



Applicability of Synchrophasor Data for Fault Analysis

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Outline



- Introduction
- PMU data for fault analysis
 - Phasors and sequence components
 - Impedance based fault location estimations
- Factors considered
 - Filter type (P/M)
 - Fault duration
- Analysis of data
 - Faults
 - SSO/SSR
- Conclusions

Introduction



- The synchrophasor standard IEEE C37.118.1a-2014 presents two performance class filters.
 - P&M
- This presentation focuses on the applicability of the P and M class synchrophasor data for fault analysis.
- The synchrophasor data captured from an industrial PMU implemented as per IEEE C37.118.1a- 2014 was used for this analysis.
 - Simulated data from a Real Time Digital Simulator (RTDS)
 - Field reported events
- Data is captured using the in-built PDC program available with the device.

Important Considerations



- Typical fault durations
 - Depends on the response of the protection and speed of the circuit breakers.
 - Response of the conventional relays: ~1 cycle, high speed CBs : ~1 cycle
 ~2 cycle
- Effect of the filters (P/M)
 - Finite Impulse Response with ~2 cycles (P) and ~ 5 cycle (M)
- Reporting rates available

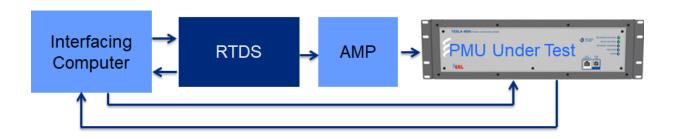
System frequency		50 Hz				60 H			
Reporting rates (F ₅ —frames per second)	10	25	50	10	12	15	20	30	60

- <u>Testing Considerations/ Parameters</u>
 - Testing was done with the faults simulated at 2 cycles and above
 - Selected reporting rate = 60 Hz (60 Hz system)

Test Setup



RTDS Testing: Simulated Waveforms



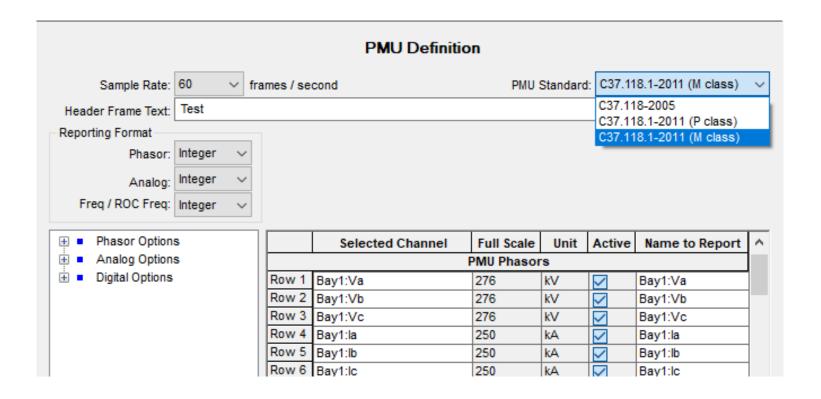
DOBLE Amplifier: Real time playback of recorded waveforms



