DIGITAL PROTECTION SCHEME FOR DISTANCE RELAYING OF A SIX-PHASE POWER SYSTEM

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A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Electrical Engineering)

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JANUARY 2010
To my beloved father and mother, my sister and brothers and my beloved wife for their continuous support and encouragement

This work is nothing compares to their scarifies
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all thanks to Allah Almighty for His endless mercy. I would like to express my deepest sincere gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Ir. Dr. Abdullah Asuhaimi Mohd Zin for his incredible patient, encouragement and continues support during this research.

I would also like to thank Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (U.T.M) for providing me three years financial support. I’m thankful to the TNB (Tenaga National Berhad) which provided necessary data for this research. I’m very grateful of the lab’s technicians for their assistance during developing my prototype.

My appreciation and gratitude goes to Prof. Ali H. Sayed from Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and Prof. Jyh-Cherng Gu from National Taiwan University of Science and Technology (NTUST), for their invaluable help.

My wife Shiva deserves special thanks for being understanding, supportive and incredibly patient through this process. Last but certainly not least thanks to my parents, sister and brothers for their unwavering support (financially and spiritually) and encouragement through my many years of education. I most certainly would not have succeeded without my wife and family’s continuous support.
ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to investigate various algorithms for digital relaying that can be used in six-phase system and to develop a laboratory replica of six-phase system from selected three-phase double-circuit of Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) network. A novel algorithm which is called bounded data uncertainties (BDU) for digital relaying is proposed. The proposed method is an enhanced least-square algorithm, which unlike classical least-square, it allows perturbations in data matrix and measurements or observations. MATLAB programs have been developed to compare the BDU with the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) algorithm. The results show the superiority of BDU over DFT method. An existing three-phase double-circuit line between Kuala Krai (KKRI) and Gua Musang (GMSG) substations has been selected as a case study for conversion to six-phase single-circuit system. Using the configuration line data provided by TNB, parameters of six-phase line are calculated. The calculation of parameters of line is also carried out using software package PSCAD/EMTDC. The results from MATLAB and PSCAD programs have revealed that the positive-sequence inductive reactance of six-phase single-circuit is higher than the three-phase double-circuit line. Furthermore, the results of MATLAB show that the maximum fault current occurs for phases a-b-d-f fault. Based on the maximum fault current, the necessary components have been obtained to construct the six-phase prototype. The prototype is successfully developed which resembles six-phase line of the KKRI-GMSG. The phase difference of voltages of the six-phase prototype has been successfully validated by LabVIEW software package. The prototype is unique in Malaysia and it is an invaluable tool which can be used by power utilities and graduate students to do research work in six-phase system.
ABSTRAK

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEDICATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF TABLES</td>
<td></td>
<td>xvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF FIGURES</td>
<td></td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>xxiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF SYMBOLS</td>
<td></td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIST OF APPENDICES</td>
<td></td>
<td>xxvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction 1

1.2 Power System Protection 1
1.2.1 Zone of Protection 2
1.2.2 Primary and Back-up Protection 3
1.2.3 Main Requirements of Protection System 4
   1.2.3.1 Selectivity or Discrimination 4
   1.2.3.2 Reliability 4
   1.2.3.3 Availability 5
   1.2.3.4 Speed or Fast Operation 5
   1.2.3.5 Sensitivity 5
   1.2.3.6 Stability 6
1.3 Classification of Protective Relays 6
   1.3.1 Classification of Protective Relay Based on Technology 6
   1.3.2 Classification of Protective Relay Based on Functions 7
   1.3.3 Classification of Protective Relay Based on Protective Schemes 7
   1.3.4 Relays as Comparators 8
1.4 Microprocessor-Based Relay 8
   1.4.1 Functional Blocks and Operating Features 9
   1.4.2 Performance and Operational Characteristics of Microprocessor-Based Relay 10
      1.4.2.1 Reliability 11
      1.4.2.2 Flexibility 12
      1.4.2.3 Operational Performance 12
      1.4.2.4 Cost & Benefit Consideration 13
      1.4.2.5 Other Features and Functions 13
1.5 Filtering Requirements for Protective Relays 14
   1.5.1 Characteristics of Filtering Design 14
1.6 Modeling of Six-Phase Transmission Line Using EMTDC/PSCAD 15
1.7 Research Objective 16
1.8 Problem Statements 17
1.9 Methodology 17
1.10 Contribution of Research 20
1.11 Outline of the Thesis 20
2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Literature Review of High-Phase Order Transmission Line

