

IEEE Presentation

12KV Distribution Automation

Austin Walker, PE



12 kV DA Equipment

- Reclosers: ~1200

Automation controllers: ~55

Automated Switchgears: ~30

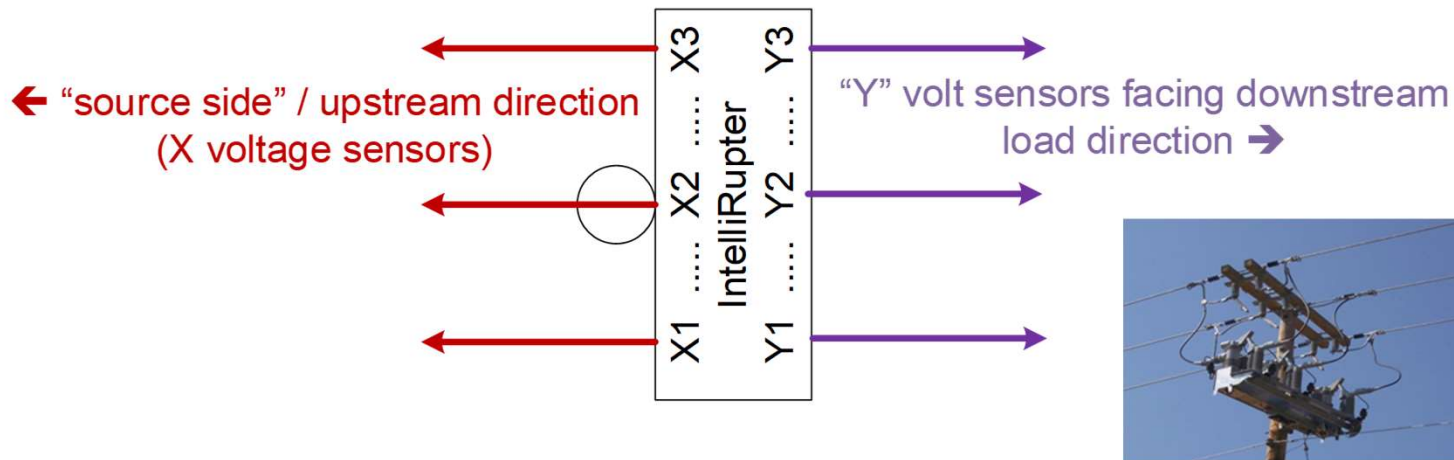
12 kV line recloser



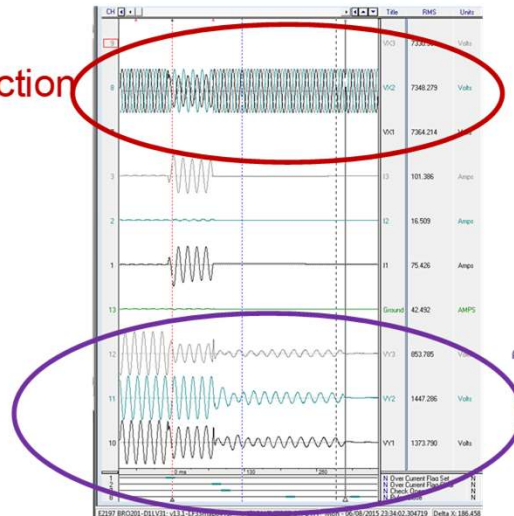
EPB "XY" Orientation

- ▶ Source is on the "X" side of the recloser.

EPB "XY" orientation



← "source side" / upstream direction (X voltage sensors)



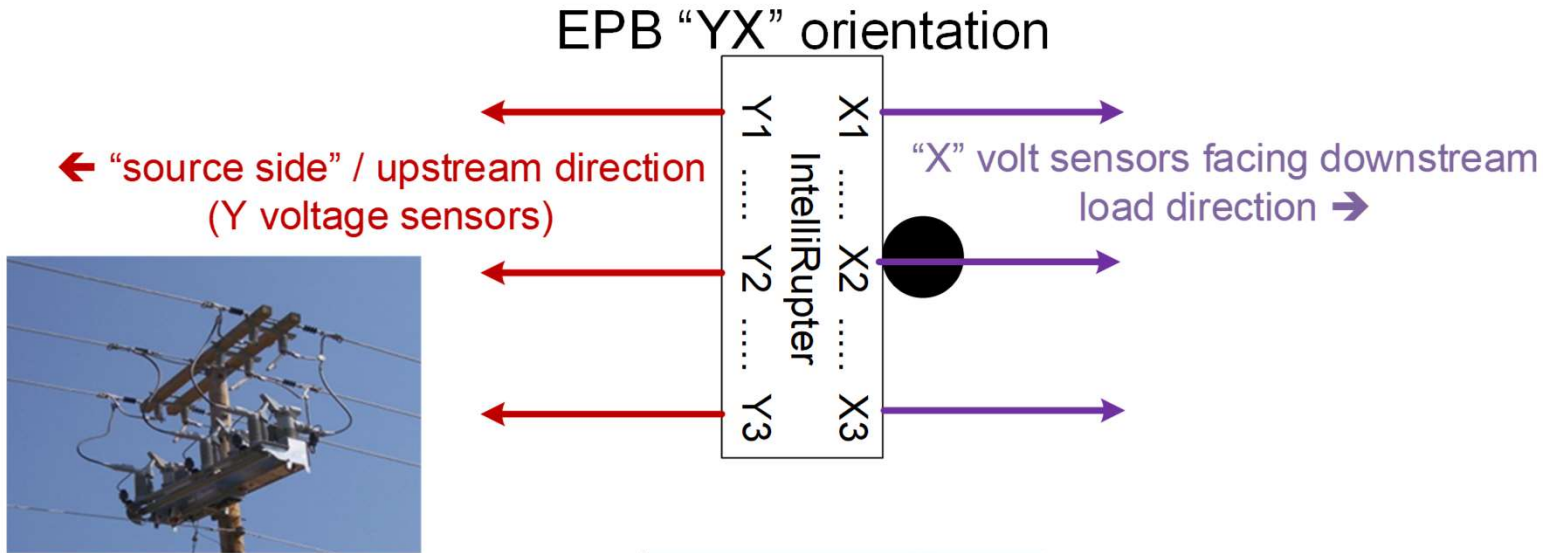
"Y" volt sensors facing downstream load direction →



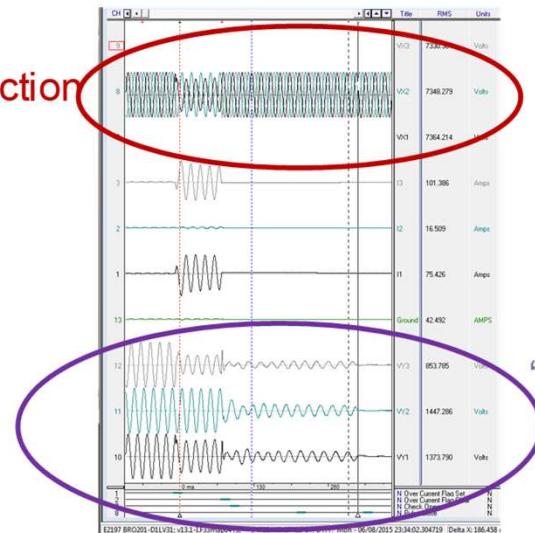
EPB "YX" Orientation

- ▶ Source is on the "Y" side of the recloser.

EPB "YX" orientation



← "source side" / upstream direction (Y voltage sensors)



"X" volt sensors facing downstream load direction →

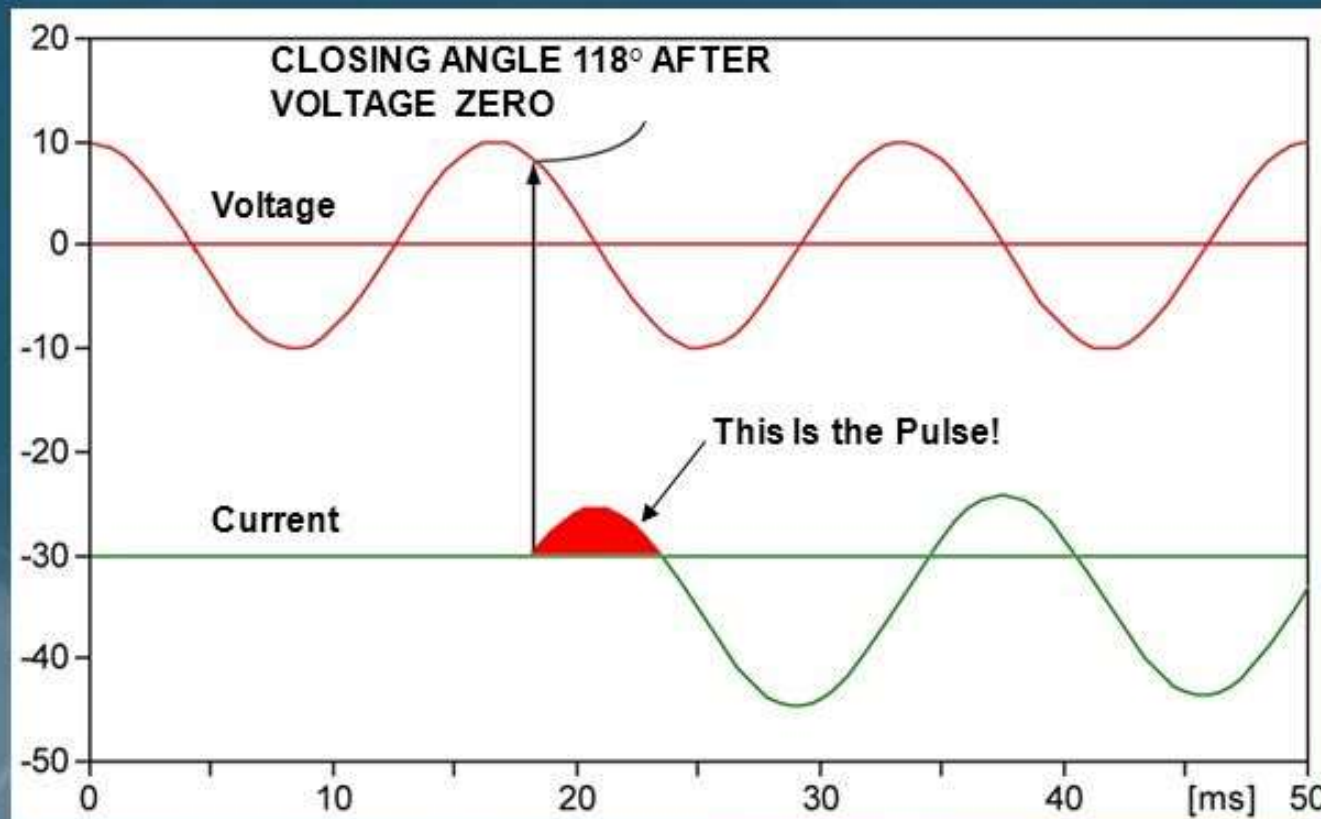


Protection and Switching

- ▶ Switching – SCADA control
 - Open or close protection device
 - Open or close switch remotely
- ▶ Protection
 - Trip = automatic open to clear fault
 - Reclose: automatic close, attempt to energize
 - Traditional – circuit breaker
 - Pulse close

Pulseclosing Technology

1. Test to see if the line is still faulted
2. Don't stress or damage the power system equipment
3. Don't cause voltage sags for upstream customers



EPRI / IREQ

Pulse test Let through energy

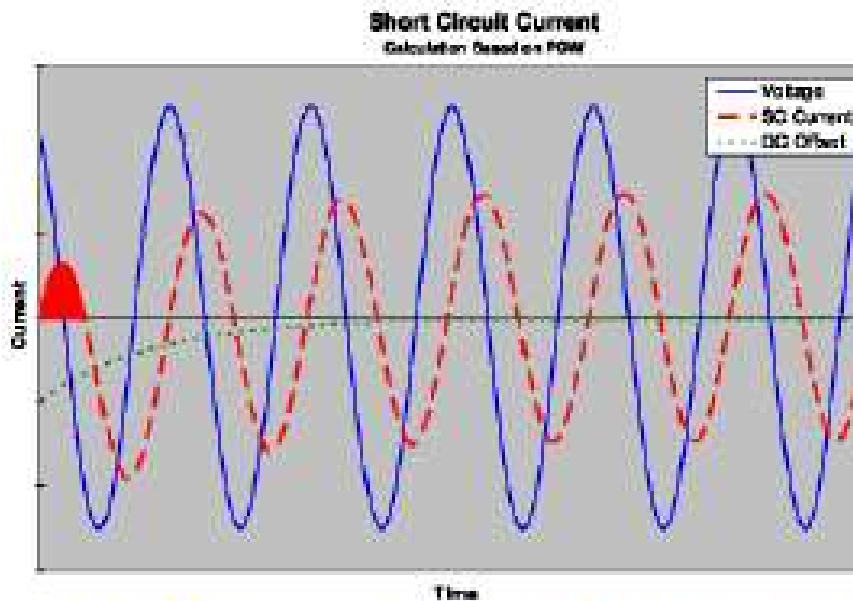


Figure 4. The pulse is a minor loop of fault current. Only the first minor loop of current (shaded area) is allowed to flow.

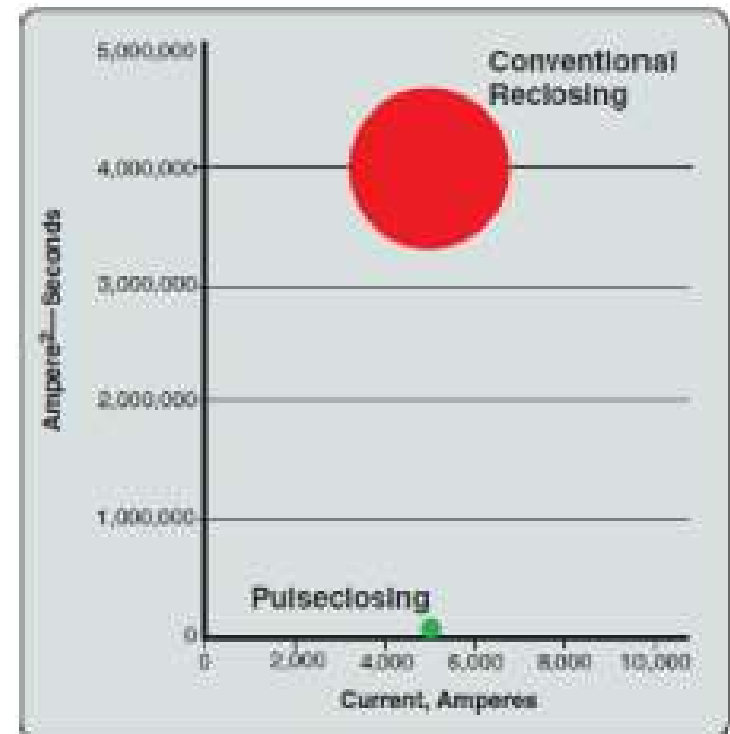


Figure 5. Relative let-through energy for a typical 5000 ampere fault.

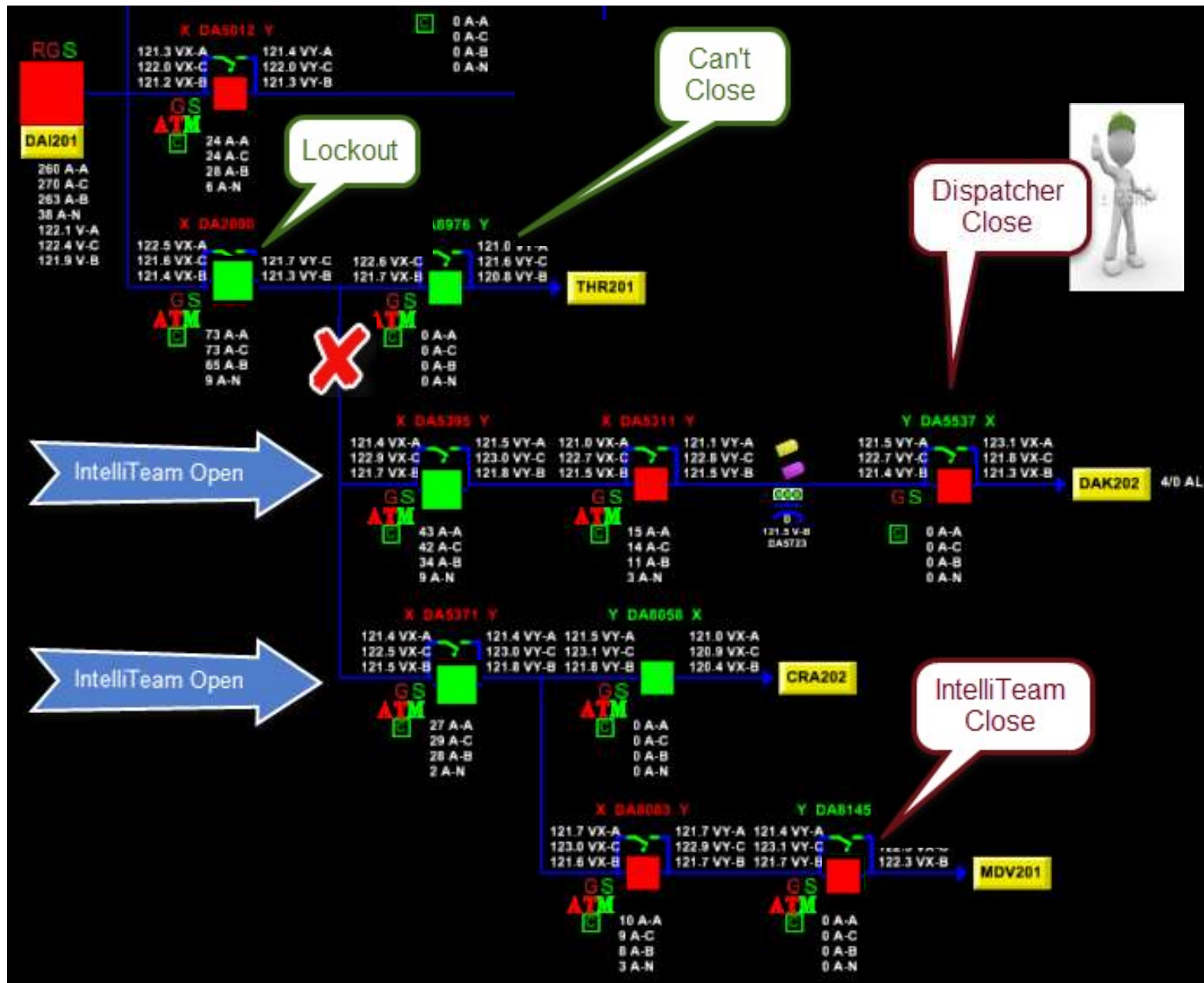
Conclusion: < 2% typical

Let Through Energy (LTE)