PMU Settings



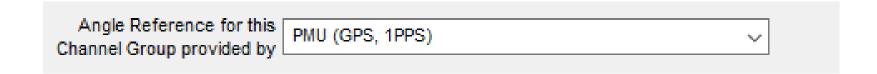
Basic PMU Settings



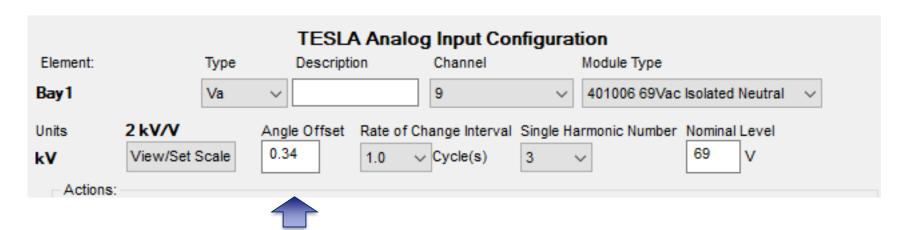
PMU Calibration



Angle Reference – PMU Settings



- Angle Calibration
 - RTDS and PMU Connected to GPS 1 PPS

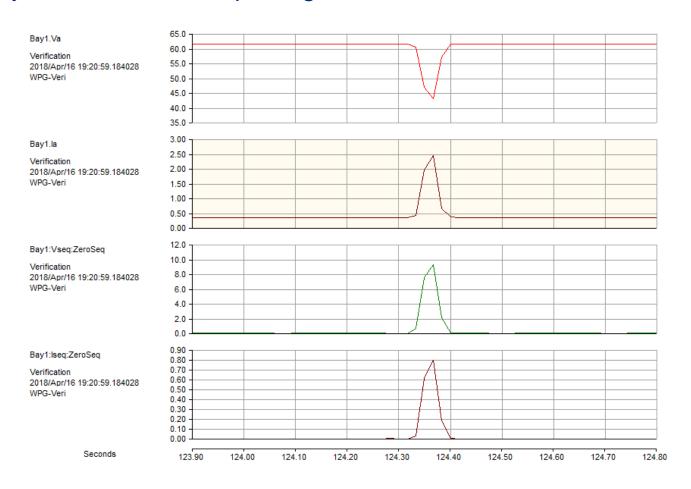


Analysis of Simulated Faults: RTDS

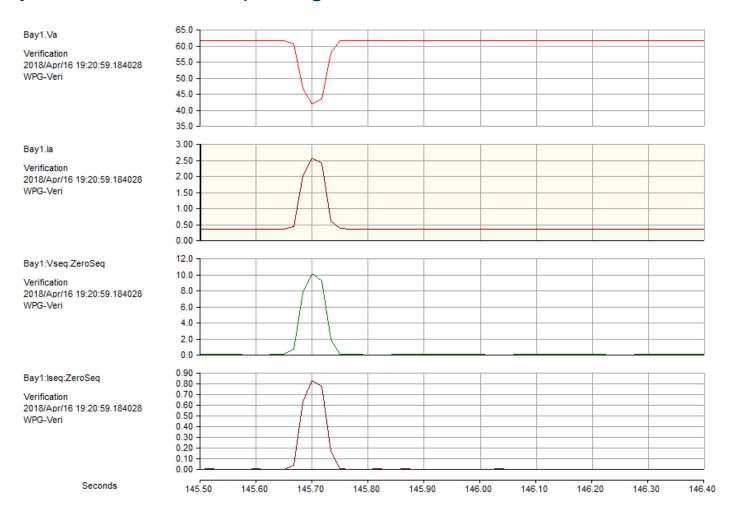


- Test Cases
 - Effect of fault during P class estimation
 - Effect of fault during M class estimation
 - Fault location calculation M class