2.3 Literature Review of Six-Phase Fault Analysis

2.3.1 Symmetrical Component Transformation Method

2.3.2 Clarke’s Component Transformation Method

2.3.3 Modal Transformation Method

2.3.4 Split Symmetrical Components Method

2.3.5 Phase Coordinate Method

2.4 Literature Review of Various Algorithms Used in Digital Relays

2.4.1 Sinusoidal-Waveform-Based Algorithms

2.4.2 Fourier and Walsh-Based Techniques

2.4.3 Least-Square Methods

2.4.4 Kalman-Filtering Method

2.4.5 Differential Equation Based Techniques

2.5 Summary

3 SIX-PHASE SYSTEM, ITS PROTECTION AND ALGORITHMS FOR DIGITAL RELAYING

3.1 The Concept of High Phase Order (HPO) Transmission

3.2 HPO Benefits

3.2.1 Power Density

3.2.2 Loadability

3.3 Economics of High Phase Order Transmission Line

3.4 System Voltage Definition

3.5 Construction of Six-Phase Transmission Line

3.5.1 Selection of Transformer Connection for Six-Phase System

3.5.2 Transformer Model in PSCAD

3.6 Impedance of Six-Phase Transmission Line

3.6.1 Longitudinal Sequence Impedance of Six-Phase Untransposed Line with two Ground Wires

3.6.2 Ground Wire Reduction

3.6.3 The Six-Phase Transmission Line Parameters
3.7 Fault Combinations of Six-Phase System
   3.7.1 Symmetrical Component Analysis for a Six-phase System
   3.7.2 Sequence Components for Unbalanced Network Impedances
3.8 Fault Analysis using Symmetrical Component Method
3.9 The Clarke’s Component Transformation Method
3.10 The Phase Coordinate Method
   3.10.1 Fault Analysis Procedure
      3.10.1.1 Phase- b- Phase-c-Neutral Fault
3.11 The Split Symmetrical Components Method
3.12 The Modal Transformation Method
3.13 Transmission Line Protection
   3.13.1 Overcurrent Protection
   3.13.2 Differential Protection
   3.13.3 Phase Comparison
   3.13.4 Directional Comparison
   3.13.5 Distance Protection
      3.13.5.1 The Principle of Distance Relays
      3.13.5.2 The Derivation of Distance Relay Characteristics
      3.13.5.3 Zones of Distance Relays
      3.13.5.4 Factors Affecting Relay Protection Zone
      3.13.5.5 Effect of Arc Resistance
      3.13.5.6 Effect of voltage and current transformer phase shift
      3.13.5.7 Effect of Power Swing
3.14 Impedance seen by distance relay in three-phase system
   3.14.1 Phase Faults
   3.14.2 Ground Faults
3.15 Six-Phase Transmission Line Protection
   3.15.1 Protection Criteria for Six-Phase System
   3.15.2 Selection of Protective Systems
3.16 Experience of the NYSEG Six-Phase Line Protection Failure 90
3.17 Full Scheme Six-phase Distance Relay 92
  3.17.1 Single Phase to Ground Faults 93
  3.17.2 Phase to Adjacent Phase Faults 96
  3.17.3 The effect of integration six-phase transmission line
    Into three-phase network 101
3.18 Algorithms for Digital Relays 102
  3.18.1 Differential Equation Algorithms 103
  3.18.2 Waveform-Based Algorithms 104
3.19 Fourier Algorithm 105
  3.19.1 Full Cycle Fourier Algorithm 106
  3.19.1 Full Cycle Fourier Algorithm 109
3.20 Walsh-Function Algorithm 110
3.21 Least Error Squares Algorithm 112
3.22 Kalman Filtering Algorithm 112
  3.22.1 State Space Model 113
3.23 Symmetrical Components Algorithm 114
3.24 External Modification of Algorithm Response 115
  3.24.1 Analog Pre-filtering 115
  3.24.2 Digital Pre-filtering 116
  3.24.3 Post-Processing of Results 116
  3.24.4 Data Window Weighting Functions 117
  3.24.5 Selection of Algorithms 119
    3.24.5.1 Available Processor Capability 119
    3.24.5.2 Speed- Accuracy Tradeoff 120
    3.24.5.3 Adequate Filtering 120
    3.24.5.4 Speed-Sampling Rate Tradeoff 120
3.25 Summary 120
4 FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF DIGITAL FILTER IN PROTECTIVE RELAYING

4.1 Introduction 125
4.2 Orthogonal Filter Pairs 125
4.3 Orthogonal Signals in Distance Relays 129
4.4 Short-Data Window Orthogonal Filter Pairs 132
   4.4.1 Two-Sample Orthogonal Filter Pairs (Algorithm 1) 132
   4.4.2 Two-Sample Orthogonal Filter Pairs (Algorithm 2) 135
   4.4.3 Three-Sample Orthogonal Filter Pairs 138
      4.4.3.1 Mann-Morrison Algorithm 138
      4.4.3.2 Prodar Algorithm 141
4.5 Long-Data Window Orthogonal Filter Pairs 143
   4.5.1 Full-Cycle DFT 144
   4.5.2 Half-Cycle DFT 146
   4.5.3 Quarter-Cycle Delaying Orthogonal Filter Pair (Cosine Filter) 147
   4.5.4 Impulse Response Effects on Frequency Response 151
4.6 Least Square 151
   4.6.1 Factors Affecting the LS Filters 152
4.7 Frequency Response of Kalman Filter Relay Algorithms 154
   4.7.1 Frequency Response of Two-State Kalman Filter 154
4.8 Summary 157

5 PROPOSED ALGORITHM FOR DIGITAL RELAYING

5.1 Introduction 160
5.2 Parameter Estimation 160
5.3 Problem Formulation 161
5.4 Reducing the Minmax Problem to Minimization Problem 163
5.5 Statement of the Solution of the Constrained Min-Max Problem 164
5.6 The Strategy of Analysis 165
   5.6.1 Comparison between Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and Bounded Data Uncertainties (BDU) Algorithm 165
5.6.2 Comparison between Least Square (LS) and Bounded Data Uncertainties Method

5.6.3 Comparison between Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), Least Square (LS) and Bounded Data Uncertainties (BDU) Algorithm

8.5 Summary

6 MODELING OF SIX-PHASE TRANSMISSION LINE IN PSCAD

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Kuala Krai-Gua Musang (KKRI-GMSG) substations

6.3 Six-Phase Power System Model

6.3.1 PSCAD Components Used in Model of 19-Bus TNB System

6.4 Fault Analysis Strategy

6.5 Analysis of Fault on 19-Bus TNB System

6.6 Modeling Three-Phase Double-Circuit KKRI-GMSG Transmission Line Converted to Six-Phase Single-Circuit Line in PSCAD

6.6.1 The Strategy of Case Studies

6.6.1.1 No Fault Case

6.6.1.2 Phase A to Ground Fault

6.6.1.3 A-B-C to Ground Fault

6.6.1.4 D-E-F to Ground Fault

6.6.1.5 A-B-D to Ground Fault

6.6.1.6 A-B-E to Ground Fault

6.6.1.7 A-B-C-D to Ground Fault

6.7 Comparison between Bounded Data Uncertainties (BDU) And Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

6.7.1 Phase A-Ground

6.7.2 Phase B-E-Ground

6.7.3 Phase-A-B-C-Ground

6.7.4 Phase-D-E-F-Ground

6.7.5 Phase-A-B-D-Ground

6.7.6 Phase-B-D-F-Ground

6.7.7 Phase-A-B-D-E

6.7.8 Phase-A-B-E-F

6.7.9 Phase-A-C-D-F
7 HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PROTOTYPE

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Hardware Implementation of Six-Phase Line Prototype

7.3 Generalized Hardware of Microprocessor-Based Relay
   7.3.1 Isolation and Analog Scaling
   7.3.2 Data Acquisition System (DAS)
   7.3.3 Sampling
   7.3.4 Aliasing
   7.3.5 Active Low-Pass Filter
   7.3.6 Analog to Digital Converter
   7.3.7 Analog Multiplexer
   7.3.8 Sample and Hold Circuit
   7.3.9 Digital Signal Processor (DSP)

7.4 Hardware Implementation of Microprocessor-Based Relay
   In this Project
   7.4.1 Second-Order Low-Pass Filter
   7.4.2 Bode Plot of LPF