- ▶ Measure of stresses on electric assets
 - Conductors, splices, jumpers, transformers, protective devices
- ▶ Energy (joules) = $I^2 \times R \times t$
- ▶ LTE (amps squared seconds) = $I^2 \times t$
- ▶ Which fault has higher LTE?
 - 2,500 amps for 25 cycles
 - 3,500 amps for 12 cycles



Service Restored – unfaulted sections

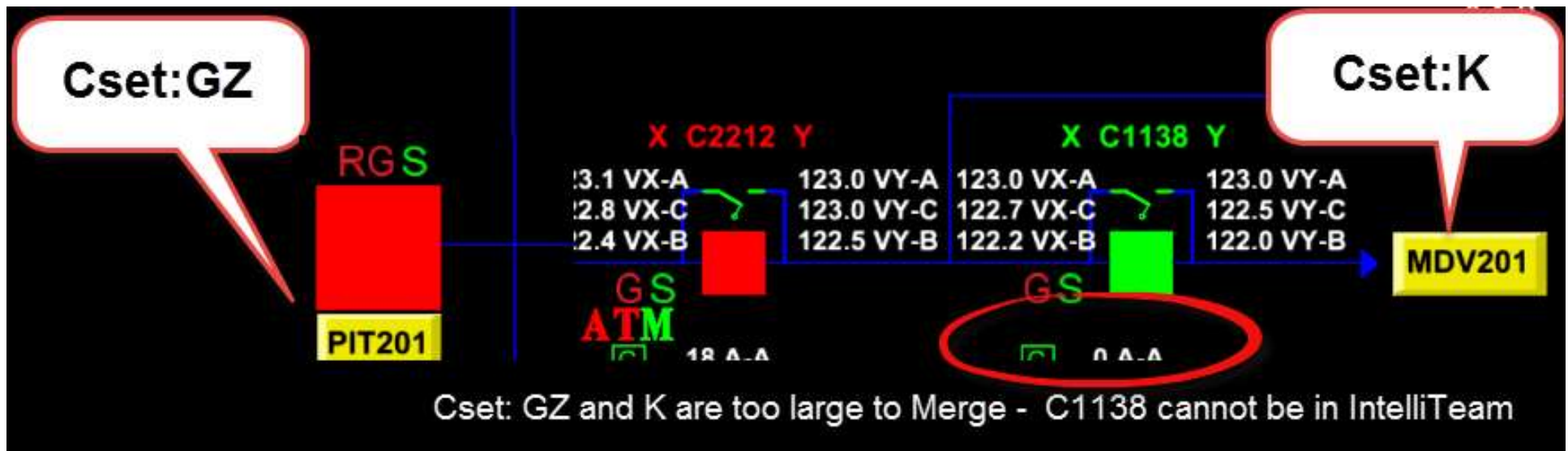


Devices not in automatic restoration model

- Restoration model has limitations on the number of devices included in one model.
- This necessitates that system is broken into different restoration groups.

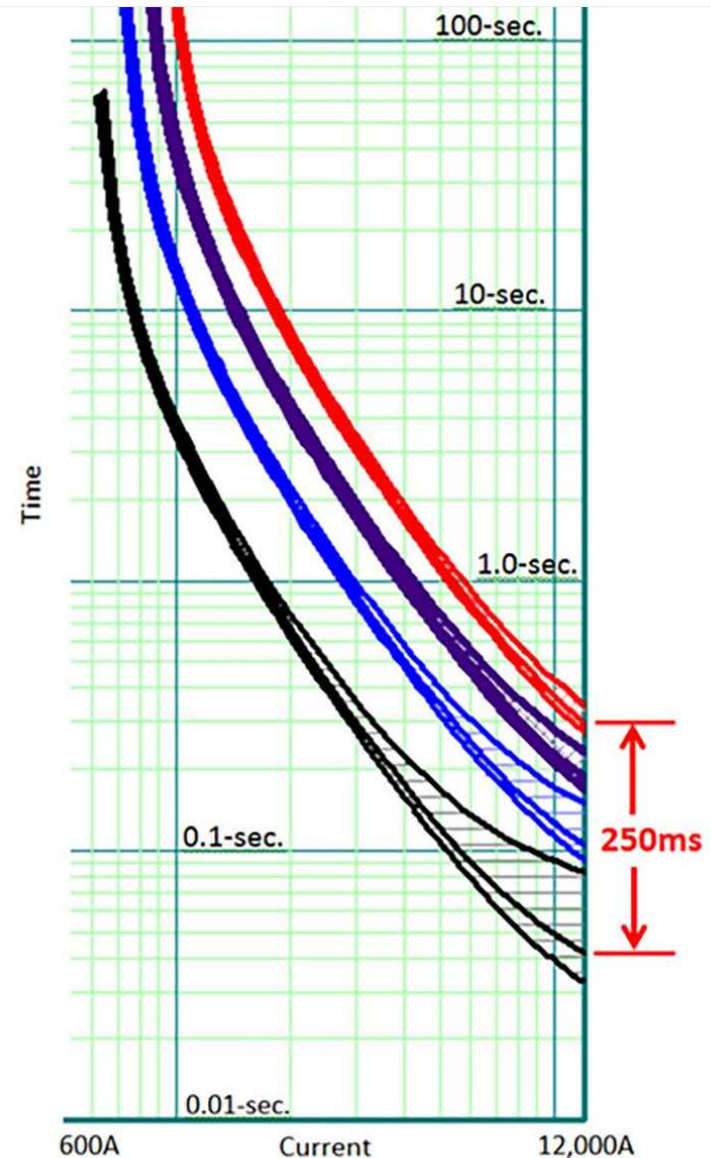
Devices not in automatic restoration model

- ▶ TIE that merges two restoration models.
 - Exceeds 128 limit

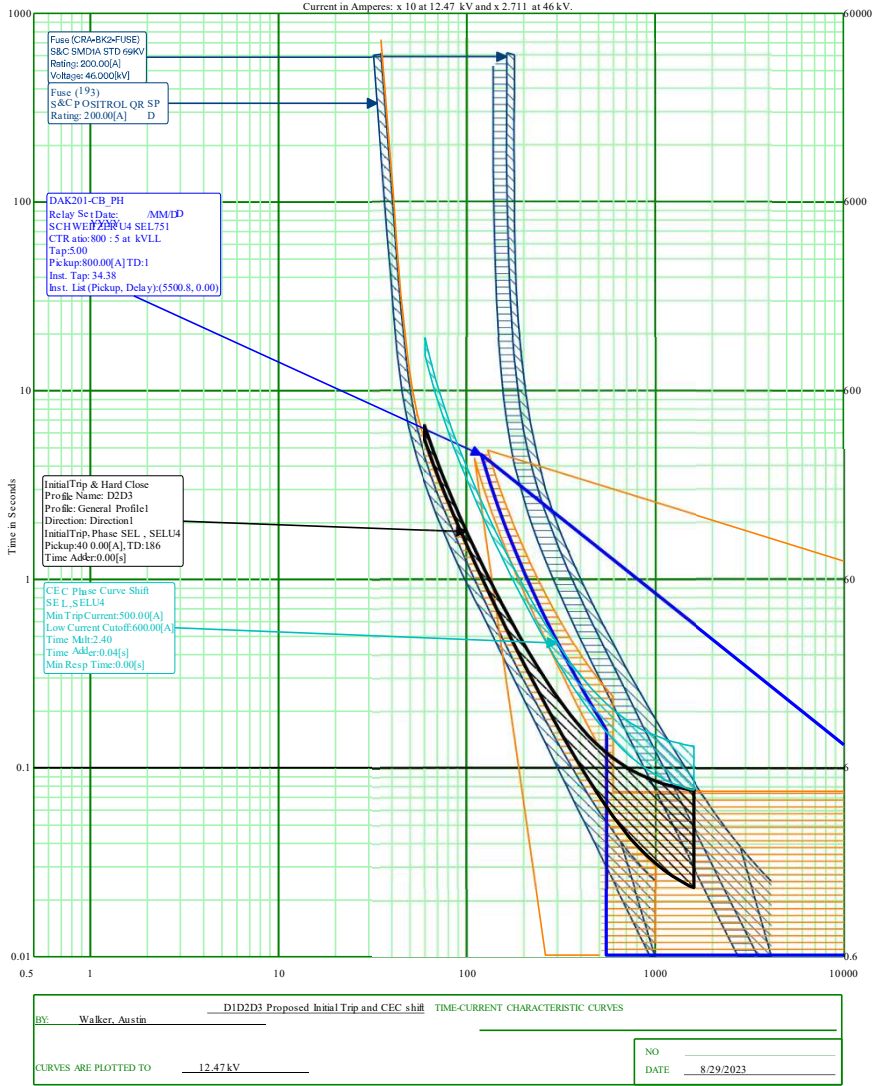


Coordination

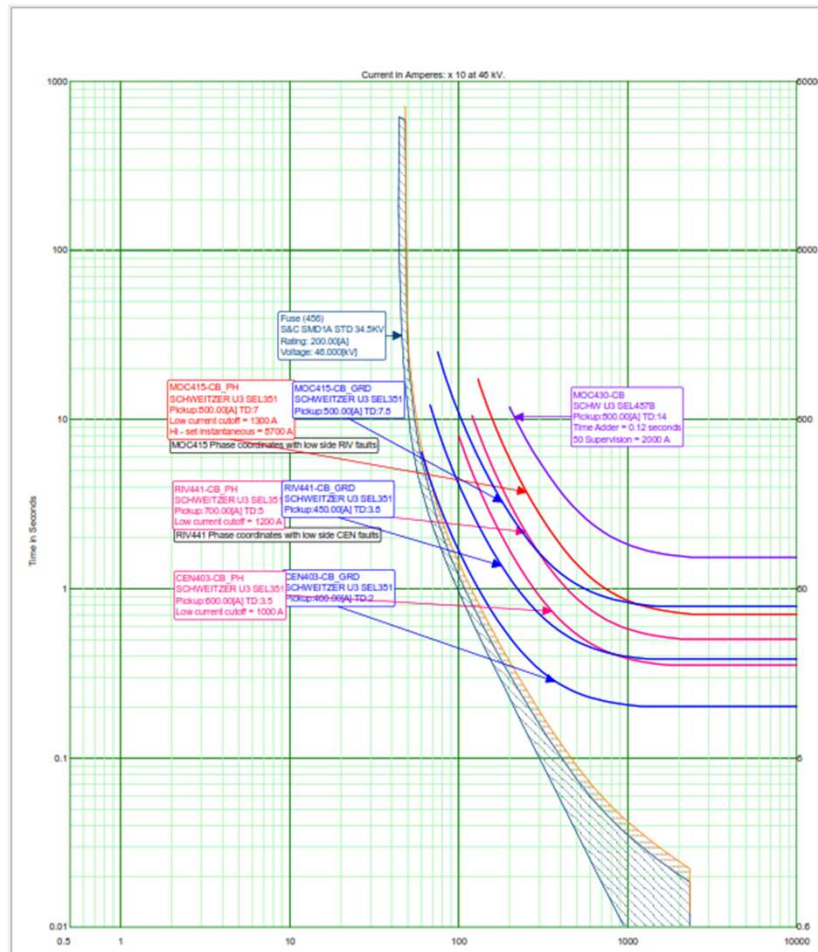
- ▶ Utilize tolerance performance bands to coordinate devices instead of CTI
- ▶ Consider fixed-time error, clearing time, overtravel (EM), etc.



Outdoor Station 12 kV Coordination

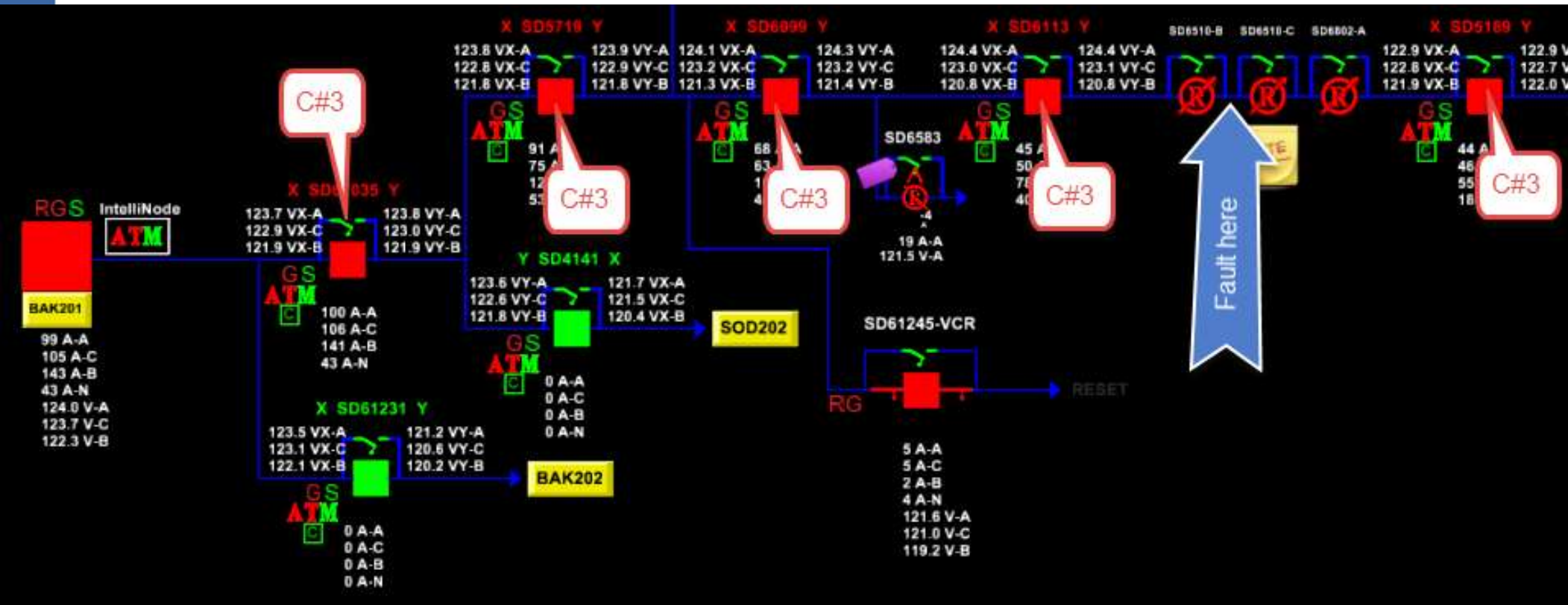


46 kV coordination

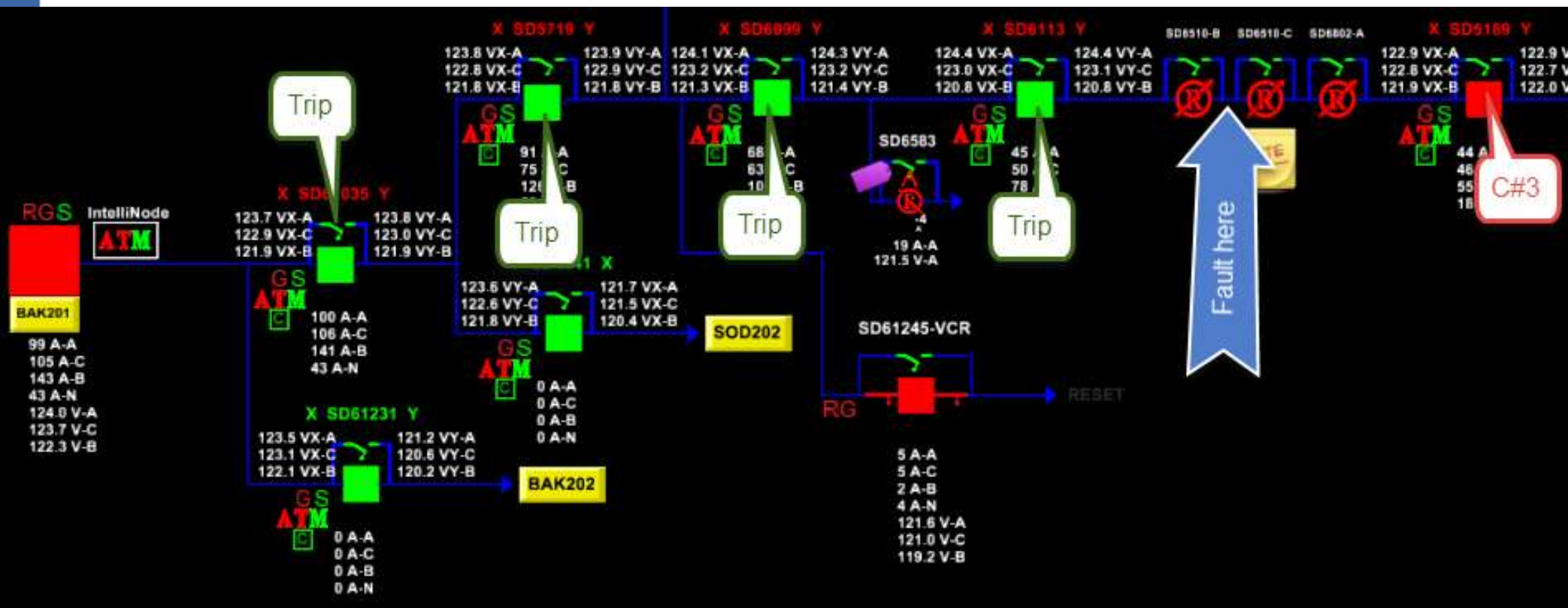


Mis-Coordination Problem

- Wrong device(s) trips



Mis-Coordination Example (animation)



