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Contents

01	Slawomir TUMANSKI - Modern magnetic field sensors – a review	1
02	Łukasz STASZEWSKI, Waldemar REBIZANT - Distance protection with thermal blockade	13
03	Paweł DAWIDOWSKI, Jan IŻYKOWSKI, Przemysław BALCEREK - Fault location on double-circuit transmission line not requiring line parameters	18
04	Kazimierz WILKOSZ, Przemysław MYTYCH - Placement of capacitor banks in a power network – utilization of ant colony algorithm	22
05	Krzysztof SOLAK, Bartosz BRUSIŁOWICZ, Janusz SZAFRAN - Non-linear load model for the local stability studies	26
06	Jan SUBOCZ, Marek ZENKER, Andrzej MROZIK - An overview of new diagnostic methods of high voltage transformer bushings	31
07	Olgierd MAŁYSZKO, Michał ZEŃCZAK - Estimation of electric and magnetic field intensity near parallel situated lines	34
08	Piotr MARCHEL, Józef PASKA - Impact of reliability models of wind power generating units on the generation reliability in power system	37
09	Dariusz SZABRA, Mirosław NOWAKOWSKI, Janusz MIKOŁAJCZYK, Jacek WOJTAS, Zbigniew BIELECKI - Quantum cascade laser drivers for absorption spectroscopy	43
10	Grzegorz BIESZCZAD, Sławomir GOGLER, Tomasz SOSNOWSKI, Michał KRUPIŃSKI - Object imaging based on polarization state of far infrared radiation	47
11	Damian CETNAROWICZ, Adam DĄBROWSKI - Direction of sound arrival estimation using Blackfin processor	50
12	Łukasz CHRUSZCZYK, Damian GRZECHCA, Tomasz GOLONEK - Testing basic parameters of selected GPS receivers	53
13	Marek EKIELSKI, Marcin JUCHNIEWICZ, Anna PIOTROWSKA - Fabricating periodic GaN nanostructures via Nanoimprint Lithography	57
14	Ireneusz GŁOWACKI - Organic electronic elements and devices: fabrication techniques and properties	61
15	Sławomir GOGLER, Grzegorz BIESZCZAD, Michał KRUPIŃSKI, Alicja ZARZYCKA - A method of determination of voltage sensitivity of microbolometric focal plane array with optical system radiometric considerations	65
16	Tomasz GOLONEK, Damian GRZECHCA, Łukasz CHRUSZCZYK - Base Station for Modular System of Objects' Identification and Localization in Monitored Area	69
17	Daniel GRYGLEWSKI, Paweł KOPYT, Wojciech WOJTASIAK - The design of down-converter for Ku-band RSKu-10 radar	73
18	Wojciech GRZESIAK, Piotr MAĆKÓW, Tomasz MAJ, Daniel KUBICA, Szymon ZAWORA - Programmable system for research selected characteristics and parameters of batteries	77
19	Wojciech GRZESIAK, Piotr MAĆKÓW, Jacek PIEKARSKI, Ewa KLUGMANN-RADZIEMSKA, Paweł GRZESIAK - Commercial supercapacitors module. Selected aspects of application	80
20	Jacek JAKUSZ, Miron KŁOSOWSKI, Waldemar JENDERNALIK, Grzegorz BLAKIEWICZ - In-pixel digital CDS circuit for CMOS image sensor	83
21	Adam Kacper SOKÓŁ, Robert Piotr SARZAŁA - Numerical analysis of pumping power conversion in VECSEL	86
22	Piotr KARDYŚ, Adam DĄBROWSKI - Examining photocouplers by means of virtual instruments in NI ELVIS II system	90
23	Igor KAROŃ - Communication maintenance in Multi-agent System with use of Spiking Neural Network	94
24	Miron KŁOSOWSKI - Wireless intelligent audio-video surveillance prototyping system	97
25	Adam GOŁDA, Piotr KOCANDA, Andrzej KOS - Hardware driver for multichannel ultrasonic obstacle detection system	100
26	Piotr KOWALIK, Edyta WRÓBEL - Selective metallization of silicon solar cell	103
27	Adam ŁUTKOWSKI, Piotr SKULIMOWSKI, Paweł PORYZAŁA - A system for generating and recognizing the animated, two-dimensional barcodes	105
28	Karol MALECHA - Microreactor with optical detection made with LTCC (low temperature co-fired ceramics) technology	108
29	Ewa MANDOWSKA, Stanisław TKACZYK, Magdalena BIERNACKA, Arkadiusz MANDOWSKI - Optically stimulated luminescence of hybrid detectors with Al ₂ O ₃ :C microcrystallites	112
30	Przemysław MATKOWSKI, Henryk ROGUSZCZAK, Leszek GOLONKA - Reliability investigation of electrical vias in LTCC modules	115
31	Mateusz OWCZAREK, Przemysław BARAŃSKI - Depth estimation from stereoscopy implemented in an FPGA platform	118
32	Paweł PAWŁOWSKI, Marek PORTALSKI, Halina PORTALSKA - Generation of non-harmonic multitone signals by digital signal processors	122
33	Paweł PAWŁOWSKI, Andrzej NAMERŁA - Influence of hardware and software components on the performance of automated vision inspection	126
34	Krzysztof PISKORSKI, Henryk M. PRZEWŁOCKI - Development of a model of electrical parameter distributions over the MOS structure circular gate area	130
35	Anatolij SERGYENKO, Piotr RATUSZNIK - Searching for Pythagorean triples in FPGA	134
36	Maciej SIBIŃSKI, Sylwia WALCZAK - Thin film photovoltaic solar cells in flexible applications	136
37	Jacek WOJTAS, Tadeusz STACEWICZ, Janusz MIKOŁAJCZYK, Zbigniew BIELECKI - Optoelectronic system designed to biomarkers detection	139
38	Jarosław WALCZAK, Michał WASIAK, Robert P. SARZAŁA, Alexei SIRBU, Tomasz CZYSZANOWSKI - InP substrate doping level optimization in electrically pumped VECSELS emitting in 1480 nm range	142
39	Marcin WESOŁOWSKI - The model of induction heating system with microprocessor power controller	146
40	Paweł POCZEKAJŁO, Robert WIRSKI - Synthesis of three-dimensional separable orthogonal filter for pipeline structure	150