7.5 National Instruments Data Acquisition Card
   7.5.1 LabVIEW Software

7.6 Summary

8 CONCLUSION

8.1 Summary of the research

8.2 Suggestion for Future Work

8.3 Contributions of the Research and their Potential Applications

REFERENCES

Appendices A-N

Appendices A-N

17
# LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NO.</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Comparison between 230 kV double-circuit, 3-φ line with a 138 kV, single-circuit 6-φ line</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Fault combinations of six-phase system</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>The input measuring units for phase-to-phase and Phase-to-phase-to-earth faults</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>The input measuring units for phase-to-ground faults</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>List of 3PDC fault currents for various type of fault at Mid-point of the transmission line 3-7</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>List of 6PDC fault currents for various type of fault at Mid-point of the transmission line 3-7</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Specifications of Transformers used in this Project</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Proposed Standard Sampling Rate</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE NO.</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Zones of Protection in Power System</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>A very simplified block diagram of a typical Microprocessor-based relay</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>PSCAD simulation of six-phase transmission line</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Six-phase tower is being installed</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Machine Power vs Number of Phases</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Voltage relationship for (a) 3-phase and (b) 6-phase</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Concept of the area of transmission line tower</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Single line diagram of six-phase transmission model</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Phasing diagram for creating six-phase from three-phase system</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Transformer connections for six-phase operation</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Converting 3-to-6-phase transmission line in PSCAD</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Converting 6-to-3-phase transmission line in PSCAD</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Six-phase system with two ground wires</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Relationship between phase and line voltage in a star-connected Six-phase system</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>Six-Phase symmetrical components</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>Single line diagram of a six-phase system</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.13</td>
<td>Plain impedance diagram for system faults</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>Various distance relay characteristics</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>Impedance diagram of distance relay</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.16</td>
<td>Step time and impedance zones for distance relay</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>Operating characteristics of zoned impedance relay</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.18</td>
<td>Effect of arc resistance on MHO relay</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.19</td>
<td>Protection Criteria for Six-Phase System</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>Typical Protection System for Six-Phase Transmission Line</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A typical three-phase double-circuit to six-phase
Transmission line conversion

Reconfiguration of three-phase double-circuit line to six-phase

Impedance seen by the phase to ground comparators for
Phase A to ground fault

Impedance seen by the phase to adjacent phase comparators for
Phase A to ground fault

Impedance seen by the phase to group phase comparators for
Phase A to ground fault

Impedance seen by the phase to ground comparators for
Phase A to B fault

Impedance seen by the phase to adjacent phase comparators for
Phase A to B fault

Impedance seen by the phase to group phase comparators for
Phase A to B fault

Impedance seen by the phase to ground comparators for
Phase A to C fault

Impedance seen by the phase to adjacent phase comparators for
Phase A to C fault

Impedance seen by the phase to group phase comparators for
Phase A to C fault

Impedance seen by phase to group fault comparators for an A
Phase fault on a line integrated into a three-phase network

Impedance seen by phase to adjacent phase comparators for an
an A Phase fault on a line integrated into a three-phase network

Concept of Fourier notch filter algorithm

First four Walsh function

Hanning window weighting function

Fourier transform of rectangular and Hanning window
Weighting functions

Block diagram of orthogonal signals

Block diagram for calculating (a) magnitude and
(b) phase angle of orthogonal filter pairs (OPF)

Relay Mho characteristics
4.4 Block diagram of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 133
4.5 Magnitude response of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 134
4.6 Phase response of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 134
4.7 Block diagram of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 136
4.8 Magnitude response of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 137
4.9 Phase response of two-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 137
4.10 Block diagram of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 139
4.11 Magnitude response of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 140
4.12 Magnitude response of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 1) 140
4.13 Block diagram of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 141
4.14 Magnitude response of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 142
4.15 Phase response of three-sample OFP (Algorithm 2) 143
4.16 Magnitude responses of full-cycle DFT OFP 144
4.17 Block diagram of full-cycle DFT OFP 145
4.18 Magnitude responses of half-cycle DFT OFP 146
4.19 Block diagram of half-cycle DFT OFP 147
4.20 Block diagram of quarter-cycle DFT OFP 148
4.21 Impulse response of cosine filter 149
4.22 Frequency response of cosine filter 150
4.23 Frequency responses for three cosine filters 151
4.24 Frequency response of least square (12 Sample/Cycle) 152
4.25 Frequency response of Least Square (24 Sample/Cycle) 153
4.26 Frequency response of two-state Kalman filter 157
5.1 Geometric interpretation of the BDU least-square Formulation 162
5.2 Two illustrative residual-norm curves 162
5.3 (a): Original DIGSI record data in COMTRADE 166
(b): The corrupted original signal 166
5.4 Top: A portion of Original DIGSI record data in COMTRADE 166
Bottom: A portion of corrupted original signal 166
5.5 Comparison between BDU and DFT algorithm for $\tau_1 < \eta < \tau_2$
and $g(\alpha) < 0$ 167
5.6 Comparison between BDU and DFT algorithm for $\tau_1 < \eta < \tau_2$
and $g(\alpha) = 0$ 168
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>Comparison between BDU and SVD method for $\eta \leq \tau_1$</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>Comparison between BDU, SVD and DFT method for $\eta \leq \tau_1$</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Comparison between BDU, SVD and DFT method for $\eta \geq \tau_2$</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>19-Bus TNB Network</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>19-Bus TNB system modeled in PSCAD</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Comparison of fault current flowing in phase F for 3PDC and 6PSC cases at line 18-19</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Six-phase voltage waveform of PSCAD model of Figure 6.5</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>PSCAD model for KKRI-GMSG six-phase transmission line</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Phase angle between VA-VB, VA-VC, VA-VD, VA-VE and VA-VF</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Phase angle between VA-VB, VB-VC, VC-VD, VD-VE and VE-VF</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Real Time Playback (RTP) Recorder Component</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Current Waveforms IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of In case of No Fault</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>Filtered current waveform IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of No Fault</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>Magnitude of currents IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of No Fault using DFT Algorithm</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>Current waveform IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of fault on Phase A</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>Filtered current waveform IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of Fault on phase A</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>Magnitude of currents IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of Fault on phase A using DFT algorithm</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.15</td>
<td>RMS value of faulted phase A</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.16</td>
<td>Magnitude of currents IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of Fault on phase A using Cosine filter algorithm</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.17</td>
<td>Current Waveforms IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of In case of A-B-C-to Ground Fault in the middle of the line</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>RMS value of A-B-C-to-Ground Fault</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>Filtered current waveform IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of A-B-C-to-Ground Fault</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.20 Magnitude of currents IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of A-B-C-to-Ground Fault using DFT Algorithm

6.21 Current Waveforms IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of In case of D-E-F-to Ground Fault in the middle of the line

6.22 RMS value of D-E-F-to-Ground Fault

6.23 Filtered current waveform IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of D-E-F-to-Ground Fault

6.24 Magnitude of currents IA, IB, IC, ID, IE and IF in case of D-E-F-to-Ground Fault using DFT Algorithm

6.25 Comparison between BDU and DFT for fault at phase A

6.26 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-E) to ground fault, phase B

6.27 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-E) to ground fault, phase E

6.28 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C) to ground fault, phase A

6.29 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C) to ground fault, phase B

6.30 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C) to ground fault, phase C

6.31 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (D-E-F) to ground fault, phase D

6.32 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (D-E-F) to ground fault, phase E

6.33 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (D-E-F) to ground fault, phase F

6.34 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D) to ground fault, phase A

6.35 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D) to ground fault, phase B

6.36 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D) to ground fault, phase D