Mis-Coordination

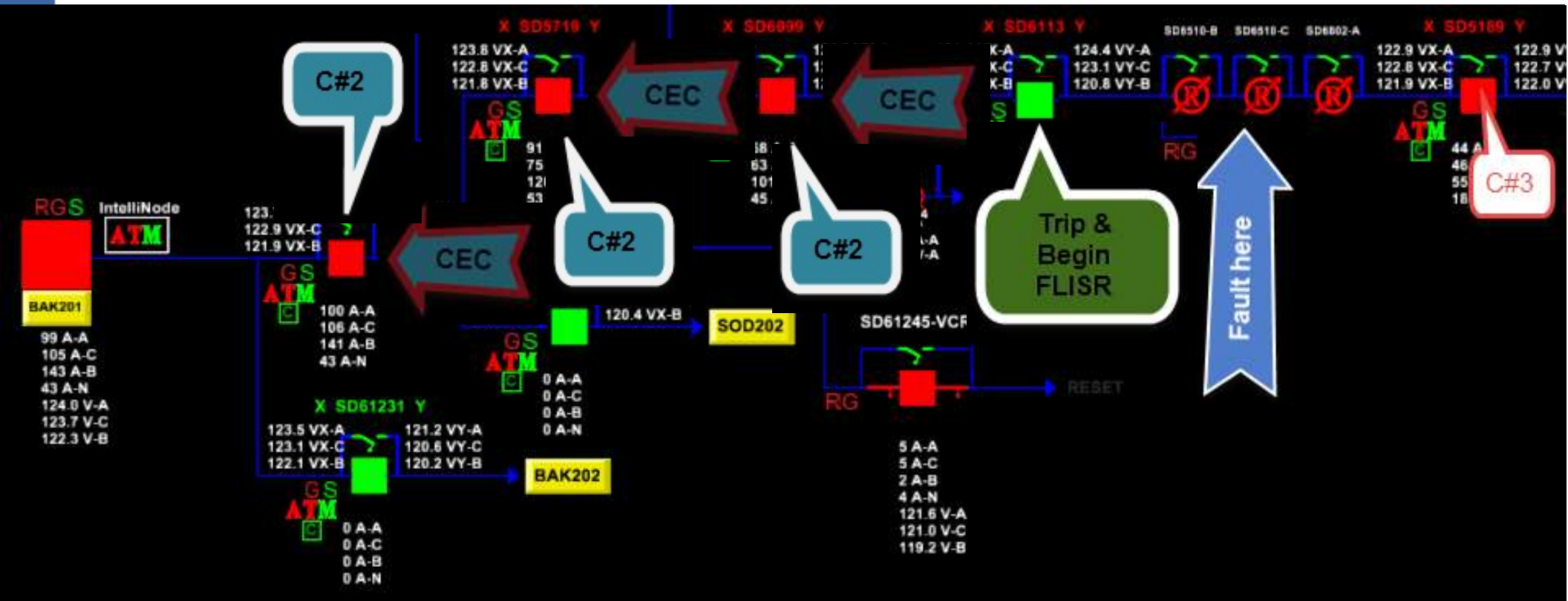
How CEC can solve this problem

recloser detects fault

- Send CEC shift message to source recloser
- If CEC message is received, shift to a slower curve
- If no CEC message AND fault is present, then this device is closest to the fault
 - Trip on normal TCC curve

Mis-Coordination

How CEC can solve this problem



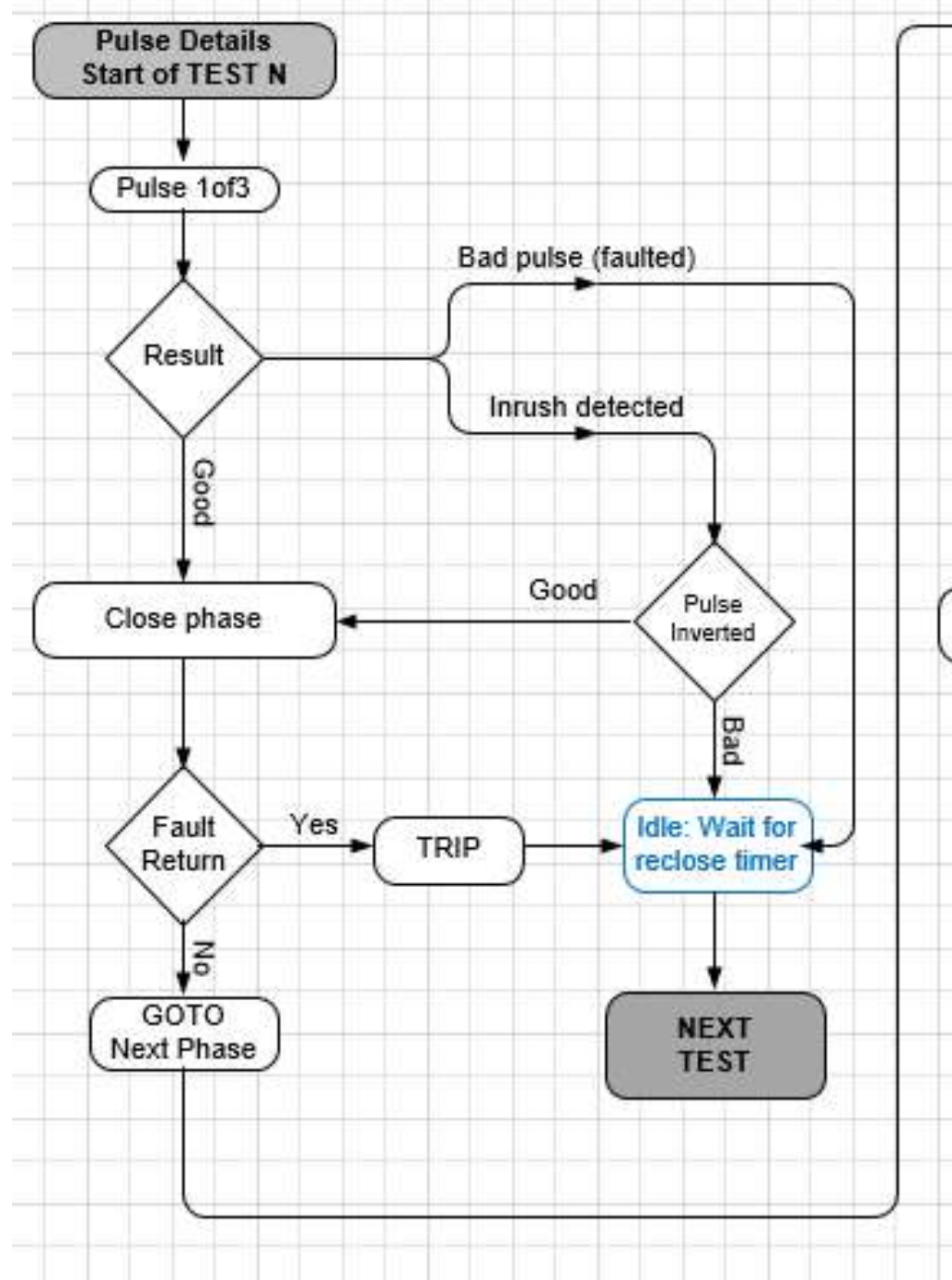
Common Fault Type

- ▶ Permanent
- ▶ Momentary – device trips (transient fault)
 - Typical transient causes
 - ❖ Conductor slap
 - ❖ Animal contact
 - ❖ Tree falls clear
 - ❖ Vegetation contact
- ▶ Returning faults
 - Conductor slap
 - unknown

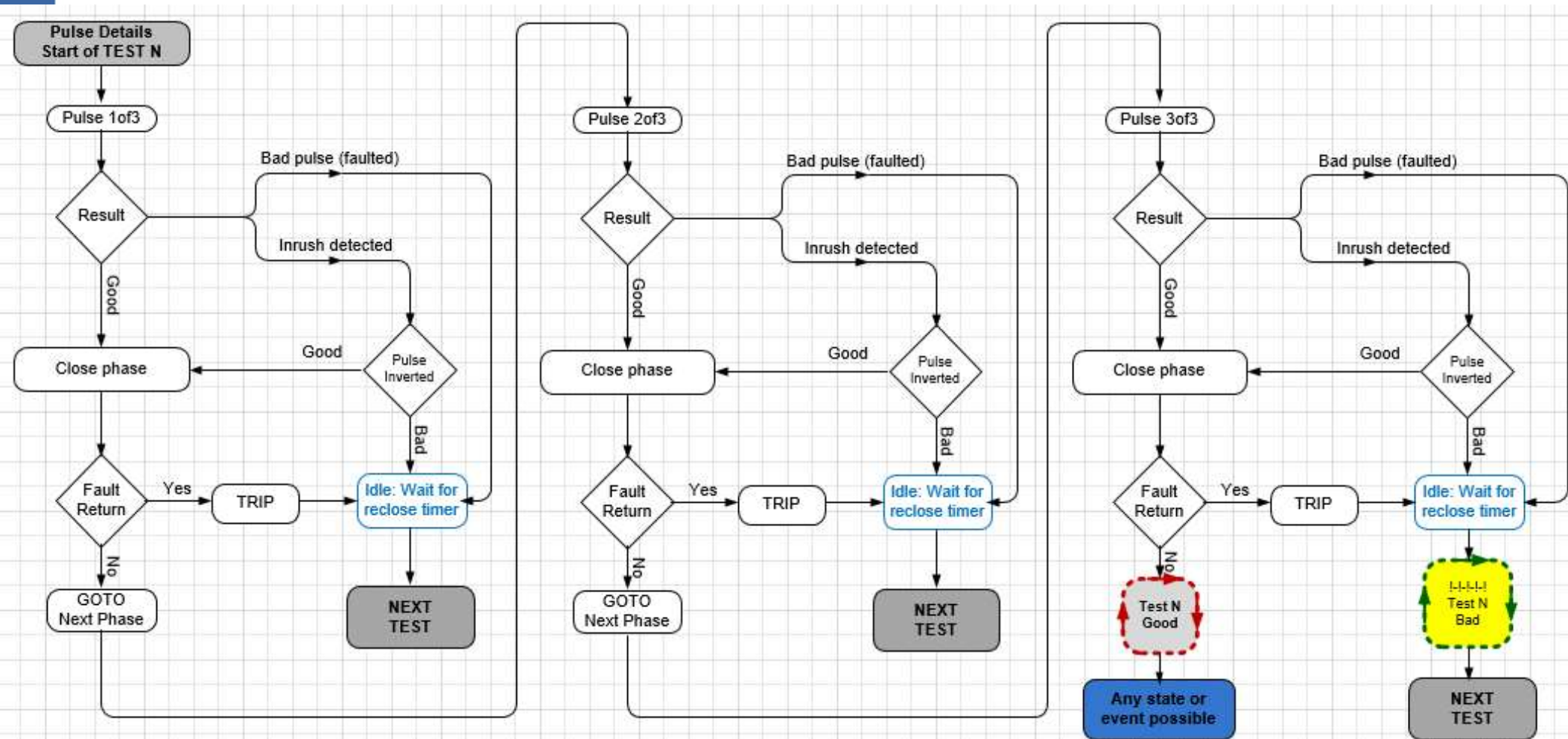
Recloser test configurations

- ▶ Hard Close (no pulse)
- ▶ Pulse Test – no fault detected
- ▶ Pulse Test – fault detected
- ▶ Pulse Inrush Test – (inverse pulse)
- ▶ Pulse Analysis Sequence – flow diagram
- ▶ Pulses reveal line conditions

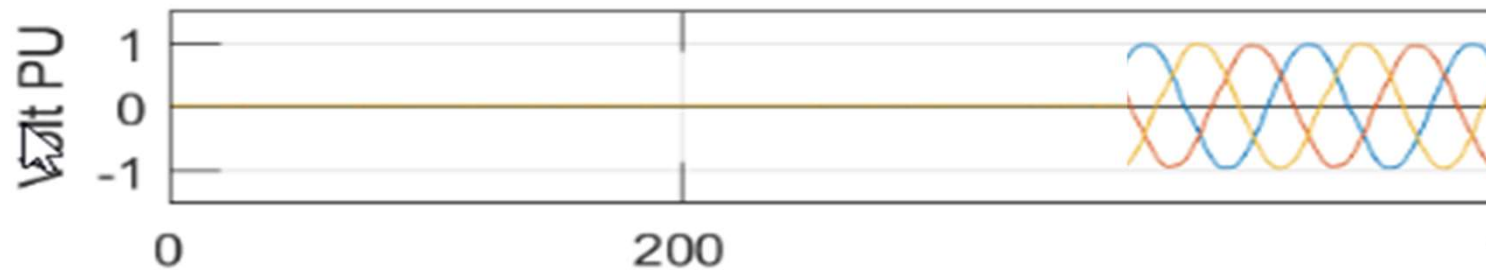
Flow Diagram: one phase pulse



Pulse Analysis Sequence Flow Diagram

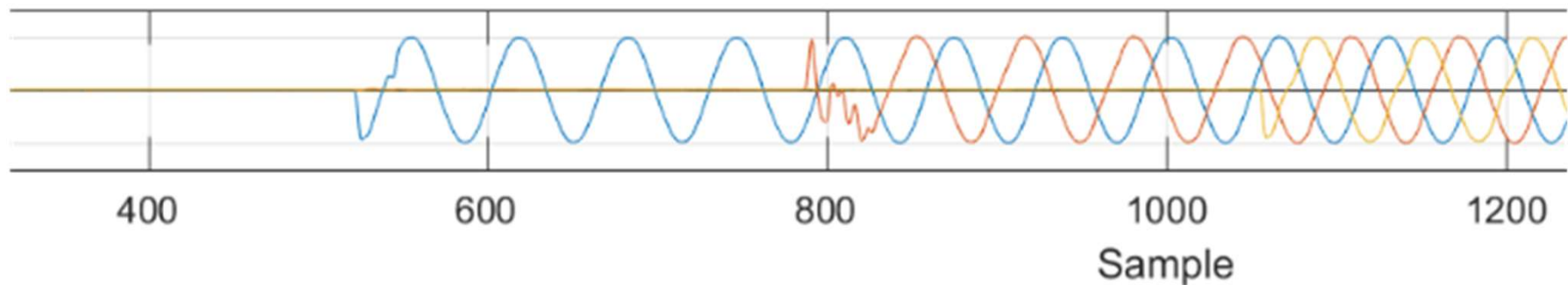


Traditional CLOSE: Conventional Circuit Breaker (CB)

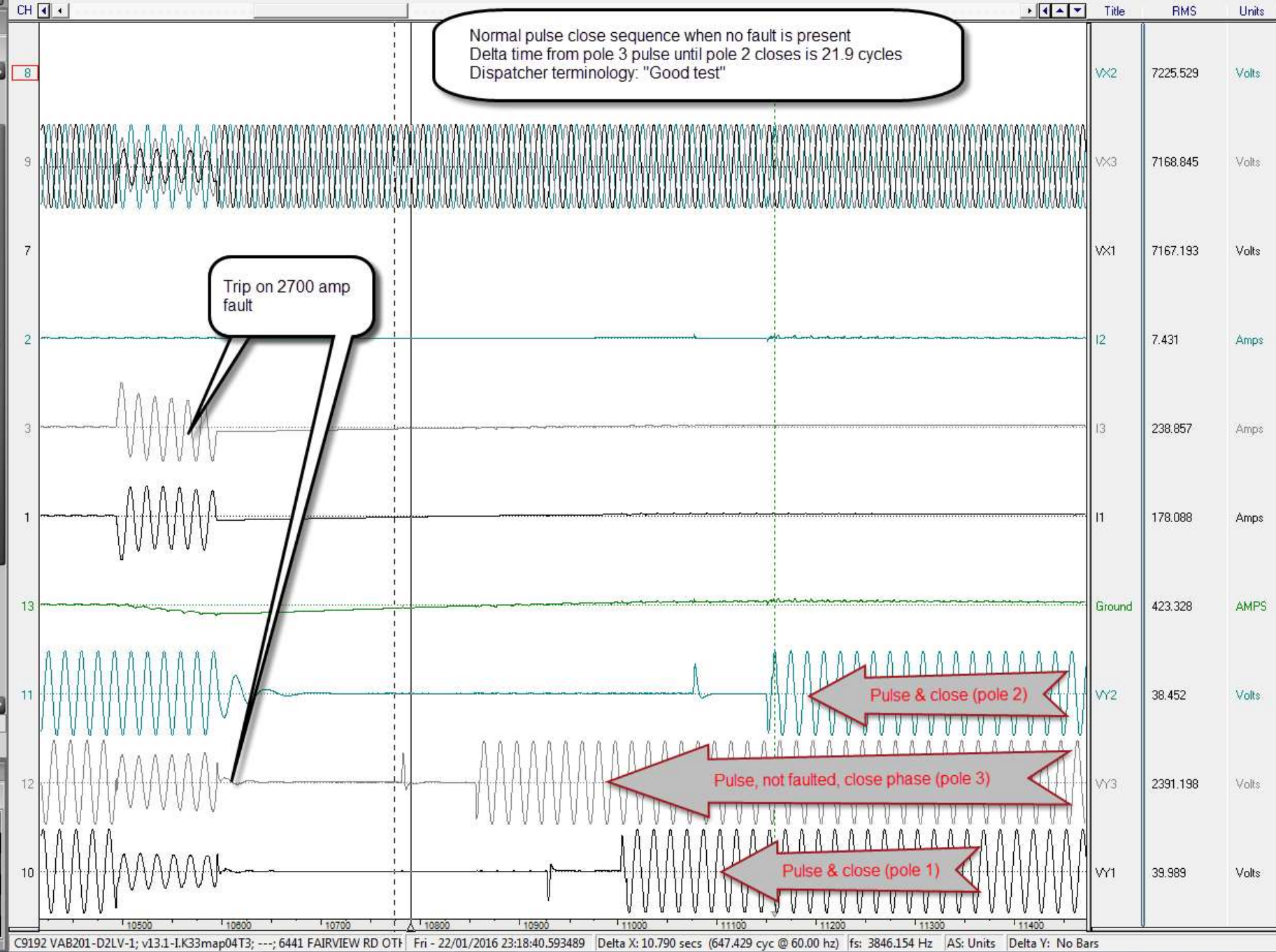


Needs a way to mimic CB

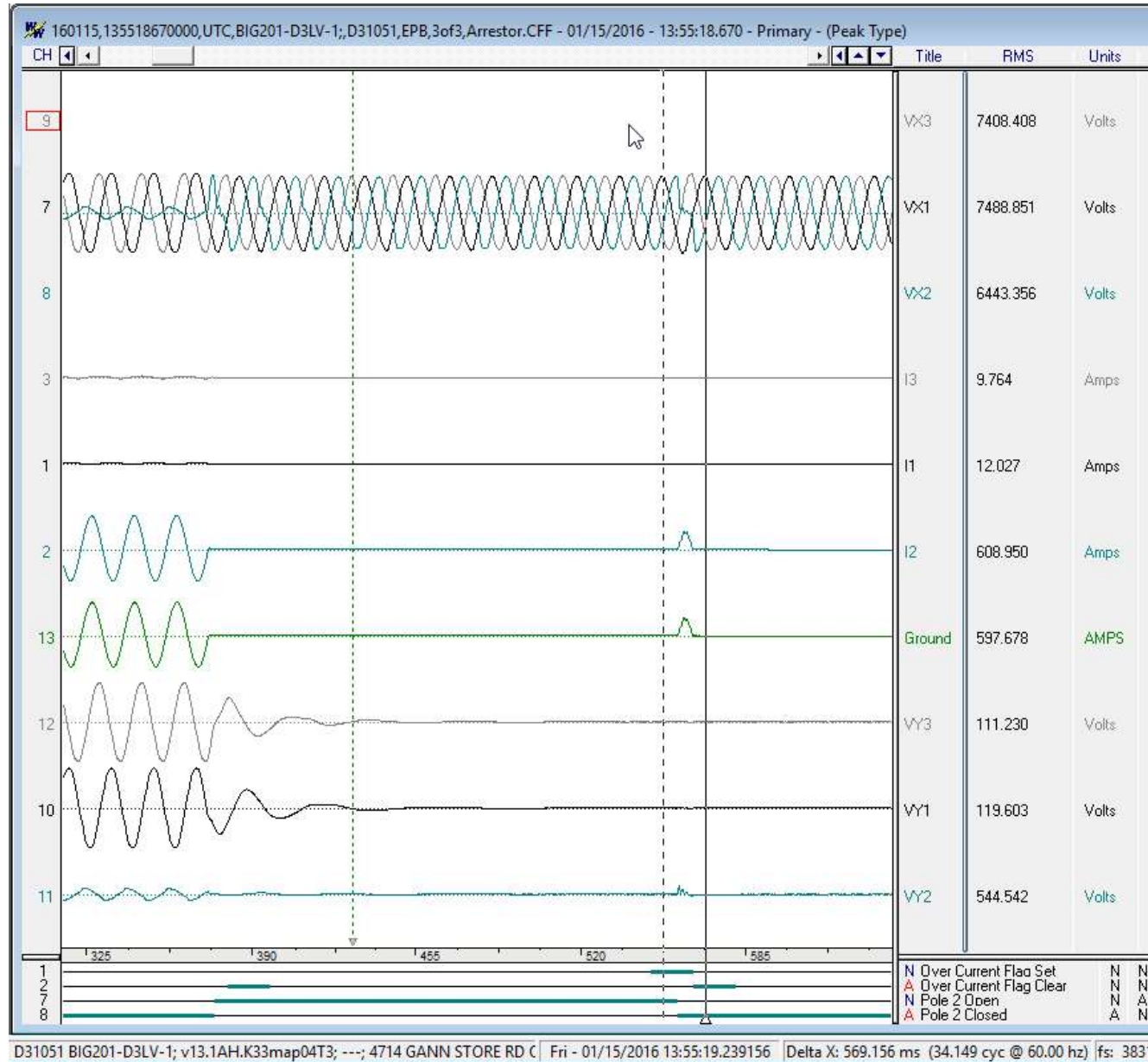
12 kV recloser ("Hard Close" = no pulse)



