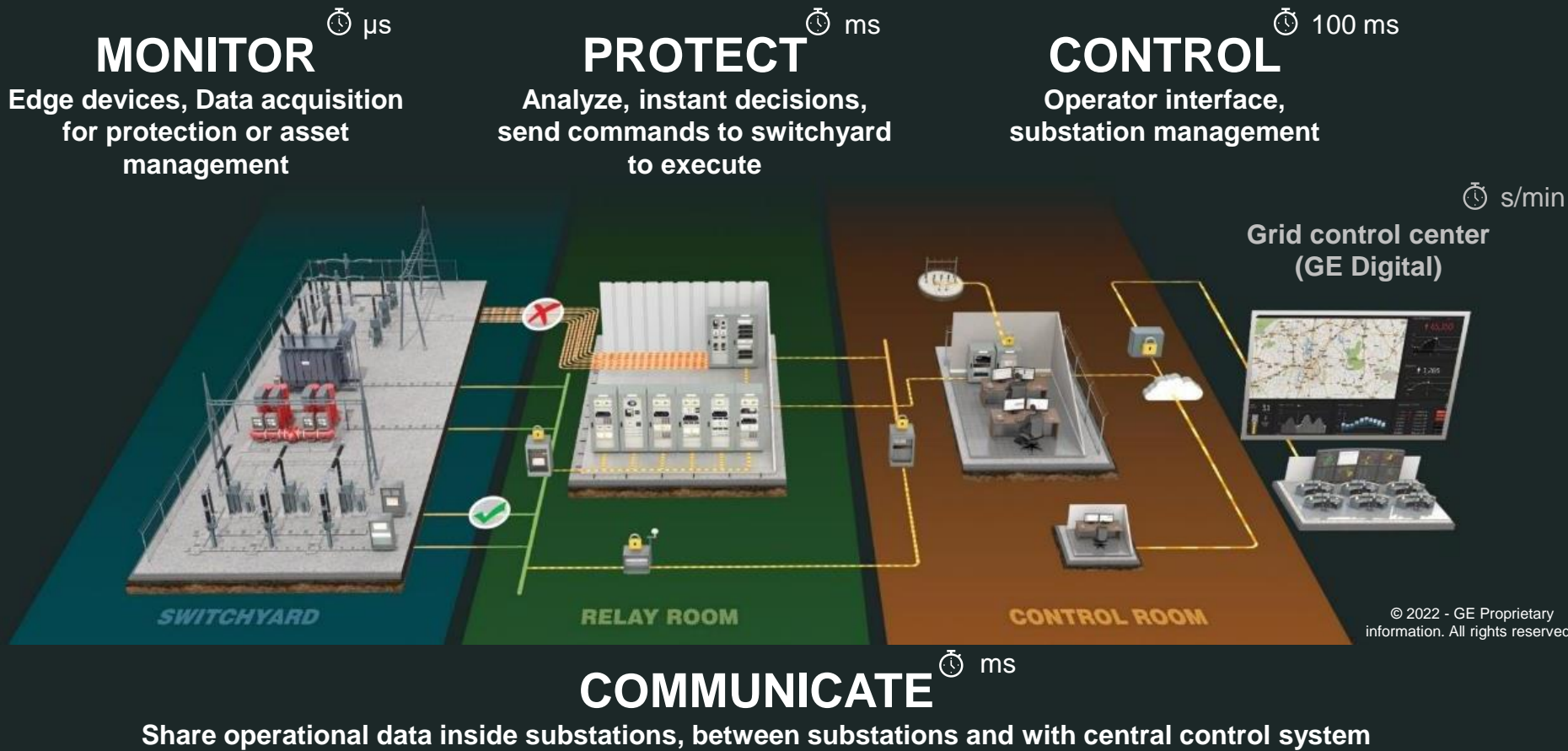


PROTECTION LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

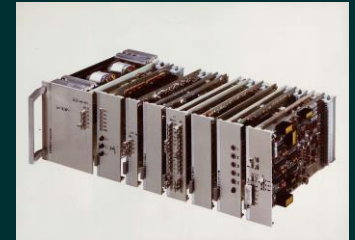
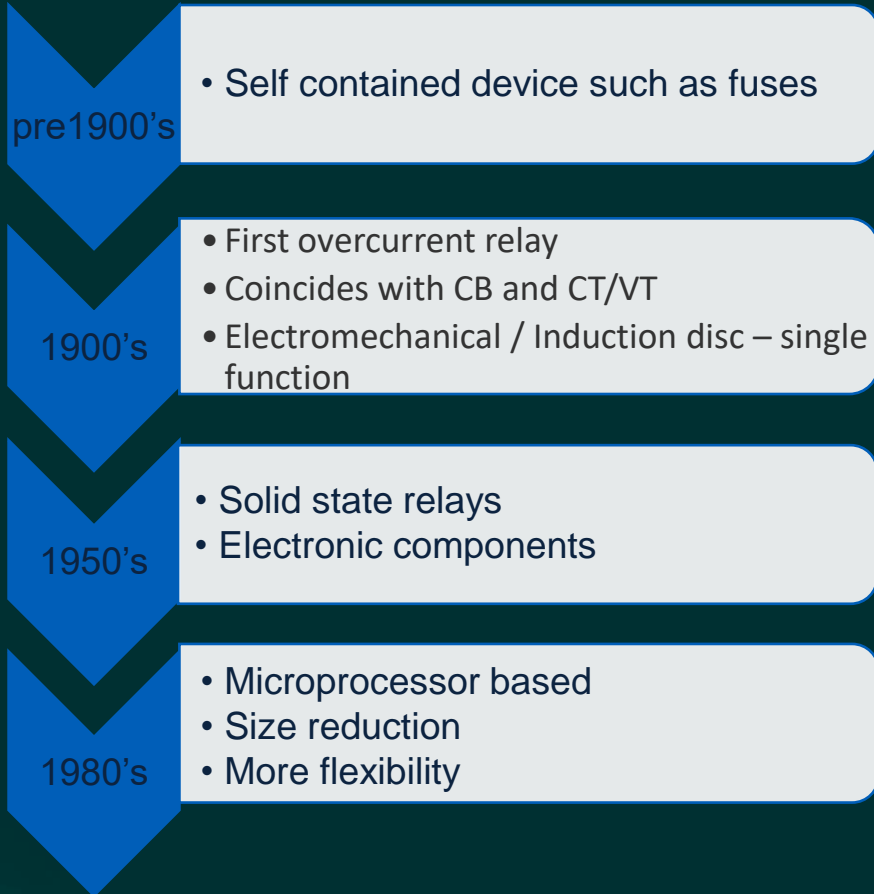
JOHN WILLIAM WRIGHT BENG (HONS) CENG FIET

PRINCIPAL ENGINEER
TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS ENGINEER (TAE) LEADER –EUROPE / AFRICA
CIGRE UK B5 REGULAR MEMBER
GE SENIOR FELLOW

Grid Automation



Pre 1900 – 1980`s



1990`s – 2020`s

1990's

- Numerical based
