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Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry®

Low Voltage Circuit Breakers

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Introduction to Arc-Flash

We work around electrical equipment on a regular basis, but how wide of a berth should we give apparatus such as switchgear, switchboards, motor control centers, or power panels? Is it always the same distance, or does it vary? IEEE Std C37.20.10, "Standard for Definitions for AC (52 kV and below) and DC (3.2 kV and below) Switchgear Assemblies"^{1,2} defines "safe distance" as the minimum amount of space needed to meet or exceed the power frequency withstand and impulse withstand (if applicable) ratings of the equipment. But is that enough? We know that the dielectric strength of air is 3 kV/mm, so can I wiggle my finger or a screwdriver 1/8" away from a known live conductor and be considered to be working safely?

Siemens, of course, would never recommend anyone do this – although it probably happens occasionally in the field. But one thing is clear: at voltages greater than 50 V, there is an ever-present risk of an arc-flash.


An arc-flash is simply described as an arcing electrical current flowing through unintended dynamic paths. Arc-flash events typically result from:

- Human error – such as accidental contact with voltages above ground potential, tools or debris inadvertently left behind post-maintenance, or improper assembly.
- Lack of adequate maintenance for the operating or environmental conditions.
- Insulation breakdown due to age or environmentally-related degradation, or operation beyond the product ratings.

After an arc initiates, it typically consumes its surroundings by ionizing air and converting metallic materials to conductive plasma, expanding exponentially in volume with explosive force and extreme heat. The more material consumed, the stronger the arc, and the less predictable its path becomes. IEEE Std 1584 defines an arc-flash boundary as a zone beyond which an unprotected user could be exposed to energy resulting in a second degree burn, or less (1.2 cal/cm², or 5 J/cm²). NFPA 70E, "Standard for Electrical Safety in the

Workplace"³ goes into greater detail, dividing the space surrounding electrical equipment into "restricted approach boundary" and "prohibited approach boundary." Therefore, the "safe distance" for personnel isn't the distance over which the operator may initiate the flashover event, but the distance personnel must remain away from the hazardous voltage in order to avoid being injured by any potential effects of that hazardous voltage.

Siemens requires that systems be de-energized when personnel are working on electrical equipment.

	⚠ DANGER
	<p>Hazardous Voltage. Will cause death or serious injury.</p> <p>Qualified personnel only.</p> <p>Disconnect and lock off all power before working on this equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always work on de-energized equipment. • Always de-energize before performing any tests, maintenance, or repair. • Follow safety related work practices, as described in NFPA 70E, at all times.

Don't Tread on Me

How close is too close? The size of these risk zones are dictated by several critical factors:

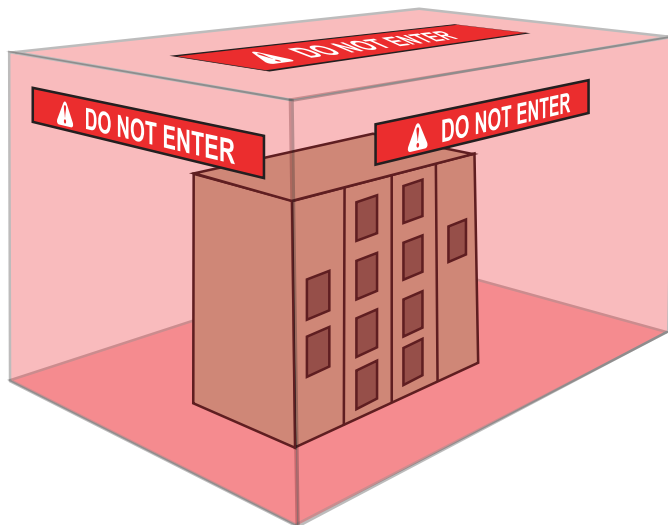
- The system voltage of the application.
- The prospective short-circuit current available at the point of concern.
- The protective device (or absence thereof) being utilized.
- The enclosure type.

Because of the enormous range of enclosure types – with varying degrees of rigidity and permeability – IEEE Std 1584 ignores this variable in its analysis. The other three characteristics are vital contributors to the prospective arc-flash boundary calculations.

¹ IEEE publications are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854, USA (<http://standards.ieee.org/>).

² The IEEE standards are trademarks owned by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

³ NFPA standards are published by the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, USA (<http://www.nfpa.org/>).



System coordination is mandated for many applications. System coordination requires that the tripping times of devices in an electrical power system are coordinated, so that the closest upstream device to a fault is the only device that trips – allowing the balance of the power system to remain online and perform as intended. To achieve selective coordination, engineers have relied on "short-time delay" tripping elements in power-circuit breakers. Short-time delay allows the user to delay tripping of the circuit breaker for a specified short interval of time, typically ranging between 100 ms and 400 ms. From a selective coordination perspective, this is a very powerful tool. But, for mitigating an arcing fault condition, the time delay has negative impact on the arc-flash boundary calculation, which is determined by the following 480 Vac system utilization voltage equation (where I_{bf} is the prospective rms symmetrical bolted-fault current):

$$\text{Arc-flash boundary}^4 \text{ (mm)} = 47.20 \times I_{bf} + 2660$$

In a typical 480 Vac system with a 65 kA short-circuit rating, the arc-flash boundary calculates to be 18.8 feet (5728 mm). For many electrical rooms, this means that an operator would need to apply the appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) before even entering the room to avoid risks ranging from second degree burns all the way up to death.

To achieve better personnel protection from arc-flash, it is important to trip the circuit breakers as fast as possible to extinguish the arc. To achieve this, invoking the "instantaneous trip" function is the preferred method. As the

name of the function implies, the device begins to trip as soon as the fault current is detected, with clearing times being typically between 35 ms and 50 ms for low-voltage power circuit breakers, and substantially faster in most molded-case circuit breakers. The positive impact to arc-flash boundary reduction is reflected in the following calculation for 480 Vac system utilization voltage applications:

$$\text{Arc-flash boundary}^4 \text{ (mm)} = 14.50 \times I_{bf} + 786$$

Using the same application as in the previous example, in that typical 480 Vac system with a 65 kA short-circuit rating, the arc-flash boundary calculates to be 5.7 feet (1729 mm). From an approach distance perspective, the benefits of merely speeding up the tripping time of the circuit breaker quickly become obvious.

As just discussed, the arc-flash boundary is related to the speed of the tripping element. Another key characteristic to look at is the incident energy. IEEE Std 1584 assumes a standard working distance of 18 inches (460 mm). When the user is only using the short-time delay element (to achieve better system coordination), the incident energy is calculated as follows for a 480 Vac system utilization voltage:

$$\text{Incident Energy}^4 \text{ (J/cm}^2\text{)} = 4.560 \times I_{bf} + 27.230$$

Continuing the previous example (65 kA short-circuit rating), the incident energy calculates to be 77.3 cal/cm² (323.63 J/cm²).




Alternatively, when the instantaneous tripping element is utilized, the incident energy is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Incident Energy}^5 \text{ (J/cm}^2\text{)} = 0.636 \times I_{bf} + 3.670$$

With the reduced tripping time, the incident energy level is lowered to 10.8 cal/cm² (45.01 J/cm²), an 86% reduction in incident energy, and clearly indicating the necessity to reduce the tripping time in order to provide a safer working environment for operators and personnel in the vicinity of electrical power equipment.

⁴ Applies to zones within a 480 Vac power system protected by time-delayed tripping of the upstream circuit breaker.

⁵ Applies to zones within a 480 Vac power system protected by instantaneous tripping of the upstream circuit breaker.

