

Medium voltage products

## UniSec <br> Technical Guide

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the technical guide

The purpose of this technical guide is to provide a schematic overview of the principle features of UniSec switchgear. This guide contains technical information and can be freely consulted.
Please also consult the following documents for further details about UniSec switchgear:

- 1VFM2000003 "UniSec. Air-insulated medium-voltage secondary distribution switchgear" - Catalogue
- 1VFM200004 "UniSec. Installation manual" - Manual
- 1VFM200005 "UniSec. Operation and maintenance manual" - Manual


### 1.2 General aspects

UniSec is a family of air-insulated switchgear for indoor installation, designed for medium voltage distribution. The switchgear is created by configuring standard units, positioned side by side in a coordinated way.

Safety, reliability, ease of use, simple installation and environmental sustainability are the criteria upon which the development of this switchgear has been based. Attention to detail, internal arc resistance (IAC) and segregation among the different compartments (LCS) ensure continuity of service and help to make UniSec switchgear even more versatile.

### 1.3 Fields of use

UniSec switchgear is designed for the distribution of electricity. It can be used for monitoring the power supply and protecting lines and power transformers:

- in transformer substations
- in power production installations (e.g. cogeneration and photovoltaic systems)
- in medium voltage industrial installations
- in airports, shopping centres and hospitals
- in the shipbuilding sector.


## 1. Introduction

### 1.4 Reference Standards

The switchgear and the main equipment it contains comply with the following standards:

| CEI EN / IEC standards | Titolo |
| :---: | :---: |
| IEC 62271-200 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 200: Metal-enclosed factory-built switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV |
| IEC 62271-1 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 1: Common specifications |
| IEC 62271-202 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 202: Factory-built high voltage/low voltage substations |
| IEC 61869-2 | Instrument transformers <br> Part 2: Additional requirements for current transformers |
| IEC 61869-3 | Instrument transformers <br> Part 3: Additional requirements for inductive voltage transformers |
| IEC 62271-100 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 100: Alternating current circuit-breakers |
| IEC 62271-102 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 102: Alternating current disconnectors and earthing switches |
| IEC 62271-105 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 105: Switch-fuse combinations for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV . |
| IEC 62271-103 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 103: Switches and switch-disconnectors for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV . |
| IEC EN 60529 | Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code) |
| IEC 62271-206 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 206: Voltage presence indicating systems for rated voltages above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV . |
| IEC 60071-2 | Insulation co-ordination Part 2: Application guide |
| IEC 62271-106 | High voltage switchgear and controlgear <br> Part 106: Alternating current contactors, contactor-based controllers and motor-starters |
| IEC TS 62271-2102013: | High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 210: Seismic qualification for metal enclosed and solid-insulation enclosed switchgear and controlgear assemblies for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV |
| IEC TS 62271-304:2008 | 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 |
| IEEE Standards | Titolo |
| 693-2005 | IEEE Recommended Practice for Seismic Design of Substations |

### 1.5 Cubicles

### 1.5.1 Construction of the switchgear and main components

When the UniSec units were designed, particular attention was paid to the safety of personnel in the event of faults due to internal arcs.
To improve the conditions of safety for the personnel and for maintenance operations, the units have been divided into separate compartments. These compartments are designed to withstand very sharp temperature and pressure rises caused by internal arc faults.

### 1.5.2 Service continuity category (LSC)

According to standard IEC 62271-200, the service continuity (LSC) category describes the method by which other compartments and/or functional units of the switchgear are able to remain in service when a main circuit compartment is opened.

| UniSec units on the basis <br> of the type of enclosure | Segregation between live parts <br> and open compartments |
| :--- | :--- |
| LSC2A | PM (metallic) |
| LSC2B | PM (metallic) for 12 and 17.5 kV versions |
|  | PI (insulating) for 24 kV version |

### 1.5.3 Compartments

The unit is divded into the following compartments:

1) Busbar compartment
2) Cable compartment
3) Apparatus compartment (only for LSC2B units)
4) Operating mechanism compartment
5) Auxiliary circuits compartment


## 1. Introduction

### 1.5.4 LV compartments for auxiliary circuits

| LV compartments available | Installable components |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard | LV components, terminals, push-buttons, lamps and selectors |
| Wide |  |
| Big |  |

LSC2A


A $=$ Standard ${ }^{()}$

$B=$ Wide

$\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Big}{ }^{(*)}$
() Not available for panels with $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$

LSC2B


## A = Standard


$B=$ Wide

### 1.6 Electrical characteristics

| Rated voltage Ur | kV | 12 | 17.5 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impulse withstand voltage Up | kV |  |  |  |
| Rated value |  | 75 | 95 | 125 |
| On clearance |  | 85 | 110 | 145 |
| Power frequency withstand voltage for 1 min Ud | kV |  |  |  |
| Rated value |  | 28 | 38 | 50 |
| On clearance |  | 32 | 45 | 60 |
| Rated frequency | Hz | 50/60 | 50/60 | 50/60 |
| Rated current Ir | A |  |  |  |
| Busbar |  | 630/800/1250 | 630/800/1250 | 630/1250 |
| Line |  | 630/800/1250 | 630/800/1250 | 630/1250 |
| Rated current of switchgear: | A |  |  |  |
| Circuit-breaker VD4/R-Sec - HD4/R-Sec - HD4/RE-Sec |  | 630/800 | 630/800 | 630 |
| Withdrawable circuit-breaker VD4/R-Sec - HD4/R-Sec |  | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| HySec multifunction apparatus |  | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| G-Sec gas-insulated switch-disconnector |  | 630/800 | 630/800 | 630 |
| Vmax/Sec withdrawable circuit-breaker |  | 630/1250 | 630/1250 | - |
| Withdrawable circuit-breaker VD4/Sec - HD4/Sec |  | - | - | 630/1250 |
| VSC/P withdrawable vacuum contactor |  | 400 | - | - |
| Admissible short-time withstand current | KA (3s) | $16^{(4)} / 20^{(3)} / 25^{(1)(2)}$ | $16^{(4)} / 20^{(3)} / 25^{(2)}$ | $16^{(4)} / 20^{(3)}$ |
| Rated peak current | KA | $40^{(4)} / 50^{(3)} / 63$ | $40^{(4)} / 50^{(3)} / 63$ | $40^{(4)} / 50^{(3)}$ |

${ }^{(1)} 25 \mathrm{kA} 2 \mathrm{~s}$ for LSC2A classified units
${ }^{(2)}$ For LSC2B classified units
${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ Consult ABB for $21 \mathrm{kA} / 52.5 \mathrm{kAp}$
(4) For HySec $16 \mathrm{kA}(1 \mathrm{~s}) / 40 \mathrm{kAp}$

## 2. Typical UniSec units

### 2.1 List of available units

| Letter code | Description | Width |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 190 mm | 375 mm | 500 mm | 750 mm |
| SDC | Unit with switch-disconnector |  | - | - | - |
| SDS | Unit with switch-disconnector - disconnection |  | - | - | - |
| SDM | Disconnecting unit with measurements with switch-disconnector |  |  |  | - |
| SDD | Unit with double switch-disconnector |  |  |  | - |
| UMP | Universal measurement unit |  |  |  | - |
| SFC | Switch-disconnector with fuses |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| SFS | Switch-disconnector with fuses - disconnection |  | - | - |  |
| SBC | Circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SBC-W | Withdrawable circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SBS | Circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector - disconnection |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SBS-W | Withdrawable circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector - disconnection |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SBM | Disconnecting unit with measurement and double switch-disconnector |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| SBR | Inverted circuit-breaker unit |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
| HBC | Unit with integrated circuit-breaker and disconnector |  |  | - |  |
| SFV | Switch-disconnector unit with fuse - measurements |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |
| DRC | Direct incoming unit with measurements and busbar earthing |  | $\bullet$ | - |  |
| DRS | Riser unit - measurements |  | - | - |  |
| RLC/RRC | Lateral cable riser, right and left (for SBR units only) | - |  |  |  |

## SDC - Unit with switch-disconnector



| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 | $150^{(1)}$ | $160^{(1)}$ |
| 500 |  | $170^{(1)}$ |
| 750 | $195^{(2)}$ | $180^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT
${ }^{(2)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | Ik |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
${ }^{(2)} 25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SDS - Unit with switch-disconnector - disconnection


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 | $155^{(1)}$ | $165^{(1)}$ |
| 500 | $175^{(1)}$ | $185^{(1)}$ |
| 750 | $200^{(1)}$ | $215^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | lk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{k V}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

## 2. Typical UniSec units

SDM - Disconnecting unit with measurements with switch-disconnector


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 | $230^{(1)}$ | $250^{(1)}$ |

(1) Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | lk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

## SDD - Unit with double switch-disconnector



| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 | $270^{(1)}$ | $290^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Without CT or VT |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | Ik |
| kV | 630 | kA |
| 12 | 630 | $12.5 / 16$ (3s) |
| 17.5 | 630 | $12.5 / 16$ (3s) |
| 24 |  | $12.5 / 16$ (3s) |

The logic of the interlock of the SDD unit is given in the table below.

| Lh disconnector position (main line) |  |  | Rh disconnector position (secondary line) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Closed | Open | Earth | Closed | Open | Earth |
| $\bullet$ |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |
|  | $\bullet$ |  | $\bullet$ |  |  |
|  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |
|  | $\bullet$ |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |
|  |  | $\bullet$ |  |  | $\bullet$ |
|  |  | - |  | - |  |

## 2. Typical UniSec units

## UMP - Universal measurement unit



| Panel width | Weight (kg) |
| :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=\mathbf{1 7 0 0} \mathrm{mm}$ |
| 750 | $200{ }^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | Ik |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SFC - Switch-disconnector unit with fuses


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | H $=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | H $=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 | $155^{(1)}$ | $160^{(1)}$ |
| 500 |  | $175^{(1)}$ |
| 750 | $200^{(1)}$ | $185^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without fuses

| Un | Ik | IkAp ${ }^{(*)}$ | Fuses |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | kA | kAp | A |
| 12 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 s)$ | 5 | 125 |
| 17.5 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 s)$ | 5 | 80 |
| 24 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ | 5 | 80 |

()) Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230 ( $\mathrm{lk}=2 \mathrm{kA}$ )
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SFS - Switch-disconnector with fuses - disconnection


|  |  | Weight (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm |  | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
|  |  | $165{ }^{(1)}$ | $175{ }^{(1)}$ |
| 500 |  | $180{ }^{(1)}$ | $190{ }^{(1)}$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Without fuses |  |  |  |
| Un | Ik | IkAp ${ }^{*}$ ) | Fuses |
| kV | kA | kAp | A |
| 12 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}$ (3s) | 5 | 125 |
| 17.5 | 12.5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | 5 | 80 |
| 24 | 12.5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | 5 | 80 |

() Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230 (Ik = 2 kA )
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

## 2. Typical UniSec units

SBC - Circuit-breaker with switch-disconnector


| Panel width |  | Weight (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm |  |  | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 |  |  | $355{ }^{(1)}$ | $355{ }^{(1)}$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT |  |  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | 1 k |  | IkAp ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| kV | A | kA |  | kAp |
| 12 | 630/800 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}$ (3s) | 31.5/40/50 ${ }^{(1)} / 63$ |
| 17.5 | 630/800 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | 31.5/40/50 ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| 24 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |

() Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230
(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SBC-W - Withdrawable circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector


| Panel width |  | Weight (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm |  | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 |  |  | $335{ }^{(1)}$ | $355{ }^{(1)}$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or |  |  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | lk |  | IkAp (") |
| kV | A | kA |  | kAp |
| 12 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ | 31.5/40/50 ${ }^{(1) / 63}$ |
| 17.5 | 630 | 12.5 | $5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}$ (3s) | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |
| 24 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |

() Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SBS - Circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector - disconnection


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 | $355^{(1)}$ | $3755^{(1)}$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | Ik |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

() Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

SBS-W - Withdrawable circuit-breaker unit with switch-disconnector disconnection


| Panel width |  | Weight (kg) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm |  |  | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 |  |  | $355{ }^{(1)}$ | $375{ }^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Without CT or VT |  |  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | lk |  | lkAp ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| kV | A | kA |  | kAp |
| 12 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1) / 25 ~}{ }^{(2)}$ (3s) | 31.5/40/50 ${ }^{(1) / 63}$ |
| 17.5 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |
| 24 | 630 | 12.5 | 5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |

[^0]
## 2. Typical UniSec units

SBM - Disconnecting unit with measurements and double switch-disconnector


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 750 | $390^{(1)}$ | $410^{(1)}$ |

(1) Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | lk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 255^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) 25 kA (2s)

SBR - Inverted circuit-breaker unit


| Panel width |  | Weight (kg) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| 750 |  | $335^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Without CT or VT |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | Ik |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |

${ }^{4}$ ()) Making capacity of earthing switch on supply side ESBR230-U
${ }^{(4)}$ Making capacity of earthing switch on load side ESBR230-L

HBC - Unit with integrated circuit-breaker and switch-disconnector


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 500 | $250^{(1)}$ | $275^{(1)}$ |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT |  |  |


| Un | Ir | lk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 17.5 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 24 | 630 | $12.5 / 16(1 \mathrm{~s})$ |

HBC 24 kV is available in the DY800 version, according to ENEL (Public Utility Company) specifications.