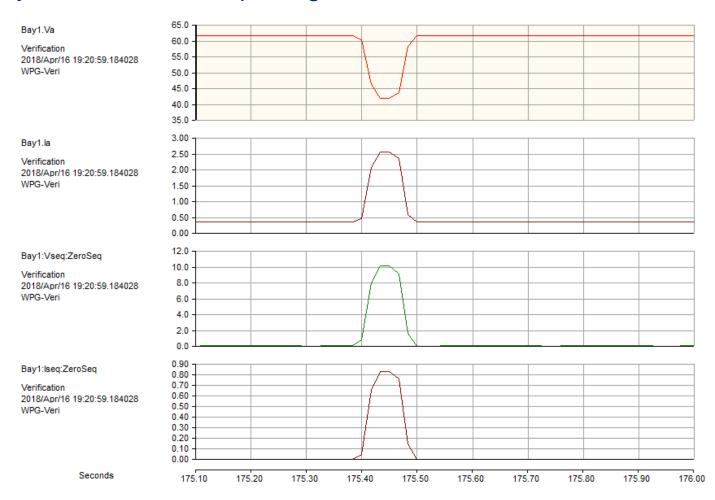




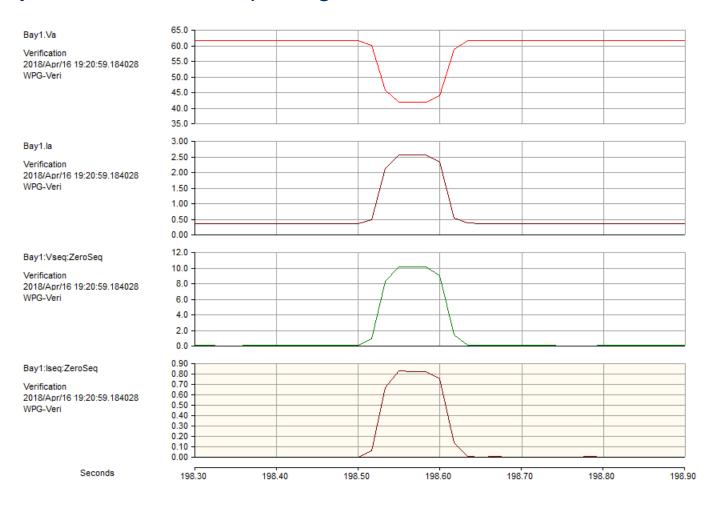














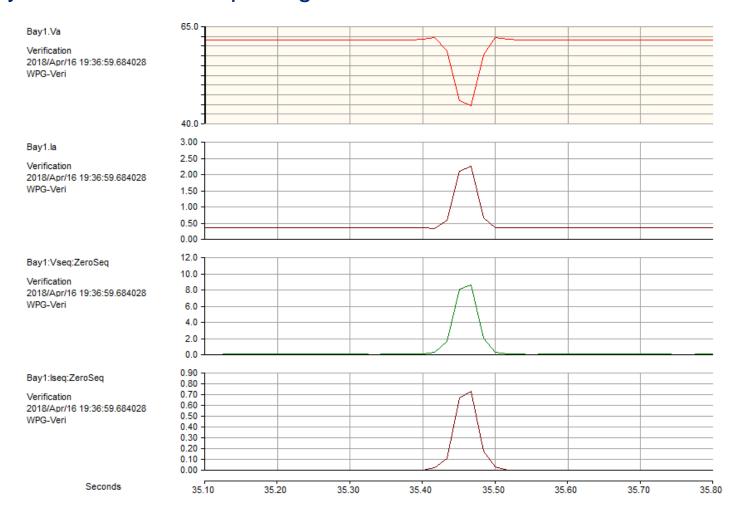


Summary: PMU reporting at 60Hz

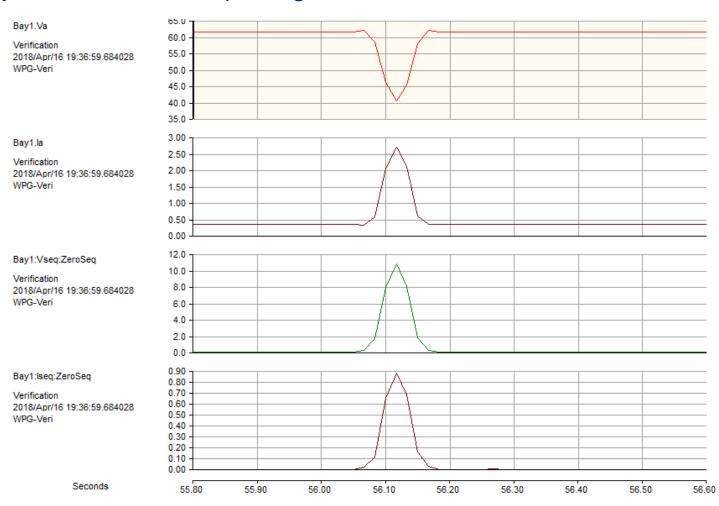
Duration (cycles)	Zero Seq. Voltage (V)	Zero Seq. Current (A)
2	9.5 V	0.72 A
3	10.1 V	0.83 A
4	10.1 V	0.83 A
5	10.1 V	0.83 A