Pulse Testing – no fault detected



Pulse test: L-G fault detected



Pulse test: L-L detected

rpt-xda-01/SOETools/Main/OpenSEE/182265



openSEE • Waveform Viewer

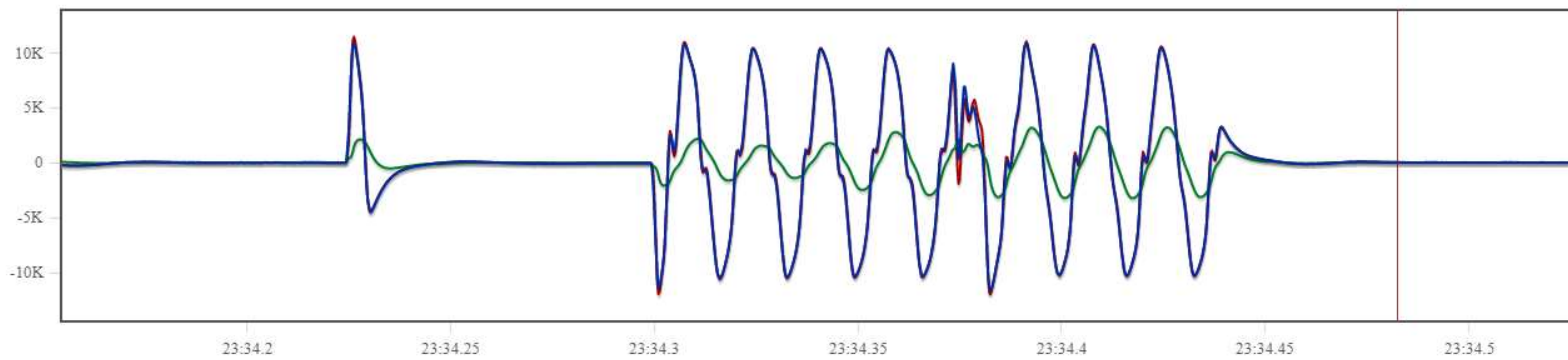
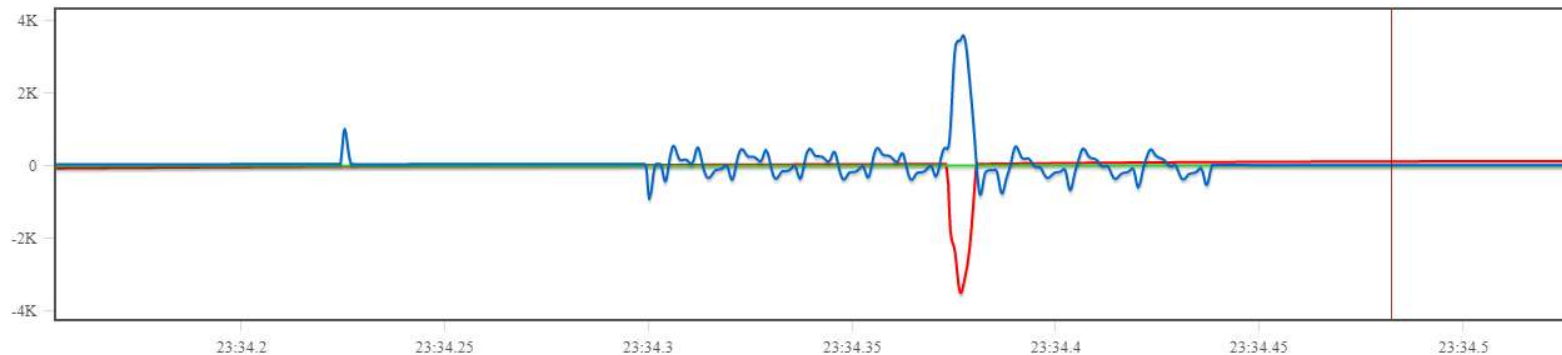
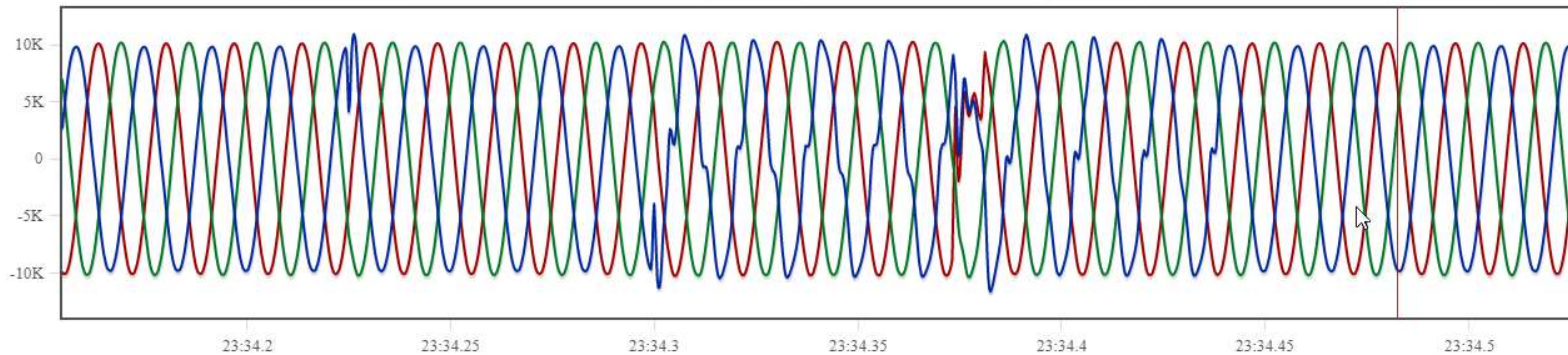
Meter: D4504 || Event Type: Sag || Event Time: 2018-01-05 06:23:34.1546464
Start: 06:23:34.3713130 || Magnitude: 0.854 pu (RMS)