	<div style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">  DANGER </div> <p>Hazardous voltage. Hazard of electrical arc flash. Will cause death or serious injury. Turn off and lock out all power supplying equipment before working inside to avoid the hazard.</p>
	<p>Installation and maintenance of this equipment should only be done by a qualified person.</p> <p>Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be worn and safe work practices must be followed. See NFPA 70E for information on PPE and safe work practices. Replace all covers and close all doors before restoring power to this equipment.</p>
<p>Apply label in accordance with NEC Section 110.16 if required.</p>	

Arc Energy Reduction Mandated

Beginning in the 2014 edition of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70-204, Article 240.87 requires that all circuit breakers rated 1200 amperes or higher must employ a method to reduce the clearing time during periods of inspection and maintenance when workers are expected to be within the arc-flash boundary, as discussed in NFPA 70E. NFPA 70-2014 Article 240.87 requires that the circuit breaker be equipped with one of the following:

- Zone-selective interlocking
- Differential relay protection
- Energy-reducing maintenance switching with local status indicator
- Energy-reducing active arc flash mitigation system, or
- An instantaneous trip setting less than the available arcing current
- An instantaneous override that is less than the available arcing current, or
- An approved equivalent

Each of these methods can be an effective means of reducing the clearing time of a circuit breaker and, thereby, a mechanism for minimizing the arc energy during an arc fault event.

Solutions

Providing system coordination and minimizing arc-energy clearing time are seemingly two diametrically opposed goals. Siemens, however, has unique and patented solutions available that allow you to do both simultaneously, including meeting the requirements of NFPA 70-2014 Article 240.87.

Zone Selective Interlocking (ZSI). All Siemens circuit breakers with an electronic trip unit, including Siemens type 3VA, LA, RL, SB, Sentron, VL, and WL circuit breakers, offer optional Zone Selective Interlocking functionality.

The objective of Zone Selective Interlocking is to allow the nearest breaker, upstream of the fault condition, to clear the fault – faster than the standard coordination settings – to maintain maximum availability of the rest of the system.

When a fault is detected with Zone Selective Interlocking applied, the circuit breaker's short-time delay tripping time is reduced to 50 ms – provided the circuit breaker is not receiving a blocking

signal from a downstream circuit breaker (the downstream circuit breaker would then trip in 50 ms).

Additionally, the Zone Selective Interlocking function may also act on the ground fault protection function. The ground fault Zone Selective Interlocking reduces the ground fault tripping time to 100 ms, provided that the circuit breaker is not receiving a blocking signal from the downstream circuit breaker.

Arc resistant equipment. Siemens offers a wide array of arc resistant equipment performance tested in accordance with IEEE Std C37.20.7, to provide an additional layer of protection to the operators within the vicinity of that equipment. Although different manufacturers have different approaches, Siemens' philosophy with arc resistant equipment is to provide a passive solution, designed to mechanically redirect potential arcing away from surfaces or areas where operators are likely to be present. What does this mean for users? Provided the arc-resistant equipment has been properly installed, NFPA 70E Article 130⁶ permits most inspection and monitoring activities (including racking circuit breakers in and out) to be performed without arc-flash PPE requirements. The ability to perform these routine activities without arc-flash rated PPE not only lifts a huge burden off the maintenance personnel, but also actually reflects the most common work practice, and the risks that these personnel typically take on a daily basis, whether knowingly or not.

For more information about this product offering, see our Arc Resistant product guide, document number LVFL-WLARC-0516.

Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry[®] 7. As a compliment or alternative to arc resistant equipment, Siemens offers Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry, a ground-breaking and patented solution to actively reduce the clearing time of circuit breakers during maintenance periods, or any other times when operators and other personnel are in the vicinity of the electrical equipment. This solution allows users to accomplish both primary objectives: provide the lowest appropriate pickup settings and shortest possible tripping time for all trip system functions, in order to protect personnel in the vicinity of the electrical power equipment, while still maintaining selective coordination during normal operation. The balance of this paper will be describing the features, benefits, and methodologies for employing this unique application.

Arc-flash studies

NFPA 70E Part II articles 110 and 130 require that an arc-flash hazard analysis be conducted to understand the electrical hazards that personnel may be exposed to. Siemens has a host of experienced engineers here to help, even with the most complex arc-flash hazard analyses.

For more information, please contact our Customer Support Center: Phone: 1-800-964-4114, Email: info.us@siemens.com

⁶ See NFPA 70E-2015 Table 130.7(C)(15)(A)(a) for more details.

⁷ All names identified by ® are registered trademarks of Siemens Industry, Inc. The remaining trademarks in this publication may be trademarks whose use by third parties for their own purposes could violate the rights of the owner.

Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry Overview

Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry is a unique feature of Siemens circuit breakers, utilized to adjust the trip unit pickup and time delay settings to the prospective arcing fault range – either locally or remotely, manually or automatically – as you choose, not based on any factory presets or fixed activation methods.

- With Siemens Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry, the arc-flash reduction system can be activated when, where, and how the system owner or operator chooses.
- With most competitor solutions, the operator has to encroach on the arc-flash boundary in order to activate the arc-flash reduction system. When do you want the system to engage? When you are close to the potential hazard, or safely beyond the hazard region?
- The optimal arc-flash tripping pickup setting can only be determined by an arc-flash coordination study. The system owner or operator can adjust the current pickup and time-delay settings of the DAS system exactly as desired, with adjustability refined to increments as tight as one ampere steps.
- Competitors offer a few, coarsely-predefined settings as multiples of the continuous current rating. Again, which do you prefer – defining the best coordination setting, or picking the "best of" the limited options someone else has provisioned for you?

The following information provides guidance for implementing the arc-flash reduction system, so that the energy-reducing maintenance mode is activated through one of several means – locally, hard-wired, or through serial communications.

WL Low-Voltage Power Circuit Breakers

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry functionality requires the Siemens Electronic Trip Unit (ETU) model 776. The ETU776 is available in two versions:

- Standard ETU776
- ETU776 with Metering^{PLUS}

These are available configured into the circuit breaker, or may be retrofit into an existing WL circuit breaker. The catalog numbers for these trip units are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Model 776 Electronic Trip Units

Description	Catalog Number
DAS capable Electric Trip Unit	WLETU776
DAS capable Electric Trip Unit with Metering ^{PLUS}	WLETU776MP

In addition, a Class 2, 24Vdc power supply (Listed in accordance with UL 1310) is needed to power the trip unit and the CubicleBUS[®] Input and Output Modules. Siemens offers two models of Class 2 power supplies, converting 120 Vac control power to Class 2 regulated, 24 Vdc. These power supplies are noted in Table 2.

The recommended power supplies, as well as the required CubicleBUS modules, are designed to be installed on 35mm DIN rail.

Table 2: Recommended Class 2 Power Supplies

Description	Catalog Number
UL Listed Class 2 Power Supply – 3.8A (up to four circuit breakers) ⁹	WLSITOP1
UL Listed Class 2 Power Supply – 2.5A (up to two circuit breakers) ⁹	WLSITOP25

The model 776 trip unit has two complete parameter sets. Programming each parameter set independently is easily accomplished through the ETU "Change Parameter" menu, identified as "Protection Parameter Set A" and "Protection Parameter Set B".

- Parameter Set A should be programmed with the system coordination settings, derived from the system coordination study for proper selective/ sequential tripping.
- Parameter Set B should be programmed with the arc-flash energy reduction settings, derived from the arc-flash study, for maximum personnel protection.