6.37 Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-D-F)
Comparison between BDU and DFT for tw... fault, phase B  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-D-F) to ground fault, phase A  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-D-F) fault, phase B  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D-E) fault, phase A  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D-E) fault, phase B  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D-E) fault, phase E  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-D-E) fault, phase F  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-E-F) fault, phase A  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-E-F) fault, phase B  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-E-F) fault, phase E  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-E-F) fault, phase F  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-C-D-F) fault, phase A  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-C-D-F) fault, phase C  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-C-D-F) fault, phase D  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-C-D-F) fault, phase F  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-E-F) fault, phase B  
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-E-F) fault, phase C
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-E-F) fault, phase E  \[ \text{Page 211} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-E-F) fault, phase F  \[ \text{Page 212} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase B  \[ \text{Page 212} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase C  \[ \text{Page 213} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase D  \[ \text{Page 213} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase E  \[ \text{Page 214} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase F  \[ \text{Page 214} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase A  \[ \text{Page 215} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase B  \[ \text{Page 215} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase C  \[ \text{Page 216} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase D  \[ \text{Page 216} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase E  \[ \text{Page 217} \]
Comparison between BDU and DFT for two phases (A-B-C-D-E-F) to ground fault, phase F  \[ \text{Page 217} \]

7.1 TNB Network  \[ \text{Page 221} \]
7.2 19-Bus TNB Network  \[ \text{Page 222} \]
7.3 Power Resistor (10 Ohm, 300 Watt)  \[ \text{Page 223} \]
7.4 Inductor (0.1 Henry, 10 A)  \[ \text{Page 223} \]
7.5 Capacitor (1.5 \( \mu \)F, 0.22 A, 470 V)  \[ \text{Page 224} \]
7.6 Conversion from Three-phase to Six-phase System  \[ \text{Page 225} \]
7.7 Three-phase Conversion Transformer  \[ \text{Page 226} \]
7.8 A portion of back-side of the prototype panel  \[ \text{Page 227} \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>A General Purpose Relay Hardware (Version I)</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>Further expansion of Figure 10.9</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>A General Purpose Relay Hardware (Version II)</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.12</td>
<td>Isolation and Scaling of a Voltage Signal</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.13</td>
<td>Isolation and Scaling of a Current Signal</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.14</td>
<td>Schematic Diagram of a Data Acquisition System (DAS)</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>Simple illustration of Aliasing Phenomenon</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>Simplified Block Diagram of Hardware Prototype for Digital Relay</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.17</td>
<td>Auxiliary voltage transformers with MOV installed in parallel</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>Gain and offset adjustment board</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>Second-order Low-pass Filter Circuit (Salley-Key Circuit)</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>Low-pass Filter Circuit Board</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.21</td>
<td>Bode plot of anti-aliasing filer</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.22</td>
<td>A very simplified block diagram of National Instruments</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data acquisition card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.23</td>
<td>Six-Phase voltage waveform of the prototype measured by LabVIEW</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.24</td>
<td>Complete Schematic Diagram of the Six-Phase Prototype</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF SYMBOLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>Taking the square of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>÷</td>
<td>Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>Taking the square root of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>Denotes Define</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>∈</td>
<td>belongs to or element of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‖</td>
<td>Euclidean norm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atan</td>
<td>Taking the inverse tangent of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>α</td>
<td>Six-phase operator $\alpha = e^{j2\pi/6} = e^{j\pi/3} = 0.5 + j0.866$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕ</td>
<td>Phase angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρ</td>
<td>Earth resistivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>Upper bound of the perturbation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ω</td>
<td>Angular frequency (rad/sec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δA</td>
<td>Perturbation in data matrix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δb</td>
<td>Perturbation in measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[T₆]</td>
<td>Six-phase transformation matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A]†</td>
<td>Left pseudo-inverse of [A]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ-Y</td>
<td>Delta-Wye connection of transformer winding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cᵢⱼ</td>
<td>Coefficients of $k^{th}$ components in the input voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cᵢⱼ</td>
<td>Coefficients of $k^{th}$ components in the input voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dₐₐ</td>
<td>GMR of conductor $a$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dₐₙ</td>
<td>GMD between wire $a$ and $d$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DY1</td>
<td>Vector group of transformer (Delta lag Wye by 30°)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DY11</td>
<td>Vector group of transformer (Delta lead Wye by 30°)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e(t)</td>
<td>Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$g(\alpha)$ - Secular equation