PRZEGLĄD ELEKTROTECHNICZNY Vol 2013, No 10

Contents

41	Bogusław WIŚNIEWSKI, Barbara SZECÓWKA-WIŚNIEWSKA - Laboratory stand for Analog Devices ADSP2185 signal processor	153
42	Marek WÓJCIKOWSKI, Bogdan PANKIEWICZ - ASIC Design Example of Complex SoC with FPGA Prototyping	156
43	Mariusz ZDANOWSKI, Jacek RĄBKOWSKI, Marek PATOKA, Roman BARLIK - Research of Voltage Source Inverter with mixed Silicon Carbide JFET transistors	159
44	Emil BARTOSIEWICZ, Desire RASOLOMAMPIONONA - Modern pilot schemes for coordination of line distance protection relays	163
45	Emil BARTOSIEWICZ, Ryszard KOWALIK, Marcin JANUSZEWSKI - Test results of modern pilot schemes for coordination of line distance protection relays	167
46	Aleksander KOT, Wiesław NOWAK, Waldemar SZPYRA, Rafał TARKO - Analysis of the impact of nonlinear loads on capacitor banks for reactive power compensation in MV/LV substations	172
47	Szymon PASKO - The temperature influence of EMI filter's elements on insertion loss properties	176
48	Krzysztof SZUBERT - Modification of structure of the TCSC controller regarding optimum use of current-carrying capacity of its elements	182
49	Dariusz SMUGAŁA, Wojciech PIASECKI, Magdalena OSTROGÓRSKA, Marek FLORKOWSKI, Marek FULCZYK, Ole GRANHAUG - New approach to protecting transformers against high frequency transients – wind turbine case study	186
50	Tomasz RUDNICKI, Robert CZERWIŃSKI, Andrzej SIKORA - PMSM motor control at constant power angle	191
51	Piotr DUKALSKI, Andrzej BIAŁAS, Wojciech RADWAŃSKI, Bartłomiej BĘDKOWSKI, Aleksander FRĘCHOWICZ - Concept of BLDC motor with switchable number of turns in drive of the electrical car	195
52	Tadeusz KACZOREK - Zeroing of state variables in descriptor electrical circuits by state-feedbacks	200
53	Worawat Sa-ngiamvibool - A 10.7-MHz Fully Balanced, Q-of-267, 103-dB-Dynamic-Range Current-Tunable Gm-C Bandpass Filter	204
54	Apinan AURASOPON and Wanchai KHAMSEN - Improvement of Input Power Factor in PWM AC Chopper by Selecting the Optimal Parameters	210
55	Yongfen Luo, Haicang Liu, Mingsong Wang, Xiaohu Xin, Yuanbin Zhang, Ruihai Li, Guoli Wang, Jian Wu, Xiaochun Bai - An Online Monitoring System of Corona Loss of High Voltage Transmission Lines Based on Metalized Membrane Method	217
56	Miroslav MÜLLER, Zdeněk MÜLLER, Josef TLUSTÝ - Overhead Line Mechanical Behaviour - Dynamic Model	221
57	Ahmad Rizal SULTAN, Mohd Wazir bin MUSTAFA - Ground Fault Protection Methods of a Generator Stator	225
58	Ravi. A, Manoharan. P.S - Closed loop control of Diode Clamped Multilevel Inverter with Integrated Maximum Power Point Tracking for Grid Connected Photovoltaic Application	230
59	M. Valan RAJKUMAR, P.S. MANOHARAN - Modeling and Simulation of Five-level Five-phase Voltage Source Inverter for Photovoltaic Systems	237
60	Andrzej DOMINO, Krzysztof ZYMMER - A convenient way of determining the temperature of a semiconductor structure of an power electronic devices	242
61	Tomasz KUCZYŃSKI - Analysis of numerical oscillation problem that occurs during modeling phenomena in electrical network in ATP-EMTP program	246
62	Ireneusz OLSZEWSKI - Algorithms of Routing and Spectrum Assignment in Spectrum Flexible Transparent Optical Networks	248
63	Anna Maria BIŁOSTOCKA - The electrochemical copper structure forming in the presence of the magnetic field	254
64	Sławomir KOCON, Jacek PISKOROWSKI - Synthesis of narrow-band-stop FIR filters for ECG signals	257
65	Marcin KOŁODZIEJ, Andrzej MAJKOWSKI, Grzegorz SUŁKO, Remigiusz Jan RAK - Neurofeedback - eksperyments in LabVIEW	263
66	Volodymyr KUCHERUK, Zygmunt L. WARSZA, Volodymyr SEVASTYANOW, Wiktoria MANKOWSKA - RL-diode generator of chaotic oscillations as resistance – voltage converter	266
67	Adam GŁOWACZ, Andrzej GŁOWACZ, Zygfryd GŁOWACZ, Przemysław KOROHODA - Recognition of thermal images of synchronous motor with the application of 2-D discrete wavelet transform and GSDM	270
68	Paweł PTAK, Tomasz PRAUZNER - Examination threat detection sensors in alarm systems	274
69	Wiesława MAŁSKA, Anna KOZIOROWSKA, Dariusz SOBCZYŃSKI - Evaluation of the Impact of Specialized Biotechnological Laboratory Equipment in the Context of Higher Harmonics Generation	277
70	Sebastian SŁOMIŃSKI - Street lighting luminance measurements for glare identification	281
71	Wojciech ŻAGAN - Theoretical considerations on luminous efficacy and colour rendering of light sources	284
72	Wojciech GIS, Zdzisław KORDEL, Maciej MENES - Cars with electric drive and external costs of road transport	287
73	Damian MAZUR - Static analysis of the Darrieus wind turbine including loads from the numerical fluid mechanics	293
74	Andrzej ZBROWSKI - The impact of the texture and the roughness of the surface on the results of tests executed with the use of a triangular laser head	298
75	National conference on Electronics KKE	301