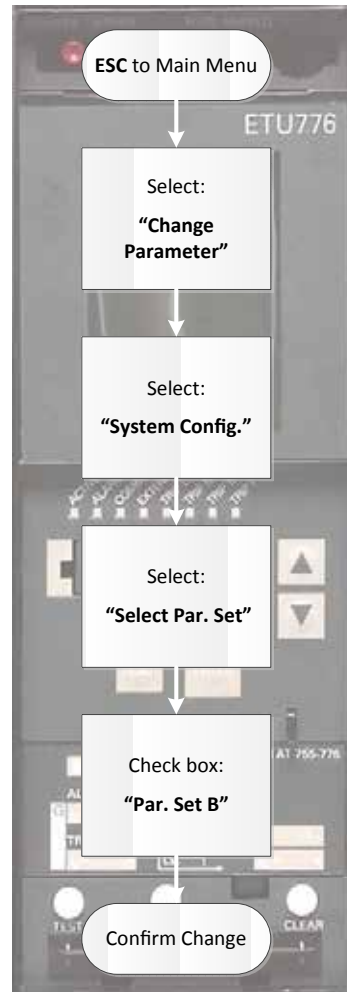
⁸ CubicleBUS is a Siemens internal communications bus which connects the trip unit with accessories, both inside and outside the breaker. Common CubicleBUS accessories include Communications Modules (COM15/16/35), ZSI Module, and Digital I/O Modules. Please reference page 11 for CubicleBUS guidelines.

Parameter Set A is active by default and is recognizable by the "PAR A" in the menu bar at the bottom of the LCD display.



Local DAS Activation

The following steps illustrate how to change the active parameter set to the arc-reduction settings locally via the ETU776 display menus:



Notice that the "PAR A" changes to "PAR B" on the menu bar.



Comparable steps are required to return the trip unit back to the parameter set "A" for the standard protection settings.

⁹ This power supply is sized to supply enough control power to support the stated number of circuit breakers, including the maximum number of CubicleBUS accessories.

Remote DAS Activation

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application can also be activated remotely, either by a manual operation, or by an automatic/automated activation system.

In order to remotely or automatically activate the DAS application, an input solution is necessary. This may be facilitated with either a Digital Input Module or a COM 35 Modbus TCP / Profinet IO Module.

Remote Activation (via Digital Input Module)

The Digital Input CubicleBUS Module (catalog number WLDGNCUB; see Table 5) can be used to initiate the parameter set change within the trip unit. The power consumption requirements of the Digital Input Module are detailed in Table 3.



The rotary switch on the Digital Input Module must be placed in the "PARAMETER SWITCH" position, and Input 1 is used as a binary input to initiate the application of the DAS "Parameter Set B". Some typical input devices are:

- Key operated switch
- Padlockable switch
- Light curtain
- Door switch
- Motion detector
- Laser sentry
- Remote mounted control switchboard (HMI control panel)

The Digital Input Module maintains the alternate parameters while a 24 Vdc signal is present across terminals X5-2 and X5-3 (polarity insensitive). When the 24 Vdc signal is removed, the original parameter set is restored. The requirements for the activation signal are described in Table 4.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the Digital Input Module must be connected to a Class 2, 24 Vdc power supply, on terminals X3-1 and X3-4, and may be connected to the breaker by way of the CubicleBUS secondary terminals, X8-1 and X8-2. Alternatively, if a COM15 (Profibus DP), COM16 (Modbus), or Zone Selective Interlocking Module is connected to the circuit breaker, the Digital Input Module may be connected

to the circuit breaker via a Cat 5e patch cable from the RJ45 port on the Zone Selective Interlocking Module or at rear of the COM15/16 Communication Module, as applicable (see Figure 4). While other Cat 5e cable selections are acceptable, Siemens offers a family of cables for this application. These cables are noted in Table 5.

Table 3: Digital Input Module Control Power Requirements

Operating characteristic	Range
Operating voltage	19.2 Vdc – 28.8 Vdc
Operating current draw	29 mA – 43 mA

Table 4: Digital Input Module Activation Energy Requirements

Operating characteristic	Range
Voltage to activate parameter switch	16 Vdc – 28.8 Vdc
Current draw during DAS active	< 7.5 mA

Figure 1: Remote Activation via COM35

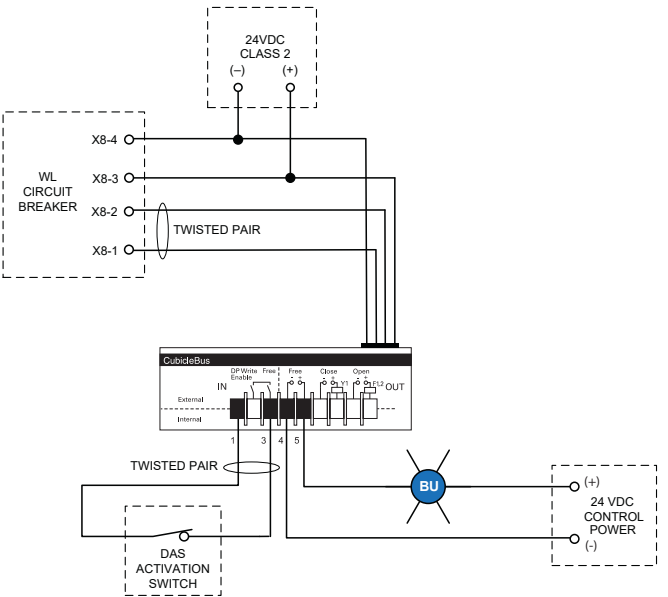


Table 5: CubicleBUS Modules and Accessories

Description	Catalog Number
Digital Input Module	WLDGNCUB
Configurable Output Module	WLRLYCCUB
COM35 Module	WLCOM35
COM35 Module Retrofit Kit (COM35 + WLBSS)	WLCOM35RET
powerconfig Connection Cable	WLUSB485
0.2 m CubicleBUS Cable	WLCBUSCABLE02
1 m CubicleBUS Cable	WLCBUSCABLE1
2 m CubicleBUS Cable	WLCBUSCABLE2
4 m CubicleBUS Cable	WLCBUSCABLE4
9 m CubicleBUS Cable	WLCBUSCABLE09

Remote Activation (via COM35 Communications Module)

The COM35 Communications Module (catalog number WL-COM35; see Table 5) can also be used to initiate the parameter set change within the trip unit.

