## High-performance breaking devices



## A comprehensive solution

SM6 switchgear is fully compatible with

- PowerMeter metering units.
- Easergy P3 relay and Easergy Sepam multi-function protection relays
- Protection
- Measurements and diagnosis.
- VIP protection self powered relay for protection. SM6 swithchboards can thus be easily integrated into any monitoring and control system.
- Local \& remote indication and operation.


## Enclosures able to withstand internal arcing

Internal Arc Classification: A-FL and A-FLR.

- 3-sides internal arc protection IAC: A-FL, 12.5 kA 1 s , 16 kA 1 s and 20 kA 1 s for SM6-24 and 16 kA 1 s for SM6-36.
- 4-sides internal arc protection IAC: A-FLR, 12.5 kA 1s, 16 kA 1 s and 20 kA 1 s for SM6-24.
- Choice of exhaust:
- downwards exhaust
- upwards exhaust for SM6-24.


## BIM models

A unique opportunity to improve the key driver of the Building market Still Interoperability is a challenge


## Customer requirements



- High value business

Business


Efficiency

Collaboration

- Reduce time and effort required for work.
- Pain: disconnected tools and incapability to share and interact with each other
- Project management across multiple design environment, colleagues and stakeholders is inefficient and not productive.
- Pain: no collaborative platform to support seamless experience for electrical industry to perform electrical tasks and share across companies and geographies.

SM6 24 \& SM6 36
BIM repositories

- BIM Object SM6 24 http://bimobject.com/fr/schneider/ product/sm6-24
- BIM Object SM6 36 :
https://bimobject.com/en/schneider/ product/sm6-36


## What is BIM

- BIM is an evolution of the Computer Aided Design (CAD) and modeling software market and key to digitization
- It improves on traditional CAD drawings by not only including geometry, but also information that helps in technical and budget calculations
- BIM also refers broadly to the collaborative processes between and or within companies to leverage the value of the models throughout the building design \& lifecycle
- Helps create, construct, manage and operate projects more economically and with less environmental impact


## Benefits

 of BIM- Save time on designs
- Decrease project costs
- Improves coordination and collaboration
- Minimizes risk
- Helps to easily maintain building lifecycle


BIM and the Building Lifecycle


## SM6 3D drawings

## - Objective

3D drawings are useful for the our partners (contractor \& panel builders) for simulating the installation conditions (fixation points, connection points etc) in a 3D environment.

## - Customer values:

Reduction of design time. Reduce chances of mistake at installation site.

## TracePartOnline application



TracePartsOnline is an accessible component library that includes free 2D CAD drawings \& 3D models from Schneider Electric's SM6 offering.
The components are available in different standard formats (ISO, DIN, ANSI, etc.) and also in all formats compatible with native CAD software including PTC Creo Parametric, SolidWorks, CATIA, Pro / Engineer, Inventor, Solid Edge, TopSolid, thinkdesign, Unigraphics, Alibre Design, ACIS, STEP, IGES, DWG, DXF,
This platform allows engineers and designers to download and use the CAD files of this offer directly.

SM6 Traceparts repositories


## General presentation

## General presentation

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## The experience <br> of a world leader

The Schneider Electric experience's extends over forty years in factory-
built cubicles and over thirty years in SF6 breaking technology for Medium Voltage switchgear.

This experience means that today Schneider Electric can propose a complementary range: vacuum type circuit breaker cubicles up to 24 kV and standard or enhanced internal arc withstand cubicles to reinforce the safety of people according to the IEC standard.

This gives you the advantage of unique experience, that of a world leader, with over 2,500 000 SF6 Medium Voltage units installed throughout the world.

Putting this experience at your service and remaining attentive to your requirements is the spirit of active partnership that we want to develop in offering you the SM6.

The modular SM6 is a range of harmonised cubicles equipped with SF6 or vacuum breaking technology switchgear with 30 years life span.

These cubicles allow you to produce all your Medium Voltage substation requirements up to 36 kV by superposing their various functions.
The result of in-depth analysis of your requirements, both now and in the future, SM6 cubicles mean that you can take advantage of all the features of both a modern and proven technology.


## 1975 - Innovation:

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) is first used in an MV switch for an MV/LV transformer substation, with the VM6.

1989 - Experience:
Over 300,000 VM6 cubicles equipped networks throughout the world.
1991 - Innovation and Experience:
Cumulated with the second generation of SM6 modular SF6 cubicles.
2015 - A leading position:
With over 1,500 000 SM6 cubicles installed around the world, Schneider Electric consolidates its position as uncontested leader in the Medium Voltage field.

2020:
Thermal sensor TH110 is fitted from factory by default in cable termination for all the relevant cubicles sold in private market.

## The references of a leader <br> SM6, a world-wide product



## Asia/Middle East

- Canal Electrical Distribution Company - Egypt
- General Motors Holden - Australia
- Pasteur Institute - Cambodia
- Tian he City - China
- Sanya Airport - China
- Bank of China, Beijing, Jv Yanta China
- Plaza Hotel - Jakarta, Indonesia
- Bali Airport - Indonesia
- Wakasa Control Center - Japan
- Otaru Shopping center - Japan
- New City of Muang, Thong Than, Kanjanapas - Thailand
- Danang and Quinhon Airport, Vanad - Vietnam
- British Embassy - Oman
- KBF Palace Riyadh - Saudi Arabia
- Raka Stadium - Saudi Arabia
- Bilkent University - Turkey
- TADCO, BABOIL development United Arab Emirates
- Melbourne Tunnel City Link Australia
- Campus KSU Qassim Riyad Saudi Arabia


## Africa

- ONAFEX, Hilton Hotel - Algeria
- Yaounde University - Cameroon
- Karoua Airport - Cameroon
- Libreville Airport - Gabon
- Ivarto Hospital, CORIF - Madagascar
- Central Bank of Abuja, ADEFEMI Nigeria
- OCI Dakar, Oger international, CGE - Senegal
- Bamburi cement Ltd - Kenya
- Ivory Electricity Company - Ivory Coast
- Exxon, New Headquarters Angola


## South America/Pacific

- Lamentin Airport, CCIM - Martinique
- Space Centre, Kourou - Guyana
- Mexico City Underground System Mexico
- Santiago Underground System Chile
- Cohiba Hotel, Havana - Cuba
- Iberostar Hotel, Bavaro - Dominican Republic
- Aluminio Argentino Saic SA Argentina
- Michelin Campo Grande Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- TIM Data Center - São Paulo, Brazil
- Light Rio de Janeiro - Brazil
- Hospital Oswaldo Cruz São Paulo, Brazil


## Europe

- Stade de France - Paris, France
- EDF - France
- Eurotunnel - France
- Nestlé company headquarters France
- TLM Terminal , Folkestone - Great Britain
- Zaventem Airport - Belgium
- Krediebank Computer Centre Belgium
- Bucarest Pumping station - Romania
- Prague Airport - Czech Republic
- Philipp Morris St Petersburg Russia
- Kremlin Moscow - Russia
- Madrid airport - Spain
- Dacia Renault - Romania
- Lafarge cement Cirkovic - Czech Republic
- Caterpillar St Petersburg - Russia
- Ikea Kazan - Russia
- Barajas airport - Spain
- Coca-cola Zurich - Switzerland


## SM6, a proven range



- A three position switch to block incorrect switching
- The earthing disconnector has full closing capacity
- Positive breaking of position indicators
- Internal arc withstand in the cable and connection compartments
- Clear and animated display diagrams
- Switching lever with an "anti-reflex" function
- Compartmented cubicles

A range designed with control and monitoring in mind

SM6 switchgear is perfectly adapted to control and monitoring applications.


Motorised, either when installed or at a later date on-site without any interruption in service, SM6 combines with the Easergy T200 remote control interface. You therefore benefit from a ready-to connect unit that is easy to incorporate providing guaranteed switchgear operation.

## SM6, an optimized range



- Compact units, with low increment cubicles
- Rationalised space requirement for switchboard installation
- Reduction of civil works costs
- Easy integration in factory-built outdoor substations for which the SM6 is particularly well designed.

Upgradability

## SM6, a comprehensive range

- A comprehensive offer covering your present and
 future requirements
- A design adapted to the extension of your installations
- A catalogue of functions for all your applications
- A product designed to be in compliance with standards constraints
- Options to anticipate the control and monitoring of your installations
- The active parts (breaking and earthing) are integrated
 in an SF6-filled, "sealed for life" unit
- The control mechanisms, are intented to function with reduced maintenance under normal operating conditions
- Enhanced electrical endurance when breaking


# EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions <br> What is EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ? 

## 500000

EcoStruxure ${ }^{T M}$ has been deployed in almost 500000 sites with the support of some 20000 developers, 650000 service providers and partners, and 3000 utilities, and connects over 2 million assets under management.

## EcoStruxure ${ }^{T M}$ ready



Efficient asset management Greater efficiency with predictive maintenance helping to reduce downtime.


Increased protection
Proven design and experience combined with internal arc designs to enhance people and equipment protection.
Real-time data everywhere anytime to make better informed decisions.

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ is our open, interoperable, loT-enabled system architecture and platform. EcoStruxure delivers enhanced value around safety, reliability, efficiency, sustainability, and connectivity for our customers. EcoStruxure leverages advancements in loT, mobility, sensing, cloud, analytics, and cybersecurity to deliver Innovation at Every Level. This includes Connected Products, Edge Control, and Apps, Analytics \& Services, which are supported by Customer Lifecycle Software.

## Turn data into action

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ architecture lets customers maximize the value of data. Specifically, it helps them:

- Translate data into actionable intelligence and better business decisions
- Take informed decisions to secure uptime and operational efficiency thanks to real-time control platforms
- Gain visibility to their electrical distribution by measuring, collecting, aggregating, and communicating data


Eco 5 truxure
Innovation At Every Level



EcoStruxure
Power

EcoStruxure Building

EcoStruxure
IT

EcoStruxure
Machine

EcoStruxure
Plant

EcoStruxure
Grid

## EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power

EcoStruxure ${ }^{T M}$ Power is one of the six domains of EcoStruxure ${ }^{T M}$, our loT-enabled architecture and platform.
EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power plays a key role in all four end markets (Building, Data
Center, Industry, and Infrastructure). This involves bringing the world of electrical distribution to those end markets.



## More about EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power

se.com/ww/ecostruxure-power

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power digitizes and simplifies low and medium voltage electrical distribution systems. It provides essential data to aid the decisions that help protect people, safeguard assets, maximize operational efficiency and business continuity, and maintain regulatory compliance.

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power is an open architecture and platform designed with the intention of making it easy to add, upgrade, and swap components. The world is full of electrical distribution systems in various stages of maturity, produced by a variety of manufacturers. Interoperability with EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power is essential to making these power distributions systems future ready. The added benefit of a holistic Schneider Electric system is plug-and-play connectivity to achieve faster and lower risk integration and commissioning.

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power architectures are cost-optimized to deploy, using only the right technology to deliver the desired business outcomes for our customers - no more, no less. However, customer needs or demands change over time.

The EcoStruxure ${ }^{T M}$ Power system is scalable from light commercial and industrial buildings to critical facilities such as hospitals and data centers, or infrastructure such as airports, rail, and oil and gas. The scalability of EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power means it also grows and evolves with changing needs or demands through its modular architecture.

EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power architectures are fully flexible power distribution systems with the ability to adapt to dynamic and ever-changing conditions, such as balancing supply and demand by the hour or minute or adding and then scaling on-site renewable generation capabilities over time. Connecting IT and OT systems into a single, easy-to-manage Ethernet IP network is at the heart of our digitization story. With EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power, facility managers can use the data they collect to make realtime decisions to maximize business continuity and optimize operations.

# EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions <br> IoT-connected MV equipment 

Offer structures for our connected MV products

Our SM6 Connected is bringing new functionalities and therefore new opportunities. In parallel, our customer needs are diverse and raise different expectations. For this reason, we have introduced scalable architectures to better meet your needs: Enabled, and Enabled Plus.

## Scalability for fit for purpose solutions

Enabled (Default for all SM6 in the private market)

## The Enabled solution as an entry level offer

Thermal sensors factory installed as standard for all the SM6 cubicles having a cable termination for the private market.

Free dedicated "Easergy Thermal Connect" mobile app for Android platforms for on-demand monitoring of the quality of local power connections.


NFC tag

## Enabled Plus (Optional)

A comprehensive offer solution with continuous monitoring and real time information

Visibility of switchgear health in real time to reduce unplanned downtime and optimize maintenance OPEX though thermal, condition, and circuit breaker monitoring. Data analysis provides pre-alarming and alarming functions either locally or remotely according to customer requirements.
Enabled Plus solutions also provide enhanced safety through features like fast internal arc detection and nearby control.



Easergy P3


TH110
thermal sensor


Arc fault detection (VAMP)


CL110
environmental sensor

## EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions

## IoT-connected MV equipment

SM6 Connected Enabled:
Default
Effective asset management

## Efficient asset management

Increase uptime while also reducing
maintenance costs and risks

Monitor power connection quality, with clear alarm color coding, directly and on demand using your Android smartphone and our free Easergy Thermal Connect App available on Google Play.
This solution provides you with reliable ( $1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ accuracy), fast, and safe thermal monitoring without requiring any infrared camera or thermal windows.

Just plug our Zigbee dongle (included) into your smartphone, flash our NFC tag to set up your app (on first installation only), and start scanning!


## EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions

## IoT-connected MV equipment

SM6 Connected Enabled:

Effective asset management

## SM6 Connected Enabled

## EcoStruxure architecture

The SM6 Connected Enabled architecture is based on TH110 self-power thermal sensors, a Zigbee converter (to plug into the smart device), and the Thermal Connect application. No infrastructure or additional WiFi network is required to perform thermal monitoring in the SM6 substation.

## Eco Ftruxure <br> Innovation At Every Level



## EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions

## IoT-connected MV equipment <br> SM6 Connected Enabled Plus: <br> Remote monitoring at anytime from anywhere

optional

- Enhanced safety

For both operator and equipment

- 2417 connectivity

Real-time remote data for effective decision making, anywhere, anytime

- Efficient asset management

Increase uptime while also reducing maintenance costs and risks

## Enabled Plus features

Real-time switchgear health condition monitoring with our Substation Monitoring Device providing:

- Local signaling on a Magelis HMI
- Complete data acquisition, analysis, pre-alarming, and alarming
- Thermal monitoring on all your terminal connections detect loose connections
- Environmental monitoring inside the switchgear to avoid premature aging
- Circuit breaker health monitoring
- Nearby control capabilities to operate from a safer distance*
- Open Modbus TCP interface for any SCADA system integration
- GSM modem for SMS smart alarming*
- Fast internal arc detection relay*
*Optional features



## EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions

## IoT-connected MV equipment

SM6 Connected Enabled Plus

## SM6 Connected Enabled Plus

EcoStruxure architecture

SM6 Connected Enabled Plus architecture is a comprehensive solution of connected switchboard with thermal, environmental, circuit breaker monitoring features. This is an open architecture, ready to connect with in-premises SCADA or remote Schneider Cloud.

## Eco 5 truxure <br> Innovation At Every Level



# EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions <br> EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Power Advisor 



## How Power Advisor works

Power Advisor analytics are run multiple times per year, dynamically adjusting to changes in your system to ensure optimal system performance.

- Data collection

Power system data is collected and uploaded to our secure cloud.

- Single-line diagram (recommended for extended analytics) A digital representation of your power system hierarchy can be developed. Although this requires an initial setup, only minor adjustments are needed as your system evolves.
- Data quality and electric network analyses Our service experts perform analyses based on your power system and facility configuration.
- Expert consultation

Backed by patented analytics, our service experts consult with you to prioritize site issues and review findings.

- Targeted corrective services Based on the results of your expert consultation, prioritized site issues are assessed for mitigation and optimization solutions.
- Follow-up

Corrective actions are reviewed to ensure issues are properly resolved with additional guidance provided as needed.

Contact us for more information about how to move to efficient, proactive maintenance with Power Advisor.

## Maximize your system investment by making your data work for you

## Electrical network reliability, efficiency, and compliance throughout your facility's life cycle

Power Advisor is a unique, affordable and fast-to-deploy service that leverages your power system data. Fueled by analytics and expert engineers, it finds and prioritizes electrical network and data quality issues anywhere in your system, recommending ways to correct them. These automated, expert recommendations shift your team from non-productive hours to high value work via two core categories of analytics:

## Data quality

Insights and recommendations that establish a trustworthy data foundation and facilitate ongoing electrical network health

## Electrical network

Detailed system and trend summaries that identify weaknesses and propose mitigation solutions to prevent a detrimental impact on your business

## Power Advisor digital service plans

Power Advisor digital service plans are designed to pair targeted maintenance with expert support and cutting-edge analytics for measurable improvement of your power system performance. Our plans are offered at different levels to meet your business needs and can be customized with optional services.

Data-driven decisions enable you to maximize your system investment. In fact, loTenabled condition-based services can cut unplanned outages in half and reduce maintenance costs by up to $25 \%$, extending the life of your power-related assets.


# EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ ready solutions <br> EcoStruxure ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Asset Advisor 



Asset Advisor Dashboard


Asset Health Matrix

## Schneider Electric approach

cybersecurity as a group...

- Data collected through secured gateways
- Secured data transport to prevent data access or manipulation
- Your data is hosted in the Schneider Electric Data Center
- Results displayed on secured dashboard (reports, diagnostics, notifications, etc.)
- You remain the owner of your data

Click here to download the free version of EcoStruxure Asset Advisor

## Apps, analytics and services to improve operational efficiency

Imagine having access to key data about your electrical distribution equipment whenever you need it. And experienced professionals who can help you make better informed decisions.
That is what you get with EcoStruxure Asset Advisor from the Schneider Electric Connected Services.
You know exactly which assets need to be serviced or replaced to help you better plan your expenses.

Are you...

- Planning to introduce condition-based maintenance (beyond corrective and regular maintenance) with benefits associated with reduced time to address an issue?
- Looking for innovative solutions to scale your corporate reliability programs? Mostly started on rotary machines before.
- Striving to dive into IoT complexity with actionable deliverables (not operational alarming)? Or have them defined by the manufacturer?


## Our EcoStruxure Asset Advisor solution

- Supports your journey into predictive maintenance
- Is designed to mitigate risk of failure and optimize maintenance
- Turns your data into short-term actions and long-term decisions
- Our platform is ready to use by plug-in connectable electrical assets under our flexible model
- EcoStruxure Asset Advisor brings tangible benefits on failure risk mitigation and maintenance optimization
- Fewer unscheduled downtimes

Operational

- Increased asset useful life performance
- Fewer time to fix
- Better compliance with regulations

Financial
efficiency

- Lower total cost of ownership (TCO)
- Decreased failure cost
- Decreased average maintenance cost/fix
- Reduced personal risk through:

Safety

- Maintenance expertise and continuity in high turnover environment
- Early warning of impending equipment failure
- New asset ecosystem insights

Peace of mind

- Consistent on-site experience
- Right people at the right time

Schneider Electric's recycling service for SF6 products is part of a rigorous management process.

## afar <br> ISO 14001 <br> Environnement <br> afnor certification

The environmental management system adopted by Schneider Electric production sites that produce the SM6 have been assessed and judged to be in conformity with requirements in the ISO 14001 standard.

## Environmental performance

Schneider Electric is committed to a long-term environmental approach.
All necessary measures have been taken in conjunction with our services, suppliers and subcontractors to ensure that the materials used in the composition of the equipment do not contain any substances prohibited by regulations and directives.

Schneider Electric's ambition is to reduce the environmental impact of its products throughout their whole life cycle, by offering end-of-life SF6 recycling solutions. Up to $98 \%$ of its equipment can be recycled for re-use.

Our Air Insulated Switchgear is designed with environmental protection in mind:

- The materials used, insulators and conductors are identified, easily separable and recyclable
- The SF6 can be recovered at the end of the equipment's life and reused after Treatment
- The environmental management system adopted by Schneider Electric's production sites for the manufacture of our Air Insulated Switchgear has been assessed and recognised as conforming to the requirements of the ISO 14001 standard.


| 24 kV | 36 kV |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Switch } \\ \text { unit }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Circuit } \\ \text { breaker unit }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Switch } \\ \text { unit }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Circuit } \\ \text { breaker unit }\end{array}$ |
| $84 \%$ | $65 \%$ | $74 \%$ |  |$]$| $82 \%$ |
| :--- |

## Quality assurance <br> Quality certified to ISO 9001



## Meticulous and systematic controls

During manufacture, each SM6 is subject to systematic routine testing which aims to check the quality and conformity:

- Sealing testing
- Filling pressure testing
- Opening and closing rate testing
- Switching torque measurement
- Dielectric testing
- Conformity with drawings and plans.

The results obtained are written and reported on the test certificate for each device by the quality control department.


## Mean Operating Time To Failure (MTTF)

As result of Schneider Electric quality assurance system, SM6 has negligible "Mean Down Time (MDT)" in comparison to the "Mean Up Time (MUT)", thus "Mean Operating Time Between Failures (MTBF)" is as similar as to the MTTF.

- MTTF (cumulative) $=3890$ years for SM6-24
- MTTF (cumulative) $=6259$ years for SM6-36.


## Schneider Electric services

Peace of mind throughout your
installation life cycle

How can you cut costs and improve performance at the same time?

When it comes to your electrical distribution infrastructure, the answer is straightforward: get professional expertise.

Life Cycle Services


## When it comes to your electrical distribution installation, we can help you:

- Increase productivity and reliability
- Mitigate risk and limit downtime
- Keep equipment up to date and extend lifespan
- Cut costs and increase savings
- Improve your return on investment


## CONTACT US!

www.schneider-electric.com/b2b/ en/services/

## Plan

Schneider Electric helps you plan the full design and execution of your solution, looking at how to secure your process and optimize your time:

- Technical feasibility studies: Design a solution in your environment
- Preliminary design: Accelerate turnaround time to reach a final solution design


## Instal|

Schneider Electric will help you to install efficient, reliable and secured solutions based on your plans.

- Project management: Complete your projects on time and within budget
- Commissioning: Ensure your actual performance matches the design, through on-site testing and commissioning, and tools and procedures


## Operate

Schneider Electric helps you maximize your installation uptime and control your capital expenditure through its service offer.

- Asset operation solutions: Provide the information you need to enhance installation performance, and optimize asset maintenance and investment
- Advantage service plans: Customize service plans that cover preventive, predictive and corrective maintenance
- On-site maintenance services: Deliver extensive knowledge and experience in electrical distribution maintenance
- Spare parts management: Ensure spare parts availability and an optimized maintenance budget of your spare parts
- Technical training: Build the necessary skills and competencies to properly and efficiently operate your installations


## Optimize

Schneider Electric can make recommendations for improved availability, reliability and quality.