- Serial Communication (proprietary)
- Multifunction
- Software Design – reduced secondary wiring

2000's

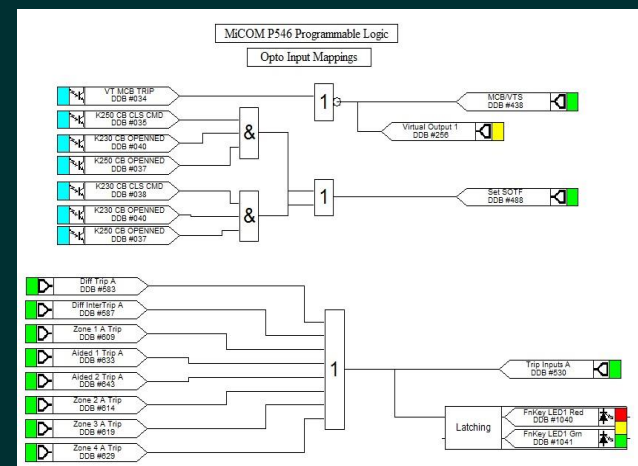
- Interoperability and open standards
- WAPAC's
- Communications is an integral part of protection system

2010's

- Digital Substation – Reduced Footprint
- Use of fibre optic / ethernet comms
- Non conventional IT's

2020's

- Centralised / Virtualised Protection
- Reduced limits on location
- Digital twins



Protection - Why is it needed?

