

# VAMP 300F and 300M

### Modular IED for feeder and motor protection and control

The VAMP 300 IED is modular and fully supervised unit that can be adapted for a wide range of applications. Free-of-charge VAMPset relay management software ensures easy commissioning, configuration and system maintenance.

The VAMP 300 series IED is based on the proven technology of VAMP protection relays and arc flash protection systems. Optional fibre or point sensor interface enable less than 2 ms operation time for arc protection.

The modularity of the VAMP 300 IED also allows a wide selection of communication protocols, including IEC 61850, Profibus DP, Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU, DNP 3.0, DeviceNet, IEC 60870-5-101, 60870-5-103, DNP TCP, IEC 60870-5-101 TCP and SPA-Bus.

m.vamp.fi



### VAMP 300F and 300M

We can supply a protection IED tailored to your application



The optional integrated arc protection provides new dimension to protection scheme of VAMP 300 Series.

### VAMP 300 at a glance

- VAMP 300F has all necessary feeder protection for industrial and utility applications for power distribution networks. Synchrochec and auto-reclosing extend automatic network control
- VAMP 300F can be equipped with optical or RS232 communication card to enable line differential and distance protection.
- VAMP 300M is designed for small and medium sized motors up-to 10 MW. External RTD module increases motor status information
- Both models have optional interface for connection of 2, 4 or 6 arc flash point sensors or 1 fibre loop and 4 arc flash point sensors
- Two alternative display options
   128 x 128 LCD matrix
   128 x 128 LCD matrix (detachable)
- Power quality measurements and disturbance recorder enable capture of quick network phenomena
- Wide range of communication protocols i.e. IEC61850, Profibus DP to Modbus TCP to name the most important ones.

### User benefits

- Pre-selectable amount of DI / DO output combinations up to i.e. 40 DI or 22 DO
- Integrated arc flash protection for faster trip in case of cable termination faults
- Bay mimic and control for quick detection of power process status
- Proven Vamp's flexible and simple to use solution
- User friendly multilingual HMI for customised messaging
- Free of cost VAMPSET configuration and setting tool with USB connection
- Text pocket for customised alarm legend indications



## Flexible protection solutions

### Benefits of modular design

### A modular IED for different applications:

VAMP 300 IED features a modular design that allows user-defined conventional protection and arc flash protection solutions both in new and existing power distribution systems.

### New improved integrated arc protection:

New arc option modules with either two, four or six point sensors or one fibre and four point sensors together with high speed outputs provides faster operation time if an arc fault occurs.

### Local push buttons for object control:

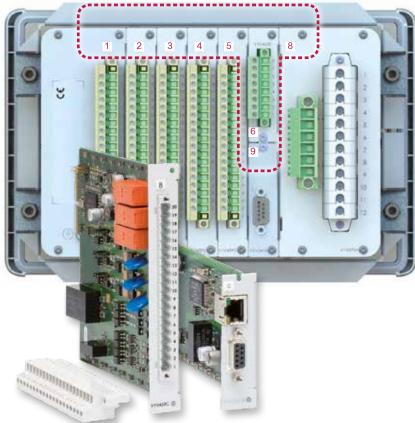
New password protected and easy to use control buttons for breaker controlling.





User may decide the hardware of the unit with the order code. Various I/O modules and communication options bring more flexibility to the protection applications.

#### EXTENSION SLOTS, see page 16



### Quick selection tables



### Inputs and outputs

Modularity ensures a wide range of DI / DO combination as per customer demand. The table shows number of DI / DO for few optional module combinations. Maximum amount of DI can be 40 pcs and DO 22 pcs but not at a same time.

Inputs and outputs combination examples							
DI (pcs)	31	30	26	22	18	16	12
DO (pcs)	14	10	10	14	18	10	14

#### Protection functions

Coming now, feeder and motor protection include necessary protection functions and modern control features for basic and demanding applications.