- MP4 electrical assessment of customer installations: Define an improvement and risk management program


## Renew

Schneider Electric extends the life of your system while providing upgrades.
We offer to take full responsibility for the end of life processing of old electrical equipment.

- ECOFIT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ : Keep up to date and improve the performance of your electrical installations (LV, MV, protection relays, etc.)
- MV product end of life: Recycle and recover outdated equipment with end of life services


## QRcode for SM6 functions



Circuit breaker function


## General characteristics

## General characteristics

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Field of application

The SM6 is made up of modular units containing fixed, disconnectable or withdrawable metal-enclosed switchgear, using sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) or vacuum:

- Switch-disconnector
- SF1, SFset or Evolis circuit breaker
- Vacuum contactor
- Disconnector.

SM6 units are used for the MV section in MV/LV transformer substations in public distribution systems and MV consumer or distribution substations up to 36 kV .

## MV/LV transformer substations




Unit definitions
Below is the list of SM6 units used in MV/LV transformer substations and industrial distribution substations:

- IM, IMC, IMB, IMM switch
- PM fused switch
- QM, QMC, QMB fuse-switch combination
- CVM contactor and contactor with fuses
- DM1-M, DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-S singleisolation disconnectable SF6 type circuit breaker
- DMV-A, DMV-D, single-isolation
vacuum type circuit breaker frontal
- DMVL-A, DMVL-D single-isolation disconnectable vacuum type circuit breaker lateral
- DM1-W, DM1-Z withdrawable single-isolation SF6 type circuit breaker for SM6-24
- DM2 double-isolation disconnectable SF6 type circuit breaker
- CM, CM2 voltage transformers
- GBC-A, GBC-B current and/or voltage measurements
- NSM-cables for main incoming and standby
- NSM-busbars for main incoming and cables for standby
- GIM intermediate bus unit
- GEM extension unit

GBM connection unit

- GAM2, GAM incoming cable connection unit
- SM disconnector
- TM MV/LV transformer unit for auxiliaries
- Other units, consult us
- Special function EMB busbar earthing only for SM6-24

Industrial distribution substations


## Distribution switchboard

QM QM GBC-B IM IMB GBM IM GBC-B DM1-S DM1-S


## Switching



IM
Switch unit
SM6-24: 375 or 500 mm SM6-36: 750 mm


IMC
Switch unit
SM6-24: 500 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


IMB
Switch unit with earthing disconnector,
right or left outgoing line
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


IMM
Switch and measurement unit, right or left outgoing line
SM6-24: 750 mm

## Automatic transfer system



NSM-cables
Cables power supply for main incoming line and standby line SM6-24: 750 mm


NSM-busbars
Busbars power supply
for main incoming line on right or left and cables for standby line
SM6-24: 750 mm

## Fuse-switch



QM
Fuse-switch combination unit
SM6-24: 375 or 500 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


PM
Fuse-switch unit
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm

## SF6 circuit-breaker



QMC
Fuse-switch combination unit
SM6-24: 625 mm
SM6-36: 1000 mm


QMB
Fuse-switch combination unit right or left outgoing line
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm

## DM1-A

Single-isolation, disconnectable circuit breaker unit
SM6-24: 750 mm
SM6-36: 1000 mm



DM1-D
Single-isolation, disconnectable circuit breaker unit
right or left outgoing line
SM6-24: 750 mm
SM6-36: 1000 mm


DM1-M
Single-isolation, disconnectable circuit breaker and measurement unit
right outgoing line
SM6-24: 750 mm

## SF6 circuit-breaker



DM1-W
Withdrawable single-isolation
circuit breaker unit
SM6-24: 750 mm


DM1-S
Single-isolation, disconnectable circuit breaker unit with autonomous protection SM6-24: 750 mm


DM1-Z
Withdrawable single-isolation circuit breaker unit right outgoing line SM6-24: 750 mm


DM2
Double-isolation, disconnectable
circuit breaker unit right or left outgoing line
SM6-24: 750 mm
SM6-36: 1500 mm

## Vacuum circuit-breaker



## DMV-A

Single-isolation circuit breaker unit SM6-24: 625 mm


DMV-D
Single-isolation circuit breaker unit right outgoing line
SM6-24: 625 mm

## Vacuum circuit-breaker



Vacuum contactor (Direct Motor Starter)


## CVM

Fuse-contactor unit SM6-24: 750 mm


CVM
Contactor unit
SM6-24: 750 mm


CM
Voltage transformers for mains with earthed neutral system
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


GBC-A
Current and/or voltage measurement unit right or left outgoing line SM6-24: 750 mm SM6-36: 750 mm


CM2
Voltage transformers for mains with insulated neutral system
SM6-24: 500 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


GBC-B
Current and/or voltage measurement unit
SM6-24: 750 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


GBM
Connection unit right or left outgoing line SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


GAM2
Incoming cable-connection unit
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


SM
Disconnector unit SM6-24: 375 mm or $500^{(1)} \mathrm{mm}$ SM6-36: 750 mm
(1) only for 1250 A units.


GEM
Extension unit VM6/SM6
SM6-24: 125 mm


GAM
Incoming cable-connection unit with earthing
SM6-24: 500 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


TM
MV/LV transformer unit for auxiliaries
SM6-24: 375 mm
SM6-36: 750 mm


GIM
Intermediate bus
unit
SM6-24: 125 mm
SM6-36: 250 mm


GMM
Extension unit Modularc/
SM6-36
SM6-36: 250 mm



EMB
Busbar earthing enclosure
SM6-24: 375 mm

## Operating conditions

> In addition to its technical characteristics, SM6 meets requirements concerning safety of life and property as well as ease of installation, operation and protecting the environment.


SM6 units are designed for indoor installations.
Their compact dimensions are:

- 375 to 1500 mm width
- 1600 to 2250 mm height
- 840 to 1400 mm depth...
... this makes for easy installation in small rooms or prefabricated substations.
Cables are connected via the front.
All control functions are centralised on a front plate, thus simplifying operation.
The units may be equipped with a number of accessories (relays, toroids, instrument transformers, surge arrester, control and monitoring, etc.).


## Normal operating conditions

## Ambient air temperature

- Less than or equal to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Less than or equal to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ on average over 24 hours
- Greater or equal to $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Altitude

- Less than or equal to 1000 m
- Above 1000 m , a derating coefficient is applied (please consult us).


## Solar radiation

- No solar radiation influence is permitted.


## Ambient air pollution

- No significant pollution by dust, smoke, corrosive and/or flammable gases, vapours or salt.


## Humidity

- Average relative humidity over a 24 hour period, less than or equal to $95 \%$
- Average relative humidity over a 1 month period, less than or equal to $90 \%$
- Average vapor pressure over a 24 hour period, less than or equal to 2.2 kPa
- Average vapor pressure over a 1 month period, less than or equal to 1.8 kPa .

For these conditions, condensation may occasionally occur. Condensation can be expected where sudden temperature changes occur in periods of high humidity.
To withstand the effects of high humidity and condensation, such as breakdown of insulation, please pay attention on Civil Engineering recommendations for design of the building or housing, by suitable ventilation and installation.

## Seismic (for 24 Kv and 36 kV ):

- Up to 0.5 g (horizontal) and 0.4 g (vertical)
- Class 2 for 24 kV and Class 1 for 36 kV
- According to standards IEEE-693/2005 and EN 60068-3/1993 for the 24 kV and 36 kV

Severe operating conditions (please consult us).

## Standards

## SM6 units meet all the following standards and specifications: <br> - IEC standards <br> - UTE standards for SM6-24 <br> - EDF specifications for SM6-24 <br> - SEISMIC standards for 24 kV

| 62271-200 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 200: A.C. metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltage above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV . |
| :---: | :---: |
| 62271-1 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 1: Common specifications. |
| 62271-103 | High voltage switches - Part 1: switches for rated voltages above 1 kV and less or equal to 52 kV . |
| 62271-105 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 105: High voltage alternating current switch-fuse combinations. |
| 60255 | Electrical relays. |
| 62271-100 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 100: High-voltage alternating current circuit breakers. |
| 62271-102 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 102: High-voltage alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches. |
| 61869-2 | Instrument transformers - Part 1: Current transformers. |
| 61869-3 | Instrument transformers - Part 2: Voltage transformers. |
| 60044-8 | Instrument transformers - Part 8: Low Power Current Transducers. |
| 62271-206 | High-voltage prefabricated switchgear and controlgear assemblies <br> - Voltage presence indicating systems. |
| 62271-304 | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 304: Design classes for indoor enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV to be used in severe climatic conditions. |

## SEISMIC standards for 24kV

IEE-693 2005 IEEE Recommended Practice for Seismic Design of Substations
EN600068-3-3 1993 Environmental testing-Part 3: guidance, Seismic test methods for equipments

## UTE standards for 24 kV

NFC 13.100 Consumer substation installed inside a building and fed by a second category voltage public distribution system.
NFC 13.200 High voltage electrical installations requirements.
NFC $64.130 \quad$ High voltage switches for rated voltage above 1 kV and less than 52 kV .
NFC 64.160. Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches

## Main characteristics



The hereunder values are for working temperatures from $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ up to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and for a setting up at an altitude below 1000 m .

## Electrical characteristics



## NA: Non Available

(1) 3 phases
(2) In $20 \mathrm{kA} / 3$ s for SM6-24 only, consult us
(3) In 800 A , consult us.


## Endurance

| Units | Mechanical endurance | Electrical endurance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $I M, I M C, I M B, I M M, P M$, QM ${ }^{(1)}$, QMC $^{(1)}$, QMB $^{(1)}$, NSM-cables, NSM-busbars | IEC 62271-103 1000 operations class M1 | IEC 62271-103 100 breaks at Ir, p.f. $=0.7$, class E3 |
| CVM Disconnector | IEC 62271-102 <br> 1000 operations |  |
| Vacuum contactor | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IEC } 60470 \\ & 2500000 \text { operations } \\ & 250000 \text { with mechanical latching } \end{aligned}$ | IEC 60470 250000 breaks at Ir |
| SF6 circuit breaker range |  |  |


| DM1-A, <br> DM1-D, <br> DM1-M, <br> DM1-W, <br> DM1-Z, <br> DM1-S, <br> DM2 | Disconnector | IEC 62271-102 1000 operations |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SF circuit breaker | IEC 62271-100 10000 operations class M2 | IEC 60271-016 <br> 30 breaks at 12.5 kA for SM6-24 <br> 25 breaks at 25 kA for SM6-24 <br> 40 breaks at 16 kA for SM6-36 <br> 15 breaks at 25 kA for SM6-36 <br> 10000 breaks at Ir, <br> p.f. $=0.7$, class E2 |
|  |  | Operating sequence | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}-0.3 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{CO}-15 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{CO} \\ & \mathrm{O}-0.3 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{CO}-3 \mathrm{mn} \\ & \mathrm{O}-3 \mathrm{mn}-\mathrm{CO}-3 \mathrm{mn}-\mathrm{CO} \end{aligned}$ |
| Vacuum circuit breaker range |  |  |  |
| DMV-A, DMV-D | Switch | IEC 62271-103 1000 operations class M1 | IEC 62271-103 100 breaks at Ir, p.f. = 0.7, class E3 |
|  | Evolis circuit breaker | IEC 62271-100 10000 operations class M2 | IEC 62271-100 <br> 100 breaks at 25kA for SM6-24 10000 breaks at Ir, <br> p.f. = 0.7, class E2 |
| DMVL-A <br> DMVL-D | Disconnector | IEC 62271-102 <br> 1000 operations |  |
|  | Evolis circuit breaker | IEC 62271-100 10000 operations class M2 | IEC 62271-100 <br> 100 breaks at 16kA for SM6-24 <br> 100 breaks at 25kA for SM6-24 10000 <br> breaks at Ir, <br> p.f. = 0.7, class E2 |

(1) As per recommendation IEC 62271-105, three breakings at p.f. $=0.2$

800 A under 36 kV ; 1400 A under 24 kV ; 1730 A under $12 \mathrm{kV} ; 2600 \mathrm{~A}$ under 5.5 kV .


## Protection index

- Classes: PI (insulating partition)
- Loss of service continuity classes: LSC2A (LSC1 for metering GAM/GBM functions)
- Units in switchboard: IP3X
- Between compartments: IP2X for SM6-24, IP2XC for SM6-36
- Cubicle: IK08 for SM6-24, IK07 for SM6-36.


## Electro-magnetic compatibility

- Relays: 4 kV withstand capacity, as per recommendation IEC 60801.4
- Compartments:

Electrical field: • 40 dB attenuation at 100 MHz

- 20 dB attenuation at 200 MHz

Magnetic field: • 20 dB attenuation below 30 MHz
According to standards IEEE-693/2005 and EN 60068-3/1993

- For $\mathbf{3 6} \mathbf{~ k V}$ (please contact us).


## Temperatures

The cubicles must be stored and installed in a dry area free from dust and with limited temperature variations.

- For storage: from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- For working: from $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- Other temperatures, consult us.


## Seismic for 24 kV (option)

- Up to 0.5 g (horizontal) and 0.4 g (vertical)
- Class 2


# Factory-built cubicles description 

## Switch and fuse protection cubicles



| 1 Switchgear | Switch-disconnector and earthing switch in an enclosure filled <br> with SF6 and satisfying "sealed pressure system" <br> requirements |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 Busbars | All in the same horizontal plane, thus enabling later <br> switchboard extensions and connection to existing <br> equipment. |
| 3 Connection | Accessible through front, connection to the lower switch- <br> disconnector and earthing switch terminals <br> (IM cubicles) or the lower fuse-holders (PM and QM <br> cubicles). This compartment is also equipped with an <br> earthing switch downstream from the MV fuses for the <br> protection units. |
| 4 Operating | Contains the elements used to operate the switch- <br> disconnector and earthing switch and actuate the <br> corresponding indications (positive break). |
| 5 Low voltage | Installation of a terminal block (if motor option installed), |
| LV fuses and compact relay devices. |  |
| If more space is required, an additional enclosure may be |  |
| added on top of the cubicle. |  |

Options: Please, refer to the chapter "Characteristics of the functional units".

## SF6 circuit breaker cubicles



1 Switchgear

2 Busbars

Connection
and switchgear
Disconnector(s) and earthing switch(es), in enclosures filled with SF6 and satisfying "sealed pressure system" requirements.

All in the same horizontal plane, thus enabling later switchboard extensions and connection to existing equipment.

Accessible through front, connection to the downstream terminals of the circuit breaker.
Two circuit breaker offers are possible:

- SF1: combined with an electronic relay and standard sensors (with or without an auxiliary power supply
- SFset: autonomous set equipped with an electronic protection system and special sensors (requiring no auxiliary power supply).

4 Operating Contains the elements used to operate the disconnector(s), mechanism the circuit breaker and the earthing switch and actuate the corresponding indications.

5 Low voltage
Installation of compact relay devices (Statimax) and test terminal boxes. If more space is required, an additional enclosure may be added on top of the cubicle.

Options: Please, refer to the chapter "Characteristics of the functional units".

# Factory-built cubicles description 



## Frontal vacuum type circuit breaker cubicles

1 Switchgear Load break switch and earthing switch(es), in enclosure filled with SF6 and satisfying and one vacuum circuit breaker, "sealed pressure system" requirements

2 Busbars All in the same horizontal plane, thus enabling later switchboard extensions and connection to existing equipment.

3 Connection and switchgear

4 Operating mechanism

5 Low voltage

Accessible through front, connection to the downstream terminals of the circuit breaker.

Evolis: device associated with an electronic relay and standard sensors (with or without auxiliary source).

Contains the elements used to operate the disconnector(s), the circuit breaker and the earthing switch and actuate the corresponding indications.

Installation of compact relay devices (VIP) and test terminal boxes.
If more space is required, an additional enclosure may be added on top of the cubicle

Options: Please, refer to the chapter "Characteristics of the functional units".

## Lateral vacuum type circuit breaker cubicles

| 1 | Switchgear | Disconnector(s) and earthing switch(es), in enclosure filled with SF6 and satisfying and one vacuum circuit breaker, "sealed pressure system" requirements. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Busbars | All in the same horizontal plane, thus enabling later switchboard extensions and connection to existing equipment. |
| 3 | Connection and switchgear | Accessible through front, connection to the downstream terminals of the circuit breaker. |
|  |  | Evolis: device associated with an electronic relay and standard sensors (with or without auxiliary source). |
| 4 | Operating mechanism | Contains the elements used to operate the disconnector(s), the circuit breaker and the earthing switch and actuate the corresponding indications. |
| 5 | Low voltage | Installation of compact relay devices (VIP) and test terminal boxes. <br> If more space is required, an additional enclosure may be added on top of the cubicle. |

Options: Please, refer to the chapter "Characteristics of the functional units".

# Factory-built cubicles description 

## Contactor cubicles



| 1 Switchgear | Disconnector and earthing switch and contactor in <br> enclosures filled with SF6 and satisfying "sealed pressure <br> system" requirements. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 Busbars | All in the same horizontal plane, thus enabling later <br> switchboard extensions and connection to existing <br> equipment. |
| Connection and | Accessible through front. <br> It is also equipped with an earthing switch downstream. The <br> contactor may be equipped with fuses. 2 types may be <br> used: <br> - Vacuum with magnetic holding |
| - Vacuum with mechanical latching. |  |

Options: Please, refer to the chapter "Characteristics of the functional units".

# Compartments and devices description 



## Busbar compartment

The three insulated busbars are parallel-mounted. Connection is made to the upper pads of the enclosure using a field distributor with integrated captive screws. Ratings 400 (for SM6-24 only) - 630-1250 A.


## Switching device

This device is separated from the busbar compartment and the connection compartment by the enclosure surrounding the switch, the disconnector and the earthing switch.


SF6 and vacuum lateral type circuit breaker


Frontal vacuum type circuit breaker

## Connection compartment

The network cables are connected:

- To the terminals of the switch
- To the lower fuse holders
- Or to the connection pads of the circuit breaker.

Cables may have either:

- Cold fitted cable end for dry-type

With basic equipment, the maximum allowable cross-section for cable is:

- $630 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ or $2 \times 400 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for 1250 A incoming or outgoing units
- $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ or $2 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for incoming or outgoing units $400-630 \mathrm{~A}$
- $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for transformer protection cubicles incorporating fuses.

See in functional units characteristics chapter for each unit allowable section. I The earthing switch must be closed before the cubicle may be accessed. I The reduced depth of the cubicle makes for easy connection of all phases. / A stud incorporated in the field distributor makes it possible to position and secure the cable-end lug with a single hand.

# Compartments and devices description 

## Operating-mechanism cover



These covers contain the various operating functions for the:

- Switch and earthing switch
- Disconnector(s)
- Circuit breaker
- Contactor
and the voltage presence indicator.
The operating-mechanism cover may be accessed with the cables and busbars energised and without isolating the substation.
It also enables easy installation of padlocks, locks and standard LV accessories (auxiliary contacts, trip units, motors, etc.).



## Low-voltage monitoring control cabinet for SM6-24

It enables the cubicle to be equipped with low voltage switchgear providing protection, control, status indication and data transmission.
According to the volume, it is available in 3 versions: cover, wiring duct and cabinet.

A LV cover: Enables a very simple low voltage section to be installed such as indication buttons, push buttons or protection relays.

B1 LV wiring duct and cabinet: Enables a large majority of low voltage configurations to be installed. It also takes the Easergy Sepam series 20 or series 40 .

B2 LV wiring duct and cabinet ( 240 mm ): Enables a large majority of low voltage to be installed.
It also takes the thermal monitoring, VAMP121.

C LV control cabinet: This is only used for larger low voltage accessories or those with a depth greater than 100 mm or complex equipment, such as Easergy Sepam series 60 or series 80, converters, control and monitoring units, regulating transformers or dual secondary transformers.

In all cases, these volumes are accessible, with cables and busbars energised, without de-energising the substation.

# Compartments and devices description 



Low-voltage monitoring control cabinet for SM6-36

A LV cover: Enables a very simple low voltage section to be installed such as indication buttons, push buttons or protection relays. The total height of the cubicle is then 2250 mm .

B LV control cabinet: This can be used for larger low voltage accessories or those with a depth greater than 100 mm or complex equipment, such as Easergy Sepam series 60 or series 80, converters, control and monitoring units, regulating transformers or dual secondary transformers.

In all cases, these volumes are accessible, with cables and busbars energised, without de-energising the substation.

## Safety of people

## By switchgear

## Insensitivity to the environment

- Parts are designed in order to obtain optimum electrical field distribution.
- The metallic structure of cubicles is designed to withstand and aggressive environment and to make it impossible to access any energised part when in operation.


Switch-disconnector for 24 kV


Switch-disconnector for 36 kV


## Switch or disconnector and earthing switch

## Gas tightness

The three rotating contacts are placed in an enclosure filled with gas to a relative pressure of $0.4 \mathrm{bar}(400 \mathrm{hPa}$ ) for SM6-24 and 1 bar (1000 hPa) for SM6-36. It satisfies "sealed pressure system" requirements and seal tightness is always factory checked, and leakage rate is less than $0.1 \%$ for 30 years life span.

## Operating safety

- The switch may be in one of three positions: "closed", "open", or "earthed", representing a natural interlocking system that prevents incorrect operation. Moving-contact rotation is driven by a fast-acting mechanism that is independent of the action of the operator.
- The device combines the breaking and disconnection functions.
- The earthing switch placed in the SF6 has a short-circuit making capacity, in compliance with standards.
- Any accidental over-pressures are eliminated by the opening of the safety membrane, in which case the gas is directed toward the back of the unit, away from the operator.



## SF6 circuit breaker: SF1

## Gas tightness

The SF1 circuit breaker is made up of three separate poles mounted on a structure supporting the operating mechanism. Each pole-unit houses the active elements in an insulating enclosure filled with gas to a relative pressure of $1.5 \operatorname{bar}(0,15 \mathrm{mPa})$ for 630 A to 20 kA and $2 \mathrm{bar}(0,2 \mathrm{mPa})$ for 1250 A and $630 \mathrm{~A} / 25$ kA. It satisfies "sealed pressure system" requirements and seal tightness is always checked in the factory.

## Operating safety

Accidental over-pressures are eliminated by the opening of the safety membrane.


## Safety of people

## By switchgear



## Vacuum type circuit breaker: Evolis

## Vacuum tightness

The Evolis circuit breaker comprises three separate pole units fixed on a structure supporting the control mechanism. Each pole encloses all of the active parts in an insulating enclosure, under vacuum, and its vacuum tightness is systematically checked in the factory.

