



## Features

### Three phase compact current relay for:

- **Phase overcurrent protection, three stages**
- **Earth-fault overcurrent protection, three stages**
- Phase and earth fault overcurrent protection functions with
  - Three stages, the first stage has selectable time delay; definite or inverse. The second and the third stage have definite time delay
  - Logic for detection and clearance of intermittent faults
- General characteristics for the relay
  - There are two groups of parameters settable and readable through the HMI
  - The dialog with the relay can be made in English or Swedish
- There are two binary inputs for blocking or enabling of selected functions. The binary inputs can also be used for change of setting groups
- There are five binary output relays, which can be independently configured for the different protection functions
- Service values (primary/secondary) and disturbance information can be presented through the HMI
- Start, trip can be presented through the HMI
- The relay has self-supervision with output error signal
- Testing of the output relays and operation of the binary inputs can be performed through the HMI

## General

### Compact current relay RXHL 401

The compact current relay RXHL 401 has a wide application range from main to back-up protection for feeders and lines, transformers, capacitor banks, electric boilers as well as for generators and motors.

## Functions

### Overcurrent protection

#### Application

In radially fed power networks the phase overcurrent function can be used as main or back-up short circuit protection for lines and transformers. The time current characteristic (definite time or any of the inverse time characteristics) should be chosen according to common practice in the network. Normally the same time current characteristic is used for all phase overcurrent relays in the network. This includes phase overcurrent protection for lines, transformers and other equipment. The measuring relay offers great flexibility in the choice of time characteristic.

There is a possibility to use phase overcurrent protection in meshed systems as short circuit protection for lines. It must however be realised that the setting of a short circuit protection system in meshed networks, can be very complicated and a large number of fault current calculations are required. There are situations where there is no possibility to achieve selectivity with a protection system based on phase overcurrent relays in a meshed system. In combination with impedance relays or line differential protections, phase overcurrent relays can serve as back-up short circuit protection for parts of the lines.

For shunt capacitors, shunt reactors, motors and other similar equipment phase overcurrent protection can serve as main or back-up short circuit protection. Also for these applications the time characteristics should be chosen so that co-ordination with other overcurrent protection in the power system can be made.

As the short circuit current level will change depending on the switching state in the power system, there is a great benefit to be able to change parameter-setting groups when the switching state in the system is changed. The measuring relay will enable this.

The blocking option can be used to decrease fault time for some fault points (for example busbars) in radially fed networks.

#### Design

The overcurrent protection has a low set stage with inverse or definite time delayed function. The inverse time characteristics are provided with minimum operate time for improved selectivity in certain applications.

The low set stage also has a reset time logic for detection of intermittent faults. If the protection starts and the fault current drops the reset of the function will be made gradually so that the integrated fault current time area will be remembered for some time. In case of an intermittent fault every re-strike of the fault will increase the integrated current-time area so that the fault can be tripped.

The overcurrent protection has two high set stages with definite time delayed function. The overcurrent protection is designed for low transient overreach which allows extended reach and smaller setting margins.

The following characteristics are selectable for the low set stage (diagrams are shown in the chapter "Design description"):

- 1 Definite time delayed
- 2 Inverse time delayed:
  - Normal inverse (NI)
  - Very inverse (VI)
  - Extremely inverse (EI)
  - Long time inverse (LI)
  - RI inverse (RI)

NI, VI, EI and LI according to IEC 60255-3.

RI-curve according to old electromechanical relays manufactured by ASEA.

### Earth-fault protection

#### Application

The earth-fault protection is non-directional and based on a measurement of the residual current. It is mainly used in solidly and low impedance grounded networks. In high impedance grounded networks, the size of the network and national standards are the factors determining whether the protection can be used. The high set stages are used in the similar way as they are in the phase overcurrent protection, but only in solidly and low impedance grounded networks.

In solidly grounded networks the earth-fault currents can be of the same order of magnitude as the short-circuit currents.

Earth-faults with high fault resistance can be detected by measuring the residual current. This type of protection provides maximum sensitivity to high resistive earth-faults. It is

often required to clear the earth-faults with residual currents of magnitudes which are as low as 50-100A.

In high-impedance grounded networks a sensitive non-directional earth-fault overcurrent function can be used as a protection for cross-country faults. This is due to the fact that there is a risk that cross-country faults will not activate directional earth-fault overcurrent relays.

In some systems a medium impedance resistive system grounding is used. The neutral point resistor will give an earth-fault current, larger than the capacitive earth-fault current of the lines and cables in the system. If the system is operated radially the non-directional earth-fault overcurrent protection can be used as earth-fault line protection.

In many applications a directional function of the residual overcurrent protection is desirable. In such cases the measuring relay can be used in combination with the directional relay RXPDK 23H, that will provide enable criteria in case of earth-faults in the forward direction.

Both inverse time characteristics protection as well as three step definite time characteristics are used. If inverse time characteristics are used with equal currents and time settings for all residual current protections in the system. Selectivity is usually achieved as long as there are more than two bays carrying fault current to each substation.

It is also possible to use the protection as a multi-stage earth-fault current line protection where the first stage has instantaneous function and covers most of the protected line. The second stage has a short delay (about 0.4 s) and covers the rest of the line. The third stage has a longer delay and will give relatively rapid and selective fault clearance of high resistive phase to earth-faults.

## Design

The earth-fault protection has a low set stage with inverse or definite time delayed function. The inverse time characteristics are provided with minimum operate time for improved selectivity in certain applications. The low set stage also has a reset time logic for detection of intermittent faults. If the protection starts and the fault current drops the reset of the function will be made gradually so that the integrated fault current time area will be remembered for some time. In case of an intermittent fault every re-strike of the fault will increase the integrated current-time area so that the fault can be tripped. The earth-fault protection has two high set stages with definite time delayed function. The earth-fault protection is designed for low transient-overreach which allows extended reach and smaller setting margins.

The following characteristics are selectable for the low set stage (diagrams are shown in the chapter "Design description"):

- 1 Definite time delayed
- 2 Inverse time delayed:
  - Normal inverse (NI)
  - Very inverse (VI)
  - Extremely inverse (EI)
  - Long time inverse (LI)
  - RI inverse (RI)
  - Logarithmic inverse (LOG)

NI, VI, EI and LI according to IEC 60255-3.

RI-curve according to old electromechanical relays manufactured by ASEA.