Ground Fault Protection Methods of a Generator Stator

Abstract. The type of generator grounding method and the system configuration determine the choice of ground fault protection. Ground fault generator stator can cause serious damage to the generator. Therefore, the total area of the generator stator windings must be protected against hazardous condition. Because the conventional methods are unable to separate ground faults close to the neutral point of view, there should be a method to protect entire stator winding. The paper discusses ways to discern ground faults for the generator stator. Some suggestions are proposed that can help in ensuring the generator stator ground fault more accurate.

Streszczenie. Stojan wirnika generatora powinien być szczególnie chroniony przed zagrożeniami. Konwencjonalne metody nie są w stanie oddzielić błąd uziemienia w pobliżu punktu neutralnego. W artykule opisano metody zabezpieczeń stojana generatora przed błędami uziemienia (**Zabezpieczenia stojana generatora przed błędami uziemienia**)

Keywords: Generator Stator, Ground Fault Protection

Słowa kluczowe: stojan generator, uziemienie, zabezpieczenia

Introduction

Synchronous generators are essential part of the power system. Disruption of the generator stator windings, especially in operation, can stop the generator. The process must be greatly detrimental to the generator companies, as this could result to the termination of plant operations, which means less revenue, as well as very high cost of repairing the damaged generator. Due to the importance of the generator stator winding, a protection system that protects the stator from the ground fault (GF) is a necessity.

The general kinds of the generator fault are the GF [1]. For a single line to ground fault near the neutral, the generated voltage available to drive current to the fault is small. The result is a fault with a low current and also a low neutral voltage displacement. At the most extreme, if the GF happens at a neutral point of its own, where no fault current or voltage displacement.

The importance of detecting GF close to the neutral point of the generator is not dependent on the need to trip because of the fault current magnitude, since it may be negligible and will not, in general, cause immediate damage. If a second ground fault occurs, severe damage may be sustained by the machine because this may result in a short-circuit current not limited by the grounding impedance. This condition may be aggravated if the first GF happens close to, or at the neutral terminal of the generator, because all ground relays operating from the neutral point voltage or current will become inoperative. Furthermore, if the second GF occurs in the same winding, the generator differential relay may also become inoperable since this situation can be categorized as an internal winding fault [2].

This paper reviews the various methods used to discern the GF on the generator stator. The most commonly used protections to discern the occurrences of GF on the generator are overcurrent, overvoltage and undervoltage relay. However, due to the development of protection systems, the protection scheme that utilizes disturbance in the ground, especially for a generator today can be categorized into four main sections, namely the conventional method of stator GF protection, third harmonic protection method, injection protection method and numerical protection method.

Ground Fault Protection of a Generator Stator

An overcurrent / overvoltage generator GF protection should be normally straight forward, safe and reliable. However, it has two insufficiencies. First, it will not detect ground faults close to the generator neutral, and second; it is not self-monitoring. This depends on the open circuit

where the platform relay, primary or secondary winding of a current transformer or high resistance cannot be detected before a fault occurs. While grounding faults occur in the systems, every parallel generator has the same voltage, and traditional stator winding grounding fault protections with zero sequence voltage cannot detect which generator was faulted [3, 4].

a. Conventional Method of Stator GF Protection

The overvoltage relay (59G) can detect faults approximately 90 - 95% part of stator winding. These protections are illustrated in Figure 1.

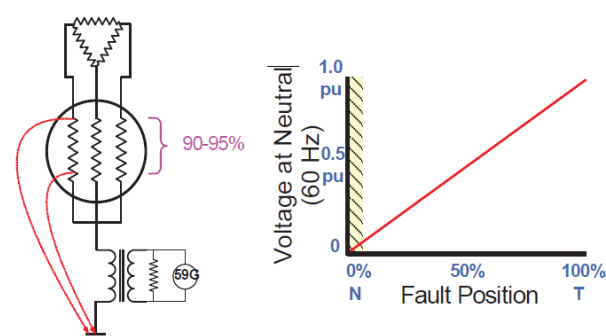


Fig.1. Conventional Stator GF Protection [5]

There is a linear correlation between the voltage identify by the 59G relay and the GF position in the stator winding. For GFs close the neutral (N), the voltage will be detected by the 59G relay. The maximal voltage happens in a GF at the generator terminals (T), where maximum line-to-neutral voltage happens across the neutral grounding transformer. Commonly, the last 5-10% of the winding is not protected by the 59G. GF at the bottom 10% of the stator winding of the generator may not be sensed by the conventional method of stator GF protection (overvoltage or overcurrent relays).

b. Third Harmonic Protection Method

Generally, the output voltage of the generator is not a pure sinusoidal, but distorted by harmonic components. The whole harmonic components generated can be found in triple harmonics as the third harmonic, 9th, 15th and so on. The triple components can be found in all phases and have a large and the same phase angle, which may cause the common point during this phase triple components not to add up to zero for each phase. Therefore, the components appear as triple amount of zero sequences. The third

harmonic voltage (THV) is commonly greater than most others triples. Under normal conditions, the characteristics of THV in the stator windings are shown in Figure 2.

