
Eagle – 27 kV Single Phase Recloser Settings Programming Guide

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1. Introduction

EAGLE is a single phase recloser with an in-built numerical relay for taking the appropriate decisions during system fault conditions. EAGLE provides a Web-HMI over Wi-Fi which can be accessed from any handheld device (mobile phones, iPad or laptops). Through the Web-HMI, users can program the recloser, monitor or perform control operations.

EAGLE can be connected to CIM605 Gateway which can download/read data from EAGLE and send to remote control center. The Gateway also allows user to access Eagle Web-HMI directly. The Gateway supports DNP3 protocol using which user can monitor and give control commands to EAGLE.

This document describes in detail the usage of the Web-HMI along with application and functionality descriptions of the recloser and lists function blocks, logic diagrams (where needed), setting parameters and technical data sorted per function. The document can be used as a technical reference during the engineering phase, installation and commissioning and during normal service.

1.1. Intended Audience

This document addresses system engineers, installation and commissioning personnel. The system engineer must have a thorough knowledge of protection systems, protection equipment, protection functions and the configurations set in the device. The installation and commissioning personnel must have a basic knowledge in handling electronic equipment.

1.2. Abbreviations

Sl	Abbreviation	Description
1	AR	Auto Reclose
2	BI	Binary input
3	CB	Circuit Breaker
4	CLP	Cold Load Pickup
5	CT	Current Transformer
6	DR	Disturbance Record
7	EAGLE	Single phase Recloser Device
8	FPI	Fault Pass Indicator
9	HLT	Hot Line Tag
10	LED	Light Emitting Diode
11	LP	Load profile
12	LRC	Long Range Communication cabinet
13	NRM	Non-Reclose Mode
14	OC	Over current protection
15	SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition

2. Powering up the recloser

EALGE is a self-powered device. The energy needed to power up the electronics inside EAGLE is harvested from the primary feeder current. The recloser has a Current Transformer (CT), also called a harvesting CT, which steps down the current flowing through the feeder and is used to power up the electronics and the movement of the actuator. The recloser also has a Rogowski coil, connected in series with the harvesting CT, which is used for measurement of feeder current for protection and control functions.

Since the recloser uses the primary feeder current for energizing, EALGE is powered only if the recloser is in CLOSED position. Once the recloser's vacuum interrupter or circuit breaker (CB) is closed, a set of capacitors get charged. Once fully charged, the capacitor energy is used to keep the electronics powered on. Once the primary current is interrupted, the electronics can stay powered on for up to 20s. This reserve energy is used to ensure that the recloser is powered during the auto-reclose (AR) cycle, continue recording data, and ensure a smooth power OFF for the recloser.

2.1. Initial Power up of the recloser

The initial power up of the recloser is done using mechanical handle of the EAGLE. If EAGLE is already mounted on the pole, then a hook stick can be used to engage the operating handle to close the vacuum interrupter.

Figure 1: EAGLE Open/Close Operation using the Mechanical lever

Figure 2 Parts of EAGLE Single phase recloser (Side View)

Figure 3 Parts of EAGLE (Bottom View)

3. Connecting to the recloser through Wi-Fi

Once the recloser is powered up, the EAGLE can be programmed with relevant

can be accessed through popular browsers such as Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox or Safari.

Though EAGLE user interface works fine with all of the above mentioned browsers, wherever available, Mozilla Firefox is the recommended option.

User connects to the eagle in any handheld device, it can take a few minutes to load webHMI.

Once the EAGLE is powered up, the Wi-Fi chip inside the electronics is activated within the first 20 seconds. The activation of Wi-Fi is indicated by the flashing of the Lockout Indicator LED at the bottom of the device. If the recloser has been powered off for an extended period, the lockout indicator may not blink although the Wi-Fi is turned on.

In case the Wi-Fi has to be enabled on a device which is already powered up and running, then the user can toggle the position of the Non-Reclose Mode (NRM) handle (either ON->OFF->ON or OFF->ON->OFF) to turn on the Wi-Fi.

Once the Wi-Fi is enabled, the following credentials can be used to connect to the recloser through the handheld devices.

- Default Wi-Fi SSID for EAGLE : WIFI_RER605_{SERIALNUMBER}
- Default Wi-Fi password : qwerty123

Once the Wi-Fi connection is made in Access point mode, the Web HMI can be accessed using the url: <https://rer605.abb.com/>

Please refer to Section 7 to a full explanation regarding Access point mode.

Once the Web-HMI opens, user will be able to see the Dashboard view in "Viewer" mode.

EAGLE provides role-based access to the settings. Hence the users are required to use suitable passwords, depending on their role, to access the Web-HMI. EAGLE supports four user roles - "Viewer", "Operator", "Engineer" & "Admin" with respectively increasing authority of access. While the Viewer has limited access to monitor & view status of the device, the Admin has full access to monitor, program and perform control operations. The default password format for accessing the Web HMI is "000x", where x increases from 1 to 4 for "Viewer" to "Admin" level of access. Viewer does not need a password.

- Default password for Operator : 0002

The user credentials can be entered by clicking on the user icon seen on the top right hand corner of the Web-HMI dashboard. This opens up a dialog box where the default user credentials can be entered.

Figure 4: Location of for entering user credentials in Web-HMI

It is Strongly Advised to change the SSID & passwords for various devices before the device is put into service to avoid unauthorized access to recloser settings.

For further information on changing/resetting the passwords refer to section 7.4 and 7.5.

After logging with "Admin", "Operator" or "Engineer" role, if the system detects no activity over the Wi-Fi for more than 20 mins, the Web-HMI automatically moves to "Viewer" mode.

3.1. Role-Based Access to Web-HMI features

The access to various features of the device depends on the user credentials used for login. The Viewer has only viewing rights with very little control options and "Admin" has the maximum control on configuring and controlling the device.

The following table shows the access rights based on login credentials.

Table 1 Table of access rights to different part of Web-HMI

	open button	Yes	Yes
	Lockout RESET	Yes	Yes
	Auto reclose button	Yes	Yes
	Non reclose mode button	Yes	Yes
	cold pick up button	Yes	Yes
	Download External Events	Yes	Yes
	Download Internal Events	Yes	Yes
Events & Fault Records	Fault records	Yes	Yes
	External	Yes	Yes
	Device	Yes	Yes
	Clear All events	Yes	Yes
	Download All DRs	Yes	Yes
Disturbance Recorder	Clear All DRs	Yes	Yes
	download zip, dat, cfg	Yes	Yes
Load Profile	Download All LP	Yes	Yes
	Clear All LP	Yes	Yes
Protection		Yes	Yes
CB Maintenance		Yes	Yes
Recloser		Yes	Yes
Cold Load Pickup		Yes	Yes
DR Settings		Yes	Yes
	Export to recloser	Yes	Yes
Import / Export Settings	import from recloser	Yes	Yes
	Restore Curve	Yes	Yes
	Factory Settings	Yes	No
General configuration		Yes	No
System Time	Primary source	Yes	No
	System Time & Date	Yes	Yes
Language Select		Yes	Yes
Firmware		Yes	No
	Access Point/ Station Mode	Yes	No
Wi-Fi Parameters	reset Wi-Fi	Yes	No
	Discard changes	Yes	No
	Save	Yes	No
	Send To Device	Yes	No

For the sake of clarity, of this document will describe the features available to users with "Admin" credentials.

DeviceAdmin password is used for authentication of DNP3 messages for communication between LRC and Eagle. DeviceAdmin password is different from Admin password.

4. Web-HMI Overview

Once logged in, the Web-HMI presents a Dashboard view and other Menu options with the status of device Flags. Flags are status information of important events that require user attention.

4.1. Dashboard overview

The Dashboard of EAGLE Single phase recloser looks as in Figure 5. The Dashboard displays a Single line diagram (SLD) where the status of the circuit breaker (CB) is displayed. RED color of the breaker indicates CB is closed and Green indicates that the CB is open. Close and Open buttons are provided below the SLD for easy controlling of the EAGLE circuit breaker.

The Dashboard also displays the fundamental component of the measured phase current in Amperes, MAC address of the device.