All Power Systems may experience faults at some time.

PROTECTION IS INSTALLED TO :

Detect fault occurrence and isolate the faulted equipment.

SO THAT :

Damage to the faulted equipment is limited;

Disruption of supplies to adjacent unfaulted equipment is minimised.

PROTECTION IS EFFECTIVELY AN INSURANCE POLICY
- AN INVESTMENT AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FUTURE
FAULTS.

DAMAGE LIMITATION

Current Transformer Function

- Reduce power system current to lower value for measurement.
- Insulate secondary circuits from the primary.
- Permit the use of standard current ratings for secondary equipment.

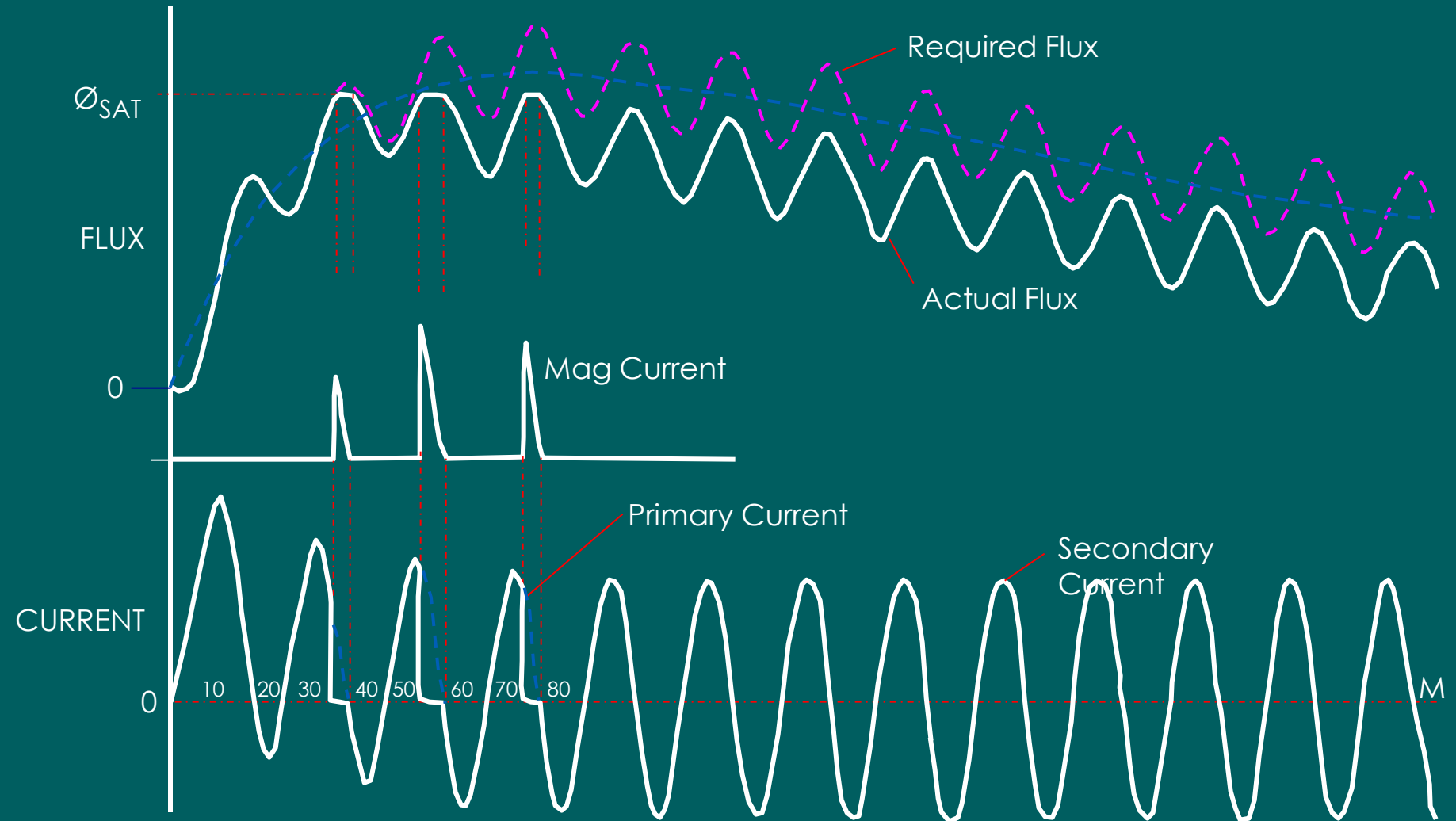
REMEMBER :