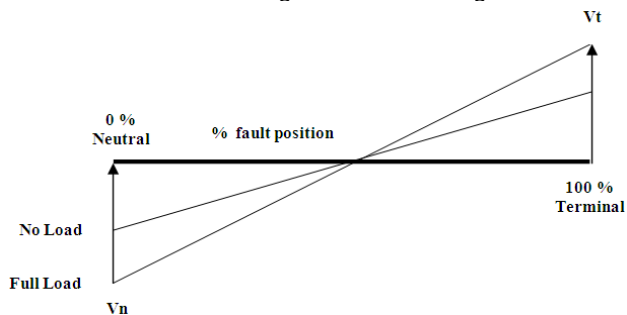


Fig.2. Third harmonic voltage at normal condition [6]

When the GF occurs close to neutral at the generator, the THV at the terminal point will be equivalent to the total third harmonic generator yield. While the voltage of harmonics is in the neutral point, the sum reaches down to zero. The model of THV during GF at a neutral point is shown in Figure 3.

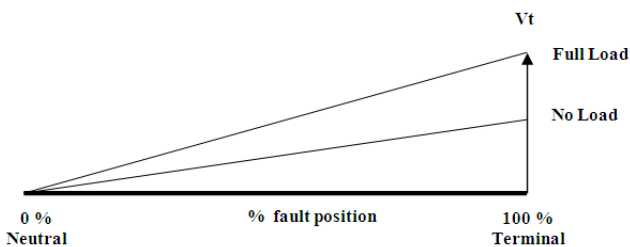


Fig. 3. Third harmonic voltage during ground fault at neutral [6]

The opposite occurs when a GF develops in terminal point on the generator. The THV in the terminals will drop to zero, while the THV in neutral point increases to a total of all the THV of the generator produced. These characteristics are shown in Figure 4.

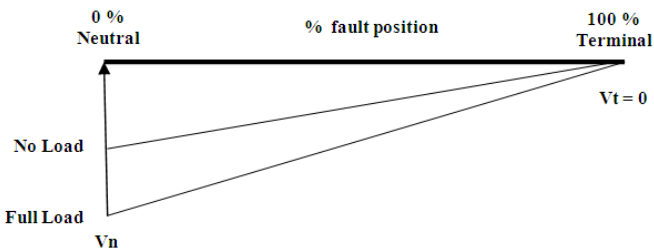


Fig. 4. Third harmonic voltage during ground fault at a terminal [6]

Based on the above characteristics, when a GF occurs close to the terminal point, the THV at the neutral will decrease, while the terminal will be enlarged. Similarly, the opposite occurs when it crashes near the terminal point.

The following sections describe the five stators of GF protection using the principle of THV method.

b.1 Third-Harmonic Neutral Undervoltage Relay [4]

This protection method is the combination of the conventional (59G & 27TH) and third harmonic neutral voltage (see Figure 5). The third harmonic was measured across the generator neutral grounding resistor. The basic concept of the scheme is that, when the generator stator GF happens close to the generator neutral, the THV reaches to zero. If the third harmonic generator is a sufficiently neutral voltage as long as normal condition, to avert false operation of the relay from energizing, then

such generators are candidates for 100% schemes using third-harmonic neutral detection.

The third harmonic undervoltage relay can detect an absence of THV at the generator neutral resulting from a GF close to the neutral. The 27TH and 59G relays must be filtered to prevent fundamental or third harmonic voltages respectively from affecting the operation. The 27TH relay should, if not self-protected, include circuitry to protect its coil from sustained overvoltage. This scheme offers the advantage of not requiring any additional high-voltage equipment, other than those needed for conventional ground-fault detection schemes for single stator generators.

The scheme can also be used for cross-compound and split-winding machines by adding a second VT and third harmonic relay to monitor the voltage at the neutral of the ungrounded stator winding. The scheme provides protection when the main breaker is open, provided that the terminal voltage is above the pickup of the supervisory relay 59.

Supervision is required during the start-up and shutdown either by using a breaker contact or an undervoltage relay so that the relay is disabled when the generator is off-line. Some generators provide very low levels of THV when the generators are lightly loaded. In order to improve the security of this scheme, an under-power relay (device 32) can be used to control the undervoltage relay of third harmonic neutral. The disadvantage with this scheme is the absence of 100% coverage until a relay 59 picks up.