Dashboard provides easy Enable/Disable button for Auto reclose (AR) function, Reclose Mode (NRM), Cold Load Pickup (CLP) and Operating Mode functionality. The status of each of these functions is shown by "Green" indication and the Disable is shown by "Grey" color. Operating mode functionality works only in station mode.

Please refer to Section 7 to a full explanation regarding station mode.

When "Operating Mode" is enabled user will not be able to enable/disable Auto Reclose function, Non-Reclose Mode, Cold Load Pickup operation using Web-HMI. User will be able to do these operation through DNP3 only.

Above operation is only possible if LRC and Eagle devices have DeviceAdmin password.

If the recloser goes through a complete AR sequence and reaches the Lockout state, it can be reset using the RESET button on the Dashboard.

Table 2: Device Status Information LEDs on Dashboard

Device Status	LED Status	Description
Ready		Device is in Normal operating condition
		Device needs user attention
Pickup		Protection Pickup event occurred
		No Protection pickup event
Trip		Protection Trip occurred
		No Protection Trip event
Lockout		Device is in Lockout condition
		Device Not in Lockout condition
Auto Reclose		Auto reclose Enabled
		Auto reclose Disabled
Energy Storage		Energy Storage up to full capacity
		Energy storage is low

Table 3: Non-Reclose/HLT Mode Activation Mode Indication on Dashboard

Non-Reclose/HLT Mode	LED Status	Description
Mechanical Activated		Non-Reclose mode activated using the mechanical handle
		Non-Reclose mode activated through Web-HMI over network
Web-HMI Activated		

Figure 6 EAGLE Web-HMI Dashboard in "Admin" mode in Station mode

The exact view and formatting of the Web-HMI can change based on the display size of the device used to connect (laptop/mobile phone).

Also, some browsers may not display some features based on the browser version installed.

Refer to Section 7 for a full explanation regarding Station Mode and Point Mode.

4.2. Configuration

On the left side of the Web-HMI there are Menu options. On clicking each Menu option, a sub-menu opens presenting different features. The configuration page appears as the third option on the Menu, but this page allows the user to set the fundamental

Auto Recloser	In this mode, device acts like a single phase recloser with configurable AR & protection functions
Breaker	Reclosing functionality is disabled and the device acts as a protection relay
Sectionalizer	All protections are disabled and device behaves like a switch

This configuration of device can be made under the Configuration -> General page in the Web-HMI.

4.2.1. General Settings

The tab Configuration -> General in the Web-HMI is also used to Enable/Disable protection functions, set system frequency (50/60 Hz) and also to give a unique identifier name to the EAGLE recloser (max 12 characters). The name set here is shown in Disturbance Record (DR) file for easy identification of the DR.

In Station Mode, Eagle supports Inter-trip mode & 3 Phase Open Operation. These configurations can be done in Eagle Web HMI by going to "Configuration->General" (please see figure 7).

When a fault occurs at any phase then EAGLE device, if the device is in reclose mode, the unit will perform single phase reclosing and subsequently lockout if it is a permanent fault. During that time, if it is configured in inter-trip mode enabled, it will send the inter-trip message to other 2 Eagles to perform circuit breaker open. It is needed to configure Intertrip mode in all three EAGLE Web HMI by going in "General" settings.

In 3 Phase Open Operation mode when the user sends an OPEN command via Web HMI or Scada to any Eagle connected to the LRC the other two eagles will also get open command. This is also an intended operation but to receive 3 Phase Open Operation command we need to enable this in EAGLE Web HMI by going in "General" settings.

Figure 7: View of the Configuration-> General tab

The Webpage also allows to configure the device either with (HLT) or without.

If the device is configured to work without Hot Line Tag, no mode is utilized where:

1. Auto reclose is disabled
2. the protection functions trip with settings as set in the
-> *Protection page*
3. Hot Line Tag settings are ignored.

4.2.2. Sending Settings to Device

Once the desired configurations are made, the button "Save" can be used to temporarily save the settings in the Web-HMI. The user can then proceed to other sections or webpages for configuration. Once all changes are done, the "Send to device" button must be clicked. The settings/configuration changes are then sent to the EAGLE device.

In case the user wants to discard the changes made, "Discard Changes" button must be pressed. Caution must be exercised when discarding changes as it discards all changes done even in previously "Saved" but not yet sent to device changes.

Only "Saving" the settings will not ensure updating of settings on the handheld device. "Send to Device" must be pressed to send and verify the changes in EAGLE.

4.2.3. System Date and Time

EAGLE can sync the device time with two sources, defined as a primary and a secondary source.

- GPS signal
- System Time from handheld device (Manual)

If GPS is set as the primary source, it is recommended to set the handheld device as a secondary source (and vice versa). The format of the date, time & time zone can also be set from this page. The page also displays the time when the last GPS sync was received for reference. The timestamp and format selected here is reflected in events and reports.

Figure 8: System time setting page

If manual is set as primary source, click on "System Date & time" to fetch system time and time zone. When we click on "Sent to device" button, EAGLE time will synchronize with system time. The time is further corrected when the GPS signal is available.

4.2.4. Language selection

4.3. Monitoring

Monitoring is the first Menu option in the Web-HMI below the Dashboard. Monitoring menu offers options where user can monitor the device status, events and records.

4.3.1. Self-Supervision

The EAGLE has continuous self-monitoring capability. If any internal error or abnormalities are found, they are indicated in the Self Supervision page in the form of error code.

The displayed error code can be shared with an ABB technical support person for correct diagnosis of the error & subsequent actions.

4.3.2. Events & Fault Records

Event Logs are one of the most important pieces of evidence for post fault system investigation. They can provide the reasons for premature equipment failures and necessary information to perform post-fault event analysis. Proper use and interpretation of event records can lead to corrective action for a given system problem resulting in improved performance and reliability of the distribution system.

The event logging is triggered by the activation and deactivation of protection status, Binary Input (BI)/Binary Output (BO) status changes, system faults, recloser status changes, setting changes etc. The logged events are stored in a non-volatile memory and are available for download as ASCII CSV text file.

Two type of event logs are maintained in the recloser:

1. Internal Events – Events related to device status
2. External Events – Events generated by user activity or protection operation

The events can be filtered or searched to see specific entries or only internal (i.e. Device) or external events. If fault record option is selected, only the protection related events are filtered. Sorting can also be done by date, event type and description.

The pickup and dropout or assertion and desertion of events are represented by "↑" and "↓" respectively after the event description text.

Total 100 internal events and 1000 external events will be stored. If the number of events logged reaches maximum limit, the oldest event will be replaced and overwritten by the latest event.

All events can be download on to the handheld device. All external events can be cleared if logged in as an "Admin". The view of Events page as an "Admin" is presented below.

The detailed list of internal and external events is shown in Appendix 2: List of Events.

Figure 9 List of Events as seen in "Admin" mode

After Eagle issue the Final Open command latest Event & Fault Record may not be available to download. To download the record, refresh the Eagle and wait until Eagle save the Event and Fault Record in proper file format.

4.3.3. Live Data

Under this page the live status of measurements, protection functions and superconducting fault current limiters are shown. This page also allows configuration of flags. The following information is displayed:

- Configuration of flags
 - o Latched : Events which are configured as latched will hold the status on Web-HMI even after the specific protection function has reset. This can be used for analyzing the trips/auto reclosures. "Reset" button on the dashboard can clear these flags.
 - o Self-reset : Events which are configured as self-reset will reset soon as the function resets
- Live Measurements
 - o Fundamental primary current in Amperes
 - o Second harmonic component of the measured primary current
 - o True RMS value of the primary current
- Over current function trip/pickup status
- Non reclose status & source of activation
- Status of Inrush function

- Mechanical counter value
- Cold load pickup function status
- GPS based location information (provided GPS signal is available)

Figure 10: Live Data of the EAGLE as seen in "Admin" mode

For every Open operation of the EAGLE, the electro-mechanical counter displayed on the device is incremented by 1.

4.3.4. Disturbance Recorder

The DR is triggered by activation of protection start, trip or digital signals. Once triggered, it stores the measured current and digital channel information as per user settings into COMTRADE files, which is made available for download.

Details on the configuration of the Disturbance recorders can be found under the settings menu 4.4.8 on Disturbance Recorder Settings.