$G(z)$ - Discrete-time transfer function

$i(t)$ - Instantaneous current

$K_0$ - Zero-sequence current compensation factor

$L$ - Inductor

$Q$ - Quality factor

$R$ - Resistor

$r_d$ - Earth resistance

$R^m$ - $m$ dimension in real number $R$

$T$ - Sampling period

$V_{aa'}$ - Voltage drops between point $a$ and $a'$

$\bar{V}$ - Voltage phasor

$v(t)$ - Instantaneous voltage

$Y\Delta$ - Wye-Delta connection of transformer winding

$y(k)$ - $k$th sample of a signal

$y_{cr}(k)$ - $k$th sample of orthogonal signal

$Z$ - Transmission line primitive impedance

$Z_{aa}$ - Primitive self impedance

$Z_{ad}$ - Primitive mutual impedance

$Z_{m1}$ - Average of adjacent phase mutual impedance

$Z_{m2}$ - Average of alternative (group) phase mutual impedance

$Z_{m3}$ - Average of opposite (cross) phase mutual impedance

$Z_{pq}$ - Impedance between point $p$ and $q$

$Z_s$ - Average of self impedance
## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3PDC</td>
<td>Three-phase double-circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6PSC</td>
<td>Six-phase single circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Alternative Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/D</td>
<td>Analog-to-Digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC</td>
<td>Analog-to-Digital Converter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>Allegheny Power Service Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDU</td>
<td>Bounded Data Uncertainties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMTRADE</td>
<td>Common Format for Transient Data Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Current Transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAS</td>
<td>Data Acquisition System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>Direct Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFT</td>
<td>Discrete Fourier Transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOE</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Digital Signal Processor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHV</td>
<td>Extra High Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMTDC</td>
<td>Electromagnetic Transient for Direct Current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESEERCO</td>
<td>Empire State Electric Energy Research Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACTS</td>
<td>Flexible AC Transmission Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIR</td>
<td>Finite Impulse Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMD</td>
<td>Geometric Mean Distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMR</td>
<td>Geometric Mean Radius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMSG</td>
<td>Gua Musang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPO</td>
<td>High Phase Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV</td>
<td>High Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIR</td>
<td>Infinite Impulse Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF</td>
<td>Kalman Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KKRI</td>
<td>Kuala Krai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LabVIEW</td>
<td>Laboratory Virtual Instrumentation Engineering Workbench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPF</td>
<td>Low-Pass Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LS</td>
<td>Least-square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATLAB</td>
<td>Matrix Laboratory software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATPOWER</td>
<td>MATLAB Power System Package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOV</td>
<td>Metal Oxide Varistor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSEG</td>
<td>New York State Electric &amp; Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYSERDA</td>
<td>New York State Energy and Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPF</td>
<td>Orthogonal Filter Pairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSCAD</td>
<td>Power System Computer Aided Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>Potential Transformer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTI</td>
<td>Power Technologies Incorporated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTP</td>
<td>Real Time Playback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/H</td>
<td>Sample and Hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Surge Impedance Loading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD</td>
<td>Singular Value Decomposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNB</td>
<td>Tenaga National Berhad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHV</td>
<td>Ultra High Voltage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMEC</td>
<td>Unified Magnetic Equivalent Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>Volt Ampere Reactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VT</td>
<td>Voltage Transformer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# LIST OF APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPENDIX</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Three-phase power transformers windings</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Self and mutual inductances of parallel Cylindrical wires</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Carson’s Line Model</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Modeling of three-phase double-circuit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(with two ground wires)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuala Krai-Gua Musang Transmission line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using PSCAD</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Modeling of three-phase double-circuit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(with two ground wires reduction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuala Krai-Gua Musang Transmission line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Using PSCAD</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The MATLAB results of calculation of parameters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of three-phase double-circuit KKRI-GMSG, TNB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transmission line converted to six-phase line</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Fault analysis using phase-coordinate method</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Differential Equation Algorithm</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Least Error Square Algorithm</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>TNB 19-Bus system data</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>MATPOWER loadflow results for 19-Bus</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>The KKRI-GMSG transmission line conductor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and tower specifications</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>TNB transmission line conductor data</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Extra photos of the six-phase prototype</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

To date, the major challenging task for an electrical engineer is ensuring a high level of continuity of service to customers even under system disturbance. However, a number of undesirable but unavoidable nature events or human-error incidents may occur and disrupt this condition. The cause of accident includes lightings, wind damage, ice loading, tree falling, bird shorting, aircraft colliding, vehicles hitting, people contacting, digging into underground cable, and so on.

1.2 Power System protection

To avoid damage to the equipment of the utilities, long interruption service to the customers and possible personal hazards, proper protective relays are necessary to take suitable corrective actions during these abnormal conditions. Originally, all protective relays were electromechanical type, which are still being wide used in many systems. Solid state relays were introduced in the 1950’s and are commonly used today for their relative accuracy, sensitivity, ease of testing and maintaining. Recently, researchers have been trying to develop a more reliable, secure and fast acting relay with small space and power consumption by using microprocessor technology [1-6].
1.2.1 Zone of Protection

A power system contains generators, transformers, bus-bars, transmission and distribution line, etc. There is separate protective scheme for each piece of equipment or element of the power system, such as generator protection, transformer protection, transmission line protection, bus-bar protection, etc. Thus, a power system is divided into a number of zones for protection. A protective zone covers one or at most two elements of a power system. The protective zones are planned in such a way that entire power system is collectively covered by them, and thus, no part of the system is left unprotected. The various protective zones of a typical power system are shown in Figure 1.1. Adjacent protective zones must overlap each other, failing which a fault on the boundary of the zones may not lie in any of the zones, and hence no circuit breaker would trip [1-6].

Figure 1.1 Zones of Protection in Power System
1.2.2 Primary and Back-up Protection

It has already explained that a power system is divided into various zones for its protection. There is a suitable protective scheme for each zone. If a fault occurs in a particular zone, it is the duty of the primary relays of that zone to isolate the faulty element. Therefore, the main protection system(s) for a given zone of protection is called the primary protection system. If due to any reason, the primary relay fails to operate and, as a result, fail to clear a fault. It is thus essential that provision be made to clear the fault by some alternative protection system or systems. These alternative protection system(s) are referred to as back-up protection.

More precisely, back-up relaying which provides necessary redundancy in protective systems is defined in the IEEE Standard Dictionary as “protection that operates independently of specified components in the primary protective system and that is intended to operate if the primary protection fails or is temporarily out of service” [6]. Back-up protection includes

1. Local back-up; which installed locally, i.e. in the same substation as the primary protection
2. Remote back-up; which are completely independent of the relays, transducers and circuit breakers of the protection system they are backing up.
3. Breaker failure relaying; Breaker failure is defined as a failure of the breaker to open or interrupt current when a trip signal is received.

Back-up protection for equipment such as generators, buses, and transformers usually duplicates primary protection and is arranged to trip the same breakers. In the event of a breaker failure, some remote line protection would isolate the fault. Back-up relays are generally slower (time delayed) in order to allow the primary protection to work properly, they supposed to operate only if the primary or its duplicate protection fail, and are usually less selective. For example, back-up for a given distribution or transmission line is provided by the primary protection scheme or it’s duplicate of the adjacent line.
1.2.3 Main Requirements of Protection Systems

Based on the definition for the function of protective relaying, there are some basic requirements for the performance of protection systems to realize their protective functions. The most important requirements are the correct, adequate and fast operation. These can also be categorized as selectivity, reliability, response seed, simplicity and economics [1-6].

1.2.3.1 Selectivity or Discrimination

At the event of a fault, the protection system must select and trip the proper circuit breakers, in order to disconnect as small portion of the network as possible. For instance, if a fault occurs on a network line, it should be detected by the closest relays (that is, primary relays) which in turn trip their associated circuit breakers to clear the fault. In case either the relays or the circuit breakers fail to operate, then the backup should clear the fault by tripping the breaker of the adjacent lines. Since the backup relays generally disconnect a larger portion of the network, they must always operate slower, to keep the priority for the primary protection equipment. This property of a protection system is referred to as “selectivity” which results in maximum service continuity with minimum system disconnection [4].

1.2.3.2 Reliability

Reliability is generally defined as a measure of certainty that a piece of equipment or a system will perform as intended. A protection system has two alternative ways in which it can be unreliable: it may fail to operate when it is expected to (referred to as fail-to-trip), or it may operate when it is not expected to (referred to as mal-trip). This leads to two categories of reliability as follows [7]:

a) Dependability, which is the ability of protection schemes to work properly if an internal fault (fault within the protected power system device) occurs, i.e. to remove faults selectively, and
b) Security, which refers to the ability of protection relay not to send a tripping signal, if there are no internal faults.

1.2.3.3 Availability

Availability is defined as the time a given protection device works properly according to its service time. A high degree of availability is obtained by regular maintenance, the self checking capability devices for the relays, etc.