Previous Event

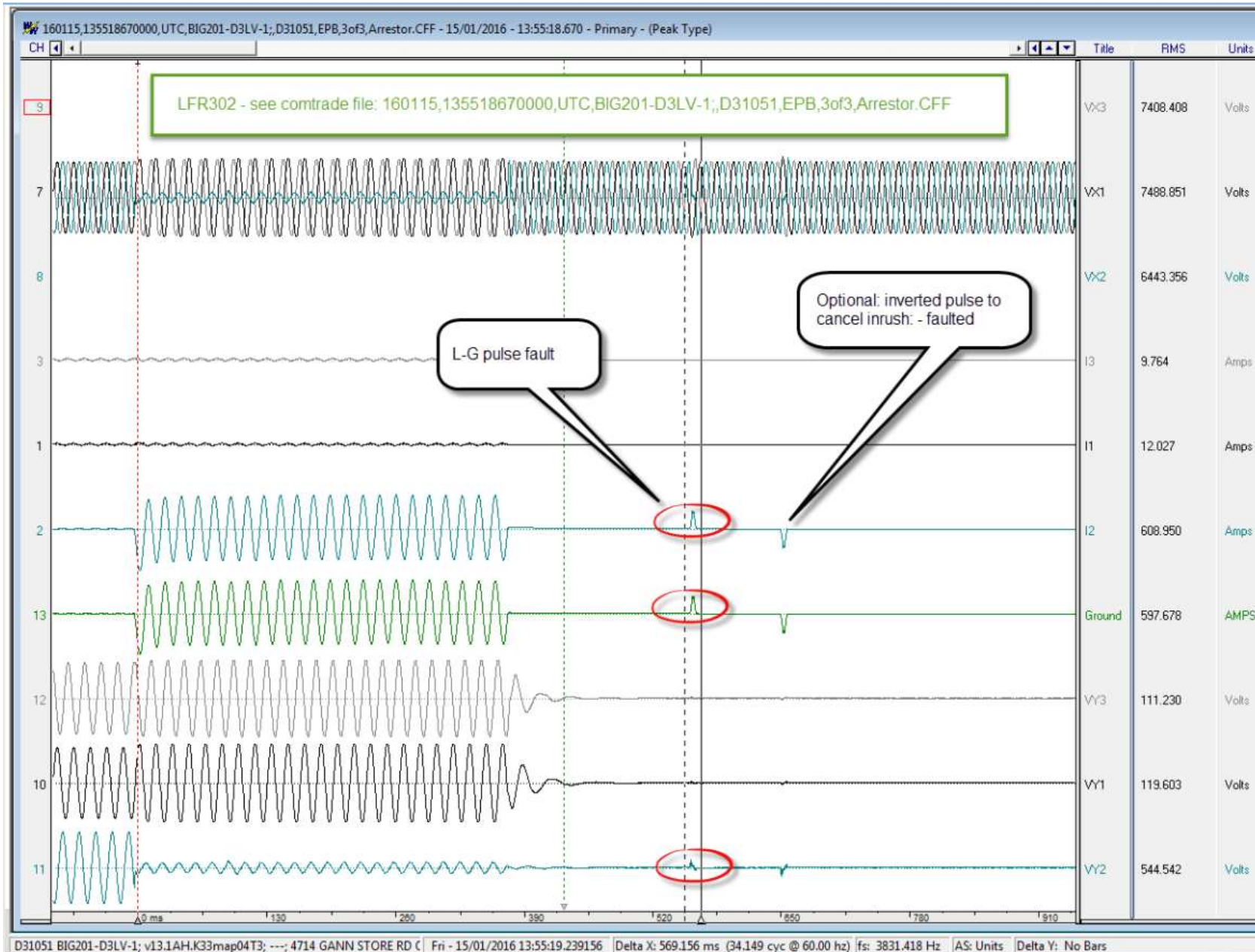
Reset Zoom

Show Points

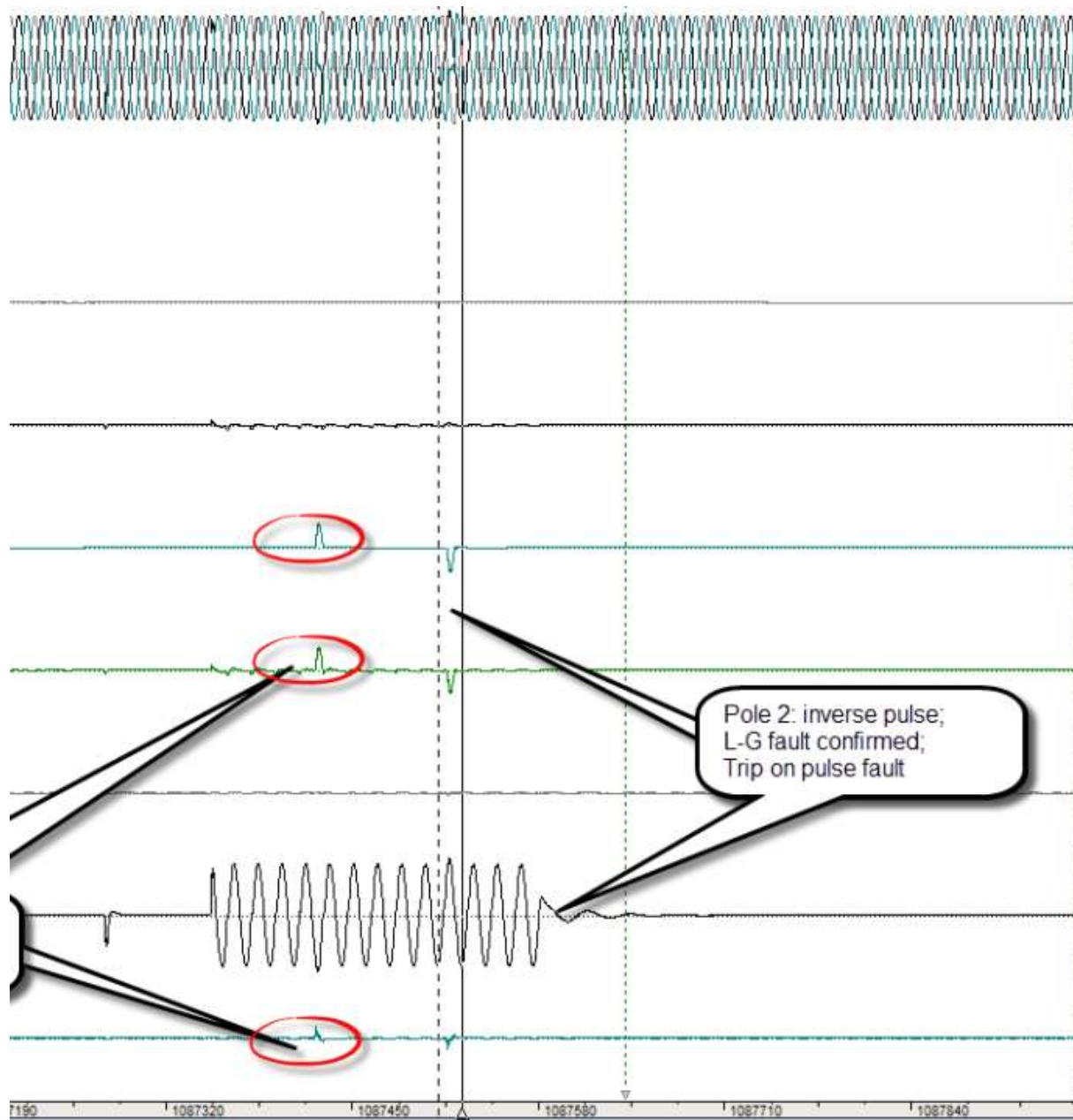
Show Tooltip



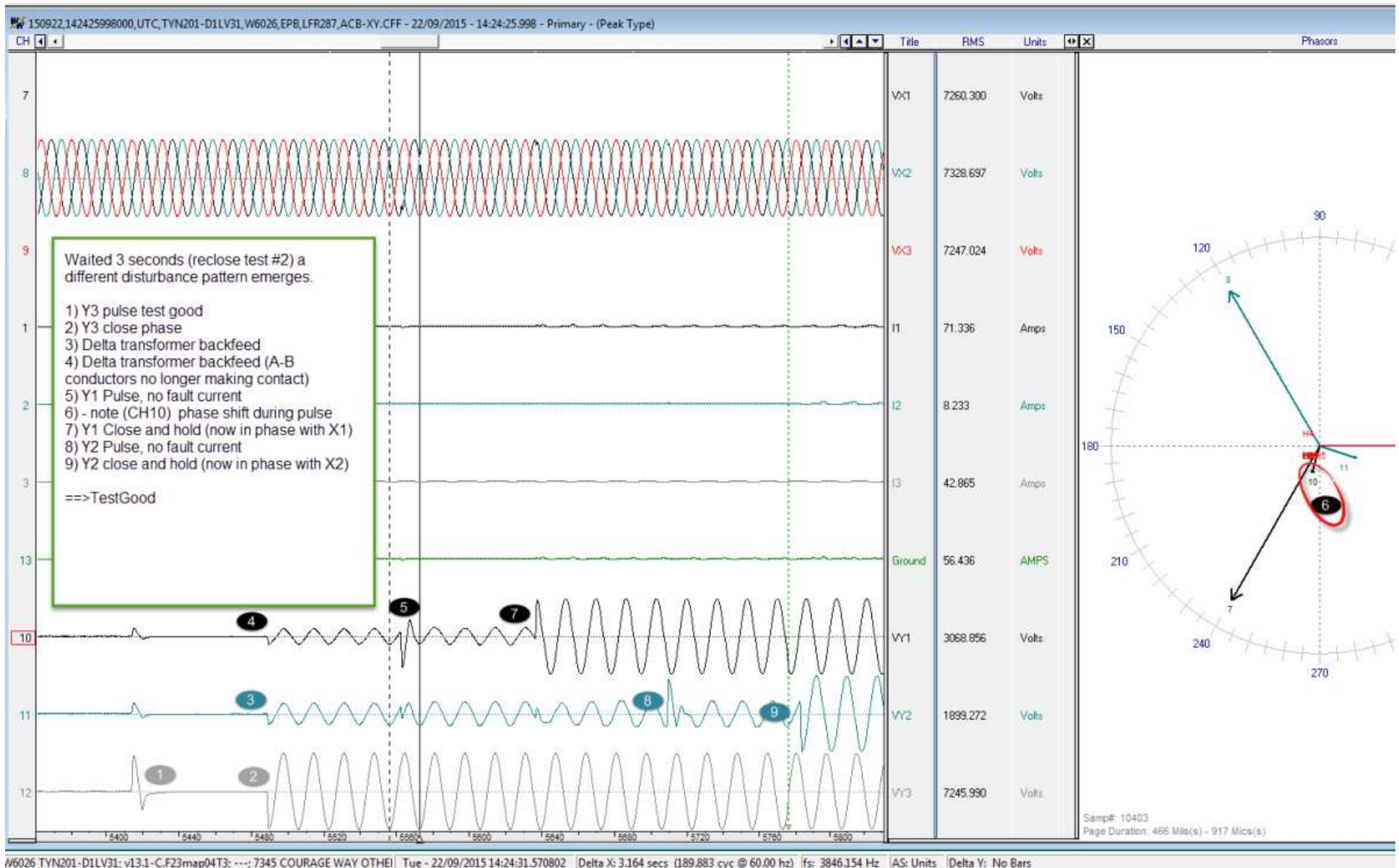
L-G Fault: Reclose#1 Inverted Pulse



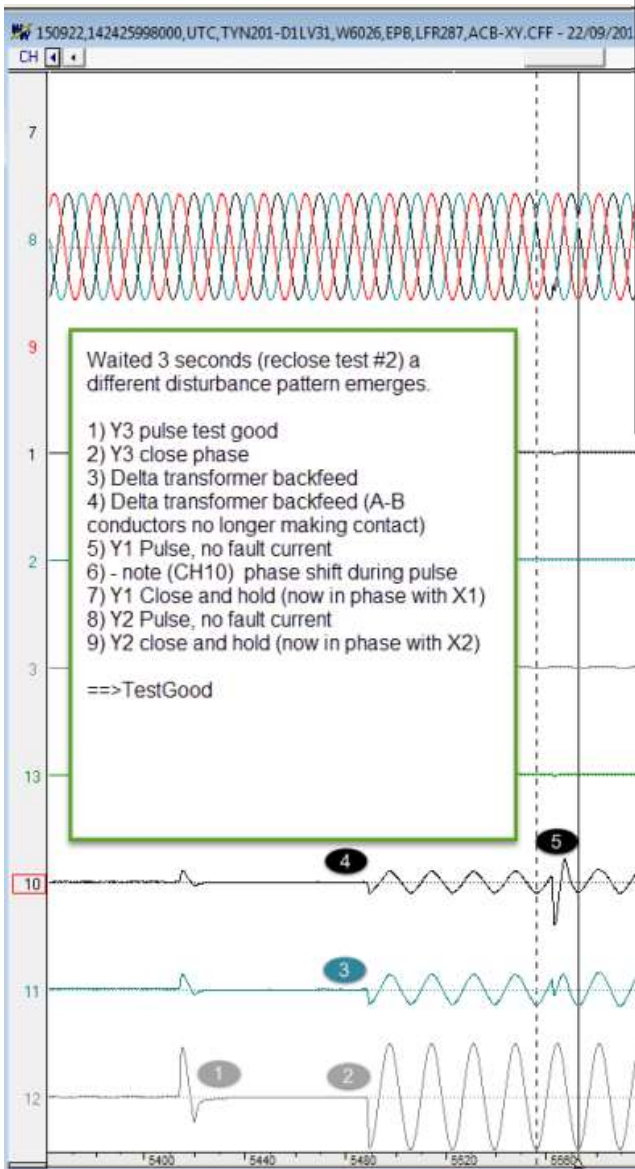
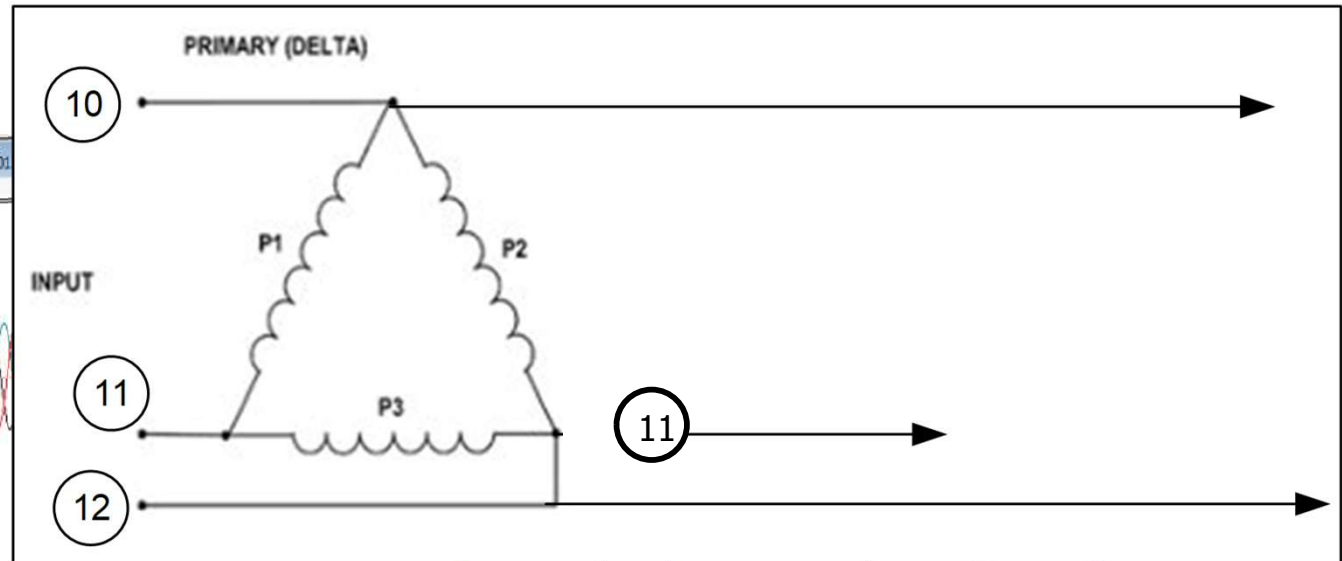
First phase: No Fault – Phase 2: L-G “Implies” the fault moved



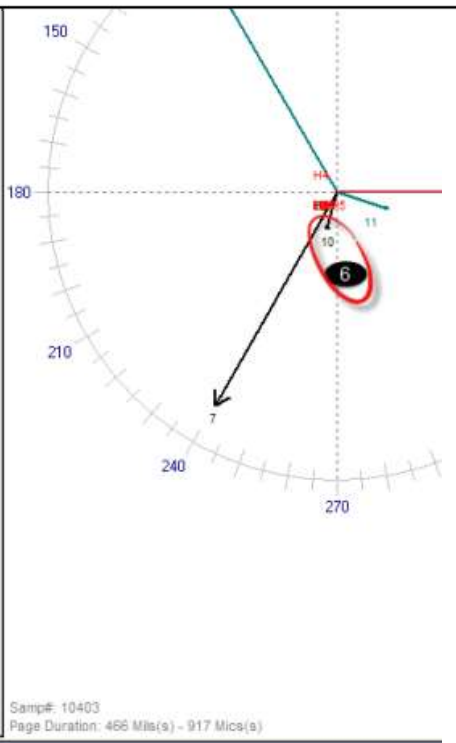
The Two-Phase Case



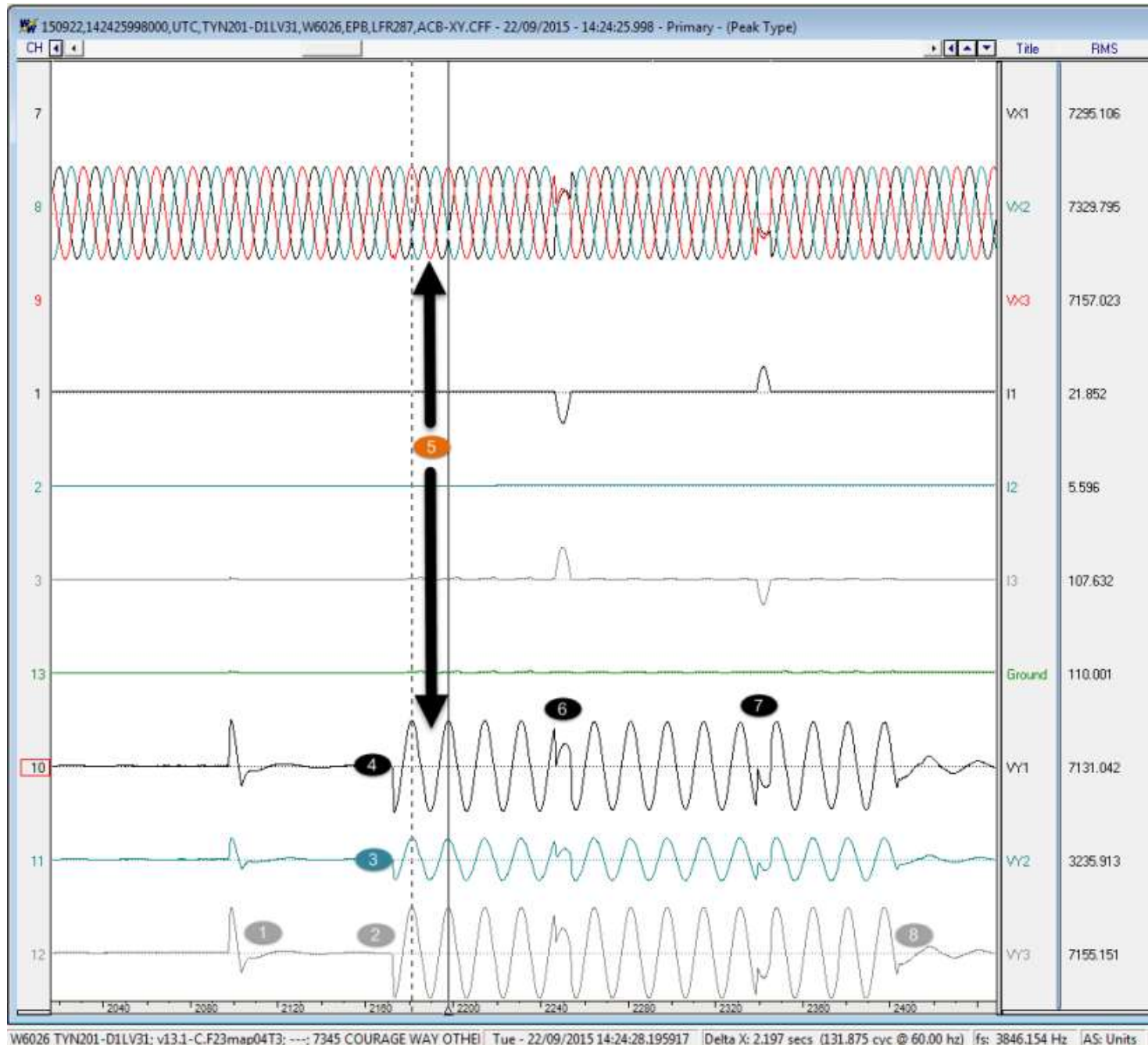
No Fault but Delta Response



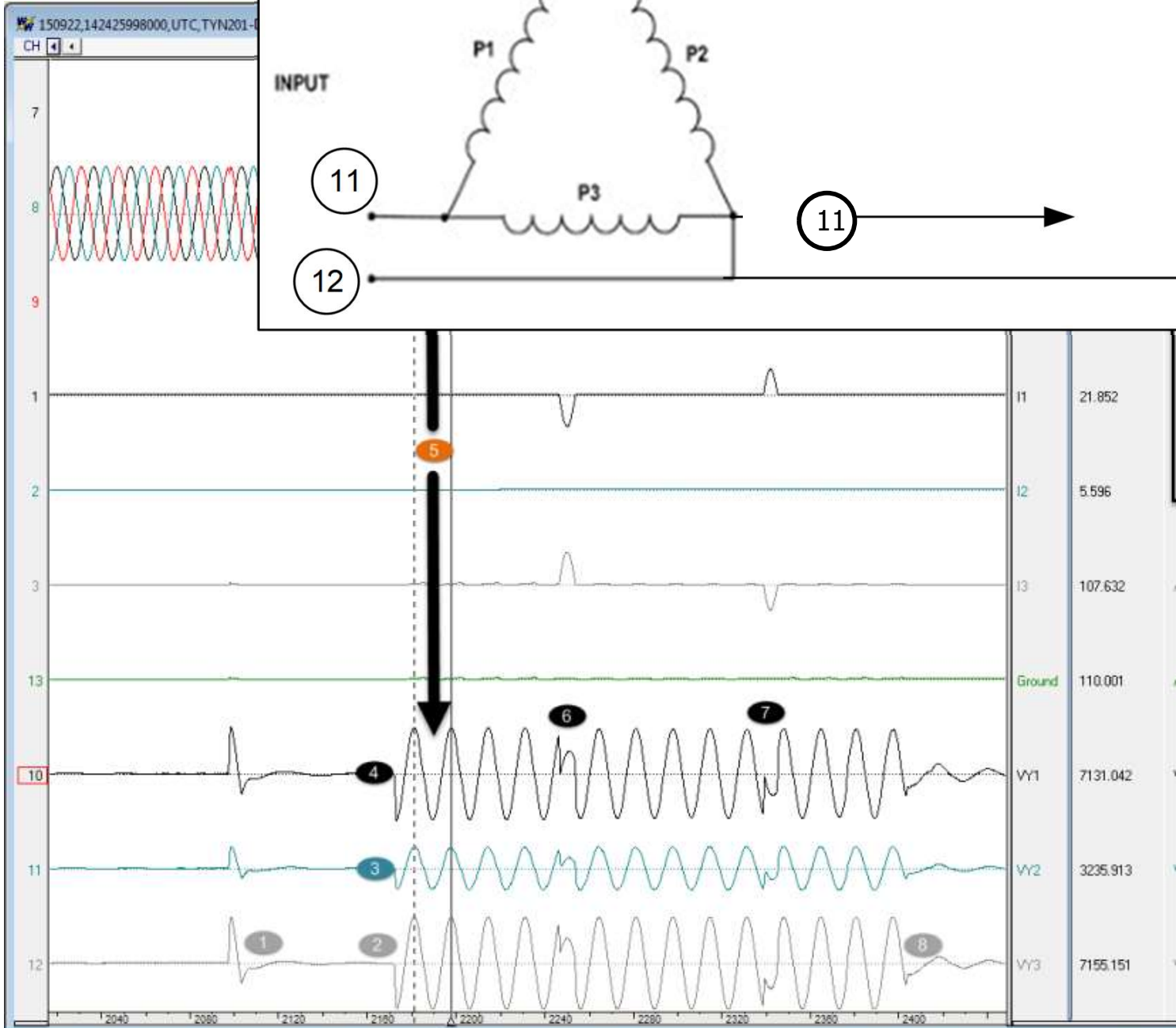
11	71.336	Amps
12	8.233	Amps
13	42.865	Amps
Ground	56.436	AMPS
VY1	3068.856	Volts
VY2	1899.272	Volts
VY3	7245.990	Volts



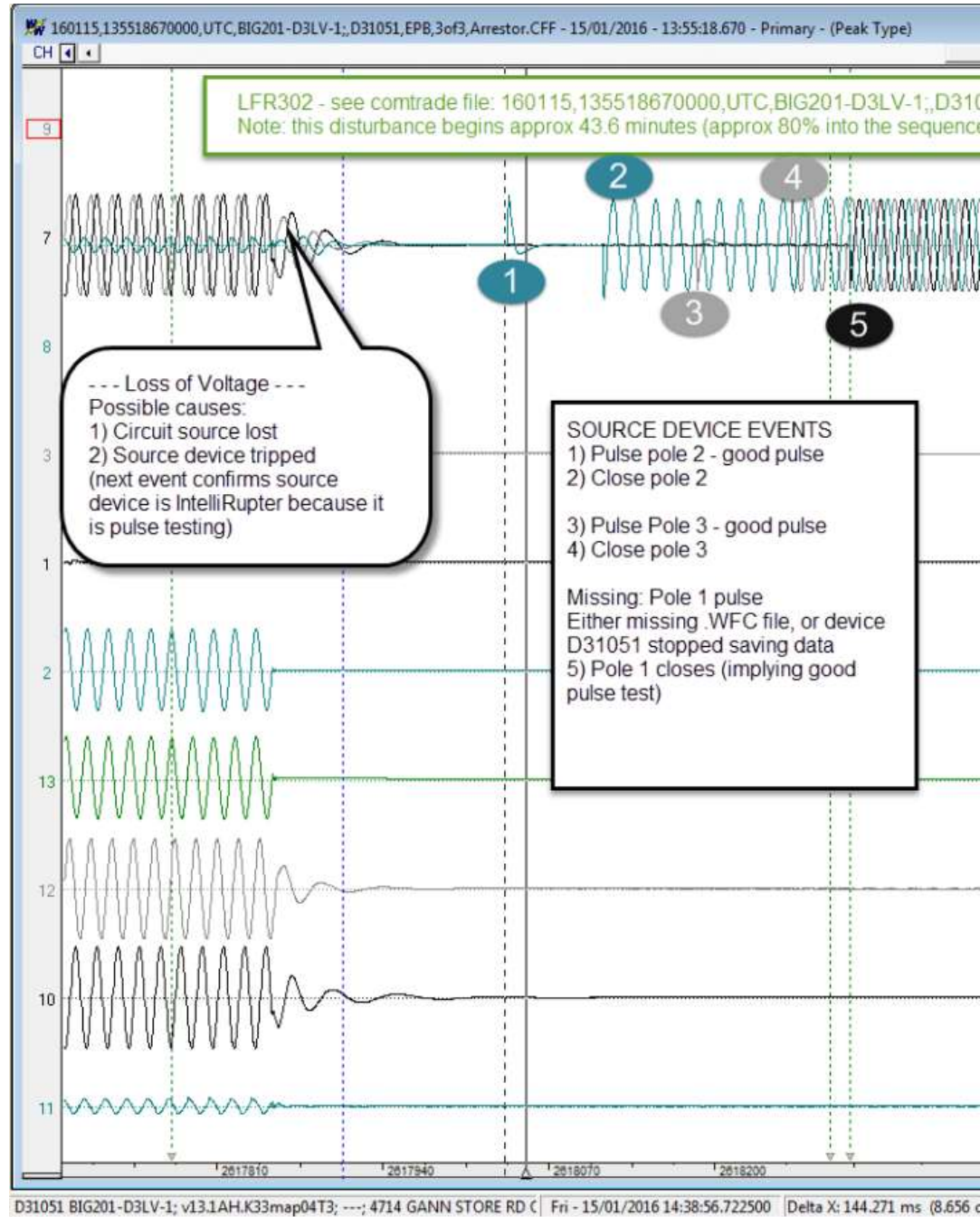
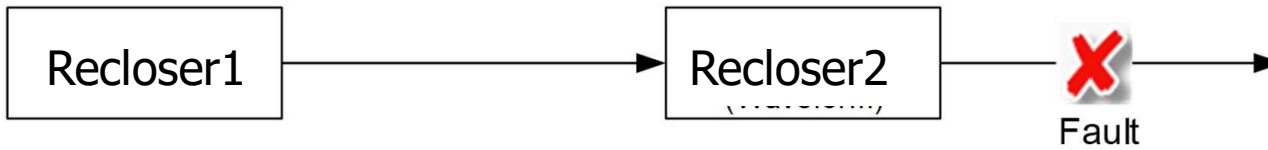
1 pulse but 3 responses