The file name for storing the DR will be in the format RER605_DR_yyyymmddhhmmss.ss (YYYYMMDDHHMMSS / CFG), however in case the file is stored when power is not sufficient in such case the file name will have additional _r (reduced format) in the file name.

The Web-HMI lists the DRs based on the date and time of recording the DR. The order of the

settings Overwrite Enable is activated in DR settings page) That is, at any given time, the EAGLE device shows the last 250 DRs.

The user will be able to download the DRs individually when logged in as an "Admin"

Figure 11 Disturbance Records as seen in "Admin" Mode

After Eagle issue the Final Open command latest Disturbance Record may not be available to download. To download the record, log out of the Eagle and wait until Eagle save the Disturbance Records in CSV file format.

4.3.5. Load Profile

The load profile stores the historic load data captured at a periodic time interval. In the load profile function averages fundamental phase current, RMS current and voltage and stores in a non-volatile memory. The value is recorded for an interval of 10 minutes with recording capability of last 90 days. The device will start averaging load data once it moves to healthy state and stops averaging once it detects insulator failure/power/reboot.

The recloser will record at 10-minute intervals from 00:00 hour time. For example, if the load profile function is enabled or recloser is powered up at 08:12hrs, the first averaged data point will be recorded at 08:20hrs and first data point will be an average of 8 minutes instead of 10 minutes. Next data point will be recorded after 10 minutes at 08:30hrs. If insulator failure/power/reboot is detected after a few hours, at 10:25hrs which falls between two

The load profile data is available to user as COMTRADE file format with .dat and .hdr extension through the Web-HMI when logged in with "Admin" credentials.

It should be noted that the Load profile needs at least 2 data points to display the load profile COMTRADE chart.

Figure 12 Load profile as seen in "Admin" mode

4.3.6. Security Logs

Security Logs are one of the most important pieces of evidence that system/s engineer can have during system behavior investigation. The security log will be stored in non-volatile memory and made available for user as ASCII CSV text file through any user communication interfaces.

Each log contains description, login user type, time stamp (UTC time) (MM,DD,YY hh:mm:ss,ms) and the activity that triggered the log entry.

At any given point of time the last 1000 security logs are stored and displayed on the Web-HMI. Refer Section 8.3 for the full list of registerable security log entries.

Figure 13: Security log as viewed in "Admin" mode

4.4. Settings

4.4.1. Protection 51P-1, 51P-2 & 51P-3

The single-phase overcurrent protections, 51P-1, 51P-2 & 51P-3 are used for directional overcurrent, short-circuit protection.

The trip time characteristics for 51P-1, 51P-2 and 51P-3 can be selected to be definite (DT) or standard inverse definite minimum time (IDMT) or user defined definite minimum time curves through the setting Curve. The behavior can be configured through a Curve file and will be discussed in section 4.4.9 on Import Settings/Curve file.

In the DT mode, the function trips after a predefined trip time and resets when the current drops below the threshold. This delay time can be set using the setting t.

The trip outputs of the function can be blocked using the settings Block. Once set to 1, the trip output of the function is disabled and for all practical purposes the protection is not effective, though measurement will work as normal.

The over current protection function can be made sensitive to Inrush conditions by enabling the setting Block during inrush. Similarly, the 51P-1, 51P-2 & 51P-3 function can be made sensitive to Cold load pickup conditions by enabling the CLP apply.

Other needed settings Time multiplier (K) and Min trip delay (TDMIN) for IDMT are available in setting Settings - Protection page.

If the Non reclose mode is enabled either by the NRM handle or from Web HMI, the pickup value of the over current protection is reduced a factor of the HLT multiplier X.

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	Description
Pickup value	10...7500	A	1	250	Pickup value
Curve	As per the user defined Curves	-	1	Definite Time	Curve Type
t	0.00... 64.00	s	0.01	0.50	Trip delay
Block	NO YES	-	1	No	Block the
Block during Inrush	NO YES	-	1	Yes	Blocking
CLP apply	NO YES	-	1	Yes	Cold load applicati
K	0.02...1.6	-	0.01	0.5	Curve P
TDmin	0.0...0.25	s	0.01	0.00	Min trip o curve

4.4.2. Protection - Inrush Inhibit

Inrush detection is used to coordinate transformer inrush situations. Inrush detection selectively blocks overcurrent function when the ratio of second harmonic component over the fundamental component exceeds the set value.

Inrush current is a ratio of second harmonic current (I_2) to the fundamental frequency current (I_1) value. Inrush logic detects inrush conditions and blocks the over current protection functions if following conditions are satisfied.

- Fundamental current should be greater than 10% of rated current and less than I_{max} current setting.
- Inrush current I_2/I_1 should be greater than Inrush ratio setting.

The blocking remains activated as long as these conditions are satisfied. For overcurrent function to be blocked by inrush it is required that setting Blocked by inrush is set as "Yes" in respective over current protection function.

Once inrush detect output is activated and inrush condition mentioned in conditions a and b remain failed for a time of 30ms, the Inrush blocking is deactivated.

Table 5 Inrush protection User settings

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	Description
Inrush ratio	10 ... 50	-	1	30	Inrush ratio leading to

$I_{inr\ max}$	10 ... 7500	A	1	7500	Current value above which is ignored.
----------------	-------------	---	---	------	---------------------------------------

4.4.3. CB Monitoring

The module is activated whenever the Circuit Breaker (CB) is opened or closed

When the CB is opened either due to a protection trip or from a manual open command, the module adds the magnitude of current at the instance of CB opening, to the KSI open counter. The current is normalized to 100A before adding to the counter. Fractions of less than 100A are round to the closest multiple of 100 A.

Similarly, when the CB is closed, the module adds the closing current (normalized to 100A) to the KSI close counter. During the close operation, the module considers the current 40ms to 50ms after the CB close.

The updated KSI open and close counter values are available as a monitoring value on the WEB-HMI.

The open and close KSI counters can be initialized to a pre-defined start value through settings $KSI_{0\ open}$ and $KSI_{0\ close}$. As soon as a new setting is saved, the function is reset and the accumulation will continue from the set initial values.

KSI open alarm activates when the KSI open counter has exceeded the setting $KSI_{open\ alarm\ value}$. Similarly, KSI close alarm is activated when the KSI close counter has exceeded the setting KSI close alarm value

Table 6 User settings

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	
$KSI_{0\ open}$	0 ... 99999	-	1	0	Preset KSI open
$KSI_{0\ close}$	0 ... 99999	-	1	0	Preset KSI close
KSI open alarm value	0 ... 99999	-	1	10000	Alarm limit for open counter
KSI close alarm value	0 ... 99999	-	1	10000	Alarm limit for close counter

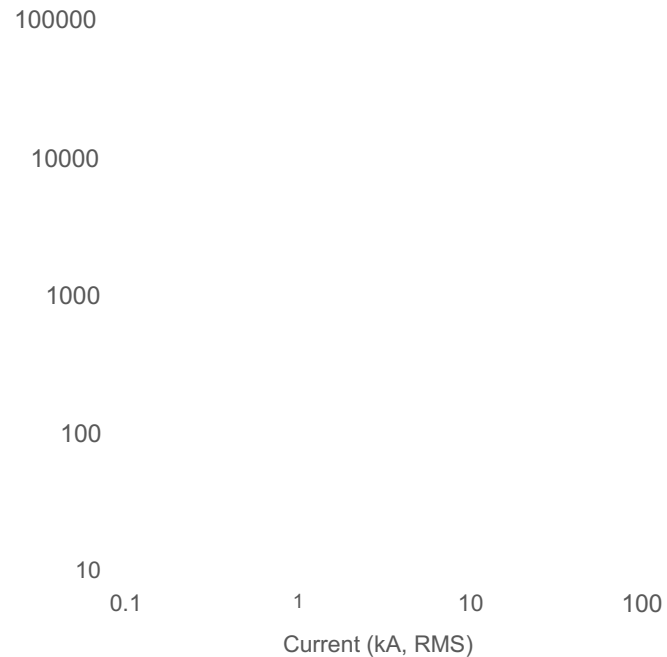


Figure 14. Eagle VG4 Life Curve

Setting Application Example

To program the open KSI alarm setting, the available fault current at the recloser location is required. To obtain this value, the total line impedance can be used from the substation to the point where the recloser is installed. Using this impedance and voltage, available fault current can be calculated using $I=V/R$ calculation.