**The relay performance DEPENDS on the
C.T which drives it !**



GE VERNOVA

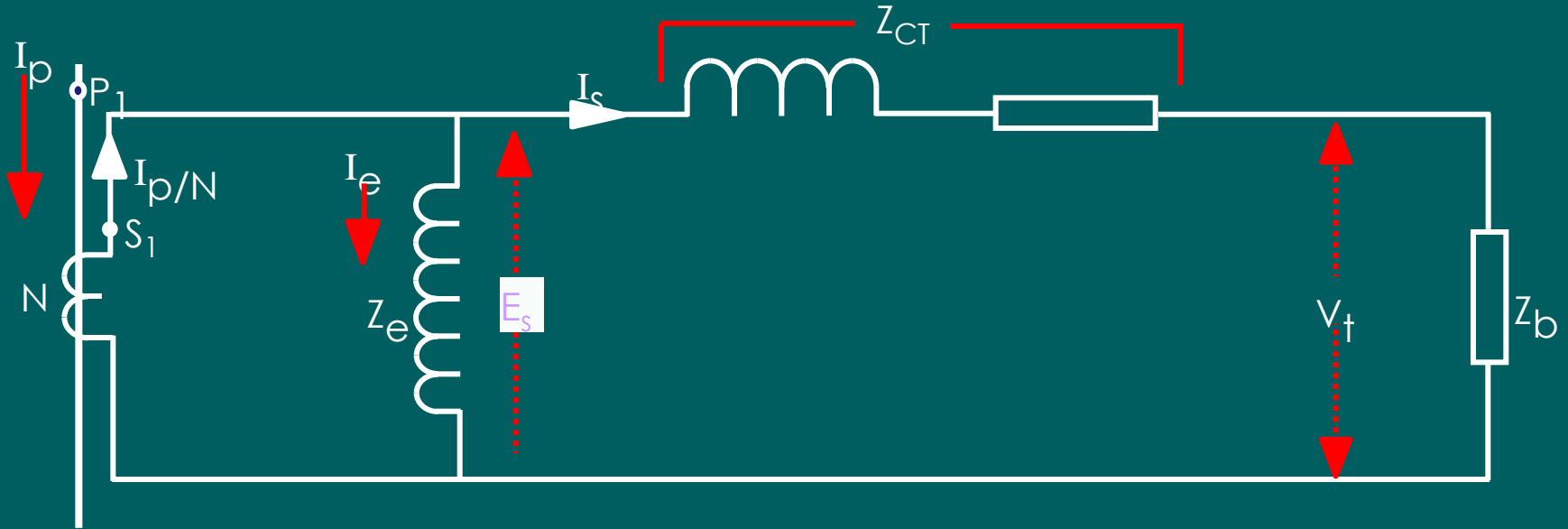
TRANSIENT SATURATION : RESISTIVE BURDEN





GE VERNOVA

C.T. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT



I_p = Primary rating of C.T.

N = C.T. ratio

Z_b = Burden of relays in ohms
($r+jx$)

Z_{CT} = C.T. secondary winding
impedance in ohms ($r+jx$)

Z_e = Secondary excitation
impedance in ohms ($r+jx$)

I_e = Secondary excitation current

I_s = Secondary current

E_s = Secondary excitation voltage

V_t = Secondary terminal voltage
across the C.T. terminals

CT's Failure – Never Open Circuit a CT



Protection – (You have a part to play – not just Engineering)

Protect life and the system

Understand the whole power system and its components

- Steady State
- Fault Conditions
- End to End

Stay up to date with technology and codes of practice

- Emerging Technologies
- Standards / Legislation
- Policy

Life Cycle Management

- Project Management
- EHS

Protection Scheme Design, Setting, Installation & Commissioning

► Effectiveness of the protection scheme depends on the initial scheme engineering, such as:

- **Design** - Contingency through redundancy and backup.
- **Settings** - Start signals mapped to trips, etc.
- **Installation** - e.g. supply to panel from wrong side of fuse.
- **FAT/SAT** - Calibration of Test Equipment
- **Commissioning** - CT shorting left on after test.