SFV - Switch-disconnector with fuses - measurements


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 500 | $175^{(1)}$ | $185^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | lk | Fuses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kV | kA | A |
| 12 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}$ (3s) | 2 то 6 |
| 17.5 | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}$ (3s) | 2 то 6 |
| 24 | 12.5/16/20 ${ }^{(1)}$ (3s) | 2 тo 6 |

(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

## 2. Typical UniSec units

DRC - Direct incoming unit with measurements and busbar earthing


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | H $=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | H $=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 | $120^{(1)}$ | $130^{(1)}$ |
| 500 | $135^{(1)}$ | $145^{(1)}$ |

(1) Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | Ik | IkAp ${ }^{\text {(") }}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA | kAp |
| 12 | $630 / 800 / 1250$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)} / 25^{(2)}(3 s)$ | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1) / 63}$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800 / 1250$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 s)$ | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |
| 24 | $630 / 12500^{(3)}$ | $12.5 / 16 / 20^{(1)}(3 s)$ | $31.5 / 40 / 50^{(1)}$ |

() Making capacity ES-230 N
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
(2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$
(3) Only for $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$

DRS - Riser unit - measurements


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 | $120^{(1)}$ | $130^{(1)}$ |
| 500 | $135^{(1)}$ | $145^{(1)}$ |

(1) Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | lk |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA |
| 12 | $630 / 800 / 1250$ | $12.5 / 16 / 200^{(2)} / 25^{(3)}(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(4)}$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 800 / 1250$ | $12.5 / 16 / 200^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(4)}$ |
| 24 | $630 / 1250$ |  |

[^1]
## RLC/RRC - Lateral cable riser, right and left



Table of matches with RRC/RLC cable riser units

| Unit | Cable riser $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  | Cable riser $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RLC | RRC | RLC | RRC |
| SDC 375 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ■ |
| SDC 500 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SDC 750 | - | $\square$ | - | $\square$ |
| SDS 375 busbar outlet on left | - | - | - | $\square$ |
| SDS 375 busbar outlet on right | - | - | $\square$ | - |
| SDS 500 busbar outlet on left | - | - | - | $\square$ |
| SDS 500 busbar outlet on right | - | - | $\square$ | - |
| SFC 375 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SFC 500 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SFV 500 | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SFS 375 busbar outlet on left | - | - | - | $\square$ |
| SFS 500 busbar outlet on left | - | - | - | $\square$ |
| SBC 750 (SBC-W 750) | ■ | - | ■ | - |
| SBS 750 (SBS-W 750) busbar outlet on left | - | - | $\square$ | - |
| SDM 750 Gsec on left | - | - | $\square$ | - |
| SDM 750 Gsec on right | - | - | - | $\square$ |
| SDD 750 cable outlet | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SDD 750 busbar outlet on left | - | $\square$ | - | - |
| SDD 750 busbar outlet on left | ■ | - | $\square$ | - |
| SBM 750 | - | - | $\square$ | ■ |
| SBR 750 | $\square$ | $\square$ | - | - |

## 2. Typical UniSec units

### 2.2 Busbar applications

The following busbar applications are available for $\mathrm{H}=2000$ mm panels only (not adapter panels):

- Incoming cables
- Voltage transformers ${ }^{\text {() }}$
- Combisensors or current transformers ")
- Earthing switch ${ }^{()}$
${ }^{(1)}$ the roof cannot be removed in this busbar application. Take care to position the units in sequence in the switchgear


### 2.2.1 Incoming cables

The solution is available for the following units:

| Incoming cables from above <br> 1 cable up to $400 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}-12-17.5 \mathrm{kV} 800 \mathrm{~A}-24 \mathrm{kV} 630 \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Typical unit | Width | Position in switchgear | Rated voltage |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 kV | 17.5 kV | 24 kV |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SDC-SFC } \\ & \text { DRS-SDS } \end{aligned}$ | 375 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |
| SDC-SFC <br> SFV-SDS <br> HBC-DRS | 500 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | $X$ | $x$ |
|  |  | Right end | $x$ | $x$ | X |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC-SBS } \\ & \text { SFC - SBC-W } \\ & \text { SBS-W } \end{aligned}$ | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | $x$ | X | $x$ |
| SDC | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |



### 2.2.2 Earthing switch with making capacity ${ }^{(1)}$

The solution is available for the following units:

| Busbar earthing switch (ES) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Typical unit | Width | Position in switchgear | Rated voltage |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 kV | 17.5 kV | 24 kV |
| SDC-SFC-SFV | 500 mm | Left end | - | - | - |
|  |  | Intermediate | $X$ | $X$ | $X$ |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC } \\ & \text { SBC-W } \end{aligned}$ | 750 mm | Left end | - | - | - |
|  |  | Intermediate | $x$ | $x$ | X |
|  |  | Right end | $X$ | $X$ | X |
| SDC-SFC | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | $x$ | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |


${ }^{11}$ The procedure for safely earthing the apparatus is ensured by padlocks, keys or locking magnets installed on the earthing switch

### 2.2.3 Voltage transformers ${ }^{(1)}$

The solution is available for the following units:

| Busbar VT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Typical unit | Width | Position in switchgear | Rated voltage |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 kV | 17.5 kV | 24 kV |
| SDC-SFC SFV-SDS DRS-HBC | 500 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | $X$ | $X$ |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC-SBS } \\ & \text { SFC-SBC-W } \\ & \text { SBS-W } \end{aligned}$ | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | $x$ | $x$ | $\times$ |
| SDC | 750 mm | Left end | $x$ | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |



[^2]
## 2. Typical UniSec units

2.2.4 Current transformers ${ }^{(1)}$

The solution is available for the following units:

| Busbar VT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Typical unit | Width | Position in switchgear | Rated voltage |  |  |
|  |  |  | 12 kV | 17.5 kV | 24 kV |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SDC-SFC } \\ & \text { SFV-HBC } \end{aligned}$ | 500 mm | Left end | X | X | - |
|  |  | Intermediate | $x$ | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | $X$ | $X$ | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC } \\ & \text { SBC-W } \end{aligned}$ | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | - |
|  |  | Intermediate | $\times$ | $\times$ | $x$ |
|  |  | Right end | X | X | X |
| SDC-SFC | 750 mm | Left end | X | X | X |
|  |  | Intermediate | X | X | X |
|  |  | Right end | X | $\times$ | - |


${ }^{(1)}$ The procedure for safely earthing the apparatus is ensured by padlocks, keys or locking magnets installed on the earthing switch

The panel beside the one with the busbar CTs cannot be fitted with these latter. Refer to the example below:


### 2.3 List of available units

| Letter code | Description | Width |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 500 mm | 600 mm | 750 mm |
| WBC | Unit with withdrawable circuit-breaker |  | $\bullet$ - ${ }^{(1)}$ | -(*) |
| WBS | Unit with withdrawable circuit-breaker - disconnection |  | - ${ }^{(\prime)}$ | -(") |
| BME | Busbar earthing and measurement unit |  | - ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| DRS | Riser unit - measurements | - |  |  |

## WBC - Unit with withdrawable circuit-breaker



| Panel width | Weight (kg) |
| :--- | :--- |
| mm | kg |
| $600(12-17.5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{PM})$ | $600^{(1)}$ |
| $750(24 \mathrm{kV}$ Pl) | $750^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | lk | lkAp ${ }^{(4)}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA | kAp |
| 12 | $400^{(1) / 630 / 1250 ~}$ | $16 / 20^{(2) / 25(3 s)}$ | $40 / 500^{(2) / 63}$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(2)} / 25(3 \mathrm{~s})$ | $40 / 50^{(2)} / 63$ |
| 24 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(2)}$ | $40 / 50^{(2)}$ |

() ESWB-150 making capacity
${ }^{\text {(1) }}$ Solution with VSC/P contactor
${ }^{(2)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA

WBS - Unit with withdrawable circuit-breaker - disconnection


| Panel width | Weight (kg) |
| :--- | :--- |
| mm | kg |
| $600(12-17.5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{PM})$ | $600^{(1)}$ |
| $750(24 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{PI})$ | $750^{(1)}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ Without CT or VT

| Un | Ir | Ik | IkAp ${ }^{(*)}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| kV | A | kA | kAp |
| 12 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(1)} / 25(3 s)$ | $40 / 50^{(1)} / 63$ |
| 17.5 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(1)} / 25(3 s)$ | $40 / 50^{(1)} / 63$ |
| 24 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(1)}$ | $40 / 50^{(1)}$ |

(*) ESWB-150 making capacity
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA

## 2. Typical UniSec units

## BME - Busbar earthing and measurement unit



| Panel width | Weight (kg) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| mm | kg |  |
| $600(12-17.5 \mathrm{kV} \mathrm{PM})$ | $450{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| (1) Without CT or VT |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Un | A | k |
| kV | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(1)} / 25(3 \mathrm{~s})$ |
| 12 | $630 / 1250$ | $16 / 20^{(1) / 25(3 s)}$ |
| 17.5 |  | $40 / 50 / 50^{(1)} / 63$ |

() ESWB-150 making capacity
(1) Consult ABB for 21 kA
${ }^{(2)}$ Only for units used for direct incoming purposes

DRS - Riser unit - measurements


| Panel width |  | Weight (kg) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mm |  | $\mathrm{H}=1700 \mathrm{~mm}$ | $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$ |
| 375 |  | $120{ }^{(1)}$ | $130{ }^{(1)}$ |
| 500 |  | $135{ }^{(1)}$ | $145{ }^{(1)}$ |
| (1) Without CT or VT |  |  |  |
| Un | Ir | Ik |  |
| kV | A | kA |  |
| 12 | 630/800/1250 |  | 16/20 ${ }^{(2) / 25 ~}{ }^{(3)}(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(4)}$ |
| 17.5 | 630/800/1250 | 50 | $16 / 20^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(4)}$ |
| 24 | 630/1250 ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | $16 / 20^{(2)}(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(4)}$ |

(1) Only for $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$
${ }^{(2)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
${ }^{\text {(3) }} 25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$
(4) 25 kA , 3s DRS coupled to WBC/WBS

The units can be equipped with:

- a VSC/P series vacuum contactor up to 12 kV
- a Vmax/Sec series vacuum circuit-breaker up to 17.5 kV and VD4/Sec up to 24 kV
- a 24 kV HD4/Sec series gas circuit-breaker.

