

Lecture on

Simulation Cases

Dr. R. Nagaraja
Managing Director
PRDC, Bangalore
nagaraja@prdcinfotech.com

Organization of the talk



Introduction

Simulation Environment

Case Studies

Relaying quantity behaviour

Fault occurs

- Voltage dips
- Current increases
- Reactive power feed increases
- Speed increases
- Rotor angle increases,
- Impedance decreases.

SLG fault occurs in un-grounded system

- Healthy phase voltage increases
- Capacitive current will flow at fault location.

Generator trips

- Frequency falls
- Voltage dips

Relaying quantity behaviour

Line trips

- Voltage dips,
- overloading of other lines

Load trips

- Frequency increases
- Voltage may increase

Motor starting

- Voltage dips,
- Current increases,
- Reactive power increases

Relaying quantity behaviour

Transformer energization

- Inrush current
- 2nd harmonic predominant.

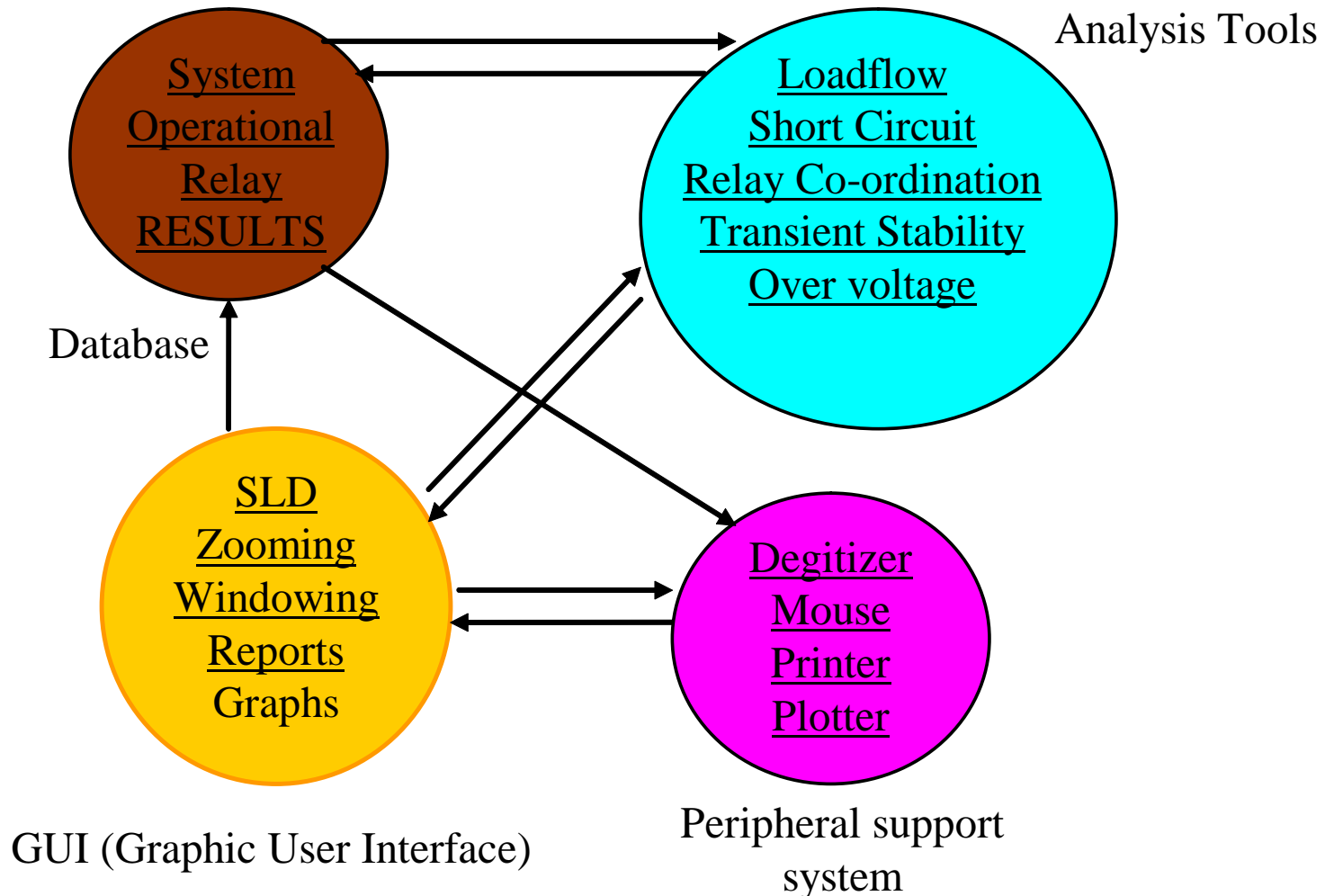
Loss of field

- Machine draws reactive power from grid
- Active power output reduces.

Capacitor energization

- Over voltage,
- Inrush current.

Computer aided protection co-ordination



Duration spectra of Main effects

Electrical Switching Transients	Electrical machine & System Dynamics	System Governin g & load Controls	Prime mover energy supply system dynamics	Energy resource dynamics
Over Voltages				
Fault Transients				
$\mu\text{s/ms}$	Few seconds	Seconds to minutes	Several minutes	Days to weeks

Transient Phenomena



μs \longrightarrow **Initial transient, Recovery Voltage**

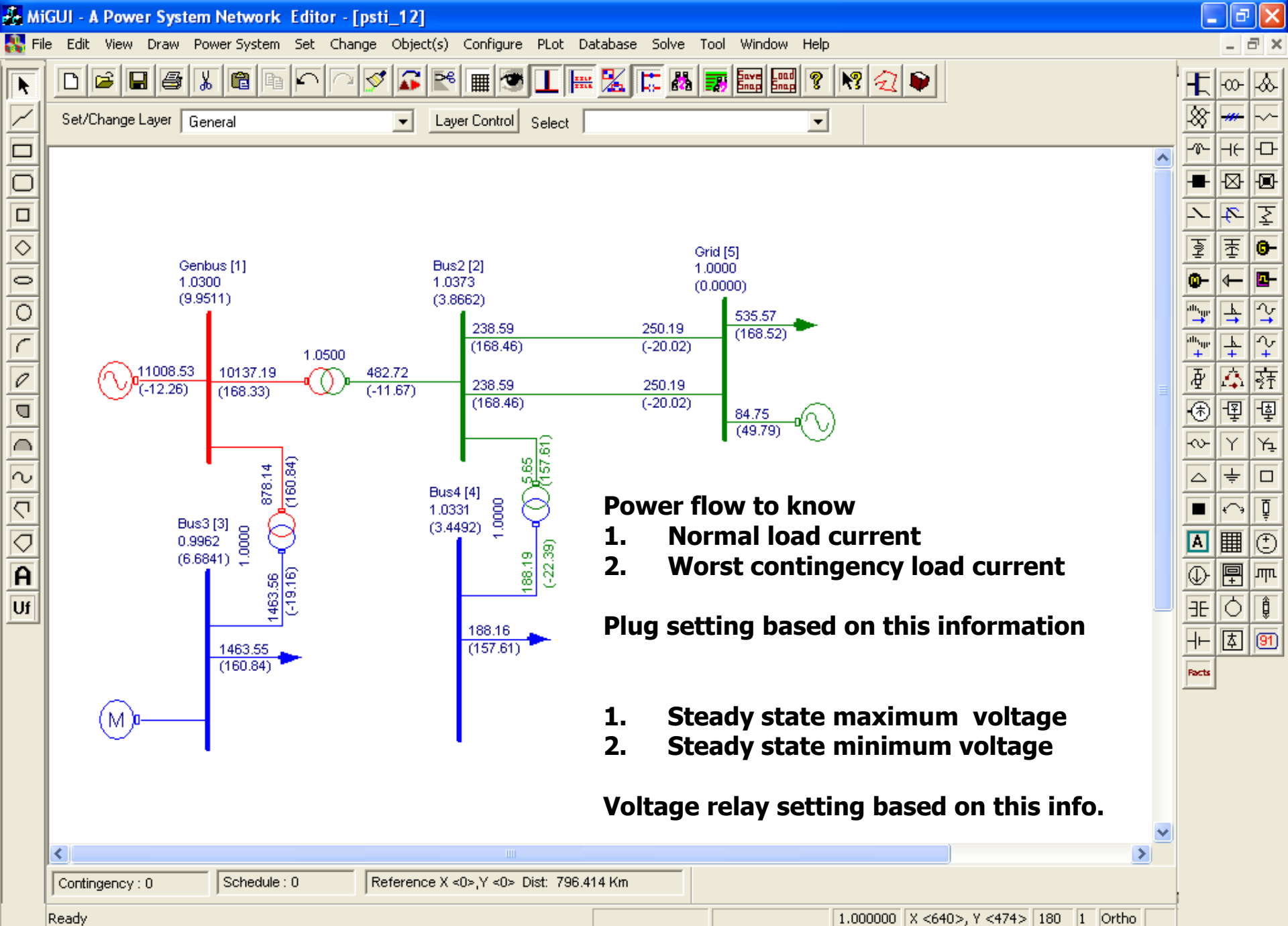
❖ **Scale** \longrightarrow ms \longrightarrow **Switching surges, Fault transients**

Several cycles \longrightarrow **Ferro - resonance**

- Surge period**
- Dynamic period**
- Steady State period**

Simulation Cases

Why Load flow study for protection engineer?



Power flow to know

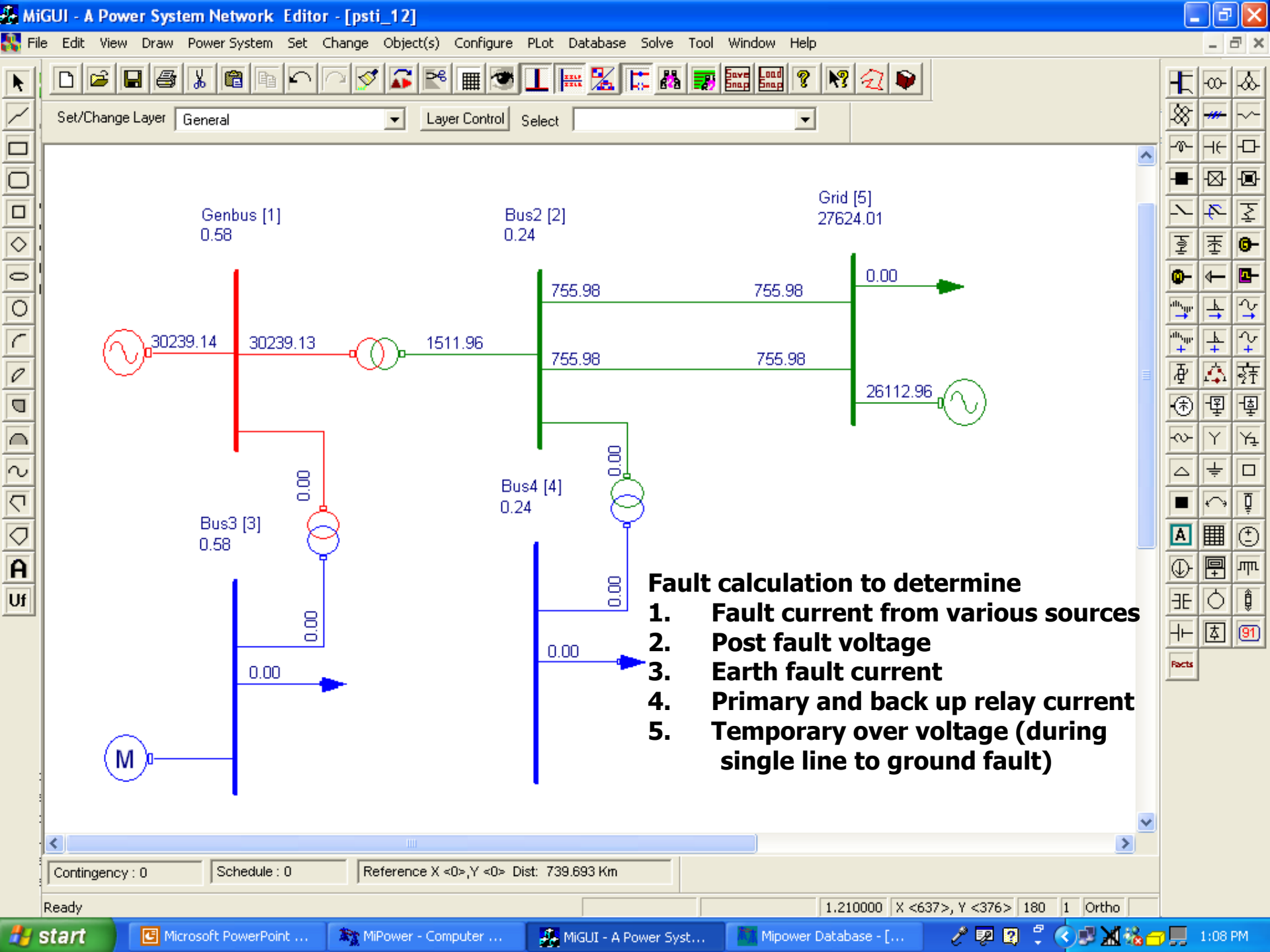
1. Normal load current
2. Worst contingency load current

Plug setting based on this information

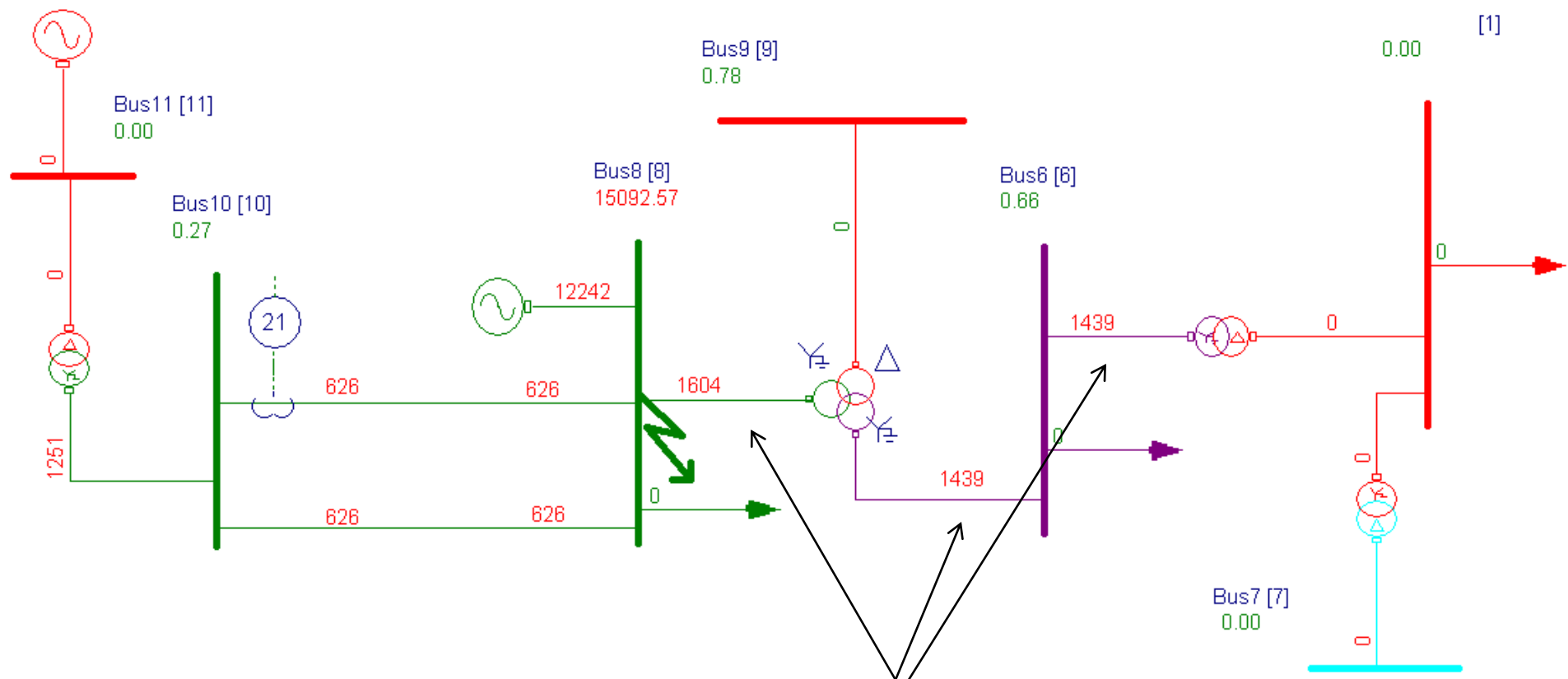
1. Steady state maximum voltage
2. Steady state minimum voltage

Voltage relay setting based on this info.