► **The vast majority of protection failures can be attributed to the engineering (Human Error)**

► Dealing with an ageing and mixed technology system

- ◆ Sub Station 50-60+ Years
- ◆ Transformer 40-50+ Years
- ◆ Switchgear 30-50+ Years
- ◆ Relay Protection 20-25+ Years
- ◆ Control System 20 -25+ Years

Full Life Cycle

▶ **Asset Management is the art of balancing the following:**

- ◆ **Performance** – system availability and its competence
- ◆ **Risk** – the exposure to negative events
- ◆ **Cost** – the resource required to achieve the performance and moderate the risk

▶ **If all of the above have been evaluated and are considered beyond acceptable limits, then Protection Refurbishment should be considered.**

Ongoing System Expansion & Modification

Lifetime may require protection modifications, due to:

- Increased fault levels
- Load expansion or contraction
- Regulatory changes

Consequences of modifications not fully appreciated and may lead to:

- Unnecessary protection operations
- Under protected primary plant
 - Risk to human life
 - Capital cost of plant replacement

Regular protection audits may mitigate some of the above risks.

Ongoing Maintenance



Objective is to
maximise lifecycle of
protection scheme

Routine maintenance is essential to identify potential failures before they become critical or permanent

Frequency depends on environment, criticality and resources



Poor maintenance may result in unidentified protection failure or cause premature failure

Consequences of Protection Relay Failure



Protection relay failure can occur at every stage of the lifecycle

- Incorrect initial system engineering
- Poor maintenance
- Failure to fully capture system modifications