## Operating safety

The magnetic field is applied along the contact axis of the vacuum type circuit breaker. This process diffuses the arc in a regular manner with high currents. It ensures optimum distribution of the energy along the compact surface so as to avoid local hot spots.

The advantages of this technique:

- A simplified vacuum type circuit breaker which is consequently very reliable,
- Low dissipation of arcing energy in the circuit breaker,
- Highly efficient contacts which do not distort during repeated breaking,
- Significant reduction in control energy.


## Vacuum type contactor

## Vacuum tightness

Vacuum contactor comprises three separate poles fixed on a structure supporting the control mechanism. Each pole encloses all of the active parts in an insulating enclosure under vacuum and its vacuum tightness is checked in the factory.

## Safety of people

By operating mechanism safety


Visibility of main contacts


## Voltage Presence Indicating System

VPIS complies with 62271-206 standard allowing to indicate the voltage presence on each phase with LEDs. Designed for severe environments so that to guarantee high reliability in MV/LV substations worldwide.

Exits in Voltage Output
version to provide voltage presence information to VD23 voltage presence relay.


## Visibility of main contacts (option)

The position of main contacts is clearly visible from the front of the cubicle through the window.

## Gas pressure indicator (option)

Despite SM6 switch is sealed pressure system and has open and close capacity on rated current at 0 bar relative pressure SF6, to insure you about the internal pressure, we propose on request before sale or on site by after-sales either a pressure switch or an analog manometer on the switch.
These devices are both fitted without any alteration on the switch, they are temperature compensated and compatible with visibility of main contacts if requested.

## Safety of people

## By internal arc protection

Standard IEC 62271-200 appendix A indicates a method for testing switchgear in metal enclosures under internal arc conditions. The aim of this test is to show that an operator situated in front of a switchboard would be protected against the effects of an internal fault.

SM6 internal arc
(in conformity with IEC 62271-200
appendix A)
In all internal arc versions, the SM6 has successfully passed all of the type testing relative to standard IEC 62271-200 (5 acceptance criteria).
The materials used meet the constraints for which the SM6 is designed.
The thermal and mechanical forces that an internal arc can produce are perfectly absorbed by the enclosure.
An operator situated in front of the SM6 switchboard during an internal fault will not be exposed to the effects of arcing.

To enhance the safety of people, it is desirable to provide as high a degree of protection as possible by evacuating the effects of internal arc using:

- Evacuation systems which direct gases towards the top or the bottom of the switchboard enabling over pressure to be limited in the case of an internal fault in the compartments
- Channelling and evacuating hot gases towards an external area, which is not hazardous for the operator
- Materials which are non-inflammable in the cubicles
- Reinforced panels.

Consequently: The SM6 is designed to offer a good level of safety

## Control of the architecture:

- Compartment type enclosure.


## Technological control:

- Electrotechnical: modelling of electrical fields,
- Mechanical: parts produced using CAD systems.


## Use of reliable components:

- choice of materials,
- earthing switch with closing capacity.


## Devices for operating safety:

- Voltage presence indicator on the front face,
- Natural reliable interlocking,
- Locking using keys or padlocks.


## Internal arc withstand

(in conformity with IEC 62271-200)

| $\mathbf{3}$ versions are available for SM6-24 | Basic | Advance |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}:$ A-FLR |  |  |
| $16 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: A-F L \& \mid A C: A-F L R$ |  |  |
| $20 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: A-F L \& \mid A C: A-F R$ |  |  |

## 1 version is available for SM6-36

16 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FL

## Safety of people

## By internal arc protection

## SM6 proposes several options to install a standard internal arc withstand switchboard



Example of installation of an SM6 switchboard installed against the wall downwards exhaust 12.5 kA 1 s and 16 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FL: 3-sides internal arc protection


Example of installation of an SM6-24 switchboard installed in the middle of a room downwards exhaust 16 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FLR: 4-sides internal arc protection
 in the middle of a room upwards exhaust 16 kA 1 s and 20 kA 1 s, IAC: A-FLR: 4-sides internal arc protection

## 3-sides internal arc protection IAC: A-FL

- 12,5 kA 1s, 16 kA 1 s and 20 kA 1 s for SM6-24
- 16 kA 1s for SM6-36

SM6 switchboard positioned against the wall, access to the rear of the cubicles is impossible, internal arc protection on three sides is sufficient.

## 4-sides internal arc protection IAC: A-FLR

- 2,5 kA 1s, 16 kA 1s and 20 kA 1 s for SM6-24

For SM6 switchboards installed in the middle of a room, 4-sides internal arc protection is necessary in order to protect an operator moving around the switchboard.

## Choice of exhaust (Installation requirements manual to be considered)

- Downwards exhaust

Civil engineering with an adequate volume is necessary.

- Upwards exhaust for SM6-24

A ceiling height greater or equal than 2150 mm is necessary, duct at the right or left side of the cubicle (not supplied).

## Characteristics of the functional units

## Characteristics of the functional units

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## Functional units selection

## Switching


${ }^{(1)}$ IM / IMC: In 800 A version for SM6-24, please consult us / (2) For SM6-36 and for SM6-24 in 500 mm width cubicle / (3) Not available for internal arc IEC62271-200

Characteristics of the functional units

## Functional units selection

## Switching

## Automatic Transfer System for SM6-24



# Functional units selection <br> Protection 

Fuse-switch


## Functional units selection

Protection
SF6 type circuit breaker

DM1-A
Single-isolation disconnectable CB

DM1-D
Single-isolation disconnectable CB. Outgoing line on right


DM1-D
Single-isolation disconnectable CB. Outgoing line on left



Characteristics of the functional units

## Functional units selection

## Protection

## SF6 type circuit breaker

DM1-S
Single-isolation
disconnectable CB unit with independent protection


DM2
Double-isolation disconnectable CB unit Outgoing line on right


Electrical characteristics

|  | SF1 disconnectable circuit breaker | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Disconnector and earthing switch | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
|  | Three-phase busbars | $\bullet$ | - | - |
|  | Circuit breaker operating mechanism RI | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - |
|  | Disconnector operating mechanism CS | - | - | $\bullet$ |
|  | Voltage presence indicator | - |  |  |
|  | CTs |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | Auxiliary contacts on circuit breaker | - | - | - |
|  | Mechanical interlocking between circuit breaker and disconnector | $\bullet$ | - | - |
|  | 150 W heating element |  | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 |
|  | LSC2A | - | - | - |
|  | Connection pads for dry-type cables | - |  |  |
|  | Downstream earthing switch 2 kA rms making capacity at 630 A and 25 kA rms making capacity at 1250 A | $\bullet$ |  |  |
|  | VIP relay | - |  |  |
|  | Three CR sensors for VIP relay protection | - |  |  |
| Cubicle |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { 흉 } \\ & \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | Arc detection |  | $\bullet$ |  |
|  | Thermal monitoring | - | - | - |
|  | 630 A busbars earthing switch cabinet (not available for internal arc IEC62271-200) | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |  |
|  | Ambient monitoring | - |  |  |
|  | Auxiliary contacts on the disconnector |  | - | - |
|  | Protection |  | Easergy Sepam \& | le electronic units |
|  | Voltage transformers |  | 2 VTs p | to-earth |
|  | Key-type interlocks | - | $\bullet$ | - |
|  | 1250 A three-phase upper busbars at If 630 A | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
|  | 630 A cable connection by the top (no internal arc withstand if selected) | - | - | - |
|  | 630 A three-phase upper busbars for severe operating conditions | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  | Enlarged low-voltage control cabinet | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  | 50 W heating element | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  | Circuit breaker |  |  |  |
|  | Motor for operating mechanism | - | $\bullet$ | - |
|  | Release units (coil) | - | $\bullet$ | - |
|  | Operation counter on manual operating mechanism | - | - | - |

## Functional units selection

Protection
SF6 type circuit breaker

DM1-W
Withdrawable single-isolation
CB unit
Electrical
characteristics
characteristics

## 

| SF1 withdrawable circuit breaker | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Disconnector and earthing switch | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Three-phase busbars | - | - |
| Circuit breaker operating mechanism RI | - | - |
| Disconnector operating mechanism CS | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Voltage presence indicator | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Current transformers | 3 CTs | 3 CTs |
| Auxiliary contacts on circuit breaker | - | - |
| Mechanical interlocking between circuit breaker and disconnector | - | - |
| LSC2A | - | - |
| Connection pads for dry-type cables | - |  |
| Downstream earthing switch 25 kA rms making capacity | - |  |
| Earthing switch operating mechanism CC | - |  |
| Three-phase busbars |  | - |
| Version |  |  |
| LPCT | Only with Easergy Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80 |  |
| Cubicle |  |  |
| Auxiliary contacts on the disconnector | - | - |
| Protection | - (Easergy Sepam \& Easergy P3 relay programmable electronic units) |  |
| Key-type interlocks | - | - |
| Voltage transformers | 3 VTs , for SM6-24 | 3 VTs , for SM6-24 |
| Connection enclosure for cabling from above | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
| 50 W heating element for SM6-24 | - | - |
| Enlarged low-voltage control cabinet | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
| Thermal monitoring | - | - |
| Ambient monitoring (only for DM1W cubicle) | - | $\bullet$ |
| 1250 A three-phase upper busbars at Ir 630 A | - |  |
| 630 A three-phase upper busbars for severe operating conditions | For SM6-24 |  |
| Surge arresters | Only for 630 A and SM6-24 |  |
| Circuit breaker |  |  |
| Motor for operating mechanism | - | - |
| Release units (coil) | - | $\bullet$ |
| Operation counter on manual operating mechanism | - | $\bullet$ |
| Arc detection | - | - |

## Functional units selection

Protection
Vacuum type circuit breaker


## Functional units selection

## Protection

## Vacuum type circuit breaker

DMVL-A
Single-isolation disconnectable circuit breaker unit

kA $1 \mathrm{k} / 1 \mathrm{~s} \& \mathrm{lsc}$

Electrica characteristics

DMVL-D
Single-isolation disconnectable circuit breaker unit Outgoing line on right


## Functional units selection

Protection
Contactor (Direct Motor Starter) for SM6-24


## Functional units selection

Metering

|  |  | CM Voltage transformers unit for network with earthed neutral system | CM2 Voltage transformers unit for network with insulated neutral system | GBC-A Current and/or voltage measurements unit Outgoing line on right | GBC-ACurrent and/or voltage measurements unit Outgoing line on left | GBC-B <br> Current and/or voltage measurements unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Disconnector and earthing switch | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | Three-phase busbars | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | Operating mechanism CS | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | LV circuit isolation switch | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |
|  | LV fuses | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | 6.3 A UTE or DIN type fuses | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | 150 W heating element | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 |
|  | LSC2A | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | LSC1 |  |  | - | - | - |
|  | Voltage transformers | 3 VTs (phase-to-earth) | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{VTs} \\ \text { (phase-to-phase) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Current transformers |  |  | 1 to 3 CTs for SM6-24 / 3 CTs for SM6-36 | 1 to 3 CTs for SM6-24 / <br> 3 CTs for SM6-36 | 1 to 3 CTs for SM6-24 / <br> 3 CTs for SM6-36 |
|  | Connection bars |  |  | - | $\bullet$ | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 to 3 ,for SM6-24 | 1 to 3, for SM6-24 |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | $\bullet$ | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | For SM6-36 | For SM6-36 |  |
|  |  | - | - | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  |  | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  |  | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 VTs (phase-to-earth) / 2 VTs (phase-to-phase) for SM6 |  |  |
|  |  | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  |

Characteristics of the functional units

## Functional units selection

## Other functions

|  |  | свм <br> Connection unit Outgoing line right or left | GIM Intermediate bus unit <br>  | Extension units |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | gum Extension unit Unifluor/SM6 -24 <br>  | GMM <br> Extension unit Modularc/SM6-36 <br>  |
|  | ctrical aracteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Connection bars | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Three-phase busbars for outgoing lines right or left | - |  | - | - | - |
|  | 150 W heating element for SM6-36 | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | LSC1 | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metalic envelop |  | - | - | - | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \text { 商 } \end{aligned}$ | 1250 A three-phase upper busbars at Ir 630 A | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | Enlarged low-voltage control cabinet | For SM6-24 | For SM6-24 |  |  |  |
|  | 630 A cable connection by the top (no internal arc withstand if selected) | For SM6-36 | ForsM6-36 |  |  |  |
|  | Arc defection | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | LV-continuty |  |  |  | - | $\bullet$ |

Characteristics of the functional units

## Functional units selection

## Other functions



## Operating mechanisms

The control devices required for the unit operating mechanisms are centralised on the front panel. The different types of operating mechanism are presented in the table opposite.
Operating speeds do not depend on the operator, except for the CS.


| Units | Type of operating mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Switch/disconnector / downstream earthing switch |  |  |  |  | Circuit breaker |  |
|  | CIT | Cl1 | Cl 2 | CS | CC | RI | P2 |
| IM, IMB, IMM | - | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |
| IMC | - | 0 | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |
| PM | $\bullet$ | 0 | $\mathrm{O}^{(1)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| QM |  | $\bullet$ | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |
| QMC, QMB |  | $\bullet$ | O |  |  |  |  |
| CM, CM2, CVM |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-M, DM1-S, DM1-Z, DM2, DMVL-A, DMVL-D |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |
| DM1-A (2), DM1-W |  |  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |
| DMV-A, DMV-D | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| NSM-cables, NSM-busbars |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |
| GAM 24 kV |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| SM, TM, GAM 36 kV |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
| EMB | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- Provided as standard / O Other possibility / (1) Only SM6-36 /(2) 1250 A version

| Operating mechanism types | CIT |  | Cl1 |  | CI2 |  |  | CS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Unit applications | Load-break switch Fused switch |  | Load-break switch Fuse switch combination |  | Load-break switch Fuse switch combination |  |  | Disconnector |  |
| Main circuit switch | Closing | Opening | Closing | Opening | Mechanism charging | Closing | Opening | Closing | Opening |
| Manual operating mode | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Push button | Hand lever | Push button | Push button | Hand lever | Hand lever |
| Electrical operating mode (option) | Motor | Motor | Motor | Coil | Motor | Coil | Coil | N/A | N/A |
| Speed of operation | 1 to 2s | 1 to 2s | 4 to 7 s | 35 ms | 4 to 7 s | 55 ms | 35 ms | N/A | N/A |
| Network applications | Remote control network management |  | Remote control transformer protection |  | Remote control network management, need of quick reconfiguration (generator source, loop) |  |  | N/A |  |
| Earthing switch | Closing | Opening | Closing | Opening | N/A | Closing | Opening | Closing | Opening |
| Manual operating mode | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever | Hand lever |

## Double-function operating mechanism CIT

## Switch function

- Independent-operation opening or closing by lever or motor


## Earthing-switch function

- Independent-operation opening or closing by lever.

Operating energy is provided by a compressed spring which, when released, causes the contacts to open or close.

## Auxiliary contacts

- Switch (2 O + 2 C ) *
- Switch (2O+3C) and earthing switch (1O+1C)
- Switch (1 C) and earthing switch (1 O + 1 C ) if motor option


## Mechanical indications

- Fuses blown in unit PM

Motor option

- Motor severe environment and communication


## Operating mechanisms



## Double-function operating mechanism CI1

## Switch function

- Independent-operation closing by lever or motor.

Operating energy is provided by a compressed spring which, when released, causes the contacts to open or close

- Independent-operation opening by push-button (O) or trip units


## Earthing-switch function

- Independent-operation closing and opening by lever. Operating energy is provided by a compressed spring which, when released, causes the contacts to open or close.


## Auxiliary contacts

- Switch $(2 \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{C})$ *
- Switch (2 O $+3 \mathrm{C})$ and earthing switch (1 O + 1 C$)$
- Switch (1C) and earthing switch (1 O + 1 C ) if motor option
- Fuses blown (1 C)


## Mechanical indications

- Fuses blown in units QM


## Opening releases

- Shunt trip


## Motor option

- Standard or severe environment and communication



## Double-function operating mechanism Cl 2

## Switch function

- Independent-operation closing in two steps:

1 - operating mechanism recharging by lever or motor
2 - stored energy released by push-button (I) or trip unit

- Independent-operation opening by push-button (O) or trip unit


## Earthing-switch function

- Independent-operation closing and opening by lever. Operating energy is provided by a compressed spring which, when released, causes the contacts to open or close.


## Auxiliary contacts

- Switch $(2 \mathrm{O}+2 \mathrm{C})$ *
- Switch $(2 \mathrm{O}+3 \mathrm{C})$ and earthing switch (1 O + 1 C$)$
- Switch (1 C) and earthing switch (1 O + 1 C ) if motor option


## Opening release shunt trip

Closing release shunt trip

## Motor option

- Standard or severe environment and communication


## Operating mechanisms



## Double-function operating mechanism CS

## Disconnector and earth switch functions

- Dependent-operation opening and closing by lever.


## Auxiliary contacts

- disconnector (2 O + 2 C ) for units DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM2, DMVL-A, DMVL-D, CVM,
- disconnector $(2 \mathrm{O}+3 \mathrm{C})$ and earthing switch $(1 \mathrm{O}+1 \mathrm{C})$ for units DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM2, DMVL-A, DMVL-D, CVM,
- disconnector (1 O + 2 C) for units CM, CM2, TM, DM1-A, DM1-D, DM2, DMVL-A, DMVL-D, CVM.


## Mechanical indications

- Fuses blown in units CM, CM2 and TM.


## Single-function operating mechanism CC

## Earthing switch function

- Independent-operation opening and closing by lever. Operating energy is provided by a compressed spring which, when released, provokes opening or closing of the contacts.


## Auxiliary contacts

- Earthing switch (1 O + 1 C ).


## Operating mechanisms



Possible combinations between opening releases

| Release type | SF1 |  |  |  |  |  | SFset |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Combinations |  |  |  |  |  | Combinations |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Mitop (low energy) | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |  | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |  |
| Shunt trip |  | - |  | - | $\bullet$ |  |  | - |  |  |
| Undervoltage |  |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |

Single-function operating mechanism for the SF circuit breakers 24 kV and 36 kV , and Evolis 24 kV lateral

## Circuit-breaker function

- Independent-operation closing in two steps.

First operating mechanism recharge by motor or lever, then release of the stored energy by push-button (I) or trip unit.

- Independent-operation opening by push-button (O) or trip units.


## Auxiliary contacts

- Circuit breaker (4 O + 4 C)
- Mechanism charged (1 C)


## Mechanical indications

- Operation counter


## Opening releases

- Mitop (low energy)
- Shunt trip
- Undervoltage


## Closing release

- shunt trip


## Motor option

(option and installation at a later date possible).

## P2 stored energy operating mechanism for the Evolis circuit breaker 17.5 kV frontal

## Circuit-breaker function

- Independent-switching operating closing in two steps.

First operating mechanism recharge by motor or lever, then release of the stored energy by push-button (I) or trip unit

- Independent-operation opening by push-button (O) or trip units
- Spring energy release


## Auxiliary contacts

- circuit breaker (4 O + 4 C )
- mechanism charged (1 C)


## Mechanical indications

- Operation counter


## Opening releases

- Mitop (low energy)
- Shunt trip

Closing release

- Shunt trip

Motor option (option and installation at a later date possible).

## Auxiliaries



## Motor option and releases for SF6 type circuit

 breakers and Evolis 24 kV lateralOperating mechanism RI may be equipped with the motor option for the recharging function.


## Auxiliaries



Motor option and releases for Evolis circuit breakers 17.5 kV frontal

| Charging motor and associated mechanism (P2) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power supply | (Vac 50/60 |  | 48/60 | 100/130 | 200/240 |
|  | (Vdc) | 24/30 | 48/60 | 100/125 | 200/250 |
| Threshold |  | 0.85 to 1.1 Ur |  |  |  |
| Consumption | (VA or W) | 180 |  |  |  |
| Motor overcurrent |  | 2 to 3 Ir during 0.1 s |  |  |  |
| Charging time |  | 6 s max. |  |  |  |
| Switching rate |  | 3 cycles per minute max. |  |  |  |
| CH contact |  | 10 A 240 V |  |  |  |
| Opening times |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opening | (ms) | <60 |  |  |  |
| Breaking | (ms) | $<75$ |  |  |  |
| Closing | (ms) | <100 |  |  |  |



## Auxiliary contacts for vacuum contactor

The auxiliary contacts are of the changeover type with a common point.
The following are available:

- $3 \mathrm{NO}+3 \mathrm{NC}$ for the electrically held version (option $3 \mathrm{NO} \& 3 \mathrm{NC}$ additional auxiliary contacts)
- $5 \mathrm{NO}+6 \mathrm{NC}$ for the mechanically latched version as standard

| Characteristics |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating voltage | Minimum | 48 V |  |
|  | Maximum | 480 V |  |
| Rated current | 10 A |  |  |
| Breaking capacity | Vdc | 60 W (L/R 150 ms ) |  |
|  | Vac | 700 VA (power factor 0.35) |  |
| Open release characteristics |  |  |  |
| Power supply (Vdc) | 48 | 125 | 250 |
| Consumption (W) | 470 | 680 | 640 |
| Response time (ms) | 20-40 | 20-41 | 20-40 |

## Current transformers for SM6-24

## Synthesis table by unit


(*) Please, consult us.


Transformer ARJP1/N2F

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Single primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection


## Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 10 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ith (kA) |  | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| t (s) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement and protection | 5 A | 15 VA - class 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5 A | 2.5VA - 5P20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Transformer ARJP1/N2F

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Single primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{l t h}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 6 | 10 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{s})$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| Measurement <br> and protection | 5 A | $15 \mathrm{VA}-$ class 0.5 |  |  |

Note: please consult us for other characteristics.

## Current transformers for SM6-24




ARM4

## Transformer ARM3/N2F

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Double primary winding
- Single secondary winding for measurement and protection

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ | 10/20 | 20/40 | 50/100 | 100/200 | 200/400 | 300/600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ith (kA) | 5 | 12.5 | 12.5/21* | 12.5/25* | 12.5/25* | 25 |
| t (s) | $\text { 7.5 VA - class } 0.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement and5 A |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| protection 1A | 1 VA -10P30 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 A | 5 VA - 5P10 |  | 5VA-5P15 |  |  |  |

*For 5 A protection

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Double primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 50/100 | 100/200 | 200/400 | 300/600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lth (kA) |  | 14.5 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| $t$ ( s ) |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Measurement and protection | 5 A | 30 VA - class 0.5 |  |  |  |
|  | 5 A | 5VA-5P15 | 7.5 VA - |  |  |
|  | 5 A | 7.5VA - 5P10 | 15 VA - 5 |  |  |

## Transformer ARM4

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Single or double primary winding
- Up to 3 secondary windings (for measure and/or for protection)
- Rated highest voltage 7,2-12-17,5-24kV
- Rated primary current up to 630A (for SM6 cubicles)
- Secondary currents 5A or 1A
- Version with one secondary winding: ARM4/N1F
- Version with two secondary windings: ARM4/N2F
- Version with three secondary windings: ARM4/N3F (*)
(*) Please, consult us.