Withdrawable versions of the apparatus are installed on trucks allowing them to assume the following positions in relation to the compartment:

- CONNECTED: main circuits and auxiliary circuits connected;
- ISOLATED:
partially isolated with the main circuits disconnected and the auxiliary circuits connected (plug connector plugged-in). fully isolated with the main and auxiliary circuits disconnected (plug connector unplugged).
- WITHDRAWN: main and auxiliary circuits disconnected and the apparatus withdrawn from the switchgear.
In the connected and isolated positions, the equipment remains inside the compartment with the door closed. The
position can be seen from the inspection window of the switchgear. The front cross-beam allows the racking-in/ isolating operation to be performed with the door closed by means of the dedicated lever.
The apparatus is complete with locks on the front cross-beam allowing it to be latched onto the corresponding slot-in joints in the compartment.
A lock prevents the truck from advancing into the switchgear when the earthing switch is closed. When the truck is in the intermediate position between isolated and connected, another lock prevents the circuit-breaker from closing (both mechanically and electrically). The truck is fitted with a locking magnet (RL2) which, if de-energized, prevents truck operation. The cord with connector (plug) for connecting the auxiliary circuits to the instrument compartment projects from the upper part of the control cover.
The auxiliary circuits of the circuit-breaker and the connected and isolated position contacts of the truck are available on the circuit-breaker itself. Metal slides for operating the segregation shutter of the medium voltage upper contacts are fixed to the sides of the apparatus.


Key
1 Lever for manual loading of the closing spring

## 15 Wiring connection

16 Operating lever for circuit-breaker racking-in/out
17 Lock operating handles (11)

## 2. Typical UniSec units

### 2.4 Coupling typical units together

Direct coupling with LSC2A panels is not possible owing to the height of the omnibus busbars and the fact that LSC2B compartments are of a different type. An adapter panel that possesses all the characteristics of a standard panel and can therefore be used as an incoming/outgoing unit is required in this case.

### 2.4.1 Coupling layout

Front view


Plan view

2.4.2 Admissible coupling between units

With reference to the previous figure, coupling between
LSC2B and LSC2A units is established on the basis of the configuration of the main busbars.
The table lists the admissible types of couplings:
() The adapter panel is only available in the H 2000 mm version
(a) Position in relation to the LSC2B unit

### 2.4.3 Coupling to other products

An adapter panel allowing UniSec switchgear to be coupled to the other ABB switchgear (UniMix, UniSwitch and UniAir) is available on request.

## 3. UniSec for Smart Grids

UniSec for Smart Grids (SG) is a medium voltage switchgear for 12, 17.5 and 24 kV systems equipped with an advanced line automation device (FA) which, when associated with other devices, e.g.: fault indicators (FPI), transmits various types of data to the remote control centers. This allows the main requirements of the electrical system to be met:

- Management of faults by reducing their duration and frequency
- Improvement of distributed power quality
- Handling of power flows on the basis of distributed generation.
Consult publication 1VCP000527 for further information.


### 3.1 Proposed levels

The UniSec for Smart Grids concept provides three preconfigured solutions depending on the degree of grid complexity and automation. They cover the most common grid configurations.


| Measurements | Circuit-breakers with remote control for incoming/outgoing lines |
| :---: | :---: |
| Measurement MV measurement accuracy | Measurement MV measurement accuracy |
| Control MV circuit-breakers LV circuit-breakers | Control <br> MV circuit-breakers LV circuit-breakers |
| Monitoring MV/LV monitoring LV measurement | Monitoring <br> MV/LV monitoring <br> LV measurement |

Automation retrofits (decommissioned sites)

Automation and primary distribution package
(new sites)

### 3.2 Monitoring and control

### 3.2.1 Functions

- Indication of the disconnector state
- Fault indication
- LV measurement
- Monitoring of substation conditions
- Remote control of disconnectors (motor-operated disconnectors)
- Remote configuration of the grid (motor-operated disconnectors)


### 3.2.2 Architecture



### 3.3 Measurements

### 3.3.1 Functions

- As monitoring and control unit
- High-precision MV measurement
3.3.2 Architecture



## 3. UniSec for Smart Grids

### 3.4 Protection and logic selectivity

### 3.4.1 Functions

- As measurement unit
- Protection
- Logic selectivity
3.4.2 Architecture



### 3.5 General information

3.5.1 Supervision of the LV side of the distribution transformer (optional)

- LV multimeters able to communicate via IEC 60870-5-101 protocol can be connected.


### 3.5.2 Power supply

All the secondary devices of the switchgear are energized by a 24 V DC battery. The battery is charged by its charger, which does not need an external power source:

- 90 to 264 V AC $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or 85 to 200 V DC in the case of "Monitoring and control" automation functions
- 115 V AC, $230-\mathrm{V}$ AC- $\pm-20-\%(48-$ to $-62-\mathrm{Hz})$ in the case of higher level automation functions.


### 3.5.3 Battery life

The batteries installed in UniSec units last 10 years at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient temperature. The batteries must be changed every 10 years after switchgear installation.

### 3.5.4 Environmental conditions

UniSec for Smart Grids is designed to operate at temperatures between $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (consult ABB if the operating temperature is less than $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). When installed in non-standard conditions, UniSec for Smart Grids requires regular inspections and maintenance operations to suit the type of environment.

## 4. UniSec for nautical applications

### 4.1 Description

The shipping market can be divided into four different segments:

- passenger ships (cruise liners and ferries)
- industrial vessels (tankers, drillships, oil tankers, freighters, etc.)
- platforms (oil platforms and rigs)
- navy.

In this sort of application, the temperature range, vibrations and buoyancy are particularly aggravating conditions that affect the functionality of the instruments on board, such as switchgear.
ABB is the leading manufacturer of air-insulated switchgear for applications installed by all the major shipyards (Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Italy, Norway, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom and the United States). UniSec is suitable for 7.2-12 kV shipbuilding applications (option for 17.5 kV ).
Over 10,000 ABB panels installed in vessels of all types, are in service throughout the world. Shipping registers and customers (shipyards or shipowners) need switchgear manufactured in compliance with the shipping register test requirements for the equipment on board.
This is why tests are performed to ensure compliance with the main provisions established by the shipping registers: DNV, LR, RINA, BV, GL and ABS.
To ensure the necessary structures and liveable conditions, large electric generating systems and monitoring equipment must be concentrated into very small spaces.

### 4.1.1 Main technical specifications

UniSec switchgear is the ideal technical solution for shipbuilding applications:

- the arc-proof structure, mechanical safety interlocks, automatic segregation shutters and closed-door apparatus control guarantee safe conditions for the personnel during installation, maintenance work and service
- metallic segregations between each cubicle are guaranteed and all components that can be accessed by the personnel are earthed: Apparatus, shutters, doors and the entire switchgear frame
- a high degree of fire resistance is ensured since plastic materials and resins are only used to a limited extent: the auxiliary apparatus and wiring are highly self-extinguishing
- the panels can operate at a permanent $25^{\circ}$ inclination
- the outer enclosure features a high protection degree (up to IP42)
- Vibrations are in the $2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ frequency range at the following range of movement
- 1 mm amplitude in the $2 \ldots 13.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$ frequency range
- 0.7 g acceleration amplitude in the $13.2 \ldots 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ frequency range.


### 4.1.2 IEC electrical specifications

| Rated voltage Ur ${ }^{* *}$ | kV | 7.2 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated test voltage (at power frequency for 1 min ) Ud | kV | 20 | 28 |
| Rated impulse withstand voltage Up | kV | 60 | 75 |
| Rated frequency | Hz | 50/60 | 50/60 |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current | kA (3s) | 16/21/25 | 16/21/25 |
| Rated peak current | kA | 40/50/62.5 | 40/50/62.5 |
| Rated internal arc withstand current | kA (1s) | 16/21/25 | 16/21/25 |
| Rated busbar current | A | 630/800/1250 | 630/800/1250 |
| Rated current of circuitbreaker | A | 630/800/1250 | 630/800/1250 |
| () Consult ABB for 17.5 kV |  |  |  |
| Notes: <br> - The values indicated are also valid for vacuum circuit-breakers <br> - For panels with contactor, the rated current value is max 400 A for 12 kV |  |  |  |

## 4. UniSec for nautical applications

### 4.2 Typical nautical units

The typical units used in naval applications are a minimum 500 mm in width and are:

LSC2A

SDC


SDS


SBC


SBS


DRC


DRS



LSC2B


### 4.3 Certifications

The nautical version of the switchgear has passed the typeapproval tests required by the Shipping registers, especially those concerning vibration and static inclination at $22.5^{\circ}$. The type-approval certificates are available on request.

## 5. Additional tests

### 5.1 Seismic test

In zones where the risk of earthquakes is high, the vibrations created by quakes affect the behaviour of the switchgear. Standard IEC 62271-2102 establishes 3 stress tolerance levels.
Units WBC, WBS, SDC, SFC, SBC, SDS are guaranteed up to Severity Level 2, equivalent to the IEEE 693 high performance level.
Severity Level 2 is recommended for accelerations up to 1 g and for installations on the top floors of buildings. During the test, the shape of the spectrum (Required Response Spectra, or RRS) is such as to simulate the various conditions of intensity, depth and distance from the epicenter of the earthquake.

### 5.2 Ageing test

The ageing test accelerates switchgear wear by means of a climatic chamber.
This allows the useful life of the switchgear to be assessed (30 years according to estimates), thereby ensuring that the operating mechanisms function correctly and the absence of electric discharge even when the humidity level is high. In accordance with standard IEC 62271-304, some of the LSC2A units (SDC, SBS, DRS and SFC) have been tested up to level 2, corresponding to seven climatic cycles performed in seven days.

### 5.3 Type-approval for factory-made substations

Validation tests in accordance with standard IEC 62271-202 have been performed so as to allow UniSec switchgear to be installed in factory-made substations in safe conditions. 2 types of accessibility have been certified by means of internal arc tests: type A and type B, allowing work to be performed in complete safety near the units while they are in service conditions.

## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.1 Materials

| Components of the units |  | Material and/or processes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Enclosure and internal segregations |  | Galvanized steel sheet (EN 10346-DX51D+Z275-N-A-C). Thickness of main structure: 2 mm |
| Doors and end panels |  | 60 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ powder paint coating with anti-corrosion treatment [salt spray test $500 \mathrm{~h}(\mathrm{UNI} \text { 9862 })^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$] Finish, RAL 7035 colour( ${ }^{(*)}$, smooth appearance |
| Busbars |  |  |
| Main busbars | LSC2A | Flat electrolytic copper busbars with the following sections: <br> 1 (one) $30 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for 630 A <br> 1 (one) $40 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for 800 A <br> 2 (two) $40 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for 1250 A |
|  | LSC2B | Flat electrolytic copper busbars with the following sections: <br> 1 (one) $40 \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for 630 A <br> 2 (two) 40x10 mm for 1250 A |
| Earthing busbars |  | Electrolytic copper, section 75 mm² |

() Resistance refers to paint coating only
(") Special colours following agreement

### 6.2 Protection degree (IP code)

| For enclosure and | Standard | IP 3X |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| operating mechanism | On request | IP 31/IP 32/IP 4X/IP 41/IP 42 |
| For segregations between compartments IP 2X |  |  |

### 6.3 Operating conditions

### 6.3.1 Normal operating conditions

The switchgear is designed for use in normal operating conditions indoors, as indicated in the respective IEC standards. Any differences with respect to the normal conditions specified in the IEC standards (IEC 62271-1) must be defined separately with the manufacturer.

| Ambient temperature | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Maximum value | +40 |
| Max. mean value in 24 hours | $+35^{\circ}$ |
| Min. mean value in 24 hours | $-5^{\circ}(1)$ |
| Recommended minimum value | +5 |
| Storage temperature | $-5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} /+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Altitude above sea level | m |
| Maximum value | $1000{ }^{(2)}$ |
| Humidity conditions | \% |
| Mean relative humidity value (24 hours) | $\leq 95$ |
| Mean relative humidity value (1 month) | $\leq 90$ |

[^3]
### 6.3.2 Special operating conditions <br> Voltage derating <br> Altitude effects

The effects of the reduction in the dielectric strength of the insulating air must be considered at altitudes exceeding 1000 m. Standard IEC 62271-1 has established correction factor $K_{a}$, which should be applied to the insulation voltage values depending on the altitude and which can be calculated by the following equation:

$$
K_{a}=e^{m(H-1000) / 8150}
$$

where
$H$ represents the altitude in meters
$m$ is a constant worth 1 for the impulse withstand voltage and power-frequency test voltage

## NOTE

Owing to the components installed inside it, UniSec switchgear can be used up to a maximum altitude of 3000 m above sea level by applying the appropriate correction factor. Consult ABB if the altitude is higher.