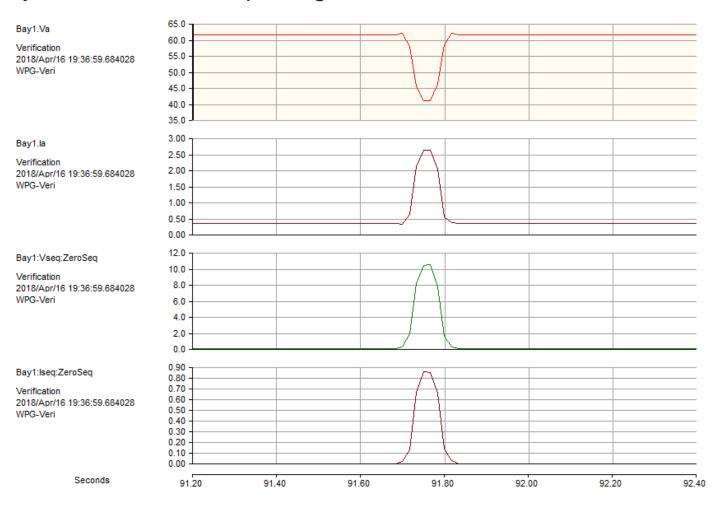




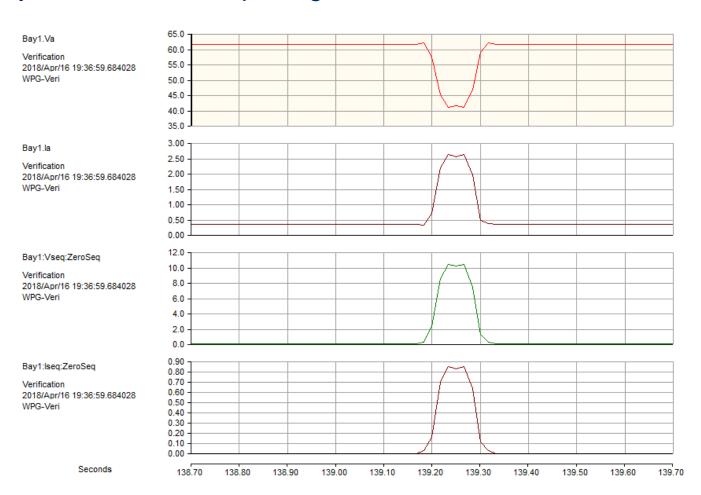




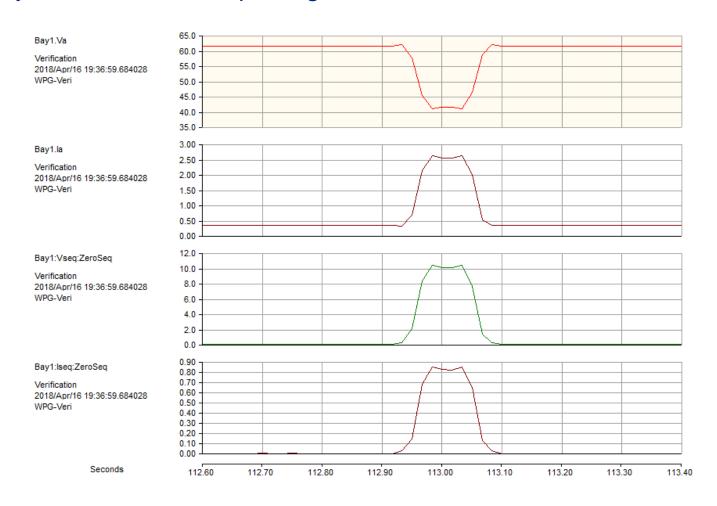
















Summary: PMU reporting at 60Hz

Duration (cycles)	Zero Seq. Voltage (V)	Zero Seq. Current (A)
2	8.2 V	0.71 A
3	10.9 V	0.9 A Over-shoot
 4	10.4 V	0.87A
5	10.1 V	0.83 A
6	10.1 V	0.83 A