Fault simulation to aid protection engineer



Earth fault relay operation - Explained



No source in this part of the network

**Earth fault relay picks up, because of transformer
Vector group**

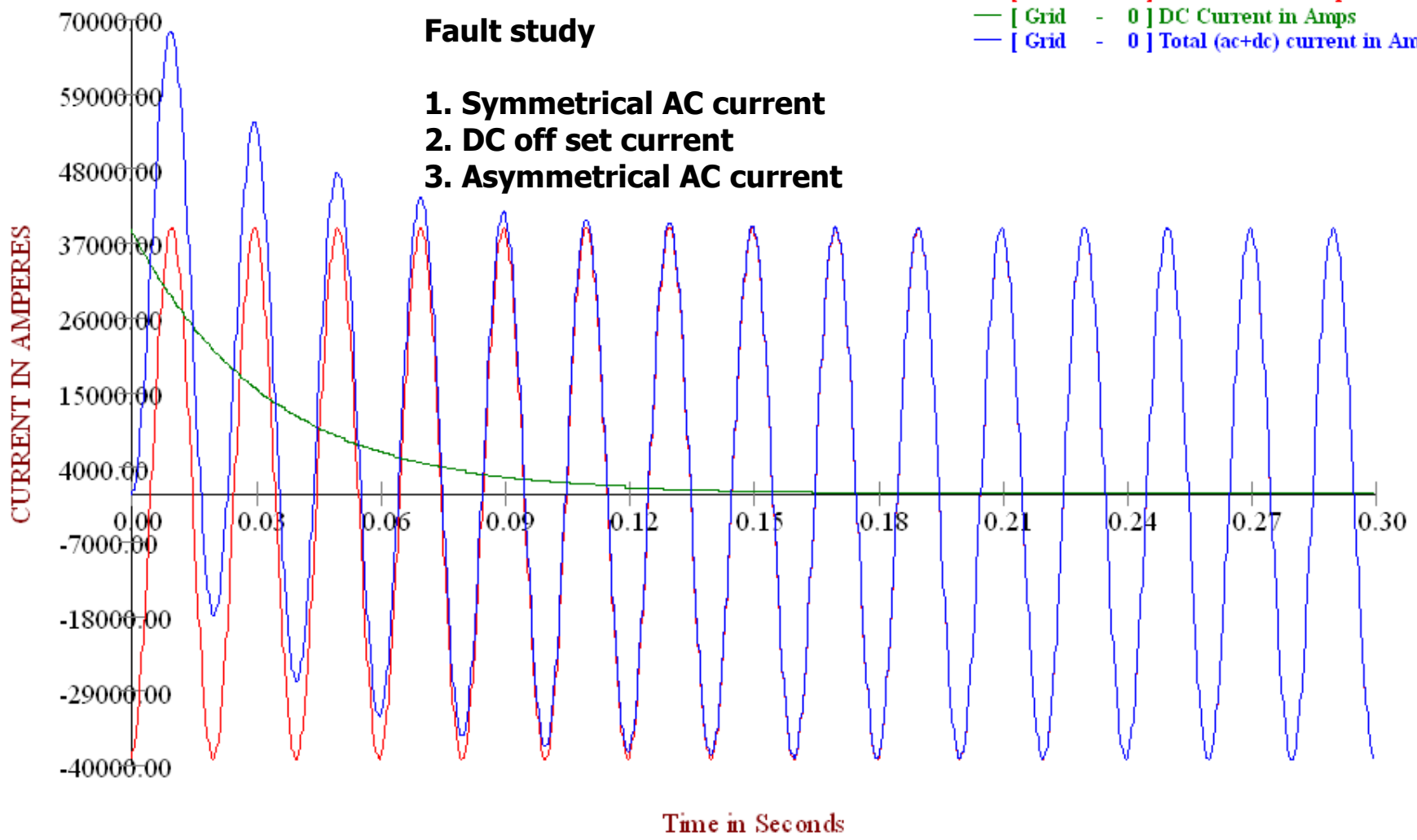


Short Circuit Study

Fault study

- 1. Symmetrical AC current
- 2. DC off set current
- 3. Asymmetrical AC current

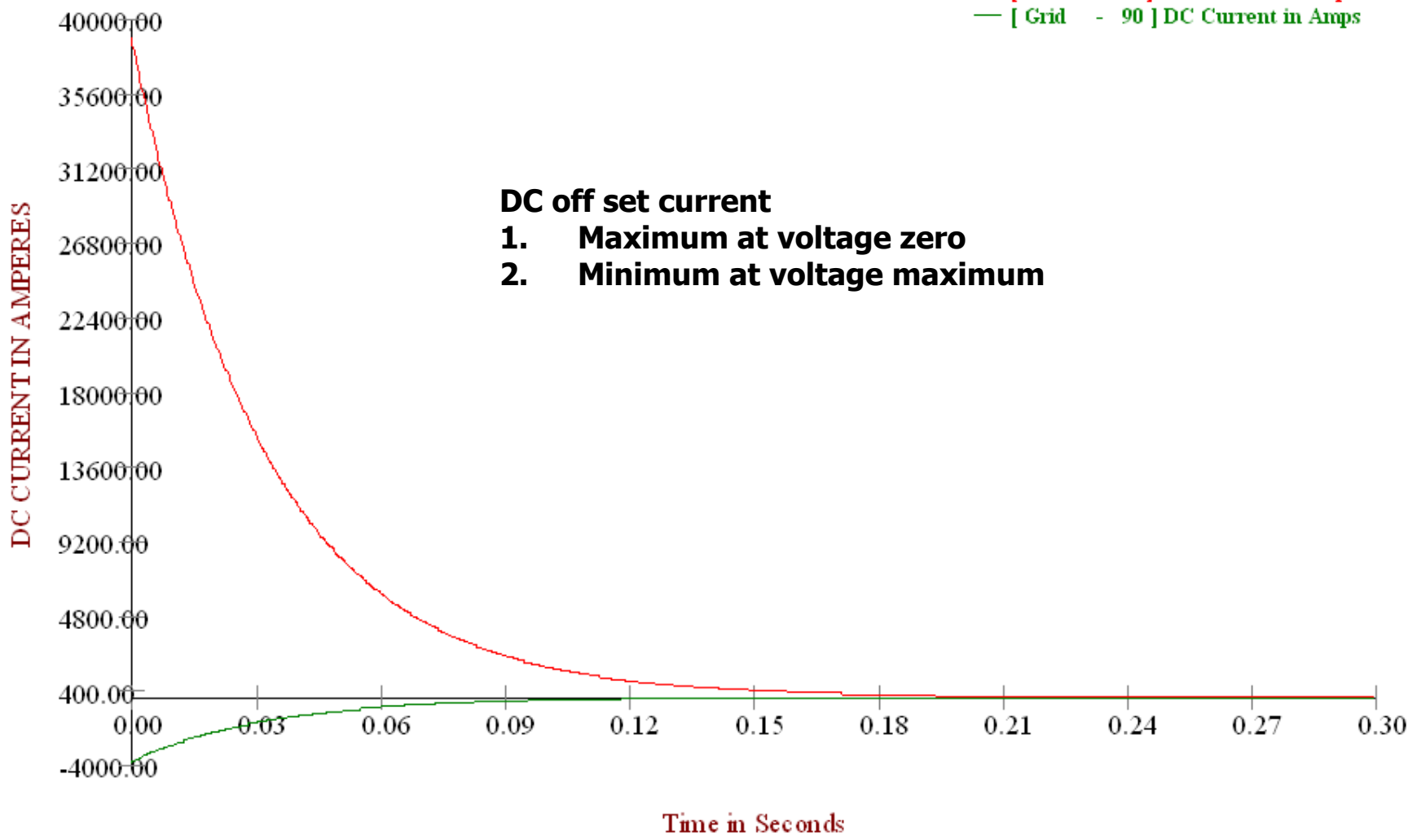
[Grid - 0] AC Current in Amps
[Grid - 0] DC Current in Amps
[Grid - 0] Total (ac+dc) current in Amps



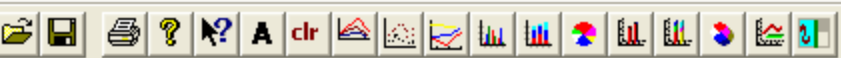


Short Circuit Study

— [Grid - 0] DC Current in Amps
— [Grid - 90] DC Current in Amps

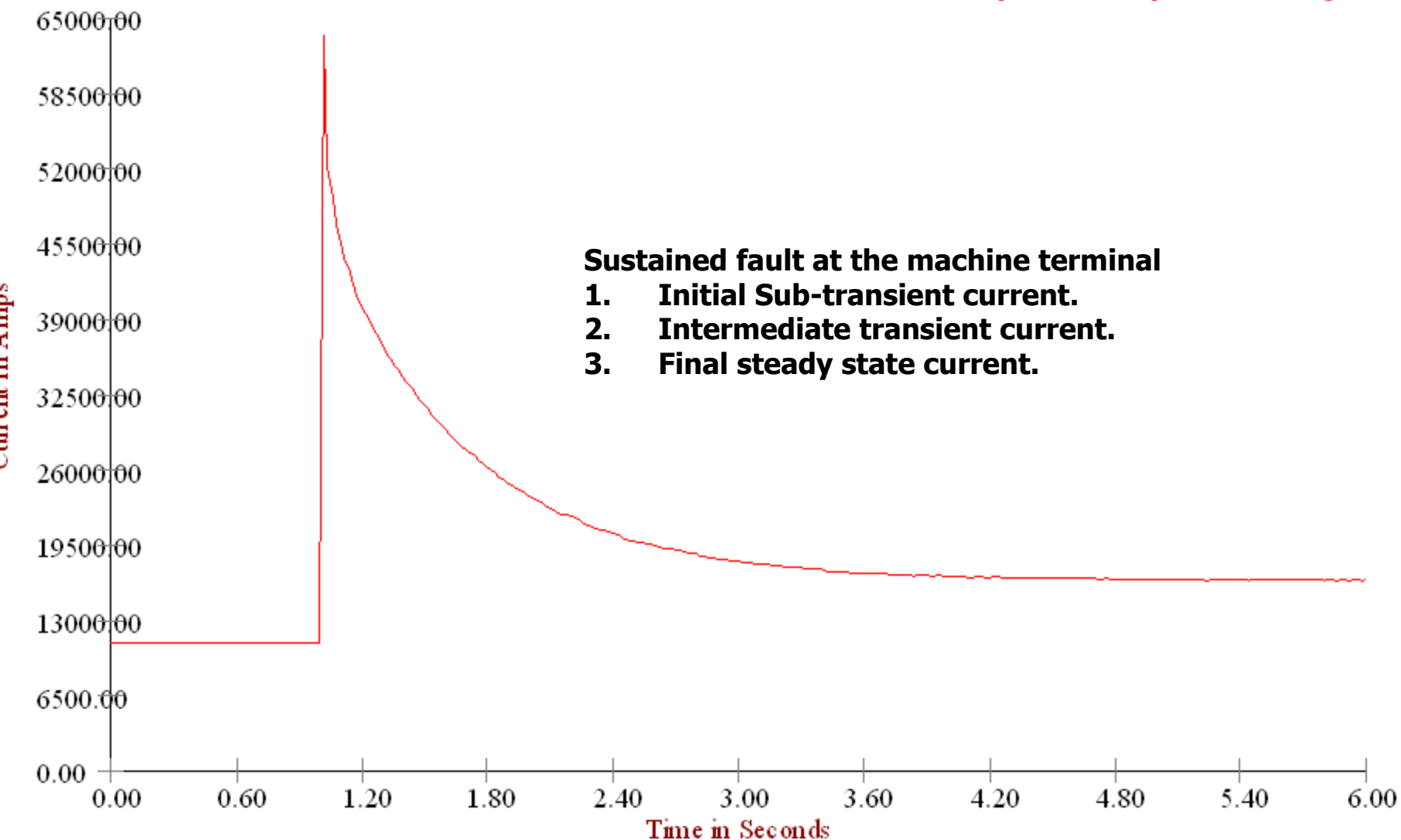


**What machine impedance
to consider for fault study
and relay-coordination?**



Transient Stability Study

— [Genbus - 1] M/C Current Magnitude in Amps

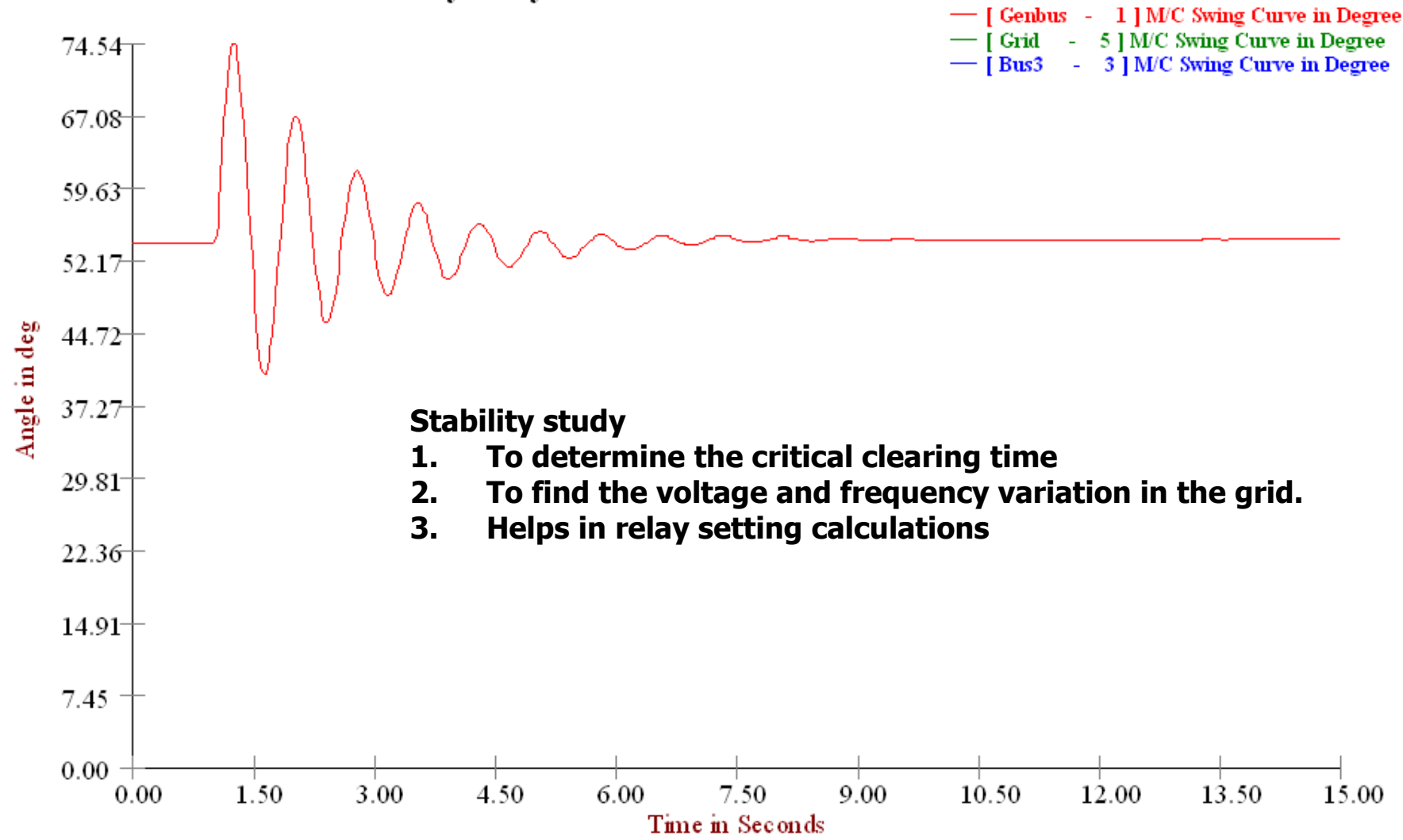


- Sustained fault at the machine terminal**
- 1. Initial Sub-transient current.**
 - 2. Intermediate transient current.**
 - 3. Final steady state current.**

