

# **ZLF**

Distance Protection (ZIV e-NET flex family)





Subcycle distance protection suitable for lines of any voltage level with any configuration: overhead or underground, single or parallel circuits

# **General characteristics**

- √ Powerful programable logic
- √ 2000 event log. Up to 100 oscillography seconds
- ✓ Alphanumeric or graphic display
- ✓ Easy HW expansion without FW updates
- ✓ Unused protection elements can be hidden
- ✓ Custom mapping of physical current and voltage inputs to protection elements
- ✓ Can be used to protect multiple bays
- ✓ Up to 20 analog channels, 160 DI, 80 DO, and 22 LEDs
- ✓ Bonding, RSTP, PRP and HSR redundancy
- ✓ IEC 61850 ed. 1 & ed. 2 protocols, DNP3.0, Modbus RTU and PROCOME
- ✓ Native process bus. Analog input cards operate as Merging Units for the CPU. Synchronized samples at 4800 Hz (as per IEC 61869-9)
- ✓ Cybersecurity in accordance with IEC 62351 and IEEE 1686-2013 standards. RBAC, secure keys, physical and logical port disabling, cybersecurity event log, and securing of management protocols (PROCOME, HTTPS, SFTP, SSH)
- √ Time synchronization by IRIG-B, SNTP and PTP (Ordinary Clock / Transparent Clock)

The **ZLF** includes all the protection, control and measurement functions for a power line, with or without **series compensation**, **single** or **double breaker**, and **single pole** or **three pole** tripping.

Eight distance zones with Mho or quadrilateral characteristic, complemented with load encroachment and power swing, fuse failure, close onto fault, and saturation detectors provide great security and dependability even in the most adverse conditions.

The distance and overcurrent units can operate according to the following schemes: DTT, PUTT, POTT, DCUB and DCB. Weak infeed logic and current inversion blocking are also included.





### **Characteristics**

### **Subcycle Operation**

Distance algorithms based on half-cycle windows combined with robust solid-state trip outputs permit sub-cycle trip times for faults located within 75% of the zone.

### **Mutual Coupling Compensation**

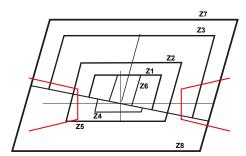
In parallel circuits is compensated by measuring the neutral current of the parallel line.

#### **Double Breaker Protection and Control**

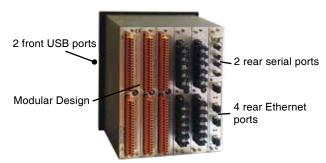
The breaker failure, synchrocheck and recloser units are designed to supervise two circuit breakers.

#### **Communication between IEDs**

- Up to 4 ports: Communication without redundancy with up to 4 remote ends or with redundancy with up to 2 remote ends.
- Selectable speed: from 1 x 64 kbit/s up to 2 Mbit/s.
- Multimode or single mode FO interfaces (optional SFPs).
- Communication with SDH multiplexers via C37.94 or via ZIV model F2MUX optical-electric converter that integrates G703 and V35 output interfaces.
- Up to 16 digital signals can be exchanged between terminals to implement teleprotection schemes.



Distance zones with quadrilateral characteristic and load limiters



Three sizes: Full 19" rack, 1/2 rack, or 1/3 rack with 6U high

## **Protection units**

| ANSI    | FUNCTIONS  |           |
|---------|--|-----------|
| 21P     | Phase distance   | (8 zones) |
| 21N     | Ground distance  | (8 zones) |
| 50SUP   | Distance overcurrent supervision   | 1         |
| 50FD    | Fault detector   | 1         |
| 68 / 78 | Power swing blocking /<br>Tripping   | 1<br>1    |
| 50      | Instantaneous phase overcurrent  | 3         |
| 51      | Time phase overcurrent   | 3         |
| 50N     | Instantaneous neutral overcurrent  | 3         |
| 51N     | Time neutral overcurrent   | 3         |
| 50Q     | Instantaneous negative-sequence overcurrent  | 3         |
| 51Q     | Time negative-sequence overcurrent   | 3         |
| 50G     | Instantaneous ground overcurrent   | 3         |
| 51G     | Time ground overcurrent  | 3         |
| 50STUB  | Stub bus protection  | 1         |
| 50V     | Instantaneous voltage restrained overcurrent   | 1         |
| 51V     | Time voltage restrained overcurrent  | 1         |
| 67      | Phase directional overcurrent  | 1         |
| 67N     | Neutral directional overcurrent  | 1         |
| 67G     | Ground directional overcurrent   | 1         |
| 67P     | Positive-sequence directional overcurrent  | 1         |
| 67Q     | Negative-sequence directional overcurrent  | 1         |
| 49      | Thermal image  | 1         |
| 50OL    | Instantaneous overload   | 1         |
| 510L    | Time overload  | 1         |
| 27      | Phase undervoltage   | 3         |
| 59      | Phase overvoltage  | 3         |
| 59N     | Neutral overvoltage  | 3         |
| 64      | Ground overvoltage   | 3         |
| 81M     | Overfrequency  | 4         |
| 81m     | Underfrequency   | 4         |
| 81D     | Frequency rate of change   | 4         |
| 59V/Hz  | Overexcitation   | 4         |
| 25      | Synchrocheck   | 2         |
| 50BF    | Breaker failure  | 2         |
| 85-21   | Teleprotection schemes for distance units  | 1         |
| 85-67   | Teleprotection schemes for overcurrent units   | 1         |
| 60VT    | Fuse failure detector and VT supervision   | 1         |
| 60CT    | CT supervision   | 1         |
| 3       | Coil supervision (Up to 12 coils)  |           |
| 2       | Pole discrepancy   | 2         |
| 79      | Recloser   | 2         |
|         | Additional functions(1): Cold load, Harmonic blocking, Load Shedding, Load Encroachment, Phase selector, Dead line detector, Fault locator |           |
|         | Additional functions(2): Breaker supervision, C pole detector, Saturation detector, Trip logic   | Open 2    |