LOG-curve according to RXIDG relay manufactured by ABB.

## Miscellaneous

### Active setting group

#### Application

Different settings of protection functions enable convenient change of network operational conditions, for example switching between normal and emergency situations. The user can change the active setting group at any time, locally by means of local HMI or by activation of the corresponding binary input to the “ChActGrp” function.

#### Design

The relay has basically two sets of independent setting groups built-in, which contain all setting parameters for overcurrent and earth-fault protections. The function has a binary input signal that enables the user to change active group and also a binary output signal for indication of which setting group is active.

### Self-supervision

#### Application

The self-supervision function includes the following functions;

- Checksum verification of ROM contents during start-up.
- RAM verification during start-up.
- Normal micro-processor watchdog function, continuously.
- Internal communication error handler, continuously.

An output error signal from the function is available to configure to a binary output.

### Local HMI

#### Application

The local HMI (Human-Machine-Interface) serves as an information unit, presenting service values and information from the last two recorded disturbances. The current status of all binary input signals are also available.

### Trip value recording

#### Application

At power system faults the relay records the primary trip values and they can be presented in the local HMI.

The recorded values are always from the last disturbance.

Design description

Compact current relay RXHL 401

The compact current relay RXHL 401 constitutes the measuring relay of RAHL 401.

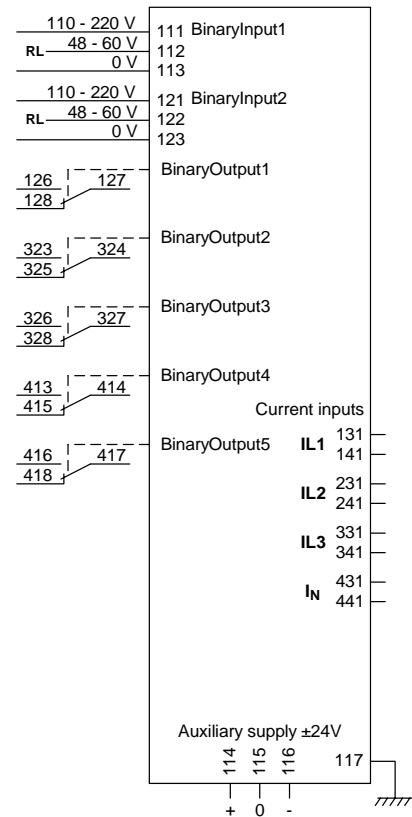
The compact current relay RXHL 401 is a protective class II equipment in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but in which additional safety precaution such as double insulation or reinforced insulation are provided.

RXHL 401 is a three-phase static, microprocessor-based relay with four input current transformers for galvanic insulation. The input signals are connected to D/A-converters and then filtered. The signals are sampled in the A/D-converter and read into the microprocessor. The unfiltered input signals are also connected to zero crossing detectors and read into the microprocessor. All settings of the relay will be done in the local HMI.

The relay is provided with three LED's; one for start, one for trip and one for "in service". The relay is provided with two binary inputs and five binary outputs, the binary inputs are galvanically separated from the electronics with opto-couplers. The binary outputs consist of electromechanical relays, each with one change over contact. RXHL 401 requires a DC/DC-converter for the auxiliary voltage supply +/-24 V; RXTUG 22H is recommended. The relay is delivered with 4-short-circuiting connectors RTXK for mounting on the rear of the terminal base. The connectors

will automatically short-circuit the input currents when the relay is removed from the terminal base.