## Transformer ARJP2/N2F

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Single primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection.

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{th}(\mathrm{kA})$ |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |
| t (s) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Measurement and protection | 5 A | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \text { VA } \\ & \text { class } 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15 \mathrm{VA} \\ \text { class } 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15 \mathrm{VA} \\ \text { class } 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 15 \mathrm{VA} \\ \text { class } 0.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 20 \mathrm{VA} \\ \text { class } 0.5 \end{array}$ |
|  | 5A | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \mathrm{VA} \\ & 5 \mathrm{P} 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.5 VA } \\ & \text { 5P20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 5VA } \\ & \text { 5P20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5VA } \\ & 5 \mathrm{P} 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 7.5 \mathrm{VA} \\ & 5 \mathrm{P} 20 \end{aligned}$ |

## Current transformers for SM6-24



## Transformer ARJP3/N2F

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Single primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection.

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| 11 n (A) |  | 1000 | 1250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 th (kA) |  | 25 |  |
| t (s) |  | 1 |  |
| Measurement and protection | 1 A | 30 VA - class 0.5 |  |
|  | 1A | 10 VA - 5P20 |  |
| Measurement and protection | 5 A | 30 VA - class 0.5 |  |
|  | 5A | 10 VA | P20 |

## Low Power Current Transformer (LPCT) CLP2

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 60044-8
- Large primary current range
- Direct output voltage for measurement and protection
- RJ45-8 pts secondary connector
- Insulation level 24 kV.

| Minimum rated primary current | 5 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated nominal primary current | 100 A |
| Rated extended primary current | 1250 A |
| Rated nominal secondary output | 22.5 mV |
| Accuracy class for measurement | 0.5 |
| Accuracy class for protection | 5 P |
| Accuracy limit factor | 400 |
| Rated short time thermal current | $40 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{1s}$ |
| Highest voltage (Um) | 24 kV |
| Rated power-frequency withstand | 50 kV |



Low Power Current Transformer (LPCT) TLP130

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 60044-8
- Large primary current range
- Direct output voltage for measurement and protection
- RJ45-8 pts secondary connector
- Insulation level 0.72 kV
- Internal diameter 130 mm .

| Minimum rated primary current | 5 A |
| :--- | :--- |
| Rated nominal primary current | 100 A |
| Rated extended primary current | 1250 A |
| Rated nominal secondary output | 22.5 mV |
| Accuracy class for measurement | 0.5 |
| Accuracy class for protection | 5 P |
| Accuracy limit factor | 250 |
| Rated short time thermal current | 25 kA 1 s |
| Highest voltage (Um) | 0.72 kV |
| Rated power-frequency withstand | 3 kV |

## Current transformers for SM6-36



Current transformer ARM6T


Current transformer ARM9T

## Transformer ARM6T/N1 or N2

For DM1-A, DM1-D, SM6-36, DM2, IMC, GBC-A, and GBC-B units

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Double primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection.

Short-time withstand current Ith (KA)

| $11 \mathrm{n}(\mathrm{A})$ |  | 50-100 | 75-150 | 100-200 | 150-300 | 200-400 | 300/600 | 1000/1250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lth (kA) |  | 16-20 |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| t (s) |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Measurement and protection | 5 A | 7.5 VA - 15 VA - class 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  | 30 VA class 0.5 |
|  | 5 A | 2.5VA - 5VA - 5P20 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 10 \mathrm{VA}- \\ & 5 \mathrm{P} 20 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |

## Transformer ARM9T

For DM1-A, DM1-D, and DM2 units

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-2
- Double primary winding
- Double secondary winding for measurement and protection.

Short-time withstand current Ith (kA)

| $\operatorname{Inn}(\mathrm{A})$ | $1000 / 1250$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\operatorname{Ith}(\mathrm{kA})$ | 40 |
| $\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{s})$ | 1 |
| Measurement  <br> and protection 5 A | $30 \mathrm{VA}-$ class $0.5-\mathrm{Fs}<10$ |
|  | 5 A |

## Transformer TLP 130, TLP 190

Low Power Current Transformer (LPCT) for DM1-A units, SM6-36

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 60044-8
- Large primary current range
- Direct output voltage for measurement and protection
- RJ45-8 pts secondary connector
- Insulation level 0.72 kV
- Internal diameter 130 or 190 mm
- In SM6-36, TLP 130 can be used for 630 A, TLP 190 can be used up to 1250 A.

|  | TLP 130 | TLP 190 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Minimum rated primary current | 5 A | 5 A |
| Rated extended primary current | 1250 A | 2500 A |
| Secondary output | $22.5 \mathrm{mV}-100 \mathrm{~A}$ | $22.5 \mathrm{mV}-100 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| Accuracy class for measurement | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Accuracy class for protection | 5 P | 5 P |
| Accuracy limit factor | 250 | 400 |
| Rated short time thermal current | 25 kA 1 s | 40 kA 1 s |
| Highest voltage $($ Um $)$ | 0.72 kV | 0.72 kV |
| Rated power-frequency withstand | 3 kV | 3 kV |

# Voltage transformers for SM6-24 

## Synthesis table by unit




VRQ2

Transformer VRQ2n/S1 (phase-to-earth) 50 or 60 Hz

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-3.

| Rated voltage (kV) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Primary voltage (kV) | $10 / \sqrt{3}$ | $15 / \sqrt{3}$ | $15-20 / \sqrt{3}$ | $20 / \sqrt{3}$ |  |
| Secondary voltage (V) | $100 / \sqrt{3}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Thermal power (VA) | 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Accuracy class | 0.5 | 30 | 30 |  |  |
| Rated output for <br> single primary winding (VA) | 30 | 30 |  |  |  |
| Rated output for <br> double primary winding (VA) |  |  |  |  |  |

Transformer VRFR-n/S1 (phase-to-earth) 50 or 60 Hz

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-3.

| Rated voltage (kV) | 17.5 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Primary voltage (kV) | $10 / \sqrt{3}$ | $15 / \sqrt{3}$ |
| Secondary voltage (V) | $100 / \sqrt{3}$ |  |
| Thermal power (VA) | 250 |  |
| Accuracy class | 0.5 |  |
| Rated output for <br> single primary winding (VA) | 30 |  |

Transformer VRC2/S1 (phase-to-phase) 50 or 60 Hz

- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-3.

| Rated voltage (kV) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Primary voltage (kV) | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Secondary voltage (V) | 100 |  |  |
| Thermal power (VA) | 500 |  |  |
| Accuracy class | 0.5 |  |  |
| Rated output for <br> single primary winding (VA) | 50 |  |  |

Characteristics of the functional units

## Voltage transformers for SM6-24



VRC1


Transformer VCT24 (phase-to-phase) 50 or 60 Hz

| Rated voltage (kV) | 24 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Primary voltage (kV) | 10 | 15 | 20 |  |
| Secondary voltage (V) | 220 |  |  |  |
| Output (VA) | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 |  |
|  |  | 4000 | 4000 |  |

Note: the above mentioned voltage transformers are grounded neutral. For other characteristics, please consult us.


## Surge arresters

For units IM500, DM1-A, DM1-W, GAM, DMV-A*, DMVL-A

| $\ln (\mathrm{A})$ | $400 / 630$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Un}(\mathrm{kV})$ | 7.2 | 10 | 12 | 17.5 | 24 |

Note: the rated voltage of the surge arrester is according to unit's rated voltage.
(*) limited up to 17.5 kV for DMV-A circuit breaker cubicles.

## Voltage transformers for SM6-36



Voltage transformer VRF3

Transformer VRF3n/S2 (phase-to-earth)
For CM, GBC-A and GBC-B units

- Single primary winding
- Single secondary
- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-3

| Rated voltage (kV) | 36 | $33 \sqrt{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Primary voltage (kV) | $30 \sqrt{3}$ | $100 \sqrt{3}$ or 110 |
| Secondary voltage (V) | $100 \sqrt{3}$ |  |
| Thermal power (VA) | 450 | $3 P$ |
| Accuracy class | 0.5 | 30 |
| Rated output for single primary <br> winding (VA) | $30-50$ |  |

Transformer VRC3/S1 (phase-to-phase)

- Single primary winding
- Single secondary
- Characteristics according to IEC standard 61869-3

|  | For CM2 units |  | For TM units |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rated voltage (kV) | 36 | 36 |  |
| Primary voltage (kV) | 30 | 33 | 30 |
| Secondary voltage (V) | 100 | 100 or 110 | 220 |
| Thermal power (VA) | 700 | 1000 |  |
| Accuracy class | 0.5 |  |  |
| Rated output for single primary <br> winding (VA) | $50-100$ |  |  |

## Surge arresters

## For units IM, DM1-A, SM, GAM2

| $\ln (\mathrm{A})$ | 630 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Un}(\mathrm{kV})$ | 36 |

The current rating of fuses installed in units depends on:

- Motor current rating In
- Starting current Id
- Frequency of starts.

The fuses rating is calculated such that a current equal to twice the starting current does not blow the fuse within period equal to the starting time.
The adjacent table indicated the ratings which should be used, based on the following assumptions:

- direct on-line startup
- $\mathrm{ld} / \ln \leqslant 6$
- $\mathrm{pf}=0.8(\mathrm{P} \leqslant 500 \mathrm{~kW})$ or $0.9(\mathrm{P}>500 \mathrm{~kW})$
- $\eta=0.9$ ( $P \leqslant 500 \mathrm{~kW}$ ) or 0.94 ( $\mathrm{P}>500 \mathrm{~kW}$ ).

The indicated values are for Fusarc fuses (to DIN standard 43-625).

## Example:

Consider a 950 kW motor at 5 kV .
In $=\frac{P}{\sqrt{3} \cdot U \cdot \eta \cdot p f}=130 \mathrm{~A}$

$$
\operatorname{ld}=6 \times \ln =780 \mathrm{~A}
$$

Then select the next higher value, i.e. 790 A . For six 5-second starts per hour, select fuses rated 200 A .

[^0]
## Selection of fuses for CVM units

|  | $\mathrm{ld}=6 \times \mathrm{le}$ | le |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Service voltage (kV) | Starting current (A) | Rated operational current (continous duty) (A) | Starting time (s) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3 | 1100 | 183 | 250 | 250 | 250 |  |  |  |
|  | 942 | 157 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
|  | 785 | 131 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 250 |
| 6.6 | 628 | 105 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
|  | 565 | 94 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
|  | 502 | 84 | 125 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
|  | 439 | 73 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
|  | 377 | 63 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 160 |
|  | 314 | 52 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 125 |
|  | 251 | 42 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 188 | 31 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|  | 126 | 21 | 50 | 50 |  | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Fuse selection method: <br> - if Id $\geq \mathbf{6 \times l e}$, use $\mathbf{I d}$ to select the fuses <br> - if $\mathbf{I d}<\mathbf{6 x} \mathbf{l e}$, use le to select the fuses. |  |  | 5 |  | 10 |  | 30 |  |
|  |  |  | Number of starts per hour |  |  |  |  |  |

- if $\mathbf{I d}<\mathbf{6 x} \mathbf{l e}$, use le to select the fuses.


## Note:

Fuses are 292 mm long (Fusarc fuses).
Fuses are only for short circuit protection. For 250 A fuses, it is necessary to delay the opening of the contactor.

## Protection of transformers

## Transformer protection by fuse-switches



Fuse ratings for SM6 protection units such as PM, QM, QMB and QMC depend, among other things, on the following criteria:

- Service voltage
- Transformer rating
- Fuse technology (manufacturer)

Different types of fuses with medium loaded striker may be installed:

- Solefuse fuses as per standard UTE NCF 64.210
- Fusarc CF fuses as per IEC 60.282.1 recommendation and dimensions are related to DIN 43.625 standard

For fuse-switch combination unit type QM, QMB, QMC, refer only to the selection table and reference list of fuses. For all other type of fuses, consult us.

Example: for the protection of a 400 kVA transformer at 10 kV , select either Solefuse fuses rated 43 A or Fusarc CF fuses rated 50 A .

## Fuse selection table

## The color code is linked to the rated voltage of the fuse

Rating in A - no overload at $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{t}<40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \leq 1000 \mathrm{~m}$ altitude

| Type of fuse Service $\quad$ Transformer rating (kVA) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rated voltage (kV) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| voltage (kV) | 25 | 50 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 | 2000 | 2500 |  |
| Solefuse (UTE NFC standards 13.100.64.210) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.5 | 6.3 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.2 |
| 15 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 63 |  |  |  | 24 |
| Solefuse (general case, UTE NFC standard 13.200) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 63 | 63 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.5 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.2 |
| 6.6 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 43 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 43 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100 |  |  |  | 12 |
| 13.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 63 | 63 | 80 |  |  |  | 17.5 |
| 15 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 43 | 63 | 80 |  |  |  | 17.5 |
| 20 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 43 | 63 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 43 | 43 | 63 |  |  | 24 |

Fusarc CF and SIBA ${ }^{(1)}$ (general case for QM, QMB and QMC cubicle according to IEC 62271-105)

| 3.3 | 16 | 25 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 160(1) | 200(1) |  |  |  |  |  | 7.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 10 | 16 | 31.5 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 125 | 125 | 160(1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.5 | 10 | 16 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 160(1) | 160(1) |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 125 | 125 | 160(1) | 160(1) |  |  |  |  |
| 6.6 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 125 | 160(1) |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 6.3 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 125(1) | 200(1) |  | 12 |
| 11 | 6.3 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 100 | 125(1) | $160^{(1)}$ |  |  |
| 13.8 | 6.3 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100(1) | $125(1)$ | 125(1) | 17.5 |
| 15 | 6.3 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 100(1) | 125(1) | 125(1) |  |
| 20 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100(1) | 125(1) | 24 |
| 22 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 80 |  | 100(1) |  |

Fusarc CF for dry type transformers ${ }^{(2)}$

|  | 30 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 50 | 50 | 63 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31.5 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 50 | 50 | 63 | 63 |
| 33 | 6.3 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 |
| 34.5 | 6.3 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 63 |
| Fusarc CF oil immersed type transformers ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | 10 | 10 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 40 | 40 | 50 |

## (1) SIBA fuses

(2) This selection table has been prepared according to the technical characteristics of France Transfo. The characteristics of transformers and fuses may change according to manufactures and standards.

Please consult us for overloads and operation over $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for France Transfo oil immersed type transformers.

## Protection of transformers

Transformer protection by fuse-switches

## Fuses dimensions



| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ur } \\ & \text { (kV) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Ir} \\ & (\mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varnothing \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Weight (kg) |
| 7.2 | 125 | 292 | 86 | 3.3 |
| 12 | 6.3 | 292 | 50.5 | 1.2 |
|  | 10 | 292 | 50.5 | 1.2 |
|  | 16 | 292 | 50.5 | 1.2 |
|  | 20 | 292 | 50.5 | 1.2 |
|  | 25 | 292 | 57 | 1.5 |
|  | 31.5 | 292 | 57 | 1.5 |
|  | 40 | 292 | 57 | 1.5 |
|  | 50 | 292 | 78.5 | 2.8 |
|  | 63 | 292 | 78.5 | 2.8 |
|  | 80 | 292 | 78.5 | 2.8 |
|  | 100 | 292 | 78.5 | 2.8 |
| 24 | 6.3 | 442 | 50.5 | 1.6 |
|  | 10 | 442 | 50.5 | 1.6 |
|  | 16 | 442 | 50.5 | 1.6 |
|  | 20 | 442 | 50.5 | 1.6 |
|  | 25 | 442 | 57 | 2.2 |
|  | 31.5 | 442 | 57 | 2.2 |
|  | 40 | 442 | 57 | 2.2 |
|  | 50 | 442 | 78.5 | 4.1 |
|  | 63 | 442 | 78.5 | 4.1 |
|  | 80 | 442 | 86 | 5.3 |
| 36 | 10 | 537 | 50.5 | 1.8 |
|  | 16 | 537 | 50.5 | 1.8 |
|  | 25 | 537 | 57 | 2.6 |
|  | 31.5 | 537 | 78.5 | 4.7 |
|  | 40 | 537 | 78.5 | 4.7 |
|  | 50 | 537 | 86 | 6.4 |
|  | 63 | 537 | 86 | 6.4 |


| SIBA |  |  |  | Dimensions |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing 45$ | $\varnothing \quad \varnothing 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ur } \\ & \text { (kV) } \end{aligned}$ | Ir <br> (A) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{L} \\ (\mathrm{~mm}) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \varnothing \\ (\mathrm{mm}) \end{gathered}$ | Weight (kg) |
|  | - |  | 160 | 292 | 85 | 3.8 |
|  | 7 | 7.2 | 200 | 292 | 85 | 5.4 |
|  |  |  | 125 | 292 | 67 | 2 |
| $\langle 33\rangle$ |  | 12 | 160 | 292 | 85 | 3.8 |
|  | $L \longrightarrow \mid 33\}\}<-23$ |  | 200 | 292 | 85 | 3.8 |
|  |  | 17.5 | 125 | 442 | 85 | 5.4 |
|  |  | 24 | 100 | 442 | 85 | 5.4 |
|  |  | 24 | 125 | 442 | 85 | 5.4 |

## Interlocks

## Switch units

- The switch can be closed only if the earthing switch is open and the access panel is in position.
- The earthing switch can be closed only if the switch is open.
- The access panel for connections can be opened only if the earthing switch is closed.
- The switch is locked in the open position when the access panel is removed. The earthing switch may be operated for tests.


## Circuit-breaker units

- The disconnector(s) can be closed only if the circuit breaker is open and the front panel is locked (interlock type 50).
- The earth switch(es) can be closed only if the disconnector(s) is/are open.
- The access panel for connections can be opened only if:
- the circuit breaker is locked open,
- the disconnector(s) is/are open,
- the earth switch(es) is/are closed.

Note: it is possible to lock the disconnector(s) in the open position for no-load operations with the circuit breaker.

## Functional interlocks

These comply with IEC recommendation 62271-200 and EDF specification HN 64-S-41 (for 24 kV ).

In addition to the functional interlocks, each disconnector and switch include:

- built-in padlocking capacities (padlocks not supplied)
- four knock-outs that may be used for keylocks (supplied on request) for mechanism locking functions.


## Unit interlock

| Units | Interlock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A1 | C1 | C4 | A3 | A4 | A5 | 50 | 52 | P1 | P2 | P3 | P5 |
| IM, IMB, IMC, IMM |  |  |  | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
| PM, QM, QMB, QMC, | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, <br> DM1-Z, DM1-S, <br> DMV-A, DMV-D, <br> DMVL-A, DMVL-D | - | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| CVM |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| NSM |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |
| GAM |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $\bullet$ |  |
| DM2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| DM1-M |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| DM1-M |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Key-type interlocks

## Functional interlocks



50 type

## Prevents

- on-load switching of the disconnectors.


## Allows

- off-load operation of the circuit breaker with the disconnectors open (double isolation).
- off-load operation of the circuit breaker with the disconnector open (single isolation).


## 52 type Prevents

- on-load switching of the disconnectors.


## Allows

- off-load operation of the contactor with the disconnectors open (double isolation).
- off-load operation of the contactor with the disconnector open (single isolation).

[^1]

Outgoing units


A1 type - To prevent closing of the earthing switch on a transformer protection unit unless the LV circuit breaker is locked in the "open" or "disconnected" position


C1 type - To prevent access to the transformer if the earthing switch for transformer protection has not first been closed


C4 type - To prevent closing of the earthing switch on a transformer protection unit unless the LV circuit breaker is locked in the "open" or "disconnected" position

- To prevent access to the transformer if the earthing switch for transformer protection has not first been closed



A3 type - To prevent closing of the earthing switch on a load-side cubicle unless the line-side switch is locked "open"

|  |  | $\underbrace{\frac{1}{0}}$ |  | A4 type | - To prevent the simultaneous closing of two switches. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | A5 type | - To prevent closing of the earthing switch on the casing unit unless the downstream and upstream switches are locked in the "open" position |  |  |  |
|  | Legend for key-type interlocks: |  |  | 镸 | No key | 团 Key released | (- Key captive | $\smile$ Panel or door |

Ring units


P3 type - to prevent on-load operation of the disconnector unless the switch is locked "open"

- to prevent the closing of the earthing switches with the unit energised, unless the disconnector and the switch are locked "open"
- to allow off-load operation of the switch.

Notes

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection, monitoring and control

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## Protection <br> Easergy P3 relay



P3U10/20/30 = Universal protection

- Feeder and Transformer
- Motor
- Voltage
- Frequency
- Capacitor



## Solid protection meets unparalleled efficiency

The Easergy P3 protection relay family is based on proven technology concepts developed in close cooperation with customers. Easergy products have been designed around user-friendliness, a feature which is proven in our customer feedback day after day.
The Easergy P3 feeder manager has been developed to cover basic protection needs for OEMs, utilities and industrial applications. Thanks to its cost-effective and flexible design, the Easergy P3 provides an excellent alternative for various protection applications.
Easergy P3 combines further protection functions such as directional earth fault for feeder and motor protection.

## Unparalleled efficiency

- Simple selection and ordering with EcoReal MV
- Faster delivery with on-the-shelf availability of standard configurations
- Simplified configuration with the new eSetup Easergy Pro setting tool


## Better Connectivity

- Simpler operation and maintenancewith the Easergy P3 SmartApp
- All communication protocols included natively, including IEC 61850
- Possibility to use two active communication protocols in the same time
- Increased number of inputs and outputs for more possibilities


## Enhanced safety

- Embedded arc protection
- Built-in virtual injection testing
- Compliant to international standards (i.e. IEC 60255-1)


## Ease of use

User-friendliness is a key benefit of Easergy P3, made to save time at every step of the project's life-cycle.
A great deal of effort has gone into designing the operational aspects of the new products. Setting and download/upload are much faster thanks to the unique eSetup Easergy Pro setting software which dramatically improves usability.
The informative human machine interface shows the information the user needs, with the support of customized legend texts.
Enhanced usability
The Easergy P3 protection relay concept has been extended with a number of features that make installation and testing of the relays even more efficient and user-friendly, like the virtual injection testing accessible with eSetup Easergy Pro setting software.