The consequences can be catastrophic

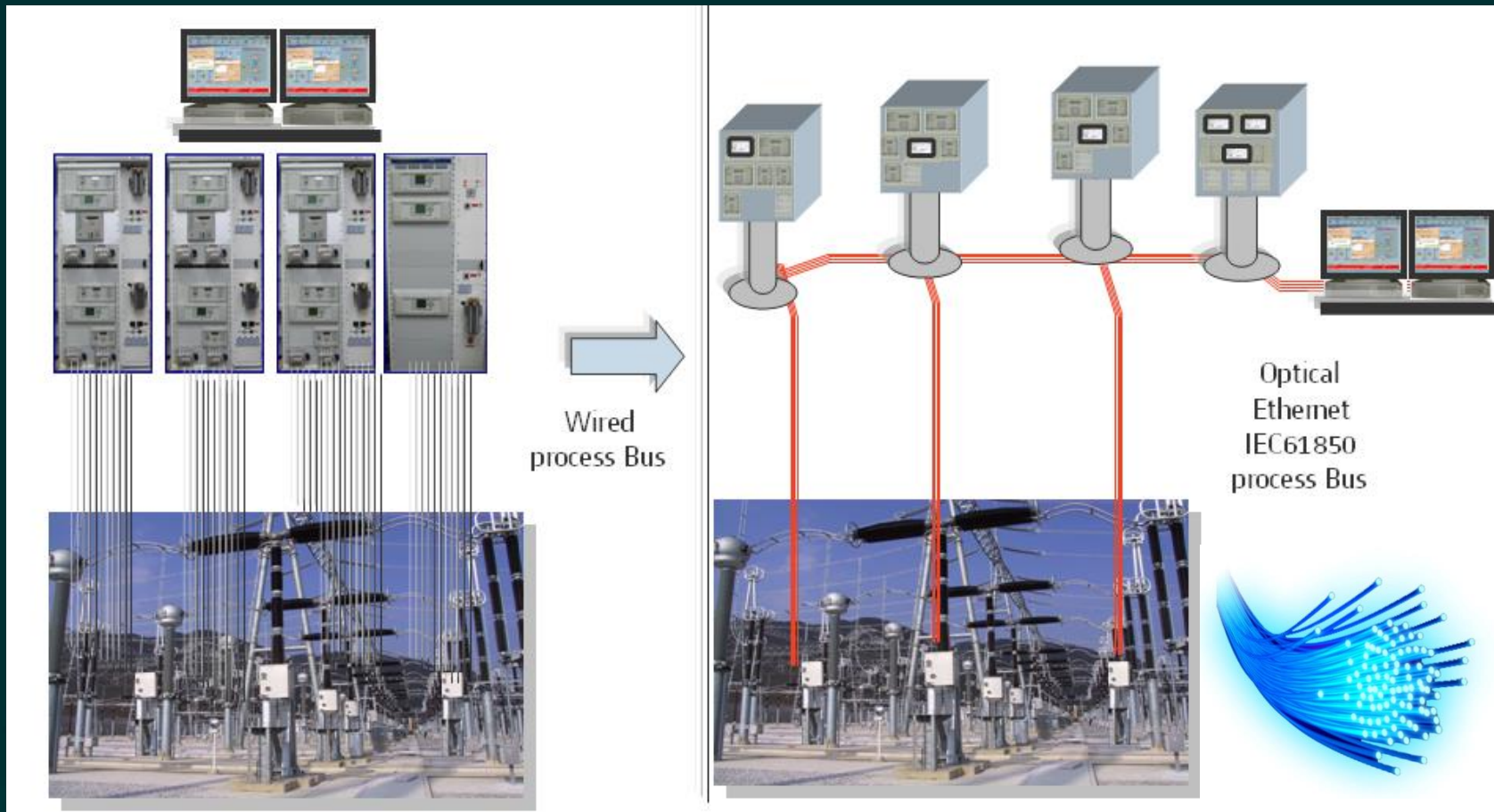
- Unnecessary disruption in supplies
- Damage to equipment due to excessive operating times
- Incorrect operation of plant
- Fire & explosion due to the fault withstand times being exceeded

Types of Protection Refurbishment and Refitting

- ▶ There are various methods of replacing existing protection equipment.

- ▶ 1) 'Plug & Play' Retrofit
- ▶ 2) Single Device Replacement
- ▶ 3) Cubicle Door Replacement
- ▶ 4) 19" Rack Replacement
- ▶ 5) Cubicle Replacement

Digital Substation



Future or Today?

Requirements to protect a power system?:

- Measure power system quantities
- Perform computation
- Issue commands
- Feedback / Monitoring
- Store data

Imagine:

- Not limited by distance – no copper
- No need for dedicated facilities i.e. relay rooms ?
- Use any hardware / software platform – cloud or similar
- Interchangeability – completely open system



Totally remote monitoring, operation, control, diagnostic and intervention / restoration.

THE ENERGY TRANSITION

DECARBONIZATION

- Fossil fuel generation retirement
- Renewable generation adoption









ELECTRIFICATION

- Industrial processes
- Transportation

ZEV = zero emissions vehicles

THE ELECTRIC GRID IS AT THE HEART OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION AND IS NOT PREPARED TO SUPPORT THE CHANGE

THE GRID OF THE FUTURE

	FUEL	GENERATOR	GRID	DEMAND
FROM	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to control • Dispatchable on demand 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides inertia • Can start grid from zero • Higher fault levels 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-way flow of electricity from transmission to distribution 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively predictable
TO	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable & Intermittent • Limited dispatchability 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited natural inertia & ability to start grid • Fast versatile controls • Lower fault levels 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-way flow with distributed generation feeding transmission 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile and less predictable distributed generation

NEED FOR THE GRID TO TRANSITION TO A DIFFERENT WAY OF PRODUCING AND CONSUMING ENERGY

GRID DIGITALIZATION STAGES

DECISION



SOLUTIONS



TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION

ADVANCED ALGORITHMS

Wide area protection – DSR / DLR
ZAC
Dynamic System Rating
Power Management and Optimization