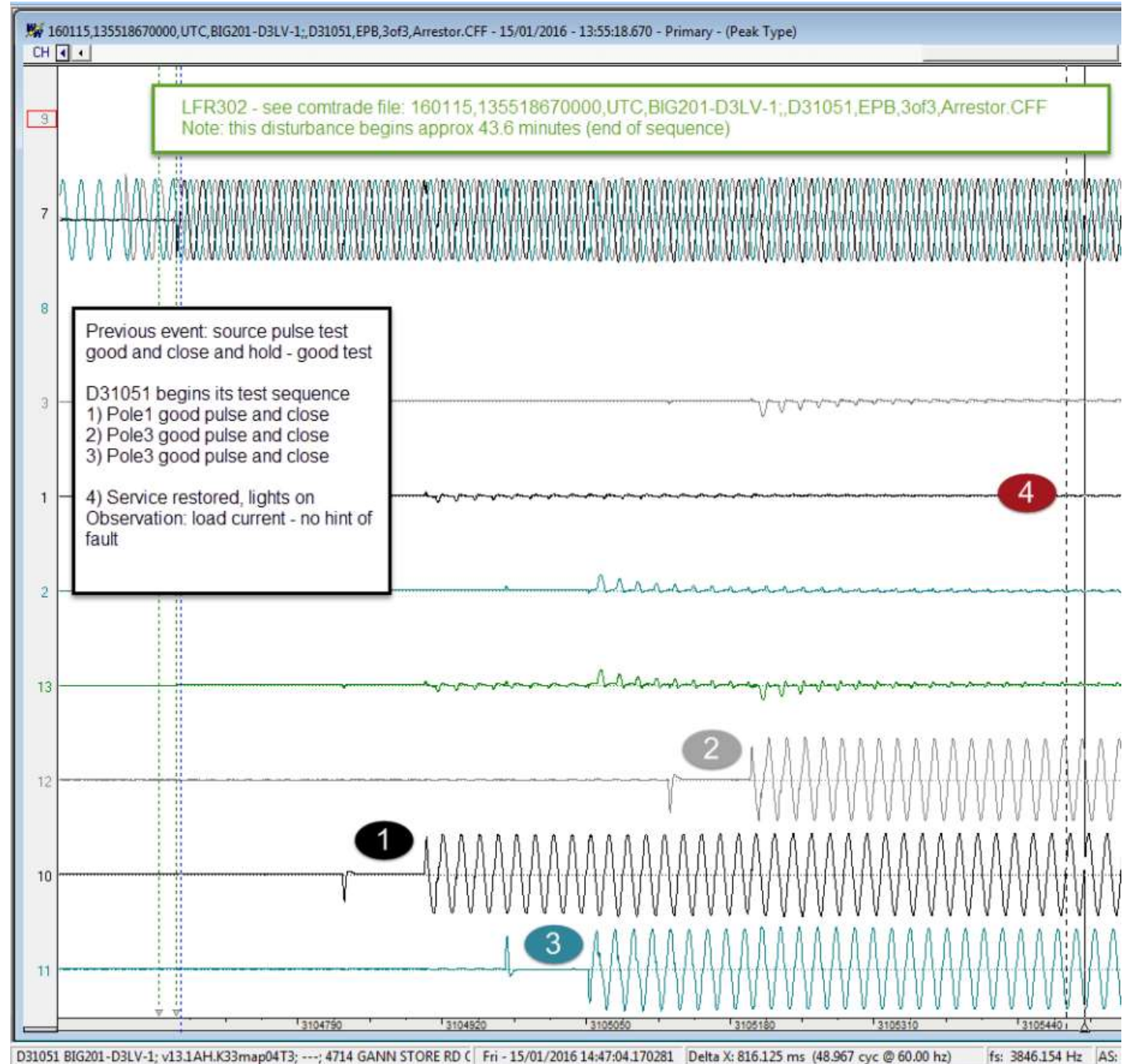
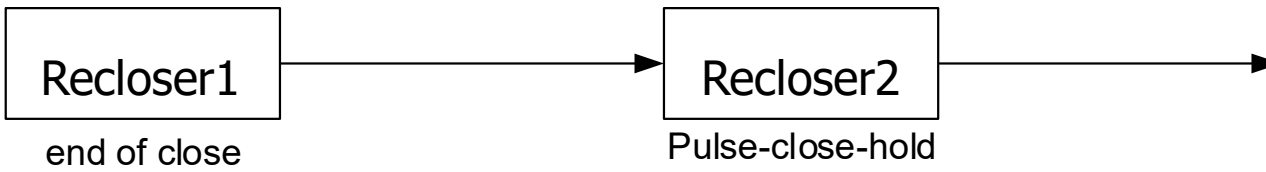
1 pulse but 3 responses



Two Devices in series MisCord TBC#1 trip / pulse and close



Source Return Successful Pulse-Close



Source:
Circuit breaker

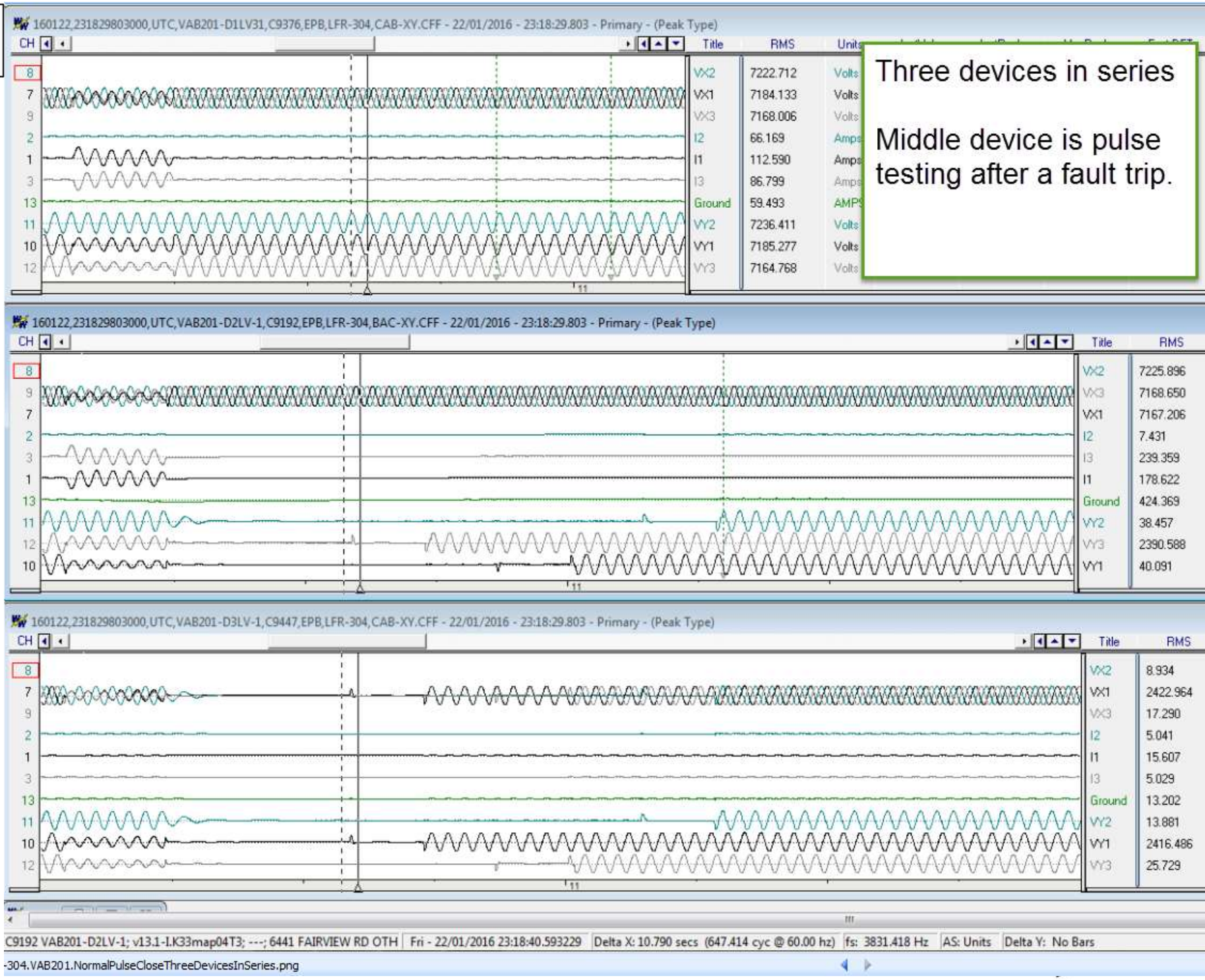
Recloser
1

Recloser
2



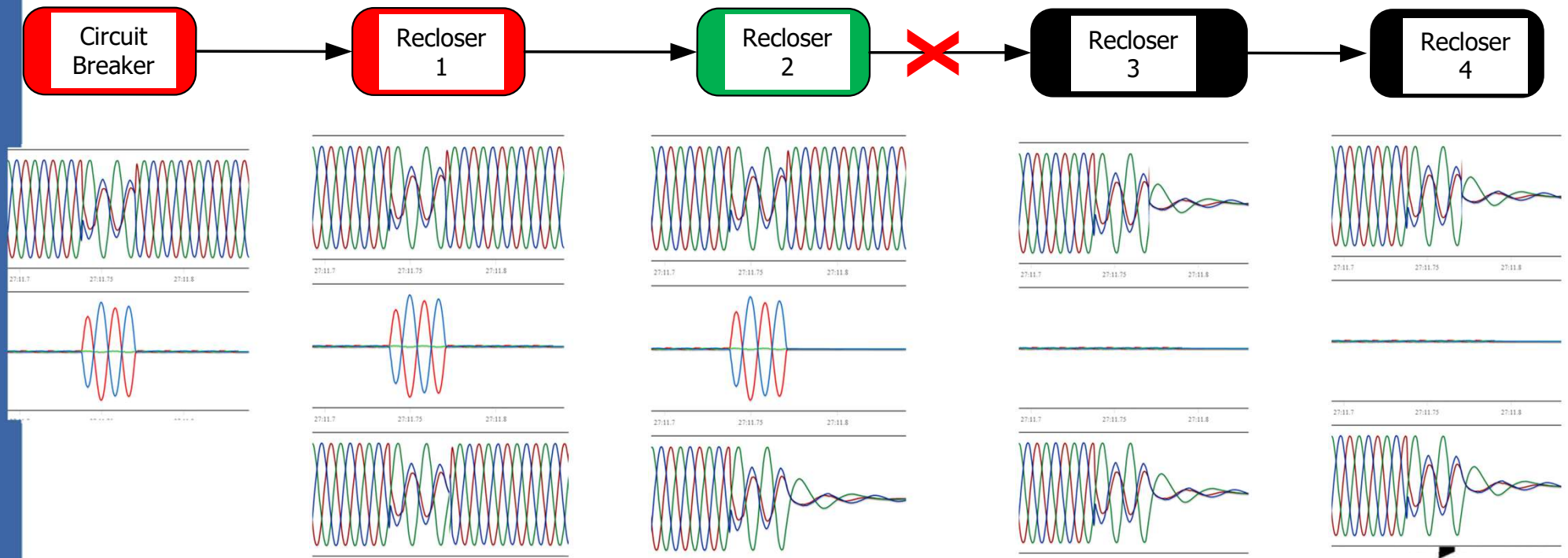
Recloser
3

Fault



L-L Fault on Main Line

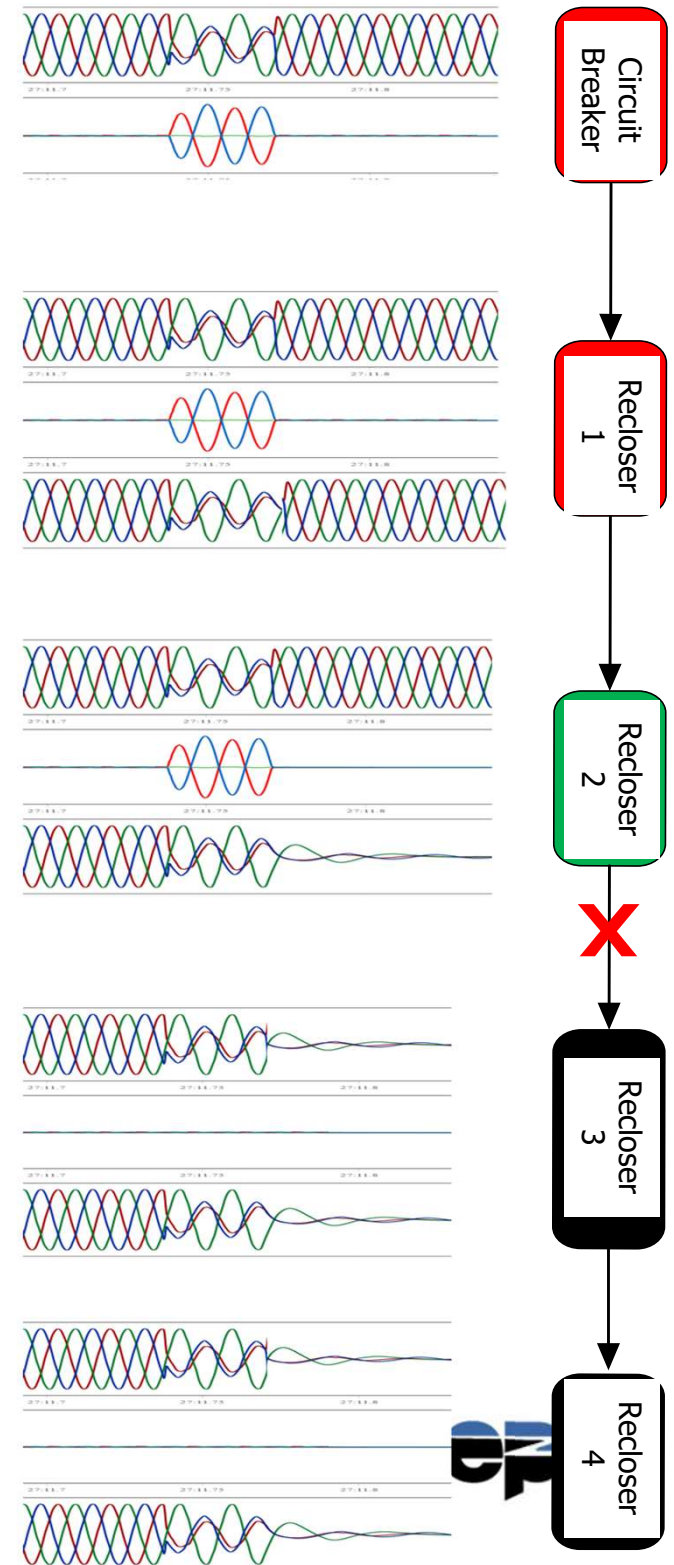
- ▶ Dev#3 (green line recloser) clears fault
- ▶ 4 distinct waveform patterns captured by 5 devices
- ▶ Difficult to align time in your mind



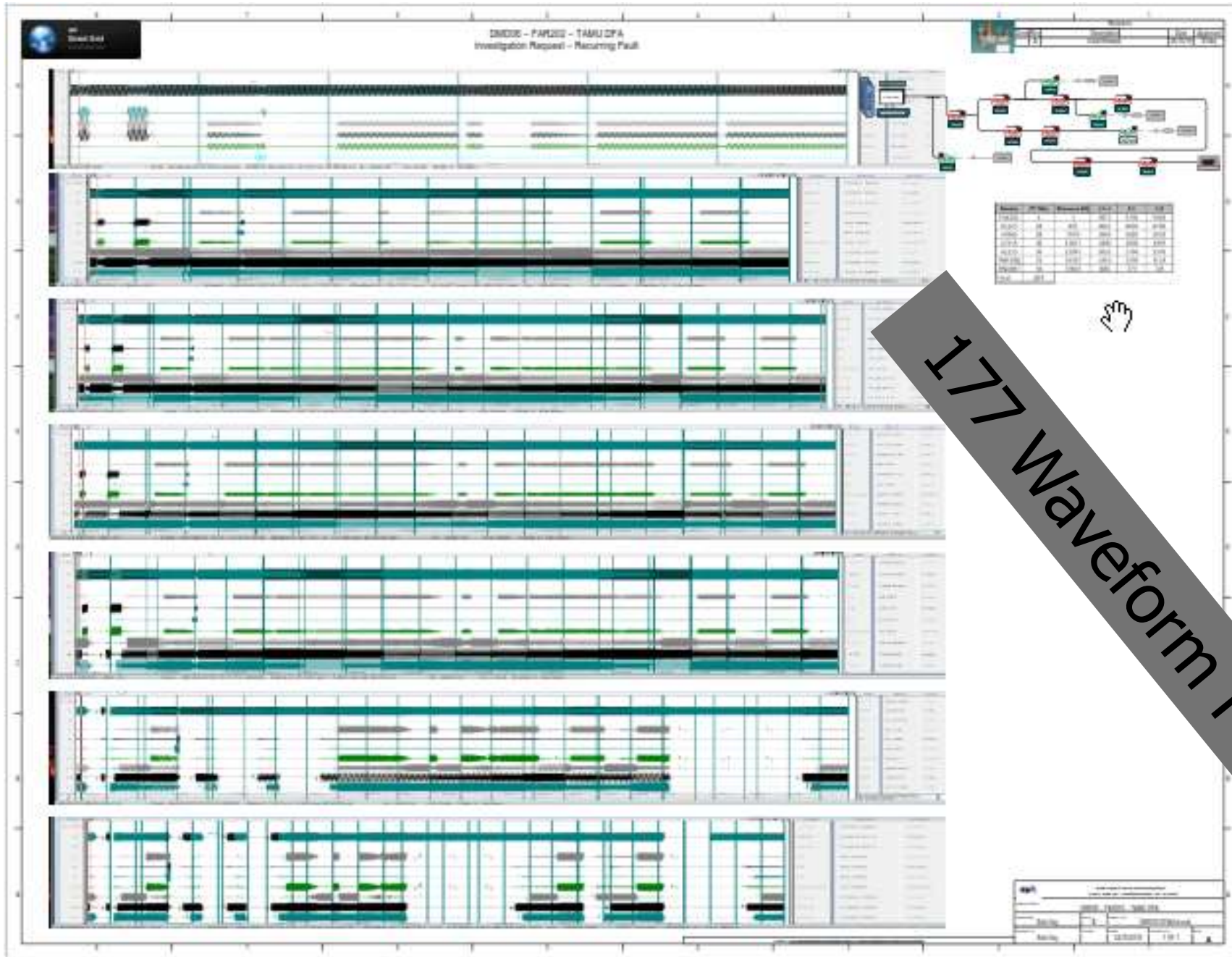
Same L-L Fault, Simple Case

Aggregation Benefits

- common time line
- sensors in "AFC" descending order
- easy to see time gaps
- see in seconds what many sensors recorded, this example
 - 27 voltage sensors
 - 15 current sensors
 - 5 comtrade files



Old Problem: Labor = 5 hours



Tools - Grid Protection Alliance

- Includes oscillography from substation breakers and line reclosers.



Tools - Grid Protection Alliance

- Overview of oscillography available throughout a time range.