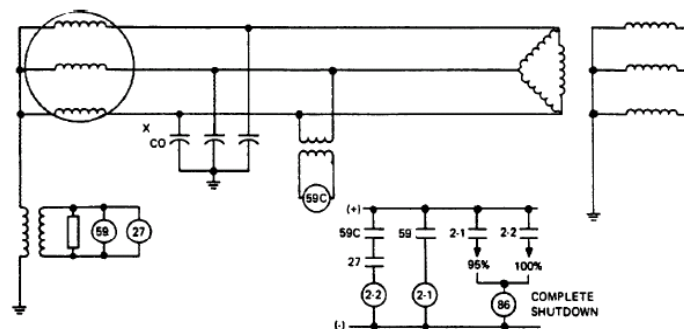


Fig. 5. Undervoltage relay scheme of third-harmonic neutral [7]

b.2 Voltage Relay of Third Harmonic at The Generator Terminal [2]

This protection method is supplied by a wye-grounded broken-delta transformer, which can be wye-wye for digital relay. This scheme is shown in Figure 6. Upon the occurrence of a generator neutral ground, the THV available at the line generator terminals becomes elevated. The accompanying overvoltage is used to operate a relay used for this application and must be set so that it will be unresponsive to the maximum THV appearing at this point during normal system operation.

An advantage in this scheme is that it will also detect GF in the bus or in the delta winding when the generator de-connector is open. However, it also has shortcomings due to the need for a three-phase VT on the machine terminals.

b.3 Third Harmonic Voltage Comparator Relay

This method distinguishes the third harmonic in the terminal and a neutral at the generator. This scheme, shown in Figure 7, utilizes the fact that the third harmonic residual voltage in terminals of a machine increase, while the THV at the neutral decreases, for a fault nearby the neutral. The comparison of the third harmonic residual voltage to the neutral third harmonic content may be nearly constant under all load conditions in many un-faulted machines.

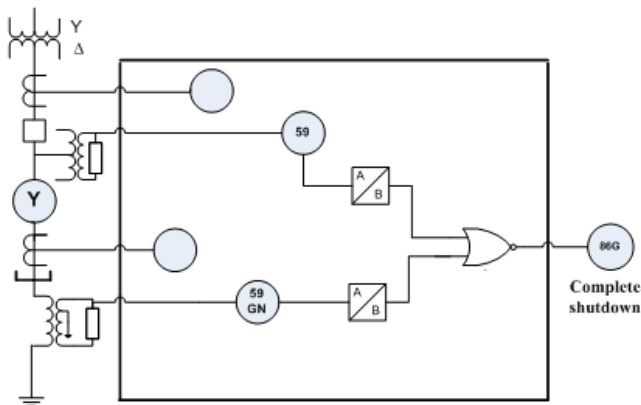


Fig. 6. Third harmonic voltage Relay at a generator terminal [2]

Small changes in this ratio may require the reduced sensitivity parameters. The coincidence between the functions of the equipment 59GN and 59D may exist. The settings for both relay should be determined during field testing in conjunction with commissioning. The third harmonic differentials relay 59D detects GFs close to the neutral as well as at the terminal. Relay 59GN, which is used to measure the fundamental frequency neutral voltage, can detect a fault in the upper section of the winding as well as overlapping much of the winding covered by 59D. The (comparator) relay sensitivity is least for a fault in the middle of the windings. At some point in the winding, the difference between the neutral and terminal THVs is equal to the relay setting. Double GFs tend to reduce the sensitivity for the differential relay, and multi-winding machines to offer application difficulties that require careful consideration.

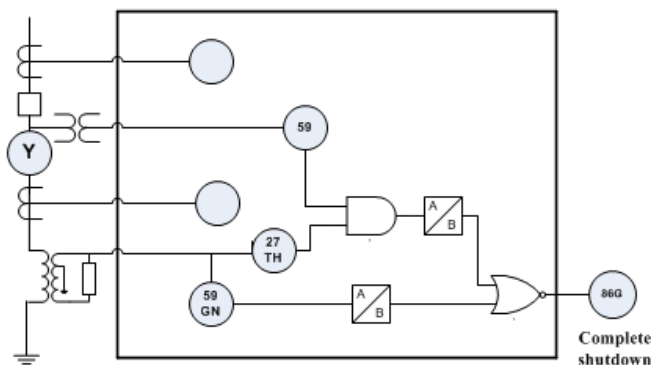


Fig. 7. Third harmonic ratio comparator [2]

b.4 Adaptive third harmonic level detector

The two voltages are applied to derive the third harmonic source voltage at the generator by using the vector combination of the signals (see Figure 8). The THV in the neutral and that of the residual voltage in terminal are continuously compared with the derived source voltage to detect a grounding the first 15% of the windings close to the neutral. The detection scheme then indicates a fault in its zone of coverage if the THV at the neutral is less than 15% of the source voltage and if one-third of the residual third harmonic at the terminals exceed 85%. Ideally, in comparison, the two are equivalent, but in practice, it has been verified that the two are indeed different in a number of ways according to the MW and MVAR typical generator installations.

This approach, in effect, utilizes adaptive undervoltage and overvoltage level detectors, where the setting level adapts to the level available relaying a signal, i.e., the

magnitude of source voltage. It is imperative that the detectors will be blocked when the third harmonic source voltage is less than some minimum values, below which the voltage signals are considered unreliable for relaying. A level of 0.75% of nominal phase to neutral voltage on the generator is considered safe.