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

Easergy Sepam selection guide

The Sepam range of protection and metering is designed for the operation of machines and electrical distribution networks of industrial installations and utility substations for all levels of voltage. It consists of complete, simple and reliable solutions, suited to following four families: Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80.

## A range adapted at your application

- Protection of substation (incoming, outgoing line and busbars).
- Protection of transformers.
- Protection of motors, and generators.


## Simplicity

Easy to install

- Light, compact base unit.
- Optional modules fitted on a DIN rail, connected using prefabricated cords.
- User friendly and powerful PC parameter and protection setting software to utilize all of Sepam's possibilities.


## User-friendly

- Intuitive User Machine Interface, with direct data access.
- Local operating data in the user's language.


## Accurate measurement and detailed

 diagnosis- Measuring all necessary electrical values.
- Monitoring switchgear status: sensors and trip circuit, mechanical switchgear status.
- Disturbance recording.
- Sepam self-diagnosis and watchdog.


## Flexibility and evolutivity

- Enhanced by optional modules to evolve in step with your installation.
- Possible to add optional modules at any time.
- Simple to connect and commission via a parameter setting procedure.

|  |  | Series 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protections |  |  |
| Current | - - |  |
| Voltage |  | - |
| Frequency |  | - - |
| Specifics | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Breaker } \\ \text { failure } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Disconnection by rate of change of frequency |
| Applications |  |  |
| Substation | S20 S24 |  |
| Busbar |  | B21 B22 |
| Transformer | T20 T24 |  |
| Motor | M20 |  |
| Generator |  |  |
| Capacitor |  |  |
| Characteristics |  |  |
| Logic inputs | 0 to 10 | 0 to 10 |
| Logic outputs | 4 to 8 | 4 to 8 |
| Temperature sensors | 0 to 8 | 0 to 8 |
| Channel |  |  |
| Current | $31+10$ |  |
| Voltage |  | $3 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{V}_{0}$ |
| LPCT ${ }^{(1)}$ | - |  |
| Communication ports | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 |
| IEC61850 Protocol | - | - |
| Control |  |  |
| Matrix ${ }^{(2)}$ | - | $\bullet$ |
|  |  |  |
| Logipam ${ }^{(3)}$ |  |  |
| Other |  |  |
| Backup battery |  |  |
| Front memory cartridge with settings |  |  |
| (1) LPCT: low-power current transformer complying with standard IEC 60044-8. <br> (2) Control matrix for simple assignment of information from the protection, control and monitoring functions. <br> (3) Logipam ladder language (PC programming environment) to make full use of Sepam series 80 functions. <br> (4) Standard lithium battery $1 / 2$ AA format, 3.6 V , front face exchangeable. |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Protection

Easergy Sepam selection guide

|  | Series 40 |  |  |  | Series |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Protections |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Voltage | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Frequency | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Specifics |  | Directional earth fault | Directional earth fault and phase overcurrent |  | Directional earth fault | Directional earth fault and phase overcurrent |
| Applications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Substation | S40 | S41, S43 | S42 | S60 |  | S62 |
| Busbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transformer | T40 |  | T42 | T60 |  | T62 |
| Motor |  | M41 |  |  | M61 |  |
| Generator | G40 |  |  | G60 |  | G62 |
| Capacitor |  |  |  | C60 |  |  |
| Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logic inputs | 0 to 10 |  |  | 0 to 28 |  |  |
| Logic outputs | 4 to 8 |  |  | 4 to 16 |  |  |
| Temperature sensors | 0 to 16 |  |  | 0 to 16 |  |  |
| Channel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current | $31+10$ |  |  | $31+10$ |  |  |
| Voltage |  |  |  | 3V, $2 \mathrm{U}+\mathrm{Vo}$ or Vnt |  |  |
| LPCT (1) | $\frac{3 \mathrm{~V}, 2 \mathrm{U}+\mathrm{Vo}_{0}}{\bullet}$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Communication ports | 1 to 2 |  |  | 1 to 2 |  |  |
| IEC61850 Protocol | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Control <br> Matrix (2) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Logic equation editor | $\bullet$ |  |  | - |  |  |
| Logipam (3) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Backup battery | 48 hours |  |  | Lithium battery (4) |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Front memory cartridge } \\ & \text { with settings } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | - |  |  |

(1) LPCT: Iow-power current transformer complying with standard IEC 60044-8.
(2) Control matrix for simple assignment of information from the protection, control and monitoring functions.
(3) Logipam ladder language (PC programming environment) to make full use of Sepam series 80 functions.
(4) Standard lithium battery 1/2 AA format, 3.6 V, front face exchangeable.

Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

Easergy Sepam selection guide


[^2](2) Control matrix for simple assignment of information from the protection, control and monitoring functions.
(3) Logipam ladder language (PC programming environment) to make full use of Sepam series 80 functions.
(4) Standard lithium battery $1 / 2$ AA format, 3.6 V, front face exchangeable.

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection <br> Easergy P5 protection relay

Easergy P5 is available in two sizes
to best fit your needs


Easergy P5x20


Easergy P5x30

Easergy P5 is a family of digital protection relays for distribution networks dedicated to:

- Utilities - Energy distribution
- Critical buildings and Industry
- Healthcare
- Transportation
- Industrial buildings
- Data Center
- Large industrial processes
- Oil and Gas
- Mining
- Mineral and Metals
- Water

Easergy P5 protection relay is based on proven technology concepts and developed in close cooperation with customers, so it's built to meet your toughest demands:

- Modular design that allows user-defined conventional protection and arc-flash protection solutions
- Compatible with conventional CTs/VTs or low power instrument transformers LPCT/LPVT compliant to IEC 61869-10 and IEC 61869-11 standards
- Embeds latest cybersecurity functionality to help prevent intentional miss-use and cyber-threats
- Fast replacement with enhanced safety thanks to withdrawability and back-up memory that automatically restore parameters without using any configuration tools

Easergy products are designed to be user friendly, a feature that is proven in our customer reports day after day.
You'll benefit from features that include:

- A complete set of protection functions, related to the application
- Arc detection in Easergy P5x30 models
- Dedicated circuit breaker control with single-line diagram, push buttons, programmable function keys, LEDs, and customizable alarms
- Multilingual HMI for customized messaging
- Settings tool relay management software for setting parameters, configuring, and network fault simulation
- Both serial and Ethernet communication, including redundancy
- IEC 61850 standard Edition 1 \& Edition 2

Range overview


## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

VIP 40 and VIP 45 relays

Schneider Electric recommends circuit breakers for transformer protection instead of fuses.

They offer the following advantages:

- Easy to set
- Better discrimination with other MV and LV protection devices
- Improved protection performance for inrush currents, overloads, low magnitude phase faults and earth faults
- Greater severe climate withstand
- Reduced maintenance and spare parts
- Availability of additional functions such as measurement, diagnostics and remote monitoring

And with the recent development of less expensive circuit breakers and selfpowered relays, life time costs are now equivalent to those of traditional MV switch fuse solutions

## Application

- Entry level MV/LV transformer protection
- Dependent-time phase overcurrent tripping curve dedicated to MV/LV transformer protection
- Definite-time earth fault protection
- Phase current and peak demand current measurement


## Main features

Self-powered operation

- Energised by the CTs: no auxiliary power needed

Complete pre-tested protection system

- Functional block ready to be integrated

Designed for SM6 to protect transformers

- Designed for D02N 200 A and D01N 100 A circuit breakers to replace fuseswitch solutions
- Setting is as simple as fuse selection
- Maximum setting possibilities consistent with circuit breaker characteristics


## Phase overcurrent protection

- Tripping curve optimised for MV/LV transformer protection
- Protection against overloads and secondary and primary short-circuits
- Second harmonic restraint filtering
- Only one setting (I>)
- Discrimination with LV circuit breakers or LV fuses
- Compliant with TFL (Time Fuse Link) operating criteria


## Earth fault protection

- Definite-time tripping curve
- Settings: lo> (phase current sum method) and to >
- Second harmonic restraint element


## Measurement

- Load current on each phase
- Peak demand current.

Front panel and settings

- Current measurements displayed on a 3 digit LCD
- Settings with 3 dials ( $\mid>$, $\mid 0>$, to $>$ ) protected by a lead-sealable cover
- Trip indication powered by dedicated integrated battery with reset by pushbutton or automatically


## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

VIP 400 and VIP 410 relays

- VIP 400 is a self-powered relay energised by the CTs; it does not require an auxiliary power supply to operate



## Applications

- MV distribution substation incomer or feeder protection relay
- MV/LV transformer protection.


## Main features

VIP 400: Self-powered protection relay
This version is energised by the current transformers (CTs). It does not require an auxiliary power supply to operate.

- Overcurrent and earth fault protection
- Thermal overload protection
- Current measurement functions

VIP 410
In addition, the VIP 410 offers enhanced sensitivity to low earth-fault currents and provides additional diagnostics with time-stamped logs thanks to a dual power supply and a communication port.

## Protection and sensor for VIP 40/45/400/410

- New sensor dedicated for VIP 40/45/400/410

| Rated voltage | Ur | 0.72 kV |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Insulation voltage | Ud | $3 \mathrm{kV}-1 \mathrm{~min}$. |
| Rated short-time withstand <br> current | Ith (kA) | 25 |
| Withstand time | $\mathrm{t}(\mathrm{s})$ | 3 |
| Rated primary Inn $\mathrm{CGA}: 0-200 \mathrm{~A}$ <br> current   | $\mathrm{Cs}: 0-630 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Secondary voltage | Accuracy class | Cl 1.0 |
| Rated burden |  | 5 P 30 |
| Measurement |  |  |
| protection |  |  |

Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

Protection and sensor selection table

## General common selection

of protection units

| Protection type | Code | Protection units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Easergy } \\ \text { P3 } \end{gathered}$ | series 20 | Easerg series 40 | Sepam series 60 | series 80 | 40/45 | 400 |
| Three-phase overcurrent | 50-51 | - | - | - | - | - | - (2) | - ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Zero-sequence overcurrent | 50N-51N | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ | - (3) | -(1) |
| Directional zero-sequence current | 67N |  |  | - | - | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Undervoltage | 27 |  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Overvoltage | 59 |  |  | - | $\bullet$ | - |  |  |
| Thermal image | 49 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Zero-sequence overvoltage | 59N |  |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Negative sequence overcurrent | 46 | - | - | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Long start-up and rotor blocking | 51LR | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Maximum number of start-ups | 66 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Single-phase undercurrent | 37 | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |
| Communication |  | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |  |  |

(1) DT, EI, SI, VI and RI trip curves.
(2) Inverse curve suited to transformer protection.
(3) DT trip curve.

## Protection

## LPCT protection chain

Standard applications


Sepam series 20

Demanding applications


Custom applications


Sepam series 60 and 80

## TLP130, TLP190, CLP2 sensors for Easergy Sepam series 20, 40, 60, 80 protection units

## LPCT sensors are voltage-output current sensors

(Low Power Current Transformer) compliant with the IEC 60044-8 standard. These sensors are designed to measure rated current between
5 A and 630 A , with a ratio of $100 \mathrm{~A} / 22.5 \mathrm{mV}$.
Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80 protection units are at the heart of the LPCT protection chain.
Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80 performs the following functions:

- Acquisition of phase currents measured by the LPCT sensors
- Utilization of measurements by the protection functions
- Tripping of the breaking device in case of fault detection


## Advantages

## Consistent protection chain with the same sensor measures phase currents from 5 A to 630 A

- Simple to install and implement:
- Installation of LPCT sensors:

TLP130 and TLP190 are installed around MV cable
CLP2 is installed on the MV circuit

- LPCT connected directly to Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80
- Accessories available to test the LPCT protection chain by secondary current injection.
- LPCTs range of use

LPCT measuring and protection function guaranteeing the accuracy up to the short-time current.

Following the range of use of LPCT:

- From 5 A up to 1250 A respecting the error limits imposed by the accuracy class 0.5
- From 1250 A up to 50 kA respecting the error limits imposed by the accuracy class 5P.


## Optimized integration of functions:

- Measurement of phase rated currents as of 25 A that is set by micro-switch
- Monitoring of LPCT sensor by Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80 (detection of phase loss).



## Protection, monitoring and control

## Protection

LPCT protection chain


## Connections

1 LPCT sensor, equipped with a shielded cable fitted with an RJ45 connector to be connected directly to the card 3
2 Sepam series 20, 40, 60 and 80 protection unit
3 Card interface that adapts the voltage delivered by the LPCT sensors, with microswitch setting of rated current.

- CCA671 card for series 60 and 80
- CCA670 card for series 20 and 40


## Testing and injection

4 CCA613 remote test plug, flush-mounted in front panel of cubicle, equipped with a 3-m cord to be connected to the CCA670 connector test socket (9-pin Sub D)
5 ACE917 injection interface, used to test the LPCT protection chain with a standard injection box
6 Standard 1A injection box.

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Fault passage indicators

Flair 21D, 22D and 23DM

Flair 21D, 22D, 23DM is a family of DIN format fault passage indicators. They are small in size, self-powered and adapt automatically to the network.

These devices use cutting-edge technology to detect earth faults on underground MV
networks with isolated, resistor-earthed or
directly earthed neutral and overcurrents on
all networks.

- Self-powered, the fault current passage detection and indication system operates continuously
- Adjustment-free, they are immediately operational (numerous manual adjustments are however possible)
- Compact, their DIN format easily fits in MV cubicles
- Smart, they offer an ammeter/digital maximeter function
- Comprehensive, the Flair 23DM version incorporates a highly sophisticated voltage presence/absence relay function with RJ45 Modbus communication


## Applications and main features

The Flair range increases your power availability by providing indicators suitable for fault locating and MV network load management.

- Indication of phase-phase and phase-earth faults
- Display of settings
- Indication of the faulty phase
- Display of the load current including peak demand and frequency
- Fault passage indication and voltage detection combination (Flair 23DM)
- RJ45 communication (Flair 23DM only).

These fault passage indicators are reliable and easy to use.

- Automatic setting on the site
- Fault indication with LED or outdoor lamp
- 15-year battery life for Flair 22D
- More accurate fault detection if Flair 22D or 23DM is connected to voltage
- presence indication system (VPIS) voltage output
- Can be factory-mounted in SMX cubicles or added on the site
- Easy on-site addition without removing MV cables using split-type current sensor.

Standard applications
Flair 21D

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Fault passage indicators

Flair 21D, 22D and 23DM

The Flair 21D, 22D, 23DM range uses an integrated detection system composed of indicators and dedicated CTs. Integrated sensors are normally placed around the bushings. Split CTs can be placed around cables for retrofit purposes.

## Display principle

- The load current is displayed continuously
- When a fault is detected, the faulty phase is indicated
- Use the buttons on the front panel to scroll through settings and measurements.


## Fault detection functions

## Overcurrent detection

- Automatic mode for adjustment-free calibration of detection thresholds
- Manual mode for special override settings:
- Flair 21D: 4 detection thresholds from 200 A to 800 A , in 200 A increments, selectable via microswitches
- Flair 22D and Flair 23DM: 8 detection thresholds from 100 A to 800 A , in 50 A increments, configurable via the front panel keypad.
- Fault acknowledge time:
- Flair 21D: 40 ms
- Flair 22D and Flair 23DM (configurable via the front panel keypad): Type A from 40 to 100 ms in 20 ms increments Type B from 100 to 30 ms in 50 ms increments.


## Earth fault detection

The detector checks the 3 phases for current variations (di/dt). A time delay of 70 s is applied for fault confirmation by the upstream protective device.

- Automatic mode for adjustment-free calibration of detection thresholds
- Manual mode for special override settings:
- Flair 21D: 6 detection thresholds from 40 A to 160 A, via microswitches
- Flair 22D and Flair 23DM (configurable via the front panel keypad):

Type A from 20 to 200 A , in 10 A increments
Type B from 5 to 30 A in 5 A increments, and 30 to 200 A in 10 A

- Inrush function: prevents unnecessary detection in the event of load switch-on. Incorporates a 3 s time delay for fault filtering at network power up. The Inrush function can be disabled via configuration on Flair 22D and 23DM.


## Fault indication function

## Signalling

As soon as a fault is confirmed, the indication device is activated.

- Fault indication via a red LED on the front panel
- Indication of the faulty phase (earth fault) on LCD display
- Optional remoting of indication to external flashing lamp
- Activation of a contact for retransmission to the SCADA system.


## Indication reset

- Automatic reset upon load current recovery (configurable time delay on Flair 22D and Flair 23DM)
- Manual reset via front panel button
- Reset via external Reset input
- Reset by time delay: fixed (4 hr) for Flair 21D and adjustable using front panel keypad ( 2 hr to 16 hr ) for Flair 22D and Flair 23DM.

Protection, monitoring and control

## Fault passage indicators

Flair 21D, 22D and 23DM


Connection diagrams


| Selection table |  | Flair |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 21D | 22D | 23DM |
| Power supply | Self-powered | $\bullet$ | - | $\bullet$ |
|  | Dual-powered |  | - ${ }^{11}$ | $\bullet$ |
| Detection | Overcurrent |  | - | - |
|  | Earth-fault |  | - | - |
| Display <br> (4 digit LCD) | Ammeter |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
|  | Maximeter |  | - | $\bullet$ |
|  | SCADA interface (relay) |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
|  | External lamp |  | - | $\bullet$ |
|  | External reset |  | - | $\bullet$ |
|  | Extended setting (keypad) |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| Communication | 2-voltage output relays |  |  | $\bullet$ |
|  | Serial communication port |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| (1) By lithium battery |  |  |  |  |

## Characteristics per product

## Model Description

Fault passage indicator with single power supply (self-powered)
Flair 21D Detector with autonomous power supply
External indicator lamp output powered by battery (BVP)

## Fault passage indicator with dual power supply

Flair 22D Detector with autonomous power supply and lithium battery
External indicator lamp output powered by the Flair (BVE)
Zero sequence CT option (type B setup)
Interface with VPIS-VO possible to confirm the fault by voltage absence
Fault passage indicator with dual power supply and voltage presence/absence

Flair 23DM Detector with 24-48 Vdc external and autonomous power supply
External indicator lamp output powered by the Flair (BVE)
Zero sequence CT option (type B or C setup)
Voltage presence and absence detector (same as for VD23)
Interface with VPIS-VO needed for the voltage presence

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Ammeter

- At the leading edge of technology, Amp 21D is suitable for Medium Voltage network load management.
- Self-powered, it ensures a permanent display of currents.
- Compact and in DIN format, it fits naturally into MV cubicles.
- Cost efficient, it uses the CT optimised for Fault Passage Indicator.
- Performant, it displays phase current and maximum of current


## Display principle

- Load currents are permanently displayed, continuous scrolling of L 1 , then L 2 , then L 3
- Maximeter
- access to maximeter display by pressing a dedicated push button
- continuous scrolling of M1, then M2, then M3
- reset of all maximeter by pressing a combination of two push buttons


## Functions

## Small size enclosure

- DIN format: $93 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$


The SM6 can integrate the Amp 21D ammeter on all incoming cubicles and on fuse-switch cubicles

- Display of 3 phase current: I1, I2, I3. Range: 3 A to 630 A
- Display of 3 phase current maximeter: I1, I2, I3. Range: 3 to 630 A.


## Connections, assembly

- Secured, extraction-proff mounting
- Terminal connections.


## Current sensors

- Split core CT for mounting on MV cables.

| Technical data |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Application |  | 50 Hz and 60 Hz |
| Frequency | $\geq 3 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Load current | Minimum current |  |
| Measurement |  | 3 to 630 A (resolution 1 A) |
| Range | Accuracy (I <630 A) | $\pm(2 \%+2$ digit) |
| Reset of maximeter | Manual from device | Yes |
| Power supply |  |  |
| Self power | From the current sensors | I load $\geq 3$ A |
| Battery | No |  |
| Auxiliary supply | No |  |
| Display |  | 4 digits LCD |
| Display | Yes (resolution 1 A) |  |
| Current per phase |  | Yes |
| Maximeter per phase |  |  |
| Sensor | 3 split core CT |  |
| Phase CTs |  |  |
| Miscellaneous | Yes |  |
| Test |  |  |

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Arc fault detectors <br> Easergy Vamp

## Function

The arc protection unit detects an arc flash in an installation and trips the feeding breaker.

An arc flash protection reduces the risk of personal injury and/ or material damage caused by arc faults.

System features | - Operation on light only |
| :--- |
| - Up to 10 arc or smoke sensors |
| - Single trip contact |
| - Straightforward installation |
| - Operation time 9 ms (including the output relay) |
| - Cost efficient solution |
| - Self-supervision |
| - Binary input for blocking or resetting the unit (programmable) |
| - Possibility for double arc channel activation |
| trip criteria |
| - BIO light transfer possibility to other Easergy Vamp device |

## Sensors

| Point sensor - Surface | - Arc detection from two compartments simultaneously <br>  <br> - Self-monitored <br>  <br> - Cable length adjustable from 6 m to 20 m down |
| :--- | :--- |
| Point sensor - pipe | - Self-monitored <br>  <br> • Cable length adjustable from 6 m to 20 m down |
| •Snap-in connection to $\mathrm{l} / 0$ unit |  |

## Benefits

- Increases protection of personal and property
- Extended switchgear life cycle
- May reduce insurance bill
- Low investment costs and fast installation


## Protection, monitoring and control

## Control

## Motorization control

The SC110 is an intelligent electronic device designed to control and monitor all the components involved in the remote control of core units.

It integrates all the necessary functions
for reliable remote control:

- Electrical interlocking
- Remote control supervision
- Front panel interface for local operation
- Built-in Modbus communication and
"Plug and play" design makes the SC110 and the remote control facility:
- easy to use
- easy to upgrade.


SC-MI control panel


The SC110 is installed in the Low Voltage cabinet of the functional unit. It controls and monitors all the auxiliary contacts needed for electrical operation.

## SC110 universal intelligent controller

SC110 is a compact device with digital inputs and outputs to monitor all the components associated with the electrical operation of the core unit: MCH, MX, XF, auxiliary contacts.
It can be associated with a control panel (SC-MI).