1.2.3.4 Speed or Fast Operation

Disconnecting of the faulted equipment or lines should be as quickly as possible, so the equipment damages would be minimized and the fault extensions can be avoided. The disconnecting time consists of two parts: the response of the relay, and the operating time of the circuit-breaker. The time period from the fault inception until a protection relay sends a tripping signal to its corresponding circuit breaker is the tripping or fault detecting time, while the period between fault inception and fault clearing (including eventual extinguishing of arcing) is referred as fault clearing time. The fault clearing time includes the tripping time and the time needed for the circuit-breaker to open. Modern circuit-breakers open in approximately two to three periods of the power frequency after receiving a tripping signal and high speed breakers requiring only one and a half cycles of the fundamental power system frequency are available [3-6].

1.2.3.5 Sensitivity

Sensitivity in protective system is defined as the ability of the system to identify an abnormal condition that exceeds a nominal “pickup”. In other words, a protective relay should operate when the magnitude of the current exceeds the pre-set value. This value is called the pick-up current. The relay should not operate when the
current is below its pick-up value. A relay should be sufficiently sensitive to operate when the operating current just exceeds its pick-up value [4, 5].

1.2.3.6 Stability

A protective system should remain stable even a large current is flowing through its protective zone due to an external fault, which does not lie in its zone. The concern circuit breaker is supposed to clear the fault. But the protective system will not wait indefinitely if the protective scheme of the zone in which fault has occurred fails to operate. After a preset delay the relay will operate to trip the circuit breaker [3-6].

1.3 Classification of Protective Relays

Protective relays can be classified into various ways depending on their construction, function, etc [3-6]. In the following the classification of protective relays based on technology, functions and protective schemes are presented in some detail.

1.3.1 Classifications of Protective Relays Based on Technology

1) Electromagnetic Relays
2) Static Relays
3) Microprocessor-Based Relays

Electromagnetic relays contain attracted armature, moving coil, induction disc and induction cup type relays. Static relays contain electronic circuitry which may include transistors, ICs, diodes and other electronic components. Microprocessor-based protective relays are the latest development in this area. The microprocessor-based relays can be programmed for different functionality, they also
cheaper than static relays. These advantages of microprocessor-based relays make them more attractive over static relays for the protection of modern complex power networks. These relays also called digital relay, numerical relay or computer relay [6].

1.3.2 Classification of Protective Relays Based on Their Function

Protective relays can be classified into the following categories, depending on the duty they are required to perform. Some of the important relays in this category are:

1. Overcurrent relays
2. Undervoltage relays
3. Impedance relays
4. Underfrequency relays
5. Directional relays

Many other relays specifying their duty they perform can be put under this type of classification. The duty which a relay performs is evident from its name. For example, an overcurrent relay operates when the current exceeds a certain limit, an undervoltage relays operate when the system voltage falls below a certain preset value, an Impedance relay measures the line impedance between the relay location and the point of fault and operates if the point of fault lies within the protected section. Directional relays check whether the point of fault lies in the forward or reverse direction. The above relays may be electromagnetic, static or microprocessor- bases relays [3-6].

1.3.3 Classification of Protective Relays Based on Protective Schemes

A protective scheme is used to protect equipment or a section of the line. It includes one or more relays of the same or different types. The following are the most common protective schemes which are usually used for protection of a modern power system [4].
1.3.4 Relays as Comparators

Relays may be classified according to the number of input or metered quantities [6]. Relays with one metered quantity designate as simplex relays and those with two or more metered quantities as complex relays. Simplex relays, by definition, use only one metered quantity, which usually a current or a voltage. Most relays used in power system protection are complex relays and utilize two or more input quantities for improved selectivity and speed. As example is the differential protection relay which uses current comparison as a mean of obtaining selectivity. Other complex relays use an impedance, admittance, phase comparison, or other relay computations to improve speed and selectivity in a given abnormal system situation. So this kind of relays practically use comparators for decision making to whether a fault is within a predefined setting zone or not. A comparator is a design element used in relays to compare two phasors either in magnitude or phase. A distance relay will always have a phase comparator or magnitude comparator regardless of the technology used, i.e., electromechanical, solid-state, and microprocessor based relays. For more discussion of comparators one may refers to the Reference [6].

1.4 Microprocessor-Based Relay

The increased growth of power systems both in size and complexity has brought about the need for fast and reliable relays to protect major equipment and to maintain system stability. The conventional protective relays are either of electromagnetic or static type. The electromagnetic relays have several drawbacks
such as high burden on instrument transformers, high operating time, contact problems, etc. Static relays have been increasingly used in recent years because of their inherent advantages of compactness, low burden, less maintenance and high speed. Though successfully used, the static relays suffer from a number of disadvantages, e.g. inflexibility, inadaptability to changing system conditions and complexity.

In the paper [8] published in 1968, Rockefeller outlined the protection of all the equipment is a substation with a digital computer. This comprehensive paper, although speculative in nature and without any supportive experimental data, goes into substantial detail of relaying programs for implementing on computers. This work led to the development and field installation of a system based on process-control digital computer for protecting a transmission line of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) [9, 10]. The computer and its peripherals were large compared to conventional relays, used significantly more station battery power, and the cost about ten times more than the conventional relays. While this uses an experimental installation, it introduced many design approaches that are in use today.

1.4.1 Functional Blocks and Operating Features

A microprocessor-base relay (also called digital relay, numerical relay or computer relay) is a relay that uses microprocessor and software to process the incoming current and voltage signals, quantized signals and implementing protection algorithms to decide whether or not the relay should trip the circuit breaker.

A very simplified block diagram of a typical microprocessor-based relay is shown in Figure 1.2. The relay can be divided into analog input, digital input and digital output subsystem, and a microcomputer [11]. The input to a microprocessor-based relay consists of analog and digital signals derived from the power system. The levels of analog signals, system voltages and currents, are reduced to appropriate levels and are then applied to the analog input subsystem. The outputs from the subsystem are applied to analog interface of microcomputer. The digital input subsystem receives the status of circuit breakers and isolators. Isolation circuitry and
Transient protection is used in analog and digital input subsystems for protecting the relay from system transients. The current and voltage signals are next passed through the anti-aliasing filters. The anti-aliasing filter is a low pass filter designed to attenuate frequency components in the input signal which exceed one-half the relay’s sampling frequency ($f_s$). The filter ensures accurate sampling of the input signal to satisfy Nyquest or sampling theorem, more on this is given Chapter 6. The outputs are provided through digital output subsystem.

The microcomputer, in a microprocessor-based relay, consists of a central processing unit, non-volatile memory (ROM), random access memory (RAM), analog interface, and communication hardware and appropriate software. The voltages and currents are sampled and quantized, and are fed into the microcomputer. In the most digital relaying applications, the values of quantized sample complete with time stamps are stored in RAM. These are transferred to permanent memory storage (local or remote) as soon as possible. A non-volatile memory, ROM, is used for storing relay programs and settings. The relay logic is executed in the central processing unit (CPU). Communication link enables the relay to share information with other devices. A self-diagnosis software resides in the relay and checks integrity of the relay at regular intervals. This feature allows the relay to remove itself from service, when a malfunction (component failure) occurs, and to alert the control center. Microprocessor-based relays are usually powered from the station battery which is provided with a battery charger. This ensures that the relays will operate during outages of the station ac supply [11]. A comprehensive discussion of the digital-relay hardware is given in Chapter 6.