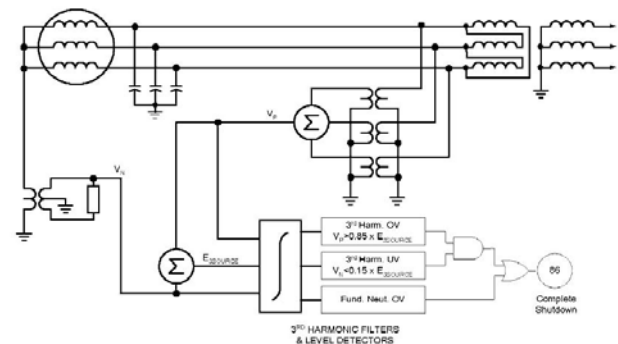


Fig. 8. Adaptive third harmonic level detector [2]

b.5 A Recent Third Harmonic Protection Method

In the protection method, the scheme of THV phasor at the terminals or in the generator neutral are periodically evaluated and stored. Every currently estimated third harmonic magnitude is identified with the saved magnitude before the time of approximately one second. If the difference between magnitudes being compared is greater than the fixed, the verge magnitude as the trigger signal is produced. To date, the application of an existent algorithm using the microcontroller in the system, and preparatory tests using synthesized by voltage signals of GF have been confirmed effective.

Other new methods of fault protection in assuming the differential phase angle of delta THV [8] does not contribute to the THV neutral of the generator, and the generator GF of a stator is equivalent to the terminal, and can be used to discern the GF of the stator of generators.

c. Sub-harmonic Injection Protection Method

The sub-harmonic injection scheme has two main methods, 12.5 Hz and 20 Hz. The signal source of 12.5 Hz is in series with neutral grounding resistance, and the 20 Hz signal source is parallel with the neutral grounding resistance [8]. While a GF happens, the current increases due to the less resistant faulty path, and thus will be detected. The main advantage of the sub-harmonic 64-100% relays is that, they are quite sensible, regardless of the machine reactive loading.

The scheme of sub-harmonic injection is another main method for unit-connected generator using third-harmonic. The following will explain the principle of stator GF protection by using subharmonic injection method.

c.1 Neutral or Residual Sub-harmonic Voltage Injection (comparator injection and measurement voltages)

This scheme, using a voltage injection at the neutral or residually in the broken-delta VT secondary, can detect GFs anywhere in the part of stator winding, including the neutral point. Full GF protection is available, even when the generator is starting up and during turning gear if the injected voltage source does not originate from the generator. Certain schemes inject a coded signal into a sub-harmonic frequency that can be synchronized to the frequency of a system. When compared with other injection schemes, this coding improves the security within the relay system without sacrificing dependability. For proper relay performance, the scheme is dependent on a reliable sub-harmonic source.

The use of sub-harmonic frequencies may offer improved sensitivities in relation to the higher-level impedance path of the generator capacitances at these frequencies. Such frequencies are not normally present at the generator's neutral. This comes with a disadvantage of the economic penalty associated with providing and maintaining a reliable sub-harmonic source and injection equipment.

The major advantage of neutral injection schemes is that they provide 100 GF protections independent of the 95% GF protection schemes [2].

c.2 Neutral sub-harmonic voltage injection (measurement of voltage and current)

This scheme is shown in Figure 9. This scheme uses the sub-harmonic current injection at the generator neutral that can detect the GF's entire generator stator winding, including the delta windings in a generator step-up transformer (GSU). Full GF protection can be provided without the field being energized, such as during the initial start-up of the generator and turning gear with the independent sub-harmonic voltage supply. Certain schemes inject a coded signal into a sub-harmonic frequency that can be synchronized to the frequency on the system such as for a 50 Hz system used a 12.5 Hz. This coding improves the security within the relay system without sacrificing dependability.

The scheme uses voltage and current measurements as the secondary circuit of grounding transformer of the generator. The voltage and current measurements are derived from the injected signal as they are placed across the generator grounding transformer secondary. In this manner, the reflected impedance of delta winding of the GSU and the generator are measured. If a GF is not present anywhere in the generator zone, the impedance measured is the natural capacitive coupling to be ground of the entire generator zone. If a GF develops, the impedance becomes less than natural capacitive coupling values, and alarm and/or trip set points will be applied.

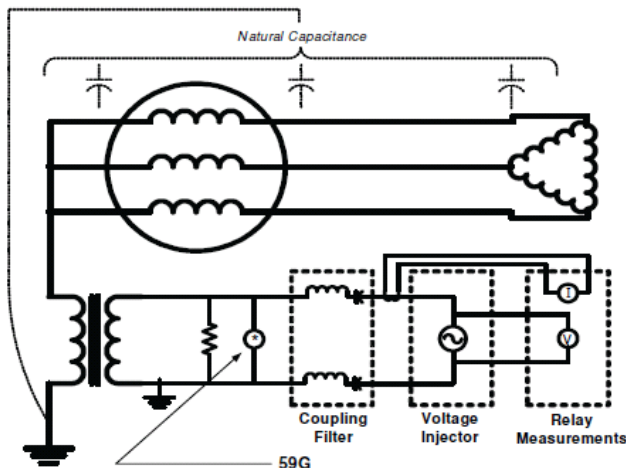


Fig.9. Subharmonic Voltage Injection Scheme [5]

The major advantage of neutral sub-harmonic injection schemes is that they provide 100 % GF protection even when the generator is not in service and during start-up prior to application within the field [2].

c.3 A Recent Compensated Injection Scheme

In the protection scheme, an additional reactor that connects the compound with the resistance load in the distribution of transformers secondary side is applied to

compensate the leakage capacitance from the stator windings of the generator to be grounded. The injection signal frequency is tuned to adapt to the variation of the capacitance caused by temperature varying, insulation aging, etc. Thus, the influence of the capacitance is cleared and high-impedance of GF protection for the entire generator stator winding is taken directly as adjustment measurement the grounding fault resistance and comparison of the session threshold [7].

d. Numerical Protection Method

d.1 Using wavelet transforms.

