

ECE 526

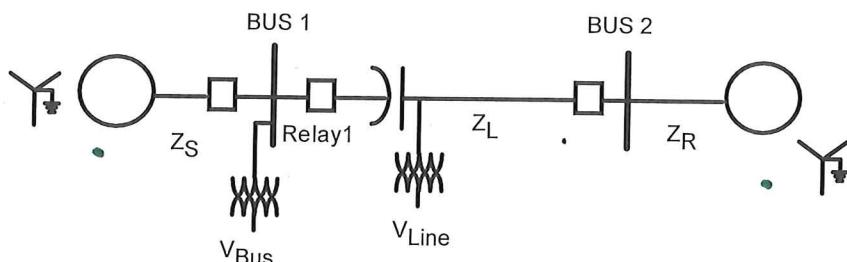
**PROTECTION OF
POWER SYSTEMS II**

SESSION no. 15

ECE 526: Homework #3

Due Session 17 (March 9)

1. The impedances for the system below are given in secondary ohms.



$$V_S := 69.5V \cdot e^{j \cdot 0\text{deg}} \quad \text{at } 60\text{Hz}$$

$$V_R := 69.5V \cdot e^{j \cdot 0\text{deg}} \quad \text{at } 60\text{Hz},$$

$$Z_{S1} := j \cdot 1\text{ohm} \quad Z_{cap1} := -j \cdot 0.8\text{ohm} \quad Z_{L1} := j \cdot 1\text{ohm} \quad Z_{R1} := j \cdot 0.4\text{ohm}$$

$$Z_{S0} := j \cdot 3\text{ohm} \quad Z_{cap0} := -j \cdot 0.8\text{ohm} \quad Z_{L0} := j \cdot 3\text{ohm} \quad Z_{R1} := j \cdot 1.2\text{ohm}$$

Suppose a SLG fault occurs at 30% of the way from BUS1 to BUS2, do the following:

1. Plot phase A voltage profile, Bus and Line side VTs are shown
2. Plot negative sequence voltage profile, Bus and Line side VTs are shown
3. Determine the negative sequence currents seen at BUS 1 and BUS 2
4. Determine settings for Z2F and Z2R for a negative sequence directional element
5. Calculate what a directional element based on the angle between V1 and I1 would calculate in this case?