Stability study simulation and its importance

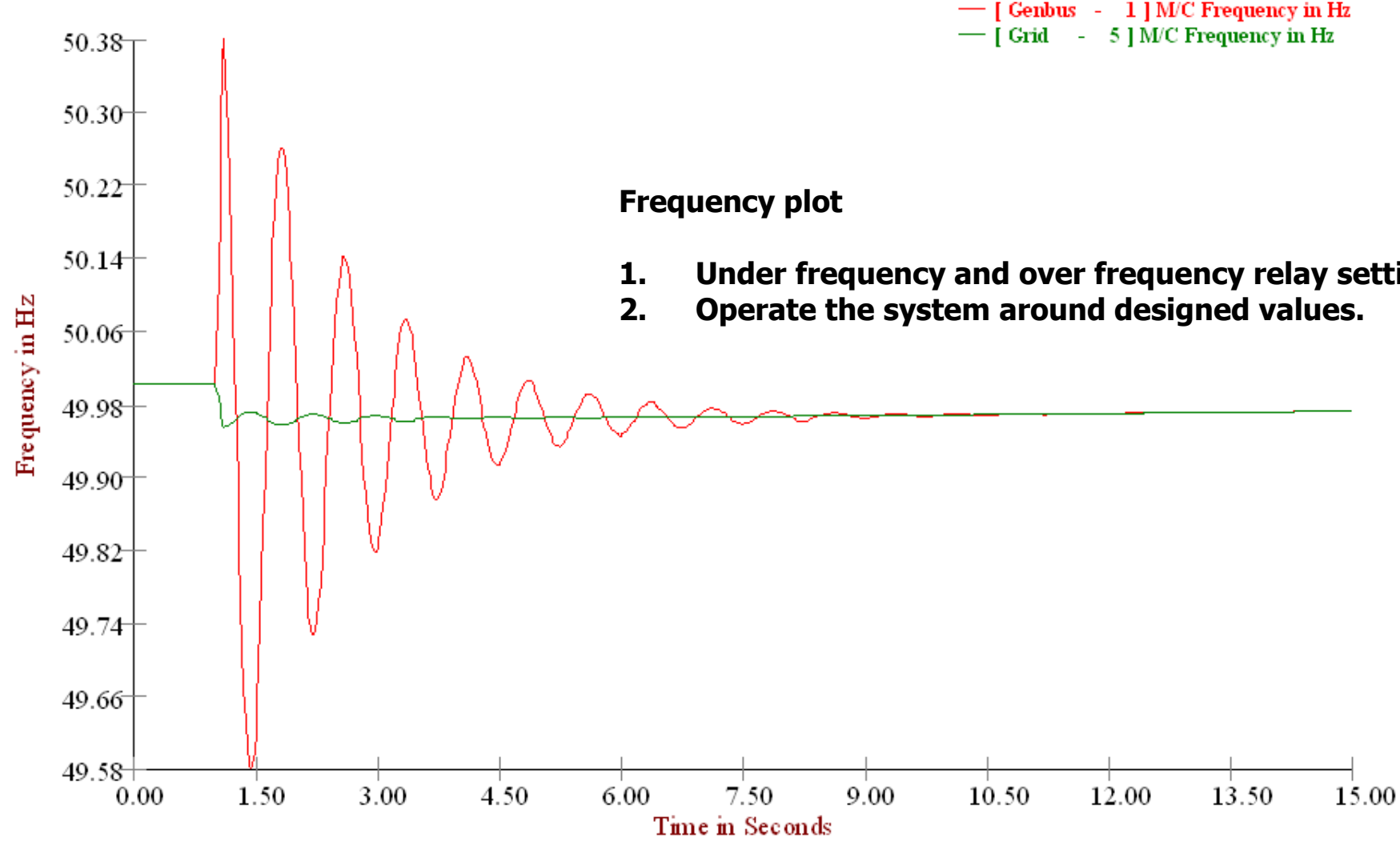


Transient Stability Study





Transient Stability Study

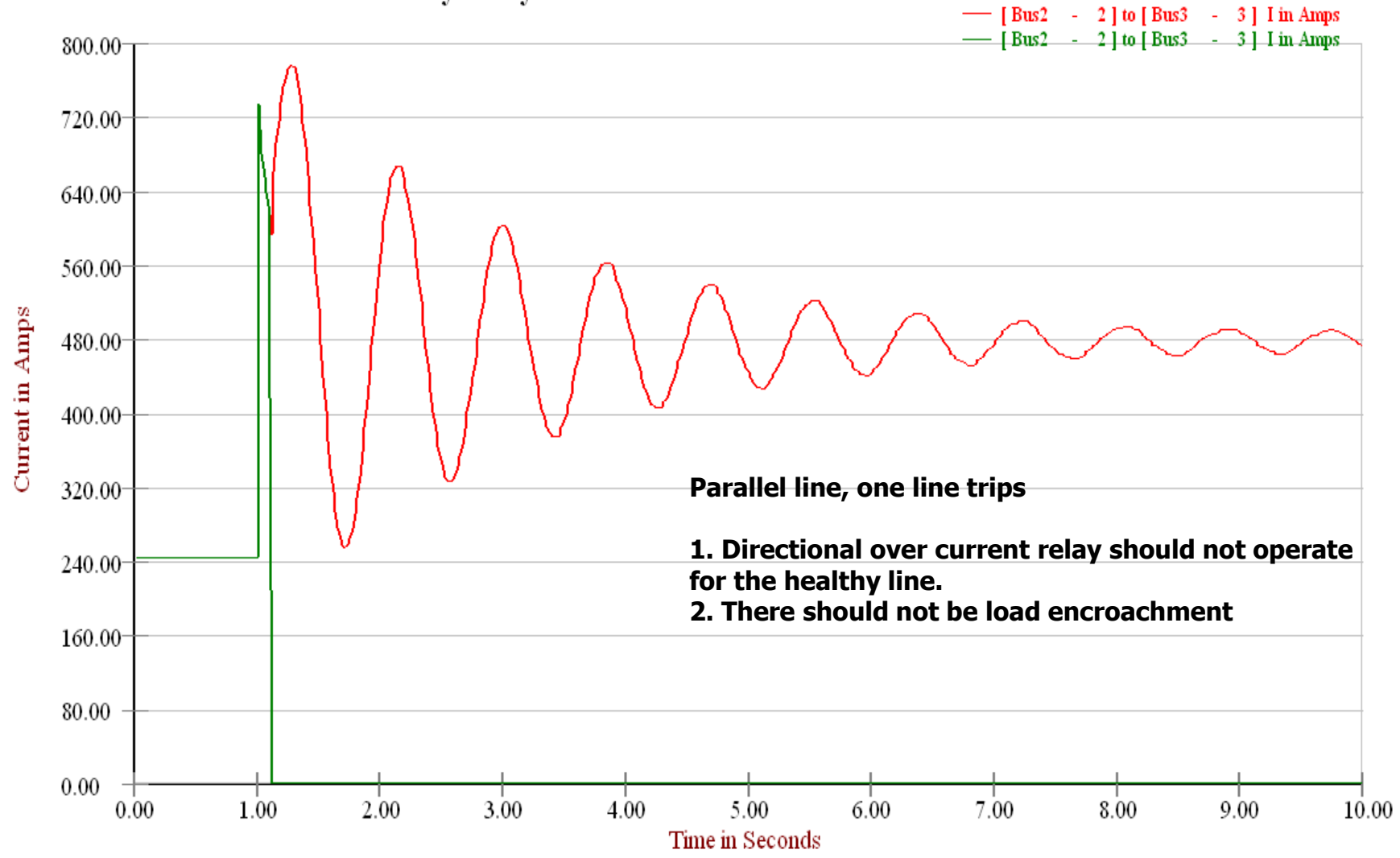


Frequency plot

- 1. Under frequency and over frequency relay setting
- 2. Operate the system around designed values.