With a 12.47kV circuit and total line impedance of 5A where the recloser is installed, total available fault current is roughly 2500A. Looking at 2500A on the Eagle Life Curve the number of operations available are approximately 2400. Since the KSI values are normalized by a factor of 100, the alarm can be set at $(2500/100)*2400 = 60000$.

4.4.4. Cold Load Pickup

Cold load pick-up problems occur during severe cold or hot weather. When power is disrupted in the winter, many families leave their heating systems and appliances on. When power is restored, those heating systems cause a huge drain on the power line. This heavy load can cause line protection equipment to take the overloaded lines off line because the heavy load acts the same as a fault on the line. Cold-load pick-up problems also occur in the summer when families and businesses are running air-conditioning units and pumps. Cold-load pick-up problems are prevented when customers turn off their heating or air-conditioning systems, lights and appliances and then, after power is restored, turn them back on over a period of time.

The cold load pickup is used to block unintentional tripping of protection elements when a sudden current is detected after the recloser circuit has been open for a specified

Cold load pickup function affects only 51-P1 & 51-P2 functionalities only. Once C activated the set X_{CLP} value is multiplied with Pickup value and the set multiplied with time delay in the 51P1 and 51-P2 functions.

Table 7 User settings for Cold Load Pickup function

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	Des
Auto initiation	Disabled Enabled	-	1	Enabled	Auto initiation of Cold load
t_{CLPoff}	1 ... 180	min	1	10	Minimum time for which de-energized after which function activates
X_{CLP}	1.0 ... 5.0	-	0.1	1.5	Multiplier by which I_p and multiplied during cold
t_{CLP}	1 ... 180	min	1	10	Time duration for which remains

4.4.5. Auto Recloser

Majority of overhead line faults are transients in nature and automatically cleared momentarily de-energizing the line. De-energizing of the fault location for a selected time period is implemented through automatic reclosing, during which most of the faults can be cleared.

In case of a permanent fault, the automatic reclosing is followed by final tripping. The reclose function can be used with any circuit breaker suitable for auto-reclosing. The function provides three programmable auto-reclose shots and can be set to perform one to three successive auto-reclosures of desired duration.

Total number of auto-reclose operation to be made available is set using Number of reclose attempts setting. Maximum 3 shots are possible.

The auto-reclose function can be made off by setting Number of reclose attempts to "0".

Recloser controller is responsible for issuing necessary circuit breaker close command. Typical auto-reclose sequence is as follows: Once the function is initialized (AR initialization matrix, section 4 below), it initiates the first auto-reclose shot. At the time of initiation, the set dead time t_1 will start. Just 20ms before the set reclose time is going to elapse the function will check for the necessary conditions needed for issuing a reclose command. The conditions checked are

- b) Sufficient energy available to fully close the breaker
- c) No protection trip is active and
- d) Non recloser mode is not active

The close signal is a fixed pulse output. In addition, the reclaim timer will start at the end of reclose time. The reclaim time is set by Reclaim time. If the network fault is cleared (no new trip signal received) during reclaim time, the auto-recloser is successful and the function will reset to quiescent condition.

In case before the elapsing of dead time t_1 , if circuit breaker is detected to be in open position OR any trip signal is received (by any of the protection function i.e. 51P-1, 51P-2 & 51P-3), function will activate FINAL TRIP and will disable the AR sequence.

Duration of FINAL TRIP output will be of 200ms.

However, if the network fault is not cleared, i.e. auto-recloser is unsuccessful, after a certain time, the next shot will be initiated (depending upon allowable AR operation set by *Number of reclose attempts setting*). At the time of shot initiation, the set dead time t_1 will start.

In this way Auto reclosing sequence continues until the set Number of reclose attempts is reached.

Auto reclose will remain in blocked condition for Auto Recloser Block time when CB is closed from HMI or by communication to ensure non reclosing of CB during SOTF condition.

If NRM is activated and CB is open, then auto recloser is deactivated and no further closing of CB is allowed until NRM mode is disabled.

Once function enters into block mode it remains in blocked mode for time set by *Auto Reclose Block time*.

In case CB close does not happen after issuing a reclosing command within set Reclose time, then AR goes to blocked mode.

Auto Recloser initiation Matrix

Auto reclose initiation matrix defines which protection function should initialize or initiate auto reclosing shots. In addition, it also defines the behavior of the function after a particular shot is finished. The matrix defined will be as shown below:

Table 8 AR initiation matrix

Protection Function	79-1	79-2	79-3
51P-1	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L
51P-2	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L
51P-3	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L	0, 1, T, L

Note:

Final trip does not have the option "1" as no more AR cycle will be initiated.

- 79-1, 79-2 & 79-3 Refer to functions responsible for the first, second and third reclose shot of the device.
- If Number of reclose attempts is set as 2, in which case 79-3 column is not applicable and function will consider 79-1, 79-2 and Final trip

Here:

- 0 – That particular protection function is blocked (no events, DR etc.) and if captured from this protection function, behaves as if function set to "Off".
- 1 – That particular protection function is active and trip from that function will initiate AR cycle.
- L – That particular protection function is active and trip from that function will initiate AR cycle, but after the trip no further AR cycle will be started (even though cycles are remaining), and CB can be closed only after resetting the function via HMI. Power up resets lockout (trip status) automatically
- T – That particular protection function is active and trip from that function will initiate AR cycle, but after the trip no further AR cycle will be started (even though cycles are remaining), and but no restriction imposed on CB closing (i.e. reclose function is not required). Power up resets lockout (trip status) automatically

It should be noted that while setting AR initiation matrix care should be taken that values are set properly or it may result into mal operation of protection function.

The following Sequence diagram shows the various times and their effect on the AR cycle during a successful Reclose after 3rd shot and an unsuccessful reclose after 3rd shot.