Several $K_{a}$ values are given in the table below

| Altitude H [m] | Ka |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1500 | 1.06 |
| 2000 | 1.13 |
| 2500 | 1.20 |
| 3000 | 1.28 |

## Example

As required by standard IEC 62271-1 (table 1a), the peak impulse withstand voltage value of switchgear with 17.5 kV rated voltage is 95 kV . When this switchgear is put into service at an altitude of 2500 m , the impulse withstand voltage value it must comply with becomes $95 \mathrm{kV} \times 1.13=107.35 \mathrm{kV}$. Owing to the effect of this altitude, the switchgear in question no longer meets the insulation requirements and, according to the provisions established by the standard, one with 24 kV rated voltage is required even though it is in service at 17.5 kV .

## 6. Technical specifications

## Current derating

## Temperature effects

Environmental temperature rises must be compensated when the busbars, branches and components are re-designed, otherwise the current carrying capacity will appear limited when the following derating factor is applied.

| Ambient temperature [ $\left.{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | Derating factor on Ir |
| :--- | :--- |
| 45 | 0.95 |
| 50 | 0.91 |
| 55 | 0.83 |
| 60 | 0.79 |
| 65 |  |

## Danger

Condensation could form if the switchgear is in service where the humidity level is high and/or there are considerable differences in temperature. However, the formation of condensation must be an exception to the rule in the normal operating conditions of indoor switchgear. Adequate preventive measures must be taken along with the manufacturer (e.g. installation of electric heaters) to avoid the formation of condensation and, consequently, corrosion or other adverse effects. The operating system of the heaters depends on the relative design, while the specifications must be taken from the order documents.

## IP degree effects

Is applied to LSC2B units with $\mathrm{Ir}=1250 \mathrm{~A}$ and Ur $12.5-17 \mathrm{kV}$ in the non-internal arc version (IP3x) or internal arc with filters version.

| IP degree | Derating factor on Ir |
| :--- | :--- |
| IPX1 | 1 |
| $I P X 2$ | 0.95 |

## Example

LSC2B unit, Ir $=1250 \mathrm{~A}$ and Ur 17 kV , installed at $\mathrm{T}=45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for which the IP32 degree is required. Depending on various factors, the effective rated current of the switchgear is calculated in the following way:

$$
\begin{gathered}
k_{T}=0.95 \text { at } 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
k_{I P}=0.95 \text { for IP32 } \\
I=1250 \cdot 0.95 \cdot 0.95 \cong 1130 \mathrm{~A}
\end{gathered}
$$

### 6.4 Internal arc classification (IAC)

Standard IEC/EN 62271-200 establishes criteria for the safety of personnel against internal arcs by means of IAC classification.
High mechanical strength and devices that exhaust the gas produced by the arc provide a good level of safety against internal arcs. However, the safety level can be increased to a further extent by using active production methods so as to rapidly extinguish the arcs.
The electric arc protection system with integrated monitoring sensor offers extremely fast and selective protection for the busbars, depending on the zone.
The REF615 line protection relay also provides an optional arc fault protection function.

### 6.4.1 Available solutions

UniSec switchgear is available in the following versions ${ }^{\left({ }^{( }\right)}$.
(") A panel without the internal arc-proof feature is available on request.

| UniSec LSC2A |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arcing time and current | Accessible sides | Solutions |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wallmounted | Filter | Duct with exhaust pointing downwards | Standard duct |
| 12.5 kA (1s) | AFL/AFLR | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | - | - |
| $16 \mathrm{kA}^{(1)}$ (1s) | AFLR |  | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| 21 kA (1s) | AFLR |  | - ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| $25 \mathrm{kA}^{(3)}$ (1s) | AFLR |  |  |  | - |

(1) For HySec $16 \mathrm{kA}(1 \mathrm{~s}) / 40 \mathrm{kAp}$
(2) Only for H 2000 panel
${ }^{\text {(3) }}$ Only for 12 kV panel, height 2000 mm and width 750 mm (excluding units SBC-W, SBS-W, SDD, UMP and SBR)

| UniSec LSC2B |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arcing time and current | Accessible sides | Solutions |  |  |  |
|  |  | Wallmounted | Filter | Duct with exhaust pointing downwards | Standard duct |
| $21 \mathrm{kA} \mathrm{(1s)}$ | AFLR |  | - |  | - |
| $25 \mathrm{kA}^{(1)}$ (1s) | AFLR |  | - |  | - |

### 6.4.2 Switchgear completely against a wall (Ultralight)

 Thanks to closing components on the top and sides of the switchgear, this version allows a single gas exhausting compartment to be created by using the rear of the switchgear and the wall. Internal arc protection is guaranteed on 3 sides of the switchgear, front and lateral. It is forbidden to access the rear of the switchgear during service.

### 6.4.3 Filter

The switchgear can be positioned against a wall or in the middle of the room. Each individual unit is equipped with a single filter for arc-proofing purposes, thereby guaranteeing protection on 4 sides. In this case, the gas is conveyed into the filter, which cools it and lowers its pressure before it is relased into the switchgear room.


### 6.4.4 Duct with gas exhaust pointing downwards

The switchgear can be positioned against a wall or in the middle of the room. Each individual unit is equipped with a single filter for arc-proofing purposes, thereby guaranteeing protection on 4 sides. In this case, the gas produced by the internal arc is directed into the shaft. There is an exhaust for each panel. Additional work in the installation site is not required.


### 6.4.5 Standard duct (Upwards)

In this solution, the switchgear can be positioned against a wall or in the middle of the room. Internal arc fault protection is guaranteed on 4 sides.


## 6. Technical specifications

The switchgear is supplied with a duct at least 1-meter in length through which the gas is exhausted.
The recommended method for preventing overpressure and gas in the rooms is to route the duct outdoors and to close it with the end-piece to prevent water, dirt and small animals from entering. The excess part outside the building can be removed.

To guarantee safe conditions for persons and to preserve the integrity of the buildings, an inaccessible venting area must be provided at the duct outlet, sized as described below.


### 6.5 Overall dimensions of panels

The main dimensions of the units are illustrated in the following drawings.

### 6.5.1 Side view of the units

UniSec LSC2A

(") For panels with removable circuit-breaker
(") Not available for SBR and UMP units
Side view of IAC and A-FL 12.5 kA 1s
(solution installed completely against a wall)


[^4]Side view of IAC A-FL 12.5 kA , with filters

() For panels with removable circuit-breaker
${ }^{(4)}$ Not available for SBR and UMP units
Side view of IAC A-FLR 16 kA , with filters

(*) For panels with removable circuit-breaker
(*) Not available for SBR and UMP units
Side view of IAC A-FLR 21 kA and $25 \mathrm{KA}^{(1)}$, with duct
${ }^{(1)}$ only for 12 kV H 2000 mm and 750 mm width (excluding units SBC-W, SBS-W, SDD, UMP and SBR)

(4) For panels with removable circuit-breaker
(") Not available for SBR and UMP units
Side view of IAC A-FLR 21 kA, with gas exhaust pointing downwards

UniSec LSC2B


Side view for panels with withdrawable circuitbreaker, IAC A-FLR 25 kA , 1 s up to 17.5 kV and IAC A-FLR 16 kA , 1 s at 24 kV with filters


Side view for panels with withdrawable circuitbreaker, IAC A-FLR 25 kA , 1 s up to 17.5 kV and IAC A-FLR $21 \mathrm{kA}, 1 \mathrm{~s}$ at 24 kV with duct

## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.6 Installation instructions

6.6.1 Room layout for LSC2A units

Side view


Plan view

() 1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker

Minimum distances from walls of installation room with gas venting compartment at rear, solution IAC A-FL 12.5 kA 1 s against wall

Side view


Plan view

() 1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker

Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FL 12.5 kA 1 s with filters installed on each individual unit

## Side view



Plan view

() 1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker

Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 16 kA 1s with filters installed on each individual unit

Side view


Plan view


[^5]Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 21 kA 1s with filters installed on each individual unit

## 6. Technical specifications

Side view


Plan view

() 1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker
${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for special installation conditions
Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 25 kA 1 s with gas exhaust duct

Side view


Plan view

() 1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker

Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 21 kA 1 s with gas exhaust duct pointing downwards

### 6.6.2 Gas exhaust pointing downwards

Installation example with shaft dimensions. The shaft is a civil engineering work and must be fit to bear the weight of the switchgear. Holes must be drilled in the bearing members to fix the switchgear in place.


## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.6.3 Room layout for LSC2B units

Side view


Plan view

${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for special installation conditions

Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 25 kA , 1s @ 12-17.5 and 16 kA , 1s @ 24 kV with filters installed on each individual unit

Side view


Plan view

${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for special installation conditions

Minimum distances from walls of installation room, solution IAC A-FLR 25 kA, 1s @ 12-17.5 and 21 kA, 1s @ 24 kV with gas exhaust duct

### 6.6.4 Tightening torque values for the joints



## 6. Technical specifications



### 6.7 Foundations

The switchgear must be built on a foundation that complies with the $2 \times 1000$ flatness requirement in relation fo switchgear length. Since it is difficult to built a concrete foundation that complies with this flatness requirement, adjustments are made by means of a metal frame or by installing steel plates under the corners of the units.
The bearing capacity of the floor and foundation must also be
sufficient.
The switchgear must be fixed on a level with the holes in the bottom of the unit (2 welding seams/unit) or with two bolts/ unit straight onto the floor.
The switchgear can be fixed to the concrete floor with jack bolts, on a metal frame and on a raised floor.
The switchgear must be fixed in place as shown in the figure.

| $\otimes$ |  | $\boxtimes$ | $\boxtimes$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $\boxed{y y}$ |  |  |



## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.8 Cables

6.8.1 Cable routing and fixing points of the units

The following figures illustrate the positions and dimensions of the holes for routing the cables under the various units.
These holes must be made before the switchgear is installed.
The figures also show the switchgear fixing points.

There is one fixing point in each corner of the unit (4 per unit). The dimensions and fixing points of units without cable entrance holes depend on the width of the units themselves. 10 mm anchoring bolts can be used for fixing.


Units 375 mm in width


750 mm width for SBR unit


600 mm width for units with ithdrawable circuit-breakers up to 17.5 kV WBS and BME without cable outlet


500 mm width for DRC unit


Units 750 mm in width


750 mm width for units with withdrawable
circuit-breakers up to 24 kV
WBS without cable outlet


Units 500 mm in width


190 mm width for RLC/RRC units (only for SBR)


DRS for WBC/WBS/BME
6.8.2 Medium voltage cable positions and lengths The lengths of the medium voltage cables used (distance between the cable connection point and the floor) depend on the units and accessories.

The figures and tables below show the lengths and positions of the cables for the different units.