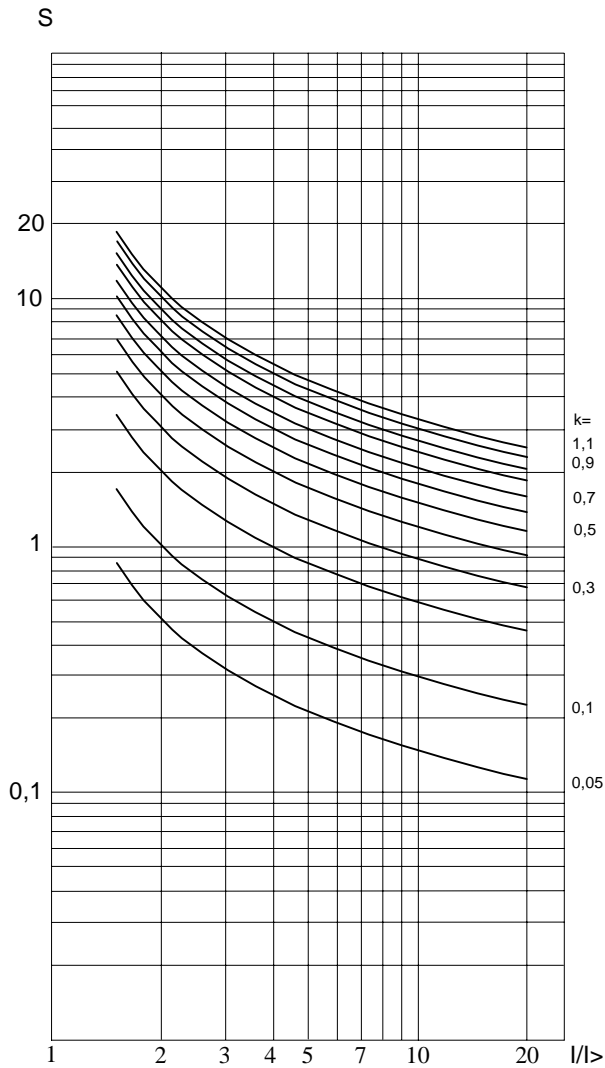
Terminal diagram



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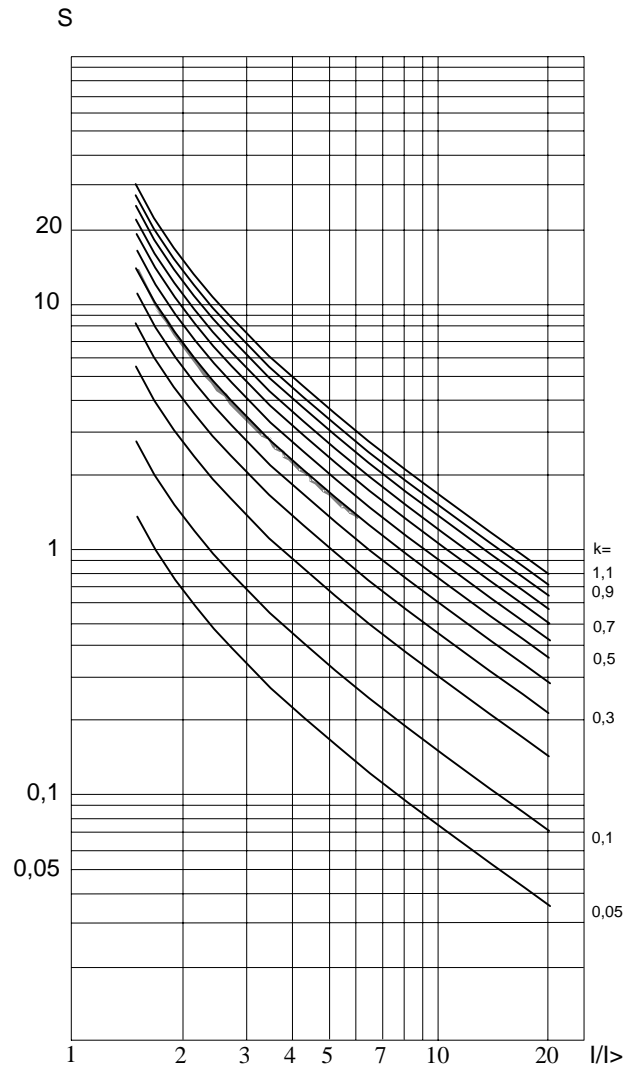
Figure 1: RXHL 401

Time characteristics



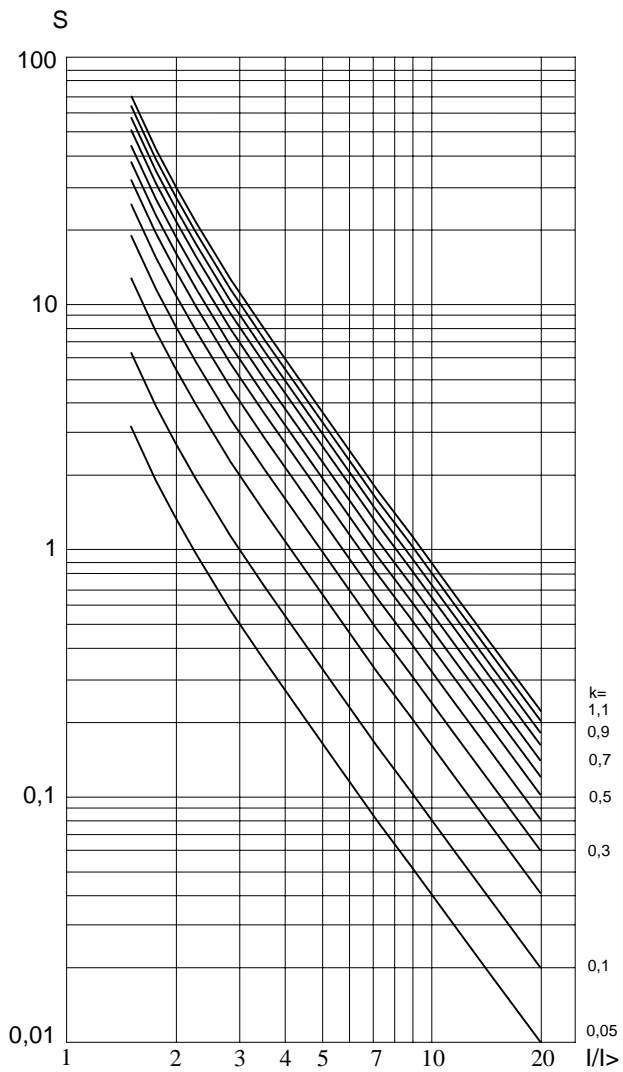
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Figure 2: Normal inverse time characteristic



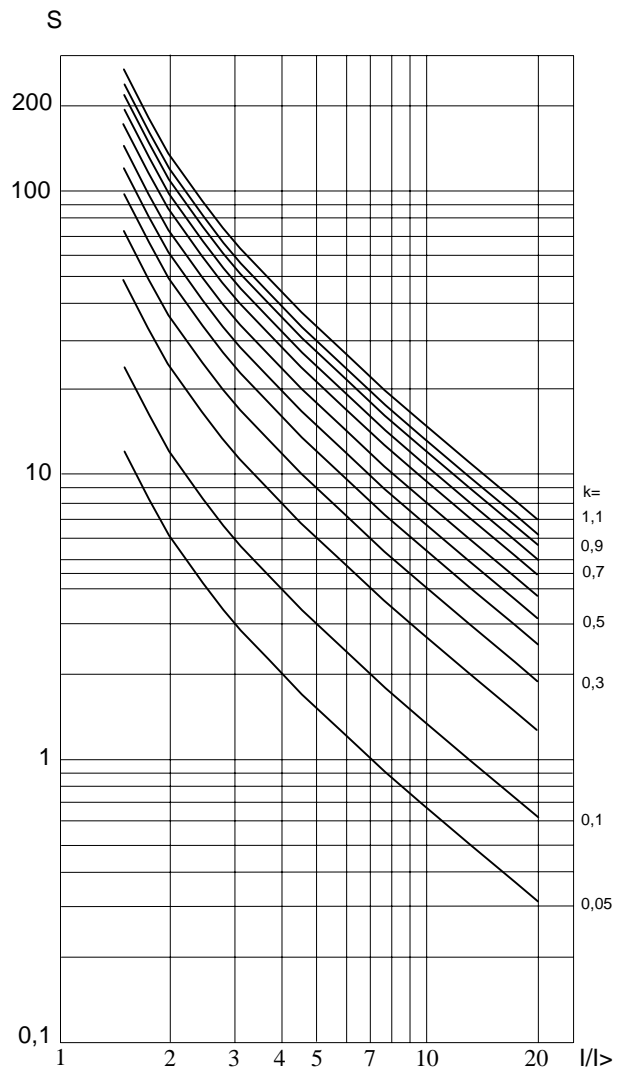
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Figure 3: Very inverse characteristic



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Figure 4: Extremely inverse time characteristic



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Figure 5: Long-time inverse characteristic