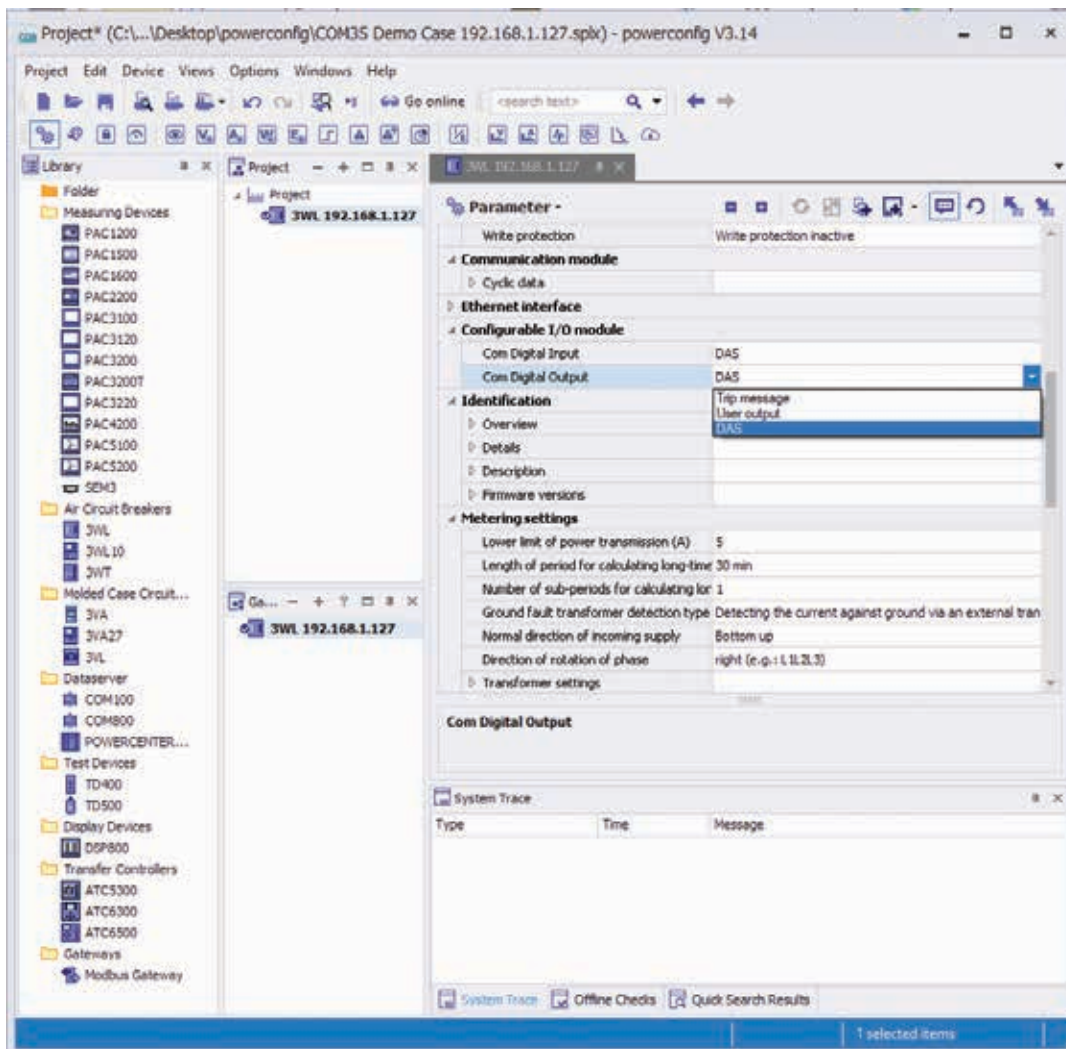
The COM35 has a programmable free input and a free output contact which must be set to "DAS" using a software tool called 'powerconfig'. Powerconfig is designed to program Siemens type WL circuit breakers and the associated trip unit accessories (including CubicleBUS and communications modules).

It runs on Windows-based computers and may be downloaded free of charge at the following location:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/products?mfn=ps&pnid=19790&lc=en-WW>

The free input and free output must be assigned to "DAS," as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Assigning the COM 35 Free Input in Free Output within powerconfig



NOTICE

When the COM35 free input is set to "DAS," the switch hardwired to the free input will be the exclusive means of activating and deactivating the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry mode. All other means of activating and deactivating the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (i.e. Digital Input CubicleBUS module, Profinet IO, and Modbus TCP) will be overridden by the free input instruction.

As illustrated in Figure 1, opening the normally-closed activation switch will cause the trip unit to switch to Parameter Set B when the contact is opened. When the activation switch is closed, the trip unit will revert back to Parameter Set A. The length of the wires connecting the activation switch to the input of the COM35 should be less than 50m (165ft) and be AWG 18. Twisted-pair wiring is recommended to prevent signal loss and interference.

The programmable free output can then be used to activate a local status indicator (as illustrated in Figure 1). The free output must be programmed by powerconfig to "DAS" in order to indicate that the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application is active.

Figure 3: Remote Activation (via hardwired control) with External Indication

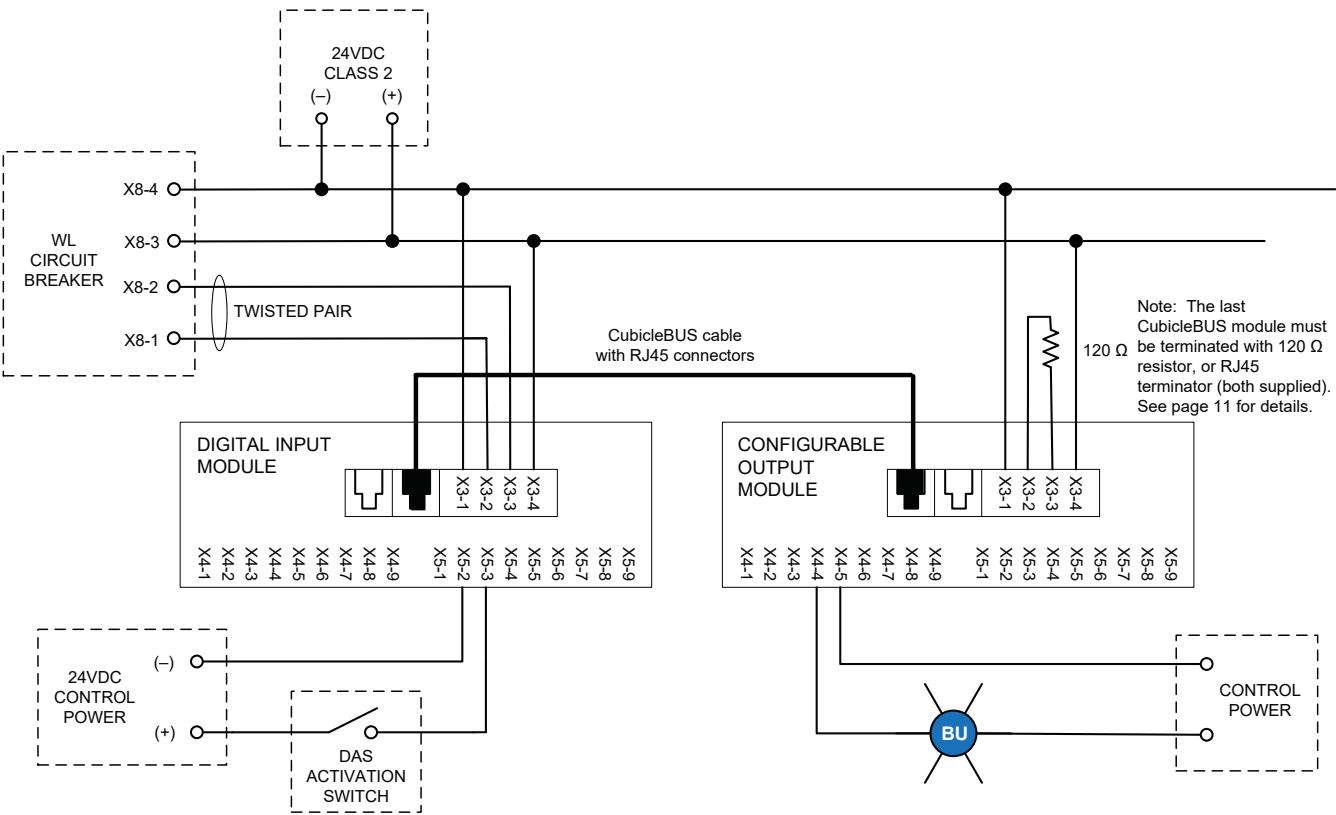
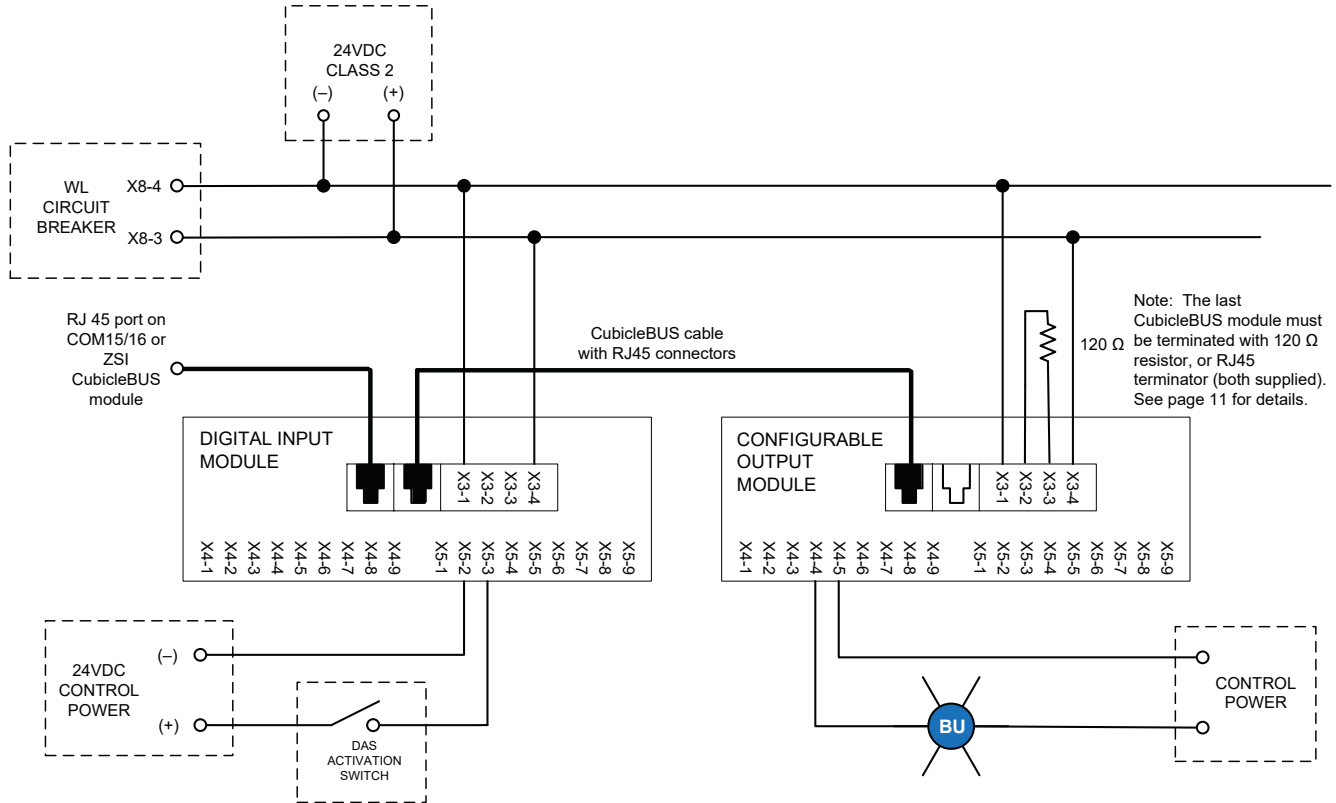