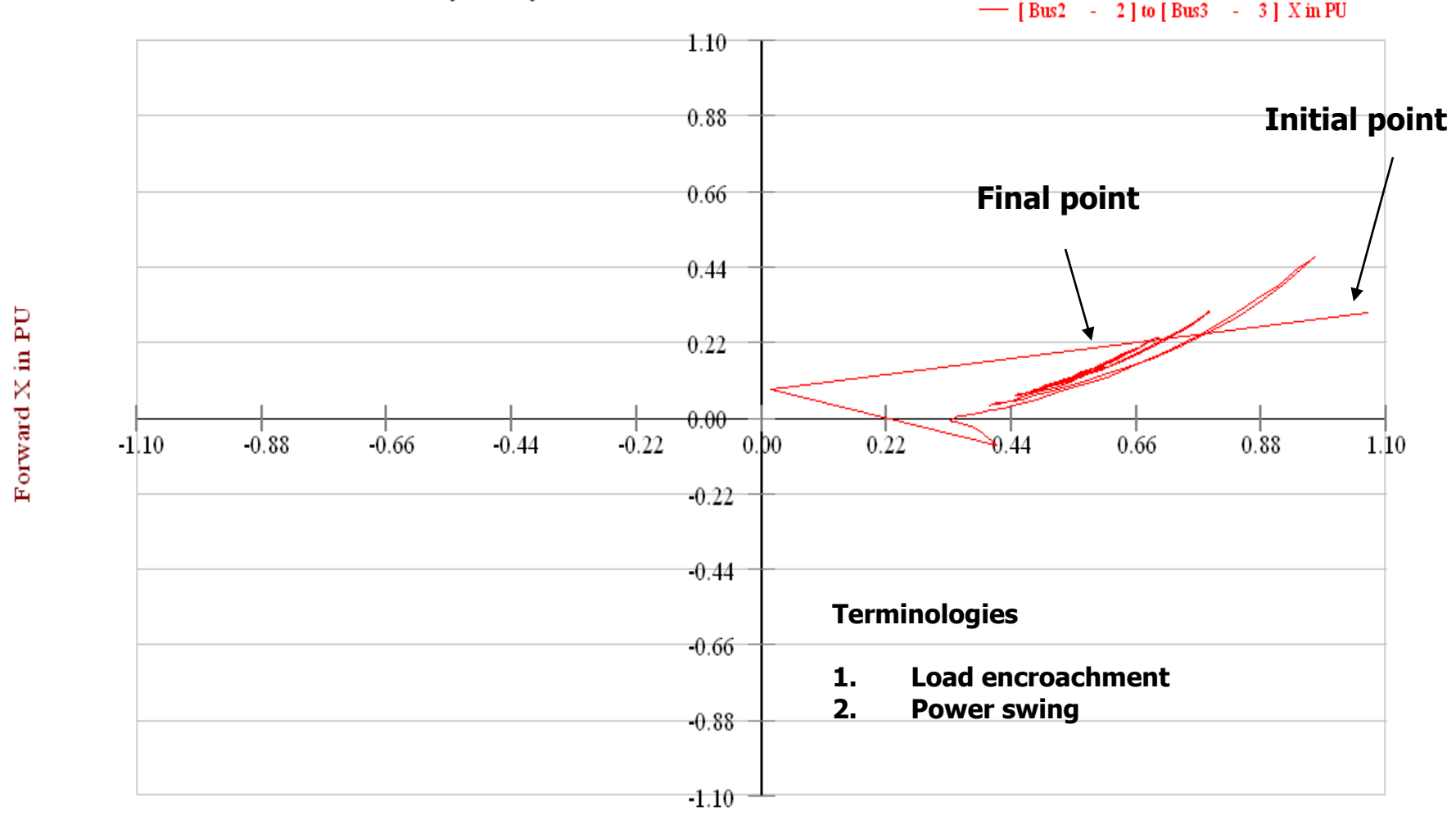


Transient Stability Study





Transient Stability Study



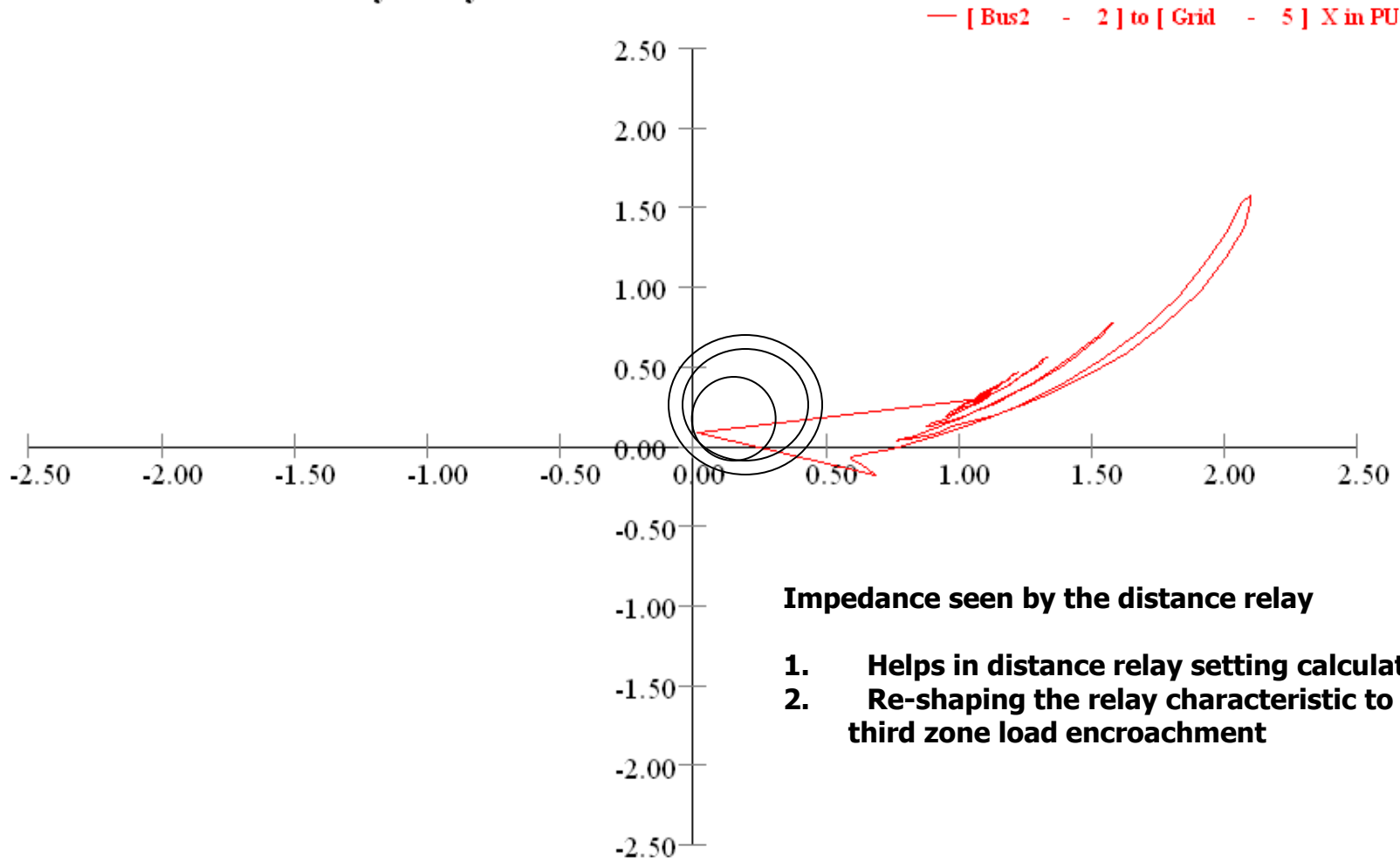
Terminologies

- 1. Load encroachment
- 2. Power swing



Transient Stability Study

Forward X in PU



Impedance seen by the distance relay

- 1. Helps in distance relay setting calculations
- 2. Re-shaping the relay characteristic to avoid third zone load encroachment

[Bus2 - 2] to [Grid - 5] R in PU



X: 0.315 Y: -0.574

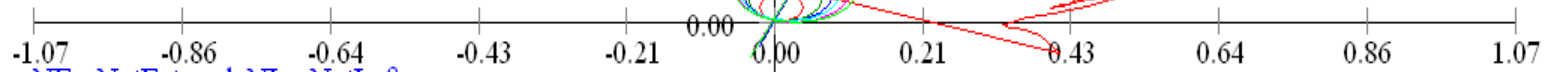
Transient Stability Study

-: Distance Relay Characters :-

Zone	Entering Des Time	Leaving Time	Elapsed Time	Trip Signal
Zone1	NE	NL	NV	--
Zone2	1.020	1.120	0.100	--
Zone3	1.020	1.120	0.100	--
PS1	1.020	1.120	0.100	
PS2	1.020	1.120	0.100	
Starter	1.020	1.120	0.100	

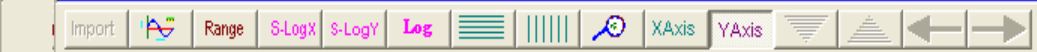
NE - NotEntered, NL - NotLeft
NV - NotValid

Forward X in PU



Fault cleared in 0.1 seconds

[Bus1 - 1] to [Bus2 - 2] R in PU





X: 0.222 Y: -0.982

Transient Stability Study

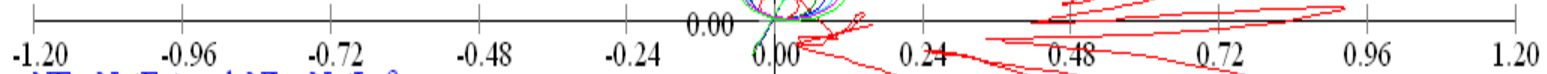
-: Distance Relay Characters :-

	Zone Entering	Leaving	Elapsed	Trip
	Des Time	Time	Time	Signal

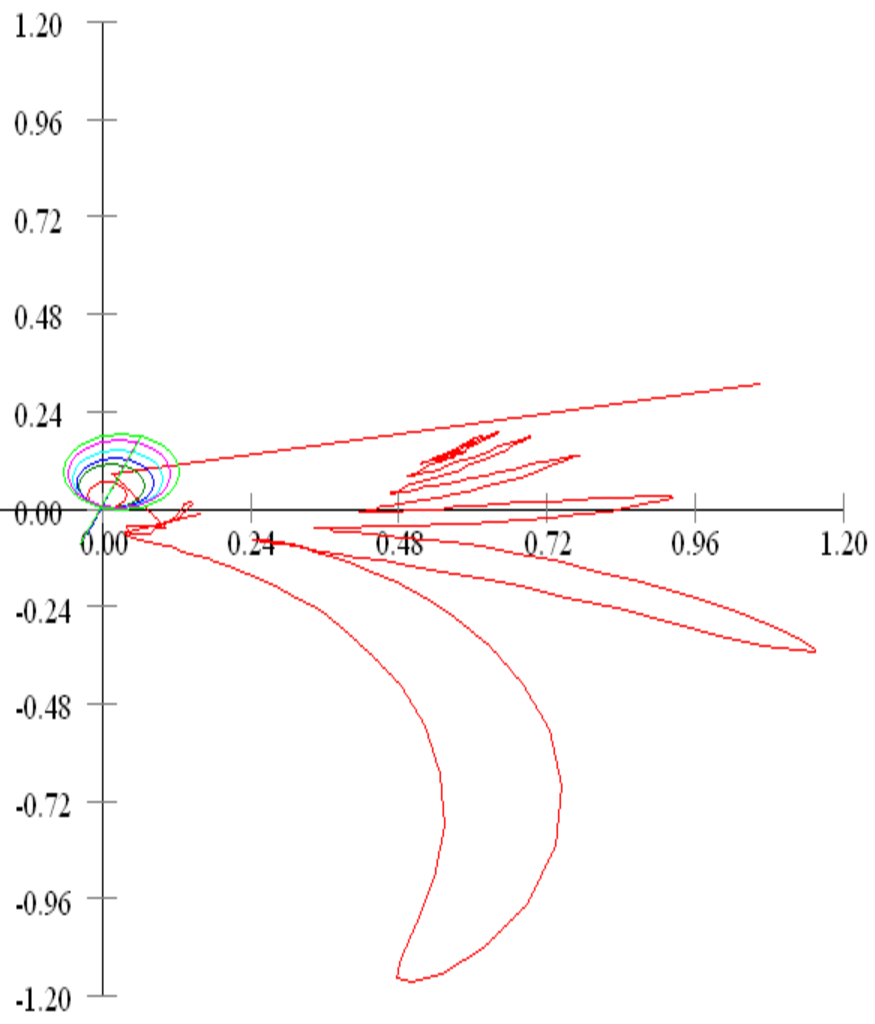
Zone1	NE	NL	NV	--
Zone2	1.020	1.320	0.300	--
Zone3	1.020	1.320	0.300	--
PS1	1.020	1.320	0.300	
PS2	1.020	1.320	0.300	
Starter	1.020	1.320	0.300	

NE - NotEntered, NL - NotLeft
 NV - NotValid

Forward X in PU



[Bus1 - 1] to [Bus2 - 2] X in PU



[Bus1 - 1] to [Bus2 - 2] R in PU

Fault cleared in 0.3 seconds



X: 0.868 Y: -1.099

Transient Stability Study

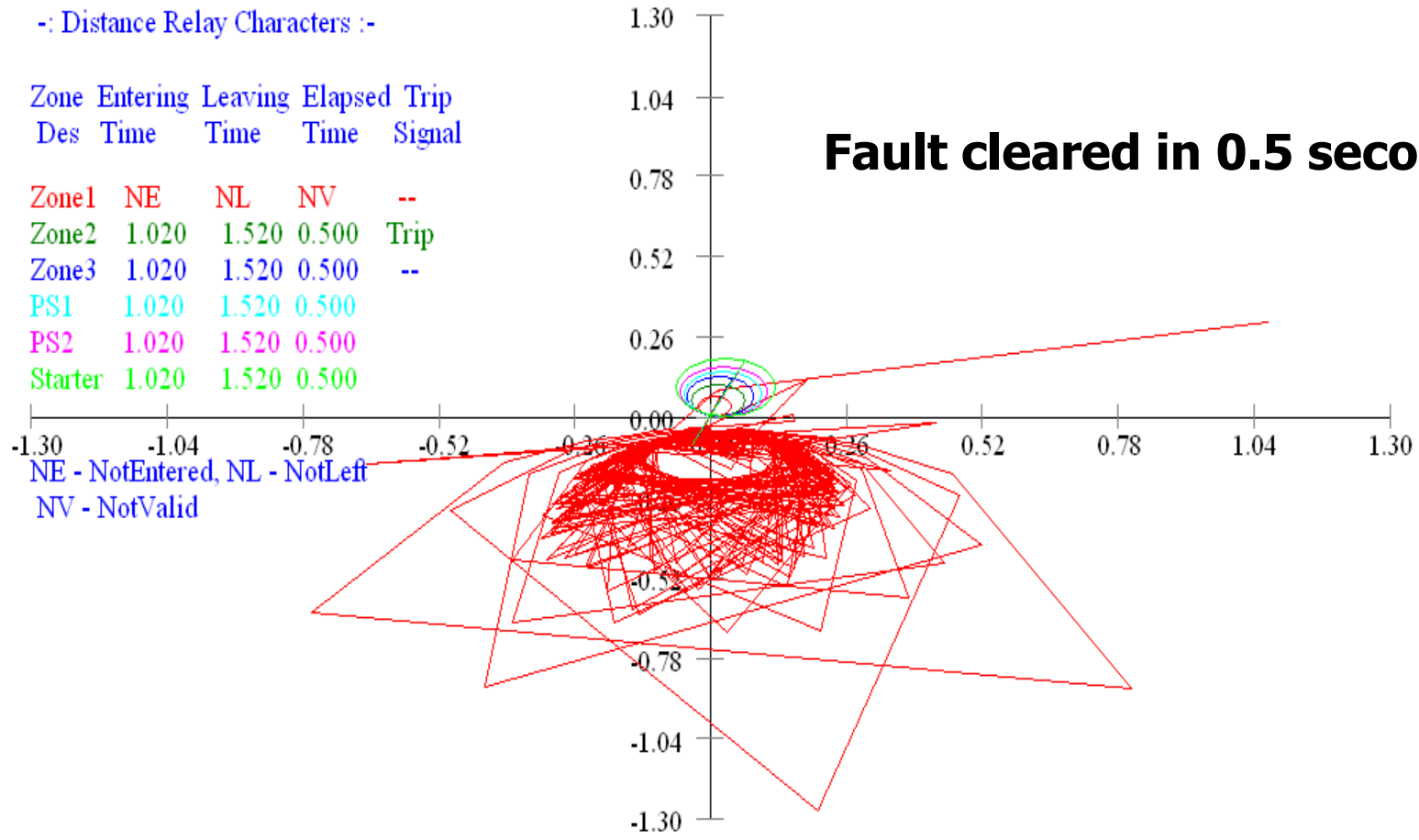
-: Distance Relay Characters :-

Zone	Entering Des Time	Leaving Time	Elapsed Time	Trip Signal
Zone1	NE	NL	NV	--
Zone2	1.020	1.520	0.500	Trip
Zone3	1.020	1.520	0.500	--
PS1	1.020	1.520	0.500	
PS2	1.020	1.520	0.500	
Starter	1.020	1.520	0.500	

Zone1 NE NL NV --
 Zone2 1.020 1.520 0.500 Trip
 Zone3 1.020 1.520 0.500 --
 PS1 1.020 1.520 0.500
 PS2 1.020 1.520 0.500
 Starter 1.020 1.520 0.500