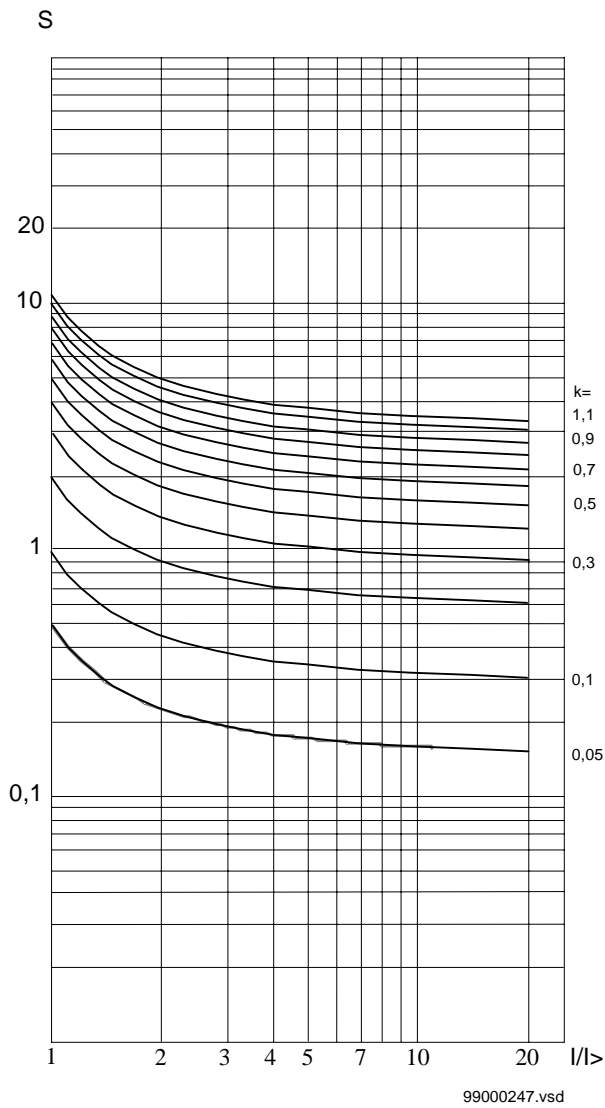


Figure 6: RI inverse time characteristic

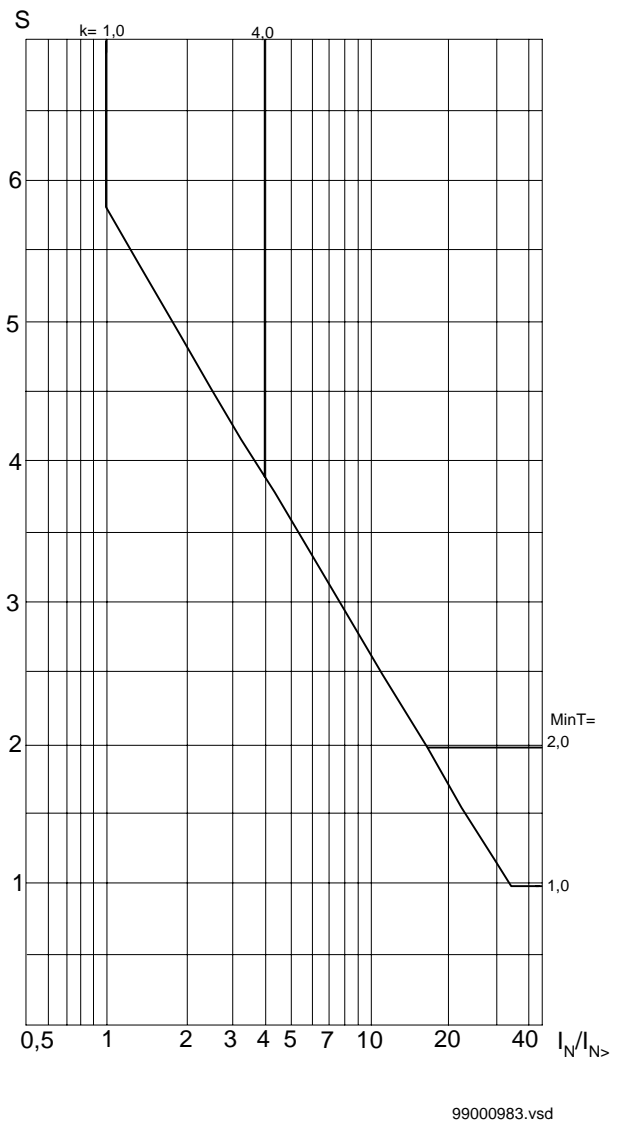
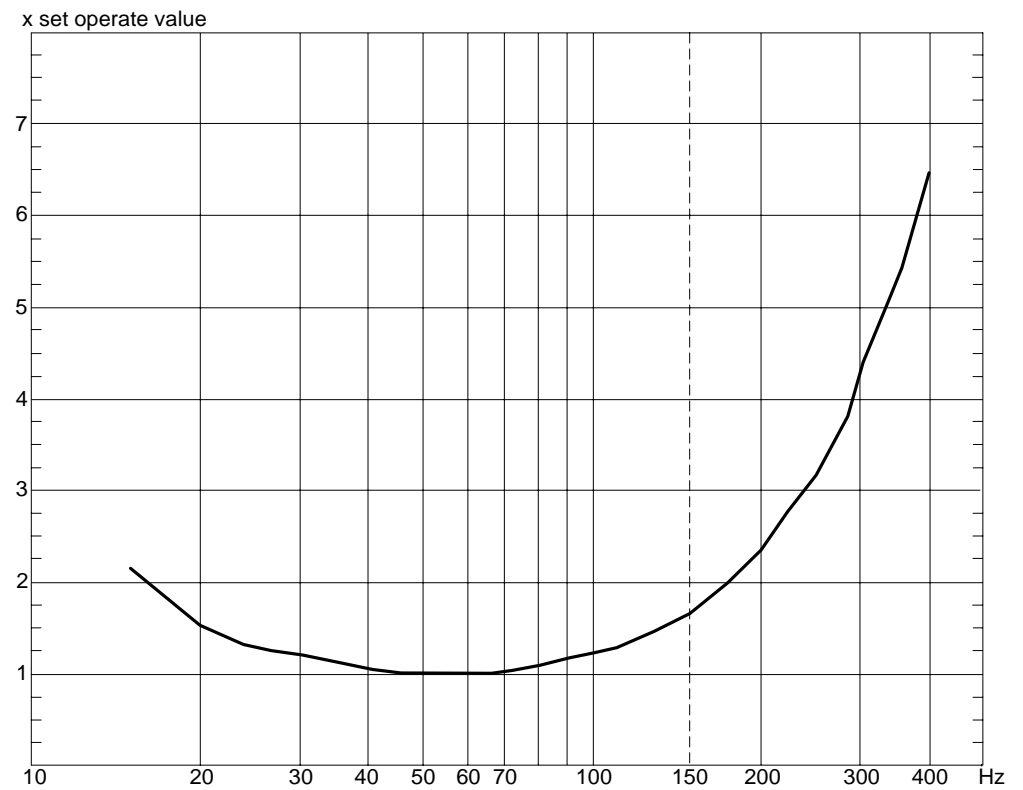