1.4.2 Performance and Operational Characteristics of Microprocessor-Based Relay

It has been recognized that many benefits can be gained from the application of digital relays and these can be broadly classified under five main areas [11, 12].
1.4.2.1 Reliability

Digital relays can be designed to regularly monitor themselves. The process of monitoring involves executing the relay software in conjunction with a pre-
specified data set and comparing the results with those expected from a properly functioning device. If the response turns out to be different from that expected, an error is detected and the relay initiates warning signals to the operator. This feature can be extended by programming the relay to monitor its peripherals. It should be noted that self monitoring does not in itself directly improve reliability, but it does provide a means of signifying the operational state of protection equipment. This in turn has an indirect beneficial effect on overall reliability by ensuring that the number of potential malfunctions is reduced. Reliability can be improved further by building a degree of redundancy into the hardware/software design and using different operating principles within the same relay.

1.4.2.2 Flexibility

Digital relays are generally more flexible than conventional devices. For example, digital relays are programmable, and this in turn makes it possible to use the same hardware for performing a variety of protection and control functions by effecting changes in the software. It is also possible that the same relay can be equipped with multiple characteristics and any revisions or modifications required by changes in the operational conditions of the system can be easily accommodated with virtually no changes in the hardware structure.

1.4.2.3 Operational Performance

Research and field experiments have shown that, in difficult applications in particular, digital relays can be arranged to perform much better than conventional relays. This is particularly so in long distance EHV/UHV transmission lines, series/shunt-compensated lines and multi-ended circuits. It is also recognized that certain features are naturally inherent to digital relays, e.g. memory action and complex shaping of operational characteristics.
1.4.2.4 Cost and Benefit Considerations

The cost of conventional relays has continued to increase during the last two decades and the cost / benefit ratio has consequently generally increased. On the other hand, the advancement in microelectronics technology has led to a substantial reduction in the cost of digital hardware but it must be remembered that, in particular, it is the cost of the software that often dominates the overall cost. Situations exist where the cost of software for commercially developed equipment exceeds that of the hardware by at least an order of magnitude, and in consequence digitally based equipment costs more than conventional equipment.

On the other hand, high-volume digital relays, e.g. overcurrent relays, are relatively cheap because the development costs are spread across many relays and volume production allows the use of special microchip technology. Sales volumes and development costs are also important; these vary significantly according to the degree of functional complexity involved. Overall, it is true to say that substantial improvements in performance made possible by the application of digital technology have resulted in a gradual reduction in the cost / benefit ratio for digital protection equipment.

1.4.2.5 Other Features and Functions

With the introduction of microprocessor-based protective systems, totally new features and facilities, which have no parallel in conventional technology, have been made possible. In particular, digital relays can be programmed to provide post-fault analysis of all observed transient phenomena. This is achieved by reading out sampled data that have otherwise been acquired as part of the fault measurement process. In addition, digital equipment monitoring both voltage and current can be programmed to compute the distance to a fault immediately after the occurrence of the fault.
1.5 Filtering Requirements for Protective Relays

The protective relays must filter their inputs to reject unwanted quantities and retain signal quantities of interest. Filtering requirements depend on the protection principle and the application. In traveling-wave relays, the power-system frequency components are interference, and the transients are the information. In almost all other relays, the system frequency components are the information, and everything else interferes. Among the exceptions are relays using harmonic-restraint, and peak-sensitive voltage relays, which may need to detect off-frequency events. Since distance relays measure impedance, and because impedance is defined at a given frequency, distance relay filters must save only the fundamental frequency [13].

1.5.1 Characteristics of Filter Design

The filter must have certain characteristics, whether it is analog, digital, electromechanical, or some combination. Following are the filter characteristics [13]:

(1) Bandpass response, about the system frequency, because all other components are of no interest.
(2) DC and ramp rejection to guarantee decaying-exponentials are filtered out.
(3) Harmonic attenuation or rejection to limit effects of nonlinearities.
(4) Reasonable bandwidth for fast response.
(5) Good transient behavior.
(6) Simple to design, build and manufacture.

Precisely choosing filtering characteristics, based on the relay requirements, is the best guarantee that the design will be successful in the laboratory and in the field. It would be a serious mistake to simply select a filtering concept, and ‘prove’ it in EMTP and model power system tests. If the requirements and the characteristic of a filter are not studied carefully, then there is much greater likelihood that some day, some system will present the relay with unforeseen conditions, not evaluated and addressed in systems tests [13].
1.6 Modeling of Six-Phase Transmission Line Using EMTDC/PSCAD

PSCAD (Power Systems Computer Aided Design) is a powerful and flexible graphical user interface to the world-renowned, EMTDC solution engine [22]. PSCAD enables the user to schematically construct a circuit, run a simulation, analyze the results, and manage the data in a completely integrated, graphical environment. Online plotting functions, controls and meters are also included, so that the user can alter system parameters during a simulation run, and view the results directly. The six-phase system is constructed by a couple of pairs of identical Delat-Wye (Δ-Y) 3-phase transformation which will be called conversion transformer hereafter. One of each pair of transformers has reverse polarity to obtain the required 60° phase shift. One transformer has vector group of DY1 and another has vector group of DY11 (Figure 1.9). PSCAD has a rich set of components library which user can use them to build their desire model. One such component is Real-Time Playback (RTP for short) recorder which can record a simulation result in three different formats namely RTP, COMTRADE 91 and COMTRADE 99 depend on the user choice. In this study the RTP was set to COMTRADE 91 and therefore the output of the simulation was recorded in this format. The COMTRADE file then use in MATLAB program for post-processing as is depicted in Figure 1.3. For phase-conversion transformer model two pair of the UMEC (Unified Magnetic Equivalent Circuit) transformer (more on this in Chapter 3) is utilized.

1.7 Research Objective

The objectives of research can be outlined as follow:

(1) To calculate the parameters of a six-phase line which converted from selected existing three-phase double-circuit TNB network.

(2) To calculate various fault on six-phase line and obtain maximum fault current for getting necessary equipments for the prototype.
(3) To develop an appropriate computer model considering six phase conversion of selected three-phase double circuit line of the TNB transmission system. This model can be made amenable to time-domain power system transient software EMTDC/PSCAD for the analysis of the faulted currents and voltages on six-phase system.

(4) To develop a laboratory replica (prototype) of the line considered to be converted into a six phase and to develop a digital protection unit scheme for a six-phase transmission line, CTs (current transformer), PTs (potential transformers), transducers, data acquisition cards, a single microprocessor, and interfaces with circuit breakers.