LSC2A units


Medium voltage cable positions and lengths

|  | Details | Width 190 mm |  | Width 375 mm |  | Width 500 mm |  | Width 750 mm |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A (mm) | B (mm) | A (mm) | B (mm) | A (mm) | B (mm) | A (mm) | B (mm) |
| $\overline{S D C}$ | Base | - | - | 920 | 210 | 920 | 275 | - | - |
|  | With CT | - | - | - | - | 530 | 275 | 530 | 265 |
| SDM | Base | - | - | - | - | - | - | $525^{(1)}$ | $275{ }^{(1)}$ |
| SDD | Base | - | - | - | - | - | - | 920 | 210 |
| SFC | 292 mm fuse | - | - | 600 | 200 | 600 | 240 | 570 | 400 |
|  | 442 mm fuse | - | - | 450 | 200 | 450 | 240 | 570 | 400 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC/ } \\ & \text { SBC-W } \end{aligned}$ | Base | - | - | - | - | - | - | 610 | 355 |
|  | With CT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 340 |
| DRC | Base | - | - | 870 | 180 | 670 | 240 | - | - |
|  | With CT | - | - | - | - | 530 | 275 | - | - |
| SBR | Base | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 390 |
| UMP | With CT | - | - | - | - | - | - | 550 | 270 |
| HBC | Base | - | - | - | - | 608 | 275 | - | - |
|  | With CT | - | - | - | - | 460 | 325 | - | - |
|  | With Kevcr sensor | - | - | - | - | 583/450 ${ }^{(2)}$ | 275 | - | - |
| RLC/RRC H1700 | Base | 1520 | 265 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | With SBR | 1495 | 310 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | With HBC | 1435 | 280 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RLC/RRC H2000 | Base | 1645 | 305 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[^6]
## 6. Technical specifications

## LSC2B units



Medium voltage cable positions and lengths

|  | Details | Width 600 mm |  |  | Width 750 mm |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A (mm) | B (mm) | C (mm) | A (mm) | B (mm) | C (mm) |
| WBC/BME | Base or with CT | 600 | $150^{(1)}$ | 332 | 600 | $165{ }^{(1)}$ | 367 |

${ }^{(1)}$ Distance between side wall of panel and first cable connection

### 6.8.3 Cable terminations

- Applied cold
- Usable in confined spaces
- Special tools not required
- Factory-made for easy, safe installation
- Minimum cable stripping
- Active pressure
- Few components
- Long-life


## General aspects

The power cables used for the switchgear need adequate terminations. The power cable has an aluminium or copper conductor, insulation made of polymeric material, an extruded insulating sheath, a metal braid, an armature (optional) and a protective external polymeric sheath.
Good mechanical connection between the cable conductor and busbar must be provided so as to ensure a safe and reliable current capacity. To do this, ABB offers specially designed mechanical terminals that are screwed on in order to adapt to the cable conductor.
It is also essential to guide the electric field produced by the cables in the proper way. ABB supplies rubber ends applied cold which provide active pressure around the cable. If the cable has a copper-free metallic braid, a special earthing kit must be used so that fault currents can be managed properly.

If applied, cable armatures must guarantee the same earthing-conductor voltage as the sheath. This means that it may be necessary to use additional connection material, which is also part of the ABB offer. Detailed information about the accessories for ABB cables is given in separate technical documentation.

## Standards

The products conform to CENELEC HD 629.1 S1 standards.

## Applications and characteristics

The correct type of cable accessories must be used. This will depend on the structure of the cable.
If a single-core screened cable with exclusively copper braid is used, just apply a cable terminal and a termination that suits the effective dimensions of the cable. Additional material must be used if the cable is the three-pole type, or screened with copper tape or aluminium sheet, or has an armature. Correct preparation of the cable is as important as use of the right material. ABB offers a wide range of optimum tools for preparing cables.

## Recommended products

ABB's pre-moulded SOT type termination can be used on any polymeric cable, regardless of the structure or dimensions of the conductor.
Just a few termination variants are suitable for a wide variety of cable dimensions. For values 12/17.5/24 kV, just four types of terminations can cover cable dimensions up to $800 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$. The ABB product range includes extra materials such as earthing kits, bearing gaskets for three-pole cables and screening material for cable armatures. Please consult your ABB contact person for more details.

[^7]
## 6. Technical specifications

Complete kits with screw-on cable terminals
Cable termination, including bimetal screw-on cable terminal for conductors in Al and Cu .
The cable terminal is equipped with blind bolts.

| Designation | Weight | Designation | Weight | $\varnothing$ XLPE | Conduction (12 kV) | Conduction (24 kV) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Three-pole / 3 single-core termination for interiors | kg/kit | Termination for interiors -single-phase kit | kg/kit | mm | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |
| SOT 241 A-3 | 0.60 | SOT 241 A | 0.20 | 11-15 | 10-35 | 10 |
| SOT 241-3 | 0.60 | SOT 241 | 0.19 | 15-28 | 50-185 | 25-120 |
| SOT 242-3 | 0.70 | SOT 242 | 0.23 | 24-39 | 240-500 | 150-300 |
| SOT 242 B-3 | 0.90 | SOT 242 B | 0.30 | 38-54 | 630 | 500-630 |
| Designation | Weight | Designation | Weight | Conduction (12 kV) |  | Conduction (24 kV) |
| Single core / 1 single-core termination for interiors | kg/kit | Three-pole / 3 singlecore for interiors | kg/kit | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |  | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |
| SOT 241A S1 | 0.35 | SOT 241A-3 S1 | 1.05 | 16-35 |  | 16 |
| SOT 241 S1 | 0.34 | SOT 241-3 S1 | 1.02 | 50-70 |  | 25-70 |
| SOT 241 S2 | 0.44 | SOT 241-3 S2 | 1.32 | 95-150 |  | 95-120 |
| SOT 241 S3 | 0.59 | SOT 241-3 S3 | 1.50 | 185 |  | - |
| SOT 242 S2 | 0.48 | SOT 242-3 S2 | 1.44 | - |  | 150 |
| SOT 242 S3 | 0.63 | SOT 242-3 S3 | 1.89 | 240 |  | 185-240 |
| SOT 242 S4 | 0.98 | SOT 242-3 S4 | 2.94 | 300-400 |  | 300-400 |
| SOT 242B S5 | 1.78 | SOT 242B-3 S5 | 5.25 | 500-630 |  | 500-630 |



|  | DesignationSKSB 70-12 | Al or Cu conductor |  |  | Tightening torque | Dimensions |  |  |  |  | Weight kg/ article |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | sector shaped | round | $\max \varnothing$ |  | A | B | C | D (Ø) | E (Ø) |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ | mm |  | mm |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25-70 | 16-70 | 11 | 15* | 90 | 103 | 25 | 13 | 21.5 | 0.15 |
|  | SKSB 150-12 | 95 | 95-150 | 16 | 20* | 103 | 118 | 30 | 13 | 27 | 0.25 |
|  | SKSB 240-12 | 120-185 | 185-240 | 20 | 30* | 125 | 140 | 30 | 13 | 33.5 | 0.40 |
|  | SKSB 400-16 | 240 | 300-400 | 25.5 | 40* | 166 | 185 | 37 | 17 | 41.5 | 0.75 |
|  | SKSB 630-16 | - | 500-630 | 33 | 45* | 201 | 227 | 55 | 17 | 49 | 1.45 |
|  | () The bolt must be tightened to the correct tightening torque value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 6.8.4 Cable connections

The quantities and maximum sections of the cables that can be installed in the different units are given below.
Consult installation manual 1VFM200004 for information about how to install the cables and the components used.

| Panels | Width | Maximum number of cables | Maximum cable section ( $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\overline{S D C}$ | 375 | $1{ }^{17}$ | 400 |
|  | 500 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 630 |
|  | 750 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 400 |
| SDD | 750 | 1 | 400 |
| SFC | 375 | 1 | 95 |
|  | 500 | 1 | 95 |
|  | 750 | 1 | 95 |
| SBC/SBC-W | 750 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 630 |
| SBR | 750 | 1 | 300 |
| HBC | 500 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 630 |
| DRC | 375 | 19 | 400 |
|  | 500 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 630 |
| WBC/BME | $600$ | 4 | 300 |
|  |  | 2 | 400 |
|  |  | 1 | 630 |
|  | 750 | 2 | 400 |
| UMP | 750 | 2 | 300 |
|  |  | 1 | 400 |
| RLC/RRC | 190 | 1 | 400 |

[^8]
## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.9 Safety locks

Safety locks are designed to provide a higher level of safety for both personnel and installation.
There are two types of safety locks in the units:

- interlocks (standard equipment), required by the standards and therefore necessary if the correct operating sequence is to be guaranteed;
- locks available on request. Installation of these locks must suit the operating and maintenance procedures of the installation.
Consult operation and maintenance manual 1VFM200005 for further details about the available locks and switchgear operations that can be carried out.


### 6.9.1 UniSec LSC2A locks

## Positions

LSC2A units, with GSec switch-disconnectors or HySec multifunction apparatus, have two seats for operating the equipment and earthing switch if installed (interlocked with the switchgear).

- Line side: upper seat, for the "open" and "line closed" position
- Earth side: lower seat, for the "closed earthed" and "open" position

"Line closed" position

"Open" position

"Closed earthed" position

Standard interlocks [A] and relative functions [B]

|  | Type |  | Description | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | A | Insertion of GSec/HySec operating lever | Cable compartment door closed |
|  |  | B | Opening of cable compartment door | GSec/HySec operating lever disengaged |
|  | 2 | A | Opening of cable compartment door | GSec/HySec in closed earthed position |
|  |  | B | Opening of GSec/HySec from "closed earthed" position | Cable compartment door closed |

Key locks (on request)

| Apparatus position for <br> key removal |
| :--- |
| Upper seat for GSec/HySec with single-spring operating mechanism <br> Open <br> Line-closed |
| 1 key free for preventing apparatus from closing in-line (operation to earth is possible)  <br> Upper seat for GSec with double-spring operating mechanism (")  <br> Open 1 key free for preventing apparatus from opening |
| Lower seat for GSec with single- and double-spring operating mechanism and HySec  <br> Open 1 key free for preventing apparatus from closing to earth (closing in-line is possible) |
| Closing to earth 1 key free for preventing apparatus from opening |

## Combination between lower and upper seats

Open
2 keys free for preventing apparatus from closing (line and earth)
() Line-closed key lock is not available for GSec with double-spring operating mechanism

Guissani, Ronic or Profalux keys can be used for the interlock.


| Padlocks |
| :--- | :--- |
| Gescription |
| GSec/HySec operating lever insertion lock |

The switchgear is pre-engineered for use of up to 8 mm diameter padlocks.

## 6. Technical specifications

### 6.9.2 UniSec LSC2B locks

Standard interlocks [A] and relative functions [B]


Guissani, Ronic or Profalux keys can be used for the interlock.


### 6.10 Maintenance intervals

It is advisable to perform maintenance operations at the following intervals:

| Tasks performed | Interval in years | According to number of <br> operations |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Inspection | $5^{(1)}$ |  |
| Maintenance | $5^{(2)}$ | As required |
| Repairs | As required | As |

${ }^{(1)}$ These intervals should be reduced in more complex operating conditions.
${ }^{(2)}$ Depending on the results of the inspections.
(3) GSec

Electrical endurance: 100 breaking operations at 630 A
Mechanical endurance:
Circuit-breakers:
Earthing switch:

5 short-circuit making operations 5000 no-load operations see the manuals
5 short-circuit making operations 1000 no-load operations

## Accessory devices

Fail-safe on shutters Device locks shutters when apparatus is removed from compartment.
Operator cannot open shutters in the manual mode. Shutters can only be operated by apparatus truck or service trucks.

Apparatus - switchgear The multi-contact plug of the apparatus and unit compatibility matrix relative socket in the switchgear unit are equipped with a mechanical matrix. This means that it is impossible to rack the apparatus into a switchgear unit unless the rated current is suitable.

Mechanical operating mechanism of circuitbreakers

The apparatus compartment is equipped with a mechanical device that prevents the circuitbreakers from being closed and/or opened directly by the front control push-buttons, by keeping the door closed.
Operations can be performed when circuitbreakers are in service and racked-out positions.

## 7. Main components

### 7.1 Voltage signalling indicators

IEC 62271-206
IEC 61243-5 (VDS).
7.1.1 VPIS voltage presence indicating systems The energized state of the unit is signalled by a light that flashes with at least 1 Hz repetition rate.

## Operating temperature

The VPIS will operate reliably over a temperature range between $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Phase comparison and testing of VPIS

Each phase of the integrated VPIS has a connection point on the front panel, which can be used to perform phase comparison and to test the voltage presence indicator. Product type DXN-HXQ-01 by Fujian Nanping Anda Electrical Manufacture Co. Ltd. is recommended for phase comparison.

## Threshold values for voltage presence indication

The indication corresponding to "voltage present" appears when the effective line-to-earth voltage is between $45 \%$ and $100 \%$ of the rated voltage value. The indication corresponding to "voltage present" does not appear when the effective line-to-earth voltage is less than $10 \%$ of the rated voltage.
7.1.2 VDS voltage presence indicators

VDS are used to detect the presence or absence of operating voltage in accordance with IEC 61243-5.
The VDS used are based on the HR system, comprising a fixed device installed on the switchgear coupled to a movable device. This is fitted with indicator lights that visually indicate the presence or absence of voltage and phase balance.
The state of the voltage is signalled by a light that flashes with at least 1 Hz repetition rate. The pulse rate of the flashing light must be between 1 Hz and 3 Hz with 4 to 1 pulse/pause ratio. The recommended "voltage presence" indicators are the VM1 type (used as movable device) and the VM3 type (used as both fixed and movable device) by Maxeta.
The maximum operating threshold voltage of the "voltage presence" indicators is 90 V with $2.5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ maximum threshold current at 50 Hz .