Protection    C = 3L+4U+2lo (5+1A)			
Arc protection (option) Phase overcurrent (50/51) Directional phase overcurrent (67) SOTF Switch on to fault (50 HS) Line differential (87L) Distance (21) Cold load pick-up Thermal overload (49) Earth fault (50N/51N) Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Protection		
Arc protection (option) Phase overcurrent (50/51) Directional phase overcurrent (67) SOTF Switch on to fault (50 HS) Line differential (87L) Distance (21) Cold load pick-up Thermal overload (49) Earth fault (50N/51N) Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)		Feeder	Motor
Directional phase overcurrent (67) SOTF Switch on to fault (50 HS) Line differential (87L) Distance (21) Cold load pick-up Thermal overload (49) Earth fault (50N/51N) Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR) , by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Arc protection (option)		
SOTF Switch on to fault (50 HS) Line differential (87L) Distance (21) Cold load pick-up Thermal overload (49) Earth fault (50N/51N) Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR) , by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Phase overcurrent (50/51)		
Line differential (87L)  Distance (21)  Cold load pick-up  Thermal overload (49)  Earth fault (50N/51N)  Directional earth fault (67N)  Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF)  Undervoltage (27)  Overvoltage (59)  Neutral voltage (59N)  Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Directional phase overcurrent (67)		
Distance (21)  Cold load pick-up  Thermal overload (49)  Earth fault (50N/51N)  Directional earth fault (67N)  Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF)  Undervoltage (27)  Overvoltage (59)  Neutral voltage (59N)  Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	SOTF Switch on to fault (50 HS)		
Cold load pick-up Thermal overload (49) Earth fault (50N/51N) Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Line differential (87L)		
Thermal overload (49)  Earth fault (50N/51N)  Directional earth fault (67N)  Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF)  Undervoltage (27)  Overvoltage (59)  Neutral voltage (59N)  Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Distance (21)		
Earth fault (50N/51N)  Directional earth fault (67N)  Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF)  Undervoltage (27)  Overvoltage (59)  Neutral voltage (59N)  Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Cold load pick-up		
Directional earth fault (67N) Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Thermal overload (49)		
Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF) Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Earth fault (50N/51N)		
Undervoltage (27) Overvoltage (59) Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Directional earth fault (67N)		
Overvoltage (59)  Neutral voltage (59N)  Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Intermittent earth fault (67N-IEF)		
Neutral voltage (59N) Phase undercurrent (37) Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Undervoltage (27)		
Phase undercurrent (37)  Unbalance (46)  Phase sequence (47)  Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Overvoltage (59)		
Unbalance (46) Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32) Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Neutral voltage (59N)		
Phase sequence (47) Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Phase undercurrent (37)		
Directional power (32)  Excessive starts (48)  Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Unbalance (46)		
Excessive starts (48) Successive starts (66) Locked rotor (51LR), by application Stall protection 48 Magnetising inrush (68F2) Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Phase sequence (47)		
Successive starts (66)  Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Directional power (32)		
Locked rotor (51LR), by application  Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Excessive starts (48)		
Stall protection 48  Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Successive starts (66)		
Magnetising inrush (68F2)  Over excitation 68F5  Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Locked rotor (51LR), by application		
Over excitation 68F5 Frequency (81H/81L) Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Stall protection 48		
Frequency (81H/81L)  Synchrocheck (25)  Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Magnetising inrush (68F2)		
Synchrocheck (25) Rate of change of frequency (81R) Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Over excitation 68F5		
Rate of change of frequency (81R)  Capacitor bank unbalance 46C  Capacitor overvoltage  Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Frequency (81H/81L)		
Capacitor bank unbalance 46C Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Synchrocheck (25)		
Capacitor overvoltage Recloser (79) Breaker failure (50BF)	Rate of change of frequency (81R)		
Recloser (79)  Breaker failure (50BF)	Capacitor bank unbalance 46C		
Breaker failure (50BF)	Capacitor overvoltage		
	Recloser (79)		
Programmable stage 1-8 (99)	Breaker failure (50BF)		
	Programmable stage 1-8 (99)		



The optional integrated arc protection provides new dimension to protection scheme.

### Circuit breaker control

### ON / OFF buttons

The most advanced circuit breaker controlling is to use dedicated ON / OFF control buttons for the object. Two different operational modes may be chosen:

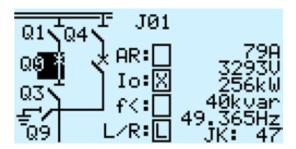
- Selective: Once a control button is pressed a dedicated Control view with pre-determined timeout asks confirmation for the control.
- **Direct:** Using this mode the control of the circuit breaker is immediate. This mode is practical for instance during the commissioning stage.