Figure 1.3  PSCAD Simulation of Six-Phase Transmission Line
(5) To identify the most suitable method for the protection of the converted line from among various methods (such as distance, directional comparison, phase comparison and current differential protection, etc.)

(6) To investigate various algorithm for determining current and voltage fundamental components (such as Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT), least square, Kalman filter, etc.), and to develop a new algorithm for digital relay.

1.8 Problem Statements

In the fast growing countries like Malaysia, the demand for power becomes more important. However, there are many difficulties arise for increasing power transfer such as changing conductors, insulations and more importantly the towers which are very costly. Furthermore increasing power transfer demands more right-of-way which is difficult to obtain. On the other hand continuous supply of electricity to customers is a vital in modern society. If a fault occurs in a network, the protective relays must clear the faulted area as fast as possible to prevent instability in unfaulted area. This requires an accurate and fast algorithm which can be used in digital protection scheme. One solution to increase the power transfer without changing conductors and towers is to use six-phase system. However, that there are several issues in six-phase system that yet have to be explored and investigated more. The problem with six-phase system is that yet there is no six-phase prototype in a “small scale” that could be used to study the various protection schemes in six-phase transmission line. On the other hand algorithms which have been proposed and published so far by other researchers in this field suffered in one or another way of some drawbacks. This issue also needs to be more investigated. These problems will be investigated in this thesis and the solutions to these problems will be given in detail throughout the thesis.

1.9 Methodology

It is obvious that the first step of methodology is to identify and outline the objectives of the research. Then based on the objectives, literature review has to be
conducted to understand the weakness or drawbacks of previous work in this field. The next step is to make appropriate planning for the project. In this project, the planning can be spanned into three parts: (i) to develop a small scale six-phase transmission line prototype which can be used to the study of six-phase in real life (ii) to carefully choose and develop an almost optimal algorithm and (iii) to develop a six-phase model using one of commercially available time-domain software package to investigate and study of fault(s) on six-phase system.

There are two stages for developing a small scale six-phase transmission line prototype. The first stage is regard to electrical part i.e. calculating the R, L and C of a particular line and the second stage is to develop electronic part which is signal conditioning for this project.

The first step of first stage is to select a proper three-phase double-circuit transmission line among the TNB large network which has potential to convert it to six-phase single-circuit. Having selected the specific line, which is three-phase double-circuit Kuala Krai-Gua Musang (KKRI-GMSG) transmission line, the next step is to collect all necessary data for that particular line such as conductors configuration, conductors technical data, transformer data (if exist), and so forth. These data will be used to obtain parameters of the line (i.e. R, L and C). Obtaining parameters of the line, the proper resistors, inductors and capacitors which are available in the market should be bought provided that their technical specification fulfills the calculated parameters.

The second stage of developing prototype is to design a proper signal conditioning circuitry, data acquisition and two interfaces. Signal conditioning design consists of (i) specifying proper current and voltage transducers, (ii) designing offset and gains adjustment circuit, (iii) designing low pass filter with specific cut-off frequency and (iv) designing appropriate interface circuitry between parallel port of PC and outside. Theses step are discussed in detail in Chapter 9. The data acquisition and interface between signal conditioning and data acquisition were bought from National Instruments.
To monitor the experimental results online, LabVIEW software [23] from National Instruments has been used as interfacing software. This makes the modeling process and analysis much easier because LabVIEW has many features and functions that can be used together with data acquisition card from National Instruments.

To obtain an optimal algorithm, is not a readily job. First of all almost most of the available signal processing approaches (which are limited) have been used by researchers in one way or another. Second every protection scheme requires a different algorithm so if suppose one algorithm is suitable for transmission line protection it might be not work for transformer protection and vice versa. Therefore, having a universal algorithm is a tough job. As a consequence, in this research the focus has been in transmission line protection.

To find an appropriate algorithm, one should understand all previous work and to implement their method to verify its correctness. This is because so, some of previously published methods had errors in their results and some have deceived the reader with incorrect published results. As a result in this thesis all the algorithms which are discussed also evaluated, using MATLAB, to ensure the correctness of previous works. The frequency responses of all the discussed algorithms have been derived by aid of programming in MATLAB. MATLAB [24] is high-performance language for technical computing integrates computation, visualization and programming in an easy-to-use environment where problems and solutions are expressed in familiar mathematical notation. This topic has been covered in Chapter 6 and 7 of the thesis.

For the third part of planning a time-domain power system package which is called EMTDC/PSCAD was chosen as a simulation tool. PSCAD is a powerful and flexible graphical user interface to the EMTDC solution engine. EMTDC is most suitable for simulating the time domain instantaneous responses (also known as electromagnetic transients program) of electrical systems. More on this can be found on Chapter 9. The final stage of methodology is to compare results from simulation in EMTPDC/PSCAD with the results derived from the prototype.
1.10 Contributions of the Research

Usually contribution in a research depends on its topic and how much work has been done for that specific topic. For six-phase system work has been started since 1975 and for algorithms which utilize in digital protection scheme research has been started since 1969. It is obvious that there are many researches in these two topics which have been published. As a result finding contribution becomes more difficult in such a situation. However, the contributions of this research are based on not previously published or worked in this area and outlined as follow:

(1) Developing MATLAB program to calculate parameters of a six-phase line with two ground wires using Carson’s line model. This program can be used as commercial software by power utilities such as TNB for calculating parameters of the three-phase double-circuit or six-phase single circuit with ground wire.

(2) Proposing a novel algorithm based on bounded data uncertainties (BDU) for digital protection scheme which is faster than Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) algorithm. The relay manufacturer can use the proposed method as an alternative to DFT method for digital distance relaying.

(3) Developing a six-phase transmission line prototype to be used for research in six-phase system in the laboratory. The prototype is invaluable for power utilities such as TNB as well as research students for investigating various aspects of six-phase system such as loadflow and fault analysis.

1.11 Outline of the Thesis

The thesis starts with this Chapter, introduction. Literature review is presented in Chapter 2. There are several topics are discussed in chapter 3 which includes (i) a detail of six-phase transmission line concept (ii) how to construct the six-phase transmission line, having existing three-phase double circuit line (iii) the calculation of six-phase impedance matrix (iv) fault analysis of six-phase line using previously published methods such as symmetrical components and phase coordinate (v) a detail
of distance relay protection and (vi) a review of different algorithms which utilized in digital protection schemes. The frequency response of various filters and comparison between them is reviewed in chapter 4. Chapter 5 is dedicated to the new propose method for digital relay. This new method have been used in digital signal processing, in general, and image processing, in particular, but to the knowledge of the author it has never been used in digital relay. Modeling of six-phase system is presented in chapter 6. The hardware implementation of protection of six-phase transmission line has been covered in chapter 7. The conclusion and suggestion for future research is given in chapter 8.