Figure 7: Logarithmic inverse time (IDG) characteristic

Frequency characteristic



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Figure 8: Frequency characteristic

Technical data

Table 1: Current inputs

Rated phase current $I_r$		1 A or 5 A	
Rated neutral current $I_{N_r}$	For $I_r = 1$ A	0.1 A or 1 A	
	For $I_r = 5$ A	0.1 A, 1 A or 5 A	
Setting range for the over-current protection	Stage I>	$I_r = 1$ A	0.2-3.0 A
		$I_r = 5$ A	1-15 A
	Stage I>>	(1.0-20) x set operate value I>	
	Stage I>>>	(1.0-20) x set operate value I>	
Setting range for the earth fault protection	Stage $I_{N>}$	$I_{N_r} = 0.1$ A	10-250 mA
		$I_{N_r} = 1$ A	0.1-2.5 A
		$I_{N_r} = 5$ A	0.5-12.5 A
	Stage $I_{N>>}$	(1.0-20) x set operate value $I_{N>}$	
	Stage $I_{N>>>}$	(1.0-20) x set operate value $I_{N>}$	
Effective phase current range		$(0.04-60) \times I_r$	
Effective earth current range		$(0.05-50) \times I_{N_r}$	
Rated frequency $F_r$		50 and 60 Hz	
Frequency range		40-60 Hz/50-70 Hz	
Power consumption, per phase at rated current	$I_r = 1$ A	< 30 mVA	
	$I_r = 5$ A	< 150 mVA	
Power consumption, at rated neutral current	$I_{N_r} = 0.1$ A	< 15 mVA	
	$I_{N_r} = 1$ A	< 30 mVA	
	$I_{N_r} = 5$ A	< 150 mVA	
Overload capacity for phase current input	$I_r = 1$ A continuously	4 A	
	$I_r = 5$ A continuously	20 A	
	$I_r = 1$ A during 1 s	100 A	
	$I_r = 5$ A during 1 s	350 A	
Overload capacity for neutral current input	$I_{N_r} = 0.1$ A continuously	0.4 A	
	$I_{N_r} = 1$ A continuously	4 A	
	$I_{N_r} = 5$ A continuously	20 A	
	$I_{N_r} = 0.1$ A during 1 s	10 A	
	$I_{N_r} = 1$ A during 1 s	100 A	
	$I_{N_r} = 5$ A during 1 s	350 A	

**Table 2: Binary inputs**

Inputs		Rated values
Binary inputs		2
Binary input voltage RL		48-60 V DC and 110-220 V DC, -20% to +10%
Power consumption	48-60 V DC	< 0.3 W / input
	110-220 V DC	< 1.0 W / input

**Table 3: Output relays**

Outputs		Rated values	
Contacts		5 change-over	
Maximum system voltage		250 V AC/DC	
Current carrying capacity	Continuous	5 A	
	During 1 s	15 A	
Making capacity at inductive load with L/R >10 ms	During 200 ms	30 A	
	During 1 s	10 A	
Breaking capacity	AC, $\cos \varphi > 0.4$	max. 250 V	8 A
		48 V	1 A
	110 V	0.4 A	
	220 V	0.2 A	
	250 V	0.15 A	
DC, L/R < 40 ms			

**Table 4: Auxiliary DC voltage supply**

Power consumption			Rated values
Auxiliary voltage EL for RXTUG 22H			24-250 V DC, +/-20%
Auxiliary voltage for the relay			+/-24 V (from RXTUG 22H)
Power consumption with back-light on	With RXTUG 22H, input 24-250 V	Before operation	< 5.0 W
		After operation	< 7.0 W
	Without RXTUG 22H, +/-24 V	Before operation	< 2.7 W
		After operation	< 4.3 W
Power consumption, back-light.			Approximately 0.5 W

**Table 5: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), immunity test**

All tests are performed together with the DC/DC-converter, RXTUG 22H		
Test	Severity	Standard
Surge	1 and 2 kV	IEC 61000-4-5, class 3
AC injection	500 V AC	SS 436 15 03, PL 4
Power frequency magnetic field	1000 A/m	IEC 61000-4-8

All tests are performed together with the DC/DC-converter, RXTUG 22H			
Test	Severity	Standard	
1 MHz burst	2.5 kV	IEC 60255-22-1, class 3	
Spark	4-8 kV	SS 436 15 03, PL 4	
Fast transient	4 kV	IEC 60255-22-4, class 4	
Electrostatic discharge at normal service with cover on	6 kV (contact)	IEC 60255-22-2, class 3	
	8 kV (air)	IEC 60255-22-2, class 3	
	6 kV, indirect application	IEC 61000-4-2, class 3	
Radiated electromagnetic field	10 V/m, 80-1000 MHz	IEC 61000-4-3, Level 3	
Radiated pulse electromagnetic field	10 V/m, 900 MHz	ENV 50204	
Conducted electromagnetic	10 V, 0.15-80 MHz	IEC 61000-4-6, Level 3	
Interruptions in auxiliary voltage	2-200 ms	IEC 60255-11	
No reset for interruptions	24 V DC		< 20 ms
	110 V DC		< 70 ms
	250 V DC		< 300 ms

**Table 6: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), emission tests**

All tests are performed together with the DC/DC-converter, RXTUG 22H		
Test	Severity	Standard
Conducted	0.15-30 MHz, class A	EN 50081-2
Radiated	30-1000 MHz, class A	EN 50081-2

**Table 7: CE-demand**

Test	Reference standard
Immunity	EN 50082-2
Emission	EN 50081-2
Low voltage directive	EN 50178