NE - NotEntered, NL - NotLeft
NV - NotValid

Forward X in PU

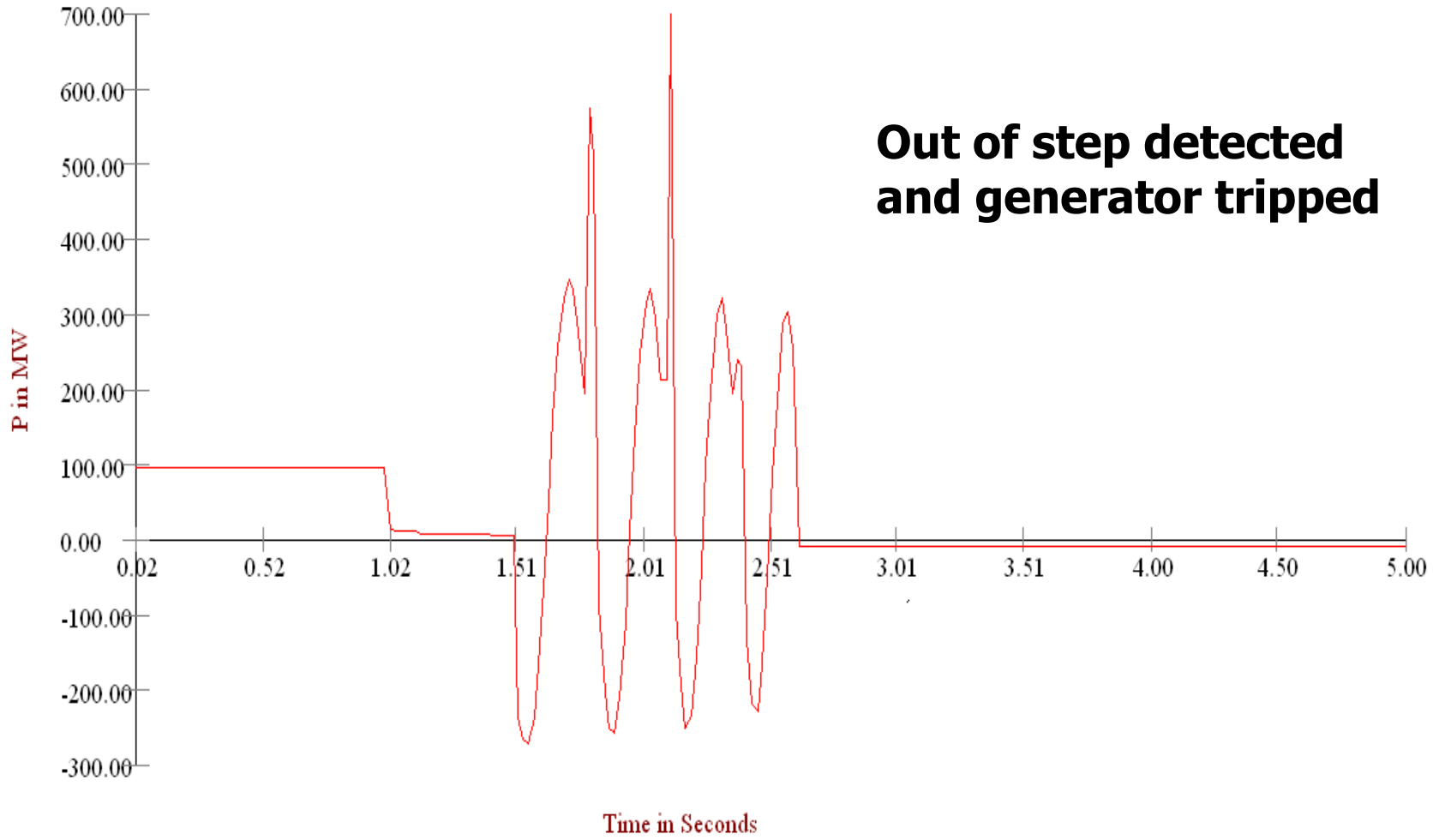




X: 3.052 Y: -81.818

Transient Stability Study

— [Bus1 - - 1] to [Bus2 - - 2] P in MW



For Help, press F1

X: 3.052 Y: -81.818 E:\nagaraja\TRS\1example10TOL.BIN



X: 2.353 Y: -2.327

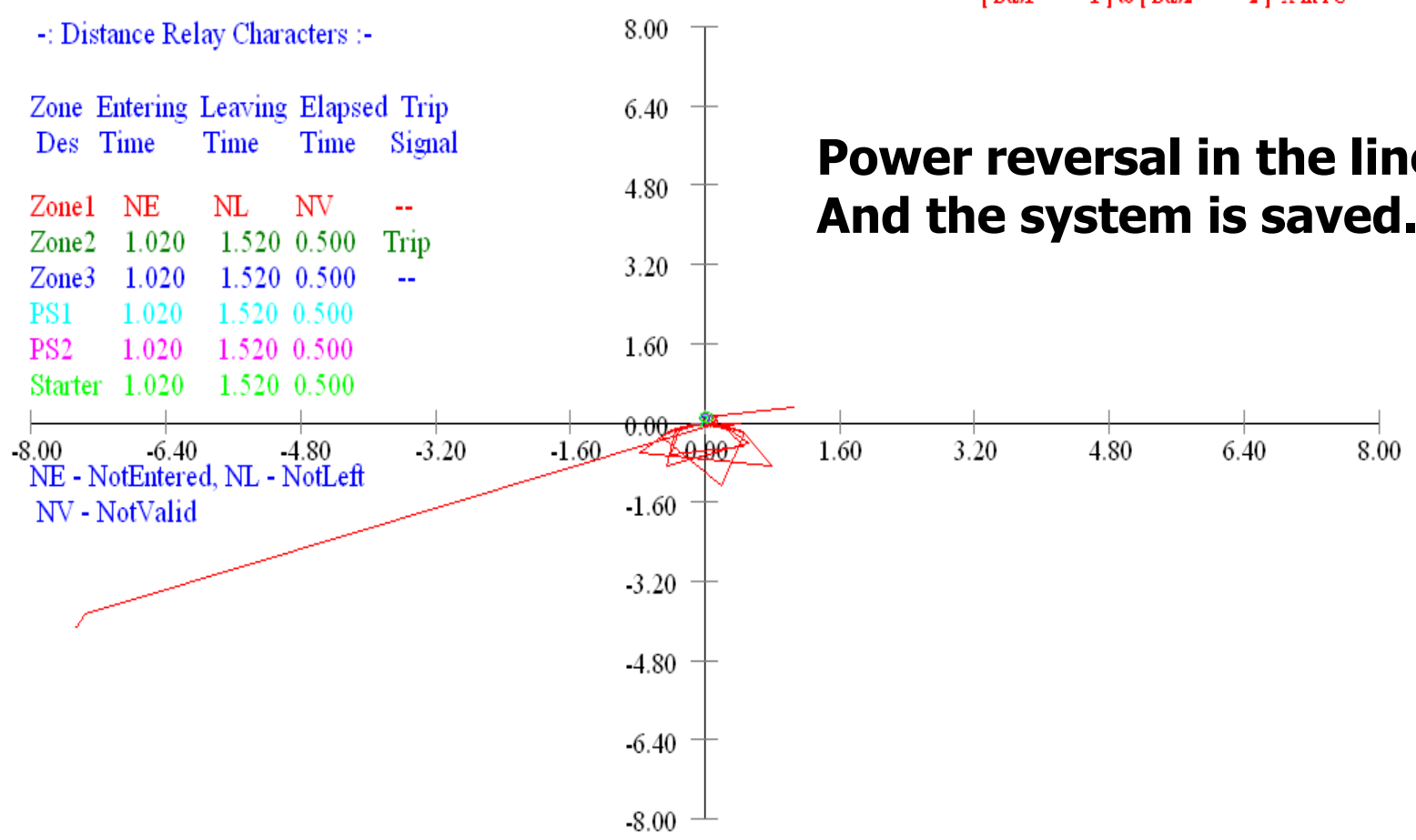
Transient Stability Study

-: Distance Relay Characters :-

Zone	Entering Des	Leaving Time	Elapsed Time	Trip Signal
Zone1	NE	NL	NV	--
Zone2	1.020	1.520	0.500	Trip
Zone3	1.020	1.520	0.500	--
PS1	1.020	1.520	0.500	
PS2	1.020	1.520	0.500	
Starter	1.020	1.520	0.500	

NE - NotEntered, NL - NotLeft
NV - NotValid

Forward X in PU



**Power reversal in the line
And the system is saved.**



For Help, press F1

X: 2.353 Y: -2.327 E:\nagaraja\TRS\1example10TOL.BIN

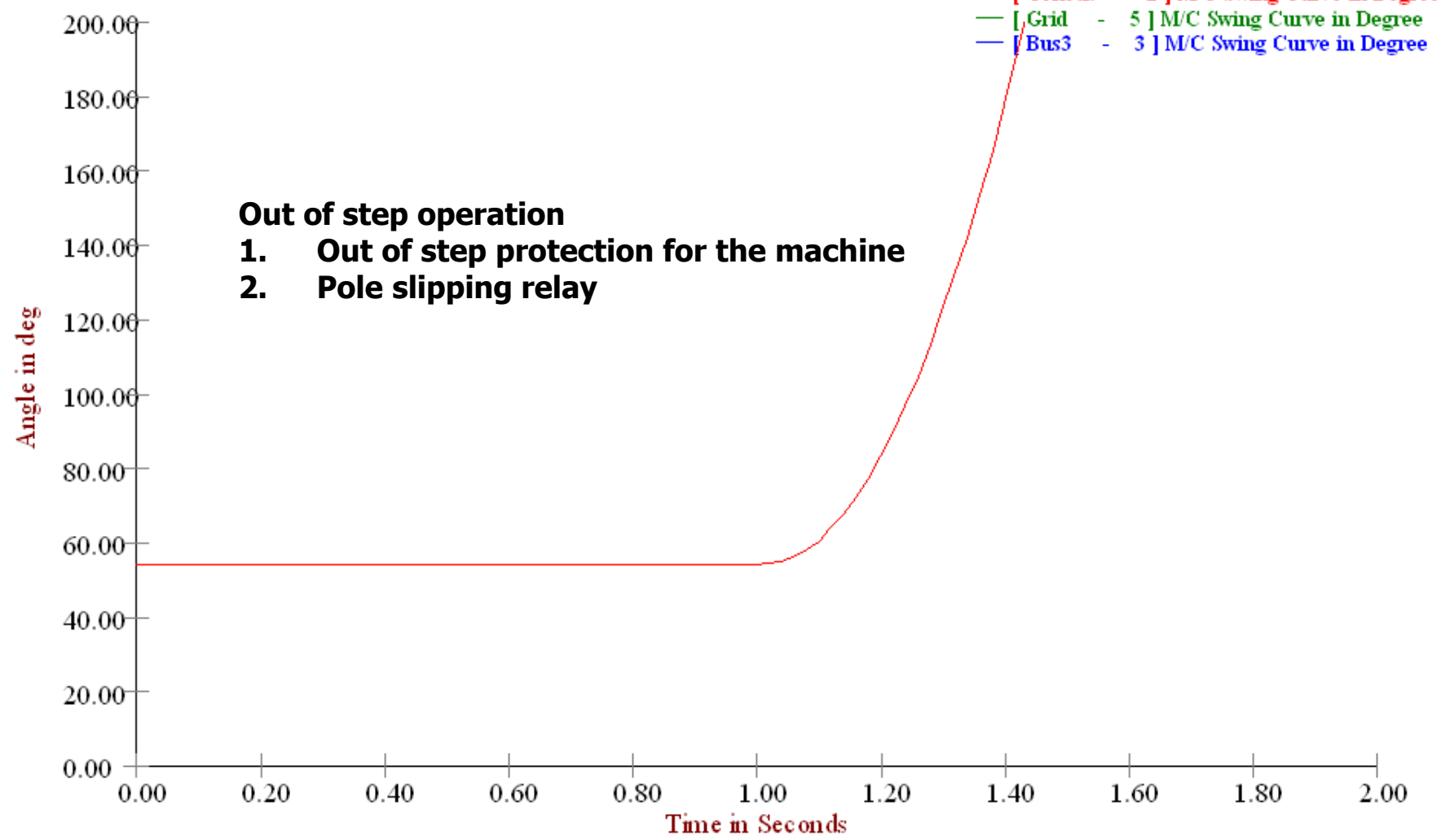
Understanding single pole auto re-closing facility

Transient Stability Study





Transient Stability Study

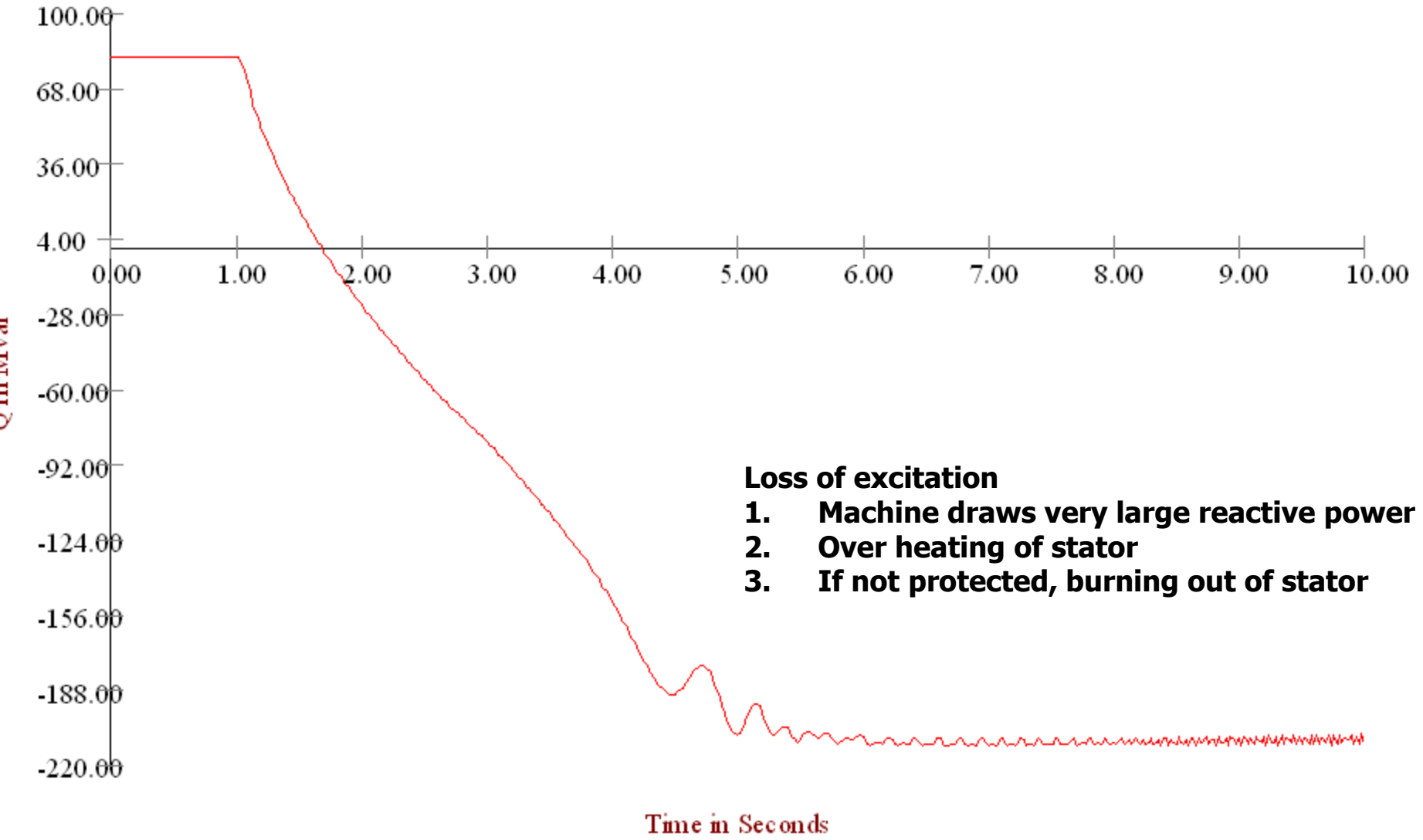


**Protection Engineer
designs the relay, based
on system behaviour**

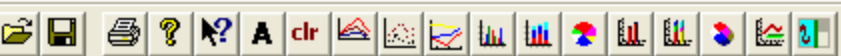


Transient Stability Study

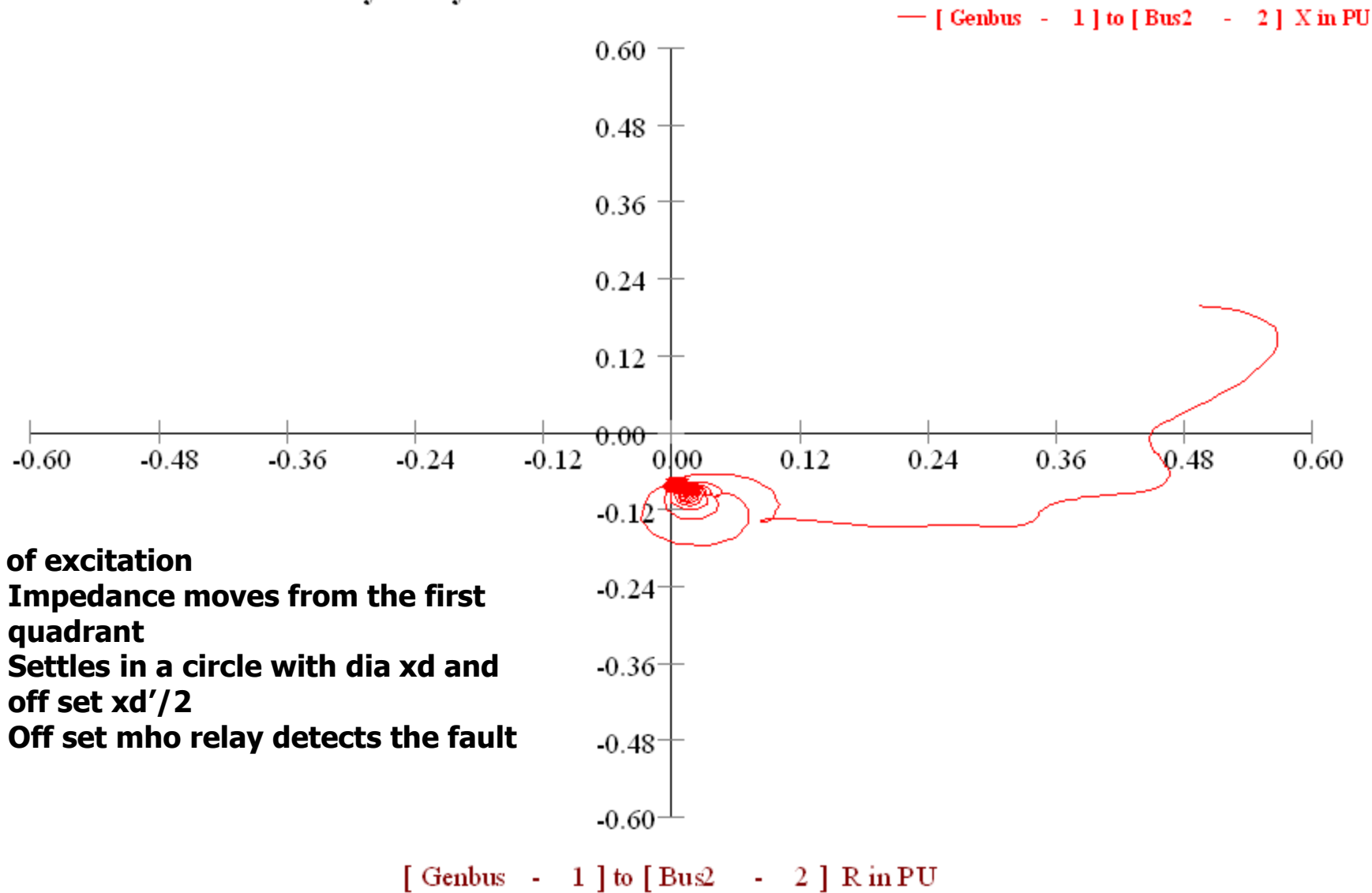
— [Genbus - 1] M/C Electrical Power Q in Mvar