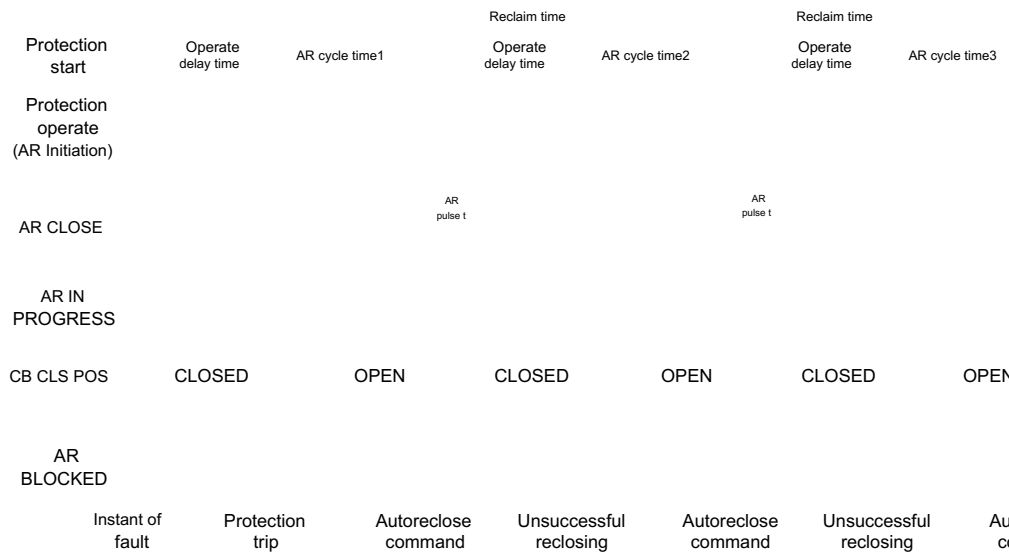


Figure 15: Sequence diagram indicating successful reclosing after 3rd attempt

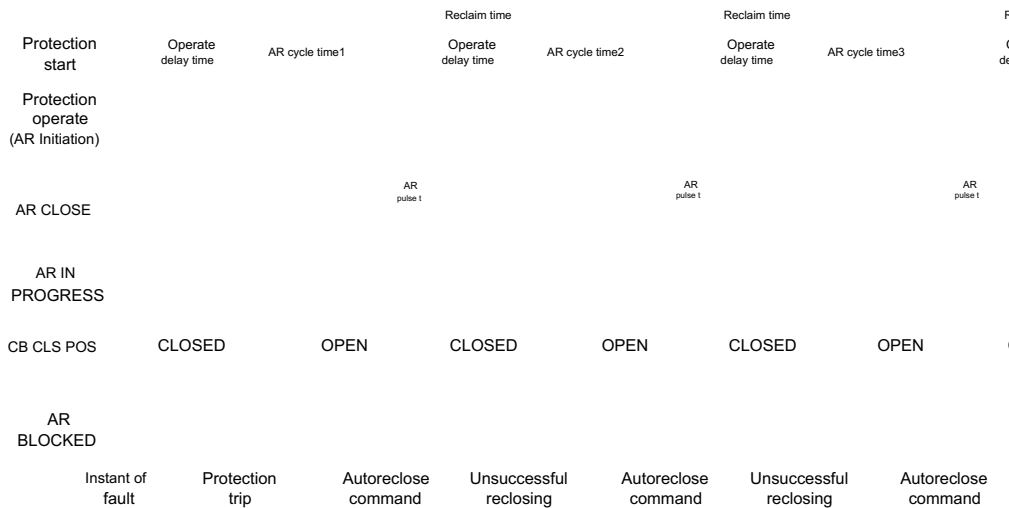


Figure 16: Sequence diagram indicating unsuccessful reclosing after 3rd attempt

Lockout Condition

Once the EAGLE enters into Lockout mode the breaker is open and the electronics will be powered up to a maximum of 20s. Once the electronics discharges completely, the VFD HMI will not be accessible. Users will be indicated that the device is in lockout condition by flashing of the Lockout LED at the bottom of the EAGLE, every 4 to 5s.

Lockout LED can blink only after about 1 hour of charging at the minimum. Once fully charged the Lockout LED blinks up to around 12 hours. Lock out indicator resets when EAGLE is closed via mechanical handle and the device is powered up.

Prolonged trip

Since EAGLE is a self-powered device, there can be situations where the device may not have enough energy to perform the reclose operation once the breaker is open. The setting

Prolong trip can be used for such situations.

If enabled, the Prolong trip setting ensures that the trip from over current protection does not immediately open the breaker, but waits such that the energy stored in the device is increased to a level sufficient enough to perform the subsequent close operation. Once the required energy level is achieved (due to capacitive charging from primary current), the CB is opened and the device can perform the next reclose operation.

To ensure that the function does not wait indefinitely for the device to charge, the setting *Maximum prolong trip time ensures that irrespective of the available charge, the trip is issued after elapsing of Maximum prolong trip time and the network is protected.*

Table 9 Auto recloser Settings

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	
Number of reclose attempts	0 ... 3	s	1	1	Number of (0 = Auto-reclose)
t1	0.20 ... 5.00	s	0.01	0.2	Dead time shot
t2	2.00 ... 5.00	s	0.01	2.0	Dead time reclose shot
t3	2.00 ... 20.00	s	0.01	2.00	Dead time shot
Reclaim time	1 ... 300	s	1	5	Reclaim time
Auto recloser Block Time	0 ... 300	s	1	5	Auto recloser
Prolong trip	ENABLE DISABLE	-	-	DISABLE	Enable delay protection for closing
Maximum prolong trip time	0.04 – 10.00	s	0.01	0.04	Maximum trip in case

4.4.6. Non Reclose Mode & Hot line tag

The fundamental need of Non Reclose mode is that, it acts as a safety function by disabling the automatic reclosing and that the EAGLE is not re-energized until the disabling of the recloser is done by the operator.

The Non Recloser Mode can be initiated by:

1. Mechanical activation of lever.
2. Web-HMI Dashboard

The Hotline Tag setting page is enabled once Non Reclose mode is enabled. Once Non Recloser Mode is activated following actions follow automatically:

1. Auto recloser functionality is blocked.
2. The Pickup value setting of OC functions is reduced by a factor of the set $X_{\text{Hot line tag}}$
3. The time setting of OC functions is also reduced based on the set $T_{\text{Hot line tag}}$

It should be noted that Non recloser mode will override the CLP activation.

Table 10 Hot line Tag Settings

Parameter	Range	Unit	Step	Default	
$X_{\text{Hot line tag}}$	0.1... 1.0	-	0.1	1	Hot line tag value
$T_{\text{Hot line tag}}$	0.0 ...1.0	-	0.1	1	Hot line tag time

4.4.7. Sectionalizer

The device can be set to work in sectionalizer mode in the Configuration page as explained in section 4.2.1 on General settings. When set in sectionalizer mode, features like CLP, NRM, Auto reclose, overcurrent protection functionalities are disabled and only Inrush detection logic is enabled in this mode.

In Sectionalizer mode the device behaves as a switch which senses current flow above the set level and when upstream breaker opens to de-energize the circuit, the device counts the current interruption. An Interruption counter counts the number of interruptions sensed by the device.

The module increments its counts when the current exceeds the set Min. fault current value and then falls below set Deadline current and for the set Deadline time.

The current should exceed set Min. fault current for a predetermined time for activation of Fault Pass Indication (FPI), FPI deactivates with the current falling below the Deadline current. The sectionalizer mode of the electronics activates with the activation of FPI. The count increases only after the dead line condition is detected.

If inrush is detected, then the sectionalizer will not consider that particular count. For activation of FPI is required after the inrush detection to increment the count.

When the number of counts reaches equal to the set Count, the device opens the CB.

While incrementing counts, if further no counts are increased within set Reset time, the counter is reset back to zero.

The activation and deactivation of FPI, activation and deactivation of sectionalizer, Increment of counts & activation of Trip output are available in the events page.

Table 11 Sectionalizer Settings

Parameter	In HMI	Range	Unit	Step	Default	
Min. fault current	Min. fault current	10...1000	A	1	250	Minimum fault current
Deadline current	Deadline current	3...100	A	1	10	Current to initiate fault condition
Deadline time	Deadline time	100...5000	ms	10	100	Time for which fault condition is dead before incrementing count
Count	Count	1.... 4	-	1	1	Count for setpoint
Reset time	Reset time	1...600	s	1	180	Reset time after fault resets

4.4.8. Disturbance Recorder Settings

Disturbance Recorder (DR) can be triggered by 16 binary events. The events which can trigger the DR can be configured from the Settings -> Disturbance Recorder page.

Pre and post recording time defines data recording time before DR trigger activation and after DR trigger point respectively. Whereas fault recording time defines the max recording time under fault condition. The recording of analog and digital value starts before the trigger point for time period equal to Tpre and it continues for time Tpost after deactivation of DR Trigger signal. Fault time is a varying quantity which is max equal to Trec setting and can be shorter in case where DR trigger signal deactivate before Trec time.

The device stores a maximum of 250 DRs. If settings Overwrite Enable is activated,

Figure 17: Disturbance Recorder Configuration page

4.4.9. Import/Export of Settings/Curve file

Import/Export of setting file

As seen in the manual so far, the functionalities of the EAGLE can be configured separately using the various pages in the Web-HMI. But the user can also configure the device by uploading a single setting file which can configure all the functionalities in one go. Similarly, the user can download the current settings that are stored in the device by downloading the setting file.

The setting file is in .CSV format.

Loading custom curves

Similar to the setting file, the Curve file which defines the operating characteristics of the Over current protection functions, 51P-1, 51P-2 and 51P-3 can also be uploaded and downloaded through the Web-HMI. The curve file is in .CSV format.

For full details on the Curve file format, refer to section 8.1 on Appendix 1: Curve file format.

Once the curve file is updated successfully, it should be displayed in the drop down selection under Setting Curve in the Protection page.

Figure 18: Default list of Curves available in the EAGLE

4.4.10. Factory default

In case the user wants to revert to factory default settings, then the following steps can be followed.