Reference: see <http://www.ece.uidaho.edu/ee/power/ECE525/>

Especially lecture 20 and the handout included in lecture 19

2. Repeat problem 1, for a fault at 10% of the line and:

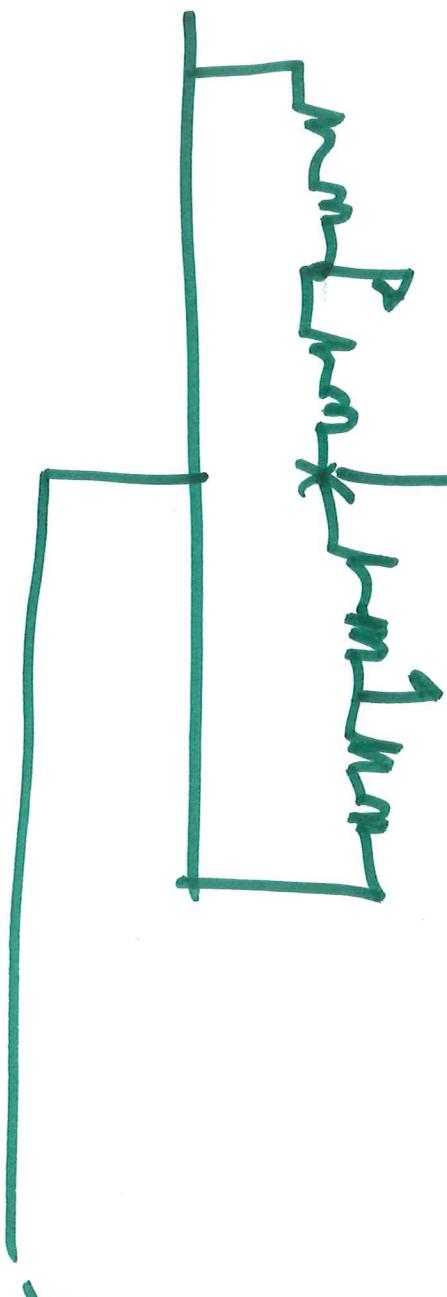
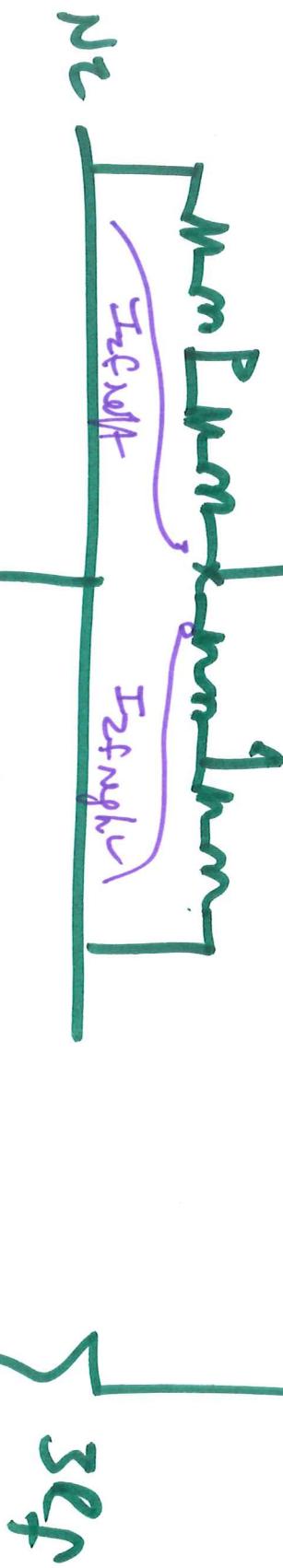
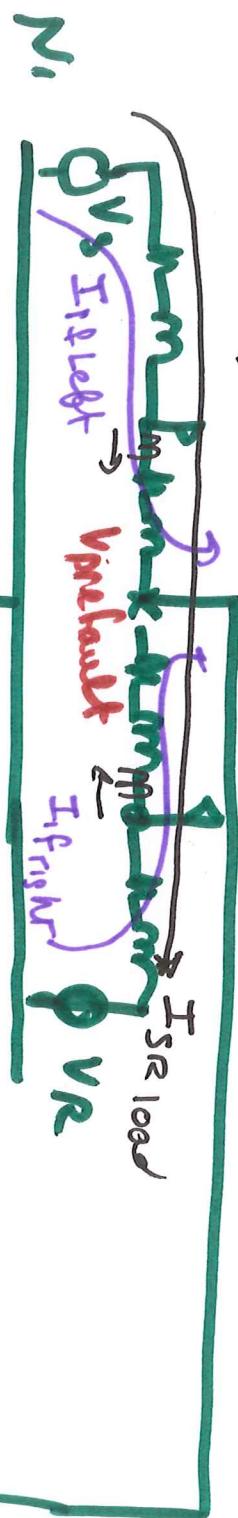
$$Z_{S1} := j \cdot 0.3\text{ohm}$$