- Loss of excitation**
- 1. Machine draws very large reactive power**
 - 2. Over heating of stator**
 - 3. If not protected, burning out of stator**



Transient Stability Study



FOI WARD 2X MI I O

Loss of excitation

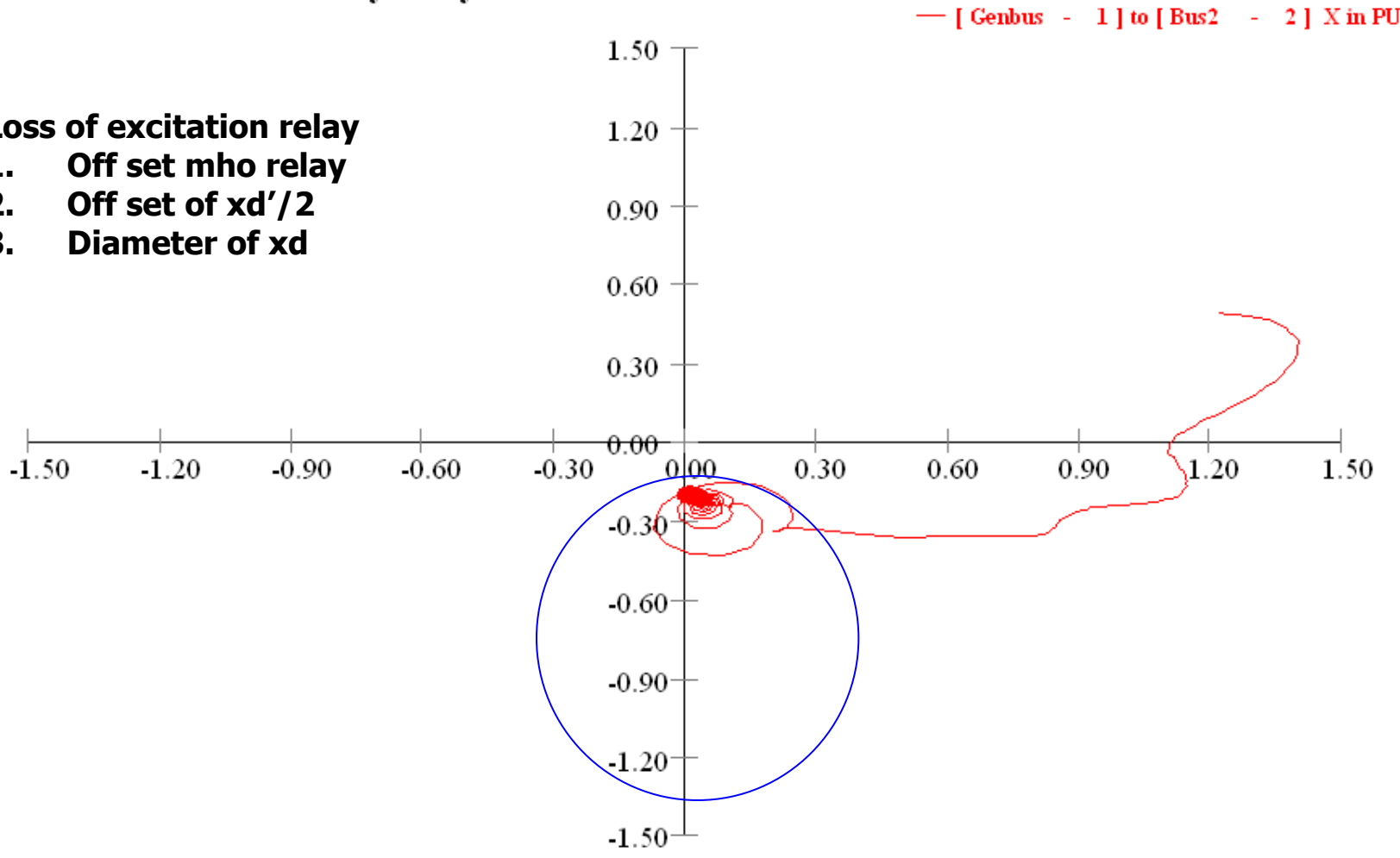
1. Impedance moves from the first quadrant
2. Settles in a circle with dia x_d and off set $x_d'/2$
3. Off set mho relay detects the fault



Transient Stability Study

- Loss of excitation relay**
- 1. Off set mho relay**
 - 2. Off set of $x_d'/2$**
 - 3. Diameter of x_d**