Customized interlocking is checked before output of the controlling will become active.



### Control through HMI

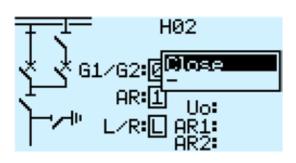
A third possibility to control circuit breakers and isolators is to use the Mimic view of the IED. User selects wanted object in the single line diagram and executes the control with dedicated Info view instructions.





#### F1 / F2 buttons

Another way to control circuit breaker or isolators is to program Function button F1 and F2 to execute the control command. Once programmed F1 could be the close and F2 open operand. A dedicated info view appears on the HMI requesting confirmation or de-selection of the action.



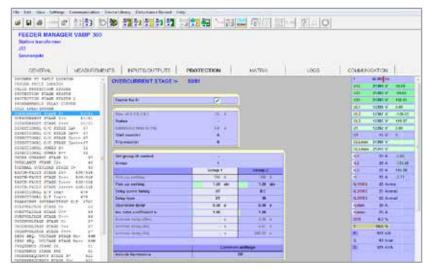




## VAMPSET

### Setting and Configuration Tool

VAMPSET is a user-friendly, free-of-charge relay management software for setting parameters and configuring VAMP relays. Via the VAMPSET software, relay parameters, configurations and recorded data can be exchanged between PC and VAMP relays. Supporting the COMTRADE format, VAMPSET also intcorporates tools for analysing relay events, waveforms and trends from data recorded by the relays, e.g. during a network fault situation.



Relay's setting views are organised to several folders in the VAMPSET setting tool views in order to conveniently find right data for parameterisation of the IED. The setting tool displays on-line measurements in each folder view.





The phase sequences for currents and voltages can be read on-line from the clear and explicit phasor diagram screen for easy commissioning of the relay .

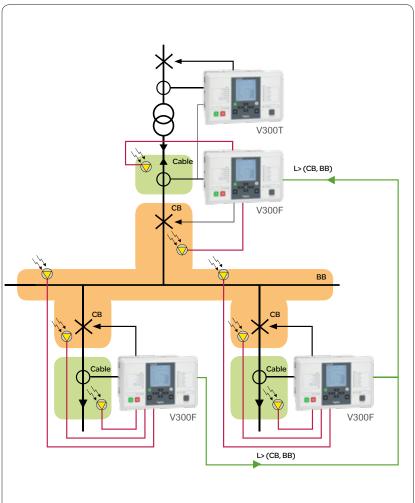
## Arc flash protection

VAMP relays measure fault current and with optional arc protection, also measure light via arc sensor channels, which provide monitoring for the whole switchgear. Should an arc fault occur in the switch-gear the arc protection system provides extremely fast tripping of the circuit breaker. The fault will be prevented from spreading and quickly isolated, which may save valuable assets.





VAMP - pioneer in arc flash protection



Arc sensors for V300F and V300M models used for feeder and protection

- Easy installation and replacement
- Enables fault location indication
- Surface mounting
- Tube mounting
- Continuous selfsupervision



### Communication



VAMP is a communication expert with a wide experience in interfacing with different system integrators' and SCADA suppliers' RTUs, PLCs, gateways etc. using many different protocols. Flexible adaptation of the communication protocols together with powerful and easy to use software tools are the key of successful integration.

VAMP 300 IED and the VAMPSET tool provide access to practically any power system information you may need.

#### IEC 61850

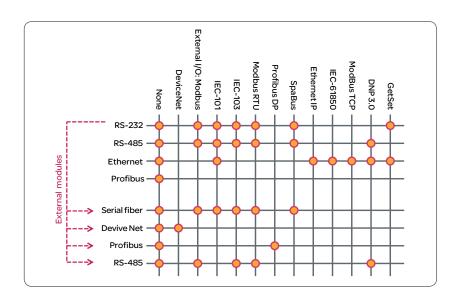
The IEC 61850 protocol can be used to read or write static data or to receive events sent spontaneously from the relay. In addition, the interface allows peer-to-peer communication between the relays, called GOOSE communication. The IEC 61850 interface is configured with familiar, user-friendly VAMPSET software.