Impedance Based Fault Location: M Class

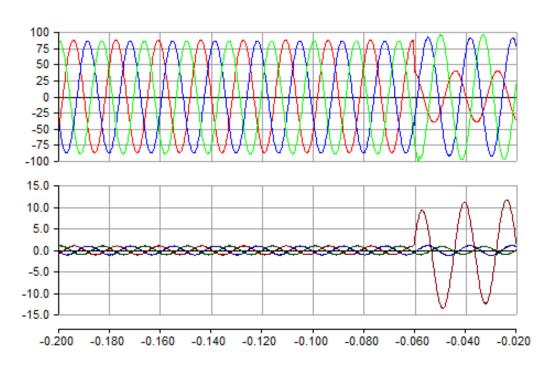


- Method: Takagi Algorithm
 - PMU data (120 samples/sec = 2 samples/cycle)
 - M class (C37.118.1a-2014)
- 3 cycle fault
 - Actual: 3 km; Estimated: 6.7 km



- Bay1.Vb.
- Bay1.Vc.
- Bay1.la.
- Bay1.lb.
- Bay1.lc.

Seconds







Effect of the fault duration (single phase to ground fault)

	Duration (cycles)	Actual Distance (km)	Estimated Distance (km)
	3	4.0 km	6.7 km
	4	4.0 km	3.8 km
	5	4.0 km	3.9 km
	6	4.0 km	4.0 km

Analysis of Actual Fault Records

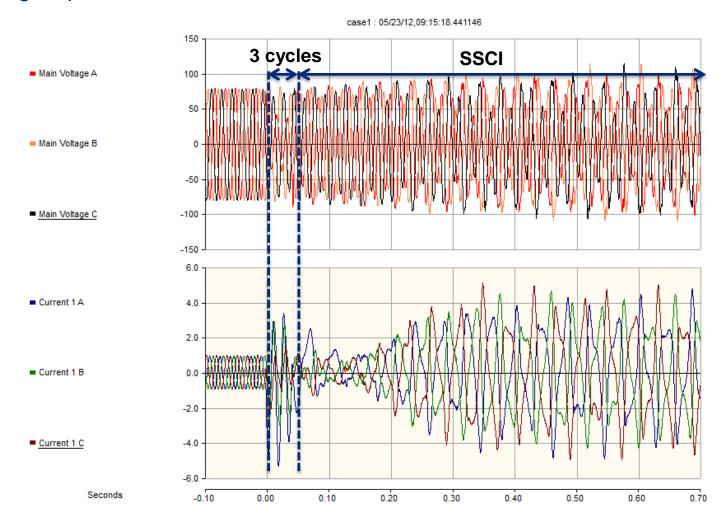


Test Cases

- 3-cycle fault leading to SSO/SSCI condition
 - Application: a windfarm connected to a series compensated line
- SSO/SSCI
 - Application: a windfarm connected to a series compensated line