## Operating temperature

VDS will operate reliably within a temperature range between $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Phase comparator

The comparator detects balance or imbalance of phases between the interface and/or test points. Detection is performed by means of an indicator light.
The recommended VDS phase comparator is the PCM-HR type by Maxeta. It includes a 1.4 m test cable.

Threshold values for voltage presence indication
The "voltage present" indication must appear when the line-to-earth voltage is between $45 \%$ and $120 \%$ of the rated value. The "voltage present" indication must not appear when the line-earth voltage is $10 \%$ less than the rated voltage.

### 7.2 Components in LSC2A units

IEC 62271-100

### 7.2.1 VD4/R-Sec vacuum circuit-breaker

| Circuit-breaker |
| :--- |
| Rated voltage |
| Rated insulation voltage |
| Withstand voltage at 50 Hz |
| Impulse withstand voltage |
| Rated frequency |

${ }^{(1)}$ Increase the indicated weight by 20 kg for circuit-breakers with REF 601 devices and 3 current sensors
${ }^{(2)}$ The rated current of the REF 601 device must be set in the relay in accordance with the circuit-breaker's rated current
${ }^{(3)}$ "IEC" or "CEI $0-16$ " version. If the "CEI 0-16" version is required, the circuit-breaker is always supplied with 3 phase current sensors (Rogowsky coils) installed on the actual circuit-breaker, and a toroidal CT. In the "CEI 0-16" version, the REF 601 device opens the circuit-breaker by means of undervoltage release - MU
${ }^{(4)}$ Rated breaking capacity 21 kA at 17.5 kV . Admissible rated short-time withstand current $21 \mathrm{kA} \times 3 \mathrm{~s}$
${ }^{\text {(5) }}$ Admissible rated short-time withstand current $25 \mathrm{kA} \times 2 \mathrm{~s}$

## 7. Main components

### 7.2.2 HD4/R-Sec gas circuit-breaker



| Circuit-breaker |
| :--- |
| Rated voltage |
| Rated insulation voltage |
| Withstand voltage at 50 Hz |
| Impulse withstand voltage |
| Rated frequency |

[^9]
### 7.2.3 GSec gas-insulated switch-disconnector

IEC 62271-102
IEC 62271-103
IEC 62271-105

| Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | kV | 12 | 17.5 | 24 |
| Power-frequency withstand voltage ( $50-60 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{~min}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| - Line-to-line and line-to-earth | kV | 28 | 38 | 50 |
| - Between open contacts | kV | 32 | 45 | 60 |
| Lightning impulse withstand voltage (BIL 1.2/50 $\mu \mathrm{s}$ ) |  |  |  |  |
| - Line-to-line and line-to-earth | KVp | 75 | 95 | 125 |
| - Between open contacts | kVp | 85 | 110 | 145 |
| Rated frequency | Hz | 50-60 | 50-60 | 50-60 |
| Rated current ( $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | A | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | 630 |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current | kA | $25(2 \mathrm{~s})^{(2)}$ | $20(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(2)(3)}$ | $16(3 \mathrm{~s})-20(3 \mathrm{~s})^{(2)(3)}$ |
| Making capacity (peak current) | KAp | 62.5 | 52.5 | 40-52.5 |
| Breaking capacity: |  |  |  |  |
| - Active load | A | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | 630 |
| - Vacuum transformers | A | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| - No-load lines | A | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| - No-load cables | A | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| - Loop circuits | A | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | $800{ }^{(1)}$ | 630 |

[^10]| Mechanical and electrical performance |
| :--- |
| Electrical life of the line contact |
| Electrical life of the earth contact |
| Mechanical life of the line contact with $1 S$ - Single spring operating |
| mechanism |
| Mechanical life of the line contact with 2 S - Double spring operating |
| mechanism |
| Mechanical life of the earth contact |

## 7. Main components

## Actuators

GSec uses two types of actuator:

- 1S - Single spring: for the opening and closing operations. Can be operated by lever or motor.
- 2S - Double spring: for closing and opening operations. Can be operated by push-buttons (springs loaded by lever) or opening and closing shunt releases (springs loaded by motor).
In an emergency, both actuators can be operated manually by means of an operating lever (1S) or push-buttons (2S), even when equipped with a motor-operator.

1S - Single spring


2S - Double spring


## Trip time of GSec actuators

Diagram of 1S - Single spring operating mechanism operation


|  | Position of the line contact |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Spring load state |
| Ts1 | Spring loading time |
|  | - manual operation: depends on the operator |
|  | - motor-driven operating mechanism $=3-4 \mathrm{~s}$. |
| Tc | Contact opening or closing time $<0.3 \mathrm{~s}$ |
| Tclose | Total closing time < 5 s (motor-driven operating mechanism) |
| Topen | Total opening time < 5 s (motor-driven operating mechanism) |


| Unit | Actuators |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1S - Single spring | 2 - Double spring |
| SDC, SDS | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| SFC, SFS | - | $\square$ |
| SDM | $\square$ | - |
| SDD | - | $\square$ |
| SBC, SBS | $\square$ | - |
| SBC-W, SBS-W | $\square$ | - |
| SBM | $\square$ | - |
| SBR | $\square$ | - |
| DRC, DRS | - | - |
| SFV | - | $\square$ |

Diagram of 2S - Double spring operating mechanism operation


|  | Position of the line contact |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Spring load state |
| Ts2 | Spring loading time |
|  | - manual operation: depends on the operator |
|  | - motor-driven operating mechanism $=3-4 \mathrm{~s}$. |
| Tc | Contact opening or closing time $<0.3$ s |
| Tclose | Total closing time < 0.3 s (motor-driven operating mechanism) |
| Topen | Total opening time < 0.3 s (motor-driven operating mechanism) |

Motor for 1S - Single spring operating mechanism (-MAD) The motor automatically loads the spring of the 1S - Single spring operating mechanism for line operations. This allows the disconnector to be operated by remote control.
The disconnector's closing (Tclose) and opening (Topen) times are less than 5 seconds.

Motor for 2 S - Double spring operating mechanism (-MAD) The motor automatically loads the springs of the 2S - Double spring operating mechanism for line operations. Thanks to this motor and the closing and opening shunt releases, the disconnector can be operated by remote control.
Spring loading with the motor takes less than 4 seconds. The motor unit is available with the following operating modes.

| Availability of the 2 S motor operator | Image |
| :--- | :--- |

CCO (Charge - Close - Open)
Three phases: the motor loads the springs of the operating mechanism, then closing and successive opening are performed by means of two inputs (push-buttons or coils)


## CO (Charge and close - Open)

Two phases: the motor loads the springs of the operating mechanism and closes the disconnector. Opening is performed by means of a successive input (push-button or coil).


Remote control of the GSec
The opening, putting in line and earthing operations of all types of GSec disconnectors can be remote controlled.

## 7. Main components

7.2.4 HySec: multi-function apparatus (vacuum circuit-breaker and gas-insulated switch-disconnector)
IEC 62271-100
IEC 62271-102


| Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | Ur [kV] | 12 |  | 17.5 |  | 24 |  |
| Rated insulation voltage | Us [kV] | 12 |  | 17.5 |  | 24 |  |
| Withstand voltage at 50 Hz | Ud (1 min) $[\mathrm{kV}]$ | 28 |  | 38 |  | 50 |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage | Up (BIL 1.2/50 ss ) [ $\mathrm{kV]}$ | 75 |  | 95 |  | 125 |  |
| Rated frequency | $\mathrm{fr}[\mathrm{Hz}]$ | 50/60 | 50/60 | 50/60 | 50/60 | 50/60 | 50/60 |
| Rated current | Ir [A] | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 | 630 |
| Admissible short-time withstand current (1 s) | $\mathrm{k}[\mathrm{kA}]$ | 12.5 | 16 | 12.5 | 16 | 12.5 | 16 |

## Performance of breaking part (IEC 62271-100)

Breaking capacity

- Short-circuit current
- Vacuum transformers
- No-load lines
- No-load cables
- Capacitive currents
Making capacity
Operating sequence
Opening time
Arcing time

| Closing time |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Electrical life |  |

Mechanical life


Earthing switch performance (IEC 62271-102)

| Electrical life | class | E2 | E2 | E2 | E2 | E2 | E2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mechanical life | class | M0 - 1,000 mechanical operations |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earthing switch making capacity | [kPa] | 31.5 | 40 | 31.5 | 40 | 31.5 | 40 |
| Other characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Center-distance between phases | [mm] | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| Operating temperature | [ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ] | $-15 \ldots+40$ | $-15 \ldots+40$ | $-15 \ldots+40$ | $-15 \ldots+40$ | $-15 \ldots+40$ | -15 $\ldots+40$ |
| Maximum installation altitude | [masl] | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 |
| $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ absolute pressure | [kPa] | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 142 |
| $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ weight | [g] | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 | 213 |
| Internal volume of $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ | [1] | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |

### 7.2.5 Earthing switch

IEC 62271-102

| Electrical characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | Ur [kV] | 12 | 17.5 | 24 |
| Impulse withstand voltage | Up [kV] | 75 | 95 | 125 |
| Admissible short-time withstand current (3 s) | Ik [kA] | $25^{(7)}$ | 21 | 21 |
| Electrical life class |  |  | E2 |  |
| Rated frequency | fr [ Hz ] |  | 50-60 |  |

[^11]

### 7.3 Components in LSC2B units

IEC 62271-100
IEC 62271-106
The circuit-breakers and contactors that can be installed in UniSec LSC2B switchgear are indicated in document 2RDA024474.
Approximate value of withdrawable circuit-breaker racking-in torque: $1250 \mathrm{~A}=14 \mathrm{Nm}$.
The general characteristics of the main apparatuses are given below.

### 7.3.1 Vmax/Sec withdrawable vacuum circuit-breaker

| Circuit-breaker |  | Vmax/Sec 12 |  | Vmax/Sec 17 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | Ur [kV] | 12 |  | 17.5 |  |
| Rated insulation voltage | Us [kV] | 12 |  | 17.5 |  |
| Withstand voltage at 50 Hz | $\mathrm{Ud}(1 \mathrm{~min})[\mathrm{kV}]$ | 28 |  | 38 |  |
| Impulse withstand voltage | Up [kV] | 75 |  | 95 |  |
| Rated frequency | $\mathrm{fr}[\mathrm{Hz}]$ | 50-60 |  | 50-60 |  |
| Rated thermal current ( $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Ir [A] | 630 | 1250 | 630 | 1250 |
| Rated breaking capacity (rated symmetrical short-circuit current) | Isc [kA] | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
|  |  | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
|  |  | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current (3 s) | Ik [kA] | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
|  |  | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
|  |  | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Making capacity | Ip [kA] | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
|  |  | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
|  |  | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Operating sequence |  | [O-0.3s-CO-15s - CO] |  |  |  |
| Opening time | [ms] | 33.5.. 60 |  | 33.5..60 |  |
| Arcing time | [ms] | 10... 15 |  | 10... 15 |  |
| Total break-time | [ms] | 43.5..75 |  | 43.5.. 75 |  |
| Closing time | [ ms ] | 45... 80 |  | 45... 80 |  |
| Overall dimensions (maximum) | $H[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 665 |  | 665 |  |
|  | $L[\mathrm{~mm}]$ | 503 |  | 503 |  |
|  | D [mm] | 662 |  | 662 |  |
|  | Pole center-distance [mm] | 150 |  | 150 |  |
| Weight ${ }^{(1)}$ | [kg] | 100 |  | 100 |  |
| Absolute pressure of gas (nominal duty value) | [kPa] | 380 |  | 380 |  |
| Operating temperature | $\left[{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right]$ | $-5 \ldots+40$ |  | $-5 \ldots+40$ |  |
| General regulations | IEC 62271-100 | $\bullet$ |  | - |  |
| Tropicalization | IEC: 60068-2-30, 60721-2-1 | $\bullet$ |  | - |  |
| Electromagnetic compatibility | IEC 60694 | - |  | - |  |

## 7. Main components

### 7.3.2 VD4/Sec withdrawable vacuum circuit-breaker


Circuit-breaker
Rated voltage
Rated insulation voltage
Withstand voltage at 50 Hz
Impulse withstand voltage

### 7.3.3 HD4/Sec withdrawable gas circuit-breaker

Circuit-breaker
Rated voltage
Rated insulation voltage
Withstand voltage at 50 Hz
Impulse withstand voltage
Rated frequency
Rated thermal current (40

## 7. Main components

7.3.4 VSC/P withdrawable vacuum contactor


| Electrical characteristics |  |
| :--- | :--- |

${ }^{(1)}$ Depends on fuse installed
${ }^{(2)}$ Value connected to fuse breaking capacity: consult fuse manufacturer's documentation
${ }^{(3)}$ Electrical life obtained by conforming to the maintenance schedule in the installation manual

To guarantee protection against short-circuit, the contactor must be installed in conjunction with the appropriate fuses on the basis of the load connected. Consult the relative section in this guide when choosing the fuses.