The IEC 61850 datamodel, data-sets, report control blocks and the GOOSE communication are configured according to the requirements of the system configuration. VAMPSET is also used to produce ICD files, which may be needed for the substation RTU configuration



#### Communication matrix

Communication matrix shows which physical interface matches with supported protocols.



## Connections

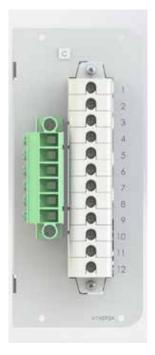
### Voltage connection mode

The slot 8 can accommodate two different analogue measurement cards. Models C and D have two residual current inputs and four voltage channels.

C=3L(5 A)+4U+2Io (5+1 A) D=3L(5 A)+4U+2Io (1+0.2 A)



The C and D analogue interface modules

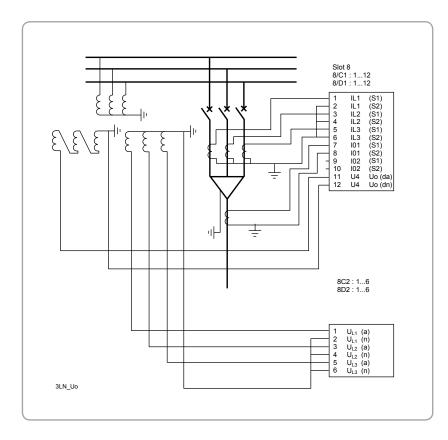


Terminal	8/C/2 and 8/D/2						8/C/1 and 8/D/1	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	11	12
Voltage channel	U1		U2		U3		U4	
Mode / Used voltage								
3LN	UL1				UL3		Not in use	
3LN+U <sub>0</sub>			UL2	Uo				
3LN+LLy				LLy				
3LN+LNy							LNy	
2LL+U <sub>0</sub>	U12						Not in	n use
2LL+U <sub>0</sub> +LLy			U23			LLy		
2LL+U <sub>0</sub> +LNy					U	0	LN	Лy
LL+U <sub>0</sub> +LLy+LLz				2y			L12z	
LN+U <sub>0</sub> +LNy+LNz	UL12		U1	1y			UL	.1z

Correlation between voltage measuring mode, physical voltage input and available voltages in terminal 8/C/1 (8/D/1) and 8/C/2 (8/D/2).



# Connection examples



Voltage measuring mo	Voltage measuring mode: 3LN + Uo			
Voltages measured by VTs	UL1, UL2, UL3, Uo			
Values calculated	UL12, UL23, UL31, U1, U2, U2/U1, f			
Measurements available	All			
Protection functions available	All except synchrocheck			

Voltage measuring mode: 3LN			
Voltages measured by VTs	UL1, UL2, UL3		
Values calculated	UL12, UL23, UL31, U1, U2, U2/U1, f, Uo		
Measurements available	All		
Protection functions available	All except intermittent e/f and synchrocheck		

Above measuring modes are typically used for feeder and motor protection schemes. 3LN connection is similar to 3LN+Uo. Open delta connection is missing in this mode but Uo is calculated.

Slot 8 8/C1: 112 8/D1: 11
---

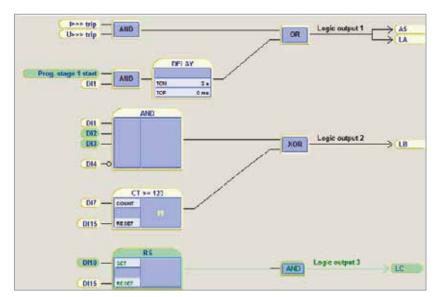
Voltage measuring mo	de: 3LN+LNy
Voltages measured by VTs	UL1, UL2, UL3, UL1y
Values calculated	UL12, UL23, UL31, Uo, U1, U2, U2/U1, f
Measurements available	All
Protection functions available	All except intermittent e/f and synchrocheck

This connection is typically used for feeder protection scheme where line-to-neutral voltage is required for synchrocheck application.

## Programmable stages

There are eight programmable stages available to use with various applications. Each stage can monitor any analogue (measured or calculated) signal and issue start and trip signals. Programmable stages extend the protection functionality of the manager series to a new

level. For example, if four stages of frequency are not enough, with programmable stages, the maximum of 12 can be reached. Other examples are using the stages to issue an alarm when there are a lot of harmonics (THD) or indicating reverse power condition



Programmable logic: The logic editor has colours to enable viewing of active statuses. Furthermore, each input status can be also seen on-line in VAMPSET view .