Figure 4: Remote Activation (via hardwired control) downstream of COM15/16 or ZSI Module with External Indication



Remote DAS Activation (via communication)

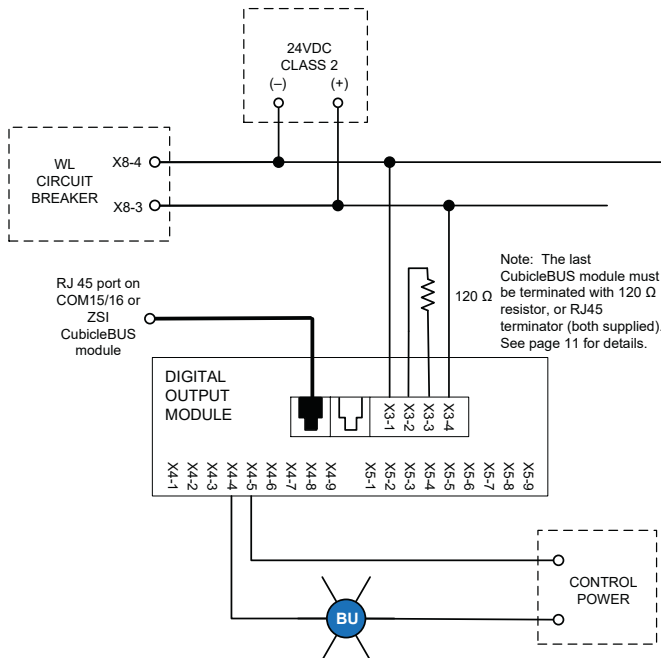
The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application may also be activated remotely through a SCADA network by issuing parameter set selection commands to a COM15 (PROFIBUS DP), COM16 (Modbus RTU), or COM35 (PROFINET IO and Modbus TCP). communication module connected to the ETU776 trip unit (see Figure 5).

The currently-active parameter set (A or B) is determined by reading Data Set 129, byte 65 for PROFIBUS, or Register 33056 for Modbus. If the low-order byte is 0, Parameter Set A is active. If it is 1, Parameter Set B is active.

Parameter set selection is accomplished by writing a 1 or a 0 to the low byte of those same registers – writing a 1 to the low byte of Data Set 129, Byte 65 (PROFIBUS) or Register 33056 (Modbus) activates Parameter Set B, and writing a 0 activates Parameter Set A.

Note that the high byte of that register contains another data point so, when changing parameter sets, it is highly advisable to first read that register, change only the low byte to reflect the desired change, and then write that word back to the register.

Figure 5: Remote Activation (via communication) with External (See Figure 1 for remote indication with via COM35)



DAS Indication

The ETU776 LCD does provide local indication when the DAS mode is active. In addition, while not mandatory, it is also recommended to externally annunciate when the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry is active and when it is not active. One of the most common means of indicating that the DAS is active is to illuminate a blue indicating lamp(s) or light column(s) located near the approach area, so that the current operating mode is clearly visible to the operators prior to entering the arc-flash boundary.

The WL trip unit is able to send an output signal indicating which parameter set is active. In turn, the Configurable Output Module (catalog number WLRLYCCUB; see Table 5) – which is continuously updated by the trip unit regarding the active parameter status – reflects the status via a contact closure. The contact ratings are described in Table 7. Power consumption requirements of the Configurable Output Module are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Output Module Control Power Requirements

Operating characteristic	Range
Operating voltage	19.2 Vdc – 28.8 Vdc
Operating current draw	29 mA – 43 mA

Table 7: Output Module Contact Ratings

Maximum voltage	Maximum current
24 Vdc	5 A
250 Vdc	0.25 A
240 Vac	5 A

Each Configurable Output Module has six assignable outputs. These contacts are now pre-defined at the factory as illustrated in Figure 6, but these outputs can be easily customized in the field utilizing a software tool called 'powerconfig'. Powerconfig is designed to program Siemens type WL circuit breakers and the associated trip unit accessories (including CubicleBUS modules). It runs on Windows-based computers and may be downloaded free of charge at the following location:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/products?mfn=ps&pnid=19790&lc=en-WW>

Figure 6: Configurable Output Module Default Label

Default Event Settings
1: Parameter Set B Active
2: Load Shed Alarm Active
3: Circuit Breaker Open
4: Circuit Breaker Tripped
5: Parameter Set B Active
6: Circuit Breaker Closed

By default, "Contact 1" and "Contact 5" change state while the alternative parameters remain active. When the primary parameters are restored, these contacts reverse state. When the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry is active, you may also notice that the "PAR A" changes to "PAR B" on the LCD menu bar.

The specific "Active parameter set" output, however, may be reconfigured using the "Conf Output Module" node in **powerconfig**.

The Configurable Output Module must be connected to a Class 2, 24 Vdc power supply, on terminals X3-1 and X3-4, and to the circuit breaker via a Cat 5e patch cable from the RJ45 port on the Zone Selective Interlocking Module, Digital Input Module, or at rear of the COM15/16 Communication Module, as applicable. While other Cat 5e cable selections are acceptable, Siemens offers a family of cables for this application. These cables are noted in Table 5.