Switchgear control functions

- Coil and motor operation
- Information on switch status: main switch, earthing switch
- Built-in electrical interlocks: anti-pumping and anti-reflex functions
- External interlocking feature
- Lockout of electrical operation after tripping (option)
- Modbus communication for remote control via data transmission

Switchgear monitoring

- Diagnosis information: motor consumption, etc.
- Switch auxiliary contacts status
- Logging of time-stamped events
- Modbus communication for remote indication of monitoring information

| SC110 types | SC110-A | SC110-E |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $24-60 \mathrm{Vdc}$ | $\bullet$ |  |
| $110 \mathrm{Vdc} / \mathrm{Vac}-240 \mathrm{Vac} / 250 \mathrm{Vdc}$ |  | $\bullet$ |
| Network communication | $\bullet$ |  |
|  | SC-MI 10 | SC-MI 20 |
| SC-MI control panels | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| On/Off pushbuttons |  | $\bullet$ |
| Remote/local switch |  |  |

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Control

Easergy T200 S for SM6-24


Easergy T200 S for SM6-24: remote control interface in LV control cabinet

## Voltage detection relay

VD23 provides accurate information of presence or absence of voltage.
Associated with VPIS-Voltage Output, VD23 is typically used in critical power and safety applications.
Various combinations of voltage detection are possible:

- $3 \mathrm{Ph}-\mathrm{N}$ and residual voltage:

$$
V 1+V 2+V 3+V 0
$$

- 3 Ph-N or Ph-Ph voltage: $\mathrm{V} 1+\mathrm{V} 2+\mathrm{V} 3$ or $\mathrm{U} 12+\mathrm{U} 13+\mathrm{U} 23$
- 1 Ph-N or Ph-Ph or residual voltage: V1, V2, V3, U12, U13, U23, V0.

VD23 can display the MV network voltage (in \% of service voltage), activate the relay output R1 to monitor a loss of voltage on 1 phase at least and active the relay output R2 to monitor a presence of voltage on 1 phase at least.

- Auxiliary power supply: from 24 to 48 Vdc
- Assembly: compact DIN format, mounted in the same place as fault passage indicator (format DIN, integrated in switchgear), terminal connexion fitted with VPIS-Voltage Output


## Compatible with all neutral earthing systems.



## Easergy T200 S for NSM cubicle

Easergy T200 S is a simplified MV substation control unit for secondary distribution networks enabling remote control of one or two MV substation switches.
T200 S, a version of the T200 unit, is integrated in the SM6 cubicle LV control cabinet. It is limited to control 2 switches. It is intended for remote control applications for source transfer switching and back up generator set switching in NSM cubicle
Easergy T200 S is a multifunctional "plug and play" interface which integrates all functions required for remote monitoring and control of MV substations:

- Acquisition of various data types: switch position, fault detectors, current values, etc.
- Transmission of opening and closing orders to the switches
- Exchange with the control center.

Particularly used during network incidents, Easergy T200 S has proven its reliability and availability to be able to operate the switchgear at all times. It is easy to implement and operate.

## Functional unit dedicated to Medium Voltage applications

Easergy T200 S is installed in the low voltage control cabinet of NSM cubicles for remote control of one or two switches.

Easergy notably enables source transfer switching between two switches.
It has a simple panel for local operation to manage electrical controls (local/remote switch) and to display switchgear status information.

It integrates a fault current detector (overcurrent and zero sequence current) with detection thresholds configurable channel by channel (threshold and fault duration).

## "Plug and play" and secure

Integrated in the low voltage control cabinet of an MV-equipped cubicle, it is ready to connect to the data transmission system.

Easergy T200 S has been subject to severe tests on its resistance to MV electrical constraints. A back-up power supply guarantees several hours continuity of service for the electronic devices, motorization and MV switchgear.
Current transformers are of split core type for easier installation.

## Compatible with all SCADA remote control systems

Easergy T200 S supplies the following standard protocols:

- Modbus serial and IP
- DPN3 serial and IP
- IEC 870-5-101/104.

Data transmission system standards are: RS232, RS485, PSTN, FSK, FFSK, GSM/GPRS.

Other systems are available on request, the radio frequency emitter/receiver is not supplied.


Control command Local information and control


Back up power supply


Monitoring and control


Polarized connectors


Split core CTs

Control
Easergy T200 I

## Easergy T200 I: an interface designed for control and monitoring of MV networks

Easergy T200 I is a "plug and play" or multifunction interface that integrates all the functional units necessary for remote supervision and control of the SM6:

- Acquisition of the different types of information: switch position, fault detectors, current values...
- Transmission of switch open/close orders
- Exchanges with the control center.

Required particularly during outages in the network, Easergy T200 I is of proven reliability and availability, being able to ensure switchgear operation at any moment. It is simple to set up and to operate.

## Functional unit designed for the Medium Voltage network

- Easergy T200 I is designed to be connected directly to the MV switchgear, without requiring a special converter.
- It has a simple front plate for local operation, which allows management of electrical rating mechanisms (local/remote switch) and display of information concerning switchgear status.
- It has an integrated MV network fault current detection system (overcurrent and zero sequence) with detection set points that can be configured channel by channel (current value and fault current duration).


## Medium Voltage switchgear operating guarantee

- Easergy T200 I has undergone severe MV electrical stress withstand tests.
- It is a backed up power supply which guarantees continuity of service for several hours in case of loss of the auxiliary source, and supplies power to the Easergy T200 I and the MV switchgear motor mechanisms.


## Ready to plug

- Easergy T200 I is delivered with a kit that makes it easy to connect the motor mechanisms and collect measurements.
- the connectors are polarized to avoid any errors during installation or maintenance interventions.
- current measurement acquisition sensors are of the split type, to facilitate their installation.
- works with 24 Vdc and 48 Vdc motor units.


## Compatible with all SCADA remote control systems

Easergy T200 I supplies the following standard protocols:

- Modbus serial and IP
- DPN3 serial and IP
- IEC 870-5-101/104.

Data transmission system standards are: RS232, RS485, PSTN, FSK, FFSK, GSM/GPRS.
Other systems are available on request, the radio frequency emitter/receiver is not supplied.

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Control

## Automation systems



## Configurable parameters:

- Number of faults: from 1 to 4
- Execution time: from 20 s to 4 mins configurable in 5 s steps
- Automation system valid/invalid.

Easergy T300 automation systems are factory predefined. No on-site programming is required.

- The automation systems can be switched on and off from the local operator panel and disabled using the configurator.
- Switches can be controlled manually in the following circumstances:
- automation system switched off
- switch in local mode.


## Sectionaliser (SEC)

The sectionaliser automation system opens the switch after a predefined number of faults (1 to 4) during the voltage dip in the reclosing cycle of the top circuit breaker.

- The automation system counts the number of times a fault current followed by a voltage loss is detected. It sends an open order if:
- the switch is closed
- the fault has disappeared
- the MV supply is absent.
- The automation system is reset at the end of the execution time delay.


## ATS automatic transfer system (source changeover)

The automatic transfer system performs automatic control and management of sources in the MV secondary distribution network.

Two possible versions for ATS:

- Network ATS version: control of two MV network channels. The network ATS automatic transfer system requires use of the VD23 relay for detection of voltage presence/absence.
- Generator ATS version: control of one network channel and one generating set channel (not available on T200 E).

Note: ATS automatic transfer system is available only on channels 1 and 2 of each CONTROL module. Generator ATS automatic transfer system is available only on the first CONTROL module (channels 1 to 4).

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Control

## Automation systems

Network ATS: Auto mode SW1
(with paralleling upon automatic return)



Generator ATS - Auto SW mode
(without paralleling upon automatic return)


[^3]
## Operating modes

The operating mode is selected from the T200 Web server.

## - Mode $\mathbf{S W} \mathbf{1} \rightarrow$ SW2 or $\mathbf{S W 2} \rightarrow$ SW1 (or $\mathbf{S W} \rightarrow$ SWG if Generator ATS):

Automatic transfer system executes only one changeover from the priority channel to the backup channel. Automatic transfer system then remains on that channel.

- Semi-Auto mode SW1XVSW2 (or SWXVSWG if Generator ATS):

In the event of a voltage loss on the active channel, automatic transfer system switches to the other channel after a time delay T1. Automatic transfer system executes no return, except in case of voltage loss on the new active channel.

## - Auto SW1 or Auto SW2 mode (or Auto SW if Generator ATS):

After a changeover, return to the priority channel occurs if the MV voltage on that channel is restored. The channel that has priority can be defined according to the state of a dedicated digital input.

## Changeover sequences:

- Network ATS: 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.

Note: in "Auto" mode, the sequence of return to the normal channel depends on configuration of the "Paralleling upon auto return" option (see below).

- Generator ATS: in the event of voltage loss on the network channel, changeover involves sending the order for opening the network channel and at the same time the Generator start-up order, after time delay T1.

The remainder of the changeover sequence depends on the management of Generator channel closing (configurable option):

- Case of Generator channel closing after start-up order:

After the Generator start-up order, the closing order is given to the Generator channel, without waiting until the Generator is actually started

- Case of Generator closing after Generator power on:

The Generator channel closing order is sent only when Generator voltage is detected.

## Protection, monitoring and control

## Control

## Automation systems

## Configurable parameters:

- Automatic transfer system ON/OFF
- Operating mode: Semi-Auto, Auto SW1, Auto SW2, SW1 -> SW2, SW2 -> SW1
- T1: 0 ms to 2 min . in increments of 100 ms
- T2: 0 s to 30 min . in increments of 5 s
- Disabling/enabling transfer upon fault detection:
- Choice of voltage presence detection: DI4 or VD23
- Channel connected to generator: SW1 or SW2
- Type of automatic transfer system: Network ATS or Generator ATS
- Manual control enabled/disabled if ATS in operation
- Paralleling enabled/disabled in auto and/or manual mode
- Choice of type of changeover to Generator: immediately or after detection of Generator power on

Priority channel
Genset voltage presence

Parallel connection input

Genset forcing
The DIs can be assigned for ATS automation (configurable options)


Digital Input connection ("J2" or "J10" terminal block)

## Paralleling upon Auto return

A software-configurable option allows the automatic transfer system to disable or enable paralleling of the channels upon automatic return to the main channel (in "Auto" mode).
Enabling of paralleling must be confirmed by the activation of a dedicated digital input.
Paralleling disabled: Auto return to the priority channel involves opening the backup channel and, when it is open, closing the priority channel

Paralleling enabled: Auto return to the priority channel involves first closing the priority channel and, when it is closed, opening the backup channel.

## Changeover conditions

Changeover takes place if the following conditions are met:

- Automatic transfer system in operation
- SW1 open and SW2 closed or SW1 closed and SW2 open
- Absence of fault current on the two channels (only if locking by fault detection option activated)
- "Transfer locking" absent
- "Earthing switch" absent on the two channels
- MV voltage absent on the active 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.


## Generating set connections

Relays are installed in factory in the T200 enclosure to provide interfacing with the generating set (Generator ATS version only). Connection should be performed as follows (see diagram opposite):

- Voltage: contact closed if Generator started, to be wired on the two available terminals (do not wire if detection of power on is performed by a relay VD23)
- Start-up: Generator start-up order, to be wired on terminals $\mathbf{C}$ and $\mathbf{B}$
- Stop: Generator stoppage order, to be wired on terminals $\mathbf{D}$ and $\mathbf{B}$.


## Detection of voltage presence

Voltage presence on a channel managing the Generator can be executed by two processes:

- Either by a dedicated "Voltage" digital input
- Or by voltage relay VD23 (via cubicle cable).


## Control

## Automation systems



Interface with the generating set

Terminal block T200

## Override setting on generator (Generator ATS only)

For routine test or reduced pricing requirements, it is possible to perform override setting of operation on the generator manually, remotely (from the supervisor) or locally (activation by a dedicated digital input)
When the override setting is terminated, the automatic transfer system places itself back in the initial mode, i.e. in the mode that was active before the override setting (ON or OFF). During override setting, the automatic transfer system is set to "ON" for channels 1 and 2.

## Source transfer locking

A dedicated digital input allows changeover to be locked if a problem occurs on one of the devices related to the changeover. This input is generally connected to the downstream circuit breaker. Local and remote controls are no longer possible in this case.


Lock connection ("J1" terminal block on the 4-ways interface or "J9" on the 2-ways interface)

## Specific Generator-related management

Upon transfer to the Generator, if the latter doesn't start, the automatic transfer system waits for a period of 60 s at most before stopping changeover, then:

- in SW $\rightarrow$ SWG mode: the automatic transfer system is locked and must be reset (on the Control panel) to restart the device.
- in SW <-> SWG mode or in Auto mode: the automatic transfer system remains operational.
If voltage returns to the network channel, the automatic transfer system requests return to the network channel.

When the automatic transfer system is configured with auto return on the network channel, Generator stoppage is requested 6 s after the changeover sequence is completed.

## Protection, monitoring and control




## Configurable parameters:

- Operating mode: Standard/locking upon voltage loss
- Automatic return: SW1/SW2
- Automation system: on/off
- Delay before switching T1: 100 ms to 60 s in 100 ms steps
- Delay before return
- T2: 5 s to 300 s in 1 s steps
- Interlock delay on voltage loss T3: 100 ms to 3 s in 100 ms steps
- Motorisation type: command time
- Manual control: enabled/disabled in local and remote modes if automation system in operation
- Paralleling: enabled/disabled in auto and (or) manual modes
- Transfer locking upon fault detection.


## Control

## Automation systems

## Bus tie coupling (BTA) with T300 I

The BTA (Bus Tie Automatism) is an automation system for switching sources between two incoming lines (SW1 and SW2) and a busbar coupling switch (SW3). It must be used in conjunction with VD23 type voltage presence detectors and the fault current detection function on the busbar incoming lines.

## Operating mode

Two operating modes can be configured:

- Standard mode:

If the voltage is lost on one busbar, the automation system opens the incoming line (SW1 or SW2) and closes the coupling switch SW3. Coupling is conditional upon the absence of a fault current on the main source.

- Interlock on loss of voltage after switching mode:

After execution of the automation system in standard mode, the voltage presence is checked for a configurable period. If the voltage is lost during this period, the coupling switch SW3 is opened and the automation system interlocked.

## Coupling sequence

## Coupling takes place if the following conditions are met:

- the automation system is switched on
- the switches on incoming channels SW1 and SW2 are closed
- the earthing switches SW1, SW2 and SW3 are open
- there is no voltage on an incoming line SW1 or SW2
- there is no fault current detection on SW1 and SW2
- there is no transfer interlock
- voltage is present on the other incoming line.


## The coupling sequence in standard mode is as follows:

- opening of the de-energised incoming line switch after a delay T1
- closing of the coupling switch SW3.

The coupling sequence in "Interlock on loss of voltage after coupling" mode is completed as follows:

- monitoring of the voltage stability for a delay T3
- opening of the coupling switch SW3 if this condition is not met
- locking of BTA automation system.


## The system returns to standard mode after coupling if:

- the "return to SW1 or SW2" option is activated
- voltage on the channel has been normal for a delay T2
- the automation system is activated
- the automation system is not locked
- there is no coupling interlock.


## Control

## Automation systems

## Coupling interlock

A dedicated digital input allows changeover to be locked if a problem occurs on one of the devices related to the changeover. This input is generally connected to the downstream circuit breaker. Local and remote controls are no longer possible in this case.

## Locking the automation system

The BTA automation system is locked if one of the following conditions is met during the coupling process:

- Failure of a command to open or close a switch
- Indication that an earthing switch has closed
- Appearance of a fault current
- Switch power supply fault
- Appearance of the coupling interlock
- Manual or remote ON/OFF command from the automation system.


## Paralleling upon Auto return

A software-configurable option allows the automation system to disable or enable paralleling of the channels upon automatic return to the main channel (in "Auto" mode). Enabling of paralleling must be confirmed by the activation of a dedicated digital input.

- If paralleling is disabled: Auto return to the normal channel involves opening the coupling channel (SW3) and, when it is open, closing the normal channel.
- If paralleling is enabled: Auto return to the normal channel involves first closing the normal channel and, when it is closed, opening the coupling channel (SW3).

Backup solution for MV switchgear power needs in the event of micro outages and power interruptions.

- Easy maintenance with only one battery
- Remote battery monitoring
- High level of insulation to protect the electronic devices in severe MV environments
- End-of-life alarm possible via Modbus communication
- Compliant with standards IEC 60255-5 (10 kV level).


## Benefits

## Only one battery

Traditional backup power supplies require a set of 2 or 4 batteries to produce 24 V or 48 V , with complicated replacement and adjustment of the battery pack.
The PS100 needs only one battery, simplifying replacement.
The battery is a standard sealed lead-acid 12 V battery with a 10-year service It can be purchased easily, anywhere in the world.

## Improved availability of MV/LV substations

The PS100 is designed to ride through power network interruptions of up to 48 hours. It is associated with a battery selected to meet the required backup time.
The PS100 protects and optimises the battery with state-of-the-art monitoring.
A Modbus communication port forwards monitoring data to allow optimised maintenance operations.
Perfect integration with the Easergy range to control and monitor your distribution network.

## Additional energy backup

The PS100 stops supplying power and reserves an "additional energy backup" to restart the installation after an extended power interruption.
The "additional energy backup" can be enabled with a local pushbutton to provide energy for restarting the protection relays and operating the MV switchgear.

Withstands severe substation environments
The PS100 includes 10 kV insulation, electronic protection against overvoltage and overloads, and automatic restart after a fault.

## PS100 backup power supply for MV substations



## Applications

The power supply unit supplies backup operating power for:

- MV switchgear motor mechanisms and circuit breaker coils
- Transmission equipment (e.g. radio)
- Control units such as RTU or Automatic Transfer System
- Protection relays, Fault Passage Indicators and others electronic devices.


## High availabilty power supply

A battery ensures uninterrupted operation of the whole substation in the event of loss of the main supply. The backup power supply unit:

- Includes a regulated and temperature-compensated charger
- Stops the battery before deep discharge
- Carries out a battery check every 12 hours
- Measures battery ageing
- Forwards monitoring information via a Modbus communication port and output relays.


## Main features

- DIN rail mounting for easy integration in any LV cabinet or MV/LV substation
- 2 power supply outputs:
- $12 \mathrm{Vdc}-18 \mathrm{~W}$ continuous - 100 W 20 s (for modem, radio, RTU, etc.)
- 48 Vdc or $24 \mathrm{Vdc}-300 \mathrm{~W} / 1$ minute (for switchgear operating mechanism motors) and $90 \mathrm{~W} /$ continuous for protection relays, electronic devices, etc.
- RJ45 Modbus communication port
- 2 output relays (AC supply ON, Battery ON)
- Diagnosis with LEDs
- 1 sealed lead-acid 12 V battery with a 10-year service life (from 7 Ah to 40 Ah )
- Power supply paralleling available with a 2nd PS100
- $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating temperature.


## Range

- PS100-48V 48 Vdc power supply and battery charger
- PS100-24V 24 Vdc power supply and battery charger
- Bat24AH 24 Ah long life battery
- Bat38AH 38 Ah long life battery.


Easergy TH110

## Continuous Thermal Monitoring

The power connections in the Medium Voltage products are one of the most critical points of the substations especially for those made on site like:

- MV Cable connections

Loose and faulty connections cause an increase of resistance in localized points that will lead to thermal runaway until the complete failure of the connections.
Preventive maintenance can be complicated in severe operating conditions also due to limited accessibility and visibility of the contacts.
The continuous thermal monitoring is the most appropriate way to early detect a compromised connection.

## Easergy TH110 Thermal Sensor

Easergy TH110 is part of the new generation of wireless smart sensors ensuring the continuous thermal monitoring of all the critical connections made on field allowing to help:

- Prevent unscheduled downtimes
- Increase operators and equipments safety
- Optimize predictive maintenance

Thanks to its very compact footprint and its wireless communication, Easergy TH110 allows an easy and widespread installation in every possible critical points without impacting the performance of the MV Switchgears.

By using Zigbee Green Power communication protocol, Easergy Th110 ensures a reliable and robust communication that can be used to create interoperable solutions evolving in the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) age.
Easergy TH110 is self powered by the network current and it can ensure high performances providing accurate thermal monitoring being in direct contact with the measured point

All SM6 cubicles for private market are fitted with thermal sensors on each cable termination. This will enable users to measure the temperature and verify the health of connection at any point of time.

## Easergy CL110 ambient monitoring

Schneider Electric ambient monitoring system will continuosly:

- Help maintenance manager to avoid deterioration of the MV switchgear due to moisture and pollution
- By automatically calculating the condensation cycle, and combining it with the declared mission profil conditions, the system will recommend maintenance and cleaning frequency adjustment in order to maintain the switchgear in its nominal status


## Connections

## Connections

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## Connections with dry-type cables for SM6-24

## Selection table



- Access to the compartment is interlocked with the closing of the earthing disconnector.
- The reduced cubicle depth makes it easier to connect all phases.
- A $12 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ pin integrated with the field distributor enables the cable end terminal
to be positioned and attached with one hand. Use a torque wrench set to 50 mN .



## Round connector



The ageing resistance of the equipment in an MV/LV substation depends on three key factors:

- The need to make connections correctly

New cold fitted connection technologies offer ease of installation that favours resistance over time. Their design enables operation in polluted environments under severe conditions.

- The impact of the relative humidity factor

The inclusion of a heating element is essential in climates with high humidity levels and with high temperature differentials.

## - Ventilation control

The dimension of the grills must be appropriate for the power dissipated in the substation. They must only traverse the transformer area.

## Network cables are connected:

- on the switch terminals
- on the lower fuse holders
- on the circuit breaker's connectors.

The bimetallic cable end terminals are:

- round connection and shank for cables y $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
- square connection round shank for cables $>240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ only.
- Crimping of cable end terminals to cables must be carried out by stamping.


## The end connectors are of cold fitted type

Schneider Electric's experience has led it to favour this technology wherever possible for better resistance over time.

The maximum admissible cable cross section:

- $630 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for 1250 A incomer and feeder cubicles
- $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for $400-630 \mathrm{~A}$ incomer and feeder cubicles
- $120 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for contactor cubicles
- $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for transformer protection cubicles with fuses.


# Connections with dry-type cables for SM6-24 

## Selection table

## Dry-type single-core cable

Short inner end, cold fitted

| Performance | Cable end terminal type | X -section mm2 | Supplier | Number of cables | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{kV} \\ & 400 \mathrm{~A}-630 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Round connector | 50 to $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | All cold fitted cable end suppliers: Silec, 3M, Pirelli, Raychem, etc. | 1 or 2 per phase | For larger $x$-sections, more cables and other types of cable end terminals, please consult us |
| $3 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{kV}$ | Round connector | 50 to $630 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | All cold fitted cable end suppliers: Silec, 3M, Pirelli, Raychem, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { or } 2 \text { per phase } \\ & \leqslant 400 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | For larger $x$-sections, more cables and other types of cable end terminals, please consult us |
|  | Square connector | $\begin{aligned} & >300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2} \\ & \text { admissible } \end{aligned}$ |  | $400<1 \leqslant 630 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ per phase |  |

## Three core, dry cable

Short inner end, cold fitted

| Performance | Cable end terminal type | X-section mm2 | Supplier | Number of cables | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{kV} \\ & 400 \mathrm{~A}-630 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Round connector | 50 to $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | All cold fitted cable end suppliers: Silec, 3M, Pirelli, Raychem, etc. | 1 per phase | For larger $x$-sections, more cables and other types of cable end terminals, please consult us |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{kV} \\ & 1250 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Round connector | 50 to $630 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | All cold fitted cable end suppliers: Silec, 3M, Pirelli, Raychem, etc. | 1 per phase | For larger x-sections, more cables and other types of cable end terminals, please consult us |

Note:

- The cable end terminals, covered by a field distributor, can be square,
- PMIQM type cubicle, round end connections Ø 30 mm max.