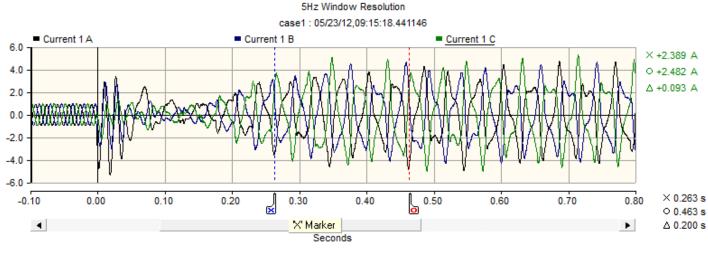


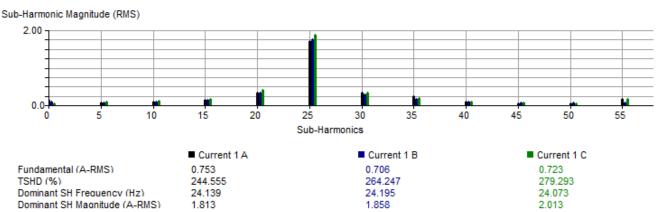
High Speed Record





Sub-harmonics

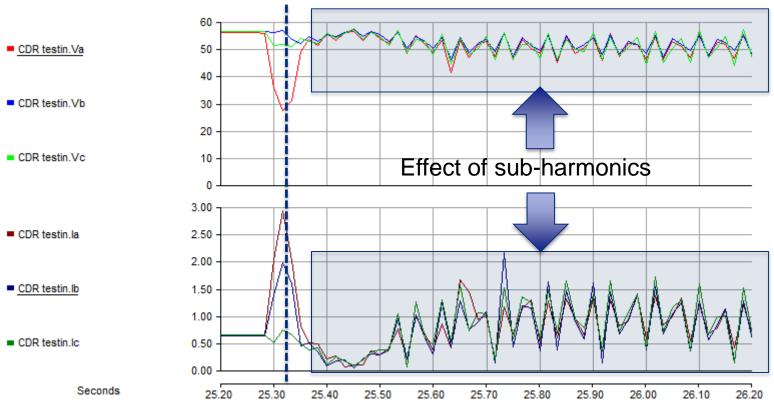






• PMU Calculations: P- Class, 60 samples/sec : Magnitudes

3rd reporting followed by the fault





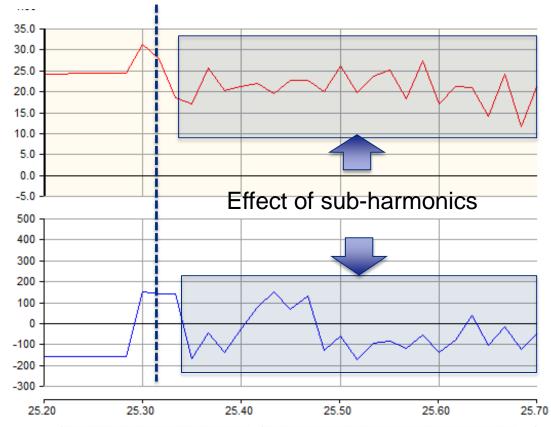
PMU Calculations: P- Class, 60 samples/sec: Angles

3rd reporting followed by the fault



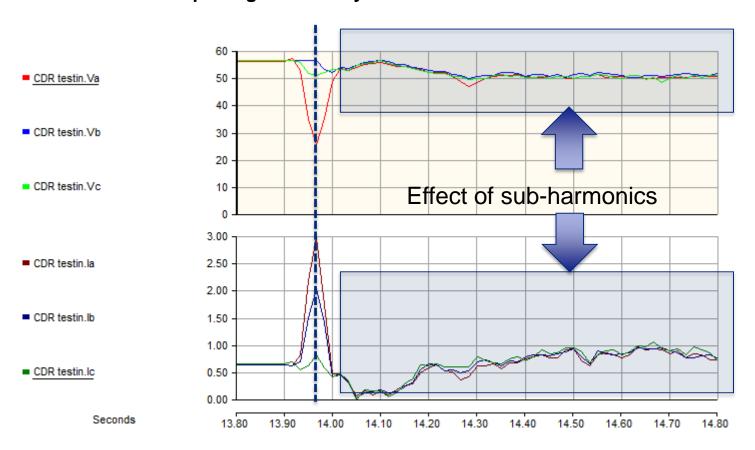








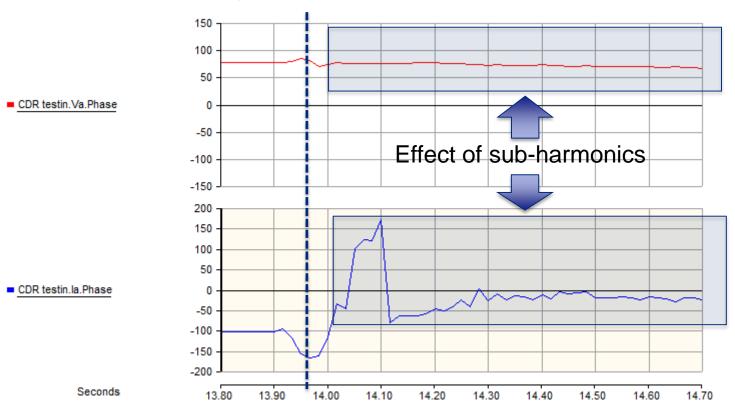
PMU Calculations: M- Class, 60 samples/sec: Magnitudes
 3rd reporting followed by the fault