Enable for Prg1	V	
Priority	26 ms	
Programmable stage 1 status	-	
Enable forcing		
Coupling	THOR.5	
TIOL1	30.0 %	
Compare condition >		
Set group DI control	- 6	
Group		-
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Group 1	Group 2
Pox-up setting	15.0 %	100.01 %
Pick-up setting	15. %	100 %
Operation delay	0.50 B	0.50 m
	Sammon I	ettings.
Hysteresis	3	4.5
No compare limit for mode <	1	0 %

F SEATS SUBMINISHED F	**		6.5	WATER STREET
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	***		8.5	37.6 (88.6
W. Barrier	-14-5-3		- 6.1	27.A HAT
India to Figt.	7		(8)	45 A : 1951
Fileda Control	28 .00		- 10	e A Nece
Programmatic stage 8 status	74		9.666	26 6194
tives having	-		6.0mm	27 Acres
			R.HMI	20 bets
Difference for Report value it.	. menent		2 4 660	ST At
Country 4	9.0		Conde	49.50
<b>18</b>	38.4		404	10.1%
Disease for many race 8	melant		89	14 500
Courtes R	6.7			878 %
W. Carlotte	(19° A			
Torquet spellins	int.			
for group 16 commit				
THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	- 4			
	Street .	200 SHM 2:300		
THE OF STREET	7.9E.A	145.80		
Post-up setting	5.00 A	120.0		
Dynamics oway	586 4	9.00 to		
	1000			
		settings.		
forte-enie	16.5			
to concern test be code to	8.66 (49)			

Programmable stage has a possibility to compare two freely selectable signals between each other. Using this feature the user can create compare function using relay's own measured or calculated signals. One or both of the signals can be connected to comparison function over GOOSE.

## Mounting options

Order options provide two alternative mounting principles to VAMP 321 IED. Both options have its own advantages.

### Panel mounting

The conventional mounting technique has always been installing the IED on the secondary compartment's door. Limitation in this approach could be that the door construction is not strong enough for the IED's weight and suitability to wire large amount of secondary and communication cabling could be challenging.

#### **Projection mounting**

In case the depth dimension behind the compartment door is limited, the IED can be equipped with frame around the collar. This arrangement reduces depth inside compartment by 45 mm.

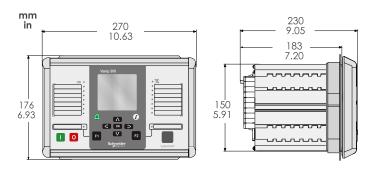
# Wall mounting with detachable HMI brings more flexibility

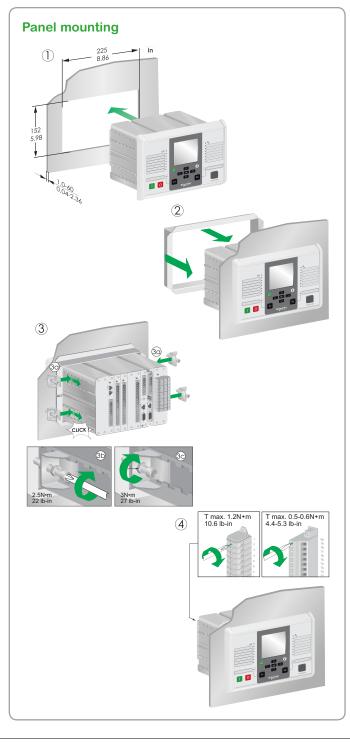
This mounting technique allows door being lighter as the relays frame is installed in the back of the secondary compartment. Communication, DI and DO cabling cabling is easier, too, as the door movement does not need to be considered. In this case, only the communication between IED base and display has to be wired.