**Table 8: Insulation tests**

Test	Severity	Standard
Dielectric	Current circuit to circuit and current circuit to earth	IEC 60255-5
	Circuit to circuit and circuit to earth	
	Over open contact	
Impulse voltage	5 kV, 1.2/50 $\mu$ s, 0.5 J	IEC 60255-5
Insulation resistance	> 100 M $\Omega$ at 500 V DC	IEC 60255-5

**Table 9: Mechanical test**

Test	Severity	Standard
Vibration	Response: 1 g, 1-150-10 Hz	IEC 60255-21-1, class 2
	Endurance: 1 g, 10-150-10 Hz, 20 sweeps	IEC 60255-21-1, class 1
Shock	Response: 5 g, 11 ms, 3 pulses	IEC 60255-21-2, class 1
	Withstand: 15 g, 11 ms, 3 pulses	
Bump	Withstand: 10 g, 16 ms, 1000 pulses	IEC 60255-21-2, class 1
Seismic	X-axis: 3 g, 1-50-1 Hz	IEC 60255-21-3, class 2, extended (Method A)
	Y-axis: 3 g, 1-50-1 Hz	
	Z-axis: 2 g, 1-50-1 Hz	

**Table 10: Climatic conditions**

Climatic condition	Partially weather protected locations, switch-gear environment, class 3K3
Storage	-40° C to +70° C
Permitted ambient temperature	-5° C to +55° C

**Table 11: Weight and dimensions**

Equipment	Weight	Height	Width
Relay without RXTUG 22H	Approximately 1.3 kg	4U	12C

**Table 12: Service values**

Function		Phase-current	Neutral-current
Main CT ratio	Primary value	1.00 A-100 kA	1.00 A-100 kA
	Secondary value	0.40 A-10.0 A	0.40 A-10.0 A
Phase and neutral current (1A and 5A)	Secondary current	0.00-9.99 A	
		10.0-99.9 A	
		100-999 A	
	Primary current	0.00 -9.99 A, kA, MA	
		10.0-99.9 A, kA	
		100-999 A, kA	

Function		Phase-current	Neutral-current
Neutral current (0.1 A)	Secondary current	-	0-199 mA
		-	0.20-9.99 A
	Primary current	-	0-199 mA
		-	0.20-9.99 A
		-	0-9.99 kA, MA
		-	10-99.9 A, kA
-	100-999 A, kA		
Frequency $F_r$	50 Hz	40.0-60.0 Hz	-
	60 Hz	50.0-70.0 Hz	-
	Accuracy	+/- 0.1 Hz	-

**Table 13: Overcurrent protection**

Overcurrent protection	Stage I>	Stage I>>	Stage I>>>
Setting range	$(0.2-3.0) \times I_r$	$(1.0-20) \times I>$	$(1.0-20) \times I>$
Limiting errors of set operate value for current measuring 50/60 Hz	< 3%	< 3%	< 3%
Consistency of set operate value 50/60 Hz	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Typical reset ratio	95%		
Typical operate time $I = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \times$ set operate value	40 ms		
Typical reset time $I = 3 \Rightarrow 0 \times$ set operate value	45 ms		
Transient over-reach $L/R = 50, 100, 200$ and $500$ ms	< 5%		
Typical overshoot time	30 ms		
Recovery time at $I = 3 \times$ set operate value	< 55 ms		
Frequency dependency	$F_r = 50$ Hz (45-55 Hz)	< 5%	
	$F_r = 60$ Hz (54-66 Hz)	< 5%	
	150/180 Hz	Typical 1.5/2.0 x set operate value	
	250/300 Hz	Typical 3.0/4.0 x set operate value	
Influence of harmonics	100/120 Hz, 10%	< 2%	
	150/180 Hz, 20%	< 6%	
	250/300 Hz, 20%	< 3%	
Temperature dependence within range $-5^\circ$ C to $+55^\circ$ C	< 2%		

**Table 14: Time functions for overcurrent protection**

Time function		Stage I>	Stage I>>	Stage I>>>	
Time delay		Inverse or definite time (NI, VI, EI, LI and RI)	Definite time	Definite time	
Setting range, definite time		0-20 s			
Accuracy, definite time		+/- 30 ms			
Setting range, inverse time		k = 0.05-1.1	-	-	
Min time, inverse time		0-2.0 s	-	-	
Accuracy, inverse time <sup>a)</sup>	NI, VI, EI, LI <sup>b)</sup>	2.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	12.5% and +/-30 ms	-	-
		5.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	7.5% and +/-30 ms		
		10.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms		
		20.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms		
	RI	1.0 - 1.3 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	12.5% and +/-30 ms	-	-
		1.3 - 20.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms		
Linear reset time		0-500 s	-	-	
a) A percentage value of theoretical time and a definite time delay					
b) According to IEC 60225-3, signed error 5.					

**Table 15: Earth-fault protection**

Earth-fault protection		Stage I <sub>N&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;&gt;</sub>
Setting range		(0.1-2.5) x I <sub>Nr</sub>	(1.0-20) x I <sub>N&gt;</sub>	1.0-20) x I <sub>N&gt;</sub>
Limiting errors of set operate value for current measuring 50/60 Hz		< 3%	< 3%	< 3%
Consistency of set operate value 50/60 Hz		< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
Typical reset ratio		95%		
Typical operate time I = 0 => 3 x set operate value		40 ms		
Typical reset time I = 3 => 0 x set operate value		45 ms		
Transient over-reach L/R = 50, 100, 200 and 500 ms		< 5%		
Typical overshoot time		30 ms		
Recovery time at I = 3 x set operate value		< 55 ms		
Frequency dependency	F <sub>r</sub> = 50 Hz (45-55 Hz)	< 5%		
	F <sub>r</sub> = 60 Hz (54-66 Hz)	< 5%		
	150/180 Hz	Typical 1.5/2.0 x set operate value		
	250/300 Hz	Typical 3.0/4.0 x set operate value		

Earth-fault protection		Stage I <sub>N&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;&gt;</sub>
Influence of harmonics	100/120 Hz, 10%	< 2%		
	150/180 Hz, 20%	< 6%		
	250/300 Hz, 20%	< 3%		
Temperature dependency within range -5° C to +55° C		< 2%		