Connections

Cableconnection height $H$ measured from floor (mm)

| Cable-connection height H |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| measured from floor $\mathbf{( m m )}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| m |  |  |
| IM, NSM-cables, NSM-busbars |  |  |
| SM |  |  |
| MC |  |  |
| PM, QM |  |  |
| QMC |  |  |
| CVM |  |  |
| DMV-2 |  |  |
| DMVL-A |  |  |
| DMV-W |  |  |
| GAM2 |  |  |
| GAM |  |  |
| DMV-A |  |  |

Cable-connection from below for SM6-24

Cable positions

IM, NSM-cables, NSM-busbars, SM


GAM, GAM2


DMVL-A DMV-W (630 A)


DMV-W (1 250 A)


IMC, PM, QM, QMC


DMV-A (630 A)


DMV-A (1 250 A)


X $=330$ : 1 single-core cable
$X=268$ : 2 single-core cables
X $=299$ : 1 three core cable

# Cable-connection from below for SM6-24 

## Trenches depth



Note: the unit and the cables requiring the greatest depth must be taken into account when determining the depth P or single-trench installations. In doubletrench installations, depth P must be taken into account for each type of unit and cable orientations.

## For internal arc $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: ~ A-F L$

- Through trenches: the trench depth $P$ is given in the table opposite for commonly used dry single-core cables type (for tri-core cables consult us).
- With stands: to reduce P or eliminate trenches altogether by placing the units on 400 mm concrete footings.
- With floor void: the trench depth $\mathbf{P}$ is given in the table opposite for commonly used types of cables.

| Single-core cables |  | Units until 630 A |  |  |  |  | 1250 A units |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cable $x$-section $\left(\mathrm{mm}^{2}\right)$ | Bending radius (mm) | IM, SM, NSM-cables, NSM-busbars | IMC, DM1-A, DM1-W, DM1-S, DMVL-A, GAM | CRM CVM | DMV-A, | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM, } \\ \text { QM, } \\ \text { QMC (1) } \end{gathered}$ | SM, GAM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DM1-A }{ }^{(2)} \\ & \text { DM1-W } \end{aligned}$ | DMV-A ${ }^{(3)}$ |
|  |  | Depth P (mm) all orientations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | P1 | P2 | P2 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 |
| 50 | 370 | 140 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 350 |  |  |  |
| 70 | 400 | 150 | 430 | 430 | 530 | 350 |  |  |  |
| 95 | 440 | 160 | 470 | 470 | 570 | 350 |  |  |  |
| 120 | 470 | 200 | 500 | 500 | 600 |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | 500 | 220 | 550 |  | 650 |  |  |  |  |
| 185 | 540 | 270 | 670 |  | 770 |  |  |  |  |
| 240 | 590 | 330 | 730 |  | 830 |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | 800 |  |  |  |  |  | 1000 | 1350 | 1450 |
| 630 | 940 |  |  |  |  |  | 1000 | 1350 | 1450 |

(1) Must be installed with a 100 mm depth metal pan. / (2) Must be installed with a 350 mm depth metal pan, in a floor void. I
(3) Mounting with a 445 mm depth metal pan compulsory in a floor void.

## Cable trench drawings

1250 A units (represented without switchboard side panels)

SM, GAM
For single and tri-core cables


## DMV-A

For single and tri-core cables


DM1-A, DM1-W
For single-core cables


630 A units
DMV-A
For single cables


Connections

## Cable-connection from below for SM6-24

## Trenches depth



Cable trench drawings
1250 A units (represented without switchboard side panels)

SM, GAM
For single and tri-core cables


DMV-A
For single and tri-core cables


DM1-A, DM1-W
For single-core cables


## 630 A units

## DMV-A

For single cables


# Cable-connection from below for SM6-24 

## Trench diagrams example

For internal arc $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: ~ A-F L$

## Units represented without switchboard side panels

## 630 A units

Cable entry or exit
through right or left side


Required dimensions (mm)


Note 1: for connection with conduits, the bevel (C) must correspond to the following trench dimensions: P1 $=75 \mathrm{~mm}$ or $P 2 / P 3=150 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Note 2: please refer to chapter "Layout examples" for a site application.

# Cable-connection from below for SM6-24 

## Trench diagrams example

For internal arc 12.5 kA 1 s ,
IAC: A-FLR, 16 and 20 kA 1s, IAC: A-FL/A-FLR

Units represented without switchboard side panels

## 630 A units

Cable entry or exit
through right or left side

630 A units
Rear entry or exit
with conduits


## 630 A units

Front entry or exit
with conduits


Required dimensions (mm)

## Cable-connection from below for SM6-24

## Trench diagrams and floor void drawings

Example: Installation with floor void for 16 kA 1s downwards exhaust

Area free of obstructions:

| Width | Cubicles | XG $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $X(\mathrm{~mm})$ | XD $(\mathrm{mm})$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 375 | All | 57.5 | 260 | 57.5 |
| 500 | GAM | 57.5 | 260 | 182.5 |
|  | Other | 182.5 | 260 | 57.5 |
| 625 | QMC | 307.5 | 260 | 57.5 |
|  | Other | 57.5 | 510 | 57.5 |
| 750 | All | 432.5 | 260 | 57.5 |



# Connections with dry-type cables for SM6-36 

## Selection table

| Single-core cables | Units 630 A |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Note: the unit and the cables requiring the greatest depth must be taken into account when determining the depth $P$ for single-trench installations. In double-trench installations must be taken into account to each type of unit and cable orientations.

## For internal arc 12.5 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FLR, 16 and 20 kA 1s, IAC: A-FL/A-FLR

The ageing resistance of the equipment in an MV/LV substation depends on three key factors:

- The need to make connections correctly

New cold fitted connection technologies offer ease of installation that favours resistance over time. Their design enables operation in polluted environments under severe conditions.

- The impact of the relative humidity factor

The inclusion of a heating element is essential in climates with high humidity levels and with high temperature differentials.

## - Ventilation control

The dimension of the grills must be appropriate for the power dissipated in the substation. They must only traverse the transformer area.

## Network cables are connected:

- On the switch terminals
- On the lower fuse holders
- On the circuit breaker's connectors.


## The bimetallic cable end terminals are:

- Round connection and shank for cables y $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$.

Crimping of cable lugs to cables must be carried out by stamping.

## The end connectors are of cold fitted type

Schneider Electric's experience has led it to favour this technology wherever possible for better resistance over time.

## The maximum admissible copper(*) cable cross section:

- $2 \times\left(1 \times 240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}\right.$ per phase $)$ for 1250 A incomer and feeder cubicles
- $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for 630 A incomer and feeder cubicles
- $95 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for transformer protection cubicles with fuses.

Access to the compartment is interlocked with the closing of the earthing disconnector.
The reduced cubicle depth makes it easier to connect all phases.
A $12 \mathrm{~mm} \varnothing$ pin integrated with the field distributor enables the cable end terminal to be positioned and attached with one hand. Use a torque wrench set to 50 mN .
(*) Consult us for alu cable cross sections

## Connections with dry-type cables for SM6-36

## Selection table

## Cabling from below

All units through trenches

- The trench depth $P$ is given in the table opposite for commonly used types of cables.

Trench diagrams


Note: Dimensions in mm

# Cable-connection from below for SM6-36 

Cable positions

Side view


Front view


## Cabling from above for SM6-24 and SM6-36

On each 630 A unit of the range, except those including a low-voltage control cabinet and an EMB enclosure, the connection is made with dry-type and single-core cables.

## Remarks:

- Not available for internal arc IEC 62271-200.
- Not available in 1250 A.



## Installation

## Installation

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# Dimensions and weights for SM6-24 



1. Add to height 450 mm for low-voltage enclosures for control/monitoring and protection functions. To ensure uniform presentation, all units (except GIM and GEM) may be equipped with low-voltage enclosures.
2. Depending on the busbar configuration in the VM6 unit, two types of extension units may be used:

- To extend a VM6 DM12 or DM23 unit, use an extension unit with a depth of 1060 mm
- For all other VM6 units, a depth of 920 mm is required.

3. For the 1250 A unit.

4. Add to height 450 mm for low-voltage enclosures for control/monitoring and protection functions. To ensure uniform presentation, all units (except GIM and GEM) may be equipped with low-voltage enclosures.
5. Depending on the busbar configuration in the VM6 unit, two types of extension units may be used:

- To extend a VM6 DM12 or DM23 unit, use an extension unit with a depth of 1060 mm
- For all other VM6 units, a depth of 920 mm is required.

3. For the 1250 A unit.

Basic internal arc 12.5 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FL

## Dimensions and weights

| Unit type | Height | Width | Depth | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{kg})$ |
| IM, IMB | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 500$ | 940 | $120 / 130$ |
| IMM | 1600 | 750 | 940 | 340 |
| IMC | $1600^{(1)}$ | 500 | 940 | 200 |
| PM, QM, QMB | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 500$ | 940 | $130 / 150$ |
| QMC | $1600^{(1)}$ | 625 | 940 | 180 |
| CRM, CVM | 2050 | 750 | 940 | 390 |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM2, DMVL-A, | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1220 | 400 |
| DMVL-D, DM1-M |  |  |  |  |
| DM1-S | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1220 | 340 |
| DMV-A, DMV-D | $1695^{(1)}$ | 625 | 940 | 340 |
| CM | $1600^{(1)}$ | 375 | 940 | 190 |
| CM2 | $1600^{(1)}$ | 500 | 940 | 210 |
| GBC-A, GBC-B | 1600 | 750 | 1020 | 290 |
| NSM-cables, NSM-busbars | 2050 | 750 | 940 | 260 |
| GIM | 1600 | 125 | 840 | 30 |
| GEM (2) | 1600 | 125 | $920 / 1060(2)$ | $30 / 355^{(2)}$ |
| GBM | 1600 | 375 | 940 | 120 |
| GAM2 | 1600 | 375 | 940 | 120 |
| GAM | 1600 | 500 | 1020 | 160 |
| SM | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 5000^{(3)}$ | 940 | $120 / 150^{(3)}$ |
| TM | 1600 | 375 | 940 | 200 |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM1-Z (1250 A) | 1600 | 750 | 1220 | 420 |

Advance internal arc $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: ~ A-F L R ~ 16$ and 20 kA 1s, IAC: A-FL/A-FLR

## Dimensions and weights

| Unit type | Height | Width | Depth | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{kg})$ |
| IM, IMB | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 500$ | 1030 | $130 / 140$ |
| IMM | 1600 | 750 | 1030 | 340 |
| IMC | $1600^{(1)}$ | 500 | 1030 | 210 |
| PM, QM, QMB | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 500$ | 1030 | $140 / 160$ |
| QMC | $1600^{(1)}$ | 625 | 1030 | 190 |
| CVM | 2050 | 750 | 1030 | 400 |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM2, DMVL-A, DMVL-D, | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1230 | 410 |
| DM1-M |  |  |  |  |
| DM1-S | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1230 | 350 |
| DMV-A, DMV-D | $1695^{(1)}$ | 625 | 1115 | 350 |
| CM | $1600^{(1)}$ | 375 | 1030 | 200 |
| CM2 | $1600^{(1)}$ | 500 | 1030 | 220 |
| GBC-A, GBC-B | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1030 | 300 |
| NSM-cables, NSM-busbars | 2050 | 750 | 1030 | 270 |
| GIM | 1600 | 125 | 930 | 40 |
| GEM ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1600 | 125 | $930 / 1060{ }^{(2)}$ | $40 / 45$ |
| GBM | 1600 | 375 | 1030 | 130 |
| GAM2 | 1600 | 375 | 1030 | 130 |
| GAM | 1600 | 500 | 1030 | 170 |
| SM | $1600^{(1)}$ | $375 / 500^{(3)}$ | 1030 | $130 / 160$ |
| TM | 1600 | 375 | 1030 | 210 |
| DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM1-Z (1250 A) | $1600^{(1)}$ | 750 | 1230 | 430 |

## Units dimensions for SM6-24

## Basic internal arc 12.5 kA 1s, IAC: A-FL

IM, IMB, PM, QM, QMB, SM, IMC, QMC, CM, CM2


GBC-A, GBC-B, IMM


NSM-cables, NSM-busbars, CRM, CVM


EMB


## Basic internal arc 12.5 kA 1s, IAC: A-FL

DMVL-A, DMVL-D, DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM1-Z, DM1-A, DM1-W 1250 A
DM1-S, DM2 630 A, DM1-M


## Advance internal arc $12.5 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: ~ A-F L R, 16$ and 20 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FL/A-FLR

IM, IMB, PM, QM, QMB, SM, IMC, QMC, CM, CM2


GBC-A, GBC-B, IMM


NSM-cables, NSM-busbars, CVM


GIM


GBM, GAM2


GEM


IM with EMB option


## Advance internal arc 12.5 kA 1 s , IAC: A-FLR, 16 and $20 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{IAC}: ~ A-F L / A-F L R$

DMVL-A, DMVL-D, DM1-A, DM1-D, DM1-W, DM1-Z, DM1-S, DM2 630 A, DM1-M


DM1-A 630 A with EMB option


DMV-A 630 A


DM1-A, DM1-W 1250 A


DMV-A 1250 A


## Civil engineering for SM6-24



## Ground preparation

To obtain the internal arc performance, ground implementation must comply with the following requirements:

- Straightness: $2 \mathrm{~mm} / 3 \mathrm{~m}$ (Rep.1)
- Flatness: 3 mm maximum (Rep.2)

All the elements allowing the evacuation of the gas (duct, casing, etc.) must be able to bear a load of $250 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$.

## Fixing of units

With each other
The units are simply bolted together to form the MV switchboard (bolts supplied). Busbar connections are made using a torque wrench set to 28 mN .

On the ground

- For switchboards comprising up to three units, the four corners of the switchboard must be secured to the ground with using:
- M8 bolts (not supplied) screwed into nuts set into the ground using a sealing pistol
- Screw rods grouted into the ground
- For switchboards comprising more than three units, each unit may be fixed to the ground
- In circuit-breaker or contactor units, fixing devices are installed on the opposite side of the switchgear.


## Position of cubicles in a substation

Installation of a switchboard classified IAC 12.5 kA 1s: A-FL Conventional substation (Masonery)

Installation of a switchboard classified IAC 16/20 kA 1s: A-FL with downwards exhaust


300 mm minimum required for human access for fixation of the back during installation.


300 mm minimum required for human access for fixation of the back during installation.

## Installation of a switchboard classified IAC: A-FL \& A-FLRwith upwards exhaust left side

(ceiling height $\geq 2150 \mathrm{~mm}$ )


Gas exhaust duct
To enable the evacuation of gases by the top, users must install a duct fixed to the coupling flange on the right or left of the switchboard. For IP3X protection, a flap must be installed with this coupling flange on the lateral of the cubicle duct.

The end of the duct must block water, dust, moisture, and animals from entering and at the same time enable the evacuation of gases into a dedicated area through a device situated at the outer end of the duct (not supplied).

## Gas exhaust duct

## example:

The exhaust duct must be made of metal sheet of sufficient thickness to withstand pressure and hot gases.


## Dimensions and weights for SM6-36

## Dimensions and weights

| Unit type | Height | Width | Depth | Weight |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{H}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | $\mathbf{D}(\mathrm{mm})$ | $(\mathrm{kg})$ |
| IM, SM | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 310 |
| IMC, IMB | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(2)}$ | 420 |
| QM, PM, QMB | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 330 |
| QMC | 2250 | 1000 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 420 |
| DM1-A | 2250 | 1000 | $1400^{(2)}$ | 600 |
| DM1-D | 2250 | 1000 | $1400^{(2)}$ | 560 |
| GIM | 2250 | 250 | 1400 | 90 |
| DM2 | 2250 | 1500 | $1400^{(2)}$ | 900 |
| CM, CM2 | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(2)}$ | 460 |
| GBC-A, GBC-B | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 420 |
| GBM | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 260 |
| GAM2 | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 250 |
| GAM | 2250 | 750 | $1400^{(3)}$ | 295 |

(1) The depth measures are given for the floor surface.
(2) The depth in these units are 1615 mm with the enlarged low voltage compartment.
(3) The depth in these units are 1500 mm with the standard low voltage compartment

IM, SM, IMC, QM, PM, IMB,
GBM, GAM, GAM2, GBC-A,GBC-B
QMB, QMC units


## CM, CM2 units



DM1-A, DM1-D, DM2 units


## Ground preparation

Units may be installed on ordinary concrete grounds, with or without trenches depending on the type and cross-section of cables.

Required civil works are identical for all units.

## Fixing of units

With each other
The units are simply bolted together to form the MV switchboard (bolts supplied). Busbar connections are made using a torque wrench set to 28 mN .

On the ground

- For switchboards comprising up to three units, the four corners of the switchboard must be secured to the ground with using:
- M8 bolts (not supplied) screwed into nuts set into the ground using a sealing pistol
- Screw rods grouted into the ground
- For switchboards comprising more than three units, each unit may be fixed to the ground
- In circuit-breaker or contactor units, fixing devices are installed on the opposite side of the switchgear.

See details in "Installation Condition" 7897512EN and S1B70396
See "Installation Condition" EAV4899801

## Conventional substation (Masonery)

Side view


Minimum required dimensions ( mm )
(1) In case of upper incoming option: it must be 2730 mm (no internal arc withstand performance available)
(2) In case of upper incoming option: it must be 2830 mm (no internal arc withstand performance available)

## Top view



Notes

## Schneider Electric services

## Schneider Electric services

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## ProDiag Breaker

Diagnosis of MV and LV Circuit Breakers


## ProDiag Breaker Objectives

Your priority is to enhance the reliability of your installation

- to ensure its continuity of service,
- to minimize the time for maintenance \& repair
- to perform maintenance
- Only on the equipment requiring it and only when necessary (conditional preventive maintenance)


## Results

ProDiag Breaker provides a report of the complete nature of the circuit breaker, detailing: closing / opening time, contact simultaneity, bounce and resistance, mechanical closing and opening forces.
This report enables any required maintenance to be targeted and time in order to optimize the customer's maintenance plan

## What is ProDiag Breaker?

ProDiag Breaker is a Schneider Electric diagnosis tool which compares the mechanical and electrical parameters measured during the full operation of circuit breakers with the data collected from our production facilities. This allows detecting possible failure in advance. It measures, records and displays on a screen the key electrical parameters in MV and LV circuit breakers, relating to opening, closing and springloading operations.

All this data is automatically compared with the criteria for the circuit breaker designated in the software, which indicates which values are within the acceptable range, which are on the limit and which are outside it.
Two tests are always performed on each circuit breakers, one at minimum voltage and one at nominal voltage. A written report is generated and provided by Schneider Electric so that the customer can use it as a tool to define the necessary corrective action (maintenance, repair or replacement).

ProDiag Breaker is part is part of ProDiag preventive maintenance plan Evaluation of circuit breakers using ProDiag Breaker includes:

- Evaluation of the operating mechanism
- Measurement and comparison of the actual contact resistance with that specified by the manufacturer.
- Measurement and comparison of the insulation resistance
- Evaluation of the general circuit breaker conditions based on the captured data.

Moreover, analysis of the ProDiag Breaker time/ travel curve combined with the current curve of the coil and phase contact detects possible faults, such as:

- Worn out latches and operating mechanisms.
- Faulty coils.
- Mechanical wear and tear and hardening of lubricating grease.
- Defective shock absorbers.
- Defective simultaneous contact operation (opening/closing).

Some maintenance programmes involve dismantling the circuit breaker mechanism to check its condition. ProDiag Breaker using signals captured from the circuit breaker operation, reduces maintenance costs compared with programs which check the circuit breakers manually

## Where can ProDiag Breaker reduce costs?

- ProDiag Breaker significantly reduces the time taken to identify potential faults in a circuit breaker, using operational analysis rather than inspection and mechanical re-sets
- The software analyses the captured data and identifies the specific problem area.
- A device's normal operating life is increased by timely diagnostics of when and what repairs are necessary.
- The tool comprises both hardware and software, resulting in a highly efficient predictive maintenance program.



## ProDiag Corona

Diagnostics of partial discharges


## ProDiag Corona objectives

Your priority is to have fast Electrical equipment inspection without shutdown

## Safety (Human Life and asset)

- Enhance the reliability of your installation
- Optimisation of installation life duration \& costs


## Risks prevention from:

- Partial discharges and internal arc
- Dielectric degradation
- Electrical Fire


## What is ProDiag Corona?

ProDiag Corona is a Schneider Electric diagnosis tool.
ProDiag Corona detects partial discharges in Medium Voltage cubicles.

- Partial Discharge occurs across part of the insulation between two conducting electrodes, without completely bridging the gap.
- Partial discharge can happen under normal working conditions as a result of insulation breakdown due to premature aging caused by thermal or electrical over-stressing of the high voltage system.
ProDiag Corona analyses the primary electrical signal through VIS (Voltage Indicator System) fixed on the switchboards. Measurements are taken by
an electronic sensor and the data is transmitted to the ProDiag Corona software in order to evaluate the level of criticality of the controlled equipment.

A written report is generated, which will be handed over by Schneider Electric so that the customer can use it as a tool to define the necessary corrective action, whether maintenance, repair or replacement.
ProDiag Corona is not a certification tool.
ProDiag Corona executes the assessment of the energized equipment, without any shutdown and then without disruption for the users.
This system allows you to control all types of the most common partial discharges:

- Internal partial discharges
- Surface partial discharge
- Corona effect

ProDiag Corona diagnostic can be realized on most Medium Voltage equipment on the market equipped with VIS.

## Where can ProDiag Corona reduce costs?

ProDiag Corona significantly reduces the time taken to identify potential faults in a switch, without electrical shutdown.

A device's normal operating life is increased by timely diagnostics of when and what repairs are necessary. ProDiag Corona is a trouble shooting anticipation tool which can avoid internal arc risks and untimely tripping

- The tool comprises both hardware and software, resulting in a highly efficient preventive maintenance program.