CubicleBUS Guidelines

To ensure correct operation and inter-module communication, specific guidelines must be followed when CubicleBUS modules are applied.

- If a ZSI module is applied, it must be the first external CubicleBUS module in the chain of modules, and it must be connected with a maximum wire or cable length of no more than 13ft.
- The maximum combined wire and/or cable length between all CubicleBUS modules and the breaker can be no greater than 30ft.
- Each CubicleBUS module is supplied with two terminating resistors for convenience, but only one must be installed. The terminating resistor must be installed in the last/farthest CubicleBUS module from the breaker. A terminating resistor can either be plugged into the open RJ45 socket of the last CubicleBUS module or wired across the X3-2 and X3-3 terminals on the CubicleBUS module, depending on the resistor selected. There should only be one terminating resistor per circuit breaker. Remove all others. If CubicleBUS modules are not applied, but a communication module is, the terminating resistor should be installed directly on the COM15, COM16, or COM35.

Testing

Newer editions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) require that circuit breakers meeting 240.87 with the maintenance switch option be field tested to certify proper operation. The following test report is a recommended means of verifying and documenting the successful implementation of Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry for WL circuit breakers and submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), as required.

Siemens Type WL Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry Test Report

Nameplate Data

Customer:			
Substation:	Circuit Breaker:	Catalog No.:	Serial No.:

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Inactive (Parameter Set A)

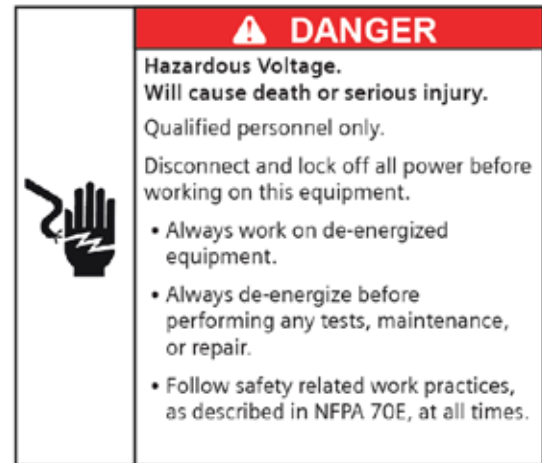
	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Active (Parameter Set B)

	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐



Procedure

- Verify Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS) is INACTIVE**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "OFF"
 - ☐ "Parameter Set A" observed on the trip unit display
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "OFF"
- Activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "ON"
 - ☐ "Parameter Set B" observed on the trip unit display
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "ON"
- De-activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "OFF"
 - ☐ "Parameter Set A" observed on the trip unit display
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "OFF"



<input type="checkbox"/> All steps confirmed and passed	Tested By: _____	Date: _____
---	------------------	-------------

3VA6 Molded-Case Circuit Breakers

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry functionality requires the Siemens MMB300 Maintenance Mode Box trip unit accessory, which includes the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry functionality.

If the MMB300 was not supplied with the original 3VA6 circuit breaker, it may be retrofit into an existing 3VA6 circuit breaker application.

In addition, a Class 2, 24Vdc power supply (Listed in accordance with UL 1310) is needed to power the trip unit and the MMB300 accessory. For your convenience, Siemens recommends two models of Class 2 power supplies, converting 120 Vac control power to Class 2 regulated, 24 Vdc. These power supplies are noted in Table 2. Other Class 2 power supplies are available.

The recommended power supplies, as well as the MMB300 modules, are designed to be installed on 35mm DIN rail.

When the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry mode is activated, the Instantaneous pickup setting (I_i) is reduced to the Dynamic Arc Flash level. The factory setting for DAS I_i is shown in Figure 7. The default setting may be altered using powerconfig.

Likewise, if the trip unit is equipped with ground fault protection, the ground fault pickup setting (I_g) is reduced to the Dynamic Arc Flash level. The factory setting for DAS I_g is shown in Figure 7. The default setting may be altered using powerconfig.

Figure 7: 3VA6 DAS Protection Parameters

Protection parameters		Normal operating state	Dynamic Arc Sentry mode DAS parameter set	
Parameter	ETU type		Factory setting	Parameter assignment via powerconfig, possible
I_i	System protection ETUs (3-series, 5-series and 8-series)	Value can be adjusted or is fixed	$1.5 \times I_n$	■
	ETU310M	Value adjustable	$3.0 \times I_n$	■
I_g	ETU variants with ground-fault protection or ground-fault detection	Value adjustable	$0.2 \times I_n$	■
t_g	ETU variants with ground-fault protection or ground-fault detection	Time adjustable	t_g and curve characteristic not adopted in DAS mode	

All molded case circuit breakers with electronic trip units (ETUs 3-series, 5-series and 8-series) receive the signal for switchover of the protection parameters to DAS mode via the MMB300 maintenance mode box applied with the appropriate control scheme.

Additionally, it is possible to activate DAS mode for the ETUs 5-series and 8-series directly at the molded case circuit breakers via the keys on the LCD display.

The default settings for I_i or I_g may be altered to higher pickup values utilizing a software tool called 'powerconfig'. Powerconfig is designed to program Siemens type 3VA6 circuit breakers and the associated trip unit accessories. It runs on Windows-based computers and may be downloaded free of charge at the following location:

<https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/products?mfn=ps&pnid=19790&lc=en-WW>

Remote DAS Activation

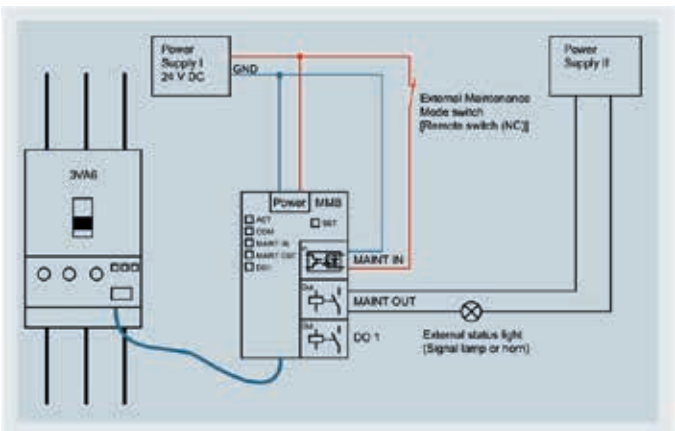
The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application is activated remotely, either by a manual operation, or by an automatic/automated activation system.

In order to remotely or automatically activate the DAS application, an input solution is necessary. Some typical input devices are:

- Key operated switch
- Padlockable switch
- Light curtain
- Door switch
- Motion detector
- Laser sentry
- Remote mounted control switchboard (HMI control panel)

The MMB300 and the remote activation switch must be wired in accordance with Figure 8. The normal operating mode is activated by a normally closed (NC) contact wired to the MMB300. When that normally closed contact opens, the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry mode is activated.

Figure 8: 3VA6 with MMB300 Basic Wiring Diagram



The status of the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry system is displayed on the 3VA6 ETU display (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: 3VA6 ETU Display















Indication on LCD display	Meaning
Arc OFF	DAS mode on molded case circuit breaker deactivated (factory setting)
Arc ON	DAS mode on molded case circuit breaker activated
Info Arc	Molded case circuit breaker is in DAS mode




Remote DAS Indication

One of the most common means of indicating that the DAS is active is to illuminate a blue indicating lamp(s) or light column(s) located near the approach area, so that the current operating mode is clearly visible to the operators prior to entering the arc-flash boundary. Connection information for the indicating lamp is shown in Figure 8.