$$Z_{S0} := j \cdot 0.9\text{ohm}$$

3. Repeat problems 1 part A and B if the angle of the remote source is -2.5 degrees

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LIS 210

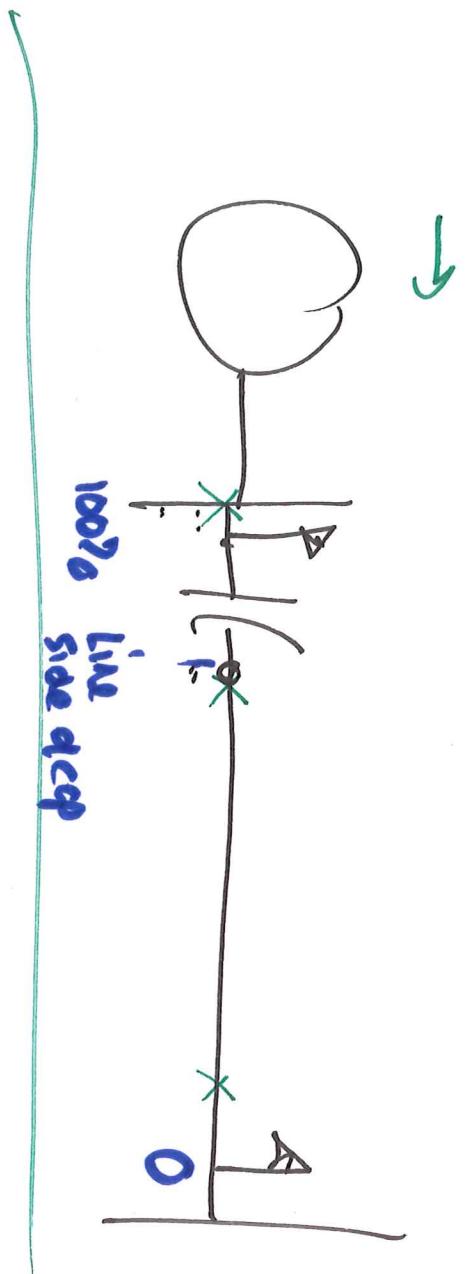


$$I_{1, \text{Relg}_1} = \bar{I}_{1, \text{left}} + \bar{I}_{1, \text{right}}$$

$$I_{1, \text{relg}_2} = \bar{I}_{1, \text{right}} - \bar{I}_{1, \text{left}}$$

$$V_{\text{fault}}^1 = V_{\text{P refault}} + \Delta V$$

Voltage at each bus in system \Rightarrow includes fault local



One option

- Relay calculator

Supervision

Block 2 | $V_{CALCAG} = Z_{IL} (I_A + n\omega^3) - jX_C I_A$
 element until
 these
 calculations
 done. —