### 7.4 Instrument transformers

7.4.1 TA TPU

Used in LSC2A and LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | 12 | 17.5 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated current [A] | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 |
| Weight [kg] | 20 | 20 | 29 |
| Model | ABB- TPU 40.13 | ABB-TPU 50.13 | ABB-TPU 60.15 |
|  | ABB- TPU 43.13 | ABB-TPU 53.13 | ABB-TPU 63.15 |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |  |
| Electrical characteristics | Standards IEC 60044-1 - IEC 61829-2 |  |  |




## 7. Main components

7.4.2 Line-to-earth VT type TJC

Used in LSC2A and LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | $12-17.5$ | 24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Weight [kg] | 22 | 30 |
| Model | ABB-TJC4 | ABB-TJC5 |
|  |  |  |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |
| Electrical characteristics | IEC 61869-3 standards |  |



### 7.4.3 Line-to-line VT - type TDC

Used in LSC2A and LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | $12-17.5$ | 24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Weight [kg] | 22 | 30 |
| Model | ABB-TDC4 |  |
|  | ABB-TDC5 | ABB-TDC6 |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |
| Electrical characteristics | IEC 61869-3 standards |  |



## 7. Main components

7.4.4 Line-to-line VT - type KGUG

Used in SFV units

| Rated voltage [kV] | 24 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Weight [kg] | 60 |
| Model | KGUG 24 |
| Rated current [A] | 1250 |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current (1s) [kA] | 50 |
| Rated peak current [kA] | 125 |
| Maximum thermal power [VA] | 2000 |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |

VT 24 kV

7.4.5 VT with TJP fuse

Used in LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | 12-17.5 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight [kg] | 27 | 42 |
| Model | ABB-TJP4 | ABB-TJP6 |
|  | ABB-TJP5 |  |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |
| Electrical characteristics | Standards IEC 60282-1 - IEC 61829-2 |  |



## 7. Main components

### 7.4.6 VT with UMZ fuse

Used in LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | $12-17.5$ | 24 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Weight [kg] | $19 \ldots 23$ | 31.5 |
| Model | ABB-UMZ 12-1F | ABB-UMZ 24-1F |
|  | ABB-UMZ 17-1F |  |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |
| Electrical characteristics | IEC 61869-3 standards |  |

VT 12 - 17.5 kV


### 7.4.7 Combined sensor KEVCD

## Used in LSC2A and LSC2B units

| Rated voltage [kV] | 12-17.5 | 24 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight [kg] | 12.5 | 15.6 |
| Model | KEVCD 12 | KEVCD 24 |
|  | KEVCD 17.5 |  |
| Rated current [A] | 1250 |  |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current (1s) [kA] | 50 |  |
| Rated peak current [kA] | 125 |  |
| Dimensions | DIN 42600 standards |  |



The dimensions of sensor KEVCD A comply with DIN 42600 standards.
It is available in two versions, depending on the type of measurement concerned:

- AG3: current measurement with voltage presence indicators
- AE3: current and voltage measurement

| Sensor variants |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type designation | Functions included |  |  |
|  | Voltage sensor | Current sensor | Voltage indication |
| KEVCD 12 AE3 | - | - | - |
| KEVCD 12 AG3 |  | - | - |
| KEVCD 17.5 AE3 | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| KEVCD 17.5 AG3 |  | $\bullet$ | - |
| KEVCD 24 AE3 | - | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| KEVCD 24 AG3 |  | - | - |

## 7. Main components



KEVCD 24 kV


### 7.4.8 Combined sensor KEVCR BA2

Used in HBC 500 units

| Sensor |  | KEVCR BA2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage | Ur [kV] | 12-17.5-24 |
| Voltage accuracy class |  | $1 / 3 \mathrm{P}\left(-5\right.$ at $\left.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
|  |  | $3 / 3 \mathrm{P}\left(-40\right.$ at $\left.60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
|  |  | With relay correction |
| Rated current ( $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | $\operatorname{lr}$ [A] | 2000 |
| Admissible rated short-time withstand current (3s) | Ik [kA] | 40 |
| Rated peak current | [KA] | 100 |
| Current accuracy class |  | 1/5P |
|  |  | With relay correction |

$\qquad$
KEVCR BA2


## 7. Main components

7.4.9 Combined sensor KEVCR AA1

Used in WBC units

7.4.10 Toroidal current transformers (RCCT)

Used in LSC2A and LSC2B units



## 7. Main components



${ }^{(1)}$ in the case of 2 cables per phase
${ }^{(2)}$ ELEQ GOST METROLOGICAL required

### 7.5 Fuses

IEC 60282-1
DIN 43625
The main function performed by current limiting fuses is to protect the connected components (e.g. transformers, motors and capacitor banks) against overcurrents due to overloads and short-circuits.
ABB fuses are equipped with a striker that causes the circuit to automatically open even if only one fuse trips.
Consider the following parameters when choosing fuses:

- Rated voltage Un: must be the same as the phase voltage of the system or higher. Make sure that the peak arc voltage during the break does not exceed the insulation level of the network.
- Rated current In: must be as low as possible, subject to the rated current of the component being protected.


### 7.5.1 Rating plate

The meanings of the symbols on the rating plate are as follows:
$I_{N}=$ rated current
$U_{N}=$ rated voltage
$I_{3}=$ minimum trip current
$I_{1}=$ maximum short-circuit current for which the cartridge has been tested.
The arrow on the rating plate indicates at which end of the cartridge the striker trip indicator and striker are located. The contact at this end of the fuse cartridge is marked differently.


## 7. Main components

### 7.5.2 ABB CEF for transformer protection

ABB CEF fuses are used in VSC/P contactors and in SFC units.
Three fuses (one for each phase) for transformer protection can be connected in series with the circuit.
In accordance with standard IEC 62271-105, refer to the table below for information about how to choose the fuses.

Choice of fuses for transformer protection (SFC units)

| Rated voltage of the transformer [kV] | Transformer power rating [kVA] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rated voltage of fuse $U_{N}$ [kV] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |  |
|  | Rated current of fuse CEF $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}[\mathrm{A}]$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.6/7.2 |
| 5 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | - | - | - | - |  |
| 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | - | - | - |  |
| 10 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | - | 12 |
| 12 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 |  |
| 15 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 80 | 17.5 |
| 20 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 24 |
| 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 |  |

Choice of fuses for transformer protection (VSC/P contactors)

| Rated voltage of the transformer [kV] | Transformer power rating [kVA] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rated voltage of fuse $U_{N}$ [kV] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 315 | 400 | 500 | 630 | 800 | 1000 | 1250 | 1600 |  |
|  | Rated current of fuse CEF $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}$ [A] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | $250{ }^{(1)}$ | $315^{(1)}$ | - | - | 3.6/7.2 |
| 5 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | $250{ }^{(1)}$ | $315{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| 6 | 6 | 16 | 16 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | $250{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| 10 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 12 |
| 12 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 125 |  |
| 15 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 100 | 17.5 |
| 20 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 31.5 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 80 | 24 |
| 24 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 63 |  |

[^12]
## ABB CEF-VT for VT protection

Used in SFV units


| Availability of CEF-VT fuses |
| :--- |
| Rated voltage Un Rated current In <br> [kV] <br> [A] |
|  |

## 7. Main components

7.5.3 ABB CMF for protecting motors and capacitor banks
Used in VSC/P contactors

CMF fuses are able to withstand the repeated overcurrents that occur when motors are started up.

| Limit performance of contactor with fuses |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 3.6 kV | 7.2 kV | 12 kV |  |  |
| Motors | kW | 1000 | 1800 | 3000 |  |  |
| Capacitors | kvar | 1000 | 1800 | 3000 |  |  |

Choice of the fuses to use depends on the motor starting time, as indicated in the diagrams below.

Rated current of fuse cartridge [A]


Rated current of fuse cartridge [A]


Rated current of fuse cartridge [A]


How to choose a fuse:

- Select the graph that corresponds to the starting time of the motor you need to protect.
- Select the value that corresponds to the motor starting current on the $x$-axis of the graph.
- Choose a correct curve on the graph depending on the number of starts per hour (2, 4, 8, 16 or 32 starts per hour).
- Read the rated current of the fuse cartridge corresponding to the required parameters on the $y$-axis of the graph.

| Example | A | B |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Starting current of a motor | 820 A | 250 A |
| Starting time | 6 sec. | 15 sec. |
| Number of starts/hour | 2 | 16 |
| Graph No. | 1 | 2 |
| Rated current of cartridge | 250 A | 160 A |



| Availability of CMF fuses |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated voltage Un [kV] | Rated current In [A] | Length e [mm] | Diameter D [mm] | Maximum shortcircuit current $\mathrm{I}_{1}[\mathrm{kA}]$ | Minimum trip current $\mathrm{I}_{3}[\mathrm{~A}]$ |
| 3.6 | 100 | 292 | 65 | 50 | 275 |
|  | 160 | 292 | 65 | 50 | 400 |
|  | 200 | 292 | 87 | 50 | 500 |
|  | 250 | 292 | 87 | 50 | 760 |
|  | 315 | 292 | 87 | 50 | 900 |
| 7.2/12 | 63 | 442 | 65 | 50 | 175 |
|  | 100 | 442 | 65 | 50 | 275 |
|  | 160 | 442 | 65 | 50 | 400 |
|  | 200 | 442 | 87 | 50 | 500 |
|  | 250 | 442 | 87 | 50 | 800 |
|  | 315 | 442 | 87 | 50 | 950 |
| 12 | 63 | 442 | 65 | 190 | 190 |
|  | 100 | 442 | 87 | 275 | 275 |
|  | 160 | 442 | 87 | 480 | 480 |
|  | 200 | 442 | 87 | 560 | 560 |

## Trip characteristics

The characteristics are identical for all rated voltage values and have been recorded from the cold state of the cartridge. The hatched parts of the curves indicate the uncertainty areas for tripping.


### 7.6 Protection relays

$A B B$ has a complete range of solutions for monitoring, controlling and protecting electrical installations.
These products can be integrated into the automation systems of substations and distribution switchgear, or they can also be used as multi-function stand-alone units. The relays are also equipped with communication, alarm and fault analysis functions.
The ABB range of relays includes the following versions, depending on the degree of protection provided:

- REF: protection of overhead and cable lines
- RET: protection of transformers
- REM: protection of motors
- REU: VT protection
- REJ: CT protection
- REB: protection of the main busbars
- RED line differential protection
- REG: protection of generators
- REC: protection of smart-grids

The Relion ${ }^{\circledR}$ relay range is made according to IEC 61850 standards.