VIRTUALIZATION

Protection and control
Realtime performance



CYBERSECURITY AND CLOUD

Secure boot / root of trust
Secure comm protocols
Token-based authentication



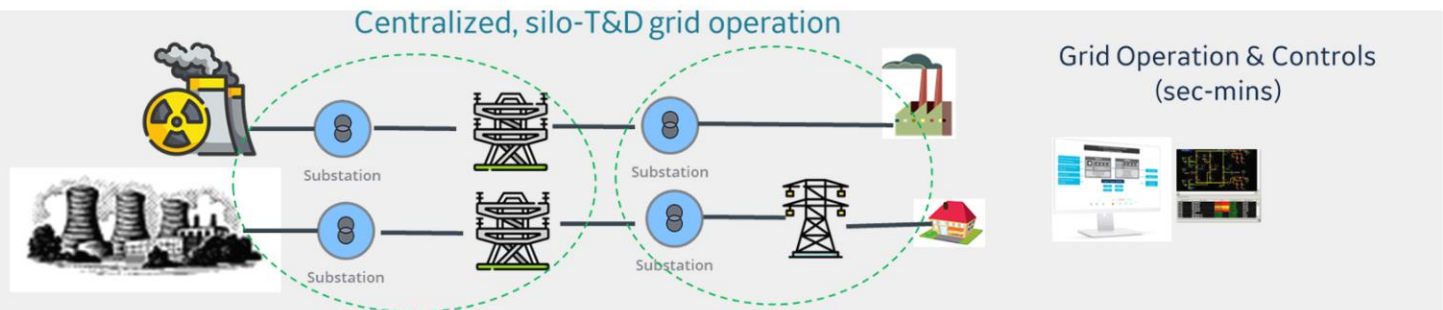
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Fault identification
Predictive and prescriptive diagnostics
Autonomous reliable operations

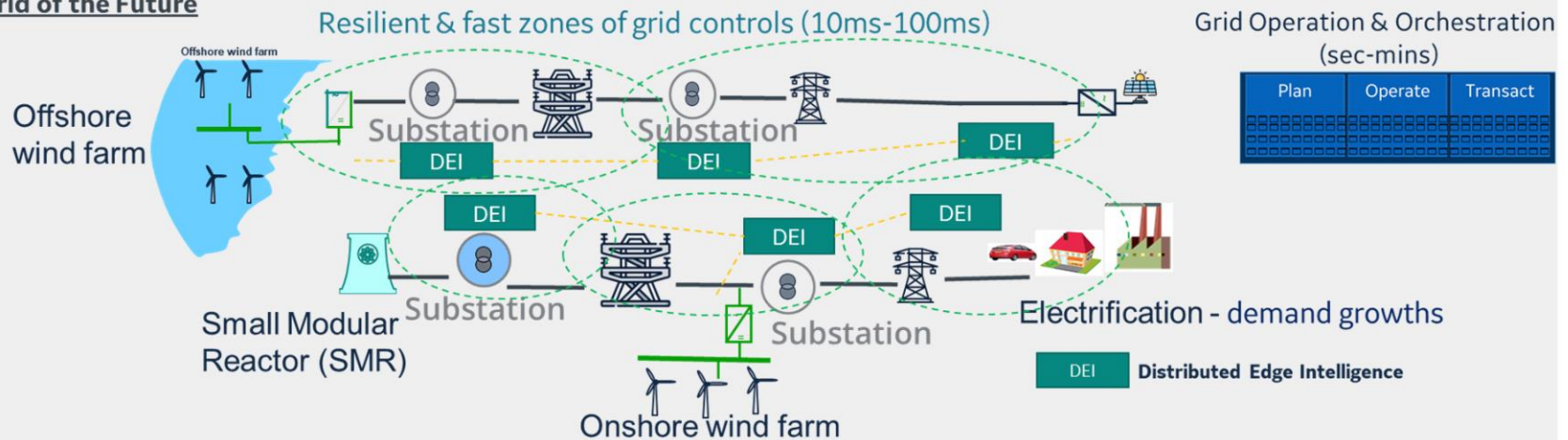


Enabling Energy Transition with Distributed Edge Intelligence

Conventional



Grid of the Future



Questions ?

Thank you