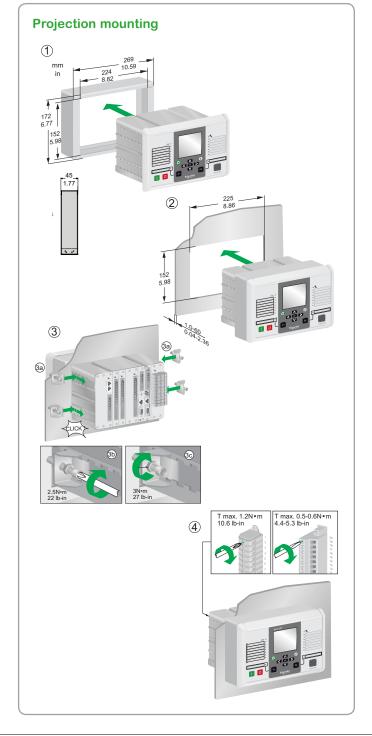




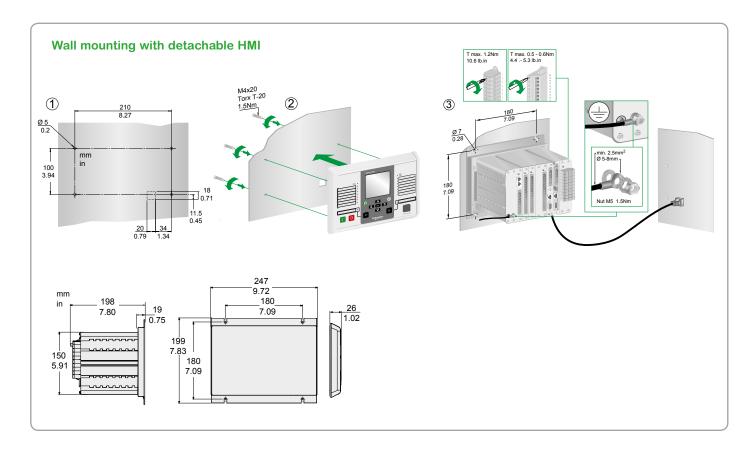
## Dimensional drawings









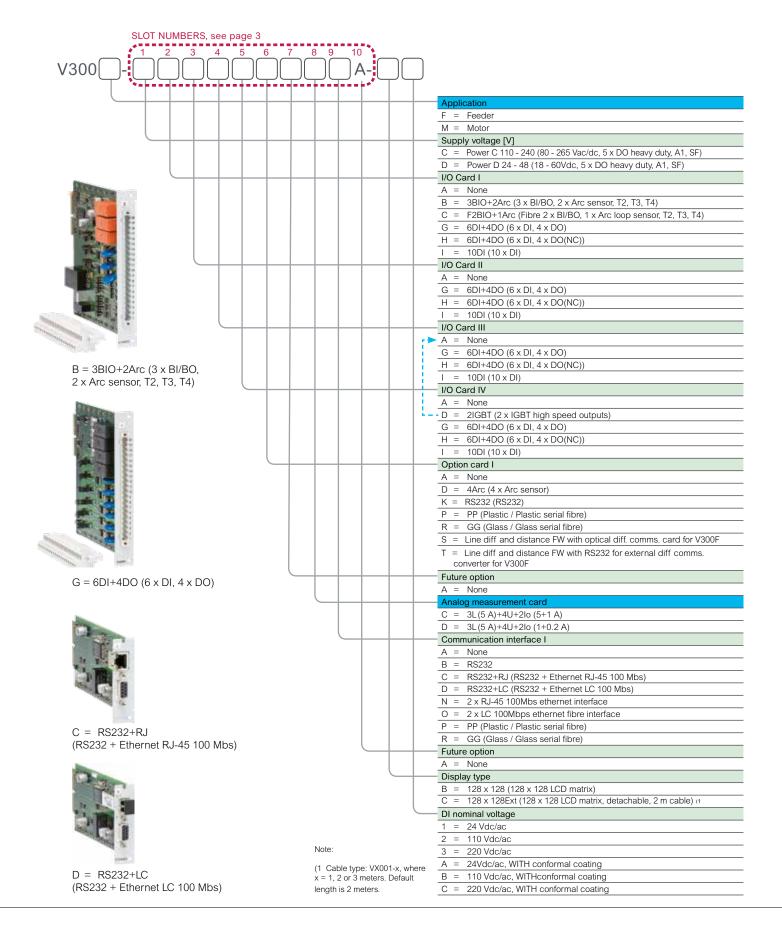




The VAMP 300 Series is designed with user-friendliness in mind.