## 7. Main components

| Relion ${ }^{\circledR}$ relay selection table | In the table: |  |  | X = function supported |  |  | $\mathrm{O}=$ function available as option |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | REF601 | REJ603 | REF610 | REM610 | REU610 | REB611 IEC | REF611 IEC | REM611 IEC | REC615 IEC |
| Standard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANSI | $x$ |  | X | X | $x$ |  |  |  |  |
| IEC | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | X | $\times$ | X |
| Application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arc fault protection application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Busbar application |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| Back-up application | X |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | X |
| Capacitor bank application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feeder application | X | X | X |  | X |  | X |  | X |
| Generator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor application |  |  |  | X |  | 0 |  | X |  |
| Power management/load-shedding application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transformer application |  |  |  |  |  | O |  |  |  |
| Grid application |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Functionality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Autorecloser | X |  | X |  |  |  | $x$ |  | X |
| Circuit breaker controlability | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Condition monitoring | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Current-based protection | X | X | X | X |  | X | X | X | X |
| Distance protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fault locator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Generator differential protection |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| LCD display with Single Line Diagram (SLD) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Line differential protection (with in-zone transformer support) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Load-shedding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motor differential protection |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| On load tap changer control |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power quality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Self-powered protection relay |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Synchro-check |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Transformer differential protection |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| Voltage based protection |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |
| Withdrawable release mechanism |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Automatic transfer switch (ATS) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| Hardware |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Analog inputs (CTs/VTs) | 4/0 | 4/0 | 4/0 | 4/0 | 0/4 | 4/1 | 4/0 | 4/0 | 4/6 |
| Analog inputs (sensor channels/CTs) | 3/1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6/1 |
| Binary inputs/outputs | 4/6 | 0/2 | 5/8 | 5/8 | 5/8 | 10/9 | 4/7 | 4/7 | 14/13 |
| RTD/mA inputs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| mA outputs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communication protocols |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DNP 3.0 |  |  | $x$ |  | $x$ | $x$ | X | X | X |
| IEC 60870-5-103 | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | $X$ | X |
| IEC 61850 |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Modbus | X |  | X | X | X | $x$ | X | X | X |
| Profibus |  |  |  |  |  | X | $\times$ | X | $\times$ |
| Communication media |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ethernet (RJ45) |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ | X | $x$ | X |
| Ethernet (LC) |  |  |  |  |  | $\times$ | X | $x$ | $\times$ |
| Ethernet redundant solutions (HSR/PRP/RSTP) |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Serial (RS 232/485, ST conn.) | X |  | X | $\times$ | X | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |

The interactive selection guide for Relion relays (ISG) is available online at http://abb.relionisg.com

| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X | X |  |  | X | X |  |  | X |  |  |
|  |  | x |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |
|  |  |  |  | x |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | X |  | X | X |  |  | X |  |  | x |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X | X |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  |
| $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | X | $x$ | X | $x$ | x | X |
| $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | X | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| X | X | X | X |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| x | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | x |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x | X | x | X | $x$ | X | x | X | X | X | X |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | $\times$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |
|  |  |  |  | x |  |  | x |  |  | x |
| $\times$ | $x$ |  |  |  | $\times$ |  |  | X |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ |  |  |  | x | X | X | x | x |  | x |
|  |  |  | $x$ |  |  |  | $x$ |  |  | $x$ |
| $x$ | x | $x$ | X | x | x | $x$ | X | x | x | X |
| $\times$ | $x$ | X | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ | $\times$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4/5 | 4/5 | 4/5 | 7/5 | 4/5 | 4/5 | 7/5 | 8/9 | 4/5 | 8/4 | 8/3 |
| 6/1 | 6/1 | 6/1 | - | - | 6/1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18/13 | 18/13 | 16/12 | 14/12 | 14/12 | 32/18 | 20/14 | 16/17 | 50/45 | 50/45 | 50/45 |
| 2/1 | 2/1 | 6/2 | 6/2 | 6/2 | 6/2 | 12/4 | 8/3 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| X | X | x | x | x | X | x | $\times$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | x | $x$ | x | x | $x$ | x | x | x |
| $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |
| X | X | $\times$ | $\times$ | X | X | X | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| X | X | $\times$ | X | $\times$ | X | X | $\times$ | X | $\times$ | X |

## 7. Main components

### 7.7 Use of $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ gas

$\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ is a fluorinated greenhouse gas covered by the Kyoto Protocol, thus care must be taken not to cause emissions. At the end of its life, this greenhouse gas must be recovered. All these operations must be performed by authorized personnel.
Consult ABB for further details about $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$.

| Component | $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ pressure at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}{ }^{\text {( }}$ [kPa] | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quantity of } \mathrm{SF}_{6} \text { at } 20^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & {[\mathrm{~kg}]} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GSec switchdisconnector | 148 | 0.210 |
| HySec multifunction apparatus | 142 | 0.210 |
| HD4/R-Sec circuitbreaker (for LSC2A units) | 381 | 0.285 |
| HD4/R-Sec circuitbreaker (for LSC2B units) | 381 | 0.285 |

### 7.8 Information publications

Detailed information about the technical and application characteristics of the equipment used in UniSec switchgear is given in the following ABB publications.

| Switchgear and controlgear | Publication code |
| :---: | :---: |
| GSec switch-disconnector | 1 VCP000470 |
| VD4/R-Sec circuit-breakers | 1VCP000263 |
| HD4/R-Sec circuit-breaker | 1 VCP 000028 |
| HySec multifunction apparatus | 1VCP000556 |
| Vmax/Sec circuit-breaker | 1 VCP 000408 |
| VD4/Sec circuit-breaker | 1VCP000001 |
| VSC/P contactor | 1VCP000165 |
| CEF - CMF fuses | 3405PL202 |
| Earthing switch | - |
| Instrument transformers | $1 \mathrm{VLC000572}$ |
| Relays REF 541, REF 543, REF 545 | 1 MRS750443 |
| Relay REF 542plus | 1 MRS756269 |
| Relay REF 601 | 1MDB07212 |
| Relay REF 610 | 1 MRS756295 |
| Relay REF 611 | 1MRS757468 |
| Relay REF 615 | 1 1MRS756379 |
| Relay REF 620 | 1 MRS 757844 |
| Relay REF 630 | 1 MRS756976 |
| Relay REJ 603 | 1MDS07208 |
| Relay RET 615 | 1 MRS756891 |
| Relay RET 620 | 1 MRS757846 |
| Relay RET 630 | 1 MRS756978 |
| Relay REM 610 | 1 MRS756304 |
| Relay REM 615 | 1 MRS756890 |
| Relay REM 620 | 1 MRS757845 |
| Relay REM 630 | 1 MRS756977 |
| Relay REG 630 | 1 MRS757583 |
| Relay REU 610 | 1 MRS756305 |
| Relay REU 615 | 1 MRS757058 |
| Relay REC 615 | 1MRS757811 |

## 8. Environment

### 8.1 Emissions

The emissions produced by an SDC 375 unit during its 30 -year life cycle are given in the table below:

| Emissions | Production | Operation | End of Life | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acidification potential (AP) in equivalent mol $\mathrm{H}^{+}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & (64 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & (52 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -76 \\ & (-16 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 470 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Greenhouse effect potential (GWP) in equivalent $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 719 \\ & (30 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1865 \\ & (79 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -222 \\ & (-9 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2362 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) in equivalent $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{O}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.9 \\ & (40 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.1 \\ & (65 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 \\ & (-5 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.4 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Ozone depleting potential (ODP) in equivalent $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{CFC}{ }_{11}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Photochemical oxidants (POCP) in equivalent $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.22 \\ & (46 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.28 \\ (61 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.03 \\ & (-7 \%) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.47 \\ & (100 \%) \end{aligned}$ |

The energy required for assembling each SDC 375 unit is approximately 150 kWh , while the energy required during the assembly of GSec is about 6 kWh .
The calculation also includes transporting the finished and semi-finished products required in order to assemble the finished panel, which normally involves 1500 km road transport and 600 km via sea.

### 8.2 Thermal power dissipated

The thermal power dissipated (Watt) by a UniSec unit is given in the table below. The losses include the power dissipated by the power supply circuit, by the circuit-breaker and by the instrument transformers. The auxiliary circuit losses are excluded.
These data are mean values and can be used for sizing the air conditioning system in the room where the equipment is installed.

| Unit | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SDC-SDS } \\ & 630-800 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DRC-DRS } \\ & 630-800 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SBC-SBS } \\ & 630-800 \text { A } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SFC } \\ & 800 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WBC-WBS } \\ & 630 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { WBC-WBS } \\ & 1250 \text { A } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power dissipated | 150 W | 150 W | 200 W | 200 W | 300 W | 500 W |

## 8. Environment

### 8.3 Recycling

### 8.3.1 General aspects

A UniSec switchgear lasts more than 30 years. The instructions for recycling decommissioned UniSec products are given below. Recycling includes the materials used for packaging and for the product.
SDC units with switch-disconnector account for about half the requests for UniSec panels. The structures of the various units are fairly similar. For this reason, the SDC unit has been considered in the following description.
This section also includes instructions about the procedures required.

### 8.3.2 Materials

The following table gives examples of the materials used in SDC 375 units and how they can be recycled:

| Recycling capability |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Material | Recyclable | kg | \% |
| Steel | Yes | 106.5 | 69 |
| Stainless steel | Yes | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| Copper | Yes | 14 | 9 |
| Brass | Yes | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| Aluminium | Yes | 4 | 3 |
| Zinc | Yes | 1.5 | 1 |
| Plastic | Yes | 4.6 | 3 |
| $\mathrm{SF}_{6}$ | Yes | <0.5 | <0.5 |
| Total recyclables |  | 132 | 87 |
| Rubber | No | <1 | <0.5 |
| Epoxy resin | No | 18.5 | 12 |
| Total non-recyclables |  | 19 | 13 |

## Contacts

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[^0]:    () Making capacity of earthing switch on load side EF 230
    ${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for 21 kA
    (2) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$

[^1]:    (1) Only for $\mathrm{H}=2000 \mathrm{~mm}$
    (2) Consult ABB for 21 kA
    (3) $25 \mathrm{kA}(2 \mathrm{~s})$
    (4) $25 \mathrm{kA}, 3 \mathrm{~s}$ DRS coupled to WBC/WBS

[^2]:    1) VT without fuses
[^3]:    (1) Consult ABB for $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ operating temperatures and $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ storage temperatures
    ${ }^{(2)}$ Apply the relative derating value for altitudes above 1000 m

[^4]:    () For panels with removable circuit-breaker
    (*) Not available for SBR and UMP units

[^5]:    1300 mm at least for panels with circuit-breaker
    ${ }^{(1)}$ Consult ABB for special installation conditions

[^6]:    ${ }^{11}$ With optional cable terminal
    (2) Central phase (L2)

[^7]:    SOT type Kebledon cable terminations with bimetal cable terminal type SKSB

[^8]:    () 2 (two) $300 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ cables @ 12 kV

[^9]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ Increase the indicated weight by 20 kg for circuit-breakers with REF 601 device and 3 current sensors (15 kg only with 2 current sensors)
    ${ }^{(2)}$ the REF 601 device and the current sensors are available on request. The rated current of the REF 601 must be set in the relay and must be compatible with the rated current of the circuit-breaker. In the "CEI 0-16" version, the circuit-breaker is always supplied with 3 phase current sensors (Rogowsky coils) on the circuit-breaker itself and one $40 / 1 \mathrm{~A}$ closed-core toroidal CT. Circuit-breaker opening by the "CEI 0-16" version of the REF 601 is achieved by means of an -MU undervoltage release
    ${ }^{(3)}$ Admissible rated short-time withstand current $20 \mathrm{kA} \times 1 \mathrm{~s}$
    ${ }^{(4)}$ Admissible rated short-time withstand current $25 \mathrm{kA} \times 2 \mathrm{~s}$
    ${ }^{(5)}$ Rated breaking capacity 21 kA at 17.5 kV . Admissible rated short-time withstand current $21 \mathrm{kA} \times 3 \mathrm{~s}$

[^10]:    ${ }^{\text {(1) }} 630 \mathrm{~A}$ for SDC with 2 S - Double-spring operating mechanism
    ${ }^{(2)} 16 \mathrm{kA}(3 \mathrm{~s})$ for SDC with 2 S - Double spring operating mechanism
    (3) Consult ABB for $21 \mathrm{kA}(3 \mathrm{~s})$

[^11]:    () 25 kA 2 s

[^12]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ Fuse CMF