## Results

ProDiag Corona provides a report of the complete electrical room, detailing: ventilation, air filtration, due point calculation, level of criticability of each set of equipment, constructor recommendations on any potential maintenance, repair \& rehabilitation.
This report enables any required maintenance to be targeted and timed to optimize the customer's maintenance plan.
ProDiag Corona is performed thanks to XDP2 testing equipment from NDB technology.

## ProDiag Fuse

## Proprietary and standards diagnostics tools



## Customer benefits

ProDiag Fuse helps customers visualise, discover, and understand MV switchgear fuse ageing and wear and tear as compared to the original fuse manufacturers' technical specification.
ProDiag Fuse monitors the performance of MV switchgear fuses.
Thanks to ProDiag Fuse, maintenance managers can implement, manage, and enrich their maintenance plans. Schneider Electric FSRs conclude their on-site interventions with an exhaustive report on the MV switchgear fuses conformity/non-conformity. If a MV fuse is declared non-conforming, Schneider Electric suggests a corrective plan that includes fuse replacement to regain original performance in safety and service continuity.
Customers can augment their preventive maintenance plans with this corrective action at the most convenient time for each ED device.

## Customer needs

Electrical power installations protected by MV switchgear with fuse protection should be regularly checked (for correct assembly, electrical parameters, etc.) to confirm that their characteristics correspond to the original specification. Regular diagnosis of fuse performance (electrical parameters, resistance) according to the manufacturer's recommendations is necessary to secure the ED installation and its service continuity, which are important for customers.
The ProDiag Fuse diagnostic solution can be used on MV switchgear protected by fuses that have not received any maintenance intervention
in the last four years (under normal operating conditions, and less if operating in severe environments or depending on their criticality in the installation).
The purpose of ProDiag Fuse (a proprietary hardware-software solution) is to mitigate the risks on MV switchgear and equipment by fuses of faults or drifts causing unwanted effects. The result of fuse ageing is the destruction of filaments that can lead to thermal runaway, partial damage, complete destruction of MV switchgear and equipment, or even destruction of the electrical room.

## "Unique value for customer vs standard market tools"

Electrical parameter measurements (resistance, etc.) on MV switchgear fuses at customer sites are taken by a test tool and transmitted to the Schneider Electric FSRs' ProDiag Fuse software. Data are compared to those of a fuse manufacturers' technical database.
The aim is to determine whether recorded measurements are within the acceptable range, at the limit, or fall outside it, as criteria for MV switchgear fuse conformity.
As an ED equipment manufacturer, Schneider Electric is uniquely positioned to develop and invest in specific tests tools, proprietary software, and testing methodology to collect reliable measurements from MV switchgears fuses.
ProDiag Fuse measures a larger number of parameters than standard market tools. It delivers best-in-class MV switchgear fuse diagnostics.

Schneider Electric scope: Schneider Electric fuses and main market fuses players.

Notes

## Appendices and Order Form

## Appendices and Order form

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VIP 40 and VIP 45 tripping curve

Phase overcurrent protection (ANSI 50-51)


1. Overload
2. Secondary short-circuit
3. Primary short-circuit
4. Activation of discrimination with a Low Voltage circuit breaker

IEC Standard Inverse Time Curve (IEC/SIT or IEC/A)


IEC Long Time Inverse Curve
(IEC/LTI)


IEC Very Inverse Time Curve (IEC/VIT or IEC/B)


IEC Extremely Inverse Time Curve (IEC/EIT or IEC/C)


# VIP tripping curves <br> VIP 400 tripping curves 

IEEE Moderately Inverse Curve
(IEEE/MI or IEC/D)


IEEE Extremely Inverse Curve (IEEE/EI or IEC/F)



IEEE Very Inverse Curve (IEEE/VI or IEC/E)


RI Curve


# VIP tripping curves <br> VIP 410 tripping curves 

IEEE Moderately Inverse Curve (IEEE/MI or IEC/D)


IEEE Extremely Inverse Curve (IEEE/EI or IEC/F)

IEEE Very Inverse Curve (IEEE/VI or IEC/E)


RI Curve


## Fusarc CF fuses

Fuse and limitation curves

Fuse curve
3.6-7.2-12-17.5-24-36 kV

Limitation curve
3.6-7.2-12-17.5-24-36 kV

The diagram shows the maximum limited broken current value as a function of the rms current value which could have occured in the absence of a fuse.



## Solefuse fuses

## Fuse and limitation curves

## Fuse curve

7.2-12-17.5-24 kV

## Limitation curve

7.2-12-17.5-24 kV

The diagram shows the maximum limited broken current value as a function of the rms current value which could have occured in the absence of a fuse.


Maximum value of the limited broken current (kA peak)


[^4]
## SM6 switching

## Switching

## Basic cubicle / Common options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled $\square$
by the needed value have to be considered
between each horizontal line.

| Basic cubicle |  | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage Ur |  | (kV) |
| Service voltage |  | (kV) |
| Short-circuit current Isc |  | (kA) |
| Rated current Ir |  | (A) |
| Internal arc withstand | 12.5 kA 1s for SM6-24 | 16 kA 1s for SM6-36 |
| Internal arc classification |  | A-FL |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  | Downwards |
| Type of cubicle |  |  |
| SM 375 | IM $375 \square$ IMC 500 | IMB $375 \quad \square$ |
| $24 \text { kV } \begin{array}{r} \text { SM } 500 \\ \\ \text { (for 1250 A) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | IM $500 \square$ IMM | A-FL |
| 36 kV SM 750 | IM $750 \quad \square \quad$ IMC 750 | IMB $750 \quad \square$ |
| Position in the switchboard | First on left $\square$ Middle | Last on right $\quad \square$ |
| Direction of lower busbars for IMB | Left (impossible as first cubicle of switchboard) | $\text { Right }{ }^{7} \text { 훈 }$ |
| Cable connection by the bottom ( $1 \times$ single core, cable maximum $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) |  | $36 \mathrm{kV} \quad \square$ |


| Common options |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Replacement of CIT by |  | Cl1 | Cl 2 |
| Motorization |  | Standard | SM-24 Severe and communication |
| Ambient monitoring |  |  | SM-24 |
| Arc detection |  |  | IM cubicle |
| Electrical driving motorization and/or coil voltage (not applicable on SM cubicle) | 24 Vdc <br> 32 Vdc <br> 48 Vdc <br> 60 Vdc | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ 120-125 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ 137 \mathrm{Vdc} \\ 220 \mathrm{Vdc} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 / 127 \mathrm{Vac}(50 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\ & 220 / 230 \mathrm{Vac}(50 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\ & 120 / 127 \mathrm{Vac}(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \\ & 220 / 230 \mathrm{Vac}(60 \mathrm{~Hz}) \end{aligned}$ |
| Signalling contact | 1 C on SW and 10 \& 1 C on ES (not applicable on SM cubicle) |  |  |
| Interlocking |  |  | Flat key type |
|  | For all cubicles (except SM) A4 | A3 SM6-SM6 | P1 SM6-SM6 |
|  | Localisation of 2nd lock for A3 | On switch | On earthing switch |
|  | Localisation of 2nd lock for A4 |  | Cubicle no. |
|  | SM cubicle only | P2 SM6-SM6 | P3 SM6-SM6 |
| Digital ammeter or fault current indicator | AMP 21D <br> Flair 21D | Flair 22D | air 23DV zero sequence <br> Flair 23DM |
| Visibility of main contacts |  | Analogic manometer with visibility of main contacts |  |
| Pressure indicator device | Pressure switch |  | manometer without ility of main contacts |

## SM6 switching

## Switching

## Options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled $\square$
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

SM6-24 options
Remote control signalling
Voltage of the lights (must be the same than electrical driving mechanism)


Surge arresters for IM 500

|  | $7.2 \mathrm{kV} \square$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Busbar field distributors for severe conditions (only for 630 A)

| Internal arc version (not possible with "top incomer" option) | 16 kA 1 s | $\square$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Internal arc classification | 20 kA 1 s | $\square$ |
| Gaz exhaust direction | A-FLR | $\square$ |
| Thermal monitoring | Upwards | $\square$ |
| Arc detection | $\square$ |  |
| Seismic performance | $\square$ |  |
| Ambient monitoring | QM cubicle only | $\square$ |

## SM6-36 options

Cable connection by the top (single core cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS)
Cable connection by the bottom ( $2 \times$ single core, cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, not applicable on IMC)
Surge arresters (not applicable on IMB, IMC cubicles)
36 kV

## SM6 switching

## Automatic Transfer System

Basic cubicle

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled $\square$
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

| Basic cubicle |  | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage Ur |  | (kV) |
| Service voltage |  | (kV) |
| Short-circuit current Isc |  | (kA) |
| Rated current Ir |  | (A) |
| Internal arc withstand | 12.5 kA 1s for SM6-24 | 16 kA 1s for SM6-36 |
| Internal arc classification |  |  |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  | Downwards |
| Type of cubicle/upper busbar for 24 kV |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ir }=630 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & \text { Ir busbar }=400 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | NSM busbar | NSM cable $\quad \square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ir = } 630 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & \text { Ir busbar }=630 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | NSM busbar | NSM cable $\quad \square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ir }=630 \mathrm{~A}, \\ & \text { Ir busbar }=1250 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  | NSM cable |
| Position in the switchboard | First on left $\square \quad$ Middle | Last on right $\quad \square$ |
| Direction of lower busbars for GBC-A |  | see page 169 |
| Direction of lower busbar for IMM | Left $\sqrt{5}$ | Right $\sqrt{\square}$ |
| Incoming bottom busbar for NSM busbar | $\text { Left } \triangle$ | Right $\sqrt{\square}$ |
| Cable connection by the bottom (cable maximum $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) for NSM cable |  |  |
| Three core on both | Single core on both | $2 \times$ single core on both |
| Stand by source | Utility with paralleling | Generator without paralleling |
|  |  | Utility without paralleling |
| Control unit HMI language |  |  |
| French $\square$ English | Spanish $\square$ Portuguese | Chinese $\quad \square$ |

## SM6 switching

## Automatic Transfer System

Options
Only one of the boxes

- ticked $X$
- or filled
by the needed value
have to be considered
between each
horizontal line.

| Common options |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Signalling contact |
| Operation counter |


| SM6-24 options | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 heating elements | $\square$ |  |
| Busbar field distributors for severe conditions (only for 630 A) | $\square$ |  |
| Internal arc version (not possible with "top incomer" option) | 16 kA 1 s | $\square$ |
| Internal arc classification | A-FLR | $\square$ |
| Gaz exhaust direction | $\square$ |  |
| Urc detection | $\square$ |  |
| Thermal monitoring | $\square$ |  |

## SM6 protection

## Circuit breaker

## Basic cubicle

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled
by the needed value
have to be considered
between each
horizontal line.

| Basic common cubicle 24/36 kV |  |  |  | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage Ur |  |  |  | (kV) |
| Service voltage |  |  |  | (kV) |
| Short-circuit current Isc |  |  |  | (kA) |
| Rated current Ir |  |  |  | (A) |
| Internal arc withstand |  |  | A 1s for SM6-24 | 16 kA 1s for SM6-36 |
| Internal arc classification |  |  |  |  |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  |  |  | Downw |
| Type of cubicle |  |  |  |  |
| 24 kV | For SF1 circuit breaker | DM1-A 750 | DM1-D left 750 | DM1-D right 750 |
|  |  | DM1-S 750 | DM1-Z 750 | DM1-W 750 |
|  |  | DM1-M right | DM2 left 750 | DM2 right 750 |
|  | For SFset circuit breaker |  | DM1-D left 750 | DM1-D right 750 |
|  | For Evolis frontal 630 A CB | DMV-A |  | DMV-D right |
|  | For Evolis lateral 630 A CB |  | DMVL-A | DMVL-D |
| 36 kV | For SF1 circuit breaker | DM1-A 1000 | DM1-D left 1000 | DM1-D right 1000 |
|  |  |  | DM2 left 1500 | DM2 right 1500 |
| Position in the switchboard |  | First on left | Middle | Last on right |
| Circuit breaker |  |  |  | See specific orde |
| Current transformers (CT) and LPCTs |  |  |  | See specific order |
| Protection relay (see specific order form) |  |  | gyy Sepam relay | Easergy P3 relay |
| Cable connection by the bottom ( $1 \times$ single core, cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  | 36 kV |
| Cable connection by the bottom ( $1 \times$ single core, cable maximum $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ ) |  |  |  | 36 kV |

## SM6 protection

## Circuit breaker

## Basic cubicle

Only one of the boxes

- ticked $X$
- or filled
by the needed value
have to be considered
between each
horizontal line.


| Basic cubicle SM6-36 | Quantity$\square$ <br> Current sensors | CT $\quad \square$ | LPCT ring type <br> for DM1-A 630A |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

## SM6 protection

## Circuit breaker

## Options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled $\square$
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

Common options


## SM6-24 options

Roof configuration - A, B or C only one choice possible (not applicable on DMV-A, DMV-D)
A - Cable connection by the top (cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS)

|  | Single core |  | $2 \times$ single core | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DM2 | 1 set | 2 sets | $\square$ |
| B - Low voltage control cabinet | DM2 | 1 cabinet | 2 cabinets |  |
| C-Wiring duct | DM2 | 1 set | 2 sets | $\square$ |
|  | Other cubicles | 1 set |  |  |
| Surge arrester |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| 50 W heating element |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Replacement of 630 A upper busbars 400-630 A by 1250 A |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Busbar field distributors for severe conditions (only for 630 A) |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Internal arc version (not possible with "top incomer" option) |  | 16 kA 1 s | $20 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{1s}$ | $\square$ |
| Internal arc classification |  |  | A-FLR | $\square$ |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  |  | Upwards | $\square$ |
| DM1-A without LPCT, DM1-S, DM1-W, DM1-M |  |  | Thermal monitoring | $\square$ |
| Arc detection |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Seismic performance |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| Ambient monitoring |  |  | only DM1A | , |

## SM6-36 options

| Cable connection by the top (single core cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cable connection by the bottom (for DM1-A only) | $3 \times 2 \times$ single core cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ | $\square$ |
| Surge arrester | 36 kV | $\square$ |
| Easergy Sepam relay protection | See specific order form | $\square$ |
| Easergy P3 relay | See specific order form | $\square$ |

## SM6 protection

## Fuse switch

## Basic cubicle

Only one of the boxes

- ticked $X$
- or filled
by the needed value
have to be considered
between each
horizontal line.



## SM6 protection

## Fuse switch

Options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.
Common options
Fuses (see fuse price structure)

| Replacement of 630 A upper busbar by 1250 A (not possible for QMB) | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Blown fuse signalling contact (for QM, QMB, QMC) |  | $\square$ |
| Visibility of main contacts | Analogic manometer without visibility of main contacts | $\square$ |
| Pressure indicator   <br> device Pressure switch $\square$ | Analogic manometer with visibility of main contacts | $\square$ |

## SM6 protection

## Fuse switch

## Options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

| SM6-24 options |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Replacement of mechanism |  | CI1 by CI2 (only for QM) |  |
| Remote control signalling (for QM only) |  |  |  |
| 2 lights $\square$ | 2 lights and 2 PB | 2 lights and $2 P B+1$ switch |  |
| Voltage of the lights (must be the same than electrical driving mechanism) |  |  |  |
| $24 \mathrm{~V} \quad \square \quad 48 \mathrm{~V} \square$ | $110 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ | 220 V |  |
| Blown fuse signalling contact (mechanical indication PM, electrical for the other cubicles) |  |  |  |
| Roof configuration - A, B or C only one choice possible (not applicable on DMV-A, DMV-D) |  |  |  |
| A - Cable connection by the top (cable maximum $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS) | Single core | $2 \times$ single core |  |
| B - Low voltage control cabinet ( $\mathrm{h}=450 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) |  | With unpunched door |  |
| C-Wiring duct |  |  |  |
| 50 W heating element |  |  |  |
| Operation counter |  |  |  |
| Digital ammeter (not applicable for QMB) AMP21D |  |  |  |
| Busbar field distributors for severe conditions (only for 630 A) |  |  |  |
| Internal arc version (not possible with "top incomer" option) | 16 kA 1 s | $20 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{1s}$ |  |
| Internal arc classification |  | A-FLR |  |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  | Upwards | $\square$ |
| QM, QMC, PM |  | Thermal monitoring |  |
| Arc detection |  |  |  |
| Seismic performance |  |  |  |
| Ambient monitoring |  | QM cubicle only |  |

## SM6-36 options

## Replacement of mechanism

CIT by CI2 (only for PM)
Cable connection by the top
(single core cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS)

## SM6 protection

## Vacuum contactor (Direct Motor Starter) for SM6-24

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

| Basic cubicle |  | Quantity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage Ur |  | (kV) |
| Service voltage |  | (kV) |
| Short-circuit current Isc ( 6.3 kA without fuse) |  | (kA) |
| Rated current Ir (max. 400 A without fuse) |  | (A) |
| Internal arc withstand | 12.5 kA 1 s for SM6-24 $\quad \square$ | 16 kA 1 s for SM6-36 $\square$ |
| Internal arc classification |  | A-FL |
| Gaz exhaust direction |  | Downwards |
| Thermal monitoring |  | $\square$ |
| Arc detection |  | $\square$ |
| Position in the switchboard | First on left $\square$ Middle $\square$ | Last on right $\square$ |
| Busbar Ir | $400 \mathrm{~A} \square \quad 630 \mathrm{~A} \square$ | 1250 A $\square$ |
| Phase current sensors | $1 \mathrm{CT} \square \mathrm{\square}$ CT $\square$ | $3 \mathrm{CT}$ <br> 3 LPCT ring type $\square$ |
| Key interlockings for 52 type | Tubular key type $\square$ | Flat key type $\square$ |



| Contactor |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cacuum contactor |  |  |  |  |

## SM6 metering

## Basic cubicle

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


| Basic SM6-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VTs for GBC (to see price structure) |  | Phase/phase |  |  | Phase/earth |  |  |
| CTs for GBC (to see price structure) |  | Quantity |  |  | 2 | 3 | $\square$ |
| Ratio choice for GBC | Protections | 1 secondary <br> 2 secondaries |  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { hig } \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \text { lo }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |

Basic SM6-36
Voltage transformers
See specific order form

## SM6 metering

## Options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


## SM6-24 options

Roof configuration - A, B or C only one choice possible (not applicable on DMV-A, DMV-D)

| A - Cable connection by the top (cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS) Single core $\quad \square$ | $2 \times$ single core |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B - Low voltage control cabinet ( $\mathrm{h}=450 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) $\quad \square$ | With unpunched door |  |
| C-Wiring duct |  |  |
| 50 W heating element for CM, CM2, TM |  |  |
| Busbar field distributors for severe conditions (only for 630 A and CM, CM 2 and TM cubicles) |  |  |
| Blown fuse auxiliary contact (for CM, CM2 and TM only) | 10 and 1 C |  |
| Internal arc version (not possible with "top incomer" option) $16 \mathrm{kA} 1 \mathrm{~s} \quad \square$ | 20 kA 1 s |  |
| Internal arc classification | A-FLR |  |
| Gaz exhaust direction | Upwards |  |
| Thermal monitoring |  |  |
| Arc detection |  |  |

## SM6-36 options

Current transformers and voltage transformers for GBC
See specific order form
Cable connection by the top (single core cable maxi $240 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ with VPIS
Replacement of 630 A busbar by 1250 A (for CM, CM2 and TM only)

## SM6 other functions

## Basic and options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


Roof configuration - A, B or C only one choice possible (not applicable on DMV-A, DMV-D)


Basic and options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


Lateral / frontal fixed
Basic and options

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


| Combinations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 |  |
|  |  | 1 |

## SFset

## Lateral disconnectable for SM6-24

Basic and options




| SFset - Possible opening releases combinations |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Release type |  |  |
| Combinations |  |  |
| Shunt trip YO2 |  |  |
| Undervoltage YM |  |  |

## Evolis

Frontal fixed version for SM6-24
(up to 17.5 kV )

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled

by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.

| Basic frontal fixed Evolis circuit breaker | Quantity | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Rated voltage Ur (kV) | $12 \square$ | 17.5 | $\square$ |
| Service voltage | (kV) | $\square$ |  |
| Short-circuit current Isc | $630 \square$ | 1250 | $\square$ |
| Rated normal current $\operatorname{lr}(\mathrm{A})$ | $\square$ |  |  |
| Phase distance $(\mathrm{mm})$ |  | 185 |  |



Locking of the circuit breaker in the open position

| By padlock |  | Tubular key type | Flat key type |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OR by locks and keys |  |  |  |  |
| If locks | 1 lock $\square$ | 2 identical locks | 2 different locks |  |
| Disabling of O/C circuit breaker push buttons |  |  |  | $\square$ |

Evolis - Possible opening releases combinations

| Release type | Combinations |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Shunt trip MX |  | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| Low energy Mitop |  | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |

## Evolis

Lateral disconnectable version for SM6-24 (up to 24 kV )

Only one of the boxes

- ticked X
- or filled $\square$
by the needed value have to be considered between each horizontal line.


| Evolis - Possible opening releases combinations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Release type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combinations |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shunt trip YO1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shunt trip YO2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Undervoltage YM |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SM6 all-in-one



## TOOLS

## schneider-electric.com

This international web site allows you to access all the Schneider Electric solutions and product information via:

- Comprehensive descriptions
- Range datasheets
- A download area
- Product selectors

You can also access information dedicated to your business and contact your Schneider Electric country support.


## TOOLS

## Web selector

This site allows you to access the Schneider Electric products in just two clicks via a comprehensive range of datasheets, with direct links to:

- Complete libraries: technical documents, catalogs, FAQs, brochures
- Selection guides from the e-catalog
- Product discovery sites and their animations

You will also find illustrated overviews, news to which you can subscribe, and a list of country contacts

## Training

Training allows you to acquire the expertise (installation design, work with power on, etc.) to increase efficiency and improve customer service.

The training catalog includes beginner's courses in electrical distribution, knowledge of MV and LV switchgear, operation and maintenance of installations, and design of LV installations to give a few examples.

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[^0]:    Note: the same motor could not be protected for 12 starts per hour since the maximum service voltage for the required 250 A rated fuses is 3.3 kV .

[^1]:    Legend for key-type interlocks:

[^2]:    (1) LPCT: low-power current transformer complying with standard IEC 60044-8.

[^3]:    Case (1): Generator channel closing after Generator power on (configurable option)

    Case (2): Generator channel closing after Generator startup command (configurable option)

    TR: switch response time
    Tg1: Generator starting time (maximum 60 s )
    Tg2: Generator stopping time

[^4]:    Rms value of the presumed broken current (kA)