SOE Tools Home Summary Replay Settings Health Console Help Log Out

Filter

Record Limits: All Start Date: 09/01/2024 00:00

Search Levels: Circuit Time Context: Days

System Filter: Number of Buckets: 7

											Nudge > Step >>				
Volt Class	Circuit	Device	09/01/2024	09/02/2024	09/03/2024	09/04/2024	09/05/2024	09/06/2024	09/07/2024	09/08/2024	Total	LTE	PQS	CT Files	SOE
46	CNC-CNC	2	1		1		2				4	1263686	0.00	5	12
46	OGL-RID	2	1				2				3		0.00	3	5
12.470	AMZ201	1	1		2						3		0.00	4	8
12.470	AMZ202	1	1		2						3		0.00	4	8
12.470	API201	2		2							2		0.00	2	10
12.470	API207	4		4							4	10178	0.18	4	32
12.470	API211	1	1								1		0.00	2	18
12.470	BAK201	9		1	8						9	9711	0.01	9	27
12.470	BAK202	9		19							19	219155	0.04	20	64
12.470	BON201	2	4								4		0.05	4	14
12.470	BON202	2	4								4	662226	0.08	4	13
12.470	CHP201	8			11	1					12	1077715	0.20	12	40
12.470	CMG205	7	7								7	12250	0.01	7	19

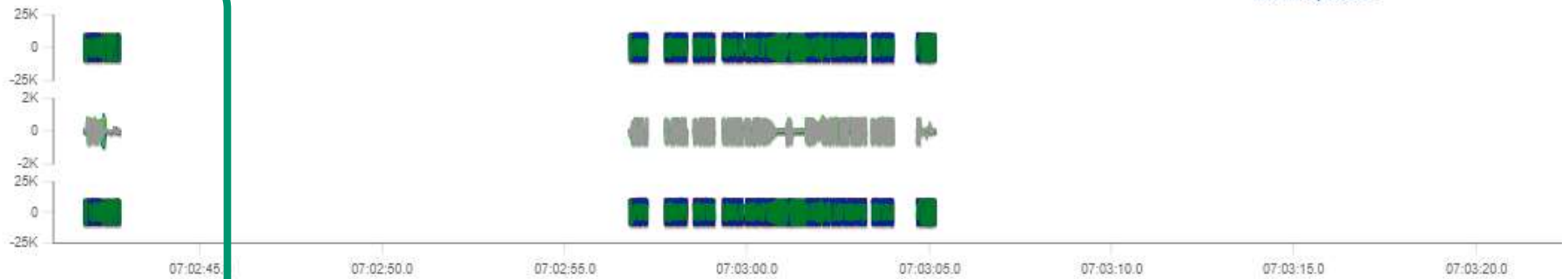


Easier to visualize SOE

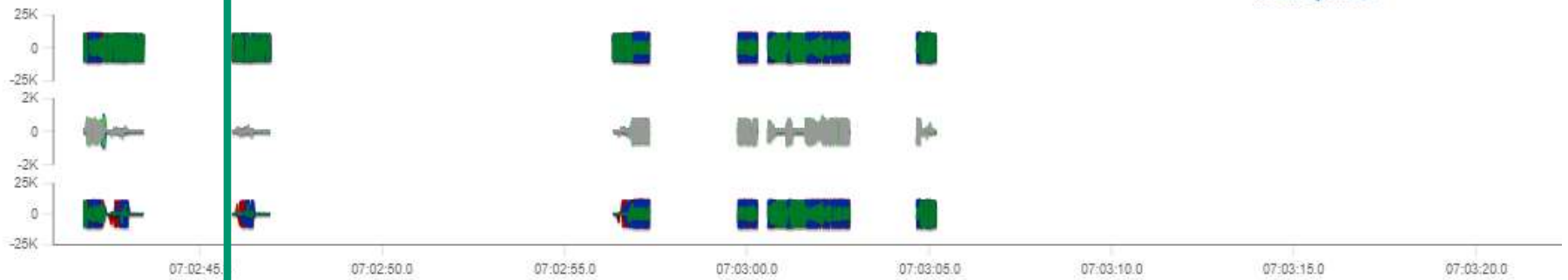


Looks Like Miscoordination

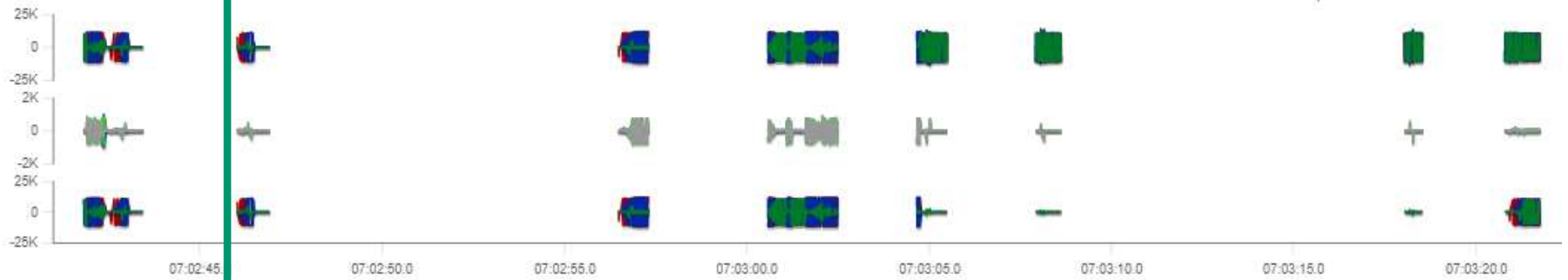
FAR202-A1133 [A1133_LG=1576_LL=1760_ft=15943]
[View in OpenSEE](#)



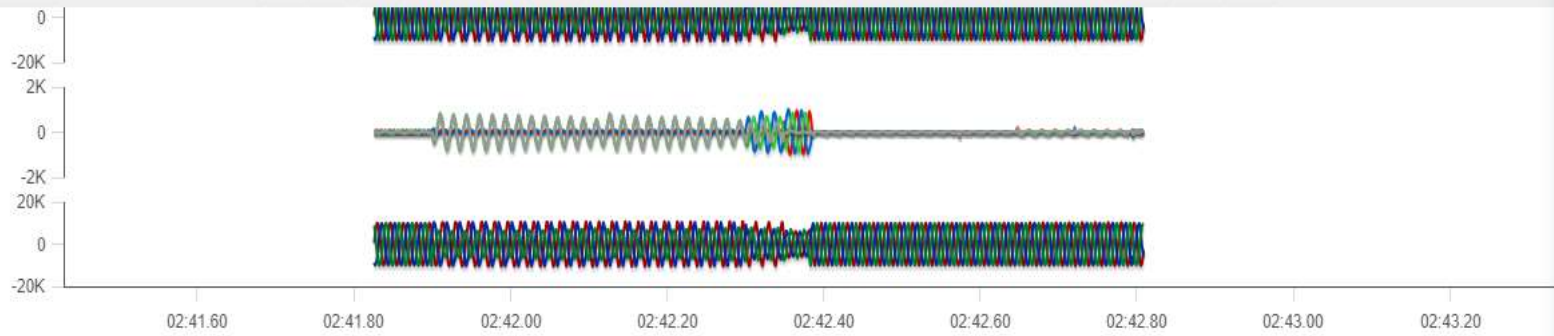
FAR202-SM1020 [SM1020_LG=1114_LL=1230_ft=24333]
[View in OpenSEE](#)



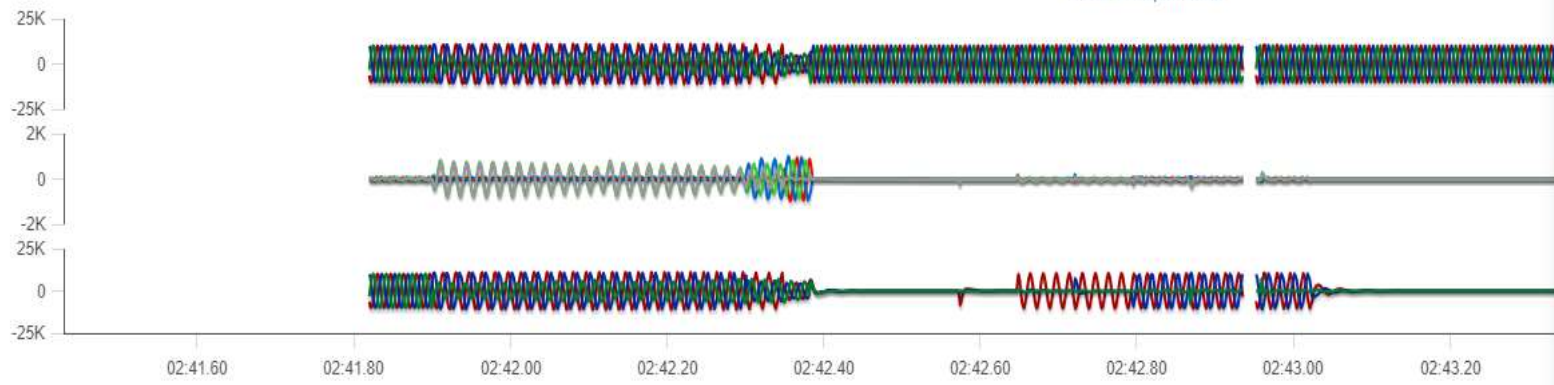
FAR202-HN4097 [HN4097_LG=726_LL=773_ft=37603]
[View in OpenSEE](#)



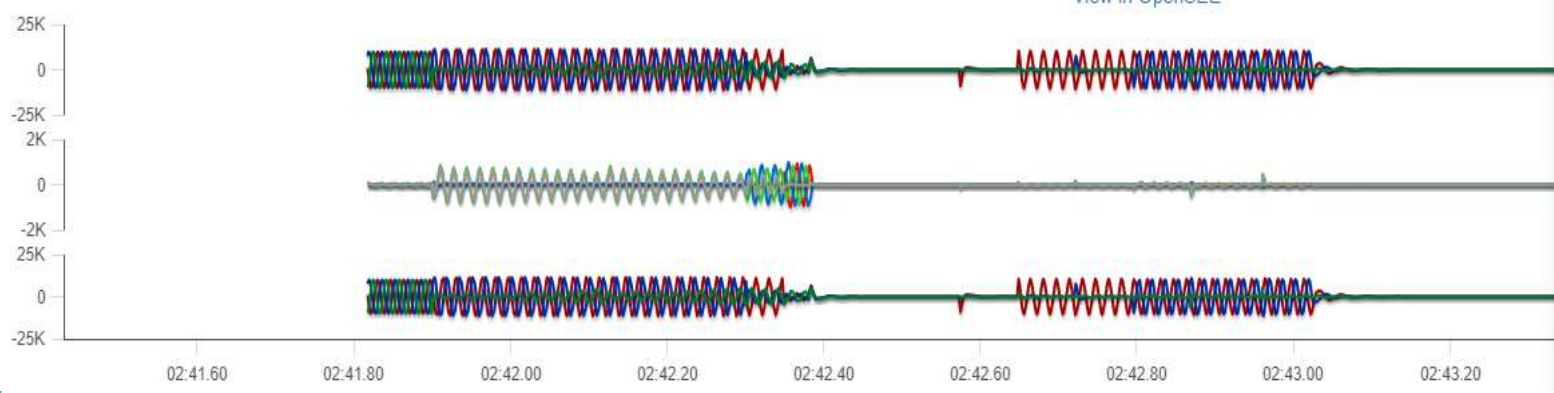
Confirmed: Miscoordination



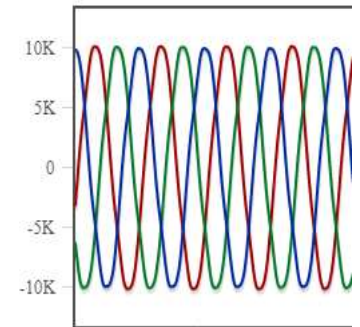
FAR202-SM1020 [SM1020_LG=1114_LL=1230_ft=24333]
[View in OpenSEE](#)



FAR202-HN4097 [HN4097_LG=726_LL=773_ft=37603]
[View in OpenSEE](#)

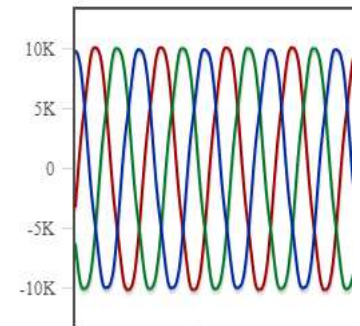


Reset Zoom

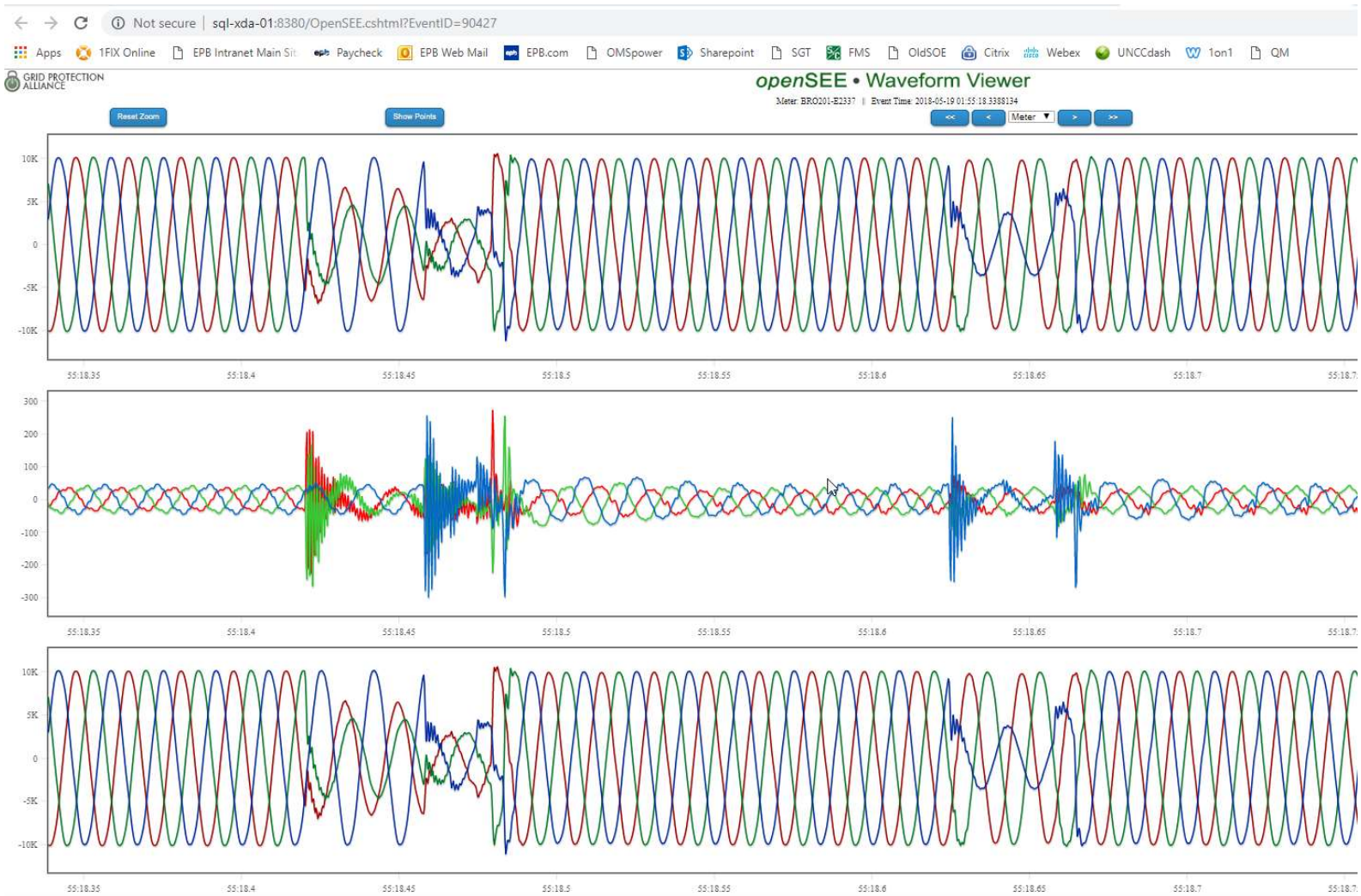


2018-04-04 07:02:42.3168640	
VXA:	-6643.07
VXC:	2890.63
VXB:	1123.05
IA:	-530.13
IC:	-28.59
IB:	147.58
IA RMS:	580.75
IB RMS:	703.27
VYA:	-6650.39
VYC:	2893.07
VYB:	1110.84

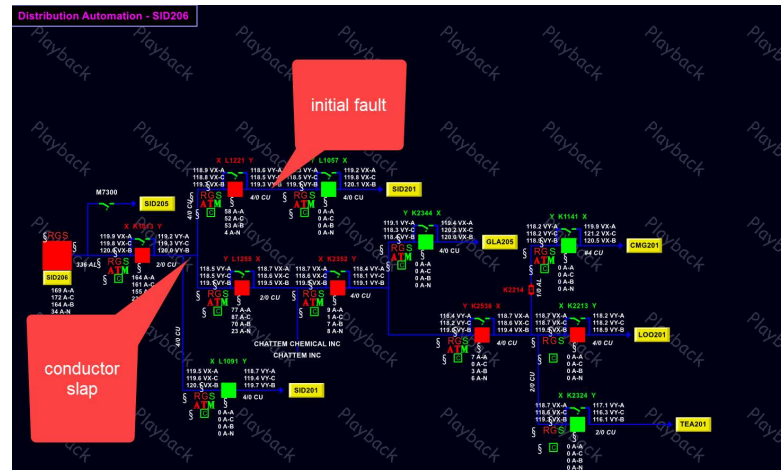
02:41.85



CAP Response



Conductor Slap



Conductor Slap

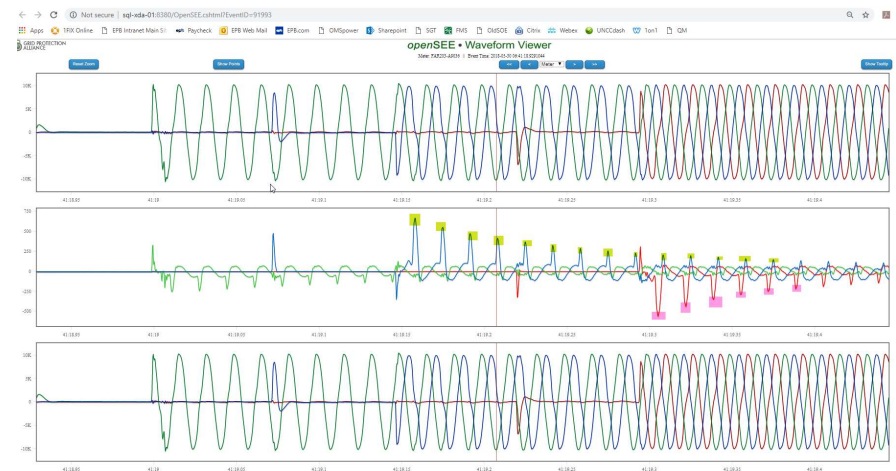
- ▶ Decreasing number of recloses
- ▶ Increasing open interval between recloses