$$VR_{meas} =$$

$$\text{calculate } VR_{ratio} = \frac{VR}{V_{CALC}}$$



1.0

$\sqrt{\pi} \gamma$

0.5

0

0.5

1.0

1.5

2.0

2.5

3.0

3.5

4.0

4.5

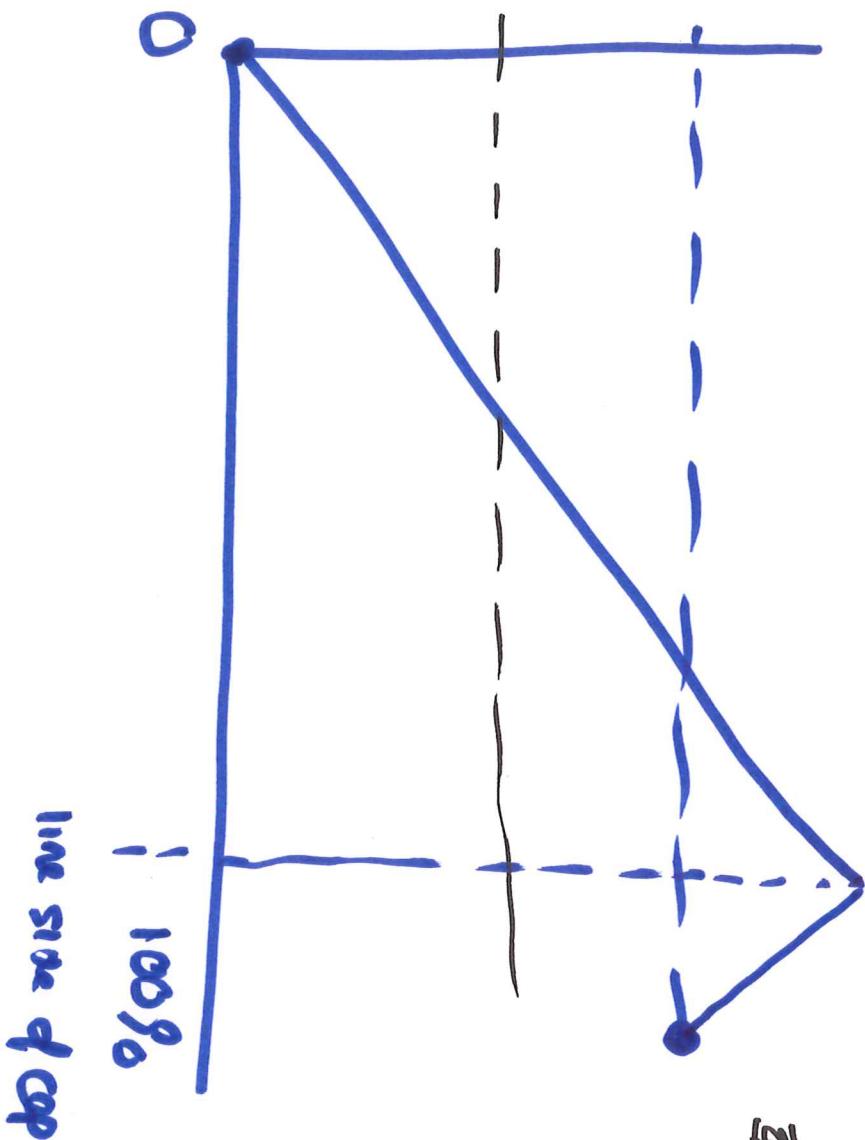
5.0

5.5

6.0

6.5

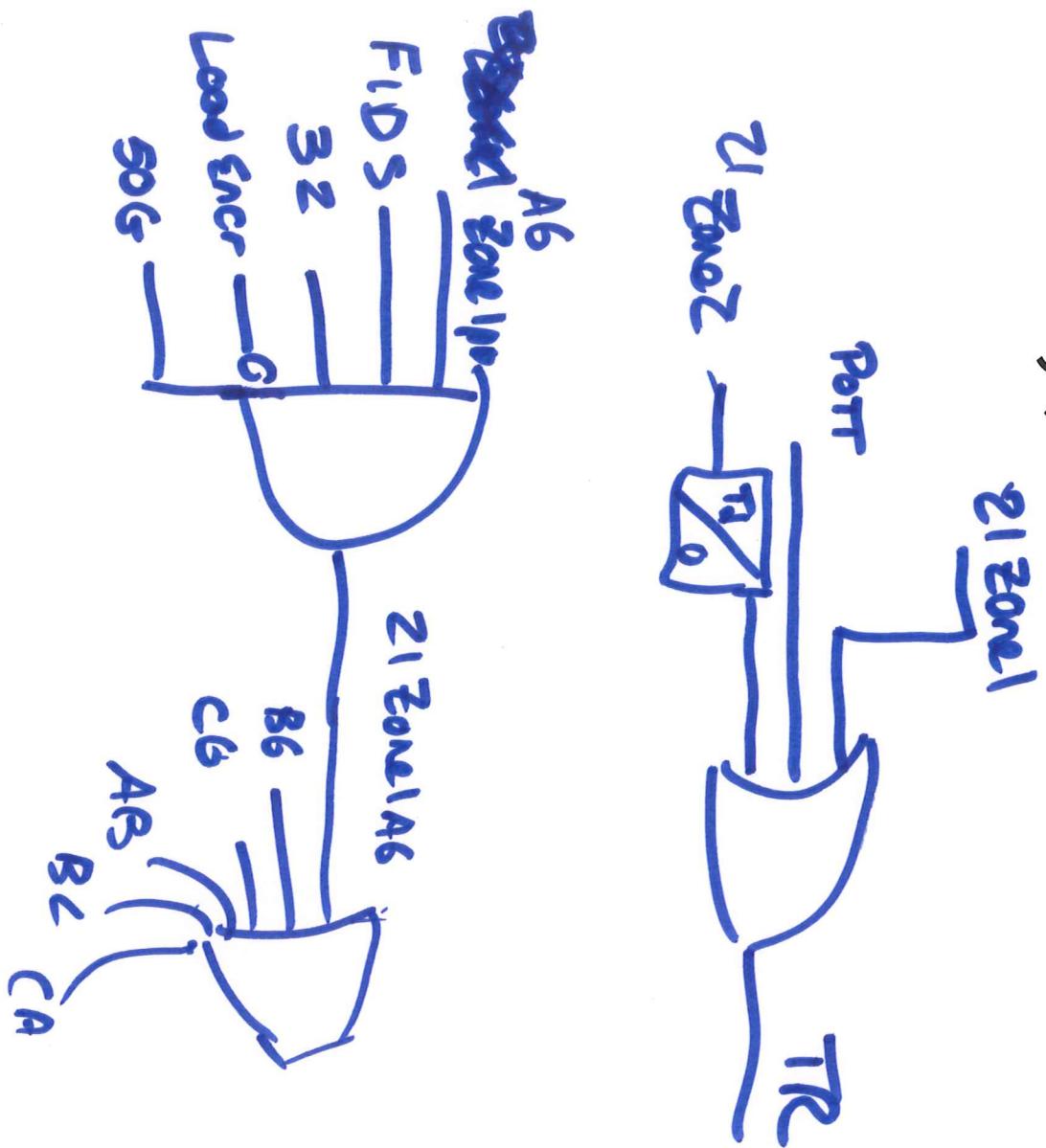
If $V_{ratio} < V_{TH}$
 Z_1 is active
 $I \notin V_{ratio,0} > V_{TH}$
 block zone!



for fault at far bus

$$V_{R_A6} = Z_{1L} \cdot (I_A + j\omega Z_0) - jX_C I_A$$

Vratio



Setting Zone 2

- completely cover entire length of line (Back up zone 2)
- whether capacitor inserted or not
- may end up reaching past end of next line ..