The THV at a generator neutral and terminals will vary simultaneously when a ground fault occurring in the generator stator, even if it is grounded with a high resistance. Therefore, the signals which be measured by the protective device contain significant transient components. They have much more fault information than the steady component. As wavelets are well suited for the analysis of the non-stationary signals, one will have the ability to extract important information from the noised signals. This information can be used to discern the GF [9].

The scheme (Figure 10) considers the overall produced voltage in the machine, and the use of Wavelet Multi Resolution Analysis (MRA). MRA is an ideal method to the analysis of the transients of the power system [10] and the protection of generators [11]. THV terminal and neutral signals are analyzed using of Wavelet MRA to discern GFs. In this scheme, maximum polarities coefficients are compared to other discrimination grounds transient faults. In this method, the maximum coefficient decreases for the increase in fault impedance. The scheme offers inherent discrimination of sudden load imbalance [12].

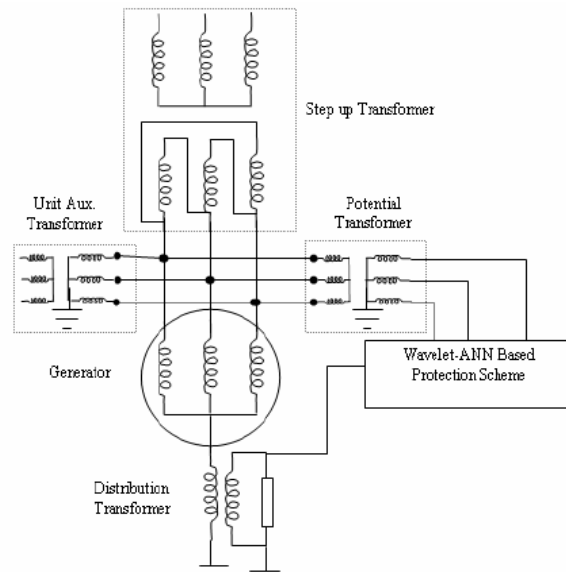


Fig.10. Wavelet based Multi Resolution Analysis [12]

Problem of Stator Ground Fault Protection

The most important thing to consider in the use of various stator GF protections is the type of the stator winding of generators, which has an expressive effect upon the efficiency of the GF protection and units of supply, thus should be considered in evaluating the performance of the protection system and analysis for optimization [13]. The generator active load affects the extent of the supply voltage protection element, and is satisfied with the THV [14].

Conclusion

Implementation of GF protection, especially for the 100% coverage scheme, depends on the generator's

neutral, based on the type of stator winding and generator connection. To get the best performance, the characteristics of stator GF protection must be evaluated with pre-fault conditions, fault conditions and various load condition.

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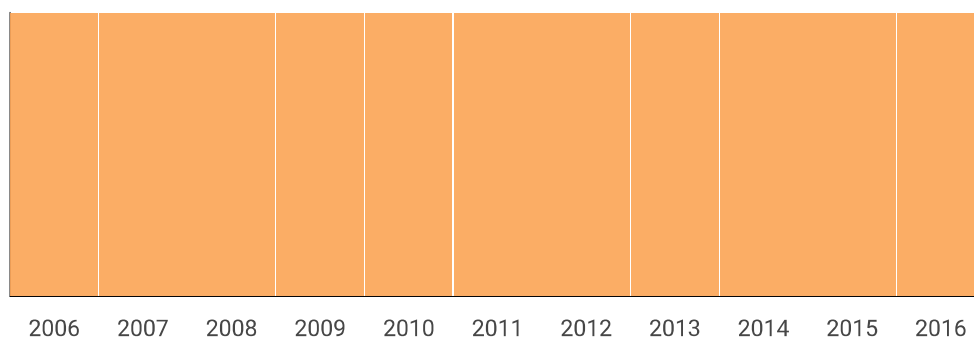
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18