• PMU Calculations: M- Class, 60 samples/sec: Magnitudes

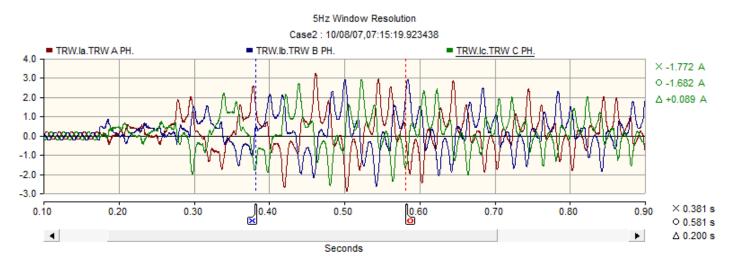
3rd reporting followed by the fault

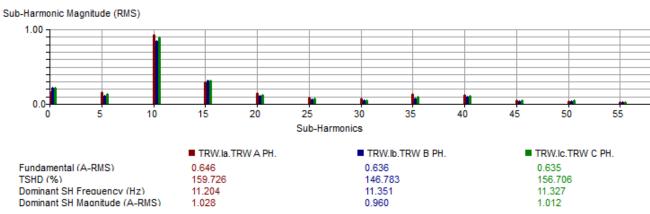


SSO/SSCI Event



Sub-harmonics

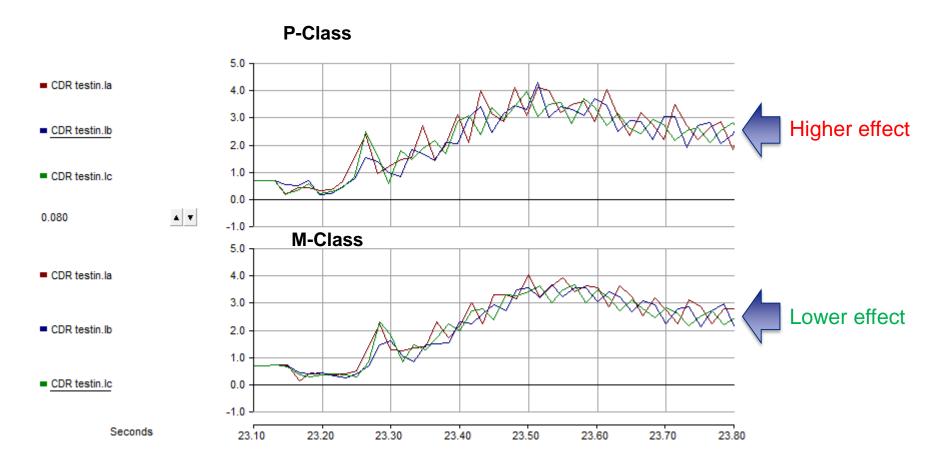




SSO/SSCI Event – PMU Reporting



PMU Calculations: 60 samples/sec: Magnitudes



Summary



- Use of synchrophasor data for fault analysis purposes was investigated for P and M filter applications(C37.118.1a -2014).
 - Phasor data, Sequence components and impedance
- Analysis was carried out using simulated and actual fault data.
 - P class filters require ~2+ cycle data to provide an acceptable accuracy
 - M class filters require ~5 cycle data to provide an acceptable accuracy
- Impact of the sub-harmonics on the synchrophasor data was analyzed using field reported SSO/SSR events.
 - P class filter outputs showed higher impact compared to M class filter outputs.
- Further testing is being carried out with more recorded/simulated events to make this analysis comprehensive
 - Report for PRSV Task Team



Thank you! Questions?