1. Open Web-HMI & login with "Admin" credentials
2. Navigate to Settings & Select Read/Write
3. Click on "Load Factory default"
4. Wait for the process to be complete
5. Check security log for confirmation of loading the factory defaults

Figure 19: Webpage showing Import/Export of Settings/Curve file & loading Factory

5. Test Mode

Test mode can be used by users to test if the protection and Auto reclose settings are working as expected. The device allows Test mode feature for Auto reclose function, which in turn tests the working of over current protection, inrush, NRM and other functionalities. Following are the features of the Test mode functionality

1. All protection functions work as per existing settings
2. Test mode can be performed from 5s to 1500s.
3. The device considers a simulated input current of 8000A during Test mode

Once the button "79-Reclose" button is clicked, a window opens where the user can set the desired time of test mode operation and execute the test.

Figure 20: Configuring Test mode operation

It must be noted that the Test mode time should be greater than the protection function timings (or total AR sequence time). Else the device exits even though protection/reclose operation is not complete.

During test mode, the Disturbance Recorder (DR) & the load profile features record actual system current and not the simulated current.

If the device is configured as a Sectionalizer, then the test mode runs for only sectionalizer. If it's configured as AR, functions other than Sectionalizer can be configured.

6. Recloser Management

6.1. Firmware Information & backup

The About page in Web-HMI shows the information on the firmware version and the date/time of the last software update. This can be useful to check if the device has the latest firmware installed or if it is in need of a firmware update.

The device stores a backup firmware in case user needs to go back to the previous installed software. The details of the backup firmware is also displayed in this page.

Figure 21: Firmware page as seen by "Admin"

6.2. Firmware Upgrade

Firmware upgrade of EAGLE can also be performed from the Firmware page of the Web-HMI through the following steps.

- a. Open Web-HMI & log in as "Admin"
- b. Navigate to About page
- c. Click on "Select Firmware" button in the firmware update section
- d. Chose the binary file shared by the ABB customer support center & upload the file
- e. Wait 10 to 15 minutes the firmware upgrade happens
- f. After firmware update, the device reboots and Wi-Fi connection is disconnected
- g. Wait until the SSID name is displayed in the list of Wifi networks available & connect to it

Once firmware update is complete and Wi-Fi connection is available, users can login to the Web-HMI using "Admin" credentials and check the firmware information to confirm if the update was successful.

When Eagle is configured in station mode, firmware update option is disabled. User can still rollback to backup firmware, user can also see the information of the firmware version and the date/time of the last firmware update.

7. Communication

7.1. Wi-Fi parameters Configuration

The users with "Admin" credentials can configure the Wi-Fi parameters as per the requirement. Eagle support 2 different operating mode of WiFi, 1) Access Point Mode & 2) Station Mode. EAGLE can be operated under two modes, first is Access point mode and second is Station mode.

7.1.1

In AP mode maximum number of clients that the device can connect at any given time is 2 and is set with Max Clients connected settings. It is recommended to keep this to 1 to avoid unwanted parallel connections which can reduce the overall performance of the Web-HMI.

SSID name is the name of the Wi-Fi network. The default Wi-Fi name is WIFI_RER605. If more than one EAGLE is installed within a short distance, then it is recommended to change the SSID to reflect a unique device and avoid connections to the wrong device or mistake.

Hide SSID option is provided if the utility does not want the EAGLE Wi-Fi network to be visible for connection to everyone.

If Hide SSID option is enabled then the operator has to remember the SSID and type the same in the handheld device, else the connection to the device will not be possible.

The password to connect to the device Wi-Fi can be updated through the settings of *WPA2_password*. The default password is *querty123* and it is strongly advised to change this password once the device is installed. Password update is allowed only for users with "Admin" credentials.

Figure 22:Webpage for configuring the Wi-Fi parameters

The URL for connecting the Web-HMI can also be changed from this page. But once changed, the utility or the user needs to remember the new URL to connect to the Web-HMI.

To prevent Wi-Fi access attempts by unauthorized persons, an option to automatically turn off the Wi-Fi is provided. If the setting Wi- Fi Auto Off is enabled, then if the device detects no activity over the Wi-Fi communication for about 20 mins, then device Wi-Fi is turned off automatically.

Once turned off, the Wi-Fi can be enabled by toggling the NRM handle or by using a light source like a torch with a strong non divergent beam. The steps for the same can be found from the instruction manual of EAGLE.

7.2 Station mode Configuration

In station mode EAGLE connects with CIM605 Gateway, with the help of gateway IP address of eagle and relevant information will be send to remote control center.

The users with "Admin" credentials can configure the device in Station mode and relevant parameters as per requirement.

SSID name is the name of the Wi-Fi network of CIM605 Gateway device. The default SSID name is CIM605_Eagle.

"Own Eagle IP address" is read only parameter to show the IP address of the Eagle device (IP address corresponding to Mac address configured in CIM605 Gateway configuration page)

Similarly, if own eagle IP 192.168.1.2 then other two eagle IP Address automatically assign to 192.168.1.3 & 192.168.1.1

Similarly, if own eagle IP 192.168.1.3 then other two eagle IP Address automatically assign to 192.168.1.2 & 192.168.1.1

The password to connect to the device Wi-Fi can be updated through the settings *password. The default password is querty123 and it is strongly advised to update password once the device is installed. Password update is allowed only for user "Admin" credentials.*

Figure 23: SSID Name

Steps for connecting EAGLE in station mode:

1- In EAGLE's Web- HMI go to admin role -> Users and Access -> WiFi Parameters

Figure 24: Eagle AP mode

2- Select station mode under wifi configuration pane .

Figure 25:Eagle Wi-Fi Password configuration

Figure 26: Committing Wi-Fi configuration on Eagle.

3- Now "save" and "send to device", as shown in blue blocks in above picture.

Here the default LRC Device IP address is 192.168.1.254. IP
EAGLE1, EAGLE2 should be of same series as above, like in this
series no. should be 192.168.1.1 ,192.168.1.2.....

4- Now go to wifi in your system and select the LRC device SSID name (same as n
configured in above picture) give the password (configured in Eagle device in V
Interface panel in above picture) and connect.

Figure 27: Windows Wi-Fi discovery

5- After connection go in web browser and type <https://192.168.1.254> (this IP
is default, IP address we can see from Wireless interface panel in step-2). LRC
SSID name (from which the EAGLE is connected) will be appear at the top right
of EAGLE's Web-HMI.

After connection to LRC it will check for valid license file, if license is available then it will load to LRC Dashboard. If not available then it will prompt for personnel.

Figure 28:Eagle Configuration for AP mode

6- Now CIM605 Gateway Web HMI is open, click on Open Eagle WebHMI as shown below :

Figure 29:Dashboard with all 3 eagles connected

7- Following page will appear , now user is able to access EAGLE Web HMI .

Eagle is able to receive the Circuit Breaker Open/Close command from control also NRM signals, Auto Recloser settings, Cold Load Pickup, Lockout Reset. We can switch from station mode to Access Point mode and vice versa using NRM, WHMI and Light Guide. Refer below figure for more details. Refer below guide.

- By using NRM Method

We can change (either ON to OFF or OFF to ON) within interval of 8secs We have to hold the button for 1 to 3 sec for switching modes(AP to station and vice versa) . Refer below figure for more details. Refer below guide for Wi-Fi Password Reset and Wi-Fi Mode Switching using NRM Method.

Figure 31 Switching communication modes using NRM

- By using WHMI
Already covered in 7.2.
- By Using Light Guide

Using 1 to 3 sec light pulse three times within the interval of 30secs. Refer below figure for more details. Refer below guide for Wi-Fi Enable , Wi-Fi Password Reset and Wi-Fi Mode Switching using Light Guide Method.

Figure 32 Communication mode switching using Light Guide

While switching to station mode, if LRC is already in power OFF state, it will switch back to AP mode after 15mins.

7.4 Change Password for user roles

In case the user wants to update the password for the device Wi-Fi connection, then the following steps are to be followed.

1. Open Web-HMI and login with "Admin" credentials
2. Navigate to User & Access -> Change Password
3. Select the User role for which password needs to be updated.
4. Type the new password
5. The selected password should be of minimum 4 characters and a maximum 17 ASCII characters
6. Validate the new password by retyping the same
7. Select "Send to device"

In case the passwords for users need to be reset to factory defaults:

1. Press "Reset Default Passwords"
2. Select "Apply" in the pop up

Figure 33: Webpage for changing user passwords.