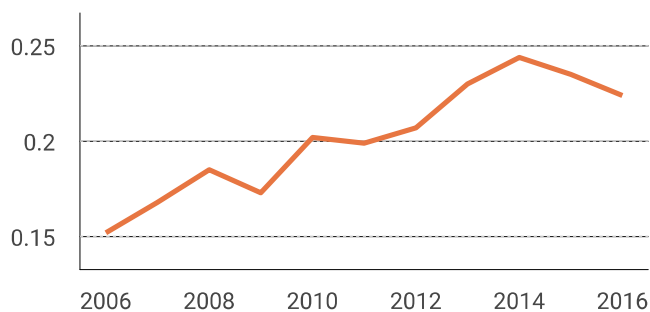
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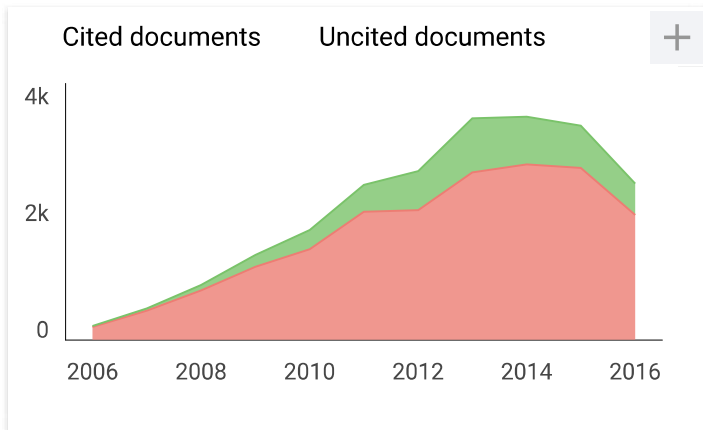
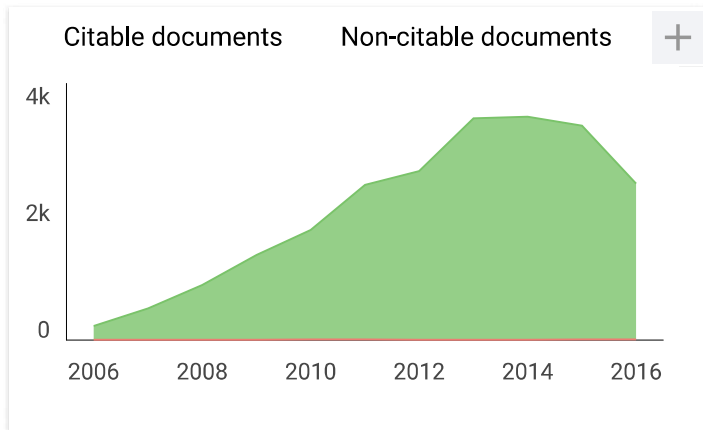
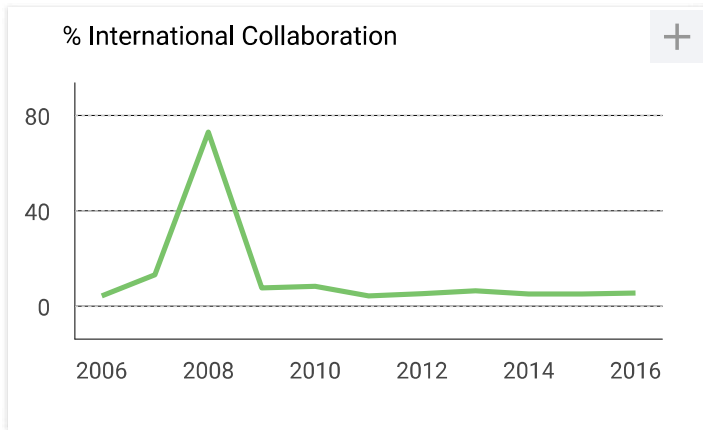
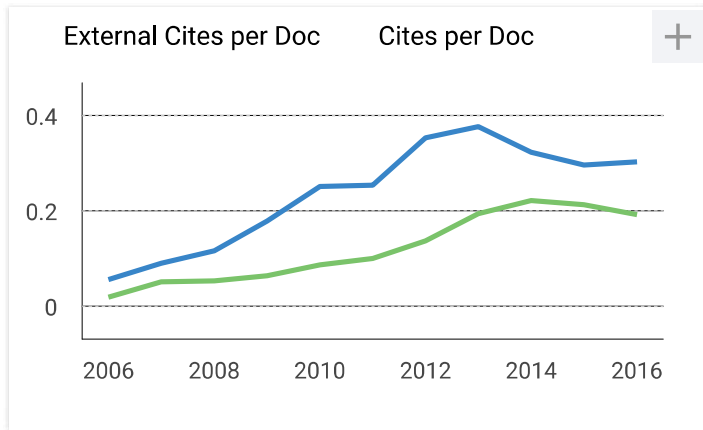
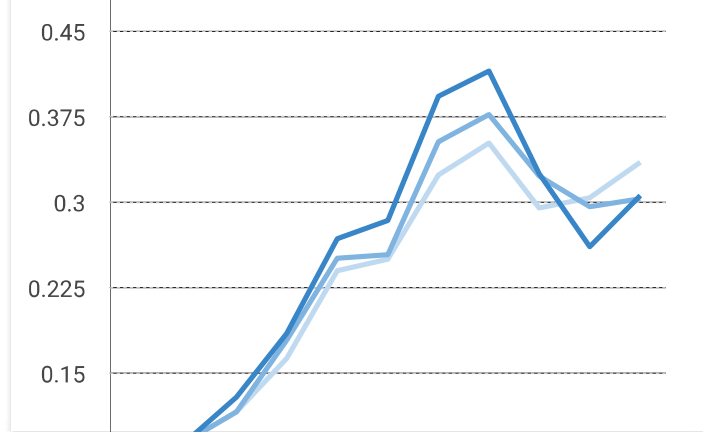
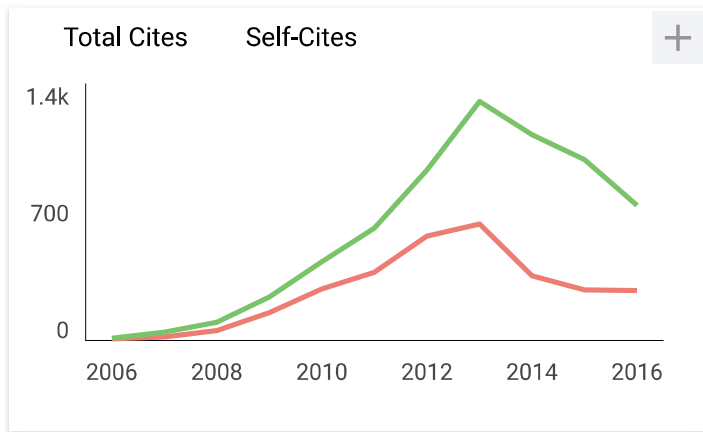
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