Forward X in PU

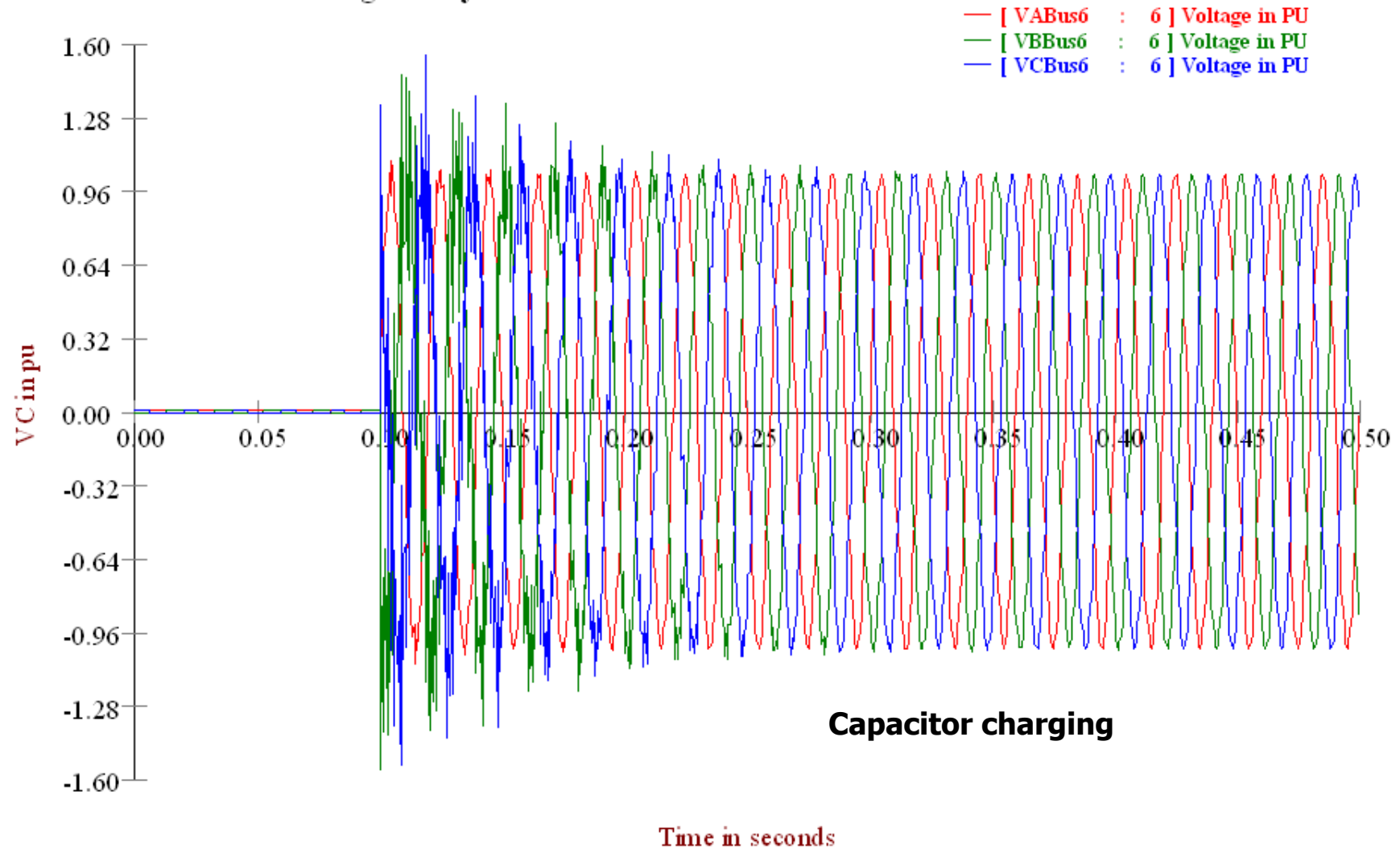


[Genbus - 1] to [Bus2 - 2] R in PU

**Why current limiting
reactor for capacitor
banks?**

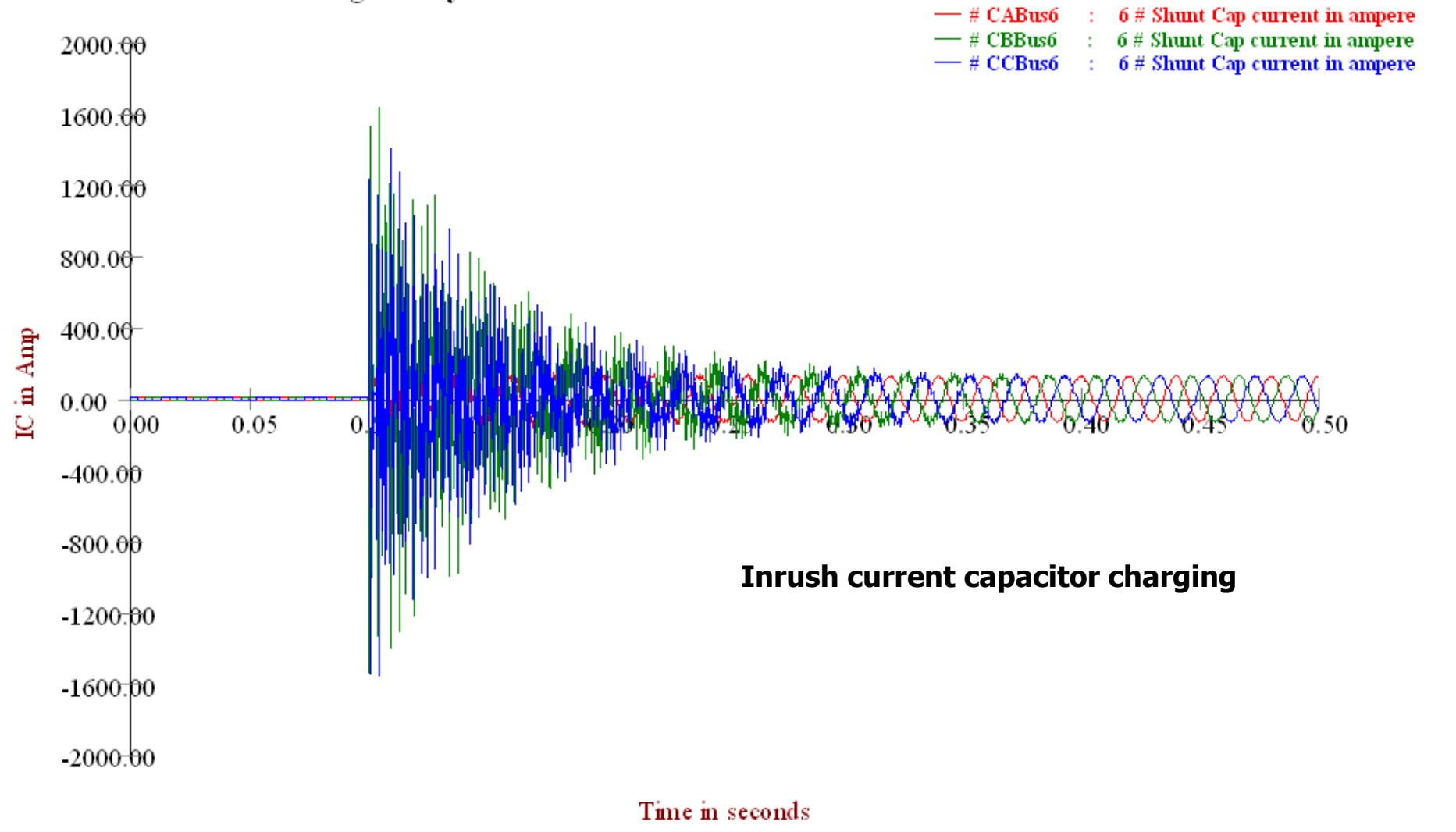


Overvoltage Study Results





Overvoltage Study Results

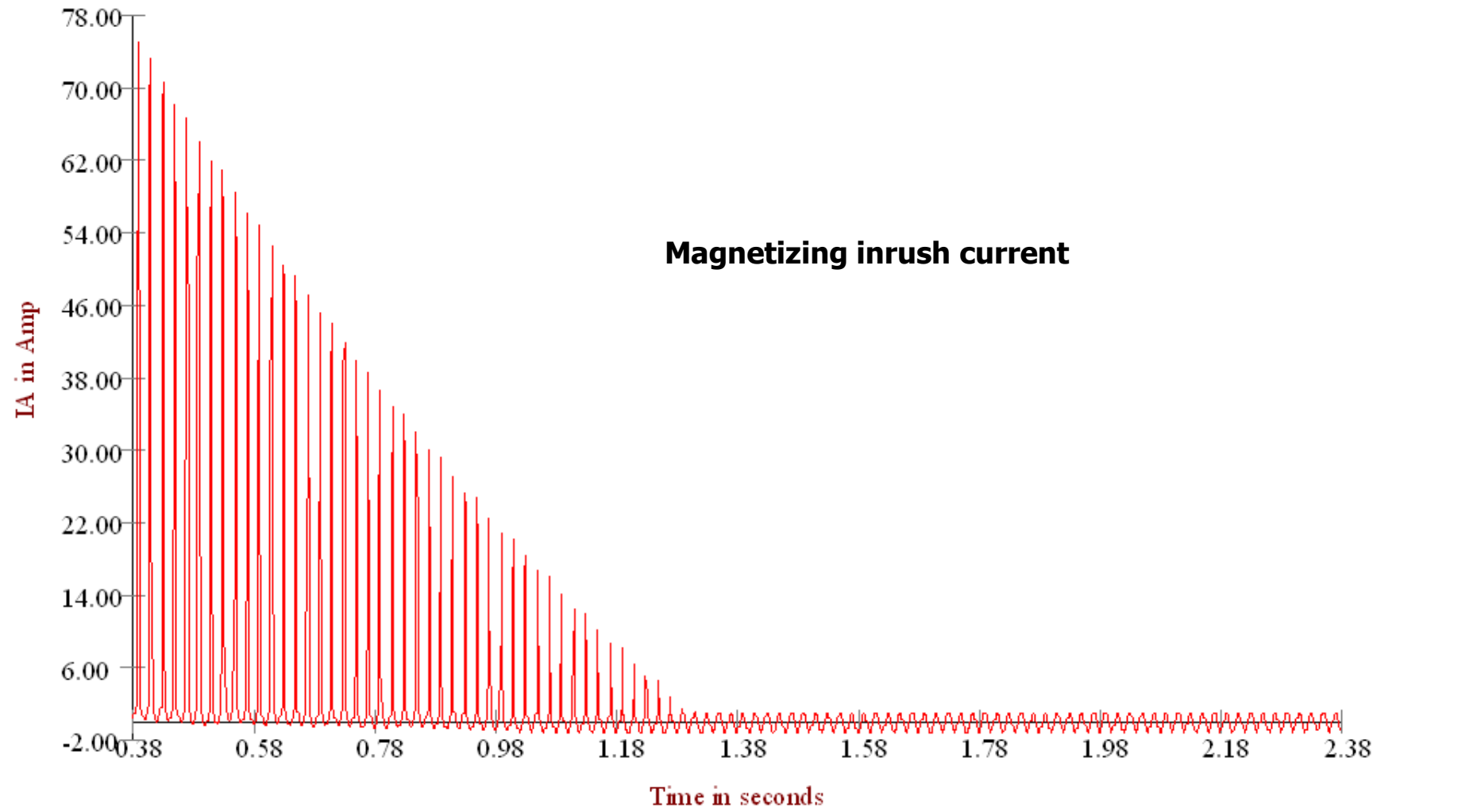


2nd Harmonic and 5th Harmonic restraint for transformer differential protection



Overvoltage Study Results

— # MagIABUS3 : 3 # Magnetising Branch Current in

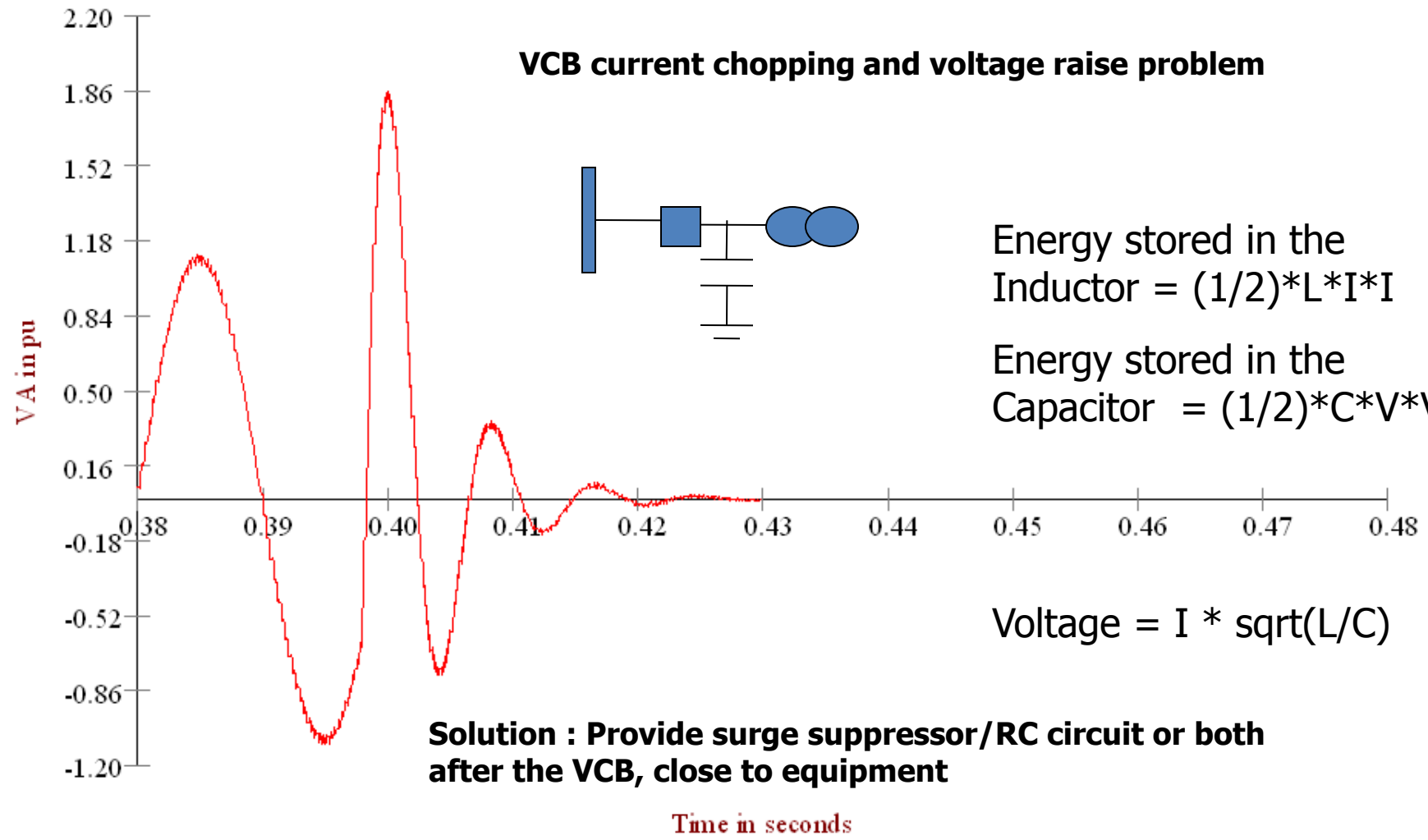


Why to provide surge arrestor and RC circuit for VCB switching



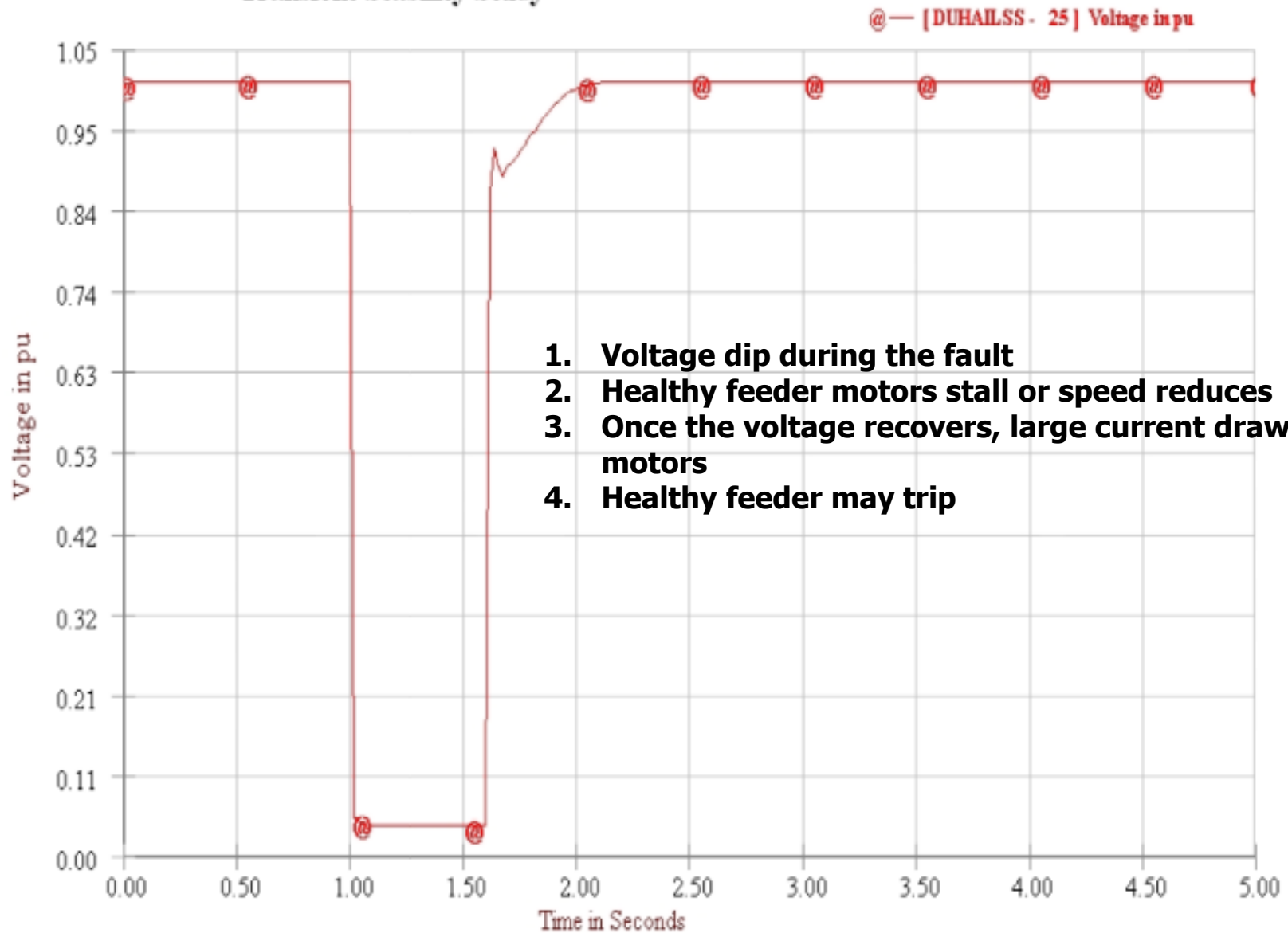
Overvoltage Study Results

[VABUS21 : 21] Voltage in PU



Simphatic Tipping, what it means?

Transient Stability Study



Transient Stability Study

@ — [9030000 - 41032201] to [41032219 - 41032219] Q in Mvar
— [9030000 - 41032201] to [41032219 - 41032219] P in MW



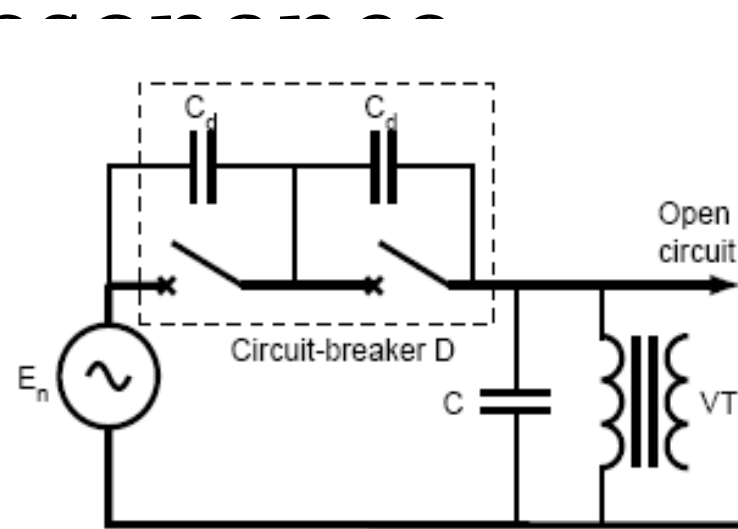
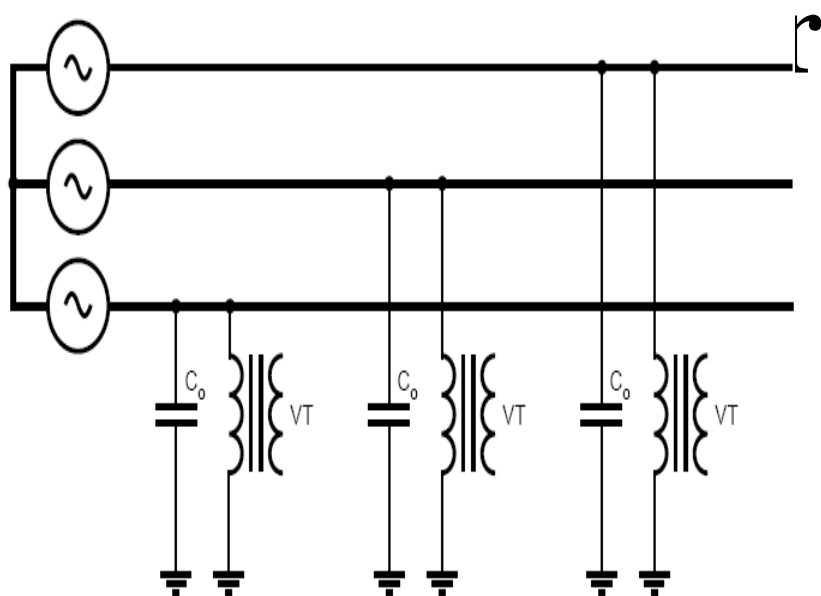
Ferroresonance when and how?