### Order codes





### Accessories

Order code	Description	Note
VX052-3	USB programming cable (VAMPSET)	Cable length 3 m
VX067	VAMP 300/321 split cable for COM1-2 and COM 3-4 ports	Cable length 3 m
VSE001PP	Fiber optic interface module (plastic - plastic)	Max. distance 1 km
VSE001GG	Fiber optic interface module (glass - glass)	Max. distance 1 km
VSE001GP	Fiber optic Interface Module (glass - plastic)	Max. distance 1 km
VSE001PG	Fiber optic Interface Module (plastic - glass)	Max. distance 1 km
VSE002	RS485 module	
VSE009	DeviceNet module	
\/D\\\000	Des Classes DD Cadallana and Canana adulta	
VPA3CG	Profibus DP fieldbus option module	
VX072	VAMP 300/321 profibus cable	Cable length 3m
3P014	MOXA TCF-90	Max. distance 40 km
VX048	RS232 converter cable for MOXA TCF-90	Cable length 3 m
3P022	MOXA TCF-142-S-ST	Max. distance 40 km
VX062	RS232 converter cable for MOXA TCF-142-S-ST	Cable length 3 m
VA 1 DA-6	Arc sensor	Cable length 6 m
VA 1 DA-20	Arc sensor	Cable length 20 m
VA 1 DA-6s	Arc sensor, shielded	Cable length 6 m
VA 1 DA-20s	Arc sensor, shielded	Cable length 20 m
VA 1 EH-6	Arc sensor (pipe type)	Cable length 6 m
VA 1 EH-20	Arc sensor (pipe type)	Cable length 20 m
VA 1 GIS-1,5	Arc Sensor, shielded with GIS adapter	Cable lenght 1,5 m
VA 1 GIS-3	Arc Sensor, shielded with GIS adapter	Cable lenght 3 m
VA 1 GIS-5	Arc Sensor, shielded with GIS adapter	Cable lenght 5 m
VA 1 GIS-10	Arc Sensor, shielded with GIS adapter	Cable lenght 10 m
ARC SLm-x	Fiber sensor, 8 000 lx	x = fiber lenght (1
VIO 12 AB	RTD module, 12 pcs RTD inputs, RS 485 communication (24-230 Vac/dc)	Always conformally coated
VIO 12 AC	RTD/mA Module, 12 pcs RTD inputs, PTC, mA inputs/outputs, RS232, RS485 and optical Tx/Rx communication (24 Vdc)	Always conformally coated
VIO 12 AD	RTD/mA module, 12 pcs RTD inputs, PTC, mA inputs/outputs, RS232, RS485 and optical Tx/Rx communication (48-230 Vac/dc)	Always conformally coated
VYX695	Projection for 300-series	Height 45 mm

Note 1. Fiber lengths 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, 60 or 70 m