The MMB300 also provides local indication when the DAS mode is active. See Figure 10 for definition of the MMB300 indicators.

Figure 10: MMB300 Display

LED	Meaning	Description
 ACT	Off	MMB300 not active
 ACT	On	MMB300 ready for use
 ACT	Flashing (2 Hz)	MMB300 in test mode
 COM	Off	No communication with ETU
 COM	Flashing (2 Hz)	Establishing communication with ETU
 COM	On	Communication connection with ETU established
 MAINT IN	Off	No input signal
 MAINT IN	On	Input signal active
 MAINT OUT	Off	No output signal
 MAINT OUT	Flashing (2 Hz)	Output selected
 MAINT OUT	On	Output signal active
 DO 1	Off	No output signal
 DO 1	Flashing (2 Hz)	Output selected
 DO 1	On	Output signal active

 Steady illumination
 Flashing
 Off

Testing

Newer editions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) require that circuit breakers meeting 240.87 with the maintenance switch option be field tested to certify proper operation. The following test report is a recommended means of verifying and documenting the successful implementation of Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry for 3VA6 circuit breakers and submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), as required.

Siemens Type 3VA6 Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry Test Report

Nameplate Data

Customer:		Circuit Breaker:	
Substation:		Catalog No.:	Serial No.:

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Inactive

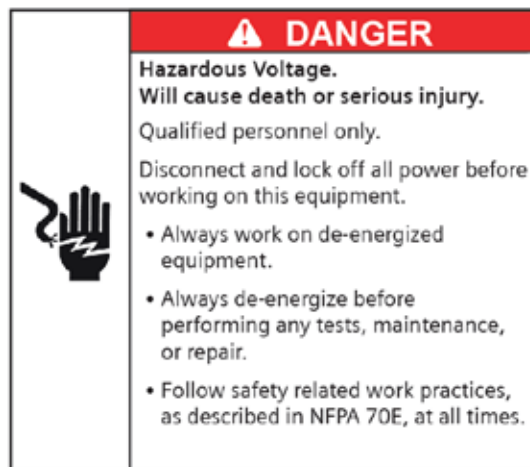
	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Active

	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐



Procedure

- 1. Verify Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS) is wired correctly**
 - ☐ Verify external power supplies are connected and energized
 - ☐ Verify DAS Mode is "active" in the ETU menu
 - ☐ Verify correct wiring of external annunciation power supply
 - ☐ Verify correct wiring of the DAS activation switch
 - ☐ Verify correct wiring of the external DAS local status indicator lamp
- 2. Activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ Close the external DAS activation switch
 - ☐ Verify that the "ACT" LED is illuminated on the MMB300
 - ☐ Verify that the external DAS local status indicator lamp is illuminated
- 3. De-activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ Open the DAS activation switch
 - ☐ Verify that the "ACT" LED is off on the MMB300
 - ☐ Verify that the external DAS local status indicator lamp is off



☐ All steps confirmed and passed Tested By: _____ Date: _____

VL Molded-Case Circuit Breakers

The Sm@rtDAS option for the VL ETU 586 trip units incorporates a factory configured PLC/Communications Module solution with factory pre-configured software.

Remote DAS Activation

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application is activated remotely, either by a manual operation, or by an automatic/automated activation system.

In order to remotely or automatically activate the DAS application, an input solution is necessary. Some typical input devices are:

- Key operated switch
- Padlockable switch
- Light curtain
- Door switch
- Motion detector
- Laser sentry
- Remote mounted control switchboard (HMI controlpanel)

Remote DAS Indication

One of the most common means of indicating that the DAS is active is to illuminate a blue indicating lamp(s) or light column(s) located near the approach area, so that the current operating mode is clearly visible to the operators prior to entering the arc-flash boundary. The indicating lamp will only illuminate when the trip unit has confirmed that the Dynamic Arc-Flash settings have been activated via the communications module.

Commissioning -VL Sm@rt DAS

Proper operation of the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry implementation can be verified through the following process:

1. Review the equipment's electrical drawings to identify the location of Sm@rtDAS activation switches or interface screen (HMI).
2. The electrical view on the HMI panel will show the circuit breakers with Sm@rtDAS highlighted.
3. After selecting a VL circuit breaker
 - a. Go to the trip unit graphic, scroll and select "View parameter screen"
 - b. Select "View protection" and then
 - c. Scroll through and review the instantaneous pickup (I_i) setting

If unchanged from the factory, it will be set to the minimum pickup setting. Depending on the status of equipment commissioning, it may be elevated to the coordination setting.

4. Turn the DAS switch "on" for the subject VL circuit breaker. The blue Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry indicator lamp will illuminate.
 - a. Refresh the instantaneous pickup setting by scrolling up or down on the keypad
 - b. Scroll back to review the instantaneous settings.

The default setting for I_i is $[1.25 \times I_r]$ the circuit breaker's frame rating (I_r), however it may be elevated to a value recommended by the arc-flash coordination study.

Likewise, the default settings for short time pickup is $[1.25 \times I_r]$, with a time delay of 100ms.

If the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry settings are changed, it is recommended to verify that the settings be verified by the steps 3 and 4 (above) to ensure they were accepted by the PLC.

Testing

Newer editions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) require that circuit breakers meeting 240.87 with the maintenance switch option be field tested to certify proper operation. The following test report is a recommended means of verifying and documenting the successful implementation of Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry for VL circuit breakers and submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), as required.

Siemens Type VL Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry Test Report

Nameplate Data

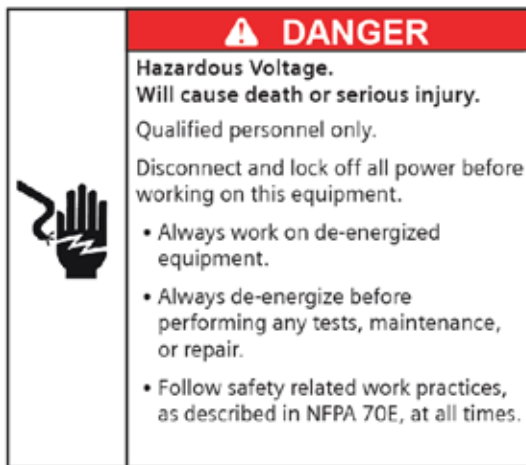
Customer:			
Substation:	Circuit Breaker:		
	Catalog No.:	Serial No.:	

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Inactive

	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		
GF Mode	Direct <input type="checkbox"/> Sum <input type="checkbox"/>	

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Active

	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		
GF Mode	Direct <input type="checkbox"/> Sum <input type="checkbox"/>	



Procedure

- Verify Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS) is INACTIVE**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "OFF"
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "OFF"
- Activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "ON"
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "ON"
- De-activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ DAS activation switch is "OFF"
 - ☐ Local status indicators (i.e. blue lamp) are "OFF"


☐

All steps confirmed and passed

Tested By:

Date:

Sentron Sensitrip IV Molded-Case Circuit Breakers

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry functionality only requires the Sensitrip IV electronic trip unit, which as a standard, includes the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry functionality.

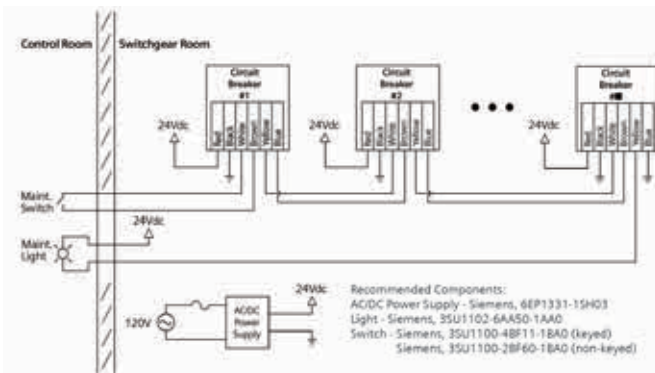
An external 24Vdc, UL Class 2, power supply is required to implement this feature. On the right side of the circuit breaker are six multi-colored 2-foot length, 18 AWG wires for connection.