**Table 16: Time functions for earth-fault protection**

Time function		Stage I <sub>N&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;</sub>	Stage I <sub>N&gt;&gt;&gt;</sub>
Time delay		Inverse, definite or logarithmic time (NI, VI, EI, LI, RI and Log)	Definite time	Definite time
Setting range, definite time		0-20 s		
Accuracy, definite time		+/-30 ms		
Setting range, inverse time		k = 0.05-1.1	-	-
Min time, inverse time		0-2.0 s		
Accuracy, inverse time <sup>a)</sup>	NI, VI, EI, LI <sup>b)</sup>	2.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	12.5% and +/-30 ms	-
		5.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	7.5% and +/-30 ms	-
		10.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms	-
		20.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms	-
	RI	1.0-1.3 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	12.5% and +/-30 ms	-
		1.3-20.0 x I <sub>&gt;set</sub>	5% and +/-30 ms	-
Setting range, logarithmic time (IDG)		k = 1-4		
Min time, logarithmic time		1.0-2.0 s		
Formula, logarithmic time		$t = 5.8-1.35 \times \ln(I/I_{Nset})$		
Accuracy, logarithmic time		+/-50 ms overall		
Linear reset time		0-500 s		
<sup>a)</sup> A percentage value of theoretical time and a definite time delay				
<sup>b)</sup> According to IEC 60255-3, signed error 5				

Diagrams

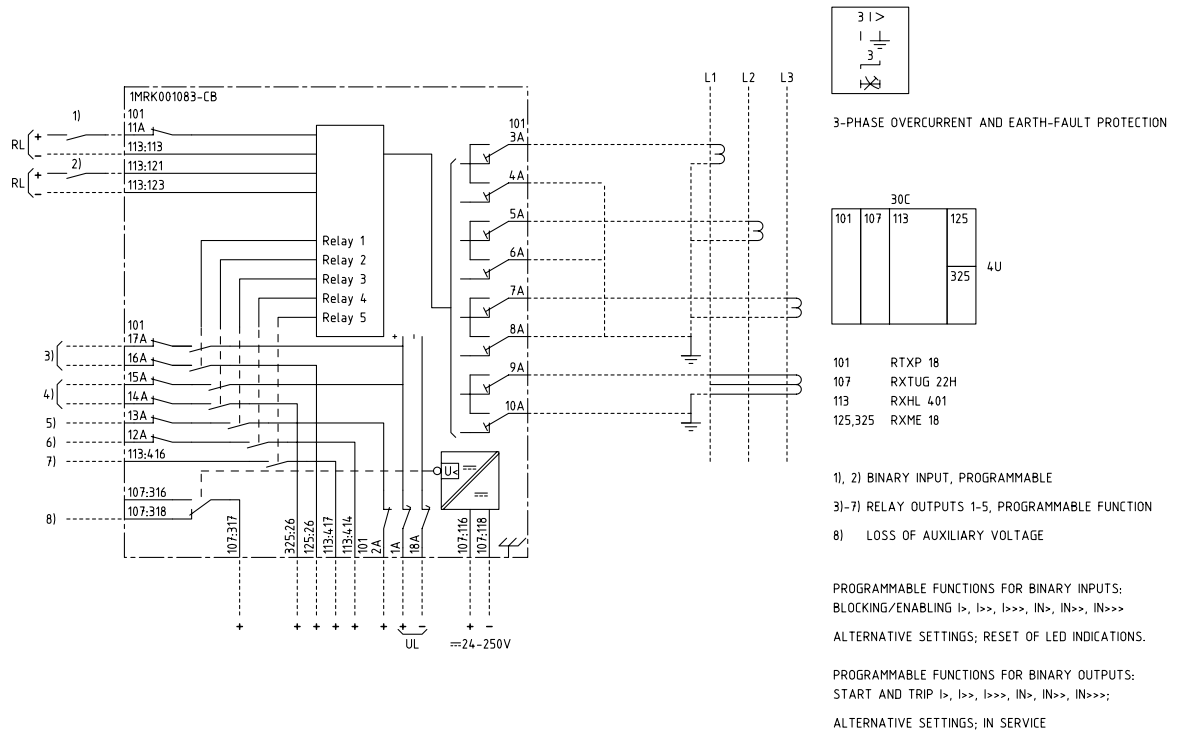


Figure 9: Terminal diagram 1MRK 001 083-CBA

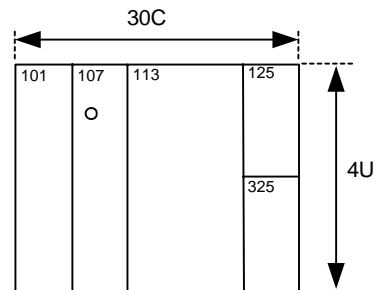
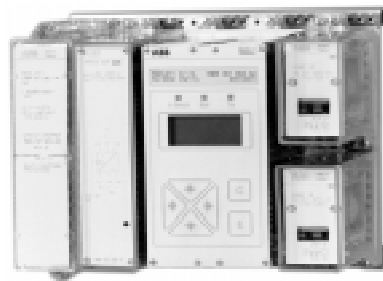
Protection assemblies

Compact current protection assembly RAHL

The protection assemblies are of protective class I equipment in which protection against electric shock does not rely on basic insulation only, but which includes additional safety precautions in such a way that accessible conductive parts are connected to protective earth. The protections are based on the compact current relay RXHL. Test device RTXP 8, RTXP 18 and DC/DC-converter RXTUG 22H can also be included for specific application requirements. Test device, RTXP 8 and RTXP 18 are tools for relay testing. DC/DC-converter RXTUG 22H can be used either separately for a single protection or to feed other protections of the same relay family. With RXTUG 22H all requirements concerning emission and immunity disturbances with this protection assembly will be met.

The measuring relay has 5 binary outputs and 2 binary inputs. Protections are normally available with output logic with heavy duty contacts, relay RXME 18 with indicating flag, and can upon request be completed with an output logic of free choice. Output relays are connected to separate auxiliary voltage. The interface voltage for enable or block impulses can be connected to either 48-60 V DC or 110-220 V DC by connecting the voltage circuit to separate terminals. At delivery all relays are connected for 110-220 V DC.