## Tests and environmental

Disturbance tests	Standard & Test class / level	Test value	
Emission	EN 61000-6-4 / IEC 60255-26		
- Conducted	EN 55011, Class A / IEC 60255-25	0.15 – 30 MHz	
- Emitted	EN 55011, Class A / IEC 60255-25 / CISPR 11	30 – 1 000 MHz	
Immunity	EN 61000-6-2 / IEC 60255-26		
- 1Mhz damped oscillatory wave	IEC 60255-22-1	±2.5 kVp CM, ±2.5 kVp DM	
- Static discharge (ESD)	EN 61000-4-2 Level 4 / IEC 60255-22-2 Class 4	± 8 kV contact, ± 15 kV air	
- Emitted HF field	EN 61000-4-3 Level 3 / IEC 60255-22-3	80 - 2700 MHz, 10 V/m	
- Fast transients (EFT)	EN 61000-4-4 Level 4 / IEC 60255-22-4 Class A	± 4 kV 5/50 ns, 5 kHz	
- Surge	EN 61000-4-5 Level 4 / IEC 60255-22-5	± 4 kV, 1.2/50 µs, CM	
G		± 2 kV, 1.2/50 µs, DM	
- Conducted HF field	EN 61000-4-6 Level 3 / IEC 60255-22-6	0.15 - 80 MHz, 10 Vemf	
- Power-frequency magnetic field	EN 61000-4-8	300 A/m (continuous), 1000 A/m 1-3 s	
- Pulse magnetic field	EN 61000-4-9 Level 5	1000 A/m, 1.2/50 μs	
- Voltage interruptions	EN 61000-4-29 / IEC 60255-11	30 %/1 s, 60 %/0.1 s, 100 %/0.05 s	
- Voltage alternative component	EN 61000-4-17 / IEC 60255-11	12 % of operating voltage (DC) / 10 min	
- Voltage dips and short	EN 61000-4-11	30% / 10 ms, 100% / 10 ms, 60% / 100 ms,	
interruptions		< 95 % / 5000 ms	
Electrical safety tests	1		
- Impulse voltage withstand	EN 60255-5, Class III	5 kV, 1.2 / 50 μs	
- Dielectric test	EN 60255-5, Class III	2 kV, 50 Hz	
- Insulation resistance	EN 60255-5	> 100Mohm, 500 V / 100 V	
- Protective bonding resistance	EN 60255-27	< 0.1 ohm	
- Power supply burden	IEC 60255-1	> 20 W internal	
Mechanical tests	120 00200 1	20 Williaman	
Device in operation	JEO 0005E 04.4 Olara II / JEO 00000 0.0 Ea	40- 401- 450117	
- Vibrations	IEC 60255-21-1, Class II / IEC 60068-2-6, Fc	1Gn, 10Hz – 150 HZ	
- Shocks	IEC 60255-21-2, Class II / IEC 60068-2-27, Ea	10Gn/11 ms	
Device de-energized	IFC 60355 24.4 Class II / IFC 60069 2.6 Fa	200 1011- 150117	
<ul><li>- Vibrations</li><li>- Shocks</li></ul>	IEC 60255-21-1, Class II / IEC 60068-2-6, Fc	2Gn, 10 Hz – 150 HZ 30Gn/11 ms	
- Bump	IEC 60255-21-2, Class II / IEC 60068-2-27, Ea IEC 60255-21-2, Class II / IEC 60068-2-27, Ea	20 Gn/16 ms	
Environmental tests	120 00200-21-2, 01a33 117 120 00000-2-21, La	20 017 10 113	
Device in operation	5N / 150 00000 0 0 B	.7000	
- Dry heat	EN / IEC 60068-2-2, Bd	+70°C	
- Cold	EN / IEC 60068-2-1, Ad	-40°C	
- Damp heat, cyclic	EN / IEC 60068-2-30, Db	From +25°C to +55°C, From 93% RH to 98% RH, 6	
- Damp heat, static	EN / IEC 60068-2-78, Cab	days	
Device in storage		+40°C, 93% RH, 10 days	
- Dry heat	EN / IEC 60068-2-2, Bb	17000	
- Cold	EN / IEC 60068-2-1, Ab	+70°C   -40°C	
Environmental conditions			
	40 160%		
Ambient temperature, in-service	-40 - +60°C		
Ambient temperature, storage	-40 - +70 °C		
Relative humidity	< 95%, no condensation allowed		
Maximum operating altitude	2000 m		
Degree of protection (IEC 60529)	IP54 (from front when panel mounted)		
Weight	3.2 kg or higher (depends of options)		
Dimension (W x H x D)	270 x 176 x 230 mm		
Package	215 y 210 y 257		
Dimensions (W x H x D) Weight (IED, Package and Manual)	315 x 210 x 257 mm 5.2 kg or higher (depends of options)		
weight (ILD, Fackage and Manual)	Joe ky or higher (depends or options)		



#### Device track record

- Schneider Electric's VAMP range specialises in protection relays, arc flash protection and measuring and monitoring units for power systems.
- VAMP's medium-voltage and subtransmission protection relays are used in numerous applications, from overhead line feeders and substations to power plants and industrial power system. Their unique integrated arc flash fault protection functionality enhances the safety of both people and property and has made VAMP a leading range in arc flash protection worldwide. VAMP products meet the latest international standards and regulations.

Schneider Electric Industries SAS 35, rue Joseph Monier CS 30323

F - 92506 Rueil Malmaison Cedex (France)

Tel.: +33 (0) 1 41 29 70 00

www.schneider-electric.com/vamp-protection