7.5 Forgot Password

There can be situation where the updated passwords are misplaced or forgotten. In a case the device allows to reset the passwords by following the steps mentioned below.

Incase Wi-Fi password is forgotten.

1. Go near the installed EAGLE device
2. Use a strong light source (example: torch with a strong non divergent beam)
3. Point the light source to the light guide opening of the EAGLE
4. Switch on the light source for 5 to 8 sec and switch off
5. Within 10s from the last switch off, switch on again for another 5 to 8 seconds
6. With this sequence the Wi-Fi password resets to its default factory password of "querty123" for 10 mins.
7. Connect Wi-Fi using default password within 10 mins
8. Open the Web-HMI & Navigate to User & Access -> WIFI parameters
9. Change the WIFI password to a new one and store the same securely

In case a suitable light source is not available, then the Non reclose mode (NRM) handle can also be used to reset the Wi-Fi password.

1. Change the position of NRM handle from OFF -> ON or from ON-> OFF position
2. Wait for 10s
3. Change the position back to the original position ON-> OFF or from OFF -> ON position
4. The NRM handle should return back to its original position within 20s from the change of position
5. With this the Wi-Fi password will be reset to its default password

Incase user credential is forgotten, then both a light source as well as a tool to toggle handle is needed to reset the password to default. The following steps needs to be followed:

1. Enable Wi-Fi via NRM or Light guide as explained in Section 7.1
2. Connect to the EAGLE Wi-Fi from a device
3. Toggle the Non Reclose Mode handle either ON->OFF-> ON or OFF->ON->OFF
4. Once the NRM handle sequence is complete, within 60Sec, use the light source point towards the light guide opening of the device
5. Switch on the light source for 5 to 8 sec and then switch off.
6. Within 10s turn on the light source again for another 5 to 8 seconds
7. Once this pattern is detected the device is ready to allow admin access
8. Connect to device Wi-Fi and open the Web HMI to enter as "Admin".
9. Navigate to User & Access & navigate to change password and select user and the user password

7.3 Security

7.3.1 General Security deployment guidelines

General Security:

Technological advancements and breakthroughs have caused a significant evolution in the electric power grid. As a result, the emerging "smart grid" and "Internet of Things" are quickly becoming a reality. To provide end users with comprehensive real-time information, enabling higher reliability and greater control, automation systems have become ever more interconnected. To combat the increased risks associated with these interconnections, ABB offers a wide range of cyber security products and solutions for distribution automation systems and critical infrastructure.

ABB understands the importance of cyber security and its role in advancing the security of distribution networks. A customer investing in new ABB technologies can rely on solutions where reliability and security have the highest priority. At ABB, we are addressing cyber security requirements on a system level as well as on a product level to support industry security standards or recommendations.

Reporting of vulnerability or cyber security issues related to any ABB product can be done via cybersecurity@ch.abb.com.

System hardening rules

Today's distribution automation systems are basically specialized IT systems. Therefore, several rules of hardening an automation system apply to these systems, too. EAGLE phase recloser is designed from a grid automation system perspective on the local level and closest to the actual primary system. It is important to apply defense-in-depth information assurance concept where each layer in the system (which not only EAGLE phase recloser but other devices which might interact with it) is

- Recognizing and familiarizing all parts of the system and the de communication links
- Removing all unnecessary communication links in the system
- Rating the security level of remaining connections and improving with methods
- Hardening the system by removing or deactivating all unused p communication ports and services
- Checking that the security system has backups available from all appli
- Collecting and storing backups of the system components and keeping to-date
- Changing default passwords and using strong enough passwords
- Separating public network from automation network
- Segmenting traffic and networks
- Using firewalls and demilitarized zones
- Assessing the system periodically
- Using antivirus software in devices that are used to access the device and those up-to-date
- Using malware prevention tools on devices used to access the device

It is important to utilize the defence-in-depth concept when designing automation security. It is not recommended to connect a device directly to the Internet without adequate additional security components. The different layers and interfaces in should use security controls. Robust security means, besides product features, and using the available features and also enforcing their use by company p Adequate training is also needed for the personnel accessing and using the system.

7.3.2 TCP/IP based protocols and used IP ports

The EAGLE Single phase recloser supports Wifi over HTTPS protocol and supports station mode over MQTT protocol. CIM605 Gateway is communicating with EA MQTT. Following table lists the supported ports in the EAGLE device.

Table 12 Supported communication ports

Port number	Type	Default state	Description
443	TCP	Open (Max data transfer rate of 11 Mbps)	Web server
1883	MQTT	Open	MQTT brok

Information!

1. The default password for connecting to the device on HTTPS protocol

8 Appendix

8.3 Appendix 1: Curve file format

The Over Current Protection Functions, 51P1, 51P-2 & 51P-4, have different types of curves like DT and IDMT. All the curves are user programmable. User has the possibility to design select up to 20 curves for selection in curve selection setting as part of over current protection settings (Curve).

Update the curve using any notepad software.

All the curves can be updated by file transfer through communication interface. Below are the types of curves supported.

1. DT Curves:

Only Time Setting will be applicable which is present as setting parameter. Once the measured current is above the pickup value, the protection will trip after the set delay time.

2. Recloser curves:

IEC/ANSI Standard Curves & Recloser Curves i.e. Cooper curves / 'K' & 'T' series fuse curves work based on this formula.

$$t = \left(\frac{I}{I_{set}} \right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{I}{I_{set}} \right)^{\beta} + \gamma \times K$$

Where:

- α, β, γ, n are programmable parameters by File
- I_{set}, K are parameters are available as part of Protection Settings.

Parameter	Values	Default
α	0.02...4.50	2.00
β	0.0086...120.0000	28.200
γ	0.00000...0.7120	0.1217
n	0.0...1.0	1.0

The Curve file needs to be filled with values of these constants before uploading the file to the device.

3. Point based curves (user defined characteristics)

User can define maximum of 20 points for the linear current vs timer characteristics. User can define these points and convert it into file format as specified in below format. Here, the first current value is the multiple of the pickup value and time is the absolute trip time in seconds.

No	Current	Time
1	1.000	0.441
2	1.026	0.350
3	1.243	0.200
4	1.500	0.147
5	2.000	0.107
6	2.500	0.091
7	3.000	0.080
8	3.500	0.074
9	4.000	0.069
10	4.500	0.065
11	5.000	0.062
12	6.000	0.058
13	7.000	0.055
14	8.000	0.053
15	9.000	0.052
16	10.000	0.050
17	15.000	0.047
18	20.000	0.045
19	25.000	0.044
20	30.000	0.044

As there are different equations for different curves, users need to select appropriate "Function Type" as indicated in below table along with curve parameters

Table 14 Definition for Function Type

Function Type Name	Function Type	Programmable Parameter
DT	0	Time will be in Setting parameter

Table 15 Definition for Curve

Curve definition format

C, Curve Number, User defined Name, Function Type, (either Equation Value or Values)

- C - Fixed character to be used at the start of defining new curve
- (C stands for Curve)
- Curve number - Curve serial number. It starts from 1 to maximum up to 255
- User defined name - User defined curve name for the curve under definition
 - Maximum 16 characters allowed. (Ex: Fast Curve)
 - Characters allowed are 'A'-'Z', 'a'-'z', '0'-'9', '_', " " (space)
 - For e.g. ANSI_VeryInverse or ANSI VI
- Function type - Function type as per equation required
- Values - Depending upon Function type, either equation parameters or current-time coordinates needs to be defined
 - The sequence of parameters should be strictly followed as per Table 14
 - For point base curves each coordinates should be defined

File Format will be as below. The file will be a .CSV file with name starting with "Curves_xxxx", where xxxx is user defined character up to a maximum of 12 characters. The format should not be changed in any case else will result into a file error. The file format should be as follows:

Table 16: Curve file format

Line Number	Comments will start with #
1	<i>#Fixed Format</i> @HEADER
2	<i>#File version</i> FV,0,0
3	<i>#Software version</i> SV,0,0,0
4	<i>#Fixed Format</i> @PARAMETERS
5	<i>#Total Number of Curves, Value</i>

T,4

6 *#C, Curve Number, User defined name, Function Type α , β / Point values*
C,1,FAST_RI,2,3,0.1

- Every Line Ends with CR, LF
- Fixed format ASCII values must be in Capital
- Total number of curves count and number of curves must be same.