All the protections in the COMBIFLEX® modular system are mounted on apparatus bars. The connections to the protections are done by COMBIFLEX® socket equipped leads. All internal connections are made and the protection assembly is tested before delivery from factory. The type of modules and their physical position and the modular size of the protection are shown in the diagrams of the respective protection. Figure 10 shows an example of a protection assembly.



se980096

- 101 RTXP 18
- 107 RXTUG 22H
- 113 RXHL
- 125 RXME 18
- 325 RXME 18

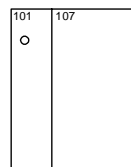
Figure 10: Protection assembly example

The height and width of the protection assembly are given in the circuit diagram with height (U) and width (C) modules, where  $U = 44.45$  mm and  $C = 7$  mm. The depth of the protection assembly, including space for the connection wires, is approximately 200 mm.

### Protection assemblies

The table below shows the different variants of the compact current relay RXHL 401 in protection assemblies type RAHL 401.

#### RAHL 401 protection assembly variants



- 101 RXTUG 22H
- 107 RXHL

#### Ordering No.

1MRK 001 082-AB

#### Circuit diagram

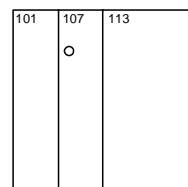
1MRK 001 083-AB

#### Terminal diagram

1MRK 001 083-ABA

#### Available diagrams

On request



- 101 RTXP 18
- 107 RXTUG 22H
- 113 RXHL

1MRK 001 082-BB

1MRK 001 083-BB

1MRK 001 083-BBA

On request

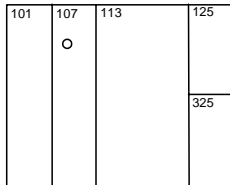
**RAHL 401 protection assembly variants**

**Ordering No.**

**Circuit diagram**

**Terminal diagram**

**Available diagrams**

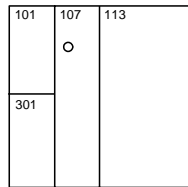


1MRK 001 082-CB

1MRK 001 083-CB

1MRK 001 083-CBA <sup>a)</sup> <sup>b)</sup>

101 RTXP 18  
107 RXTUG 22H  
113 RXHL  
125 RXME 18  
325 RXME 18



1MRK 001 082-DB

1MRK 001 083-DB

1MRK 001 083-DBA On request

1MRK 001 082-EB <sup>c)</sup>

1MRK 001 083-EB <sup>c)</sup>

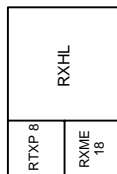
1MRK 001 083-EBA <sup>c)</sup> <sup>b)</sup>

101 RTXP 8  
107 RXTUG 22H  
113 RXHL  
301 RXME 18

- a) Terminal diagrams available in technical overview brochure for RXHL 401 and RAHL 401
- b) Terminal and circuit diagrams available in installation and commissioning manual for RXHL 401 and RAHL 401
- c) Selection of phase and neutral current must be the same,  $I_r = IN_r = 1 \text{ A}$  or  $I_r = IN_r = 5 \text{ A}$

**Mounting alternatives**

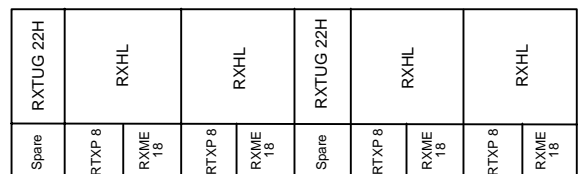
The protection assemblies described in the table above can be supplied in RHGX or RHGS cases. RXHL 401 compact current relay can also be supplied in the following mounting alternatives.



Mounting of RXHL 401 in RHGS 6.



Mounting of RXHL 401 in RHGS 12.



Mounting of RXHL 401 in RHGS 30 with dual power supplies RXTUG 22H, individual test switches and optional tripping relays.



## **Accessories**

### **User documentation RXHL 401 and RAHL 401**

Operator's manual	Quantity:	<input type="text"/>	1MRK 509 063-UEN
Technical reference manual	Quantity:	<input type="text"/>	1MRK 509 064-UEN
Installation and commissioning manual	Quantity:	<input type="text"/>	1MRK 509 065-UEN

**Ordering of RXHL  
relays**

**Included functions**

Three-phase overcurrent protection, I>, I>>, I>>>

Earth-fault protection, I<sub>N</sub>>, I<sub>N</sub>>>, I<sub>N</sub>>>>

Local Human Machine Interface (HMI)

Two groups of setting parameter

Service value reading (primary or secondary values)

**Basic data to specify**

RXHL 401, includes basic functions

Quantity:

1MRK 001 977-AA

**AC inputs**

Rated phase current I<sub>r</sub> = 1 A, rated neutral current I<sub>Nr</sub> = 0,1 A

1MRK 000 322-FA

Rated phase current I<sub>r</sub> = 1 A, rated neutral current I<sub>Nr</sub> = 1 A

1MRK 000 322-FB

Rated phase current I<sub>r</sub> = 5 A, rated neutral current I<sub>Nr</sub> = 0,1 A

1MRK 000 322-FC

Rated phase current I<sub>r</sub> = 5 A, rated neutral current I<sub>Nr</sub> = 1 A

1MRK 000 322-FD

Rated phase current I<sub>r</sub> = 5 A, rated neutral current I<sub>Nr</sub> = 5 A

1MRK 000 322-FE

**Accessories**

**User documentation RXHL 401 and RAHL 401**

Operator's manual

Quantity:

1MRK 509 063-UEN

Technical reference manual

Quantity:

1MRK 509 064-UEN

Installation and commissioning manual

Quantity:

1MRK 509 065-UEN

## References

## Related documents

<b>Document related to COMBIFLEX<sup>®</sup> assemblies</b>	<b>Identity number</b>
Buyer's guide, Connection and installation components in COMBIFLEX <sup>®</sup>	1MRK 513 003-BEN
Buyer's guide, Relay accessories and components	1MRK 513 004-BEN
Buyer's guide, Test system COMBITEST	1MRK 512 001-BEN
Buyer's guide, DC-DC converter	1MRK 513 001-BEN
Buyer's guide, Auxiliary relays	1MRK 508 015-BEN

<b>Documents related to RXHL 401 and RAHL 401</b>	<b>Identity number</b>
Technical overview brochure	1MRK 509 062-BEN
Connection and setting guide (only RXHL 401)	1MRK 509 062-WEN
Operator's manual	1MRK 509 063-UEN
Technical reference manual	1MRK 509 064-UEN
Installation and commissioning manual	1MRK 509 065-UEN

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