Ferro-resonance (FR) TOV

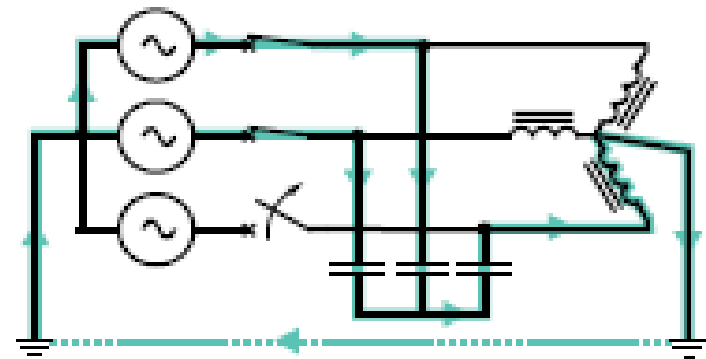
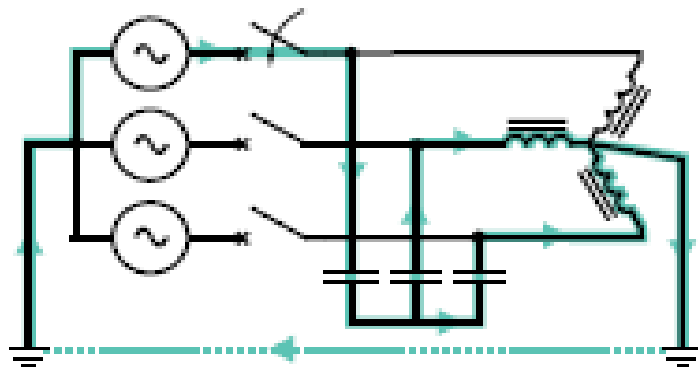
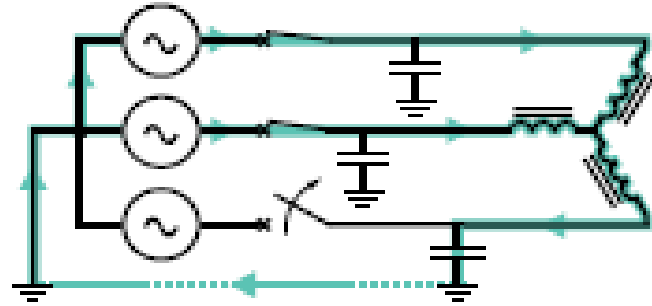
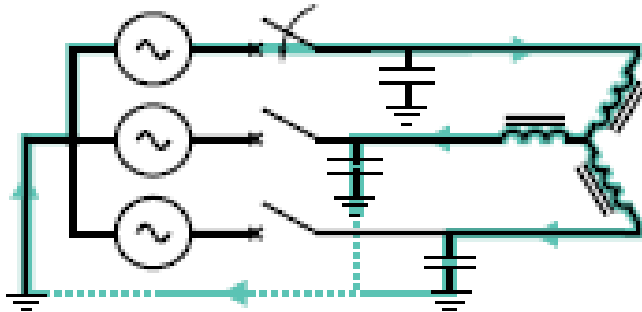
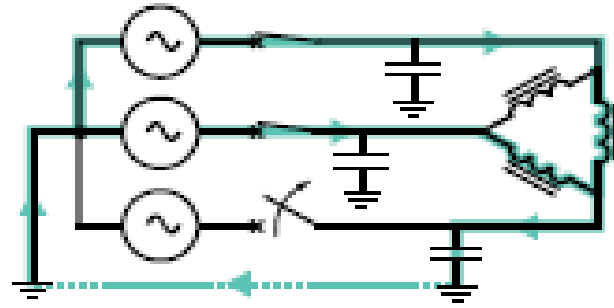
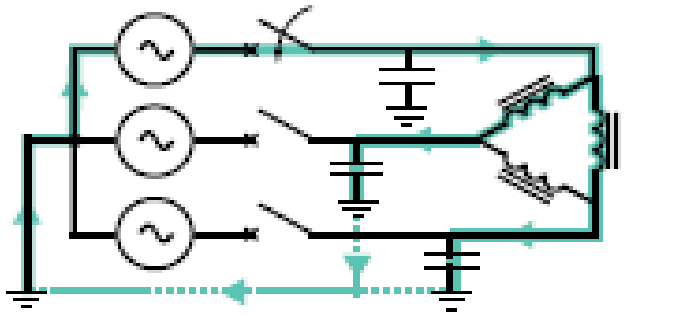


- An oscillating phenomena occurring in an electric circuit which must contain at least:
 1. a non-linear inductance
 2. a capacitor,
 3. a voltage source (generally sinusoidal),
 4. low losses.
- Transients, lightning over voltages, energizing or de-energizing transformers or loads, occurrence or removal of faults, etc...may initiate ferroresonance.
- The main feature of this phenomenon is that more than one stable steady state response is possible for the same set of the network parameters.

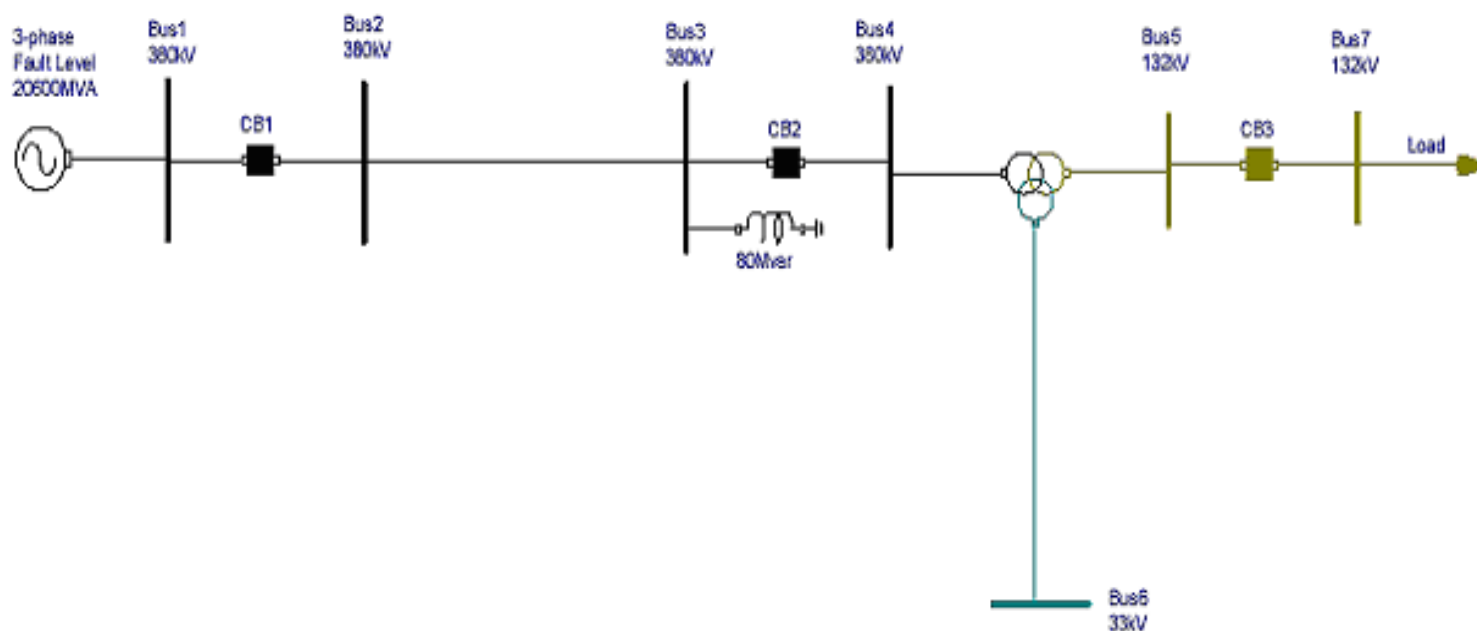
Examples of systems at risk

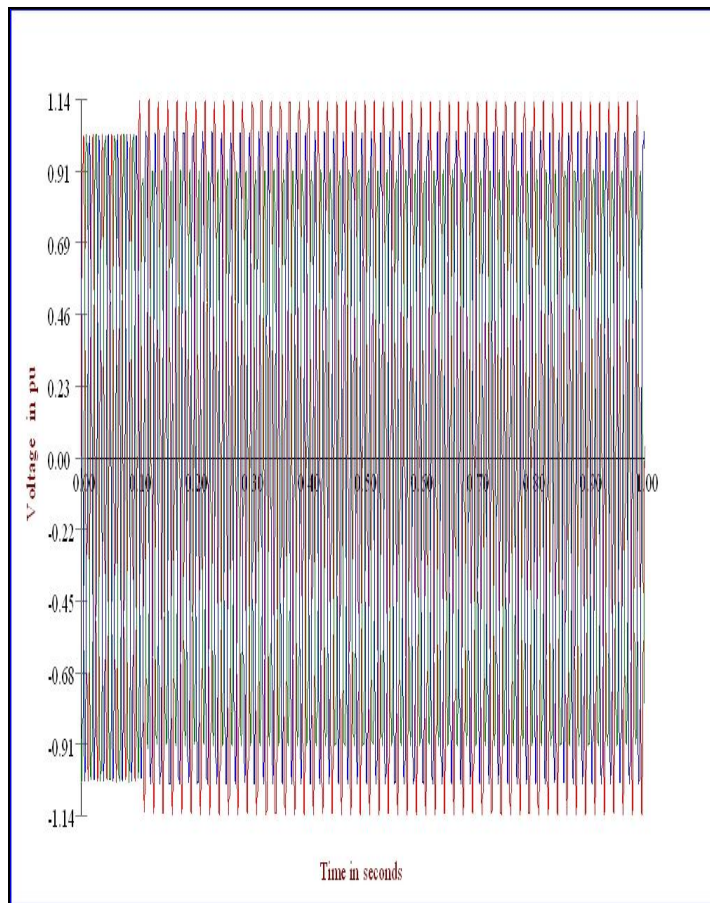


Contd.

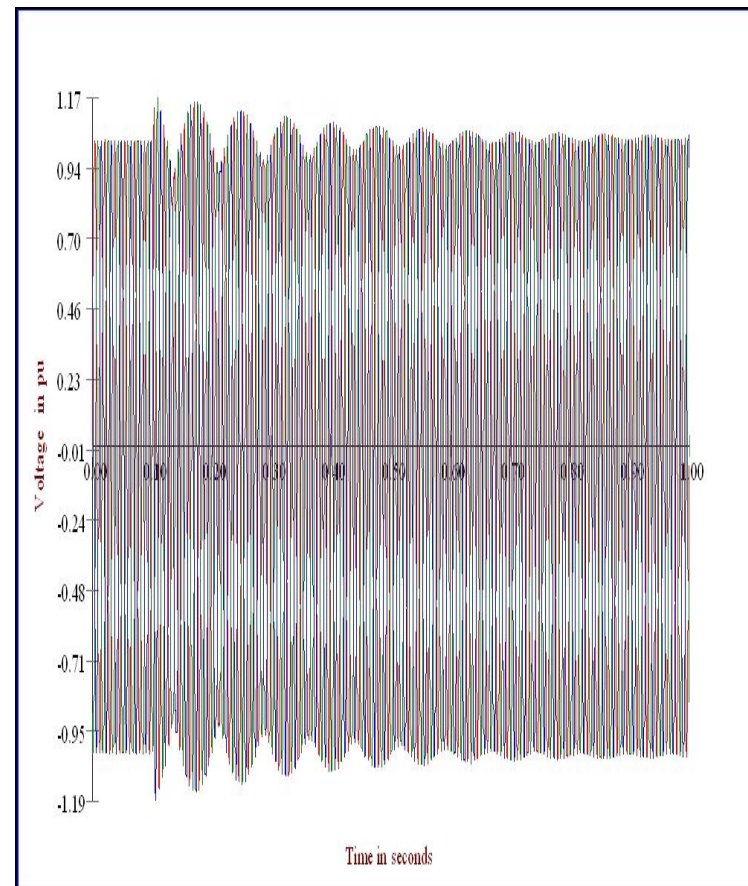


Case study for predicting and understanding of TOV and FR



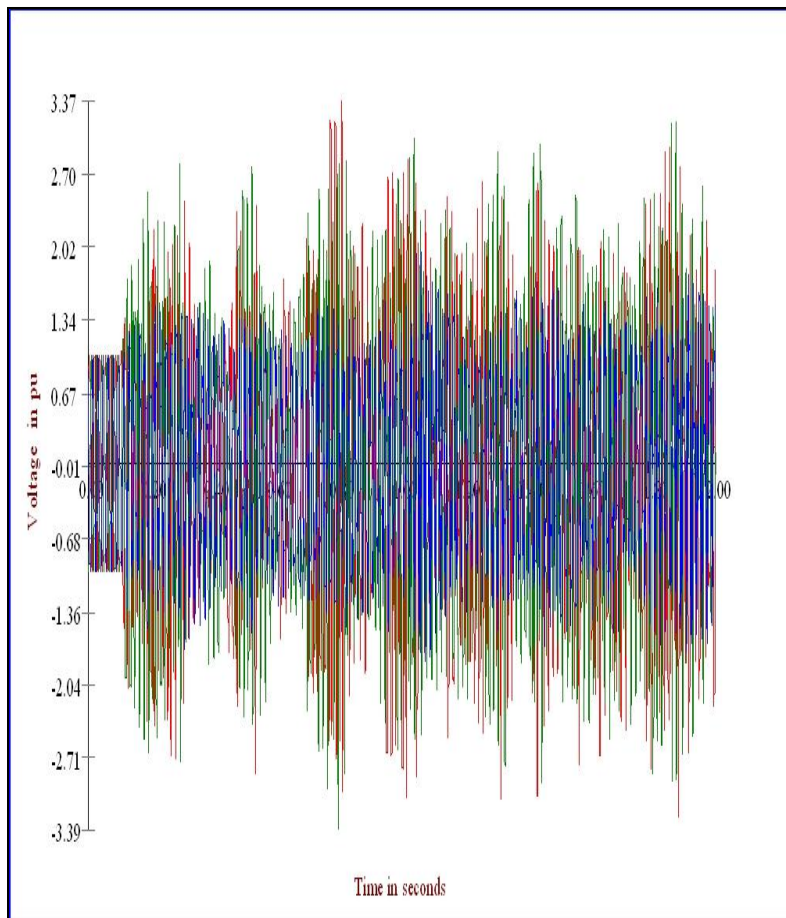


1-pole

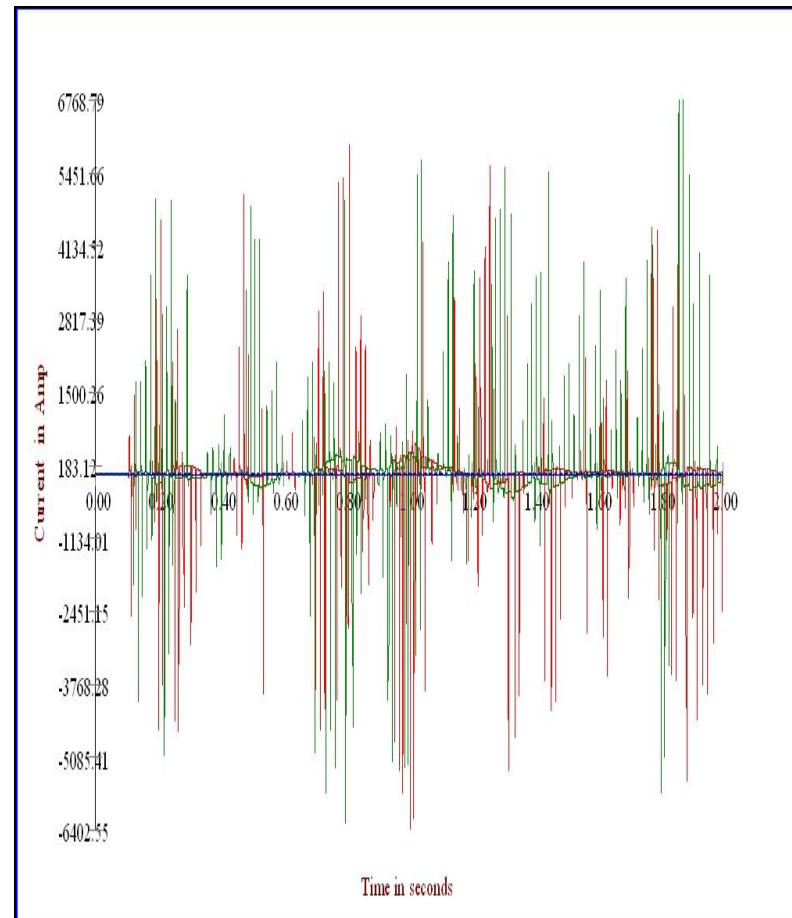


3-pole

HT side LR by opening CB2



Voltage



Current

FR existence when 2-poles opening of CB1

Discussions

Thank You