Curve parameters validation cases are defined below:

1) Equation Based Curves:

- Number of parameters and sequence of parameters needs to be same as d format else it will result into discarding of file with characteristics error to use request.
- All the parameters pass through range check and if any parameters is out of range then it will result into discarding of file with characteristic error to user request.

2) Point Based Curves:

- Maximum 20 points for a table is considered
- If points are more than 20 then it will result into error.
- If point is less or points not defined for higher range, then last point values will be considered for remaining points.
- Minimum two point (current & time) value needs to be defined.

Sr. No.	Event Name	SR No.	Event Name
1	Firmware Update Success	21	Time Set From Web-HMI
2	Firmware Update Failure	22	PORSource LVD
3	Disturbance RecordDelete	23	PORSource PIN
4	Load Profile Delete	24	PORSource WDOG
5	External Event Delete	25	PORSource POR
6	Error File System	26	PORSource POR_LVD
7	Error SRAM	27	PORSource Bootloader
8	Error EEPROM	28	PORSource Wake up
9	Error Calibration	29	PORSource LOC
10	Error Bus Capacitor	30	PORSource JTag
11	Error WiFi Backup Capacitor	31	PORSource Core Lock
12	Error Wifi	32	PORSource SW RST
13	Warning WiFi Backup Capacitor	33	PORSource Debugger
14	Warning NAND Flash	34	PORSource Ezport
15	Warning Watchdog	35	PORSource Peripheral Fail
16	Warning GPS	36	PORSource Temper
17	Time Success	37	PORSource Wifi
18	Time Failure		
19	Time Sync With GPS		
20	Time UnSync		

8.4.2 List of External events

Following list of external events is captured which can be used for diagnostic purpose

Sr. No.	Event Name	Sr. No.	Event name
1	50P ↑	63	Curve Upload Success
2	50P ↓	64	Curve Validation Failure
3	51P-1 Block ↑	65	Curve Validation Success
4	51P-1 Block ↓	66	Device Mode Change
5	51P-1 Pickup ↑	67	Device Mode Change
6	51P-1 Pickup ↓	68	Device Mode Change
7	51P-1 Trip ↑	69	DR ↑
8	51P-1 Trip ↓	70	DR ↓
9	51P-2 Block ↑	71	Factory Reset
10	51P-2 Block ↓	72	Fault Current Activation

11	51P-2 Pickup ↑	73	Fault Current Activation
12	51P-2 Pickup ↓	74	Gang open command
13	51P-2 Trip ↑	75	Gang open command
14	51P-2 Trip ↓	76	Gang open command
15	51P-3 Block ↑	77	HLT↑
16	51P-3 Block ↓	78	HLT↓
17	51P-3 Pickup ↑	79	Inrush ↑
18	51P-3 Pickup ↓	80	Inrush ↓
19	51P-3 Trip ↑	81	Inter trip command received
20	51P-3 Trip ↓	82	Inter trip command sent
21	79 Block ↑	83	Inter trip command sent
22	79 Block ↓	84	Ia Close Alarm ↑
23	79 Block Activated by Local	85	Ia Close Alarm ↓
24	79 Block Activated by Remote	86	Ia Open Alarm ↑
25	79 Block Deactivated by Remote	87	Ia Open Alarm ↓
26	79 Block Deactivated by Local	88	KSI Close Alarm ↑
27	79 cycle 1 ↑	89	KSI Close Alarm ↓
28	79 cycle 1 ↓	90	KSI Open Alarm ↑
29	79 cycle 2 ↑	91	KSI Open Alarm ↓
30	79 cycle 2 ↓	92	Load Profile ↑
31	79 cycle 3 ↑	93	Load Profile ↓
32	79 cycle 3 ↓	94	Lockout ↑
33	79 Final trip	95	Lockout ↓
34	79 Final Trip Latch	96	Main Handle Mechanism
35	79 Reset	97	MQTT connection Successful
36	79 Started	98	MQTT connection Unsuccessful
37	79 Stopped	99	MQTT send Successful
38	79 Successful	100	MQTT send Unsuccessful
39	79 Unsuccessful	101	NRM Local ↑
40	CB Close ↑	102	NRM Local ↓
41	CB Close ↓	103	NRM Mechanical ↑
42	CB Close Local	104	NRM Mechanical ↓
43	CB Close Remote	105	NRM Remote ↑
44	CB Closed	106	NRM Remote ↓
45	CB Closed Mechanical	107	Sectionalizer ↑
46	CB Open ↑	108	Sectionalizer ↓
47	CB Open ↓	109	Sectionalizer count 1
48	CB Open Local	110	Sectionalizer count 2
49	CB Open Mechanical	111	Sectionalizer count 3
50	CB Open Remote	112	Sectionalizer count Full
51	CB Opened	113	Sectionalizer mode
52	CLP ↑	114	Sectionalizer mode
53	CLP ↓	115	Sectionalizer Trip

54	CLP Reset	116	Setting File change
55	CLP reset via Local	117	Setting Validation Fa
56	CLP reset via Remote	118	Test Mode↑
57	CLP set via Local	119	Test Mode↓
58	CLP set via Remote	120	Unit Ready
59	Configuration File change	121	Wi-Fi ↑
60	Curve File change	122	Wi-Fi ↓
61	curve Points Not in Ascending Order	123	Wi-Fi Mechanical
62	Curve Upload Failed	124	Wi-Fi Password rese

8.5 List of Security logs

Following list of Security logs are available in the device. Refer Section 4.3.6 for details on Security logs format and how they can be accessed from the device.

Sr. No	User	Security Log Description
1	Operator	User Login
2	Operator	User Logout
3	Operator	Unauthorized Login
4	Operator	User Session Timeout
5	Operator	User mode changed to Local
6	Operator	User mode changed to remote
7	Engineer	User mode changed to Local
8	Engineer	User mode changed to remote
9	Engineer	User Login
10	Engineer	User Logout
11	Engineer	Unauthorized Login
12	Engineer	Config or Setting Change
13	Engineer	User Session Timeout
14	Admin	User mode changed to Remote
15	Admin	User mode changed to Local
16	Admin	Device Admin Password Change
17	Admin	AP to Station mode switching using WEBHMI
18	Admin	Station mode to AP switching using WEBHMI
19	Admin	User mode changed to Local
20	Admin	User mode changed to remote
21	Admin	Device Admin Password Change
22	Admin	Station to AP mode switching using WebHMI
23	Admin	AP to Station mode switching using WebHMI
24	Admin	User Login
25	Admin	User Logout
26	Admin	Config or Setting Change

27	Admin	Unauthorized Login
28	Admin	User Session Timeout
29	Admin	Operator Password Change
30	Admin	Engineer Password Change
31	Admin	Admin Password Change
32	Admin	Password Reset
33	Admin	Temporary Admin Access Enabled
34	Admin	Temporary Admin Access disabled
35	Admin	Firmware Update
36	Device Admin	User Logout
37	DeviceAdmin	User login
38	DeviceAdmin	User Session Timeout
39	No User	Failed to connect to router
40	No User	Station mode to AP switching using LightGuide
41	No User	AP to Station Mode switching using LightGuide
42	No User	Station mode to AP switching using NRM
43	No User	AP to Station Mode switching using NRM
44	No User	Failed connected to router
45	No User	Connection time out station to AP mode switching
46	No User	Station to AP mode switching using NRM
47	No User	AP to Station mode switching using NRM
48	No User	Station to AP mode switching using light Guide
49	No User	AP to Station mode switching using light Guide
50	No User	Config/ Setting change
51	No User	Wifi Enable Using Non Reclose Mode
52	No User	Wifi Password Reset Using Non Reclose Mode
53	No User	Wifi Password Reset Using Light Pattern
54	No User	Wifi Enable Using Light Pattern
55	No User	Wifi Enable
56	No User	Wifi Enable Failed
57	No User	Wifi Cannot Enable
58	No User	Wifi Already Enabled
59	No User	Wifi Client Connected
60	No User	Wifi Password Reset
61	No User	Wifi Password Reset Failed
62	No User	Factory Reset
63	No User	Connection timeout, Station to AP mode switching