Table 8: Sensitrip IV Wire Lead Identification

Wire Color	Function	Rating
Red	24Vdc LINE	24Vdc \pm 20% 20mA max.
Black	24Vdc COM	
White	INPUT+	24Vdc 5mA typ. sinked
Brown	INPUT - (24Vdc COM)	
Yellow	OUTPUT+	24Vdc 100mA max sourced
Blue	OUTPUT - (24Vdc COM)	

When the distance between circuit breakers and devices exceed this two foot pigtail lead requirement, the additional interconnection wiring must be 12 – 18 AWG shielded, twisted-pair and \leq 1000-feet (300 meters). Refer to Figure 11 for an example Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry wiring diagram. In this example, the recommended components listed can support up to 25 circuit breakers.

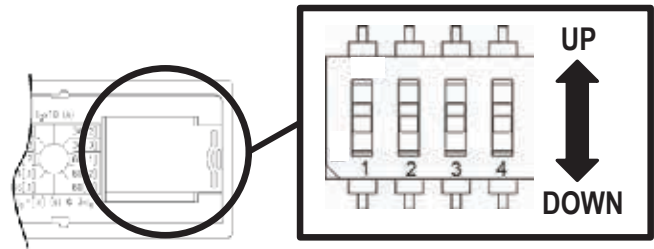
Figure 11: Example Maintenance Mode Wiring Diagram



When the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry mode is activated, the Instantaneous pickup setting (I_i) is reduced to the lesser of $[2 \times I_n]$ and the $[I_i \text{ dial setting}]$.

Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry is enabled by configuring series of DIP switches under the trip unit cover. The default setting is set to Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry "active." See Figure 12 for identifying where to find the DIP switches for this configuration step.

Figure 12: Configuration Switch



DIP Switch Configuration

On the front of the Sensitrip IV trip unit there is a 4-position configuration switch for configuring the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry, ZSI Mode and Ground Fault Method. Use a small pocket screwdriver to open the access cover. The shipping default of this DIP switch is with all positions in the DOWN position.

Switch #1:

DOWN = Selects Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (Maintenance Mode)
UP = Selects Zone Selective Interlocking Mode

Switch #2:

DOWN = Disables Short Time Zone Interlocking
UP = Enables Short Time Zone Interlocking

Switch #3:

DOWN = Disables Ground Fault Zone Interlocking
UP = Enables Ground Fault Zone Interlocking

Switch #4:

DOWN = Selects Ground Fault Residual Method
UP = Selects Ground Fault Ground Return Method

Remote DAS Activation

The Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry application is activated remotely, either by a manual operation, or by an automatic/automated activation system.

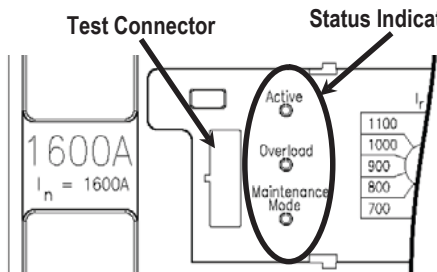
In order to remotely or automatically activate the DAS application, an input solution is necessary. Some typical input devices are:

- Key operated switch
- Padlockable switch
- Light curtain
- Door switch
- Motion detector
- Laser sentry
- Remote mounted control switchboard (HMI control panel)

The remote activation switch must be wired in accordance with Figure 11. The normal operating mode is activated by a normally open (NO) contact wired to the Sensitrip IV Electronic Trip Unit (ETU). When that normally open contact closes, the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry mode is activated.

The status of the Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry system is displayed on the Sensitrip IV ETU display (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Status Indicators and Test Connector



Remote DAS Indication

One of the most common means of indicating that the DAS is active is to illuminate a blue indicating lamp(s) or light column(s) located near the approach area, so that the current operating mode is clearly visible to the operators prior to entering the arc-flash boundary. Connection information for the indicating lamp is shown in Figure 11.

The Sensitrip IV trip unit also provides local indication when the DAS mode is active. See Table 9 for definition of the LED indicators.

Table 9: Sensitrip IV LED Indicators

LED	State	Trip Unit State
Active	OFF	Ok. I _{pri} < min I _{pri} to power trip unit.
	Flashing GREEN (1Hz)	Ok. Trip unit fully operational.
	Flashing GREEN (>>1Hz)	Ok. I _{pri} < min I _{pri} to power trip unit.
	Static RED	Trip unit in error state. Contact technical support
Overload	OFF	Ok
	Flashing AMBER	Trip pending I _{pri} > I _r
	Static AMBER	Trip pending I _{pri} > I _r * 115%
Maint. Mode	OFF	Maint. Mode OFF
	Static BLUE	Maint. Mode ON

Testing

Newer editions of the National Electrical Code (NEC) require that circuit breakers meeting 240.87 with the maintenance switch option be field tested to certify proper operation. The following test report is a recommended means of verifying and documenting the successful implementation of Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry for Sentron Sensitrip IV circuit breakers and submitted to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), as required.

Siemens Type Sensitrip IV Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry Test Report

Nameplate Data

Customer:			
Substation:	Circuit Breaker:	Catalog No.:	Serial No.:

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Inactive

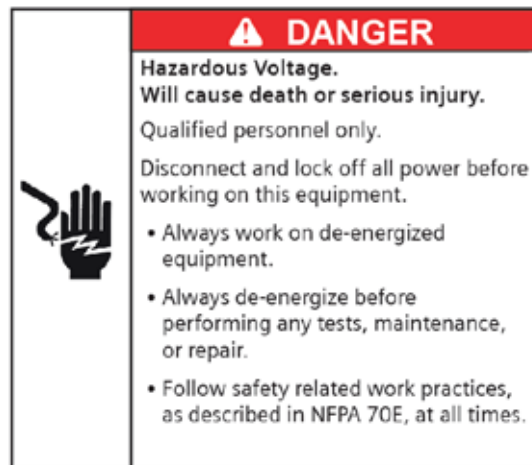
	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐

Trip Unit Settings: DAS Active

	Pickup Setting (A)	Time Delay (ms)
Long Time		
Short Time		
Instantaneous		
Ground Fault		

GF Mode Direct ☐ Sum ☐



Procedure

- Verify Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS) is wired correctly**
 - ☐ Verify external power supplies are connected and energized
 - ☐ Verify DIP switches are correctly positioned for Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry
 - ☐ Verify correct wiring of the DAS activation switch
 - ☐ Verify correct wiring of the external DAS status indicator lamp
- Activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ Close the external DAS activation switch
 - ☐ Verify that the local status indicators (blue LED on the circuit breaker and the external signal lamp) are both illuminated
- De-activate Dynamic Arc-Flash Sentry (DAS)**
 - ☐ Open the external Maintenance Mode switch
 - ☐ Verify that the local status indicators (blue LED on the circuit breaker and the external signal lamp) are both off



☐ All steps confirmed and passed Tested By: _____ Date: _____

Notes:

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Notes:

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 horizontal blue lines spaced evenly across the page, typical of standard notebook paper. The lines are thin and light blue, set against a plain white background. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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This guide does not purport to cover all details or potential means of application, nor is it intended to provide instruction for installation, operation, or maintenance of the system.

Please reference the most recent edition of the associated WL Circuit Breaker Instruction Manual for these details.

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