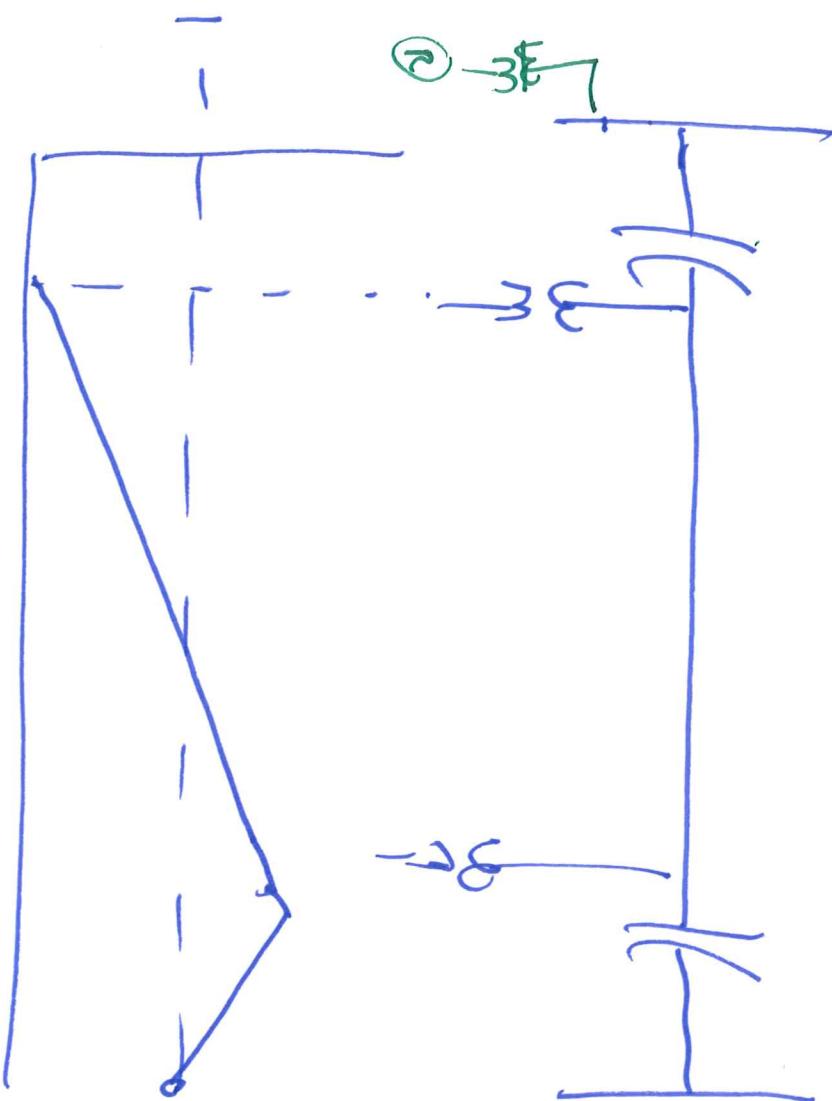


Zone 2 for command distance?

- Don't need same Zone 2 as back up zone if relay has multiple zone available
- more flexibility in reach setting

Series capacitor protection

- Account for uncertainty created by presence of $-jX_C$
 - Take advantage of memory polarization & memory elements
 - Pay attention to VT location
 - If relay has series capacitor compensation available - use it
- • Consider low step oscillations
- Digital time domain solutions are often effective... (AT&T, PSCAD/Electra/ETDS...)



$$V_{\text{CALC}} = (I_A + 3I_{\text{low}})Z_{\text{LL}} + I_A(-jX_C - jX_C)$$

$$VR = (I_A + 3I_{\text{low}})Z_{\text{LL}} + I_A(-jX_C)$$

(for faults between caps
and/or nodes)

Exercise for interested

nodes —

Next Topic: Single pole Tripping

- Enabling with protection
- Impacts on other elements

• SLG → Trip faulted phase only

- Reclose only 1 phase

~~faulted~~
faulted

How guaranteed fault has cleared?
— longer reclose time