Conductor Slap

- ▶ Negative sequence instantaneous
- ▶ Phase instantaneous not as easy to set due to differences in AFC for LL and 3 \emptyset faults

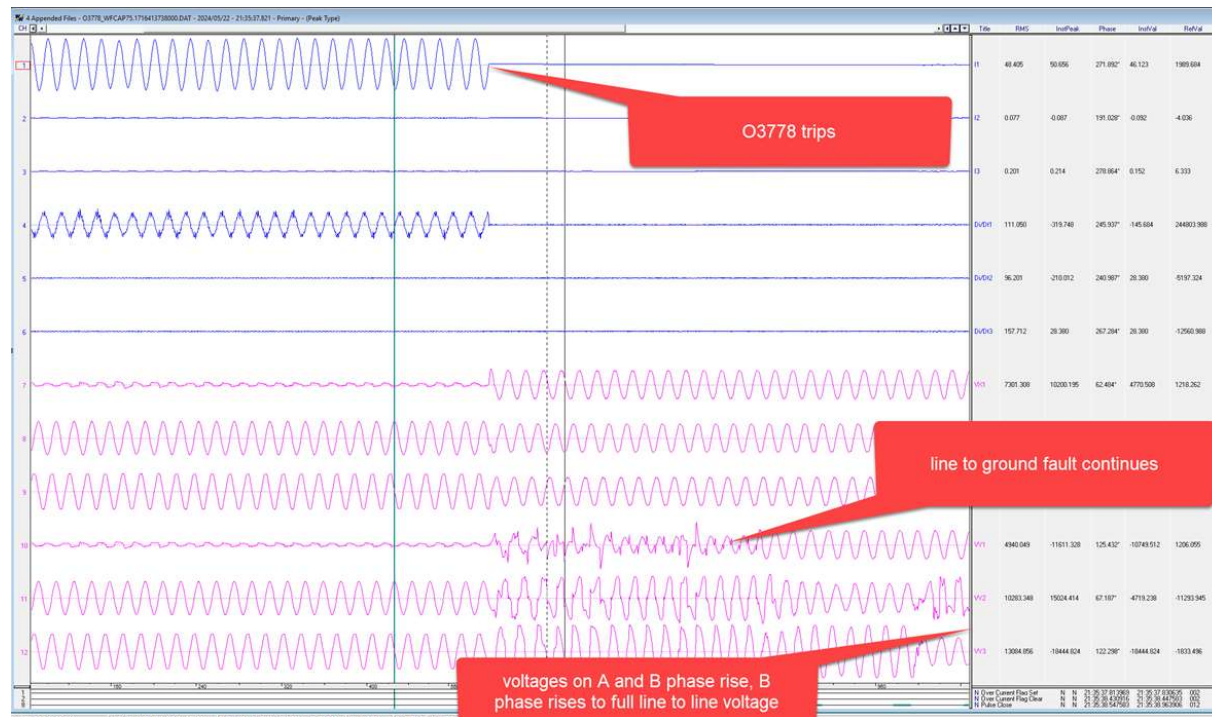
Transformer Magnetizing

- ▶ Historical waveforms provide an insight into past inrush for development of settings



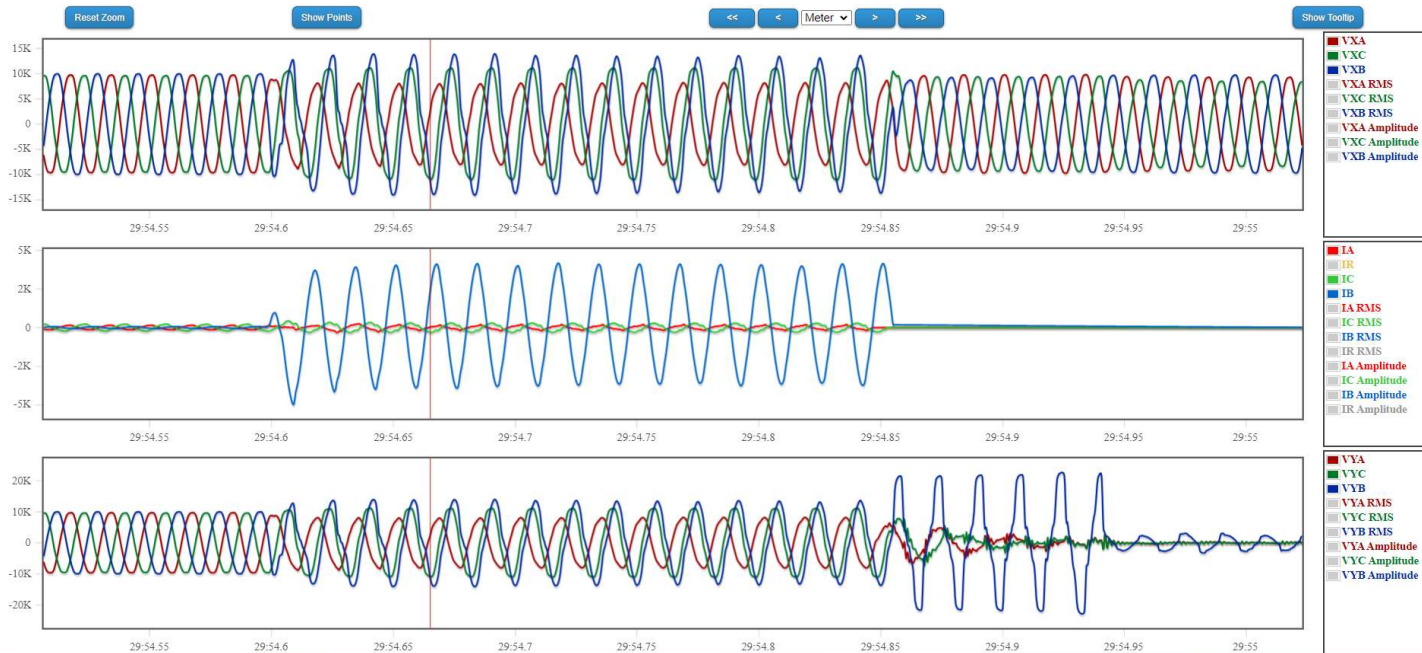
DER contribution to fault and islanding

- ▶ PV islanding and supplying fault current after loss of grid



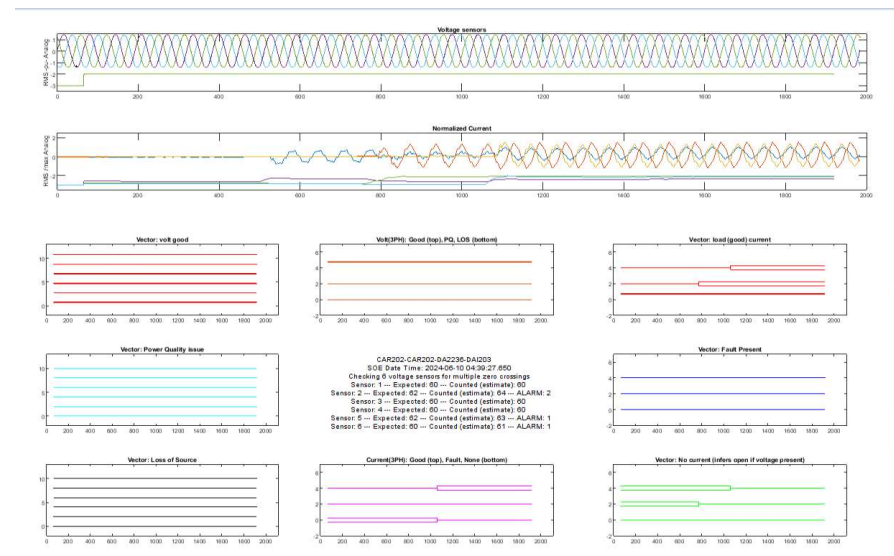
46 kV contact with 12 kV

- ▶ 46 kV contact with 12 kV through a tree branch



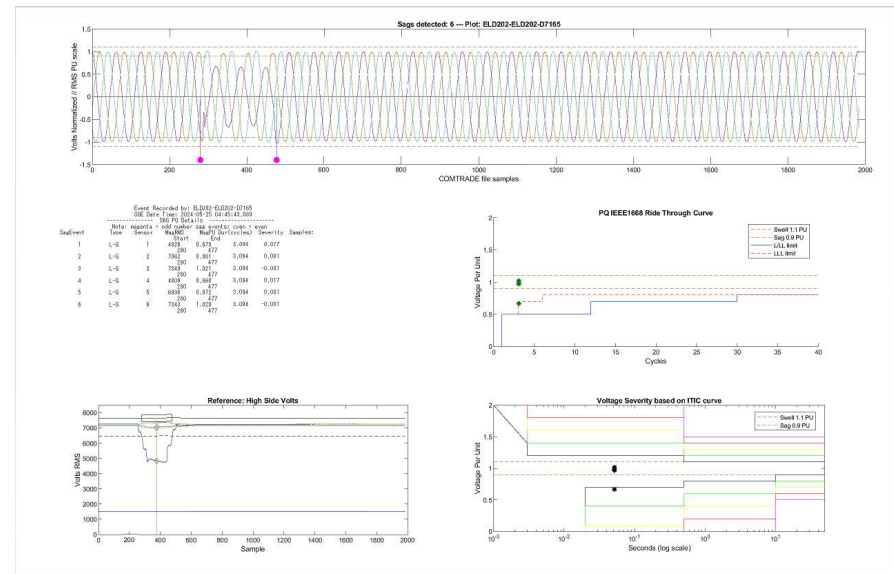
Waveform Summary Plot

- ▶ Quickly get an idea of what the recloser saw



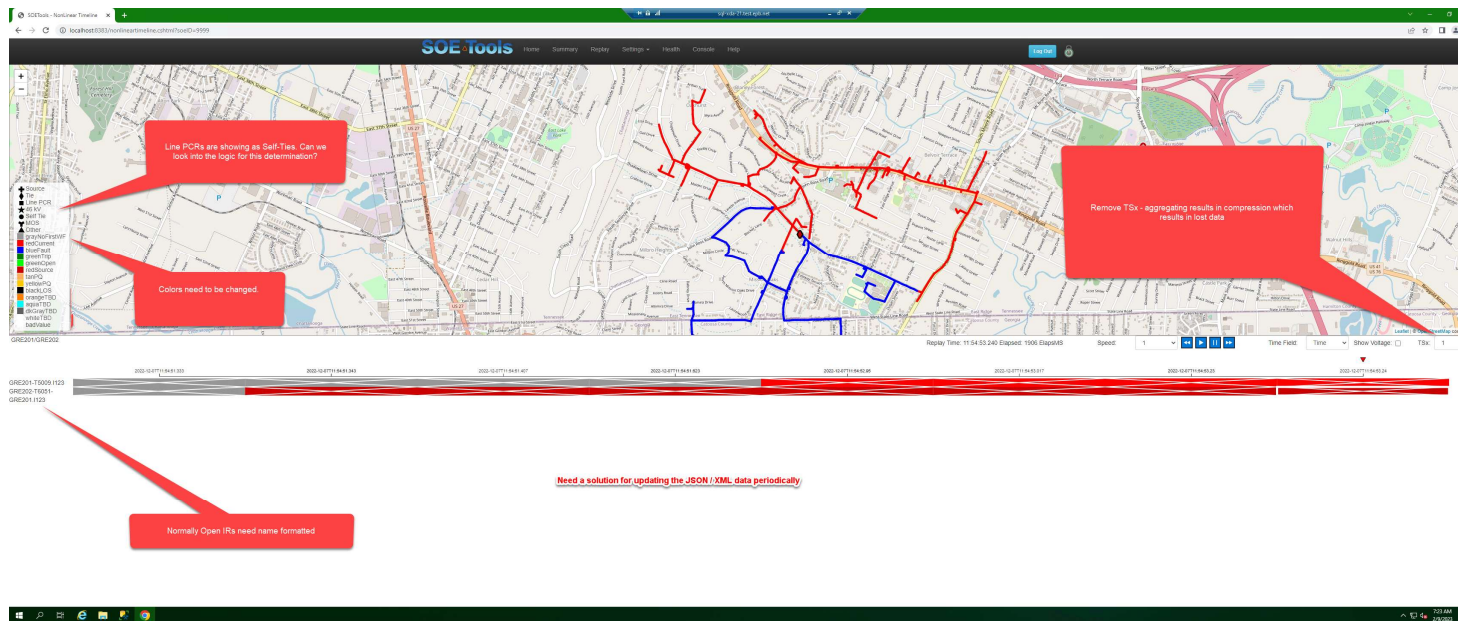
IEEE 1668 ride through plot

- ▶ Provide data to customers on IEEE 1668 compliance



Replay using waveforms

- ▶ Use waveforms to construct a replay of device operations



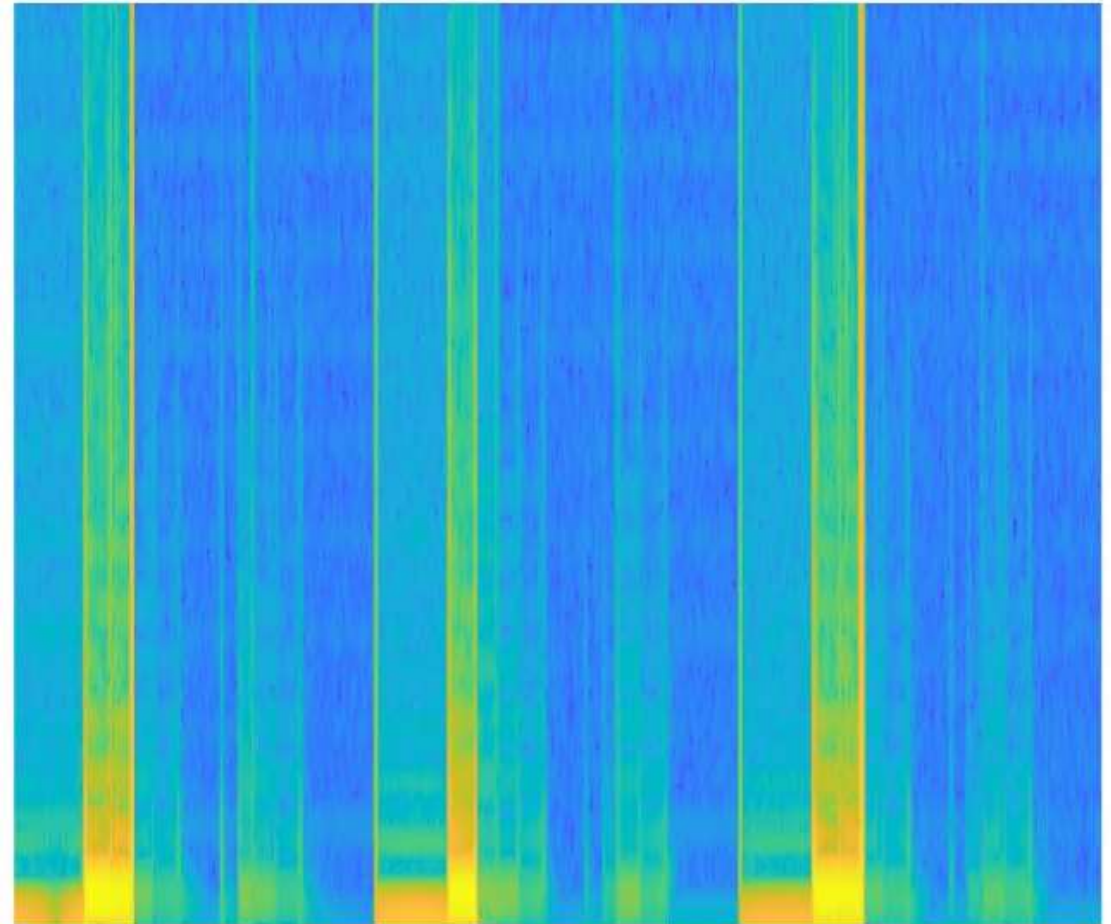
Additional uses of recloser data

- ▶ Power flow validation
- ▶ Capacitor bank placement
- ▶ Historical inrush
- ▶ Spectrograms from waveforms

Identifying miscoordination

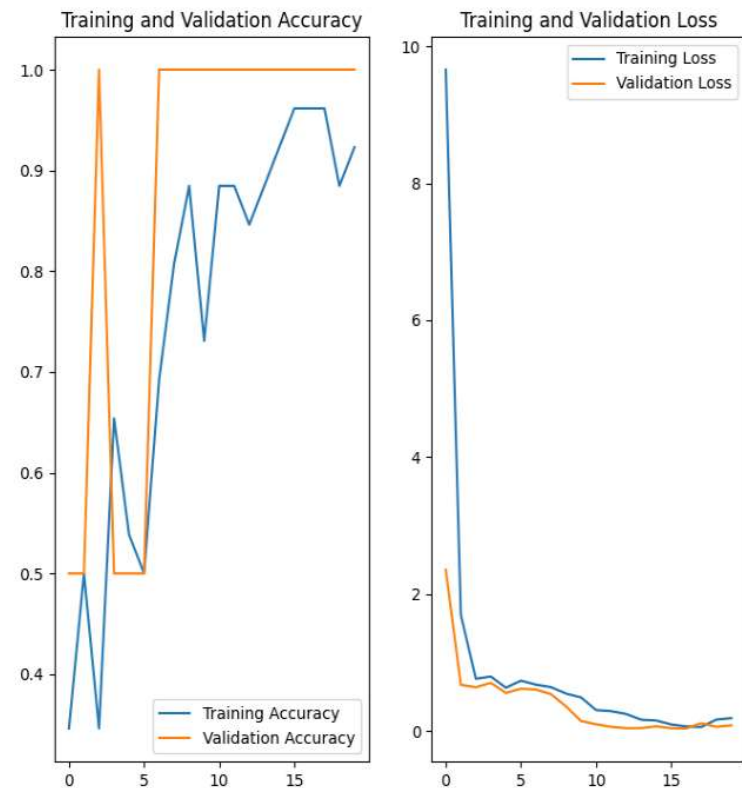
Spectrogram – A visual representation of the frequencies of a waveform over time.

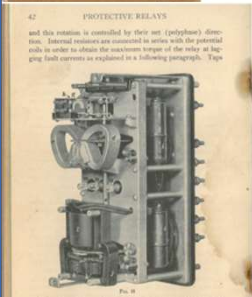
Use a CNN to classify images of spectrograms.



Identifying miscoordination

- ▶ Quickly determine miscoordination on a mass scale without in depth analysis





End

